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A VIOLENT-YET-DELIGHTFUL WATERCOLOR
OF THE U.S. NAVY BOMBARDMENT
OF TRIPOLI IN 1804

1. Anon. Tripoli[:] Peace Concluded June 3. 1805. Tripoli blocaded [sic] July 21 1804 by Com Prebles Squadron, consisting of 7 ships, 6 gun-boats. Their 1st bombardment of the Town & Shipping August 3. No place, no date, but early 19th century. Ink and watercolor on wove paper, 9.5 x 13" at sheet edge. Housed in an old gilt molding with decorative matting, the whole 18" x 21.25". CONDITION: Very good, edges trimmed, small loss at lower left reinstated in blank, affecting three words of caption; and another loss just left of the left-most tower at top, also reinstated in blank. Molding rubbed.

A vivid watercolor depiction of the U.S. Navy's first bombardment of Tripoli in the summer of 1804, housed in a lovely custom frame incorporating an early molding and ornamental mat.

In the foreground the American squadron commanded by Commodore Edward Preble bombards the city. In the right foreground is the USS *Constitution*, broadside to the viewer; astern of it (to the viewer's left) are the brigs *Argus* and *Cyrus*. Behind them are the smaller vessels of the squadron, including the "6 gun-boats" mentioned in the title, facing off against Tripolitan gunboats and larger vessels defending the harbor and town. The full caption reads:

Tripoli blocaded [sic] July 21 1804 by Com. Prebles Squadron, consisting of 7 ships, 6 gun-boats. Their 1st bombardment of the Town & Shipping August 3—then the 7. & 27—again Sept. 3. when a gun battle took place. on the 4.

Capt. Sommer, Lieut. wordsworth with others, blew up a boat containing 100 barrels powder 156 shells, which set fire to the Town & destroyed many of the boats, the explosion was awful Capt S. & all were killed__Rogers__Decatur__Porter, & other hero's with com. Preble._Peace was made & prisoners exchanged June 3. 1805_ [original spelling and punctuation retained].

The captions are different, but the watercolor is otherwise based closely on John B. Guerrazzi's 1805 engraving "The attack made on Tripoli on the 3d. August 1804, by the American squadron under Comodore [sic] Edward Preble."

The watercolor is neither signed nor dated, but based on the handwriting and subject matter we believe it to date to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The naïve execution, vivid pastels, and decorative framing render this an absolutely delightful treatment of a very violent event.

In the first years of the Republic, American commerce returned to the Mediterranean without the protection of the Royal Navy and collided with the "Barbary" system—North African states that licensed piracy and treated maritime security as a revenue stream, extorted by tribute or compelled by hostage-taking. The slow-burning crisis helped catalyze the construction of the U.S. Navy's first six frigates in the 1790s, then established the young Navy as a powerful instrument of national policy: After Tripoli's break with earlier arrangements, Jefferson chose war over ransom in 1801, and by 1803 Commodore Edward Preble was off Tripoli enforcing a grinding blockade punctuated by audacious inshore attacks, including the action of August 3rd, 1804 memorialized in this watercolor.

The campaign's peril was underscored when the frigate *Philadelphia* ran aground and was captured in October 1803—an episode that threatened to turn a premier American warship into a Tripolitan trophy. But this turned to glory when Stephen Decatur, in February 1804, led a night boarding party into Tripoli harbor and burnt her in place rather than let her be used against the squadron.

The exploits of Preble's squadron—particularly Decatur's burning of the *Philadelphia*—were quickly framed as exemplary of American naval daring and professional



competence, proof that the United States could project force across an ocean, protect commerce, and negotiate from strength. At the same time, Preble's "boys" became a ready-made gallery of heroes for newspapers, oratory, and naval promotion. Popular imagery helped fix that interpretation in the public mind: Prints like Guerrazzi's "Attack Made on Tripoli"—the model for this watercolor—and its companion "The Burning of the American Frigate Philadelphia" (both, ironically by an Italian and published in Livorno) simplified a complex naval campaign into immediately-recognizable scenes of naval glory.

REFERENCES: For the Guerazzi, see Edgar Newbold Smith, *American Naval Broadships*, #42, plate 28; Irving Olds, *Bits and Pieces of American History*, #107.

PROVENANCE: Previously in the collection of the late William Gemmill of Wiscasset, Maine.

Offered in partnership with Boston Rare Maps of Southampton, Mass.

Item #10052

\$7,500.00



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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES: "History of Laconia, Belknap County, New Hampshire," transcribed by Janice Brown at New Hampshire Genealogy & History at SEARCHROOTS online; Reps, John. *Views and Viewmakers of Urban America*, p. 159 (for Bachelder biography).

Item #8463

\$2,500.00



J. B. Bachelder
11

July 7th 1867
J.B.

The Residence of Capt. W. A. Sanborn. Wiers Bridge, Guilford N. H.

THE SMITHSONIAN SOLICITS DATA
FROM CITIZEN SCIENTISTS, CA. 1855

3. [Baird, Spencer Fullerton.] Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Registry of Periodical Phenomena. Washington, D. C., [ca. 1853]. Circular, 12.5" x 7.875". 4 unnumbered pp. CONDITION: Very good, light soiling to top right corner of p. 1, slight toning and separation along old horizontal fold at p. 4.

A circular issued to citizen scientists by the first curator of the Smithsonian, Spencer Fullerton Baird, to collect data on flora and fauna across the U.S.—an effort whose participants included Commodore Matthew Perry, and which coincided with the beginning of Henry David Thoreau's phenological record-keeping.

The first citizen science initiative at the Smithsonian, instigated by its first secretary, Joseph Henry, in 1846, was meteorological; the circular offered here represents another early and ambitious effort on the part of the fledgling institution to collect natural scientific data, this time pertaining to plants (almost 150 of them), birds, reptiles, fish, and insects. The first of these circulars was sent in the spring of 1851 or 1852. An introduction with instructions is printed at the top of the form, below which are the names of species and columns for observers to record the dates of "Leafing," "Flowering," "Fructification," "Arrival in Spring," "Commencement of nesting," "First appearance, cries, and general peculiarities of habits," and so on. The program proved such a success that its organizer, Spencer Fullerton Baird, the first curator of the Smithsonian, "soon wrote that he felt like the sorcerer's apprentice, who could not stop or even slow the flow of materials into the Institution. But Baird reveled in these relationships, maintaining a personal correspondence with hundreds of volunteers" and sometimes writing more than 6,000 letters to citizen scientists in a year ("Citizen Science"). He and his data collection were helped by the support of his father-in-law, U.S. Army Inspector General Sylvester Churchill, thanks to whose outreach he was joined by such illustrious volunteers as Commodore Matthew Perry and General George McClellan.

Baird died in 1887, but despite the increasing professionalization of science, the tradition of amateur correspondents continued, from the young Teddy Roosevelt (who resumed collecting and donating to the Institution after leaving the White House) to the World War II soldiers who submitted South Pacific specimens to Alexander Wetmore, the sixth secretary of the Smithsonian, and beyond.

A circular representing one of the earliest citizen science initiatives of the Smithsonian Institution.

REFERENCES: "Citizen Science at the Smithsonian" and "Registry of Periodical Phenomena Established" at the Smithsonian Institution Archives online; Dean, Bradley. *Wild Fruits : Thoreau's Rediscovered Last Manuscript* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2000), p. x; *Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution* (Washington, 1852), p. 42.

Item #10168

\$475.00

Place of observation. **Smithsonian Institution,** Name of observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REGISTRY OF PERIODICAL PHENOMENA.

The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, being desirous of obtaining information with regard to the periodical phenomena of Animal and Vegetable life in North America, respectfully invites all persons who may have it in their power, to record their observations, and to transmit them to the Institution. These should refer to the first appearance of leaves and of flowers in plants; the dates of appearance and disappearance of migratory or hibernating animals, as mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, &c.; the times of nesting of birds, of moulting and littering of mammals, or utterance of characteristic cries among reptiles and insects, and anything else which may be deemed noteworthy.

The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION is also desirous of obtaining detailed lists of all the animals and plants of any locality throughout this continent. These, when practicable, should consist of the scientific names, as well as those in common use; but when the former are unknown, the latter may alone be employed. It is in contemplation to use the information thus gathered, in the construction of a series of tables, showing the geographical distribution of the animal and vegetable kingdoms of North America. Any specimens of natural history will also be acceptable. Directions for their preservation have been published by the Institution, and will be sent to all those who may wish them.

The points in the phenomena of plants, to which attention should be directed, are:

1. *Leafing.* When the buds first open and exhibit the green leaf.
2. *Flowering.* When the anther is first exhibited:
 - a. In the most favorable location;
 - b. General flowering of the species.
3. *Fructification.* When the pericarp split spontaneously in dehiscent fruits, or the indehiscent fruit is fully ripe.
4. *Fall of leaf.* When the leaves have nearly all fallen.

The dates of these various periods in each plant should be inserted in their appropriate columns.

When the observations for the year are complete, they should be returned to the Institution, with the locality and observer's name inserted in the blank at the head of the sheet.

List of Plants.	Leafing.	Flowering.		Fructification.	Fall of leaf.
		a.	b.		
<i>Acer rubrum</i> , L., red, or soft maple. . . .					
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i> , L., European sycamore. . . .					
" <i>saccharinum</i> , L., sugar maple. . . .					
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> , L., milfoil or yarrow. . . .					
<i>Actæa rubra</i> , Willd., red baneberry. . . .					
" <i>alba</i> , Bigelow, white baneberry; necklace weed. . . .					
<i>Asclepias cornuti</i> , Decaisne, milkweed. . . .					
<i>Esculus hippocastanum</i> , L., horsechestnut. . . .					
" <i>glabra</i> , Willd., Ohio buckeye. . . .					
" <i>pavia</i> , or <i>flava</i> , Ait., yellow buckeye. . . .					
<i>Ailanthus glandulosus</i> , tree of heaven. . . .					
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , shad bush, serviceberry. . . .					
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i> , Michx., American ivy; Virginia [creeper]. . . .					
<i>Alisma plantago</i> , L., water plantain. . . .					
<i>Amygdalus nana</i> , L., flowering almond. . . .					
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> , L., pimpernel, poor man's weather glass. . . .					
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> , L., wind flower; wood anemone. . . .					
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> , Nutt., putty root, or Adam and Eve. . . .					
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> , L., dogbane. . . .					
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> , L., wild columbine. . . .					
<i>Amaryllis atamasco</i> , L., atamasco lily. . . .					
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> , L., thorny aralia. . . .					
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> , L., arethusa. . . .					
<i>Arum triphyllum</i> , L., Indian turnip. . . .					
<i>Aristolochia sipho</i> , D'Her., Dutchman's pipe. . . .					
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i> , L., common red honeysuckle. . . .					
<i>Bignonia (Tecoma) radicans</i> , Juss., trumpet creeper. . . .					
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> , Walt., catalpa tree; Indian bean. . . .					
<i>Caltha palustris</i> , L., marsh marigold. . . .					
<i>Carpinus americanus</i> , Michx., hornbeam, ironwood. . . .					
<i>Castanea vesca</i> , L., chestnut. . . .					
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> , Spreng., painted cup. . . .					
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> , L., bittersweet, waxwork. . . .					
<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i> , L., common morning glory. . . .					

SALESMAN'S DUMMY FOR BEADLE'S
*POLYGAMY OR, THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES
OF MORMONISM*

4. Beadle, J. H. *Polygamy: or, the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism. Being a Full and Authentic History of this Strange Sect From its Origin to the Present Time.* Philadelphia: International Publishing Co. 1904. Hardcover. 8vo (9" x 6.25"), pictorial gilt cloth, spine sample printed on rear cover. Unpaginated. Together with contents, sample of endpapers, engravings, 10 plates, and prospectus. Additional spine sample affixed to rear pastedown advertising "morocco grained texoderm price only \$2.50." Pencil signature of one "E.J. King, \$1.75" (price for copy in cloth) at terminal leaf. CONDITION: Good, covers worn with gilt fading, soiling to front and back boards, front inner hinge sprung, childlike drawings at preliminary leaves, occasional faint soiling and foxing to contents.

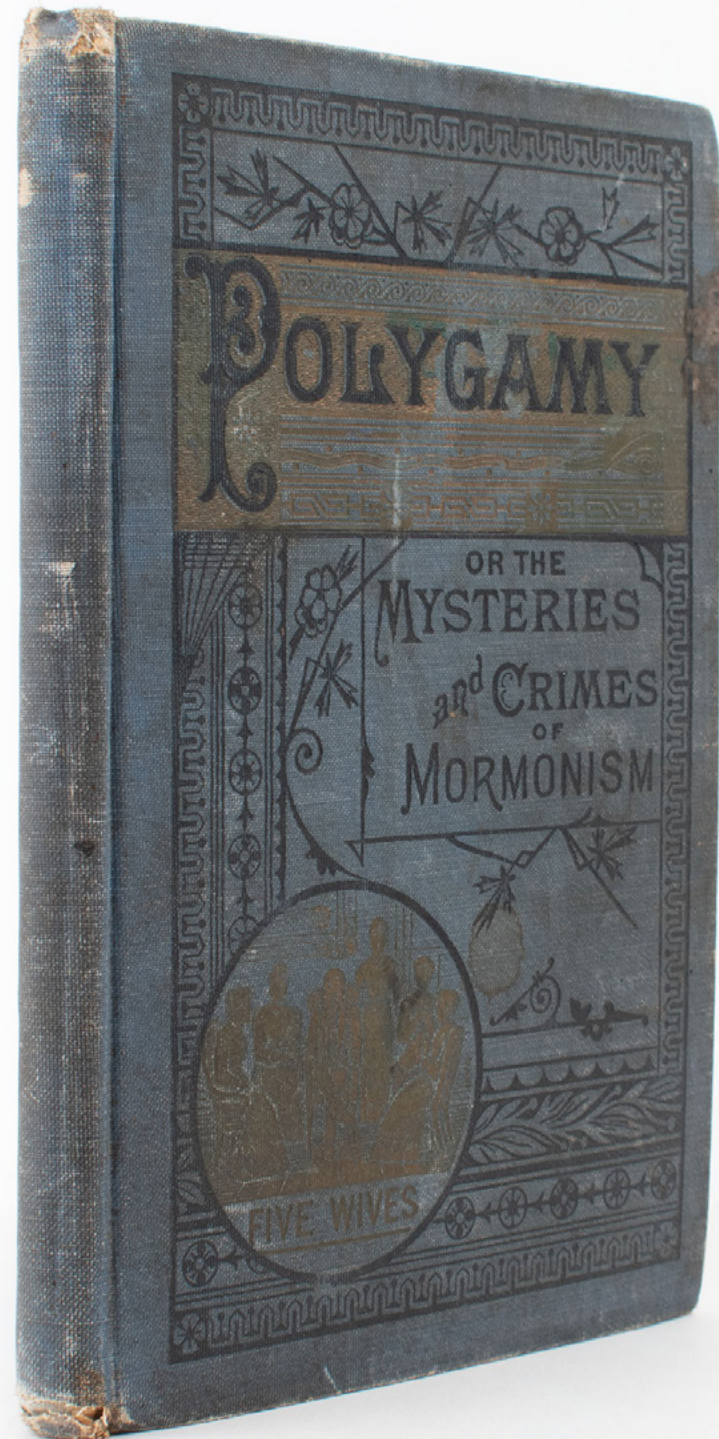
A salesman sample for the 1904 edition of Beadle's exposé of Mormonism, first published in 1870. The book revealed to the public "the secret rites" of the Mormons, based on the author's "long residence in Utah" and "his position as editor of the leading journal of the territory."

OCLC records just three copies, at the Autry Museum, Penn, and the University of Delaware.

REFERENCES: Arbour, K. *Canvassing Books*, 90.

Item #9532

\$350.00



Nov 23rd

Saturday. Very stormy all day. I fear another such a Sabbath as we had but a few weeks ago. The night was absolutely tempestuous - my bed having rocked like a cradle.

I remained in doors all day. The afternoon I spent in practicing - and in the evening I wrote a good long letter, (I don't know about the good) to my afflicted friend in Boston, Mass.

Belinda sat M.

Nov 24th

Sunday. Very pleasant. I went to Church in the morning and listened to an excellent sermon by Father Barrett.

Wrote a letter at noon and attended S. School in the afternoon. Heard a very interesting letter read from our Pastor by Mr Pond, and one, also, from a former member of our school, Mr Leaver - who is now studying for the ministry at Meadville Penn. The services were conducted as usual, and we returned home at 5. Called at my Henry's a few moments - found them well, as usual, and desiring for me to spend the evening but I thought it best to return home.

Katie took tea with us. In the evening we went down to the Episcopal Church to a confirmation. Bishop Eastburn from the city officiated, and the service I thought quite interesting, though as a general thing I do not like their mode of worship. Wrote until quite late - and spent a very wakeful uncomfortable night - from what cause I know not.

At 2 P. M. the Steamer (No. 4) from San Jacinto, having on board, the ambassadors of Greece, in the persons of Mason & Midell, arrived, and landed the prisoners at Fort Warren. The Steamer anchored off the Navy Yard. As she came up with the National Colors flying, the bells upon the Old North Church chimed, Home, Sweet Home with very beautiful effect.

JOURNAL OF A TEENAGE GIRL
ON THE BOSTON HOME FRONT, 1861-62

5. Brigham, Frances Belinda. [Civil War-era manuscript journal of a young Boston woman.] East Boston, Mass., 20 October 1861 to 31 December 1862. Sm 4to (10.25" x 8"), three quarters brown calf and marbled paper over boards. 273 numbered pp. manuscript in ink. Ownership inscription at front flyleaf: "Mademoiselle Frances Belinda Brigham. Easton Boston, Mass. From Father. Oct 18th 1861." Inscription on first page: "Journal No. 3 Continued from Book No. 2." CONDITION: Covers detached and worn at extremities, leather largely perished at spine; binding tight and contents very good.

An incredibly rich diary recording fourteen months in the life of a thoughtful and educated teenage girl in East Boston during the early stages of the Civil War, with consistent and detailed news of the conflict, reflections on its progress and its local effects, and of course the regular activities and extraordinary events—including meeting a handsome young Chippewa man—that texture daily life on the Massachusetts home front.

Born on February 20th, 1843, Frances Belinda Brigham was the daughter of Edward and Frances Tyler Brigham. She grew up in East Boston, where her father was the superintendent of a ferry, and died of tuberculosis at the age of twenty-three, just a few years after this journal was written. The volume offered here contains daily entries from late October of 1861 through New Year's Eve of 1862 and provides an unusually clear window into the world of a young Union woman. Brigham follows the war closely, recording and reflecting on developments at the front and, as the conflict grinds on, its sharpening and increasingly personal effects at home, from poverty and currency shortages to the enlistment of a beloved cousin. Surrounding these updates are records of her social life (visits, dances, sleep-overs), her regular activities (Church, teaching Sabbath school, practicing music), and events of note (receiving letters from her enlisted pastor, having her daguerreotype taken, seeing a performance by renowned actor Edwin Forrest, enduring weeks of spring cleaning, and witnessing with horror the process and aftermath of a destructive fire). Occasional mentions of young men suggest she had suitors ("Mr. Coffin escorted me home"), and somewhat more frequent bouts of self-discontent show an edge of teenage angst to her otherwise cheerful and fun-loving personality ("Could I correct such misdoings with the comparative ease with which I write and converse upon them—how suddenly I should become perfect").

Among the earliest Civil War battles that Brigham notes in this volume are the battles of Bolivar Heights and Santa Rosas Island, of which she comments on October 22nd, 1861: "I certainly do not see the necessity of these minor battles and skirmishes - why not approach each other at once? I presume I may as well answer as ask such a question." The Battle of Balls Bluff, recorded a few days later, "occasioned considerable excitement among us at the North, and men were never so anxious to fight and go to war as at the present time. Their patriotic

zeal & enthusiasm, in many cases, overcome their prudence.” On November 1st, she discusses the resignation of Gen. Winfield Scott and his replacement by Gen. McLellan (“May he prosper and succeed in overcoming the rebellion now existing”), and throughout the late fall and early winter she records developments in the Trent Affair, in which the Union intercepted the British mail packet *RMS Trent* and imprisoned two “embassadors of Seceshia,” James Murray Mason and John Slidell. On January 29th, she writes:

Mr. Sherriffs came in during the evening and imparted some very important information to us upon the ‘rebel ambassadors’ Mason and Slidell. Mr. S. had the esteemed and honored privilege of carrying them down the harbor in the tug-boat to the Rinaldo, in which they sailed for England. Some incidents concerning their departure from the fort to Provincetown were very amusing. Of their personal appearance, he spoke unfavorably, but better of Mason, whom he said was a perfect gentleman in his manners and address. Poor unfortunate Slidell lay upon his stomach ‘heaving up Jonah’ (to use a Boston phrase) all the way down. He asked ‘how much longer before they would arrive at a port’ he was told ‘one half hour’ with a very inelegant preface he replied ‘It has been that much ever since we started.’ He appeared very much out of health and was sick at the time of their departure, he appeared very reluctant to leave and at first declared he wouldn’t go, but finally acquiesced. He is quite old, long gray beard and very crusty, and withal, as rich as a Jew....England now seems perfectly pliable & friendly to us, and have no desire to be at war. A good thing it is, that the honorable southern gentlemen were released.

Subsequent entries discuss the Burnside Expedition and the surrender of Fort Donelson in February, the capture of Nashville, the Battle of Hampton Roads, and the surrender of St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Florida in March, the capture of New Orleans and the impending Battle of Yorktown (“where is feared the bloodiest battle ever fought on this continent will take place”) in April, the rebel threat to Washington, D.C. during the Shenandoah Campaign in May (“Gov. Andrew issued a proclamation calling the entire state militia out on Boston Common, to be ready to march to Washington to defend the Capitol...The true spirit of old Massachusetts forefathers sticks right out. I am inclined to think there is far more excitement here than in Washington...”), the Battle of Fair Oaks in June, and so on throughout 1862. On August 30th, following the second Battle of Bull Run, she reflects:

I presume the great loss of life will encourage enlistments in a very great degree aside of the excitement caused by the time of drafting so rapidly approaching. Many doubtless will wait until the last moment expecting to hear that Massachusetts or Boston’s quota is filled. I can hardly blame them, tho’ I think if I were a man, I should have gone long ere this; and possibly I don’t know what I should do were I in such a situation. Oh such times it is indeed terrible to think of.

In between heady victories, rousing war meetings, and inspiring speeches, are, of course, periods of dejection. On July 21st, Brigham records bleak conditions nearer home, and her own discouraged feelings regarding Union progress:

Such a depressing effect as the war has brought upon the community is absolutely disheartening. Specie is so very scarce at present that postage stamps or tickets of any value are passed for money. Truly a deplorable state of affairs. This terrible crisis has been so far prolonged in the future that God only knows the result. Since our retreat from Richmond a large portion of the army are returning home, sick wounded & dying—and so many have been taken that our force is but where it was more than 6 months since. I fear volunteers enough will not be raised without drafting which will indeed be a sad but inevitable resort.

In August, her cousin Nelson decides to enlist:

I was surprised and I must say grieved...But I will not say a word—must not show my weakness at this critical period. He is so very firm and decided in whatever he undertakes, that I felt sure he would go, his mind seemed so bent on it. I asked him why he was so desirous to go and he replied with a nonchalant air that he had but once to die and that might as well be on the battle field as at home; and he thought much better in doing his duty. All he regrets is leaving his dear Mother to whom he [is] devotedly attached. He is very sensitive indeed, and at times allows himself to be very low spirited. But I endeavor to cheer him up as much as possible with a merry laugh and gay conversation.

This week is to be one of great excitement and enthusiasm. At 2 P.M. every day during the week all business is to be suspended—stores closed and a general war meeting upon Boston Common to encourage recruiting. The city bells are authorized to be run one hour each day to serve as summons for a grand citizens’ gathering.

Over the course of the next week, Nelson gives Brigham his ambrotype (“which I shall prize so much”), she works on his “Soldiers pocket companion, which is quite a convenient and necessary article in wartime,” and he reports to her the good news from his physical examination (“the physician...pronounced him to be the best formed and most able bodied man out of 113. I told him he should feel quite proud”), as well as his determination to “either win a name or return home dead. That is the right spirit with which to go—and if each & all possessed such feelings quick and fatal work would be made of this rebellion.”

Lincoln’s preliminary Emancipation Proclamation (issued on September 22nd, 1862) is, according to Brigham’s entry on the 27th, “the topic for conversation among the people, the enforcement of which is pleasing to abolitionists & offensive to the non-party. Of course all cannot be accommodated, neither pleased, but I think it would have given much better satisfaction had it gone

into operation immediately (which of course would have prevented cavilling & unnecessary talk) instead of January next. I think that a very unwise decision."

Brigham is as generous a diarist regarding her own sphere of activity as she is regarding the war. Entries describe her rich social life ("Lizzie Kimball, Nellie Sibley, and Cousin Nelson Sibley spent the afternoon and took tea with us...In the evening Lyman Kimball and Cousin Eugene Fay called...Friend Milly spent the evening with me. Katie spent the night with me") as well as numerous dances, lectures, and performances (including a November 18th lecture by Edward Everett "on the 'National Crisis'...I must confess that I never before listened to such a splendid knowledge imparting lecture, and to such unsurpassed eloquence. He never referred to notes, and such a retentive memory to be blessed with, I do consider remarkably miraculous"). She attends weekly church services (often noting the text upon which the sermon was based, and the arrival of letters from "Mr. Cudworth," her enlisted pastor—"it seemed so sad to think perhaps we should never again hear from him"), and regularly records how much she enjoys teaching Sabbath school. (She also summarizes a lively debate with her Uncle about "the use of Sunday Schools in the universe"). Domestic pursuits are brief but regular features in the diary (practicing music, writing, and for several miserable weeks, spring cleaning), and, on at least a couple of charming occasions, she dwells upon her love for her bed: "I am ashamed to say we arose rather late, but I have an uncommon friendship for my wooden bedstead, and sometimes I prolong day into night, to enjoy the beautiful rest it affords. I trust I shall always have that for my own, since connected with it are many pleasant reminiscences and associations. So many of my friends have slept upon it, and enjoyed with me good long conversations. But really this is a strange subject for a journal."

A few entries contain content of racial interest, including St. Patrick's day festivities ("A grand Irish procession was formed in the city and marched around the suburbs all day. Domestic of nearly every household were dismissed to enjoy the occasion. I am confident ours was, as I was obliged to officiate in her place") and her disdain for Irish immigrants (on a visit to Stoughton, she notes "the disadvantages of a compound nation. I fear if emigration from Old Erin is indulged in as it has been her[e]tofore, we shall see a new Ireland made of America"), and her frustration at finding that a frightening smell of smoke was, in fact, "the effects of a Lager Beer Saloon in which was burning wood. I apprehend at some time we shall have a grand fire about here if that contemptible German nuisance isn't abolished. Soon may it die. Requiescat in Pace."

Probably the most striking commentary in this vein is her account, in June, of meeting "an Indian of the Chippewa tribe"—quite possibly the same "Mr Cabay, a young Indian acquaintance" whom she mentions several months later, and who may be Joseph Cabay (Kewakezhig), a member of the Saginaw Band of Ojibwa who lived in Boston in the early 1860s:

I went to Church in the morning and Mr Bradlee preached a good sermon...As good as a sermon were the remarks made by an Indian of the Chippewa tribe, who addressed us to relate his experiences in the west as regards religion & christianity, and appealed to us for aid that he might continue the prosecution of his studies to go west in the capacity of missionary among his own tribe...I had the pleasure of an introduction and a shake of his hand. He has a fine education judging from his conversation and well drawn arguments, and personally very pleasing and attractive. He had the power of drawing tears, which I could not refrain from shedding.

In the afternoon I attended S. School, and the Indian again made his appearance, this time to interest and instruct the children. He made a lengthy speech which was so full of interest and wit that one could hardly tire of him. He had with him the bow and arrow, tomahawk and other Indian war implements which were really startling to look at. But he expressed a wish that he should never again have occasion to use them. I received a card from him which bears his peculiar indian name—together with the title he now assumes. I trust his mission may be realized.

Among the most entertaining events recorded is an October 28th, 1861 performance of renowned actor Edwin Forrest, which she sees with her father and her cousin: "Forrest, the great tragedian, I saw and heard for the first time—and I fell deeply in love with him. He acted as Othello in Shakespeare's tragedy. It was very excellent indeed. It finished just in time for us to get the last boat at 12. We retired at 12.30, but had time enough however to perform a few touching gestures of Forrest."

One of the most horrifying events—apart from the war—is a terrible fire on February 24th:

At 9 an alarm was given of fire, and from the brilliant illuminations I thought our house was fired. I ran, screamed and yelled, but my fear was partially abated when I learned that the flames were farther in the West. I sat up until 12 writing, and after retiring, I could not rest, so violent and severe were the flames. The night was fearfully awful, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, which augmented the fury of the flames. The Heavens were illuminated so brilliantly that with perfect ease and no difficulty one could see or read. Engines were of no avail for the fire would have its course, fortunately it didn't commence in the West End of the city for it would have demolished everything. The fire spread with fearful rapidity until it consumed everything it encountered, to the waters edge. I slept but an hour all night, as Father & Brother Eddie were out and I felt very much frightened. I never shall forget such a night as this has been. It seemed as if the world had found its end. The Heavens a perfect flame, the streets thronged; the demolition & fall of ruins, the crackling of flames; and ringing of bells, was truly a magnificent spectacle and solemn sound.

In the wake of the destruction, she records her father's labor "in repairing [the] Boston side so that their boats again may run in a few days. All E. Boston are obliged to patronize the New Ferry and some dislike it very much, feeling quite homesick to travel another route." A day later still, her father hires a rowboat and takes her and several others to see the ruins: "We arrived safely and never did I see such a gloomy desolate place. I never should have recognized the place as the Eastern Avenue now a confused mass of ruins composed of nearly everything."

With the arrival of spring (albeit "very windy and blustering") come dances, and in early March Brigham stays out most of the night, traipsing home—extremely footsore—at 4 in the morning. A sleepover a few weeks later finds her piled into her beloved bed with "Lizzie Kimball, Carrie Crosby and Milly": "four in one bed was astonishing—such noises and screams was decidedly unbecoming in young ladies of our age and standing, yet when girls get together, every one knows what to expect." During a visit to her uncle in Lancaster, she attends a Methodist camp meeting and acknowledges that "I do not think I consider enough upon the sober & religious realities of life. I am too gay altogether, and what to do I am at a loss to know. I have been so wild since I came here that I don't know what the inhabitants think of me. I act like some bird just liberated but I must improve and become more dignified." Indeed, in one of several entries ruminating upon her personal failings, Brigham complains of herself that:

my bump of obstinacy and self will seem considerably swollen. I am also apt to prolong an unnecessary conversation merely to gratify my obstinate and retaliatory propensities. Would I could improve in them or do away with them. The fact is, I am unusually headstrong and am sorry to say, when I discover that I'm in the wrong, refuse decidedly, emphatically and obstinately to acknowledge it. I think the above mentioned are my most prominent faults, and I sincerely believe they are strengthening with my growth. I pray they may not be confirmed in my character, for truly I should be sorry to be such a woman forever.

The diary maintains a steady degree of detail—not to mention impeccable handwriting—throughout its almost 275 pages. Final entries describe Brigham's successful organization of a surprise birthday party for her father's 49th birthday and mention putting together a package for her cousin Nelson at the front: "Received a short note from Cos. Nelson stating that he was going to battle immediately...He has enough of war already and I can fully imagine he did, as is the case with many of the volunteers. Sad enough it is to see our young men thus sacrificed in such a deadly conflict and all for the confounded negro. It makes me absolutely provoked and that is all about it." The volume closes with Brigham's welcoming in the new year (1863), and praying for the end of "this cruel civil contest."

A substantive diary documenting the daily experiences and reflections of a young Union woman in Boston in 1861 and 1862.

Item #9140

\$4,750.00



THE "CONVENTION ARMY" PASSES
THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA, 1778

In Council
Philadelphia November 26. 1778

Sir,

His Excellency General Washington has applied to this state, thro the Board of War, for four or five hundred militia to guard the prisoners taken at Saratoga, thro this state on their way to the southward. Their intended march is by reading Lancaster, and Hanover. You are therefore hereby authorized and required to call into service, with all possible expedition, the first class of the militia of the county of Bucks, and march them to Easton immediately. If the first class has been called out then the next in order is to march. His Excellency's letter has, by some means, been several days on the road, which makes it but too probable that there is danger of the troops being delayed in their march if the utmost expedition is not used in sending forward the militia.

It is expected that the militia will furnish themselves with arms as far as it is in their power as there is some uncertainty of their being supplied

To Col. Joseph Kirkbride
and Col. Wall

6. Bryan, George. [Letter, signed, to Col. Joseph Kirkbride or Col. George Wall regarding the directing of militia to guard British soldiers defeated at the Battle of Saratoga as they pass through Pennsylvania.] Philadelphia, 26 November 1778. 2 pp. manuscript in ink on bifolium, 12.25" x 7.5". Addressed, sealed, and docketed on p. 4. CONDITION: Good, document tape repairs along a few old horizontal and vertical folds.

A letter by the acting president of the Pennsylvania executive council, relaying orders from General Washington for a guard of militia to march British and Hessian prisoners of the Battle of Saratoga—the so-called "Convention Army"—through Pennsylvania on their way from Boston to Virginia.

The letter, dated "In Council" and signed by Vice President of Pennsylvania George Bryan (serving as acting president since the death of Thomas Wharton the preceding May), instructs either Col. Joseph Kirkbride or Col. George Wall "to call into service, with all possible expedition, the first class of the militia of the county of Bucks" to march the Convention Army across the state, from Easton, on the New Jersey border, through Reading and Lancaster, and finally to Hanover. These orders come from "His Excellency General Washing...thro the Board of War," and "If the first class [of militia] has been called out," Bryan instructs,

then the next in order is to March. His Excellency's letter has, by some means, been several days on the road, which makes it but too probable that there is danger of the troops being delayed in their march if the utmost expedition is not used in sending forward the militia.

It is expected that the militia will furnish themselves with arms as far as it is in their power as there is some uncertainty of their being supplied in the county of Northampton; but there must be no delay in their march. If there be any deficiencies you will give notice to the Council, that orders may be issued to supply them at Easton as far as it is possible.

Docketing on page four records receipt of the letter by George Wall the following day: "Received this By Express from Cormick November the 27th about 6 O'clock in the evening—G.W."

The Convention Army—named after the articles of convention agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major General Gates upon British surrender at Saratoga—was initially to be returned to Britain in exchange for their pledge not to re-enter the war. Agreements like these were not uncommon, and spared the victors the burden of so many prisoners of war. The revolutionary public opposed the release of enemy soldiers, however, and the Continental Congress ultimately fell in line, finding means of indefinitely stalling ratification of the Convention. The captured soldiers, initially numbering some 5,800, thus became a "threatening

nuisance” (Halverson), and were moved through several purgatories, first in Boston (where some 1,300 escaped during the year they waited to set sail), then in Virginia, and then (to keep them away from British forces and would-be liberators) in Maryland, where they were held until the end of the war in 1783. Approximately 600 men would escape during the march south, and others died during their years of captivity.

George Bryan was an Irish-born Philadelphia merchant and politician who was elected the first Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania (equivalent to lieutenant governor) and in both a political and a business capacity was a key Revolutionary organizer in the colony. He was also an important abolitionist, and after his vice presidency he served in the General Assembly and as a judge on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in which capacity he drafted what would become the Gradual Abolition Act of 1780, making Pennsylvania the first of the original thirteen colonies to pass such an act. It was this legislation that prompted President Washington, during his term and residence in Philadelphia, to rotate his slaves across the Virginia state line “every six months to prevent their legal emancipation” (Cannon).

An urgent Revolutionary War letter by the acting Vice President of Pennsylvania, arranging militia escort for the political pawn and logistical headache that was the Convention Army.

REFERENCES: Cannon, Alexandria. “Gradual Abolition Act of 1780” at George Washington’s Mount Vernon online; “Gov. George Bryan” at National Governors Association online; Mumford, Brian. “Breaking the Law of War” at Friends Of The Saratoga Battlefield online; Halverson, Sean. “Dangerous Prisoners: Confining the Convention Army in American Space during the American Revolution” at Mississippi State University online.

Item #9817

\$7,500.00



BUFFALO BOOKSELLER'S BROADSHEET
ADVERTISING BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1852

7. Choice and Valuable Books, Adapted for School District Libraries, published and offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for that purpose, By Geo. H. Derby & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo: Geo. H. Derby; Seaver’s Steam Press, Courier Office, 7 West Seneca-st., 1852. Illustrated broadsheet, 15.5” x 22”, text in six columns below title, three facsimile letters and five b&w lithographic illustrations (“Transfers on stone, from the original Steel Plates”) on verso. CONDITION: Very good, horizontal and vertical creases, slight toning.

A rare illustrated broadsheet promoting some 125 books to school district libraries during a period of rapid formalization of the New York public school system, published by the Buffalo bookseller whose venture into the West brought Hubert H. Bancroft to California, catalyzing his illustrious collecting career.

The books advertised here are listed in order of price—from one dollar to six—and include longstanding classics (*Pilgrim’s Progress*); civic, religious, and poetic foundations (Young’s *Science of Government*, *Lives of Christ and His Apostles*, *Wordsworth’s Poetical Works*, all \$1.25); books for “young ladies” and “young men,” as well as works by and about women and tales of adventure and Indian captivity; and more expensive cornerstones like *Webster’s University Dictionary* (\$2.00); Gibbon’s *History of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire*; *Shakspeare’s* [sic] *Complete Works* (\$4.00); and George Bancroft’s three-volume *History of the United States* (\$6.00). Prospective buyers are instructed to specify “what style of Binding is preferable,” as well as “to what District, Town, County and State, we are to send.”

Illustrations on the verso (lithographic transfers of steel plates) preview the visual appeal of the volumes themselves, and to their left are two facsimile manuscript letters, the first by George H. Derby himself, dated March 6, 1852 and addressed “To the Trustees of School Districts,” and the second a testimonial by former New

York Secretary of State Christopher Morgan, dated from the Department of Common Schools at Albany on December 26th, 1851. A second testimonial, below the illustrations, is taken from the "Dist. School Journal," and reads: "The List of Books presented by Derby & Co of Buffalo is well worth the attention of those having in charge the selection of Books for District Libraries."

Thanks in large part to the Free School Movement, public education in New York developed rapidly throughout early 1800s: school districts were established and partially funded by the 1812 Common School Act, and by the middle of the century, aid programs to support teacher training and eliminate tuition fees had been established. The Union Free School Act of 1853 encouraged the consolidation of districts and the establishment of secondary-level programs, and the following year, 1854, saw the establishment of the New York Department of Public Instruction.

Born in Little Falls, New York, George Hunter Derby (1823–1852) was the third son of Benjamin and Lazetta Derby, and he and his brother Henry William learned the book trade at the Auburn, New York bookstore of their eldest brother, James Cephas Derby. Henry went on to establish businesses in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, and George opened his own bookstore in Geneva, New York in 1845, where he employed William Orton, the future president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1847, George removed to Buffalo, and in 1852, with the gold fever still raging, the Derby brothers collaborated to establish a West Coast outlet in El Dorado, California, sending a stock of books and stationery around the horn with George's clerk and brother-in-law Hubert Howe Bancroft (1832–1918). George died of Asiatic cholera before the venture got off the ground, but after selling the entirety of the Derby stock, Bancroft went on to establish a successful bookstore in San Francisco, where he would also amass the incredible body of Western Americana that became the foundation of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

OCLC records just one example, at AAS.

A rare Buffalo, New York broadsheet promoting to public school districts some 125 works for sale by the bookseller responsible for sending Hubert Bancroft to the West.

REFERENCES: "James Cephas Derby" at Seward Family Digital Archive online; "Hubert Howe Bancroft papers" at the University of Colorado Boulder online; "George Hunter Derby (1823–1852)" at WikiTree online; "Free Public School Movement" at EBSCO online; "Milestones in the History of Education" at Consider the Source New York online; "Types of school districts in New York State" at New York State School Boards Association online.

Item #10153

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The introduction by Mrs. Sigourney, contains more common sense views of woman's sphere, duties, and pleasures, than ever emanated from a score of Woman's Rights Conventions.—[Cleveland Herald]
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—How sleep the brave? Who stick to rest
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PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND

CIPHERING, SINGING, AND SEA-FIGHTING
IN WATERCOLOR, CIRCA 1840

8. [Ciphering book with folk watercolors, many relating to the U.S. Navy in the War of 1812.] [Probably Waldoboro, Maine, ca. 1840.] 4to (12" x 8"), no covers. 80 pp. manuscript in ink with watercolor illus. and ornaments, including 12 full-page watercolors. CONDITION: Good, disbound, small loss to image of the USS Constitution.

A visually captivating manuscript consisting of mathematical exercises, songs, and poems, illustrated with folk watercolors, mainly depicting naval subjects, including War of 1812 sea-fights.

Two of the naval scenes carry full titles and are based on known illustrations: "The Hornet Blockading the Bonne Citoyenne," from a wood engraving in Horace Kimball's *American Naval Battles* (first published in Boston in 1831) and "Attak [sic] and Massacre of Crew of Ship Tonquin by the Savages of the Norwcoast Dec 12th 1823," from a lithograph in Edmund Fanning's *Voyages to the South Seas, Indian and Pacific Oceans, China Sea, North-West Coast, Feejee Islands, South Shetlands, &c. &c.* (NY, 1838), indicating that the anonymous student who created this manuscript had access to at least two popular works of sea adventure. Other naval scenes are either untitled or so briefly titled that identifying sources is difficult. Some of them are probably invented scenes. Perhaps the most notable of the naval illustrations depicts the *USS Constitution* in a sea-fight, presumably representing its victory over the *Guerriere*. This appears below a manuscript song titled "The Frigate Constitution, Sung Before the Corporation of the City of New York, the fourth of July 1815," which was composed by New York lawyer Francis Arden and appeared in the *Analectic Magazine*. Other illustrations show a sailor and his sweetheart nimbly perched on a rose, a naval officer, a lady wearing a dress (or an apron) embroidered with flowers, a fruit tree with three upside down hearts at its base (evidently a family tree springing from love), a highland soldier, birds, flowers, etc.

This volume belongs to the tradition of illustrated ciphering books, which includes those created by students in nautical schools. In addition to the naval watercolors, there is some nautical content in the text, which is found in a number of the word problems, such as "A captain of a ship is provided with 18,000 lbs of bread for 150 seamen of which each man eats 4 lb per week, how long will it last then[?]. However, the volume does not include any of the navigational exercises typically found in nautical school workbooks, so its maritime content may be more a function of the coastal locale in which it was created and the author's fascination with the seagoing life rather than a reflection of a specifically nautical education. Possible evidence of the locale in which it was created is found in one of the word problems: "What is the freight of 10,000 bricks from Waldoboro to Boston...[?]." Waldoboro, Maine was an important shipbuilding town in the nineteenth century.

A lovely example of the allure of the sea operating in the imagination of a student preparing for a life of work either connected with or upon the briny deep.

REFERENCES: Brenckle, Matthew. "A New Song for the Fourth of July (1815)" at [USS Constitution online](http://USSConstitution.org).

Item #10143

\$9,500.00



A SCARCE BARNUM BOOK OF ANIMALS

9. A Complete Illustrated History of Animals contained in the Department of Comparative Zoology, and all the curiosities with P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and The Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and the International Allied Shows. New York: New York Popular Publishing Company, [ca. 1882]. 8vo (10.25" x 6.75"), pictorial wrappers in black, red, and blue. 29, [3] pp., pub. ads. on the rear wrapper, color illus. Manuscript inscriptions in pencil at title page "June 17th 1882," inside of rear wrapper "got this at P. T. Barnum's show June 17th 1882" and top of back wrapper, "Dom[?] Patterson 499 Wash St.," newspaper clipping tipped in at p. 21, with pencil date "1882." CONDITION: Very good, wrappers cracking at spine, light edgewear, closed tear at lower left of p. 1 nearly encompassing the letters "P. T. Bar."

A scarce and wonderfully illustrated Barnum publication, describing some seventy five animals and animal families, and featuring on its cover the newborn elephant Bridgeport (named for its Connecticut birthplace), held aloft in the trunk of her delighted mother.

Published not long after the formation of the Barnum and London Circus (P. T. Barnum's 1881 merger with his competitors, James A. Bailey and James L. Hutchinson), this wonderful *History of Animals* contains accounts of a wide range of creatures, from the mundane (deer) to the exotic (the Capybara, the Nubian Buffalo, the Giraffe, the Pelican, the "Vlacke Vark, or Abyssinian Wart Hog," and the entire "Whale Tribe"). Hand-colored illustrations show alligators, elephants, simeroux antelope, polar bears (with seals in the background), camels, and more.

The front wrapper, boasting "7 MONSTER UNITED SHOWS," is dominated by the illustration showing "Baby Bridgeport" (as the press soon dubbed her) encircled in the trunk of her mother, named Queen, who sits back on her hind quarters, mouth wide in an expression of what is presumably joyful pride. Bridgeport was born on February 2nd, 1882 at the Barnum and London's winter quarters in Connecticut, and as just the second elephant born in captivity in the U.S., became an instant sensation, with Barnum revealing that he paid \$1000 a week for her life insurance (according to the newspaper article "That Baby Elephant," tipped in at "The Elephant" entry here). Tragically, Bridgeport died just a few years later, in the 1887 fire that killed nearly all the animals at the winter headquarters.

No examples in OCLC. We locate just one holding each of two variant editions (with different ads on the back wrapper), at Illinois State University and AAS.

Item #10150

\$475.00



DAILY UNION....EXTRA.

SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1853.



STEWART.

THOMPSON.

ACKERMAN.

THREE SACRAMENTO GANGSTERS GO TO THE GALLOWS, 1853

10. Daily Union....Extra. Particulars and Incidents of the Trial and Execution of Stewart, Thompson and Ackerman, For the Murder of John Carroll. Sacramento, 29 April 1853. Illustrated broadside, 18.125" x 11.25" (sheet size), printed in four columns below masthead and illustration; autograph letter, signed, of a gold miner on the verso. CONDITION: Good+, a few chips to edges, 1.5" tear at lower-left corner, small losses and separations along old folds.

An rare broadside extra of the Sacramento Daily Union—the oldest daily newspaper west of the Mississippi—detailing a gang murder, with the confessions and last words of the perpetrators and an account of the execution; this example unique in bearing an autograph letter, signed, by a Yuba County gold miner on the verso.

The half-length portraits of Barney Ackerman, Jack Thompson, and George Stewart, accessories to the murder of their fellow gang-member John "Boot-jack" Carroll on February 20th, 1853, appear at the top of this broadside, just beneath the *Daily Union* masthead. Their expressions variously convey amusement, anger, and skepticism. All three men, along with the victim and his murderer, William Dunham, were members of the same "notorious band of murderers and thieves" ("Summary"), but Thompson and Ackerman had soured on Carroll, whom they feared might "go to the police department and tell on them." Dunham was deemed "courageous" enough to kill Carroll—which he did, with a "five-inch five shooting Colt's revolver" from under Thompson's pillow. Following his arrest, Dunham turned upon his instigators with the same nonchalance with which he had murdered his friend, gaining himself immunity from the law and launching his collaborators "into eternity." Text below the portraits of Stewart, Thompson, and Ackerman provides "Particulars and Incidents of the Trial," from the blandly lurid details of "Dunham's Confession" to brief biographies of the three accessories and a description of "The Execution," including the final remarks of the doomed men,

the descent of the sheriff's hatchet onto "the rope that held the traps," and the final "wincings" of the dying Stewart and Ackerman.

In Dunham's testimony, he and his accomplices had been together at Thompson's house on the evening of the murder:

Jack Thompson told me to tell Boot-jack to keep away from his house; I told him it was not my house and to tell him so himself; they spoke up, Ackerman and Thompson, and said they wanted him killed. Thompson asked who had courage enough to do it; they said they were afraid he would go to the police department and tell on them' Stewart said Bill had courage enough to kill Bootjack, meaning me; Thompson said he would furnish the pistol; Stewart, Ackerman, and Thompson said they would stay there and swear that I had been in the house from dark till half-past ten...I started out with Thompson's hat on and left mine, and went out; went into the alley, and found Bootjack; he didn't know me with the hat on till I spoke to him, when he recognized me; we went up the alley to 8th street, and from there on to the levee; we walked up the levee about a mile, turned around and came back as far as 10th street; there I shot him; I shot him three times; I then went to Jack Thompson's...Thompson Stewart and Barney asked me when I went in 'if I had done it;' I told them yes... Thompson said 'Good, by G—d! I'll treat;' he set out four glasses, and we drank. I was arrested on the following day.

Stewart, Ackerman, and Thompson were tried separately (on March 7th, 8th, and 15th, respectively), on the 16th, the *Sacramento Daily Union* boasted that "through the agency of our zealous police department," their gang "has been entirely broken up" ("Summary").

The letter on the verso is addressed to "William Lichliter and family" of St. Joseph, Missouri, by William H. Topple. It reads in part:

I am live and kicking...I am mining at presant and expect to mine as long as I stay here which will be probably till next Spring. I am making from four to five dollars pr day the miners are not doing verry well this season a great many of them cant get employment this is likely to be a dry winter this season. Provisions are moderately cheap this season. The Sacramento prices are for flour six and one half dollars pr hundred potatoes 2 1/2 cents pr lb onions 6 cents pr lb pork 18 cents pr lb bacon 20 cts pr lb...cows 75 to 100 dollars apiece oxen 200 dollars pr yoke...Now I want you in return for this to write to me and let me now how you are all getting along and what the sines of the times is I should be very happy to hear from you and family and be mutch happier to see you all but this must suffice till that time arrives which I hope will not be long.

I send you a book by this mail red that and you can fancy to yourself the life of a miner in california that comes as near a real life in Callifornia truth can paint it I presume it will amuse your [?] hours.

Referring to the broadside, he adds, "You probably think paper is getting scarce over this way but it is not the case this is only a fancy of mine I thought it would amuse the children to red when they have nothing better to do." A postscript asks Lichliter to direct his reply to "Martinez Contra Costa County California," and evidently included a token of some sort (perhaps gold?) affixed to the paper: "This is a presant to little John tell him to put it in his pocket for a nest egg and probably by the time he gets as old as this is worth [in] cents he may have as much as he can shoulder of the same mettal its value is twenty five cents."

No examples listed in OCLC. Not in Eberstadt or Streeter. Rare Book Hub records just one copy at auction.

An evocatively-illustrated crime broadside from Sacramento, California in the wake of the Gold Rush, with an autograph letter, signed by a miner, on the verso.

REFERENCES: "Summary of Events," *Sacramento Daily Union*, March 16, 1853, p. 1; Coulter, Edith Margaret. "California Copyrights, 1851–1856: With Notes on Certain Ghost Books," *California Historical Society Quarterly* Vol. 22, No. 1 (1943), p. 34.

Item #9793

\$4,750.00

PARTICULARS AND INCIDENTS
OF THE
TRIAL AND EXECUTION
OF
STEWART, THOMPSON AND ACKERMAN,
FOR THE
MURDER OF JOHN CARROLL.
THE MURDER.
John Carroll, alias Boot-jack, was murdered
on the night of Sunday, 20th of February, on

he was still going to stick up to me, by swearing I was in the house from dark till half-past ten o'clock; he said yes.

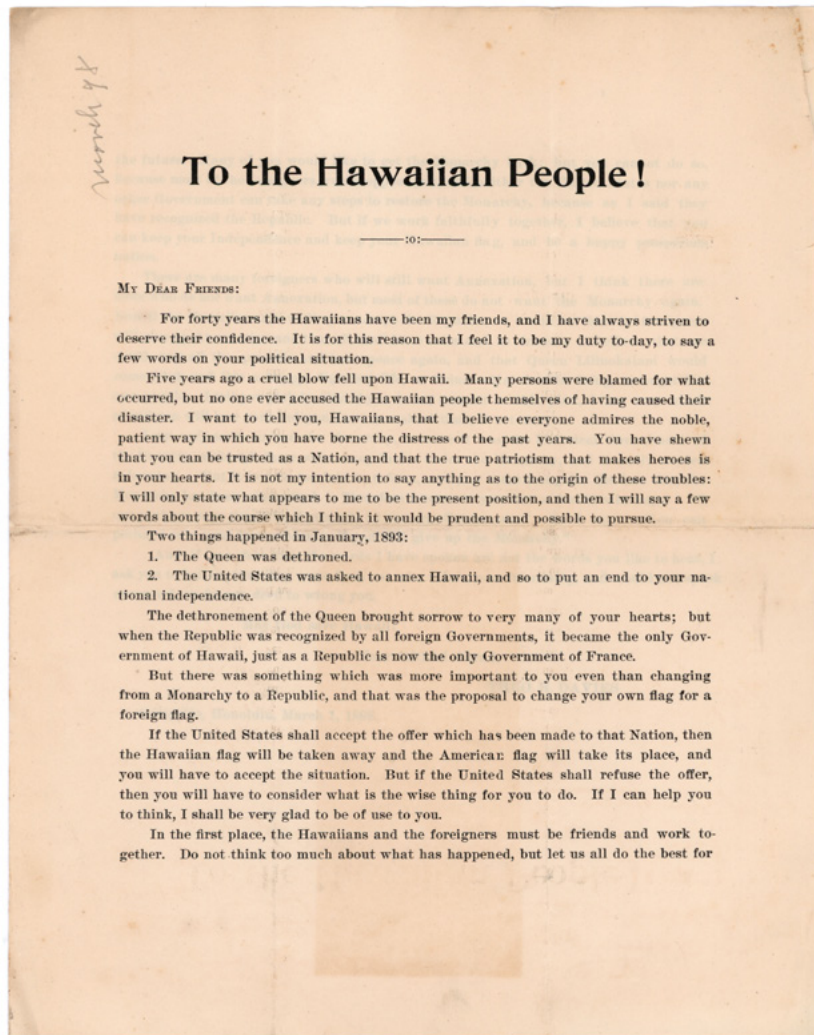
Cross-examined.—It was five or ten minutes after nine o'clock at night, when I killed Bootjack; I had been walking with him about 15 minutes; had walked with him about a mile and a half; had walked about a quarter of a mile above the spot, where, returning, I killed him; had no quarrel with him in the walk; he was five or six steps ahead of me when I shot him; we were not linked arms; had no arrangement made one way or the other, as to how I should kill him; but I meant to kill him before I got home that night; I did not seek to get behind him to shoot him; had not reproached Bootjack during the walk for any misconduct of his towards me or my friends; spoke to him all the way in a friendly manner; don't recollect what I said to him just as

Barney Ackerman was born in Lancaster county, Pa., from which place he removed in his youth to Onondaga county, N. Y., where his parents now reside. He is 19 years of age. In October, 1848, he left New York for California, as a drum-major in the army. Arriving at Monterey in the spring of 1849, the division with which he was connected, went into quarters. He solicited and obtained a furlough, on which he repaired to the mines, where he continued without ever returning to his duty. Thus, it will be seen, that desertion and perjury

some moments spent in making the preliminary arrangements, white muslin gowns and black caps were unfolded which were properly adjusted on the prisoner's bodies and heads.

In the meantime the Sutter Rifles, in uniform, and under arms, cleared the ground surrounding the scaffold, and stood ready to repel anything like a mob, if attempted, as there was evidently no reason to apprehend it would be. Thousands of people were present—men, boys, and some few women, on foot, horseback, and by every other imaginable mode of conveyance. The sloppy condition of the streetz, owing to the severe rains of the morning previous, through which they had crowded to the ground pell mell, presented many of them in a sorry plight.

Everything being prepared for the execution, Sheriff Patterson read to the prisoners the warrants



A FUTILE VOICE OF COMPROMISE BEFORE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

11. Davies, Theo[philus]. H. **To the Hawaiian People!** Craigsides, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1 March 1898. Bifolium circular, 11" x 8.5". 2 pp. CONDITION: Very good, wear to extremities, horizontal and vertical folds.

A scarce circular addressed to the Hawaiian people urging a strategy for maintaining their national independence in the looming shadow of U.S. annexation, written by British businessman Theophilus Harris Davies, the guardian of the last heir to the Hawaiian throne.

Published just three months before Davies' death, this circular addresses Hawaiians as "friends" and lauds "the noble, patient way in which you have borne the distress of the past five years," beginning with the dethroning of Queen Lili'uokalani in January of 1893, which "brought sorrow to very many of your hearts." Davies, who had come to Hawaii as a young agent for a prosperous British trading concern, eventually took over the company, and split his time between his homes in Honolulu and Southport, England. Refraining from commentary on "the origin of these troubles," Davies outlines the course which he thinks "it would be prudent and possible to pursue," namely, full acceptance of the Republic as a means of staving off American annexation:

In the first place, the Hawaiians and the foreigners must be friends and work together. Do not think too much about what has happened, but let us all do the best for the future. Many of you would like to get the Monarchy back; but you cannot do so... But if we work faithfully together, I believe that you can keep your Independence and keep your Hawaiian flag, and be a happy and prosperous nation.

There are many foreigners who will still want Annexation, but I think there are more who do not want Annexation... Now if the Hawaiians are willing to accept the Republic, on condition that the foreigners will give up Annexation and that all shall have votes and be friends, I believe that we could stop all the quarrels and have peace again, and that Queen Liliuokalani would come back and live a happy, dignified life, as Princess Kaiulani is doing, amongst her own people.

Davies, a personal friend to the Hawaiian monarchy, had tried to save it by urging Queen Lili'uokalani's abdication and replacement by her niece, Princess Kaiulani (who was at the time in Britain, just shy of her eighteenth birthday and still receiving her education). Instead, however, Americans in Hawaii overthrew the Queen and established a provisional government. Davies writes: "it is now too late to reform... Therefore I come to you a doctor who says: 'I can perhaps save your life, if you will let me cut off your arm.' So I say: 'You can perhaps save your Independence, if you will give up the Monarchy.'" Davies's plea originally circulated in Hawaiian and on March 1st was printed in English in the *Hawaiian Gazette*, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Independent*, and was roundly criticized by the pro-American and pro-annexation *Hawaiian Star*, which called Davies' ideas "Utopian" and concluded, prophetically, that "The lion and the lamb will not lie down together as he would like."

Born in Worcestershire, England in 1834, Theophilus Harris Davies was recruited to the Honolulu-based British firm Janion, Green & Co. in 1856. He would eventually replace Green as Janion's partner, reorganize the firm, and expand its operations beyond wholesale to invest in sugar planters, refinance the Honolulu Iron Works (which manufactured sugar mill equipment), and build new sugarcane plantations. Theo. H. Davies and Company, as it was called, quickly became one of Hawaii's "Big Five"—major corporations that dominated the islands' politics, economy, and society for almost a century. Davies and his wife Ellen took over guardianship of the teenage Princess Ka'iulani when, following the death of her mother, she was sent to England to complete her education. Davies accompanied Ka'iulani on a visit

to the United States in 1893 in the hopes of gaining U.S. support for reinstating a modified constitutional monarchy. He died suddenly in England on May 25th, 1898. No examples recorded in OCLC.

An open letter written by a prominent British supporter during a pivotal and wrenching period of Hawaiian history between the toppling of the monarchy and annexation by the United States.

REFERENCES: "An Open Letter," *The Hawaiian Star*, March 1, 1898, p. 4; "An Open Letter," *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, March 1, 1898, p. 1; "An Open Letter," *The Hawaiian Gazette*, March 1, 1898, p. 1.

Item #10062

\$2,250.00

**PAMPHLET AGAINST TOBACCO USE
IN THE SANTEE DIALECT**

12. Davis, Joshua W. *Candi Token Wayusica*. Santee, NE: Santee Normal Training School Press, 1903 12mo (6.375" x 4.375"), illustrated self wrappers. 8 pp. CONDITION: Very good.

A sermon against the use of tobacco by a prominent white member of Indigenous rights associations in the late 1800s.

A pamphlet in Dakota "against the traditional use of tobacco and giving warnings about the end times" ("Candi Token"). Instruction at the Santee Normal Training School was given in the Santee dialect, and in addition to *Iapi Onye* (*The Word Carrier*, the dual-language newspaper) and smaller tracts on the institution and its activities intended for a broader audience, the school press focused primarily on educational materials.

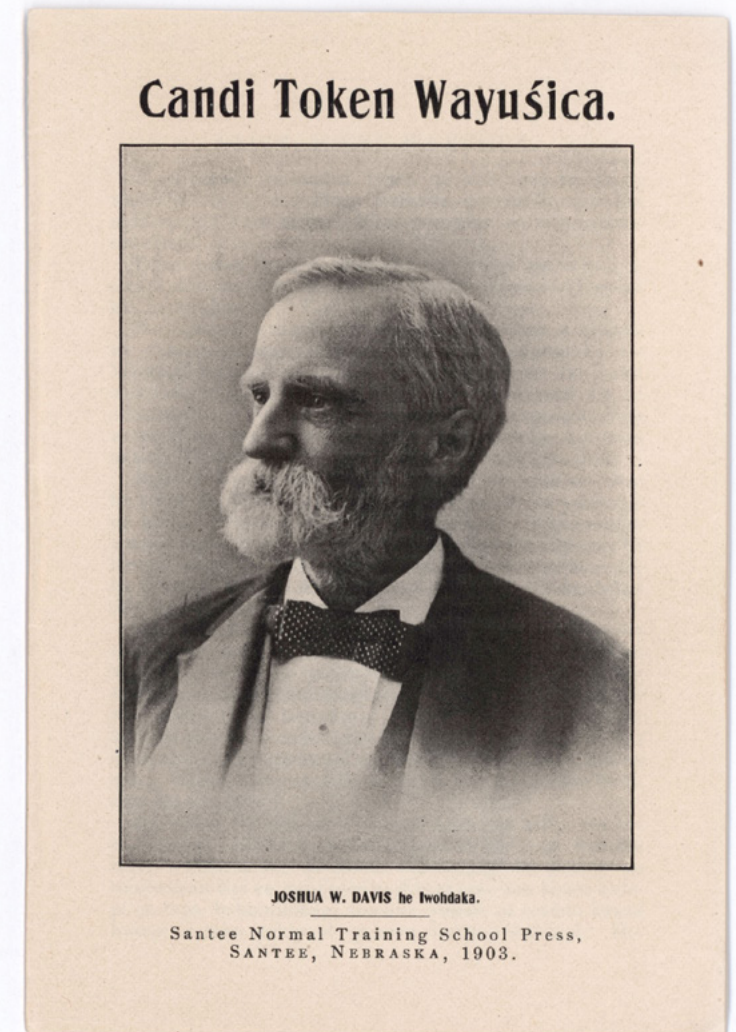
Joshua W. Davis was born in Newton, Massachusetts and was a long-time officer in both the Boston branch of the Indian Rights Association and the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee. The latter organization was formed in 1879, in the wake of the eastern tour of Ponca Chief Standing Bear (ca. 1829–1908), whose advocacy and moving lectures also inspired the considerable activism of novelist and poet Helen Hunt Jackson, author of *Ramona*, the *Uncle Tom's Cabin* of "the Indian Question." Davis "traveled widely in the American West, visiting various Indian reservations and missions" (Wehrkamp).

OCLC records seven holdings, of which one is in Britain; we locate another at the Nebraska State Historical Society.

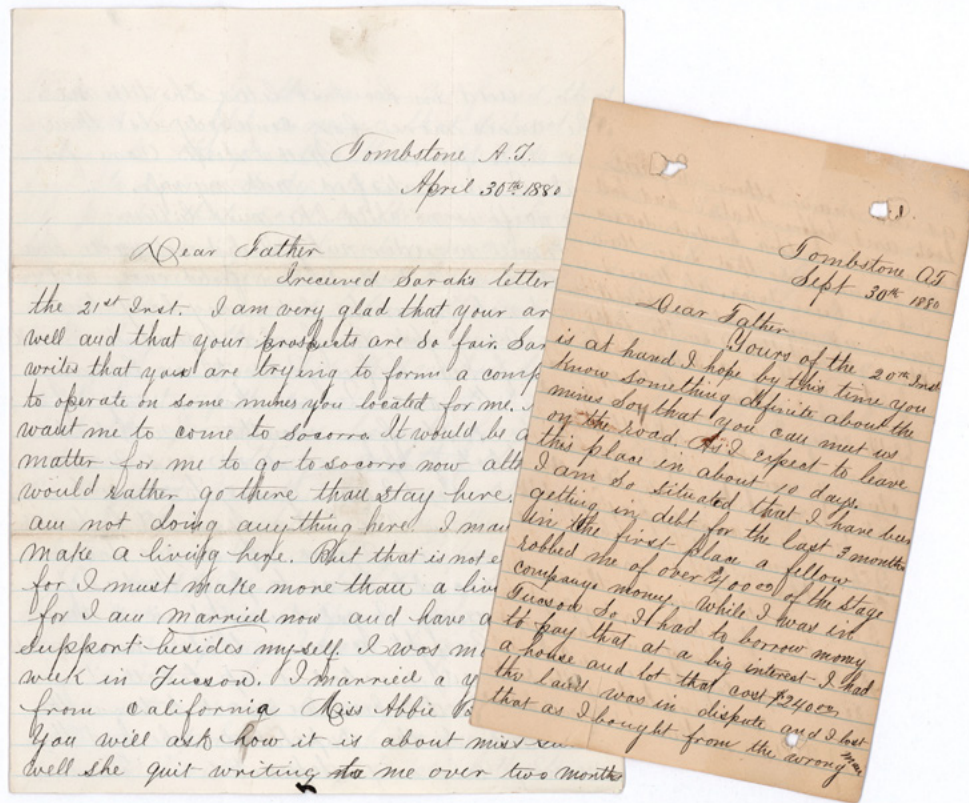
REFERENCES: "Candi Token Wayusica" at Minnesota Digital Library online; Wehrkamp, Tim. "Manuscript Sources in Sioux Indian History at the Historical Resource Center," *South Dakota History* Vol. 8 (1978), p. 151; Mathes, Valerie Sherer and Phil Brigandi. "Charles C. Painter, Helen Hunt Jackson and the Mission Indians of Southern California," *Journal of San Diego History* Vol. 55., No. 3 (2009).

Item #10026

\$475.00



**"SHAFTED" BY A BAD MINING DEAL
IN TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, 1880**



13. Eaton, Joe. [A pair of autograph letters, signed, from a Tombstone, Arizona settler to his father.] Tombstone, Arizona Territory, 30 April 1880 and 30 September 1880. 6.5 pp. manuscript in ink on two bifolia, 10" x 7.75" and 8" x 5". CONDITION: Overall very good, a few separations along old folds, several small tears and punctures to second letter, affecting some letters but without affecting sense.

A pair of letters from a young man in the new silver-mining boomtown of Tombstone, Arizona to his father, reporting on recent experiences in Tuscon as well as in his new home, including getting married, getting "swindled" (twice), and running a store on a tight margin.

The first of these letters, written from Tombstone, concludes with Joe Eaton's request for his father's advice—and no wonder: although tempted to follow his father's mining leads in Socorro, he finds himself hemmed in by debt after being "swindled in a mine here," which promised to sell for \$25,000, but which, he and his partners unhappily discovered,

did not belong to the parties that sold it to us but to some body else. The parties that sold us the mine had taken the original location notices out of the mounments[?] and put his own notices instead when we went to turn the mine over to the buyers, the original owners came forward and put in a claim. Well, we had to go and hunt up the records and it proved that the parties we bought from did not own anything, and they skipped the country and we were sold. I was left \$600 in debt...

To complicate matters, he reports that while

I manage to make a living here...I must make more than a living now, for I am married now...I was married last week in Tuscon. I married a young lady from California Miss Abbie Bowman. You will ask how it is about miss Gillett well she quit writing me over two months ago, and in her last letter she tells me she cares more for somebody else than she does for me. Well I don't care for that I am satisfied with my wife...

The second letter, dated five months after the first, finds Eaton still worse off, and planning to leave Tombstone "in about 10 days" to meet his father "on the road," presumably to Socorro. He writes:

I am so situated that I have been getting in debt for the last 3 months in the first place a fellow robbed me of over \$400.00 of the stage companys money while I was in Tuscon so I had to borrow money to pay that at a big interest. I had a house and lot that cost \$240.00 the land was in dispute and I lost that as I bought from the wrong man as did many others. We all lost, and before that I had lost some two or three hundred dollars in a mine so that since then I have been down...I can never pay what I owe and the expenses of the store...I have kept the store clear of mortgage. If I can sell out for what the stock is worth I will just about pay my debts[,] I have owing to me here about \$400...My sales this month have been four dollars a day my store rent is \$3.33 1/3 per day and house rent 80 cents per day so you see I have not made enough to pay the rent...

Two letters from Tombstone, Arizona, detailing the young writer's tarnished prospects in silver-mining and other ventures.

THE RICH MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXTRA ILLUSTRATED

14. Forbes, A. and J. W. Greene. *The Rich Men of Massachusetts: Containing a Statement of the Reputed Wealth of About Fifteen Hundred Persons, With Brief Sketches of More Than One Thousand Characters*. Boston: Published by W. V. Spencer, 16 State Street, 1851. 8vo (9" x 5.875"), black calf with single rule gilt border on covers; gilt title, publisher, year, and ornaments in six compartments between gilt raised bands, gilt inner dentelles, marbled endpapers, t.e.g. Original front wrapper bound in. 208 pp., 44 illus., including 37 engravings, 3 saltprints, 1 photogravure, and 1 mezzotint; original autographs affixed below 2 saltprints. CONDITION: Very good, .25" loss to leather and gilt at top raised band, offsetting from dentelles to edges of endpapers, some toning from page edges into margins, never affecting text, one 1" closed tear at right margin of p. 139.

A handsomely bound, extra-illustrated example of this witty biographical compendium of the wealthiest inhabitants of mid-nineteenth century Massachusetts.

The extra-illustrated volume offered here puts forty faces to names in this collection of over a thousand biographical sketches, which range in length from a few words ("Began Poor. Merchant," and "Mostly inherited," e.g.) to several paragraphs. Humor and wit frequently flash through the terse prose, as in the cases of Edmund Baylies ("Deals more in bristles than any man in the country, though he is by no means piggish") and Lloyd Halsey ("Is at present travelling over Europe. Poor wanderer! he has no wife now—and never had"). Moral character and degrees of benevolence (ranging from "fair" to "great") are often noted, and particularly generous characters are dwelt upon with enthusiasm, including Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, whose "donations to public institutions are liberal," but whose "benevolence is most conspicuous in the relief of private, uncomplaining suffering. Mr. Chapin is the sort of man that the world wants...God speed such men in their pursuit of wealth! They are invaluable reservoirs in time of drought." Other lightly jesting commentary touches on men's social standing ("notwithstanding all of his wealth and independence, he is a dry stick in society..."), disposition ("Nobody can beat him at the game of 'Mind-your-own-business'"), and even fashion sense ("A genuine specimen of the ancient gentleman, sporting the graceful breeches and white-topped boots with lofty recklessness of modern pimps").

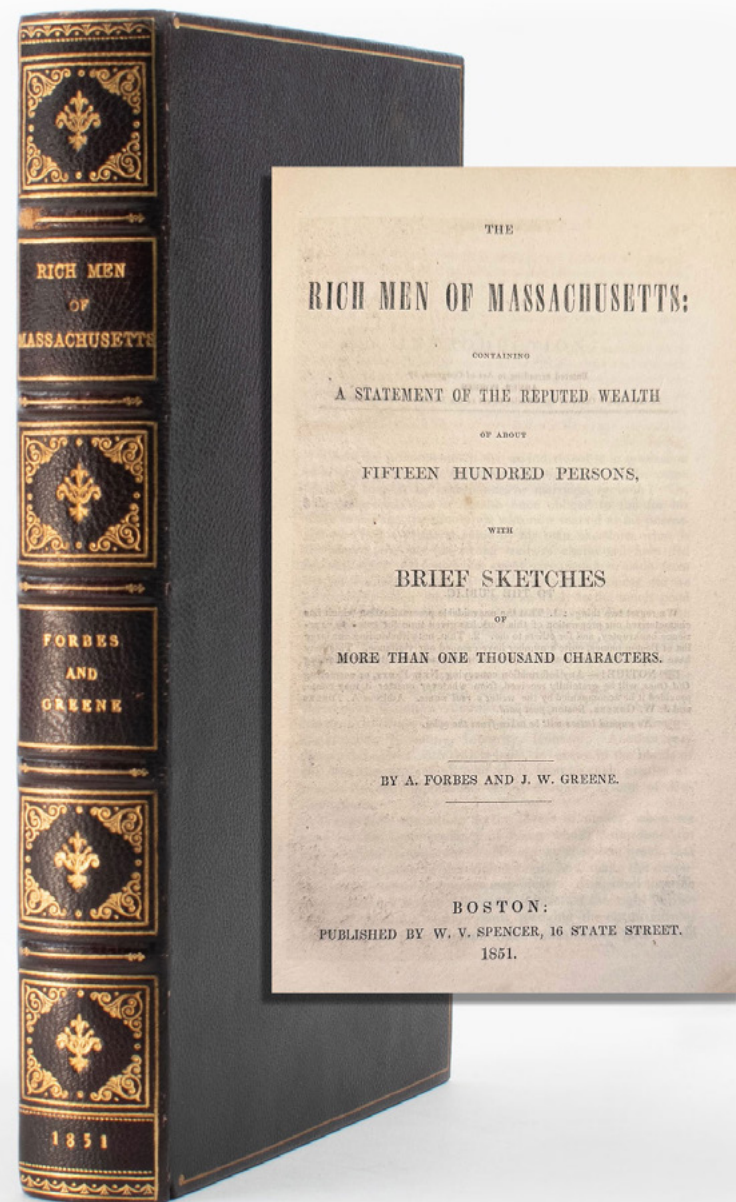
A few women—often wives or daughters who have inherited from male relatives—are also named in the volume. Four engravings show landscapes and urban scenes, and two saltprint portraits are accompanied by original autographs of their subjects: William D. Swan ("a remarkable man") and Alvah Crocker ("His benevolence is right off-hand, without scrupulousness or hesitation").

Publisher William Vaughn Spencer (1821–1870) opened a bookstore on Washington Street in 1852 is best known for *Spencer's Boston Theatre*, "one of the most distinguished of all American play series," which he published from 1855 to 1862 (Stoddard, p. 48). He is on the books of Ticknor & Fields as purchasing twenty-five copies of Thoreau's *Walden* the day after it was published in 1854.

An informative, amusing, and extra-illustrated record of the rich of 1850s Massachusetts.

REFERENCES: Stoddard, Roger E. "A Guide to 'Spencer's Boston Theatre,' 1855–1862," *The Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* Vol. 79, No. 1 (1969).

Item #9592



\$550.00

FOURTH OF JULY

Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.

"E PLURIBUS BOSTUM."

In keeping with the time-honored custom of the Patriot Fathers, the citizens of Franklin are invited to unite in celebrating the Anniversary Day of our National

INDEPENDENCE

Order of Exercises.

The day will be ushered in at an early hour, by the ringing of the Portapaug Methodist bell, on Meeting-house Hill, by our brave and patriotic fellow citizen, (intimate friend and associate of Lieut. General Grant,) the sexton.

At nine o'clock a. m., two citizens of Norwich, Dr. R. and John D., will perform on a maple limb, which bridges the brook in Perk Ladd's bog meadow, after which they will repair to the office of Hon. Phelix Grundy, and "take a nip."

At three minutes past 10 a. m., Prof. Francis Lawler, will tap his second empty barrel of Cider, and treat the Fenian Brotherhood.

At 11 a. m., Dr. Simon Abell, of Franklin, and Col. Pendleton, of Norwich, will pitch a game at pennies, for one pint of VINGAR on a side. Six old fashioned pennies have been loaned for the occasion.

UNPARALLELED EXCITEMENT.—At 1 p. m., Prof. Lawler will mount his young mule, Bishop McCloskey, and run a race from Ayers' Gap to Smith's Corners, against the American Deer, *alias* Commodore Augustus Perry, for a pint of Strawberries on a side. Hon. James Carbury, umpire.

PROCESSION.—At 3 p. m., the crowd will close on-masse, and march, *A LA MÊLATAIRE*, headed by the arch Fenian, Prof. Lawler, seated in his grand colossal chariot (Black Maria,) drawn by the celebrated stallion, Belzebub, and driven by Mingo, the distinguished Savannah Wurr. The column will move to a grove in the suburbs of the city, where will be held a Picnic, the exercises of which will be conducted in the following order.

Per order of Committee,
JOSIAH WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Printed on the Double Back-Action Mammoth Hydraulic Forked-Lightning Press at the Portapaug Spy Office.

"HORRIBLES" TRADITION 4TH OF JULY BROADSIDE, FRANKLIN, CONNECTICUT

15. Fourth of July Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty. "E Pluribus Bostum." [Franklin, Conn.:] Printed on the Double Back-Action Mammoth Hydraulic Forked-Lightning Press at the Portapaug Spy Office, [ca. 1870]. Broadside, 19" x 12", on yellow paper. CONDITION: Very good, some chipping and tearing to edges, two document tape repairs to verso.

A rare broadside announcing an upcoming "Horribles" Parade—a little-known but distinctly American celebration of parody and silliness originating in the early nineteenth century and still enjoyed in some New England communities today—with a reference to African American suffrage.

"Horribles" Parades, also called "Antique and Horribles" Parades, emerged in the early nineteenth century as a reaction to the pomp and solemnity of the Independence Day parades by the Ancient ("Antique") and Honorable ("Horrible") Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which, chartered in 1638, is the oldest chartered military organization in the western hemisphere. The tradition spread rapidly, and—probably to prevent the main events from being overrun by revelers—became increasingly organized. The broadside offered here—"Printed on the Double Back-Action Mammoth Hydraulic Forked-Lightning Press at the Portapaug Spy Office"—is representative of the outsized lampoonery of these displays, which in the case of this celebration, was to begin with "The day" itself, which would be "ushered in at an early hour, by ringing of the Portapaug Methodist bell...by our brave and patriotic fellow citizen, (intimate friend and associate of Lieut. General Grant,) the sexton." Following this, "two citizens of Norwich, Dr. R. and John D., will perform on a maple limb, which bridges the brook in Perk Ladd's bog meadow, after which they will repair to the office of Hon. Phelix Grundy, and 'take a nip.'" Events continue throughout the day, including the tapping of Prof. Francis Lawler's "second empty barrel of Cider" as a treat to "the Fenian Brotherhood"; a race between the same Prof. Lawler, riding his "young mule, Bishop McCloskey"—named after the second Archbishop of New York—and "the American Deer, *alias* Commodore Augustus Perry"; a procession led by "the arch Fenian," Lawler, "seated in his grand colossal chariot (Black Maria,) drawn by the celebrated stallion, Belzebub"; a picnic with music, stories, and so on.

A speech, delivered by "Hon. Joseph Badger, on the subject of Negro Suffrage" ("No manifestations of indignation, or applause, will be allowed") may have been inspired by Connecticut's ratification of the 15th Amendment in 1870 (although poll taxes and other means of disenfranchisement would be enforced for almost another century). Fireworks and a ball would conclude the festivities. Unusual in this broadside is its mention of so many participants by what seem to be their real names, including Simon Abell (1794–1879), Dr. Stephen Sweet (1798–1874), and Col. T. H. C. Kingsbury (1806–1880), and several others.

According to the research of the late, great Robert Rubin of Robert H. Rubin Books (Brookline, Mass.), “the tradition (supposedly) died out in the late nineteenth century, only to be revived when a Fourth of July ‘Ancient and Horribles Parade’ came to life again in 1927 in the little village of Chepachet, in the town of Glocester, R.I. It spread rapidly and is today very much alive and well in New England, though its antics (witness YouTube) can far exceed anything remotely imaginable in the 19th century. If it has not already been done (and we could find very little by way of systematic research) this ritual deserves attention for its place in the history of grass roots American culture.”

OCLC records just one example, at AAS.

Item #10159

\$1,250.00

A NEWBURYPORT BUSINESSWOMAN RECORDS HER LIFE AND TRAVELS

16. [Frothingham, Mary Wood; Mary Louisa Wood.] [Diaries of an independent business woman originally from Bath, Maine.] Newburyport, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Walpole, Portland, Bath, [1811]–1844. 5 vols., sm 8vo (7.875" x 6.5") to 16mo (6.625" x 4.25"), totalling 169 pp. manuscript, almost entirely in ink, of which 145 are by the business woman. CONDITION: Overall very good, light wear to covers, some splitting and surface loss to paper at spine of one volume.

Three diaries by an intelligent woman who ran her own store in Newburyport, Massachusetts after separating from her husband, recording the beginning of her business, family and sightseeing visits over the years to Philadelphia, Boston, Walpole, New Hampshire, and her hometown of Bath, Maine, and more.

The diaries offered here span some thirty-three years in the life of Mary Frothingham (née Wood, in 1774), a Maine woman who spent most of her adult life in Newburyport, Massachusetts. She was one of several siblings—a sister (“now alas! no more”) and at least three brothers, in Bath, Portland (William, a merchant, 1782–1833), and Newburyport (likely John, merchant and shipper, 1780–1853, whose papers are held at the Peabody Essex Museum). Her father had operated a store near the wharves in Bath, which she describes as “my native town.” By the late 1810s, however, only one brother remained there, and her mother was settled in York, which is listed as Mary’s birthplace in the records of her 1799 marriage to one Andrew Frothingham, Jr., of Newburyport. By 1815 Andrew was deeply in debt, and within two years he and Mary had separated. In 1817 she records a trip to Andover with her brother-in-law Henry, who owned a Newburyport hardware and chandlery shop: “I saw my husband in the most painful situation to me that can be described—O how did it pierce my heart—but I desire to leave all with Him in whose hands we are—it was and is of no use for me to go there.” On June 17th, 1817, she opened her own store on State Street with \$1000 in stock (although of what sorts of goods she doesn’t say), purchased in Boston. Although Mary evidently remained on warm terms with the



Frothingham family, no further mention is made of her husband. By the early 1840s, her health was in decline, and in 1845, the year following her last entries, she died.

In addition to reflections on the unexpected twists and turns of Frothingham's life, her diaries include interesting descriptions of notable sights and experiences, careful and emotional records of important family and personal events (weddings, births, deaths, illness, etc.), and the names of many family members, friends, and acquaintances in Maine, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia.

The first volume records Frothingham's 1811 visit to Maine, including sightseeing and social visits to Portland (where stays with a brother and details a visit to the Portland Observatory), Brunswick (where she receives a tour of the Bowdoin College library and hears John Barton Derby—later a poet-recluse in New Hampshire—speak at commencement), and Bath ("I can hardly realize it after leaving it for more than 20 years"). After a joyful reunion in Bath with another brother, his wife, and their two children ("which till now I had never seen"), she spends several days calling on old acquaintances, walking about the bustling town, and visiting cemeteries and the old meeting house, "which is fast decaying":

The Methodists use this house sometimes for worship & the Town transact their public business in it. This town contains 2500 inhabitants, 1 third under ten years, and before these wretched times, was increasing with great rapidity. The streets are not regular—the soil clayey many hills to walk over which makes it fatiguing—and after a rain must be bad—they have built mostly near the water, where it is most busy and where you constantly view all the shipping—vessels continually passing up and down the river—I can have no recollection of these lower streets, they have been laid out where I once knew it only as a foilage [sic] of bushes & trees. What is now called high street I can recollect—as some part of it remains the same, in walking it what sensations arise, days of childhood are brought fresh to mind—some large trees & rocks I cannot get by—but stop and view them—here a dear & only Sister with many others (now alas! no more) rallied round them as standards of play...

The second volume includes sporadic entries from December 31st, 1817 through 1840, and in addition to recording the opening of her shop, describes a rather disappointing 1833 encounter with Johann Spurzheim, the phrenologist, and an encounter with the poet William Cullen Bryant in Boston; the tragic death of her brother, William Wood, in Portland, after falling into a ship's hold, as well as the marriages, births, and deaths of several other family members and close friends; visits to nephews and nieces in Walpole, New Hampshire and Philadelphia; a dreadful bout of "irrasipila" (erysipelas?); and the placement of a nephew "in Worcester hospital as a maniac 20 years of age—sad indeed is this affliction. Long have I seen this child's [sic] mind was without balance, but

Tuesday - In Bath my native town I came
after leaving it for more than 20 years
this morning leave Brunswick after a
was really too much fatigued to sleep - and
with renewed strength to go forward - On
mostly woods with a wonderful variety of
brought us to my brother's door - he was
with two sweet little children ^{kindly} met us -
had never seen - soon my dear brother arrived
with that affection that clasps us to
tears of silent joy - these moments are no
I leave the two brothers for an hour, in
-shed and tranquil we meet and dine - &
about the town - such an alteration a
could we walk to day the lower streets by
wharf & stone once my father's - - -
building some very large - wharves & stone
bigger than any place I had seen for some time
things handsome house & garden very near

parents do not always see deficiencies..."

In the last volume, which opens on May 9th, 1844, the author records leaving "my lodgings at Captn Hodges Brown Square" in Newburyport and embarking on two trips. The first, to Boston, includes a meeting with poet William Cullen Bryant and visits to "the menagery [sic] now in exhibition" and "the reservoir of Croton[,] water from which...is distributed in pipes to the city—it is wonderful—and a noble work"). Next, she joins a brother and his wife to visit their children and grandchildren in Philadelphia, and visits Laurel Hill Cemetery and the "Stone Hospital for the deaf & dumb" (probably the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb). Among her final entries is one describing several weeks without "strength to use a pen or able to think," followed by a short walk on July 22nd, 1844 that ends in "great distress and then vomiting a large quantity of blood" (a symptom of abdominal tuberculosis?). She is eventually moved to her brother's house where, for a time, she is cared for by a friend. "Yet I have no strength have not been able to see company—on Friday Augustus & Susan with their dear infant came which is rather cheering..." The last entry, from early September the same year, records continued "feeble health."

A fourth volume in the author's hand contains extracts and literary notes, including a dated reflection from 1812 ("I have just finished reading this most interesting biography of [Henry] Kirke White interesting invalid peculiarly so at this time while I am sick and confined to a lone chamber...") and a brief reflection on Mary Brunton's *Self-Control* ("worth reading, however, rather tedious"). Numerous quotations are copied from, among other works, John Foster's *Essays by a Series of Letters*, Lucius Manlius Sargent's *Hubert and Ellen*, and William Paley's *Natural Theology*. The fifth and smallest volume is the 1834 schoolgirl diary of a younger member of the Wood family, Mary Louisa, of Newburyport.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A revealing document of the life of an intelligent and enterprising single woman in New England in the early to mid-1800s.

REFERENCES: "Mary Wood Frothingham" at FamilySearch online; "Marriages of Mainers Recorded in Newburyport, Mass." at Maine Genealogy online; "[By Order Of Court.] Will be sold at Publick Auction..." *Newburyport Herald and Commercial Gazette*, June 30, 1815, p. 3; "Captain Jonathan Hodges House" at Walkies Through History online; "John Wood Papers, 1806-1853, undated," at Peabody Essex Museum online; "We have to record..." *Eastern Argus*, Dec. 18, 1833, p. 2; "Bailey, Winthrop" at McClintock and Strong Biblical Cyclopedia online; "John Barton Derby" in *Strangers to us All: Lawyers and Poetry* at LawLit online; "Brunswick Commencement," *Portland Gazette and Maine Advertiser*, Sept. 23, 1811, p. 1; Elizabeth A. Bradford" at Find A Grave online.

Item #9741

\$3,750.00

his metaphors. — the meeting was nat
new and handsome — may the exercises of the
drip into my heart. —
Monday — How can I relate this day's
a round of varied scenes since the mo
crowd of ideas pressing forward — but I can
this delightful morning — I hailed it with
and strength — at 9 o'clock we walked to
this building is 80 feet in height — standing
we ascend 7 flight of stairs to reach the
have — and by the help of a good ~~glass~~ telescope
view of ^{the} country round — of the town — of the
cluster of Islands — said to be 365 in num
so many were ever counted — to these Islands
often sailing for pleasure — some families live
good land to cultivate. — ~~what~~ see the white
50 miles off — Linneic Academy 18 miles —
village 11 miles — Kennebec light house — discover
standing for it in full sail more than 400
gliding along in the Bay — the water perfectly
was delightful — I enjoyed more than hours

SWASEY STONEWARE BROADSIDE
ILLUSTRATED WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH

**GIVEN AWAY
TOY SAMPLES
OF
Swasey . Stoneware**
FINEST STONEWARE IN THE WORLD.

NAME ON
EVERY PIECE.

* *

TOUGH AS IRON

* *

HALF LIGHT
AND DARK.



EXTRA HEAVY
ACID PROOF
GLAZE.

* *

WILL LAST A
LIFETIME.

* *

FIRE PROOF.



HOW TO GET TOY SAMPLES OF SWASEY STONEWARE.

Send 6 Cents in Stamps to E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine,
and receive a Coupon entitling you to one of these Samples FREE.
Bring your Coupons to us and get Samples here.

17. Given Away Toy Samples of Swasey Stoneware[.]
Finest Stoneware in the World Portland, Maine: Swasey
Stoneware, [ca. 1900]. Illustrated broadside on cardstock,
12.25" x 9.5" plus margins, text and mounted silver bromide
print within ornamental border, photo size 5.5" x 3.875".
CONDITION: Very good.

*An apparently unrecorded broadside advertising "toy samples"
by a prolific Maine stoneware manufactory, illustrated with an
original photograph of a little girl posing with a miniature teapot
with Swasey Stoneware's characteristic brown-glazed top and
cream-colored bottom.*

Text on either side of the photograph announces Swasey
wares to be "tough as iron," "half light and dark," "fire
proof," capable of lasting "a lifetime," and so on. The girl
herself, in black stockings and a white dress, stands with
curls pulled back before an ornate white side table, her
right hand resting on the handle of a miniature teapot next
to an equally petite bean pot, both stamped "E. Swasey &
Co. Portland, ME." Instructions at the foot of the broadside
direct readers to "Send 6 Cents in Stamps to E. Swasey &
Co., Portland, Maine, and receive a Coupon entitling you to
one of these Samples FREE. Bring your Coupons to us and
get Samples here."

Pottery and glassware firm E. Swasey & Company was
owned by Eben and Fred Swasey and George Young, and
operated at 273 Commercial Street in Portland, Maine from
1890 to about 1930 as a producer of beanpots, crocks, jugs,
jars, and more. Eben Swasey, a potter, had apprenticed
in Exeter, New Hampshire and spent his early years in
business with Rufus Lamson, with whom he moved to
Maine in 1875. Eben Swasey's son Perley joined the business
in the late 1890s, carrying it on beyond his father's death in
1906 until the company fell victim to the Great Depression.

Item #10172

\$950.00

CALIFORNIA AS THE TAIL THAT WAGS THE DOG

18. Glackens, Louis M. [Can It Be That My Tail Is Trying to Wag Me?] [New York, 1913.] Ink and blue pencil on heavyweight paper, 11.25" x 18.25" plus margins, initialed lower left: "LMG." Production notes and markings, as well as a couple later stamps/notes on verso. CONDITION: Very good, smudging and soiling to verso.

A delightful pen and ink political cartoon map showing California as the "tail that wags the dog," drawn by a notable cartoonist.

This original drawing was published in the May 14th, 1913 issue of *Puck* and makes reference to the growing influence of California in national politics during the first term of President Woodrow Wilson. The United States is depicted here as a dog, with the head of Uncle Sam and California as its wagging tail. Uncle Sam's head (in the Northeast) looks over his shoulder with an irritated expression. This may be a reference to the outsized influence of Progressive politics in the rapidly-growing state, which was leading the nation in reforms as it gained political power. By 1913, California had passed bills implementing electoral reforms like direct primaries and nonpartisan statewide races, along with labor rights and women's rights legislation. Its Progressive Republican governor Hiram Johnson ran for Vice President on Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive "Bull Moose" ticket in 1912, earning twenty-seven percent of the vote, the highest showing for a third party in US history. A *Puck*

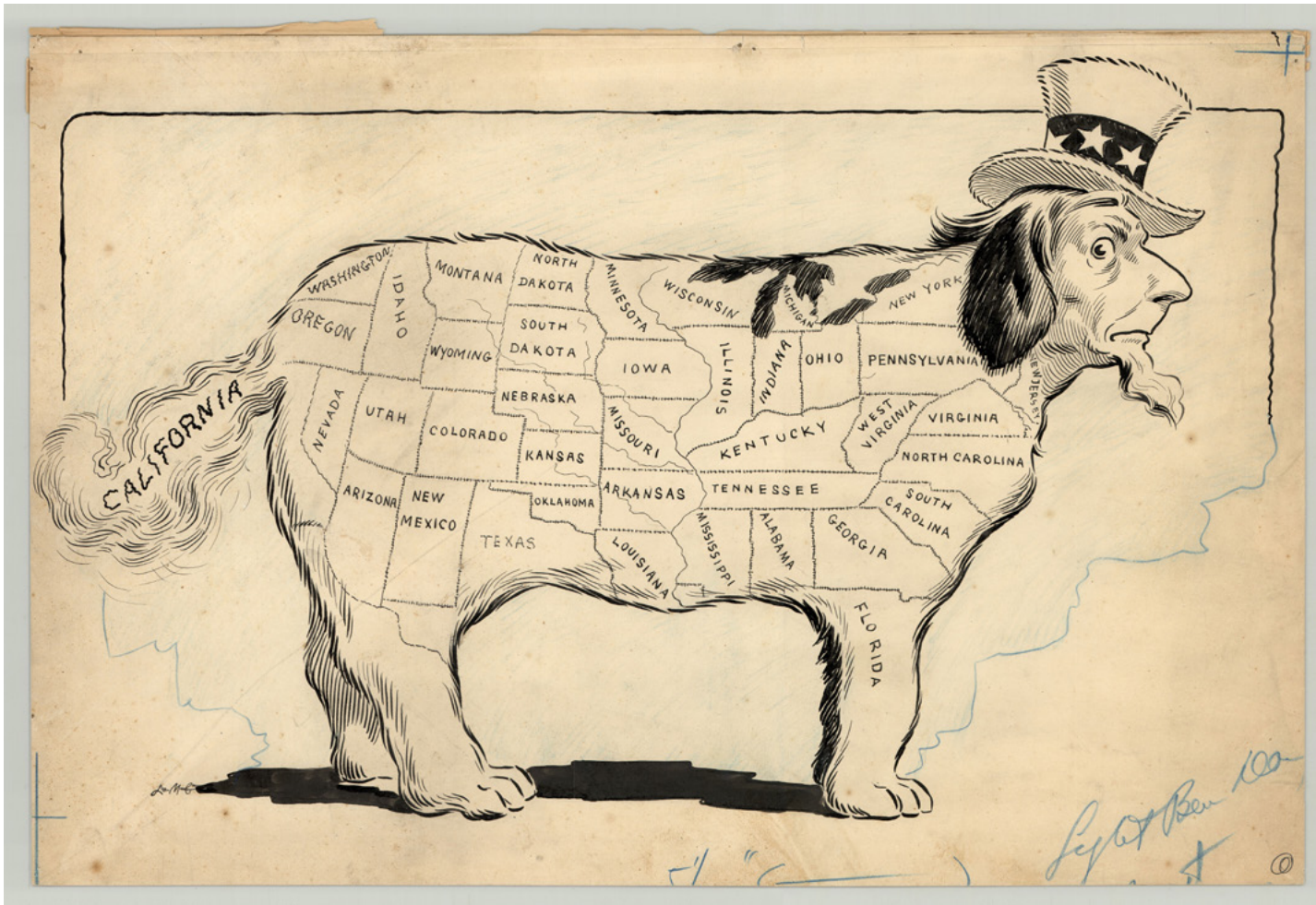
stamp dated May 5th, 1913, appears on the back.

Louis "L. M." Glackens (1866–1933) was an American cartoonist, illustrator, and animator whose work was regularly published on the cover and in the interior of *Puck* magazine for over twenty years. His younger brother was Ashcan School painter William Glackens (1870–1938). L. M. Glackens began to contribute to *Puck* in the 1890s and remained with the magazine until 1914 when it was purchased by William Randolph Hearst. During his career at *Puck*, he created a variety of illustrations poking fun at politics and culture. Glackens's work appeared in a wide range of magazines, books, and newspapers, and he was an early animator at the studios of Raoul Barré-William Nolan and John R. Bray after 1914.

REFERENCES: "Louis Glackens" at Illustration History (Norman Rockwell Museum) online; *Puck*, May 13, 1913 (Vol. LXXIII), [p. 1].

Item #9671

\$4,500.00



PHARMACEUTICAL LABELS
BY A QUAKER PRINTER IN PHILADELPHIA, 1878

19. Heston, David. Heston's Lithographic Specimens of Druggists' Printing From the U. S. Label Printing Establishment David Heston, Proprietor. Frankford, Philadelphia, 1878. 4to (9.75" x 6.75"), decoratively printed pale pink wrappers. 22 pp. CONDITION: Very good, two short tears (.5" and 1") and .5" chip to top edge of front wrapper, first leaves dog-eared, 1" closed tear to inner margin of second leaf.

A scarce and appealing catalog of druggists' labels issued by a Philadelphia printer, Quaker minister, and inventor.

The specimens included here embrace everything from the unadorned prescription labels providing the name and address of the apothecary (to be filled out with the date, directions, and so on), to elaborately decorated labels for "Castor Oil," "Cream of Tartar," "Bird Seed," etc., with the pharmacist's or druggist's information, to an illustrated, multi-part label designed to be affixed to three sides of a box ("Full Weight Seidlitz Powders," "Dissolve the contents of a BLUE and of a WHITE paper, separately in one fourth of a tumbler of water, then pour one solution into the other and drink while in a state of effervescence"). The final page is bordered in gold, like the specimens in displays, and introduces "Heston's Improved General Label," to take the place of the old style, which "will not be furnished hereafter except upon special agreement, when ordered in large quantities." A price list is printed following Heston's introductory note "To Druggists."

David Heston (1827–1905) was born in Bucks County and, in 1873, established a printing business in Frankford, Philadelphia from which, in addition to trade cards and labels, he published the long-running *Quaker Tract Repository*. Heston was also engaged in box manufacturing as part of the firm Brown, Heston & Co. in the late 1880s, and was awarded several patents for inventions in printing, box making, and paper cutting. He was a Quaker minister, and a member of two Meetings, in Frankford and Abington.

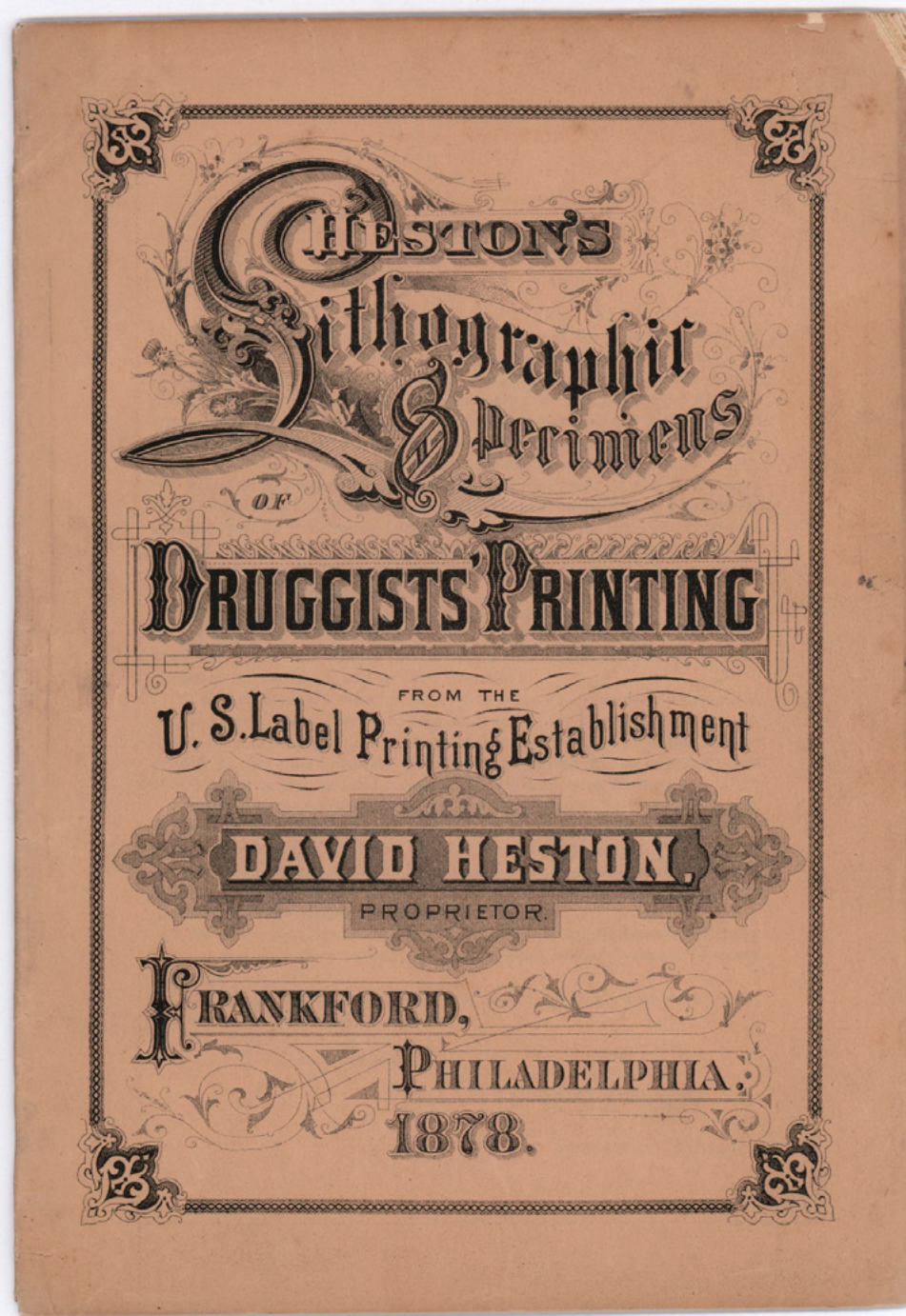
OCLC lists just two examples of this catalog, at AAS and Northwestern University.

A wonderful printer's specimen book of pharmaceutical labels by a Quaker printer in the City of Brotherly Love.

REFERENCES: "The funeral services of David Heston..." *Daily Local News* (West Chester, PA), March 17, 1905, p. 2; Piola, Erika. "Curator's Favorite: David Heston, Frankford Printer" at The Library Company of Philadelphia online.

Item #10162

\$475.00





**"THE QUIET DESERT AIR IS WHAT I LIKE"
ARIZONA TERRITORY IN LETTERS**

20. Hewins, L. E. [Collection of letters of an Arizona pioneer, miner, and real estate broker.] Phoenix, A.T., 1899–1922, mostly 1899–1901. 74 pp. manuscript in ink, mostly 8.75" x 5.5"; 1 printed bifolium leaf, 11" x 8.5", with blank letterhead and two maps; several envelope covers, most with stamps and postmarks. CONDITION: Overall very good.

A substantive gathering of letters by an early figure involved in the Arizona Territory scene, with discussions of mines, horseback riding and local travel, real-estate projects, and more.

Levi Edward "Ned" Hewins was a prominent real estate and mining agent in Arizona before and after it became a state. Born in Illinois in 1859, he settled in Arizona Territory in 1885, at the age of 27. Following his early years there—during which he stayed at the hotel of the fabled female spy for the Union Pauline Cushman and witnessed the Pleasant Valley War and the construction of the early canals—Hewins became increasingly established in cattle, mining, and real estate operations. In 1901 he was an incorporating owner (as well as secretary and treasurer) of the Pike's Peak Gold and Copper Mining Company, operating the McGinness claims near Morgan City, and newspaper reports from 1930 indicate the success of at least two of his claims—at Rackensack and Cave Creek—in copper and gold ore. In 1907 he married Stanford graduate—and later founder of the Phoenix Library—Alice Butterfield (1878–1963), who was a close friend of journalist, poet, and official Arizona Territorial Historian Sharlot Hall. Hewins was remembered as an "Arizona pioneer" upon his death in Phoenix in 1936.

The letters offered here are addressed to Frances Welton Anderson (1877–1948) of Lowell, Massachusetts, and most are dated between April 30th, 1899 ("This is the fourth day since your departure") and July 31st, 1901. Anderson's mother owned a ranch in Arizona which Hewins evidently helped to manage, and though his early letters bespeak a romantic interest (at least on his side), Anderson married Edwin Johnson Gillette in 1905.

You know, all of whom will build houses
and spend their summers there,
after Lanchester was over they had a
drawing for choice of lots, among the
stockholders, and was quite surprised
to find I had my luck with me that
day, as I got first choice on lots and
found many others had picked the
same locations, what bad luck it is
more than I know, made a thing

Hewins's ten letters over the course of two years recount trips to his "camp" (a stone cabin, likely the one pictured in this 1908 photograph) near Cave Creek, north of Phoenix and visits to mines and prospective mining properties, as well as a more involved outing to the Oro Grande mine near Wickenburg, involving a breakneck ride on a mule-drawn buckboard and a missed opportunity for a drink at the camp saloon ("we went past like we were shot out of a gun, so we lost our drink...and disappointed [the] proprietor"); horseback rides through the countryside (to "The orange groves, Mount Olive, & other places") and sometimes taking him past "the Indian Reservation"; a drought during much of 1900, affecting the canals but never Anderson's horse Dolly, upon whom he regularly reports; occasional real estate matters (typically regarding renting properties); a planned excursion to "picture rock[s]" (presumably petroglyphs) south of Phoenix; news of mutual acquaintances, and so on.

Among the more exciting and evocative incidents related is Hewins's experience of being overcome by a sudden rainstorm, and spending a night outside the door of "New River Station. This is the place where two men were killed by four Mexicans a year ago this summer":

Tuesday morning I went up on Castle Creek to look at a mine I had a red hot trip I can tell you it was very sultry crossing the desert. The mine is located about eighty miles south of Castle Creek, Hat Springs. We got in to camp late in the evening and in the morning went to the mine. On going up the trail I was a little in advance walking about half way up a deer jumped out of some brush not over twenty five yards away, made a few jumps, I whistled and he stopped and looked back. What a fine mark he made. I would have given a gold mine then for my gun I had left my 44 in camp, it was so warm I thought I would not pack it that time and you see the result. I wish you could have seen him. We spend one night at the mine. The next afternoon we started home got as far as Frog Tank Station on the Aqua Fria and there came up a big rain storm and from there to New River Station poured down all the way. One of my horses gave out with the heat and I had to put in a saddle horse to get into New River Station. This is the place where two men were killed by four Mexicans a year ago this summer and robbed the station. I made my bed down in front of the door, outside the storm had passed and everything was so quiet. As I lay there on my cot, I could not help but wonder how those fellows fell when the Mexicans rode up and opened fire with out notice. One was shot in front of the door and the others run to the rear of the house and jumped through a lock door, and the Mexicans behind the house shot him as he come through. I felt for my 44 found it all safe under my head and went to sleep. The next morning we got a good start and was in Phoenix by One O'clock.

Hewins also describes his involvement in the establishment of a summer community at Iron Springs, for the enjoyment of "hot Phoenicians[,] those who do not go to the [California] coast." All interested parties purchased a share in the newly-established "Iron Springs Outing Club as it is called," entitling them to draw for house lots:

There is good shade, large pine trees, and is rather a pretty place. There was a band three hundred went up on the tram, Mr Millay & family, Mr & Mrs Adams Mr & Mrs Hamilton & many others who you know, all of whom will build houses and spend their summers there. After luncheon was over they had a drawing for choice of lots, among the stock holders, and was quite surprised to find I had my luck with me that day, as I got first choice on lots and found many others had picked the same locations. What to do with it is more than I know, Madam Hine says if I do not build a house there she will take the lot away from me she rather likes it herself.

The latest letter in the gathering, addressed to Anderson as "Mrs. Gillette," discusses stock shares in the Pike's Peak mine. Along with the letters is a bifolium letterhead sheet of "L. E. Lewins Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Broker, Mines and Mining, with a plat map of "The Salt River Valley of Arizona" (with "Facts" along the left and lower margins), showing numbered lots, labeled canals, waterways, and important geographical features ("Hole in the Rock," Camel's Peak"), and other significant sites ("Glendale Beet Sugar Factory," "Arizona Dam," etc.). The Gila River and Salt River Indian Reservations are both indicated. The fourth page of the bifolium bears a map of the City of Phoenix, with the manuscript additions of a red-ink outline and a few pencil crosses in parcels just north of the Salt River Valley Canal.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A fine sheaf of Arizona Territory letters by an early miner, rancher, and real estate broker.

REFERENCES: "Levi Edwin 'Ned' Hewins" at Find a Grave online; "Alice (Butterfield) Hewins (b. 1878–d. 1963)" at Sharlot Hall Museum online; L. E. Hewins photos at the Arizona State Library, via the Arizona Memory Project online; "Report New Ore Body," *Arizona Republic*, July 6, 1930, p. 16; "Cave Creek Property Shows Gold Values," *Arizona Republic*, July 20, 1930, p. 17; "Articles of Incorporation of the Pike's Peak Gold and Copper Mining Company," *Arizona Republic*, August 29, 1901, p. 3; "Mines and Minerals of Arizona," *Arizona Republic*, September 1, 1901, p. 3.

Item #9703

\$3,750.00

Ho! for the Land of ORANGE GROVES —OF— Sunshine AND OF Flowers!

EXCURSION PARTIES

Under the direction of

A. PHILLIPS & CO., of Los Angeles, California,

WILL LEAVE THE SEVERAL POINTS NAMED BELOW ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

Leave BOSTON 3 p.m.	Leave CHICAGO 12 m.	Leave KANSAS CITY 10 p.m.
June 7	June 9	June 10
July 12	July 14	July 15
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 12
Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 11
Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 9

Our time from Boston to Los Angeles is eight days, including stops.

Parties can join these Excursions at any point en-route, and to Kansas City will be carried in First-class Coaches on Fast Express Trains. From that point to California they will be transported in the beautiful SLEEPING CARS shown in cut herewith. These cars are carried on Express Trains over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. between Kansas City and Deming.



The Phillips & Co. parties are carried on these Sleepers without extra expense for Berths.

PARTIES WISHING TO VISIT

CALIFORNIA

Will be carried cheaper, considering the high character of the accommodations, than ever heretofore offered. Women and children can travel alone with these parties with perfect security and free from care, one of the Managers always accompanying the excursions.

FOR FULL INFORMATION AS TO ROUTE, EXPENSES, ETC., ADDRESS

A. PHILLIPS & CO.,

268 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

P. O. Box 219, Albany, N. Y.

54 Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

A. E. SEXTON PR. CO., TOPEKA, KS.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA, CIRCA 1880

21. Ho! for the Land of Orange Groves of Sunshine and Flowers!... [A. Phillips & Co., ca. 1880.] Illustrated broadside, 25" x 9.5", orange and black text within an orange border. CONDITION: Very good, light spotting to margins, two small losses and one closed tear along horizontal folds, the closed tear at lower right affecting "ta F" in "Santa Fe R.R."

An apparently unrecorded broadside advertising excursions to California, organized by a Los Angeles company and featuring the luxurious sleeping cars of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, as shown in the illustration.

Printed partially—and fittingly—in orange ink, this broadside rallies would-be travelers to "the Land of Orange Groves," listing seven dates of departure from Boston, Chicago, and Kansas City to the orange groves, sunshine, and flowers of California. Passengers are invited to join at any point along the route, and those boarding trains east of Kansas City "will be carried in First-class Coaches on Fast Express trains. From that point to California they will be transported in the beautiful SLEEPING CARS shown in cut herewith." The illustration below shows the sleeping car, its elegantly decorated exterior emblazoned "A.T. & S.F. R.R. Emigrant Sleeping Car" and partially cut away to reveal passengers sitting, lounging, or lying fast asleep in their cots, their luggage tucked safely and efficiently under their seats. These "Excursion Parties" were run by A. Phillips & Co., in collaboration with the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Rail Road, and, as a perk, "The Phillips & Co. parties are carried on these Sleepers without extra expense for Berths." Similarly, "Women and children" traveling with Phillips parties "can travel alone...with perfect security and free from care, one of the Managers always accompanying the excursions."

A. Phillips & Co. advertised itself as "the oldest and best organized" of excursion companies, and was active from 1880—just over a decade after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad—to at least 1896 ("To California"), shuttling sight-seers from the "Sunrise Coast" to the "Golden Gate" ("Phillips Tourist Excursions") with discounted fare and specially conducted cars.

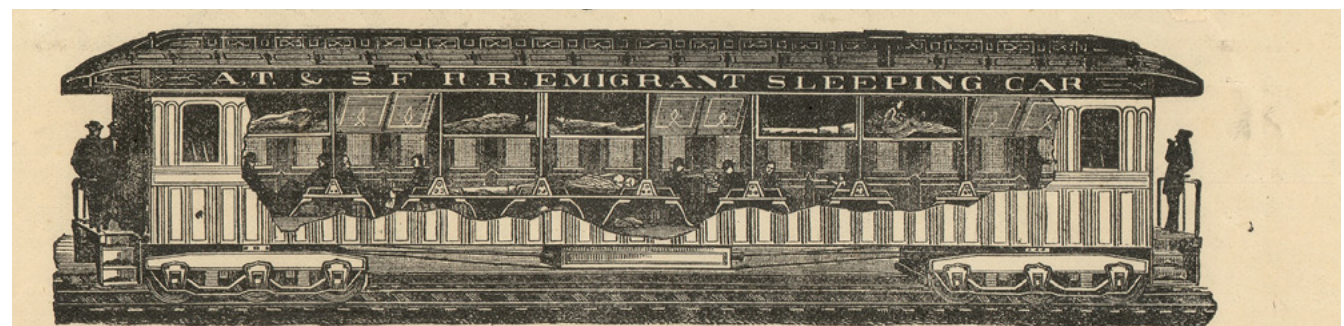
No holdings recorded in OCLC, nor do we locate any examples online or in Rare Book Hub.

A rare and appealing broadside from the dawn of popular railway tourism to California.

REFERENCES: "To California," *The Boston Globe*, Nov. 23, 1895, p. 3; "Phillips Tourist Excursions" at the David Rumsey Map Collection online.

Item #9782

\$450.00



Phillips & Co. parties are carried on these Sleepers without extra expense for Berths.

easy for me, and I pitched right in”), and sends rich descriptions of local landscapes and populations. In one 1915 letter, dated from Tjiserowewa (i.e., Ciserua), where she is convalescing after having her appendix removed, she dwells on her physical and social surroundings in considerable detail:

Just outside of the house are all colors of roses, in full bloom. In the distance are the mountains the largest peak is an extinct volcano and on clear days the crater is visible. Just now, however, the tops of the mountains are hidden from view by fleecy white clouds. On their sides are large forests of trees and thick undergrowth. In the gentle slope of the foot of the mts are the green rice fields cut in terraces so that the water can run down from one to the other and irrigate the rice. At a distance they look just like stair steps rising one after the other. And scattered around in the gulleys are cocoanut palms tree ferns and various other trees of which I have not yet learned the names. But altogether it is a beautiful scene....The Dutch, who own this island, look a great deal like the Germans. They are light complexioned as a rule. There are many Chinese in the cities and they are the ones who have the money. Many of them live on large cocoanut plantations also and have beautiful homes. But the Chinese are not the ignorant people that we Americans assume when we never have seen them. No, indeed! Besides they are a very progressive people. There are not many Javanese in this part of the island, they live mostly in the east end. The people here are most Malays and Soundanese. Most of them are very ignorant. The natives are all Mohammedans, except of course those who are Christians and that is a very small number compared to the population which is now 33 millions. There are a large number of the natives who are employed by Europeans and Chinese as servants and laborers on the tea and cocoanut and rice plantations. Some of them have little patches of ground of their own. The people of Java are said to be the best farmers in the world, not because they have all the latest improved farm implements, for they use wooden plows with a steel point drawn by water buffaloes. They do not use horses for farming. The horses that are used here on the road are all very small and are very tough. There are some large horses used by some of the ‘high muckymucks’ but guess they do not stand the climate very well. It seems as tho every inch of ground is utilized...They live in villages mostly and do not live on farms like the people at home. They have their patches of ground that they work outside of the village. This is not true in all cases. This is the natives of course and not the Chinese. As I said before, the Chinese are the moneyed class and live in grand style...The common day laborers get about 14 cents U.S. money a day, but as their food does not have to be bought and their clothes consist only of two garments, a sort of a coat and a long piece of a good [sic] sewed together for a nether garment, it does not cost them much.

In 1915 Holmberg finds a house, in which she opens a school and hosts a weekly morning of play, song, and religious story-time for younger children. She also runs weekly “woman’s meeting[s],” and by 1916 reports: “Several new women came and I felt that we had a good meeting. I told them the story of the conversion of Saul and they all seemed very much interested and were very attentive. Oh yes, I can speak just as rapidly in Malay now as in English. In fact, part of the time when I speak English I cannot think of the right word in English & have to put in some Malay words.”

Over the course of these letters, Holmberg describes an earthquake (“My bed shook so it almost made me sea-sick”); the Chinese New Year (“This is so exciting there is such a conglomeration of sound that it can hardly be called harmony for it verges on the ragged edge of what we call noise”); an intercepted love note between two missionary school students; the ceremonial arrival of “the new Governor General” (“at either side of the street at regular intervals, about 20 ft, were soldiers standing at attention. And then back of them was an innumerable multitude of men women and children of all sizes and shapes and colors, from the lightest haired Dutch thru all the various mixtures and shades to the swarthiest native”); advising a fellow missionary on what kind of car to request from a wealthy donor (“I have been giving advice all day to the Dr. about autos. ha! ha! nothing like making the other fellow think you know something anyhow”); losing her hair to typhoid; being known among her fellow Java missionaries by the nickname “Happy” (“I like the name, but I wonder if it’s always true. I’m glad it looks like it to them”); and the upsetting experience of trying to help a sick baby, who, from her description, may have had neonatal conjunctivitis caused by a mother with Chlamydia:

And thus the sins of the parents are visited upon the children. The Dr. looked at his eyes & said that it was too late. He could do nothing. Yesterday one of the eyes burst and the Dr. said the other would soon do the same. It just makes a person heart sick to see all this and not be able to do anything. Guess the only way is to try & educate the younger generation so that they will live clean lives and then there’ll be no more such awful suffering. But that will take a long while.

Holmberg returned home on furlough in 1920, and resigned from missionary work in 1922.

REFERENCES: “Lennox,” *Sioux Valley News*, October 31, 1913, p. 3; *Year Book : Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church...Annual Report...1922* (Boston, Mass.), p. 130; “Correspondence: Centerville,” *Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls, South Dakota), September 28, 1910, p. 6.

MOTHER-DAUGHTER CIVIL WAR
SPY DUO FROM OHIO

23. Holyland, John, photog. [Elizabeth Brown Stiles and Clara Dolph Stiles, Union spies]. "A niece of John Brown who did grand service during the late war" [manuscript caption]. Washington, D.C., [ca. 1865]. Carte-de-visite, albumen print, 3.5" x 2.25" on larger paperboard mount, photographer's credit printed on verso, early manuscript caption in ink on mount below image, early manuscript note in ink on verso, likely ca. 1870. CONDITION: Very good, lower margin of mount lightly soiled, .25" loss to lower-right corner of image.

A remarkable CDV of two female spies for the Union—Elizabeth Stiles and the niece she adopted as a daughter—who operated across nineteen states and Canada over the course of their careers, here posed in their favorite disguises as grandmother and granddaughter.

The inscription on the verso, likely written about five years after the photo was taken, reads in full:

This lady saw her husband dragged out of bed in Kansas before the War & murdered, her house burned, she & her adopted daughter left without clothing except their nightdress. She was a spy during the war & did grand service. She is in one of her disguise suits in this picture, being only 40 [46?] years of age, when she took out her upper & lower teeth, put on this cap & took her pipe in her mouth she appeared quite aged she wore old patched dresses, so did the young lady now 18 years of age 1865.

Elizabeth Stiles was born in the fledgling settlement of East Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1816, to Clarissa Chamberlain and John Fox Brown (apparently no relation to the John Brown of Harpers Ferry fame, although thirteen of his Raiders hailed from Ashtabula County). She moved to Chicago as a young woman, supporting herself as a seamstress, a nurse, and a teacher, before marrying Jacob Stiles at the age of twenty-seven. The couple had one daughter (likely adopted), and in the late 1850s took in Elizabeth's niece and nephew, Clara Elizabeth and George Osman Dolph, following the death of their mother. In 1859 the family removed to Shawneetown, Kansas, ten miles from the Missouri border in the violent hotbed of pro- and anti-slavery tensions. The Stiles' sympathies were well known, and according to later accounts, on one occasion managed to capture a canon from Confederate sympathizers. When William Quantrill and his Confederate guerrillas raided and sacked the town on October 17th, 1862, Jacob was among those murdered. The *Olathe News* reported:

Mrs. Styles assures us that Quantrill was at Shawnee and the leader of the murdering gang. She says her husband was shot by George Todd of Kansas... Before Todd shot Mr. Styles, someone (Mrs. Styles thinks it was Scott,) asked him his politics, and he replied that he was a Union man. He had no sooner made that reply than Todd shot him through the head killing him instantly, and Palmer, an old resident of Shawnee, and a neighbor of Mr. Styles, placed the muzzle of his gun or pistol to the dead man's mouth, and shot him again.



One of the men we have named, we don't now remember which, charged Mrs. Styles with being a spy for Jennison, and threatened to kill her, but Quantrell interfered and said she was not the woman, and told him to shut his mouth or he would shoot him. They set Mr. Styles house on fire, but Mrs. Styles and her adopted daughters (some four or five orphan children that Mr. Styles had taken to bring up,) succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

After the raid, Elizabeth and her children were taken in by Union officers at Fort Leavenworth, and she was soon recruited by President Lincoln (by way of Jayhawker leader and U.S. Brigadier General James Henry Lane) as a Union spy. Her best known disguise—in which she appears in this photo—was as a southern grandmother seeking the wounded Confederate father of her granddaughter (i.e., Clara). She and Clara worked in nineteen states, as well as Canada, evading suspicion and escaping captivity on several occasions. In Jefferson City, Missouri, her detailed knowledge of Confederate plans and locations convinced rebel General Sterling Price that she was spying for the South, and she received his support of a horse and gun; on another occasion, she successfully feigned a severe illness for two weeks of captivity, until, “recovering” with the news of Union troops nearby, she talked her way past Confederate lines. Following the war, Elizabeth lived with her son for some twenty years, moving in the 1890s to the Woman’s Relief Corps home in Madison, Ohio, where she died in 1898. According to family lore, she always carried with her a letter from Lincoln: “Sec. of War, please refer to bearer, Mrs. Stiles, to the proper place, if there is any, to present her claim for property destroyed by the rebels. Also, her application for employment. A. Lincoln, August 19, 1863” (“Elizabeth Stiles”). Clara Dolph Stiles married William L. Seaman in 1869, with whom she had two children before divorcing and remarrying Joseph Shevel in 1901. Clara died in Ashtabula in 1905.

REFERENCES: “Another Murderous Raid,” *Olathe News*, October 25, 1862, p. 2; “Elizabeth Stiles - President Lincoln's Spy” at Women of Every Complexion and Complexity online; “The Madison Home: From a Grand Army to Ghosts” at Ohio Memory online; “Underground Railroad Exhibit” at the Underground Railroad Museum online.

Item #10160

\$2,250.00

NEGUS BROTHERS, LEADING NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS

24. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Nautical & Optical Instruments Manufactured and Imported by T. S. & J. D. Negus, Chronometer Manufacturers, Compass Adjusters, and Navigation Warehouse... New York, 1887. Sm 4to (9" x 6"), illustrated wrappers. Sm 4to (9" x 6"), illustrated wrappers. 71 numbered pp. (including one p. 9 ½), actually 78 pp., including unnumbered pp. throughout. Occasional manuscript annotations in red ink. CONDITION: Good, light wear to extremities, vertical crease at left side of front wrapper, some splits to wrapper along spine, top .5" perished, chips at edge of leaf inserted following p. 23.

A scarce and attractively illustrated catalog of marine instruments by leading merchants and manufacturers Thomas Shufeldt and John Davidson Negus.

An introductory statement to patrons is followed by accounts proving the quality and reliability of Negus instruments, as well as a variety of testimonials, including an extract from the 1876 expedition report of British arctic explorer George Strong Nares. Among the instruments presented here in such visually pleasing variety are binnacles (compensating, standard deck, yacht, plain, pilot house, etc.); compasses (dry, liquid, tell tale, transparent, pocket); barometers; binoculars and telescopes; sextants, octants, and quadrants; taffrail logs (which measure speed, and including one which “rings a



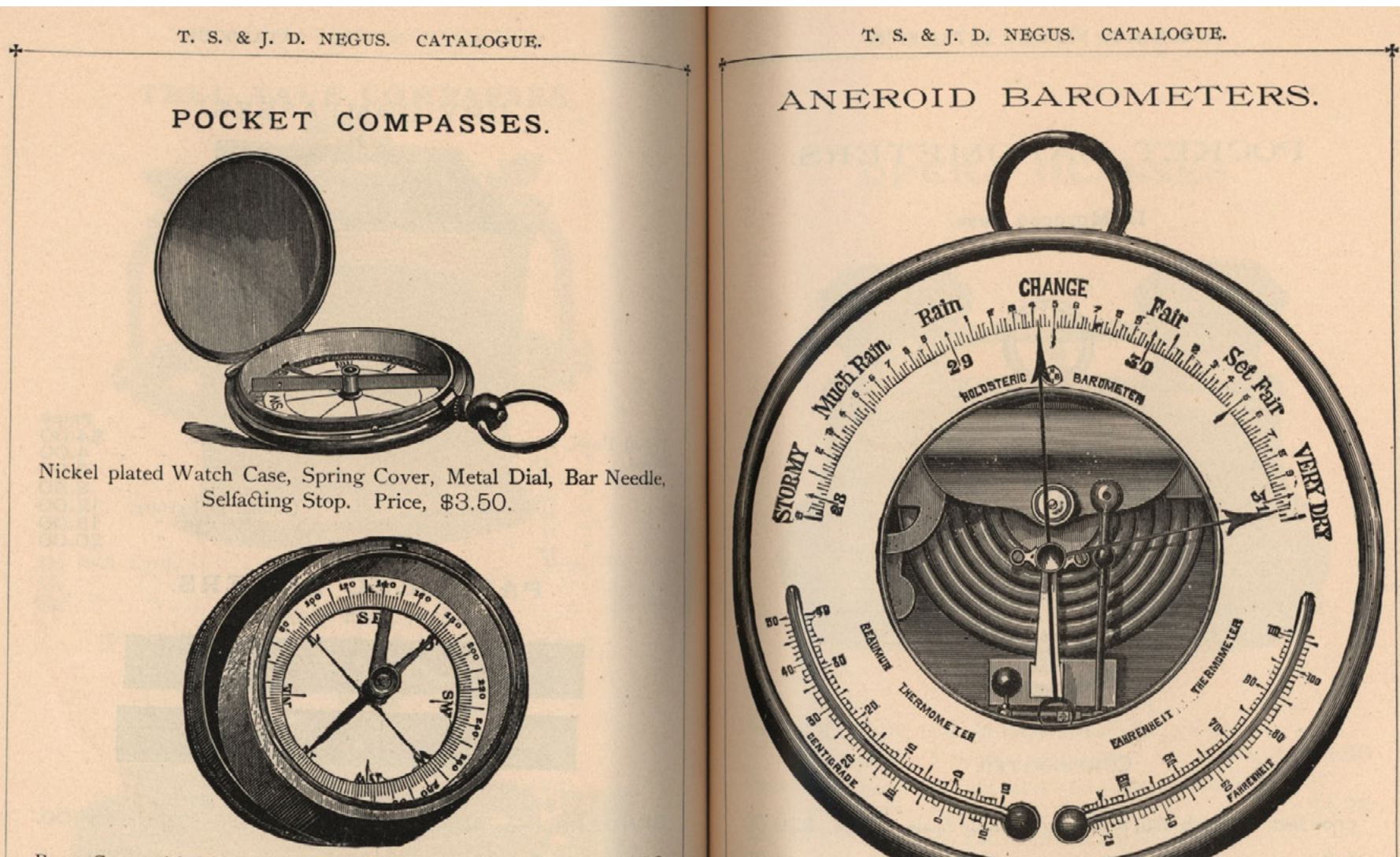
bell every sixth of a mile"); thermometers, barometers, and clocks; lights and lanterns; and, in a somewhat different vein, various flags and burgees.

Founded in 1848 in New York by English-trained chronometer maker Thomas Stewart Negus (1828–1894), the firm of T.S. & J.D. Negus emerged as one of the foremost American manufacturers and dealers in nautical instruments. Initially trading as Thos. S. Negus & Co., Thomas soon incorporated his brother John Davidson Negus (1831–1890), and the firm expanded steadily, relocating several times over the ensuing decades to different addresses on Wall Street, Pearl Street, and (as here) Water Street. Beginning in the Civil War, the firm supplied chronometers and navigational equipment to the United States Navy in addition to its regular clientele of shipmasters and yachtsmen, and by the early twentieth century it was widely regarded as the leading nautical instrument makers in the United States—its chronometers breaking records during the six-month competitive trial at the United States Naval Observatory in 1884, and securing seven out of ten top spots among over forty entrants in 1886. Ownership of the firm passed through several generations of the Negus family—John S., John C., and John S. II—before being sold in 1962 to Max Low & Co., itself a successful wartime supplier of navigational instruments. It continued under Max's son Charles until finally dissolving in the 1980s.

REFERENCES: "Mathematical Instrument by T. S. & J. D. Negus" at the National Museum of American History Behring Center online.

Item #10046

\$475.00



The Sun.

DOVER GAZETTE, AND COUNTY ADVERTISER.

"HERE TRUTH UNLIES'DS' REASON."

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY—BY SAMUEL BRAGG, JUN. AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, DOVER—At 1 Dollar and 50 Cents per ann.

Number 23. of Vol. 7.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1808.

[Whole Number 834]

Extract from the REPUBLICAN LEADER.
Inserted by Particular Request.

HANTONIENSIS,
TO HIS YELLOU CITIZENS.

THE Corporation of the N. H. Union Bank being thus accomplished, further measures were thought necessary to secure to the New-Hampshire Bank the exclusive privileges which were intended by it. Confessions that the means by which it had been effected could not stand the test of cool investigation; that those misrepresentations and falsehoods which had occasioned a temporary prejudice favorable to their cause, must inevitably be detected and excise the just indignation and resentment of those who had been deceived by their artifice; the Janus, who as yet had not been a test for expedients, far on from a plan to make prominent the advantages they had surreptitiously obtained—

On the 30th day of December, the fall but one of the session, an act passed the legislature for raising the rate of interest on the transferred dollars. Had this tax been had for ordinary State purposes, why was a question of so much importance delayed to be acted on at the very best of the session? But the exigencies of the rate did not require it; if any one has a doubt on this head he is requested to examine the report of the committee on the Treasurer's accounts, as published in the journals of the June session; and if he pleases, the Treasurer's statement at the fall session. But the plan of the aristocratic faction were not yet completed. The tax being granted it remained only to make the necessary appropriation, and an object so important as this did not tell long unaccomplished. That the public may judge which branch of the legislature is most deserving of their just censure and disapprobation, we shall here give a particular account of the very extraordinary manner in which this unprecedented measure was conducted.

On the same day on which the Senate concurred the act for raising the rate tax, the following vote came down to the house for concurrence—

In Senate, Dec. 30, 1799.

Voted, That Mr. Whitcomb and Mr. Hartwell be a committee on the part of the Senate, to join with the house of Representatives as they may appoint to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating part of the money now in the treasury to add to the stock owned by the State in the New-Hampshire bank, which appropriation to be made upon this explicit condition, that the State shall at any time have liberty to withdraw the same in part or the whole at their election—which vote was read and concurred, and Mr. Connor, Mr. Abbot, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Dunsmuir assented.

The committee thus appointed, reported in the following words, viz. "That the State take twenty four shares in the bank at the greatest value and the treasurer be directed to negotiate the highest sum which can be obtained, 63 years, 56 cents. The members of the House knowing the restriction under which the committee was appointed and not aware of the intended deception hastily accepted the report (though by a small majority) and sent up the same to the Senate, where it was eagerly concurred, unqualified as it was, and in direct contravention of the explicit condition in their vote when the affair originated. The imposition was within a few minutes discovered in the house, but too late; for on enquiry it was found concurred by the Senate! As it was now evening nothing further was done until the next morning, when the following vote passed in the House—"Voted, that the treasurer be and he hereby is directed not to purchase the twenty four shares in the New-Hampshire bank, in consequence of the vote of yesterday, unless it be done on the explicit condition, that the State shall at any time have the liberty to withdraw the same, in part or the whole, at their election."

The foregoing vote was sent up to the Senate for their concurrence—who gave immediately information to the house that they had no concurrence. Under these circumstances, can any one believe that the condition was introduced into their original vote from any other motive than the better to secure the concurrence of the house? Thus ended a session of the General Court inglorious in the annals of New-Hampshire, and which will one day bring into merited contempt the principal actors in the disgraceful scene.

At the session of the General Court in June 1800, the Stockholders of the N. H. Union Bank, again petitioned for an act of incorporation, which was again refused—falling in this they then petitioned that the operation of the restraining act on them, might be suspended until the next session of the General Court, that the public might have further proof of its utility and that those indebted to it might have the benefit of the productive force of the year for discharging their obligations; a committee from the house was appointed on this petition, which, notwithstanding the reasonable necessity of the request, was in a very pointed manner, refused to be joined by the Senate. At the fall session of the same year the Stockholders of the suppressed bank petitioned again for relief, and their petition was again treated with decency on the part of the house who granted a committee thereon, as they before had done, which the Senate, with their wonted haughtiness again refused to join—Thus year and year on this question the Senate, went as follows:—

For non-concurring, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Fogg, Mr. Hale, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Orr, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Mooney.

Against non-concurring, Mr. Leavitt, Mr. McClary, Mr. Flanders, Mr. Whitcomb.

At the fall session of the Legislature, the Stockholders of the late N. H. Union Bank, relying on the justice of their cause, and on the favorable effect which a more general knowledge of the persecutions and abuses which had been exercised towards them would produce, once more pressed before their political fathers the grievances they had sustained and once more petitioned for relief. The Stockholders of the New-Hampshire Bank were again admitted to oppose the petitioners, and brought a large and respectable committee, attempted though fruitless to dissuade them from so long and repeated an invasion of their rights on former occasions, to argue that the interests of the State required that the exclusive right of carrying on the banking business in this State should continue in their hands, &c. &c. The committee, however, were almost unanimous in reporting in favor of an act of incorporation—which report was accepted by the house—84 yeas, 60 nays, and negatived by the Senate.

The record on the journals of the Senate reads thus,—"On motion that the vote of the house be non-concurring—The yeas and nays were required and were as follows:—

Yeas, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Fogg, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Orr, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Russell.

Nays, Mr. Goddard, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Flanders, Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. M'Clary.

Yeas, 5 nays—the vote was therefore non-concurring.

From certain observations which had fallen from some of the Senate who appeared less hardened in their opposition, it was apprehended, that an act extending no further than to exempt the Stockholders of the N. H. Union Bank from the operation of the restraining act, would meet their concurrence; a bill therefore for that purpose was introduced and passed in the House by a very large majority. This was also negatived by the Senate, the same persons voting against it as on the former question.

Having briefly exhibited to public view the explicit condition, that the State shall at any time have the liberty to withdraw the same, in part or the whole, at their election," the liberty to make the following deductions:

1. That the act for restraining unincorporated banking associations, is aristocratic in its nature, retrogressive, injurious, oppressive, unjust and unconstitutional. It is aristocratic because it is calculated to give undue advantage for obtaining wealth and power to the few, and by preventing all competition, enabling them to render the many tributary to their wills. It is retrogressive because it declares an institution to be unlawful again which there was no law. It is injurious, oppressive and unjust, because it is retrogressive. The Constitution expressly declaring that "retrogressive laws are unjust, injurious, oppressive and unjust," and because it forcibly wrests from its rightful owners a very valuable property, for which they have no compensation. It is unconstitutional not only for the reasons already given, but as being opposed to the very letter of Federal Constitution, which says, "No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." It is opposed to this article in making every Stockholder of the N. H. Union Bank individually accountable for the payment in any part of the State, of any note issued from that Bank, although promising payment at the Bank only, and this without making it necessary that the holder should first make his demand there, and fairly not one can say that the promise on a note is not a contract between the promisor and the lawful holder. The law in question is not only objectionable in the points already stated, but also highly injurious and opposed to the public good—this truth has been so feebly and generally realized, that any theoretical proof may be thought unnecessary, it will however, if left unperturbed, be attended to hereafter. I have already mentioned the raising a State Tax and appropriating the public monies for purposes of pecuniary speculations, and for supporting a party, this is an interesting subject and shall not pass unnoticed.

COMMUNICATION.

Citizens of New-Hampshire.

IT is the paramount duty of every freeman friend to his country at this moment to forbear the passions of his leisure, and ability he can possibly spare, to invite the attention of those who will only spare time to consider, and to weigh the important topics that present themselves to every man's feelings who really feels a solicitude for himself, his country, his dearest connections, and posterity.—If ever there was a period in the American history since the year 1775 and 1776, to call forth all the energies, and firmness of a free people to unite and to continue free, this, the year 1808, is emphatically the scene of establishing and confirming that sacred liberty, and these daring federal privileges for which our ancestors shed their blood to throw off the yoke of British tyranny, and slavery; and which were secured to us by a Constitution unrivalled as it is novel in the history of the nations of the earth; or this will be the fatal and inglorious year when we must descend as an influence the most dangerous that has been exercising in this State till the late auspicious happy change in our National councils; that would have profaned the faith of British influence and forbid the vision of a free and despising man in the State and series, or federalists, who are beyond all controversy, in every view can be exhibited, bound, devoted, and indeed in one or two instances directly controlled, so as to make their objects parallel, and disconcert the efforts and struggles of a people, unshackling themselves, and hitherto successfully from the chains attempted to be forged for them in the late system of terror.

One would think it strange that the enlightened citizens of this State should need any incentive to consider how much efficient service they can render their country, and this State in particular, in the present House by a very large majority. This was also negatived by the Senate, the same persons voting against it as on the former question.

Having briefly exhibited to public view the explicit condition, that the State shall at any time have the liberty to withdraw the same, in part or the whole, at their election," the liberty to make the following deductions:

1. That the act for restraining unincorporated banking associations, is aristocratic in its nature, retrogressive, injurious, oppressive, unjust and unconstitutional. It is aristocratic because it is calculated to give undue advantage for obtaining wealth and power to the few, and by preventing all competition, enabling them to render the many tributary to their wills. It is retrogressive because it declares an institution to be unlawful again which there was no law. It is injurious, oppressive and unjust, because it is retrogressive. The Constitution expressly declaring that "retrogressive laws are unjust, injurious, oppressive and unjust," and because it forcibly wrests from its rightful owners a very valuable property, for which they have no compensation. It is unconstitutional not only for the reasons already given, but as being opposed to the very letter of Federal Constitution, which says, "No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." It is opposed to this article in making every Stockholder of the N. H. Union Bank individually accountable for the payment in any part of the State, of any note issued from that Bank, although promising payment at the Bank only, and this without making it necessary that the holder should first make his demand there, and fairly not one can say that the promise on a note is not a contract between the promisor and the lawful holder. The law in question is not only objectionable in the points already stated, but also highly injurious and opposed to the public good—this truth has been so feebly and generally realized, that any theoretical proof may be thought unnecessary, it will however, if left unperturbed, be attended to hereafter. I have already mentioned the raising a State Tax and appropriating the public monies for purposes of pecuniary speculations, and for supporting a party, this is an interesting subject and shall not pass unnoticed.

What says the Republic? Do we now lift above standing armies, funded debts, increasing taxes, and increasing judges, that 1776?—Certainly not—Are the principles of the Republic the same now that they were then?—Point out the difference, is the constitution of 89 the same?—Unquestionably. To suppose, to confound, to confuse, and pervert, this union for indistinguishable, let us look to the choice of men in the ensuing election, as can evidence on the certainty of promoting this object—let us look to men who have the confidence of the State—look at their political character and fitness to fill important stations, and in particular, the Governor of the State; and let any plain considerer peruse judge whether the present candidate Col. JOHN LANGDON, does not appear to be the first person to promote the State of New-Hampshire that they shall not be governed by a Junco, or the sufferments of a Junco in Portsmouth, in Exeter, or elsewhere in the State—that they will show the filter States they must be the best in contributing to the union of sentiment that should characterize a free people in a free republic. Was he the same Republican in 1775 that he is in 1808? Has he not by an undeviating consistency in his politics, uniformly ruled the good of this State, and of his country? Can the breath of calumny impeach his character as a merchant? If there a man in the State more conciliatory in his manners to those the justice of faith and the honor of Portsmouth, and so much influence in the politics of the State. He is too well known to his personal friends to make the event doubtful. It is only necessary that his fellow citizens in the State should be the republican qualities of this long tried, faithful citizen, and fervent of the public, to make his election certain.

I cannot close this exhortation to my fellow citizens without entreating them to turn their attention to what has recently, and is now passing upon the theatre of the world, and particularly in our own country—they will see, in their public prints, that Mr. Fox, in England the champion of public liberty, speaks of the abdication of James the 11th, and the election of his successor, of "calumniating one monarch, and putting in another" as the most glorious epoch of English liberty—if such be the sentiments, so plainly delivered, in what he calls, and what England certainly is, an undivided monarchy, is it too much for us to congratulate ourselves, that we the People, by our suffrages and pure elections, have put out the "Terror" and put in a Jefferson?

In short, you are only to be united among yourselves, and oppose the vile arts of these industrious Tories—you have had one

carries with it all the conviction an honest man and true republican can desire. In the first place, it there any maxim more found in politics, or the political economy of a nation, than that "the Administration is best which is cheapest" that takes less out of the pocket of the farmer, and the laborer, who are the props of a nation, towards the security of the remainder of his agriculture and labor?—and yet it is not wonderful, that this is objected to by the Tories or federalists as a ground of objection to the present President and his administration?—It seems as if it were only necessary to be flawed to carry in one's reflection.

The next topic is the necessity of being united; that is the cardinal point of American felicity and prosperity; looks light of this union, and America is a rope of sand in the hands of the English, the French, or the Spanish, alternately. What law comes in this State?—disunion—their conduct says it; indeed they speak it in plainer language—keep the States divided, we partially carry our object, that is division and its consequences—war, poverty, faction, violence, the horrors of revolution—all the plans of their own sacred Jacobinism, and thereby pave the way for foreign nations to step in by corruption and intrigue to compass their ruinous designs.

Writing in response to the Association's letter congratulating him on his election to the Presidency and expressing its concern regarding the state of religious liberty in Connecticut, Jefferson observes, "Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, & not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should 'make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' thus building a wall of separation between Church & State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties..."

JEFFERSON'S FAMOUS LETTER ON THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

25. Jefferson, Thomas. [Jefferson's Renowned Letter to the Danbury Baptist Association, printed on page 4 of Number 23, Vol. 7 of "The Sun. Dover Gazette, and County Advertiser."] Dover, New Hampshire: Samuel Bragg, February 6, 1802. Folio newspaper (17.25" x 10.75"), 4 pp. Housed in tan linen clamshell box with gilt leather title piece at spine. CONDITION: Tissue repair to separation at spine, otherwise near fine.

One of just a few known contemporary printings of Thomas Jefferson's celebrated letter to the Danbury Baptist Association commenting on the separation of church and state. These newspaper printings were the only contemporary appearances in print of this highly influential letter, which was not published separately until it appeared in a collection of Jefferson's writings in 1853.

Writing in response to the Association's letter congratulating him on his election to the Presidency and expressing its concern regarding the state of religious liberty in Connecticut, Jefferson observes, "Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, & not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should 'make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' thus building a wall of separation between Church & State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties..."

The Sun, edited by Samuel Bragg, was a vigorous Jeffersonian organ and a natural publisher of this letter. It was printed here just over a month after Jefferson wrote to the Association. His use of the phrase "wall of separation between Church & State" gave us both the language most frequently used in reference to the Establishment clause ("the separation of church and state" does not appear in the Constitution) as well as the guiding principle in interpreting the founders' intent.

Item #10116

\$22,500.00

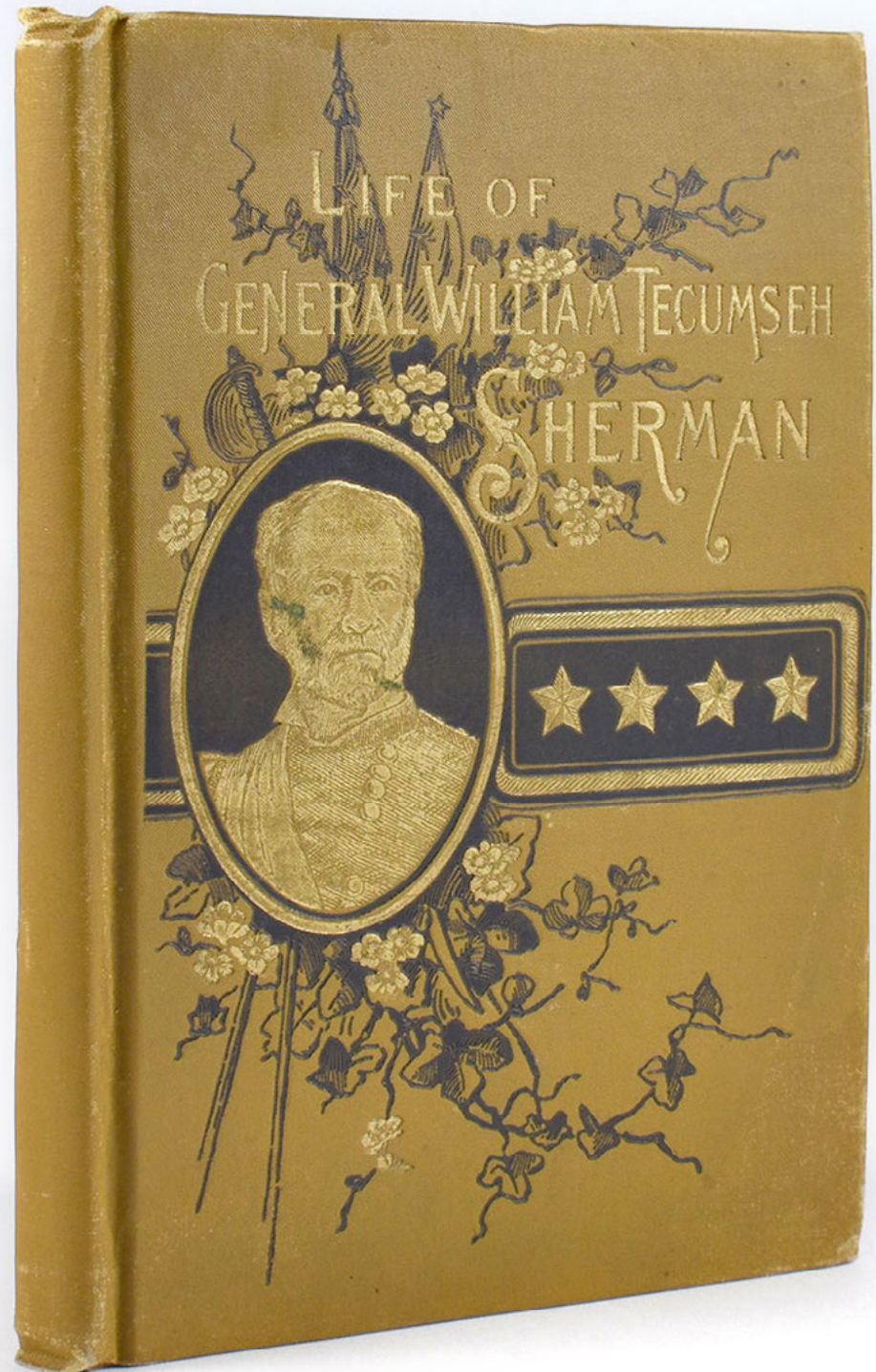
SALESMAN'S DUMMY FOR
A BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. SHERMAN

26. Johnson, W. Fletcher; Maj. Gen. O. Howard. [Salesman's dummy for:] Life of W. M. Tecumseh Sherman, Late Retired General, U.S.A. A graphic history of his career in war and peace; his romantic youth; his stern and patriotic manhood; his calm and beautiful old age; a marvellous march from the mountains of time to the sea of eternity. By W. Fletcher Johnson, Aided by Maj. Gen. O. Howard, U.S.A. Edgewood Published Company, 1891. Copyright 1891, A. R. Keller. Hardcover. 12mo (8" x 6"), gold cloth, covers stamped in gold and black; binding samples affixed to front and rear paste-downs. Frontis. port., [4], [65 pp.], [32] blank pp., 2 pp. broadside ad, [20] ruled subscriber's pp. (not used), 5 b&w plates. CONDITION: Good, rubbed, loss to lower right corner of front free endpaper, offsetting from binding sample to rear endpaper, occasional foxing.

A salesman's dummy or canvassing book for this biography written by Sherman's military comrade Howard and historian Johnson to depict the controversial Sherman's life and career in a sympathetic light. It consists of sixty-nine pages from a 607-page biography, an illustration from a photograph of the sixty-eight year old general, a preface, Chapters One to Five, half of Chapter Ten, an electro-tint portrait of Major-General Scholfield, an engraving of Sherman's birthplace, images printed by Levytype Co of Admiral David D. Porter and a New York City funeral procession down Broadway, and binding samples.

Item #6063

\$225.00



New Edition

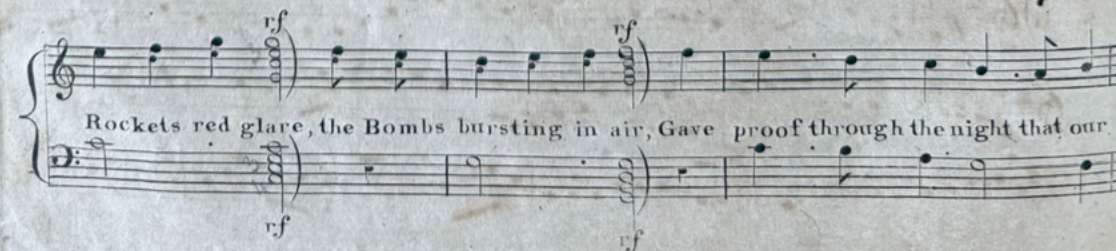
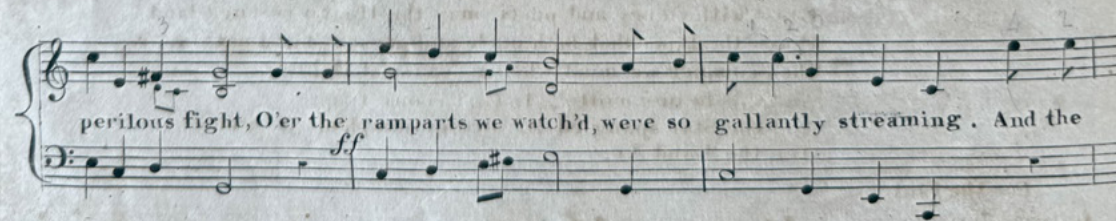
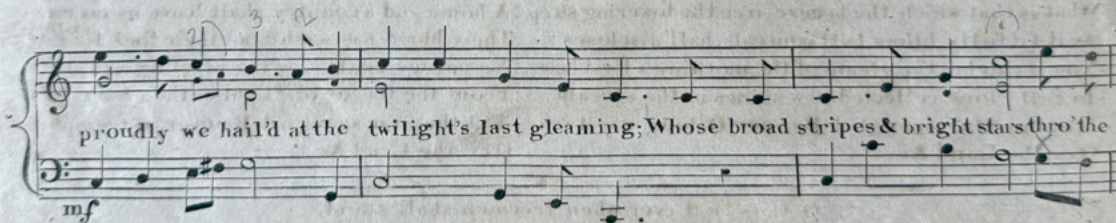
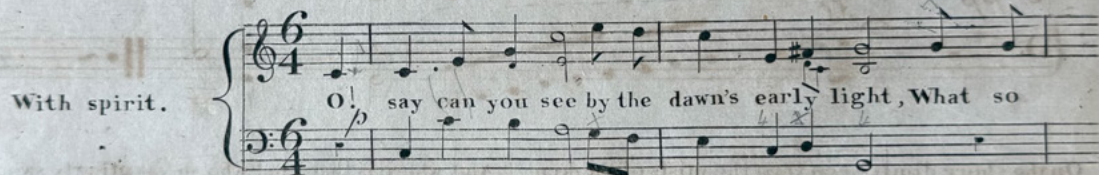
STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Written by

B. Key Esq.

Written during the Bombardment of Fort M^cHenry
on the 12 & 13th Sep^r 1814.

Published and Sold by T. CARR, Music Store Baltimore.



SECOND BALTIMORE EDITION OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

27. Key, Francis Scott. *The Star Spangled Banner*. Written During the Bombardment of Fort McHenry on the 12th & 13th Set. 1814. Baltimore: Published and Sold by T. Carr, [1821]. 4to (13.125" x 10"), early three-quarters burgundy morocco. 2 pp. in larger volume of sheet music, engraved vignette picturing the bombardment of Fort McHenry. CONDITION: Very good, moderate foxing and toning; exterior of volume rubbed with some splitting to lower spine, but solid.

The second Baltimore edition of the Star Spangled Banner, and the first to include an illustration of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

The first edition, known in only eleven copies, was published in Baltimore by T. Carr in 1814. There were two issues, the second of which mistakenly identifies the author as "B. Key" and gives the wrong dates for the bombardment. These mistakes are repeated here. The last copy of the first edition to appear at auction sold for \$500,000 in 2010. We find no sales records for this second edition.

The *Star Spangled Banner* was composed during a bleak phase of the War of 1812, only weeks after British forces had seized Washington and set fire to the Capitol and the White House before turning their attention to Baltimore, a center of strong pro-war feeling. Francis Scott Key, held aboard a British vessel near the entrance to Baltimore Harbor from September 7th, witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the night of September 13-14 alongside two fellow American captives.

In the immediate aftermath, elated by the fort's endurance and the failure of the British to take the city, Key began drafting verses that would become "The Star-Spangled Banner." Over the following days, the British abandoned their assault, withdrew from the area, and prepared to depart. Released on September 16th, Key returned to Baltimore and completed the poem that same evening at his lodgings. Although the song quickly gained popularity when set to the familiar melody of *Anacreon in Heaven*, it was not formally adopted as the national anthem of the United States until 1932.

REFERENCES: Muller 4; Filby & Howard S15; Wolfe 8348.

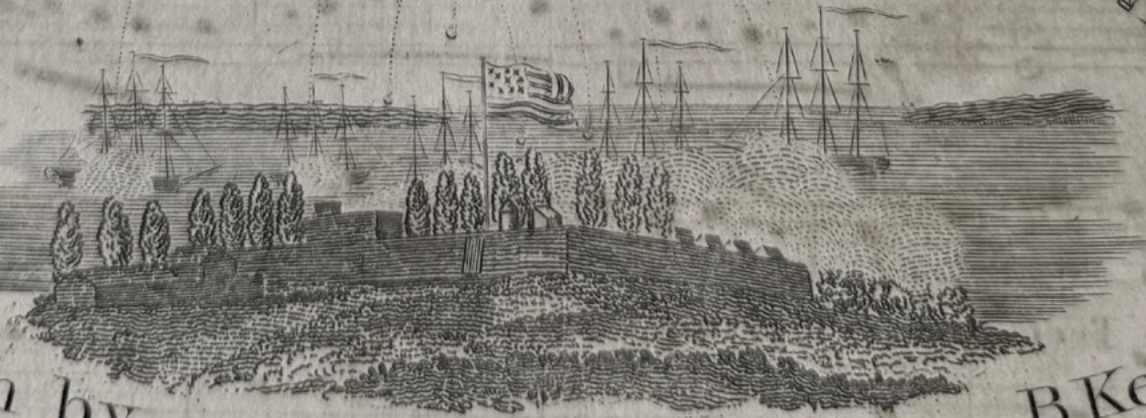
Item #10142

\$25,000.00

New Edition
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# ★ STAR SPANGLED BANNER ★

Written by



B. Key Esq.

*Written during the Bombardment of Fort M<sup>c</sup>Henry*

on the 12 & 13<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1814

Published and Sold by T. CARR, Music Store Baltimore .



# LATEST FROM THE LAVA BEDS.

## SEVERE FIGHTING.

### Troops Getting Worstcd.

#### NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

San Francisco, 29.—Lava Beds, 26—a reconnaissance composed of batteries K and A, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to

A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that privates Ward, Battery K, and Parker and Collins, Battery A, are killed, and private Boyle, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and one other man of the same company, are supposed to be killed. The Modocs burned two of the bodies.

Later—In addition to the list given above, names of first Sergeant Robt. E. Roemer, battery A, and private Jno. Higgins, of battery E, Fourth artillery given as badly wounded. Mat. Murphy, Co. E., 12th infantry, Jno. Noble, Chas. Cuff, battery A, Fourth artillery, slightly. Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Seming was wounded in two places while attending to the wounded troops.

5 p. m. April 27th.

From a second dispatch sent by Col. Moore it appears that there are now collected and awaiting conveyance to camp, 16 men killed, including Capt. Thomas, Lt. Howe, Fourth artillery; Lt. Wright, 12th infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth artillery. These added to the number of wounded men above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged. Some 60 or 61 but is readily accounted for when we consider that many Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breach-loading muskets, neither is it a single instance only where one

he chose to lead them, yet they show mutual confidence existing between them since they were to fall. It is a pity they had not been opposed to a worthier foe, yet it is a mournful consolation that Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe and Lieutenant Wright, the sons of soldiers, met soldiers' deaths in defense of the Government and the laws of the country. Of the men killed and wounded it is perhaps sufficient to say that they showed their bravery with their blood, the former with their lives, the latter in total or partial disability.

8:30 p. m. April 27.

Reinforcements were sent out under Colonel Green, together with the killed and wounded are expected momentarily. The heavy rain now falling may be beneficial to the poor wounded men, alleviating their suffering and affording relief to their fevered limbs. Their arrival is anxiously looked for by their more fortunate comrades in camp, where every preparation is being made for their proper reception. When news of the massacre reached camp soldiers who had grown old and gray in the service wept like babies at the fates of their officers and comrades.

6 a.m., April 28.

Troops with the killed and wounded are returning. In addition to the death list already given, add First Sergeant Robert S. Roemer, battery, and private James Rose, battery K, 4th Artillery, also died

#### DISPATCHES FROM THE MODOC WAR LAVA BEDS REACH SALT LAKE CITY

28. Latest From the Lava Beds. Severe Fighting. Names of the Killed and Wounded. Salt Lake City, 29 April 1873. Broadside, 11" x 8.125" (sheet size). Text in three columns. CONDITION: Good, but trimmed close at the top, possibly with the loss of a newspaper extra title; light soiling horizontal and vertical creases, two short tears at right of top margin.

*An apparently unrecorded broadside detailing three bloody days in the final stages of the Modoc War, printed in Salt Lake City from a series of dispatches sent to San Francisco by U.S. troops pursuing Captain Jack (Kintpuash) and his comrades through the "Lava Beds" of northern California.*

Vivid updates from April 26th through the early morning of April 28th, 1873, detail the bloody ambush and aftermath of the Battle of Sand Butte, when a U.S. reconnaissance force—pursuing the Modocs after they had eluded capture in their stronghold—was caught unprepared by the Modoc's "severe fire" and forced "to seek such shelter as they could find in crevices and chasms."

As usual the foe was unseen. The first position becoming untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both cross and flanking fire, and it was deemed expedient [sic] to retire to a better cover. In the first fire and that received during the retreat many fell killed or wounded, a list of which is appended. So severe was the fire, and so exposed the position, that up to seven o'clock p.m., only two wounded could go to camp, as nine wounded, including Lieut. Wright, of the 12th infantry, had sought shelter in a crevice which was particularly open [to] the Modoc fire. Great doubt exists as to their ultimate safety...troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue, four companies being ordered out, two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for the conveyance of wounded were also forwarded. These latter are returning just now without having achieved the object for which they were intended. A bitter cold night at least



before them it's...possible...that some of them no longer heed cold or heat, their comrades...show plainly by their demeanor the heartfelt sorrow they feel for them, but are powerless in the matter.

Subsequent updates are dated "5:30 a.m., April 27," "Later," "5 P.M. April 27th," "8:30 p.m. April 27," and so on, and bring news of the killed and wounded, attempts made to rescue them, the shocked grief of the troops, the difficult terrain and the "treacherous" actions of the Modoc fighters (including their mistreatment of bodies), and so on. The morning after the attack brings word from "Col. Green, F[i]rst Cavalry," that

the surprise has been much more complete and more terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch states that Captain Thomas, and Lieutenant A. K. Howe, Fourth Artillery, are killed, Lieutenant Harris, Fourth Artillery, badly, perhaps mortally, wounded, Lieutenant Cranston, Fourth Artillery, missing. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained...The Modocs burned two of the bodies.

By 5:30 on the evening of the 27th, it is reported that sixteen dead, as well as a number of wounded, are still waiting to be conveyed back to camp—numbers that demonstrate "a large per centage of casualties from the small number of men engaged." By night, reinforcements under Colonel Green are "expected momentarily" with the killed and wounded, and the hope is expressed that "The heavy rain now falling may be beneficial to the poor wounded men, alleviating their suffering and affording relief to their fevered limbs."

The longest update, relaying "a second dispatch sent by Col. Moore" at 5 pm on the 27th, paints the scene of the conflict, with the challenging landscape ("so torn up by volcanic actions, leave crevices and these are adaptable to purposes either for hiding or defense") and the risks incurred by U.S. soldiers and Warm Spring Scouts so unfamiliar with the landscape ("in several instances, the soldiers knowing nothing of the topography have come unawares on such fissures...Their positions were confronted with a wily Indian, his rifle leveled, his finger on the trigger..."). Blow by blow accounts of the fighting illustrate the "treachery and cunning" of the Modocs and the "well authenticated facts" (i.e., most likely embellished details) of U.S. troops' bravery when surrounded by their "vindictive foe." The final update, from 6 a.m. on April 28th, names "the killed and wounded" returning to camp, including the severity and location of their injuries, and mentions eight men "who were buried in the field whose names could not be ascertained."

The Modoc War erupted in November of 1872, after years of Euro-American settlers encroaching on Modoc land and pushing for their forced relocation and elimination. A history of conflict with the Klamath and inadequate government support led many Modocs to escape the Klamath reservation in southern Oregon and return to their home. On November 28th, 1872, Major John Green set out with orders from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to again force the Modocs onto the reservation, and a series of deadly battles and skirmishes ensued. The Modocs killing of U.S. Peace Commissioners on April 11th, 1873, prompted an increase in U.S. forces in the region. Although the Modoc warriors outmaneuvered Green's troops for a time, the band was forced repeatedly to move, attrition mounted, and Captain Jack ultimately surrendered. On October 3rd, 1863, he was hanged with several others who attacked the peace commissioners, and, shortly thereafter, over a hundred Modocs were sent as prisoners of war to the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, where a third of them would die from tuberculosis and substandard conditions.

No examples recorded in OCLC, and none recorded at auction.

*A rare broadside conveying developing news from the U.S. Army in the immediate wake of their disastrous engagement with the Modocs at the tail end of the Modoc War.*

Item #9792

\$3,750.00

private Michael Wallace, battery K, 4th artillery, since dead; private Jose Broderick, battery A, 4th artillery; private James McMillan, battery A, 4th artillery; Lieutenant Wright, Twelfth Infantry, is reported as dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Harris, Fourth Artillery, struck by a spent ball but not injured much.

5:30 a. m., April 27.—Dispatches received from Col. Green, First Cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday, shows that the surprise has been much more complete and more terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch states that Captain Thomas, and Lieutenant A. K. Howe, Fourth Artillery, are killed, Lieutenant Harris, Fourth Artillery, badly, perhaps mortally, wounded, Lieutenant Cranston, Fourth Artillery, missing.

lives dearly, saying, "men, we are surrounded, we must fight and die like men and soldiers." In his noble effort to sustain the courage of the small command he was ably seconded by Lieut. Home. Lieut. Wright, after receiving a mortal wound, buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver amongst the enemy before dying. Of the living I would write in terms of well deserved praise. Lieut. Harris, who was similarly situated, and Capt. Thomas, with a portion of battery K, of the fourth artillery set an example of bravery and determination to his men, uttering some such sentences as those already quoted. Not that it required such expressions to stimulate the men to deeds of bravery, when every man would willingly have followed either officer wherever

the hand and shoulder, private private Frank Rolla, battery K, fourth artillery, left leg, private Geo. Hendervale, company E, twelfth infantry, right hip, private Wm. C. McCoy, battery K, fourth artillery, right buttock and right hand. Private J. B. McLaughlin, battery K, Fourth Artillery, both feet and right shoulder. Sergeant A. Breck, battery Fourth Artillery, right arm and mouth. First Sergeant Clayton, Company E Twelfth Infantry, left left leg. Private W. Brennan, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, both arms fractured. Lt. G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, back. Surgeon B. Leming, U.S.A., right leg.

Killed--Private W. Boyle, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry. Private Howard, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry. Private Newsbury, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry.



## LAFAYETTE AND A BLACK PAGE, POSSIBLY HIS SPY, AT THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN

29. Le Paon, Jean-Baptiste, after; Noël Le Mire, engraver. **Conclusion de la Campagne de 1781 en Virginie.** To his excellency General Washington this likeness of his friend the Marquess de la Fayette... Paris, ca. 1784. Engraving, 16.5" x 12.625", sheet size 21.125" x 15.75". **CONDITION:** Restoration/reinforcement to thin areas and losses in margins; backed with Japanese tissue.

*An engraved portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette at the Battle of Yorktown, picturing him accompanied by a Black groom traditionally identified as James, the enslaved Black spy who provided intelligence to Lafayette that led to a Continental victory in this last major land engagement in the War of Independence.*

The Marquis de Lafayette—just nineteen when he set sail to support the American Revolution—stands at the center of this engraving. With two swords in his left hand, representing his command of both French and American troops, he points with his right to the Battle of Yorktown in distant fields behind him, with rows of marching troops and, at a fortified location outside the town, heavy hand-to-hand combat. Next to Lafayette (and leading his horse) is a young Black man in French livery often identified as James (later James Armistead Lafayette, ca. 1760–1830). Enslaved in Virginia, James obtained his owner’s permission to enlist and soon became Lafayette’s spy, providing intelligence to the Continental forces that was invaluable during the Battle of Yorktown. Lafayette later helped James gain his freedom, and, to honor him, James took his name. Visible in the distance beyond the town, a naval fleet on the York River probably represents the French forces under Admiral De Grasse, whose support helped clinch American victory. Below the image, the word “Liberté” appears at the center of the title, enshrined in a laurel wreath and set behind a liberty pole (a pole topped with a phrygian cap) emitting rays of light.

Lafayette commissioned this print, as well as the painting by Jean-Baptiste Le Paon upon which it is based, and may have intended the Black groom to represent James. It is also possible, however, that he is “an anonymous slave or a generic black African,” in line with “a centuries-old tradition of picturing black grooms or pages in portraits of European noblemen” (Felsen).

Noël le Mire (1724–1801) was a French engraver and etcher. He studied drawing and, in the late 1740s, moved to Paris, where he was employed at the workshop of Jacques Philippe Le Bas. He did a great deal of illustration work, and became known for his vignettes (in special editions of Fontaine's *Fables*, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and others) as well as his



CONCLUSION DE LA CAMPAGNE LIBERTÉ DE 1781 EN VIRGINIE .

To his Excellency General Washington this Likeness of his friend,  
the Marquess de la Fayette, is humbly dedicated. By L. M.

*Cette Estampe se vend avec Privilège du Roy, à Paris chez le Minerve et porte S<sup>e</sup> Jacques, a côté du Caffé d'Aubertin N<sup>o</sup> 122.*



small engraved portraits of royalty. His younger brother Jean participated in the defense of Québec during the Revolutionary War. Le Mire published an engraving of Washington, also after a portrait by Jean-Baptiste Le Paon (1738–1785), a painter and former military officer particularly known for his depictions of battles.

*A French engraving dedicated to General Washington and honoring his friend, Revolutionary hero Marquis de Lafayette.*

REFERENCES: “Noël Le Mire to William Temple Franklin, 17 June 1784” at the National Archives online; White, Deborah G. *Freedom on My Mind: A History of African Americans, with Documents* (Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2017), p. 116; Felsen, David. “The Curious Tale of the Man Holding the Horse in the Lafayette Memorial,” *The Gazette of the American Friends of Lafayette* No. 93 (2020), p. 98, partially quoting Auricchio, Laura. “A True Friend of the Cause” : *Lafayette and the Antislavery Movement* (2016).

Item #9878

\$1,800.00

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SIGNED MILITARY COMMISSION  
FOR A DISTINGUISHED JEWISH CAPTAIN,  
SON OF THE “LIEBER CODE” ARCHITECT  
AND LATER AN IMPORTANT LEGAL FIGURE IN THE ARMY

30. Lincoln, Abraham. [Military commission appointing Guido N. Lieber Captain in the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.] Washington, D.C., 1 July 1864. Printed document on vellum, 18.75” x 15”, filled out in manuscript and signed in ink by Abraham Lincoln and Edwin Staunton. Arched title above an American eagle, with a spoils of war vignette below the signatures. Blue War Department seal and docketing in ink at upper left corner. CONDITION: Very good, light foxing, minor stains along the edges, one central vertical fold and five horizontal folds, slight losses to the seal along fold.

*An especially appealing military commission, signed by Abraham Lincoln, promoting Guido Norman Lieber to the rank of captain just two months after his father’s groundbreaking codification of the laws of war were issued as General Orders to the Union Army.*

Guido Norman Lieber was the son of Matilda Oppenheimer and important Prussian-American political philosopher and lawyer Francis (Franz) Lieber, both of German-Jewish families. Francis Lieber’s 1863 “Code for the Government of Armies in the Field”—issued as General Orders No. 100 and often referred to as the “Lieber Code”—was “the first modern codification of the laws of war” (Gesley), and remains the basis for much of U.S. and international war law, including the Hague Regulations and the Geneva Conventions. Born in 1837 in Columbia, South Carolina, Guido Lieber graduated from South Carolina College (where his father was a professor) in 1856, and from Harvard Law School in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Lieber (like two of his three brothers) supported the Union, and Lieber enlisted as first lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry. He fought in the Peninsular campaign and on June 27th, 1862 was brevetted for gallantry during the Battle of Gaines’ Mill. That same day, his brother Oscar—who enlisted with the Confederates—died in Richmond from his wounds. A few months later, Lieber served as an aide to General Pope during the second Battle of Bull Run, and the following year was appointed major and judge advocate in the Department of the Gulf. On July 2nd, 1863, Lieber was formally advanced to the rank of Captain, and was brevetted two more times (to Major and to Lt. Colonel) in 1864 and 1865. He served as judge of the provost court in New Orleans, and was then transferred to Washington, D.C., to the office of Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt. Following the Civil War, Lieber assisted his father in the Bureau of Confederate Archives, which was charged with finding possible evidence that Southern leaders were complicit in the Lincoln assassination plot. He then served as judge advocate in the Department of Dakota, taught law at West Point from 1878 to 1882, and in 1884 was appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General, a position he held first with the rank of colonel and then, from 1895 to 1901, as brigadier general, serving as an important advisor to President McKinley during the Spanish American War. He died in 1923.

*A notable Lincoln-signed commission promoting the son of the Lieber Code author, who inherited his father’s legal mind and later became an important Judge Advocate General.*

REFERENCES: Gesley, Jenny. “The ‘Lieber Code’ - the First Modern Codification of the Laws of War” at In Custodia Legis : Law Librarians of Congress, a Library of Congress blog online; “BG Guido Normal Lieber” at the Library of Congress online.

Item #10044

\$25,000.00



RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
 THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



(To all who shall see these presents greeting:)

Know Ye That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of Major W. S. S. S. I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Captain in the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry in the service of the United States: to rank as such from the Second day of July eighteen hundred and Eightythree. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge, and require all Officers and Soldiers, under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Captain. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General, or other superior Officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of War. This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, this First day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Eightythree, and in the Eightyfourth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President

Abraham Lincoln

Mustard  
 Secretary of War



Abraham Lincoln



# Sunkawakan Wicayuhapi.



SANTEE AGENCY, NEB.:  
Santee Normal Training School Press,  
1894.

## HORSE CARE PRIMER IN THE SANTEE DIALECT, TRANSLATED BY A MISSIONARY WOMAN

31. [Lord, Mary P., translator.] *Sunkawakan Wicayuhapi*. Santee, Nebraska: Santee Normal Training School Press, 1894 16mo (5" x 3.5"), original illustrated wrappers. 8 pp. CONDITION: Very good.

*A primer "on the care of horses," translated into the Santee dialect by a female missionary and published at the Santee Normal Training School in Nebraska a generation after the U.S. abrogated all treaties with the Dakota and removed them from their homelands in Minnesota.*

The twenty-six brief, numbered sections in this children's primer are followed by a verse from *Proverbs*: "The righteous care for the needs of their animals, but the kindest acts of the wicked are cruel." Instruction at the Santee Normal Training School was given in the Santee dialect, and in addition to *Iapi Oaye* ("Word Carrier," the dual-language newspaper) and smaller tracts on the institution and its activities intended for a broader audience, the school press focused primarily on educational materials.

Mary P. Lord of Wellesley, Massachusetts worked as a missionary among the Dakota Sioux for some seven years in the late 1890s and early 1900s, collaborating and corresponding with fellow missionaries Mary C. Collins (1846–1920) and Santee Normal Training School founder Thomas L. Riggs. In 1902 she made a statement before Congress in regarding U.S. plans to lease Standing Rock Reservation lands in Nebraska for cattle ranching.

REFERENCES: Williamson, Rev. T. S., trans. *Wicoicage, Hdinanpapi, Lewi Toope, Qa Wicayawapi. The First Four Books of Moses in the Dakota Language* (New York: American Bible Society, 1872), p. 146; Lord, Mary P. "Rev. Mary C. Collins," *The Word Carrier*, Sept. 1, 1920, p. 3; "Sunkawakan Wicayuhapi" at Minnesota Digital Library.

Item #10025

\$475.00



NATIVIST PROPAGANDA PRINT  
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA

32. Magee, J. L. *Death of George Shifler in Kensington Born Jan 24 1825 Murdered May 6 1844*. Philadelphia: Pub. By William Smith 706 So Third st., [ca. 1854]. J. L. Magee Lith. Hand-colored lithograph, 12.5" x 8.125" (printed area), 13.25" x 10" (sheet). CONDITION: Good, toned, color faded.

*A scarce print memorializing a young martyr of the American Republican Party (a precursor of the Know-Nothing Party), the first nativist to be killed in a series of anti-Catholic riots that shook the City of Brotherly Love in 1844.*

George Shifler, a nineteen-year-old apprentice tanner, is shown here the moment after he was shot, one hand clutching his chest and the other still raising the stars and stripes as he collapses on one knee, surrounded by three grieved and defiant companions. The riot, shown raging in the background, was prompted by a nativist rally held in the heavily Irish-Catholic neighborhood of Kensington, and was the first of several violent clashes that erupted in Philadelphia in May and July of 1844. Anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic sentiment rose in the late 1830s and early '40s in reaction to an economic slump and increased Irish immigration. Nativist ill-feeling in Philadelphia finally erupted at the false rumor that Catholics were trying to remove Bibles from public schools, and at the May 6th rally, "Heckling yielded to fistfights and then gunfire," and several buildings—including two Catholic churches—were destroyed. Shifler was transformed into a martyr of the nativist movement (Schrag, "Nativist"), was given a large funeral, and inspired the formation of a Shiffler Association in Philadelphia and a Shiffler Club in New York.

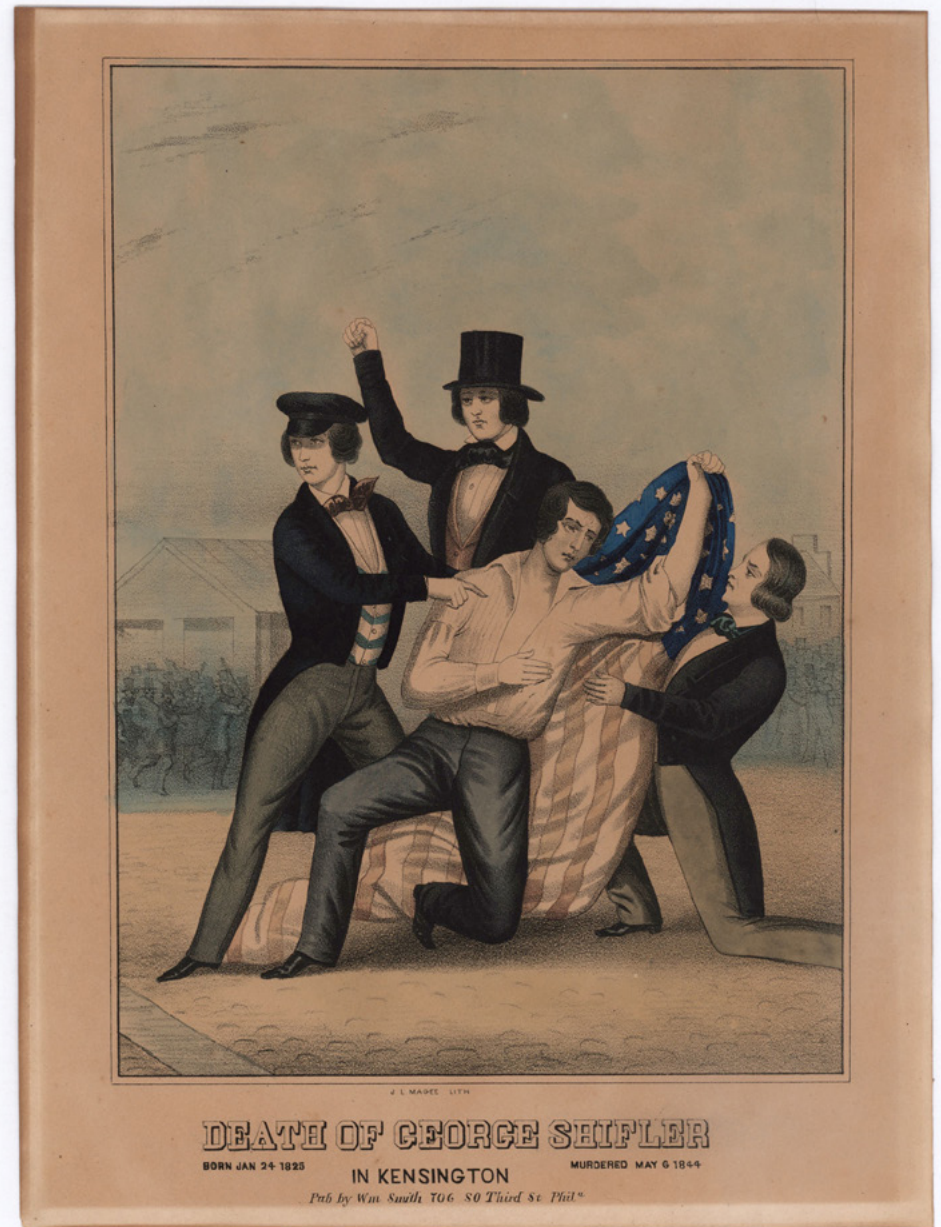
This print, produced by a Irish-American lithographer Jonathan L. Magee (ca. 1820–1870), depicts Shifler "as a patriot, killed in the act of standing up for his country" (Schrag, "Nativist"). It was likely produced about a decade after the event pictured, by which time Magee had removed from New York to Philadelphia (in 1852), the city's Consolidation Act had changed publisher William Smith's address from 264 to 706 So. Third St. (in 1854), and American nativism, in the form of the Know-Nothing movement, was at its peak.

OCLC records just four examples, at the Library of Congress, Villanova, the Clements Library, and AAS.

*A scarce Philadelphia print memorializing a nativist martyr ten years after his death, during the height of Know-Nothing fervor.*

REFERENCES: Schrag, Zachary. "Nativist Riots of 1844" at The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia online; Schrag, Zachary. "Martyrs to the Nation" *Slate* (2021) online; Piola, Erika. "Working with Graphics is Not Just Fun" at The Library Company of Philadelphia online; "Death of George Shifler" at National Museum of American History online.

Item #10158



\$1,800.00



HANNAH SWANTON,

THE CASCO CAPTIVE;

OR THE

CATHOLIC RELIGION IN CANADA,

AND ITS

INFLUENCE ON THE INDIANS OF MAINE.

WRITTEN FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL  
SOCIETY, AND REVISED BY THE COM-  
MITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

BOSTON:

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Depository No. 13 Cornhill.

1837.

A MAINE WOMAN'S CAPTIVITY NARRATIVE  
AS ANTI-CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOL FODDER

33. [Mather, Cotton.] Hannah Swanton, *The Casco Captive; or the Catholic Religion in Canada and Its Influence on the Indians of Maine*. Boston: Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, 1837. 24mo (5.875" x 3.75"), gold-stamped tan cloth over boards. 63 pp. Ownership inscription in ink at front pastedown: "Helen O. Patten[?] South Sandisfield, Mass. 1946." CONDITION: Good, wear and soiling to covers, paper cracked at inner back hinge and between a few pp., contents very good with some light soiling, .75" tear to right margin of p. 47.

*Scarce first edition of this Massachusetts Sabbath School Society publication—an edited selection of Cotton Mather's Ecclesiastical History of New England centering a Maine woman's captivity narrative and impressing upon readers the importance of maintaining their Puritan standing and spreading "the true religion" among the Wabanaki in Maine.*

The narrative of Hannah Swanton (also "Swarton") lies at the heart of this volume. Swanton was captured by members of the Wabanaki Confederacy during the 1690 attack on Fort Casco during King William's War (1688–97). Her husband was killed, and she and several of her children were forced to make the difficult winter trek to Canada, where she spent five years among the French before being returned to Boston. Her account of loss, privation, and resistance to Catholicism underscores the physical and spiritual dangers that were the consequences of her sins ("I had left the public worship and ordinances of God..."). Cotton Mather's commentary on Swanton's experience, as well as additional accounts of the people and landscape around what is now Portland, impress on readers the importance of staying close to their faith and spreading Protestantism among the Indigenous people: "If men do not adopt the true religion, they will adopt a corrupt or false religion; and such a religion will curse rather than bless a people, and will make them intolerant, cruel and vicious, instead of reforming them and making them holy. Such was the religion of the French of Canada..."

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Society was founded in 1832 by Congregationalist members of the recently-dissolved Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and published the monthly *Sabbath School Visiter* (followed by the weekly *Well-Spring* and monthly *Congregational Visiter*), as well as numerous juvenile volumes and series.

OCLC records five holdings, at NYPL, AAS, Yale, the Missouri History Museum, and the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec. Rare Book Hub records no copies of the first edition at auction since 1931.

REFERENCES: Checklist of American imprints 44661; Howes 1173.

Item #9953

\$475.00



A GUIDE TO THE MANITOU GRAND CAVERNS  
MOSTLY WRITTEN BY A WOMAN

34. "Mrs. V. M. S." and George W. Snider. *The Tourists' Gem, Describing The Manitou Grand Caverns, The Largest and Most Wonderful Subteraneum in the Rocky Mountains, And Other Attractions for Tourists.* [Manitou Springs, Colorado, ca. 1885.] 24mo (5.125" x 3.75"), illustrated yellow wrappers. 17 pp., b&w illus., ads on back wrapper. CONDITION: Very good, light wear and spotting to wrappers, a few pp. trimmed close at top margin, very minimal effect to text.

*A scarce illustrated guide to Colorado's famed Manitou Caverns, recently opened as a tourist attraction and, after a swarm of sightseers stripped neighboring caves of their stalactites, fitted out with protective "screens" so that future visitors might see the caverns "as left by the hand of God."*

The guide begins with the drive from Manitou Soda Springs to the Ute Pass, and then devotes some ten pages to the caverns themselves. These pages, written by "Mrs. V. M. S., for George W. Snider" (probably Snider's first wife, Vera), describe the wonders of the entrance (including a collective "monument to General Grant's memory," formed by each visitor "depositing a stone"), the various formations in Stalactite Hall, the Narrows, the Rotunda, the Jumbo Tunnel ("imagine a row of alabaster crystals extending along the wall for twenty feet"), the main room (dubbed "the Opera House"), with its "frost-work flowers of calcite, glistening with a silvery light" and myriad curious formations—and more. Brief accounts follow of the resort town of Manitou and the branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad by which it could be reached.

George Washington Snider (1851–1921), a stone-cutter from Ohio, explored and connected several of the Manitou Grand Caverns caves in the early 1880s while in partnership with Charles Rhinehart, with whom he ran tours of the Cave of the Winds. Following a split with Rhinehart, Snider began running tours of the Manitou Grand Caverns in 1885. By 1896, overwhelmed with debt, he had turned operations over to his brother and left Manitou.

OCLC records three holdings, at Colorado College, Pikes Peak Library District, and Yale.

Item #9984

\$275.00

THE TOURISTS' GEM,  
DESCRIBING  
The Manitou Grand Caverns,

The Largest and Most Wonderful Subteraneum in the  
Rocky Mountains,



HORSE SHOE TUNNEL. MANITOU GRAND CAVERNS.

AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS FOR TOURISTS.

PRESENTED BY  
GEORGE W. SNIDER, Proprietor.



SCARCE AUTOGRAPHED EDITION  
OF AN IMPORTANT FENIAN MEMOIR

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

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

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

Rossa was born Jeremiah O'Donovan in Rosscarbery, West Cork in 1831 to a moderately well-to-do family, most of whose members died or emigrated during the Great Famine. Rossa came to consider the famine as a genocide orchestrated by Britain, and in 1856 founded the Phoenix National and Literary Society "for the liberation of Ireland by force of arms." That group joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood upon its founding two years later. Rossa was among those arrested prior to the planned—but preemptively stifled—insurrection in 1865, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in England. After public outcry was successfully raised by his wife and fellow organizer Mary Jane (née Irwin, 1845–1916), who campaigned on his behalf in the U.S., and by the Amnesty Association in Great Britain, he was released—on the condition that he leave the UK—in 1871. Rossa joined his wife in New York, where he edited the *United Irishman* and *Prison Life* (1874),

*Irish Rebels in English Prisons* (1882), and *Rossa's Recollections* (1898), and helped organize the Fenian dynamite campaign. When he was again allowed in Great Britain, he returned to conduct several lecture tours, and after his death in New York in 1915, his body was returned to Ireland. It received a hero's welcome, and his funeral acted as a springboard for the Easter Rising in 1916.

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

*A lovely copy of this important memoir.*

Item #9387

\$1,500.00



### MINERAL WATER CATALOG, 1882

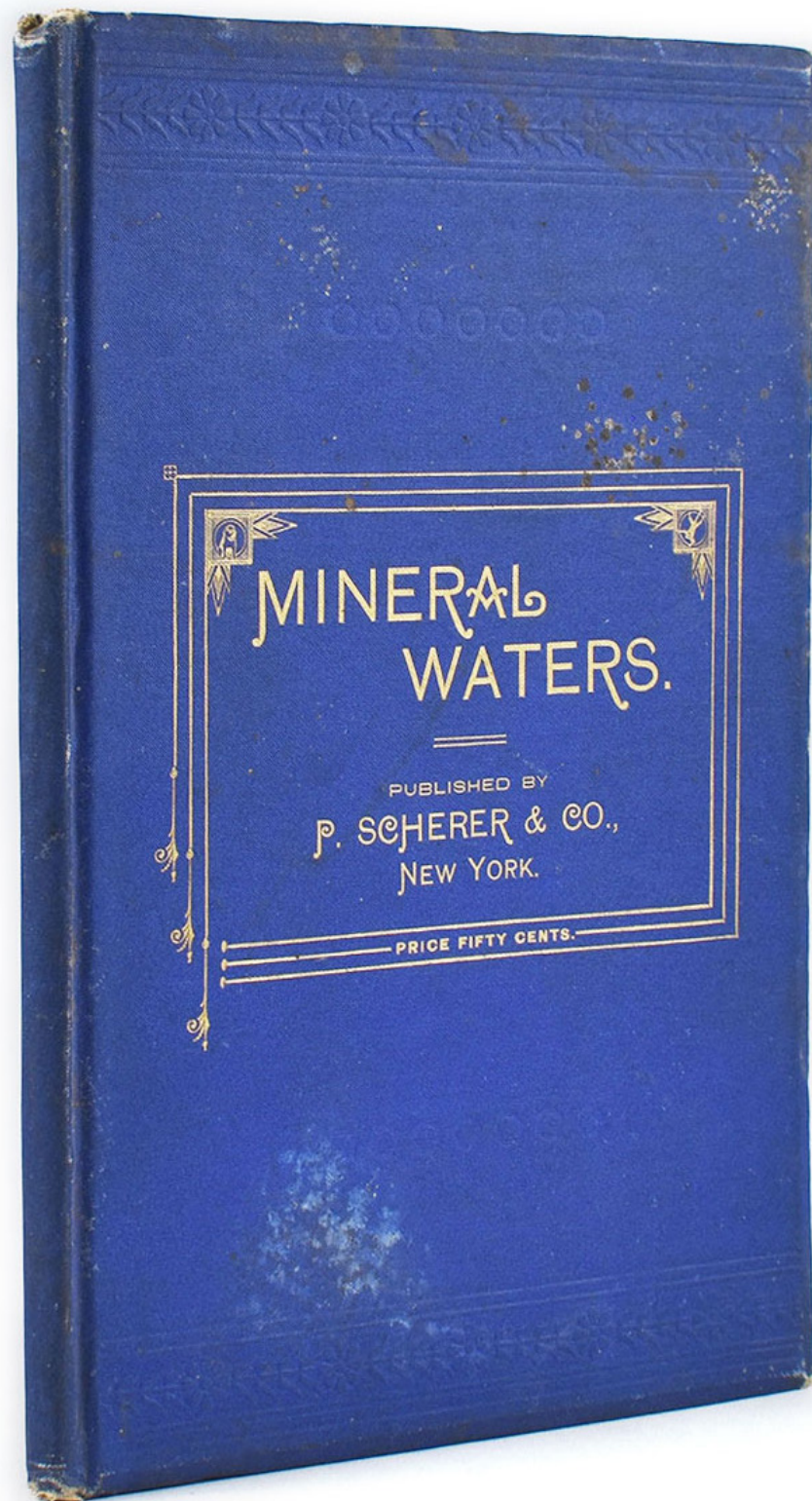
36. P. Scherer & Co. **A Complete List of Mineral Waters, Foreign and Domestic, with their Analysis, Uses and Sources.** [Cover title: **Mineral Waters**]. New York: P Scherer & Co, importers. F. A. Ringler & Co., Electrotypers, 1882. 8vo blindstamped blue cloth, gilt title on upper cover. [5], 59 pp., numerous tables. CONDITION: Good, rubbed, light soiling and some spotting to covers, contents clean, one creased leaf. CONDITION: Good, rubbed, light soiling and some spotting to covers, contents clean, one creased leaf.

An importer's guide to fifty-nine European and American Mineral Waters, listing the available waters "kept constantly fresh, on hand"; also describing the thermal and cold spring sources, presenting in tables the carbonate, sulphur, etc. composition of each product, and testifying to the medicinal value of each water for specific diseases.

Most of the spring sources mentioned were in Hungary, Germany, France and Saratoga, New York. These include Apollinaris, Gerolstein, French Vichy, Poland Spring [Maine], and Saratoga High Rock Mineral Waters. Scherer notes that Gerolstein "is of the highest value in all forms of indigestion and dyspepsia from over-indulgence in heavy meals, wines, spirits, etc....Poland Spring Water has cured numerous cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys as well as...diabetes, scrofula, dropsy, etc." Saratoga first bottled waters for export in 1826, with minerals said to be "effectual in diseases of the liver, spleen and skin; also neuralgia, rheumatic and synoptic troubles."

Item #6067

\$275.00





**"THE PRINCE OF PESSIMISM" GOES A-WHALING  
WITH A REVEALING LETTER FROM THE SHIP'S OWNER**

Remarks on Board the Marion  
Sunday Aug. 22, 1859  
These 24 hours begins with light airs from  
the Westward on the Southern tack (One Merchant  
Ship in sight bound to the Eastward)

Long by Lunar, 36.34, 38.16

" " Chron 37.14 38.50

A.M. Good Weather First part calm several Sails in  
sight at 8 1/2 A.M. A Breere sprang up from North  
steared West

Monday Aug. 23

This Day Fine Breere from North & good  
Weather Ship under all Sail heading about West by  
S. Arrived out the Blackfish A.M. Fresh Breere  
from S. to S.W. Stearing West by S. at 11 A.M. Saw  
several Whales several Sails passed us this A.M.  
all bound East got the run of the Whales  
& lowered about 12 1/2 A.M.

School Whales Lat. 41.16 Long 39.17

Lat. 41.20 Long 39.22

Fresh Breere from N.W. & rugged the Boats  
in pursuit of Whales the Labourd Boat soon got  
fast took the Whale alongside at 12 A.M. then  
Kept the Ship off again & toward steering by  
West soon raised the Whales again at 3 P.M.  
lowered again got 4 Whales the Labourd Boat got  
two the Labourd Boat One Waist Boat One  
A.M. pleasant Breere from the North Employed  
in cutting finished at Meridian

Lat. 40.57 Long 39.09

No. 1

No. 1

No. 3

37. Peirce, Clothier, Jr. *Journal of a Voyage in Bark Marion* [Log of the Whale Ship *Marion*]. North Atlantic and Indian Ocean, 1859–1863. Folio, 13.75" x 8.5", three quarters black leather and marbled paper over boards, with "Seamens Journal" in gilt at spine and ads for "John Kehew, Importer and Manufacturer, at his Navigation Store" in New Bedford at front and rear pastedowns. 282 unnumbered pp. manuscript in ink, 60 whale and fluke stamps. [With] Howland, William. **Autograph letter, signed, to Clothier Peirce Jr.** 10 pp. manuscript in ink, 9.75" x 7.75". In blue cloth chemise and slipcover, gilt spine. **CONDITION:** Journal very good, leather cracked at spine and partially perished at lower 2.5", binding tight, covers rubbed, contents very good, occasional light spotting and soiling, two small excisions, the larger .5" x 2", with loss to a few words.

A log from the golden age of American whaling, kept—unusually—by the ship's captain, the notorious "Crazy Peirce," the "Prince of the Pessimists," including sixty whale and fluke stamps and offered, even more unusually, with a long, minutely detailed letter of instruction from the ship's owner regarding the voyage.

The logbook and letter offered here reveal the intended course and actual progress of the second voyage of the *Marion*, a 328-ton ship. She departed New Bedford—where she was built in 1855—on June 7th, 1859, fishing the North Atlantic until October before putting into the Azores for supplies and heading south around the Cape of Good Hope and into the Indian Ocean. She fished in the vicinity of Australia and New Zealand for the rest of the voyage before returning home in May of 1863. The last entries, dated May 13th and 14th, record the *Marion*'s passing Block Island and hailing a pilot boat to lead them into harbor. Unlike most logbooks, which were kept by the mate, this book was kept by the captain himself, Clothier Peirce, Jr. (1824–1880), known as "Crazy Peirce" and the "Prince of the Pessimists." His journal entries make it clear how he earned these sobriquets.

The laid-in letter from the *Marion*'s Quaker owner, William Penn Howland (1812–1872), is dated from May ("5 mo"), 1859, and directs Peirce's approach to the voyage for nearly its first year. It begins:

It is too often the case, that our captains go from here with some locality in view that requires several months to reach,



and, when reached, is found barren of whales, and we next hear from them, a year out, with little or no oil! Or, in other words, they occupy about a year in getting ready! But occasionally a man, like Captain [Samuel M.] Prentice in the *Camilla*, goes out and begins immediately, and keeps at work, understandingly, all the way along, and by the time some men get ready to begin, he has already got a serving[?] voyage aboard!

I have confidence in thy ability to look up the whales and catch them, and after the season is fully accomplished in the North Atlantic Ocean, I propose then to entrust the further direction of the voyage to thee. I am aware that it is no easy thing, for a man of an active mind, to confine himself, for several months, to a locality where he has never been before. But, from observations and actual knowledge, extending thro a period of fifteen years, I am fully persuaded, that the best locality for Sperm whaling in the Atlantic Ocean, for the Summer months, is from the Eastern edge of the Newfoundland bank eastward to the parallel of the Western Islands in lat' from 43° to 46°N. And, acting upon my observation and advice, when well clear of the land, Steer first far enough south of East to avoid Nantucket and the South Shoal, and then hove up East until by thermometer you touch the Northern edge of the Gulf Stream.

Then follow the Northern edge of the stream, touching it occasionally to find where it is—until you find soundings on the tail, or Southern edge of the Newfoundland bank. If the weather is favorable, coast along the Eastern edge of the bank to lat 46°N long about 51° to 53°W, and if you do not see any Sperm Whales there, then proceed directly towards a point in lat 43°30' long 33°W, where I would have you be by the 20th of 6th month (June 20th) if not prevented by whales on the way...Pay close attention to my directions, and keep the "*Marion*" all the 7th & 8th months as near as possible to lat 43°30' long 33°...

Among other points, Howland's letter touts the success of Capt. Prentiss, who followed his instructions to great success; underscores how long Peirce is to remain in the North Atlantic; gives directions as to barrels, storage, and the keeping of the log book; provides data from several named ships on the dates and locations of whale sightings during their voyages between 1850 and 1859; and includes an "Abstract from letter to Capt Richmond in Ship Franklin relative to Chatham Islands."

The log itself opens on Tuesday, June 7th, 1859, and ensuing entries note the wind, weather, location, the choosing of boat crews, and other preliminaries, and

Peirce's dreary outlook is soon in evidence, as on June 28th—just twenty-one days in—he laments "Oh could we be so fortunate to get One Whale here in this place but it looks anything but encouraging here Nothing to indicate any Whales"; and a few days later, "Nothing that looks lik[e] Whales here (No signs of them)," and the day after that "as usual No Whales here." Success is evidently powerless against the "Prince of Pessimism," who, even after killing six sperm whales within the first three months, moans on August 30th, 1859, "Employed in chasing whales (But all in vain)." On November 5th, he sights "No whales here for the Poor Old Marion"; on January 22nd, 1860, he acknowledges that "Everything appears to go against us now"; on February 5th, 1860, he all but admits defeat—"Their [sic] appears to be no chance for us"; and by November 16th, 1860, he had taken the matter up with God: "Why it is the poor Marion cannot get A Whale I do not know, May the Lord Grant in Mercy to us altho unworthy that through his goodness we may be favored again is my Earnest Prayer." Soon afterwards, the situation becomes personal, and on December 28th, he writes: "The Lord will not prosper us. I am so wicked...How sad that is for us."

Regular entries note the wind and weather, and occasional matters of health, food, and repairs: on September 28th, 1859, "got off some Potatoes & Onions etc"; on the 29th, "A Gale of Wind parted the Gibb Penant & split the Gibb some took it in for repair"; on the 30th, "at work repairing the Gibb & Makeing New Gibb Penants"; on October 1st, "Picking over Potatoes"; and on the 6th, "the Mate Sick...steering for Fayal for Medical advice for the Mate & Steward." Early in 1862, they gam with another New Bedford ship ("*Poor Old Addison*," in Peirce's words), aboard which Peirce's brother John is sailing. After a night aboard the *Addison*, Peirce is sure that John is suffering a terrible but unspecified crisis ("his Lot of Dispare or grief") and generously enfoldes the *Addison* amongst his other woes, referring to it as "the Unfortunate Addison," and writing on March 26th, 1862 that "I fear I know the very hand of Providence is against the Addison." Towards the end of the voyage, Peirce identifies a new cause for concern in the Civil War, recording on May 3rd, 1863 his fear that "some Privateer will burn up the Marion."

On January 17th, 1863, the "*Poor Old Marion*" caught her last whale. On this occasion Peirce states, "I earnestly hope I shall never try whaleing again...the sea contains nothing for me." This discouraged resolve would be understandable had the long voyage be unproductive, but the *Marion* ultimately brought in over 1600 barrels of sperm oil, about average for voyages in this period, and by no means a failure. Peirce evidently overcame his pessimism sufficiently to embark on another whaling voyage in 1868, this time as master of the whale ship

Light Wind, & pleasant Nothing stirring on  
the ground NO. WHALES. HERE  
At 11. Light breeze from S.E. Steering S by W



Minnesota, aboard which the final page of this volume was written. Six entries, dated between July 31st, 1868 and June 27th, 1869, perfect new forms of complaint, with repeated lamentations that "the Hand of Providence is against the Minnesota and all concerned. The LORDS Power is against the Peirces[,] this Poor Old Bark will Never be suffered to get One Whale. My damnation is fixed my ruin is certain; Gods everlasting vengeance is upon me for my Sins & transgressions I am ruined for ever." The second-to-last entry reads simply: "The unfortunate Minnesota will not get another whale this season. The Hand of Providence is against the PEIRCE family." The final pages of the volume also include two pages of tables with dated records of whale oil stowed during the *Marion's* voyage, and records of the ship's credits and expenses. Captain Peirce swallowed the anchor after his stint aboard the *Minnesota*, but never married. Perhaps that was for the best.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A woe-filled whaling log of the Bark Marion out of New Bedford, written by its captain, the "Prince of Pessimists" and accompanied by a remarkably detailed letter containing instructions for the first year of the voyage from the ship's owner.

REFERENCES: "Howland, William P. (William Penn), 1812-1872)" at Circumpolar Navigator online; "Marion: 1859-1963" at Whaling History online.

Item #10132

\$12,500.00

A. M. Irish Trades 3 Sails in sight Lot 22.50 18612  
Another Week Spent in vain  
I believe it is ordained that  
We shall Never get another Whale  
The Lords withhold Power is against the Poor old Marion  
It is impossible for us to get A. Whale  
Sund 8 1862  
Comes in Squally & rugged the Wind S. E. those fortunate  
Ships will soon make another strike while our destruc-  
tion is inevitable: I believe our Damnation is fixed  
A. M. Irish Trades at 10<sup>30</sup> Saw Two Sperm Whales  
going quick to Windward Went about to try at the



SHORT GUYS NEED NOT APPLY  
FOR SERVICE IN THE MEXICAN WAR

38. Pitcher, Captain M. S. **Recruiting Rendezvous. For Mexico!! Sandy-Hill.** Sandy-Hill [i.e., Hudson Falls], New York, 15 March 1847. Illustrated letterpress broadside on wove paper, 11.5" x 15.875" (sheet size), wood engraving of spread eagle bearing a federal shield on its chest and a banner reading "E Pluribus Unum" in its beak. CONDITION: Good, laid down on mat board, old folds, small hole along fold in top margin, minor losses at edges.

*An apparently unrecorded Mexican War recruiting broadside published in the town of Sandy Hill, New York on the upper Hudson River some ten months into the war.*

The United States declared war against Mexico on May 13th, 1846, setting in motion an event that would fuel the notion of Manifest Destiny, leading to the California Gold Rush, the establishment of the various western territories and states, tragic consequences for Mexicans and Native Americans, and conflict between the north and the south over the extension of slavery to the west. While there were those who objected to the war—most famously Abraham Lincoln as a U.S. Congressman and Henry David Thoreau, who went to jail rather than pay taxes to the government that initiated the war—most of the country supported the cause and the nation's relatively small army grew considerably through local recruitment.

The broadside offered here, advertises for "Young Able Bodied Men, of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and over 5 feet and 3 inches high" to be "received in the 10th Regiment of United States Infantry." In addition to its offer of 12 dollars bounty and three months pay in advance, it promises "One Hundred & Sixty acres of Land to be selected by the recruit from any of the unoccupied lands of the United States," in accordance with an act passed by Congress on February 11, 1847—just a month before.

Mexican War recruitment broadsides, unlike those of the Civil War, appear in the marketplace infrequently. This is one of two different examples we recently acquired from a private collection.

Not in OCLC, nor do we locate any other examples elsewhere.

*An appealing artifact of the war that paved the way for vigorous westward expansion.*

Item #10148

\$6,500.00



**Recruiting  Rendezvous.**

**FOR MEXICO!!**

**SANDY-HILL.**

**Young Able Bodied Men, of good character,**  
between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and over 5 feet and 3 inches high, will be received in the  
10th Regiment of United States Infantry, "for during the war, or five years."

**In addition to the pay, clothing, ration, &c.,**  
(see general recruiting advertisement) the recruit will receive

**12 Dollars Bounty,**

three months pay in advance, and

**One Hundred & Sixty acres of Land**  
to be selected by the recruit from any of the unoccupied lands of the United States, or at his choice,  
\$100 U. S. Scrip, drawing six per cent interest per annum. **TWO DOLLARS** will be paid to  
any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall bring an accepted recruit to the ren-  
dezvous. Travelling expenses will be paid to the recruit from a distance.

**OPENED ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS. Dated March 15th, 1847.**

**M. S. PITCHER, Captain U. S. A.**





CDV OF A QUINCY, ILLINOIS CIVIL WAR CAPTAIN  
TAKEN BY A NOTED FEMALE PHOTOGRAPHER

39. Reed, Mrs. W. A. [CDV of Captain Sterling P. Delano.] Quincy, Illinois, [ca. 1861]. Carte-de-visite, albumen print, 3.125" x 2.125" on larger mount, photographer's credit printed on verso. CONDITION. Very good, light wear and soiling to mount, particularly at top edge, .375" vertical gouge to lower edge of mount, very slightly affecting image.

*An early-Civil War portrait of a lawyer turned Union Captain, taken shortly after his enlistment by an important female photographer in western Illinois.*

Captain Sterling P. Delano, fiercely mustachioed and sitting tall in his Union uniform, is seated in this three-quarter portrait with his gloved right hand around the hilt of his sword. Delano enlisted in Quincy, Illinois on August 24th, 1861 and probably sat for this portrait not long afterwards. He served in Company L, 2nd Illinois Cavalry, which was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and served in the Western Theater during the early years of the war. The Regiment saw action in the Battle of Belmont—the first Civil War combat seen by Ulysses S. Grant—and, before mustering out in November of 1865, had made its way as far as Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Delano died less than a year after enlisting, on April 27th, 1862. Like so many of those who enlisted, he was not wounded in action, but "was seriously injured by an accident with his company" ("Capt. Delano"). According to notices in Illinois papers, he had been "a young lawyer of much promise" in Quincy. As of April 4th,

We are informed by Dr. Stahl, who accompanies him from Cairo, that there is not the least possible chance for his recovery, as his spine is injured, and he has no feeling in, nor the least use of his body or limbs, they being perfectly paralyzed. He has only come home to die, and death will, in a few days at farthest, in all probability, put an end to his sufferings. ("Capt. Delano Fatally Injured")

The photographer, "Mrs. W. A. Reed," was the widow Candace McCormick Reed. Born in Crab Orchard, Tennessee, she spent most of her childhood in St. Louis, where she married photographer Warren Reed in 1842. The couple established a daguerreotype gallery in Quincy, Illinois in 1848, and after Warren's death in 1858, Candace sold his studio and opened her own (called Excelsior Gallery, at 103 Hampshire Street), hiring her sister Celina and her brother-in-law as assistants. Reed successfully supported herself, her two children, and her mother-in-law for the next forty years, and steadily expanded her business from daguerreotypes to ambrotypes, cartes de visite, and cabinet cards. "One of her specialties became copying and enlarging old photographs and retouching them in crayon, oil, watercolor or India ink. During the Civil War years Reed assisted with the founding of a support group

for soldiers and their families, the Sisters of the Good Samaritan" (Nelson), and was a member of the "Needles and Pickets society," another aid group, as well. As a volunteer army nurse, Reed served in hospitals in Nashville, Chattanooga and Vicksburg. For a brief period sometime following the war, she entered into business across the Mississippi River in Canton (where she had a brother), La Grange, and Palmyra. She died in Quincy in 1900, at the age of 82.

*A striking Civil War portrait of an unlucky Illinois captain, taken early in the conflict by an unusually successful female photographer.*

REFERENCES: "Capt. Delano Fatally Injured," *The Macomb Journal* (Illinois), April 4, 1862, p. 2; "Captain Sterling P. Delano" at The ILGenWeb Project online; Nelson, Iris. "Candace McCormick Reed, Photographer" at Illinois Women Artists Project online; "Mrs. Candace M. Reed," *The Daily Review* (Decatur, Illinois), April 9, 1900, p. 3; Obituary in *The Canton Press-News* (Missouri), April 13, 1900, p. 3.



PAY VOUCHER FOR  
A YOUNG FEMALE CHEROKEE TEACHER  
SIGNED BY PRINCIPAL CHIEF JOHN ROSS

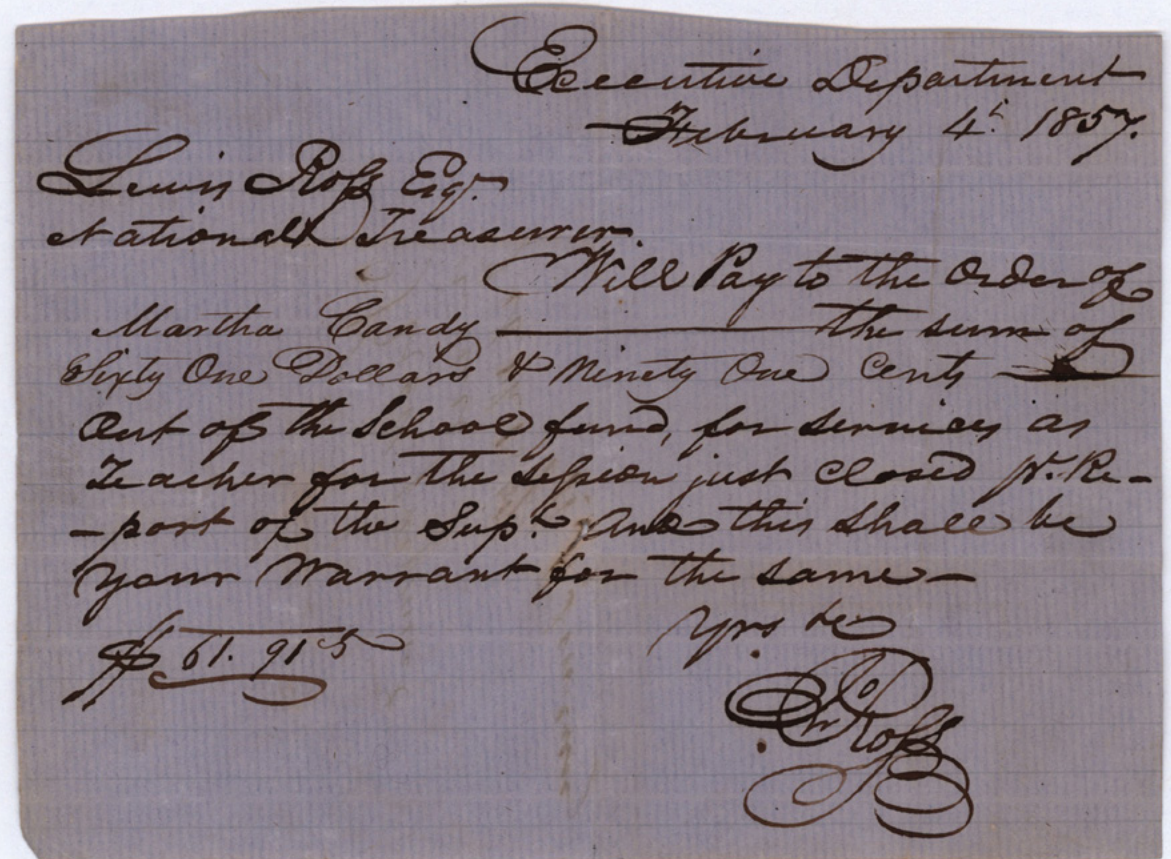
40. Ross, John. [Pay voucher for Cherokee teacher Martha Candy, signed by Principal Chief John Ross.] [Indian Territory,] 4 February 1857. 1 p. manuscript pay voucher in ink, signed by Ross, on lined sheet of blue paper, 5.75" x 7.625". CONDITION: Very good, slight loss at center, not affecting text.

*A document signed by John Ross, reflecting his duties and educational legacy as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.*

This payment voucher, dated February 4th, 1857, is signed by John Ross and addressed to his brother Lewis in his capacity as the Cherokee National Treasurer. It orders a disbursement of \$61.91 of treasury funds to Martha Candy "for services as Teacher for the session just closed." Candy had graduated just two years earlier from the Cherokee National Seminary, an institution founded in the wake of Ross's 1839 act to establish "a system of general education by schools" within the Cherokee Nation (Starr, p. 225). Candy married fellow seminary graduate and future Cherokee Principal Chief Joel Bryan Mayes, and died in 1860.

John Ross (Cooweescoowe, 1790–1866) was the longest-serving Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Dedicated to tribal sovereignty and staunchly opposed to removal, Ross led the Cherokee from 1828 to 1862, through the fraught and deadly Trail of Tears and the factionalism that surrounded it, the rebuilding of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, and the Civil War. The son of a Cherokee mother and a Scottish father, Ross was given a bicultural and bilingual education, and just a year after being appointed a US Indian agent at the age of twenty, entered the War of 1812 under General Andrew Jackson. Ross's political engagement blossomed after his military service, and in 1816 his fluency in English enabled him to become a central negotiator in a delegation trip to Washington, D.C. Twelve years after this first major foray into politics—and a year after the deaths of his mentors, Principal Chiefs Pathkiller and Charles Hicks—he was elected Principal Chief himself. Faced with the threat of removal by the U.S. Government, Ross led the anti-removal majority faction known as the National Party. After the minority "Ridge Party" signed the Treaty of New Echota in 1835, Ross stringently but unsuccessfully argued its illegitimacy and was forced to lead the Cherokee out of their ancestral homelands to present-day northeastern Oklahoma, losing his wife, Quatie Brown Henley, on the Trail of Tears. In 1845 he married a Quaker woman from Delaware, Mary Bryan Stapler (1825–1865), with whom he had his sixth and seventh children, Annie and John. During the Civil War, numerous factors, including renewed factionalism within the Cherokee Nation and the Federal Government's abandonment of Indian Territory (a treaty violation) came together to force Ross's hand in signing a treaty with the Confederacy, but he fairly soon managed to negotiate agreements with the Union, resulting in many Cherokee soldiers defecting to the Union Indian Home Guard. Ross died while negotiating a treaty in Washington, D.C.

REFERENCES: Starr, Emmet. *History of the Cherokee Indians and Their Legends and Folk Lore* (Oklahoma City, 1921), p. 225, 353; Moulton, Gary E. "Ross, John (1790–1866)" at the Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture online; "Martha Jane (Candy) Mayes (1836 - 1860)" at WikiTree online.





# OREGONIAN;

OR,

## HISTORY

OF THE

# OREGON TERRITORY:

CONTAINING THE

## Laws of Oregon,

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF  
THE COUNTRY; AS WELL AS ITS CLIMATE,  
RESOURCES, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, AND  
PROGRESS IN EDUCATION,  
WITH A MAP.

BY CHARLES SAXTON.

"The anthem of Liberty, which  
hundred seventy-six, now swells the  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean."

No. 1.

Price twenty-five cents per number.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:

U. WARD AND SON—PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

OREGON CITY, O. T.:

GEORGE ABERNATHY—MAIN STREET,  
1846.

### IMPORTANT EARLY ACCOUNT OF OREGON TERRITORY

41. Saxton, Charles. *The Oregonian; or, History of the Oregon Territory: Containing the Laws of Oregon, with a description of the political condition of the country; as well as its climate, resources, soil, production, and progress in education, with a map.* Washington, D.C.: U. Ward and Son—Pennsylvania Avenue. Oregon City, O.T.: George Abernathy—Main Street, 1846. 48 pp. Original printed wrappers. Presentation inscription by the author on dedication page. In a custom slipcase. CONDITION: Good, wrappers heavily worn and tanned, rear cover detached; contemporary notations to wrappers; minor foxing, soiling, and wear.

A scarce and early tract presenting the laws of the Oregon Territory and an argument for its inclusion in the United States. At the time, the territory was hotly contested ground between the United States and England. The author, Charles Saxton, traveled overland with the Independent Oregon Company in 1844, returning the following year and then publishing this pamphlet. In it he lays out the territory laws and the political situation there; he also includes the text of an 1840 petition by Oregonians for the protection of the United States, as well as the minutes of the meetings held at Champoig to establish the first territorial government. Though a map is called for on the title page, none was ever issued. Thomas Streeter's copy sold for \$950 in 1969. The last copy to sell at auction, in 2023, lacked the wrappers but was also inscribed by the author, a fact the auction house noted as remarkable. The present copy is inscribed to the editor of the Boston Times. Though not institutionally rare, it is quite rare on the market. This copy is particularly desirable with both the original wrappers and an inscription by the author.

*Ed. Boston Times  
with the respects of the  
author*

"Charles Saxton arrived in Oregon in 1844 and served briefly as a printer at Lapwai. In the early part of 1845, he joined Dr. Elijah White's exploring party that attempted to locate a possible wagon route across the Cascade Mountains into the upper Willamette Valley. Later in the year, he accompanied Dr. White

on a return journey to Independence and subsequently became an Oregon Propagandist"—Wagner-Camp.

REFERENCES: Howes S134, "c"; Streeter Sale 3362; Sabin 77349; Wagner-Camp 123a.

Item #9875

\$35,000.00



New Orleans March 28. 1848. —  
My dear sister,  
Last week your box arrived, one day later than your last letter which gave an account of the purchase of the new furniture. I hope very much that you will be able to send it home to our father this spring and that they will make every day use of it. I am glad that you obtained the covering and hope it will be made up immediately. The clothing which you sent is all very nice and pleases

NEW ORLEANS DAGUERREOTYPISTS TOUTED  
OVER THOSE OF PORTLAND, MAINE

42. Smith, Angela Augusta. [Autograph letter, signed, comparing the quality of Portland, Maine daguerreotypes to those of New Orleans.] New Orleans, 28 March 1848. 3 pp. manuscript in ink on bifolium leaf, 9.875" x 7.75". CONDITION: Very good.

*A letter from a Maine woman in New Orleans to her sister in Portland, containing a detailed critique of several daguerreotypes and a blunt comparison of New Orleans to Portland daguerrean artistry.*

The letter, addressed to the author's older sister Hannah Leach (née Smith) reads in part:

My dear Sister,

Last week your box arrived one day later than your last letter which gave an account of the purchase of the new furniture. I hope very much that you will be able to send it home to our father this spring and that they will make every day use of it. I am glad that you obtained the covering and hope it will be made up immediately. The clothing which you sent is all very nice and pleases me very well, especially the cap.—of the daguerreotypes I cannot say as much. They are somewhat like—but then you must have employed a very inferior artist—the art has arrived to such perfection here, that Daguerres are almost equal to fine miniature paintings, and can be seen in any light. I have shown yours to several persons, and without telling whose it was, have asked what characteristic of mind they thought most strikingly expressed—one answered, benevolence, another energy combined with gentleness, and another resignation! what do you think of the character they have given you? Is it not good? But you must know that I think the prevailing expression is sadness—If you have any good, really good artists in Portland I wish you would have them taken again, but not otherwise—I would regard no expense could I have them well done—Mother's should have been taken without spectacles—and father's is a great deal too dark, but very like him otherwise. Oli's is like himself, but the style of execution is bad. I should send you mine this summer, and then you may see how much the New Orleans artists are before the Portland. If you should ever meet with a good artist I hope you will have them retaken and let me pay for them.



The rest of the letter discusses her new furnishings ("I have in some things done as you wished me to—I have a new rocking chair for which I paid \$16, and a tete a tete tea set for which I paid \$6.50...if you will call any afternoon at half past four we will gossip together over a cup..."); the arrival of warm weather in New Orleans ("next week I shall have an organdie muslin made up—the season for thin dresses is already here, which I suppose you can hardly realize in your frozen north"); and her work at a school, which she does not "like at all well as I could wish—I am confined too many hours...I doubt whether I remain in this situation long—but where I shall go when I leave it is a matter of great uncertainty—what should you say if I should go to Texas? I am afloat and I do not expect to regain the shore until the voyage of life is ended." The final section of the letter, dated April 22nd, notes visits from friends from Tennessee and Massachusetts and a contemplated trip to Tennessee and Kentucky "during my vacation this summer"; the care of their parents ("I know tis best you should remain near our dear parents, and I am thankful that you have the heart to comfort them—I hope S. Collins is with them, and now allow me to ask, has she been paid any thing?").

Angela Augusta Smith was the youngest daughter of Israel Smith (1772–1850) and Hannah Tufts (1775–1862) of New Gloucester, Maine. Her sister Hannah, eight years older than herself, was the second wife of Thomas Amory Leach (1795–1881), originally of Jay, Maine.

Item #9938

\$450.00

### A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN SOUTH AFRICA'S DIAMOND FIELDS

So I bought a fourth one for myself  
I have set in a ring, engraved  
and the place where it was found.  
in New York at a cost of \$ 254. It  
weighed 1-4 1/2 - 6 3/4 and 10 1/2 karats  
now weigh about 3/4 - 2 1/2 - 4 and 7  
Monday, Jan. 25th 1873. left the S  
Most of the Americans went to the Sta  
Their names are as follows:—  
No. 1. American Row. Mr Lancaster  
Osborn of Calais. Me.  
No. 2. Edward Flint of Chicago. Mr  
Loachmont Manor, Conn.  
No. 3. was my own.  
No. 4. Edward Heall, Putnam Ohio  
Putnam Ohio, Thomas C. Hunt of  
living in New York - address 17 Broa

**43. Smith, Frederic W. An Account of a Journey to the Diamond Fields in South Africa in 1872. Containing a full description of all the little incidents of the journey, which I think will be likely to interest my friends, or serve to refresh my own memory in the years that are to come.** New London, Connecticut, September 1876. 8vo (9.875" x 8"), three quarters black leather and coated black cloth over boards, gilt title at upper cover. 92 pp. in ink on as many leaves, most numbered. Regular corrections and annotations in ink, in Smith's hand, on versos facing the relevant pages; occasional later pencil annotations to margins. Small newspaper clipping (1" x 1") and Smith's ownership stamp at front pastedown and ffep. **CONDITION:** Good, leather at spine mostly perished, covers rubbed at extremities, contents very good with some light spotting throughout and one 4" closed tear from top of p. 53, not affecting text.

*A Connecticut school-teacher's account of his experiences in an early South African diamond field, written several years after his return and blending passages from his original journal with rich and engaging descriptions of mining, camp life, extraordinary incidents, his interactions with Xhosa and Khoekhoe laborers, and his arduous voyages to and from a camp in the area that is now Kimberly.*

Frederic W. Smith was born into a farming family in Lyme, Connecticut in 1838, and as a young man worked as a school teacher. In 1865 he married Emma J. Comstock (1840–1905), but by the spring of 1872 his health had become "very bad...many years of hard labor in the schools of New London and elsewhere, had brought on a severe cough, and occasional hemorrhage." In debt and certain (despite the expert ministrations of a New York doctor) that he will die if he remains at home, Smith decides to venture to South Africa. The friend he had planned to accompany backs out, so Smith sets off from New York alone on June 8th, 1872 aboard the steamer *Columbia*. After stops in Londonderry, Glasgow, London, Madeira, and Cape Town—the latter involving a daring venture up Table Mountain ("American like[,] I determine to go alone, and without a guide")—he makes the grueling trip to the Du Toits Pan mining camp. The stage journey from Cape Town ("under the control of a guard" with horses or mules and drivers "changed every four or six hours") takes about a week. He and his fellow diamond-seekers sleep one night along the way at a Dutchman's house



The walls of the house are nearly two feet thick. It is built of cow dung and clay. The bricks are first formed into bricks<sup>2</sup>, about four inches thick, after being thoroughly sun-dried, the bricks are built into a house, plaster being used for mortar. The interior is plastered smoothly inside and washed. The partition walls are of the same. The roof is composed of bamboo poles outside with a straw thatch, at the interior. The floors look like a cement floor, worn out in the parlor, and the young ladies new carpet put down, all the furniture is removed. A Kaffir negro comes full of prepared cow dung and clay left out, pours it on the floor, spreads it carefully and evenly with a stick, and it is allowed to dry. The furniture is brought in and the parlor is ready for the evening. You now understand the peculiar arrangement of the room. They had just laid a new carpet on the parlor floor. Dried cow dung is used in place of coal, and our mutton chops were nicely broiled over a fire, the young ladies adding what was required. So you see, cow dung is used for fuel. It is collected with the greatest care.

("something in our room seems to have a very peculiar smell") but for the final four days stop nowhere at all ("We don't mind it much the first night, but call it fun. The second night we feel tired and sleepy, and would like to get a little nap. The third night we get desperate..."). They arrive at last in Du Toits Pan on August 7th, and from a distance, Smith likens it to "a great camp like that of an army." Up close, he writes:

The streets are full of people from all parts of the world, English, Dutch, Jews and Americans, Hottentots [i.e., Khoekhoe], Kaffirs [i.e., Xhosa], Zulus, and Basutos [i.e., Sotho], constitute the colored gentry. They number about five sixths of the population. ...The diamonds are found chiefly in the craters of four extinct volcanoes, called kopjes...Each kopje is surrounded by a rim or reef of rocks, about six rods wide. Within this reef the crater is filled with sand, gravel, boulders, pebbles, ashes, lava, and other materials, and it is in this gravel that diamonds are found.

During his seven-month stay in Du Toits Pan, Smith lives in tent number three in "American Row," employs a Xhosa "tent boy," called Jacob, along with several other Xhosa miners (six of whose English nicknames he records), and finds numerous diamonds, many of which are flawed. Lengthy passages, evidently drawn from his notebook and his memory, describe Xhosa culture and society (knowledge largely gained from Jacob, with whom he develops a close rapport); the Khoekhoe and Xhosa women and children working in the diamond fields; the claims themselves (including how they are worked and the social and legal structures that shape mining practices); the uncertainty of mining (with numerous anecdotes of their arbitrary successes and failures); the landscape, flora, and fauna around and beyond the mines; and the reaction of his Xhosa employees to his removal of his false teeth ("At noon, while I sat in my tent eating my dinner, a dark cloud overshadowed my doorway. All the Kaffirs in the camp numbering about 100 stood in front of my tent. The story of the wonderful things I could do had spread among them, and they wanted to see me do it...").

Passages quoted directly from his notebook provide a window into the daily rhythm of mining ("Mon, Sep 2nd, found a 1 ½ karat, all full of cracks...Thurs Sep 19th found a nice stone, good shape, off color"), and report Smith's purchase of his partner's share of their claim; falling ill with bilious fever ("Got so weak, I could not sit up to cook anything"); receiving his first letters from home ("Six months and thirteen days since I left home and this is the first word I have heard from them"); and surviving an impressive thunderstorm and a flood of the camp ("I piled my things up...then got onto the table myself...watching the water as it rushed through my tent..."), which is followed by the most "magnificent" sunset panorama he had ever seen—"like a pathway of molten gold leading from earth to heaven."

After an accident "by which I came quite near getting killed," and which effectively destroys his claim, Smith decides to sell out. At the invitation of his former "tent boy" Jacob, he first prepares to seek more diamonds some 600 miles northward, until news of war between the Xhosa and the Dutch makes such a plan unsafe. Despite not having made a fortune, he decides to return home. Another long ride brings him to Cape Town ("We made the journey...in six days and seven hours, stopping only seven hours for sleep on the whole journey—four at a hotel—and three on the plain where we slept on the ground"), where he boards the steamer *Saxon* to England, making stops at St. Helena (including a visit to Napoleon's exile residence), Ascension Island, Tenerife ("very little grows...except cactus...cultivated extensively as food for the Cochineal insect"), and Madeira (where he returns the kiss of a pretty Spaniard—"Indulgent reader: I have recorded this incident to afford your entertainment, and 'to refresh my own memory in the years that are to come,' but you must never, never tell. It might make trouble in the family"). In London it is so rainy and cold that



I determined to come home at once, and went to the office of the White Star Line to get my tickets. Found that their next steamer was the Atlantic. On account of the fact that Father Comstock had been wrecked several years ago on a steamer of that name I refused to come in her, and obtained tickets on the steamer Canada of the National Line Capt Webster commanding. It was lucky that I did, for on that voyage the Atlantic was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, and hundreds of passengers were lost.

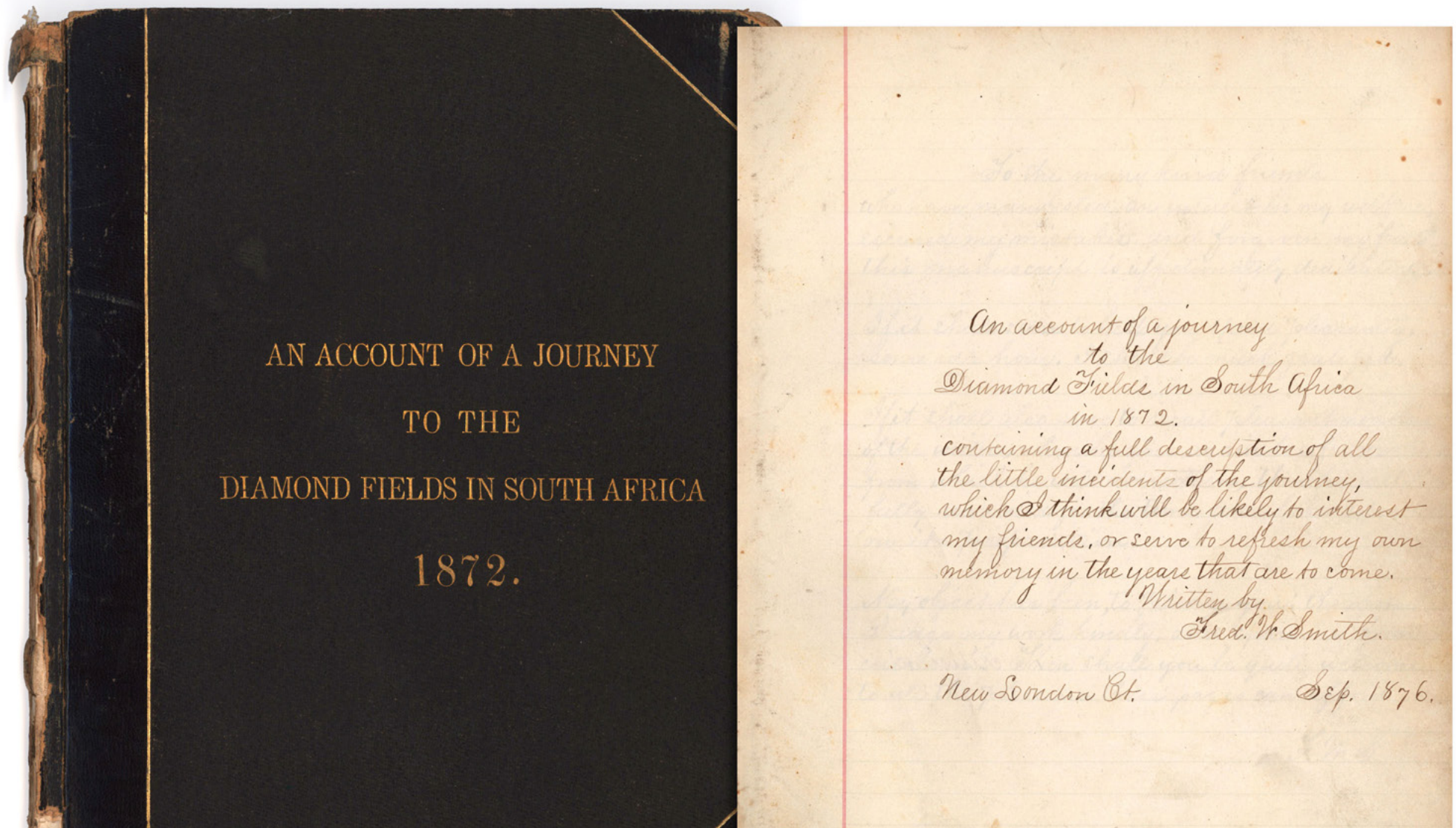
After a terribly stormy passage, Smith lands in Sandy Hook on the morning of April 3rd ("Telegraphed my arrival to my wife, who supposed I was in Du Toits Pan, 10,000 miles from her") and is welcomed home by his delighted friends. He later became a homeopathic doctor, and died in Connecticut in 1910.

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

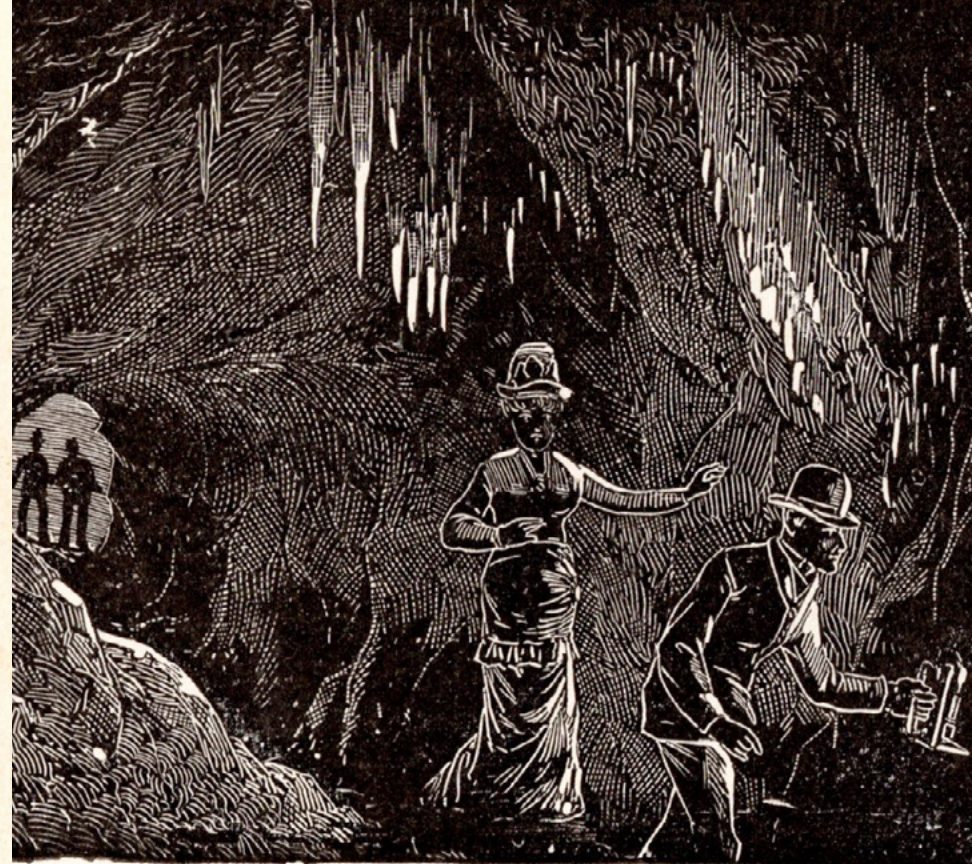
REFERENCES: "Frederic W. Smith (1837 - 1910)" at WikiTree online; "Emma J. Comstock Smith" at Find A Grave online.

Item #9743

\$4,500.00







**"FAR FAMED AND TRULY REMARKABLE CAVES"**

44. Snider, George W; Manitou Springs Daily Journal; **Manitou Grand Caverns**. Manitou Springs, Colorado: Manitou Springs Daily Journal, September 1, 1888. 64mo brochure (3.25" x 5"), pictorial wrappers, ad on inside of front wrapper. Accordion fold contents in 6 two-sided panels (3" x 4.5"), with illustrations on one side and text on other, text at inside back cover. CONDITION: Very good, light wear, small crease to wrapper spine.

A handsomely produced brochure illustrating the Manitou Grand Caverns, with pictures of the following caves and formations: "the Narrows," "Grant Monument," "The Interior Cascades," "The Dairy and Churn," "The Organ," "The Seven Columns," "The Card Rack" and "In Grand Concert Hall." The text, apparently a reprint of a 1 September 1888 *Manitou Springs Daily Journal* article, tells the story of the caves' discovery and provides lavish descriptions of these "dazzling wonders and gorgeous cuts and figures of Dame Nature...hidden and treasured in the bowels of the earth."

George Washington Snider (1851–1921), a stone-cutter from Ohio, explored and connected several of the Manitou Grand Caverns caves in the early 1880s while in partnership with Charles Rhinehart, with whom he ran tours of the Cave of the Winds. Following a split with Rhinehart, Snider began running tours of the Manitou Grand Caverns in 1885. By 1896, overwhelmed with debt, he had turned operations over to his brother and left Manitou.



EXCURSION ON THE RECENTLY COMPLETED  
TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD IN 1870

45. A Souvenir of the Trans-Continental Excursion of Railroad Agents, 1870. By One of the Party. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers, 1871. 8vo, original green cloth, gilt title on upper cover. 92 pp., 1 chromolithographic plate. Inscribed on the flyleaf: "Mrs. Myron Miller With regards of Wm. H. Weed 1871." CONDITION: Very good, moderate wear and staining to covers, some brown spots to page margins, contents otherwise clean.

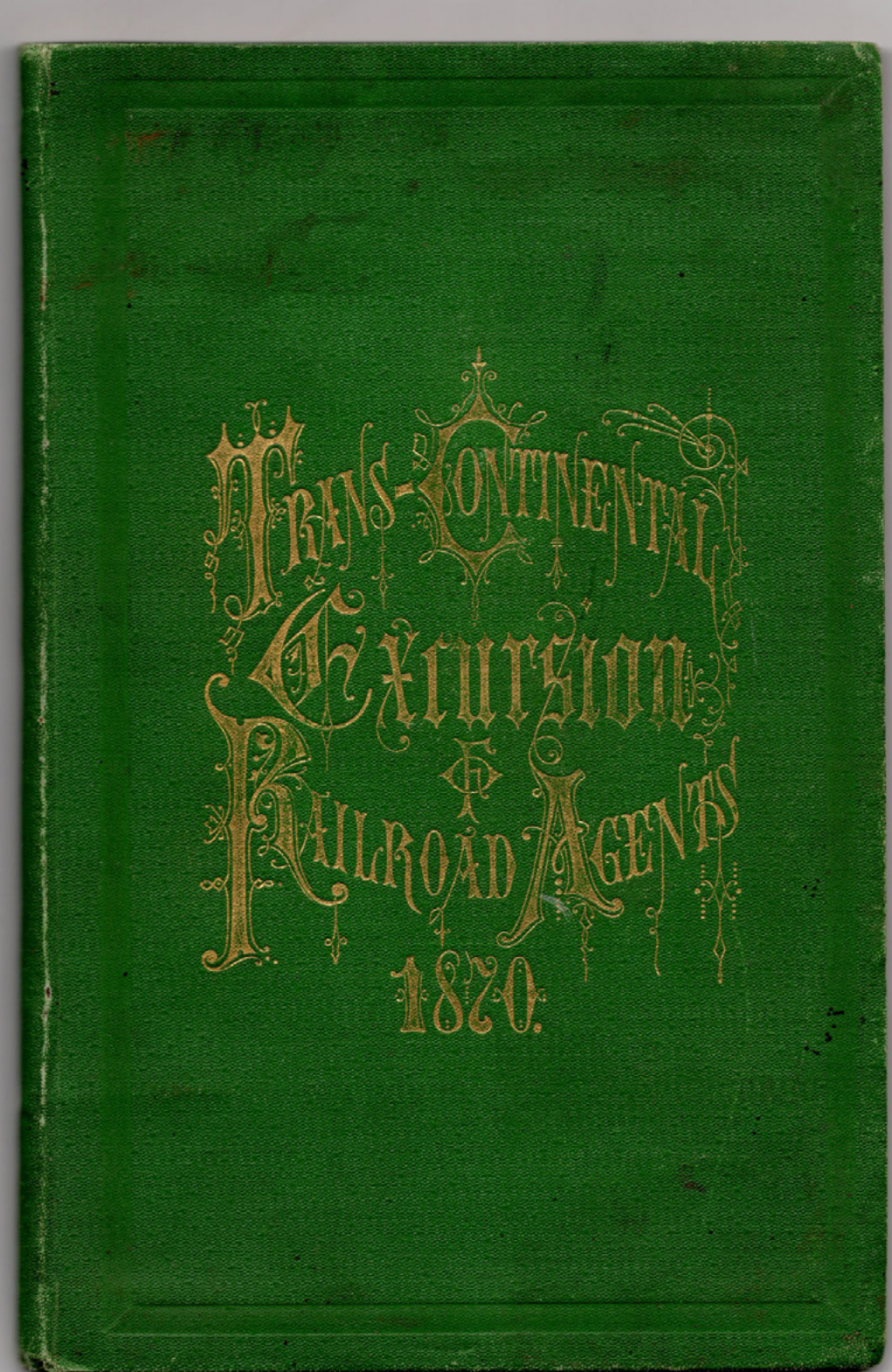
*First edition of this anonymously-authored account of an excursion on the Trans-continental Railroad taken by "the general passenger, ticket and freight agents of the railroads" in September of 1870, at the invitation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies.*

On May 10, 1869 the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific were joined at Promontory Summit, Utah, when CPR president Leland Stanford drove the ceremonial "Last Spike." The following year railroad agents from both the United States and Canada were invited to participate in an excursion from Omaha to San Francisco and back, just prior to the General Ticket Agents' Convention at Milwaukee. This account by one of the excursionists offers a first-hand look at the extraordinary travel experience recently made available to the public upon completion of the railroad. The party travels aboard a so-called "fancy train," consisting of five Pullman palace, drawing-room, and sleeping cars, a smoking car, and a baggage car. Among the places they pass through, and in many cases tour, are Cheyenne, Greeley, Denver, Sherman, Laramie, Fort Steele, Echo and Weber Canons, Salt Lake City, Ogden (where they transfer to the Silver Palace cars of the Central Pacific), Elko, Carlin, Humboldt, Truckee, Sacramento, and San Francisco. At Fort Steele the colonel in command, "a celebrated Indian fighter," offers a tour of his quarters, appointed with "the weapons of Indian warfare and torture." Aboard the train one morning the passengers are treated to a breakfast consisting of Green River brook trout. The narrative contains much similarly interesting matter relating both to places visited as well as life aboard the train. Illustrated with a chromolithographic facsimile of the Excursion ticket, complete with the punch-holes unique to each rail division.

REFERENCES: Howes S796.

Item #8124

\$1,750.00







SAMMELBAND WITH TARLETON AND CORNWALLIS  
ON THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

46. Tarleton, Sir Banastre. *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*. Dublin: Printed for Colles, Exshaw, White, H. Whitestone, Burton, Byrne, Moore, Jones, and Dorn, 1787. 8vo, early full gilt tree calf, re-backed with original spine laid down, marbled endpapers. vii, [blank], 236 pp.

[bound with]

Cornwallis, Lieutenant-General Earl. *An Answer to that Part of the Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Which Relates to the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Earl Cornwallis During the Campaign in North-America, in the Year 1781*. London: Printed for J. Debrett, (Successor to Mr. Almon) opposite Burlington-House, Piccadilly, 1783. Title leaf, [i]–xvi, [vi], 260 pp., folding table, errata leaf. Lacking the two ad leaves. Bookplate on front paste-down. CONDITION: Very good, adhesive stains bleeding through bookplate.

*A sammelband combining the Dublin edition of Sir Banastre Tarleton's account of the British campaign in the southern colonies during the Revolutionary War with the first edition of Charles Cornwallis's defense in response to Sir Henry Clinton's attempt to blame him for the British defeat at Yorktown.*

The notoriously ruthless commander of a cavalry unit, Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton served in America from 1776 to 1781. His narrative is one of the primary British accounts of the Revolution from the British perspective. "The work begins with D'Estaing's fruitless attack on Savannah in the autumn of 1779, and proceeds with great minuteness of detail to give the military events of the Carolinas and Virginia down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. The history is in general a compilation of the official letters of the British officers, both in the sea- and land-service, and of the American and French commanders, which had appeared in the newspapers... This book has great value, especially because it contains many documents that cannot be found elsewhere without great labor" (Church).

Following his participation in the first Charleston campaign, as well as the New York and Philadelphia campaigns, Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis joined Sir Henry Clinton in the south, serving as second in command. When Clinton returned north, Cornwallis went on to defeat forces under General Horatio Gates in the Battle of Camden, in South Carolina, on August 16th, 1780—a major victory. However, the tide of British fortune soon turned, when the Americans won victories in the Battle of King's Mountain, the Battle of Cowpens, the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, and finally at Yorktown. Cornwallis's effort to counter Clinton's attempt to lay the blame on him for defeat at Yorktown relies primarily on the publication here of their correspondence during the campaign.

REFERENCES: For Tarleton, Howes T37; Sabin 94397; Church 1224 for the London ed.; Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 85 for the London ed.; ESTC N8398. For Cornwallis, Sabin 1681; Adams, *American Controversy* 83-29; Howes C781.

Item #8934

\$2,750.00

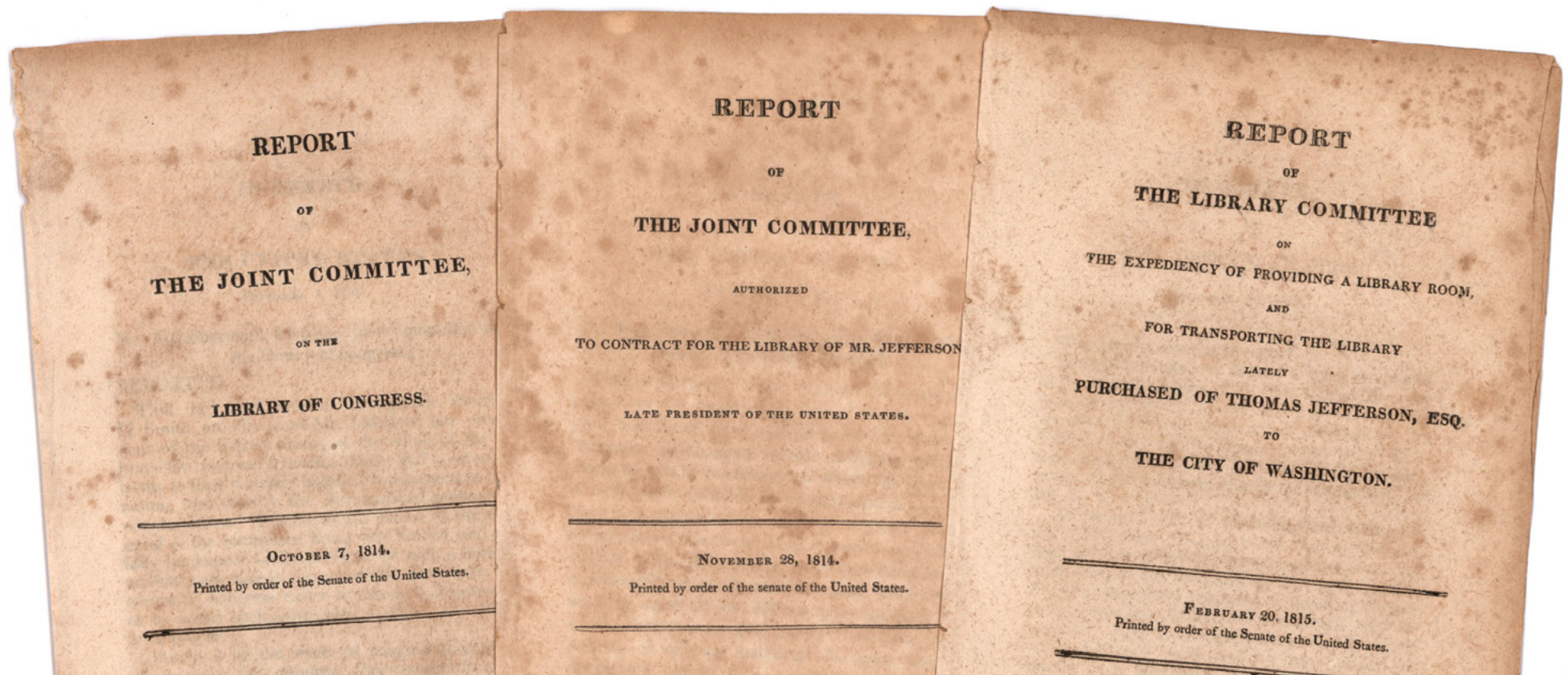


CONGRESS BUYS JEFFERSON'S LIBRARY  
AFTER THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON

47. [Three reports from the Congressional joint committee that managed the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's personal library following the burning of the Library of Congress by the British during the War of 1812.] **Report of the Joint Committee, on the Library of Congress. October 7, 1814** [with] **Report of the Joint Committee, Authorized to Contract for the Library of Mr. Jefferson, Late President of the United States. November 28, 1814** [with] **Report of the Library Committee on the Expediency of Providing a Library Room, and for Transporting the Library Lately Purchased of Thomas Jefferson, Esq. to the City of Washington. February 20, 1815.** Washington City: Printed by Roger C. Weightman, 1814 and 1815, respectively. All 8vo (8.25" x 5"), disbound. Title leaf, [1] p. Housed in tan linen clamshell box, with black leather and gilt title piece at spine. CONDITION: All very good, light to moderate foxing; .75" dampstain at lower-left corner of the 1815 report.

*A scarce gathering of three official Senate reports published following the destruction of the Congressional Library during the burning of Washington, pertaining to the purchase of former president Thomas Jefferson's personal book collection.*

On August 24th, 1814, British troops took control of the capital city, setting fire to and destroying both the White House and the Capitol Building, which housed the Congress's 3,000-volume library. After barely more than a day, the troops left the city for Baltimore. Appalled by this "Vandalism of our enemy" ("1815 Sale"), Thomas Jefferson offered his own library—which, at over 6,000 volumes, was the largest personal collection of books in the young nation—for immediate sale to Congress. Employing Samuel Harrison Smith, the federal Commissioner of Revenue and Jefferson's longtime friend, to make his offer, and Georgetown bookseller Joseph Milligan to perform an independent valuation (based on the size and number of pages of the books), Jefferson then spent weeks compiling an up-to-date catalog of his collection, tracking down errant volumes, and arranging the library himself on shelves built specially for shipping. In April of 1815, the collection was loaded onto carts for the journey from Monticello to Washington, where it was received by George Watterson, the newly-appointed Librarian of Congress.





The reports offered here reflect the progress in Congress of this extraordinary sale. The earliest, dated October 7th, announces that the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress has received Jefferson's offer, and seeks Congressional approval for funds to make the purchase. The report dated November 28th notes the size of the library ("stated to be six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven [volumes]") and its "estimated price" ("twenty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars"). Finally, the February 20th, 1815 report requests a designated room for the new library, and a final financial infusion for the books' transport to the Capitol. On Christmas eve of 1851, fire would again burst out, destroying nearly two thirds of Jefferson's collection.

All reports scarce in the trade. No copies of the October 7 *Report of the Joint Committee* in Rare Book Hub, and only two of the November 28, 1814 *Report of the Joint Committee, Authorized to Contract for the Library of Mr. Jefferson* and the February 20, 1815 *Report of the Library Committee on the Expediency of Providing a Library Room*.

*Scarce and important records of a remarkable book deal between former president Thomas Jefferson and the U.S. Congress in the wake of one of the darkest hours in the history of the nation.*

REFERENCES: "1815 Sale" at Thomas Jefferson's Libraries online; "Thomas Jefferson : Jefferson's Library" at Library of Congress online.

Item #10117

\$4,500.00

### THE SYMBOL OF SARATOGA SPRINGS

48. Walton, H., after; M[oses] Swett, del. **View of the Celebrated Rock Springs at Saratoga.** Boston: Pendleton's Lithography, [ca. 1830]. Lithograph, 8" x 9.25". CONDITION: Very good, faint toning to top edge, not affecting print.

*A rare lithograph by a Saratoga artist, showing the famous High Rock Spring, with its distinctive mineral deposit.*

The strange, shell-shaped mineral deposit of High Rock Spring appears in the foreground, its healing waters distributed to two fashionable visitors by a dipper-bearing woman extending a mug to a fashionable gentleman as his parasol-toting lady waits beside him. A small, arched pavilion stands to the left, and stairs behind them lead to open countryside and, on the right, a larger building with a fenced enclosure.

Little is known for certain of the early life of painter and lithographer Henry Walton (1804–1865). Some sources identify him as the son of Judge Henry Walton (1768–1844) of Saratoga Springs, New York, where Judge Walton was a driving force in the excavation and tubing of several mineral springs and the construction of the Chinese pagoda over the Flat Rock Spring (of which the young Walton made a print), as well as the Pavilion Hotel. In the 1820s Walton produced drawings for Pendleton's in Boston, as well as Rawdon, Clark & Co. in Albany and Rawdon, Wright & Co. in New York. Subsequently, he moved to Ithaca, where he spent about twelve years, created the majority of his known works, and took up portrait painting. In 1851 he joined the Gold Rush, and later settled in Michigan with his wife Jane Orr.





Lithographer and painter Moses Swett (1804–1838) spent his early years in Boston, working for several early lithographic firms, including Pendleton's—from which he splintered off to form Senefelder, and then rejoined—and Annin and Smith, which, founded in 1814, became closely associated with Senefelder. In 1830 he relocated to Baltimore, where he founded Endicott & Swett with George Endicott. In 1831 the two relocated to New York, and in 1836 Swett left for Washington, D.C., where he produced several political cartoons. He died soon after returning to Boston in 1838.



VIEW OF THE CELEBRATED ROCK SPRING AT SARATOGA.

An early and leading lithographic firm operating from 1825 to 1836, Pendleton's was founded by brothers William Pendleton (1795–1879) and John Pendleton (1798–1866) and was located at Harvard Place in Boston—the city's first shop of its kind. Swett and Thomas Edwards founded Senefelder Lithographic Co. in 1828 in Boston, but by 1831 the firm was absorbed by Pendleton Lithography. A range of artists—some of whom would become quite prominent—learned the art of lithography while working at Pendleton's, including Fitz Henry Lane, John H. Bufford, Nathaniel Currier, Benjamin Champney, David Claypoole Johnston, Robert Cooke, and John W. A. Scott. These artists created a variety of materials: maps, plans, portraits, fashion plates, topographical views, sheet-music covers, advertisements, and historical prints. In 1826, the brothers won a silver medal for the "Best Specimen of Lithography" at the annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. In 1829 John Pendleton went to Philadelphia to start the firm of Pendleton, Kearney & Childs, and moved later in the same year to New York to start his own company.

REFERENCES: Rehner, Leigh. *Artist of Ithaca: Henry Walton and his Odyssey* (Cornell UP, 2009), p. 16; Groce & Wallace, *Dictionary of Artists in America*, pp. 617, 659; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion: Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, California, 2005), pp. 122–23, 161; Pierce, Sally and Catharina Slautterback. *Boston Lithography, 1825–1880* (Boston, 1991), pp. 146–47, 175.

Item #7436

\$750.00



MATCH FACTORY GIRLS WANTED IN BOSTON, 1860

49. **Wanted! Twenty-Five Girls to Work in a Match Factory...** Boston: C. Farr's Match Factory, 24 April 1860. Broadside, 8.625" x 9.25". CONDITION: Good, one horizontal and three vertical creases, offsetting, four small document tape repairs and reinforcements to verso.

*Rare evidence of the recruiting practices of an apparently short-lived Boston match factory during the early heyday of the dangerous phosphorus match industry in America.*

This broadside seeks "twenty-five girls" for Charles Farr's match stick depot at 63 Union Street in Boston. The factory does not appear in Boston directories in the surrounding years, suggesting that it was less successful than its competitors, among them the Boston Union Match Co. and Byam, Carlton & Co.

Friction matches were first manufactured in the United States in 1836, ten years after the technology's invention by English chemist John Walker (earlier chemical matches having been both unsafe and inconvenient). By 1860 there were seventy-five match factories in America, and Massachusetts was among the leading match stick states, behind New York and Connecticut. The disastrous health effects of working closely with phosphoric acid were soon clear, and in 1859 the *Berkshire County Eagle* in Pittsfield, Mass., notes "several painful cases in the New York hospitals lately, of the removal of decayed jaw bones of persons in match factories." In England the grim condition of "phossy jaw"—beginning with a toothache but culminating, if untreated, in the disintegration of the lower jaw and seizures ("phossy brain") caused by swallowing the necrotic puss—was prominent in public consciousness, prompting the London matchgirls' strike in 1888. The use of white phosphorus in match production was gradually banned across Europe, the U.S., and Asia between the early 1870s and 1925.

No examples recorded in OCLC, nor do Google searches yield any holdings of this or similar broadsides.

REFERENCES: *The Boston Directory. Embracing the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory. For the year commencing July 1, 1860* (Boston: Adams, Sampson & Company, 1860), 1860, p. 156; "Phosphoric acid," *The Berkshire County Eagle* (Pittsfield, Mass.), July 1, 1859, p. 1; "Notes on Match Companies, n.d.," at Empire archival discovery cooperative online.

Item #10170

\$950.00

**WANTED!**

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**TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS**

**To work in a Match Factory,**  
**for which good prices will be paid. CASH every**  
**Saturday. Experienced hands will be preferred.**

**Inquire at**

**C. FARR'S**  
**MATCH FACTORY,**  
**No. 63 UNION ST.**

**BOSTON, April 24, 1860.**



Visalia Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 1859

Dear Brother & Sister,

I have been thinking of writing to you for a long time, and have said several times that the next letter should be to you, but have never commenced until now, but you will please excuse me, We are all

"HAVE AN INDIAN BOY TO HELP ME  
ABOUT THE HOUSE":  
PIONEER WOMAN ON LIFE IN CALIFORNIA, 1859

50. Wilcox, Sarah G. Bond. [Autograph letter, signed, by a California pioneer woman to her sister and brother-in-law.] Visalia, California, 10 January 1859. 3 pp. in ink on a single blue lined bifolium leaf, 8.75" x 7.75". CONDITION: Good, soiling, some discoloration, tape repair on p. 2, a few words barely legible due to being mostly erased.

*An intimate and evocative letter by a pioneer woman living in the San Joaquin Valley town of Visalia, on agriculture, raising livestock, employing a Native American boy for domestic labor, and more, composed three years after she settled in California and two years before she was widowed.*

Writing to her sister Mariah Wilcox Goodemote (1825–1905) and brother-in-law James Goodemote (1821–1906) in Springville, New York, Wilcox notes that her family is "all in usual health," with the exception of Alfred P. Wilcox (1828–1871) (her husband Sardis D. Wilcox's brother)—"he has been having the chills & fever occasionally for nearly six months. He takes medicine that breaks them for a while but they come on again. He thinks of trying a new medicine soon." She comments that they are currently having cool, rainy weather but no snow, and then proceeds to describe her husband's improvements to their property, including the cultivation of fruit:

Sardis is making fence which is quite a job in this country because timber is so scarce. He has saved his barley and is making preparations to sow his wheat. He only farms on a small scale just for our own use. He has been to Los Angeles this winter and got a load of fruit trees and grape vines. We can have fruit of all kinds in a few years if we should stay here. Some kinds of fruit can be raised in a short time. Peaches have been raised in two years from the seed. We shall have some grapes this year if our vines are well. You have the advantage of us in the fruit seasons. I often think of the nice apples you have there to eat these long evenings. We can buy fruit here of all kinds either dried or put up in cans ready for use which is very nice for pies or sauce.

After inquiring where her correspondents celebrated Christmas and New Years, Wilcox notes that "we took a Christmas dinner at one of our neighbors and [on] New Years our neighbors were all here. We thought of you all there and how much better I should have enjoyed it if our friends could have been here. I hope before many New Years pass to see you all again." She writes that one

Leon was here last summer and spent two weeks with us. He is keeping stock near Marysville [California] about three hundred miles from here. When he was



here he thought some of going home this winter but he gave up the idea. Alfred thought of going with [him] but people in Cal. do not always get started when they intend to when they get into business they do not like to break up and sell out but I expect we shall all get started some of these times. Sardis and Alfred are keeping their stock yet they have three hundred head of cattle & thirty horses. We have a few beef cattle to sell every year.

She then asks her sister: "Mariah how do you like living in Springville [New York] and how are the little girls." She tells her that she has a "little cousin here, his name is Levi [i.e., Douglas Levi Wilcox (1857–1883)]. He is such a mischievous fellow. I can hardly write for him, he just begins to walk and he is in all sorts of mischief." She continues:

We have generally four men in the family and sometimes more. Ossiger is not here just now. He is at work for a man a few miles from here. I generally hire my washing done when I can. We cannot get help here as you can in the states. Very few white girls work out at housework those who do get from 40 to 50 dollars per month. I sometimes have an Indian boy to help me about the house. They do very well. Joseph, Sardis & Alfred all send their respects to you.

Born in Massachusetts, Sarah G. Bond Wilcox (1822–1911) immigrated to California in 1856, the year she married her first husband, Sardis Denslow Wilcox (1818–1861) in Springville, New York, where he was born. Sardis died in Tulare, California in 1861. According to *Old Cemeteries of Southeastern Tulare County, California*, "Judge Sardis Wilcox...was buried [on the Wilcox home farm, located near the Tule River] in 1861, having died of a cold caught while riding the judge's circuit. The flood waters of 1862 flowed over the site that Mrs. Wilcox chose; so her husband's body was removed to higher ground. Judge Wilcox's brother, Alfred, was buried there in 1870 and his two sons [Douglas and Carlos] during that decade, and his wife." (*Old Cemeteries*).

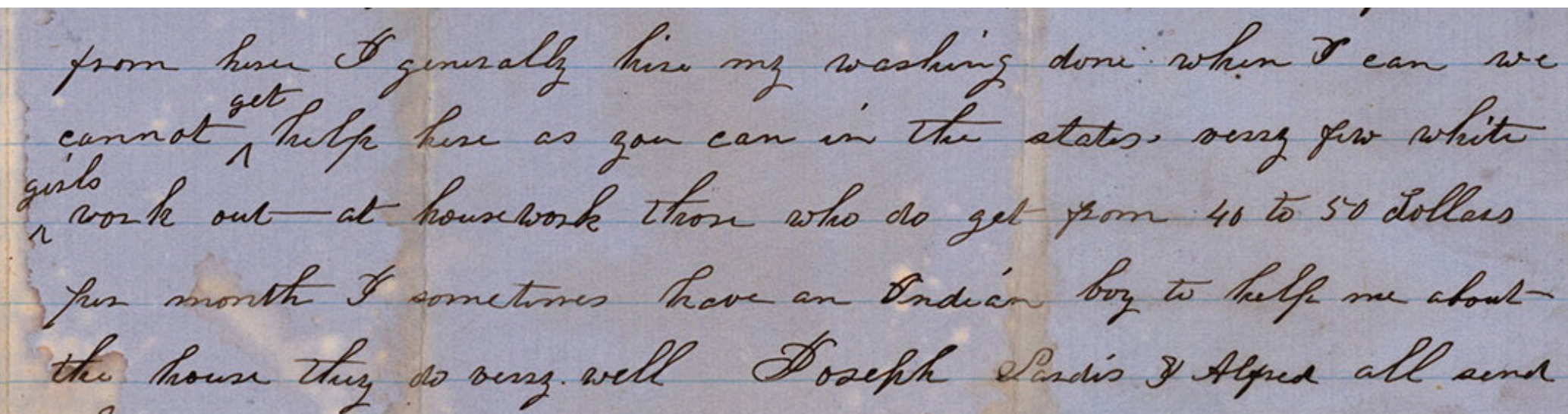
In 1876, Sarah married Dr. Samuel Gregg George (1814–1905). "Born in Ohio, Dr. George saw action in the Mexican War. After studying medicine, he started a practice in Visalia about 1855. He served in the Indian War of 1856, and as a loyal Union man, kept an eye on the Secesh in Tulare, Kern and Coso for Union Army intelligence. He found gold and silver in the Coso, explored Death Valley, and filed magnesite claims in the Porterville hills. His activities being widely reported in the press. He married the widow Wilcox in 1876, moved his practice to Porterville, and made his home at this location. He died in 1905" ("Dr. Samuel"). Sarah died in Tulare County in 1911 at the age of eighty-nine.

"Visalia is named for [settler] Nathaniel Vises' ancestral home, Visalia, Kentucky. Early growth in Visalia can be attributed in part to the gold rush along the Kern River. The gold fever brought many transient miners through Visalia along the way and when the lure of gold failed to materialize, many returned to Visalia to live their lives and raise families. In 1858 Visalia was added to John Butterfield's Overland Stage route from St. Louis to San Francisco...Many saloons and hotels sprouted up around the stage stop downtown and commerce was brisk if a bit risky. The next memorable event was the arrival of the telegraph in 1860" (History of Visalia).

REFERENCES: "Old Cemeteries of Southeastern Tulare County" at CaGenWeb online; "Dr. Samuel Gregg George" at Historical Marker Database online; "History of Visalia" at Visalia City online.

Item #9173

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per month I sometimes have an Indian boy to help me about  
the house they do very well Joseph Sardis & Alfred all send





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