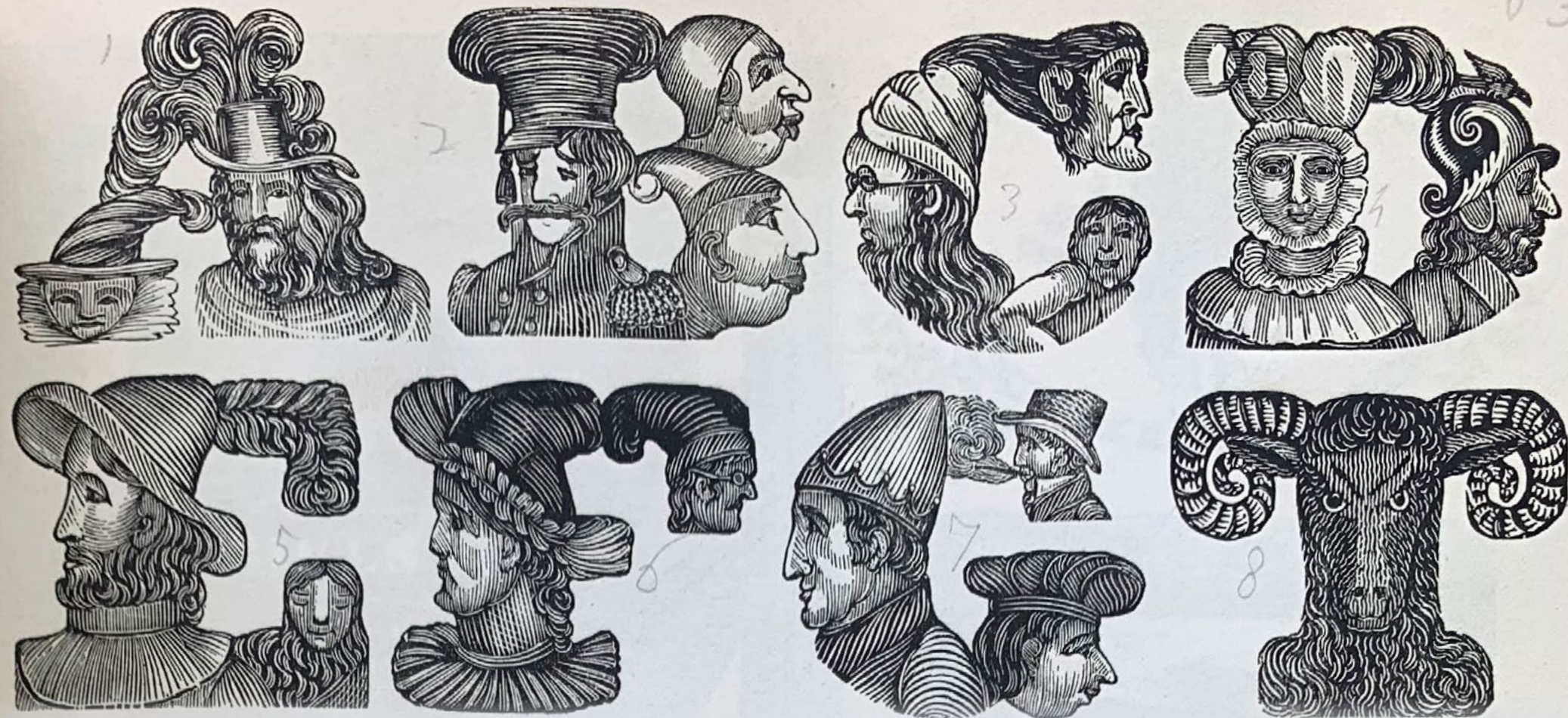


# James E. Arsenault & Company

PRINTED & MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA, MAPS, PRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, EPHEMERA,  
FINE & RARE BOOKS IN A VARIETY OF FIELDS.



## Recent Acquisitions in Americana

October 2024

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## BUCHEET THE HIPPO TOURS THE U.S.

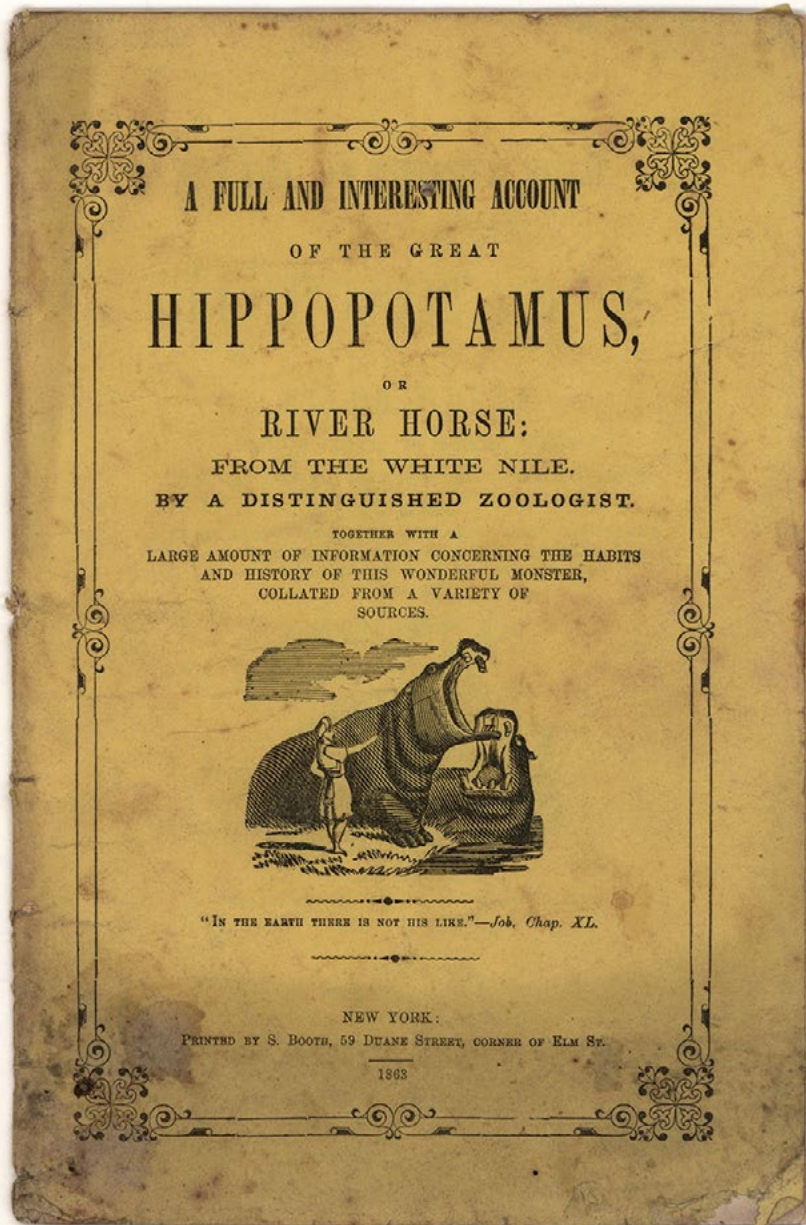
1. A Distinguished Zoologist. A Full and Interesting Account of the Great Hippopotamus, or River Horse: From the White Nile... Together with a large amount of information concerning the habits and history of this wonderful monster, collated from a variety of sources. New York: Printed by S. Booth, 59 Duane Street, Corner of Elm St., 1863. 8vo (8.5" x 5.75"), illustrated yellow wrappers. 32 pp. Illus. CONDITION: Good, moderate soiling to wrappers, minor losses along spine and tearing to wrapper corners, small circular poke hole at upper-middle throughout; contents bright and clean.

*An account of the hippopotamus Bucheet, who was captured as a calf on the White Nile and sold to an American showman, accompanied by accounts of Obaysch, a hippo presented to the British Zoological Society by Queen Elizabeth, who had received him as a gift from the Viceroy of Egypt.*

Published in conjunction with the exhibition of Bucheet in the U.S., this pamphlet features a quote from the *Book of Job* on the front wrapper—"In the earth there is not his like"—and is illustrated with two roaring hippopotamuses and their Egyptian keeper "Ali." The opening text, "A Short Memoir of Ali, the Egyptian, and a succinct account of the Capture of the Hippopotamus," details Ali's employment with British Consul, John Petherick, Esq. in the 1850s, in which capacity he "was almost constantly engaged with his employer in exploring the unknown regions of Central Africa, with a view of collecting general information in regard to the country, and studying the habits of the Hippopotami, with which those regions abound." Petherick had long sought to present a hippo to the British Zoological Society. His wish materialized in 1858 when he undertook a 600-person expedition and, with the help of Ali, captured Bucheet as a calf. "Despite all danger, [Ali] plunged into the river and dexterously managed to envelop the calf in a blanket, so as to prevent him slipping from his hands, and grasping him firmly, finally brought him in triumph to the shore, amid the exultant plaudits of his companions." Upon arriving in London with Bucheet, Petherick discovered that a hippo named Obaysch had already been gifted to the Queen by Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, and that the Queen had donated the animal to the Zoological Society. Petherick then sold Bucheet—accompanied by Ali—for \$30,000 in London to one Mr. G. C. Quick of New York, who exhibited the animal as a novelty in America.

The ensuing text, "The Hippopotamus," provides a physical description of the hippo and treats the origin of its name; its appearance in world literature (Herodotus, Aristotle, religious scripture, etc.); how it arrived in England in 1849 by way of Abbas Pasha; and how humans have historically used the animal. These matters are followed by "The Hippopotamus in his New Bath," which, excerpted from the *Illustrated London News*, describes Obaysch a year after his arrival in England: "Twelve months ago we gave our first sketch of this illustrious stranger, who not only took the town by storm, but achieved a reputation for himself and the Zoological Society, which has reached to the most remote

nooks of the civilized world. Fifteen hundred years had passed since an animal of this remarkable form had been seen in Europe." Obaysch's new open air bath is announced, which will afford visitors "a perfectly new idea of his activity, from the great scope for action which its limits admit of. It is thirty-three feet square, and of considerable depth...platforms afford good accommodations for about a thousand spectators at the same time."



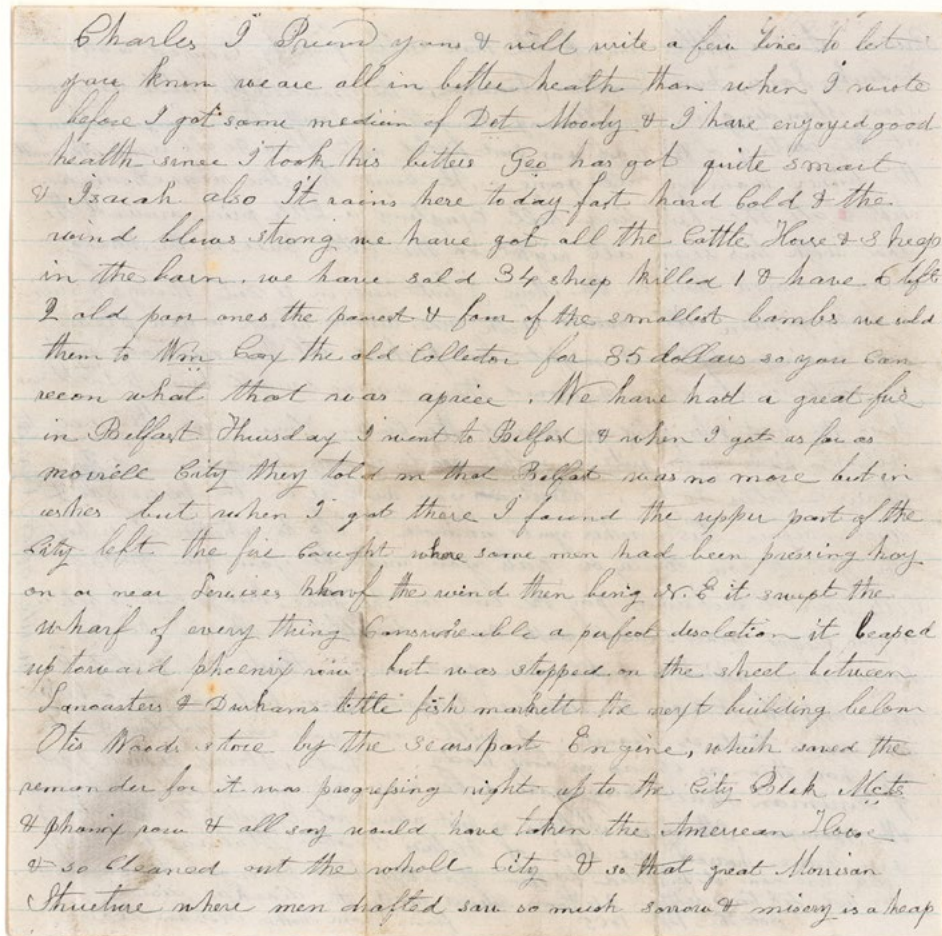
An account excerpted from the British magazine *Household Words* (edited by Charles Dickens) describes how Obaysch came to England, and what he eats: "about one hundred pounds weight daily, of hay, chaff, corn, roots, and green food." The final text, "Adventures in South Africa," comprises a description by sportsman Gordon Cumming of his "adventures one day among a school of the Hippopotamus tribe." Cumming—who spent five years in Southern Africa—details his successful killing, with the aid of "natives," of "two of the four best sea cows in a herd of fourteen."

In addition to this 1863 New York edition, this pamphlet was published in New Orleans in 1860 (where Bucheet made his American debut with Spalding & Rogers Circus), in Boston and New York in 1861, and again in New York in 1862.

*A delightful account of the hippopotamus published to drum up public interest in Bucheet and inform those who went to see him.*

Item #9340

\$550.00



Charles I. I send you & will write a few lines to let you know we are all in better health than when I wrote before I got some medicine of Dr. Moody & I have enjoyed good health since I took his bitters Geo has got quite smart & Isaiah also It rains here today fast hard cold & the wind blows strong we have got all the cattle here & 3 kept in the barn, we have sold 34 sheep killed 1 & have left 2 old pair ones the parent & four of the smallest lambs we sold them to Wm Ray the old collector for 85 dollars so you can recon what that is as a price. We have had a great fire in Belfast Thursday I went to Belfast & when I got as far as Morrill City they told me that Belfast was no more but in ashes but when I got there I found the upper part of the City left the fire caught where some men had been pressing hay on or near Lewis wharf the wind then being N.E. it swept the wharf of every thing considerable a perfect desolation it leaped up toward Phoenix row but was stopped on the street between Lancaster & Durham's little fish market the next building below Otis Woods store by the Searsport Engine, which saved the remainder for it was progressing right up to the City Block Mets & Phoenix row & all say would have taken the American House & so cleaned out the whole City & so that great Morrison structure where men drafted saw so much sorrow & misery is a heap

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

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

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

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

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



men drafted saw so much sorrow & misery is a heap [of] Ruins.

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

The Great Fire of Belfast leveled some 125 buildings across the city's waterfront, downtown, and residential areas. Although its precise cause is unknown, the fire began on the waterfront in the boat shop of James C. Lewis at about 10:30 on the night of October 12th. The shop was engulfed in flames before the alarm could be raised. From there, aided by the wind, the fire leapt to storehouses full of hay behind the boat shop and was soon spreading from building to building throughout the city. One of the two fire engines was out of commission, and low tide, combined with the autumnal low, meant that water was scarce. Firefighters demolished several buildings to stop the spread, and a fire engine from the neighboring town of Searsport came to help—but the fire continued to spread. The fire raged for some eight hours, and was ultimately brought under control by blowing up Dr. Sylvester's store and numerous other buildings. City officials afterwards decided to bolster the fire department, but, despite their efforts, Belfast suffered three more fires before the end of the nineteenth century, in 1873, 1885, and 1899.

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

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

Item #9187

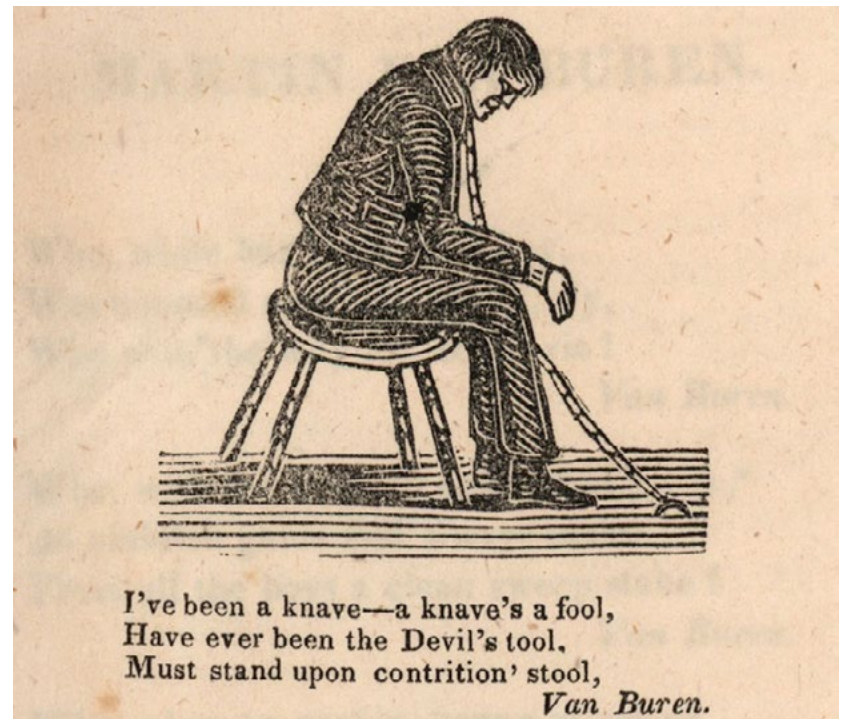
\$475.00

**"THE NADIR OF SUNG POLITICAL ABUSE":  
ANTI-MARTIN VAN BUREN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER**

3. Andrew, J. A.; John Lofland (pseud. "The Milford Bard"), et. al. **A Miniature of Martin Van Buren. With a Selection of the Best and Most Popular Tippecanoe Songs.** [No place of publication or publisher, ca. 1840]. 24mo (6" x 3.5"), brown illustrated wrappers within decorative border. 54 pp. Several engravings. **CONDITION:** Very good, .25" scrap of brown paper (apparently from another copy) adhered to front wrapper; occasional light foxing to contents.

*A scarce, particularly savage songster promoting William Henry Harrison's (ultimately successful) presidential campaign of 1840 against incumbent President Martin Van Buren.*

The opening song is the lengthy "Miniature of Martin Van Buren," written in a call and response style: "Who'd buy with land the Western votes, / Damn all the States with Treasury notes, / Cut all our worthy Patriots' throats? / [Answer:] Van Buren. / Who would his friend, his country sell, / Do other deeds too base to tell, / Deserves the lowest place in hell? / [Answer:] Van Buren." The rest of the songster is devoted to twenty-two "Tippecanoe Songs"—a reference to the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe in which William Harrison and his Indiana militia prevailed over Native American warriors. Among the more colorful titles are "John C. Calhoun My Jo" (by The Milford Bard, i.e., poet John Lofland), "The Farmer of North Bend" (by J. A. Andrew), "All for Harrison" (for two voices), "Near Ohio's Silver Waters," "Crow, Chapman! Crow," "The Whig Waker," "Turn Out! To





the Rescue!”, “Old Tips The Boy,” and “Jackson’s Lament.” Only two songs are attributed to an author. “The Gathering of the Whigs” appears for a second time on the back wrapper beneath engravings of an eagle and a log cabin in the woods, the latter alluding to Harrison’s attempt to portray himself as a man of the people. Most songs are to be sung to an identified popular tune or air (e.g., “Little Pig’s Tail,” “Old Wirginny neber tire,” etc.). A lengthy footnote on page 53 providing the backstory of a line on page 3 (“Who with a wooden egg would break”) casts Van Buren as a cheater since childhood.

The engraving on the front wrapper shows a seated figure—representing Van Buren—shackled by the neck, above the verse “I’ve been a knave—a knave’s a fool, / Have ever been the Devil’s tool, / Must stand upon contrition’s stool / Van Buren.” Additional text refers to Amos Kendall, Tom Benton, and Francis Blair, all of whom, along with Van Buren, were key figures in the 1830s political conflict known as the Bank War. The engraving on the final page shows Van Buren’s political ally Benjamin Franklin Butler, who served as Attorney General under President Andrew Jackson while Van Buren was Vice President. “Saint Butler” is shown in the stocks, and the accompanying text reads: “Justice. Saint Butler reaping the fruit of his *feroent zeal* and *ardent piety*. ‘*Stat nominis umbra.*’ Nothing but the Skeleton remains.”

Scholar Vera Brodsky Lawrence has noted:

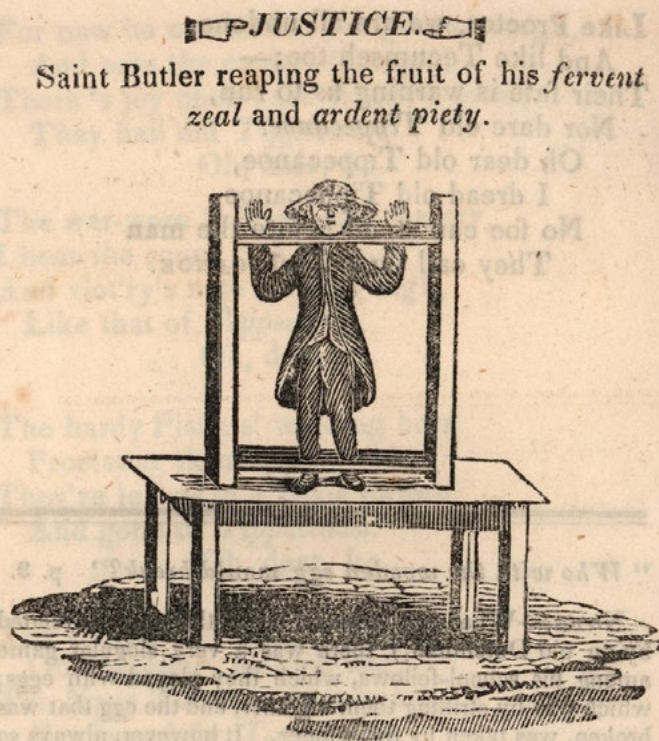
Of the avalanche of Whig songbooks that descended in 1840, none rivaled in unmitigated malignity the anonymous collection called *A Miniature of Martin Van Buren*. Some of the songs were a distillation of Ogle’s “Omnibus of Lies”; others—set to German tunes—derided Van Buren’s Dutch derivation; still others lampooned Van Buren’s Democratic henchmen nearly as mercilessly as they did the president. *A Miniature of Martin Van Buren* may very well represent the nadir of sung political abuse.

Only five copies are recorded in OCLC, at Brown, the AAS, New York Public Library, University of Notre Dame, and Middle Tennessee State University.

REFERENCES: Lawrence, Vera Brodsky. *Music for Patriots, Politicians, and Presidents* (New York: Macmillan, 1975), p. 278.

Item #9184

\$850.00



18

## TIPPECANOE SONGS.



### THE FARMER OF NORTH BEND.

TUNE—“*Auld Lang Syne.*”

BY J. A. ANDREW.

CAN grateful Freemen slight his claims,  
Who bravely did defend  
Their lives and fortunes on the Thames,  
The Farmer of North Bend ?

The Farmer of North Bend, my boys,  
The Farmer of North Bend,  
We'll give a right gude hearty vote

19

The Chieftain heard the stirring drum,  
And bent his soldier's bow,  
But victor soon—he hasted home,  
His farming fields to mow.

His farming fields to mow, my boys,  
His farming fields to mow,  
Exchanged the sabre for the scythe,  
His farming fields to mow.

Though youthful valor bravely won  
The laurel to his brow,  
Yet victory's own triumphant son  
Now holds the Yeoman's plough.  
Now holds the Yeoman's plough, my boys,  
Now holds the Yeoman's plough,  
And soon we'll try his trusty hand  
To hold the Nation's plough.



ARTIST JOHN B. BACHELDER AND  
THE LAST HOURS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

4. Bachelder, John Badger, compiler, et al. Subscription book for J. B. Bachelder's engraving "The Last Hours of Abraham Lincoln," with related papers. Washington D.C., Massachusetts, Ohio and other locales, 1865–1893. 4to (10.75" x 8.65"), original full calf, label of Hooper, Lewis & Co., Stationers mounted on front pastedown. 13 pp. of manuscript, additional blank leaves. CONDITION: Lacking backstrip, moderate wear; minimal wear to contents, good overall.

[with]

14 autograph letters, signed.

20 pp., 10 of which are on letterhead, 7" x 4.5" to 10.5" x 8"; 1 typescript letter, signed by A. F. Devereux, 1 p., enclosed in Maj. Edmund Rice's letter; 1 illustrated circular, 9" x 5.25", [4] pp, 1 title leaf for a Civil War regimental history; unmounted albumen photograph of Alonzo Chappell painting on an easel, 5.75" x 9.75". CONDITION: Letters and ephemera very good, old folds and light wear; photograph good, strong tonality, damp-stains in the upper-left corner, several stains to the image, light creasing, .35" tear and chipping along the margin.

*A subscription book for artist John Bachelder's engraving depicting Abraham Lincoln on his deathbed, accompanied by a group of letters sent to Bachelder, some relating to the creation of the engraving (and the painting upon which it was based) and others bearing on Bachelder's work at Gettysburg, with a related photograph and circular.*

John Badger Bachelder (1825–1894) was a portrait and landscape painter born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. After spending several years teaching in Pennsylvania, he returned to his home state and set up a studio in Manchester, producing some thirty-five town views between 1854 and 1863, which were published as lithographs. In 1862, Bachelder accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the front, collecting data, making views and maps, and recording the history of the major battles, many of which he witnessed. Bachelder's career as a town view-maker effectively came to an end in 1863, when his interest in the Battle of Gettysburg became all-consuming. He conducted countless interviews with battle participants, produced an important bird's eye view of the battle (his *pièce de résistance*) as well as a set of three maps (one for each day of the battle), commissioned a panoramic painting of the battle and toured the country with it, took a leading role in erecting battlefield monuments, organized reunions, wrote both a guide-book and a history of the battle, and served as Superintendent of Tablets and Legends for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. Following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Bachelder, who was in Washington when the President was shot, commissioned Mathew Brady to photograph those present when Lincoln was on his deathbed in the Petersen house, using the photographs to create a design for a painting of the deathbed scene. He then commissioned artist Alonzo Chappell (1828–1887) to paint the scene in 1868 and created an engraving of the painting. As a circular included here indicates, the engraving was offered to subscribers at \$60 for India proofs and \$100 for artist proofs (of which 200 were made).

The subscription book offered here records the names of 163 subscribers, their town of residence, and usually the price paid. Many of the early names were gathered in Washington D.C.; most of the later subscribers were gathered across Illinois, including Governor Richard Oglesby (depicted in the engraving). Many of the signatures of the marquee subscribers are in a secretarial hand and were presumably included to inspire others to subscribe. The first three names in the book are Ulysses S. Grant, Schuyler Colfax, and Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch; we suspect McCulloch signed his own name and added Grant and Colfax. These are followed by Edwin Stanton and Gideon Welles. Other apparently secretarial signatures include Robert Todd Lincoln, Oliver O. Howard, and Thaddeus Stevens. The volume also contains numerous original signatures, such as those of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, and several of the bedside visitors who are depicted in the engraving, including Surgeon C. H. Crane.





Following the subscriber names are two signed testimonial notes written in the book, one by J. T. Aitken (proprietor of Opera House Art Gallery) and the other by H. J. Parks (who appears to have worked at the Art Gallery), describing how the Chappell painting was saved from the Great Chicago Fire while on exhibit at the Crosby Opera House in 1871. Its frame was secured to the wall, so a staffer cut it from the frame; it was the last work to be saved from the building "as the flames burst in the windows." The two men responsible for the rescue are also recorded on the subscription rolls to receive complimentary proofs.

Accompanying the subscription book are an unmounted albumen photograph of the Chappell painting on an easel; fourteen letters to Bachelder spanning from 1865 to 1893 on *The Last Hours of Lincoln*, Gettysburg, and other topics; and one copy of an illustrated circular relating to the exhibition of the painting in Washington. The circular includes a description of the painting; subscription terms for the forthcoming engraving; a call for agents to sell *Sketches of the Life of Abraham Lincoln* by Isaac N. Arnold; eleven quotes "of eminent men" on the painting; excerpts from reviews of the painting; a key identifying the forty-seven individuals depicted in it; and admission prices to view the painting at Galt's New Building on 280 Pennsylvania Ave in Washington D.C.

## THE LETTERS

French-born Union General Régis de Trobriand, a participant in the Battle of Gettysburg. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** New York, 27 October 1865. Trobriand declines an invitation to meet at Gettysburg, and notes that the 3rd Michigan Infantry was "deployed as skirmishers across the field and peach orchard on my right [at the battle]. As I have kept a copy of my official report, and as I have a diary of all my campaigns at the Army of the Potomac where all the details of my part in the Battle of Gettysburg are recorded, I would be most happy to compare notes with you, as well as to give you some personal information about certain facts which have been regrettably contravened in the public pen and on which I can give a direct and positive testimony."

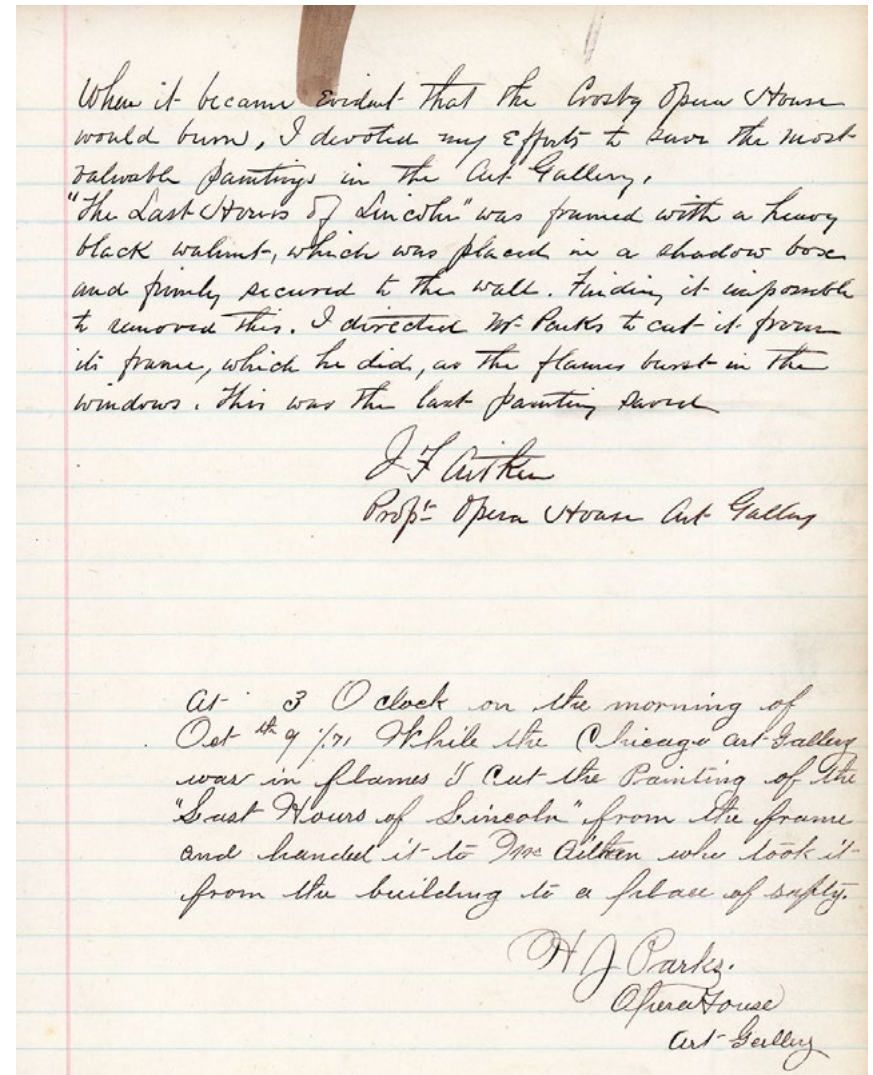
Illinois Governor Richard J. Oglesby, a Lincoln deathbed attendee. **Letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Springfield, Illinois, 20 August 1866. Oglesby offers to send a photograph for use in the painting.

Gen. Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, another attendee. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Washington D.C., 21 January 1869. Meigs provides the correct spelling of his name.

Col. Louis Henry Pelouze, another attendee. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Washington D.C., 25 January 1869. Pelouze offers the correct spelling of his name.

Col. George V. Rutherford, another attendee. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Quincy, Illinois, 26 January 1869. Rutherford explains that "the 'V' in my signature is for no name, but simply an initial. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination I was a Colonel in the Quarter Master Department and Chief of Inspection with the Brevet rank of Brigadier General. I ranked as Brevet Brigadier General from the 13th of March 1865, but my commission was not issued until afterward and I was therefore known at the time as Colonel. But as your picture is an historical one, and as, in fact, I was a Brevet Brigadier General from the 13th of Mar. 1865, it may be more proper to give me that rank in matters of record; of this, however, I leave you to judge and decide. I leave tomorrow with my lady for Springfield especially to inspect the painting of 'Last Hours &c' then on exhibition having been invited by the exhibitor."

U.S. Representative Edward Henry Rollins of New Hampshire, another deathbed attendee. **Two autograph letters, signed, to Bachelder.** Washington D.C., 27 July 1869;





Concord, New Hampshire, 186\_. Rollins offers to have his Brady photograph reshot as the negative was lost: "I have talked to Brady but they think you have the negative, at any rate they have it not." In the second letter, Rollins writes: "Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. You can find my name below."

Col. Rufus R. Dawes. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Marietta, Ohio, 2 April 1880. Regarding Gettysburg memorial plans: "I am afraid Gen'l [Congressman Edward] Bragg will antagonize your bill. He certainly talked very unfavorably. He may, however, not oppose it against a general sentiment in its favor. As he was not in the battle and I commanded in his absence, it is difficult for me to say anything more to him. I think our Representative Genl. A. J. Warner will help you...He is, as you may know, a Gettysburg man, having commanded the 10th PA Reserves in the battle...There is some probability that I may have a seat in the next House of Representatives."

R. A. Alger. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** 26 April 1880. Alger writes: "I have just recd your letter and enclosures and have written Congressmen Conger and Newberry letters that I am sure will secure their aid. I, however, believe they would do what they could for it if I had not written as a matter of principal."

Author George William Curtis. **Letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Ashfield, Mass., 22 July 1888. Asking "whether the bodies of the Confederate soldiers buried at Gettysburg were subsequently removed to the Southern states by the States, or by the Confederate authorities, that they might not lie in northern soil?"

Maj. Edmund Rice. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Chicago, Illinois, 14 October 1891. "My dear Colonel! I enclose a copy of a letter which General Devereux has placed on file in the War Department."

E. W. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** 10 February 1892. Part of the letter reads: "Thanks for the legends of the monument. I'll push them on, & write by courtesy of Col. Jn. B. B. when my photos come. I wish I had more time to myself just now. I'd go out & see you—if you were very sick I'd make time, but for Mercy's sake—do take care of yourself."

Col. Hiram Berdan. **Autograph letter, signed, to Bachelder.** Washington D.C., 27 May 1892. "I thank you for your kind note and will be ready to follow Genl. Sickles with a few appropriate remarks on the gallant duels of the sharpshooters."

Moses T. Stevens. **Autograph letter, signed, to Dr.[?] C. G. Carleton.** Washington D.C., 15 January 1893. "I shall be very glad to help on the matter in which Col. Batchelder is interested. Many of the members of Congress particularly those who served in the army have been to Gettysburgh and are very enthusiastic over it, so much so that I shall try to go there before I go out of politics."

A. F. Devereux, Late Col. 19th Mass., V. I., Bvt. Brig. Genl. **Typescript letter, signed in type, to Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secy. of War.** Cincinnati, 20 September 1891. He writes: "I desire to place on record in the files of the office of the Secy. of War the following facts in regard to the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg July 3d, 1863, and his consequent surrender of all his colors and most of his surviving men. I commanded the 19th Mass. Vol. Inf. and the 42d N. Y. Vol. Inf. directly in rear of Col. Norman J. Hall's Brigade. When Genl. Alexdr. S. Webb could not hold his line against the fierceness of the assault, Gen. Hancock came riding up as he always did when his lines were in danger. I halted him and showing him how the rebel colors were swarming over the stone wall asked permission to put my men into the gap. Permission was given and immediately acted on. The left of my regiment was the first to strike the enemy. In the advance of the men, showing an example to all in a serious conflict was (then) Major Edmund Rice of my regiment. The lines came actually breast to breast. So near were they that a color bearer of my regiment knocked down the color bearer of the 14th Virginia Inf. with his color staff. In advance of all and directly among the men of the enemy's line Maj. Rice was wounded and was taken from the field."

*An appealing lot of materials relating to John B. Bachelder's creation and promotion of his 1868 engraving The Last Hours of Abraham Lincoln and his work on the Battle of Gettysburg.*

Item #9209

\$6,500.00





## Campaign Document No. 26.

### Address of the National Democratic Committee.

#### THE PERILS OF THE NATION.

#### Usurpations of the Administration in Maryland and Tennessee.

#### THE REMEDY TO BE USED.

##### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Democratic National Committee of the United States hold it to be their duty to call the attention of their fellow-countrymen, without distinction of party, to certain grave acts of usurpation and wrong now practised upon the citizens of Maryland and of Tennessee, but involving the dearest rights of all the people, in all the States, and the very existence of those constitutional remedies against executive wrongdoing, which have heretofore saved this nation from the convulsions through which popular liberty in other lands has been forced to assert, to maintain, and to extend its guarantees.

In the State of Maryland, on the thirtieth day of September, the *Evening Post*, a journal printed in the city of Baltimore, which had that day for the first time published the electoral ticket of the Democratic party of that State, was suppressed by the following order of Major-General Wallace, commanding the United States troops in that city:

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, September 30.

##### Editors of *Evening Post*:

As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the *Evening Post*.

The sole pretext for this order was the assertion that several soldiers, subject to the command of Major-General Wallace, intended to create a riot in the streets of Baltimore and to destroy the property of the suppressed journal, on account of a statement upon its bulletin-board, announcing as an item of news: "A fearful riot in Cincinnati, during which a Lincoln club procession from Kentucky fired upon the citizens, men, women, and children, several being killed and wounded."

Such a pretext for such an order is so manifestly disgraceful to the military officer who, in issuing it, confessed his inability to restrain soldiers of the national service from acts of outrage, that it is impossible to believe he could have been continued, as he since has been in his command, by the President of the United States, had not the suppression of the *Evening Post*, which was the only Democratic journal published in Baltimore, been designed by the Executive, for the express purpose of depriving the political opponents of the existing Administration in that city of their sole means of advocating their opinions, and even of disseminating the information necessary to guide the voters of their party to intelligent action at the polls.

Maryland is a loyal State. To her fidelity President Lincoln, in his message to Congress on the twenty-fifth of December, 1861, bears this emphatic witness: "Her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the government; she already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none to the enemy; and her

people, at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question."

No enemy now treads her soil. The victorious advance of Sheridan has cleared even her furthest borders of all rebels in arms. Her people are as fully entitled to absolute freedom at the polls and in the discussion of all political questions as the people of Massachusetts or New-York.

To sanction an act by which they are shamelessly deprived of this freedom is a deliberate assumption by the Executive of his intention to perpetuate his authority by any exercise of arbitrary power in contempt of the popular will, and in violation of all the laws by which liberty in America has been hitherto protected.

All doubt as to the meaning of this conduct of the Executive in Maryland is put at an end by the simultaneous occurrence in the State of Tennessee of an act equally lawless, and equally eloquent of a settled purpose to retain the control of the resources and destinies of the people by means foreign to our institutions and fatal to our liberties.

On the thirtieth day of September, Andrew Johnson, a Brigadier-General of volunteers, holding, by appointment of the President, the office, unknown to our laws, of military governor of Tennessee; and, by the nomination of the Republican party, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Union, issued a military order, commanding an election for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency to be held in that State, and prescribing arbitrary qualifications for voters at the election. This order is based on the proceedings of a political meeting which the military governor treats as a free convention of the people, absolutely subjected by the will of Mr. Lincoln to his authority; and in it the following oath is prescribed to be taken at the polls:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies; that I am an active friend of the Government of the United States, and an enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I ardently desire the suppression of the rebellion against the Government of the United States; that I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all armed combinations in the interest of the so-called Confederate States; that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms, until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the national Union, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adapted for the attainment of those ends."

This oath is directly intended to deprive all loyal citizens of Tennessee, who may be constitutionally entitled to vote at all, of their right to support at the polls any policy for the suppres-

## 1864 ANTI-LINCOLN CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET ON BREACHED CIVIL LIBERTIES AND LINCOLN'S "HIGH POLITICAL CRIMES"

5. Belmont, August; A. Oakey Hall, et al. Campaign Document No. 26. Address of the National Democratic Committee. The Perils of the Nation. Usurpations of the Administration in Maryland and Tennessee. The Remedy to be Used. [Washington D.C.?]: [National Democratic Committee], 1864. 8vo (9" x 5.5"), self-wrappers. 8 pp., text in 2 columns below title. CONDITION: Very good, toning and light staining to pp. 1 and 8; light staining throughout.

*A fascinating pamphlet issued during the 1864 presidential campaign, printing an address by the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee protesting violations of civil liberties under Union/Republican military rule amid the ongoing Civil War, along with a searing speech by Abraham Oakey Hall taking President Lincoln to task for his sundry "crimes."*

Apparent second issue of this publication first published as No. 13 of the Democratic Party's campaign documents. The opening text by August Belmont, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, addresses the people of the United States "without distinction of party." Belmont calls attention to "certain grave acts of usurpation and wrong now practised upon the citizens of Maryland and of Tennessee, but involving the dearest rights of all the people, in all the States, and the very existence of those constitutional remedies against executive wrongdoing." He focuses on two "equally lawless" acts—one in Maryland, the other in Tennessee—both of which were committed on September 30th, 1864.

He turns first to Maryland, noting that the *Evening Post*—the only Democratic journal issued in Baltimore—published the electoral ticket of the Democratic Party of the state. In response, the *Post* was suppressed by an order of Maj.-Gen. Wallace, a commander of Union troops in Baltimore. Wallace's "pretext" for the order was his fear that, stirred up by an announcement posted on the bulletin board of the *Post's* office, his soldiers would riot in the streets and destroy the paper's property. The announcement described a recent Cincinnati riot "during which a Lincoln club procession from Kentucky fired upon the citizens," killing and wounding several. Belmont condemns the pretext as "disgraceful" to the military officer who, in issuing it, confessed his failure to restrain his soldiers from military insubordination and civil outrage. Belmont reveals, however, that the suppression of the *Post* was actually "designed by the Executive, for the express purpose of depriving the political opponents of the existing Administration in that city of their sole means of advocating their opinions and even of disseminating the information necessary to guide the votes of their party to intelligent action at the polls." Emphasizing that Maryland is a loyal state (a fact he underscores with a quote from President Lincoln, as well as the reminder that "no enemy now treads her soil"), Belmont points out that "her



people are as fully entitled to absolute freedom at the polls and in the discussion of all political questions." Depriving them of this freedom, he maintains, is an overstep of the Executive Branch that violates civil liberties.

Belmont then turns to an offense in Tennessee by Brig.-Gen. Andrew Johnson—then military governor of the state, as well as the Republican vice presidential candidate. Johnson issued a military order "commanding an election for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency to be held in that State, and prescribing arbitrary qualifications for voters at the election," namely, an oath to be taken at the polls wherein the voter pledges, among other things, to be "an enemy of the so-called Confederate States." Belmont argues that this oath constitutes a form of voter intimidation, since it pressures all loyal citizens of Tennessee to either vote "for the Republican candidate or to abstain from the polls." Summing up, Belmont states that "to control those votes in the way attempted by Mr. Johnson, in Tennessee, and by General Wallace, in Maryland, is to plan a crime against liberty and the republic." He also briefly notes that Louisiana—occupied by the Union army—is currently subject to a similar "military governor" whose administration is "without authority of law."

This is followed by a blistering speech delivered by Democrat Abraham Oakey Hall in New Haven, Connecticut on October 20th, 1864. Hall begins by arraigning President Lincoln for "high political crimes and low partisan misdemeanors"—including violating the Constitution—and frames the upcoming election on November 8th as a trial for Lincoln-the-criminal. He then details sixteen "crimes" committed by Lincoln, which embrace treason, arson, kidnapping, obscenity, and "thimble-rigging." Another crime—homicide—is rendered still more grievous by Lincoln's actions vis-à-vis captured African American Union soldiers, and Hall titles two sections of his speech "Colored Faith Immures and Slays our Prisoners" and "How Lincoln Pets Negro Soldiers." The address concludes by advocating for Gen. George McClellan, the Democratic nominee for President, over Lincoln: "*he* is to Lincoln as Hyperion to Satyr; *he* can be safely trusted with the reins of power; *he* has never yet abused a trust or a confidence; *he* will not now." (Ironically, of course, the only trust McClellan infamously abused was Lincoln's.)

*A sharp condemnation of President Lincoln and the Republican Party issued shortly before the 1864 presidential election.*

Item #5238

\$450.00

I asked not why and recked not where."  
gentlemen, Hawley D. Clapp, *untried*, is, in  
eye of the law, innocent. And the money  
orted from him was as plain a case of robbery  
by the common law as if it had been taken  
Fra Diavolo instead of by the leader of a  
ess political party!

#### LINCOLN'S PERJURY ON INAUGURAL OATH.

ow the offences intensify as we proceed with  
arraignment! Perjury! When Abraham  
coln placed military necessity, in districts  
re courts were open, above the Constitution,  
he or not break his official oath? His oath  
reserve, protect, and defend the Constitution  
ead of violating it! How was it with the  
d which wrote divers decrees and framed  
—the hand of him who is an executive, and  
a legislator? Did that hand in so doing  
ster a perjury? That hand which had on  
fourth of March, 1861, touched the sacred  
me presented by the lamented Taney in the  
ence (as it were) of two parties, standing  
ily face to face inviting civil war! Perjury!  
a hard word. But what have said Wade  
Davis? Are the witnesses under Demo-  
ic subpoena? Although they have not written  
spoken that dread word against Lincoln,  
not he who runs read it in their manifesto?  
at are Lincoln's orders for test-oaths but

in the flag! Who claims exclusive proprietary  
interest in every victory! Who answers alike  
ugly facts and convincing logic with the parro-  
try of, "Stand off, Copperhead, for we are holier  
than thou art!" Obscenity is a lower order of  
the crime under observation.

#### LINCOLN'S OBSCENITY.

Is Lincoln guilty of that? Join any mess-  
room of congressmen and ask *them*. Buy the  
jest-book "fresh from Abraham's bosom," and  
ask that. If any responsible man denies it in  
print, witnesses will rise up in the *salons* of Wash-  
ington, thickly as armed men sprang from the  
dragon's teeth sowed of old by Cadmus! What  
else could be expected of one inexperienced in  
society, and whose daily associates vulgarized  
natural filthiness of thought; of one whose an-  
tecedents were thus portrayed—prophetically  
so—by a contemporary, the Hon. J. N. Morris,  
of Illinois, in a speech delivered June 19, 1860,  
during the first canvass for Lincoln? (See page  
462 of part four of *Congressional Globe* of that  
year.)

#### A CONGRESSMAN PREDICTED IT ALL.

"Elect Lincoln, and let the fact be announced  
that a hostile enemy has landed upon our shores,  
or that States have rebelled against the author-  
ity of the general government, and in all proba-  
bility he would go on telling some anecdote or  
finishing a game of sport on the public grounds

not compromise for the good of a bleeding  
nation!

#### LINCOLN COMMITTED TO COMPROMISE.

And yet he is the only man who *has* compro-  
mised with the South. Did he not try confeder-  
ate sailors as pirates? (I refer to the Savan-  
nah case.) And after a failure to convict, under  
the leadership for the prisoners of James T.  
Brady, (who is never so really Brady unless he  
is against oppression and wrong,) did he not  
exchange them as prisoners of war under threat  
of retaliation? The probable Chief-Justice of  
the United States, William M. Evarts, thought  
they were pirates. Very humbly, I thought  
not. Perhaps, however, they were; neverthe-  
less, many who believed them pirates deemed it  
a wise compromise on the part of the War De-  
partment to give them up in exchange. Ah!  
Lincoln will soon enough compromise, when the  
Democratic party have fought his placemen and  
myrmidons out of power and plunder, by its  
ballots!

#### LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION EMBEZZLEMENTS.

This word plunder brings me to count the  
eleventh of the indictment. It is for embezzle-  
ments and peculations. Shall I stop to cite  
cases or call witnesses before an intelligent  
audience who read newspapers and treasury  
reports? No! So I pass to the next crime of  
Lincoln's: the obtaining of money by false pre-

by falsifying, from time to time, the fi-  
the national debt account, as Abraham I  
Nor will I stop to argue this, because th  
papers and money-articles of the press l  
ticipated me fully.

#### HE IS GUILTY OF MAYHEM.

I arraign him for a species of mayhem  
is to be defined, for popular purposes, n  
mutilation of the person. Let me r  
this order from a deputy of Comma  
Chief Lincoln:

#### PROCESS OF BRANDING SOLDIERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19,

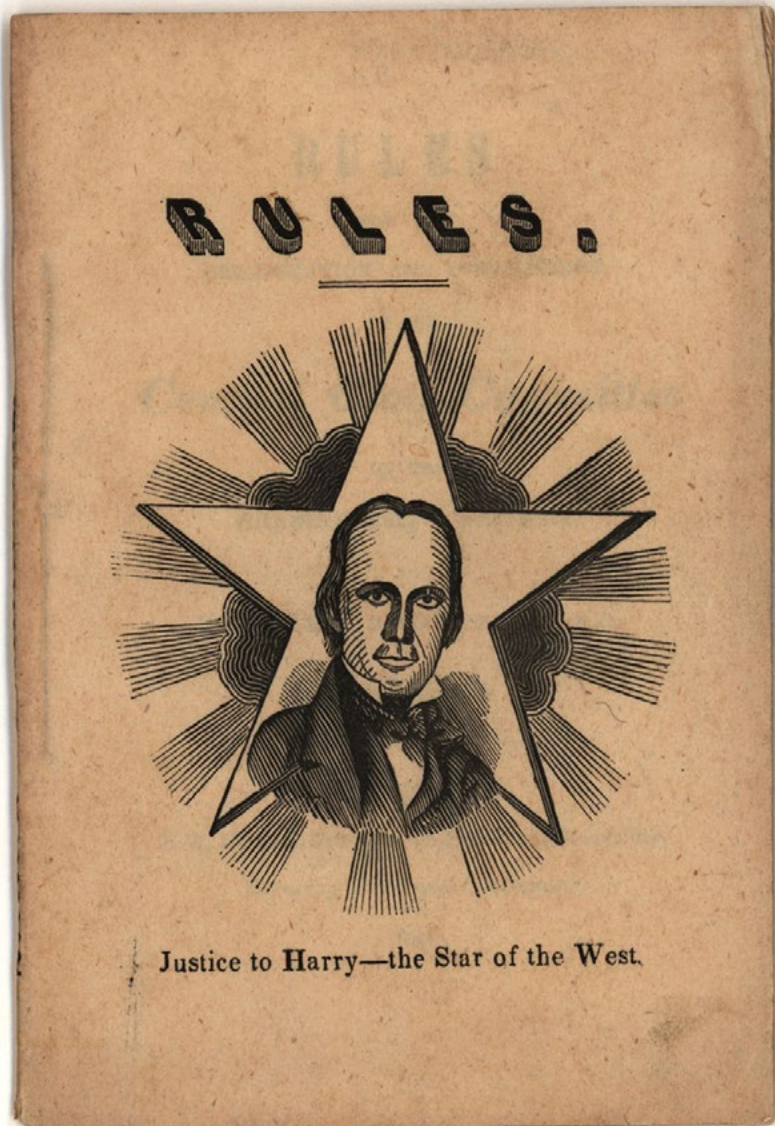
Circular.

DOCTOR: In addition to my suggestion to ma-  
jected recruits and substitutes, I would sugges  
accepted recruits and substitutes be marked t  
in the small of the back. This will, I think, p  
a great extent, the practice of bounty-jumping  
Yours, etc., J. H. BAXTER, S  
U. S. V., Chief Medical Officer Provost-Marshal  
Bureau.

How was this marking done? By th  
lunar caustic. Suits are now pending  
York and New-Jersey for assaults of t  
There are doubtless others. What an in  
And from the leader of the party who h  
eloquent over scars upon the negro's h  
am against all scarring, whether of bond  
*But, above all, of the citizen, and voter,*  
*dier* Just heaven! has citizenship



RARE BYLAWS OF A HENRY CLAY CAMPAIGN  
ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK, 1844



6. Central Clay Committee. Rules for the Organization and Government of the Central Clay Committee of the City and County of New York, as revised and amended, April 1, 1844. New York: J. W. Harrison, Printer to the Central Clay Committee, corner of Pearl and Chatham Sts., 1844. 32mo (5" x 3.5"), illustrated wrappers. 30 pp. CONDITION: Very good, minor wear to wrappers and contents.

*A rare printing of the bylaws of the Central Clay Committee—one of a number of pro-Clay organizations in New York City—published during Henry Clay's ultimately unsuccessful 1844 bid for the presidency against Democrat James Polk.*

The front wrapper features the campaign slogan "Justice to Harry—the Star of the West" (a reference to Clay's Kentucky origins), and an image of Clay's bust set against a radiating star. The text begins with a list of the Central Clay Committee's eight officers and the dozens of men on the Corresponding Committee, Conference Committee, Finance Committee, Council of Presidents, and Executive Committee (the final two including individuals affiliated with the "German Club" and the "Unionists"). The Central Committee's thirty rules follow, the first (and foremost) being "to advocate—to promote, and to secure the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, as President of the United States." Subsequent rules outline the structure of the committee (which embraces a president, two vice presidents, two secretaries, and a treasurer); the procedure for admitting members; the duties and powers of committee members, and so on. One rule stipulates the appointment of a printer "practically acquainted with the art of Printing, who shall be styled 'Printer to the Central Clay Committee'":

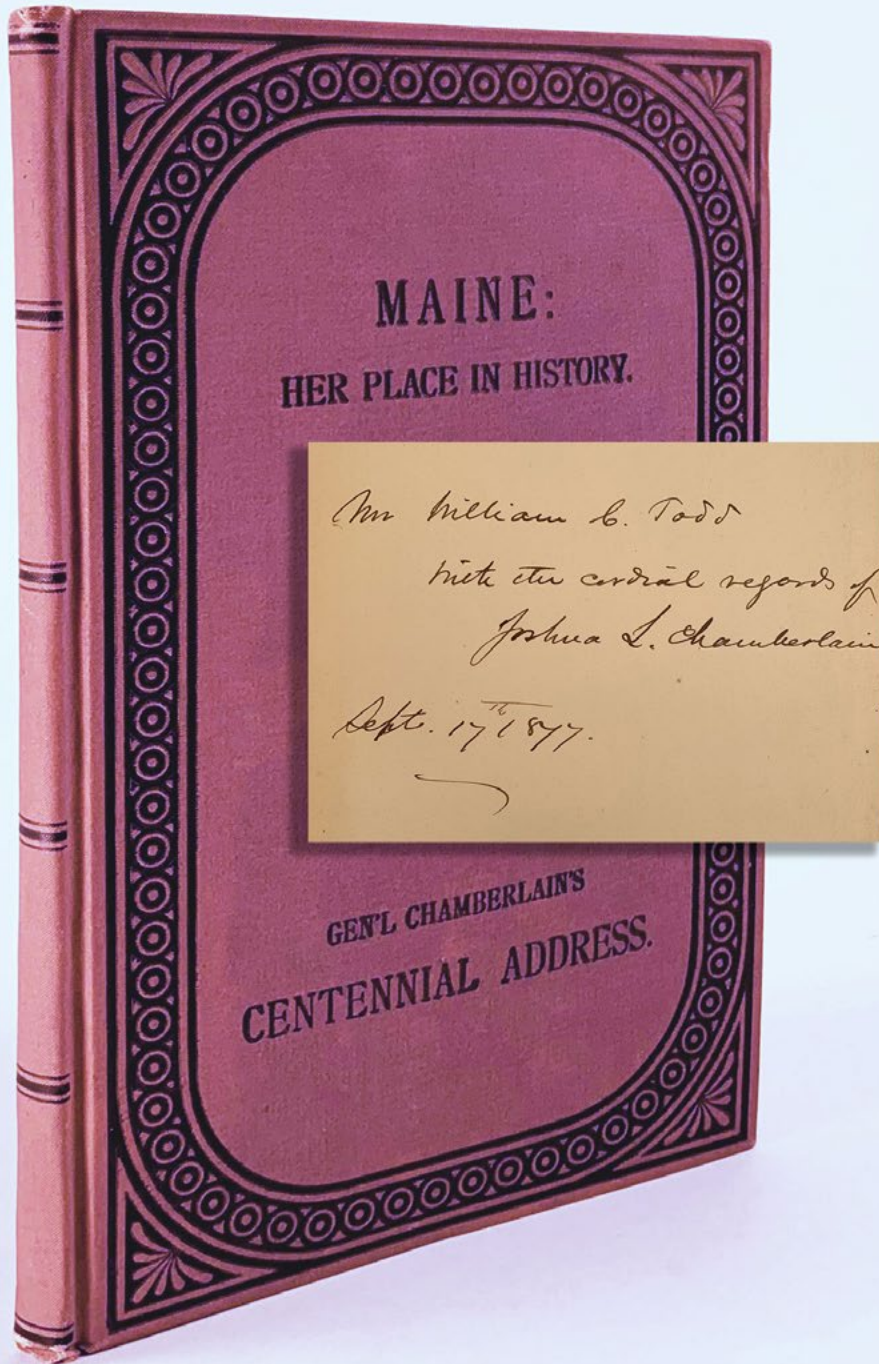
It shall be his duty to be present at the meetings of the Committee, and he shall have the immediate charge of the execution of all the printing which may be ordered by the Committee, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and for which he shall receive a remuneration not to exceed the lowest standard of prices in this city for similar work.

Also outlined are the duties of additional members, committees, and councils, such as fundraising, keeping records of proceedings, supervising affairs, etc. The Council of Presidents was in charge of establishing "a public reading room and political exchange, to be denominated, 'The Central Clay Executive Committee Room'" (the room was located on 112 Broadway and was open every day except Sundays from 9 AM to 10 PM). Policies are outlined for regular and special meetings; absentees and vacancies; delinquencies (an

individual elevating "any other candidate to the Presidency than Henry Clay" would be expelled); the order of business at meetings; the alteration, amending, and suspension of rules; and so forth. The final four pages list delegates from "the several Clubs to the Central Clay Committee," organized by ward, as well as delegates from the "German Clay Club" and the "Unionists." Other New York City Clay organizations included the Democratic Clay Club of the 10th Ward, the Young Men's Henry Clay Association, and the Clay Festival Association.

OCLC records only four copies, at Duke, the Newberry Library, New York Historical Society Library, and Columbia University.





AN INSCRIBED COPY OF  
GENERAL JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN'S  
*MAINE: HER PLACE IN HISTORY*

7. Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence. *Maine: Her Place in History*. Address Delivered at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1876, and in Convention of the Legislature of Maine, February 6, 1877, By Joshua L. Chamberlain; with a Communication from the Governor, and the Report of the Centennial Commission. Augusta [Maine]: Sprague, Owen & Nash, Printers to the State, 1877. 8vo, original plum cloth stamped in black and gold. Title leaf, [1]-108 pp., 2 folding maps, 7 chromolithographic maps (4 double-page and 3 single page). CONDITION: Very good, a bright and attractive copy with minimal wear.

Probable first edition, second issue, inscribed by Chamberlain on the flyleaf in the year of publication: "Mr. William C. Todd with the cordial regards of Joshua L. Chamberlain, Sept. 17th, 1877." The only book by "the Hero of Little Roundtop" published in his lifetime (his *Passing of the Armies* was published posthumously). The maps depict the "Gulf of Maine," "Aboriginal America," "Voyage & Discovery," "French, English, Dutch, Swedish & Spanish Provinces A.D. 1655," "English Grants 1606-1732," "The United States at the Close of the Revolution. Treaty of 1783," "United States 1877," "Territorial Growth of the United States. 1780-1877," and the state of Maine. This is one of at least two issues of this work which varies both in terms of its binding and its contents. Williamson is silent on this matter, but we have handled a copy collated as here in gray wrappers, as well as copies with 129 pages and a single folding map in salmon wrappers, brown cloth and brick cloth.

REFERENCES: Williamson 1965.

Item #9384

\$2,500.00





*UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ALMANACK,  
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS,  
SLAVE NARRATIVES, ETC.*

8. Cruikshank, George, et al, illus. *The Uncle Tom's Cabin Almanack or Abolitionist Memento*. For 1853. London: John Cassell, 1852. 8vo (9.75" x 6.25"), recent half black cloth and ribbed tan paper over boards, paper title label at spine. Frontis. wood engraving, illustrated title page, 5–70 pp., 20 additional wood engravings. CONDITION: Good, bound without wrappers, trimmed close at fore edge with loss of the last letter or two in many lines of text, but no significant loss of sense, occasional light stains and soiling.

*A scarce anti-slavery almanac, published in London in the same year as the first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, consisting of a wide variety of abolitionist texts with vivid illustrations.*

Harriet Beecher Stowe's immediately and immensely popular novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) resulted in a virtual deluge of books, broadsides, and posters, as well as almanacs, as evidenced here. This engaging work is among the earliest such publications and reflects the popularity of Stowe's novel abroad. However, it is more an *Uncle Tom's Cabin* item in name than in content, consisting mainly of abolitionist texts and illustrations, with relatively few direct references to the novel other than the title and a song entitled *Poor Uncle Tom, the Christian Slave*. Included here are a general account of slavery in the United States; an account of the Fugitive Slave Bill, including incidents and cases relating to it; narratives of the lives of Frederick Douglass, William Wells Brown, Josiah Henson, James W. C. Pennington, Lewis Clarke, Henry Garnett, and others; an account of the "Workings of American Slavery"; a section on fugitive settlements in Canada; an account of the slave trade, and so on. Also included is standard almanac material for the year 1853.

Among the subjects illustrated are a scene on the coast of Africa showing slaves being sold by native chiefs; black orator and abolitionist James W. C. Pennington; the plan of the lower deck of the slave ship *Brookes* after the Regulation Act of 1788 (which allowed it to carry 454 captives); a "flight of fugitives to Canada, guided by the North Star"; the sale of Josiah Henson as a boy; Frederick Douglass "the escaped slave, on an English Platform, denouncing slaveholders and their religious abettors"; the pursuit of a runaway slave; Frederick Douglass being flogged by Covey, a statue of Toussaint L'Ouverture; Gezo, King of Dahomey, etc. The title-page features an illustration of Lady Liberty embracing three children.

OCLC records numerous institutional holdings, but scarce in trade with just one copy recorded at auction from 1975 to present.

*A very interesting use of the popularity of Uncle Tom's Cabin to further marshal and reinforce anti-slavery sentiment.*

REFERENCES: Dumond, p. 112. Not in Blockson or *Afro Americana*.

Item #9240

\$3,500.00



## CAMPAIGN PRINT OF A BEARDLESS LINCOLN

9. Currier & Ives. Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Republican Candidate for Sixteenth President of the United States. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., 1860. Lithograph, 9" x 14" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, light marginal soiling and small stains.

*A campaign lithograph of a beardless Lincoln, published during his first run for the presidency in 1860.*

One of the most sought after Lincoln likenesses, this half-length portrait of the future President—after the Mathew Brady photograph known as the Cooper Union portrait—shows the young candidate in a black waistcoat, jacket, and cravat, looking directly ahead. It is one of seven portraits of Lincoln published by Currier & Ives during the 1860 election, and was “advertised in a period sales circular at 20 cents apiece, six for a dollar. In 1934 a jury of noted print collectors selected this print thirty-fourth among the ‘best 50’ of all small folio Currier & Ives prints” (Holzer). Currier & Ives were instrumental in making Lincoln a household face, though this—like so many other portraits—softens and refines his features. Lincoln’s facsimile signature appears just below the portrait.

Lincoln waited until after the election to grow his beard, but the idea may have come from eleven-year-old Grace Bedell, who wrote to him on October 15th, 1860, that: “I have yet got four brothers and part of them will vote for you any way and if you let your whiskers grow I will try and get the rest of them to vote for you you would look a great deal better for your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you and then you would be President” (“Whiskers for Votes”).

OCLC records holdings at the Clements Library and the American Antiquarian Society, as well as possibly the Lincoln Memorial University Library (it is unclear whether the record is for this print or another 1860 Currier & Ives portrait of Lincoln with the same title). We also locate examples at the Library of Congress and the University of Delaware.

REFERENCES: Holzer, Harold, Gabor S. Boritt, Mark E. Neely Jr. *The Lincoln Image : Abraham Lincoln and the Popular Print* (U of Illinois Press, 1984), p. 30; “Whisker for Votes, or Why Abraham Lincoln Grew a Beard” at Indiana State Museum online.

Item #8066

\$1,500.00



*A. Lincoln.*  
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR  
SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St. N.Y.



## THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

The President of the United States died about ten minutes before eight this morning, (April 15, '65.) The bloody murderer exclaimed as he flourished his knife, Sic Semper Tyrannis, run across the stage into an alley, MOUNTED A HORSE, and rode very rapidly down Tenth street. Neither J Wilkes Booth, the actor in Ford's Theatre where the deed occurred, nor his horse, are to be found.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN left the earth, a martyr to the Freedom of Man. May his murderer know the true meaning of the words Sic semper tyrannis For all the exciting particulars see the morning and evening papers.

AMID a Nation's happiness the gloomy news is spread!  
The base assassin, may be caught—our President is dead!  
Say shall we know the loathsome fiend who did the craven's part.

And bro't a nation bitterness while it was glad of heart?

While yet the flags are waving grand, for victories were won,  
All over our rejoicing land goes news from Washington  
And noble men of ev'ry creed their tears of sorrow shed,  
Yet scarce believe the dismal tale—the President is dead!

The flag that wav'd so beautiful, now place it half-mast high  
Not for a battle we have lost, or soldiers forc'd to fly!  
But shame to him whose earnest heart is not with ven-  
geance wed

To know what the assassin did—our President is dead!

Oh, is it thus that traitors plead for mercy at their fall?  
And do our "wayward brothers" thus for kindly pity call?  
Where is he who'd claim brotherhood with one with  
hand so red,

A craven language can't describe? our President is dead!

Is this the way, oh, treason dire, a people's voice you'd drown?

Is it a pathway new you've found to honor and renown?

Was it the mirror that you chose to show the viper's head?

Go nations the reflection see and mourn the martyr dead!

But has he pass'd? that tow'ring form, into oblivion's tide?

Oh no, there is a spirit land, the good man has not died!

But o'er his ashes there shall rise a band by duty led,

Who'll guard the sacred rights we've won, then the good  
man's not dead!

[De Wolfe, W. P. of N. H.]

## LAMENT FOR LINCOLN PUBLISHED THE DAY OF HIS DEATH BY "THE WANDERING POET OF NEW HAMPSHIRE"

10. De Wolfe, [George Gordon Byron]. *The President's Assassination*. [New Hampshire, 1865?]. Illustrated handbill, 7.375" x 4.5", text and image within a mourning border, mounted on paperboard. CONDITION: Very good, a few spots of soiling and edgewear; adhesive residue on back of mount.

*A scarce illustrated handbill lamenting—in verse—the death of Abraham Lincoln, published in the immediate aftermath of the assassination and before John Wilkes Booth was captured.*

At the top of the handbill is a portrait of a young and beardless Abraham Lincoln, flanked by two brief paragraphs of sideways text. The first of these reads:

The President of the United States died about ten minutes before eight this morning (April 15, '65). The bloody murderer exclaimed as he flourished his knife, Sic Semper Tyrannis, run across the stage into an alley, MOUNTED A HORSE, and rode very rapidly down the Tenth street. Neither J Wilkes Booth, the actor in Ford's Theatre, where the deed occurred, nor his horse, are to be found.

The second, calling Lincoln a martyr and expressing the wish that "his murderer [may] know the true meaning of the words Sic semper tyrannis," directs readers to "the morning and evening papers" for "all the exciting particulars."

The poem below is signed in type by "De Wolfe, W[andering]. P[oet]. of N.H." and begins:

Amid a Nation's happiness the gloomy news is spread!  
The base assassin, may be caught—our President is dead!  
Say shall we know the loathsome fiend who did the craven's part,  
And bro't a nation bitterness while it was glad of heart?

George Gordon Byron DeWolfe (1835–1873) was born in Nova Scotia and grew up in St. John, New Brunswick. He came to the United States at the age of twenty and began "travelling from state to state, from town to town, writing verses on people, places, and popular events" (Chapin, p. 489). He married Eliza Hargrove in 1860, and settled in Nashua, New Hampshire. His rapid composition earned him the nickname "Steam-Machine Poet," but later in life he became known as the Wandering Poet of New Hampshire."

OCLC records just three holdings, at the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. We locate an additional example at the Library of Congress.

REFERENCES: Chapin, Bela. *The Poets of New Hampshire* (Claremont, N.H., 1883).

Item #9252

\$375.00



PROMOTING DEMOCRAT LEWIS CASS  
IN THE 1848 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

11. Democratic Committee of Public of the City and County of Philadelphia. *The Cass and Butler Almanac, for 1849*. Philadelphia: John B. Perry, 198 Market Street, [1848]. 12mo (7.5" x 6"), illustrated wrappers, title and illustration of Lewis Cass within a decorative border. 35 pp., illus. CONDITION: Very good, early sugar paper repair at spine with 2" cracks at head and foot, some edgewear, faint vertical fold at center as well as at upper-right corner.

*A scarce almanac comprising texts, songs, humor, and illustrations promoting presidential candidate Lewis Cass and attacking Whig candidates, published during the presidential election of 1848.*

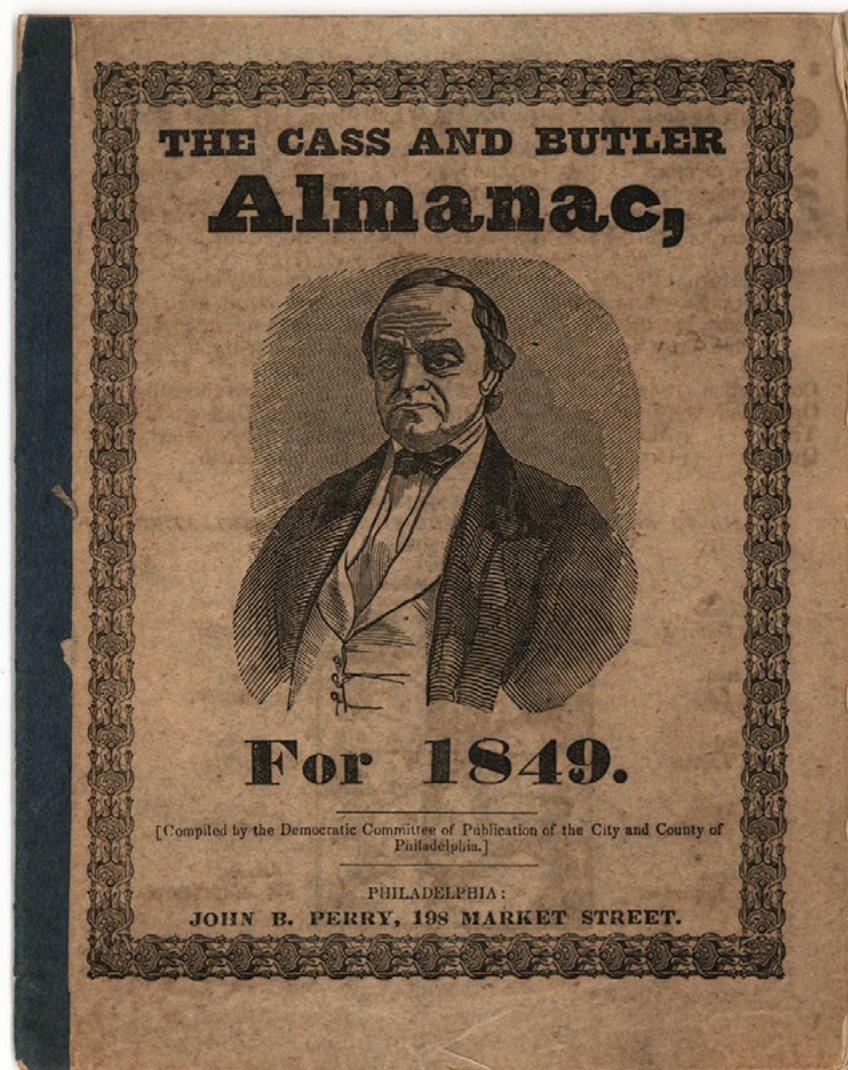
This almanac opens with biographies of Democratic nominee Lewis Cass (1782–1866) and his vice-presidential running mate William O. Butler (1791–1880). The former sketch spans from Cass's birth in New Hampshire and service in the American Revolution to his career as a politician and nomination as the Democratic candidate for the 1848 presidential election, while the latter details Butler's storied military career. The texts of letters by Gen. Andrew Jackson praising both candidates are included, and among the musical offerings are the anti-Whig song "The Soldier's Reply to the Whig Appeal for his Vote" by F. A. Durivage (concerning Zachary Taylor's presidential bid); the pro-Cass song "Freedom of the Seas"; and sheet music for "The Boat Horn," by Gen. William O. Butler himself.

An illustration of three fearsome bloodhounds—titled "The Bloodhounds!" in bold type—accompanies an engaging sequence of correspondence: an 1839 letter by Gen. Zachary Taylor to then-Secretary of War Cass advocating for the procurement of bloodhounds from Cuba for military use in the Second Seminole War (1835–42); John Quincy Adams's questions concerning Taylor's motion to procure the bloodhounds; and a memo by the Philadelphia Society of Friends that was presented to the Senate, protesting the use of bloodhounds and decrying the war itself.

Humorous and sometimes sordid content includes an anti-Henry Clay/Whig comedic sketch (the "extract from an old play") entitled "The Last of the Mill Boy"; a brief description of a "Mexican female dwarf"; accounts of Gen. Zachary Taylor's infamous profanity and abusive language; a deadpan notice that the Whig Party has dissolved and been transferred to the Native Americans; and, on the back wrapper, an illustration of the "Funeral of Federal Principals," which depicts "the remains of the 'Whig' principles of 1840 and 1844, as they appeared when in funeral procession from the 'National Slaughter House' at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, June 1848." The almanac is rounded out by a rebuttal to the Whig press; details on the current and past presidential elections; and anecdotes about Gen. Cass while he was in Ohio during the presidential campaign of 1844. A section entitled "Cass and Butler" claims that "No better or stronger men ever were presented to the people of this Union, and no better or stronger men could have been found within its almost boundless limits." Cass ultimately lost to Whig candidate Zachary Taylor.

Rare. OCLC records just two copies, at the AAS and Hamilton College.

Item #9183



\$850.00



## CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF FLORIDA



12. Dodge, Loudon Underhill, artist. *Illustrated Florida*. Buffalo, New York: Dodge Art Publishing; Jacksonville, Florida: [Ashmead Brothers] Publishers & Stationers, 1882. Set of 18 [of 19] small format chromolithographic views, 4.25" x 6.875" plus margins, housed in original pictorial sleeve, 4.75" x 7.25" x .35". Lacking "Orange Grove, St. John's River" view. CONDITION: Very good, edgewear and soiling to slipcase cover; stationer's label on the back of case from Ashmead Brothers Publishers & Stationers, Jacksonville, Florida, the text "Ashmead Brothers" having been scratched out.

*A vivid and very appealing set of Florida souvenir views, picturing various city landmarks in Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Palatka, as well as scenes of boat tours, river walks, orange groves, harbors, forts, and a range of other attractions.*

Focusing on northern and northeast Florida, this set of views pictures the Old Spanish Market (also known as the Old Slave Market) and the Spanish Cathedral in St. Augustine; the Carleton House, the Windsor Hotel, and the St. James hotel in Jacksonville; handsome urban residences and rural estates; lakes and harbors; a tableau of Florida fruits; and several scenes of African Americans, including a man paddling in a riverboat and an elderly gentleman and youth by their front door conversing with a banjo-toting traveler. Two of the more striking views show steamboats traveling on the Ocklawaha River (one by day, the other by night). Other views of steamboats show the *St. Johns* in Fernandina Harbor and the *Frederick de Bary* on the St. Johns River. Tourists, strolling or on horseback, populate many of the scenes.

The views are titled as follows: Lower St. Johns River (the slipcase card); Bay Street, Jacksonville (title card); Residence Street, Jacksonville; Views in St. Augustine; a Street in St. Augustine; Old Spanish Fort and Harbor, St. Augustine; Balls Orange Arch, St. Augustine; On the Upper St. Johns River; The Mitchell Estate, St. Johns River; Moonlight on St. Johns River; Ocklawaha River by Day; Ocklawaha, Night; Sunrise, Orange Lake; Fernandina Harbor; River Front, Palatka; Ruins of Dungeness; Silver Spring; Way Down in Dixie; and The Sunny Land of Fruit and Flowers.

The title card advertises several forthcoming sets of views by Dodge Art Publishing Co., showing "American Scenery" and vacation destinations such as the Catskills and the Hudson River, the White Mountains, the Great Lakes, California, and more, although the only other work in the firm's projected "Illustrated Resorts" series we find recorded is *Illustrated Chautauqua* (1882), promoting Chautauqua Lake in New York.

Dodge Art Publishing was founded by landscape artist and lithographer Loudon U. Dodge, who initially operated in Buffalo, then moved to Rochester, changing the firm's name to L. U. Dodge Landscape View Co. Surviving works by Dodge seem mainly to be chromolithographic view books, but we have handled as well a very rare folio view of Gillen Orange Grove, Deland, Florida (Rochester, 1885).

Founded by Clarence and William H. Ashmead, Ashmead Bros. booksellers and stationers were based in Jacksonville, Florida and operated from 1880 until 1884. The firm also published and distributed stereoviews. By 1886 Clarence had relocated to Philadelphia, while William had become an entomologist.



OCLC records nine examples of this set (some of which are incomplete), at Columbia University, Jacksonville Public Library, State Library of Florida, University of Florida, University of Miami, University of South Florida, the Winterthur Museum, the AAS, and the Clements Library.

*A delightful set of northern Florida views, published prior to the construction of Henry Flagler's railroad and the opening of southern Florida to greater development and tourism.*

REFERENCES: "Ashmead Bros. American, active 1880s" at The New York Public Library online.

Item #9250

\$550.00

### MINTING GOLD COINS IN GOLD RUSH CALIFORNIA: THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED DUBOSQ RECEIPT BOOKS

13. Dubosq, Theodore; Charles T. Goodwin, et al. [Manuscript receipt books recording activities and transactions connected with the minting of California gold coins.] Philadelphia and San Francisco, 1845–1853. 8vo (8.25" x 5") receipt book. 174 pp., several blank leaves. CONDITION: Good, lacking one cover, the other detached; the first 2 pp. torn with losses, otherwise most pages are very good, the writing clear. [With] Two vols., 48mo (4" x 6.5"), original sheep. 1 stamped "C. T. Goodwin" on front cover, one lacking front cover. 35 pp. of manuscript, numerous blank leaves; 44 pp. of manuscript, numerous blank leaves. CONDITION: Apart from loss of cover and detached cover on one volume, both receipt books good, moderate wear to contents.

*An important group of three receipt books kept from 1845 to 1853 including revealing information on the minting of gold coins in California during the Gold Rush.*

Philadelphia Jeweler Theodore Dubosq (1840–?) hit on the idea of minting coins in gold-crazed California some time in 1849. The Dubosq gold and silver California coins are now extremely rare and highly prized: the auction record for the 1850 \$10 Dubosq & Co. gold coin is \$480,000, sold in 2022. The question of who engraved the dies for these rare coins has long been the subject of debate. Famed engraver James B. Longacre of the Philadelphia Mint has been a primary candidate, since the Dubosq coins have similarities with the federal gold coinage of the era, and drawings of the designs were found in Longacre's estate papers. Now the question is settled: bound into this receipt book are two fine autograph receipts signed by Longacre, one for the \$10 Dubosq & Co. gold coin and the other for the \$5 piece.

Also included here are two small receipt books belonging to Charles T. Goodwin, who joined Dubosq in his "California adventure" late in 1849. One includes his brief entries while he was in San Francisco, where he apparently arrived in September 1850 to manage the company. Most of these record the rent paid on the Dubosq & Goodwin store on Montgomery Street, although there are also two receipts for "gold dust" shipped east. The other small receipt book mostly covers Goodwin's life in the early 1840s. Also included is a third, tall ledger for Philadelphia dentists Goodwin & Mitchell, kept between 1846 and 1850. Charles Goodwin apparently practiced dentistry (including supplying gold teeth) before joining Dubosq's California adventure.

Theodore Dubosq—"Manufacturer of Jewellery," as titled on an inserted 1848 printed receipt— was a member of a large extended family of at least six





Philadelphia jewelers. He did a substantial business with all of them, and also carried a sizable revolving account with Philadelphia goldsmiths Dreer and Hayes, and bought from a number of other jewelers and silversmiths. He consigned work to Philadelphia engravers including Edwin Vallette, Cornelius Everest, Doyle & Cavanaugh, S. Rue, and, of course, Philadelphia Mint engraver James B. Longacre for the dies.

A notice on the departure of the ship *Grey Eagle* from Philadelphia, bound for California, appears in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of January 18th, 1849 and reports that:

Mr. Theodore Dubosq, Sr., jeweler, North Second Street, we understand takes out with him the machinery for melting and coining gold, and stamping it with a private mark, so as to establish a currency which will afford the greater convenience and facility for dealing in the raw material.

Appearing in the same issue is the passenger list for *Grey Eagle*, which includes Theodore Dubosq, Sr., Theodore Dubosq, Jr. and Henry A. Dubosq. The *Alta California* lists Dubosq as arriving in California in early 1849. However, Dubosq's receipt book shows him in Philadelphia at that time. It seems likely that he remained in Philadelphia to care for his wife who died the following year (an entry for her funeral expenses dated June 5th, 1850 appears in the receipt book). On April 19th, 1850 Dubosq bought a ticket to sail to California from New York, but again his wife's illness apparently held him back. There is no indication here that Dubosq Sr. himself went to California, at least during the period covered in his receipt book. In all probability, the notice in the *Alta California* refers to the arrival of Theodore Dubosq, Jr. ("We learn also, that Mr. Theodore Dubosq, a jeweler from Philadelphia, also recently arrived in the *Grey Eagle*, has brought with him the necessary machinery for striking private coin.")

The many receipts written into the book record Dubosq's payments—signed by the recipients—revealing, like a series of snapshots, his activities as he put his plan to mint coins in California into action. In February 1850 he commits, along with a "P. Maison," to a total of \$8500 for a shipment of "10 horses and lumber on board ship Emily bound to Benicia." On March 7th he buys a "screw press" for \$129. On March 28th, he pays \$35 to Celestin Jacot for a "drawing" (a test coin design?). On April 1st, he pays \$5000 in "joint shipments made to California" with Maison, and the next day paid for "tools." On April 12th, he buys another \$150 worth of tools, and the following day purchases a rolling mill for \$50. On May 2nd, he pays for "sundry tin work," and, most notably, on May 3rd he bought "dies, chisels, and tongs &c." Then on May 10th, he pays \$1609 for goods bound for California. Longacre writes his two receipts for engraving the dies in May of 1850. These read "Philad'a May 23 1850. Received of Chas. T. Goodwin pr Theo. Dubosq one hundred dollars for ten dollars sett of dies. James B. Longacre" and "Received Philada. May 31, 1850 from Chas. T. Goodwin pr Theo. Dubosq one hundred dollars for one pair of dies— \$5 size. James B. Longacre." (Both receipts are bound into the book.)

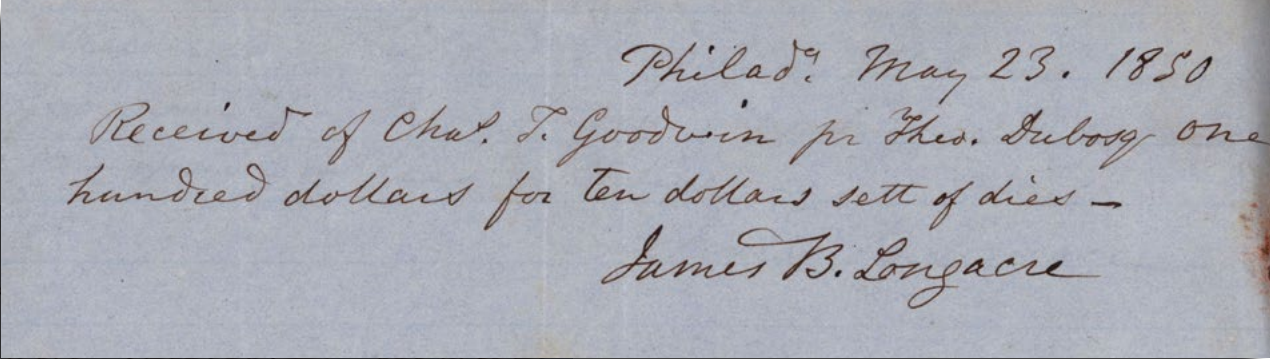
#### Representative passages can be found on our website.

An important lot of receipt books relating to the minting of gold coins in Gold Rush California.

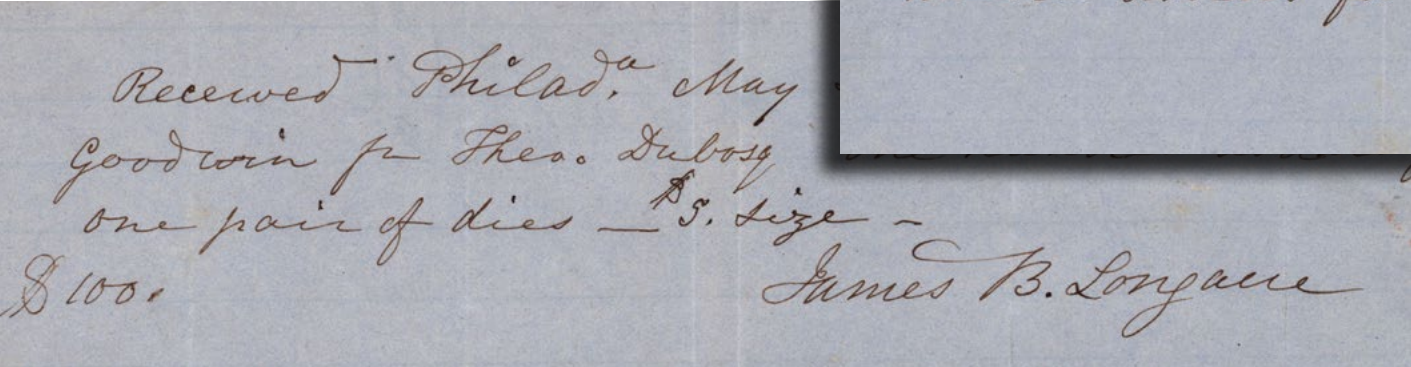
REFERENCES: Kagin, Donald H. *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*. New York: Arco Publishing Company, 1981.

Item #9129

\$15,000.00



Philad'a May 23. 1850  
Received of Chas. T. Goodwin pr Theo. Dubosq one  
hundred dollars for ten dollars sett of dies -  
James B. Longacre



Received Philad'a May  
Goodwin pr Theo. Dubosq  
one pair of dies - \$5 size -  
\$100.  
James B. Longacre



A BOSTON PUBLISHER'S STUNNING  
WOOD ENGRAVING CATALOG, CIRCA 1840s

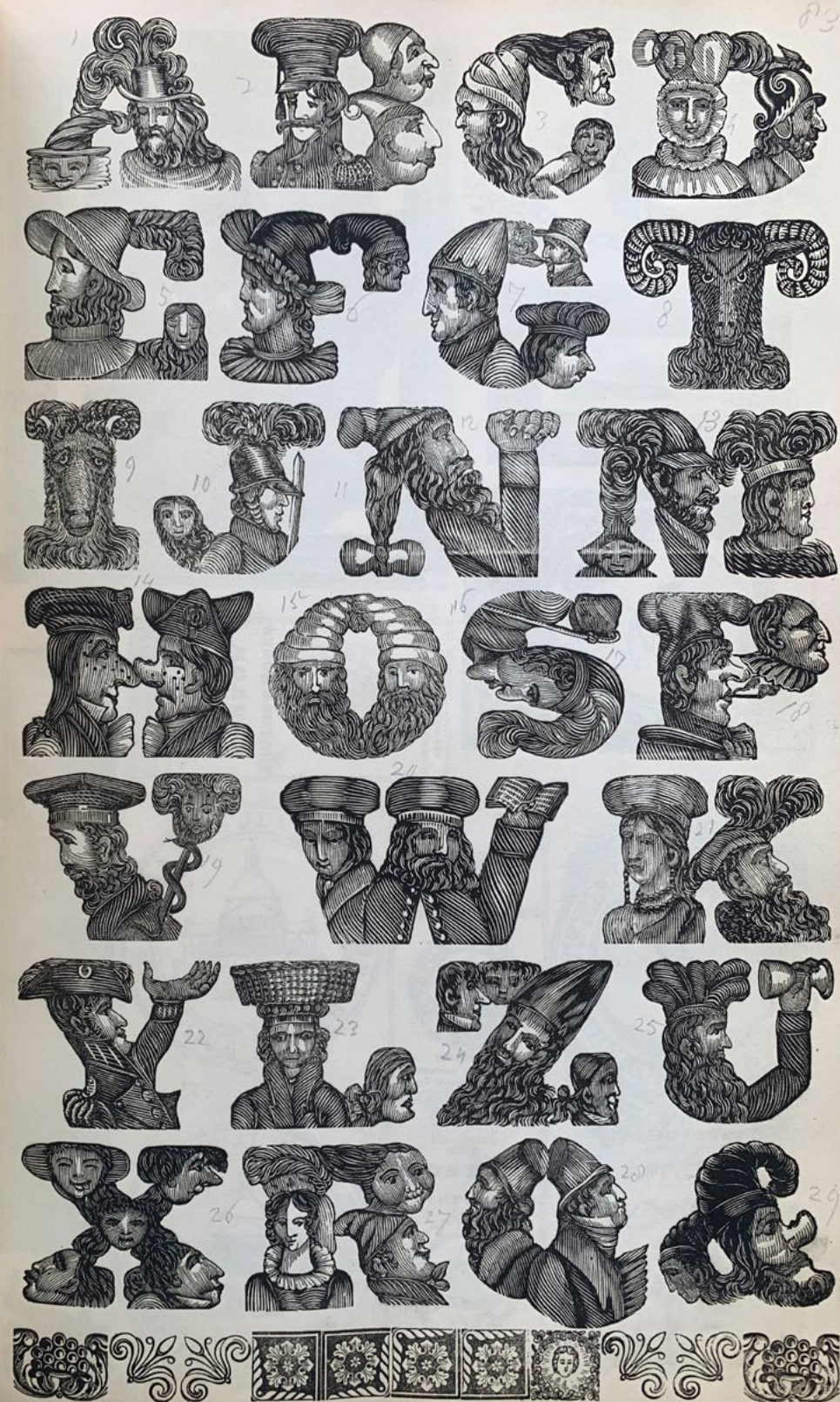
14. [Extraordinary catalogue of thousands of wood engravings used to illustrate the publications of the Boston firm of Munroe & Francis]. [Boston: Munroe & Francis, evidently compiled ca. 1840s]. 4to (13.75" x 8.5"), recent three-quarters brown calf and original marbled paper over boards, gilt title label at spine. 233 leaves printed on one side only, several additional blank leaves. Each leaf is numbered in pencil and each engraving is numbered as well, evidently for use with a separate index not present here or possibly corresponding to trays or boxes of blocks or stereotypes. Old note in ink on the front paste-down reading "Charles Dibble Strong Illustrations used in books he published" (more on this below). CONDITION: Very good, leaves generally clean, a few with relatively short tears, very attractive overall.

*A marvelous compendium of the wood engravings used by Munroe & Francis, apparently compiled for internal use and including illustrations, title-pages, half-titles, headpieces, tailpieces, ornamental alphabets, etc., most of them for the many juvenile picture books the firm published.*

Munroe & Francis, founded by Edmund Monroe (1775–1854) and David Francis (1779–1853), was among the most prolific Boston printers and publishers of the first half of the nineteenth century, particularly in the realm of children's books. The firm was active between 1802 and 1808, from 1810 to 1814, and between 1816 and 1853. Joseph H. Francis, probably David's son, published in Boston between 1835 and 1858, and another presumed son, C. S. Francis, published in New York from 1842 through 1859. The imprint of both sons appears on some title pages.

The most overt Munroe & Francis elements represented here are the title and half-title pages for books they published, including *The Little Child's Book* (1830); *The Boy's Own Book* (1829); *The True Mother Goose* (1833); *Mother Goose's Songs* (*Mother Goose's Melodies*, 1833); *Casket of Gems* (1836); *Parlour Magic* (1838); *The American Girl's Book* (1831); *Hieroglyphic Bible* (*A New Hieroglyphic Bible*, 1830); *Rhymes for the Nursery* (1837); *The Mischievous Boy* and *The Highlander*, both illustrated half-titles that appear in their *Amusements of Westernheath: or, Moral Stories for Children* (1826 or 1827); *The Mirror* (1828); *The Summer-Day Book* (1838); *Fairy Rhymes* (date unknown); *The History of Sandford and Merton* (between 1826 and 1840?, per AAS); and Thomas Moore's *The Epicurean* (1841). Also included are series emblems for "Munroe & Francis' Juvenile Library"; "Juvenile Classics Munroe & Francis"; "Diamond Quarto Francis & Munroe"; and "The Boston Picture Books."

The illustrations cover a vast range of subjects and constitute a virtual encyclopedia of American wood engraving in the first half of the nineteenth century. Among the signatures found on some engravings are those of Abel Bowen,





Alexander Anderson, George Washington Appleton, Shubael Childs, Alonzo Hartwell, W. B. Minot, and George Loring Brown (one larger engraving by Brown on leaf 176 depicts a teacher, possibly Samuel Gridley Howe, instructing three blind girls, one of whom feels a relief globe). The subjects of some illustrations allow for ready identification of the work illustrated, such as those for *The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* (ca. 1837) on leaf 133, one of which is signed "Anderson," and *The True Mother Goose* on leaves 113 and 114, one signed by Abel Bowen. Non-juvenile or not necessarily juvenile engravings include a series of botanicals at the beginning of the volume; a series depicting meat cuts; a plan showing a network of roads in what appears to be a park; and a map of the Niagara River.

The note on the front paste-down reading "Charles Dibble Strong / Illustrations used in the books he published" is misleading. While the volume may well have somehow come into Strong's possession, the engravings bear no immediately discernible relation to his publications. Most obviously, it does not include any title pages or half titles for works he published. Strong was primarily a publisher of Methodist literature, and although he did publish a handful of juveniles, principally Samuel Goodrich's *A Pictorial Geography of the World* and a series of biographies memorializing pious children, the contents here overwhelmingly relate to works published by Munroe & Francis. Since many wood engravings were used by a variety of publishers, it is, of course, possible that some of those included in this volume appeared in works published by Strong, but if so, these would seem to be relatively few and would presumably have been used by Munroe & Francis as well.

*A stunning and apparently unique record of the engravings used by this notable and prolific Boston publisher.*

Item #9041

\$17,500.00





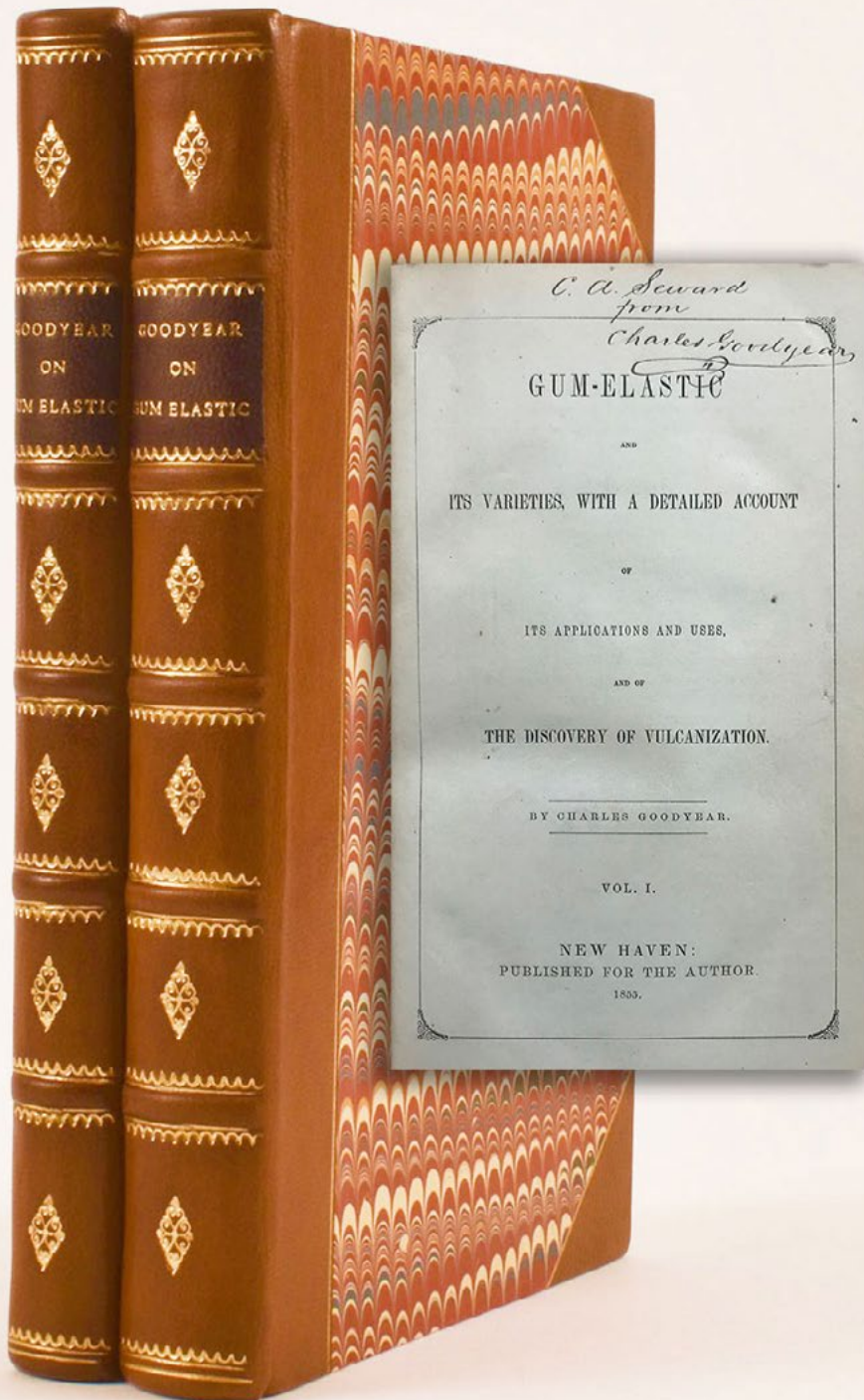
CHARLES GOODYEAR ON RUBBER VULCANIZATION,  
PRESENTATION COPY TO HIS PATENT ATTORNEY

15. Goodyear, Charles. *Gum-Elastic and Its Varieties, With a Detailed Account of Its Applications and Uses, and of the Discovery of Vulcanization* [Vol. I]. *The Applications and Uses of Vulcanized Gum-Elastic; With Descriptions and Directions for Manufacturing Purposes* [Vol. II]. New Haven: Published for the author, 1855. 2 vols. 8vo (9.25" x 6"), recent three quarters polished calf and marbled paper boards. Vol. I: 246 pp., 29 plates, inscribed "Seward." in pencil on ffe; presentation inscription in black ink on title page, "C. A. Seward from Charles Goodyear." Vol. II: 379 pp., inscribed "Seward." in pencil on ffe. CONDITION: Very good, contents bright and clean, a few minor stains to a few pages and one illustration in vol. I, small loss to the upper-right corner of ffe of vol. I.

Second edition, presentation copy. First published in 1853, this is Goodyear's account of his invention of the vulcanization process, which made rubber suitable for the manufacture of a wide variety of products. This copy is inscribed to Goodyear's patent attorney, Clarence A. Seward, the nephew of Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, William H. Seward. Volume I includes twenty-nine plates picturing various items made with vulcanized rubber, including sieves, water buckets, tents, bottles, and clothing. The text in both volumes is divided into sections with titles such as "Plans of the Inventor"; "Inventions and Patent Laws"; "Nature of the Discovery"; "Medical and Surgical"; "Horse Trappings"; and "Inferior Gums and Resins."

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, Charles Goodyear (1800–1860) investigated a means of treating India rubber to lessen its stickiness and its sensitivity to heat and cold. He discovered vulcanization by accident in 1839, when he dropped some India rubber mixed with sulfur on a hot stove. Goodyear secured his first patent in 1844 and in 1852 he traveled to England, "where articles made under his patents had been displayed at the International Exhibition of 1851" ("Charles Goodyear"). While overseas, he failed to establish rubber vulcanization factories and, due to technical and legal complications, he ended up having to forfeit his patent rights in both England and France. In 1855 he was sent to debtor's prison in France. "Meanwhile, in the United States, his patents continued to be infringed upon. Although his invention made millions for others, at his death he left debts of some \$200,000" ("Charles Goodyear"). Named in his honor, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company was established in Akron, Ohio in 1898.

Clarence Armstrong Seward (1828–1897) was born in New York, lost his parents as a child, and was raised by his uncle, William H. Seward, who later served in the Lincoln administration. He graduated from Hobart College in 1848 and studied law in Auburn, New York, before moving to New York City, where by 1854 he became a partner in the prominent law firm Blatchford, Seward & Gris-





wold. The firm focused on patent cases for numerous prominent American inventors, including Charles Goodyear, and assisted with “patent applications, provided counsel during infringement suits, and worked with newly formed manufacturing firms on patent license matters” (“Blatchford, Seward & Griswold Records”). The MIT Libraries offers an overview of the complex relationship between Goodyear and the firm:

The letters patent issued to Charles Goodyear on June 15, 1844 for his rubber manufacture process signaled the beginning of twenty-two years of legal maneuvering for Blatchford, Seward & Griswold. Suit followed by countersuit produced nearly two dozen cases...In most of the suits, the firm represented Goodyear’s main antagonist, Horace H. Day. In 1858, however, the firm was hired by Goodyear as chief counsel in the application for extension of the 1844 patent. A seven-year extension was granted on June 15, 1858. At the same time as the extension proceeding, the firm argued on behalf of the Congress Rubber Company, owned by Day, against several companies licensed to use Goodyear’s vulcanization process. Blatchford, Seward & Griswold continued to represent Day during the late 1850s, but in 1864 Seward argued on behalf of Goodyear’s heirs against Day.

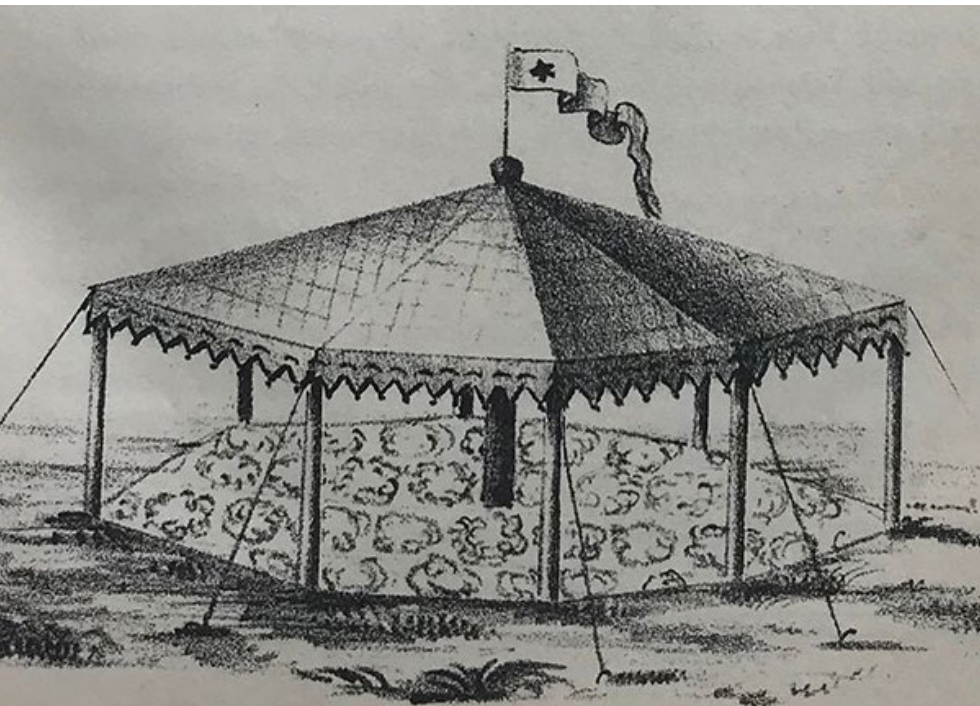
Between 1856 and 1860 Seward served as Judge Advocate General to New York. For a period following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Seward stepped in as Assistant Secretary of State under President Johnson, since his uncle William—wounded as part of the same assassination plot—was unable to fulfill his duties as Secretary. Seward later served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention and as a Presidential Elector. He died in 1897 in Geneva, New York.

OCLC records only five copies of this work, at Yale, State Library of New South Wales, University of Southern California, British Library, and the Science History Institute.

REFERENCES: “Blatchford, Seward, and Griswold records” at MIT Archives Space online; “Blatchford, Seward & Griswold Records, 1841-1910” (2014) at Smithsonian National Museum of American History online; “Charles Goodyear” at Britannica online; “Brief History of Clarence A. Seward” at Alpha Delta Phi Foundation online.

Item #9074

\$2,500.00





BROADSIDE ADVERTISING  
THE MOHAWK VALLEY SCULPTOR  
JACOB W. BOODY'S CABINET OF CURIOSITIES

16. Grand Collection of Natural Curiosities! Jacob W. Boody, With His Grand Instructive Museum... Rome, NY: Sandford & Carr, Steam job Printers, Citizen Office, [ca. 1885]. Broadside, 20" x 6.5". CONDITION: Good, light damp-stains and toning.

*A broadside issued by an upstate New York eccentric and artist advertising a cabinet of curiosities he assembled including, among other diversions, "A pig with six legs," "a Mastodon Tooth," a supposed "Indian Idol," and a "Japanese opium box and pipe!"*

Boody's "Grand and Instructive Museum" boasted such other attractions, as "Magic Lantern with 168 views," "A Large Stereoscope, with 100 views, the most remarkable in America," a "collection of Sea, land and river shells," including a "China Hong Kong Shell," an "Indian Pearl Snail Shell," a "Mammoth Shell of China weighing 23 lbs.," several turtle shells, and many others besides. The museum also featured several "Ancient things used by the Indians," "39 real Skulls" intended to elucidate "the science of Phrenology," and some "Specimens of the different Stones fetched from Washington that were used in building the U.S. Capitol." For those more inclined towards the strange rather than the merely curious, on display was also a "Japanese Opium box and Pipe," a "New Kind of Microscope, to magnify the human face," a "Stone Face and Head, supposed to be an Indian Idol, found at North Bay, Oneida Lake," and "A Pig With Six Legs." Entry to Boody's cabinet was "Twenty-Five cents," as noted at the bottom of the sheet.

According to an obituary published in the *Buffalo Courier Express*, Jacob W. Boody (1842–1907) was a farmer and sculptor "who carved the rocks on his Farm into Likenesses of Notables... He built his own House, was his own Surgeon, and created a Museum that contained many things." He lived in "the beautiful glacial hills of the Mohawk valley... twenty miles from Utica and twelve from Rome... He owned a little hillside farm of about 60 acres, which is covered with cobblestones and huge boulders. He had little education, his schooling being of very short duration; yet he possessed... a genius so varied as to fill a visitor with wonder as to what might have been accomplished had his peculiar talents and untiring energy been properly trained and systematically directed." Boody was a self-taught "phrenologist, a geologist, a naturalist, a taxidermist and a historian. His home contains a museum such as probably has no equal... Perhaps the most interesting in the museum was his 'cobblestone art gallery.' Arranged along the floor on all sides of the room were more than 100 cobblestones, and each one was carved into the head of some notable... Among them were Cleveland, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Nation. All of these were made with no better model than that furnished by such pictures as Mr. Boody could find in the magazines and newspapers... On each of the [other] curiosities in his museum and on the life and history of each of the subjects of his carvings, Mr. Boody was prepared to lecture at length." He was also said to have declared that "there will never be a true American nation until liberty and equality are accorded to everyone in the line" and that "women are the foundation of the world."

OCLC records just one copy, at Harvard.

REFERENCES: *Buffalo Courier Express* (Buffalo, New York, November 3, 1907) p. 8; "Mysterious Boody Hill" from Mohawk Valley Living online.

Item #8862

\$750.00

GRAND COLLECTION

NATURAL CURIOSITIES!

Jacob W. Boody,

WITH HIS GRAND AND

Instructive Museum

Consisting of New and Rare Curiosities, will Exhibit

At

On

The Proprietor of this Museum will endeavor to render it the most moral and attractive entertainment of the present day, by exhibiting to the public a

MAGIC LANTERN

With 168 Views. There cannot be a more efficient mode of conveying a general knowledge on a variety of subjects than by these views.

A Large Stereoscope,

With 100 Views, the most remarkable in America. Evening views appear with the lights burning. More can be learned than from a whole library of books of travel. The Museum will contain a large

COLLECTION OF SEA, LAND AND RIVER SHELLS,

Ancient things used by the Indians, 39 real Skulls, with a view to

ILLUSTRATE THE SCIENCE OF PHRENOLOGY,

Crystals, Precious Stones, Petrified Animals, Specimens of the different Stones fetched from Washington that were used in building the U. S. Capitol, Moss Agate, Minerals, Water Spar, Ice Spar, Geode, Sand Concretion,

JAPANESE OPIUM BOX AND PIPE,

Snake Skin from Cuba, Ancient Sword and Scalping Knife, Rebel Dirk Knife, a New Kind of Microscope, to magnify the human face, Electric Machine, Tooth of a Mastodon, Tooth of a Whale, Piece of the Stone that fell at Buenos Ayres, and is preserved in the British Museum, Stone Face and Head, supposed to be an Indian Idol, found at North Bay, Oneida Lake,

A PIG WITH SIX LEGS,

And a large number of curiosities too numerous to mention.

NAMES OF THE SHELLS.

Lip Shell.	East, or Rainbow Pearl Shell.
Pyramid Shell.	Mammoth Shell of China, weighing 23 lbs.
Cornish Shell.	Scallop Shell.
Olive Shell.	South Carolina Tobacco-box Turtle Shell.
Harry Shell.	Fresh Water Turbid Turtle Shell.
Cone Shell.	Skilled, or Land-Turtle Shell.
White Shell.	Snapping-Turtle Shell.
Cowry Shell, male and female.	Volcano Snail Shell.
European Cowry, "	Baltimore Shell.
Cutie Clam Shell.	Amber Shell.
Basor Shell.	Scorpion Shell.
White Cowry Shell.	Grandfather Grey-Beard Shell.
Kyrbok Limpet Shell.	Fresh Water Muscle Shell.
Sea Spider Shell, from the Islands of Japan.	Fresh Water Pearl Shell.
Polly Island Shell.	Sonboge Shell.
Indian Pearl Snail Shell.	Club Unions Shell.
China Hong Kong Shell.	Azorete Shell.
Blue Mitre Shell.	King Solomon's Cap Shell.
Tower Shell.	White Polia Shell.
Scottland Pearl Shell.	Phyra Shell.

Admittance, Twenty-Five Cents.

DOORS OPEN AT \_\_\_\_\_ O'CLOCK.

Sandford & Carr, Steam Job Printers, Citizen Office, Rome, N. Y.




# GREAT SALE

— OF —

## Seaside Property!

**At Auction, September 1, 1881.**

**More than a Mile of Ocean Front, . . . . . Covering Clark's Beach,**  
**WELLS, MAINE.**



**SCHEDULE—Embracing Timber, Wood, Pasture or Grazing Lands not included in the Home Estate.**

SECTION No. 1.—Judge Wells farm is two acres, inclosed, on the Post road in Kennebunk. It has a large barn, and is an excellent chance for a building lot and garden.

SECTION No. 2.—Judge Wells farm commences on the westerly side of the Boston and Maine Railroad, extends on the east side to the Frog Pond, then at right angles to the west line. The section was intended to contain twenty-three acres; it is conveniently located, has a light, easy soil, good for field or pasture.

SECTION No. 3.—Judge Wells farm extends from north line of Section No. 2 to Mill Hill; contains sixty acres, more or less; has a fine growth of young, shagbark pine, many low large, mixed spruce and hard wood, and some large, valuable pine. It is an excellent timber and wooded lot, and is decidedly valuable.

SECTION No. 4.—Judge Wells farm, contains fifty-three acres, more or less. It has some wood along the west line, a mixture of hemlock, some good stand white pine and hardwood. It has a superior soil, is level, finely located and well approached.

SECTION No. 5.—Judge Wells farm, contains seven acres, more or less. It is located east and in the bend of Little River, has a smooth surface, with thirty growth of young walnut mixed with pine.

SECTION No. 6.—Called the N. Rankin lot, is on the road to Little River Mill, contains fifteen acres, more or less. It has on the westerly part mixed growth of maple and oak, the remaining young pine.

SECTION No. 7.—Called the Daniel Clark pasture, contains fifty-five acres, is bounded by roads on sides and end. It is fenced with stone walls; has much valuable mixed growth. There is proximity to and easy approach from roads and extra winter facilities. It has superior advantages for stock.

SECTION No. 8.—Called the Melburn lot, contains seventeen and one-half acres, bounded on north side by Little river. It has good pasture, connects advantageously with sections 3 and 6.

SECTION No. 9.—The Andrew Clark pasture, is situated a mile west of the Judge Wells farm, contains twenty-three and one-half acres.

SECTION No. 10.—Called the Ballou land, contains fifteen and one-half acres, on the road to North Berwick; is inclosed, and has good pasture.

SECTION No. 11.—The Gilliam Wells lot, contains thirty-six acres, lying directly upon the Boston and Maine Railroad—some fine acres above and the rest below. Has a mixed growth of hard wood and white pine, some oak, tall, and growing rapidly. Heavy maple growth in the valleys.

SECTION No. 12.—Is a piece of land abutting upon and extending from the Barret Mill road to the Joseph Gilman road; containing two acres, thickly covered with a valuable growth of pine.

SECTION No. 13.—Is a piece of land adjoining No. 12, divided by Boston and Maine Railroad—five acres, thickly wooded and valuable.

SECTION No. 14.—The Hennessey lot, contains forty-one acres. Has large quantity of white pine—on one acre was counted trees that would produce (seven feet of lumber); also good size hemlock, mixed with thirty growing pine and valuable wood.

SECTION No. 15.—Harrasickett land, bounded on north-west by Pike road, on northeast by road from Kennebunk road to Stone's, on south-west by woods road, on southeast by Cole's land and sections 16 and 17, contains thirty-one acres; well wooded.

SECTION No. 16.—Harrasickett land, contains twenty-three acres, thickly wooded; covers on the post road to Kennebunk, joint Cole's and Clark's lands.

SECTION No. 17.—Harrasickett land, (south-easterly section, lying on Kennebunk road), contains twenty-five acres; has much valuable growth for wood and boardings.

SECTION No. 18.—Dorothy and Pike lands, contain sixteen acres, more or less, of pasture land.

SECTION No. 19.—Stockbridge lot, contains thirty-three acres of thirty white pine growth; trees tall, and of five to ten inches diameter.

SECTION No. 20.—Four Pike lots, lying easterly of Barret Mill road, contain twenty-one acres, more or less. The north and westerly lot has a fair quantity of good oak or hemlock, some pine, and spruce. The two following lots, lying north, joining the former, are covered with second growth. The last, or westerly lot, part of Eli Stone's land, has all the original growth of very large smooth pine, valuable.

SECTION No. 21.—As two lots of marsh land. One called the parsonage contains eight acres (the other bounded by Pop's creek), contains three acres, more or less.

SECTION No. 22.—Is a lot of salt marsh, lying east of Little river in Kennebunk, contains two acres.

SECTION No. 23.—Situated at Great Falls (on the Massena river, in Kennebunk) one of the best water powers in the State, contains one hundred and fifteen acres. It has a growth of white and red oak, with a mixture of white pine; on a excellent soil, well suited to corn and other crops.

SECTION No. 24.—Two parcels containing twenty-three acres, connected southerly with No. 23. Has good soil for tillage and pasture.

SECTION No. 25.—The Massena farms, join the homestead, extends to Little river, and divides well into tillage, pasture and woodland, contains fifteen acres. Has a good stand bark.

Refer to J. G. CLARK, Bangor, Maine, or apply on the premises.

**C. S. PEARL, Auc<sup>r</sup>.**

## THE SALE OF A NOTABLE OCEANFRONT FARM IN WELLS, MAINE, 1881

17. Great Sale of Seaside Property! At Auction, Sept. 1, 1881. More Than a Mile of Ocean Front Covering Clark's Beach, Wells, Maine. Bangor, Me. Bangor, Me.: C. S. Pearl, Auctioneer, 1881. Illustrated broadside, 17.5" x 11.25", with two wood engravings, 2.5" x 4.5" and 2.375" x 4.5". CONDITION: Good, some foxing and a few marginal chips and tears.

*A scarce broadside advertising the sale of the three-hundred acre historic Clark family estate by a noted Bangor real estate mogul.*

This advertisement announces the sale of the property of Theodore Clark, who died in 1880, and boasts that the farm offers "more than a mile of ocean front, covering Clark's beach." The farm was among the most prosperous in nineteenth century Wells, and had "been held in the [Clark] family about two hundred years...The estate includes a modern two-story dwelling-house...with thirteen rooms, a granite cellar, and an L twenty-five feet long; also a wood house only forty feet long, two large barns, and a good granary." The house, which Clark constructed between 1860 and 1870, is among the "most impressive and sophisticated farmhouse[s] in Maine" ("Wells"). In addition to the buildings, the estate also included "sixty-five acres cultivated; ninety-three grazing, but suitable for cultivation; twenty-five acres of wood and timber; ninety acres of muck and salt marsh; two acres of orchard—two hundred thirty apple trees bearing choice fruit." The broadside reiterates that the property "faces the ocean, commanding a view from Cape Neddick to Cape Porpoise, a distance of more than fifteen miles, and having a hard, smooth beach like that of Old Orchard," all in reach of the Boston and Maine railroad. The auction schedule, provided on the right, lists an additional twenty-six sections of "Timber, Wood, Pasture of Grazing Lands not included in the Home Estate."

The Clark Farm property was settled in 1643 by "Henry Bloade, a founder of the Town of Wells. He soon sold the land to William Symonds, a land speculator" ("A Historic Place"). It was burned in 1676 during King Phillip's War and was not reoccupied until 1717, when Nathaniel Clark, Jr. began "a prosperous agricultural operation" that would last 150 years. Following Theodore Clark's death, the estate was sold to George C. Lord, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. By 1892, the Clark farm had become a horse farm, and in 1908 the farm was named "Laudholm Farms," becoming the largest saltwater farm in York County soon afterwards.

Auctioneer Charles S. Pearl (1843–1933) was a prominent Bangor businessman who founded the Pearl and Dennett Real Estate Agency. Arriving in Bangor as a young man, he worked for several years in the crockery business of one Prescott H. Vose, soon developing "the business instincts that were to bring him wide prominence in Eastern Maine" ("Charles S. Pearl, 90, Dies in Cambridge").

OCLC records a single example, at the Clements Library.

REFERENCES: Jones, Devry Becker. "Farmhouse: Who Has Stayed at the Big House?" at The Historical Marker Database online; "A Historic Place" at Wells Reserve online; "Wells" at Maine Encyclopedia online; "Charles S. Pearl, 90, Queen City Realtor, Dies in Cambridge," *Portland Press Herald*, August 3, 1933.

Item #7459

\$500.00



A RARE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE PASS  
TO LEAVE THE SMOLDERING CITY

18. Hotchkis, C. J. [Printed and manuscript pass for Clara A. Haley, a teacher and “sufferer by late fire,” to leave Chicago for Boston on the Michigan Central Railroad, 17 October 1871.] [Chicago, October 1871]. Printed pass, 2.75” x 4”, inscribed on the recto in ink. CONDITION: Very good, .25” tear along old horizontal fold, minor tear at upper-right corner, fading to ink.

*A pass issued to a teacher whose job—along with the school where she taught—went up in the flames of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, and who evidently left the city exactly one week after the fire.*

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

The present pass reads in full: “Chicago, Oct. 17 1871. Mich[igan] Central Railroad. Please Pass Clara A. Haley to Boston, Mass. Sufferer by late Fire. Gen’l P. H. Sheridan, R. B. Mason, Mayor. By C. J. Hotchkis per J. S. Pickens[?], Supt. E. H[?].” Chicago newspaper articles name Haley as an assistant at the Ogden School in Chicago (est. 1857) from 1865 to 1871. Her travel to Boston suggests that she may have had family there or in the vicinity.

Named after the first mayor of Chicago, William B. Ogden, the first Ogden School (originally named the William B. Ogden Elementary School) was the tenth school built by the Chicago Board of Education. Located at Chestnut and State Streets on land donated by Ogden himself, the elementary school was destroyed in the 1871 fire, its property valued at \$39,675. The school was rebuilt in the wake of the fire, and was rebuilt again in 1884.

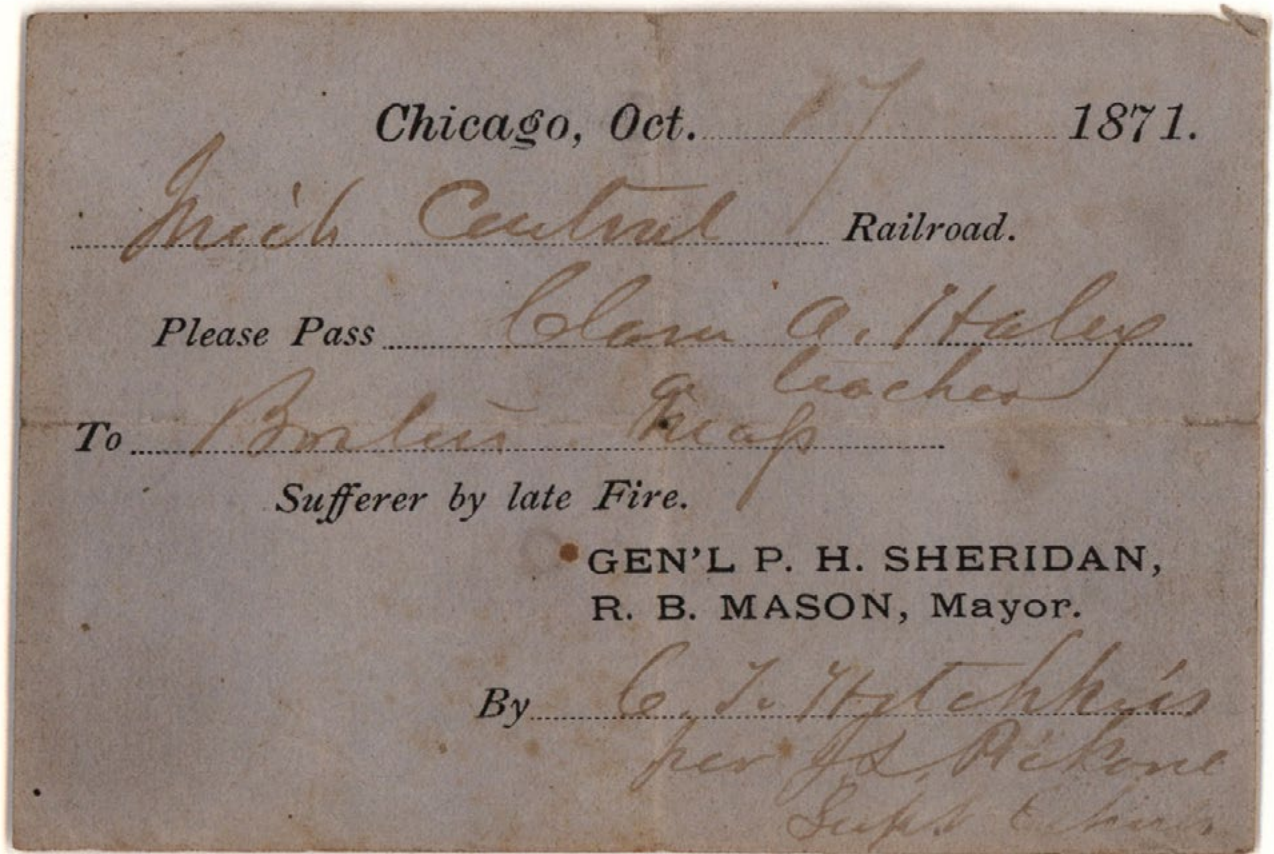
We have been unable to find any comparable passes in OCLC or via Google searches.

*An evocative artifact of the immediate aftermath of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.*

REFERENCES: “Chicago Fire of 1871” at History online; “Ogden International School of Chicago” at Chicago Design Slinger online; *Chicago Tribune*, July 8, 1865, p. 3; *Chicago Tribune*, July 2, 1870, p. 4.

Item #9224

\$650.00





EYE-CATCHING  
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC BROADSIDE  
ADVERTISING THE SERVICES OF  
AN INDIANA OPTICIAN

**J. K. RITTER**  
**PRACTICAL**  
**OPTICIAN,**

ALL ERRORS OF  
**REFRACTION**  
SCIENTIFICALLY  
CORRECTED.

EXAMINATION FREE  
SATISFACTION  
GUARANTEED.

OFFICE, **ELLIOTT JEWELRY STORE,** CORNER MAIN AND WALNUT STS.,  
MUNCIE, INDIANA.

**THE ONLY RESIDENT OPTICIAN.**

19. J. K. Ritter & Co., Opticians. J. K. Ritter Practical Optician, All Errors of Refraction Scientifically Corrected... Cleveland, Ohio: Murray-Heiss, litho., [ca. 1885]. Chromolithographic broadside, 7.5" x 10.975". CONDITION: Very good, Japanese tissue repairs at verso along 4.75" tear in upper-right corner, .5" tear to left edge, a few minor chips and tears at edges.

*A striking, apparently unrecorded illustrated broadside issued by optician John K. Ritter in Muncie, Indiana in the latter half of the nineteenth century.*

Featuring an attractive mix of colors and typefaces, this broadside is illustrated with an open eye as well as a man having his eyes measured with an instrument. Text claims that "all errors of refraction" could be "scientifically corrected" by Ritter, who offered free examinations and guaranteed "satisfaction." His office was located in the Elliott Jewelry Store on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets in Muncie, where he was "the only resident optician."

John K. Ritter established a partnership with one H. M. Tenney as Ritter & Tenny, Jewelers and Opticians in 1856,

and operated as part of J. K. Ritter & Co., Opticians, until at least 1898. Some of his newspaper ads from the 1880s and '90s read: "When YOUR EYES cause headache or pain you go to J. K. Ritter & Co., Opticians"; "Corrects all errors of refraction of the eye..."; "Don't trust your eyes to incompetent persons..."; "Have your eyes properly fitted..."; "IF YOUR EYES are defective..."; and simply, "YOUR EYES..." Ritter is sometimes identified in ads as a "graduate optician" (he was a graduate of Cleveland Ophthalmic College). Ritter sometimes took his practice on the road, visiting the nearby city of Marion, as well as Evansville, some 250 miles from Muncie. An 1890 Marion newspaper informs readers: "J. K. Ritter, the optician, who has been coming here for over a year and has corrected the eyes of hundreds of people in Marion, will be at Phil Diels' jewelry store for a few days. Don't fail to call and have your eyes tested."

Lithographic firm Murray-Heiss was based in Cleveland, Ohio and operated from at least 1878 to 1895 offering designing and engraving services. When photographer and process engraver Mr. G. McLaughlin joined the firm in 1886, the company briefly became Murray, Heiss & McLaughlin, but reverted to the name Murray & Heiss just a few years later.

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

*An appropriately eye-popping chromolithographic broadside promoting the services of an Indiana optician.*

REFERENCES: *The Muncie Morning News*, Feb. 7, 1888, p. 4; *Chronicle Tribune* (Marion, Indiana) Mar. 14, 1890, p. 3; *The Muncie Morning News*, Jan. 28, 1894, p. 8; *The Muncie Daily Herald*, Oct. 8, 1894, p. 4; *The Muncie Daily Herald*, Oct. 17, 1894, p. 1; *The Muncie Morning News*, May 11, 1898, p. 8; *The Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio), Apr. 2, 1886, p. 3; *Emerson's Muncie Directory* (Richmond, Indiana: M. Cullaton & Co., printers, 1893), p. 54.



RARE MICROGRAPHIC PRINTING  
OF JEFFERSON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

20. Jefferson, Thomas. Friends & Fellow Citizens. [First inaugural address]. [N.p., possibly France, ca. 1801]. Engraving on laid paper, printed area 3.5" x 3.5", overall dimensions 4.312" x 5.125". CONDITION: Good, foxed, minor damp-stains, old folds to left and right of printed area.

An exceptionally rare micrographic printing of Jefferson's first inaugural address, known as "the sermon on the mount of good government" and one of the most celebrated of Presidential inaugural addresses.

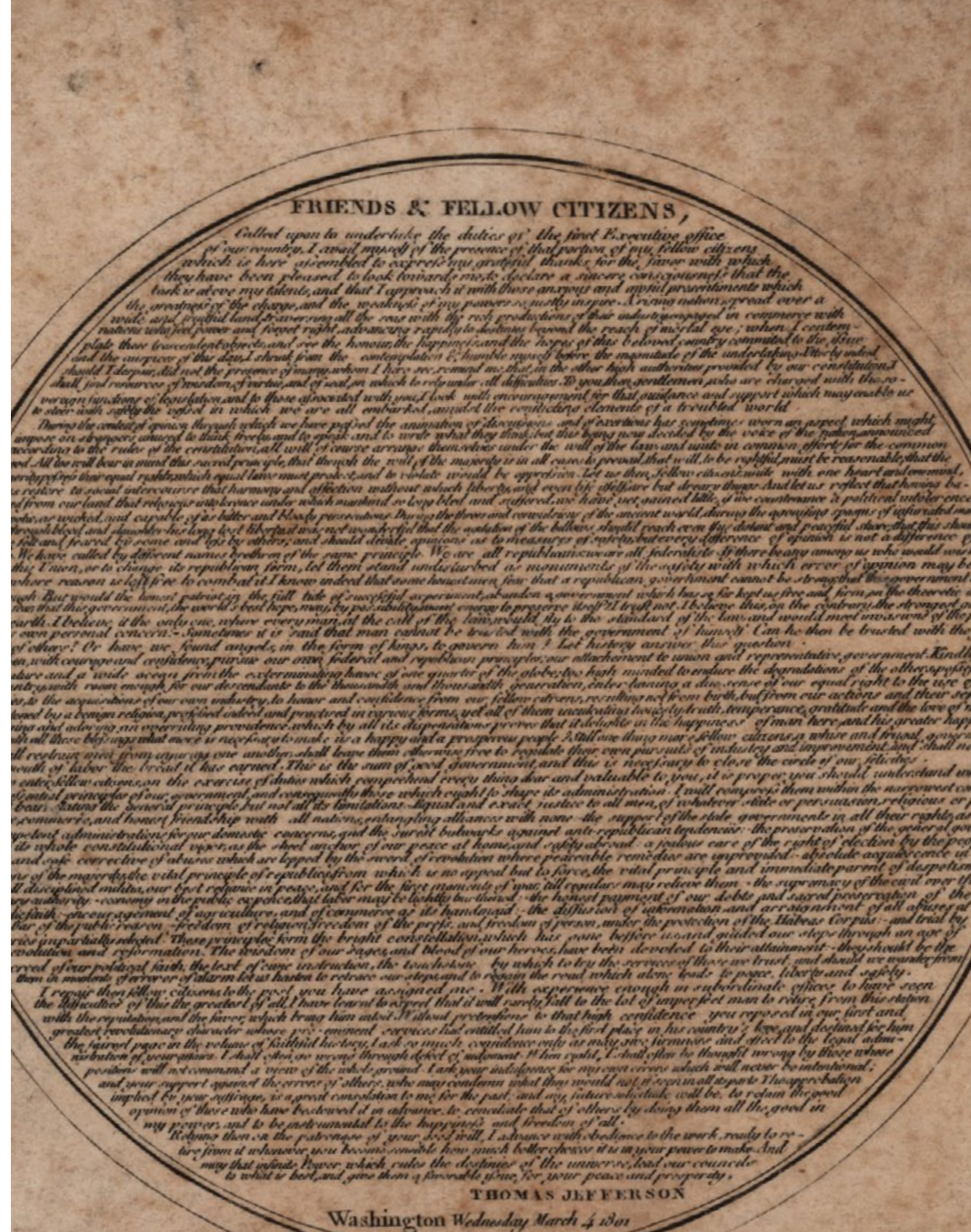
Following the bitterly fought election of 1800, which pitted Thomas Jefferson against President John Adams, partisan passions ran high. This was arguably the most contentious election in U.S. history and the first to result in the transfer of power from one political party to another. Jefferson's inaugural address aimed at assuaging these tensions and unifying a divided nation. In particular, he appealed with tremendous eloquence to the nation's sense of shared principles—searing them into the national consciousness just as he had in writing the *Declaration of Independence*.

Jefferson's speech first appeared in the *Washington National Intelligencer* on 4 March 1801 and was widely reprinted in both newspaper and broadside form; here the speech appears in a charming and highly unusual micrographic version. Knowing printed text would reach a larger audience than the crowd that was to assemble at the inauguration, the morning before he delivered his speech Jefferson gave an advance copy of his address to a printer—so it could be distributed later that day.

The text reads in part:

Let us, then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. [...] We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

Jefferson proceeds to articulate, in a highly compressed manner, these shared principles, which "form the bright constellation...which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolu-





tion and reformation." Exactly four years later on 4 March 1805, Jefferson delivered his second inaugural address following his reelection.

"Elegant, brief, evincing all the felicities characteristic of Jefferson's prose, the address was known then as it is now to be the singular expression of a nation's highest ideals. Friends and a notable number of foes recognized that they had been made witness to something very important, something without precedent or analogue in the republic's short history. Above all they heard in the address's eloquent refrains a call to a better version of themselves as fellow citizens; they had been retrieved, as it were, from a debased and artificially contentious habit of public life."—Brown.

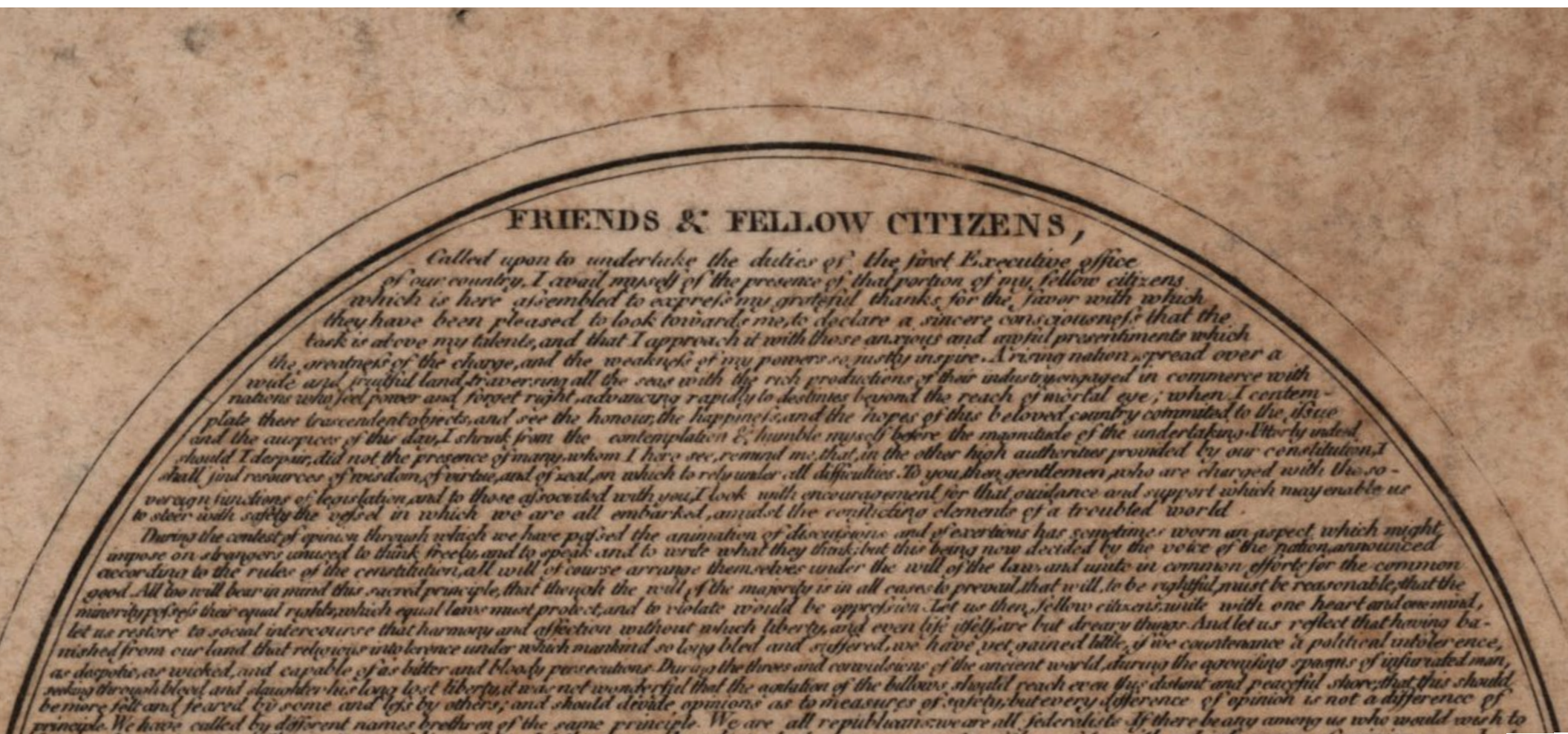
As most of the broadside editions of the address appeared in 1801, it seems likely that this micrographic printing was published at the same time.

Rare. OCLC records just two examples, both variants of the issue offered here, at the Virginia Historical Society Library and the University of Virginia. Each of the two bear the title "Friends et Fellow Citizens," employing the French "et" for "and" rather than the ampersand found in the title of the present issue, perhaps hinting at a French origin.

REFERENCES: Browne, Stephen Howard. *Jefferson's Call for Nationhood: The First Inaugural Address* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2003), pp. 13–14; Coalwell, Christine E. "President Jefferson Seeks Unity and Reconciliation," *Monticello Newsletter* Vol. 12, No. 1 (Spring 2001); Whitesell, David R. *A Curator's Wunderkammer: A Decade of Collecting for the University of Virginia*, (Charlottesville, 1922), p. 14.

Item #9368

\$4,500.00





**"A TRUE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE" — HENRY CLAY  
MAKES HIS LAST PRESIDENTIAL BID, 1844**

**21. The Life And Public Services Of Henry Clay.** [Philadelphia]: R. G. Berford, 1844. Illustrated broadside, 11" x 9.125" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, some very slight foxing and occasional spotting, two 3/16" tears at left margin.

*A scarce illustrated campaign broadside for Whig candidate Henry Clay, published in Philadelphia and outlining his decades of achievements as a public servant.*

A detailed biography of Clay appears in two columns at the center, covering his humble beginnings and rapid rise in politics; his role in "rous[ing] the people to rise up in defence of their country's rights" in the War of 1812, as well as in bringing it to a close with the Treaty of Ghent; his ongoing championship of American manufacturing and his "successful efforts to calm the tempest... on the Missouri question" by promoting the Missouri Compromise; his introduction of the Compromise Tariff of 1833 to "save the American System from destruction," and more. The text is surrounded by four ornamental and eight vignette engravings, the most prominent of which is a portrait of Clay himself within an ornamental border. The others, typical of American bank note engraving of the day, signal American peace, strength, and prosperity under Clay's leadership, showing Lady Columbia with an Eagle, the bounty of American manufacturing (allegorical figure with a spinning wheel) and agriculture (a farmer behind the plough); mercantile ships in full sail; and an Eagle gripping two arrow-tipped American flags, the Federal shield, and an olive branch in its talons. Clay, who had run for President in 1824 and 1832, lost again in 1844 to Democrat James K. Polk.

Richard George Berford operated a publishing firm in Philadelphia between about 1840 and 1844. He later partnered with Loring L. Lombard in New York City in a news- and book-publishing venture. In 1844 Berford also published Nathan Sargent's *Life of Henry Clay*.

OCLC records a single example at the New York Historical Society; we locate two others, at the Library of Congress and Mississippi State University.

Item #9371

\$1,250.00

Foremost among the statesmen of the day, as honor to his country, and the pride of his countrymen, stands HENRY CLAY, the son of Virginia, the Farmer of Kentucky, the Statesman whom the people delight to honor, and whom they will elect in the eldest magistracy of the nation, in 1844. With the eloquence of Demosthenes, and the wisdom of Solon, he has devoted almost the whole of his long and eventful life to the service of his country, both as a legislator in her halls, and as her representative in the most powerful nation of Europe. He was born in Harrods county, on the 12th of April, 1779, of poor but respectable parents. His father, a clergyman of the Baptist church, died in 1781, leaving his son an orphan, dependent upon Providence for protection. He labored for the support of his mother and the family for several years, upon a small farm which his father had owned.

In the year 1792, he was left, by his mother's second marriage, in the office of the High Court of Chancery, in the city of Richmond. Destitute of money and of a guardian, he applied himself to that improvement of his mind which had before been but too much neglected. Successfully struggling with the difficulties which usually beset the path of the orphan, he gradually rose in the opinion of those about him, until he was finally admitted to practice as an attorney, by the judges of the Court of Appeals in Virginia. He now followed the steps of his mother to Lexington, Kentucky, where his eminent talents and abilities soon placed him in the first rank of the ablest citizens which grace the bar of that city. Such powers and industry as he possessed could not long remain without the public view, and in 1805, during a temporary absence, the citizens of Fayette county elected him to the legislature. When informed of this expression of their esteem, he accepted the trust, and was at once placed in connection with the most distinguished citizens of Kentucky, not one of whom surpassed, or even equaled the young lawyer, either in external or intellectual powers. But he was not destined to waste his great talents in the legislative halls of the far west. Gen. Ashby, the senator from Kentucky, had resigned his seat in Washington, and HENRY CLAY was elected to fill the vacancy. A new member, and the youngest member, he had but little opportunity of distinguishing himself in the hall during the year which remained of Gen. Ashby's term. He, nevertheless, rendered himself popular among the citizens of the District of Columbia, by a powerful speech which he made in favour of erecting a bridge over the Potomac, on the road to Alexandria. On his return home, he was again elected to the legislature of his own state, where he pertinaciously distinguished himself by his noble opposition to a bill introduced by a narrow-minority of which Mr. Clay was incapable, to prohibit the use, in the courts of Kentucky, of any British law or judicial decision, as a precedent or argument. It is needless to say that, though the cause was unpopular, the advocate of right was successful, and the motion was defeated.

He was in the ranks of the Republican party, when he was again elected to the Senate of the United States in the room of Mr. Thurston. Mr. Madison had been lately elected to the office of President after a severe struggle, and party feeling ran high. Many were in favour of making preparations for repelling the depredations made by the French and English upon American shipping, and a bill was brought forward in Congress, for the appropriation of a sum of money for the purchase of the necessary stores for the navy. To this, Mr. Clay offered an amendment, giving the preference to the American manufactures. In 1810, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress, where, on the first day of the session, and the first of his sitting in the House, he was elected to the speakership, which he accepted until 1814; presiding over that body during debates on the most important subjects. Upon the division of the House upon the question of a declaration of war, Mr. Clay warmly supported the measure, and much influenced the decision of the House by the masterly manner in which he elucidated both the insults and injuries which had been heaped upon America citizens by the subjects of Great Britain.

To his exertions are the many gallant heroes indebted for the laurels which they won in defence of America, during the late war, both by sea and land. He it was who roused the people to rise up in defence of their country's rights, and cheered her soldiers and sailors onward until victory was in their grasp. And when the lion of England was humbled, he was one of those who obtained a triumph for America, in the treaty of Ghent. After completing negotiations at Ghent, he went with Messrs. Adams and Gallatin to London, where they succeeded in completing a treaty of peace and commerce.

Upon his return to America, he was again elected to Congress, and again chosen speaker of the House of Representatives, which post he held by repeated re-elections until 1825, when he was made Secretary of State by Mr. Adams. After the close of the war, a National Bank and a Tariff Bill were necessary, in order that the commerce should be regulated, the treasury replenished, and the infant manufactures be supported in opposition to British experience, capital, and competition. Henry Clay warmly supported those measures, and, true to the rights of man and the cause of national liberty, he urged the government of the United States to recognize the independence of the South American Republics, which had recently thrown off the Spanish yoke.

The eloquent addresses he delivered in support of such a policy were translated and read at the head of the palliant armies of liberty, with universal shouts of applause.

In 1816, he espoused the cause of national improvement; and to his exertions, the completion of the great National or Cumberland road over the Allegheny mountains is to be ascribed. He also gained much celebrity about this time by his successful efforts to calm the tempest which had begun to arise in Congress during the debate on the Missouri question. In the same session, he urged the passage of a new tariff bill, and though he finally succeeded in procuring its passage through the House, it failed in the Senate. Much distress was felt throughout the country until 1824, when a tariff bill was enacted, and the American manufacturers were revived.

Clay was ever struggling for liberty, and Daniel Webster introduced a proposition providing for the expense of sending a commissioner to that country. He supported his motion with a masterly speech, and was followed by others who opposed the motion. Some objected to it on account of its origin, but Mr. Clay was too noble-hearted to harbour any such thoughts when the subject related to a nation struggling for freedom. He poured forth all his eloquence in support of the measure, and the motion of Clay and Webster was carried through the hall, and passed by the substantial of Congress, as foreigners who dared to lift their voices in support of a people shaking off the shackles of despotism.

In 1824, the people failed to elect a president, there having been five candidates for the office, viz. Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Clay. The choice, therefore, devolved upon the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Clay was a member. He voted for John Quincy Adams, who was elected on the first ballot. Soon after his inauguration, Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held until the end of Mr. Adams's administration; when he returned home, and remained in retirement until 1831; when he was elected for the third time to the Senate of the United States. The subject of the rechartering of the United States Bank soon after came before Congress, when it was passed and voted by General Jackson. Mr. Clay commented upon the vote strongly in prophetic terms; and the calculation and depression which have since fallen upon the land, have fully realized his words.

The old parties of Federalists and Republicans were all merged into one, before the election of Mr. Adams; but now the Republicans party was divided into two; the Whigs and the Democrats, the former opposing the establishment of a National Bank, the latter opposing such a measure. Mr. Clay sided with the former, and has ever been zealous in his exertions in favour of chartering a bank.

In the session of 1831-2, Mr. Clay also brought forward his motion for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands; and the favor which this measure has received from the people, must insure the election of its author to the presidency in 1844. The protective system was still frequently attacked, and in 1833 the representatives from South Carolina threatened to nullify the Union unless a change was made in the revenue laws. In order to save the American System from destruction, Mr. Clay introduced his celebrated Compromise bill, which was finally passed, and gained for its author the proud title of "the great pacificator." His eloquence was successively called forth upon the occasion of the "removal of the deposits" by the President; and upon the inquiry suffered by the Indians in their intercourse with the people of the United States. In 1832, he was nominated for the office of President, in opposition to General Jackson; but the democrats were in the majority in every state except Kentucky and Massachusetts. Mr. Wirt was also supported for the office by the Anti-Masons. Mr. Jackson was re-elected and succeeded by Mr. Van Buren, while Mr. Clay still continued his exertions in the ranks of the minority. It was fully expected that Mr. Clay would have been nominated for the Presidency in 1840; but for several reasons, the choice of the Whig party fell upon General Harrison, by whose untimely death the country sustained a loss, only to be repaired by calling Henry Clay from his retirement at Ashland, to the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

There are various modes of estimating the merits of distinguished persons; but if the value of public services be estimated by their effects on the national honor and happiness, no man living has done more for his country than Henry Clay. He advocated the war of 1812, which vindicated the national honor against the insults of Great Britain; and he acted in securing the peace which brought that war to a happy conclusion. Twice he has saved the country from civil war by proposing terms of accommodation between the north and the south; and throughout his whole career as a statesman he has ever been the sturdy advocate of that protection and encouragement for national industry, without which no nation can insure prosperity and happiness to its people. Every act of his life proclaims him a true FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

Clay is justly considered the ablest and best of the abolitioners of France, because he revived and protected the national industry. This single trait suffices to render that distinguished man the idol of his country and the favorite of history; but the protection of American industry constitutes but one among a thousand claims which the services of Mr. Clay have given him to the gratitude of his country.



FALKLAND ISLANDS JOURNAL  
WITH MANUSCRIPT CHARTS, 1821-22

22. Mackay, Donald. *Journal of a Cruise among the Falkland islands*. Falkland Islands, 1 July 1821-11 January 1822. 4to (13" x 8.125"), loosely sewn, no covers. 35 pp. in ink, incl. 1 ink and wash drawing (1" x 5") and 8 full-page ink and wash charts, one including a large profile drawing of the charted territory. Identified as "Appendix" above the title on p. 1. CONDITION: Very good, some minor discoloration, light soiling, and edgewear, including some chipping to first leaf at spine edge.

*The substantial latter portion of Connecticut mariner Donald Mackay's journal of a voyage to the South Shetland Islands, covering six months of his experiences and observations in the Falkland Islands and including eight ink and wash charts. The South Shetlands portion of this journal is held by Nantucket Historical Association.*

Mackay sailed for the South Shetland Islands in July of 1820 aboard the ship *Aurora*, captained by Robert Macy, as part of a fleet of American sealing vessels sponsored by James Byers of New York and led by Captain Charles Barnard. After the *Aurora's* arrival, friction between Mackay and Captain Macy eventually led Mackay to accept an invitation from Barnard to join the crew of the *Charity* on March 28th, 1821.

The portion of his journal offered here primarily documents Mackay's stint aboard yet another American sealing vessel, the schooner *Governor Brooks*, from at least July 1st 1821 through mid-September. (The *Governor Brooks* sailed with the *Nancy* and *General Knox* under the leadership of Captains Orne, Upton, and Withem of Salem, Massachusetts.) Detailed and regular entries in July and August provide an account of the route of the *Governor Brooks*, which included stops at Pebble Island, St. Salvador, Blukers Island, Sea-Fox Island, Pendleton's Harbor, Burlows Island, New Island, and other Falkland locales. Mackay also records his observations on landscape, geography, and navigation (unusual mountains and inlets, reefs and kelp, etc.); the results of frequent hunting excursions (usually for geese, sometimes for hair seals and sea lions, and also for cattle, pigs, and rabbits left on various islands as provisions); notable events (including the miraculous survival of a "blockhead" hunter who, having accidentally separated from his party, made it through "one of the coldest nights that we have had this winter" by forming "a large cavity in a Balsom bog"); social encounters (from the three deserters near Harriet Harbor who inform him of the death of a friend to the "pleasure of meeting [an] old ship-mate" and the joy of "receiving letters from some of my dearest friends...I read my letters! Folded, & read them again!"); his health and opinions; and more. Entries in September and October are more sparse and—the season evidently being a sociable one—record visiting and sailing on numerous vessels before settling down for several months "at our establishment on this island, which Capt Barnard has done me the honor to name Mackay's island." With a motley gang of aging, sick, and in-





jured sailors—one of whom soon dies—Mackay takes charge of “seal skins and other property deposited here, belonging to the Charity,” while the rest of the fleet returns to the South Shetlands. The social exchanges in the autumn prompt Mackay to further reflect on his falling-out with Captain Macy, which was evidently prompted both by his wounded pride and his sincere frustration at the lackadaisical management of ship, which was wrecked soon after his departure. The upshot of these musing is, as Mackay notes on September 3rd, that “They may kiss my arse.”

Mackay’s charts and profile sketches depict “Birons Sound”; the area between “Grand Lagoon” and the “Bay of St Salvador”; “Ship Harbor” and “South Bay,” including land from “S. Head” to “North Head” on “New Island”; an area from “North Isld” in the northwest and “New Island” in the west to “a part of Port Stevens” in the southeast, and including more than fifteen named islands; and “A Sketch of the Eastern part of the Spanish Malouine, including Harriets bay & Port Luis, or Solidad, drawn from recollection.” Two different “coup[s] d’oeil” of “Cape Tamer Pass” are also included, as well as a chart (with a drawing) of “the eastern part of Staten Land, & land about St. John’s harbor.” The charts include indications of scale and either the cardinal directions or indications of magnetic north, and frequently identify anchorages. Laid into the volume is Mackay’s copy of Captain Barnard’s *Chart of the Faulkland Islands*, which originally appeared in his *A Narrative of the Sufferings and Adventures of Captain Charles H. Barnard* (New York, 1829).

Representative passages can be found on our website.

Item #9318

\$7,500.00



*Appendix*  
Journal of a Cruise among the Falkland Islands

July 5<sup>th</sup> At 9 a.m. sailed from port Chaitz, Barnards island, in the Schooner, Governor Brooks, tender to Brig. Genl. and Nancy of Salem, Wpton. The Brooks was in charge of tender of Mr. Gupis, and our crew consists of thirteen men.  
Wind moderate at S.W.S. — temperature of this atmosphere 57°. At 11 a.m. Lobs head, the N. Pt. of Swan island bore S.W.S. Lat. by Mer. alt. of the sun with a quadrant with which I was unacquainted — 53° 20' S.

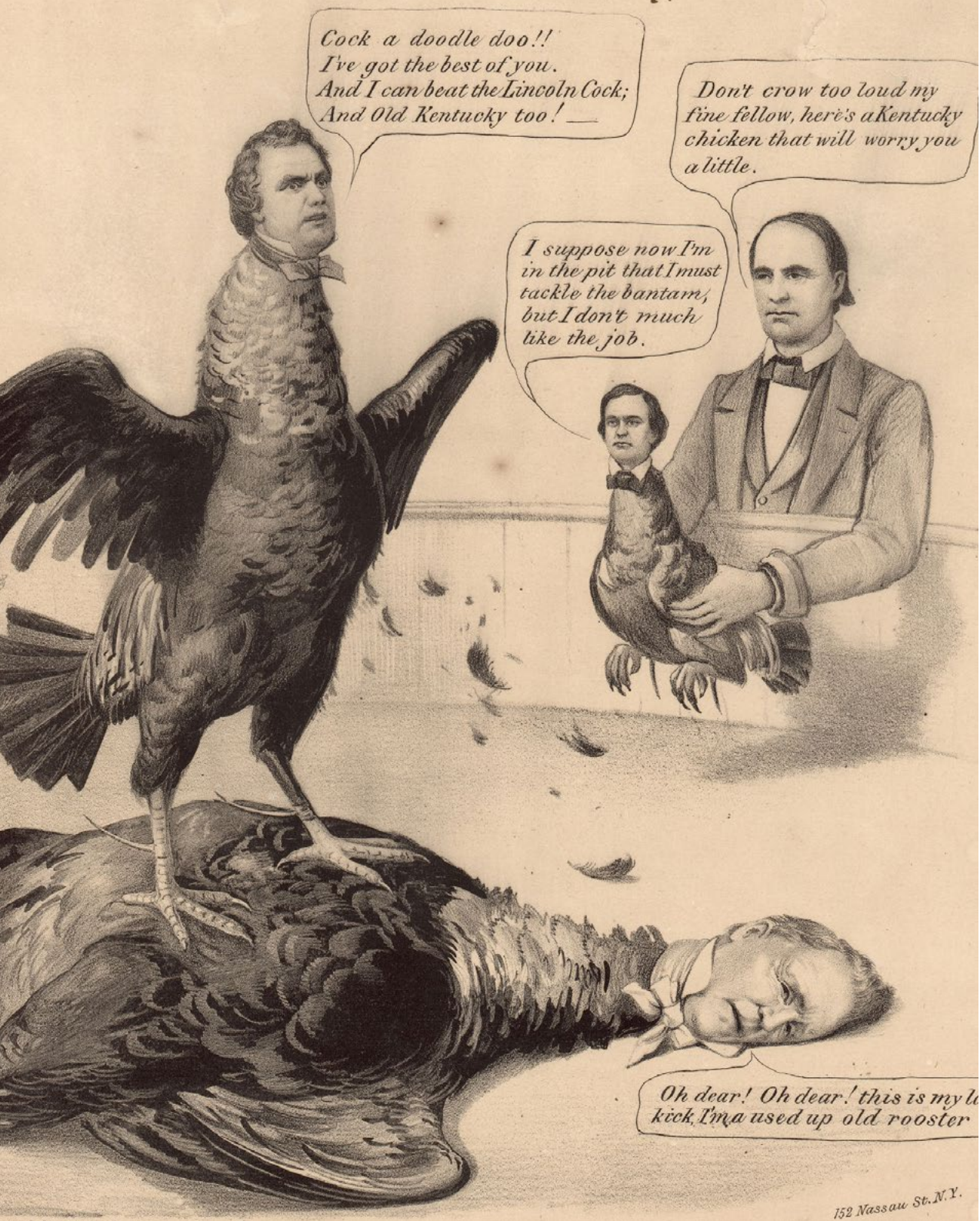
July 6<sup>th</sup> Latter part of the day pleasant, with a moderate breeze at S. — From Lobs head to West Point island the current is N. by compass — all courses and bearings hereafter mentioned are to be understood N. Compass —

We passed between the third & fourth of the West Point har. — Thus was lying the Brig Lynx Richd. Goddard of Sidney, N.S. whals

Monday July 7<sup>th</sup> The morning calm — Tem. 32° — In the night to a considerable thick fog had made on deck — at 10 a light breeze at S.W. I got under way & stand up to Birons sound with pleasant weather; a few snow squalls excepted — When abreast of Brits har. in Saunders island dispatched a boat along that shoot a goose of which the crew killed 57 — At 5 p.m. anchored in a small cove on the N. side of Burrows island —

Tuesday July 8<sup>th</sup> Cloudy sky, with a moderate breeze at S.W.E. Tem. 38° — Went on shore with a fowling party and found the ground more frozen than I have before seen it at these islands — This is one of the many islands that afford peat for fuel — This substance is now in fire, and has been so for about two years — About 10 a stormy gale from the N. with sleet and although the mercury varied at 38° the cold was very piercing — We therefore returned on board with 22 geese at 7 p.m. the wind moderated & varied to N.W.





## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AS COCK FIGHT, 1860

23. [Maurer, Louis]. The Great Match at Baltimore, Between The "Illinois" Bantam, "And The Old Cock" of the White House. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., 1860. Lithograph, 11" x 13.5" plus margins. CONDITION: Good, slight marginal loss to lower-left corner, section at upper right corner torn away and repaired on verso with document repair tape.

A rare political cartoon staging the divisive competition of the 1860 Democratic convention as a cock fight.

Stephen A. Douglas, whose commitment to popular sovereignty over slavery garnered him the contempt of President James Buchanan and the Southern Democrats, is shown here as the victorious rooster, standing on the chest of incumbent President Buchanan and crowing: "Cock a doodle doo!! I've got the best of you. And I can beat the Lincoln Cock; and Old Kentucky too!" Buchanan laments from the floor: "Oh dear! Oh dear! this is my last kick. I'm a used up old rooster." Meanwhile, a man releases Breckinridge into the ring, telling Douglas: "Don't crow too loud my fine fellow, here's a Kentucky chicken that will worry you a little." Breckinridge, for his part, says trepidatiously: "I suppose now I'm in the pit that I must tackle the bantam, but I don't much like the job." Another man in the background—probably representing the Tammany Hall Democrats of New York—muses: "He was a werry game old bird, but that ere bantam, was a leetle too much for him!"

Disagreements over the official party stance on slavery prompted dozens of Southern delegates to withdraw from the first Democratic convention held in Charleston, South Carolina in April and May, 1860. A second convention in Baltimore, Maryland the following month nominated Stephen A. Douglas. Accordingly, a splinter party nominated Kentuckian John C. Breckinridge, causing both men to claim the nomination and ultimately easing the path for Lincoln.

OCLC records just two examples, at the AAS and the Clements Library.

REFERENCES: Reilly 1860-21; Weitenkampf p. 121; Gale no. 2846.

Item #8063

\$1,800.00



ARTIST OFFICER'S SKETCHBOOK  
OF THE PHILIPPINES, 1901-03,  
ACCOMPANIED BY NOTES FOR A LECTURE



Filipino laborer, on wharf at  
Cagayan, North Mindanao  
June 1, 1903

24. McCauley, Lieut. Charles A. H.; Col. P. F. Harvey. *Sketches on Islands of Panay, Negros, & Mindanao, Philippine Islands 1903* [manuscript title]. The Philippine Islands, 1901-1903. 8vo sketchbook (9.25" x 6.25"), original tan wrappers with manuscript title in blue pencil. 63 sketches in pencil and ink on 62 leaves. Most sketches with detailed captions, 2 have inscriptions on the versos. 33 leaves blank. Additional 5 sketches laid in, 4 in ink on 2 bifolium leaves of tracing paper (8" x 5.25"), with inscriptions, 1 in pencil by P. F. Harvey on a single leaf (4" x 5.75"); a dried *Idea Leuconoe* butterfly; dried plant leaves; and a program (5.25" x 4") for a Concert by the 28th Infantry Band on May 29th 1903. CONDITION: Sketchbook separated into sections, wrappers chipped and worn, leaves generally in good condition.

[with]

McCauley, Lieut. Charles A. H.

*The Philippine Islands Missions, &c &c...March 17 1909...* [manuscript title].

[Pennsylvania? ca. 1909.] 8" x 5.25", metal fastener at upper-left corner. 18 pp. in black ink with underlining in red ink. 2 blank leaves. CONDITION: Very good.

*A group of sixty-eight sketches made between 1901 and 1903 in various locales throughout the Philippine Islands by an officer and artist in the American Army, accompanied by notes for a lecture on the Philippines delivered in Pittsburgh in 1909.*

The drawings cover a variety of subjects, including various Filipino people, architecture (forts, churches, town views) and architectural details, genre scenes, monkeys, livestock, trees, an enormous ant hill, shipboard scenes and more. Annotations on a few sketches concern recent events during the ongoing Philippine-American War (1899-1902). Two notes accompany a light sketch of Kamiguin Island and "Cagayan or Makajalar Bay," one reporting that "Last week Lieut. Frank [&] Philippine scouts went there with 25 men, had an engagement with 300 men armed with bolos, spears, &c. and killed 50, [the] balance promised to surrender" and the other that "Capt. C. Overton, 15th Cavalry was killed about 2 weeks ago, bolloed by Montescos (mountaineers) who seized their bolos & killed him, 1 private, & wounded the other." McCauley made a number of the drawings on the *Launch Syracuse* in 1903. These show a range of Philippine locales from the sea: Guimbal; Apo Island and various others;



San Joaquin in Panay; Fort Santiago in North Mindanao; a lighthouse, etc. The subjects of other sketches made aboard the *Syracuse* include one Alice Dodds, Chief engineer W. G. Watson, the "Captain of the transport...taking a siesta" in a lounge chair, a group of monkeys, and so on.

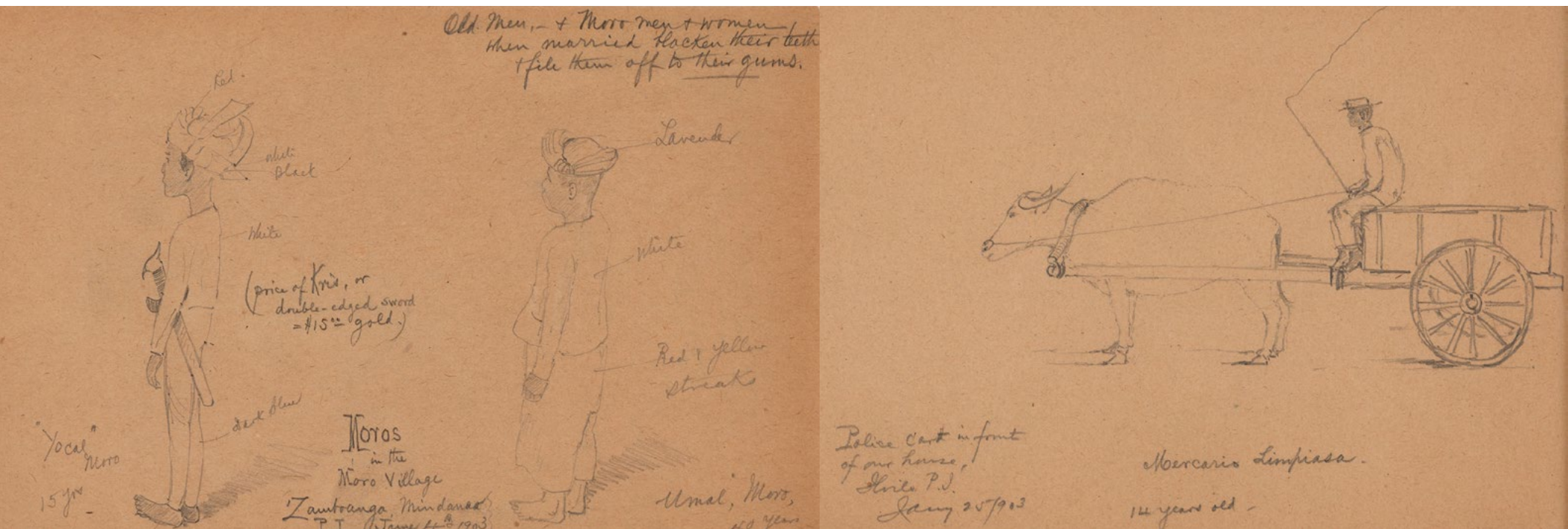
Among the Filipino subjects represented are two Moro men in the village of Zamboanga (their names, ages, and details of their dress and marriage customs are outlined in McCauley's inscription); a Filipino "Rocking Chair," i.e., a man squatting outside the "Teatro Filipino"; a child in a basket; laborers hauling hay, working on a wharf, selling the "native drink" Tuba, etc.; and a boy carrying two live pigs on the ends of a stick ("pigs squealing lively"). McCauley evidently became acquainted with many of the people he sketched, since several subjects are named, including "my cochero [i.e., coachman]," Gregorio Abella, Julio Cautaumal "eight years old," etc. Several subjects were sketched from his home in the city of Iloilo, including an ox-driven police cart "in front of our house." Religious subjects include the exterior of a church in San Joaquin as well as its pulpit and confessional; a church in Dumaguete city on Negros Island; the "Sacred Side" of an Old Spanish Fort in Zamboanga ("candles kept burning in niche! Frequent fiestas here"); a bell-wheel in a church in Oton, "used for ringing when the host is elevated at Mass"; a church in Molo (which, McCauley notes, cost 200 to 250 thousand dollars and took some nineteen years to build); the cathedral of Jaro, its cross, and a lantern kept in one of its windows; and a roadside cross memorializing an "assassinated" Filipino doctor.

Depictions of the natural landscape and animals include monkeys sitting on a box (with McCauley's note that they are the "ancestors of the Filipinos"); a waterfall and a giant Ical tree near the city of Iligan; a Banyan Tree in Iloilo; an ant hill near Jaro almost as tall as the man next to it; goats on Corregidor Island; and forest or jungle scenes. Other subjects include vessels plying the waters of Manila Bay; a balustrade; a cemetery and cavalry stables in San Joaquin; Maj. Carrington's yacht; a wharf in Cagayan; an Old Spanish Block House (built by Gen. Blanco in 1897 and "abandoned when Spanish War began [on] May 1898"); the entrance to Fort Santiago; the house of Alvarador Reyes, a "sword maker" in Mindanao; and a bamboo raft "loaded with wood" on the Iloilo River.

[with]

McCauley, Lieut. Charles A. H. *The Philippine Islands Missions, &c &c...March 17 1909...*[manuscript title]. [Pittsburgh, 1909.] 8" x 5.25", metal fastener at upper-left corner. 18 pp. in black ink with underlining in red ink. 2 blank leaves. CONDITION: Very good.

These notes are for a lecture that McCauley delivered at Grace Reformed Church in Pittsburgh on March 17th, 1909. Forty individuals attended and the lecture lasted forty-five minutes. *The Pittsburgh Post* reported that McCauley had "only recently returned [to the U.S.] to take charge of the United States arsenal and testing station in Pittsburgh." His notes begin by discussing the "religious conditions in the Philippines"; America's new geopolitical power following the Spanish-





American War (1898); and the voyage to and from the Philippines. One early prompt is to make the joke—“Paul’s Epistle to the Philippines” (a play on “The Epistle to the Philippians” in the *New Testament*).

A number of McCauley’s bullet-points express an unabashed imperialism (“Americans have spoiled them [i.e., the Filipinos]”; “The U.S. brought a better government & we are bringing a better religion”), and he alternates between extolling the Filipino people and belittling them: “Filipinos most artful & crafty in the world”; “1/10 [Filipino] children [are] illegitimate”; and “The Orient delights the eye & offends the nose.” Other prompts express his often narrow views of Filipinos: “Women no virtue—not entirely true”; “women like wax”; and “men—lazy—let women work.” Some prompts suggest that the lecture may have been illustrated, such as notes that seem to refer directly to an image: “Monkeys on hospital roof, Manila,” and “500 teachers on transport in 1901.” A handful of notes are amusing if sometimes cryptic: “Chickens fly, pigs fly, Filipinos fly—no chance for American soldier!”; “Ladrones [i.e., thieves] & Govr. of Panay like Govr. of Penna [Pennsylvania] & band of thieves stealing horses here & selling in Ohio”; and “Land of palmes & patience. Piña - Padres, perspiration & prickly heat & I had lots of it.”

Other topics covered include climate; scenery; bodies of water; fruits, flowers and trees; local animals; diseases such as cholera; population; clothing and style; languages; important events in the history of the Philippines; and missions. Reporting on McCauley’s lecture *The Pittsburgh Press* noted:

He described the Tagalos, Moros, Igorrotes, and other inhabitants, the scenery, climate, botany, animals, etc., of the archipelago: also the characteristics of the various people inhabiting the different islands...He stated that no nation in the history of the world ever had given to a conquered people the civil and religious liberty and free schools, that the United States has generously given to the people of the Philippine islands.

Born in Middletown, Maryland, Charles Adam Hoke McCauley (1847–1913) was the son of Reverend Charles F. McCauley of Reading, Pennsylvania and Maria McCauley, née Hoke. A graduate of Reading High School (1865), he worked in the engineering department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad from 1865 to 1866, then entered West Point in 1866, graduating in 1870. He was appointed second lieutenant of the 3d Artillery the same year, was transferred to the 2d Cavalry in 1878, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1879. Soon after leaving West Point he undertook the study of ornithology. Much of McCauley’s military career was spent in the American West. He served in part as the ornithologist for the Survey of the Red River in Texas (1876), publishing a report; led the San Juan Reconnaissance in Southwest Colorado and New Mexico in 1877; and served with the Ute Indian Commission in Colorado and Utah in 1878. While he lived among the Ute Indians, he made drawings of them—recording the personalities and activities of the Ute people in his sketch-

book—and also collected drawings made by Ute artists. McCauley was posted to Fort Steele, Wyoming from 1879 to 1882, and managed the supply depot at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. At Portland, Oregon during the 1890s he served as Purchasing and Disbursing Quartermaster, and spent time in Alaska.

Prior to the Spanish-American War, McCauley was in Philadelphia and in 1901 he was assigned to the Philippines as Chief Quartermaster, Department South Luzon. He returned to the United States in 1903, spending six more years in the army before retiring with the rank of Colonel in 1909. Among his various publications are “Notes on the Ornithology of the Region About the Source of the Red River of Texas” (1877), “The San Juan Reconnaissance in Colorado and New Mexico” (1877), “Reports on the White River Indian Agency, Colorado, and the Uinta Indian Agency” (1879), and “Pagasa Springs, Colorado: It’s Geology and Botany” (1879). McCauley is also said to have devised the U.S. military’s mirror signaling system.

Several wood engravings after drawings by McCauley of subjects connected with “The Late Ute Outbreak and Massacre at the White River Agency” in Colorado appeared in *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper*, December 6th, 1879.

*A fascinating and well-annotated sketchbook of the Philippines and its people by a career officer stationed there during and after the Philippine-American War, with revealing notes on his experiences there.*

REFERENCES: *The Pittsburgh Press*, March 18, 1909, p. 9; *The Pittsburgh Post*, Mar 13, 1909, p. 2.

Item #9237

\$4,500.00







UNRECORDED BROADSIDE CHRONICLING  
AMERICA'S BATTLES AND CELEBRATING  
ITS WAR HEROES UP TO 1856

25. Orr, J. W.; E. Baldwin, engr. *Well's New National Chart. America's Battles. Embracing All the Battles, Skirmishes, Assaults, in which the American Troops have been Engaged since the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and ending with the Fall of the City of Mexico.* New York: J. G. Wells, Publishing Agent, 140 Nassau-St., 1856. Supplying Agents: Mack R. Barnitz, 40 West Fourth-st, Cin., O.; A. H. Lung, Rochester, N. Y.; D. Kimball & Co., Providence, R. I. Illustrated broadside with hand-coloring, 30.75" x 23.5", plus margins. 6 of the insets are credited to J. W. Orr of New York; the inset of George Washington is credited to E. Baldwin. CONDITION: Very good, edgewear and light soiling along margins, several repairs at recto along margins, backed with Japanese tissue.

*An impressive and apparently unrecorded illustrated broadside—the first of a three-part National Chart series published by John G. Wells—on America's battles, published for both pedagogical and patriotic purposes.*

Fourteen insets around the perimeter feature the following military commanders in uniform: Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Andrew Jackson, Com. Charles Stewart, Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Gen. David Wooster, Gen. Nathanael Greene, Gen. Israel Putnam, the French-born Marquis de Lafayette, Gen. Anthony Wayne, Com. Stephen Decatur, Com. Matthew C. Perry, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and Gen. George Washington. The frame around Washington's portrait—which takes pride of place at the top of the broadside—includes artillery, American flags, and soldiers, and is flanked by two different Revolutionary War battle scenes: the Battle of Monmouth at left, and the Battle of Bunker Hill at right. The text presents the chronologies of eight different wars, skirmishes, and assaults: the Revolutionary War, the "war with the North-West Indians," Harrison's Expedition to the Northwest, War with Great Britain, War with the Creeks, Black Hawk's War, the Florida War, and the Mexican-American War. The outline of the Revolutionary War—the longest conflict sketched here—includes the most events (sixty-six), and a brief note before each describing its origins. The Florida War, for instance, is said to have been "caused by the refusal of the Seminoles to remove from Florida to lands provided for them west of the Mississippi [River]." Above the imprint is a call for agents "to sell this and other popular Charts, in all parts of the United States."

This broadside was the first in a series of three published by John G. Wells, and was followed by *Wells' New National Chart, No. 2* (which focuses on major political events in the formation of the U.S., from the Constitution to the 1854 Kansas and Nebraska Act, and includes the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law) and *Wells' New National Chart, No. 3, Gallery of the Presidents*. Other works published by Wells include *Wells' New Universal Chart, World at a Glance*; *Gallery of the Presidents*; *Wells' Political Chart*; *Wells' New Chart, Gallery of Crimean Heroes*; and *The Hermitage*. Wells also published games and maps (such as railroad, sectional, and township maps).

Wood engraver John William Orr (1815–1887) was born in Ireland, immigrated to the U.S. as a child, and grew up in Buffalo, New York. In 1836 he studied with



engraver William Redfield, and the following year established an engraving business in Buffalo. In 1844, he settled in New York City, where from 1844 to 1846 he and his brother Nathaniel operated together as J. W. & N. Orr. The brothers were in demand as book and magazine illustrators and ran one of the largest engraving operations in the city. Between 1862 and 1871 John Orr served as the editor and publisher of the *American Odd Fellow*. He died in 1887 in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Enos Baldwin was a wood engraver based in New York City from at least 1847 to 1860. He was the senior partner of Baldwin & Dunnel in 1847. He engraved the *Republican Chart for the Presidential Campaign, 1868* (New York: H.H. Lloyd & Co., ca. 1868).

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

*A striking broadside devoted to the chronology of America's wars and the celebration of their heroes.*

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. 24, 479; Rumsey 1185.

Item #9282

\$2,500.00

## Embracing all the Battles, Skirmishes and Assaults, in which the American Troops have been Engaged since the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and ending with the Fall of the City of Mexico.

### Revolutionary War.

From April 19, 1775. - Independence acknowledged, January 20, 1776. The names of the battles were the various attacks of the British on the Continental Congress on the colonies, without their success.

1-BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, (Mass.) April 19, 1775. Fought between 100 British regulars, under General Bragg, and Lord Percy, and a small body of Massachusetts militia, under Major Pitcairn. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 39 killed and 65 wounded. British: 3 killed and 65 wounded.

2-TAKING OF FORT MIFFLIN AND CROW POINT, (N. Y.) May 10, 1775. Fort Mifflin was taken by capture by about 60 Continental and New Hampshire soldiers, under General Mifflin and Benedict Arnold. Some were killed on the river side, but 49 British soldiers were taken prisoner. Crown Point was taken in the same way by Colonel John Warren, and 11 British were captured.

3-BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, (Mass.) June 17, 1775. Fought between 1,100 British regulars and militia, under General Howe, and 1,700 British militia, under General Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,100 killed and 224 wounded. British: 224 killed and 224 wounded.

4-ASSAULT ON QUEBEC, (Canada) December 31, 1775. Less than 1,000 American, under General Montgomery and Col. Arnold, made a desperate assault on Quebec, the British stronghold, on the night of Dec. 19, 1775, which was repulsed with great slaughter. Loss: Americans: 400 killed and wounded, 800 made prisoner. British: 250 killed and 250 wounded.

5-BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE, (N. C.) Feb. 27, 1776. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Col. Campbell, and 1,000 American militia, under Col. Oglethorpe. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

6-REBARRIAGE OF FORT MOUTRIER, (S. C.) June 28, 1776. Col. Moultrie, with 600 Americans, defended the fort, which was captured 23 times. On June 28, 1776, the British, under Gen. Moultrie, captured the fort, but it was recaptured by the Americans on June 29, 1776. Loss: Americans: 100 killed and 100 wounded. British: 100 killed and 100 wounded.

7-BATTLE OF ONONDAGA, (N. Y.) August 22, 1776. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Sullivan, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Clinton. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

8-BATTLE OF HARBLEM HIGHTS, (N. Y.) October 12, 1776. Fought by three companies of Virginia Continentals, under Major Letch, and a corps of regulars, under Col. Mifflin, against two battalions of British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 100 killed and 100 wounded. British: 100 killed and 100 wounded.

9-BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS, (N. Y.) October 28, 1776. After the disastrous battle of Red Bank, the American forces under Gen. Washington, were driven from Fort Mifflin, and the British, under Gen. Howe, captured the city. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

10-TAKING OF FORT MIFFLIN, (N. J.) December 19, 1776. The fort was captured by 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

11-ATTACK ON FORT COMBELL, (N. J.) November 20, 1776. The fort was captured by 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

12-BATTLE OF TRENTON, (N. J.) December 19, 1776. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

13-BATTLE OF PRINCETON, (N. J.) January 3, 1777. Fought between the British, under Gen. Mifflin, and the American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

14-BATTLE OF BREDA RIVER, (S. C.) March 12, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

15-BATTLE OF RED BANK, (Pa.) April 21, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

16-BATTLE OF SAO HARBOR, (N. Y.) May 24, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

17-BATTLE OF HUBERTSON, (N. Y.) July 7, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

18-BATTLE OF ORISKANY, (N. Y.) August 6, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

19-BATTLE OF BENNINGTON, (Vt.) August 16, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

20-BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE, (Del.) September 26, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

21-FIRST BATTLE OF BELLWATER, (N. Y.) September 19, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

22-MANSAUC AT PAOLI, (Pa.) September 20, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

23-BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN, (Pa.) October 4, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

24-TAKING OF FORT CLINTON & MONTEZUM, (N. Y.) Oct. 6, 1778.

25-BATTLE OF PAULUS HOOK, (N. J.) July 23, 1778. The British, under Gen. Mifflin, captured the fort, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

26-BATTLE OF RED BANK, (Pa.) September 26, 1778. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

27-BATTLE OF CAMDEN, (S. C.) August 16, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

28-BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD, (N. J.) June 23, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

29-BATTLE OF HANOVER HOCK, (S. C.) August 6, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

30-BATTLE OF CAMDEN, (S. C.) August 16, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

31-BATTLE OF CATANWAUGH, (S. C.) August 18, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

32-BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN, (S. C.) October 7, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

33-TAKING OF FORT GEORGE, (N. Y.) November 17, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

34-BATTLE OF BROAD RIVER, (S. C.) November 22, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

35-BATTLE OF BLACK STICKS, (S. C.) November 20, 1780. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

36-BATTLE OF THE COWpens, (S. C.) January 17, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

37-BATTLE OF MOUNT PLEASANT, (S. C.) February 17, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

38-BATTLE OF GULFORD, (N. C.) March 15, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

39-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) April 25, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

40-BATTLE OF NINETY SIX, (S. C.) May 22, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

41-TAKING OF FORT CORNWALLIS, (S. C.) June 17, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

42-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

43-BATTLE OF KUTVA SPRINGS, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

44-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

45-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

46-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

47-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

48-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781. Fought between 1,000 British regulars, under Gen. Mifflin, and 1,000 American militia, under Gen. Mifflin. The British were victorious, but the Americans were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

49-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1781.

50-BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN, (Canada) October 18, 1812. Fought between about 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

51-BATTLE OF MISSISSIPPI, (Ind.) December 18, 1812. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

52-BATTLE OF THE RIVER RAIDS, (Mich.) January 18, 1813. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

53-BATTLE OF FRECKNOTWICH, (Mich.) February 22, 1813. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

54-BATTLE OF GODENSBURGH, (N. Y.) February 22, 1813. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

55-BATTLE OF THE WAXWAS, (S. C.) May 29, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

56-BATTLE OF WILLIAMSON'S PLANTATION, (S. C.) July 12, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

57-BATTLE OF HANOVER HOCK, (S. C.) August 6, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

58-BATTLE OF CAMDEN, (S. C.) August 16, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

59-BATTLE OF CATANWAUGH, (S. C.) August 18, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

60-BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN, (S. C.) October 7, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

61-BATTLE OF BLACK STICKS, (S. C.) November 20, 1810. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

62-BATTLE OF THE COWpens, (S. C.) January 17, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

63-BATTLE OF MOUNT PLEASANT, (S. C.) February 17, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

64-BATTLE OF GULFORD, (N. C.) March 15, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

65-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) April 25, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

66-BATTLE OF NINETY SIX, (S. C.) May 22, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

67-TAKING OF FORT CORNWALLIS, (S. C.) June 17, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

68-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

69-BATTLE OF KUTVA SPRINGS, (S. C.) September 8, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

70-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

71-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

72-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1811. Fought between 1,000 American, under Gen. Dear, and 1,000 British, under Gen. Mifflin. The Americans were victorious, but the British were not killed. Loss: Americans: 1,000 killed and 200 wounded. British: 200 killed and 200 wounded.

73-BATTLE OF FORT MIFFLIN, (S. C.) September 8, 1811.

### 6.-Black Hawk's War.

1832.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1832, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1833.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1833, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1834.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1834, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1835.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1835, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1836.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1836, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1837.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1837, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1838.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1838, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1839.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1839, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1840.-The "Hunters, Sons and Sons, becoming dissatisfied with the leader of the U. S. Government had returned there, re-crossed the Mississippi, in April, 1840, under their chief, Black Hawk, and entering upon the battle which they had set for the United States, under the white settlement, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gen. Scott was ordered to march against them; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Indians were warned by the forces under Gen. Atkinson, after several skirmishes. The Indians were defeated. Loss: Americans: 12 killed, and 18 wounded. British: 12 killed and 18 wounded.

1841





Marienborn  
von der Nordseite

Ronneburg gen. Ruheburg.  
Von der Südseite.

Wernhaag  
von der Nordseite

Engelthal  
von der Ostseite

Arnsburg  
von der Südseite

Ankunft  
in der Bay zu  
New York

Einfahrt in die Bay von New York  
mit dem Fort Tompskin.

Lazareth und Quarantine auf der  
Southen Insel in der Bay von New York.

Ober

Mittel

EBEN  
EZER  
SAM 7 12

Nieder



A REMARKABLE LITHOGRAPHIC BROADSIDE  
BY THE FATHER OF COLOR PLATES FOR NURSERYMEN

26. [Prestele, Joseph, draftsman and lithographer.] Ebenezer. [Visual narrative of the immigration of the Community of True Inspiration to America]. [New York, ca. 1850]. Lithographic broadside, 14.625" x 13", modern blue linen backing. Brief ink inscription at upper-right corner. CONDITION: Very good, a couple small spots of soiling to image.

*An apparently unrecorded variant of this marvelous print by Joseph Prestele, perhaps the finest botanical printmaker in nineteenth century America, telling the emigration story of his Radical Pietist sect, the Community of True Inspiration, from Germany to New York State.*

Born in Jettingen, Upper Bavaria, Joseph Prestele (1796–1867) studied botanical painting in Vienna with Johann Knapp and, from 1816 to 1828, worked as an artist for the Royal Botanical Garden in Munich (the birthplace of lithography). A devoutly religious person, Prestele was attracted to the preaching of Christian Metz, the leader of a persecuted pietist sect called the Community of True Inspiration, and in 1837 moved his family to the Inspirationist congregation at Engelthal in the German Grand Duchy of Hesse. Decreasing religious tolerance combined with strained economic conditions in Hesse prompted the community to emigrate to America. In 1842 they pooled their resources to purchase 5,000 acres near Buffalo, New York—a portion of the Buffalo Creek Reservation from which the U.S. government was in midst of removing the Seneca. In October, 1843 Prestele and his family were among the first Inspirationists to arrive in their new home, where they and the more than 800 Inspirationists that followed them proceeded “with seeming indifference to the confusion and confrontations with the Indians still living there” (Van Ravenswaay, p. 38) to build the hamlets of Upper, Middle, Lower, and eventually New Ebenezer (the name of the town is taken from Samuel 7.12).

After a few years working in orchards and gardens, Prestele was allowed by the Inspirationist leadership to continue his work as a botanical artist and lithographer, and in 1845 he contacted preeminent American botanist and Harvard professor Asa Gray (1810–1888), who not only provided him with work but also introduced him to a network of botanists, horticulturalists, and institutions, including botanist, chemist, and physician John Torrey, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the newly-established Smithsonian Institution, with whom he would likewise find employment. Prestele was a particularly valued artist in these circles because of his skill in lithographic engraving, “a rarely used technique” that in many respects has more in common with engraving on copper than with standard lithography (Van Ravenswaay, p. 46). It was developed by the inventor of lithography, Aloys Senefelder, and had the advantages of “facility of production; accuracy of drawing; minuteness of details; and clearness of impression” (Richmond, p. 131). Within just two years of contacting Gray, Prest-

ele, who was also a remarkably talented watercolorist, “had established a considerable reputation among American botanists and horticulturalists” (Van Ravenswaay, p. 58). In 1850 he received commissions for botanical engravings for official reports of U.S. Army explorations and surveys of the far west. Around the same time, Prestele (with the help of his son Gottlieb) became the first to begin producing plates of fruits and flowers “to aid nurserymen and their agents—the ‘tree pedlars’ who traveled about rural American and Canada—sell plants” (Van Ravenswaay, p. 75). Many of these plates were adaptations of his botanical work (without, for instance, the roots, seeds, and cross-sections of blossoms not necessary to the nurserymen), and among his best customers was the Mount Hope Nursery in Rochester, New York, an increasingly prominent firm run by German immigrants who shared Prestele’s distaste for inaccuracy and exaggeration. Prestele’s work inspired the more widespread production of colored plates for nurserymen, though these were soon mass-produced using stencils—a far cry from the exquisite detail and beauty of Prestele plates, which were very carefully and beautifully colored, amounting almost to watercolor paintings rather than prints (Van Ravenswaay, p. 81).

Prestele’s artistic success in America was not to last. Since its establishment, Ebenezer had become more populated, adjacent land more expensive, and the surrounding area less remote. Metz, still one of the Inspirationist leaders, received another message from God directing the community to move, and in 1858 Prestele was again uprooted, traveling to the new community of Amana which had been scouted and established in Iowa. Here, Prestele and his son signed their prints “Amana,” rather than with their own names, and, at such a distance from east coast employers, their work lost much of its interest. In 1865, an increasingly feeble Prestele wrote to Gray that “Out here I do not prosper so much as might be expected and I desire and I wish you had work for me to do like in days past which were agreeable times to me” (Van Ravenswaay, p. 90). He died just two years later.

The lithograph offered here was made following Prestele’s arrival in New York. At the top are views of five places in which the Inspirationists lived in Hesse: Ronnenburg Castle (which sheltered various persecuted Protestant sects, as well as Jews and Gypsies, and which is here also “gen[nannt]. Ruheburg,” that is, “called Castle of Peace”); the sister communities of Marienborn and Her-nhaag (both constructed by members of the Moravian Church after leaving Ronnenburg); Arnsburg (a former Cistercian monastery); and Engelthal (once a Benedictine nunnery). The central image shows the Inspirationists’ “Arrival in the Bay of New York” aboard the *Florida*. A blank line below this inset title enabled community members to record the date of their own arrival in the New World. Below the *Florida* are two views, evidently taken from the *Florida*, of the “Entrance into the Bay of New York, with Fort Tompskin [sic],” and “Lazareth and Quarantine on Staten Island in the Bay of New York.” Finally, the hamlets of Mittel-, Ober- and Nieder-Ebenezer appear at the bottom.



The present version was unknown to Van Ravenswaay, who describes two others in his *Drawn from Nature : The Botanical Art of Joseph Prestele and His Sons*. The earliest state “shows only the European scenes and the sailing vessel” (p. 36) while the later includes the views of Ebenezer, as well as an additional portion of sky at the top in which the words “Gehet aus von ihr mein Volk”—“Come out of her [Babylon], my people” (Revelations 18.4)—appear between two central trumpets. Additional blanks at the upper-left and right corners allow owners to record their dates of departure from their European homes and from Antwerp (the port from which Prestele sailed). It is possible the sky and trumpets were additions to the second version identified by Van Ravenswaay, making the print offered here an intermediate state. More likely, however, is that both earlier versions included the sky—Van Ravenswaay’s wording suggests that the Ebenezer scenes were the only additions to the later state he pictures—and that this is a third state, with the sky and trumpet section removed. Presumably not all Inspirationists who arrived in New York sailed from Antwerp, and this language would have become inaccurate as the community of Ebenezer grew. Of the probable second state (the later version described by Van Ravenswaay), we know of just two examples: one in Amana, and one in Germany.

*A rare and captivating visual narrative of Joseph Prestele’s immigration to America as a member of the Community of True Inspiration, and unique in his remarkable botanical oeuvre.*

REFERENCES: Van Ravenswaay, Charles. *Drawn from Nature : The Botanical Art of Joseph Prestele and His Sons* (Washington, D.C., 1984); Richmond, W. D. *The Grammar of Lithography* (London, 1880); *Inspiration and Translation : Botanical and Horticultural Lithographs of Joseph Prestele and Sons* (2005).

Item #9217

\$4,500.00





A PENNSYLVANIA FAMILY'S CIVIL WAR  
LETTER ARCHIVE WITH EMPHASIS  
ON THE BLOODY BATTLEFIELDS OF VIRGINIA  
AND HOMEFRONT LIFE

27. Pringle, Philip W.; Mary Pringle; Daniel W. Luke; Jacob W. Pringle; Martin Pringle, Sr.; Lizzie M. Cover, et al. [Autograph letters, signed, between a husband and wife from Pennsylvania during the Civil War, with related letters by three additional soldiers.] Virginia; Maryland; Armagh, Pennsylvania, and other locales, 1857–1878. 65 letters. 192 pp. in ink and pencil, including 4 letters on pictorial letterheads; 2 letters on U.S. Sanitary Commission letterheads; and 4 letters on U.S. Christian Commission letterheads. Included are a handful of the original envelopes. Several letters between Philip Pringle and his wife Mary Pringle feature charming illustrations of trees, eagles, and animals. Accompanying the Civil War letters are 2 military documents relating to Philip Pringle's pension and 229 additional letters of modest consequence relating to the Pringle and Luke families before and after the war. 3 of the accompanying letters concern Philip Pringle's death in 1878. **CONDITION:** Overall very good, moderate dampstaining to a few letters as is typical for letters composed on the battlefield; 2 letters in fair condition but still legible.

*A substantive group of sixty-five Civil War letters, mainly between a Pennsylvania officer and his wife back home, with extensive eyewitness Virginia battle content. Rounding out the lot are detailed letters by three additional Union soldiers, two of whom were captured—one by Mosby's Guerillas and the other interned at Andersonville Prison.*

Born in Pennsylvania, Philip Walter Pringle, Esq. (1833–1878) married Mary Luke (1830–1899) in 1857. Philip was a member of the engineering corps that laid out the original line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. As early as 1862, he enlisted as a Private in the 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry, Co. E. He was promoted Corporal on March 1st, 1865 and wounded on April 2nd, 1865 at Petersburg, Virginia. Philip writes from several major battles, including the Battle of Spotsylvania, the Battle of Cold Harbor, the Siege of Petersburg, and the Battle of Appomattox Court House. Many of his letters are written in 1864 and 1865 while he was engaged at the nine-month Siege of Petersburg (“the rebs will have some hungry bellies before long”), and also as a member of the 6th Corps while he was away from the siege in May and June 1864 in the Shenandoah Valley. He was among the troops present at General Lee's surrender on April 25th, 1865, was mustered out on June 28th, 1865 at Washington, D.C., and appears to have made it home by early August. While Philip and Mary's correspondence makes up the majority of the archive, letters by a number of other individuals are included as well. The group can be broken down as follows: Philip W. Pringle (30), Mary L. Pringle (15), Jacob W. Pringle (6), Daniel W. Luke (5), Martin Pringle, Jr. (3), Harry H. Pringle (3), David M. Pringle (1), Lizzie M. Clover/B. J. Clover (1, writing on the same letter), and Martin Pringle, Sr. (1).

In addition to battle content, Philip discusses making trenches and forts; destroying rebel railroads; picket duty; sending money home; camp life; his illnesses; deserters from camp; news regarding drafts; smallpox in camp; raising money for the Union; raising troops in Pennsylvania; deaths of soldiers and friends; transporting the wounded from the battlefields; and Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Philip writes on June 19th, 1864 during the Siege of Petersburg:

I am well and in the front of Petersburg, VA. We was in another battle yesterday. We lost 18 men in wounded and 4 killed in our Regt. It was a hard battle. We can see Petersburg plain. We have been fighting for 3 or 4 days. We had a hard march. We traveled day & night and got no sleep for 36 hours at a time. We crossed the James River on Pontoon's Bell Plain City Point. There will be some hard fighting to do yet...But the bullets flew thick. I do not know how we did escape as we did they fell all around me one was shot in the neck and fell on me and made me all bloody...I was truly grieved to hear of the death of brother Martin but glad to hear he died so happy...I have been in some very hard battles...We are close to the rebs. We are lying in our rifle pits. We drove the rebs out of 3 or 4 forts and rifle pits. There are about 300,000 men in this army. I think we will be able to beat the rebs at this place and cut all their supplies off...





and then they must come out of their strongholds or give up...I can hardly write, the balls are flying so fast and I have to hug the ground very close to keep the balls from hitting me.

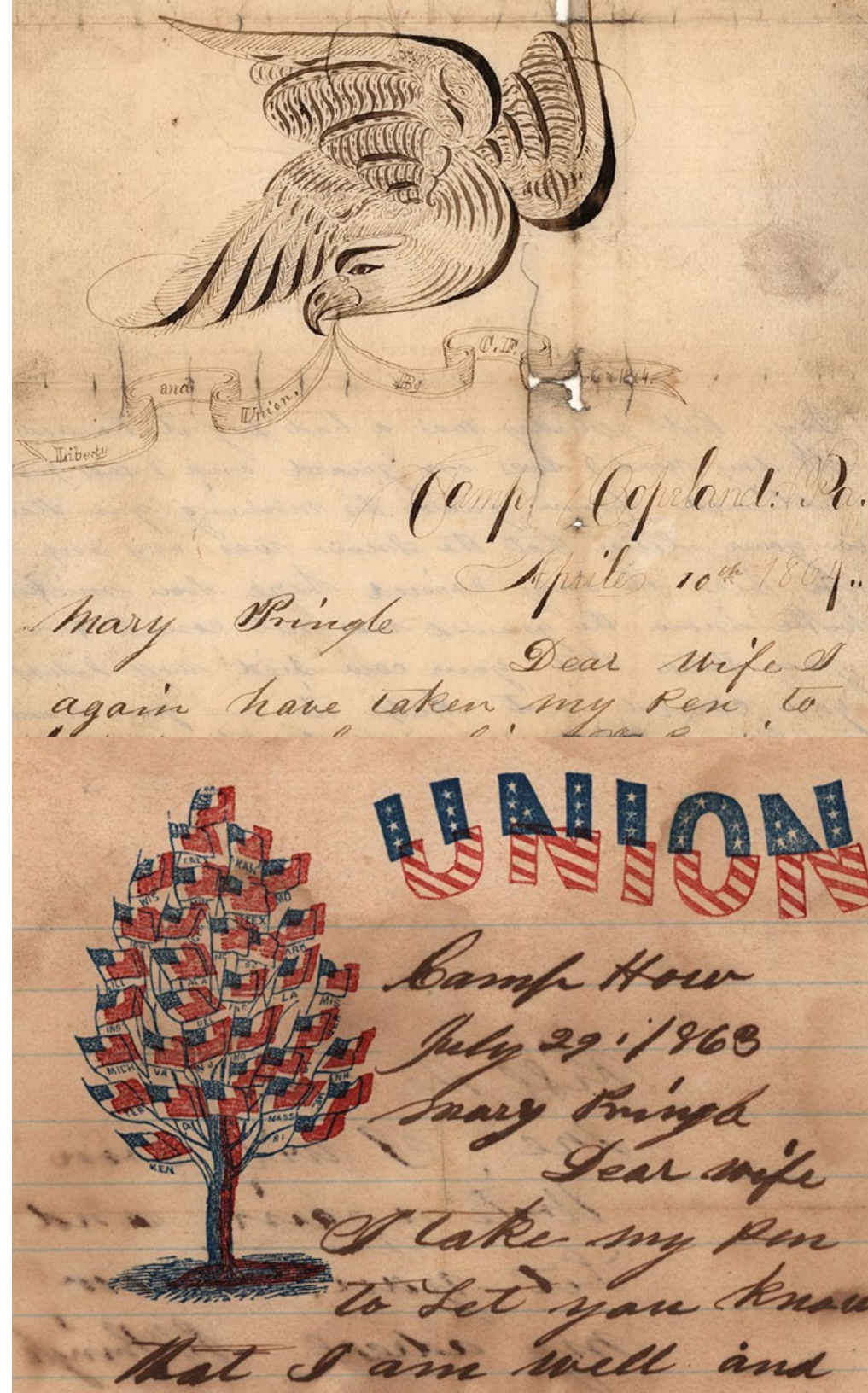
He writes on March 24th, 1865 concerning an (evidently unfounded) crisis he perceives in their marriage: "Mary I was beginning to think you would not write to me any more. I began to get mad. I have written 11 letters and am getting none. I will not write to [some]one unless they answer...They all are making fun of me not getting any letters and writing so much. I am getting out of passions this few week and do not live as I ought to live."

Writing to her husband from Armagh, Pennsylvania, Mary comments on war news—"we heard that Brag had surrendered his army" (11 Nov. 1863); "oh that this cruel war was over our prisoners are starving in Richmond" (2 Dec. 1863)—but typically discusses local and personal events: obtaining clothing and boots for her husband; a religious conference she attends in Johnstown, Pennsylvania; the growth and wellbeing of their children; and the prospect of her visiting her husband in camp. In her husband's absence, Mary not only had to raise their children but also looked after their farm, which entailed plowing, planting, and beekeeping, and she writes on January 20th, 1864: "No person knows the trouble I had since you went to the army." Just a month later, on February 18th, their three-year-old daughter Luella dies of diphtheria (the couple had already lost a son in 1857). Mary keeps her husband informed about many friends and acquaintances who have been wounded or killed in the war, writing in the case of one E. Irwin that he has been "wounded in the neck and the ball came out at his ear. What will his poor wife do, she will go crazy oh." Reflecting the brute reality of war, some of the content in Mary and Philip's letters is quite graphic and disturbing.

A number of letters here are written by Philip's brother Jacob W. Pringle (1834–1908) of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Co. D. Jacob was captured by Mosby's Guerillas in 1862. On January 31st, 1863, he writes his brother from Sickles Barracks Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia:

My Regt. is in the forts about Washington...Dear Bro., I have seen some pretty hard times since I am in the army. I was captured by Mosby's Guerillas and was robbed of all valuables I had, even my pantaloons were taken. I was sick at the time & was allowed to escape. I come very near dying...I trust you are still clinging to the cross of Jesus.

Jacob was mustered out on June 30th, 1865 at Pittsburgh. Letters by both Jacob and Philip Pringle react to the news of President Lincoln's assassination (Philip: "I could not help but weep when I heard the sad news"). Philip's other brother, Martin Pringle, Jr. (1840–1864), served in the war as a private in the U.S. Army 12th Infantry, Co. G., and was wounded in the left shoulder by a minie ball during the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 5th, 1863. On June 15th, 1864, Philip's father Martin Pringle, Sr. writes to him:





Your brother Martin...is dead, he died on the 20 of May 1864. Your brother Joseph [W. Pringle] went down and brought his body home and was buried on the 26...He died in Washington Hospital. The Chaplin and the men of the hospital said or told Joseph that they never seen a man die happier than he did the day that he died. He was singing and praying all the time...He was wounded in the left breast and through one of his lungs and the bullet was cut out of his back. Joseph has the ball. It was a minie ball...He was about half thro' singing that hymn ["When I can read my titles clear to mansions in the skies"] [when] he expired.

The last soldier whose letters are included in this group is Mary's brother, Daniel Webster Luke (1841-1911) of Cambria County, Pennsylvania. Luke enlisted on July 11th, 1861 as a Private in the Pennsylvania 40th Infantry, Co. A. He was promoted to Sergeant in November, 1862 and was taken as a prisoner of war on May 5th, 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia, after which he was held at Andersonville Prison. He was promoted to 1st Sergeant in April, 1864, released from prison on December 11th, and was discharged on December 17th, 1864.

The letters between Philip and Mary were the inspiration for the play *Soldier, Come Home* by Frank W. Wicks, which premiered in Brunswick, Maine in May 2002. The play also enjoyed a successful Off-Broadway presentation in New York City. The opening performance, a critic noted, "played to enraptured audiences. The script, plus the acting, staging, lighting and music produced an amazing, intimate view of history. This is a theater experience not to be missed" ("Civil War Play").

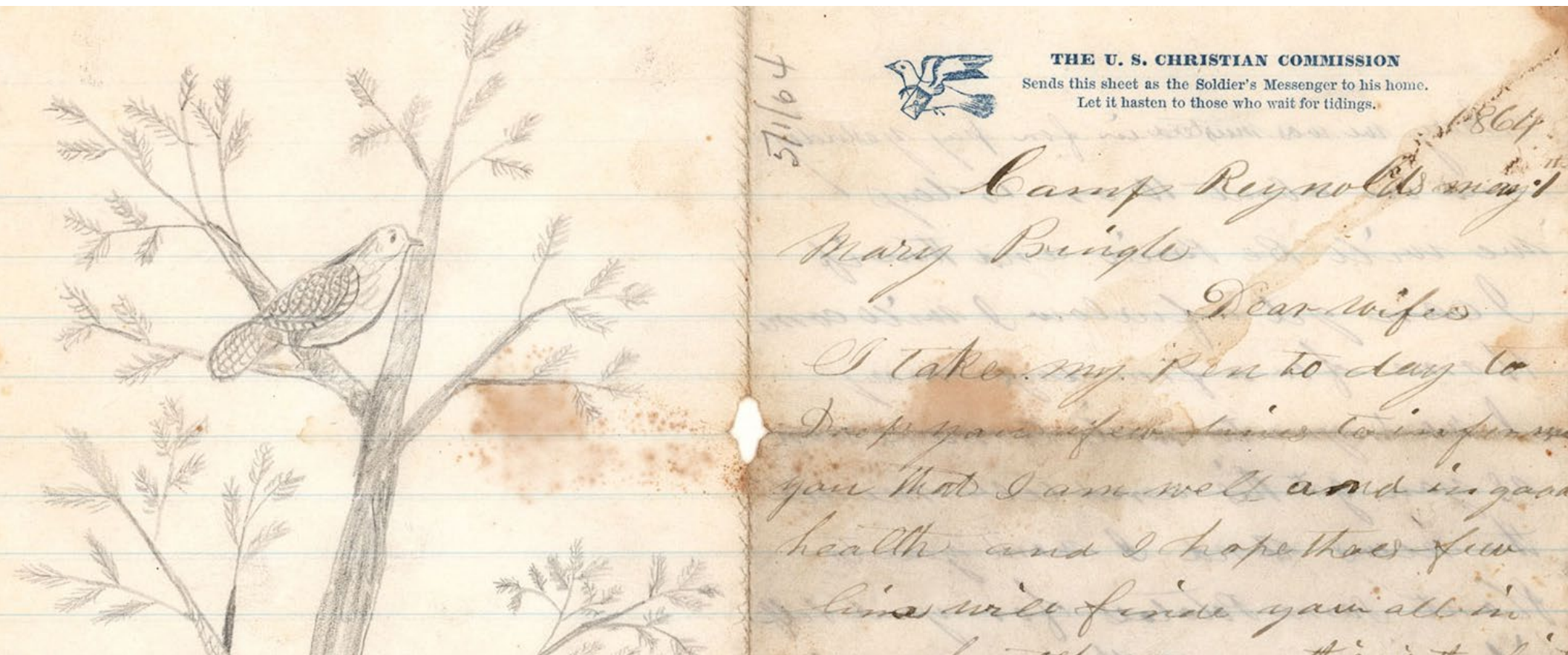
**Representative passages can be found on our website.**

*A richly detailed and frequently moving family Civil War archive centering on the bloody battlefields of Virginia.*

REFERENCES: "Philip W. Pringle" and "Jacob. W. Pringle" at Civil War Data online; "Mary "May" Luke Pringle" at Find A Grave online.

Item #9200

\$4,500.00





## SONGS FOR SOUTHERN PATRIOTS.

TO MR. LINCOLN.

Old honest Abe, you are a babe,  
In military glory;  
An arrant fool, a party tool,  
A traitor and a tory.

Dictator now, and in a row,  
A pulling of the trigger,  
At all the South, with foaming mouth,  
Deceiving off the nigger.

You know its so, at Fort Monroe,  
You put them all to labor;  
Whom you declare, are free as air,  
Your equal and your neighbor.

Why treat them so? 'tis wrong you know,  
When Butler doesn't need 'em,  
Some future day, we know you say,  
You'll give them all their freedom.

What is your plea to set them free?  
They cost four thousand million;  
You cannot pay that debt you say,  
You everlasting villain.

But you are boss, a mighty boss,  
A snortin' in the stable;  
A racer too, a kangaroo,—  
So whip us if you're able.

You proclaim, to us of late,  
"The ports are all blockaded,"  
"The forts retook," at Sandy Hook,  
And Charleston cannonaded.

That's your intent, as President,  
A curious plan to save us:  
But we'll be free, as you will see,  
With Beauregard and Davis.

"Old Mr. Link, what do you think,"  
About those Southern castles?  
What horn'd you so where e'er you go,  
And whipped you every battle.

If Scott and Wool, should at us pull,  
Across the country level;  
We'll meet them there, and fight them  
fair,  
And thrash them like the devil.

To Wool and Scott, we'll never squat,  
But one thing you'll discover;  
"That Wool will fly," and Scott will die,  
Before we miss Mother. (Va.)

Keep on your shirt, "no body hurt,"  
With us you must not trifle;  
Or you'll catch hell, with shot and shell,  
And the Kentucky rifle.

So good-by Abe, you are a babe,  
In military glory;  
An arrant fool, a party tool,  
A traitor and a tory.

### "ROOT HOG OR DIE."

SOUTHERN VERSION.

Old Abe Lincoln keeps kicking up a fuss,  
I think he'd better stop it for he'll only make  
it worse;  
We'll have our Independence, I'll tell you  
the reason why,  
Jeff. Davis will make them sing "Root hog  
or die."

When Lincoln went to reinforce Sumter for  
the fight,  
He told his men to pass through the harbor  
in the night,  
He said to them be careful, I'll tell you the  
reason why,  
The Southern boys are mighty bad on "Root  
hog or die."

Then Beauregard called a halt according to  
the style,  
The Lincolnites faced about and looked  
mighty wild,  
They couldn't give the password, I'll tell  
you the reason why,  
Beauregard's password was "Root hog or  
die."

They anchored out a battery upon the waters  
free,  
It was the queerest looking thing that ever  
you did see,  
It was the fall of Sumter, I'll tell you the  
reason why,  
It was the Southern Alphabet of "Root hog  
or die."

They telegraphed to Abraham they took her  
like a bird,  
They discovered another line—"there was  
no body hurt,"  
We are bound to have the Capitol, I'll tell  
you the reason why,  
We want to teach Old Abe to sing "Root hog  
or die."

When Abram read the dispatch the tear  
came in his eye,  
He walled his eyes to Bobby and Bob began  
to cry,  
They prayed for Jeff. to spare them, I'll tell  
you the reason why,  
They didn't want to "mark time" to "Root  
hog or die."

The "Kentucky braves" at Trenton are en-  
ger for the fight,  
They want to help the Southern boys to set  
Old Abram right,  
They had to leave their native State, I'll tell  
you the reason why,  
Old Kentucky wouldn't sing "Root hog or  
die."

## RARE CONFEDERATE SONG-SHEET ASSAILING PRESIDENT LINCOLN

28. Songs For Southern Patriots. Jasper, Tennessee: E. F. Redfield & Co., [1861]. Broadside, 9.5" x 7" plus margins. Inscriptions in ink on verso: "No 673"; "No 674". CONDITION: Some stains and separations along old folds occasionally affecting text, no significant loss of sense.

*An unrecorded Confederate song-sheet published very early in the Civil War by an up-and-coming young bookseller and businessman in Jasper, Tennessee.*

The first of the two anonymously-authored songs printed here, "To Mr. Lincoln," was evidently composed early in the conflict—before General Winfield Scott resigned as General-in-Chief of the Union armies in November of 1861, since the tenth verse refers to "Scott and [General John E.] Wool," and the South could still claim to have "whipped you in every battle." In addition to such taunts, the song rails against "Old Mr. Link" as a "babe / In military glory; / An arrant fool, a party tool, / A traitor and a tory" and condemns his hypocritical treatment of African Americans: "You know its so, at Fort Monroe, / You put them all to labor; Whom you declare, are free as air, / Your equal and your neighbor..." The earliest printings we locate of this song (titled "To Mr. Linkhorn") appeared on September 4th, 1861, in newspapers in Florence, Alabama and Raleigh, North Carolina. It then appeared in *Songs of the South* (1863, as well as perhaps the earlier 1862 edition) under the title "To Mr. Lincoln."

The second song is a "Southern Version" of the well-known title "Root Hog Or Die," which was used by various songs on both sides of the conflict and refers to the practice of releasing pigs to fend for themselves in tough times ("root, hog, or die"). The first verse proclaims that "We'll have our Independence, I'll tell you the reason why, / Jeff. Davis will make them sing, 'Root hog or die.'" Each subsequent verse ends with some version of this brief chorus. This "version" appears as early as August 15, 1861, in the *The Knoxville Register*, where it is credited to "J. Clay Horne, 2d Lieutenant 'Kentucky Braves'" while he was at "Camp Trenton, Tenn." It is also included in *Songs of the South*.

Edwin Forbes Redfield (1842–1909) was born in Vermont to physician Horace Linzy Redfield and Clarissa Jane Forbes

110 673



but moved with his mother and younger brother to Jasper, Tennessee, following his father's early death. He established a bookstore in Jasper in the late 1850s or very early 1860s. According to a finding aid at the University of Memphis Special Collections, Redfield enlisted in the Confederate Army in June, 1861. However, documents in Fold3 (under the name E F Redfield) suggest he did not muster in until September, 1862. He fought as part of Company G of the Third Regiment, which spent much of the war in Wheeler's cavalry and saw action across Kentucky and Tennessee. Redfield mustered out on April 27th, 1865 and returned to Jasper, where in 1866 he married Adelia S. Craighead (1869–1954), had two children, and became a popular agricultural tool manufacturer and dry-goods merchant. Around 1871 he relocated to Nashville and advertised branches of E. F. Redfield & Co. in New York, Baltimore, St Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Louisville. By 1877 he had acquired a piano manufacturing company and was ensconced in Texas, and by 1878 the firm announced itself as "among the largest dealers in Pianos in the United States, and will guarantee to deliver pianos and organs, at any point in Texas or the Indian Territory... They now do business in over a hundred towns in Texas..." ("E. F. Redfield and Co."). In 1908 he was admitted to Camp Nicholls, an "Old Soldiers Home," and died on December 31st, 1909.

We find no trace of this broadside in OCLC or elsewhere.

REFERENCES: "E. F. Redfield and Co.," *Atoka Independent* (Oklahoma), June 28, 1878, p. 4; "Civil War Collection," University of Memphis Libraries online; "To Mr. Linkhorn," *The North Carolina Standard* and the *Florence Gazette*, September 4, 1961.

Item #9370

\$950.00



NEW YORK'S 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT  
DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

29. Staubach, Capt. Charles P., photog. [Spanish-American War era photo album with interesting military camp content.] Binder No. 2. Personal Photographs. Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Military Park, Georgia; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Tarrytown, New York; Manhattan, New York; and other locales, 1898. 4to (11.5" x 9.75"), full black cloth ring-binder. Typescript title leaf, 436 silver bromide prints (most approx. 4" x 3.5") mounted on 48 black paper leaves. "1898" in white ink at head of spine. 1 p. index. Photos numbered and captioned in white ink. CONDITION: Overall very good, index detached from binder, moderate damage to several images, discoloration to a handful of photos.

*An extensive portrait of New York's 8th Infantry Regiment while stationed at Camp Thomas in Chickamauga National Military Park, Georgia during the Spanish-American War, including many lively scenes, as recorded by well-connected officer Captain Charles P. Staubach.*

The 8th was one of twelve New York National Guard infantry regiments federalized for service in the Spanish-American War (April–August 1898). Reorganized into twelve-companies (all from New York City), the 8th was mustered into service for the war on 3 May 1898 at Camp Townsend, New York and ordered to depart on 23 May 1898, after almost three weeks of drilling and instruction. The regiment traveled by train to Camp George H. Thomas, arriving on the 25th, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corp. The 8th remained in camp during June and July, receiving 337 new recruits during its stay, and left Camp Thomas on 5 Sept. 1898, returning to New York. It was mustered out on 3 Nov. 1898, having remained stateside throughout the war.

The photos taken at Camp Thomas show Staubach in uniform as Acting Major; officers of the 8th receiving colors from Gen. F. D. Grant; officers headquarters, offices, and tents; several scenes of a group of Black laundresses seeking work ("got any washin'?"); mule teams; a Black kitchen staff member; a Black woman named Nancy (identified as "a typical camp huckster"); soldiers in line for signing the payroll and for mess;





Private Hugh Kearns, Company  
Cook - Cooking for 81 men -



168

The Cooks Toilet



172

Our first Kitchen in the  
South - May.

prisoners at work; Capt. Donnelly "holding non-commissioned officers school"; meal scenes; "Camp Thomas mascots" (i.e., dogs); baseball games (which African Americans participated in); musicians of the Guard including a shot of its band-leader; drilling troops and artillery; receiving new troops; individual members of Staubach's Company L; a calvary camp; Montana Troupers; individual portraits of officers and noncommissioned officers; Assistant Surgeon Mrs. Haubold, and the vaccination of soldiers.

A number of images document Staubach's visit to Chattanooga, Tennessee while off duty, showing the city, various monuments, Chattanooga Creek, and a National Cemetery (encompassing 13,000 soldier's graves). Other Chattanooga subjects pictured include Civil War sites such as Gen. Bragg's Headquarters in 1863 at Missionary Ridge; Orchard Knob (Ulysses S. Grant's Headquarters in 1863); Lookout Mountain ("where Union colors were planted Nov. 24 1863"), and Roper's Rock ("Where Union soldiers scaled the mountain," and "the clearing[?] scene of Hooker's Battle Above the Clouds"). Also included are shots of a woman identified as Miss Ford in a horse-drawn carriage atop Lookout Mountain, as well as a "balloon collapse" at Lookout Mountain.

On a ten-day furlough, Staubach visits Tarrytown, New York and documents sites of historical importance. In August 1898 he records the birth of their son Arnold Staubach and the house where he was born. Photos picture his wife and their newly-born child and a Black maid. He visits his father Baldwin Staubach's home in Pocantico Hills, NY, where he and his sister Lil play croquet. In August 1898, he notes "return[ing] to New York at the end of the war with Spain." A number of shots show U.S. Navy battleships such as the Brooklyn, Iowa, Texas, New York, all in the Hudson River shortly after the war. One image is a close-up shot of a Spanish mine. Rounding out the album are shots taken in New York's Central Park, Tarrytown, New York, and Brooklyn. The album ends on a jubilant note: "The war over and a reunited family" and includes images of Staubach, his wife, and their four-month old child in Manhattan. A note at the end lists key "events of 1898."

Born in Fishkill, New York, Charles P. Staubach (1870-1966) moved with his family to New York City in 1880 where he worked in his German emigrant father Baldwin Staubach's successful iron foundry and machine shop business until it was liquidated in 1884. After graduating from City College in 1887, Staubach served as an officer in the 8th Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard during the Spanish-American War. An avid cyclist and leader in the early days of organized bicycling, Staubach was a founder and first president of the Century Road Club Association, a bicycle racing club based in New York City. He worked as a general sales manager for the Burroughs Corporation from 1906 until his retirement in 1929, serving branch offices in Hartford, Connecticut and Newark, New Jersey. Staubach married Edith Arnold (1871-1945) in 1897 and the couple had three sons and one daughter. In 1930, the couple undertook a world cruise. In 1965 he was nominated to the American Bicycle Hall of Fame. He died in 1966 at the age of 95.

REFERENCES: "Charles P. Staubach Family History Notebooks 1769-1977" at New York Public Library online; "Charles P. Staubach World Cruise Collection" at University of Pennsylvania online.

Item #7976

\$1,500.00





JOURNAL OF A NANTUCKET WHALING VOYAGE  
TO THE PACIFIC, 1845-1849,  
WITH AN IMPORTANT ACCOUNT OF A MASSACRE

30. Swain, Abisha. *Journal of a Whaling Voyage to the Pacific on Board of Ship Japan Capt. V. S. Riddell* [manuscript title]. 24 September 1845 to 3 May 1849. 4to, original half calf and marbled paper over boards, later gilt red leather title label at spine. Title leaf with manuscript title in ink and pencil on recto and the names of the captain, officers, boat steerers and cooper in ink on verso along with Swain's name in pencil, 221 pp. of manuscript in ink, 2 pp. index of dates in pencil, additional blank pp., occasional small ink sketches, 81 full whale or whale tail stamps, two whale tales in pencil. CONDITION: Very good, binding rubbed.

*A manuscript journal of a forty-three month whaling voyage to the Pacific on board the ship Japan of Nantucket, kept by boat steerer Abisha Swain, including a wealth of detail regarding this successful voyage and an important account of the murder of members of the crew of the American whaling ship Triton in the South Seas.*

Consisting of 209 full pages of daily entries, eight pages of poetry, and four pages of tables, this journal covers the entire voyage and lists the captain, Valentine S. Riddell, and six of the crew, including Richard Berry, 1st Officer, William C. Ray, 2nd Officer, William Pool, 3rd Officer, Alexander C. Russell, boat steerer, Abisha Swain, boat steerer, and Albert Barnard, Cooper, "deaf & dumb." Swain, who turns twenty years of age during the voyage, records ships seen and spoken, landfalls and ports visited, whales seen, hunted and killed, and so on. Over eighty whale stamps appear, spread throughout much of the journal, most of them whale tails, which ordinarily would indicate lost whales, but here frequently indicate whales taken. Swain uses a whole whale stamp early in the journal, but he must have lost or broken it, as it soon gives way to exclusive use of the whale tail stamp, and on one page he draws two whale tails, his stamp evidently not being at hand at the time.

Written in clear hand, the entries are occasionally enlivened with small sketches of landfalls (the "Peak of Pico," i.e. Pico da Tijuca in Rio de Janeiro; two of the Falkland Islands; Island of Juan Fernandez, Jarvis Island etc.), a ship, an anchor, and curiously, a ship's bell. Swain dutifully records daily wind and other weather conditions, adjustments of sail, the sighting and speaking of other vessels (often with details about them), numerous encounters with whales, boiling whale oil, a mishap that causes him to fall overboard, and so on. Floggings and desertions are recorded, including the desertion of two "Kanakas": "lowered all three boats... succeeded in catching one saw nothing of the other he was probably taken by the sharks."

Most notably, the journal includes an important and detailed account of the massacre of some of the crew of the ship *Triton* of New Bedford off Sydenham Island (one of the Gilbert Islands). The captain was lured ashore by a Spaniard who returned

JOURNAL  
OF  
A  
WHALING  
VOYAGE  
TO THE

Pacific Ocean on board

Ship Japan

Capt V S Riddell



with natives. They killed the cooper and several others. The leader was killed. The *Japan* took Captain Spencer and the survivors to Hawaii. This incident is well documented but in the published accounts the *Japan* is not mentioned.

Five poems are recorded, which doubtless helped to sustain Swain's spirit while at sea. These include "The Home-bound Whaleman" (published in *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*, 1835 and as sheet music in Boston in 1844), "The Indian's Death Song" (a popular song published in a number of broad-side printings, etc.), "To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts" written "by Aunt Elizabeth Starbuck" (Swain's mother was a Starbuck), and others.

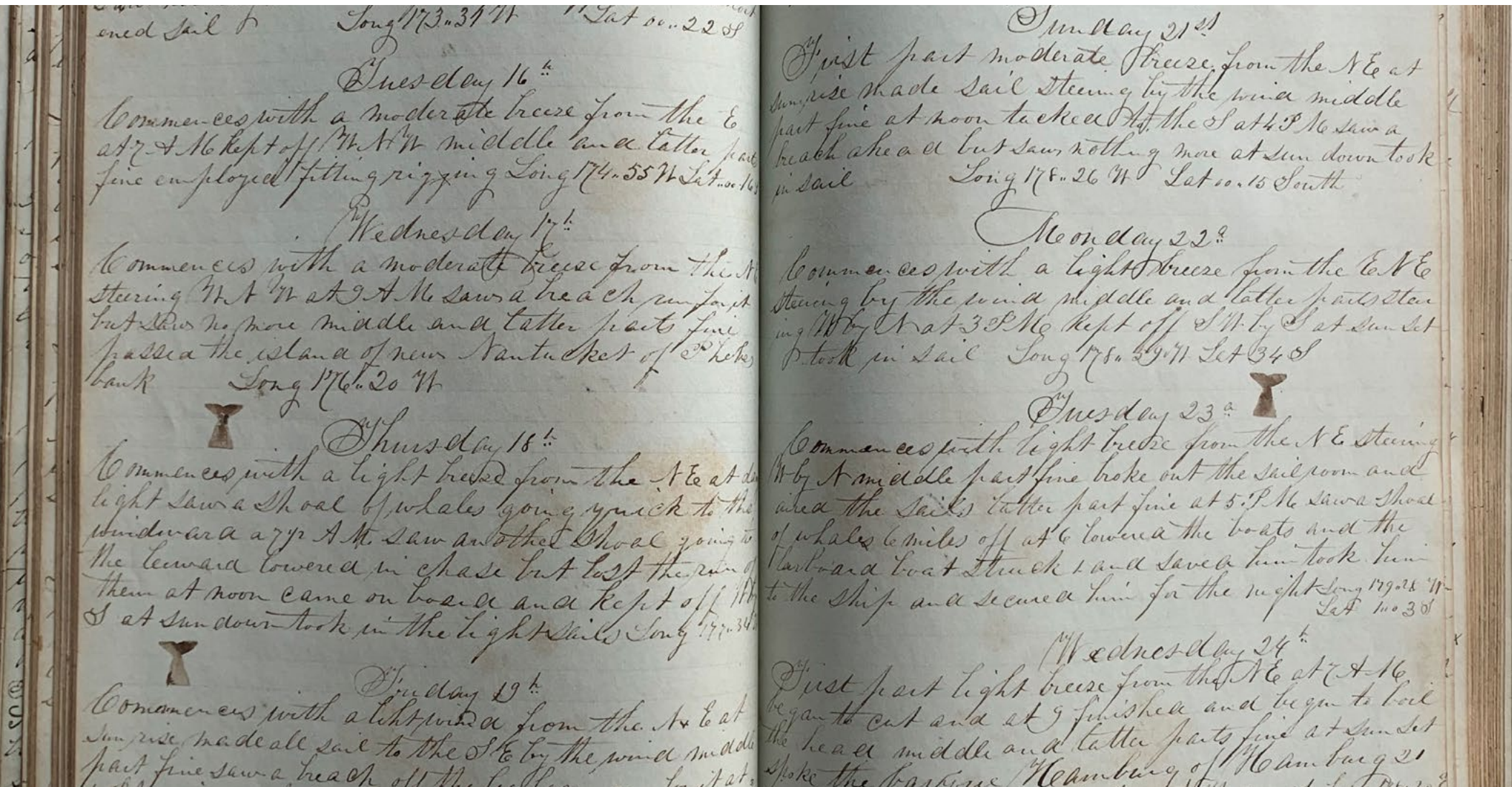
Two tables at the back list "ships seen by the ship *Japan*," their home ports, names of captains, how long out, amounts of whale oil on board, where bound, where seen, and when seen.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A well-kept, highly legible and most interesting journal recording a successful and eventful voyage of a Nantucket whaler.

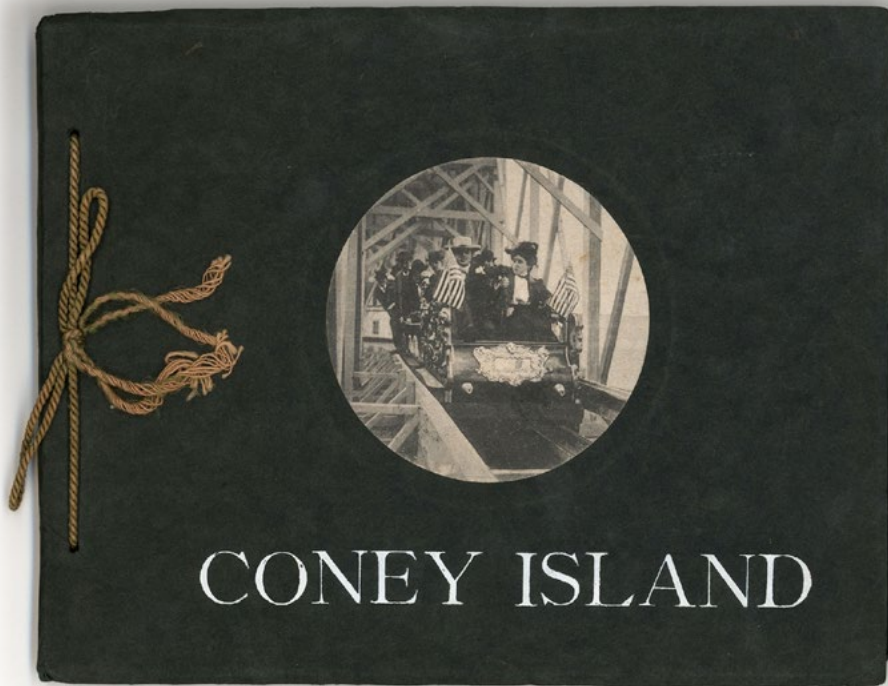
Item #8641

\$9,500.00





UNRECORDED CONEY ISLAND VIEW BOOK  
PUBLISHED BY A LADY VENDOR



31. Tanner, Mrs. Lillian. *Coney Island*. Coney Island, New York: Old Vienna—Surf Avenue; Brooklyn, New York, 1903. Printed by The Albertype Co. Oblong 12mo (7.25" x 9"), printed black wrappers with circular albertype of a group of people riding a roller coaster (3.5" x 3.5") mounted on the front wrapper, bound with green string. 20 albotypes (4.25" x 5.5") mounted on 20 leaves, including 9 photomontages, all of the images captioned in the negative. Early bookseller's ticket mounted on front pastedown, of Bretano's Booksellers & Stationers, Union Square, New York. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to wrappers, 2 minor tears to back wrapper.

*An apparently unrecorded souvenir view book of Coney Island picturing its waterfront, tourist attractions, and establishments—only months before it suffered a terrible fire on November 1st 1903—sold by female publisher and Coney Island vendor, Lillian Tanner.*

One photomontage here includes an image of "Mrs. Tanner's Souvenir Stand," which, according to the volume's copyright information, was located at or near the intersection of "Old Vienna" and Surf Avenue. In the image of Tanner's stand, a woman—most likely Mrs. Tanner herself—stands within the booth while three shoppers visit. Her signs advertise sea shells and oriental jewelry. Tanner is an obscure figure; searches in newspapers.com and Google yield no information on her.

The waterfront subjects pictured include New Iron Pier and its Boat Landing, Brighton Boardwalk, and Old Iron Pier, while street scenes show Surf Avenue, Coney Island's Bowery, and a parade of Native Americans wearing traditional dress. Among the many tourist attractions pictured are a ferris wheel, the beach, Merrill's Toboggan, Loop the Loop, Musical Railway, Scenic Railway, Luna Park during its inaugural year (including shots of its entrance, water chutes, electric tower, babbling brook, and miniature railway), a carousel, Bostock's Great Animal Arena, an observatory, and the Great Deep Rift Coal Mine. Establishments and restaurants shown include Pabst Loop, Feltman's, Stauch's on Bowery, Johnstown Flood building, and the Resurrection building. Also pictured are the Brighton Beach Hotel, the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and a police station, bank, drug store, ice cream stores, palm readers.

The photographs reproduced here appear to have been taken just a few months before Coney Island suffered one of the most catastrophic fires in its history, which destroyed some 260 buildings on November 1st, 1903. Stauch's on Bowery is shown here with a wooden edifice, but was rebuilt with brick following the fire, which is said "to have been set by a former employee of the Albatross Hotel because of unrequited love for a female employee who preferred the attentions of the hotel's owner" ("Coney Island History")

The Albertype Company, originally known as Wittemann Brothers, was established by Adolph and Herman L. Wittemann in Brooklyn, New York. Operating from 1890 to 1952, the firm specialized in printing collotype postcards and plates for viewbooks.

No holdings of this publication are recorded in OCLC, nor do Google searches yield locate any examples.

*An appealing overview of Coney Island and its attractions published by a female souvenir vendor shortly before the disastrous fire of November 1st, 1903.*

REFERENCES: Sullivan, David A. "Coney Island History: The Story of the Bowery" (2015) at Heart of Coney Island online; "The Albertype Co." at Sent From the Past Postcards online.



# Speeches of the Campaign of 1866,

IN THE STATES OF

## OHIO, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.

The Most Remarkable Speeches on Both Sides.

REPORTED FOR THE "CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL," AND PRINTED FROM THE STEREOTYPE PLATES OF THAT JOURNAL.

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" O. P. Morton, at New Albany, July 27.	3	General R. B. Hayes, at Cincinnati, Sept. 7.	28
" Montgomery Blair, and Hon. George H. Pendleton, at Reading, Penn., July 18, together with a letter from Mr. August Belmont to the meeting at that place; also speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, at Flemingsburg, Ky.	4	Colonel Robert J. Ingersol, at Indianapolis, Sept. 10.	29
" J. R. Doolittle, at Madison, Wis., Aug. 11.	5	Hon. A. F. Perry, at Columbus, O., Sept. 14.	30
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" John A. Bingham, at Bowerston, Harrison County, O., Aug. 24.	19	General B. F. Butler, at Cincinnati, Aug. 6, Messrs. S. L. Hayden, A. F. Perry and B. Eggleston, at Columbia, Ohio, Oct. 13.	43
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Hon. John Hannah, at Indianapolis, Aug. 25.	21	Generals John Cochran, N. P. Banks and Franz Sigel, at Pittsburgh, Sept. 27.	46
Gen. P. C. Shanks, at Portland, Ind., Aug. 25.	22	Gen. R. S. Schenck and Ben. Wade, at Cincinnati, Oct. 3.	47
Hon. Columbus Delano, at Coshocton, O., Aug. 28.	23	Colonel Noyes and Judge Hoadly, at Avondale, Sept. 29.	48
" George H. Pendleton, at Edinburgh, Ind., Aug. 28, and at Cincinnati, Sept. 19.	24	T. W. Bartley, at Cincinnati, Sept. 29.	48
Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., at the Cleveland Convention, Sept. 17.	25	Lyman Trumbull, at Evanston, Ill., Aug. 31; Messrs. Lowe and Honk, at Bear Creek, Ohio, Sept. 1.	49
W. M. Dickson, at Yellow Springs, O., Sept. 1.	26	General Durbin Ward and L. D. Campbell at Hamilton, Ohio, Aug. 31.	51
		Henry Ward Beecher, at the Brooklyn Academy, Oct. 15.	5
		Election Returns of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.	

COMPENDIUM OF 1866 CAMPAIGN SPEECHES  
AND LETTERS  
PUBLISHED BY AN OHIO NEWSPAPER

32. The Cincinnati Commercial. The Cincinnati Commercial. Speeches of the Campaign of 1866 in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. The Most Remarkable Speeches on Both Sides. Reported for the "Cincinnati Commercial" and Printed from the Stereotype Plates of that Journal. Cincinnati, Ohio: M. Halstead & Co., 1866. Folio (15" x 20"), recent marbled paper and brown cloth over boards. 52 pp. CONDITION: Good, loss to upper corners of several initial leaves, with loss to page numbers; expert repair to lower-right corner of title page, slightly affecting text; loss to lower-left corner of p. 48, affecting 7 lines of text.

*A scarce and unusual volume compiling fifty speeches and letters by both Republicans and Democrats, published during the election of 1866 and covering a wide range of Reconstruction-era political topics.*

Among the more prominent figures featured here are Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler, future president James Garfield, Governor Oliver P. Morton, future president Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Thaddeus Stevens, Henry Ward Beecher, and Gen. George W. Morgan. These speeches and letters were delivered or circulated between June 19th and October 15th, 1866 in states across the East Coast and Midwest: Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. Some speeches were given at events such as the Cleveland Convention, the Democratic Convention in Columbus, Ohio, and the Brooklyn Academy, and James E. Murdoch delivered his October 1st speech to U.S. soldiers in Cincinnati. The vast majority of speeches were given in Ohio, and the table of contents identifies the precise dates and locales when and where the speeches or letters were originally delivered or published. Of particular interest are the four speeches by Gen. Benjamin Butler, whose political career after the Civil War was shaped by his reaction to what he saw as President Johnson's tepid Reconstruction policies and weak support for Civil Rights.

The Reconstruction-era subjects covered in these pages include "Negro suffrage"; taxes and tariffs; the Freedman's Bureau Bill; President Johnson and his recent speeches; the question of the South's political representation; the national debt; the Philadelphia Convention; Constitutional Amendments; and "The Civil Rights Bills." Among the headings peppering these pages are "The Democratic Party not Dead"; "Southern Disloyalty as Shown in Non-Political Action"; "The Second Coming of 'Moses'"; "The Law, Not Congress, Denies Representation to Rebels"; "Where Andrew Stumbled"; "Black and White Debtors"; "The



President's Course Regarding the Freedmen"; "Negro Bounty Bill Passed When Pendleton was in Congress"; "Civil Rights Bill a Dead Letter"; "The Confederate Debt"; "Rebel Cemeteries"; "The Issue—The African"; and "Johnson's Usurpation and Despotism." Alongside the speeches and letters are news items, often relating to the aftermath of the war and African American life: "Association of Rebel Prison Survivors" in Pittsburgh; "A Decision Against Greenbacks as a Legal Tender" in Maryland; and Black baseball teams competing against one another in Philadelphia. The Library of Congress notes that "in the election of 1866, a large number of Republicans who opposed Johnson's Reconstruction program were elected to Congress and proceeded to roll back some of Johnson's policies, institute military law in the southern states, and implement measures that reined in the power of the President."

An article on the final page discusses the October 1866 election returns for Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and includes a table of the returns for Hamilton County, Ohio. On the same page is an article describing the origin of this compendium:

The public interest in the discussions of the questions of the day was manifested in the eagerness with which they listened to speeches, the solicitude with which they read all that seemed of consequence, and the unprecedented large vote polled. The proprietors of the *Cincinnati Commercial* expended several thousand dollars in reporting and publishing speeches, supplying the great public demand for that sort of matter. The *Commercial* is stereotyped, and the process of stereotyping enables us to make up pages of speeches or other matter, have plates taken and then, at any time, print as large an edition as may be required. During the campaign, we had the more important speeches, reported for us, stereotyped for issue in the form of extras, and printed tens of thousands of them, which were circulated all over the country. We sold extras of four pages... These were far the cheapest documents ever published, and both parties availed themselves of our facilities. This [is] not only valuable for reference, but worthy of preservation as curiosity. We have on hand all the plates from which these speeches are printed, and can readily supply whatever demand may arise for this unique collection of political literature—or we can furnish campaign committees, in States where elections are still to be held, with extras containing speeches selected from this mass of matter, and will do this at the old figure of \$12.50 per thousand for four pages of matter. The price of this edition—fifty-two pages of speeches of the campaign, folded, cut and stitched—is, at our counter, forty cents; and it will be furnished by mail, postage paid, for fifty cents.

Founded in 1843, the *Cincinnati Commercial* was one of the most popular midwestern publications of its era. It ran until 1883, when it merged with the *Daily Gazette* to form the Republican-leaning *Commercial Gazette*.

OCLC records only two copies, at Ohio History Connection and State Library of Ohio.

*An ample volume comprising speeches and letters from the 1866 election campaign by some of the pre-eminent political figures of the Reconstruction era.*

REFERENCES: *Knowledge: A Weekly Magazine*, Vol. I, June to December, 1890 (New York: John B. Alden, 1891), pp. 305–306; "The Travails of Reconstruction" at Library of Congress online.

Item #8950

\$1,800.00

# THE TWO PLANS OF RE-CONSTRUCTION.

## ONE-MAN POWER vs. CONGRESS.

### The Important Condition Precedent.

## EQUALIZATION OF REPRESENTATION.

## RESPONSE TO H. WARD BEECHER.

### Speech of Hon. Wm. M. Dickson, at Yellow Springs, O., Sept. 1.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In what way shall the Union be reconstructed, is the question submitted to the people for their decision at the approaching election. There is no complexity about it. Whatever we may desire, or whatever may have been the case heretofore, there are now but two ways of reconstruction open to us—the plan of President Johnson, and the plan of Congress.

The merits of these will claim your attention. That you may discharge faithfully your high duty as an American voter, requires that you should give these plans, in a spirit of candor and truthfulness, a most searching and through examination. Should you now make a mistake, it may never be corrected, except through revolution.

Let us then endeavor to get a clear understanding of these plans—wherein they agree, and wherein they differ. It will be found that when we have attained this, we will have more than half accomplished our work of determining which is the better







CATALOG OF WILLIAM TIPTON'S  
GETTYSBURG PHOTOGRAPHS

34. Tipton, William H. *Catalogue of Tipton's Photographic Views of the Battlefield of Gettysburg...* Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: "Star & Sentinel," Print., [ca. 1886]. 24mo (5.5" x 3.5"), original printed yellow wrappers. 24 pp. CONDITION: Near fine.

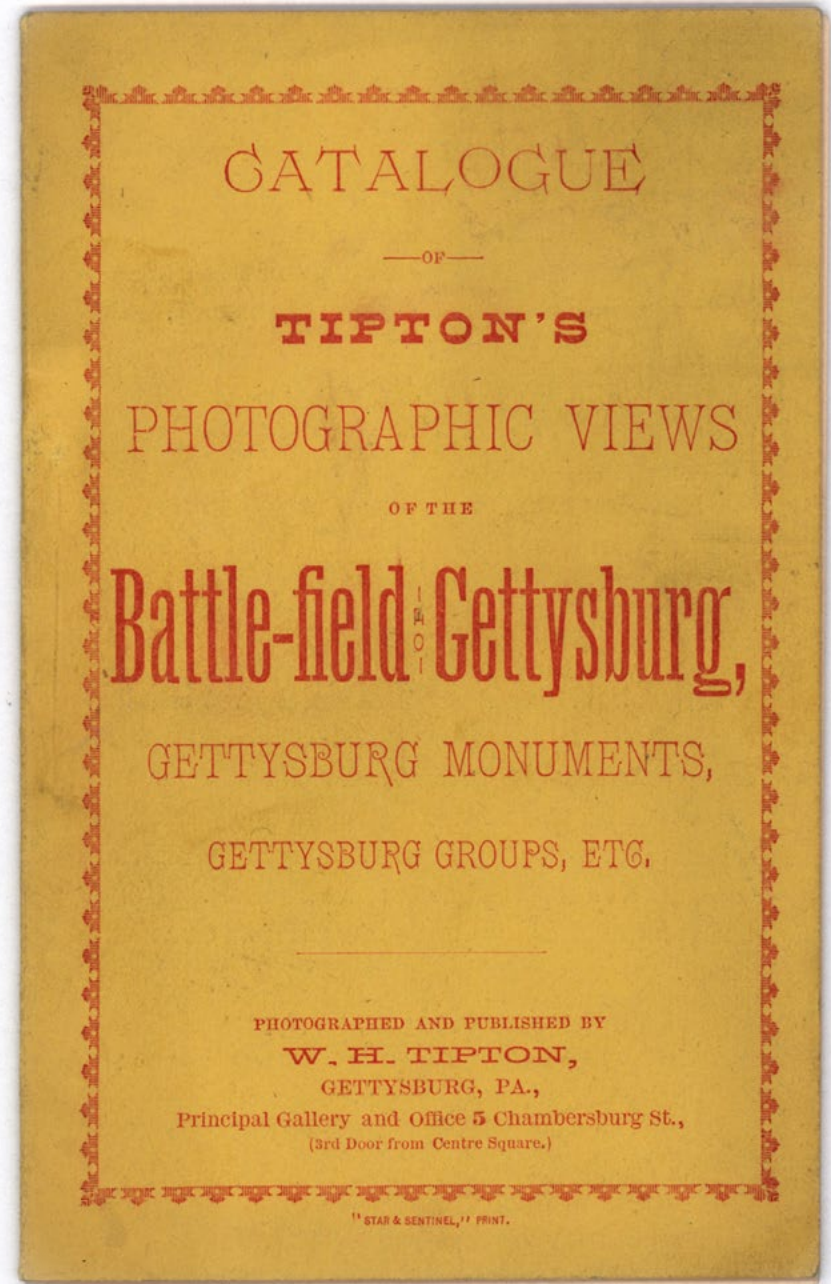
*An exceptionally clean, crisp copy of this catalog listing the views, subjects, and variety of photographic formats available from photographer William Henry Tipton's Gettysburg studio.*

Tipton notes in his preface that he has been photographing the battlefield "since the close of the great battle in July, 1863" and has continued without interruption for twenty-three years. The catalog lists views under the following four headings: "Artistic Stereoscopic Views of Gettysburg," "Stereoscopic Views," "Stereoscopic Size" ("Sights and scenes from the Battle-field of Gettysburg... from paintings and photographs arranged for the stereoscope"), "Battle-field Groups," "Large Views" (14" x 17"), Views from the Summit of Little Round Top," "Cyclorama Set" (ten views on 8" x 10" cards), and so on. A few non-Gettysburg subject are listed as well, including the "Battle-field of Antietam," "Harper's Ferry and Vicinity," "Views along line of Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. R.," and others. The catalog concludes with testimonials and an advertisement on the rear wrapper for "Guide Books, Engravings, Photographs For Illustrating Books and Lantern Slides."

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.

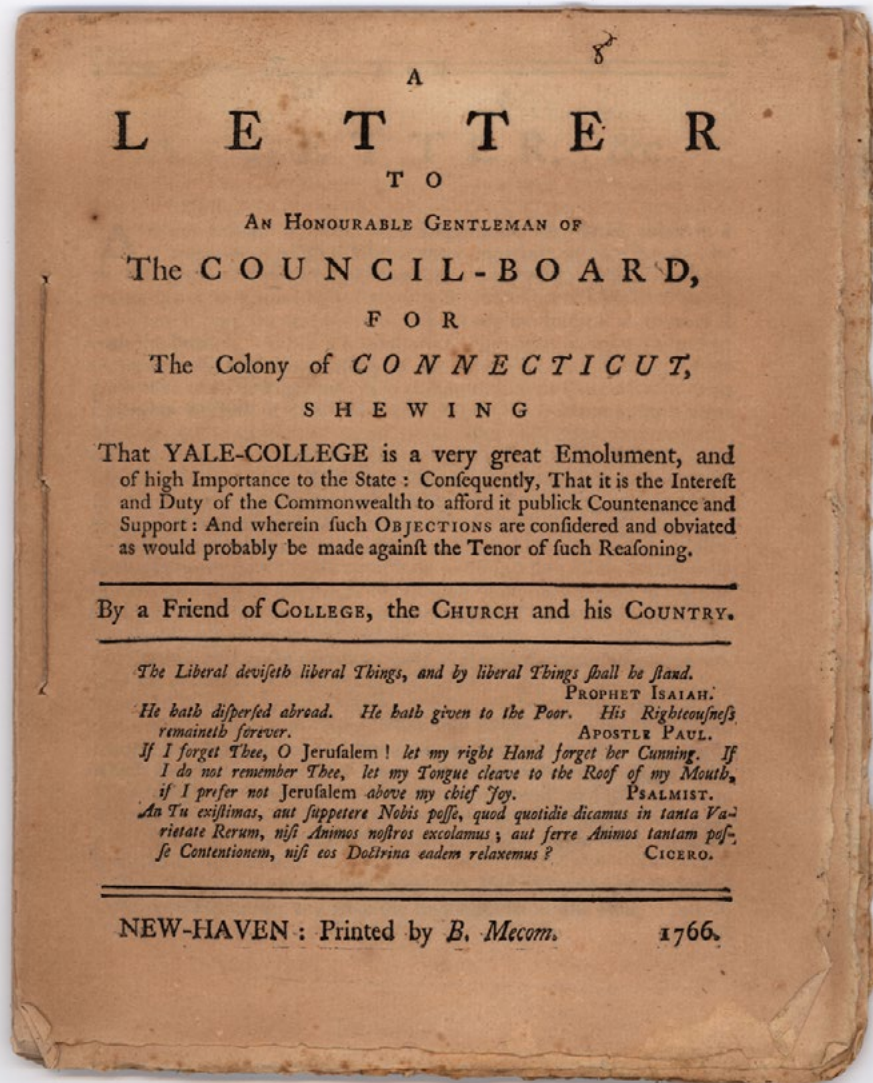
Item #9381

\$375.00





BENJAMIN TRUMBULL ARGUES FOR GOVERNMENT  
SUPPORT FOR YALE COLLEGE, 1766



35. Trumbull, Benjamin. *A Letter to An Honourable Gentleman of The Council-Board, for The Colony of Connecticut, shewing That Yale-College is a very great Emolument, and of high Importance to the State...* New Haven: B. Mecom, 1766. 8vo (8.5" x 6.75"), stitched paper wrappers. 26 pp. CONDITION: Very good, most pages uncut, small creases along corners of text throughout, minimal foxing.

*An open letter asserting the importance of Yale College to ecclesiastical, governmental, and public affairs, in an effort to ensure support from the Connecticut General Assembly after the unhappy tenure of Yale's first president, Thomas Clap.*

Benjamin Trumbull (1735–1820) was a Connecticut-born Congregational clergyman and historian. He completed his preliminary theological studies with Rev. Eleazar Wheelock at Yale College, and soon after, in May of 1760, he was licensed to preach. By the December of 1760, Trumbull served as a pastor, an occupation he continued until his death, excepting a six-month period during the American Revolution, during which he served as chaplain of General Peleg Wadsworth's brigade. While serving his parish, Trumbull also helped his fellow citizens by penning "one of the most important single pieces of writing devoted to the history of Connecticut" (DAB), the two-volume *A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical from the Emigration of its First Planters from England* (1797, 1818). Upon the completion of this project, Trumbull then began *A General History of the United States of America* (1810), a proposed three-volume work of which only one volume, covering the years up to 1765, was completed. Alongside his historical writings, Trumbull published sixteen other books and treatises that covered a range of theological and political issues. Contemporary accounts indicate that Trumbull was "a man of great melancholy...So keenly did he feel the weight of the sins of the world upon his shoulders that...those who listened to his preaching felt that he was about to weep at any moment" (DAB). His renown during his lifetime seems overwhelmingly due to his reputation as a patriot and historian, rather than his magnetic charisma.

REFERENCES: Sabin 105935; Evans 10511; *Dictionary of American Biography*, vol. XIX, pp. 7–8.

Item #8646

\$350.00



## A SCARCE BOSTON COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN HUMOR

36. Twain, Mark, Artemus Ward, et al. *Funnimen's Funniest Fun!!! The Fun Library...* [Alternative title: *The Comic Ventilator. An Illustrated Magazine of General Wit and Humor*]. Part 1, Vol. 1. Boston: Published by James H. Brigham [ca. 1872]. 4to (11.625" x 9.125"), printed wrappers. 48 pp., ads on verso of front wrapper and recto and verso of back wrapper. CONDITION: Good, wrappers perished at spine but still just attached, wear to extremities, contents good+ with occasional light soiling.

*A scarce issue of this popular periodical of jokes, comics, and humorous stories, including several tales of absurdity by Mark Twain.*

Twain's contributions to this volume include his famous short story "How I Edited an Agricultural Paper Once" (1870) as well as "The Facts in the Case of the Great Beef Contract" (written in about 1867) and a short piece titled "Mark Twain's Hotel" (which also appeared in the *Michigan Argus* in February, 1870, and is of doubtful authorship). An excerpt from "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"—with the dialect homogenized—is also included, titled "Tim [not Jim] Smiley's Frog." Among numerous sketches, jokes, poems, and comics (many of which are unattributed) are "A. Ward's Autobiography" (1865) by prominent humorist Artemus Ward, a.k.a. Charles Farrar Brown; an illustrated parody of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven" titled "The Vulture; An Ornithological Study" (1853) by English author Robert B. Brough; and "Polly Peablossom's Wedding" (1851) by politician and former Confederate John B. Lamar.

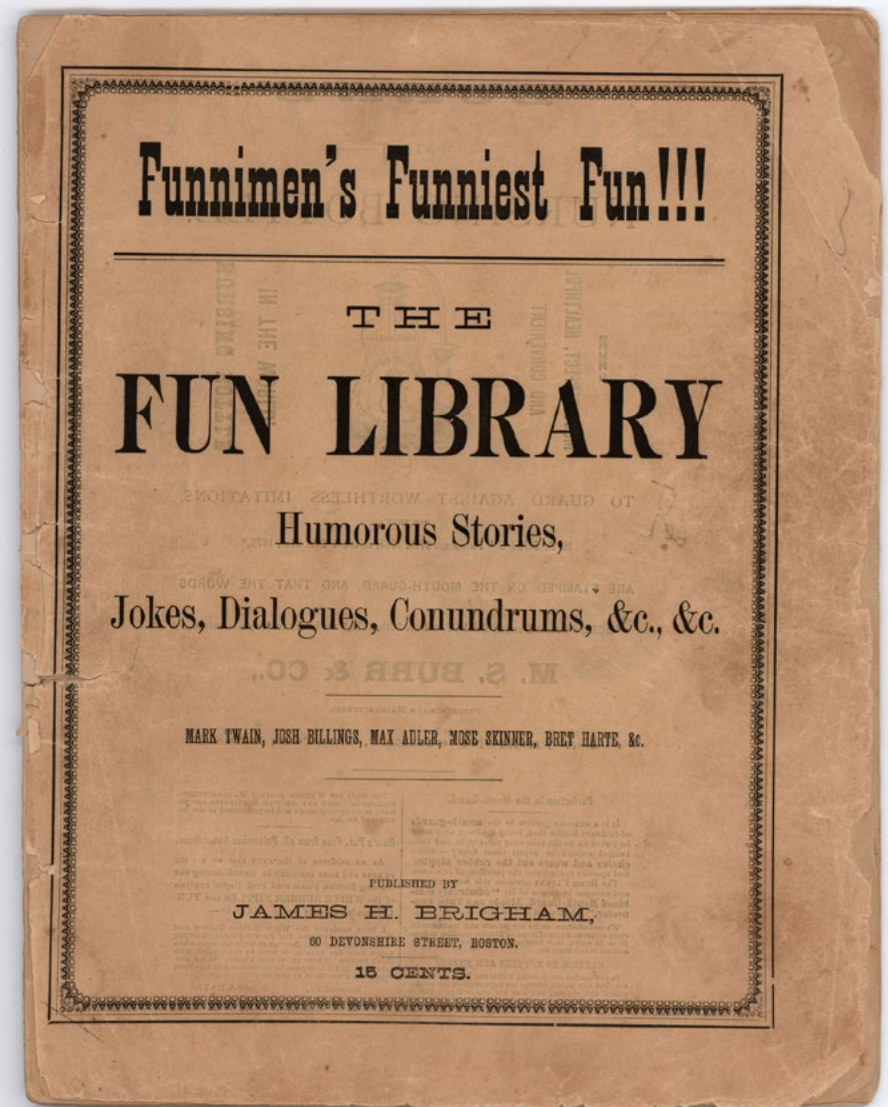
James H. Brigham also published *The Wide World* and *American Miscellany*, which in 1869 reported its circulation as about 10,000 (*American Newspaper Directory*, p. 46). We find no record of the *Funnimen's Funniest Fun* surviving beyond Parts 3–4, Vol. 2.

OCLC records just six holdings of Part 1, Vol. 1 at Yale, New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, Peabody Essex Museum, the Harry Ransom Center, and Southern Methodist University. Two holdings of Parts. 3–4, Vol. 2, (published in 1877, according to the record) are recorded at Yale and Rice University. Not in Lomazow.

REFERENCES: BAL 3606A. *Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory* (New York, 1869).

Item #9181

\$350.00





COLORFUL MENNONITE WEAVING PATTERN MANUSCRIPT,  
PENNSYLVANIA, CA. 1815

37. Weber, Daniel. [Pennsylvania Dutch Weaver's Draft Manuscript]. [East Lancaster, Pennsylvania], ca. 1812–1836. 4to (11.875" x 7"), no wrappers. 17 pp. of weaving patterns in ink or ink and watercolor, 16 pp. of Weber's summing exercises, a few odd pages of mostly unrelated notes, numerous blank pp. 1 leaf laid in with several grid squares colored in; 1 manuscript sampler pattern laid in, ink and watercolor, 8.125" 12.75"; 1 slip of paper laid in bearing an English note and threading draft for the Ems and Ohs. CONDITION: Good+, wear with some tears and chipping (with minimal loss to content) at outer leaves, other contents very good.

*An appealing manuscript volume of weaving patterns for coverlets, carpets, etc., likely compiled by a Mennonite weaver in East Lancaster, Pennsylvania and containing pattern sketches and detailed tie-ups, mostly for eight- and sixteen-shaft looms.*

Two named drafts are included: the "Ems und Ohs" (ems and ohs) and "Ein Schneeballen Muster" (a snow ball pattern), the latter of which was "written in the year 1815 January the 22nd day. It snowed horribly on the same day." At least one draft, for a "dobbelten Teppich" (double carpet), seems to contain instructions for double weaving, a technique in which two fabrics are woven simultaneously—often with contrasting colors—and "the pattern is produced by crossing the webs" (Parslow, p. 205). The introduction of this technique to America "was probably in great part due to the work of skilled weavers among the Pennsylvania Mennonite settlers, and no doubt the German weaving books brought over by them had a good deal to do with its introduction" (Parslow, p. 205). The patterns in this volume, though evidently drafted in the United States, are part of this tradition.

Over twenty-five detailed tie-ups are given, most in red and blue, as well as six appealing drawdowns (of which three are in color), numerous threading drafts and geometric patterns (the latter also frequently in color), a couple designs for birds, and even a design for the initials "D W W"—evidently the weaver himself, as the "snowball pattern" is drafted above the inscription: "Daniel Weber Sein Buch" (Daniel Weber His Book). Although Weber is a common Mennonite name and we locate several Daniel Webers, the identity of our author remains something of a mystery. The only Daniel Weber from East Lancaster County about whom we can locate dates and information was among a group of Mennonites who emigrated to Ontario between 1809 and 1819. This volume emerged in East Lancaster County, suggesting its author never left.

Weber's manuscript evidently served several purposes over the years: one page bears two English inscriptions dated July 1812 regarding debts (one to "Daniel Weaver or to his heirs"), while notes in Weber's hand on the page following the snowball pattern record the amount of snowfall (in *Zoll*, or inches, as well as *Fuß*,





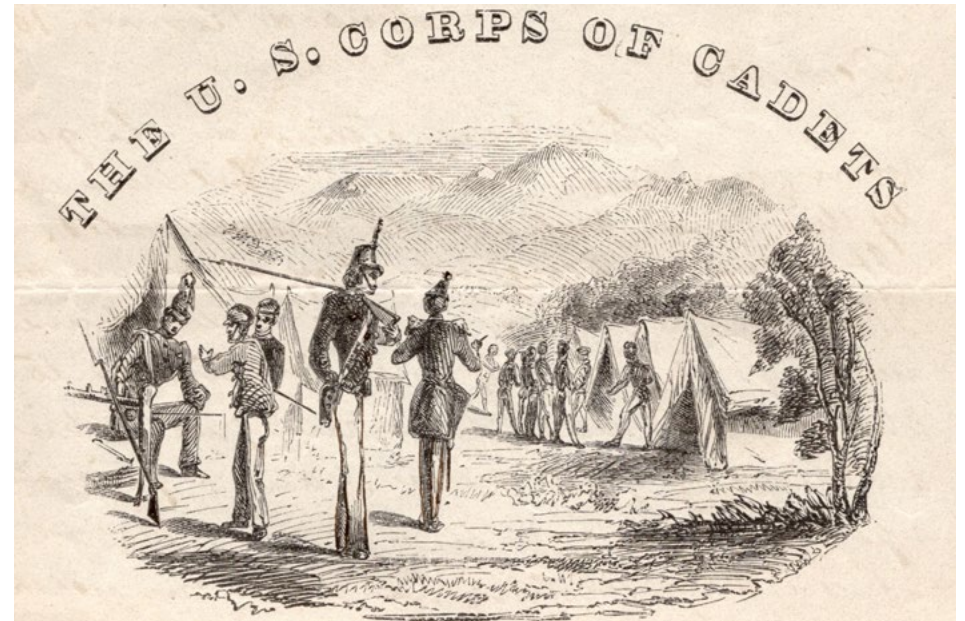
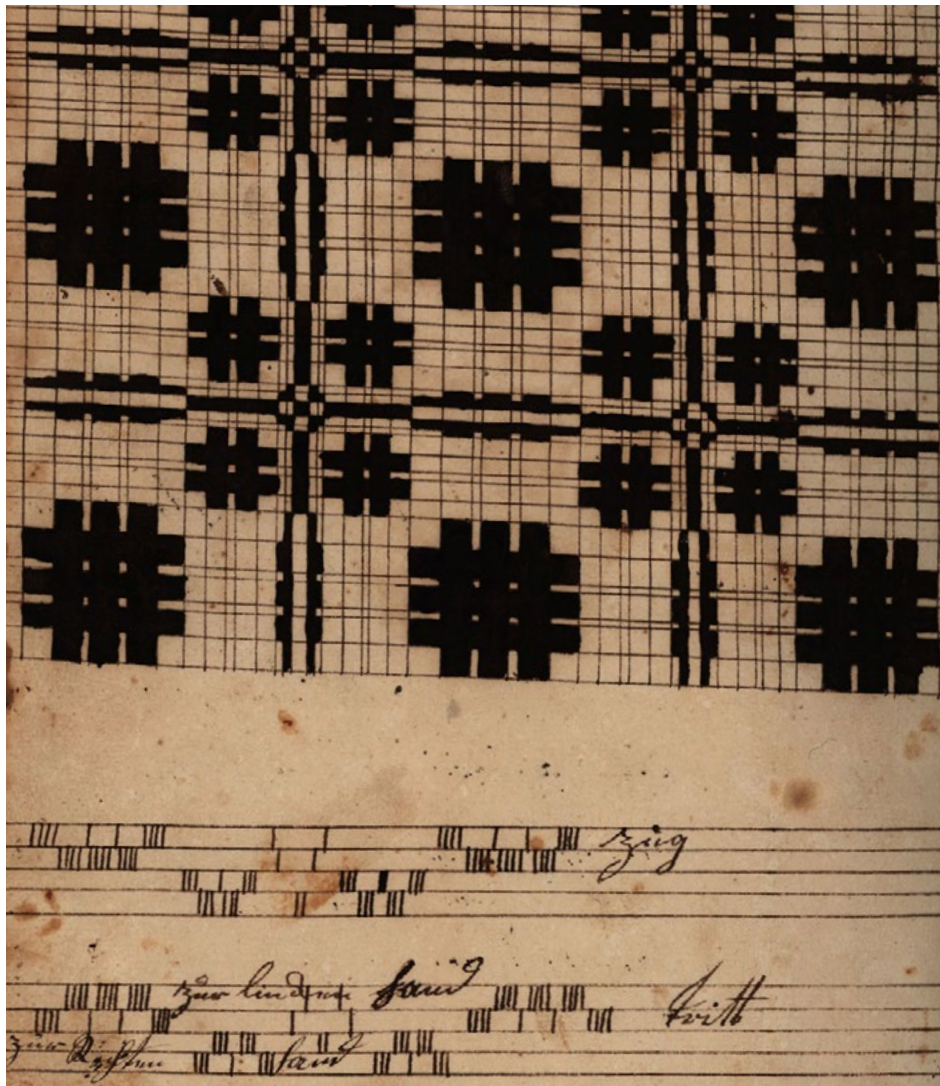
feet) between November 1835 and February 1836. Finally, the volume was used in 1851 by one Andrew Weaver for "his Writing sums of the rule of Reduction"—in English—in red and blue ink.

*A beautiful collection of patterns drafted by a handweaver in rural Pennsylvania for cottage production shortly before the industrialization of the textile industry.*

REFERENCES: Parslow, Virginia D. "Early American Fabrics and Colors," *New York History* Vol. 29, No. 2 (1948).

Item #9138

\$1,750.00



THE EARLIEST KNOWN ORIGINAL PRINT  
BY JAMES ABBOTT MCNEILL WHISTLER:  
AN EXCEPTIONAL RARITY

38. Whistler, James Abbott McNeill, artist. *The U.S. Corps of Cadets Request the pleasure of your company at their Cotillion Parties, to be given every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening during the encampment. West Point, NY: Camp Brooke. July 1852.* West Point, NY: Camp Brooke. July 1852. Printed circular on single sheet of wove paper, 1 p., oval wood engraving below title, embossed ornamental border. Appearing on the verso is the first page of a manuscript letter from a cadet stationed in the Guard House dated January 1, 1853. CONDITION: Good, old folds, one fold below engraving with a 3.2 cm clean spilt on the left side (no restoration has been attempted).

*A highly ephemeral invitation to a series of Cotillion Parties at West Point in 1852, illustrated with a wood engraving executed by Whistler depicting cadets in camp. This is Whistler's first entirely original print, being his own design printed from a wood block on which he himself carved the image with a pen knife.*

In this fascinating and exceptionally rare engraving one of the most innovative and public of all nineteenth century artists first emerges on the scene. The invitation announces "COTILLION PARTIES, to be given every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the present encampment." Accordingly, Whistler's engraving shows numerous cadets strolling about or conversing amongst their tents. A figure in the foreground stands erect, with a musket over his shoulder,



while others converse nearby and a drummer, seen from behind, marches in the direction of cadets gathered in the background.

Although unsigned, this engraving is closely related to a series of drawings Whistler made at West Point, some of which are held by the Metropolitan Museum of Art (see this link for an example). The only other "Whistler print" published during his short time at West Point is the lithographed illustration on a piece of sheet music, *The Song of the Graduates*, credited to 'Cadet Whistler' and printed by the New York lithographers Sarony & Major. It is very unlikely that Whistler himself drew his image on stone, a task most probably carried out by one of the staff lithographers at Sarony & Major working from a Whistler sketch.

The remarkable account of Whistler himself engraving the wood block for the 1852 cotillion parties invitation, using his own pen knife, is told in the article *Whistler's First Drawings* by Ida Clifton Hinshaw, published in the September 1910 issue of the *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*. It recounts how, when Whistler was told that the cost of having his drawing professionally engraved would be too much, he volunteered to produce the engraving himself using his pen knife. In short, the invitation is not just a print after a Whistler design, as in *The Song of the Graduates*, but from a wood block that he himself engraved.

This invitation is exceptionally rare. There is no example in the collections at West Point. A copy is listed in a Whistler catalog as being in a 'private collection,' with no further details. There may or may not be a copy among the large Whistler holdings at the Library of Congress (inquiries there were unavailing).

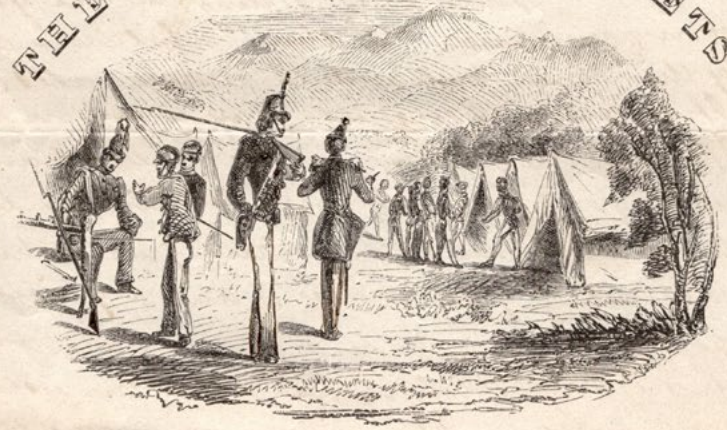
*An exceptionally rare Whistler print, quietly marking the beginning of his extraordinary career.*

REFERENCES: Hinshaw, Ida Clifton. "Whistler's First Drawings : Unpublished Sketches Made at West Point, Including Two Suggested by 'Pickwick Papers'" in *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, New York, September 1910, pp. 736-741.

Item #8645

\$18,000.00

THE U. S. CORPS OF CADETS



*Request the pleasure of your company at their COTILLION PARTIES, to be given every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening during the present encampment.*

MANAGERS.

THO'S HIGHT,  
L. L. LIVINGSTON,  
JAS. B. MC PHERSON,  
OWEN F. SOLOMON,  
N. B. SWEITZER,  
JAS. WRIGHT,

JOHN R. CHURCH,  
CHAS. T. LARNED,  
J. H. MC HENRY,  
J. W. NEWTON,  
F. A. SHOUP,  
J. B. WHEELER

CAMP BROOKE,  
WEST POINT, N. Y. JULY 1852



## NEW ORLEANS EXPO IN COLOR, 1885

39. *The Worlds Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, U.S.A. 1885.* Rochester, New York: L. U. Dodge Landscape View Co., Artistic Lithographing, 1885. Chromolithographic view book, 6.15" x 3.75", purple paper over boards, with chromolithographic title label on front board. Map at front pastedown, 6" x 3.5", 9 chromolithographic views, 6" x 3.5", on a single accordion fold strip, 31.25" x 6". CONDITION: Good, light wear throughout, 3.5" and .5" tears to "Main Building" view, a few separations along accordion folds, tape repairs on verso to folds.

*A scarce and very attractive view book comprising nine chromolithographs of the 1884–85 World's Fair held in New Orleans and a map of the Exposition.*

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition (also known as World Cotton Centennial) was held from December 16th, 1884 to June 1st, 1885. Drawing over one million visitors, the fair was held to commemorate 100 years of the cotton industry in America and took place in Upper City Park, a 300-acre tract that once was the site of a plantation. The views included here—most of which show visitors strolling along the Exposition's many paths and are printed with decorative borders—are titled as follows: Birdseye View of World's Exposition; Main Building; United States and State Exhibits; Horticultural Hall; The Art Gallery; Machinery Extension; Mexican National Exhibits; Mexican Pagoda; and Grand Rapids (Mich.) Furniture Pavilion. The dimensions (in feet) of each pictured building are also given—the largest being the Main Building, at 1378' x 905', flying numerous international flags from its roof. The "Birdseye View of the World's Exposition" depicts the exposition grounds, as well as the Mississippi River in the background.

A map on the front pastedown shows the ground plan of the fair, which abuts the Mississippi River on the left side. A key identifies twelve sites (A–L), including several not pictured: the Grand Fountain, Live Stock Stables, and a Mississippi River wharf. Also shown are walking paths, spot heights, trees, ponds, and more.

Landscape artist and lithographer Loudon U. Dodge (1839–1887) founded the Dodge Art Publishing Co. in the early 1880s, then moved to Rochester, changing the firm's name to L. U. Dodge Landscape View Co. Surviving works by Dodge seem mainly to be chromolithographic view books, but we have handled as well a very rare folio view of Gillen Orange Grove, Deland, Florida (Rochester, 1885).

Just five copies are recorded in OCLC, at the Smithsonian, Historic New Orleans, Princeton, University of Texas at Austin, and Wolfsonian-Florida International University.

REFERENCES: "The 1884 Cotton Expo and New Orleans' first case of World's Fair fever" (2017) at NOLA online.

Item #9185

\$450.00





UNRECORDED DAGUERREOTYPIST'S BROADSIDE,  
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, 1853

# DAGUERREOTYPES!!

**J. S. YOUNG,**

Takes pleasure in announcing to the Public, that  
he has recently

**RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED THE ROOMS,  
CORNER 5TH & MARKET STS.**

recently occupied by G. W. Weiser, in a style inferior to none, and has spared no pains or expense to make his rooms pleasant, where one and all can take pleasure in visiting, and where all who wish may be supplied with DAGUERREOTYPES of the finest tone, true to life, at very reasonable rates and will take the utmost pains to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

**TO CITIZENS, STRANGERS, AND THE LADIES.**

Readers, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no Artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Young's Daguerreotype Rooms.

**FOR FRIENDS.**  
If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype miniature, if taken in Young's peculiar style.

**FOR CHILDREN.**  
If you are a parent—what would you not give for a beautiful and perfect Likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children, and should they be "snatched from you by the cold hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken by a good Artist, will afford you sweet consolation.

**TO ALL.**  
How many have lost a Father, a Mother, a Sister, a Brother, or an innocent little prattling child, and have not now, even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation, some "little toy," or a trifling article of apparel is often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance. How much more valuable would one of Young's perfect daguerreotype Miniatures be of one of the "loved one lost." There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we hear the exclamation uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh what would I not give for such a picture of my friend."

ROOMS, corner of Fifth and Market Sts, immediately over Halsted's Shoe Store.

Steubenville, Dec. 23, 1853.

CONN, PRINT.

40. Young, J. S. Daguerreotypes!! J. S. Young... Steubenville, [Ohio], 23 December 1853. Broadside, 9" x 5.125" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, light foxing and toning, old folds.

*An unrecorded broadside advertising the services of a little-documented daguerreotypist in Steubenville, Ohio.*

Young announces that he has "Re-fitted and re-furnished the rooms" at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets "in a style inferior to none, and has spared no pains or expense to make his rooms pleasant...where all who wish may be supplied with DAGUERREOTYPES of the finest tone, true to life, at very reasonable rates..." Young's appeal to potential customers plays on their desire to preserve the likenesses of those who will not or may not be with them someday:

Readers, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no Artist's pencil has truly [sic] traced the lineaments of his or her face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay...How many have lost a father, Mother, a Sister, a Brother, or an innocent little prattling child, and have not now, even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation, some "little toy," or trifling article of apparel is often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance. How much more valuable would one of Young's perfect daguerreotype miniatures be of the "loved one lost."

There is a note on J. S. Young in *Pioneer American Photographers, 1839-1860* stating that he is recorded in an advertisement that ran in the *Cadiz Democratic Sentinel* (Cadiz, Ohio) from 24 February 1854 to 25 April 1855 at the address mentioned on this broadside. The note further states that an advertisement for one J. S. Young, daguerreotypist, appears in the *Washington Review and Examiner* (Washington, Pennsylvania) and observes that "It is possible that J. S. Young is the same person in both locations based on dates of activity and proximity." Steubenville, Ohio and Washington, Pennsylvania are just thirty-two miles apart via the shortest modern route. *Craig's Daguerreian Registry* lists one John S. Young, active in Washington, Pa. in 1859.

REFERENCES: "J. S. Young" at *Pioneer American Photographers, 1839-1860* online; "Young, John S." at *Craig's Daguerreian Registry* online.

Item #9369

\$1,800.00





# James E. Arsenault & Company

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All items are guaranteed to be as described and are returnable within ten days of purchase with prior notice. All items are subject to prior sale. Remittance with order. Libraries invoiced upon request. Residents of Maine must pay sales tax.

Shipping and insurance (if desired) are extra. For items shipped within the United States we use either USPS, FedEx or UPS. If you have a preference, please let us know. Foreign orders are generally shipped via DHL, unless the buyer requests otherwise.



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