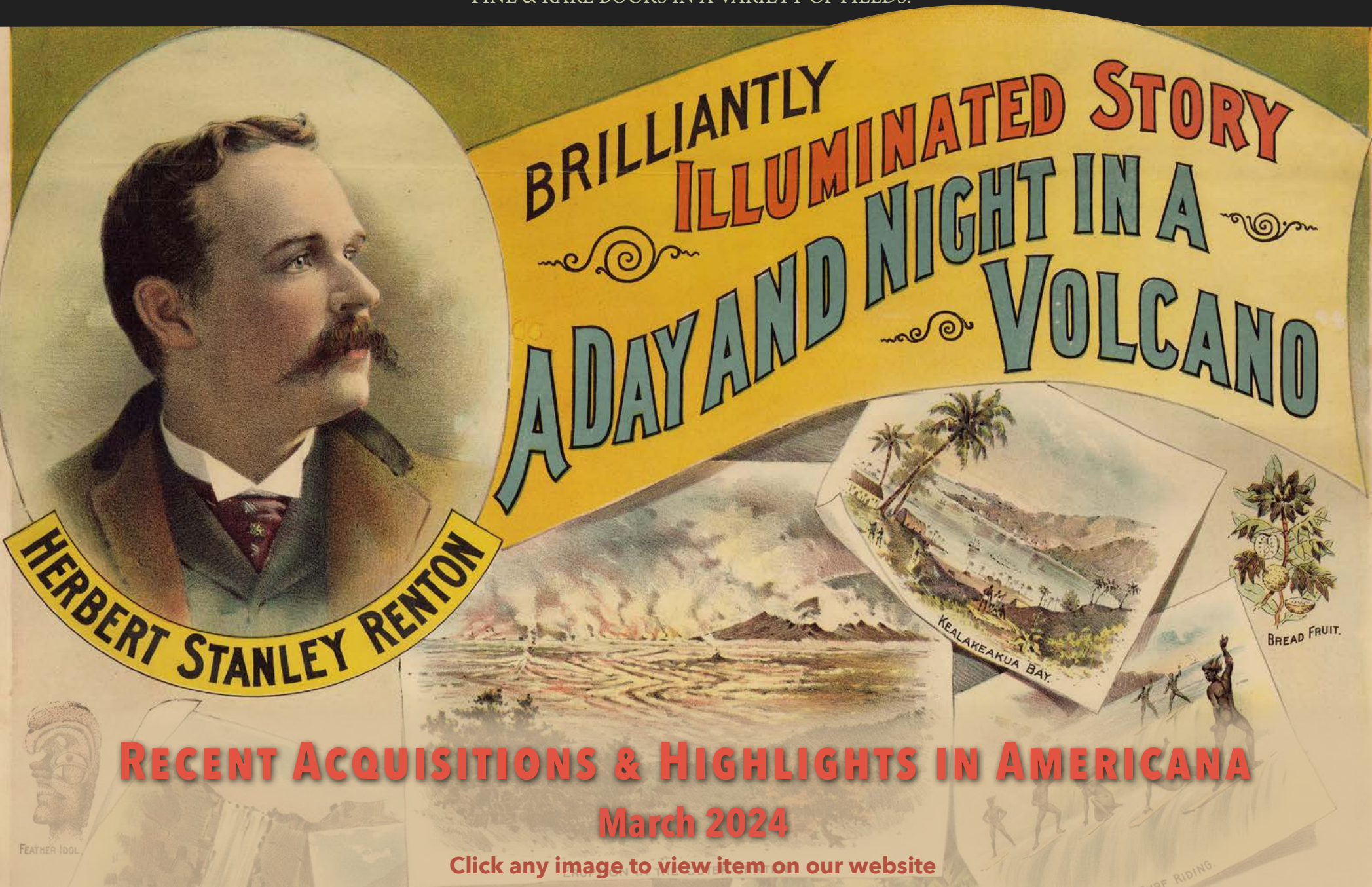


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**BRILLIANTLY
ILLUMINATED STORY
A DAY AND NIGHT IN A
VOLCANO**

HERBERT STANLEY RENTON

RECENT ACQUISITIONS & HIGHLIGHTS IN AMERICANA
March 2024

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FEATHER IDOL.

KEALAKEAKUA BAY.

BREAD FRUIT.

TRAMP RIDING.

From the Times Advocate, (Published at Little Rock, Ar-
kansas), ~~of 12th of July, 1838.~~
Indian Supplies.

Some of our Whig brethren at the east, have spoken in terms of severe censure of the course pursued by the War Department, in establishing a large depot of provisions upon our frontier. Where censure is truly merited, none are more willing to apply the same than ourselves. In this particular instance, however, we see nothing to censure, but much, very much to commend, and we assure our friends that they have either been grossly misinformed, or censured unadvisedly, if not unjustly. Circumstances had transpired which rendered the establishing of a depot, a measure of absolute necessity.

It is well known that when this plan was decided upon at Washington, there were at least 15,000 Creek emigrants upon our borders, to be subsisted by the Government for one year; and in addition to those already there, many more were expected - among them the Seminoles.

Mr. Mackey, the (at the time) contractor for supplying these emigrants, had recently failed, and thrown upon the hands of the officer having the immediate charge of that tribe, the whole duty of feeding them - and that too, at a moment when he was perfectly unprepared for such an event; and when a combination of untoward events seemed to render it an undertaking of doubtful success - but of immense cost. The eminent business qualifications of this officer, were fully equal to the emergency, in spite of the unfavourableness of the season, the scarcity of provisions, the combinations of stockholders, and the croaking of the timid - the duty was successfully performed.

In January 1838, a new contract was made for the subsistence of the Creeks and Seminoles for the remainder of the year - (about nine months.) - The gentlemen who took the contract were very enterprising and highly respectable men, still, it was hardly

* Capt. James R. Stephenson?

thought

TRAIL OF TEARS PROVISIONS CONTROVERSY, 1838

1. [Anonymous]. [Trail of Tears related manuscript bearing on the mistreatment of Native Americans by government contractors.] Indian Supplies [and] Indian Supplies at Fort Gibson [manuscript captions]. [Arkansas?], 1838. 12.9" x 8". 4 pp. neatly written on ruled paper, several corrections (insertions, replacements, and cancellations of words). CONDITION: Good, old tape repairs at top and bottom, short tears along outer margins at the central old fold (not affecting text), gutter margin with light dampstaining, some foxing; overall surprisingly well preserved.

An unpublished Trail of Tears related editorial letter defending both the War Department and a government contractor, Glasgow, Harrison & Co., a firm later found to have withheld or overcharged for provisions intended for the various migrating native peoples.

In 1832 Congress created a commission to oversee the removal of various tribes from the East to Indian Territory. The commission made its headquarters at Fort Gibson, Arkansas which served as "a dispersal site" for the Seminoles, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creeks after their grueling journey from their homelands in the southeastern U.S. The anonymous author of the present letter contends that surviving migrants of the various tribes were properly provisioned at Fort Gibson, as contracted by the U.S. government, an assertion later proven false.

The author begins the letter by offering a full transcript of an anonymous editorial titled "Indian Supplies," published in the *Arkansas Times and Advocate* on 5 July 1838, which he himself or one of his associates probably wrote. He requests that the article be reprinted in *The Republic*, adding commentary to be published along with it. The *Times* editorial is, on the face of it, a response to criticism of the War Department for establishing a depot of provisions for the displaced native people. Its author defends the Department's decision, asserting that the creation of a depot was "a measure of absolute necessity," as there were 15,000 Creeks on the frontier border, with many more expected, "among them the Seminoles." He alludes to the failure of "Mr. Mackey, the (at one time) contractor for supplying" the Creeks, which left the responsibility for feeding them to Captain James R. Stephenson, who had "immediate charge of that tribe" and who, in spite of the challenges he faced, succeeded in doing so. "In 1837 a new contract was made for the subsistence of the Creeks and Seminoles for the remainder of the year (about nine months.)—the gentlemen who took the contract were very enterprising and respectable men, still, it was hardly thought possible that they could fulfill their agreement." This, he asserts, they nevertheless managed to do, but notes that had

the Government been unprepared for such an emergency, nothing less than a border war would have been the consequence. The scalps of the handful of soldiers at that time stationed at [Fort] Gibson, (however gallant and effi-

cient the officers,) would not have given a hair to each warrior, and the red hand that spares not, would have reaped a rich harvest in Arkansas.

While the editorial seems to be mainly concerned with defending the War Department's establishment of a depot, the letter's real purpose was evidently to provide cover for the "very enterprising and respectable men," subsequently identified in the author's commentary as Glasgow & Harrison and Company:

In addition to what is there said, we feel authorized to remark that the whole amount of the original cost of the provisions did not much exceed \$300,000, and that more than one third were purchased for an emigrating tribe (the Chickasaws) for which Glasgow, Harrison & Co. were not contractors, and in accordance with a request made by the Indians themselves, as we are informed [canceled line reads: the expense being payable out of their own money]. The loss, if any, will be very small. It is probably owing to the extraordinary circumstances that the Arkansas continued navigable six or eight weeks longer than usual last year, that Messrs. G[lasgow], H[arrison] & Co. were able to fulfill their contract, having brought in provisions from the northwestern states. If they had failed (and they are such men that failure could only occur from the impossibility of getting the provisions at any price) and the measure in question had not been taken, the Seminoles had gone, as well as from 7 to 10,000 Cherokees, and 4000 additional Creeks, who were expected to emigrate in the summer and fall of 1837, we ask The Republican what it would have said of the nonfulfillment of a treaty stipulation by which starvation ensued and a bloody border war? For ourselves we say, better that the whole should be lost than that one Indian should have died from starvation.

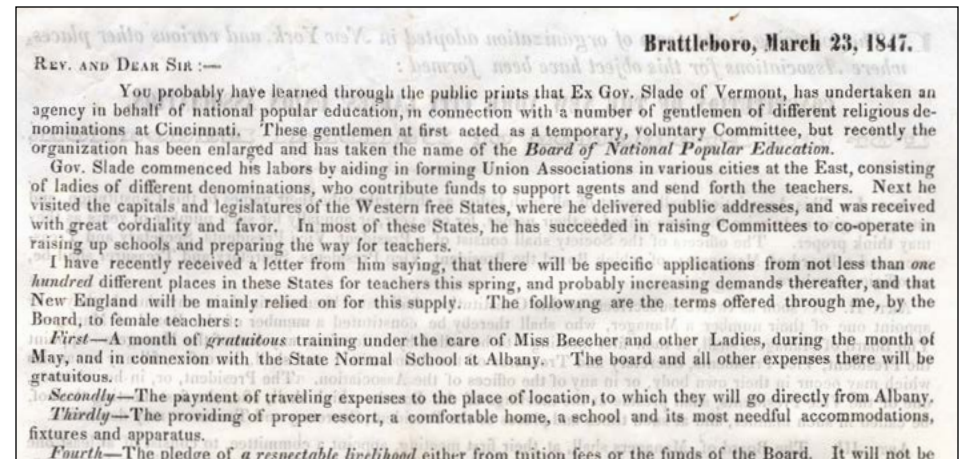
The frauds perpetrated against the Native Americans (and the U.S. Government) by Glasgow, Harrison & Co. appear to be well documented. Congress itself determined that this "subordinate agent" withheld and overcharged provisions that had been promised to the forcibly relocated tribes. Cf. the 1843 congressional investigation, "Frauds upon Indians—Right of the President to Withhold Papers" (H.R. Rep. No. 271, 27th Cong., 3rd Sess.). The report "expose[s] the whole machinery of fraud, by which the Government and Indians have been so often greatly wronged."

A remarkable 1838 Trail of Tears manuscript concerning the provisioning of Native Americans by U.S. Government contractors.

REFERENCES: "Trail of Tears" at Britannica online; "Fort Gibson State Historic Site" at National Park Service online; "Fort Gibson, Oklahoma on the Indian Frontier" at Legends Of America online.

Item #7992

\$3,500.00



SEEKING FEMALE TEACHERS TO TAME THE (MID) WEST, 1847

2. **Beecher, Catharine.** [Printed letter by Catharine Beecher, recruiting female teachers through her newly-formed "Board of National Popular Education".] Brattleboro, [Vermont], 23 March, 1847. Circular, 9.75" x 7.75". 2 pp. CONDITION: Good+, edges worn, lightly toned throughout.

A scarce circular, signed in type by influential educational organizer—and elder sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe—Catharine Beecher, recruiting teachers to be trained in New York and deployed to the West.

Addressed to clergymen of "all the evangelical denominations," this circular opens with a brief outline of the formation of the Board of National Popular Education before outlining the terms offered to female teachers interested in taking advantage of its free pedagogical training and job placement opportunities. In addition to "A month of *gratuitous* training under the care of Miss Beecher and other Ladies" in Albany, New York, prospective teachers could expect their travel expenses, "proper escort," "comfortable home, [and] a school and its most needful accommodations" to be supplied, as well as, in the event of "a failure of health, proper provision for nursing." No women would be placed in "Unhealthy locations" without their "knowing and consenting to the risk," and all would commit to at least two years of teaching. Soliciting letters of interest from young women and recommendation from religious leaders, Beecher lists several prerequisites for successful recruits, from the ability "to make good yeast and good bread" to "*a truly benevolent spirit, good common sense, an ability to teach, and an amiable temper.*" She is careful to distinguish the recruitment priorities of her organization from those of the society "formed a year ago by Ladies in Boston" (that is, the Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West, which was strictly Congregationalist, and for which, incidentally,

Beecher's younger brother Edward had delivered a founding address). By way of example, the verso bears the "Constitution of the New York City Ladies' Union Association For the Promotion of National Education."

Catharine Esther Beecher (1800–1878) was born in East Hampton, New York, to prominent Presbyterian minister Lyman Beecher and his first wife Roxana Foote. She was the elder sister to several important figures of the day, including abolitionist and clergyman Henry Ward Beecher and, of course, Harriet Beecher Stowe. Following the death of her fiancé, Beecher devoted her life to education, founding the Hartford Female Seminary with her sister in 1823. It soon became one of the preeminent girls' schools in the country, offering a wide range of typically-male subjects, from philosophy and chemistry to calisthenics. Beecher traveled and lectured widely, and authored several influential works, including *A Treatise on Domestic Economy* (1841), *The Duty of American Women to Their Country* (1845), and *The Domestic Receipt Book* (1846)—all promoting the cult of domesticity through her conviction that the women's sphere of excellence lay by nature in education, childrearing, and homemaking. (Unlike many of her family members, Beecher opposed women's suffrage). The year this circular was published, the Board sent seventy young women to schools in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kentucky. The next several years were increasingly successful, but disagreements with Slade eventually prompted Beecher to leave the Board, and in 1852 she founded the American Women's Educational Association, dedicated to fundraising endowments for the women's colleges she helped to found in numerous frontier states. Beecher's work over the course of her fifty-five year career was instrumental in feminizing and professionalizing the field of education.

OCLC locates just three holdings, at Harvard, AAS, and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Item #7193

\$475.00

If there are any persons within the range of your observation whom you deem suitable, will you show them these terms, and if willing to engage, ask them to write to me themselves, and will you also, at the same time, write me some account of the following particulars:—their name, age, residence, religious denomination, personal appearance and manners, natural traits of character, amount of education, and past history so far as known.

Will you also favor us by communicating the contents of this to the clergy of other denominations in your place, who are requested to consider it as addressed equally to themselves. The union feature of this effort is especially important at the West, where ties of sect are very stringent, and we are anxious to have a fair representation of teachers from all the evangelical denominations.

We wish it to be understood that our organization is distinct and unconnected with that formed a year ago by Ladies in Boston. Theirs differs from ours in confining its patronage to Congregationalists, in not employing agents, and in not offering a course of preparatory training. This last we deem so indispensable that we have offered to furnish it *gratuitously* to the teachers the Boston ladies may send out this Spring. I mention it, that if you know of any going under the patronage of that Society, you may inform them, that they probably can secure this opportunity by previously expressing their wishes to the managers of that Association.

I have requested the Harpers to send you a copy of a pamphlet I have recently published, ("Miss Beecher's Address," in which you will find more details in regard to this enterprise. This work read aloud at Ladies Societies has often awakened interest and secured both funds and teachers.

I trust, it may consist with your convenience to attend to this matter at an early period, as our time for collecting the first company of teachers is very short.

I shall feel greatly obliged by any assistance thus afforded.

Very respectfully Yours,

CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

P. S. My address till Fall, will be at this place, except during the month of May, when it will be at Albany.

SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS, 1906

3. **Blumberg, A.; Estey Photo Service; James O. Rue; R. J. Waters & Co.; W. E. Worden, photog.** [Lot of fifty-five dramatic photos documenting the San Francisco Earthquake.] San Francisco, 1906. 55 silver prints, 3" x 3.75" to 7" x 9", plus two duplicate images, 29 of the 55 on paperboard mounts, 27 of which have manuscript captions on the verso, many images captioned in the negative; 1 photomechanical "Souvenir Photograph," 5" x 8.25" plus margins; Souvenir booklet, *San Francisco Before and After the Great Earthquake April 18, 1906*. [24 pp.] CONDITION: Very good overall.

A cache of photographs powerfully documenting the cataclysmic damage caused by the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake, with many photos taken in the earthquake's immediate aftermath while the fires were still burning.

About half of these images are commercial photos while the other half are snapshots by an unidentified amateur photographer. Some of the inscriptions are quite detailed and some provide exact dates (April 18th 1906) as well as precise times ("Morning of April 18 1906"). A number of inscriptions note the street intersections where the photo was taken. One inscription advises the viewer as follows: "Looking close at this picture you see the waste as far as Van Ness Ave. and beyond on G.G. Ave and also around Valencia St." Two complementary images, entitled No. 1 and No. 2, show a section of San Francisco during and after the earthquake. Their inscriptions read as follows: "No. 1. This picture was taken during the fire from a roof on Powell & Sacramento, looking down Sacramento St."; "No. 2. This picture I took from almost the identical spot only on level ground. The Roof in [the] foreground of No. 1 is the building on [the] left of my picture. Notice Stockton St. on both [the] pictures. Feary Tower in [the] distance. Shows waste in [the] whole sale dist[ri]ct."

Several shots show tents and makeshift huts that were set up in public parks (such as Jefferson Square) after the earthquake, one captioned "This is the way we live." While the focus of these images is on the destruction, many shots feature people picking through the rubble and walking in the streets amid the wreckage. Some images show boxes in streets, which may have been used to salvage goods from destroyed buildings.

Among the subjects pictured are hotels (Fairmont Hotel, Valencia St. Hotel); municipal buildings (Post Office, City Hall, Hall of Justice—"what was left of it"); ruined places of worship, some featuring evocative ruined steeples (St. Dominic's Church, Albert Pike Memorial Temple, a Jewish Temple, First Congregational Church, St. Francis church); schools (Sacred Heart College, St. Ignatius College), and places of commerce (Merchant's Exchange, Union Square, "General view of business district after the disaster," First National Bank with a sign reading, "safe deposit boxes to rent 'in vaults uninjured by fire'"). Other buildings pictured include the Mills Building, Flood Building, and the Southern



Pacific R.R. Hospital. A number of images show Market St. where cable cars ran, and a range of advertisements can be seen for such businesses as Byron Jackson Pumps and Genl. Cigar Co. Just one shot was taken in Chinatown, on DuPont St., where a sign can be made out for Sing Fat & Co. A number of shots show destruction to streets, and some of the most arresting images picture buildings on fire and damaged or caved-in homes ("houses dropped").

A compelling compilation of San Francisco earthquake photos, with eye-witness annotations.

Item #8690

\$2,750.00



LOOKING FROM TAYLOR BET. PINE & CALIF.
SOUTH WEST.

LOOKING CLOSE AT THIS PICTURE. YOU SEE THE
WASTE AS FAR AS VANNESSE AVE. AND BEYOND.
ON S.F. AVE AND ALSO AROUND VALENCIA ST.
ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE ON VANNESSE IN DISTANCE.

EWITNESS ACCOUNT
OF THE TRAIL OF TEARS,
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, 1837–40

4. **Case, Stuart Walter.** [A group of eight letters by a young clerk in Fayetteville describing the Trail of Tears and the Arkansas scene.] Fayetteville, Arkansas and elsewhere, November 1837–April 1840. 8 autograph letters, signed, on bifolia, 9.625" x 7.5" to 12.75" x 7.75"). 22.5 pp., of which 2.5 are cross-written. CONDITION: Most letters very good, occasional separations along old folds and small losses at wax seals, with minimal loss of text; 31 August [1838] letter with numerous document tape repairs, and lacking top right quarter of final p.; 4 August 1839 letter with several document tape repairs and smaller losses to final p., esp. at top right corner and lower-right margin.

Eight letters written by a young Arkansas clerk to his father in Indiana, providing a fascinating eyewitness account of the Trail of Tears through Fayetteville, with discussions of the deadly animosity between the Cherokee factions, the businesses that sprang up to provision the forced emigrants along their route, and the bustling, diverse, and rapidly shifting community in Fayetteville.

Stuart Walter Case (also "Stewart Walter Cayce," 1819–1876) was born in New Albany, Indiana to Thomas Case (1790–1840) and Jane Simonton Case (1791–1850). Intent upon settling in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Case left home at the age of eighteen or nineteen to work as a store clerk for one "Mr. Wilson," evidently a family acquaintance, who had initially planned to establish himself there. Of the eight letters offered here, seven were written from Arkansas. In the earliest of these, dated July 6th, 1838, Case tells his father that Wilson had, contrary to expectation,

purchased a small farm near the boundary line between the Neosho Territory & Arkansas State. This place is a point of considerable importance, being just where the "military Road" that leads down to Fort Gibson leaves the state line. This Road is one of the best any where near here and there is an immense amount of travel on it, Waggon passing constantly going down in the Nation among the Indians to trade, loaded generally with Meal Bacon & flour and most other Kinds of provisions all these articles are worth about one hundred pr ct more in the Nation than they are here flour is worth here 5 to 6\$ pr 100 lb meal is 75 to 100 pr Bushel Bacon 16 cts Corn flour 75 to 100...

Case goes on to describe the diversity of customers who frequent Mr. Wilson's establishment: "our customers being a great many of them Indians or mix'd blood...some of them being very fine people...a white man with a black wife is an occurrence not at all uncommon here, & vice versa." He then discusses the fear among the locals about the Creek Indians, who have mingled with the Seminole, and the possibility of a war with them:



These Creeks are mixed with the Seminoles who have just fetched from Florida in Irons same as the Creeks were. They were fighting with the whites just before they left and they are trying to stir it up again. I have no doubt but there will be an Indian War here at no distant date. Any person will think so, that knows the circumstances under which they came, many of them in Irons...the greater part of them removed from their homes in Florida forcibly, & it is natural that men treated so must come here with very embittered feelings against the whites...

Despite the heavy traffic, Wilson's was evidently a lonely place for Case, and his next letter, dated October 11th, is written from Fayetteville, where he had found "a Situation with a Mr. James Sutton of this place at an advanced salary," and where he would witness a significant portion of the Cherokee removal first-hand. On December 4th Case discusses "the preparations going on to defend the frontiers," including the construction of "two large forts," one to become "the head quarters of the South Western Division of the Army, now under the command of Gen'l Arbuckle," and reports that "Great preparations are also making for the emigrating Cherokees who are daily expected, agents are riding all about the country, buying up provisions, corn &c for their sustenance, stands

are being erected every ten miles all through Missouri & Arkansas as depots for corn. It is said that 1200 are within a few days march of here now, the whole number to come is computed at 14 to 15 thousand souls..."

Four months later, on March 31st, Case reports that the

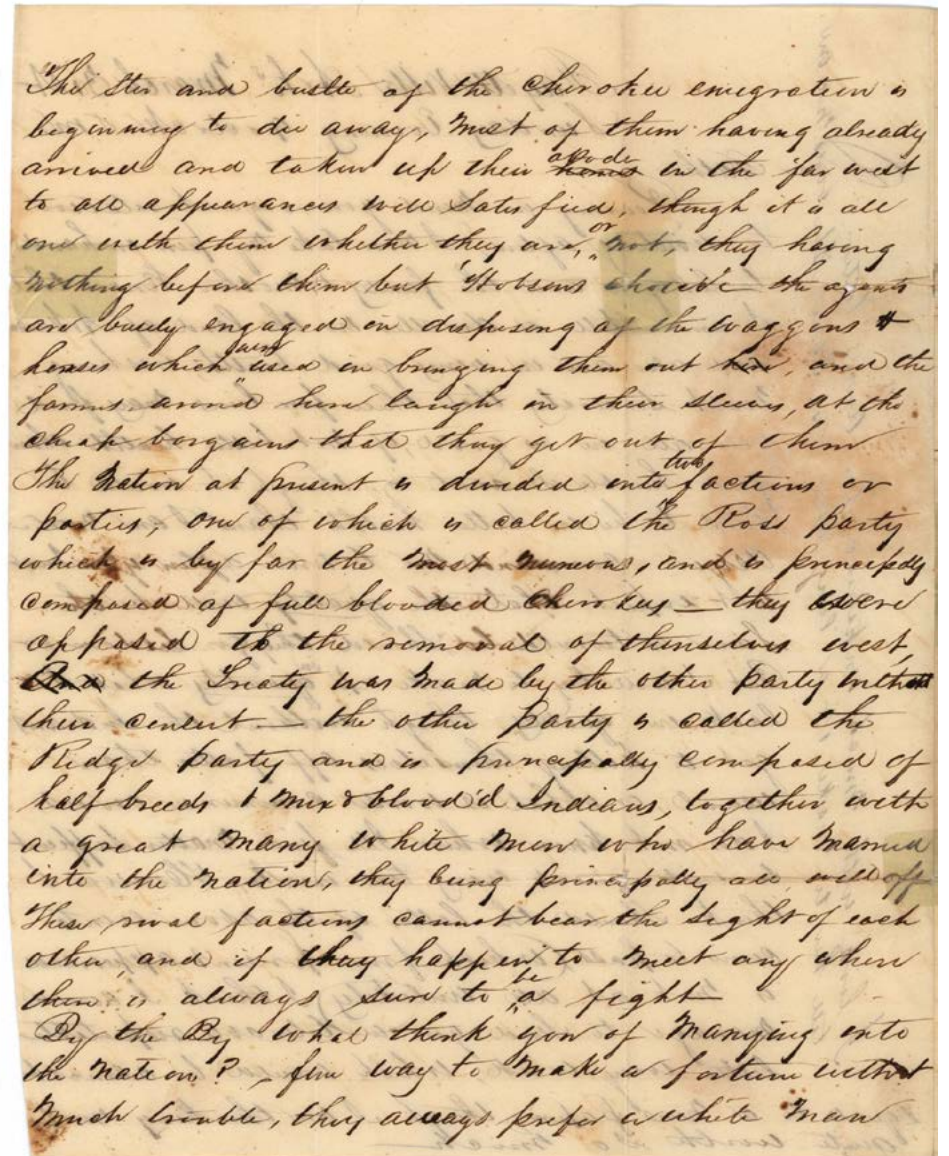
stir and bustle of the Cherokee emigration is beginning to die away, most of them having already arrived and taken up their abode in the far west to all appearances well satisfied, though it is all one with them whether they are or not, they having nothing before them but 'Hobson's Choice,' [i.e., no choice at all]...the agents are busily engaged in dispensing of the waggons & horses which were used in bringing them out, and the farmers around here laugh in their sleeves, at the cheap bargains that they get out of them.

He goes on to describe the political disagreements that broke the Cherokee Nation into two factions: the Ross party, which is "by far the most numerous, and is principally composed of full blooded Cherokees...opposed to the removal of themselves west, the Treaty was made by the other party without their consent," and the Ridge party, which is "principally composed of half breeds & mixed blood'd Indians, together with white men who have married into the nation, they being principally all well off. These rival factions cannot bear the sight of each other, and if they happen to meet any where there is always sure to be a fight." Then, picking up a related thread, Case asks: "By the By what think you of marrying into the nation? A fine way to make a fortune without much trouble, they always prefer a white man..."

A lengthy letter dated August 4th, 1839—about a month after the assassination of Major Ridge by members of the Ross faction—offers another discussion of intratribal tensions, and their ripple effects on the white community:

The state of the Cherokee Nation at this time is dreadful, a civil war is on the point of commencing, the nation is divided into factions and the head of one part has been assassinated by the orders of the other where it will end no body knows, the parties have (one on the point of doing so) assembled their entire force with the intintion of deciding the war by a single blow. Genl. Arbuckle the commander at Fort Gibson is trying his best to make peace between them...Much alarm has been felt by the people of this county, some families have left and some are leaving.

Elaborating further on the dire political situation among the Cherokee, Case reports on September 30th that "Council after Council has been held and dissolved again, without effecting anything," and that two of Ross's "most distinguished braves" were found dead in the woods near his encampment, "each with a single bullet in him, done tis thought by Ridges men." Meanwhile, "One of the surviving chiefs...of the Ridge party has gone on to Washington City to see if their 'Great Father' Martin [van Buren] will do anything for them (it may be all right and good for Martin to be styled Great Father by the Indians, but if I was in



The stir and bustle of the Cherokee emigration is beginning to die away, most of them having already arrived and taken up their ^{abode} ~~homes~~ in the far west to all appearances well satisfied, though it is all one with them whether they are or not, they having nothing before them but 'Hobson's Choice' the agents are busily engaged in dispensing of the waggons & horses which were used in bringing them out ~~here~~ ^{west}, and the farmers around here laugh in their sleeves, at the cheap bargains that they get out of them. The Nation at present is divided into ^{two} factions or parties, one of which is called the Ross party which is by far the most numerous, and is principally composed of full blooded Cherokees - they were opposed to the removal of themselves west. ~~But~~ the Treaty was made by the other party without their consent - the other party is called the Ridge party and is principally composed of half breeds & mixed blood'd Indians, together with a great many white men who have married into the nation, they being principally all well off. These rival factions cannot bear the sight of each other, and if they happen to meet any where there is always sure to be a fight. By the By what think you of marrying into the nation? - A fine way to make a fortune without much trouble, they always prefer a white man.

his place I should be sorry for the morals of my children)."

Alongside his accounts of the Cherokee, Case's letters provide an intimate portrait of a racially diverse and bustling Arkansas frontier community (Mr. Sutton enjoying "splendid business"), which was at first "very civil and orderly" but which rapidly devolved into "the rendezvous for all the devils on the face of the earth." Later letters include accounts of the raising of volunteer companies, an increasingly armed population, and a skyrocketing crime rate: "many murders... have lately taken place, for within the last five weeks in this country no less than fourteen persons have come to violent death, exclusive of three that were hung last Monday" before a crowd of some 3000 people, "including the women children & Blacks, of which there was probably five hundred armed." Case offers a rich eyewitness description of a lynch mob (down to the "white foam o[o]zing slowly" from the mouth of a dying man), and an unequivocal estimation of the general state of Fayetteville: "Suffice it to say this county and town in particular has become one of the most lawless and uncivilized places in all creation. There is men here from Mexico, men from Iowa Territory, & men from Texas, who all coincide in saying that its equal is not to be found. Shooting, stabbing, knocking down and dragging out, appear to be the order of the day at present in this place." The last letter in the group, written "two long, long years since I left you for the land of the stranger," suggests how life in Arkansas has changed him: "It seems to me sometimes that I am more changed in my way of thinking, that I have grown selfish, and callous to any thing save my own interest, but I suppose I am only a little older in the 'ways of the world,' and think (as I heard a man express himself the other day when accused of cheating) 'That the world is only a large violin, and that the Smartest man got the Sweetest music out of it.'" Case soon returned to Indiana (leaving "a certain young lady" behind in Fayetteville), and married Hester Robinson in 1845. They and their children later moved to Mobile, Alabama, where Case worked as a hardware merchant and died in 1879.

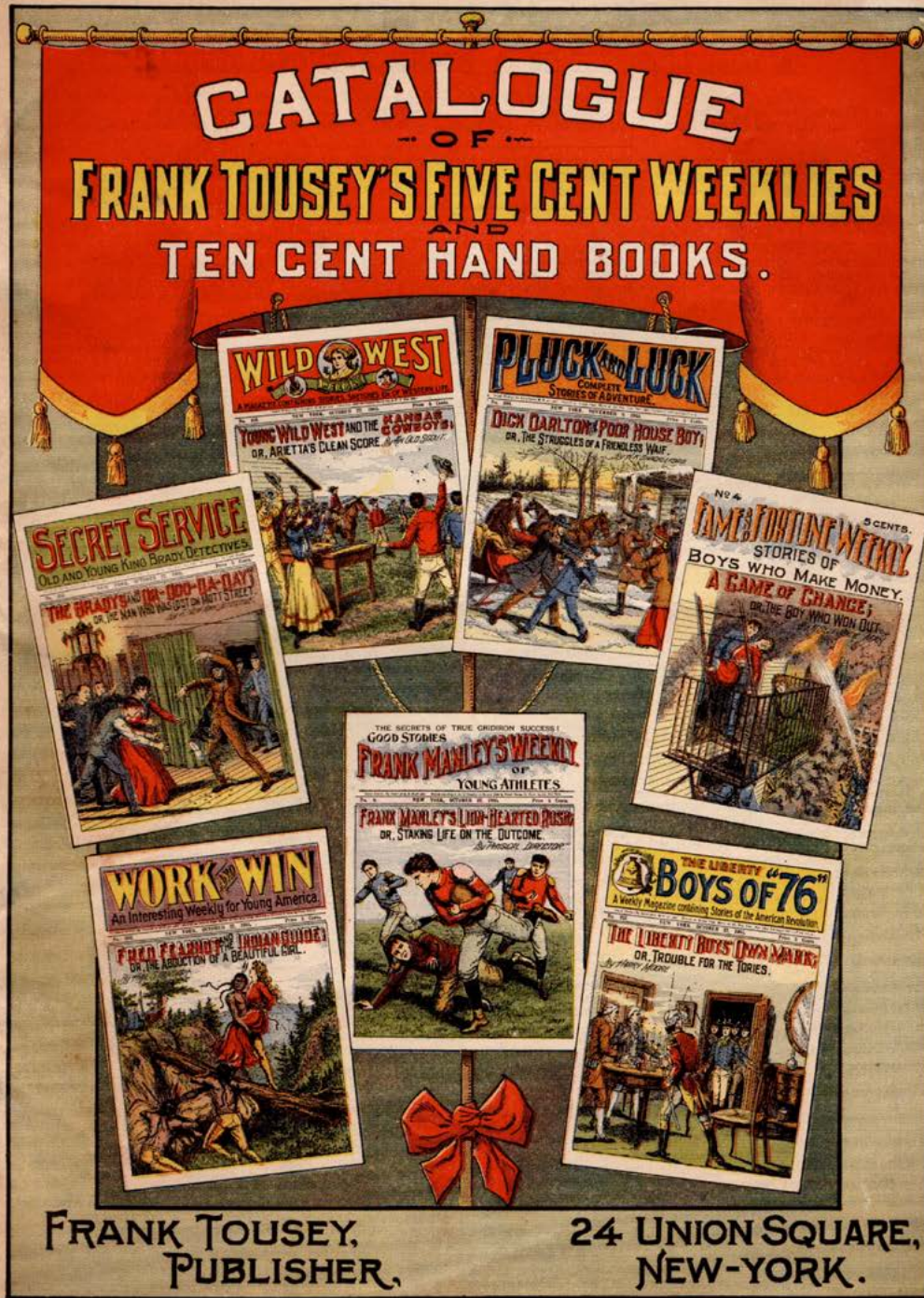
The Trail of Tears was a network of water and land routes by which the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee, and Seminole tribes were forced from their ancestral lands in the southeast into Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. Arkansas is the only state through which the routes of all five tribes passed, and the town of Fayetteville witnessed eleven groups of Cherokee. As Case's letters discuss, this forced migration presented opportunities to ambitious—and sometimes cruelly deceitful—white businessmen and added disorder to an already tumultuous environment, while for the Cherokee themselves the devastating toll of removal included, though of course was not limited to, violent political divisions.

A revealing collection of letters providing a firsthand account of the Trail of Tears and its impact in Arkansas.

Item #8757

\$17,500.00

My dear Mr. Sutton
I have no excuse to offer, as I have been actually
too busy to write, being occupied every night until late
advice examining the Books, and in the day time busy all
the time. Mr Sutton is doing a splendid business, taking
the lead altogether; for your satisfaction I will give
you a transcript of the amt of sales in one month which
were upwards of eight thousand dollars, all retail too.
Speaking of not writing, I don't know that I could have
enlightened you much, for although events have transpired
lately, which would take volume to illustrate rightly, I am
not aware that it would be any great satisfaction for
you to learn what they are, and might excite some
uneasiness in your & mother's feelings about me. Suffice
it to say that this county, and town in particular, has
become one of the most lawless and uncivilized places in
all creation. There is men here from Mexico, men from
Iowa Territory & men from Texas, who all coincide in
saying that its equal is not to be found —
Shooting, stabbing, knocking down and dragging out, ~~etc~~
appear to be the order of the day at present in this place.
In fact the Cherokee Nation is almost to use a more
vague phrase) detained, in the race for vengeance —
Great many honest well meaning men are leaving the country,
selling their property at a considerable discount rather
than to stay. Some going to Texas, some to Missouri.
Indeed for an unbiased person to look at Fayetteville as it is, he would
think that it was the rendezvous for all the devils on the face of the
earth, that there is the place where they all "do congregate" —



5. Catalogue of Frank Tousey's Five Cent Weeklies and Ten Cent Hand Books. New York: Frank Tousey, Publisher, [ca. 1900]. Sm 4to (10.5" x 7.5"), chromolithographic pictorial wrappers. 36 pp. including wrappers, b&w illus. throughout. CONDITION: Very good, some pages folded, one page with short tears at margins, lightly browned at covers.

A delightful catalog of the handbooks, dime novels, serials, etc. offered by a prolific and sensationalist publisher of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Listed here are numerous five-cent weeklies and dime novels published by Tousey, whose stock catered to the tastes of juvenile boys, as well as a series of handbooks similar to those published by Dick & Fitzgerald on such subjects as mesmerism, card tricks, house-keeping, flirtation, making candy, fortune telling, and the stage, among many others. Western adventure titles include "Wild West Weekly," a series that boasted over a hundred episodes describing the romantic escapades of "Young Wild West," including "Young Wild West's Reckless Riders," "Young Wild West in the Bad Lands: or Hemmed in by Redskins," "Young Wild West After the Apaches," and other exciting tales. Tousey's "Fame and Fortune Weekly" series features entrepreneurial boys trading their rags for splendid riches in stories like "A Lucky Deal; or, the Cutest Boy in Wall Street," "A Corner in Corn; or, How a Chicago Boy Did the Trick," "The Wheel of Fortune, or, The Record of a Self-Made Boy." The catalog claims that these are based on true stories. Another series, "The Liberty Boys of '76," recounts the "intensely interesting stories" of "Dick Slater and a gallant band of patriot soldier boys" who "aid General George Washington...for the freedom of our country" in over two hundred tales, including "The Liberty Boys' Bold Front; or Hot Times on Harlem Heights," "The Liberty Boys' Drag-Net; or Hauling the Redcoats in," and "The Liberty Boys and the Dwarf; or a Dangerous Beauty." Tousey also published a mystery series entitled "The Secret Service" in which "the keen detective skill of Old and Young King Brady is woven around...mysterious criminal cases..." described at great length over the weekly's three hundred issues. Accompanying the advertisements for most of these series is a sample chapter or two, giving potential readers a taste of the text.

Frank Tousey (1853–1902) ranks among the most popular American publishers of dime novels and five cent weeklies of the mid to late nineteenth century. In 1881 his firm became the first to issue a

dime novel featuring Jesse James, entitled *"The Train Robbers; or, a Story of the James Boys,* which appeared in No. 440 of the *Wide Awake Library*" (Adcock). In 1885, Tousey was arrested and his firm sued by Anthony Comstock, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, for their publication of G.W.M. Reynold's *"The Mysteries of the Court of London."* After the proceedings "Tousey's lawyer claimed the raid was in retaliation for caricatures of Comstock published in *[The] Judge*" (Adcock).

REFERENCES: Adcock, John. "Frank Tousey (1853–1902)," Yesterday's Papers online.

Item #8878

\$650.00

CELEBRATION

A MAMMOTH AND MOST ENTERTAINING "HORRIBLES" PARADE BROADSIDE

6. Celebration : The One hundred and fourth Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence... July 5th, 1880. Newton Upper Falls, Mass., 1880. Broadside, 41.75" x 28.875". CONDITION: One expert repair (4" x 3") to upper edge, affecting "br" in "celebration"; restoration to a few small losses in lettering, backed with new linen.

An enormously entertaining broadside announcing an upcoming "Horribles" Parade—a little-known but distinctly American celebration of parody and silliness originating in the early nineteenth century and still enjoyed in some New England communities today.

"Horribles" Parades, also called "Antique and Horribles" Parades, emerged in the early nineteenth century as a reaction to the pomp and solemnity of the Independence Day parades by the Ancient ("Antique") and Honorable ("Horrible") Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which, chartered in 1638, is the oldest chartered military organization in the western hemisphere. The tradition spread rapidly, and—probably to prevent the main events from being overrun by revelers—became increasingly organized. The mammoth broadside offered here is representative of the outsized lampoonery of these displays, which in the case of this parade "would have been Celebrated on the fourth [of July], but owing to the length of the Chicago Convention, it crowded the fourth into the fifth." The "CELEBRATION" was to be observed by a reunion of the "Bungtown Cadets," among other groups, and to comprise a "Procession," a "Collation," a "Balloon Ascension" ("inflated with echoes from the big bridge, which have been saved for this occasion for the next two years") and "Fireworks" ("a

feeble attempt...on which occasion the United States Street Lights will one by one go out and the Village will be illuminated by a piece of white chalk in a black cat's mouth").

The parade itself "will consist of Three Divisions ; the Godly, the Un-Godly, and the Newton Highlands Horribles, Platoon of Police, Chief B'Hind," and others, including "the Alphabet Band and a Fish Horn Orchestra, discoursing melodies, not new but refreshing 'To our memories at least'"; the "'Boarding House Gang,' having under escort a squad of Ladies hunting for the remains of that 'Bottle of Dutch Mustard'"; and the "Adelphian Club in Bloomers, drawn by the Celebrated Horned Horses...carrying their new and Gorgeous Banner inscribed with this Motto; 'WHO ARE THEY AND WHAT IS THEIR FORTE.'" Upon "leaving the Filtering Basin in the rear," participants would proceed along an exactly described route to view the "Pumping Station...through a field Glass from the Hill opposite, as its foundation would not sustain the extra weight of the delegation. While inspecting the Building, a spirit from some unknown world will appear and demand '\$1000' one Thousand Dollars for Ideas furnished by its Gigantic brain years ago...The procession will then proceed to a point exactly 17 feet, 2 inches, and 3-32 North by North-east of the Joshpect School House where they will right angle by a cross cut file and form the semi circle of a hollow square..." and so on.

Following the parade, "The Horribles Hungry Horribles will...attack a Horrible Collation provided by the Horrible Ladies of the Horrible Ward." Revelers would discuss "the Chinese question...of which is the most Choice dish, Rats or Snakes" while making their way through a rich, 9-part menu including soup ("Bee's teeth, army worms"); roast ("Dogie, Catie, Ratie"); Vegetables (including "Dead Beats" and "Policeman's Beats") and Drinks ("Thomaston's Tonix, Downer's Kerosene, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Oil of Life"). Among the adviso-

ries printed below the day's itinerary is a note that "All snickering out loud, stamping of hands, and clapping of feet are strictly forbidden."

Newton Upper Falls evidently had a particularly robust Horribles Parade tradition, and local historian Kenneth Newcomb writes that its "exuberant type of humor [is] best expressed in the posters and signs advertising the event. Fortunately, some of these posters have been preserved, albeit in poor condition, and may be seen by courtesy of the reference desk at the main [Newton] library [these, apparently, are no longer extant]. Printed in heavy black ink, they measure about two by four feet and contain nothing but a delightful collection of nonsensical descriptions of things that were not going to happen on the "big day", so far-fetched and varied that they cannot be reproduced. here – they certainly must be seen to be appreciated. The bands and floats in the parade were excellent but it was the "horribles" which the crowd turned out to see – grotesque characters designed. by the men during the year but kept secret until the day."

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

The printer, Frank Fanning, was a native of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, and operated a print shop with his brothers Eugene and Henry. The Fanning family also ran a photography shop, paper box manufacturing business, and grocery store.

No other examples of this broadside appear in OCLC, the AAS catalog, or Rare Book Hub. A keyword search in OCLC for the second half the nineteenth century reveals just six Horribles broadsides (Providence, RI, 1859; Boston, MA, 1862; Worcester, Mass, 1866; Elmira, NY?, 1867; Woodstock, VT, 1874; Bradford, VT, 1880). A similar search of the AAS catalog reveals three: from Stoneham, MA, in the 1850s?; Worcester, MA, 1878, and Newton Falls, 1865.

REFERENCES: Newcomb, Kenneth W. *The Makers of the Mold : A History of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts* at The Friends of Hemlock Gorge online.

Item #8844

\$2,750.00

CELEBRATION

The One hundred and fourth Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be observed by a re-union of the NEWTON RIFLE and WHETSTONE VOLUNTEERS and BUNG-TOWN CADETS, in Ward Five, on the morning of

JULY 5th, 1880.

It would have been Celebrated on the fourth, but owing to the length of the Chicago Convention, it crowded the fourth into the fifth.

The solemn stillness of the Glorious morn,
Will be broken to smash by the blowing of horns;
By the ringing of bells and barking of dogs,

By the crowing of hens and squealing of hogs;
By the hooting of Owls and squaling of cats,
By braying of Asses and tooting of brats.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession will form with its right resting on the Newton Water Works sinking fund, the left on the Museum of Ancient Machinery, and will consist of Three Divisions; the Godly, the Un-Godly, and the Newton Highlands Horribles, Platoon of Police, Chief B'Ind; the Alphabet Band and a Fish Horn Orchestra, discoursing melodies, not new but refreshing "To our memories at least." The "Unterrified Ten" bearing a banner inscribed "Hi declare this meeting Hadjourned." The "Boarding House Gang," having under escort a squad of Ladies hunting for the remains of that "Bottle of Dutch Mustard." The Mayor and Aldermen of Partridgeville under escort of the Rakeville Cadets and the Celebrated Fire Department of Needham, consisting of Johnson Pumps, Co.'s from No. 1 to No. 39 inclusive. The survivors of the Adolphian Club in Bloomers, drawn by the Celebrated Horned Horses recently attached to the Highlands Lightning Express, carrying their new and Gorgeous Banner inscribed with this Motto; "WHO ARE THEY AND WHAT IS THEIR FORTE." In the near distance will be seen old Harvey, strouling to convey Hose 7 and its daring and Valient Company to Box 52. At the rear of the Procession will be the big Cracker, under the charge of the Veteran Artillery men of Seventy-Five, who have kindly volunteered to defend our quiet slumbers against disturbances by Needhamites and other foreign tribes.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The Procession will tackle the following route of march: leaving the Filtering Basin in the rear, passing through the principal streets to Needham, where they will be reviewed by the present and Ex Officials of that famous depository of Fagots, paying a marching salute to the Laborer's Arms and Dew Drop Inn, passing Needham Beach to Cobbs Wharf, where the new and Elegant Schooners lately brought over the Bar the Commodore of the Bell Stone House, will be inspected by a detachment of Marines from the Dover Navy Yard. Thence to Newton Highlands, and after parading through the principal streets and partaking of the "Friendly Smiles" which they will not get, they will return to the Hub, where the Public Buildings will be inspected. The New Hose House will be viewed only from the distance, as it WOOD be false "ECONOMY" to risk life and limb within reach of its uneasy walls. The Pumping Station will then be viewed through a field Glass from the Hill opposite, as its foundation would not sustain the extra weight of the delegation. While inspecting the Building, a spirit from some unknown world will appear and demand "S1000" one Thousand Dollars for Ideas furnished by its Gigantic brain years ago. The whole procession will then unite in singing an extract from the Pirates of Newton, entitled "I have heard and SAWYER before;" after which, Hose 7 will perform a feat which never but once before has ever been done--they will lay their entire line of Hose and play water through the pipe. The procession will then proceed to a point exactly 17 feet, 2 inches, and 3-32 North by North-east of the Joshspect School House where they will right angle by a cross cut file and form the semi circle of a hollow square, when the Orator of the day, Garcock Hanfield, Esq. will be brought in on a red hot Grid Iron by three Gentlemen from abroad, who will assist him to his feet by the application of a poor man's Plaster to the front side of his back, when he will proceed to deliver his sure death oration, after which, Farmer Yeasty of Kill Deestrick will present a petition signed by his entire family "By Gosh" to have the Newton Fire Department Extinguished and its apparatus sold to defray the loss of his brush heaps which went up in smoke.

COLLATION.

The Horribles Hungry Horribles will then attack a Horrible Collation provided by the Horrible Ladies of the Horrible Ward.

MENU.

SOUP.			VEGETABLES.		
BEE'S TEETH, ARMY WORMS.			DEAD BEATS, POLICEMAN'S BEATS, ORCHESTRA BEATS, SCAMPS SQUARE BEATS.		
FISH.			PASTRY.		
NEW POND EELS,	BLIND EELS,	MOCK EELS.	PIG IRON PIE, KNOCK KNEED PUDDING, SPRUCE GUM SAUCE.		
ROAST.			DESSERT.		
DOGIE,	CATIE,	RATIE.	ELDERBERRY ICE CREAM. SAW DUST JELLY, GREEN TOMATOES, HIGHLANDVILLE CHEESE.		
GAME.			DRINKS.		
BILLIARDS,	FORTY-FIVE,	WHIST, SEVEN UP.	THOMASON'S TONIX. DOWNER'S KEROSENE, CASTOR OIL, COD LIVER OIL, OIL OF LIFE.		
ENTREES.					
POTATOES a la Mode, FRIED FLY'S KNEES, SNAILS BRAINS, SHINGLE NAIL SALAD.					

During the repast the Chinese question will be discussed--of which is the most Choice dish, Rats or Snakes; after which the President of the day will be jerked from his seat by the slack of his breeches and told to straddle his mule and git, and all aspiring men and women are expected to do like wise.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Owing to the scarcity of Gas, the Balloon will be inflated with echoes from the big bridge, which have been saved for this occasion for the next two years. While the Baloon is being filled, the old Ward Five Warblers will sing "Our Sleepless night on Post Office Hill."

FIREWORKS.

In the evening there will be a feeble attempt to make a display of Fire Works, on which occasion the United States Street Lights will one by one go out and the Village will be illuminated by a piece of white chalk in a black cat's mouth. The Fire Works will consist of--first, six red lights showing six bottles of cider, labelled "Where, Oh where are we." Second, Grand St., Gotham, beautifully illuminated with a black light, above which will appear the forms of men weeping and wailing and shaking hands, whilst a voice will be heard exclaiming, "Be it ever so nice and pleasant, there is no place like Bungtown." Third, last, but not least, will be a beautiful representation of a Band Stand with the.....

Dennis Kearney, Gen. Butler, Gen. Garfield, and Gen. Hancock are not expected to be present, not having received any invitation.

NOTE--A Telephone will be established by connecting one end of the wire with the tail of the first horse and the other end to a post set in the rear of the procession. A wagon load of Post Holes will be taken with the procession, so the changes in location of the post may be rapidly made. P. S.--The Committee of Arrangements most respectfully request all outsiders not to join in the procession as it would be impossible to distinguish them from the Horribles.

Gen. PHIL E. MADEPHIAN, Chief Marshal.

P. Q.--All snickering out loud, stamping of hands, and clapping of feet are strictly forbidden. P. Q. &c.--All are expected to embrace his or her right hand man and GO HOME

FRANK FANNING, PRINTER.

At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, 1780.

WHEREAS a Requisition has been made on this State by the Honorable Committee of Congress and by his Excellency General Washington, as appears by their Letters of the second of June 1780, for Two Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Men of the Militia of this State, to co-operate with the Army of the United States for the Term of Three Months, from and after the 15th Day of July next, if necessary, a full Compliance with which appears to be absolutely necessary for the public good.

THEREFORE, it is Resolved by this Assembly, That 2520 able-bodied effective Men, of the Militia of this State, Rank and File, to be formed into five Regiments, be forthwith raised in the several Brigades of Militia in the following Proportions, viz. 520 from the first Brigade, to be formed into six Companies of 62 Men each; 332 from the second Brigade, to be formed into eight Companies of 66 Men each; 332 from the third Brigade, to be formed into five Companies of 68 Men each; 446 from the fourth Brigade, to be formed into eight Companies of 62 Men each; 378 from the fifth Brigade, to be formed into six Companies of 62 Men each; 402 from the sixth Brigade, to be formed into seven Companies of 58 Men each. That each of said Companies be furnished with one Drum and Fifes, and officered with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and four Sergeants, to be designated from the several Brigades where the same are raised, except where there are a Field Officer or Officers, who are respectively to command Companies in the room and stead of a Captain. That there be appointed one Lieutenant-Colonel in the first Brigade, one Lieutenant-Colonel in the second Brigade, one Lieutenant-Colonel in the third Brigade, one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major in the fourth Brigade, two Majors in the fifth Brigade, and one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major in the sixth Brigade. That three Companies from the fifth Brigade joined to five Companies in the first Brigade make one Regiment, to be commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel in the first Brigade, and one Company from the first Brigade, and the eight Companies in the second Brigade be a Regiment under the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major in said Brigade. That the remaining three Companies in the fifth Brigade be joined to the five Companies in the third Brigade, and be a Regiment to be commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel in the third Brigade, and one of the Majors in the fifth. That the eight Companies in the fourth Brigade be a Regiment under the Command of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major in said Brigade, and that the five Companies in the sixth Brigade, and one Company from the first Brigade, be a Regiment under the Command of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major in said sixth Brigade. That the Commanding Officers of said Regiments appoint the Adjutants and Quarter-Masters for said Regiments out of the Subaltern Officers of the Line. That each Adjutant shall have an additional pay of Three Pounds per Month; and each Quarter-Master of Two Pounds Ten Shillings, the whole to be under the Command of one Brigadier-General.

That his Excellency the Captain-General be, and he is hereby desired to give the necessary Orders to the Brigadiers General of the respective Brigades, for the apportioning, enlisting, or if need be, detaching, officering, arming, equipping, and marching said men, for the Purpose of carrying the provisions of this Resolve into Execution. That the said Regiments so ordered to be raised, be ordered to march and rendezvous at Danbury, by the 15th day of July next, or such other Place as the Governor and Council of Safety shall direct; from thence to proceed on the Orders of General Washington, and to continue in Service for the Term of three Months from the Time of their Arrival at the Place of their Destination, unless sooner discharged. That all such able-bodied effective Men who shall by the 5th day of July next voluntarily enlist into said Service, shall be entitled to receive, as a Bounty, the Sum of Three Pounds Lawful Money, in Bills of Credit of this State. That such as arm and equip themselves with a good Firelock, Blanket, Knapsack and Cartouch Box, shall be entitled to receive therefor the following Bounties, viz. For a Firelock 12 s. For a Blanket 12 s. For a Knapsack 3 s. and for a Cartouch Box 3 s. Lawful Money aforesaid; and that the Select Men of the several Towns within this State be, and they are hereby directed to furnish such of the Troops hereby ordered to be raised, belonging to their respective Towns as are unable to furnish themselves; and the Owner or Owners of the Arms, Blankets, Knapsacks and Cartouch Boxes supplied by the Select Men, shall be allowed the same Bounty for the use of each as in the Case of the Soldier who shall furnish himself as aforesaid.

And it is further RESOLVED, That in Case the full Complement of Men herein ordered to be raised shall not be completed by enlistment by the said fifth day of July, the Remainder to make up said Complement shall be raised by peremptory Detachment, of such able-bodied effective Men as are by Law liable to do Duty out of this State; and all such Persons so detached as aforesaid, who shall enlist within three Days after such Detachment for the Term aforesaid, shall be entitled to two Thirds of the Bounty aforesaid.

A true Copy of Record,

Examined, by

GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'y.

PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS
RAISING CONNECTICUT MILITIAMEN
FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1780

7. Connecticut General Assembly. At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, 1780, Whereas a Requisition has been made on this State by the Honorable Committee of Congress and by His Excellency George Washington...for Two Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Men of the Militia... [Hartford: Printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1780]. Broadside, 12.5" x 8.25". Docketed "Cap. Raynsford" at foot of verso.

[with manuscript order on verso:]

Johnson, Colonel Obadiah. To Capt. Joseph Raynsford. In consequence of orders from Genl. Douglas you are directed to enlist or peremptorily to detach from your company for the time & service mentioned in the within resolve...two private able bodied effective men... Canterbury, Connecticut, 26 June 1780. Manuscript order, text area, 7.75" x 7.5".

CONDITION: Good, foxed, old folds, margins chipped, a few tiny punctures, manuscript order bleeding through to recto, a few instances of ink eating through the paper, but no significant losses to the printed or manuscript text.

A broadside printing of an act of the Connecticut General Assembly passed in response to George Washington's request and Continental Congress's order for 2520 Connecticut militiamen, with a related manuscript order from Colonel Obadiah Johnson on the verso.

In compliance with Congress's directive, the Assembly here orders the raising of 2520 "able-bodied effective" men of the seven brigades of Connecticut militia to be formed into five regiments. The order specifies that each company is to be furnished with one drum and fife; officered with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, and so forth. Each Adjutant was to have an additional pay of three pounds per month, and each Quarter-Master two pounds and ten shillings. It is noted that the "Captain-General" [i.e., George Washington] will give the necessary orders to the Brigadiers General of the respective Brigades, for the apportioning, enlisting, "or if need be, detaching, officering, arming, equipping, and marching said men."

The five regiments to be raised are ordered to march and rendezvous at Danbury by July 15th (or such other place as the Governor and Council of Safety shall direct) and from there to proceed on the orders of Gen. Washington, and to continue in service for three months from the time of their arrival at the place of their destination, unless sooner discharged. All such able-bodied, effective men who voluntarily enlisted into service by July 5th

were entitled to receive, as a bounty, the sum of three pounds, in bills of credit of Connecticut. Additional bounties for providing equipment are specified: a good firelock (12 shillings), blanket (12 s), knapsack (3 s), and cartouch box (3 s). The Selectmen of Connecticut towns are directed to equip those unable to equip themselves and are due the same bounties. If the quota of 2520 men is not met by July 5th, the remainder are to be raised by a peremptory detachment of Connecticut men. All additional persons who enlisted within three days of the creation of the detachment for the stipulated term are entitled to two-thirds of the bounty aforesaid. The order is signed in type by Secretary of the State of Connecticut George Wyllys (1710–1796), a Yale graduate of 1729, who served an epic term as secretary of the colony and the state from 1735 to 1795.

Appearing on the verso is a manuscript order penned by Colonel Obadiah Johnson (1736–1801) composed in Canterbury, Connecticut forty-six days after the General Assembly passed the resolution, to which Johnson refers. His order reads in full:

State of Connecticut. To Capt. Joseph Raynsford. In consequence of orders from Genl. Douglas you are directed to inlist or peremptorily to detach from your company for the time & service mentioned in the within resolve of assemble [i.e., assembly] one Sergeant and two private able bodied effective men liable to do duty out of this state—you will apply to the select men to have said men properly equipped if they do not equip themselves agreeable to s[aid] resolve & have said men ready to march whenever they shall receive orders therefor & make return to Capt. Amos Woodard of the men so inlisted or detached who is to take command of s[ai]d. men. Given under my hand at Canterbury 26th June 1780 Obadiah Johnson Col.

Born in Canterbury, Connecticut, Col. Obadiah Johnson (1736–1801) served in 1775 as Major of the Third Connecticut Regiment, of which Israel Putnam was Colonel, and was engaged during the siege of Boston and at Bunker Hill. In 1776 he became Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Andrew Ward's regiment, which joined Washington's Army at Fort Lee, New York, and marched to White Plains. The regiment saw action at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and encamped with George Washington at Morristown, New Jersey. In 1777 Johnson was appointed Colonel of the 21st Connecticut Militia and in 1778 served with the regiment in Rhode Island. When Newport, Rhode Island was threatened by an English Man of War, he outfitted his men at his own expense and marched to defend the coast from invasion. The General Assembly of Connecticut, of which he was a member for a decade, later reimbursed him. He is believed to have received his military training while fighting Native Americans. He resigned his commission in March 1784 and died in Canterbury in 1801.

Capt. Joseph Raynsford—whose name is also spelled Rainsford in official documents—was also born in Canterbury. He marched with Capt. Benjamin Bacon to Boston in 1775. Enlisting in May, he served in Col. Obadiah Johnson's

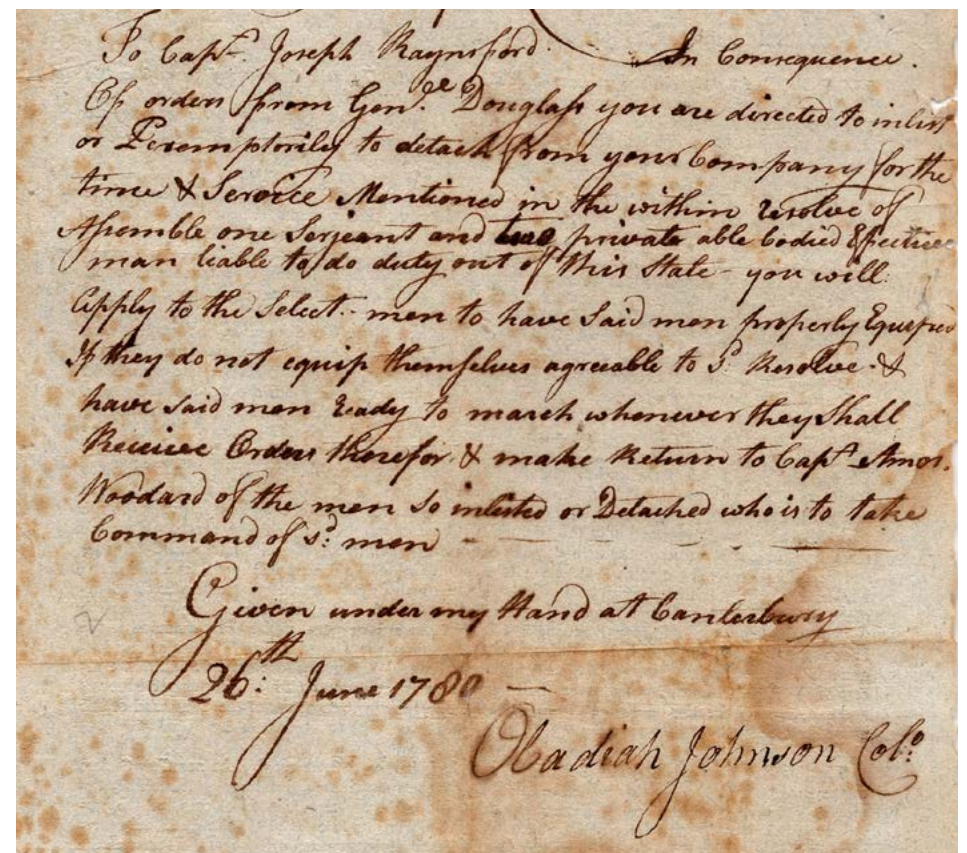
Company of Colonel Storr's and John Durkee's Regiment. Rainsford saw action at the battle of Bunker Hill. Beginning in July 1776, he served seven months in Capt. James Cleveland's Company and was in retreat through New Jersey. In 1777 he was in the campaign at Trenton for about five months. After being discharged in January 1779 as Sergeant from Benjamin Bacon's Company, he joined the Alarm List Company.

An appealing pair of documents relating to troop-raising activities in Revolutionary War Connecticut.

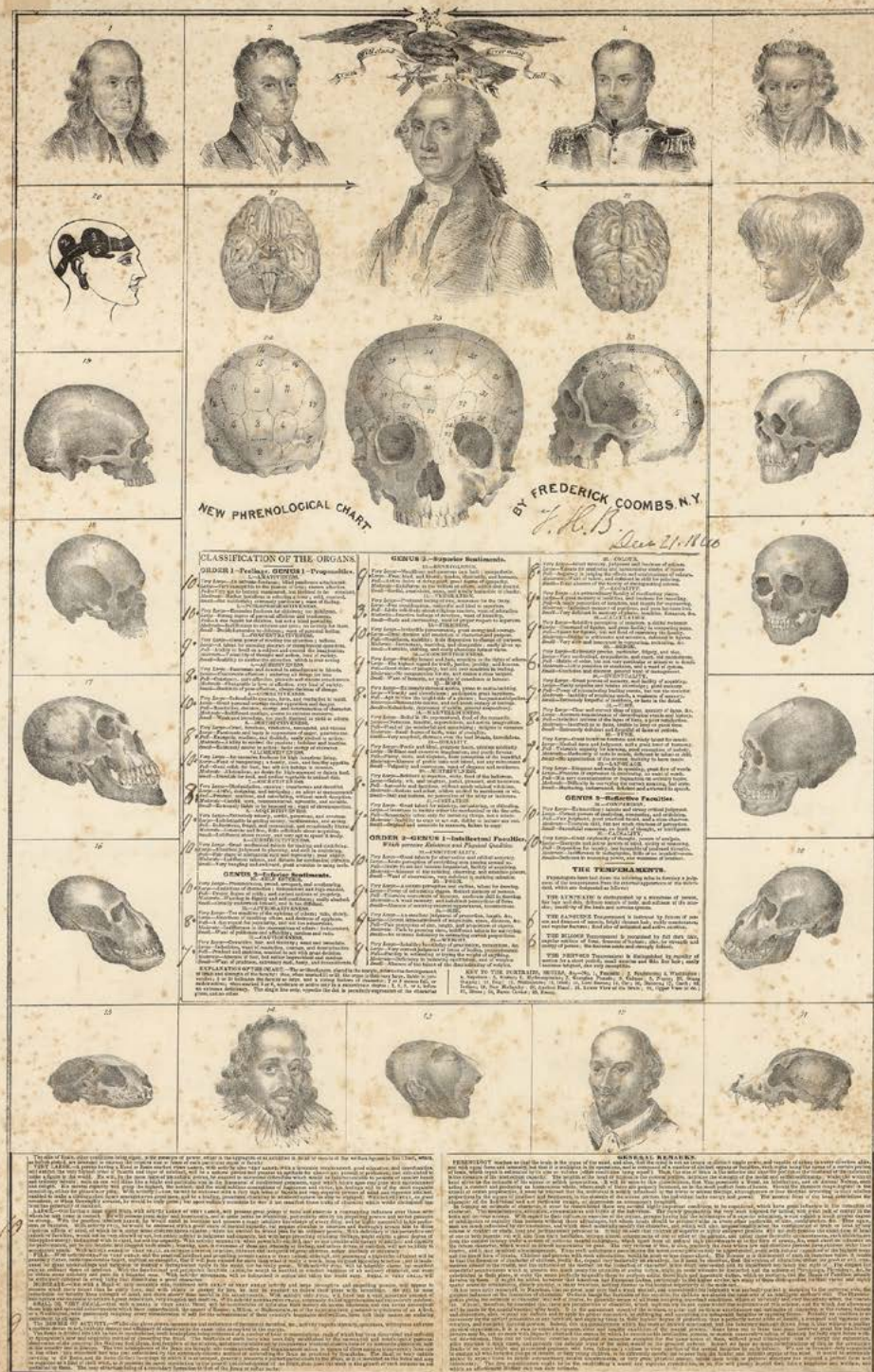
REFERENCES: Bristol B5063; Evans 16741 (attributing the broadside to printers Hudson & Goodwin of Hartford); Johnson, Alfred. *History and Genealogy of One Line of Descent from Captain Edward Johnson: Together with His English Ancestry, 1500-1914* (Boston: Stanhope Press, 1914), pp. 78–79; "Joseph Raynsford" at Fold3 online; "Wyllys, George, 1710 - 1796" at Native Northeast Portal online.

Item #8937

\$3,500.00



To Capt. Joseph Raynsford. In consequence
Of orders from Genl. Douglas you are directed to inlist
or Peremptorily to detach from your company for the
time & service mentioned in the within resolve of
assemble one Sergeant and ~~two~~ private able bodied effective
men liable to do duty out of this state you will
Apply to the Select. men to have said men properly Equipped
If they do not equip themselves agreeable to s^d resolve &
have said men ready to march whenever they shall
Receive Orders therefor & make Return to Capt. Amos
Woodard of the men so inlisted or Detached who is to take
Command of s^d men
Given under my Hand at Canterbury
26th June 1780
Obadiah Johnson Col.



A MARVELOUS UNRECORDED PHRENOLOGICAL CHART BY A NOTED ECCENTRIC

8. Coombs, Frederick. *New Phrenological Chart*. New York, ca. 1850. Illustrated broadside, 25.25 x 17.5, letterpress with lithographed illustration. With period manuscript annotations. CONDITION: Very good, foxing, small edge tears.

A handsomely illustrated and apparently unrecorded phrenological chart published by noted eccentric, itinerant phrenologist, and daguerreotypist Frederick Coombs, also known as "George Washington II."

Coombs's chart combines text with illustrations of twenty-five different skull shapes and views of the brain, among them those of Benjamin Franklin, Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, George Washington, Napoleon, Shakespeare, "a Negro," an "Orang Outang," an Idiot, a Carib, and an Indian. Published a decade after Coombs's book, *Popular Phrenology* (New York: 1841), this chart declares that "PHRENOLOGY teaches us that the brain is the organ of the mind, and...it is multiplex in its operations." According to the "General statement," the size and capabilities of one's brain contributes to the quality of one's character, and thus there is an elaborate "classification of the organs" to describe "the highly important conditions...which...influence...the formation of character." These include "temperaments," characterized as "lymphatic, sanguine, and bilious"; "feelings and propensities" including "philoprogenitiveness, combativeness, and amateness," "inferior sentiments" like "self esteem" and "cautiousness," and "intellectual faculties which perceive Existence and Physical Qualities," including "form, weight, locality, tune, and language."

A manuscript note at the head of the "classification of organs" section and manuscript numbers to the left of each quality outlined indicate that this chart was used for a reading in accordance with the system adumbrated in the explanatory note. Coombs explains that "the written figures...refer to the development of brain and strength of the faculty: thus when marked 11 or 12, the organ is then very large, liable to perversion; 9 or 10 indicates the faculty as large...a strong feature of character; 7 or 8 means full or rather active... 1, 2, 3, or 4, infers an extreme deficiency. The single line...opposite the dot is peculiarly expressive of the character given." The present reading evaluates one "J.H.B." who, as of December 21, 1866[?], had a brain "full" in "adhesiveness," contributing to "constancy...platonic and sincere attachments," yet "moderate" in "veneration," with "inactive feelings of devotion, [a] want of humility," and many other ("large" and "full") characteristics.

According to George Combe, a Scottish exponent of phrenology whose

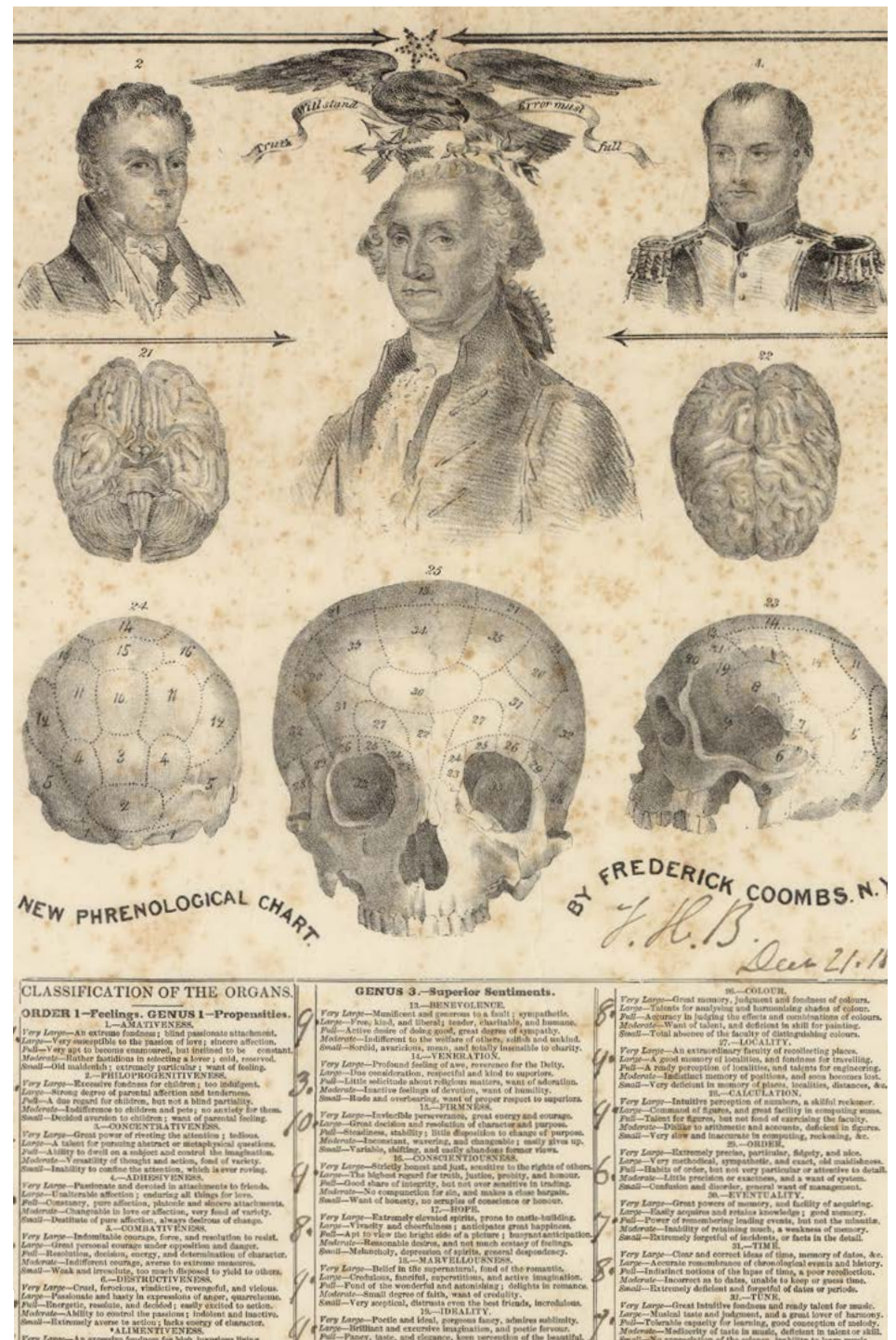
visit to the United States sparked a renewed interest in the “science,” Frederick Coombs (1803–1874) was an English-born itinerant phrenologist who “had travelled through the western [American] country examining heads, and, to add to the attractions of Phrenology, carried with him a giant and a dwarf, whom he exhibited as a show.” By “1837 he turned up in New York City, billing himself as a phrenologist from London...now began a highly active period in which he not only engaged in the fashionable ‘science’ of phrenology but also delved into a variety of electromechanical experiments, all aimed at curing various maladies. He claimed to have exhibited the first working prototype of an electric train at the Royal Gallery...in London in 1838...Coombs published the first edition of his book *Coombs’s Popular Phrenology*, in New York and Boston in 1841; it would go through several reprintings as late as 1865...Sometime between 1842 and 1845, Coombs entered the daguerreian profession” where he went on to have quite a storied career (Palmquist). Well remembered as a New York eccentric who had been out to San Francisco in its early years, Coombs had in those days assumed the name “George Washington II,” believing he bore a strong resemblance to the father of the nation. While living in California, he came to the attention of Mark Twain, who, following Coombs’s departure from the region, observed that “this serene old humbug still infests the Eastern cities. A year ago he was looking very seedy, but latterly his lines have fallen in pleasanter places, and he crops out occasionally in his fullest San Francisco bloom, and displays his legs on the street corners for the admiration of the ladies. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and New York, he drives a brisk trade in the sale of his own photographs at 25 cents apiece...Washington II had ‘cheek’ enough before the Pacific Coast had yet come to mourn his loss, but he has more of it now...He had his photograph taken standing pensively by Franklin’s grave, with a bust of Franklin in his arms, and laurel wreaths encircling his own and the brows of the bust...As Washington failed to get the Penn mansion, it is said that he proposed to ask Congress to give him the Washington Monument...It ought to be either pulled down or built up and finished; and if neither of these is to be done, it ought to be turned over to...our Washington the Second, viz, Uncle Freddy Coombs.”

A rare and very appealing phrenological chart by a colorful daguerreotypist and pseudo-scientist.

REFERENCES: Combe, George. *Notes on the United States of North America, during a phrenological visit in 1838-9-40* (Edinburgh, 1841), p. 297; Twain, Mark. “Washington II [or] A California Humbug Abroad,” *Alta California* (San Francisco), February 14, 1868; Palmquist, Peter and Thomas R. Kailbourn. *Pioneer Photographers of the Far West : a Biographical Dictionary 1840–1865* (Stanford, 2000), pp. 181–83.

Item #8847

\$1,800.00



CIRCULAR ADVERTISING COTHREN'S
HISTORY OF WOODBURY, CONNECTICUT, 1854

9. Cothren, William. Read the Whole, and Then Decide! Cothren's History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut... Woodbury, CT, 1854. Circular, 8.75" x 8.5", 4 pp. CONDITION: Very good, old folds with some light toning and small separations along folds.

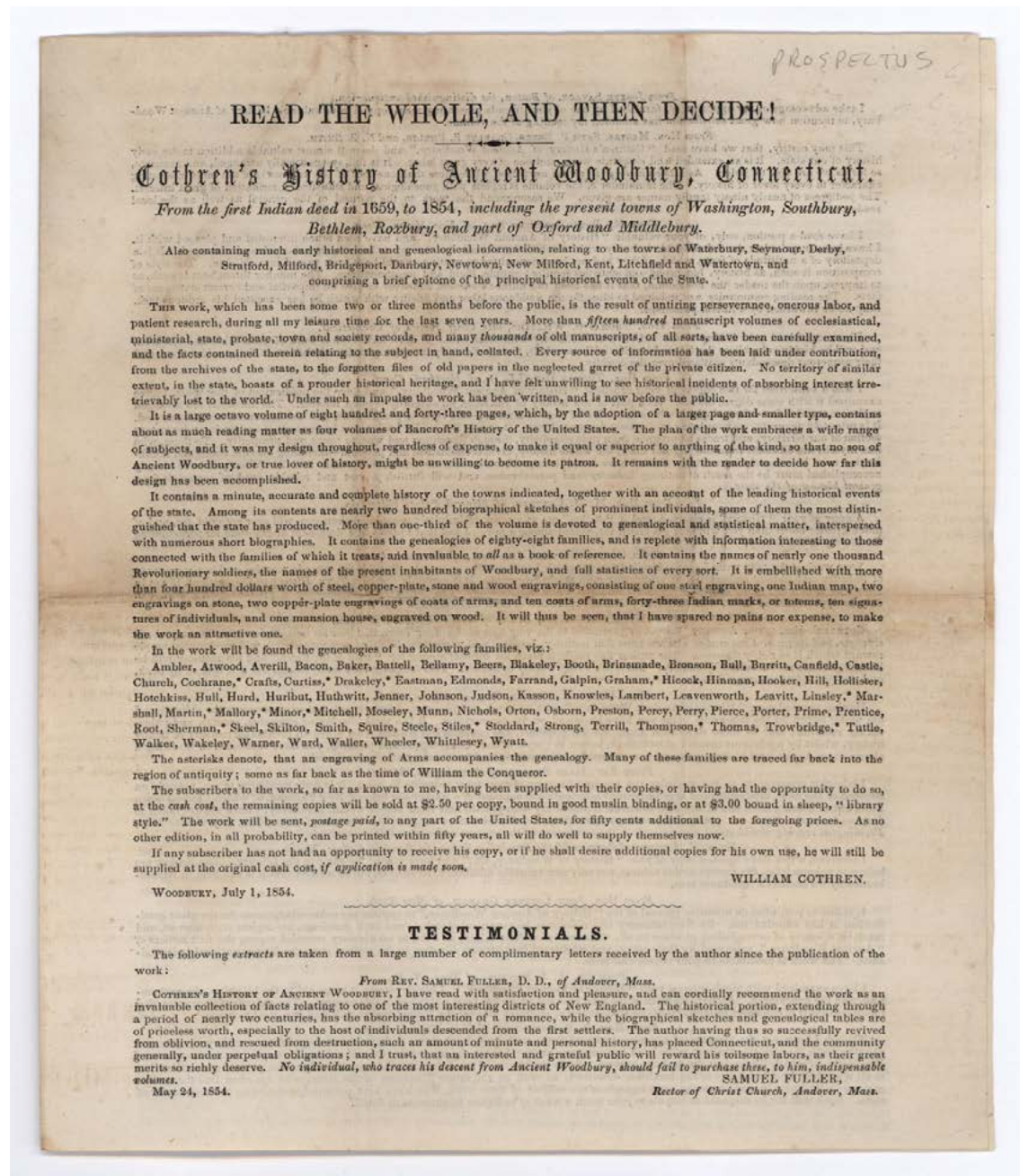
An unrecorded circular advertising a "pioneering" history of Woodbury by a distinguished Maine transplant.

Announcing a work of "untiring perseverance, onerous labor, and patient research" that occupied all of the author's leisure time, this circular promotes the first two volumes of William Cothren's *History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut* (1854). Cothren drew upon sources in "the archives of the state" as well as "the forgotten files of old papers in the neglected garret of the private citizen." He declares here that "no territory...in the state, boasts of a prouder historical heritage." Cothren notes that his "large octavo volume of eight hundred and forty three pages...contains a minute, accurate and complete history of the towns indicated, together with an account of the leading historical events of the state...more than one-third of the volume is devoted to genealogical and statistical matter, interspersed with numerous short biographies...It is embellished with more than four hundred dollars worth of...engravings...[and] one Indian map." These volumes ultimately led to the publication of an additional volume (in 1879) and are described as having "about as much reading matter as four volumes of Bancroft's History of the United States." Accompanying this principal advertisement by Cothren are a series of reviews by Connecticut notables and newspapers assuring potential buyers of the quality of his book.

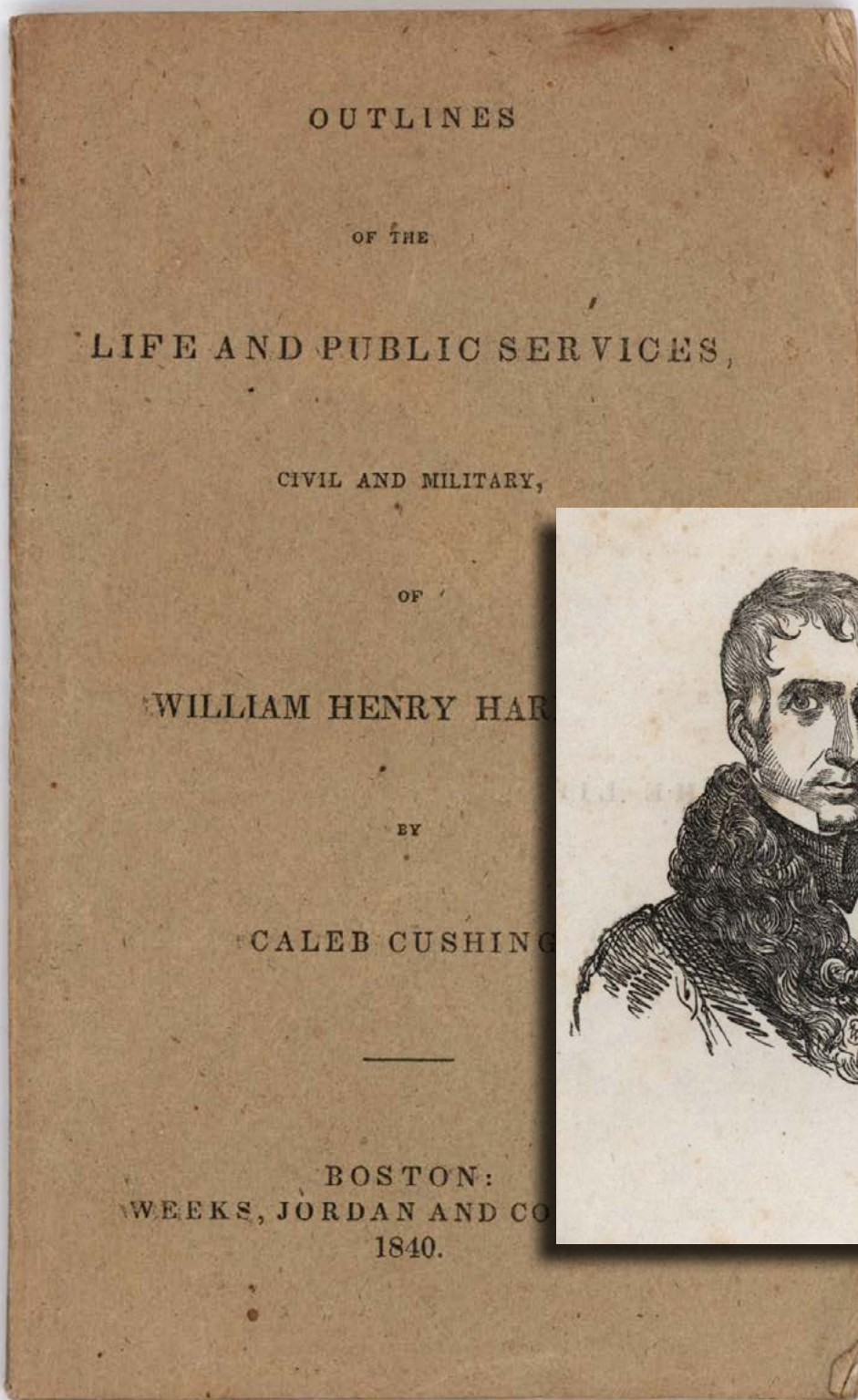
William Cothren (1819–1898) was born in Farmington, Maine and "was a descendant of a soldier of King Philip's war...a soldier in the French-English war...and a sergeant of the war of 1812. He was prepared for Bowdoin college, and graduated from that institution in 1843. He received the degree of M.A...from Yale university in 1847." He maintained a successful legal practice in Woodbury CT, was a Freemason, and held "many offices in historical and genealogical societies...His elaborate history of Woodbury, in three volumes, of two hundred and fifty pages, is said to be the pioneer work in scope and completeness, as a full history of a New England town, that has been published."

REFERENCES: "Woodbury's Historian" in *The Morning Journal-Courier* (New Haven, Connecticut), March 28, 1898.

Item #8818



\$275.00



CAMPAIGN BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

10. Cushing, Caleb. Outlines of the Life and Public Services, Civil and Military, of William Henry Harrison. Boston: Weeks, Jordan and Company, 1840. 24mo (6" x 3.5"), printed wrappers. Frontis., 71 pp. **CONDITION:** Good, corners curled, covers lightly soiled, interior foxed, no tears, binding sound.

First edition of a rousing campaign biography of the aging "hero of Tippecanoe."

Emphasizing Harrison's military prowess and political ability, this biography promotes the president's second campaign for office. The author, congressman

Caleb Cushing (1800–1879), himself a Whig from Massachusetts, "quickly threw himself into the Harrison campaign, attending nightly meetings of the 'Whig Young Men Committees,' 'Whig Associations,' and 'Tippecanoe Clubs.'...When Democrat Joseph Caldwell... wrote Cushing in August [1840] about his disillusionment with Van Buren and his financial policies, the congressman seized the moment to reinforce Caldwell's leanings towards Harrison. Cushing penned a nineteen-page response...praising 'Old Tip.' 'He is the people's candidate...recommended to us not by partisanship...but by a long career of patriotic service in peace and war. All people of all parties can alike bestow conscientiously their suffrages on him'...in this election, style not only rivaled, but surpassed, substance in appealing to the electorate" (Belohavek).

REFERENCES: Sabin H18092; Miles, *The Image Makers*, 87; Belohavek, J. M. *Broken glass Caleb Cushing & the shattering of the Union*. (Ohio: Kent State University Press, 2005), pp. 111–12.

Item #8710

\$350.00



Voucher No. 1.

Head Quarters Sixth Maine Battery,
Culpeper Va. September 30th 1863.

I certify on honor that on the second day of July, 1863, the
Stores Enumerated below were lost under the following circum-
stances.

On the Evening of the 2^d and while hotly engaged with the Enemy's
Artillery (at the battle of Gettysburg) in which we lost some ten Men wounded,
and twelve horses killed. We were compelled by a flank movement of
the Enemy's Infantry to change position under fire, and it being dark we were
unable to bring these stores off the field—

One Sponge Bucket
Four Tar Buckets
Six Watering Buckets (Gutta Serena)
Three Forge Sponges
Two Gunners Haversacks
Three Trail Handspikes
Four Priming Wires
Four Light 12 lbs Sponges & Rammers
One Horn & Staff
Nineteen Curry Combs
Nineteen Horse Brushes
One Axle Body (Complete)
One No. 1 Wheel
Twelve Wheel Traces
Twenty Six Whips
Two Selling Axes
Three Pickaxes
Six Spades

Edwin B. Dow, 1st Lieut. 6th Maine

The undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cognizant of the facts as above
set forth, and that they are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

John G. Deane

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Brandy Station
the 21st day of January, 1864
Capt. & A. A. G.

THE CRUCIAL 6TH MAINE BATTERY AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

11. Dow, 1st Lieut. Edwin Barlow, et al. [Manuscript report on the 6th Maine Battery's loss of equipment during the Battle of Gettysburg.] Head Quarters Sixth Maine Battery, Culpeper, Virginia, 30 September 1863 and Brandy Station, [Culpeper County], Virginia, 21 January 1864. Manuscript document, 12.6" x 7.75", signed. 1 p. in ink. "Voucher No. I" at upper-left corner. CONDITION: Very good, light toning along old folds, a few small stains, no losses to the text.

A list submitted by famed Civil War officer Edwin B. Dow of equipment lost in action at the Battle of Gettysburg during his unit's hasty relocation in the dark to engage the rapidly-advancing enemy on July 2nd.

Dow opens this document with a brief account of this dramatic situation:

I certify on my honor that on the second day of July, 1863 the stores enumerated below were lost under the following circumstances. On the evening of the 2nd while hotly engaged with the enemy's artillery (at the battle of Gettysburg) in which we lost some ten men wounded, and twelve horses killed, we were compelled by a flank movement of the enemy's infantry to change position under fire, and it being dark we were unable to bring these stores off the field.

He then itemizes the eighteen different pieces of equipment left behind (120 items in total) including buckets (tar, watering, and sponge), curry combs, gunners' haversacks, trail handspikes, sponges and rammers, priming wires, felling axes, fuse gauges, whips, horse brushes, spades, staffs, pickaxes, whips, wheel traces, a wheel, and an axle body. The document is signed by Dow, who is identified as Lieutenant Commanding 6th (Maine) Musketry. John G. Deane (1840–1914) signs the report below the following text: "The undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes that he is cognizant of the facts as above set forth, and that they are correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief." A vertically oriented inscription along the right side of the document by H. Whittelsey, Capt. & A.A.G., notes that the report was "Sworn to and subscribed before me at Brandy Station VA this 21st day of January 1864."

Born in Canada, Edwin Barlow Dow (1835–1917) was working as a clerk in Portland, Maine when he was commissioned in February 1862 as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Maine 6th Battery, commanded by Capt. Freeman McGilvery. In early 1863 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant to command Battery F, 6th Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and in this role he later earned fame during the Battle of Gettysburg. McGilvery had fought to block the promotion, informing Maine's governor that Dow was "frequently intoxicated while on duty," but his efforts failed. On the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2nd, Dow and his battery—consisting of six cannons—kept the oncoming rebels at bay as the Federal 3rd Corps withdrew. The battery fought east of the Trostle Farm, fending off rebels who

had broken through Union lines along Emmitsburg Road. On July 3rd, it relocated to Cemetery Ridge and was one of the four batteries that thwarted Pickett's Charge. Dow credited his battery's success to an abundance of the right kind of ammunition: "What saved me was that I had a whole lot of canister. While those rebels were charging us we were sending 3,000 bullets a minute into them. Though everything was going to smash around us, my battery, somehow, kept in good shape. We lost only fourteen men." Promoted to Captain, Dow was discharged from the battery in December 1864 after falling ill with typhoid fever along the front lines of Petersburg in the summer of 1864.

The U.S. Adjutant General's 1867 report on Gettysburg states that Dow's Battery played a crucial role in the outcome: "At Gettysburg, under the command of Lt. Dow, the battery won an enviable reputation...It stemmed the Rebel onset when the 3rd Corps fell back. Success was due to the fact that the battery was well directed and produced rapid fire, which both broke the Rebel column and also prevented the Confederates from securing the guns of two batteries they had previously captured."

An evocative document of the Battle of Gettysburg created by a pivotal figure.

REFERENCES: Huntington, Tom "'You Were Making History': Faces of Maine men who fought at Gettysburg" (2018) at Military Images Magazine online; "Lieutenant Rogers Recovers Captured Guns at Gettysburg" at Faces of the Civil War online; "Another Mainer who helped turn tide at Gettysburg" (2011) at *The Portland Press Herald* online.

Item #8885

\$1,500.00

GENEALOGICAL BROADSIDE OF SURVIVORS
OF THE 1676 "EAMES MASSACRE"
IN FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

12. [Eames family member.] [Eames family genealogical broadside incorporating a cabinet card photograph, apparently as issued, with particular attention to Daniel W. Eames.] [Upstate, New York, ca. 1888]. Broadside, 11.5" x 6.5", with printed text in 8 paragraphs (No. 1 to No. 8), joined with a cabinet card photograph (4.25" x 6.5"). CONDITION: Good, some dampstains, edge-wear, and a few minor tears along margins; photo very good, strong tonality, light wear.

A curious broadside genealogy of the Eames family covering both the survivors of the 1676 Eames Massacre and another sort of survivor, accident prone descendant Daniel W. Eames, who is pictured in an integral photograph.

This broadside tells the story of eight members of the Eames family, beginning with Thomas Eames (1613–1680), who was born in England and immigrated to America in 1638. As explained here, "his wife and five children were killed by Indians in 1676, and two boys taken captives but soon recaptured." The incident, known as "The Eames Massacre," occurred at the height of King Philip's War (1675–78), and took place on Mount Wayte in Framingham, Mass., involving the Eames family, without Thomas, and eleven Nipmuc men, who burned



the family's dwelling to the ground. Thomas was absent as he had traveled to Boston to seek military protection for his from the Native Americans. Some accounts of the massacre identify four children taken captive by the Nipmuc men. Thomas had served as a soldier in the Pequot War (1636–38) and was working as a farmer in Framingham when the massacre occurred. In October 1676, Thomas petitioned the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for a grant of land in compensation for his losses from the Indian attack. In May 1677, the General Court approved the grant to Thomas of 200 acres located in the northwest corner of the Indian plantation of Natick.

Brief biographical sketches are given for seven of Thomas Eames's progeny, six of whom are named Daniel(!):

1. Thomas Eames's seventh child, **Nathaniel Eames** (1663–1746), was, when a boy, "taken prisoner by the Indians in King Phillips war, in February 1676." Nathaniel was returned by the Indians along with Samuel and Margaret Eames.
2. **Daniel Eames** (1712–?) was the seventh child of Nathaniel Eames.
3. **Daniel Eames** (1720–1812), the first child of Daniel, "was a soldier in the Revolutionary War."
4. **Daniel Eames** (1767–1855) was the third child of Daniel.
5. **Daniel Wight Eames** (1797–1888) was the sixth child of Daniel V.
6. **Daniel Duane** (1824–?) was the first child of Daniel Wight.
7. **Daniel Winfield** (1852–?) was the first child of Daniel Duane.

The longest and most interesting note touches on incidents in the life of Daniel Wight Eames (1797–1888), who had many brushes with serious injury or death from his youth to old age:

The sixth child of Daniel fifth. Born Feb. 16th, 1797. At seven years of age, he fell from a tree and was hurt so severely that he lay senseless over two hours. At 16 while at the raising of a barn frame he was knocked from the top of one of the posts to the ground head first, about fifteen feet, but with so little injury that he assisted to finish the raising. In 1814, at the age of seventeen, he went to Sacketts Harbor [New York] as a substitute for a soldier [for] twenty five days. At twenty one, at the raising of his father's house in Rutland, N.Y. he fell from garret beams to the cellar 28 feet, without breaking any bones, but injuring him so much as to make him an invalid for over a year. In his 90th year he fell from the third step of his chamber stair to the floor so injuring his hip that severe inflammation set in, which was however overcome by the application of prepared Horse Radish Leaves, and he was restored to comparative health. This he considered the closest corner he ever passed through.

The accompanying photo of Eames, which shows him with a model of a railroad car which he presumably made, bears the following caption: "Daniel Wight Eames, 85 Years, 1882. A model of [a] railroad truck and a section of rail." Born in Western, Herkimer County, New York, Daniel Wight Eames married Laura P. Cone in 1822, the couple having one son, Augustus Almanson Eames.

No 1. **THOMAS EAMES**. born in England in the year 1617, came to America in 1638. He married in 1640 and died January 25th 1680. His wife and five children were killed by Indians in 1676 and Two Boys taken captives but soon recaptured.

No 2. **NATHANIEL** his seventh child born Dec. 30th, 1653, died Jan. 1, 1745. He was when a boy taken prisoner by the Indians in King Phillips war, in February, 1676.

No 3. **DANIEL** the seventh child of **NATHANIEL** born March 20th 1712. time of death unknown.

No 4. **DANIEL** the first child of **DANIEL** born April 8th, 1720 died June 22nd 1812. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

No 5. **DANIEL** the third child of **DANIEL** born March 11th 1767. Died Sept. 13th. 1855.



DANIEL W. EAMES, 85 YEARS, 1882.
A MODEL OF RAILROAD TRUCK AND A SECTION OF RAIL.

No. 6. **DANIEL WIGHT**, the sixth child of **DANIEL fifth**, born Feb. 16th, 1797. At seven years of age, he fell from a tree and was hurt so severely that he lay senseless over two hours. At 16 while at the raising of a Barn frame he was knocked from the top of one of the posts to the ground head first, about fifteen feet, but with so little injury that he assisted to finish the raising. In 1814. At the age of seventeen, he went to Sacketts Harbor as a substitute for a soldier twenty five days. At twenty one, at the raising of His fathers house in Rutland, N. Y. he fell from the garret beams to the cellar 28 feet without breaking any bones, but injuring him so much as to make Him an invalid for over a year. In his 90th year he fell from the third step of his chamber stair to the floor so injuring his hip that severe inflammation set in, which was however overcome by the application of prepared Horse Radish Leaves, and he was restored to comparative health. This he considered the closest corner he ever passed through.

No. 7. **DANIEL DUANE**, the first child of **DANIEL WIGHT** Born February 15th 1824.

No. 8. **DANIEL WINFIELD**, the first child of **DANIEL DUANE** Born Sept. 21th 1852.

Daniel Eames died on January 24th 1888 in Constableville, Lewis County, New York—evidently within about a year of the creation of this broadside.

Daniel Eames (1720–1812) was an officer in the Revolutionary War. In 1775, he served as 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Gilbert Dench's 7th (Hopkinton) company, in 5th Middlesex County regiment of Massachusetts militia, and in Capt. Henry Lealand's company. In 1776, he fought with Col. Wyllys's regiment. In 1777, he served as a Captain in Col. Benjamin Hawes's regiment which marched on a secret expedition to Rhode Island, and then with the 7th (Hopkinton) company, and Col. Samuel Bullard's 5th Middlesex County regiment of Massachusetts militia.

An unusual genealogical document featuring a genuine survivor of a mishap-filled life.

REFERENCES: Contreras, Cesareo. "Framingham History Center exhibit aims to re-contextualize 'Eames Massacre'" (2022) at *Metro West Daily News* online; "Daniel Wight Eames" at Find A Grave online; "Daniel Eames II (abt. 1740 - 1812)" and "Thomas Eames (abt. 1618 - 1681)" at Wiki Tree online.

Item #8729

\$375.00

CIVIL WAR ARTIFACTS
COLLECTED BY A CIVIL WAR OFFICER

13. [Eldridge, James William, compiler.] *Catalogue of the Unequaled and Unique Collection of Relics and Trophies of the American Civil War Formed by Lieut. James W. Eldridge 127th N. Y. S. V.* New York: William H. Murray, [ca. 1911]. 8vo (9.25" x 6"), printed blue wrappers. 60 pp. Printed note affixed to upper wrapper concerning obtaining copies of the works contained in this catalogue through a dealer W. H. Murray based in Providence, Rhode Island. CONDITION: Good, light toning along upper margin of front wrapper; contents bright and clean, pages 29–32 loose.

A scarce catalog of remarkable Civil War documents, relics and trophies collected by a Union officer and offered for sale shortly after his death. Stated copy 8 of 1000 copies, but few seem to have survived.

James William Eldridge (1841–1909) served in 127th New York Infantry Regiment, Co. A from 1862 to 1864. In September 1864, he joined the 23rd U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment as a Second Lieutenant and was promoted to First Lieutenant in March 1865. After the war, Eldridge began collecting manuscripts, books, photographs, and objects relating to the major military and civilian figures of the war years. He wrote in the Foreword to his own private catalog: "For the past thirty-five years I have have been enthusiastically collecting articles of historic merit pertaining to the War of the Sixties, the greatest the world ever saw, one on which depended the life of the Nation...My object in making the collection, was that it should afford instruction concerning the War of the Rebellion, especially to the young."

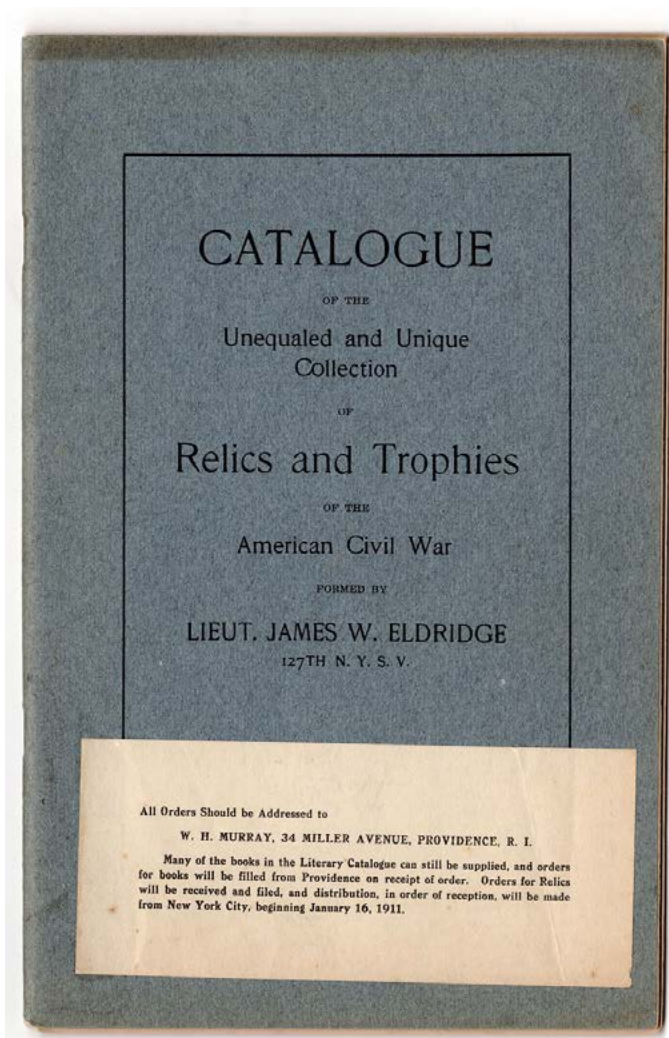
Some of the highlights of Eldridge's 492-item collection, which had recently been made available for purchase following his death, include Volk's Life Mask of Lincoln; Grant's Revolver; The First Shot Fired in Old Virginia; the Battle Flag of the 5th Tennessee; First Confederate Battle Flag Carried in Virginia; Navajo Blanket Presented to General Robert E. Lee, By the Government of Mexico; Admiral Buchanan's Sword; John Brown's Sword; "Stonewall" Jackson's Glove, and Jefferson Davis's Saddle. Other collected items relate to the Navy. Each item is described and priced (prices range from \$.50 to \$500). The lower wrapper features President Lincoln's 1863 Gettysburg Address.

No copies recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: "Eldridge (James William) Collection" at Online Archive of California.

Item #7729

\$250.00



A DISTINGUISHED NUMISMATIST
AND CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

14. Feuardent, Gaston L. Autograph letter, signed, regarding the inscriptions on the ancient bronze crabs that once supported Cleopatra's Needle. New York, [ca. 1881]. 7" x 8.5", in ink, on Feuardent's letterhead. CONDITION: Very good, slight toning.

An intriguing letter by a renowned archaeologist and numismatist reporting on his effort to obtain the text of the inscriptions on the Roman crabs that once supported Cleopatra's Needle, evidently in connection with the creation of a medal commemorating the installation of the obelisk in Central Park.

Likely addressed to someone involved in the production of the medal, the letter reads in full:

My dear sir. The whole day has been employed to try to get the inscriptions of the crabs. Comd. Goringe has been very active about that matter but he will not know Mr. Hurlbert's answer before this evening and he will address it to you here. (How stupidly Mr. Hurlbert is acting all the time in this matter). I have gone to Thompson and Moreau to have the plate made.

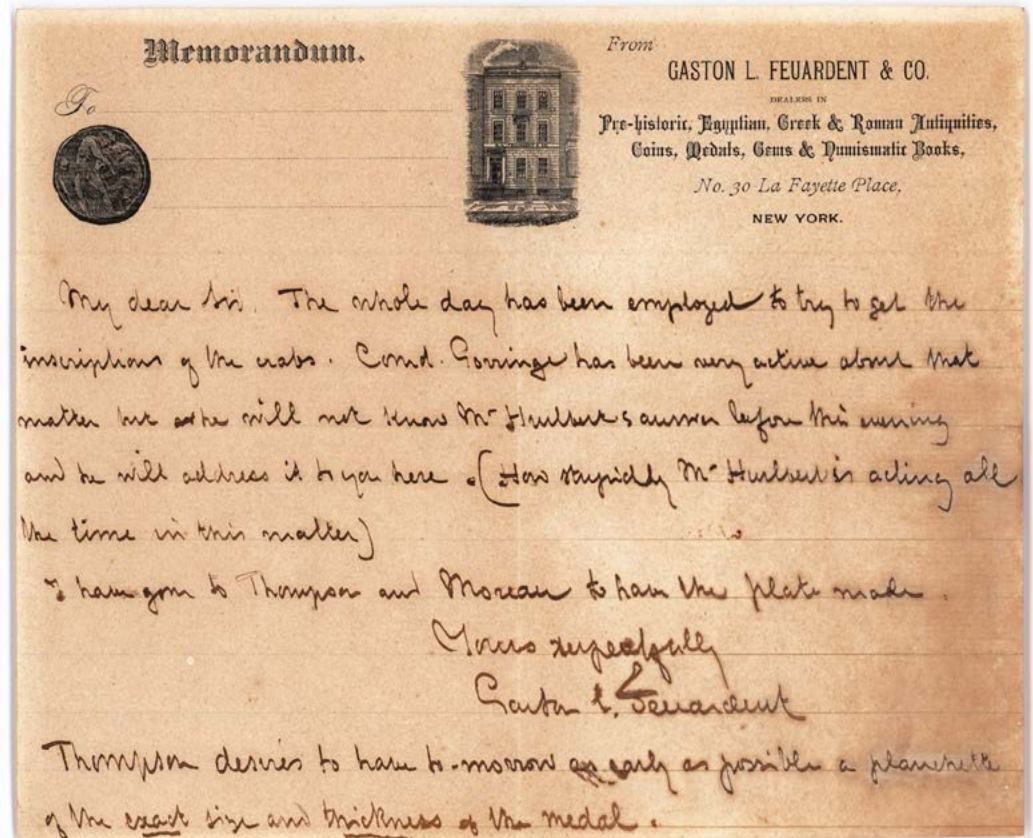
Yours respectfully,
Gaston L. Feuardent.

Thompson desires to have tomorrow as early as possible a planchette of the exact size and thickness of the medal.

Feuardent, a French-trained archaeologist, expresses here his frustration with the difficulty he is encountering in his efforts to obtain the inscriptions on the Roman crabs, apparently due to the obstruction of journalist William Henry Hurlbert, one of the driving forces in bringing Cleopatra's Needle to New York. Lieut. Commander Henry Goringe, another key figure in the story of Cleopatra's Needle, seems to be acting as a go-between for Feuardent. Additionally, Feuardent alludes to having New York City printers Thompson and Moreau create a plate for some unspecified purpose and notes Thompson's request for a planchette of "the medal"—almost certainly a reference to the aforementioned commemorative medal, which was cast in gold, bronze and white metal, and some of which were presented to honor students of New York City schools. What exactly Thompson and Moreau's role would have been is somewhat unclear. As they were printers, perhaps they printed a prospectus or text of some sort relating to the medal, but the plate mentioned and Thompson's need for a planchette don't necessarily align with this speculation.

Cleopatra's Needle, an Egyptian obelisk created and erected in Heliopolis, Egypt circa 1425 BCE, then moved to Alexandria by the Romans in 12 BCE, was presented by Egypt to the United States in the 1870s. The immense task of transporting the obelisk to the U.S. was funded by William Henry Vanderbilt, urged by journalist William Henry Hurlbert, and undertaken by Lieut. Commander Henry Honychurch Goringe of the U.S. Navy. The "needle" was installed in Central Park, behind the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in 1881. Two of the Roman crabs, which were originally created to support the damaged base of the obelisk, were presented to the Museum, and new bronze crabs were cast to replace them.

Gaston L. Feuardent (1843–1893) was a New York based dealer in "Pre-historic, Egyptian, Greek & Roman Antiquities, Coins, Medals, Gems & Numismatic Books," as indicated on his letterhead. According to his obituary in the *New York Times*, he was an archaeologist and numismatist of rare distinction... There was

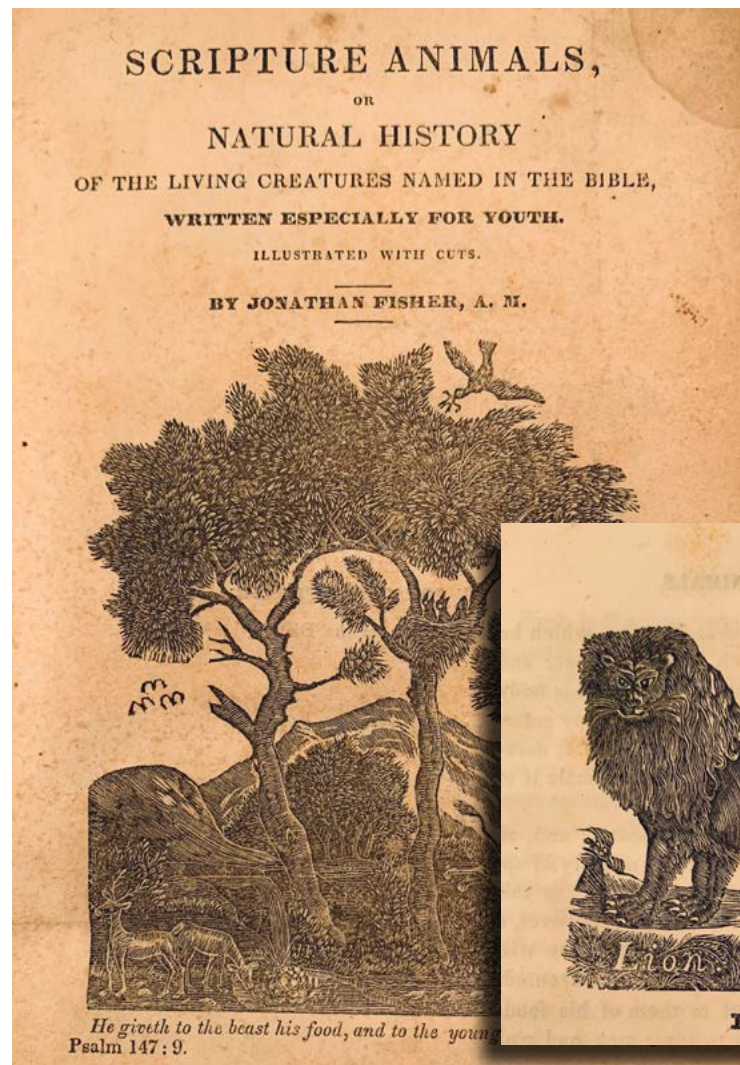


no museum in Europe he had not visited and as a numismatist there were no rare coins in the cabinet of the British Museum or the Louvre with which he was not familiar...The man's memory so far as Greek or Roman history went was marvelous. The bit of gold, silver or bronze imparted to him at once its story...Lieut. Commander Gorringe submitted to Mr. Feuardent the Greek inscriptions, with the coins found at or near the Alexandria obelisk now in Central Park, and the material was carefully studied by Feuardent, who presented the best monograph on the subject which is known."

REFERENCES: D'Alton, Martina. *The New York Obelisk or How Cleopatra's Needle Came to New York and What Happened When it Got Here* (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1993), pp. 3-63; "Obituary: Gaston L. Feuardent," *The New York Times*, June 13, 1891.

Item #8807

\$750.00



THE "VERSATILE YANKEE" JONATHAN FISHER

15. Fisher, Jonathan. *Scripture Animals, or Natural History of the Living Creatures Named in the Bible, Written Especially for Youth*. Portland: William Hyde, 1834. Arthur Shirley, Printer. 12mo, original blue cloth covers, sympathetically renewed spine, original paper title-label at spine, front free endpaper skillfully replaced with early paper. [1], 347, [1] pp., 139 wood engravings. Early ink ownership initials on front pastedown. CONDITION: Good, extremities rubbed, foxed.

First edition of this charming work by the celebrated polymath from Blue Hill, Maine.

Nearly fifteen years in the making, *Scripture Animals* is Jonathan Fisher's magnum opus, its 139 engravings far exceeding the number of engravings in any of his other works. Although lacking the polish of Bewick—to whom Fisher was indebted for many of his images—or even of his fellow American engraver, Alexander Anderson, Fisher's work is nevertheless decidedly charming and the present volume represents the fruition of this "versatile yankee's" lifelong interest in nature, art and religion. Most of the engravings are either initialed J.F. or signed J. Fisher, and quite a few are dated, the earliest being a cow dated 1823. Fisher generally credits his source, whether Bewick, Maven, Edwards, or Nature herself. One of the most interesting cuts from nature is the Lion, which is thought to be the result of a trip to Boston in 1794 when Fisher paid fifty cents to see a lion on view there. A self-portrait of the artist in profile can be found hidden in the trees in the illustration on the title page. The publisher, William Hyde, brought out an edition of 1000 copies, 625 of which Fisher bought and peddled himself. Scarce, and increasingly difficult to find today.

REFERENCES: Williamson 3362; Thompson, Edward V. *Important Maine Maps, Books, Prints and Ephemera*. Orono, 2003, #178; *Mirror of Maine* 17; Winchester, Alice. *Versatile Yankee: The Art of Jonathan Fisher, 1768-1847*, pp. 25-29.

Item #8811

\$3,750.00



JOURNAL OF A WHALING VOYAGE
OUT OF GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND
TO THE AFRICAN COAST AND THE INDIAN OCEAN
WITH A DAGUERRETYPE AND A CDV OF THE AUTHOR

16. Foster, Philetus. Philetus Foster's Journal on board the Barkque Caroline of Greenport, Hedges Babcock, Master [manuscript title]. Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Angola, St. Helena, Crozet Islands, and other locales, December 21, 1847–March 19, 1849. 8vo (7.75" x 6"), half brown calf, marbled paper boards. 91 pp. of manuscript journal in black and blue ink. A number of additional pages are devoted to recipes, some evidently preceding the volume's use as a journal and others added post-voyage, probably by Foster's wife. **CONDITION:** Front cover detached, moderate wear to covers, spine partially perished; contents generally clean, 14 leaves detached, some apparently blank leaves excised.

[with]

Anonymous. [Hand-tinted sixth-plate daguerreotype picturing Philetus Foster and an unidentified man.] 3" x 2.5", in original case measuring, 3.6" x 3.15" x .65". Includes a mounted woven lock of Foster's hair opposite the image. **CONDITION:** Very good, seal unbroken.

[with]

F. A. Freeman & Co., photographers. P. Foster. [CDV of Philetus Foster.] [Kingston, Jamaica, ca. 1870.] Carte-de-visite, 3.25" x 3.15", on larger mount, period manuscript identification of the subject on mount below image. **CONDITION:** Very good, light wear, one crease, one minor abrasion in upper-right corner.

A lively journal documenting a whaling voyage to the southwest coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean kept by a whaler who later became a shipmaster in the West India trade. This offering is especially appealing and unusual as it includes a daguerreotype of the author taken around the time of this voyage, as well as an identified carte-de-visite of him taken perhaps twenty-five years later.

The *Caroline* sailed from Greenport, New York under the command of Capt. Hedges Babcock (1807–1871), although the departure is not recorded here. The journal begins in December of 1847 as the *Caroline* is crossing the Atlantic. On March 3rd 1848 Foster notes that they are currently halfway towards St. Helena in the South Atlantic and they arrive there on April 3rd. Here Capt. Babcock goes ashore and attends to business. By May 10th they reach the South Atlan-



tic and on May 14th they enter Baía dos Tigres off Angola. On May 21st Foster writes that they are bound for the Gulf of Guinea. They reach the Island of Annabona [Annobón] on June 10th and in this month their whaling activity begins to increase. By September 12th they have accumulated some 120 barrels of spermaceti and 350 barrels of oil. On September 23rd the Captain goes ashore (in an unidentified location in Southern Africa) and recruits three men. In February 1849 the *Caroline* sails through the Crozet Islands (a sub-Antarctic archipelago of small islands in the southern Indian Ocean), and by the middle of March they are bound for Madagascar, the journal ending on March 19th prior to their arrival there.

During the first two thirds of the journal, the whalers are mainly killing and hauling Black Fish and harvesting their blubber. The bulk of the whaling activity recorded in this journal occurs in the final third of the log. A number of whaling activities are regularly described: preparing for whaling (cutting straps, "getting whaling gear ready," etc.); hunting, killing, hauling, and cutting up whales; trying the blubber, and "coopering" (i.e., barreling) and stowing oil. Some of the descriptions are graphic, such as "we cut in the head, throat and lips." They encounter a fair number of right whales, finbacks, sperm whales, and humpbacks.

Other activities recorded include exchanging commodities with other whaling vessels (molasses for bread, in one instance, with the *Arabella*); crossing paths with other whaling vessels (the *Canton* of New Bedford, *Bargain Philip* of Greenport, *The Lancaster* of New Bedford, etc.); seeing non-whaling vessels (English merchant ships and steamers, and British Men of War); killing hogs, haglets (seabirds), porpoises, and dolphins (i.e., Mahi-mahi) to eat; recruiting laborers; interacting with native peoples (including trading); breaking out goods from the stowaway (dried apples, butter, meat, lumber, coffee, etc.); setting and rigging sails; painting and tying knots, and the activities of the ship watcher, carpenter, and the cooper.

Immediately preceding this voyage, from 1844 to 1847, Philetus Foster (1823–1877) sailed aboard the whaleship *Phenix*. He kept a journal for that voyage as well, which is held by the East Hampton Library and includes a series of sketches of various places visited, including Trinidad and the Hawaiian and Falkland Islands. In 1854 Foster married Sarah Amanda Young (1832–1917) and went on to become a shipmaster in the West India trade (the cdv included here was taken in Kingston, Jamaica). In 1865 he was living in Southold, New York, and by 1870 had moved to Riverhead with his wife and daughter. He died in Manhattan in 1877 and was buried in Riverhead, his place of birth.

The daguerreotype and carte-de-visite show Foster in two phases of his life. The daguerreotype, likely taken in the 1840s, shows him in his youth, as he appeared during his early whaling years, striking an insouciant, rosy-cheeked pose along with an equally carefree friend, each smoking a cigar tinted at the tip to suggest it is lit. In the cdv, Foster appears as the elder shipmaster, his face more careworn, or at least seaworn, than the rosy-cheeked visage of his youth. He is identified in an early hand on the mount as "P. Foster."

Please see our website for representative passages.

A rare example of a whaling journal accompanied by a very appealing contemporaneous daguerreotype of the author and a cdv of him later in life.

REFERENCES: "CPT Philetus Foster" at Find A Grave online; "Item of the Week from the Long Island Collection: Whaling Log of the Ship *Phenix*, 1844–1847, pg. 02" at East Hampton Library online; Sanfilippo, Stephen Nicholas. *Whalemen's Song: Lyrics and Masculinity in the Sag Harbor Whalefishery, 1840–1850* (Stony Brook University, May 2010); "Whaling Log of the Ship *Phenix*, 1844–1847" at Digital Long Island online; Youngs, Jr., Selah. *Youngs family: Vicar Christopher Yonges, his ancestors in England and his descendants in America: a history and genealogy* (New York, 1907).

Item #8957

\$6,500.00



TWENTY-TWO LETTERS BY A NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIVATE
WHO FOUGHT AT FREDERICKSBURG
AND DIED OF DISEASE DURING THE WAR

17. French, Henry M.; Betsy French. [A group of autograph letters, signed, by a member of the 10th New Hampshire Regiment, with Battle of Fredericksburg content.] Primarily Virginia, 1862–63. 22 letters. 86 pp. in ink and pencil on white and blue paper. Manuscript map in pencil and ink, 4.75" x 5.25". 4 miscellaneous pp. Many letters include their original envelopes, two of which feature 10th New Hampshire Regiment illustrations and one of which features a pro-Union illustration. One envelope includes a dried flower in it that French evidently sent to his sister. CONDITION: Overall good, occasional dampstaining and wear; no losses to the text.

A substantive lot of twenty-two Civil War letters by a young man from New Hampshire, including an account of the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg (December 11–15, 1862) and a manuscript map of the battle.

Born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, Henry M. French (ca. 1843–1863) was nineteen years old and living in Salisbury, New Hampshire when he was mustered into the 10th New Hampshire Infantry Regiment, Co. E on August 4th, 1862. Most of Henry's letters address his sister Betsy of Salisbury but other letters were sent to his parents and a friend named William. In addition to the twenty-one letters French sends home is a letter he received from Betsy. A letter French composed on December 19th, 1862—five days after the end of the Battle of Fredericksburg—offers an account of the battle. Another, written eight days later, on December 27th (at "Camp on picket on the banks of Rappahannock [River], VA") includes on the final page a hand-drawn map of the battle, entitled "Map of Fredericksburg." (The map covers the area from "our old camp" (showing a few dwellings) in the east, to several Confederate batteries, a stone wall, and a parrot gun situated on various hills in the west. On the other side of the Rappahannock River are Union batteries located on a hill, while the site of the "battleground" is located in between the city of Fredericksburg and "rebel rifle pits.")

French's letters report on a wide range of subjects, including the deaths of men in his regiment; camp life; changes in officers; building a fort; going to church in Virginia; the taking of prisoners, among whom is General Lee's son who was wounded in the leg; commentary on Lincoln's Proclamation; frustration over how officers make more money than privates; burning slain rebel troops who were not buried in Maryland; the case of an Indiana regiment that apparently stole African Americans and sold them to the rebels; the movement of other New Hampshire infantry regiments; plundering Fredericksburg's stores for commodities, and so forth. French mentions in several letters that he expects to come home soon based on his view that the U.S. government can't continue the war much longer due to funds, men, and lack of support back home. Despite



his relative literacy, French does not use punctuation.

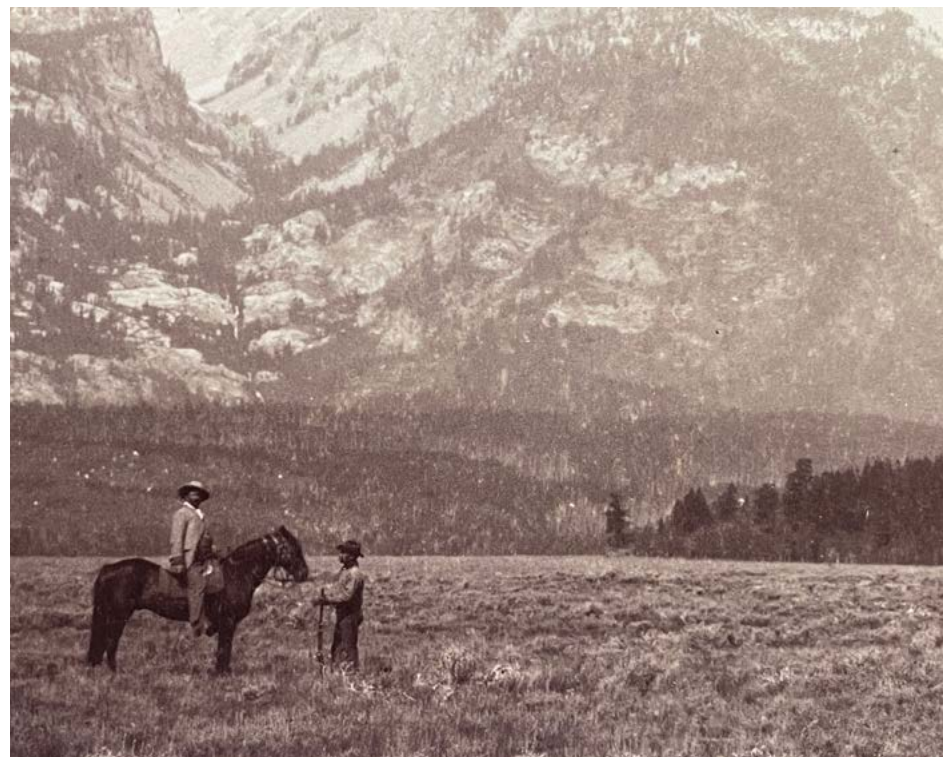
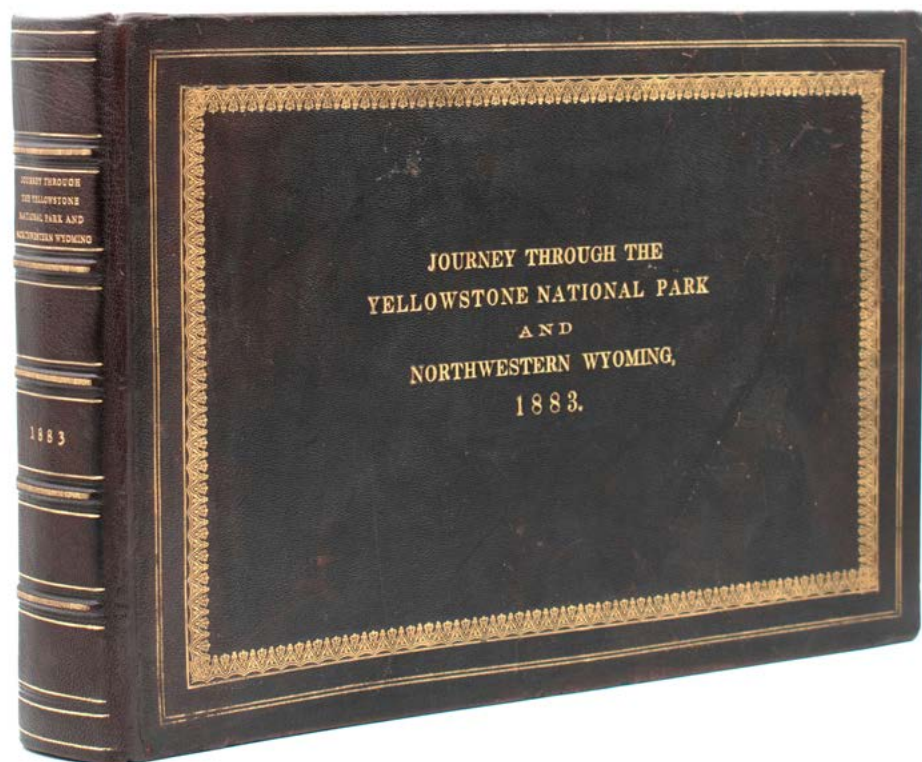
The 10th New Hampshire Infantry Regiment was organized in Manchester on September 4th, 1862 for three years of service. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac until April 1863, and subsequently to the Department of Virginia until July 1863. Leaving New Hampshire, the 10th arrived in Washington, D.C. in late September 1862 and then traveled to Maryland, where they stayed until late October. Reaching Virginia in late October, the 10th took part in the Battle of Fredericksburg (December 11–15), participated in Gen. Burnside's Second Campaign ("The Mud March") in late January 1863, and spent much of the first half of 1863 in Virginia, taking part in the Siege of Suffolk (April 12–May 4). In mid-May the 10th moved to Portsmouth, VA, where French would die of disease four months later, on September 7th, 1863. The 10th lost a total of 195 men during service: seven officers and fifty-four enlisted men were killed or mortally wounded, and 133 enlisted men died of disease.

Please see our website for representative passages.

A rich archive covering two years of the 10th New Hampshire Infantry Regiment's service, with substantive content on the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Item #7822

\$3,750.00



PRESIDENT CHESTER ARTHUR'S YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION:
AN EXCEPTIONAL RARITY

18. Haynes, Frank Jay, photographer; Michael V. Sheridan and James F. Gregory. *Journey Through the Yellowstone National Park and Northwestern Wyoming 1883.* Photographs of party and scenery along the route traveled and copies of the Associated Press dispatches sent whilst en route. [Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office?], 1883. Oblong folio (27 x 40 cm), full dark brown morocco, upper cover and spine titled in gilt, spine recently and sympathetically renewed. Title leaf, 43 text leaves printed recto only and tipped in, 104 albumen prints mounted on the rectos of 44 card leaves, including 32 large format images measuring 6" x 8.75" and 72 dome-top half stereoviews measuring 3.75" x 2.875". **CONDITION:** Minor wear at board edges. Title leaf and two text leaves in expert facsimile on period paper, some minor edge fading to some images.

Provenance: John Schuyler Crosby, with two related telegrams to him laid in.

An exceptionally rare and important photographically-illustrated work documenting President Chester Arthur's legendary trip to Yellowstone National Park at a critical moment in its history, featuring photographs by expedition member Frank Jay Haynes, who would subsequently become the official Yellowstone photographer. Just twelve copies of this album were made, one for each of the principal members of the expedition. Until now only six were known to be extant, all held by institutions. This newly-discovered seventh example—originally owned by expeditionist and territorial Montana governor John Schuyler Crosby—is believed to be the only known example in private hands. This album is of central importance to the story of the preservation of Yellowstone National Park, the presidency of Chester Arthur, and the career of Yellowstone's chief photographer.



Col Gregory - Gen Skidau - President Arthur Senator Vest Capt Clark
 Gov. Crosby - Secy Lincoln Samoyete Rollins Col Skidau - Gen Hayes

Yellowstone was established as the world's first national park in 1872. By 1883 the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad had reached the northern boundaries of the park and numerous unresolved issues, particularly those relating to the park's management, acreage, and the role of private enterprise in its development, were being debated locally and nationally. Indeed, the very future of the park was called into question. Poaching and vandalism were sources of serious concern, as was a deal the Department of the Interior had approved granting Rufus Hatch, president of the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, the right to develop businesses at seven different locations in a 4500 acre segment of the park, with unlimited access to timber, coal, and water. This deal was opposed by General Philip H. Sheridan, then in charge of the Army of the West, Governor John S. Crosby, U.S. Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, and others. In an official report Sheridan wrote following a tour of Yellowstone in 1882, he noted that the park "has now been placed in the hands of private parties for money making purposes, from which claims and conditions will arise that may be hard for the government and the courts to shake off."

The opponents were particularly concerned about the effect on wildlife of such development and argued for an expansion of the park. Sheridan also proposed management of the park by the military if the superintendent was unable to effectively protect it. This much-publicized controversy ultimately resulted in Hatch agreeing to a renegotiated lease, allowing for the construction of the Yellowstone National Hotel, but greatly reducing the acreage available to him and revoking his exclusive rights to operate businesses in the park. Moreover, the Secretary of the Interior introduced stricter rules, including a ban on hunting, and Congress greatly increased funding for the park, a significant portion of which was devoted to administration and protection. Much to Sheridan's disappointment, however, Congress did not vote to expand the park. In addition, new controversies emerged, including those surrounding the role and influence of the soon-to-be-completed Northern Pacific Railroad and a proposal to build a rail line through the park, both to transport tourists and to carry gold and silver bullion from mines recently established in Cooke City, Montana.

It was at the height of this debate over the future of the park that Sheridan and Vest proposed the idea of a Yellowstone expedition for high-ranking government officials, ideally including President Chester Arthur, whose support they hoped to gain for the preservation and expansion they envisioned. In the spring of 1883 they began organizing the tour while they awaited the president's response to their invitation. After considerable deliberation, President Arthur finally accepted in late June or early July, but his decision soon prompted concern and criticism. As Arthur had assumed the presidency following the assassination of President James Garfield, there was no sitting vice president at the time and "no U.S. President had ever embarked on such a long and potentially hazardous trip" (Goodyear). Moreover, Arthur had been diagnosed with Bright's disease, a potentially terminal kidney condition, and was known to

be in fragile health. After much criticism from the press of both the president's participation as well as the taxpayer-funded expedition itself, both Sheridan and Arthur were forced to defend the planned outing. The president noted that he, like anyone, needed a vacation and that the trip would afford him the opportunity to "practically study the Indian question" and would be worth more to him in "instruction and health than twenty seasons at Saratoga or Newport would be." Sheridan concurred, and added that the extension of the park he proposed was "principally on the southern line—a country over which we will pass—and I am in hope that the information these gentlemen may acquire will have a tendency to induce Congress to adopt my views."

Ultimately, the criticism abated and the president headed west, leaving Washington, D.C. on July 30th, 1883, accompanied by Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, Senator Vest and his son George G. Vest Jr., Arthur's friend Dan G. Rolins, Surrogate of New York, and General Anson Stager, a friend of Sheridan's. Following stops in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky (where they were joined by General Sheridan and his brother Michael); Chicago, and Cheyenne, the President and party arrived at Green River, Wyoming Territory on the Union Pacific Railroad on August 4th. Following a day's rest, they traveled 156 miles by spring wagon to Fort Washakie on the Shoshone Reservation, where the expedition proper would begin, arriving there on the 7th. Others joining the party—at Green River and Fort Washakie— included the original owner of this album, Governor John Schuyler Crosby; Lieutenant General and Aide-de-Camp James F. Gregory; W. P. Clarke, Captain, 2nd Cavalry and Aide-de-Camp; U.S. Army Surgeon W.H. Forwood; and photographer Frank Jay Haynes, whose acquaintance General Sheridan had made while in Yellowstone the previous season. Acting as military escort was Troop G of the Fifth Cavalry, under Captain E. M. Hayes, consisting of seventy-five men who would accompany the party for the entire expedition. Michael Sheridan was given the assignment of writing daily dispatches reporting on the party's experiences and progress, while a few were written by James Gregory as well. These dispatches were delivered by riders to the nearest telegraph office and sent to the Associated Press to be distributed to newspapers, thus keeping the historic expedition very much in the public eye. Interestingly, they would subsequently be used as the text for the present album, although not originally intended for that purpose.

Over the course of roughly three weeks, the party traveled by horseback 330 miles from Fort Washakie to Mammoth Hot Springs. At the Fort, located on the Shoshone Reservation, the party was greeted upon arrival on the 8th of August by large contingents of the Shoshone and the Arapahoe, who "dashed around the President's party most gaudily and fantastically arrayed, displaying their skill in horsemanship and gratifying their curiosity." The President met with Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, and Black Coal, chief of the Arapahoes, the next day, "thanking his visitors for calling upon him," congratulating them "upon their fine appearance," assuring them "of his interest in their welfare,"

and commending them for “their exemplary conduct and growing attention to the practice of industrial pursuits.” Senator Vest had a separate meeting with the chiefs, in which he urged them to “accept tenure in severalty instead of severalty in common,” a land ownership idea resisted by most Native Americans, but ultimately imposed upon them with the passage of the Dawes Act in 1887.

The party set out from Fort Washakie on August 9, led in part by Arapahoe guides through the spectacular region south of the park as well as the park itself along a route established by Sheridan during the previous year’s expedition. Near the Fort, they crossed the Little Wind River and later that day reached the top of a divide, gaining their first view “of Crow Heart Butte and the Owl Creek, Wind River and Shoshone Mountains” and camping that evening on Bull Lake. The President proved himself “a good horseman,” coming into camp “like an old campaigner,” and soon caught his first trout of the trip in a nearby stream. Indeed, for President Arthur, an ardent and formidable angler who held the record at the time for the largest known Atlantic salmon caught on rod and reel, the prospect of fishing the storied rivers of the Yellowstone region was a prime motivation for the journey.

Over the course of the next few days the party traversed the Wind River Valley, encountering Crosby Canyon, a stunning “gorge in the mountains carved by the Master’s hand” and on the 12th of August “the gorgeous masses of rocks known as Red Buttes” on the Wind River, near the western boundary of the Shoshone Reservation. On the 15th, the party ascended Robert Lincoln Pass, camping on the crest of the divide between the Wind River Valley and the valley of the Snake River—the backbone of the Rockies. The following day they reached the Gros Ventre River, obtaining their first view of the Teton Mountains. Proceeding along the Gros Ventre, the party arrived at the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River on the 20th, a little more than a day’s travel from the southern boundary of Yellowstone Park. Traveling through the foothills of the Shoshone Mountains to avoid the treacherous “marshy bottoms of the Snake River,” they camped that evening at a crossing of the Snake River, where the fishing was so good that the President decided to linger a day. On August 24th, the expeditionists arrived at the Upper Geyser Basin in Yellowstone, camping near Old Faithful. Although they intended to stay a day, the lack of forage for their animals forced them to march to Yellowstone Lake the next day. Their campsite was “one of the most attractive spots which has greeted our eyes since we began our march through the wilderness,” where they had the opportunity to verify the truth of the oft-repeated statement that it was possible to catch a trout in the lake and, while it was still on the hook, fling it “into an adjacent geyser and bring it forth cooked.” On the 28th, the party traveled eighteen miles to the Canyon of the Yellowstone, passing the mud geysers “Editor’s Hole” and Devil’s Caldron” along the way. After a day’s stay experiencing the majesty of the canyon and the falls, they arrived at Mammoth Hot Springs on the 31st, camping some 300 yards from the hotel, where, at the end of the day, they attended “an informal reception.” While the trip had posed certain risks, the health and

spirits of the President and the rest of the party held out, no accidents occurred, and the excursion was apparently enjoyed by all. The party left Yellowstone on Sept. 1, boarding a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Livingston, and the President arrived back in Washington on the 7th, after an absence of nearly six weeks.

The idea to create a commemorative album for each of the twelve principal participants seems to have emerged subsequent to the trip and is credited to Robert Lincoln, to whom Sheridan wrote on October 20th, enclosing six copies of his brother’s recent dispatches for him “to use in connection with the photographs if it is still your determination to have them printed in book form.” The task of overseeing the creation of the albums fell to Haynes, who is known to have visited the printer—possibly the Government Printing Office—when he was in Washington, D.C., and may have had the albums bound there well.

The album consists of seventy-five photographs taken during the trip as well as additional Yellowstone images. Haynes had just thirty-five large glass plates with him when he arrived at Fort Washakie (three of which he used prior to the arrival of the President) and approximately fifty smaller-format stereographic glass plates. Thus, he had to supplement the large views and the half stereoviews he took on the expedition with twenty-three half stereoviews “of famous landmarks in the park that he had captured during the two previous summers” (Goodyear) as well as six taken in the fall after Arthur’s departure. The expedition participants seem to have been pleased with Haynes’s work. Secretary Lincoln remarked, “I must say that I never saw such fine photographs, and they are all the more remarkable in being taken under the difficulties which you must have encountered. They will always make for me a most interesting reminiscence of our journey.”

Haynes was twenty-nine years old, with a studio in Fargo, Dakota Territory, when Sheridan met him in Yellowstone in the summer of 1882. While initially a portrait photographer, he was increasingly turning to work outside the studio. Most significantly, the Northern Pacific Railroad had commissioned him to document its construction as well as the newly established towns and other scenes along the railroad. In response to an invitation from Charles Fee, the Northern Pacific general passenger agent, Haynes first visited and photographed Yellowstone in 1881. His work was sufficiently well received that he returned the next season. Following his 1881 visit, Haynes set his mind to getting a foothold in the park, twice applying to the Department of the Interior for a lease to establish a studio there. Both applications were denied, but Haynes managed to make headway with officials of the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, who made him the official company photographer and “superintendent of art.” By May of 1883, he was selling photographs out of a large tent he set up at Mammoth Hot Springs. Haynes undoubtedly saw Sheridan’s invitation to serve as the expedition photographer as a chance to achieve his goal of establishing a permanent studio in the park. In this, his instinct proved correct.



Following the expedition, Haynes traveled to Washington, D.C., where he met with various officials to plead his case, including Senator Vest, who introduced an amendment to a pending Yellowstone bill which resulted in Haynes obtaining the lease he sought. Indeed, Haynes was able to build two studios, one at the Upper Geyser Basin and another at Mammoth Hot Springs, and would remain the official Yellowstone photographer for the rest of his career, publishing a multitude of individual photographs, albums, view books, and guides. His son Jack Ellis Haynes assumed the mantle of official photographer in 1916.

Haynes's historic photographs capture not only the sublime scenery of the region, the southern portion of which had scarcely been visited by non-Native Americans, but also document the encampments and activities of the party as they made their way to Yellowstone. Of the 104 photographs in the album, thirty-two are large format (these appear first) and seven include the President. The album opens with views of Fort Washakie and the Washakie Hot Springs, outdoor group portraits of the Shoshone and Arapahoe chiefs respectively, and shots of the "presidential ambulance train," the "Indian reception of the President" and the "presidential escort." These are followed by images of the Washed Bluffs and Crow Heart Butte of the Wind River Valley; Crosby Canyon and the Natural Bridge; the Gros Ventre River; the Snake River and the Tetons; the company's various encampments; the party fording the Gros Ventre and Snake Rivers; Arthur and his companions at lunch; and a group portrait of the party near the Upper Geyser Basin. Subsequent photos, all half stereoviews, consist of additional shots of most of the preceding subjects, as well as numerous fishing subjects and such Yellowstone features as the Great Falls, the Upper Falls, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Cleopatra's Terrace, and others. Trout fishing was a priority on the trip. While none of the photographs show the President in the act of fishing, two show ample catches of trout he landed on the Wind River and the Gros Ventre. Others show trout caught by Senator Vest, General Stager fishing at Trout Point, and other fishing subjects.

The text for the album comprises Sheridan's dispatches on the terrain covered each day and its challenges; the beauty of the scenery ("The Upper Wind River, where gorgeously colored and fantastically shaped mountains alternate with those which are covered with grassy slopes and timbered ravines"); the location and nature of their encampments ("Picturesque Camp Lincoln, with its banks of snow lying placidly and slowly melting near the trail, and near the snow-flowers, which had all the freshness of early spring, tender forget-me-nots, wild asters, buttercups, columbine"); Native American topographical lore (Crow Heart Butte "got its name from a great battle between the Shoshones and the Crows many years ago. The victory of the Shoshones was celebrated by burning the hearts of the dead Crows on the summit of the Butte"); and other aspects of the region. Enlivening the narrative are reports on the activities of various members of the expedition: Robert Lincoln goes elk hunting with two Native American guides; the President catches thirty-five trout weighing forty-five pounds during a single outing; W. H. Forwood discovers "an extinct species of rhinoc-

erous and two vertebrae of a large fossil saurian" on the bank of Yellowstone Lake, and so on.

Although President Arthur does not seem to have taken a public stance on issues affecting Yellowstone, the expedition nevertheless had the effect that General Sheridan and Senator Vest intended, although it did not immediately result in the expansion they desired (that would take another forty-nine years, with the addition of 7000 acres under President Hoover). "Much had changed in the park in the short period after the president's visit. While many understood the trip to be largely recreational, it brought into focus a series of pressing issues, which Congress and others addressed during this period—albeit often incompletely. By the time of Arthur's death, Congress had called on the War Department to run the park. A new superintendent was now in place. Furthermore, a syndicate from St. Louis now owned the National Hotel, and visitation had continued to grow. The summer of 1883 proved to be a watershed moment in Yellowstone's history. After eleven years of neglect and uncertainty, the modern park was born" (Goodyear).

Laid into the present album and suggesting its provenance are two original telegrams from General Sheridan to Governor Crosby. One telegraph, dated 21 July 1883, informs Crosby that the party would "start from Green River Station...on morning of August 4th at seven o'clock am"; and the other dated 23 July 1883, states that "there was an error in the transmission" of the previous and instructing Crosby to be "at Green River Monday morning Aug. sixth."

John Schuyler Crosby (1839-1914) was born in Albany, New York, the son of Clarkson Floyd Crosby and Angelica Schuyler, and a direct descendant of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Having served in the New York State Militia, Crosby entered the Civil War as a second lieutenant in the First Artillery of New York and rose through the ranks to serve as assistant adjutant general under General Nathaniel Banks and assistant inspector general under General Philip Sheridan. Crosby fought in the Red River Campaign, during which he carried dispatches through enemy territory to Admiral Farragut, earning commendation from President Lincoln. Remaining in the army after the war, Crosby participated in the defense of the U.S. border during the French occupation of Mexico and General Custer's campaigns during the Indian wars. Following his time in the army, he served as the U.S. consul in Italy from 1886 to 1891 and fifth governor of Montana Territory, from 1883 to 1884. Crosby was the grandfather of renowned Lost Generation publisher and poet Harry Crosby, founder of the Black Sun Press.

The six other known surviving copies of this extraordinary album are held by: Library of Congress (President Arthur's); Yale University, Beinecke Library (Senator Vest's); Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (Robert Todd Lincoln's); Southern Methodist University (Michael Sheridan's); Yellowstone Research Library (original owner unknown); and Princeton University (original owner unknown).

A stunning western rarity inextricably linked to the story of the preservation of Yellowstone National Park, Chester Arthur's presidency, and the career of F. Jay Haynes.

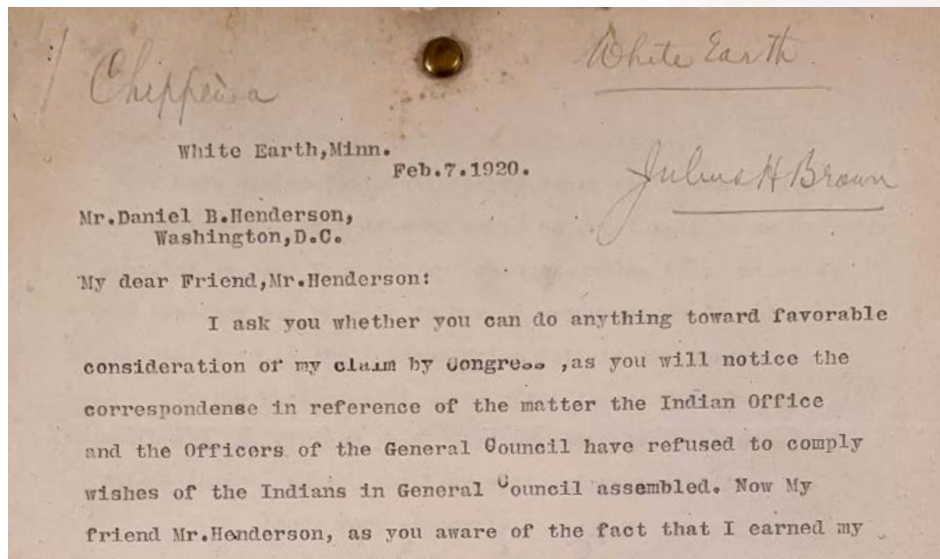
REFERENCES: Howes Y7; Goodyear, Frank. *A President in Yellowstone : The F. Jay Haynes Photographic Album of Chester Arthur's 1883 Expedition* (Norman, OK, 2013); Hartley, Robert E. *Saving Yellowstone : The President Arthur Expedition of 1883* (Westminster, CO, 2007); Haynes, Jack Ellwis. "The Expedition of President Chester A. Arthur to Yellowstone National Park in 1883," *Annals of Wyoming*, January, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1942), pp. 31-38.

Item #8223

Price on request.



CHIPPEWA TREATY AND COMPENSATION PAPERS
CA. 1900-1920



19. Henderson, Daniel B.; Brown, Julius, et al. [Assorted papers and correspondence pertaining to Chippewa legal and financial matters in the early twentieth century.] White Earth, Minnesota and Washington, D.C., ca. 1900-1920. 9 letters and 3 contracts, 13" x 8" to 10.375" to 8", totalling 31.5 pp. on paper and onionskin, of which 1 p. is in manuscript and 11 pp. bear over 300 Chippewa signatures. Many pages docketed "Chippewa" in pencil at upper margins. CONDITION: Overall very good, light to moderate edge wear, some separations along old folds.

A collection of papers from the legal archive of Daniel Brosius Henderson, a prominent lawyer on behalf of Native Americans, regarding treaty and compensation matters involving groups and individuals of the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, during a particularly unjust and fractious period of Chippewa history.

Attorney Daniel Brosius Henderson (1862-1940) was born in Hancock, Maryland and resided for some time in Kansas City, Missouri before returning east to Virginia in 1901. Henderson dedicated most of his career to legal fights on behalf of various First Nations. In 1937 he won a major case for the Klamath Tribe regarding timber claims in the Yamsay Mountain region in the 1870s, which resulted in the tribe's entitlement to over two million dollars from the U.S. Government. The letters and documents offered here pertain to the claims and efforts of multiple bands and members of the Chippewa at the White Earth Agency in Minnesota during a time of massive injustice, upheaval, and internal fracture. Prominent among these are the efforts of Julius H. Brown (b. 1868) to secure payment for services as Official Interpreter to the General Council of the Chippewa of Minnesota for several years in the 1910s. The first boy born on the White Earth Reservation, Brown attended Carlisle Indian School for a brief period during the early 1890s. He worked for the General Council in 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917, and 1918, during which period disagreements between full- and mixed-descent factions were, in Brown's words, "at hight."

POWER OF ATTORNEY [with] CONTRACT [with] ASSIGNMENT. N.p., [ca. 1900]. 15 pp. typed. All documents are copies and, excepting over 300 Chippewa signatures, are not filled out. "POWER OF ATTORNEY" docketed in ink on verso: "Chippewa : Individual Claims : Rations & Removal." All three affixed with paperclip at upper margin. CONDITION: Very good, some separations along old folds, first leaf cracked at paperclip with no affect to text.

The earliest documents date from Henderson's residence in Kansas City. The first of these, "POWER OF ATTORNEY," grants Chippewa editor and publisher Gus H. Beaulieu (1852-1917) power to act on behalf of a group of "Citizens Chippewa Indians, members of the Mississippi Chippewa lands late of Gull Lake, Mille Lac, Rabbit Lake, Rice Lake, Sandy Lake and Pokagama reserva-

tions, in the State of Minnesota, and now residing on and belonging to the White Earth and Mississippi Chippewa reservations." Beaulieu, who was of mixed descent and was at other times employed by white business and political interests to broker allotment mortgages and suppress any full-blooded dissatisfaction, is charged to act "for us, and in our names, place and steads, to enter into an agreement with some attorney or attorneys, employing him or them to prepare and present...before the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, the committees of Congress...our claims arising and growing out of the 12th Article of the treaty of May 7, 1864, proclaimed March 20, 1865." This treaty ("Treaty with the Chippewa, Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands, 1864") was negotiated in Washington, D.C. on the heels of the 1863 and 1864 "Old Crossing" treaties, by which the tribe was forced to cede 11,000,000 acres in present-day Minnesota and North Dakota. The signatures of over 300 people, men and women, are appended to the contract. The second document, titled simply "CONTRACT," engages Henderson's services, through Beaulieu, on behalf of the Chippewa claimants, and the third, "AS-SIGNMENT," negotiates financial matters, designating for Beaulieu twenty-five percent of the money that Henderson wins back for the Chippewa in his pursuit of their claims.

[with]

Perrault, J. E. [ALS to "Messrs. Henderson and Murchinson"]. White Earth Agency, Minn., 6 May 1902. 1 p. in ink, with pencil notes at upper and lower margins. CONDITION: Very good, paperclip rust mark at upper margin.

A cover letter accompanying a packet of "all paper received, signed, and properly executed," and "thanking you in advance for the Interest that you have displayed in the favor of the Pembinas" (that is, the Pembina band of Chippewa).

[with]

[Henderson, Daniel B?.] [Typed letter to Julia Spears.] [Washington, D.C.], 7 October 1909. 2 pp. CONDITION: Very good, edges somewhat chipped, horizontal fold to second page below text.

Julia A. Spears (b. 1832 at La Pointe, Madeline Island, Wisconsin), was educated in New York and, during the early years of the White Earth settlement, taught day school. This letter, evidently a retained copy written by Henderson, offers unofficial advice regarding a concern that had also been brought to his attention by Mille Lacs leader Wahweyeacumig: "My idea is that the proper way for him to bring this matter to the attention of the Department is to have the Mille Lac Indians hold a council and pass proper resolutions in regular form, setting forth the facts that he has referred to in the letter which he sent me; let him take a copy of these resolutions to the Indian Agent at White Earth, and send a copy to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs here at Washington. If the Mille Lac Indians desire it, I should be very glad to present the resolutions to the Commissioner

of Indian Affairs on their behalf, provided they consider that it is not a part of the function properly belonging to the general attorney for the White Earth Indians."

[with]

DBH [Daniel B. Henderson.] [Two copies of a typed letter to Julius H. Brown.] [Washington, D.C.], 27 August, 1919. 6 pp. total. CONDITION: Very good, first leaf separating along paperclip.

Henderson refers to his work representing "the Old Mille Lac Chiefs" in their "claim for an appropriation in payment for services rendered by them in the Mille Lac case," as well as appropriations for Gus Beaulieu and B[en]. L. Fairbanks (the latter of whom, like Beaulieu, was of mixed descent and often collaborated with white interests to turn a profit out of allotment). Although demurring even from any confidential "suggestion in regard to your selection as between the two factions in the Minnesota-Chippewas prevailing at this time," Henderson offers an overview of the current situation of the tribe, including his hopes for the "general Council," his regret that the "very unfortunate controversy, contest, dispute or wrangle between the two factions of Minnesota Chippewas" has "hindered very greatly the work of the Chippewas before Congress," and his cautious speculations as to whether the matter of mixed-versus full-blood representation in the council will affect the response of the "Indian Bureau." Before turning to more personal wishes, the letter closes: "I shall always wish that you were recognized by and took an active interest in Chippewa affairs because of your large knowledge of the history of the Chippewas, and because I know of your educational qualifications for doing intelligent and effective work."

[with]

Brown, Julius H. [TLS to Daniel B. Henderson in Washington, D.C.] White Earth, Minn., 7 February 1920. 1.5 pp. Affixed with round-headed fastener to all subsequent documents, which are described here in order of appearance. CONDITION: Very good.

The following group of papers represent Brown's attempt to secure due compensation for years of work as an interpreter, which was "necessary in connection with the holding of the General Council and in looking after the affairs of the tribe." This letter, at the top of the packet, outlines several recent letters (affixed beneath it and described in order of their appearance here), from himself, Minnesota Representative Halvor Steenerson, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, and attorney Webster Ballinger. Entangled in a web of bureaucracy, Brown explains:

Mr. Steenerson refer my claim to the Indian Office for appropriate action in the matter, the enclosed letter of Mr. Sells will explain itself, therefore Mr. Steenerson drop the matter entirely, Mr. Henderson my claim has nothing

to do with frictions of the two Councils claimed by the Indian Office, I acted Official Interpreter from the beginning of the organization of the General Council of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota...further more my claim has nothing to do with any further the position of Indian Office in reference of the factional recognition...my reasons for sending this matter to you that you may be able to have Senator Nelson to get the especial item in the Appropriation Bill.

The letter closes with Brown's earnest expression of his particular wish for due compensation at this time, and the devastating news that "my daughter Jennie died 8th of this month she was fifteen years old and was patient at Sanatorium Toledo Iowa. I expect the body will arrive tonight."

[with]

Sells, Cato. **[TLS to Halvor Steenerson.]** Washington, D.C., 27 December 1919. 2 pp. on Department of the Interior letterhead. CONDITION: Very good.

Cato Sells (1859–1948), who served as commissioner at the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1913 to 1921, explains why Brown has only received \$50 of the \$230 due to him: "On November 4, 1919, the Auditor allowed \$50.00 of the amount, disallowing the remainder...because payment was disapproved by the President and Secretary of the General Council of the Chippewa Indians. There were two separate so-called General Councils of Chippewa Indians held in July 1918...For various reasons, however, neither faction was recognized as the General Council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, nor as officers of such General Council, though the salary of Mr. Brown for 1918 was allowed by the Auditor. In view of the above it does not appear that I would be justified in making further recommendation..."

[with]

Brown, Julius H. **[TLS to Halvor Steenerson.]** White Earth, Minn., 9 December 1919. 1 p. Stamped "Received" by the Office of Indian Affairs, with orange card (2" x 3.5") affixed: "INCLOSURE 21666 : from Office of Indian Affairs..." CONDITION: Very good.

Evidently Brown's first correspondence with Steenerson, requesting his assistance "in the matter of my claim for services rendered as official Interpreter for the General Council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota at ten dollars per day and faction thereof...I asked Mr. Webster Ballinger for assistance in the matter and have secured the payment for the year of 1918 only \$50.00: I enclosed herewith, Mr Ballinger's letter and also notice of settlement, Treasury Department. I cannot see why the President and Secretary of the General Council under the law could have disproved of this claim, if possible I wish you put this claim as a especial item in the Appropriation Bill For 1920. I certainly [am] entitled [to] compensation."

[with]

Brown, Julius H. **[Invoice for "services rendered as official interpreter" during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1917, and 1918.]** [White Earth, Minn.], n.d. 1 p. Signed in ink by Brown. Additional notes regarding payment at upper and lower margins by Brown (in ink) and another party (in pencil), and stamped "Received" by the Department of the Interior, 15 December 1919. CONDITION: Very good.

Each line item lists the location of the General Council (Cass Lake in 1913 and Bemidji thereafter), and the total sum is "To be paid of the \$10,000 item appearing in the Act approved June 30, 1919 Public No. 5, 66th Congress, P.18."

Ballinger, Webster. **[TLS to Julius H. Brown.]** Washington, D.C. 12 August 1919. 1 p., on letterhead of the Law Offices of Webster Ballinger. CONDITION: Very good.

Webster assures Brown that "you are certainly entitled to compensation...but the trouble is that all the money appropriated for council prior to 1918 has been expended, and prior to the appropriation for 1917 no money could be expended except with the approval of the Secretary. Therefore under the law the best I could do for you is to secure payment for your services as interpreter at the council held in 1918...I wish I could do more than this for you but under the law it is as far as I can go."

[with]

Ray, J. E. **[Notice to Julius Brown from the Auditor for the Interior Department.]** Washington, D.C., 4 November 1919. 1 p. on letterhead. Stamped "Received" by the Department of the Interior, 15 December 1919. CONDITION: Very good.

This letter confirms the eligibility of Brown's claims for payment, stating that the sum of \$50.00—for work accomplished in the year 1918 only—will be "payable from the appropriation 'Chippewas in Minnesota Fund (Council and Delegations), 1919.'" The remaining \$230.00 due "is disapproved by the President and Secretary of the General Council of the Chippewa Indians and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

A revealing collection of documents and correspondence offering evidence of the legal struggles of the Chippewa and the personal ties between Daniel Henderson and the people he represented.

Item #7631

\$1,750.00

St. Paul, Minn.

Dec 9, 1919.



Hon. Halvor Steenerson,
Washington D.C.

Friend Mr. Steenerson

I respectfully call upon you for your assistance in the matter of my claim for services rendered as official Interpreter for the General Council of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota ten dollars per day and fraction thereof.

The Indians want this claim to be paid, that the expenses necessary in connection with the holding of the General Council and in looking after the affairs of the tribe: that the charges for said services were the regular charges made for similar services and is reasonable and just and is in conformity with the terms agreed upon. The General Council held in July 9th voted unanimously to have the enclosed statement paid out of Appropriations made by Congress for Expenses of General Council. This the Officials of the General Council have ignored to the wishes of the General Council.

The official record of Council proceedings will bear me out on my claim.

I asked Mr. Webster Ballinger for assistance in the matter. He has secured the payment for the year of 1918 only \$50.00: I enclosed herewith Mr. Ballinger's letter and also notice of settlement, Treasury Department.

I cannot see why the President and Secretary of the General Council under the law could have disproved of this claim. If possible I wish you put this claim as a special item in the Appropriation Bill for 1920.

I am certainly entitled to compensation.

Very truly yours,

Julius H. Brown

1919
\$50.00

due \$180.00

Antoine Bellefeuille
Aida Bellefeuille
Josephine Bellefeuille
Leopold Bellefeuille
Anna Bellefeuille
Lena Bellefeuille
Louis Ducette
William Brumette

James Madison (J. in dub)
Martha Wilson
Ford Wilson by Martha Wilson

Thomas Wilson
Antoine Biern Sr.
Edward Biern
Alfred Biern
Eugenia Biern
Edward Biern

Antoine Biern Jr.
Martin Biern
Felix Biern

Edna Biern
William Biern
Thomas Biern

Basil H. Beaulieu
Robert H. Beaulieu
Alex H. Beaulieu
John H. Beaulieu

AN AMERICAN CANNON
AS CAMERA POINTED AT SPAIN

20. Herrick, E. G. H., photog. Herrick's Photo Studio Now Open for Business... Toledo, Ohio, ca. 1899. Cabinet card photograph of a cartoon signed "EA Poole '98", 4" x 5" plus margins. Photographer's credit of "E.G.H. Herrick" printed on verso. CONDITION: Very good, corners of cardboard lightly worn, light soiling to verso.

A cabinet card photograph of a Spanish American War-themed satirical drawing advertising an obscure photo studio in turn of the century Ohio.



The cartoon shows Uncle Sam operating a "U.S. Instantaneous Camera" in the form of a cannon directed at the stock figure of a Spanish bullfighter. To the right of the photographer, a placard showing the 1898 sinking of the "U.S.S. Maine" instructs the sitter to "keep your eye on this and look pleasant." A sign above the Spaniard's head reads "Herrick's Photo Studio Now Open For Business."

E. G. H. Herrick operated a photo studio on the second story of 417 Summer Street, above the "Cable Piano company." The second story space had previously been used by other photography firms. The *Wilmington News Journal* reported that on the morning of December 9th, 1920, a "fire, thought to have been caused by an explosion of chemicals in the photograph shop of the E.G. Herrick Co...caused damage estimated at more than \$200,000. The work of the firemen was hampered by almost constant explosions which threatened collapse of the walls. The stock of the Cable Piano Co. was extensively damaged by water."

An interesting example of a photographer's use of a current event to get the attention of potential customers.

REFERENCES: "Big Fire in Toledo Today," *Wilmington News-Journal*, December 9, 1920.

Item #8820

\$350.00

RARE POSTCARD SALES AND HOTEL PROMOTION ALBUM

21. Ketchum, George W. (comp.) *America's Famous Resorts, Summer, Winter, Hotels, Golf Links, Etc.* New York: Published Exclusively by George W. Ketchum, [circa 1907–1908]. Folio album (36 x 56 cm), half brown leather with burgundy cloth over boards, spine sympathetically renewed. Gilt-stamped ornamental title label and gilt-stamped advertising label for New York City's Hotel Empire at front cover. 105 color postcards, 6 b&w, and 6 sepia-toned postcards (9 x 14 cm) (all postcards captioned), 7 original photographs (bromide, silver and platinum prints, approx. 7.5 x 12 cm to 17.5 x 48 cm), and 22 photo-mechanical images on 42 pp. Front paste-down with hand-painted lettering and mounted postcards; rear paste-down with hand-lettering and mounted photo. Hand-drawn borders around mounted postcards, etc.

A rare and impressive promotional album advertising twenty-four first-class resorts and hotels located predominately in the Northeast, featuring related postcards offered for sale by the compiler.



Accomplishing both promotion and self-promotion, the present album was compiled and assembled by salesman and publisher George W. Ketchum, who maintained offices at the Empire Hotel in New York City and the *Troy Daily Times* in Troy, New York, creating and selling advertisements for numerous upscale resorts and hotels across America. A title label on the first page expressly states that this volume was to be placed “in prominent hotel lobbies and on steamers” to introduce visitors to potential destinations.

Ketchum also used this album to advertise and sell fine color postcards (the majority of which were manufactured by the Detroit Photographic Co.); he makes several plugs throughout the album for “one hundred beautiful postal cards” (“each one different”)—the group offered for \$2. The postcards included here, most of them colored, depict resorts, their settings, and the various recreational activities offered at each: hunting, outdoor scenes, open camps, beautiful lakes, bathing, fishing, Daytona Beach racing, “a couple of mermaids” (young women at the beach), the tent city in Santa Cruz, CA, and so on. Ketchum’s full-page advertisements for individual resorts and hotels highlight their attractions, amenities, accolades, and the activities undertaken there—such as yachting, theater, dancing, driving, polo, billiards, golf, tennis, live music, etc. The postcards are often paired with the resort to which they relate, conveying to the prospective vacationer a vivid impression of these destinations. The back paste-down features a photo portrait of Ketchum, looking dapper in a suit and top hat. Text around his portrait reads: “Any of the pictures in this book may be had. Write to G.W. Ketchum, *Troy Times*, Troy, NY.”

The twenty-four highly appealing resorts and hotels featured here are as follows: Profile House and Vicinity in the White Mountains of New Hampshire; Hotel Aspinwall in Lenox, Mass. (located “in the heart of the famous Berkshire Hills”); Hotel Champlain in the Adirondacks (“The Peerless Lake and Mountain Resort in the Adirondacks”), located on the line of the Delaware & Hudson R.R.; The Equinox in Manchester VT; Lakeview in the Pines on Lake St. Catherine (“The Switzerland of New England”); The Maplewood in Pittsfield, Mass. (“Heart of the Berkshire Hills”); The Algonquin and Cottages in Algonquin, New York; Hotel Amper-sand and Cottages in the Adirondacks, NY; The Berkeley-Waiontha, in Richfield Springs, NY; The Ruisseaumont and Cottages, in Lake Placid, NY (“in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains”); The Sagamore in Sagamore, NY; The Kirkwood Winter Resort, in Camden, South Carolina; The Ten Eyck, in Albany, NY; The New St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans; Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga Springs, NY; The Newer Congress Hall, in Saratoga Springs, NY; The Stevens House on Lake Placid, NY; Long Beach Hotel in Long Island, NY; Park Avenue Hotel in New York City; Hotel Empire in NYC; The Albany in NYC; Grand View Hotel on Lake Placid, NY; Hotel Woodstock in NYC (“comfort without extravagance”), and Poland Spring House in South Poland, Maine.

Also included are ads for the Delaware & Hudson R.R. (featuring Pullman cars); the tourist agents, Thos. Cook & Son; Poland Water Depots of Boston, NY and PA (paired with the ad for Poland Spring House), and also the Equinox Spring Co. of Vermont (paired with the ad for Equinox House).

No copies recorded in OCLC. A Ketchum portfolio is located at Duke University, described as the book he used to sell his advertisements. A Google search yields newspaper advertisements for similar albums published in 1908 and 1911. The 1911 album is described as a "middle south resort book"; thus, the volume offered here may be the 1908 edition. A few advertisements included in the present edition are dated 1906 and 1907.

CONDITION: Good, corners worn, moderate scuffing, contents occasionally rubbed or soiled but good overall.

Item #5298

\$6,500.00



AMERICA'S FAMOUS
 SUMMER RESORTS WINTER
 HOTELS, GOLF LINKS, ETC.
 PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY
 GEORGE W. KETCHUM
 PLACED IN PROMINENT HOTELS AND ON STEAMERS
 New York Office
 HOTEL EMPIRE
 Broadway and 63rd St.
 Troy Address
 TROY DAILY TIMES
 Troy, N. Y.



Cancer Cured!

Dr. Kingsley,

OF ROME, N. Y.,

Has discovered A PERFECT CURE FOR CANCER WITHOUT PAIN.

Cancer, from time immemorial, has been a very great scourge idly increasing.

The cause, nature and treatment of this disease have never been considered. Our best medical writers, ever since the disease began, have asserted either by the use of the knife or medicine. The majority of physicians refuse to make any attempt to investigate this dreadful malady, for humanity from the most terrible of all deaths. It behooves every man to use his best endeavors to fully understand the ultimate cause of Cancer. Humanity and the prosperity of the race demand that every effort be made and destroy this tremendous tide of human suffering. Had physicians, Cancer would have been conquered long since, and many millions saved.

Physicians, and all other classes of persons, consider Cancer the most common cause of humors. This is a great error. The last 25 years of profound research have proved to me beyond a doubt that Cancer is the most common cause of which are blows, bruises, cuts, freezing, burn, and destruction in the circulation. Most persons having Cancer can ascribe causes.

Cancer may occur at any period of life, from early infancy to extreme old age; and as it results from injury, is always perfectly curable, very easy to cure if treated while in its local state; but when it becomes a general disease, it is a terrible foe to contend with.


Nearly all those lumps and kernels that appear in the breast, and on the face, and in the form of crusts or warty excrescences, which commonly in the male, on the lip, nose, eyelid, face or any other part, should have immediate treatment.

Persons having these developments should not wait for serious evidence, rapidly growing worse instead of better, it should be conclusive evidence, and demands immediate attention.

The majority of persons are greatly deceived in regard to the first symptoms of this disease, considering it very painful from the commencement, and dying millions to an untimely grave. In most cases there is little or no pain. The only symptoms for months, and in many cases even for years, are itching, stinging, burning, smarting, itching, crawling or stinging, not even any of these. If you have a branny, scaly, crusty or scaly excrescence of the same, upon the face, lip, nose, or any other part, or any of the above symptoms, or giving an occasional sensation as the part, or a hair were tickling it, the evidence should be conclusive that the disease is present, and delay should be made in having it cured. Life is far too valuable to be lost.

Many years ago, I cut out numerous cases of cancer, but only a few were cured upon are now alive.

In the majority of instances, finding the use of the knife hastened the patient's death, I abandoned it, and commenced a series of investigations which resulted in the grand discovery of one of the greatest Cancer specifics ever yet in the possession of man. Nearly 30 years of very extensive experience in treating Cancer with this specific, has given me undisputed proof that Cancer can be as easily cured as any other disease, if taken in time; therefore, it is of the very greatest importance that all thus afflicted should have immediate treatment, as thousands of very valuable lives have been lost from pure neglect, having been misguidedly by Physicians having no knowledge of the disease, who, by calling it Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, or some other non-terrible disease, lulled this unfortunate class in the cradle of ignorance, until, upon the very verge of death, when to hide such ignorance, the physician tells the patient it has finally turned to Cancer and cannot be cured. Be no longer deceived—there is no such thing as turning to Cancer—whatever ends in Cancer began in Cancer.

A sepia-toned portrait of Dr. Kingsley, an elderly man with a full white beard and mustache, wearing a dark suit and a bow tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The portrait is mounted on a light-colored card, which is placed over the lower right portion of the text.

Kingsley advises that rather than visit "broken-down ministers, farmers, old women, or any other class of persons who have no knowledge of disease or medicine," Cancer patients should consult with him, since he has treated "thousands of incurable cases of cancer...within the past twenty-five years." He claims to be the only physician who can astutely identify the "various kinds of Cancer. Some...very slow...while others are very rapid. Some...will remain almost stationary for years...while others are so rapid...that the patient's life is destroyed in a few months...they all have one result—loathsome death sooner or later." Kingsley warns patients not to "try to cure yourself...Don't be treated at or near home, simply to save expense...Come early and have a lasting cure," for the reasonable price of "\$25 upwards, according to the condition...and the patient's ability to pay." For those curious patients wishing to know Kingsley's mode of treatment, he offers to send "circulars giving full particulars," in

the hopes that they come to see him at once. Having captured the attention of potential patients and others with his extraordinary claims, the good doctor pedals his patent medicines, known as "Dr. Kingsley's Remedies," on page four. These include "Cancer Syrup...Vegetable Asthma Specific...Compound Sarsaparilla or life syrup for the blood...Nerve Tonic...Salt Rheum Ointment" and others.

Accompanying this circular is an advertising carte-de-visite picturing a bearded Dr. Kingsley. Text on the verso announces: "CANCER Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated...nearly 15,000 cases within the last 2 years. Doctors, Ministers and the Poor cured free." It also lists several other ailments treated by Kingsley, including cross eyes and fistulas.

Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley (1824–1912) was a "mayor of the city of Rome, N.Y...born on a farm in Frankfort, Herkimer county, four miles east of Utica...Dr. Kingsley obtained his education by his own efforts. Reared on a farm...he was enabled to attend Whitestown Seminary, from which he...graduated. He read medicine with Drs. Charles B. Coventry and D. G. Thomas, of Utica, and took a two years' course at the Geneva Medical College. In March 1855, he...graduated...from the New York Medical College and the same year began the practice of his profession in Utica. In the spring of 1856 he came to Rome, where he has ever since resided. For many years he was engaged in a large general surgical practice, having at one time a more extensive professional business than any other physician in the city. Finally cancer cases presented themselves in such constantly increasing numbers that he was obliged to devote most of his time to their treatment, and eventually abandoned his family practice altogether...He has treated over 40,000 cancer cases, and enjoys almost a world wide reputation for skill and success. Dr. Kingsley has been president of the Farmers' National Bank...and was president of its predecessor, the Bank of Rome, which was incorporated as a State bank in 1865. He was one of the incorporators of the Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes in Rome in 1875 and served as its vice-president until 1895, when he was elected president. He was president of the old Rome Iron Works and is now vice-president of the Rome Brass and Copper Company, the Rome Cemetery Association, and the Jervis Literary Association...In 1891 Dr. and Mrs. Kingsley...equipped the new gymnasium of Yale University at New Haven, Conn...in memory of their deceased son, Dr. George L [Kingsley]" (Wager).

REFERENCES: Wager, Daniel E. *Our City and its People; a Descriptive Work on the City of Rome, New York*. Boston: The Boston History Co., 1896, pp. 34–36.

Item #8794

\$475.00

DR. KINGSLEY'S REMEDIES.

DR. KINGSLEY'S CANCER SYRUP is the best preparation ever yet discovered for the internal treatment of this disease. No person having Cancer, or the slightest suspicion of it, should be without its use. It is also invaluable in all incurable cases, as it not only retards the progress of the disease, but quiets the intense pain so common to such cases, especially in the last stages. Price \$5 per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S VEGETABLE ASTHMA SPECIFIC is the greatest discovery of the age, and warranted to relieve any case, or money refunded. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA OR LIFE SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD is a general Blood Purifier, and invaluable for the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, Glandular Enlargements, Fever Sores, Old Sores or Ulcers of Every description, Boils, Pimples, all Humors of the Blood, and a sure cure for SYPHILIS in all its forms and stages. It cures NURSING SORE MOUTH and Canker of the Mouth, Throat, Stomach and Bowels. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S COUGH SYRUP is a sure cure for Colds, Coughs, Croup, Congestion and Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, all Throat and Lung Difficulties, and Consumption, if not too far advanced. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S STOMACH AND LIVER REGULATOR cures Dyspepsia, Ague, Bilious and Remittent Fevers, and all Stomach, Liver and Bilious Derangements. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S KIDNEY BALSAM is sure to relieve all diseases of these organs, and is a superior remedy for Piles. Price 25 cents per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S EYE AND EAR WASH cures Weak or Sore Eyes, Irritation or Inflammation of the Eyes and all Granulation of the Lids, and all Inflammation of and Discharges from the Ear. Price 25 cents per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S ALL-HEALING RED SALVE is a sovereign remedy for Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Old Sores and Sores of every description. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. KINGSLEY'S MAGIC PLASTER is a sure cure for Lameness, Soreness, or pain wherever located; for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side, it is invaluable. Price 25 cents.

DR. KINGSLEY'S NERVE TONIC cures St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Spasms, Hysteria, Epilepsy, General Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, when arising from nervous irritation. Its use is invaluable during the last months of pregnancy, to prepare the system for an easy delivery and a speedy recovery. Cures painful Menstruation. Price \$1.00.

DR. KINGSLEY'S TONIC BITTERS should be used in all cases where there is Loss of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Loss of Ambition, and in all cases of General Debility and General Prostration, as it invigorates and restores new life and energy to all the faltering powers of the system. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. KINGSLEY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT cures all Salt Rheum, Cracks or Sores, and all other Skin Diseases attended with constant and intolerable itching. A few applications will cure the itch in its worst form. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. KINGSLEY'S MAGIC WASH, cures Female Weakness, Itching, Irritation, Inflammation, Ulceration, Leucorrhoea, and all other discharges. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

As thousands are made drunkards, and consequently ruined annually by the use of medicines put up under the name of Bitters, Tonics, Regulators, Blood Purifiers, &c., containing a large portion of Rum, Gin, Brandy, Whisky, or some other kinds of Spirits, (all of which should be labeled "Destruction and death,") the Doctor has put up his medicines in the form of Syrups, without one drop of spirits of any kind in any of them, and compounded in such a manner that they will remain perfectly pure and unchanged by the greatest amount of heat or the most intense cold. This secret is the Doctor's own discovery and known only to himself.

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ROME, N. Y.

Rome Republican Print.

SENDING REINFORCEMENTS
TO FORT TICONDEROGA, 1777

23. Kirtland, Capt. John. [Manuscript pass dispatching two men to Fort Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary War.] Norwich, Mass., 20 May 1777. Manuscript document in ink, 4.75" x 7.5", and separate nineteenth century note in ink below, 1" x 7.85", both mounted on a larger leaf, 6.75" x 10". CONDITION: Very good, one small black ink stain at middle-right of the pass, light dampstains to pass, old folds; tears to larger leaf, but no losses to the pass.

A manuscript pass authorizing two men to join the forces defending Fort Ticonderoga, issued less than two months prior to the siege of the Fort (2–6 July 1777) by British General John Burgoyne during the Saratoga Campaign.

The pass reads in its entirety:

Norwich [Mass.] 20th of May 1777 by Virtue of Liberty from Major [Lemuel] Clap and the approbation of Col. Ezra May. I order the bearers Sirjt[?] Elijah Geer and Jabez Storey who were detach'd from ye company under my command to reinforce at Ticonderoga for two months in the Division commanded by Colonel David Wells, who was not able to march with the Company they are to join, to proceed on their march to Ticonderoga by the way of Bennington and join the company commanded by Capt. Christopher Bannistor in the above said Division. John Kirtland, Capt.

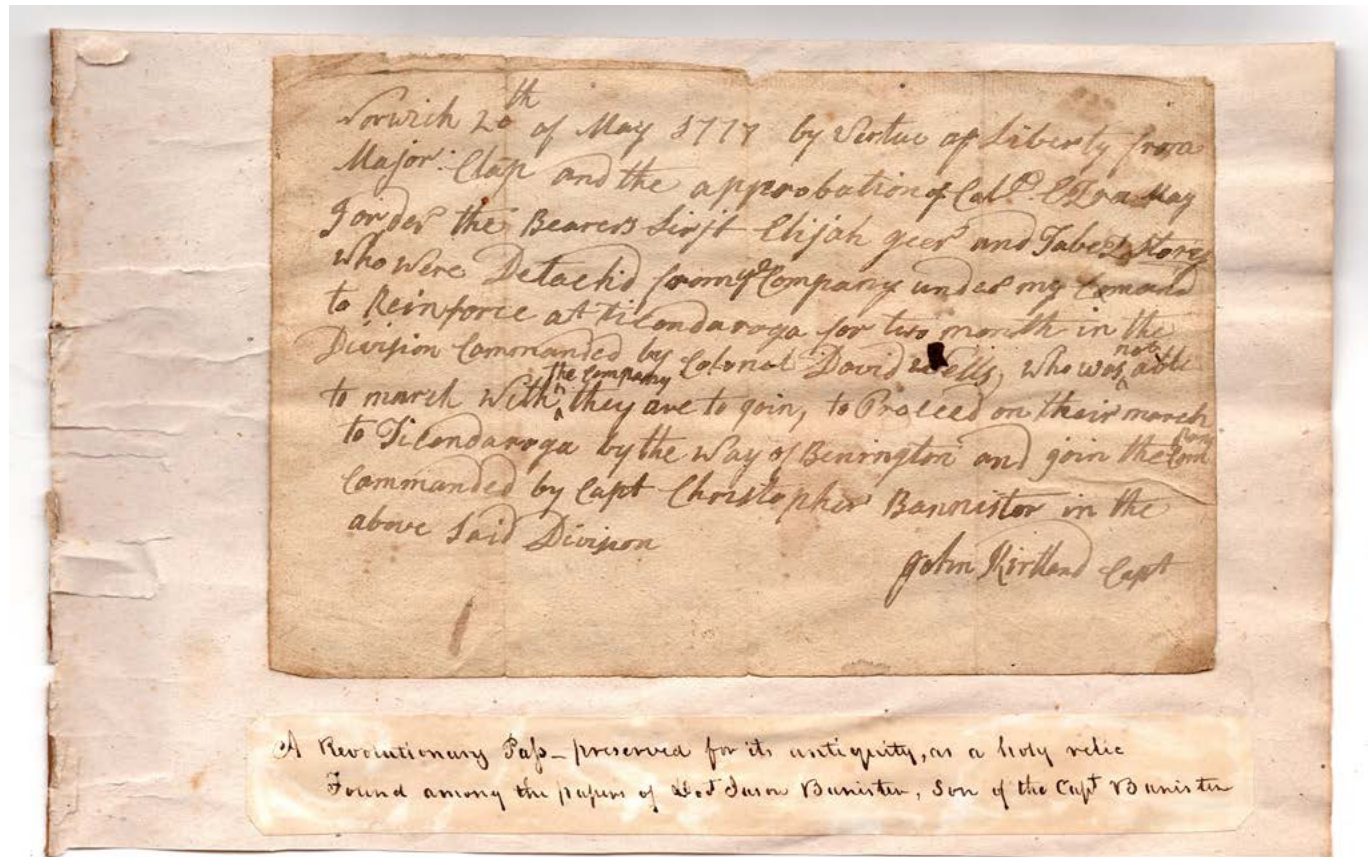
A nineteenth century note affixed below the pass reads, "A Revolutionary Pass—preserved for its antiquity, as a holy relic. Found among the papers of Doct. Jason Bannistor, son of the [present] Capt. [Christopher] Bannistor."

In May of 1777 it was well known that General Burgoyne was organizing troops in Quebec for a campaign intended to take control of the Lake Champlain/Hudson river corridor, thereby dividing the New England colonies from those to the south. Fort Ticonderoga, commanded by General Arthur St. Clair, would be a key target of Burgoyne's efforts and St. Clair busied his men—some 3000 regulars and militia—in strengthening the fort's defenses in anticipation of a siege. In spite of these preparations, Burgoyne's superior force of 7000 regulars and 130 artillery pieces forced an American retreat in early July and Ticonderoga fell to the British. As the length of their service at the fort was specified as two months, the men dispatched by the pass offered here would have been present for these events.

An evocative survival of the military activity surrounding the Saratoga Campaign, and Fort Ticonderoga in particular.

Item #7491

\$2,250.00



A ZOUAVE DRUMMER
SERVES IN THE CIVIL WAR
AND IN KANSAS, 1864-69



Fort Leavenworth Kansas

Dear Cousin

Since three months ago
I wrote to you and it seems very strange
to me that you did not answer it
thinking this letter was miscarried I take
the opportunity of writing again I am in
the U.S Army and stationed at this fort
which is called an Indian country. but
it not very much so this part of the country
but farther west about two hundred miles
there are plenty of them hostile and would
like to have your correspondence if you choose
to do so

24. LaGrange, Isaac. [Lot of nine autograph letters, signed, on Civil War subjects and Kansas during the Indian Wars.] New Orleans and Bonnet Carre, Louisiana; Albany, New York; Fort Larned and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 14 Nov. 1864 to 14 April 1869. 9.75" x 7.75" to 7.75" x 5". 26 pp. in ink on white paper. 2 original envelopes addressed to Christine A. LaGrange in Wisconsin and Tennessee. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, a few light stains, no losses to the text.

A group of letters touching on Civil War matters and the post-Civil War frontier fort scene by a young musician who served as a Zouave in the Union army for nearly four years before turning eighteen in 1865 (during the war) and serving in Kansas during the Indian Wars.

Born in Albany, New York, Isaac LaGrange (ca. 1847-1915) was only fifteen or sixteen years old when he enlisted in Albany in 1861. A member of the Albany Zouave Cadets and other Zouave units during the war, he served as Drum Major in Ellsworth's Avengers (Zouaves), 44th New York Infantry in 1862, participating in the Battle of Antietam. James Manning's *Albany Zouave Cadets* relates that, until August 1862, he was a "prominent member of the celebrated Pettin-gill's Drum Corps, which, on many a festive occasion, made splendid martial music for the marching soldiers." In June 1863, LaGrange joined the 18th New York Cavalry as a private in Co. A., which took part in the suppression of the 1863 New York City draft riots. In 1864, he participated in the Red River campaign and a range of other conflicts in the Gulf Coast Theatre. The wartime letters included here find him in Albany during a furlough, and in New Orleans and Bonnet Carre in Louisiana. A photo of him in uniform with a bugle and drum can be seen in Daniel J. Miller's *American Zouaves, 1859-1959: An Illustrated History*. He identifies himself as a "musician" in his various signatures here.

In April 1867 LaGrange enlisted in the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regular Army, Co. K, amidst the Indian Wars of the late 1860s, and was stationed in Kansas at Fort Leavenworth and then Fort Larned in Kansas. Upon his discharge in 1870, he was appointed Sergeant with the Albany Police Department, for which he worked until at least 1910. He later married Marcella Hackett LaGrange (1849-1917), with whom he had three children. LaGrange died in Albany in 1915.

LaGrange writes these letters to his cousin Miss Christine A. LaGrange (sometimes addressed here as "sis"), who is variously located in Albany, New York, Dickson County, Tennessee, and Brothertown, Wisconsin. The earliest letter, dated November 10th 1864, includes much political content, and discusses the 1864 presidential contest between Abraham Lincoln and George McClellan. The next letter, composed in February 1865, finds LaGrange in the St. Louis General

Hospital in New Orleans with chills and fever. He mentions that he believes another Union expedition is being planned for the Red River region. The next two letters, from March and April 1865, are written from Bonnet Carre, Louisiana. The latter letter mentions “Old Abe” (Lincoln) as well as Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, and LaGrange states his belief that the war will be over soon. In the letter written on April 14th 1865—the day he turns eighteen—he discusses the surrender of Lee’s “demoralized” army to Gen. Grant, and he expresses feelings of respect for Lincoln. The remaining four letters, written between 1867 and 1869, are all written from Kansas: one from Fort Leavenworth and three from the remote frontier outpost Fort Larned.

Please see our website for representative passages.

A unique portrait of a Zouave musician’s experiences in both the Civil War and the succeeding Indian War.

REFERENCES: Manning, James Hilton. *Albany Zouave Cadets* (Albany, New York, 1910), pp. 48–49; Miller, Daniel J. *American Zouaves, 1859-1959: An Illustrated History* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Co., 2020), p. 207; “Isaac LaGrange” at Fold3 online; “Isaac LaGrange” at Find A Grave online.

Item #8660

\$1,250.00

**“MY BOYS BUILT THE EPISCOPALIAN [CHURCH]”:
LETTER ON PARIS, ILLINOIS, 1868**

25. LaGrange, Sr., Isaac. [Autograph letter, signed, on the development, etc. of Paris, Illinois.] Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, 17 January 1868. 12” x 8”. 4 pp. in ink on white lined paper. CONDITION: Very good, light staining affecting page one, light toning, a few minor separations along old folds, edgewear at margins, but no losses to the text.

A substantive letter on circumstances in Paris, Illinois one year before it became a city.

Born in Albany, New York, Isaac LaGrange, Sr. (1799–1881) moved to Paris, Illinois as early as the mid-1850s. Paris is the county seat and largest city of Edgar County, and in this 1868 letter LaGrange estimates that there are currently some four or five thousand inhabitants in Paris. The letter discusses the development of the area; prices of land, commodities, homes, and farm buildings; and the presence of the Campbellites, a religious group in the area. As noted here, LaGrange’s sons, including Isaac LaGrange, Jr. (1858–1919), ran a profitable building business in Paris. From 1857 to 1868, LaGrange Jr. purchased lots, built houses and buildings, and sold properties at a profit—in addition to building by contract for others. In 1868, LaGrange, Jr. entered the banking business in Kansas City, Kansas, where he became a leading citizen. Isaac LaGrange, Sr. died in Paris in 1881. The letter is addressed to Abram V. LaGrange (1841–1909) of Albany, New York, who served in the Civil War in the 1st Regiment U.S. Sharp Shooters and the 177th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE PASSAGES

“I find...that our spiritual directors are more than usually busy. Every denomination here are [sic] holding daily meetings and striving for converts and I

understand with great effect the Christians or Campbellites as they are called takes [sic] the lead. There has [sic] been two new churches erected here this past season, Campbellites & Episcopalians. My boys built the Episcopalian but as yet not quite finished, they have all the work they can do with all the hands they can raise. Our town has improved more this past season than it has since I have been here. It begins to appear quite city like & contains about 4 or 5 thousand inhabitants. Jacob & Isaac [LaGrange, Jr.] still work together and are doing a good business.”

“We had quite a favorable fall for business, the roads being quite good and so continue up to this time. We have had three falls of snow varying from 4 to six inches. Each warm weather between the snow storms took it all off so that each snow found the ground entirely bare but the inhabitants from the adjoining neighborhoods came from all quarters on runners and the county court house square was surrounded with all sorts of conveyances from a pole jumper to the roughest ox sled, conveying to the eastern spectator no very splendid ideas of the mechanism of our country. I have seen but one cutter that deserves the name of cutter since I have been here. It has been quite cold for a few days or since New Years. For reason of [the] cold the hands have quitted work in the shop waiting for warm weather. Isaac & Jake still continue work at a house they are finishing, one of the best houses that is in town. I have been to work in shop every day until today. I thought it cost more for coal to warm it than my work would be worth.”

“Our crops was [sic] rather short of an average on last season, wheat is worth \$2.40 corn is fifty cents & pounds [of] potatoes one dollar. Money matters rather right. You write my age about 60 years. I shall be 69 the last day of May next and my health has been better for the last two years than it has been for 20 years, appetite good and sleep sound. Isaac sold his farm a few days ago for 25

Paris Edgar County Ill. Jan'y 17 1868
Dear friend Abram

I have neglected in writing to you a long time in order to collect matter or material to compose a letter that might afford you some compensation for the time spent in its perusal, but as time passes it affords nothing of material difference from that that every village or country affords now and then a death a marriage or a birth and the politicians a scrambling for office and you can fix up the rest of the picture if you just take a view of your neighbors and observe how they are generally occupied.

I find also that our spiritual directors are more than usually busy every denomination here are holding daily meetings and striving for converts and I understand with great effect. The Christians or Campbellites as they are called takes the lead.

There has been two new churches erected here this past season Campbellite & Episcopalian. My boys built the Episcopalian but as they are not quite finished they have all the work they can do with all the hands they can raise our towns has improved more this past season than it has since I have been here it begins to appear quite City like it contains about 4 or five thousand inhabitants.

Jacob & Isaac still work together and are doing a good business Jacob has married and moved into his house this fall and a few days ago his wife presented him with a daughter all doing well Isaac's wife is likely soon to add another to his family and we hope it may be a son as he has 4 girls already.

dollars per acre. Lands do not appear to be worth as much on proportion as town property. The boys were offered 5 thousand dollars for their store in town. They asked \$5,500 for it. It is only 20 feet wide & 95 ft. deep, the building covers the whole of the ground and rents for 5 hundred and fifty dollars a year, except the basement which would rent from 200 to 250 dollars a year if finished but they have been so crowded with work and owing to the scarcity of hands they have not had time to finish it."

"Farms within two miles of town will improve with good buildings are worth 100 dollars per acre. Lands within 6 or 8 [miles] from town are worth from 12 to 30 dollars per acre. It depends upon the state of cultivation. The lands of this country is not surpassed by any in the state for richness of soil but many require draining and when well drained are considered to be of the best quality. If our part of the country had been settled by York State & eastern farmers it would have been by this time the finest part of the United States. Wheat does not as well on the prairies as it does on timber lands. Sometimes we have excellent crops. Last season the wheat was of excellent quality but the growth was light. Wheat does better on the adjoining timber lands than it does on the prairies but this country farming is miserable and with the best of soil crops could not be expected from the miserable cultivation most farms receive. Timothy grass and clover does well, sheep growing is getting to be quite a business but corn, pork, and beef are the staple commodities of the country. I see by the reports of the New York Paper that Illinois sends more cattle to [the] New York City market by far than any other state in the union."

"Neither have I had any reliable news from France respecting our fortune... You may have gone over to the great Nation... at Paris and then have learned all about it... If you have heard anything or know how to obtain the funds you had better be mean[?] and only pay me a few hundred thousand and I will be quiet if you have not been there... I think that there would be no harm in making some inquiry concerning our Canada cousins as they were the first in making the discovery. They may have got it and are now withholding our honest dues which at these dull times would to me and perhaps to you be a great benefit... We could loan it at 10 percent which set aside the profits would afford our benevolent and Christian dispositions a great satisfaction to think how we were accommodating our fellow beings."

A lively letter revealing circumstances in Paris, Illinois during an important phase in its development.

REFERENCES: Link, Paxson. *The Link Family* (Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, 1951), p. 282; "Abram LaGrange" at Find A Grave online; "Local History" at Paris Public Library online.

ENGRAVED PORTRAIT
OF JOHN PAUL JONES, 1779

26. Macklin, Thomas. Capt. Paul Jones, From an Original Drawing taken from the Life, on board the *Serapis*. London: Thos. Macklin, No. 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct. 22, 1779. Engraving, 8.5" x 5.625"; sheet size, 10.325" x 7.25". CONDITION: Very good.

An engraved portrait of the "father of the American Navy," made just a month after his victory over the HMS Serapis.

This full-length portrait, described by the Society of Cincinnati as "slightly satirical," shows a sword-bearing Captain John Paul Jones aboard the British man-of-war *Serapis*, during his victory at the Battle of Flamborough Head. On the night of September 23rd, 1779, Jones, commanding the aged French merchantman the *Bonhomme Richard*, led his crew into battle against the new HMS *Serapis*, a state-of-the-art English warship captained by Richard Pearson. The *Richard*, equipped with a mix of new and used cannons, "including twenty-eight 12 pounders, six old 18 pounders, and six 9 pounders," was intended to escort convoys and engage in occasional raids upon merchant vessels. Facing the fifty new guns of the *Serapis*, the odds seemed against Jones as the *Richard* immediately came under fire. To further dishearten Jones's men, shortly after engaging the *Serapis*, two of the heaviest cannons aboard the *Richard* exploded, killing the gunroom's crew and tearing a hole in the ship. Not so easily dissuaded, Jones insisted that his crew push on, opting to fight hand-to-hand rather than risk any more self-inflicted damage. With fires raging above and below decks aboard the *Richard*, midway through the battle, "Gunner's Mate Henry Gardner emerged from below, where the water had risen to chin level... Assuming Jones and the first lieutenant were dead, he began calling for quarter to the British ship. That was enough to distract Jones from his cannon. The captain flew into a rage and chased Gardner and others who had joined him across the deck, finally flinging his pistol at Gardner and knocking the man unconscious. Aboard the *Serapis*, Pearson heard the call and asked whether it was true: was the *Bonhomme Richard* ready to strike its colors. The U.S. Navy's version of the fight has Jones insisting he had barely begun to fight at this point in the battle... A few minutes later, an American crewman managed to crawl across the yards to the *Serapis* and dropped a grenade into an open hatch.... sending a thunderous explosion through the *Serapis*.... every bit as devastating as the detonation of *Richard*'s two 18 pounders at the beginning of the battle... with both ships on the verge of sinking... Pearson... with his mainmast tottering over the deck... finally decided that the carnage had to end. He pulled down his flag and gave John Paul Jones his most memorable victory in the war" (Sterner).

Engraver Thomas Macklin (1752–1800) rose from humble beginnings as an Irish cabin boy to become a prosperous printseller and picture dealer. Dealing out of his storefronts in Lincoln's Inn Fields and Fleet street, his first major success



Capt. Paul Jones,

*From an Original Drawing taken from the Life, on board the Serapis.
London, Pub. Oct. 22, 1779, by Tho. Macklin, No. 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

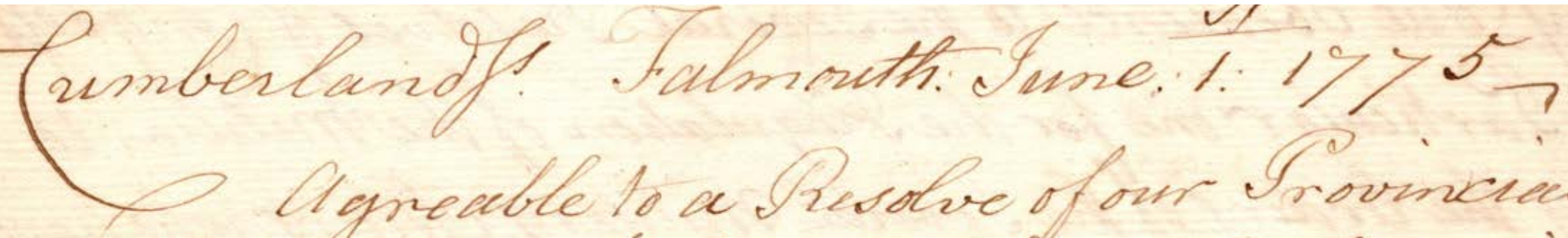
was a print of the Rear Admiral Richard Kempenfelt, which sold seven thousand copies in 1782. Having learned stipple engraving from Francesco Bartolizzi in the late 1770s, a decade later he began the *Poet's Gallery* project, commissioning a hundred paintings illustrating the work of significant English poets. These paintings served as the model for Macklin's published engravings over the course of five years. An exorbitantly expensive project, with only six iterations (of four prints each) being produced, the paintings represented works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Henry Fuseli, Thomas Gainsborough, and others. Concurrent with the *Gallery* project, Macklin began producing an illustrated folio *Bible*, which was completed a mere five days before his death. A celebration of the thriving English book-arts, the Macklin *Bible* contained new typefaces and paper, and was illustrated by seventy-two engraved prints and many more vignettes based on historical paintings by Reynolds, Fuseli, Louthenberg and many others. The list of subscribers was headed by the king, queen, and prince of Wales. It cost £30,000 to produce the 703 published copies.

OCLC records just one copy, at the Society of the Cincinnati.

REFERENCES: Sterner, Eric. "'I Have not Yet Begun to Fight!' or Words to that Effect (September 23, 1779)," at Emerging Revolutionary War Era online; Henkels, Stan V. *The Hampton L. Carson Collection of Engraved Portraits, or American Naval Commanders and Early American Explorers, Navigators, also American Sea and Land Battles, part iv*, (Philadelphia, 1905). p. 6, entry 4300; Background on Macklin drawn from *Dictionary of National Biography* online.

Item #5246

\$1,800.00



MAINE PATRIOTS DECLARE OPPOSITION TO BRITAIN

27. [Manuscript copy of a declaration made by the citizens of Falmouth in the northern part of Massachusetts-Bay (now Portland, Maine), swearing to uphold the measures suggested by the Continental Congress and oppose the "evil designs" of Great Britain]. Falmouth, Me. June 1, 1775. Manuscript document, 1.5 pp. on single folio sheet (11.75" x 7.75"). Docketed on verso. CONDITION: Old folds, some just beginning to split, one longer horizontal split reinforced with tape on verso, slight tanning, small chips to edges. Very good overall.

A contemporary manuscript copy of the declaration of intent of the patriots of present-day Portland, Maine to support the Continental Congress and oppose the "evil designs" of Parliament, made in Falmouth (now Portland)—one of the early hotbeds of the American Revolution.

Dated more than a year before the Declaration of Independence, this declaration touches upon several complaints against Royal authority that would become the foundations of the call for independence, including the abrogation of colonial rights and liberties, taxation without representation, incursions on governmental charters and more, all designed to put the colonists into a state of "slavery."

In the spring of 1775, Falmouth (particularly its most populous area, known as "the Neck") was engaged in a tense but ultimately bloodless incident known as Thompson's War. Selectman Samuel Thompson attempted to enforce a boycott of all British goods, but when the HMS Canceaux captained by Henry Mowat was sent from Boston to protect Royal interests, the British cargo was unloaded under threat of violence. The Canceaux was still present at Falmouth when news of Lexington and Concord arrived, and the militia sprang into action. Their attempt to capture the warship was unsuccessful, but they did manage to force her

Cumberland. Falmouth. June. 1. 1775.

Agreeable to a Resolve of our Provincial Congress on the 8th of May. U^{ts}. The Committee of Correspondence in this Town, in Order to know who are Enimical to the Rights of Mankind and the Interest of America, having proposed the following Declaration of Agreement to be signed by the Inhabitants thereof. We the Said Inhabitants do heartily & cheerfully Subscribe the same Viz. We Solemnly and Sincerely declare, that it is our Opinion, that the Ministry of Great Britain and the Parliament, have of late invaded the Constitutional Rights and Liberties of this Country by prosecuting their Avowed Design of raising a Revenue here, without our Consent, as well as Arbitrarily Infringing our Charter, and altering the civil Government of this Province, and therefore to prevent a State of Slavery, do Sincerely and heartily Agree and Engage to do our Utmost, to carry into Execution whatever Measures have been or may be consistently recommended by the Continental and our Provincial Congresses, for the Purpose of Opposing and frustrating those evil Designs and for the Preservation of our happy Constitution, until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America upon constitutional Principles, can be obtained, which God grant may Speedily be brought about. And that we will readily and heartily Join our Countrymen on all Occasions, in Defence of our Said Rights and Liberties as we Trust our Cause is Righteous, And that we may Succeed, we will Endeavour to oblige all Persons to

to withdraw. The present declaration was drafted and signed by "several hundreds on the Neck" in a wave of patriotic sentiment following the event. It states:

We solemnly and sincerely declare that it is our opinion that the ministry of Great Britain and the Parliament have of late invaded the constitutional rights and liberties of this country by prosecuting their avowed design of raising a revenue here without our consent, as well as arbitrarily infringing our charter, and altering the civil government of this province, and therefore, to prevent a state of slavery, do sincerely and heartily agree and engage to do our utmost to carry into execution whatever measures have been or may be consistently recommended by the Continental and our provincial congresses for the purpose of opposing and frustrating those evil designs and for the preservation of our happy constitution, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America upon constitutional principles can be obtained, which God grant may be speedily brought about, and that we will readily and heartily join our countrymen on all occasions in defence of our said rights and liberties as we trust our cause is righteous, and that we may succeed. We shall endeavor to oblige all persons to pay due obedience to the general resolves of Congress in particular, one for the regulation of the militia, to obey the orders of the several military officers who have been or shall be elected by the several companies and regiments, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, and to preserve peace and good order among ourselves and safety to the lives and properties of every individual among us.

A manuscript addition in a different hand follows the declaration and states that the original petition "was signed by several hundreds on ye Neck, indeed all but the Custom House officers, Mr. Pagan, who gave ye committee a very handsome letter in excuse, and Mr. Courning [?], and I don't recollect any body except those who have left us. This method was agreed upon by ye committee to find out who were enemies, as the presumption was that those who were Tories &c would not sign it."

Falmouth's revolutionary activities did not go unnoticed by the British authorities: Mowat and the Canceaux returned in October and bombarded the town in retaliation, reducing it almost entirely to ash and leaving the inhabitants unhoused and starving for the swiftly approaching Maine winter. The severity of this reprisal only served to further the American cause, however, as it lit a fire under previously lukewarm patriots, raised the ire of critics at home and on the continent, and spurred the creation of the Continental Navy.

A remarkable and important early Revolutionary document, which we do not locate in any published form.

Item #7837

\$6,500.00

PROMOTIONAL MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES
OF THE CHILEAN NITRATE WORKS JUST BEFORE
THE 1907 SANTA MARÍA SCHOOL MASSACRE
OF NITRATE WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

28. **Myers, Dr. William Shields, compiler.** [Magic lantern slides of the Chilean Nitrate Works mining and processing facility in Iquique, Chile.] Iquique, Chile, [ca. 1905]. 52 lantern slides (3.75" x 2.85", plus margins), all framed and captioned in the negative and housed in all 52 slots in the accompanying wooden case (16" x 4.5" x 4.25"). Including 2 duplicate slides. Stenciled name on case top reads, "Compliments of William S. Myers, Director." CONDITION: Very good, strong tonality when illuminated with a white glow-light, one slide is cracked (two 3" cracks), minimal wear to slides.

[with]

Myers, William Shields. *Views of the Chilean Nitrate Works and Photographs of Results of What Nitrate Has Done in the Growers' Own Hands.* New York: Chilean Nitrate Committee, 25 Madison Avenue, [ca. 1905]. Hard-cover 8vo (9" x 6"), original illustrated blue cloth covers with red, yellow and blue title stamped lettering to the front-cover. 54 pp., with 94 b&w photographs. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to covers; contents bright and clean, a few minor spots of staining to the first three pages.

A group of fifty-two magic lantern slides showing the mining and processing operations at the Chilean Nitrate Works at Iquique, Chile, presented by the "Director of Nitrate Propaganda" for the Chilean Nitrate Committee in New York City, evidently to a client, sales person or prospective investor.



William Shields Myers (1866–1944) worked as a sales promoter in New York City for the use of nitrate as fertilizer in North America. Since Chilean nitrate production was largely funded by British capital, it seems likely that the "Nitrate Committee" was a British-established entity. Myers, a chemist, had been partly educated in London and may well have made connections as a student which led to his appointment as "Director of Propaganda." These slides would have been intended to promote the use of Chilean nitrate in the U.S. and possibly to bolster interest to raise capital. Scientific research had shown that the use of nitrate improves corn yields and quality while also increasing early harvest yields for such crops as broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage. Around 1905 Myers published a book promoting the use of nitrates in farming, *Views of the Chilean Nitrate Works* (New York: Chilean Nitrate Committee), a copy of which is present here and whose illustrations picture some of the same subjects as the slides. In recognition of his successful campaign of increasing the use of nitrates in America, Myers was appointed special honorary consul of Chile in the U.S. in 1917. His tenure with the Chilean Nitrate Committee lasted from 1901 until 1926.

Offering a comprehensive portrait of the Chilean Nitrate Works in Iquique, these slides picture a range of subjects including laborers (a number of child laborers are seen), machinery, processing equipment, the company store and dining room, worker housing, the medical dispensary, a laboratory, a blasting site, and fresh water distribution. While a few slides hint at hazardous work and living conditions, on the whole these images offer a somewhat idealized, if gritty, representation of the operation. In reality, nitrate mining and processing was arduous and dangerous, and the facilities exercised draconian control over the workers through a private police force and often delayed paydays for up to three months.

Tragically, not long after these slides were made, Iquique was the location of the 1907 Santa María School Massacre, when an estimated number of over 2,000 striking nitrate miners and their families were killed by the Chilean military. By the end of the nineteenth century, the mining of nitrate became the centerpiece of Chile's economy, as the country was the exclusive producer in the world. Nitrate labor unrest began in 1902, and in December 1907 thousands of nitrate miners and their families camped for a week at the Domingo Santa María School in Iquique to appeal for government intervention to improve their living and working

conditions. Minister of the Interior Rafael Sotomayor Gaete decided to quash the strike, by army force if necessary. After General Roberto S. Renard ordered strike leaders to disband and the leaders refused to move, Renard ordered his troops to fire upon the strikers. The Chilean government ordered that death certificates not be issued for the victims and had them buried in a mass grave in Iquique. For decades following the massacre there was official state suppression of knowledge of the incident, which was only overturned in 2007. After Chile underwent a socialist revolution in the mid-twentieth century, the victims of the Santa María School Massacre became mythical martyrs who symbolized the extent of social injustice in Chile. The significance of the massacre peaked in the early 1970s during Salvador Allende's presidency.

Born in Albany, New York, William Shields Myers received undergraduate and graduate degrees from Rutgers University. He also earned a Family and Consumer Sciences degree in London in 1892 where he studied under Sir William Ramsay, the discoverer of Argon. After teaching chemistry at Rutgers until 1901, Myers accepted the job as sales promoter of Chilean nitrate in New York City. In 1902 he was elected Alumni Trustee of Rutgers and served in that capacity until 1938, when he resigned. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of New Brunswick, New Jersey, a post he held until 1906.

A fascinating photographic document of the Chilean nitrate industry.

PDF with titles of the fifty-two slides available [here](#).

REFERENCES: Brown, J. R. "Nitrate Crises, Combinations, and the Chilean Government in the Nitrate Age," *Hispanic American Historical Review* Vol. 43, No. 2(1963): pp. 230-46; "Famed Chemist, Dr. Wm. S. Myers" at SMD Local History Blog online; "William S. Myers Papers" at Rutgers online.

Item #8809

\$2,750.00



THOMAS NAST SKEWERS ANDREW JOHNSON'S
TREATMENT OF JEFF DAVIS



29. Nast, Thomas, del. Union Soldiers in Andersonville Prison. Sick-
ness,—Starvation,—Death. The Contrast of Suffering. Andersonville
& Fortress Monroe. The Rebel Leader, Jeff, Davis, at Fortress Monroe.
Health.—Plenty,—Luxury. Philadelphia: King & Baird, Printers, [ca. 1865].
Illustrated broadside printed in blue, 15.25" x 9.75" plus margins. CONDI-
TION: Very good, old folds, moderate foxing to both recto and verso.

A scarce broadside powerfully juxtaposing the harsh conditions for Union soldiers at the infamous Andersonville Prison with the lenient treatment of the captured Jefferson Davis under President Andrew Johnson.

The "father of the American Cartoon," Thomas Nast (1840–1902) drew for *Harper's Weekly* from 1862 to 1886. His cartoons helped bolster Union sentiment during the Civil War, and after the war Nast emerged as a prominent critic of the shortcomings of Reconstruction, as carried on by Lincoln's successor Andrew Johnson. Nast here sharply contrasts the abject degradation of Union prisoners at Andersonville Prison with the comfort afforded ex-rebel president Jefferson Davis during his two-year-long confinement at Fort Monroe in Virginia. A throng of men and one woman are seen attending to Davis (one man bows before him); Union soldiers tiptoe on matting and wear slippers so as "not to disturb our guest"; a bill of fare at the fort lists much hearty food, and a cook—seen through a doorway—prepares a meal for Davis. By contrast, Confederates including the notorious Capt. Wirz watch indifferently as helpless Union prisoners suffer, and one rebel guard is seen firing at the prisoners. Vignettes show rebel soldiers mocking a Union soldier entering the prison; an emaciated Union prisoner barely able to walk; Davis casually strolling into Fort Monroe, and soldiers at Fort Monroe sycophantically bowing to President Johnson. Text in the border reads: "Soldiers! Look on this Picture. And then on this!" "Soldiers! Have you fought in vain? Shall the rebel leaders be restored to power?" "Treason must be made odious."

Davis's arrest and imprisonment at Fort Monroe spawned serious questions about the course of Reconstruction. Debate over his fate was split between those preferring severe punishment and those favoring a more lenient approach. When investigators were unable to establish a connection between Davis and the assassins of Lincoln, the federal government charged Davis instead with treason. President Andrew Johnson's impeachment hearings delayed the trial and the government ultimately granted Davis amnesty in 1868.

Robert P. King and Alexander Baird operated one of the largest printing houses in Philadelphia. The firm occupied various locations on Sansom St.

in Philadelphia and advertised book and job printing in both English and German. At the time of Alexander Baird's death in 1868, the operation employed over 120 workers and twenty presses, some powered by steam. The firm was active from 1838 to 1876.

OCLC records just one example, at the Library of Congress.

A politically-charged broadside exposing the Johnson administration during the early phase of Reconstruction.

REFERENCES: "Andersonville: Prisoner of War Camp (Teaching with Historic Places)" at National Park Service online; "Jefferson Davis's Imprisonment" at Encyclopedia Virginia online; "King & Baird" at Historical Society of Pennsylvania online.

Item #8726

\$950.00

HORSE FAIR IN PROVIDENCE, 1863

30. National Horse Fair! at the Washington Park, Providence, R. I. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 7, 8 and 9, 1863, Under the Park Management of the Washington Park Association. Providence: Daily Post Print, 1863. Illustrated circular, 12.25" x 10". 4 pp., wood engraving on p. 1. CONDITION: Good, folds to corners of outer leaves, a couple small marginal tears, light soiling to p. 4.

A circular advertising a Rhode Island horse fair held during the Civil War, with a handsome and well-printed wood engraving of a horse and its handler on the first page.

Announcing an equestrian fair "worthy...of the consideration and patronage of all who desire to improve the blood and beauty of the noble animal to be exhibited," this circular entices the public with the promise of the largest premiums "ever offered in New England" and a locality "in most respects unsurpassed by any in the country." Those attending were obligated to adhere to several guidelines, including a prohibition from all "GAMBLING and the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the grounds," which were enforced by "an efficient Police" who "will be constantly on the grounds to preserve order and enforce the rules, with directions to eject any person...for any adequate misdemeanor." In addition to competitions between "Draft Horses," "Brood Mares," "Fastest Pair Trotting Horses," "Gentleman's Driving Horses," and a "Five Mile Trot," the various premiums or cash awards for which are listed here, this fair held a race to determine the "Fastest Trotting Horses, in Harness," open to all participants, offering a \$1000 premium for the winner and a \$200 reward for second place. A program appears on the verso of the second leaf, allowing spectators and participants to plan their days accordingly.

An unusual survival of what must have been a welcome diversion during the trying days of the Civil War.

Item #8854

\$375.00





PHOTO OF GENERAL GEORGE PATTON,
INSCRIBED TO AN OFFICER IN THE THIRD U.S. ARMY

31. [Photograph of General George Patton, inscribed "To Col. John O. Hyatt from G. S. Patton Jr." [France?, ca. 1944.] 9.5" x 7.5", plus margins. Inscribed in the upper-right corner. CONDITION: Very good, a bit of foxing in the lower margin.

A scarce and very appealing inscribed photo of General George Patton.

Striking a rather "cock-of-the-walk" pose, Patton is shown here dressed in his uniform, with his right hand on his belt, his left arm at ease, and holding a riding crop in his left hand. His helmet, shoulders, and lapels are all decorated with four stars, and he wears numerous service ribbons on his jacket. He looks directly at the camera, slightly squinting, with an air of unflappable determination and grit.

The photo is inscribed to Col. John O. Hyatt, who served in Patton's Third U.S. Army. While information on Hyatt is scant, he is described in a 1945 declassified U.S. Army document as follows:

Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, Headquarters XII Corps, who while serving with the Army of the United States distinguished himself by meritorious service during the period 15 Aug. '44 to 4 Feb. '45 in France and Luxembourg, in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States. Entered military service from California.

In addition to his orchestration of the Third Army's rapid, armored drive across France in 1944 and his pivotal role in the Battle of the Bulge, Patton is famed for his oration to the Third U.S. Army, delivered between four and six times in May and June 1944 prior to the Allied invasion of German-occupied France, a speech regarded by some historians as one of the greatest military motivational speeches ever delivered. Rife with profanity and vulgar epithets, it was perceived as unprofessional by other officers but was very well received by the enlisted men. Indeed, Patton was speaking the "language of the barracks." During each delivery, Patton wore a helmet and polished cavalry boots and gripped a riding crop which he snapped from time to time for effect, possibly the very same riding crop that is visible in the photograph offered here. The speech contributed much to his popular image and legacy, which were reinforced by George C. Scott's stellar performance in the movie Patton (1970).

A marvelous inscribed photograph of perhaps the most celebrated and colorful general of World War II.

REFERENCES: Adwar, Corey. "6 Badass Lines From Patton's Famously Vulgar Speech" at Task and Purpose online; U.S. Army. *Headquarters XII Corps; Office of the Commanding General* at Coulthart online.

Item #7742

\$6,500.00

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS AS SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS

FRANKLIN PIERCE'S LETTER TO JEFF. DAVIS.

Last July, soon after the fall of Vicksburg, the library of Jeff. Davis, upon his plantation, near Jackson, Mississipp, fell into the hands of the Union troops. In it was found a large collection of letters from men of more or less prominence in the Democratic Party North and South. Among these was found one from Franklin Pierce, bearing date January 6, 1860. This came into the possession of Captain Gibbs, of the 15th Illinois Regiment, who transmitted a copy of it from Natchez to the editors of the *Independent Democrat*, Concord, N. H., in which paper it was published, September 17th, 1863. Immediate measures were taken to procure the original. Accordingly, in December, that original was received at the office of the *Independent Democrat*. The importance attaching to this letter, as helping to elucidate the secret history of the Slaveholders' Conspiracy which finally culminated in bloody Rebellion, and as serving to show the complicity of Northern Democratic politicians in that conspiracy, has suggested the propriety of publishing and circulating an exact lithographic fac simile of it, so that all cavil as to its genuineness may be forever put at rest. The fac simile accompanying this, represents with the utmost correctness and most minute exactness Pierce's hand-writing, as all who have ever seen it can, but acknowledge at once. Pierce himself does not now deny the authenticity of the letter, nor does any paper of his party.

To accompany the lithographic fac simile will be found below a correct copy of the original, printed in ordinary type.

NEW HAMPSHIRE! Read, compare, and reflect. From this letter, can be seen the encouragement which the leaders of the Rebellion had from the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic Party at the North; the assurances which they received that the "Democracy of the North" would aid them by fighting the "Abolitionists" here, "within our own borders—in our own streets." Not a word of reprobation against the conspiracy of Jeff. Davis and his fellows, just ripening into rebellion, can be found in this letter of Franklin Pierce, now as in 1860, the leader of the New Hampshire Democracy. Let this proof of Northern instigation to Southern treason be pondered well by all candid, right-minded men, and let them ask themselves, "Can loyal, patriotic men consistently act with a party led and controlled by Franklin Pierce and his tools?"

"CLARENDON HOTEL, }
"January 6th, 1860. }

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with YOU as the standard bearer in 1860 than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for "The coming man." One who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians. A man really fitted for this exigency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and PATRIOTISM. Colonel Seymour (Tho's II.) arrived here this morning and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shepley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the running debates in Congress, full justice seems to me not to have been done to the DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who respect their political obligations and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which FANATICAL PASSION ON THE SUBJECT OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY IMPARTS. Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to succeed, I have never believed that ac-

tual disruption of the Union can occur without blood. AND IF THROUGH THE MADNESS OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM that dire calamity must come, THE FIGHTING WILL NOT BE ALONG MASON AND DIXON'S LINE MERELY, IT [WILL] BE WITHIN OUR OWN BORDERS, IN OUR OWN STREETS, BETWEEN THE TWO CLASSES OF CITIZENS TO WHOM I HAVE REFERRED.—THOSE WHO DEFEY LAW AND SCOUT CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS, WILL, IF WE EVER REACH THE ARBITRAMENT OF ARMS, FIND OCCUPATION ENOUGH AT HOME. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in N. H. and Connecticut where the only elections are to take place during the coming Spring, that while our Union meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which in the cause of "Personal Liberty" have been thrust upon our Statute books. I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope for a decided change in this relation.

"Ever and truly your friend,

"FRANKLIN PIERCE."

"Hon. JEFF. DAVIS,

"Washington, D. C."

32. Pierce, Franklin. *Franklin Pierce's Letter to Jeff. Davis.* Concord, N.H.: Published at the Office of the Independent Democrat, 1864. Circular, 8.5" x 5.5", title at head with text in two sections below. CONDITION: Good, foxing, toned at bottom edge, crease at center from folding in half.

An election of 1864 propaganda circular reprinting a letter written by Franklin Pierce as president, discovered in Jefferson Davis's library in Jackson, Mississippi and revealing the complicity of Northern Democrats in the South's secession from the Union, originally published by the New Hampshire Independent Democrat.

After the fall of Vicksburg, Union troops uncovered a large collection of letters to Davis "from men of...prominence in the Democratic Party North and South. Among these was found one from Franklin Pierce carrying the date January 6, 1860." Davis and Pierce were close friends—Davis served as Pierce's Secretary of War, both belonged to the pro-slavery "Hunkers" faction of the Democratic party, and Davis's wife often fulfilled the role of White House hostess during Pierce's term. After Pierce's 1860 letter fell into the possession of one Captain Gibbs of the 15th Illinois, a copy of it was sent "to the editors of the *Independent Democrat*, Concord, N.H., in which...it was published, [on] September 17th, 1863. Immediately measures were taken to procure the original," which was acquired by the *Independent* in December, 1863. As some had cast doubt on the authenticity of the letter, the editors decided to publish a lithographic facsimile representing "with the utmost correctness and most minute exactness Pierce's handwriting...so that all cavil as to its genuineness may be forever be put at rest." The present circular, "a correct copy of the original printing, printed in ordinary type," was issued to accompany the facsimile, which is not present here.

In his letter to Davis, Pierce assures him that many New England Democrats "would rather fight the battle with YOU as the standard bearer in 1860 than under the auspices of any other leader." These New Englanders counted themselves as "friends of the south," supportive of hierarchy and fruits of enslaved labor. Pierce observes that their sympathies may have remained secret for many years but, prior to this letter, they had risen so intensely that "IF THROUGH THE MADNESS OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM...dire calamity must come, THE FIGHTING WILL NOT BE ALONG MASON AND DIXON'S LINE MERELY, IT WILL BE WITHIN OUR OWN BORDERS, IN OUR OWN STREETS." To Pierce's mind, the Union's only hope is if Davis, with northern and southern Democrats in tow, could "overthrow political abolitionism at the polls." The introduction preceding the letter announces to New Hampshire citizens in particular that "from this letter, can be seen the encouragement which the leaders of the Rebellion had from the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic Party of the North; the assurances which they received that the 'Democracy of the North' would aid them by fighting

the 'Abolitionists'...within our own borders - in our own streets...proof of Northern instigation to Southern treason."

REFERENCES: Further background on Davis and Pierce's relationship can be found at "Franklin Pierce and Jefferson Davis," Presidential History Geeks online.

RARE RUFUS PORTER MANUSCRIPT DIRECTIONS
FOR THE USE OF HIS CHEESE PRESS

Remarks, Directions, &c. If the pressure is thought to be too heavy at first, it may be relieved by making fast the front rope for a little while; and if it is tho't that an extra pressure is needed for a short time before the pressing is finished, the planks may be pressed down gently with the hand, each pound of which pressure will increase the pressure on the cheese 18 lbs. & this extra pressure will continue until the planks are raised. If a brick, or any other article of four pounds weight, be placed on the upper press-plank, the pressure will be increased about 70 lbs.

The most proper size for a press of this kind is 5 feet, 4 inches high, & 2 feet wide. The whole may be made of pine, except the press-planks & shafts, which may be made of ash or birch. The pivots of the shafts should be of $\frac{3}{8}$ round iron; but there is no necessity of bands, as the ends of the shafts are supported by the ropes. The large part of the upper shaft should be 3 inches in diameter, & the small part 2 inches, & the wheel 9 inches, which gives a pressure of 15 to 1. If the small part of the shaft is larger, the power will be greater in proportion.

It is in some respects preferable to have a small windlass shaft & crank, near the top, whereby to raise the Press.

Should any further information be required, concerning the construction, management, or Patent, of the Self-Adjusting Press, it may be obtained by addressing (if by letter, post-paid) the Patentee, Rufus Porter, Billerica (Mass.)

33. Porter, Rufus. Remarks, Directions, &c. Billerica, Mass., ca. 1835. Autograph manuscript, 9.375" x 7.75". 1 p. on white wove paper. CONDITION: Very good, formerly folded into sixths with corresponding fold marks.

A leaf of original manuscript in the hand of Rufus Porter providing directions for the construction and use of one of his many inventions, a self-adjusting cheese press. This manuscript presumably dates from within a few years of his invention of the press.

The directions read in part "If the pressure is thought to be too heavy at first, it may be relieved by making fast the front rope for a little while; and if it is tho't that an extra pressure is needed for a short time before the pressing is finished, the planks may be pressed down gently with the hand, each pound of which pressure will increase the pressure on the cheese 18 lbs... The most proper size for a press of this kind is 5 feet, 4 inches high, & 2 feet wide. The whole may be made of pine, except the press-planks & shafts, which may be made of ash or birch... It is in some respects preferable to have a small windlass shaft & crank, near the top, whereby to raise the Press... Should any further information be required, concerning the construction, management, or Patent, of the Self-Adjusting Press, it may be obtained by addressing (if by letter, post-paid) the Patentee, Rufus Porter, Billerica (Mass.)."

Polymath Rufus Porter (1792–1884) was an inventor, itinerant painter, writer, and founder of the *Scientific American*. Born in Boxford Mass. but raised in Maine, where he began his career as a sign and house painter, later living in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York City. He traveled widely throughout the northeast and as far south as Virginia, painting the portraits and murals for which he is perhaps best known. Porter was a tireless inventor of a wide variety of useful machines, apparatuses, and improvements—some fully realized and others not—including the self-adjusting cheese press, two carpenter's levels, an elevated railroad, turbine water wheels, windmills, flying ships, a car for moving houses, a combined chair and cane, and so on.

Rufus Porter autograph material is exceptionally rare in the marketplace.

Item #8686

\$3,500.00

LITHOGRAPHIC SPECIMEN PICTURING
WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVISTS AND OTHERS,
PUBLISHED IN SYRACUSE

34. The Portrait Album. Syracuse, New York: Published by the Syracuse Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., [ca. 1894]. 24mo, [32] pp. with 32 lithographic illus. and accompanying text advertising local businesses. **CONDITION:** Very good, rear wrapper with 1" tear, separating from spine but largely attached, short tear to bottom of front wrapper along spine, still attached.

A rare specimen booklet issued by a Syracuse lithographic firm, featuring portraits of eight women's rights activists and four abolitionists, alongside other notables of the day, reflecting Syracuse's association with nineteenth century progressive movements.

Portraying Victoria Woodhull, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Tennie C. Claflin, Fanny Fern, Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone, sculptor Vinnie Ream and Grace Greenwood, as well as such figures as Bayard Taylor, William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson (misidentified here as John G. Whittier), Rutherford B. Hayes, Samuel T. Tilden, Samuel F. B. Morse, and others, this booklet offers an appealing representation of notables, with a clear emphasis on women activists and suffragists. Located near Seneca Falls, the site of the very first women's rights convention in 1848 and host to the third National Woman's Rights convention in 1852 (the first ever attended by Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone), Syracuse was closely linked to the movement. It was also "the 'great central depot' of the Underground Railroad...Syracuse had an active 'vigilance committee' fighting against the re-enslavement of runaways...The [Erie] canal brought tradesmen, itinerant workers, day laborers and African Americans both free and fugitive to the area...By 1845...Rev. Jermain Loguen...the 'Underground Railroad King,' arrived in Syracuse. Loguen placed notices...inviting runaway enslaved people to find sanctuary at his home in the 1400 block of East Genesee Street" (Williamson).

"The Onondaga Lithographing Company, established in 1882, was known from 1890 to 1893 as the A. B. Lyons Co. and as McDonough & Lyons. It became the Syracuse Lithographing Company in 1894, with Frank A. Garrett, Pomeroy L. Salmon, and George A. McDonough" (Last). The firm specialized in advertising posters, trade cards, and labels and remained active until the 1930s.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: "Third National Woman's Right Convention of 1852" on Free Thought trail online; Williamson, Kim. "Explore the Underground Railroad's 'great central depot,'" on National Geographic online; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, California, 2005), p. 217.

Item #8709

\$750.00



HERB'S HAWAII IN HYDRO-CARBON

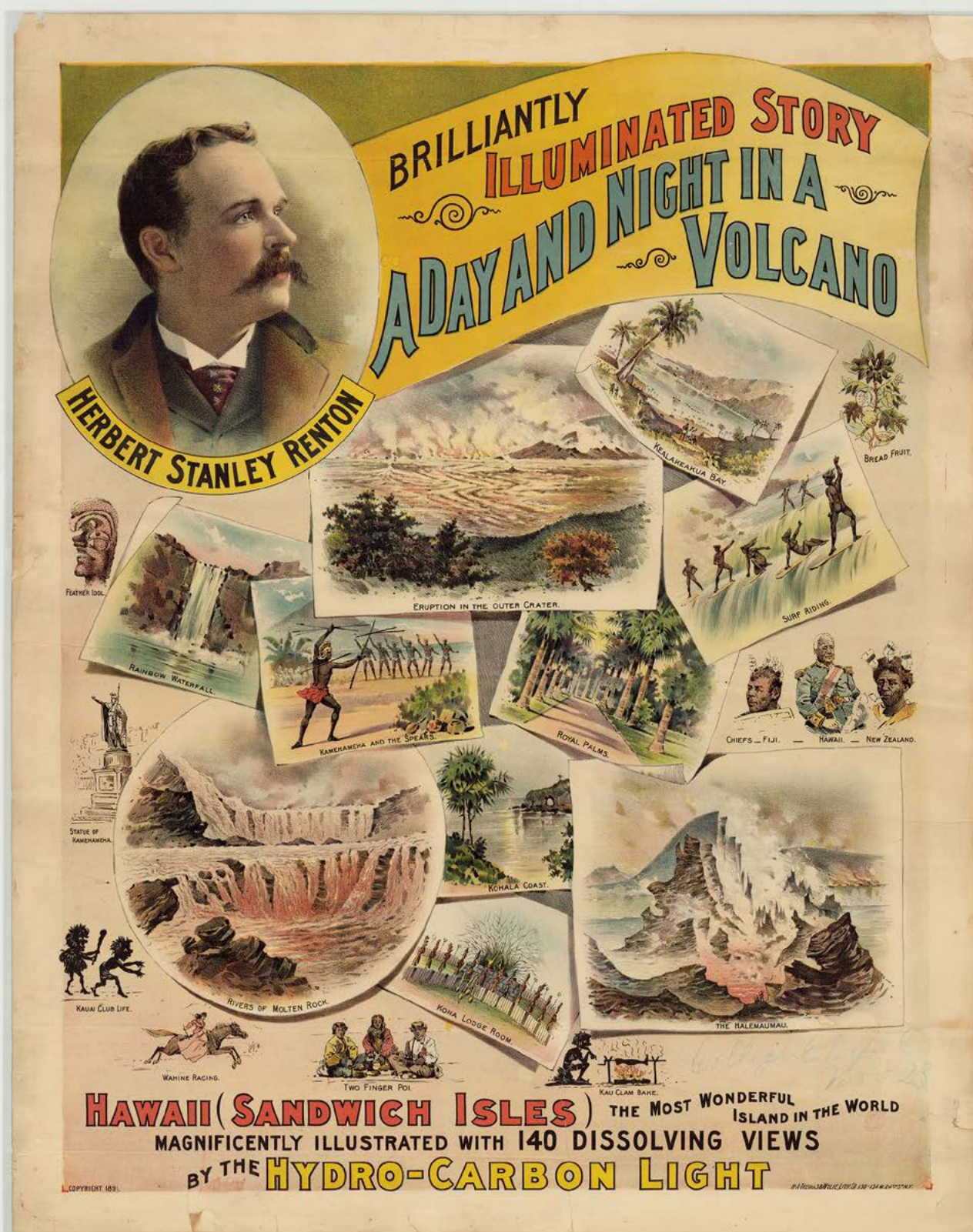
35. **Renton, Herbert Stanley.** *Brilliantly Illuminated Story A Day and Night in a Volcano[.] Herbert Stanley Renton[.] Hawaii (Sandwich Isles) The Most Wonderful Island in the World Magnificently Illustrated With 140 Dissolving Views by the Hydro-Carbon Light.* New York: H. A. Thomas & Wylie, Lith. Co., 130-134 W. 24th St., 1891. Chromolithograph, 26" x 19.75" plus margins. Inscribed in lower right: "College Chapel Nov. 23." **CONDITION:** Very good, old folds, some wear to the margins, some of which has been repaired, tape repairs at verso.

A scarce broadside promoting a magic lantern slideshow on the Hawaiian islands by a prolific lecturer and newspaper man whose presentations drew on his personal travels through the islands and photographs he took there.

Born in Boston, Herbert Stanley Renton (1855–1939) delivered some 2,000 illustrated lectures throughout the U.S. from about 1879 to 1909, his lectures on Hawaii being particularly popular. One such lecture delivered in 1892 included 150 images that projected to twenty square-feet. While in Hawaii, he made stereopticon views of the volcano Kileuea which he later used in his lectures. Renton produced his "dissolving views" show by using a lantern with multiple lenses, or a pair of lanterns. Two or more slides could be projected in a manner so as to dissolve seamlessly from one image into another—producing effects such as day-into-night or the changing of seasons.

The vignettes on this broadside depict a variety of Hawaiian subjects covered by Renton's lecture: natural wonders and beauty (Rainbow Waterfall, the Halemaumau, Rivers of Molten Rock, Kealakekua Bay, Kohala Coast, Royal Palm trees, a Breadfruit tree, and an eruption in the Outer Crater); activities of native Hawaiians (surfing, Wahine racing, Kauai Club Life, two finger poi, Kau Clam Bake, and Kamehameha and the Spears); man-made attractions (Statue of Kamehameha, Kona Lodge Room, and a Father Idol mask), and various Hawaiian chiefs and officials. At the time this lecture was produced, Hawaii was still under the royal rule of Queen Kapiolani.

Public reactions to Renton's lecture on Hawaii are exemplified by the following reviews:



Beautiful views. A finely illustrated entertainment; especially interesting were the views of Honolulu. Excellent as production of the photographer's art and painter's skill. The volcano views were marvels of cunning in mechanism and truthfulness to nature. Drew forth round after round of applause. The 'story' was marked here and there by a bit of pathos, or a sally of genuine humor.

The 'Story' was illustrated with illuminated views and photographs, all of which were true to nature. Mr. Renton spent a long while in the South Pacific Islands, and his knowledge of Hawaii (in the North Pacific) is extensive. He is a pleasing talker. His descriptions were very vivid and entertaining.

I heard you expatiate before the Y.M.C.A. on the wonders of the Hawaiian Islands, where I was born and have lived for many years. Your pictures were fine and wonderfully various. The coloring and shading were life-like. Your discourse was comprehensive. I could not find you wrong in your history or facts. The comedy element was prominent, though as an Inlander, I hope that your auditors will remember the beautiful scenery and the grandeur of the old Volcano longer than the comic pictures and grotesque figures of native life which you brought out so strongly.

Renton also delivered lectures on other topics, including "Contrasts of life in Seven [American] Cities," "All the Naval Battles of the World," and American theaters of the mid-nineteenth century. Beginning in 1880, Renton edited the *Brooklyn Globe*. From 1909 to 1919, he was president of the Chicago Aero Works, an early manufacturer of airplanes in the Midwest.

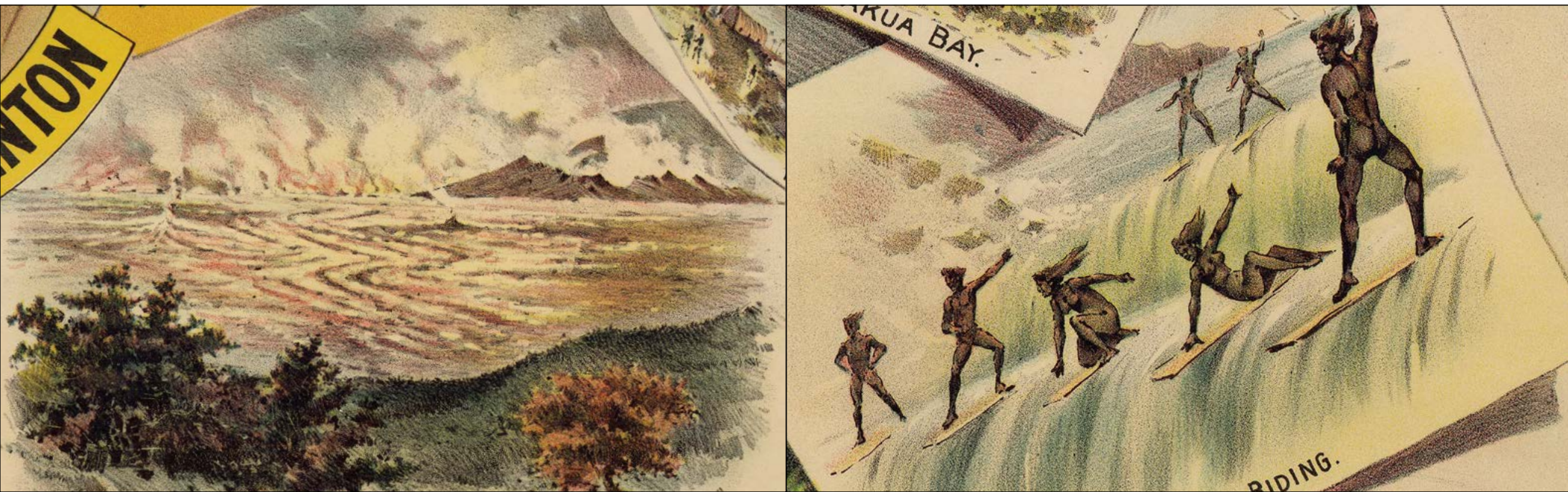
Born in New York, Henry A. Thomas (1844–1904) worked as a lithographer's apprentice at Sarony & Major before going into business on his own in 1864. He soon established a reputation for high-quality theatrical lithographs and portraits. In *America on Stone* (1931), Harry Peters describes Thomas as "the lithographic historian and celebrator of the American theater." In 1886, he formed a partnership with William H. Sterling and the next year formed a partnership with George A. Wylie. Thomas & Wylie was absorbed by the Consolidated Lithographing Co. in the early 1900s.

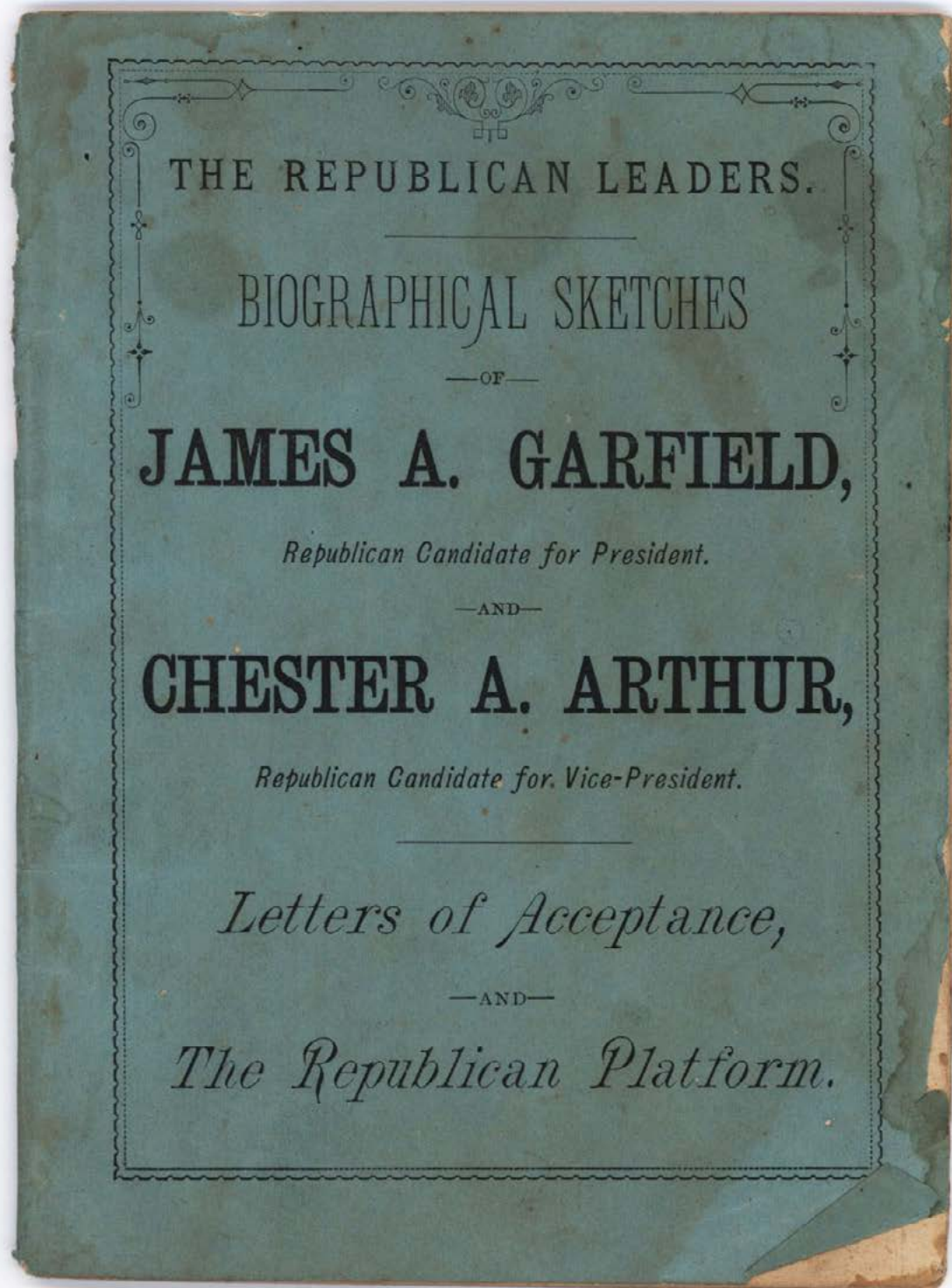
No copies of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, California, 2005), p. 232; *The Canton Independent-Sentinel*, January 15, 1895, p. 3; *Carthage Evening Press* (Carthage, Missouri), February 13, 1892, p. 1; *Mount Vernon Argus* (Mount Vernon, New York), February 27, 1909, p. 1; *The New York Times*, March 24, 1939, p. 21; *The News-Herald* (Hillsboro, Ohio), February 28, 1895, p. 8; *Passaic Daily News* (Passaic, New Jersey), March 26, 1894, p. 4.

Item #8721

\$2,750.00





THE GARFIELD AND ARTHUR TICKET, 1880

36. *The Republican Leaders. Biographical Sketches of James A. Garfield, Republican Candidate for President, and Chester A. Arthur, Republican Candidate for Vice-President.* [N.p., ca. 1880]. 16mo (6.5" x 4.25"), printed blue wrappers. 64 pp. CONDITION: Good, corners of covers folded, tear at rear cover along edge of spine, rear cover with some soiling, first leaf delicate with split hinge, bottom right corner of some leaves folded but not affecting text.

Highlighting Garfield's extensive political experience and Arthur's service during the Civil War, this campaign biography touches upon their political careers, family background, and ability to lead the nation through Reconstruction. Includes the nomination speeches of both candidates, stating their positions on "Popular Education," "The Tariff," "Chinese Immigration," "Election Laws," and other pressing issues of the day. Additionally, there is a short "Republican Platform" section on the state of the Union, international relations, and the future of the American economy.

REFERENCES: Miles, *The Image Makers*, p. 102.

Item #8713

\$275.00

PROVIDENCE HARDTACK SUPPLIER
FOR THE UNION ARMY

37. Rice & Hayward. [Albumen photograph of the exterior of Rice & Hayward Manufacturers of Crackers & Biscuits.] Providence, Rhode Island, [ca. 1865]. Albumen print, image size 14.25" x 9.75", mount size 17.75" x 15", with hand-coloring to American flag. CONDITION: Very good, strong tonality, a few short tears along the margins, a few abrasions at lower-left corner, light wear.

A photograph of the premises of an important supplier of hardtack to the Union Army during the Civil War, which for a time was the largest manufacturer of breadstuffs in Rhode Island.

Established in 1849, the bakery of George W. Hayward (1817–1888) and Fitz James Rice (1814–1893) operated at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets in Providence. The company manufactured all kinds of plain and fancy crackers, biscuits, bread and pastry. At the time this photo was taken, Rice & Hayward occupied numbers 434 to 440 Broad Street. The company's name can be seen on a building at left and also above the awning at right ("Rice & Hayward, Bakers"). A hand-colored U.S. flag flies atop one of the bakery's buildings, this patriotic note perhaps suggesting that the photograph was taken during the Civil War or in any case alluding to the bakery's contribution to Union victory.

Hayward and Rice started the business with two nine by twelve foot ovens, and in 1851 two more ovens were added. Around 1856, the company purchased the pie-baking business of Calvin Rockwood and at this time was selling its goods in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The company became Rice, Hayward & Co. in 1858 after William S. Hayward (1835–1900), who married Rice's daughter Lucy Maria Rice (1840–1906), purchased an interest in the firm. In November 1861, the Rice, Hayward & Co. and L. H. Humphreys & Co. established the Rhode Island Bakery in Washington D.C. At this time, there was a large number of troops encamped around the city. After the bakery enjoyed several months of satisfactory business, President Lincoln ordered the army to march "on to Richmond" on February 22nd, 1862, which decreased business. In turn, the Washington bakery was sold.

In May 1863, both Rice and George Hayward sold out their interest to William S. Hayward, who in turn introduced new and improved machinery. *The Providence Plantations* notes that "All the soldiers enlisted for the war of the Rebellion in the State of Rhode Island, while in the state, were furnished with bread from this bakery." Rice & Hayward provided the Union with "biscuits," i.e., hardtack, which constituted one of the most common, if infamous, meals for Union soldiers (but was less common in the rebel army).

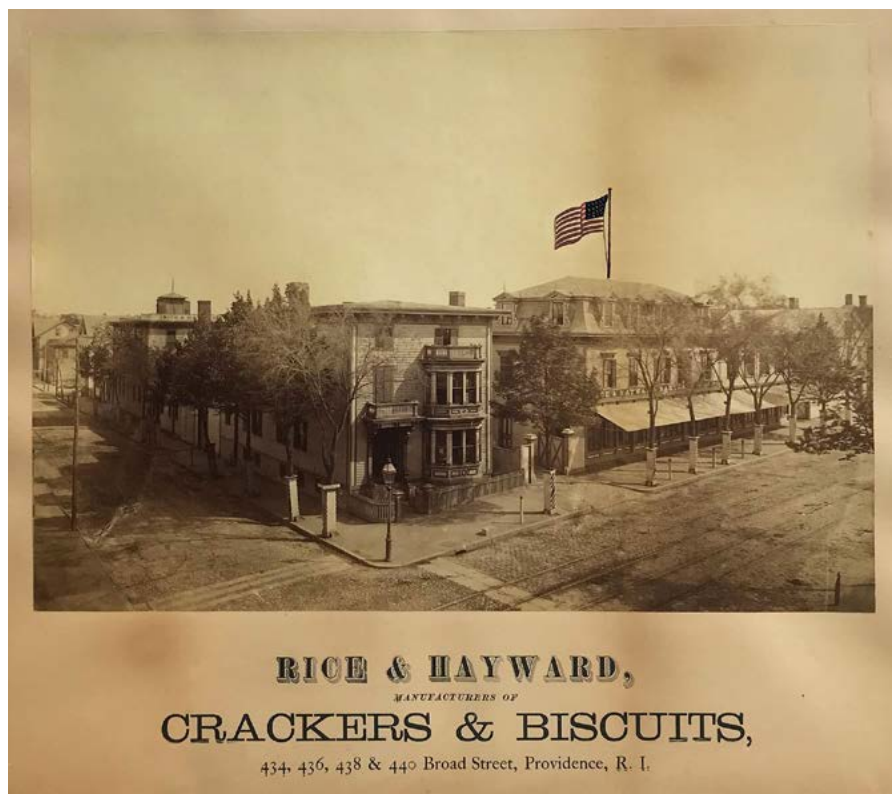
William Hayward carried on the business alone until November 1865, when Rice, desiring again to engage in business, became a partner in the company. The firm again became Rice & Hayward and continued for several more decades. In 1870, Rice & Hayward bought out the business of Providence Union Baking Co. While operating the company, William Hayward was active politically in Providence, serving on the City Council (1872–76), Mayor (1880), and in the State Legislature (1885–86). After his death in 1900, the business was continued under the direction of his wife.

An appealing image of an important Rhode Island bakery.

REFERENCES: Greene, Welcome Arnold. *The Providence Plantations for Two Hundred and Fifty Years* (Providence, Rhode Island: J. A. & R. A. Reid, publishers, 1886), pp. 280–81; Hall, Joseph O., Ed. *Biographical History of the Manufacturers and Business Men of Rhode Island* (Providence, Rhode Island: J. D. Hall & Co., 1901), p. 229; "Hardtack during the Civil War" at National Park Service online.

Item #8287

\$650.00



RICE & HAYWARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRACKERS & BISCUITS,
434, 436, 438 & 440 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.

GROUP OF ACCOUNT BOOKS KEPT BY PENNSYLVANIA
MERCHANTS ROBERTS & DAVIS, 1820s

38. Roberts & Davis, merchants. [Lot of six manuscript account books of Chester County, Pennsylvania merchants Roberts & Davis.] New Holland and Philadelphia, PA., 1820s. Six 16mo volumes (6.25" x 3.85"), self-wrappers. 28; 28; 23; 32; 40; 24. pp. (175 pp. in total) in ink and pencil. 48 pp. crossed out (in pen or pencil) across two of the six volumes (evidently indicating an item has been sold), but many of the pages are still legible, especially those crossed out in pencil. Check marks for many of the listed items indicate that they have sold. Only a few dates appear in these pages, from the 1820s. Two of the six account books have titles on the wrappers: "Memorandum Book. Roberts & Davis, Red Lion Hotel. No. 200 Market Street, Philadelphia." "Roberts & Davis Care of L. Wells. Market St. Phila." One of the account books bears the company name "W. Lenegan & Roberts" on its lower wrapper, suggesting the daybook records the business activities of another partnership Roberts maintained during the 1820s. CONDITION: Very good, upper wrapper detached from one volume, light wear to the contents of the volumes, no losses to the text.

An interesting lot of six account books recording the business activities of Roberts & Davis, merchants, a partnership formed by Col. Gabriel Davis and the prominent Pennsylvania politician and abolitionist Anthony Ellmaker Roberts.

These account books were kept in both New Holland and Philadelphia during the 1820s. Inscriptions on two locate the store in Philadelphia (just one notes a street address, 200 Market St.), while a third identifies the store's location as New Holland (but does not give a precise address). While some sections of these volumes are organized by client, they are primarily organized by the following headings: Foreign Goods, Dry Goods, China Ware, Glass, German Goods (reflecting the presence of German-Americans in Pennsylvania), Books & Stationery (the merchants both lent and sold books), Combs, Silks (Italian, Canton, etc.), Linens (Irish, etc.), Leghorns, Flannels, Cotton Goods, Drugs, Clock & Watch Works, Saddlery, Ironmongery, Paints, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Shoes & Buckskins, and Domestic Goods. Among the individual goods listed are epsom salts, Bengal indigo, guns, Madras and German handkerchiefs, Russian linen, Indian rubber, Buffalo skin,

New Orleans sugar, Spanish sole leather, work tools, Britannia spoons, tobacco products, Japanese items, rat traps, sperm oil, saffron, Waterloo shawls, flags, and mourning bonnets. Books they sold include Bibles, music books, almanacs, and German spelling books. Banks are occasionally mentioned, such as Northern Liberties Bank and Bank of North America. A few price lists appear, including one recording prices of dye.



Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Anthony Ellmaker Roberts (1803–1885) was a politician, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, abolitionist, and close associate of Thaddeus Stevens. At the age of thirteen, Roberts began working for his uncle as a clerk in his country store in New Holland. At twenty, Roberts received a share in the ownership of the store and continued in the business until 1839, when he was elected on the Democratic Anti-Masonic ticket as Sheriff of Lancaster County. He then moved to Lancaster City, where he served as sheriff from 1839 to 1842. Roberts owned much real estate in and near New Holland and used his holdings to promote education and the general public welfare. In 1850, Roberts was appointed by President Zachary Taylor as the U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a position he held until 1853. In 1850, a few months after Roberts was appointed Marshal, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law. This put Roberts in a difficult position as a Marshal who was also an abolitionist, as he was expected to enforce laws promoting the return of runaway slaves to the South or risk a fine of \$1000 per incident. In the 1854 congressional election, Thaddeus Stevens supported Roberts as the Know-Nothing candidate for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, which Roberts won. In 1855 and 1856, he was among the leaders who established the

Memorandum, B. 10.

Roberts & Davis
Red Lion Hotel

No. 200, Market Street,
Philadelphia

Sancy Str. A. S.
1 Fige Swiss muslin
1 Plain White Gacnet musk
XO 1 Barre. Muster Vapee uia
55.05.1 Plain Buck muslin
4.46. Cotton Lace, Knotted Gacnet,
Interlacing Lace.
1 Pua Lave
1 Thule Lace
YO 3/4 Knotted Gauge
1 Piece Black common Italian Crap
\$0.00 2 1/2 pieces Mandarin Robes Blue,
3 to 6 bar 7 gr heavy blk Levantine Shawls

Shoes
1/2 doz, thick Soles, Morocco
2 or 3/4 doz. Leather
12-14 Childrens Morocco & Leather
valentia for Shoes
Obtain & make, Shoe Thread 4 for 1 X to 8.
1 Seal Skin
Cur Skins
yellow Lining Skins



Republican Party in Pennsylvania. When his first term in Congress ended he was re-elected as a Republican, serving until 1859 as the first Republican to represent Lancaster County in Congress.

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

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

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

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

Item #8749

\$950.00

The masthead for these issues features an illustration of an eagle with a banner in its mouth reading, "Pluribus Unum," while the newspaper's motto is "Devoted to the interest of the American Party—'We carry the flag of our country and keep step to the music of the Union.'" Recurring articles entitled "The American Party" and "Position of the American Party" spell out the paper's political line (including its sharp anti-immigration stance), and the recurring column "American Platform" presents fifteen political points. Some issues include endorsements of Millard Fillmore from Sam Houston of Texas as well as former governors, senators, and other statesmen. One article covers an attack in Franklin, Kansas by Free State men, which is preceded by an article indicating that Congress will be meeting to

T he lot here accepted that appointment was thanks, and thus save the Committee so from.

I congratulate you heartily, my fellow Whigs, upon the whole proceedings of the day. They prove that the Whig people are not exhausted but that it is still capable of receiving every other view we desire. Could the Massachusetts Whigs have done in upon this Hall before, they would no longer have stood irresolute, with some of their silent hearts inquiring, where would he be the cause of this duty, and taken course to follow it, but would have thought it their duty to have joined them. Let Kentucky Whigs know that New York Whigs will be found, and Kentucky Whigs will be found, and Maryland understand that the New York are firmly bent upon the course, and will fight on, rejecting all

proved to the latest hour of my life?"

Was Maryland out of that contest? We did little Delaware unheard on our side? No, sir, no! They were there to do their duty, and they should be, hand in hand with their brethren of the North.

If you would know the secret of the assaults upon Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, you can readily find it. It is because he was a man of the North, and he had touched the chord that would awake an echo from every part of the Union. No person has ever told the truth so pointedly or so fearlessly before a large assembly of men as he did that speech was made, did any man hear of an electoral ticket being run in Fremont in Kentucky—did any one hear of a man, waiting over the mountains in the District of Columbia, to

THE THREE PARTIES.—"Mr. Seward has the day," says the *Commonwealth*. "Mr. Toombs—I am glad of it." "Mr. Seward—And so am I." "Mr. Crittenden—I would compromise at the last moment of time, provided I preserve the original principles on which the government was erected."

The above extracts from the debate in the Senate on Wednesday last, says the *Commonwealth*, "show the true and forcible exposition of the principles of the three parties now before the country. 'Rule or ruin' is the spirit of two; 'peace and order' the country is the rallying motive with none of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore. With which party will a patriot of any name or denomination ally himself?"

received from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving the country in the hands of the rebels, and injuries to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government. To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete evacuation of the country, to leave the disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the western plains and Rocky Mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four hundred miles, and to leave the helpless and sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder. Such a substance would be the direct and immediate effect of the refusal of Congress, for the purpose of saving the Government, to grant supplies—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—

views. We have looked in vain for anything from Fremont on the subject, and we have called in vain upon his friends to enlighten us.

Certainly gentlemen who talk so loud and long on the subject of slavery, and who contend that the result of the coming election, will be the abolition of slavery, ought to be able to show that their candidate for the Presidency has identified himself with that interest.

For the fourth time we now most respectfully repeat the above said subject. Our Republican contemporaries must, we trust, be able to show that their candidate for the Presidency has identified himself with that interest.

Will they please state this?—*Samuel Hill (N. Y.) Herald.*

AND STILL THEY COME.—Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, on Saturday declared his determination to support Millard Fill-

The American Party.

What are some of the causes which gave birth to the present American party, and do they still exist?

This is a question pregnant with interest, and should enlist the serious and earnest attention of every American citizen, of every patriot who estimates the prosperity and glory of the country above and superior to every other consideration.

That this nation is now in the midst of and passing through a fiery political ordeal, is most obvious to the most casual and indifferent observer. Never since this has been an independent sovereign Government, since we have had a name, has there been presented to the American people so strange and at the same time so fearful an anomaly as is now presented, in the three political parties before the country.

Heretofore parties have been divided upon questions of policy—such as Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements by the General Government, and similar questions, finding advocates and opponents in every part of our wide-spread Republic—the effect of which was to more surely and to securely to unite and knit together the different sections, a sleepless vigilance being the characteristic feature—one keeping the other in check. Now we, for the first time, behold two great parties whose limits are not co-extensive and co-equal with and pervading every part and section of our country, but representing and confined to geographical sections, denominated by geographical names, and divided from each other by geographical lines—the Republican representing the Northern—the Democratic the Southern section, and each striving, with ceaseless and untiring energy to unite and array one against the other. No effort is left untried to bring about this result. Every means is used to awaken the bitterest and most venomous hate one for the other; appeal after appeal is made to the degraded and base passions of men.—Incendiary documents are circulated, insulting resolutions passed, and inflammatory speakers are ranging the country; even the sacred desk is not exempt, but is lending its aid in keeping up and adding fuel to this flame of dangerous excitement—and for what is this done? Will the interest, prosperity and glory of the country be promoted? Will its resources, mineral, agricultural and commercial, be developed? Will our country be more honored, feared and respected abroad, or loved and revered at home? Will that liberty for which our forefathers

“settle the Kansas matter.” Abolition and slavery (“the subject of African bondage”) are also topics of discussion throughout. Columns touching on slavery include: “Fillmore a Pro-Slavery Man,” “Col. Fremont an Advocate of the Fugitive Slave Law,” and “Negro Black Republicanism versus White Black Republicanism.” Also included are letters from Henry Clay, Andrew J. Donelson, et al., local political speeches in Iowa (by individuals such as John P. Cook and John T. Stuart) and other coverage of local Midwestern politics, Know Nothing meetings, the Fugitive Slave Law, the westward expansion of the railroad, political conventions, the Missouri Compromise, a Women’s Rights Convention, pro-slavery border ruffians from Missouri, and the role of religion in politics (“Fremont’s Romanism,” “Fanaticism vs. The Church,” etc.). Much content is expressly anti-Republican Party (described as being “composed of the most heterogeneous material, disappointed Locofocos, raving Abolitionists, traitorous demagogues, with here and there an honorable sprinkling from the old Whig and Democratic Parties”) and racist: “Free Speech and Free Men, but Not Fremont or Free Niggers. So we say—free speech and free press, but no more free negroes, unless sent out of the country.” One pro-abolition newspaper is dubbed a “Nigger Worshipper,” and Frederick Douglass is called a “Negro Traitor.” Rounding out these issues are letters to the editor, politically-themed poetry, campaign songs, and ads. The final issue opens by noting “This No. closes the existence of the *True American*, and ours as an editor. And though our career together has been short, yet it has been attended with many very pleasing circumstances, some of which will ever remain treasured in our remembrance.”

Born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, Judge George Robertson Sr. (1831–1884) earned his JD from Transylvania College in Kentucky in the spring of 1854. In the fall of that year he moved to Burlington, Iowa and began his law practice. In 1856—the year this newspaper was published—he married Mary Belle Henry. He was elected Mayor of Burlington in 1872, on an independent ticket, serving two years, and when relieved of this position was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving as Chairman of that body. In the spring of 1882 he was elected by a large majority as one of the Alderman-at-large, which office he held at the time of his death in 1884 in Burlington.

We find no record of any issues of *The True American* in OCLC. Not in Miles, *The People’s Voice: An Annotated Bibliography of American Presidential Campaign Newspapers, 1828–1984*.

A rich and raucous survival of the 1856 U.S. presidential election.

REFERENCES: “George Robertson” at Hardy Nickels online; “Know-Nothing party” at Britannica online.

Item #8762

\$5,000.00

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Burlington, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

STATE ELECTORS,

JOHN P. COOK,

WILLIAM S. GRAFF,

SAMUEL G. McACHRAN,

ISAIAH BOOTH.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

WOLCOTT SEYMOUR,

OF DANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

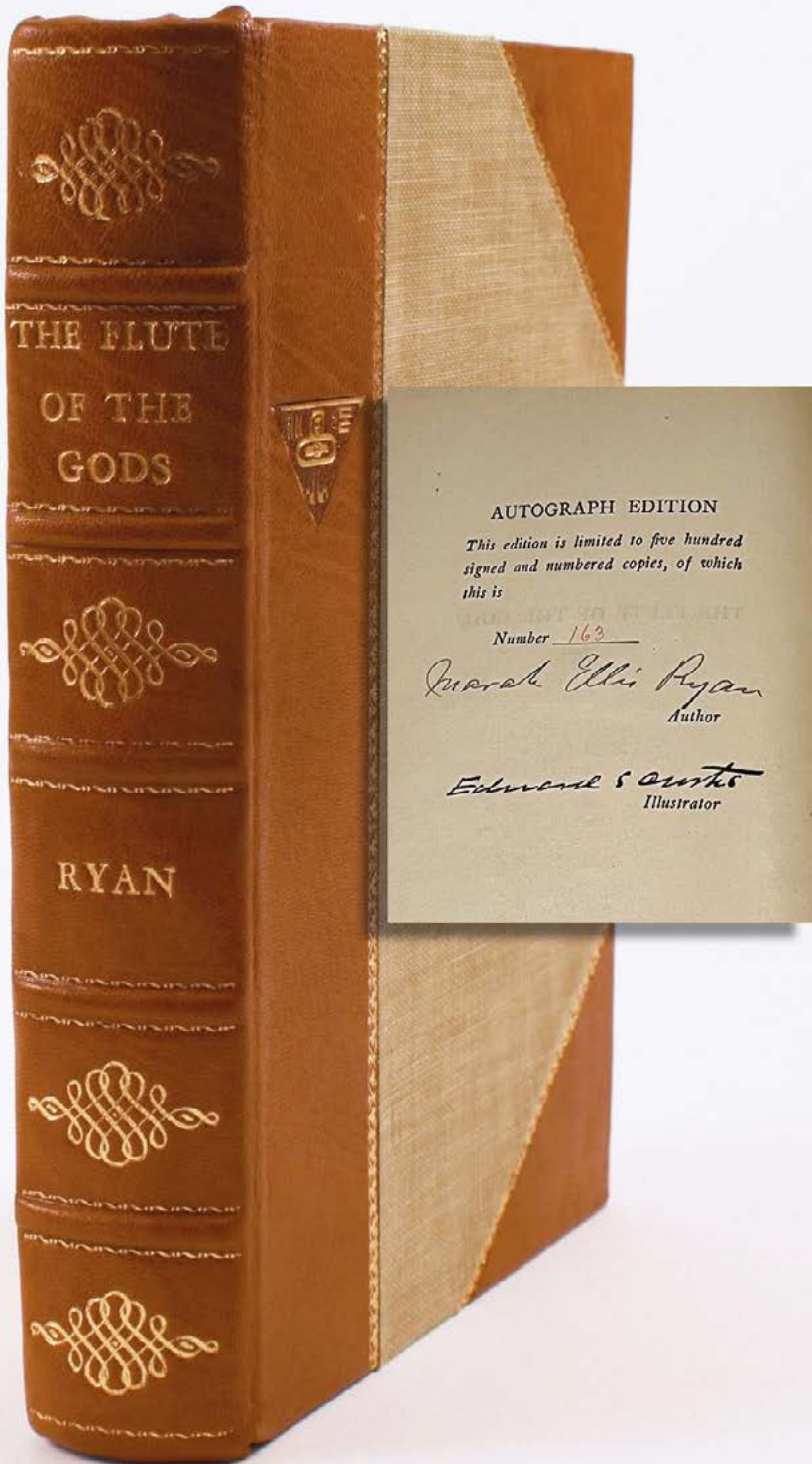
NATHANIEL ERVIN,

OF BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

“The foundation of my preference is that Mr. FILLMORE has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found True, Faithful, Honest and Conscientious.”—HENRY CLAY.

“I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, ANDREW J. DONELSON, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the Constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign or domestic traitors. This bequeath is made as a memento of my high regard, affection and esteem which I bear for him as a High-Minded, Honest and Honorable Man.”—ANDREW JACKSON.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION
WITH EDWARD CURTIS PHOTOGRAVURES



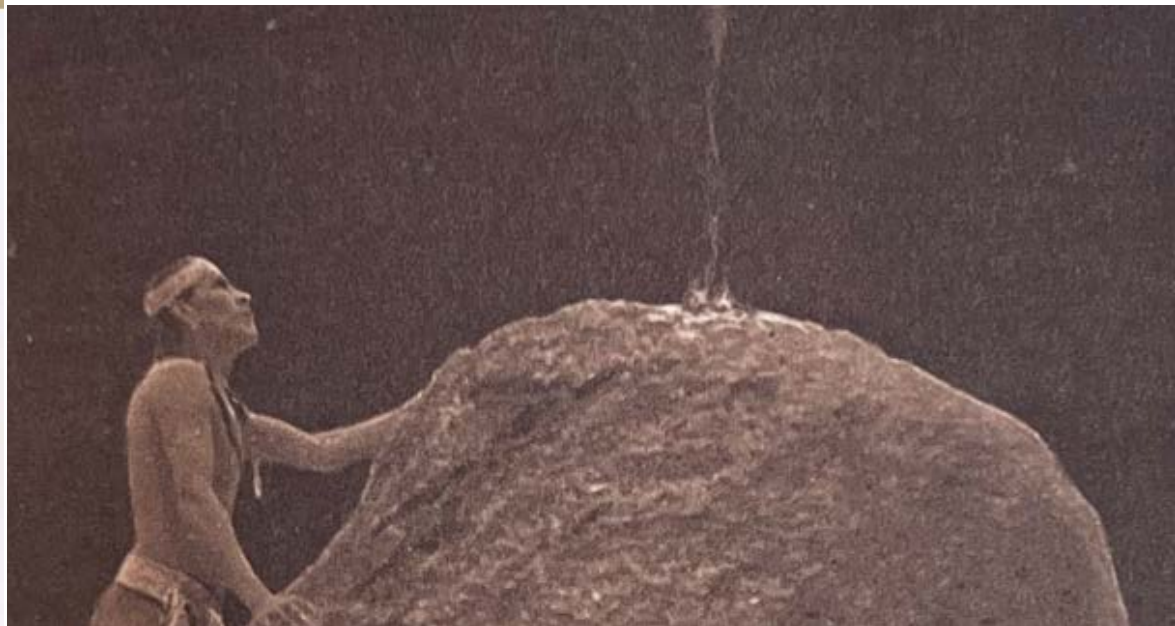
40. Ryan, Marah Ellis. Edward S. Curtis photo. *The Flute of the Gods*. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1909. Hardcover. 8vo (8.5" x 8.5"), later half crushed brown morocco, gilt spine and ornamental borders on covers, raised bands, gray buckram, original illus. front pastedown and endpaper, plain paper replacement at rear to pastedown and terminal leaf, t.e.g. Frontis., xii, 338 pp., 24 photogravure plates. Signatures at limitation page. CONDITION: Very good, ffep with 1" separation at top and bottom of hinge, small loss to lower right corner of flyleaf, some pages uncut, 1.5 inch hear in one page.

Autograph edition, limited to 500 numbered copies signed by Curtis and Ryan. This copy is number 163. An historical romance set in the southwest, this is the second collaboration between Ryan and Curtis. It was published while Curtis was in the midst of compiling the *North American Indian* (1907–1930), the "most ambitious and the most expensive project ever attempted in photography" (Parr & Badger), and is illustrated with his photogravures, mainly of Hopi and Apache subjects. Marah Ellis Ryan (1860–1934) "went to live among the Hopi Indians...and claimed to be the only white woman ever admitted to the secret religious rites. She was...an authority on the tribal life of the Indians in the United States and Mexico" (NYT).

REFERENCES: Parr, Martin and Gerry Badger. *The Photobook* (New York: Phaidon, 2004), vol. 1, p. 73; "Mrs. Marah E. Ryan, Writer, Dies at 68" *New York Times*, July 12, 1934, p. 17.

Item #8866

\$1,800.00



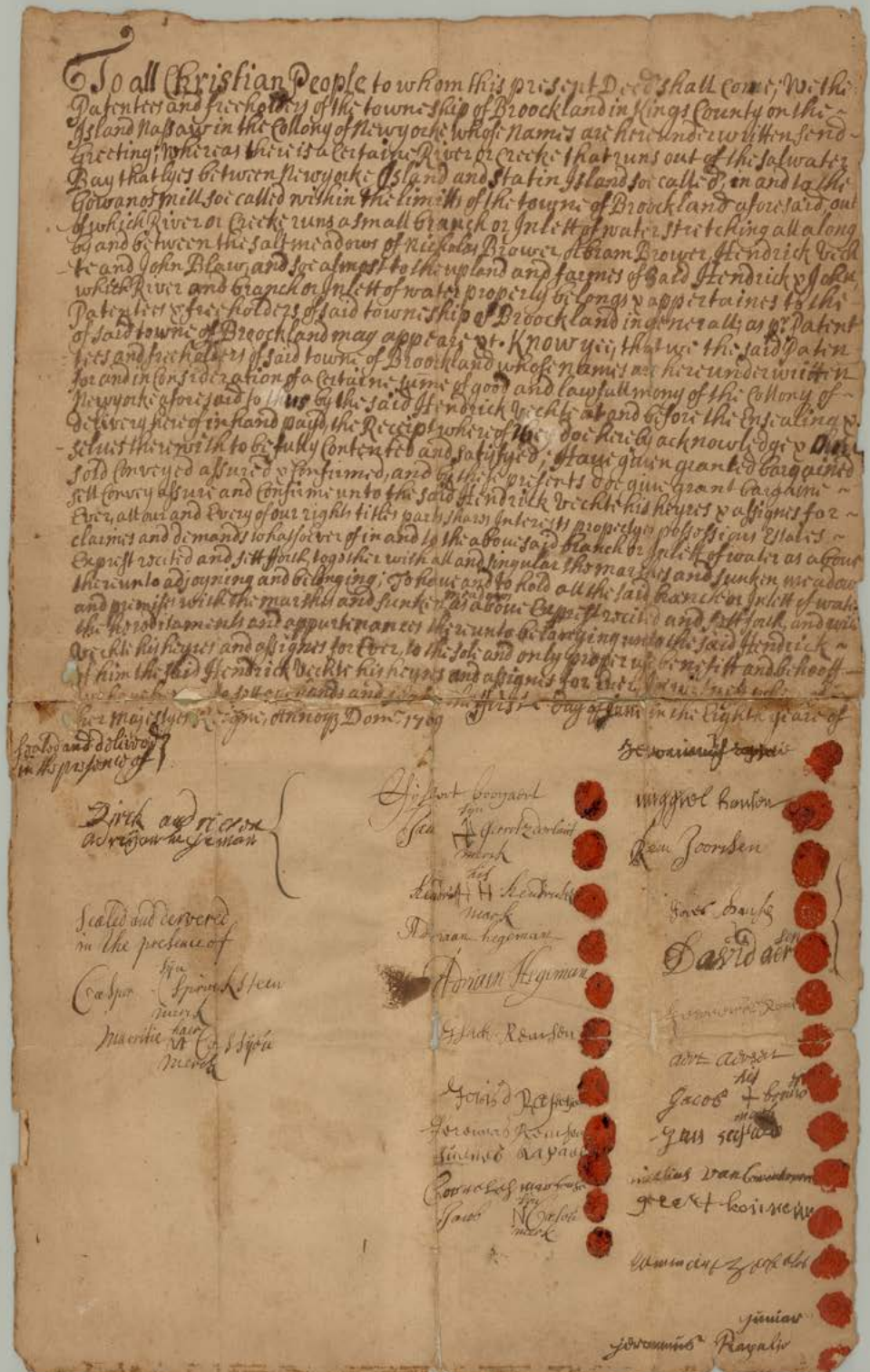
EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK LAND DEED

41. Sprinkstern, Casper, et al. To all Christian People to whom this present deed shall come; patentees and freeholders of this township of Brookland in Kings County on this Island Nassau in the colony of New York... [Brooklyn, New York], 1709. Manuscript document, 1 p., 16.25" x 13", with numerous wax seals. CONDITION: Good, small separations along old folds, several slight losses to the text.

A striking early eighteenth-century Brooklyn, New York land deed recording the purchase of a branch of the Gowanus River and associated marshes and meadows by wealthy Dutch-American plantation owner Hendrick Vechte. The document is signed by some twenty-five landowners.

Born in the Netherlands, Hendrick Claessen Vechte (1653–1716) was a wealthy farmer, carpenter, wheelwright, and member of the Dutch church of Brooklyn whose former home is known today as the Old Stone House (a museum located in Park Slope, Brooklyn). The Vechte family settled and built the original Old Stone House in 1699, and operated an oyster plantation there from about 1700 to 1850. From 1702 to 1710, Vechte also bought land in Millstone and Somerset County, New Jersey. In his will, dated 1716, he describes himself as "Hendrick Veghte of Brookland, in the County of Kings, on the Island of Nassau, at a place called Gowanus," and disperses his slaves to his children. In 1776 the Old Stone House was the site of the Battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War: the first major engagement of the Continental Army following the Declaration of Independence, and the largest battle of the war.

The document reads in full: "To All Christian People to whom this present deed shall come; with patentees and freeholders of the township of Brookland in Kings County on the Island Nassau in the colony of New York, whose names are hereunder written send greeting; whereas there is a certain river or creek that runs out of the saltwater bay that lies between New York Island and Staten Island so called; in and to the Gowanos Mill so called within the limits of the town of Broockland aforesaid, out of which river or creek runs a small branch or inlet of water stretching all along by and between the salt meadows of Nicholas Brown, Abram Brown, Hendrick Vechte and John Blow[?], and so almost to the upland and farms of said Hendrick & John, which river and branch or inlet of water properly belongs & appertains to the patentees and freeholders of said township of Broockland in generall; as pr. patent of said town of Brookland may appear. Know ye, that we the said patentees and freeholders of said township of Broockland whose names are here underwritten for and in consideration of a certain sum of good and lawful money of the Collony of New York aforesaid do thus by the said Hendrick Vechte at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof in hand



payd the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge & [?] therewith to be fully contented and satisfied; have given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, assured & confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, and confirm unto the said Hendrick Vechte his heyers & assignes for-ever, all our and every of our rights, titles, parts, shares, interests, propertys, possessions, [?] claims and demands whatsoever of in and to the aforesaid branch or inlet of water as above Exprest recited and sett forth, together with all and singular the marshes and sunken meadows thereunto adjoining and belonging; To have and to hold all the said branch or inlet of water and premises with the marshes and sunken meadow as above expressed, recited and set forth together with the [?] and ap-purtinances thereunto belonging unto the said Hendrick Vechte his heyers and assigns for Ever, to the sole and only proper use binifitt and behoof of him the said Hendrick Vechte his heyers and assignes for Ever... [?] day of June in the eighth year of his majesty, A.D. 1709. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Sir Casper Sprinkstern[?]."

Some of the twenty-five signers below include Lem Joorsen, Adrian Hegeman, Wiggol Hamlin, Gilbert Bougart, Jan Gerret Zoorlaint; some of these names appear several times.

REFERENCES: "Hendrick (Claesz) Vechten (1653–1716)" at Wikitree online; "Home to a 1699 Dutch Farmhouse" at The Old Stone House online.

Item #6879

\$3,750.00

INDIAN LECTURE

A BANISHED GAY MISSIONARY
TO NATIVE AMERICANS IN MICHIGAN
LECTURES AND PERFORMS
TO MAKE ENDS MEET

42. Sproat, Granville. Indian Lecture and Exhibition. Mr. Sproat, Who has resided twelve years among the Indians of the North West, in the capacity of Teacher and physician... [Boston?, ca. 1846]. Broadside, 10.875" x 10.5" (sheet size). Faint contemporary pencil calculations to verso. CONDITION: Good, somewhat foxed, three tiny holes along central vertical fold, no losses to text.

An exceptionally rare and fascinating broadside announcing a lecture and exhibit by a gay missionary among the Ojibwe who evidently took to the lectern in order to support his family after he was banished from the mission in disgrace.

Granville (sometimes Grenville) Temple Sproat was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts in 1808 or 1809 to Lt. James Sproat and his wife Lucy Clarke. After a brief stint at Brown University, he published a hymnal titled *The Pilgrim's Song; or, Original Hymns For Public and Private Use* (1830) and traveled west, becoming the first public school teacher in the small settlement of Chicago, then spending a winter on Mackinaw Island with Indian Agent and folklorist Henry Schoolcraft, and finally settling at the Presbyterian mission at La Pointe, Wisconsin, where, as an "assistant missionary," he traveled among Native American communities administering small pox vaccines.

In order to become a fully-fledged missionary, Sproat left La Pointe in the mid-1830s to gain some medical training and find a wife. In 1838 he married Florantha Thompson (1811–1883), the daughter of prominent Middleborough portraitist Cephas Thompson, and for the next eight years the young couple made their lives at La Pointe, raising two daughters and teaching a growing number of Native students. However, Sproat's homosexuality became increasingly apparent, and his conduct unacceptable. Sherman Hall, the head of the La Pointe mission, reported that "Sproat has been said to comment that 'love between man and man is purer than that between husband and wife,'" and in 1846 he was informed that another missionary, while staying at Sproat's house, "awoke in the middle of the night to find Sproat in his bedroom; Sproat claimed that he had been sleepwalking and left...[while] another evening... 'To my utter amazement, he seized my privates, put them in his mouth...Horrible to tell, the night was spent in efforts to keep my privates from him'" (Bunge). The Sproats departed in disgrace, Florantha confiding en route to a friend at the mission that "we went in a hurried manner, my things were thrown in confusion into boxes I know not how or what, and we hurried away. My feelings you may imagine a little what they were, but never can know or I hope you may never feel the full extent or never know the deep agony of heart and perfect wretchedness of heart that I experienced at that time, and a week after..." (Bunge). For the next three years, the family lived in Massachusetts.

This broadside, advertising an "Indian Lecture and Exhibition" by "Mr. Sproat," offers rare evidence of the manner in which Sproat supported his wife and children when they returned home. Presenting him as an authority "Who has resided twelve years among the Indians of the North West," it was likely printed in 1846—twelve years after Sproat spent time with Schoolcraft on Mackinaw Island. The event comprised both a "Lecture" and an "Exhibition," the first accompanied "by a set of Elegant Transparent Paintings," as well as by Sproat's bilingual performance of "the Song for the Dead" and his renditions of an "Indian Rain-maker, invoking the Spirits for rain," an "Indian Warrior conversing with his dead Chief, and asking him 'why he left the world,'" and a "Medicine Man casting out diseases from a sick Indian." Among the nine named subjects depicted in his paintings are "Ma-gwah-gah-bo, the Great Bear Killer of the North West, strangling a Bear"; "Neesh-o-da, a Chippeway Woman, defending herself from the Wolves"; "O-skinew-a-wa the murderer, killed at the feast"; and the "Dead Body of an Infant deposited in a tree." Amidst the hurry of his departure from La Pointe, Sproat had evidently been able to pack what is here promoted as a "rare collection of INDIAN CURIOSITIES," including a "Necklace, made of Bear's Claws"; a "Chieftain's Robe, fringed with Feathers, and embroidered with figures of Dancing Warriors"; a "Scarf, wrought with Beads, with scalping Knife and Sheath"; and a "Calumet, or Pipe of Peace," and more. Admission cost twelve and a half cents for adults, and half that for children under ten.

While the broadside offers no indication of the artist responsible for the "transparent paintings," Sproat was not devoid of artistic ability—or at least documentary inclination: in the summer of 1846 he published several accounts of Ojibwe life, written and illustrated by himself, first in the *Dayspring*, a publication of the Boston-based American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and then in the *American Penny Magazine and Family Newspaper*. Subjects included the construction of and daily life in "an Ojibway wigwam" and "An Indian ball-play" (evidently lacrosse) in which "Each player carries a small scooping net, by which the ball is seized and thrown to a considerable distance" (Galic).

In 1849, Sproat sailed around Cape Horn for California, eventually settling into medical work in San Francisco. His family joined him in 1855, and over the next several years he composed numerous poems and children's stories, most published by his future son-in-law James Mason Hutchings in *Hutchings' California Magazine*. In 1863, however, Sproat was "discovered in the company of a young man named Kelly" and ensnared in a homophobic shakedown and extortion scheme, the release from which meant publicity—and scandal. He and Florantha separated, she following her eldest daughter and son-in-law to Yosemite, and he eventually joining a Shaker community in Mt. Lebanon, New York, where he died in 1887.

No examples recorded in OCLC. Rare Book Hub records a single example in a lot of broadsides offered at Parke-Bernet Galleries in 1944 (sale #941), which, for all we know, may have been this copy.

A rare and exceptionally compelling broadside offering fascinating evidence of the life of a gay missionary, teacher, and author in nineteenth century America.

REFERENCES: Bunge, Nancy. *Woman in the Wilderness: Letters of Harriet Wood Wheeler, Missionary Wife, 1832–1892* (Michigan State University Press, 2010). Galic, Hrvoje. "Forgotten poet of the West: Granville T. Sproat : Sketches for biography" and related pages at HighWire online. We gratefully acknowledge the work of Bob Mackreth for biographical detail on Sproat.

INDIAN LECTURE AND EXHIBITION.

MR. SPROAT,

Who has resided twelve years among the Indians of the North West, in the capacity of Teacher and Physician, will give a Lecture and Exhibition, illustrating Customs, Manners and Events among them, at

on

Evening,

He will illustrate events by a set of

ELEGANT TRANSPARENT PAINTINGS.

SUBJECTS.—1. Ma-gwah-gah-bo, the Great Bear Killer of the North West, strangling a Bear. 2. Indian Hunter taking the Wild Horse. 3. Neesh-o-da, a Chippeway Woman, defending herself from the Wolves. 4. O-skinew-a-wa the murderer, killed at the feast. 5. Ta-bwa-ne-ash floating at sea on a cake of Ice. 6. Ke-nes-te-no dashing himself and daughter over a Rock. 7. Mos-aeheed, the Captive, defending himself with a firebrand. 8. Grave of Black Bird. 9. Dead Body of an Infant deposited in a tree.

He will also personify the following characters, viz.

1. Indian Rain-maker, invoking the Spirits for rain. 2. Indian Warrior conversing with his dead Chief, and asking him "why he left the world." 3. Medicine Man casting out diseases from a sick Indian.

Mr. S. will also sing the Song for the Dead, in the Chippeway and English Language.

He will also exhibit his rare collection of **INDIAN CURIOSITIES.**

1. Chieftain's Cap, wrought with Beads, and crowned with feathers of the War Eagle. 2. Chieftain's Robe, fringed with Feathers, and embroidered with figures of Dancing Warriors. 3. Scarf, wrought with Beads, with Scalping Knife and Sheath. 4. War Cap crowned with Horns and Ermine. 5. Pipe made of stone and trimmed with feathers. 6. Calumet, or Pipe of Peace. 7. Necklace, made of Bear's Claws. 8. Tomakawk painted for War. 9. War Club and Rattle. 10. Chieftain's Mantle, painted with the Sun in the centre. 11. Wristband of Wildcat's Claws. 12. Scarfs, Medicine Sacks, War Implements, &c.

Doors open at o'clock. Lecture to commence at o'clock. Admittance 12 1-2 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.

Guyandotte Dec 21 1836

Dear Sir

I now take my pen to comply with your request which you made the last time I saw you; I should have written before, but, I was so full of business that I could scarcely get time to write to any person, and it was uncertain whether I should be in this place any length of time. I have been at this place since the first of August, acting as agent and overseer of the stage line and plantation, which has kept me very busy. The travel having mostly stopped I have left the firm and set up school keeping about one mile from town where my wages amount to about thirty dollars per month. Mr. Wendell Haseltine formerly of Andover late of Lenoir is teaching at Guyandotte where he has about as large a school as I have but a worse school to manage. The worst difficulty I find here in teaching school is the ignorance of the people, this is now the fourth week since I commenced, and have thus far passed my time very pleasantly, my school still continues to increase daily, which is so much the better for me because I teach by the sabbath at three dollars per quarter. It is rather disagreeable times here just now, it is very muddy we have had about an inch of snow twice in all the snow we have had yet. The business of teaching is very good here there several places within my knowledge where teachers are wanted but cannot be found they have so few good teachers here that a good teacher could command any price he wished.

A VERMONT-BORN SCHOOLTEACHER
ON ILLITERACY IN VIRGINIA, ETC.

43. Tyrrell, W[illia]m. S. Autograph letter addressed to Mr. Alvin Crowley of Rutland Vermont discussing the Virginia scene, illiteracy, teaching, attitudes regarding slavery, etc. Guyandotte, Virginia, December 21, 1836. 12" x 7.5", 4 pp. CONDITION: Very good, some foxing, some tears at folds affecting individual letters, rear page with tear along margins affecting text at end of letter.

A letter from a Vermont-born schoolteacher in present-day West Virginia describing the deplorable state of education in the region, where illiteracy was pervasive, despite the wealth of the state.

Tyrrell, a former "agent and overseer of the stage line and plantation" in Cabell County had by the first of August, 1836, as he reports, "set up school...about one mile from" Guyandotte "where...wages amount to about thirty dollars per month." He observes that "the business of teaching is very good" in Cabell County, where at the time there were "several places...where teachers are wanted but cannot be found[,] they have so few good teachers here that a good teacher could command any price he wished." But teaching in a village like Guyandotte is rough going, as "great boys and girls from eighteen to twenty years old come to school and read their a b abs and o b obs and u b ubs but... cannot spell [t]heir names this would look strange in our country, but here it is nothing uncommon." To further illustrate the problem of local illiteracy, Tyrrell relates that during a "presidential election, on the morning of the 7th Nov...people gathered in throngs at the place of election...each man's ticket was obliged to have its bearer's name on the back of it this caused...some trouble for a majority of them could not write their name and were as unable to spell as to write...this you would suppose a rather large story but...this is a true statement of the people of Guyandotte and vicinity." When grasping for an explanation as to why the inhabitants of Guyandotte remained illiterate despite residing in of "one of the oldest states in the union and nearly the richest," Tyrrell suggests that their ignorance "is the effects of slavery, for it has been a principle inculcated by the slave dealers that the more[?] ignorance the more[?] peace but these opinions are becoming expunged in the northern part of the state where the effects of freedom shine more conspicuously." Tyrrell anticipated teaching in Guyandotte "till spring but how much longer...I cannot tell...if business remains good I probably shall stay all summer."

Guyandotte was first settled by veterans from the Revolutionary War. At the time this letter was written, the county's "strategic location adjacent to the Ohio River near southeastern Ohio and eastern Kentucky" was attractive to settlers because of its "cheap, arable land, plentiful timber, and...navigable waterways; slaveholders increasingly settled in the county throughout the early to mid-1800s...By the mid-1800s, the county's two main towns, Guyandotte and Bar-

boursville, were vibrant villages. By the early 1830s, Guyandotte was hosting many river travelers as well as benefiting from the construction of a road which connected it with the James River and Kanawha Turnpike at Barboursville, the county seat...the road linked the county's agrarian and commercial economies to the regional and world markets, leading to increasing settlement in or adjacent to the villages throughout the mid-1800s" (Fain). Guyandotte itself "boasted 40 homes, five stores, a non-denominational church, a primary school, and a gristmill said to be the largest between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh" (Casto). The high demand for "good teachers" in Guyandotte that Tyrell mentions shortly preceded the opening of Marshall Academy, a teacher's college founded in Guyandotte in 1837/38.

Genealogical sources report that William S. Tyrrell was born in either Andover or Ludlow, Vermont, at the end of August 1813, and died in Stafford, Kansas, in early August 1885. According to an obituary published in the *Stafford Herald*, Tyrrell worked most of his life as a physician, having "graduated from an Ohio medical college in 1836, when he commenced practicing." However, the date of the present letter suggests that Tyrrell most likely attended medical school after leaving his teaching post in Guyandotte in 1837 and migrating to nearby Ohio.

REFERENCES: Fain, Cicero. "Early Black Migration and the Post-emancipation Black Community in Cabell County, West Virginia, 1865-1871," *West Virginia History A Journal of Regional Studies*, Vol.5, No. 2 (2011): p. 30; Casto, James E. "Guyandotte," The West Virginia Encyclopedia online; *Stafford Herald*, Kansas, August 6, 1885; "William S. Tyrrell" at Ancestry online.

Item #8863

\$475.00

I often think of you and the jolly times we had ~~there~~ last winter and by ~~your~~ your happenings this winter in sleigh-riding on fine roads, while I am obliged to wade through the mud and water one day and the next tramp on the frozen ground and ice, [It seems not a little odd to me to have great boys and girls from eighteen to twenty years old come to school and read their abcs and o b o b and u b u b but such is the case and girls big enough to have sparks cannot spell their names this would look rather strange in our country, but here it is nothing uncommon] and to give a general idea of the people as a community I will describe our presidential election, on the morning of the 4th Nov the people gathered in throngs at the place of election, I having kissed the look to the office of town clerk the the gates were opened with ~~boys~~ the citizens then began to present their tickets for president vice president and electors each man's ticket was obliged to have its bearer's name on the back of it this caused me some trouble for a majority of them could not write their names and were as unable to spell as to write them, and many were unable to read the names printed on their tickets at the end of the election we found Harrison had ten votes as after as Vanburen one this you would suppose rather a large story but it is no larger than ~~true~~ this is a true statement of the people of Guyandotte and vicinity

\$250.00



**MORO REBELLION PHOTOGRAPHS AND DIARY
COMPILED BY A U.S. ARMY OFFICER**

45. Walker, John C., et al. [A U.S. Army officer's diary and assemblage of photographs documenting his experiences during the Moro Rebellion.] The Philippines, 1912–1914.

A diary and eighty-one photographs relating to Walker's service in the Philippines and his participation in the pivotal Battle of Bagsak during the final year of the Moro Rebellion (1899–1913).

Born in Galveston, Texas, John Cattery Walker, Jr. (1886–1927) matriculated at West Point in 1906 but resigned from the army five months later. In 1908, he received a commission as a second Lieutenant in the 3rd Cavalry and in 1909 was transferred to the 8th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston in Texas and then at The Presidio in California. The first Military Aviation School in the U.S. opened in San Diego in 1911, where Walker received instruction from Glenn Curtiss. After being transferred to the Signal Corps to participate in the San Francisco Air Meet, in April 1911 Walker became one of the military's first pilots and was detailed to the new Provisional Aero Company at Fort Sam Houston. Walker returned to the 8th Infantry in March 1912, serving as the Post Ordinance Officer, Signal Officer, and Engineer Officer at Mindanao, Philippines, where he was posted through 1914.

In 1913 Walker was stationed on the island of Jolo, one of the southernmost points on the Philippine archipelago. The Battle of Bagsak Mountain on Jolo Island in the Philippines took place from June 11th to 15th, 1913, in which the 8th Infantry and Philippine Scouts led by Gen. John J. Pershing ended over a

decade of intermittent struggle against the Moro pirates. Walker returned to aviation in 1915 when he was detailed to the 1st Aero Squadron. In 1916 he was stationed at Nogales, Arizona and was promoted to Captain in 1918. In 1921 he was promoted to Major and was assigned to Chicago as an instructor for the Illinois National Guard. He received a medical disability discharge in 1924 for injuries received in the Philippines. Walker died in Los Angeles in 1927.

The Moros—Muslim Filipinos who inhabit the southern part of the Philippines—were at the center of the Moro Rebellion (1901–13) which took place following the Philippine–American War (1899–1902). The Moro Rebellion involved sporadic confrontations between the Moros and U.S. soldiers who were overseeing the transition from Spanish to U.S. rule. Believing that once the Philippines was liberated from the Spanish they would be self-governing, the Moros resisted the U.S. takeover in 1899, mainly fighting on the island of Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago. In 1902, President Roosevelt declared victory in the Philippine–American War, but the peace treaty did not apply to the Moros who continued fighting against U.S. forces. Less than a year later, the

Roosevelt administration created the Moro Province and installed provincial military governor Leonard Wood, who was not able to pacify the Moros. Wood was then replaced by Tasker Bliss who served as military governor from 1903 to 1909—an era of relative peace. Gen. John Pershing finally brought an end to the Moro Rebellion when he served as the final military governor from 1909 to 1913 and disarmed the Moros.

PHOTO CONTENT

Gordon Photo.; John C. Walker, Jr., photog. **[Photo archive documenting the Moro Rebellion.]** The Philippines, 1912–1914. 81 photographs: 70 silverprint photos and 11 color-printed real photo postcards. With two additional duplicate images. Many images captioned in the negative, a few with inscriptions on the verso, in pencil. CONDITION: Good, 23 photos worn with some water damage, resulting in occasional losses to the captions in the negative, but overall strong tonality; a number of images cropped, sometimes in unusual shapes, likely for former inclusion in a scrapbook.

This collection of photos was assembled by Lt. Walker and includes shots he took himself. He is seen in many images here, among fellow U.S. soldiers and allied Moro scouts. One shot of Walker and Moro guards in Bun Bun is inscribed on the verso, “my bodyguard of trusty little Moro scouts. The famous bayonet artists of Jolo.” Other images of Walker show him standing outside a thatched hut; with groups of both U.S. and Moro soldiers; standing with a man and woman in front of Grass Barracks Building on Jolo Island; on a beach with fellow U.S. servicemen; dressed in a floral Philippine robe and seated, and so forth.

Images of the U.S. Army in the Philippines show a camp with tents and protected by barbed wire and sandbagged barriers; Filipino men carrying U.S. soldiers from shore through surf to a boat steadied by Filipino men; “Co. D. 8th Inf. rushing into the trenches anticipating an attack” in Bun Bun; “Six weeks after the Battle of Dajo” (showing U.S. Army soldiers near a group of human skulls), and an unidentified U.S. Army ceremony. Moro content includes shots of allied soldiers standing in front of a fort where an American flag hangs; police officers; a warrior and child with shields and spears in a field; Moro resistance leader Datu Amil; a warrior displaying a severed human head; the Sultan of Jolo and aide; men and women wearing headdresses and ceremonial clothes; a Moro festival; a woman playing musical instruments; a young man climbing a palm tree, a Moro wedding, and so on.

DIARY

Walker Jr., John C. **[Pocket diary recording John C. Walker, Jr.’s service during the final year of the Moro Rebellion.]** January 1–9; March 2–June 24, 1913. 48mo (4” x 2.5”), brown leather covers with gilt-stamped title on front cover, “Standard Diary No. 520.” 124 pp. of manuscript in ink. CONDITION: Very

good, no losses to the text.

Documenting his service with the 8th Infantry, 42nd Company, 29th Company, and Company I, this journal spans six months and records the various places Walker travels to and is stationed at while in the Philippines: Parang, Mindanao, Bun Bun, Jolo, Parang, Fort Cotta Tubig, Maibum, Jolo, Indinans, Lagasan, Camp Asturias, and Ludlow Barracks. Walker’s diary records some of the following activities, military and non-military: meeting with military friends; military marches; fights with hostile Moros; visiting an (empty) harem (“hard luck”); consulting maps; investigating murder cases; visiting the Sultan’s palace; recovering from Malaria in a hospital in Augur Barracks; the presence of allied Japanese forces in the Philippines; a lecture delivered by traveler Burton Holmes (1870–1958); raids by Moro outlaws; the coming and going of officers (including Gen. John Pershing); preparing for and undertaking the “Bagsak expedition”; assaulting and taking Languasan (and personally sustaining an injury during the engagement); recording the death of officers during the Languasan engagement; and seeing action in the Battle of Bud Bagsak (June 11–15, 1913) (“Bagsak is no more”).

Please see our website for representative passages.

A compelling eye-witness compilation documenting the final years of the Moro Rebellion.

REFERENCES: Daniel J. Demers, “Lieutenant Kelly’s Boots,” *Aeroplane Magazine*, April 9, 2020; “Obituary,” *United States Army and Navy Journal and Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces* (Washington, D.C., May 14, 1927), p. 19; “Pioneer Aviator Here,” *San Diego Union and Daily Bee* (San Diego, California), October 21, 1921, p. 6; “The Moro Rebellion” at Theodore Roosevelt Center online.

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