

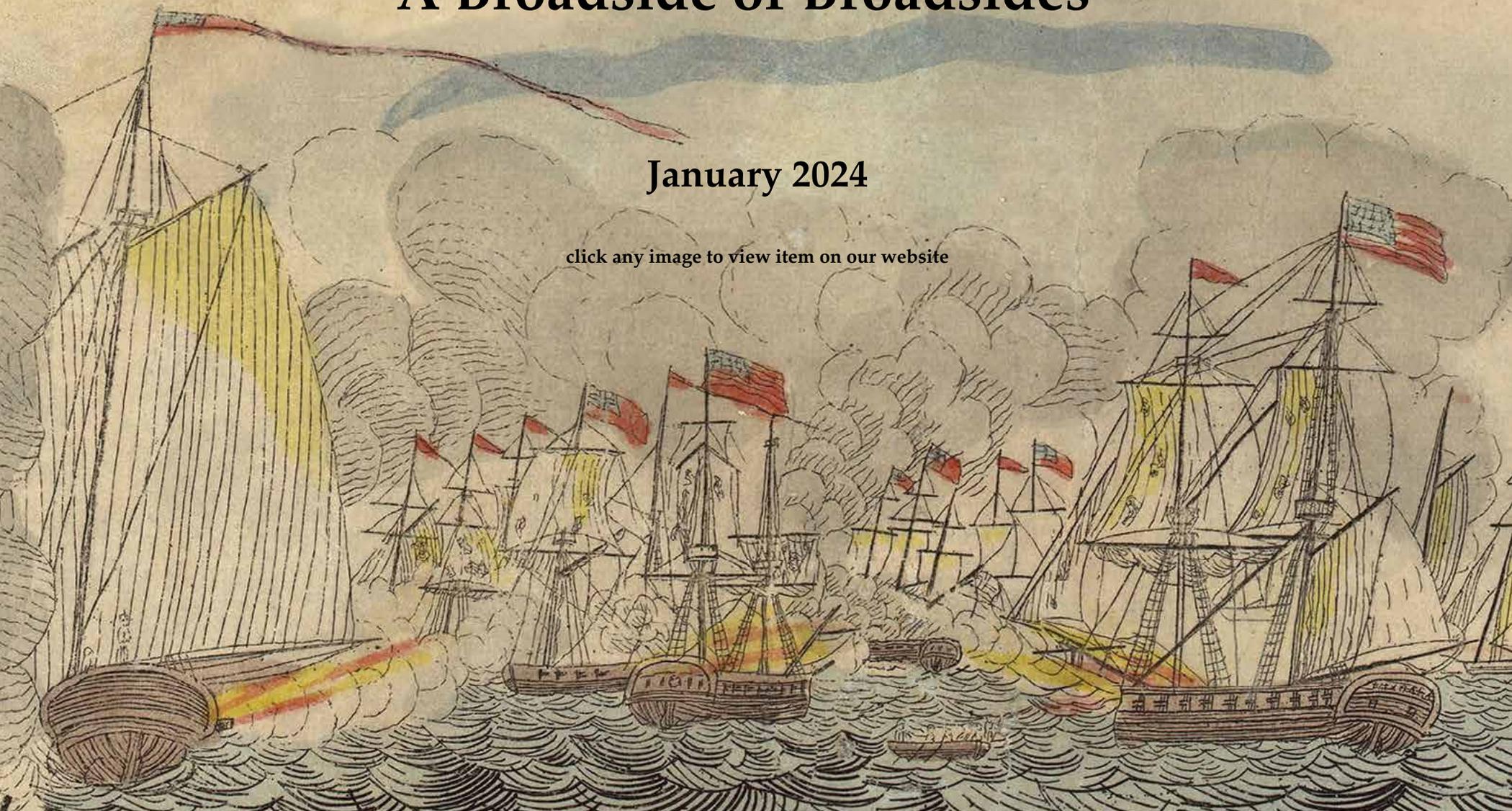
James E. Arsenault & Company

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

A Broadside of Broadside

January 2024

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300 and odd per cent
PATRIOTISM,
OF THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION;

OR,

The way to Cheat'em!

A bran new Song. Tune, Yankey Doodle.

OUR lying Demo's often swear,
They are the people's friends, Sir ;
How public spirited they are
To serve their private ends, Sir !

Such friendship ! they to Botany-Bay !
May go and get a vent for't ;
But our old Whigs dont like their rigs,
And would not give a cent for't.

To prove their Patriotism pure,
Our Demo' Corporation,
The People's money, to be sure,
Have wasted like the nation !

Such Patriots may, to Botany-Bay,
Ship off, or they'll be sent for ;
Though 'ts tough enough to make such stuff
E'en Convicts pay a cent for.

Their Salaries rais'd, to show the zeal
With which they *serve* the people,
They mean their *own* by *public* weal ;
'Tis plainer than a steeple.

Such zeal ! they may, in Botany-Bay,
With Convicts get a vent for't ;
And Clinton's tools now give, like fools,
Three hundred odd per cent. for't !

A CONTROVERSIAL PUBLISHER
MOCKED TO THE TUNE OF YANKEE DOODLE

1. 300 and Odd Per Cent Patriotism, of the Latest French Fashion; The Way to Cheat'em. A bran new song. Tune, Yankee Doodle. [New York, ca. 1806]. Broadside, 10.875" x 8.75" (sheet size). CONDITION: Old folds, chipped edges, light toning to margins.

A rare 1806 Pro-Federalist broadside mocking printer James Cheetham and New York Democrat-Republicans.

In this lyric broadside, New York Federalists deride fractious author and printer James Cheetham after learning he had farmed out printing work, then charged the state government at a 300+ percent markup as the way to "Cheat'em!" The main body of the text, a "bran [sic] new song" that parodies Yankee Doodle, condemns the Democrat-Republicans of the Corporation of New York, questioning their—and Cheetham's—patriotism on the basis of their wasting the people's money to raise their own salaries.

Possibly unique, this broadside appears to be referenced only once, in James Fessenden's short-lived New York magazine *The Weekly Inspector*, which in November of 1806 (Vol. I, No. 13) reprinted it (listing it as a "handbill") on page 100. (The article also reprints another handbill titled "Matter of Fact.") The story of Cheetham's deceitful actions is given in Vol. I, No. 7 of *The Weekly Inspector*, on page 52, with the heading "Every man his own swindler."

James Cheetham (1772–1810) was often embroiled in political controversy, beginning in Manchester, England, where he was charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government. He was freed, but during the riots of 1798 fled to New York. There he published the *American Citizen*, an influential pro-Democratic-Republican daily paper, and the weekly *American Watchman*. He came into conflict with Aaron Burr; was challenged to a duel by a rival newspaper editor (William Coleman, a Federalist); and ultimately soured his relations with Thomas Paine, publishing a damning biography of him after Paine's death in 1809.

Not in OCLC.

Item #8032

\$1,250.00

SPECTACULAR UNRECORDED
WAR OF 1812 BROADSIDE

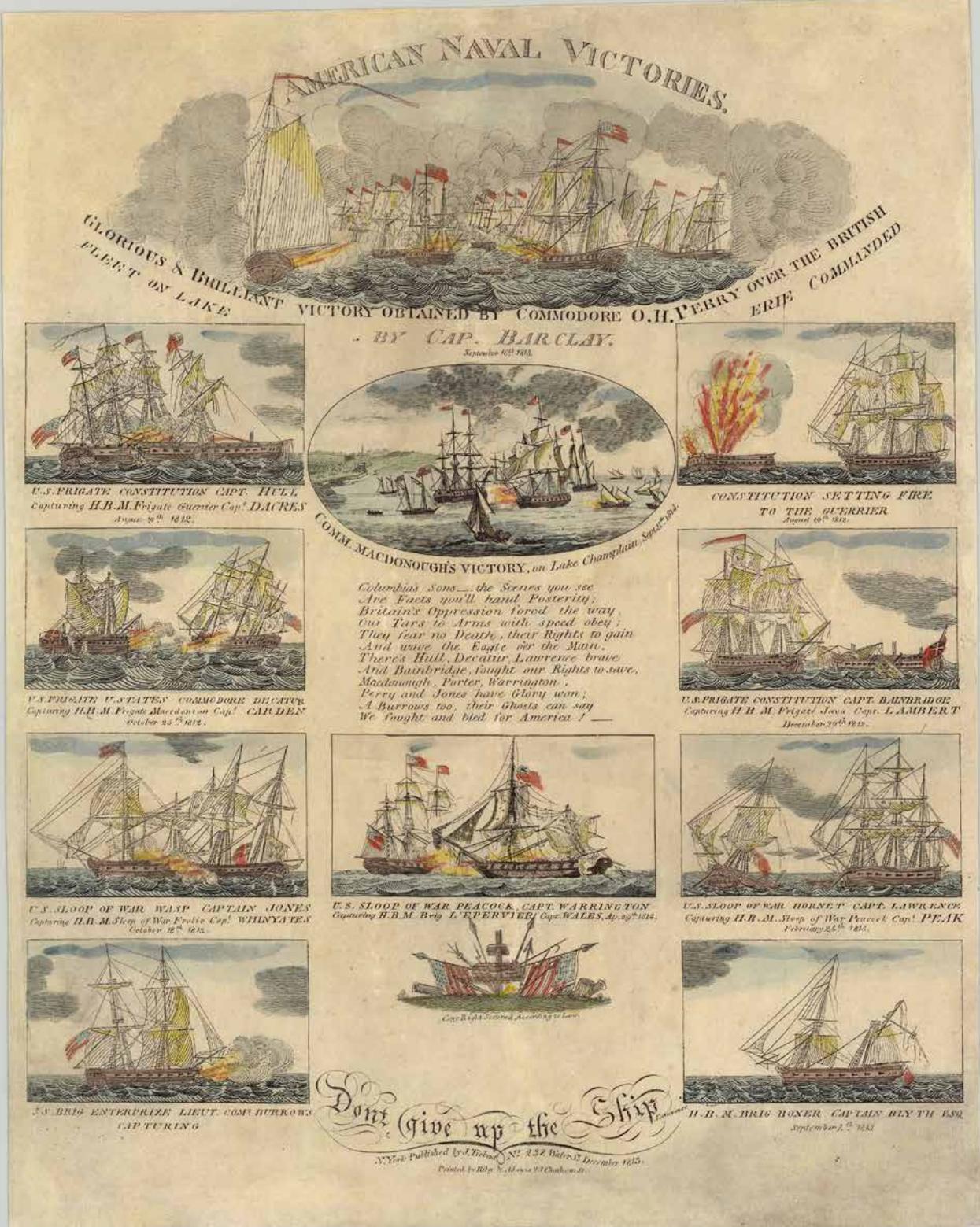
2. American Naval Victories. Glorious & Brilliant Victory Obtained by Commodore O. H. Perry Over the British Fleet On Lake Erie Commanded by Cap. Barclay. New York: Published by J. Tiebout No. 238 Water St. December 1813. Printed by Riley & Adams 23 Chatham St. Hand-colored engraving, 16" x 13.25" plus margins. Color retouched. CONDITION: Good, some soiling, occasional small losses to printed area expertly reinstated, other minor surface loss, thin areas reinforced on verso with paper pulp, small losses to margins reinstated with paper pulp, backed with Japanese tissue.

An apparently unrecorded War of 1812 broadside, featuring a series of vignettes depicting American naval victories, evidently published in response to Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie in September of 1813, an image of which takes pride of place at the top.

Included here are twelve vignettes, ten of which show battles in progress, most depicting cannons firing, masts falling, and ships foundering. Each battle vignette is captioned, with the date of the action provided. Among the subjects portrayed are the U.S. Frigate *Constitution* under Capt. Hull capturing the Frigate *Guerrier* commanded by Capt. Dacres, August 19th, 1812; the *Constitution* setting fire to the *Guerrier*, August 19th, 1812; Commodore Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain, September 11th, 1814; the U. S. Frigate *United States* capturing the *Macedonian*, October 25th, 1812; the *Constitution* taking the *Java*, December 29th, 1812, and others. The vignettes in the lower left and right corners represent a single action: on the left the Brig *Enterprize* is shown firing toward the partially dismantled *Boxer* pictured on the right.

Between two vignettes in the central column are verses reading:

Columbia's Sons__the Scenes you see
Are Facts you'll hand posterity
Britains Opression forcd the way,
Our tars to Arms with speed obey;
They fear no Death, their Rights to gain
And wave the Eagle o'er the Main.



There's Hull, Decatur, Lawrence brave
 And Bainbridge, fought our Rights to save,
 Macdonough, Porter, Warrington,
 Perry and Jones have Glory won;
 A Burrows too, their Ghosts can say
 We fought and bled for America!

Commander James Lawrence's famous last words, "Don't Give up the Ship," appear beneath a vignette of the spoils of war at the bottom of the central column, adding a final and triumphant note of defiance.

Publisher John Tiebout (1772?-1826) published at least three War of 1812 broadsides entitled *American Naval Victories*. An almost equally rare variant of the present engraving, a school sheet with a largely blank central column for the display of penmanship, is illustrated in both Irving Olds's *Bits and Pieces of American History* and Edgar Newbold Smith's *American Naval Broadsides*. Olds also pictures and describes a school sheet with eight entirely different vignettes, although representing many of the same subjects including Perry's victory at the top. All of these broadsides are quite rare.

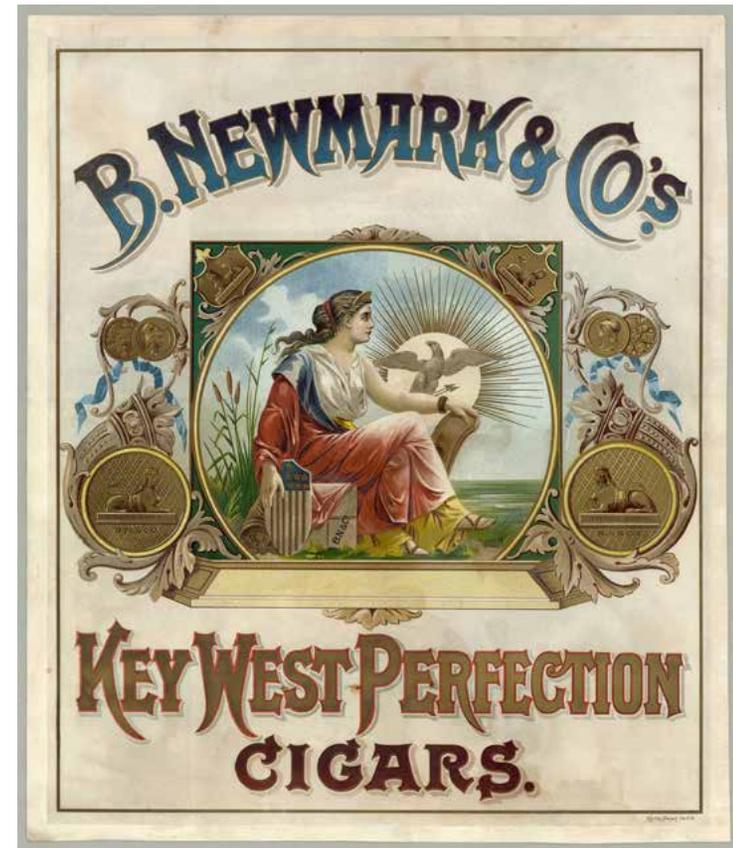
Not in OCLC, Olds, or Smith, nor do we find any trace of it online.

REFERENCES: Olds 251 and Smith 128, both for the variant.

A rare and captivating War of 1812 broadside.

Item #8069

\$25,000.00



HANDSOME CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC
 CIGAR ADVERTISEMENT, CIRCA 1890

3. B. Newmark & Co.'s Key West Perfection Cigars. New York: George Schlegel, [ca. 1890] Chromolithograph, 22.125" x 18.625" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, faint dampstains and a few spots.

This richly printed cigar advertisement was produced during the height of cigar production in Key West, a hub of the industry, by the New York lithographic firm of George Schlegel. A second-generation lithographer, Schlegel specialized in cigar box labels and advertising posters for the tobacco, liquor, and toiletry industries. The company was remarkably long-lived. Founded in 1848 by George Schlegel Sr. after his emigration from Germany, it continued to operate, under a few different names, through the 1960s.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion* (Hillcrest, 2005), p. 135.

Item #7855

\$1,250.00

FRAKTUR MEETS TYPOTECTURE



4. [Births and Baptism] Geburts und Tauf Zeugniß. Pottsville, Pennsylvania: Printed by Georg Philipp Lippe ("Schuylkill Demokrat"), 1859. Broadside, 13" x 9"; sheet size, 17" x 14". Text within hand-colored ornamental border, blanks completed in manuscript. CONDITION: Very good, light creasing, a few small stains at margins, short tears, loss to upper-right corner, some oxidation to coloring; no losses to the text or border. CONDITION: Very good, light creasing, a few small stains at margins, short tears, loss to upper-right corner, some oxidation to coloring; no losses to the text or border.

A delightful Pennsylvania-German birth and baptism certificate featuring a hand-colored "typotecture" border incorporating elements of the fraktur tradition.

This broadside records the birth, on 29 June 1859, of one Allen Albert, the son of one David Bemer and his wife Maria (née Miller). The text is enclosed within an ornamental border consisting of the "architectural" elements typically found in the style of printing aptly termed "typotecture" by Richard Sheaff and the cherubs and angels found in most fraktur birth and baptism certificates. The whole is surmounted by a federal eagle.

George Philipp Lippe (1816–1882) immigrated to the United States in 1849, evidently as part of the wave of immigration caused by the Revolution of 1848. He settled in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he established himself as a printer, moving to Philadelphia in the 1860s. The inclusion of the eagle at the top of the broadside is an unusual element for a birth and baptism certificate and may be an indication of the patriotic regard of Lippe and his fellow recent immigrants for their new country.

Electronic copy only in OCLC. A google search locates a single original at Franklin & Marshall College, also hand-colored.

REFERENCES: Earnest, Russell and Corinne. *Flying Leaves and One-Sheets: Pennsylvania German Broadside, Fraktur and Their Printers* (New Castle, Delaware, 2005), p. 226 (for Lippe biography); "German Settlement in Pennsylvania : An Overview" at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania online.

PUBLISHER'S BROADSIDE ADVERTISING
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF
THE UNION SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE, 1867

5. The Blue-Coats: and How They Lived, Fought and Died for the Union. Philadelphia: National Publishing Co., [1867]. Broadside printed in blue ink, 27.8" x 18". CONDITION: Good, a few small losses at top along old vertical fold, a few discreet document tape repairs to separation along upper section of vertical fold, a few tiny holes and toning along old horizontal folds in upper half.

An unrecorded publisher's broadside promoting a work on the Civil War chronicling the personal experience of the Union soldier, including anecdotes, songs, ballads, and humorous incidents of the war.

Advertised here as including over 500 pages and more than 100 illustrations of Union and Confederate officers as well as scenes of battle, *The Blue Coats* (Philadelphia: National Publishing Co., 1867) by Captain John Truesdale comprises a range of narratives of personal adventure, thrilling incidents, daring exploits, heroic deeds, etc. The publisher's note that a certain portion of the War will never enter into the regular histories—nor be embodied in romance or poetry—which is nevertheless a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many "dry reports or careful narratives of events." This portion "may be called the Gossip, the Fun, the Pathos of the War," which illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, and the romance and hardships of the service.

From the beginning of the War, Truesdale collected anecdotes illustrative of the conflict, which are cataloged rather breathlessly here:

Striking instances of loyalty to the flag and valor in its defense, Bravery on the Battlefield and Quarter Deck; Examples of Youthful Courage in the storm of combat; Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry in line of action—the tramp and onset; Extraordinary fortitude under suffering; undaunted heroism in death; the roll of fame and story. Reminiscences of Victory and Disaster; of Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac and Siege, with feats of Daring; Bold and Brilliant Marches; Remarkable Cases of Sharp Shooting; Hand-to-hand encounters; Startling Surprises; Drollery and Repartee; Famous Words and Deeds of Woman. Sanitary and Hospital Scenes; Prison Experiences; Partings and Re-unions; Last Words of the Dying, with affecting illustrations of the home affections and mementoes of the tender passion; Final Scenes and Events in the Great Drama,—and all those momentous hours, acts and movements, the memory of which will live in letters of blood before the eyes, and

THE BLUE-COATS:

AND HOW THEY LIVED, FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE UNION.

WITH

SCENES & INCIDENTS IN THE GREAT REBELLION.

COMPRISING NARRATIVES OF PERSONAL ADVENTURE, THRILLING INCIDENTS, DARING EXPLOITS, HEROIC DEEDS, WONDERFUL ESCAPES, LIFE IN THE CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL, ADVENTURES OF SPIES AND SCOUTS, TOGETHER WITH THE SONGS, BALLADS, ANECDOTES AND HUMOROUS INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 100 FINE PORTRAITS AND ENGRAVINGS.

There is a certain portion of the War, that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations, a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events; and this part may be called the Gossip, the Fun, the Pathos of the War. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

From the beginning of the War the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

Prominent among the sparkling contents of this work, and which give to its four departments their peculiar attractiveness, may be named: Striking instances of loyalty to the flag and valor in its defence, Bravery on the Battle Field and Quarter Deck; Examples of Youthful Courage in the storm of combat; Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry in line of action—the tramp and onset; Extraordinary fortitude under suffering; undaunted heroism in death; the roll of fame and story. Reminiscences of Victory and Disaster; of Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac and Siege, with feats of Daring; Bold and Brilliant Marches; Remarkable Cases of Sharp Shooting; Hand-to-hand encounters; Startling Surprises; Ingenious strategy; Celebrated tactics; Wonderful Escapes; Comical and Ludicrous Adventures on Land and Sea; Wit, Drollery and Repartee; Famous Words and Deeds of Woman. Sanitary and Hospital Scenes; Prison Experiences; Partings and Re-unions; Last Words of the Dying, with affecting illustrations of the home affections and mementoes of the tender passion; Final Scenes and Events in the Great Drama,—and all those momentous hours, acts and movements, the memory of which will live in letters of blood before the eyes, and burn like fire in the hearts of those who participated in them—these sifted like gold, are here presented in all their attractions. Thus the Rank and File, as well as the Superior Officers both North and South are made illustrious in these pages by whatever of valor, skill or achievement personally distinguished them.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit and authentic history are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

AGENTS WANTED.

The great desire everywhere manifested to obtain this book, its very low price (only \$2.50 per copy) together with the very liberal commission, make it one of the best subscription books ever published, and presents to Agents one of the finest opportunities to make money ever offered.

Times are dull, and the people won't buy books unless they can get Standard Works, and get them cheap. Agents who are wasting their time in canvassing for high-priced books, of which they can only sell four or five copies per day, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of this work.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

At either of the following places, (whichever is nearest to you:)

26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
149 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio,
128 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois,
410 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

CAUTION.—Some persons have taken advantage of the great popularity and large size of this work to raise the price to \$3.00 and \$5.00 per copy. The public are hereby notified that they have no right to charge more than \$2.50. Inferior works, with a similar title to "THE BLUE COATS" are being circulated, and we therefore caution both Agents and the public to see that the book they buy contains over One Hundred Fine Engravings, and five hundred pages.
Being the most extensive Publishers in the United States, and having five houses, we can afford to sell books cheaper, and pay Agents a more liberal commission than any other company. Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent, which is usually allowed to General Agents.

PLEASE POST THIS UP IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

burn like fire in the hearts of those who participated in them—these sifted like gold, are here presented in all their attractions.

The broadside also calls for agents to sell the book. The strong interest in the work, its low price (\$2.50 per copy), together with the very liberal commission, are said to make it one of the best subscription books ever published—presenting agents a good opportunity to make money. “Times are dull, and the people won’t buy books unless they can get Standard Works, and get them cheap.” Agents who are “wasting their time” canvassing for high-priced books—of which they can only sell four or five copies a day—are encouraged to send for circulars, see their terms, and read a full description of the work. Five addresses of the National Publishing Co. are provided, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Georgia. A note of caution appears at the bottom regarding faux-copies of the book in circulation at the time.

In 1911, Truesdale authored *Camp, Battlefield and Hospital, Containing the Thrilling Stories Told by the Heroes of Our Nation* (Philadelphia, PA, National Pub. Co.), which consisted of the first 255 pages of *The Blue Coats*.

A rare and very appealing publisher’s broadside.

Not in OCLC.

Item #7511

\$1,500.00

**BROADSIDE ADVERTISING “MOHAWK SCULPTOR”
JACOB W. BOODY’S CABINET OF CURIOSITIES**

6. Boody, Jacob W. *Grand Collection of Natural Curiosities! Jacob W. Boody, With His Grand Instructive Museum...* Rome, NY: Sandford & Carr, Steam job Printers, Citizen Office, [ca. 1885]. Broadside, 20" x 6.5". CONDITION: Good, some toning with light damp staining along bottom half of sheet.

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

Boody’s “Grand and Instructive Museum” boasted such other attractions, as “Magic Lantern with 168 views,” “A Large Stereoscope, with 100 views, the most remarkable in America,” a “collection of Sea, land and river shells,” including a “China Hong Kong Shell,” an “Indian Pearl Snail Shell,” a “Mammoth Shell of China weighing 23 lbs.,” several turtle shells, and many others besides. The museum also featured several “Ancient things used by the Indians,” “39 real Skulls” intended to elucidate “the science of Phrenology,” and some “Specimens of the different Stones fetched from Washington that were used in building the U.S. Capitol.” For those more inclined towards the strange

GRAND COLLECTION
—OF—
NATURAL CURIOSITIES!

Jacob W. Boody,
WITH HIS GRAND AND
Instructive Museum

Consisting of New and Rare Curiosities, will Exhibit

At
On

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

MAGIC LANTERN

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

A Large Stereoscope,

With 100 Views, the most remarkable in America. Evening views appear with the lights burning. More can be learned than from a

rather than the merely curious, on display was also a “Japanese Opium box and Pipe,” a “New Kind of Microscope, to magnify the human face,” a “Stone Face and Head, supposed to be an Indian Idol, found at North Bay, Oneida Lake,” and “A Pig With Six Legs.” Entry to Boody’s cabinet was “Twenty-Five cents,” as noted at the bottom of the sheet.

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

No examples recorded in OCLC.

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

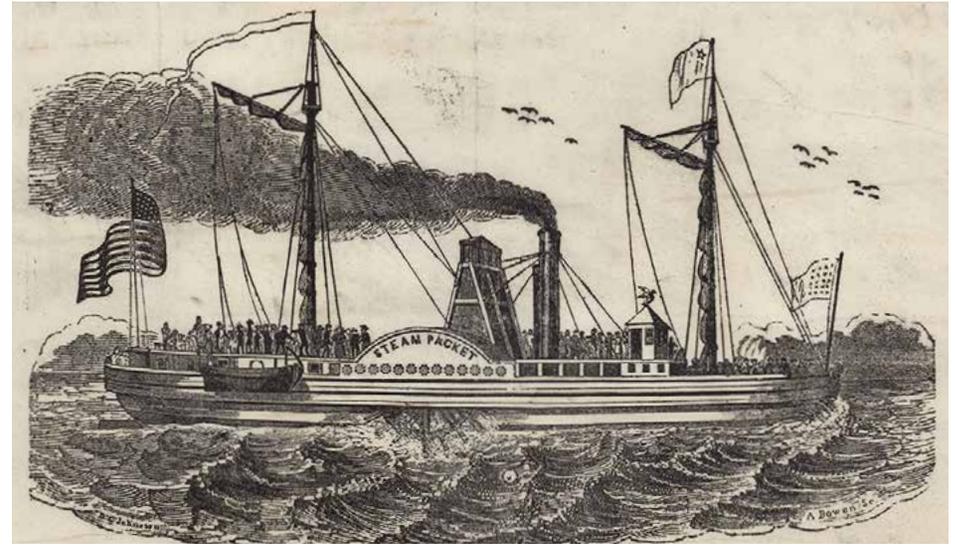
Item #8793

\$750.00

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

A PIG WITH SIX LEGS,

And a large number of curiosities too numerous to mention.



“SPLENDID AND FAST”: CONNECTING MAINE TO BOSTON
VIA STEAM AND RAIL

7. Bowen, Abel, eng., after David Claypool Johnston. **For Boston! Three Trips a Week! Steamboat & Railroad Line For Portland and Boston, Via Eastern Rail Road The New Splendid and Fast Steamer Governor, Capt.: S. H. Howes, Commander...** Bangor, [Maine], 4 May 1847. Illustrated broadside, 25" x 17.75". CONDITION: Very good; old folds, some losses at central horizontal fold, including to portions of cables supporting the smokestack, professionally restored with paper pulp, margins professionally extended at top and bottom.

An unrecorded illustrated broadside for a steamer and rail connection between Maine and Boston, issued during the rise of both modes of transportation throughout New England.

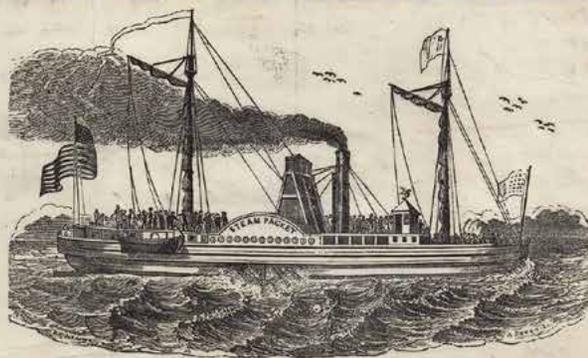
Dating from the steamer *Governor*'s second year of operation between Bangor and Portland, this broadside advertises fares and itineraries for the combined steamer and rail connection running three times a week between Maine points and Boston. Passengers, boarding in Bangor, Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast, Camden and East Thomaston, could take the *Governor* to Portland before transferring to the Eastern Rail Road for the final leg to Boston. Captained by Samuel H. Howes, the *Governor* is advertised as both safe and fast, equipped with “Fire Engines, Hose, Life Boats, &c.” Large wood-engravings of a steam packet (credited to Abel Bowen and D. C. Johnston) and a train heading in opposite directions illustrate the route’s dual modes of transportation.

The rail connection between Portland and Boston, established in 1842, sparked

FOR BOSTON!

Three Trips a Week! STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD LINE

FOR PORTLAND



AND BOSTON,

Via Eastern Rail Road.



THE NEW, SPLENDID AND FAST STEAMER GOVERNOR, CAPT: S. H. HOWES,

Commander, leaves OLD STEAMBOAT WHARF, BANGOR, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY,
Morning, at 6 o'clock, touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast, Cam-
den and East Thomaston, **RETURNING**—Leaves Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, on
the arrival of the Express Train of Cars from Boston. This Boat has Fire Engines, Hose, Life Boats, &c. Passen-
gers are landed at all the Stations on the Eastern Rail Road.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for
LOWELL can take tickets on board the Steamer Governor, stopping in Portland over night and take the Morning
Train for Lowell. Cars leave Lowell to connect with the Steamer Governor at Portland, every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M. **FARE** from Bangor to Lowell \$3.30; from Belfast to Lowell \$2.50;

FARE to Boston \$3.00, to Portland \$2.00. Meals extra. For freight or pas-
sage apply on board, or to
Bangor, May 4, 1847.
J. W. GARNSEY, Agent.

competition not only between the Eastern Rail Road, advertised here, and its rival the Boston and Maine company, but also between new steamer-train connections and the steamer-only route, which came to be known as "the outside route." Captain Samuel H. Howes of the *Governor* "was long a popular and well-known steamboat captain" (Williamson). Earlier in his career he captained the *Bangor*, the *Telegraph*, the *Charter Oak*, the *Penobscot*, and the *State of Maine*. He left the *Governor* just a few months after this broadside was printed and died the following year. The *Governor* continued operating this route until 1854, when it was upstaged and replaced by the *Daniel Webster*. The Eastern Rail Road was bought out by the Boston & Maine in 1890.

Abel Bowen (1790–1850) was born in New York, but as a young man moved to Boston, where he soon became "a leading engraver in that city," working on both copper and wood (Groce & Wallace, p. 70). In 1816 he published "The Naval Monument," illustrated with copper and wood engravings of naval battles during the War of 1812. In the early 1820s he collaborated with New England Renaissance Man Rufus Porter on his *Revolving Almanack*, and in 1834 helped establish the American Engraving and Printing Co., which, as the Boston Bewick Co., later published the *American Magazine*, devoted to the promotion of wood engraving in America. He had brief business partnerships with Alexander McKenzie and William S. Pendleton, and shaped the next generation of Boston engravers through his tutelage of Hammatt Billings, Nathaniel Dearborn, William Croome, and others.

David Claypool Johnston (ca. 1799–1865) was a Philadelphia-born engraver who early became known (and resented) there for his satirical prints. After a brief stint on the stage, he returned to his career, this time in Boston, where he "became popular as a book illustrator, engraver, and lithographer, and won the title of 'the American Cruikshank,' after the English illustrator by whom he was greatly influenced" (Groce & Wallace, p. 355).

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Groce and Wallace. *Dictionary of Artists in America* (1957); Wallace, R. Stuart and Lisa Mausolf, "New Hampshire Railroad: Historic Context Statement" (2001); Williamson, Joseph. *History of the City of Belfast in the State of Maine, From its First Settlement in 1770 to 1875*, vol. I (Portland, 1877), p. 658.

Item #7088

\$3,500.00

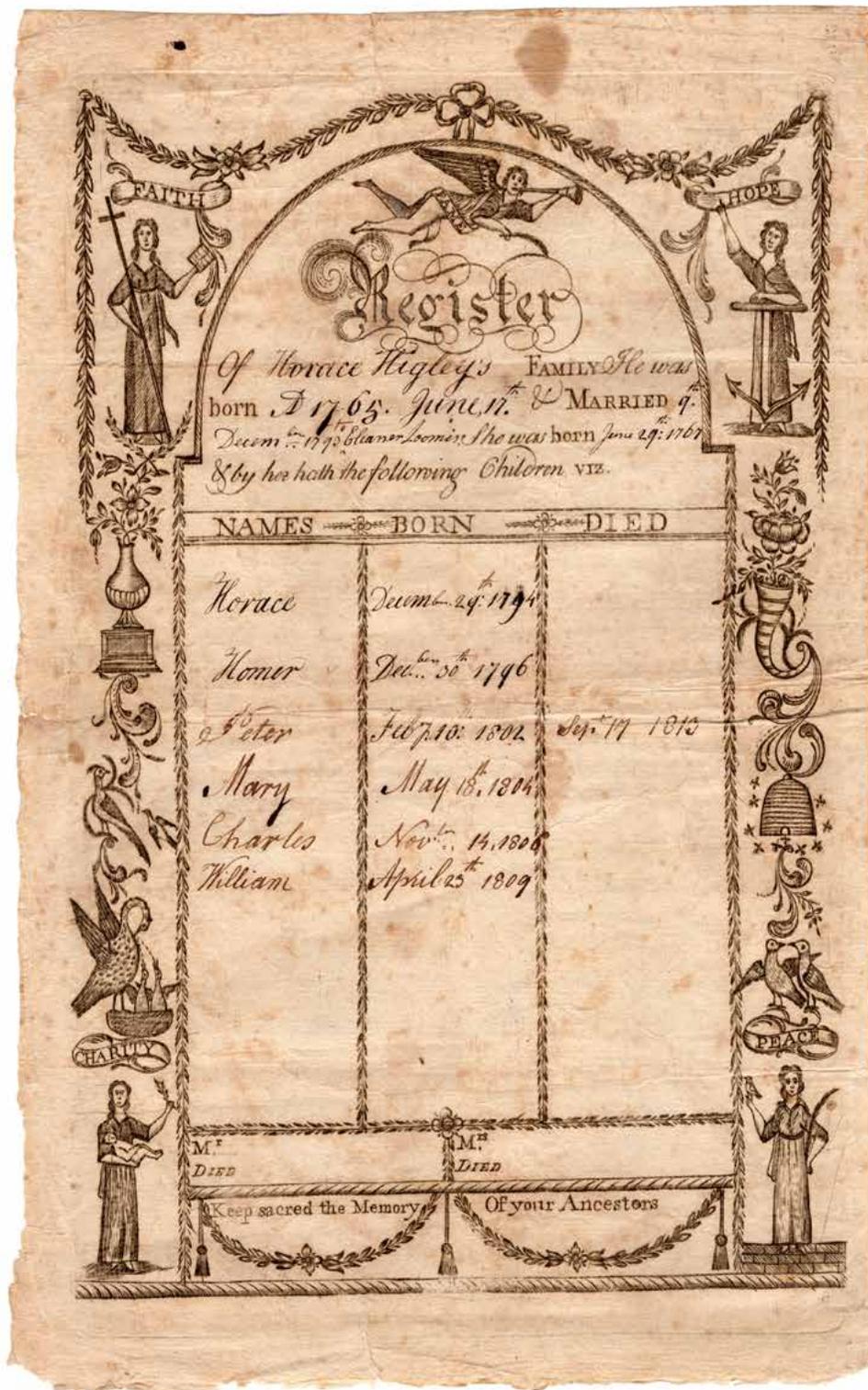
CONNECTICUT FAMILY REGISTER
ENGRAVED BY SOLDIER, ENGRAVER
AND FORGER RICHARD BRUNTON

8. [Brunton, Richard], engraver. Register of Horace Higley's Family... Sacred the Memory of Your Ancestors. Circa 1799. Engraving, 10.625" x 7.3125", on laid paper; sheet size 12.125" x 8.125"; blanks for names and dates filled in by hand in ink. CONDITION: Very good, strong impression, old folds, 1.75" tear into image at center of left side, repaired with document repair tape; a few other short tears confined to margins, a few miniscule holes mainly in letters of "Horace Higley" in top section, some foxing and minor stains.

An exceptionally fine and previously unrecorded example of one of various family registers engraved by Richard Brunton, recognized today as "the engraver of perhaps the earliest preprinted broadside registers for family information in America" (Child).

Brunton's life and work have been very ably documented by Deborah Child in her *Soldier Engraver Forger: Richard Brunton's Life on the Fringe in America's New Republic*, the research for which was distinctly challenging, as Childs indicates, since Brunton "lived more than two centuries ago, left no personal papers, and spent most of his life on the run" (p. 1). According to the records of the Massachusetts State Prison, Brunton was born in Birmingham, England, and it is likely that he apprenticed with Birmingham diesinker and engraver Joseph Troughton, learning the rudiments of his trade. He came to America with the British Army's 38th Regiment of Foot, serving as a private and a Grenadier, before deserting on June 6th, 1779. Brunton made his way to Groton, Massachusetts where he resided for a time, and was remembered as "a man of great ingenuity and skill, a fine engraver of silver and an adept at making counterfeit money," as well as other forms of art and fraud (p. 3). He was imprisoned on at least three occasions—the New-Gate prison in East Granby, Connecticut is incidentally the subject of his largest known engraving—and, after becoming "exceedingly intemperate," died a state pauper in Groton almshouse in 1832.

Brunton's family registers, more portable and affordable than family Bibles, provided an attractive means for many families of recording birth, marriage, and death dates, and for years functioned as legally legitimate vital records. Few of his plates survive, probably because he retooled the copper when it became worn, and Childs identifies fifteen variations in their design. The example offered here—with its arched form, angel heralding "Fame," and figures of "Faith," "Hope," "Charity," and "Peace" in the corners—most closely resembles two registers pictured by Childs (fig. 2.13, p. 51, of Ebenezer Prior and Mary Thompson; fig. 3.10, p. 64, of Benajah Humphrey Wilcox and Eunice Fancher), though there are significant differences among all. Here, the phrase "Keep sacred the Memory Of your Ancestors" appears in the lower panels of the design, and a particularly rich array of motifs borders the register, including a cornucopia, a flower-filled urn, a beehive, four flourishes, and seven birds. The register



is filled out in ink for "Horace Higley's Family": "He was born AD 1765 June 17th & Married 9th December 1793 to Eleanor Loomis. She was born June 29th 1767 & by her hath the following children"—Horace (b. December 29th, 1794); Homer (b. December 30th, 1796); Peter (b. February 10th, 1802); Mary (b. May 18th, 1804); Charles (b. November 14th, 1806); William (b. April 23rd, 1809). The only death date recorded is that of Peter, on September 17th, 1813.

Horace Higley and Eleanor Loomis were both born in East Windsor, Connecticut, Eleanor evidently inheriting property from her father upon his death a year before her marriage. Between 1795 and 1797 the young family seems to have resided in Winchester, and around the turn of the century "they took up their residence at Winstead...where they lived full forty years. Horace Higley was 'recommended' to the Winsted Church in 1802. Natural refinement and intelligence were remarkably blended as characteristic traits this family possessed; they were well-to-do in the world, self-reliant, resolute, and highly respected. As age advanced upon Horace and Eleanor Higley, they removed, in the year 1841, to Painesville, O[hio], where they spent their remaining years with married children" (Johnson, p. 676).

Eleanor's father Amasa Loomis (ca. 1738–1793), also of East Windsor, responded to the Lexington Alarm in 1775, leading a militia company for the relief of Boston. In 1776 he and his company served in defense of New York.

The register is offered with several Higley family papers, spanning from approximately the 1830s to the 1880s, including several deeds, receipts, the last will and testament of Horace Higley, dated 1842, an inventory of his possessions, and materials relating to Higley family reunions (in 1887 and 1889) in Ohio.

A fine example of a Brunton family register, recording the particulars of an old Connecticut family.

REFERENCES: Child, Deborah M. *Soldier Engraver Forger : Richard Brunton's Life on the Fringe in America's New Republic* (Boston, 2015); Johnson, Mary Coffin. *The Higleys and their Ancestry : An Old Colonial Family* (New York, 1896).

Item #7805

\$2,750.00



THE MANY FACES OF ALF

9. Burnett's Evening of Fun...Mr. Burnett, Well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the finest elocutionists and a most amusing mimic! [N.p., United States, 1863]. Illustrated broadside, 18" x 7.5" plus margins, mounted on paperboard. Pencil date reading "1863" next to text. CONDITION: Good, old folds now flattened, lightly printed in one area but entirely legible.

A scarce broadside advertising a performance by a noted American humorist and author, "Mr. Burnett...the only living man that can, at the same time, laugh on one side of his face, and cry upon the other!"

Mr. Alfred (so-called Alf) Burnett was known as a "fine elocutionist" whose "changes of feature are so entire as to defy recognition from his most intimate friends." This "Evening of Fun" in 1863 featured a melange of "Oratory, Mimicry...Comic Debates with Wonderful Imitations which have been received everywhere with unbounded applause!" Burnett performed several acts in which he played multiple roles at once. In one of these, highlighting his "Wonderful Metamorphoses of Feature," he donned the garbs of "MR. SMILEY, who is always laughing; MR. CRABBED, always Dismal; and MR. NEVERWELL, the Invalid;" then, in a "Great Comic Debate" between a judge and a preacher, Burnett introduced "in himself without aid or deception, TWO PERSONS UPON THE STAGE AT ONE TIME." Not

BURNETT'S

EVENING OF FUN.

ALF. BURNETT'S



MR. BURNETT,
Well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the Finest ELOCUTIONISTS, and a most

AMUSING MIMIC!

Will give one of his jovial entertainments

AT GREEN'S HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G. SEPT'R 9TH. 1863

His facial expression is most wonderful, and Mr. Burnett is said to be the only living man that can, at the same time, laugh on one side of his face, and cry upon the other. His changes of feature are so entire as to defy recognition from the most intimate friends; while in his rapidity of change of dress and character, he is without an equal in the world. He can not change any man who possess either a sense of the ludicrous or a touch of sentimentality.

The Programme consists of a selection of
MIRTH, ORATORY, MIMICRY,

Laughable Delineations of Characters, Comic Dialogues, interspersed with
WONDERFUL IMITATIONS,

Which have been received everywhere with UNIFORM APPLAUSE.
BEAUTIFUL POETIC GEMS,

Among which will be found (OED & C.) **THE DYING BOY.**
"ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER,"
Written by Florence Peary.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE
TRUTHFUL AND USEFUL HITS AT THE FOLLIES OF FASHION

BURNETT'S
WONDERFUL METAMORPHOSES OF FEATURE,

INTRODUCING
MR. SMILEY, who is always Laughing;
MR. CRABBED, always Dismal; and
MR. NEVERWELL, the Invalid.

Great Comic Debate
Between the Hon. Felix Garretts and Ebenezer Stabides, in which
"Mr. Burnett will introduce in dialogue, without aid or deception,
TWO PERSONS UPON THE STAGE AT ONE TIME.

Burnett's Visit to an English Monogorio, with
Ventriloquial Imitations.
BILL SLOCUM'S LOVE STORY.
A Laughable School Scene, entitled

"MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."
Mr. BURNETT will also appear in his wonderful rapid transformations of eight
different characters, in a laughable scene entitled

NIP AND TUCK
OR, THE HEART-BROKEN LOVER.

These are recited in such quick succession as to startle the audience—his rapidity of change of dress and character being so complete, as to have been acknowledged by the unanimous voice of the press as unequalled.

ASPEN NERVOUS, an Old Man in trouble..... Burnett.
DREADFUL DICKA, the Broken-Hearted..... Burnett.
BILL SLOCUM, in love with Polly..... Burnett.
MONS. PARIDONTA, an Excited Frenchman..... Burnett.
FADDY COBE, an Irish Native American..... Burnett.
MYNHEER SEVENTYSEVEN, who sticks somethings..... Burnett.
MRS. POLLY WIGGLES, Young Lady of Sweet Sixteen..... Burnett.
OLD MRS. WIGGLES, who assumes charge of a great "responsibility" and takes care of her daughter Louisa's baby..... Burnett.

TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Burnett's Book of Comic Poems and Recitations for Sale at the Door.

Phoenix and Potter Press.

POSTED FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

In Press and will shortly be issued by Rickey & Carroll, Cincinnati, O., proprietors of the WASHINGTON and FAREHILL, by Alf. Burnett, Pictorial Illustrator.

only did Burnett act as two or three men at once, but for his signature performance he presented "his wonderful rapid transformations of eight different characters, in a laughable scene entitled NIP AND TUCK: or, The Heart-Broken Lover," wherein he changed his "dress and character...so complete as to have been acknowledged by the unanimous voice of the press as unequalled." Tickets to the show were twenty-five cents a head, and at the door, Burnett's *Book of Comic Poems and Recitations* could be found for sale.

Alfred Burnett (1824–1884) was born in Utica but spent most of his life in Cincinnati, "his parents removing thereto from Utica, New York, in 1836" (Reed). A well-known elocutionist throughout the mid-nineteenth century, Burnett performed in Cincinnati, Lawrence, Philadelphia, Camden, and across the Atlantic in London, often on his own, but sometimes as part of P.T. Barnum's museum. He was said to stand "without a peer in his peculiar line of declamation and oratory" and sometimes got the attention of the "American literati" (Reed), publishing two books, *Incidents of the War: Humorous, Pathetic, and Descriptive* and *Book of Comic Poems and Recitations*, both in 1863 and advertised in the present broadside.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Background on Burnett drawn from Reed, Enos. "Sketch of the Author," from *Incidents of the War: Humorous, Pathetic, and Descriptive*, by Alf Burnett (Cincinnati: Rickey & Carroll, 1863), pp. 1–4; additional background from *The Evening Telegraph* (Philadelphia, August 29, 1867), p. 8; *The Marshall County Republican* (Plymouth, Indiana, April 18, 1872), p. 5; *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, April 5, 1884), p. 6; *The Morning Post* (Camden, October 23, 1879), p. 1; *The New York Times* (New York, July 28, 1862), p. 5.

Item #8838 \$550.00

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT
SHANGHAI ON SILK

10. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, at Shanghai, China. July 4th, Centennial. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Printers, 1876. Broadside on silk, printed in red and blue, 12.25" x 9.375" (overall dimensions). CONDITION: Good, loss to much of delicate selvage, but main portion of the broadside, which is printed on heavier silk, is intact and stable; wrinkled.

A rare silk broadside announcing the celebration of the U. S. Centennial aboard the excursion steamer "Plymouth Rock," in Shanghai, China.

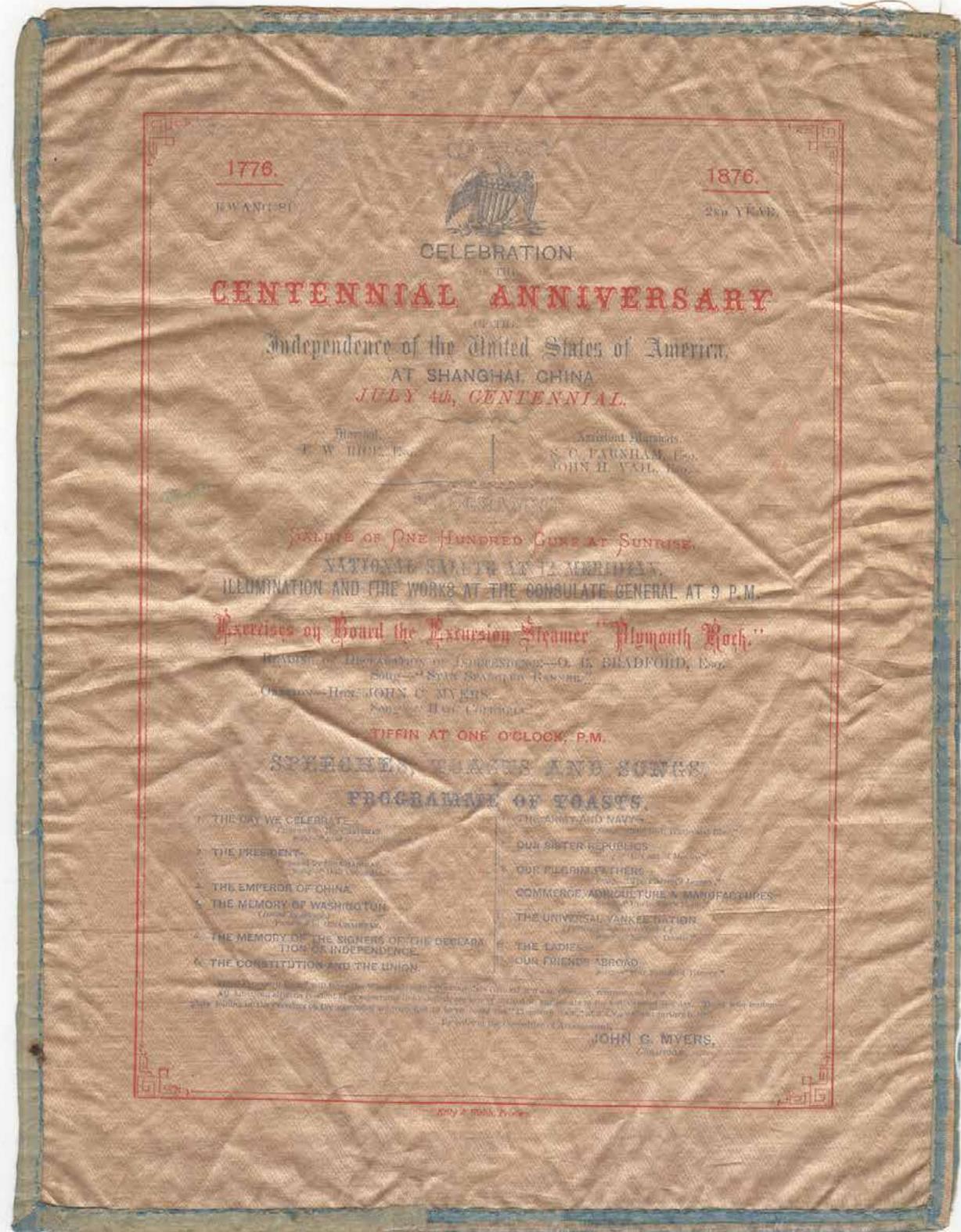
The day long program included a "Salute of One Hundred Guns at Sunrise," a "national Salute at 12 Meridian," a reading of the Declaration of Independence by O. B. Bradford, an oration by Consulate-General John C. Myers, and a series of thirteen toasts to the President, the Emperor of China, the Memory of Washington "drank in silence," the memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Union, and so on. The text concludes with the following note: "The 'Plymouth Rock' will leave the Wharf adjoining the Consulate General at 9 A. M. precisely, returning at 6 P. M. All American citizens resident or sojourning in Shanghai, are hereby invited to participate in the festivities of the day."

A rare and very appealing artifact of Centennial celebration by Americans in China.

OCLC records a single copy, at the Peabody Essex Museum.

Item #3505

\$1,500.00



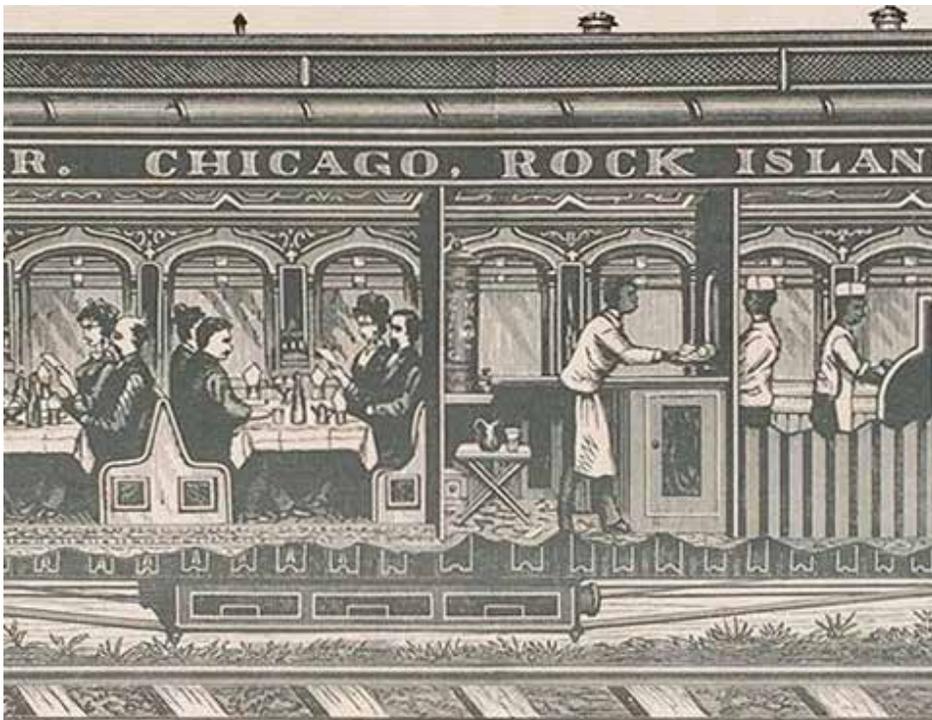
Established in 1847 as the Rock Island & LaSalle R.R., the company was reincorporated in 1851 as the Chicago & Rock Island R.R. Co.—its rails during this period reaching to Morris, Illinois and later Ottawa. After acquiring the Mississippi & Missouri R.R. in 1866, the company was renamed Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. Co. Expanding between 1873 and 1882, the company built more branch lines that reached into Iowa as well as Kansas City. In 1880, the firm was reorganized under the name Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R’y Co., and by 1883 extended nearly to the southern boundary of Kansas. After Congress granted passage across Indian Territory in 1887, the Rock Island R.R. began developing through Texas to Galveston as well as New Mexico Territory. During the 1920s the railroad enjoyed considerable success. In 1926 the company began constructing a freight line between Amarillo, Texas, and Liberal, Kansas which was finished in 1929 and served to make accessible a country of rich grain. While the railroad industry continued fairly steadily through 1930, between 1931 and 1935, the Depression took a toll on the Rock Island R.R. and went into decline. The company ceased operation in 1980.

OCLC records just one copy, held at Yale.

REFERENCES: “Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Records” at Kansas Historical Society online.

Item #5510

\$2,750.00



ADVOCATING EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN THROUGH ULYSSES S. GRANT'S REELECTION

13. Child, Lydia; Harriet Beecher Stowe; Louisa M. Alcott; Julia Ward Howe, et al. *Address of the Republican Women of Massachusetts. To the Women of America*. Boston: The Republican Women of Massachusetts, 1872. Broadside, 8.5" x 10.5". Text in three columns beneath the title. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, and edge wear.

A rare broadside authored by some of the most influential women of the post-Civil War era, who here pledge their support for President Grant's second presidential run.

Addressed to the women of America, this broadside declares that “the time has come, in the progress of Civilization, when the women of America may make themselves felt in politics as a recognized and beneficent power. This manifestation will naturally precede the establishment of the Equal Rights of Woman, as cause precedes effect.” The support of these prominent women for President Grant is grounded in the Republican Party Platform’s 14th resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the National Republican Convention held in early June, 1872 in Philadelphia as a part of its declaration of principles. Quoted here, that resolution states: “The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.” Of course, women would not receive the vote for nearly another fifty years.

The Republican Party is here praised as “the party of Civilization” for having suppressed the Confederacy and liberated four million slaves (half of them women), according them citizenship, conferring political equality on them, and supporting their education in the South. “We accept the Republican congratulation upon Woman’s admission to wider fields of usefulness as opportune and statesman-like; we receive the Republican assurance of respectful consideration for Women’s rights in the future as a sincere expression of good-will, and as an initiatory step toward securing the elective franchise for all citizens irrespective of sex.” It is noted that the Republicans of Massachusetts have responded by adopting the fourteenth clause of the National Republican Platform. This adoption is contrasted with the recent “refusal of the so-called Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to admit women as delegates.”

Turning to incumbent President Grant, the authors of the broadside assert: “we believe the utmost reliance may be placed upon the readiness of President Grant to sustain any Congressional action that may be taken, under his administration, in favor of basing the right of suffrage upon personality, and not upon sex.” Citing Grant’s numerous appointments of women to post offices,

other public trusts, and the government, the authors argue that Grant has demonstrated his support for admitting women to "wider fields of usefulness." By contrast, Grant's Presidential competitor Horace Greeley and his journal *Tribune* have treated the Women's Rights movement with hostility and contempt. "It behooves every woman... who sees in the success of that movement the removal of an odious proscription and the abolishment of class legislation, to exert her utmost personal, social and moral influence to prevent his election." The authors also extoll the vice-presidential nomination of Henry Wilson, who supports "the claim of Woman." The text concludes on a hopeful note: "Let us show our country and the world that the women of America are capable of political responsibility... the cause of Equal Rights [will] continue to march on until its shining goal is attained, and a people's government is established on the indestructible basis of 'the consent of the governed.'" Despite a split in the Republican Party, Grant defeated Democratic-endorsed Liberal Republican nominee Horace Greeley.

Only four copies are located in OCLC.

REFERENCES: BAL 170, 3213.

Item #8823

\$2,500.00

Signed in behalf of the Republican women of
 Massachusetts in Convention assembled,
 LYDIA MARIA CHILD,
 HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
 ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,
 LOUISA M. ALCOTT,
 GRACE GREENWOOD,
 JULIA WARD HOWE,
 MARY A. LIVERMORE,
 HELEN E. GARRISON,
 ABBY W. MAY,
 CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE,
 HARRIET H. ROBINSON,
 MARGARET W. CAMPBELL,
 MARY F. EASTMAN,
 ADA C. BOWLES,
 ELIZABETH P. PEABODY,
 HARRIET W. SEWALL,
 LUCY STONE,
 Committee.
 Boston, Sept. 25, 1872.

ADDRESS

OF THE REPUBLICAN WOMEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Women of America.

The time has come, in the progress of Civilization, when the women of America may make themselves felt in politics as a recognized and beneficent power. This manifestation will naturally precede the establishment of the Equal Rights of Woman, as cause precedes effect.

The National Republican Convention recently held in Philadelphia unanimously adopted the following, as a part of its declaration of principles:—

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

The cause of Woman is the cause of Civilization; and, in the providence of God, the Republican party has been pre-eminently the party of Civilization. It has effectually suppressed a most formidable rebellion, excited and carried on to perpetuate the worst form of tyranny ever inflicted upon mankind, and has maintained the Union and its free institutions at a priceless cost. It has liberated four million slaves,—one-half of whom were women. It has lifted them from the auction block to the plane of American citizenship. It has essentially aided a grand educational movement at the South, which must ultimately be of inestimable value to that depressed and impoverished section of our country in all that pertains to popular enlightenment, general industry, business enterprise, accumulative prosperity, and public order. It has conferred political equality upon four hundred thousand colored men, once bought and sold in the market like cattle. It has gathered to itself an overwhelming proportion of the intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and piety of the land. It has evinced a disposition to enlarge its sphere of action for the furtherance of equal rights to the extent of its possibilities, in accordance with the progressive spirit of the Age. While, in all these and other matters of vital importance to our national unity and stability, it has been persistently and virulently opposed by the Democratic party, to the imperiling of our dearest rights and most precious interests as a people.

Therefore we hail the Republican recognition of woman's devotion to freedom in the past as a tribute well-timed and well-deserved. We accept the Republican congratulation upon

Woman's admission to wider fields of usefulness as opportune and statesman-like; we receive the Republican assurance of respectful consideration for Woman's rights in the future as a sincere expression of good-will, and as an initiatory step toward securing the elective franchise for all citizens irrespective of sex.

In submitting this grave issue to the "respectful consideration" of all parties, the Republican party has not only indicated an increasing sense of justice, but has done much towards hastening the hour for its satisfactory solution. Already, the Republicans of Massachusetts have responded by adopting a platform containing the following explicit declaration:—

8. *Resolved*—That we heartily approve of the recognition of the rights of Woman contained in the fourteenth clause of the National Republican Platform; that the Republican Party of Massachusetts, as the representative of liberty and progress, is in favor of extending suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman will find direct expression at the ballot-box.

In marked and dishonorable contrast with this advanced action of the Republican Conventions at Philadelphia and Worcester, was the refusal of the so-called Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to admit women as delegates, or to give the slightest heed to Woman's claim which was respectfully submitted to them, thus evincing a settled purpose to discountenance any consideration of the "honest demand" of American women "for additional rights" or political enfranchisement.

We believe the utmost reliance may be placed upon the readiness of President Grant to sustain any Congressional action that may be taken, under his administration, in favor of basing the right of suffrage upon personality, and not upon sex; so that whatever may be the limitations to the exercise of that right, they shall cease to be proscriptive in reference to a natural distinction which ought not to affect the liberties and interests of a human being. In his numerous appointments of women to the superintendence of post-offices, and other public trusts, he has given practical proof that he is in favor of Woman's admission to "wider fields of usefulness;" and in the employment of thousands of women in the various departments of the general government, a similar spirit has been indicated on an unexampled scale.

In the person of his Presidential competitor,

Horace Greeley, we see one who formerly gave his hearty approval to the Woman's Rights movement, but who has since treated it with hostility and contempt; and whose journal, the *Tribune*, has dealt it many an unmerited blow. It behooves every woman, therefore, who sees in the success of that movement the removal of an odious proscription and the abolishment of class legislation, to exert her utmost personal, social and moral influence to prevent his election.

In the nomination of Henry Wilson for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, we have additional evidence of the purpose of the Republican party to take no step backward, but to advance the standard of impartial liberty. In him we recognize the upright and sagacious statesman, the early and devoted advocate of the oppressed, and the outspoken supporter of the claim of Woman to a just share of political representation.

We are willing to trust the Republican party and its candidates as saying what they mean, and meaning what they say; and, in view of their honorable record, we have no fear of a betrayal on their part.

Let us show our country and the world that the women of America are capable of political responsibility, by wisely accepting the progressive platform of the Philadelphia Convention as prophetic of our complete enfranchisement at a day not far distant. Let us everywhere co-operate to create an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the party that deems our claim to the ballot worthy of respectful consideration wherever fairly and properly presented, and to defeat the party that ignores our claim.

So shall the cause of Equal Rights continue to march on until its shining goal is attained, and a PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT is established on the indestructible basis of "THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

Signed in behalf of the Republican women of Massachusetts in Convention assembled,

LYDIA MARIA CHILD,
 HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
 ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,
 LOUISA M. ALCOTT,
 GRACE GREENWOOD,
 JULIA WARD HOWE,
 MARY A. LIVERMORE,
 HELEN E. GARRISON,
 ABBY W. MAY,
 CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE,
 HARRIET H. ROBINSON,
 MARGARET W. CAMPBELL,
 MARY F. EASTMAN,
 ADA C. BOWLES,
 ELIZABETH P. PEABODY,
 HARRIET W. SEWALL,
 LUCY STONE,
 Committee.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1872.

Dan Ducello's
Zoological Exhibition
AND
MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS!

IS COMING AND WILL EXHIBIT AT
Gardiner Me.
Wednesday & Thursday Oct. 24th & 25th

DAN DUCELLO..... Treasurer C. H. Henderson..... BUSINESS MANAGER
W. Wilder.....

The Proprietor respectfully informs the public that he has secured for this season the well known
Gardiner Me. and will remain for three and a half months in the city of Gardiner, Maine, and will
be open for the purpose of receiving and exhibiting the most valuable and interesting
and the Wild Animals. The Exhibition will commence at 12 O'clock all the wild animals will be fed at 3
o'clock and at every evening an opportunity will be given to the public to see the grandest sight ever
seen in this place. Elevated seats will be arranged on the sides so that all will have an unobstructed
view of all the different animals in their respective cages. Everyone will have an opportunity to witness, at their leisure, the works of the great creator.

Remember that a moral and instructive Exhibition which every person of all ages should
attend at least once in a lifetime, and that the opportunity of doing so is now before you in this place.
W. Wilder.

ZOOLOGICAL AND
Museum Consolidation,
Will be a Fine and Gaily Collected of
BARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
From all parts of the world. The most prominent feature in the exhibition will be a very large
AFRICAN LION & LIONESS
Their keeper will exhibit to all those who wish to see such entertainment and perform with them, and will
put HIS HEAD IN THE MOUTH OF THE LION'S MOUTH IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE. This is the only animal trainer in
this country who successfully performs this daring feat.

Don't Fail to see the Afternoon Exhibition!
The Charge of all Disrespectable and Immoral Practices will be the large. The last feature
of the evening will be the large.

African Spotted Hyenas
Or, the Man Eaters of Africa.
These animals are very voracious and possess great strength in their teeth and muscles. They
will attack and devour the largest kind of man, and will attack and devour the largest kind of man.
They live and hunt on the banks of great lakes, and their habit is to kill the species of the land.
The most special feature in a collection with the large and varied collection of the

Lions, Tigers, Leopards,
Panthers, Hyenas, Bears,
Monkeys, Apes,
AND A HOST OF OTHER ANIMALS.
BRING THE LITTLE ONES IN THE DAY TIME!
Ladies and Children who witness the Exhibition by daylight, will witness the crowd at night.

Don't Forget the Time and Place.
IN THE EVENING THE TENTS WILL BE LIGHTED WITH GAS.
REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE!
Look at This! Tickets only 15 Cents!
It is not for nothing that the Exhibition, and why? because the finest demand is. Come and see
the largest show for 15 cents you ever saw. It is within the reach of everyone and all should go.
Remember you can see all the Wild Beasts for 15 cents, and see the Wild Beasts fed.

There's Music in the Air, what for?
Remember your Children will get and see the Musician for 15 cents and see the best performance
Music in the Air Again, what for this time?
Remember your Children will get and see the Musician for 15 cents and see the best performance
Music in the Air Again, what for now?
FOR FIFTY CENTS, ladies and children in your town, please, to the great 15 Cent Show, AND SEE
THE MAN PUT HIS HEAD IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

Facts Never Lie! See what the Press says:
The Zoological Exhibition is now attracting many to visit the halls of the strange animals. The
Grand Man Eater shows four men and a woman, who were seen. They are very large,
equally the Grand Tiger. It is the most rare of the species ever seen here. There are
also a beautiful Spotted Leopard and very beautiful African Hyenas. These latter animals are very
valuable and it is necessary to keep them chained in their cages. Monkeys, Apes, and Bears and
other animals are also in the exhibition. It is not for nothing that the Exhibition, and why?
because the finest demand is. Come and see the largest show for 15 cents you ever saw.
Remember you can see all the Wild Beasts for 15 cents, and see the Wild Beasts fed.
Daily Times, St. Louis.

The Zoological Exhibition and African Hyenas exhibited here on Thursday last, occupying
the adjacent tents, all parts and the animals are the finest we have ever seen. They are very large,
equally the Grand Tiger and Lion. The Hyenas are the largest we have ever seen. There is a
collection of animals, and one will be seen, when it will be seen. It is not for nothing that
the Exhibition, and why? because the finest demand is. Come and see the largest show for 15 cents
you ever saw. Remember you can see all the Wild Beasts for 15 cents, and see the Wild Beasts fed.
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collection of animals, and one will be seen, when it will be seen. It is not for nothing that
the Exhibition, and why? because the finest demand is. Come and see the largest show for 15 cents
you ever saw. Remember you can see all the Wild Beasts for 15 cents, and see the Wild Beasts fed.
Daily Times, St. Louis.

The Zoological Exhibition is now attracting many to visit the halls of the strange animals. The
Grand Man Eater shows four men and a woman, who were seen. They are very large,
equally the Grand Tiger. It is the most rare of the species ever seen here. There are
also a beautiful Spotted Leopard and very beautiful African Hyenas. These latter animals are very
valuable and it is necessary to keep them chained in their cages. Monkeys, Apes, and Bears and
other animals are also in the exhibition. It is not for nothing that the Exhibition, and why?
because the finest demand is. Come and see the largest show for 15 cents you ever saw.
Remember you can see all the Wild Beasts for 15 cents, and see the Wild Beasts fed.
Daily Times, St. Louis.

The Zoological Exhibition and African Hyenas exhibited here on Thursday last, occupying
the adjacent tents, all parts and the animals are the finest we have ever seen. They are very large,
equally the Grand Tiger and Lion. The Hyenas are the largest we have ever seen. There is a
collection of animals, and one will be seen, when it will be seen. It is not for nothing that
the Exhibition, and why? because the finest demand is. Come and see the largest show for 15 cents
you ever saw. Remember you can see all the Wild Beasts for 15 cents, and see the Wild Beasts fed.
Daily Times, St. Louis.

ILLUSTRATED BROADSIDE FOR A ZOOLOGICAL
EXHIBITION IN MAINE, CIRCA 1880

14. Dan Ducello's Zoological Exhibition and Museum of Living Wonders. New York: W. H. Giffing, printer, 13 Spruce St., [ca. 1880]. Illustrated broadside, 26.25" x 9" plus margins. Place and time of appearance stamped in black below title. CONDITION: Good, torn in half across center and repaired on verso with tissue, small piece of cloth tape adhered to edge of top margin, a few tiny punctures, .5" x 1.5" loss at lower margin, no losses to the text.

An unrecorded broadside advertising an appearance in Gardiner, Maine of Ducello's touring zoological exhibition, featuring illustrations of lion tamers performing with lions and exotic wild animals.

This production of Dan Ducello's Zoological Exhibition and Museum of Living Wonders took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of October, ca. 1880. The exhibition embraced rare living wild animals from around the world including a very large African lion and lioness, whose keeper was to enter the den with them and put his head in the lion's mouth in full view of the audience. It is claimed here that this keeper was the only animal trainer in the U.S. who successfully performed this daring feat. Also part of the exhibition were the large African Spotted Hyenas (or "the man eaters of Africa"; "these animals are savage, untamable and possess great strength"), as well as Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Bears, Monkeys, Apes, and more.

Ducello was to explain and lecture on the various natures and habits of the wild animals. The exhibition started at 2 O'clock, and at 3 O'clock all the wild animals were fed, which gave every visitor an opportunity of witnessing "one of the grandest sights ever seen in this place." Elevated seats were arranged such that the entire audience could have an unobstructed view of the animals in their cages while being fed. "Everyone will have an opportunity to witness, at their leisure, the works of the great creator." It is emphasized that this is a "moral and instructive exhibition which every person, old and young, should surely attend." Ducello, identified here as the business manager, is known to have operated Dan Ducello's Zoological Exhibition from at least 1876 to 1879. W. Wilder is identified as Treasurer and C. H. Henderson is listed as Business Agent.

No copies of this broadside recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Slout, William Lawrence. *Olympians of the Sawdust Circle* (San Bernardino, CA: The Borgo Press, 1998), p. 85.

Item #7400

\$650.00



with it the entire time it is passing through a lock; 5) Boats when waiting for passage through a lock shall lay on the berme side of the canal and allow other boats to pass through the lock; 6) Boats are forbidden from running alongside of, or passing, any boat within twenty rods of a lock towards which the boats are moving; 7) No boats shall be moored on the tow-path side of the canal without special permission; 8) When boats meet, not at a lock, those going from tide-water shall keep the tow-path side, and those going towards tide-water shall drop their line and pass on the berme side; 9) No boats shall be driven faster than three miles an hour.

The final thirteen rules relate to persons in charge of boats as well as employees of the company: 10) No person may obstruct the canal by means of loading or unloading their vessel; 11) No person may obstruct the canal by sinking any vessel, coal, stone, or otherwise; 12) No person may wantonly or unnecessarily waste the canal's waters by opening any lock-gate, paddle-gate, or waste-weirs; 13) No person may throw carcasses of dead animals or other putrid substances into the canal; 14) Persons navigating the canal by means of setting poles or shafts will pay \$5 for every twenty miles so navigated; 15) Persons who drive vehicles or animals on the tow-path or berme-bank of the canal shall pay \$5; 16) Persons that destroy the fence along the canal will pay \$5; 17) Persons shall make and furnish a full detailed report of their cargo to a Collector at the start of their trip; 18) Persons who furnish false representations of cargo, or the distance they traveled, shall owe \$5 or more; 19) Persons transporting articles shall procure a certificate from the tender of the first lock they pass; 20) Persons are to present proof of having paid tolls at every Collector's Office and tender of a lock; 21) When rules, regulations, or by-laws have been violated and penalties incurred remain unpaid by the owner, the owner's boat may be detained by the company until full payment is made; 22) Collectors, lock-tenders, and superintendents are to carry into effect and enforce the penalties stipulated on this broadside, and report them to the company's Agent or Board of Managers.

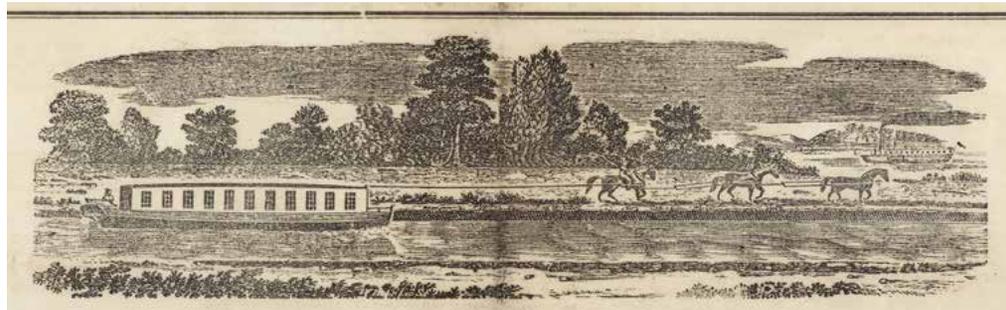
No copies recorded in OCLC.

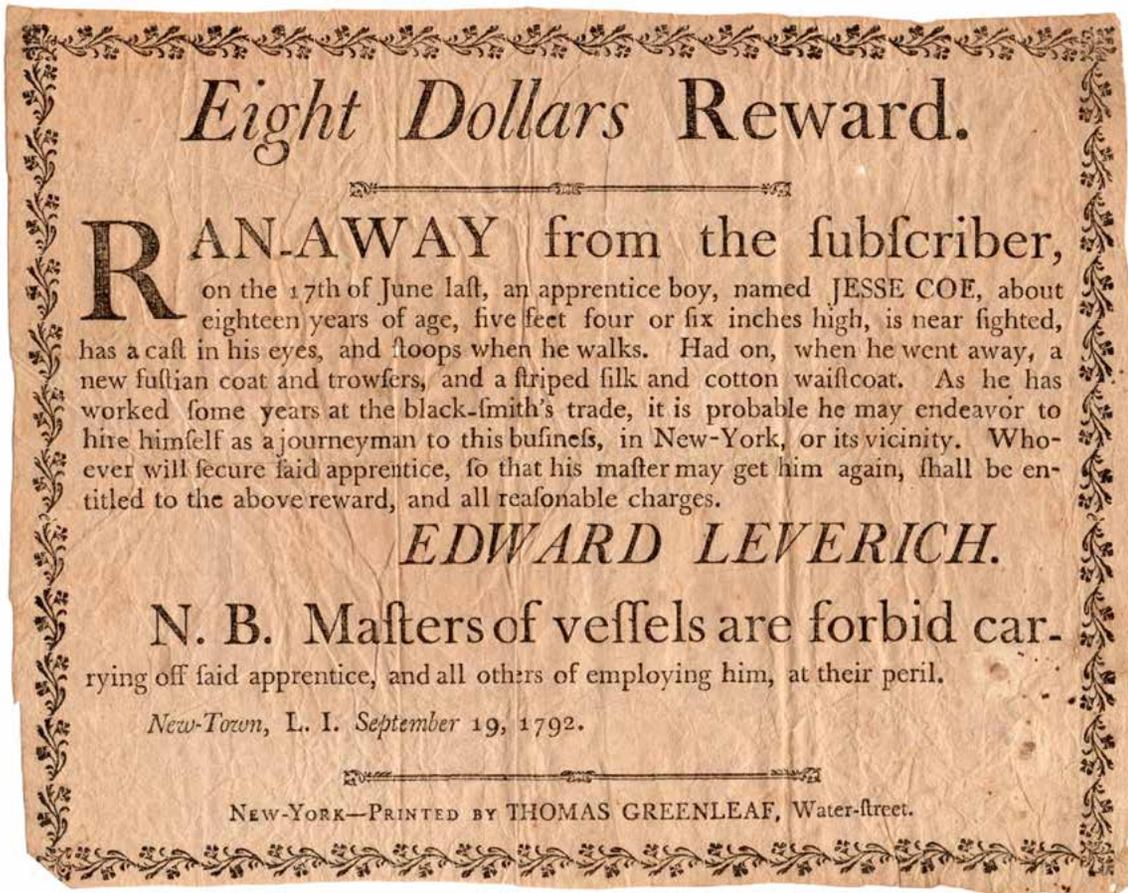
An appealing broadside providing a systematic overview of the operations of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

REFERENCES: "D&H Canal" at National Park Service online.

Item #7927

\$2,500.00





RUNAWAY APPRENTICE REWARD BROADSIDE
PRINTED BY THOMAS GREENLEAF OF NEW YORK, 1792

16. Eight Dollars Reward. Ran-away from the subscriber... an apprentice boy. New York: Thomas Greenleaf, 1792. Broadside, 8.5 x 6.625". Signed in type by Edward Leverich. CONDITION: Very good, minor creasing, a few ink spots, small tape repair on verso.

An apparently unrecorded broadside, published by noted anti-Federalist printer Thomas Greenleaf, offering a reward for the return of a runaway blacksmith's apprentice in New York.

Eighteen-year-old Jesse Coe ran away from his master Edward Leverich in New-Town, Long Island, on June 17th, 1792. This broadside, printed three months later, announces the date of Jesse's disappearance, his height ("five feet four or six inches"), and other identifying features: "near sighted, has a cast in his eyes, and stoops when he walks. Had on, when he went away, a new fustian coat and trowsers, and a striped silk and cotton waistcoat." Leverich here supposes that "As he has worked some years at the black-smith's trade, it is probable he may endeavor to hire himself as a journeyman to this business, in New-York, or its vicinity. Whoever will secure said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges." The broadside also warns that "Masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said apprentice, and all others of employing him, at their peril." An ad with almost the same text as this broadside was published

in Thomas Greenleaf's *New York Journal & Patriotic Register* on September 12th.

Edward Leverich (1763–1835) was born at Newtown, in Queens County, New York. He married Elizabeth Palmer around 1789 or 1790, and their household that year included, in addition to themselves, two free white males, one older than sixteen (perhaps Jesse Coe) and the other younger (possibly Edward Jr., Leverich's ten-year-old son, born out of wedlock); four slaves; and one free African American named Portland. During the War of 1812 Leverich served as captain of a militia company in the 64th and 93rd Consolidated Regiment of Queens County.

Thomas Greenleaf, grandson of Thomas Payne, was born in Massachusetts and learned the printing trade from pioneering Boston printer and staunch patriot Isaiah Thomas. After the Revolutionary War Greenleaf settled in New York, where in 1785 he took on the management of Eleazer Oswald's *New York Journal, or the Weekly Register*. By 1787 he owned the paper, and in 1790 was running it under the title *New-York Journal, & Patriotic Register*. A vocal anti-Federalist, Greenleaf "did not spare even 'the venerable Washington' from 'a great degree of virulence'" in his publication. He died during a wave of Yellow Fever in 1798, after which his wife, Ann, continued his publishing work. In 1799 she was indicted (but ultimately never tried) for violating the Sedition Act. "In the judgment of Isaiah Thomas, [Greenleaf] was 'well acquainted with the business, enterprising, and amiable in his manners.'"

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: "Greenleaf, Thomas." *Dictionary of American Biography* (1931), pp. 584–85.

Item #7881

\$1,600.00

PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON REPEALS THE TRADE EMBARGO WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

BENNINGTON, April 26, 1809.

GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE of LEXINGTON. THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL RESCINDED, AND INTERCOURSE RESUMED WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

TROY, April 24. The steam boat arrived this day, at Albany, at three o'clock...

NEWYORK, Sunday evening, April 24. With unexampled pleasure we herewith communicate to our readers the important intelligence that Great Britain, after all her tortures and machinations in this country...

expulsion of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding...

of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the President, to state, that while he forbore to send on a further reinforcement of the additional forces...

In the clearest edition of the House, called the Non-Intercourse Act. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. SMITH.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26. IMPORTANT. Since the arrival of Mr. Oakley, at Mr. Erskine's, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, at the house, we understand, every day engaged in discussions relative to the mode of adjustment between the United States and Great Britain...

The government of the United States, having it in view, continued a former belief for an adjustment of the differences which have long and so unhappily existed between the two countries...

Mr. Smith to Mr. Erskine. Department of State, April 18, 1809. Sir, I have had before me the proclama- tion, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honorable reparation...

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS it is provided by the 13th section of the act in Congress, entitled "an act to amend the commercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain and France, and to suspend the application of the said treaty to Great Britain and France...

18. Erskine, David M.; Robert Smith, et al. Glorious Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. The Orders in Council Rescinded, and Intercourse Resumed With Great-Britain.

Bennington, [Vermont], 26 April 1809. Broadside, 21.75" x 17.25", text in four columns below the title and place and date of publication. CONDITION: Very good, rough margins, no losses to the text.

An exceedingly scarce Bennington, Vermont broadside printing the 1809 proclamation by President James Madison rescinding the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809, along with related reports and correspondence.

As indicated by its title, this broadside was published on the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, serving as a reminder of America's hard-won liberty and the vigilance required to maintain it. Immediately before James Madison became President in 1809, Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809, supplanting Thomas Jefferson's failed embargo of 1807, which had no effect on either Britain or France.

The text begins with three newspaper notices from Troy, New York, and Washington D.C presented in reverse chronology (April 24th, 22nd, and 20th). Announced in the first notice is the arrival on April 24th, 1809 of British Minister Mr. David M. Erskine on a steamboat at Albany, New York, which brought the news of the repeal of the embargo. "The instructions brought over by Mr. Oakley from the British government, to Mr. Erskine, authorized him to make such propositions to our government, relating to an adjustment of our differences, as the government of the United States were disposed to accept."

tinness to this country," observing how, "after having rejected our overtures of peace, and spurned our messengers of conciliation," Britain is nevertheless now "supplicating our mercy, and suing for terms of amity." The Non-Intercourse Act of 1809—"that much abused and insulted measure"—is described as "the strong weapon that humbled the pride of our enemies":

John Bull has been starved—not beat into submission—and a great and mighty victory is obtained, under the mild aspect of peace... Let all America rejoice, that Jefferson presided—and that Madison now presides—that they who accomplished the victory, are permitted to guide it to the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of our country. The final notice relates that since Oakley's arrival at Washington D.C., Mr. Robert Smith and Erskine have been engaged every day in discussions in relation to two points of difference between the U.S. and Britain.

Demonstrating the "happy result" of their discussions, the broadside includes six instances of official correspondence between Smith and Erskine from April 7th to April 19th, 1809 (April 7th; 17th; 18th; 18th; 19th; and 19th). Erskine declares in the first that Britain is desirous of making an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake* (the Chesapeake-Leopard affair on June 22nd, 1807 having originally led President Jefferson to pursue economic warfare via the Embargo Act of 1807). In reply, Smith informs Erskine that the President accepts his note and will consider it as reparation for the attack on the *Chesapeake*.

Erskine expresses the King's satisfaction with the foregoing motion, which removes "a painful cause of difference" and affords "a complete and cordial understanding being reestablished between the two countries." Erskine communicates His Majesty's intention to send to the U.S. a special envoy to conclude a treaty on all the points of relation between the two countries. The King also expresses his willingness to withdraw his orders in council of January and November, 1807 on the condition that the President renews intercourse with England. Smith relates to Erskine that the President will welcome Britain's envoy. Erskine communicates that the King will withdraw his orders in council of January and November 1807 on June 10th, 1809. In response, Smith relates that the President will issue a proclamation so that trade between the U.S. and Britain may be renewed on June 10th. The text concludes with a Proclamation on April 19th by President James Madison, who rescinds the embargo and renews trade with Britain beginning on June 10th.

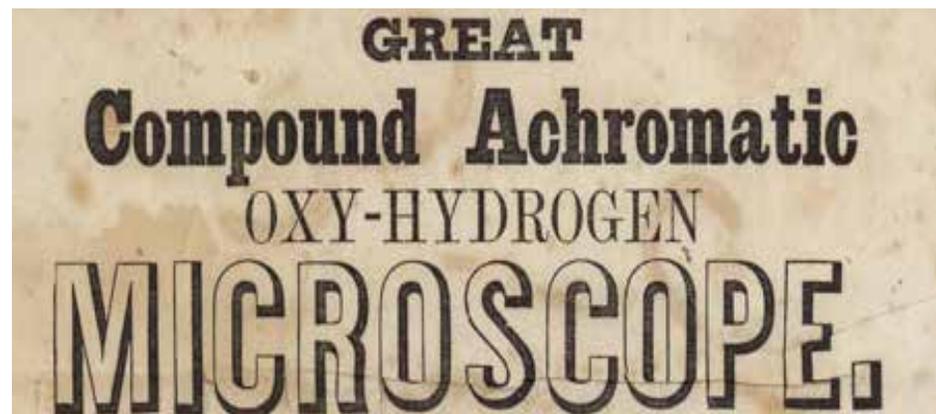
Following the resumption of trade, Britain continued to stop and search U.S. merchant ships for Royal Navy deserters, impress U.S. sailors into the British Navy, and enforce its blockade of neutral commerce. President James Madison made the problem of impressment from U.S. ships an issue of national sovereignty, even after the British consented to end the practice, and asked Congress for a declaration of war on Britain on June 1st, 1812.

No copies of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Stagg, J.C.A. "James Madison: Foreign Affairs" at Miller Center online; "War of 1812-1815" at Office of the Historian online.

Item #7085

\$1,800.00



CHEMISTRY AND MICROSCOPY AS THEATER

19. Foster, Watson. *Rare Recreation!! Prof. W. Foster's Novel Exhibition!... Short Introduction to Natural Science. Chemical Affinity...* Lowell, Massachusetts: S. Varney, Printer, 1851. Broadside, 27" x 6.5" (sheet size). CONDITION: Very good, one small tear and hole affecting "C" in "Polytechnic," slightly foxed, otherwise fine.

A broadside advertising "Professor" and showman Watson Foster's exhibition or "short introduction to natural science" on topics ranging from "Chemical Affinity," and "The Gases" to the "Great Compound Achromatic Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope" that magnifies a louse so that it measures "Nine Feet in Length, his claws, three feet!"

Foster's June 10th, 1851 exhibition in Lowell was divided into three principal parts: one devoted to "Chemical Affinity;" one on "The Gases;" and one demonstrating the "Great Compound...Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope." First, Foster taught his audience about "simple, single elective and double elective Affinity" by displaying solids that "instantly" experience a "CHANGE OF FORM" after interacting with "transparent solutions," and showing "many beautiful colors" being "produced from perfectly transparent solutions." Then, he enlightened his viewers on the nature of "The Gases" by demonstrating that "Hydrogen...the lightest of all known substances. Highly combustible," is involved in "balloon ascension" and "repeating candles," and that "Oxygen... Non combustible yet the great supporter of combustion" can be used to make

Rare Recreation!!

PROF. W. FOSTER'S NOVEL EXHIBITION!

PROGRAMME

— FOR —

Tuesday Evening, June 10th,

— AT THE —

MECHANICS' HALL.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK; Exercises to commence at 8.

Short Introduction to Natural Science.

CHEMICAL AFFINITY.

Simple, single elective and double elective Affinity, illustrated in a series of new and striking Experiments.

CHANGE OF FORM.

A white solid made instantly from transparent solutions.

CHANGE OF COLOR BY CHEMICAL AFFINITY.

Many beautiful colors produced from perfectly transparent solutions.

THE GASES—Hydrogen Gas.

The lightest of all known substances. Highly combustible yet a non-supporter of combustion. Balloon ascension and repenting candle.

Oxygen Gas.

Non combustible yet the great supporter of combustion. Brilliant stellated scintillations together with a

LIGHT MORE DAZZLING THAN THE SUN.

GREAT

Compound Achromatic OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

This Instrument was manufactured by

“brilliant stellated scintillations together with a WHITE LIGHT MORE DAZZLING THAN THE SUN.” Finally, Foster demonstrated the powers of a “Compound Achromatic Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope,” manufactured by an engineer at the London Polytechnic Institute and capable of magnifying specimens “Twenty-Three Thousand” times greater in size, to examine “Paste Eels, the Feathers upon the Wing of the Lepidoptera, Butterflies...many creeping, and swimming things,” a flea and a louse. These entertainments were followed by a series of scriptural scenes illustrated by several “Dioramic views” and various “Amusements” including “that nerve-working piece, ‘The feller who eats rats.’” The broadside concludes with several testimonials from various parties in New York state, where Foster had recently appeared.

Professor Watson Foster (1831-?) was born in Vermont and “lived in Indiana and Illinois, prior to his arrival in...Kansas, in time to be included in the U. S. Census of 1860.” Soon after he moved to Kansas, on “March 14, 1861, he presented his lecture on ‘Chemistry,’ which was later to acquire some notoriety, before the Emporia Lyceum,” which he had first learned when he was a boy (Malin 1955). Prior to his tenure at the Emporia University in Kansas, where he was “one of the early and persistent public advocates of a state geological survey” (Malin 1956), Foster was Professor at the Dixon Collegiate Institute in Illinois. While there, he published a popular treatise on chemistry known as Foster’s First Principles of Chemistry, (1855) and was well-known for his “brilliant chemical entertainments,” boasting a “wide reputation as a vigorous and popular lecturer.” The date of the present broadside confirms that his oratorical prowess and scientific performances were cultivated from a young age and serves as evidence that he lectured in the east in his early twenties prior to his travel to Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. Indeed, as a youth it seems he was so capable that one reviewer of his “Rare Recreation” declared, “Prof. F. deserves the patronage of the public for his indefatigable zeal in his profession” and “should be sustained as an able Lecturer...wielding a counter-acting influence to the unprofitable buffooneries of his day.”

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Malin, James. “Professor W. Foster: An Identification,” *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, Vol. 58, No. 1 (1955), pp. 22–23; Malin, James. “Wheat, Geology, and ‘Professor’ W. Foster,” *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (1956), pp. 240–48; *The Rock Island Argus*, Illinois, January 19, 1856.

Item #8827

\$1,250.00

This Instrument was manufactured by

GOLLINS OF THE LONDON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

And possesses a power of

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND,

Being the largest ever exhibited; indeed the display of this instrument itself has ever been regarded as a superior Exhibition. As its name would suggest, it is used by means of the Drummond Light which enables all to witness those beautifully luminous objects at the same time. A nice collection of French Dissections of small insects of peculiar interest will be presented, as also a great variety of commoner animals, such as the Infusoria, Paste Eels, the Feathers upon the Wing of the Lepidoptera, (Butterflies,) the Coleoptera, Neuroptera, and Diptera, together with many creeping, and swimming things.

The FLEA and the LOUSE will be shown,—
the latter of which will be so magnified
as to measure

Nine Feet in Length HIS CLAWS, THREE FEET.

Dioramic Views and changing Scenes, ::::: Scriptural.

Beautiful views of the Forks of the Jordan. Hagar sent into the Wilderness, (Gen. ch. 21st., v 14.) Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise, (Gen. ch. 3, v. 24.) A beautifully variegated Chromotrope.

DIORAMIC.

An Ocean scene by moonlight, and Robber's cave, with moving Figures.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lady shot by Cupid, and getting through the world. The Boot Jack, and “Lumber Heels.” The whole to conclude with that nerve-working Piece, called “The feller who eats rats.”

TICKETS 25 CENTS,

Children under ten years, half price.

To be had at the Bookstores. No Postponement on account of rain

Professor F. feels it due to himself to state that he has never lectured in any part of New England, otherwise it would be in his power to offer documents from this section, and in the absence of which, he would beg leave to insert the following from New York.

From the Rev. Mr. Shaffer. — I have attended the Lectures of Prof. W. Foster, delivered in this village on Chemistry and kindred subjects. His instructions are very much simplified, and illustrated by some of the finest experiments of the Sciences, while the amusing part of his lectures are clear, rational and instructive. Prof. F. is a very successful and interesting experimenter, and will, I trust, be appreciated by an enlightened community.

I. N. SHAFER.

April 29, 1851.

From the Principal of Poughkeepsie Female Academy. — I have attended a short course of Lectures on Chemistry, given by Prof. W. Foster, with deep interest and great profit. Prof. F. is simple and colloquial in his style, and explains the leading phenomena of the sciences in so pleasant a manner as to win the confidence of all who hear him.

It would be well for society if Prof. F. would deliver his complete course of Lectures in every city and village in the Union.

The apparatus used by Prof. Foster is of the highest order and well calculated to answer the end of its creation, namely—to reveal the wonderful secrets of Chemical Science. I can most cheerfully recommend him, and the object of his mission, to the favorable consideration of all.

JACOB C. TOOKER.

May 28th, 1851.

From Prof. Crosby of New York University. — I have listened with great interest to Prof. Foster's course of Chemical Lectures, and am glad of the opportunity of testifying to their worth. Prof. Foster is well qualified for giving instruction and amusement in Chemistry, being master of that Science, — a successful experimenter and having an agreeable delivery. His Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope is one of high power and forms an exceedingly interesting accompaniment to his Lectures.

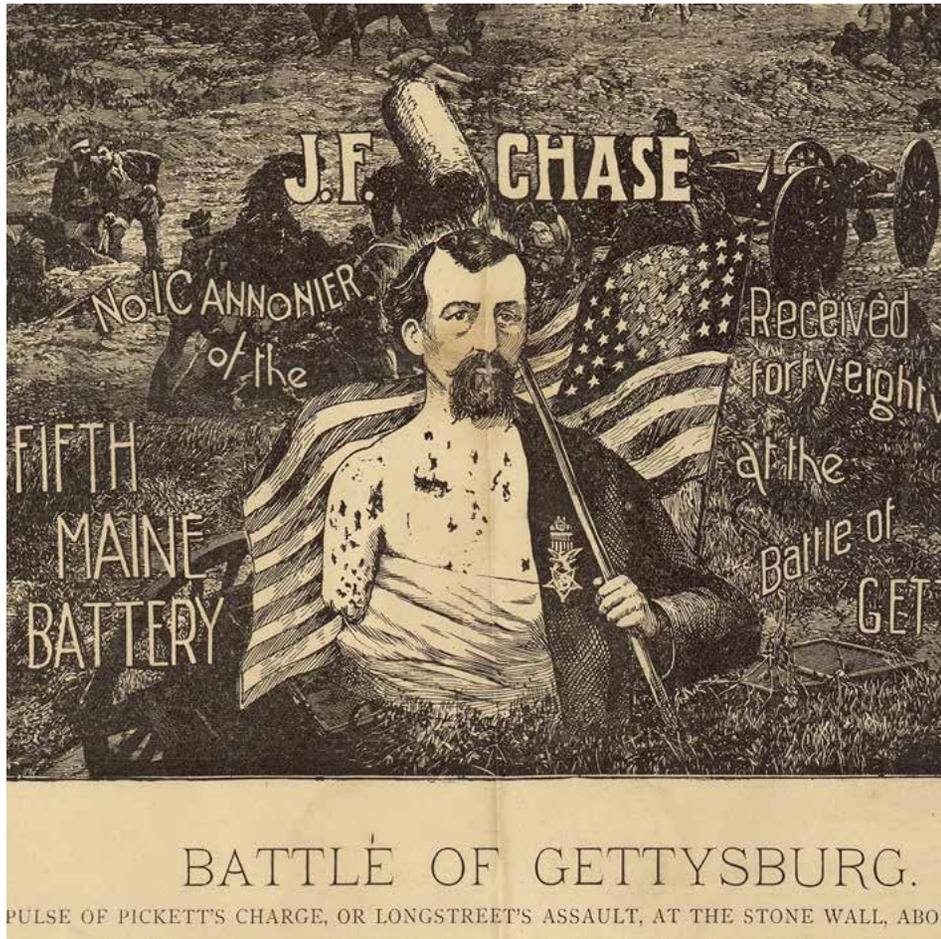
Prof. F. deserves the patronage of the public for his indefatigable zeal in his profession; and it is high time that the people at large should resort to places of instruction, (especially when that instruction is mingled with the amenities of experiment) in preference to giving up their leisure moments to the tricks of legerdemain or the cheating of negro impostors. Prof. Foster should be sustained as an able Lecturer, and as wielding a counteracting influence to the unprofitable buffooneries of the day.

HOWARD CROSBY.

Prof. of Greek in New York University.

S. J. VARNEY, PRINTER, LOWELL.

ILLUSTRATED G.A.R. BROADSIDE
FEATURING A DISABLED GETTYSBURG HERO,
AIMED AT DEFEATING PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND



20. Grand Army Record. J. F. Chase, No. 1 Cannonier of the Fifth Maine Battery. Received Forty-eight Wounds at the Battle of Gettysburg. Boston: Grand Army Record Publishing Co., 31 Cornhill, [ca. 1888]. Illustrated broadside, 16.75" x 23" (overall); illustration 10.25" x 15". CONDITION: Very good, old folds with a few small repairs with document repair tape to verso, several pin-holes at corners, toning to upper-right margin.

A scarce Grand Army of the Republic broadside honoring veteran and Medal of Honor-recipient, John F. Chase, apparently in part to marshal support for 1888 presidential nominee William Harrison who supported veteran and disability pensions; with textual emphasis on Gettysburg and the G.A.R.'s Massachusetts wing.

The Grand Army Record (est. 1885) was a monthly publication "devoted to the interests of the Union Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion." The large illustration depicts "The Repulse of Pickett's Charge, or Longstreet's Assault" during the Battle of Gettysburg, upon which is superimposed an illustration of veteran John F. Chase (1843–1914) of the 5th Maine Battery, shown holding a cannon sponge over one shoulder, his bare wounded chest and truncated arm exposed, standing in front of the U.S. flag, and wearing his Medal of Honor. Text beside him reads, "Received forty-eight wounds at the Battle of Gettysburg." A note in the text reads: "The picture of John F. Chase in the foreground is not in the original picture, and only displaces a few guns and caissons such as are shown on either side of Comrade Chase. Comrade Chase was himself wounded on July 2, 1863, at about six P.M., on Stevens' Knoll, very near to Culp's Hill."

The central text, entitled "Gettysburg," begins by evoking the memory of the Battle of Gettysburg and then decries "the curse of aggregated wealth" and "soulless" "irresponsible corporate power" which have "made it impossible for

poor men either to obtain even handed justice under existing laws, or to secure such laws as will give them an equal change with the rich in solving the problem of life. What will the end be?" 1888—the year Chase received the Medal of Honor—saw incumbent President Grover Cleveland lose the presidential election to William Harrison. Cleveland's opposition to Civil War pensions and inflated currency made him an enemy among veterans and farmers. In 1887, Cleveland had vetoed a previous version of the Dependent and Disability Pension Act, which was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Harrison in 1890. With the help of the Republican Party, which opposed the Democrats on the topic of pensions, the G.A.R. became more active in the call for liberal pension legislation. The rest of the text covers the Battle of Gettysburg from the morning of the third, and final, day of battle to the battle's final hour; interspersed are various accounts and quotations on the battle. To the left of the illustration is an alphabetical list of G.A.R. Posts in Massachusetts and to the right, a roster of the same, below which is an advertisement with subscription rates.

Entering the Army in 1863, John Chase fought in the Battle of Chancellorsville where his unit was ordered to move forward amid heavy fire to set up cannons and fire on the rebels. Nearby Confederate artillery poured heavy fire onto the 5th Maine, and soon the battery's officers were all wounded or killed—but Chase's cannon was still operational. Lieut. Edmund Kirby arrived to take command of the 5th. After reaching Chase's gun, a shell exploded nearby—incapacitating Kirby. Surviving, Kirby later took down Chase's and another man's names, stating "If ever two men have earned a Medal of Honor, you have, and you shall have it." Kirby died of wounds three weeks later. Chase later saw action at Gettysburg where the 5th was a part of Gen. John Reynolds' I Corps, fighting at Seminary Hill

on day one of the battle. On the third day of the battle, the rebels launched an assault on Cemetery Hill. Chase's battery fired with powerful effect on the attacking infantry and in response Confederate batteries started targeting the 5th. A shell exploded near Chase—taking off his right arm, destroying his left eye, and sending forty-eight pieces of shrapnel into him. Carried to the rear, he was left for dead. Two days after the battle his body was loaded onto a wagon to be buried. After the wagon driver heard him moan, he pulled Chase out from the bodies and gave him water. Taken to a hospital outside of Gettysburg, the doctors ignored him, judging he would die shortly. After three days of lying on the ground his wounds were bandaged and afterwards he was sent to Seminary Hospital. From here he was taken to West Philadelphia Hospital where he stayed until he recovered enough to return home to Maine. Following the war he worked in Maine as an inventor, receiving dozens of patents for his work, and married and had seven children. In 1895 he moved to Florida where he engaged in business ventures including establishing a retirement community for veterans in Veteran City, FL (present day Gulfport). Coming into contact with F. A. Davis, he used funding from Davis to promote the growth of Veteran City—encouraging the sale of land in the area and using his G.A.R. connections to find buyers among veterans.

No copies recorded in OCLC.

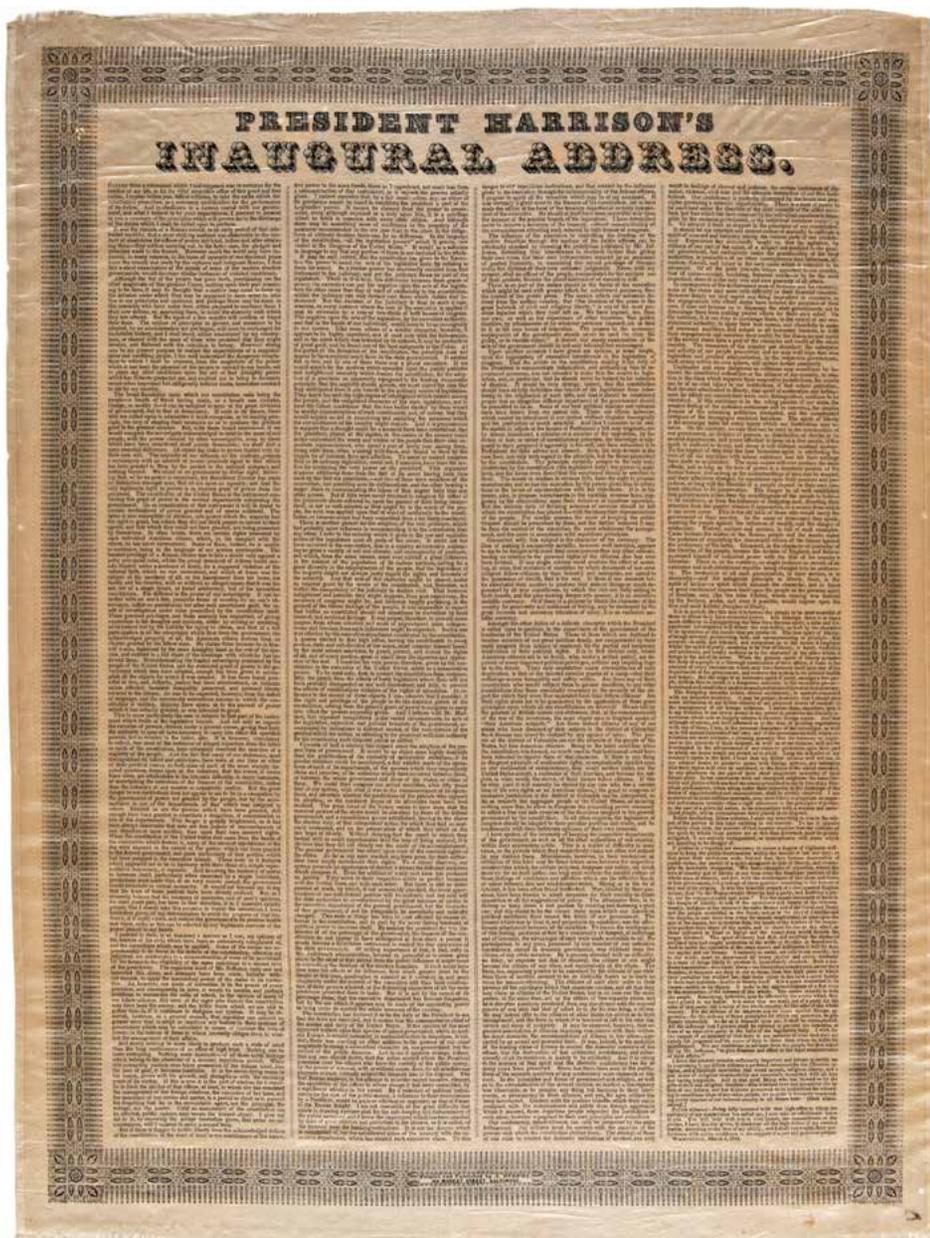
REFERENCES: Beyer, Walter F.; Oscar F. Keydel. *Deeds of Valor: How America's Heroes Won the Medal of Honor* (Detroit: The Perrien-Keydel Company, 1901), pp. 155–159; McConnell, Stuart. *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic, 1865–1900* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1992), pp. 146–150.

Item #6949

\$1,250.00



Grand Army Record
 A Monthly Publication Approved by the
 Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic
 in the War of the Rebellion.
 1863-1865.
 Printed and Published by
 Grand Army Record Publishing Co.,
 21 Chestnut Street,
 Boston, Mass.



THE LONGEST INAUGURAL SPEECH IN HISTORY,
BY THE PRESIDENT WHO SERVED THE SHORTEST TERM

21. Harrison, William Henry. *President Harrison's Inaugural Address*. [caption title]. Baltimore, Printed and Published by J. Murphy, [1841]. Broadside, 23.75" x 18". Printed on silk in four columns, with one inch decorative border all around. CONDITION: Minor fraying to extremities. Minimal light spotting to margins, small hole in lower right corner (outside the decorative border). The printing very clear and crisp. Very good plus.

A quite uncommon and unusual broadside printing on silk of William Henry Harrison's famous inaugural address. Harrison was the first president-elect to arrive in Washington by train, and for well over a century remained the oldest president-elect. On a snowy and blustery day Harrison delivered the longest inaugural address in the nation's history, the 8,445-word speech clocking in at an hour and forty-five minutes. Despite the length of his address, Harrison's term as president would be the nation's shortest, as he died only a month later. In his speech, written by Harrison himself but edited by Daniel Webster (who in fact claimed that he cut it down significantly), the president-elect lays out his platform in detail, outlining an intention to roll back much of the Jackson presidency's expansion of executive power, and suggests that he would avoid federal intervention with slavery as much as possible. Harrison warns against partisanship and promises to reestablish the Bank of the United States, to issue paper currency, to use his veto power sparingly, and to appoint qualified officers to his cabinet. The legend grew over the years that Harrison died of pneumonia contracted during his long inauguration event. More recent scholarship indicates the President likely succumbed from enteric fever caused by poor sanitation and unhealthy water in the White House.

The publisher of this attractive broadside on silk, John Murphy, was an Irish immigrant who came to Baltimore in the 1830s, where he printed largely Catholic texts and periodicals and became the first American to receive the honorary title of "Printer to the Pope." The only positively identifiable institutional copy of this printing is located at the Indiana Historical Society. OCLC locates a similar if not identical broadside at the American Antiquarian Society, but it is not present in their online catalog.

REFERENCES: *Threads of History* 150.

Item #7384

\$5,000.00

LINCOLN MEMORIALIZED
FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES

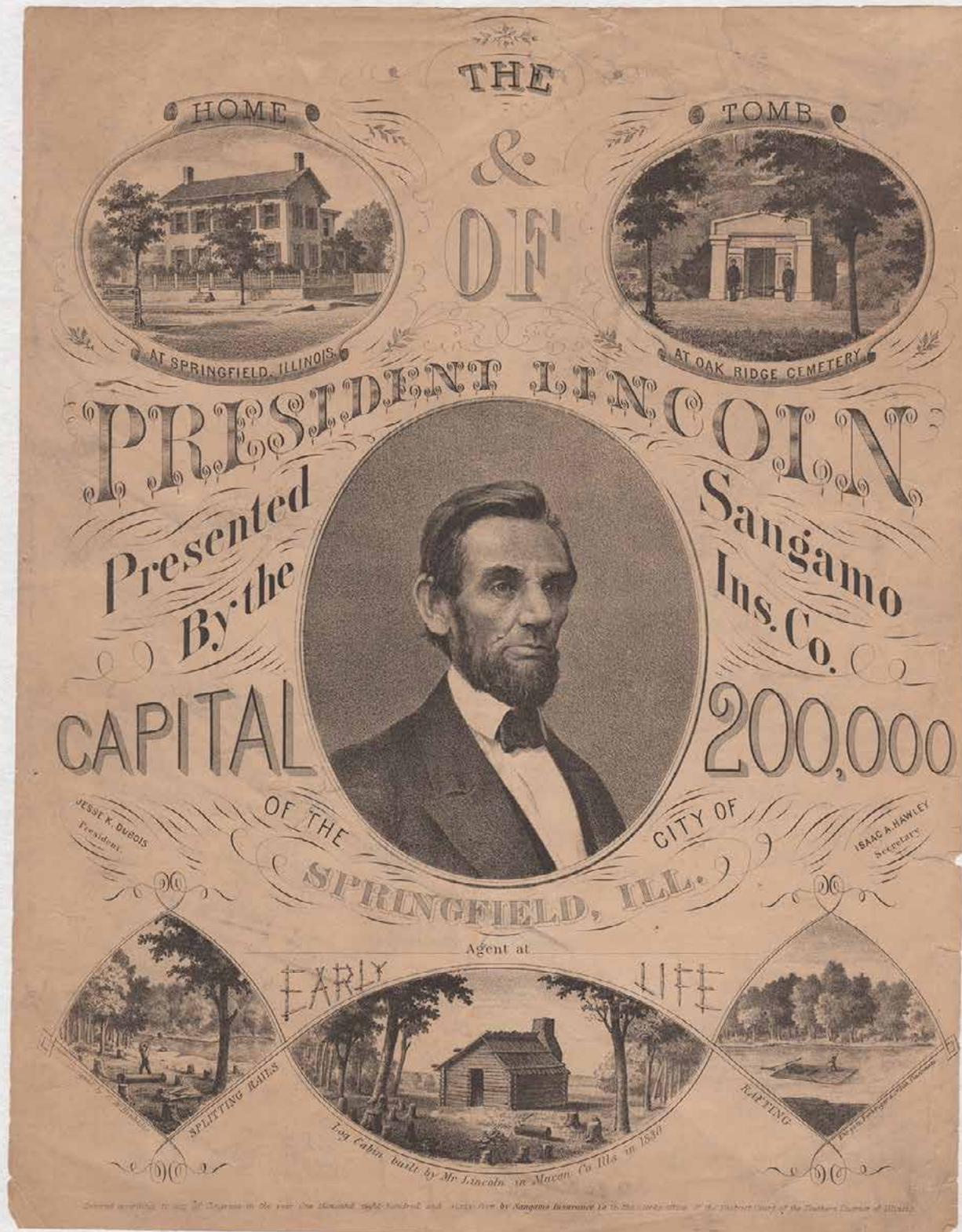
22. Hotchkiss, C. W., delin. *The Home & Tomb of President Lincoln Presented by the Sangamo Insurance Co. of the City of Springfield, Ill.* Springfield, Illinois: Sangamo Insurance Co., 1865. Ehr Gott, Forbiger & Co., Lith. Cincinnati. Lithographic broadside, 9.625" x 12.5", with text and vignette illustrations. CONDITION: Good, a few short tears at edges, lightly soiled.

A scarce advertising broadside memorializing Lincoln, issued by the Sangamo Insurance Company of Springfield, illustrated with views of the President's home and tomb at the top, a portrait in the center, and three scenes from Lincoln's early life at the bottom, including the "Log Cabin built by Mr. Lincoln in Macon Co. Ills. in 1830," a view of Lincoln splitting rails, and a view of him rafting.

Not in Monaghan. OCLC records five copies.

Item #3678

\$850.00



DISPATCH

FROM THE EMPEROR TO

GENERAL FLINT,

Of the HEAD Department, and Most Supreme of all the
Lather-ing Tribe:—

When Fashion triumph'd o'er her *Barber-ous* Foes,
First rear'd the Comb, th' *IMMORTAL FLINT* arose!—
Each Lock of many-colour'd Hairs he *drew*:
Exhausted Wigs, and then imagin'd new.
Pale Barbers saw him, curst his prosp'rous Reign,
And panting Shavers trace his Steps in vain:
While flowing Ringlets wave on ev'ry Breast,
The *MATCHLESS FLINT* will stand confest.

To his *Grease*, the *Mark-Quiz* of *Owl Town*, Grand Mogul
of *Jaw Scavengers*, Shave Master General to all
the Metropolises of the world, Member of the Region
of Honour, Knight of the *Burning-Tongs*, Overseer of
the *BODY* and *LIFE* Guards, the *Scratching Convincibles*,
and of the Grand Order of the *Shaving Box*,
Pomatum Pots, and Principal *Aid-de-Scamp* to the
Emperor, with a thousand other *et ceteras*.

Then Stranger go to *FLINT* and shave,
Long Beards and *Ques* are wrong—
Man wants but little Hair just now,
Nor wants that Little—*Fig.*

Done at Field-Marshal Cook's Literary Emporium of
Taste; where Gentlemen may be consulted on the
importance of extending Science, and the Commands
of Ladies punctually attended to, by the Emperor, or
his Staff, in *propria Persona*.

DEBORUS.

The above is a reminiscence of the olden time. It is the production of one Huggins
a Hair Dresser of the city of N.Y. who from 1800 to 1812 was celebrated for his wit, and
his Parodies on all the proclamations & public documents of the crowned heads of
Europe & the President of the U.S. He possessed the rare ability of ridiculing every
subject he touched in a most *Barberous* manner. He became very celebrated and
eventually committed suicide at Albany. The man Flint was an Englishman
an eccentric kind of humorist, a universal genius. Post-Doctor, Librarian, & author
& Barber & with whom Huggins shared the kitchen at the springs. To help a song I wrote
the following Epigram, which at the time was thought a good hit
John Flint to save expense & labor— gave them instead of *water* to his neighbor
By this deed meaning his credit saved, they'll go home at least half-shaved

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE VERSES BY NEW YORK'S INIMITABLE BARBER-POET

23. [Huggins, John Richard Desborus.] Dispatch from the Emperor to General Flint, of the HEAD Department, and Most Supreme of all the *Lather-ing Tribe*:— [Likely Ballston Spa, New York, ca. 1800.] Broadside, 12.375" x 7.75", mounted on larger leaf removed from scrapbook, with manuscript note in ink on separate sheet (4.25" x 7.75") mounted below original broadside; similar but unrelated note (2.625" x 7.75") on verso. CONDITION: Good overall; loss to right margin and .5" losses at old folds, affecting just one letter.

A delightful unrecorded broadside by a famously poetical New York hairdresser and wigmaker who, in addition to adorning the heads of his clientele with flowing locks and fancy combs, entertained their ears and lampooned their politics with witty and satirical verse. Preserved with an early note on the author and subject by a historically-minded watch maker.

This broadside in praise of "General Flint, Of the HEAD Department, and Most Supreme of all the Lather-ing Tribe" begins by describing Flint's skillful wielding of "the Comb" and ability to revive "Exhausted Wigs," and noting accordingly that: Pale Barbers saw him, curst his prosp'rous Reign, And panting Shavers trace his Steps in vain: While flowing Ringlets wave on ev'ry Breast, The *MATCHLESS FLINT* will stand confest.

Hailing Flint as the "Grand Mogul of Jaw Scavengers, Shave Master General...of the Grand Order of the Shaving Box," Huggins recommends: "Then Stranger go to *FLINT* and shave." The broadside is signed only "Deborus," a misspelling of "Desborus," one of the author's lesser-used middle names, but the manuscript addendum mounted below the broadside explains: "It is the production of Huggins a Hair Dresser of the city of N.Y. who from 1800 to 1812 was celebrated for his wit, and his Parodies on all the proclamations & public documents of the crowned heads of Europe & the President of the U.S. He possessed the rare ability of ridiculing every subject he touched in a most Barberous manner. He became very celebrated and eventually committed suicide at Albany."

John Richard Desborus Huggins was a frequent presence in the New York papers between 1801 and 1808, publishing elaborate, often poetic and political advertisements for his hairdressing and wig-production services—at least one of which, though printed in the ads section, is labeled a "Proclamation" and fills an entire column with flights of fanciful commentary before, in the last lines, mentioning that he still "shaves and dresses and sells hard soap and soft pomatum, wigs, frizettes and other articles of perfumery" and wants "A journeyman hair dresser" (*The Evening Post*, August 22, 1807, p. 3). One ad, published in 1807 in advance of New York's guber-

natorial elections, bore the heading "Electioneering Artifice" and cast Huggins's "head dresses" in a political light, capable of causing under-age boys to appear old enough to vote and adult candidates to look like wealthy landowners. The "fee simple head dress," with "locks being all of them in an horizontal position, and pointed straight forward" may have been a jab at the curious friseur of Thomas Storm, on the ballot for Lieutenant Governor (*The Evening Post*, April 27, 1807, p. 3).

A barber with "spirit enough to assume, and talents enough to support the title" of "Empereur du Friseurs, roi du barbiers," Huggins published a collection of his "politico-tonsorial...effusions" (Murrell, p. 55) in 1808 entitled *Hugginiana*; or, Huggins' fantasy, being a collection of the most esteemed modern literary productions. Exposing the art of making a noise in the world, without beating a drum, or crying oysters.... Though the panegyric offered here seems lighthearted enough, Huggins was evidently also "an aggressive... and contentious man" and his vocal anti-Jeffersonian politics so angered one Tammany Hall leader that he "called at Huggins's shop...and administered to him a sound thrashing with a rope" (Meyers, p. 11). In addition to publishing his own punning political commentary, Huggins both sold and commissioned political engravings, including several for *Hugginiana* from Elkanah Tisdale, who was among the first American-born artists "to be definitely connected with a number of plates of a humorous or satirical nature" (Murrell, p. 54). Huggins's suicide in 1816 was mourned in the New York papers, although one loyal subject's poem "on the demise of the celebrated John Richard Desborus Huggins, 'Emperor of the all the Friseurs,' who voluntarily abdicated his baberous kingdom" notes that Huggins's wife, a perfumist, had taken over his "throne" as "empress" (*The Evening Post*, Dec. 10, 1816, p. 2).

This broadside was formerly in the annotated scrapbook of one Lyman Barker Langworthy (1787–1880), an American jeweler and watchmaker who worked in Quebec for many years before leaving at the start of the War of 1812. Langworthy was active in Ballston Spa, Rochester, and other New York locales, and in addition to his regular trade served stints as Sheriff of Saratoga County and Superintendent of the Tonawanda Railroad. As the Langworthy Family history outlines, "He was a prominent Mason, trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, trustee and deacon of the First Baptist Church, associate editor of the Rural New Yorker and prominent in many other ways" (p. 223), and is also the author of his own family history, entitled *Memorandum and Reminiscences: Personal Sketches and Memoirs of the Family Langworthy*.

Although we have found little record of the subject of Huggins's poem except that he was born in Dunkirk in 1837, lived in Ballston Spa, and was buried there in 1870, Langworthy notes:

The man [John] Flint was an Englishman an eccentric kind of monomaniac, a universal genius. Poet, Doctor, Tobacconist, Landlord & Barber, & with

whom Huggins amused the visitors at the springs. To help along I wrote the following Epigram, which at the time was thought a good hit John Flint to save expense & labor—gives Rum instead of Lather to his neighbor By this droll means, his credit's saved. They all go home at least half shaved.

In addition to maintaining his "Emporium of taste" in New York City, first at 42 Pine Street and then, after 1803, at 92 Broadway, Huggins evidently traveled for work, probably following wealthy clients to their summer watering places. Since both Flint and Langworthy lived in Ballston Spa, this broadside was likely printed there.

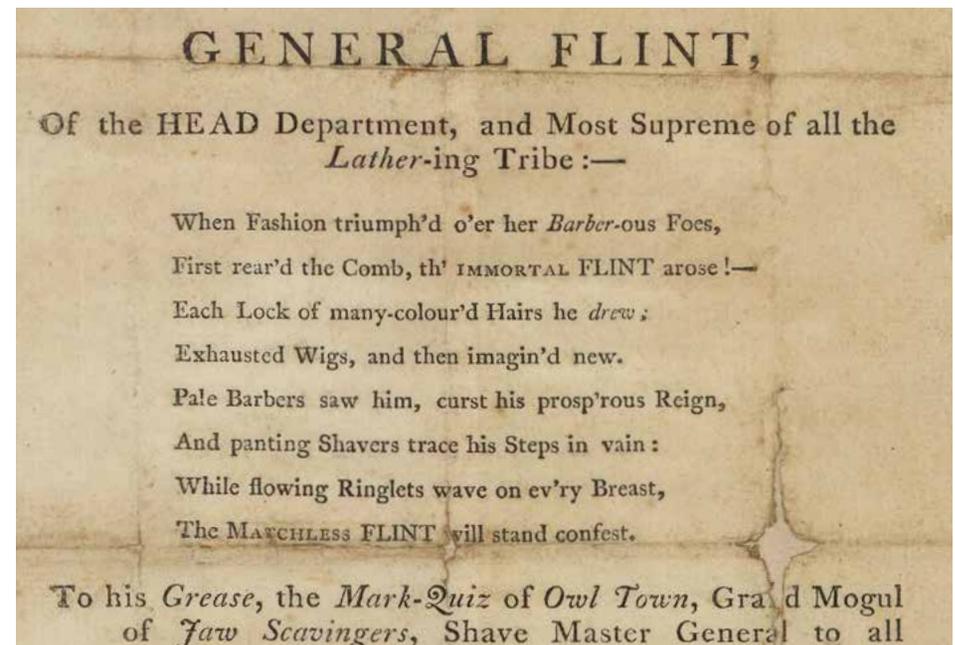
Shaw and Shoemaker record only four items by Huggins: two 1808 editions of *Hugginiana* and two broadsides. No physical holdings of Huggins's work are listed in OCLC. An example of *Hugginiana* and the broadside "A solemn fact. Suaviter in modo--fortiter in re" are at AAS.

A rare and highly eccentric window into the New York scene of the early 1800s by its famously witty tonsorial "Emperor."

REFERENCES: Murrell, William. *A History of American Graphic Humor*, vol. 1: 1747–1865 (New York: Whitney, 1933); Meyers, Gustavus. *History of Tammany Hall* (New York: Boni & Liveright, 1917). For Huggins's recorded works, see Shaw & Shoemaker 15282, 35332, 15279, and 15281.

Item #7638

\$2,750.00



"CAIRO AS A RAY OF LIGHT FOR BLACK PEOPLE, AN EXAMPLE TO EMULATE"

24. [Koen, Charles]. **Cairo Solidarity Rally**. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1971. Broadside, 8.5" x 14". CONDITION: Near fine with scattered wear at edges.

Scarce and striking broadside for a Philadelphia civil rights rally in solidarity with Cairo, Illinois, which, although a small town, became a focal point of northern racist violence and civil rights activism in the 1960s and '70s.

The "Cairo Solidarity Rally" was advertised for June 17th, 1971 at Philadelphia's long-standing social activist church, the Church of the Advocate. Reverend Charles Koen, a Cairo, Illinois native and founder of the Cairo United Front, was the headline speaker. Koen organized the town's campaign—a more than two-year boycott against all white-owned businesses in the town—after "white vigilante groups ('White Hats'), in cooperation with the local police, shot into an all-black housing project for two and a half hours" on March 31, 1969 (Guide). This was far from the first attack on Cairo's Black population, which had suffered from the town's violent opposition to civil rights since before Koen had begun organizing as a high schooler in the early 1960s, and which had made Cairo "synonymous nationwide with racial violence with a northern accent" (Good, *Cairo*).

Besides Koen, other speakers at the event were Rev. Calvin B Marshall and Rev. Muhammed Kenyatta of the National and Philadelphia chapters of the Black Economic Development Conference (BEDC), respectively, and Rev. Wycliffe Jangdharrie, of the West Philadelphia chapter of the NAACP. The event's many cosponsors—the West Philadelphia NAACP, the BEDC, the Council of Black Clergy, and the Black Workers Congress, a Marxist organization that emerged from Detroit's League of Revolutionary Black Workers—speak to the high degree of coordination that marked this period's civil rights organizing. As one radical paper described the main rally, which took place in Cairo two days after the Philadelphia event advertised here, "The significance of the day's activities lay in the broad support mobilized, showing an increased awareness of layers within the Black liberation movement of the necessity to defend the struggle in Cairo" (Garee). The broadside bears the image of a minister, presumably Koen, wielding a Bible in one hand and a gun in the other, part of the "new militant generation of ministers coming of age in the 1950s and 1960s," preaching social gospel and leading civil rights activism (SNCC). A photo of Koen speaking appears at the lower right.

OCLC lists just two other copies, at Yale and University of Pennsylvania. A third is held in Emory University's Black Print Culture collection.

REFERENCES: Garee, Dale. "Abernathy, Imamu at Cairo solidarity rally," *The Militant*, July 9, 1971, p. 10; Good, Paul. *Cairo, Illinois. Racism at Floodtide* (Washington, D.C.: Clearinghouse, October 1973), p. 4; "Guide to the United Front of Cairo, Illinois Photographs PHOTOS.171," Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archive (NYU), online; "SNCC's Campaign in Cairo, Illinois," SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) Digital Gateway.

Item #7333

\$450.00

CAIRO
SOLIDARITY
RALLY

CHURCH of the ADVOCATE
18th and **DIAMOND STREETS**
June 17, 1971 7:30 pm

with
REV. CHARLES KOEN of the
Black United Front - Cairo, Ill.

Topic
BLACK LIBERATION, Our Only Salvation!

plus
Rev. Calvin B. Marshall, Chairman, National B.E.D.C.
Rev. Muhammad Kenyatta, Phila. B.E.D.C.
Rev. Wycliffe Jangdharrie, West Phila. N.A.A.C.P.

sponsors:
BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
WEST PHILADELPHIA N.A.A.C.P.
COUNCIL of BLACK CLERGY
BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS

DONATION \$1.00 at the door
All proceeds for the Black United Front of Cairo

"I WAS BORN FEB. 12, 1809, IN HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY"

25. Lincoln, Abraham; Fell, Jesse, W. *The Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1872. Broadside, 24.5" x 19" plus margins; portrait and text in five columns. CONDITION: Torn through upper right, the tear affecting the portrait, restored, backed with Japanese tissue.

The first separate printing and first separate facsimile of Lincoln's famed autobiographical sketch, originally composed in response to a request from his friend Jesse Fell, printed with a brief account by Fell of the circumstances under which it was written and extracts from a few of Lincoln's speeches.

Lincoln and Fell became acquainted during a session of the Illinois State Legislature in the winter of 1834–35. Lincoln was serving as a representative and Fell as a lobbyist for MacLean County, Illinois. The two became political friends and saw much of each other in subsequent years. In 1858, when Lincoln came to prominence as a result of his debates with Stephen Douglas, Fell, who had recently returned from a trip east where the public was hungry for information about Lincoln, approached his friend as he came out of the Bloomington, Illinois courthouse one afternoon and asked him for a biographical sketch. Lincoln initially resisted, but the following year gave in, composing a brief autobiography as well as a letter of explanation, both of which he mailed to Fell on December 20th, 1859.

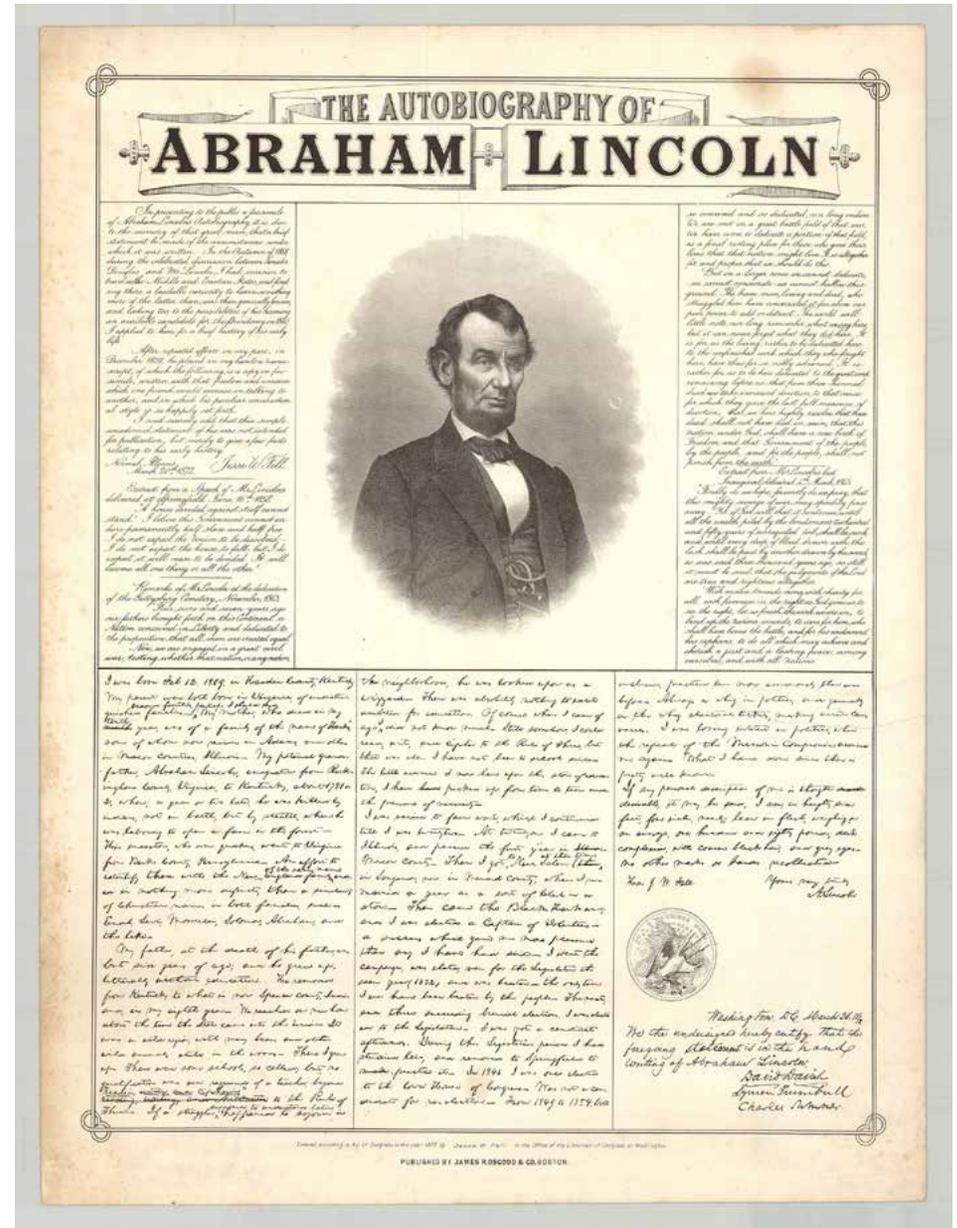
Delighted that Lincoln had finally complied and eager to promote his cause, Fell forwarded Lincoln's autobiography to his friend Joseph J. Lewis in Pennsylvania, who used it for an article that was published in the *Chester County Times* (PA), on February 11th, 1860. Lewis's article was reprinted in many newspapers and "became the first widely read biographical sketch of Lincoln and served as a basis for the first three Lincoln campaign biographies in book form" (Sage). In 1872, while preparing his biography of Lincoln for publication, Ward H. Lamon wrote to Fell asking him to forward Lincoln's sketch and its accompanying letter to his publisher, James R. Osgood & Co., for consultation and facsimile publication. Placing no particular value on the original manuscripts when he first received them, Fell had not requested their return, but now retrieved them in response to Lamon's request. He then forwarded the biographical sketch, but not Lincoln's letter of explanation, substituting instead his own cover letter. Since Lincoln's sketch was neither addressed to Fell nor signed, Fell included with his letter clippings in Lincoln's hand reading "Hon. J. W. Fell" and "Yours very truly / A. Lincoln" which were then pasted onto Lincoln's sketch. Also added was an emblem and statement testifying to the authenticity of the manuscript, signed by David Davis, Lyman Trumbull, and

Charles Sumner, dated at Washington D.C., March 20th, 1872. The facsimile was included in Lamon's biography and published separately in the form of the broadside offered here.

Rare. OCLC records only four copies.

REFERENCES: Not in Monaghan; Stern Collection 4792; Sage, Harold K. *Jesse W. Fell and the Lincoln Autobiography in The Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, Vol. 3, Issue 1, (1981), pp. 48–58.

Item #3389



\$4,500.00

FACSIMILE OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.



I hereby certify that the following is an exact Fac-Simile of the Original Manuscript of the Proclamation of Freedom, purchased by me from the North-Western Fair. Under an arrangement with the Soldier's Home of Chicago, this publication is undertaken, to create a fund for the erection and maintenance of a Permanent Home for the sick and disabled Soldiers of the Union Army. Purchasers of the Fac-Simile will thus invest this Immortal Instrument with a new interest, as the corner stone and foundation of an Institution, which shall prove a just tribute of a Nation's gratitude to her patriot sons.

Thos. S. Dejeu, President of the Soldier's Home Chicago, Illinois.



Executive Mansion.

Washington, Oct. 26, 1863.

Ladies having in charge
the North-Western Fair
for the Sanitary Commission
Chicago, Illinois.

According to the request made in your ^{behalf} ~~request~~, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The former errors at the top, and the conclusions are left to the signature you perceive are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department by a person I know not. The printed part is cut from a copy of the preliminary proclamation, and pasted on merely to save writing.

I have some doubts to return the paper, but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, they will be better.

Very truly yours,
Abraham Lincoln

By my Obedt. Servt.
Abraham Lincoln

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following to-wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do so on or after the expiration of ninety days or such shorter time as they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in great revolt, or engaged in the Congress of the United States by members chosen in violation of Article VI of the Constitution, or the public voice of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and on occasions with my purpose so to do, proclaim for the free persons of one hundred days, from the day first aforesaid, to the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof, respectively, on that day in rebellion against the Uni-

ted States, the following to-wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, St. Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, St. Martin, St. Michoud, Iberville, Orleans, (including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Adams, Hancock, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Currituck, and Dare, and the City of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left pending, as if the Proclamation were not made).

And by virtue of the power now for the purpose of aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities, throughout recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby again upon the people so declared to be free to obtain from all molasses unless in necessary self defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believing to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the consistent and prompt support of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States (L. S.) of America, the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President,
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State

IMPORTANT FACSIMILE PRINTING OF THE
FINAL DRAFT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
(THE ORIGINAL DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1871)

26. Lincoln, Abraham. **Facsimile of the Emancipation Proclamation.** Chicago: Printed by Edward Mendel, 1863. Lithograph; image size: 19.5" x 31"; sheet size: 23" x 34.25". **CONDITION:** Very good, some chipping to edges, recently reinforced on verso with Japanese tissue.

A large broadside facsimile of the final manuscript draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, issued to raise funds for the U.S. Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home in Chicago.

After composing the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln wrote to the women organizing the 1863 Northwestern Sanitary Fair notifying them that, in response to their request, he was sending them the original manuscript, which he enclosed with his letter, so that it could be sold to raise money for the support and care of sick and disabled soldiers of the Union Army. An auction was held by the Northwestern Fair and the manuscript was purchased for \$3000 by Thomas B. Bryan, President of the Soldiers Home of Chicago. In turn, Bryan created and sold facsimiles of the draft to fund the U.S. Sanitary Commission and establish a permanent home for Union veterans. The price of the facsimile was \$2. The Soldiers' Home deposited the original manuscript at the Chicago Historical Society, where it was exhibited until the Chicago Fire of 1871 destroyed the document along with much of the city.

At the top of this broadside is Bryan's printed certification of the authenticity of the facsimile and his statement of purpose for its sale, flanked by emblems of the Soldiers' Home. Below and to the left is a facsimile of the letter Lincoln wrote on 26 Oct. 1863 to the "Ladies having in charge the North Western Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago." The letter identifies those portions of the manuscript not in his hand and explains that the printed text pasted on the manuscript "was cut from a copy of the preliminary proclamation, and pasted on merely to save writing." Following the letter is the final manuscript draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. To the left of the letter is an oval portrait of Lincoln. A blind-stamped official seal of authenticity appears in the lower left corner, with a statement above it reading, "Every genuine copy has the Proclamation Seal attached immediately hereunder." A printed line at the bottom has been filled in with the name of one John Deichman M.D. of Whitewater, Wisc., and his date of purchase, March 29th, 1864.

On January 7th, 1864, Bryan sent two copies of the facsimile to Lincoln accompanied by a letter reading in part: "I mail herewith for your acceptance the two first copies of the lithographer Fac-Similes of your Proclamation of Freedom.—Have the kindness to inform me if the copies impress you favorably as an exact Fac-Simile which it purports to be..." To this, Lincoln replied: "I have received the two copies of the lithographed fac-simile of the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation...I have to say that although I have not examined it in detail, yet it impresses me favorably as being a faithful and correct copy."

Born in Berlin where he trained as a map engraver, Edward Mendel (1828–1884) was a lithographer, engraver, and map publisher. He immigrated to Cincinnati in the 1840s and moved to Chicago in the early 1850s. Mendel was the city's first lithographer, and by the time of the Civil War his company was printing chromolithographs. Although Mendel's operation was destroyed in the fire of 1871, he rebuilt and continued working as a lithographer until his death in 1884.

Bryan published three versions of this broadside, all printed by Mendel. The other two versions are vertically-oriented, one illustrated with a mounted photograph of Lincoln and the other with a portrait identical to that appearing on the version offered here.

Counting all three versions, OCLC records ten copies (many of the records are insufficiently detailed to know which version is described).

REFERENCES: Eberstadt 36; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA, 2005), p. 116; "Abraham Lincoln papers collection" (at the Chicago History Museum) at Explore Chicago Collections online; "Facsimile of Emancipation Proclamation" at The Lincoln Collection online.

Item #8411

\$4,500.00

I WISH TO EMPLOY
A BREWER
AND
DISTILLER:

TO a Brewer that understands malting Grain and brewing Porter, and will make Porter equal to the Brown Stout imported from London, and teach my sons the trade, I will give Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and find him bed, board and washing;—if a married man, accommodation equal to the board, &c. of a single man, and to induce his utmost skill and care, 5 per cent. on the sale of the Porter he makes of that quality, and in proportion to profits on inferior, for 4 years. The water is good, and the works constructed in the best way I could think of, without regard to expence. The building, 120 by 60 feet, is in my opinion equal to malting, brewing and distilling 250 bushels of grain every day with ease. The sales of Porter will depend on the quality; but as the sales, however good the Porter, will not be equal to what can be made at the works, for some years, the rest of the time will be employed in distilling Gin, as far as the sales of that will employ them, and that far only, after the Store Butts are filled. There is room for as many Store Butts as will contain between eighty and ninety thousand gallons, which will be put up, or as many of them as are found needful to contain a sufficient stock of Porter and Gin. To a Distiller that understands malting, and will make Gin equal to that imported from Holland, I will give the same encouragement as to the Brewer, that is the same board, &c. Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and 5 per cent. on the sales of Gin, of that quality, and in proportion to profits on inferior. I expect them to assist each other in every respect. Quality being my object, knowing that that will command price and demand, I will allow a free use of prime materials—and none but complete tradesmen, that are sober, careful and industrious, need apply. Should any Brewer or Distiller, that is well recommended, apply in this or next month, and after I am supplied, I will pay him the ordinary expence of a passage to my house in Norfolk county, two and an half miles, below town, and back to his home.

ALEXANDER LOVE.

September, 4th, 1802.

A NOTABLE VIRGINIAN SEEKS
A DISTILLER AND A BREWER, 1802

27. Love, Alexander. I Wish to Employ a Brewer and Distiller... Norfolk County, Virginia, 1802. Broadside, 8" x 6.5". CONDITION: Good, some tears at edges and small holes along the fold at the center of text.

A broadside issued by Alexander Love of Virginia seeking a "well-recommended" brewer who "understands Malting Grain and Brewing Porter," as well as a distiller who "will make Gin equal to that imported from Holland."

Having erected a brewery and distillery "of great public utility" in Norfolk County, Love advertises in this 1802 broadside for "a Brewer that understands malting Grain and brewing Porter, and will make Porter equal to the Brown Stout imported from London, and teach my sons the trade" and "a Distiller that understands malting, and will make Gin equal to that imported from Holland." These capable brewers and distillers would be compensated with "Two Hundred Dollars per annum...bed, board, and washing," and, "if a married man, accommodation equal to the board, &c. of a single man...to induce his utmost skill and care, 5 per cent on the sale of the porter he makes of that quality, and in proportion to profits on inferior, for 4 years." These two operatives were expected "to assist each other in every respect. Quality being my object, knowing that that will command price and demand, I will allow a free use of prime materials—and none but complete tradesmen, that are sober, careful and industrious, need apply."

Love was evidently operating at quite some scale when this advertisement was issued, owning over a thousand acres of land upon which his brewing and distilling operation was housed in a "building, 120 by 60 feet" with "room for as many Store Butts as will contain between eighty and ninety thousand gallons...to contain a sufficient stock of Porter and Gin." Love entices potential respondents with the promise of appropriate resources and facilities, noting that the "water is good, and the works constructed in the best way I could think of, without regard to expence.

The building...is in my opinion equal to malting, brewing and distilling 250 bushels of gray every day with ease." Apparently, the reason he did not simply operate a brewery (sans distillery) was that "the sales, however good the Porter, will not be equal to what can be made at the works," so therefore "for some years, the rest of the time will be employed in distilling Gin," although, if and when he was able, it seems that Love ultimately intended to confine his business exclusively to brewing.

As of 1778, Love owned "one twentieth part of a new distillery," on a tract of land previously owned by Mr. Cornelius Calvert, "the justice of Norfolk county from July 8, 1729, to January 17, 1729-30." This operation was destroyed by fire and Love erected his own brewery in 1779, presumably the one in use when he issued this broadside. Apart from his brewing and distilling activities, Love also operated a general market where one could find "CORDAGE of all kinds; LEATHER of all kinds; *West India* goods of all kinds...RUM and REFINED SUGAR" and had a hand in the tobacco business, as a partner in John Mitchell & Co.'s "Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory." His name appears in several legal proceedings in Virginia during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, in addition to several advertisements offering tracts of land and general goods for sale.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Virginia, General Assembly, House of Delegates. *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Richmond: Commonwealth of Virginia, 1781); "Advertisement," *The Virginia Gazette*, Williamsburg, May 16, 1771, p. 3; "Advertisement," *The Virginia Gazette*, May 16, 1771, p. 4; "Advertisement," *The Virginia Gazette*, July 17, 1778, p. 4; "Advertisement" *Virginia Chronicle and Norfolk and Portsmouth General Advertiser*, Norfolk, June 22, 1793, p. 3; "Advertisement," *Richmond Enquirer*, May 20, 1823, p. 1.

Item #8824

\$2,250.00

Mack & Arnold's
MINSTRELS!
WILL PERFORM AT THE
TOWN HALL,
WINDSOR,
—ON—
Saturday Eve., March 2d, 1867.

TEN STAR PERFORMERS!!

The Public are respectfully informed that this Troupe is not composed of one or two legitimate performers and several amateurs but that each and every member is an Ethiopian Artist of eminence in his speciality.

PROPRIETORS, - - - Mack & Arnold.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR, - J. R. Frebergeister.
MANAGER, - - - - Geo. Tillinghast.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Overture—Caliph of Bagdad,	Minstrels.
Hamlet (Prince of Denmark.)	"
Ballad—"Hattie Bell,"	Fred. Kendall.
Comic Song—"Tapioca,"	Lu. Arnold.
Ballad—"Twenty Years Ago,"	John Terry.
Comic Song—"Gipsy Davy,"	Johnny Mack.
Auction Sale,	John Terry & Co.

PART SECOND.

Comic Banjo Solo,	Lu. Arnold.
Violin Fantasia,	J. R. Frebergeister.

TWO THESPIANS.

John Terry,	Lu. Arnold.
Song,	Fred. Kendall.

Raw Recruits.

John Terry,	Lu Arnold,	Billy West.
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Photography Exemplified.

Mr. Johnson,	Johnny Mack.
Sam, (the apprentice,)	Lu Arnold.
Jim, (the victim,)	John Terry.
Song,	Sam Reynolds.

THEATRICAL AGENCY.

Mr. Smith,	Johnny Mack.
George Danger,	Lu Arnold,
Sam Peril, (who stands on his head,)	Frank White.
Guitarist,	Fred Kendall.
Banjoist,	Billy West.
Violinist,	Mr. Schultz.
Comic Singer,	Sam Reynolds.
Opera Singer,	John Terry.

The Evening's Performance to conclude with
"Railroad Smash-up on the Vermont Central."

Tickets of Admission, 25 cts.
Children under 12 years, 15 cts.
Doors open at 6.30. Performance to commence at 7.30.

**'ETHIOPIAN' MINSTRELS PERFORM
IN VERMONT**

28. Mack & Arnold. Mack & Arnold's Minstrels! Will Perform at the Town Hall, Windsor, on Saturday Eve., March 2d, 1867. Windsor, [Vermont], Saturday Eve., March 2nd, 1867. Broadside, 17.25" x 5.75". Ticket, 1.5" x 3". CONDITION: Broadside good, two tiny punctures, a few tiny chips at margins, no losses to the text; ticket good.

A broadside advertising Mack & Arnold's minstrel show at the Windsor, Vermont town hall, with an original ticket to the show.

The public is advised that "this Troupe is not composed of one or two legitimate performers and several amateurs but that each and every member is an Ethiopian Artist of eminence in his speciality." Managed by George Tillinghast, the troupe included "ten star performers" (including a Frank White who plays "Sam Peril" "who stands on his head") as well as "two thespians" and three "raw recruits" (which include one Lu Arnold). Overseen by musical director J.R. Frebergeister, members of the group played banjo, violin, guitar, with some singing in operatic and comic fashion.

The "Programme" spells out the first and second parts of the act and its players, which include proprietors Arnold and Johnny Mack playing a range of characters. Some of the acts include, "Comic Song—"Tapioca"; "Hamlet (Prince of Denmark)"; "Overture—Caliph of Bagdad"; "Comic Song—"Gipsy Davy"; "Violin Fantasia"; "Comic Banjo Solo," and so on. The performance apparently concluded with a "Railroad smash-up on the Vermont Central" (this broadside was produced at the height of the Vermont Central Railway's operation). Tickets of Admission were 25 cents, while children under twelve were admitted for 15 cents; doors opened at 6:30 PM, and the performance started at 7:30.

No records in OCLC.

Item #5568

\$375.00

CROSS-DRESSING AERIAL TRICK CYCLIST
HITS WASHINGTON STATE

29. Miss Frances Dainty & Co. Extra [sic] Extra Extra. To-night Olympic Theatre. [Toppenish?] North Yakima, Washington State, [ca. 1912]. Illustrated broadside, 15.75" x 10", newsprint printed in black. CONDITION: Good+, chipping along upper margin, vertical tears down middle, document repair tape to verso.

A scarce illustrated broadside promoting a performance in Washington State by slack wire and bicycle Vaudevillian artists, including a cross-dressing bicyclist who is pictured here.

An ad for a 1920s performance describes Miss Francis Dainty & Co. as "the World's Greatest Cyclists in Extraordinary Feats of Cycle Riding and Balancing. Whirling, twirling, twisting, turning, circling, cyclists in a whirlwind of thrills, quicker than shots from a rapid fire gun." The company's act—as seen in several images here—included novelty slack wire and bicycle art. The present show at Grand Theatre in North Yakima is billed as a special for one night only; it is possible this performance took place at the Olympic Theatre in Toppenish, which was active at the time. Contemporary newspaper accounts confirm performances by the troupe in Washington and Oregon during this period, and note their imminent world tour, as this broadside indicates as well: "They sail on March 9th... to do an engagement in Honolulu, and go from there to China and Japan continuing on to Australia and New Zaland [sic]." They are described here as one of the "feature acts with Ringling Bros. circus for the past season." General admission cost fifteen cents.

The "Miss Francis Dainty" (sometimes "Frances") of the company name—and pictured here in a frilly dress and hair ribbons—was, in fact, Cyril Geer, the second of three generations of performers under the "Francis Dainty & Co." banner. Cyril was born in 1895 to Hannah and Albert Geer, the latter of whom founded the act. Cyril is known to have donned girls' clothes for shows, although in his later career he opted for a top hat and tails. When his father died in 1922, Cyril continued the show with his first wife Fern and his own son Francis (born in 1917), and later with his second wife, Lyda. He retired in 1960 at the age of sixty-five. In addition to Hawaii, China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, the company toured Mexico, the Philippines, and Indonesia. They were based in the Willow Glen neighborhood of San Jose.

Not in OCLC. One copy of a variant with "Extra" instead of "Extra," is held as part of the Geer estate at the History San Jose Research Library.

REFERENCES: "The World's Greatest Cyclist: Frances Dainty & Co." at History San Jose online.

Item #6884

Extra EXTRA Extra



TO-NIGHT



OLYMPIC THEATRE

NOVELTY
SLACK
WIRE
and
BICYCLE
ARTISTS



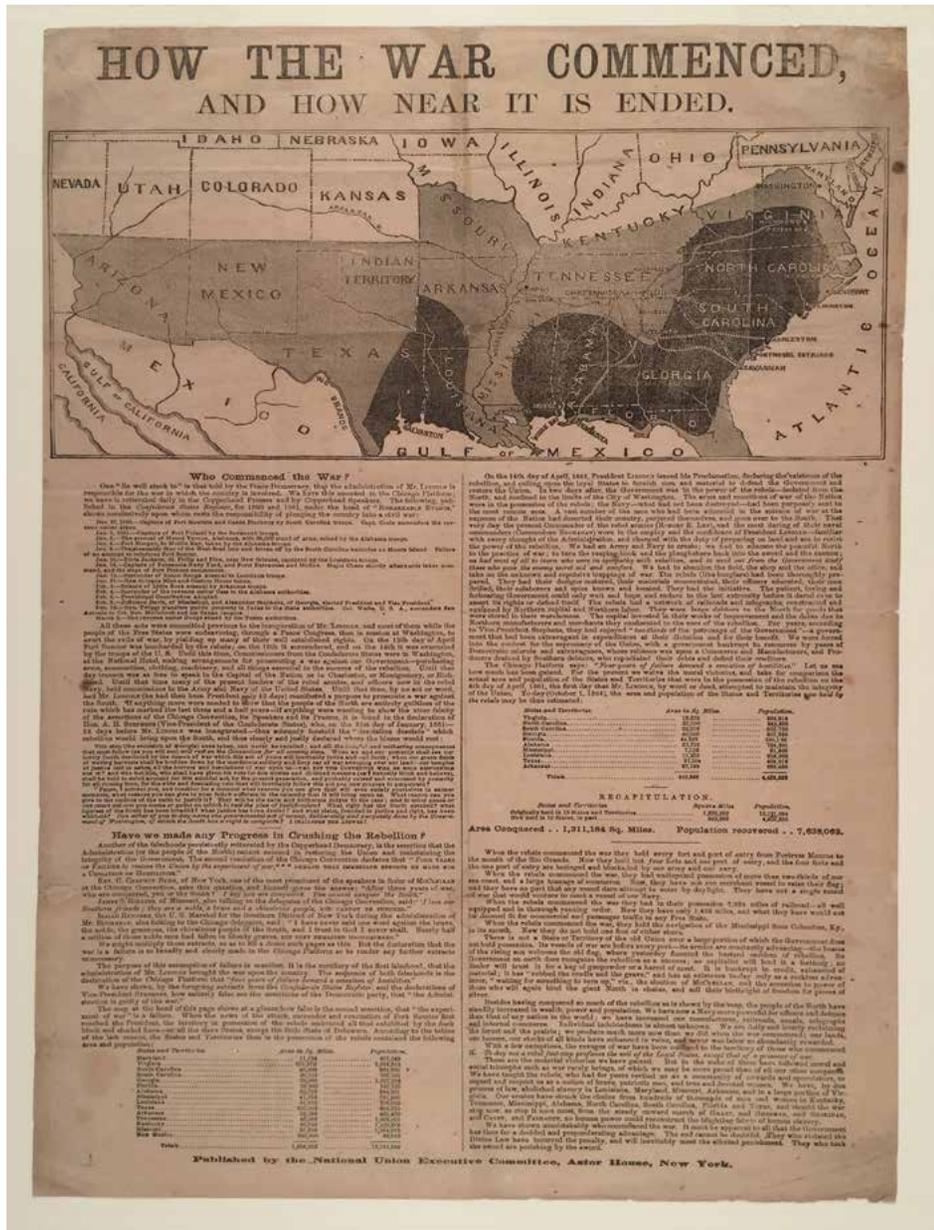
MISS
FRANCIS
DAINTY
CO.
ONE
NIGHT
ONLY

Special For One Night Only From the Grand Theatre at
North Yakima

Miss Francis Dainty & Co., has been one of the feature acts with Ringling Bros. circus for the past season. They sail on March 9th on the steamer Sierra to do an engagement in Honolulu, and go from there to China and Japan continuing on to Australia and New Zaland.

HERE ONE NIGHT ONLY General Admission
15 Cents

\$575.00



A PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW COMPANY
ADVERTISES AN EXHIBITION OF ITS VIEWS OF
THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, CIRCA 1890

31. National View Company. *Coming! National View Co.'s Grand Exhibition of the Cuban War! America Says "Hands Off." Over 100 Views! All True to Nature. Read Our Dodgers.* [Philadelphia?]: National View Co., ca. 1900]. Illustrated broadside, 32" x 21.75", printed in red and blue, 3 illustrations, approx. 5" x 4"; mounted on paperboard. CONDITION: Good, toning and some fading, some dampstaining, cracking, a few losses to the broadside along the margins, but no losses to the text or the illustrations.

A striking, large-format broadside announcing the imminent availability and exhibition of over 100 photographic views documenting the Cuban War, AKA the Spanish-American War, published by the little known National View Company.

Printed in patriotic colors, this broadside includes portraits of President William McKinley ("now the central figure of the world") and Admiral George Dewey (dubbed "the hero of Manila"), as well as a scene entitled "Shooting Rebels," which depicts Spanish soldiers executing Filipino prisoners—an incident that took place on May 19th 1898. The image is accompanied by the text: "About two years ago the Spanish tried to discourage the rebellion in the Philippines by shooting to death some 88 natives who had been exiled for political offenses. There were 46 others who were shot, but not killed. Some folks would call it a massacre. The general who ordered it reported it as a 'punishment.'" Text beneath this image reads, "America Says 'Hands Off.'" A note at the bottom exhorts parties interested in the company's views to read the company's "dodgers," i.e., small handbills or leaflets.

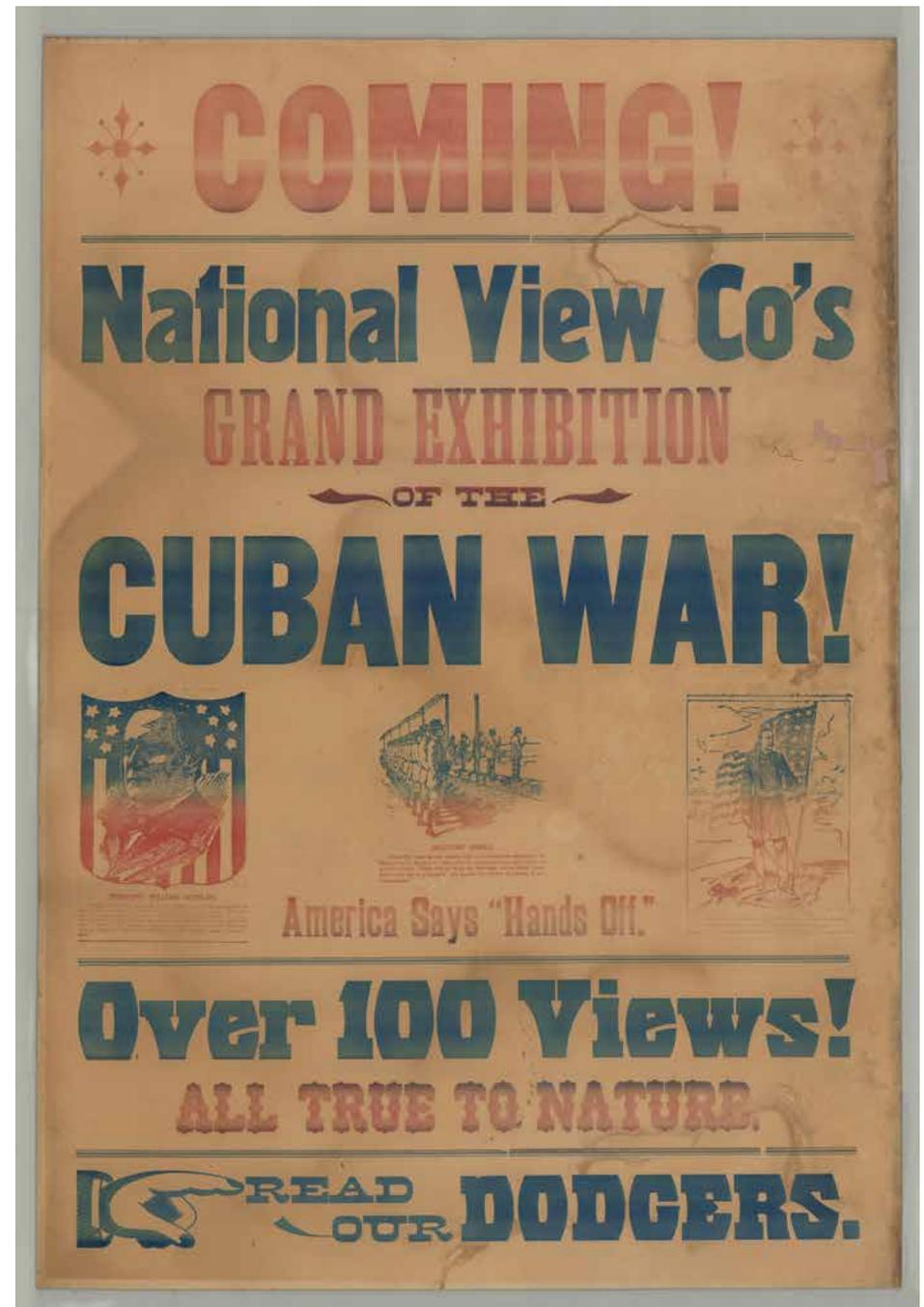
The National View Company was in business from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century, and appears to have operated out of Philadelphia. While scant information exists on the company, the *Altoona Mirror* records on May 7th, 1904 two men from Philadelphia traveling to Altoona to take views of the area on behalf of the National View Company. The only evidence we have found of the company's work is an online record of cabinet card photos of the Spanish-American War stamped on the verso "National View Co."

No copies of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.

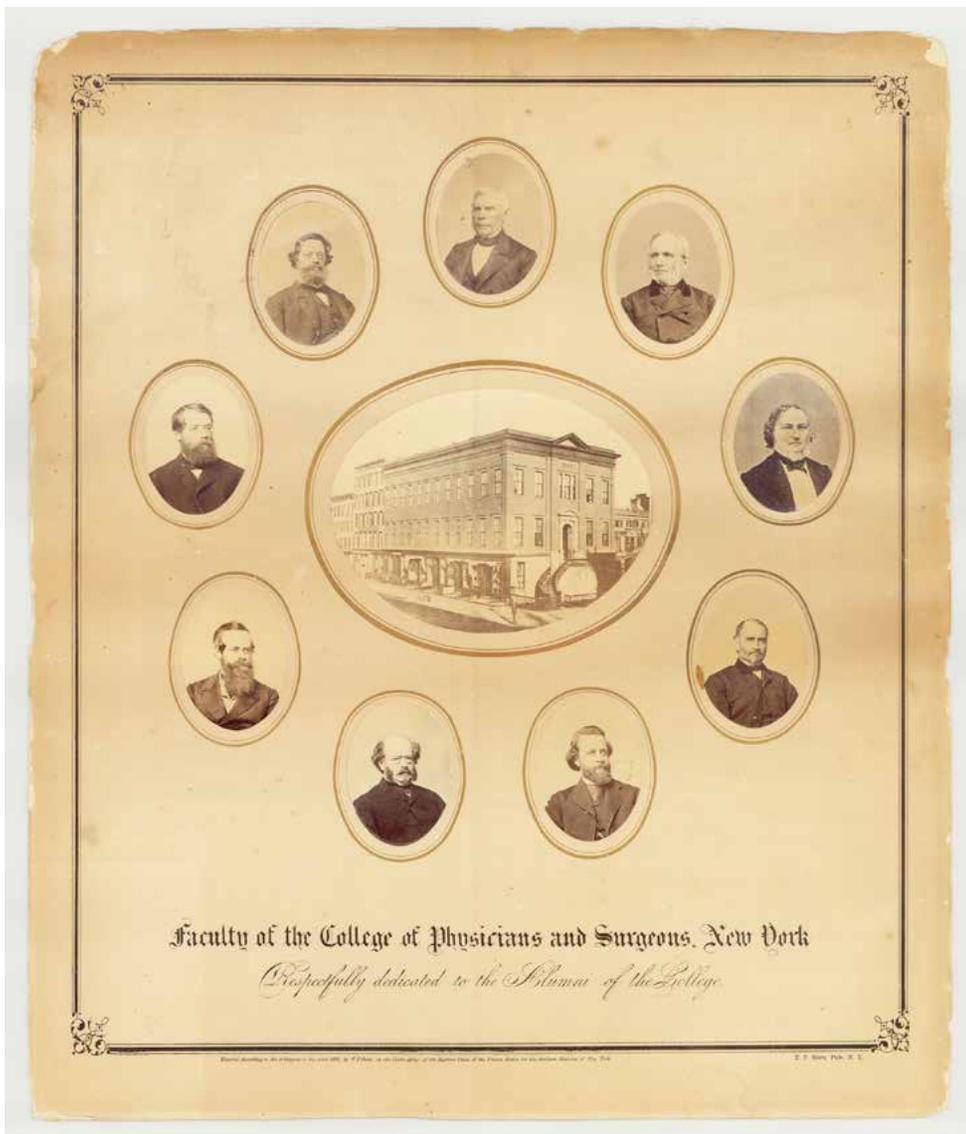
REFERENCES: *Altoona Mirror*, Altoona, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1904, p. 2.

Item #8727

\$1,250.00



PHOTOGRAPHIC BROADSIDE PRESENTING
THE NEW YORK COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS



32. New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Respectfully Dedicated to the Alumni of the College. New York: T. P. Shaw, 1866. Photo-illustrated broadside, 18.5" x 16", with a central oval albumen print (4.75" x 6.25") and 9 mounted oval albumen prints (2.75" x 2") with printed gold borders. CONDITION: Good, chipping along margins, light wear to oval photos, tiny puncture to top-middle photo.

A rare 1860s photo-illustrated broadside presenting the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, featuring a view of the college and nine images of its professors. The college had by this time merged with Columbia University's medical faculty.

The central image is a view of the college building, with its name and the year of its founding (1807) visible above the entrance (this building was first occupied beginning in 1856). In 1860 the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (NYCPS) became the Medical Department of Columbia College through the collaboration between the Trustees of the two institutions. From that time on the diplomas of the graduates were signed by the President of Columbia College and also by the President of NYCPS. In 1891 the college was incorporated as an integral part of the university.

At middle top is physician Joseph Mather Smith (1789–1866), NYCPS class of 1815. A founder of the Medico-Physiological Society, Smith became a fellow of the College in 1821 and in 1826 was appointed professor, a position he held over thirty years. In 1855 he was transferred to the chair of materia medica, which he held until his death (the year this broadside was published). He became president of the Academy of Medicine in 1854, vice president of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention in 1859, and president of the Citizens' Association of New York on the Organization of the Council of Hygiene in 1864. During the 1849 cholera epidemic he played an important role on New York City's Sanitary Committee.

To the immediate right of Smith is surgeon Willard Parker (1800–1884). After receiving his MD from Harvard in 1830, Parker was appointed professor at Vermont Medical College and in the same year accepted the chair of anatomy in the

Berkshire Medical College. In 1836 he became professor of surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College and in 1839 became a professor at the NYCPS, and later a professor of clinical surgery there. *Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography* notes that "In the spring of 1840, appreciating the want of practical demonstration in teaching surgery, and the difficulty in securing cases for illustration in colleges that were unconnected with hospitals, [Parker] visited with his students two or three of the city dispensaries, selected interesting cases, and had them taken to the College of physicians and surgeons, where the anatomical theatre offered superior advantages for making diagnoses and performing operations before the class. This was the first college clinic in the United States." In 1843 Parker organized the New York Pathological Society and in 1847 the New York Academy of Medicine; from 1864 to 1866, he helped create the New York City Board of Health; and in 1865, he was elected president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, the first institution ever established for the treatment of inebriety as a disease. Other members of the faculty are doubtless identifiable as well.

No copies recorded in OCLC.

A rare piece of 1860s medical photographica.

REFERENCES: "Parker, Willard," *Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography*; "History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons" at Columbia University online; "Joseph Mather Smith" at Virtualology (Virtual American Biographies) online.

Item #7009

\$1,250.00

MAMMOTH THREE COLOR BROADSIDE ON LINEN

33. Norfolk Agricultural Society Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of Horses, Live Stock, Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, &C. at Dedham! On Tuesday & Wednesday, Sept. 24th & 25th, 1861. Boston: J. H. & F. F. Farwell, U. S. Mammoth Steam Job Printers, 112 Washington St., 1861. Broadside on linen printed in three colors, 42.5" x 30". CONDITION: Very good, some soiling and toning.

A spectacular oversize broadside on linen printed in three colors and multiple typefaces, advertising an agricultural fair in Dedham, Mass. in September of 1861.

While the main event for the Dedhamites and others in the region would have been the horses and exhibitions of horsemanship advertised here, today it is rather more the color and delightful blend of typefaces on display in this broadside promoting what would have been an exciting and diverting event early in the Civil War era. The exhibition featured "horses, live stock, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.," a "grand cavalcade or horses," a dinner and an annual address.

Printers J. H. & F. F. Farwell were active in Boston from roughly 1839 to 1870 and sometime in the 1850s began printing unusually large broadsides, some in the dazzling style employed here, describing themselves variously in their imprint as "Times Steam Cylinder Job Press," "U.S. Mammoth Steam Job Printers," "U.S. Mammoth Steam Job Printing Office," "Plain and Decorative Steam Job Printing Establishment," etc. They printed a multitude of playbills, as well as a variety of other broadsides, including a number of large scale Civil War recruitment broadsides. We have handled just one other large scale color broadside printed by the firm, advertising *Ladies' Fancy Furs at the Oldest Established Fur House in New England. The Largest and Most Select Stock of Rich Fur Goods Ever Offered in Boston*. Generally speaking, the survival rate for large broadsides of this period is rather low. The present example has had the advantage of being printed on linen, a much more durable material than the thin paper typically used for broadsides of this era.

A lovely example of the Farwell's large scale broadside printing in multiple colors.

Item #6383

\$3,500.00

NORFOLK
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
OF
HORSES,
LIVE STOCK,
Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, &c.
AT DEDHAM!
On Tuesday & Wednesday, Sept. 24th & 25th, 1861.

EXERCISES OF TUESDAY. DRAWING MATCH on the Grounds of the Society at 1 o'clock, P. M.
PLOUGHING MATCH at 2 o'clock, P. M. EXHIBITION OF HORSES AND EQUESTRIANISM at 3 o'clock, P. M.

EXERCISES OF WEDNESDAY. SPADING MATCH on the Grounds at 9 o'clock, A. M. GRAND CAVALCADE AND TRIAL OF HORSES at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DINNER at AGRICULTURAL HALL
At 12 o'clock, after which
THE ANNUAL ADDRESS
AND SPEECHES WILL BE GIVEN.
EXHIBITION OF HORSES
AND DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP from 5 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

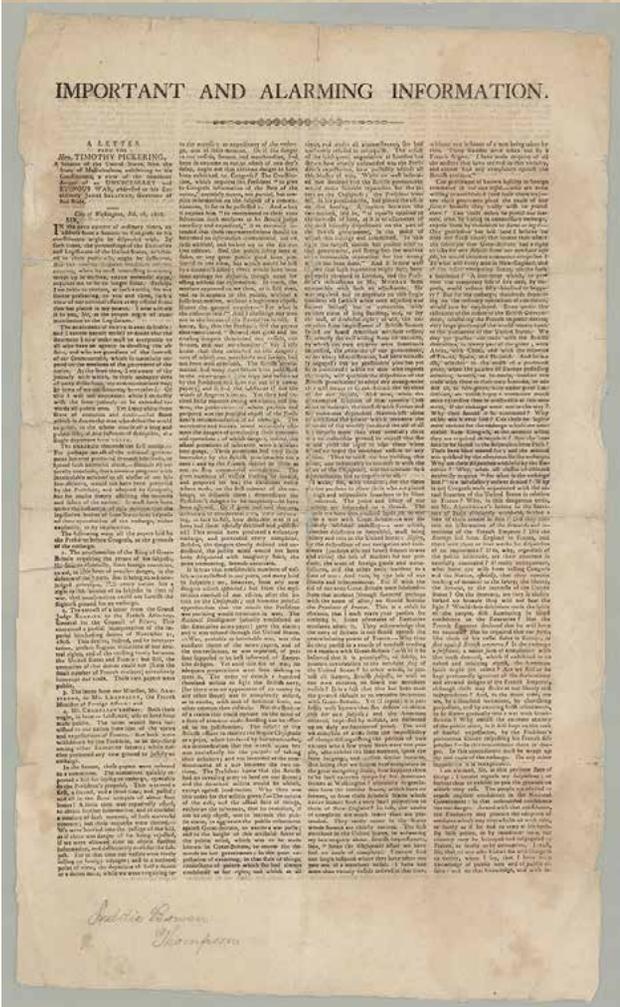
ADMISSION FEES.

Single Tickets to the Hall.	10 cents.	Tickets for Carriages with one horse.	25 cents.
Single Tickets to the Grounds.	15 cents.	Tickets for Carriages with two horses.	30 cents.
Admission Tickets for all Exhibitions on the second day.	20 cents.	With extra fee of 10 cents for each passenger.	35 cents.

HENRY O. HILDRETH, Sec'y. **MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres't.**

J. H. & F. F. Farwell, U. S. Mammoth Steam Job Printers, 112 Washington St., Boston.

IMPORTANT AND ALARMING INFORMATION.



PICKERING STOKES PROTEST OF JEFFERSON'S 1807 EMBARGO ACT

35. Pickering, Timothy. Important and Alarming Information. A Letter from the Hon. Timothy Pickering, A Senator of the United States, from the State of Massachusetts, exhibiting to his constituents, a view of the imminent danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war, addressed to his excellency James Sullivan, Governor of said State. City of Washington, Feb. 16, 1808. Providence, Rhode Island: Printed by John Carter, 1808. Broadsheet, 31 x 52 cm. Reinforced on verso with transparent tissue. CONDITION: Light chipping at margins and small tears along old folds, light dampstaining, several small losses to the text.

A rare and compelling broadsheet publication of a letter by Senator Timothy Pickering opposing President Thomas Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1807.

Timothy Pickering (1745–1829) was a Massachusetts statesman and Federalist who served as the third U.S. Secretary of State under Presidents Washington and Adams. Here Pickering writes as a Senator from Massachusetts in response to Jefferson's 1807 Embargo Act in a letter to James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts. Through the Act, Jefferson had sought to respond to British and French molestation of U.S. merchant ships carrying cargo to warring European nations during the ongoing Napoleonic Wars. The general embargo was precipitated by violations of America's neutrality when these vessels were seized as contraband of war by Europeans during the Chesapeake–Leopard affair. Jefferson retaliated with commercial warfare, attempting to bring economic hardship upon Britain and France. However, the embargo turned out to be a failure both politically and economically—and ended up inflicting serious harm on the U.S. economy, especially in New England. The issue provoked much protest and increased support for the Federalist Party. While the embargo ended on 1 March 1809, tensions with Britain would continue to grow in the lead-up to the War of 1812.

As evidenced by this in-depth letter, Pickering was a strong opponent of the embargo; he begins by remarking that there is “perhaps no act of the national government has ever produced so much solicitude, or spread such universal alarm.” Pickering cites the act's opposition by various States, despite the fact that it was “proposed by the President and adopted by Congress for the interests and safety of the nation.” He spells out the four grounds for the embargo laid out by Jefferson for Congress; however, he notes that “[w]e were hurried into the passage of the bill, as if there was danger of its being rejected, if we were allowed to time to obtain further information, and deliberately consider the subject.” Pickering discusses in great detail

the events surrounding and leading up to the embargo—and the ensuing fallout. He concludes his letter thus: “I have undertaken to communicate these details; with the view to dissipate dangerous illusions; to give to my constituents correct information; to excite enquiry; and to rouse that vigilant jealousy which is characteristic of Republicans, and essential to the preservation of their rights, their liberties, and their independence.”

OCLC records just two copies.

Item # 5309

\$1,750.00

EARLY INDIANA DEVELOPMENT BROADSIDE:
IN SEARCH OF "PERSONS WHO USUALLY INHABIT TOWNS"

SALE OF FORTY TOWN LOTS.

The Subscriber has laid out, near his residence in Huntington county, Ia., a town, which he has named

CHARLESTON,

at the point, where the state road leading from Marion to the town of Huntington, crosses the Salamonie river, 14 miles from the former, and 10 from the latter place, 12 miles above Lagro, and 12 miles below a town recently laid off on said River. A road from Lagro to Portland, the county seat of Jay county, is expected to pass immediately through Charleston. The most extensive tract of fertile and fast populating country, lies around Charleston, that is any where to be met with in the west. The site of this town is on a high level plain overlooking the river. Mill seats are numerous in its immediate vicinity, and one of them is about being improved.

The neighborhood of Charleston requires already many mechanics and other persons who usually inhabit towns, and they would, no doubt, be amply supported, and encouraged in it, as the distance is considerable from this place to any of the before mentioned towns, and there is no other town within the verge of those before mentioned, which, with the great travel already through it, must render it a very central, public and desirable place. The numerous local and general advantages pertaining to Charleston, and its future prospects, cannot be fully portrayed in the usual limits of an advertisement, but they will be visible at once to every candid enquirer. As the proprietor desires not to be accused of that disposition to puff, so usual in most late advertisements, he hopes the public will bestow upon it that patronage and attention, which the place really deserves, and he firmly believes, no one will lose by an early investment of capital here. The lots will be offered for sale, on the premises, at public outcry, on the 25th and 26th days of December, 1837. The terms of sale will be as follows: 25 per cent. in hand; 25 per cent. in six months, and the residue in 12 months, with interest from the day of sale. Purchasers can have their deeds on the day of sale, upon giving their notes with approved security.

J. P. ANTHONY.
Charleston, Huntington county, Ia., Dec. 5th, 1837.

36. Sale of Forty Town Lots. The Subscriber has laid out, near his residence in Huntington county, Ia. [Indiana], a town, which he has named Charleston. Charleston, Indiana, 1837. Broadside, 18.25" x 11.5". Addressed and postmarked on verso. CONDITION: Foxed, light damp-stains, old folds with some losses to lettering at folds, 3.75" tear vertical tear into printed area at top. 2.5" horizontal break in lettering at top, light toning along folds.

An apparently unrecorded broadside advertising lots in a nascent frontier town in Indiana, assuring readers that this promotion is more than mere "puff."

This broadside advertises forty lots for sale in the new neighborhood of Charleston, Indiana, which was laid out in 1837 by Joseph P. Anthony, a carpenter by trade, who came to the area to farm with his sister Judith and his brother-in-law Abraham Nordyke in 1835. The land is advertised as "on a high level plain overlooking the river" with "numerous" potential mill seats and "The most extensive tract of fertile and fast populating country." The lots would be sold "at public outcry" on December 25th and 26th, and "Purchasers can have their deeds on the day of sale, upon giving their notes with approved security." Since Anthony's own relocation there, the area of Charleston had grown, and, concluding that "it would be a profitable venture to lay out a town," Anthony had it surveyed by William Delvin in November, 1837. The broadside notes that the settlement was particularly seeking "many mechanics and other persons who usually inhabit towns," and offers assurance that tradesmen "would, no doubt, be amply supported, and encouraged in it, as the distance is considerable from this place to any...[other] towns." This campaign was somewhat successful, and several lots were sold, but although Charleston thrived for a few years, it ultimately "did not come unto the expectations of the founder," and Anthony eventually "removed to Huntington, where he died some years later." Charleston was located on the Salamonie River between Marion (to the southwest) and Huntington (to the northeast), about a mile east of where Mt. Etna remains today.

On the verso of the broadside is a postmark, dated December 11th, from Muncietown, Indiana, and the address in ink of Charles Anthony (apparently no relation to Joseph) at the Snowhill P.O. in Clinton County, Ohio. Anthony, born in 1798 to Quaker parents in Richmond, Virginia, moved to Ohio in his early teens and began practicing law in Cincinnati as a young man. He was elected to state legislature three times, was instrumental in reforming Ohio's prison system, and served as a General in the Ohio Militia during the Mexican-American War.

REFERENCES: Bash, Frank Sumner. *History of Huntington County, Indiana: a narrative account of its historical progress, its people, and its principal interests* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1914), pp. 105-6, 154-55.

"THE DEATH OF THE GREAT NEGRO PARTY"

37. Salt River Gazette—Extra. [Philadelphia, October 9, 1867]. Illustrated broadside, 12.125" x 8.125" (sheet size), backed with Japanese tissue. CONDITION: Good, old folds, repairs to small losses, mainly at edges.

An illustrated broadside employing various racist tropes to explain local Republican election losses in Philadelphia in 1867, here characterized as the death of the "Great Negro Party."

The broadside consists of a series of captioned wood-engravings, including the head of an African American man above a coffin accompanied by the birth and death dates of the Republican party ("Born, 1856—Died, Oct. 8, 1867"); a black dandy commenting "Golly! Dis Child make 'em sick dis time"; "a Scene at the Broad St. League House" depicting an interracial marriage between a white woman and an African American man, with the minister complaining "Marriage is a contract. I must do this or be fined," to which the groom replies "Massa, you must marry us. De law says so"; a vignette entitled "The Work of Congress repudiated by the People," showing a white man chopping wood with a caption nearby reading "the white man must work to pay his taxes," while an oversized African American man lounges nearby, with language above him reading "Uncle Sam will have to keep me. Freedom and No Work. White women. Idleness. Whiskey"; a "statue to be erected in front of the Union League House" showing a black woman on a donkey or a small bedraggled horse (the Union League was founded to support the policies of Abraham Lincoln); and others.

At least two of these images previously appeared elsewhere. The dandy originally appeared as an illustration captioned "S.S. Sanford in One of his Great Delineations of Ethiopian Character" in "Our Day," an 1860 minstrel show circular for Sam S. Sanford's Opera House. The statue was published in the "Original Comicalities" section of the June 1854 edition of "Graham's Magazine" bearing the title "Woolly Equestrian Statue of the late Mrs. Joyce Heth." "Mrs. Heth, an early attraction of P.T. Barnum from 1835 until 1836, claimed that she was over 100 years old and a nanny to George Washington" (Library Company).

A virtual shotgun blast of racist tropes typical of the surge in anti-African American sentiment in the immediate post-Civil War years.

REFERENCES: "The Salt River gazette---extra, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867. [graphic]: The Great Negro Party--born, 1856--died Oct. 8, 1867" at The Library Company of Philadelphia online.

Item #7022

\$1,800.00



"Death of the Notorious Margaret L. Shepherd," *The Sacred Heart Review*, March 21, 1903; "Some Fake Ex-Nuns," *Our Sunday Visitor*, May 27, 1923; "Women Score A Victory," *The New York Times*, October 29, 1900; Yacovazzi, Cassandra L. *Escaped Nuns: True Womanhood and the Campaign Against Convents in Antebellum America* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Item #7133

\$575.00



REDUCED RATES ON THE "TEXAS SHORT LINE"
FROM ST. LOUIS

39. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. **Iron Mountain Route! St. Louis to Texas!** St. Louis: St. Louis Globe-Democrat Job Print; Woodward, Tiernan & Hale, Map Engr's, 1878. Broadsheet with map, 20.75" x 6.5", plus margins printed in black and red. Map size, 11" x 5". Faded purple stamp of agent Henry H. Hannan. CONDITION: Very good, upper-half of right margin rough cut.

A scarce and attractive promotional broadsheet with map issued by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, advertising special railway offers to emigrants headed to Texas.

This broadsheet announces cheap excursion tickets, free baggage (up to 200 lbs.), and reduced emigrant rates for departures from St. Louis on the Short Line Route which runs through Arkansas into Texas. A table of rates on the verso lists first class and emigrant rates. The Texas Short Line extends from St. Louis, Missouri to Galveston and Austin, and cuts diagonally across the map, with various spurs along the way, including intersections the Texas & Pacific R'y and the International & Great Northern R'y. Interested parties seeking assistance, information on Texas, maps, time-tables, rates of fare, etc., are encouraged to call upon or address the nearest of the railroad's Agents (located in Missouri, Chicago, New York City, and Ohio), whose names are provided on both recto and verso.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway began selling off land holdings in Arkansas in the mid-1870s and continued to do so into the early twentieth century. OCLC records some twenty maps published by the railroad company promoting land it owned in Arkansas issued during this time period. These lands extended from the northernmost point of the state around Little Rock to the line's southern terminus in Texarkana. The company offered various inducements for settlers, deep discounts for putting money down, as well as reduced freight should homesteaders wish to transport their belongings via the railway. As demonstrated by the present broadsheet, the railroad also capitalized on emigration to Texas.

OCLC records only three copies, at Yale, Princeton, and University of Texas at Arlington.

Item #5718

\$1,250.00

ground). Other images depict coming-of-age scenes such as a boy "Playing Doctor"; a girl "Feeding the Ducklings"; a boy "Sharing the Meal" with a dog, and a girl role-playing as a grocer ("The Little Grocer"). The prints are rounded out by four beautiful flower bouquets, bucolic scenes, images of animals and horses, children spending time in nature ("Gathering Primroses" and "In the Woods"), and various domestic and religious scenes. Dimensions are given for some of the prints, which range from 8" x 10" to 22" x 28".

Hines Strobridge (1828–1909) moved with his family to Cincinnati from New York in 1840, and in 1859 joined with Elijah Middleton to form Middleton, Strobridge & Co. In 1861, he took over the firm, following which it grew quickly during the Civil War years, publishing views of battles of and chromolithographic portraits of political figures.

The firm also produced maps, sheet music covers, and labels. In 1865, Herman Gerlach joined the company, bringing new chromolithographic techniques to the operation. After suffering a fire around this time, the firm reorganized as Strobridge & Co. and in the late 1860s began producing minstrel show, theatrical, and circus posters. The firm was a major manufacturer of posters for Barnum and Forepaugh circuses as well as Buffalo Bill shows. Strobridge operated well into the 20th century.

No examples of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, California, 2005), p. 152.

Item #8825 \$675.00



PROMOTIONAL BROADSHEET FOR CINCINNATI'S
STROBRIDGE & CO., LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS

42. Strobridge and Co. Steam Lithographic Printers, Engravers and Chromo Publishers. Cincinnati: Strobridge & Co., S.W. Cor. 4th & Race Sts., September 1st, 1874. Illustrated broadsheet, 16.75" x 10.875", decorative title above 10 illustrations (approx. 2.75" x 2" to 3.75" x 2.875"). Printed blue text at verso. CONDITION: Good, light creasing, light wear to margins, moderate foxing.

A scarce promotional broadsheet advertising thirty-seven lithographs by Strobridge & Co., including an image commemorating the 1813 Battle of Lake Erie.

These ten images picture "The Young Hunter," "Brother Jonathan," "Perry's Victory" (featuring the note, "Copy right of above Chromo sold since the Preparation of this Circular"), Martha Washington, two scenes of a hunter who is "Missing" and then "Found" (by a search party), and religious scenes evoking pious virtues. Dimensions are given for some of the prints, which range from 10" x 13" to 16" x 22". The text on the verso lists twenty-eight chromolithographs and invites "the attention of publishers who contemplate offering premiums to subscribers, to the accompanying representatives of our Chromos. These Chromos are far superior to any others offered for this purpose, and at the low prices quoted below." The company offers to send "inspection sample copies" of any chromos interested parties may select, on receipt of the price quoted by the hundred. New chromos that were being prepared at the time included "Early at the Cross," "Brother Jonathan," and "Cross and Crown."

Hines Strobridge (1828–1909) moved with his family to Cincinnati from New York in 1840, and in 1859 joined with Elijah Middleton to form Middleton, Strobridge & Co. In 1861, he took over Middleton, Strobridge & Co., following which the firm grew quickly during the Civil War years, creating views of battle scenes of the war and chromolithographic portraits of political figures. The firm also produced maps, sheet music covers, and labels. In 1865, Herman Gerlach joined the company, bringing new chromolithographic techniques to the operation. After suffering a fire around this time, the firm reorganized as Strobridge & Co. and in the late 1860s began producing minstrel show, theatrical, and circus posters. The firm was a major manufacturer of posters for Barnum and Forepaugh circuses as well as Buffalo Bill shows. Strobridge operated well into the 20th century.

No examples of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, California, 2005), p. 152.

Item #8826

\$475.00



**"TAKE WARNING BY THEIR EXAMPLE!"
AND DON'T MURDER YOUR MONEYLENDER**

43. Thayer, Israel Jr., et al. *The Dying Address of the Three Thayers, Who Were Executed for the Murder of John Love, at Buffalo, N.Y. June 17th, 1825...* A Sketch of the Life, Condemnation and Death of the Three Thayers Who Were hung at Buffalo, June 17, for the Murder of John Love. [Buffalo, New York,] 1825. Illustrated broadside, 17.25" x 20.5", effectively two broadsides on a single sheet. Contemporary ownership inscription at bottom right: "D C Allis". CONDITION: Good, a few chips to margins, two stains at center, and a few small holes at creases with no loss of sense.

A scarce and striking broadside, effectively two broadsides in one, published upon the execution of a trio of murderous brothers who were hanged in Buffalo, New York just a few months before the opening of the Erie Canal.

Nelson, Israel, and Isaac Thayer—known in the small town of Boston, New York to be indolent, irreligious, and crass—had become increasingly indebted to John Love, a money lender who had been boarding with them for several months, and they felt themselves in danger of losing their property to him. "On a day selected because they were slaughtering hogs, the brothers shot Love first and finished him off with an ax. More than two months passed before suspicions were aroused by the not very sensible explanations which the Thayers were giving for their possession of Love's property" (McDade). The game was up when a search party found Love's body in their woods, and the brothers were tried, convicted, and hanged before a crowd of some 20,000 witnesses in the still-small town of Buffalo. It was the first (and remains the only) hanging to occur there, and the "awful spectacle" is discussed in verse beneath the image of their three dangling corpses:

How awful does their state appear! Condemned to leave their children dear-Forgo their tender wives' embrace
And die in misery and disgrace!

"The Trial and execution of the Thayers was one of the great events of the Village of Buffalo and the surrounding region in the decade of the 1820's and this broadside is by far the rarest and most colorful of the accounts. Severance suggests that this broadside which has the same text as a 15-page account of the trial and execution printed at Boston in Erie County in 1825 was probably printed there also" (Streeter).

The AAS catalog suggests that the two broadsides on this sheet were "probably intended to be separated," but apparently at least some examples were circulated as found here.

REFERENCES: Burt, O.W. *American Murder Ballads*, p. 76; McDade, T.M. *Murder*, 970.

Item #7970



Buffalo, June 17th, 1825.

\$4,500.00

"NEW SCHOOL BOOKS" FOR SALE
AT JOHN GRIGG'S PHILADELPHIA STORE

To all Teachers and Parents.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS,

AND IMPROVED EDITIONS, JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

John Grigg, No. 9, North Fourth street, Philad.

AND FOR SALE BY

BOOKSELLERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS GENERALLY.

TORREY'S PRIMER, or First Book for Children,
TORREY'S SPELLING BOOK, or Second Book for Children.

I have examined Mr. J. Torrey's "Family Spelling Book." I think it a great improvement in the primitive, and not least important branches of education, and shall introduce it into the Seminaries under my care, as one superior to any which has yet appeared.

Feb. 2, 1828.

IRA HILL, A. M.

A PLEASING COMPANION FOR LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS, blending instruction with amusement, being a Selection of interesting Stories, Dialogues, Fables, and Poetry. Designed for the use of Primary Schools and Domestic Nurseries. By Jesse Torrey, Junr. Preferred generally to Murray's Introduction, and works of that class.

Report of the Committee of the Philadelphia Academy of Teachers, adopted Nov. 6, 1824.

The Committee to whom was referred Mr. Jesse Torrey's "Pleasing Companion for Little Girls and Boys," beg leave to report,

That they have perused the "Pleasing Companion," and have much pleasure in pronouncing as their opinion, that it is a compilation much better calculated for the exercise and improvement of small children in the art of reading, and especially in the more rare art of understanding what they read, than the books in general use. All which is respectfully submitted.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Committee.
FARRIS DAVIS,
CHARLES WEALE.

A true copy from the minutes of the Academy.
Nov. 22, 1824. C. B. TAZZO, Sec'y.

TORREY'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR, and Guide to Virtue. This work is getting to be generally adopted in schools and academies in place of Murray's Reader, and works of that class.

Among the numerous recommendations to this valuable school book are the following:—

Extract of a note from the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.

"I thank you, sir, for the copy of your 'Moral Instructor.' I have read the first edition with great satisfaction, and encouraged its reading in my family."

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Madison, late President of the United States.

"Sir,—I have received your letter of the 15th, with a copy of the Moral Instructor.

"I have looked enough into your little volume to be satisfied, that both the original and selected parts contain information and instruction which may be useful, not only to juveniles but most other readers.

"With friendly respects,
Dr. TORREY. "JAMES MADISON."

From Frederick Brasley, President of the University of Pennsylvania.

I have examined Mr. Torrey's work, entitled "The Moral Instructor," and think that he has confided into it as much useful information as I have ever seen collected into so small a compass, and moreover, consider it as one of the best books of the kind to be read by young persons, either in our schools or out of them, that has been compiled.

June 26, 1823. FREDERICK BRASLEY.

From Robert Vaux, President of the Controllers of the Public Schools in Philadelphia.

"The Moral Instructor" is a valuable compilation. It appears to be well adapted for elementary schools; and it will give me pleasure to learn that the lessons which it contains are furnished for the improvement of our youth generally. Respectfully,
Philad. 3th mo. 8, 1823. ROBERTS VAUX.

From Teachers in Washington City.

Central Academy, Washington, D. C. April 10, 1825.

We have carefully examined "The Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue," published by Dr. J. Torrey, and consider it one of the best books for the use of schools that we have ever seen. It is a work well calculated to enlighten the minds and improve the habits of youth,

and to impress them with the advantages of knowledge and virtue.

We have adopted it as a class book in the seminary under our care; and think its universal introduction into American academies and schools and private families would be of great public utility.

JOHN MLEOD, Principal.
ROBERT KIRKWOOD.

SMILEY'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, and SACRED and ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY for Schools.—The increasing demand for these books is the best evidence of their value as elementary works.

SMILEY'S ARITHMETIC, or the New Federal Calculator, in Dollars and Cents. This work contains, among other important improvements, Questions on the Rules and Theory of Arithmetic, which are considered by teachers generally very conducive to the improvement of the pupil.—As an evidence of the estimation in which this work is held by teachers who have examined it, 14,000 copies were sold the first year it was published. The sums being altogether in dollars and cents, will give it a decided preference over any other arithmetic in use. The future editions will be found very correct.

A KEY to the above Arithmetic, in which all the Examples necessary for a Learner are wrought at large, and also Solutions given of all the various Rules. Designed principally to facilitate the labour of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By T. T. Smiley, author of the New Federal Calculator, &c. &c.

THE UNITED STATES SPELLER, compiled by T. T. Smiley—preferred generally to the Columbian Orator and Scott's Lessons, and works of that kind, by teachers who have examined it.

GRIMSHAW'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Also, QUESTIONS adapted to the above History, and a KEY adapted to the Questions, for the use of Teachers.

GOLDSMITH'S ENGLAND, improved by Grimshaw, with Questions and a Key.

GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF GREECE, improved by Grimshaw, with a Vocabulary of the Proper Names contained in the work, and the Pronunciation, in conformity with the pronunciation of Lemperier—with Questions and a Key, as above.

GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ROME, improved by Grimshaw, with a Vocabulary, &c. and Questions and Key, &c. as above.

Teachers generally who have examined Mr. Grimshaw's History of the United States, and improved editions of Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome, have given them a decided preference to any other Histories in use as School Books—and any person who will examine them will find about 1000 errors in each corrected; and Teachers ordering those works will do well to say, "Grimshaw's Improved Edition."

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, or Analysis of the English Language, containing the Radicals and Definitions of Words derived from the Greek, Latin and French languages, and all the generally used technical and poetic Phrases adopted from the French and Latin. By William Grimshaw, author of a History of the United States, England, &c. &c.

This second edition is greatly improved, and will be found a very valuable class book for schools and academies.

CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained—illustrated with Plates. By the author of "Conversations on Chemistry," &c. With considerable additions, corrections, and improvements, in the body of the work; appropriate Questions, and a Glossary. By Dr. Thomas P. Jones, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVES OF MARYON & WASHINGTON, by Weems. With a General and Extensive Index to all the School Books in general use; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Teachers are particularly requested to examine the above School Books.

44. To all Teachers and parents. New School Books, and Improved Editions, Just Published and For Sale by John Grigg... Philadelphia, [John Grigg, Jan. 1827]. Broadside, 12.25" x 7" plus margins, text in two columns below heading, the whole within acanthus leaf border. Prices in manuscript. Two additional manuscript manuscript notes on verso, reading "J. Griggs - price of Books - Jany 1827" and "+ and the community also by making those works known public[.] Arithmetic is considered far superior to Pike by all teachers who have examined it Yours respectfully Jno Grigg."

A scarce broadside advertising "New School Books and improved editions" available from notable Philadelphia bookseller and publisher John Grigg.

Grigg's 1827 advertisement announces the publication of "Torrey's Primer, or First Book for Children," "A Pleasing Companion For Little Girls and Boys," "Smiley's Arithmetic, or the New Federal Calculator. in Dollars and Cents," and several others for teachers and parents to educate their youth, all for sale at Grigg's storefront at "No. 9, North Fourth street, Philad.," and held by other "booksellers and country merchants generally." The price of each book is handwritten beside each title, most likely by Grigg himself. The most expensive book for sale is Grimshaw's "An Etymological Dictionary, or Analysis of the English Language," at "9.00 per dz," while Smiley's Arithmetic is priced at "3.00 per dz."

As noted in his obituary in the *New York Times*, Grigg arrived in Philadelphia in 1816, where he found employment as a clerk for bookseller and publisher Benjamin Warner "and so gained the confidence of Warner, that the latter, who died soon afterward, expressed in his will that John Grigg should continue the extensive business." Subsequently, "Mr. Grigg...opened a store in Fourth-Street, above Market, and began the book business on his own account." About Grigg's store, a notice on its 1824 opening in the *National Gazette and Literary Register* announced that "the Subscriber, who has had the management and disposal of the late Benjamin Warner's stock, has commenced the book and stationary business...and now offers for sale, at very reduced prices, an extensive stock of Books and Stationary, consisting of...an extensive variety of the latest and most approved editions of English, Latin, and French School Books," among other paper, graphite, and ink-based offerings. The obituary further notes that through his "economy, diligence, and sound business tact" Grigg "created a trade that reached to all parts of the Union, and realized him a large fortune. He continued at the head of the firm of Grigg, Elliot & Co., until 1850, when he withdrew and was succeeded by Joshua B. Lippincott, who purchased...Grigg and Elliott, and with the junior members...established the present house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Grigg was engaged in the business of a private banker. In his personal character

and habits he was remarkable for energy, sound practical sense, and sterling honesty...In short, Mr. Grigg was eminently a self-made man, and his life furnishes an example worthy of the study and emulation of the rising generation."

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Advertisement, *National Gazette And Literary Register* (Philadelphia, January 15, 1824), p. 4; "Death of John Grigg, of Philadelphia," *The New York Times* (August 5, 1864), p. 3.

Item #8822

\$975.00

**"THE GRAND LAMA FULLY CONCURS"
IN A WHITE MOUNTAINS ECCENTRIC'S "NEW VIEWS
OF THE HOLE IN THE EARTH"**

45. Victoria by Albert, pseudonym [John Merrill?]. Royal Despatch of Her Majesty to Hon. John Merrill, Flume House, N.H. By Lord Napier, British Minister. East Canaan, New Hampshire: G. F. Kimball, Printer, [1857]. Broadside, 23.875" x 10.75"; sheet size: 24" x 13.25". CONDITION: Good, occasional minor discoloration, old folds and 1" tear to lower center, three miniscule losses at center creases affecting only one letter.

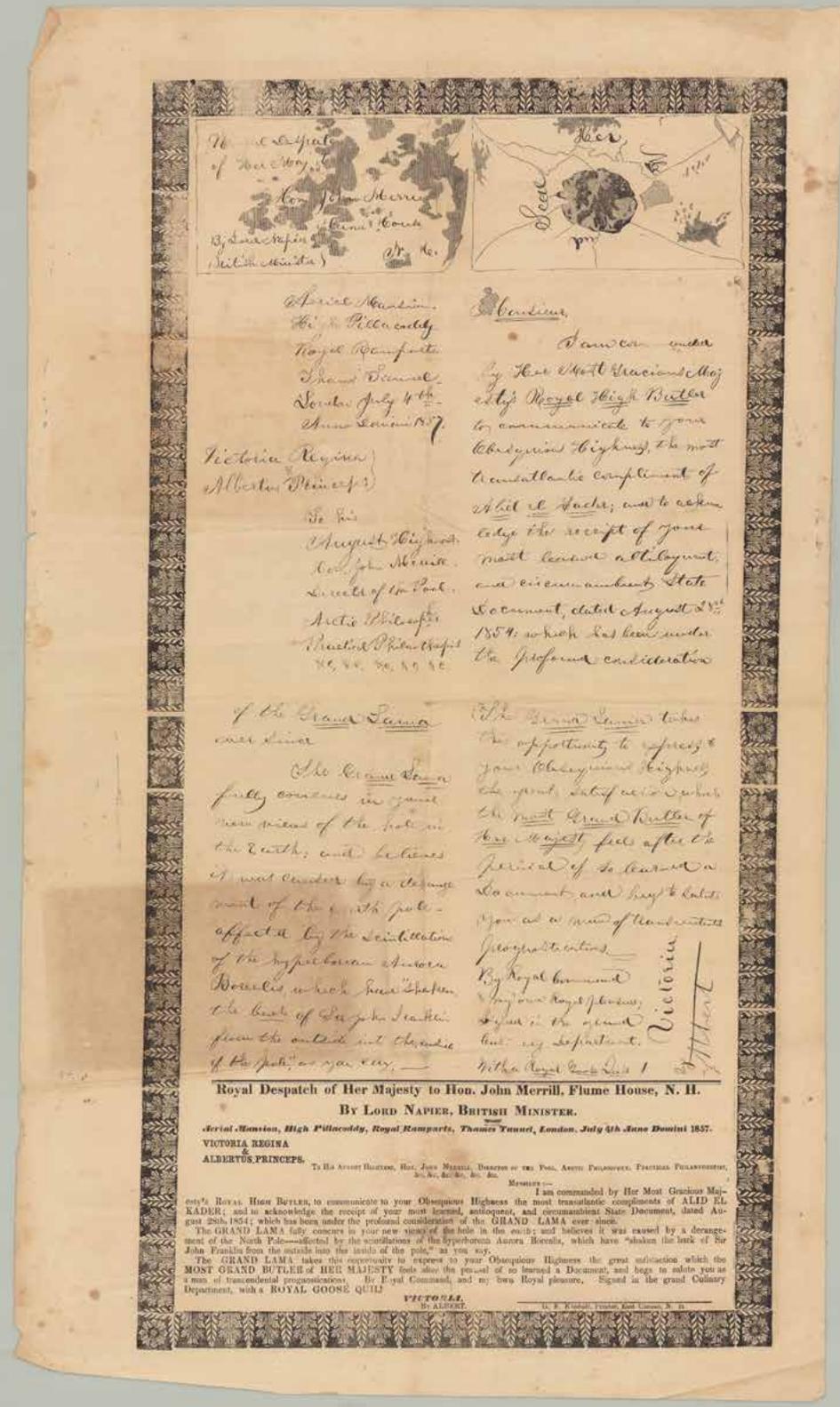
[offered with]

Soule, John P., photog. *The Philosopher of the Pool, Franconia Notch, N.H.* John P. Soule, 199 Washington Street, Boston. Stereoview, 3" x 5.5" on larger yellow paperboard mount with printed verso. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to edges.

An absolutely bonkers broadside printing the text of a letter addressed to White Mountains legend John Merrill (but quite possibly written by him), also known as "the Philosopher of the Pool," bearing supposed commendations and further information from Queen Victoria and the "Grand Lama" on Merrill's theory of a hollow Earth.

"A man of transcendental prognostications," John Merrill (1802–1892) was a New Hampshire eccentric who became a tourist attraction in his own right as a feature of "The Pool," a cliff-rimmed natural basin in the White Mountains' Pemigewasset River. From about 1853 to 1890, Merrill charged a small fee to ferry visitors around the Pool—and to propound his theories on the hollow Earth hypothesis, which, despite having been definitively disproved in 1774, circulated in mid 19th century America through the persistent and widely ridiculed efforts of John Cleves Symmes Jr.

Merrill's "charts"—diagrams of the hollow planet painted on the basin's granite walls—appear in numerous photographs, as well as Thomas Hill's 1870s oil



painting “Merrill’s Pool, Franconia Notch,” and traces of them were apparently still visible in the early 2000s. Often known simply as the “Man at the Pool,” Merrill also went by “the Arctic Philosopher” because of his contention that “at the north and south extremes there are open places letting air and space inside, for the Earth is a hollow globe” (McGrath, p. 142). Merrill, whom one author described as “a queer combination of the hermit and the prosperous Yankee” (McGrath, p. 143), apparently took home enough from his summer ferrying to live comfortably for the rest of the year.

The broadside offered here prints a “facsimile” of a letter, purportedly in the hand of Lord Napier and written on behalf of a dizzying array of personages: Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and Alid El Kader, and even “the GRAND LAMA.” Addressing Merrill as “His August Highness...Director of the Pool, Arctic Philosopher, Practical Philanthropist, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.,” it confirms the Grand Lama’s support of Merrill’s “views” and adds that the hole in the Earth was likely “caused by a derangement of the North Pole—affected by the scintillations of the hyperborean Aurora Borealis which”—referring to the disappearance of Sir John Franklin’s 1845 North Pole expedition—must “have ‘shaken the bark of Sir John Franklin from the outside into the inside of the pole,’ as you say.” Beneath facsimiles of the recto and verso of Lord Napier’s envelope—the verso complete with the royal seal—the letter appears first in facsimile of Napier’s handwriting and then in type, and is bordered with a foliate design.

Although this “Royal Despatch” is framed as a reply to a “most learned, antiloquent, and circumambient State Document, dated August 28th, 1854,” we have found no traces of such an early document by Merrill—if it ever existed. Since it is printed by the same G. F. Kimball who published his later *Cosmogony: Or Thoughts on Philosophy*, the first edition of which appeared in 1860, it was likely composed by Merrill himself in order to promote his image. Another broadside—bearing praise from Louis Napoleon—is dated 1860 as well, and an earlier work, entitled *Lecture delivered at the Flume House Parlor, before a company of editors, on the system of the Earth’s being hollow*, appeared in 1858. If the date of 1857 on this broadside is to be believed, this may be the earliest of Merrill’s known publications.

An example held at Dartmouth bears a manuscript note on the verso indicating that Merrill sold copies of the broadside to supplement his ferrying earnings, a suggestion that is supported by the letter’s exact reprint in a November, 1861 edition of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. In the course of a summer excursion with the Yale choir, the article’s author encountered Merrill and describes his experience at the Pool as follows:

Here is an old man in a barge, into which you enter, and he paddles you around the narrow circuit of the Pool. When you have reached the side toward the Falls, where the water is from twenty to thirty

feet deep, but clear as crystal, he begins to unfold to you his favorite theory; (for you must know that, is his own estimation at least, the old man is quite a philosopher;) that the earth is a hollow sphere, inhabited on the inside, as well as the outside. He maintains his position by arguments entirely original and irrefutable; has an answer ready for every question, and seeks to proselyte you. He reads a letter he pretends to have received from Queen Victoria, which I here insert...

The text of Lord Napier’s letter is then printed in full. Not all tourists were as entertained by Merrill’s activities, and characterizations of him in guide books and accounts of Franconia Notch range from “an oddity” to “the ferryman of Hades” (McGrath, p. 143).

OCLC records just three copies of Merrill’s “Royal Despatch,” at Dartmouth, Boston Public Library, and the Peabody Essex Museum.

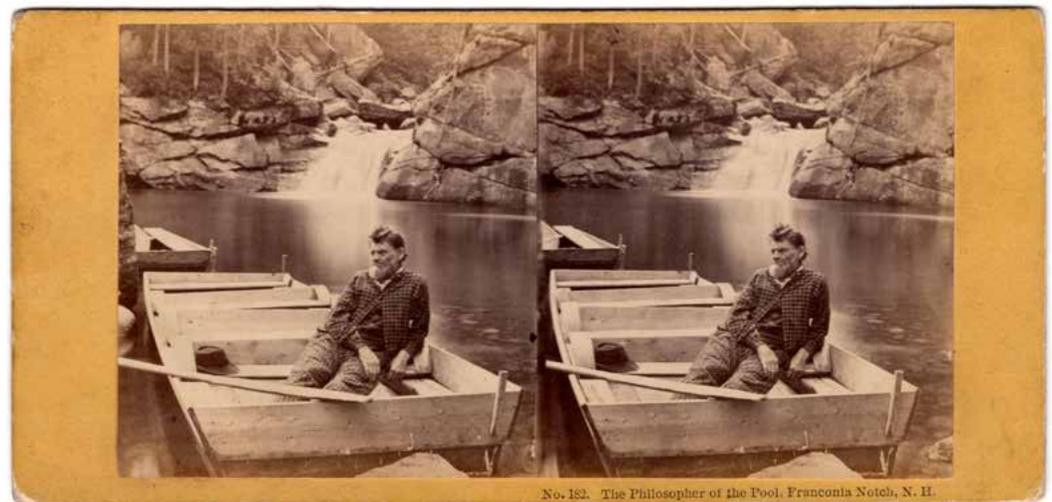
This broadside is offered with a stereoview of “The Philosopher of the Pool” by John P. Soule of Boston showing Merrill, dressed all in plaid, gazing into the middle distance as he reclines in his boat. The Pool’s crystalline surface and rocky waterfall are visible in the background.

A delightfully harebrained broadside on the hollow Earth theory of New Hampshire’s “arctic philosopher,” a true New England original.

REFERENCES: H. K. “A Summer Experience,” *The Yale Literary Magazine* Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 66–67; McGrath, Robert L. *Gods in Granite: The Art of the White Mountains of New Hampshire* (Syracuse University Press, 2001).

Item #7776

\$3,500.00



VOTE
FOR
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
NOV. 2ND

NEW YORK'S FIRST REFERENDUM
ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

46. *Vote for Woman Suffrage Nov. 2nd.* [New York, 1915]. Poster printed in blue and gold, 20" x 13.25". CONDITION: Good, upper left corner torn away and reattached, recently backed with Japanese tissue.

A bold poster for New York's 1915 suffrage campaign—the forerunner to the 1917 referendum which made New York the first eastern state to grant women the right to vote.

Printed in the Empire State Campaign's classic colors of blue and gold, this poster exhorts the New York's male voters to support women's suffrage in the November 2nd, 1915 referendum. Although the amendment failed, the campaign generated significant momentum for the passage of women's right to vote both at the state level, with a second referendum in 1917, and at the national level, with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. Just ten days before New York's 1915 referendum, Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw led a massive march—the largest in New York City's history up to that time—with nearly forty thousand women walking a five mile route that “all but shut down” the city (Blakemore) and overwhelmed onlookers. When New York's 1917 referendum granted women the right to vote, it was thanks entirely to support from New York City voters. New York State's success in turn gained traction for the national campaign—part of Catt's two-pronged “Winning Plan,” in which the pursuit of state and national suffrage went hand in hand.

REFERENCES: Blakemore, Erin. “The Real Women's Suffrage Milestone That Just Turned 100,” *Time*, October 23, 2015 online.

Item #7912

\$4,500.00



47. *Votes for Women* : Sylvia Pankhurst : Artist, Historian and Suffragist. [Milwaukee, WI: 1912.] Illustrated broadside in purple and green, 9" x 6". CONDITION: Very good, old folds, two minuscule strips of tape residue at upper margin.

An unrecorded and vividly printed handbill in the colors of the British suffrage movement advertising a 1912 lecture by renowned Suffragette and leftist social organizer Sylvia Pankhurst in Milwaukee, then a "Socialist city."

Sylvia Pankhurst made her appearance at Milwaukee's landmark Pabst Theatre on the evening of Friday, February 2nd, during her second North American tour (the first took place in early 1911). In addition to lecturing, Pankhurst used her 1912 tour "to investigate and describe the conditions of American working-class life" (Connelly [1]). To this end—wanting to "see a Socialist city"—she spent a week in Milwaukee, which was then led by Emil Seidel, the first Socialist mayor of a major American city, and, later that year, Eugene Debs's vice presidential candidate (Sangster). The lecture advertised here was organized by the American Suffragettes, a group of women whose openness to militant direct action aligned them with Pankhurst's British movement, and who adopted the British term "to signal their radicalism" (Marino). Tickets are advertised from twenty-five cents to a dollar, and "men are especially invited."

Pankhurst's American tours were extensive, taking her to nineteen states as well as Washington, D.C. and Canada. Part of her goal was to justify the militant tactics that were part of her campaigns in England but that had not (and ultimately would not) enter largely into the American suffrage movement. She also discussed suffrage history and conditions for women in prison and at work. "[T]o her great frustration, Pankhurst discovered that her audiences, frequently comprising suffragists from privileged backgrounds, while quite prepared to accept that terrible conditions might prevail for women in the 'old country,' believed that these ills were not present in modern America" (Connelly [2]). She told an audience in Oakland, California:

Here in America you always say the conditions are not so bad with you—but I want you to know that they are probably worse than you think. Your laws are not what they ought to be for the protection of women workers. (*Oakland Tribune*)

Pankhurst's 1912 tour—during which she also visited the South and participated in the funeral march for those lost in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City—was particularly instrumental in "cement[ing] her own left-wing suffrage ideals" (Sangster), in which women's suffrage and trade unionism were allied by their overarching fight for self-representation. She broke with her mother and sister's more conservative Women's Social and Political Union not long after her return.

We find no record of this handbill, but its motif, with different text, was used on various materials, including on a mammoth poster announcing a 1911 lecture by Sylvia's mother Emmeline in Hartford, CT. The use of purple and green is unusual in American suffrage materials, which, following the adoption by Kansas suffragists of the sunflower as their symbol in the 1860s, tended to favor gold. (When the National Women's Party formed in 1916, its official colors were purple, white, and gold.) The design seems to be taken from the Pankhursts' Women's Social and Political Union, which Sylvia founded with her mother and sister in 1903. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, a leader of the organization and editor of its weekly newspaper, *Votes for Women*, explained the colors' meanings: "Purple, as everyone knows is the royal colour, it stands for the royal blood that flows in the veins of every suffragette, the instinct of freedom and dignity...white stands for purity in private and public life...green is the colour of hope and the emblem of spring."

No copies recorded in OCLC, nor do we locate any other examples anywhere online.

A rare and appealing handbill for a Milwaukee lecture by important British Suffragette and leftist organizer Sylvia Pankhurst during an American tour that "profoundly shaped her radical worldview."

REFERENCES: Connelly, Katherine (1). "A Suffragette in America," *Tribune*, 3 August 2020; *Oakland Tribune*, 12 March 1911; Connelly, Katherine (2). "Sylvia Pankhurst the East London Suffragettes and the Chicago Strikers," Chicago History Museum via issuu online; Marino, Katherine M. "The International History of the US Suffrage Movement," National Park Service online; Sangster, Joan. Review of Connelly's *A Suffragette in America* in *Labour/Le Travail*, No. 85 (2020) online.

Item #8268

\$2,750.00

RARE BROADSIDE FOR OHIO HOTEL WITH LINKS TO THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

48. Werden's Hotel. Springfield, [OH]: 1 January 1829. Hand-colored illustrated broadside, 7" x 8.5" on larger sheet (8" x 12.5"), signed in type by proprietor William Werden, with ornamental border. Early ink note on verso reading "Dayton." CONDITION: Good, old folds, light toning and creasing, one green paint smudge on verso, two small tape repairs on verso at vertical center fold, one 2" separation with bit of loss along fold in left margin (no affect on printed area).

A rare and beautifully hand-colored broadside advertising the latest venture of "the most famous and successful hotel proprietor" in Ohio, with later connections to the Underground Railroad.

William Werden (1785–1869), "the most popular landlord in Ohio," opened his National Hotel, here termed "Werden's Hotel," in Springfield in 1829 on the heels of another big venture: the new "Accommodation" stagecoach line, which he had established two years earlier in partnership with John Satterthwaite (1786–1837), a prominent Quaker, farmer, and businessman from nearby Waynesville (Prince, p. 256). Starting at the National Hotel, the Accommodation Line helped connect travelers to Cincinnati, via Satterthwaite's "Halfway House" in Waynesville. This broadside's eye-catching wood engraving of a stage and four links the Accommodation line to Werden's hotel, whose sign bore the same motif. Both were operations "of a high caliber": as one local later recounted, "To see [the drivers] about the hotel you would think they were congressmen...They always dressed in the latest fashion and always kept themselves spic and span..." (Andres). The arrival of the coaches at Werden's hotel was "the event of the day," with "admiring crowds of spectators" flocking around "swaggering" stage-drivers (Prince, p. 227).

According to some sources, Werden's hotel became a significant location on the Underground Railroad. Rev. J. R. Scurry, who had apparently been a conductor during the 1850s and '60s, noted that "many a weary fugitive found shelter in the hotel's stables in the back yard off Spring Street" (Part II). Scurry recorded one such incident in a letter published in *The Springfield Daily News* in 1908:

One morning at the court was a poster reading: "One bright mulatto, can be taken for white woman; one black girl and boy, aged respectively 16 and 18 years.

Reward for three persons \$1,000; with directions where to write, Paris, Ky. Not long after, an old time carriage, containing an elderly gentleman, a middle-aged woman, a colored boy of 18 and a colored girl of 16 drove up to the old Werden House. The gentleman registered and claimed to have come from the east for the health of his invalid daughter. Conversing freely about the office that week, he quickly became quite a favorite. In truth, the old man's companions were three runaways wanted in Paris, Ky., and the old man was Albert Williams of Cincinnati, one of the greatest of Underground Railroad workers.... (Part IV)

Before opening the National Hotel, Werden—or “Col. Billy” as he was known since his service during the Seminole War—had run “Billy Werden’s Tavern,” a stopping-place for stage coaches and politicians, including Henry Clay and Tom Corwin. Before leaving office, President Andrew Jackson appointed Werden postmaster of Springfield.

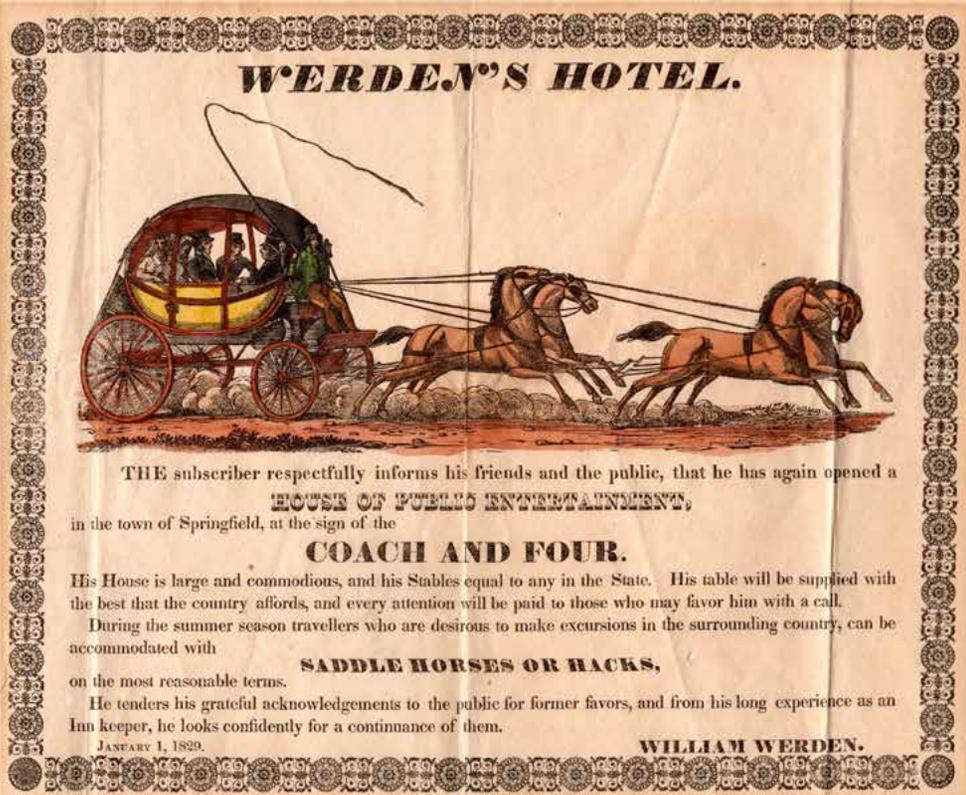
OCLC records just one—uncolored—copy of this broadside, held at the Newberry Library.

A rare and appealing broadside for a landmark Ohio hotel.

REFERENCES: Andres, Ed and Adah. *The Accommodation Line: Stagecoach Travel from Springfield to Cincinnati in the 1820's and 1830's*, n.p.; Prince, Dr. Benjamin F. *A Standard History of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*, Vol. I (Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1922); Scurry, J. R. “The Underground Railroad: The dangers of cherry bounce” (Part II), *Springfield News-Sun* online; Scurry, J. R. “The Underground Railroad: A historic cast of characters” (Part IV), *Springfield News-Sun* online; “The Accommodation line Scenic Byway Corridor,” Friends Home Museum online.

Item #7880

\$1,500.00



WERDEN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has again opened a
HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,
in the town of Springfield, at the sign of the
COACH AND FOUR.

His House is large and commodious, and his Stables equal to any in the State. His table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

During the summer season travellers who are desirous to make excursions in the surrounding country, can be accommodated with
SADDLE HORSES OR HACKS,
on the most reasonable terms.

He tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public for former favors, and from his long experience as an Inn keeper, he looks confidently for a continuance of them.

JANUARY 1, 1829. **WILLIAM WERDEN.**

ILLUSTRATED BROADSIDE ADVERTISING
AN 1857 EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO WISCONSIN

49. Wisconsin and Its Resources: With Lake Superior. Its Commerce and Navigation. With Illustrations and Authentic Map of Wisconsin...For Sale Here. [Philadelphia?: Charles DeSilver?, ca. 1857] Illustrated broadside, 19" x 23.75", text with 2 inset wood-engravings, approx. 3.5" x 6" each. CONDITION: Good, old folds, tape repairs at both recto and verso, a few small losses, a few chips and tears along margins, several areas of minor toning, light foxing, los to "R" in "FOR SALE" filled in.

A boldly printed promotional broadside for a Wisconsin emigrant's guide, illustrated with views of the cities of Madison and Superior from Lake Superior.

This broadside promotes James S. Ritchie's *Wisconsin and its Resources; with Lake Superior, Its Commerce and Navigation including a trip up the Mississippi, and a Canoe Voyage on the St. Croix and Brule Rivers to Lake Superior; to which are appended, the constitution of the state, with the routes of the principal railroads, list of post offices, etc. with illustrations and authentic maps of Wisconsin and the region of Lake Superior* (Philadelphia: Charles Desilver; Chicago: Keen & Lee, 1857). The book covers the

region's early history, agricultural resources, geology, railroads, and the principal towns. Including advice to settlers about public lands, Ritchie's work also features detailed maps of Wisconsin and Lake Superior, which were engraved by Mr. J. L. Hazzard of Philadelphia. The final chapter offers an account of a steamboat trip up the Mississippi River from Milwaukee to St. Paul (covering steamboat life, the scenery on the Upper Mississippi, Lake Pepin, towns along the way, and St. Paul and its development), as well as an account of a canoe voyage on the St. Croix and Brule Rivers to the city of Superior.

James S. Ritchie also published *City of Superior, Lake Superior: its position, harbor, stage roads, rail roads, Northern Pacific rail road, steamboats, ocean commerce, lumber, fur trade, fisheries, climate, agricultural resources, U.S. agricultural diploma, U.S. public lands, &c., &c. May 1, 1859* (Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson & Bros., 1859), and *Superior, Douglass County, Wisconsin, and Philadelphia, Pa. For Sale by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson & Bros., 1859).

No copies of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.

Item #8786

\$1,750.00

WISCONSIN
AND ITS
RESOURCES:
WITH LAKE SUPERIOR,
ITS COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND AUTHENTIC MAP OF WISCONSIN;
Also Map of Lake Superior, showing the Mineral Region,
Routes of Steamboats on the Lake, &c., &c.
BY JAMES S. RITCHIE.
FOR SALE HERE.



SCARCE SATIRICAL TEMPERANCE BROADSIDE

50. The Wonderful Advantages of Drunkenness, Stated in Maxims Worth Remembering. New York: The American Tract Society, [ca. 1826]. D. Fanshaw, printer. Illustrated broadside, 14.25" x 8.75" plus margins; title and two columns of text below two wood engravings, ornamental border. CONDITION: Good, three damp-stains, foxing, old folds.

A rare broadside printing a temperance text that also appeared in pamphlet form, illustrated with two wood engravings depicting the evils of drink.

Printed in England and Scotland in the 1820s, the pamphlet version of The Wonderful Advantages of Drunkenness appeared in Boston as early as 1823, and was published by the American Tract Society in New York in 1826. This broadside printing likely appeared at the same time or shortly thereafter. Its twenty-nine maxims become increasingly severe, beginning with "If you wish to be always thirsty, be a Drunkard ; for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be" and ending with "if you are determined to be utterly destroyed, in estate, body, and soul, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your—END." The column on the right offers more warnings and condemnations, a quote from Francis Bacon, and several passages from the Bible. The wood engravings show two "wonderful" scenes of drunkenness: a man holding a bottle in one hand and raising a wooden stool in the other, about to hurl it at his wife and children, who are cowering on the other side of the disarrayed dining room; and a wife, one hand to her desperate forehead, sheltering several hungry children while her husband lies unconscious near an empty plate on the floor.

Originally founded in 1814 as the New England Religious Tract Society, by the time this broadside was published the American Tract Society comprised both the Boston-based organization of that name and what had been known as the New-York Religious Tract Society. The organizations would merge and split several times, the major rift coming in 1859 over whether or not to publish on "the sin of slavery" (Wolfe).

THE WONDERFUL ADVANTAGES OF DRUNKENNESS, STATED IN MAXIMS WORTH REMEMBERING. If you wish to be always thirsty, be a Drunkard ; for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be. If you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a Drunkard ; for that will defeat all their efforts. If you would effectually counteract your own attempts to do well, be a Drunkard ; and you will not be disappointed. If you wish to spoil the inducements of the whole human race to raise you to character, credit, and prosperity, be a Drunkard ; and you will most assuredly triumph. If you are determined to be poor, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon be ragged and penniless. If you would wish to starve your family, be a Drunkard ; for that will consume the means of their support. If you would be imposed upon by knaves, be a Drunkard ; for that will make their task easy. If you wish to be robbed, be a Drunkard ; which will enable the thief to do it with more safety. If you would wish to ruin your senses, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon be more stupid than an ass. If you would become a fool, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon lose your understanding. If you wish to add yourself for rational intercourse, be a Drunkard ; for that will render you wholly unfit for it. If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a Drunkard ; that being a sure mode of destruction. If you would expose both your folly and secrets, be a Drunkard ; and they will soon run out as the liquor runs in. If you think you are too strong, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon be subdued by so powerful an enemy. If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a Drunkard ; and it will vanish insensibly. If you would have no resource when past labour but a workhouse, be a Drunkard ; and you will be unable to provide any. If you are determined to expend all comfort from your home, be a Drunkard ; and you will do it effectually. If you would be always under strong suspicion, be a Drunkard ; for, little as you think it, all agree that those who steal from themselves and families will rob others. If you would be reduced to the necessity of obtaining your credits, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon have reason to prefer the by-path to the public streets. If you would be a dead weight on the community, and "cumber the ground," be a Drunkard ; for that will render you useless, helpless, worthless, and expensive. If you would be a nuisance, be a Drunkard ; for the approach of a Drunkard is like that of a doghill. If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon be more than displeasable. If you would be a pest to society, be a Drunkard ; and you will be avoided as infectious. If you do not wish to have your faults reformed, continue to be a Drunkard ; and you will not care for good advice. If you would smash windows, break the peace, get your horses broken, tumble under carts and horses, and be locked up in water-houses, be a Drunkard ; and it will be strange if you do not succeed. If you wish all your prospects in life to be clouded, be a Drunkard ; and they will soon be dark enough. If you would destroy your body, be a Drunkard ; as drunkenness is the mother of disease. If you mean to ruin your soul, be a Drunkard ; that you may be excluded from heaven. Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed, in estate, body, and soul, be a Drunkard ; and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your—END. Drunkenness expels reason—drains the memory—defeats beauty—diminishes strength—induces the blood—causes internal, external, and mortal wounds—in a word, it causes a devil to the soul, a thief to the purse—the beggar's companion, the wife's sorrow—makes a strong man weak, and a wise man a fool. He is worse than a beast, and is a self-convicted, who drinks to others good health, and robs himself of his own. He is worse than a beast, for no animal will deliberately intoxicate itself; but a drunkard swallows his liquor, well knowing the condition to which it will reduce him, and that these draughts will deprive him of the use of his reason, and render him wiser than a beast. By the effects of liquor his evil passions and tempers are freed from restraint; and while in a state of intoxication, he commits actions which, when sober, he would have shuddered only to have thought of. Many an evil deed has been done, many a virtuous man, we are told, who those who did these things were intoxicated. Tremble then, O Drunkard ! reflect, before you get the cup to your lips—remember that you are about to make yourself ready in combat, every crime to which an evil nature is liable shrouded, you invite you, and that you may awake from this state, guilty of offenses against the laws of your country, sufficient to draw down just vengeance upon your head; and while suffering the punishment of your evil deeds, or reflecting on the harm done, perhaps to your best friend, what consolation can the remembrance of your worse than beastly enjoyment give you? All the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the HUMAN RACE, not alienate so much PROPERTY, as DRUNKENNESS. Lord Bacon, But are there not still stronger arguments against drunkenness than these? surely there are; those already given affect the body, and remain confined there; but you have an immortal, a never-dying soul, and drunkenness will utterly destroy your soul, and consign you to everlasting misery. Hear what the word of God declares: Awake, ye drunkards, and weep. Isai. l. 5. Who hath no? who hath sorrow? who hath contention? who hath words without cause? They that say, I will not weep, for I am not weeping. Look not thou upon the wine; at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an aspid. Prov. xxiii. 33-35. We saw them that rose up in the morning, that they say, I will not drink; that continue until night, till wine is drunk thus. We saw them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink. Isai. li. 11, 22. The works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; uncleanness, enmities, Drunkenness, revellings, and such like; of the which I tell you, that they which do such things, shall not inherit the Kingdom of God. Gal. v. 19, 21. Let us walk humbly, me in the day; not in rivalry, and Drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envyings. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and walk not in pride for the flesh, to fulfil the flesh's thirst. Rom. xiii. 14. These are awful declarations, and they will certainly be fulfilled upon the Drunkard who continues to delight in drunkenness; he cannot enjoy the love of God, he will not be received into heaven. Think of these things, and while there is yet time, give to God to enable you to forsake your sin. Remember, God has said in his word, Let the sinner forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. Isai. li. 7. This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief. 1 Tim. l. 15. For God is loved of the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. John. iii. 16. Many these words be impressed on your soul, and direct you to that refuge, where there is safety; in those paths which alone lead to comfort in this world, and happiness in the next.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

And sold at their Depository, No. 144 Nassau-street, near the City-Hall, New-York; and by Agents of the Society, in Churches and Assemblies, in the principal cities and towns in the United States.

No. 4. PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

Daniel Fanshaw (1789–1860) was born in New York and apprenticed to David and George Bruce, printers and typefounders who had introduced the stereotyping process to America, a portion of whose printing business he eventually purchased. “Devoutly religious and somewhat eccentric, Fanshaw specialized in the increasingly lucrative religious book market,” and was the first in New York to take advantage of the new technology of steam powered presses (Wosh, p. 22). He was the first printer for the American Bible Society, and was a longtime printer for the American Tract Society as well, until his later refusal to adopt newer technologies lost him both contracts in the mid 1840s. He was a founder of the New York Typographical Society.

Not in OCLC; one held at the University of Chicago.

REFERENCES: Wolfe, S. J. “Dating American Tract Society Publications Through 1876 from External Evidences: A Series of Tables,” *American Antiquarian Society* online; Wosh, Peter J. *Spreading the Word: The Bible Business in Nineteenth-Century America* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell UP, 1994).

Item #3775

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