

TREASURES FROM THE CAREN ARCHIVE II: HOW HISTORY UNFOLDS ON PAPER

Monday April 11, 2016
New York

Secretary of State of the United States to a power to exchange the ratifications of a treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, which power is dated this day, and signed by me, and for so doing this shall be his warrant.

James M. Smith

Washington, 15th April, 1845.



WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Bonhams

NEW YORK

A View of that great and flourishing City of
B O S T O N, when in its purity, and out of the
Harb' of the Philistines.



we have ever exercised an exclusive Right to dispose of our own Property; Statutes have been passed for extending the Jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty beyond their ancient Limits: For depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable Privilege of Trial by Jury in Cases affecting both Life and Property; for suspending the Legislature of one of the Colonies; for interdicting all Commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the Form of Government established by Charter, and secured by Acts of its own Legislature solemnly confirmed by the Crown; for exempting the "Murderers" of Colonists from legal Trial, and in

PEACE! LIBERTY! and INDEPENDENCE!

PHILADELPHIA March 24, 1783.

YESTERDAY arrived, after a passage of 32 days from Cadiz, a French fleet of war commanded by M. de Quéne, with the agreeable intelligence of PEACE. The particular Articles respecting this happy and glorious Event are as follows. The principle articles of the preliminaries of the Peace of the 20th January, 1783.

FRANCE to retain *Tobago* and *Senegal*.

FRANCE to restore to GREAT-BRITAIN *Grenada, St. Vincents, Dominica* and *St. Christophers*.

St. Eustatia, Demarara, Barbice and *Isiquibo* to be restored to the DUTCH.

GREAT-BRITAIN to restore to FRANCE, *Goree, St. Lucia, St. Pierre,* and *Miquelon*.

The fishery of France and England on the Coast of Newfoundland, to remain on the same footing on which they were by the treaty of 1763, except that part of the Coast *Cape Bonavesta* at *Cape St. Johns*, shall belong to the English.

FRANCE to be re-established in the *East-Indies*, as well in *Bengal*, as on the East and West Coast of the Peninsula, as regulated by the treaty 1763. The articles of preceding treaties, concerning the demolishing of *Dunkirk* to be suppressed.

SPAIN to retain *Minorca* and *West-Florida*.

GREAT-BRITAIN cedes *East-Florida* to SPAIN.

An agreement to be entered into between Spain and Great-Britain, about the cutting of wood in the Bay of Honduras.

GREAT-BRITAIN to retain the Dutch Settlements of *Negapatam* in the *East-Indies*.

GREAT-BRITAIN to restore *Trinquemale* to the DUTCH, if not retaken.

St. Eustatia, Demarara, and *Isiquibo* to be restored by the FRENCH to the UNITED PROVINCES.

GREAT-BRITAIN acknowledges the Sovereignty & Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Limits of the UNITED STATES to be agreed upon in the provisional articles between them and Great-Britain, except that they shall not extend for

OF OUR
LORD and SAVIOUR
JESUS CHRIST,

Newly Translated out of the

ORIGINAL GREEK,

And with the former

TRANSLATIONS

Diligently COMPARED and REVISED.

By His MAJESTY'S special Command.

Appointed to be Read in CHURCHES.



me and sparing my life
in the late battle fought
on Bunkers hill I desire
to devote this spared life
to his glory and honor
as witness my hand
Francis Marrisfield
for a strong and lasting faith to God
what the almighty saith to embrace the
message of his Son and call the Toys of
heaven my own my spirit looks to God
a lone my strength and Refuge is
his throne in all my fears in
all my straits my soul on his
salvation waits nothing but
glory can suffice the appetite
of grace I wait strong with

TREASURES FROM THE CAREN ARCHIVE II: HOW HISTORY UNFOLDS ON PAPER

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HOW HISTORY UNFOLDS ON PAPER

"How History Unfolds on Paper" is an excellent description of this catalogue, because almost every important historical happening was first revealed in now incredibly rare non-traditional book material. Ephemera (pamphlets, newspapers, broadsides, manuscripts and letters, photographs, maps) is the primary source of history. And in my 45 years in the business, I know of no greater collector of History on Paper than Eric Caren.

I first met Eric while he was still a teen, already a focused, sophisticated collector. And I do not exaggerate when I say that he is the most successful collector of important historical events from Columbus through the Computer Age of our time and perhaps any time! When you read through this catalogue, and see the amazing range of material offered, remember that this is only a small part of The Caren Archive. His first

collection formed the nucleus of The Newseum and this is his fourth single owner auction.

This collection isn't just limited to one area of history. Rather it includes important items from all fields—European history, colonial America, Revolutionary War, formation of the American republic, music, sports, photography, and so on. What makes a great collector? It takes intelligence, taste, determination, discrimination—words which all describe Eric Caren and his collection.

WILLIS MONIE WILLIS MONIE BOOKS, ABAA

Member of the American Antiquarian Society
and the Grolier Club, Former Director of the
Ephemera Society of America

FOREWORD

This is (including my sale to the Newseum) the fifth sale from my collection. It also happens to be my favorite selection. These pieces really have spoken to me and moved me to laugh, shake my head or smile knowingly. So many hot button topics are here: Religion, Politics, Guns, the Presidents, War and Peace and Human Nature at its best, its worst and its most unusual.

I have scoured the world for these rare treasures for a half century now. I am often asked where I got this fabulous material. The answer is: everywhere, including trade shows, collectors, estate sales, flea markets, antique shops, rare book and ephemera dealers, militaria shows, photography fairs, sports memorabilia shows, auctions and, of course, online. I consistently have the same pleasure while holding history in my hands. I love the hunt, the research, the reading of the material, even the smell is often a physical pleasure. Everything within these pages has given me so much pleasure and such interesting insights into topics which are timeless.

There is a lot of great Americana (as well as extraordinary international history) here. Though it is only fair that the international community compete at auction, it is my hope that a lot of the collection stays in this country so that Americans of all ages can know the thrill of holding, reading and researching these pieces for generations to come. Sadly, History is not taught in an engaging manner these days and also when I was growing up I was inspired by Westerns, pirate movies, movies on the French and Indian War and American Revolution. Sure in retrospect some of them were silly or historically inaccurate but the key was that they made

me hungry to find history at the source. Think not just of yourself as you peruse the catalog. Think of your friends, family and favorite institutions.

A special thank you goes out to Christina and Tim at Bonhams and I dedicate this sale to pioneers in my field including Alton Ketchum, Rocky and Avis Gardiner, David Hervey, Stephen Resnick, Phil Jones, Al Malpa, Brian Riba, William Frost Mobley, Willis Monie, Richard Spellman, Sal Lombardo, The Baron Family, The Newman Family, Steve Geppi, Mark Rucker, Dennis Holzman, John Carbonell, Rex Stark, Sam and Paul Murray, John Kashmanian, Ray Gould, Marcus McCorison, Roger Butterfield, Valerie Jackson-Harris, Ken Ritchie and all of those institutions that insured the survival of the material which they could no longer store and deaccessioned it to me and other caretakers. Many of the aforementioned people were (like me) early members of the Ephemera Society and also many of them attended the first paper shows in the country when the material was referred to as Paper Americana back in the mid to late 1970s.

Good Luck to All!

ERIC C. CAREN THE CAREN ARCHIVE

Member of the Grolier Club, the National Press Club, the Manuscript Society; Former Director of the Ephemera Society of America; Founding President of the Newspaper Collectors Society of America; Vendor in the New York Times Store; and Former Member of the American Antiquarian Society, and the ABAA

By THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor: And whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the People of the United States, a Day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and assign Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States, to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;—for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence in the course and conclusion of the late war;—for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of Government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions;—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually;—to ren-

under my observation.

civil, military, religious,
veneration & respect; for his

character in the records
of the himself are undoubted

to correct errors which exist

then, you will naturally
desire advantages from

the original actor. —

has uniformly acted in
been greatly embarrassed,

has been opposed to him

fortunate in Mr Jefferson

ship which has long
glander, should be a

ensure to him the fair

conduct would be construed

as an insinuation which would produce the



1

1

SIEGE OF ORLEANS.

[TORTOREL, JEAN, and JACQUES PERISSIN.] *Orleans assiegé au mois de lanuier, 1563.* [Geneva, c.1570.] Engraving, 392 x 514 mm (sheet size) with title and key in letterpress, inconspicuously backed, mild soiling, centerfold starting.

THE SIEGE OF ORLEANS, somewhat crudely engraved and inked, but full of action and very evocative. This is one of the more important engravings from the suite issued circa 1570 which covered the Huguenot wars from a Protestant perspective. This suite is considered some of the earliest pictorial reportage.

\$500 - 800

2

[SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT.]

Ausszug neuer Zeitungen. Aussz der rom. kai. Mai. Feldleger inn Hungern, zwo meil under Rab, von dem 30. Augusti: 1566. Augsburg: Zimmerman, 1566.

4to (191 x 150 mm). A⁴ (including blank). 3 woodcuts. Modern wrappers. Brief pen notations to title, else fine.

Rare news report of Suleiman the Magnificent's 1566 last incursion into Hungary. The two battles reported are the surprise attack by Lazarus Freiherr von Schwendi in which 2,300 Turks were killed and one of the classical sieges in history when Suleiman and his force of 65,000 laid siege to the town of Szigetvar held by the Hungarian General Nikola Zrinski and a force of only 3,000 men. The Hungarians were able to hold off the Turks a month before the inevitable. The title woodcut depicts the final battle with the Turks storming the citadel and Zrinyi and his men fighting to the last man. Suleiman the Magnificent died before the victory at the Battle of Szigetvar but his death was temporarily kept secret by the Grand Vizier. Not in Adams.

\$700 - 1,000

3

TRIAL OF WILLIAM PARRY, SPY AND POTENTIAL ASSASSIN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

A True and plaine Declaration of the horrible Treasons, practised by William Parry the Traitor, against the Queenes Maiestie. The maner of his Arraignment, Conviction and execution....

London: C[hrisopher] B[arker], [1585].

4to (186 x 130 mm). A-H⁴. Printed in black letter, roman, and italic. Decorative initials. 19th century half morocco over boards. Pale corner dampstain to first several leaves, title with a small tear from outer corner.

Provenance: John Towneley, 1731–1813 (armorial bookplate).

FIRST EDITION, second issue with D2 letter headed: "A mon Signore, Monsignor Guglielmo Parri." This account, published after Parry's execution, was probably made at the instance of the government. It "charged him with various atrocious crimes quite inconsistent with [William Cecil, Lord] Burghley's confidence in him. It made deprecatory remarks on his birth and parentage, but little reliance can be placed upon them. There is some doubt as to Parry's guilt, and it is improbable that he would ever have summoned up sufficient resolution to carry his scheme into effect even if he had been genuine in his intention. 'Subtle, quick, and of good parts,' he was extremely weak and vacillating, and his confession and letters convey the suspicion that he was not quite sane" (*ODNB*). STC 19342a.

\$800 - 1,200

4^o

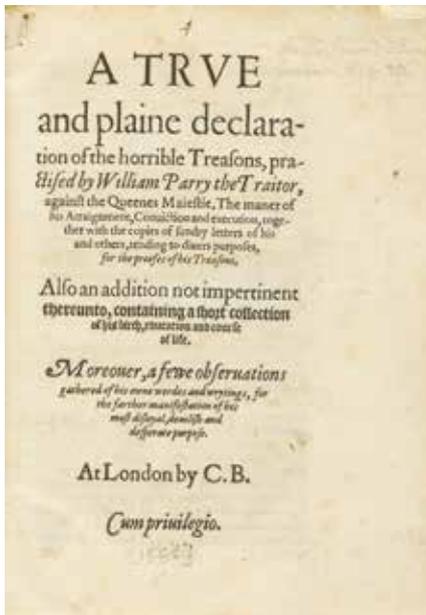
EIGHTY YEARS WAR: SIEGE OF STEENWIJK.

Wie Steinwick von Graff Moritz erobert wirdt ... 4 July 1592. [Germany, c.1592.]

Hand-colored engraved broadside, 227 x 322 mm (sheet size). Even browning, small repair to lower edge, narrow reinforcement to inner margin on verso.

Depicts in gory detail the Dutch re-taking of the town of Steenwijk on July 4th, 1592, towards the middle of the Eighty Years' War or Dutch War of Independence. The battle was led by Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange who is depicted astride a rearing charger.

\$400 - 600



3



4

Pourtrait du combat entre les sauuages Toucupinambaouls & Murgaias Ameriquains.



Ce pourtrait se doit mettre entre le fauillet 204. & 205. apres Q. iiii.

5

TRAVELS TO BRAZIL.

LÉRY, JEAN DE. 1534-1611. *Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Bresil, autrement dite Amerique.* [Geneva:] heirs of Eustache Vignon, 1594.

Small 8vo (165 x 100 mm). A-2D⁸ 2E⁴ (-2E4 blank). [44], 382, [10] pp. With 8 full-page woodcut illustrations and one folding woodcut plate. 19th century polished calf gilt by Ottman. Without final blank leaf, occasional minor spotting, neat marginal repair to two leaves, small loss to lower bound edge of folding map with no loss to image, mild rubbing to boards.

Provenance: contemporary ownership signature to title; Henri Joliet (engraved bookplate with monogram CBMHI and motto "Plus Penser Que Dire"); old stamp erased from title.

COMPLETE WITH FOLDING BATTLE PLATE: ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND MOST DRAMATIC DEPICTIONS OF AN EVENT IN THE NEW WORLD, being a battle with Native Americans. Fourth French edition

(in spite of the title reading third edition), greatly expanded over prior editions. Scarce in any edition. Léry traveled to Brazil in 1556 and stayed a year with the Tupi Indians. The "narrative of the voyages to and from Rio, written with unique picturesqueness, is full of curious observations about fish, tropical temperatures, atmospheric phenomena of the Equator, and so forth. Besides an account of events, Léry described Brazilian flora, fauna, and the Indians. He published a dialogue between a Frenchman and a Tupi which is a document of great linguistic value. He described Indian ceremonies and published two or three songs (lyrics and music) which belong to the first Brazilian music documents known" (Borba de Moraes). This copy includes the folding woodcut plate depicting a battle between Indian tribes that is often lacking from copies. Borba de Moraes (1983 ed) pp 469-471; Sabin 40151.

\$6,000 - 9,000



6

6^o

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF HENRI IV.

HOGENBERG, FRANS, attributed. *Le Roy de Navarra venant à Paris recheut le coup de cousteau au visage par ung Pierre Chastel, lequel par quatre chevaux fut tiré en pièces, fait le 27 de Decemb[re] l'an 1594.* [N.p.: 1594.]

Engraved news-sheet, 216 x 267 mm (plate), 268 x 336 mm (sheet). Text in Dutch and French. Light marginal wear.

Pictorial reportage on the failed assassination attempt on King Henri IV of France by Jean Châtel (here identified as "Pierre") on December 27, 1594. Hennin 1054.

\$400 - 600

7

GUNPOWDER PLOT & EXECUTION OF GUY FAWKES.

[HOGENBERG, ABRAHAM.] *Eigentliche Abbildung wie ettlich englische Edelleut einen Raht schließen den König sampt dem ganzen Parlament mit Pulfer zuvertilgen.* [Cologne: Hogenberg], February 1606 (i.e. 1607).

Engraved news-sheet with four scenes, 275 x 368 mm. Toned, removed from an album, stained along lower edge affecting caption, early manuscript correction to one word.

HANDSOME ENGRAVED BROADSIDE DEPICTING THE CONSPIRATORS OF THE GUNPOWDER PLOT AND THEIR EXECUTION on the fifth of November, 1606. Portraits include those of Guy Fawkes, Thomas Bates, Robert Catesby, Robert and Thomas Winter, John and Christopher Wright, and Thomas Percy. British Museum *Satires* 71.

\$800 - 1,200



7

8

FIRST AFRICAN AMBASSADOR TO EUROPE.

Contrafactur deß Gesanten des Königs zu Congo in Africa an die Bábstl.... Augsburg: Christoff Mang, [1608].

Engraved and letterpress broadside, 371 x 216 mm. Lower edge lightly stained and reinforced on verso with some marginal loss and several words restored, tipped on left edge to later paper.

RARE BROADSIDE WITH PORTRAIT OF ANTONIUS EMANUEL NE VUNDA, CONGOLESE DELEGATE TO THE POPE, the engraving by Lucas Kilian after an Italian portrait. Ne Vunda was an ambassador sent by the king of Kongo Alvaro II to Pope Paul V in 1604-1608. He reached Rome on January 3, 1608 but died of illness after only two days. Surrounding his portrait are four scenes showing his arrival, reception, illness and funeral.

\$500 - 800

The humble acknowledgements of Mathaniell Bowman humbly crassefith
in answer to what he is charged against him by this Honorable
Court that he desireth humbly to be forgiven that he was
set for satisfaction in being in such such company of whom
so much dishonour comes to Gods, and so much cost of offence
to his people and to the Honour of this Honorable Court with thank-
fulness to the Honorable Dignity for his good service, which
through the grace of God I hope will make a better change in
my heart for
So craving humble pardon from the Honorable Court for
the offence done I rest
Mathaniell Bowman.

9



8

9
ROWDINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

Document Signed ("Nathaniell Bowman"), 1 p, oblong 8vo, [Watertown, Mass, c. 1636], old folding creases, right edge chipped with loss of two letters.

Provenance: John Heise (his sale, American Art Galleries, May 6, 1915, lot 59); Goodspeed (catalogue 423, no 344).

A confession and plea for pardon from Nathaniel Bowman (1608-1682), proprietor at Watertown and an early settler of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The document reads, in part: *"The humble acknowledgment of Nathaniell Boman humbly confesseth in answer to what is charged against him by this Honnored Court that he desireth hartly to be sorrowfull that he was soe far overtaken in being in both such company & whereas soe much dishonor came to God; and soe much calujse of offence to his people and trouble to this Honnored Court; with thankfulness to the Honored Deputy for his good advice, which through the grace of God I hope will worke a better change in my hart. Soe craving humble pardon from the Honored Court, for the offenses done."*

\$1,500 - 2,500



11

10
PUBLIC PRAYER AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Act for the uniformity of publique prayers, and administration of sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies: and for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons in the Church of England (caption title). London: John Bill and Christopher Barker, 1662.

Small folio (267 x 173 mm). R-2A². [2], 67-95, [1] pp. Text in black letter. Woodcut arms on general title, woodcut head-piece and initial. Disbound. Old marginal dampstaining throughout, tiny hole to margin of general title.

One of the Public General Acts passed in the fourteenth year of Charles II's reign, this one regulating public prayer and establishing offices in the Church of England. Wing E1135A.

\$600 - 900

11
PLYMOUTH COLONY IN 1665.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, quarto, Taunton, MA, November 3, 1665, dampstaining and light wear (loss of 4 letters) along right edge, right edge rough, tear from blank lower margin.

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH MY WHOLE ESTATE UNTO MY BELOVED WIFE." Copy of the last will and testament of John Parker of Taunton, Massachusetts. Parker bequeaths the entirety of his estate to his wife, including his three-fourths share in the Taunton Iron Works. The Taunton Iron Works was founded in 1652 and was the first in Plymouth County and only the third in New England.

\$1,000 - 1,500



12

12

GREAT FIRE OF LONDON.

Platte Grondt der Stadt London met de Aenwysinghe Hoe die Afgebrandt Is. Amsterdam: Frederick de Wit, 1666.

Copper-engraved and letterpress broadside, 573 x 550 mm. Hand-colored map of London at top, inset view of London in flames at lower right, list of 130 parish churches on two scrolls at right and left, letterpress description of the fire in Dutch and French below. Several neat repairs, old folding creases.

SCARCE FIRE OF LONDON BROADSIDE BY DE WIT. Published the year of the fire by Frederick de Wit. Second state, with the engraved inset view of London in flames, this copy retaining the letterpress description of the fire often lacking. Howgego 16.2.

\$3,000 - 5,000

13

ANGLO-DUTCH WARS.

Description exacte de tout ce qui s'est passe dans les guerres entre le Roy d'Angleterre, le Roy de France, les Etates des Provinces Unies du Pays-bas, & l'Evesque de Munster.... Amsterdam: Jacques Benjamin, 1668.

8vo (177 x 126 mm). 241, [3] pp. Engraved vignette on title and 8 engravings in text. Old sheep, spine gilt. A few gatherings browned, spine chipped, corners worn.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION of the "best contemporary account" (Howes) of the Second Anglo-Dutch War, first printed in Dutch the year before. Includes a description of the battles for New Holland, and of the capture of the city of New Amsterdam on "l'isle de Manathans." Howes K253.

\$600 - 900



14

14

KING PHILIP'S WAR, ADDRESS TO TROOPS.

Manuscript Document, "A Letter written when the Souldiers were at Naragansett in the Army January 1675," 1 p, folio, n.d., n.p., toning along folding creases, repair at upper left corner, some minor spotting.

GREAT NORTH AMERICAN MILITARY RARITY, we have seen no early manuscripts relating to battles in the New England colonies. This is an early manuscript copy of a letter sent by Captain Thomas Flint to officers in the field during the January 1675/6 campaign against the Narragansett during King Philip's War. The letter was sent a month after the Great Swamp Fight, the devastating attack by militias from the Plymouth, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Bay colonies on a Narragansett fort near Kingstown, Rhode Island, from which the tribe never recovered. Captain Flint, who had been wounded in the swamp fight, here gives an impassioned address to the troops remaining in the field, "to Signifie unto you that my heart is with those that offer themselves willingly to the Service of god and his people in the present Expedition." The letter is written in imitation of military orders: in the right margin appear the commands "Handle your armes," "order your armes," "Poize or advance your armes," "Shoulder your armes," "March," "Make Ready," "Present," "Give Fire," etc, beside bracketed passages in the main body of the text which urge the soldiers, for example, to "Stand to your Armes / And then put on the whole armor of god the breastplate / The Sword the girdel the shoes the shield the helmet and thus / And then be in Composed Readiness upon all assaults to /Put this armour in practicall Exercise thus / And then Let your Eye by faith Look unto Jesus...." The letter is addressed to officers John Druerie, Peter Bennett and John Sharpe.

\$2,500 - 3,500



16

15

DEATH OF CHARLES II.

[CHARLES II, KING OF ENGLAND. 1630-1685. & JAMES II, KING OF ENGLAND. 1633-1701.] *The London Gazette*. London: Thomas Newcomb, February 5-9, 1684/5. Folio (280 x 169 mm). Stain to one corner, else generally very good.

Announcement of the death of Charles II on February 6 and the impending coronation of his brother James II. Included is James II's first speech before his council, in part: "I shall make it my endeavour to preserve this government both in church and state as it is now by law established. I know the principles of the Church of England are for Monarchy, and the members of it have shewed themselves good and loyal subjects, therefore I shall always take care to defend and support it." James II's reign lasted only about three years. When a Catholic son was born to James II, prominent Protestants backed James's son-in-law William of Orange to lead the "Glorious Revolution" and forced James II into Exile.

\$500 - 800

16

1687 CATSKILLS LAND DEED.

Manuscript Land Grant, 1 p, folio, [Albany], New York, May 23, 1687, docketed on verso "A Copy of the Confirmation Granted to Marten Gerritsen and John Bronk," toning and old staining, old folding creases, separated into two pieces along horizontal fold at center, a few tears, a few small holes along folds with loss of a few letters.

An early New York land deed, granting to Marten Gerritsen and John Bronk three parcels of land in the Catskills near Albany and Marten Garretsen's Island (present day Castle Island). The grant was authorized by Thomas Dongan, the first Royal Governor of New York, a year after he issued the charter which legally established the city of Albany.

\$2,000 - 3,000



18

17

MASSACHUSETTS PURITAN LETTER.

ALLIN, JAMES. 1657-1696. Autograph Letter Signed ("James Allin"), 1 p, folio, n.p., October 12, 1688, old staining at center, old folding creases, strengthened at centerfold.

The Reverend James Allin was ordained as third Minister of the Salisbury Church in Essex County, Massachusetts in 1687. Here he chastises at length a committee of men selected to arrange repairs to the parsonage house there. In part, "for five years I have lived among you, giving up myself to the service & ministry of the gospell, watching for your souls, wich I would gladly attend without trouble & distraction, but your neglect in this affair, doth greatly ... hindor me therein."

\$600 - 900

18

LOUIS XIV SATIRICAL BROADSIDE.

HOOGHE, ROMEYN DE. 1645-1708. *Mardi Gras de Cocq a L'Ane*. Antwerp: Cornelis Woons, 1690.

Letterpress and engraved broadside, 566 x 405 mm. Large etching by Romeyn de Hooghe (382 x 400 mm) above three columns of printed text. Slight toning, a few marginal repairs, old creasing, old mount attached to verso at top edge.

Dutch broadside satirizing Louis XIV's overtures to Amsterdam at the beginning of 1690, in the midst of the Nine Years' War. Below the Hooghe engraving are three columns of Dutch verse, titled "Fransen Kael-ender, Beginnende vander Onnoosele Kinderen-dag 1689, tot de Borgers Goe-Vrydag A° 1690" [French Calendar, beginning with the Day of the Murder of Innocents 1689 to Good Friday, 1690]. BM Satires 1238.

\$800 - 1,200



19

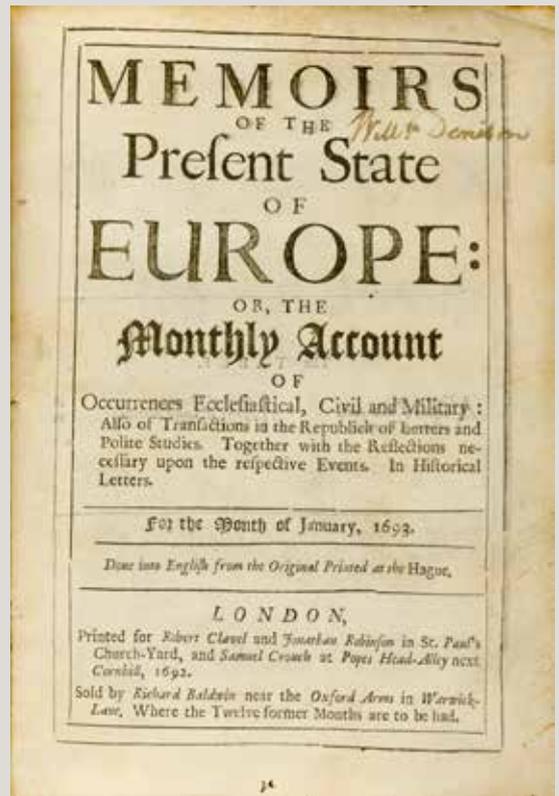
“AND THE NEXT MORNING THE WATER IN BOTH OF THEM [FULL BUTS OF WATER] WAS OUT AND LOST, WITH THE PRINTS OF THE CLAWS OF SOME CREATURE, AS A CAT OR THE LIKE, LEFT UPON THE HOOPS....”

19
VOYAGE TO VIRGINIA WITH “A WITCH ABOARD.”

The Athenian Mercury. London: J. Dunton, 1691.
Folio (314 x 186 mm). 6 pp. Top margin shaved with loss, few tiny chips to bottom edge.

In 1691, the year before the Salem Witch Trials, the *Athenian Mercury* published a series on Apparitions and Witches, designed to convince “our Modern Saducers; who deny the existence of Witches, Spirits, &c.” The present issue is almost entirely taken up with the account and passenger depositions of a 1674 voyage from Plymouth to Virginia by the ship *Recovery* that was beset by paranormal breakages and water loss. Suspicion fell on one Elizabeth Masters and she was chained to a gun in the steerage. Despite this, several passengers said she came to them with lewd proposals or pinched them in the night or appeared as a cat. The *Athenian Mercury* would become the primary periodical to cover the Salem Witch Trials as they occurred.

\$1,200 - 1,800



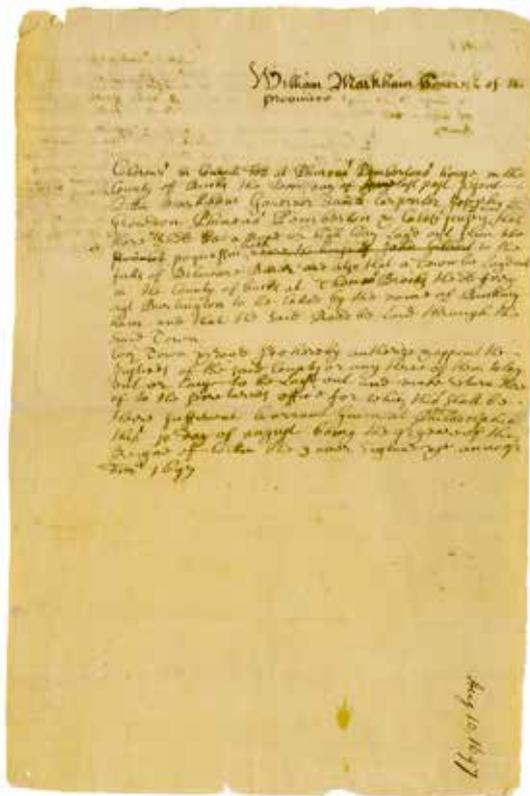
20

“NINETEEN SORCERERS HAVE BEEN LATELY CONDEMNED TO DEATH ... IN NEW ENGLAND, AND 100 OTHERS ARE CONFIN'D IN PRISON....”

20
SALEM WITCH TRIALS.

Memoirs of the Present State of Europe, or the Monthly Account of Occurrences Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military. Vol II. No 1 [12]. London: printed for Robert Clavel and Jonathan Robinson and Samuel Crouch, 1692-93.
12 parts in one volume. 4to (201 x 141 mm). [10], 435, [1] pp. Separate title page for each part, January 1693 title page dated 1692. Contemporary calf rebaked. Occasional marginal dampstaining but overall fine internally, some wear to boards.
Provenance: contemporary ownership signatures to a few titles.

ONE OF THE RAREST CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTS OF THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS. A letter on the affairs of England in issue 2 of this scarce newsbook includes a long paragraph on the subject of sorcerers, which makes reference to the witch trials in Salem: “However I can assure you that Nineteen Sorcerers have been lately condemned to death at Boston [sic] in New England, and that 100 others are confin'd in Prison, who perhaps will undergo the same punishment. A certain Author by the Order of the Governour hath written a Narrative of that which this Country hath suffer'd through the Inchantments of these People, of the Proceedings against the greater part of them that have been executed, and of the Manner of their Conviction. And forasmuch as the World is become very incredulous as to this point, the same Author hath taken care to procure the Attestations of two Magistrates who avouch that all the Circumstances contain'd in the Book are conformable to Truth.” The *Memoirs* were published in two volumes, in 24 monthly parts from January to December 1692-93; as per the title pages, this work was “Done into English from the Original Printed at the Hague.” We locate no copies of either a complete volume or for the February 1693 issue in the auction records or in the trade as of this writing. ESTC P1593.
\$6,000 - 8,000



21

21

NEW HIGHWAY IN PENN'S PENNSYLVANIA.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, Philadelphia, August 10, 1697, authorizing "that there should be a Road or high way Layd out from the Poquessing Creek to the falls of Delaware River and also that a towne be Layd out in the County of Bucks ... to be called by the name of Buckingham and that the said Road be Laid through the Said Town," docketed on verso, 3 inch tear at upper left, toned, old folding creases, brittle.

Acting Governor of Pennsylvania William Markham (1635-1704) authorizes the establishment of the town of Buckingham in Bucks County, as well as a highway to run through it. William Penn at this time was in England attempting to resolve a property dispute. Most 17th century Pennsylvania documents are deeds; it is rare to find one dealing with infrastructure.

\$1,000 - 1,500

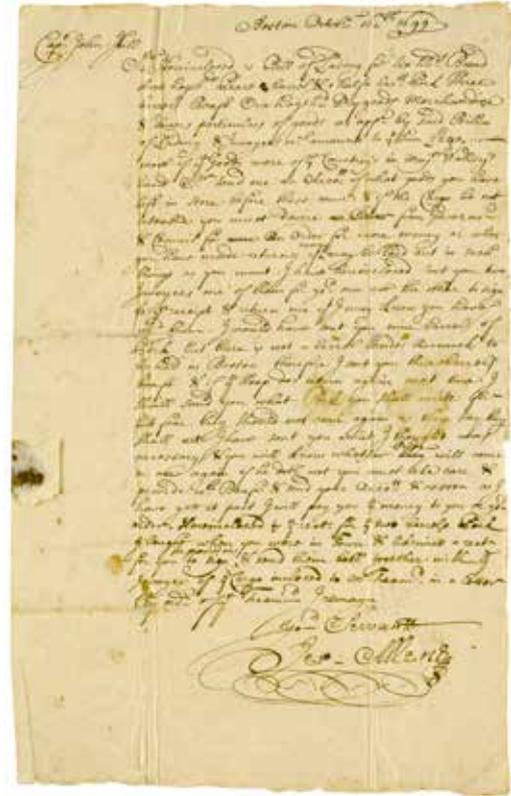
22

WHALING IN AMERICA, 1699.

Votes of the House of Commons. London: for Edward Jones & Timothy Goodwin, April 27, 1699. Folio (282 x 163 mm). 2 pp. Trimmed, briefly affecting text, faint stains.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST REFERENCES TO WHALING IN AMERICA. Although the colonies got off to a slow start, America became the pre-eminent whaling nation by the early 19th century due to the advanced shipbuilding industry and easy access to the seas. Included here from the House of Commons minutes: "Ordered ... That whale-fins taken in the seas of his Majesty's plantations in America, do pay no more duty than those paid by the Greenland-Company."

\$500 - 800



24

23

17TH CENTURY COLONIAL POSTAL HISTORY.

Autograph Letter Signed ("Adam Winthrop"), 1 p, folio, London, September 23, 1699, to Addington Davenport in Boston, addressed on verso, old folding creases, a few small holes.

Attractive and calligraphic letter from one prominent Boston citizen to another, sent from London to colonial Boston in 1699 and with the address preserved. Adam Winthrop (1676-1743) was a descendant of John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In this letter home while traveling to London, he writes to his brother-in-law Addington Davenport, "just to tell you that yesterday I arrived in London, that I hope you are well at home and are ere now a Father and Mrs. Betty a happy Mother," and asks him to pass along regards to various Bostonians as well as to his wife Anne.

\$500 - 800

24

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

ALLEN, JEREMIAH. Autograph Letter Signed ("Jer. Allen" with flourish), 1 p, folio (conjoined address leaf), Boston, October 16, 1699, to Captain John Hill at the Fort at Mount Saco, small holes at some fold intersections, few light stains.

"THERE IS NOT A BARREL BESIDE ROANOACK TO BE HAD IN BOSTON." Letter from Jeremiah Allen concerning provisions sent from Boston to Fort Saco addressed to its commander, Captain John Hill. Allen summarizes Hill's accounts with him, and remarks upon the scarcity of pork in the region, as he sends beef instead. Saco lay in a frequent zone of conflict between New England and New France, seeing action in both King William's War and later Queen Anne's War. John Hill served as commander of the Fort Saco throughout much of King William's War, retiring in 1700.

\$1,000 - 1,500



25

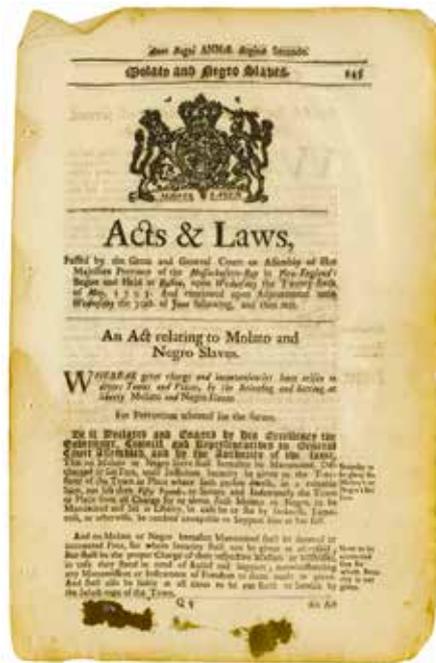
25
LOUIS XIV ROYAL WALL ALMANAC FOR 1701.

Le Roy declare Monseigneur le Duc d'Anjou Roy d'Espagne.... Paris: F. & G. Landry, [1700]. Copper-engraved wall almanac, 890 x 562 mm. Incorporating 6 historical scenes, letterpress calendar printed in red and black on two mounted slips, approx. 95 x 115 mm each. Small hole at center, some creasing, paper stub to verso, closed tear to printed slip.

RARE AND IMPOSING WALL ALMANAC: AN EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE MOST LAVISH YET EPHEMERAL ITEMS EVER PRINTED.

The calendar portion comprises the two small printed slips in the lower left and right corners, the rest of the document is a work of art. Louis XIV is well-known as perhaps the most self-commemorating monarch of the modern era, earning himself the moniker of Sun King. This calendar would have been produced for a small number of aristocrats and part of its lavish nature is that it was usually discarded at year's end. It features a beautiful portrait of Louis XIV and scenes of recent events in his political life. The most prominent scene is the declaration of the Duke d'Anjou as King of Spain in the presence of King William III of England, but also other diplomatic audiences and the funeral procession of Pope Innocent XII. *Inventaire de la collection d'estampes relatives à l'histoire de France léguée en 1863 à la Bibliothèque nationale* 6667. We locate no records of Louis XIV wall almanacs for any year in the auction records.

\$3,000 - 5,000



27

26
CATHOLIC PERSECUTION IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

Acts and Laws, Passed by the Great & General Court or Assembly of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England: Begun and Held at Boston, on Wednesday the Twenty-ninth of May, 1700 (caption title). [Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, 1702.] Folio (290 x 187 mm). 2B-2E². 177-192 pp. Woodcut arms of Queen Anne at head of title. Disbound. Stabholes in margin, mild browning and spotting, corner creases.

EXTREMELY EARLY AMERICAN IMPRINT CONCERNING CATHOLICS IN COLONIAL AMERICA. Includes an "Act against Jesuits & Popish Priests," which orders "every Jesuit, Seminary Priest, Missionary, or other Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Person" out of the province in three months' time and calls for imprisonment of priests thereafter, with attempted escape punishable by death. It also calls for those aiding priests to be fined £200 and pilloried three days. According to Evans, copies with the woodcut arms of Anne are "probably from a 1702 reprinting." *ESTC* W7962; Evans 918; Ford & Matthews pp 31-32.

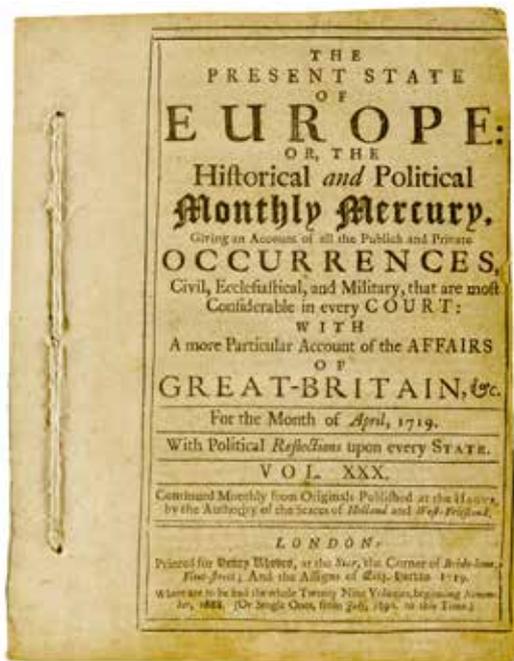
\$700 - 1,000

27
EARLIEST PROCURABLE PRINTED AFRICAN-AMERICANUM, 1703.

Acts & laws, passed by the Great and General Court or Assembly ... of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England: begun and held at Boston, upon Wednesday the Twenty-sixth of May, 1703 ... An Act relating to Molato and Negro Slaves ... An Act for further continuing of several Acts that are near expiring. [Boston: printed by B. Green and J. Allen, 1703.] Folio (289 x 194 mm). Single sheet, pp 245-246. Woodcut royal arms at head. Old stains and small hole in lower margin, marginal toning.

CONCERNING RELEASED SLAVES IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. Printing with "Semper Eadem" motto in arms. Rare on the market: we locate no examples in the auction records in the last forty years. On the recto is an "Act relating to Molato and Negro Slaves" which reads in part: "Whereas great charge and inconveniencies have arisen to divers Towns and Places, by the Releasing and Setting at liberty Molato and Negro Slaves ... Be it Declared and Enacted ... That no Molato or Negro Slave shall hereafter be Manumitted, Discharged or Set Free, until Sufficient Security be given to the Treasurer of the Town or Place where such person dwells, in a valuable Sum, not less than Fifty Pounds, to Secure and Indemnify the Town ... in case he or she by Sickness, Lameness, or otherwise, be rendred incapable to Support him or her self." The act on the verso pertains to giving supplies to and trading with the "Eastern Indians." *Cushing* 217; *ESTC* W7974; Evans 1115.

\$2,500 - 3,500



29

1706, DUDLEY TAKES DRASTIC MEASURES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

28

DUDLEY, JOSEPH. 1647-1720.

Manuscript Letter Signed ("J Dudley"), 1 p, folio (partial conjoined blank), Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 20, 1706, being an authorization to search for four deserters from the ship *Dover*.

"I DO HEREBY AUTHORIZE AND EMPOWER YOU ... TO MAKE DILIGENT SEARCH AND INQUIRIES WITH ALL SUSPECTED HOUSES WITHIN HER MAJESTIES PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE...." The whole of New Hampshire was ordered searched for four deserting sailors. According to the docketing on the verso, William Partridge Jr. searched several specified houses in Portsmouth ("Porehmouth"), "being the most likely Houses to find saylors in within this township."

\$500 - 800

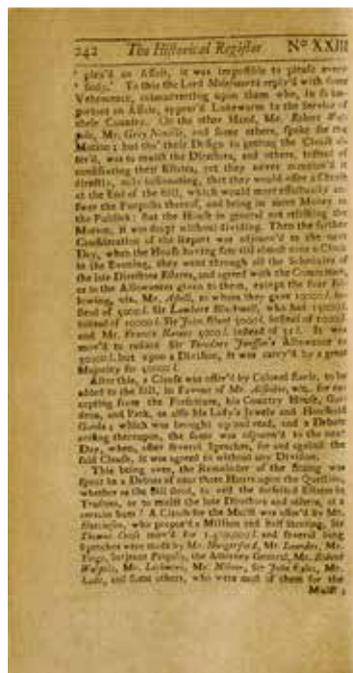
29

DEATH OF BLACKBEARD.

The Present State of Europe: or, The Historical and Political Monthly Mercury ... For the Month of April, 1719. London: Henry Rhodes, 1719. Vol 30. 8vo (201 x 156 mm). Stitched. Some foxing, well-margined.

RARE CONTEMPORARY REPORT OF THE DEATH OF BLACKBEARD, carried on the penultimate two pages of this issue and dated from the Admiralty Office, April 20. Edward Teach (or Thatch), aka Blackbeard, was America's most notorious pirate, wreaking havoc off the Carolina coast from 1717-1718. He was finally stopped by two sloops dispatched by the Governor of Virginia under the command of Lieutenant Maynard of the *Pearl* and an un-named midshipman of the *Lyme*. In part, "On the 22d of November they had sight of the Pyrates Sloops ... and row'd up to them, when Thach himself hailed them, and asked from whence they came, and who they were? to which he was answer'd that he might see to whom they belonged by their Colours: Thereupon he drank Damnation to them, and said, that he would neither take nor give Quarter ... upon which he fired upon them ... The Fire continued between them for the space of an Hour, in which Time he killed or wounded great part of the Sloops Companies; but at length they clapp'd him on board with both Sloops, and behaving themselves gallantly, killed Thach himself, and Nine of his Men ... after the Action was over, Lieutenant Maynard ordered Thach's Head to be cut off, which he hung under the Boltspirit of his Sloop, and carried it in that manner to Virginia, where those Pyrates who had been taken were hanged."

\$4,000 - 6,000



30

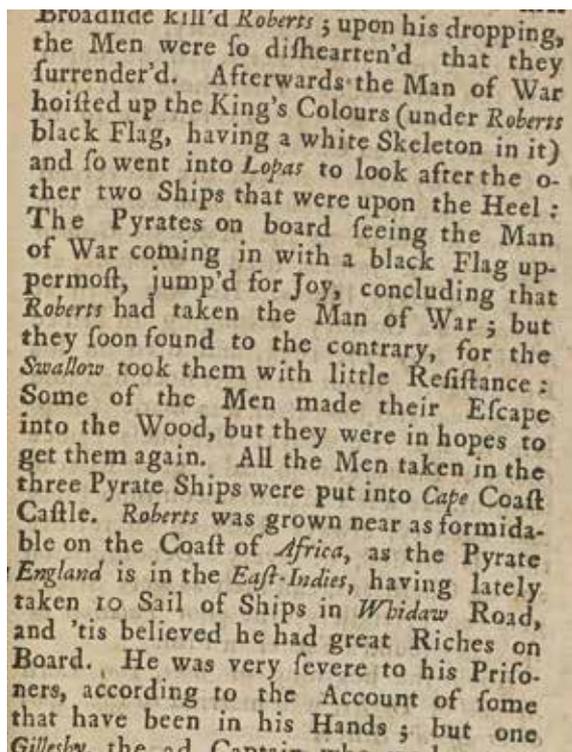
30

BLACK BART THE PIRATE: "HAVOCK AND DEPREDATIONS."

The Historical Register for the Year 1721 (caption title). [London: 1721.] No 23. 8vo (203 x 115 mm). Pp 181-268. Disbound. Toned, text block split, marginal wormhole to about 7 leaves.

LENGTHIEST ENTRY ON PIRATES KNOWN IN A CONTEMPORARY PERIODICAL, spanning nine closely printed pages (pp 246-256). It begins with a report from Jamaica that the pirates have been so active that they now number about 1500. There is a letter from Andrew Kingston detailing the loss of his ship to John Roberts (aka Bartholomew Roberts and later Black Bart), followed by proclamations and speeches of Nicholas Lawes, Governor of Jamaica and an attempt by him to collect recompense from the alcaldes of Trinidad in Cuba ("I find the Port of Trinidad a Receptacle to Villains of all Nations"). The English governor also demanded that the two pirates Nicholas Brown and Christopher Winter be handed over, which was also refused on the grounds that they had been baptized in the Catholic faith! Pp 253-256 contain an account by Captain Mackra who lost his ship *Cassandra* to pirates in the East Indies.

\$2,500 - 3,500



31 (detail)

31

DEATH OF BLACK BART THE PIRATE.

The Political State. London: June 30, 1722.

8vo (184 x 113 mm). [563]-665 pp. Disbound. A few headlines trimmed, else excellent.

Rare early description of the death of Black Bart, known then as Bartholomew Roberts, the most fearsome and successful pirate of his day. Roberts was third mate aboard a slave ship when that ship was overtaken by pirates and Roberts was forced to join. His excellent navigational skills did not go unnoticed and when the captain of his new ship, the *Royal Rover*, was killed, Roberts was elected the new captain. In a few short years, he led his crew throughout the Atlantic capturing dozens of ships and much treasure. The above journal covers Black Bart's demise at the hands of Captain Chaloner Ogle and his crew on the HMS *Swallow*. Black Bart's drunken crew was caught unawares and the captain, known for general sobriety, could not get his crew to perform. Bart was killed by grapeshot at the first broadside. Interestingly, the entry describes the classic "Jolly Roger," a black pirate flag with a white skeleton—likely one of the earliest mentions of it.

\$3,000 - 5,000



33

32

COLONIAL ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Document Signed ("Fred. Philipse" and "Dirk Eghberts"), 1 p, folio, New York, August [7], 1729, printed and partially completed in manuscript, left margin trimmed, light fold creases.

Colonial document advertising the sale of land in Ulster County involving several prominent Colonial New York figures. The parties selling the land, which was willed to them by Col. Henry Beekman, were Albert & Catharina Pawling and Gilbert & Cornelia Livingston (here listed as Livingstone). The two wives were daughters of Col. Beekman. Frederick Philipse II, the second Lord of Philipsburg Manor and who helped to design the original Bowling Green in New York City, signs as Justice of the Peace.

\$500 - 800

33

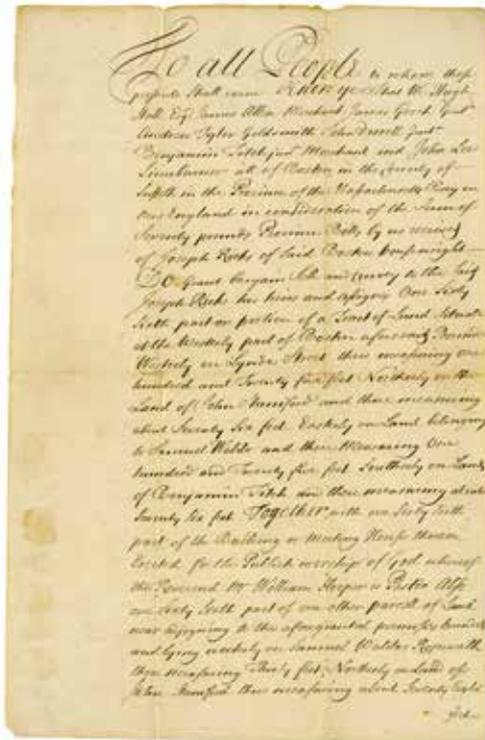
WAR OF JENKINS' EAR.

GEORGE II, KING OF ENGLAND. 1683-1760. *His Majesty's Declaration of War against the King of Spain*. London: printed by John Baskett, [October], 1739.

Printed broadside, 520 x 418 mm. Woodcut arms and decorated initial. Few, mostly marginal, short wormtrails, some fold separation, contemporary docketing to verso.

GEORGE II DECLARES WAR ON SPAIN, CITING THE DEPREDATIONS OF SPANISH PRIVATEERS IN THE WEST INDIES and that "the British Colours have been insulted in the most ignominious manner." The incident which later gave this war its name of "Jenkins' Ear" occurred in 1731 off the coast of Florida when Julio León Fandiño cut off the left ear of the Welsh sea captain Robert Jenkins. In 1738 Jenkins testified before British Parliament and, according to some accounts, he brought his desiccated ear along with him.

\$2,000 - 3,000



34

34

FOUNDATION OF THE OLD WEST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BOSTON.

1. Manuscript Document Signed ("Hugh Hall," "James Allen," "James Gooch," "Andrew Tyler," "John Darrell," "Benjamin Fitch," "John Lee"), 2 pp recto and verso, folio, Boston, December 30, 1738, land deed to Joseph Ricks, with a 1/66 part of the Meeting House.
2. Printed Document Signed ("Hugh Hall," "James Allen," "James Gooch," "Andrew Tyler"), 1 p, quarto, Boston, June 5, 1740, land deed to Benjamin Chever, with 1/66 part of the Meeting House. Both with light wear including small holes at fold intersections.

TWO DEEDS RELATED TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE OLD WEST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BOSTON. The church was occupied by British troops during the Revolutionary War, during which they destroyed its spire so as to prevent the rebels from signaling to ships in Massachusetts Bay. The first minister of the church, Reverend William Hooper, is named in the 1738 document. Hooper, who emigrated from Scotland to Boston, was the father of William Hooper, a member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

\$1,200 - 1,800

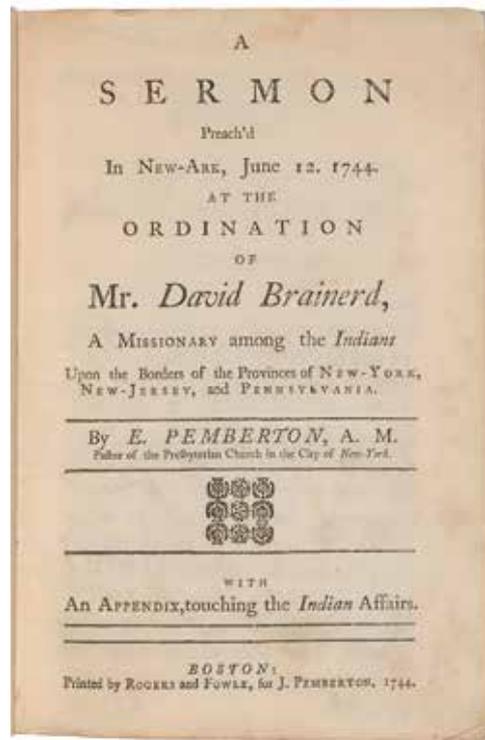
35

A CAUTION ABOUT RELIGION.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL. 1693-1746. *Man's liableness to be deceiv'd about Religion, Shewn & Caution'd against ... A Sermon Preach'd at a Public Association-Lecture at West Haven, September 30, 1741.* New London, Connecticut: T[imothy] Green, 1742. 12mo (154 x 101 mm). [2], 52 pp. Without half-title. Disbound. Scattered foxing, upper margin of last leaves chipped, right margin of pp 1-4 unevenly trimmed.

FIRST EDITION printed by Timothy Green, printer to the colony. ESTC W26922; Evans 5050; Sabin 74371; Trumbull 1327.

\$600 - 900



36

VERY RARE PAMPHLET RELATING TO NATIVE-AMERICANS IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

36

PEMBERTON, EBENEZER.

A Sermon Preach'd in New-Ark, June 12, 1744, at the Ordination of Mr. David Brainerd, a Missionary among the Indians.... Boston: Rogers and Fowle for J. Pemberton, 1744. 4to (192 x 125 mm). [2], iv, 39 pp. Modern wrappers. Upper fore-edge corner with dampstain and spotting.

Includes a long appendix comprising David Brainerd's account of his missionary work with the Indians of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and notes of Azariah Horton's work among the Indians of Long Island. By the time he was ordained in 1744, Brainerd had worked with the Housatonic and the Delaware Indians. The following year he began the Indian church at Crossweeksung in New Jersey. The difficulties Brainerd faced and overcame in his short life (he died in 1747 age 29) proved very influential. Howes P-190; Sabin 59608.

\$3,000 - 5,000

37^o

COLONIAL THANKSGIVING SERMON.

PRINCE, THOMAS. 1687-1758. *A Sermon Delivered at the South Church in Boston, N.E. August 14, 1746. Being the Day of General Thanksgiving for The great Deliverance of the British Nations by The Glorious and happy Victory near Culloden.* Boston: for D[aniel] Henchman, S[amuel] Kneeland, and T[homas] Green, 1746. 8vo (184 x 117 mm). [3]-38, [1] pp. Disbound. Some light stains to title, few marginal foxmarks.

FIRST EDITION, CELEBRATING THE VICTORY AT CULLODEN, making an end to the Jacobite rising. Sabin 65612.

\$400 - 600



George Washington by Charles Wilson Peale, c.1772. Image courtesy of Washington-Custis-Lee Collection, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA

*Your Honour's most Obedient,
And very humble Servant,
G. WASHINGTON.
A man of Honour*

38 (detail)



MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL: A SUPERLATIVE AMERICAN RARITY

38

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799.

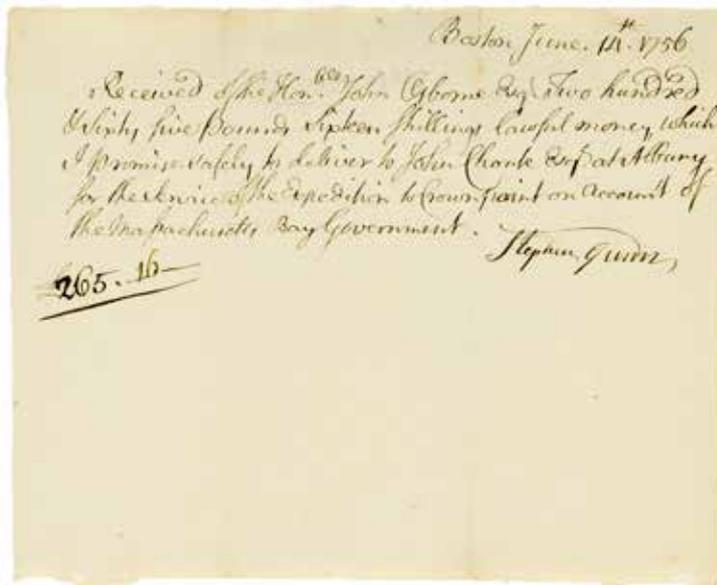
Major George Washington's Journal to the River Ohio, &c. [and] The Conclusion of Major Washington's Journal, begun in our last. In: *The Maryland Gazette*. Annapolis, MD: Jonas Green, March 21-28, 1754. Nos 463-464.

2 bifolium issues (361 x 240 mm). Bound in modern half calf over marbled boards, red morocco spine label. Gutter margins with some old staining and recent restoration obscuring several letters and a very few letters lacking, second number with a few stains, some pen trials. *Provenance*: contemporary manuscript endorsement underneath Washington's signature in type, reading: "A Man of Honour."

THE EARLIEST PROCURABLE AMERICAN EDITION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL: A CRITICAL DOCUMENT LEADING TO THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. George Washington was only 21 years old when he was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to journey to the Ohio Country and negotiate with the French for a withdrawal of their forces. He reached the French Commander on Lake Erie in early December and after fruitless but informative discussions, Washington carried back the French refusal, reaching Williamsburg on January 16, 1754. This was a mere month and a day after his departure from Lake Erie, an astounding feat in itself in midwinter. On the way Washington remarked that the fork between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers is "extremely well situated for a fort" (the future site of Pittsburgh) and gleaned much information from Tanacharison (the Seneca "Half-King") and other Indian leaders, as well as from a party of French deserters.

Only two days elapsed between Washington's return to Williamsburg and the meeting of the General Council at which his account was presented. Washington's news of French insolence and treachery to the Indians was so incendiary that his account was immediately printed in Williamsburg in pamphlet form. The present first newspaper printing by Jonas Green was made directly from the "just Printed" pamphlet and includes both Washington's "Advertisement" and the text of Dinwiddie's letter before and after the *Journal* itself, but not the translation of the French officer's reply. Green himself states his justification for devoting nearly two entire newspaper issues to Washington's *Journal*, writing that there is nothing more interesting to his readers than what relates to the "storm arising in the West" which soon enough became the French and Indian War.

The Williamsburg pamphlet is now known in only 9 institutional copies, having last appeared on the market in 1955. This was the Sir Thomas Phillipps copy which sold for \$25,000, approximately twice the then current price of an Audubon elephant folio. We trace no other 1754 American edition of Washington's *Journal* on the market since. This is most likely the only privately owned exemplar of the work deemed by Wright Howes "in its original form the most desirable eighteenth century American rarity." See Howes W134; Wroth *Printing in Colonial Maryland* 175. **\$60,000 - 90,000**



40

39^o

EARLY AMERICAN JUDAICA.

[LOPEZ, AARON, & HAYMAN LEVY.] Document Signed ("Isaac Lawton") as Master of the sloop *Industry*, 1 p, 4to, Newport, [Rhode Island], March 1, 1756, partially printed and completed in manuscript, being a bill of lading for a shipment of spermaceti candles from Aaron Lopez to Hayman Levy, dampstaining to right edge, left edge torn with partial loss to marginal notations and to docket on verso.

A bill of lading for a shipment of thirty-seven boxes of spermaceti candles between two prominent colonial Jewish merchants. Aaron Lopez (1731-1782), a Portuguese Jewish merchant, settled in Newport in 1752. There he became a spermaceti merchant and was also involved in the African slave trade. Immensely successful, by the early 1770s he had become the wealthiest man in Newport. Hayman Levy (1721-1789) was a merchant and arms dealer who was also said to run the largest fur trade in the colonies. Initially based in New York City, he moved to Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War when the former city was occupied by British forces. He served as the president of Congregation Shearith Israel, the oldest Jewish congregation in the United States, and was one of the founders of Congregation Mickvé Israel, the first Jewish congregation in Philadelphia. **\$400 - 600**

40

CROWN POINT EXPEDITION.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, 8vo, Boston, June 14, 1756, reading "Received of the Hon.^{able} John Osborne Esq Two hundred & Sixty five pound, Sixteen shillings lawful money, which I promise safely to deliver to John Choate Esq at Albany for the Service of the Expedition to Crown Point on account of the Massachusetts Bay Government," signed "Stephen Gunn," docketed on verso, fine.

BRITISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FRENCH. Receipt for a large amount of money relating to the expedition against the French Fort Saint-Frédéric at Crown Point, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. Launched by a combination of British and provincial troops in 1755, it was one of several expeditions intended to oust French troops from English territory during the French and Indian War. Although the French fort was never attacked, it was destroyed by the retreating French in 1759 in anticipation of a large force led by General Jeffery Amherst. The British built a larger fort over the ruins, but much of it was destroyed in 1773 by a fire and it was completely abandoned in 1780. **\$800 - 1,200**



42

41^o

PIRATES OF COLONIAL NEW YORK.

CRUGER, JOHN. 1678-1744. Manuscript Document Signed ("John Cruger") as Mayor of New York City, 1 p, folio, with oblong folio document joined, New York City, September 4, 1759, stamps and paper seals.

COMPLICATIONS OF PRIVATEERING DURING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS. The present legal documents relate to a case put before Lewis Morris, Jr. (1698-1762). Three British privateers, the *Defiance*, *Delancey* and *Marlborough* had exceeded their commission by seizing cargo from the Dutch vessel *De Vrouw Clara Magdalena* although the Dutch were neutral in the Seven Years' War. The commanders of the privateers, New Yorkers, would successfully argue that the Dutch were transporting French cargo and so it was lawful prize.

\$400 - 600

42

COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS & SAMUEL ADAMS.

Journal of the Honourable House of Representatives, of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, Begun and Held at Boston ... on the Twenty-Seventh Day of May ... 1761. Boston: S. Kneeland, printed to the Honourable House of Representatives, 1761. Folio (292 x 166 mm). 333 pp. Modern cloth. Slight toning, scattered light foxing.

On page 99 appears what may be an early reference to the patriot Samuel Adams (1722-1803): "Ordered, That Samuel Adams, Clerk to the Proprietors of Phillips-Town, insert the Substance of this Bill in one of the Boston News-Papers three Weeks successively..." On the possibility of Adams as clerk, see Alexander, *Samuel Adams*, 2011, p 18 and p 335. Scarce; we find no copies at auction in the last 35 years. Evans 8921-8924.

\$1,500 - 2,500

...deem ourselves born free & Natural
born Subjects of George the 3^d Great & glorious King of Great Britain
& all the Dominions (whom God preserve) being animated with the Great
Love for the good of our Country, at that our said King's due Command
to & your's highest Esteem for his Majesty's Majesty King George
the 3^d & all the illustrious House of Hanover, with pleasure & reverence
and loyalty our Loyalty & Fidelity to the best of Kings, whose sacred
person, Crown & Dignity we are ready & willing, at the expense of our
Lives & Fortunes to defend being fully conversant of the Oppression
& arbitrary & arbitrary of a late Act of Parliament imposing Stamp Duties
on this & the Neighbouring Colonies (undoubtedly & unconstitutionally
Liberty of Choice of North America), Truly sensible of the Inestimable
Blessings of a free Constitution gloriously handed down to us by our
ancestors Detesting Tyranny & preferring Death to Slavery, we know
that one Day, one Hour of virtuous sacred Liberty is worth 1000 years
of abject Slavery, or painful bondage, & with all Loyalty to our most
sovereign, with all dependence to the said Laws of our Country, & with a proper
Respect to our selves & posterity, hereby mutually & solemnly
pledge our Faith, & Honour, that we will at any time & whatsoever
call upon United ourselves truly & faithfully assist to the
provision in Opposition all attempts that shall be made to deprive
us of our Rights & Privileges as by Charter granted Descent that one
& void of all countenance the Opposition of that most Unreasonable, most
Unconstitutional, most horrid & detestable Thing called the Stamp Act, to the
said Neighbouring Colonies
secondly - we do declare that we will by all means in our Power
oppose all the Officers of Government, sent to collect in this Colony, that they
is our Sovereign, by the execution part of their Office, on the other hand, should
they will not do their Duty, as by Law requires, meet with our Disapprobation
and we account them as Men who have not minds capable of receiving the
Idea of Liberty
Thirdly - that we will in all Cases behave ourselves Peaceably as far
as our influenced interests, & will preserve his Majesty's peace & good order
as far as that may be done without suffering any Imprisonment or
Imposition, on our just Rights & Liberties
Fourth - that we will do all in our Power to Augment the present
happy Union & Amity existing between the American Colonies, &
especially the Unwearable Harmony that flourishes in this Colony, & that
that Act upon similar or self-same Principles, shall be deemed with
Governments

“One day of virtuous sacred liberty is worth 1000 years of abject slavery....”

43

THE SONS OF LIBERTY EXECRATE THE STAMP ACT.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, folio, n.p., [1765/1766], light toning and edge-wear, starting to split at horizontal fold.

FANTASTIC, POLEMICAL MANUSCRIPT OPPOSING THE STAMP ACT OF 1765. Wildly unpopular in the colonies, the Stamp Act, which imposed a direct tax on many forms of printed material, was soon repealed in 1766. In the ensuing years leading up to the American Revolution, it would be pointed to as one of the major injustices that caused the colonies' break from Great Britain. This document is a fine example of the divide in popular attitudes in the American colonies toward King George III and the British Parliament. Whereas George is lauded as “the best of kings, whose sacred person, Crown & Dignity we are ready & willing at the expense of our Lives & Fortunes to defend,” the Parliament’s actions are viewed in a decidedly less favorable light. Calling it “Most Unreasonable, most Unconstitutional, most horrid & Detestable” on the part of Parliament, the writers of this document fervently pledge to oppose the Stamp Act.

\$8,000 - 12,000



46



47

44

FORT WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, NEW YORK.

Manuscript Document, "Quarterly Return of Barracks, Barrack Bedding and Furniture at ... Fort Wm. Augustus," 1 p, oblong folio, Oswegatchie, New York, February 1, 1773, docketed "copy" on verso, toning and old staining, marginal chipping with loss to one letter.

A Quartermaster's inventory for Fort William Augustus on the St. Lawrence River in northern New York, near Oswegatchie. Originally built as Fort Lévis by the French in 1759, it was rebuilt as Fort William Augustus after its capture by the British in the Battle of the Thousand Islands in August 1760. The report accounts for beds and bolsters, rugs, blankets, sheets, tables, pairs of tongs, fire shovels, iron pots, water buckets, candlesticks, cords of wood, etc. It lists Edward Fitzgerald, Captain of the 10th Foot Regiment, as Commanding Officer.

\$700 - 900

45

SLAVES BEING SOLD BY COLONIAL PRINTER.

Supplement to the Massachusetts Gazette. Boston: Richard Draper, June 17, 1773.

Broadside, 368 x 230 mm. 2 pp. Text in three columns. Slight toning, single pinhole.

The advertisements on the recto include one for "A hearty Male Negro Child of a good Breed, to be given away. Enquire of the Printer."

Another ad just below reads: "Any Persons who have healthy Slaves to dispose of, Male or Female, that have been some Years in the Country, of 25 Years of Age or under, may be informed of a Purchaser by applying to the Printer."

\$600 - 800

"FRIENDS! BRETHREN! COUNTRYMEN! THAT WORST OF PLAGUES THE DETESTABLE TEA SHIPPED FOR THIS PORT BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IS NOW ARRIVED IN THIS HARBOUR...."

46

BOSTON TEA PARTY.

[ADAMS, SAMUEL. 1722-1802.] *The Boston Evening Post.* Boston: Thomas & John Fleet, November 29, 1773. No 1992.

Bifolium (384 x 254 mm). Even toning, few ink stains, tipped at hinge to a backing-sheet.

Provenance: Mr. Lewis (subscriber's name).

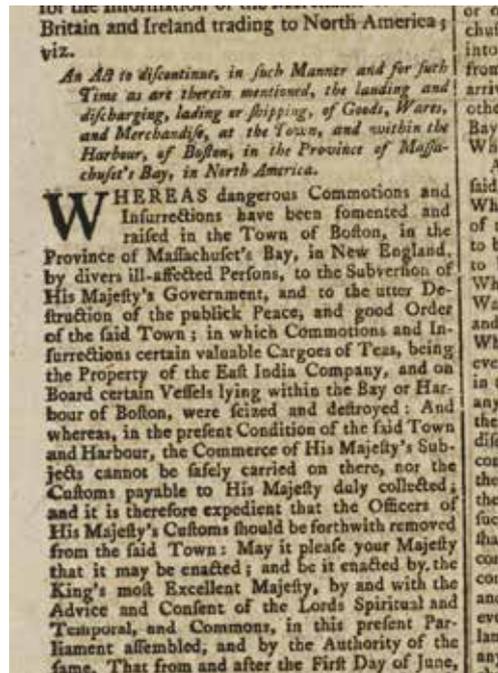
SUPERB PAPER CALLING A MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL THE VERY DAY THAT THE FIRST EAST INDIA COMPANY TEA ENTERED BOSTON HARBOR. The ship *Dartmouth* had entered Boston harbor that very morning carrying the dreaded East India Company Tea. The *Dartmouth* would soon be followed by the *Eleanor* on December 2, and the *Beaver* on December 15. This outstanding notice, written by Samuel Adams, calls for a meeting that very day at Faneuil Hall. In part: "Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! That worst of Plagues the Detestable Tea shipped for this Port by the East-India Company is now arrived in this Harbour, the Hour of Destruction or manly Opposition to the Machinations of Tyranny stares you in the Face; every Friend to his Country, to himself and Posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall at NINE o'Clock, THIS DAY."

This became the first mass meeting of Boston protesters to the Tea Act. Thousands of people arrived at Faneuil Hall, so many that they had to move to the nearby Old South Meeting House. By the evening of the Tea Party itself it is estimated that 7000 Bostonians attended the public meeting at Old South Meeting House.

\$3,000 - 5,000



48



49 (detail)

47

BOSTON TEA PARTY BROADSHEET.

Postscript to the Pennsylvania Packet, or, The General Advertiser. [Philadelphia: J. Dunlap, December 1773.] No 112.

Broadsheet extra, 486 x 324 mm. Text printed in four columns. Slight toning and a few spots.

REPORTING THE LEAD UP TO THE BOSTON TEA PARTY. The first page is mostly taken up with an account of the assembly held in the Old South Meeting House in Boston on November 29 and 30, in which motions were passed to prevent the unloading of tea from ships in Boston Harbor, and to require the ships to return to England without paying the protested import tax instituted by the Tea Act of 1773 (see preceding lot). The account details the votes taken to refuse orders from Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson to disperse and desist; to refuse requests from the ships' agents to be granted permission to unload and store the tea until word could be received from the East-India Company on how to proceed; to resist by various means the unloading of the tea; and to have the proceedings of the meeting transmitted to New York and Philadelphia. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, William Phillips, John Rowe, and Jonathan Williams are named as the committee members responsible for seeing to this last task. The front page also carries a letter to the tradesmen of Philadelphia, urging them to support efforts to resist the Tea Act. John Dunlap of course was the future printer of the Declaration of Independence. On December 16, two weeks after the meeting in the Old South Meeting House, a group of several dozen men boarded the three vessels and dumped all 342 chests of tea on board into Boston Harbor.

\$3,000 - 5,000

48

NEW YORK TEA PARTY.

Aris's Birmingham Gazette. Birmingham, UK: Thomas Aris, January 24, 1774. Vol 33, no 1679. Bifolium (470 x 312 mm). Text printed in 4 columns. Minor spotting.

"WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE ENSLAVED, BY ANY POWER ON EARTH." Page 3 carries a strong threat, issued three weeks before the Boston Tea Party, from New York resisters of the Tea Act. The threat—in the form of a circular dated November 29, 1773, and signed *"The Mohawks"*—describes the approaching shipment of tea from the East India Company as *"the Fetters which have been forged for us by Great-Britain,"* and ominously warns that *"whosoever shall aid or abet so infamous a Design ... shall be treated as they deserve."* Seven East India Company ships carrying tea were dispatched to the colonies in the fall of 1773. Four were destined for Boston, and one each to Philadelphia, Charleston and New York. The cargo of the Boston bound ships was dumped into Boston Harbor by resisters on December 16. The New York bound ship, "Nancy," was diverted from its course by bad weather and did not appear off Sandy Hook until April 18, 1774. It was refused entry to the port; the Captain was taken ashore, however, and hospitably boarded until the ship could be provisioned for its return trip home. In the meantime, another ship, "London," arrived in port, carrying a secret cargo of tea. Upon its discovery a crowd boarded the ship and dumped the tea into the harbor.

\$1,200 - 1,800

49

BOSTON PORT ACT.

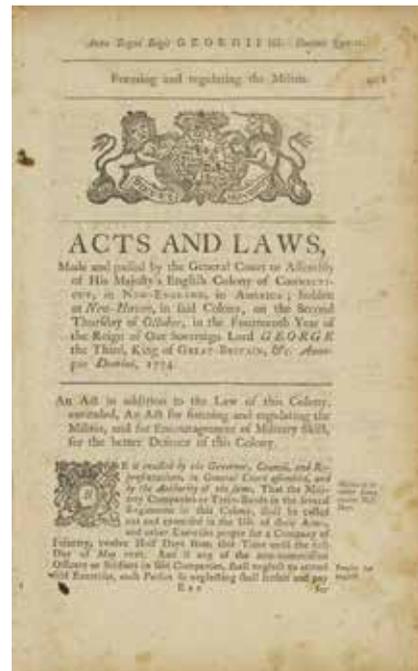
The London Gazette. London: Thomas Harrison, March 29-April 2, 1774. No 11444. Folio (300 x 185 mm). 7 pp. Somewhat toned, generally excellent.

FIRST PRINTING OF THE BOSTON PORT ACT, passed on March 31 in Parliament, which closed the ports of Boston until reparations were made for the damage incurred during the Boston Tea Party. In part: *"Whereas dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston ... by divers ill-affected persons, to the subversion of His Majesty's Government, and to the utter destruction of the publick peace, and good order of the said town; in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of teas, being the property of the East India Company, and on board certain vessels lying within the bay or harbour of Boston were seized and destroyed...."* The act, which went into effect on June 1, proved to be the impetus to bring the colonies together, and the first Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia on September 5th of that year.

\$2,500 - 3,500



50



51

THE PUNISHMENT ARRIVES IN BOSTON FOR THE TEA PARTY

50

INTOLERABLE ACTS BROADSHEET.

Supplement to the Boston Evening-Post. Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, June 6, 1774. No 2019.

Broadsheet folio, 390 x 251 mm. Printed in 3 columns. Even browning, 2 tiny edge-chips, edges untrimmed; excellent condition.

INCREDIBLY RARE SAME-DAY BOSTON PRINTING OF TWO OF THE INTOLERABLE ACTS. Headed, "Boston, June 6, 1774. The following extraordinary bills now pending in the British Parliament, were bro't here last Thursday Afternoon by Captain Williamson, in 36 Days from Bristol" and followed by the full text for the "Bill for the impartial Administration of Justice ... or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England" and the "Bill for the Better Regulating the Government of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay..." The Administration of Justice Act allowed the Colonial Governor to order that trials of officials accused of murder or injustice be moved to Britain since the "present disordered state of the province" precluded fair trials in Massachusetts. This became colloquially known as the "Murder Act" as it allowed colonial officials to harass or even kill patriots without practical fear of being brought to court. The second Act, the Massachusetts Government Act, abolished the popularly elected council and replaced them with a council appointed by the King.

It was in response to the Intolerable Acts that the first Continental Congress was convened in September, 1774. Bristol B3703.

\$3,000 - 5,000

51

SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.

GEORGE III, KING OF ENGLAND. 1738-1820. *Act and Laws Made and passed by the General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut, in New-England, in America....* New London: Timothy Green, 1774.

Folio (290 x 182 mm). 401-406 pp. Disbound. Browning to edges, a few stray spots.

Includes the first anti-slavery legislation in Connecticut: "An Act for prohibiting the Importation of Indian, Negro, or Molatto Slaves." Also, in the same session: "An Act for forming and regulating the Militia, and for Encouragement of Military Skill, for the better Defence of this Colony." This likely led to the formation of the Second Company Governor's Guards, which was organized and led by Benedict Arnold.

\$700 - 900

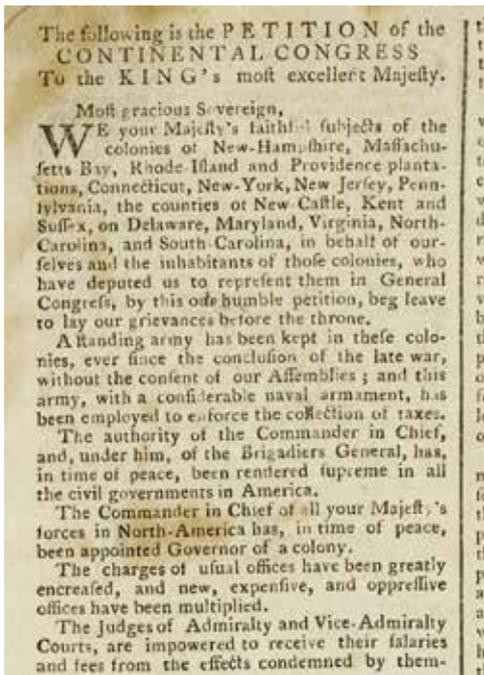
52

HIGHEST-RANKING JEWISH OFFICER OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

BUSH, SOLOMON. 1753-1795. Document Signed ("Solomon Bush"), printed by John Dunlap and completed in manuscript, Philadelphia, June 15, 1774, being a penal bond owed by John Martin to Robert Semple, docketed on verso, wax seal, a few repairs to folds on verso.

A penal bond of 28 pounds by John Martin to Robert Semple. The initial agreement sets the deadline for payment as September 1, 1774. However, on the verso, debt still unpaid, Martin assigns the bond to Captain Pierce Butler on November 4, 1786. The document is signed by Solomon Bush and John Peel Jr. as witnesses. Bush joined the Pennsylvania militia in 1776 and achieved the rank of deputy adjutant general. He fought in the Battle of Brandywine in September, 1777, where he was seriously wounded by a shot to the thigh, an injury that would permanently disable him. He was captured when Philadelphia was occupied by British forces, but was later released on parole. In 1779, the council of Pennsylvania promoted him to lieutenant colonel. In 1785, under the presidency of Benjamin Franklin, the council ordered a pension to be paid to him for his military service.

\$600 - 900



53 (detail)

“WE ASK BUT FOR PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY.”

53

PETITION TO THE KING.

[FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.] *The New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury*. New York: Hugh Gaine, January 23, 1775. Bifolium (475 x 303 mm). Toning, leaves starting to separate at backfold, some minor stains.

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PETITIONS THE KING TO REPEAL THE INTOLERABLE ACTS. Drafted by a committee of the First Continental Congress made up of Richard Henry Lee, John Adams, Thomas Johnson, Patrick Henry, and John Rutledge, the petition lays out a number of grievances of the colonies directly to King George III. Those grievances include Britain's keeping a standing army in the colonies without the consent of colonial assemblies; the collection of taxes under the Stamp and Townshend Acts; and the enforcement of the Coercive Acts enacted by Parliament as punishment for the Boston Tea Party. The petition represents a key moment in the Revolutionary Period: in it, the colonies express their loyalty to the King, appealing to their rights as British subjects against an unjust Parliament and expressing an earnest desire to resolve the issues peacefully. *“The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts which, though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal ... We ask but for Peace, Liberty, and Safety.”*

The Petition to the King arrived in London by November 14, 1774 and was presented to the House of Commons on January 19 and to the House of Lords on January 20. However, without an MP to draw particular attention to it, the Petition was ignored and the King never gave a formal reply. The Continental Congress had declined to publish the Petition until it had been read by the King and it was not released to the public by Charles Thomson until a few days before the present newspaper. This is likely the first New York appearance and in fact is a day earlier than the Philadelphia printing sold in these rooms two years ago.

\$1,500 - 2,500



54

54

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD BROADSHEET.

Postscript to the Pennsylvania Packet. [Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1775.] No 188.

Broadsheet extra (414 x 256 mm). 2 pp. Some toning and spots, short edge tears.

EXTREMELY RARE REVOLUTIONARY EXTRA: FRESH NEWS FROM BOSTON AND LONDON IN THE SUMMER OF 1775, PRINTED BY DUNLAP. Contains a report from Worcester, Massachusetts on the aftermath of the Battles of Lexington and Concord: that Tories are leaving Boston, John Hancock's home was pillaged, and a rather bloodthirsty pronouncement about an uncommitted bystander who was killed in the battle: *“wretches like him often meet their just reward.”* There is also speculation that the British could assert that the first shots were fired by Americans only because they tracked down a few American loyalists (*“traitors to their God and country, born among us”*) and put these at the front of the troops before the regulars. This extra then prints the letter of Jonathan Trumbull to General Gage dated April 28, 1775 protesting against barbaric acts by the King's troops in Boston and against the general fortification of the town. Gage's lengthy reply is also printed, including the retort: *“You assure me that the people of your Colony abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their Sovereign; I wish the people of this province, for their own sakes, could make the same declaration.”*

On the second page are three further letters with great Revolutionary content: Governor Cadwallader Colden's reply to the Address of the New York Association (May 24); Cortland Skinner's letter to Governor Franklin in his position as speaker of the provincial Assembly of New Jersey (May 19); and Franklin's reply.

\$3,000 - 5,000



56

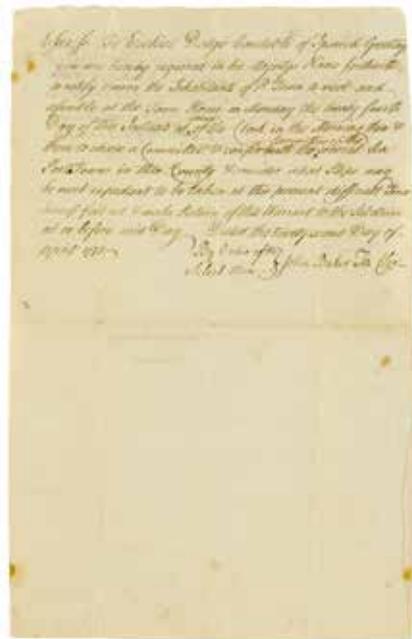
55

LEXINGTON ALARM.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, oblong 8vo, [Massachusetts], 1775, listing provisions delivered to Colonel John Baker Jr. of the Third Essex Regiment and others, docketed on verso "Jr° Bakers Acct / Allowd."

A document listing expenses for provisions provided to Massachusetts militiamen at the outset of the Revolutionary War. Notes quantities of bread, beef, veal, potatoes, flour, pork, and drink delivered on April 20, May 19, and June 5, 1775, to John Baker, Major Gould, and Captain Staniford. John Baker, Jr. was Colonel of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, which marched on the Lexington Alarm on April 19, 1775.

\$500 - 800



57

56

SALEM, PETER. C.1750-1816.

Manuscript Document Signed ("X"), 1 p, oblong 8vo, Framingham, MA, January 5, 1781, a promissory note also signed by John Maynard and Blenney Grushey, ("x") separating at folds, small holes, a little ink corrosion below Salem's mark.

INCREDIBLY RARE DOCUMENT WITH THE MARK OF PETER SALEM, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Peter Salem was born into slavery in Framingham, Massachusetts. He was the legal property of Lawson Buckminster who, when he himself was appointed a major in the Continental Army, freed Salem so that he could join him in the patriot militia. Salem's name probably comes from either nearby Salem, MA or *saleem*, the Arabic for peace. He enlisted in April of 1775 and fought at both Lexington and at Bunker Hill (where he is thought to have slain British Marine Major John Pitcairn). He reenlisted in 1776 and saw action at both Saratoga and Stony Point. Any manuscript material relating to the small number of freed African-Americans who joined the Revolutionary War is rare, and especially a document dated during the War. The amount of the promissory note, a whopping £1000, is an intriguing mystery. It is unknown to what this might relate.

\$3,000 - 5,000



58

57

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD LETTER FROM A SELECTMAN.

Autograph Letter Signed ("John Baker"), 1 p, folio, Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 22, 1775, to Ezekiel Dodge, with warrant of notification by Dodge on verso, three small holes along old folds, otherwise fine.

"WHAT STEPS MAY BE MOST EXPEDIENT... AT THIS PRESENT DIFFICULT TIME." Letter from the Selectmen of Essex County, Massachusetts to Ezekiel Dodge, Constable of Ipswich, ordering him to notify residents to meet and confer with committees from other coastal towns in the county on April 24th, 1775. Undoubtedly this call to meet was in reaction to the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which took place a mere three days before.

\$1,000 - 1,500

58

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

New-England Chronicle: or, The Essex Gazette. Cambridge [Mass]: Printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, August 31-September 7, 1775. Vol VIII, No 371. Bifolium (369 x 245 mm). Printed in 3 columns. Woodcut in masthead. First leaf trimmed at bottom edge with loss of text, chipping to centerfold, toning and spotting. *Provenance:* faded contemporary ink signature and marginal annotations.

LONDON SYMPATHY FOR THE REBELS. Page four reprints a letter from the [London] *Public Ledger* expressing solidarity with the American militiamen involved in the battles of Lexington and Concord. In part: *"The sword of civil war is drawn, and if there is truth in Heaven, THE KING'S TROOPS UNSHEATHED IT. Will the English nation much longer suffer their fellow subjects to be slaughtered? It is a shameful fallacy to talk about the SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT; it is the DESPOTISM of the CROWN and the SLAVERY of the people which the ministry aim at; for refusing these attempts, and for that only the Americans have been inhumanly murdered by the King's troops."*

\$1,000 - 1,500



ISRAEL PUTNAM BY AN AMERICAN ENGRAVER

59

[PUTNAM, ISRAEL. 1718-1790.]

BLYTH, BENJAMIN. 1746-1786. *The Hon^{ble} Israel Putnam Esq. Major General of the United Forces of America*. Salem, [MA]: printed by Joseph Hiller, [1775].

Hand-colored mezzotint, 356 x 252 mm. Heavily creased with wear, trimmed with some loss around edges, dampstain to lower edge

EXTREMELY RARE IMAGE OF "OLD PUT," ISRAEL PUTNAM, to all appearances in his most famous role at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Israel Putnam was a prosperous tavern keeper, farmer, and French and Indian War veteran when he heard the news of the Battles of Lexington and Concord and journeyed from Connecticut to Cambridge, MA to join the cause. He planned and fought with great distinction at Bunker Hill and is one of the purported first men to have said, "don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."

The only examples of this print that we locate are at the American Antiquarian Society (uncolored), a single trimmed copy described in Fielding (*American Engravers upon Copper and Steel*) and a sale record at Goodspeed's in 1966 which seems to describe the present example. To quote the Goodspeed's description: "When you look at the face of Israel Putnam as stonily portrayed in this very rare print you do not doubt that this Connecticut farmer—the American Cincinnatus—could have captured a wolf in its den, survived an Indian torture stake, escaped the British by riding down a cliffside, and done all the other dangerous things related of him in legend, song, and story. Indeed, in this picture he looks as though he could have twisted off the hot hinges of Hell barehanded, had the need arisen. At Bunker Hill he was everywhere, especially where musket balls were thickest, and he became a Continental major-general who defied the great Washington himself—all of which is known to history. And it took nothing less than a paralytic stroke (Dec 1779) to put an end to his heroics."

American engraving from the Revolutionary era is very rare.

\$3,000 - 5,000



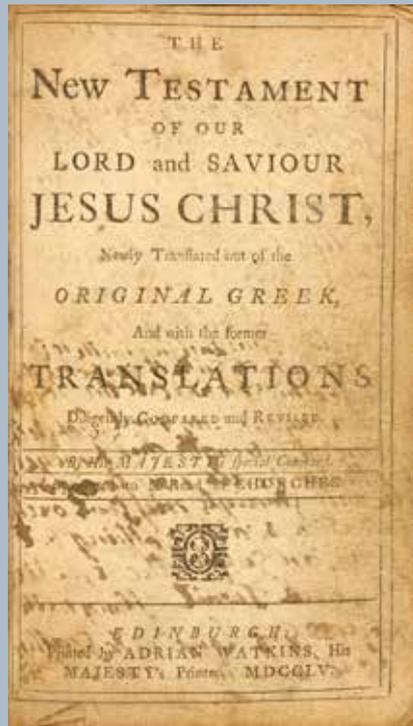
“Cambridge, Jun 17 1775. I desire to bless God for his Kind apearance in delivering me and sparing my life in the late battle fought on Bunker’s Hill. I desire to devote this spared life to His glory and honour. In witness my hand, Francis Merrifield.”



The Battle of Bunker Hill by E. Percy Moran.
Image courtesy of the Library of Congress

Cambridge Jun 17 1777
 I desire to bless God for
 his kind aperienc in deliver-
 ing me from my life in the late battle fought
 on Bunkers Hill. I desire
 to devote this spared life
 to his glory and honour
 in witness my hand
 Francis Merrifield

When a strong and lasting faith to God
 about the eternity of his Spirit embrace the
 message of his Son and cast the joy of
 heaven my own my spirit looks to
 a love my strength and he forgets
 his threat in all my fears in
 all my straits my soul cries
 Salvation waits nothing but
 glory can suffice the appetite
 of grace I amit though with
 restless eyes longings to see thy
 face as witness my hand
 Francis Merrifield



Cambridge June
 a battle fought
 on Bunkers Hill
 on Saturday in the
 afternoon, which
 lasted an hour and
 a quarter two men
 were wounded and
 ... the number of
 my gun one hundred
 eighty three, 183
 the seventeenth
 Regiment of
 the British Army

“The Patriot Bible”

60

THE BUNKER HILL BIBLE OF FRANCIS MERRIFIELD.

The Holy Bible. Edinburgh: printed by Adrian Watkins, 1755.

Thick 12mo (152 x 92 mm). Printed in 2 columns. Contemporary calf. A few leaves lacking at ends (including first title) and possibly internally, general browning and wear, binding abraded, clasps mostly lacking, small piece lacking from head of spine.

Provenance: Francis Merrifield of Ipswich, MA, 1735-1814 (ownership inscriptions); by descent to Elizabeth Merrifield Wade, then Thomas Wade (d.1827) and William Wade; by gift to Rufus Choate in 1872.

Exhibition: loaned to the Ipswich Historical Society in 1903 by Rufus Choate (with 3 printed descriptions pasted in at ends).

AN OUTSTANDING SURVIVAL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: A POCKET KING JAMES BIBLE CARRIED AT BUNKER HILL. The Bible's owner, Francis Merrifield has inscribed at length on the verso of the New Testament title page and on the inside back cover, thanking God for his safe deliverance from the battlefield and specifying his regiment and even the number of his gun. The specification of his flintlock's number clearly indicates that, next to this Bible itself, it was Merrifield's most treasured possession. It is a most unusual 18th century practice to notice the number of the gun and for this reason there are extremely few Revolutionary War flintlocks with documented battlefield provenance.

Francis Merrifield was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts the son of Thomas and Mercy Merrifield. He served at Ticonderoga in the French and Indian War and in 1759 married Hannah Lakeman with whom he had 13 children. He is reputed to have been cheerful, modest and quiet and “his comrades in arms testified that ... the Christian graces always shone in his character in an unusual degree” (Ipswich H.S. description). After hostilities with the British began in 1775, Merrifield joined the Ipswich militia which pursued British soldiers retreating from the battles of Concord and Lexington, bringing this Bible with him. He fought at Bunker Hill as a sergeant in the company of Captain Nathaniel Wade in Colonel Little's regiment.

Merrifield records his experience the day of the battle on the verso of the title-page: “Cambridge, Jun 17 1775. I desire to bless God for his Kind aperienc in delivering me and sparing my life in the late battle fought on Bunkers Hill. I desire to devote this spared life to His glory and honour. In witness my hand, Francis Merrifield.” The inscription on the inside back cover reads: “1775. Cambridge, June 17th. A batel fought on bunkers hill, on Saterday in the afternoon, which lasted an hour and a quarter, two men were wounded, and ... the number of my gun, one hundred eighty three, 183, the seventeenth Rgement, 17.”

It is hard to imagine a more patriotic Bible in private hands.

\$50,000 - 80,000



61

61

WASHINGTON APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Pennsylvania Gazette. Philadelphia: James Humphreys, Jr., June 21, 1775. No 2426.

Bifolium (406 x 246 mm). Text printed in three columns. Woodcut in masthead. Separated at fold, tape repairs to margins.

On page four appears the following: "Yesterday Morning the Three Battalions of this City and Liberties, together with the Artillery Company, a Troop of Light Horse, several Companies of Light Infantry, Rangers and Riflemen, in the Whole about 2000, marched out to the Commons, and, having joined in Brigade, were reviewed by General Washington, who is appointed Commander in Chief of all the North-American Forces...." Washington had been unanimously selected by the Continental Congress to lead the Continental Army on June 15. He accepted the commission on June 16, declining a salary and asking only that he be reimbursed for expenses at the end of the war. The Continental Congress drafted the official commission on June 17.

\$1,200 - 1,800

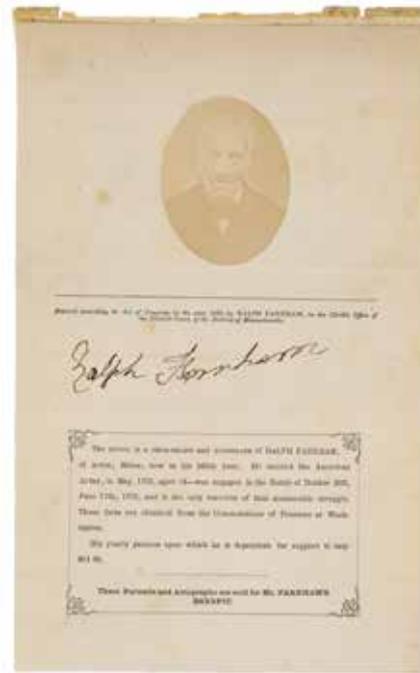
62

LAST SURVIVOR OF BUNKER HILL.

FARNHAM, RALPH. 1756-1860. Photograph Signed ("Ralph Farnham"), 1860, salt print, oval, 46 x 35 mm, mounted on printed presentation sheet, 178 x 112 mm, being a head and shoulders portrait of Farnham, photograph somewhat faded, a few stray spots and short closed tear to presentation sheet, remnant of another leaf tipped at top edge, very good overall.

Ralph Farnham was a Maine farmer who, in 1860, identified himself as the oldest living survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill. This item was made to benefit him as his yearly pension "upon which he is dependent for support" was only \$61.66. This separately printed handbill is considerably rarer than the 1864 book *The Last Men of the Revolution* which contained six portrait photographs.

\$800 - 1,200



62

63

THE CAUSES AND NECESSITIES OF TAKING UP ARMS.

[CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.] *A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their Taking Up Arms ... July 6th, 1775.* [Portsmouth, N.H.]: Sold at the printing-office in Portsmouth [by Daniel Fowle, 1775].

Printed broadsheet, 444 x 288 mm. Printed recto and verso in two columns, with a 70 x 108 mm woodcut titled "View of that great and flourishing City of Boston, when in its purity, and out of the hands of the Philistines" by J. Turner, signed in type by JOHN HANCOCK. Tiny holes at some fold intersections with loss to a few letters, few old paper repairs to verso on blank areas; still excellent and untrimmed.

"OUR CAUSE IS JUST. OUR UNION IS PERFECT." The Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms was issued by the Second Continental Congress on July 6, 1775 explaining the necessity of the Thirteen Colonies' armed resistance against England. Issued a single day after the Olive Branch Petition, a final attempt to avoid open war, this declaration describes the injustices endured by the colonies under British rule, and the necessity of armed resistance against British troops in order to prevent further maltreatment. These injustices include taxation without representation, the quartering of British troops during peacetime, martial rule in Boston, the battles in Lexington and Concord, and the continual dismissal of the colonies' grievances and petitions by the British government. The declaration blames these grievances largely on Parliament's increased power within the colonies following the Seven Years' War, and states, "we have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great-Britain, and establishing independent states. We fight not for glory or for conquest," most famously, "with one mind [we are] resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves."

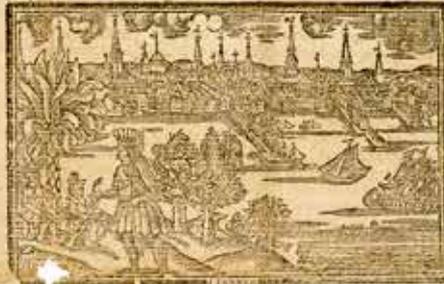
The exact authorship of the document is uncertain, but most likely John Dickinson, author of *Letters from a Farmer of Pennsylvania*, wrote the final draft, drawing upon an earlier version written by Thomas Jefferson. *VERY RARE.* Boyd "The Disputed Authorship of the Declaration on the Causes and Necessity for Taking Up Arms, 1775," in: *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, v 74 (1950), pp 51-73; Evans 14550; Whittemore Checklist 184.

\$20,000 - 30,000

A DECLARATION

By the Representatives of the
United Colonies
OF NORTH-AMERICA, now met in
General Congress
AT PHILADELPHIA,
Setting forth the CAUSES and NECESSITY
OF THEIR TAKING UP
A R M S.

A View of that great and flourishing City of
BOSTON, when in its purity, and out of the
Hands of the Philistines.



IF it was possible for Men, who exercise their Reason, to believe, that the Divine Author of our Existence intended a Part of the human Race to hold an absolute Property in, and an unbounded Power over others, marked out by his infinite Goodness & Wisdom, as the Objects of a legal Dominion, never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the Inhabitants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great Britain, some Evidence; that this dreadful Authority over them: has been granted to that Body. But a Reverence for our Great CREATOR, Principles of Humanity, and the Dictates of common Sense, will convince all those who reflect upon the Subject, that Government was instituted to promote the Welfare of Mankind, and ought to be administered for the Attainment of that End. The Legislature of Great Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate Passion for a Power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very Constitution of that Kingdom, and desperate of Success in any Mode of Contest, where Regard should be had to Truth, Law, or Right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic Purpose of enslaving these Colonies by Violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last Appeal from Reason to Arms.—Yet however blinded that Assembly may be, by their intemperate Rage for unlimited Dominion so to slight Justice and the Opinion of Mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by Obligations of Respect to the rest of the World, to make known the Justice of our Cause.

Our Forefathers, Inhabitants of the Island of Great Britain, left their native Land to seek on these Shores a Residence for civil and religious Freedom. At the Expense of their Blood, at the Hazard of their Fortunes, without the least Charge to the Country from which they removed, by unceasing Labor and an unconquerable Spirit, they effected Settlements in the distant & inhospitable Wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike Nations of Barbarians.—Societies or Governments, vested with perfect Legislatures, were formed under Charters from the Crown, and an harmonious Intercourse was established between the Colonies and the Kingdom from which they derived their Origin.—The mutual Benefits of this Union became in a short Time so extraordinary, as to excite Astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing Increase of the Wealth, Strength and Navigation of the Realm, arose from this Source; and the Minister who so wisely and successfully directed the Measures of Great Britain in the late War, publicly declared, that these Colonies enabled her to triumph over her Enemies.—Towards the Conclusion of that War, it pleased our Sovereign to make a Change in his Councils.—From that fatal Moment, the Affairs of the British Empire began to fall into Confusion, and gradually sliding from the Summit of glorious Prosperity to which they had been advanced by the Virtues and Abilities of one Man, see at length distracted by the Convulsions that now shake it to its dearest Foundations.—The new Ministry finding the brave Foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate Idea of granting them a hasty Peace, and of thus sobbing her faithful Friends.

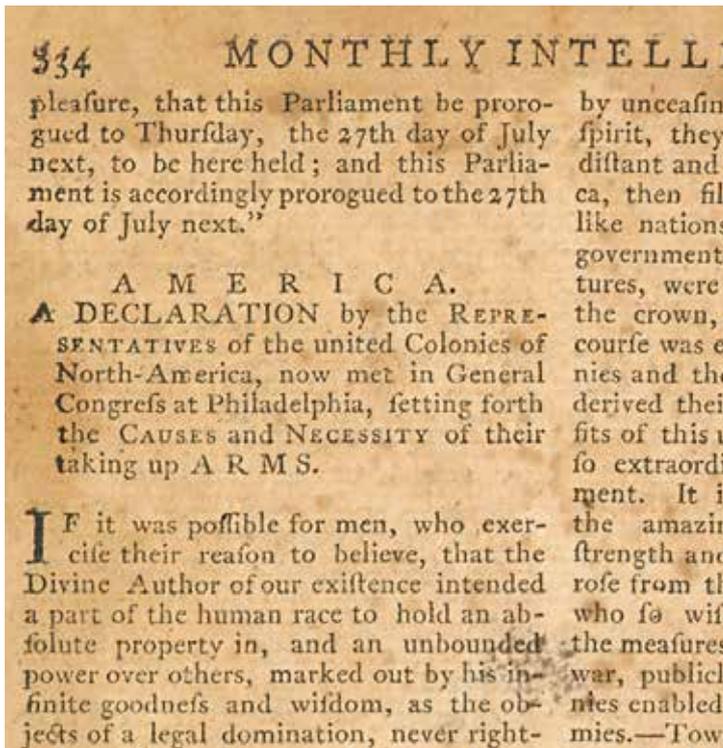
These devoted Colonies were judged to be in such a State, as to present Victories without Bloodshed, and all the easy Emoluments of statutable Plunder.—The uninterrupted Tenor of their peaceable and respectful Behaviour from the Beginning of Colonization, their dutiful, zealous and useful Services during the War, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honorable Manner by his Majesty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not save them from the meditated Innovations.—Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious Project, & assuming a new Power over them, have in the Course of eleven Years, given such decisive Specimens of the Spirit and Consequences attending this Power, as to leave no Doubt concerning the Effects of Acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our Money without our Consent, tho'

we have ever exercised an exclusive Right to dispose of our own Property; Statutes have been passed for extending the Jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty beyond their ancient Limits; For depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable Privilege of Trial by Jury in Cases affecting both Life and Property; for suspending the Legislature of one of the Colonies; for interdicting all Commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the Form of Government established by Charter, and secured by Acts of its own Legislature solemnly confirmed by the Crown; for exempting the "Murderers" of Colonists from legal Trial, and in Effect, from Punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring Province acquired by the joint Arms of Great Britain and America, a Deposition dangerous to our very Existence; and for quartering Soldiers upon the Colonists in Time of profound Peace. It has also been resolved in Parliament, that Colonists charged with committing certain Offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our Injuries in Detail? By one Statute it is declared, that Parliament can "of Right make Laws to bind us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a Power? Not a single Man of those who assume it, is chosen by us; or is subject to our Control or Influence; but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the Operation of such Laws, and an American Revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible Purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own Burdens in Proportion, as they increase ours. We saw the Ministry to which men Despotism would reduce us. We for ten Years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the Throne as Suppliants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with Parliament in the most mild and decent Language. But Administration, sensible that we should regard those oppressive Measures as Freeman ought to do, sent over Fleets and Armies to enforce them. The Indignation of the Americans was roused it is true; but it was the Indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate People. A Congress of Delegates from the united Colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth Day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful Petition to the King, and also addressed our Fellow Subjects of Great Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful Measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial Intercourse with our Fellow Subjects, as the last peaceable Administration, that our Attachment to no Nation upon Earth should supplant our Attachment to Liberty.—This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate Step of the Controversy: But subsequent Events have shewn, how vain was this Hope of finding Moderation in our Enemies.

Several threatening Expressions against the Colonies were inserted in his Majesty's Speech; our Petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his Parliament, was hid-dled into both Houses amongst a Bundle of American Papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their Address, in the Month of February last, said, "that a Rebellion at that Time actually existed within the Province of Massachusetts Bay; and that those concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful Combinations and Engagements, entered into by his Majesty's Subjects in several of the other Colonies; and therefore they besought his Majesty, that he would take the most effectual Measures to enforce due Obedience to the Laws and Authority of the supreme Legislature."—Soon after the commercial Intercourse of whole Colonies, with foreign Countries and with each other, was cut off by an Act of Parliament; by another, several of them were strictly prohibited from the Fisheries in the Seas near their Coasts, on which they always depended for their Subsistence; and large Reinforcements of Ships and Troops were immediately sent over to General Gage.

Fratrich were all the Entreaties, Arguments and Eloquence of an



64 (detail)

64

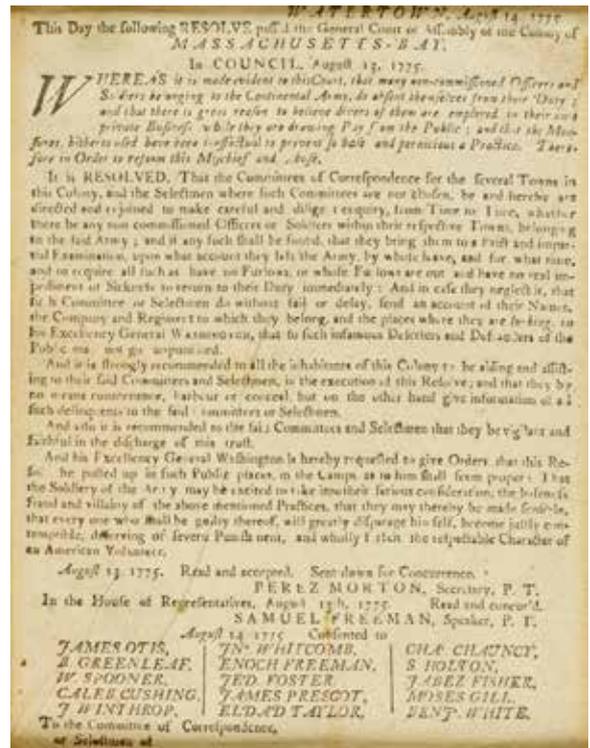
THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF TAKING UP ARMS.

The Pennsylvania Magazine; or, American Monthly Museum.
Philadelphia: R. Aitken, July 1775.

8vo (192 x 119 mm). [290]-338 pp. Title-page woodcut. Disbound. Browning, some spots, a few instances of tiny chips and closed tears.

Very early July 1775 magazine printing of the *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms* which was issued by the Second Continental Congress on July 6th and signed by John Hancock as President (see preceding lot). Also includes two pieces by Thomas Paine; an account of the casualties at the Battle of Bunker Hill (here referred as the Battle of Charlestown); and reference to colonial discontent throughout.

\$1,500 - 2,500



65

BROADSIDE WITH ACCOMPANYING INK SIGNATURE SHEET INCLUDING SAMUEL ADAMS

65

MASSACHUSETTS COLONY COUNCIL.

1. *This day the following resolve passed the General Court or Assembly of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay. In Council, August 13, 1775.* Watertown, MA: [Benjamin Edes], August 14, 1775. Printed broadside (227 x 167 mm). Printed broadside (227 x 167 mm).

2. Signatures of 17 Massachusetts Councilmen including SAMUEL ADAMS ("Sam'l Adams Sect.") clipped from a document dated August 24, 1775.

Both toned and tipped to old mat, a little adhesive staining to verso of broadside.

VERY RARE BROADSIDE COMBATING ABSENTEEISM AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WITH SIGNATURES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY COUNCIL INCLUDING SAMUEL ADAMS AS SECRETARY and dated just 10 days later than the broadside. The broadside is a spirited attack on those soldiers who would draw pay from the public and not serve them and encourages everyone to report them. In closing, "And his Excellency George Washington is hereby requested to give Orders that this Resolve be posted up in such Public places in the Camps as to him shall seem proper: That the Soldiery of the Army may be excited to take into their serious consideration, the baseness, fraud and villainy of the above mentioned Practices, that they may thereby be made sensible that every one who shall be guilty thereof, will greatly disparage himself, become justly contemptible, deserving of severe Punishment, and wholly forfeit the respectable Character of an American Volunteer."

The other signatures present in the document are those of James Otis, B. Greenleaf, W. Spooner, Caleb Cushing, Joseph Gerrish, John Whitcomb, James Prescott, Eldad Taylor, Charles Chauncey, W. Farley, S. Holton, J. Palmer, Jabez Fisher and Benjamin White. Cushing *Mass. Laws* 884; Evans 14207; Ford *Broadsides* 1870.

\$4,000 - 6,000



66

FIRST PRINTING OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE AMERICAN COLONIES

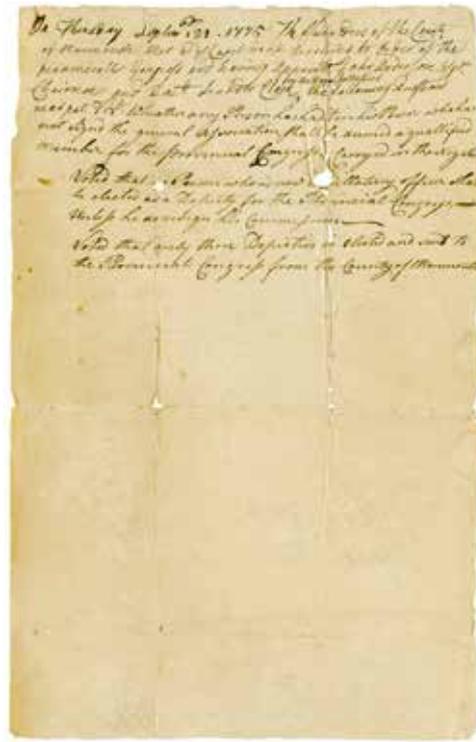
66

[GEORGE III, KING OF ENGLAND. 1738-1820.]

The London Gazette. London: Thomas Harrison, August 22-August 26, 1775. No 11590.

Bifolium (300 x 187 mm). Text printed in two columns. Splitting at centerfold.

"BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION, FOR SUPPRESSING REBELLION AND SEDITION." The first printing of the royal proclamation which marked the official opening of the Revolutionary War as printed by the *London Gazette*, the journal of record of the British government. Issued by George III on August 23, 1775—two months after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a month after the colonists submitted the "Olive Branch Petition" in which they declared loyalty to Britain and sought peaceful resolution of the growing conflict in the colonies (a petition the king ignored). The proclamation reads, in part: "Whereas many of Our Subjects in divers Parts of our Colonies and Plantations in North America, misled by dangerous and ill-designing Men, and forgetting the Allegiance which they owe to the Power that has protected and sustained them, after various disorderly Acts committed in Disturbance of the Publick Peace, to the Obstruction of lawful Commerce, and to the Oppression of Our loyal Subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed Rebellion, by arraying themselves in hostile Manner to withstand the Execution of the Law, and traitorously preparing, ordering, and levying War against Us ... We do accordingly strictly charge and command all Our Officers as well Civil and Military, and all other Our obedient and loyal Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to withstand and suppress such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which they shall know to be against Us, Our Crown and Dignity."
\$3,000 - 5,000



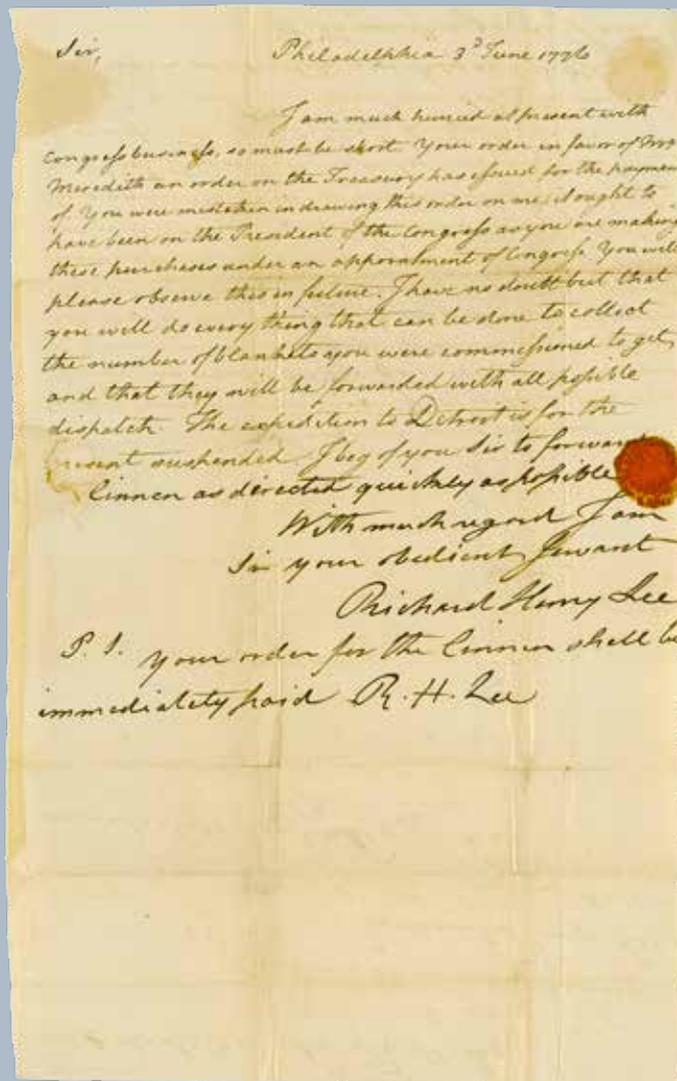
67

ELECTING DEPUTIES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Manuscript Draft, being notes from a patriot meeting, 1/2 pp, folio, [Freehold], Monmouth County, NJ, September 22, 1775, small holes along folds, toned.

Freehold, in Monmouth County, New Jersey was a known center of patriot activity. The meeting was by order of the Provincial Congress, called just a few months after the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the topic being the qualifications and election of Deputies to the Provincial Congress. These notes are possibly in the hand of Nathaniel Scudder (1733-1781) who is identified as the clerk of this meeting. In full: "On Thursday Septem^{ber} 22, 1775 The Freeholders of the County of Monmouth met at ye Courthouse according to Order of the provincial Congrss and having Appointed John Anderson Esqr. Chairman and Doct. Scudder Clerk for the day Interlin'd the following Questions was put Viz. Whether any Person [who] has had in his Power who has not sign'd the general association shall be deemed a qualified member for the Provisional Congress. Carried in the Negative. / Voted that no Person who is now a [m]ilitary officer shall be elected as a Deputy for the Provisional Congress, unless he do resign his commission. / Voted that only three Deputies be elected and sent to the Provisional Congress from the County of Monmouth." The "general association" refers to a mutual pledge of solidarity with the revolutionary cause, including the boycott of British imports.

\$800 - 1,200



RICHARD HENRY LEE ON THE VERGE OF PROPOSING A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

68

LEE, RICHARD HENRY. 1732-1794.

Autograph Letter Signed Twice ("Richard Henry Lee" and "R.H. Lee"), 1 p, folio, Philadelphia, June 3, 1776, to Major Ephraim Blaine, some expert repair to folds, seal hole restored, mild toning.

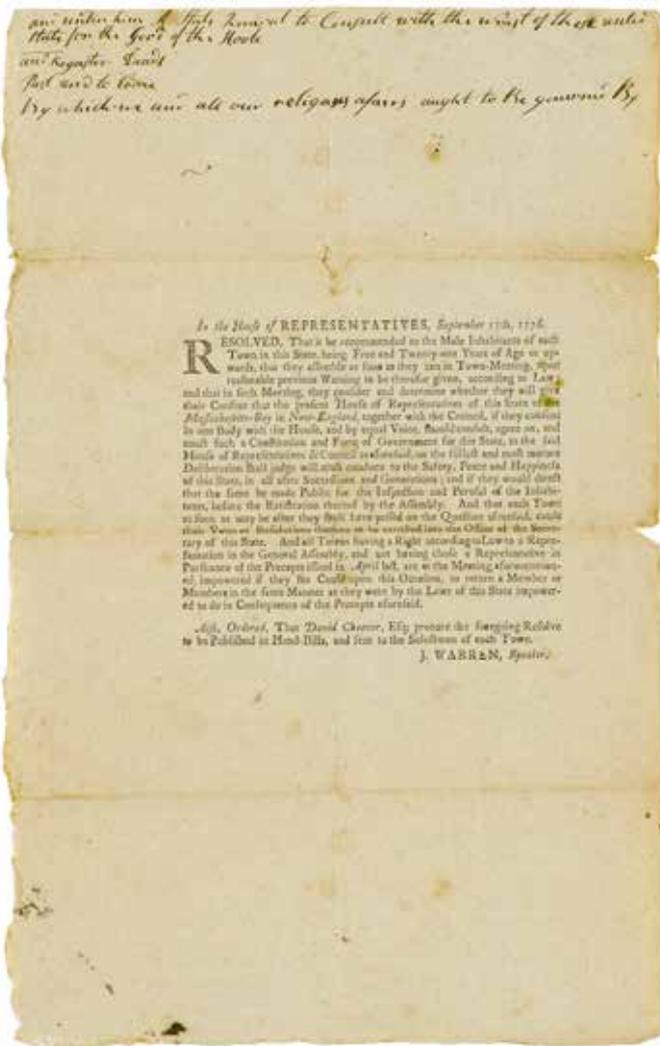
LEE, IN THE MIDST OF PREPARING FOR HIS JUNE 7, 1776 MOTION FOR INDEPENDENCE, TAKES TIME TO PROCURE ARMY BLANKETS.

This letter fairly heaves with a sense of rush and excitement as Lee takes care of some army business just 4 days before proposing independence. Nearly every sentence includes an expression of haste. In full, "I am much hurried at present with Congress business, so must be short. Your order in favor of Mr Meredith an order on the Treasury has issued for the payment of. You were mistaken in drawing this order on me, it ought to have been on the President of the Congress. You will please observe this in future. I have no doubt but that you will do

everything that can be done to collect the number of blankets you were commissioned to get, and that they will be forwarded with all possible dispatch. The expedition to Detroit is for the present suspended. I beg of you Sir to forward linnen as directed quickly as possible ... P.S. Your order for the linnen shall be immediately paid."

Richard Henry Lee was an early advocate for independence, and along with fellow Virginian Patrick Henry, one of the best orators in the Continental Congress. On June 7, 1776 he made the fateful motion, seconded by John Adams: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

\$12,000 - 18,000



69

69

1776: MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION BROADSIDE.

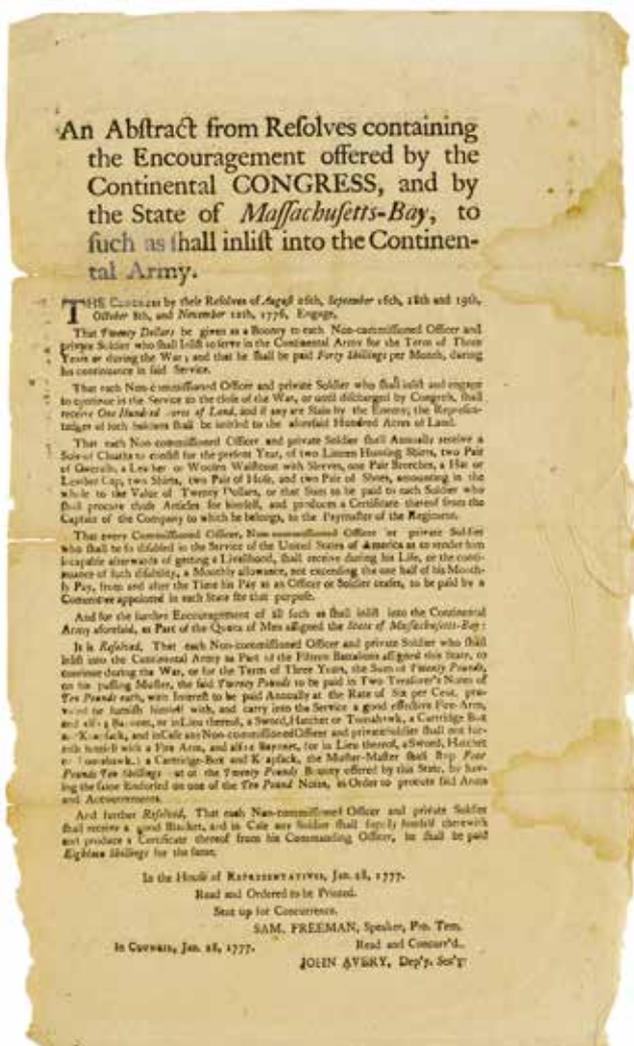
In the House of Representatives, September 17th, 1776. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Male Inhabitants of each Town in this State ... that they assemble as soon as they can in Town-Meeting ... and determine whether they ... should consult, agree on, and enact such a Constitution and Form of Government for this State, as ... will most conduce to the Safety, Peace and Happiness of this State, in all after Successions and Generations. [Watertown: printed by Benjamin Edes], September 17, 1776.

Broadside circular, 345 x 210 mm. Signed in type "J[ames] Warren, speaker," docketed "Sept' 17th AD 1776" on verso. Slight toning and a few light spots, two tiny holes at old folds.

Provenance: contemporary ink annotation in upper margin.

MASSACHUSETTS RESOLVES TO DRAFT A NEW STATE CONSTITUTION two and a half months after the Declaration of Independence. The circular was sent to some 260 towns, which overwhelmingly endorsed the idea. The manuscript note in the upper margin echoes the wording of one of the rare dissenting opinions filed in the town meeting "Returns" — that of the town of Ashfield, which voted against the resolution. We locate no copies at auction after 1964. Not in Evans.

\$3,000 - 5,000



70

20 DOLLARS IN BOUNTY, 100 ACRES OF LAND AND A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES EVERY YEAR: THE INDUCEMENTS TO JOIN THE REVOLUTION

70

CONTINENTAL ARMY RECRUITING BROADSIDE.

An Abstract from Resolves containing Encouragement offered by the Continental CONGRESS, and by the State of Massachusetts-Bay, to such as shall enlist into the Continental Army. [Boston: Benjamin Edes], January 28, 1777.

Printed Broadside, 348 x 210 mm. Signed in type by Samuel Freeman and John Avery. Some marginal dampstain, top fold reinforced on verso, pale toning, docketing on verso.

This broadside, in addition to the inducements of money, land and a clothing allowance, further makes provision for a disability allowance to soldiers, stipulates the pay rate, itemizes the arms that they are responsible for procuring ("a good effective Fire-Arm, and also a Bayonet, or in Lieu thereof, a Sword, Hatchet or Tomahawk, a Cartridge Box and Knapsack") and concludes with a separate resolution that each non-commissioned officer or private soldier "shall receive a good Blanket, and in Case any soldier shall supply himself therewith ... he shall be paid eighteen shillings." Evans 15418; Ford *Massachusetts Broadside*s 2076.

\$3,000 - 5,000



71

71

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK AND NEW YORK COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Manuscript Document Signed ("John McKesson, Secy"), 1 p, folio, Kingston, NY, May 19, 1777, "a true copy from the minutes," addressed at bottom to the sheriff of Gloucester County, splits along folds, some toning and a few spots, laid down to new sheet. Matted and framed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REVOLUTIONARY WAR ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE DATED JUST A MONTH AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTION. The document issues from the Council of Safety for the State of New York and instructs county sheriffs to give public notice of elections of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assembly Members, and Senators. Ordinance for organizing and establishing a government had been made earlier that month at the state convention, to which this document makes reference. The present copy was sent to General Jacob Bayley in Gloucester County, "who on the 14th of June wrote to the New York Committee that he had received the ordinance of that committee, that the sheriff had ordered the towns to proceed to the elections, but that it was not probable the people would choose any members to sit in the Legislature of New York—and they did not" (*Records of the Council of Safety ... of the State of Vermont*, vol 1, 1873, p 363). Gloucester County became a part of Vermont later that same year. **\$2,000 - 3,000**



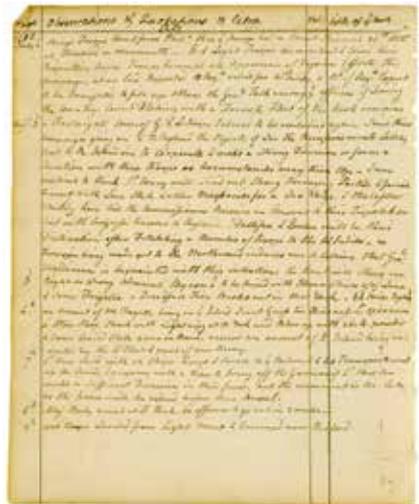
72

72

REVOLUTIONARY WAR WOMAN PATRIOT FINANCES PRIVATEERS.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, folio, on board the Brig *Plutoe*, June 9, 1777, mild toning, few spots.

THE WIDOW SARAH PUTNAM TAKES SHARES IN A REVOLUTIONARY WAR PRIVATEER. For the sum of thirty dollars, she would receive a quarter share of all prizes taken by the brig *Pluto* out of Salem, Massachusetts, Nathan Brown, Commander. This document was prepared shipboard and witnessed by Ebenezer Andrew and two others, but not yet signed by Sarah Putnam. **\$1,200 - 1,800**



73

73

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

Manuscript, 2 pp, 8vo, n.p., July 1 to August 9, 1778, pages numbered 19-20, slight toning.

"A SMART SKIRMISH." A diary sheet relating events of the Revolutionary War from the summer of 1778, primarily in the New York area, as well as various musings on the ideological underpinnings of the war. On the verso, the anonymous diarist mentions the arrival of Admiral d'Estaing with the French fleet, General Howe's New York campaign, and the Battle of Monmouth: "Kings Troops Arriv'd from Phila. thro ye Jerseys had a Smart Skirmish 28th Ult^o at Freehold in Monmouth ... 2 Light Troops dismemberd & joined their Respective Corps. Troops Encamp'd all Appearance of Viogrous Efforts this campaign at an End ... The Genl Talk among ye officers of Leaving the Country. Count D'Estaing with a French Fleet of the Hook remains." On the recto, he muses on the exact definition of liberty, writing that it "is the enjoyment of our lives persons and properties in security to be free masters of ourselves... to be liable to no punishment, no confinement, no loss but what those laws subject us to. OH! That this was our present happy condition." He also provides a mock proof of the inevitability of England's decline, concluding that "When England has a corrupt senate she will in the course of a few years cease to exist as a great & powerful nation & in a few years as any nation at all." **\$2,000 - 3,000**

74

BATTLES OF SARATOGA AND GERMANTOWN.

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal. Boston: Benjamin Edes, October 27, 1777. No 1208. Bifolium (390 x 255 mm). Browned, dampstained, creased, archival tape repair, separated at centerfold. Provenance: Jon McLeag(?) (ownership inscription).

Includes a full printing of the October 16th Articles of Convention between Lieutenant General Burgoyne and Major General Gates after the British defeat in the Battle of Saratoga, the victory that convinced the French to aid the American cause. Also included is a letter from George Washington describing the Battle of Germantown. The front page carries the engraved masthead of Paul Revere, depicting Liberty freeing a dove from a cage with the skyline of Boston in the background. **\$800 - 1,200**



74

75

CONTINENTAL ARMY RECRUITING BROADSIDE.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations. In General Assembly. June Session, 1780. An Act for raising, and sending into the field six hundred and ten men, to recruit the Continental Battalions raised by this state, under the command of Colonel Christopher Greene, and Colonel Israel Angell. [Providence]: John Carter, 1780. Broadside printed in 2 columns (340 x 213 mm). Fold creases, faint stain to top left corner, else excellent.

Colonel Greene is most known for leading the First Rhode Island Regiment, regarded as the first African-American military regiment. A year after this broadside was issued, Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg were killed by Loyalists in an extremely violent manner, likely for his role in leading the African American troops. The First Regiment was soon thereafter combined with the Second Regiment which was led by Israel Angell. **\$800 - 1,200**



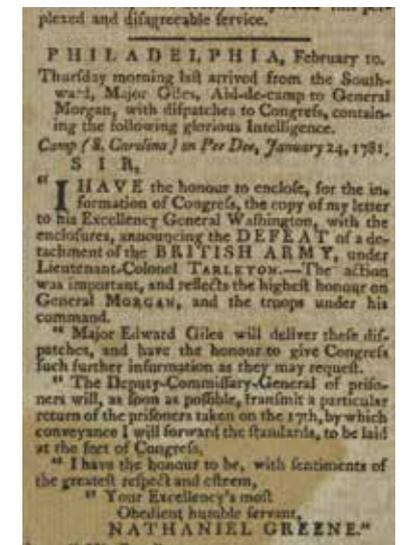
75

76

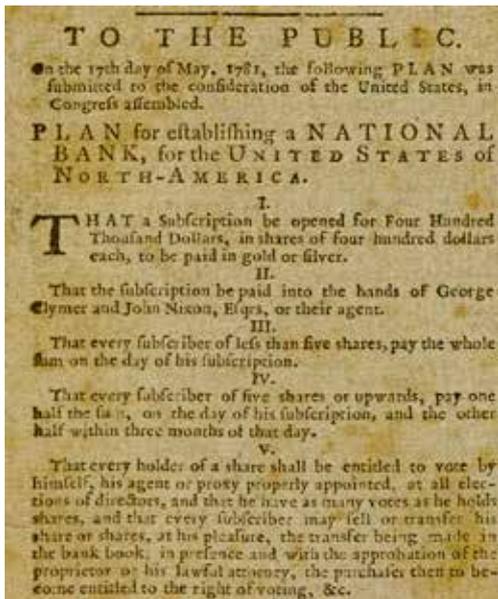
BATTLE OF COWPENS IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer. Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, February 20, 1781. No. 839. Bifolium (348 x 245 mm). Some browning, lower corners trimmed with loss and with brief stain, tears along centerfold.

Features a lengthy report by Brigadier General Daniel Morgan on the Continental victory over the British troops led by Colonel Banastre Tarleton. This battle marked the turning point in the reconquest of South Carolina from British control. Morgan describes how the smaller Continental force was able to overcome the British: "With the enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed, and incessant fire, but their numbers being superior to our's they gained our flanks, which obliged us to change our position; we retreated in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy, and gave them a brisk fire, which threw them into disorder. Lieutenant-Colonel [John] Howard observing this, gave orders for the line to charge bayonets, which was with the utmost precipitation. Lieutenant-Colonel Washington discovering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left, charged them with such firmness as obliged them to retire in confusion." **\$700 - 1,000**



76 (detail)



77 (detail)

77
PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL BANK.

[MORRIS, ROBERT. 1734-1806.] *The Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer*. Hartford: Printed by Hudson and Goodwin, June 12, 1781. No 855. Bifolium (348 x 244 mm). On blue-grey paper. Some brownings/spotting, small stain to lower corner.

FUNDING THE REVOLUTION: THREE DAYS AFTER BECOMING SUPERINTENDENT OF FINANCE, MORRIS PROPOSES A NATIONAL BANK. The Bank of North America, which was realized in 1782, became the first financial institution chartered by the United States. The report takes up more than two thirds of page 2 and is signed in type by Morris and dated from Philadelphia, May 28, 1781. It comprises the "Plan for establishing a National Bank, for the United States of North-America" with 18 articles; the Resolution put before Congress on the subject; and the explication and endorsement of Robert Morris himself. Morris concludes, "It might be expected that some address should be made to the patriotism of the public on this occasion; but this is needless; let the measure be examined, and let it be supported only so far as it is reasonable, useful, and just."

\$700 - 1,000



78

78
THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.
The New-Jersey Gazette. Trenton: Isaac Collins, November 7, 1781. Vol 4, no 202. Bifolium (357 x 232 mm). Evenly toned, a few pin-sized holes.

This important and rare title covers the last major land battle of the Revolutionary War where American and French troops bombarded the British at Yorktown, Virginia cutting off their escape by land, while the French West Indies fleet under Comte de Grasse had earlier defeated a British fleet led by Sir Thomas Graves that was to relieve Cornwallis at the Battle of Chesapeake and which enabled Grasse to block Cornwallis' escape by sea. The battle is covered in a series of letters from General Washington, General Lafayette and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton and a description of the October 19th British surrender excerpted from a letter by "an officer of rank in the Jersey line." In part: *Permit me to congratulate you on the success of the allied arms, the fall of the boast of Britain! the flower of its army. The particulars of the surrender of Cornwallis you must have had before this reaches you, but if I could communicate the pleasure felt on seeing the poor proud British ground their arms, it would give you new and inexpressible sensations.* Spirits were deservedly high as the British were for all intents and purposes defeated. Peace negotiations began in April of the following year and the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3rd, 1783. *The New-Jersey Gazette* was formerly published at Burlington; the first issue at Trenton was March 4, 1778.

\$1,500 - 2,500



79

79
JAMES RIVINGTON: TRAITOR OR SPY?

The New-Jersey Gazette. Trenton: Isaac Collins, December 5, 1781. Vol 4, no 206. Bifolium (358 x 228 mm). Excellent condition.

Attractive and well-preserved Revolutionary War issue of New Jersey's first newspaper. Page two carries the comic petition of supposed Loyalist New York printer James Rivington who was later shown to be a member of the Culper Spy Ring providing information to George Washington. Here he defends his Loyalist paper, "You are to consider it was my lot to remain with a people who had power in their hands and money in their purses. In this situation it was the part of a wise man to evade the power and possess as much of the money as possible." There is also the English translation of a Catholic speech given in Philadelphia for the French Minister and a front-page report on Chinese trade.

\$800 - 1,200



81

80

SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN.

The Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer. Hartford, CT: Hudson & Goodwin, December 25, 1781. No 883. Bifolium (484 x 346 mm). Text printed in 3 columns. Some light spotting.

“AND HOW THE PEERS WILL HANG THEIR EARS.” Printed shortly after General Charles Cornwallis’ surrender to George Washington at Yorktown, this issue contains reactions and news related to the surrender, including a note on Benedict Arnold’s flight to England, an editorial reprinted from *Rivington’s Royal Gazette*, and the lyrics to the tune, “Cornwallis Burgoyne’d,” mocking his defeat. Published in New York by James Rivington, the *Royal Gazette*, was a staunchly loyalist newspaper, and the article reprinted from it here reflects his dismay over the British surrender. Rivington admonishes those who might rejoice, writing “it is scarcely possible to conceive of a more impudent and cruel insult upon humanity, than the order of the Congress for the celebration of festival, after bringing their country to the very edge of the precipice of utter destruction.” This diatribe is followed by a bracketed reaction which characterizes it as a “venomous nonsensical effort of malice.” Despite appearances, Rivington was in fact a spy who provided George Washington with valuable information during the war.

\$400 - 600

81

JEWISH PATRIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Independent Gazetteer; or, The Chronicle of Freedom. Philadelphia: E. Oswald, September 21, 1782. No 25. Bifolium (432 x 270 mm). Text printed in 3 columns. Horizontal crease at middle, small marginal losses.

The first column of the front page features consecutive ads for the brokerages of Haym Salomon, Isaac Franks, and Nones and Cohen. Salomon (1740-1785) was crucial to the financing of the American war effort, converting foreign securities into cash for the Continental Congress. Franks (1759-1822) enlisted in the Continental Army at age 17 and had achieved the rank of ensign before retiring in 1781, opening his Philadelphia brokerage soon after. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 in Philadelphia, he allowed George Washington to stay in his Germantown home, which became the temporary White House where Washington and his cabinet met. Moses Cohen and Benjamin Nones were also important brokers in the Revolutionary period.

\$700 - 900



83

82

SAMUEL ADAMS AS CANDIDUS.

[ADAMS, SAMUEL. 1722-1803.] *The Independent Ledger and the American Advertiser.* [Boston]: Deaper and Folsom, February 10, 1783. Vol 5, no 249. Bifolium (376 x 243 mm). Fold creases, evenly browned, a few spots. *Provenance:* James Pine(?) (signature at masthead).

Features Samuel Adams’ response, signed as “Candidus,” to fellow founding father John Dickinson’s “Letters from a Farmer.”

\$500 - 800

FIRST ANNOUCEMENT IN ENGLAND OF THE END OF THE WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

83

[GEORGE III, KING OF ENGLAND. 1738-1820.]

The London Gazette. London: [Thomas Harrison], February 11 to February 15, 1783.

4to (291 x 190 mm). 8 pp. Half penny revenue stamp, small hole in top margin of each leaf, else excellent.

First appearance of the King of England’s “Proclamation Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America; and enjoining the Observance thereof,” which had been issued only on February 14th. Almost certainly precedes the broadside printings of the same.

\$3,000 - 5,000

S U P P L E M E N T to the
NEW-YORK GAZETTEER No. 44.

PEACE! LIBERTY! and INDEPENDENCE!

PHILADELPHIA March 24, 1783.

YESTERDAY arrived, after a passage of 32 days from Cadiz, a French sloop of war commanded by M. de Quesne, with the agreeable intelligence of PEACE. The particular Articles respecting this happy and glorious Event are as follows. The principle articles of the preliminaries of the Peace of the 10th January, 1783.

FRANCE to retain *Tobago* and *Senegal*.

FRANCE to restore to GREAT-BRITAIN *Grenada*, *St. Vincents*, *Dominico* and *St. Christophers*.

St. Eustatia, *Demarara*, *Barbice* and *Isiquibo* to be restored to the DUTCH.

GREAT-BRITAIN to restore to FRANCE, *Goree*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Pierre*, and *Miquelon*.

The fishery of France and England on the Coast of Newfoundland, to remain on the same footing on which they were by the treaty of 1763, except that part of the Coast *Cape Bonavesta* at *Cape St. Johns*, shall belong to the English.

FRANCE to be re-established in the *East-Indies*, as well in *Bengal*, as on the East and West Coast of the Peninsula, as regulated by the treaty 1763. The articles of preceding treaties, concerning the demolishing of *Dunkirk* to be suppressed.

SPAIN to retain *Minorca* and *West-Florida*.

GREAT-BRITAIN cedes *East-Florida* to SPAIN.

An agreement to be entered into between Spain and Great-Britain, about the cutting of wood in the Bay of Honduras.

GREAT-BRITAIN to retain the Dutch Settlements of *Negapatam* in the *East-Indies*.

GREAT-BRITAIN to restore *Trinquemale* to the DUTCH, if not retaken.

St. Eustatia, *Demarara*, and *Isiquibo* to be restored by the FRENCH to the UNITED PROVINCES.

GREAT-BRITAIN acknowledges the Sovereignty & Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Limits of the UNITED STATES to be agreed upon in the provisional articles between them and Great-Britain, except that they shall not extend further down the river *Mississippi* than the 32d degree of North Latitude, from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the River *St. Mary*, and along the middle of that river down to its mouth.

“Great-Britain Acknowledges the Sovereignty & Independence of the United States of America....”

84

“PEACE! LIBERTY! AND INDEPENDENCE!” BROADSIDE.

Supplement to the New-York Gazetteer No. 44. Peace! Liberty! and Independence! Philadelphia March 24, 1783. [Albany: Printed by Balentine and Webster, March 31, 1783.]

Broadside, 175 x 135 mm. Margins trimmed. Leaf with expert restoration affecting period annotations next to lines relating to West and East Florida.

Under the headline “*Peace! Liberty! and Independence!*” this broadside reports on the Preliminary Articles of Peace signed by American, British, French, and Spanish representatives in Versailles on January 20, 1783. The first several articles pertain to the restoration of various territories to Great Britain, France, and Spain. The final two stipulate the following:

“Great-Britain acknowledges the Sovereignty & Independence of the United States of America.

The Limits of the United States to be agreed upon in the provisional articles between them and Great-Britain, except that they shall not extend further down the river Mississippi [sic] than the 32d degree of North Latitude, from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the River St. Mary, and along the middle of that river down to its mouth.”

The Continental Congress ratified the articles on April 15, 1783, four days after it issued a proclamation declaring the cessation of arms. The articles would be solidified in the Treaty of Paris in September, ending the Revolutionary War. Bristol B5768; Shipton & Mooney 44462.

\$12,000 - 18,000



85 (detail)

85
THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.
The Salem Gazette. Salem, MA: Samuel Hall, April 3, 1783.
 Bifolium (390 x 249 mm). Marginal tear from upper right corner of first leaf (removing ownership inscription), toning.

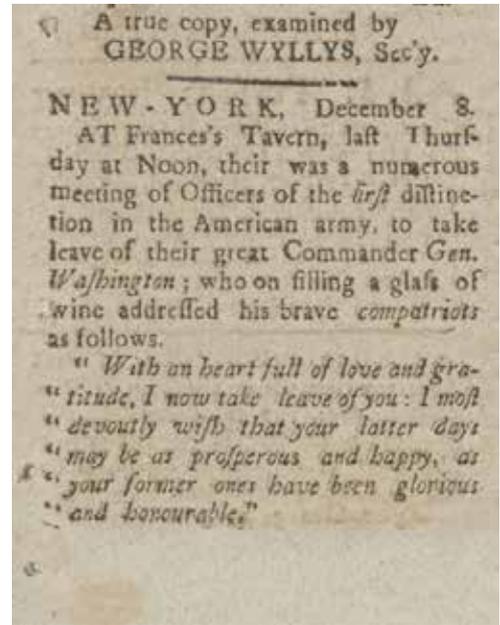
“YESTERDAY ARRIVED, AFTER A PASSAGE OF 32 DAYS FROM CADIZ, A FRENCH SLOOP OF WAR ... WITH THE AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE OF PEACE.” At the head of the first column on page 2 is the news from New York that an express had arrived to the Continental Congress conveying the Preliminaries to a General Peace as negotiated in Paris. There is a notice dated from Fish-Kill, NY that concurs in the account that a General Peace was signed on January 20. The Preliminaries are printed also, including the triumphant final clause: “Great-Britain acknowledges the Sovereignty and Independence of the Thirteen United States of America.”
\$700 - 1,000



86

86
WASHINGTON AND THE END OF THE WAR.
Pennsylvania Journal, and the Weekly Advertiser. Philadelphia: Thomas Bradford, December 17, 1783. No 1652.
 Bifolium (407 x 255 mm). Text printed in 3 columns. Woodcut in masthead, woodcuts in ads. Faint toning.

Pages 2-3 print George Washington’s replies to several addresses of congratulations (also printed) on the establishment of peace following the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3. Page 1 features an item on gun control: “An Act for the better securing the city of Philadelphia, and its Liberties, from danger of gun-powder.” The back page features an ad for the brokerage of Jewish patriot Isaac Franks, and another advertising the sale of a book on the Order of the Cincinnati.
\$1,200 - 1,800



87 (detail)

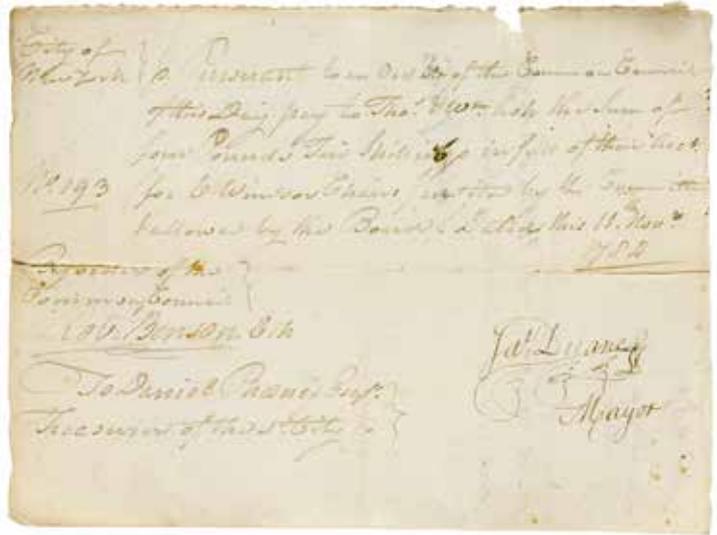
87
WASHINGTON’S HEARTFELT FAREWELL TO HIS OFFICERS.
The Continental Journal, and Weekly Advertiser. Boston: John Gill, December 18, 1783. No 409.
 Bifolium (394 x 248 mm). A few stray stains, penned name excised from masthead, some separation at centerfold.
Provenance: Geo. Thatcher, Falmouth Way (subscriber’s name).
 Includes a report of General George Washington’s farewell dinner at Frances Tavern (here called “Frances Tavern”) and prints an excerpt of his speech: “With an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you: I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honourable.”
\$1,500 - 2,500



89 (detail)



90



91

89

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

[HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1757-1804.] *The Pennsylvania Packet, And General Advertiser*. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, February 17, 1784. Vol 13, no 1661. Bifolium (476 x 287 mm). Overall excellent condition.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE BANK OF NEW YORK which would become the oldest federal bank in the United States, predating the first national bank in Philadelphia by 8 years (but following Morris's centralized bank). This news was first published in New York just 5 days earlier on February 12. In part, "The great benefits to commerce and society at large to be derived from well regulated Banks, especially in republican governments, or where the hand of arbitrary power is restrained by law, is a fact universally acknowledged ... A Bank is not only a place of safety for cash, but it renders aid to the merchant and tradesmen by discount at common interest. It compels society to punctuality on contracts; enables it to make fresh ones; and surprisingly augments the force of doing more business in less time, and with greater facility to all parties."

The notice closes by stating that shares are being sold at No 6, Wall-street. **\$2,000 - 3,000**

90

BOOK AUCTIONEERING.

The Independent Gazetteer; or, The Chronicle of Freedom. Philadelphia: E. Oswald and D. Humphreys, March 20, 1784. No 125. Bifolium (462 x 272 mm). Text printed in 4 columns. Slight toning.

Page three carries an item on the public celebration in Boston of the Treaty of Paris, which officially ended the Revolutionary War when it was ratified by the Congress of the Confederation on January 14, 1784. Printed just below is the petition of William Prichard, "begging leave to present himself to the notice of your Honorable House, as a proper person for the place of Auctionier of Books, if it should be deemed consistent with the wisdom of your body to grant the exclusive privilege of selling books at public vendue to one person." We have not seen any earlier such lengthy article about auctioneering of books in America.

\$700 - 900

WINDSOR CHAIRS FOR THE NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK

91

DUANE, JAMES. 1733-1797.

Document Signed, ("Jas. Duane Mayor"), 1 p, oblong 8vo, New York, November 11, 1784, a pay order for Thomas and William Ash in the amount of four pounds, ten shillings.

NEW YORK'S FIRST POST-REVOLUTION MAYOR PROCURES SIX WINDSOR CHAIRS. James Duane was the first mayor of New York City after the Revolutionary War. Appointed in 1784, after the British evacuation from the city, Duane served as mayor until 1789 before going on to be appointed one of the nation's first federal judges on the US Circuit Court in New York. Here he signs off on payment for 6 Windsor chairs from William and Thomas Ash for the city's Common Council in his capacity as mayor.

Thomas and William Ash were noteworthy chair-makers, they were among the very first to advertise finished work for public sale. See Evans *Windsor-Chair Making in America. From Craft Shop to Consumer.*

\$1,000 - 1,500

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND BENJAMIN LOGAN IN NORTHWEST INDIAN WAR

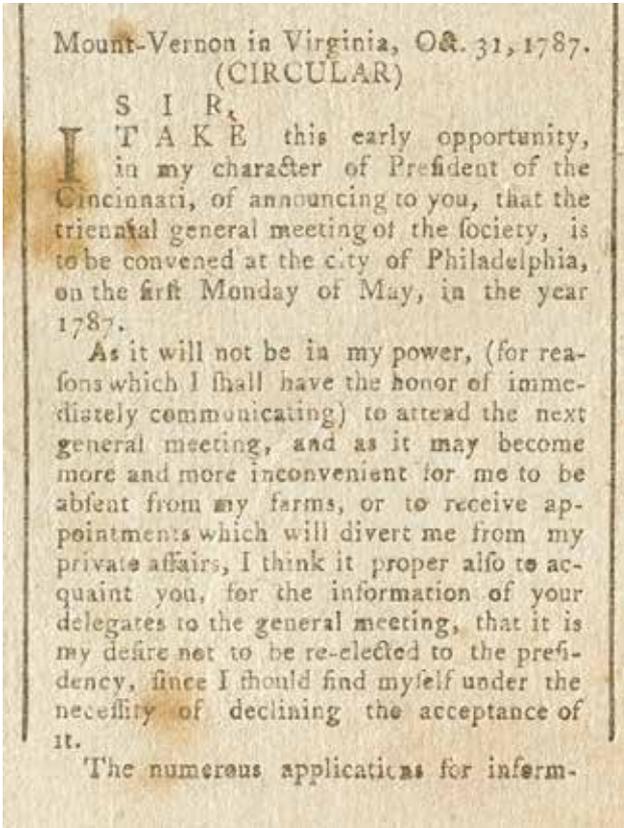
92

LOGAN'S RAID.

Manuscript Document, 1 p, oblong quarto, n.p., December 12, 1789, being an account of military certificates issued in relation to the 1786 raids against the Wabash and Shawnee Indians under command of Benjamin Logan and [George Rogers] Clark, excellent condition.

Benjamin Logan (c.1742-1802) served as colonel of the Kentucky County, Virginia militia during the Revolutionary War, second in command of the Kentucky militia. After the War, he worked to advance Kentucky's statehood. In late October of 1786 Logan and Clark led an ill-fated campaign against the Indians in the Ohio Country. Clark attacked villages along the Wabash River and while other chiefs went to their aid, Logan decimated villages along the Little Miami and Mad Rivers. One of Logan's men murdered the Shawnee chief while he was a guarded prisoner, an act of betrayal that rallied the Shawnee against the settlers and contributed greatly to the escalation of the Northwest Indian War.

\$500 - 800



96 (detail)

PRE-PUBLICATION EXCERPTS OF JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON VIRGINIA

95

[JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826.]

The New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine. New Haven: Meigs and Dana, April 20 & May 3, 1787. Nos 10 & 11. 2 issues. 4to (266 x 222 mm). 16 pp together. Horizontal centerfold, browned.

Both issues with pre-publication excerpts from Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, which was released the following year.

\$800 - 1,200

96

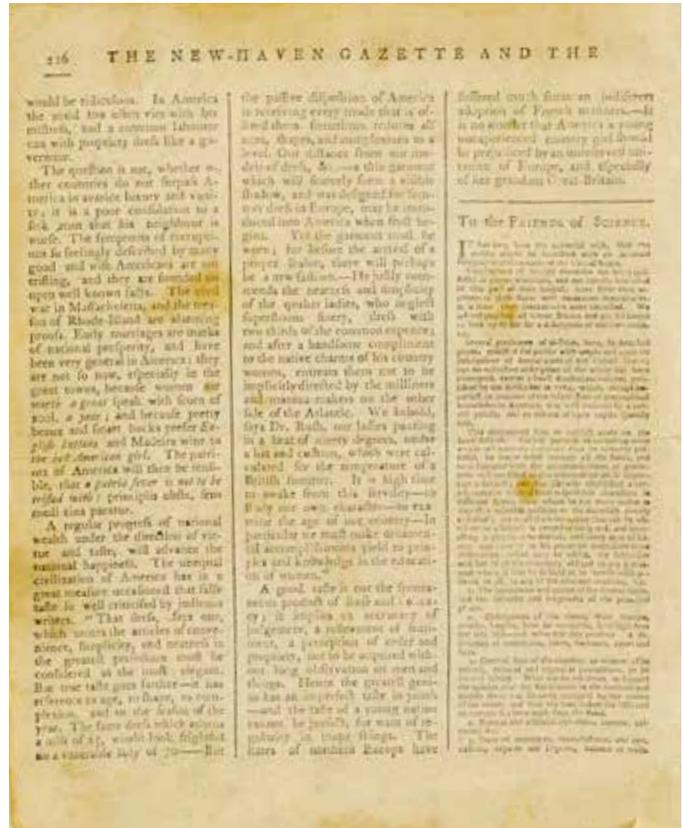
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE.] *The New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine.* New-Haven: Meigs and Dana, May 10, 1787. Vol 2, no 12.

4to (264 x 222 mm) 8 pp. Chipped along folded edges, old horizontal folding creases, spotting, separation at fold of first bifolium.

Pages 2 & 3 print a circular from George Washington asking that he not to be considered for re-election as the President of the Society of the Cincinnati. Washington cites his many affairs at home and numerous other obligations, as well as "the natural desire of tranquility and relaxation from business, which almost every one experiences at my time of life," as reasons for not wanting to serve a second term.

\$1,000 - 1,500



97

97 PROSPECTUS FOR MORSE'S AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

[MORSE, JEDIDIAH. 1761-1826.] *The New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine.* New Haven: Josiah Meigs, September 6, 1787. No. 29.

4to (263 x 225 mm). 8 pp. Some small stains, disbound.

"IT HAS LONG BEEN THE UNIVERSAL WISH, THAT THE PUBLIC MIGHT BE FURNISHED WITH AN ACCURATE GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR OF THE UNITED STATES...." Morse provides a lengthy two-column description and solicits subscriptions for an American geography. This work was published 2 years later in 1789, earning Morse the sobriquet "the father of American geography." Morse appealed to his readers' patriotism in this project: "We are independent of Great Britain and are no longer to look up to her for a description of our own country."

\$800 - 1,200

The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thursday, September 27, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 32.)

Federal Convention.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

In Convention, Sept. 17, 1787.

SIR,
We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us as the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long felt and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the independent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the union; but the impolicy of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is the policy of the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be retained; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that, which appears to us the great interest of every true American—the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Union which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and free approbation of every state, is not perhaps to be expected; but each well-constituted consider, that had her interests alone been consulted, the confederacy might have been particularly disadvantageous or injurious to others;

that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,
We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servants,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
By unanimous Order of the Convention.
His Excellency
The President of Congress.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I

SECT. 1. ALL legislative powers herein extended, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECT. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to

the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislatures thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not ex-

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

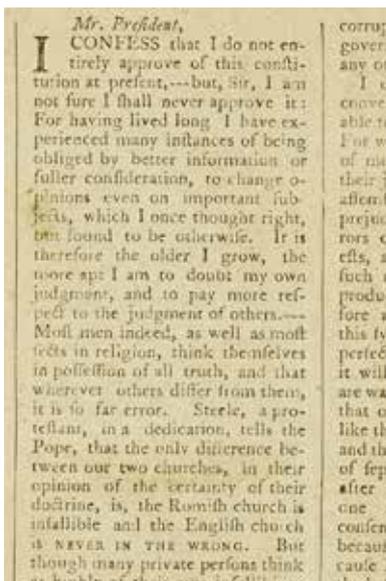
The New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine. New Haven: Josiah Meigs, September 27, 1787. Vol 2, no 32. 4to (250 x 222 mm). 8 pp. Small marginal hole in gutter, even toning, some minor stains; overall excellent.

FRONT-PAGE SEPTEMBER 27 NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION WITH THE PREAMBLE FRONT AND CENTER IN DISPLAY TYPE. The newly adopted Constitution takes up the entirety of the first three pages and a portion of the fourth, including Washington's letter to Congress and the Resolution for ratification. This is the most

displayable of all contemporary printings of the Constitution, in large type and on the front page. The text of the completed Constitution was not formally submitted to the states for ratification until September 28. This is the first Connecticut printing of the Constitution known and the only other September public printing we find in the auction records except for the acknowledged first printing on September 19 in the Pennsylvania Packet. The New London Gazette printed the Constitution on September 28; the Hartford Courant and the other known monthly magazine printings not until October 1. Evans 20563; Lomazow 18b. \$12,000 - 18,000



99



101 (detail)



102 (detail)

99 THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

The American Museum for September, 1787 (caption title). [Philadelphia: Matthew Carey, 1787.] 8vo (209 x 122 mm). [211]-312 pp only. The Constitution appears on pp 276-284. Disbound, mild foxing.

SEPTEMBER 1787 MAGAZINE PRINTING OF THE CONSTITUTION. Priority has not been determined between this printing and that of the Columbian Magazine, likely both were printed on the same day. The Constitution appears under the running header "Federal Constitution" and is followed by the resolves of the Constitutional convention. \$1,200 - 1,800

100 BAPTISTS CELEBRATE THE CONSTITUTION.

The New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine. New Haven: Josiah Meigs, November 1, 1787. Vol 2, no 37. 4to (265 x 223 mm). [8] pp. Pale staining, first and last leaves nearly separated at fold.

"We also congratulate you on the kind interposition of Divine Providence visible in that happy unanimity which obtained among the members of the late federal convention ... the people [should] lay hold on this favorable opportunity offered to establish an EFFICIENT government; which, we hope may, under God, secure our invaluable rights, both civil and religious..." This report is from the Baptist Church convention in New York on October 12, 1787. \$300 - 500

FRANKLIN'S ADDRESS BEFORE SIGNING THE CONSTITUTION

101 [FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. 1706-1790.] The New-Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine. New Haven: Josiah Meigs, December 13, 1787. No. 43. 4to (264 x 218 mm). 8 pp. Tiny holes in first leaf, closed cut to third leaf, some toning, few stains.

FRANKLIN QUOTES RICHARD STEELE ON RELIGION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SIGNING THE U.S. CONSTITUTION: "...The only difference between our two churches, in the opinion of the certainty of their doctrine, is, the Romish church is infallible and the English church is NEVER IN THE WRONG." Franklin addressed his speech to the President of the Federal Convention, i.e. George Washington, and expresses the opinion that, although he does "not entirely approve of this constitution at present" it should nevertheless be signed by all members as he doubts any better version is likely and believes a unanimous front should be presented. \$800 - 1,200

102 WASHINGTON'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, April 25, 1789. No 4. Bifolium (435 x 256 mm). Pale browning, backfold with holes (loss of about 2 letters) and creases, small paper flaw to first leaf.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK TO BEGIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. "[The scene] was sublimely great—beyond any descriptive powers of the pen to do justice to—How universal—and how laudable the curiosity—how sincere—and how expressive the sentiments of respect and veneration!—All ranks appeared to feel the force of an expression, that was reiterated among the crowd—'WELL, HE DESERVES IT ALL!'" The gala included a cruise across New York Harbor, a procession with the Spanish and French ambassadors, "transparent paintings" and illumination across the city, the singing of newly composed odes (one printed in full), etc. The description takes the best part of all three columns on page three. Also, this is a very early issue of the Gazette of the United States which was founded by John Fenno precisely to cover the activities of the federal government (a prospectus is printed on p 4). Federal Hall was just a few blocks from Fenno's newspaper office. \$700 - 900

“The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.”



103

FIRST PRINTING OF THE FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799.] *The New-York Daily Gazette.* New York: J. & A. M'Lean, May 1, 1789. Bifolium (310 x 503 mm). Mildly toned, leaves starting to separate; fine.

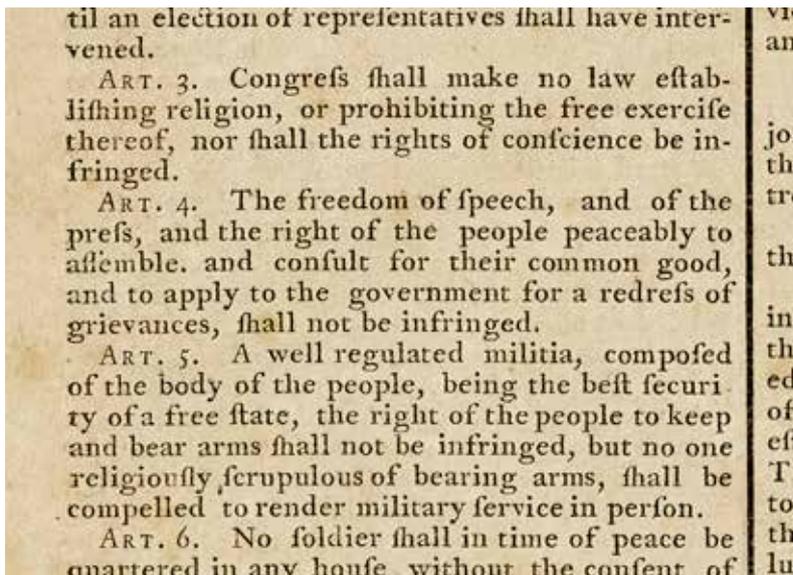
Washington delivered his inaugural address to the combined members of the Senate and House of Representatives on April 30, 1789. In doing so, he set a precedent that has been followed in nearly every inaugural since, expressing gratitude and humility for his election, and laying out a course for his administration (in his case, strong support for the Constitution and Bill of Rights). The address appears on p 2 of the *New-York Daily Gazette* one day after its delivery, preceding other known printings. This is the only May 1 printing that we trace at auction. *“Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives. Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled*

me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order; and received on the 14th day of the present Month. — On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predelection [sic], and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision as to the asylum of my declining years ... On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experience of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications could not but overwhelm with despondence, one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civic administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies....”

\$10,000 - 15,000



105 (detail)



107 (detail)

104

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, May 2 to May 8, 1789. No 8.

Bifolium (428 x 257 mm). Some dampstain and browning.

AN EXTREMELY EARLY MENTION OF WHAT WAS TO BECOME THE BILL OF RIGHTS. Includes one of the earliest reports that James Madison planned to propose the Bill of Rights. In part: "Mr. Madison gave notice, that on the fourth Monday of the present month, he should introduce the subject of amendments to the Constitution...."

\$1,000 - 1,500

105

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The Massachusetts Centinel. Boston: Benjamin Russell, June 20, 1789. Vol 11, no 28.

Bifolium (378 x 236 mm). Text printed in three columns. Small woodcut in masthead. Old staining to front page, margins trimmed.

EARLY PRINTING OF THE FIRST FORM OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS. Pages 2-3 print the first draft of the Bill of Rights, in the form of nine amendments to the Constitution presented to Congress by James Madison on June 8, 1789. The United States Constitution had been in effect for only a few months, but there was already much clamor for greater protection of civil liberties. James Madison was responsible for this first draft of nine amendments to the Constitution. The number of proposed amendments soon grew to seventeen, and was then pared down to twelve. Ten were ratified by the States in December of 1791 and became known as the Bill of Rights.

The proposed Amendments printed here are not structurally similar to the Bill of Rights as passed; several of the Amendments are technicalities. However, the substance is present in this early form: the specification of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and the civil rights which are here enumerated as part of article 4: freedom of religion, free speech, freedom of assembly, the right to bear arms, no cruel or unusual punishment, the right to a speedy trial, freedom from warrants issued without probable cause, and the prohibition of double jeopardy.

\$6,000 - 9,000

106^o

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The New-York Daily Gazette. New York: J. & A. M'Lean, June 24, 1789. No 153.

Bifolium (494 x 308 mm). Text printed in four columns. Woodcuts. Tear to bottom margin of front page just reaching into text; else excellent, deckle edges preserved.

Page two features a notice for an upcoming meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Holland Lodge Room in Cortland Street.

\$400 - 600

107

BILL OF RIGHTS.

[HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.] *Gazette of the United States.* New York: John Fenno, August 29, 1789. No 40.

Bifolium (414 x 258 mm). Pale foxing, inconspicuous restoration to back fold.

Provenance: David D. Crane (ownership inscription partially trimmed).

DRAFT OF THE LONG BILL OF RIGHTS, WITH 17 ARTICLES AND ADDING THE SPECIFIC PHRASE "THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH," dated from the House of Representatives on Monday, August 24, 1789, and signed in type by John Beckley.

James Madison's first draft of proposed amendments to the Constitution was circulated earlier in the summer, it swelled in the House of Representatives to the present 17 before being pared down to 12 by the Senate and then 10 by the states' ratification. The House debates on Madison's draft which resulted in the present version added the all-important phrase "freedom of speech" and added what would become the 10th Amendment, reserving powers to the states.

\$3,000 - 5,000

108^o

QUAKER BROADSIDE.

At a Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. held in Philadelphia, by Adjournment from the 28th Day of the 9th Month to the 3d of the 10th Month inclusive, 1789. [Philadelphia]: October 3, 1789. Broadside, 280 x 185 mm. Fold creases, left margin trimmed.

Printed minutes from the yearly meeting of the Quaker organization the Religious Society of Friends addressing the education of Quaker youth and the intent to find funds to create Quaker schools.

\$500 - 800

109

ISIAH THOMAS' ANNOTATED COPY OF THE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799.] *Gazette of the United States*. New York: Published by John Fenno, October 7, 1789.

Bifolium (412 x 249 mm). A little smudging, small loss to lower right corner of second leaf not affecting text; excellent.

Provenance: ISIAH THOMAS, 1749-1831 (subscriber's name in top margin).

IMPORTANT AND RARE NEWSPAPER WITH FRONT-PAGE PRINTING OF THE BEGINNING OF THANKSGIVING with Thomas's subscription name ("I. T. Thomas / Worcester") in upper left, textual annotations to the proclamation and throughout the paper, and ink smudging evocative of the printing shop. George Washington issued his Thanksgiving Proclamation on October 3, 1789, setting aside a national day of prayer and thanks for the establishment of the United States' constitution. The day did not become a federal holiday, however, until Abraham Lincoln made it so during the Civil War. This newspaper is dated just four days after the Proclamation in the quasi-official federalist newspaper. It is very rare in its own right, the only other copy we see in the auction records also coming from The Caren Archive.

This issue in particular is of tremendous importance as it was owned by Isaiah Thomas, the Revolutionary War-era publisher and author most famous for performing the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, as well as the founding of what today is the American Antiquarian Society. This copy of the *Gazette* would have come to him in the course of his role as publisher of the *New England Almanac*, and it bears the printer's marks and corrections of an experienced editor. Interestingly, Thomas, or an employee, corrected an error in the printing of the Proclamation (a transposition of two words) that was made in Fenno's shop. John Fenno established his newspaper just a few blocks from Federal Hall and was the printer of choice of the federalist party. It is highly interesting that an error was made in the paper of record for Washington and the Federalist party on this most important of proclamations. Also intriguing are the large "x" marks before and after the Proclamation, as if planned for a separate broadside printing. Altogether this is a most attractive document.

"Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence fer of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful ef for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor; and whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me 'to recommend to the People of the United States, a Day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts, the many and signal favors of almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness...."

\$30,000 - 50,000



ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S SEMINAL REPORT ON PUBLIC CREDIT

110

[HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1755-1804.]

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, January 20-February 26, 1790. Nos 81-92.

12 issues, continuous run. Bifolia (425 x 265 mm). A little expert repair to binding holes, even tuning, some mild foxing (mostly to later issues), no 90 with tear from first leaf costing several letters, no 89 with a tear from blank corner and a repaired closed tear; overall excellent.

Provenance: William Wetmore (subscriber's name on first four issues).

THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM: DAY-BY-DAY PRINTING IN CONGRESS'S HOME-TOWN PAPER. Hamilton's complete report plus summary and debates appears serially over 10 of the present 12 issues. In it Hamilton sets forth his plan for strengthening the nation's public credit and significantly increasing the size of the national debt. Drawing on his reading of Enlightenment philosophers and economists, Hamilton makes an impassioned case for the importance of financial strength to domestic and international political well-being. "Had Hamilton stuck to dry financial matters his Report on the Public Credit would never have attained such historic renown. Instead, he presented a detailed blueprint of the government's fiscal machinery, wrapped in a broad political and economic vision"

(Chernow *Hamilton* 297). Hamilton urges the federal assumption of USD 25 million of state debt to be paid off via raised taxes and import duties. His report was highly controversial, particularly so for his call to honor old Continental Congress notes, many of which had already been traded by Revolutionary War veterans to New York stock speculators. To many, including to James Madison, Hamilton's call smacked of insider trading and a betrayal of patriotic ideals. Worse yet, the assumption of state debts seemed to southerners, especially Virginians, to give too much power to the federal government. The animosity that developed over these issues between Hamilton and the Jeffersonians laid the ground-work for the two-party system in America. This plan of Hamilton's did not pass on the first attempt, but a compromise was reached, the so-called "dinner table compromise" of 1790 in which the fears of the Virginians were assuaged by a promise of Hamilton's to pressure the Pennsylvanians to let the nation's capital pass from Philadelphia to the Potomac. Hamilton accomplished this and about 2 weeks later his financial plan squeaked through. The pamphlet form of Hamilton's report was issued at the end of January, 1790.

\$12,000 - 18,000

111

FIRST STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799. "Speech of His Excellency the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives...." [In:] *The American Museum, or, Universal Magazine*. Volume VIII. July-December 1790. Philadelphia: Carey, Steward, & Co., 1790. 8vo (205 x 120 mm). 288, 40, 80, 20, 52 pp. Near contemporary sheep. Some old marginal dampstaining, splitting to front joint and some other wear to binding.

On pages 47-48 appears Washington's first Annual Message to a Joint Session of Congress (now known as the State of the Union address), dated January 8, 1790.

\$400 - 600

SELECTING A SITE ON THE POTOMAC AS THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL

112

WASHINGTON D.C.

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, July 17, 1790. No 132. Bifolium (400 x 251 mm). Even toning, leaves separating; excellent.

NEXT-DAY PRINTING OF THE RESIDENCE ACT, PROBABLE FIRST.

The Residence Act appears in full on page 3 under a large U.S. Seal and titled, "An Act to establish the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States." The future site of the federal government was selected based on a compromise whereby Alexander Hamilton gained the New York State votes necessary to choose this southerly site in exchange for Madison and Jefferson's support for his Assumption Bill. The other contender was a site on the Susquehanna (now Columbia, PA). The Residence Act further gave George Washington the authority to choose the exact site along the Potomac and to appoint commissioners to oversee the construction of Federal buildings.

\$1,500 - 2,500

113

ASSUMPTION PLAN.

[HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1755-1804.] *Gazette of the United States*. New York: John Fenno, August 7, 14, 21, & 28, 1790. Vol 2, nos 34, 36, 38, & 40. 4 issues. Bifolium (423 x 266 mm). Text printed in three columns. Toned, restoration to folds and to a few margins, first issue trimmed.

DOCUMENTING HAMILTON'S ASSUMPTION PLAN. Each issue reports on Congressional action taken on a plan to put in order the finances of the federal government. The plan was laid out in Hamilton's First Report on the Public Credit, presented to Congress in January 1790, and called for, in part, the assumption of all State debts by the Federal government. The plan was strongly opposed by former Hamilton ally James Madison, and its passage would lead to the formation of the opposition Democratic-Republican party by Madison and Jefferson. Edited and published by John Fenno, the *Gazette of the United States* served as the unofficial organ of the Federalist cause, and was generally the first with the news from the First Congress—Fenno's printing office was just five blocks away from Federal Hall.

\$2,500 - 3,500



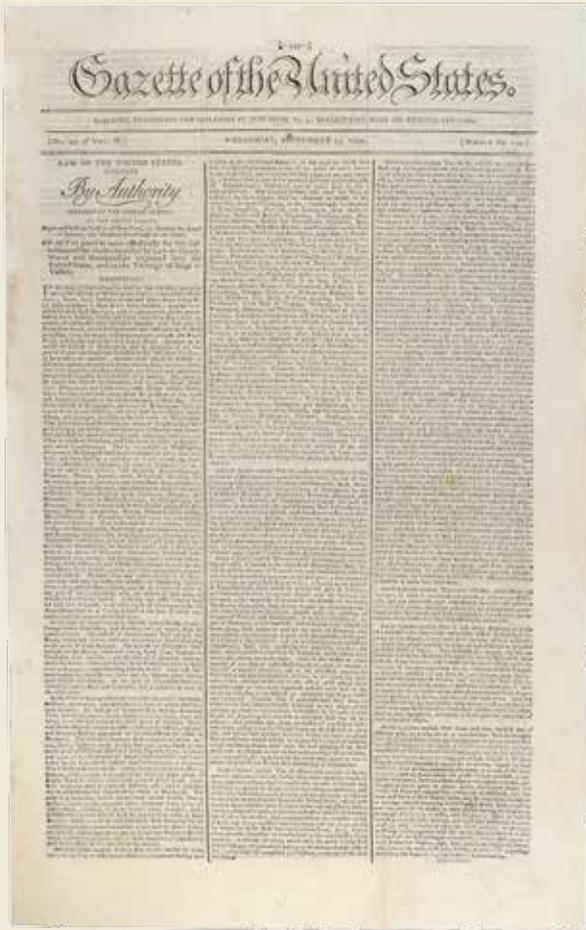
111



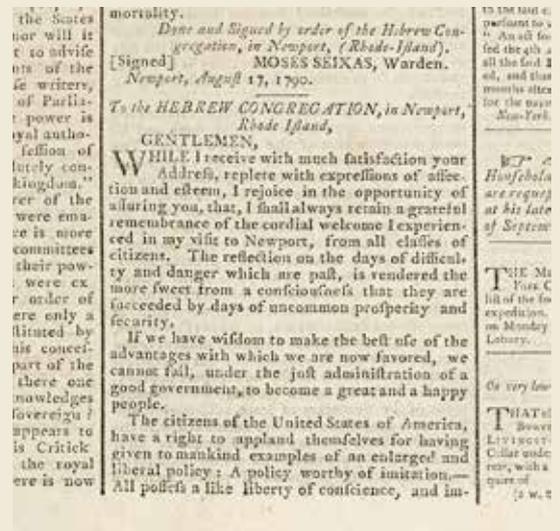
112



113



“It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights.”



114

CORNERSTONE OF AMERICAN JUDAICA.

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799.] *Gazette of the United States*. New York: John Fenno, September 15, 1790. Vol 2, no 45, whole no 149. Bifolium (422 x 266 mm). Text printed in three columns. Approximately 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inch lower corner of pp 1-2 infilled and text restored in facsimile, not affecting Tuoro letter on p 4, expert restoration at centerfold.

WASHINGTON ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, TO THE NEWPORT HEBREW CONGREGATION. On page four appears President Washington’s address to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, at the time the largest Jewish community in the United States. The address came in response to a letter (also printed here) by Moses Seixas, warden of Touro Synagogue of Congregation Yeshuat Israel, in which Seixas had expressed the congregation’s hopes for the new nation in respect to religious freedom: “Deprived as we heretofore have been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now ... behold a government erected by

the majesty of the people—a government, which to bigotry gives no sanction—to persecution no assistance; but generously affording to all liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship....”

Grounding religious freedom in natural rights and echoing Seixas’ words, Washington replies (in part): “The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy ... All possess a like liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection, should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.”

\$12,000 - 18,000



116

115

JUDAICA.

[SEIXAS, MOSES. 1744-1809.] *“Address of the Hebrew Congregation in Newport in Rhode-Island to the president of the united states of America.”* In: *The American Museum, or Universal Magazine*. Philadelphia: Carey, Stewart, June 1791. Vol 9. 8vo (206 x 126 mm). Disbound.

Seixas wrote to President Washington on behalf of the Newport congregation, whose home is the Touro Synagogue, the oldest synagogue still standing in America. This letter (which appears on p 40 of Appendix II) and Washington’s reply comprise one of the most famous statements on religious freedom of this period. It is little known that Washington’s declaration that the U.S. government gives “to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance” is actually repeated from Seixas’s letter to him.

\$800 - 1,200

SALUTE TO WASHINGTON BY MOSES SEIXAS, IN AN ANNOTATED NEWSPAPER BELONGING TO ISAIAH THOMAS

116

JUDAICA.

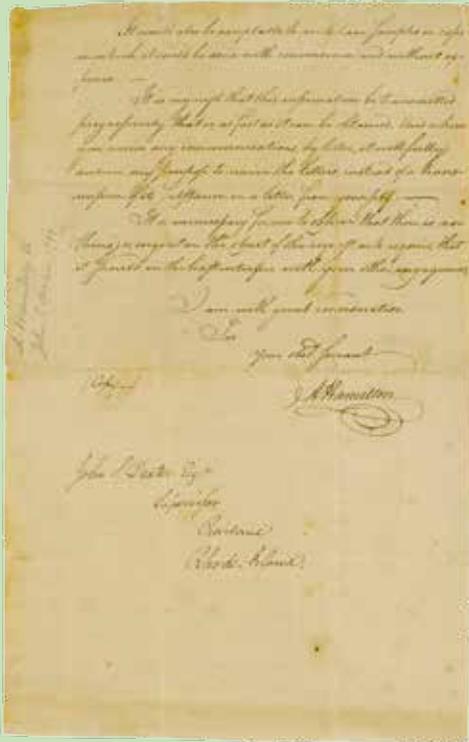
[SEIXAS, MOSES. 1744-1809.] *Gazette of the United States*. New York: John Fenno, September 11, 1790. Whole no 148. Bifolium (435 x 260 mm). Even toning, lower corner torn away, not affecting text but affecting inscription.

Provenance: the printer John Fenno (inscribed in lower margin); the printer Isaiah Thomas (inscribed at lower margin and at head).

“Permit us then, illustrious Brother, cordially to salute you, with Three times Three, and to add our fervent supplications, that the Sovereign Architect of the Universe may always en-compass you with his holy protection.” The Masons of King David’s Lodge (comprising the Jewish Masons of Newport, RI) congratulate their fellow Mason George Washington on his Presidency. Washington had written to the Lodge two days earlier to thank them for their welcome and to confirm he considers himself a Brother mason.

This very issue was sent from John Fenno, the quasi-official federal printer, to Isaiah Thomas, former publisher of the *Massachusetts Spy* and among the most influential patriot printers of the Revolution. In Boston, Thomas’s shop makes a correction to a place name in the back page and a bracket around an article from New York on September 11. This article interestingly comparing the number of executions in Great Britain as opposed to the United States and concluding, *“If in that country there are, for example, ten times as many executions according to the number of inhabitants, as in this, may it, or may it not, be inferred, that the state of society is ten times more depraved than here?”*

\$2,500 - 3,500



117

HAMILTON GATHERS INFORMATION TOWARD HIS REPORT ON MANUFACTURES

117

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1757-1804.

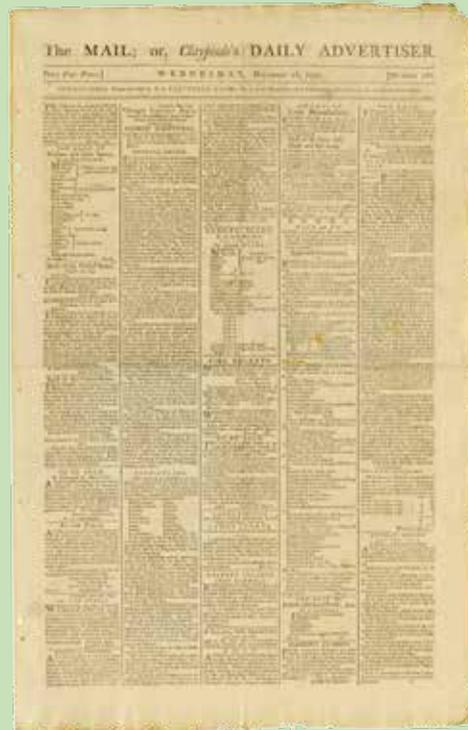
Manuscript Letter signed secretarially, 2 pp recto and verso, folio, New York, June 22, 1791, to John Singer Dexter, slight toning and some faint spotting, old folding creases, a few small expert repairs.

Treasury Secretary Hamilton writes to John S. Dexter, revenue supervisor for Rhode Island, requesting information on manufacturing in the state. The circular was sent to the revenue supervisors of all 14 states. In part:

"Having been directed by the House of Representatives to Report a plan for promoting manufactures in the United States, I am desirous of obtaining as accurate information as possible of the actual State of Manufactures in the Several States ... I request therefore that you will give me as accurate information as it shall be in your power to obtain of the Manufactures of every kind carried on within the limits of your district ... —of the degree of maturity they have obtained—of the Quantities periodically made—of the prices at which they are sold—of their respective Qualities—of the impediments, if any, under which they labour—of the encouragements, if any, which they enjoy under the laws of the State; whether they are carried on by Societies, Companies, or Individuals ... It is my wish that this information be transmitted progressively, that is, as fast as it can be obtained...."

Using the information obtained from the revenue supervisors and other sources, Hamilton presented his Report on the Subject of Manufactures to Congress on December 5, 1791. The report became a founding document of the American economic system, and outlined a plan for industrialization in the new nation. Though Congress initially rejected the plan—based on strong opposition led by Jefferson and Madison—most of its provisions were ultimately adopted, creating a deep and lasting divide between urban capitalists in the north and southern agrarians.

\$4,000 - 7,000



118

"THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ... HAS APPLIED HIS ATTENTION ... TO THE SUBJECT OF MANUFACTURES; AND PARTICULARLY TO THE MEANS OF PROMOTING SUCH AS WILL TEND TO RENDER THE UNITED STATES INDEPENDENT ON FOREIGN NATIONS, FOR MILITARY AND OTHER ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES."

118

HAMILTON'S REPORT ON MANUFACTURES.

[HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1757-1804.] *The Mail; or, Claypoole's Daily Advertiser*. Philadelphia: D.C. Claypoole, December 28, 1791. No 181. Folio (526 x 335 mm). Text printed in five columns. Faint toning and a few pale spots, some splitting at fold, tiny hole not affecting Hamilton text; overall fine.

"THE MAGNA CARTA OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA" (Howes). This newspaper carries the first installment, over nearly three full columns, of Hamilton's Report as the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives on Manufactures. Hamilton's plan showed the influence of Adam Smith and David Hume, revealing, "the full range of his program for making the United States a prosperous, secure and happy nation," and specifying "what he regarded as the proper role of government in the economy of a free society" (Forrest MacDonald *Alexander Hamilton* pp 232, 235).

We trace no other newspaper appearances at auction, and this one dates Philadelphia in December, the same city and month in which Hamilton first gave the report. See Howes H123.

\$4,000 - 7,000

	G. Washington.	J. Adams.	G. Clinton.	T. Jefferson.	A. Burr.
New Hampshire -	7	7			
Massachusetts - -	16	16			
Rhode Island - - -	4	4			
Vermont - - - - -	3	3			
Connecticut - - -	9	9			
New-York - - - -	12		12		
New Jersey - - -	7	7			
Pennsylvania - - -	15	14	1		
Delaware - - - -	3	3			
Maryland - - - -	8	8			
Virginia - - - - -	21		21		
Kentucky - - - -	4			4	
North Carolina - -	12		12		
South Carolina - - -	7	6			1
Georgia - - - - -	4		4		
	132	77	50	4	1

The President of the Senate then declared **GEORGE WASHINGTON** President of the United States, by a unanimous vote, for four years, commencing the 4th of March next; and **JOHN ADAMS** Vice-President of the United States, by a majority of votes, for the same period. The House then retired.

119 (detail)

119

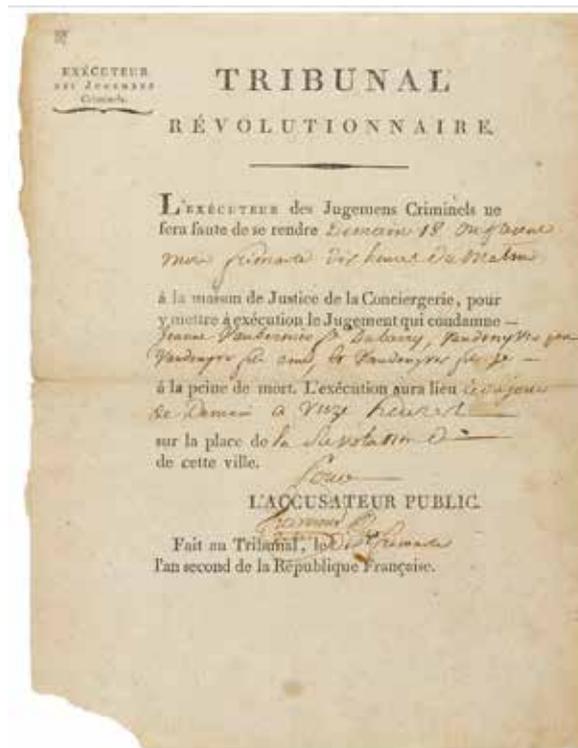
WASHINGTON'S SECOND ELECTION.

Gazette of the United States. Philadelphia: John Fenno, February 16, 1793. Vol 4, no 397.

Bifolium (434 x 262 mm). Mildly toned, leaves starting to separate; fine.

NEWS OF WASHINGTON'S ELECTION: PRESUMED FIRST PRINTING IN THE LOCAL QUASI-OFFICIAL PAPER. As was the case in the first Presidential election, Washington ran without opposition. Before the Party system, at this time each of the 132 state electors were required to cast two votes; the winner to become President and the runner-up Vice-President. All 132 electors voted for Washington and John Adams was the clear runner-up with 77 votes. The remaining votes were distributed between George Clinton (50); Thomas Jefferson (4); and Aaron Burr (1). "The President of the Senate then declared George Washington President of the United States, by a unanimous vote, for four years...."

\$2,500 - 3,500



120

ORDER FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE COMTESSE DU BARRY

120

[DU BARRY, MARIE JEANNE GOMARD DE VAUBERNIER, COMTESSE. 1743-1793.]

Printed Document, order of execution issued by the Revolutionary Tribunal, 1 p, 4to, Paris, 17 Frimaire, An II [December 6, 1793], completed in manuscript, signed by a Deputy of the Public Prosecutor, slight toning, strengthened on verso at centerfold, chip to one corner. Custom folding chemise.

Provenance: Christie's, May 29 1986, lot 37; Christie's New York, May 18, 1991, lot 188.

ACTUAL EXECUTION ORDER FOR LOUIS XV'S FORMER MISTRESS.

Madame du Barry was born Jean Bécu, the illegitimate child of a monk and a dressmaker. Educated in a convent, she worked as— among other things—a *dame de compagnie* to an elderly widow, a *grisette* in a haberdashery, and finally at a brothel-casino, before becoming, at age 20, the mistress of the aristocratic gambler Jean du Barry. She was brought to the attention of Louis XV in April 1769, following the death of Madame de Pompadour; after being provided the proper credentials through a marriage to Guillaume du Barry, Jeanne was installed as *maitresse-en-titre* to the King. Following the death of Louis XV in 1774, she was briefly banished to a nunnery before retiring to a country estate. At the outset of the French Revolution she fled to England, but returned to France for a visit in 1793, where she was arrested, brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed by guillotine on December 8, 1793.

\$7,000 - 10,000



121

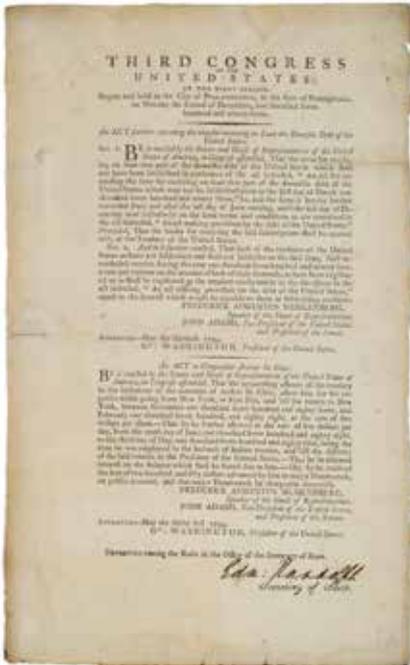
121

W.H. HARRISON ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY. 1773-1841. Manuscript Document Signed ("Wm. H. Harrison"), 1 p, oblong 8vo, [Greenville, Northwest Territory, February, 1794], a receipt for rations for a party of men belonging to nearby Fort Recovery, some paper residue on verso, pencil marks.

Future President William Henry Harrison joined the army after his father's death left him penniless at age 18. He climbed quickly and by the time he signed the present document he was Aide-de-Camp to General "Mad Anthony" Wayne in the Northwest Indian War. Later this year he would fight in the final battle of that War, the Battle of Fallen Timbers in present day Maumee, Ohio.

\$800 - 1,200



122

122

GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR BROADSIDE.

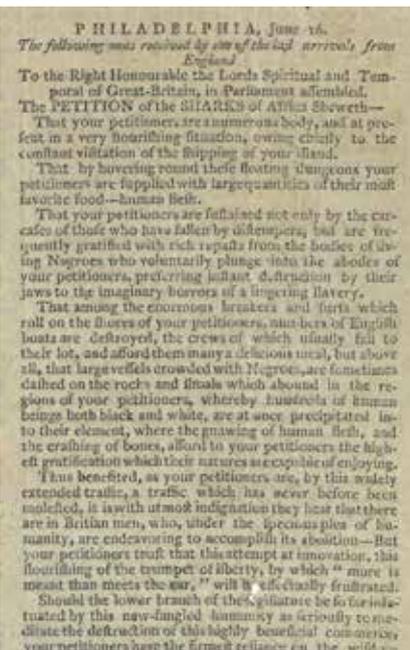
Document Signed ("Edm. Randolph") as Secretary of State, Philadelphia, May 31, 1794, 1p., 13 1/4 x 8 inches, being approval of 2 acts, also signed in type by George Washington as President, John Adams as Vice President, and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg as Speaker of the House of Representatives, expertly repaired tear affecting 2 letters in Randolph's signature, a few other brief repairs, faint stains.

The first act, "An Act further extending the time for receiving on Loan the Domestic Debt of the United States," relates to the states' Revolutionary War debts, which had been taken over by the federal government, and which had led to the "Whiskey Tax" and the Whiskey Rebellion which followed.

The second act, "An Act to Compensate Arthur St. Clair," approves compensation for St. Clair's work negotiating the Indian Treaties of Fort Harmar in 1789.

\$1,500 - 2,500

THE PETITION OF THE SHARKS OF AFRICA



123 (detail)

123

ABOLITIONISM.

[TYTLER, JAMES.] *Supplement to the Connecticut Courant*. [Hartford]: June 30, 1794.

Broadsheet, 440 x 265 mm. 2 pp. Brownd along top edge, lower blank corner torn away.

EXTREMELY RARE PRINTING OF "THE PETITION OF THE SHARKS OF AFRICA," a trenchant piece of abolitionist satire. The sharks off the coast of Africa petition Parliament not to entertain notions curtailing the slave trade, lest their favorite meal of "living Negroes" be endangered. In part, "Your petitioners know, that the truly benevolent will ever be consistent—that they will not sacrifice one part of animated nature to the preservation of another, that they will not suffer sharks to starve in order that negroes may be happy...."

Historian Marcus Rediker has recently identified the author as the Scot James Tytler and notes, "We owe the end of the abolition of the nefarious trade not just to aristocrats and Puritans, but to enslaved rebels, to factory workers and sailors, and to at least one irreverent Scottish daredevil."

\$800 - 1,200

124

WASHINGTON ESTABLISHING THE POST OFFICE.

[RANDOLPH, EDMUND JENNINGS.] *Third Congress of the United States: At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. An act extending the privilege of franking to James White....* [Philadelphia: Printed by Childs and Swaine, 1794.] Broadside, 334 x 205 mm. Signed ("Edm. Randolph") with a correction in manuscript. Faint folding creases, a few pale spots.

EARLY POSTAL ACT SIGNED BY EDMUND RANDOLPH AS SECRETARY OF STATE. This is first state, with the statement "Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State" at end. Edmund Randolph was the second person to hold the office of Secretary of State, following Thomas Jefferson. The act stipulates that James White, "the delegate to Congress from the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, be entitled to the privilege of sending and receiving letters free of postage, on the same terms ... provided for the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States." It also grants White compensation for his traveling expenses and attendance in Congress. The act is signed in print by Frederic Augustus Muhlenberg as Speaker of the House, by Vice President John Adams, and by President George Washington. Evans 27887 (with the statement of deposition but without signature of Randolph).

\$800 - 1,200



124

125

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Aurora General Advertiser. Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin Bache, December 23, 1794. No 1262. Bifolium (481 x 295 mm). Text printed in four columns. Tiny hole to fourth column of pp 3/4. WITH: *Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church....* Philadelphia: Kennedy & Lucas, 1829. Lithographed view, 297 x 239 mm, after W.L. Breton, soiling, loss to top edge, two long tears, backed with new sheet.

Page three prints an announcement from the trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church that they have opened a "house for divine worship" on Sixth Street between Lombard and Pine in Philadelphia. The AME church was founded by former slave Richard Allen (1760-1831), who had worked to purchase his freedom before becoming an itinerant Methodist preacher, serving black and white congregations in rural Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Finally settling in Philadelphia, Allen found his efforts to cater to African-American worshippers opposed by the leadership of his then congregation, St. George's Church, prompting Allen to found the Bethel African Methodist Church in 1794, converting an old blacksmith shop for the purpose (ANB). The lithographed view included in the lot is perhaps the earliest of an African-American church. Wainwright 26.

\$700 - 1,000



125

126

AFRICAN-AMERICAN VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Autograph Letter Signed, ("Jon T. Peters"), 1 p, folio, New London, CT, February 3, 1796, to Enoch Perkins regarding the case of a free black pauper, old folding creases, neat repairs.

"THE PAUPER WAS A SLAVE...." Peters writes to Perkins regarding the obligations of the town of Haddam towards a free black pauper: "The Pauper was a slave of [Mr.] May of Haddam & became free by enlisting in the Continental Army. He was hired by a Class in Branford but by the Committee appointed by the Assembly to determine the claims of towns to soldiers was allowed as one of the quota of Haddam. Did he thereby become settled in Haddam?" He goes on to ask for legal advice regarding the status of the pauper, and urges Perkins to respond promptly, as "our Court sits next week." John T. Peters was a Connecticut Superior Court judge, and founder of the Hartford Auxiliary Colonization Society, a local branch of an organization committed to the emigration of free blacks to Africa. Enoch Perkins (1760-1828) was a prominent Hartford lawyer who founded one of the oldest law firms in continuous practice in the US in 1786.

\$1,200 - 1,800



126

His Excellency John Adams Esq
 Cambridge 30th January 1797

My dear Sir

It may well give you greater pleasure than
 the opportunity had of witnessing my signature to the number of those which have
 destined you to the "Federal Chair" of the presidential chair, & post the most
 desirable in the gift of your country, & rendered you fortunate at this time
 in the difficulties attending it. My conduct on this occasion has been
 evasive, you cannot compute it in the word of error in your own conduct, but
 that of it at least, which in your important political career has fallen
 under my observation.

Your predecessor in office, when we consider his
 civil, military, religious, moral, & social qualities, excited in us sentiments of
 veneration & respect; for his enemies must admit that there are few such
 characters in the records of ancient or modern times, he had, from necessity,
 & he himself was undoubtedly sensible that in so acting in fact, he would be able
 to correct every weak experience he wrote not to him. In filling his place
 then, you will naturally take a full & an impartial view of his conduct, &
 derive advantages from observations, which could not be seasonably made by
 the original actor. — He has certainly been fortunate in a second, who
 has uniformly acted in unison with him; for his administration must have
 been greatly embarrassed, had you joined ~~that~~ the party that at different times
 has been opposed to him. I flatter myself that you will not be less
 fortunate in Mr Jefferson; for independent considerations of the private friend-
 ship which has long subsisted between you & of his good sense, moderation
 & candor, should he adopt a similar line of conduct towards you, it will ensure to
 you the Chair when you shall relinquish it..."

**SIGNER OF THE
 DECLARATION OF
 INDEPENDENCE
 CONGRATULATES JOHN
 ADAMS ON BECOMING
 SECOND U.S. PRESIDENT —
 AND PAYS HOMAGE TO
 GEORGE WASHINGTON'S
 LEGACY AS THE FIRST
 PRESIDENT**

127

GERRY, ELBRIDGE. 1744-1814.

Autograph Letter, 3 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves), Cambridge, [MA], January 30, 1797, a retained draft of his letter to VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS, tape-stain to final blank, else excellent. Custom half morocco clamshell box.

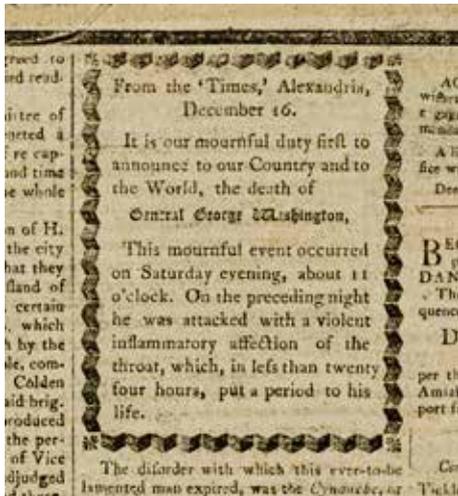
WRITTEN TO JOHN ADAMS AFTER HIS ELECTION AS THE SECOND U.S. PRESIDENT, REFLECTING ON THE SUCCESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND PREDICTING THAT THOMAS JEFFERSON WOULD BE THE THIRD PRESIDENT. It is difficult to imagine a meatier letter about the very first contested Presidential election in U.S. history (Washington having run unopposed). The 1796 election was a bitter one, pitting Vice-President and Federalist John Adams against Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson. It is also the only election in which President and Vice-President were elected from opposing tickets. Before the advent of a "running mate," Jefferson was chosen as VP as the runner-up in the electoral vote. It was an acrimonious campaign in which Federalists accused Democratic-Republicans of sympathizing with French radicalism. Federalists in turn were accused of monarchism and sympathy with the British; and divided internally by Hamilton's supposed scheming for Pinckney's election over Adams. In the present letter, as indeed throughout Adams' term, Elbridge Gerry attempted to smooth things

over between Adams and Jefferson. Gerry himself would be elected Vice-President in 1812 under James Madison.

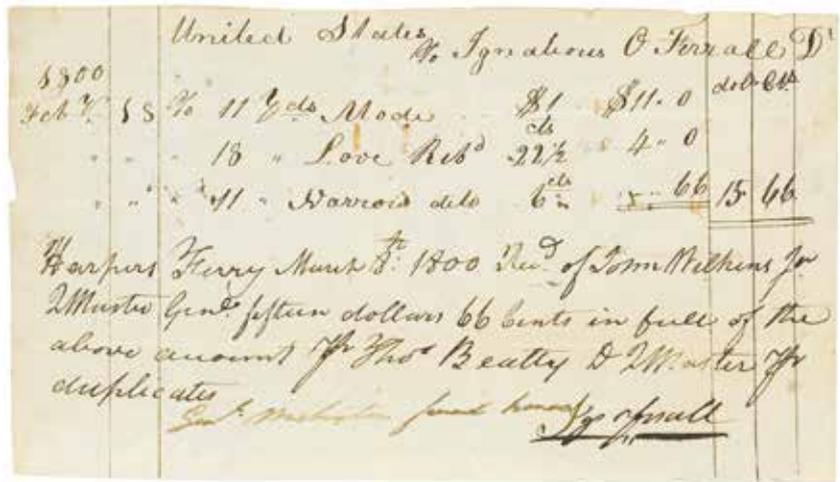
In part: "Your predecessor in office, when we consider his civil, military, religious, moral & social qualities, excited in us sentiments of veneration & respect; for his enemies must admit, that there are few such characters in the records of ancient or modern times ... In filling his place then, you will naturally take a full & an impartial view of his conduct, & derive advantages from observations, which could not be seasonably made by the original actor. — He has certainly been fortunate in a second, who has uniformly acted in unison with him; for his administration must have been greatly embarrassed, had you joined the party that at different times has been opposed to him. I flatter myself that you will not be less fortunate in Mr Jefferson; for independent considerations of the private friendship which has long subsisted between you & of his good sense, moderation & candor, should he adopt a similar line of conduct towards you, it will ensure to him the Chair when you shall relinquish it..."

The second half of the letter reflects on the need for good intelligence gathering to be an effective Executive. Gerry would soon be appointed on a special diplomatic commission to Republican France, which unfortunately for him embroiled him in the XYZ Affair.

\$10,000 - 15,000



130 (detail)



131

128

NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Manuscript Document Signed by ABRAHAM TEN BROECK, DANIEL HALE and JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, 1 p, folio, Albany, April 12, 1798, being a warrant on the Treasurer for \$10,500, modest toning, neatly lined.

BUILDING THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY, NEW YORK. Albany was designated the state capital in 1797 and on March 10 an Act was passed for erecting a Public Building for that purpose. A printed copy of the Act is included with the lot. The three commissioners who signed were the Mayor of Albany, Abraham ten Broeck (1734-1810); New York Secretary of State Daniel Hale (c. 1740-1821); and banker and politician Jeremiah Van Rensselaer (1738-1810). Within a few weeks of the original Act it was clear that more money was needed and a further \$10,500 was allocated on March 30, 1798.

\$500 - 800

129

1799 "FEDERALIST" NEWSPAPER.

Craft's Federalist Extra. [Trenton, NJ: Gershorn Craft], January 2, 1799. Broadside extra, 345 x 170 mm. Some pale spotting; overall fine.

The Federalist is possibly the earliest American newspaper with the name of a political party in its title. The first issue appeared in July of 1798 and the present extra is from just six months later. All issues of this title are rare.

\$700 - 1,000

130

REPORT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. Philadelphia: printed by J.W. Fenno, December 18, 1799.

Bifolium (504 x 342 mm). Inner pages printed in black borders. Even toning, wide margins preserved, fine condition.

EXTREMELY EARLY AND IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION, this report of George Washington's death is in a Philadelphia paper printed less than 4 days after the event and only 2 days after the first known printed announcement. Washington died, age 67, on the evening of December 14, at home in Mount Vernon. The notice is given in this paper within a black border, and the whole page in another mourning border, reading: "From the 'Times,' Alexandria, December 16. It is our mournful duty first to announce to our Country and to the World, the death of General George Washington...."

\$1,500 - 2,500

MOURNING RIBBONS FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

131

[WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL.]

Manuscript Document, 1 p, oblong 8vo, Harpers Ferry, Virginia, March 8, 1800, being a receipt from Ignatious O'Ferrall for payment of a bill submitted to Quartermaster General John Wilkins, Jr., signed by O'Ferrall and docketed in an unknown hand, some toning.

WITH: "A Sketch of the Life and Character of General Washington," extract from *The Westminster Magazine for January 1784*. London: 1784. 5-8 pp. Engraved portrait of Washington by John Walker. Disbound, last leaf detached.

A rare artifact from the period of national mourning that followed the death of George Washington on December 14, 1799. The document notes receipt of payment On March 8, 1800 for several yards of cloth and ribbon sold on February 18 for "Genl Washington's funeral honors." Funeral honors at Harpers Ferry were performed by the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments led by General Pinckney on February 22, 1800, a national day of mourning. The document notes that the payment was authorized by John Wilkins, Jr., Quartermaster General.

\$1,000 - 1,500

132

DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Columbian Phenix and Boston Review. Boston: Joseph Hawkins, [1800].

Vol 1 only, January-July. 8vo (227 x 135 mm). 451, [1] pp. Original boards with paper printed cover label. Foxing and browning, binding worn with covers nearly detached.

As advertised on the front cover label, this volume including a number of orations and eulogies delivered at the death of the late Gen. George Washington.

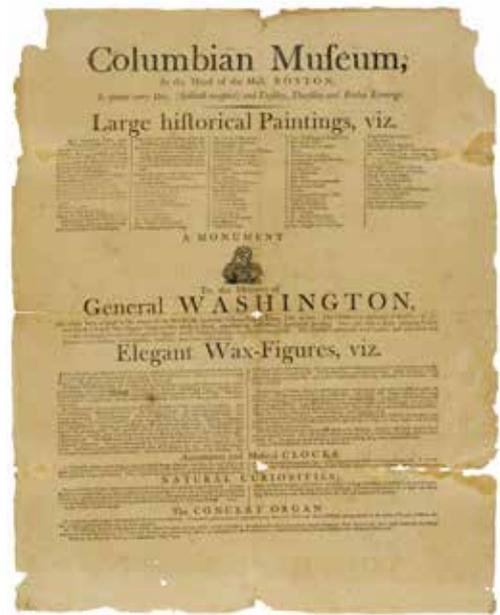
\$600 - 900



133



134



135

“FIRST IN WAR—FIRST IN PEACE—AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN....”

133
[LEE, HENRY. 1756-1818.]

The Connecticut Courant. Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin, January 20, 1800. Vol 35, no 1826. Bifolium (498 x 313 mm). Disbound. Some toning, a little dampstain, paper flaw affecting a few letters outside of Lee’s oration.

FRONT-PAGE PRINTING OF WASHINGTON’S FUNERAL ORATION as delivered by Major General “Light-Horse Harry” Lee. This eulogy was first given before a crowd of 4,000 people at the President’s funeral in Philadelphia on December 26, 1799. Washington’s was the first state funeral organized in America.

\$1,500 - 2,500

134
AFRICAN-AMERICAN ADDRESS ON THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

The Independent Chronicle: and Universal Advertiser. Boston: Ebenezer Rhoades, January 13-16, 1800. Vol 32, no 1964. Bifolium (498 x 304 mm). Text printed in four columns. Woodcut in masthead. Slight toning, old folding creases.

The lead item on the front page is the address of the Reverend Richard Allen of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia to his congregation on the death of Washington. The editorial lead-in states that the address will show “*that the African race participate in the common events of our country—that they can rejoice in our prosperity, mourn in our adversity, and feel with other citizens, the propriety and necessity of wise and good rulers, of an effective government....*” Allen’s address itself reads, in part: “*We, my friends, have peculiar cause to bemoan our loss. To us he has been the sympathising friend and tender father. He has watched over us, and viewed our degraded and afflicted state with compassion and pity—his heart was not insensible to our sufferings. He whose wisdom the nations revered tho’t that we had a right to liberty....*” Allen goes on to praise Washington for his reported emancipation of his personal slaves.

\$800 - 1,200

135
“A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON” BROADSIDE.

Columbian Museum, At the Head of the Mall, Boston ... Large Historical Paintings ... A Monument to the Memory of General Washington ... Elegant Wax-Figures.... [Boston: printed by D. Bowen, ca.1801.] Broadside, 580 x 460 mm. Toned, edges chipped, chips at folds with loss of a few words and letters.

A broadside advertising Daniel Bowen’s Columbian Museum in Boston, which was founded in 1795. The list of items on exhibition includes 84 “*large historical paintings*,” a monument to Washington “*in imitation of marble*,” wax figures of John Adams (“*late President of the U. States*”), Washington, Franklin, and others; automata and musical clocks; natural curiosities (including a 25 foot snake, birds, butterflies, etc); and a concert organ. A line at the foot notes that “*the Museum has been established in Boston, about five years....*” This issue not in Evans or ESTC. Cf. ESTC W42913 & Evans 35225-35227.

\$1,000 - 1,500

136^o
EARLY PRESIDENTIAL CALUMNY & SLAVE REVOLT.

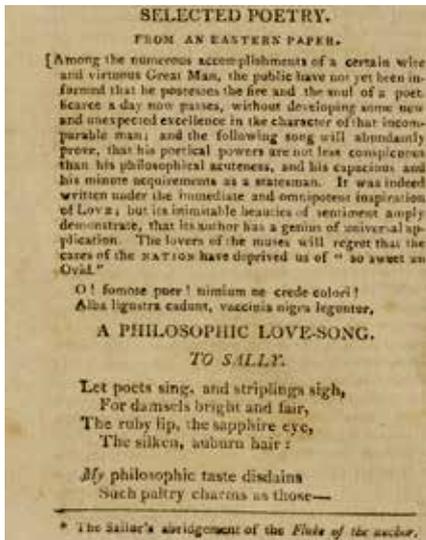
New-England Palladium. Boston: Young & Minns, May 25, 1802. Vol 19, no 42.

Bifolium (528 x 339 mm). Even toning, ownership inscription trimmed from top margin.

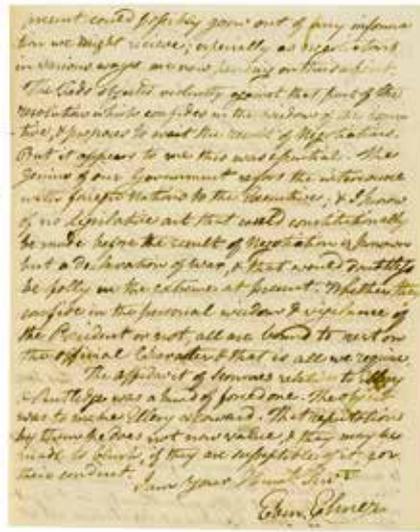
“*FUGITIVE FOREIGNER*” (WILLIAM DUANE) ACCUSED OF LIBEL UPON GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE U.S. SENATE but, interestingly, Thomas Jefferson interposed and prevented his punishment. This is a very early reference to a personal attack on a U.S. President, an interesting test of freedom of speech. This item further denounces the Irishman William Duane’s newspaper as “*filled with abuse and misrepresentation of the men and measures of the Washington administration.*”

Also on page two is a lengthy account of failed slave rebellion in Norfolk, Virginia where an insurrection was to be signaled by setting fire to the town on the Thursday before Easter Monday. This was evidently inspired by Gabriel Prosser’s rebellion.

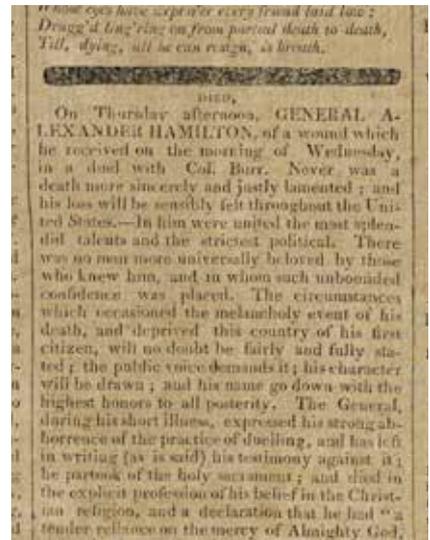
\$400 - 600



138 (detail)



139



140 (detail)

137^D

DEATH OF MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The Port Folio. Philadelphia: June 5, 1802. Vol 2, no 22. 4to (333 x 256 mm). 8 pp. Pale browning, short edge-tear.

Obituary for Martha Washington who died May 22 at Mount Vernon. "To those amiable and Christian virtues, which adorn the female character, she added dignity of manners, superiority of understanding, a mind intelligent and elevated."

\$400 - 600

138

SALLY HEMINGS SCANDAL.

The Port Folio. Philadelphia: [Joseph Dennie], November 6, 1802. Vol 2, no 44. 4to (325 x 257 mm). 8 pp. Text printed in three columns. Some foxing.

"BLACK'S THE HUE FOR ME!" Satirical poem, published by Joseph Dennie under the pseudonym "Oliver Oldschool," regarding Thomas Jefferson's relationship with, and ardor for, his slave, Sally Hemings (c.1773-1835). This poem, written during the year of Jefferson's re-election, ridicules Jefferson's supposed love for Hemings in eight unabashedly racist stanzas ("If down her neck no ringlets flow, a fleece adorns her head—if on her lips no rubies glow, their thickness serves instead.") The *Port Folio* was a Philadelphia literary and political magazine with heavy Federalist leanings. In 1803, Dennie would write a criticism of Jeffersonian democracy so severe, he would be brought up on charges of seditious libel, although he was ultimately acquitted.

\$800 - 1,200

139

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

ELMER, EBENEZER. 1752-1843. Autograph Letter Signed ("Ebenezer Elmer"), 2 pp, 4to, Washington City, January 14, 1803, to an unknown recipient regarding the Louisiana Purchase, old folding creases.

"FOLLY IN THE EXTREME." Congressman Ebenezer Elmer of New Jersey discusses the legal complexities of the negotiations with France to purchase the Louisiana Territory. In part: "The Federalist[s] objected violently against that part of the resolution which confides in the wisdom of the Executive, & proposes to wait the result of Negotiations. The genius of our Government refers to the intercourse with foreign nations to the executive; I know of no legislative act that could constitutionally be made before the result of negotiation is known but a declaration of war, & that would doubtless be folly in the extreme at present..." A strict Constitutionalist, Jefferson was conflicted as how to proceed with negotiations with France, as there was no language in the constitution concerning territorial acquisition. He would later hand over the decision to Congress to make, and the Senate ratified the treaty October 20, 1803, by a vote of 24 to 7 (see following lot).

\$800 - 1,200

140

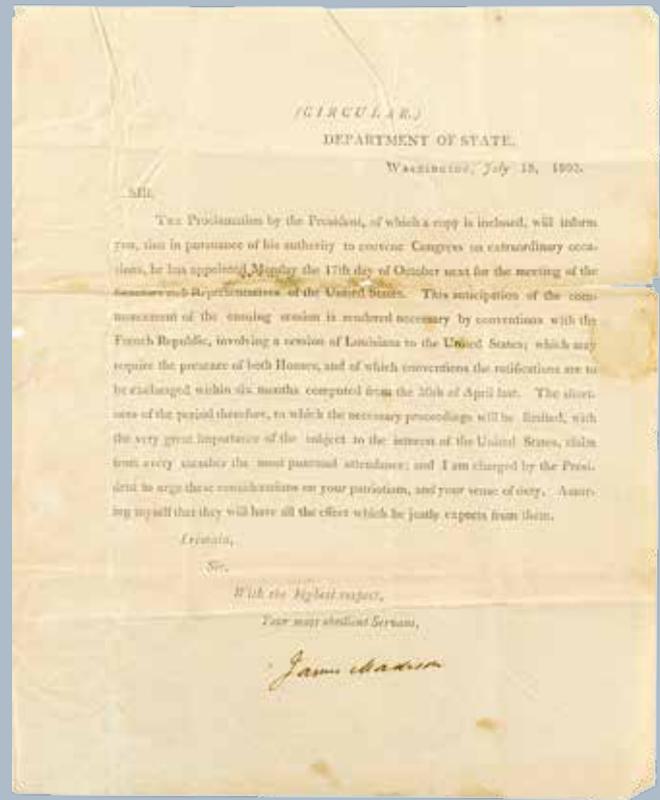
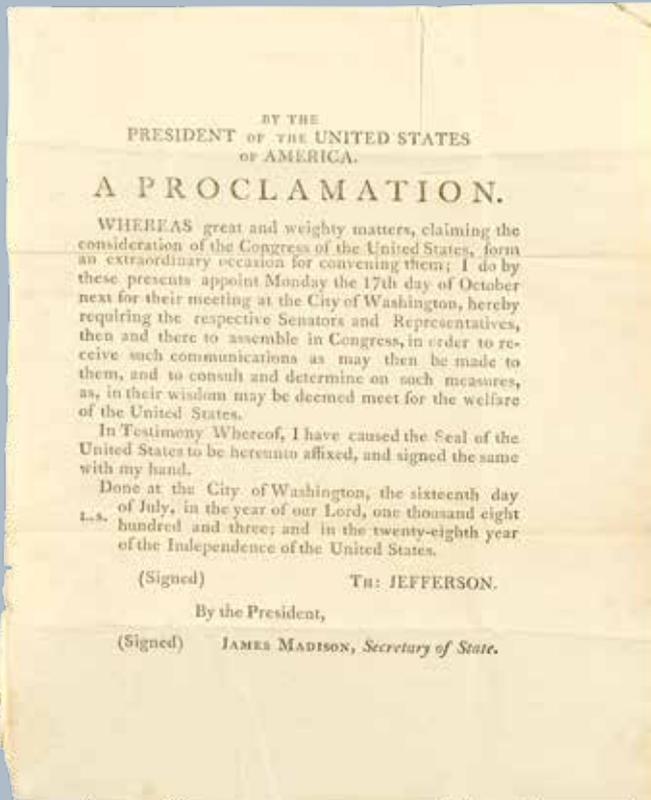
BURR-HAMILTON DUEL.

Weekly Museum. New York: John Harrison, July 14, 1804. No 809. Bifolium (319 x 240 mm). Browned, creased in gutter corner.

REPORT DATED JUST TWO DAYS AFTER HAMILTON'S DEATH. This newspaper dates from just three days after the duel and two days after Hamilton's death. Ironically, it mentions his "abhorrence of the practice of dueling, and has left in writing (as is said) his testimony against it."

\$700 - 1,000

AN EXCEPTIONAL SURVIVAL OF THE BROADSIDE AND LETTER TOGETHER SUMMONING CONGRESS TO VOTE ON THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE



141

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

MADISON, JAMES. 1751-1826. Printed Letter Signed ("James Madison") as Secretary of State, 1 p, 4to (conjoined address leaf), with additional franking Signature of Madison, Washington, July 18, 1803, to Benjamin [George] Tibbits, on Amies wove paper with dove of peace watermark, some brown spots, small holes along a horizontal fold with a little loss to address, short repair, docketed on verso: "Madison enclosing P. proclamation."

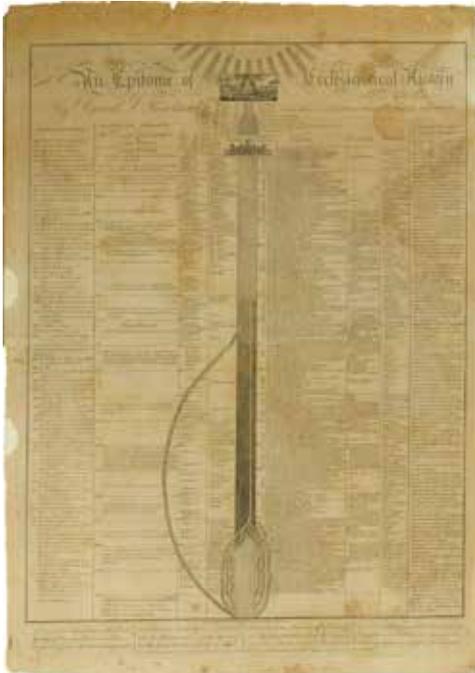
WITH ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE: JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. *By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation...* Washington: July 16, 1803. Printed Broadside, 245 x 198 mm. Signed in type by Jefferson and Madison. Original folds, very fine condition.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS CALLED TO RATIFY THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, convening on October 17, 1803. The Louisiana Purchase more than doubled the size of the United States, set our collective eyes forever westward, and was undoubtedly Jefferson's most significant achievement as President. The session duly convened and

just three days later on October 20, 1803 the Senate ratified the Treaty by a vote of 24-to-7. On October 25 the House approved the payment of \$11 million with a 90-to-25 vote and within a week of that was the first triumphant public announcement in the *National Intelligencer*.

In the last 50 years (according to Rare Book Hub), two other copies of James Madison's circular letter have appeared in the trade, but neither of these had the original enclosure of Jefferson's handsome and important broadside. Jefferson, although personally convinced of the constitutionality of a President negotiating this acquisition, was fully aware that it would be questioned in Congress. In part, "Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives, then and there to assemble..."

\$25,000 - 35,000



143

142

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION.

The Northern Post. Salem, NY: Henry Dodd and David Rumsey, Jr., February 14, 1805. Vol 1, no 89. Bifolium (489 x 297 mm). Text printed in four columns. Small tear along one folding crease.

FRONT-PAGE ITEM about the Lewis & Clark expedition. In part: “*Much interest is excited by the journey of Captains Lewis and Clark up this immense and unexplored stream [i.e. the Missouri River] ... Messrs. L. and C. are to winter in lat. 48, 1,300 miles from its mouth.*” The article goes on to speculate on whether the expedition might at last locate the tribe of Welsh Indians—descendants of supposed pre-Columbian Welsh explorers—long rumored to exist on the continent.

\$400 - 700

MASSIVE AMOS DOOLITTLE BROADSIDE

143

RELIGION IN AMERICA, MENTIONING SHAKERS.

ROWLAND, DAVID. *An Epitome of Ecclesiastical History*. New Haven: printed [for William E. and Henry A. Rowland] by Amos Doolittle, 1806. Engraved broadside, 1010 x 690 mm. Pale browning and some damp stains and spots, tear at top margin extending just inside border. Mounted and framed.

Highly unusual large, religious broadside accomplished by Amos Doolittle (1754-1832) one of the foremost engravers of the years of the Revolution. The author, David Rowland, was the former minister of the First Church in Windsor, CT. A thoroughly American production, Rowland divides Church history into seven prophetic periods and includes details of American history and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospels. He predicts that the year 1800 begins a 1000-year period in which Satan is bound and the Church is in a happy state. The very last “sectary” denominated is Shakers, following Rosicrucians and Methodists.

\$2,000 - 3,000



144

144

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION.

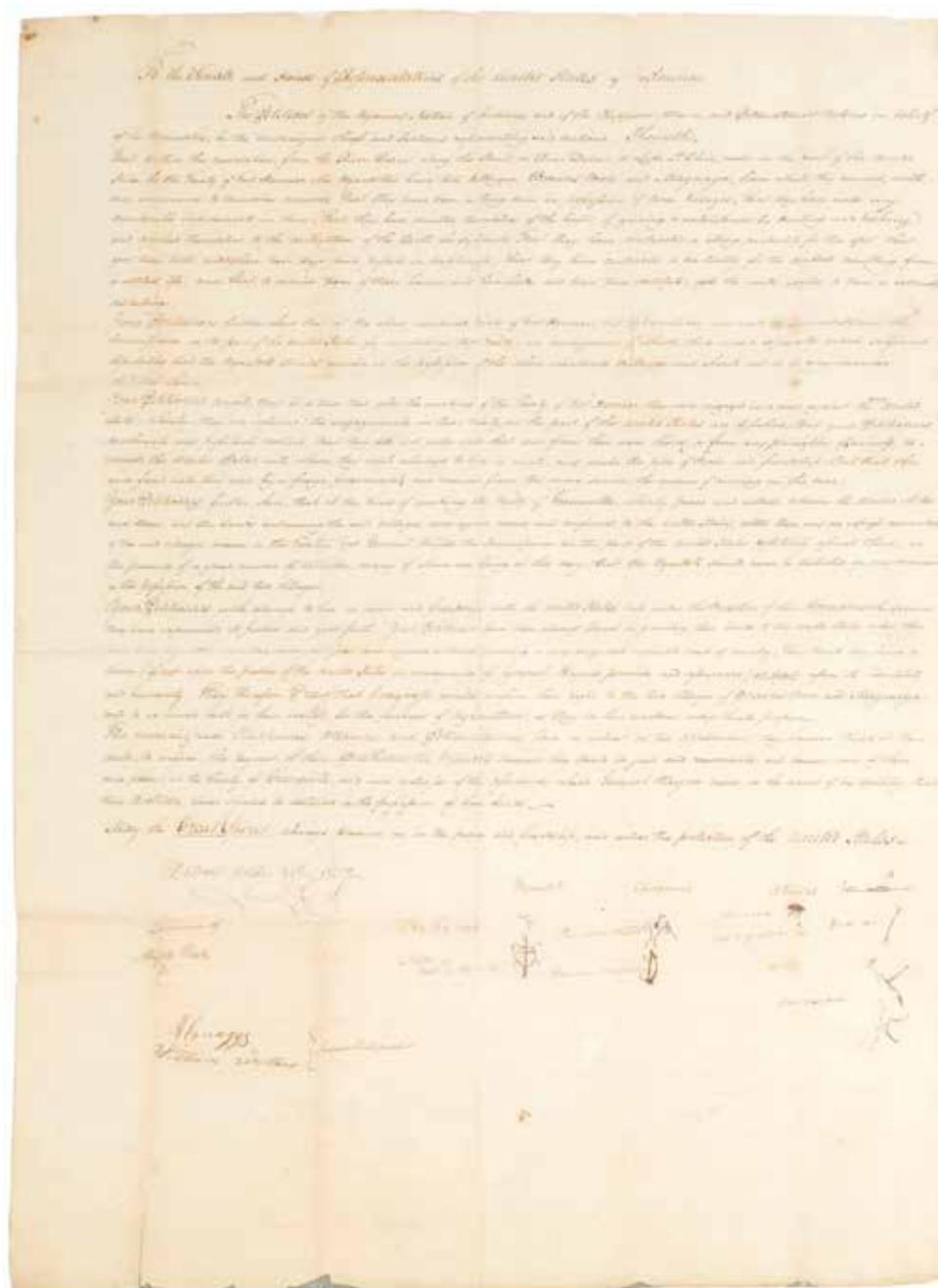
[JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1746-1826.] *The Pittsburgh Gazette*. Pittsburgh: printed by John Scull, December 16, 1806. Vol 21, no 1056. Bifolium (438 x 276 mm). Slight foxing, toning to centerfold.

“*THEY HAVE TRACED THE MISSOURI NEARLY TO ITS SOURCE.*” Containing Thomas Jefferson’s Annual Message to Congress, given on December 2, 1806. Much of the Address relates to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase, including the discoveries of the recently returned expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and the conspiracy by Aaron Burr and James Wilkinson to establish an independent country. He congratulates Lewis and Clark, as “*the expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected... Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country,*” as well as the expeditions of Thomas Freeman and Zebulon Pike. Jefferson is understandably condemnatory in his treatment of Burr and his co-conspirators, and states “*the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide for their country the question of peace or war ... should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.*” Jefferson goes on to praise the impending moratorium on slave trade that would go into effect in 1808, and would “*withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in these violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa.*”

\$700 - 1,000



145 (detail)



145

1807 LIKENESS OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN IN A NEWSPAPER.

[SARGENT, WINTHROP. 1753-1820.] *Columbian Centinel*. Boston: Benjamin Russell, September 30, 1807. No 2452. Bifolium (526 x 358 mm). Text in 5 columns. Edges rough, stain to right margin of p 1.

This extremely early portrait is among the first of any portraits to appear in a newspaper outside of the masthead and almost certainly the first such portrait of an African-American. It appears among the advertisements on the back page as a notice for a runaway slave featuring a woodcut profile under the heading "A Good Likeness of Sancho, a Negro." The ad was taken out by Winthrop Sargent, a politician, soldier, and writer who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and who was appointed the first governor of the Mississippi Territory by John Adams. This advertisement regarding

the whereabouts of Sancho is exceptional not only for the woodcut profile, but for Sargent's professed belief that Sancho may not have runaway at all, but rather had been "inveigled away by some artful villains for their own use and benefit." Sargent continues on to praise Sancho, calling him "a most accomplished servant for a gentleman or a family ... endeared to [his master], his mistress, and his own wife and children, as well as the numerous blacks of his Master's Plantation, by long affectionate and faithful service." In fact, Sargent continues, "if he voluntarily returns to the service of his Master, he shall be received with wonted kindness and affection, but no expense will be spared to punish those who might be harboring him." Sargent offers rewards of \$50 and \$100 for Sancho's return.

See illustration on preceding page.

\$800 - 1,200

NATIVE AMERICANS ATTEMPTING TO ENFORCE THE FIRST FEDERAL TREATY

146

WYANDOT PETITION.

Manuscript Document Signed with totems by eight Indian chiefs, 1 p, 748 x 540 mm, Detroit, Michigan Territory, October 31, 1807, being a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States by the Wyandot Nation to retain the villages of Brownstown and Maguaga, laid down to linen-backing, some minor splitting along folds, a few tiny chips with partial loss to five or six words.

Provenance: Walter R. Benjamin; FRANK T. SIEBERT (his sale, Sotheby's New York, May 21, 1999, lot 339).

IMPORTANT EARLY MANUSCRIPT PETITION, SEEKING TO RETAIN TRIBAL LANDS AS PROMISED BY THE FIRST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 1789. A petition by the Wyandot Nation to the U.S. Congress to retain the villages of Brownstown and Maguaga along the Detroit River. Signed by eight representatives of four tribes with their pictorial totems, including a turtle, a horse, birds, and other animals. The petition argues that the Wyandot "have been a long time in possession of these Villages ... that they have divested themselves of the habit of gaining a subsistence by Hunting and Fishing and applied themselves to the cultivation of the Earth for support; that they have contracted a strong partiality for the spot that gave them birth ... that they have contracted a partiality for the comforts resulting from a settled life; and that to deprive them of their houses, and their fields, and turn them destitute, into the woods, would to them be extremely distressing." The petition goes on to cite the Treaty of Fort Harmar (1789) as well as the spoken promise of General Anthony Wayne that the villages would remain in Wyandot possession. In addition to the signatures of the two Wyandot chiefs there are the signatures of two representatives each of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Nations, who "think it their duty to enforce the request of their Brethren, the Wyandots, because they think it just and reasonable, and because some of them were present at the Treaty of Greenville, and were witness of the assurance, which General Wayne made ... that their Brethren never should be disturbed in the possession of those Lands."

The petition was unsuccessful; a month later the Treaty of Detroit was signed, in which a large swath of southeastern Michigan Territory (including the two villages in question) was ceded by the four tribes signed on to the present document. The villages would be granted back to the Wyandots in 1809, before being ceded again in 1818.

\$6,000 - 9,000

147

MADISON REPEALS THE EMBARGO ACT.

MADISON, JAMES. 1751-1836. *By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.* Providence: Gazette Office, April 19, 1809. Broadside (274 x 110 mm). Toned, horizontal fold, very good overall.

Congress passed the Embargo Act in 1807, closing American ports against foreign ships, and confining Americans to domestic trade. The act proved to be more harmful to the American economy than to Great Britain's and Thomas Jefferson was urged to repeal, which he refused to do. The present broadside prints one of James Madison's first acts as President: the repeal of the Embargo Act.

\$600 - 900

148

DECLARATION OF WAR IN "THE WAR" NEWSPAPER.

The War. New York: July 4, 1812. Vol 1, no 2.

Bifolium (305 x 244 mm). Some stains, light wear to untrimmed edges.

FOURTH OF JULY ISSUE PRINTING THE DECLARATION OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, the text being the Act approved by James Madison on June 18, 1812 followed by the Presidential Proclamation. *The War* newspaper was founded specifically to cover what became known as the War of 1812.

\$600 - 900

149

WAR OF 1812.

Document Signed, New England [probably 1812], 1 p, oblong 8vo, creased, faintly toned, generally very good.

MANUSCRIPT IN SUPPORT OF THE WAR OF 1812. The War of 1812 was the first war declared by the United States and received much opposition, especially by the New-England Federalists. It was so unpopular in the area that a number of politicians that voted in favor of it were voted out of office in the next election. Despite the opposition, a great deal of the funding and many of the troops came from the area. The above document, signed by 8 New-England citizens, is evidence of the support. In full: "Whereas great pains have been taken to impress the public mind with the idea that the war in which we are engaged with Great Britain, is extensively unpopular, and that it will not be supported by the People of New-England, the undersigned think proper to declare, that while they lament the necessity of a War, they are fixed in the determination to support it, till the attainment of an honorable peace."

\$500 - 800

150

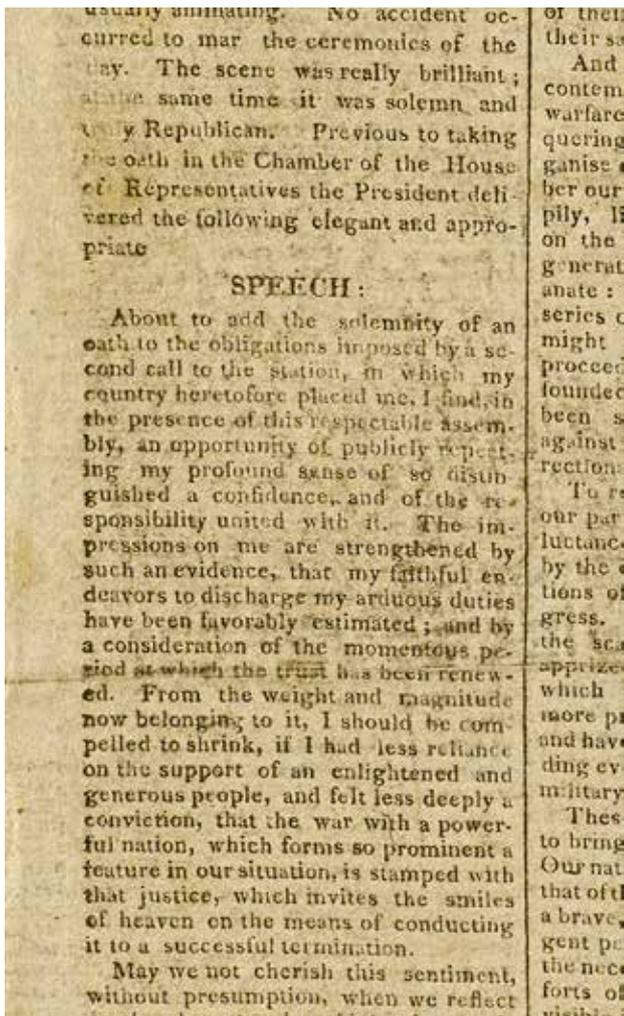
WAR OF 1812.

JEWETT, EZEKIEL & ABIGAIL.

Autograph Letter Signed ("Ezekiel Jewett" "Abigail Jewett"), 2 pp inner formes only, folio (conjoined address leaf), Watertown, [New York], August 14, 1813, to Willow Hannah Jewett. Tape reinforcement to folds, small loss at fold intersections and from seal.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT: "WE LIVE IN THE SEAT OF WAR, THEAIR IS NOT A DAY PASES BUT WHAT WE HEAR THE VOICE OF CANON..." During the War of 1812, the US Navy built its headquarters for the Great Lakes and a major shipyard at Sacket Harbor, a village east of Watertown. It became a major support center during the war, and thousands of soldiers were stationed there. In this letter, Ezekiel Jewett describes the miserable and uncertain conditions of life near the front lines. He bemoans the need for confident and experienced officers and describes an atmosphere of violence and sickness, writing that a fever killing many of the soldiers seemed to him like a poison striking them down.

\$700 - 900



151 (detail)

151

**MADISON'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS:
NEXT DAY PRINTING.**

[MADISON, JAMES. 1751-1836.] *Daily National Intelligencer*. Washington City: Printed by Gales & Seaton, March 6, 1813. Vol 13, no 1945.

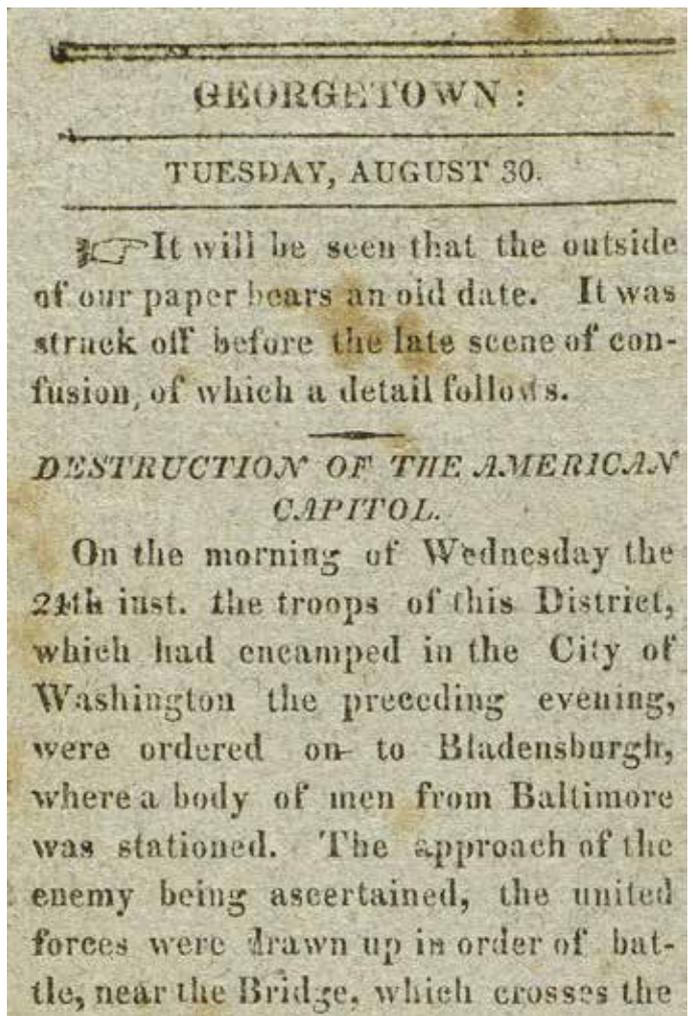
Bifolium (498 x 313 mm). Tear to right margin with loss to text (not affecting inauguration coverage), some rubbing with text loss.

Provenance: E. & W. Penniman
(ownership inscription).

**PRESUMED FIRST PRINTING OF MADISON'S IMPORTANT SECOND
INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN THE LOCAL WASHINGTON PAPER.**

Delivered during the midst of the War of 1812, James Madison's speech is chiefly concerned with the ongoing conflict. Madison notes the larger implications of British trade provocations for the United States' standing as an independent nation, writing, "Not to contend for such a stake is to surrender our equality with other powers on the element common to all and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection."

\$700 - 1,000



152 (detail)

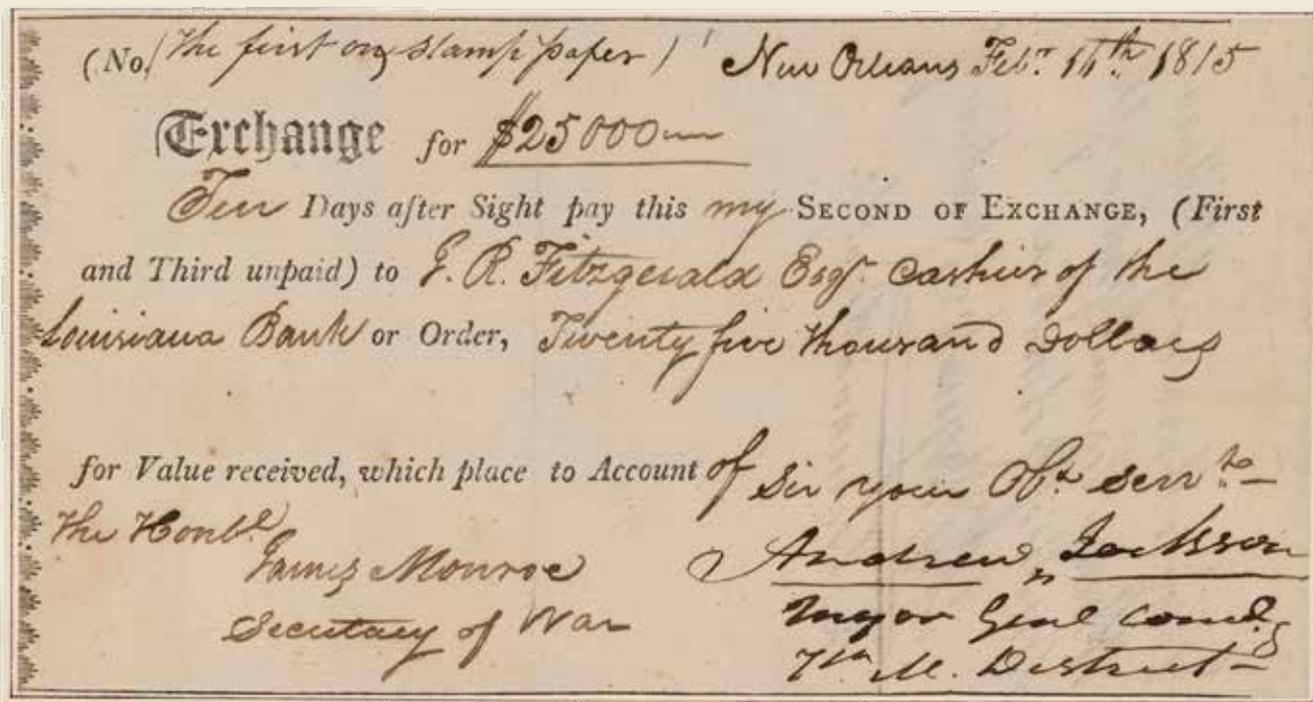
152

BURNING OF WASHINGTON D.C.

Federal Republican. Georgetown: August 26 [but August 30], 1814. Bifolium (506 x 323 mm). Text in 5 columns. Light spotting.

"DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN CAPITOL." *LOCAL PAPER REPORTS ON THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON*. The printing of this newspaper was interrupted by the invasion of Major General Robert Ross whose troops burned the White House and the Capitol including the Library of Congress. This report is headed by the printer's note: "It will be seen that the outside of our paper bears an old date. It was struck off before the late scene of confusion, of which a detail follows."

\$1,500 - 2,500



ONE OF HISTORY'S GREAT IRONIES: ANDREW JACKSON PAYS FOR THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS ON THE VERY SAME DAY THAT PEACE WAS RATIFIED BY CONGRESS

153

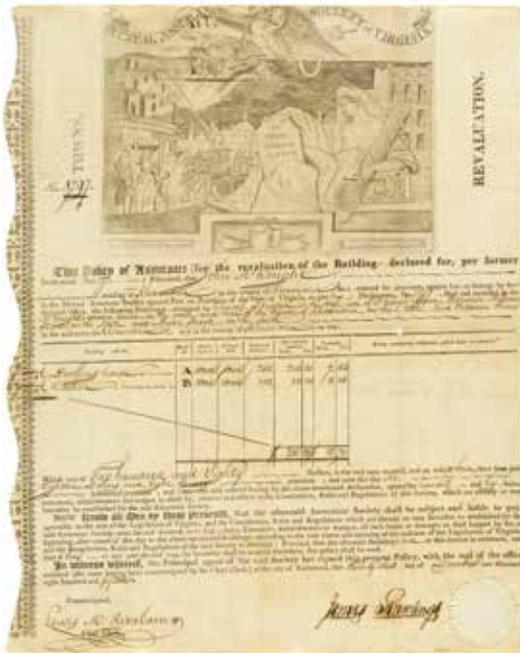
JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845.

Check Signed ("Andrew Jackson") as Major General Commander of 7th District, New Orleans, February 16, 1815, printed and completed in manuscript, also secretorially signed by Secretary of War James Monroe, for \$25,000 to G.R. Fitzgerald Esq, Cashier of the Louisiana Bank, 87 x 166 mm, tipped at all edges, fine.

This \$25,000 check, undoubtedly for expenses incurred in the Battle of New Orleans, was signed by Andrew Jackson in his capacity as Major General Commander. It is dated the very same day that the U.S. Senate unanimously approved the Treaty of Ghent, beckoning in the official end of the War of 1812. Although negotiations of the Treaty of Ghent had been finalized and it had been ratified by the British Parliament by the end of 1814, it took a month and a half for it to be officially completed

through ratification by the U.S. legislature. President James Madison exchanged ratification papers on February 17, and the treaty was publicly proclaimed the following day. The uncanny timing of the signing of this check is very much in line with the parallel events leading up to the end of the War of 1812: the prolonged ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Battle of New Orleans, in which Jackson made his name as a national hero. The battle, which took place between the signing of the treaty and its ratification by the U.S. government, occurred with both sides unaware of the successful peace negotiations. In the meantime, Jackson prevented British troops, led by Admiral Alexander Cochrane and General Edward Pakenham, from taking the city of New Orleans, in perhaps the U.S. forces' most decisive victory of the war.

\$6,000 - 9,000



154

154

FINELY ENGRAVED VIRGINIA INSURANCE POLICY.

Printed Document accomplished in manuscript, issued by the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, with large engraved vignette, 1 p, folio, Richmond, VA, December 23, 1815, being an insurance policy for \$280 on two buildings in Alexandria owned by John McKnight, signed by James Rawlings and Lewis M. Rivalain, white paper seal, folds reinforced on verso, some tiny loss at fold intersections.

"IN UNION THERE IS SAFETY." **SPLENDID AMERICAN INSURANCE POLICY** with a large engraved vignette featuring a fire engine in action, fireman's axes and buckets, below an American eagle.

\$1,000 - 1,500

155

AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF RELIGION.

OGILVIE, JAMES G. *Religious Doctrines and Sects Explained*. New York: T. & W. Mercein, 1817. 8vo (198 x 118 mm). [6], 113, [1], [1 errata] pp. Contemporary sheep. A few spots and tears to endleaves, a few spots to title and occasional spotting and toning to text, chip to upper corner of preface leaf, some rubbing and wear to binding.

FIRST EDITION of this scarce early American imprint. We find no records at auction and none on the market as of this writing. Ogilvie was pastor of the Berean Baptist Church in New York. Shaw & Shoemaker 41683.

\$500 - 800



156 (detail)

156^o

FIRST AMERICAN COMIC LAMPOONS THE WEST.

The Idiot, or, Invisible Rambler. By Samuel Simpleton. Boston: [Henry Trumbull], May 30, 1818. Vol 1, no 21. Bifolium (294 x 242 mm). Text in 3 columns. Woodcut caricature in masthead, 3 woodcuts in text. Spotting and toning, separation and chipping at centerfold, small chip to lower margin of second leaf.

THE FIRST AMERICAN COMIC appeared in *The Idiot* in 1818. It is distinguished from earlier, mostly political, cartoons, in that it featured a recurring character who spoke in word balloons. On page three of this pseudonymously published journal appears an illustration of two men meeting each other on horseback: one, finely dressed, sitting erect on a robust steed, declares, "I am going to Ohio;" the other, barefoot in ragged clothes on a stoooped nag, replies "I have been." The comic accompanies an installment of the "Journal of Brother Jerry's Tour to the Ohio," a farcical tale set in what was then the Western frontier of Ohio. See "The Pioneer Age" in *Overstreet* (39th ed).

\$500 - 800

157

SHAKERS.

DYER, MARY MARSHALL. 1780-1867. *A Brief Statement of the Sufferings of Mary Dyer, Occasioned by the Society Called Shakers*. Boston: William S. Spear, 1818. 12mo (167 x 104 mm). 35pp. Disbound. Top margin of title trimmed, occasional spots or stains.

Anti-Shaker tract by a woman who left the Enfield, New Hampshire Shaker community in 1815 and was kept from her 5 children and husband who remained. Published in Concord & Boston in the same year, the Concord edition published by who appears to be a relative of the Boston edition publisher. Not in Howes; Sabin 21594.

\$600 - 900



158

158

EARLY NEW YORK CITY MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT.

Manuscript Document, 2 pp recto and verso, New York, January 2, 1819, being a bill submitted by the New York City coroner to the Corporation of the City of New York "for services rendered from 1st October 1818 to 31st day December 1818 inclusive," signed by John Bedient as Coroner, countersigned by two city representatives, some toning, old folding creases, a few splits and holes along folds.

A bill for services rendered by New York City coroner John Bedient in the last quarter of 1818. The log includes columns for date examined, name of the deceased, nativity, age, "where found," cause of death, and fees owed. Causes of death provided include drowning, suicide, murder, intemperance, dropsy, typhus, "falling from chair," and in several instances "Visitation of God." Total charges came to \$499.92.
\$600 - 800

159

MONROE CHEROKEE TREATY, OWNED BY J.Q. ADAMS.

[MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831.] *South-Carolina State Gazette, and Columbian Advertiser*. Columbia, SC: Daniel Faust, June 15, 1819. Vol 25, no 1442.
 Bifolium (510 x 324 mm). Separating at backfold.
 Provenance: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1767-1848 (subscription name at head).

FRONT-PAGE PRINTING, *THE CHEROKEE CEDE A LARGE TRACT OF LAND*, presaging but still nearly twenty years in advance of the Trail of Tears. This issue was owned by then Secretary of State and future President, John Quincy Adams.
\$700 - 1,000



159

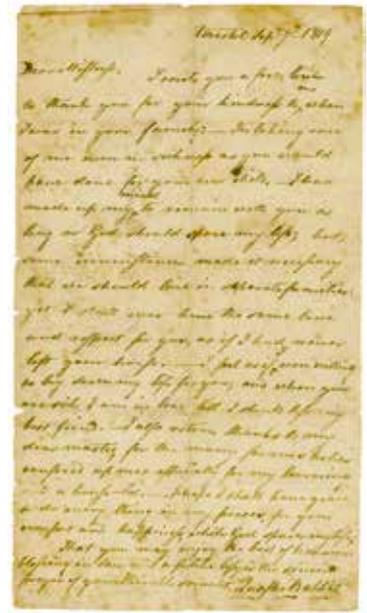
160

RARE AND EARLY LETTER FROM A SLAVE TO HIS MISTRESS.

BABBIT, QUASHE. Autograph Letter Signed ("Quashe Babbit"), 1 p, folio, Bristol, [RI], September 7, 1819, to Bathsheba Babbit, browning, backed.

"I FEEL AS IF I WERE WILLING TO LAY DOWN MY LIFE FOR YOU."

A poignant insight into the relationship of a slave and his mistress, from the perspective of the slave. Quashe Babbit writes to Bathsheba Babbit, the wife of his master, in farewell, thanking her for her kindness during their time together. He recalls her care for him, treating him when he was ill "as you would have done for your own child," and calls her his "best friend" when he writes of his fear during her illness. He also thanks his master for his education. Bristol was a major slave port in colonial New England, and Rhode Island had a slave population nearly twice as high as the other colonies in proportion to the rest of its population by the start of the Revolutionary War. Despite the passing of anti-slavery laws after the Revolutionary War, the process of emancipation was a gradual one, and there continued to be a slave presence in the state through the first half of the nineteenth century.
\$1,500 - 2,500



160



161

MONROE'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS.

[MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831.] *Daily National Intelligencer*. Washington, D.C.: December 6, 1821. Vol 9, no 2777. Bifolium (518 x 368 mm). Text printed in 5 columns. Leaves separated. *Provenance*: contemporary ownership signature in margin.

Probable first printing of President Monroe's fifth State of the Union address, delivered to Congress on December 5. Addresses the U.S. acquisition of Florida through ratification of the Adams-Onís Treaty, and the suppression of the transatlantic slave trade and of piracy, among other things.

\$700 - 1,000

162



162

MONROE DOCTRINE.

[MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831.] *Daily National Intelligencer*. Washington: December 3, 1823. Vol 11, no 3396. Bifolium (508 x 375 mm). Wear to centerfold, several repaired closed tears, some toning.

"THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS ... ARE HENCEFORTH NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE COLONIZATION BY ANY EUROPEAN POWERS": FIRST NEWSPAPER APPEARANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE. This printing is preceded only by this Washington paper's extremely rare broadside extra of the previous day, a six-figure item. The Monroe Doctrine was the substance of President Monroe's State of the Union address given on December 2, 1823 and here printed on the second page. *Grolier American* 33.

\$1,200 - 1,800

163



163

GEORGE IV CORONATION BROADSIDE.

His Majesty George the Fourth Proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at Carlton House, on Monday, 31st January 1820. [London]: George Naylor, 1824. Hand-colored aquatint broadside with engraved text, two plates on a single sheet, 264 x 357 mm and 192 x 357 mm, wide margins, paper watermarked "J. Whatman 1824," some pale spotting and faint soiling, marginal toning, loss to blank bottom corner; attractive.

Abbey Scenery 260.1. **\$600 - 900**

164

164

MRS. MONROE'S WHITE HOUSE.

FOWLER, ELIZA A. Autograph Letter Signed, 3 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined address leaf), Washington City, March 10-March 20-April 3, [1824], small loss from seal opening, a little toned.

Lengthy letter discussing White House gossip and in particular the dress, habits and appearance of "Presidentess" First Lady, Elizabeth Monroe. In part, "We have been to Mrs Monroe's drawing room. Mrs Monroe is certainly a very elegant woman! She is very blooming, she looks as young and is much handsomer than her daughter Mrs Clay who stood beside her in a scarlet dress, I should say silk velvet. The Presidentess wore a rich Lama dress with a Lama scarf thrown across her arm. The House is spacious and richly furnished. I was pleased with a likeness of Gen. Washington which was as large as life ... A profusion of cake was passed and the teaspoons were gold..."

Very little primary source material exists on Elizabeth Monroe; no significant caches of correspondence survive. A letter relating to her and particularly to her role in re-opening the formerly destroyed White House is particularly desirable.

\$600 - 900

165^o

INVITATION TO THE LAFAYETTE BALL.

[LAFAYETTE, GILBERT DU MOTIER, MARQUIS DE. 1747-1834.] Engraved Invitation to the "Lafayette Ball," printed in pink on card, accomplished in manuscript, 112 x 157 mm, Philadelphia, September, 1824, with vignette incorporating portrait of the Marquis, some toning, mounting residue to verso.

The Marquis de Lafayette was one of the youngest generals in the Revolutionary War and by 1824 he was the last surviving French general of that war. In 1824 and 1825 he made an historic tour of the United States. The present invitation was for a ball in Philadelphia, addressed to a Miss Fairman and issued by a committee of prominent Philadelphians including J.R. Ingersoll, Benjamin Tilghman (sr.) and Samuel Breck. This is a fancy and unusual printing in pink ink.

\$300 - 500

166

BLOODY DEEDS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

[JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1837.] *Some account of some of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson.* N.p., [1828].

Letterpress and wood-engraved broadside, 480 x 327 mm. Some trivial spots, closely trimmed on left side, but other margins wide; overall fine condition.

LARGE AND FINE COPY OF THIS "COFFIN HANDBILL" ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ITEMS OF GRAPHIC SMEAR CAMPAIGNING.

The first "coffin handbill" was produced by Charles Hammond in an effort to help John Quincy Adams's re-election campaign. Jackson is accused of wantonly ordering the executions of several brave militiamen during the War of 1812, of hunting down and killing Indian women and children in indiscriminate extermination, and of the outright murder of one Samuel Jackson in the streets of Nashville. This broadside shows 18 coffins and a depiction of the Nashville murder.

\$1,500 - 2,500

167^D

[ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. 1767-1848.]

Our Country. Hagerstown, MD: September 13, 1828. Vol 1, no 11.

Bifolium (381 x 278 mm). Text printed in four columns. Some spotting, old folding creases, a few splits along folds and a few expert repairs.

Provenance: J. Walker (subscriber's name).

RARE AND EARLY PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER. To the best of our knowledge, *Our Country* was the first ever campaign newspaper, founded specifically to support John Quincy Adams' bid for re-election over Andrew Jackson in the 1828 presidential election. This campaign remains (to date) one of the most infamously acrimonious in American history. An item on the first page of the present issue accuses Jackson of being a traitor for supporting Burr in his conspiracy of 1805-6. In all, only 18 issues of the paper were printed.

\$500 - 800

168

TEXAS COLONIZATION DOCUMENT, WITH MAP.

Document Signed, 1 p, folio, New York, October 16, 1830, printed and completed in manuscript, map inset at lower left, being a certificate for 177 English acres of land issued to Richard Varick Dey by the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company, scrip no 6004, signed by 3 trustees and attorneys of the company and the company secretary, some fraying to lower edge.

Scrip issued to a prospective Texas settler by the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. The company was founded in New York on October 16, 1830, "for the purpose of colonizing the lands assigned to the empresarios Joseph Vehlein, David G. Burnet, and Lorenzo de Zavala. The colonization contracts covered an area in East Texas lying east of the San Jacinto River and south of a line running twenty leagues north of Nacogdoches. The company ... did not own land itself but sold scrip that allowed the settlers simply to move into the area allotted to the three empresarios. There the settlers had to complete all requirements of the Mexican colonization law before they could obtain title to land" (*Handbook of Texas* online, Texas State Historical Association, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/ufg01>).

\$800 - 1,200

169

MORMONS IN 1831.

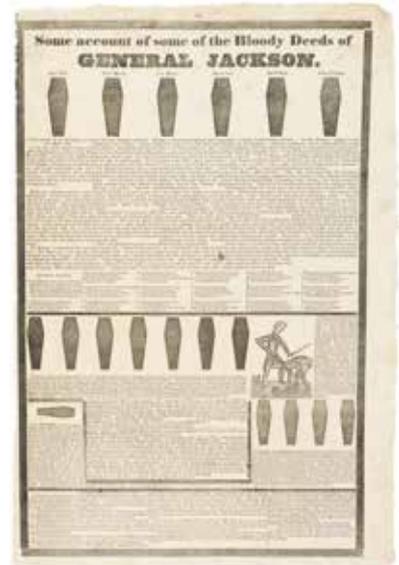
Niles' Weekly Register. Baltimore: H. Niles, July 16, 1831. Vol 4, no 20.

8vo (245 x 159 mm). [337]-360 pp.

Disbound. A few stray spots, 2 instances of marginal tears.

Early account of the Mormons in Ohio: "*Most of our readers must recollect that certain knaves, pretending to have found some holy writings hidden under a stone in Ontario county, New York, started a new religion!*" The account goes on to briefly describe the settlement in Geauga County, Ohio and the current membership. Not in Flake, which includes only one publication for 1831.

\$500 - 800



166



167



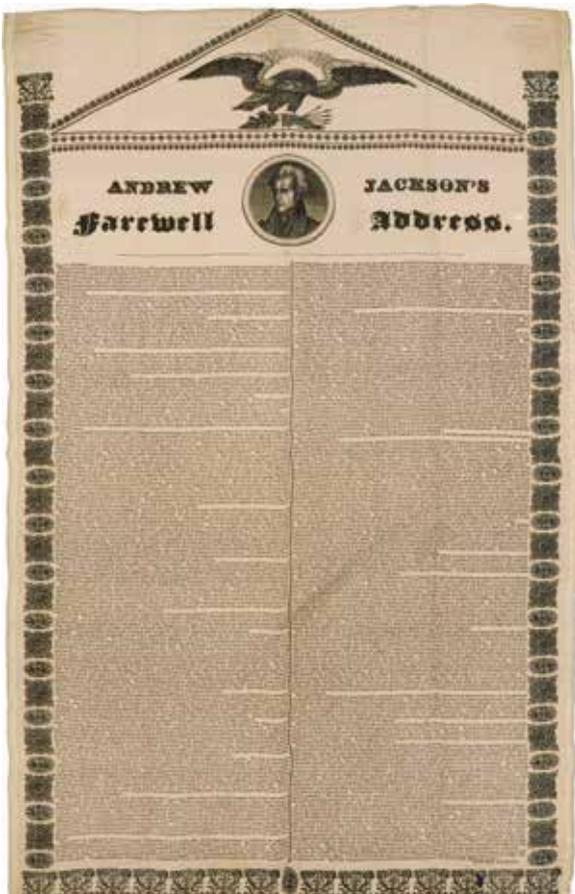
168



170 (detail)



171



174

170

ANDREW JACKSON HAS HIS HEAD EXAMINED.

United States Telegraph Extra. Washington: September 27, 1832. No 6. 8vo (236 x 151 mm). [81]-96 pp. Some marginal dampstain, a little soiling.

THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CARTOON IN A PERIODICAL located in either the massive Caren Archive or by Bonhams in Rare Book Hub. It substantially pre-dates the work of Thomas Nast. The front cover depicts Presidential candidate Andrew Jackson waiting his turn at a phrenologist's session. Jackson was running for his second term.
\$600 - 900

171

CHINA, PIRATES, SHARKS & MALAY PENINSULA.

KELLOGG, H.P. Autograph Letter Signed, 4 pp recto and verso, folio, aboard the *Franklin*, September 20-30, 1833, to Miss Beulah Ann Kirby in New York, slight loss from seal holes, a little soiling. Framed to display all pages.

LENGTHY & CALLIGRAPHIC SHIPBOARD LETTER EN ROUTE TO CHINA. The author was a paying passenger on board the schooner *Franklin* and writes a detailed and moving letter to his erstwhile sweetheart in New York (64 Houston St.). He includes several poems mostly on the topic of watery graves but also interesting mentions of pirates: "*We are very much in fear of the pirates. We are now in the direct course of pirates;*" catching and beheading sharks; a description of the Great Wall of China and what he has heard of Chinese beliefs and customs; his first-hand description of ethnic Malays and back to the subject of a watery grave: "*I am invited to attend a party this evening at Aunt Neptunes in the middle of this ocean. 3000 miles from any sand in the water. The whales are the managers and the sharks are to lead the dance.*"

This letter is written by an engaging young scamp, probably on his way to join the opium trade and determined to convince his girlfriend that if she did not hear from him he was certainly dead. Full transcription available on request.

\$600 - 900

172^o

JACKSON'S STATE OF THE UNION.

JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845. *Salem Gazette...Extra.* [Salem, Mass: December 4?, 1834.] Broadside, 398 x 277 mm. Some spotting and a little edgewear.

Features the conclusion of Jackson's 1834 State of the Union address, followed by the boast: "The Message was received at the office of the Boston Atlas by express, *in thirty eight hours from Washington.*"

\$300 - 500

173

PIERCE, FRANKLIN. 1804-1869.

Manuscript Document Signed ("Franklin Pierce") as Member of the House, 1 1/2 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined blank), Washington D.C., June 29, 1834, some soiling to upper right corner, a little creasing, very good.

WITH: *Gleason's Pictorial.* December 4, 1852. The front-page with a jugate portrait of Pierce as President-Elect and his running mate William King.

The document is signed by Pierce and 13 other members of the House of Representatives, it recommends Daniel Burr as a draftsman in the service of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

\$600 - 800

174

JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS ON SILK.

JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845. *Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address*. [N.p., 1837.] Printed on peach-colored silk, 740 x 460 mm, with portrait roundel, eagle vignette and typographic borders. Small hole near title, unexamined outside of mat.

Attractive printing on silk, an uncommon variant incorporating a portrait of Jackson and other decorations.

\$800 - 1,200

175

MARTYRED ABOLITIONIST ELIJAH LOVEJOY BROADSIDE.

"Go to the bosom of thy family." No place: no date [c.1839].

Broadside, 227 x 265 mm, printed on silk. Double-sided. Faintly foxed, edges uneven.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy was an American Presbyterian minister, newspaper editor and abolitionist who was murdered by a pro-slavery mob in Alton, Illinois during their attack on the warehouse where he kept his press and abolitionist materials. His murder was symbolic of the rising tensions within the country and he was considered the "first casualty of the Civil War," but also a martyr for free speech. The above broadside features an abolitionist poem on one side and an emblem on the other that depicts Lady Liberty beside a press with a slave genuflecting beside her, a whip and shackles at their feet, around which "Lovejoy / *The first Martyr to American liberty. / Murdered for asserting the freedom of the press / at Alton Nov. 7, 1837.*"

\$500 - 800

176^D

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1840.

[HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY. 1773-1841.] Subscription List for campaign contributions, 2 pp, 4to, with integral blank, Salem, Mass., June 1840, subscription statement in an unknown hand on upper half of first page with list of subscribers and contribution amounts below and on second page, annotations and calculations in pen and pencil, on campaign letter sheet with engraved bust portrait of Harrison and log cabin and cider barrel vignette, folding creases, a few smudges, short split along one fold, delicate.

A handwritten list of 47 Whig subscribers offering to contribute funds "to defray the expenses of the Whig celebrations of the Fourth of July ensuing in addition to the cost of the collations...." Among the subscribers are many prominent Salem citizens, including Caleb Foote, Winthrop Sergeant, Stephen Webb, Joshua Phippin, B.R. Peabody and Thomas Downing.

\$300 - 500

177

HARRISON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY. 1773-1841. *The Globe*. Washington, D.C.: Blair & Rives, March 4, 1841. Vol 10, no 225. Bifolium (595 x 465 mm). Text printed in 7 columns. Two tears at centerfold reaching into one column of each page.

Provenance: J.S. Smith (contemporary ownership signature).

SAME DAY PRINTING OF W.H. HARRISON'S INFAMOUS INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Popular mythology has long held that Harrison caught the illness that ultimately killed him while delivering the nearly two hour long address in cold, wet weather. Officially he did not fall ill until three weeks later; and he died on April 4, 1841, a month to the day after his inauguration.

\$1,500 - 2,500

178

JOSEPH SMITH FOR PRESIDENT.

Times and Seasons. Nauvoo, Illinois: John Taylor, March 1, 1844. Vol 5, no 5, whole no 89.

8vo (220 x 138 mm). [448]-463 pp. Text printed in 2 columns. Foxed.

Early bi-monthly Mormon newspaper printed in Nauvoo, Illinois. Features an editorial urging support of the Presidential campaign of the founder and prophet of Mormonism, and Mayor of Nauvoo, Joseph Smith. Running as an independent, Smith advocated the abolition of slavery, with slave holders to be compensated out of the sale of public lands and a reduction in Congressional pay; the establishment of a national bank; the annexation of Oregon and Texas; the extension of the U.S. from coast to coast, but only with the consent of Native Americans; and the abolition of most prisons. "Tell the people who would be the best man, and the most able statesman; who could stand uncorrupted by bribes, and uninfluenced by power, other than the power of justice, and the cause of right ... who has both the disposition and moral fortitude to administer justice, and whose delight it would be to administer to the wants of the nation; to 'break of every yoke and to let the oppressed go free.'" Smith was attacked and killed by a mob at the Carthage, Illinois jail on June 27, 1844.

\$800 - 1,200



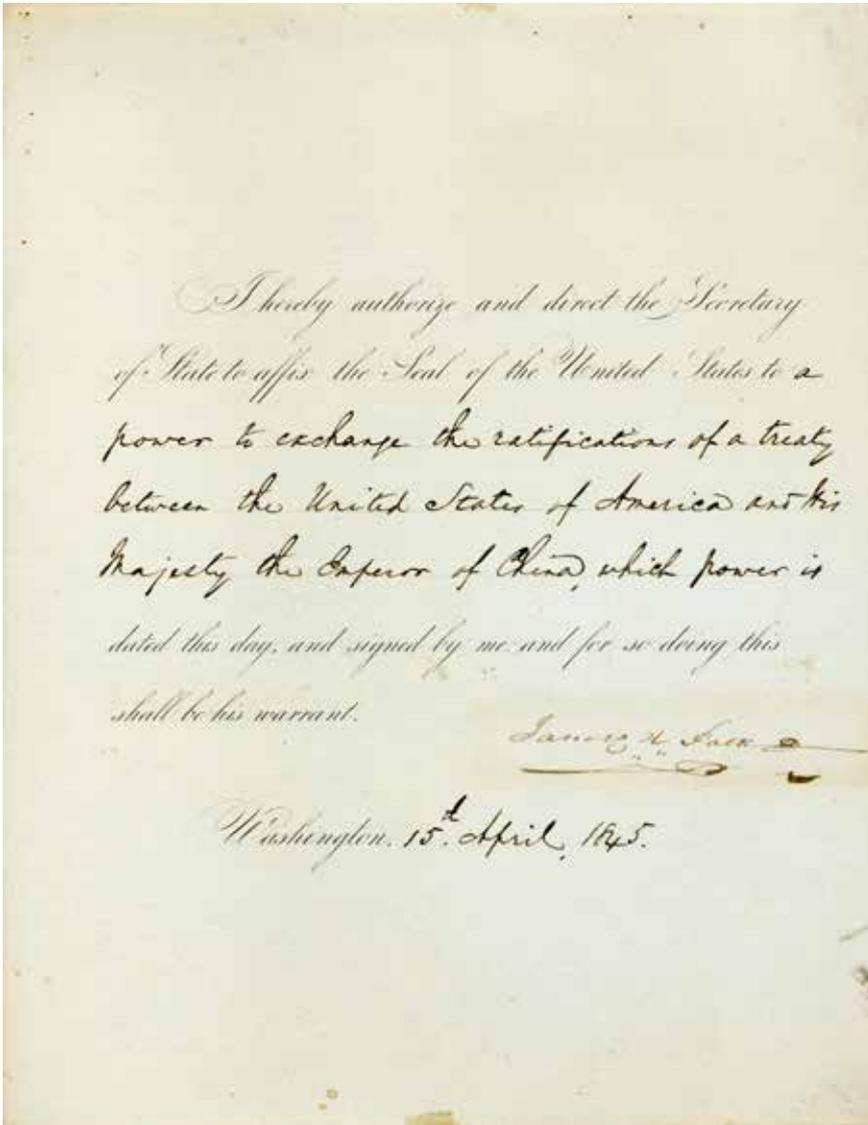
175 (detail)



177



178



THE BEGINNING OF CHINESE-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

179

POLK, JAMES K. 1795-1849.

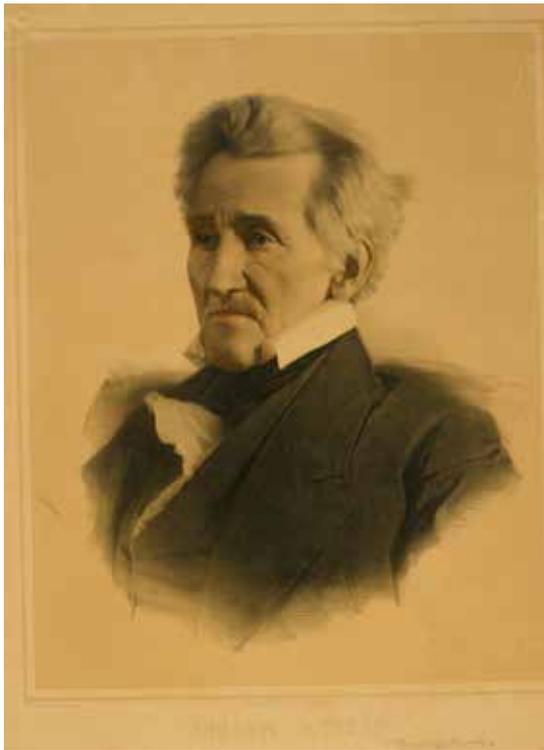
Document Signed ("James K. Polk") as President, 1 p, 4to, Washington D.C., April 15, 1845, partially printed and accomplished in manuscript, mild toning, generally fine. Custom cloth folder with leather spine label.

THE FIRST FORMAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA was the so-called Treaty for Peace, Amity & Commerce or Treaty of Wangxia. This treaty was made to thwart British dominance in China in the wake of the Opium Wars. Negotiated by Caleb Cushing, it granted Americans the privilege to buy land in the five treaty ports and to learn Chinese (hitherto forbidden to foreigners). The U.S. agreed to declare the opium trade illegal and to hand over offending dealers to China. The Treaty was signed on July 3, 1844 and ratified by President Tyler on January 17, 1845. Polk's new administration had no qualms about the very favorable terms of this Treaty. The present document is an order which allows the formal exchange of the ratified treaty between the United States of American and His Majesty the Emperor of China. This is a milestone document, signed by the American President, but of equal importance to both the people of both the U.S. and China.

\$20,000 - 30,000



Signing and sealing of the Treaty of Nanking, the British forerunner of the Treaty of Wangxia.



182

180

LIBERTY PARTY.

SMITH, GERRIT. 1797-1874. Printed Circular, 3 pp recto and verso, folio (conjoined leaves), Peterboro, NY, January 1, 1845, addressed to William H. Seward.

ABOLITIONIST AND LATER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GERRIT SMITH EXCORIATES POLK AND CLAY FOR THEIR POSITIONS ON SLAVERY. In part, "It is said, that Mr. Clay was opposed to the annexation of Texas. It is enough, however, to justify the opposition of the Liberty Party to him, that he remained a slaveholder. But, even if this party could have forgotten that he was a slaveholder, it does not follow that it must also be blind to the fact, that he said—nay, that he deliberately wrote—that the question of slavery is entitled to no bearing on the question of annexation ... Be assured, that I am not offended when the worst character is given to the Democratic party. A guiltier party there never was."

\$400 - 600

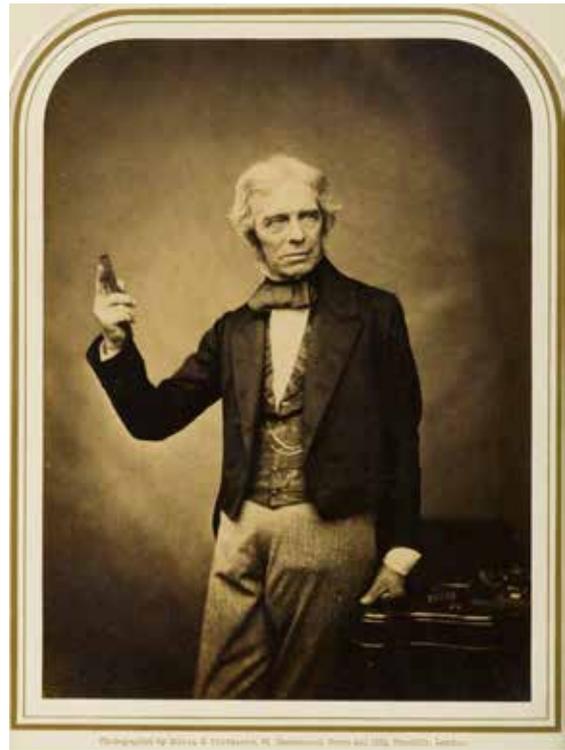
181

POLK INAUGURAL & YOUNG ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sangamo Journal. Springfield, Illinois: March 20, 1845. Vol 14, no 26. Bifolium (608 x 474 mm). Text printed in 7 columns. Toning, long tears and repairs.

The front page prints the inaugural address of President Polk, as well as an advertisement for Logan & Lincoln, the Springfield law firm of the future president.

\$600 - 900



183

182

[JACKSON, ANDREW, AND MATTHEW BRADY.]

Andrew Jackson. Paris & New York: Goupil & Co., [1856]. Large portrait lithograph, 705 x 520 mm (sight), hand-colored bust-length portrait by Jean-Baptiste Adolphe Lafosse after a daguerreotype by Matthew Brady, four tears extending inside border of image. Matted and framed, unexamined out of frame.

A striking colored portrait of Andrew Jackson after a Brady daguerreotype taken at the Hermitage, Jackson's Tennessee home, shortly before Jackson's death in 1845.

\$700 - 1,000

183

[FARADAY, MICHAEL. 1791-1867.]

Photograph Portrait of Michael Faraday, 197 x 147 mm, arch-topped albumen print on original mount by Maull & Polyblank, London, c.1857.

LARGE AND RARE. The object which Faraday is holding appears to be a slab of leaded glass of the type he used to demonstrate what is now known as the "Faraday effect," being first experimental evidence that light and electromagnetism are related discovered by him in 1845.

\$1,000 - 1,500

184

DESIGN OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

[FENDERICH, CHARLES.] *Design of the Washington National Monument, to be Erected in the City of Washington.* Washington, D.C.: Lithographed by A. Hoen of Baltimore, [1846].

Lithographed subscription broadside, 640 x 492 mm. Some foxing and edge tears.

Large view of the design for the Washington Monument by Robert Mills. The colonnade at the base was later abandoned for cost considerations. Below is a portrait of Washington and facsimile signatures of endorsers such as Daniel Webster and J.Q. Adams.

\$500 - 800



185

185
ZACHARY TAYLOR MEXICAN WAR CAMPAIGN POSTER.
Taylor & His Battles. New York: Ensigns & Thayer, [1847-50].
 Hand-colored, wood-engraved broadside, 787 x 586 mm. Some spotting and wear, tear from lower right blank corner and partially repaired chip from right margin.

Large and rare poster with a central color portrait of Taylor surrounded by 7 vignettes of battle scenes. This is a most unusually decorative and colorful campaign item for this time. Taylor was elected President largely due to his status as a hero in the Mexican-American War but he died only 17 months into his term. The brevity of his office is evoked in this broadside. This campaign poster has been updated with the date of Taylor's death, July 9, 1850 and so functions also as a memorial.
\$800 - 1,200

186
LEARNING THE ALPHABET IN CHINESE: LETTER TO MERRIAM OF DICTIONARY RENOWN.
 Autograph Letter Signed ("S.W. Bonney" and "SWB"), 3 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined address leaf), Canton, China, February 20, 1847, to CHARLES MERRIAM of Springfield, Massachusetts, old folding creases, a few spots from seal, otherwise fine.

"I HAVE MANY WRITERS & NEIGHBORS WHO WISH TO LEARN THE 26 LETTERS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET & WISH TO HAVE COPIES OF THE ALPHABET ON A SHEET OF PAPER..." A letter from an American missionary in China to publisher Charles Merriam, in part requesting assistance in printing up an English alphabet chart with corresponding phonetic Chinese characters to help with instruction of the locals. The Reverend Samuel William Bonney (1815-1864) worked for publishers George and Charles Merriam—who in 1843 acquired the rights to Webster's dictionary—in the 1830s before undertaking missionary work with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
\$1,500 - 2,500



186



187

187
MEXICAN WAR COLOR BROADSIDE, WITH MAP OF MEXICO.
Seat of War & Battles. [New York: Ensigns and Thayer, 1847.]
 Hand-colored, wood-engraved broadside, 785 x 587 mm. With hand-colored inset "Map of the Seat of War" as well as four hand-colored portraits, 5 battle scenes (2 partially colored), a hand-colored view of Vera Cruz, 3 allegorical vignettes; all within a hand-colored border incorporating shields and stars. Few spots and creases, generally excellent.

HIGHLY ELABORATE AND COLORFUL POSTER CELEBRATING THE IMPERIALISTIC EXPANSION OF THE U.S. INTO MEXICO, highlighting the victories of Generals Scott and Taylor and likening the Battle of Monterey to the Battles Lexington and of Bunker Hill. This broadside combines text, map and imagery to epitomize the nationalistic aggrandizement of the time. Very rare in such excellent condition.
\$800 - 1,200

188
"IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. THE TREATY RATIFIED!"
The Texian Advocate. Victoria, TX: Logan & Sterne, June 8, 1848. Vol 3, no 6.
 Oversize bifolium (590 x 447 mm). Leaves neatly separated.
 Provenance: JAMES BUCHANAN (subscriber name at head, "Hon Jas. Buchanan Secy of State.")

THE END OF THE MEXICAN WAR IS ANNOUNCED IN A TEXAS NEWSPAPER. THIS COPY OWNED BY FUTURE-PRESIDENT AND THEN SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES BUCHANAN. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo set the Rio Grande as the new boundary for Texas and additionally gave the US ownership of California and a large portion of the present Southwest. Mexico and the U.S. exchanged ratifications of the treaty in Querétaro in late May, 1848. Page 2 also carries an item on a report presented to the U.S. Senate on the use of Colt's repeating fire arms: "We perceive that our entire delegation highly approve of the employment of these weapons by the U.S. Army. These arms have proved invaluable to our Texian Rangers against the Indians, and are destined to be adopted by the troops of our entire army." Buchanan is mentioned several times in coverage of the Baltimore Convention, during which he stood for—but did not receive—the Democratic Party nomination for President of the United States.
\$800 - 1,200



“There is a very extensive gold mine discovered lately in Califor and every body is digging gold the whole population ... it is only 25 days travel from here to the gold you must come and dig you love money so well”

189

IMPORTANT MORMON LETTER ABOUT THE FIRST MAJOR CALIFORNIA GOLD STRIKE. POMEROY, IRENE. 1835-1860.

Autograph Letter Signed (“Irene”), 4 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves), [Salt Lake, Utah], October 13, 1848, to Wilson Andrews in Massachusetts, some tape repair and a tiny hole to p 3.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA WRITTEN BY A YOUNG WOMAN PIONEER whose father was a mill wright at Sutter’s Mill. Irene Pomeroy was 23 years old when she joined the Mormon Battalion for Nauvoo, Illinois. From there, her husband was chosen by Brigham Young as a member of the advance party blazing west to Salt Lake. She joined him with her mother and brother a few months later. She writes the present letter to her cousin and to her grandmother back east, a little over a year since settling in Utah. Irene’s father, Ashbel Haskell, worked as a mill wright for J.A. Sutter and (according to the biography in the H.I.R Foundation records) is the man who first recognized gold at Sutter’s Mill in 1848. Irene’s news comes from a man who traveled with her father in 1847 on the ship which carried the Mormon Battalion to California, the *Brooklyn*. In part, “*There is a very extensive gold mine discovered lately in Califor and every body is digging gold the whole population ... it was found by two of the Mormon Soldiers one of*

the soldiers dug seven hundred and fifty dollars in one forenoon the company of soldiers only staid two or three weeks before they started for this place and most all of them dug one thousand dollars worth and some more they dig up with dirt and wash it out it looks like little flitters of melted lead only the color of gold sometimes there is little pieces one fellow has a piece about half as big as a butternut worth 50 or 60 dollars weighing 3 or 4 oz it is current at 16 dollars per oz.” See *The Mormon Battalion its History and Achievements*, 1919 (a copy of which is included with this lot) and the biography of Thales Hastings Haskell at hirf.org. This letter also includes interesting detail on the Utah settlement: their house and gardens, where the men and women bathe, the price of gingham, the regularity of the mail, a mention of Bishop Whitney, the second Bishop of the Mormon Church, etc. Many of Irene Pomeroy’s other fine and interesting letters are housed in institutions.

It is extremely unusual and interesting to encounter such a detailed letter about the discovery of gold in California pre-dating the forty-niners and the Gold Rush proper. **\$8,000 - 12,000**



190

190

BEGINNING OF THE GOLD RUSH.

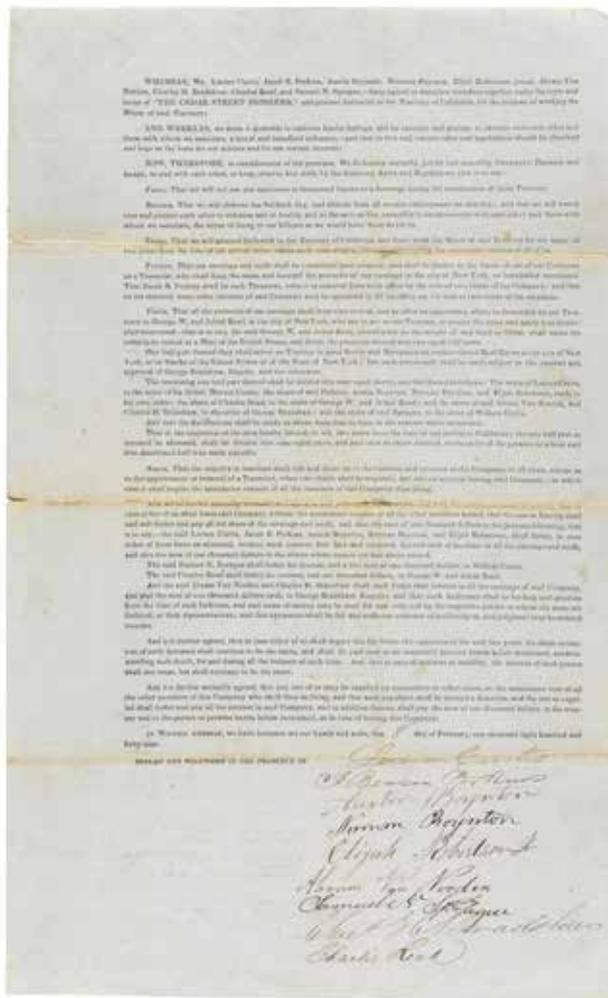
[POLK, JAMES. 1795-1849.] *National Intelligencer*. Washington, D.C.: December 7, 1848.

Bifolium (595 x 465 mm). Light toning to folds, removed from binding; excellent.

THE FIRST KNOWN PRINTING OF THE FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA. The genesis of the national and international Gold Rush was Polk's State of the Union address on December 5, 1848. Here it is published in the local paper two days later, with the reverberating statement: "The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory [of California] are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service who have visited the mineral district and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation."

Polk's address takes up most of the newspaper and begins on the front page.

\$1,500 - 2,500



191

191

FORTY-NINER GOLD RUSH CHARTER.

Printed Document Signed by the 9 charter members of the Cedar Street Pioneers, 1 p, folio, Coventry, Connecticut, February 8, 1849, folding creases, browning and splitting at folds.

CHARTER FOR AN EAST COAST GOLD-MINING VENTURE IN EARLY 1849. The contract begins by establishing the purpose and naming the participants of the venture: "Whereas, we, Lucian Curtis, Jacob B. Perkins, Austin Boynton, Norman Boynton, Elijah Robetson, Junior, Abram van Norden, Charles H. Bradshaw, Charles Read, and Samuel N. Sprague, — have agreed to associate ourselves together under the style and name of 'The Cedar Street Pioneers,' and proceed forthwith to the territory of California, for the purpose of working the mines of said territory..." It goes on to establish rules by which each member will abide—including abstaining from liquor, observing the Sabbath, maintaining earnings as joint property—and lays out instructions on what is to be done with profit, provisions for members leaving or being expelled from the group, etc. Some if not all of the men hailed from Coventry, Connecticut; we find no record of how they fared in the goldfields.

\$2,000 - 3,000

192

DAUGERREOTYPE OF MUSICIANS.

Quarter-plate daguerreotype of a trio of musicians, 1850s, in floriated mat and simple patterned brass preserver, housed in wood case, lid lacking, some oxidation around margins of image, flaking to case.

A charming daguerreotype of a trio of musicians, two fiddlers and a guitarist.

\$800 - 1,200

193

FREE SOIL PARTY.

Old Colony Reporter Extra!! To the Careful Consideration of the Voters of North Bridgewater. North Bridgewater, MA: November 10, 1849. Broadside, 562 x 237 mm. Tiny hole affecting a couple of letters, neatly linen-backed.

RARE EXTRA, WITH LEAD ARTICLE DENOUNCING SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA and also printing the local Free Soil nominations and an urge to vote, "Let the Freeman of Plymouth County remember this once more, 'vote to rebuke corruption; to maintain Freedom;' to remember their former pledges in behalf of Humanity."

\$500 - 800



192

194

FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.

Autograph Letter Signed ("E.P. McGinty"), 2 pp, 4to (conjoined address leaf), Nashville, November 5, 1850, to Flemon Drake of Royal Oak, MI, toned at creases, excellent overall.

Interesting 1850 letter from Ewing Pike McGinty who was then editor of the periodical *True Whig*. McGinty writes to a fellow Whig party member in Michigan shortly after the pass on September 18 of the Fugitive Slave Act, part of the 1850 Compromise. McGinty consults Drake for information on northern popular sentiment on the act. Most interestingly, McGinty writes: "If it should be repealed, or material modified in the south, the question of Disunion will then become formidable, indeed, and in my own opinion, the Union between the north and the south could not survive so great a shock."

\$600 - 800

195

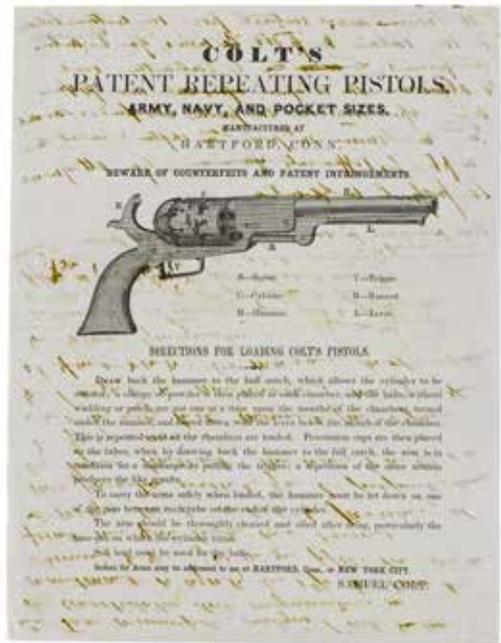
COLT REVOLVER BROADSIDE.

Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, Army, Navy, and Pocket Sizes. Manufactured at Hartford, Conn. Beware of Counterfeits and Patent Infringements. [Hartford, CT: 1850/1851.]

Illustrated broadside on blue paper, 263 x 205 mm, advertising the Colt revolver, with wood-engraved illustration and letter key of each part. Contemporary French manuscript on the verso regarding municipal taxes. Few small holes due to ink burn.

ATTRACTIVE AND ANNOTATED BROADSIDE FOR AN EARLY COLT 44 WITH DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS. This gun is a Colt .44 Caliber Second Model Dragoon Revolver, remarkable for the scene of engraved Native Americans and soldiers on its cylinder. Colt produced the Dragoon revolvers for the U.S. Army's Regiment of Mounted Rifles, and they were later used during the Civil War. Around 2,500 of the second model were produced 1850-1851.

\$1,500 - 2,500



195

196^o

[BUCHANAN, JAMES. 1791-1868.]

The Daily Union. Washington D.C.: Donelson & Armstrong, September 5, 1851.

Bifolium (608 x 473 mm). Few foxmarks; about fine.

Provenance: JAMES BUCHANAN (inscription: "Hon J. Buchanan, Lancaster Pa.")

FUTURE PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN'S COPY. This newspaper was sent to Buchanan's hometown of Lancaster, Pennsylvania after his term as Secretary of State (1845-1849). The present issue includes a lengthy description of South Florida on p 2 and a fugitive slave story on p 3.

\$400 - 600

197^o

GOLD MINING SHARES FOR LAS MARIPOSAS.

Engraved Share Certificate for the Philadelphia and California Mining Company, accomplished in manuscript, 1 1/2 pp recto and verso, oblong 4to, Philadelphia, September 16, 1852, for 50 shares, signed by the Company President and Secretary, uncanceled.

WITH A FINE ENGRAVED VIGNETTE OF A MINING SCENE. This Company was leased a large tract of land on the Mariposa river by John Frémont in 1851.

\$400 - 600



198

198
FUGITIVE SLAVE PORTRAIT.

Original cork wood mosaic portrait, "J. Anderson The Fugitive Slave," with pencil detailing, approx. 117 x 88 mm mounted to 175 x 125 mm sheet, titled in manuscript, [1850s]. Matted and framed.

VERY RARE FOLK ART PORTRAIT OF A NAMED SLAVE. In 1853 John Anderson of Missouri escaped his enslavement and ran north, killing Septimus Digges, a planter who tried to arrest him. In Canada Anderson was claimed by the American government as a murderer. The Canadian judiciary eventually (January 1861) ordered him to appear before the Queen's Bench but would not extradite him. He was discharged on technical grounds within a few weeks. "The result gave much satisfaction in this country [Britain], and taught the Yankees that they would get no assistance from us in carrying out their Fugitive Slave Law" ("What is Extradition?" in *To-Day*, London, 1893).
\$2,500 - 3,500

199
CHINESE PIRATES.

Two original watercolors, "H.M.S. Hermes grounded 5th Dec: 1853 near Hu-tan-shan river, after chasing Pirates," and "Killing the Prisoners," heightened in white, 148 x 230 mm and 107 x 181 mm, mounted together on contemporary album leaf.

The HMS *Hermes* 6 was launched in 1835 and was active in Burma and Rangoon. Her most famous action against Chinese pirates was an engagement with five junks near Hong Kong in March 1853. The *Hermes* was proceeding under sail and luring the pirates towards her; by the time they saw her steam engine it was too late to escape and two of them were lashed together. This period marked a low tide in Sino-British relations.
\$800 - 1,200



204

200
CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH MAP.

Manuscript Map in ink and colors, "May Flower Sluice Works" (titled on verso), 940 x 580 mm, depicting mining claims in Placer County, California, by J.S. Sholl and Cray & Co., on waxed linen paper, c.1854, including a disputed mining ground, some damp staining to margin, one inch tear to top edge.

Gold was first discovered in Placer County in May, 1848 by Claude Chana, a French émigré, when he panned old in Auburn Ravine. By 1849, the town of Auburn was established, and Placer County was formed in 1851. This map depicts the overlapping land claims of the mines of J.S. Sholl and Cray co. in 1854, highlighting the disputed tract of land.
\$800 - 1,200

201
WELLS FARGO.

Document Signed ("Wm. G. Fargo") & ("Henry Wells"), New York, June 22, 1855, being an American Express Company stock certificate for 4 shares sold to Levi W. Billings, fold creases, evenly toned.

Henry Wells and William G. Fargo started Wells Fargo when the other directors of American Express voted against extending operations to California. The new company was not only an express company, but they also provided banking services, which included buying gold.
\$1,000 - 1,500

202

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA.

MANYPENNY, GEORGE WASHINGTON. 1808-1892. Autograph Letter Signed ("Geo W. Manypenny"), 2 1/4 pp, 4to (conjoined leaves), Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, [Washington D.C.], April 21, 1856, to Thomas A. Hendricks as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Manypenny, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, writes to Hendricks concerning the 1854 and 1855 treaties with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi respectively. He discusses arrangements for the surveying of the new reservations. The treaties ceded a large portion of land in Minnesota, prompted by the discovery of a copper vein (though the expected rush of miners never developed).

\$400 - 600

203

"THERE CAN BE NO UNION WITH SLAVERY..."

Illinois State Register. Springfield, IL: July 10, 1856. Vol 21, no 20. Bifolium (684 x 478 mm). Text printed in seven columns. Old creasing.

LINCOLN'S HOMETOWN PAPER OFFERS A CRITIQUE OF LINCOLN'S ANTI-SLAVERY STANCE. An item on page 4, under the heading "*The Object of the Black Republican Party*," quotes Lincoln's pronouncement in a speech delivered in Springfield (likely on June 10) that "*there can be no Union with slavery, and that 'agitation will be ceaseless until it shall be swept away.'*" It follows with a long lament which begins: "*Mr. Lincoln has heretofore, we believe, been regarded as one of the most conservative on the subject of slavery of the opposition politicians in Illinois. It is however one of the evil and alarming signs of the times that even such a man, when he gets into the edge of the abolition swamp, finds it impossible to stop before being totally submerged in the quagmires of disunion.*" 1856 saw the formation of the Illinois Republican Party and the beginning of the rise of Lincoln as its political star.

\$600 - 800

204

MILLARD FILLMORE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN POSTER.

Young Men's State American Mass Convention! At Albany, September 25, 1856. [Albany, NY: 1856.] Poster printed on two joined sheets in red and blue, 1135 x 634 mm, laid down to tissue, some tape and other stains, large losses from bottom corners.

VERY RARE AND EARLY PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN POSTER, INCLUDES SAM HOUSTON SPEAKING. Campaign poster for the American Party: Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson as Vice-President. The top billing for expected speakers is for Sam Houston of Texas.

\$1,200 - 1,800

205[□]

ANTI-IMMIGRATION IN 1856.

[PRENTICE, GEORGE D.?] [*For the Louisville Journal.*] *The Presidential Contest.* [Louisville, KY: 1856.] Broadside extra, 320 x 111 mm. Mild creasing.

KNOW NOTHING PARTY: RARE EXTRA. This is very rare and possibly a unique proof printing. George Prentice, the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, was a die-hard member of the Know-Nothing or "American" Party in the 1856 Presidential election. The present extra rails against the Republicans, particularly their treachery in repealing the Missouri Compromise and their softness on immigration. "*The American Party were making patriotic efforts to relieve our country from that undue influx of foreigners, which promised to flood us with the off-scum and scourgings of every other nation, making us a hybrid, piebald people...*"

\$600 - 900

206

DOUGLASS'S SPEECH TO THE AMERICAN ABOLITION SOCIETY.

[DOUGLASS, FREDERICK. 1818-1895.] *New-York Daily Times*. New York: May 15, 1857. Folio (530 x 382 mm). 8 pp. Printed in 6 columns. Mild browning to edges.

"*WE ARE REGARDED AS QUIET, PIOUS PEOPLE, WE CAN SHOUT HYMNS, AND ARE AS GOOD AS OTHER PEOPLE, BUT IT IS SAID WE DO NOT LOVE LIBERTY WELL ENOUGH TO DIE FOR IT, BUT THE INSURRECTIONS I HAVE ALLUDED TO GIVE THE LIE TO IT...*" Presumed the first printing (the next day in the local paper), of Douglass's speech to the American Abolition Society.

This issue also contains a reward notice for the murderer of the wealthy dentist Harvey Burdell. This was one of the most publicized and notorious murders of the 19th century. Emma Cunningham apparently faked both her marriage to Burdell and a child by him. In the event she neither inherited nor was convicted.

\$600 - 800

207[□]

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND LETTER SHEET.

The News Letter of Australasia; or Narrative of Events: A Letter to Send to Friends. Melbourne: George Slater, September, 1857. No 15. News-sheet, 265 x 208 mm. 2 wood engravings. Without conjoined blank, some brief pen notation to verso, a few stray spots and one repaired tear, fold creases, tipped to backing board.

This Australian gold rush-era letter sheet features fine engraved portrait of Maori chief Tomati Waka Nene, an important British ally in New Zealand; and a view of Bendigo, which was the location of the greatest discovery of gold in 19th century Australia and consequently became a boom town.

\$400 - 600

208

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.

New-York Tribune. New York: September 1, 1858. Vol 18, no 5417. Folio (533 x 400 mm). 8 pp. Text in six columns. Sheets separated, margins trimmed with headline shaved on two pages and last line of text shaved on two others, small uniform marginal tears to right edge of each leaf, a few pale spots.

REPORT ON THE SECOND LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE, AT FREEPORT. Page six carries a description of the debate held at Freeport, Illinois on August 27, 1858.

\$600 - 900

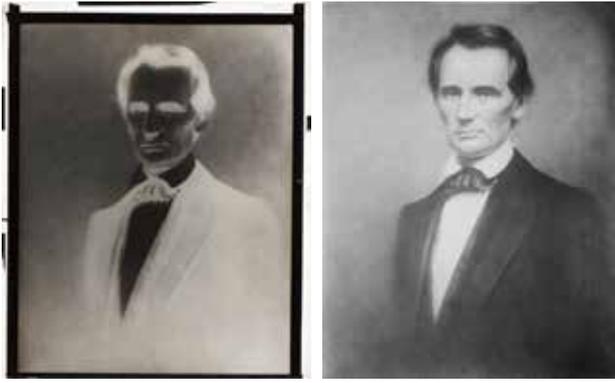
209

AMHERST COLLEGE CLASS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM.

Portraits and Autographs of the Class of 1859, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. Salem, Mass: Wm. Snell, photographer and publisher, 1859. 4to (223 x 165 mm). Letterpress title and "statistics of class" leaf, engraved frontispiece, and 59 salt print portrait photographs mounted to album leaves, most with autographs and or inscriptions below or on facing blank, and with 2 portraits from the class of 1860 loosely inserted. Contemporary paneled morocco. Frontispiece foxed, a few spots to title, occasional marginal staining but photos overall in excellent condition, a few leaves starting, binding cracked internally, some minor wear to covers. *Provenance:* Sanford Waters Billing (name in gilt to upper cover).

Billings (1834-1901) established the Stoughtonham Institute in Sharon in 1861 and served as its principal for 15 years. Among the many other graduates in the album are Charles Upham Shepard, the noted mineralogist; Henry Martyn Tupper, pastor of the 2nd Colored Baptist Church in Raleigh, N.C. and founder of Shaw University, founded to educate newly freed slaves; Richard Morris Wyckoff, Bellevue Hospital and Civil War surgeon; and several other men who demonstrated their commitment to the Union and the education of freedmen.

\$1,000 - 1,500



210

THE PHOTOGRAPH THAT MADE HIM PRESIDENT

210

EXTRA LARGE GLASS-PLATE NEGATIVE OF BEARDLESS LINCOLN.

[LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865.] Glass negative, dry plate process, 17 x 14 inches, late 19th century, being a bust portrait of a beardless Lincoln, few scratches but rich in detail.

THE FAMOUS COOPER UNION PHOTOGRAPH. Taken by Matthew Brady the morning of February 27, 1860—hours before Lincoln's seminal Cooper Union speech—this photo of a bearded Lincoln became "known to almost every American" (Ostendorf p 37), mainly through the *carte-de-visite* which had been introduced the year before. The portrait was engraved for newspaper, book, and drawing room illustrations and used in campaign posters and buttons. Lincoln himself is reported to have said (to someone who believed they were introducing Lincoln to Brady for the first time), "Brady and the Cooper Institute made me President." The present retouched enlargement likely dates from the late 19th century. Ostendorf O-17.

\$3,000 - 5,000



211

211

COOPER UNION ADDRESS

[LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865.] *The New York Times*. New York: H.J. Raymond & Co., February 28, 1860. Vol 9, no 2633. Folio (560 x 388 mm). 8 pp. Text in 6 columns. Tape repair at fold, old horizontal folding crease with small closed tear, some marginal foxing.

"LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT." *The New York Times* printing of Lincoln's Cooper Union Address, printed the following day and presumably the first printing or tied first printing. One of the most important speeches of Lincoln's career, the address delivered before a crowd of some 1,500 at the Cooper Institute in New York on February 27, 1860 propelled a then relatively unknown Lincoln to the Republican nomination for the Presidency and ultimately into the White House. In a speech of over 7,000 words, Lincoln challenged the argument (put forth by Republican rival Stephen Douglas) that the issue of slavery was a matter of popular sovereignty, demonstrating through painstaking research he himself had performed that of the original 39 signers of the Constitution, 21 believed it was in the Federal government's power to regulate slavery. He cast Republican opposition to slavery as a moderate position and the Southern position as radical and irrational zealotry. He ended his speech with a powerful moral appeal: "Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menace of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might; and in this faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

\$800 - 1,200



212

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JOHN BROWN GANG INSCRIBED PHOTOGRAPH.

HYATT, THADDEUS. 1816-1901. Photograph Signed ("Thaddeus Hyatt") and Inscribed, 7 1/4 in tall oval portrait on original 12 x 9 in mount, inscribed on the image "Not for Myself" and on the lower margin of mount, "Remember me, not as an Individual, But as the Incarnation of a Principle: For Man is Ephemeral, But Principles are Eternal! Thaddeus Hyatt / to his friend Miss Myrtle Minor," and dated from the Washington Jail, June 2, 1860, spotting, eyes with old re-touching.

PENNED FROM WASHINGTON JAIL WHERE HYATT WAS IMPRISONED FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY AFTER JOHN BROWN'S RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY. Thaddeus Hyatt was a committed yet flamboyant abolitionist. In the 1850s he led antislavery immigrants to Kansas and raised money and probably provided arms to John Brown for his raid on Harper's Ferry. Hyatt's refusal to reply to the Senate's subpoena earned him a stint in jail, from March 6 to June 15, 1860. In the event the Senate investigative committee failed to procure his testimony (or that of other key witnesses) and disbanded.

\$1,500 - 2,500

213

UNRULY WOMEN.

Manuscript Signed ("A Sufferer"), 1 1/2 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined blank), [Wisconsin, circa 1860?], in pencil on blue paper, mild toning.

WITH: Related original drawing, oblong 8vo, in pencil and colored pencil.

"WHEN THE DAMNED HARD CASES TOOK A SILLY RIDE." A poem written mocking an apparently real incident of a sleigh ride taken by a group of boisterous young women. There is a quotation at the top of the page from a book published in 1858 in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The verses tell of a group of women initially determined to live and die as old maids and who, with "whisky to make them high and boisterous," have a "Bacchanalian night." The accompanying sketch portrays the "D.H.C." (Damned Hard Cases) on their sleigh ride, holding signs reading "Womans Rights," "Celibacy," "Opposition to Male Men," "No Beaux," and "Old Maids Forever." The police are shown in the background.

\$700 - 900



213

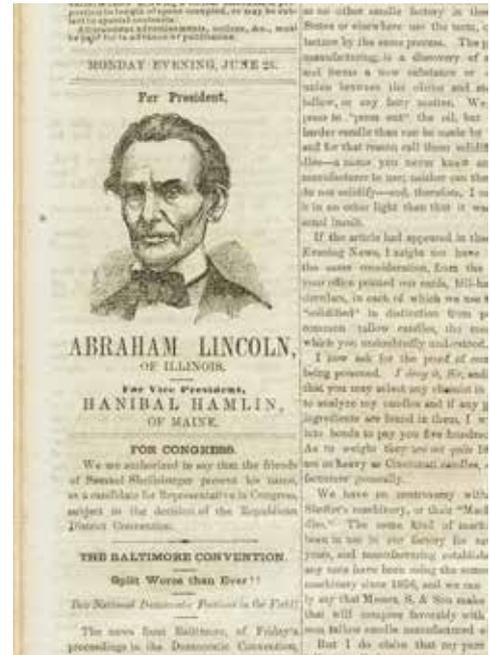
214

LINCOLN CAMPAIGN PORTRAIT.

The Springfield Republic. Springfield, OH: June 25, 1860. Vol 21, no 89. Bifolium (538 x 275 mm). Text in 6 columns. Tear from top corner of second leaf with small loss.

"FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS." This newspaper features a fine two-inch tall portrait of Presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln.

\$400 - 600



214 (detail)

215

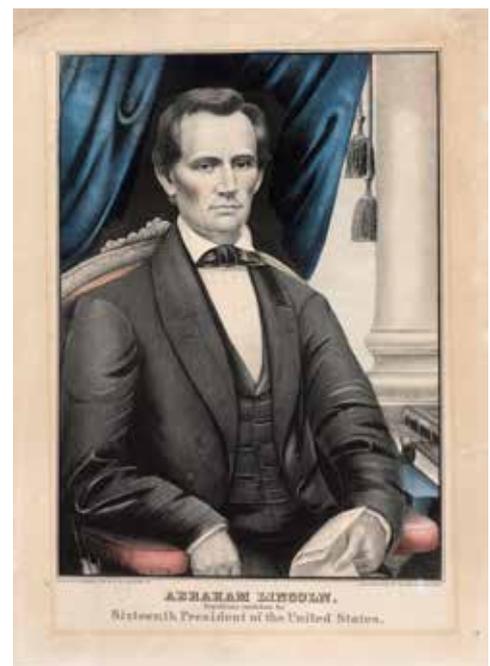
LINCOLN'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate for Sixteenth President of the United States. Hartford, CT: E.B. & E.C. Kellogg, [1860].

Hand-colored lithographed broadside, 358 x 257 mm. Matted. Some toning, mat shadow.

STRIKING BEARDLESS LINCOLN, POSTER FROM HIS FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Lincoln's beard, dating from November 1860, was generally thought to improve his looks.

\$600 - 900



215



216

216

"PHILANDER Z. STICKINTHEMUD" JOINS THE HARDSCRABBLE YEOMANRY IN JULY 4TH CELEBRATION.

Sparks of Patriotism!! 1776. 1860. Hardscrabble Yeomanry ... Proclamation to the World! Greenfield, MA: H.D. Mirick, [June 1860]. Broadside, 852 x 510 mm, with large eagle vignette. Backed with linen, few tiny holes, mild toning along right edge.

HIGHLY UNUSUAL COMIC BROADSIDE ISSUED FOR THE LAST FOURTH OF JULY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR, with great detail poking fun at contemporary speechifying and pageantry and at their own "hardscrabble" lot, unable to feed their horses more than half an oat a day and glad to receive artificial human parts from a surgeon employed by the King of the Cannibals. Little is known of this group apart from their 1859 and 1860 Independence Day Celebrations, the Civil War put a stop to them to following year.

\$1,000 - 1,500



217

217

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN A. 1813-1861.

Speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas on Bunker Hill, July 19, 1860. [Portland, ME: Young Men's Democratic Club, 1860.] Printed broadside, 407 x 278 mm. Mild toning to top half, tiny hole at center.

RARE BROADSIDE SPEECH GIVEN BY DOUGLAS JUST A MONTH AFTER HIS NOMINATION AS THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. Here Douglas evokes the spirit of Bunker Hill to respect states' rights. *"The Revolution was fought in defence of the great principle of local self-government. May we, their sons, be faithful to that principle, and never permit it to be violated either in State or Territory, province or colony."*

\$800 - 1,200



218

218

LINCOLN & DOUGLAS BIJOUX PHOTOGRAPHS.

[LINCOLN, ABRAHAM & STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS]. 2 Albumen print photographs, each approximately 32 x 25 mm, oval, Illinois, 1860, being head and shoulder portraits of Lincoln and Douglas, each mounted to paper with pen identification below, Lincoln somewhat faint, mounts toned.

1860 souvenir presidential campaign photographs for one of the most important elections of the 19th century. Lincoln and Douglas had faced each other 2 years earlier in the 1858 Illinois Senatorial race where Douglas proved victorious, but this time Douglas was routed, receiving only 12 electoral votes to Lincoln's 180. The photograph of Lincoln, which he was said to like, was based upon a daguerreotype by an unknown photographer and depicts a steady and determined man while the Douglas photograph is artfully touched-up by an engraver, perhaps distancing the viewer. Ostendorf O-14 variant.

\$800 - 1,200



219

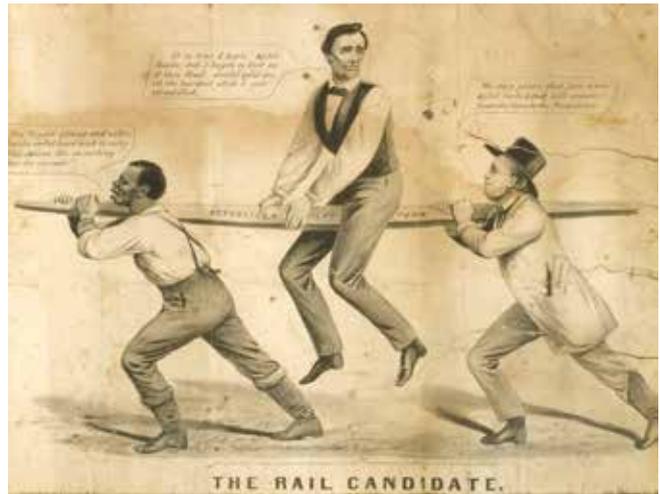
THE RAIL CANDIDATE.

[MAURER, LOUIS.] *The Rail Candidate*. New York: Currier & Ives, [1860].

Lithographed print, 284 x 366 mm. Creasing and some stains, long closed tear. Matted and framed; unexamined out of frame.

"I BEGIN TO FEEL AS IF THIS RAIL WOULD SPLIT ME, IT'S THE HARDEST STICK I EVER STRADDLED." Anti-Lincoln campaign poster from 1860. Lincoln is shown painfully perched on the "Republican platform" held up by Horace Greeley (of the *NY Tribune*) and an African-American laborer. Peters Currier & Ives 1674.

\$800 - 1,200



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220

HOMETOWN ANNOUNCEMENT OF LINCOLN'S FIRST ELECTION.

Illinois Journal. Springfield, IL: Bailhaiche & Baker, October 17, 1860. Vol 30, no 1525. Oversize bifolium (655 x 492 mm). Minor edge-wear, small marginal tape-repair.

"GLORIOUS NEWS! LINCOLN'S ELECTION UNMISTAKABLY INDICATED!!" Oversize weekly from Lincoln's hometown announcing his Presidential victory with an illustration of firing cannon and an American flag. Lincoln was the first President born west of the Appalachian mountains.

\$400 - 600



220 (detail)

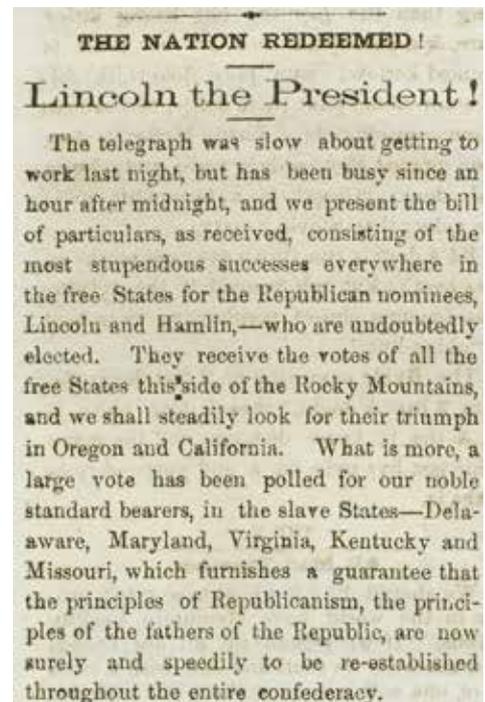
221

LINCOLN'S ELECTION ANNOUNCED.

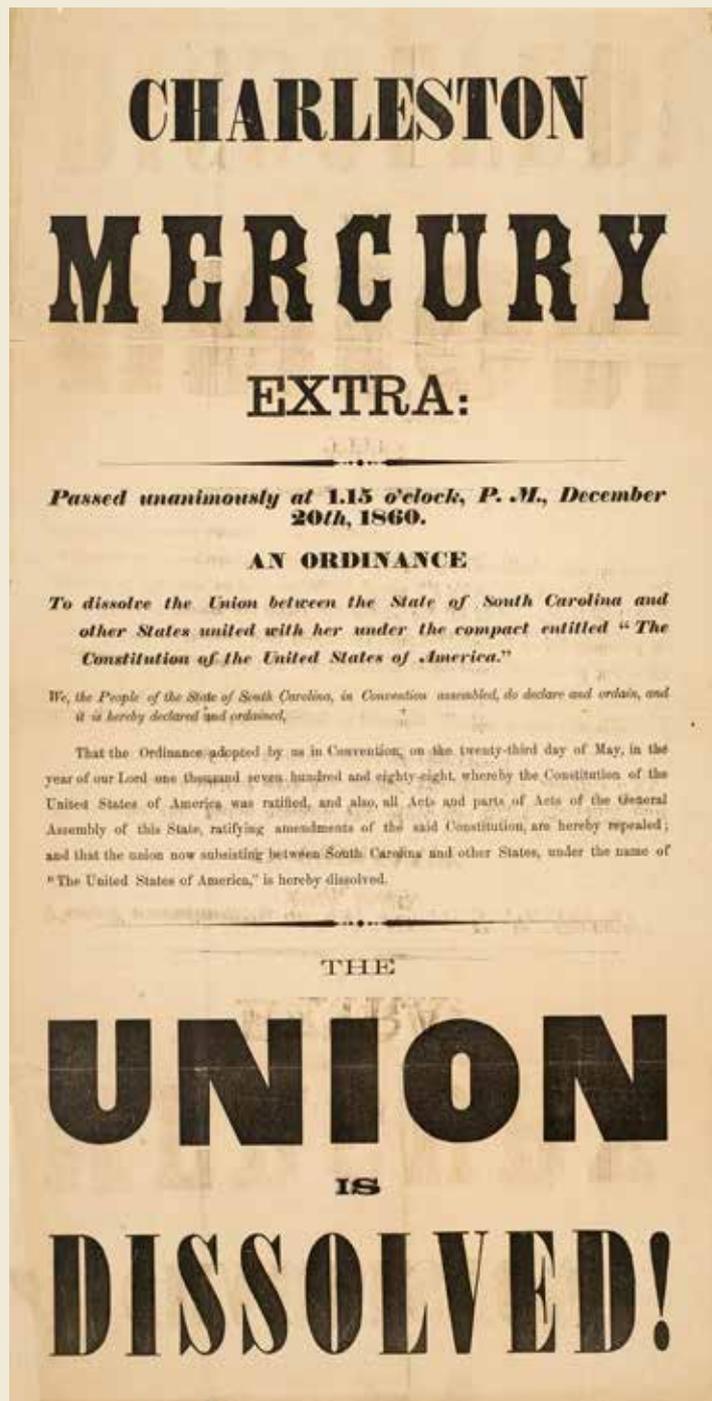
The Springfield Republic. Springfield, OH: November 7, 1860. Vol 22, no 35. Bifolium (538 x 370 mm). Text in 6 columns.

"THE NATION REDEEMED! LINCOLN THE PRESIDENT!" Although the final tallies were not yet in, this Ohio paper confidently and proudly reports on "the most stupendous successes everywhere in the free States for the Republican nominees, Lincoln and Hamlin,—who are undoubtedly elected."

\$600 - 900



221 (detail)



222

THE FIRST SECESSION BROADSIDE.

Charleston Mercury Extra ... The Union is Dissolved! Charleston, SC, December 20, 1860.

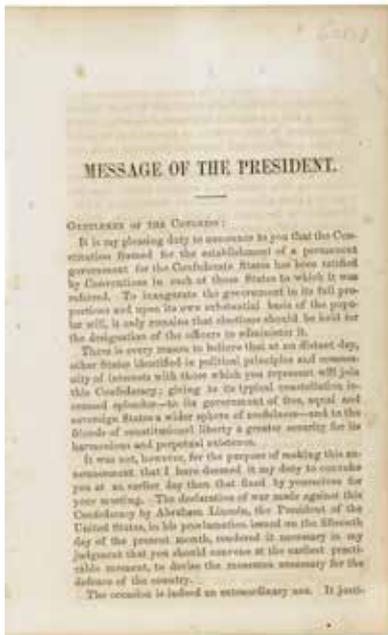
Printed broadside, 555 x 284 mm. Pale offsetting, tiny holes at fold intersections, near fine.

"*THE FIRST CONFEDERATE IMPRINT* was the extra of the *Charleston Mercury*, December 20, 1860, which announced the passage of the Ordinance of Secession only fifteen minutes after the final vote on it" (Harwell), South Carolina being the first state to secede.

This broadside announces the birth of the Confederacy in large wood-type: "The UNION is DISSOLVED!" as well as the full text of the secession ordinance. The drama of the occasion is well

described in Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*: "Immediately on the declaration of the vote the door-keeper was apprised. He gave the word to the policeman nearest him. It passed from mouth to mouth until it reached the sentinel at the tall iron gate at the entrance, and by him was proclaimed to the impatient crowd. Cheer after cheer rent the air. In less than 15 minutes the *Charleston Mercury* had issued an extra giving the text of the ordinance, and the news that it had been unanimously adopted" (vol 3, 198). Harwell *Cornerstones of Confederate Collecting*, p 6; Hummell *Southeastern Broadside before 1877* 2434; Sabin 87439; Streeter sale 1271.

\$15,000 - 25,000



224

223

OPENING OF CIVIL WAR EXTRA.

[Indianapolis] Journal Extra. [Indianapolis]: Saturday, April 13, [1861], 3pm. Handbill extra, 305 x 112 mm. Being an insert slip with the latest "News from the Seat of War!"

"NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR! IT IS REPORTED FORT SUMTER IS ON FIRE!" The First Battle of Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the American Civil War when the Confederate artillery bombarded the Charleston, South Carolina Union fort and, within days, forced a surrender. The present insert covers the battle midway.

\$500 - 800

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S FIRST MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

224

DAVIS, JEFFERSON. 1808-1889.

Message of the President. [Montgomery, AL, April 29, 1861.] 8vo (205 x 131 mm). 24 pp. Disbound, some foxing and toning.

"ALL WE ASK IS TO BE LET ALONE...." Excellent description and detail of the ratification of the Confederate Constitution and ongoing conflict with the United States, including an account of the Battle of Fort Sumter. In the wake of Lincoln's proclamation of war earlier in the month, Davis calls for the Congress to convene at its earliest possible convenience, in order to "devise the measures necessary for the defense of the country." He continues by reiterating the justifications for the South's secession, and accusing the Northern states of fundamentally misunderstanding the original intentions of the US constitution, leading to a government in which "the creature has been exalted above its creators; the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves." Davis ends the address with a call for resolve against the "pretension" of unity in the North, proclaiming only a wish for peaceful self-government. Sabin 15289.

\$1,200 - 1,800



225

225

FIRST ISSUE OF A RARE REGIMENTAL BROADSIDE.

Prairie du Chien Volunteer. [Prairie du Chien, WI]: June 15, 1861. Vol 1, no 1.

Broadside, 450 x 309 mm. With woodcut portrait of "Honest Abe" with eagle and flags. Printed in 4 columns. Pale spots, two small fold reinforcements to verso.

VERY RARE CIVIL WAR COMPANY NEWS-SHEET, THE FIRST (AND ONLY?) ISSUE. Issued by Company A, 6th Regiment, Wisconsin Active Militia, this broadside contains a spirited defense of the Volunteers against secessionist sympathizers in the town: "foremost and most conspicuous among these hell hounds, has been that highly important, conceited and puffed-up functionary who officiates in the capacity of 'editor' of that grand, influential and stupendous sheet ... known as the Prairie du Chien Courier." There is also a loving note to the women they plan to leave behind, a Company List, and several notices including a vote of thanks to J.H. Green for his kindness in furnishing the material necessary for the issuing of this paper. Presumably, the editor of the successful Courier and his friends destroyed all the copies they could; we find no records in OCLC.

\$1,200 - 1,800

226^o

"THE FLAG! THE RAG!" CARTOON.

The Connecticut Fifth. Winchester, VA: March 18, 1862. Vol 1, no 1. Bifolium (236 x 162 mm). Edited by C.B. Wells. Light foxing and wear at folds.

RARE REGIMENTAL NEWSPAPER, ISSUE NO. 1, appearing just before the start of Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign and containing much material relating to Jackson. The Connecticut Fifth would engage Jackson at nearby Kernstown only five days later. The iconic illustration of the flag and the rag appears on page 3.

\$400 - 600



226



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227

CIVIL WAR LETTERS.

FELLOWS, DANIEL H. 1841-1890. 4 Autograph Letters Signed, 19 pp, 8vo, various places, May 16, 1862 to April 20, 1865, to various relatives, old folding creases, a few spots, but excellent condition. WITH: *Carte-de-visite* portrait of Fellows in uniform.

A MASSACHUSETTS OFFICER WRITES HOME ABOUT MAJOR EVENTS IN THE WAR, including the capture of Atlanta, the pursuit of Lee, surrender at Appomattox, and Lincoln's assassination. A 20-year-old farmer from Ipswich, Mass when he enlisted as a private in the Union Army in 1861, Daniel H. Fellows served in the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company C, and ended the war as 1st Lieutenant.

The first two letters are addressed to Fellows' sister from Fort Barnard and Fort DeKalb, Virginia. The third letter of December 28, 1864, written in the field near Petersburg, Virginia describes "Warren's Great Raid" of December 7, 1864, when an attack by General Gouverneur Warren destroyed the Weldon Railroad Line, dealing a blow to Lee's supply lines. The fourth and final letter, of April, 20, 1865, gives a first hand account of the Battle of High Bridge, and the pursuit of Confederate troops which ended several days later with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse: "*Hats were thrown in the air. Old shoes. Swords were flourished. Flags waving.*" In the same letter Fellows writes about Lincoln's assassination: "*we have been so enraged over the assassination of President Lincoln. that we meant to kill every Rebel in the land. the one that done the deed. I could take him and cut him up in inch pieces. yes his flesh never ought to buried, but kicked about and spit upon....*"

\$500 - 800



228

228

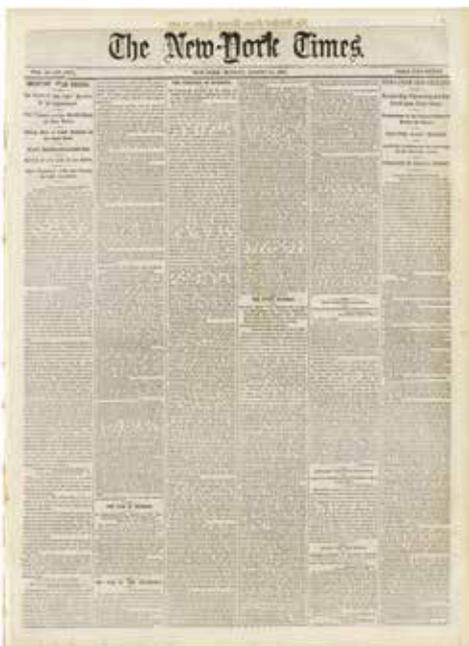
PRO-SLAVERY & PRO-UNION, PRINTED ON WRAPPING PAPER.

The Christian Banner. Fredericksburg, VA: J.W. Hunnicutt, May 31, 1862. Vol 1, no 4.

Bifolium (448 x 357 mm). Text in 5 columns. Printed on wrapping paper. Tiny chips with slight loss along folds.

"SUBMISSION WITH A TYRANT'S ROD AND VENGEANCE." James W. Hunnicutt, the owner and founder of this anti-Secessionist paper, was both a staunch Unionist and a supporter of slavery. As such, *The Christian Banner* is scathingly critical of both southern Secessionists and northern abolitionists, and despairing over the violence and division that the secession wrought. In this issue, the Confederacy is accused of military despotism, and of mutilating the Constitution. Hunnicutt derides abolitionists' attitudes towards newly emancipated slaves as well, writing, "*let them untie their purse strings and scatter their money brood-cast for the support of the dear, darling idols of their hearts.*" This issue dates from a period during which Fredericksburg was occupied by the Union Army, as evidenced by the crude printing on wrapping paper. When the troops withdrew in August 1862, Hunnicutt fled to Philadelphia, where he would reform his opinion to become a supporter of the rights of the city's black population.

\$600 - 900



229



232



233



234 (detail)

94 | BONHAMS

232

CONFEDERATE NEWSPAPER ON WALLPAPER.

The Southern Sentinel. Alexandria, Louisiana: T.G. Compton, June 20, 1863. Vol 1, no 11.

Broadsheet, 655 x 507 mm. Printed on wallpaper, text in 7 columns. A few small holes at old folds, edgewear.

Provenance: ownership signature in red ink at four corners of text.

Scarce Confederate newspaper printed on the recto of beige and white floral patterned wallpaper. Faced with a paper shortage in the South during the war, several papers resorted to printing on wallpaper, wrapping paper, writing paper, paper bags, etc.

\$1,200 - 1,800

233

SUPERNATURAL VISION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[ALEXANDER, CHARLES WESLEY. 1837-1927.] *Startling from Washington! President Lincoln's Vision!* [Philadelphia]: Barclay & Co., June 22, 1863.

Broadside, 354 x 232 mm. Minor staining, few tiny losses along folds.

RARE BROADSIDE—ON THE OCCULT IN THE CIVIL WAR. This mysterious author also published an 1861 account of General McClellan's "dream" in which George Washington reveals the position of the Confederate troops; this has become a relatively well-known Civil War oddity thanks to later 19th century printings. Much more elusive is this version in which Abraham Lincoln himself has a near-death experience and meets General Washington. In this dream, Washington effectively orders Lincoln to recall McClellan as the only General capable of leading the Union to victory. McClellan had finally lost Lincoln's trust when he failed to pursue Lee aggressively after Antietam and was removed from command in November, 1862 and the present broadside was evidently published just a few months later in sympathy.

\$1,500 - 2,500

234

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

[LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865.] *Boston Daily Advertiser*. Boston: November 20, 21, & 23 1863.

Together, 3 issues. Folio (742 x 544 mm). 10 pp. Text in 8 columns. Nov 23 pp 1-2 only (of 4). A few tiny marginal tears not affecting text.

Provenance: Franklin Insurance Co (contemporary ink inscription at head of each issue).

RARE FIRST DAY MORNING PRINTING OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. Page one of the November 20 issue features a story on the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg the previous day, which includes a transcript of Lincoln's famous speech, "one of the supreme utterances of the principles of democratic freedom" (PMM 351). Though the *Daily Advertiser* had their own man on the ground at the ceremony— Charles Hale, whose transcript of Lincoln's speech is now considered the most authoritative— according to Gabor Boritt "the probability is that the paper used the Associated Press" account, which was the most widely distributed. No published transcription was without errors, and in a follow up report printed on p 2 of the November 23 issue, Hale notes that Lincoln's speech "suffered somewhat at the hands of the telegraphers."

For the definitive treatment of the transcriptions and publications of the speech, see Boritt, *The Gettysburg Gospel: The Lincoln Speech That Nobody Knows* (New York, 2008; esp pp 272ff, pp 371-2).

\$2,500 - 3,500

235

NO LOT

236

CONFEDERATE BROADSIDE FROM LIBBY PRISON.

The Libby Prison Minstrels! [Richmond: before December 24, 1863.]
Broadside, 405 x 147 mm. Dampstained and toned, backed with period lined paper.

A curious artifact from what was said to be the harshest Confederate prison besides Andersonville. Despite the overcrowding, poor treatment and harsh conditions, the inmates managed to put on a Christmas show in 1863. The playbill lists the evening's program including music, theatre and to conclude the show, "a grand walk-around." The participants are listed by rank and surname only. The playbill concludes with: "*Admission Free - Children in Arms Not Admitted.*"

\$700 - 1,000

237

WALLPAPER NEWSPAPER WITH LINCOLN-FOR-PRESIDENT BALLOT.

Natchitoches Union Daily. Natchitoches, LA: Gov't Printing Office, April 4, 1864.

Single sheet printed on thick paper, 430 x 275 mm. 2 pp. Stain, a little red wax residue to front.

Provenance: J. Sanderson (contemporary ownership inscription at close).

Crudely printed on salvaged wallpaper, this issue dates from just three days after Union forces took Natchitoches. The handwritten note on the back is evocative: "*This is our daily since we took the press.*" The leading item is a Lincoln-Johnson ballot illustrated by an American flag. Other content includes an order by General William Franklin threatening looters and a denial of a supposed rebel rumor that some Yankees troops were cyclops from the Amazon ("*We beg to assure our citizens that all Yankees look very much like other American people, and there are among our soldiers no giriffies or misshapen beings, as has been represented....*")

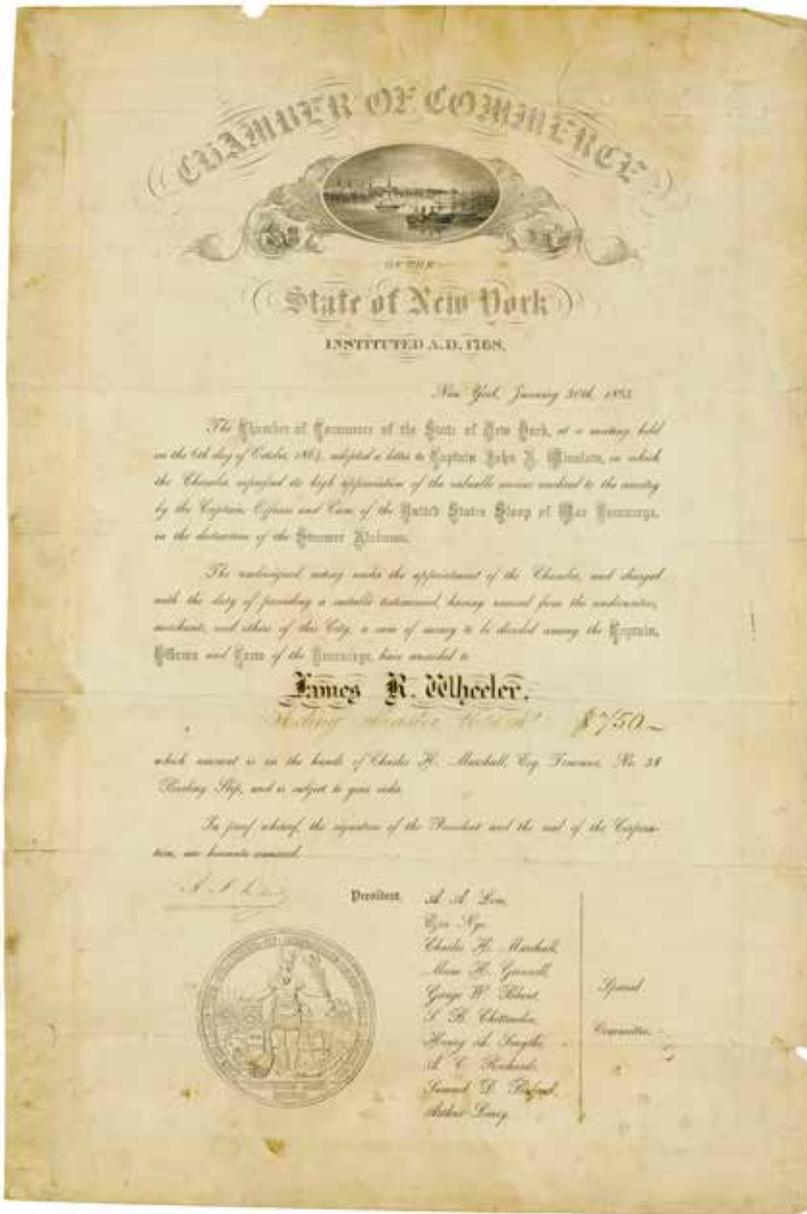
\$700 - 1,000



236



237



239

238

UNIQUE ALABAMA-KEARSARGE AWARD.

LOW, A.A. Engraved Document Signed ("A.A. Low") as President of the Committee of the Kearsarge, 1 p, folio, New York, January 30, 1865, engraved vignette and seal, being an award certificate to JAMES R. WHEELER, Acting Master of the Kearsarge, for \$750, some old folds and stains, light edge-wear. WITH: 2-color wood engraved Union ticket, 3 x 7 1/4 in, [San Francisco, 1864], featuring a scene of the *Alabama-Kearsarge* battle.

UNIQUE AWARD FOR ACTION IN ONE OF THE MOST FAMED NAVAL BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR. Presented to the Acting Master of the *Kearsarge* in "high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the country ... in the destruction of the *Steamer Alabama*." The *Alabama* was a notorious raider, interfering with transatlantic trade since 1862. Her destruction was met with great jubilation by Yankee merchants. This Committee voted to award \$25,000 to the crew of the *Kearsarge*, a rare occurrence.

\$1,200 - 1,800

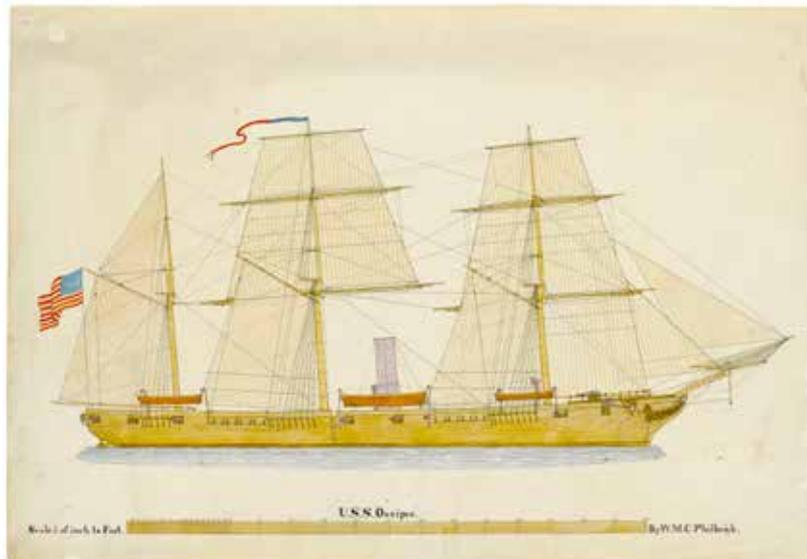
239

ORIGINAL ART OF INVASION OF MOBILE BAY SHIP.

Original pen and ink and watercolor, "U.S.S. 'Ossipee,'" on paper, 440 x 639 mm, signed "W.M.C. Philbrick" lower right, light creasing and soiling, several edge tears repaired on verso.

The USS *Ossipee* was a wooden sloop of war commissioned by the Union Navy in 1861. She was launched out of Portsmouth Navy Yard, Maine in November of that year, one of four sister ships the others being the *Adirondack*, *Housatonic* and *Juniata*. She was worked the North Atlantic and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons until called for duty in the invasion of Mobile Bay (August, 1864).

\$600 - 900



239

CONFEDERATE BROADSIDE WITH AN INTRIGUING PROVENANCE.
 COOPER, SAMUEL. 1798-1876. *General Orders, No. 65.* Richmond: Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, August 15, 1864. Broadside (224 x 193 mm). Trimmed, toned, folded, paste residue and 2 tape repairs to verso.
Provenance: penciled note in top left corner: "Taken from prisoner."

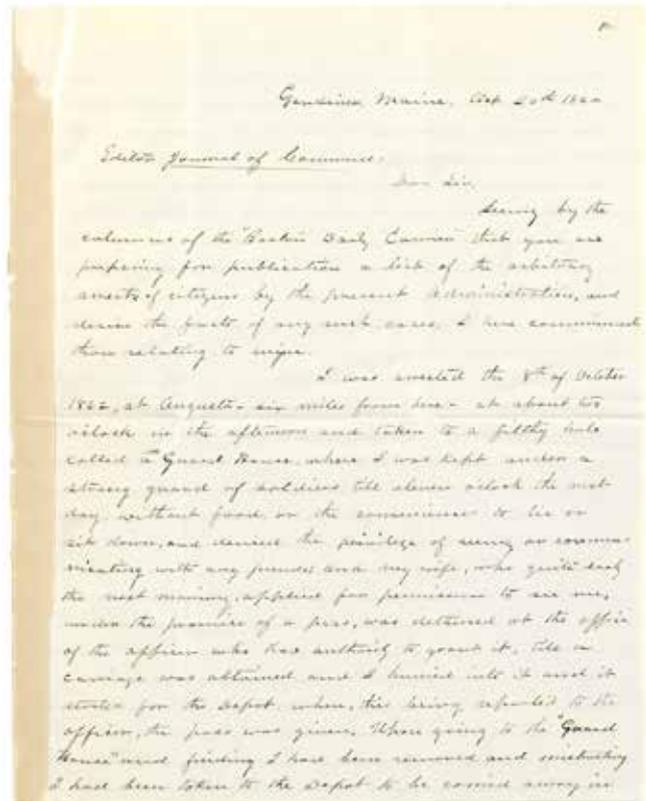
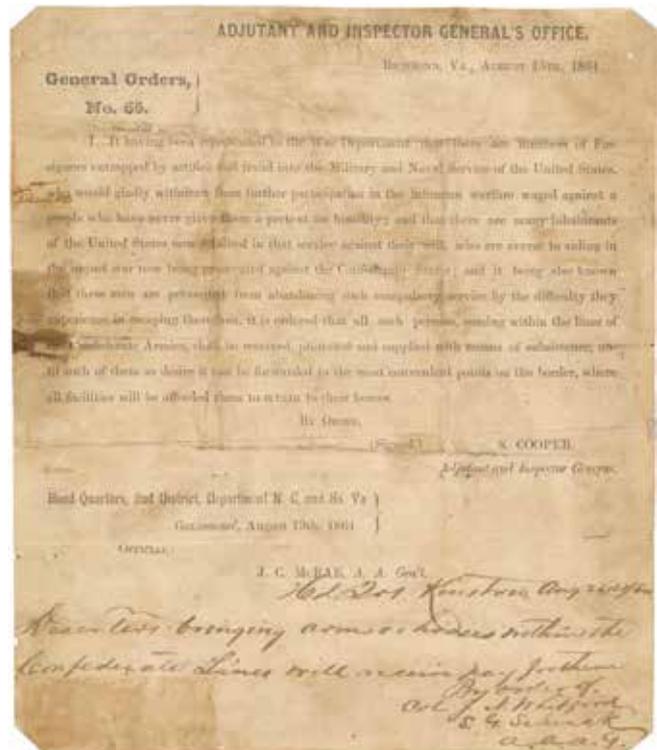
Rare Confederate broadside addressing the issue of "foreigners entrapped by artifice and fraud into the Military and Naval Service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility...." Undoubtedly referring to recent immigrants conscripted into service as substitutes for wealthy Northerners unwilling to serve. The orders to the Confederate troops were: "all such persons, coming within the lines of the Confederate Armies, shall be received, protected and supplied with means of subsistence, until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, where all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes." The order certainly seems to be propaganda geared more toward the Union troops rather than the Confederates as sentiment in the south seemed to be much less charitable than this broadside depicts. A manuscript postscript in the lower margin of the broadside reads: "Hd. Qrs. Kinston, Aug 26th, 1864 / Deserters bringing arms or horses within the Confederate Lines will receive pay for them. / By order of Col. J.N. Whitford / S.G. Schenck / A.A.A.G."
\$700 - 1,000

POLITICAL PERSECUTION OF A MAINE DEMOCRAT.
 HUNTER, JOHN LATHROP. 1864-1903. Autograph Letter Signed, ("Jno. L. Hunter"), 3 1/2 pp, 4to, Gardiner, Maine, October 20, 1864, old folding creases, strengthened at left margin.

"HE WANTED TO KNOW ... WHETHER I ENDORSED THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND SUPPORTED THE 'GOVERNMENT'...." A letter to the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* from John Lathrop Hunter describing his arrest and interrogation in October 1862 due to his status as an active Democrat. He describes his arrest in Augusta, Maine, his transport to Portland, and his interrogation by a Mr. Draker who, "said I had been *impudent*, wanted to know what my political sentiments were, whether I endorsed the emancipation proclamation and supported the 'government' in its efforts to crush the rebellion...." Hunter was then editor of the Democratic newspaper *The Age*, and his arrest was likely in retaliation to criticisms he launched against local Republican politician James G. Blaine. He emphasizes his loyalty to the Union and constitution, and criticizes the Lincoln administration, which he refers to as "this corrupt and imbecile National Administration, which I hope the eighth of November will consign to a grave from which there will be no resurrection." Hunter would later move to Willimantic, Connecticut, where he served as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention as well as in the state legislature.
\$700 - 1,000

LINCOLN CAMPAIGN HANDBILL.
Lincoln and Johnson, Union Ticket. Cambridge: John Ford, printer, [1864]. Broadside, 335 x 164 mm. Printed in black, red, and blue. Old folding creases, upper corner creased.
 WITH: *Harper's Weekly.* New York: Harper & Brothers, March 18, 1865. Folio. With cover of Lincoln taking the oath at his second inauguration.

"ONE FLAG, ONE COUNTRY, ONE GOVERNMENT." Massachusetts Lincoln-Johnson ballot for the 1864 presidential election, with the motto, "We vote, as our soldiers and sailors fight, for liberty and the Union" surrounding an American flag. The ballot also includes Edward Everett and Whiting Griswold for presidential electors at large, presidential electors for each district, Samuel Hooper for representative of Massachusetts' 4th district, and the Republican state and county tickets.
\$400 - 600





243

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LAMPOON OF LINCOLN'S SECOND ELECTION.

The Daily Times. Jersey City, NJ: November 11, 1864.
Broadside, 354 x 184 mm. Old folds, small stains at top margin.

"GREAT RAILROAD DISASTER ... Some assert that an old Illinois joker, familiarly called *Old Abe*, caused the disaster by putting a rail on the track." Rather cruel satire on Lincoln and his supporters. This was issued as a broadside "at the request of a number of subscribers" taken from an editorial that appeared on November 9, i.e. the day after the election.

\$800 - 1,200

244

"BEAST" BUTLER APPOINTS A MAJOR OF THE CONNECTICUT COLORED TROOPS.

BUTLER, BENJAMIN. 1818-1893. Document Signed ("Benj. Butler"), 1 p, folio, Fort Monroe, [Hampton, VA], November 23, 1864, a military appointment, little smudging to signature, tiny holes at fold intersection.

Fred E. Camp of Durham, Connecticut was appointed Major of the 29th Regiment of Connecticut Colored Troops. Butler earned his nickname for the controversial orders he gave while military governor of New Orleans.

\$500 - 800



245

245

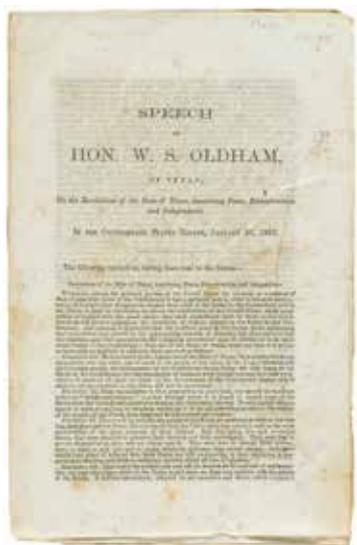
LINCOLN'S HEARTFELT LETTER TO MRS. BIXBY.

The Salem Observer. Salem, Massachusetts: George W. Pease, December 3, 1864.

Bifolium (634 x 470 mm). Text printed in 7 columns. Old folding creases, browning along upper folds, tear at top margin, two small holes at folds.

"SO COSTLY A SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM." Page one prints Lincoln's letter to Lydia Bixby, a widow living in Boston thought to have lost five of her sons in the Civil War. Lincoln acknowledges the futility of his consolations, writing, "I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save." Although widely regarded as one of Lincoln's most touching and eloquent writings, the history of the Bixby letter is rife with controversy. Despite being widely reprinted, the original letter has been lost, and it has been suggested that it was written by Lincoln's personal secretary, John Hay. Moreover, only two of Bixby's sons died during the war. There is evidence that two others survived, and the fate of the fifth is unknown. Printed above the letter is an account of a speech given by Frederick Douglass in Baltimore.

\$600 - 800



246

246

CONFEDERATE TEXAS.

1. OLDHAM, WILLIAMSON SIMPSON. 1813-1868. [Caption title:] *Speech ... on the Resolutions of the State of Texas, Concerning Peace, Reconstruction and Independence, in the Confederate States Senate, January 30, 1865.* [Richmond: 1865.]

8vo (233 x 152 mm). 13 pp. Side-stitched self-wrappers, unopened. Dampstain to right margin extending approx 34 mm into text, some spotting. Scarce. Crandall *Confederate Imprints* 208; Sabin 57155.

2. Document, Oath of Office for Hlliard Hasty as Treasurer of Marion County, Texas, 1 p, 4to, August 18, 1862, on ruled paper, swearing to uphold duties of office "so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of the Confederacy," witnessed by Chief Justice J.P. Dunn, some smearing to ink, short tear along one fold affecting one word.

\$700 - 1,000



249



250

247

FALL OF RICHMOND.

Public Ledger---Extra. Philadelphia: April 3, 1865.

Broadside extra, 436 x 312 mm. Printed in four columns. Light edge-wear and handling creases, about fine.

"RICHMOND IS OURS." A special extra announcing the fall of Richmond as per the despatch received in Washington at 10:45 am on April 3. The Public Ledger was a morning paper, this extra presumably printed in the afternoon and headed "Second Edition." The first column announces the supposed Confederate evacuation of Richmond and the second column confirms it as of 12pm. Although General Robert E. Lee hoped his retreat from Richmond would enable him to extend the war by a few years, he surrendered just six days later to General Ulysses S. Grant.

\$500 - 800

248

LINCOLN'S HAIR, FROM THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

10 Strands of Hair, with accompanying documentation including photocopy of their presentation.

TEN STRANDS OF HAIR REMOVED BY ONE OF LINCOLN'S DOCTORS. With dossier explaining the provenance: On the night that Lincoln was shot, Dr. Charles Leale cut a lock of hair from Lincoln's head in order to access the wound. This was one of two locks cut, the other being cut by Mrs. Schuyler Colfax. Both were presented to Mrs. Lincoln who in turn gave both away: the first to assistant surgeon Dr. Charles Sabin Taft; the second to her own sister. Dr. Taft kept the Lincoln hair all his life. His son (also Charles Taft) in 1905 gave, or sold, six strands to John Hay, Lincoln's personal assistant who preserved them within a ring he gave to Theodore Roosevelt. In 1908, he sold the entire lock to William H. Lambert, a Union veteran and later insurance executive. Lambert placed the lock within a gold box; after Lambert's death it was sold at public auction in 1914 to Henry C. Hines. Hines added an inscription to the box, "was bought from his son Charles C. Taft by William H. Lambert March 11, 1908." After Hines' death the box and hair were temporarily lost to history. They were not rediscovered until 1993.

\$1,500 - 2,500

249

LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

The New-York Times. New York: April 15, 1865. Vol 14, no 4230.

Folio (520 x 374 mm). [8 pp.] Framed. Lower right quadrant toned and with some wear including loss at corner.

ICONIC LINCOLN ASSASSINATION PAPER: "AWFUL EVENT. PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN." Transmits the detailed report which came at 12:30 a.m. that morning, with no word as to the identity of the assassins and another "midnight" report that the President was dead (he did not in fact succumb to his injury until about 7 a.m.). This is one of the all-time most infamous issues of the *New York Times*.

\$800 - 1,200

250

ASSASSINATION EXTRA.

Nashville Union Extra. Nashville, TN: April 15, 1865.

Broadside extra, 433 x 275 mm. Text printed in 3 columns. Toned, laid down to board.

SAME-DAY SOUTHERN BROADSIDE: "THE REBEL FIENDS AT WORK." A Southern broadside reporting the news of Lincoln's assassination, printed within black mourning borders, and indicating Southern grief over the event. A series of bullet points in large type summarize the astonishing news from Washington: "President Lincoln Shot. Secretary Seward Stabbed. The President and Mr. Seward both Dead. Grief of Mrs. Lincoln. Seward's Son and Attendants Attacked. Young Seward's Skull Fractured. Wilkes Booth the President's Assassin. Seward's Assassin Escaped. No Celebration in Nashville." The broadside prints a series of 6 dispatches, one describing in detail the attack at Ford's Theatre and another the attack on Seward at his residence. (Seward's survival is recorded as well, in spite of the bulletin to the contrary.) The broadside closes with a paragraph headed "No Celebration:" "We are requested by Mayor Smith to state that, in a consultation with Gen Thomas, it has been determined to stop the intended procession and illuminations, in Nashville, this day, in consequence of the terrible events described above. Where flags are out they should be draped in black."

\$2,000 - 3,000



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251

LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

[BOOTH, JOHN WILKES.] Albumen print *carte-de-visite*, 4 x 2 7/16 inches, 1865, a three-quarter length seated portrait of John Wilkes Booth, printed caption in lower margin, some minor soiling and toning. Matted and framed.

CDV OF THE "SUPPOSED ASSASSIN" BOOTH. The caption in the margin identifies Booth as "the supposed assassin of President Lincoln, on Friday night the 14th, April 1865," having been issued before Booth was certified as the assassin. Although many cdv's of Booth survive, precious few date from this short interval when he was identified as the "supposed assassin." In effect, it functions like a small wanted poster.

\$2,000 - 3,000

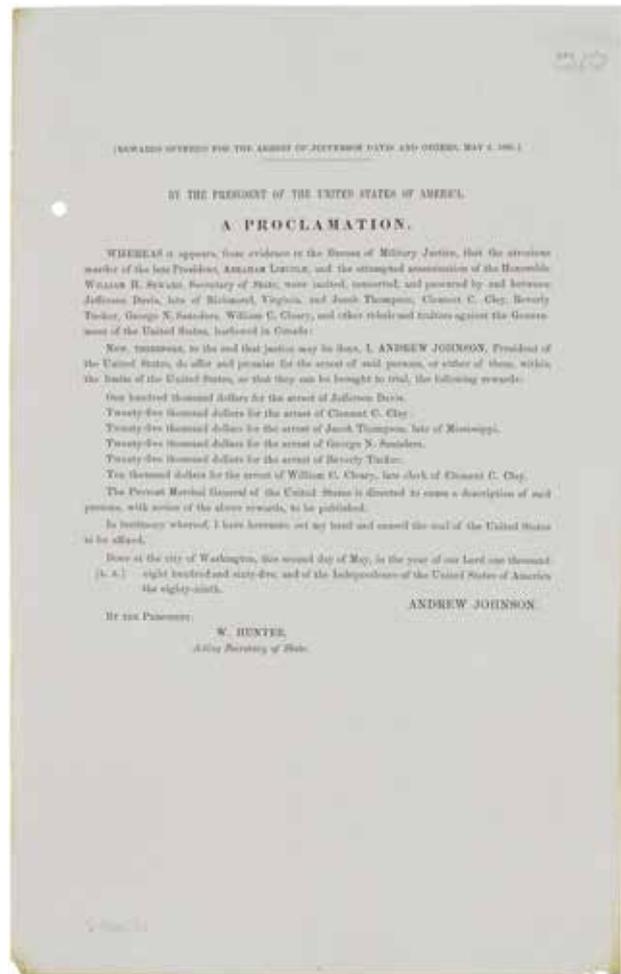
252

DEATH OF LINCOLN.

DAHLGREN, JOHN A. *General Order, No. 43...* Flag Ship "Philadelphia," Charleston Harbor, SC, April 21, 1865. Printed leaflet, 115 x 124 mm.

LINCOLN MOURNED, VERY RARE BLOCKADE SHIPBOARD PRINTING, on non-standard lined paper. The USS *Philadelphia* at this time was the flagship of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Printed here is the order to hoist the flags to half mast and other tokens of mourning in reference to "the National calamity that has befallen us by the murder of President Lincoln."

\$600 - 900



253

253

JEFFERSON DAVIS REWARD PROCLAMATION.

JOHNSON, ANDREW. 1808-1875. [*Rewards Offered for the Arrest of Jefferson Davis and Others, May 2, 1865.*] *By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.* Washington, D.C.: May 2, 1865.

Printed broadside proclamation, 334 x 212 mm. Printed on pale blue wove paper. Single hole-punch, mild toning; fine condition.

EXTREMELY RARE AND LITTLE KNOWN REWARD POSTER FOR CONFEDERATE OFFICIALS CONSIDERED PART OF THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY. Issued just a few weeks after Lincoln's assassination and a few days after Booth was tracked and killed at Garrett's farm. This proclamation asserts that "It appears, from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia ... and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada." \$100,000 was offered for Jefferson Davis, the same amount as was offered for John Wilkes Booth.

This was undoubtedly made for Government use; we locate no other copies of this folio-size official printing in the auction records.

\$2,000 - 3,000

254

END OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The First of May 1865 or Genl Moving Day in Richmond Va. New York: H. & W. Voight, 1865.

Hand-colored lithograph, 9 x 10.5 inches. Sheet moderately toned, light waterstain to upper margin, small (1/4 inch) closed tear to lower margin.

An amusing cartoon anticipating the end of the Civil War in Richmond, as Robert E. Lee collects swords, the Treasury Secretary George Trenholm hauls worthless Confederate Bonds, and the building behind bears the signs "Sheriff Sale" and "To Let / Apply Lincoln and Co" while bystanders look on and laugh. This piece was probably published earlier than the state date of May, as it is unlikely the cartoonist would have referred to Lincoln after the assassination.

\$700 - 900



254

255

VERY EARLY RECONSTRUCTION.

The Opelousas Courier / Le Courier des Opelousas. Opelousas, LA: Joel H. Sandoz, July 8, 1865. Vol 13, no 4.

Broadsheet, 448 x 306 mm. 2 pp. English on recto, French on verso. Scattered tiny insect holes, light foxing.

"WHEREAS THE RELATIONS FORMERLY SUBSISTING BETWEEN MASTER AND SLAVE HAVE BECOME CHANGED BY THE ACTION OF THE CONTROLLING AUTHORITIES..." Just a few months after the close of the Civil War, Opelousas issues an extremely restrictive ordinance policing emancipated slaves. It is printed here front and center: "Ordinance relative to the Police of Recently Emancipated Negroes or Freedmen within the Corporate Limits of the Town of Opelousas."

\$500 - 800



255

256

END OF CIVIL WAR BROADSIDE.

Carrier's Address. 1866. Happy New Year. 1866. The New York Times. To Our Patrons. New York: printed by E.S. Dodge & Co., 1866.

Broadsheet, 584 x 421 mm. Printed in brown ink, text in four columns. Engraved vignettes and architectural borders. Pale spotting, old creasing, repairs to verso.

The New Year's Day carrier's address to the patrons of the *New York Times*. The carrier's address was a long standing tradition with English and American newspapers; newsboys delivered the address—composed in verse and typically within decorative borders as here—to their customers with the expectation of a tip. The verses typically recapped news from the previous year: in this example, the majority of the stanzas deal with the end of the Civil War and the assassination of Lincoln: "Another tale will old men oft relate, / Of how our Lincoln fell 'neath traitor hate; / How he we loved so much, with so much pride, / Struck by th'assassin's fatal bullet, died." OCLC records only two copies, at the New York Historical Society (imperfect) and the New Jersey Historical Society.

\$500 - 800



256



257

257
WASHINGTON MONUMENT PANORAMA.

Panorama of Washington. First in War, First in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen. New York: Charles Magnus, [c.1865]. Hand-colored engraved broadside, 230 x 820 mm. Some spotting, tiny hole, some creases from previous rolling.

Handsome and rare broadside showcasing the sights of Washington DC. There is a portrait of George Washington above a vignette of the State of Freedom by Thomas Crawford which was completed and placed atop the Capitol Building in 1863. There are 30 other vignettes including a view of the Washington Monument as it was designed in 1836 with a circular colonnade around the base.
\$800 - 1,200

258
PRESIDENT JOHNSON, GENERAL GRANT, ET AL.

Complimentary Banquet to President Johnson and his Cabinet, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and the Diplomatic Corps. [St. Louis: n.p., 1866.] Menu printed on silk, 284 x 162 mm. Printed in blue ink. Old dampstaining, some fraying to fringes, formerly mounted.

Menu for a dinner held at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis on September 8, 1866, during Andrew Johnson's "Swing Around the Circle" tour from August 27-September 15, 1866. The tour was a disaster, with Johnson being heckled (often by Republican plants) into losing his temper at multiple stops, and with the collapse of a temporary platform at a speaking event in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, resulting in scores of injuries, in the aftermath of which Johnson was (mis)perceived to have fled the scene.
\$500 - 800



259

259
CONJOINED TWINS CDV.

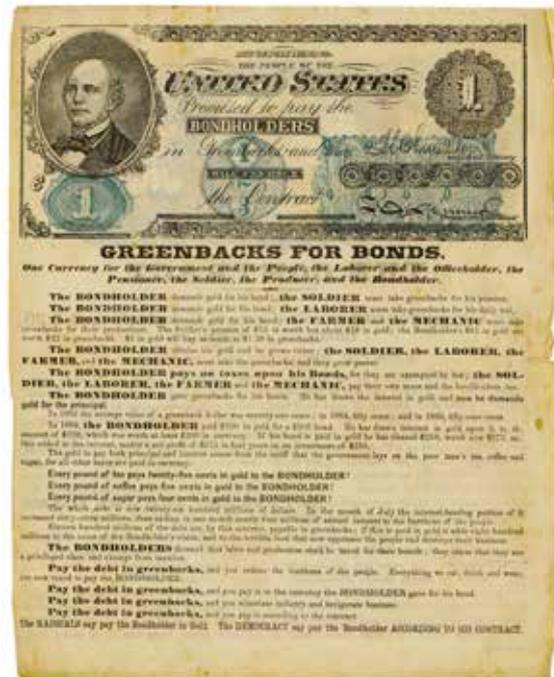
Albumen print carte-de-visite, 100 x 61 mm, St. Louis [ca.1865-70], by J.H. Fitzgibbon, labeled on the mount recto "2 Headed Girl, Millie-Crissie," some faint stains, mainly to mount, excellent overall.

Millie and Christine McKoy, the Carolina Twins, were born into slavery near the town of Whiteville, North Carolina in 1851, were sold several times before the Emancipation Proclamation gave them their freedom. The sisters became a popular attraction throughout the years meeting the Queen in Great Britain, singing as the "Two-Headed Nightingale," and appearing with the Barnum circus. They died in 1912 of tuberculosis at the age of 61, only 12 hours apart from each other.
\$800 - 1,200

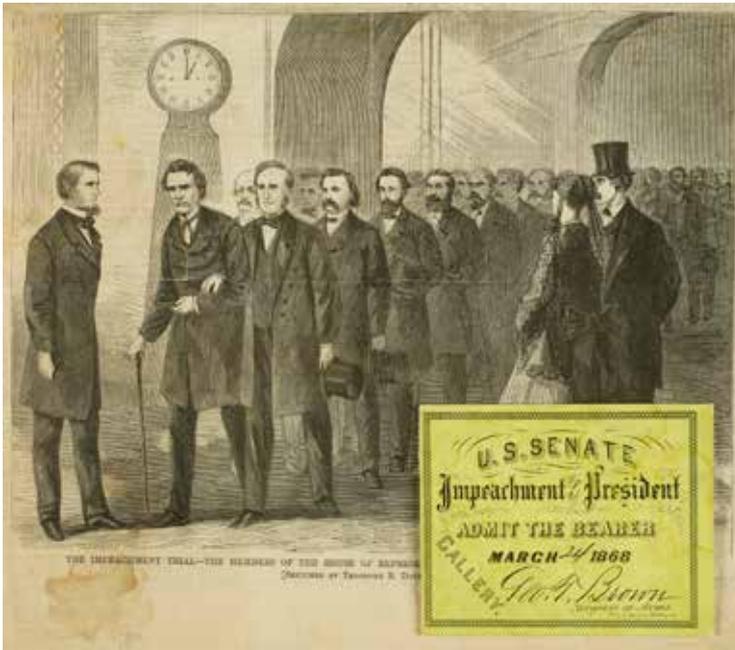
260
GREENBACKS.

[SEYMOUR, HORATIO.] *Greenbacks for Bonds.* [verso:] *The Contract.* [N.p: 1868.] Broadsheet, 247 x 200 mm. 2 pp. Printed in green and black, portrait of Horatio Seymour in upper left of greenback. Slight toning, a few pale spot, a few tiny edge-tears.

A broadsheet advertising a central platform in the 1868 Presidential campaign of Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour. The Democrats called for repayment of Civil War bonds in greenbacks rather than in gold, which the bondholders—with Republican support—were demanding. Below the headline appears a slogan used in Seymour's presidential campaign: "One Currency for the Government and the People, the Laborer and the Officeholder, the Pensioner, the Soldier, the Producer, and the Bondholder." The verso reprints the 1862 Act which put greenbacks and 5.20 bonds into circulation. Seymour would lose the election to U.S. Grant.
\$800 - 1,200



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JOHNSON IMPEACHMENT.

Printed Ticket, "U.S. Senate Impeachment of the President. Admit the Bearer, March 24 1868," 74 x 94 mm, yellow card, Washington D.C. [1868], printed by Philip & Solomons, some faint stains, annotated on the verso.

WITH: *Harper's Weekly*, April 11, 1868, the front cover with half-page wood-engraved illustration of the Members of the House proceeding to the Senate for the Impeachment Trial.

ANNOTATED ON THE VERSO, presumably by someone who attended the trial. First in ink, "Better opening speech for the Prosecution," then in pencil when the pen appeared to have run out of ink, "President Johnson was defended by Wm. S Gros-beck & acquitted— / impeached for being too lenient to the South."

\$500 - 800

262

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

1. *Senate ... No.343. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.* [Boston: 1869.] 8vo (232 x 144 mm). 32 pp. Self wrappers. Toned, corners chipped. PRESENTATION COPY, signed and inscribed by Whiting Griswold. Special report from the Joint Special Committee on Woman's Suffrage in the Massachusetts Senate.

2. PFEIFFER, EMILY. *The Suffrage for Women.* [N.p.]: March 1885. 8vo (247 x 162 mm). 20 pp. Fold creases, faintly toned, tear to lower corner of first leaf. PRESENTATION COPY, signed and inscribed by Edward Pfeiffer to James Freeman Clarke, Esq. Offprint from the *Contemporary Review*.

3. *Woman's Suffrage Petition.* Boston: *Woman's Journal*, [n.d.]. Folio sheet (353 x 215 mm). Fold creases, but very good overall. A special supplement from the *Woman's Journal* directed to the Massachusetts State House and Senate that reads: "We the undersigned, residents of ___ and citizens of Massachusetts, 21 years of age and upwards, respectfully pray you Honorable Bodies to enact a law enabling women to vote in Presidential elections; also to enact a law enabling women to vote in the election of County, Town, and Municipal officers; also, to take steps so to amend the State Constitution as to establish the equal political rights of all American citizens, irrespective of sex." This copy of the petition is unused. Together, 3 items.

\$600 - 900



263

263

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MEIGS, MONTGOMERY C., JR. 1847-1931. Autograph Letters Signed ("M. Meigs" and unsigned), Detroit Lake and N.E. corner of Buchanan Lake, 3 1/2 miles from Otter Tail, [MN], July 25-28, 1870, being one letter to his mother, one to his father and one fragment, together 12 pp recto and verso, 8vo (some leaves conjoined), illustrated with 3 small sketches, plus a MANUSCRIPT MAP, in colors, 212 x 357 mm of the Prairie Bay, Otter Tail Lake and environs in Minnesota.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTERS FROM A WELL-EDUCATED RAILROAD ENGINEER IN MINNESOTA. Meigs writes to his father of the same name, the Civil War officer and designer of Arlington Cemetery. He gives colorful descriptions of life in the back woods and his work for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He includes sketches of a "magnificent water spout" and a great black cloud shaped like a horseshoe. One page still shows an actual dessicated insect corpse with the note, "Here is the mosquito that bit me."

In the fall of 1871 Meigs joined the Whistler Expedition to the Yellowstone River.

\$1,200 - 1,800



264 (detail)

264^D

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Independent. New York: Henry C. Bowen, January 6, 1870. Vol 12, no 1101.

Oversize folio (725 x 543 mm). With half-page wood engraving on p 12, 11 x 14 3/4 inches. Browning and wear, some tape at edges, closed tear through image.

WITH FANTASTIC WOOD ENGRAVED ALLEGORY ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, depicting Lady Liberty leading a procession of would-be voters (a white female, a black man, Chinese men, Native Americans) to Washington. The procession crosses over the "Last Ditch" on the "Right Plank" as they repulse the attempts of Labor Reform and Tammany Hall to stop them.

\$300 - 500

265

"KUKLUXISM AND DEMOCRACY, BEING ONE, WILL DIE ONE DEATH AND GO INTO ONE GRAVE."

SMITH, GERRIT. 1797-1874. *Gerrit Smith to Horace Greeley*. [Peterboro, NY, October 1, 1872.]

Broadside letter, 334 x 220 mm, regarding Greeley's run for the presidency. Light wear to right edge, else fine.

Written by Gerrit Smith, a prominent New York social activist and abolitionist, regarding Horace Greeley's ill-fated campaign for presidency. Smith admonishes Greeley's calls for reconciliation between the North and South, and his position toward the Democratic Party, stating, "you know as well as any that the only lack of this reconciliation is on the part of the Democratic Party toward the colored people." Reflecting on the legacy of the Democratic Party, Smith makes clear his opinion on the possibility of a reformed Democratic Party, writing, "Kukluxism is the culmination of Democratic crimes. It is Democracy gone to seed. They are one...."

\$500 - 800



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266

EMPEROR NORTON.

Albumen print cabinet card, 5 3/4 x 3 7/8 in, a nearly full-length portrait of Emperor Norton in dress uniform with cane, sword and plumed hat, c.1874 by Houseworth's, San Francisco, on original pink mount, with photographers' blindstamp and imprint on mount, overall excellent condition.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL CABINET CARD OF THE LEGENDARY NORTON I, EMPEROR OF THE UNITED STATES AND PROTECTOR OF MEXICO. Joshua Abraham Norton (c.1818-1880) was a San Francisco resident who proclaimed himself Emperor over the United States. Issuing his first decree in the September 17, 1859 issue of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, Norton declared himself Emperor of the United States, and held this position until his death in 1880. He issued a string of progressive and occasionally eccentric decrees, including the dissolution of the United States, the barring of Congress from meeting in Washington D.C., and the abolishment of the Republican and Democratic parties. Emperor Norton was a local celebrity well-loved and humored in San Francisco, and thousands of people lined the streets to pay him respects during his funeral procession. His legacy includes the character of King in Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (Twain knew him personally).

\$2,000 - 3,000

BROWN'S BILLIARD HALL, THE LARGEST HALL IN THE CITY. 103 & 105 Madison St., 13 Franklin, 14th St., 20 Lower 4th St. There are 100 billiard tables, 1000 seats, and 1000 tables.

J. A. PIERCE, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Base Ball Goods
Chests, Bats, Balls, Caps,
Gloves, Mitts, Stumps, Clubs,
Bats, Clubs, Trunks, Socks,
Fishing Tackle, &c.
79 BELLAS ST., CHICAGO.

THE LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1700
G. F. DAVIES' PRIVATE
FAMILY DINING & DRIPPED ROOM.
Cor. Fourth and Madison.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING Retail and Wholesale Prices!
REVOLUTIONS & KNOWLEDGE 100 STATE ST.

THE TOLEDO,
141 EAST MADISON STREET.
Grand Concert Every Night from 8 to 12 and Sunday Afternoon.
ADMISSION FREE.
LARGE MUSICAL SOCIETY, ON TUESDAY EVENING IN THE PAUL, SEATED AT THE GRAND ORGAN.

THE COLISEUM
VARIETY
THEATRE
87 CLARE ST., CHICAGO.
—IF YOU—
Bet a Hat!
On to-day's game, make it one of
Brewster's Best
TEMPERANCE!
Frank Stronach's Lane Bar Bill.
127 Madison Street, north corner of the
Third and Fourth Streets.

DEXTER PARK HEAD QUARTERS.
79 DEARBORN STREET.
Reports of all League Games received by mailings.
A. F. FOX.
CROQUET
A. C. SPALDING & BROS.
118 Randolph Street.

Melsted's
Merchant Tailors,
112 Dearborn St.
18 Wabash St., opp. Palace Hotel.

SCOTT'S BUY YOUR HATS AT SCOTT'S, 122 & 124 MADISON ST., COR. 5TH AVENUE. HATS.
Largest Stock of Your Choice of the West. A Single Hat in a Glass at Jordan's Price.

268

267^D

BRET HARTE IN MONTANA TERRITORY.

HARTE, BRET. 1836-1902. *The Montanian*. Virginia City, Montana Territory: Montanian Publishing Co., May 27, 1875. Vol 5, no 45. Folio (527 x 355 mm). 8 pp. Text printed in 6 columns. Light browning to one column of front page and small ink smudge to same, some scattered faint spots within, faint old wrinkling. *Provenance:* L.P. Fisher's Advertising Agency, San Francisco (contemporary ink stamp to front page).

Most of the front page of this early Montana newspaper—printed in the boomtown and once territorial capital Virginia City—is taken up by the Bret Harte story “Brown of Calaveras.”
\$500 - 800

FIRST JEWISH PRO BASEBALL PLAYER

268

LIPMAN PIKE SCORECARD.

Printed scorecard, Chicago White Stockings vs St. Louis Brown Stockings, annotated in pencil, 210 x 252 mm, [Chicago, 1875/1876], light wear to edges.

LIP PIKE HITS A HOME RUN. Lipman Pike, the “Iron Batter,” was the first Jewish professional baseball player, and among the first pro players generally. He played for the St. Louis Brown Stockings for two seasons, 1875-1876, probably the best period in his career. In 1876, St. Louis finished second only to the Chicago White Stockings, the team they play in the present scorecard. In this game, they lost 6-3 despite Pike's home run in the 7th inning. Ephemera from his important career is very rare.
\$2,000 - 3,000

THE
Northfield Tragedy.
A HISTORY OF THE NORTHFIELD BANK ROBBERY AND MURDERS, WITH A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ROBBER HUNT AND CAPTURE, ALSO CONCISE BIOGRAPHIES OF THE YOUNGER AND JAMES GANG OF DESPERADOES.
ILLUSTRATED BY
ST. PAUL: JOHN JAY LEMON.
1876.



YOUNGER AND JAMES
GANG OF DESPERADOES

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JAMES & YOUNGER GANG.

LEMON, JOHN Jay, pseud. *The Northfield Tragedy, a History of the Northfield Bank Raid and Murders, with a Graphic Description of the Robber Hunt and Capture, also Concise Biographies of the Younger and James Gang of Desperadoes.* St. Paul: John Jay Lemon, 1876. 12mo (210 x 144 mm). [3], 4-78 (of 79) pp. Wood-engravings throughout. Original printed wrappers. Wanting final leaf and rear wrapper here provided in facsimile, printed on blue paper, thumbled, several stray spots and a few small areas of dampstain, front wrapper chipped and soiled.

FIRST EDITION of this extremely rare account of the James-Younger gang's robbery of the First National Bank of Northfield in Minnesota. This was the gang's last stand as 3 of the members were killed and all 3 of the Younger brothers were taken prisoner 2 weeks after the robbery. Frank and Jesse James managed to escape and remained inactive for a few years before they returned to a life of crime. The present pamphlet is the rare first edition and doesn't include the listing of the names of the contributors to the family of murdered bank cashier Joseph Lee Heywood which is found in the second edition. *Adams Six-Guns and Saddle Leather* 1318; *Howes L254a* (both 2d edition).
\$2,000 - 3,000



270

270

DEATH OF WILD BILL HICKOK IN THE LOCAL DEADWOOD PAPER.

The Black Hills Pioneer. Deadwood City, Black Hills: A.W. Merrick, October 21, 1876. Vol 1, no 20. Bifolium (483 x 325 mm). Text printed in 5 columns. Slight toning, old folding creases, but excellent condition overall.

ON THE FRONT-PAGE under the heading "Wyoming Items" appears a note about the murder of Wild Bill Hickok: "*Hon. J.J. Jenkins, U.S. Attorney for this Territory, will leave Cheyenne to-day for Yankton, Dakota, where he will prosecute McCall, the murderer of J.B. Hickok, (Wild Bill).*" Jack McCall shot Hickok from behind in a bar in Deadwood on August 2, 1876. The front page also makes mention of Seth Bullock, and an item on the back page announces "*The Laws of Deadwood to be Published.*" Deadwood City was illegally established in 1876 on land belonging to the Lakota Sioux, following the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of present day South Dakota. Early Deadwood papers are rare, reports on Hickok extremely so. His story is among the most romantic episodes in the lore of the Wild West.

\$600 - 800



271

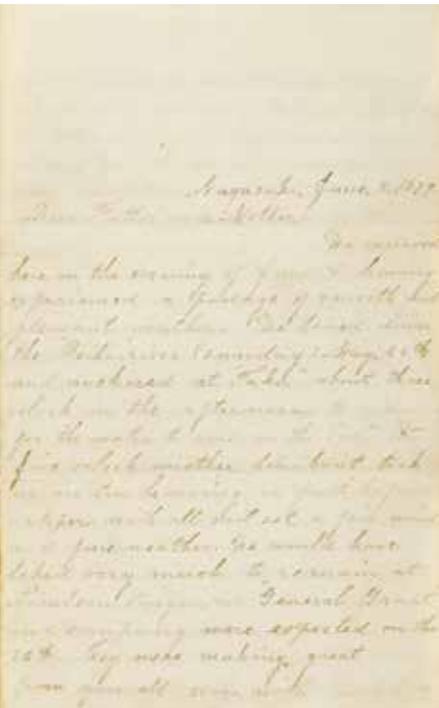
271^o

ELECTION OF 1876.

Albumen print photograph, 5 7/8 x 7 3/4 inches, 1877, on original mount with printed captions, some mild toning to mount, slight fading and a few tiny scratches to photo.

The photo depicts the aftermath of a bet over the disputed presidential election of 1876. Joseph Hobart of East Lexington, Massachusetts is shown wheeling a 205 pound barrel of apples in the snow to Somerville, as a result of a "*bet lost by being counted out,*" according to the caption. Painted onto the bottom of the apple barrel is the following: "*Tilden was elected / 1876 / by voice of the people / but counted out by / fraud in 1877.*" The presidential election of 1876 remains one of the most controversial in American history. Samuel J. Tilden won the popular vote over Rutherford B. Hayes, but a dispute arose over the final twenty electoral votes, which both parties claimed. The Compromise of 1877 gave the election to the Republican Hayes, in exchange for the promise to withdraw Federal troops from the South, putting an end to Reconstruction.

\$400 - 600



272

272

PRESIDENT GRANT IN CHINA.

Autograph Letter Signed ("Linnie"), 8vo, conjoined leaves, 4 pp recto and verso, Nagasaki, Japan, June 4, 1879, old folding creases, small split along one fold.

A letter from an American traveler in East Asia, referring to the visit of former President Ulysses S. Grant to China in 1879, as part of his world tour of 1877-1879. Written from Nagasaki, Japan, by one "Linnie" to her mother and father, the letter notes: "*We would have liked very much to remain at Tientsin longer, as 'General Grant' and company were expected on the 26th. They were making great preparations to receive him. They built a 'Jetty' just opposite our vessel, over which was built an arched roof. On the top was placed a motto in these words: 'Welcome General Grant.' There were to be stationed a line of 'soldiers' on both sides for the company to pass, to avoid a multitude of the Chinese ... After the reception at Tientsin, they were to be taken in a 'steam-launch' as far as the terminus of navigation. Thence to be taken in chairs carried by coolies to 'Pekin' [sic]. If they are invited to the Emperor's Palace, they will be the first foreigner's that ever visited it. The Emperor is now nine years of age...*"

\$700 - 1,000

273^D

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS SILK MENUS FOR U.S. GRANT.

Society of California Pioneers 1849 Complimentary Dinner to gen. U.S. Grant at the Lick House, Friday Evening, October 24th, 1879. Menu. San Francisco: Crowe & Cooke, 1879.

Menu printed on silk, 282 x 92 mm. Printed in blue ink. Faint old crease and minor fraying, excellent condition overall.

WITH: *Complimentary Dinner Gen. U.S. Grant, Sacramento, Oct. 22, 1879 at Golden Eagle Hotel.* [Sacramento?]: Crocker, 1879.

Menu printed in blue on blue silk, 147 x 170 mm. In printed folder with real portrait photograph of Grant by Wolfe mounted to upper cover. Faint soiling to folder.

A pair of menus for dinners held in in honor of former President Grant at the end of his world tour of 1877-79.

\$500 - 800

274

TOMBSTONE AND VIRGIL EARP.

The Tombstone Epitaph. Tombstone, Cochise County, Arizona Territory: Clum & Reppy, June 29, 1881.

Oversize bifolium (610 x 447 mm). Bit brittle, some taped tears.

VIRGIL EARP MADE CHIEF OF POLICE; AND MOVES TO ENFORCE GUN CONTROL. Months before the gunfight at the OK Corral (October 26, 1881), this Tombstone newspaper carries the notice both of Virgil Earp's re-appointment as Chief of Police and of his plan to enforce gun control in Tombstone: "Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No 9, to provide against the carrying of deadly weapons, all persons found with pistols, bowie knives or dirks upon their persons, without a permit issued by the proper authorities will be arrested...."

\$800 - 1,200

275^D

GARFIELD ASSASSINATION.

Daily Intelligencer. EXTRA. N.p., [July 2, 1881.]

Broadside extra, 331 x 171 mm. Some creasing and light stains, edge-wear.

"HORROR! PRESIDENT GARFIELD ASSASSINATED!" Rare broadside printed on the same day as the shooting which happened at about 9:30 a.m in Washington, D.C. This must have been a near-midnight printing as it closes with a 10 p.m. update that the wounds were not believed to be fatal (Garfield lingered for 11 weeks) and that the assassin's name was Charles Gettean (sic).

\$500 - 800

276

GUN CONTROL IN THE WAKE OF O.K. CORRAL.

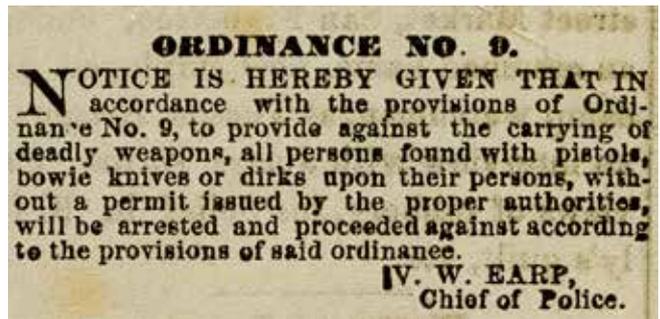
Tombstone Daily Nugget. Tombstone, Cochise County, Arizona Territory: H.M. Woods & Co., December 22, 1881.

Bifolium (609 x 456 mm). Text printed in 6 columns. Browned, torn, and brittle.

Provenance: Chas W. Crane, 319 Pine (contemporary ownership signature in pencil).

The back page prints Notices to Creditors on behalf of the Estates of Frank and Thomas McLowry [sic], the two brothers who were killed in the gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone. Below these appears a notice of stricter gun control measures in Tombstone: "...from and after this date all persons convicted of a violation of ordinances prohibiting carrying weapons and discharging firearms within the city limits will be visited by severe penalties."

\$500 - 800



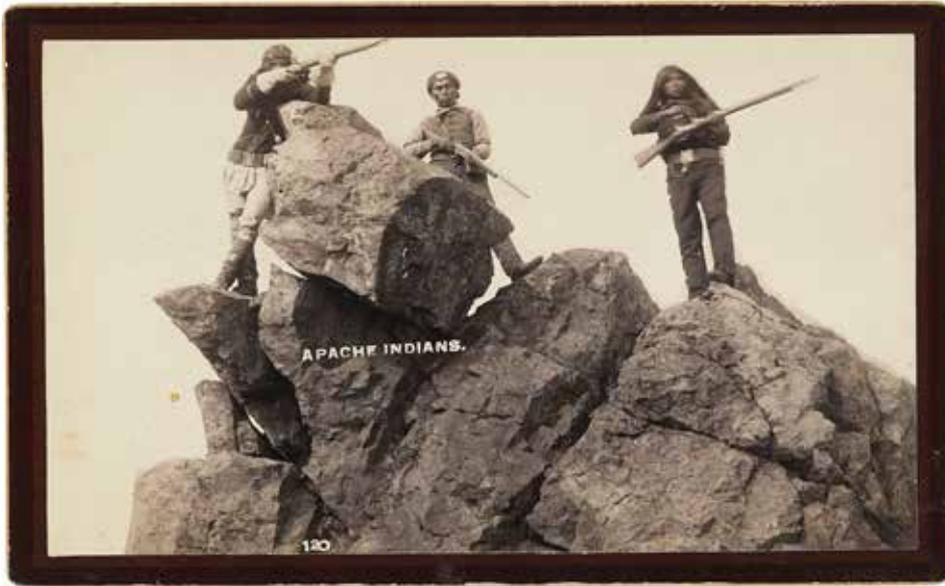
274 (detail)



275



276



277

277

APACHE KID.

Albumen print cabinet card, 4 5/8 x 7 3/4 inches, Tombstone, Arizona, [c. early 1880s], Fly's Gallery stamp on verso, "Apache Indians" printed in the negative, a few faint spots, minor skimming on verso, but otherwise a near fine example.

The Apache Kid, the nickname of Haskay-bay-nay-ntayl, was an Apache orphan who was adopted by Al Sieber, Chief of the Army Scouts and in 1881 enlisted with the U.S. Cavalry as a scout, during which time the above photograph was taken. He proved to be an excellent scout and was soon promoted to Sergeant. In 1887, during a party at the San Carlos post when the Scouts were left alone, a drunken gunfight left three dead, with the Kid being responsible for one of them. The Kid was eventually captured and served time in Alcatraz before his conviction was overturned and he was released. A number of enraged Apaches were able to force the issue of new warrants. The Kid was re-arrested, but escaped during transport. The Apache Kid was never recaptured but there were unconfirmed reports of sightings and a number of crimes were attributed to him, although there were no solid links between him and any of the crimes. A rancher in the San Mateo Mountains west of Socorro, New Mexico killed an Apache who was rustling his cattle in 1894 and was identified at time as being the Apache Kid, but others claimed to have seen him years after and a number of ranchers claimed him as the head of a group of cattle rustlers that plagued the area into the 1920s.

\$2,500 - 3,500

278

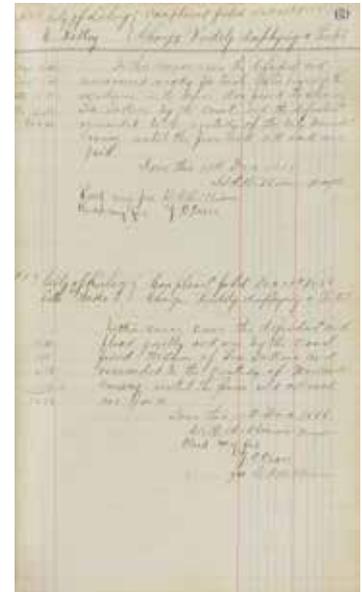
JESSE JAMES & BLOODY BILL ANDERSON.

Weekly Trinity Journal. Weaverville, Trinity County, California: C.W. Craig, May 13, 1882. Vol 27, no 19. Bifolium (610 x 456 mm). Text printed in 7 columns. Fine.

The first page of this California newspaper features an article on Jesse James, printed a month after his murder on April 4, 1882. The article deals mainly with James' affiliation with the brutal Bill Anderson gang out of Missouri.

\$700 - 1,000

108 | BONHAMS



279

279

TEXAS COURT LEDGER.

Bound manuscript court ledger, 232 pp recto and verso, folio, April 7, 1884-December 24, 1891, Luling, Texas, signed by George W. Kyser, G.A. Williams, D.C. Muenster, or W.B. Walker at the end of each entry as Mayor, signed as well by the representing attorney(s) at end of each entry acknowledging receipt of fees. Contemporary roan. Covers water-stained with losses to upper corners, staining extending to preliminary leaves and to margins of first few leaves of ledger, some minor old spotting throughout.

The court ledger for a period covering more than seven years in the south-central Texas city of Luling, in Caldwell County. With two or more cases documented on each page, recording the name of the defendant, charges filed, outcome of the case, and fees assessed, and signed by the current Mayor and one or more attorneys at the end of each entry. The most frequent charges are "Drunkenness," "Affray," and "Disturbing the Peace," typically resulting in a plea of guilty and a fine of \$1.00-\$2.50 and costs. Several assault charges appear as well, alongside charges of "running an engine faster than 6 miles an hour," "using language calculated to provide a breach of the peace," "exposure of person," and "rudely displaying a pistol." Several cases are documented as having gone to trial, with the verdicts duly recorded.

\$1,000 - 1,500



280

280

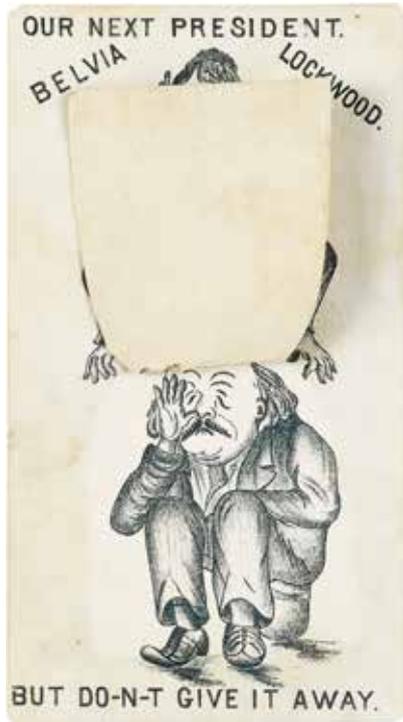
BELVA LOCKWOOD FOR PRESIDENT.

Satirical mechanical card, 4 7/8 x 2 1/2 inches, 1884, captioned "Our Next President / Belvia [sic] Lockwood. But Do-n-t Give It Away," light soiling, original? label removed from verso.

WITH: Wood engraved political cartoon, "New Jersey.—The Humors of the Political Campaign—Parade of the Belva Lockwood Club of the City of Rahway," 233 x 355 mm, extract from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, November 1, 1881, pp 169-170.

Two pieces of memorabilia from the 1884 presidential campaign of Belva Lockwood (1830-1917), the second woman to run for president. Lockwood—a prominent women's rights activist, attorney, and educator—ran for president in both 1884 and 1888 as the National Equal Rights Party candidate. The mechanical card features a caricature of Lockwood in a brown dress which lifts to reveal Benjamin Butler—the Greenback Party candidate for president—hiding beneath. The meaning of this satire is obscure, but perhaps makes reference to Butler's speaking on the floor of Congress in support of Lockwood's 1874 petition to allow women to argue before the Supreme Court.

\$1,500 - 2,500



280

281

SITTING BULL AND "BUFFALO BILL" CODY.

NOTMAN, WILLIAM. Albumen print cabinet card, 4 x 5 1/4, c.1885, of Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill facing one another, by William Notman and Son, Montreal, photographer's imprint to lower mount and on verso, mild sunning to edges.

A rare variant of the famous photograph of the two men, taken by the Notman studio in 1885. The series was taken in 1885 during Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show's successful tour of Eastern Canada.

\$2,000 - 4,000



281



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282

GERONIMO, SON & TWO PICKED BRAVES.

Albumen print photograph, 4 3/4 x 8 1/8 inches, Tombstone, Arizona, 1886, by C.S. Fly, on original mount, titled "Geronimo, Son and two picked Braves" on verso label, mount toned, rubbed at corners, residue along lower edge.

With the label of Tombstone photographer C.S. Fly describing the image as follows: "Scene in Geronimo's Camp, the Apache Outlaw and Murderer. Taken before the surrender to Gen. Crook, March 27, 1886, in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico. Escaped March 30, 1886 ... Man with long rifle Geronimo." No 174 from the series. A particularly striking portrait of Geronimo (aka Goyathlay, 1829-1909) accompanied by his son Chappo, second cousin Fun, and brother-in-law Yahnozha.

\$3,000 - 5,000



283

283

GERONIMO AND NATCHEZ.

Albumen print boudoir cabinet card, 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches, Tombstone, 1886, by C.S. Fly, photographer's copyright in the negative and with his stamp on verso, titled in the negative, "Geronimo and Natches mounted, Natches with hat on; son of Geronimo standing by his side," excellent condition.

Rare image of the two Apache Chiefs while they were banded together to fight against forced relocation to the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona. The above image was taken by C.S. Fly during the surrender negotiations before they were imprisoned at Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida. Fly's photographs were the only images taken at the event.

\$3,000 - 5,000



284

284

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, LAKOTA SIOUX CHIEF. C.1835-1905.

Albumen print cabinet card, 6 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches, Bismarck, Dakota Territory, 1886, by D.F. Barry, on "Barry Photographer" mount, pasted title label to lower recto mount, paste action to recto label, light stray marks, very good overall.

Rare D.F. Barry portrait of the great Sioux warrior. The Hunkpapa Lakota war Chief Rain-in-the-Face was instrumental in the Sioux Wars of the 1860s and 70s, at various points fighting beside Red Cloud, Gall, Crazy Horse, and Sitting Bull. Rain-in-the-Face purportedly killed both George and Tom Custer at Little Big Horn, cutting Tom's heart out in revenge for his arrest in 1874 (a legend popularized by H.W. Longfellow's poem).

\$800 - 1,200



286

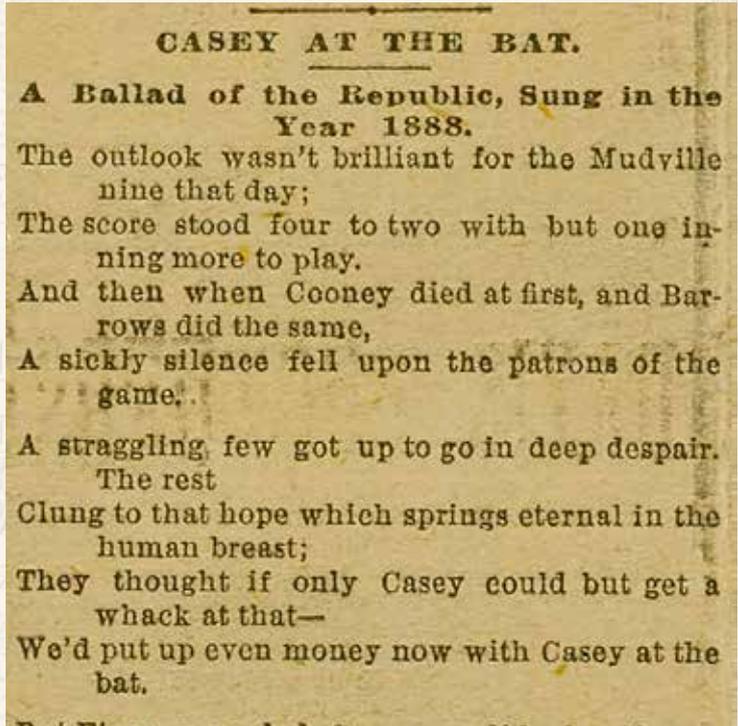
THE UNTIL NOW ELUSIVE FIRST PRINTING

285

CASEY AT THE BAT.

[THAYER, ERNEST L. 1863-1940.] *The Daily Examiner*. San Francisco: William Randolph Hearst, June 3, 1888. Folio (594 x 485 mm). Text printed in 8 columns. Brittle, several tears including horizontal tear bisecting the page with poem, chipping at edges with loss to numeral in date at headline of p 4, sold as is.

BEYOND RARE: THE FIRST PRINTING OF "CASEY AT THE BAT." Ernest L. Thayer's iconic ballad first appeared in the fourth column on page 4 of the present edition of the *Daily Examiner*, under the subtitle "A Ballad of the Republic, Sung in the Year 1888." Thayer had been brought on to the *Examiner* by his friend from Harvard and the paper's publisher, William Randolph Hearst. A month later, on August 14, 1888, the comic actor DeWolf Hopper gave his first recital of the poem at Wallack's Theater before an audience that included the New York Giants and Chicago White Stockings baseball clubs. It would be the first of more than 10,000 performances Hopper would give of the piece over the following decades, performances which enshrined "Casey at the Bat" as the most famous baseball ballad ever composed. We locate no other copies of this newspaper either on the market or in institutions, a very fragile item indeed due to the acid content of the paper. **\$7,000 - 9,000**



285 (detail)

286

BASEBALL.

HOPPER, DEWOLF. 1858-1935. Photograph Signed ("DeWolf Hopper") and Inscribed "Wish I had something better to offer you, Phil. Yours," 9 3/4 x 7 3/4 inch gelatin silver print by Strauss-Peyton Studios, Kansas City, MO, dated 1918 in negative, a few tiny creases, mounted.

FAMED ORATOR OF "CASEY AT THE BAT." Broadway musical star and baseball enthusiast DeWolf Hopper helped make Ernest Thayer's baseball poem famous, giving some 10,000 performances on the stage, at baseball games, and on the radio. See previous lot. **\$700 - 1,000**



287

287

BLOOMER CLUB CIGAR.

Bloomer Club Cigar. Boston: Eastern Specialty Co., c.1890. Chromolithographed poster, 375 x 515 mm. Some foxing, mounted, in heavy beveled wooden frame.

This rare poster reproduces the artwork used on the boxes of Bloomer Club Cigars. Its depiction of young women drinking champagne and tea and smoking cigars amidst the palm fronds of an elegant café is pure male fantasy. The humor was intended to arise from the incongruity of an actual phenomenon—women donning pants for cycling or gymnastics—and the implausibility of these same women smoking cigars and joining a men's-style athletic club.

\$1,000 - 1,500

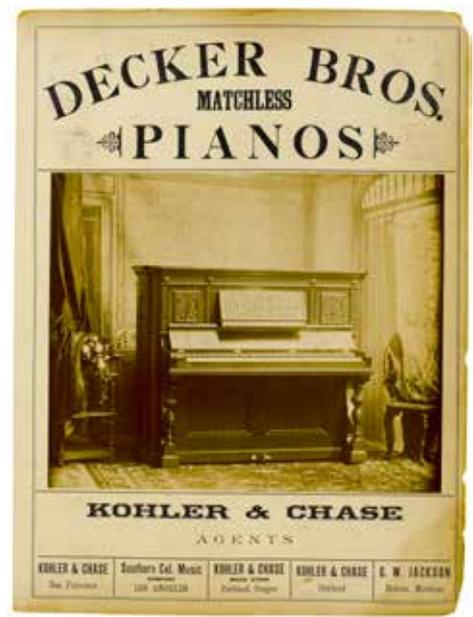
288

ADVERTISING ART.

Decker Bros. Matchless Pianos. Kohler & Chase Agents. San Francisco: P.M. Diers & Co., [ca.1891.] Advertising poster on board, 470 x 350 mm, with large mounted photograph, 247 x 305 mm, printed ads on verso, some rubbing and old marginal staining, edgewear.

Attractive photographically illustrated poster for Decker Brothers Pianos, with agents listed in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Oakland, and Helena.

\$500 - 800



288

289

DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN. 1859-1930.

Autograph Letter Signed ("A Conan Doyle"), 1 p, 8vo, South Norwood [London], May 7, 1892, two file-holes, about fine condition. Matted and framed.

"I HAVE A STORY..." Exciting letter about Doyle's recent completion of "The Los Amigos Fiasco" and dating from the period when the adventures of Sherlock Holmes were appearing in *The Strand* (the first being "A Scandal in Bohemia" in July, 1891). In full: "Dear Sir, I have a story 'The Los Amigos Fiasco'—3500 words—scene laid in America. It will appear here in the *Vagabond's Annual* which comes out in a month. Shall I send you a typewritten copy?"

"The Los Amigos Fiasco" is one of Doyle's first forays into science fiction. The electrocution of a criminal goes awry and he is instead charged with the juice of life and turned superhuman.

\$700 - 1,000

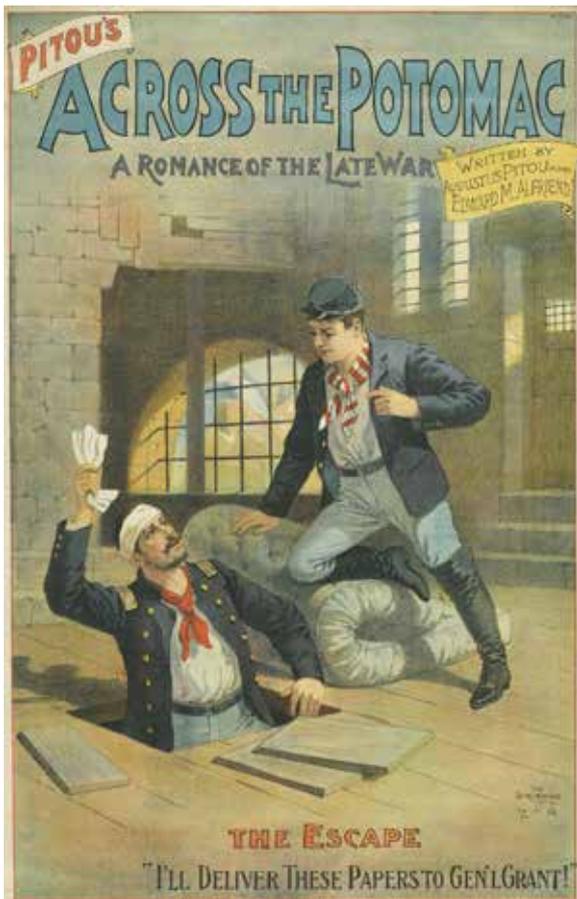
290

ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

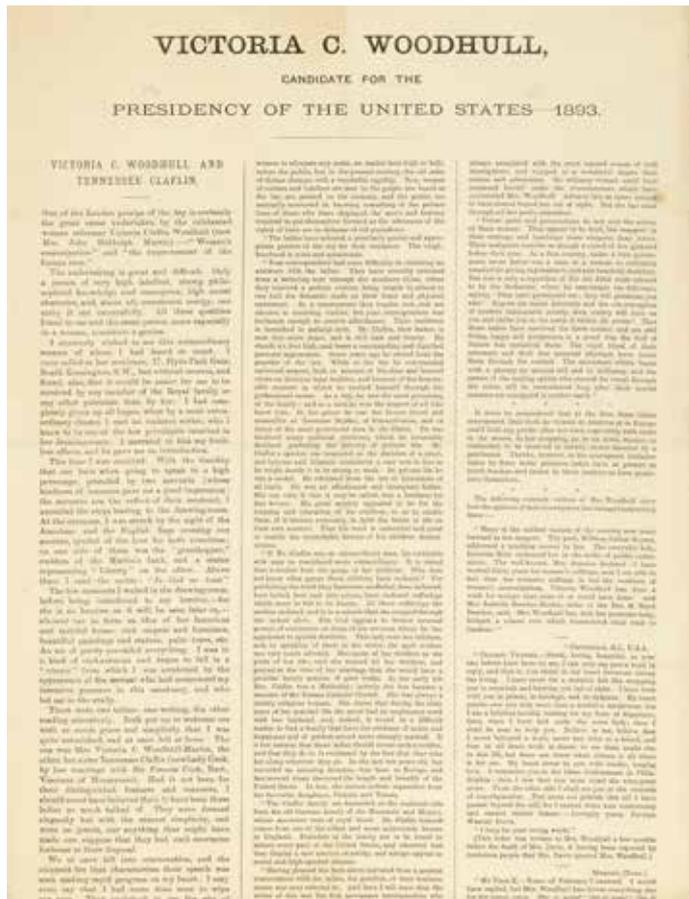
Pitou's Across the Potomac. A Romance of the Late War. Strobridge Lithographing Co., c.1892. Chromolithographed poster, 760 x 515 mm. Toning, wear and some chips to edges.

Attractive color poster advertising this book and play by Augustus Pitou and Edward M. Alfriend. The scene is subtitled "The Escape / 'I'll deliver these papers to Gen'l Grant!'"

\$600 - 800



290



291 (detail)

291

FIRST WOMAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CAMPAIGN POSTER.

Victoria C. Woodhull, *Candidate for the Presidency of the United States—1893.* [N.p.: 1892.]

Broadside, 703 x 261 mm. Text in 3 columns. Faint wrinkling, two small holes at top not affecting text, tiny tear in column one with no loss of text.

WITH: Issue of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, New York, January 17, 1874.

VERY RARE CAMPAIGN POSTER FOR VICTORIA WOODHULL, WHOSE BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY PRE-DATED WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

This broadside announces the intent of women's rights advocate and suffragette Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838-1927) to enter the presidential campaign of 1892. Woodhull had become the first woman presidential candidate in 1872, when she was nominated by the Equal Rights Party, with Frederick Douglass as her running mate. Rare: we find no examples at auction, and none in OCLC.

\$1,200 - 1,800

292^D

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION.

Marysville Weekly Appeal. Marysville, CA: March 10, 1893. Vol 32, no 52. Broadsheet folio (590 x 450 mm). 8 pp. A little brittle. Partial ink stamp of California State Library.

FRONT-PAGE NEWS OF CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION DWARFED BY AD FOR LEVIS, "celebrated copper riveted overalls and spring bottom pants. The only kind made by white labor ... Every pair guaranteed."

\$300 - 500

293

HARRISON, BENJAMIN. 1833-1901.

Autograph Letter Signed ("Benj Harrison"), 1 p, 12mo, with integral blank, Indianapolis, April 10, 1896, to John Russell Young, on personal stationery, slight toning to upper fold with tiny chip to same.

WITH: Announcement of the wedding of Harrison and Mary Scott Dimmick on April 6, 1896, Saint Thomas Church, New York, 12mo.

Harrison writes to Philadelphia journalist and diplomat John Russell Young (1840-1899) thanking him for the "kind telegram of congratulations" (presumably on his wedding four days earlier) and looking forward to future visits. Young would be appointed Librarian of Congress the following year.

\$800 - 1,200



294

294

MCKINLEY INAUGURATION.

Large photograph, 10 1/4 x 13 7/8 inch albumen print, 1897, by George Prince, signed and dated in negative, some pale spotting, matted and framed.

A large-format photograph of the scene in front of the Capitol building at William McKinley's first inauguration on March 4, 1897. McKinley delivers his speech from the grandstand before a massive crowd, with outgoing President Grover Cleveland seated beside him.

\$700 - 1,000



295

295

BIRTH OF MOTION PICTURES

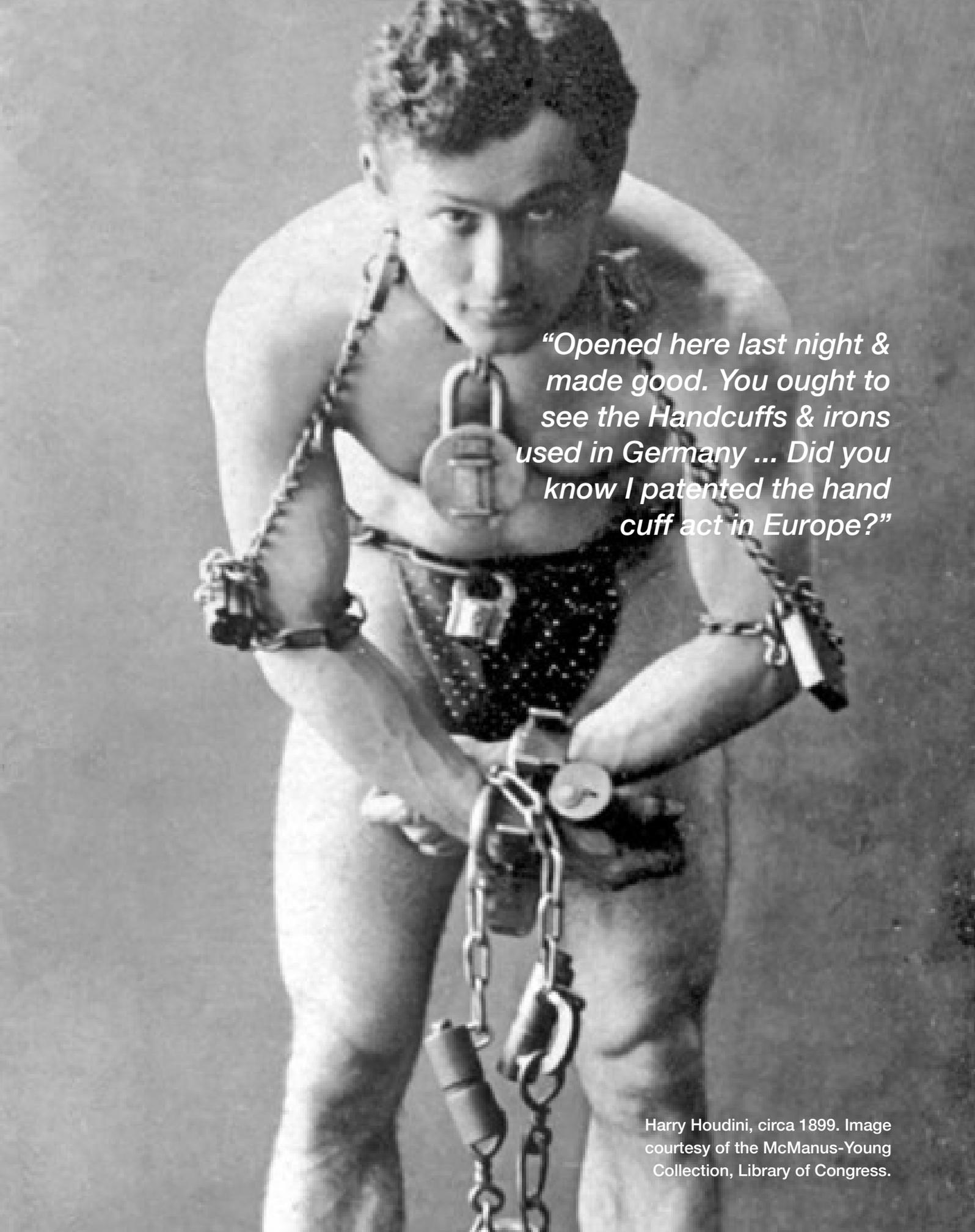
1897 BOXING HANDBILL AND PIECE OF ACTUAL FILM.

6 frames of black and white film strip, 63 x 183 mm, featuring the two fighters mid-swing, some loss to sprocket holes at upper right and lower right edges, abrasion to center left margin of all frames. WITH: *Fulton Opera House / Matinee Tuesday, Sept. 21st ... The Veriscope Pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Sparring Contest Taken in Carson City, March 17, 1897...* [Lancaster, PA]: September 21, 1897. Printed broadside, 108 x 185 mm. Leaf toned and creased horizontally and vertically, wear to corners, dealer notations in pencil to upper right corner.

The documentary-style film of the prize fight between James J. Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons has the distinction of being the first full-length film and the first shot in widescreen (on 63 mm film). It popularized not just boxing (bringing the sport outside of the ring, which had been an all-male enclave, to theaters where women could watch too), but feature length films. Today the film is considered lost, with only fragments, such as this one, surviving.

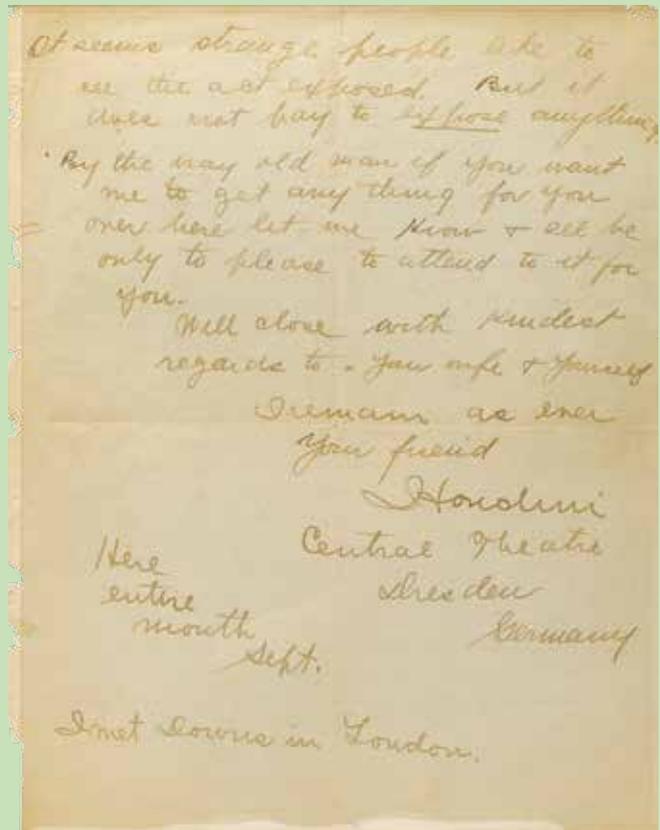
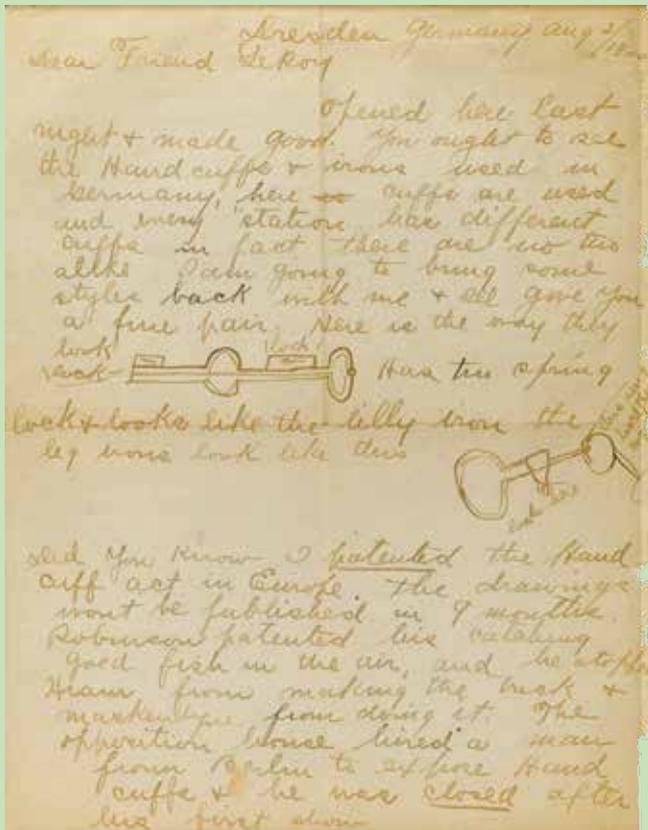
\$3,000 - 5,000



A black and white photograph of Harry Houdini, a famous escape artist. He is shirtless and wearing dark, patterned shorts. He is heavily restrained with multiple sets of handcuffs and chains. One set is on his wrists, another on his ankles, and several are attached to a chain around his waist. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

“Opened here last night & made good. You ought to see the Handcuffs & irons used in Germany ... Did you know I patented the hand cuff act in Europe?”

Harry Houdini, circa 1899. Image courtesy of the McManus-Young Collection, Library of Congress.



IN 1900 HOUDINI DRAWS MAGICAL HANDCUFFS AND DISCUSSES THE WISDOM OF EXPOSING MAGIC TRICKS

296

HOUDINI, HARRY. 1874-1926.

Autograph Letter Signed ("Houdini"), 2 pp recto and verso, 4to, Dresden, Germany, August 2, 1900, to fellow magician [Servais] Leroy, discussing handcuffs, page moderately toned, mild chipping and loss at right margin.

INCREDIBLY IMPORTANT LETTER IN THE HISTORY OF MAGIC FROM HOUDINI'S FIRST INTERNATIONAL TOUR. Houdini, early in his career, raves about the handcuffs he has encountered in Germany and gossips about the competition and the wisdom or folly of exposing magic devices. Given Houdini's later efforts in organizing the Society of American Magicians in part to safeguard magicians from exposures (and his own efforts to expose mediums), this letter is a particularly interesting window to his thoughts at this critical stage in his career. Houdini also says that he plans to patent his handcuff act and indeed this is the tour in which he was first known as "Harry Handcuff Houdini."

In part: "Opened here last night & made good. You ought to see the Handcuffs & irons used in Germany. Here cuffs are used and every station has different cuffs, in fact there are no two alike. I am going to bring some styles back with me & I'll give you a fine pair. Here is the

way they look [drawing of cuffs] Has two spring lock & looks like the lilly iron the leg irons look like this [sketch]. / Did you know I patented the hand cuff act in Europe? The drawings wont be published in 9 months. Robinson patented his catching gold fish in the air, and he stopped Hiam from making the trick and Maskeleyne from doing it. The opposition house hired a man from Berlin to expose Hand Cuffs & he was closed after his first show. It seems strange that people like to see the act exposed. But it does not pay to expose anything." Maskelyne is John Nevil Maskelyne who around this time was famous for revealing the secrets of cardsharps and for his ability to levitate. The Robinson Houdini refers to is likely William Robinson, who performed under the stage name Chung Ling Soo, and who himself stole the entire act of another famous magician of the period, Ching Ling Foo. The recipient, magician Servais Le Roy, performed in "The Triple Alliance" (with Imro Fox and F.E. Powell) and with his wife Talma and Leon Bosco. Most relevant to this letter, Le Roy established a supply house for illusionists in London. Not only is this a great Houdini letter, but involving all these other magicians, it strongly evokes the golden age of magical acts from the turn of the last century.

\$8,000 - 12,000

297

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN.

Colored Americans Who Have Served in the United States Congress. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Recorder, c. 1901. Illustrated broadside, 395 x 505 mm. Framed. Some dampstain, small edge chips and closed tears, small hole in one portrait, unexamined out of frame.

RARE POSTER WITH PORTRAITS OF TWENTY AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN; ISSUED BY AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. Joseph Rainey was the first such elected, directly following the ratification of the 15th Amendment in 1870. The list continues through to George Henry White whose term was up in 1901. The *Indianapolis Recorder*, the paper which issued this broadside, was a weekly founded in 1895 and is the fourth oldest surviving African-American newspaper in the U.S.

\$500 - 800

298^p

MCKINLEY ASSASSINATION.

1. *Mother Lode-Banner Extra Edition ... President McKinley Shot By a Polish Anarchist at Buffalo, Who Barely Escapes Lynching. Two Bullets in Breast and Stomach--Badly Wounded, but Resting Easy at Last Accounts.* Sonora, California: [A.J. Jones and H.S. Richardson], September 6, 1901. Broadside, 305 x 153 mm. Faint smearing of ink in a few spots.

2. Booking card of McKinley assassin Leon F. Czolgosz, 133 x 833 mm, Detective Bureau, City of Buffalo Police Department, listing name, alias, crime ("murder"), physical description, Bertillon measurements, occupation, date of arrest, arresting officers, and date of execution.

Leon F. Czolgosz (1873-1901), a 28-year-old wire worker and anarchist from Ohio, shot and fatally wounded President McKinley on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo on September 6, 1901. McKinley would die eight days later. On September 24—a mere ten days after McKinley's death—Czolgosz was convicted of murder; as noted on his booking card, he was executed by electrocution the following month, on October 29, 1901.

\$500 - 800

299

FIRST AVIATION EXPO IN THE U.K.

HORN, W.H. Autograph Letter Signed ("W.H. Horn"), 4 pp recto and verso, 8vo (conjoined leaves), Doncaster, South Yorkshire, October 18, 1909, to Mrs. Hey, concerning the first Doncaster Aviation Meeting.

"HE RESEMBLED A GREY GULL ... SOARING IN THE BREEZE." The 1909 Doncaster Aviation Meeting, held October 15-25, was the first official flying meeting in England. Horn comments on the successful flight of the acclaimed aviator Léon Delagrange in a Bleriot Monoplane, "he took the ground safely and ... gracefully ... It was really very wonderful." Delagrange would go on to set a world record for speed in Doncaster days later in that same plane. Horn continues, speculating on the potential implication of plane travel, writing, "it will soon be obsolete to tell a man to put his best leg first or to keep in the middle of the road."

\$600 - 900

300^p

[ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919.]

Roosevelt the Man. New York: J.V. Sloan, 1910. Color broadside, 383 x 256 mm. Some spotting and creasing, some fading at top.

A color broadside featuring four oval bust portraits from various periods of Roosevelt's life ("The Student," "The Cowboy," "The Rough-rider," "The Hunter") with a full length portrait at center. With a timeline of "His Life" (up to his retirement to private life on March 4, 1909) and a timeline of his tour of Africa and Europe from March to June 1909. The broadside was included as a supplement to the *Boston Sunday Globe*, and was originally printed in 1909 by Brown Bros, New York.

\$300 - 500

301

ARMY AIR SERVICE POSTER.

VERREES, J. PAUL, artist. *Join the Air Service and Serve in France. Do It Now.* [Philadelphia: 1917.]

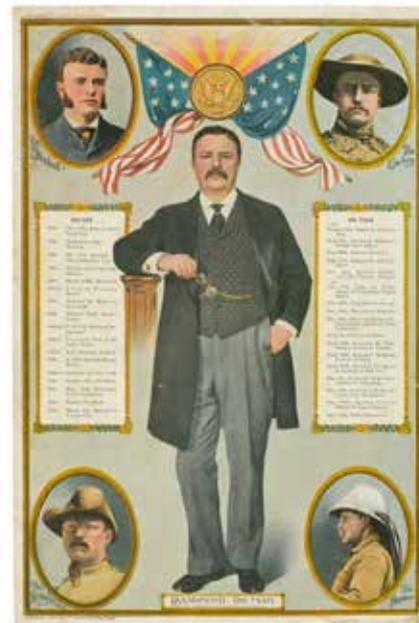
Color lithographed recruitment poster, 997 x 679 mm (sheet size), depicting a two man biplane with American and French markings on a red sky background with two uniformed spotters in the foreground. Linen-backed, some creasing and expert restoration, pin holes in top corners.

The entry of America into World War I in April 1917 saw great efforts to recruit new pilots for the nascent Army Air Service. Posters such as this rare example were used to attract more than 40,000 applicants, 15,000 of whom would go on to complete their training and serve in France.

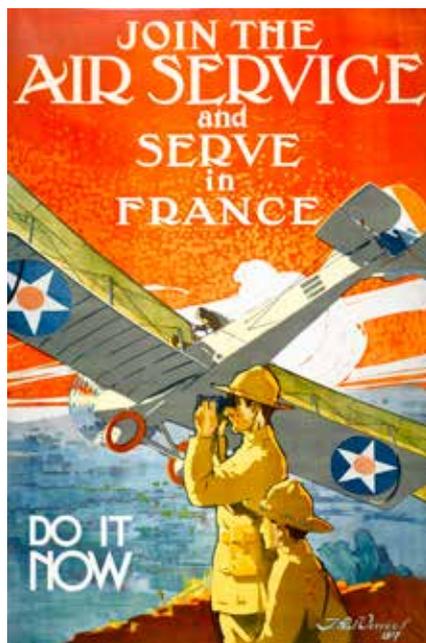
\$800 - 1,200



297



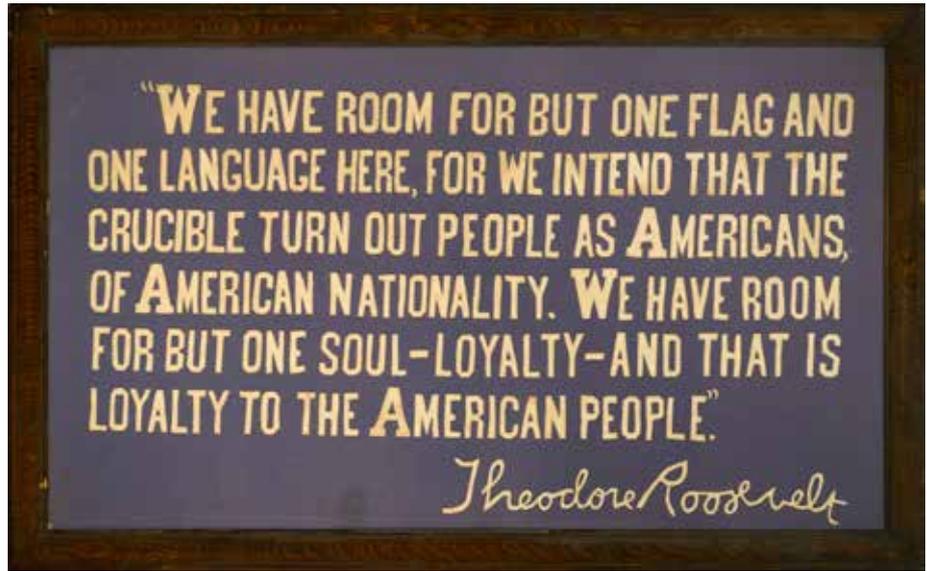
300



301



303



304

302

REMINGTON ARMS: AMERICAN RIFLE EXPENSES OVER \$11 MILLION IN WORLD WAR ONE.

Document Signed (“Arthur Young & Co.”) & (“Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.”), April 5, 1917, to J.P. Morgan & Company, Commercial Agents, His Britannic Majesty’s Government, 3 pp, folio, bound in brown buffalo leather folder, titled in gilt on the upper cover, light rubbing to folder, very good overall.

In the midst of the First World War, the British were unable to keep up with demand for small arms for their troops. American companies Remington, Winchester and Eddystone, which was a subsidiary of Remington, were contracted to manufacture .303 Pattern 14 Enfield rifles, which was an improvement upon the Lee-Enfield rifle, which had been the British Army’s standard issue since 1895. The document here, the *Joint Certificate of Expenditures on Enfield Rifle Contract up to and including October 21, 1916*, cover the expenses incurred at Remington’s Ilion, New York plant, which amounted to \$11,213,706.64, minus the \$3,938,268 that the British government had already paid. An excellent example of the business of war.

\$800 - 1,200

303

WORLD WAR ONE BATTLEFIELD MAP.

Rémonville. [Washington, D.C.]: G-2-C, [1918].

Duotone lithographed map, 845 x 580 mm. Faded and creased, worn at folds, linen-backed. Framed.

ANNOTATED IN THE TRENCHES with large pencil markings drawing the “*jump off line*,” three objective lines, and the “*exploitation line*” as well as other notes and an ink identification in another hand of the location of the “*North Cemetery*.” This is an evocative item from the close of the War. Ten Americans received Congressional Medals of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action near Rémonville from October 31-November 1, 1918.

\$800 - 1,200

MASSIVE HAND-MADE BANNER

304

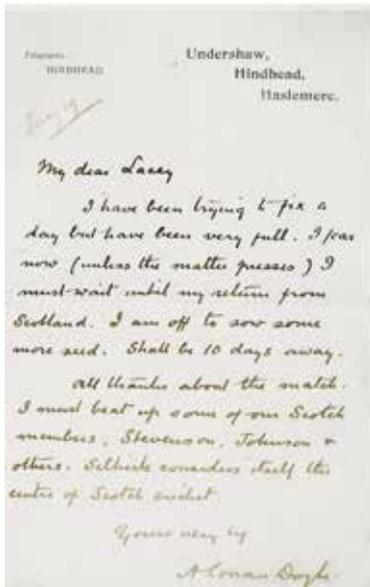
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919.

Blue felt banner stitched with white felt lettering, mounted on board and in period beveled oak frame, overall 39 1/2 by 65 1/2 inches, n.p., c.1919. Few nicks to frame, a little dust-soiling and sunning but overall excellent.

NOTORIOUS ANTI-IMMIGRATION TEDDY ROOSEVELT QUOTE ON MASSIVE HAND-MADE BANNER. Reads in full: “*We have room for but one flag and one language here, for we intend that the crucible turn out people as Americans and American nationality. We have room for but one soul—loyalty—and that is Loyalty to the American People.*” *Theodore Roosevelt.*”

This quotation (frequently mis-attributed to a 1907 speech) comes from the last letter T.R. wrote before his death in January, 1919. He was arguing that at the end of WWI it was important to re-assert Americanization of immigrants. However, it is clear that his idea of the “crucible” (as distinct from the “melting pot”) did not admit of non-European, nonwhite groups. This is one of the more infamous racist statements by a two-term U.S. President. See Dyer *Theodore Roosevelt and the Idea of Race*, p 134.

\$1,200 - 1,800



305



307 (detail)



308

305

DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN. 1859-1930.

Autograph Letter Signed ("A Conan Doyle"), 1 p, 8vo, Undershaw, Hindhead, n.d., to Sir Francis Eden Lacey.

"SELKIRK CONSIDERS ITSELF THE CENTRE OF SCOTTISH CRICKET." Conan Doyle was a passionate and competitive cricket player, and was a member of the "Allahakbarries," an amateur team founded by J.M. Barrie. Other prominent team members included H.G. Wells, A.A. Milne, P.G. Wodehouse and Rudyard Kipling. Here he discusses his upcoming trip to Scotland that he "must beat up some of our Scotch members, Stevenson, Johnson & others." Sir Francis Eden Lacey (1859-1946) was the first man to be knighted for services to a sport for his career as a first-class cricket player and at the Marylebone Cricket Club.

\$800 - 1,200

306

AERIAL TORPEDO PATENT GROUP.

Group of patent documents, 13 pp plus 4 p of whiteprint illustration plates, Los Angeles, 1920, excellent condition.

Collection of patent documents for "Aerial Torpedoes," U.S. 1384559A, an invention by Lloyd Giles and Sidney H. Woodruff. Included are a description of the invention, complete diagrams, the signatory page and a power of attorney document, the latter two documents signed by Lloyd Giles. The documents describe a remote control airplane loaded with "a charge of high explosive or poison gas which is released by a time fuse." The patent was originally filed in July 23rd, 1917 and finally published in 1921, although the concept had been experimented with in the early 1910s by Bradley A. Fiske. Still, the Giles and Woodruff torpedoes appear to be much more nimble than the earlier attempts. An interesting step in what evolved into missiles and drones.

\$500 - 800

307^a

JFK'S FIRST PRESS PHOTO?

Boston Sunday Globe Editorial and News Feature Section. September 18, 1927.

Folio (593 x 460 mm). 32 pp. Disbound, yellowed around the edges with a few little chips.

Future President John F. Kennedy is shown front and center in this Sunday feature about his father, titled: "Joe Kennedy—Family Man of the Movies—And His Family. Boston Banker, Harvard Athlete and Erstwhile Candy Butcher, Becomes a Dominant Figure in the Motion Picture Industry...." Joe Kennedy and his wife are pictured beneath the pictures of all seven of their children (the eighth, Ted, was not born until 1932) with John next to his baby brother Bobby in the middle. John's portrait, presumably the first picture of him in a newspaper, is 3 x 2 inches. He is ten years old at this date, but he appears younger in the picture.

\$300 - 500

308

BLACK TUESDAY: ACTUAL STOCK TRADE FROM 1929.

Printed document completed in manuscript, New York, October 29, 1929, being a Homans & Co. stock receipt for 100 shares of "BO," with 2 stock transfer stamps, small puncture, evenly toned.

Black Tuesday, also called the Wall Street Crash of 1929 was the most devastating stock market crash in the history of the United States and marked the beginning of the Great Depression. In only 2 days, the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 25%. The president of the Chase National Bank said at the time "We are reaping the natural fruit of the orgy of speculation in which millions of people have indulged. It was inevitable, because of the tremendous increase in the number of stockholders in recent years, that the number of sellers would be greater than ever when the boom ended and selling took the place of buying." The market would not return to its peak closing of September 3, 1929 until November 23, 1954.

\$700 - 1,000



311



Eckert (center) and Mauchly receive the John Scott medal. Image courtesy of the Computer History Museum.

309²

SATIRE ON FDR'S ELECTION.

Public Sale. Closing Out Sale of the Grand Old Party. As our lease with Uncle Sam will expire on March 4, 1933 and our title to the political Jack Pot will be transferred to the 'Sons of Wild Jackasses' we have decided to hold on auction sale on the White House Lawn.... [N.p.: 1932.] Printed handbill, 225 x 148 mm. Old folds, 3 small holes, some tape reinforcement to verso.

RARE SATIRICAL BROADSIDE ON THE ELECTION OF FDR TO THE PRESIDENCY over Hebert Hoover. It advertises an auction on the White House Lawn with some truly amusing listings: "One Political Machine, 1921 model, badly in need of repairs. Can only be recognized by its whistle. / One moss grown platform, with all its Farm Planks broken...."

\$400 - 600

310

TRUMAN, HARRY S. 1884-1972.

Photograph Signed ("Harry S Truman") and Inscribed, 10 x 8 inch color photograph on 14 x 11 inch mount, seated portrait as President, inscribed at lower margin, "Kindest regards to Herbert J. Jacobi," 2 small dents with slight loss to photograph, some staining to mount.

Attractive early color photograph of President Truman.

\$400 - 600

"FOR THE INVENTION OF THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE ELECTRONIC COMPUTER...."

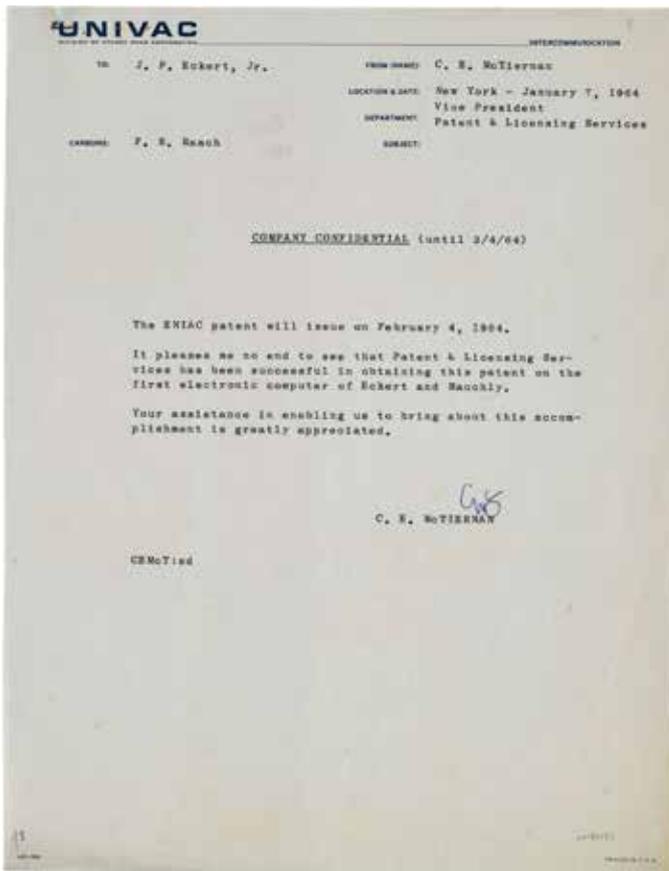
311

[ECKERT, JOHN PRESPER. 1919-1995.]

Engraved Document Signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, 1 p, oblong folio, Philadelphia, June 16, 1961, with engraved vignette and Seal of the city of Philadelphia, mild handling marks, near fine.

The John Scott Medal goes to J. Presper Eckert for the invention of the first large-scale electronic computer. Eckert and John Mauchly's invention, ENIAC, was not just the first large-scale computer but the first general use computer, capable of being reprogrammed. Eckert and Mauchly's work on ENIAC began in 1943 to aid the war effort by computing ballistic firing tables. By the time ENIAC was announced to the public in February of 1946 it was not only 1000 times faster than any of its contemporaries but digital and re-programmable. After the war, Eckert and Mauchly left their university positions to found the first computer company (Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp.) where they built BINAC (1949) and UNIVAC (1951), the first commercial digital computers. Mauchly also won a John Scott medal at the same time. Other recipients have included Marie Curie, Orville Wright, Jones Salk, Vannevar Bush, and Thomas Edison.

\$3,000 - 5,000



312

THE FIRST COMPUTER COMPANY FINALLY RECEIVES THE PATENT FOR THE FIRST GENERAL PURPOSE COMPUTER

312

[ECKERT, JOHN PRESPEER. 1919-1995.]

Document Signed ("CMT") New York, January 7, 1964, to J. Prespeer Eckert, Jr. on Univac letterhead, stamped "received / Jan. 8, 1964 / J.P. Eckert" on verso, light crease, removed staple, else excellent.

ECKERT RECEIVES THE OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT ENIAC IS FINALLY PATENTED. Univac Vice President of Patent & Licensing Services C. E. McTiernan sends this memo to J.P. Eckert, the co-inventor of the ENIAC, the first electronic general-purpose, Turing-complete and programmable computer, informing him that a patent was granted for the computer. The project, begun during the height of WWII, was funded by the U.S. Army, Ordnance Corps, Research and Development Command. Although the patent for the computer was filed in 1947, it was not granted until 1964. Also included is a carbon of Eckert's response to the memo.

This is hugely important as the Eckert-Mauchly Company was the very first computer company, founded in 1946.

\$3,000 - 5,000



313

313 DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN.

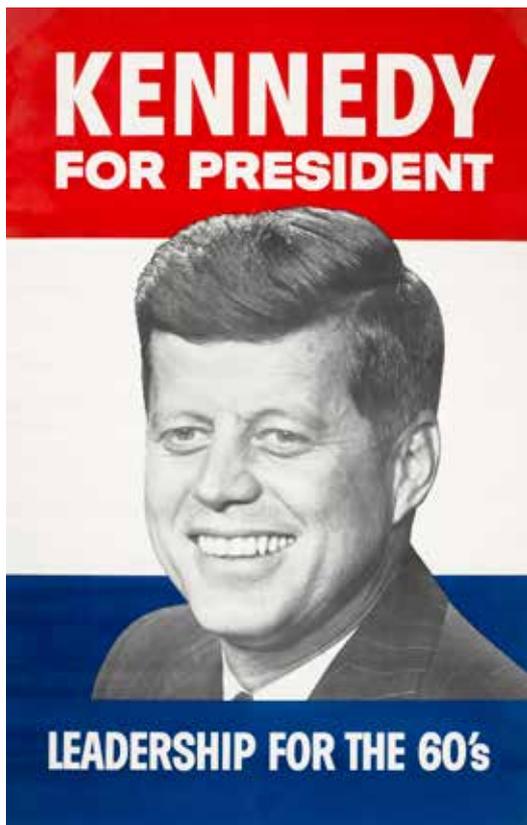
Chicago Daily Tribune. Chicago: November 3, 1948. Vol 107, no 264. Folio (595 x 428 mm). 54 pp. Two-star edition. Light wear with some tiny holes along horizontal fold, delivery inkstamp to upper right.

THE MOST FAMOUS MIS-CALLED ELECTION IN U.S. HISTORY, when the Tribune declared Governor Thomas Dewey the winner over Truman in the 1948 Presidential run.

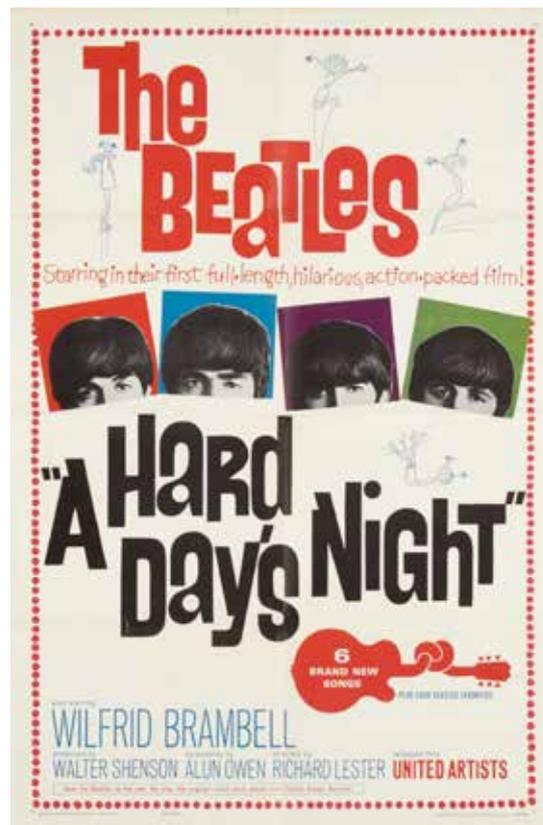
"DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN is every publisher's nightmare on every election night. Like most newspapers, the Tribune, which had dismissed [Truman] on its editorial page as a 'nincompoop,' was lulled into a false sense of security by polls that repeatedly predicted a Dewey victory. Critically important, though, was a printers' strike, which forced the paper to go to press hours before it normally would. As the first-edition deadline approached, managing editor J. Loy "Pat" Maloney had to make the headline call, although many East Coast tallies were not yet in ... The ink was hardly dry on 150,000 copies of the paper when radio bulletins reported that the race was surprisingly close. The headline was changed to DEMOCRATS MAKE SWEEP OF STATE OFFICES for the second edition. Truman went on to take Illinois and much of the Midwest in this whopping election surprise. Radio comedian Fred Allen noted Truman was the 'first president to lose in a Gallup and win in a walk.' ... The headline might well have been quickly forgotten but for a chance encounter two days later in St. Louis. Truman, traveling by rail to Washington, stepped to the rear platform of the train and was handed a copy of the Tribune early edition. He had as low an opinion of the Tribune as it did of him. Truman held the paper up, and photographers preserved the moment for history" (Tim Jones, Tribune staff reporter, 2014).

The typography is strikingly crude: five lines of the lead article are printed upside-down.

\$1,200 - 1,800



315



317

314^D

"KENNEDY IS HERE!"

[KENNEDY, JOHN FITZGERALD. 1917-1963.]

1. *Senator John F. Kennedy is Here!* [Los Angeles, CA: 1960.] Printed handbill, 217 x 141 mm. Docketed in upper right corner.
2. *Leadership for the 60's.* Rochester, NY: September 28, 1960. Printed ticket, 140 x 40 mm. Unused.

HANDBILL AND TICKET FROM JFK'S 1960 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. The handbill dates from a rally in Los Angeles' garment district a mere week before Kennedy's victory over Richard Nixon. Although Nixon won his home state of California overall, Kennedy narrowly won Los Angeles County, and although Kennedy won New York with a 5 point margin, he did not succeed in winning Monroe County, where Rochester is located.

\$300 - 500

315^D

KENNEDY CAMPAIGN.

Kennedy for President / Leadership for the 60's. Washington, D.C.: Citizens for Kennedy and Johnson, [1960]. Lithographed poster, 1085 x 695 mm (42 3/4 x 27 3/8 inches). Some faint wrinkling and creasing, but an excellent example.

Large format example of the iconic, red white and blue Kennedy presidential campaign poster. The poster's designer, Donald Wilson, recalled in an oral interview with the JFK library that "the big problem in the summer of 1960 was whether to have a serious, mature poster or a smiling poster. At that particular time one of the major arguments being made by the Republicans was that he was not experienced enough to become president, and therefore, this led a lot of people around him—and himself included—in the beginning to think that he should have a rather serious mature poster. I convinced him that he looked wonderful smiling, but it wasn't easy."

\$600 - 900

316

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

[KENNEDY, JOHN FITZGERALD. 1917-1963.] *Texas Welcome Dinner. November 22, 1963, Municipal Auditorium, Austin, Texas.* [N.p.: n.p., 1963.]

Broadside, 355 x 215 mm. Portraits of Lyndon B. Johnson, Kennedy, and Texas Governor John Connally at bottom with their seals printed at top. Fine.

Program for a dinner welcoming President John F. Kennedy to Texas, cancelled due to Kennedy's assassination in Dallas earlier the same day.
\$500 - 800

317

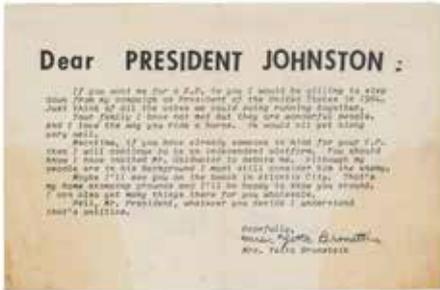
THE BEATLES.

A Hard Day's Night. [Los Angeles]: United Artists, 1964.

One sheet poster, 41 x 27 inches. Folded. Identification stamped on verso, several minor creases and closed tears, generally excellent.

One sheet poster for the Richard Lester-directed film that helped to catapult the already popular Fab Four to the next level. What was supposed to be an exploitation film quickly released to capitalize on the band's emerging popularity turned out to be much more. Andrew Sarris of the *Village Voice*, labeled *A Hard Day's Night* "the Citizen Kane of jukebox musicals" and many consider it to be among the top British films of all time.

\$500 - 800



318

318

YETTA BRONSTEIN'S FICTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL RUN.

Letter Signed ("Mrs. Yetta Bronstein"), in facsimile, [Atlantic City], 1964, 1 p, to "President Johnston" and signed on the verso in pen by PIERRE SALINGER & ROBERT F. KENNEDY, creased, faint stains.

ITEM SIGNED BY RFK JUST THREE DAYS AFTER HE ANNOUNCED HIS SENATE CANDIDACY. Yetta Bronstein, a 48-year old Atlantic City housewife who ran for President in 1964 and 1968 for the Best Party, was actually the fictional creation of prankster, filmmaker and author Alan Abel. Abel had used the image of his own mother to represent Bronstein and his wife Jeanne acted the part over the phone. Bronstein's campaign slogans were: "Vote for Yetta and watch things get better" and "put a mother in the White House," and her proposals included national bingo, placing a suggestion box on the White House fence, and printing a nude picture of Jane Fonda on postage stamps "to ease the post office deficit and also give a little pleasure for six cents to those who can't afford Playboy magazine." The above is a rarely seen campaign flyer in the form of an open letter to Lyndon B. Johnson, here called "President Johnston." In part: "If you want me for a V.P. to you I would be willing to step down from my campaign as President of the United States in 1964. Just think of all the votes we could swing together. Your family I have not met but they are wonderful people. And I love the way you ride a horse." She concludes: "Maybe I'll see you on the beach in Atlantic City. That's my home stomping ground and I'll be happy to show you around. I can also get many things there for you wholesale. Well, Mr. President, whatever you decide I understand that's politics."

Interestingly, this flyer is signed on the verso by Pierre Salinger and Robert F. Kennedy on August 25, 1964 in Atlantic City. This would be during the Democratic National Convention there; R.F.K. announced his candidacy as New York State Senator on August 22, 1964.

\$800 - 1,200



319

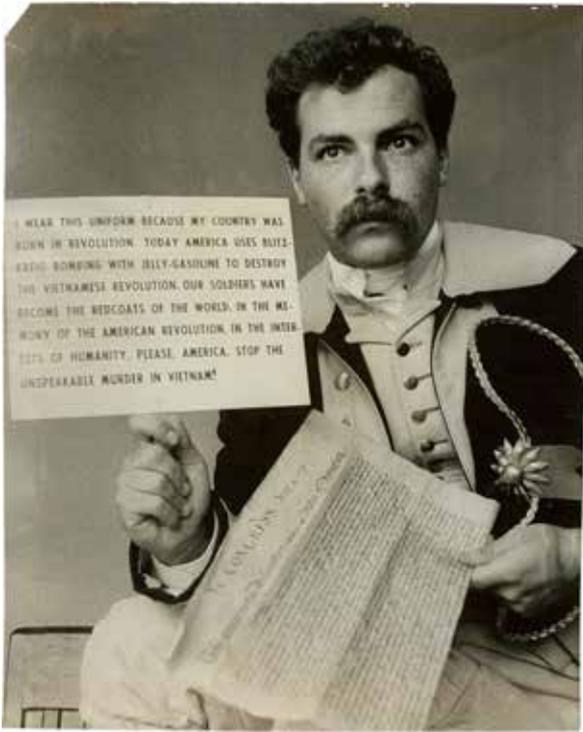
319

GEORGE MCGOVERN IN VIETNAM, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM.

Album containing 59 original photographs, one color, the rest black and white, 5 x 7 inches, mounted in contemporary album (one card detached), South Vietnam, c.1965, possibly by Yura Arkus-Duntov, with his press card laid in. One album card detached, some drying to glue on others; photographs about fine.

UNIQUE PHOTO ALBUM OF THIS ANTI-VIETNAM WAR ICON IN VIETNAM. Nearly half of the photographs show McGovern, from arrival in Saigon, tours or bases and of villages and interacting with the locals, etc. This album appears to date from his first visit to Vietnam in 1965. This was in his first term as Senator from South Dakota, later in the same year after his first major speeches in opposition to the war. His visit strengthened his opposition, as he famously said, "I'm fed up to the ears with old men dreaming up wars for young men to die in."

\$1,200 - 1,800



320

320^o

YIPPIES.

Original photograph, "Jerry Rubin goes to Washington," oversize gelatin silver print, 354 x 280 mm, [August 11, 1966], from the archives of the [San Francisco] *Examiner* with inkstamp and typed label on verso, small corner chip, light wear.

JERRY RUBIN GOES TO WASHINGTON, posing with the Declaration of Independence and Anti-Vietnam War protest placard. In the summer of 1966, Rubin was summoned before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) hearings. He wore this costume, famously declaring, "Nothing is more American than revolution."

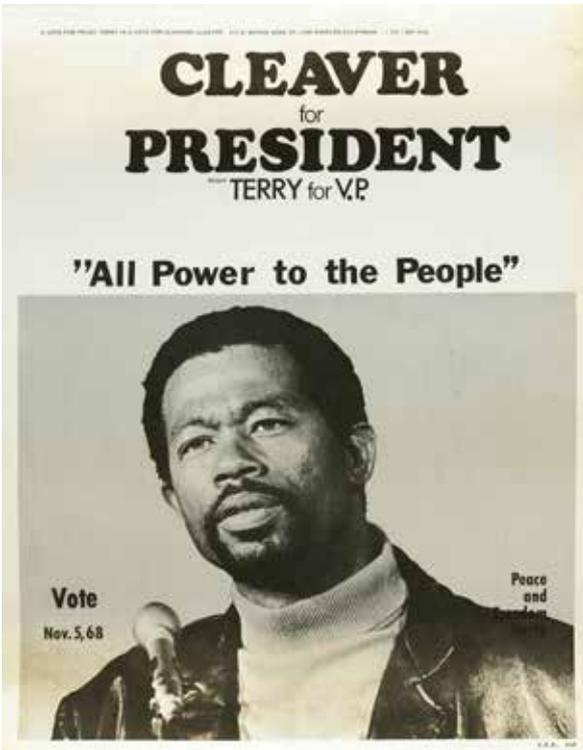
\$400 - 600

321

BLACK PANTHER PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Cleaver for President. Peggy Terry for V.P. "All Power to the People." Los Angeles: Peace and Freedom Party, 1968.

Campaign poster, 555 x 428 mm. Some light marginal wrinkling and very pale spotting; overall excellent.



321

"ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE." A poster from the presidential campaign of Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information for the Black Panther Party. Cleaver ran on the ticket of the leftist Peace and Freedom Party on a platform of immediate withdrawal from Vietnam and support of the Black Liberation movement. Cleaver received more than 36,000 votes in the election, not counting an additional 27,000 votes for the PFP in California and Utah, which refused to print Cleaver's name on the ballot because he would not have reached the minimum age requirement for the presidency by inauguration day. (Dick Gregory, whose name also appeared on the PFP ticket in a number of states, garnered another 47,000 votes.)

\$1,500 - 2,500

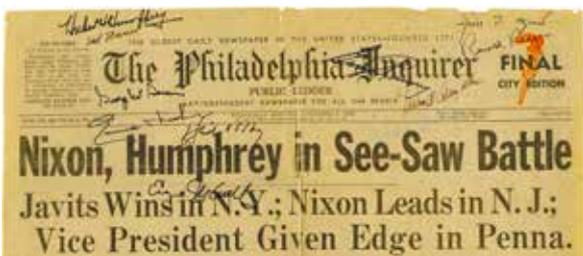
322

1968 ELECTION COVERAGE, SIGNED BY 11 PLAYERS.

The Philadelphia Enquirer. Final City Edition. November 6, 1968. Front page only. A little edge wear and fading.

"NIXON, HUMPHREY IN SEE-SAW BATTLE," WITH 11 SIGNATURES, being those of HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, RONALD REAGAN, SPIRO T. AGNEW, EUGENE MCCARTHY, GEORGE MCGOVERN, CHARLES PERCY and 5 others. A very interesting collection of signatures: particularly in the inclusion of both Spiro T. Agnew, the incoming VP to Humphrey's outgoing VP; and Ronald Reagan who remained good friends with Humphrey after switching to the Republican Party and who had in fact sought the Republican nomination in 1968.

\$1,500 - 2,500



322 (detail)

323[□]

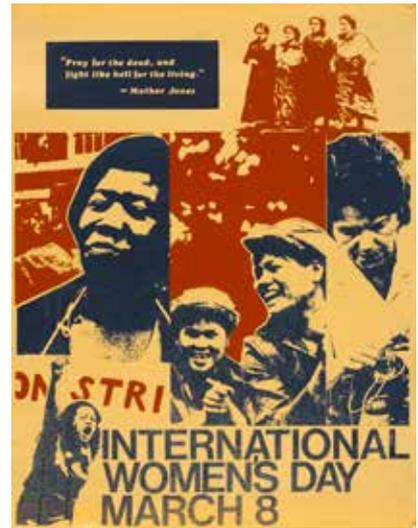
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY.

International Women's Day / March 8. [N.p., 1969?]

Large poster serigraphed in blue and red on tan laid paper, 563 x 428 mm, few handling marks, overall excellent.

With the Mother Jones quotation reverse-lettered at the head: "Pray for the dead, and fight like hell for the living."

\$500 - 800



323

324[□]

"INTERDEPENDENCE DAY ROCK."

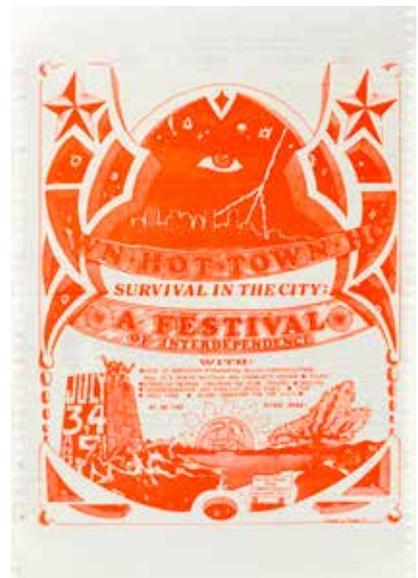
Hot Town, Survival in the City: A Festival of Interdependence.

[Berkeley: July, 1970.]

Poster printed in hot orange on two attached sheets of spooled dot matrix paper, 560 x 380 mm.

Poster for 4th of July festival held at Ho Chi Minh Park (officially Willard Park) in Berkeley, California. Activities included a blood donation drive organized by the National Liberation Front, community-building workshops, guerrilla theater, and dancing. Interestingly, this Hippie poster was printed at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (soon to be renamed the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) up the hill.

\$300 - 500



324

325[□]

COMMUNIST PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Elections '72. [Philadelphia: November 4th Committee, a coalition of Temple University student organizations, 1972].

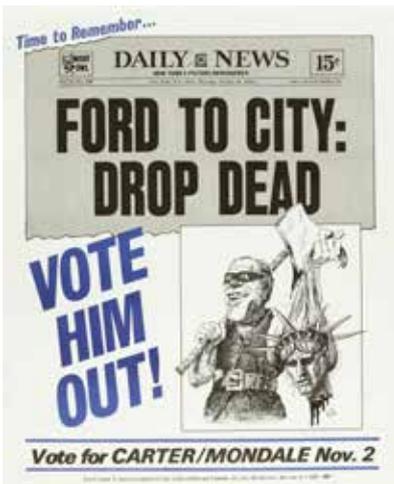
Lithographed poster, 560 x 358 mm. Touch of wear, excellent.

Features a large portrait of Angela Davis at a speaker's podium and the tag line, "Meet Communist Party Candidates: Gus Hall for President, Jarvis Tyner for Vice-President, Anthony Monteiro for U.S. Congress."

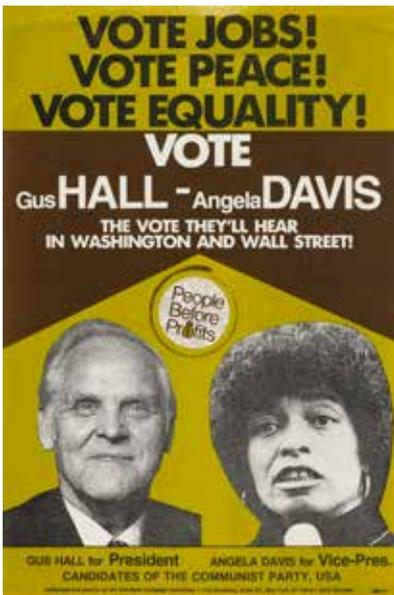
\$300 - 500



325



326



327



328

326^o

CARTER CAMPAIGN.

Ford to City: Drop Dead. New York: AFL-CIO, [1976].

Color poster, 432 x 358 mm.

In October of 1975 President Ford declared that he would veto any bill providing for the bail-out of New York City. The present poster repeats the famous *Daily News* headline of that story above a caricature of Ford as Lady Liberty's executioner.

\$400 - 600

327^o

ANGELA DAVIS IN 1980 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Vote Jobs! Vote Peace! Vote Equality! New York: Hall-Davis Campaign Committee, [1980].

Color lithographed poster, 424 x 383 mm, a little creasing.

With large portraits of Gus Hall for President and Angela Davis for Vice President around the slogan, "*People Before Profits.*" Scarce.

\$400 - 600

328

PRESIDENTS TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Group of Presidential items, including newspapers and paper ephemera, with reports on: campaign of HARRISON, election of TAYLOR over VAN BUREN, the attempted assassination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, attempted assassination of REAGAN, inauguration of GEORGE BUSH, second inauguration of BILL CLINTON, and death of Bin Laden with statement by OBAMA; plus original items: large color cartoon of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and TAFT, TAFT and Sherman campaign postcard, color cover of HOOVER, portrait of COOLIDGE, portrait of HARDING, original matchbook (some matches left) and press photo of KENNEDY, color portrait of NIXON ("thank you for your contribution), signed photograph of FORD, press photo "Ringo Starr / President."

\$500 - 800

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MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEDURES

(a) Within 30 days of written notice that there is a dispute, the parties or their authorized and empowered representatives shall meet by telephone and/or in person to mediate their differences. If the parties agree, a mutually acceptable mediator shall be selected and the parties will equally share such mediator's fees. The mediator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling mediations. Any communications made during the mediation process shall not be admissible in any subsequent arbitration, mediation or judicial proceeding. All proceedings and any resolutions thereof shall be confidential, and the terms governing arbitration set forth in paragraph (c) below shall govern.

(b) If mediation does not resolve all disputes between the parties, or in any event no longer than 60 days after receipt of the written notice of dispute referred to above, the parties shall submit the dispute for binding arbitration before a single neutral arbitrator. Such arbitrator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling arbitrations. Such arbitrator shall make all appropriate disclosures required by law. The arbitrator shall be drawn from a panel of a national arbitration service agreed to by the parties, and shall be selected as follows: (i) If the national arbitration service has specific rules or procedures, those rules or procedures shall be followed; (ii) If the national arbitration service does not have rules or procedures for the selection of an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be an individual jointly agreed to by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on a national arbitration service, the arbitration shall be conducted by the American Arbitration Association, and the arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrator's award shall be in writing and shall set forth findings of fact and legal conclusions.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or provided by the published rules of the national arbitration service:

(i) the arbitration shall occur within 60 days following the selection of the arbitrator;

CONDITIONS OF SALE - CONTINUED

(ii) the arbitration shall be conducted in the designated location, as follows: (A) in any case in which the subject auction by Bonhams took place or was scheduled to take place in the State of New York or Connecticut or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the arbitration shall take place in New York City, New York; (B) in all other cases, the arbitration shall take place in the city of San Francisco, California; and

(iii) discovery and the procedure for the arbitration shall be as follows:

(A) All arbitration proceedings shall be confidential;

(B) The parties shall submit written briefs to the arbitrator no later than 15 days before the arbitration commences;

(C) Discovery, if any, shall be limited as follows: (I) Requests for no more than 10 categories of documents, to be provided to the requesting party within 14 days of written request therefor; (II) No more than two (2) depositions per party, provided however, the deposition(s) are to be completed within one (1) day; (III) Compliance with the above shall be enforced by the arbitrator in accordance with California law;

(D) Each party shall have no longer than eight (8) hours to present its position. The entire hearing before the arbitrator shall not take longer than three (3) consecutive days;

(E) The award shall be made in writing no more than 30 days following the end of the proceeding. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, and except as required by applicable arbitration rules, each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs in connection with the proceedings and shall share equally the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.

LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION

If within one (1) year from the date of sale, the original purchaser (a) gives written notice to us alleging that the identification of Authorship (as defined below) of such lot as set forth in the **BOLD TYPE** heading of the catalog description of such lot (as amended by any saleroom notices or verbal announcements during the sale) is not substantially correct based on a fair reading of the catalog (including the terms of any glossary contained therein), and (b) within 10 days after such notice returns the lot to us in the same condition as at the time of sale, and (c) establishes the allegation in the notice to our satisfaction (including by providing one or more written opinions by recognized experts in the field, as we may reasonably require), then the sale of such lot will be rescinded and, unless we have already paid to the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, the original purchase price will be refunded.

If, prior to receiving such notice from the original purchaser alleging such defect, we have paid the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, we shall pay the original purchaser the amount of our commissions, any other sale proceeds to which we are entitled and applicable taxes received from the purchaser on the sale and make demand on the consignor to pay the balance of the original purchase price to the original purchaser. Should the consignor fail to pay such amount promptly, we may disclose the identity of the consignor and assign to the original purchaser our rights against the consignor with respect to the lot the sale of which is sought to be rescinded. Upon such disclosure and assignment, any liability of Bonhams as consignor's agent with respect to said lot shall automatically terminate.

The foregoing limited right of rescission is available to the original purchaser only and may not be assigned to or relied upon by any subsequent transferee of the property sold. The purchaser hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the purchaser's benefit. Nothing in this section shall be construed as an admission by us of any representation of fact, express or implied, obligation or responsibility with respect to any lot. THE PURCHASER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BONHAMS FOR ANY

REASON WHATSOEVER IS THE LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION.

"Authorship" means only the identity of the creator, the period, culture and source or origin of the lot, as the case may be, as set forth in the **BOLD TYPE** heading of the print catalog entry. The right of rescission does not extend to: (a) works of art executed before 1870 (unless these works are determined to be counterfeits created since 1870), as this is a matter of current scholarly opinion which can change; (b) titles, descriptions, or other identification of offered lots, which information normally appears in lower case type below the **BOLD TYPE** heading identifying the Authorship; (c) Authorship of any lot where it was specifically mentioned that there exists a conflict of specialist or scholarly opinion regarding the Authorship of the lot at the time of sale; (d) Authorship of any lot which as of the date of sale was in accordance with the then generally-accepted opinion of scholars and specialists regarding the same; or (e) the identification of periods or dates of creation in catalog descriptions which may be proven inaccurate by means of scientific processes that are not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalog in which the property is offered or that were unreasonably expensive or impractical to use at the time of such publication.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED ABOVE, ALL PROPERTY IS SOLD "AS IS." NEITHER BONHAMS NOR THE CONSIGNOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS OR CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF DESCRIPTION, GENUINENESS, ATTRIBUTION, PROVENANCE OR PERIOD OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES ANY COPYRIGHTS OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN LOTS SOLD OR AS TO WHETHER A WORK OF ART IS SUBJECT TO THE ARTIST'S MORAL RIGHTS OR OTHER RESIDUAL RIGHTS OF THE ARTIST. THE PURCHASER EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT IN NO EVENT SHALL BONHAMS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY COMPENSATORY, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

SELLER'S GUIDE

SELLING AT AUCTION

Bonhams can help you every step of the way when you are ready to sell art, antiques and collectible items at auction. Our regional offices and representatives throughout the US are available to service all of your needs. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us for more information or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 23550.

AUCTION ESTIMATES

The first step in the auction process is to determine the auction value of your property. Bonhams' world-renowned specialists will evaluate your special items at no charge and in complete confidence. You can obtain an auction estimate in many ways:

- Attend one of our Auction Appraisal Events held regularly at our galleries and in other major metropolitan areas. The updated schedule for Bonhams Auction Appraisal Events is available at www.bonhams.com/us.
- Call our Client Services Department to schedule a private appointment at one of our galleries. If you have a large collection, our specialists can travel, by appointment, to evaluate your property on site.
- Send clear photographs to us of each individual item, including item dimensions and other pertinent information with each picture. Photos should be sent to Bonhams' address in envelopes marked

as "photo auction estimate". Alternatively, you can submit your request using our online form at www.bonhams.com/us. Digital images may be attached to the form. Please limit your images to no more than five (5) per item.

CONSIGNING YOUR PROPERTY

After you receive an estimate, you may consign your property to us for sale in the next appropriate auction. Our staff assists you throughout the process, arranging transportation of your items to our galleries (at the consignor's expense), providing a detailed inventory of your consignment, and reporting the prices realized for each lot. We provide secure storage for your property in our warehouses and all items are insured throughout the auction process. You will receive payment for your property approximately 35 days after completion of sale.

Sales commissions vary with the potential auction value of the property and the particular auction in which the property is offered. Please call us for commission rates.

PROFESSIONAL APPRAISAL SERVICES

Bonhams' specialists conduct insurance and fair market value appraisals for private collectors, corporations, museums, fiduciaries and government entities on a daily basis. Insurance appraisals, used for insurance purposes, reflect the cost of replacing property in today's retail market. Fair market value appraisals are used for estate,

tax and family division purposes and reflect prices paid by a willing buyer to a willing seller.

When we conduct a private appraisal, our specialists will prepare a thorough inventory listing of all your appraised property by category. Valuations, complete descriptions and locations of items are included in the documentation.

Appraisal fees vary according to the nature of the collection, the amount of work involved, the travel distance, and whether the property is subsequently consigned for auction.

Our appraisers are available to help you anywhere and at any time. Please call our Client Services Department to schedule an appraisal.

ESTATE SERVICES

Since 1865, Bonhams has been serving the needs of fiduciaries – lawyers, trust officers, accountants and executors – in the disposition of large and small estates. Our services are specially designed to aid in the efficient appraisal and disposition of fine art, antiques, jewelry, and collectibles. We offer a full range of estate services, ranging from flexible financial terms to tailored accounting for heirs and their agents to world-class marketing and sales support.

For more information or to obtain a detailed Trust and Estates package, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us or contact our Client Services Department.

BIDDING & BUYING AT AUCTION

Whether you are an experienced bidder or an enthusiastic novice, auctions provide a stimulating atmosphere unlike any other. Bonhams previews and sales are free and open to the public. As you will find in these directions, bidding and buying at auction is easy and exciting. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Catalogs

Before each auction we publish illustrated catalogs. Our catalogs provide descriptions and estimated values for each "lot." A lot may refer to a single item or to a group of items auctioned together. The catalogs also include the dates and the times for the previews and auctions. We offer our catalogs by subscription or by single copy. For information on subscribing to our catalogs, you may refer to the subscription form in this catalog, call our Client Services Department, or visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us.

Previews

Auction previews are your chance to inspect each lot prior to the auction. We encourage you to look closely and examine each object on which you may want to bid so that you will know as much as possible about it. Except as expressly set forth in the Conditions of Sale, items are sold "as is" and with all faults; illustrations in our catalogs, website and other materials are provided for identification only. At the previews, our staff is always available to answer your questions and guide you through the auction process. Condition reports may be available upon request.

Estimates

Bonhams catalogs include low and high value estimates for each lot, exclusive of the buyer's premium and tax. The estimates are provided as an approximate guide to current market value based primarily on previous auction results for comparable pieces, and should not be interpreted as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices. They are determined well in advance of a sale and are subject to revision. Please contact us should you have any questions about value estimates.

Reserves

Unless indicated by the ρ symbol next to the lot number, which denotes no reserve, all lots in the catalog are subject to a reserve. The reserve is the minimum auction price that the consignor is willing to accept for a lot. This amount is confidential and does not exceed the low estimate value.

Auction House's Interest in Property Offered at Auction

On occasion, Bonhams may offer property in which it has an ownership interest in whole or in part or otherwise has an economic interest. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \blacktriangle symbol next to the lot number(s).

Bonhams may also offer property for a consignor that has been guaranteed a minimum price for its property by Bonhams or jointly by Bonhams and a third party. Bonhams and any third parties providing a guarantee may benefit financially if the guaranteed property is sold successfully and may incur a financial loss if its sale is not successful. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \circ symbol next to the lot number(s).

Bidding at Auction

At Bonhams, you can bid in many ways: in person, via absentee bid, over the phone, or via Bonhams' live online bidding facility. Absentee bids can be submitted in person, online, via fax or via email.

Valid Bonhams client accounts are required to participate in bidding activity. You can obtain registration information online, at the reception desk or by calling our Client Services Department.

By bidding at auction, whether in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone, online or other means, the buyer or bidder agrees to be bound by the Conditions of Sale.

Lots are auctioned in consecutive numerical order as they appear in the catalog. Bidding normally begins below the low estimate. The auctioneer will accept bids from interested parties present in the saleroom, from telephone bidders, and from absentee bidders who have left written bids in advance of the sale. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot up to the amount of the reserve, but never above it.

We assume no responsibility for failure to execute bids for any reason whatsoever.

In Person

If you are planning to bid at auction for the first time, you will need to register at the reception desk in order to receive a numbered bid card. To place a bid, hold up your card so that the auctioneer can clearly see it. Decide on the maximum auction price that you wish to pay, exclusive of buyer's premium and tax, and continue bidding until your bid prevails or you reach your limit. If you are the successful bidder on a lot, the auctioneer will acknowledge your paddle number and bid amount.

Absentee Bids

As a service to those wishing to place bids, we may at our discretion accept bids without charge in advance of auction online or in writing on bidding forms available from us. "Buy" bids will not be accepted; all bids must state the highest bid price the bidder is willing to pay. Our auction staff will try to bid just as you would, with the goal of obtaining the item at the lowest bid price possible. In the event identical bids are submitted, the earliest bid submitted will take precedence. Absentee bids shall be executed in competition with other absentee bids, any applicable reserve, and bids from other auction participants. A friend or agent may place bids on your behalf, provided that we have received your written authorization prior to the sale. Absentee bid forms are available in our catalogs, online at www.bonhams.com/us, at offsite auction locations, and at our San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York galleries.

By Telephone

Under special circumstances, we can arrange for you to bid by telephone. To arrange for a telephone bid, please contact our Client Services Department a minimum of 24 hours prior to the sale.

Online

We offer live online bidding for most auctions and accept absentee bids online for all our auctions. Please visit www.bonhams.com/us for details.

Bid Increments

Bonhams generally uses the following increment multiples as bidding progresses:

\$50-200	by \$10s
\$200-500	by \$20/50/80s
\$500-1,000	by \$50s
\$1,000-2,000	by \$100s
\$2,000-5,000	by \$200/500/800s
\$5,000-10,000	by \$500s
\$10,000-20,000	by \$1,000s
\$20,000-50,000	by \$2,000/5,000/8,000s
\$50,000-100,000	by \$5,000s
\$100,000-200,000	by \$10,000s
above \$200,000	at auctioneer's discretion

The auctioneer may split or reject any bid at any time at his or her discretion as outlined in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Converter

Solely for the convenience of bidders, a currency converter may be provided at Bonhams' auctions. The rates quoted for conversion of other currencies to U.S. Dollars are indications only and should not be relied upon by a bidder, and neither Bonhams nor its agents shall be responsible for any errors or omissions in the operation or accuracy of the currency converter.

Buyer's Premium

A buyer's premium is added to the winning bid price of each individual lot purchased, at the rates set forth in the Conditions of Sale. The winning bid price plus the premium constitute the purchase price for the lot. Applicable sales taxes are computed based on this figure, and the total becomes your final purchase price.

Unless specifically illustrated and noted, fine art frames are not included in the estimate or purchase price. Bonhams accepts no liability for damage or loss to frames during storage or shipment.

All sales are final and subject to the Conditions of Sale found in our catalogs, on our website, and available at the reception desk.

Payment

All buyers are asked to pay and pick up by 3pm on the business day following the auction. Payment may be made to Bonhams by cash, checks drawn on a U.S. bank, money order, wire transfer, or by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit or charge card or debit card. All items must be paid for within 5 business days of the sale. Please note that payment by personal or business check may result in property not being released until purchase funds clear our bank. For payments sent by mail, please remit to Cashier Department, 220 San Bruno Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94103.

Sales Tax

California, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington state and Washington DC residents must pay applicable sales tax. Other state or local taxes (or compensating use taxes) may apply. Sales tax will be automatically added to the invoice unless a valid resale number has been furnished or the property is shipped via common carrier to destinations outside the states listed above.

Shipping & Removal

Bonhams can accommodate shipping for certain items. Please contact our Cashiers Department for more information or to obtain a quote. Carriers are not permitted to deliver to PO boxes.

International buyers are responsible for all import/export customs duties and taxes. An invoice stating the actual purchase price will accompany all international purchases.

Collection of Purchases

Please arrange for the packing and transport of your purchases prior to collection at our office. If you are sending a third party shipper, please request a release form from us and return it to +1 (212) 644 9009 prior to your scheduled pickup. To schedule collection of purchases, please call +1 (212) 644 9001.

Handling and Storage Charges

Please note that our offices have requirements for freight elevator usage. Please contact us to schedule an elevator appointment for pickup of any large or awkward items. Bonhams will hold all purchased lots in our gallery until Monday April 18 without penalty. After April 18 collection of lots will be by appointment only. Please call +1 (212) 644 9001 at least 24 hours in advance to make an appointment.

Storage charges of \$5 per lot, per day will begin accruing for any lots not collected by the 31st day after the auction. Bonhams reserves the right to remove uncollected sold lots to the warehouse of our choice at the buyer's risk and expense. Handling and storage fees will apply.

Auction Results

To find out the final purchase price for any lot following the sale, please call our automated auction results line at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3400. All you need is a touch-tone telephone and the lot number. Auction results are usually available on the next business day following the sale or online at www.bonhams.com/us.

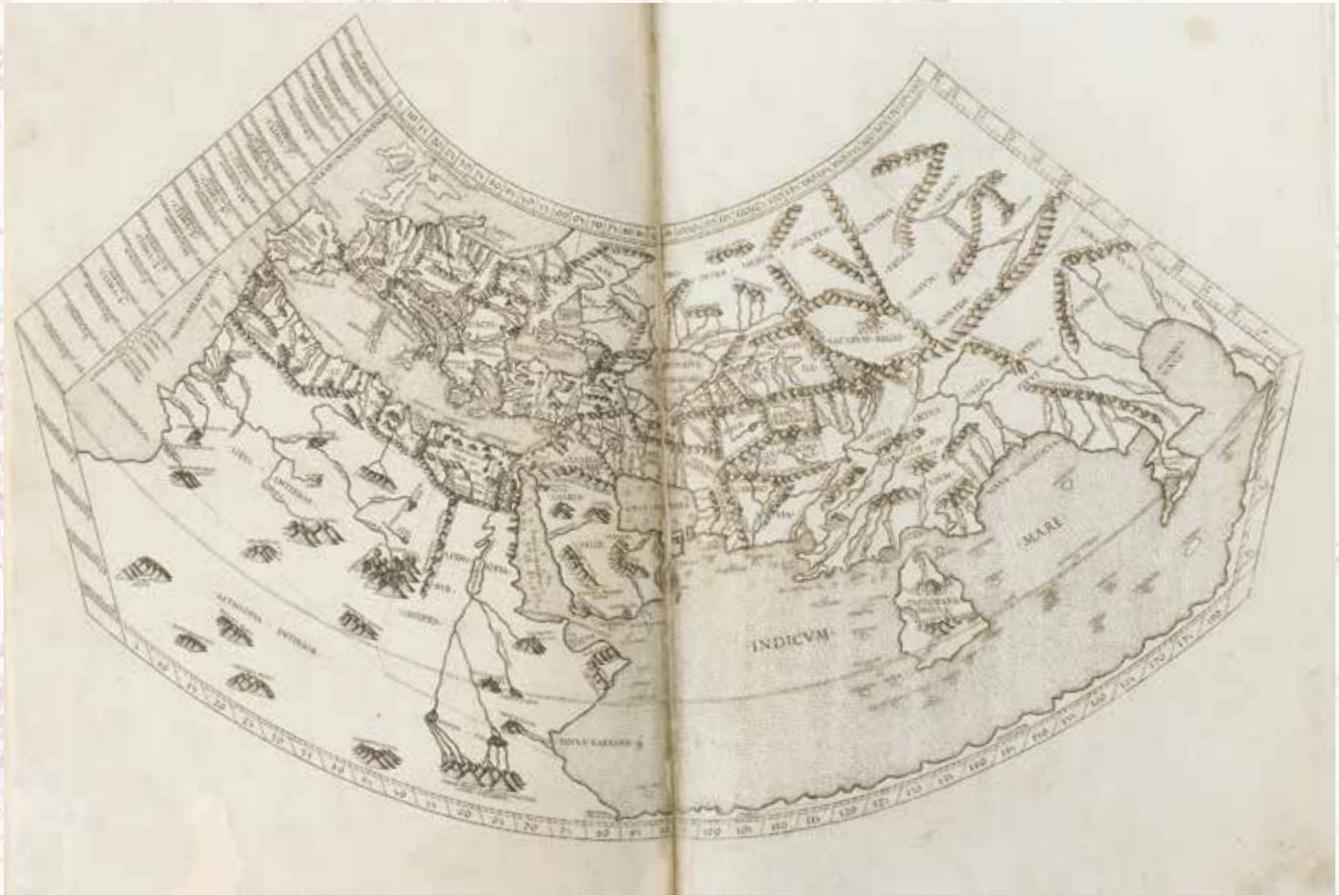
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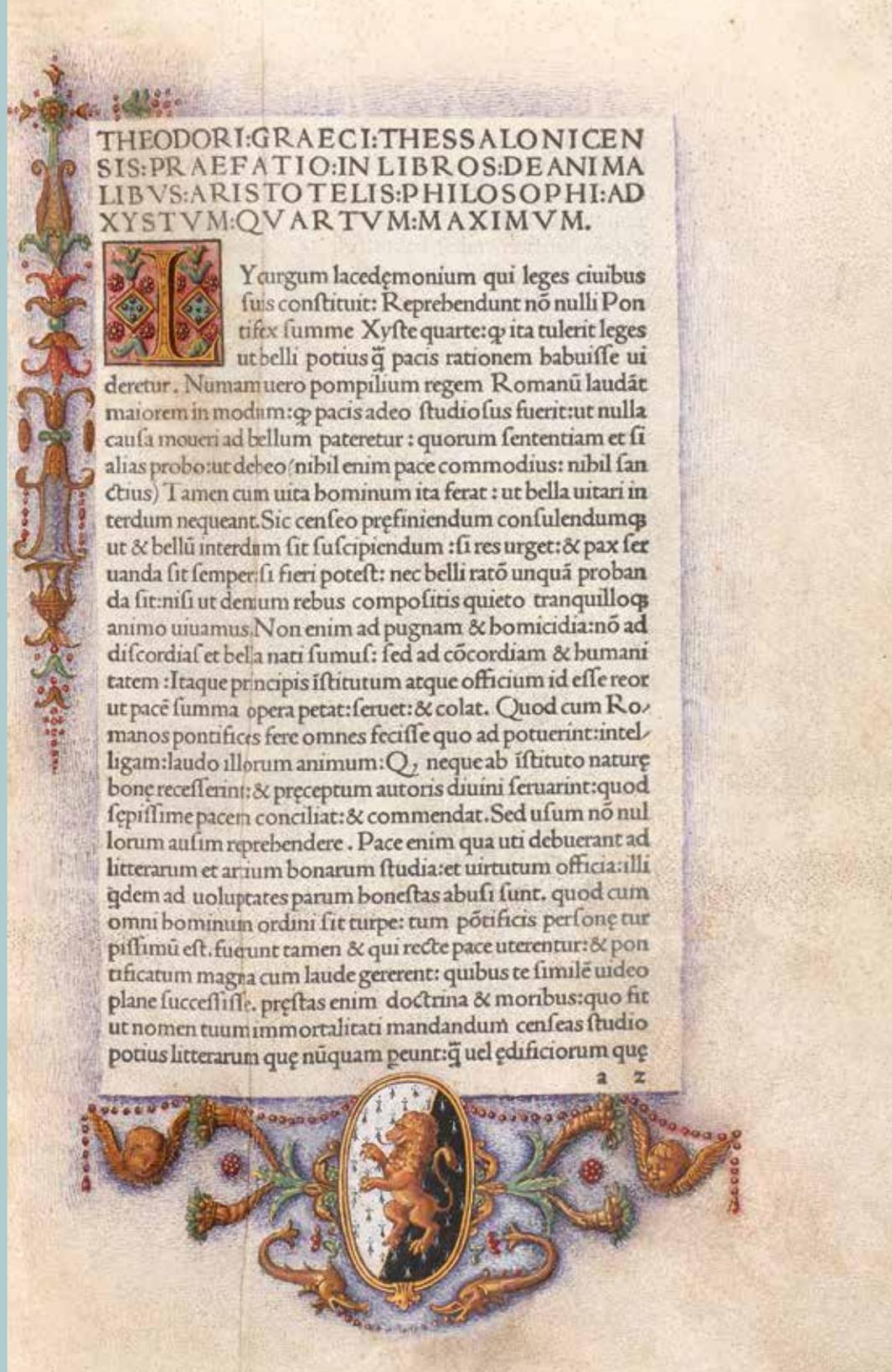
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For: General Lauris Norstad -

*to the soldiers and very good host
to a distinguished American Soldier*

John F. Kennedy

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The best for steady her days
 says well about Oddy she thought
 situation I think they must
 date we have received in that
 a letter dated October one year
 in, There was a gentleman here
 was going through to the States
 brown morning expects to go to
 perhaps you would be more to
 this way than any other and I be
 she would write too but she
 it I think will answer for a
 are all well mother is milking
 letter to his father Thales is gone

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

NOW, THEREFORE, to the end that justice may be done, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

- One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.
- Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.
- Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.
- Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Saunders.
- Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker.
- Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand [1865] eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

W. HUNTER,
 Acting Secretary of State.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,

CANDIDATE FOR THE

PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES—1893.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL AND
 PENNESSEE CLAFLIN.

London genius of the day is certainly
 cause undertaken by the celebrated
 former Victoria Claflin (now
 "Wife of a King") and "the improvement of the
 world."

making is great and difficult. Only
 of very high intellect, strong philo-
 sophical and conception, high moral
 and, above all, uncommon energy, can
 be successful. All these qualities
 and the same person, more especially
 constitute a genius.

ly wished to see this extraordinary
 which I had heard so much. I
 at her residence, 17, Hyde Park Gate,
 London, S.W., but without success, and
 that it would be easier for me to be
 any member of the Royal family or
 or pretenses than by her. I had com-
 up all hopes, when by a most extraor-
 dinary I met an earnest writer, who I
 of one of the few *privileges* received in
 system. I succeeded in him my friend-
 and he gave me an introduction.
 I was received. With the facility
 which women going to speak to a high
 society are the subject of their mothers, I
 in steps leading to the drawing-room.
 one. I was struck by the sight of the
 and the English flags crossing one
 of the love for both countries;
 of them was the "grasshopper,"
 the Marley's bank, and a statue
 "Liberty" on the other. Above
 of the motto, "In God we trust."
 comments I watched in the drawing-room,
 got introduced to my heroine,—
 version, as it will be seen later on,—
 to form an idea of her intentions.
 I knew rich carpets and furniture,
 paintings and statues, palm trees, etc.,
 which surely prevailed everything. I was in
 embarrassment and began to fall in a
 form which I was awakened by the
 of the servant who had announced my

women to advance any more, no matter how high or holy,
 before the public, but in the present century, the old order
 of things changes with a wonderful rapidity. Now, women
 of culture and intellect are seen in the pulpits, are heard at
 the bar, are granted on the courts, and the public are
 naturally interested in knowing something of the private
 lives of those who have displayed the nerve and bravery
 required to put themselves forward as the advocates of the
 rights of their sex in defence of all populations.

The ladies have selected a peculiarly quiet and appropriate
 portion of the city for their residence. The neigh-
 borhood is quiet and unobtrusive.

Our correspondents had some difficulty in obtaining an
 audience with the ladies. They have recently returned
 from a lecturing tour through the southern cities, where
 they received a perfect ovation, being unable to attend to
 one half the demands made on their time and physical
 endurance. As a consequence they require rest, and are
 adverse to creating causes, but your correspondents
 were fortunate enough to receive admittance. Their residence
 is furnished in palatial style. Mr. Claflin, their father, is
 now four-score years, and is still hale and hearty. His
 stands six feet high, and bears a commanding and dignified
 personal appearance. Some years ago he retired from the
 practice of the law. While at the bar he commanded
 universal respect, both as a member of his own and foreign
 courts on various legal matters, and because of his honor-
 able manner in which he carried himself through his
 professional career. As a boy, he was the most promising
 of his family, and so a small fortune was bequeathed to
 when he died. In his prime he was the Senate, friend and
 associate of Governor Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, and of
 many of the most prominent men in the States. He was
 endowed with many political opinions, which he invariably
 expressed, whether in the Senate or in private life. Mr.
 Claflin's opinion was regarded as the decision of a court,
 and lawyers and legislators considered a case won or lost
 as he might decide it to be strong or weak. In private life he
 was a model. He refrained from the use of stimulants of
 all kinds. He was an affectionate and exemplary father.
 His one sin, if sin it may be called, was a fondness for
 hot liquors. His great anxiety appeared to be for the
 training and education of his children, so as to enable
 them, if it became necessary, to fight the battle of life on
 their own account. That his work is successful and great
 is shown by the remarkable history of his children during
 their lives.

Mr. Claflin was an extraordinary man, his extraordi-
 nary wife may be considered more extraordinary. It is stated
 that a mother feels the pang of her children. Who does
 not know what pangs these children have endured! For
 centuries the world has been afflicted, been debauched,
 been misled, been cast into prison, have endured tortures
 which would be felt to be known. All these tortures the
 mother endured, and it is a miracle that she escaped through
 the ordeal alive. But God appears to have bestowed
 power of endurance on those of his creature whom he has
 appointed to special duties. This lady bore ten children,
 and, speaking of them in the water, the aged mother
 was very much affected. She spoke of her children as the
 pride of her life, and she stated all her children, and
 passed at the time of her writing that she would have a
 peculiar family system of good works. In her early life

always associated with the most learned men
 throughout, and engaged in a constant
 course of study and education. So ordinary woman
 mistaken herself under the circumstances, a
 successful Mrs. Woodhull. Adverse fate at times
 to have almost banished her out of sight. But she
 through all her perils unscathed.

"Diverse gates and passages do not shut
 of those women. They appear to be dead, but
 their writings and language more eloquent in
 their malignance than as though a crowd of
 before their eyes. In a few countries, under a
 most severe indictment was a man or a woman
 accused for giving expression to just and laudable
 But this is only a repetition of the old. Did you
 in by the Rochester, where he straggled his
 victim. They have pronounced me, they will per-
 sist." Express the varied delicacy and the role
 of weaker, fashionable society, than society will
 you not strike you in the world if within its pale
 those ladies have survived the fierce contest un-
 living, happy and prosperous, in a proof that it
 Nature has sustained them. The right kind
 assistance and their fair personal physique be
 them through the contest. The associated with
 with a glowing and earnest will and its brilliant
 success of the leading spirit who moved the scene
 the stars will be remembered long after the
 scenes are consigned to another earth."

It must be remembered that at the time this
 movement their work is wanted in America or
 could hold any public office nor even especially
 in the streets, do her sleeping, go to an hotel,
 unattended, or be received in society, without
 protection. Think, however, in the outrageous
 taken by these noble pioneers, ladies have at
 much freedom and choice in those matters as in
 our times.

The following extracts written by Mr. Woodhull
 show the opinion of their countrymen who have
 heard them:

"Many of the noblest women of the country
 favored in her support. The poet, William Cullen
 addressed a glowing eulogy to her. The Vice
 President, Mr. Sumner, addressed her in the words of
 glory. The well-known Mrs. Stanton, who
 worked thirty years for woman's rights, now I
 feel that the woman's suffrage is not the re-
 sult of a man's action, Victoria Woodhull has
 done for woman that more of us would have
 done. Mrs. Woodhull, sister of the Rev.
 Dr. Beecher, said, 'Mrs. Woodhull has, with her great
 intellect, a clear eye which penetrated all
 frauds.'"

"President Victoria,—Dear, loving, beautiful
 one before me, have in me, I can only say just
 only, and that is, you stand in my heart forever
 the living. I have never for a moment felt the
 loss of you."

CASEY AT THE BAT.

A Ballad of the Republic, Sung in the
 Year 1888.

The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mudville
 nine that day;

The score stood four to two with but one
 inning more to play.

And then when Cooney died at first, and Bar-
 rows did the same,

A sickly silence fell upon the patrons of the
 game.

A straggling few got up to go in deep despair.
 The rest

Clung to that hope which springs eternal in the
 human breast;

They thought if only Casey could but get a
 whack at that—

We'd put up even money now with Casey at the
 bat.

But Flynn preceded Casey, as did also Jimmy
 Blake,

And the former was a lulu and the latter was a
 cake;

So upon that stricken multitude grim mel-

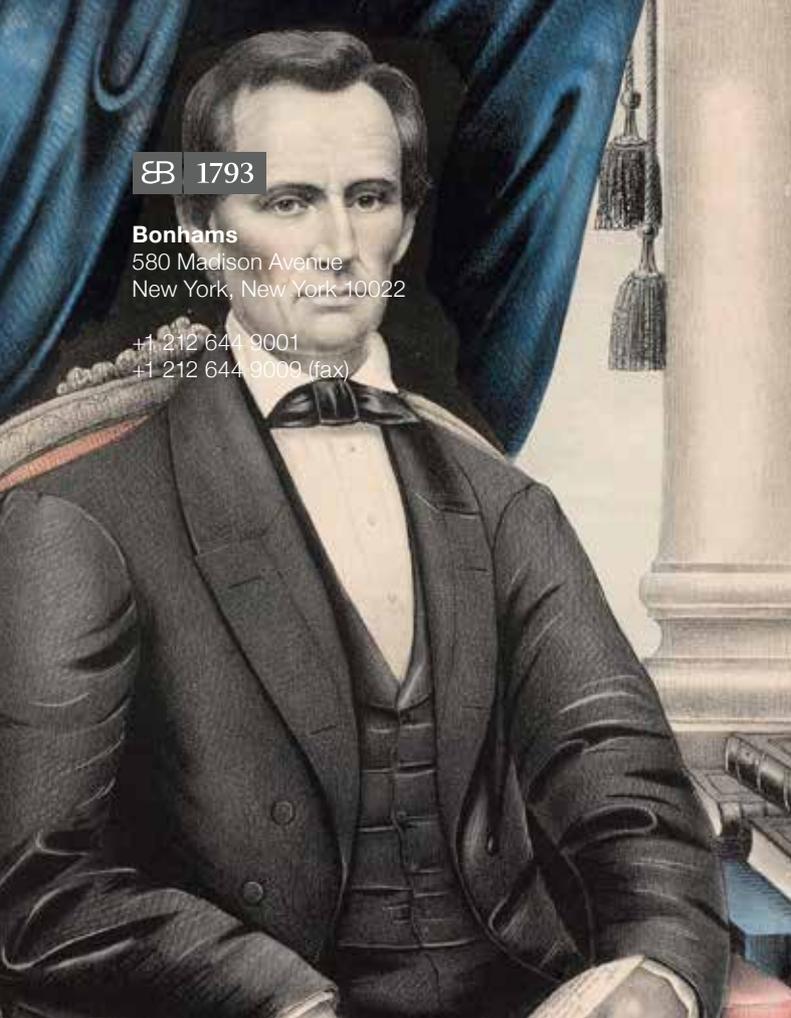
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Bonhams

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BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives, then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

International Auctioneers and Appraisers – bonhams.com

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

BELVIA

LOCKWOOD

