

# POTTER & POTTER

## AUCTIONS

*In Congress*

*The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Castle Kent & Sussex on Sea & Carolina*

*To George Washington Esq*

*We reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, conduct and ability and appoint you to be General and Commander in Chief of the army raised or to be raised by them and of all others who shall voluntarily offer themselves for the defence of American Liberty and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof with full authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service And we do hereby strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders and diligent in the exercise of their several duties.*

*And we do also enjoin and require you to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the army and that the soldiers are duly exercised and provided with all convenient necessaries.*

*And you are to regulate your conduct in every respect by the rules and discipline of war as herewith given you and punctually observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the said United Colonies or a Committee of Congress for that purpose appointed.*

*This Commission to continue in force until reversed by this or a future Congress.*

*Done at Philadelphia June 19<sup>th</sup> 1775.*

*Attest: Cha. Thomson Secy.*

*By Order of the Congress*

*John Hancock President.*

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
Commander in Chief  
of the AMERICAN ARMY.

Printed for J. Minton, at the Kings Arms, in Flattenders Row

# HOW HISTORY UNFOLDS ON PAPER

## CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM THE ERIC C. CAREN COLLECTION

PART IX | APRIL 18, 2024



PUBLIC AUCTION #156

# HOW HISTORY UNFOLDS ON PAPER

CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM THE  
ERIC C. CAREN COLLECTION

---

## PART IX

AUCTION

Thursday, April 18, 2024 | 10:00am CST

INQUIRIES

Chad Reingold | [chad@potterauctions.com](mailto:chad@potterauctions.com) | phone: 773-472-1442

PREVIEWS

April 16-17, 10am-5pm

---

Additional images can be found on our website [www.potterauctions.com](http://www.potterauctions.com)

Cover lot: 46 | Back Cover lot: 413



POTTER & POTTER AUCTIONS, INC.  
5001 W. BELMONT AVE.  
CHICAGO, IL 60641







1

1. [ADAMS, John (1735-1826)]. **The Massachusetts Gazette. An extract of Adams's "Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America"**. Boston: S. Hall and J.W. Allen, 17 July 1787. Vol. VI, No. 348. 4pp. on bifolium, folio (387 x 248 mm), old folds. Provenance: Nehemiah Cleveland (1760-1837), a subscriber's signature. Cleveland served in the Continental army in 1775 and as a state senator in 1811. A FOUNDATIONAL TEXT IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. Adams's *Defence* was first published in London by Charles Dilley in January 1787. On 20 April, an excerpt was printed in a Boston newspaper, and one Boston bookseller who listed the book on 28 April sold thirty copies within a week. Between 22 June and 7 September, extracts of the *Defence* were published twice weekly in the *Massachusetts Gazette*, while Philadelphia and New York newspapers printed initial portions between 9 May and 6 June.

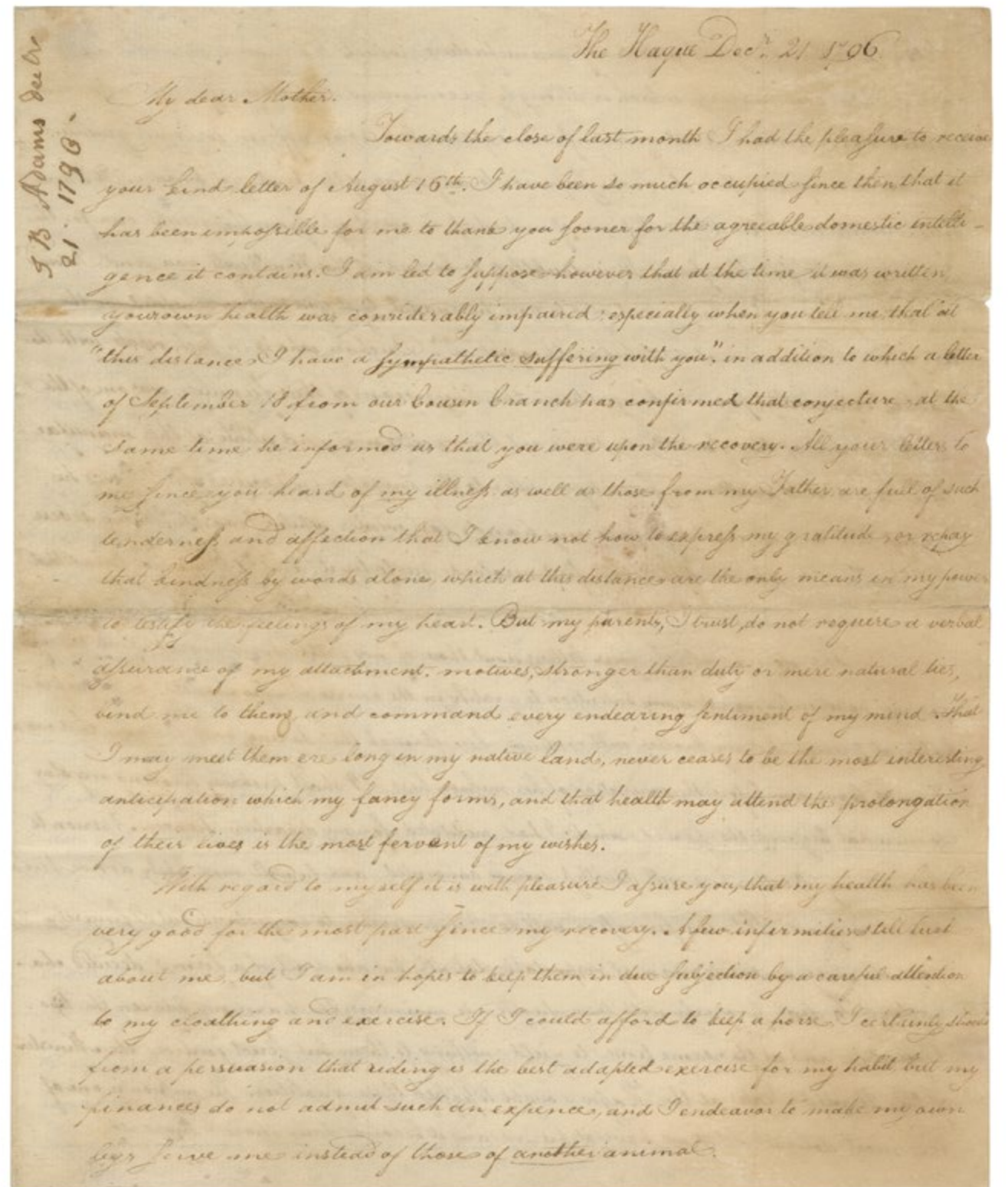
200/300

LETTER FROM HER SON, DOCKETED BY  
ABIGAIL ADAMS AS THE SECOND FIRST LADY  
OF THE UNITED STATES

2. ADAMS, Thomas Boylston (1772-1832). **Autograph letter signed ("Thomas B. Adams") to his mother Abigail Adams, The Hague, 21 December 1796**. 4pp. on bifolium, 8vo (229 x 191 mm), "D. & C. Blauw" watermark, docketed in upper corner by Abigail Adams, old folds, some browning, small tissue repair at fold and outer margin, not affecting text. Thomas B. Adams was the third and youngest son of John Adams, the second President of the United States, and First Lady Abigail Adams. Thomas was a representative to the Massachusetts legislature from 1809 to 1811 and served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Thomas was also secretary to his brother John Quincy Adams, who was appointed the United States foreign minister to the Netherlands by President George Washington, and continued with John Quincy when the latter was appointed minister to Prussia by their father, by now the second president of the United States. During the French Revolution, which lasted between 1789 and 1799, the United States was propelled into French foreign politics, forcing them to articulate a clear policy of neutrality to avoid being embroiled in these European conflicts. John Adams of the Federalist Party was elected president in 1797 and soon played a crucial role in the shaping of early American foreign relations.

Adams, who already inherited strained relations with France from his predecessor, George Washington, was faced with the challenge of navigating this delicate balance between preserving American neutrality and dealing with the hostilities arising from the French Revolutionary Wars. Despite these challenges, Adams pursued a path of diplomacy, avoiding a full-scale war with France, and ultimately negotiating a resolution through the Convention of 1800 to end the undeclared Quasi-War. In this letter, his son Thomas describes this delicate balance between the two nations and his mission in the French occupied Netherlands: "I say delicate because there is no knowing how soon the French Directory may order the Government of this Country to break off[f] all communications with the United States, until they shall redress the wrongs of which the French Republic has reason to complain. This mode of preceding has of late become so fashionable that it ought not to surprise the most friendly Nation of the Globe, to find itself without ceremony ranked among the number of those upon which the French Directory is disposed to cast as frown of disapprobation". He goes on, "Such a policy is surely not founded upon accurate knowledge of the human temper. But they expect to terrify us into a subserviency to their sovereign will... Our anarchists have I presume already received their cue, and the whole doctrine of rewards & punishments has doubtless been rung in the ears of Government, with as much emphasis as it is chimed by the French Minister to the Batavian National Assembly. What a mercenary friendship is that of the French Government at this time!" Adams also affectionately writes on several personal matters, which includes his health ("Rheumatic complaints") and the health of Abigail who at the time was "considerably impaired". Adams responds to his mother and father's desire for him to return home, which he abided. Adams expresses his view of his successor to assist his brother as secretary who he "sincerely hope[s] it may be some man of respectable talents, but above all a firm & decided character. To deal properly with these people, to maintain the harmony between the two Countries, and at the same time to yield nothing to them but strict justice, the Minister of the United States at the Hague ought to possess those qualities". After signing his name, Adams additionally remarks: "I wrote to my father but a few days since."

2,000/3,000



2





3

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' OWN COPY OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

3. [ADAMS, John Quincy (1767-1848), his copy]. **Providence Patriot. Front page printing of The Monroe Doctrine.** Providence: Jones & Wheelah, 10 December 1823. 4pp., folio (521 x 349 mm), discrete tape repair to closed tear across three columns. Provenance: "Dept. State" (notation in upper margin). John Quincy Adams served as the Secretary of State under President James Monroe, and during his tenure, he played a pivotal role in formulating the Monroe Doctrine. Introduced in Monroe's annual message to Congress in 1823, the doctrine articulated the United States' foreign policy stance regarding European interference in the Americas. Adams was a key architect of the doctrine, which warned European powers against further colonization or intervention in the Western Hemisphere, stating that any such interference would be viewed as a threat to the peace and safety of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine aimed to establish the Americas as off-limits for future colonization and to prevent European powers from meddling in the affairs of independent nations in the region.

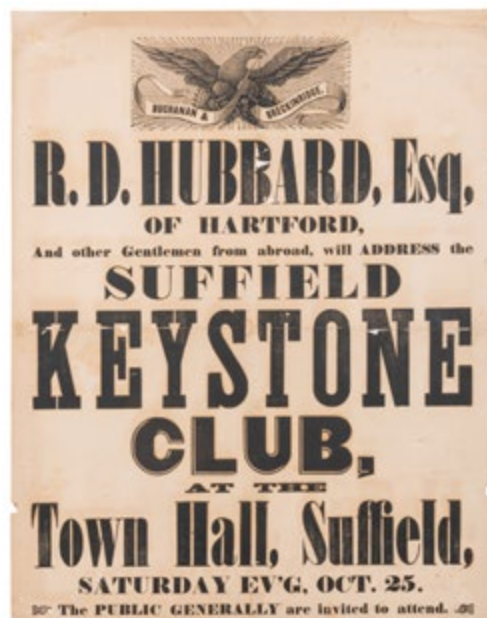
800/1,200



4

4. [BUCHANAN, James (1791-1868), his copy]. **Daily National Intelligencer. Death of Daniel Webster.** Washington D.C.: Gales & Seaton, 25 October 1852. Vol. 40, No. 12,374. 4pp., folio (597 x 483 mm), old folds, spotting, browning. Provenance: James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States (subscriber signature on upper margin). Daniel Webster (1782-1852) was an influential American statesman, lawyer, and orator during the early to mid-19th century. Born in New Hampshire, Webster rose to prominence as a skilled lawyer and orator, earning a reputation for his powerful speeches and legal expertise. He served in various roles, including as a U.S. Congressman, Senator, and Secretary of State. Webster was renowned for his eloquence and his commitment to preserving the Union, often advocating for a strong federal government. Notably, he played a key role in the Compromise of 1850, attempting to ease tensions between the North and South over the issue of slavery. In a letter written by Buchanan to Daniel Sickles on 25 October 1852, Buchanan explains why he cannot deliver a speech at Tammany Hall in New York City soon after Daniel Webster's death. "It would be indelicate, if not improper, for me so soon after his death" to "make a political speech in New York in which I must necessarily condemn the policy of the administration of which [Webster] was a leading member," as Buchanan notes (see letter at Dickinson College Archives & Special Collections).

300/500



5

5. [BUCHANAN, James (1791-1868) and BRECKINRIDGE, John C. (1821-1875)]. **R. D. Hubbard, Esq, of Hartford, And other Gentlemen from abroad, will Address the Suffield Keystone Club, at the Town Hall, Suffield...** Suffield, CT, [ca. 1856]. Campaign broadside for the Democratic ticket of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Approximately 616 x 484 mm. Toned, creased, some marginal chipping, wear, some soiling, interior creasing and corners creased, some tearing, chipping along center horizontal crease. A rare broadside for the 1856 presidential campaign of Buchanan and Breckinridge, which they later won the presidency and vice-presidency. Buchanan had a troubled tenure, and was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln.

300/500



6

6. [CLEVELAND, Grover (1837-1938) and HENDRICKS, Thomas A. (1819-1885)]. **Newspaper Supplement About the Democratic Nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks for the 1884 Presidential Election.** [New York, ca. July, 1884]. Two folio pages on one sheet of an unidentified newspaper supplement (possibly *The New York Herald*). Approximately 562 x 380 mm. Toned, worn, chipped, with central horizontal crease and several tears. A rare supplement describing the nomination process for the Democratic Presidential ticket of 1884 with engraved portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks. Offered with an unused lithographed postcard for the World's Columbian Exposition, with an inset portrait of Cleveland (from his second term).

100/200

7. FILLMORE, Millard Powers (1828-1889). **Calling card of the son of the 13th president of the United States.** Engraving on glossy card stock (57 x 89 mm), some soiling at edges, mounted to contemporary embossed matting. Fillmore was an American lawyer, serving as his father's private secretary during the latter's presidency. Includes an engraving of his father, the American president.

100/200

8. [GRANT, Ulysses S. (1822-1885)]. **The New York Times. General Grant and the Fall of Richmond.** New York, 4 April 1865. Vol. XIV, No. 4220. Folio (552 x 400 mm), old folds, some offsetting, punch holes at margin. Large woodcut vignette. GRANT, RICHMOND AND VICTORY! THE UNION ARMY IN THE REBEL CAPITAL. Richmond, Virginia served as the capital of the Confederate States of America throughout the Civil War, hitherto the capital had been Montgomery, Alabama. In 1864-65, General Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to the nearby Petersburg and as they advanced towards Richmond, the Confederate government abandoned the city lest they be captured. The fall of Richmond marked a turning point in the Civil War, signaling the imminent collapse of the Confederacy. The city's fall also played a crucial role in General Robert E. Lee's decision to surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865, effectively ending the American Civil War.

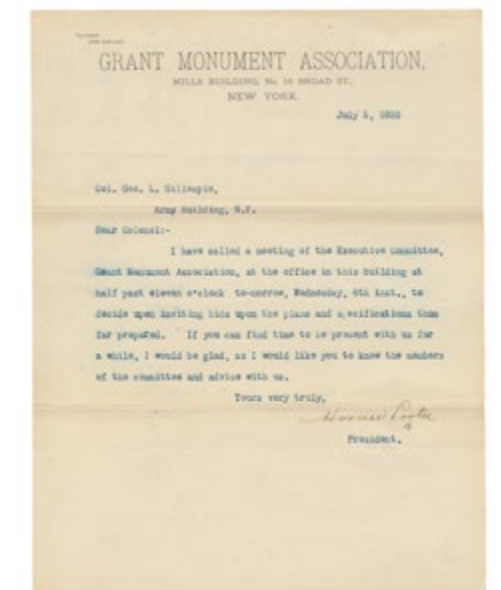
300/500



7



8



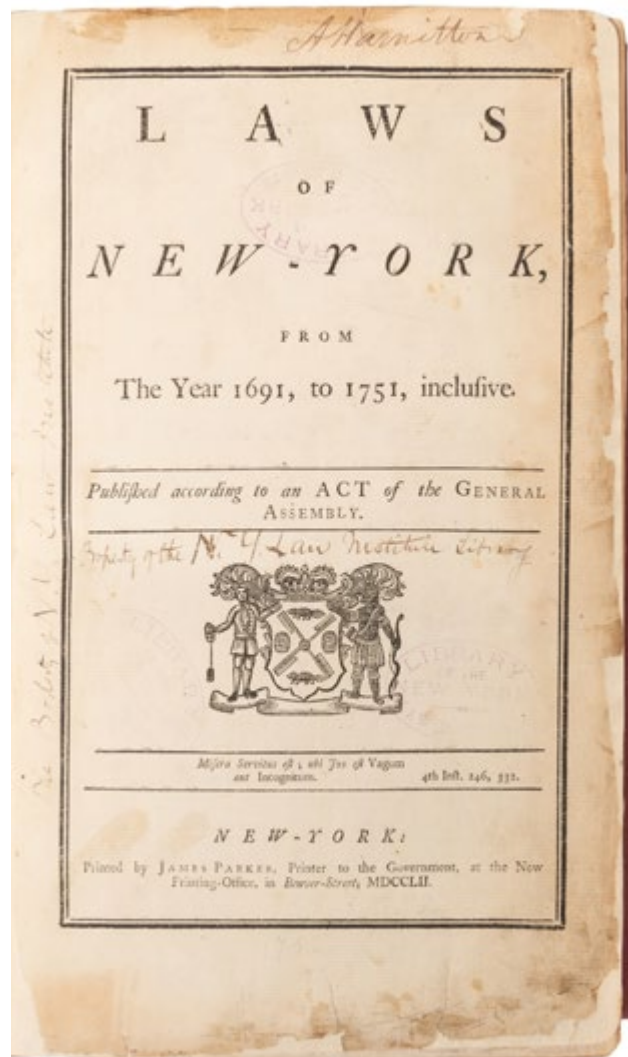
9

9. [GRANT, Ulysses S. (1822-1885)]. **Typed letter signed ("Horace Porter"), President of the Grant Monument Association, to Colonel George L. Gillespie, Army Building, New York, 5 July 1892.** 1 page, small 4to (279 x 216 mm), on official Association letterhead, docketed on verso, old folds, some smudging to type. GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Also known as Grant's Tomb, located in New York City, is the final resting place of Grant and his wife, Julia Dent Grant, and is the largest mausoleum in North America. Dedicated on 27 April 1897, the structure is a classical domed building designed by architect John Duncan commemorating Grant's military and political career.

100/200



AN IMPORTANT COLONIAL IMPRINT OWNED AND SIGNED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON

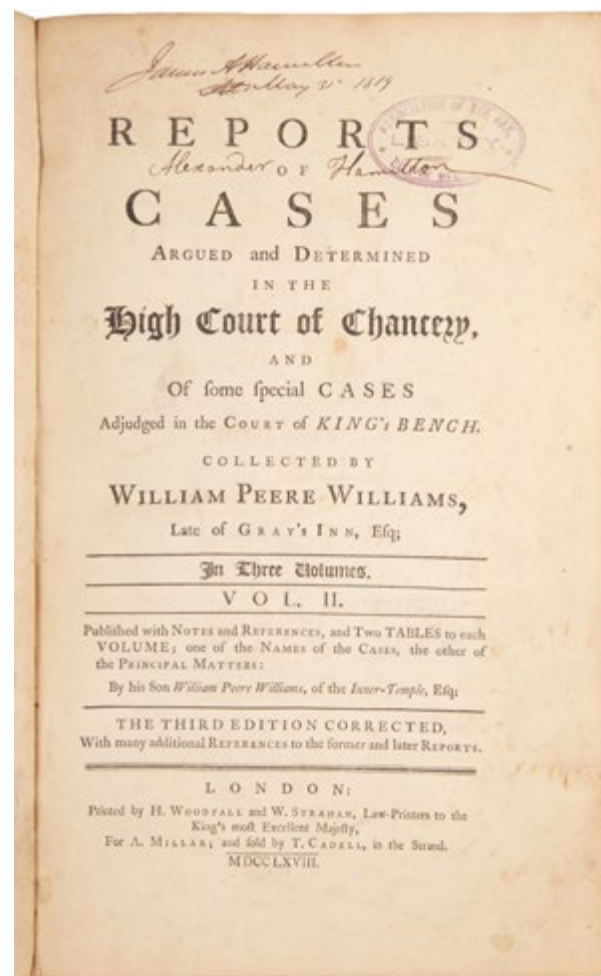


10

*A Hamilton*

10. [HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804), his copy]. **Laws of New-York, from The Year 1691, to 1751, inclusive [and] ... from The 11th Nov. 1752, to 22d May 1762.** With a Preface by William Livingston and William Smith. New York: James Parker, 1752, 1762. 2 volumes in one, folio (330 x 210 mm). (Title-page remargined and laid-down, List of Subscribers laid down on tissue and reinforced, last leaf of Preface also laid down on tissue, some marginal dampstaining or spotting, intermittent browning, 3R2-3T2 lower corners clipped in Vol. II). Modern quarter morocco. Provenance: Alexander Hamilton (ownership signature, "A. Hamilton", on title-page); New York Law Institute Library (early notations on title, later rubber stamps on title and some following leaves, early printed catalogue note "From the Library... of Alexander Hamilton"); few contemporary notations. ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S COPY OF EARLY NEW YORK LAWS. Hamilton, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States and the first Secretary of the Treasury, had a profound impact on shaping laws and policies, both at the federal and state levels. In New York, where Hamilton played a prominent role in his earlier years as a lawyer, contributed to various legal and financial developments including his involvement in the drafting of New York's first state constitution in 1777. Hamilton's legal career in New York included his practice as a lawyer, where he handled cases in local courts. Additionally, he co-authored the Federalist Papers, a series of essays advocating for the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, along with James Madison and John Jay. During his time as one of George Washington's aides-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, Hamilton spent many leisure hours studying and reading about commerce and banking which shaped him for his future role as the first Secretary of the Treasury. As Secretary, Hamilton implemented financial policies that had a broad impact, including the establishment of the first national bank and the assumption of state debts by the federal government. While these actions were at the federal level, they had implications for states, including New York. Hamilton's influence extended to the legal and financial framework of the young United States, leaving a lasting legacy in New York and beyond. His contributions to constitutional law, financial systems, and legal philosophy continue to be studied and recognized in the broader context of American history and jurisprudence.

8,000/12,000

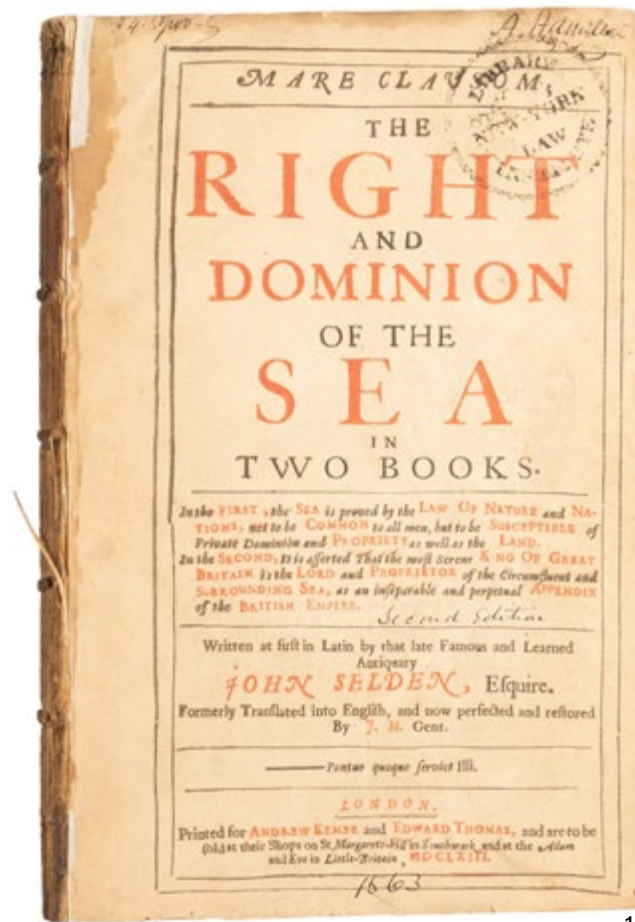


11

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S COPY

11. [HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804), his copy]. **Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the High Court of Chancery...** Collected by William Peere Williams. London: H. Woodfall and W. Strahan for A. Millar; and T. Cadell, 1768. Vol. 2 only, folio (305 x 197 mm). Later cloth, leather lettering-pieces gilt (spine sunned, extremities stained or browned). (Spotting and browning throughout). Provenance: ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S COPY (contemporary signature on title in an unknown hand); presumably passed to his son James Alexander Hamilton (his ownership signature on the title-page above his father's name); Library of the New York Law Institute (rubber stamp on title). FORMERLY OWNED BY A FOUNDING AMERICAN FAMILY.

2,000/4,000



12

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S COPY

12. [HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804), his copy]. SELDEN, John (1584-1654). **Mare Clausum; The Right and Dominion of the Sea.** London: Andrew Kembe and Edward Thomas, 1663. 4to (273 x 178 mm). Title-page printed in red and black (title chipped at extreme edges and soiled, reinserted on stub, marginal browning throughout). Disbound, as is; housed in folding chemise. Provenance: Sir Charles Hedges (1650-1714), one of Queen Anne's Secretaries of State and Jude of the High Court of Admiralty from 1689 to 1714 (engraved armorial bookplate, contemporary notes at end); ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S COPY ("A. Hamilton"), written on the title-page, presumably in another contemporary hand; Library of the New York Law Institute (rubber stamp on title). Second edition, formerly owned by a Founding Father of the United States and the first Secretary of the Treasury.

1,500/2,500





13

13. [HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804)]. **The Connecticut Courant**. Hartford, CT, July 18, 1804. Vol. XL, No. 2060. Four folio pages on one large folding folio sheet on laid paper. Each page approximately 500 x 301 mm. First two leaves re-attached, toned, worn, foxed, soiled, left margins worn indicating this issue was excised from a book. ON PAGE 3 IS THE NOTICE OF HAMILTON'S DEATH AS WELL AS HIS LAST RITES AND HIS FORGIVENESS OF AARON BURR ON HIS DEATHBED: "With emotions that we have not a hand to inscribe, have we to announce the death of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He was cut off in the 48th year of his age, in the full vigor of his faculties and in the midst of all his usefulness... [quoting clergyman Benjamin Moore upon visiting Hamilton after the duel:] 'Should it please God to restore you to health, Sir, will you never be again engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?' His [Hamilton's] answer was, 'That Sir, is my deliberate intention.'... Do you sincerely repent of your sins past; have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men? He [Hamilton] lifted up his hands and said, 'With the utmost sincerity of heart I can answer those questions in the affirmative - I have no ill-will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixt resolution to do him no harm - I forgive all that happened.'"

500/700

14. [HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804) and BURR, Aaron (1756-1836)]. **New-York Evening Post**. No. 645. [New York, NY, December 13, 1803]. Four folio pages on one large sheet of laid-paper. Each page approximately 498 x 346 mm. Some edgewear, soiling, a few marginal chips, several chips to left margin indicating this was excised from a book. In this newspaper on p. 2 is an ad for a pamphlet, "An Examination of the Various Charges Exhibited Against Aaron Burr, Esquire Vice President of the United States..." by "Aristides" (William P. Van Ness (1778-1826)). Also on this page is a review of a pamphlet (it is unclear which pamphlet it is) about the Vice Presidency, which mentions Burr, as well as George Eckler (1774-1804), who killed Hamilton's son, Philip (1782-1801), in a duel. The ad for the pamphlet by Van Ness is unabashedly pro-Burr; Van Ness was Burr's close friend, and was even Burr's "second" in Burr's duel with Hamilton, which would occur in the following year. Alexander Hamilton founded the *New-York Evening Post* (published today as the *New York Post*) in 1801. Controversy seemed to follow Burr through much of his political career; in 1804, Burr (who was not nominated as Vice President for Thomas Jefferson's second term) allegedly made contact with the British in an attempt to have them buy or seize the Louisiana Purchase from the United States, and later made contact with Spain for a similar purpose. Burr was arrested and tried for treason in 1807, but was acquitted due to lack of evidence.

100/300



14

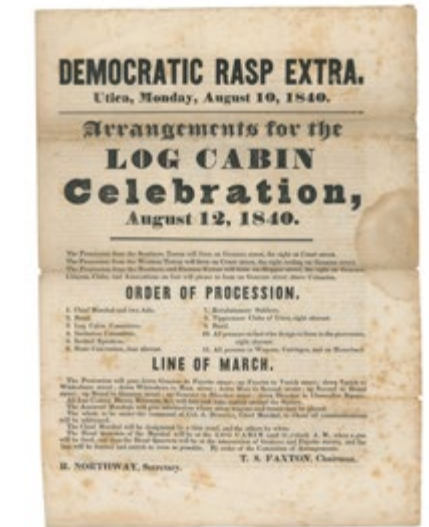
15. [HARRISON, William Henry (1773-1841)]. **Democratic Rasp Extra. Harrison presidential campaign event**. Utica: R.W. Roberts, 10 August 1840. 4pp., 4to (330 x 241 mm), old folds, spotting, stain near outer margin. LOG CABIN CELEBRATION. "During the 1840 presidential election, Whig candidate William Henry Harrison, at the age of 67, was thought to be too old to hold office. Editorialist John de Ziska ridiculed Harrison in the *Baltimore Republican*, writing, 'Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension on him... he will sit the remainder of his days in his log cabin by the side of the fire and study moral philosophy!' The Whig party seized upon the mockery and used it to their advantage. They put the slogan "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" on a wide range of campaign paraphernalia to portray the aristocratic Harrison as a man of the people. The strategy worked and Harrison won the election, although the victory was short-lived. He only spent 31 days in office before dying of pneumonia" (Nabb Research Center, Salisbury University).

200/300

IMPOSSIBLY, R. B. HAYES AND SAMUEL TILDEN BOTH ELECTED PRESIDENT

16. [HAYES, Rutherford B. (1822-1893) and TILDEN, Samuel J. (1814-1886)]. **Saint Paul Daily Dispatch**. St Paul, MN, November 9, 10, 1876. Vol. IX, Nos. 26, 27. Two issues of this daily newspaper. Each issue is four folio pages on one large folio sheet of newsprint. Issues are affixed to each other at the left margins. Each page is approximately 640 x 498 mm. Toned, edgeworn, one horizontal crease at center. THESE ISSUES ARE UNUSUAL AS THE FIRST PAGE OF EACH ISSUE PROCLAIM THAT BOTH RUTHERFORD B. HAYES AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN WON THE 1876 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. This election was hugely controversial, with disputed election results in several states, which was settled by a special congressional commission and was narrowly certified by the House of Representatives, in Hayes' favor.

400/800



15



16

17. [JACKSON, Andrew (1767-1845)]. **United States Telegraph Extra. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-18**. Edited by Duff Green. Washington, D.C.: Green & Jarvis, 1 March-12 July 1828. 18 issues in one volume, 8vo (241 x 152 mm). (Browning throughout, some spotting, clipped column in issue no. 8). Modern wrappers (front flyleaf torn with loss). CONSIDERED THE FIRST EVER PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER. This weekly publication presented the controversial aspects of the presidential election in a light favorable to Andrew Jackson, helping him defeat John Quincy Adams in 1828. Upon Jackson's election to the presidency, the *Telegraphy* assumed a central role as the primary outlet for the administration and the editor, Duff Green, emerged as part of the unofficial circle of advisers to Jackson. Sabin 97990.

200/300



17





18

EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY  
COATED-STOCK BROADSIDE

18. [JACKSON, Andrew (1767-1845)]. **Proclamation, by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.** New York City: Charles Wright & Co., n.d. [1832]. Folio (432 x 356 mm). Lithograph broadside on coated cardstock printed in bronze with a decorative border, pinhole at upper margin, some marginal discoloration, remnants of new tape hinges on verso. AN UNRECORDED PRINTING OF JACKSON'S NULLIFICATION PROCLAMATION. In 1832, during Andrew Jackson's presidency, the Nullification Crisis unfolded as a heated dispute over the Tariff of 1828, deemed the "Tariff of Abominations," which imposed high import duties. South Carolina, led by Vice President John C. Calhoun, asserted the right of nullification, arguing that states could declare federal laws unconstitutional. In response, South Carolina passed the Ordinance of Nullification in November 1832. Jackson vehemently opposed this challenge to federal authority, issuing a forceful Proclamation asserting the supremacy of the Union. The crisis was temporarily resolved with the Compromise Tariff of 1833, proposed by Henry Clay, which alleviated some Southern concerns. This event underscored the ongoing tension between states' rights and federal power, foreshadowing deeper conflicts that would contribute to the lead-up to the Civil War, and is considered one of Jackson's most consequential actions of his presidency.

600/800

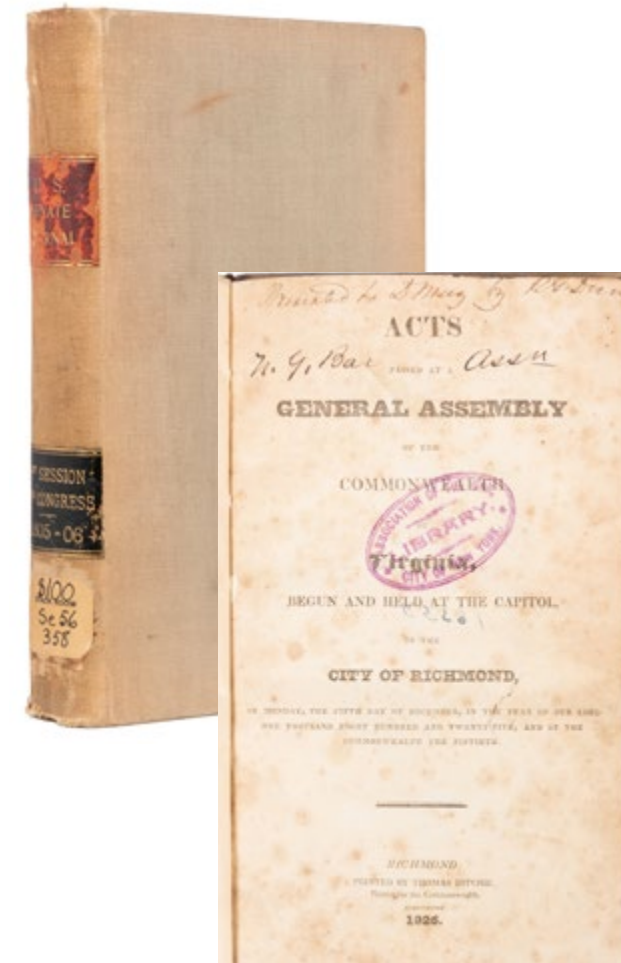


20

JEFFERSON ELECTED PRESIDENT –  
EXTREMELY RARE FIRST PRINTING

20. [JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826)]. **The National Intelligencer, and Washington Advertiser.** Washington City: Samuel Harrison Smith, 18 February 1801. Vol. I, No. XLVII. 4pp., folio (445 x 267 mm), stab holes, old folds. THE "REVOLUTION OF 1800": THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF JEFFERSON'S ELECTION AS PRESIDENT, AFTER 35 DEADLOCKED VOTES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. The Federalists and Democratic-Republicans were the two dominant political parties of the time, each with significant ideological differences. Federalists, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, favored a strong federal government, a national bank, and closer ties with Britain, while Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, advocated for states' rights, a more limited federal government, and closer ties with France. The election was highly contentious, with both parties engaging in bitter political battles. However, when the votes were tallied, Thomas Jefferson emerged as the winner. The printer reports that "At 12 o'clock the 35th ballot was taken... At 1 o'clock the 36th ballot was taken which issued in the election of Thomas Jefferson". This peaceful transfer of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans was seen as a "revolution" because it represented a fundamental shift in the direction of the federal government and the nation's policies. It demonstrated that the United States could resolve political disputes and transfer power through democratic means rather than through violence or revolution. This "Revolution" is often regarded as a critical moment in American history because it solidified the principles of democracy and the peaceful transition of power as fundamental aspects of the American political system.

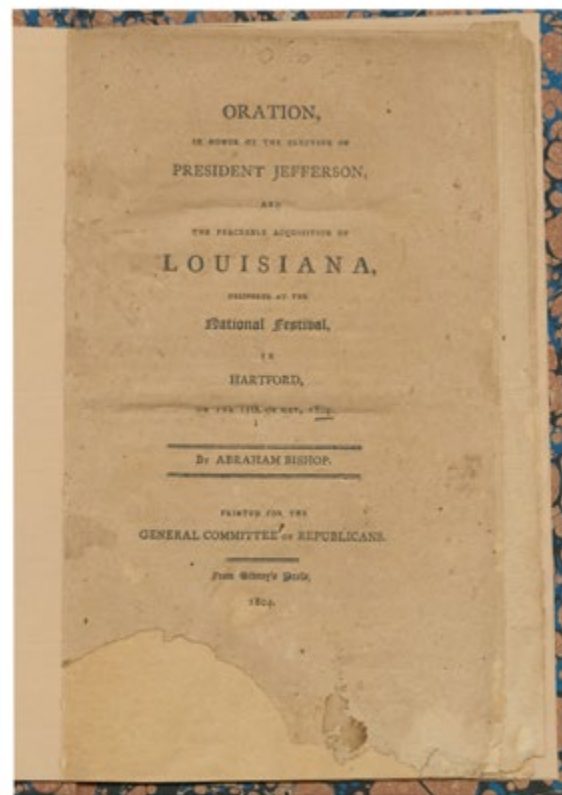
1,000/2,000



21

21. [JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826)]. **Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond...** Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1826. 8vo. Library light-green cloth, spine with black gilt morocco lettering label and a printed shelf label (spine sunned, worn, binding worn, sunned, lightly soiled, hinges starting, rear joint nearly broken, text toned and foxed, inkstamps and manuscript note of the library of the New York bar association on the title-page). On the title-page is a contemporary gift inscription. FIRST EDITION. On pp. 101-102, there is an act authorizing Thomas Jefferson to sell property by lottery ("Whereas it is made known to the General Assembly that Thomas Jefferson, after more than sixty years of public service... hath found himself indebted to a large amount, insomuch that the sale of a great proportion of his valuable property will be necessary to pay his debts...")

200/400



19

JEFFERSON'S ELECTION ORATION,  
PRINTED BY HIS PARTY

19. [JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826)]. BISHOP, Abraham (1763-1844). **Oration, in Honor of the Election of President Jefferson and the Peaceable Acquisition of Louisiana, Delivered at the National Festival, in Hartford, on the 11th of May, 1804.** [New Haven:] Sydney's Press, Printed for the General Committee of REPUBLICANS, 1804. 8vo (229 x 127 mm). Printed pamphlet, uncut, inserted in modern marbled boards. (Large tear with loss repaired on title-page, marginal browning). Provenance: Kenneth Nebenzahl copy (his catalogue, 1963). FIRST EDITION. Bishop, one of the most colorful characters in the history of Connecticut politics, was an ardent supporter of Jefferson at a time when supporting Jefferson in a Federalist state like Connecticut "was the equivalent of moral and political treason" (DAB). It took courage to make this address, but Bishop was indebted to Jefferson for his place as collector of the port of New Haven, which he held until removed by Jackson in 1829. This address was one of a series made by him which were widely published and quoted. Howes B472; Sabin 5596.

300/600





22

ONLY CONTEMPORARY MENTION OF  
JEFFERSON'S CHILDREN WITH HIS SLAVE,  
SALLY HEMINGS

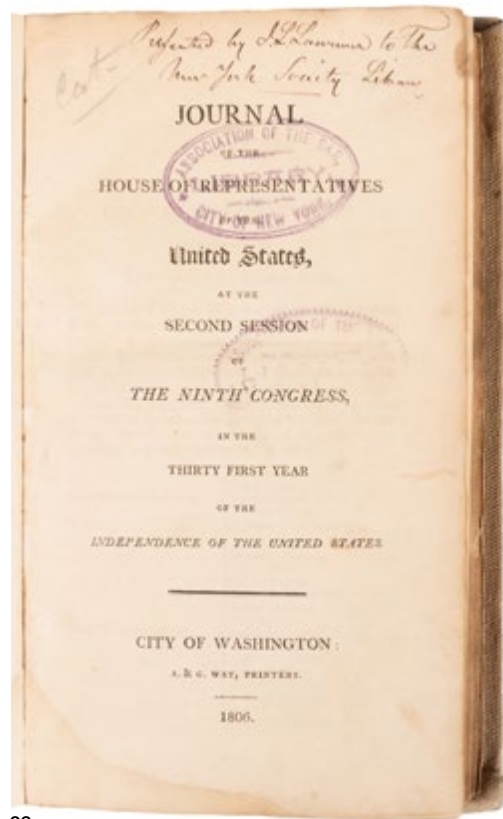
22. [JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826) and HEMINGS, Sarah "Sally" (ca. 1773-1835)]. **Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond...** Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1827-29. 3 volumes bound in one, 8vo (223 x 133 mm). Contemporary full calf, spine with two black gilt morocco lettering labels (including an ownership label of George Perkins; binding edgeworn, soiled, scuffed, text toned, foxed, occasionally soiled, Perkins' pencil signature on fp along with an ink ownership stamp of Blakey Atty at Law). FIRST EDITION OF THIS TITLE IN WHICH JEFFERSON FREED HIS CHILDREN FROM SALLY HEMINGS IN HIS WILL. On p. 127 of the first section is an act allowing "certain persons of colour, emancipated by the will of Thomas Jefferson, to remain in the Commonwealth." The people mentioned in this act are Joe Fosset (Sally's cousin), Burwell Colbert (Sally's nephew and butler to Jefferson), John Hemmings [sic], Madison and Eston Hemmings [sic] (the three Hemings are the children of Sally Hemings and Thomas Jefferson).

1,500/2,500

ONLY KNOWN EXTANT FIRST BOOK  
PRINTING OF JEFFERSON'S MESSAGE ON  
THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

23. [JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826)]. **Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the Second Session of the Ninth Congress.** Washington, D.C.: A. & G. Way, 1806. 8vo. (Dampstaining to gutter near foot). Later cloth, leather lettering-pieces gilt (extremities sunned, some wear to labels). Provenance: contemporary presentation inscription to the New York Society Library; New York City Association of the Bar Library (rubberstamps on title-page). FIRST EDITION containing Jefferson's Message to Congress of December 2, 1806, regarding the completion of Lewis and Clark's expedition and its success. "The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of the interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants; and it is but justice to say, that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country" (p. 13). RARE: We could not locate any copies selling at auction. Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. 2c.2.

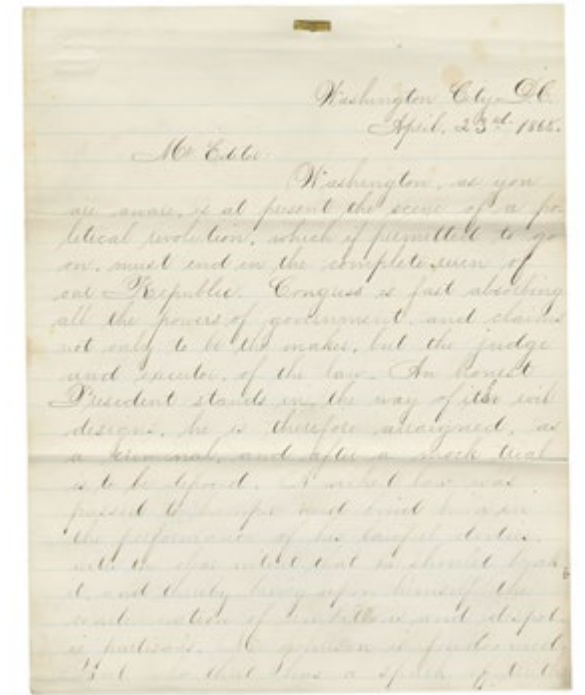
1,500/2,500



23

24. [JOHNSON, Andrew (1808-1875)]. **Autograph letter, Washington City D.C., 23 April 1868.** 6pp., 8vo (248 x 203 mm), on lined paper, U.S. Congress embossed letterhead, brass fastener, old folds. A LENGTHY LETTER ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. President Andrew Johnson was impeached by the United States House of Representatives in 1868. The primary reason for his impeachment was his violation of the Tenure of Office Act which was passed by Congress to restrict the president's power to remove certain officeholders without Senate approval. Johnson dismissed Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, without seeking Senate approval, which led to his impeachment. The House of Representatives charged him with eleven articles of impeachment, most of which were related to the violation of the Tenure of Office Act. The impeachment trial, which took place in the Senate, lasted from March to May 1868, and Johnson narrowly avoided removal from office. He was acquitted by just one vote, preventing the necessary two-thirds majority for conviction. As a result, Johnson remained in office and served out the rest of his term, which ended the next year. It's worth noting that while Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives, he was not convicted by the Senate and therefore was not removed from the presidency.

400/800



24

25. [KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963)]. **Official presidential matchbook.** Circa 1961-63. Printed on both sides, with the official presidential seal and Kennedy's name on the opposite. Unused.

100/200



25

26. KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963). **Three Items Related to Kennedy's Election and Inauguration, including:** "See and Hear Senator John F. Kennedy Hartford Times Portico Prospect Street, Hartford, Monday, November 7, 1960, 12:45 Noon Public Invited" handbill. [Hartford: Hartford Times, 1960]. Handbill on newsprint with photo of Kennedy, dated the day prior to the 1960 presidential election, making this handbill for one of Kennedy's last speeches before the election. Approximately 281 x 216 mm. Toned, with a few marginal short tears, creases, several pin-holes on handbill in center areas. Verso is blank. And staff badge: "Kennedy Election Night Staff" [Ca. 1960]. Laminated badge with lanyard hole at upper center (hole is worn). Approximately 53 x 77 mm. And Inaugural Committee medal and ribbon for the Kennedy/Johnson inaugural celebration. [Washington, D.C., 1961]. Rectangular metal (brass?) eagle medallion with pinback ("Inaugural Committee"); circular "Inauguration of President and Vice President" medallion attached with blue ribbon. Beneath is red, white, and blue ribbon with the following text in gold: "1789-1961 44th Inaugural John F. Kennedy Lyndon B. Johnson January 20th 1961". Some toning, soiling, sunning.

200/400

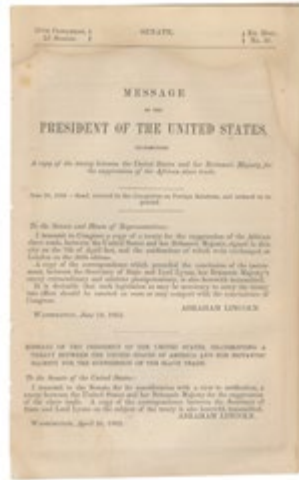


26





27



28

27. KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963). **Press Photograph of Kennedy in Naval Ensign Uniform, and Final Edition of The Miami News About the Assassination of Kennedy Published the Same Day as the Tragedy.** Black-and-white press portrait of Kennedy in naval uniform [Ca. 1940s, though possibly later]. Approximately 255 x 205 mm. Light rubbing, marginal creasing, press markings and inkstamps on verso. [And] *The Miami News Final Edition*, "Kennedy Slain Johnson Our President". Miami, FL, November 22, 1963. Four folio pages on one large folio sheet on pink newsprint. Unfolded approximately 598 x 760 mm. Pages sunned, a few marginal tears at upper margin. With numerous photos of Kennedy, Johnson, and other persons from Kennedy's life. There is a portrait of Kennedy in his naval Ensign's uniform, which appears that it was taken at the same photography session as the press photo in this lot (the newspaper photo isn't the same as the above photo).

100/200

28. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of a treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade.** Senate, 37th Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, D.C., 10 June 1862. 8vo (222 x 133 mm). Pamphlet (disbound top edge dampstained throughout). One of the pivotal and highly debated provisions in the treaty revolved around the authority of British naval vessels to halt, board, and inspect American ships. This issue had persisted since the British independently abolished the African slave trade in 1807. By 1862, no longer accommodating the Southern states, Lincoln had the freedom to authorize British inspections of American vessels. The African slave trade quickly diminished and ceased by the end of the Civil War. Pages four through fifteen print the treaty in its entirety.

200/300

FIRST PRINTING OF LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

29. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **The New-York Times. Gettysburg Address.** New York, November, 20, 1863. Vol. XIII, No. 3794. 8 folio pages on folded folio leaves. Each page approximately 536 x 395 mm. Toned, one horizontal crease at center, four hole-punched holes on left margin. Toned, foxed, some occasional soiling, fold between pp. 1 and 8 nearly completely torn. FIRST PRINTING OF ONE OF THE FIRST APPEARANCES OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS ON P. 1, PUBLISHED MERE HOURS AFTER LINCOLN DELIVERED IT. Due to the huge circulation of the Times, this may be considered to be the most important first appearance of this landmark speech. Due to the Times' Republican sympathies, this speech (and some others) appeared on the first page. The headline: "The Heroes of July / A Solemn and Imposing Event. / Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh. [sic] / Immense Numbers of Visitors. / Oration by Hon. Edward Everett-Speeches of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Governor Seymour / The Programme Successfully Carried Out."

4,000/6,000

30. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **Cleveland Morning Leader.** Cleveland, OH, October 6, 1860. Vol. XIV, No. 236. 4 folio pages on one folding folio leaf. Each page approximately 621 x 481 mm. Some edgewear with a few marginal short tears, one horizontal crease to center of pages, some creasing on last two pages, some marginal chipping at left margin, indicating this issue was excised from a book. On p. 1 is a small woodcut portrait of Lincoln beneath the "all-seeing eye" and flanked by two American soldiers. This woodcut accompanies an advertisement for the "Last Grand Rally!" for the Republicans of Cleveland; the rally was scheduled for October 8. Lincoln carried the state in the presidential election.

100/200

ENORMOUS BEARDLESS LINCOLN PORTRAIT

31. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865) and DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889)]. **Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.** New York, March 9, 1861. Vol. XI, No. 276. 16 large 4to pages on folded leaves. Each page approximately 398 x 280 mm. Toned, worn, occasionally lightly soiled with some tears, first and last pages detached yet present, a large horizontal tear to the middle crease of the Lincoln portrait. On pp. 248-249 (sixth and seventh pages) is a famous double-page large engraved portrait of "President Elect Abraham Lincoln [with vignette of an axe and plough] / Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, President Elect of the United States of America, with Scenes and Incidents in His Life - Phot. by P. Butler, Springfield, Ill." Some of the scenes surrounding the large portrait of Lincoln include: "Lincoln's Father Killed by the Indians", "Capt. Abr. Lincoln in the Black Hawk War", "Law Office", "Springfield Capitol", "Lincoln Cropping Corn in Inda. for Mr. Crawford", "Lincoln Splitting Rails for Mr. Crawford", "Lincoln's Residence". The other scenes are not captioned. On the first page (p. 241) is an engraved portrait of "Jefferson Davis First President of the New Southern Confederacy - Photographed by Brady." Portrait of Davis is surrounded by plants (corn?).

200/400

32. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.** New York, March 18, 1865. Vol. XIX, No. 494. 14 large 4to pages on folded leaves (one page apparently missing). Each page approximately 398 x 280 mm. Toned, worn, occasionally lightly soiled with some tears, pages loose, first four leaves with a hole (affecting the centerfold image of the inauguration), second page of centerfold is creased at right margin. On pp. 408-409 is a double-page engraving of the enormous crowd attending Lincoln's second inaugural ceremony in front of the capitol building. Newspaper has several engraved images of the Civil War.

100/200



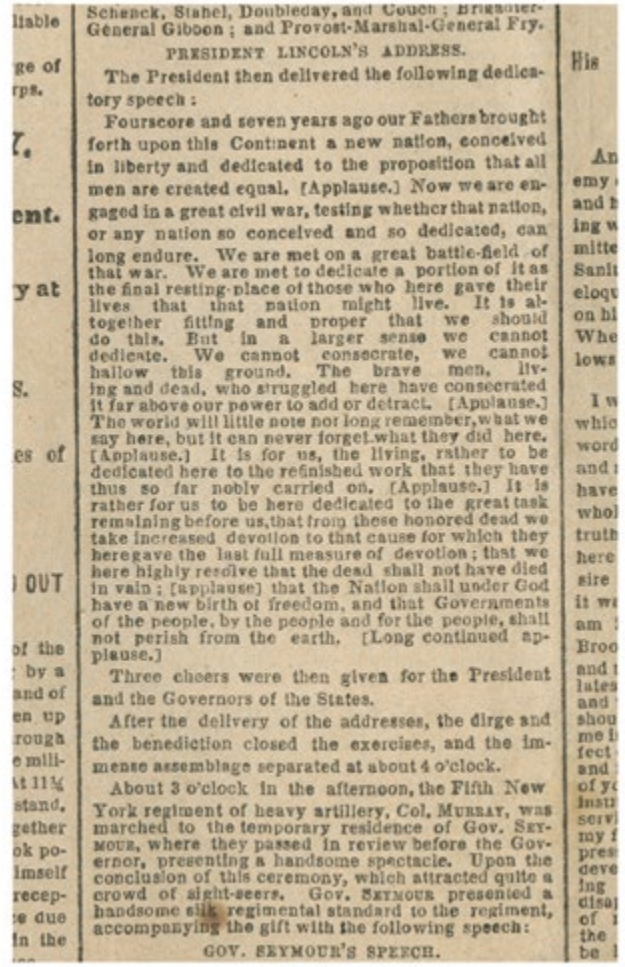
30



31



32



29





33

LOCAL NEWS ON LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

33. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **Daily Illinois State Journal**. Springfield, IL: Bailhache & Baker, October 8, 1858. Vol. XI, Number 91. Two folio pages on one folio sheet (just pages 1 and 2 present). Approximately 614 x 410 mm. One vertical and one horizontal crease, left margin chipped from being excised from a book, one large jagged tear at the bottom quarter with two tape repairs on p. 2 (tape is partially visible on p. 1). On p. 1 is a speech by Lincoln about racial equality: "Lincoln on the 'Equality' of the Races. We present the following extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech at Charleston on the 18th of September, as a sufficient reply to the silly twaddle of the Douglasites about his favoring the doctrine of negro equality: ... I will say then that I am not nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races (applause) - that I am not or ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people, and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality..." Offered with a two-page sheet of the *Daily State Journal* of the same day (pp. 3-4, mainly ads).

200/400

PHOTOGRAPHIC LINCOLN CAMPAIGN RIBBON

34. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. BRADY, Mathew (1822-1896), photographer. **1860 presidential campaign ribbon with a photograph of a beardless Lincoln**. Blue ribbon (135 x 60 mm), mounted photograph (50 x 40), fraying to cloth at ends, spotting. On 27 February 1860, Lincoln gave a speech at Cooper Union for The Young Men's Central Republican Union in New York City to a crowd of 1,500. The speech, arguably the longest speech Lincoln ever produced, bolstered his name as a potential presidential candidate that year. The morning of the speech, Lincoln visited Brady's studio to have his photograph taken. This photograph is unusual in many ways as it is one of only a few images showing Lincoln beardless but also depicting the politician standing - a rare occurrence due to his height which often limited him to sitting for photographs. To combat this, Brady personally arranged Lincoln's collar, which Lincoln recognized as an effort to minimize his long neck. Knowing that Lincoln was speaking that night, Brady's photograph was immediately developed and placed in the photographer's studio window and hundreds of cartes d'visite were printed. The final product was a success as it showed Lincoln for the first time as a statesman. Sometime later, when Lincoln and Brady met again for a sitting, Lincoln credited the photograph in helping him become President.

1,000/2,000

35. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States**. New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Hand-colored lithograph (356 x 254 mm), few marginal spots, light sunning noticeable at margins, possible evidence of washing at lower image corner. "Here is a picture of a young, ambitious politician. This image is based on a photograph that Abraham Lincoln had taken by Mathew Brady in New York. The day Lincoln gave his famous Cooper Union speech - where he proved to the East Coast that he was a serious contender for the presidency - he visited Brady's studio. The photograph was reproduced in newspapers, campaign ribbons, and on popular prints, such as this one by Currier & Ives... Lincoln was a popular subject for [the printer]. They produced thirty-five different images with him as the subject, including one of his 1865 assassination" (*The Civil War in Art*). To enhance the president-elect's appearance, printmakers often showed Lincoln seated in symbolic chairs, usually with books, as seen here which suggested his patriotism and wisdom. Another variant, more commonly seen, shows the exact image but with Lincoln sporting his iconic beard.

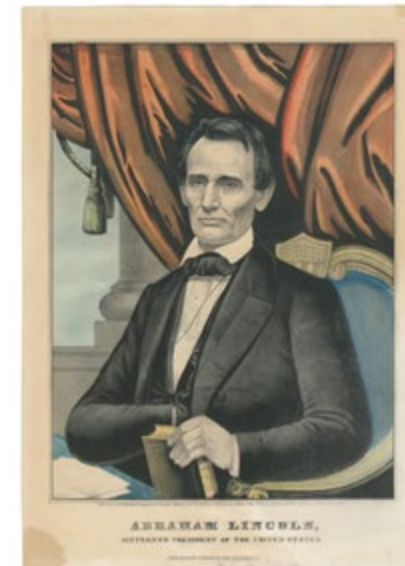
400/600

36. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. BURLEIGH, William H., editor. **The Republican Pocket Pistol, a Collection of Facts, Opinions and Arguments for Freedom**. New York: H. Dayton, June 1860. 12mo. Original printed wrappers (losses at spine, upper corner to front cover clipped, old numerical stamp and some faint penciling on front cover, some soiling and edgewear). THE FIRST ISSUE FOR THE 1860 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. The first of a series of 4 volumes of Republican Party points, with an emphasis on its opposition to slavery. Includes the party platform, an argument for keeping the territories slave-free, quotes from the founding fathers, and more. The rear wrapper advertises a Lincoln biography and the Republican Campaign Songster. Howes B-991; Sabin 9329.

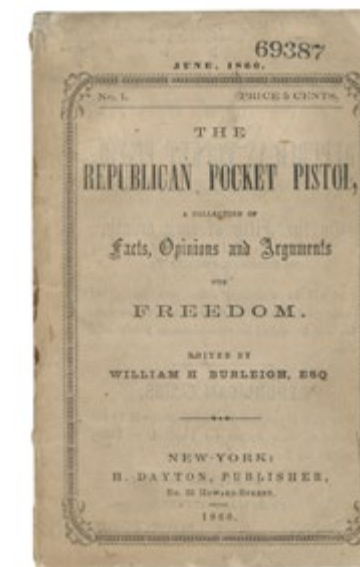
400/600



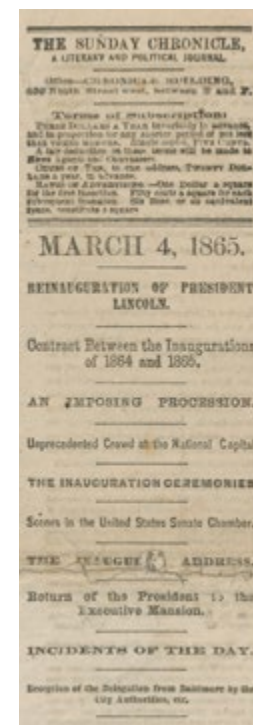
34



35



36



37

NEWLY DISCOVERED FIRST PRINTING OF "WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE... " FROM THE ONLY NEWSPAPER ACTUALLY ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL PROCESSION

37. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. **Sunday Morning Chronicle. Reinauguration of President Lincoln**. Washington, D.C.: The Sunday Chronicle, 5 March 1865. Vol. IV, No. 48. 4pp., large folio (737 x 521 mm), old folds, some splits and small losses at folds. VERY RARE EARLY ISSUE OF A WASHINGTON, D.C. ACCOUNT OF LINCOLN'S SECOND TERM PROCESSION. The presidential election of 1864 took place during the American Civil War, with Lincoln running as the incumbent against the Democratic opponent, George B. McClellan. The Republicans ran on the platform of preserving the Union and ending slavery, while the Democrats, particularly the faction known as Peace Democrats or Copperheads, sought a peaceful resolution to the conflict, appealing to those tired of the war. Despite the challenging circumstances, the election resulted in a decisive victory for Lincoln, which was seen as an endorsement of his leadership during the Civil War. Lincoln became the first Northern president ever to win re-election and the first president to win re-election since Andrew Jackson in 1832. Lincoln's successful re-election ensured that he would preside over the conclusion of the Civil War, bringing an end to the conflict and addressing the post-war challenges, including the Reconstruction of the Southern states. He was just 42 days into his second term when he was assassinated on 15 April 1865. An exceedingly rare issue, with no copies listed at auction or institutionally.

4,000/8,000





37A

**HISTORY AND ART COLLIDE WITH THIS ONE-OF-A-KIND COLLAGE OF THE 16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

37A. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865), subject]. MESZAROS, Jeffrey Adam, artist. **Abraham Lincoln Original Collage.** (54 x 36"). Using damaged and incomplete Civil War era materials from the Eric C. Caren Collection and Caren Archive, artist Jeffrey Adam Meszaros meticulously identified and assembled specific articles, images, and advertisements to create not only a portrait of the beloved President - in doing so, he also painted a picture of the social, political, and wartime landscapes that Lincoln oversaw. Within the portrait can be found stories of slaves and slaveholders, images of battles being fought, and even the assassination and subsequent funeral of President Lincoln. The power of media is on full display and it is woven directly into the visage of the President; its ability to influence public opinion should serve as a reminder of the ongoing significance of media in shaping collective consciousness. Despite the vast differences that can be gleaned from these documents of eight score ago, there are countless parallels to the narratives that are being put forth in today's society as they continue to shape our understanding of politics, history, and culture. This art piece is not just of history - it is history.

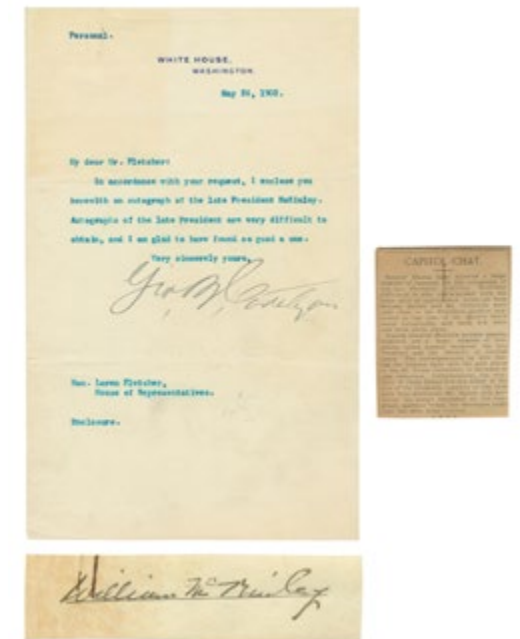
Up and coming artist, Jeffrey Adam Meszaros, is well known for his portraits and nature-inspired pieces made out of discarded materials - principally bottle caps and wine corks. Having original works sold to a long list of private collectors and acclaimed professional sports teams across three continents, Jeff is at the forefront of the reclaimed art movement. His inimitable style has been developed over the last 17 years and he's now broadening his artistic horizon by forming a partnership with Eric C. Caren and his archive of American history dating back as far as 500 years. The rare, damaged, and incomplete materials of the Eric C. Caren Collection and Jeff's proven artistic ability set the stage to create unquestionably unique pieces of art which are sure to turn heads of historians and art lovers alike.

10,000/15,000

**A RARE SURVIVING RELIC FROM THE MCKINLEY ASSASSINATION**

38. MCKINLEY, William (1843-1901). **Signature ("William McKinley") cut from a document.** N.d. On a small parchment vellum slip (38 x 146 mm), small paperclip stain slightly affecting the "W" in "William". Accompanied with a TLS from the late President's Secretary, George B. Cortelyou (1862-1940), 26 May 1902, on official White House letterhead, responding to a request from the House Representative Loren Fletcher regarding acquiring an autograph of McKinley which Cortelyou describes as being "very difficult to obtain". Also, with a newspaper clipping describing Cortelyou as being overwhelmed by the large number of requests for the autograph of McKinley. On 6 September 1901, President McKinley was attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, and was set to greet the public at the Temple of Music but while in a receiving line, was shot twice in the abdomen by the anarchist Leon Czolgosz. McKinley seemed to be recovering from his wounds, however, he developed gangrene, and succumbed to his injuries on 14 September 1901. The assassination of McKinley led to increased security measures for future U.S. presidents.

350/550



38

39. [MCKINLEY, William (1843-1901), association]. INGALLS, Melville E. (1842-1914). **Archive of Nearly 120 Letters to Ingalls Related to Ingalls' Support of William McKinley's Presidential Run of 1896.** [V.p., ca. 1896], 4to and 8vo autograph letters signed, typed letters signed, autograph notes signed, copies of letters, etc. Most on various stationery. Some general rubbing, creasing, soiling. An illuminating archive of material sent to Ingalls (former Massachusetts state legislator who was president of the "Big Four Railroad" during the 1896 presidential election) in which members of both the Democratic and Republican parties sent Ingalls correspondence, most of whom have signed (none signed by Ingalls or McKinley). Ingalls had been a Democrat, but was against their platform of their radical "Chicago Convention" policies of "free silver," which he felt would cause a devaluation of American currency and an economic collapse. He supported McKinley, who would eventually win the presidency. "We need two things: first, sufficient revenue to take care of all the expenditures of the Government; second, an honest dollar worth one hundred cents under the stamp of the Government... I can not see any hope of accompanying this result [prosperity] by supporting either the platform or the candidates of the Chicago mob. Much as I regret it, I shall support McKinley, for I believe in his election lies the only hope of the future of our country." (From the enclosed pamphlet, M. E. Ingalls Will Support McKinley, the Republican Candidate).

300/500



39

40. [PIERCE, Franklin (1804-1869)]. **Keokuk Dispatch. Announcing the election of President Pierce.** Keokuk, Iowa, 5 November 1852. Broadside, 4to (305 x 165 mm), old folds, small spot of discoloration. **BRILLIANT AND OVERWHELMING VICTORY!!** Pierce was elected as the 14th President of the United States, serving from 4 March 1853 to 4 March 1857. Pierce, a Democrat, won the presidential election of 1852 by defeating the Whig Party candidate Winfield Scott "by a very large majority". Pierce's presidency is often overshadowed by the divisive issues of the time, particularly the debate over slavery, which ultimately contributed to the onset of the American Civil War.

200/300



40





41

41. [POLK, James K. (1795-1849)]. **N.H. Patriot Extra**. Concord, 9 November 1844. Small folio (368 x 222 mm). Broadside with small cartoon illustration, old folds, small holes and few tears in margins, some offsetting. NEW YORK SPEAKS OUT AND VIRGINIA RESPONDS! On November 7, celebratory shots rang out in the Capital after returns came in from western New York which clinched the state and the presidency for Polk. Polk, the 11th President of the United States, served from 1845 to 1849 and is often remembered for his ambitious and successful expansionist agenda. Elected on a platform that included the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of Oregon, Polk achieved these goals during his presidency. His administration negotiated the Oregon Treaty with Britain, settling the dispute over the Oregon Territory, and annexed Texas, leading to the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo concluded the war, resulting in significant territorial gains for the United States, including California and the southwestern territories. Polk's presidency is characterized by its focus on westward expansion, but it also faced controversy and criticism, particularly regarding the war with Mexico and its impact on the issue of slavery in the newly acquired territories. He chose not to seek reelection and left office in 1849, passing away shortly thereafter in 1849.

300/500



42

42. [ROOSEVELT, Theodore (1858-1919)]. **The San Francisco Call**. October 15, 1912. Volume CXII, No. 137. 18 folio pages on large folding sheets. Each page approximately 581 x 428 mm. Toned, worn, chipped, with some marginal tears, one horizontal crease, Stanford University Library stamp at masthead. On p. 1, "Roosevelt Shot by Lunatic / Infuriated Crowd Threatens to Lynch the Assassin / Colonel Assaulted by New York Crank as He Leaves Hotel / Crime Committed in Milwaukee, Bullet Being Fired at Close Range, Entering Breast and Making Serious Wound / Injured Campaigner Delivers His Speech While Flowing Blood Diminishes Vitality". With a photo of Roosevelt on p. 1. The attempt was made on Roosevelt's life on October 14, 1912, by John Flammang Schrank (1876-1943), a mentally-ill saloon keeper. Schrank shot Roosevelt outside a hotel at close range; luckily for Roosevelt, his steel eyeglass case and a book in his breast pocket absorbed most of the force of the bullet, which lodged in Roosevelt's chest, but not causing significant damage. Schrank was quickly subdued, and the angry crowd was about to lynch him, but Roosevelt interceded on his behalf, telling the crowd not to harm him. Roosevelt delayed going to the hospital, and gave his scheduled speech while bleeding from the wound (Roosevelt was running for a third term as president, but did not receive the nomination from the major parties).

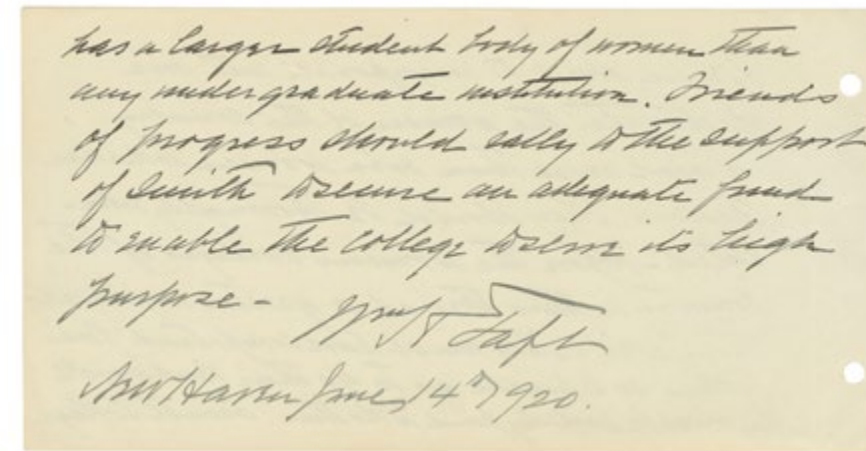
100/200



43

43. [ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano (1882-1945)]. **"President Takes Oath for Fourth Term" in Illustrated Current News**. New Haven, CT: Illustrated Current News, Inc., Jan. 14, 1945. Issue No. 4900. Folded folio sheet, with photographic illustration of Roosevelt taking the oath of office for the fourth time. Approximately 319 x 481 mm. Some rubbing, one horizontal and one vertical crease, some rubbing. "President Franklin D. Roosevelt repeats the oath of office on the rear porch of the White House, with Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone (obscured by flag at left) officiating. The president's son, Col. James Roosevelt is on the extreme right." Presidential terms were limited to two terms by the 22nd Amendment, ratified in 1947.

100/200

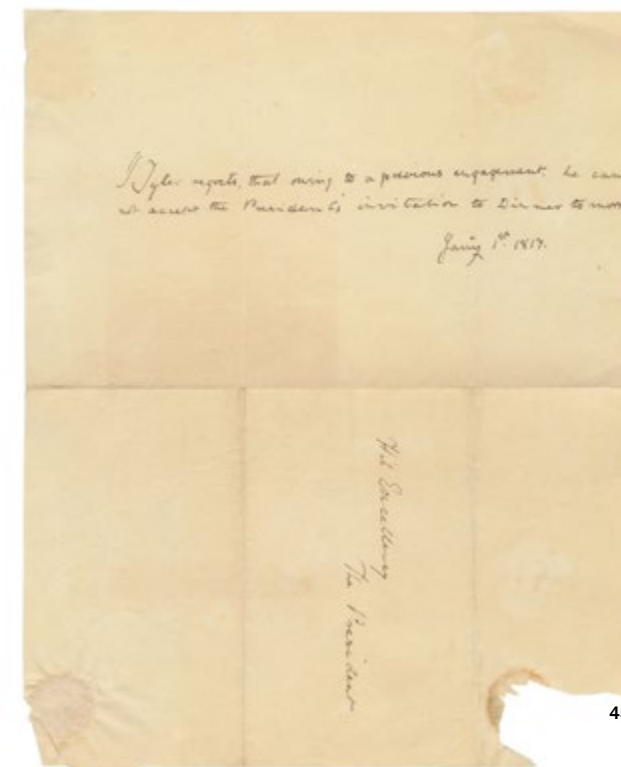


44

VERY IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN A U.S. PRESIDENT AND THE NEWLY RATIFIED WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

44. TAFT, William Howard (1857-1930). **Autograph Manuscript Signed, New Haven, June 14 1920**. Two short pages on one small leaf. Leaf approximately 95 x 185 mm. On cream paper with two hole-punched holes on the left margin. Faint crease to left margin. "We are about to incorporate into our electorate the women of the country. We need more than ever women who are leaders. They should be thoroughly educated. Upon the women's colleges of the country is thus thrust a greater responsibility than ever. They must have competent faculties so situated as to do their best work. They must be properly paid to do this. Smith College has a larger student body of women than any undergraduate institution. Friends of progress should rally to support Smith to secure an adequate fund to enable the college to serve its high purpose. Wm. H Taft New Haven June 14 1920". At the time this was written, the nineteenth amendment granting voting rights to women had passed both houses of Congress and was being ratified by the states (it would take only two months for full ratification). Taft was the 27th President of the United States, and later became the 10th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

800/1,200



45

45. TYLER, John (1790-1862). **Autograph note signed ("J Tyler") declining a New Year's dinner invitation from President James Madison, 1 January 1817**. One-page, small 4to (248 x 203 mm), addressed on integral leaf, folded, small paper loss from wax seal; laid into a folding morocco box. "HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT". As a fellow Virginian in the limited society of Washington, it would only be customary that Tyler would be invited to events at the White House under President Madison (1751-1836). The note reads: "J Tyler regrets, that owing to a previous engagement, he can-not accept the President's invitation to Dinner tomorrow. Jany. 1st, 1817." Addressed, "His Excellency the President". Tyler was at this time serving in the U.S. House of Representatives at the young age of 27; he would go on to be elected governor of Virginia, serve in the U.S. Senate, and eventually be elected Vice President, only to become the 10th President of the United States by default in 1841 when President William H.

Harrison died unexpectedly. Madison's party took place a few months before he left the White House. "Soon after the Tyler's marriage, the War of 1812 broke out with England. Tyler, who supported the conflict, headed a small militia company but saw no action. Soon after the war's end, he won election to the U.S. House of Representatives. With his elite background, Tyler quickly became a Washington insider, frequenting First Lady Dolly Madison's parties. Madison's soirees, however, had to be held at the Octagon, a temporary residence, because the White House had been burned by British troops during the war" (Freehling, University of Virginia Miller Center, *John Tyler: Life Before the Presidency*).

1,000/2,000



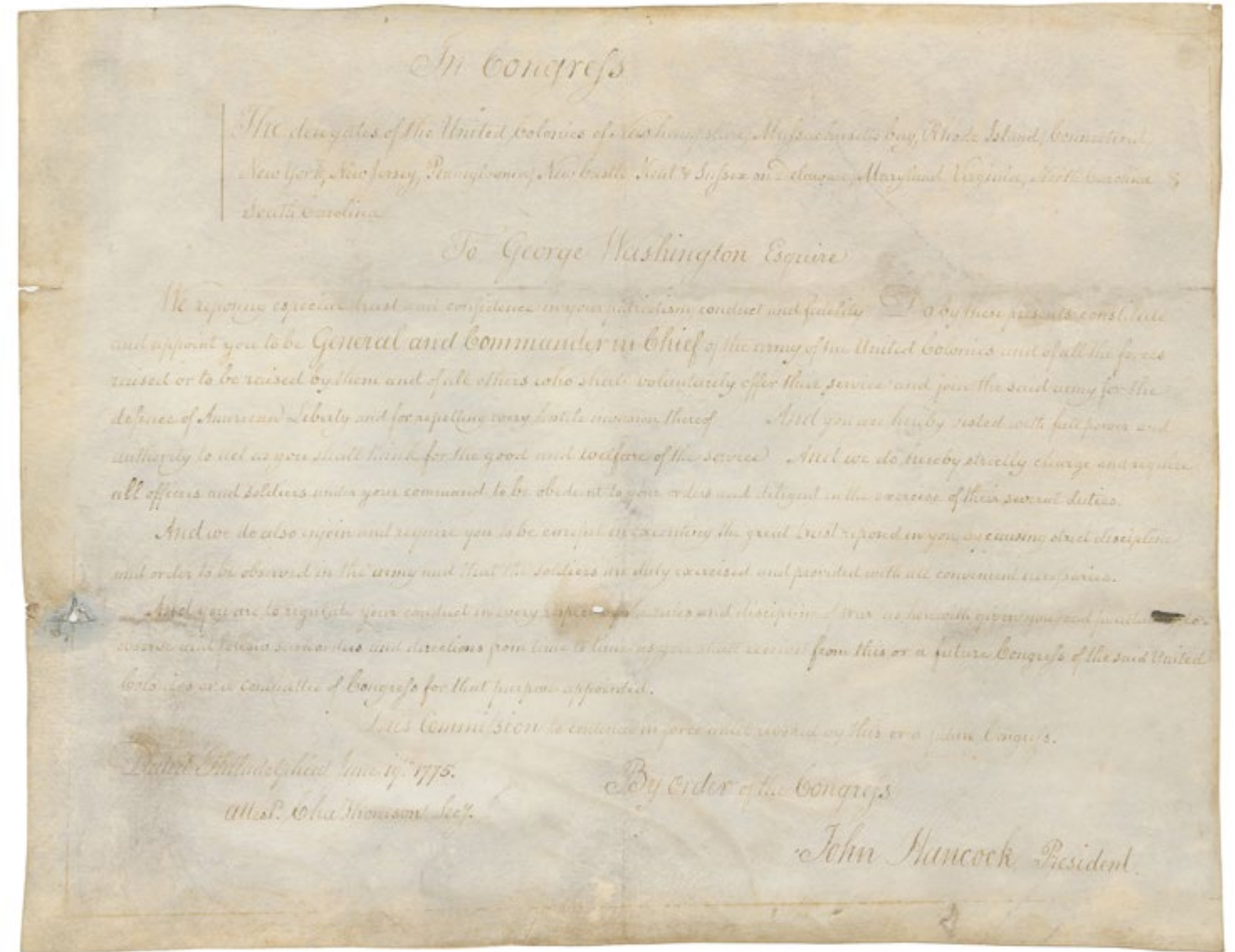
THE MOST IMPORTANT GEORGE WASHINGTON DOCUMENT IN PRIVATE HANDS; GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, 1775, ONE OF ONLY TWO ORIGINALS

46. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **Autograph document signed, entirely in the hand of Charles Thomson Secretary of the Continental Congress, including the signature of "John Hancock", appointing George Washington as General and Commander in Chief of the army of the United Colonies, Philadelphia, 19 June 1775.** One-page, oblong folio (324 x 400 mm), on sheepskin vellum, browned on verso from removal of old mount, small hole affecting one word, also a small stain affecting one word, old repair with small hole at left margin from old seal, some marginal browning or soiling, old folds. Provenance: Dr. George Whitfield Avery (1835-1983), "we know that the framed document [at the time Ahlstrom purchased it] hung for many years in [his] office... a letter from his granddaughter, who still lives in Ohio, tells of David Avery, Dr. Avery's grandfather, being acquainted with General Washington" (see, *A Significant George Washington Discovery* by Richard M. Ahlstrom, 1975). – Richard M. Ahlstrom, purchased the document in 1969, at an antique show in northeastern Ohio; includes scans of his published notes, as well as scans of letters and notes from leading authorities. – Lot 369, Important Americana, Sotheby Parke Bernet, 24 February 1976 (highlight of its bicentennial auction, however, withdrawn from sale pending further review).

THE AHLSTROM DISCOVERY: A PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED ORIGINAL OF WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION AND THE FIRST TO APPEAR IN OVER A CENTURY SINCE THE "HANCOCK ORIGINAL" WAS RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AFTER BEING FOUND IN THE TRANSFER OF WASHINGTON'S PAPERS IN 1904. The document reads in part: "To George Washington Esquire. We reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, conduct and fidelity Do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the army of the United Colonies and of all the forces raised or to be raised by them and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their service and you the said army for the defence of American Liberty and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. And you are hereby vested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service. And we do hereby strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders and diligent in the exercise of their several duties. And we do also injoin and require you to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the army and that the soldiers are duly exercised and provided with all convenient necessaries. And you are to regulate your conduct in every respect and discipline as you shall think proper and to give orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the said United Colonies or a committee of Congress for that purpose appointed. This Commission to continue in force until revok'd by this or a future Congress. Dated Philadelphia June 19 1775. Attest. Charles Thomson Secy." By Order of the Congress John Hancock President.

Along with Hancock, Thomson's name appeared on the first published version of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776 - the only two names to appear on the document. Thomson is also known for co-designing the Great Seal of the United States that was first used in 1782, and later adopted by Congress as the national symbol. As his last official act as Secretary, Thomson would also be given the distinction of informing Washington of his election to the presidency. On March 23, 1789, Henry Knox informed George Washington, "At present it appears probable that Mr Charles Thomson will have the honor of announcing to the President his appointment." Then, on April 6, John Langdon wrote a letter to Washington, "to transmit to your Excellency the information of your unanimous election to the Office of President of the United States of America." Thomson delivered this letter to Washington at Mount Vernon on April 14, 1789. As Secretary of the Congress, Thomson oversaw the safe keeping all documents related to his post. "When the new federal government was established in 1789, Thomson transferred all of the papers of the Continental Congress to the Department of State. In a letter written July 24, 1789, Washington instructed Thomson 'to deliver the Books, Records & Papers of the late Congress—the Great Seal of the Federal Union—and the Seal of the Admiralty, to Mr Roger Alden, the late Deputy Secretary of Congress; who is requested to take charge of them until further directions shall be given'" (Harvard University, *Declaration Resources Project, Charles Thomson*, 4 November 2017). It is known that Charles Thomson was in possession of the original commission that Washington handed to Congress at the end of the War and in a letter dated 22 January 1784, Washington wrote to Thomson requesting that his commission be deposited amongst his own papers for his future family legacy. On 7 February 1784, Thomson obliged and returned the commission with hope that it may "prove an incentive to them to emulate the virtues of their worthy great progenitor".

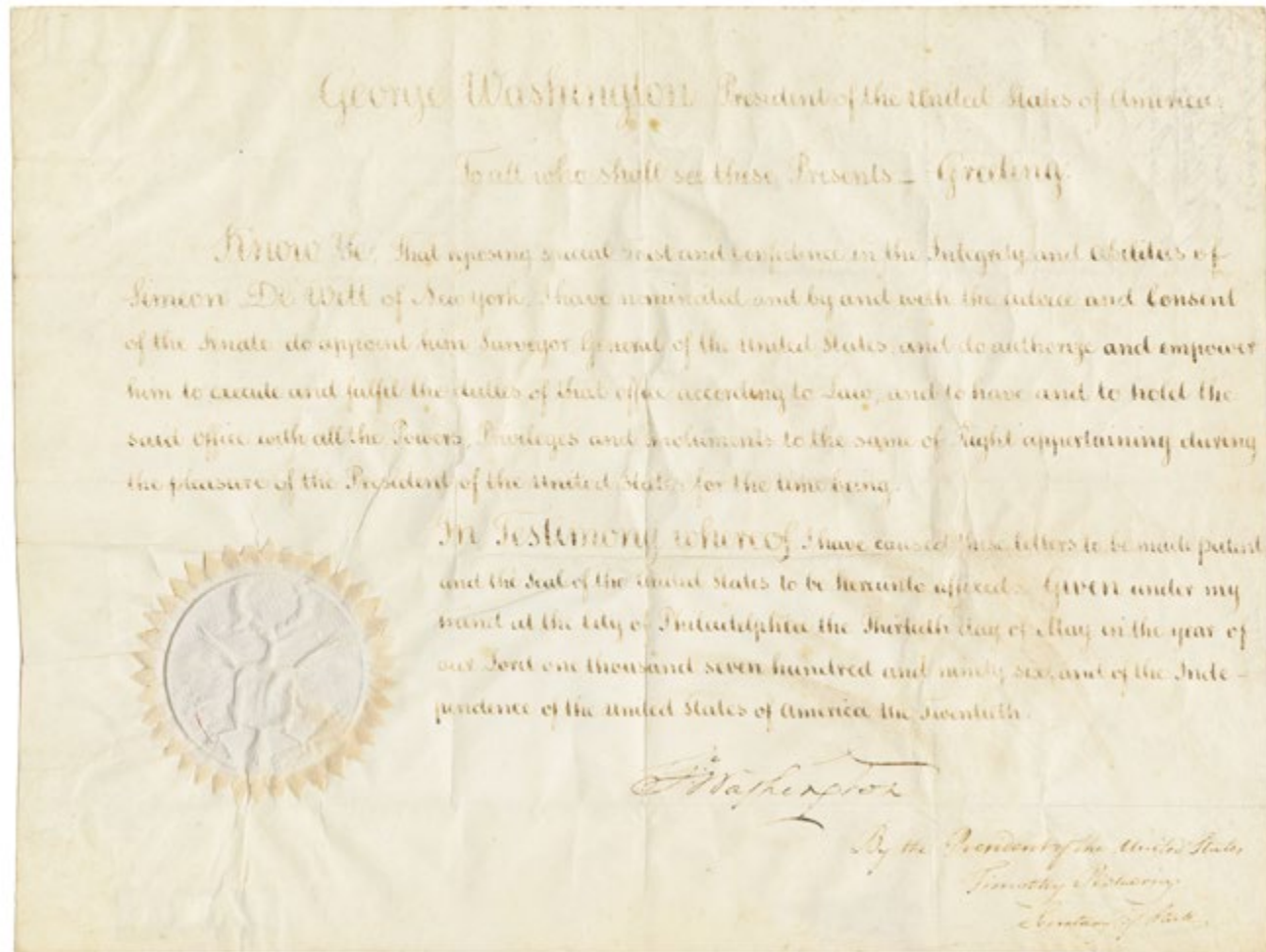
The present document is without a doubt, entirely in the hand of Thomson and the text and format are nearly identical to that of Washington's own document now in the Library of Congress - which is also on vellum. According to Michael Brown of Michael Brown Rare Books (ABAA member and specialist in manuscript Americana), Thomson's signature seen here is consistent with other examples: "The bold bottom loop of the 'C' which is unattached to the 'h' with its rightward slanting ascending loop is a consistent attribute found in Thomson's signature whether scrawled or deliberately inscribed... The most noticeable trademark of Thomson's signature is present here as well: the ascending stroke from the 'a' looping upwards to connect with the 'T' of Thomson... The formation of the letters in the abbreviations 'Attest' and 'Secy', which precede and follow Thomson's signature of [this] commission match those on other documents signed that way by Thomson". Previously, the document was submitted to the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress Project at The George Washington University, and on 15 January 1974, the handwriting expert, Helen E. Veits, wrote in a letter to Ahlstrom: "Based



upon the manuscripts in our possession, I am quite confident that [this] document was written in the hand of Charles Thomson, Secretary to the Continental Congress". Included with this lot, is Charles Thomson's signature cut from a printed document that shows the exact similarities of the one he used for Washington's commission. To further substantiate this document as being an official commission, we must look at the wording used. *The Oxford English Dictionary* defines the verb "attest" as "to bear witness to, affirm the truth or genuineness of." "Charles Thomson's attestation of the Declaration of Independence, in the Dunlap broadside and subsequent printings, was an affirmation of both the text and the act of declaring independence. But the Declaration was far from the only Congressional resolution to bear Thomson's name. Almost any resolution pulled directly from the minutes of the Congress was also accompanied by Thomson's name, confirming its authenticity" (Harvard University, *Declaration Resources Project, Charles Thomson*, 4 November 2017). Not only did Thomson sign the document in his capacity as Secretary of Congress, but he also affirmed the genuineness of such a document by attesting to it. From a legal standpoint, Eric Caren has proven by law that only Charles Thomson could apply his signature after the word "attest" as he did on numerous resolutions of the Continental Congress including the Declaration of Independence. According to a note from Gary D. Eyer of Old Colony Shop, there are three reasons this document could have been produced. The first is that the document originated to be used to show that Washington was in fact nominated for that position when he quickly proceeded up to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to take command of the troops. Secondly, that it could have been written as a backup for the secret files of Congress, in case of British invasion, capture, or destruction that was about to befall upon the Continental Congress. Or lastly, it was drawn up by Thomson at the request of Washington when he asked for his original to be sent back to him after the end of the War. In a letter to Ahlstrom from Dr. Paul G. Sifton at The Library of Congress on 8 August 1973, Sifton wrote that there is no other copy or draft of Washington's commission, and in addition: "Commissions issued by the Second Continental Congress ordinarily consisted of one copy to the designated recipient. In rare instances, a duplicate would be issued upon the later application by the commission holder". After an executive order that was issued requiring the transfer of Washington's papers to the Library of Congress in 1904, the Library notes that "some of the many manuscripts that became separated over the years from the main body of Washington's papers have already been noted. It may be well at this point to refer to others of the kind. There is evidence that certain private papers of Washington were distributed among members of the Washington family, who later gave them away or sold them." THIS DOCUMENT IS UNDENIABLY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL AMERICAN DOCUMENTS STILL IN PRIVATE HANDS.

150,000/250,000





47

WASHINGTON'S APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST SURVEYOR GENERAL

47. WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). Manuscript document in a secretarial hand, signed ("G. Washington"), as the first President of the United States, Philadelphia, 13 May 1796, countersigned by Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State. One page, oblong 4to (267 x 356 mm), on vellum, with paper presidential seal, docketed on verso, creased from folding. WASHINGTON APPOINTS FIRST SURVEYOR GENERAL. Simeon De Witt (1756-1834) was Geographer and Surveyor General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and Surveyor General of the State of New York for fifty years until his death. In 1796, Washington nominated and appointed De Witt to become Surveyor General of the United States, but De Witt turned down the nomination. Washington wrote to Thomas Jefferson describing De Witt as "extremely modest, sensible, sober, discreet, and deserving of favors. He is esteemed a very good mathematician". Despite the praise, Jefferson never adopted any of De Witt's proposals during his presidency.

15,000/25,000

48. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. The Daily Advertiser. Inauguration of President George Washington. New York, May 8, 1789. Vol. V., No. 1315. 4 folio pages on one large folded folio sheet. Each page approximately 525 x 322 mm. On laid-paper. Some marginal toning, wear, one horizontal crease, stab-holes, excised from a bound volume. On p. 2 in the first column is a poem praising the new president; in the second column adjacent to this poem is a brief account of the inaugural ball: "Last evening the Subscribers of the Dancing Assembly gave an elegant Ball and Entertainment to his Excellency the President of the United States, who was pleased to honor the company with his presence... Joy, satisfaction and vivacity was expressive in every countenance - and every pleasure seemed to be heightened in the presence of a Washington." On p. 3 is an advertisement for goods for "The President's Household [sic]. Whereas all servants and others, employed to procure provisions or supplies for the Household [sic] of the President of the United States, will be furnished with monies for those purposes - Notice is therefore given, that no accounts, for the payment of which the public may be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them. Sam. Fraunces, Steward of the Household [sic]."

500/700



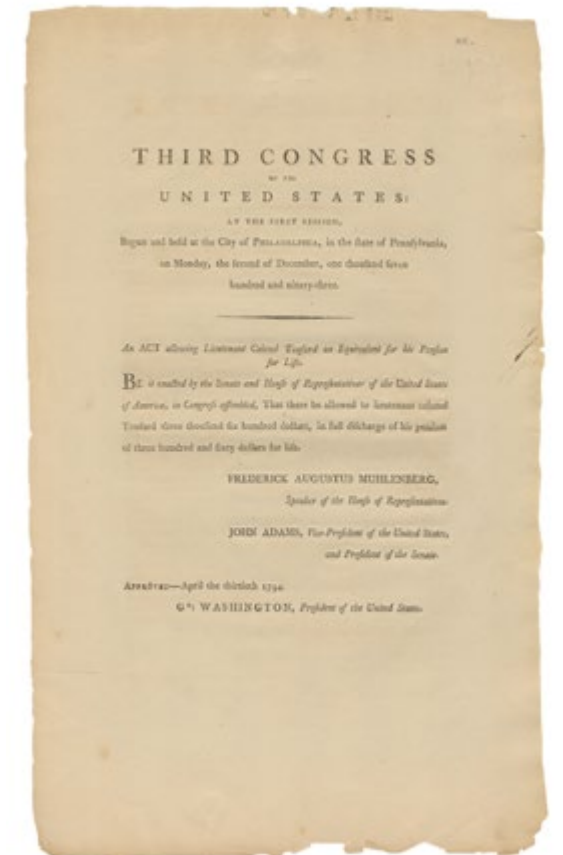
48

49. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. Third Congress of the United States: as the first session...on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. An Act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Tousard an Equivalent for his Pension for Life. Philadelphia, 13 April 1794. Small folio broadside (337 x 203 mm), some light chipping at edges. Louis de Tousard (1749-1817) was a French artilleryist who served in the American Continental Army under La Fayette between 1777-78, and later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. For his services, he was decorated with the Order of Saint Louis on his return to France. Tousard was instrumental in establishing a national military school, which he sent his proposal to Secretary of War James McHenry four years before the formal establishment of the school at West Point in 1802.

300/500

50. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. George Washington's inaugural address in: [The American Museum: or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, Vol. 5]. [Philadelphia: Mathew Carey], May 1789. 8vo (222 x 140 mm). Disbound magazine, unopened, uncut (spine perished, lacking general title). "NO PEOPLE CAN BE BOUND TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND ADORE THE INVISIBLE HAND, WHICH CONDUCTS THE AFFAIRS OF MEN MORE THAN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES". On 30 April, Washington gave the first Presidential inaugural address to a joint session of Congress, assembled in Federal Hall, New York City, establishing a precedent that has been followed since by every elected president.

200/400



49



50





51

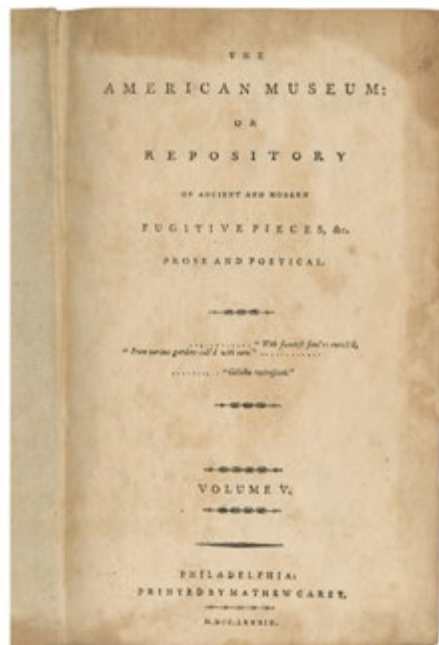
**GEORGE WASHINGTON ELECTED FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

51. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **Thomas' Massachusetts Spy; or, The Worcester Gazette. Vol. XVIII. Announcement of George Washington elected as the first President of the United States.** Worcester, MA: Isaiah Thomas, 9 April 1789. Folio (445 x 279 mm), soiling at masthead, small tear to top margin at gutter, light browning to fold. "Since the votes of the electors of South Carolina and Georgia have been known, it appears, that illustrious soldier and venerated citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; is unanimously elected first President of the United States. Ye little great ones of the world! How might the man, who floats upon the full tide of universal approbation, look down upon hereditary right!" Isaiah Thomas was an important American Revolutionary printer, publisher, and author who operated one of the most successful printing presses in colonial America that played a significant role in disseminating political and literary works of the time. His publications helped shape public opinion and support for the American cause, including numerous articles and letters showing support for George Washington and the Federalist Party. Washington was inaugurated on 30 April 1789, serving as the first president of the United States for two terms. AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TWO AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

800/1,200



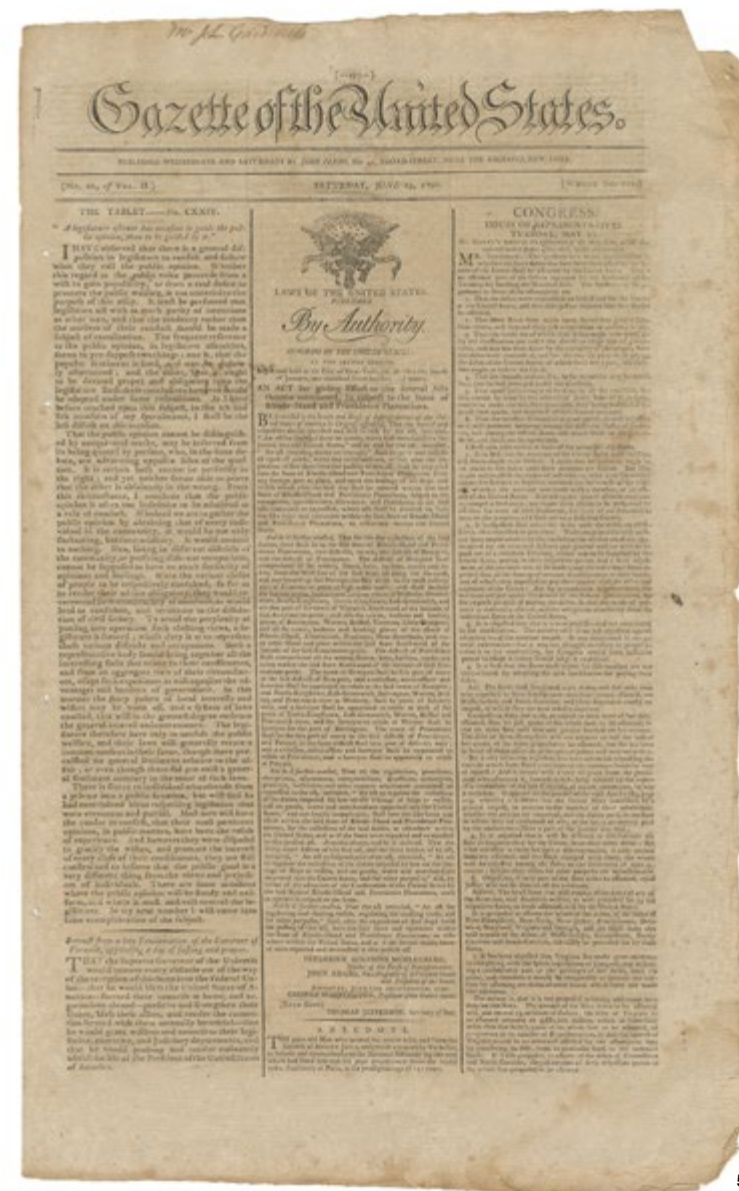
52



53

52. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **The Daily Advertiser. An advertisement for servants for the President's household.** New York: Francis Childs, 29 May 1789. Vol. V, No. 1333. Folio (540 x 330 mm), old punch holes at gutter margin, some light spotting. Woodcut vignette advertising for Virginia tobacco depicting a barrel of tobacco and a Native American smoking a pipe. Washington was inaugurated on 30 April 1789 but formally moved to the first official residence of the President of the United States on 23 April. The Samuel Osgood House, also known as the Walter Franklin House, housed Washington, his family, and household staff until 23 February 1790, during New York's two-year term as the national capital.

250/350



54

**THE FIRST PRESIDENT AND THE PATRIOTIC JEWISH COMMUNITY**

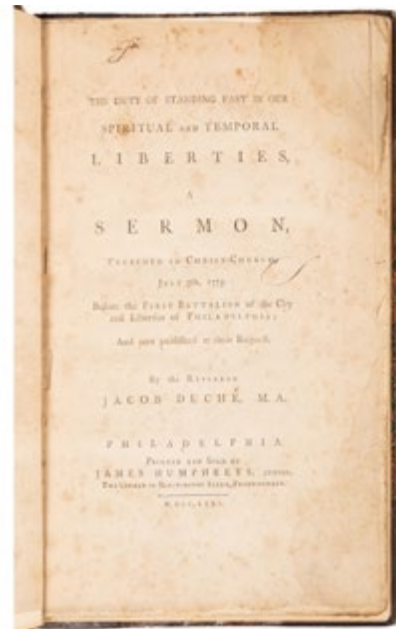
53. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **The American Museum: or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces... Volume V.** Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1789. January issue only. 8vo (206 x 121 mm). Boards missing, spine heavily worn, text toned, soiled, foxed. FIRST EDITION. On p. xv on the List of Subscribers, Washington is mentioned at the bottom: "His Excellence gen. Washington, late commander in chief of the Armies of America, marshal of France, &c. &c." On pp. 61-62 is an article promoting the abolition of slavery and the relief of "free negroes, unlawfully held in bondage..." Article is about Dr. James Derham, an African-American "practitioner of physic" who had been born into bondage, but became a highly trained doctor, after being bought and sold to several masters; his many virtues are praised in this article.

100/200

54. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **Gazette of the United States. Levi Sheftal congratulates President Washington.** New York: John Fenno, 19 June 1790. No. 20, Vol. 11. Folio (438 x 267 mm), old folds, punch holes at gutter margin, light spotting, lower corner dampstained. Provenance: J.L. Gardner(?), early ownership signature at top margin. THE FIRST ADDRESS BY A JEWISH COMMUNITY TO WASHINGTON AFTER THE ELECTION. "We have long been anxious of congratulating you on your appointment by unanimous approbation to the Presidential dignity of this country, and of testifying our unbounded confidence in your integrity and unblemished virtue... Your unexampled liberality and extensive philanthropy have dispelled that cloud of bigotry and superstition, which has long as a veil shaded religion..." Both Sheftal's address, as President of the Hebrew Congregation of Savannah, and Washington's reply are printed on p. 2.

4,000/6,000





55

55. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799), dedicatee]. DUCHÉ, Jacob (1737-1798). **The Duty of Standing Fast in Our Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, a Sermon, Preached in Christ Church, July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1775.** Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1775. 8vo (216 x 133 mm). (Spotting throughout, upper corner dampstained, repaired loss on dedication leaf slightly affecting the first few letters). 19<sup>th</sup>-century half morocco, marbled sides (extremities rubbed). Provenance: Pennypacker Sale, 1907 (penciled note and printed catalogue description mounted on rear free endpaper); few contemporary inked notations. FIRST EDITION, dedicated to George Washington and delivered shortly after his appointment as Commander-in-Chief. Duché was Chaplain of Congress, but after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he changed his loyalty and in 1777 wrote Washington a letter severely criticizing the patriot cause. He left for England that year but after the war he wrote to Washington and others, this time asking for permission to return, which was granted in 1792. A RARE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAMPHLET, the last being traced back to auction in 1970. Adams 160a; Evans 14013; Hildeburn 3197; Sabin 21051 (erroneously calls for a portrait engraving).

600/900



56

56. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **The Shrewsbury Chronicle; or, Wood's British Advertising Gazette. General Washington and the Battle of Bunker Hill.** Shrewsbury: T. Wood, 12 August 1775. 4pp., folio (464 x 305 mm), tax stamp, old spine residue and separation, light marginal toning. The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on 17 June 1775, during the early stages of the American Revolutionary War. Contrary to its name, most of the fighting occurred on Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill, on the outskirts of Boston. The battle unfolded as colonial militias sought to fortify their position overlooking Boston and prevent British forces from gaining strategic advantages. Although the British ultimately claimed victory, the battle proved to be a significant moral boost for the American forces. Under the command of General Israel Putnam and Colonel William Prescott, the American militia displayed remarkable resilience and inflicted heavy casualties on the British, who were led by Major Generals William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and John Burgoyne. The famous order given to the American troops, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," highlighted the colonists' limited ammunition and their determination to make each shot count.

200/300



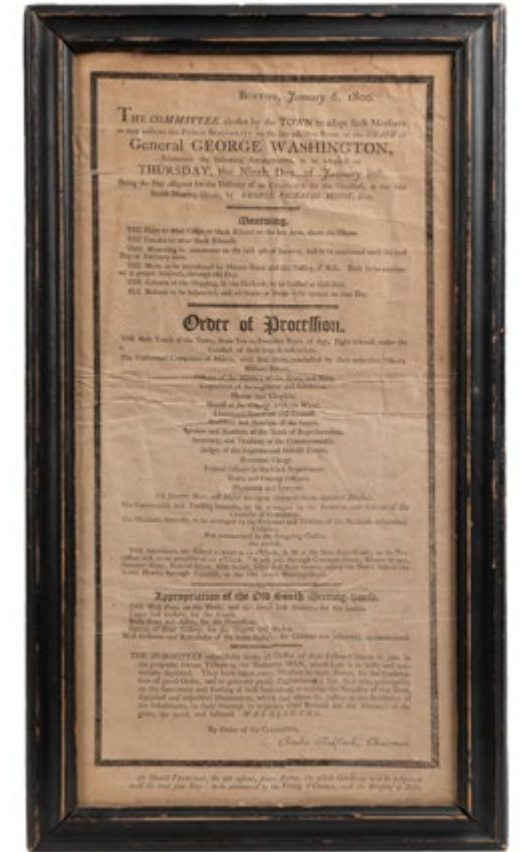
57

57. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser. Death of Washington.** Boston: Ebenezer Rhoades, 23-26 December 1799. 4pp., folio (508 x 305 mm), wood-blocked black memorial border, dampstained, some browning, old spine residue. "The President with deep regret announces to the army, the death of George Washington".

300/500

A FABULOUS DISPLAY – BROADSIDE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DEATH

58. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)]. **The Committee chosen by the Town to adopt such Measures as may indicate the Public Sensibility on the late Afflictive Event of the Death of General George Washington, announce the following Arrangements, to be adopted on Thursday, the Ninth Day of January inst. Boston, 6 January 1800.** Broadside on paper (435 x 218 mm), single column, text within a heavy black mourning rule (browned, light stain in upper right corner, a few short fold separations and tears). Framed and glazed. Provenance: Ambassador and Mrs. J. William Middendorf II (Sotheby's Parke Bernet, 18 May 1973, lot 127). A VERY RARE BOSTON BROADSIDE MOURNING GEORGE WASHINGTON AND DETAILING THE CITY'S MEMORIAL OBSERVANCES. A special committee from the city that ignited the American Revolution decreed that beginning on January 9 and continuing until February 22, both men and women should wear black armbands. On the ninth itself, guns and bells are to be sounded throughout the day, flags of ships in the Harbor are to be lowered to half-mast, and all stores and shops are to be closed. The committee further invited "all Classes of their Fellow-Citizens to join in" an elaborate order of procession to hear a eulogy delivered by George Richards Minot at the Old South Meeting-House, including the male youth of the town, uniformed companies of militia, selectmen, members of the House of Representatives and other officeholders, physicians, and lawyers, and many other elements of society, including those "Not enumerated in the foregoing classes." All participants were urged to observe "the Necessity of silent, dignified and respectful Demeanour, which alone can do Justice to the Sensibility of the Inhabitants, in their Attempt to evidence their Respect for the Memory of the great, the good, and beloved Washington." This is the only example of this broadside to be sold at auction in more than half a century. Evans 36996. 2,000/3,000



58

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL COPY

59. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799), his copy]. CORBIN, Jacques. **Le Code Louis XIII. Roy de France et de Navarre.** Paris: Pierre Billaine, 1628. Folio (330 x 245 mm). Title-page printed in red and black, engraved vignette on title, numerous wood-engraved initials and head-pieces (title soiled and chipped, laid down, some light marginal dampstaining and spotting, sigs. K4-L1 with small hole in text). 19<sup>th</sup>-century half calf, leather lettering-piece gilt (spine worn and disintegrating, covers detached, sold as is). Provenance: FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF GEN. WASHINGTON (early notation on title-page), also lettered in gilt on spine "Gen. Washington's Copy"; Library of the New York Law Institute Special Collections (early notation on title-page near gutter, numerous rubber stamps). According to the Mount Vernon Library, George Washington signed many books in his library in the upper corner of the title-page, but not all of his books have signatures or bookplates. Upon Washington's death, his library was left to his nephew, Bushrod Washington. When Bushrod died, the books and papers were passed to Bushrod's two nephews, George Corbin Washington and John Augustine Washington II. In 1834, George Corbin sold the presidential papers and military focused books to the US government, becoming part of the Library of Congress. In 1847, George Corbin sold 359 of Washington's remaining books to the rare book dealer Henry Stevens, who sold the collection to the Boston Athenaeum. The other half of the original library, inherited by John Augustine, passed to his son in 1832 who later sold the nearly 300-volume collection at auction in 1876, scattering it to various private collectors and institutions. 1,000/2,000



59





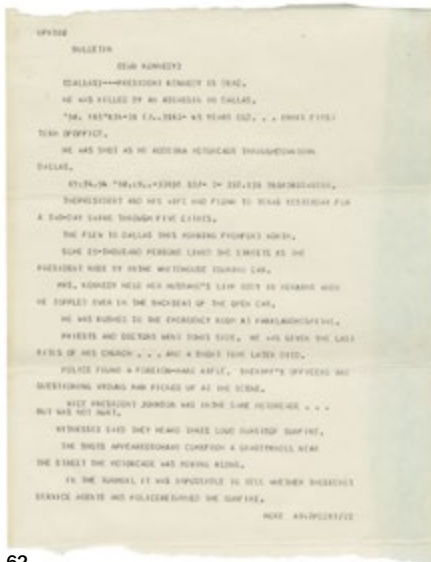
60

60. [WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799), association]. **Weekly Museum. Advertisement from Washington's dentist.** New York: John Harrison, 7 April 1804. Vol. 16, No. 14. 4pp., 4to (318 x 241 mm), browning throughout, splitting at spine. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAVORITE DENTIST. Dr. John Greenwood served as Washington's personal dentist which included producing four sets of dentures that he used throughout his presidency and until the end of his life. None of the sets, contrary to popular belief, were made from wood. 150/250



61

61. [WASHINGTON, Lawrence Augustine (1774-1824), his copy]. **National Intelligencer, and Washington Advertiser. Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase.** Washington, D.C.: Samuel Harrison Smith, 3 February 1804. Vol. IV, No. 113. 4pp., folio (540 x 343 mm), usual browning. Provenance: SUBSCRIBER NAME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S NEPHEW ("Law A. Washington"). Lawrence Augustine Washington, along with his brother and sister, went to live with their uncle for a time after their father's death. George paid for him and his brother to be educated at Georgetown academy. The Louisiana Purchase, completed in 1803 during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, was a landmark acquisition in American history. The United States, under the leadership of negotiators James Monroe and Robert Livingston, purchased the vast Louisiana Territory from France, doubling the size of the country. The territory, which stretched from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, was acquired for \$15 million. The purchase not only provided the U.S. with valuable port access in New Orleans but also opened up vast unexplored lands for westward expansion. The Louisiana Purchase significantly shaped the nation's geographic and economic landscape, contributing to the concept of "Manifest Destiny" and setting the stage for the exploration and settlement of the American West in the 19th century. 400/600



62

62. KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963). **Teletype announcement of the Kennedy assassination.** Dallas, 22 November 1963. 1 page, small 4to (273 x 216 mm), old folds. In part: "President Kennedy is dead. He was killed by an assassin in Dallas...He was shot as he rode in a motorcade through downtown Dallas... Mrs. Kennedy held her husband's limp body in her arms when he toppled over in the backseat of the open car...Police found a foreign-make rifle. Sheriff's officers are questioning a young man picked up at the scene...The shots appeared to have come from a grassy knoll near the street the motorcade was moving along..." 200/300



63

63. [NIXON, Richard Milhous (1913-1994)]. **Wanted: Genocide; Homicide; Conspiracy.** Circa 1970s. Novelty wanted poster (216 x 216 mm). Published at the peak of the Watergate scandal and Vietnam War. "Nixon is wanted for conspiring to murder tens of thousands of American soldiers and at least one million Vietnamese. He is also wanted in connection with the murders of twenty-eight Black Panthers, four Kent State students, and two Jackson State students". 100/200



64

64. [WATERGATE]. COX, Archibald (1912-2004). **Typed Letter Signed, Cambridge, MA, September 27, 1974.** Addressed "Mr. Jim Rogan" on "Law School of Harvard University" stationery with Harvard's watermark. Approximately 279 x 214 mm. In this letter, Cox, the Watergate Special Prosecutor (who also was President Kennedy's Solicitor General) discusses President Gerald Ford's controversial pardon of President Richard Nixon: "Since you wrote your letter, President Ford had pardoned former President Nixon. I am afraid that his action will serve to keep Watergate in the front of public controversy much longer than would have happened if the normal processes of justice had been allowed to prevail..." Cox, a dedicated and principled legal scholar and public servant, was appointed the Watergate Special Prosecutor in May of 1973 to investigate the allegations of wrongdoing by the White House in the Watergate affair. Nixon privately considered the appointment of a Special Prosecutor as unwanted, and would eventually fire Cox and his staff on October 20, 1973, in what would become to be known as the "Saturday Night Massacre." This action by Nixon backfired horribly, prompting such a backlash by Congress and the public, that Nixon was eventually compelled to resign. Ford famously pardoned Nixon, a deeply unpopular action, which would eventually cost Ford re-election. The recipient of this letter, James Rogan (b. 1957), is a former congressman and is currently serving as a judge of the Superior Court of California. 200/400



66

65. [PRESIDENTIAL]. **An anti-Nixon and other candidates broadside poster.** 1968. 432 x 279 mm, small tear with loss at center fold near margin, some uneven toning at margins. A student-made notice for an election night march to protest the presidential election of 1968. Announcement reads: "When stripped down to the bare facts, is there a real choice for us? No! Now is the time to vote with your feet". 100/200

66. [PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS]. **Life Illustrated Extra.** [New York, ca. 1850]. Four 4to pages on one large folding folio sheet. Each page approximately 440 x 327 mm. Toned, lightly soiled, marginal chipping, tears, three vertical creases (including central fold) and a horizontal crease. On pp. 2-3 is a double-page collection of engraved portraits of the first fifteen presidents ("The American Presidents"), from George Washington to James Buchanan, each portrait with a brief descriptive caption. 100/200



67. [AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE]. **The Constitutional Gazette.** New York: John Anderson, 8 May 1776. No. 81. Printed bifolium priced individually, 4to (267 x 203 mm), few tiny stains, light edgewear. Provenance: Benjamin Towne (notation on front leaf), this issue sent to the notable Philadelphia printer that is best remembered for printing for the first time the Declaration of Independence in a newspaper. A RARE PRE-REVOLUTION NEWSPAPER, POSSIBLY THE ONLY ONE EXTANT, which consists of several mentions of American colonial independence from Great Britain, written only two months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence: "these feeble American colonies are now in arms against all the formidable force and omnipotence of Great Britain, which hath made the nations tremble... We are now come to a total separation from Great Britain, and are fixed on the plan of an independent state, as our only security... They verily thought that a few regiments of regular, with an equal number of armed ships, would instantly desolate our sea coasts, penetrate into the heart of our country, and scare the inhabitants out of existence; but facts have demonstrated the contrary. We have fattened Bunker's barren hill with the blood of 500 of these invulnerable immortals, and driven the rest from the strongest fortress in America... They have repeatedly assured that corrupt, venal assembly, those mercenary tools of tyranny, that the oppressive, bloody measures they were pursuing would certainly unite the colonies into an independent state; which plainly declared their judgement of our being able to form and support such an union and combination, for altho' our enemies at home and here, have called us rebels, yet neither they, nor our friends in Britain have ever thought us idiots. Why then should we, or why should our Congress, hesitate a moment about declaring independence? Why should we timidly look up any longer for protection to that unnatural power, which hath already tried its force to distress and subdue us by every cruel method of oppression and bloodshed; that thrown us out of her protections and cart us off; and, after having tried in vain to subdue us by land, is now exerting her last feeble effort to rob us, like pirates, of all our property on the seas?"

The paper also mentions news from the invasion of Quebec under the command of Benedict Arnold. Other mentions include the capture of the American spy Caleb Brewster, who was seen scouting a location to pilot a gang across a channel "to pilot a gang of cruel murderers, about one thousand in number, whose orders were to massacre men, women, and children". John Anderson Sr. (1733-1798) had only published a year's worth of *The Constitutional Gazette* before he earned the title of "the rebel printer" after opposing James Rivington's loyalist paper, *The Royal Gazette*. His printing of *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine for the first time in New York supplanted his reputation, especially with Britain as he was forced to flee with his press after the British invaded and occupied Manhattan in August of 1776.

1,000/2,000

68. [BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD]. **New-England Chronicle; or, The Essex Gazette.** Cambridge: Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, 19 October 1775. Vol. VIII, No. 377. Folio (394 x 248 mm), leaves detached at spine, first leaf split at center and detached, browning, edgewear. WOODCUT VIGNETTE AT CENTER MASTHEAD BY PAUL REVERE. On April 19, 1775, The Battles of Lexington and Concord marked the opening engagements of the American Revolutionary War. Tensions between the American colonies and British authorities had been escalating, and when British troops were dispatched to seize colonial munitions in Concord, Massachusetts, they were confronted by local militia in Lexington, resulting in several casualties. The battles highlighted the growing discontent and armed opposition to British rule in the American colonies, ultimately propelling the region into a full-scale war for independence. The newspaper prints several reports regarding the battle including news of British soldiers killed in battle; the American General, Rufus Putnam, threatening General Thomas Gage to lay siege with his 30,000 men if he and his British army do not leave Boston; and an extract of a letter detailing the death of Major John Pitcairn who was in command of the Marine detachment accompanying the British movement to Concord and was reportedly one of the officers leading the British forces during the skirmish with colonial militia at Lexington Green which marked the beginning of the conflict.

300/500

69. [BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD]. **The Shrewsbury Chronicle, Or, Wood's British Advertising Gazette... Vol IV, Numb. 128.** [Shrewsbury, June 17, 1775]. The first two pages (the last two pages are lacking) of this weekly newspaper. Two folio pages on one-half of a folded folio sheet. Each page approximately 461 x 309 mm. On laid paper. Toned, creased, some wear, light chipping to left margin (most likely indicating that this was excised from a book). Halfpenny tax stamp at lower right corner of p. 1. Pp. 1 and 2 have articles relating the British version of the Battle of Lexington and Concord (originally fought April 19, 1775) and the British occupation of Boston, much of the information coming from British General Thomas Gage (1718-1787). An early British newspaper account of the first battle of the Revolutionary War: "General Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached, on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of the 10th regiment and Major Pitcairne of the Marines, with order to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some Marines marched under the command of Lord Percy, to support the other detachments..."

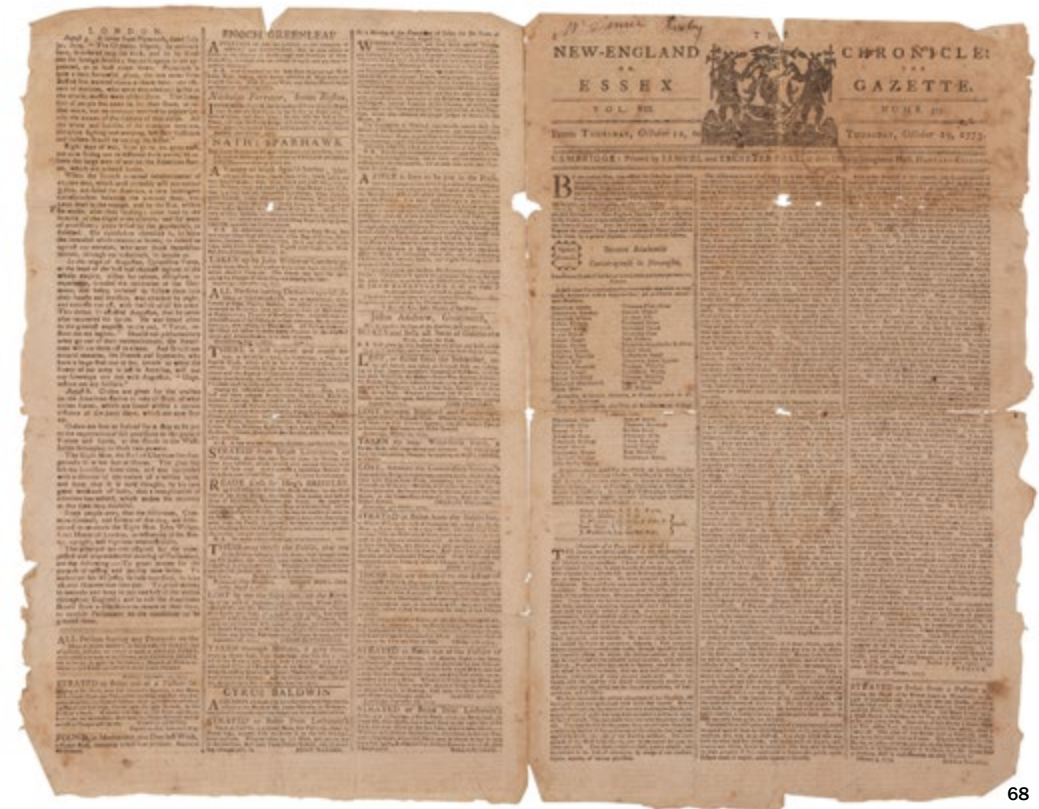
300/500



67



69

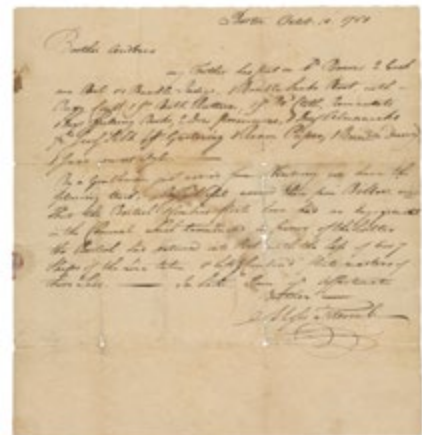


68





70

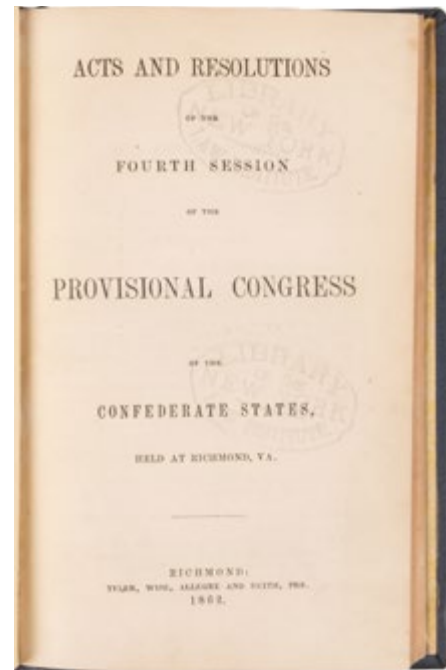


71

PERHAPS THE FIRST TIME  
PAUL REVERE MADE THE NEWS

70. [BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL]. [REVERE, Paul (1735-1818), association]. **The Shrewsbury Chronicle, Or, Wood's British Advertising Gazette... Vol IV, Numb. 135.** [Shrewsbury, August 5, 1775]. Four folio pages on one large folio sheet. Each page approximately 461 x 309 mm. On laid paper. Some rubbing, toning, light chipping to left margin (most likely indicating that this was excised from a book). Portion of halfpenny tax stamp at lower right corner of p. 1. One small soil mark on upper corner of p. 1 (possibly from a wax seal). On p. 1 is an account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, "... On Friday night, June 16th 1500 of the provincials went to Bunker's-hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching 'till Saturday ten o'clock, when 2000 regulars marched out of Boston, landed in Charles-Town, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, set fire to it in ten different places at once..." ALSO ON P. 1 IS PERHAPS THE ONLY CONTEMPORARY MENTION OF PAUL REVERE: "Yesterday Mr. Paul Revere [sic] passed thro' this city [Winter Hill, MA], in his way to the Continental Congress, and we hear he carries attended accounts, that the regulars lost 1000 men, and the provincials 200, in killed and wounded." An incredibly rare account of Bunker Hill and a possibly unique contemporary mention of Paul Revere.

700/1,000



72

71. [BATTLE OF YORKTOWN]. TITCOMB, Moses (1746-1830). **Autograph Letter Signed.** Boston, Octob. 10, 1781. Addressed to his brother, Andrew, "Brother Andrew". One 4to page on one 4to leaf. On plain white laid paper. Approximately 257 x 241 mm. Two horizontal and two vertical creases; toned, worn, soiled, with several tears along the creases. On verso is "Mr. Andrew Titcomb Falmouth [Maine]" with remnant of a wax seal. The letter begins with Moses relating to Andrew the goods that their father, Benjamin, has purchased. Then: "By a gentleman just arrived from Newbury we have the following Acct, By a Vessel arrived there from Bilbao, viz That the British & Combined fleets have had an Engagement in the Channel which terminated in favour of the Latter the British had returned into Port with the Loss of 6 or 7 Ships of the Line taken & left ye Combin'd fleets masters of those Seas. In Last, I am yr. Affectionate Brother Moses Titcomb". This letter relates the successful blockade of the British fleet, keeping them out of Chesapeake Bay and unable to reinforce Cornwallis during the Siege of Yorktown. Three weeks after the blockade, Cornwallis was forced to surrender, thus ending the American Revolutionary War. A successful merchant from a merchant family, Moses Titcomb was a militia captain under James Sullivan and was also a member of the Committee of Safety at Falmouth and a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection.

300/500

72. [CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION]. **Provisional and Permanent Constitutions, of the Confederate States. [Bound with: Acts and Resolutions of the First, Second, [and] Third Session...]** Richmond: Tyler, Wise, Allegre and Smith, 1861. 4 volumes in one, 8vo (205 x 130 mm). 20<sup>th</sup>-century cloth. Provenance: Library of the New York Law Institute (rubber stamps on titles and endpapers). FIRST EDITION of this rare Confederate States of America imprint. Howes C674; Sabin 15341. [With:] *Acts and Resolutions of the Fourth Session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.* Richmond: Tyler, Wise, Allegre and Smith, 1862. 8vo (205 x 130 mm). Bound in uniform cloth. FIRST EDITION of what Howes calls "not only scarce, but of much interest, containing the organization of Arizona Territory, admission of Kentucky and Missouri, treaties with the Southern Indian tribes, etc."

1,000/2,000



74

73. [CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA]. DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889). **Inaugural Address of President Davis, Delivered at the Capitol, Monday, February 18, 1861, at 1 o'clock P.M.** Montgomery, AL: Shorter & Reid, 1861. 8vo (197 x 133 mm), 8pp. (Offsetting to title, final leaf browned and with marred edges on recto including some paper and adhesive transferring, top edge trimmed close). RARE FIRST EDITION OF DAVIS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS, printed in Montgomery before the Confederate capital was moved to Richmond. In his address, Davis officially announces the withdrawal of the seven slave states (soon to be 11 states which would form the Confederacy) from the Union and declares himself as a new head of state within America. Crandall 607; Parrish & Willingham 895; Sabin 15274.

1,500/2,500

74. [DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889)]. **Confederate presidential ticket for Davis and Stephens.** 1861. 57 x 83 mm. Ballot on wove paper, some browning, unevenly trimmed. On 6 November 1861, Davis was elected president and Alexander H. Stephens for vice president of the Confederacy, whose offices were supposed to last for a six-year term but would be abolished 3 years later on 5 May 1865 when the Confederate government dissolved.

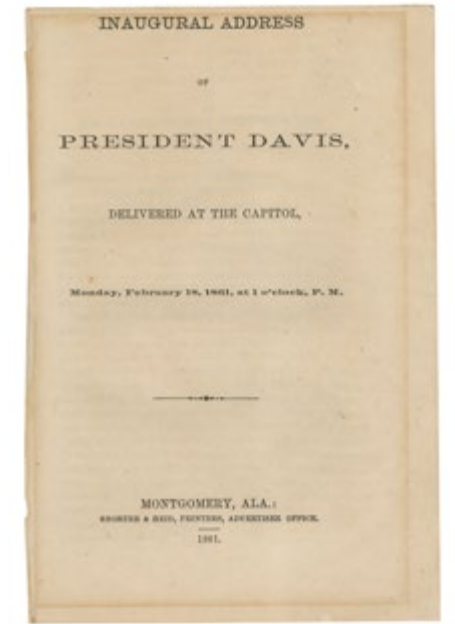
100/200

75. [DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889)]. **Satirical mechanical "Jeff Davis, After the fall of Fort Sumter" card.** Boston: D.C. Johnston, n.d. [ca. 1863]. 133 x 70 mm. (Small corner tear with no loss). A Northern propaganda metamorphic card. One image shows a view of a smiling Davis "After the Fall of Fort Sumter, 1861". A slight pull of the slide tab at the bottom of the card transforms Davis' face into a scowling grimace with the caption "After the Fall of Fort Sumter, 1863". In 1861, the beginning of the American Civil War commenced following the surrender of the United States Army at Fort Sumter on April 12-13, after South Carolina's declared secession on 20 December 1860. On 8 September 1863, Union forces under Major General Quincy Gilmore bombarded the Fort, reducing it to rubble following the attack. A RARE EXAMPLE.

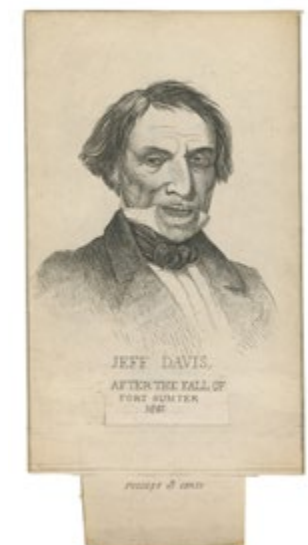
200/300

76. [CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA]. [JACKSON, Stonewall (1824-1863)]. **Confederate sheet music.** New Orleans: A.E. Blackmer, 1865. Small folio (343 x 260 mm). Original pictorial wrappers with a lithographed portrait of Stonewall Jackson by Endicott & Co. (extracted, some separation at joints, spotting or browning to covers and text, mostly marginal). Issued shortly after the decorated General's death at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

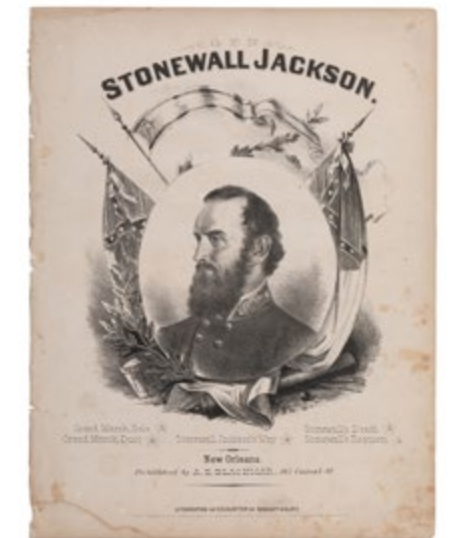
200/300



73



75



76





77

RARE CONFEDERATE IMPRINT ON WALLPAPER

77. [CIVIL WAR, CONFEDERATE NEWSPAPER]. **The Daily Citizen**. Vicksburg: J.M. Swords, 18 June 1863. Folio broadside (464 x 305 mm), four columns text, PRINTED ON THE BACK OF A SHEET OF DECORATIVE WALLPAPER, some marginal losses, title masthead and some text effected, also some loss to text at old fold, all professionally reinforced, spotting. RARE JUNE CONFEDERATE ISSUE; MUCH HARDER TO FIND THAN THE MORE COMMON UNION ISSUE ON JULY 4<sup>TH</sup> WITH THE NOTE ADDED. Due to the Union blockade of the Confederacy and General Grant's extended siege of the Confederate stronghold of Vicksburg (the newspaper describes a large number of transports arriving to reinforce Grant's army), obtaining newsprint paper became near impossible, and as early as June 16 the publisher had resorted to printing on the blank sides of sheets of wallpaper. "On July 4 Vicksburg surrendered, the publisher fled, and the Union forces found the type still of the *Citizen* still standing. They replaced two-thirds of the last column with other matter already in type, added the following note and printed a new edition" (Smalldon, *Early American Newspapers*, p. 90). The note reads in part: "Two days brings about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg... *The Citizen* lives to see it. For the last time it appears on 'Wall-paper'. No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule-meat and fricasseed kitten - urge Southern warriors to such diet nevermore. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity". Interestingly, the July 2 issue is more common than all the six issues that were printed on wallpaper as the June issues rarely come up at auction.

1,000/2,000



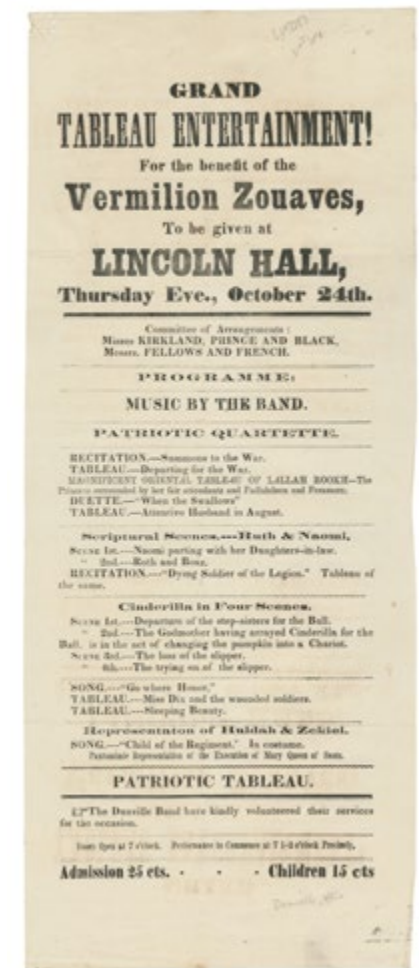
79



81

79. [CIVIL WAR]. **Extra. The Orleans Republican**. Albion, 13 April 1861. Broadside (406 x 152 mm), spotting or staining, small closed tear in upper margin. **THE WAR BEGUN! FORT SUMPTER ASSAULTED.** A rare broadside announcing the beginning of the American Civil War.

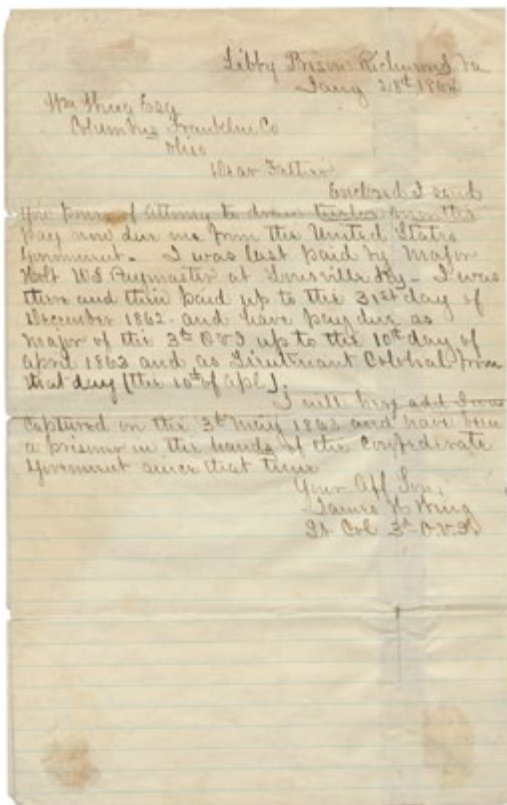
400/600



80

80. [CIVIL WAR]. **Grand Tableau Entertainment! For the benefit of the Vermilion Zouaves, To be given at Lincoln Hall, Thursday Eve., October 24th.** Circa 1860s. Broadside (406 x 165 mm). The Zouaves were volunteer infantry regiments known for their distinctive uniforms and drill tactics inspired by French North African colonial troops called Zouaves. These regiments gained popularity in both the Union and Confederate armies for their colorful and exotic appearance.

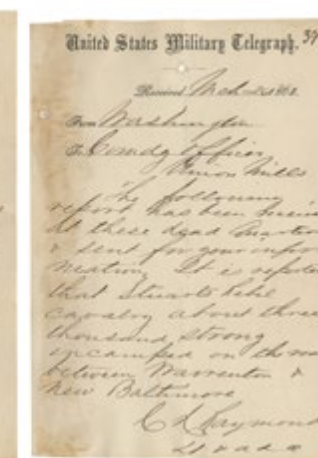
200/300



78

78. [CIVIL WAR, LIBBY PRISON]. **Autograph letter signed ("James H. Wing, Sr. Col.")**, prisoner of war, at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, to his father, William Wing, now power of attorney, 28 January 1864. One-page, small 4to (318 x 197 mm), on lined paper, old folds, paper reinforcements on verso, old adhesive residue, docketed on verso. A PRISONER OF WAR WRITES HOME FROM LIBBY PRISON. Col. Wing writes to his father, requesting him power of attorney while he is imprisoned at the Confederate Libby Prison. He writes: "I will here add I was captured on the 3rd of May 1863 and have been a prisoner in the hands of the Confederate Government since that time". He encloses the autograph document for power of attorney (old folds, some splitting, paper reinforcements on verso, old adhesive residue).

600/900



81. [CIVIL WAR]. **A pair of military telegraph messages, plus a discharge document.** The first telegraph: Partially printed document signed ("Wm. Hill") to Col. Blunt, Fairfax, 9 March 1863, one-page, accomplished in manuscript, small stain, later stub on verso. "LEE'S CAVALRY WAS IN FAIRFAX LAST NIGHT". The second telegraph: Partially printed document signed ("C. Raymond") to commanding officers at Union Mills, from Washington, 26 March 1863, one-page, accomplished in manuscript, some browning, later stub on verso. "STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY ABOUT THREE THOUSAND STRONG". The discharge: Partially printed document for Colonel Asa P. Blunt of the Vermont Militia, 14 July 1863, one-page, accomplished in manuscript, old folds, docketed on recto. Blunt (1826-1889) was a decorated officer in the Union Army.

300/500



82. [CIVIL WAR]. LOVEJOY, John M. (1843-ca. 1880). **Manuscript Diary of Pvt. John M. Lovejoy of the 121st New York Infantry, with Descriptions of Major Events He Witnessed, Including Lee's Surrender to Meade.** [New York: 1865]. 32mo. [14, printed reference information, including an Almanac for 1865, 365 ruled pages for diary entries, 4, Memoranda, 25, Cash Account or Bills Payable] pp. With 228 pages of full-page or half-page manuscript entries or calculations, in various color pens or pencil. Approximately 120 x 80 mm. Bound in contemporary full limp diced russia wallet-style binding (worn, soiled, hinges starting, text generally toned, lower margins of text lightly dampstained, inner covers worn, torn). Lovejoy and his brother Andrew (1839-ca. 1905) enlisted in 1862 in the 121st New York Infantry (on the first diary page, Lovejoy has written: "Private John M Lovejoy. 1 Co. G. 121st N. Y. S. Vols. This Diary for 1865. Purchased at Cooperstown November 17th 1864. Cost \$, 0. 40. at Ruggels.") Although much of his diary describes the weather, commanding officers, letters sent to and received from relatives (including his cousin Cynthia, whom he would later marry) and camp life (he ends many entries with entreaties to God for safety), Lovejoy describes several important and unusual events, including: Friday, January 6: "There was a deserter shot to day in camp who was a member of the 4th Reg. N. J. Vols. he was caught on a Blockade runner."; Monday, January 9: "This morning the Rebs mad another drive on our picket line and was repulsed with a loss of fifty men prisoners..."; Wednesday January 11: "Considerable firing to day on the picket line,..." Tuesday, January 17: "Salute of 100 Guns fired at Fort Sedgewick in honor of the fall of Fort Fisher. Thank God for Victory. About 800 deserters come into our lines for work".

Of course, more vital entries include: Sunday, April 2: "This morning we charged the Rebels in front of Ft. Fisher and broke their entire line. Then we went to the support of the 9th Corps and have lain all the P. M. in the mud [?] in the Rebels works taken by the 9th corps this morning." Monday, April 3: "at 1 [?] a'clock this morning we began at one line and Skirmished into Petersburg and soon the City was full of Union Soldiers Lea [sic] is in full retreat." Tuesday, April 4: "Heard the order read that the City of Richmond was occupied by our troops Yesterday morning. Thank God for Victory." And Sunday, April 9: "Pleasant marched about 12 miles to near Clover Hill Church halted at 4 p.m. and Genl. Lee at 5" Surrendered his army to Genl. Geo. G. Meade." Near the end of the diary, Lovejoy (on six pages) lists fellow troops, many of whom were dead. A superb record of an eyewitness and participant of one of the darkest chapters in American history. Lovejoy's other letters survive in various institutions as a record of his Civil War experiences.

2,000/4,000

83. [CIVIL WAR]. BLAKEMAN, James Henry (1841-ca. 1918). **Manuscript Diary of a Soldier in the 17th Connecticut Regiment, with Description of His Wounding on the First Day of the Battle of Gettysburg.** [New York: 1863]. 32mo. [18, printed reference including an almanac, 120 pages with dated entries (3 entries per page), 6, memoranda and cash account (several pages preceding this section torn out - none of which are part of the daily diary entries)] pp. All dated pages with manuscript entries in pencil. Approximately 120 x 78 mm. Bound in contemporary full limp diced russia wallet-style binding (worn, soiled, text generally toned, occasionally soiled, text lightly wrinkled with occasional soiling). Nearly the first half of the diary describes the weather and camp life (inspections, the food he ate, etc.), but on June 15, he and his regiment began their journey to Gettysburg, passing Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, Middleton, Frederick, Emmitsburg, until they finally arrived at Gettysburg on Wednesday, July 1: "Marched at nine o'clock very fast to Gettysburg and went into the fight as soon as we arrived. Was wounded in the first of it and hobbled nearly 10 [?] miles to a barn hospital." The next day's entry: "Staid at the barn till afternoon then was taken to our hospital in the city. Found Veb [?] and several other boys wounded. Very hard fighting near till after dark." Friday July 3: "Feel pretty sore today. Fighting commenced early in morning and shells were flying over all day. Nothing gained on either side." Saturday July 4: "The Rebs left the place in the night and our Regt. come in early this morning. Saw Selah [his cousin]. Was taken two or three miles to the corps [?] hospital..." He is later transported to a hospital in Baltimore, and relates his recovery there.

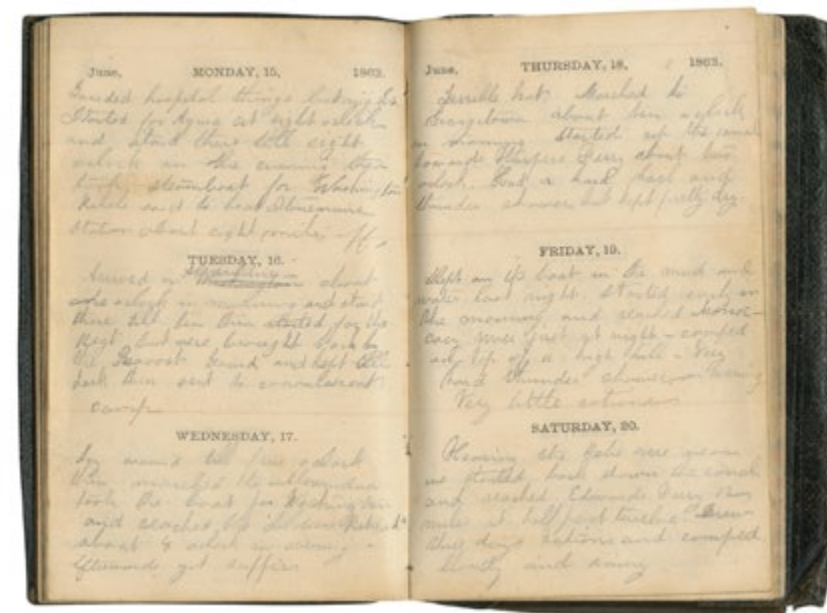
1,500/2,500

84. [CIVIL WAR]. BLAKEMAN, James Henry (1841-ca. 1918). **Manuscript Diary of a Soldier in the 17th Connecticut Regiment, with Descriptions of His Time in Hospital Due to Measles and His Time in Florida During the Palatka Campaign.** [Stratford, CT: 1864]. 32mo. [16, printed reference including an almanac, 120 pages with dated entries (3 entries per page), [6, Memoranda] pp. All dated pages with manuscript entries in pencil. Approximately 122 x 80 mm. Bound in contemporary full limp diced russia wallet-style binding (worn, soiled, hinges cracked, text generally toned, inner covers worn, torn, text lightly wrinkled with occasional soiling). Nearly the first half of this diary consists of Blakeman's time in a Connecticut hospital suffering from measles which affected most of his regiment. Then after his recovery in late May, his regiment was sent to St. Augustine, FL, by boat. He describes the later action at Palatka on Thursday July 28: "Were ordered in at midnight & at daylight went and board the E. P. Hale bound for Palatka. Arrived drove out a rebel picket & took possession about noon. Detailed an artillery at night." Another entry of note is one that took place at their camp (not at Palatka) on Monday October 10: "The reb prisoners taken last week left this morning under a n-r guard for Hilton Head" (at this general time rebel prisoners came and went from his camp). His entries describe the day's weather, camp life (including a time near the end of September when their rations became short). Blakeman had evidently recovered from being wounded at Gettysburg the previous year, as he doesn't mention it.

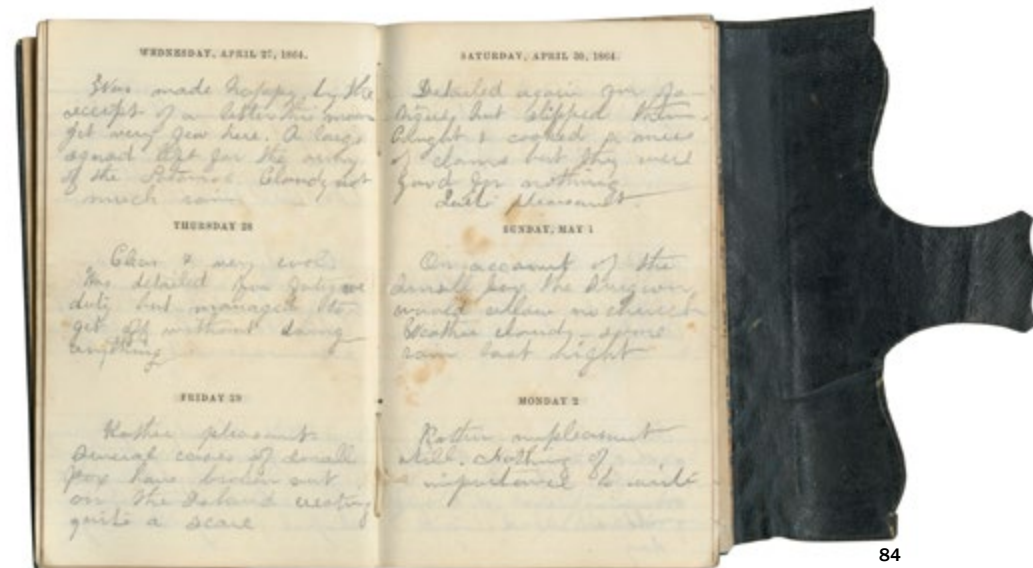
200/400



82



83

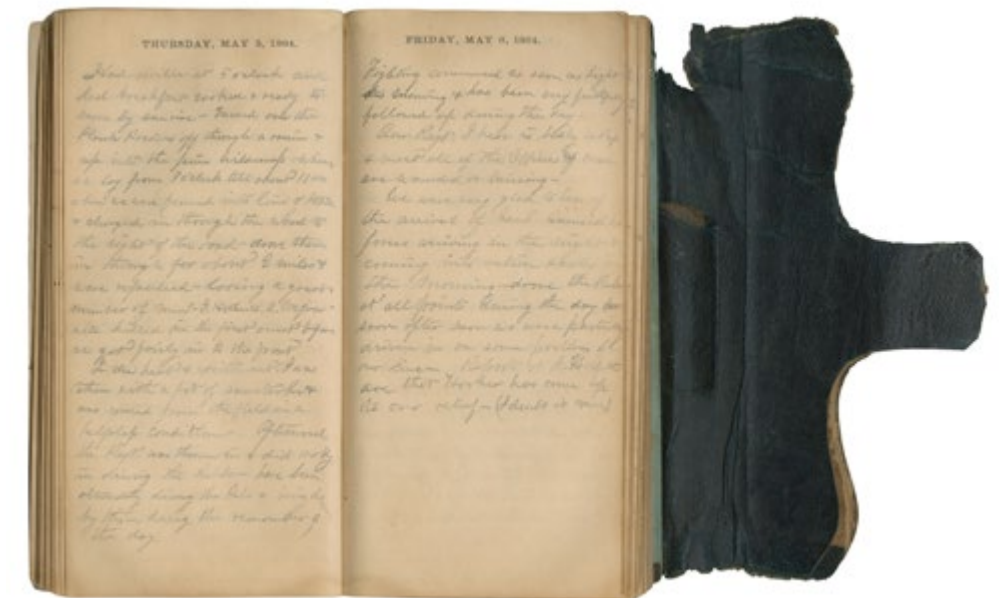


84





85



86



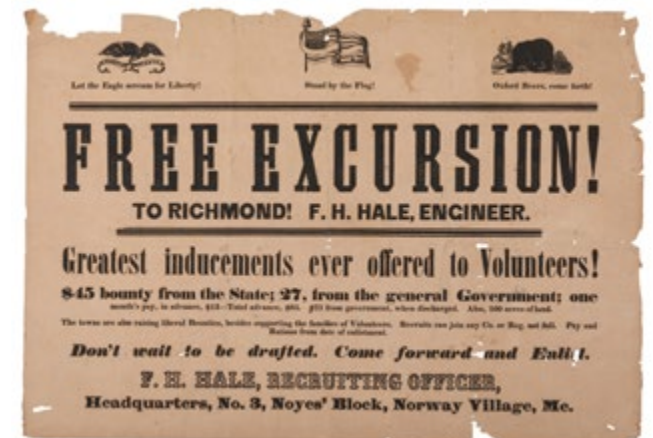
87

85. [CIVIL WAR]. VEASE [?], Harvey. **Manuscript Diary of a Union Soldier from the First New York Artillery, Battery M, for 1864 with an Eyewitness Account of the Atlanta Campaign and Several Related Battles.** [New York: 1864]. 32mo. [16, reference pages including an almanac, 182 pages with dated entries (2 entries per page), 37, memoranda and cash account] pp. Approximately 121 x 80 mm. All pages of dated entries with pencil entries, although many of the earlier entries have very brief entries, some being one word. Bound in contemporary full limp diced russia wallet-style binding (somewhat worn, soiled, hinges starting, text generally toned, soiled, inner covers worn, torn, text wrinkled, a few pencil entries faded). This diary has entries from Camp Trickem, Battle of Dallas, Kennesaw, Atlanta, including: Sunday, May 8: "Camp Trickem Georgia, Army of the Cumberland in line of battle expecting every moment to hear the cannons of the Rebel Johnson [?] open the fight - occasionally a gun is heard in the distance, and then all is silent again." Monday, May 9: "... Grant driving Lee before him." Saturday, May 28: "Battle of Dallas Picket firing all day long steady. Heavy fighting on the right & left; Reb's charged on our Battery. Oh great Rebellions how the bullets and cannister sung." Sunday, May 10: "On the Battlefield- Heavy fighting all day- Terrific night attack One horse killed our man Smith he broke. Battery M mowed down the Rebs with Cannister at a terrible rate. No sleep for me." Wednesday June 22: "Battle of Kennesaw Our Corps advanced & was soon engaged with the enemy. Hot. Hot work..." Monday November 14: "The Army of Ga... City on fire". Tuesday, November 15: "Atlanta Ga. Left the City and Commenced to march at 7. Next to Stone Mountain..." Several December entries about Savannah, GA (several times he writes about having a "gay time" and getting good rest).

400/600

86. [CIVIL WAR]. BLAIR, M. Lewis. **Manuscript Diary of Captain M. Lewis Blair, of the 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers for 1864.** [New York: 1864]. 32mo. [12, printed reference information including an almanac, 365 dated pages (1 entry per page), 17, memoranda and cash account] pp. Approximately 151 x 74 mm. Entries in pen or pencil. Bound in contemporary full limp diced russia wallet-style binding (worn, soiled, front board nearly detached, hinges starting, text generally toned, soiled, inner covers worn, torn, text wrinkled, a few pencil entries faded). This diary covers Blair's 1864 experiences with the Fifth Corps. At the Overland Campaign, he writes about the Battle of the Wilderness (May 5: "Had reveille at 5 o'clock and had breakfast cooked + ready to serve by sunrise - Moved over the Plank Road + off through a ravine + up into the pine wilderness where we lay from 7 o'clock till about 11 am when we were formed into line of battle + charged in through the wood to the right of the road-drove them in through for about 2 miles + were repulsed - losing a great number of men..."). After that battle, he marches through Fredericksburg, visiting several hospitals (he lists the wounded and dead throughout this diary), eventually joining Col. Joshua Chamberlain's brigade (June 18: "...When we were moved round our left flank + popped in through the woods + formed in 2 lines of battle off to the left of Petersburg + charged the Rebel-works - part of our line on the left + both of our flanking Brigades following we were exposed to a cross fire + got terribly cut up - Col. Chamberlain Lt. Griffin + several others were wounded in the charge..."). In this diary, Blair mentions Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman several times. He also mentions Sheridan's victories in Winchester (September 20: "Sheridan took 3,000 prisoners + all the enemies artillery they leaving the field to us with all their killed".)

2,000/4,000



88

87. [CIVIL WAR]. **Manuscript Diary of an Unidentified Union Soldier for 1862, who participated in the Siege of Corinth and the Battle of Shiloh.** [New York: J. G. Shaw & Co., 1861]. 32mo. [12, printed reference pages, 120 pages with dated entries (3 entries per ruled page), 26, cash account and memoranda] pp. Approximately 130 x 80 mm. All pages of dated entries with pencil or ink entries, all pages of the cash account and memoranda pages have manuscript entries (there are several pages missing from this section). Bound in contemporary full limp diced russia wallet-style binding (worn, soiled, hinges cracked, text generally toned, inner covers worn, torn, text wrinkled, dampstained, several pencil entries faded). This diary has several passages about the Siege of Corinth (spelled "Corrinth" in this diary), starting with the Sunday May 4 entry: "This morning we started the March towards Corrinth Soon after starting it commenced raining an continued til sun down after Marching about 5 miles we camped during the night I was detailed as car [?] of the guard..." Also, this soldier appears to have been an eyewitness to the bloody Battle of Shiloh (he never specifically mentions the word "Shiloh,"), starting with Tuesday April 1: "To day We heard commanding up the Tenn River the weather is still very warm..." Sunday April 6: "This morning when we arose we heard the firing of infantry and soon after commenced the old cannon to toll [?] 1200 and still fight." Monday April 7: "Last night a continual firing was kept up by our gun Boats And this morning the battle commenced as vigorously the day before it is now 10 @ PM and they are still fighting as hard as ever".

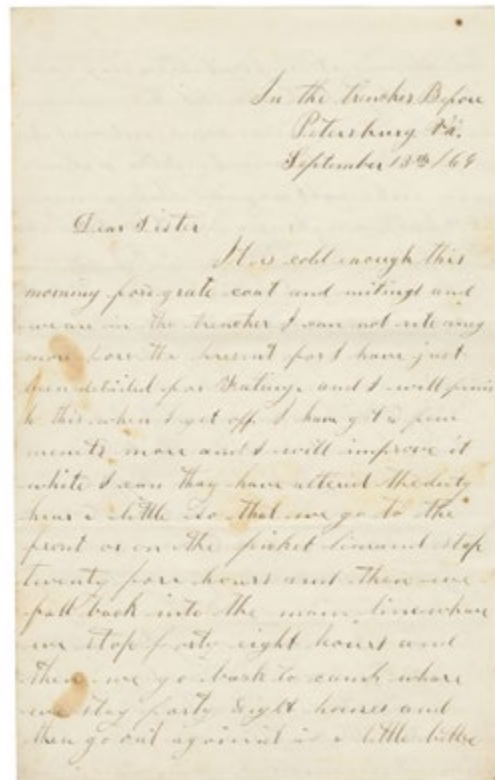
300/500

FABULOUS CIVIL WAR RECRUITMENT POSTER

88. [CIVIL WAR]. **"Free Excursion! to Richmond! F. H. Hale, Engineer."** [Norway Village, Maine, ca. 1861-62]. Folio recruitment broadside for Norway, ME, most likely for the 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry. Broadside, approximately 315 x 449 mm. Toned, edgeworn, soiled, chipped, short marginal tears, three vertical and one horizontal creases. Letterpress broadside with three woodcuts at upper margin of an American Eagle with "E. Pluribus Unum" banner, an American Flag, and a bear ("Oxford Bears, come forth!"). "... Greatest inducement ever offered to Volunteers! \$45 bounty from the State; \$27, from the general Government; one month's pay, in advance, \$13 - Total advance, \$85. \$75 from government, when discharged. Also, 160 acres of land... Don't wait to be drafted. Come forward and Enlist."

1,500/3,000

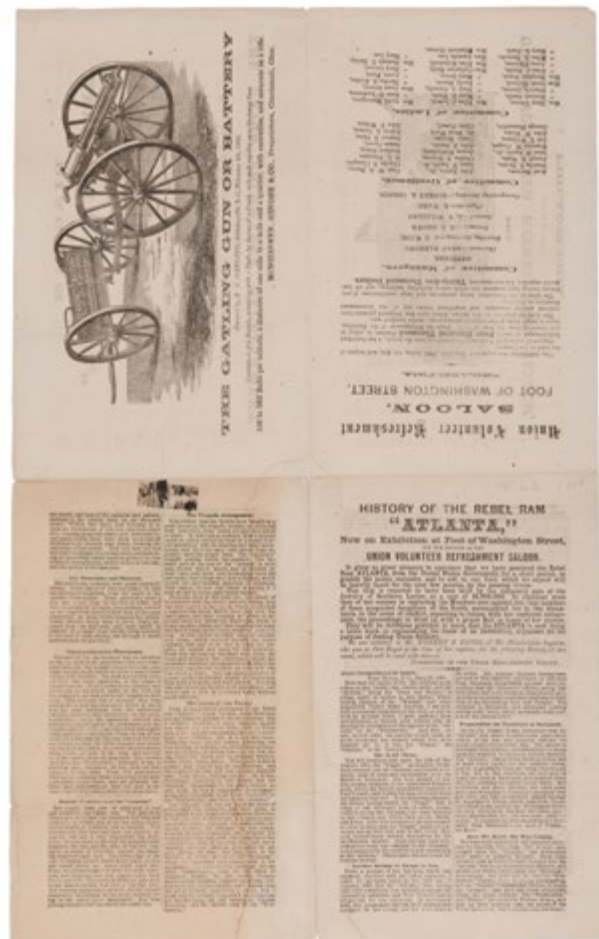




89

89. [CIVIL WAR]. "Report of Sick and Wounded" for Union Troops Stationed "Near Richmond, Va" September, 1864 [and] a Soldier's Letter to His Sister from Petersburg, VA, including: "Report of Sick and Wounded". "Near Richmond, VA", "September, 1864. Forwarded by Samuel A. Green Surgeon / 24th Mass. Vols. Co. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. 3rd Brig. 1st Div. 10th A. C. Deaths Copied W. D. H." 4 folio pages on one large folded sheet with manuscript notes. Each page approximately 485 x 305 mm. Two vertical and one horizontal creases, toned, some wear, chipping, tears (mainly at creases), pp. 1 and 4 with tape repairs. This form lists casualties, mainly soldiers suffering from diseases, but also enumerates three deaths of soldiers "Killed while on picket near Petersburg, VA" and the dates of their deaths. This form lists a total of 185 sick or wounded, but only names the three soldiers killed on picket. And GOB [?], William H. Autograph Letter Signed. "In the trenches Before Petersburg, VA. September 13th/64." Addressed "Dear Sister". 4 8vo pages on one folding bifolium of plain white laid-paper. Each page approximately 205 x 125 mm. A bit toned, some soiling, two horizontal creases. "It is cold enough this morning for a great coat and we are in the trenches... I have just been detailed for [scouting?] and I will finish this when I get off. They have altered the duty here a little so that we go to the front or on the picket lines and stop 24 hours and then we fall back into the main line where we stop 48 hours and then we go back to camp where we stay 48 hours and then go out again. It's a little better than staying at the front 3 days as it was at first... We had a man killed on picket yesterday; the first man our regiment have lost since we have been there. He belong to cap A and his name was Turner [listed on the Report of Sick and Wounded]. He stuck his head up out of the pit and was popped by a Reb sharpshooter. They have commenced the picket firing the whole length of the line so that a man has to keep pretty close."

500/1,000



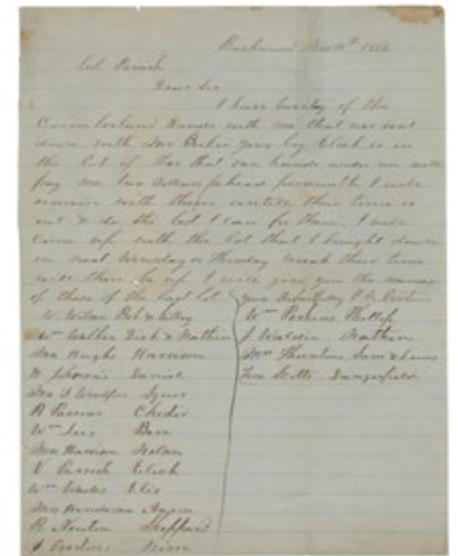
90

90. [CIVIL WAR]. Advertising Circular for "The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia" and the "Rebel Ram Atlanta." [Philadelphia: Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, ca. 1863]. 8 8vo pages on one uncut folio sheet. With three engraved illustrations: "The Gatling Gun or Battery", "Diagram of the Rebel Ram 'Atlanta' Now on Exhibition, Foot of Washington Street...", "The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, Philadelphia." Pages approximately 240 x 149 mm; sheet approximately 480 x 298 mm. Sheet creased, toned, soiled, with some minor tears, one piece of tape at the upper margin of p. [6]. This scarce (we could only locate one other copy, at The Navy Department Library) circular advertises the display of the captured Confederate vessel, "Atlanta," which not only includes the afore-mentioned diagram, but four pages of background of the vessel and how it was captured ("History of the Rebel Ram "Atlanta," No on Exhibition at Foot of Washington Street, for the benefit of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.") The illustration of R. J. Gatling's famous gun may well be one of the earliest illustrated advertisements (it was patented by Gatling the year before). The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in Philadelphia was located at the hub of railroads linking the North with the South; it was staffed by volunteers, who provided relief for Union soldiers leaving or returning from battle. They gave services to an estimated total of about 800,000 soldiers, providing food, temporary shelter, laundry services, and medical attention.

1,500/3,000

91. [CIVIL WAR]. OVERTON, P. N. Autograph Letter Signed, Richmond, 10 November 1862. One 4to page on one ruled light blue 4to leaf. Approximately 238 x 185 mm. Addressed "Col Parrish Dear Sir" to Colonel Valentine Parrish (1796-1880). Two vertical and three horizontal creases, paper worn, soiled at margins, one tear at upper right corner with tape repair to verso wherein the residue is visible (there are two tape repairs on verso, only one is visible on recto), a few small chips to creases. In this letter, Overton tells Col. Parrish that he will be transporting twenty slaves to him and stay with them, apparently in compliance with the "Twenty Negro Law" enacted by the Confederate Congress in 1862. "I have twenty of the Cumberland Hands with me that were sent down with Mr. Booker your boy Elick is in the lot if those that own hands under me will pay me two Dollars a head per month I will remain with them until their time is out & do the best I can for them. I will come up with the lot that I brought down on next Wensday [sic] or Thirsday [sic] weak [sic] their time will then be up. I will give you the names of these of the last lot..." He then lists the names of the slave owners and their slaves, in part: "W. Wilson Bob & Cilley / Wm. Walker Dick & Nathin [sic] / Mrs. Hughes Harrison / H. Johnson's Daniel / Mrs. F. Woodfin Squir [sic] / B. Parmer Chester..." The "Twenty Negro Law" was passed as part of the Second Conscription Act of 1862 by the Confederate Congress; it was enacted in an attempt to prevent slave uprisings while white overseers were conscripted into the Confederate Army. For every twenty slaves on a plantation, one white overseer was exempt from military service in an effort to control the slaves and prevent uprisings. This law was very unpopular with the rank and file poor white soldiers in the Confederate Army who couldn't afford slaves and yet were forced to serve.

300/500



91

92. [CIVIL WAR]. A group of 5 issues of the Confederate Newspaper, the Daily Richmond Examiner. Vol. XVI, Nos. 66, 85, 105, 141, 309. Richmond, VA, May 22, June 13, July 7, August 18, 1862, March 4, 1863. Each issue is two folio pages on one sheet. Each page approximately 610 x 422 mm. Generally toned, soiled, edgeworn, horizontal creases at center, some occasional rubbing with some loss of text. Each issue with inkstamps of Duke University and The Flowers Collection near the mastheads. Includes such articles at "How the North Recruits Her Army," "The Battle of Shiloh - What General Grant Has to Say," "The Scarcity of Food in Richmond," "Affairs at Norfolk - Starving Out the Rebels - A Yankee Soldier Killed by a Negro - Deportment of the Female Rebels, etc.," "Interesting from Norfolk - Yankee Tyranny," "The Mismanagement of Our Postal Affairs - The Duty of Congress," "The Enemy Attack Fort M'Allister - Furious Bombardment - The Bombardment Still Going On."

200/400



92

93. [END OF THE CIVIL WAR]. The New York Herald. Whole No. 10,451. New York, NY, April 10, 1865. 8 folio pages on folded sheets (these sheets are uncut at the top, so this issue is on one large folded sheet). Each page approximately 584 x 413 mm. Toned, one vertical and 7 horizontal creases to each page, some chipping, tears, foxing, several wrinkles along the previously mentioned creases. This issue is devoted to the end of the Civil War. On p. 1: "The End. Surrender of Lee and His Whole Army to Grant. Terms of Surrender. All Honor to Grant, Meade, Sheridan, Ord, Humphreys, Wright, Griffin, Parke, and their Brave Troops. Highly Interesting Details of the Fighting Before the Surrender." Throughout this issue are several articles about the end of the war. On p. 8 is a large map of Grant's operations: "The Surrender of Lee. Some of Grant's Operations Against Lee in Virginia; of Sherman's Operations Against Johnston in North Carolina; of Stoneman's Operations on the Danville and Greensboro Railroad, and of Hancock's Movement from Staunton."

500/1,000



93





94

94. [CUSTER, George Armstrong (1839-1876)]. **Albumen portrait photograph.** St. Louis: J.A. Scholten, ca. 24 January 1872. On original printed studio mount with tissue guard, overall 248 x 152 mm; image 146 x 108 mm. This iconic image of Custer depicts the general in buckskins, with hunting rifle and wearing his trademark red kerchief. At the time Russia's Grand Duke Alexis was visiting the United States for a "western adventure" and had specifically requested Custer for a buffalo hunt guided by William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody with the expedition being led by General William Tecumseh Sherman. This original version of Scholten's photograph was distributed in very limited numbers as a tipped-in addition to the *Philadelphia Photographer*, a small publication distributed to professional photographers of the day. A RARE ORIGINAL IMAGE, widely copied and issued in cabinet format after the Battle of Little Big Horn.

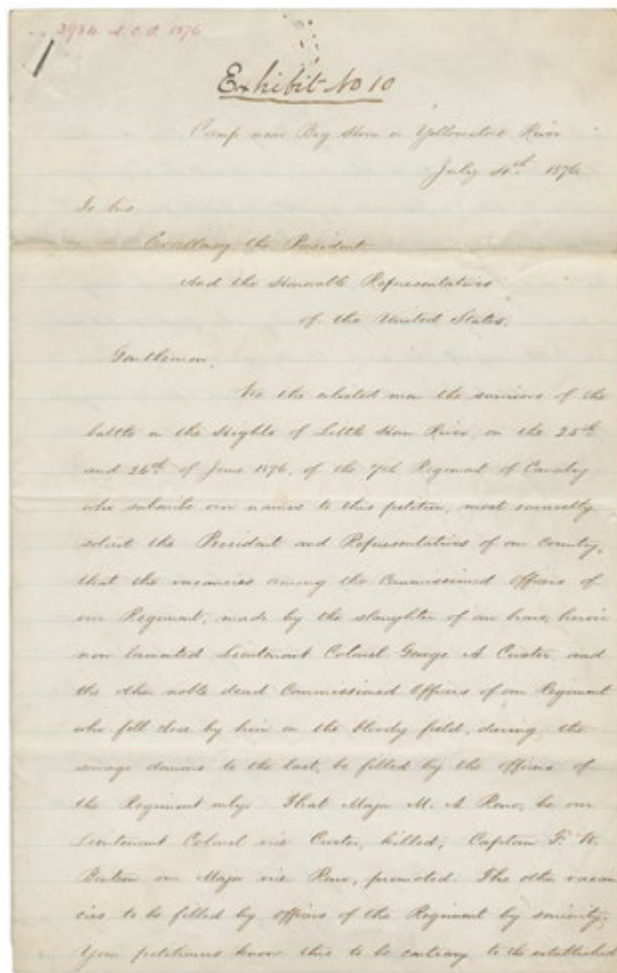
2,000/3,000

IMPORTANT CUSTER'S LAST STAND  
MANUSCRIPT

95. [CUSTER, George Armstrong (1839-1876)]. **Manuscript document signed ("E.D. Townsend"), Bighorn on Yellowstone River, 4 July 1876.** 8 pages on 4 leaves, small folio (318 x 203 mm), on lined paper, docketed on verso of final leaf, single staple, old folds, paper and adhesive transfer to top edge of final leaf with few small tears. A true copy (docketed with the date 5 November 1878) of the original petition filed by the surviving cavalry members of Custer's 7th Cavalry, requesting that the U.S. President and Representatives not fill the open vacancies of their fallen comrades with members outside of their regiment and that Major Marcus A. Reno be the new Lieutenant Colonel. "We the enlisted men the survivors of the battle of the slights of Little Horn River, on the 25th and 26th of June 1876, of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry who subscribe our names to this petition, most earnestly solicit the President and Representatives of our country, that the vacancies among the commissioned officers of our Regiment, made by the slaughter of our brave heroic now lamented Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and the other noble dead commissioned officers of our Regiment who fell close by him on the bloody field, daring the savage demons to the last, be filled by the officers of the Regiment only..."

The Battle of Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand, occurred on 25-26 June 1876, between the U.S. Army's 7th Cavalry Regiment, led by Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, and a combined force of Lakota Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes in present-day Montana. Seeking to enforce government policies and confine Native American populations to reservations, the U.S. Army clashed with the Native American coalition led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. Custer's ill-fated decision to divide his forces and attack a large Native American encampment resulted in a resounding defeat for the 7th Cavalry, killing Custer and nearly 200 of his soldiers in its wake. Edward Davis Townsend (1817-1893) was Adjutant General of the United States Army from 1869-80. During the Civil War, Townsend worked closely with President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, and it was under Townsend's signature that orders originated from the War Department including Major General George McClellan's removal from command letter on 5 November 1862. Townsend boldly signs the petition on the final page. It is unclear why this "true copy" was produced for Townsend, but we can probably assume that it was for a military court case if we look at the notation on the first page, reading "Exhibit No 10".

2,000/4,000



95

96. [CUSTER'S LAST STAND]. **Rare-to-Find Rag Paper Edition of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat", New Series. Vol. 2, No. 50.** St. Louis, July 8, 1876. 12 folio pages including 4 pages of the Supplemental Sheet on special limited edition rag paper. Each page approximately 584 x 458 mm. Left margins chipped, indicating that this issue had been excised from a book. Minor occasional rubbing, one horizontal and one vertical crease, a small sticker ("Sec. of State") on the front page, obscuring a few words of the article on Custer. On pp. 1-2 is a large article on Custer's last stand: "Too Brave / Terry Tells How the Gallant Custer Blundered / A Charge Heroic as That at Balaklava / But Equally Hopeless and Disastrous in Results / Ghastly Details of the Sioux Slaughter. / Every Man in the Command Falls Fighting. / What Sherman and Sheridan Have to Say. / A Relentless War of Extermination Advocated. / Something About the Treaty of Sixty-Eight. / The Transfer of the Indian Bureau a Forgone Conclusion." Custer commanded 260 men at the Battle of Little Bighorn, all of whom died against a far superior Lakota-Sioux army (estimates vary between 1,800 to 3,000 warriors). The death of Custer and his men on June 25, 1876, became an excuse for the U.S. Government to adopt a scorched-earth policy against Native American tribes.

150/250



96

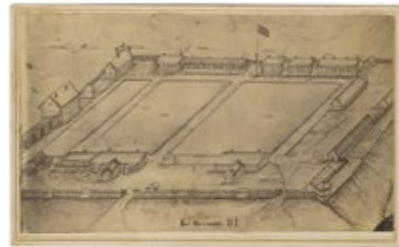
97. [CUSTER'S LAST STAND AND THE JAMES GANG]. **Rare-to-Find Rag Paper Editions of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat", New Series. Vol. 2, No. 52.** St. Louis, July 10, 11, 1876. Two issues of this daily newspaper (both issues are no. 52). Each issue is 8 folio pages on special limited edition rag paper. Each page approximately 584 x 458 mm. Both issues bound together, but with chipping to left margins, indicating that these had been excised from a book. Minor occasional rubbing, one horizontal and one vertical crease, a small sticker ("Sec. of State") on the front page of each issue, obscuring a few words. On p. 1 of the July 10 issue is an article about Custer's Last Stand ("Scalped Soldiers / Indian Warfare, With its Attendant Horrors. / Graphic Description of the Little Horn Battle-Field..."). On p. 3 of this same issue is an article about a train robbery by the James Gang ("High Times / Gad's Hill and Long Point Eclipsed. / A Train on the Missouri Pacific Taken Possession of. / Freebooters Hold it for Over an Hour..."). On p. 1 of the July 11 issue are articles about the aftermath of Custer's Last Stand ("Washington / Thousands of Volunteers Anxious to Fight Indians. / Army Officers Object to a Division of the Honors. / The Dead Look Upon the Appropriation Bills...") and the James Gang train robbery ("The Night Riders / The Movements and the Plans of Their Pursuers. / Bacon Montgomery a Match for the Train Robbers...").

200/400



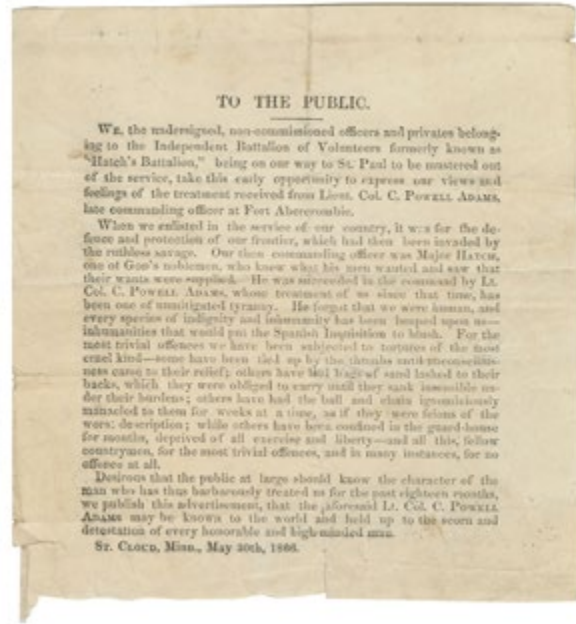
97





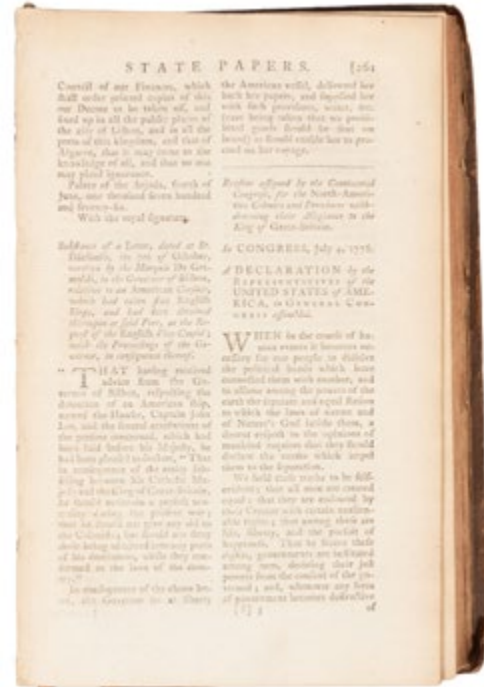
98

A RARE FRONTIER GROUPING



98. [DAKOTA TERRITORY]. A Pair of Carte de Visite Photographs and a Printed Circular Related to Fort Abercrombie and the Harsh Treatments Enlisted Men Received. Photos: N.p., n.d. (each 57 x 89 mm), showing an overview sketch of the fort and a view from the northeast side of the Red River, circa 1860s. Printed circular: St. Cloud, MN, May 30, 1866. Sheet, 12mo (152 x 197 mm), old folds, small closed tear. A rare, printed notice to the public by the Independent Battalion of Volunteers (formerly "Hatch's Battalion") describing the harsh treatment received from Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams (1831-1893), the commanding officer at Fort Abercrombie. "When we enlisted in the service of our country, it was for the defence and protection of our frontier, which had then been invaded by the ruthless savage. Our then commanding officer was Major Hatch, one of God's noblemen, who knew what his men wanted and saw that their wants were supplied. He was succeeded in the command by Lt. Col. C. Powell Adams, whose treatment of us since that time, has been one of unmitigated tyranny. He forgot we were human, and every species of indignity and inhumanity has been heaped upon us- inhumanities that would put the Spanish Inquisition to blush. For the most trivial offences we have been subjected to tortures of the most cruel kind- some have been tied up by the thumbs until unconsciousness came to their relief; others have had bags of sand lashed to their backs, which they were obliged to carry until they sank insensible under their burdens; others have had the ball and chain ignominiously manacled to them for weeks at a time, as if they were felons of the worst description; while others have been confined in the guard-house for months, deprived of all exercise and liberty..." Hatch's Battalion was a Minnesota cavalry battalion that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War and American Indian Wars. In October 1864, Major Hatch received orders to track down Sioux leaders who had crossed into lands of the British Crown owned by Hudson's Bay Company. The troop encountered and killed several Minnesota Sioux at St. Joseph and captured two Mdewakanton leaders at Fort Gerry, forcing almost 400 Sioux to turn themselves in to Hatch and the two chiefs hung for crimes against unarmed civilians.

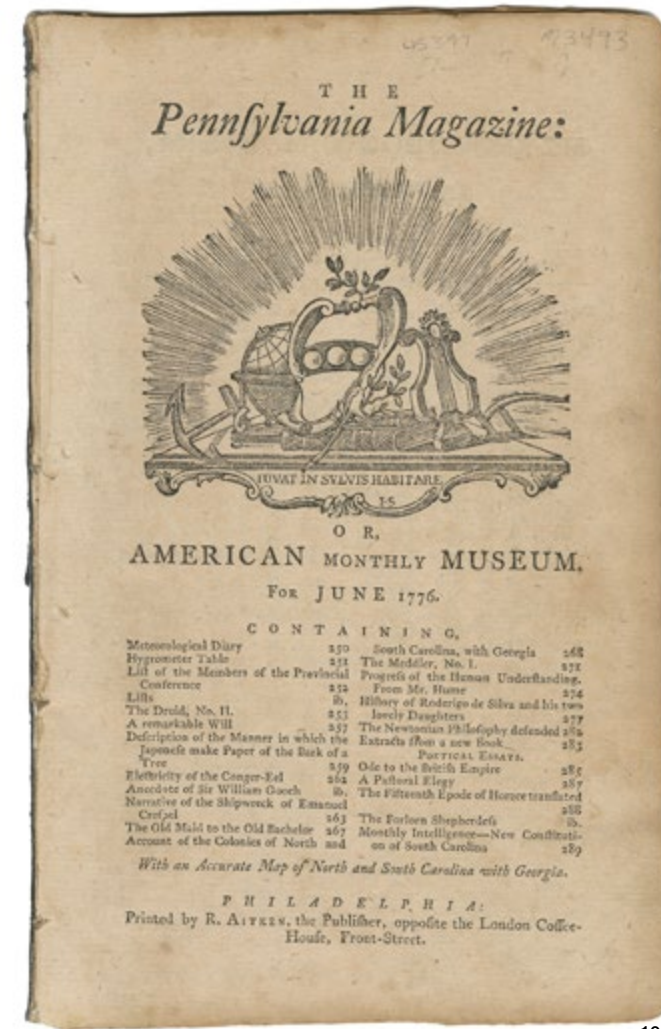
250/350



99

99. [DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE]. First Printing of the Declaration of Independence Outside of the United States [In: The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1776]. London: J. Dodsley, 1777. 8vo (205 x 130 mm). Contemporary full brown calf, spine ruled in gilt in compartments, five raised bands (binding heavily worn, front cover detached yet present, fep loose, rear hinge cracked, binding broken in half, p. 259 loose but present, pp. 261-270 loose but present, text toned, occasional soiling, foxing). FIRST EDITION. The Declaration of Independence is on pp. 261-264. In addition, the nascent United States' Articles of Confederation appear on pp. 264-270.

300/500



100

100. [DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE]. PAINE, Thomas (1737-1809), editor. The Pennsylvania Magazine: or, American Monthly Museum for June 1776. Philadelphia: R. Aitken, 1776. Disbound pamphlet, 8vo (210 x 133 mm). Text in double columns, woodcut vignette on title, engraved folding map of the Carolinas by Aitken (spotting to map, browning throughout). EARLY PUBLICATION IN MAGAZINE FORM WITH ONE OF THE FIRST NOTICES OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE'S PASSAGE. This printed notice was made possible due to a hold in publication until July 3 (but possibly July 4 or 5, but no later), thus allowing the notice of important Congressional action to be printed almost immediately. A temporary paper shortage also aided in the delay of the printing. The editor (Paine) explains the delay that allowed that inclusion: "To our Correspondents. Hermes came too late for insertion this month. Our customers will excuse us, though the day of publication be sometimes delayed: The great difficulty we have procuring printing paper, renders it impossible for us to publish always on the first Wednesday of the month." With the later publication date, the June 1776 issue contains one of the first reports of the break with England found in any publication. The notice, found on page 296, reads in part: "A DECLARATION. Whereas George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of justice and humanity, hath, by an accumulation of

oppressions unparalleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this with the other American colonies from his protection: And whereas he hath paid no regard to any of our numerous and dutiful petitions for redress of our complicated grievances, but hath lately purchased foreign troops to assist in enslaving us, and hath excited the Savages of this country to carry on a war against us, as also the Negroes to embroil their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpracticed by civilized nations; and moreover hath lately insulted our calamities by declaring that he will show us no mercy until, he hath subdued us...WE THE DEPUTIES of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in FULL Provisional Conference for forming a plan for the executing the resolve of Congress of the 15th of May last, for suppressing all authority in this province derived from the crown of Great-Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, DO in this public manner...UNANIMOUSLY declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent STATES..." This issue also contains a poetic essay entitled "Ode to the British Empire", which is an ironic poem against the tyranny of Great Britain. A RARE AND IMPORTANT IMPRINT PUBLISHED ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE. Evans 14380; Mott, American Magazines I, pp. 87-91; Richardson, p. 368; Sabin 60346 ("a periodical of great rarity").

4,000/6,000



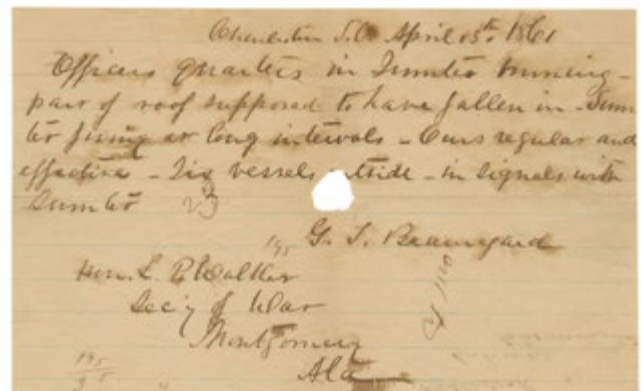


101

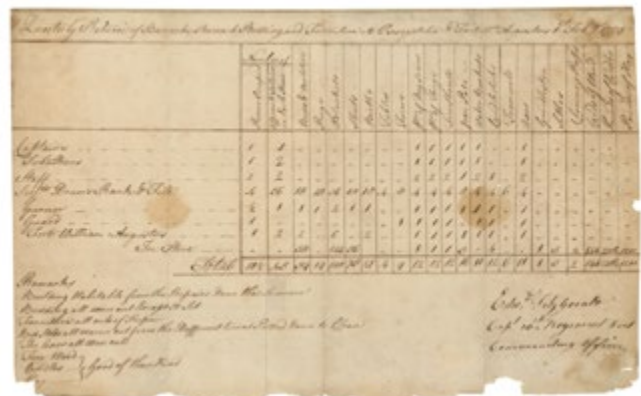
**A LARGE PIECE OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONFEDERATE FLAGS**

101. [FALL OF RICHMOND]. A fragment of the last Confederate States of America flag flown in the Capitol at Richmond, captured by the 4th MA Cavalry, 3 April 1865. Red and white cloth, 165 x 140 mm, frayed at edges. Provenance: contemporary note with envelope containing the flag, reading: "Major [Atherton H.] Stevens, commander of the Battalion, he did not haul R.S. Bay. John A. Josselyn Co. E of the 4th Mass Cav we placed. Each kept a piece of the flag after it was down. He presented the flag to Major Stevens. First into Richmond & first into the Capitol." The envelope reads: "Piece of the Rebel Flag from the Capitol at Richmond". John A. Joselyn, an 18-year-old farmer from Brookfield, Massachusetts, was enlisted into the Union Army as a Private on 11 June 1862. On 27 January 1864, Joselyn mustered into "E" Company MA 4th Cavalry and was mustered out on 14 November 1865 at Richmond. On April 3, Company "E" of MA 4th Cavalry, along with Company "H" and the 25th corps, were the first to enter the Confederate capitol after it was abandoned. After the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, all the detachments of the regiments were united at Richmond and remained on duty during the summer and autumn. Major Atherton H. Stevens along with his regiment, met then Mayor Joseph Mayo outside of the capitol who handed Stevens a note of surrender. Stevens and the MA 4th Cavalry accepted the surrender, then continued into Richmond, dismounting at Capitol Square. Troopers of the Cavalry then climbed to the roof of the Capitol, took down the confederate flag, and ran up two of their cavalry guidons, lacking a U.S. flag. (See, American Civil War Research Database).

1,000/2,000



102



103

**THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS**

102. [FORT SUMTER]. BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant (1818-1893). Autograph telegram signed on Beauregard's behalf by a clerk ("G.T. Beauregard") to the Confederate States Secretary of War L.P. Walker, announcing the beginning of the Civil War and the firing on Fort Sumter, Charleston, 13 April 1861. Oblong 12mo (121 x 191 mm), on lined paper, small hole at center, old folds, two small tape repairs on verso, some smudging. GENERAL BEAUREGARD REPORTS ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER. It reads in full: "Officers quarters in Sumter burning. Part of roof supposed to have fallen in. Sumter firing at long intervals. Ours regular and effective. Six vessels outside, in signals with Sumter". On 12 April 1861, the first shots of the American Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter near Charleston by the first general officer of the newly formed Confederate States Army, P.G.T. Beauregard, and the South Carolina militia. Following a siege lasting 34 hours, the Union troops surrendered, marking the first military victory for the Confederacy.

3,000/5,000

103. [FORT WILLIAM AUGUSTUS]. Manuscript document, 1 February 1770. One-page, oblong 8vo (216 x 343 mm), docketed on verso, old folds, few small tears at lower edge, spotting, few stains. A fair copy of a document for bedding and furniture to furnish the barracks at Fort William Augustus. The Fort, originally named Fort Lévis, was a fortification on the St. Lawrence River that was built by the French in 1759 during the Seven Years' War. The fort surrendered after intense bombardment in August 1760 to the British, who renamed it Fort William Augustus. The fort was abandoned in 1766 and this document refers to the repairs and furnishing needed to make it habitable for the 10th Regiment.

200/300

104. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790) and David HALL (1714-1772), printers]. **The Pennsylvania Gazette**. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 20 October 1748. No. 2036. Bifolium, 4to (311 x 210 mm), holes at centerfold, old staining and soiling, edges worn, a few small repairs. Woodcut vignette in masthead, woodcut vignette of a ship. REPORTING THE END OF KING GEORGE'S WAR. An exact printing of a letter appears here from *Annapolist Royal* (Nova Scotia) carrying the news that "Yesterday arrived the Greyhound Man of War from Louisbourg, and gives an Account of the Peace being signed, but not declared; and that the Dutch are to fortify Chebucto and Canso in Exchange for the Low Countries. This is the News from England; and the French of Nova Scotia made over to the French King; and Nova Scotia a Civil Government." The Peace referred to is the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on October 18, 1748, which put an end to the War of the Austrian Succession, which included King George's War in North America, the third of the four French and Indian Wars. The result of the Treaty was the restoration of colonial borders in North America to their pre-war status, including the return to France of the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, which had been captured by Massachusetts Governor William Shirley in 1745. The paper also carries notices of several runaway slaves and English and Irish servants. Franklin purchased the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in October 1729 and turned it into one of the finest and most influential newspapers of its time. Under his editorship, the *Gazette* became known for its witty and informative content, and it covered a wide range of topics, including news, opinions, advertisements, and educational content. Franklin used the *Gazette* as a platform to express his own views and promote civic engagement and public discourse. Outside of institutions, issues of the *Gazette* are among the scarcest examples of Franklin's printing of this date.

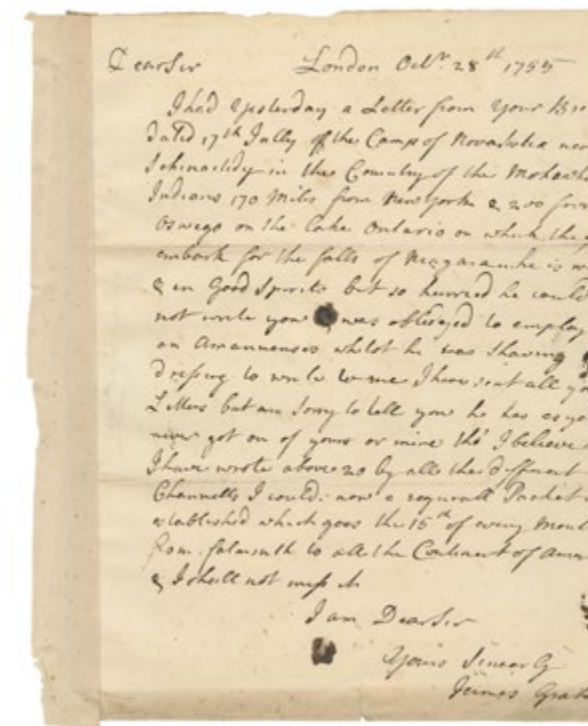
800/1,200

105. [FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR]. Autograph letter signed, London, 28 October 1755. One-page, 8vo (241 x 184 mm), on stub, docketed on verso, old folds, few small ink stains. IN THE COUNTRY OF THE MOHAWK INDIANS. James Graham of London writes to an unknown correspondent regarding his brother who was at the time making his way to the falls of Niagara. During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), Fort Niagara was a key military outpost situated at the convergence of the Great Lakes and the Niagara River, which made it a focal point in the struggle. Both the French and British recognized its significance in controlling access to the interior of the continent. The British sought to capture Fort Niagara to secure dominance in the region and gain control of vital trade routes. In 1759, the British, led by Sir William Johnson and Colonel John Prideaux, successfully besieged the fort, marking a turning point in the war. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ultimately concluded the conflict, with France ceding Canada to Britain and reshaping the geopolitical landscape of North America.

200/300

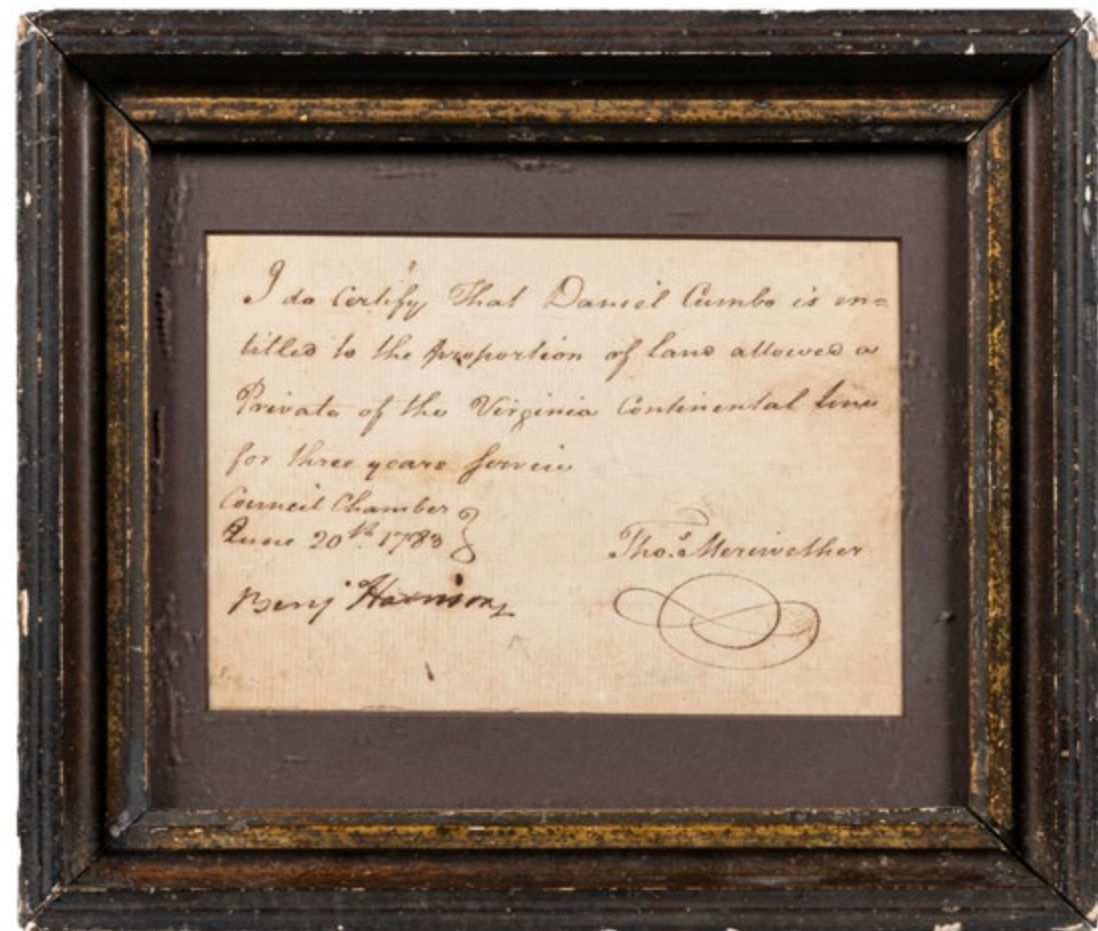


104



105





107

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CONNECTION BETWEEN A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIER IN THE VIRGINIA CONTINENTAL ARMY**

107. HARRISON, Benjamin (1726-1791). Document signed ("Benj Harrison") as governor of Virginia, certifying the service of Daniel Cumbo, a Black Revolutionary soldier, Council Chamber, Richmond, 20 June 1783. One page, oblong 16mo (101 x 144 mm), countersigned by Thomas Meriwether, lightly browned, framed and glazed. Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, confirms a land grant for an African-American patriot and veteran of the Continental Army: "I do certify that Daniel Cumbo is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a Private of the Virginia Continental line for three years service." Daniel Cumbo, of James City, Virginia, appears on the roster of "Virginia Negro Soldiers and Seamen in the American Revolution" published in *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 27, 1942. A HIGHLY UNUSUAL DOCUMENTARY CONJUNCTION OF A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA CONTINENTAL LINE.

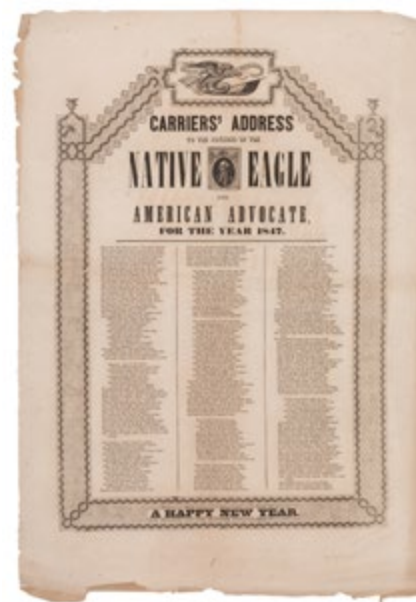
6,000/9,000



106

106. [FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR]. SHIPPEN III, Edward (1703-1781). Autograph letter signed ("Edw. Shippen") to his son, Col. Joseph Shippen, Lancaster, 2 March 1758. One-page, oblong 8vo (197 x 229 mm), old folds with splitting, spotting, few small losses. Edward Shippen III was a prominent merchant and one-time mayor of Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of Princeton University and the American Philosophical Society. In his letter to his son, who at the time was fighting in the French and Indian War, warns to "take care of the Indians", describing them as "cunning dogs".

250/350



109

108. [LIBERTY POLE]. Supplement to the Providence Gazette. Attempt to cut down a liberty pole. Providence: John Carter, 10 February 1770. Vol. 8, No. 318. 2pp., small folio broadsheet (356 x 229 mm), some browning. During the American Revolution, the Liberty Pole emerged as a powerful symbol of colonial resistance against British oppression. Erected in various towns and cities, the Liberty Pole was a tall wooden mast adorned with symbols of liberty, such as banners, flags, and sometimes effigies representing grievances against British rule. These poles served as rallying points for colonists advocating for independence and became focal points for public gatherings, protests, and expressions of defiance. The Providence Gazette reports that "a number of men belonging to the 16th regiment, quartered in this city, made an attempt to cut down the Liberty Pole in the fields, by sawing off the spurs round it, and afterwards attempted to blow it up, by boring a hole in the Pole, which they filled with powder, and set fire to it."

500/700

109. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. Carriers' Address to the Patrons of the Native Eagle and American Advocate for the Year 1847. [Philadelphia: Native Eagle and American Advocate, 1847]. Folio broadside with wood engravings of the American Eagle and George Washington, and a three-column poem celebrating the end of the Mexican-American War. Approximately 540 x 375 mm. Toned, edgeworn with some marginal chipping, one vertical and two horizontal creases. "America! Land of the brave - Fair Freedom's home we turn to thee; Thy banners bright shall proudly wave From shore to shore, and sea to sea, as long as noble hearts remain That bid defiance to thy foes, and rush unto the battle-plain, When duty calls them to oppose..."

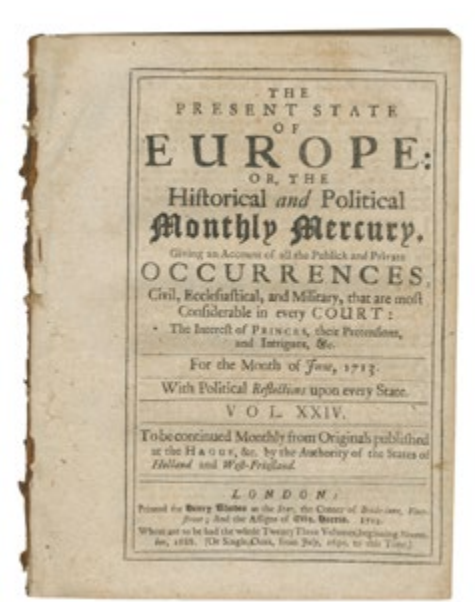
150/250

110. [QUEEN ANNE'S WAR]. The Humble Address of the House of Commons to the Queen. No. 23. London: Edward Jones and Timothy Goodwin, 1703. Disbound folio broadside (267 x 171 mm). (Browning, some staining at corner, closed tear to text). A rare broadside address printed at the beginning of Queen Anne's War (1702-1713) which was the North American theater of the War of the Spanish Succession, and made up the second phase of the French and Indian Wars. In North America, it was fought between English, French and Spanish interests with their Indian allies, primarily in Florida (Spanish territory), New England (British territory) and Newfoundland (French territory).

250/450



110



111



108

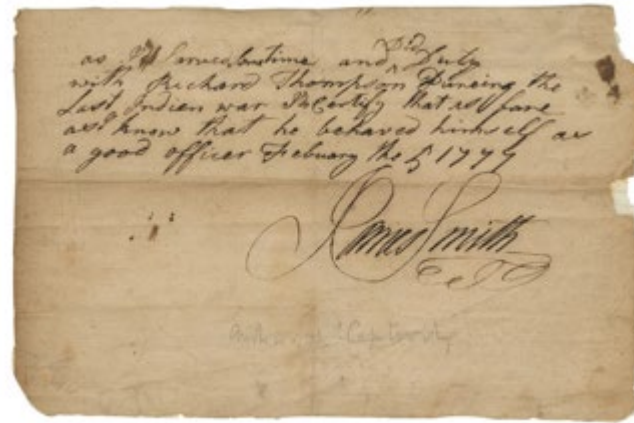
111. [QUEEN ANNE'S WAR]. The Present State of Europe; or, The Historical and Political Monthly Mercury. London: Henry Rhodes; and Eliz. Harris, June, 1713. Vol. XXIV. 8vo (203 x 152 mm), spotting throughout, old leather residue on spine. CONTAINING THE PEACE TREATY ENDING QUEEN ANNE'S WAR WITH THE COLONIES. Queen Anne's War, which took place from 1702 to 1713, concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. This peace treaty involved several European powers, including Britain and France, and had significant implications for the American colonies. Under the terms of the treaty, Britain gained control of various North American territories, including Newfoundland, Acadia, and the Hudson Bay region. Additionally, the treaty established a new balance of power in the Americas, shaping colonial boundaries and influencing future conflicts.

200/300





112



113

112. [REVERE, Paul (1735-1818)]. The Independent Chronicle, and the Universal Advertiser. Boston: Nathaniel Willis, 6 December 1781. Vol. 14, No. 693. 4pp., folio (381 x 248 mm), wood-engraved masthead by Paul Revere, old folds, few stains. Provenance: Rev. E.W. Mansfield(?), ownership signature. CONTAINS A WEALTH OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, such as the surrender of Lord Cornwallis (1738-1805, one of the primary leaders of British forces in America) and his troops, Benedict Arnold, and James Rivington. 300/500

113. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. – [BLACK BOYS REBELLION]. SMITH, James (1737-1813). Autograph document signed ("James Smith"), 5 February 1777. 1 page, oblong 12mo (133 x 210 mm), laid down on archival tissue, old folds, some marginal wear, browning. A RARE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY THE FRONTIERSMAN JAMES SMITH OF THE BLACK BOYS FAME. Smith certifies that a soldier served under him: "As we served sometime and did Duty with Richard Thompson during the last Indian War I do certify that as far as I know that he behaved himself as a good officer..." Smith led Pennsylvania's "Black Boys" in a nine-month rebellion against British rule in 1765. The unofficial band, upset with British policy regarding American Indians following Pontiac's War, disguised themselves in Native American dress and stopped a pack train, burning goods including rum and gunpowder, that Irish-born official George Crogham sought to trade to Native Americans. The Rebellion also led to the siege of Fort Loudoun in the Pennsylvania mountain country. During the American Revolution, Smith fought in the Pennsylvania militia and later served in the Kentucky General Assembly. In 1799, he published a memoir about his captivity by Native Americans and in 1812 an in-depth analysis of Native American fighting techniques, based on observations during his captivity. 600/800

REVOLUTIONARY WAR BROADSIDE

114. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. At a Meeting of the Governor and Council of Safety, holden at Hartford, 30th June, A.D. 1780. Broadside (318 x 216 mm), old folds, browning. With an original fair copy manuscript on verso signed by William Worthington, lieutenant colonel in the Connecticut militia, and dated 3 July 1780. Worthington announces to the 7th Regiment of Militia that a portion of men will serve in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army and the remainder as militia. The broadside repeats this announcement. 600/900



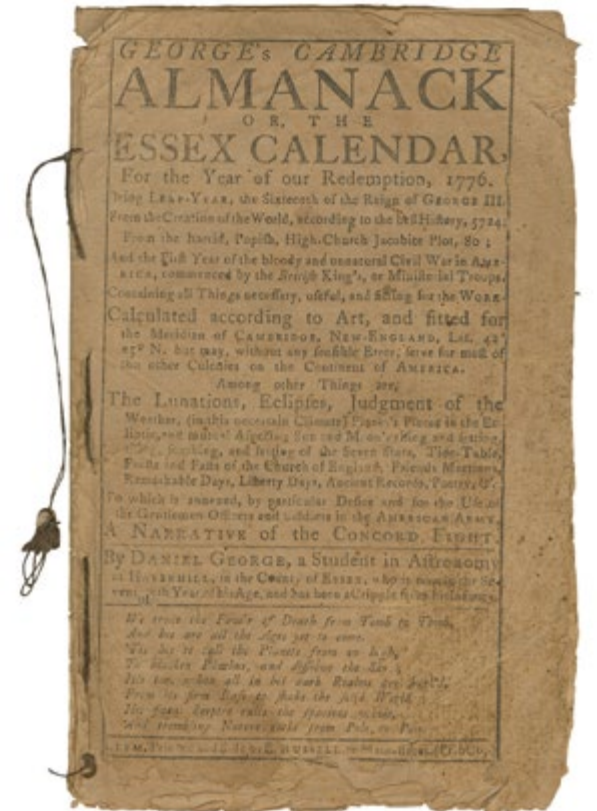
115

115. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. The Edinburgh Advertiser. Anthony Wayne and the storming of Stony Point. Edinburgh: James Donaldson, 8-12 October 1779. Vol. XXII, No. 1647. Small folio (298 x 229 mm). Red tax stamp on last page, few contemporary numerical notations in margins. Anthony Wayne (1745-1796) was an American soldier, officer, statesman, and a Founding Father, who on 16 July 1779, led a force of Continental Army soldiers to the heavily fortified British garrison at Stony Point. The successful raid and capture of the British fortifications provided a boost to the morale of the army which had suffered a series of military defeats prior. For his leadership, Wayne was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. 200/300

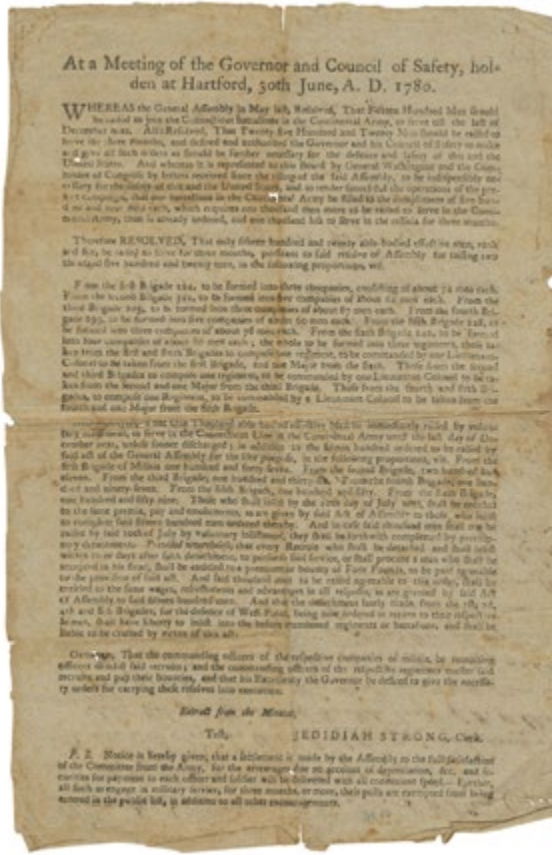
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

116. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. GEORGE, Daniel. George's Cambridge Almanack; or, The Essex Calendar, for the Year of Redemption, 1776. Salem: E. Russell, [1775]. 8vo (178 x 108 mm), hand-sewn, uncut, light edge wear and browning, some contemporary marginalia, some chipping near imprint. FIRST EDITION, CONTAINING A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CONCORD. "A narrative of the excursion and ravages of the King's troops, under the command of Gen. Gage, on the 19th of April 1775; taken, with 104 depositions to support the truth of it, and published by order of Congress... Together with an accurate list of all the provincials, who were killed, wounded, and missing in the action; Including all that was lost that day." Drake, Almanacs 3255; ESTC W36453; Evans 14062. 1,000/2,000

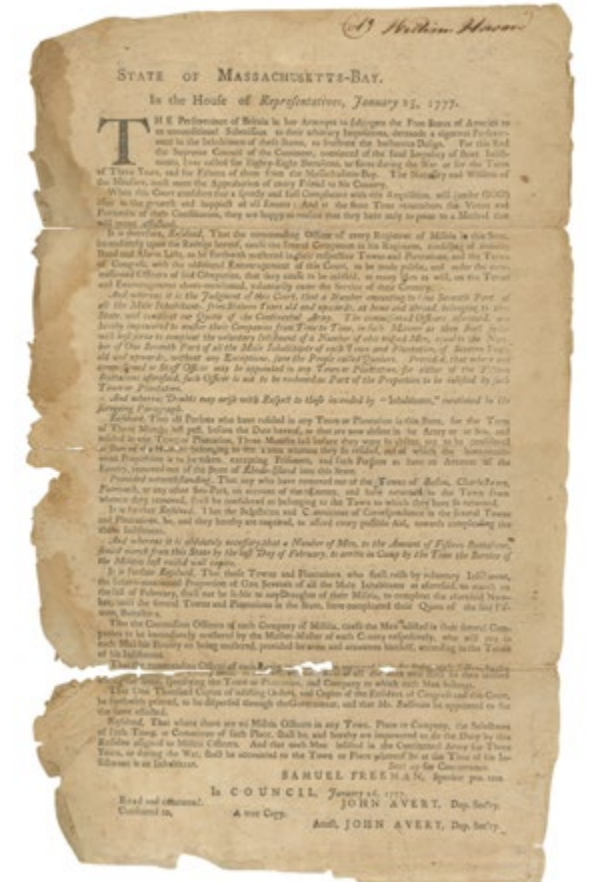
117. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. – [HOWARD, William Col. (c. 1748-1822), his copy]. State of Massachusetts-Bay. 25 January 1777. Broadside (356 x 216 mm), docketed on verso, old folds, splitting at last fold, marginal stains, some tears. SUMMING OF MILITIA FOR WAR. Colonel Howard's copy, who served two years in the American Revolution, taking part in the battle at White Plains. 800/1,200



116



114

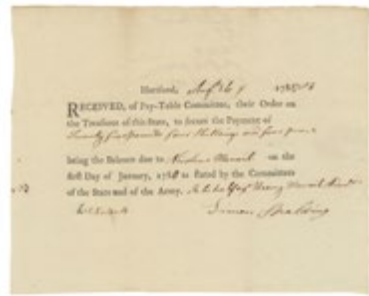


117





118



120



122

118. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. **King George III Declares War Against their American Colonies in The Town and Country Magazine; or Universal Repository...** [London: Printed for A. Hamilton, Jun... and G. Robinson, August, 1775]. Single 8vo issue, disbound. Approximately 211 x 130 mm. Bound sheets, spine with binding remnants (light toning, occasional foxing, occasional corners creased). EARLY MAGAZINE APPEARANCE OF THE KING'S PROCLAMATION OF WAR AGAINST THE REBELLIOUS AMERICAN COLONIES. On p. 445 is King George III's proclamation "For suppressing Rebellion and Sedition... Whereas many of our subject in diverse parts of our colonies and plantations in North America, misled by dangerous and ill-designing men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and sustained them, after various disorderly acts committed in disturbance of the publick peace, to the obstruction of lawful commerce... have at length proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion..." This proclamation was issued after King George III learned about the Battle of Bunker Hill.

100/200

119. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. SCHUYLER, Major General Philip (1733-1804). **Manuscript Invoice Sent to General Schuyler for Supplies for the Invasion of Quebec.** Philadelphia, June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1776. Written in two or three different unidentified hands. One large 4to page on plain white laid paper, recto only. Approximately 321 x 202 mm. Toned, occasional soiling and offsetting, some edgewear, three horizontal creases. Addressed "Invoice of dollars Sent General Schyler [sic] for the use of the Army in Canada - No. 1 to 3. 3 Boxes 9: 9 Bags each is 27 Bags gh. ... 212, 725 1/2 Philadelphia June 15th 1776 - [thereafter in another hand] Marks of Contents of the Bags Vizh. MR 1 Bag ... 1000..." With four short marginal notes in another (possibly third) hand. At bottom: "N. 466 - 3 Boxes const. 107,000 Taken Down [?] and inclu'd [?]" An artifact of Schuyler's leadership and support of the ill-fated Invasion of Quebec. Born to a wealthy and influential family, Schuyler was a dedicated American Patriot, and one of the financiers of the Revolutionary War. Earlier in his life, he served as a Major during the French - Indian War. He was elected to the First Continental Congress in 1775, and served until June of that year, when he was appointed a Major General by George Washington (1732-1799). He planned and began the Invasion of Quebec and meant to lead troops throughout the campaign, until health issues forced him to relinquish field command to Richard Montgomery (1738-1775). Schuyler continued to send supplies to the army in Canada before, during and after the invasion failed. He served in the Senate, representing New York twice. He was also the father-in-law of Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804).

1,000/2,000

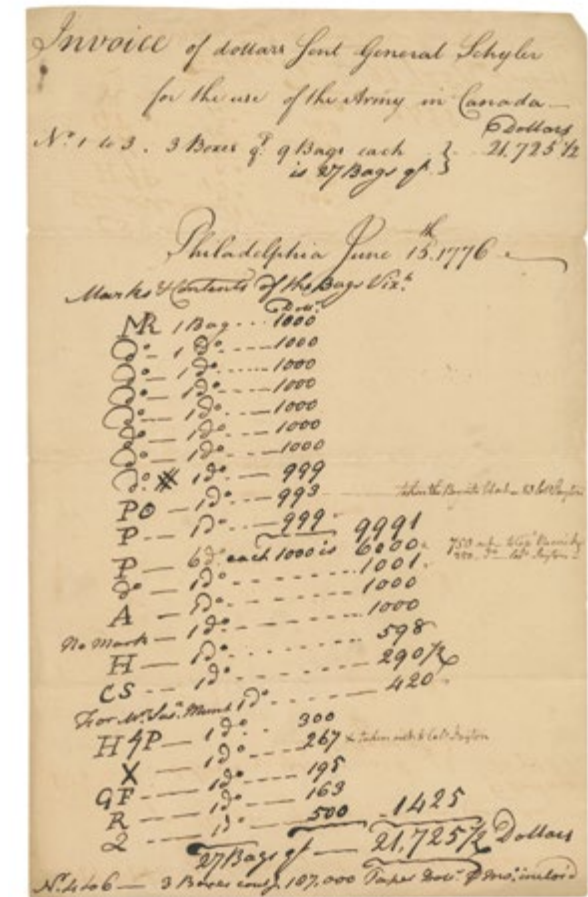
120. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. **Two Documents Related to the Pay of the Widow of Nicolas Manvil, a Soldier Killed at the Wyoming Massacre During the American Revolution.** Including: Autograph Document. Wyoming [Pennsylvania], August 2nd, 1783. One 4to page on part of a 4to leaf, on plain white laid paper. Manuscript document states that the Court of Probate authorizes payment to Manvil's widow, Mary Manvil, in an unknown hand, and with a brief note certifying Manvil's service at the bottom, written and signed by his captain, Simon Spalding (1742-1812). Approximately 210 x 210 mm. Toned, several horizontal and vertical creases, some edgewear, lower margin trimmed a bit unevenly. Captain Spalding writes beneath the payment certification: "This may certify that the above named Nicholas [sic] Manvil was in Service in the Independent Company Raised at Westmoreland as above mentioned before the year 1779. Certified per Simon Spalding, Capt." And Order of Payment Document. Hartford, August 26 1783. Printed document on plain white laid-paper

with manuscript notes. One-half 4to page on one-half sheet of white laid, watermarked paper. Approximately 165 x 206 mm. Some rubbing, minor soiling, two horizontal creases. This form authorizes the Pay-Table Committee to pay "Twenty five pounds four shillings and four pence" to Manvil's widow, "In behalf of Mary Manvil ..." and is signed at the bottom by Spalding. One of the bloodiest battles of the Revolutionary War, the Wyoming Battle (or the Wyoming Massacre) took place on July 3, 1778, in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. During this brief battle (about an hour or less), 340 patriots died defending the forts that were manned by volunteer militias. About 400 to 500 patriots faced off against over 1,000 British troops, loyalists, and Seneca warriors, only to suffer huge losses (British Colonel John Butler (1728-1796) estimated that 227 patriots lost their scalps). Spalding was a fine officer and soldier, eventually reaching the rank of general in the militias.

500/700

121. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. **The London Evening-Post. The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union.** London: J. Miller, 28-30 January 1777. No. 8560. 4 pp., folio (457 x 311 mm), punch holes, few tiny stains, tax stamp. AN EARLY PRINTING OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH A RARE HEADING ABOVE READING: "Postscript. London. Philadelphia: Articles of..." The Articles served as the nation's governing document from 1781 to 1789, and was first adopted by the Continental Congress on 15 November 1777. This framework aimed to unite the thirteen American colonies during the Revolutionary War and establish a central government. However, the Articles created a weak central authority with limited powers, lacking the ability to levy taxes, regulate trade, or maintain a standing army. Each state retained significant sovereignty, leading to financial instability, interstate disputes, and an ineffective government. These deficiencies prompted the drafting of the United States Constitution in 1787, replacing the Articles of Confederation and establishing a stronger federal government to address the shortcomings of the initial attempt at governance.

800/1,200



119



121

122. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. **The New Jersey Gazette. Maryland's opposition to the Articles of Confederation.** Trenton: Isaac Collins, 23 June 1779. Vol. 2, No. 81. 4pp., small folio (362 x 235 mm), browning, few small stains. The Articles of Confederation were the first constitution of the United States, and Maryland played a significant role in their ratification. The Articles of Confederation were drafted in 1777 and formally adopted by the Continental Congress in 1781. Maryland was initially hesitant to ratify the Articles due to concerns about issues related to western land claims. Maryland, unlike some states, had not laid claims to vast western territories. Consequently, Maryland was reluctant to ratify the Articles until states like Virginia, which had extensive western claims, ceded their western land claims to the federal government. Maryland argued that these lands should be used to create new states, rather than benefiting the states that claimed them. The deadlock over the issue of western land claims persisted until 1781 when Virginia finally ceded its claims to the federal government. This action paved the way for Maryland to ratify the Articles of Confederation, and on 1 March 1781, Maryland became the thirteenth and final state to do so, thus formally establishing the United States under the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation, however, proved to be an imperfect framework for the new nation, leading to the eventual drafting and adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787. The newspaper also includes reports from the front lines of the war with a mention of General George Washington's headquarters being at Smith's tavern.

200/300





123



125



126



128



129



124

into a crowd of over 300 colonists forming around a British sentry, killing five and wounding six. The mob was fueled by a growing unrest in Boston over a series of acts passed by the British Parliament that raised revenue through duties on lead, glass, paper, paint, and tea. Afterwards, John Adams wrote that the "foundation of American independence was laid" and was heavily publicized as a "massacre" by Paul Revere and Samuel Adams, thus laying the groundwork for later rebellions, most famously the Boston Tea Party, effectively launching the American Revolution. Edes & Gill would print the rare Boston Massacre issue on 12 March 1770.

200/400

ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BROADSIDES PRINTED ON SILK

125. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. A Silk Broadside Elegy for the Death of Captain Samuel Treat of the Continental Artillery who Died at the Siege of Fort Mifflin, 11 November 1777. Folio broadside on silk (sight, 318 x 235 mm). Printed on recto only in two columns, few small holes; framed. Between 26 September and 16 November, 1777, British land forces commanded by Captain John Montresor and a naval squadron under Vice Admiral Lord Richard Howe attempted to capture the undermanned American fort located on Mud Island in the Delaware River. The Fort was a key defensive fortification for the Americans which guarded the southern approach to Philadelphia which the British army occupied. In order to ship provisions to the newly acquired city, the British needed to remove the blockade on the Delaware River which they effectively succeeded after an intense bombardment on the fort. Captain Treat was killed by the concussion of the cannon fire that had just missed hitting him while he was standing next to Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Smith. Not in *Threads of History* (we have only seen one other copy, that being on regular paper).

1,000/1,500

126. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. Manuscript document, East Windsor, Connecticut, 1 October 1778. 2pp. on recto and verso, folio (343 x 203 mm), old folds, few tiny tears at edges, small stains. A Revolutionary War-era tax abatement document for a small town in the American colonies.

150/250

127. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. Price Act; or, The List of the Prices Now in Force in the Town of Ipswich, for the Prevention of Monopoly and Oppression. Salem: E. Russell, 10 February 1777. Broadside (17 1/2 x 13 1/4"; 445 x 337 mm), watermark near center, some spotting, light chipping at edges, small hole near title. Contains two woodcuts consisting of a codfish and schooner, a liberty pole, and a grenadier with a sabre; Massachusetts state emblem in upper right corner. A RARE BROADSIDE, printed in large font. Following the passage of the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, and Coercive Acts, colonial Americans banded together to implement policies of non-importation and non-consumption, and turned to local production and exchange for the goods they needed. Between 1764 and 1775, a resistance movement prevailed involving numerous trade boycotts, and economic activity assumed political significance. Evans 15375; Ford 2065; Thomas, *History of Printing in America*, pp. 153-54.

1,500/2,500

128. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. A pair of Revolutionary War-era issues of The Salem Gazette. Salem, MA: January 16, 1783, and October 23, 1783. Each issue folded folio sheets, 4 pages. Unfolded approximately 387 x 500 mm. Both on rag paper; toned, creased, soiled, edgeworn, one issue with both folio leaves glued together. Some articles related to the Revolutionary War, including an article on James Rivington's petition to King George III, and another on the retirement of Major General Greene.

300/500

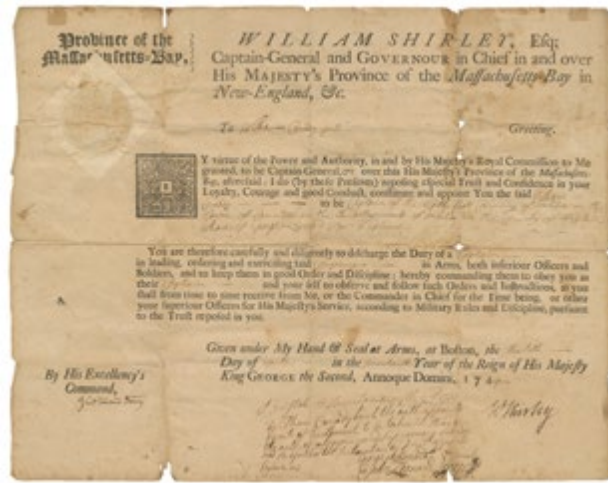


127

129. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. [AUTOMATON]. A Revolutionary War-Era Issue of The Salem Gazette. Salem, MA: October 16, 1783. Folded folio sheet, 4 pages. Unfolded approximately 387 x 500 mm. On rag paper, toned, creased, soiled, edgeworn, this issue with both folio leaves glued together. Some articles related to the Revolutionary War, with a mention of "Earl Cornwallis, Adjutant General in Scotland" as well as an article about the capture of pirates ("We have the satisfaction to inform the public, that on Wednesday morning last, a gang of free-booters, that have for some time disturbed the peace of this city [New York], were apprehended and safely lodged in the Provost...") and an unusual article about a chess-playing automaton in a Turkish costume ("He plays a game with any person in the company. Before he begins, Mr. Anthon opens the lower part of the table to shew the interior machinery, which consists of wheels, cylinders and springs of all kinds...").

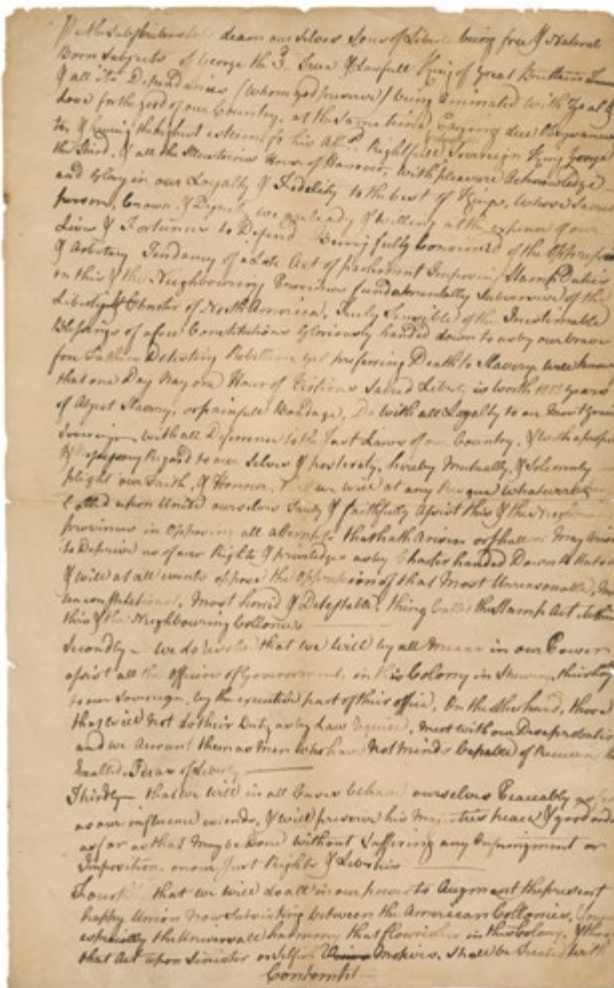
300/500





130

130. SHIRLEY, William (1694-1771). Partially printed document signed ("W Shirley") as Colonial Governor, Boston, Province of the Massachusetts Bay, 13 April 1744. One-page, oblong 4to (323 x 432 mm), accomplished in manuscript, paper seal, old folds, few tiny holes at folds, some stains, browning. MILITARY COMMISSION FOR KING GEORGE'S WAR. Shirley appoints William Canady, Captain of the fifth foot company of militia. Shirley was colonial Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1741-56. He commanded American forces in King George's War during the assault on Louisbourg and during the French & Indian War. 300/500

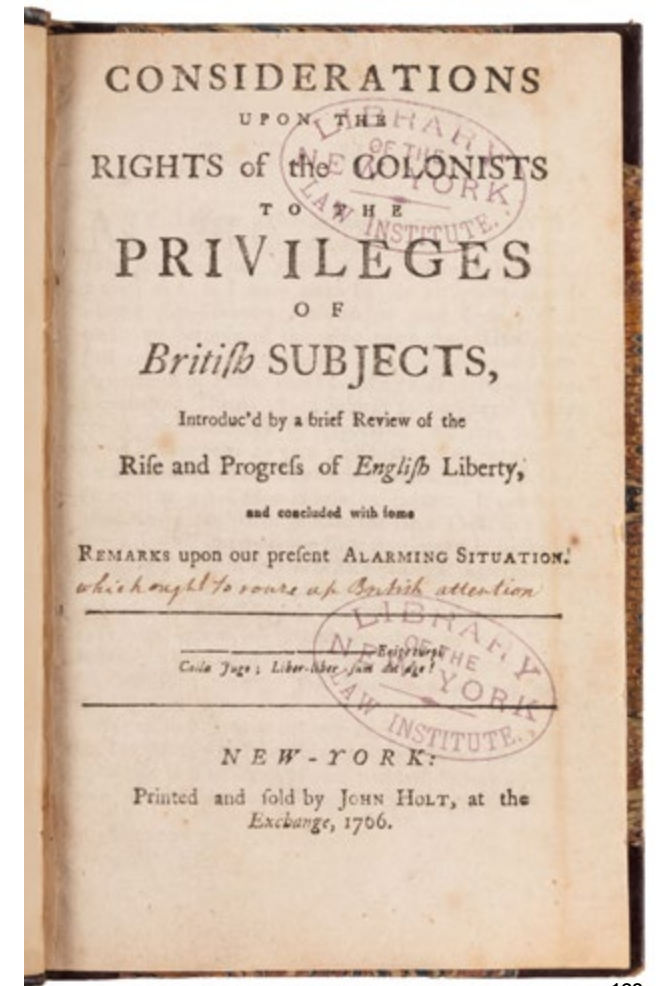


131

131. [STAMP ACT]. - [SONS OF LIBERTY]. Manuscript document. N.p., n.d. [1765-66]. 1 page, folio (337 x 210 mm), light toning and edge-wear, starting to split at horizontal fold. THE SONS OF LIBERTY EXECRATE THE STAMP ACT OF 1765. Wildly unpopular in the colonies, the Stamp Act, which imposed a direct tax on many forms of printed material, was soon repealed in 1766. In the ensuing years leading up to the American Revolution, it would be pointed to as one of the major injustices that caused the colonies' break from Great Britain. This document is a fine example of the divide in popular attitudes in the American colonies toward King George III and the British Parliament. Whereas George is lauded as "the best of kings, whose sacred person, Crown & Dignity we are ready & willing at the expense of our Lives & Fortunes to defend," the Parliament's actions are viewed in a decidedly less favorable light. Calling it "Most Unreasonable, most Unconstitutional, most horrid & Detestable" on the part of Parliament, the writers of this document fervently pledge to oppose the Stamp Act. This document was published in Hugh Gaine's *The New York Mercury*, 12 May 1766, and reads in part: "We the Subscribers who deem ourselves Sons of Liberty of George the Third, true and lawful King of Great Britain...we are ready and willing, at the Expense of our Lives and Fortunes, to defend - Being fully convinced of the Oppressive and Arbitrary Tendency of a late Act of Parliament, imposing Stamp-Duties on this and the neighbouring Province, fundamentally subversive of the Liberties and Charters of North-America; truly sensible of the inestimable Blessings of a free Constitution, gloriously handed down to us by our brave Fore-Fathers, detesting Rebellion, yet preferring Death to Slavery, well knowing that one Day, nay, one Hour, of virtuous sacred Liberty, is worth Ten Thousand Years of abject Slavery and painful Bondage, do, with all Loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, with all Deference to the just Laws of our Country..." 2,000/3,000

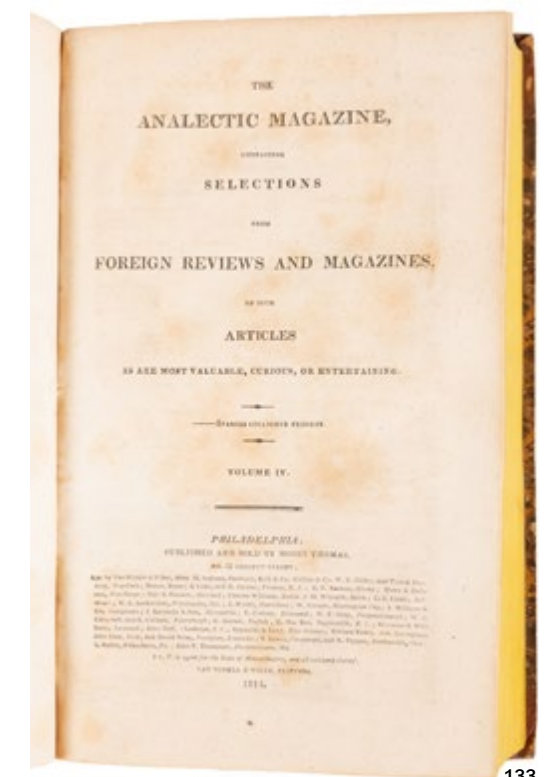
SONS OF LIBERTY FOUNDER COLONEL BARRÉ ANNOTATED TITLE-PAGE, "WHICH OUGHT TO ROUSE UP BRITISH ATTENTION"

132. [STAMP ACT]. - [BARRÉ, Isaac (1726-1802), his copy]. *Considerations Upon the Rights of the Colonists to the Privileges of British Subjects...* New York: John Holt, 1766. 8vo (194 x 120 mm). Irregular pagination as issued. (P. 13 slightly trimmed to text at lower corner). Early half morocco, marbled sides, gilt-lettered spine (extremities rubbed). Provenance: Isaac Barré (ownership signature on last leaf verso, "Col. Isaac Barre"); Library of the New York Law Institute (several rubber stamps including two on title-page); contemporary notation on the title page ("which ought to rouse up British attention"). FIRST EDITION OF THIS EXCEEDINGLY RARE PAMPHLET, last seen at auction in 1970. The author, who is unidentified, urges that the American colonists have every right of free-born Englishmen and warns that any infringement of these rights will be met with sturdy opposition. The Stamp Act was a tax imposed by the British Parliament on the American colonies, requiring them to pay a tax on various printed materials, such as legal documents, newspapers, and playing cards. Isaac Barré, serving as a Member of Parliament, vehemently opposed the Stamp Act during debates in the House of Commons. In his speeches, Barré criticized the proposed tax and expressed sympathy for the American colonies. Notably, he used the term "Sons of Liberty" to refer to the American colonists who were resisting the Stamp Act, and this phrase later became widely adopted by those opposed to British taxation. Barré's opposition to the Stamp Act and his defense of the American colonists' rights to govern themselves without undue interference from Britain made him a notable figure in the early stages of the growing tensions between the American colonies and the British government. The Stamp Act would be repealed in 1766, however, it also set the stage for further conflicts that would ultimately culminate in the American Revolutionary War. Adams 25; Evans 10273; Sabin 16034 ("rare tract"). 4,000/6,000



132

133. [THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER]. [KEY, Francis Scott (1773-1843), contributor]. "Defence of Fort McHenry" on pp. 433-434 of *The Analectic Magazine, Containing Selections from Foreign Reviews and Magazines...* Volume IV. Philadelphia: Moses Thomas, 1814. 8vo (213 x 125 mm). Several plates inserted throughout. Contemporary half-brown straight-grain morocco over marbled boards, spine stamped and ruled in gilt (binding worn and soiled, hinges starting, text toned, foxed). FIRST MAGAZINE APPEARANCE OF KEY'S POEM, "DEFENCE OF FORT MCHENRY," A. K. A. THE "STAR SPANGLED-BANNER," WHICH WOULD BECOME THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN 1931. Key witnessed the British attack on Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore, in which the American flag still flew proudly during the chaos of the fight. Key's poem about the American victory at Fort McHenry heartened the American side during the War of 1812. 1,500/3,000



133

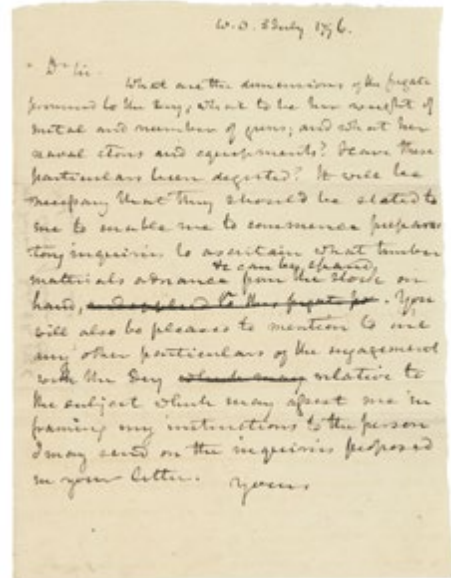




134

134. [TEXAS]. **New York Evening Post for the Country. The Texas Revolution and the Goliad massacre.** New York, 28 April 1836. Vol. 35, No. 3579. 4pp., large folio (635 x 457 mm), old centerfold, dampstains, contemporary signature in upper margin (probably a subscriber). The Texas Revolution, also known as the Texan War of Independence, was a pivotal conflict that took place from 1835 to 1836 between the Mexican government and American settlers in the Mexican province of Texas. Tensions arose due to cultural and political differences, as well as grievances over issues such as land rights and the centralization of power. The conflict reached its climax with the Battle of the Alamo in 1836, where a small Texan force, including iconic figures like James Bowie and Davy Crockett, fought valiantly against a much larger Mexican army led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna. Despite the eventual fall of the Alamo, the Texan forces, under the command of Sam Houston, achieved a decisive victory at the Battle of San Jacinto, securing Texas' independence from Mexico and leading to the establishment of the Republic of Texas. The newspaper also makes mention of the Goliad massacre which occurred during the Revolution on 27 March 1836 following the Battle of Refugio and the Battle of Coleto. The Mexican Army executed 425-445 prisoners of war from the Texan Army in the town of Goliad, Texas.

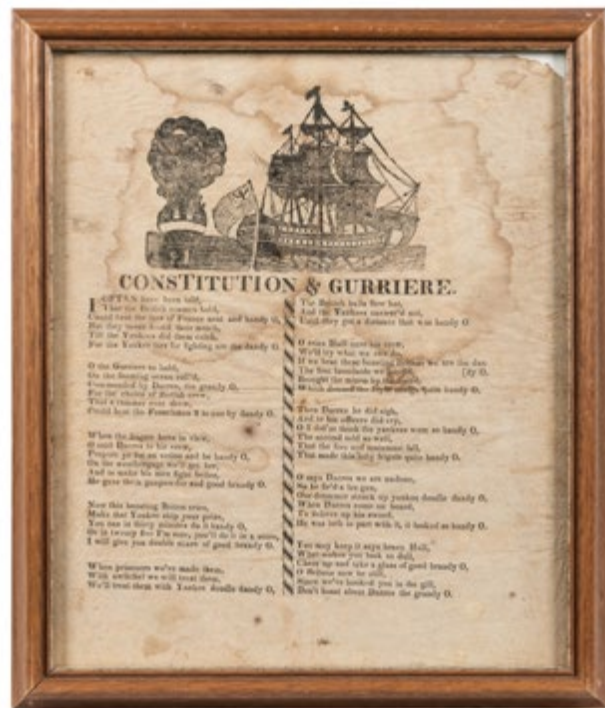
300/500



135

135. [U.S. NAVY]. MCHENRY, James (1753-1816). **Autograph letter, draft, to Timothy Pickering, War Office, 8 July 1796.** 1 page, 8vo (216x159mm), old folds, two strikethroughs, docketed on verso. McHenry requests from Pickering information on the frigate promised to the Dey of Algiers, including its dimensions, weight of metal, and number of guns, so that McHenry may begin preparatory steps in its construction. McHenry was a Continental Army surgeon during the Revolutionary War, a Founding Father, and a signer of the United States Constitution. McHenry served as the Secretary of War under Presidents George Washington and John Adams, overseeing military affairs and the construction of coastal defenses.

300/500



136

136. [WAR OF 1812]. **Constitution & Guerriere.** [N.p., ca. late August-September 1812]. Broadside poem or song (268 x 222 mm), text in nine stanzas of six lines set in two columns, woodcut vignette of the two ships engaged in battle, title misspelling the British ship (actually *Guerriere*); dampstained near top half, some soiling, spotting. Framed and glazed. A RARE BROADSIDE CELEBRATING THE AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE FIRST MAJOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR OF 1812. In a battle on 19 August 1812 off the coast of Nova Scotia, the *USS Constitution*, a 44-gun frigate, under the command of Captain Isaac Hull, was engaged in a fierce naval battle with the British ship *HMS Guerriere*. The British tried to engage the *Constitution* at a distance, hoping to weaken its hull with long-range gunfire. However, the *Constitution*, known for its sturdy construction, withstood the British fire, earning its famous nickname, "Old Ironsides". The *Constitution* eventually won the decisive victory having caused significant damage to the British ship's hull, masts, and rigging, causing the *Guerriere* to surrender. The American triumph boosted the morale of their naval forces and rallied support for the War. A great number of commemorative broadsides were quickly published throughout the country, but the present one is very uncommon. Lawrence, *Music for Patriots, Politicians, and Presidents*, p. 194.

800/1,200



137



138

137. [WAR OF 1812]. **The Lynchburg Press. British destroy Washington, D.C.** Lynchburg: Haas & Lamb, 8 September 1814. Vol. VI, No. 19. 4pp., folio (495 x 311 mm), pages separated, light soiling and spotting. THE FATE OF WAR HAS BEFALLEN ON THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. The British invaded Washington, D.C. on 24 August 1814 during the Chesapeake campaign of the War of 1812 in part as a retaliation for prior American actions in British-held Upper Canada. A British army led by Major-General Robert Ross set fire to multiple government and military buildings that night including the Presidential Mansion and the U.S. Capitol. The invasion lasted 26 hours and was the only time since the American Revolutionary War that a foreign power has captured and occupied the capital of the United States. The article describes the events in detail including President James Monroe's active role in the fight: "The President of the U.S. was not only active during the engagement which took place with the enemy, but had been exerting himself for 2 or 3 days previous, and has been personally active ever since. Everyone joins in attributing to him the greatest merit."

400/600

138. [WAR OF 1812]. **Resolutions reported by the military committee...of the people of Louisiana and New Orleans, during the late military operations before the city.** Washington, D.C.: Roger C. Weightman, 13 February 1815. 8vo (210 x 127 mm). Disbound pamphlet (spotting, browning, spine reinforced). A short tract bestowing gratitude and honor upon the citizens of New Orleans and Louisiana for their actions during the War of 1812.

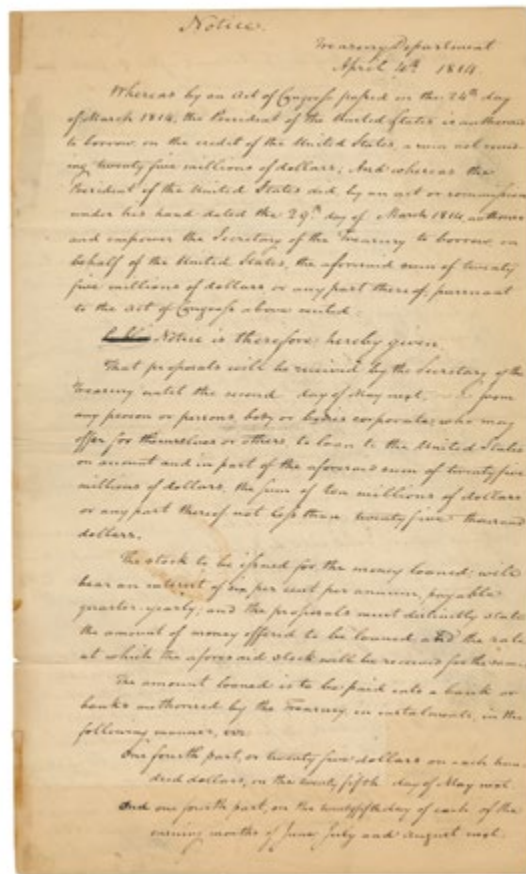
100/200

139. [WAR OF 1812]. **Six and One-Fourth Page Manuscript "Copy of Oration delivered on board the Nassau Prison Ship July 4th 1814 by an American Prisoner."** [Chatham, England, July 4, 1814]. Manuscript of an oration on 3 ¼ leaves. Three leaves approximately 220 x 182 mm; the ¼ sheet is approximately 55 x 184 mm. All leaves are plain white paper (toned, worn, creased, soiled, torn, small leaf has burn marks to one margin). Written in a practiced hand, this patriotic speech must have stirred the blood of the speaker's fellow prisoners. "My fellow Prisoners and beloved Countrymen. We are assembled to commemorate the ever memorable 4th of July 1776. When our Forefathers inspired with the love of Liberty, dared to divest themselves of the shackles of the Tyranny and Oppression. On that important Day those stripes were hoisted on the Tree of Liberty as a signal of their Unity and of their determination to fight under them. Until America numbered among the Nations of the Globe as one of them, A free and Independent Nation, They determined to spare neither blood nor Treasure until they had accomplished, full accomplished the Grand Object of their Intentions. An Object, my Countrymen, which if our Fathers were prompted by Heaven to undertake and Inspired to pursue by all the force that Honor, Justice and Patriotism could infuse. Their Armies were then in the field with Washington in their front opposed to the hostile foe. A Washington whose upright conduct and Valorous Deeds you have often heard related and the Memory of whom should be held sacred in the heart of every true born Son of America."

Later, the writer relates passages about the War of 1812: "And now my friends since its more than probably that your once happy Country will be involved in War and deluged in once more. Yes my friends that Country which is the Guardian of all that you esteem near and dear has to struggle again for her Liberty. The British War Faction are rushing upon her with their Fleets and armies thinking perhaps to crush her in a Moment. Strange Infatuation. They have forgotten Bunker Hill. They have forgotten Saratoga and Little York. They have forgotten when the Immortal Washington pursued them across the Jerseys with the Veterans under the very Muzzles of their Ships cannon where they fled for protection. They have forgotten that the Sons of America have as good blood in their veins and Limbs as strong and Nervous as they. Strange Infatuation..." This oration is somewhat famous, as its delivery was recorded by a young man (most likely Amos Babcock) in his *Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1816). Babcock relates the oration in full. This oration saw print in 1815 as "An Oration on Board the Nassau Prison Ship at Chatham, England on the Fourth of July, 1814". That printed version and this manuscript version have enough differences to believe that this manuscript was copied directly from a prisoner aboard the Nassau.

1,500/3,000





140

140. [WAR OF 1812]. CAMPBELL, George W. (1769-1848). **Manuscript Original Draft of a Notice for Borrowing during the War of 1812 by Secretary of Treasury Campbell.** [Washington, D.C.: Treasury Department, April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1814]. 4to bifolium of plain white paper, 2 full pages of the original notice, plus notes and corrections on the following two pages. Each page is approximately 321 x 191 mm. Toned, worn, soiled (possibly by the printer), three horizontal creases, center vertical crease of bifolium toned and repaired with tape and with holes and chips at center, a few short marginal tears. Signed by Secretary of Treasury Campbell at the bottom of p. [2]. With ink corrections and additions with notes on p. [4]: "To be inserted in Daily Paper of Monday next. To be continued in Country Paper till 25th April. 40 Copies of the advertisement or of the paper continuing it, to be sent to the Treasury on Monday." This draft calls for proposals for a loan of \$25 million to the U. S. Government in order to finance the War of 1812. "Whereas by an Act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of March 1814, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty five millions of dollars..." Signed "Robert C. Cutter" on the final page.

600/800

141. [WHISKEY REBELLION]. **Massachusetts Spy: Or, the Worcester Gazette.** Worcester, March 25, 1795. Vol. XXIV, No. 1146. Four folio pages on one large folio sheet. Each page approximately 485 x 290 mm. Toned, edgeworn, dampstained, inner crease torn (nearly completely separated). On p. 3 is a "Political Epitaph" subtly praising President Washington's handling of the Whiskey Rebellion: "POLITICAL EPITAPH ON Tuesday, the Third of March, 1795, expired in blessed hope. The Third Congress, of the United States of America. Is to have Provided for the Reduction of the National Debt, by a mode the most easy and ample; Is to have Encouraged Commerce, by protecting it; and to have promoted Arts, Sciences, Manufacturers, Agriculture and Humanity, by liberal laws, and liberal grants; Is to have Saved the United States from a Foreign War, by its wisdom and prescience; To have Prepared against its Calamities, by efficient Armaments; and to have paid A great part of the debt of gratitude to France, in advancing her money - yet still supporting the duties of Neutrality; Is to have Quelled an INSURRECTION, which threaten'd our Peace, without bloodshed; and to have Restored the confidence of the People in the Government of their choice..." This "epitaph" was reprinted in several newspapers. The Whiskey Rebellion (1791-1794) was a violent protest against the federal government's imposition of the first tax on a domestic product (it was a tax on all distilled spirits, but whiskey was the most popular spirit at the time, hence the name). The tax was designed to pay off debts incurred during the Revolutionary War. Most protesters were frontier farmers who distilled grains for spirits as well as war veterans, who felt they were fighting for the principles of the Revolutionary War. The rebels' campaign of violence and intimidation was ended peacefully by Washington who sent negotiators to speak to the rebels as well as personally leading a large army of state militias to quell the rebellion. The rebels ended their activities peacefully. Washington's actions proved that the federal government could enforce laws and levy taxes successfully. This tax was repealed in the early 1800s.

200/400



142

142. [ATOMIC TESTING]. **"The Hour Glass" Newsletter and Calendar Page.** Kwajalein Island: Sunday, 9 June 1946 and July 1946. Printed two-page newsletter (on one leaf) and one-page printed calendar for July 1946 with "cheesecake" scantily-clad woman (on one leaf). Both approximately 332 x 204 mm. Both have central horizontal creases, both are toned, rubbed, newsletter has staple-holes at upper left corner and occasional marginal pencil notes. Rare artifacts from the atomic bomb tests at the Marshall Islands. The newsletter has several articles, including "Admiral Blandy Plans Third Atom Test" (this test was eventually canceled due to the high radiation created by the second test), and "WXLG," a small notice about a local radio show on the subject: "Will contact with the atomic cloud on able day ["Able" was the first atomic test, held the following month after this newsletter was published] cause sterility?"

150/250

143. [KOREAN WAR]. **A Massive Embroidered Patch.** Circa 1953. 267 x 216 mm. Emblazoned with the words "RETURNED FROM HELL".

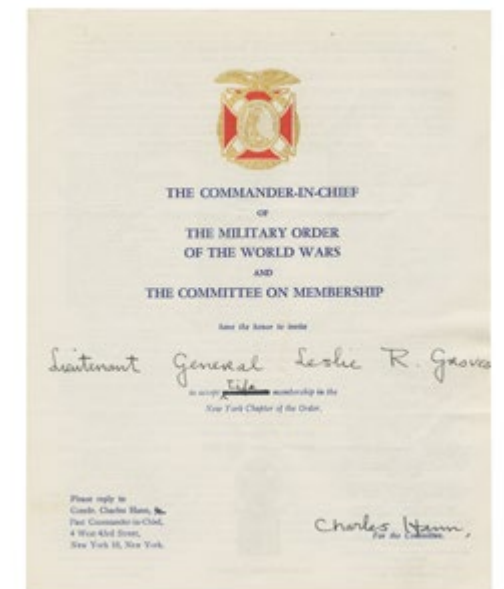
300/500

144. [MANHATTAN PROJECT]. [GROVES, Lt. General Leslie R. (1896-1970), subject]. **Invitation to Groves, Director of the Manhattan Project, to Join "The Military Order of the World Wars."** New York: Military Order of the World Wars, ca. 1940s-1950s]. Folded folio sheet, printed on recto and verso. Approximately 510 x 201 mm unfolded. Front of recto signed and inscribed "Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves" by Commander Charles Hann, Past Commander-in-Chief. Light rubbing, creasing, recto toned. An invitation to join a respected military organization to Lt. General Groves, the Army Corps of Engineers officer who oversaw the construction of The Pentagon, and was the director of The Manhattan Project.

100/200



143



144



141



145

145. [PEARL HARBOR]. **An illustrated handbill commemorating the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor with the sale of war bonds.** Honolulu, 7 December 1942. Oblong 8vo (229 x 279 mm), printed on recto and verso, few small tears. THIS IS HAWAII'S ANSWER TO THE ATTACK LAST DEC. 7!

100/200





146

146. [VIETNAM WAR]. The original pen used by Secretary of State William P. Rogers to sign the Vietnam Peace Agreement, Paris, 27 January 1973. Sheaffer fountain pen set with wooden base and brass hardware including etched plaque. THE PEN THAT ENDED THE VIETNAM WAR. After years of negotiations and secret talks, on 27 January 1973, representatives of the South Vietnamese communist forces, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States gathered in Paris to sign the Paris Peace Accords, to officially end the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War. The negotiations were facilitated by the government of France and led by Henry Kissinger, the U.S. National Security Advisor, and Le Duc Tho, a senior North Vietnamese official. The ceasefire took effect on January 28, 1973, and the last U.S. troops left Vietnam in March 1973. The Paris Peace Accords marked the formal end of U.S. involvement in the conflict and the beginning of the process to establish a political solution for Vietnam. However, the peace was short-lived, as fighting resumed between North and South Vietnam in 1974, eventually leading to the fall of Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, in 1975 and the reunification of the country under communist control. William P. Rogers (1913-2001) served as the 55th United States Secretary of State from 1969 to 1973 under President Richard Nixon. During his tenure as Secretary of State, he played a key role in several important foreign policy matters. Notable among them was his involvement in the negotiations leading up to the Paris Peace Accords. On 15 October 1973, Rogers received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Nixon. Eric Caren notes that this item "represented the most tragic element of the 1960s, inspiring the collective rebellion on university campuses, and the combined rights for women and Blacks that led to the most positive changes in the most interesting decade. There is rare and there is unique, this pen is obviously both." Provenance: Gifted to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (Rogers passed the New York bar exam in 1937).

10,000/15,000



147

147. [VIETNAM WAR]. PICASSO, Pablo (1881-1973), artist. **March against death, march on Washington.** Washington, D.C.: The New Mobilization Committee, 13-15 November 1969. Color lithograph (381 x 584 mm). An anti-war poster depicting a drawing by Picasso which he began drawing during the Korean War.

100/200

148. [VIETNAM WAR]. **Sea Tiger.** Vietnam: III Marine Amphibious Force, 1966-68. 10 issues, 4to. The "Sea Tiger" was a weekly GI newspaper distributed throughout northern South Vietnam between 1965 and 1968.

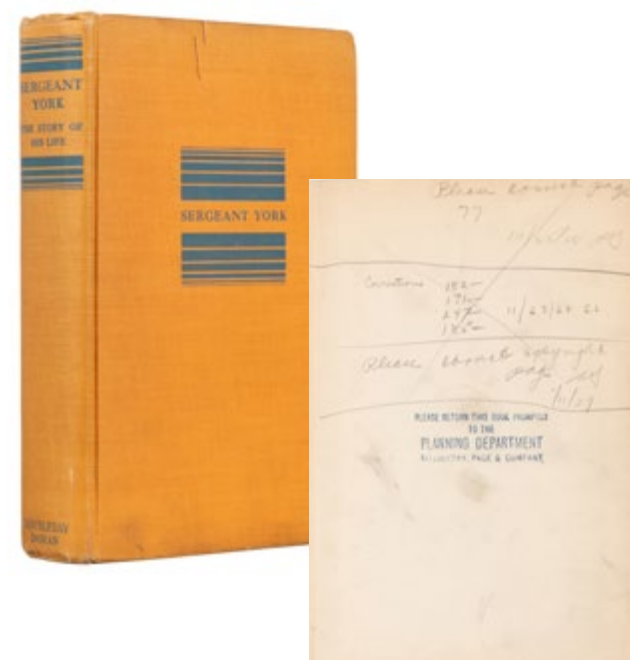
100/200

149. [VIETNAM WAR]. SPEER, Wolfgang and Peter WESTPHAL, artists. **Vietnam - Das Geht Dich An! (Is Your Concern!).** [Berlin:] N.p., n.d. [ca. 1970s]. 11 prints on various colored paper (each, 445 x 286 mm); laid in loose in original paper portfolio (light edgewear, some spotting). An artist rendition showing the human side of war.

200/400

150. [WWI]. [YORK, Alan, Sgt. (1887-1964)]. **Sergeant York: His Own Life Story and War Diary.** Edited by Tom Skeyhill. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1928. 8vo. Original orange cloth stamped in blue (spine sunned, extremities soiled, joints cracked and starting, publisher's Planning Department label affixed to rear cover, also with their stamp on the front free endpaper). YORK'S PERSONAL COPY WITH HIS CORRECTIONS. These corrections include: a canceled page affixed to p. 247, several pages torn out, several penciled notations on the front free endpaper asking the publisher to correct a list of pages, etc. York was one of the most decorated soldiers of World War I, receiving the Medal of Honor for killing at least 25 German enemy soldiers and capturing 132 prisoners during his raid on a machine gun nest. This feat made him a national hero back home in the U.S., which Hollywood soon pick up on, producing a film starring Gary Cooper about York's WWI exploits, becoming the highest grossing film of 1941.

400/800



150



148



149





151

151. [WWI]. [PHOTOGRAPHY]. **American Soldier's Large Photo and Postcard Album of His Service in France During World War I.** [1917-1920]. Oblong 4to. 50 leaves, photos on rectos and versos. Leaves approximately 230 x 350 mm. Photos approximately 125 x 78 mm. Postcards approximately 87 x 139 mm. Bound in contemporary full black levant morocco over limp boards (binding heavily worn, one leaf loose, hinges starting, leaves generally worn, a few photos are loose, photos toned, rubbed, occasionally creased or torn, some wear to postcards, some captions faded). Nearly 432 mounted original albumen snapshots and nearly 173 mounted postcards of scenes in France during the war. Photos feature American soldiers and officers in various locations, including battlefields (not during battles, but during the aftermath of battles); postcards include scenes in France (mainly Paris; postcards also include several scenes of damaged buildings). The original snapshots are on leaves with manuscript captions in white ink. Some captions are as follows: "Group of Yanks near Chaumont Dec 11 17", "French Indo-China Troops at work on railway Dec 1919", "Captured German Cannon at Arche de Triomphe de l'Etoilles March 1919", "German tank disabled on the Hindenberg [sic] Line Near Rheims, France May 1919", "Corner in Rheims. The whole city of 45,000 houses was in ruins like these May 1919", "German Dead. Battle of Belleau Woods May 1919", and many more.

500/1,000

152. [WWI]. **Die Militärischen Ereignisse im Völkerkrieg 1914-16.** Munich: Private Kriegsschiffe, ca. 1916]. Volume 4 (out of 7 volumes). 31 color maps of German military actions during WWI, with descriptive text on versos. Maps approximately 345 x 660 mm. Maps housed in publisher's burgundy cloth portfolio, with front board stamped in black and gilt (some light wear to portfolio, maps toned, folded into thirds (as issued), inkstamps, with some occasional tears, chipping to creases and margins).

200/400

153. [WWI]. **Papers Relating to German Atrocities, and Breaches of the Rules of War, in Africa.** London: Darling and Son, 1916. 4to. Illustrated with two leaves of photographic plates of evidence of war atrocities, including graphic images of tortured indigenous people. 86pp. Complete. Approximately 337 x 209 mm. Original string-bound blue wrappers (wrappers worn, tattered, chipped, torn, binding nearly disbound (remaining string-binding may be later), text and wrappers with horizontal crease at center). FIRST EDITION. From the Tasmanian newspaper, *The Mercury*, Friday August 4, 1916, describing this blue book: "GERMANY'S CRIMES. THOUSANDS OF ATROCITIES AND MURDERS. SHOCKING REVELATIONS." "... LONDON, August 2: A British Blue Book which has been published contains 86 pages of details of German atrocities in Africa, based on reports from the Cameroons and German East and German South-West Africa. The book includes shocking photographs of the hands of natives practically severed, and bodies covered with great gashes. Another photograph shows awful floggings with an elephant hide whip on the bare back. The Blue Book contains hundreds of affidavits of eye-witnesses, covering thousands of atrocities and murders, which are all the worse because they were committed in a country the Germans ruled for many years, and not by an invading army.' The atrocities include a man being beaten to death and women in a pitiable condition from deep machete wounds on the shoulders, hands, and legs. Scores of cases are given of deliberate mutilations and of women being killed by axes and bayonets. It is evident that German Europeans and native troops alike carried out a policy of murder and rapine. General C. M. Dobell, the Inspector-General of the West African forces, encloses a German army order of October, 1914, accusing the Bushman tribesmen of attacking the Germans, and ordering the destruction of all their villages. The order continued: "Pris-oners must only be taken when caught red-handed, and can be legally tried and condemned to death." Another order issued in the same month instructed the troops to kill every native at sight. The German authorities explained in writing that the British might conquer the country, but would find no inhabitants. In all cases the atrocities were committed against unarmed non-combatants and many innocent women and children. The Blue Book also contains General Botha's correspondence relating to the placing of arsenic in the wells in South-West Africa."

150/250



152



154



153

154. [WWI]. **A Declaration In the Name of God, Amen...** Forest Hills Gardens, Fourth of July, 1917. Lithographed broadside printed in black, red, white on laid-paper. Approximately 530 x 404 mm. Some edgewear, mild dampstaining, one horizontal crease. "To all people to whom these presents shall come, be seen or heard, Know Ye, that on the 4th day of July, it is our Custom to celebrate with much publick merrie-making & diverse entertainment... NOW in the one hundred and forty-first year of our Establishment because of Injustice, Grievances and Oppression, we are at war, so let our Colonie celebrate meetly the Day whereon our Liberty was first confirmed that with stout heart we may affirm those principles of Government by the People for the People for which our Forefathers fought that the world may be made safe for Democracy."

100/200



155

155. [WWI]. [ARMSTRONG, Rolf (1889-1960), artist]. **"Your Country Needs You- Join the Navy!"** New York: The Knapp Co., Inc., 1916. Lithographed World War I recruitment poster with a color illustration of a saluting sailor ("First, Last and Always") by Armstrong, on thick paper. Approximately 490 x 368 mm. Toned, horizontal and vertical creases, marginal chips and tears, one central small hole, pin-holes at corners, some soiling.

100/200





156

156. [WWII]. [U. S. NAVY]. **Archive of 20 Orders, Citations, Memos, Humorous Items, etc. for the U.S.S. Cony During World War II.** [V.p., 1943]. Paper items, sizes range from 83 x 200 mm to 264 x 202 mm. Generally toned, worn, soiled, several items with tears, chips. Some of the items include: teletype memo from U.S.S. *Columbia* to *Cony* expressing their gratitude for assistance in a battle and mourning the dead of the *Cony*, a short memo from ALPAC notifying the officers of *Cony* to improve on censoring their private mail to preserve fleet security, a commendation recommendation from the Captain of the *Cony* for several crewmembers, including a recommendation for the Congressional Medal of Honor for "BARNEY, Bernard, S2c, USNR, who, though so severely burned at his gun station that he later died, reported without hesitation to the After Repair Party and assisted in fighting fires until ordered to report to Forward Battle Dressing Station for treatment." (Barney won several awards, including the Navy Cross and a Purple Heart, but wasn't awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor), a manuscript record of "Dates of Battles U. S. S. Cony" by "T. P. Altomake" (5 pp. - Altomake signed several other documents, implying several items in this archive were his) "Oct. 1st 1943 Success at last, task force finally caught up with Jap evacuation barges, sank twenty-one barges loaded with enemy troops that were trapped in Villa, Cony credited with nine barges, one escort vessel", a Thanksgiving memo circulated by Commander H. D. Johnston, commanding the *Cony*, signed by numerous crewmembers, and more. A superb archive, reflecting the heroic duty provided by U.S.S. *Cony* and her crew. *Cony* was a Fletcher class destroyer, which was put to sea in 1942. She saw combat throughout her service, including escort duties in the Solomon Islands, and two engagements at Guadalcanal. She was decommissioned in 1946 and was re-commissioned in 1949, performing duties across the globe. Perhaps most significantly, she (and three other naval vessels) intercepted a Soviet submarine ("B-59") during the Cuban Missile Crisis, nearly prompting a full war between the United States and the Soviet Union (it was later revealed in 1997, that the Soviet sub commander, Valentin Savitsky, nearly launched his nuclear-armed torpedo on October 27, 1962 at these vessels, making this encounter the most dangerous during the crisis). She was finally decommissioned in 1969.

500/1,000

157. [WWII]. [MILITARY AVIATION]. **Press Photograph of the "Hell's Angels" Flight Crew in Front of Their B-17 Flying Fortress.** [New Jersey: International News, March 3, 1944]. Black-and-white photo of seven crew members in uniform posing in front of their famous aircraft. With printed caption affixed to verso. Approximately 216 x 166 mm. Minor rubbing to photo. From the caption on verso: "Hell's Angels comes home autographed. CALDWELL WRIGHT AIRPORT, N. J.... When orders were received for 'Hell's Angels' to return to the United States, members of the 8th Army Air Force literally covered the plane with signatures and short messages to Air Corps and factory-working friends in this country. Part of the crew of the fortress which has participated in 48 missions covering raids all over Europe is shown here in front of their plane. Left to right, front: Sgt. Fabian S. Folmer, Captain Irl Baldwin, Captain John R. Johnston and Sgt. Kosmer Wegrzyn. Left to right, back: Sgt. John R. Kosilla, Sgt. Edward A. West, Jr., and Sgt. Wilson F. Fairfield under the nose of the ship." This aircraft was the first heavy bomber in the 8th Air Force to complete 25 combat missions in the European theater. This aircraft would go on to complete 48 missions without any injuries to crewmembers or being forced to turn back.

100/200



158



159



157



160

158. [WWII]. **Battle Route of the 90 Inv Div in the European Theater of Operations.** 673rd Engineer Topographical Company, June 1945. Color printed map (559 x 737 mm), old folds. On 6 June 1944 (D-Day), the "Tough Ombre" division landed at Utah Beach as part of the massive Allied invasion of Western Europe. This map, which charts the route from training in Scotland to Utah Beach and through the French countryside, was printed later that month.

100/200

159. [WWII]. **Oversized press photograph of Iwo Jima for Yank The Army Weekly.** Circa 19 February - 26 March 1945. Glossy sepia tone photo (356 x 279 mm), press stamp and penciled notation on verso, some browning on verso. Notation reads: "On Iwo Jima troops trying to take Mt. Suribachi run into a bunch of Japs holding out in small caves and heavy brush and use flame throwers to scorch them out".

100/200

160. [ALASKA]. SEXTON, Sylvia (1885-1969), photographer. **"First dogteam From Nome to Seward, Alaska. S. Sexton."** [Seward, AK, ca. 1909]. Original black-and-white photograph of a sled dog team with four people on a sled with the above in-plate caption. Approximately 209 x 330 mm. Photo toned, soiled, faint crease at lower left corner, right margin a bit trimmed. A rare original photograph by Sexton, an early Alaskan photographer, businesswoman, and one of the founders of Seward, AK. This image was later used as the basis of a real photo postcard.

200/400



161. [ALASKA]. BOURKE, Joseph A. **Archive of Nearly 43 Autograph Letters Signed and 41 Silver Gelatin Photographs Related to Mining in Alaska by Standard Copper Mines Company.** [Landlocked Bay, Valdez, Eyak, et al., AK, ca. 1900s]. Nearly 43 letters on 74 sheets, most letters by the mine's General Manager, Bourke. 4tos and 8vos letters on various paper stock (some ruled). Sizes range from 348 x 130 mm to 196 x 127 mm. Generally worn, soiled, creased, torn, some with tape repairs. Generally good or better. These letters are related to the Standard Copper Mines Company of Alaska. Also included are a pamphlet for the stock offering, the signed contract between Joseph A. Bourke and Nellie Flake in which Bourke sells part of his claim in the mine to Flake, a stock certificate for 21 shares in the company, and an unsigned subscription form for stock shares. The letters are on a variety of related topics, including the running of the company, many to and from Joseph Bourke to his brother, Edward, and other family members; other letters are from miners and other employees to family and friends. And 41 silver gelatin photos of outdoor scenes in Alaska (presumably near Landlocked Bay) including several photos of mining equipment. Photos mounted onto loose album leaves. Photos range from 105 x 77 mm to 153 x 207 mm. Some general wear, occasional creasing, chipping. Generally very good.

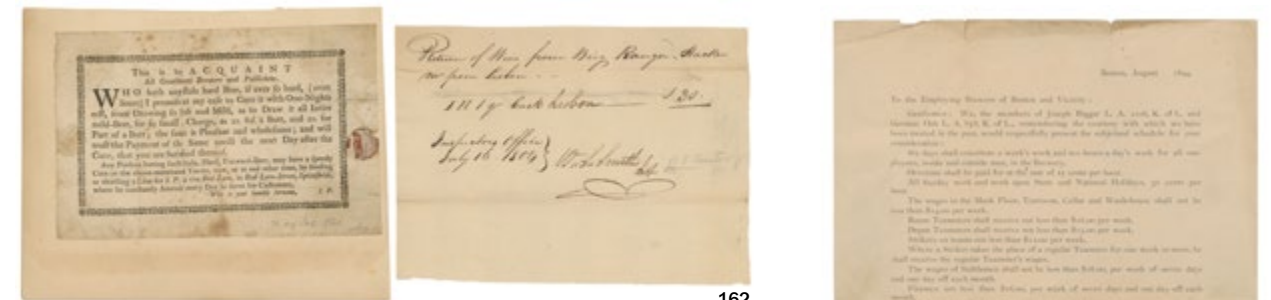
"Monday Evening Ja 15th 1900 Eyck. Alaska. Dear Friend Edd, I am well and I hope this letter will find you and your family the Same... I hope I don't have to Spend any more winters here, the weather has been pretty good, but have about three foot of Snow and more to come. I am living alone I pulled out from Jim Baker the man I was living with... and I will make every effort to get Something out of this country. a friend of mine is going out on the boat to get a Small launch and if he does get one I feel Sure I can make Some good locations next Summer. all the Nines on the coast are quartz, that is gold and Copper bearing rock. there is quite an excitement up that place where Joe is going. and I hope Joe will have better luck this time it will be a hard trip for him... good bye, Billy." From the manuscript by an unknown author, "A Prize poem - A babe is born, its natal form [?] had usher'd in the deep [?] find happiness, its parents bless, none happiness from them ship, A girl is she, the happy thus, the circle now has join'd, A mother's kiss, now all is bliss..." Another excerpt: "Valdez, Alaska: Nov 25 - 1901 Eddy, A boat arrived and is leaving in a hurry and I have an opportunity to write you only a few lines... We have a newspaper here in Valdez that is very poorly conducted and every one is against it, The future for a good paper is great owing to the great amount of mining advertising that will have to be done according to law, besides there is a large amount of business advertising that will have to be done according to law, besides there is a large amount of business advertising and job work. I am joining with two good newspaper men to start a paper and one of the men goes out on this boat to buy the outfit while the two of us remaining will fit up a house for the business...Yours for a time, Joe." Another excerpt from a manuscript offering draft: "The Standard Copper Mines Co. operating as Landlock Bay Prince William Sound, Alaska. Organized in 1906 under the laws of the State of New Jersey Capital stock 3000 shares of the par value of One hundred dollars per share and non accessible Treasury stock, 1200 shares... Copper is probably the Most attractive mining industry of the present time to the inventor who seeks large and permanent returns from comparatively small investments. The requisites are a large and permanent body of ore, of a good grade in an accessible location, Cheap transportation facilities, Cheap smelting, a fair capitalization, and honest management. With these assured, there is no enterprise that guarantees such large and lasting returns, for the Money invested..."

Another excerpt which describes the surrounding country: "Valdez Alaska May 29-24. My Dear Frances... Our country is about two and a half miles out of town and adjoining the highway. A beautiful trout stream bounds the further side of the country and crossing the steam is what is known as Crooked Bridge on either side of the approach to this bridge...In passing from Valdez to the interior of the country out highway passes through a very picturesque Canyon and then on and over the Coast range of Mountains, through what I believe to be the grandest piece of scenery in Alaska (President Harding went over the route) during the winter our snow-fall is extremely heavy, The blowing gales piles the snow in high banks along the road assisted by the great snow-slide so much so that the road over the mountain is impassable...Joe." "Valdez Alaska Aug. 1-17 My Dear Marrion... I have employed gass-boats and steamboats going into the Bristol [?] Bay and the Bering Sea... It is the time of year when the salmon Canneries are in full blast. I wish you could see the fish brought in in one of three canneries where they put up in about a month two hundred thousand cases which means twenty-six million salmon. And there are many canneries in... Whaling is also a great industry here. At one station I visited they take in between three and four hundred whales in a summer season, they extract the oil and convert the bone and meat to fertilizer... Joe. " "Valdez Alaska Dec. 14-30. My Dear Frances... As I have informed you on other occasions, we are here in the midst of vast glaciers, The Valdez glacier distant about four miles North East of my house extends inland a distance of twenty such miles and its highest point is over four thousand feet elevation But it is simply a branch of a great glacier that extends out to the Pacific Ocean... A few days later other fox breeders on their way to Valdez stopped in at Jerry's place and were surprised with the strangeness of the animal that came onto Valdez and quietly reported the find to our leading attorney, who immediately notified American Museum of Natural History of New York of the discovery of a strange animal measuring twenty-five feet in length that had been released from the Columbia glacier... Jerry Oleary came to town and I hunted up an illustrated text book on prehistoric animals. I had Jerry go through it and point out a picture that resembled his find. He picked out the ICHTHYOSAURUS (fish lizard) one of the very earliest animals on earth and evolved from the fish..." "Sunday Aug. 1 Copper Centre Alaska. Dear Friend Edd... you ought to see the Salmon we catch here we have about one hundred smoked and dried for the winter which I expect will be very long the game is very Scarce now but I hope it will be better this all we See plenty of Bear and moose tracks the Indians Say there wis plenty of Moose after the fall of snow but they dont like the idea of white men Staying in here this winter as they will kill the game well..." "Standard Copper Mines Company mainly produced copper and zinc, with smaller amounts of gold and silver. This company has constructed a wharf, ore bunkers, an office, etc., on the north side of Landlocked Bay. From the wharf a wire-rope aerial tramway, 2,526 feet in length, leads up the south side of Copper Mountain. Above this tramway is another, 923 feet long, leading to the mouth of a tunnel about 2,000 feet above sea level. This tunnel is run to intercept three ore-bearing zones that outcrop on the mountain above. In August, 1908, it had reached a length of 420 feet. The lowest ore zone is intersected near the mouth of the tunnel, and from this considerable ore has been mined and most of it has been shipped. The second zone is not clearly cut by the tunnel, which at the time of visit was thought to be entering the third zone..." (*Copper Mining and Prospecting on Prince William Sound* by Grant and Higgins, 1909).

2,000/4,000



161



162

162. [ALCOHOL]. **Manuscript document signed, Inspectors Office, 16 July 1804.** One-page, oblong 12mo (140 x 203 mm), old folds. A return slip for a cask of wine from "Brig Ranger". – [With:] a printed British handbill (114 x 184 mm), mounted on stock, to "all gentlemen brewers and publickens" regarding a cure for hard and stale beer.

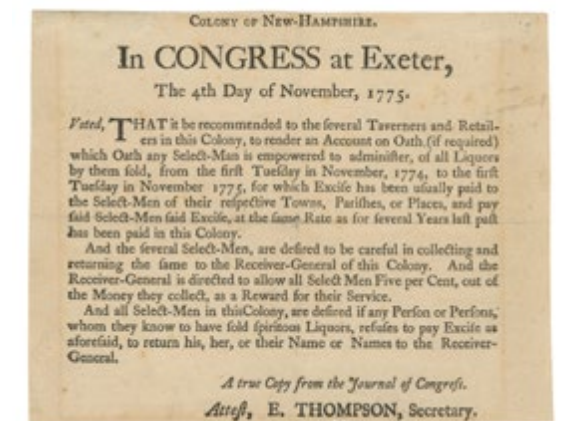
150/250

163. [BREWING]. **Labor union circular.** Boston: N.p., August 1894. Small 4to (279 x 216 mm), addressed on verso ("Liberty Hall"), old folds, few small spots of separation, some discoloration. TO THE EMPLOYING BREWERS OF BOSTON. Members of Joseph Biggers lay forth a schedule for better working conditions such as 6-day work weeks, 10-hour days, overtime wages, etc.

150/250

164. [AMERICAN COLONIES]. **Colony of New-Hampshire. In Congress at Exeter, The 4th Day of November, 1775.** Oblong 16mo (127 x 159 mm). Broadside (possibly trimmed down), old folds, some offsetting, few tiny spots of restoration). COLLECTING LIQUOR TAX FROM TAVERNERS AND RETAILERS. As voted on by the Colony on 4 November 1775, "Select-Men" shall levy an excise to anyone that sells liquors and as a reward, a 5% fee is given for their service.

100/200



164





165

165. [AMERICAN FRONTIER]. – [PRE-STATEHOOD OHIO]. **Manuscript Merchant's Ledger from "Chillicothe" [sic], Ohio, with Numerous Entries.** [January 18, 1799-May 30, 1799]. Tall 4to. 61 plain white leaves. String-tied self-wrappers. Approximately 328 x 200 mm. String on binding partially missing with some of the outer leaves partially loose, outer leaves heavily toned, worn, soiled, leaves generally toned, worn, soiled, two leaves mostly missing with loss of most of 4 pages, final leaf missing upper half. The transactions listed are mostly for food stuffs, whiskey, sugar, clothing, supplies, etc. Ohio was made a state in 1803; in 1799 it was still part of the great American frontier. Chillicothe, where this ledger originated, was the first capital of Ohio, and was the largest town in the state before it was outshone by Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus (which became the state capital in 1816), and others.

300/500



166

166. [ANTI-SEMITISM IN AMERICA]. **Circular: "Roosevelt's Supreme Council" and Four Press Photos of the "German American Bund"**. [New York, 1930s]. The circular is two folio pages on one folio leaf. Approximately 355 x 216 mm. Toned, soiled, three horizontal creases, paperclip mark at upper margin. Recto has Star of David with prominent Jews listed; the verso has "biographies" of these people. And four press photos depicting scenes and disorder related to the German American Bund. Black and white photos approximately 180 x 230 mm and a bit smaller. All with captions and editorial markings on versos. Some rubbing, toning, light wear. The German American Bund was a pro-Nazi, anti-semitic American-based organization.

100/200



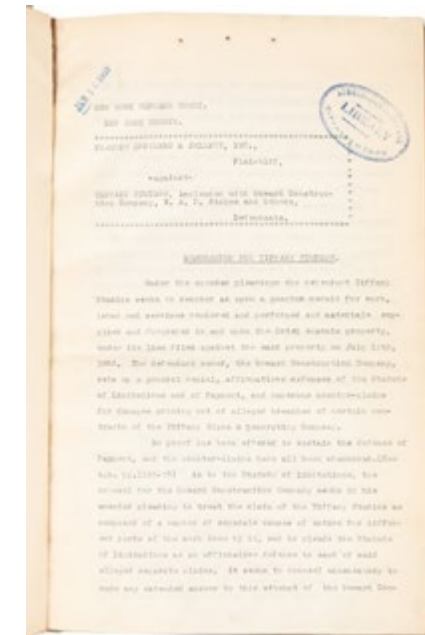
167

167. [ANTI-SEMITISM IN AMERICA]. **The Wall Street Daily News. A Daily Journal Devoted to Financial Interests. Vol. I, No. 69.** New York, NY, July 23, 1879. Four 4to pages on a large folded sheet. Each page approximately 344 x 249 mm. Toned, a few marginal tears, the two leaves have been glued back together after apparently having been torn away (left margin trimmed a bit unevenly). On p. 1: "The Hebrews. Does Grant Tolerate Them? ... Ex-President Grant holds a great deal of the stock of the Manhattan Beach Company, and it is generally believed that a large part of the expenses of his Eastern trip have been derived from the profits of that corporation. It is feared that the action of Mr. Corbin [Austin Corbin, 1827-1896], a relative, will interfere with the General's chances for the Presidency... [Grant's attempt to run for a third presidential term]." Corbin, a banking and railroad magnate, developed the Manhattan Beach as a resort. Corbin was a notorious anti-semitic, and secretary to the American Society for the Suppression of the Jews, and banned Jewish people from staying in his hotels or properties at Manhattan Beach. Today, Manhattan Beach is heavily populated by Jews. *The Wall Street Daily News* (published 1879-1907) does not appear to have any connection with *The Wall Street Journal*.

150/250

168. [THE ANSONIA]. **Group of 10 Legal Briefs on the Various Legal Battles Over the Creation of New York's Legendary Ansonia Apartment Building.** [New York: 1910s]. 4to. Approximately 330 x 194 mm. Typewritten briefs on white paper, rectos only, bound together in library binding of full light-green cloth, spine with black and burgundy gilt morocco lettering labels and a printed shelf label (spine sunned, worn, binding worn, sunned, lightly soiled, ffep loose yet present, inkstamps and manuscript note of the library of the New York bar association on the first pages of the briefs, as well as dated stamps (1923)). ONE OF ONLY A FEW COPIES OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS EXTANT. Briefs mainly Francis Brothers & Jellett, Inc., Plaintiff, against Tiffany Studios, impleaded with Onward Construction Company, Defendants. These briefs chronicle the legal wrangling between Francis Brothers and Tiffany Studios about payments and work done to create the Ansonia Apartment Hotel (later the Ansonia Apartments). Included are invoices, estimates, incorporation documents related to the Ansonia.

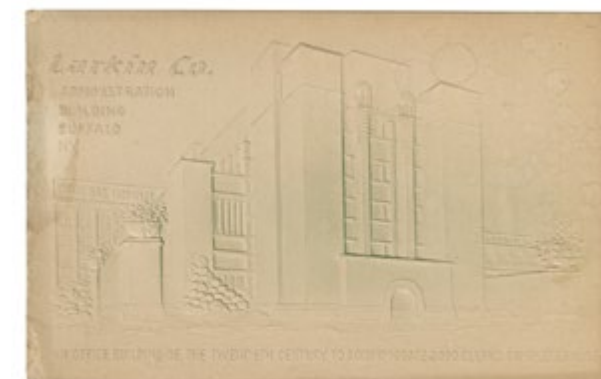
400/600



168

169. [ARCHITECTURE]. [WRIGHT, Frank Lloyd (1867-1959)]. **1906 opening day souvenir of Larkin Co. Administration Building, Buffalo, New York, designed by Wright.** Oblong 12mo (140 x 216 mm). Original embossed wrappers with a vignette of the building designed by Wright, printed on integral leaf (damp spotting, sunned). Known for its revolutionary innovations, Wright noted that after the building's completion that, "It is interesting that [he], an architect supposed to be concerned with the aesthetic sense of the building, should have invented the hung wall for the w.c. (easier to clean under), and adopted many other innovations like the glass door, steel furniture, air-conditioning and radiant or 'gravity heat'. Nearly every technological innovation used today was suggested in the Larkin Building in 1904" (Kaufmann, Edgar, ed. *An American Architecture*, pp. 137-138). The building was demolished in 1950. – [With:] *The Architectural Forum*. Frank Lloyd Wright. January 1948. 4to. Numerous foldout illustrations. Lacking wrappers. Bound with the January 1951 issue also featuring Wright.

100/200



169

170. [ARIZONA TERRITORY]. **Three Issues of The Daily Arizona Citizen. Vol. 1, Nos. 191, 192, 197.** Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, November 5, 6, 13, 1879. Each issue is four folio pages on large folded sheets. Each page approximately 487 x 344 mm. Pages toned, worn, chipped, marginally toned, folded sheets separated at central fold, paper brittle. With advertisements and articles, many of which center on Tucson or Tombstone, Arizona. These newspapers were published a few weeks before Virgil Earp was appointed Deputy U.S. Marshal for the Tombstone District (November 27, 1879), and he, and his brothers Wyatt and Jim, arrived on December 1. These newspapers were published nearly two years before the famous "Gunfight at the O. K. Corral," the most famous gunfight of the Old West.

150/250

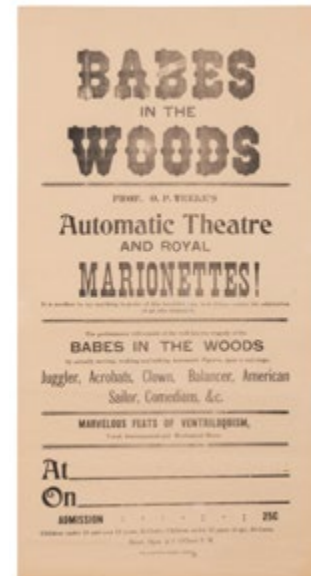


170





171



172



173



174

171. [ARIZONA TERRITORY.] **Daily Tombstone Prospector**. Vol. IV, No. 42. Tombstone, AZ, August 16, 1889. Four folio pages on one large folded sheet. Each page approximately 538 x 388 mm. Toned, chipped, marginal chips, pages separated from each other at vertical fold, somewhat brittle. With articles on the murder of Judge Terry, a terrible storm in Pueblo, CO, an article to encourage the establishment of Artesian wells, and the account of a man's kicking of his opium-smoking habit.

150/250

172. [AUTOMATA]. **Babes in the Woods** / Prof. O. P. Teele's **Automatic Theatre and Royal Marionettes!**... Wyalusing, Pa: The Wyalusing Rocket, [ca. 1890s-1900s]. Broadside for an unidentified circus or theatre performance on white newsprint (possibly as a supplement to the Wyalusing Rocket). Approximately 565 x 304 mm. Toned, lightly edgeworn, small marginal tears or chips, a few horizontal creases. This performance was apparently done with a combination of automatons and puppets.

100/200

### BIRTH OF FLIGHT IN AMERICA, ILLUSTRATED

173. [BALLOONING]. **The Boston Magazine**. Boston: Norman, White and Freeman, February 1784. 8vo (210 x 133 mm). 1 (of 2) plates (lacks frontispiece of John Adams but contains the rare and early American engraving of an air balloon by John Norman). Disbound (final signature partially detached, remnants of old spine, browning and spotting throughout). CONTAINS THE EARLIEST PRINTED MATERIAL ON BALLOONING PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. Aerial navigation was first discovered in 1782 by the French balloonists Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier but it wouldn't be until 9 January 1793 that the first American balloon flight would take place. We could only locate one copy institutionally (Smithsonian). Lewis, *A Guide to Engravings in American Magazines, 1741-1810*, p. 23; Mott, *A History of American Magazines 1741-1850*, pp. 28-29; Richardson, *A History of Early American Magazines, 1741-1789*, pp. 211-227.

300/500

174. [BANK OF THE UNITED STATES]. **Gazette of the United States**. Reprints the by-laws for the regulation of the Bank of the United States. Philadelphia: John Fenno, 12 November 1791. Vol. 3, No. 57. 4pp., folio (400 x 254 mm), old folds, some discoloration to fold. The Bank of the United States was a central bank chartered by the U.S. federal government, created to address financial issues, and establish economic stability. It was first conceived by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and was established in 1791 in Philadelphia. The bank's primary functions included holding government funds, issuing banknotes, and regulating state-chartered banks to promote a sound banking system. However, the Bank of the United States became a source of controversy. Critics, including Thomas Jefferson and his political allies, opposed it on the grounds that they believed it concentrated too much financial power in the hands of the federal government and favored the interests of the wealthy. The debate over the bank's renewal led to its expiration in 1811. A second Bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 but faced similar opposition. In 1832, President Andrew Jackson vetoed the renewal of its charter, leading to the bank's eventual demise in 1836.

200/300

175. [BEADLE FAMILY MASSACRE]. **The New-Hampshire Gazette and General Advertiser**. Vol. XXVI, No. 1364. New Hampshire, December 21, 1782. Four quarto pages on one large folding, light-blue laid-paper folio sheet. Each page approximately 392 x 503 mm. Worn, soiled, a horizontal tear throughout the paper, separating the upper half from the lower, some foxing, toning, several marginal tears. On p. 2 is a contemporary account of the first documented mass murder/suicide in the United States. William Beadle (1730-1782) had been a successful merchant, who had sent aid to Boston when the British closed the port after the Boston Tea Party. In 1780, Congress devalued Continental Currency, thus making Beadle's huge fortune essentially worthless virtually overnight. Rather than descend into poverty, he decided that, instead of allowing his wife and four children to suffer, that it would be better that they should die. On December 11, 1782, he murdered his wife and children by cutting their throats, and shot himself in the head with two pistols. His act was so heinous, he was denied burial; his body was unceremoniously dumped into the Connecticut River (however, the article in this newspaper states he was "dragged to an obscure [sic] place and buried with every mark of infamy.").

150/250

176. [BELL, Alexander Graham (1847-1922)]. **Printed postcard telephone bill**. Buffalo: Bell Telephone Company, 10 October 1883. Accomplished in manuscript, addressed and stamped on verso. Mailed out seven years after Bell's invention of the telephone.

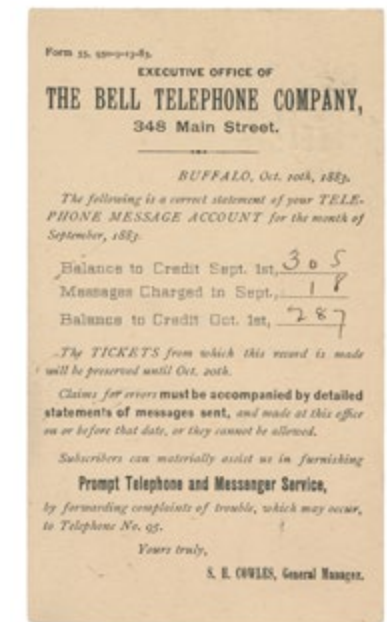
100/200

177. [BELL, Alexander Graham (1847-1922)]. **Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper**. Vol. XLIII, No. 1,115. New York, February 10, 1877. 16 large 4to pages on folded leaves. Each page approximately 398 x 280 mm. Toned, worn, occasionally lightly soiled with some tears, several pages loose. On p. 373 are two early engraved images of "Bell's Articulating Telephone for Transmitting Sounds by Electricity." The accompanying article is on p. 375, "Bell's Articulating Telephone. The Transmission of Sound by Electricity. Attempts to transmit musical or articulate sounds to a distance by means of electrical communication have been made partially successful by the early experiments of Sir Charles Wheatstone in England, Phillipps Reis in Germany, and Elisha Gray in the United States; but it has been left to Mr. Graham Bell, of Boston, to invent an apparatus by means of which the sound of the human voice may be transmitted by electricity along a telegraph line, and heard, as a voice, at the other end." The article goes on to describe the apparatus, as well as the successful test of the telephone by Professor Thomas A. Watson (1854-1934) and Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), transmitting a recognizable voice between buildings several miles apart in Philadelphia. This article predates the first available telephone sold to the public by nearly a year. Two days after this article was published, Bell made the first long-distance telephone call, between Salem and Boston, MA.

150/250



175



176



177





178

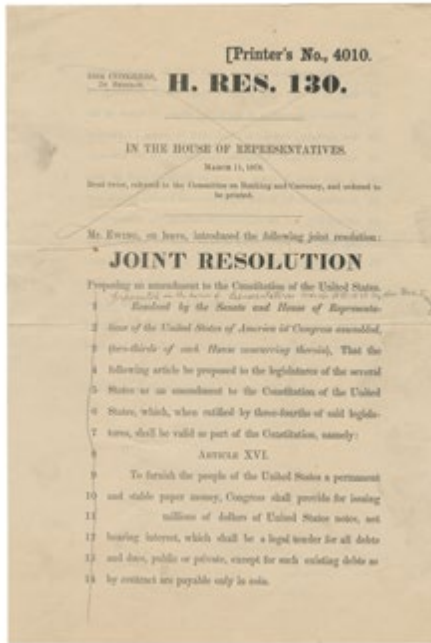


181

**PRELIMINARY PRINTING OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

178. [BILL OF RIGHTS]. **Massachusetts Spy: Or, The Worcester Gazette.** Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, 25 June 1789. Vol. 18, No. 846. 4pp., folio (432 x 286 mm), some spotting. EARLY PRINTING OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS. The Bill of Rights, comprising the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, serves as a foundational document safeguarding individual liberties and limiting the power of the federal government. Ratified in 1791, these amendments articulate fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press; the right to bear arms; protection against unreasonable searches and seizures; the right to a fair and speedy trial; and safeguards against cruel and unusual punishment. Rooted in the principles of personal autonomy and checks and balances, the Bill of Rights reflects the framers' commitment to securing the inherent rights of citizens and establishing a framework for a just and democratic society. In the first column on p. 2, James Madison introduces his amendments to the Bill.

800/1,200



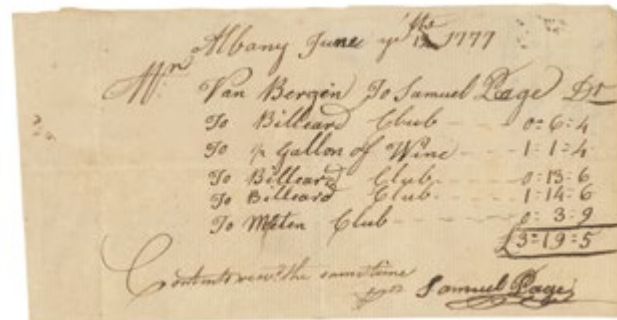
179

179. [BILL OF RIGHTS]. **A congressman's copy of a slip law working draft that proposes an amendment to the Bill of Rights, 11 March 1878.** 45th Congress, 2D Session, House of Representatives 130. Printed uncut bifolium, small 4to (279 x 191 mm), penciled cancellations and annotations, old folds, some light soiling. The slip law, introduced by the Democrat of Ohio, Thomas Ewing (1829-1896), proposes Article XVI, which is to "furnish the people of the United States a permanent and stable paper money".

300/500

180. [BILLIARDS]. **Autograph document signed, Albany, 12 June 1777.** One-page, oblong 32mo (83 x 159 mm), old folds. A Revolutionary War-era bill for a billiards club dues, from a Van Bergen to Samuel Page. The Van Bergens were a prominent family in Albany at the time, producing the likes of Anthony Van Bergen that led the New York Militia Eleventh (Van Bergen's) Regiment in the American Revolution and in July 1777, was called up to reinforce General Horatio Gates' Continental Army during the Saratoga Campaign.

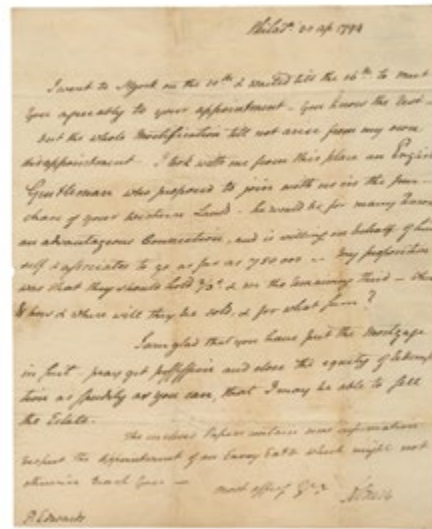
150/250



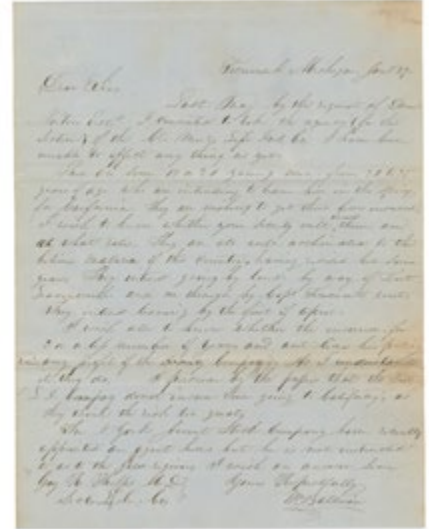
180

181. [BOSTON]. [POWNALL, Thomas (1722-1805), artist]. **A View of the City of Boston the Capital of New England, in North America.** N.p., n.d. [1856]. Hand-colored engraving (235 x 521 mm), by Pierre Charles Canot (1710-1777) after Pownall, old folds, few professional repairs on verso. An early view of Boston, from Cambridge looking across the Charles River. Originally drawn in 1770 and reproduced in Drake's History of Boston, 1856.

100/200



182



183



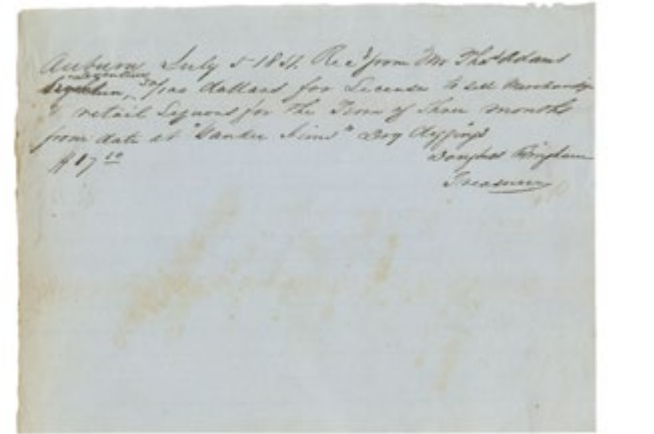
185

182. BURR, Aaron (1756-1836). **Autograph letter twice signed ("A Burr") to his uncle Pierpont Edwards, Philadelphia, 30 April 1794.** One-page on bifolium, small 4to (254 x 203 mm), signed again with his free franking signature ("A Burr") on transmittal leaf, old folds with some browning, small tear with loss, remnants of old seal. THE MAN WHO CHALLENGED ALEXANDER HAMILTON TO A DUEL AND WON. Burr writes to his cousin regarding financial matters. Pierpont Edwards (1750-1826) served in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, later turning to politics which included serving as a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation and as U.S. district judge. Edwards was nominated by President Thomas Jefferson in 1806 to a seat on the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. Burr, the nephew of Edwards, served as the third Vice President of the United States under President Thomas Jefferson from 1801 to 1805. He is perhaps most famously remembered for his duel with Alexander Hamilton in 1804, which resulted in Hamilton's death and significantly damaged Burr's political career. The duel and its aftermath led to Burr's alienation from mainstream politics and contributed to his eventual downfall. Burr's later years were marked by financial struggles and a failed attempt to establish a separate western nation, known as the Burr Conspiracy, which tarnished his reputation further.

500/700

183. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **Autograph letter signed, between two insurance agents, Tecumseh, Michigan, 29 January 1849.** One-page on bifolium, small 4to (254 x 203 mm), old wax seal residue, mailing stamps, old folds, some sunning at outer margin. Addressed to Dr. Guy Rowland Phelps (1802-1869), founder of Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, regarding the insurance policy of "15 to 20 young men from 20 to 35 years old of age who are intending to leave here in the spring for California. They are wishing to get their lives insured... They intend going by land, by way of Fort Leavenworth and on through by Capt. Fremont's route". The Gold Rush began on 24 January 1848 when gold was first found by James W. Marshall at Sutter's Mill in Coloma, California. The news brought approximately 300,000 people, mostly young men, to California looking to strike it rich.

200/300



184

184. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **Autograph document signed, for a saloon license at "Yankee Jims Dry Diggings", Auburn, California, 5 July 1851.** Oblong 12mo (146 x 197 mm), old fold, some spotting. Yankee Jim, real name Jim Robinson, set up a camp in the Foresthill Divide in 1849 called "Yankee Jims Dry Diggings" in search of gold. Jim's endeavor of striking it rich was unsuccessful and he would later turn to horse stealing, which eventually caught up with him. Jim was hanged in San Diego on 18 September 1852 with the intent to steal a schooner worth \$6,500. Gold would shortly be found in the Foresthill Divide after Jim's departure of the camp- an estimated \$25m total output.

300/500

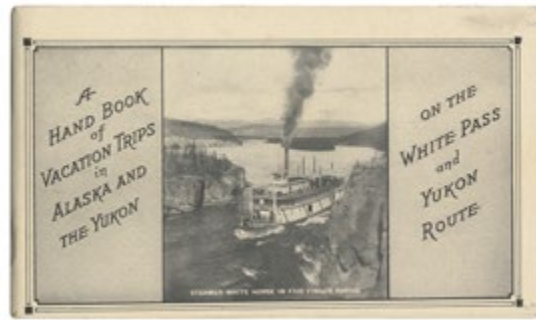
185. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **Daily Pacific News.** San Francisco: Winchester, Skillman & Co., 1 November 1850. Vol. 2, No. 84. 4pp., folio (584 x 431 mm), splitting at centerfold, mostly detached, marginal browning or soiling. ONE OF THE FIRST CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH NEWSPAPERS.

150/250





186



189

186. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **The Sun**. San Francisco, 12 December 1853. 2pp., folio (552 x 413 mm), old folds, some browning and dampstaining, tear to lower margin slightly affecting text, some edgewear. Provenance: Wells Fargo Express of San Francisco (rubber stamps). Wells Fargo played a pivotal role in the American Gold Rush by providing banking services to miners and settlers arriving in California and offering express and shipping including the transport of gold and other valuables securely. Given the prevalence of gold, there was a need for secure and reliable banking services which Wells Fargo provided by having a reputation for safe and secure transactions. The company became an integral part of the California region's history and continued to expand its operations in the years that followed.

300/500



187

187. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **The New Orleans Weekly Delta**. New Orleans, LA, December 18, 1848. Vol. IV, No. 10. 8 folio pages on large folded sheets. Each page approximately 555 x 418 mm. Toned, edgeworn, some chipping, tears, left margins partially chipped or torn due to being excised from a book. On the fourth page (p. 76) is President James Polk's (1795-1849) address to Congress, announcing the discovery of the gold fields in California: "... The President refers, in glowing terms, to the mineral wealth of California, and advises the establishment of a branch mint in that country. He also suggests the extension of various Federal facilities into these distant countries, and the immediate organization of Territorial governments, but thinks that Congress has no right to interfere with the question of slavery in the Territories, as this is a matter of private and individual right."

200/400

188. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **Group of Eight Issues of the Daily Alta California Newspaper. Vol. IV, Nos. 100-107, Inclusive**. San Francisco, April 11 - April 18, 1853. Each issue is four folio pages on large folding sheets. Each page approximately 687 x 516 mm. All issues bound together at left margins (disbound). One horizontal crease to all pages, papers toned, edgeworn, several marginal tears. This Gold Rush-era San Francisco paper has various articles, including: "Berford & Co.'s Express / Removal - Berford & Co., having removed to the splendid fire proof building No. 157 Montgomery Street are prepared to forward Gold Dust Packages and Parcels of every description...", "Awful Steamboat Explosion! Eighteen Lives Lost! Thirty Persons Badly Scalded!", and numerous ads for stage coaches and packet vessels.

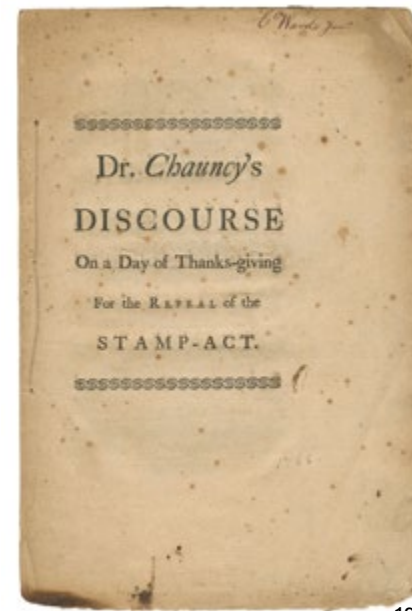
300/500



188

189. [ALASKA GOLD RUSH]. **A Hand Book of Vacation Trips in Alaska and the Yukon on the White Pass and Yukon Route**. Chicago: Poole Bros, n.d. [ca. 1900s-1930s]. Oblong 32mo. Illustrated from photographs. Original photographic wrappers. "The North, with its open-hearted hospitality and unassuming simplicity, awaits those who are willing to accept it as it is".

100/150



190

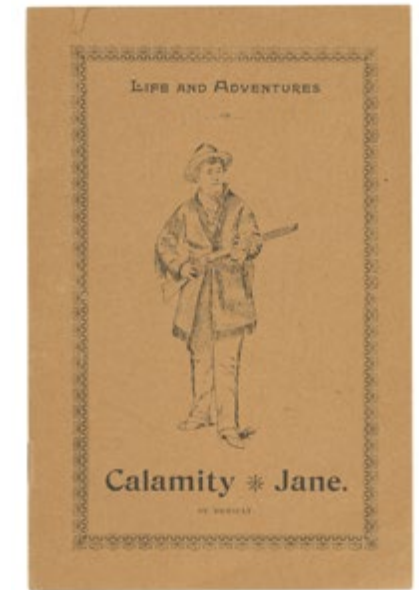
190. CHAUNCY, Charles (1705-1787). **A Discourse On "the good News from a far Country." Deliver'd July 24th. A Day of Thanks-giving to Almighty God, throughout the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, on Occasion of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act...** Boston: Kneeland and Adams for Thomas Leverett, 1766. 8vo (222 x 152 mm). Half-title. Sewn pamphlet, uncut (spotting, some marginal browning, D3 corner clipped, small marginal scorch mark on half-title and title at foot). Provenance: E. Ward (contemporary ownership signature on half-title). FIRST EDITION of this famous sermon on the repeal of the Stamp Act. "There were rumors of the approaching repeal of the Stamp Act, in Boston, as early as the 1st of April; but the confirmation did not come until May 16th, when public rejoicings soon followed. The Governor, somewhat tardily, appointed July 24th as a day of thanksgiving, upon which occasion the Rev. Charles Chauncy, pastor of the First Church in Boston, delivered this Discourse. John Adams afterwards referred to this sermon, among others, as a proof of what would have transpired had England attempted to enforce the Stamp Act instead of wisely repealing it" (Church). The Stamp Act 1765 imposed a direct tax on the British Colonies in America and required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper in London which included an embossed revenue stamp. The purpose of the tax was to pay for British military troops in the colonies after the French and Indian War, but the colonists contended that they had already paid their share of the war expenses. Adams, American Pamphlets 24; British Pamphlets 66-16a; Church 1056; Evans 10255; Sabin 12315.

300/500

### CALAMITY JANE

191. CANARY, Martha Jane ("Calamity Jane") (1852-1903). **Life and Adventures**. [N.p., n.d., ca. 1896]. 8vo. Original pictorial yellow wrappers (tiny stain on upper cover edge, else fine). FIRST EDITION. "Calamity Jane wandered about the country selling these little pamphlets for an income during her declining years... Calamity brags a lot about what she accomplished in life, and it is said by historians that about the only true statement in this pamphlet is the first paragraph, in which she tells of her birth" (Six Guns 329; "rare").

300/500



191



192

192. [CATLIN, George (1796-1872)]. **Catalogue of Catlin's Indian Gallery of Portraits, Landscapes, Manners and Customs, Costumes...Collected During Seven Years' Travel, Amongst Thirty-Eight Different Tribes, Speaking Different Languages**. New York: Piercy & Reed, 1837. 12pp. (of 36), 8vo (184 x 114 mm). (Spotting). -- [With:] a 1pp. extract from a 29th Congress, 1st Session, Senate issue, regarding the "Memorial of George Catlin, Praying Congress to purchase his collection of Indian portraits and curiosities". Catlin was an American painter, author, and traveler known for his significant contributions to the documentation of Native American cultures in the 19th century. Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Catlin is best remembered for his extensive travels across the American West between 1830 and 1836, where he lived among and painted portraits of various Native American tribes. His artworks provide a valuable and often sympathetic insight into the diverse indigenous cultures, traditions, and ceremonies of the time. Catlin's dedication to preserving the vanishing way of life of Native Americans led him to propose the establishment of a national park to protect their land and culture, an idea that anticipated the later conservation movement. His extensive collection of paintings, artifacts, and writings is now housed in the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

100/200





193



194



195

193. [CHICAGO]. A Group of 3 Orotone Photographs Depicting the 1933-34 Chicago World's Fair. Each framed, overall 121 mm x 146 mm. Images depict the Hall of Science, Fort Dearborn, and the Electrical Building. Also known as "A Century of Progress International Exposition", the fair celebrated the city's centennial and highlighted technological innovation.

200/400



196

194. [CHICAGO CRIME]. *The New York Times*. John Dillinger is Slain. New York, 23 July 1934. Vol. 83, No. 27,939. Folio (584 x 432 mm). SPECIAL LIBRARY RAG-PAPER EDITION, DILLINGER SLAIN IN CHICAGO. Dillinger (1903-1934) was a notorious American bank robber who was infamous for his string of daring heists; his charismatic demeanor made him a folk hero of sorts to some during a time of economic depression. His criminal career was short-lived, as he was ambushed and fatally shot by FBI agents outside the Biograph Theater in Chicago on 22 July 1934.

200/300

195. [CHICAGO EVENING POST BUILDING]. *The Chicago Evening Post*. Chicago, IL, January 12, 1929. One leaf removed from this newspaper. Approximately 575 x 343 mm. Toned, chipped, worn, brittle. A full-page ad by John R. Magill & Co. attempting to rent office space in the newly-opened Chicago Evening Post Building on 211 West Wacker Drive. Besides a photo of this building, there is a large photo of Chicago's central business district, with the buildings marked with numeric captions. A rare look at the legendary Chicago skyline. The Chicago Evening Post Building has gone through several hands, including the *Chicago Sun-Times*, Y.M.C.A. College, and now various investors.

100/200

196. [CHICAGO WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION]. *Supplement to the Atlanta Journal*. Vol. XII, No. 31. Atlanta, GA, May 5, 1894. A handsome photo of the World's Columbian Exposition ("Reproduced page from the History of the World's Columbian Exposition.") on this supplement (it appears that a second or further pages are missing). Two folio pages on one folding folio sheet. Approximately 320 x 482 mm. One vertical center crease, toned, soiled, edgeworn with a few marginal tears, one large chip at the lower right corner. On the verso is an article about the Exposition, "Origin of the Idea".

100/200



197

197. [GREAT CHICAGO FIRE]. A group of 17 rare stereoviews showing views of pre-fire Chicago and the later destruction and aftermath caused by the fire. V.p., n.d. [ca. 1870-72]. 34 albumen photos on 17 cards, several with original printed caption slips mounted on versos, some contemporary notations and captions in lower margin or versos, light wear at edges, some cards with spotting. Photographers include: J.H. Abbott, S.M. Fassett, Copelin & Melander, Lovejoy & Foster, Copelin & Hine, and Shaw. Images of buildings and views include: Chicago Ave., Drake's Block, NE view from City Hall windows, Michigan Avenue, Chicago Waterworks, Lincoln Park, Union Park, Crosby Opera House, and more. On 8 October 1871, the city of Chicago became engulfed in flames that raged for two days, leaving a path of destruction that ravaged over 17,000 structures and the displacement of an estimated 100,000 residents, becoming one of the greatest tragedies in American history. Despite the widespread devastation, the city of Chicago quickly embarked on a remarkable rebuilding effort, using the opportunity to modernize and develop into a major economic and cultural hub in the years that followed.

300/500

198. [GREAT CHICAGO FIRE]. *New-York Tribune*. Map of the burned district in Chicago. New York, 10 October 1871. Vol. 31, No. 9,520. 4pp., large folio (617 x 470 mm), marginal spotting and browning, few tears in margins, old fold. "CHICAGO IN ASHES... CHICAGO EVIDENTLY DOOMED". On the front page is a rare wood-engraved map of the parts of Chicago that were burned during the fire. Offered with the pre-fire newspaper, *The Chicago Republican*, August 15, 1867, with home listings on p. 8 (presumably many of those houses didn't survive the fire).

300/500



198



199

199. [PRE-FIRE CHICAGO]. *The Illustrated Chicago News*. Chicago: Farnum & Church, 22 May 1868. 16pp., folio (419 x 298 mm). (Light edgewear). Numerous wood-engraved illustrations including a full-page cartoon on Suffrage by Thomas Nast and a front-page illustration of the Republican National Convention. Provenance: William Raymond (ownership signature on front cover, probably a subscriber). AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE PRE-FIRE CHICAGO IMPRINT. *The Illustrated Chicago News* was published in a limited run of only 8 issues which lasted barely a year. We could only trace one auction record for this publication which was last seen in 1926.

300/500





200

200. [1934 CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR]. **Chicago Sunday Tribune / The World's Greatest Newspaper / Picture Section.** [Chicago, IL, April 22, 1934]. Supplement to the *Sunday Tribune* with a full-color illustration on p. 1 by Alexander Raymond Katz (born Sandor Katz, 1895-1974) signed, "Sandor." This illustration is after the famous modernist poster Katz created for the fair. 8 folio pages on folded folio sheets. Each page approximately 540 x 400 mm. Toned, worn, central horizontal crease with tears at crease, some marginal chipping, tears, paper is somewhat brittle. This cover illustration is perhaps Katz's most famous work.

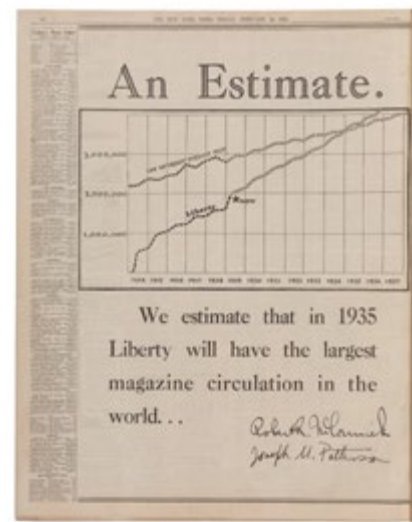
100/200

201. [CHICAGO CRIME]. – [ST. VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE]. **Special Rag Paper Edition of The New York Times, Vol. LXXVIII, No. 25,955.** New York: The New York Times Company, February 15, 1929. 48 folio pages on large folded sheets on special limited edition rag paper. Each page approximately 572 x 456 mm. These pages are now staple-bound at the left margins, this issue apparently excised from a larger volume. Mild toning, some rust markings, edgewear at left margins. On pp. 1-2 is a large article about the notorious organized crime murder in Chicago, the St. Valentine's Day Massacre: "7 Chicago Gangsters Slain by Firing Squad of Rivals, Some in Police Uniforms / Victims Lined Up in Row / Hands Up, Faces to Wall of Garage Rendezvous, They are Mowed Down. / All Took It for a Raid / Four Machine Gun Executioners, Wearing Badges, Made Swift Escape in Automobile / Moran's Staff Wiped Out / Liquor Gang Head Missing - Police Chief, Roused by 'Challenge' Declares 'War.'" The article goes on to describe the murder of seven members of George "Bugs" Moran and Dean O'Banion's North Side Gang. The dead are identified in the article. Also: "One name loomed in the police investigation under way this afternoon and tonight. It was that of Alphonse (Scarface) Capone, gang leader extraordinary." An early article about one of the most notorious gangland crimes of the 1920s.

100/200

202. [CIRCUS & SIDESHOW]. SPRAGUE, Isaac W. (1841-1887). **Powers of Endurance! By Barnum's Living Skeleton!** Circa 1870s. Broadside (248 x 159 mm), spotting, dampstaining near foot. Sprague, billed as the living human skeleton, joined P.T. Barnum's circus in 1866 to work at his American Museum Freak Show. Weighing in at only 63 pounds, Sprague suffered from a condition known as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, a genetic disorder that affects the connective tissues of the body, giving a skeletal appearance. Despite his unique condition, Sprague lived a relatively long life, passing away at the age of 46.

100/200



201



202



203

203. [CIRCUS & SIDESHOW]. **A pair of items, including:** a cdv of a young Fedor Adrianovich Jeftichew (1868-1904), better known as "Jo-Jo the Dog-Faced Boy". Estonia: Bernard Lais, n.d. [ca. 1880s]. – [And:] a trade card advertising "The two tallest people on earth", Capt. M.V. Bates and his wife, on exhibition at W.W. Cole's N.Y. & N.O. Circus and Menagerie.

250/350

204. [CIRCUS]. **San Joaquin Valley Argus. The Advocate of the People's Rights.** Merced, September 8, 1876. Vol. VII, No. 44. 8 pages on folded folio sheets. Each page approximately 558 x 382 mm. With five handsome engraved images by Hart on p. 1. for the Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s Great International Ten Allied Shows. One horizontal crease at center, some toning, wear, several marginal tears, chips, with inkstamp on masthead. "Just Added a Huge, Living Hippopotamus; The Only One in America. / The Great International Show is the Only Show on Earth having the following Special Features: The Only Herd of Seven Elephants in America, Representing all Species. The Only Living Giraffes in America. From 17 to 23 feet high..."

100/200



204



205

205. [CIRCUS]. **Group of Two Newspapers with Full-Column Illustrated Ads for Circuses, including: Lynchburg Daily News.** Vol. XXIV, No. 78. Lynchburg, VA, October 15, 1877. Four folio pages on one large folio sheet (split at central vertical fold). Each page approximately 586 x 442 mm. Central horizontal crease, some minor edgewear. On p. 4 is a full-column ad for "First and Only Visit of P. T. Barnum's New and Only Greatest Show on Earth" with three engraved illustrations. And *The Las Vegas Daily Optic*, Vol. 2, No. 183. Las Vegas, N. M. [Territory], June 7, 1881. Four folio pages on one large folding sheet. Each page approximately 541 x 392 mm. Toned, one central horizontal crease, some soiling, some chipping at left margins indicating that this was excised from a book, a few marginal tears. On p. 1 is a full-column ad for "At Las Vegas Thursday, June 23rd. All the World Over The Biggest and Best: Surpassing Even the Famed Coliseum at Rome Now Returning from a Tour in Foreign Lands W. W. Cole's Absolutely New Mammoth Circus..." With three engraved illustrations.

100/200

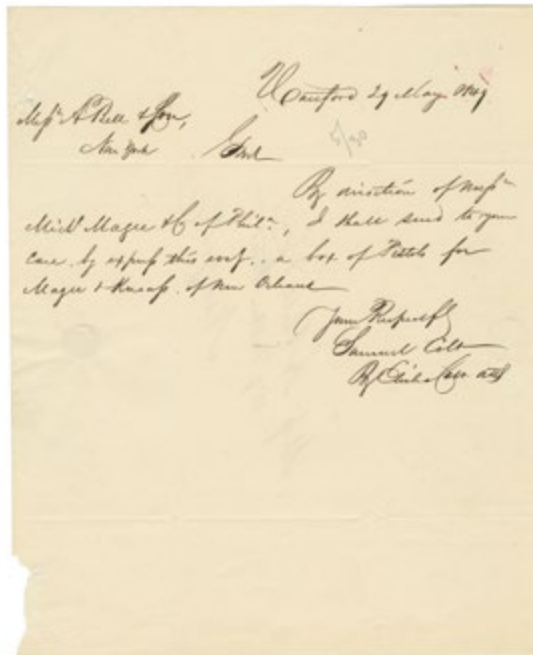


206

206. [COLONIAL AMERICA]. **Autograph manuscript tavern license or recognition granted to Jabez Howland Inholder, John Cary Carpenter, and Jeremiah Osborn, Bristol County, New England, 13 April 1697.** One-page, folio (305 x 197 mm), docketed on verso, old folds, staining or browning at inner margin affecting some text. The Tavern Recognition is granted by John Saffin Esquire, a legal representative of King William III, and describes the fees paid and conditions operating a "Common Inn Alehouse or Victualling House and to use Common Selling of wine Beer Ale Cide etc.". Hours of operation, currency to be used, the nature of employees and more are all spelled out. Of particular interest are clauses forbidding "...any playing of Cards dice tables...Billiards or and other unlawful Game or Games in his house...", and restricting the customer base: "Nor shall sell any wine Liquor or other strong drinks to any apprentices Servants Indians or Negroes". Bristol County was created by the Plymouth Colony, and at this time included towns now found in Rhode Island. The document dates from just six years following the end of the Plymouth Colony.

400/600





207

207. COLT, Samuel (1814-1862). **Autograph letter signed from Samuel and Elisha Colt (entirely in the latter's hand and signed with both names by Elisha) to the New York shipping firm Abraham Bell & Son, Hartford, 29 May 1849.** One-page on a single folded sheet, small 4to (248 x 197 mm), old folds, old seal residue, small tear with loss at fold. "A BOX OF PISTOLS". Written for Samuel Colt by his cousin, Elisha, a Hartford banker, who lent him money to open his factory on Pearl Street, in Hartford, Connecticut. The letter reads in full, "By direction of Mssr Michl Magee of Phila., I shall send to your care, by express this week, a box of Pistols for Magee & Kneass of New Orleans". Founded by Philadelphia natives Michael Magee (1805-1884) and Napoleon Bonaparte Kneass (1818-1888), Magee & Kneass were manufacturers and importers of saddlery and saddlery hardware. The box of pistols referred to in this letter may be connected to Napoleon Kneass's involvement in forming and being an active officer in the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

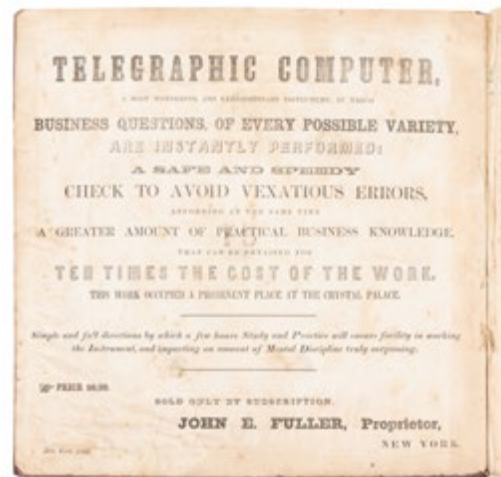
400/600

208. [COMICS AND HUMOR]. **Group of Two Newspapers with Comical Cartoons, including: *Downing Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 23. Portland, ME, December 6, 1831. Four 4to pages on one folding folio sheet. On rag paper. Each page approximately 354 x 252 mm. Toned, numerous horizontal creases at center, soiling, edgewear, several chips, marginal tears, ownership signature on upper margin of p. 1. Engraved masthead is a humorous image of a man picking his nose. On p. 3 is an article about the Rothschilds. And *The World Sunday Comic Weekly*. New York: The Press Publishing Co., May 15, 1898. 8 folio pages on folded folio sheets. Each page approximately 529 x 451 mm. Color illustrations on pp. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8. Toned, worn, chipped, with several tears, newsprint is brittle. This issue has cartoons lampooning the Spanish-American War, foreign imperialism, and baseball (on p. 8: "The Barnyard Birdies and Beasts Open the Baseball Season," depicting barnyard animals playing baseball).**

100/300

209. [COMPUTERS]. FULLER, John E. and PALMER, Aaron. **Fuller's Computing Telegraph, the Great Master Key Rule, by Which All Problems Are Instantly Solved.** New York: John E. Fuller, 1852. Square 4to. [22] pp., plus printed front pastedown. Approximately 282 x 282 mm. With large folding lithographic table, "Analytical Table of Mechanical Movements..." inserted at rear. With the double-sided volvelle ("Palmer's Computing Scale/Time Telegraph") mounted onto heavy cardboard. Bound in publisher's full brown cloth, front board stamped in gilt and blind (binding worn, soiled, torn, text toned, foxed, soiled, tape repair on final text page, lithographic table toned, foxed, worn, with two tape repairs; double-sided volvelle worn, soiled, "Computing Scale" is a bit difficult to turn). An improved version of this "computer" (this represents one of the earliest uses of the term "computer" in an object instead of a person).

200/400



209

210. [CONNECTICUT]. **Manuscript Account Ledger for the Vernon School Society in Tolland County, Connecticut.** [Vernon, CT: Vernon School Society, 1809-1848]. Folio ledger with ruled pages. 182 pages of manuscript entries (some full page, some partial page entries) on 260 pages (pages numbered in manuscript). Pages ruled. Approximately 325 x 195 mm. Bound in contemporary half brown calf over marbled boards, plain spine (binding worn, soiled, hinges starting, text leaves toned, soiled, worn). This ledger keeps track of tax payments, salary disbursements, taxes taken in for expenses, etc. This ledger began the year after Vernon was incorporated in 1808.

200/300

211. [CREEK WAR]. **National Intelligencer. President Monroe makes public the sale of Creek Indians land in the Alabama Territory after an Act he passed on 3 March 1815.** Washington: Gales & Seaton, 8 December 1817. Vol. XVIII, No. 2685. 4pp., large folio (533 x 343 mm), some marginal browning, few ink stains on final leaf, separation along joint, old fold. Monroe declares the public sale "for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in the Alabama Territory north of the river Tennessee..." under "an Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes". Andrew Jackson effectively ended the Creek War in August 1814 with the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson that forced the Creek confederacy to cede 22 million acres of land in what is now southern Georgia and central Alabama. Provenance: William Cranch (1769-1855), subscriber name. Cranch was appointed as chief judge of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia (1806-1855) by Thomas Jefferson and is the nephew of President John Adams.

400/600

212. [CRIME]. **Nineteenth-Century Manuscript New York Police Station Arrest Log.** [Long Island, New York: August 6, 1878-June 5, 1881]. Folio. 575pp. Nearly all pages (pages are ruled) have manuscript records of arrests of various perpetrators for various crimes, most with records of arresting officers and the ethnicity of the arrestees (many of whom were Irish). Written in black ink with purple ink headings. Pages approximately 398 x 240 mm. Log is bound in contemporary half dark-brown morocco over marbled boards, spine stamped in gilt ("Police Blotter" and "L. I. City"). With printed shelf number label on spine and manuscript label on front board ("This book Opened August 6, 1878. Closed June 5, 1881."). Binding worn, soiled, joints and hinges cracking, spine tattered, leaves toned, lightly edgeworn, p. 575 tipped-in between pages 404 and 405. On front endleaves are the label for the stationers who printed this log ("Willy Wallach") and a leaf from "The Laws of New York" (ca. 1880s). Some excerpts: "Thursday May 8th Mrs. Baden of 4th St. Hunter's Point took charge of a child was found astray by her it is about 2 years old [p. 133]", "June 19th P.M. Daniel Murphy 20 years of age. Born in the U. S. Single Laborer can read and write residence 195 Eagle Street Greenpoint Charge Disorderly Conduct Conrad Diestal Complainant Discharged McArdle [p. 159]", "Thursday August 14. officer Conors reports 1 lamp not lighted on Vernone Ave 2 on 6th Street officer Egan reports 2 on Borden Ave 1 on East Ave. 1st Ward not lighted Aug. 14th Officer Egan went with Detective Kavanagh to Philledelphia [sic] after a Colored prisoner [p. 197]", "Dec. 19th 1.30 P. M. John Landie age 35 years Born in Ireland. Laborer. Married canot [sic] read or write. Residence none. Charge Drunk. Found on his person a knife Discharged by Judge [p. 461]."

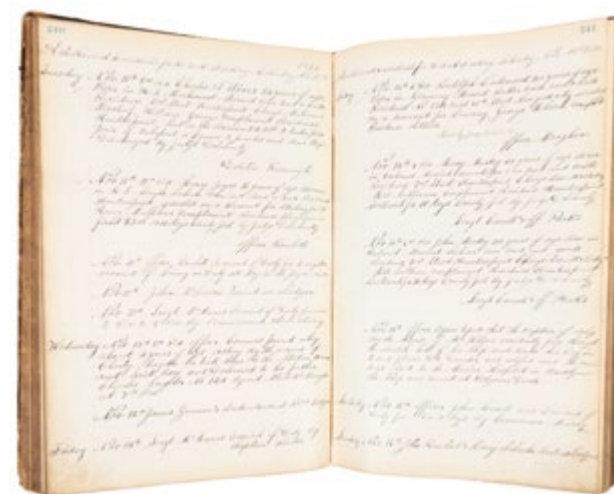
400/800



210



211



212



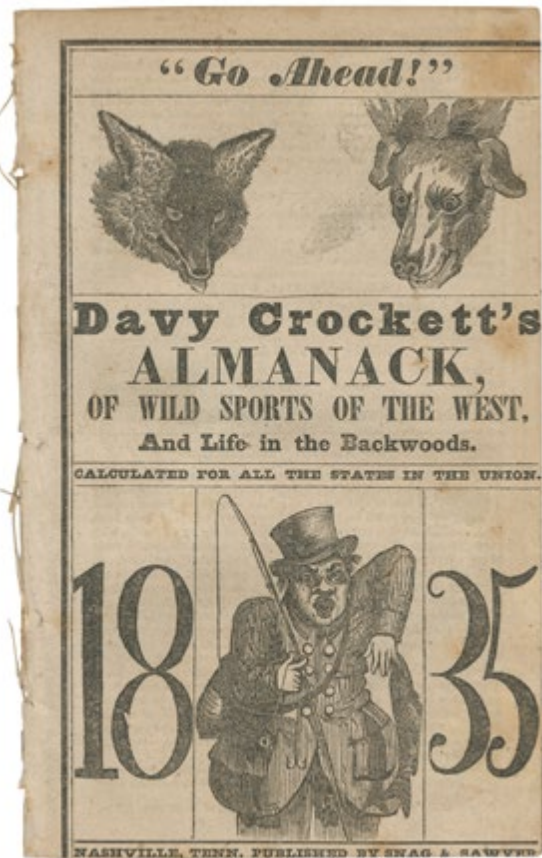
FAKE NEWS



213

213. [CROCKETT, Davy (1786-1836)]. **Columbian Centinel. Contains false information that Crockett survived the Alamo.** Boston: Homer & Palmer and Joseph T. Adams, 2 July 1836. No. 5451. 4pp., large folio (635 x 445 mm), spotting, some soiling and browning, few small tears, old fold. Contains extracted "facts" from a letter regarding the fall of the Alamo on 6 March 1836: "During the siege of the Alamo, the Mexicans planted a piece of ordinance with gunshot of the Fort, with the intention of commencing a brisk cannonade. Five men successfully stepped forth to fire the gun, and were each marked down by the unerring rifle of Crockett. The consequence was that the gun was abandoned." Crockett's final moments are shrouded in speculation, but many historians agree that Santa Anna's men overwhelmed Crockett and his riflemen, forcing them inside the chapel where they then blew it open with cannons before pressing in upon the final six defenders which opposes the articles account of the events. The letter goes on to describe the final moments of Colonel James Bowie: "When the fort was carried he was sick in bed. He had also one of the murderous butcher knives which bears his name. Lying in bed he discharged his pistols and guns, and with each discharge brought down an enemy. So intimidated were the Mexicans by this act if desperate and cool bravery, that they dared not approach him, but shot him from the door - and as the cowards approached the bed over the dead bodies of their companions, the dying Bowie, nerving himself for a last blow, plunged his knife into the heart of his nearest foe at the same instant that he expired".

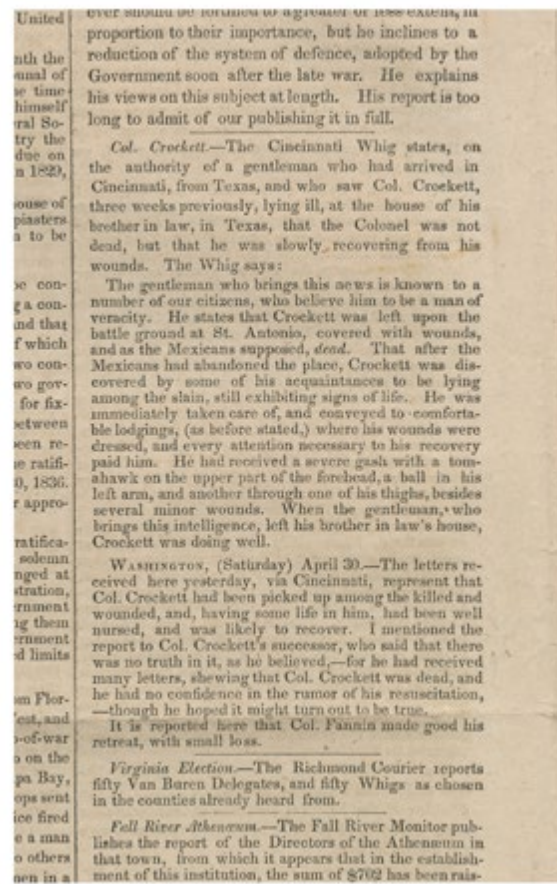
300/500



214

214. [CROCKETT, Davy (1786-1836)]. **"Go Ahead!" Davy Crockett's Almanack of Wild Sports in the West, and Life in the Backwoods. Calculated for All the States in the Union.** 1835. Nashville: Snag & Sawyer, [1834]. Extracted pamphlet, small 8vo (184 x 121 mm). Original pictorial self-wrappers, sewn (margins trimmed close, partially affecting imprint, some spotting to title, lacking 2 leaves at pages 41-44). Numerous vignettes throughout, 5 full-page wood-engravings including one on the rear cover showing Crockett fighting with "the great bear". Provenance: Sally Cole (early ownership signature on rear cover). THE RARE FIRST OF THE CROCKETT ALMANACK, this issue published during Crockett's lifetime, and then annually until 1855. Streeter states in his Bibliography of Texas, that although the first two Crockett almanacks have no Texas interest, they are "choice pieces for any collection on American sport and folk lore" (Streeter 1194). It was these almanacks which made Crockett a legendary figure with these now celebrated American stories of the frontiersman contained within its pages, which according to Constance Rourke, Crockett's biographer, "constitute one of the earliest and perhaps the largest of our cycles of myth, and they are part of a lineage that endures to the day, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Ozark Mountains". Drake 13405; Grolier, American One Hundred 39; Howes C897; Reese, Celebration of My Country 177 (third almanac).

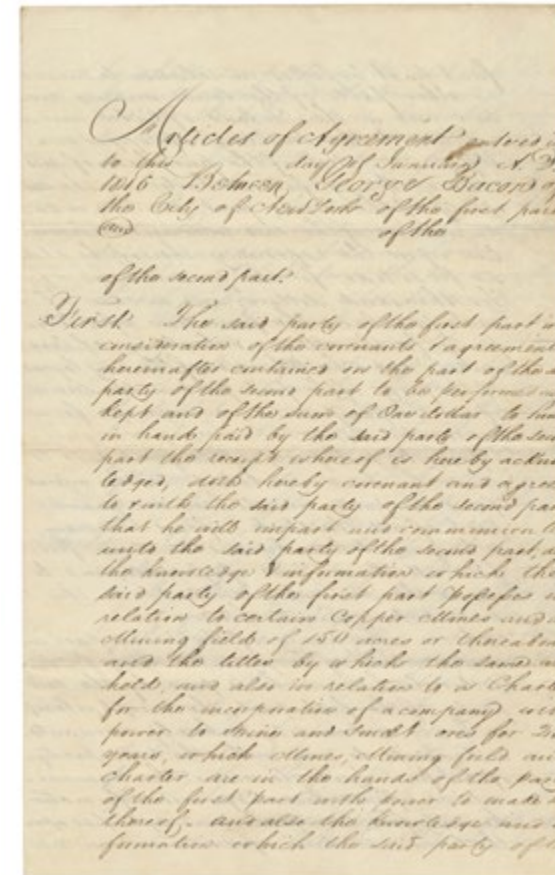
800/1,200



215

215. [CROCKETT, Davy (1786-1836)]. **Boston Weekly Messenger.** Boston, May 5, 1836. Vol. XXV, No. 48. Four folio pages on one large folio sheet. Each page approximately 613 x 448 mm. Toned, soiled, one vertical and three horizontal creases, some edgewear, light chipping, tears, previous owner's signature near masthead. On p. 2 is a fake news story, claiming that Col. Davy Crockett has survived the Alamo (he died there on March 6, 1836): "Col. Crockett - The Cincinnati Whig states, on the authority of a gentleman who had arrived in Cincinnati from Texas, who saw Col. Crockett, three weeks previously, lying ill, at the house of his brother in law, in Texas, that the Colonel was not dead, but that he was slowly recovering from his wounds. The Whig says: The gentleman who brings this news is known to a number of our citizens, who believe him to be a man of veracity. He states that Crockett was left upon the battle ground at St. Antonio, covered with wounds, and as the Mexicans supposed, dead..."

200/400



216

216. [CUBA MINING]. **Manuscript Agreement Between George Bacon of New York and an Unidentified Entity for Ownership and Responsibilities for a Copper Mine in Cuba.** January, 1846. 3 1/2 4to pages on one bifolium leaf on ruled plain white paper. Each page approximately 319 x 200 mm. Some light toning, rubbing, occasional minor soiling, three horizontal creases. With embossed law office stamp. On p. 1: "Articles of Agreement entered into this [blank] day of January A. D. 1846 Between George Bacon of the City of New York of the first part and [blank] of the [blank] of the second part." This manuscript agreement is for a copper mine and a 150-acre mining field for mining and smelting of copper and other ores, and establishes the creation of a company for said mining venture. This draft agreement is in an unknown hand, and is unsigned by the participants. Bacon was the secretary of the Copper Company of New York; their mining venture in Cuba was a successful one, exporting thousands of tons of ore to England. It is probable that the miners involved were slaves.

150/300

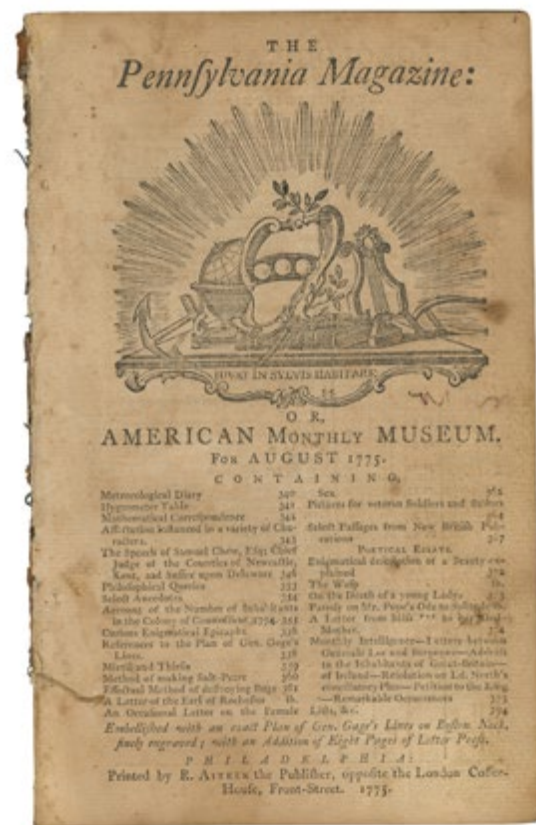




217

217. [CURRENCY]. **The Salem Gazette. Old Continental Money.** Salem: Thomas C. Cushing, 30 March 1790. 4pp., folio (457 x 292 mm), spotting, few small tears with losses. Continentals, the term coined for the newly introduced colonial paper currency, were put into circulation between 1775 and 1779 to fund the expenses of the war. The rapid devaluation of this currency resulted from its lack of backing by physical assets such as gold or silver and the excessive printing of bills, leading to the disparaging phrase “not worth a continental.” In 1779, Congress ceased the issuance of continentals. However, by 1785, the continental currency had depreciated to an astonishing extent, leading to a widespread refusal by people to accept the bills as a means of payment for goods or services. The severe depreciation of the currency added to the economic concerns of the fledgling nation, placing a burden on its leaders, who grappled with the daunting task of repaying war debts. In response to the economic challenges, the leaders of the young nation initiated efforts to address the issue. They undertook the establishment of the first financial institutions with the aim of curbing inflation and restoring the value of the nation’s money. In a bid to stabilize the economy and address the financial challenges facing the country, Alexander Hamilton put forth a proposal for the establishment of a national bank. This envisioned institution would be responsible for issuing paper money and managing various financial functions for the government, including tax revenues and debts. Hamilton’s proposal materialized in December 1791 with the opening of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, marking a significant development in the nation’s economic landscape. As a result of the establishment of the national bank, the U.S. dollar (USD) was adopted in the subsequent year.

300/500



218

218. [OLIVE BRANCH PETITION]. PAINE, Thomas (1737-1809), editor. **The Pennsylvania Magazine: or, American Monthly Museum for August 1775.** Philadelphia: R. Aitken, 1775. Disbound magazine. 8vo (210 x 133 mm). Text in double columns, woodcut vignette on title (lacking map of Boston). (Browning and spotting throughout). THE ONLY PERIODICAL PUBLISHED IN AMERICA DURING THE REVOLUTION, with mentions of the locally drafted Olive Branch Petition and the Battles of Lexington and Concord. The Olive Branch Petition was drafted by John Dickinson and adopted by Congress on July 5, 1775, to be sent by the citizens of the British colonies in America to King George III as a last attempt to prevent formal war from being declared. The King refused to consider the petition, thus justifying John Adams’ position that war was inevitable, which gave him and a small group of delegates the opportunity to push for Independence. Mott, *American Magazines I*, pp. 87-91; Richardson, p. 368; Sabin 60346 (“a periodical of great rarity”).

300/500

17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA

219. DONGAN, Thomas (1634-1715). **Autograph document signed (“Tho. Dongan”), 1 May 1689.** One-page, oblong 8vo (203 x 222 mm), on vellum, docketed and endorsed on verso, old folds, original wax seal mostly intact, tiny hole in margin. FORMER COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK agrees to a deal with Robert Livingston for 4,000 (1654-1728) pounds paid to Livingston. Appointed by King James II, Dongan was tasked with implementing the principles of the Dominion of New England, which aimed to consolidate and strengthen royal control over the American colonies. Dongan’s governorship is notable for the issuance of the Dongan Charter in 1686, a document that granted significant political and religious freedoms to the residents of New York. Despite his relatively short tenure, Dongan played a crucial role in shaping the early political and social landscape of the province, and his charter had lasting implications for the development of New York’s governance. Robert Livingston the Elder was the first lord of the massive Livingston Manor tract in Sullivan County, New York.

400/600



219

WOODBLOCK USED FOR TWO IMPORTANT COLONIAL WOMEN

220. [EARLY AMERICAN PRINTING]. **An original woodblock printing plate for the illustration depicting either Mary Rowlandson (c. 1637-1711) in “A Narrative of the Captivity, Sufferings and Removes of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson”. Boston: Nathaniel Coverly and Zechariah Fowle, 1770; [Or], Hannah Snell (1723-1792) in “The Life and Adventures of a Female Soldier” [an expert in: *New England Almanack*. Boston: Isaiah Thomas, 1774]. Engraved hardwood plate (76 x 57 x 25 mm), old hairline crack with loss near top corner. The image shows a woman wearing a cockade hat, holding a musket and powder horn; the British flag flying over a fort in the backdrop. This illustration can be traced back as far as 1762 when Zechariah Fowle published “A New Book for Children”, serving as “Miss Fanny’s Maid”, although the story never described the character as carrying a gun. The image reappeared five years later in the Fowle and Nathaniel Coverly of Boston editions of the “Narrative of the Captivity, Sufferings and Removes of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson” - one of New England’s most popular “Indian captivity narratives”, first published in 1682. The image served as a portrait of Rowlandson, even though she never described herself picking up a gun. It again reappeared in Thomas’s 1774 *New England Almanac...[for] 1775* (see Evans, *American Bibliography* 13300). Snell, the most famous cross-dressing British soldier of the century, was a British woman who disguised herself as a man and served as a soldier in the British Army and the Royal Marines. In 1745, Snell’s husband, James Summs, abandoned her shortly after their marriage. Determined to find him, she cut her hair, dressed in men’s clothing, and adopted the name James Gray. Under this guise, she enlisted in the army and served in various campaigns, including the Battle of Pondicherry in India where her disguise was eventually discovered after she was wounded in battle. However, her superiors were so impressed by her bravery and honorable service, that they allowed her to continue serving until her true gender was publicly revealed. J.L. Bell in “Tracking Down a Musket-Toting Woman” for *The Journal of the American Revolution* notes the possibility that the image was most likely the creation of Isaiah Thomas, who was indentured to Zechariah Fowle in 1755 at the age of six and worked for him for ten years before running off to Halifax. Later, Thomas recalled that he had carved about a hundred crude images for Fowle’s ballads.**

800/1,200



220





221

221. [EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY]. Niles' National Register. Invention of the daguerreotype. Baltimore: William Ogden Niles, 28 September 1839. Vol. 6, No. 5. 16pp., 4to (305 x 216 mm). THE BIRTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY. The daguerreotype was the first commercially successful photographic process, invented by French photographer and artist Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre (1787-1851) on 7 January 1839. The French government acquired the rights to the daguerreotype process and announced it as a gift to the world on 19 August 1839. The process was made freely available to the public, and the French government provided pensions to Daguerre and his previous partner's son. The daguerreotype process involved exposing a silver-coated copper plate to iodine vapor to create a light-sensitive surface. The plate was then exposed in a camera and developed using mercury vapor with the resulting image being fixed with a solution of common salt. The daguerreotype marked the beginning of practical photography. Before its invention, photography was a cumbersome and slow process, and the daguerreotype offered a relatively quicker and more accessible method, making photography available to a broader audience. 300/500

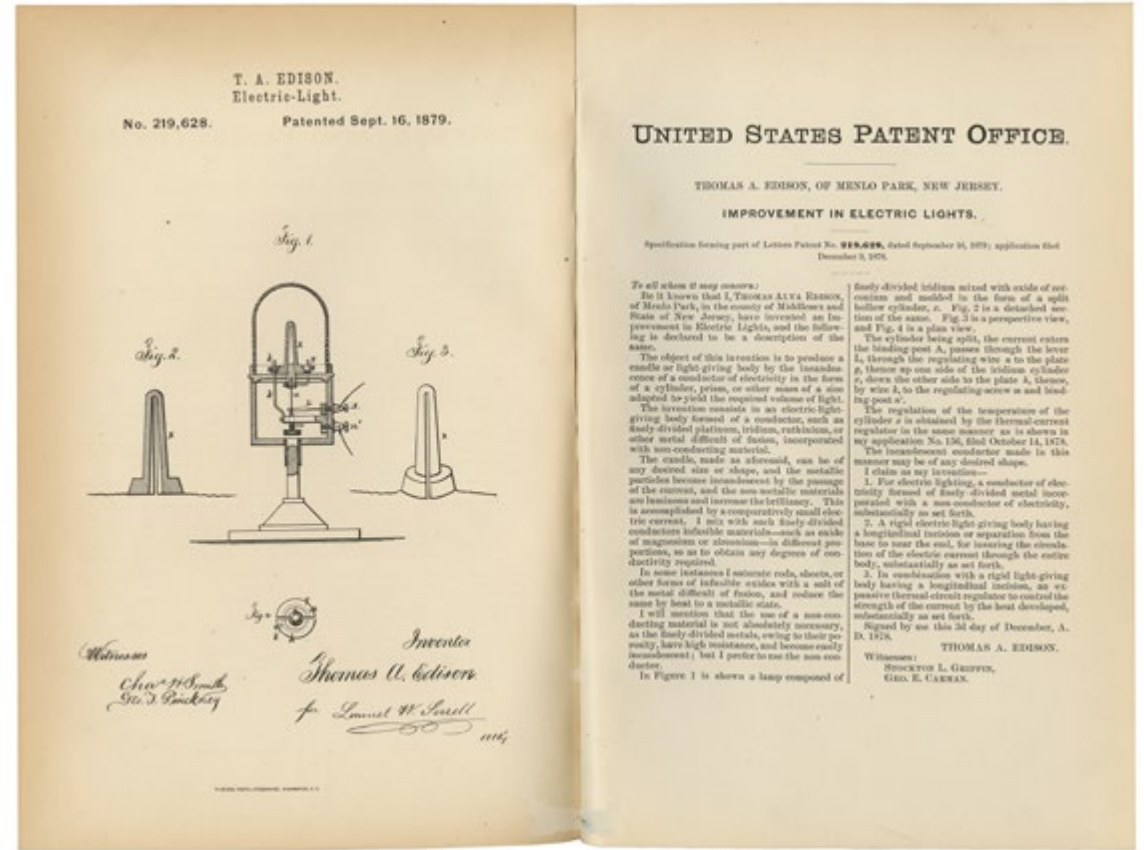
EYEWITNESS TO DEATH OF WYATT EARP

222. [EARP, Wyatt (1848-1929), association]. LEWIS, Alfred Henry (1855-1914). The Sunset Trail. New York: A.L. Burt Company, [1906]. 8vo. 8 plates. Original pictorial green cloth stamped in red and white (extremities rubbed, joints tender, small marginal closed tear on p. 161). Provenance: Dr. Fred C. Shurtleff (ownership stamps on endleaves, inscription on p. 348; see note below). Later printing, INSCRIBED WITH A NOTE BY WYATT EARP'S PHYSICIAN. On p. 348, Shurtleff adds a footnote to a page mentioning Earp: "#1 Wyatt Earp died Jan. 13th 1929 at 8:05 A.M. I was with him when he died at 4004 W. 17th St. Los Angeles Cal. Dr. F.C. Shurtleff". Shurtleff was a western physician and friend of American Old West lawmen Wyatt Earp and Pat Garrett. AN INTERESTING ASSOCIATION COPY, with Earp's doctor's inscription in a book outlining the "old days" of Dodge City with a dedication to Earp's friend, Bat Masterson, who joined Earp in Tombstone in 1881 working as faro dealers, or "look outs", at Tombstone's Oriental Saloon. They would soon band together again in Dodge City to resolve what became known as the "Dodge City War", coming to the aid of a friend who had been run out of town by Masterson's long-time enemy, Larry Decker. 400/600



222

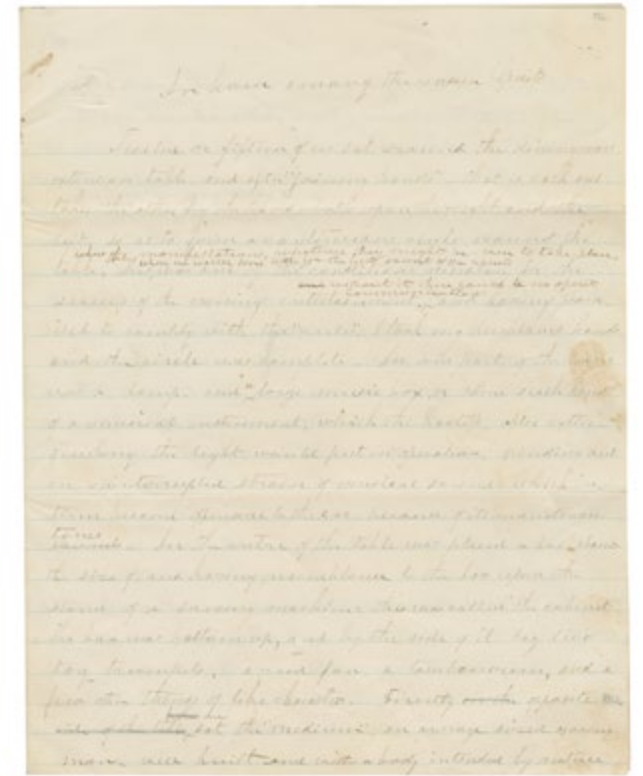
348 THE SUNSET TRAIL  
found popular endorsement. The illicit action of departed had placed him beyond the pale. There is no love in the West for rash or wicked ones who illegally covet their neighbour's chips. The episode bore somewhat upon Mr. Holiday, however, who had an imagination edged by books. He was heard to moan a trifle. "I don't see what's the matter with my luck," said Mr. Holiday, as he arranged with an undertaker on the Plans for the obsequies. Mr. Holiday was too well bred to leave a burden upon the community, and even his enemies admitted that he never failed to make a proper clean-up and always buried his dead. "I don't see what's the matter with my luck," repeated Mr. Holiday, "but it looks as though I had more of this sort of thing saved off on me than any invalid in the Territory."  
"That's what?" replied the undertaker, sympathetically. His sympathy is so wise dimmed the brilliancy of his bill, which document did him proud.  
Following that Las Vegas difference, Mr. Holiday withdrew to Tombstone. It is best for a gentleman, when he has filled a grave with one other than himself, to seek new theatres of effort. In Tombstone, foremost in the social and business swirl of the camp, Mr. Holiday became acquainted with the brothers Earp. Said brothers, being respectively Virgil, Wyatt and Morgan, were all splendid shots and sterling folk of



223

223. EDISON, Thomas (1847-1931). Patent for Edison's Improvements on the Electric-Light, No. 219,628. [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Patent Office], 16 September 1879. On two conjoined sheets, small 4to (279 x 191 mm), lithographed illustrations on sheet facing the text. Provenance: extracted from a collection of U.S. Patents granted to Edison, that was owned by Charles L. Clarke. Clarke (1853-1941) was Chief Engineer of the Edison Electric Light Company and as such responsible for Pearl Street Station in New York, the world's first commercial power plant. The only other Edison patents we could locate are in the Smithsonian and were once owned by another Edison scientist, William J. Hammer, who also worked alongside Clarke. On 27 January 1880, Edison would be granted a patent for "Improvements on Electric-Lamps", better known as the light bulb. 2,000/3,000

224. [EDISON, Thomas (1847-1931)]. Autograph manuscript titled ("An hour among the unseen spirits"), circa 1878. 4pp. on bifolium, 8vo (254 x 197 mm), old folds, several holograph strike-throughs and annotations, few minor stains. DISCUSSION OF EDISON'S INVENTION OF THE LIGHT BULB. An interesting account of a séance with mention of Edison's invention on p. 3. 300/500



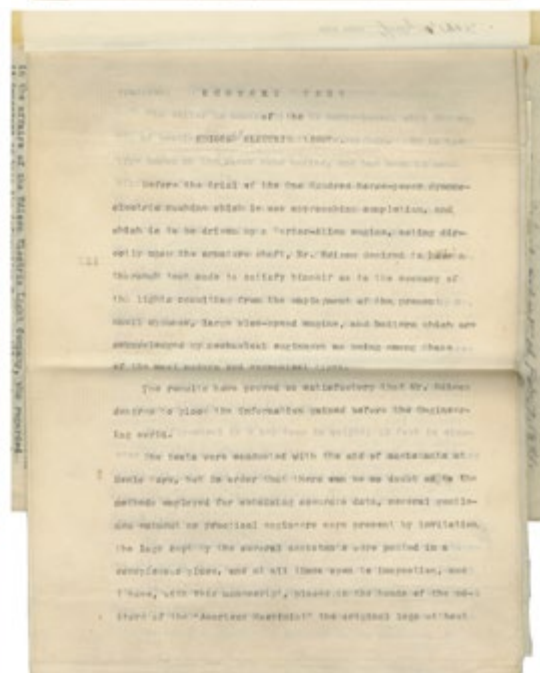
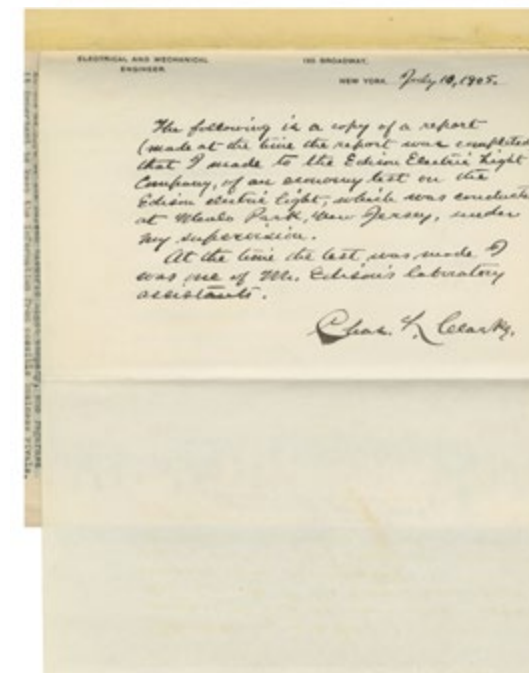
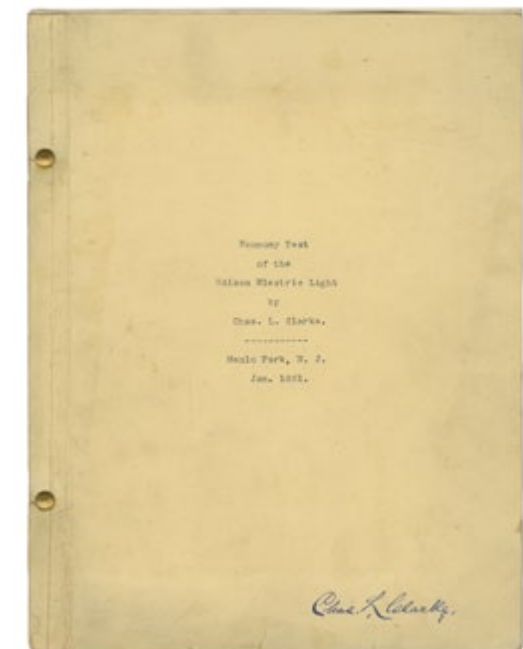
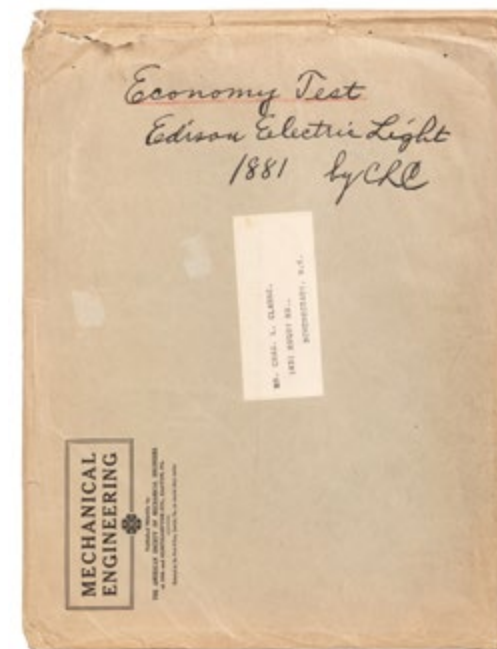
224



225. [EDISON, Thomas Alva (1847-1931), association]. CLARKE, Charles Lorenzo (1853-1941). **Archive for the Report, "Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light"**. [Menlo Park, N. J., Schenectady, N. Y., 1881-1932]. An impressive archive of material written and later annotated by Clarke, Edison's Chief Engineer for the Edison Electric Light Company. Clarke has signed several items herein. Most of the archive is housed in a plain folder with brad clips with the typed legend "Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light by Chas. L. Clarke / Menlo Park, N. J. Jan. 1881". Front of folder is signed by Clarke in blue ink at the bottom right. The contents of the folder are as follows: Cover page on Clarke's stationery ("Chas. L. Clarke Electrical and Mechanical Engineer 120 Broadway, New York") with manuscript date of July 10, 1905. 4to. Approximately 259 x 215 mm. Folded in center to fit into folder, minor occasional soiling. In Clarke's hand: "The following is a copy of a report (made at the time the report was completed), that I made to the Edison Electric Light Company, of an economy test on the Edison Electric Light, which was conducted at Menlo Park, New Jersey, under my supervision. At the time the test was made, I was one of Mr. Edison's laboratory assistants. Chas. L. Clarke." – Nineteen-page typescript report/article, "Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light". 4to leaves, rectos only, on white onionskin paper. Approximately 257 x 207 mm. Folded in center to fit into folder (a bit toned, soiled, edgeworn). With manuscript ink numbers, symbols, notes throughout. "Before the trial of the One Hundred horse-power dynamo-electric machine which is now approaching completion, and which is to be driven by a Porter-Allen engine, acting directly upon the armature shaft, Mr. Edison desired to have a thorough text made to satisfy himself as to the economy of the lights resulting from the employment of the present small dynamos, large slow-speed engine, and boilers which are acknowledged by mechanical engineers as being among those of the most modern and economical types. The results have proven so satisfactory that Mr. Edison desires to place the information gained before the Engineering world." – "Diagram of a part of the Log kept during the Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light. Jan. 29, 1881". Oblong folio. Original manuscript diagram on grid paper of Boiler Pressure, Indicated Power, Temperature of Feed-Water, Heat in Steam by Calorimeter, Line of Heat in Dry Steam. Approximately 204 x 432 mm. Four vertical creases to fit into folder (a bit toned, pin-holes at corners). With the later pencil note by Clarke: "This chart was made by Julius L. Hornig, Edison's mechanical engineer and designer at Menlo Park New Jersey. Chas. L. Clarke Nov. 26, 1932." – Three-pages of two manuscript diagrams each of steam indicators, all mounted on three leaves of Clarke's stationery (two diagrams per leaf). 4to stationery leaves approximately 259 x 215 mm. Diagrams approximately 90 x 179 mm. Stationery leaves folded at center to fit into folder, some occasional soiling to leaves and diagrams, occasional chipping, short tears to diagrams. The following caption on the first leaf in Clarke's hand: "July 10, 1905. The following six steam-indicator diagrams are some of the original diagrams that were taken during the economy test at Menlo Park. Chas. L. Clarke." – A leaf of ruled paper with the following manuscript caption: "Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light Menlo Park-Jan. 29, 1881". Above this caption is Clarke's inkstamp. 8vo. Approximately 242 x 202 mm. Folded at center to fit into folder (toned, some soiling, wear). This may have been an early sheet folded around the previous diagrams to keep them separated from other material. – Fifteen-page typescript, "Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light". New York: Feb. 17, 1904. 4tos. Plain white onionskin

paper, rectos only. Approximately 279 x 202 mm. Toned, some light wrinkling, rubbing. With the following pencil notes on the first page by Clarke: "This is an editorial revision of my original report of Feb. 7, 1881. It has been too much changed from the original. Who did it I do not know. I added the foot-notes, but apparently without comparing this text with the original closely at least, to see if they were alike. This I have recently done, Chas. L. Clarke. 1/14/1933". "The foot-notes were added by me to the editorial revision in 1904." "Should be Saturday and Sunday, Jany. 29-30, 1881. Chas L. Clarke. Dec. 5, 1932" (with an arrow pointing to a portion of the typed text). – CLARKE, Charles Lorenzo. "Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light / 1881". Schenectady: General Electric Company, 1904. 4to. [12] pp. Approximately 265 x 190 mm. Some rubbing, soiling. This is the revised version which Clarke mentions above. On the front self-wrapper (p. [1]) is the following note by Clarke in ink: "Printed at the press of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N. Y., 1904". Another copy of this report is laid-in (no markings by Clarke).

Laid-in are the following items: CLARKE, Charles Lorenzo. Carbon Copy of an Autograph Letter Signed to His Friend and "Edison Pioneer," Francis Jehl (1860-1941), Schenectady, N. Y., Jany. 9, 1933. 2 4to pages on two leaves. Addressed: "Dear Francis". Carbon copy is on thin paper. Approximately 279 x 215 mm. A bit toned, folded at center, pinned at upper left corner. "Your letter of the 2nd is here, wherein is a photostat copy of pages from your Menlo Park, N. J. diary of 1881 [this large photostat page of this diary is included in this archive - see below], covering the dates: Thursday to Sunday, Jany. 27th to 30th, inclusive, which indicate that the famous Edison Light Economy Test was made on the night Saturday and Sunday, Jany. 29-30, 1881, and not, as stated by me in the foot-note on page 166 of "Edisonia," of 1904, on Friday and Saturday night, Jany. 28-29." Clarke goes onto good-naturedly defend his mistake in the date he put into the footnote. – JEHL, Francis (1860-1941). Typed Letter Signed from Laboratory Assistant and "Edison Pioneer" Jehl to Clarke. Dearborn, Mich: January 5 1933. 3 8vo pages on 3 leaves. Addressed to Chas. L. Clarke "My dear Clarke:-" On personal stationery. Approximately 178 x 151 mm. Horizontal crease near bottom, minor rubbing. "Personal + Confidential" in ink at top left of the first page. With pencil notes throughout apparently by Clarke; signed by Jehl on the final page. In this letter, Jehl asks Clarke to edit down the Economy Test report so he can use it to sell Edison Electric Lights in Europe (which was Jehl's task at the time). He also describes the work done on a dynamo he was working on with Henry Ford ("H. F." in the letter), which he refers to as "Jumbo." This letter is stapled at the upper left corner to a carbon copy of the two-page autograph letter signed response by Clarke (Schenectady, N. Y., Jany. 9, 1933). 2 4to pages on two leaves. Addressed: "Dear Francis". Carbon copy is on thin paper. Approximately 279 x 215 mm. A bit toned, folded at center. "Yes, the old Edison dynamos took the cake for 'economy and life', and do today. But competition has come into cut these down. One of the G. E. engineers told me, when I was over seeing the building of replicas of the 1879 and 1880 dynamos: 'If we couldn't get six times the output for the same iron and copper, we'd lose our job.'" Clarke became president of the Edison Pioneers in 1925 (see below). – Large Photostat Copy of Francis Jehl's Diary as Mentioned Above. [Ca. 1933]. Folio. Approximately 362 x 486 mm. One horizontal and one vertical creases, a bit toned, rubbed. Photostat copy of the January 27-30, 1881 entries of Jehl's diary. With the following

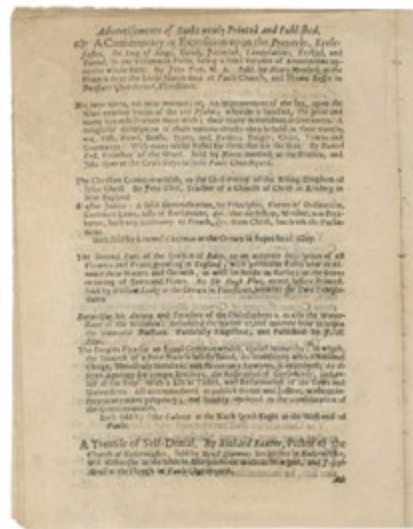


225

pencil note by Clarke near the top right: "Photostat of some pages from a diary kept by Francis Jehl, at Edison's Laboratory, Menlo Park, New Jersey. The entries of January 29-30, 1881 relate to the famous Economy Test of the Edison Electric Light at Menlo Park, 1881, published later in Edisonia, 1904, wherein a foot-note by me, page 166, the day of the test is erroneously stated to be January 28-29, 1881. Chas. L. Clarke - Schenectady, N. Y. Dec. 5, 1932". – CLARKE, Charles Lorenzo. Manuscript Footnotes Written by Clarke. [Ca. 1910s]. One 8vo page on folded 4to leaf of plain cream-colored paper. Page approximately 217 x 139 mm; leaf is approximately 217 x 278 mm. Minor occasional soiling. Unsigned. Some entries are: "Kent's Mech. Engrs. Pocket Book, 1916- 'horse-power'", "Sprague - Electricity - 1875 'Electromotive force'", "Higgo - The Elec. Light, 1879 'horse Power' 'electro motive force'" and more. – [CLARKE, Charles Lorenzo]. Page 5 of the March 20, 1925 issue of Schenectady G. E. Works News. [General Electric, 1925]. Excised page from this company newsletter, with the article, "Chas. L. Clarke Elected President of the Edison Pioneers" with accompanying article and portrait of Clarke. Approximately 265 x 200 mm. A bit toned, left margin chipped from being removed from the newsletter. This group held in Clarke's envelope from "Mechanical Engineering" magazine. With "Economy Test Edison Electric Light 1881 by CLC" written on the front (some wear, soiling). – An incredible archive of materials related to one of the important steps of selling industry, scientists, and the public on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Edison Electric light bulb (though he invented the earliest versions of the bulb in 1879, he spent next few years trying to get it widely accepted), and a detailed peek into the Edison Company, as seen by one of its top scientists and designers.

7,000/10,000





226

226. [ELIOT, John (1604-1690)]. **Early advertisement for Eliot's 1659 first edition of "The Christian Commonwealth; or, The civil policy of the rising kingdom of Jesus Christ [in the newsbook: Mercurius Politicus, No. 594].** London, 1659. Extracted small 4to, 16pp. (203 x 159 mm). Eliot was a Puritan missionary to the New England Indians, who developed a plan of political organization for the Christianized tribes that he converted which he wrote in the late 1640s as "The Christian Commonwealth", later sending the manuscript to England, but didn't appear in print until 10 year later in 1659. Within three years the book was banned due to its radical and troublesome nature that viewed Christ as the only rightful Heir of the Crown of England and Eliot was forced to issue a public retraction and apology. His unique and fascinating work has been called the first book of political theory written by an American and also the first book to be banned by an American government.

200/300



227

227. [ELLIS ISLAND]. **Group of Four Invoices or Vouchers for the Repair and Restoration of the Buildings on Ellis Island After the Disastrous Fire of 1897.** [V.p., ca. 1901-02]. Invoices and vouchers on stationery, 3 4to pages, and 1 8vo page. Sizes range from 140 x 175 mm to 265 x 203 mm. Generally toned, rubbed, with staple-holes at upper left corners, and horizontal creases. Three of these invoices and vouchers are signed by the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Repairs, Alfred Brooks Fry. Invoices or vouchers include: shipping charges from Ellis Island to "C. H. & P. O. Building" [Court House and Post Office], a voucher for the same, an invoice "For repairs to crib. work, and filling for same, and for removal of old ferry slip... Improvement of Ellis Island for Immigration purposes," and a typed letter signed by Fry to the Disbursing Clerk, enclosing vouchers for the aforementioned shipping charges and other other supplies (invoices for which are not included in this group). From 1892 to 1924, Ellis Island was the United States' most active immigrant reception station, processing nearly 12 million immigrants during its tenure. In 1897, a fire broke out on the island's mostly wooden structures, destroying nearly everything (only the Power-House survived). Luckily, the immigrants and workers were successfully evacuated, so there were only a few reported minor injuries and no deaths. It reopened in December of 1900; these vouchers reflect not only the work required to rebuild this vital immigration station, but also illustrate the bureaucratic process in how the government pays contractors.

100/200

228. [FEDERAL CURRENCY]. **Eighteenth-Century Manuscript Commonplace Book, with Numerous Entries About Federal Currency.** [Ca. 1790s]. Folio. [170] pp. On laid-paper. Leaves with three different sizes. Leaves approximately 304 x 189 mm to 330 x 197 mm. Original pastepaper wrappers (wrappers heavily worn, soiled, chipped, torn; leaves toned, worn, occasionally chipped or torn, foxed, soiled, gutters between gatherings over-opened, text offset). Nearly every page has mathematical calculations, word problems, and manuscript headings.

200/400



228

229. [FLOYD, General William (1734-1821), association]. **Manuscript Postage Invoice to Declaration of Independence Signer, General William Floyd.** Rome [in Oneida County, NY], Oct. 9, 1809. Addressed "Genl. Wm. Floyd." Entirely written in an unknown hand, including the two appearances of Floyd's name. One small 8vo page on a small 8vo leaf on white laid paper, approximately 132 x 190 mm. Toned, foxed, two horizontal and three vertical creases, a few short tears on creases, right margin a bit uneven. Manuscript bill sent by the Postmaster at Rome Dr. to General William Floyd. Floyd was a member of the Suffolk County Militia at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, eventually becoming a Major General. He was a New York delegate to the First Continental Congress from 1774-1776 and signed the Declaration of Independence.

100/200



229

230. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790)]. **The Providence Gazette; and Country Journal.** Ben Franklin's invention for the lightning rod. Providence: John Carter, 18 August 1770. Vol. 7, No. 345. 4pp., folio (400 x 260 mm), old fold, spotting, browning. In the mid-18th century, Franklin's experiments with electricity led him to propose the idea of a lightning rod as a means of protecting buildings and ships from the destructive forces of lightning. In 1752, he famously conducted his kite experiment, flying a kite in a thunderstorm to demonstrate the electrical nature of lightning. This experiment provided crucial insights, leading Franklin to develop the lightning rod - an iron rod attached to the top of a structure and connected to the ground to safely conduct lightning away. The lightning rod revolutionized the protection of buildings and became widely adopted, significantly reducing the risk of fire and damage caused by lightning strikes. In a front-page column, a contributor writes of this invention and expresses sorrow that it has not been universally adopted. "'Tis a great pity that this admirable invention, so simple in its preparation, so beneficial in its consequences, and approved now by the experience of several years, and in different countries, should not be universally adopted". He attributes this to religious hesitations, "Many persons have considered Thunder and Lightning as tokens of divine displeasure, and instruments of divine justice... But these scruples...are founded on misapprehensions of the method in which Divine Providence has thought fit to govern the material world".

300/500



230

231. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790)]. **Thomas' Massachusetts Spy; or, The Worcester Gazette.** Vol. XIX. Annoucement of the death of Benjamin Franklin. Worcester, MA: Isaiah Thomas, 29 April 1790. Folio (445 x 279 mm), marginal browning, small dampstain at lower corner, old fold, tiny hole. AN IMPORTANT PATRIOT PRINTER ANNOUNCES THE DEATH OF ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PRINTERS IN BRITISH AMERICA. Franklin, a Founding Father of the United States, was a skilled printer and publisher who in 1728 started the *Pennsylvania Gazette* - one of the most successful and influential newspapers in colonial America. Thomas, on the other hand, established one of the largest printing and publishing businesses during the Revolutionary period. One of his more notable publications was the *Massachusetts Spy*, a newspaper that supported the American Revolution. While both Franklin and Thomas were printers and publishers who operated during the same general period, they were not directly connected in their professional endeavors. However, they shared a common commitment to the dissemination of information and ideas, making significant contributions to the intellectual and political landscape of colonial and Revolutionary America.

1,000/2,000

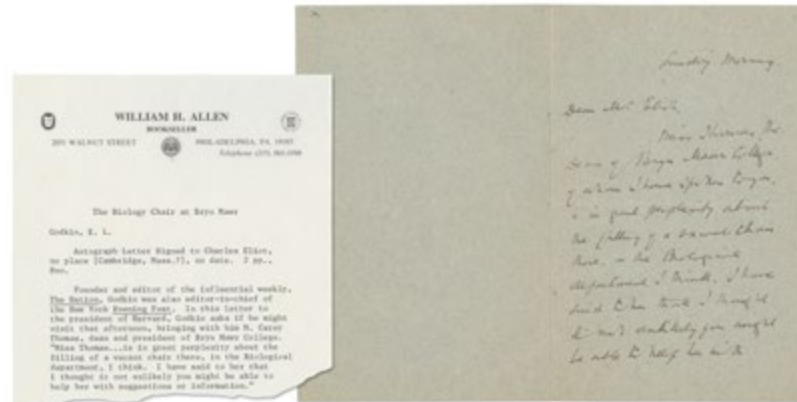


231





233



234



236



238



232

232. [GAMBLING]. **The Illustrated Police News**. Washington, D.C., 21 September 1878. Vol. 24, No. 621. 16pp., folio (419 x 292 mm). Numerous woodcut illustrations including the front cover (spotting, browning). The cover image shows a Black Hills gambler playing two-handed euchre in Bismarck but is out of funds so he plays his wife. The *Illustrated Police News* "reported" on all manner of sensationalized criminal mischief, legal proceedings, etc.

100/200

233. [GEORGE III (1738-1820)]. **Partially printed document, 28 November 1771**. One-page, large oblong folio (686 x 838 mm), accomplished in vellum, printed decorative border and a large portrait of King George III, paper tax stamp, docketed on verso, old folds, few splits at seams, some soiling, lacks wax hanging seal.

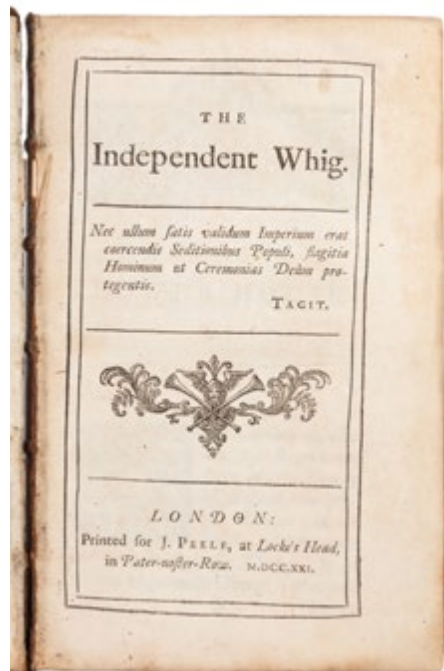
100/200

234. GODKIN, Edwin Lawrence (1831-1902). **Autograph Letter Signed**. [Cambridge, MA [?], ca. 1860s-1880s]. Addressed to Charles Eliot, President of Harvard University (1834-1926), "Dear Mr. Eliot". On plain light-blue paper. Two small 8vo pages on one folded 8vo leaf. Each page approximately 174 x 110 mm; leaf approximately 174 x 221 mm. Leaf sunned, one horizontal and one vertical crease. In this letter, Godkin asks Eliot if he may visit that afternoon, and bring Martha Carey Thomas (1857-1935; suffragette and president of Bryn Mawr College) with him, "Miss Thomas... is in great perplexity about the filling of a vacant chair there, in the Biological department, I think. I have said to her that I thought it not unlikely you might be able to help her with suggestions or information." Godkin was an accomplished journalist and editor; he founded *The Nation* in 1865, where he was editor. In 1881, he sold *The Nation* to the *New York Evening Post*, and became their editor until 1899.

100/200

235. [GORDON, Thomas (1691-1750) and TRENCHARD, John (1662-1723), editors]. **The Independent Whig**. London: J. Peele, 1721. 8vo (197 x 117 mm). Near contemporary full paneled calf, five raised bands on spine (binding worn, front board detached, text wrinkled with occasional soiling, rear hinge starting, final few leaves with marginal dampstaining). FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. This bound volume collects issues I-LIII of the weekly periodical of the Whig movement, which helped shape and influence republicanism in both Great Britain and their American colonies (which, in part, led to the thinking behind the Revolutionary War). A cornerstone of the "Commonwealth Man" tradition.

100/200



235



237

236. [GREAT LAS VEGAS FIRE OF 1880]. **Las Vegas Daily Optic**, Vol. 1, No. 274. Las Vegas, N. M. [Territory], September 20, 1880. Four folio pages on one folded large folio sheet. Each page approximately 511 x 321 mm. Some occasional soiling, one long curved glue repair on p. 1 (repair is on the Great Fire article but not the map), the fold line between p. 2 and p. 3 is completely torn. A rare account of the Great Las Vegas Fire, which occurred two days before this paper was published, with most of the body of this newspaper devoted to the fire and its aftermath. On p. 1 is a diagram of "The Burnt District," bordered by Railroad Avenue and Centre Street, and showing the origin of the fire, near the Laundry in the alley behind Marble's restaurant.

100/200

237. [GUNFIGHT AT THE O. K. CORRAL]. **Tombstone Daily Nugget**. Vol. 2, No. 340. Tombstone, Cochise County, A. T., October 19, 1881. Four folio pages on one large folded sheet. Approximately 610 x 455 mm. Toned, pages brittle, chipped, torn, worn, one central horizontal crease, pages detached from each other. Dated less than a week before the most famous gunfight of the Old West (October 26, 1881). On the paper's first page is an "Official Directory," listing officials of the territory, county, and the "City of Tombstone," including "Marshal - Virgil E. Earp." Also listed are "Mayor - J. P. Clum" who was the first Mayor of Tombstone, and the publisher of a rival newspaper. Under the county directory heading, there is the listing for "Sheriff - J. H. Behan," as well as three notices

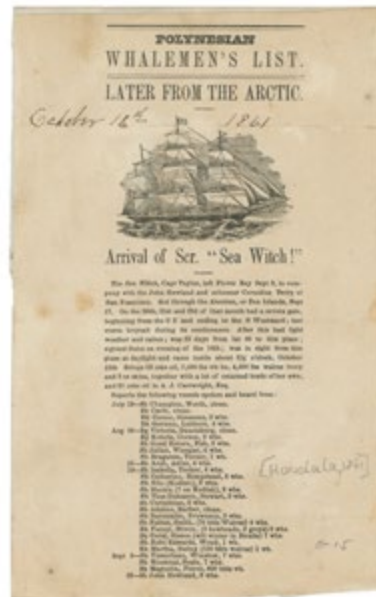
of "Sheriff's Sale" by Behan. Behan bears some responsibility for the famous shoot-out: he went to disarm the cowboys (part of the Clanton Gang), but failed to do so. After this attempt, he met the Earps and Doc Holliday and warned them to not encounter the cowboys, else they would be murdered. Wyatt Earp claimed that he said he would disarm them, but Behan told him that he had done so. When the Earps encountered the gang who weren't disarmed, the famous gunfight began, with the cowboys suffering three deaths. Behan later testified against the Earps, but was discredited during the trial.

300/400

238. [HATFIELD-MCCOY FEUD]. **Photograph of the Hatfield brothers**. Circa 1900. Silver gelatin print, 102 x 140 mm, on mount with manuscript caption: "Joe - Troy - Elias / Hatfields, all brothers & sons of old 'D[evil Anse]'", few small stains to mount, small loss affecting caption. The Hatfield-McCoy feud is one of the most famous family feuds in American history. It occurred between two rural families, the Hatfields of West Virginia and the McCoy's of Kentucky, along the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River in the late 19th century. The feud lasted for several decades and is often cited as a symbol of the violence and lawlessness of the American frontier. The origins of the feud are complex and intertwined with various factors such as land disputes, political and economic tensions, and personal vendettas. The conflict escalated into a series of violent clashes, including raids, murders, and retaliatory attacks between the two families. One of the most significant incidents was the New Year's Night Massacre of 1888 when a group of Hatfields attacked the McCoy family cabin, resulting in the deaths of two McCoy family members. The feud gained national attention and became a symbol of Appalachian hillbilly violence and lawlessness. The legal system eventually intervened, leading to the arrest, trial, and conviction of several individuals from both families. The feud gradually subsided, but the animosity between the Hatfields and McCoy's persisted for many years. In the decades following the feud, the story of the Hatfields and McCoy's became the subject of numerous books, articles, movies, and television shows, further cementing its place in American folklore and popular culture. As for the armed Hatfield boys in the photo, Troy and Elias were both murdered in 1911 in Fayette County, West Virginia, in a dispute over liquor distribution. Joe later became Republican sheriff of Logan County, West Virginia.

600/800





239

239. [HAWAII]. -- [WHALING]. **Polynesian Whalemens List. Later from the Arctic. Arrival of Scr. "Sea Witch!"** [Honolulu, 16 October 1861]. Small 8vo (191 x 121 mm). Illustrated broadside, pasted down on lined paper, with contemporary notation of date as above, some spotting. The Schooner *Sea Witch* arrived in Honolulu from the Arctic the day before, and notice wasn't posted in the Polynesian newspaper until the 19th. 12-lines of text in small type regarding the activities of this ship, Capt. Taylor, since she left Plover Bay on September 9th, in company with the *John Howland* and schooner *Cornelius Terry* of San Francisco. "Brings 23 csks oil, 7,500 lbs wh bn, 4,400 lbs walrus ivory and 3 cs skins..." Followed by 27-lines of reports of "vessels spoken and heard from." With a large cut of three-masted schooner under full sail, a cut used often, in small size, in the newspaper *Polynesian*.

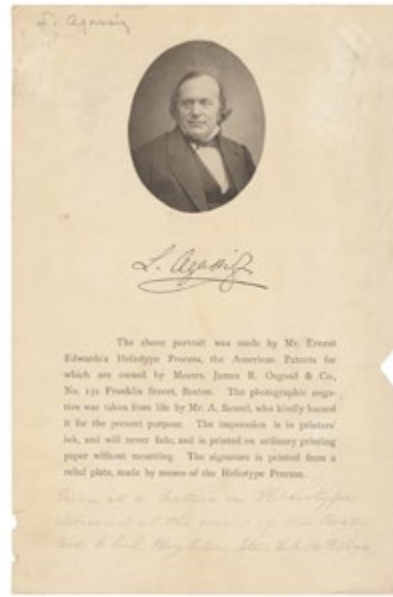
200/300

240. [HELIOTYPE PHOTOGRAPHY]. [EDWARDS, Ernest (1837-1903), photographer]. [AGASSIZ, Louis (1807-1873), subject]. **Early Helio-type Photographic Portrait of Louis Agassiz.** [Boston?: James R. Osgood & Co., 1874]. Small oval portrait of Agassiz mounted onto a printed octavo sheet. Photo approximately 61 x 50 mm; sheet approximately 211 x 139 mm. Edgeworn, soiled, glue residue on verso, a small tear at upper right corner with an associated crease. With pencil notes on front: "L. Agassiz" and "Given at a lecture on Helio-type delivered at the rooms of the Boston Art Club, Boylston St. - Feb. 14th 1874." Around 1867 British photographer Ernest Edwards invented the Helio-type modification to the collotype process. James R. Osgood owned the American patent for this process. **100/200**

241. [HICKOK, James Butler "Wild Bill" (1837-1876)]. **The Dallas Weekly Herald by J. L. Bartow. Vol. XXIV, No. 47.** Dallas, TX, August 18, 1877. 4 folio pages on folded folio sheets. Each page approximately 695 x 544 mm. Toned, edgeworn and chipped with numerous tears, somewhat brittle, one horizontal crease, stab-holes at left margin indicating that this was excised from a book. On p. 1 is a new account of Hickok's murder: "Mr. and Mrs. 'Wild Bill.' The murder of W. P. Hickok, known as Wild Bill, a frontiersman, whose fearlessness, skill and manly beauty General Custer had praised in a magazine

100/300

100/200



240



241



242

article, attracted wide attention about a year ago. A Cheyenne correspondent of the *World* gives this new account of the killing: "Fate brought him to the same card table with Jack McCall, a gambling sharper. On the last hand McCall bet \$10 and lost, and when he came to settle found that he had only \$7.50. Bill, remarking, 'You oughtn't to overbet your pile - that's no way to play cards,' handed him back \$5 to pay for his lodgings and breakfast. Next morning Bill was in a saloon, when McCall came behind him noiselessly, placed the muzzle of his revolver to the back of his head, and killed him."

242. **The Idiot, or, Invisible Rambler.** Vol. 1, No. 7. Boston, 21 February 1818. 4pp., 4to (298 x 241 mm). Woodcut caricature in masthead, one woodcut in text. (Browning, old folds, small split at central fold, old binding residue along spine). THE FIRST AMERICAN COMIC STRIP. It is distinguished from earlier, mostly political, cartoons, in that it featured a recurring character who spoke in word balloons.

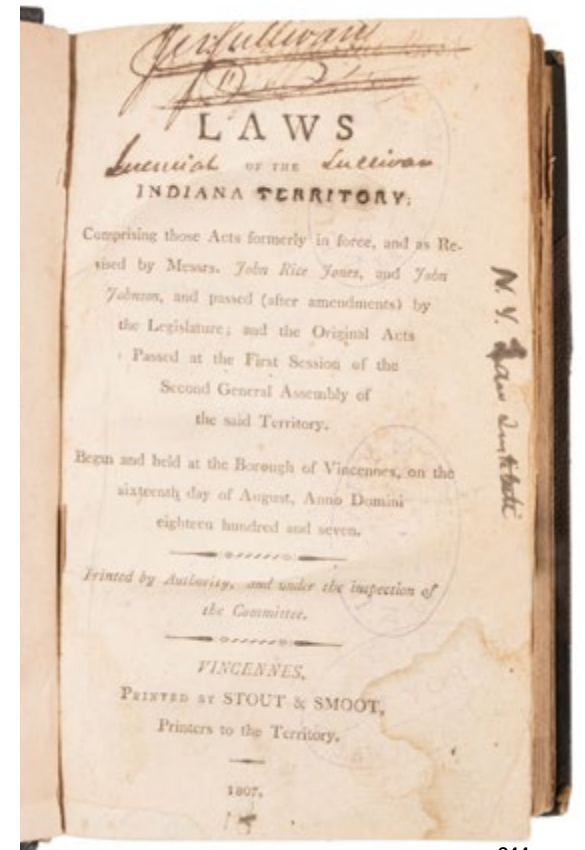


243

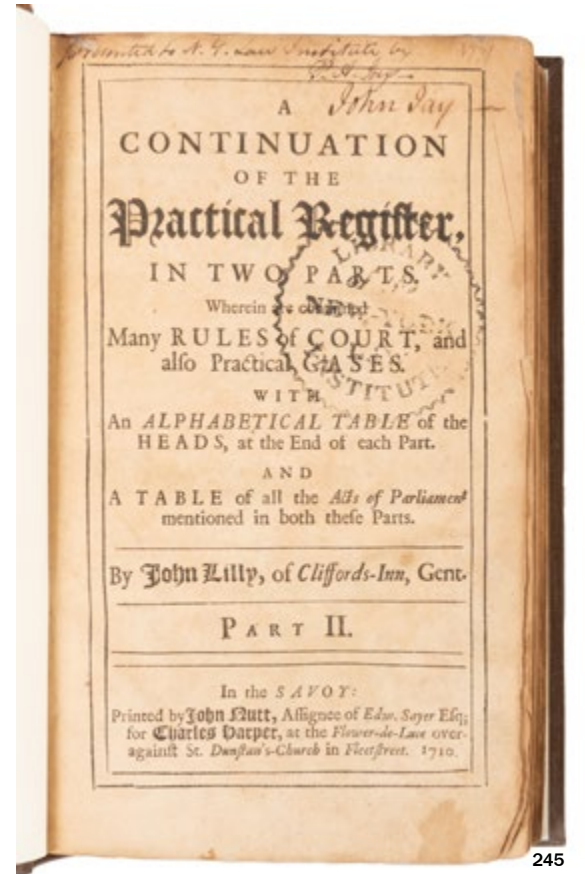
243. [IMMIGRATION]. -- [NEW YORK]. **A group of 5 original voucher contract documents for the construction and repairs of the Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York, 1900.** Four in 4to (267 x 204 mm); one in folio (356 x 216 mm). Partially printed and accomplished in manuscript, appropriations on verso, docketed with stamps and in manuscript, old folds, old staple holes at corners. Between 1892 and 1954, nearly 12 million immigrants were inspected and processed through Ellis Island, making it the busiest immigration station in the United States. In 1897, the station was destroyed by a fire and a second station opened in 1900 and almost immediately, additional projects commenced to improve the main structure and the addition of several new buildings. These voucher contracts call for numerous repairs and new construction from various companies that include crib work, removal of an old ferry ship, construction of the bath house, laundry, and main hospital building, smokestacks, etc. Today, more than 40 percent of Americans can trace their family history back to Ellis Island. **600/800**

244. [INDIANA TERRITORY]. [SULLIVAN, Jeremiah C. (1794-1870), his copy]. **Laws of the Indiana Territory...** Vincennes: Stout & Smoot, Printers to the Territory, 1807. 8vo (203 x 121 mm). (Some marginal dampstains, browning, few tiny ink stains). Contemporary half morocco (joints and corners rubbed, library label on spine, stamps on text block). Provenance: Jeremiah C. Sullivan (signed 5 times including twice on the title-page); Library of the New York Law Institute (numerous rubber stamps, early inscription on title). RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST LAWS OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY, once owned by an Indiana Supreme Court Justice. Jeremiah C. Sullivan served as justice from 1837 to 1846 and coined the name "Indianapolis" for the new state capital. Byrd & Peckham, Indiana 7; Sabin 34540; Shaw & Shoemaker 12809. **2,000/3,000**

245. [JAY, John (1745-1829), his copy]. LILLY, John. **A Continuation of the Practical Register.** London: John Nutt for Charles Harper, 1710. 2 volumes, 8vo (194 x 117 mm). (Vol. I title reinserted on stub, Vol. II title corner reinforced, browning and offsetting throughout, some dampstains). Modern quarter calf (spines sunned). Provenance: John Jay (his ownership signature on both title-pages dated 1771, a few notations in the margins; Peter Augustus Jay (1776-1843), signature on title of the eldest son of John Jay; Gifted from Peter Jay to the New York Law Institute (notation on title and Library stamp). FROM THE LIBRARY OF A FOUNDING FATHER AND THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES. **1,500/2,500**

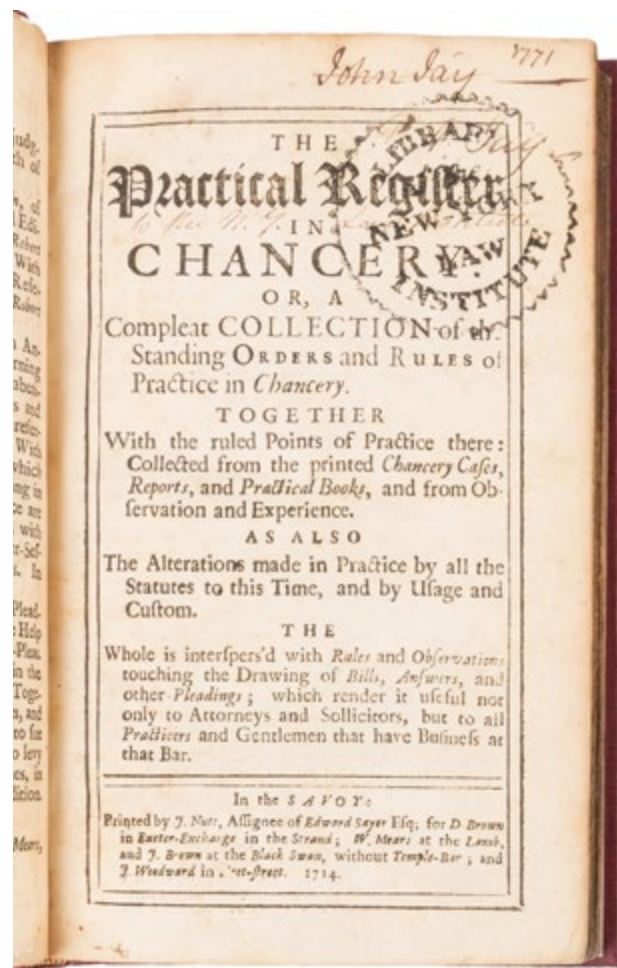


244

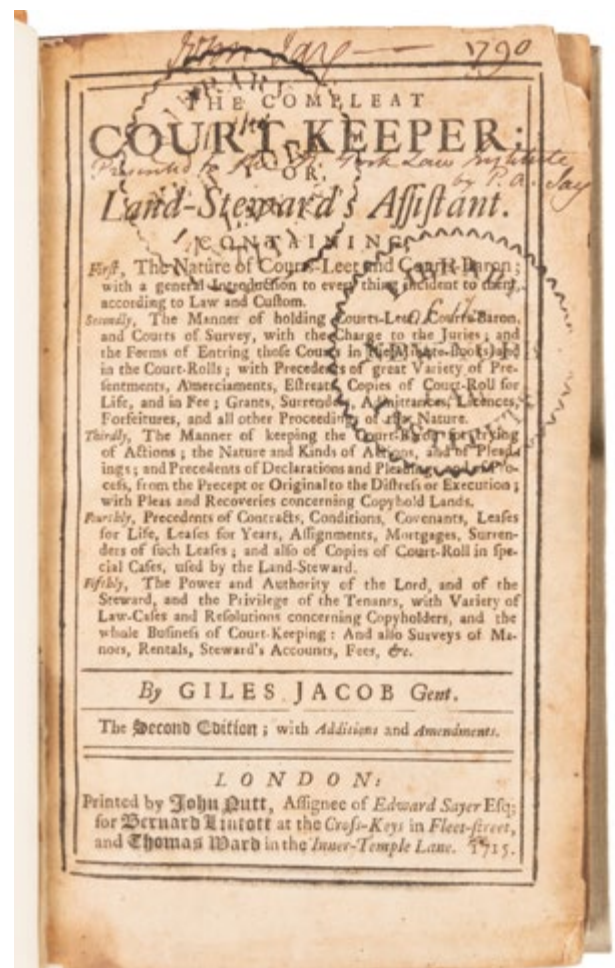


245

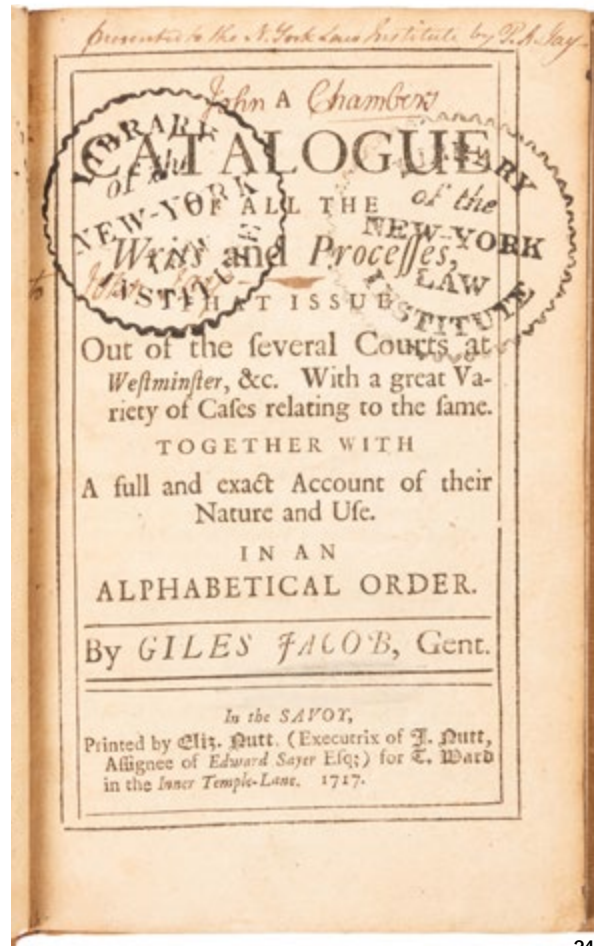




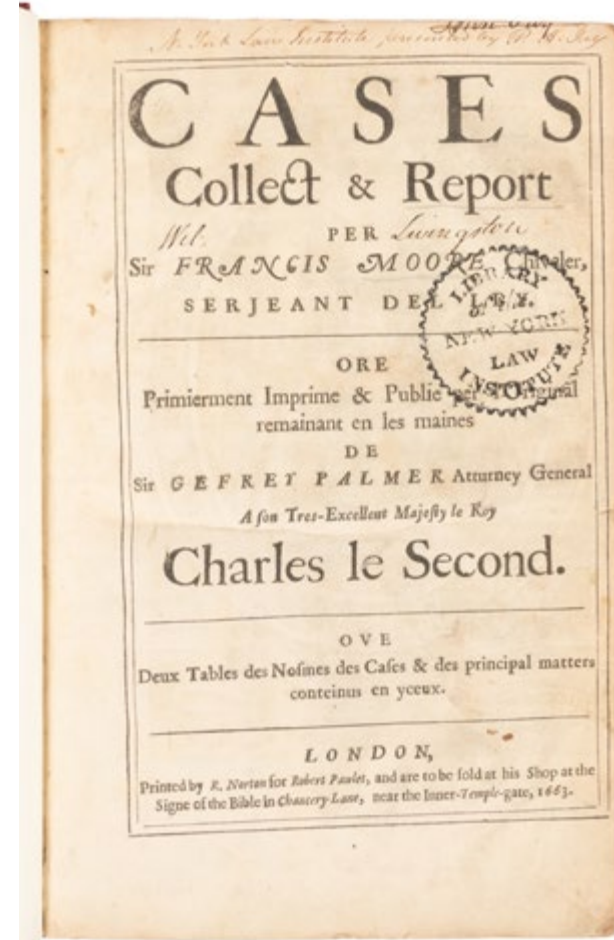
246



247



248



249

246. [JAY, John (1745-1829), his copy]. **The Practical Register in Chancery. Or, A Compleat Collection of the Standing Orders and Rules of Practice in Chancery.** London: J. Nutt for D. Brown [et al], 1714. 8vo (191 x 114 mm). One-page advertisement facing title; 10pp. table with errata at end. Modern quarter morocco. Provenance: John Jay (his ownership signature on title-page dated 1771, numerous notations in the margins, text block fore-edge titled); Peter Augustus Jay (1776-1843), signature on title of the eldest son of John Jay; Gifted from Peter Jay to the New York Law Institute (notation on title and Library stamp over Peter Jay signature). FROM THE LIBRARY OF A FOUNDING FATHER AND THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1,000/2,000

247. [JAY, John (1745-1829), his copy]. JACOB, Giles (1786-1744). **The Compleat Court Keeper; or, Land-Steward's Assistant.** London: John Nutt for Bernard Lintott and Thomas Ward, 1715. 8vo (191 x 114 mm). (Some marginal browning or spotting, small corner tear to margin on A-A4 including title-page, several leaves near end dampstained). Modern quarter morocco (spine gently sunned). Provenance: John Jay (his ownership signature on title-page dated 1790); Peter Augustus Jay (1776-1843) gifted to New York Law Institute (gift inscription on title-page, several Library stamps on title-page and preface). Second edition. FROM THE LIBRARY OF A FOUNDING FATHER AND THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1,000/2,000

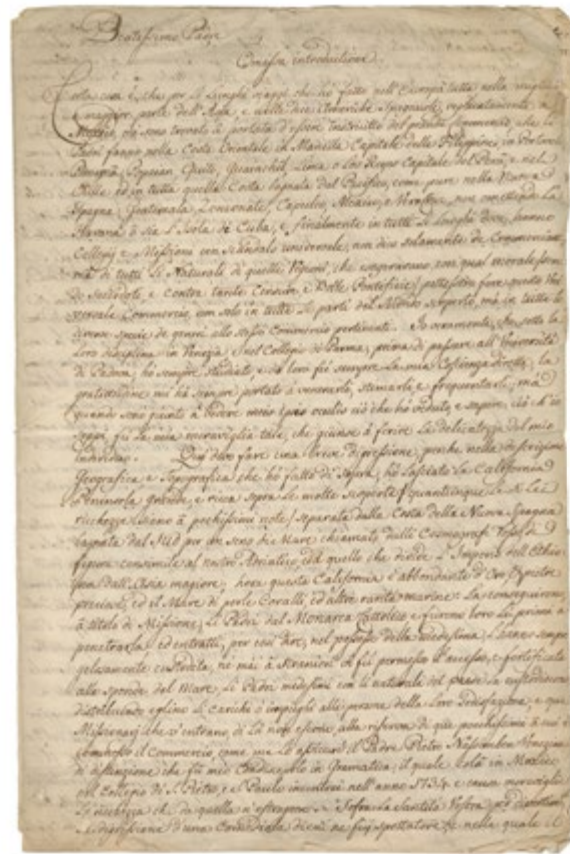
248. [JAY, John (1745-1829), his copy]. JACOB, Giles (1786-1744). **A Catalogue of all the Writs and Processes...Out of the Several Courts at Westminster...** London: Eliz. Nutt for Thomas Ward, 1717. 8vo (187 x 114 mm). 1p. publisher's advertisement facing title. Modern quarter morocco (spine gently sunned, small spot of rubbing). Provenance: John Chambers (1710-1764), a justice of the New York Supreme Court, gifted to John Jay; John Jay (his ownership signature on title-page with gift inscription from John Chambers, text block fore-edge titled); Peter Augustus Jay (1776-1843) gifted to New York Law Institute (gift inscription on title-page, several Library stamps on title-page and preface). FROM THE LIBRARY OF A FOUNDING FATHER AND THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1,000/2,000

249. [JAY, John (1745-1829) and William LIVINGSTON (1723-1790), their copy]. MOORE, Francis, Sir (1558-1621). **Cases Collect & Report.** London: R. Norton for Robert Pawlet, 1663. Small folio (273 x 177 mm). (Browning and offsetting throughout, title-page shaved close to border, partially affecting Jay's signature). Modern quarter morocco. Provenance: William Livingston (his ownership signature on title-page); John Jay (his ownership signature on title-page, crossed out and partially trimmed); Peter Augustus Jay (1776-1843) gifted to New York Law Institute (gift inscription on title-page, several Library stamps on title-page and preface); contemporary marginalia, possibly from Jay or Livingston. FROM THE LIBRARY OF TWO FOUNDING FATHERS WITH AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION. Jay, the first chief justice of the United States and a signatory of the Treaty of Paris, married into the prominent New York Livingston family in 1774. On 28 April, Jay wed Sarah Livingston, the eldest daughter of the first New Jersey Governor and a signer of the U.S. Constitution, William Livingston.

3,000/5,000



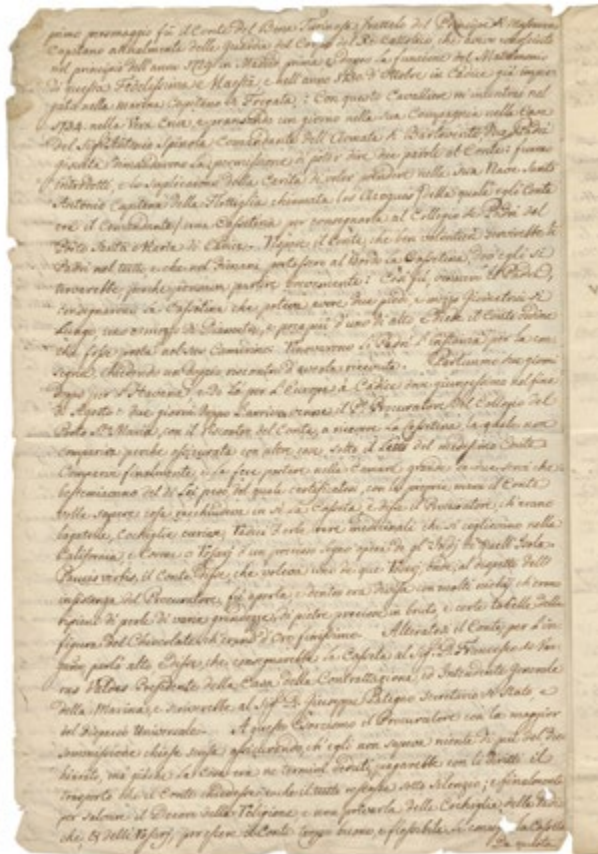


250

250. [JESUIT COMMERCE IN NORTH AMERICA]. **Fair Copy Manuscript Letter Transcribed by a Scribe of the Portuguese Royal Court of an Intercepted Letter from Jesuit Pietro Antonio Contarini Intended for Pope Clement XIII (1693-1769).** [Lisbon, June 5, 1759, though transcribed in 1760]. Six folio pages on two large folio folded leaves; each page approximately 344 x 222 mm, large folio leaves approximately 344 x 444 mm. Text in Italian. On white laid watermarked paper. Some toning, creasing, edgewear and small internal chips, central folds partially torn. A letter with superb content with significant historical impact. This letter was originally intended to appraise Clement XIII of the excellent work done by the Jesuits in America in terms of trade and commerce. The natural riches of California (gold, pearls and medicinal herbs) are emphasized. Anti-Jesuit propaganda and persecution in Lima are mentioned, with the aim of securing Clement's support during their troubles. He also describes the execution of Jose Antequera y Castro ("Giovanni Antequera"), the unofficial governor of the Spanish possession, Paraguay, as well as his secretary, Juan de Mena.

The transcriber's final note states that the original letter (which he had in hand to make this copy) was intercepted by the court of Portuguese King Joseph I, who (along with his minister, the first Marquis of Pombal), three months later, officially expelled the Jesuits from his kingdom and colonies, an action influenced by this letter and other events. On the final page is a sonnet honoring St. Francis Xavier, co-founder of the Jesuit movement. The Jesuits' relationship with King Joseph I was strained: they had been accused of fomenting a plot for his assassination (the "Tavora Affair"), which they allegedly supported with theological justification (in addition, his death would cover up their rebellion in South America, where they

8,000/12,000



were allegedly were attempting to establish their own fiefdom). This letter, with its detailed description of the riches of California, was one of the reasons the Marquis of Pombal was determined to rid the New World of the Jesuits and claim those riches for Portugal. The letter's original author, Pietro Antonio Contarini, was a member of the ancient and noble family, the Contarini, the most powerful of the twelve founding families of the Venetian Republic. The letter was intercepted by an unnamed agent of the Portuguese Court, and given to Judge Ignacio Ferreira de Souta, who, in turn, gave it to the Marquis. A note at the end is translated thusly: "This letter and the sonnet were given to S. E. Count of Oeyra [Pombal] by Mr. Ignacio Ferreira last year." Still debated today, the "Tavora Affair" was a huge political scandal, which was one of the catalysts of the expulsion of the Jesuits (allegedly, the Tavora family and the Jesuits attempted an assassination of the king; they were discovered, and the entire Tavora family was tortured and executed, and the Jesuits were eventually banished). Here are some translated excerpts from this letter: "Certainly by traveling places, the best of Europe and most of Asia, and in both of the Spanish Americas, repeatedly in Mexico, I found myself within reach of being informed in big business by the Fathers... potentially this universal commerce could not only be in all of the discovered world, but in all regions where the different types of [?] is relevant for commerce." "... California, a large peninsula where many great riches have been discovered... At this time, California is abundant with gold and precious stones, and with Coral Sea pearls and other marine rarities..." "in Paraguay... the investigation proceeded with an auditorium of justified council and a scholar named John D. Antequera... to penetrate the tyrannies of the Fathers and the wealth they had accumulated."



251

251. [JUDAICA]. **The Independent Gazetteer; or, The Chronicle of Freedom. Jewish financiers of the American Revolution.** Philadelphia: E. Oswald, 21 September 1782. 4pp., folio (432 x 267 mm), old fold, marginal tear at foot. Includes three front-page advertisements in a row for American Jewish financiers, including Haym Salomon, who played a crucial role in helping broker financial deals between the United States, raising funds for the American Revolution, and personally providing loans to James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.

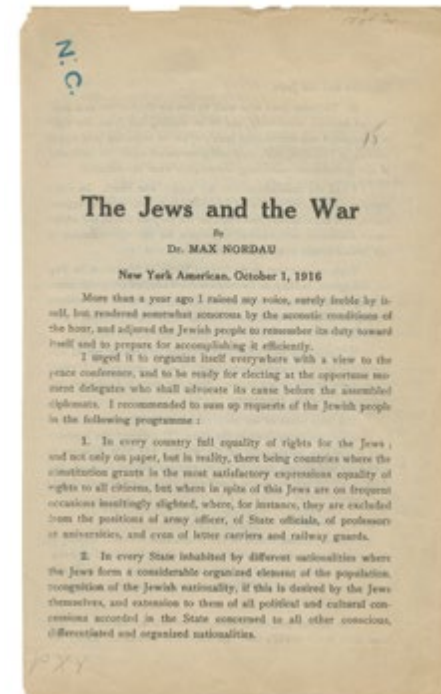
400/600

252. [JUDAICA]. [NOAH, Manuel]. **Gazette of the United States.** Philadelphia: John Fenno, 6 April 1791. Vol. 2, No. 98. 4pp., folio (419 x 260 mm), some spotting. ADVERTISEMENT FOR ONE OF THE FIRST STOCKBROKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. Manuel Noah was a Jewish Revolutionary War hero who fought with General Marion as a stockbroker. The Philadelphia Exchange was the first stockbroker in the U.S. which formed only a year prior to this printing in 1790. - [With:] *Lowell Journal*. Lowell, MA: J.S.C. Knowlton, 7 December 1827. Vol. 2, No 41. 4pp., folio, spotting, some dampstaining, old folds. MARRIAGE NOTICE FOR MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH. Mordecai Manuel (1785-1851) was the son of Manuel Noah and one of the most important lay leaders in New York in the early 19th century including being the first Jew born in the United States to reach prominence.

200/300



252

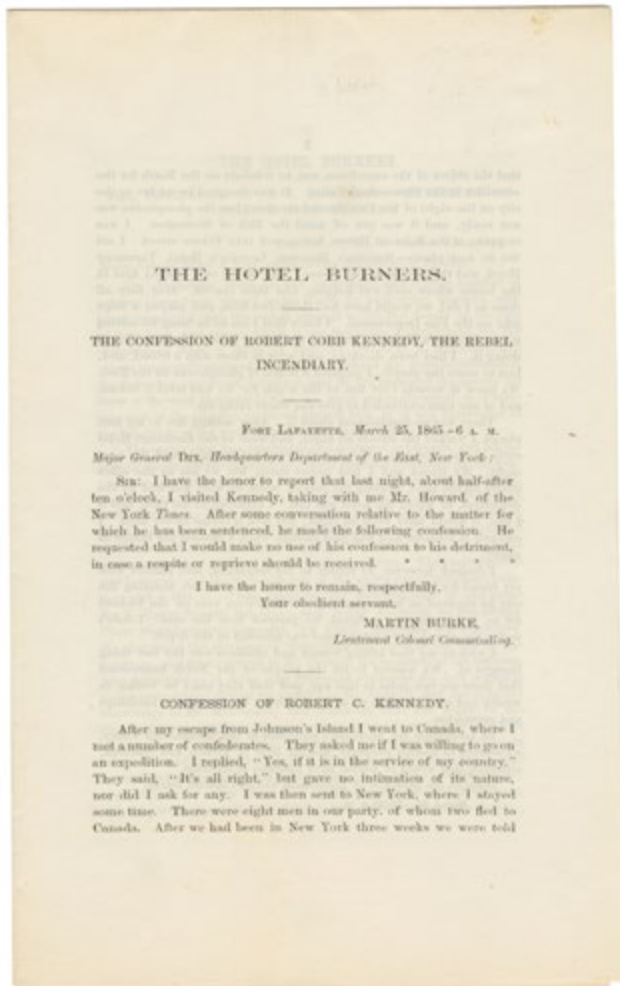


253

253. [JUDAICA]. NORDAU, Max (1849-1923). **Jews and the War.** New York, 1 October 1916. 2 disbound sheets, 8vo (222 x 140 mm). (Few tiny chips or closed tears at extremes, two rubberstamps in margins). A rare pamphlet by the Hungarian philosopher and Zionist leader who co-founded the World Zionist Congress and was instrumental in raising the "Uganda Plan" for a Jewish national home. In this work published during WWI, Nordau reminds the Jewish people to remember its duty toward itself and urges them to be ready to elect the delegates that will advocate its cause before the assembled diplomats of which Nordau lays out this program.

100/200





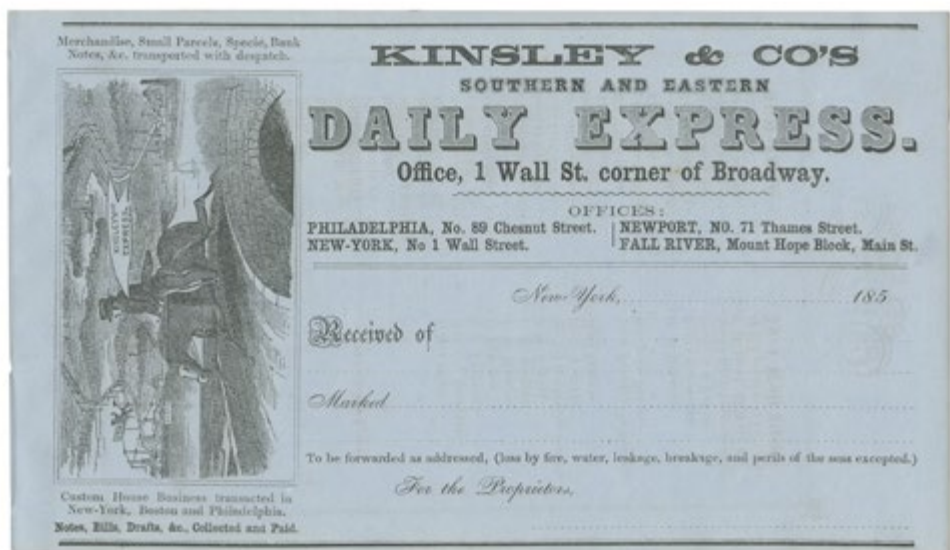
254

254. [KENNEDY, Robert Cobb (1835-1865)]. HOOPER, Edward W. (1839-1901). **The Hotel Burners. The Confession of Robert Cobb Kennedy, the Rebel Incendiary.** [New York], March 25, 1865. Folded 8vo sheet, unopened, 6pp. (203 x 127 mm). RARE PRINTED TRACT, SIGNED BY HOOPER ("E.W. Hooper"), Aide-de-Camp. Kennedy is described as "a Captain in the service of the insurgent States." His "Confession" to the camp commander Martin Burke reads, in part: "After my escape from Johnson's Island [Union prison, Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie] I went to Canada, where I met a number of confederates. They asked me if I was willing to go on an expedition... I was then sent to New York... There were eight men in our party... After we had been in New York three weeks we were told that the object of the expedition was to retaliate on the North for the atrocities [Sheridan's] in the Shenandoah Valley. It was designed to set fire to the city on the night of the Presidential election... I set fire to... Barnum's Museum, Love-joy's Hotel, Tammany Hotel, and the New England House. The others only started fires in the house where each was lodging, and then ran off. Had they all done as I did, we would have had thirty-two fires, and played a huge joke on the Fire Department. I know that I am to be hung for setting fire to Barnum's Museum, but that was only a joke. I had no idea of doing it. I had been drinking... I wish to say that killing woman and children was the last thing thought of. We wanted to let the people of the North understand that there are two sides to this war, and that they can't be rolling in comfort while we at the South are bearing all the hardships and privations", etc. Kennedy was executed at Fort Lafayette on 25 March 1865, which marked the last execution of a Confederate soldier by the United States government during the Civil War.

300/500

255. [KINSLEY PONY EXPRESS]. A group of 10 unused invoices for Kingsley's Southern & Eastern Daily Express. New York: Kingsley Co., n.d. [ca. 1855]. Oblong 12mo (114 x 197 mm). Stab-sewn booklet, woodcut vignette on each invoice depicting a horseback express rider. Versos with a list of daily routes along the East Coast and West as far as St. Louis.

100/200



255



258

256. [KU KLUX KLAN]. **The Searchlight / Not a Moulder but a Chronicler of Public Opinion. Official Organ Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Georgia.** Atlanta, GA, December 1, 1923. Four folio pages on one large folded sheet. Each page approximately 588 x 438 mm. Toned, brittle, occasionally soiled, creased, chipped, with numerous tears, inkstamp of the Minnesota Historical Society at the top of p. 1. With articles such as: "Politicians Are Fearing Klan in Future American Politics / Garrulous Politicians Are Silent Since The Klan Has Won Victories at Polls", "Gen. Forrest Commended At Kansas State Meeting; Provisional Event Successful", "Anglo-Saxon U. S. Wants White Race to Run America", "Burning Bibles Is Approved by the Vatican", etc.

100/200

257. [LABOR RIGHTS]. **Pacific Mills Relief Society.** Lawrence, MA: N.p., n.d. [ca. 1850s]. Broadside (438 x 311 mm), old folds, soiling on verso. Massachusetts, particularly cities like Lowell and Lawrence, became major centers for textile manufacturing during the Industrial Revolution, which marked a transition from manual labor and small-scale cottage industries to large-scale mechanized production in factories. The Pacific Mills company provided relief to those who had accidents or were sick while working in the factories which were most likely implemented after pressure from labor movements advocating for workers' rights.

100/200

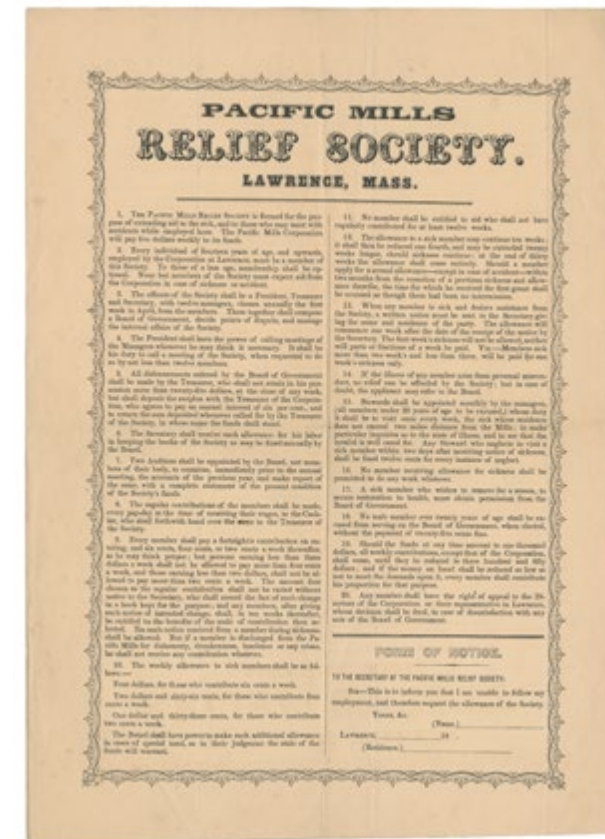
INVITATION TO DINE WITH LAFAYETTE

258. [LAFAYETTE, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de (1757-1834)]. **A ticket to dine with the Major General of the Continental Army, Exchange Coffee House, Boston, 22 August 1824.** On cardstock (83 x 114 mm), accomplished in manuscript, small dampstain at right margin, some marring on verso. Lafayette was a French aristocrat, who at the age of 13, became convinced that the American revolutionary cause was noble and traveled to the Colonies, joining George Washington's Continental Army as a major general at the age of 19. He would command the troops in the decisive Siege of Yorktown in 1781, which was the Revolutionary War's final major battle that secured American independence. He would return to France and become a key figure in the French Revolution of 1789 and is often known as "The Hero of the Two Worlds". In 1824, President James Monroe invited him to the United States as the nation's guest, where he visited all 24 states in the union. He is buried in Paris at Picpus Cemetery, under soil from Bunker Hill.

300/500



256



257



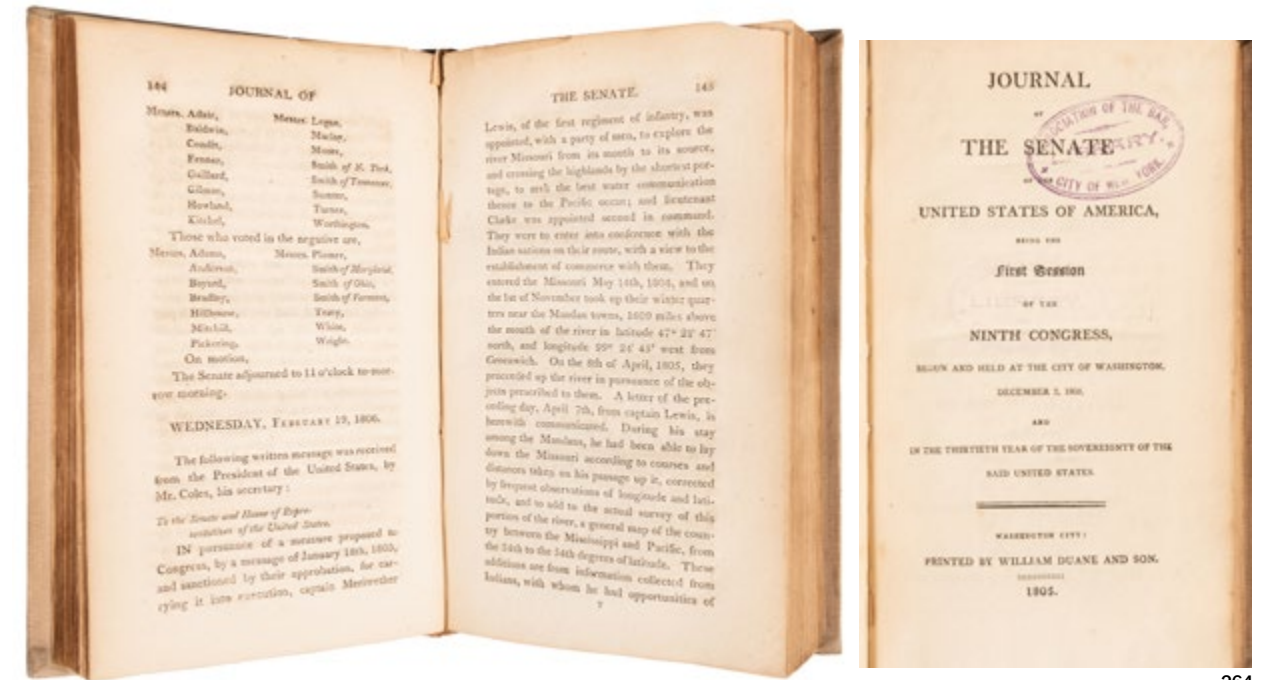


260

259. No lot.

260. [LAW BOOKS]. **Group of 12 Law Books or Reports.** [V.p., ca. 1600s-1800s]. Various editions. 4tos. All bound in modern library binding of full light-blue cloth, burgundy and black gilt morocco lettering labels on spine (spine faded and worn, some wear, soiling to boards, text toned, foxed, with some occasional wear, soiling, chipping, cracked hinges, some loose pages, New York Bar Association inkstamp on title-pages). Some with previous owners' signatures (William Green, Wm. Smith, Livingston, W. John Sohel [?], W. Cranch). Titles include: *Reports of Cases Adjudg'd in the Court of the King's Bench* (1717 and 1728), *Sir Ori. Bridgman's Conveyances...* (1710), *Select Cases ... Reported by John Aley*n (1688), *Le Beau Pledeur...* (1680), *Placita Coronae* (1723), *Modern Entries, Being a Collection of Select Pleadings...* (1723), *First Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England* (7<sup>th</sup> edition, 1670), *The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England* (5<sup>th</sup> edition, 1671), *Fortescutus Illustratus...* (1663), *Collection of Select and Modern Entries...* (1702), *The Statutes at Large... Volume the Seventh* (1769).

300/500



264

THE BIRTH OF LEVI BLUE JEANS

263. [LEVI BLUE JEANS]. **The Daily Independent. An issue containing early advertisements for Levi Strauss blue jeans.** Helena, MT: Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, 13 May 1874. Vol. 1, No. 42. 4pp., folio (533 x 356 mm), few minor spots. Provenance: Q.P. Fisher (early penciled ownership signature on both issues, probably a subscriber). EARLIEST KNOWN AD FOR LEVI BLUE JEANS. In 1853, German immigrant Levi Strauss established a dry goods business in San Francisco, supplying miners during the California Gold Rush with durable workwear. Recognizing the need for sturdy pants, Strauss partnered with tailor Jacob Davis in 1872, and together they patented the idea of reinforcing trousers with metal rivets, thus creating the first-ever blue jeans. Originally designed for the working class, Levi's jeans gained widespread popularity due to their durability and comfort. On 20 May 1874, Levi Strauss & Company first offered blue jeans with copper rivets, which solved a need by miners and workers across America who spent many years using rope to tie up their threadbare working pants. Over the years, they evolved into a symbol of American culture and fashion, becoming a staple in wardrobes worldwide. The distinctive Levi's denim, marked by the iconic red tab and leather patch, continues to be associated with rugged durability and timeless style, making Levi Strauss blue jeans a lasting and iconic contribution to the world of fashion. This advertisement, intended for miners in the Montana Territory, announces the "Patented Riveted Duck" and "Denim Overalls", 12 days before they officially offered their riveted jeans.

800/1,200



263



261

261. [LAW BOOKS]. **Group of Ordinances and Statute Law for Colonial Possessions.** [V.p., ca. 1900-1918]. 8 8vo volumes and 6 4to volumes. All but one in modern library binding of full light-blue cloth, burgundy and black gilt morocco lettering labels on spine (spine faded and worn, some wear, soiling to boards, text toned, foxed, with some occasional wear, soiling, chipping, cracked hinges, some loose pages, New York Bar Association inkstamps and other inkstamps on title-pages). Some titles include: *Southern Rhodesia Statute Law* (1900-1906, except 1904), *Sierra Leone Ordinances* (1916), *Southern Nigeria Ordinances, Orders, and Regulations* (1913, bound in green cloth), *Seychelles Ordinances* (1914, 1917, 1918), *Falklands Islands Ordinances* (1907-1910).

400/800

262. [LABOR LAWS AND LAW BOOKS]. **A group of 11 titles, including:** *New York Labor Bulletin* (1907, 1919), *Administration of Child Labor Laws* (1915-17, 1919-21), *United States Dept. of Commerce and Labor* (1903-1908), *Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York* (1905), *United States Air Commerce Bulletin* (1929-30); these books in library bindings. And *Reminiscences of an Old Georgia Lawyer* (1870), *A List of Early American Imprints Belonging to the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (1895), *An Explanation of the Practice of Law Containing the Elements of Special Pleading* (1793), *Historical Nuggets* (1862), contemporary leather bindings, most with missing or loose boards. All 8vos. Worn, soiled, chipped several with loose pages.

300/600

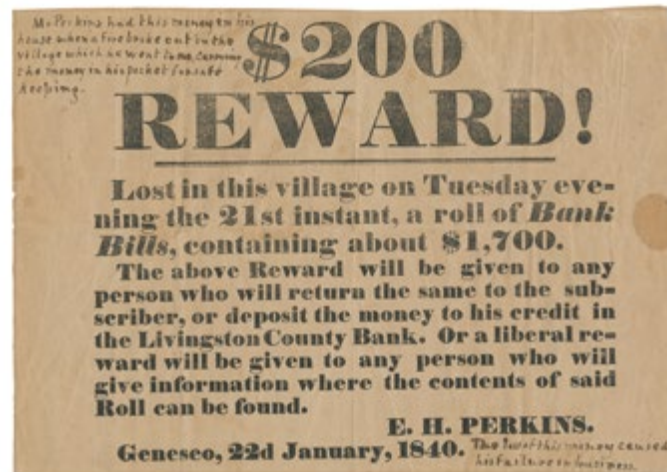


262

264. [LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION]. **Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, Being the First Session of the Ninth Congress... in the Thirtieth Year of the Sovereignty of the Said United States.** Washington City: William Duane and Son, 1805. 8vo (210 x 125 mm). Later light-green cloth, spine with black and burgundy gilt morocco lettering labels and a printed shelf label (spine sunned, worn, binding worn, sunned, lightly soiled, text toned, a bit wrinkled, inkstamps of the library of the New York Bar Association on the title-page). FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST REPORT FROM THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION MADE TO CONGRESS, AS RELAYED TO CONGRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON, Mr. Coles: "... captain Meriwether Lewis of the first regiment of infantry, was appointed, with a party of men, to explore the river Missouri from its mouth to its source, and crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication thence to the Pacific ocean; and lieutenant Clarke [sic] was appointed second in command." This report is on pp. 144-147. This volume also contains other information related to the Louisiana Purchase, and more.

400/800





265



267

265. [LOST CURRENCY]. PERKINS, E.H. **\$200 Reward! Lost in this village on Tuesday evening the 21st instant, a roll of bank bills, containing about \$1,700.** Geneseo, 22 January 1840. Broadsheet, oblong 8vo (197 x 279 mm), old folds, few spots, contemporary notes in margins, reading: "Mr Perkins had this money in his house when a fire broke out in the village... the loss of this money caused his failure in business".

200/400

266. [MAGIC]. **To-Night! First Tour of America the Chevalier Aldo Martini The World's Greatest Necromancer, and his Transatlantic Marvel Comp'y...** [Atchison, Kas.: Haskell Show Print, ca. 1890s]. Letterpress broadsheet for stage magicians, mentalists, acrobats, etc. Approximately 258 x 112 mm. Mounted onto a numbered leaf from a ledger (leaf approximately 295 x 185 mm). Handbill toned, with a central horizontal crease, some soiling; leaf toned, soiled, edgeworn with some tears, chips. On verso are four newspaper clippings, three of which advertise stage plays starring actor and manager, Fred Dexter. Some of the acts featured on this handbill include: Miss Marie Freeman, England's Greatest Skirt and Transformation Dancer, Francisco Aymo, The Milanese Lightning Oil and Crayon Artist, The Queen of the Air Miss Nina Melvin, America's Greatest Parachutist and Flying Trapeze Artist.

100/200

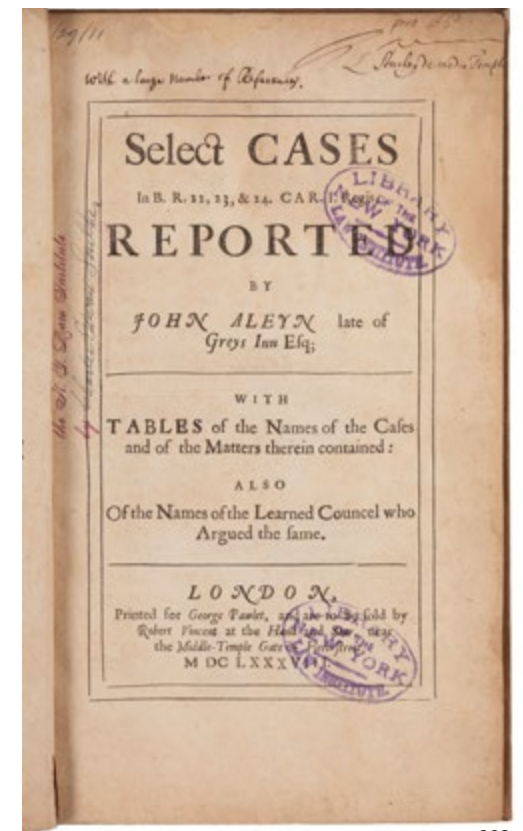
267. [MAINE]. **Eight Issues of the Eastern Argus Weekly Newspaper, Vol. III, Nos. 133-138, 141-142.** Portland, ME, March 21, 1806-May 22, 1806. Each issue has four folio pages on large folding folio sheets on laid-paper. Each page approximately 515 x 308 mm. Toned, worn, chipped, horizontal center creases, all with previous owner's signature above the masthead. A run of a rare early Maine newspaper, with articles on electioneering for governor James Sullivan, the death of William Pitt the Younger, proclamations by Thomas Jefferson, and more.

150/250

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL'S COPY WITH HIS SIGNATURE

268. [MARSHALL, John (1755-1835), his copy]. ALLEN, John. **Select Cases in B.R. 22, 23, & 24. Car. I. Regis, Reported.** London: George Pawlet for Robert Vincent, 1688. Small folio (279 x 178 mm). Approval for publishing leaf facing title-page. (Some marginal dampstaining, browning throughout). 20<sup>th</sup>-century cloth (cover detached, extremities soiled). Provenance: John Marshall (his ownership signature on approval leaf recto, trimmed after the last "a" in "Marshall"; contemporary inscription on front flyleaf, "From the library of Chief Justice Marshall with his autograph"; early 20<sup>th</sup>-century printed portrait of Marshall mounted below notation); Charles Edward Souther (ownership stamp); gifted to the Library of the New York Law Institute (presentation stamps and other institutional rubber stamps including on title with signature of Souther); numerous contemporary notations in margins including on title-page. FROM THE LIBRARY OF A FOUNDING FATHER AND ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL JUSTICES IN THE HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT. John Marshall was a prominent American statesman and jurist who served as the fourth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1801 until his death in 1835. As Chief Justice, Marshall had a profound and lasting impact on the development of American constitutional law including his influential opinions, most notably in cases such as Marbury v. Madison (1803) and McCulloch v. Maryland (1819). Marshall helped establish the principles of judicial review and federal supremacy. His tenure as Chief Justice strengthened the role of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution and defining the scope of federal power.

1,000/2,000



268

269. [MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY]. – [VANE, Henry, Sir (1613-1662)]. **Mercurius Publicus.** London: Peter Lillicap, June 1662. No. 24. 8vo (203 x 152 mm). Extracted pamphlet or newsbook (some light marginal toning). EXECUTION OF HENRY VANE THE YOUNGER. Vane was the son of Sir Henry Vane the Elder and became a prominent English politician during the period of the English Civil War. He held various positions, including Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in North America. Despite his early support for Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth, he later fell out of favor and was eventually executed after the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II.

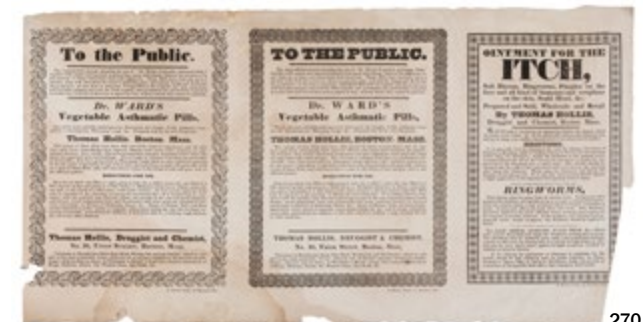
100/200

270. [MEDICAL QUACKERY]. **Three Advertising Broadshots for Quack Medicines on One Sheet.** [Boston: D. Hooton, Printer, for Thomas Hollis, Druggist & Chemist, ca. 1830s-1850s]. One folio sheet. Approximately 315 x 603 mm. Sheet toned, chipped, soiled, with several marginal tears, lower right and left corners chipped with some loss. These broadsides are for "Dr. Ward's Vegetable Asthmatic Pills" (2 of these) or "Ointment for the Itch..." The Vegetable Asthmatic Pills are lauded as follows: "The virtues of these Pills have been fully proven by years of experience, and all who have used them acknowledge their superior efficacy over every other medicine for pulmonary diseases..." The "Itch" broadside is meant for "Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Pimples on the face and all kind of humours and eruptions on the skin, Scald Head, &c."

150/250



269

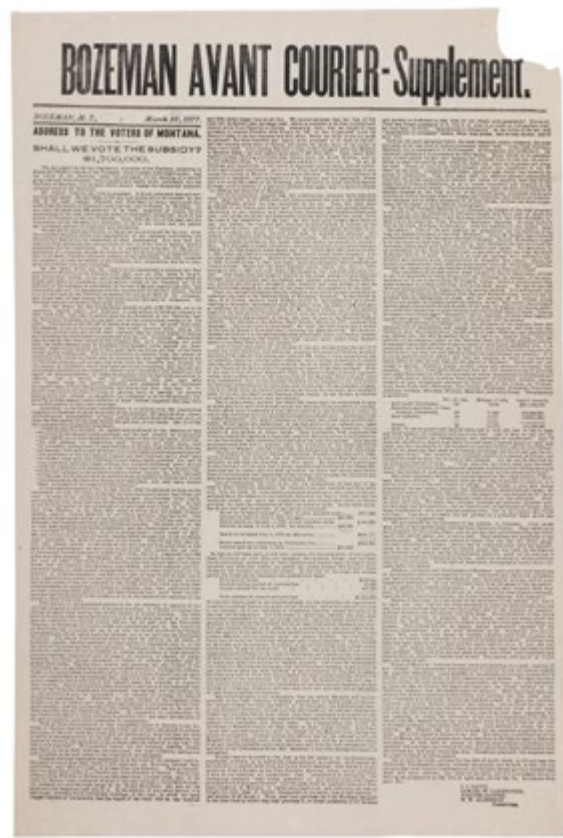


270

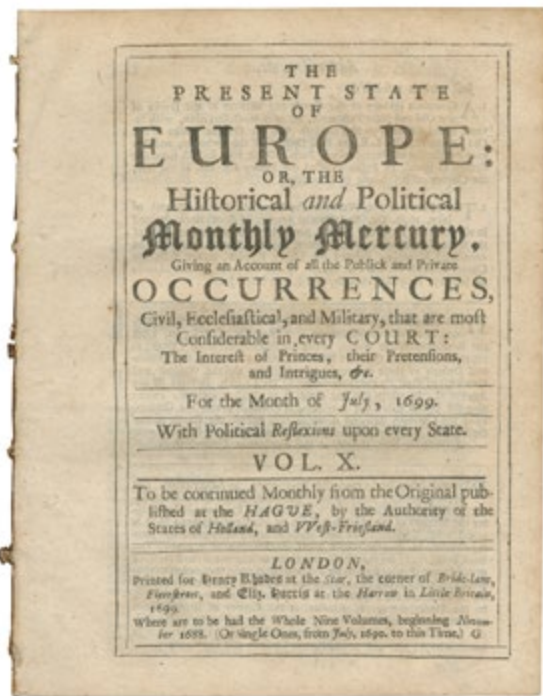




271



273



272

271. [MEDICINE]. **Original Engraved Certificate Appointing John Babcock Arden, M. D. as Resident Physician of the House.** New York: John R. Murray for New-York Hospital, April 2, 1850. Engraved certificate on parchment with calligraphic manuscript additions. With engraved view of New-York Hospital and original red seal. Approximately 496 x 399 mm. Signed at bottom by the president and secretary of the hospital. Mild rubbing, minor marginal soiling, one horizontal crease, minor wear to seal. New-York Hospital (now New York - Presbyterian Hospital) is the oldest hospital in New York (founded in 1751), and the second oldest hospital in the United States.

100/300

272. [MISSISSIPPI EXPLORATION]. **The Present State of Europe; or, The Historical and Political Monthly Mercury.** London: for Henry Rhode and Eliz. Harris, 1699. 8vo (203 x 152 mm). Disbound periodical (old spine residue). FRENCH EXPLORER D'IBERVILLE DISCOVERS MOUTH OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Pierre Le Moyné d'Iberville was a French-Canadian explorer and naval officer who, along with his brother Jean-Baptiste, successfully navigated the Gulf of Mexico and entered the mouth of the Mississippi River which provided crucial information to French about the river's course and surroundings. This discovery laid the foundation for subsequent European claims and colonization in the region including France's effort to assert control over the vast territories of Louisiana which d'Iberville founded.

200/300

273. [MONTANA TERRITORY]. **Bozeman Avant Courier - Supplement.** Bozeman, MT, March 23, 1877. One folio page on one sheet. Approximately 537 x 356 mm. Upper right corner chipped with minor loss to headline, one faint horizontal crease, small scuff on verso near lower right corner, pencil marking on publication date ("22" and strike-mark over printed date). This article is an "Address to the Voters of Montana / Shall We Vote the Subsidy? \$1,700,000." This article examines the proposed subsidy of a railroad through the Montana Territory, and is urging Montana voters to reject this subsidy, as the editorial board does not believe that there are adequate protections and guarantees to be worth the proposed money. At this point, Montana was not yet a state and was still a territory (Montana was admitted to the union in 1889).

100/200



274



275

### BIRTH OF AMERICAN SCIENCE FICTION AND FAKE NEWS

274. [MOON HOAX]. **The Sun.** New York: Benjamin H. Day, 25 August 1835. No. 615. 4pp., folio (420 x 280 mm), some browning, lower left corner with 1-inch loss. THE FIRST PRINTING OF THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE GREAT MOON HOAX. The front page announces, "GREAT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES lately made by Sir John Herschel ... at the Cape of Good Hope," which continues on to p. 2. The article claims that it is reprinted from the Edinburgh Journal of Science, and that it is an accounting by famed explorer Sir John Herschel of an entire world of plants, animals, and beings, lately discovered on the surface of the moon thanks to his remarkably powerful telescope. The feature was wildly popular: it ran in 6 consecutive issues of *The Sun* and increased their circulation dramatically. The series closed with the news that the lens of the powerful telescope had accidentally burned down Herschel's laboratory and notes, leaving only the present essay as evidence of the scientific marvels observed. Authorship of the hoax is generally attributed to Richard Adams Locke, a reporter at the Sun who had edited Poe's "Lunar Discoveries..." at the *Southern Literary Messenger* just months earlier (hence Poe's accusation of plagiarism).

500/700

### IMPORTANT FINANCIAL HISTORY

275. MORGAN, Daniel Nash (1844-1931). **Personal Diary of Nash, the Treasurer of the United States Under Grover Cleveland During the Silver Panic of 1893.** Washington, D.C., June 1, 1893 [the day he took office] to July 23, 1894. 4to. 236 ruled, numbered pages, with his manuscript writing on pp. 1 - 212. Approximately 270 x 211 mm. Journal bound in full limp dark-brown morocco. Binding somewhat worn, spine chipped, front joint starting at top, front hinge starting. Several printed documents related to U.S. Treasurers are affixed to endleaves or laid-in. Laid-in is a pen and ink sketch of Morgan reading a book (artist unknown, approximately 307 x 238 mm, soiled). Morgan has signed the journal in several places. This densely written and detailed journal reflects Morgan's tenure for the first year of him being Treasurer of the United States (he would serve four years), as well as his personal life. He discusses the Silver Panic, which largely began before he took office. A few excerpts: "June 28. The business situation throughout the country is growing more serious owing to India's course on silver question and probably effect on this country. The silver producing states cannot forecast how much of their interests may suffer. Silver sold today 68 1/2 per oz." [p. 25]. "Stephen Miller Edward Wilmot Irving and Hugo called at office today on way to World's Fair. /signing another [?] \$300,000. \$250,000 bonds scripted for bank circulation. Around several divisions [?] of Dept. Called on Secy Carlisle [John Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury]. Gold around [?] \$99.4" [p. 47]. The Silver Panic resulted from several happenings, including a failed coup in Argentina, and a wheat crop failure, both of which slowed investments by banks. When the economy began to falter, European investors staged a run on the Treasury for gold, and would not deal in paper money. At around this same time, so many silver mines opened in the West, that silver was oversupplied, with its value crashing. With paper and silver now virtually worthless, and gold unattainable by average Americans, runs on banks became common. This caused a huge Depression in the United States and much of the world.

500/1,000



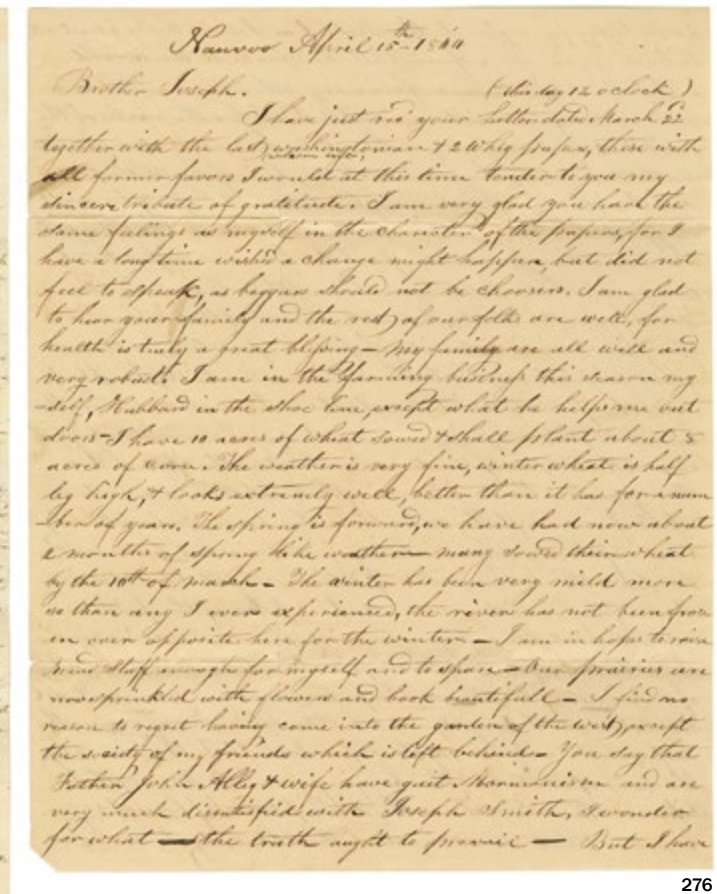
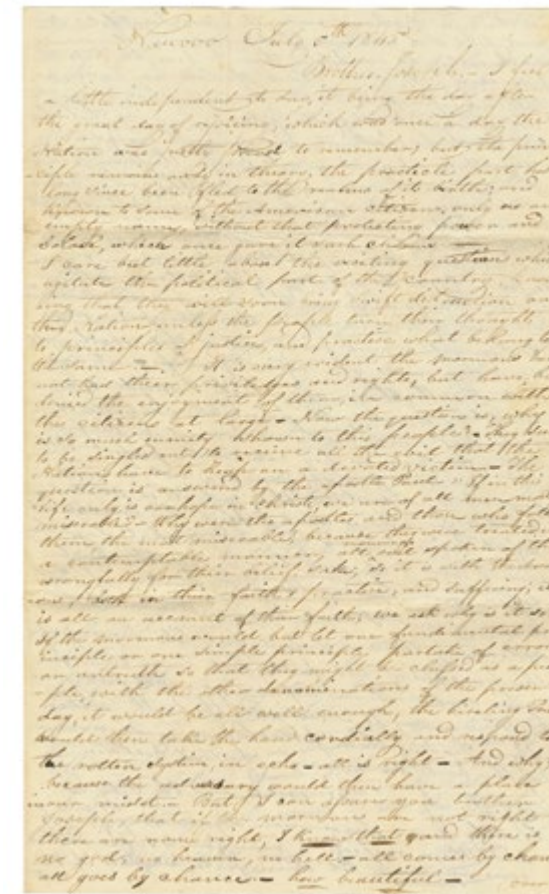
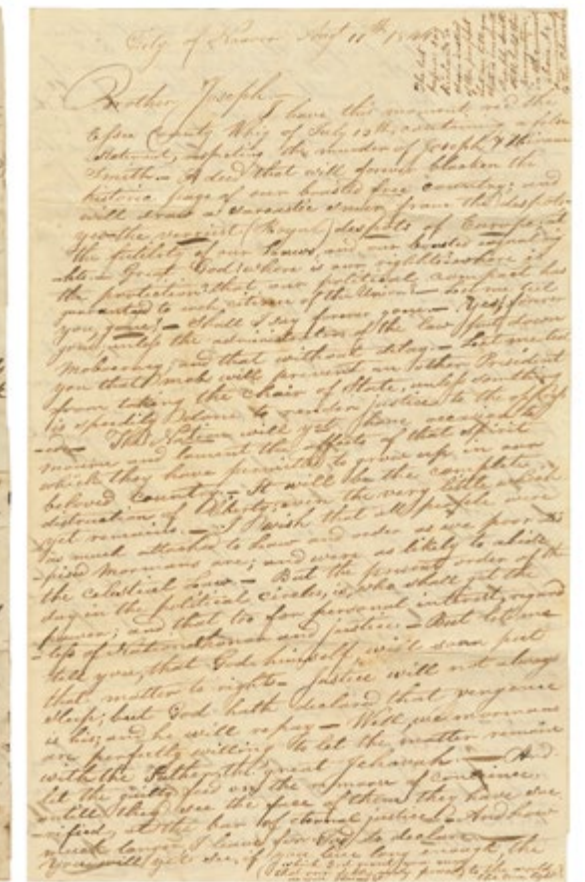
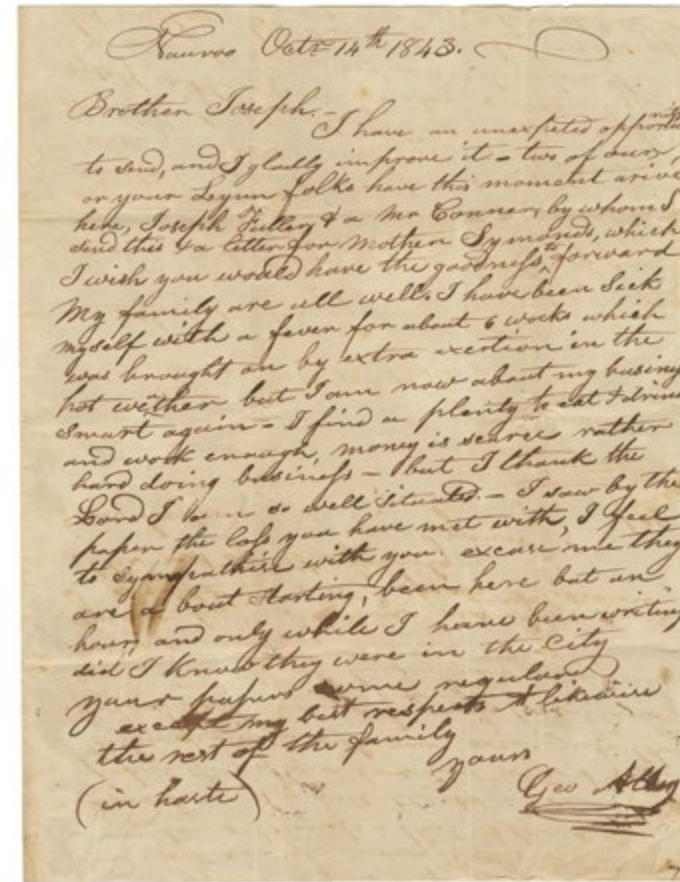
HIGHLY IMPORTANT MORMON ARCHIVE

276. [MORMONS]. ALLEY, George (1792-1859). **Archive of 23 Autograph Letters Signed by Mormon Convert George Alley to His Brother Joseph Alley.** [V.p., October 14, 1843 - May 12, 1859]. A total of 57 manuscript pages (including several half-pages) on 23 letters, plus three manuscript envelopes (most letters are folded self-envelopes). Mainly 4to sheets on bifolia, on a variety of different types of paper (some light blue, some ruled, most on plain white paper). Page sizes range from 323 x 194 mm to 183 x 111 mm. General wear, soiling, some blurred text, numerous creases, a few letters tattered and in pieces. Generally good or better. These letters cover the period in Alley's life from when he left his birthplace of Lynn, MA (one letter relating his illnesses and scarcity of work, but also reflect his gratitude to God), his stay in Nauvoo, IL (the letter dated August 11, 1844 from Nauvoo, in which he discusses the deaths of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, "I have this moment recd the Essex County Whig of July 13th, containing a false statement, respecting the murder of Joseph + Hiram [sic] Smith. Indeed that will forever blacken the historic page of our boasted free country; and will raise [?] a sarcastic sneer from the despots - yes - the merriest (Royal) despots of /europe; at the futility of our Laws and our boasted equal rig-hts. Great God! Where is our rights? - Where is the protection? that our political compact has guaranteed to each citizen of the Union - Let me tell you, gone! - /shall I say forever gone. - Yes! forever gone; unless the administrators of the law put down Mobocracy; and that without delay, - Let me tell you that mobs will prevent another President from taking the Cahir of /state, unless Something is speedily done to render justice to the oppress-ed..."), later from his tenure at the Winter Quarters of the Omaha Nation in 1847-1848, then onto the Great Salt Lake City, where the remainder of the letters originate. He discusses Joseph Smith several times in these letters, and the plans of the Mormon community in which he lives as they migrate to Utah. Alley writes to his brother as he prepared for the journey to Utah, "Nauvoo October 9th 1845... Brother Joseph... if you get them [Alley's letters] you will have the truth respecting our trouble - it is apparently peaceful [?] now, but how long it will hold is a matter of doubt you will see in the paper the proposition for us as a people to remove out of the state... We are all anxious to leave this place, knowing that God has said, gather ye into my secret chambers my people, until my indignation propoeth [?]... We shall leave here in May next for a place where the God of Isreal [sic] is the sole proprietor and he can give it to whom he pleases - A place where the foot of a white man never trod, nor the pestilence never came... How I would ask you to compare the doings of this generation with these of the Jews in the days of Christ our great high priest. They said if they had lived in the days of the Prophets they would not have killed them, but lo!! they could crucify even the Son of God!!!!"

In a letter dated "Nauvoo Oct. 30th 1845" Alley not only discusses more of the preparation for the Mormon migration, but he offers a fiery defense of Mormonism: "... The principles that force us to leave our houses & homes, the land of liberty, of equal rights, the assylum [sic] of the oppressed &c, to go to the wild wilderness should make every son of philanthropy blush in shame for the depredation that nests in this Nation - I go freely, I go willingly, I make the sacrifice for the sake of truth and I ask the Lord to sustain us. It is a great sacrifice but my determination is to serve the Lord and keep his commandments... A very short time will prove to a demonstration who serves the Lord or who Serves the Devil - Do you suppose I should make the sacrifice with I am about to make if doubt nested in my mind... Now as much as has been said of the faith and practice of the latter day Saints I challenge the world to refute the Gospel as taught by this Church & they may take all the combined wisdom of the literature of the world..." In a letter dated "Nauvoo April 5th 1846," Alley writes about Mormon dissident James Jesse Strang (1813-1856), who attempted to succeed Joseph Smith (and later founded the Strangite sect): "You speak of a new Mormon prophet by the name of J. J. Strang, & that many of the Mormons are joining him at Voree Wis. Ter. - I know all about it; but let me tell you that all those who have joined him have a perfect right to do so, & can as well as be spared as not; for the time has come when iniquity must be purged out from among us, & the people purified, in order that the Law of God may go forth from Zion, & the Lord will sift the Nations - See Isaiah ch 30 - v 28 & read a little further - I know many who have joined him, I know they are the ones who have brought persecution on us by their evil deeds; so let them go, we are glad to get rid of all such..."

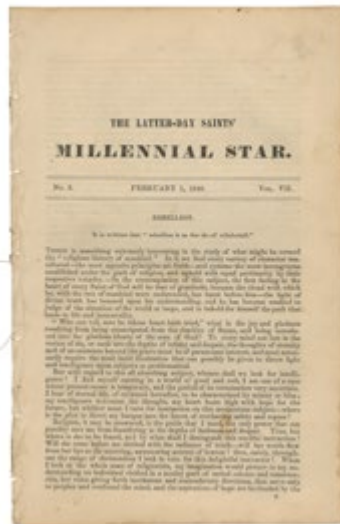
In a letter dated "Winter Quarters Omaha Nation Jany. 25th 1848," Alley describes his family's life during their journey to the promised land: "My family are all well and enjoy themselves as well as could be expected under such circumstances. We have had so far, a remarkable pleasant winter, but one or two snows & them but flurrys; the streets are as day as summer - you may think that Streets here in the woods in the heart of Indian country is not very appropriate, well you will please excuse the term, for we sometimes forget ourselves, & fancy we are in old Mass. - it is very fortunate to our slip shod condition, that the weather is so favourable. The Lord does indeed, 'temper the weather to the shorn lamb'... There is one thing to comfort us when the bleak north wind blows, we can retreat to the cabin, & substitute a good warm fire, for worn out shoes & stockings, and tattered breaches & coats..." In a later letter written from "G. S. L. March 28th '57," Alley writes about the progress of the building of the Mormon Temple: "The Lord has declared it is His business to provide for His Saints, & I am just fool enough to believe, He will there is great work laid out for this people, this Season for the transportation of granite stone, for the Temple, a canal is about completed to be capable [?] for that purpose, for a distance of 14 mile, there will be a rush of labour in the stone work this Season, unprecedented in the history of the Church - We shall have in a few years one of the best buildings for a house of the Lord in the tops of the Mountains, that had been built since the days of King Solomon..." He also writes about the then-practice of polygamy. "Perhaps you may suppose I have my three on form in addition to the first, but be assured that is not the case, I have but one, never have had but one, & I am not willing to say I never will have but one, for that would be to mitigate against my faith & the truths of the gospel." He concludes this excellent letter with a brief account of the harsh winter suffered by his people: "They started late in the season, some as late as July & consequently arrived late, some companies not till Dec or when the Snow was 3 or 4 feet deep in the mountains & the cold intense, so of course you can imagine [sic] their suffering to some extent a great number of teams were sent to meet them two or three hundred mile or there would have been a great many lives lost, but the assistance was in time to save them, though some from their hands & feet in attempting to shield their children - but few deaths considering their exposure... Only think, women & their nursing infants one hund of miles from any settlement, tugging a hand cart through the snow, in some places knee deep & the thermometer down to zero before any teams could reach them to relieve their Suffering..." A fantastic archive of letters from one of the most important periods of the nascent Mormon Church from a prominent early Mormon - (his daughter, Margaret Alley, was one of Brigham Young's wives).

10,000/20,000

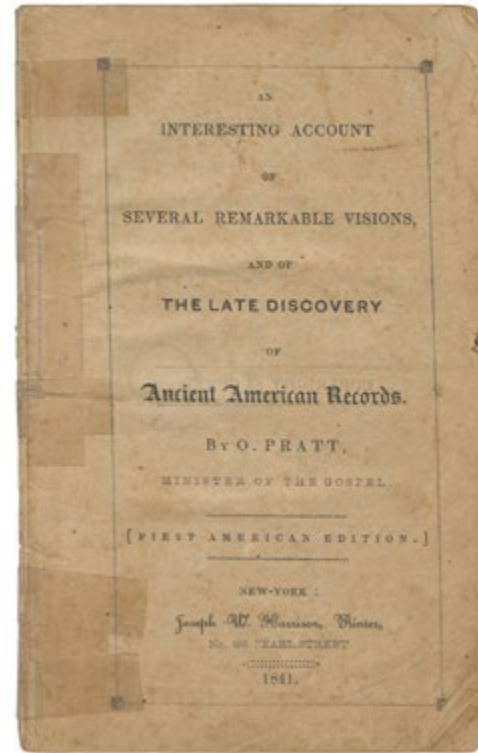


276





277



278



280



281



282



279

277. [MORMONS]. [BRANNAN, Samuel (1819-1889)]. "Come on, O Israel, It Is Time to Go", in *The Latter-Day Saints' Millennial Star*, No. 3, Vol. VII. [Liverpool: T. Ward, February 1, 1846]. Complete issue excised from a bound volume. 8vo. [33]-48 pp. No binding, a string-bound gathering (string partially loose, some toning, mild wear, creasing at spine). On pp. 36-37 is the article, "Come on, O Israel...", reprinted from the *New York Messenger*, December 29, most likely written by Brannan, advertising his upcoming journey on the sailing ship Brooklyn, from New York to California (Brannan had hoped to make California the Mormon homeland). In February, 1846, Brannan and Mormon settlers departed New York, and would land in Yerba Buena, CA (later renamed San Francisco), at the end of July of that year. As the highest ranking Mormon, Brannan was the leader of the new Mormon colony there (they would eventually settle in Alta, CA). Brannan began the first of several newspapers, *The California Star*. His newspaper eventually became the first to report the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill; Brannan used his insider knowledge (he had already opened a store near Sutter's Mill) to buy up as much of the available mining equipment as he could, which he sold at a huge profit to gold prospectors who would swarm to the area. He had also tried to convince Mormon leader Brigham Young to bring the Mormons to California to establish their homeland there, but Young refused, opting instead for Salt Lake City, UT. Between his various financial speculations and the tithes he got from his Mormon colony, he became the first California millionaire (he would later lose nearly all of his fortune due to divorce and failed investments).

100/300

278. [MORMONS]. PRATT, Orson (1811-1881). *An Interesting Account of Several Remarkable Visions and of the Late Discovery of Ancient American Records*. New York: Joseph W. Harrison, 1841. 12mo (171 x 108 mm). Ornamental title border, stitched (lacking wrappers, clear tape at spine edge, corners turned, moderate toning, spotting, and light staining). RARE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, reprints the 1840 Edinburgh edition with a dozen minor textual changes. Orson Pratt's account of Remarkable visions "ranks as one of the great Mormon books as it contains the first printed account of Joseph Smith's 1820 vision. Only three manuscript accounts antedating Remarkable Visions exist in the LDS Church Archives, reflecting that Joseph Smith discussed this transcendent vision only privately with a few trusted friends during the Church's first decade. Joseph Smith himself did not commit this vision to print until two years after this pamphlet appeared when he described it in his letter to John Wentworth published in the *Times and Seasons*, March 1, 1842. The similarity of the two accounts suggests that Remarkable Visions was in view when the Wentworth letter was composed. In addition, 'the sketch of the faith and doctrine' making up the final section of Remarkable Visions certainly influenced the formulation of the 'Articles of Faith' which concludes the Wentworth letter" (Crawley & Flake, *Mormon Fifty* 18). EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF JOSEPH SMITH'S FIRST VISION. Crawley 82; Flake 6502; Sabin 64955.

800/1,200

279. [MORMONS]. *A pair of Illinois periodicals, including: The True Latter Day Saints' Herald*. Plano, IL, 15 July 1869. Vol. 16, No. 2. Disbound pamphlet, 8vo. (Some very occasional spotting in margins). With articles such as: "How I Became a Latter Day Saint" by "X", "Zion!" by Elder A. G. Weeks, "A Popular Opinion Proved Erroneous" by Elder Thos. J. Smith, and more. - *Times and Seasons*. Edited by John Taylor. Nauvoo, IL: John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff, 1 October 1843. Vol. IV, No. 22. Disbound pamphlet, 8vo. (Browning throughout, upper portion dampstained). Contains a history of Joseph Smith.

150/250

280. [MORMONS - UTAH TERRITORY]. *Woman's Exponent*. *Joseph Smith the Prophet*. Edited by Emmeline B. Wells. Salt Lake City, 1 August 1877. Vol. 6, No. 5. 8pp., small folio (356 x 273 mm), unopened, old fold, contemporary ownership signature on front page. I CONSIDER JOSEPH SMITH THE GREATEST MAN THE WORLD EVER KNEW. A small column on the front page describes the Mormon Prophet in detail and asks that readers follow the example he set. Also in this issue, the editor, Emmeline B. Wells, announces her exit as editor of the newspaper.

200/300

281. [MORMONS - UTAH TERRITORY]. *Woman's Exponent*. *Brigham Young's obituary*. Edited by Emmeline B. Wells. Salt Lake City, 1 September 1877. 8pp., small folio (356 x 273 mm), unopened, small closed tear at inner margin, very faint dampstain at lower corners. THE BELOVED PROPHET HAS LEFT THIS MORTAL SPHERE TO JOIN THE PROPHET JOSEPH BEHIND THE VEIL. Brigham Young (1801-1877), the second President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Church) and a key figure in the early history of the Mormon movement, died on 29 August 1877. Young led the Mormon pioneers to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and under his leadership, the LDS established settlements and communities throughout the western United States. He would later serve as the second governor of the Utah Territory. The *Women's Exponent* was a semi-official publication of the LDS Church, publishing articles advocating for women's suffrage and plural marriage. The obituary, which fills nearly two columns, describes Young's involvement in the suffrage movement as being a "true friend of Woman's enfranchisement and progression". Interestingly, his obituary did not make front page news and was inserted on page four next to a column regarding the woman's grain movement in Utah.

400/600

282. [MORMONS]. *Nearly 88 Issues of the Daily Utah Reporter*. Vol. 3, Nos. 1-107. Corinne, UT, December 5, 1870 - April 6, 1871. Each issue of this daily paper consists of 4 large 4to pages on a large folded leaf. Each page approximately 412 x 275 mm. All bound together in a binding of plain brown cardstock, with later typed labels on spine (binding worn, soiled, torn, reinforced with tape, issue 1 with several tears at the inner margin, most issues with pencil markings ("L. P. Fisher") near masthead, a few apparently trimmed a bit close at top with some occasional minor loss, a few issues with the print a bit faded; however, these papers are unusually bright and legible). A near-consecutive run for 1870: 12/5 - 12/7, 12/12 - 12/17, 12/22, 12/24, 12/26 - 12/28, 12/30. And for 1871: 1/2, 1/6, 1/7, 1/9, 1/12 - 1/14, 1/16 - 1/18, 1/20, 1/21, 1/23, 1/25 - 1/28, 1/30 - 2/2, 2/6, 2/8 - 2/11, 2/13 - 2/18, 2/20 - 2/22, 2/26, 2/25, 2/27, 2/28, 3/1 - 3/4, 3/6 - 3/11, 3/13 - 3/18, 3/20, 3/22 - 3/25, 3/27 - 3/31, 4/3, 4/5, 4/6. This charming newspaper contained ads, international news, domestic and local news (including several items relating to the "Old West"). There are some articles about Mormonism ("Mormonism in Southern Indiana" 1/21, "Brigham City / The 'High Council' in Session - A Mormon President Faints in the Court - Trial of a Case" 1/25, "The Mormons claim now that polygamy is the original organic act of Utah, and, as such, is the root of their faith. There's logic in it." 3/8). Several of the items are of a "tongue in cheek" nature or are of Western interest: "A Chicago girl who has lost her leg advertises for a husband similarly afflicted" (12/15), "The city marshal had his hands full yesterday endeavoring to keep the drunken recruits from burning down the city; but John Q. piled them into the calaboose where they were compelled to keep cool." (12/16), "To Be Prosecuted / Certain persons in this vicinity have lately made it their business to sell whiskey to Indians; the result is that the savages lie around in a state of intoxication to the annoyance and even danger of the community." (2/9), "Another Indian Raid / The Bench vs. the Tomahawk - Red-skins Attack a Judge - the Ermine Triumphant" (2/15), and more.

600/800

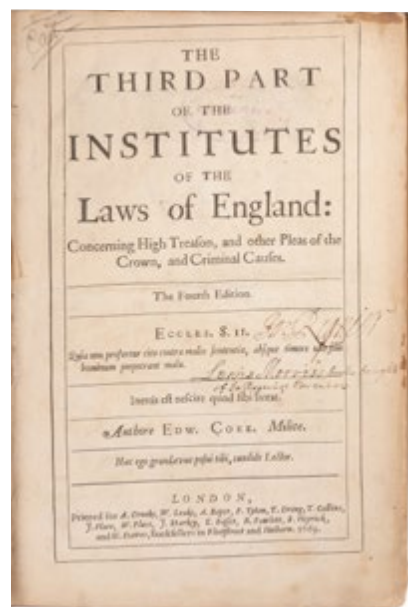




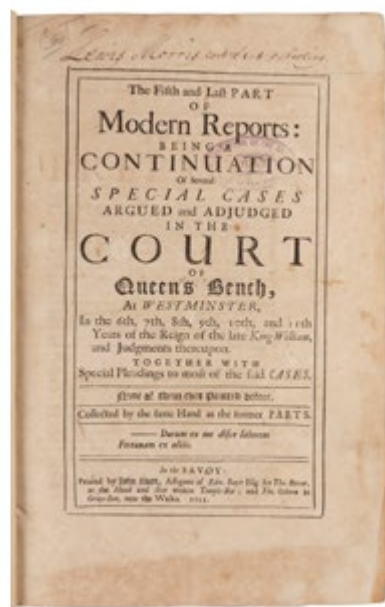
283



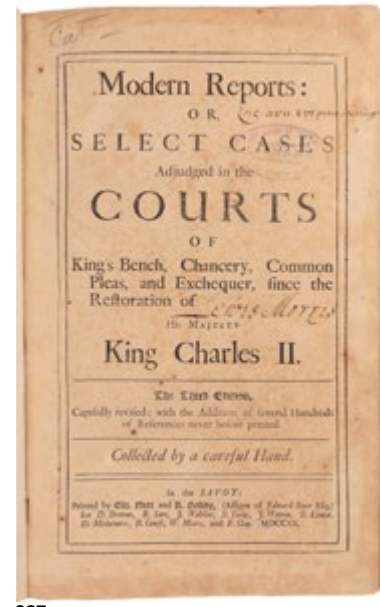
284



285



286



287



288



289

283. [MORMONS]. **Six Consecutive Issues of The Deseret News.** Salt Lake City, UT, May 22, 1872 - June 26, 1872. Vol. XXI, nos. 16-21. 4tos. Each approximately 14 pages on rag paper. All issues excised from a book. Approximately 393 x 270 mm. Some toning, rubbing, mild wear. Several articles on Mormon subjects and life in Utah, including articles supporting and criticizing the Mormon church, with mentions of Brigham Young and other prominent Mormons, as well as correspondence of Mormon missionaries.

200/300

284. [MORMONS]. [MURDER OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH]. **Illinois State Register. Vol. 9, No. 31.** Springfield, IL, September 20, 1844. Four folio pages on one large folding sheet. Each page approximately 608 x 474 mm. Toned, edgeworn, soiled, foxed, some tears, left margin chipped and torn, a faint horizontal crease to the center of pages. On p. 2 are two articles on Mormons. One, about the aftermath of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith on June 27 of the same year as this newspaper was published, is titled: "Mormon Affairs. The inquiry has been made, why some steps have not been taken to bring the authors of the late outbreak at Carthage, to justice? For the information of such of our readers, as take an interest in this matter we are enabled to state from the Governor himself that this delay was necessary, in the first instance to await the result of an application to the government of the United States for a portion of the regular Army to be stationed in Hancock county, to suppress any further disturbances growing out of these prosecutions or any other causes." Another small article is also about the Smiths' murder: "Communicated. I have heard that the Anti-Mormon party of Hancock county have procured letters to be written to Governor Ford, threatening him that if he attempt to sustain the prosecutions against them for the murder of the Smiths, they will endeavor to implicate him by an effort to prove he connived at the act."

300/500

285. [MORRIS, Lewis (1698-1762), his copy]. COKE, Sir Edward (1552-1634). **The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England: Concerning High Treason, and other Pleas to the Crown, and Criminal Causes.** London: A. Crooke, W. Leake, etc., 1669. 4to (278 x 188 mm). Later light-green cloth, spine with black and burgundy gilt morocco lettering labels and a printed shelf label (boards worn, soiled and detached, spine worn, soiled, and partially detached, text toned, offset, worn, soiled, some pages a bit loose, library inkstamp on title-page). Provenance: Lewis Morris (notation on the title-page: "Lewis Morris's book bought of Ja Regnier's Executors."); above this inscription is the ownership signature of James Regnier. Fourth edition, SIGNED BY COLONIAL JUDGE AND LANDOWNER, LEWIS MORRIS, FATHER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNER, LEWIS MORRIS (1726-1798).

500/700

286. [MORRIS, Lewis (1726-1798), his copy]. **The Fifth and Last Part of Modern Reports: Being a Continuation of Several Special Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Westminster...** Savoy: John Nutt, 1711. Folio (319 x 197 mm). Late light brown cloth, spine stamped in black, burgundy, gilt (spine toned and mildly worn, light wear, soiling to boards, text toned, soiled, foxed, library inkstamp on title-page). FIRST EDITION, SIGNED BY DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNER LEWIS MORRIS ON THE TITLE-PAGE ("Lewis Morris cost £ 1=8=0 sterling"). Additionally, this copy is signed by Morris' uncle, Robert Hunter Morris (1700-1764), Governor of Philadelphia, and Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, on p. 1.

1,500/2,500

287. [MORRIS, Lewis (1726-1798), his copy]. **Modern Reports: or, Select Cases Adjudged in the Courts of King's Bench, Chancery, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, Since the Restoration of His Majesty King Charles II.** London: Printed by Eliz. Nutt and R. Gosling... for D. Browne, R. Sare, etc., 1720. 4to (312 x 186 mm). Modern library binding of full light-blue cloth, burgundy and black gilt morocco lettering labels on spine (spine faded and worn, some wear, soiling to boards, text toned, foxed, with some occasional wear, soiling, New York Bar Association inkstamp on title-page). Provenance: Ink cost notation on title-page in an unknown hand, and several ink notes in an unknown hand on the binder's blank at the rear; Lewis Morris (his signature on the title-page); Robert H. Morris (1808-1855), signature on p. 1 (Morris was a descendent of Lewis Morris and was the 64<sup>th</sup> Mayor of New York City). Third Edition, SIGNED BY DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNER LEWIS MORRIS ON THE TITLE-PAGE.

500/1,000

288. [MORRIS, Robert (1734-1806)]. **Partially printed promissory note signed ("Wm. Nicholson"), for \$5,000 issued to ("Rob. Morris") and endorsed by ("Rob. Morris"), Philadelphia, 20 April 1795.** One page, oblong 16mo (102 x 178 mm), accomplished in manuscript, docketed on verso with three company signatures including Joseph Hopkinson (1770-1842); Robert Morris endorses the document on the verso; small ink stain, old folds. SIGNED BY A FOUNDING FATHER AND SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Morris served as the Superintendent of Finance during the Revolutionary War, where he effectively managed the Continental Congress's finances. Morris played a pivotal role in securing loans and financial support for the war effort, often using his personal credit. Despite his significant contributions to the nation's financial stability, he faced financial difficulties later in life and spent time in debtor's prison.

400/600

289. [MORSE CODE]. **The Alphabet of the American Recording Telegraph of Professor Morse, compared with that of The Telegraph Invented by Mr. A. G. Parks of Williamsburgh, N.Y.** N.p., n.d. [ca. late 1840s]. Handbill (191 x 121 mm), old folds, spotting. The handbill shows a side-by-side comparison of Morse's newly established telegraph alphabet with Parks' simplified telegraph alphabet which requires only 179 pulsations compared to 349 pulsations required for the Morse alphabet. "The manipulation presents no difficulty, and requires no special machinery. The apparatus will work with a very weak current, and is well adapted to receiving by sound". Morse's significant contributions during the Industrial Revolution included the invention of a single-wire telegraph system and Morse code, named after its inventor, that was a revolutionary method used in telecommunication to encode text characters as standardized sequences of two different signal durations. It is unclear as to why the simplified Parks alphabet did not gain popularity, but perhaps it was due to the fact that Morse gained significant financial support from the U.S. government that helped aid in the opening of a telegraph line between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, relaying the now famous words over the wire, "What hath God wrought," from the Supreme Court chamber in the basement of the U.S. Capitol building to Mount Clare Station in Baltimore.

150/250





290

290. [NATIONAL DAY OF THANKSGIVING]. *Gazette of the United States*. Vol. LVIII. [New York, December 5, 1789]. Four folio pages on one large folded folio sheet of laid-paper. Each page approximately 436 x 270 mm. Edgeworn, with several marginal tears, toned, foxed, each page with vertical and horizontal creases, some chipping at left margins indicating that this was excised from a book. On the third page (p. 271): "So far as our Information extends, the late Federal Thanksgiving has been attended in the several States with that solemnity which became the important occasion. One advantage which has resulted from the Supreme Executives' of the individual States having republished the proclamation of the President, has been, that the people have thereby been more fully acquainted with this truly federal and devout recommendation of testifying our gratitude as a people, to the Sovereign Lord of All..." In 1789, Congress recommended that the president, George Washington, proclaim a "Day of Publick Thanksgiving" on November 26, 1789. Other articles with letters or speeches by Washington and John Adams, as well as North Carolina's ratifying the U. S. Constitution. There is an account of the French Revolution, in which the Marquis de Lafayette marched on Versailles.

200/300

291. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. CURTIS, Edward S. (1868-1952). **Unpublished cyanotype print of an "Indian Family - Ignatius Reservation"**. Ignatius, MT, ca. 1910. 210 x 159 mm, corners slightly chipped, titled in manuscript in Curits' hand. The image shows an American Indian family with a young child in a papoose in front of their tipi. This is a proof, contact printed directly from the glass plate negative, done by Curtis in the field to check his negative. It exists only in this singular form and did not appear in *The North American Indian*. Curtis created a large body of cyanotypes; presumably, virtually all his 40,000+ negatives were initially printed as cyanotypes, however, very few of them survived.

1,000/2,000



291



292

292. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. [GERONIMO (1829-1909)]. **Boudoir cabinet photograph**. Washington, D.C.: A.F. Randall, 16 May 1884. On original studio mount (216 x 133 mm), photographer rubberstamp on verso, also with a contemporary printed copyright pasted on, some light rubbing and soiling at extremities. Alfred Frank Randall (1854-1916) was an accomplished American photographer who accompanied General George Crook during the Apache-Mexico Wars. His subject, Geronimo, is arguably the most famous of all Apache leaders, best-known for his fearlessness for resisting white colonization of the Apache Southwest between 1850 and 1886, a time of intense conflict between the Apache and United States.

800/1,200



293

293. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. [NOTCHININGA ("No Heart")]. **Cabinet photograph of Sioux chief "No Heart's" three children**. Mandan, Dakota Territory: R. Gilbert, n.d. [ca. 1880]. On original studio mount (overall, 165 x 108 mm), early printed caption mounted on verso. No Heart was a leader of the Iowa people and served in Iowa's delegation to an inter-tribal congress in Washington, D.C. which aimed to settle boundary disputes between the Santee Sioux and their rivals the Sauk and Meskwaki peoples. No Heart was also a notable map maker who followed the same conventions as maps produced by Euro-American cartographers and was able to produce detailed maps of the Missouri valley showing legitimacy of Iowa claims. His three children, according to the caption on the verso, "pride[ed] themselves on being the best looking Sioux in the Sioux tribe".

200/300

294. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. STANDING BEAR, Luther (1868-1939). **Oversized cabinet photograph**. Circa 1885. On original mount (overall 203 x 133 mm), contemporary titling in manuscript on verso, marginal soiling or spotting, rounded corners. Standing Bear was a Sioux Indian that was raised on the Pine Ridge Reservation to an Oglala Lakota family. At age 11, he was sent to Carlisle Indian Industrial School, a federal boarding school for American Indian children in Pennsylvania. In 1902, Standing Bear joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show as an interpreter, chaperon, and performer along with his wife. Standing Bear became one of only a small group of Lakota leaders of his generation who was born and raised in the oral traditions of their culture and at the same time was educated in Euro-American culture. Standing Bear published several books during his lifetime to educate the public about Lakota culture and created popular support to change government policies toward his people. His commentaries have now become part of college-level readings lists in anthropology, literature, history, and philosophy.

300/500



294



295

295. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. **Albumen photograph of Chief Unca of the White River Utes**. Denver: W.C. Chamberlain, ca. 1879. On original studio mount with printed caption, overall 165 x 108 mm, marginal toning, spotting to image, light wear at corners. Chief Unca is seen holding a Colt pistol and a bandolier belt across his chest. Colt Single Action Army pistols became the standard-issue pistol of the U.S. Army in 1873. The White River Utes were a hunter-gatherer tribe that lived along the Grand Valley in Colorado and Utah. On 29 September 1879, members of the Ute tribe attacked the Indian agency on their reservation in Colorado, killing the Indian agent Nathan Meeker and his 10 male employees who had been attempting to convert the Utes to Christianity. On the same day, the Utes attacked the U.S. forces near Mill Creek led by Major Thomas T. Thornburgh that were enroute due to threats against Meeker. They killed the major and 13 troops. This hostility led to the Ute Removal Act in 1880 which forced the tribe to a reservation in Utah.

300/500





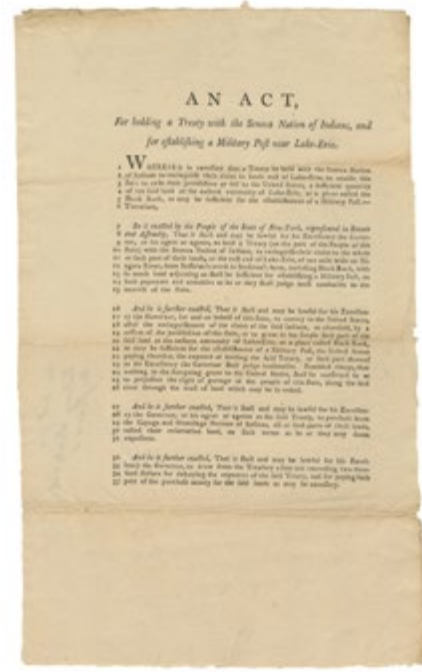
296



297



298



299

296. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. GARDNER, Alexander (1821-1882), photographer. – [MA-TO-LOUSAH ("Swift Bear") (1827-1909)]. **Albumen photograph.** Circa 1870. On studio mount (overall 305 x 254 mm), misprinting the photographer's name as "Alex Gardiner", contemporary manuscript caption at lower margin, some faint spotting or toning in margins. The photograph was taken by the famous Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner (1821-1882) who was commissioned after the War to photograph Native Americans who came to Washington to discuss treaties. Chief Swift Bear was head of the Corn Band of the Brule or Burnt Thigh Sioux located along the White and Niobrara Rivers in South Dakota. Swift Bear was present for The Treaty of Fort Laramie and at the agency when the Battle of Little Bighorn was fought in 1876

400/600

297. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. **Albumen photograph of a Pueblo Indian.** Circa 1870. On original mount, image 184 x 140 mm, overall 356 x 279 mm. Indicative of his style, the photo was possibly taken by the famous Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner (1821-1882), who was commissioned after the War to photograph Native Americans who came to Washington to discuss treaties.

300/500

298. [NATIVE AMERICANS]. – [STANLEY, John Mix (1814-1872)]. **Stanley's American Indian Gallery.** [New York:] McSpedon & Baker, n.d. [ca. 1849-50]. Broadside (470 x 203 mm), old fold, browning, small hole. In 1842, Stanley traveled the American West and up the Pacific Coast to paint Native American life. In 1849-50, Stanley toured his Indian Gallery along the East Coast. Although Congress declined to purchase his 150 canvases, the paintings remained in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., where they were destroyed by fire in 1865.

200/300

299. [SENECA INDIAN TREATY]. **An Act, for holding a Treaty with the Seneca Nation of Indians, and for establishing a Military Post near Lake-Erie.** New York, n.d. [1802]. Broadside slip bill, folio (349 x 222 mm), old folds, contemporary notation on verso. In 1802, a treaty was enacted which extinguished the Seneca Indians' claim to an area near Lake Erie, known as Black Rock. The planned fort was never built, but a smaller one was erected in 1807 and became Fort Tomkins in August 1812, also known as Fort Adams.

200/300

300. [WISCONSIN NATIVE AMERICANS]. **Sale of Indian Logs broadside.** Keshena, WI, 22 March 1887. Square 8vo (216 x 203 mm). Printed broadside (large closed tear, some stains, edgewear). The U.S. Indian Agent, Thomas Jennings, of the Green Bay agency, announces the sale of upwards of 2,130,000 feet of logs on the Wolf River and branches of the Oconto River. Indian agents were officials appointed by the federal government who were in charge of relations with Native Americans, including settling disputes, enforcing treaty obligations, etc.

100/200

301. [NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONY]. [MASON, Robert Tufton (1635-1688)]. **Manuscript document signed ("William Bridgeman"), Court of Whitehall, London, 19 November 1686.** 1 page (356 x 229 mm), folio, contemporary copy. Provenance: From the papers of Sir Edmund Andros (1637-1714); H.P. Kraus Rare Books (catalogue note). A document in the long struggle by Robert T. Mason, heir of John Mason, the original patentee of the colony of New Hampshire, to obtain recognition of his rights. After the death of John Mason in 1635, the settlement was practically abandoned, and the territory was taken over by Massachusetts. Following the Restoration in 1660, Robert Mason began a series of lawsuits, petitions, and other proceedings to establish his claim to the ownership of lands in Portsmouth and throughout the colony. This proved unprofitable eventually, the principal result of his actions being the expulsion of Massachusetts from the area, and the establishment of a separate crown colony in 1679. The present paper is headed by a listing of the King's councilors, 26 in number, following which is a verdict by Bridgeman in favor of R. Mason, against the appeal of William Vaughan, the latter representing the New Hampshire Council, which was resisting Mason's claims. Bridgeman was Clerk of the Privy Council. Calendar of State Papers (America) XII, No. 999 (4-line summary; apparently otherwise unpublished).

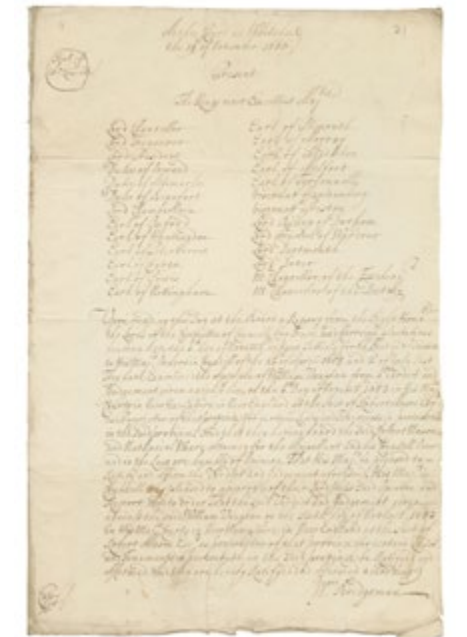
500/700

302. [NEW YORK]. LONGWORTH, David. **Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register and City Directory; For the Thirty-third Year of American Independence.** New-York: Printed and Published at the Old Established Directory Office, Shakespeare Gallery, 1808. 12mo (166 x 100 mm). Later light-green cloth, burgundy gilt morocco lettering label on spine, paper shelf label on spine (spine and boards sunned, rubbed, and occasionally soiled, upper front corner bumped, gutter facing title-page cracked, title-page dampstained, with two inkstamps including one from the Bar Association of New York Library, first two leaves trimmed at upper margin with minor loss, text toned, soiled, offset, numeric inkstamp on rpm printing error on p. 132). **FIRST EDITION OF THIS RARE NEW YORK DIRECTORY.** John Jacob Astor (1763-1848) is listed on p. 66, and mayor Dewitt Clinton (1769-1828) is listed on p. 105.

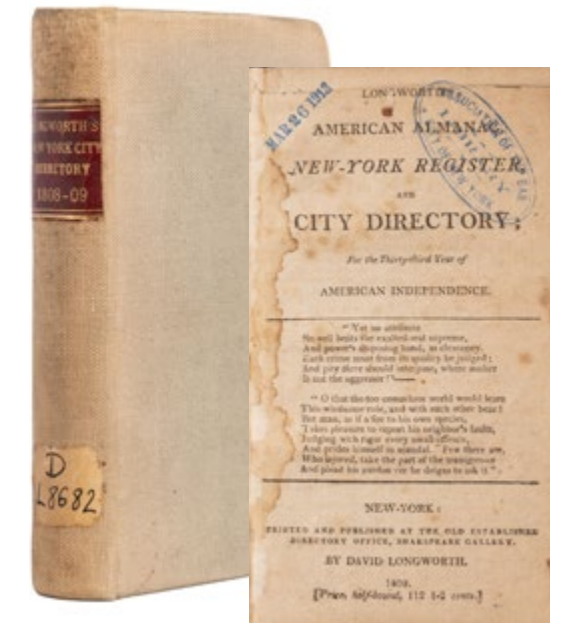
200/300



300



301



302



303. [NEW YORK]. ROBERTS, Marshall Owen (1813-1880). **Autograph manuscript abstract of the title of lands between 35th and 36th Streets and west of highwater line on the Hudson River, New York, 18 August 1868, by the firm Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel.** Oblong 8vo (216 x 357 mm). Over 400 manuscript pages and documents, including 3 manuscript maps and 6 true copy folding maps on linen. Contemporary half calf, leather lettering-piece gilt on upper cover (extremities rubbed, spine perished). As an American merchant, financier, and railroad man, Roberts was "one of the foremost businessmen of his day". His most notable venture was the building of steamships, including the *Hendrick Hudson*, the largest steam vessel navigating the Hudson River at that time. He made the bulk of his fortune during the American Civil War by leasing and selling idle steamships to the federal government. His wealth helped him become one of the first directors of the Erie Railroad, and one of the first investors in the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas roads. Roberts also amassed a sizable art collection, which featured prominent American artists and works, including Emanuel Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware*. The present document shows land that Roberts had acquired near the Hudson River, perhaps for one of his steam vessel ventures. The abstract includes numerous supporting documentation of the purchased land including supreme court cases, maps, plans, etc. Today, Pier 76 occupies the river front property once owned by Roberts.

300/500

304. [NEW YORK REAL ESTATE]. **Group of Four BroadSides for Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. Auctioneers Offering Real Estate Lots for Sale in New York.** New York: John Medole Steam Job Printer for Muller and Wilkins, 1866 - 67. Letterpress broadsides on thin paper, all mounted onto later paper. All have simple street maps showcasing the lots for sale. All approximately 480 x 303 mm. Toned, occasionally worn, soiled, with visible tears, all with marginal glue residue visible, mounts are toned, worn, chipped. Including: March 2, 1866, "Auction Sale of Valuable Lots on 11th Ave."; April 25, 1867, "Valuable Lots on 115th Street at Auction."; May 16, 1867, "Valuable Lots Near the Boulevard [Broadway] at Auction."; May 16, 1867, "Auction Sale of House and Lot on E. 62d St."

200/400

305. [NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY]. SHARP, Jacob. **Manuscript "Memorandum of Agreement between Edward Livingston of the City of New York and The Twenty Third Street Railway Company..."** [August, 1881]. Folio. 3 1/2 pages on 3 ruled white leaves. First two leaves with manuscript on rectos and versos, final leaf with manuscript on verso only. Approximately 317 x 200 mm. Signed by Jacob Sharp on the verso of the second leaf with a small wax seal and on the verso of the final leaf: "Received January 12th 1882 from Mr. Edward Livingston nineteen hundred + thirty two 44/100 dollars as full for all claim and demands on the written contract to date - \$1932. 44/100 / Jacob Sharp for the Twenty Third St Railway Co." Sharp has signed twice; no signature of Livingston is present. Three horizontal creases, minor toning, rubbing, occasional soiling. In this agreement, The Twenty-Third Street Railway agrees to move some of their tracks facing 56 to 66 Crosby Street in order to accommodate the installation of a vault at the behest of Edward Livingston (1834-1906). Livingston was a member of the prominent Livingston family and was a successful businessman dealing in the importation and distribution of railroad materials.

200/300

306. [NEW YORK CITY]. **Large Group of 38 Manuscript Invoices for Street Paving, General Repairs, and Salary Requests for The Corporation of New York.** New York. [New York, 1819]. All on plain white paper, including some on laid paper. Various sizes, ranging from approximately 900 x 204 mm to 105 x 150 mm. Generally toned, all creased, some with wear, chipping, tears at creases. An interesting group. These notes, several of which are signed by city officials ("R. Graves", "John Horne", "O. Edwards", and more), are an interesting look at the push to improve New York City with street paving, sidewalk repair, etc.

200/300

307. [NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT]. **New York City Police Department Press Releases.** New York: Police Department, City of New York, 1956 - October 22, 1965. 4to loose pages with teletype text. Approximately 150 pages. All pages approximately 355 x 213 mm. (Worn, toned, several marginal tears, chips, each first page of press releases with the New York Bar Association inkstamp). Most of these press releases are with mundane topics such as police officers being deployed to beaches for the summer, a request for drivers to be cautious during Thanksgiving, Commissioner Kennedy's remarks after receiving a reward from Cardinal Spellman, and more.

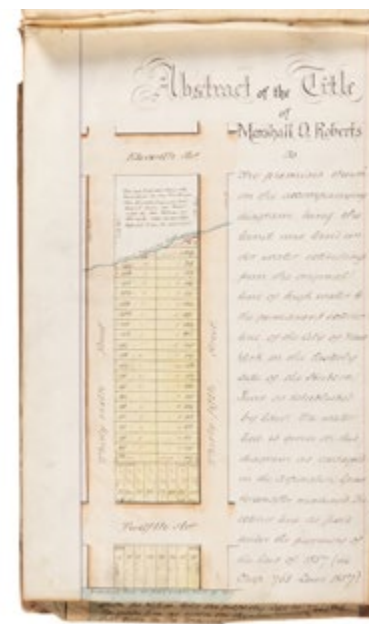
100/200

308. [NEW YORK CITY]. **The New-York City Directory for 1853-1854. Twelfth Publication.** New-York: Charles R. Rode, 1853. Thick 8vo. With folding, engraved map of New York present (map is loose). Bound in modern library binding of full light-blue cloth, burgundy and black gilt morocco lettering labels on spine (spine faded and worn, some wear, soiling to boards, text toned, foxed, with some occasional wear, soiling, New York Bar Association inkstamp and embossed stamp on title-page, title-page is loose and chipped, front hinge cracked, various inkstamps throughout). Contact information for prominent New Yorkers, including John J. Astor (p. 47), William M. "Boss" Tweed "Ald. 7th ward" (p. 648).

100/300

309. [NUMISMATICS] - [COUNTERFEITING]. **Partially printed document, New York City, 26 April 1820.** 2-pages, printed on both recto and verso, small folio (330 x 203 mm), accomplished in manuscript, four sections detached at folds. EARLY COUNTERFEIT MONEY. The document, presented by the Jurors of the People of the State of New York, accuse Rufus Leverance of New York, as taking part in a felonious act by possessing a counterfeit promissory note for \$10, dated 25 January 1818, with the intent to defraud. Included is the exact promissory note in question mentioned above (edges worn with some losses). Counterfeiting was a significant issue in the United States during the early 19th century. The lack of a standardized currency and the proliferation of various banknotes issued by state-chartered banks made it easier for counterfeiters to produce fake money. During this time, there was a considerable amount of locally issued and poorly regulated banknotes, and counterfeiting was often carried out by individuals or criminal groups seeking to exploit the vulnerabilities of the banking system. The U.S. government and individual states attempted to address the problem by implementing various measures, such as improving the design and security features of banknotes and passing legislation to regulate and oversee banking activities. The issue of counterfeit money was one of the factors that eventually led to the establishment of the U.S. Secret Service in 1865, initially as a part of the Department of the Treasury. The Secret Service was initially created to combat counterfeit currency, and it later expanded its mission to include the protection of national leaders.

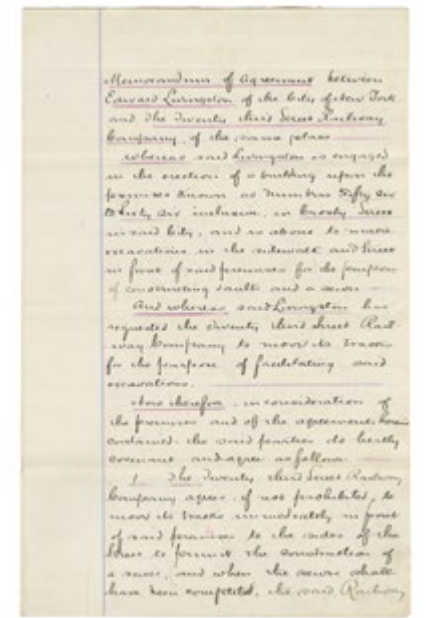
300/500



303



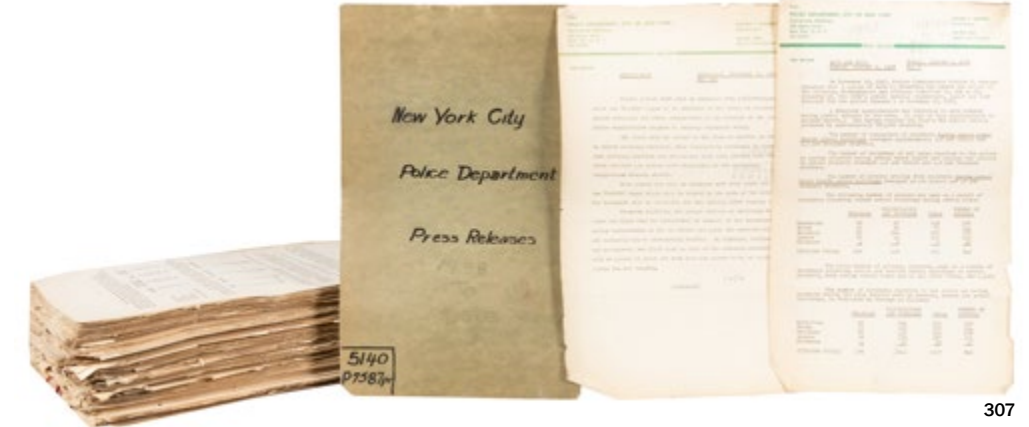
304



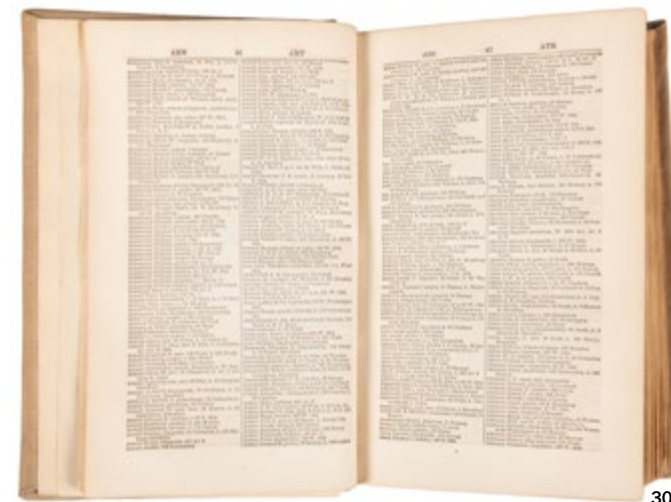
305



306



307



308



309





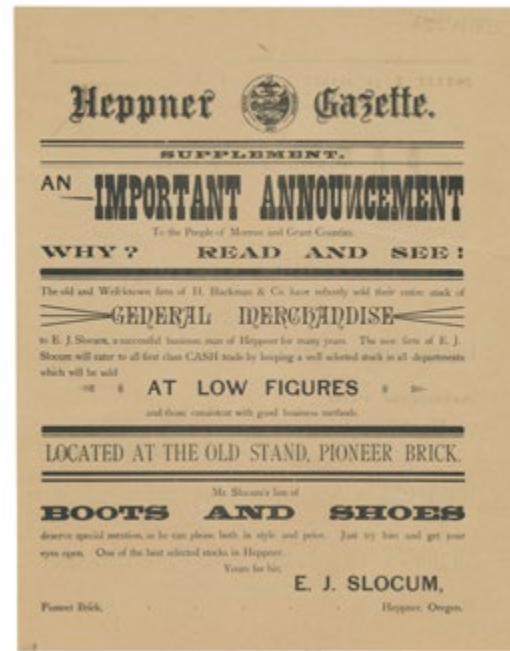
310



311



312



313

310. [NUMISMATICS]. **Coin Supplement to Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter...** New York: J. Thompson, Banker and Broker, [ca. 1853]. 4to (275 x 195 mm). Illustrated with numerous engraved images of gold and silver coins. Near contemporary plain wrappers (wrappers worn, chipped, soiled, leaves toned, foxed, edgeworn and chipped, all with a small hole for a clip at the upper corner). On the inner rear wrappers is a neatly written contemporary manuscript page, "Value of U. S. Dollar in" with numerous entries of U.S. Dollar values in other countries. Sheet is approximately 205 x 127 mm. Sheet is affixed to wrapper at upper margin. Some of the countries listed include: "Arabia = 1 Piastre, 16 caveers", "Austria = 2 fluorine, 7 1/2 Kreut", "Central Amer. = 1 peso, 7 centavos", "China = 6 miace [?], 2 candareius [?]", "Persia = 5 Kran", and more. **150/300**

311. [OREGON TERRITORY]. **Oregon Spectator. News of the Whitman massacre and a treaty with Native Americans.** Oregon City, O.T.: Wilson Blain and Robert Moore, 18 April 1850. Vol. 4, No. 15. 4pp., folio (508 x 318 mm), old fold. FIRST NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN OREGON. Includes mentions of the Whitman massacre that happened on 29 November 1847. Thirteen people along with American missionaries Marcus and Narcissa Whitman were killed by a group of Cayuse men who accused Whitman of poisoning 200 Cayuse in his medical care during an outbreak of measles that included the Whitman's household. **250/350**

312. [OREGON TERRITORY]. **Alexander's Messenger. The Philadelphia Pictorial and Family Newspaper - Free from All Political or Party Prejudices - Devoted to the Ladies and Heads of Families, to the Mechanic, the Farmer, and the Moralist.** Philadelphia, PA, January 7, 1846. Four folio pages on one folio sheet. Each page approximately 720 x 520 mm. Toned, foxed, worn, soiled, marginal chips and tears, one horizontal crease. On p. 1 is a rare engraved map of the Oregon Territory: "A Correct Map of the Disputed Territory in Oregon." The Oregon Territory was disputed between the United States and Great Britain until a treaty was signed in 1846, finally establishing a border between Oregon and Canada. This had the effect of giving the United States territory a foothold on the Pacific Ocean. **100/200**

313. [OREGON]. **Supplement to Heppner Gazette. Advertisements for Western boots.** [Oregon, 21 April 1893]. 2 pp., broadsheet, folio (368 x 286 mm), deacidified. *Heppner Gazette* was founded in 1883 in the city of Heppner with only a population of 370. The weekly newspaper is still printed today. **100/200**

314. [OUTLAWS]. [ANDERSON, Peter "Rattlesnake"]. **Wanted poster for the theft of a valuable coin collection.** Rawlins, Wyoming, ca. 11 February 1893. Broadside, 432 x 222 mm, several old folds. Two photograph illustrations in the text of the wanted outlaw. The sheriff of Carbon County, Jens Hansen, announces the theft of C.F. Johnson's coin collection and a \$100 reward to any person that will arrest the thief. Included in the collection is an eight-cornered \$50.00 gold piece dated 1851 and a \$5.00 Mormon gold piece. "He was last seen at Niagara Falls, New York. Keep a sharp lookout. He may try to dispose of the coins." A local newspaper reported that the collection was worth \$5,000 and that Anderson skipped town and took it with him to Denmark. He was soon apprehended by Danish authorities and sentenced to 10 years in prison for his crime. The coin collection was soon returned to its original owner. **300/500**

315. [OUTLAWS]. BARROW, Clyde (1909-1934) and Bonnie PARKER (1910-1934). **Calendar pages allegedly inscribed by Clyde Barrow, with supporting documentation from a former criminal associate, James Mullen.** Framed display, 508 x 445 mm overall, with a TLS from Mullen stating that he had taken the calendar out of Clyde's car as a souvenir and vouches that the writing on the pages was that of Clyde Barrow, or as "he was known briefly" to Mullen as: "Dallas sheriffs office No. 6048". The first calendar page is dated 1 October 1933, and is inscribed "Bonnie Birthday". The other is dated 21 March 1933, and is inscribed "your Clyde's birthday"; an error lost on its owner as Clyde was born on 24 March. These pages were most likely a ruse by Mullen who saw a moneymaking opportunity after the couple was slain by police officers on 23 May 1934 and the romanticism of Bonnie and Clyde was quickly being ingrained into American popular culture. On 23 February 1935, 20 people were charged with harboring the slain Bonnie and Clyde, including Mullen, and were asked to take the stand during the government's prosecution of the "bloody gunfight" between the gang and police in Platte City, MO. Mullen testified concerning the Gang's activities, the break at Eastham State prison farm, and to identify a Browning machine rifle as the sort used by Bonnie and Clyde during the shootout (these were military grade guns that they had stolen from the National Guard armories). *Corsicana Semi-Weekly Light* (26 February 1935) describes Mullen's testimony, more specifically, the famous prison break which Ray Hamilton (brother of "Public Enemy Number One", Floyd Hamilton) promised him \$2,000 to effect his release: "[Mullen] came to Dallas and plotted with Floyd Hamilton, Ray's brother, and Clyde and Bonnie to free Hamilton from the prison farm. Pistols were cached near the farm by Barrow, Bonnie and Mullen... three days before the break. On the day of the break Mullen and outlaw couple drove to within a mile of a stretch of woods where the convicts were working". Mullen described the scene that unfolded: "We had been there only a few minutes when we heard two shotguns fire and a lot of hollering. We stay there ten minutes. Soon, three men in white prison clothes and one in stripes approached us. They were Raymond Hamilton, Hilton Bybee, Joe Palmer and Henry Methvin". Included with a later printing of Bonnie and Clyde's wanted poster and an original broadside ad for a movie about the outlaws, promising pictures taken immediately after their deaths. **600/800**



314



315





316

316. [OUTLAWS]. [GOLDSBY, Crawford ("Cherokee Bill") (1876-1896)]. **Cabinet photograph.** Fort Smith, AR: Fort Smith: Gannaway, n.d. [ca. 1880]. On original studio mount (overall, 165 x 108 mm), image slightly faded, light soiling to mount, small chip to corner verso. At the age of 18, the outlaw Cherokee Bill had been terrorizing the Indian Territory along with Bill Cook and the Cook Gang for two years including being responsible for the murder of eight men. He was finally apprehended during a robbery and sentenced to hang on 17 March 1896. When asked if he had any final words, the 20-year-old said, "I came here to die, not to make a speech". A RARE PHOTO OF A FAMOUS OUTLAW.

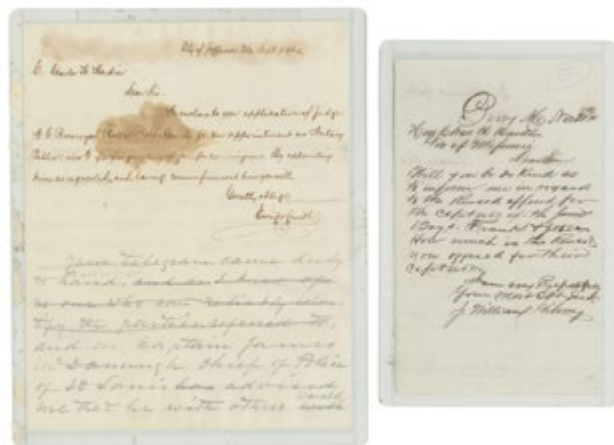
300/500



317

317. [OUTLAWS]. [JAMES, Frank (1843-1915)]. **Portrait of... Important New Feature of "Border Outlaws."** St. Louis: Historical Publishing Co., n.d. [1881]. 8vo (216 x 140 mm). Broadside on yellow paper (horizontal crease, few tiny stains). A rare prospectus, printed in the James Brothers' home state of Missouri, for *Border Outlaws* (published in 1881), that contains a "genuine portrait" of Frank James of the James-Younger Gang. *Border Outlaws*, according to the prospectus, was the "standard and only genuine history of the Younger and James Brothers, and their bands of highwaymen". Frank James was the older brother of outlaw Jesse James and member of the James-Younger Gang. James was involved in at least four robberies between 1868 and 1876 that resulted in the deaths of bank employees or citizens. The Gang was finally apprehended during a raid on 7 September 1876 that ended with the death or capture of most of the gang. Frank James would be acquitted of all charges and lived out the last thirty years of his life as a free man.

200/300



318

318. [OUTLAWS]. [JAMES, Frank (1843-1915) and JAMES, Jesse (1847-1882)]. [NORTHFIELD BANK RAID OF 1876]. **Group of Two Autograph Letters Signed Related to the Northfield Bank Raid Perpetrated by the Younger-James Gang on September 7, 1876, including:** [HARDIN, Charles H. (1820-1892), Governor of Missouri]. Manuscript Draft Letter Unsigned in Hardin's Hand at the bottom of a letter written to the Governor from the Ewing and Smith law firm (City of Jefferson, MO, September 23, 1876), with an unrelated request for an appointment for a Notary Public. Two 4to pages on one plain white leaf. Approximately 246 x 196 mm. Some soiling (including one larger spot on the Ewing and Smith portion), two horizontal creases, some minor rubbing. Beneath the Ewing and Smith portion is the following draft in Hardin's hand in pencil: "Your telegram came duly to hand and as Captain James McDonagh Chief of Police of St. Louis advised me that he with others would go to Northfield for the purpose of identifying the parties referred to in your dispatch, I will not act as you have requested. As there is no doubt ["conclusive" marked-out] ample evidence against the parties of the crimes committed in your state, I have to trust that they will be convicted and subjected to the severest punishment, which they so richly deserve". And GIBNEY, J. Williams. Autograph Letter Signed. Perry, MN, Nov. 20th, 1876. One 8vo page on ruled paper. Approximately 203 x 124 mm. Addressed "Hon. Chas. H. Hardin Gov of Missouri / Dear Sir:" Some toning, one faint vertical and two faint vertical creases, left margin mildly chipped. "Will you be so Kind as to inform me in regard to the Reward offered for the capture of the James Boys, Frank + Jesse. How much is the Reward now offered for their capture. I am very Respectfully Your most Obt - Servt. J. Williams Gibney". It appears that Gibney was involved in the hunt, possibly as a bounty hunter. These letters reflect the anger directed to the outlaw Younger-James Gang; the raid on the First National Bank of Northfield was a bloody affair, in which eight members of the gang participated - only the James brothers escaped (the other members of the gang were either killed or captured). Offered with a reproduction photo of contemporary engraved depictions of the raid.

1,500/3,000

319. [OUTLAWS]. [JAMES-YOUNGER GANG]. **Daily Arkansas Gazette. Northfield Bank robbery by Jesse James and the gang.** Little Rock: 29 September 1876. 4pp., large folio (546 x 432 mm), leaves detached at spine. THE NORTHFIELD ROBBERS. On 7 September 1876, Jesse James, brother Frank James, the Younger brothers, and the rest of the gang rode into Northfield to rob the First National Bank in what would later be called a "textbook James-Younger robbery". Local citizens realized what was happening and sprang into action by firing on the gang, leaving two robbers dead in the street and two more badly wounded. The remaining outlaws fled southwest, triggering the largest manhunt in U.S. history, which led to the capture of the Younger brothers. Each year on the weekend after Labor Day, the town comes together to celebrate the defeat of the James-Younger Gang.

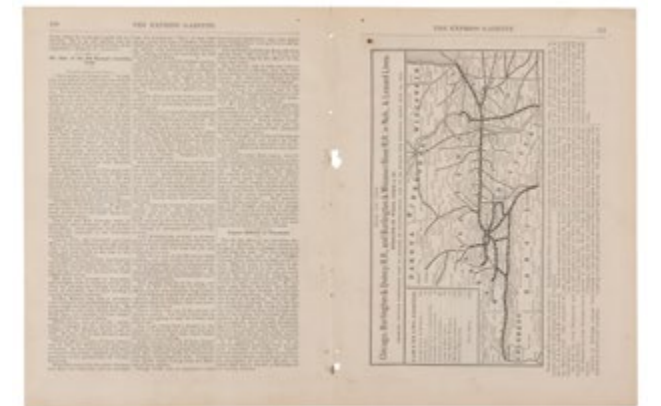
300/500



319

320. [OUTLAWS]. [JAMES-YOUNGER GANG]. **The Express Gazette. Vol. VII - No. 7.** Cincinnati, OH, July, 1882. 4to. 15 pp. (pp. 97-112). Approximately 293 x 222 mm. Toned, some occasional wear, chipping to inner margins from where this was removed from a bound volume. On p. 110 is an article, "The Fate of the Old Missouri Guerrilla Gang," reprinted from the *Kansas City Times*. "Time makes all things even" 'tis said, and none know this better than the friends and acquaintances of the gang of plunderers known as the James boys and Youngers. To be sure it has taken a good deal of patience, and many lives have been sacrificed, but, in the end, the majority of the men who for years lived in open defiance of the law have been made to feel its power, and are now either dead or in the Penitentiary." On p. 111 is a railroad map of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail Road and Burlington & Missouri River Rail Road and their leased lines.

100/200



320

321. [OUTLAWS]. [JAMES, Jesse (1847-1882), association]. **The New North-West. Vol. 13, No. 42.** Deer Lodge, MT, April 14, 1882. Four folio pages on one folio sheet. Each page approximately 710 x 535 mm. Toned, one horizontal crease, some edgewear with several short tears, stab-holes at left margin, light dampstaining at lower corners. On pp. 1-2 are articles on the death of Jesse James at the hands of one of his men ("Jesse James. / The Great Missouri Robber Killed by One of His Men. / The Right Man at Last..."). Also a notice about "Anti-Polygamy" Mormons attending the General Conference of the World of Church of Latter-Day Saints.

150/250



321



BILLY THE KID IN LOCAL NEW MEXICO TERRITORY NEWSPAPER

322. [OUTLAWS]. ["BILLY THE KID," alias of "BONNEY, William H.," alias of MCCARTY, Henry (1859-1881), association]. **The Las Vegas Daily Optic.** Las Vegas, N. M. (New Mexico Territory), July 8, 1881. Vol. 2, No. 209. Four folio pages on large folding folio rag paper sheets. Mild toning, some wear, chipping to left margins indicating that this was excised from a book. On p. 4 is a rare brief mention of "Billy the Kid": "Parties now in Las Vegas bring the information that 'Billy the Kid,' is on Red river, near the Texas line, at the head of twenty men, and was seen at Wallace station one day last week. This story is disbelieved, but the men who brought it in are of undoubted integrity and could have no purpose making assertions which they know to be false." This newspaper is dated less than a week before "Billy the Kid's" death on July 14, 1881. Lawman Pat Garrett (1850-1908) shot Bonney to death in Fort Sumner, NM, so it is possible that Bonney was in Red River, NM, when the witnesses claim he was (the distance between the two towns is just over 200 miles). On p. 1 is an interview with lawmaker and politician, Samuel J. Tilden (1814-1886), about the (eventually successful) assassination attempt on the life of President James A. Garfield (1831-1881), who was shot on July 2, 1881, but would finally die of sepsis later that same year (September 19): "... Our young American civilization and our system of elective constitutional government cannot afford frequent recurrence of attempts to change the administration of government, and possession of individual political power by the act of an assassin..." A rare mention of Garfield's assassination between the period of the shooting and his eventual death.

200/400

323. [PANAMA CANAL]. **An original invitation to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal.** San Francisco, 20 February 1915. Bifolio, 8vo (206 x 152 mm). 2 vignettes printed on integral leaf. (Old folds, some marginal offsetting). In 1915, San Francisco hosted the world's fair to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal a year prior. A project that lasted a decade and caused significant financial setbacks, U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt showed the economic power and technological prowess of the United States by establishing a trans-isthmian canal that had eluded travelers and businessmen for centuries.

150/250

324. [PATENT MEDICINE]. **Advertising Broadside for "Aimar's Neurotic Oil," and "Aimar's Pearl Cement..."** [Charleston, S.C.: Goodrich, Wineman & Co., ca. 1850s-1860s]. Letterpress broadside on white paper. Approximately 241 x 195 mm. Offsetting to text, marginal rubbing, foxing. An exceedingly rare advertisement for two products from "Aimar," including "Neurotic Oil" to treat "Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Painful Swellings, Sprains, &c. Price 25 Cents." and "Pearl Cement for Mending China, Glass, Earthenware, Furniture, Leather, Etc. Price 25 Cents."

200/400

325. [PETWORTH EMIGRATION SCHEME]. **Canada. Letters from Persons Who Have Emigrated to Upper Canada, Under the Management of the Petworth Emigration Committee, Written in the Year 1833.** London: John Phillips; Longman and Co., 1834. 8vo. (Title-page repaired at lower corners, perforated library stamp on title, soiled, disbound). [With:] *Continuation of Letters from Sussex Emigrants, in Upper Canada, for 1833.* Nos. 1, 5, and 6. Petworth: John Phillips; Longman and Co., n.d. [1834]. 3 volumes, 8vo. (Dampstained, disbound).

The Petworth Emigration Scheme was a philanthropic initiative established in the early 1830s by Thomas Sockett, a clergyman from Petworth, England. The scheme aimed to alleviate poverty and unemployment by facilitating the emigration of impoverished individuals to the British colonies, particularly Canada. Through the sponsorship of wealthy donors, individuals from Petworth and surrounding areas were provided with financial assistance for their passage and settlement. The beneficiaries of the scheme, often referred to as "Petworth emigrants," embarked on a challenging journey to start a new life in the colonies, contributing to the expansion of British settlements in Canada during the 19th century.

200/300

A VERY RARE ACCOUNT OF BLACKBEARD'S DEATH AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PIRATE ITEMS EXTANT

326. [PIRATES]. [TEACH, Edward ("Blackbeard") (c. 1680-1718)]. – [DEFOE, Daniel (d. 1731), editor]. **Mercurius Politicus: Being Monthly Observations on the Affairs of Great Britain, with the Most Material Occurrences in Europe for the Month of April 1719.** London: for F. Moore, 1719. 8vo (184 x 121 mm). [191]-263, [1, blank] pp. Spine with remnants of previous binding, small spot of ghosting on last leaf verso, marginal browning, title-page sunned. TWO CONTEMPORARY REPORTS OF THE DEATH OF BLACKBEARD. Blackbeard, whose real name was Edward Teach or Thatch, was a notorious English pirate who terrorized the West Indies and up the eastern coast of the American colonies between 1717 and 1718. He gained a fearsome reputation for his thick black beard and intimidating appearance. In November 1718, a naval expedition led by Lieutenant Robert Maynard of the Royal Navy aboard the *Pearl* was dispatched by the Governor of Virginia to capture or kill Blackbeard and his men. The two forces clashed off the coast of North Carolina in a battle that lasted for several hours, eventually with the death of Blackbeard, who received multiple gunshot wounds and stab wounds before succumbing to his injuries. Maynard's men decapitated Blackbeard's body and hung his head from the bow of their ship as proof of his demise.

Published here is a letter from Maynard which describes the entire fight in detail between the two seaman: "The 22nd I came up with Captain Thach, the notorious Pyrate, who has taken, from time to time, a great many English Vessels on these Coasts, and in the West-Indies; he went by the name of Blackbeard, because he let his Beard grow, and tied it up in black Ribbons. I attack'd him at Cherhock in North Carolina... We kill'd 12, besides Blackbeard, who fell with five shot in him, and 20 dismal Cuts in several Parts of his Body... I have cut Blackbeard's Head off, which I have put on my Bowsprit, in order to carry it to Virginia". "... he went by the Name of Blackbeard, because he let his Beard grow and tie it up in black Ribbons. I attack'd him at Cherhock in North-Carolina, when he had on board 21 Men and Nine Guns mounted. At our first Salutation, he drank Damnation to me and my Men, whom he stil'd Cowardly Puppies, saying, He will neither give nor take Quarter. Immediately we engag'd and Mr. Hyde was unfortunately kill'd, and five of his Men wounded in the little Sloop, which having no body to command Her, fell a Stern, and did not come up to assist me till the Action was almost over... I shot away Thach's Gib and his Forehalliards, forcing him ashoar, I boarded his Sloop, and had 20 Men kill'd and wounded. Immediately thereupon he entere'd me with 10 Men; but 12 stout Men I left there, fought like Heroes, Sword in hand, and they kill'd every one of them that entere'd, without the loss of one Man on their Side, but they were miserably cut and mangled." Moore 553.

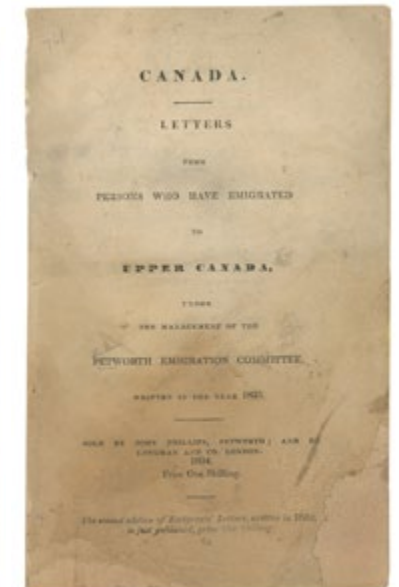
3,000/5,000



323



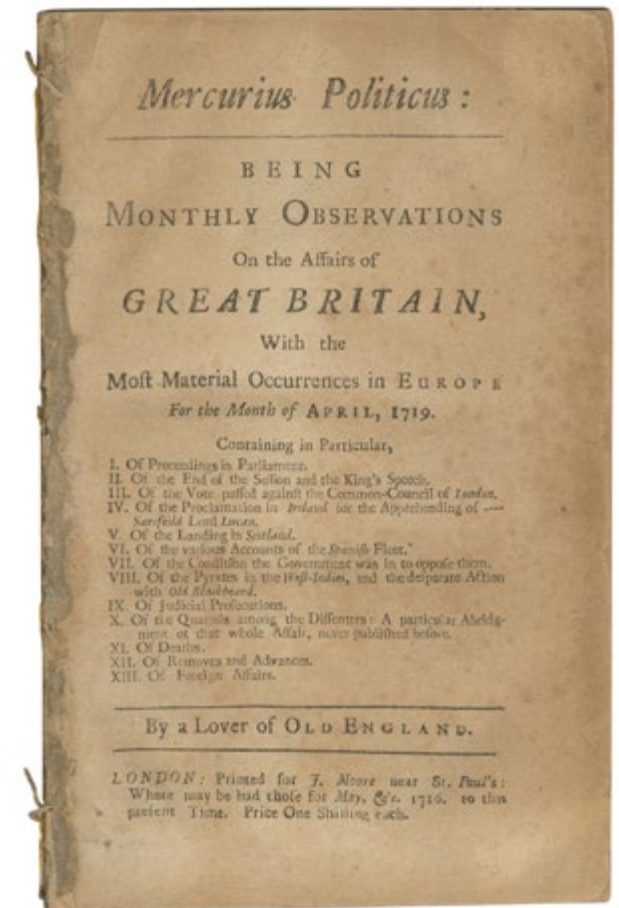
324



325



322



326



327. [PLAYING CARDS]. [POILLY, François de (1623-1693)]. **An uncut sheet of a partial Minchiate tarot deck.** [Paris, ca. 1660]. 5 uncut engraved cards with one blank space, hand-coloring, sheet 194 x 184 mm. Includes five plain suits which represent a different continent (spades for Africa, clubs for the Americas), of which the America cards show EARLY IMAGES OF NATIVE AMERICANS. De Poilly's tarot decks, originally consisting of 97 cards, are the oldest known French-suited tarot decks, predating the Animal Tarots that appeared around 1740. **800/1,200**



327

328. [PIRATES]. **The London Gazette.** London: Thomas Newcomb, 1687. No. 2274. Broadsheet (292 x 178 mm), few small ink stains on recto, browning. PIRATES IN AMERICA. Britain has taken notice of the pirates in the West-Indies and the robberies committed by them and has come up with a solution to send a squadron of ships under the command of Sir Robert Holmes to suppress them by any means necessary. **200/300**



328

329. [PONY EXPRESS] – [ABSTRACTED INDIAN BONDS]. **Autograph document signed (“Russell, Majors & Waddell”) to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington City, 16 August 1860.** 1 page, oblong 12mo (121 x 197 mm), old folds, docketed in red on recto (“No. 60”), endorsed on verso. ABSTRACTED INDIAN BOND SCANDAL. Floyd (1806-1863) was the 31st governor of Virginia and Secretary of War under President Buchanan (1857-60), and a Confederate General in the Civil War. Floyd's time as Secretary was fraught with scandal which included the case of the “Abstracted Indian Bonds”, which surfaced at the end of the Buchanan administration. “One night early in the secession winter, for a third and final time, a clerk named Godard Bailey entered his own empty office in the Interior Department building, removed thousands of dollars of negotiable bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund from his safe, and delivered them to War Department contractor William Hepburn Russell. As Russell told Bailey when they first met that July, Secretary of War John Buchanan Floyd had been propping up Russell's firm with ‘acceptances’ - legally dubious memoranda approving future payments - which Russell used as security on loans. The acceptances now encompassed a sum greater than Russell's contracts, had no legal justification, and were increasingly likely to ‘embarrass’ both Russell and Floyd. Russell had learned that Bailey was Floyd's relative by marriage, and Russell played on Bailey's loyalty to convince the clerk to ‘loan’ him a portion of the bonds in his office for use as security on still more loans to cover his outstanding debts. Bailey carried out the first ‘abstraction’ just hours after Russell proposed it. He made two more trips in September and December, but by now Russell had failed to redeem the first bonds he had ‘hypothecated’ with Wall Street banks. His creditors claimed them and they were lost to the government for good... All parties escaped criminal conviction as the war pushed the affair from the public's mind, but not before it provoked a congressional investigation and a novel intervention by the federal government in how it invested and managed the funds generated by Indian dispossession - the Indian Trust Fund - as a part of the national debt. During and after the war, in discussions of the bonds, Republican policy makers rhetorically joined tribes and northern taxpayers as common victims of a robbery by disloyal Democrats and, in doing so, bound tribes to their vision of national political economy” (Schneider, *The Case of the Abstracted Indian Bonds*, 23 June 2022). **800/1,200**

330. PRINCE PHILIPPE OF ORLÉANS, Count of Paris (1838-1894). **Imperial photograph signed (“Philippe Comte de Paris”).** New York: Pach Brothers, ca. 1885. Albumen photo on original studio mount, signed at lower corner of mount, overall 324 x 191 mm, spotting to image, old mount transferred on verso. Prince Philippe became the Prince Royal, heir apparent to the throne, when his father, Prince Ferdinand-Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, died in a carriage accident in 1842. Prince Philippe would soon be exiled after the French Second Republic was proclaimed. He would later move to the United States to join the American Civil War as a Union officer, along with his younger brother, Prince Robert, Duke of Chartres, becoming an assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain on 24 September 1861. He distinguished himself after serving on the staff of the commander of the Army of Potomac, Major General George B. McClellan, for nearly a year. **200/300**

331. No lot.

332. [RAILROAD]. **Grand Trunk Railway...To All Points in Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Denver and the West!** Boston: Rand Avery Supply Co., n.d. [ca. 1860?]. Large chromolithograph broadside poster (browning near edges, some chipping, upper corner detached). The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) was a historic Canadian railway system that played a pivotal role in the country's transportation development. Established in 1852, the GTR initially aimed to connect the key cities of Toronto and Montreal, facilitating the movement of goods and passengers. Over the years, it expanded its network, eventually stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes. The railway system became a vital link in Canada's transportation infrastructure, fostering economic growth and trade. Parts of its original network are still in use today as part of the Canadian National Railway system. **200/300**



330

#10,000 - *Langdon Mc* Washington City  
August 16th 1860.  
Six Months after date pay to  
our order at the Bank of the Republic  
New York Ten thousand dollars for value  
received *and* charge to account of our  
transportation contract of the 12th day  
of April 1860  
*Wm. Russell*  
Hon J. B. Floyd  
Secretary of War

329



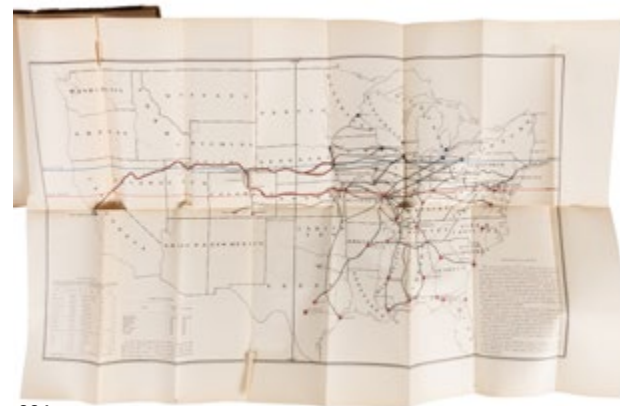
332





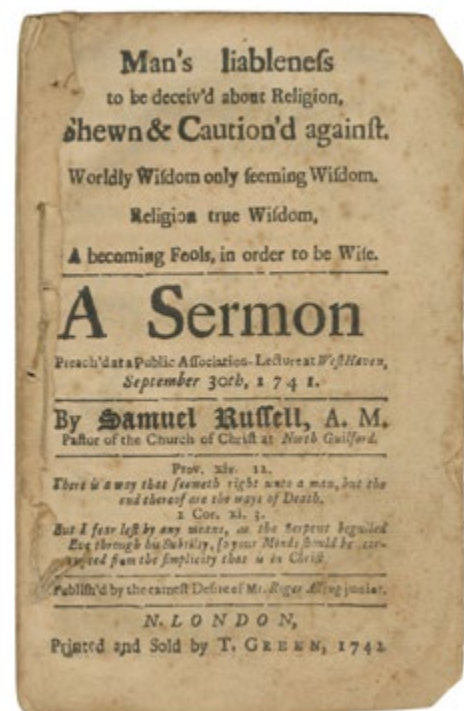
333

333. [RAILROAD]. **Semi-Weekly Telegraph. Union Pacific Railroad advertisement in Ogden where golden spike was driven.** Ogden City, UT, 2 July 1869. 4pp., large folio, old folds, some fading to type, penciled notation in upper margin ("Historian's Office"). The "Golden Spike" refers to a ceremonial final spike driven into the First Transcontinental Railroad in the United States, connecting the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads. This historic event took place on May 10, 1869, at Promontory Summit, north of the Great Salt Lake in Utah. The Central Pacific, which had been building eastward from California, and the Union Pacific, coming westward from Nebraska, met at Promontory Summit, marking the completion of the first continuous railroad line across the continent. To celebrate this significant achievement and the joining of the two railroads, a special ceremonial final spike was made of gold. 300/500



334

334. [RAILROADS]. **Sammelband of 13 Pamphlets Relating Legal Cases Concerning the Transcontinental Railroad in the United States.** [v.p., ca. 1870s]. 8vos. With two fold-out tables and one fold-out map with lithographed color routes for the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways. Bound together in contemporary half black morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt (spine worn, front hinge torn, binding worn, front board nearly detached, rear hinge starting, minor toning to text, a few short tears to fold-out tables and map). FIRST EDITIONS OF THESE PAMPHLETS; PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED BY ARTEMAS H. HOLMES TO ANOTHER ATTORNEY (Holmes was a prominent attorney of his day, who took the case on behalf of the Kansas Pacific Railway). These pamphlets and documents concern the legal cases filed by Kansas Pacific Railways against the Union Pacific Railways for their practices of overcharging Kansas Pacific Railways for the use of their transcontinental railroad lines. This sammelband has documents of claims and counter-claims during this case, as well as other railroad-related documents. The documents included are: *Pacific Railroad Acts, from July 1, 1862, to June 22, 1874; The Pacific Railroads: The Rights of the People Ignored; The Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railway Companies vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company: Brief and Argument of J. M. Woolworth*; [same: *brief of J. P. Usher*]; *Pacific Railroad Lines: Speech of Hon. J. B. Chaffee in the United States Senate, November 13, 1877; The Secretary of the Interior on the Pacific Railroads: Extract from Annual Report, December 3, 1877; First Memorial of Committee of Bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to the Secretary of the Interior, April 21, 1877*; [ditto, October 1, 1877; ditto, January 11, 1878]; *Argument of Artemus H. Holmes before the Attorney General, December 19, 1877; Letter of J. P. Usher to the President of the United States; Message of the President to Congress transmitting Opinion of the Attorney General, January 18, 1878; The Kansas Pacific Railway Company vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company: Correspondence concerning a determination of the questions involved in this cause.* 300/500



335

335. RUSSELL, Samuel (1693-1746). **Man's liableness to be deceiv'd about Religion, Shewn & Caution'd against... A Sermon Preach'd at a Public Association-Lecture at West Haven, September 30, 1741.** New London, Connecticut: T. Green, 1742. 12mo (154 x 101 mm). Hand-sewn pamphlet (half-title torn away, scattered foxing, upper margin of last leaves chipped, right margin of pp. 1-4 unevenly trimmed). FIRST EDITION printed by Timothy Green, printer to the colony. ESTC W26922; Evans 5050; Sabin 74371; Trumbull 1327. 200/300



336

336. [SALEM WITCHCRAFT TRIALS]. **The Athenian Mercury. Advertisement for Increase Mather's "A Further Account of the Tryals of the New England Witches".** London: John Dunton, 6 June 1693. Vol. 10, No. 21. 2pp. broadsheet, folio (311 x 191 mm), some marginal toning. Published in 1693 by John Dunton, Mather's *Account* included Deodat Lawson's *True Narrative...Witchcraft at Salem Village* which was the earliest account of the Salem Witch Trials printed for the first time in English and had tremendous influence in quelling the witch hunting panic and delusion. 200/300



337

337. [SALEM WITCHCRAFT TRIALS]. **The Athenian Mercury. Advertisement for Increase Mather's "A Further Account of the Tryals of the New England Witches".** London: John Dunton, 8 July 1693. Vol. 10, No. 30. 2pp. broadsheet, folio (318 x 191 mm), some marginal toning. Published in 1693 by John Dunton, Mather's *Account* included Deodat Lawson's *True Narrative...Witchcraft at Salem Village* which was the earliest account of the Salem Witch Trials printed for the first time in English and had tremendous influence in quelling the witch hunting panic and delusion. 200/300



338

338. [SAN FRANCISCO]. **An imperial photograph of a street scene.** Circa 1857. On original mount, overall 260 x 210 mm, light marginal spotting. Locke & Montague was established during the Gold Rush Era, in San Francisco in 1857 that quickly had the reputation for selling high-quality steel ovens and tops, eventually evolving into their present-day business, Montagne & Co., that is at the forefront of high-quality commercial kitchen equipment. 150/250



339

339. [SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE]. **Mercury-Herald. San Francisco Reported Destroyed.** San Jose, CA, 18 April 1906. 4pp., 4to (292 x 210 mm), old folds, few splits. A VERY RARE SAME-DAY PRINTING OF THE EARTHQUAKE, printed on higher-quality paper stock, indicative of a smaller press which probably printed them in a small print run. On the morning of 18 April 1906, the earthquake struck with a magnitude of 7.9, ravaging the city for several days with subsequent fires, mostly caused by ruptured gas lines. To this day, the earthquake and fires of 1906 rank as the deadliest natural disaster in California's history. It is estimated that over 3,000 people were killed and over 80% of the city destroyed (some 25,000 buildings on 490 city blocks). The only copy we could locate is in the San Jose Public Library. 400/600

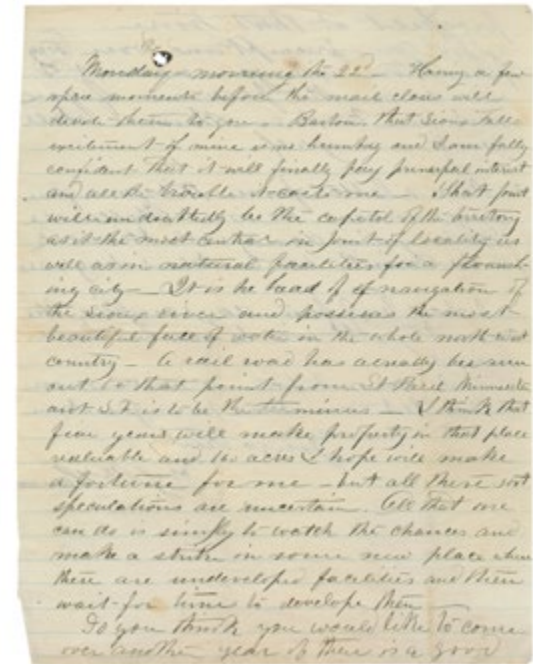




340

341. [SOUTH DAKOTA]. **Autograph Letter Signed.** [Sioux Falls], "Monday Morning the 22d," [ca. 1889]. Two 4to pages on one 4to leaf of ruled laid paper. With embossed (governmental?) stamp at upper left corner. Approximately 228 x 178 mm. Some toning, soiling, one small burned hole at top margin, two vertical and one horizontal creases, left margin trimmed a bit and somewhat worn. This letter concerns the establishment of Sioux Falls as the capital of the Dakota Territory: "That Sioux Falls excitement of mine is no humbug and I am fully confident that it will finally pay principal interest and all the trouble it costs me - that joint [?] will undoubtedly be the Capital of the Territory as is the most central in Joint of locality as well as in natural facilities for a flourishing city - It is the head of navigation of the Sioux river and possesses the most beautiful fall of water in the whole north-West country - a rail road had already been run out to that point from St Paul Minnesota out S. F. is to be the terminus - I think that five years will make property in that place valuable and 160 acres I hope will make a fortune for me - but all these sort speculations are uncertain. All that one can do is simply to watch the chances and make a strike in some new place where there are undeveloped facilities and then wait for time to develop them..." Sioux Falls was never the capital of the territory; it was Yankton and then later Bismarck.

200/300



341

342. [SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION]. MAGRATH, Andrew G. (1813-1893). **Autograph Letter Signed.** March 24, 1861. To Francis W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina ("Sir,"). Likely retained copy. Four 4to pages on bifolium of ruled white paper with "State of South Carolina, Executive Office, State Department..." printed heading. Each page approximately 908 x 201 mm. First page with embossed "York" stamp at upper right corner. Mild toning, three horizontal creases, right margins with short tears at lower horizontal crease. This letter was written by Magrath after South Carolina seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860, but before it joined the Confederacy on April 3, 1861. Magrath was a highly educated lawyer and judge who later became the nation of South Carolina's Secretary of State before they joined the Confederacy; he then became a district court judge for the Confederacy and later became South Carolina's governor for six months before he was arrested by the victorious Union Army. After serving about seven months in prison, he was released, and he resumed his law practice. This letter is one of several reports presented to the Convention of the People of South Carolina to consider joining the Confederacy; it was transmitted by Pickens to that convention as well as to other officials. This report deals with foreign affairs, Fort Sumter, the "Star of the West" crisis, Isaac Hayne's mission to American President James Buchanan, and South Carolina's recognition as an independent state by other nations. Some excerpts: "The printed series of Executive Documents which accompany this Report will fully & sufficiently explain the circumstances which induced them. /to these, no more particular reference, is necessary, than such as it may be proper to make in explanation of the mission committed to the Hon. I. W. Hayne. The real purpose of that mission was to determine with precision the precise position occupied by the Government of the U States to the state of South Carolina. The repulse of the Star of the West with reinforcements changed or rather defined more sharply the former relations of the State; & the communication the commander of Fort Sumter required that the power to execute a purpose like that threatened by him... Among the papers of this Department which are not published, but which may be of interest, are the dispatches

340. [SAN FRANCISCO]. **Where to Sin in...** Preface by Beniamino Bufano. [San Francisco:] Jack Lord & Jenn Shaw, 1939. Small 8vo. Numerous illustrations by Lloyd Hoff. Plastic comb-bound pictorial wrappers (some light toning, rear wrapper corner slightly clipped). RARE FIRST EDITION, first printing with "many drawings by Lloyd Hoff". Later printings vary slightly, replacing the previous statement with the words "illustrated by". During the mid-20th century, San Francisco earned the reputation as a "sin city" due to its association with counterculture movements and liberal attitudes.

100/200



344

communicated to the Commissioners of the State to several States, then about to secede. These dispatches show the interest taken in the welfare of that State supposed to be the most defenceless... No occasion has arisen in which it was considered necessary during the separate condition of the State to require distinctly from the representative of any Foreign Power the recognition outfits Consul at this port..."

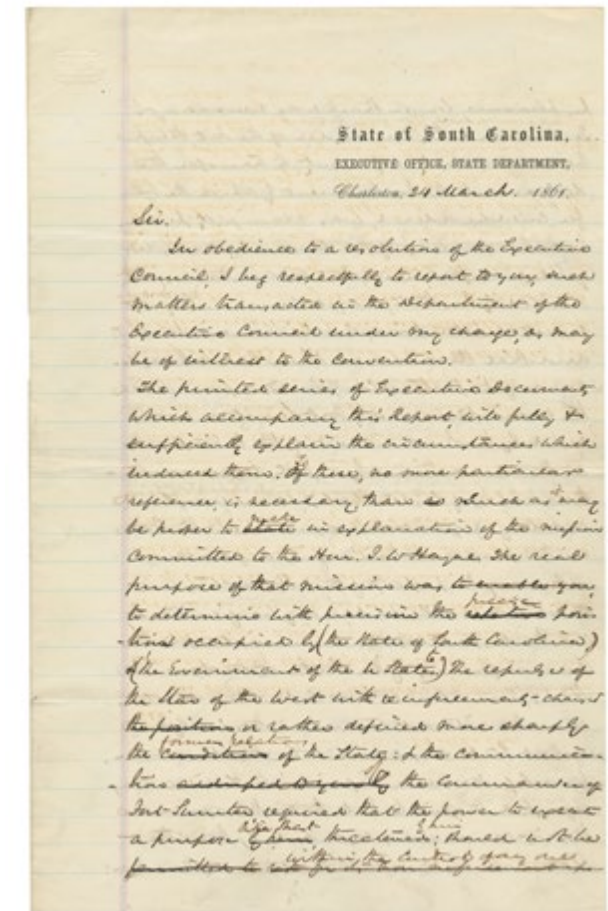
2,000/4,000

343. [SOUTH CAROLINA PRE-STATEHOOD]. **Autograph manuscript, Province of South Carolina, 1749.** One 4to page on plain white paper. Addressed "To the Honorable James Greene Esq. Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina..." Approximately 322 x 203 mm. Toned, edgeworn, chipped, with several tears, three horizontal creases. Written out by the petitioner's attorney, Andrew Rutledge (who signs at bottom), this writ is as follows: "The Humble Petition of Samuel Wragg Late of London in the Kingdom of Great Britain, But now of Charles Town in the Province aforesaid Esq. Sheweth That one Francis Dolby is Indebted to your Petitioner in a considerable Sum of Money, Who is a Person Now residing in Foreign Parts, and without the Limits of this Province. Wherefore your Petitioner Prays his Majesty's Writ of Attachment against the Goods & Effects of the said Francis Dolby, wheresoever they may be found in This Province, To make the said Francis Dolby Party in Court to your Petitioner's Action..." At the very bottom, Chief Justice James Greene countersigns. Of some interest is the fact that in 1718 Wragg and his son, William, were robbed and kidnapped and held for ransom by pirates - medicine was the requested ransom.

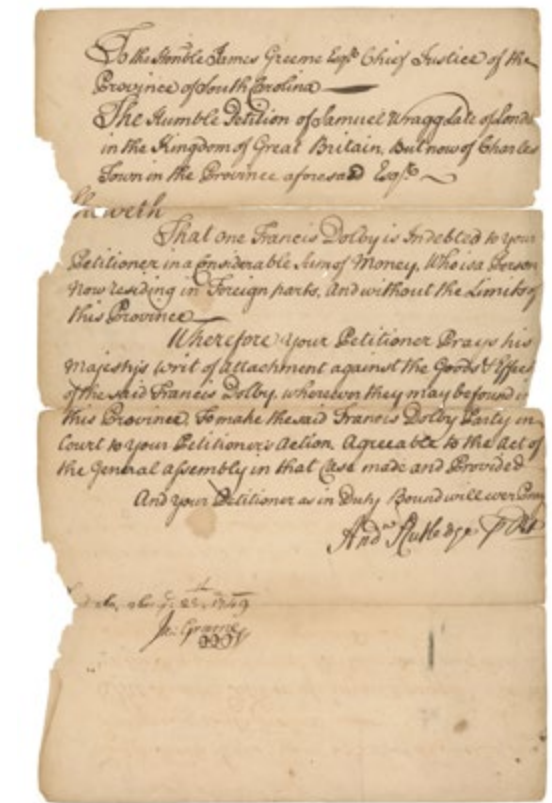
200/300

344. [STANDARD OIL]. FLAGLER, Henry Morrison (1830-1913). **Partially printed document signed ("H.M. Flagler"), New York, 18 May 1896.** Oblong 8vo (197 x 273 mm). Standard Oil Trust stock certificate for 75 shares, accomplished in manuscript with stub attached and usual co-signatures, transfer of stock document affixed to verso, cancellation rubber stamp dated 5 August 1899. Flagler was an American industrialist and a founder of Standard Oil along with John D. Rockefeller. He is also known as the founder of the cities of Miami and Palm Beach, Florida. [With:] a portrait and a biography of Flagler, ready for display.

200/300

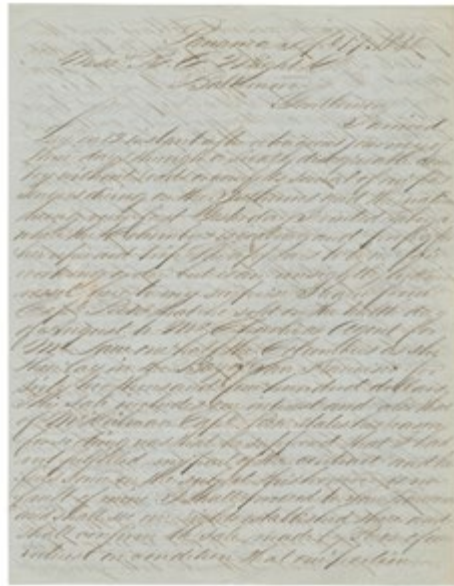


342

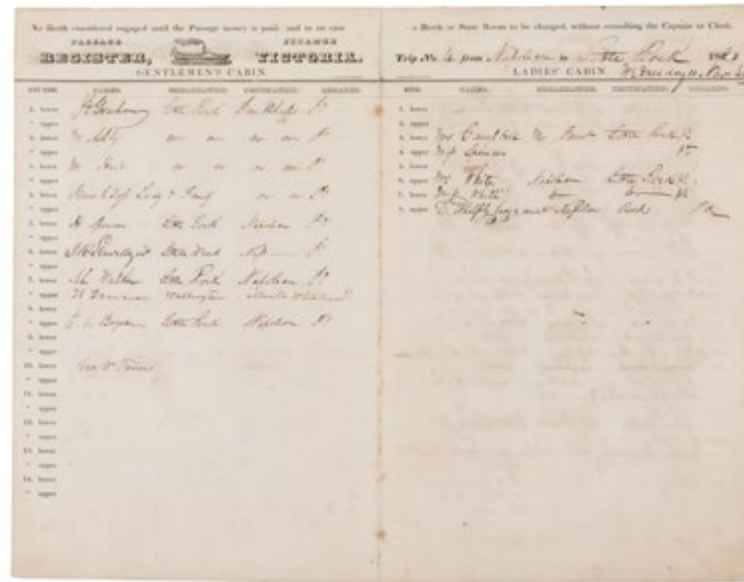


343





345



346

345. [STEAMSHIPS]. GRAHAM, John. **Autograph Letter Signed**. Panama [written on board the S. S. *Crescent City*, Sept 17 1850]. Addressed "Mssrs. R. C. Wright & Co. Baltimore Gentlemen". In black ink and faint cross-hatching marks. Three 4to pages on one folded bifolium of plain light-blue paper. Each page approximately 270 x 207 mm. Vertical and horizontal creases, second folded leaf with a small hole (about 15 mm in diameter, with loss to text), and marginal chipping, marginal toning and rubbing. Fourth page with manuscript address, inkstamp and docketing markings. Graham was a steamship captain for R. C. Wright & Co. of Baltimore, with routes between Panama and the gold fields of California. "I arrived here on 12 instant after a teageous [sic] journey of three days through a sickly disagreeable country without roads or comforts several of our passengers dieing [sic] on the Isthmus and the natives dieing [sic] vey [sic] fast Yesterday I visited Taboga where the Columbus [another ship partially owned by R. C. Wright] is coaling and freighting for her upward trip. She appears to be in fair working order but is an unsightly looking vessel here to my surprise I hear from Capt Peck that he sold ... on half the Columbus as she then lay in the bay of San Francisco for sixty two thousand four hundred dollars. This sale includes out interest and also that of Mr. Heilman Capt Peck states his reason for so doing was that he supposed that I had not fulfilled my part of the contract this however is no fault of mine I shall proceed to San Francisco and shall see our rights established..." Graham later writes, "I have taken command of the Columbus and shall continue in her until I hear of our interests being established on the sale..." The commandeering of the Columbus by Graham was later adjudicated by the Pennsylvania Superior Court ("William Heilman vs. Marshall O. Roberts"). An early look at the skulduggery involved in the steamship business for the lucrative routes from Panama to California. **200/400**

346. [STEAMSHIPS]. **Passenger Register for the Steamer Victoria, Gentlemen's Cabin [and] Ladies' Cabin with Manuscript Entries from Napoleon, AR, to Little Rock, AR.** [Arkansas, 1840]. Two large 4to pages on one large folio sheet (versos blank). Size of unfolded sheet approximately 391 x 496 mm. With small woodcut vignette at top of left page. Printed pages with manuscript entries of names, embarkations, destinations, and remarks in an unknown hand. Toned, some edgewear, soiling, small binding holes at central vertical crease, several tape repairs to verso, some offsetting to leaves. Some

of the names listed include: J. E. Graham, H. Spencer, John Walker, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Spencer, Mrs. White, and more. The town of Napoleon, AR, was the subject of an entire chapter of Mark Twain's book, *Life on the Mississippi* (1883), in which \$10,000 was hidden in a building that Twain knew about, but when he went to retrieve the money, he discovered that the entire town had been destroyed and abandoned (the town was abandoned in 1874 after it had been pillaged and flooded in the Civil War, and was unable to recover economically). **200/400**

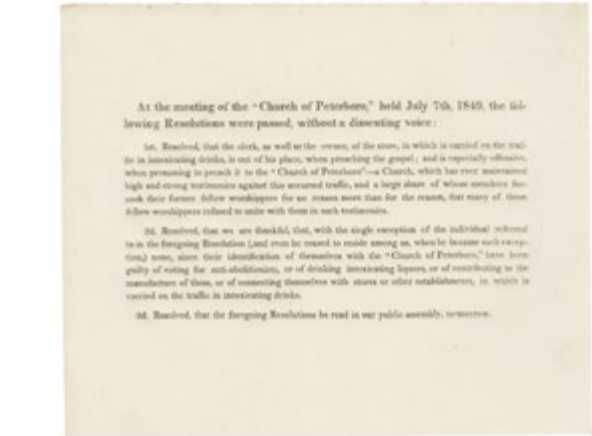
347. [TELEVISION - SELENIUM CAMERA]. [CAREY George R. (1851-1906), inventor]. **Carey's personal autograph manuscript notebook containing his inventions.** Lawyer's office, City Hall, Boston, n.d. [ca. 1879]. 74pp., oblong 64mo (83 x 127 mm). Contains numerous sketches of inventions. Original cloth-backed wrappers (a bit sunned, light edgewear, several penciled and inked notations on covers by Carey). Several sketches of his inventions include a selenium telegraph, telephone receiver, improved selenium telephone, selenium electrical camera, and many others including a sketch of Edison's telephone juxtaposed next to Carey's improvements of the telephone. Most of these sketches are signed by Carey and a witness. Carey was an American inventor, notable for being one of the pioneers in proposing the electroscop, an early concept leading to modern television. Working as a professional surveyor for the City of Boston, Carey utilized the photoelectric properties of selenium, following Willoughby Smith's 1873 discovery that selenium's electrical conductivity changed with varying light exposure. In the 17 May 1878, issue of *Scientific American*, Carey's inventions were featured, highlighting their ingenuity in utilizing selenium. A more detailed article was published on 5 June 1880, further elaborating on Carey's work. Carey's inventions included two main approaches. The first involved an array of selenium photocells and wires to transmit an image to another array of lights, which would then expose photographic paper to create a single image. The second approach utilized a large array of photocells and wires to transmit signals to a visual display made of individual lights. Though theoretically effective, the latter method proved cumbersome and expensive due to the need for individual photocells and wired circuits for each pixel. - [With:] correspondence between Carey and *The Scientific American* and several autograph postcards from Carey. **3,000/5,000**



347



348

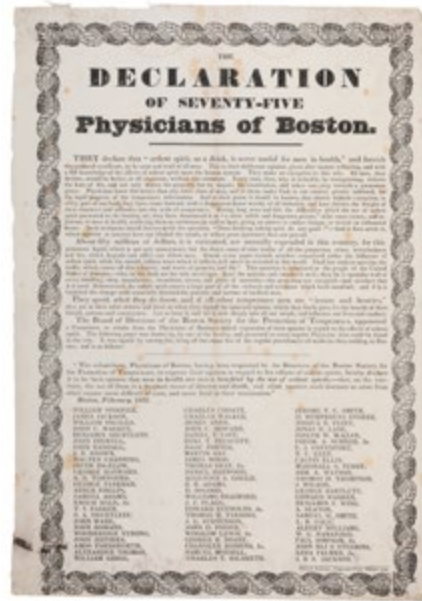


349

348. [TELEVISION - SELENIUM CAMERA]. [CAREY George R. (1851-1906), inventor]. **Partially printed document, Milwaukee, 22 January 1881.** 1 page, small 4to (279 x 216 mm), on pictorial Herold Company letterhead, accomplished in manuscript, old folds. The editor of the *Daily & Weekly Herold*, sends a document to Carey requesting his permission to send electrotypes of illustrations in *Scientific American* (5 June 1880), of the selenium camera and the instrument for transmitting of images (the first public mention of such inventions) to be featured in "Progress of the Age". Carey's "selenium camera," in all its forms, is recognized by historians as an ancestor of both facsimile machines and television. **200/300**

349. [TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT]. **At the meeting of the Church of Peterboro...** [Peterboro, N.Y., July 7th, 1849]. Printed broadside on plain white paper. Approximately 164 x 199 mm. Minor rubbing to upper and right margins. This small broadside lists three resolutions against a clerk and the owner of a local store for selling alcoholic beverages and voting for anti-abolitionists: "1st. Resolved, that the clerk, as well as the owner, of the store, in which is carried on the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is out of his place, when preaching the gospel; and is especially offensive, when presuming to preach it to the "Church of Peterboro" - a Church, which as ever maintained high and strong testimonies against this accursed traffic..." **100/200**

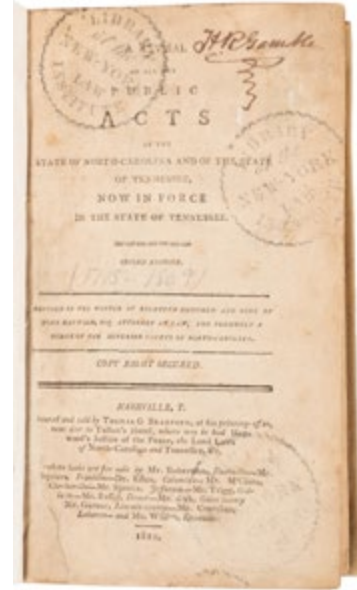




350



351



352



353



354

350. [TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT]. **The Declaration of Seventy-Five Physicians of Boston.** [Boston: Ford & Damrell, Temperance Press, for the Boston Society for the Promotion of Temperance, 1832]. Printed engraved broadside on white paper. Approximately 409 x 286 mm. Foxed, edgeworn with some light chipping, one horizontal and one vertical crease, black soil marks at lower left corner. Rare early Temperance broadside: "They declare that 'ardent spirit, as a drink is never useful for men in health,' and furnish the annexed certificate to be seen and read of all men... About fifty millions of dollars, it is estimated, are annually expended in this country, for this poisonous liquid, which is not only unnecessary, but the direct cause of nine tenths of all of the pauperism, crime, wretchedness and woe, which degrade and afflict our fellow-men... They speak what they do know, and if all other temperance men are 'insane and fanatics,' they are in their sober senses, and were so when they signed the annexed opinion..."  
200/400

351. [TEMPERANCE]. [NATION, Carry A. ("Hatchet Granny") (1846-1911)]. **Photographic prospectus.** [Topeka, Kansas, ca. 1908]. Printed on cardstock, promoting Nation's book *The Use and Need of Carry A. Nation, the Home Defender*, small closed tear, some marginal soiling or discoloration. Nation was a radical member of the temperance movement, infamously known for attacking alcohol-serving establishments with a hatchet. She once described herself as "a bulldog running along at the feet of Jesus, barking at what He doesn't like", and claimed a divine ordination to promote temperance by destroying bars.

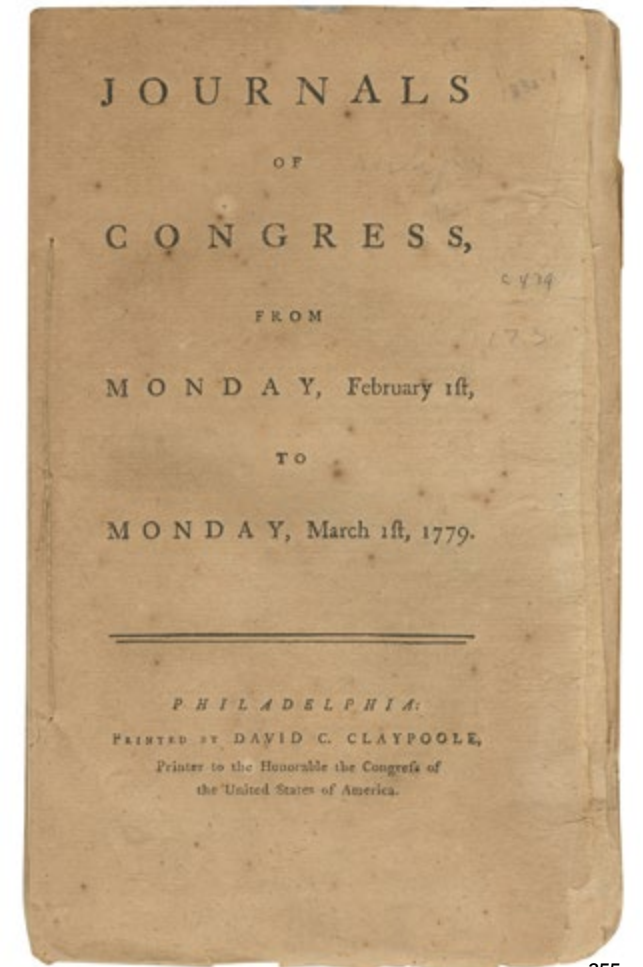
100/200

352. [TENNESSEE]. [GAMBLE, Hamilton Rowan (1798-1864), his copy]. **A Revisal of all the Public Acts of the State of North-Carolina and of the State of Tennessee, Now in Force in the State of Tennessee.** Nashville: Thomas G. Bradford, 1810. 8vo (216 x 121 mm). (Browning and spotting throughout, title-page remargined at gutter, imprint slightly trimmed). 20<sup>th</sup>-century cloth, red and black lettering-pieces gilt (few minor stains to covers). Provenance: Hamilton Rowan Gamble (ownership signature on title-page); Library of the New York Law Institute (numerous rubber stamps including three on title). Second edition. HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE'S COPY. Gamble served as the Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court at the time of the Dred Scott case in 1852 and later served as the Governor of Missouri during the American Civil War by a Constitutional Convention after Union forces captured the state capital of Jefferson City and deposed the elected governor, Claiborne Jackson.  
400/600

353. THULSTRUP, Thure de (Swedish-American, 1848-1930). **The Forager.** [Ca. 1890]. Pencil and wash image of a Civil War soldier on light-blue paper. Signed by the artist at the lower right corner. Matted. Sight approximately 279 x 177 mm. Mat size approximately 408 x 305 mm.

100/300

354. [TILDEN, Samuel J. (1814-1886) and HENDRICKS, Thomas A. (1818-1895), association]. **Daily Albany Democrat. Vol. 2, No. 278.** Albany, OR, November 3, 1876. Four folio pages on one large folio sheet. Each page approximately 545 x 355 mm. Toned, worn with marginal chips and tears, one horizontal crease, some portions of newspaper are faded, inkstamp and pencil signature on p. 1 near top. On p. 1 is a striking engraved illustration of jugate of Tilden and Hendricks. This newspaper has a ringing endorsement of the Democratic Presidential ticket ("The Democratic Centennial Candidates, Sam'l J. Tilden and Thos. A. Hendricks / For Congressman, Lafayette Lane."). This election would become one of the most contentious in American history, eventually resulting in the presidency of the Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893). Oregon would eventually award its electoral votes to Hayes.  
100/200



355

RARE IN WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PARTS

355. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR]. [UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL CONGRESS]. **Journals of Congress [Weekly and Monthly issues].** Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, 1 February-14 August, 1779. 21 (of 41) parts, 8vo (216 x 133 mm). Each stab-sewn as issued, one in original wrapper, uncut (one issue unsewn, some spotting or light browning to titles, June 7th issue worn at lower corner with losses not affecting text, contemporary inked numerals at upper corners of weekly parts); housed together in a folding box. A RARE CONSECUTIVE RUN OF MONTHLY AND WEEKLY PRINTINGS OF THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, beginning with the two monthly parts Monday, February 1st, to Tuesday, March 30th, 1779 (the first issue of 1779 began in January in folio format and is not present here). The weekly parts then begin on Wednesday, March 31, and run consecutively to Saturday, August 14, 1779. The proceedings of Congress were initially published on an annual basis. However, following the Declaration of Independence, Congress acknowledged the importance of more timely dissemination of their proceedings after delegations voiced objections that the Journals were being published only in annual form. In 1779, for a brief period, it was decided to issue the proceedings in monthly and weekly issues. These more frequent publications were produced in limited quantities, and due to their ephemeral nature, few have survived (Evans locates only two complete copies). Evans 16586-16606.

4,000/6,000



356. [WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929]. **The Magazine of Wall Street.** New York: C.G. Wyckoff, 2 November 1929. Vol. 45 No. 1. 4to (286 x 216 mm). Original green wrappers printed in red, white, and black (some sunning on upper cover near spine, light rubbing to extremities). PUBLISHED ONLY 4 DAYS AFTER "BLACK TUESDAY". Contains articles on how to invest in this market despite the billions of dollars of stock value that was lost in a single day on 29 October that signaled the beginning of the Great Depression. – [With:] a Thomas Nast Wall Street engraving from a magazine (1890) foreshadowing American financial greed that eventually led to the Crash by depicting the image of "Miss Fortune and Satan".

200/300

357. [WESTERN AMERICA]. **Group of Five Western Newspapers, including:** four issues of the *Carson Daily Appeal*, nos. 49, 51, 62, 63. Carson City, NV, May 6, 1873, May 8, 1873, May 21, 1873, May 22, 1873. Each issue folded folio sheets, 4 pages. Unfolded approximately 464 x 610 mm. With racist articles, including: "The innocent amusement of 'killing n####rs' as indulged in by the guileless Caucasians who conducted the massacre at Colfax, Louisiana, is thus naively set forth in the relation of one of the participants. Say he, referring to the thirty-seven blacks who had surrendered themselves: 'The boys took them down to the river and shot them, or cut their throats. Two of the boys would hold one up, another would give him the shooter between the eyes or draw his knife across his throat, and then they would pitch him into the water and take another. While this was going on, some of the fellers hand up a few on the trees around there, just by way of variety...'" And *The Wilmington Journal*, no. 39. Los Angeles, August 11, 1866. Folded folio sheet, 4 pages. Unfolded approximately 545 x 692 mm. Post Civil War stories. Papers on newsprint (toned, worn, creased, soiled, marginal tears, chips).

100/300

JAMES MANN'S COPIES RELATING TO "THE MANN ACT"

358. [WHITE SLAVE TRADE]. MANN, James Robert (1856-1922), his copy. **Memorandum in re White Slave Trade. A sammelband with typescript signed ("James Mann"), letters, pamphlets, and a slip bill regarding the Mann Act.** [Washington, D.C., 1909]. Small 4to (260 x 203 mm). 39pp. typescript, numerous annotations by Mann, signed several times by Mann; bound with 6 pamphlets including the published version of this Act; two slip bills; and a typed letter signed ("Edwin W. Sims"), U.S. District Attorney, 14 December 1909, to Mann regarding his edits to the bill. (Upper cover detached, lacking lower cover, spine perished, two pamphlets at ends nearly detached). JAMES MANN'S TYPESCRIPT COPY OF THE MANN ACT. The Mann Act, officially known as the White Slave Traffic Act, was a landmark piece of legislation during the Progressive Era, enacted in 1910 and named after its sponsor, Congressman James Robert Mann of Illinois. Initially intended to combat forced prostitution and the trafficking of women across state lines, the Mann Act had a broad and vaguely worded language that led to its misuse. While aiming to address concerns about the perceived moral decline associated with urbanization, immigration, and changing gender roles during the early 20th century, the law inadvertently criminalized various consensual sexual activities. The context of the "white slavery" hysteria of that era, fueled by anxieties over societal transformations brought about by the Industrial Revolution, played a crucial role in the Mann Act's creation. The act emerged from moral purity movements concerned with the challenges faced by young, single women

who moved to cities for work. The legislation was a response to the perceived vulnerability of women to what was deemed immoral behavior due to the breakdown of traditional family-centered courtship systems. Over time, the Mann Act became a tool for political persecution and blackmail, notably targeting individuals like Jack Johnson. Although the Mann Act has never been fully repealed, it has undergone significant amendments to address its overly broad scope. Congress updated the act in 1978, refining the definition of "transportation" and adding protections for minors of both sexes against commercial sexual exploitation. In 1986, further amendments enhanced safeguards for minors and adult males while replacing vague terms like "debauchery" with a more specific focus on criminal offenses related to sexual activities.

3,000/5,000

359. [WILD WEST SHOWS]. **The Daily Graphic An Illustrated Evening Newspaper. Vol. I, No. 31.** New York, April 8, 1873. 8 folio pages on folded sheets, all uncut at top, so all pages are on one large sheet. Each page approximately 533 x 362 mm. One vertical and horizontal creases, front page with large crease at lower right corner, some general edgewear, creasing. On p. 8 is an ad for *Scouts of the Prairie*, a play starring frontiersmen Ned Buntline (pseudonym for Edward Zane Carroll Judson Sr., 1821-1886 - who also wrote it), Texas Jack (pseudonym for John Baker Omohundro, 1846-1880) and Buffalo Bill (pseudonym for William Frederick Cody, 1846-1917). The play was a critical failure, but a commercial success. The ad on p. 8 consists of three engraved portraits of the above men. The play opened in Chicago in December, 1872.

150/250

360. [WILLIAM & MARY]. **Partially printed document signed, Suffolk County, Boston, Massachusetts, 6 November 1694.** Oblong 12mo (152 x 203 mm), accomplished in manuscript, signed by the clerk ("Joseph Webb"), docketed in manuscript on verso, old folds, spotting, wax seal residue. AN EARLY AMERICAN COLONIES DOCUMENT. Mentions Anthony Sprague (1636-1719) of Hingham, whose homestead was burned in 1676 by Native Americans during King Philip's War.

200/300

361. [WOMEN'S LABOR MOVEMENT]. **The Factory Girl's Garland.** Exeter, NH: J.L. Beckett, 1 January 1844. Vol. 1, No. 1. 4pp., folio (343 x 273 mm). Some spotting, old folds. THE INAUGURAL ISSUE. "We have for a long time believed that a paper, devoted to the interest of that class of females who are engaged as operatives in Factories, if rightly conducted, and made, at the same time, useful and interesting, would be well supported; and with this opinion we commence the publication of the Garland" (the editor). Beginning in the 1830s, the Industrial Revolution was beginning to take over river towns of rural America with their enormous textile mills and plans to hire cheap labor which included the local girls to tend the machines. The Exeter Manufacturing Company began production during this time, hiring young women often between the ages of 15 and 35, and forcing them to work long hours in often unhealthy environments. It was at this time that numerous factory girl papers were being published, including this one, addressing issues that would carefully coach the workers into being virtuous women and eventually wives. Soon, the young women of the mills began to protest and strike for better conditions and wages, which played a significant role in the early labor history of the United States as the labor movement gained strength with improvements made. We could not trace any copies of this newspaper at auction.

300/500



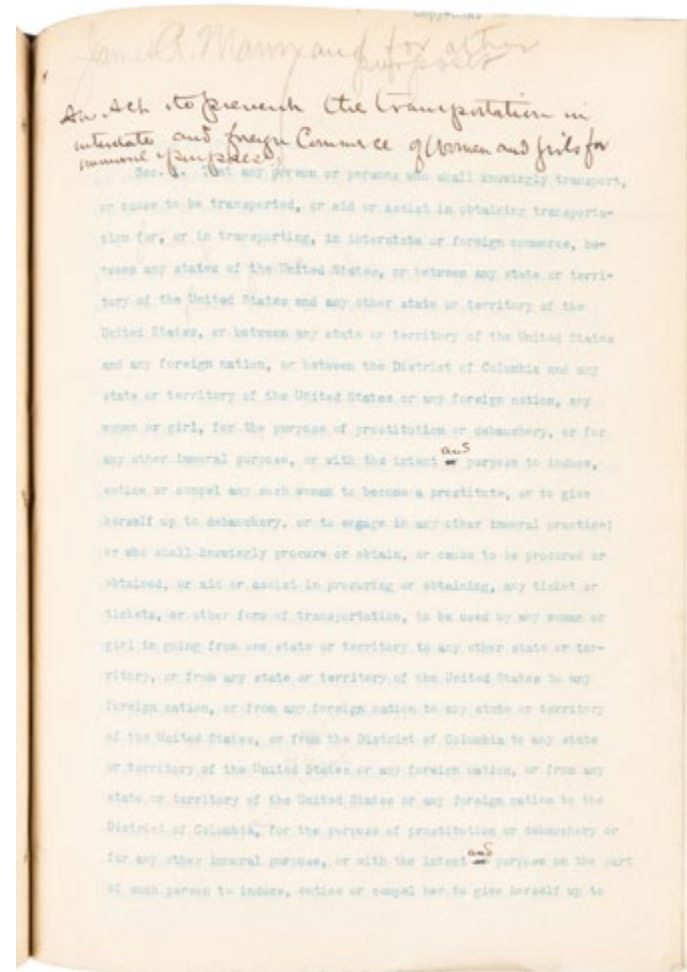
356



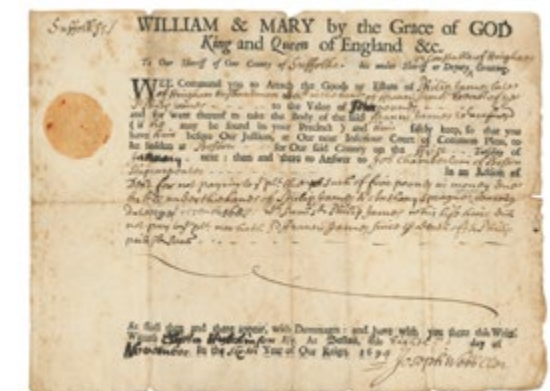
357



359



358



360



361





362



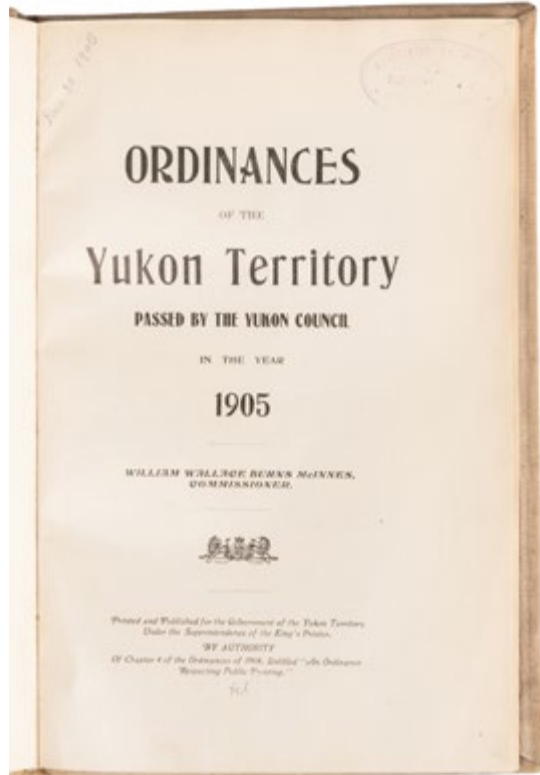
363

362. [WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE]. A group of press photographs of Suffragettes, including 3 contemporary photographs of the American Suffragette Movement. [New York: Herald Examiner, Associated Press, International News, et al., ca. 1910s-1970s]. Black-and-white press photos, three of which are near-contemporary to the American Suffragette movement. Sizes range from approximately 200 x 255 mm to 168 x 215 mm. Photos generally lightly toned, older photos are worn, with occasional chipping, creasing, most photos with press inkstamps and captions on versos. The older photos feature a large group of Suffragettes at a large banquet table (photo is chipped at upper edge, no affixed caption on verso); a group of Suffragettes with banners outside a public library in Washington, D.C. (undated caption affixed to verso: "A portion of the army of 400 working women from six states and the District of Columbia, which marched to the White House on Monday afternoon and asked President Wilson to express himself on the suffrage question." Photo is missing upper right corner with no loss to image of Suffragettes); and a group of Suffragettes paying tribute to the tomb of Susan B. Anthony (caption affixed to verso: "Tribute was paid today, February 15th [1936], to the memory of Susan B. Anthony, leader of the woman suffrage movement, at her statue in the basement of the Capitol.") Three photos which feature photos of cartoons of the Suffragette movement are later (ca. 1960s-1970s).

200/400

363. [WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE]. Group of Ten Issues of One of the First American Newspapers Published by Women, Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly. New York: May 2, 1874 - May 1, 1875. Issues have varying page counts, from 16 4to pages to 8 4to pages, all pages on large folding folio sheets. Toned, some wear, soiling, chipping, central horizontal creases, some issues with tape repairs, some pages uncut. Issues include May 2, 1874; August 22, 1874; September 5, 1874; October 3, 1874; October 31, 1874; November 7, 1874; November 28, 1874; January 23, 1875; April 1, 1876; May 1, 1875. Founded by sisters Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927) and Tennessee Claflin (1844-1923) and paid for by their successful brokerage firm, this weekly newspaper (masthead of each issue states: "Progress! Free Thought! Untrammelled Lives! Breaking the Way for Future Generations.") published articles on women's suffrage, socialism, spiritualism, vegetarianism, and free love. Woodhull was also the first female presidential candidate.

800/1,200



364



365



367

364. [YUKON TERRITORY]. MCINNES, William Wallace Burns (1971-1954). Ordinances of the Yukon Territory Passed by the Yukon Council in the Year 1905. Printed and Published for the Government of the Yukon Territory Under the Superintendence of the King's Printer, 1904. 8vo. Bound in a library binding of full beige cloth, spine with burgundy gilt morocco lettering label (spine toned, label chipped, soiled, binding rubbed, soiled, text toned and occasionally soiled, library stamp of the "Associate of the Bar / New York" on the title-page, text a bit wrinkled). FIRST EDITION. This book prints laws adopted in 1905/05, including: "An Ordinance Prohibiting the Discharge of Fire Arms Within the Limits of Unincorporated Towns"; "An Ordinance to Amend Chapter 72... Entitled, 'An Ordinance Respecting the Preservation of Game in the Yukon Territory...'; "An Ordinance Respecting the Town of Bonanza" and more.

100/200

365. [ABOLITIONISM]. The Liberator. Boston, December 29, 1865. Vol. XXXV, No. 52. 4 folio pages and large folded folio leaf. With engraved masthead. Approximately 622 x 444 mm. One horizontal and one vertical crease, paper toned, worn soiled, chipped, with numerous tears with several tape repairs. THE FINAL ISSUE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ABOLITIONIST NEWSPAPER. Published by William L. Garrison, The Liberator was an abolitionist newspaper, which opposed slavery on religious and moral grounds instead of primarily publishing news articles. It also advocated for women's suffrage.

100/300



366

366. [AFRICAN AMERICAN]. A real photo postcard of an unidentified Black WWI soldier. Circa 1917. Unposted, tiny pin hole with old string for hanging. According to the National Archives, in 1917 over 700,000 African-Americans registered for military service, however, only 380,000 African-Americans served during WWI with about 200,000 sent to Europe. Blacks were barred from the Marines and aviation units of the Army, serving only menial roles in the Navy. The government made no provision for military training of Black officers and soon segregated them into training camps for that purpose. A regiment of Black troops arrived in France in 1917 to help assist the French Army, earning a reputation from the Germans as "Hell Fighters" because the regiment never lost a man through capture, lost a trench or a foot of ground to the enemy. This regiment, also known as the 369th United States Infantry or "Harlem Hell Fighters", received the Croix de Guerre medal for their heroic actions at Maison-en-Champagne.

100/200

367. [AFRICAN AMERICAN]. WWII segregated regiment photograph, South Fort Lewis, Washington, 1944. 318 x 222 mm. Each soldier captioned in manuscript with their name and hometown, studio stamp on verso, some creases. The United States society and its military continued to be segregated during WWII, which saw separate camps for Blacks and restrictions on enlistments. One of these camps was South Fort Lewis, a new cantonment of the main Fort Lewis, which was constructed in 1941 as a separate camp for Black soldiers. To aid morale and cohesiveness, an extensive sports program was instituted. Several notable names who played organized sports at the Fort and would later become star athletes, included Jonas Gaines (1915-1998) who later played baseball for the National Colored League's Baltimore Elite Giants, and Lucius Dennis (1924-2004), a former Harlem Globetrotter. This limited sports integration in the military preceded and set an example for integration in the civilian sports world. On July 26, 1948, President Harry S. Truman issued executive Order 9981, which ended racial segregation in the military.

300/500



ONE OF THE EARLIEST ARTICLES ON  
AFRICAN-AMERICANS PLAYING BASEBALL

368. [AFRICAN AMERICAN BASEBALL]. **Oakland Daily News. The "Superior Race" Defeated.** Oakland: William Gagan, 20 July 1871. Vol. 11, No. 5. 4pp., large folio (610 x 457 mm), few professional paper repairs affecting the text. A VERY EARLY REPORT ON BLACK BASEBALL. "A colored base ball club of Chicago, recently contended with, and defeated a crack club of white players of the same city... Would it not be still more significant, if, with the proper financial, moral, physical, and social encouragement, Chicago should produce a base ball club of blacks competent to dispute the palm of superiority with any and all clubs of any and all colors? Is the negro the coming base ball player?" The prophesy soon became true in 1920 with the formation of the first Negro National League. As of 2023, Major League Baseball comprises about 40% players of color, with 6% identifying as Black. There are currently 23 Black baseball players in the baseball hall of fame.

400/600

369. [BROWN, John 1800-1859]. **The Liberator. Coverage of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Abolitionist John Brown.** Edited by William Lloyd Garrison. Boston: J.B. Yerrington & Son, 2 December 1859. Vol. XXIX, No. 48. 4pp., large folio (635 x 457 mm), old fold. THE HARPERS FERRY TRAGEDY. Contains front-page coverage of Brown's attempted raid on Harpers Ferry as well as his impending execution. Brown's unsuccessful raid on 16-18 October 1859 was an effort to initiate a slave revolt in Southern states by taking over the United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Brown was charged by a grand jury with treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia, murder, and inciting a slave insurrection. He was sentenced to death on November 2 and was hanged on December 2 (the day this newspaper was published).

300/500

370. [BROWN, John (1800-1859)]. **Rise and Progress of the Bloody Outbreak at Harpers Ferry.** New York: John F. Trow for the New York Democratic Vigilant Association, n.d. [1860]. 8vo (216 x 140 mm). Disbound pamphlet (spine chipped, some separation to leaves, some marginal browning, inked notations in title margin). FIRST EDITION of this rare treatise on the events at Harpers Ferry, containing anti-Lincoln and anti-Black material. The last copy we could trace at auction was over 60 years ago. Sabin 30451.

400/800

371. [CIVIL WAR]. **Charleston Courier. 54th Massachusetts Regiment and the first exchange of Black soldiers with 16 names reported in a local Confederate newspaper.** Charleston: Whittemore & Johnson, 31 March 1865. Vol. 1, No. 34. 4pp., folio (457 x 305 mm), spotting, old folds, few closed tears, two tiny punch holes in outer margin. "EXCHANGE OF COLORED SOLDIERS...THEY ARE THE FIRST COLORED SOLDIERS EXCHANGED DURING THE WAR". The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment was one of the first official African American units in the United States military during the Civil War. The Regiment was led by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, a white officer who would later die during the assault of Fort Wagner. Despite facing heavy casualties during this battle, the soldiers of the 54th gained national recognition for their sacrifice and bravery. The 54th Massachusetts continued to serve in the Union Army for the remainder of the war, participating

in various campaigns in the Southeast. The regiment faced discrimination and unequal pay compared to their white counterparts during their service, but their contributions were significant in challenging racial prejudices and paving the way for more African Americans to serve in the military. The story of the 54th Massachusetts was later popularized by the 1989 film *Glory*, which depicted the unit's formation and its role in the Battle of Fort Wagner.

800/1,200

372. [CIVIL WAR - U.S. COLORED INFANTRY]. **We Fight for Our Rights, Liberty, Justice and Union. 61st Regiment U.S. Colored Infantry.** N.d. [ca. 1865.] 555 x 450 mm. Engraved broadside with allegorical, historical, architectural and portrait borders. Laid down to linen backing, old dampstaining and soiling, wrinkles and tears, losses to blank margins, matted. A RARE BROADSIDE DETAILING THE MEMBERSHIP AND EXPLOITS OF THE 61ST U.S. COLORED INFANTRY. The regiment was mustered into service on August 27, 1863, at Lagrange, Tennessee, according to the prose sketch at the foot of the broadside, "from the freedmen who had sought refuge from bondage in the Federal Camp, and with one or two exceptions, all had been slaves." Under the command of Colonel Frank A. Kendrick, the regiment saw action at Moscow and Eastport, Tennessee, and Harrisburg, Mississippi. "[T]he regiment did good service and won considerable praise from the Generals commanding and demonstrating to the satisfaction of all candid minds that colored men could be made very valuable to the Government as soldiers. They performed the severest marches and endured a great deal of hardship and fatigue almost with impunity." The broadside includes lists of privates, officers, recruits, discharged, killed in action, died, and deserted. No examples are recorded in OCLC.

400/600

373. [DOUGLASS, Frederick (1818-1895)]. **An admission card for the funeral services of Frederick Douglass held at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, 25 February 1895.** On black-bordered cardstock (64 x 102 mm). Douglass (misspelled here as "Douglas") was a prominent African American social reformer, abolitionist, orator, writer, and statesman. Born into slavery in Maryland, Douglass escaped to the North in 1838, and would become an influential speaker and writer, known for his eloquence and compelling arguments against slavery. He published several autobiographies, the most famous of which is *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, published in 1845. During the American Civil War, Douglass actively supported the Union cause, urging President Abraham Lincoln to allow African Americans to enlist in the Union Army and fight for their freedom. After the Civil War, he continued his advocacy work, fighting for civil rights, women's suffrage, and education for freed slaves. He held various government positions, including U.S. Marshal and Minister to Haiti, and continued his activism until his death in 1895. His funeral was attended by thousands of the most prominent members of both white and African-American Washingtonian society, including Susan B. Anthony, Senator John Sherman, Supreme Court Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan, Blanche Kelso Bruce, John R. Lynch, and John Francis Cook, Jr.

600/800



368



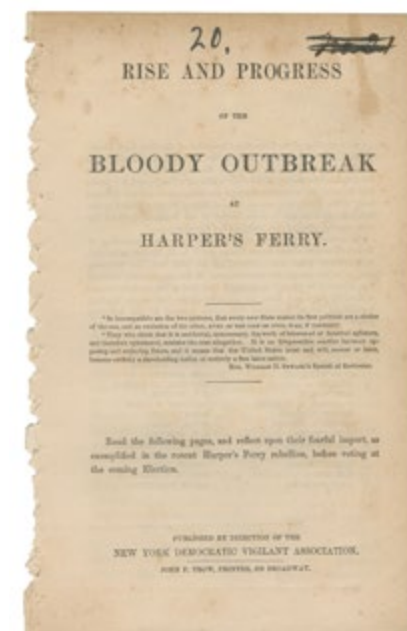
371



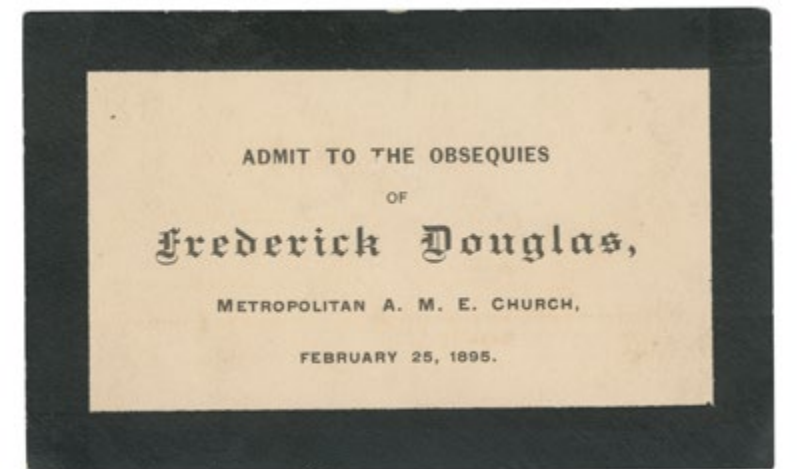
369



372

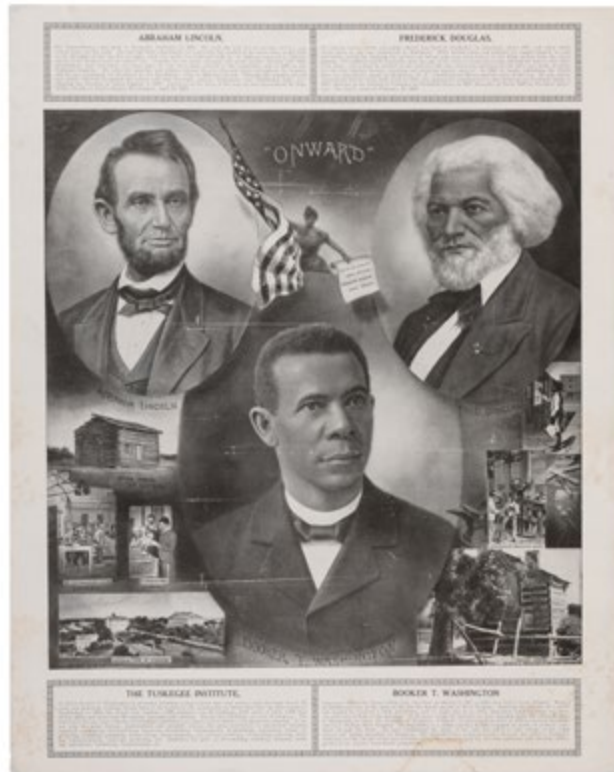


370



373





374

374. [DOUGLASS, Frederick (1818-1895) and Booker T. WASHINGTON (1856-1915)]. "Onward". N.p., 1903. A "racial uplift" lithographic poster (483 x 381 mm), few small creases, some spotting in margins, small dampstain at lower edge. The central image is a 1903 montage by W.L. Haskell featuring portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, and Booker T. Washington and smaller vignettes from each of their lives, along with Lady Liberty waving a scroll: "Truth and justice shall not fail, Work and wisdom shall prevail." THIS IS THE EARLIER VARIANT, containing text at both the top and bottom with a paragraph on the Tuskegee Institute, followed by short biographies of each of the three men.

800/1,200

375. [DOUGLASS, Frederick (1818-1895), association]. **The Daily Inter Ocean**. Chicago, February 21, 1895. Vol. XXIII, No. 334. 12 folio pages on large folio folding sheets. Each page approximately 571 x 439 mm. Disbound, with stab-holes at left. Toned, worn, several tears to the right margins, brittle paper, inkstamp of the California State Library. On pp. 1-2 is an article relating the death of Douglass: "Fred Douglass Dead / The Great Colored Orator and Statesman Passes Away. / Given No Warning. / Had Just Returned Home from Women's Convention. / Heart Disease the Cause. / One of the Striking Characters of American History. / He Occupied a Unique Position in the Temple of Fame - Will Be Mourned by Millions." On p. 1 is a portrait of Douglass. One of the most important civil rights leaders of the nineteenth century, Douglass had met with presidents, politicians, and other prominent figures in order to advocate for abolitionism and civil rights. The respectful and admiring tone of this tribute reflects the enormous respect he commanded from the general public, regardless of skin color.

100/200

376. No lot.



375



377

377. HAWKINS, William G. **Lunsford Lane; or, Another Helper from North Carolina**. Boston: Crosby & Nichols, 1863. 8vo. Engraved portrait frontispiece of Lunsford Lane (spotting). Original blindstamped brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine (library call number and sunning on spine, front joint slightly skewed, extreme ends and corners gently worn). Provenance: Connecticut State Library (bookplate, blindstamps on frontispiece, title, and preliminaries). FIRST EDITION of this slave narrative. Lunsford Lane (1803-1879) was an African American born into slavery in Raleigh, North Carolina. Despite his enslaved status, Lane exhibited entrepreneurial spirit and resourcefulness, eventually purchasing his freedom and that of his family through his skills as a businessman. After gaining his freedom, Lane became an advocate for the abolitionist cause, sharing his experiences and contributing to the fight against slavery in the United States during the 19th century.

100/200



379

### NEWLY DISCOVERED JANUARY 2 PRINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

378. LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). **Boston Daily Courier. Emancipation Proclamation**. Boston, 2 January 1863. 4pp., large folio (654 x 495 mm), spotting. FIRST PRINTED NEWSPAPER NOTICE OF THE SIGNING which freed all slaves held in the states and territories still occupied by the Confederacy. This is one of the earliest known printings of the Proclamation, as most were published a day later on January 3; the only earlier known printing is the very common General Order, which is printed onto smaller format paper. The Proclamation, highlighted on the front page, states, in part: "That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free;... (it is signed in print by Lincoln)". Not in Eberstadt. This is dated one day earlier than the copy of the State Department printing sold by Christie's for over \$60,000.

2,000/4,000

379. [MINSTRELS]. **A group of 3 chapbooks from Wehman Bros., including: Bones: His Gags and Stump Speeches**. 1879. (Light dampstaining throughout, few leaves chipped at corner). - DUMONT, Frank. *Burnt Cork or The Amateur Minstrel*. 1881. - NEWCOMB, Bobby. *Tambo: His Jokes and Funny Sayings*. 1882. - All 8vo, all published in New York by Wehman Bros, all in original pictorial wrappers.

100/200

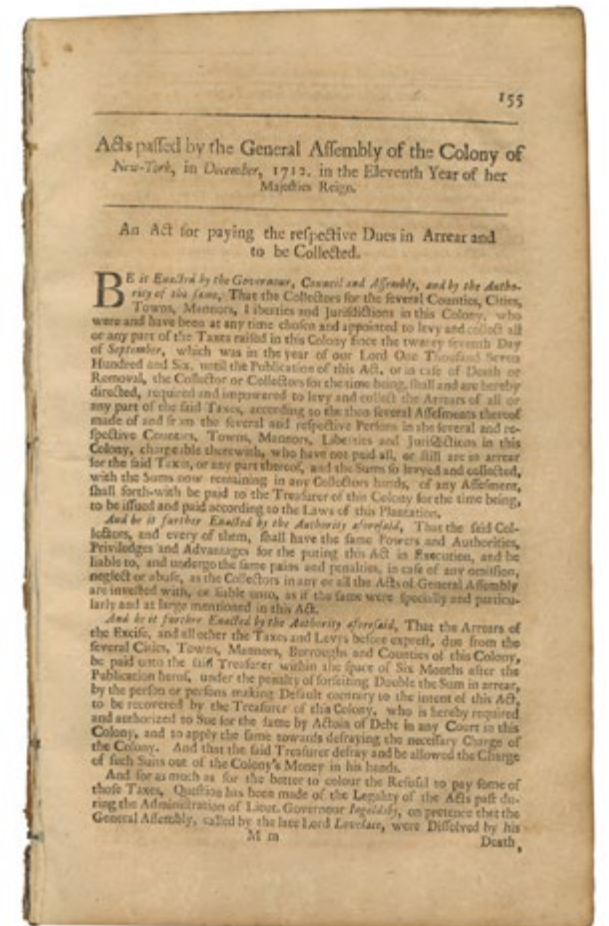
### RESPONSE TO THE FIRST MAJOR SLAVE REBELLION IN THE COLONIES, PRINTED BY WILLIAM BRADFORD, THE FIRST PRINTER IN NEW YORK

380. [NEW YORK SLAVE REBELLION]. **Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, in December, 1712**. [New York: William Bradford, 1712]. Small folio (298 x 184 mm). CONTAINS A LENGTHY ACT FOR "PREVENTING, SUPPRESSING, AND PUNISHING THE CONSPIRACY AND INSURRECTION OF NEGROES AND SLAVES". The New York slave rebellion of 1712 was a violent insurrection of slaves in New York City that resulted in brutal execution and the enactment of harsher slave codes. The rebellion, instigated by African-born slaves who used their African-based religion to encourage other slaves to revolt, calling for a war on Christians, was executed on the night of 6 April 1712 after a group of slaves set fire to an outhouse on what was then the northern edge of Manhattan which was a signal to other slaves to begin the revolt. The slaves then fired into groups of the panicked white citizens, killing nine and wounding six. Of the approximately 40 slaves brought to trial, 18 were acquitted and a few others were pardoned. The remaining were brutally executed and in response to the rebellion, strict codes were enacted, which included harsher punishments as the slaveholders saw fit, decreased contact among slaves, and the prohibition of slave-owned firearms. Church 853.

4,000/8,000

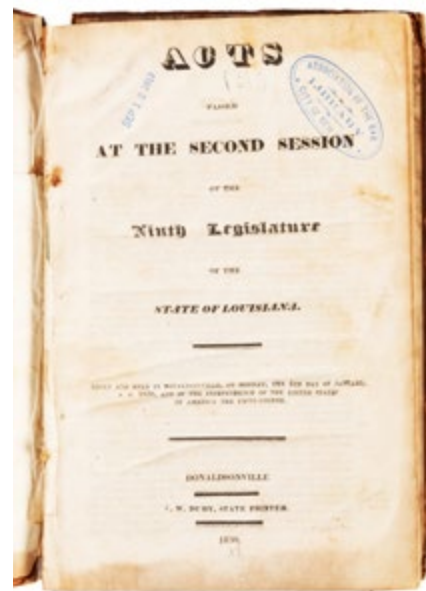


378



380

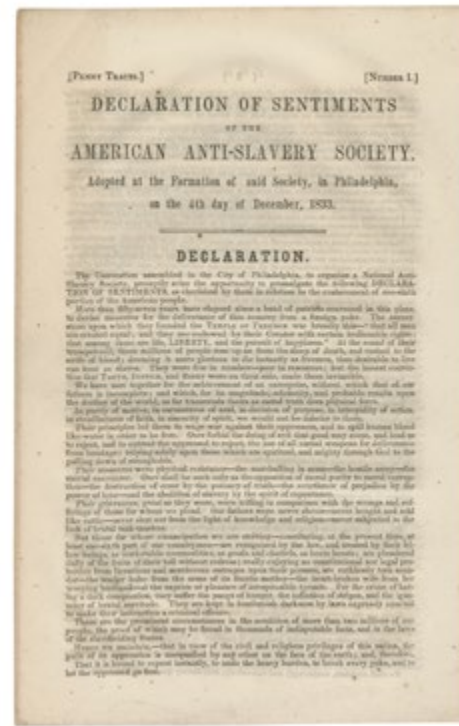




381



383



384



385



386



382

382. [SLAVERY & ABOLITION]. – BAILEY, Gamaliel (1807-1859). **Our Annual Letter.** Washington, D.C.: Office of the National Era, 14 November 1850. Broadsheet (254 x 171 mm), old fold, small spot in margin. A rare abolition broadsheet, published by the proprietor and editor of *The National Era*. Bailey edited numerous anti-slavery newspapers, all of which were attacked by pro-slavery mobs. In 1847, he took over *The National Era* which had considerable circulation nationally. In 1851-52, it published Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, in serial form.

200/400

383. [SLAVERY & ABOLITION]. – [FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790)]. **The Universal Asylum, and Columbian Magazine.** Philadelphia: William Young, May 1790. Vol. IV, No. 5. 8vo (235 x 146 mm). Engraved frontispiece (spotting). Original printed wrappers with vignette by Thackara & Vallance, stitched, uncut (spine mostly perished, edges worn, spotting). Provenance: I. Thomas (contemporary signature on front wrapper, new tiny notations to Benjamin Franklin essay). Early American magazine containing inside page headline, "A plan for improving the condition of the free blacks," with 3-pp. printing of the plan by the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery to gradually end slavery in the United States, dated 9 November 1789, and signed in type by "B. FRANKLIN," President of the Society." This issue also contains a 5-pp. essay titled, "History of the Life and Character of Benjamin Franklin," published in the immediate aftermath of Franklin's death. Also includes Franklin's "Of the Employment of Time, and of Indolence..." Evans 23008.

400/800

384. [SLAVERY & ABOLITION]. GARRISON, William Lloyd (1805-1879). **Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Adopted at the Formation of said Society, in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of December, 1833.** New York: William S. Dorr for The American Anti-Slavery Society, 1833. 8vo (229 x 146 mm), 4pp. Single-sheet folded once. AN IMPORTANT FOUNDING DOCUMENT OF THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT. "The Convention assembled in the city of Philadelphia, to organize a National Anti-Slavery Society, promptly seize the opportunity to promulgate the following Declaration of Sentiments, as cherished by them in relation to the enslavement of one-sixth portion of the American people..." This rare tract, issued on the occasion of the first meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, set forth their goals, chief among them the immediate end to slavery throughout the United States. Founded under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison, he and his followers would denounce the U.S. Constitution as a pro-slavery document, going so far as to publicly burn a copy in 1854, decrying it a "covenant with death, and an agreement with Hell". Following the Civil War and Emancipation, the AASS was formally dissolved in 1870.

600/800

385. [SLAVERY & ABOLITION]. – HOWARD, Oliver Otis (1830-1909). **Circular No. 8, for the War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.** Washington, D.C., 5 July 1866. Broadside (178 x 114 mm), few small tears to inner margin. MURDER AND CRIME AGAINST FREEDMEN. Major General Howard was a career Union officer and general in the Civil War. After serving, General Howard became commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau from 1865 to 1874. Howard played a strong role in the Reconstruction era by helping integrate former slaves into American society, helping

them organize themselves politically, while also devising programs and guidelines such as social welfare reform. In this circular, Howard reports of "outrages committed upon Freedmen in some portions of Texas, of murder and crime against officers and freedmen in certain parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and other later slave states" and warns that all officers of the Bureau "exercise unusual vigilance, and exert what power they can under present instructions to preserve the peace and good order of the districts for which they are held responsible".

100/200

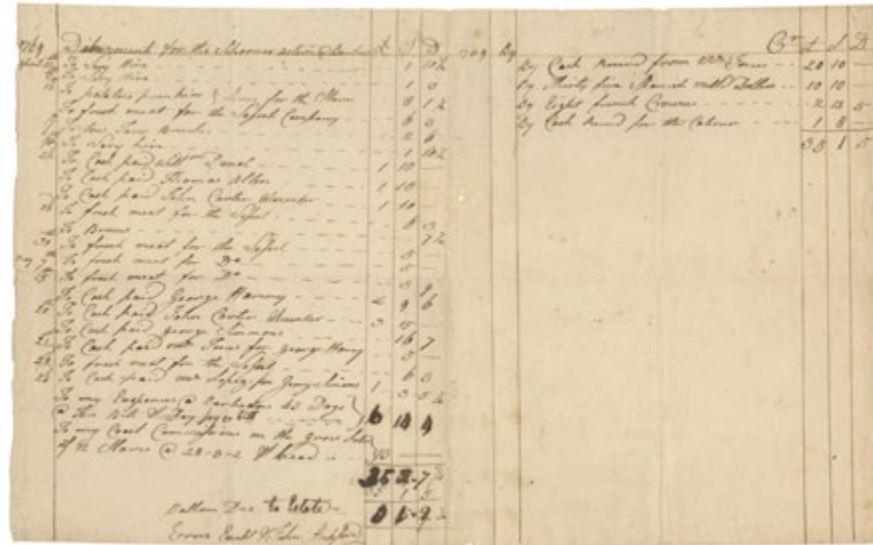
386. [SLAVERY]. **Manuscript Fieri Facias Writ Document of Executions Against the Firm of Jeremiah W. Thomas, Seizing Three Slaves, Including a Mother and Child.** Lawrence County, AL, 11th April 1839. Recto with printed template with manuscript notes by John M. Jackson, clerk of the court, who has signed twice. On the verso are three manuscript notes signed by Sheriff W. H. Williams about the slaves taken from the firm of Jeremiah W. Thomas (including principals William Devan and his unnamed brother). Approximately 319 x 195 mm. Two vertical and one horizontal creases, document toned, rubbed, a few ink blots. From the sheriff's first note on the verso: "Levied are three negroes slaves as the property of William Devan, one yellow woman named Naney, about thirty years old & her child Frank, and one boy named Jims, twelve years old, April 22, 1839". These slaves fetched the following prices: \$530 for Naney and son, \$525 for Jim. Also noted are seizures of land, and court costs. This action was initiated by Richard Ashhurst & Sons of Philadelphia for non-payment of debt by the firm of Jeremiah W. Thomas; Thomas was also the tax collector for Lawrence County, AL, and he wasn't able to pay the state the taxes owed due to his financial trouble.

300/500





387



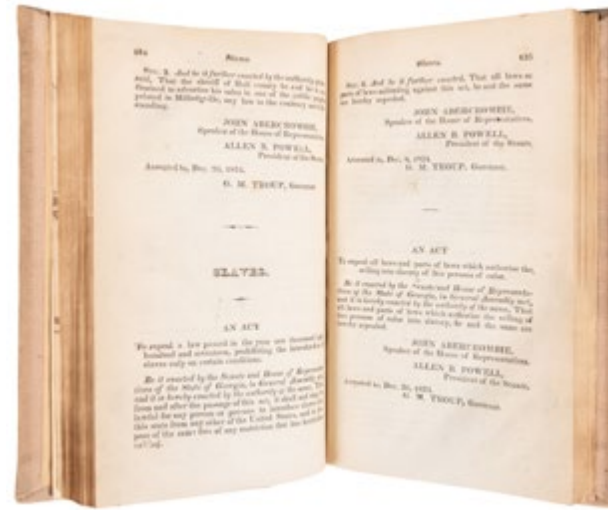
388

387. [SLAVERY]. PRAY, John. **Manuscript Last Will and Testament of John Pray**. [Chatham County, GA, July 27, 1819]. 4to. String-tied, self-wrapped booklet. Approximately 350 x 180 mm. First two leaves loose, text toned, worn, soiled, several leaves tattered, numerous tears, chips to the first two leaves especially tattered. Signed by Pray on p. [1] and [33], and various witnesses or legal professionals. While he donates some land and bank stocks (stocks from the State Bank of Georgia), much of the document involves the disbursement of slaves. The total number of slaves bequeathed is unclear, but he did leave 18 slaves to his goddaughter Mary Jane Pray; other people were given various numbers of slaves. Pray was a wealthy slave and plantation owner. Some excerpts: "I give to my execution in trust for the use of Elizabeth Mell Niece to my wife... the following Negroes one [?] negro Toby..." "I give unto Joseph Pray Law son of my friend Col. Law to him his heirs as assigns for Ever one [?] Negro fellow Jim who is on my Wilkes [?] plantation..." "I give unto Cornelia & Clancy Bond... for ever Negroes Patty & Bess two of Satines [?] Children & also Andrew Patty's Child and their future increase..." "I give unto my God daughter Hester Sarah Maxwell to her heirs + assigns for ever... all the aforementioned Negroes & increase Rosa Paris George Jack Louisa Ephraim David Tom Flora child Dianah Landy & Sylvia..."

500/700

388. [SLAVERY]. [LOPEZ, Aaron (1731-1782), association]. **Disbursement Log of the Slave Ship Schooner, "Active," with a Mention of Lopez "Disbursements for the Schooner Active at Barbados"**. [1769]. Large 8vo bifolium ledger leaf on white laid paper, with manuscript ledger entries for slaves and other goods on recto (verso blank). Each page approximately 232 x 185 mm; bifolium approximately 232 x 374 mm. Bifolium with three vertical and three horizontal creases, a few small holes near the center, some edgewear, toning, foxing, a few ink entries a bit blurry. On line 23: "To Cash paid Mr. Lopez for George Simons 1-3-5 /2". Another slave trade entry is on the final line of the left page: "To my Coast Commissions on the gross sales of 42 slaves @ 28=3=2 per head..." On line 16 is another entry related to the slave trade, wherein slaves were apparently traded for produce: "To potatoes pumpkins & Limes for the slaves." The other entries are for other unspecified payments to various people, and other enumerated goods. Aaron Lopez (born Duarte Lopez), a Lisbon-born Jewish merchant, emigrated from Portugal to Newport, RI, in 1752, and almost immediately became a merchant. He built a trading empire, dealing in spermaceti, rum, chocolate, shipping, textiles, and, unfortunately, slaves. He was a central figure of the slave-trading culture of Newport, and he contributed to the establishment of Newport becoming one of the slave-trading centers in North America. The Revolutionary War greatly damaged his fortunes; when the Royal Navy anchored outside of Newport's harbor in 1775, Lopez, along with many other Newport citizens, fled the city. Lopez relocated to Massachusetts, where he established more business interests. He had applied for citizenship in Rhode Island, but had been denied; he was granted citizenship in Massachusetts on October 15, 1762, becoming the first Jewish immigrant to be naturalized in Massachusetts. Despite being one of the key suppliers to American forces during the Revolutionary War, he is primarily remembered for his regrettable involvement in the North American slave trade.

500/600



389



391

389. [SLAVERY AND NATIVE AMERICANS]. **Acts of the General Assembly of The State of Georgia, Passed at Milledgeville at an Annual Session in November and December, 1824**. Milledgeville: Camak & Ragland, 1825. 8vo. 220 pp. Approximately 219 x 125 mm. Bound in library binding of full light-green cloth, spine with burgundy gilt morocco lettering label and paper shelf label (boards sunned at edges, spine sunned, binding generally rubbed, soiled, library datestamp on rp, two "Massachusetts State Library" stamps on title-page, as well as a contemporary inscription covering the title-page; some toning, soiling, occasional creasing, tears to text). **FIRST EDITION OF THE BOOK APPEARANCES OF THESE LAWS.** Laws concerning slavery on pp. 124-126, 158, including the repeal of an 1817 law prohibiting the introduction of slaves to certain areas, but also the introduction of a law prohibiting the sale of "free persons of color" into slavery. Also there is a resolution to condemn the abolition of slavery in Ohio, reaffirming the constitutional right to have slaves in the South. Laws concerning the removal of Native Americans from their ancestral lands on pp. 188-81, 190 (these laws were clear precursors to the "Trail of Tears" ethnic cleansing and forced displacement of native peoples).

200/400



390

390. [SLAVE TRADE]. [PERRY, Matthew, Commodore (1794-1858)]. **Public Documents Printed by the Order of the Senate of the United States, Second Session of the Twenty-Eighth Congress... Volume IX...** Washington [D.C.]: Gales and Seaton, 1845. Thick 8vo. With two fold-out tables, and a fold-out map of Liberia. Approximately 225 x 138 mm. Bound in library binding of full light-green cloth, black and burgundy gilt morocco lettering labels and with printed paper label on spine (spine sunned, some rubbing, mild soiling to binding, text a bit toned, foxed, inkstamp of the "Association of the Bar Library New York" on the title-page, ink numbers on title-page and copyright page, date inkstamp on rp.; a short tear to the Liberia map). This book contains Perry's lengthy account of his actions against illegal slavers along the coast of Africa, as well as the re-patriation of freed slaves to Liberia (pp. 1-151 of the first section). This volume also contains a resolution of the state of Illinois in support of the annexation of Texas (p. [1] in the final section).

150/250

391. [SLAVE TRADE]. **Proposals Humbly offered to the Honourable House of Commons, for Enlarging and Protecting the Trade to Africa**. [London, 1709?]. Folio broadside (330 x 209 mm). Half-title printed on verso, old folds. The proposal puts forward the idea that "Negroes would be carried in greater Numbers to our Plantations in America and Sold cheaper there, whereby we should Produce and Import more of our West-Indies Commodities..." and as a response, "The Revenue of the Crown would be hereby very much increased, and more of our Manufactures with which Negroes are Clothed, and Utensils for the Plantations will be that Way expended". Between 1526 and 1867, the Atlantic Slave Trade saw some 12.5 million captured men, women and children arriving in the Americas. In 1660, King Charles II of England chartered the Royal African Company, granting its investors a monopoly on English trade in West Africa, establishing direct routes to English colonies in the Caribbean and North America. After the Royal African Company lost its monopoly on the slave trade in 1698, the numbers of enslaved Africans began to rise in the colonies as privateers began to take over. This rare pamphlet advocated the renewal of the Company's monopoly on slave trade, but on this occasion, any person living in Great Britain may become a member of said Company providing that they pay an initiation fee. This new proposal would benefit the Crown and the Company as "The Trade will be Enlarged and Extended to many Places now unfrequented, or very little traded to, and abundance more of our Woollen and other Manufactures will be Exported, which the Makers will Sell at better Prizes when there are so many Buyers..."

700/900





392

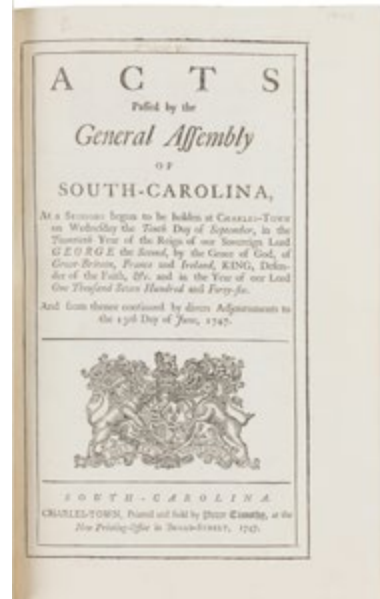
392. [SLAVE TRADE]. **United States Commercial & Statistical Register. The Amistad affair.** Edited by Samuel Hazard. Philadelphia: William F. Geddes, 11 September 1839. Vol. 1, No. 12. 16pp., small 4to (286 x 203 mm), hand-sewn, stab holes, uncut, spotting. The case of United States v. The Amistad (1841) involved a group of enslaved Africans who, in 1839, rebelled against their captors aboard the Spanish slave ship *La Amistad*. The Africans, led by Joseph Cinqué, took control of the ship, but eventually were captured by a U.S. revenue cutter off the coast of Long Island. The case became a complex legal battle, with issues centering on the legality of the slave trade and whether the Africans were property or free individuals. The U.S. Supreme Court ultimately ruled in favor of the Africans, declaring that they had been illegally enslaved and had the right to regain their freedom.

200/300

VERY EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRINT WITH EXTENSIVE LAWS RELATING TO SLAVERY

393. [SOUTH CAROLINA - SLAVES]. **Acts Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, at a Session begun to be holden at Charles-Town on Wednesday the Tenth Day of September... in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-Six.** Charleston, SC: Peter Timothy, 1747. Folio (292 x 191 mm). Wood-engraved title vignette, head- and tail-piece. Early marbled wrappers (extremities rubbed). (Occasional contemporary marginalia and pagination, some light spotting). A RARE SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRINT WITH SLAVE MATERIAL. The official printer of South Carolina at this time, Peter Timothy, was the son of the proto-printer of the state, Lewis Timothy, and (as recorded by an article by Douglas C. McMurtrie) was a regular correspondent with Benjamin Franklin (who had helped his father establish the press). Several Acts regarding slaves are mentioned including a Lift of all male slaves who have "in a time of war behaved themselves with great faithfulness and courage" (Act XXXVII); slaves recommended to be faithful, to

393



be enlisted (Act XXXVIII); in times of invasions, such slaves be incorporated with the militia (Act XXXIX); a per Diem to be paid for the use of each slave, if killed or wounded the Owner to be satisfied (Act XL); all Negroes returning to this Province after having been taken by His Majesty's enemies have hereby their Freedom ("An Act"). Sabin 87574; Shipton & Mooney 40441.

1,500/2,500

RARE CALIFORNIA BROADSHEET ON MASSACRE OF SIX AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN HAMBURG, SC

394. [VIOLENCE AGAINST AFRICAN-AMERICANS]. **Reconstruction-Era Newspaper Supplement: "A Centennial Fourth of July Democratic Celebration. / The Massacre of Six Colored Citizens of the United States, at Hamburg [sic], S. C., on July 4th, 1876.** [Jackson, Amador County, CA: Amador Ledger, Ca. July 18, 1876]. Two folio pages on one sheet. Approximately 515 x 350 mm. Sheet is toned, several small holes in text, three faint horizontal creases, some wear, light chipping, an inkstamp. "Debate on the Hamburg Massacre, in the U. S. House of Representatives, July 15th and 18th, 1876..." This is a transcript of the debates on these terrible crimes. Offered with the July 8, 1876 issue of the *Amador Ledger*, with the National Republican Platform on p. 1 ("Third - The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of oft citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged..."). The Hamburg Massacre (or Red Shirt Massacre) was part of the intimidation campaign carried out by White Supremacists against the majority African-American citizens of Hamburg, SC., when nearly 100 white men attacked 30 African-American servicemen of the National Guard. Six African-American servicemen died, and four were tortured. The national outrage embarrassed many Democrats and angered most Republicans.

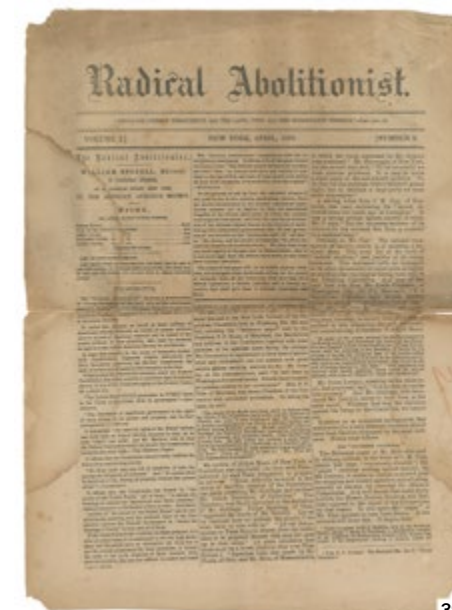
800/1,200



394

395. [WEED, Thurlow (1797-1882), his copy]. **The Abolitionist.** Edited by William Goodell. New York: The American Abolition Society, April, 1856. Vol. 1, No. 9. Folio (362 x 267 mm), dampstained, separation near margins at old fold. SUBSCRIBER'S COPY, with Thurlow Weed's name written in the margin by the printer. Weed was a prominent New York newspaper publisher, printer, and Whig and Republican politician. More notable, was that Weed was a political organizer known for having contributed to the success of several prominent politicians, including the formation of the Republican Party in the 1850s, which emerged as an anti-slavery party. During the 1830s and '40s, Weed became active in the abolitionist movement and was among several prominent individuals who helped finance the creation of the transportation network and system of safe house for escaping slaves. Weed and his wife also made their home available to fleeing slaves as part of the Underground Railroad.

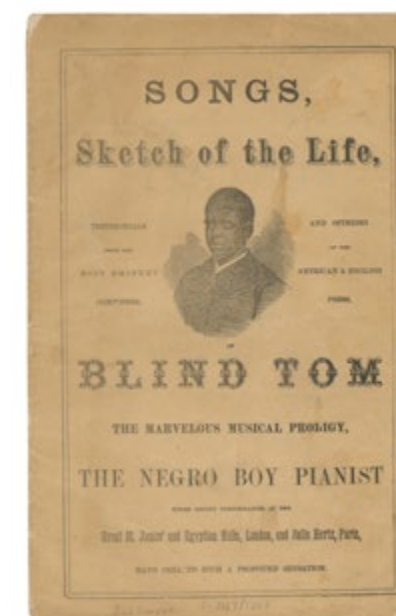
250/350



395

396. [WIGGINS, Thomas "Blind Tom" (1849-1908)]. **The Marvelous Musical Prodigy, Blind Tom, The Negro Boy Pianist.** Baltimore: The Sun Book and Job Printing Establishment, n.d. [ca. 1867-68]. 8vo (229 x 152 mm). Original printed wrappers with an engraved portrait of Tom on upper cover (few tiny stains or soiling, corner clipped, also affecting first few leaves). FIRST EDITION of this scarce combination program and brochure that includes a biography of Tom, testimonials, onions from the international press, and a selection of lyrics. Blind Tom was born into slavery in Columbus, Georgia, and was blind and autistic at birth (his slave name was Thomas Bethune). At an early age, Tom showed an aptitude for the piano, and was able to replicate songs, and even speeches, verbatim after only one listen. The inspiration for his work was often the wind, the trees, or the rain, which he thought "spoke to him", and he responded with improvisations on the piano. He began touring the United States at the age of eight and by the age of ten became the first Black musician to give a headline performance at the White House for then President James Buchanan. Being both autistic and Black, he was exploited by his owners, often performing four times a day, and earning his enslaver over \$100,000 a year. Although he was granted freedom in 1863 by the Emancipation Proclamation, his enslavers General Bethune and his son John retained virtual ownership of Tom until 1887, including the copyrights to his compositions. Jay, *Learned Pigs and Fireproof Women*, pp. 73-81.

300/500



396

397. [ANDERSON, Marian (1897-1993)]. **Original Pencil Portrait of Anderson by "Slack" and Author's Photograph of Anderson by Annemarie Heinrich.** [v.p., ca 1950s]. Pencil sketch of Anderson with ink caption on cardstock. Approximately 243 x 176 mm. Some toning, soiling, markings on verso. And black-and-white photo of Anderson for her autobiography: *My Lord, What a Morning* (Viking, 1956). With printed captions (photographer's name is misspelled, "Henrich"). Approximately 182 x 128 mm. Editorial markings on front and rear, some creasing. A famous contralto, Anderson was a key figure in the Civil Rights movement, being the first African-American to sing at the Metropolitan Opera. She was awarded the first Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963.

100/200



397





398



399



400

398. [BLACK LIBERATION ARMY]. [SHAKUR, Assata ("Joanne Chesimard") (b. 1947) and Mutulu SHAKUR (1950-2023)]. **Wanted Terrorists**. New Jersey: New Jersey State Police, Printing Unit, 9 September 1985. A pair of wanted posters (both, 356 x 216 mm). Assata Shakur is a former member of the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army. In 1973, she was involved in a shootout with the New Jersey State Police, during which a trooper was killed. Convicted of murder and other charges, Shakur escaped from prison in 1979 and later sought political asylum in Cuba, where she has lived since. She is still considered a political fugitive by the United States government. Assata, friend of Afeni Shakur, is described by her as "godmother" or "step-aunt" to rapper and son of Afeni, Tupac Shakur. Mutulu was Assata's husband, who was also a member of the Black Liberation Army. He and members of the party, in October 1981, robbed an armor car in Nanuet, New York, stealing \$1.6m in cash. Mutulu evaded capture for more than five years until he was captured and sentenced to 60 years in prison.

400/600

399. [BLACK PANTHERS]. [CLEAVER, Leroy Eldridge (1935-1998)]. **Wanted by the FBI. Interstate flight - Assault with intent to commit murder**. Washington, D.C., 13 December 1968. Flier or poster (406 x 267 mm), printed on both sides, pinhole, old folds as issued, some marginal browning or soiling. Cleaver was a political activist, author, and early leader of the Black Panther Party. Cleaver became a fugitive after assisting in an ambush on Oakland police officers in April 1968, fleeing to Cuba and then Algeria. He returned to the US in 1977.

100/200

400. [BLACK PANTHERS]. **Group of Three Issues of "The Black Panther" Newspapers**. San Francisco: Huey P. Newton and Ministry of Information, 1971. Three weekly issues, including vol. IV, no. 28 (Saturday, January 9, 1971), and Vol. VI, nos. 15, 16 (Saturday, May 8, 1971, and Saturday May 15, 1971). Folio issues on newsprint. All newspapers 20 pp. All approximately 430 x 290 mm. Issues toned, worn, creased, occasionally soiled, inkstamp of the "West Memorial Library"

200/400

on p. 1 of each issue. Some articles include: "Pig Attack on Toledo Leaves 3 Innocent Children Dead", "We Must Save Bobby" [Bobby Seale], "Sterilization-Another Part of the Plan of Black Genocide", "Black Man Fights Extradition Back to Barbaric Arkansas Prison", "The Opening of the Bobby Seale People's Free Health Clinic", "Pigs Riot in Brooklyn, New York", and more.

401. [BLACK THEATRE]. **The Flying Ace (Norman Film, 1926)**. 4pp., 558 x 356 mm. A large promotional flier for this black-and-white silent drama film directed by Richard E. Norman with an all-African American cast. Old folds.

100/200



401

402. [CIVIL RIGHTS]. MCCONNELL, Bishop Francis J. (1871-1953). **Typed Letter Signed**. New York, August 24, 1946. On The "Committee of 100" stationery with list of committee members along the left margin. One 4to page on one leaf. Approximately 277 x 216 mm. Two horizontal creases. Addressed "Dear Mrs. Serlin:" Signed by McConnell in blue ink at bottom. The content of this letter about Southern violence against returning African-American veterans is startling: "The lynching of two Negro farm workers, one of them an honorably discharged veteran of five years overseas service, and their wives in Walton County, Georgia, has shocked the nation. Decent citizens everywhere including Governor Arnall of Georgia have expressed their horror at this great crime. But law enforcement agencies working on the spot are unable to find evidence linking the criminals with the crime... During the last few months a wave of bloody repression has arisen against the Negro. It coincides with the return of Negro veterans and the first outpouring of Negro voters in Democratic primaries throughout the South." McConnell was an Episcopal Bishop who was deeply involved in various civil rights movements.

100/200



402

403. [CIVIL RIGHTS]. KING, Dr. Martin Luther, Jr. (1929-1968). **Love in Action**. [Atlanta, GA (?) April 26, 1966. Contemporary photocopy of a typescript for one of Dr. King's sermons with his handwritten corrections or notes (these corrections or notes are photocopied). Three 4to pages on three 4to sheets of photocopy paper, rectos only. Word count at end. Each page approximately 290 x 216 mm. A bit toned, rubbed, some creasing. This sermon calls for mercy and love in the face of terrible hatred and discrimination: "The magnanimity of our Lord's spirit is vividly revealed in his sublime utterance from the cross cited in the 23d chapter of Luke. The text says "And when they were come to the place, which is called Calvary, there they crucified him..." "Then," said Jesus, "Father, forgive them." ... Jesus was aware of man's intellectual and spiritual blindness. "They know not what they do," said Jesus. He was nailed to the cross not simply by sin but also by blindness. The jeering mob that lined the roadside which led to Calvary was composed not of evil people, but of blind people. They knew not what they did. What a Tragedy!..." From the collection of Civil Rights leaders Stoney and Shirley Cooks; both had worked directly for Dr. King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as well as other organizations.

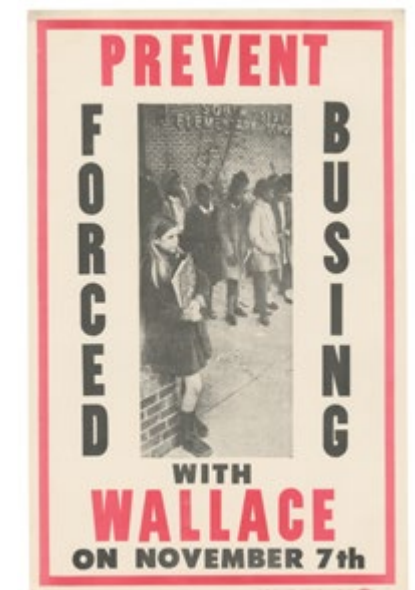
400/600



403

404. [CIVIL RIGHTS]. - [WALLACE, George (1919-1998)]. **Prevent Forced Busing with Wallace on November 7th**. 1968. Broadside on heavy card stock (432 x 279 mm), printed in red and black. A former Southern governor of Alabama, Wallace was notoriously segregationist.

100/200

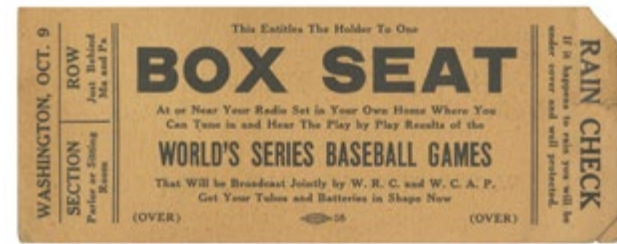


404





405



407

405. [ADAMS, Eddie (1933-2004), photographer]. "There's No Place Like..." Press Photograph Featuring Two Elderly People in Their Home in King Island Village in Alaska. [San Francisco: Examiner Reference Library, October 30, 1970]. Black-and-white photograph of two people in their modest home. Approximately 257 x 204 mm. Occasional rubbing, creasing to photo, with Examiner inkstamps and printed caption affixed to verso. From the caption on verso: "Frank Imana and his wife sit together in their small home at King Island Village near Nome, Alaska. Life around Nome is all the more difficult in the face of real poverty and isolation added to the bitterness of the Arctic cold itself." Adams was a prize-winning photojournalist for decades; he is perhaps most famous for his Pulitzer-Prize winning photo of the execution of Viet Cong prisoner Nguyen Van Lem during the Vietnam war, becoming one of the most influential photos taken of the Vietnam war.

200/400

406. [ALI, Muhammad (1942-2016), and Malcolm X (1925-1965)]. A group of 3 press photographs of Ali (referred to as "Cassius Clay" in all photos), Including One Photo of Ali with Malcolm X. [London: United Press International and Daily Mirror, 15 Mar 1963, March 2nd 1964, 27th February, 1966]. Black-and-white press photographs of Ali; one photo of Ali in boxing trunks holding court in front of reporters, another photo of Ali with Malcolm X in Harlem, and the third of Ali in Black Muslim uniform. Photographs approximately 260 x 203 mm. Some general rubbing, creasing, editorial markings on front of photographs, editorial markings, inkstamps and printed captions on versos. From the caption of the photo of Ali with Malcolm X: "CLAY CONFERS WITH MALCOLM X: World heavyweight champion CASSIUS CLAY (left) is pictured with MALCOLM X, the leader of the extremist Black Muslim sect,



406



408

when Clay paid a surprise visit to Harlem here yesterday. During a recent press conference, Clay, who beat Sonny Liston for the title, said during a recent press conference that he had been a supporter of the Black Muslims for some years."

150/250

407. [BASEBALL]. "World Series Ticket" Advertising Card for R. C. A. Radio Tubes. [Washington, D.C.: Washington Theatre Supply Co., ca. 1920s]. Advertising card in the form of a "Box Seat" ticket to listen to the World Series on the radio in one's home. Approximately 60 x 151 mm. Toned, some marginal rubbing, creasing, upper right corner missing corner, lower right corner creased. Some text on front: "Washington, Oct. 9 / Section Parlor or Sitting Room / Row Just Behind Ma and Pa / This Entitles the Holder to One Box Seat At or Near Your Radio Set in Your Own Home Where You Can Tune in Hear The Play by Play Results of the World's Series Baseball Games..."

100/200

408. [BASEBALL]. [COCA-COLA]. "Ball of Fame" National League / American League Rotating Stat Display. Arcadia: Sports Panorama Company for Coca-Cola, 1960. Double-sided rotating baseball with die-cut windows displaying stats for a given year; one side is the National League, the other is the American League. Approximately 220 mm in diameter. Toned, rubbed, a bit scuffed. Stats (batting averages, pitchers stats, park dimensions, etc.) for years 1901-1960.

100/200



ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO. CAUTION WATCH CREDIT. L.A. 310. FROM LOS ANGELES. CUBS PITCHER AND MANAGER JOE MCCARTHY, CONFER OVER THE BATS AT THEIR CATALINA ISLAND, CAL., TRAINING CAMP. 10/27/29 (DUSSE, WEST) (OK 6 BY NEG)

410

409. [BASEBALL]. Chicago Cubs vs. Philadelphia Athletics 1929 World Series souvenir program. N.p., 1929. Small 4to. Numerous illustrations from photographs. Original pictorial wrappers (light soiling). Features Hall of Fame managers Connie Mack and Joe McCarthy, also Hall of Fame players Jimmy Foxx and Rogers Hornsby. The Athletics defeated the Cubs in five games to win the Series.

250/350

410. [BASEBALL]. [CHICAGO CUBS]. Press Photo of Chicago Cubs Pitcher Roger Hornsby and Manager Joe McCarthy. [New York: Associated Press, Feb 27, 1929]. Black-and-white photo of two Chicago Cubs members in uniforms squatting over a group of bats. Approximately 151 x 205 mm. Minor rubbing, occasional minor marginal creasing, press inkstamps and pencil notes on verso, printed caption affixed to verso. From the caption: "Cubs in a 'Huddle' - - Roger Hornsby, Chicago Cubs pitcher, and manager Joe McCarthy, confer over the bats at their Catalina Island, Cal., training camp."

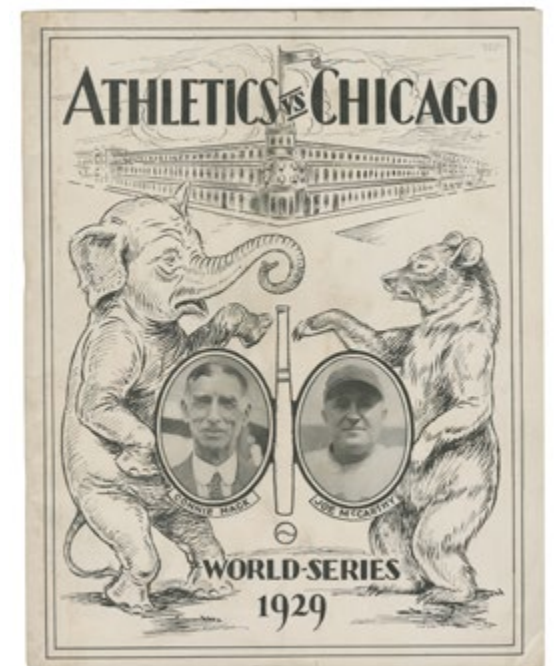
150/250

411. [BASEBALL]. [PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES]. [MACK, Connie (pseudonym of MCGILLICUDY, Cornelius, 1862-1956), association]. "Testimonial Dinner to the Philadelphia Baseball Club Oct. 16 1915 Bellevue Stratford". [Philadelphia: Bell & Fischer, 1915]. Original black-and-white photograph of a testimonial dinner given for the Philadelphia Athletics in the ballroom of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia. Legendary baseball manager Connie Mack is seen in the lower right corner. In-plate caption and photographer's signature. Sight approximately 290 x 485 mm. Frame size approximately 336 x 538 mm. Photo toned, creased, some wear, rear of frame heavily worn. Framed without glass, not examined out of frame. This dinner was given in honor of the Phillies' first pennant, with speeches given by Philadelphia Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, Phillies owner William Baker, National League president John Tener, and manager Pat Moran. Mack, manager of the Athletics, was a guest at this dinner.

300/500

412. [BASEBALL]. [MANTLE, Mickey (1931-1995)]. Oversized photograph. 508 x 406 mm. Black-and-white image depicting Mickey swinging for the fences.

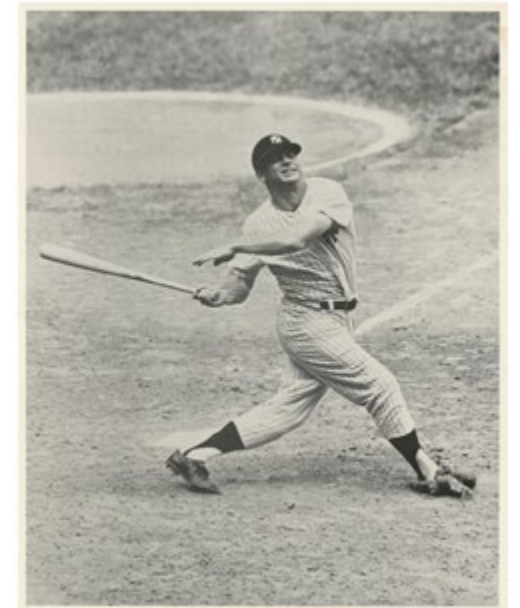
100/200



409



411



412



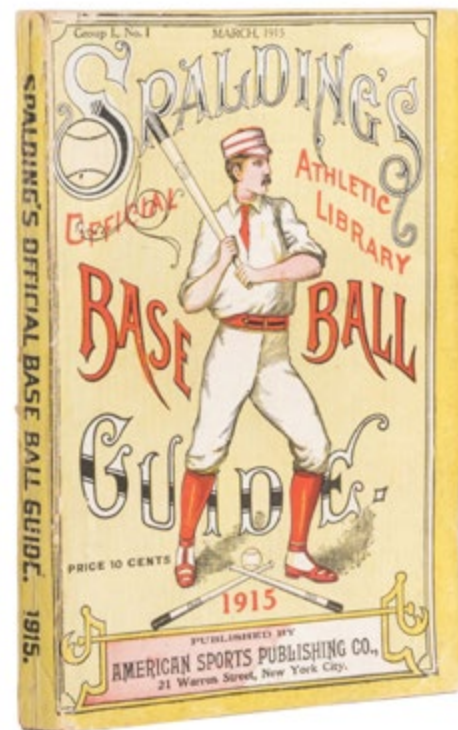


413

BABE RUTH SIGNED PHOTO

413. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948)]. **Signed photograph.** Circa 1930s. Sepia toned glossy photo, probably for the news, sight 191 x 248 mm. Framed and matted with etched plaque, overall 457 x 406 mm. Not examined out of frame. Authenticated by Hunt Auctions, a leader in the vintage sports memorabilia category. **1,500/2,500**

414. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948)]. **Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide Thirty-Ninth Year 1915.** Edited by John B. Foster. New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1915. 12mo. Illustrated with intertextual photos of ballplayers and teams. Original printed pictorial wrappers (light rubbing, soiling to wrappers, small marginal chip to upper edge of front wrapper, hinges starting a bit). **FIRST EDITION, WITH A PHOTO OF BABE RUTH WITH HIS MINOR-LEAGUE TEAM ON P. 198.** Babe Ruth's first mention in a Spalding guide. **200/400**



414



415

415. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948)]. **Oversized photograph.** N.d. [printed later from the original negative]. 406 x 508 mm. Image depicts Ruth fishing with friends.

**100/150**

416. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948)]. **A group of 5 press photos.** V.d., circa 1940s. Glossy black-and-white photographs (largest, 254 x 203 mm), printer's marks, stamps and captions on versos.

**150/250**

417. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948) and GEHRIG, Henry Louis "Lou" (1903-1941)]. **Press Photograph of Babe Ruth Paying His Respects to Lou Gehrig as Gehrig Lies in State.** [New York: Associated Press, June 3, 1941]. Black-and-white photograph of a mourning Ruth at Gehrig's wake. With caption in print. Approximately 209 x 300 mm. Photo a bit curled, lower right corner a bit creased, inkstamps and red pencil markings on verso (inkstamp states "LOU GEHRIG BABE RUTH"). Minor soiling on verso. Although Ruth and Gehrig's friendship alternated between warmth and coolness, this photo clearly shows the heartbreak on Ruth's face.

**100/200**

418. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948), association]. **The Indianapolis Star. Vol. 17, No. 215.** Indianapolis, January 6, 1920. 16 folio pages on large folio sheets. Each page approximately 595 x 454 mm. Toned, worn, chipped, with tears. On p. 10 is an article about the New York Yankees buying Babe Ruth from the Red Sox: "Yanks Buy Ruth, Home-Run King, From Sox / Ruppert's Roll Lands Slugger From Red Sox / More than \$100,000 Said to Have Been Given Boston President for Star of Team - Huggins on coast trying to Line Up New Man. / Behemoth Demands Fat Increase in His Check / Ruth Signs Contract..." Next to the article is a photo of Ruth in action. Although this sounds like a huge amount in 1920 dollars, the Yankees earned a huge windfall by signing Ruth. Some Red Sox fans to this day curse the name of Red Sox owner Harry Frazee for letting the legendary "Bambino" go to their arch-rival.

**300/500**



416



417



418





419



420



421

BOSTON NEWSPAPER REPORTS LOCAL PURCHASE OF BABE RUTH

420. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948), association]. The Boston Post. Boston, MA, January 7, 1920. 20 folio pages on large folded leaves. Each page approximately 568 x 422 mm. Pages toned, brittle, all pages loose with tears at central fold, chipped, with numerous marginal tears, two pages with marginal tape repairs. A hometown newspaper account of the sale of Babe Ruth by the Boston Red Sox to the New York Yankees on p. 1 (once referred in the article by their unofficial nickname, the "New York Americans"):

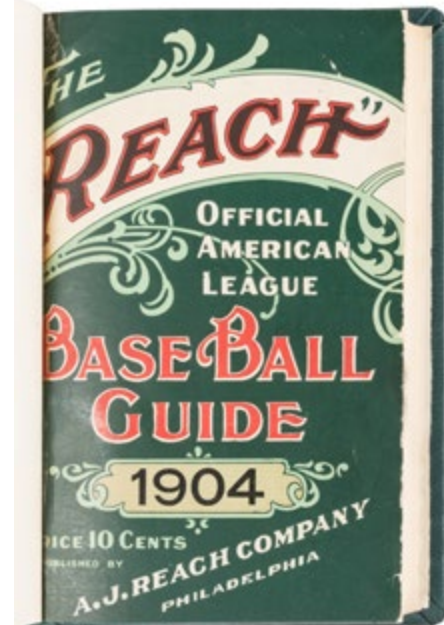
400/600

421. [BASEBALL]. [PAIGE, Leroy Robert "Satchel" (1906-1982)]. A window card for "The Fabulous Story of..." in Collier's magazine. [Springfield:] Collier's, [1953]. Broadside on heavy card stock, folio (406 x 279 mm). Printed in blue and orange, illustration of "Baseball's Miracle Man", contemporary accounting notations in ink on verso. Paige became one of the biggest stars in the Negro Leagues, renowned as a pitcher for his powerful fastball and a wide variety of off-speed pitches. He later made his MLB debut in 1948 at the age of 42, becoming the oldest rookie in Major League history when he signed with the Cleveland Indians. In 1971, Paige became the first electee of the Negro League Committee to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

200/300

422. [BASEBALL]. [FIRST WORLD SERIES]. Reach's Official American League Base Ball Guide for 1904. Philadelphia: A. J. Reach, 1904. 12mo (164 x 106 mm). Illustrated with 11 club photos. Modern library binding of full turquoise cloth, spine stamped in gilt, original wrappers bound-in (some light wear to original wrappers, some minor creasing to upper corners of text). FIRST EDITION. The first World Series ever played is covered on pp. 55-62, with biographies of the winning Boston team with player photos on pp. 64-70, including legendary pitcher Cy Young.

150/250



422

ROOKIE BABE RUTH GETS PERHAPS HIS FIRST HEADLINE

419. [BASEBALL]. [RUTH, George Herman "Babe" (1895-1948), association]. The Newark Star. Number 2,348. Newark, April 23, 1914. 12 folio pages on large folding folio sheets. Each page approximately 597 x 460 mm. Toned, worn, chipped, paper fairly brittle. On p. 6 is an article about Baltimore Oriole Ruth, a 19-year-old pitcher and hitter in his Major League debut against the Buffalo Bisons, "Young Ruth Holds Bisons in Check at Baltimore." THIS MAY WELL BE THE FIRST NEWSPAPER HEADLINE ABOUT BABE RUTH. What makes this perhaps more interesting is that Ruth only played half a season with the Orioles, when he was "sold" to the Boston Red Sox on July 9, 1914.

400/600



423



424



425

423. [BASEBALL]. The Des Moines Register. Des Moines, IA, October 4, 1938. Vol. 90 No. 105. Disbound, with stab-holes at left margins of pages. 18 folio pages on large folio sheets. Each page approximately 600 x 420 mm. Toned, edgeworn, marginal tears, chipping, library inkstamps on p. 1. On p. 7 is a large article showing the huge celebration of the National League championship two days before the first game of the 1938 World Series against the New York Yankees: "Dizzy Dean Won't Pitch Opener - Chicago Roars Cub Welcome / Windy City in Uproar- / Conquering Cubs Home - Hartnett Just Grins..." Numerous photos of the parade, Gabby Hartnett, Dizzy Dean, Bill Lee, Bob Feller, Hal Trotsky, Rollie Hemsley, Lynn King. The Yankees would win the Series in four games.

100/200

424. [BASEBALL]. Oakland Enquirer. Oakland, CA, October 14, 1908. Vol. LIII, No. 91, Evening Edition. 16 folio pages on large folded folio sheets. Pages approximately 568 x 415 mm. Apparently excised from a bound volume, with stab-holes and associated tears at left margins. Toned, worn, one horizontal crease to pages, some mild chipping, a small tape piece and inkstamp on p. 1. P. 1 has an illustrated story about the Chicago Cubs' World Series win against the Detroit Tigers: "Chicago 'Cubs' World's Champions / Take Fourth Game of Series; Blank Tigers / Orvie Overall, California Boy, Pitches Great Game." Next to the article is a photo of Overall in uniform. This article is about the fifth and final game of the series, despite the confusing headline. This World Series (the fifth World Series overall) victory marks the last time the Cubs won the World Series until 2016.

100/200

425. [BASEBALL]. The Cleveland Leader Black and White Magazine. Cleveland, OH, September 2, 1906. 40 folio pages on large folded folio sheets. Pages approximately 570 x 415 mm. Toned, brittle, chipped, torn, most pages loose. With a page of photographic portraits of 17 members of the Chicago White Stockings ("Members of the Chicago White Stockings, Picked to Win the American League Pennant for 1906"). The "White Stockings" beat the favored Chicago Cubs to win the pennant.

100/200



426

426. [BASEBALL]. [NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT]. The Boston Post. Boston, MA, October 9, 1908. 14 folio pages on large folded leaves. Each page approximately 568 x 422 mm. Pages toned, brittle, all pages loose with tears at central fold, chipped, with numerous marginal tears. A rare account of the Chicago Cubs' pennant victory over the New York Giants on p. 1: "Chicago Smashes Out Victory Over New York 4 to 2 / Over 100,000 People Struggle to Enter Grounds - Fights Between Players - Mathewson Knocked Out of Box - Brown, Chance and Evers the Stars Who Won Pennant". Photos of second baseman Johnny Evers, pitcher Mordecai Brown, and manager France Chance on p. 14. The Cubs would go on to win the 1908 World Series over the Detroit Tigers, 4 games to 2. This would be their last World Series victory until 2016 (although they would make eight other World Series appearances between 1908 and 2016).

100/200





427



428



429



431



432



430

428. [BASEBALL]. [EARLY CHICAGO BASEBALL]. **The Chicago Daily Tribune**. Volume XL. Chicago, IL, June 17, 1880 [and] **Harper's Weekly**. Volume XXVI, No. 1347. [New York, NY, October 14, 1882]. An issue of a Chicago daily newspaper, as well as a page from *Harper's Weekly* (pp. 651-652) with an engraved image of "The Chicago Base-Ball Club". Newspaper is 12 folio pages on folded sheets. Each page is approximately 583 x 447 mm. Leaf from *Harper's Weekly* is approximately 407 x 274 mm. General wear, toning, occasional chipping, a few marginal tears. The newspaper article on p. 5 has the headline: "Chicago Victorious in the First Encounter with the Worcester Team, / Winning the Game in the Tenth Inning by a Score of 7 to 6..." The *Harper's Weekly* image has the following caption beneath the team members' names: "The Chicago Base-Ball Club - From a Photograph by the Photo-Mechanical Printing Company..."

100/200

429. [BASEBALL]. [WORLD SERIES]. **The Sporting News The Base Ball Paper of the World**. St. Louis, MO, October 13, 1927. Volume 84, Number 7. 8 folio pages on large folio folding newsprint sheets. Each page approximately 573 x 440 mm. Toned, brittle, worn, chipped, several tears, one horizontal crease at center. Stab-holes at left margin indicating that this was excised from a book. On p. 3 is the account of the New York Yankees' World Series victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates, winning all four games. On p. 1 is a photo of Hall-of-Famer "Pitcher Herb Pennock." On p. 8, is an ad for Louisville Slugger Bats featuring "Babe" Ruth: "Ruth's 60th and every one of the other 59 was made with Louisville Slugger Bats..."

100/200

430. [BOXING]. [KILLION, John Joseph ("Jake Kilrain") (1859-1937)]. **Commemorative silk**. Circa 1888. 32 x 35"; 813 x 889 mm. Black-and-white image of the boxer at center, surrounded by a colorful border, old folds, few small holes. Killion (more commonly known as Kilrain) was the "Champion Pugilist of America, Holder of the Police Gazette 'Diamond Belt'". The Hall of Fame boxer is best remembered today for his brutal seventy-five round battle with the great John L. Sullivan in July of 1889.

400/800

431. [BOXING]. [LOUIS, Joe (1914-1981)]. **Press Photo of Army Sgt. Joe Louis**. [London: Camera Press, Ltd. and Kemsley Newspapers Ltd., 3 Feb 1954]. Black-and-white photograph of Joe Louis in his American Army Sergeant's uniform (photo was probably taken sometime in mid to late 1945, but has a Kemsley inkstamp on verso dated in 1954). Approximately 242 x 196 mm. Some light rubbing, a few small soil spots, some creasing at margins and corners, inkstamps, labels ink notes on verso. Photos of boxing champion Joe Louis during his military service are uncommon.

100/200

432. [FOOTBALL]. **140 Cigarette Cards of College Football Flags**. [North Carolina: Fatima Turkish Blend Cigarettes, ca. 1910s]. Cigarette cards with perforated margins, all mounted onto album leaves, most are 16 cards to a leaf. Cards approximately 54 x 84 mm. Some wear, occasional soiling to cards, one card (Boston University) is loose, two cards creased at lower corner, some wear, soiling to leaves. Cards depict the school's flag, seal, and yell.

150/250

433. [GOLF]. - [JONES, Bobby (1902-1971)]. **A group of 5 press photos**. V.d., circa 1925-40s. Glossy black-and-white photographs (largest, 254 x 203 mm), printer's marks, stamps and captions on versos. One photograph is credited to Stephens Orr (1907-1990) of Camera Press London.

100/200

434. [SPORTS]. **Allen & Ginter's "World's Champions" tobacco card album**. Richmond: Allen & Ginter, n.d. [ca. 1885]. 8vo (203 x 153 mm). Numerous chromolithographs highlighting 50 entries of the company's second series of "World's Champions" insert card release of premium tobacco cards. Original color pictorial wrappers, silk cord (few tiny spots of edgewear, else fine). "Allen & Ginter issued two distinct 'Champions' series - each one consisting of a total of 50 cards. Today, the second series cards are significantly rarer" (Beckett). The sets included stars from several sports including baseball, tennis, boxers and sharpshooters. One of the notable cards includes the Baseball Hall of Fame legend Buck Ewing, who was among the first 19<sup>th</sup>-century players elected and the first member who was primarily a catcher.

500/700



433



434





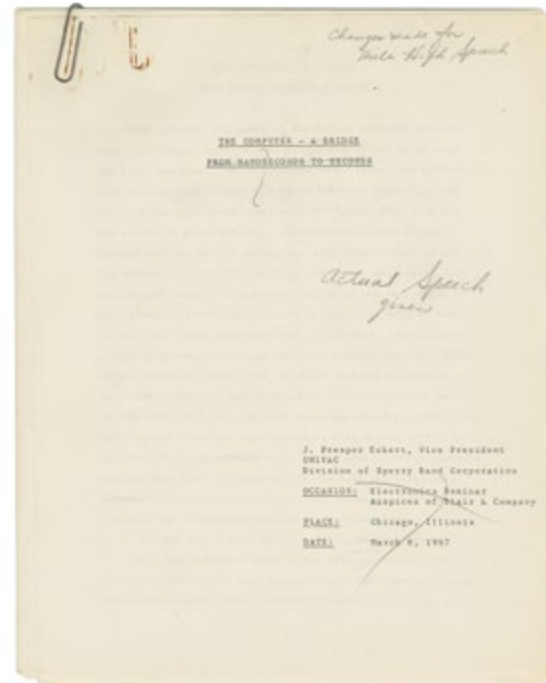
435



436



437



438

435. [TENNIS]. **Official Lawn Tennis Bulletin.** Boston: University Press for John Wilson & Son, 1895-96. 10 volumes, 8vo. Vol. II, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9-10, 12, 14; Vol. III, Nos. 16, 19-20. Illustrated. Original wrappers (light wear to spines with few splits, one cover detached). Lawn tennis, or tennis as it is more commonly known today, is credited to have originated in England during the late 19th century. Major credit for the invention of lawn tennis is often given to Major Walter Clopton Wingfield. In 1873, Wingfield patented a game he called "Sphairistike," which is Greek for "playing ball." He published the rules and instructions for this game in a pamphlet titled *Sphairistike or Lawn Tennis*. Wingfield's version of lawn tennis was played on an hourglass-shaped court, and the rules were somewhat different from contemporary tennis. However, it laid the groundwork for the development of modern lawn tennis.

150/250

436. [COMIC ART]. ANDERSON, Harry, artist. **The Red Gauch comic strip illustration original art (Fawcett 1940).** Original pen and ink on comic strip board (508 x 381 mm), light edgewear, marginal soiling. The Gauch first appeared in *Nickel Comics* #4. He was born in South America of Yankee parents and becomes a modern-day Zorro fighting European enemies in the Americas.

200/300

437. [COMIC STRIPS]. **A group of 21 hand-colored comic strip proofs for Sunday comics.** [V.p., ca. 1940s-1950s]. Hand-colored printer proofs (colorist is unidentified), for the following Sunday comics: "Patsy in Hollywood" by Bill Dyer (3 proofs), "Mickey Finn" by Lank Leonard (2 proofs), and "Bo" by Frank Beck (16 proofs). All approximately 242 x 352 mm. Generally worn, soiled, creased, several with marginal tape or tape residue.

200/400

MANUSCRIPT FROM THE INVENTOR OF "ENIAC"

438. [COMPUTERS]. ECKERT, John Presper (1919-1995). **Typed document ("The Computer - A Bridge from Nanoseconds to Seconds"), Chicago, 8 March 1967.** 17pp., 4to (292 x 222 mm), old paperclip with some discoloration to cover sheet, numerous holographic annotations in Eckert's hand, autograph note laid in at p. 7. ECKERT'S COPY, CONSIDERED ONE OF THE PIONEERS IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER SCIENCE. Eckert was an American electrical engineer and computer pioneer, best-known for his role in co-inventing the first general-purpose electronic digital computer in the world, known as ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer). Later, Eckert would develop the UNIVAC I (Universal Automatic Computer I), the first commercially produced computer in the United States. On 8 March 1967, Eckert delivered a speech at the Electronics Seminar Auspices of Blair & Company discussing the development of high-speed computers.

1,500/2,500



441

439. [COMPUTERS]. [HARTREE, Douglas R. (1897-1958), contributor]. **Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary & Philosophical Society (Manchester Memoirs). Volume LXXX (1935-36).** Manchester, 1936. 8vo. Bound in library binding for the Institution of Electrical Engineers in full purple cloth, spine stamped in gilt, original wrappers bound in at rear (spine sunned and worn at edges, some rubbing, soiling to boards, library inkstamps to a few early pages and front wrapper). FIRST EDITION OF THIS RARE OFFPRINT. Hartree's article, "Some Properties and Applications of the Repeated Integrals of the Error Function," pp. 85-102, is one of the earlier articles which influenced the design of computers (he designed a "Differential Analyser" computer to help with physics problems during his time in Manchester).

100/200

440. [COUNTERCULTURE]. [ALCORN, John (1935-1992), after]. **The Music Money Offer / Big Savings on Stereo LPs & Tapes, Details at 7-Up Display.** [Seven-Up Company, ca. 1970s]. Psychedelic color lithographed poster with music and counterculture imagery. Approximately 660 x 469 mm. Toned, worn, creased, soiled, marginal tears. B-/C-. This poster was part of the "Uncola" ad campaign which proved to be a huge success for Seven-Up.

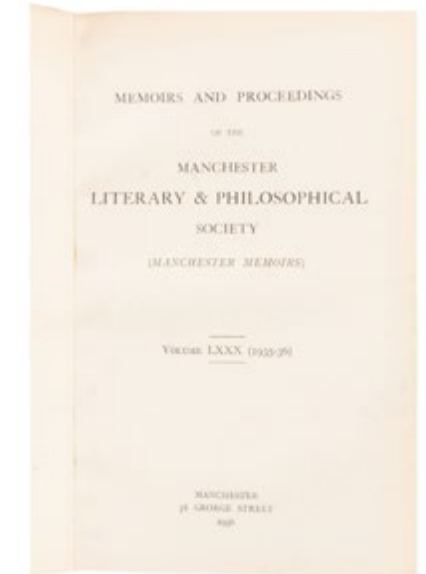
100/200

441. [FILM]. [DEREK, Bo (b. 1956)]. **Original press photograph.** 1980. 241 x 356 mm. Black-and-white photo by John Derek, showing Bo Derek on the set of *Tarzan, The Ape Man* (1981), numerous press stamps on verso.

100/200

442. [FILM]. [LUGOSI, Bela (1882-1956)]. **Publicity Photo of a Young Bela Lugosi for His Run of the Stage Version of "Dracula," Taken Years Before the Classic Film.** [New York: July 4, 1930]. Black and white photo profile of a young, handsome Lugosi holding a cigar (in street attire). Approximately 254 x 202 mm. A bit toned, rubbed, with inkstamp and pencil caption on verso. Although the photo has the dated inkstamp of 1930 on the verso, the pencil caption states the following: "Bela Lugosi starring in 'Dracula' at the Fulton Theatre", which ran from 1927-28. Produced by Horace Liveright, the American version of this play (it had first run in the U. K. in 1924, but was adapted for an American audience by writer John L. Balderson for the 1927-28 run) marked Lugosi's first major English-speaking role. This original "first generation" photo was taken to publicize the first American run of this play. This play was the basis for the classic 1931 film, which also starred Lugosi as Dracula.

100/200



439



440



442

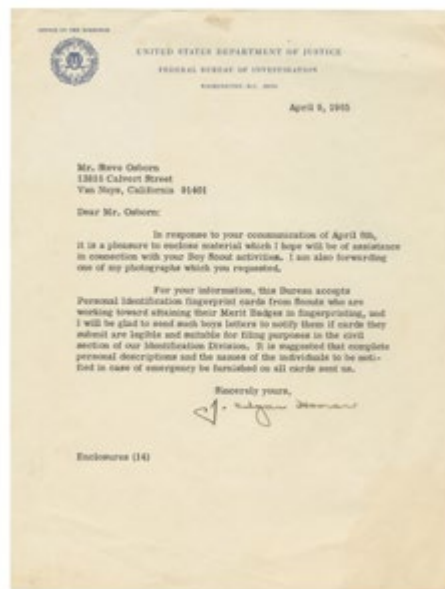




443



444



446



445

445. [HALSMAN, Philippe (1906-1979), photographer]. A group of 5 small portraits of celebrities. [New York: McGraw-Hill, ca. 1983]. Black-and-white later prints of celebrities, released to coincide with the release of Halsman's book, *Portraits*. All approximately 5 x 7". Subjects include: Albert Einstein, Georgia O'Keeffe, John Steinbeck, Humphrey Bogart, and Elizabeth Taylor.

100/200

446. HOOVER, John Edgar (1895-1872). **Typed letter signed ("J. Edgar Hoover")**, Washington, D.C., 9 April 1965. One-page, 8vo (267 x 203 mm), on official U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation letterhead, small spot of adhesive ghosting on verso. **BOY SCOUTS, MERIT BADGES, AND FINGERPRINTING.** Hoover corresponds with a Scoutmaster regarding information requested. "This Bureau accepts Personal Identification fingerprint cards from Scouts who are working toward attaining their Merit Badges in fingerprinting, and I will be glad to send such boys letters to notify them if cards they submit are legible and suitable for filing purposes in the civil section of our Identification Division". As the first Director of the FBI, Hoover played a significant role in the development and advancement of fingerprinting techniques for law enforcement purposes. Under Hoover's leadership, the FBI established the first national fingerprint database, known as the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). This system allowed law enforcement agencies across the country to share and compare fingerprint data, making it easier to identify individuals involved in criminal activities. Although fingerprinting had been used for identification purposes before Hoover's tenure, the enhancement of its effectiveness and standardization on a national level were directly due to Hoover recognizing its importance as a reliable method to solving crimes.

100/200

443. [FILM]. **White Savage (Universal Pictures, 1943).** Window placard (559 x 356 mm), notations in the margins announcing place and time of premier, pinholes at corners, some light soiling.

100/200

444. [FILM]. "2001: a space odyssey / An epic drama of adventure and exploration". [Hollywood: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and United Artists, 1980]. One-sheet for the 1980 re-release ("R 800159"). Approximately 1,040 x 691 mm. One vertical and three horizontal creases with some wear, pin-holes and chipping to corners and margins, a few short marginal tears, mildly creased throughout.

150/250



447

447. [PRESIDENTIAL]. [TRUMP, Donald and STEWART, Martha]. **TV Week. Boston Sunday Globe.** Boston, September 18, 2005. 4to newspaper TV supplement. Approximately 276 x 190 mm. Original wrappers. Minor rubbing. The cover image is of Trump and Stewart, "The Apprentice: Martha Stewart' Everyone's favorite ice queen tries on a new role for size."

100/200

448. [KESSLER, Chester (1919-1979), photographer]. **Triptych of Original Photographs of Hippies in Golden Gate Park.** [San Francisco, ca. 1968]. Black-and-white photographs of a young, shirtless, man dancing, surrounded by a crowd of people and banners. Each photo approximately 124 x 96 mm. All photos mounted onto art board (approximately 206 x 356 mm). Kessler was one of the primary photographers who chronicled the Beat movement and the later hippie movement.

100/200

449. [MISS AMERICA PAGEANT]. **The Illustrated Sun. Vol. III, No. 101.** Philadelphia, September 10, 1927. 24 large 4to pages on folded folio sheets. Each page approximately 410 x 280 mm. Pages toned, brittle, edgeworn, numerous marginal tears, chips, left margins worn, chipped (most likely excised from a book). On pp. 1, 3, and 13 are articles with accompanying photos of the 1927 Miss America Pageant. On p. 1 is a full-page picture of Lois Eleanor Delander (1911-1985), who was crowned Miss America. She was 17 years old at the time, and was the first Miss Illinois. The 1927 Miss America Pageant, held in Atlantic City, was the sixth such pageant; the next Miss America Pageant would not be held again until 1933.

100/200

450. MONROE, Marilyn (1926-1962). **Golden Dreams.** N.d. [circa 1955]. Large photographic image mounted on board (495 x 394 mm), some light staining at edges. Image showing a nude Monroe by Tom Kelley, that would be the centerfold for Playboy #1.

300/600



448



449



450





451



452

451. MONROE, Marilyn (1926-1962). **The Lure of Lace.** Champion Line, 1955. Calendar sample art print (406 x 305 mm) showing a modified image of the iconic Marilyn Monroe nude, which has a negligee or "lace" superimposed over the original image of "Golden Dreams" by Tom Kelley. Few surface marks, else fine. With original hanging bar.

200/400



453

452. [MUSIC]. – [THE BEATLES]. **Possibly Unpublished Early Press Photo of The Beatles Performing at the Cavern Club in Liverpool with Drummer Pete Best.** [Liverpool, 1961]. Black-and-white photo of The Beatles performing or rehearsing at the famous Cavern Club in Liverpool. Approximately 208 x 254 mm. With red pencil editorial notes on front and rear. Some light rubbing, marginal creasing. Featuring, from left to right: the hands and guitar of George Harrison, Pete Best, Paul McCartney, John Lennon, and backing singer Davy Jones. This photo is possibly from a rehearsal session before their gig. Although other photos from this session have been published, it is unclear whether this particular photograph has seen print. It was during this general time that Brian Epstein first saw The Beatles perform at one of their gigs at the Cavern Club. Photos of The Beatles with Davy Jones are rare.

400/600



454

453. [MUSIC]. [DYLAN, Bob (b. 1941)]. **Group of Six Press or Promotional Photos of Bob Dylan, Including One with Him Performing with Johnny Cash (1932-2003).** [San Francisco: Examiner Reference Library, 1971-92]. Black-and-white photos of Dylan, most featuring him performing. Sizes range from 251 x 206 mm to 127 x 178 mm. Some general rubbing, occasional creasing, some with editorial markings on front, all with inkstamps or editorial markings, or printed captions on versos. Two photos are promotional photos (one from Columbia Records, the other promotes an appearance on HBO).

150/250

454. [MUSIC]. [LENNON, John (1940-1980)]. **Original press photo.** 1982. Oversized, 381 x 292 mm. Black and white photo depicting John with his son Julian Lennon, numerous press stamps on verso.

100/200

455. [LENNON, John (1940-1980) and ONO, Yoko (b. 1933)]. [NUTTER, David (b. 1939), photographer]. **Press Photograph of John Lennon and Yoko Ono Kissing After Registering Their Marriage in Gibraltar.** [London: Camera Press Ltd., 23 Mar. '69]. Black-and-white photograph of Lennon and Ono wearing white in a passionate kiss. Approximately 210 x 261 mm. Front of photo with red grease pencil editor's notes, verso with three inkstamps with manuscript ink notes and with the following mimeographed caption affixed: "JOHN LENNON WEDS YOKO ONO The Kiss: John Lennon and Yoko Ono, both wearing white, immediately after their registry marriage in Gibraltar. Please acknowledge photograph by: DAVID NUTTER CAMERA PRESS (PM) LONDON". Some rubbing, creasing, occasional edgewear, small scuff-mark on front, small piece of blue tape on verso. Nutter was a famous rock photographer (and haberdasher), and is most famous for his work shooting Lennon, The Beatles, and Elton John; he was the only photographer used to photograph the marriage of Lennon and Ono in Gibraltar in 1969.

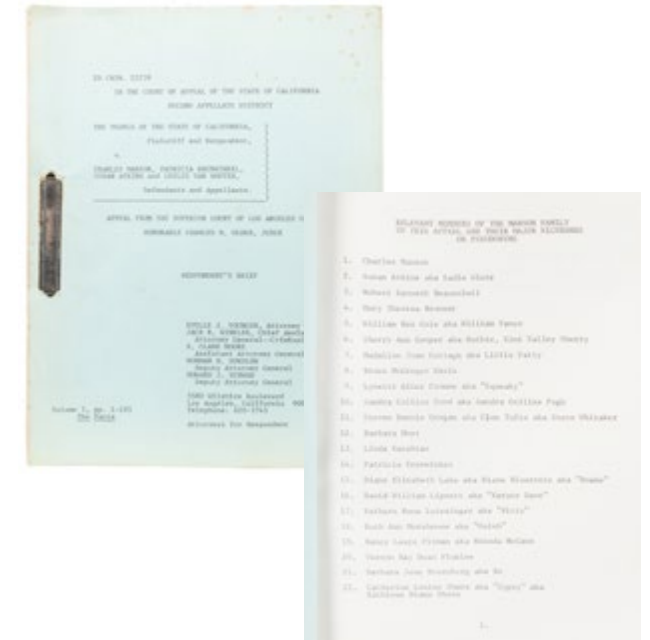
100/200



455

456. [MANSON FAMILY TRIAL]. **In the Court of Appeal of the State of California Second Appellate District / The People of the State of California, Plaintiff and Respondent, v. Charles Manson, Patricia Krenwinkel, Susan Atkins, and Leslie Van Houten, Defendants and Appellants. Appeal from the Superior Court of Los Angeles County Honorable Charles H. Older, Judge. Respondent's Brief... Volume I, pp. 1-193 The Facts.** [Los Angeles: Superior Court of Los Angeles County, ca. 1971]. 4to (288 x 218 mm). Mimeographed light-blue paper covers and white text pages held together with metal clip, as issued (some toning, sunning, foxing, soiling from rusted metal clip to covers, text with minor occasional rubbing). THE RESPONDENT'S APPEAL BRIEF WHICH WAS AUTOMATICALLY FILED BY THE COURT WHEN DEFENDANTS ARE SENTENCED TO DEATH (this was before California abolished the death penalty in 1972). This brief summarizes the structure of the Manson Family, gives brief biographies of the members, and how they would come to commit various murders, including the infamous "Tate-LaBianca" murders. It later summarizes the crime scenes, autopsy results, and the first part of the trial, including various testimonies, including that of former Family member, Linda Kasabian. Some excerpts: "Appellant Manson said that 'pigs' were police or white collar workers, the ones who worked from '8:00 to 5:00' (Rep. Tr. p. 10,483). He said that the 'pigs' ought to have their throats cut and be hung by their feet (Rep. Tr. p. 10,485-86)"; "The Murders On August 8, 1969, appellant Manson said, 'Now is the time for helter skelter.' (Rep. Tr. p. 4979.)"; "The screams that Mrs. Kasabian heard were loud screams and were human screams. (Rep. Tr. p. 5083.) The screaming seemed as though it were forever and infinite" (Rep. Tr. p. 5084.) [These excerpts described the Family's attack on the home of Roman Polanski and Sharon Tate]. A disturbing testament to the savagery of Charles Manson and his followers.

400/600



456

457. [MINSTRELSY]. [JOLSON, Al (1886-1950)]. **Early Albumen Photograph of Jolson with an African-American Minstrel, Inscribed by Jolson.** [1925]. Black-and-white early photograph of Jolson with an African-American man in minstrel makeup. Inscribed by Jolson at the lower right corner: "To my Little Sweetheart Wellio [?] From Al Jolson 1925". Photograph approximately 254 x 200 mm. Toned, lightly soiled, upper corners creased, lower corners chipped, creased tear at lower margin (approximately 80 mm long) with a portion of the lower margin nearly detached, some overall creasing, wear. Jolson was one of the most famous singers and actors of his day, billing himself the "World's Greatest Entertainer." He got his start in Vaudeville, performing in black-face makeup fairly often. Today, he is best known for appearing in the first sound motion picture, *The Jazz Singer* (1927).

500/700



457





458



461



459

459. [MUSIC]. [GROSSMAN, Robert, artist]. **The Rock Pile.** N.d. [1968]. 635 x 489 mm. A colorful poster issued in *Eye Magazine*, depicting The Beatles, Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, and others. Text on verso as issued, old folds, remnants of original perforation.

100/200

460. [ORGANIZED CRIME]. **The Joseph Bonanno Family. Chart of Members of the Bonanno Crime Family.** [Ca. 1960s]. Black-and-white poster of the organizational chart of the Bonanno Crime Family, with several members marked as "Identified by Joseph Valachi." Approximately 558 x 605 mm. A bit toned, soiled, rubbed, two vertical and one horizontal creases. A/A-. This chart identifies Joseph Bonanno ("Joe Bananas") as "Boss," Carmine Galante ("Lillo," "The Cigar") as "Underboss," Frank Garafolo, alias "Frank Carroll" as "Consigliere," Joseph Notaro, alias "Little Joe," as "Caporegime". Also with 16 "Soldiers - Buttons".

100/300



460

461. PRESLEY, Elvis (1935-1977). **The Notorious Original Press Photo of Elvis in His Casket, "The Last Picture."** [Florida: *National Enquirer*, 1977]. Black-and-white photo of Elvis lying in his casket, rumored to be taken secretly by one of his step-brothers and sold to the *National Enquirer*. Approximately 194 x 250 mm. Editorial marks on the photo, photo with numerous creases and edgewear, numerous editorial markings, inkstamps, stickers and an affixed caption on verso. Offered with the September 6, 1977 issue of *National Enquirer* with this as the cover image (toned, lightly worn). Although the photographer is unknown, it is rumored that it was sold to the *National Enquirer* for \$150,000. Some text from the front page: "Elvis The Untold Story / ... The Last Picture / A peaceful-looking Elvis Presley lies at rest in a copper coffin in the music room of Graceland, his Memphis, Tenn., mansion. The legendary singer was dressed in a plain white suit, a blue shirt, and silver tie."

500/1,000

458. [MUSIC]. [STARR, Ringo (b. 1940)]. **Original press photo.** 1981. 279 x 356 mm. Oversize black-and-white photo depicting Ringo, his wife Barbara, and two dogs outside their country home, numerous press stamps on verso. Image by Alan Olley.

100/200

462. [REEFER MADNESS]. **Marihuana. Weed with Roots in Hell.** Dwain Esper, 1936. Color printed window card (possibly by Morgan Litho Co.), 464 x 337 mm, pinholes at corners, very small tear at lower corner margin. An early exploitation film that evaded strict censorship of its lurid content ("Weird Orgies, Wild Parties, Unleashed Passions") by claiming to be educational. A fine and rare example of the sensationalized anti-marijuana propaganda that was prevalent in the United States during the early to mid-20th century.

400/600



462

463. [ROBOTS]. - [THEATRE]. **The Mechanical Man Displaces the Dance Director in Theatrical Rehearsals.** New Haven, CT: *Illustrated Current News*, 26 December 1928. 324 x 483 mm. Photographic insert, advertising John Murray Anderson's play "Almanac Girls". Old folds.

100/200



463

464. [TELEVISION]. **Group of Two Early Patents for Television, and a Script for an Early Television Play.** [United States Patent Office, March 26, 1929 and September 10, 1929]. Two 4to printed patent records, each staple-bound at upper left corner. 3 and 8 pp., respectively, with the March patent having one leaf of diagrams, and the September patent having two leaves of diagrams. Both approximately 290 x 200 mm. Inkstamps on front of each, some toning, occasional tears, wear. Patent numbers 1,706,538 and 1,725,122 for Pierre Mertz with American Telegraph and Telephone and Joseph W. Horton with Bell Telephone Laboratories, respectively. These relate to television systems and testing said systems. And FITZSIMMONS, E. Gayle. Double Talk. An original television play by... [N.p., 1945]. 4to. With one leaf of a stage diagram. [28, 1, blank] pp. Typed copy on white paper, text on rectos and versos. Approximately 267 x 204 mm. Staple-bound at left margin (one staple partially loose, some wear, soiling, toning to script). It is unclear if this play was ever produced.

100/200



464

465. [TELEVISION]. SARNOFF, David (1891-1971). **Group of Three Booklets, a Memo, a Press Release, and a Photo of Sarnoff Operating a Radio.** [V.p., ca. 1930s-1960s] Three 8vo booklets written by Sarnoff in wrappers, including: *The American System of Broadcasting and its Function in the Preservation of Democracy* (1938), *Science and Society* (1937), *Address by Brig. General David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board, RCA and NBC...* (1954). Some soiling, wear, toning to wrappers, the Address with a large vertical crease down the center (this booklet also has the business card of Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr. ("Pat" Weaver, 1908-2002, president of NBC after Sarnoff, and father to legendary actress, Sigourney Weaver (b. 1949), attached by paperclip). And a memo to accompany *The American System of Broadcasting* from the NBC Press Division (4to sheet toned, creased, chipped), as well as a 3-page press release on RCA stationery about radio and television (1937; 4to sheets, creased, worn, somewhat soiled). And a reproduction black-and-white photo of Sarnoff at an older radio set reporting the Titanic disaster (ca. 1966 reproduction of a 1912 photo; 254 x 205 mm, some wear, caption taped to verso, present but now loose). Sarnoff was a titan in the history of American radio and television, being president of RCA and their television affiliate, NBC; he oversaw the huge expansion of the popularity of television, especially after WWII (he was named a Reserve Brigadier General of the Signal Corps in 1945).

200/400



465





466



469

466. [TOYS]. A poster for **Thimble Theatre Mystery Playhouse**. King Features Syndicate, 1939. 23 1/2 x 17 1/2"; 546 x 445 mm. Old folds. The poster advertises the playhouse as being "America's number one toy value".

100/150



471

470. [WOODSTOCK MUSIC AND ART FAIR]. A group of items related to **Woodstock**, including: *Evening News*, Vol. XV, No. 4. Monticello, NY, August 21, 1969. Newspaper of 8 folio pages on folding sheets. Each page approximately 579 x 447 mm. Toned, pages are loose, some edgewear, one horizontal crease to pages. With a large front-page photo of the crowd at the festival, and several related articles, from a nearby newspaper. And a folding paper hat from "Yasgur Farms". [Columbus, OH: Paperlynen Co., 1964]. Disposable paper and tissue folding hat. Folded size approximately 88 x 279 mm. Light soiling, rubbing. The Woodstock festival took place on the grounds of the dairy farm owned by Max Yasgur (1919-1973). And two black-and-white photographs signed by photographer Jason Laure. [New York: Jason Laure, 1969, though these prints are later]. Both photos approximately 205 x 255 mm. Each photo signed and captioned by Laure beneath the images, photographer's sticker on versos. One photo depicts The Who on stage, the other photo depicts two young people snuggling on the ground.

150/250



470

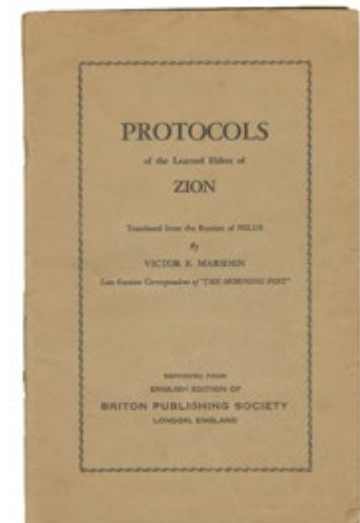
FORTY-FIVE COLOR MAPS

471. [AFRICA]. HERTSLET, Sir Edward (1824-1902). **The Map of Africa by Treaty**. [London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1909]. Portfolio of all 45 color maps (the three text volumes are not present). Maps approximately 823 x 735 mm and smaller. All maps folded (some rubbing, occasional edgewear, some tears at creases). Housed in original box (heavily worn, in several pieces). THIRD EDITION. An important group of maps of how European powers divided Africa up, before World War I cast everything into chaos.

300/600

472. [ANTI-SEMITISM]. MARSDEN, Victor E. **Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion**. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1930]. 8vo. Original printed wrappers (covers detached with some losses along spine, creased). An antisemitic pamphlet, outlining a Jewish plan for global domination. "This forgery, of dialogues between Rabbis, first circulated during the Napoleonic period as a propaganda piece against the French. A revised edition appeared in late 19th Century Russia as an anti-Semitic document substituting Jews for the French. Mrs. Leslie Fry provided the edition of *The Protocols* that first appeared in the United States in Henry Ford's *Dearborn Independent* in 1920" (California State University Library).

200/300



472



467

467. [WALT DISNEY STUDIOS]. [AUTOMOBILES]. **Press Photo of Two Women in a 1900 Oldsmobile with Two Mickey Mouse Stuffed Animals**. [San Francisco: Examiner Reference Library, June 20, 1932]. Black-and-white photo of two women wearing mouse ears (not Mickey Mouse ears) at the Reno Gold Rush July 22-23-24, with printed caption affixed to verso. Approximately 201 x 251 mm. Photo toned, some marginal creasing, lower right corner chipped (very little loss to image). From caption on verso: "All togged out for the occasion these two misses and their strange escorts will take their horseless carriage and hie away to Reno for the Auto Round-up and Gold Rush celebration July 22-24. It will be Reno's celebration of the 83rd anniversary of the discovery of gold in Nevada." An early photo appearance of the iconic Mickey Mouse stuffed animals (the dolls were first commercially produced in 1931, and sewing patterns for these dolls were first released in 1932).

100/200



468

468. [WARHOL, Andy (1928-1987)]. **Two Press Photographs of Warhol and His Artwork**. [London: Daily Mirror, 1 Nov 1965, 17 Feb 1971]. Black-and-white photographs of Warhol; one (1965) of Warhol in front one of his artworks; the other (1971) is a photo of an exhibition of his artwork, "The Most Wanted Men," with a Tate Gallery security guard in the foreground. Photos range in size from 271 x 210 mm to 205 x 254 mm. Some rubbing, creasing, 1971 photo is toned. Both photos with editorial inkstamps, markings and printed captions affixed to versos. From the caption affixed to the verso of the 1965 photo: "Their [Pop Artists] Cecil B. DeMille is Andy Warhol, twenty-nine-years old, silver-haired (painted, not dyed), a former commercial artist. Andy became rich and famous by painting pictures of Campbell's soup tins."

150/250

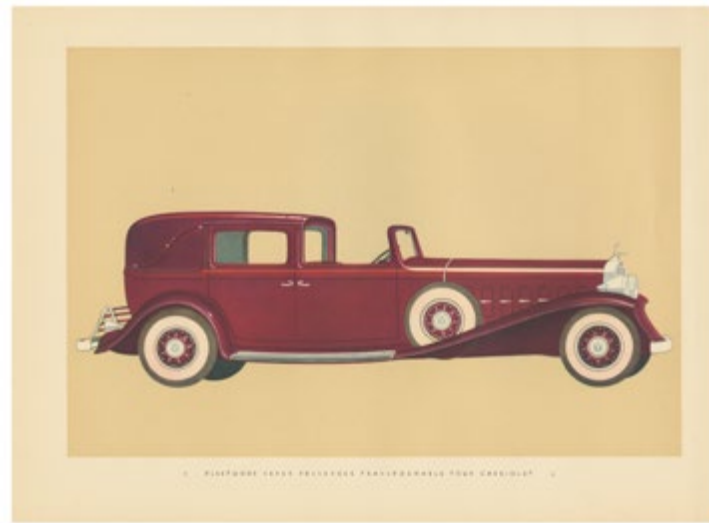
469. WEEGEE [pseudonym of FELLIG, Usher (1899-1968)]. **Contact Sheet for Four Photos by Weegee**. [Ca. 1950s, though most likely later]. Black-and-white contact sheet for ca. 1950s photos, although the undated contact sheet appears to be later. Approximately 215 x 278 mm. Minor rubbing. Weegee was a popular and influential photojournalist, whose work is still sought after today.

100/200





473



474



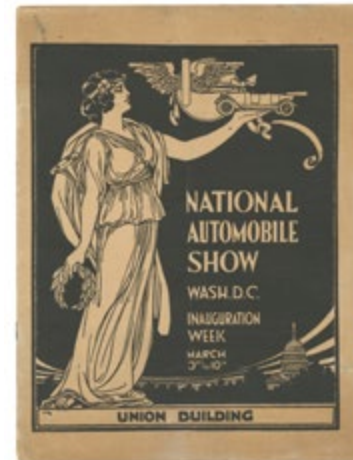
475



478



476



479



477



480

473. [ANTI-SEMITISM]. – [DREYFUS AFFAIR]. **Le Petit Journal. Supplément Illustré. Neuvième année, Numéro 380.** February 27, 1898. 8 folio pages on large folding sheets. Each page approximately 430 x 301 mm. Illustrated throughout, with full color illustrations on p. 1 and p. 8. Toned, soiled, pages partially loose, left margins slightly chipped, indicating this was excised from a book. On p. 1: "L'Affaire Zola Grave incident d'audience: le colonel Henry et le lieutenant-colonel Picquart". On pp. 4-5 (numbered 68-69) is a double-page collection of 18 engraved portraits of the people involved in the Dreyfus Affair, including Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry. Color illustration on p. 8 is not associated with the Affair and is captioned, "le grand pardon d'Island a Paimpol". The Dreyfus Affair is one of the most notorious scandals in French military history. It was a miscarriage of justice fueled by anti-semitism, directed at Jewish officer Alfred Dreyfus (1859-1935). In December 1894, Dreyfus was convicted of passing military secrets to the German embassy in Paris, being sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island (he would spend 5 years there). In 1896, it was discovered by Colonel Picquart that Dreyfus was innocent as Dreyfus had repeatedly claimed. Picquart discovered that Major Ferdinand Esterhazy was the guilty party, but Esterhazy was acquitted by a military court, and the French military command produced new, forged documents to add to Dreyfus's "guilt." This injustice was so egregious that writer Émile Zola published an open letter, "J'Accuse," stoking more political report for Dreyfus. Dreyfus was returned to France and tried again, in which he was convicted again, but was pardoned. Col. Henry later admitted he tried to sabotage Col. Picquart and that he forged documents to frame Dreyfus. He was exonerated in 1906, and rejoined the army, and fought in World War I with distinction and was promoted to Lt. Colonel.

100/200

PERHAPS THE MOST ELEGANT  
AUTOMOTIVE SALES PORTFOLIO EXTANT

474. [AUTOMOTIVE]. **Fleetwood Custom Coachwork for Cadillac.** Detroit: Cadillac Motor Car Company, 1932. Oblong folio. Booklet bound in with chord; numerous illustrations printed in blue in text, 16 chromolithographs (8 full-page) on 8 bifolium, loose in rear pocket as issued. Original full-color pictorial boards (few minor surface blemishes, else fine). A RARE PROMOTIONAL SALES PORTFOLIO showcasing eight "exquisite creations" from America's premier luxury automobile manufacturer. In 1926, Cadillac hired automobile stylist Harley Earl as the head of the new Art and Color division who designed the LaSalle, a best-selling luxury line of cars. In 1927, Cadillac introduced for the first time designer-styled bodywork as opposed to auto-engineered, which was the common practice amongst the auto industry. This promotional portfolio presents this new customization to the fashionable American upper-class client.

500/1,000

475. [AUTOMOBILES]. **Early Press Photo of an Automobile at a Gas Station.** [Ca. 1925]. Sepia-and-white photo of an automobile at a "Socony Service Station Standard Oil Co of New York" gas station at night, with a group of men surrounding the car. One of the gas station pumps is visible. Approximately 203 x 256 mm. No press markings on verso. Minor rubbing, toning to photo, small crease to upper right corner, minor soiling on verso.

100/200

476. [AUTOMOBILES]. **Pair of Early Photos of an Automobile Wreck.** [Ca. 1930s]. Sepia-and-white photos depicting a wrecked automobile on its side, with three men standing or sitting nearby (no evidence of injuries to the men). Both photos approximately 122 x 172 mm. Both are mounted onto plain black construction paper, with a tiny area of overlap between the two photos. Black paper mount approximately 253 x 304 mm. Minor rubbing to photos, two small creased tears to upper margin of black paper mount.

100/200

477. [AUTOMOBILES]. **Pair of Early Photos of an Auto Race in Paris.** Paris: Rol, Tresca, [ca. 1910]. Two silver-gelatin photos of scenes at an auto race in Paris, both mounted onto captioned ("37, Rue Joubert - Paris (IXe)") cardstock. Photos approximately 167 x 115 mm. Mounts approximately 310 x 236 mm. One photo a bit faded, a few minor scratches to photos; mounts toned, soiled, foxed, edgeworn.

200/300

478. [AUTOMOBILES]. **"En Automobile (1896) / Voyage de L. L. M. M. Le Tsar et La Tsarine a Travers L'Europe"** Color Lithograph Souvenir with Volvelle. [Paris: Raoul Roppart, 1896]. Color lithograph of side view of automobile imperial carriage with driver and footmen. When the volvelle in the back is rotated, the royal occupants inside the carriage change from the Russian Royal Family to French nobility, to the British Royal Family (including Queen Victoria), the German Imperial family, and the Austrian Imperial family. This volvelle rotates on a mother-of-pearl button and string. Approximately 159 x 247 mm. Toned, some soiling, a few marginal tears, right side with crease, small tape repair on verso.

200/400

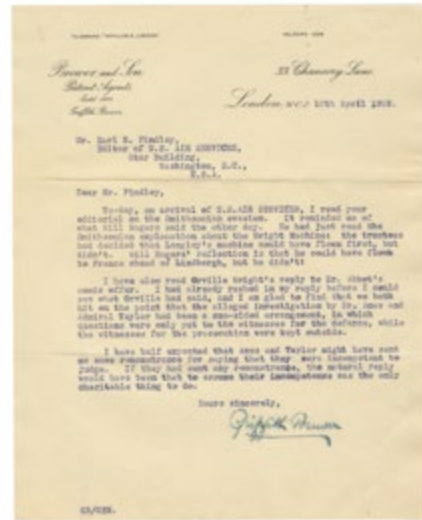
479. [AUTOMOBILES]. **Program for the "National Automobile Show Wash. D. C. Inauguration Week March 3rd to 10th".** [Washington, D.C.: Columbian Printing Co., 1917]. 4to. [20] pp. Original printed cardstock wrappers (toned, worn, soiled, wrappers with vertical creases, text a bit toned, last two leaves with creases at upper margin). This auto show took place the same week as Woodrow Wilson's second inauguration (Wilson is pictured on p. [1]). The pages are almost entirely ads.

150/250

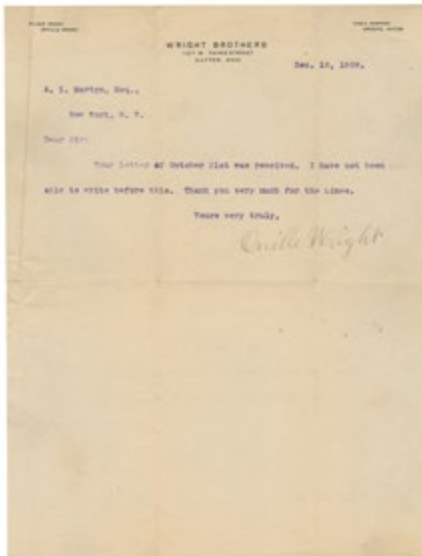
480. [AUTOMOBILES]. **"Proposed New Gasoline-Electric Minicar"** in *Illustrated Current News*, Issue No. 8467. New Haven, CT: *Illustrated Current News, Inc.*, Dec. 8, 1967. Folded folio sheet, with photographic illustrations. Approximately 319 x 481 mm. Some rubbing, one horizontal and one vertical crease, a few short marginal tears at lower margin. "Left: Drawing of proposed vehicle developed by the University of Pennsylvania with the help of General Motors. Right: Dr. Manfred Altman of the university explains to Sec. of Housing Robert Weaver in Washington how the 2-cylinder gas motor coupled to an engine operated by electric battery functions. Car would have a range up to 100 miles and cost an estimated \$1600." An early public announcement of a hybrid vehicle.

100/200





481



482

### WRIGHT BROTHERS FLY BEFORE LANGLEY

481. [AVIATION]. BREWER, Griffith (1867-1948). **Typed letter signed ("Griffith Brewer"), to Earl N. Findley, Editor of U.S. Air Services, London, 12 April 1928.** One-page, 8vo (248 x 197 mm), on Brewer and Son letterhead, old folds. WHO FLEW FIRST? Griffith Brewer was an English balloonist, aviator, patent agent, and a main supporter of the Wright Brothers. There was much debate on who "could" have flown first, including Samuel Langley as a Smithsonian publication: "The trustees had decided that Langley's machine could have flown first but didn't". Brewer jokingly writes of his encounter with actor Will Rogers who reflected on this publication that "he could have flown to France ahead of Lindbergh, but he didn't!"

400/800

482. [AVIATION]. WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948). **Typed letter signed ("Orville Wright"), Dayton, Ohio, 10 December 1908.** One page, 4to (279 x 216 mm), on Wright Brothers letterhead, old folds. Written nearly 5 years to the day that the Wright Flyer "Kitty Hawk" made the first sustained flight by a manned airplane on 17 December 1903.

300/500



483

### MOONWALKER "BUZZ" ALDRIN'S PRESTIGIOUS AWARD

483. [AVIATION]. [ALDRIN, Edwin "Buzz" E. (b. 1930)]. **U.S. Air Force Distinguished Service Medal and First Oak Leaf Cluster Award Document and Citation, for service between 1 June 1951 and 29 February 1972.** Oblong 8vo (both, 203 x 267 mm). Printed document signed by Air Force Chief of Staff John D. Ryan and Secretary Robert C. Seamans, Jr. Accompanying printed citation with gilt seal reads in full: "The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress July 9, 1918, awards the Distinguished Service Medal to Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., United States Air Force, for exceptionally meritorious service in duties of great responsibility from 1 June 1951 to 29 February 1972. Colonel Aldrin demonstrated remarkable skill and bravery as a combat pilot in the Korean War. He later completed an arduous technical program and obtained the degree of Doctor of Science and Astronautics. Colonel Aldrin's outstanding and dedicated efforts gave direction to the National Space Program and resulted in the development of vastly improved orbital rendezvous and lunar descent procedures. These efforts were instrumental in the accomplishment of the national objective of landing men on the moon and culminated in his being the second man to set foot on the lunar surface. His contributions to the space shuttle and space station programs have also played a significant role in formulating advanced mission planning for those important programs. The singularly distinctive accomplishments of Colonel Aldrin culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Air Force." Provenance: previously from Aldrin's personal collection (see lot 40179, Heritage Auctions, 1 November 2013).

1,000/2,000

PHOTOGRAPHY ON THE MOON, 1969, APOLLO 11 484. [AVIATION]. [ALDRIN, Edwin "Buzz" E. (b. 1930)]. **An award plaque in recognition of outstanding achievement in photography on the surface of the Moon and during the voyage of Apollo 11.** Montclair, N.J.: Presented by the School of Modern Photography, 6 September 1969. Engraved plaque on wood, above a second plaque depicting photos taken by Aldrin (frame flaking). Overall, 457 x 381 mm. Buzz Aldrin, as the lunar module pilot for Apollo 11, played a crucial role in the first manned moon landing in 1969. During the mission, Aldrin took several photographs, capturing iconic moments and scenes on the lunar surface. One of the most famous photographs from Apollo 11 is a shot of Neil Armstrong, the mission's commander, standing on the moon's surface with Aldrin reflected in his helmet visor. This image has become an iconic representation of the historic moon landing. In addition to the reflection shot, Aldrin photographed various aspects of the lunar module, the lunar landscape, and the experiments conducted on the moon's surface. The astronauts also documented their activities, including the deployment of scientific instruments, the planting of the American flag, and their own footprints in the lunar soil. These images became significant in popular culture, symbolizing the achievement of one of humanity's greatest milestones - landing and walking on the moon for the first time.

800/1,200



484

### NEIL ARMSTRONG'S GOLD MEDAL

485. [AVIATION]. [ARMSTRONG, Neil A. (1930-2012)]. **Aviation Hall of Fame Gold Medal MS64 NGC, Awarded to Neil Armstrong in 1979, Certified and Encapsulated by CAG.** 44mm (plus loop) 10K gold medal featuring an enameled version of their logo in red, white, blue, and black on the obverse. The reverse is engraved: "Awarded to Neil Alden Armstrong for Outstanding Contributions to Aviation and Space July 21, 1979". The National Aviation Hall of Fame was founded in Ohio in 1962 and chartered nationally in 1964. It is "dedicated to honoring individuals who have uniquely contributed to America's rich legacy of aviation achievement..." Armstrong was inducted upon the tenth anniversary of the Apollo 11 flight. Sealed in a numbered archival holder. Provenance: acquired directly from the Armstrong Family Collection.

2,000/3,000



485

486. [AVIATION]. [HUGHES, Howard (1905-1976)]. **Original Drawing of a Map of Hughes' 1938 Circumnavigation via Airplane.** [San Francisco: Examiner Reference Library, Jul 14, 1938]. Pen and ink drawing on cardstock of the globe with the path of Hughes' flight, originating in New York, following a polar route to Paris, France, next onto Moscow, Soviet Union, then onto Omsk, Soviet Union, then Yakutsk, Siberia, then back to New York. San Francisco is pointed out on the map. Image size approximately 196 x 197 mm; cardstock leaf approximately 273 x 205 mm. Some scuffing, soiling, white corrections to artwork; toning, soiling, editorial markings to cardstock. On verso of cardstock is the newspaper clipping of the map's appearance in the *Examiner*, as well as two *Examiner* inkstamps. Hughes broke the circumnavigation airspeed record on this flight.

200/400



486





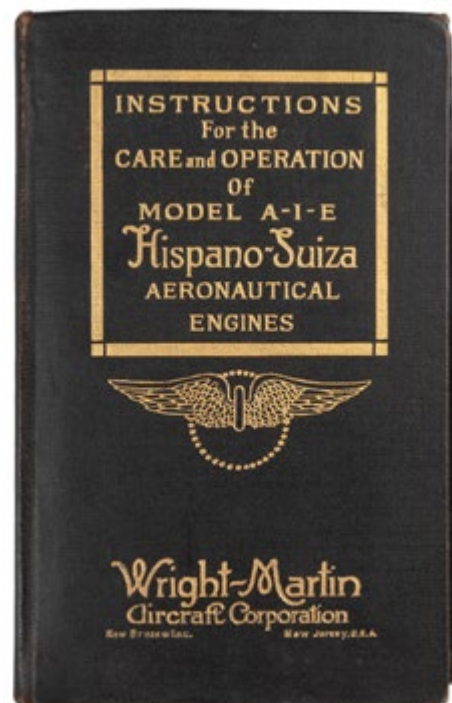
487



489



490



488



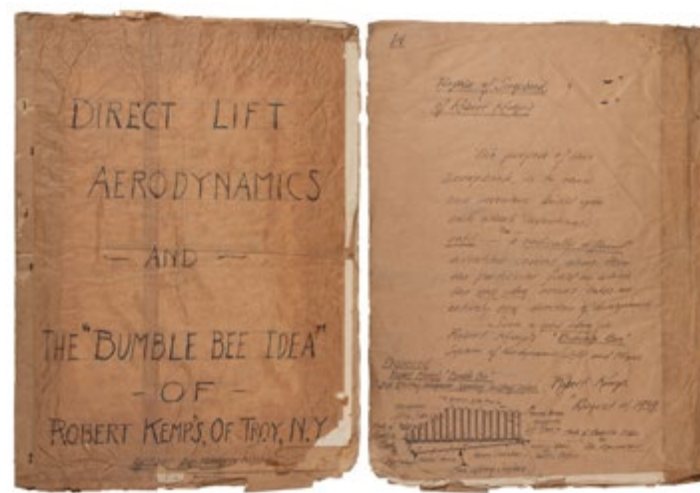
492



493



491



494

487. [AVIATION]. **Apollo Mission 8 lunar map.** [Washington, D.C.: Department of Defense/Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, 4 February 1969. Lithographed maps on four separate sheets (together, 42 x 224"; 1067 x 5690 mm). Apollo 8 was the first crewed spacecraft to leave low Earth orbit and the first human spaceflight to reach the moon.

150/250

488. [AVIATION]. **Hispano-Suiza Aeronautical Engines Birkigt Patents Instruction Book July, 1918 Series No. 4A.** New Brunswick: Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, 1918. 8vo. Illustrated with portraits of French World War I flying aces, as well as 11 fold-out blueprints and diagrams. Publisher's full black cloth, front board elaborately stamped in gilt (binding somewhat edgeworn, a few gutters over-opened, skewed, a few tears to fold-out diagrams). A rare instruction manual for maintenance and repair for the Hispano-Suiza A-I-E engine.

500/700

FIRST AMERICAN AVIATION MAGAZINE

489. [AVIATION]. **Aeronautics. Published by the American Engineer and Railroad Journal. Vol. I, No. 12.** [New York: American Engineer and Railroad Journal, September 1894]. 4to. Self-wrapped. Approximately 290 x 213 mm. Disbound. Partially bound with several loose leaves (lightly toned, soiled, some wear, chipping to gutter). Front cover with two engravings, including The Maxim Flying Machine and The Boiler for the Maxim Flying Machine. An early American aviation magazine.

300/600

490. [AVIATION]. **Collection of Patent Documents for "Aerial Torpedoes" for Lloyd Giles and Sidney H. Woodruff.** [Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., 1921]. 4to. 6 leaves (text on rectos only). With four whiteprint diagrams inserted. Original engraved wrappers with ribbon and seal, front wrapper signed by William Kinnan, Acting Commissioner of Patents. Wrappers approximately 305 x 204 mm, leaves approximately 287 x 190 mm. Laid-in is a blueprint of an airplane on paper headed by "Graham & Harris Patent Attorneys" (approximately 335 x 211 mm; toned, rubbed). Wrappers rubbed, lightly toned. Paperclipped to this package is a typed letter signed from Graham & Harris Attorneys at Law addressed to Giles and Woodruff presenting them with their patent documents; signed by T. A. Archer.

300/500

491. [AVIATION]. **Sample Stock Certificates and Information Letter for New York and Suburban Air Lines, Inc.** [New York: ca. 1929]. Three sample stock certificates, two printed in blue and black, one printed in brown and black. Approximately 211 x 278 mm. And two corrected proof copies of the "Aerial Charter" form. Approximately 301 x 230 mm. Both with the inkstamp stating that these are proofs. Toned, worn, horizontal crease at center of both. And information sheet. April 15, 1929. Carbon copy of the proposal to establish an airline-based daily commuter service between unnamed bases outside of the city to airstrips in the New York metro area in the summer, and run routes in Florida during the winter. Approximately 279 x 217 mm. Toned, rubbed, one horizontal crease at center. This airline did take flight in July of 1934, running seaplanes between Port Washington, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay in Long Island to the Wall Street Seaport. The airline folded after five months when commuters decided to buy their own airplanes and fly themselves.

100/200

492. [AVIATION]. **The Only Wisconsin Appearance This year of Snyder's Great Flying Circus Featuring Geo. Babcock... He will perform on a plane piloted by Noel Wien... / Championship Motorcycle Races / Flying Circus / Auto Polo ...** [Vernon County, WI: Vernon County Censor Print, ca. 1923]. Double-sided handbill on newsprint featuring photos of an airshow, motorcycle race and "auto polo," as well as a performance of aerial acrobat George Babcock on a plane piloted by pioneering Alaskan aviator and airline founder, Noel Wien (1899-1977). Handbill approximately 456 x 156 mm. Toned, lightly creased, three horizontal creases.

100/200

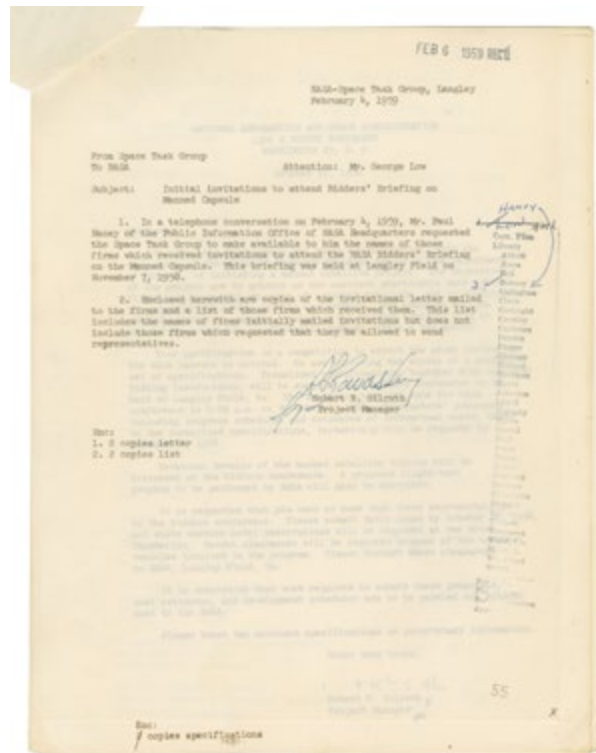
493. [AVIATION]. **Photo-Illustrated Leaf from The Chicago Sunday Tribune with Photos of the Graf Zeppelin and Two Female Pilots.** [Chicago, IL, September 1, 1929]. Page 3 - 4 on one folio leaf. Leaf size approximately 526 x 398 mm. Toned, some creasing, light chipping, paperclip mark at upper margin, one central horizontal crease. Two photos of the Graf Zeppelin in the air over Chicago on its way to Lakehurst, NJ, and one photo of passengers disembarking from the zeppelin in Los Angeles. Photos of Mrs. Louise McPhetridge, winner of the first women's air derby in Santa Monica, Ca, and Mrs. Keith Miller, air speed winner for women pilots. Also two photos of female tennis players next to these photos, and various photos on verso.

100/200

494. [AVIATION]. [HELICOPTERS]. **KEMP, Robert. "Direct Lift Aerodynamics and The "Bumble Bee Idea" of Robert Kemp's, of Troy, N. Y. Affidavit and Petition Inside".** [Troy, NY, 1939]. Homemade large folio scrapbook of Kemp's "Bumble Bee" high-efficiency lifting system for helicopters. 8 large brown kraft paper leaves including covers (hand-numbered 3-14 - the first leaf unnumbered). Bound at spine in brown tape. Approximately 608 x 460 mm. Leaves, worn, soiled, chipped, dampstained, mounted pages generally toned, worn, occasionally soiled. Mounted onto these pages are: 3 pages of typed signed affidavits by Kemp (each page signed by him), typed "Helicopter Company, Inc. List of Stockholders February, 1920", three printed pages, "Statement Regarding Helicopter Company, Inc.", a 5-page typed page report by the "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C. / Report on The Helicopter Constructed by Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt," with pencil notes in an unknown hand, a page from "The Literary Digest" January 3, 1920 with an article about helicopters, "Flying without Wings", 19 typed pages of Kemp's "Petition / To the Commissioner of Patents ... Apparatus and Progresses for Producing Aerodynamic Lift and Flight and Means, Methods and Materials for Making Said Apparatus" November 3, 1928, the first page signed by Kemp, 2 pages of later copied diagrams of engineering drawings of the "Bumble Bee" system with some of his manuscript notes. Kemp has detailed manuscript notes on eight leaves about his system as well as the description of the mounted contents as well as the history of their development, changes, etc. On the rear wrapper, Kemp states his purpose of this scrapbook: "The purpose of this Scrapbook is to show how inventors build upon each other's inventions, until - a radically different invention comes along, then the particular field in which the new idea occurs takes an entirely new direction of development. Such a new idea is Robert Kemp's 'Bumble Bee' System of Aerodynamic Lift and Flight. Robert Kemp, August 4, 1939". He later assigned these patents to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. It is unclear if the "Bumble Bee" System was adopted, but he was awarded 8 patents during his career.

350/550



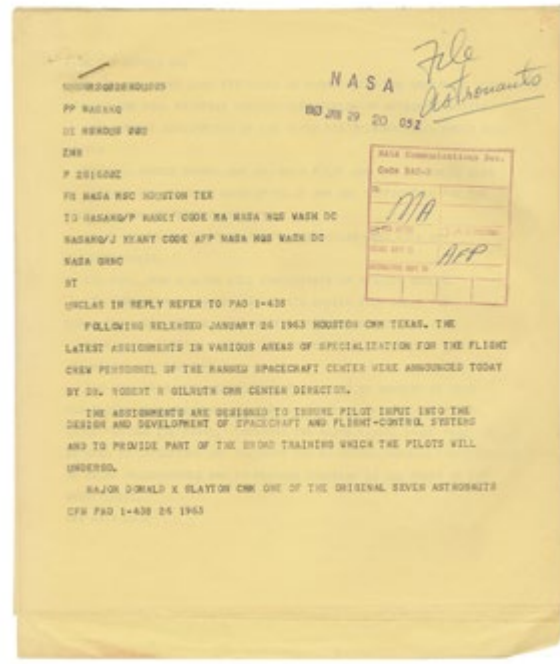


495

### THE BIRTH OF NASA

495. [NASA]. GILRUTH, Robert R. (1913-2000). **NASA Solicits Bids for Contractors to Build the Capsule for What Would Become Project Mercury in NASA's Early Days, Including: mimeographed letter and list of contractors invited to bid on building the manned space capsule (eventually known as "Project Mercury").** 5 4to pages on 5 leaves on white paper, text in brown. Approximately 276 x 216 mm. Light toning, rubbing, marginal light soiling. The copy of the letter is from Project Manager Gilruth, in which he states the objective of the, as yet, unnamed mission, and he invites the contractor to bid on the project. The remaining 4 pages list the "Proposed Bidders on Preliminary Specifications of Manned Satellite Program," including Douglas Aircraft Company, Bell Aircraft, Boeing Airplane Company, General Electric Company, McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, Northrop Aircraft, and many others. [And] GILRUTH, Robert R. Typed Memo Signed. NASA-Space Task Group, Langley, February 4, 1959. 1 4to page on a 4to leaf. On plain white paper. Approximately 268 x 205 mm. Light toning, rubbing, some NASA inkstamps. "From Space Task Group To NASA / Attention: Mr. George Low". In this memo, Gilruth (who signs below in blue ink) states the request from the Public Information Office of NASA to invite the bidding contractors to attend the NASA Bidder's Briefing at Langley Field on November 7, 1958. And small sheet "As soon as this correspondence has completed circulation, please return it to Correspondence Branch for filing. (Room T302)." Approximately 99 x 132 mm. Soiled at upper left corner. All of these sheets in this lot are stapled together at the upper left corner. An interesting look at the early days of NASA (NASA began operations on October 1, 1958, just three weeks before the solicitation invitation was issued to the various contractors).

400/800



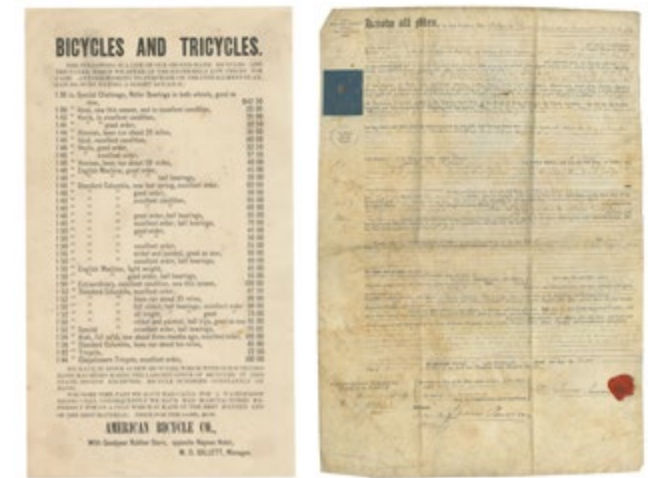
496

496. [NASA]. [GILRUTH, Robert R. (1913-2000), association]. **NASA Press Memo on New Assignments for the Remaining Mercury Astronauts' New Duties, with Mentions of Astronauts Who Would Die in the Line of Duty, and Later Apollo Astronauts.** Houston: NASA Headquarters, January 29, 1963. 5 ½ pages on plain yellow paper. Pages trimmed at bottom to various degrees, sizes range from 254 x 212 mm to 166 x 212 mm. Stapled at upper left corner. NASA inkstamps on first page as well as some ink notations ("File Astronauts", etc.). Some rubbing, marginal toning. This memo states that Dr. Robert Gilruth has announced the following new assignments: "Major Donald K Slayton CMM one of the original seven astronauts CMM who was named last September as Coordinator of Astronaut Activities for MSC CMM will maintain overall supervision of astronaut duties." "Major L Gordon Cooper CMM Jr. MA-9 Pilot and Commander Alan B. Shepard CMM Jr. MA-9 back-up pilot CMM are responsible for the pilot phases of Project Mercury." "Major Virgil I. 'Gus' Grissom's particular area will be Project Gemini." "Lt. Col. John H. Glenn will concentrate on Project Apollo..." "Electrical CMM sequential CMM and mission planning - Elliott M. See CMM Jr. CMM Jr. will monitor the design and development of electrical and sequential systems..." "Flight Control Systems - Edward H. White II will monitor the design and development of flight control systems and related equipment." Other astronauts mentioned include: M. Scott Carpenter, Walter M. Schirra, Neil A. Armstrong, Major Frank Borman, Lt. Charles Conrad, Lt. Commander James A. Lovell Jr., Captain James A. McDivitt, Captain Thomas E. Stafford, Lt. Commander John W. Young. Grissom and White died during the Apollo 1 disaster; Elliott See died in a crash of his T-38 before he could go into space on Apollo.

150/250

497. [BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES]. **Broadside advertisement for the American Bicycle Company.** Circa 1899-1903. 254 x 146 mm, some light spotting or soiling. The American Bicycle Co. was an American bicycle company led by Albert Augustus Pope but only lasted a few years, most likely due to the end of the bicycle craze in favor of combustion engines and the "motor car".

100/200



497

499

498. [BOLSHEVISM]. **Sammelband of 8 Early Offprints About Bolshevism.** [V.p., 1919-1920]. 8vos. Several with original wrappers bound-in. Bound in contemporary full black cloth, spine lettered in gilt (binding heavily worn, text loose in binding, most pages toned, edgeworn, brittle, most are loose). Titles include: *Evolutie en revolutie* by William Adrian Bongers; *Bolshevism in Russia* by the Canadian Public Information Office; *Bolshevism; an Analysis of a World Movement...* by Henry Crosby Emery; *Russia Analyzed* by Lincoln Eyre; *De balans van het Russische bolsjewisme...* by Dimitry Gawronsky; *De wereldrevolutie* by Herman Gorter; *The Case of Russian Labor Against Bolshevism* by the Russian Information Bureau in the U.S.; *Was uns droht! Der Bolschewismus...* by "Dr. W."

200/400



498

499. [BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY]. PEARSON, James, Capt. **Partially printed document signed ("James Pearson"), London, 12 April 1815.** One-page, folio (483 x 318 mm), on vellum, accomplished in manuscript, docketed on verso, original wax seal and duty stamp, old folds, minor soiling. A BILL OF SALE FOR THE SHIP "UNION". The British ship, *Union*, was built in 1803, at the Randall & Brent Shipyards. The *Union* was classified as an Indiaman, a general term for any sailing ship under license to the East India Companies of the major European trading powers. As one the merchant vessels for the British Honourable East India Company, she would have run mainly between England, the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Horn, stopping at the ports of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The *Union* made eight voyages between 1803 and 1819, when she was broken up and sold her for salvageable parts. The last of two voyages, from 1815-16 and 1817-18, were under her new co-owner, Captain Edward Johnson.

250/350

500. [CALENDARS]. **Chromolithograph poster.** N.p., 1937. 46 x 21 ½"; 1168 x 546 mm. Image depicts a beautiful woman wearing lacey garb, printed calendar affixed at her feet. Old folds.

200/300

501. [CARTOON]. NIXON, John ("Hannibal Scratch") (c. 1750-1818), artist. **The Aerostatick Stage Balloon.** London: William Wells, 23 December 1783. Copper etching (362 x 254 mm), laid down on tissue. A rare satirical illustration showing a man wielding a knife ready to cut the ropes of a balloon carrying passengers to the moon, comic verse beneath. In the highest tier are three ladies notorious at that time for their amours: Grace Elliott, known as "Dally the tall", Perdita (Mary Robinson), and Lady Worsley. In the center gallery sit ex-ministers and in the lowest gallery sit celebrated quacks and other London characters.

300/500



500



501





502

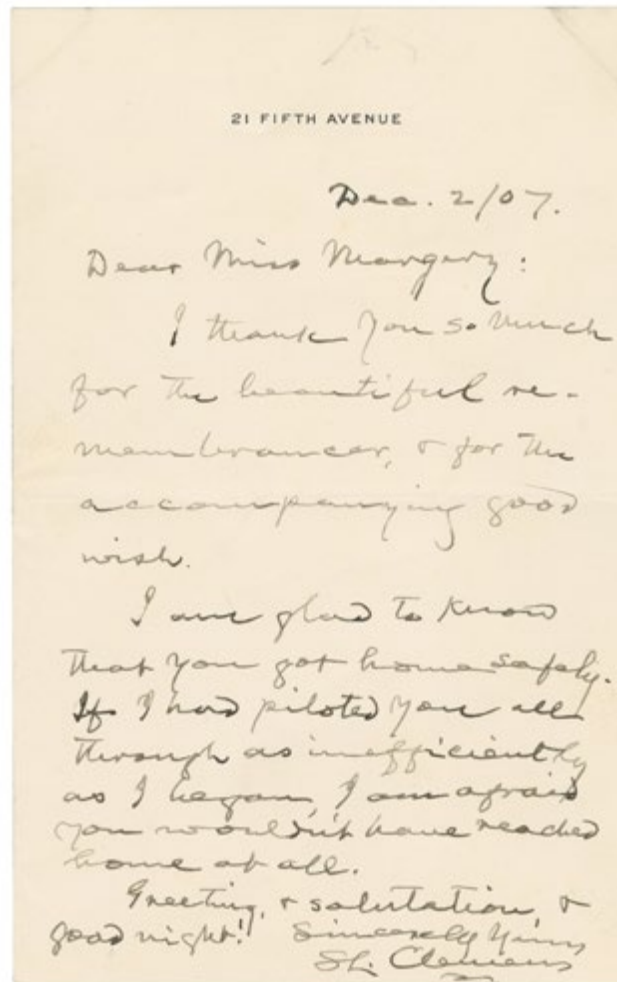
502. [CHINA]. Group of Eight Press Photos Including One Map of China of the Japanese Invasion and Occupation During the Sino-Japanese War and One Map of Communist Movements. [San Francisco: Examiner Reference Library, 1932-49]. Black-and-white press photos of aerial views over China plus two press photo maps. All but one photo have printed captions on versos, all with editorial markings or inkstamps on versos. Sizes range from 281 x 176 mm to 151 x 205 mm. Some general wear, toning, occasional scuffing, wrinkling, creasing. Seven photos (including one map) are from the time of the Japanese invasion or occupation; the other map shows the movements of the Communist insurgency outside of Shanghai in 1949.

200/300

INCREDIBLY ROMANTIC AND HUMOROUS  
MARK TWAIN LETTER

503. CLEMENS, Samuel L. ("Mark Twain") (1835-1910). Autograph letter signed ("SL. Clemens") to Margery H. Clinton, New York, 2 December 1907. 1 page on bifolium, 8vo (152 x 102 mm), on personal stationery, old fold. MARK TWAIN THE "PILOT". Clemens thanks a long-time friend for sending him a remembrancer, or birthday card (he had just turned 72 years old on November 30th). Inquiring about her safe passage home, he concludes with a joking reference to his own time piloting steamboats on the Mississippi River: "I am glad you got safely home. If I had piloted you all through as inefficiently as I began, I'm afraid you wouldn't have reached home at all". Twain described his boyhood in *Life on the Mississippi*, stating that "there was but one permanent ambition" among his comrades: to be a steamboatman. Twain became a licensed steamboat pilot in 1859 after apprenticing under Horace Bixby who took Twain on as a cub pilot to teach him the river between New Orleans and St. Louis. He enjoyed the work and became familiar with the river, its channels, and its hazards, however, the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861 brought an end to commercial traffic on the Mississippi River, and Twain's career as a steamboat pilot came to an abrupt halt. After leaving the river, Twain tried his hand at various jobs, including gold prospecting and journalism. It was during his time as a journalist that he adopted the pen name "Mark Twain," a term used by riverboatmen to indicate that the water was deep enough for safe passage. While Twain's career as a steamboat pilot was relatively short-lived, lasting from 1859 to 1861, it played a significant role in shaping his perspective and providing material for his later writings. His experiences on the Mississippi River often found their way into his stories, contributing to the vivid and authentic portrayal of life along the river in his literary works. According to Robert H. Hirst, General Editor of the Mark Twain Project at The Bancroft Library, this appears to be the very first letter (of some five or six that survived) to Margery H. Clinton, the young daughter of Charles W. and Emily G. Clinton. Margery became known to Twain as "the plumber", or "official plumber", occasionally signing her letters to him "Margery Clinton, O.P." She continued to visit Twain more or less frequently, with and without her parents, until his death in 1910 (see accompanying TLS, dated 22 July 1983).

2,000/4,000



503



504

504. COGHILL, John Joscelyn, Sir (1826-1905), photographer. Glendalough - Seven Churches. Circa 1854. Original photographic paper print (140 x 216 mm), mounted on contemporary card stock, captioned and signed in margin by the photographer. IMAGE TAKEN BY ONE OF IRELAND'S FIRST PHOTOGRAPHERS. "Coghill... took a special interest in photography in the early 1850s, when wet-plate photography and a number of photographic paper processes became available to amateur photographers. He was present at the inaugural meeting of the Dublin Photographic Society (1854-8) on 1 November 1854 and was elected honorary secretary. He served a term as president and three terms as vice-president" (DIB).

200/300

505. [COLOR ADS]. Full Color Ad for Standard Oil from The Chicago Sunday Tribune with Other Photo-Illustrated Leaves. [Chicago, IL, September 8, 1929]. Pages 3 - 8 on three folio leaves. Leaf sizes approximately 526 x 398 mm. Toned, some creasing, light chipping, paperclip mark at upper margin, one central horizontal crease, right margin worn with stab-holes.

100/200

506. [COMMUNISM]. Proletarian News a Journal of the Working Class. Vol. V, Whole No. 55. Chicago: Proletarian Party of America, October 1, 1936. 8 large 4to pages on folding folio leaves. Each page approximately 449 x 278 mm. Toned, one horizontal crease and three vertical creases, darker toning to central horizontal crease. With articles about the Spanish Civil War ("The Civil War in Spain which broke out July 18 is raging with great violence and bloodshed. The contest is quite equal, with the Loyalists stoutly defending the approaches to the city of Madrid.") and Nazi aggression ("Hitler Storms at the Soviet Union / On Sept. 12 at the National Socialist (Nazi) Party congress at Nuremberg, Adolph Hitler gave an exhibition of sword rattling reminiscent of Kaiser Wilhelm's best pre-war style.")

100/200

507. DICKENS, Charles (1812-1870). Autograph letter signed ("CD"), London, 12 September 1866. 1 page on bifolium, 8vo (203 x 127 mm) on Office of All the Year Round stationery, old folds, some soiling, tiny pinhole at top. Dickens writes to "Dolly" regarding their upcoming engagement and its prior postponement.

400/600



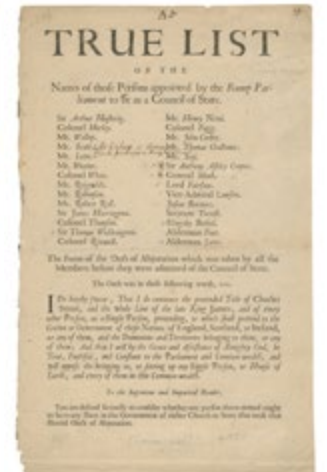
505



506



507



508

508. [ENGLISH CIVIL WAR]. A True List of the Names of those Persons appointed by the Rump Parliament to sit as a Council of State. [London: ca. 1660]. 4to leaf broadside. Approximately 285 x 175 mm. Stab-holes on left margin, some occasional marginal wear, some light toning, faint soiling, some ink and pencil notations on recto and verso, Harvard University de-accession stamps on verso, one horizontal crease at center. This broadside lists the members of the Council of State as well as the "Oath of Abjuration" they took in order to be council members. Some members include General Monk [sic, should be "Monck"], Lord Fairfax, Vice-Admiral Lawson, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and more. This broadside issued by the victorious Royalists, lists men whom they consider traitors who cooperated with the Parliamentarians who fought against the monarchy under Charles I. The final portion of the broadside: "To the Ingenious and Impartial Reader. You are desired seriously to consider whether any person above-named ought to have any share in the Government of either Church or State that took that Horrid Oath of Abjuration." New Wing (T2733A) dates this at 1680, but as the Restoration began in 1660 with Charles II's assumption of the throne, ca. 1660 may be more appropriate (Monck, Fairfax, and Lawson were all long dead by 1680).

200/400





509

509. [EROTICA]. A group of 6 cartes de visite of illustrated erotic scenes. [Ca. 1870s]. Sepia toned Albumen prints on cards with drawn illustrations of earlier artwork. Approximately 100 x 63 mm. Generally toned, soiled, worn with occasional creases, ink roman numerals on versos.

200/400

510. [EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI]. *Gazette of the United States*. Philadelphia: John Fenno, 27 March 1793. Vol. 6, No. 86. 4pp., folio (432 x 254 mm), contemporary ownership signature in upper margin ("L.A. Bradley"). On 21 January 1793, Louis XVI, the last reigning monarch of France, was beheaded by guillotine in the Place de la Révolution in Paris. The execution followed his trial by the National Convention, where he was accused of conspiracy against the public liberty and the general security of the state. Louis XVI's death marked a crucial moment in the French Revolution, symbolizing the rejection of monarchy and the establishment of the First French Republic. The event had profound implications both domestically and internationally, contributing to the intensification of conflicts during the revolutionary period in France.

150/250



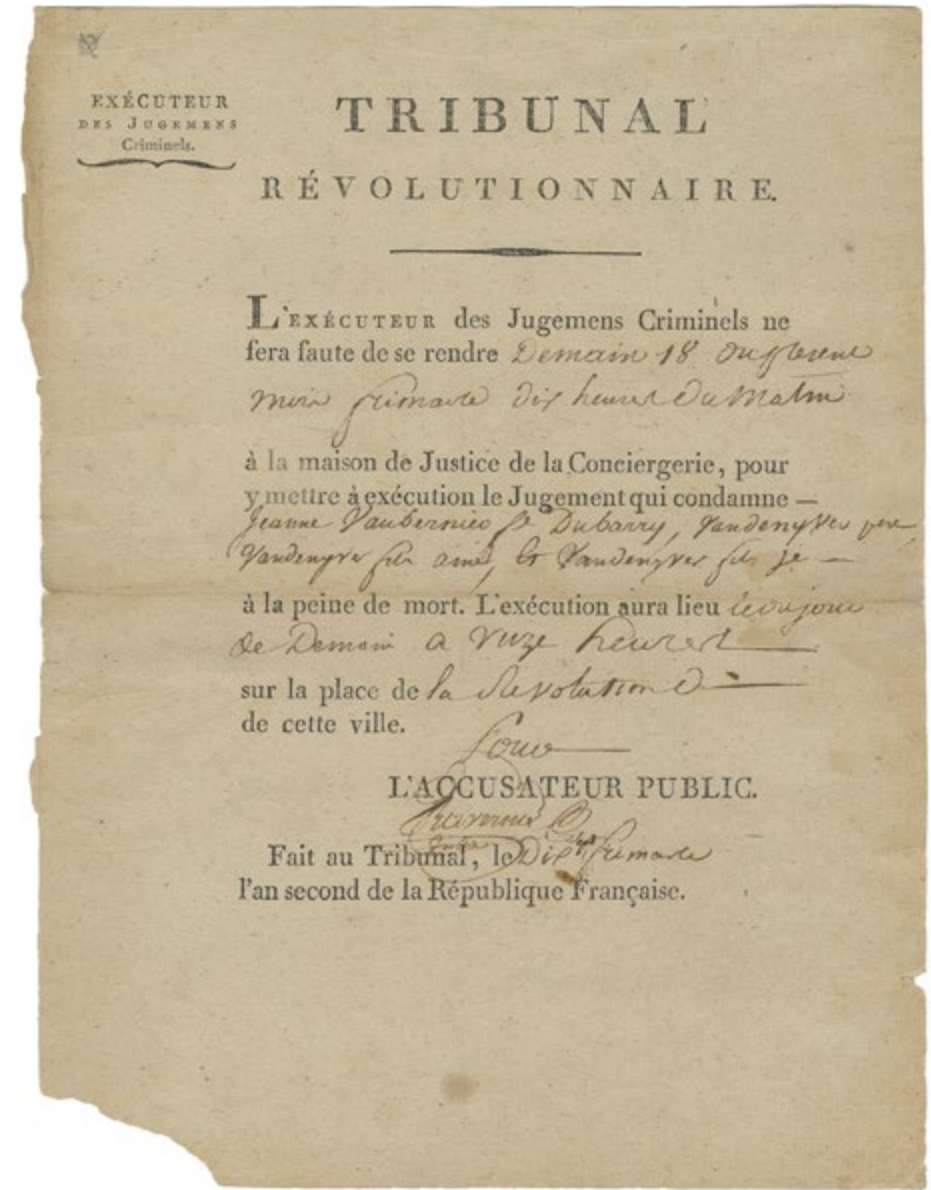
510

511. [FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS]. *Sammelband of 17 Voting Trust Agreements; Some Trustees Include J. P. Morgan, Edward Doheny, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Astor*. [V.p., ca. 1900s-1910s]. 4tos bound together. Approximately 255 x 200 mm and a bit smaller. Binding perished, split at spine (binding in two pieces, text toned, occasionally edgeworn). Some agreements are typed copies. This sammelband includes Voting Trust Agreements for the following: Banker's Trust Company (March 9, 1912, trustees Henry P. Davison, George B. Case, Daniel G. Reid); Indian Refining Company (June 9, 1913, trustees Julius Fleischmann, Clifford B. Wright, William C. Potter); California Petroleum Corporation (October 1, 1912, trustees E. L. Doheny, G. G. Henry, C. A. Canfield); Chicago Great Western Railroad Company (September 1, 1909, trustees J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, Robert Fleming); Chicago Railways Company (January 25, 1908, trustees Adolphus C. Bartlett, Chauncey Keep, Charles H. Hulburd, Albert A. Sprague, Charles G. Dawes); Davison Chemical Corporation (December 29, 1915, trustees C. Wilbur Miller, John J. Nelligan, Albert H. Wiggin); The Equitable Life Assurance Society (June 15, 1905, trustees Thomas F. Ryan, Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, George Westinghouse); Interborough-Metropolitan Company, (March 6, 1906, trustees August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Andrew Freedman, Theodore P. Shonts, Cornelius Vanderbilt); Interstate Car Transfer Company (1902, trustees Russell Harding, Benjamin F. Yoakum, William K. Kavanaugh); Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company (May 1, 1911, trustees S. H. Bassett, Peter B. Bradley, A. B. Daniels, Henry Hornblower, William Prescott); Marlin Arms Corporation (December 10, 1915, trustees O. B. Willcox, Robert L. Bacon, Edgar Park); Mason-Seaman Transportation Company (February 1913, trustee Astor Trust Company); National Railroad Company of Mexico (March 15, 1902, trustees James Speyer, Jacob H. Schiff, Edgar Speyer); Southern Railway Company (December 31, 1903, trustee Guaranty Trust Company of New York); Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company (August 19, 1896, trustee Standard Trust Company of New York); O'Sullivan Rubber Company (December 16, 1910, trustees Charles A. Corliss, B. G. Work, R. H. Cory); Reading Company (February 1, 1897, trustees J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederic P. Olcott, Henry N. Paul); Richmond Radiator Company (December 2, 1912, trustees Albert H. Wiggin, Charles H. Sabin, James Imbrie); Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company (October 15, 1894, trustees C. H. Coster, George Sherman, Anthony J. Thomas). Voting trust agreements are for the purpose of transferring temporary voting shares from shareholders to the voting trustees, but the trustees must follow the voting wishes of the shareholders.

400/600



511



512

COUNTESS DU BARRY'S DEATH SENTENCE

512. [FRENCH REVOLUTION]. – [COUNTESS DU BARRY, Jeanne Bécu (1743-1793)]. **Partially printed document, for the death sentence of Countess du Barry, the royal mistress of Louis XV of France.** [Ca. 8 December 1793]. One-page, 8vo (248 x 189 mm), on Tribunal letterhead, accomplished in manuscript, small corner tear with loss, old centerfold with discrete verso repairs at margins, some light toning; housed in a folding cloth chemise. VIVE LA RÉVOLUTION! Born Jeanne Bécu, the illegitimate child of a lower-middle-class woman, on 19 August 1743, in Valcouleurs. After a convent education she served a brief apprenticeship to a milliner. At 17, under the name of Mlle. Vaubernier, she became the mistress of Jean du Barry, who earned his living by providing pretty women for young nobles. He brought Jeanne, a girl of fabulous beauty, to Louis XV's attention and arranged, at the King's insistence, to procure for Jeanne the social credentials necessary to be presented at court as Louis' official mistress. Legitimate birth and a husband who issued from an unbroken line of nobility since 1400 were required; du Barry therefore obligingly invented a deceased legal father for Jeanne and in 1768 married her to his brother Guillaume, Count du Barry. In the eight months between Jeanne's marriage and her presentation at court in 1769, there was intrigue at Versailles for and against the presentation of a woman of humble birth in such a position. During her six years of extraordinarily generous and good-natured tenure as royal mistress, du Barry took little part in politics but wielded significant influence and was granted the title of Countess. However, her influence waned after the death of Louis XV in 1774, and the new Queen Marie Antoinette had her exiled to the Abbey du Pont-aux-Dames. In 1793 at the height of the French Revolution, she was arrested, tried, and eventually executed by guillotine during the Reign of Terror.

4,000/6,000





513

513. [FRENCH REVOLUTION]. **An Early English Summary of the Trial of King Louis XVI in The Analytical Review.** [London: The Analytical Review, April, 1793]. Approximately 226 x 145 mm. The April, 1793 issue disbound from a bound volume of this magazine. 8vo. [361]-480 pp. String-bound gatherings, no binding (worn, soiled, creased, a few leaves partially loose, some later ads added to front). On pp. 400-09, is a summary of the French work about Louis' trial, *Histoire impartiale du Procès de Louis XVI...* by L. F. Jauffret (1792-93). Near the end is a summary of a speech by Thomas Paine, stating that Louis (in this article, they spell the king's name as "Lewis") should be given a fair trial and given a chance to prove his innocence. There is an article about Australia near the beginning of this issue.

100/200



514



515

514. [FRENCH REVOLUTION]. **Columbian Centinel. Vol. XIX, No. 5.** Boston: Benjamin Russell, March 27, 1793. Four folio pages on one large folded sheet. Approximately 478 x 304 mm. Toned, soiled, some light chipping to left margin indicating this was excised from a book, one horizontal crease. With articles of the trial and execution of French King Louis XVI: "The post brought this day a certainty of the execution of the King of France, on the 21st of January last, between ten and eleven o'clock of the day. It is said he supported himself with great courage on the occasion, mounted the scaffold with great deliberation, and attempted to make a speech, which tended to prove his innocence. - However, the troops were ordered immediately to beat their drums and sound their trumpets, in order to prevent his being heard; which he perceived, made a bow to all around him, and laid his head upon the block, and it was immediately severed from his body."

200/300

515. GENTHE, Arnold (1869-1942), photographer. **Gelatin silver print.** Circa 1918. 191 x 114 mm, captioned on verso. The image depicts the wife of Julius Kruttschnitt Jr. (1885-1974), née Marie Rose Pickering (1886-1940). Genthe was a German-American photographer best known for his photographs of San Francisco's Chinatown, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, and his portraits of noted people.

150/250



516

516. [HINDENBURG ZEPPELIN]. **First Day Cover with Inkstamps Commemorating Hindenburg's First Transatlantic Flight to Lakehurst Naval Station.** [New York: May 9, 1939]. Large manilla envelope (approximately 228 x 305 mm) with 6 ¾ large stamps commemorating the Third International Philatelic Exhibition of 1936. With the following two inkstamps: "Frankfurt (Main) Mit Luftschiff Hindenburg Befordert / 14.5.36. 10" and "Lakehurst Trans-Atlantic First Flight 1936 Frankfurt-am-Main". With the following manuscript note on the envelope: "Via First Flight-Airship Hindenburg From Lakehurst N. J. David Reiss 315 - 7av N. Y. C. N. Y. / U. S. A." With several New York mail cancels (dated May 9, 1936). Some rubbing, toning. Hindenburg had made several successful transatlantic flights during its first season (1936), including at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J. It was the first transatlantic flight of its second season where disaster struck: on May 6, 1937, Hindenburg attempted to moor at Lakehurst where the zeppelin's hydrogen supplies combusted, killing 36 people. This disaster all but destroyed zeppelin passenger travel for decades.

250/350

517. HOGENBERG, Frans (1535-1590). **Murder of Henry III of France.** Antwerp?, 1589. Single-sheet engraving (254 x 337 mm), some light marginal soiling or spotting, rubberstamp in margin. **ONE OF THE EARLIEST PROTOTYPICAL COMIC STRIPS.** Hogenberg's visualization of Henry III of France assassination in 1589 is "depicted chronologically in several panels, with descriptions in rhyme written underneath the images. In the first panel, the assassin - the monk Jacques Clement - attends a church service. [He] is shown three times within the same image but at a different moment in time. Such a practice was at the time not uncommon in European art but can be confusing to modern-day viewers. However, contrary to other artists, Hogenberg actually helps the viewer to identify these three similarly dressed individuals as the same person by writing Clement's name next to them. He is given sacramental bread in the foreground, then takes a confession and leaves the church to commit his crime. Hogenberg likely wanted to contrast his devout actions with the heinous murder that follows. In the second panel, Clement stabs Henry III to death, with the guards arriving too late. In the third panel, the monarch is succeeded by the Duke of Navarre, who takes the name Henry IV. The fourth and final panel shows Clement's execution by quartering, a common punishment for people who committed regicide" (Lambiek Comiclopedia).

300/500



517

518. [THE HOLOCAUST]. **Press Photo of Two Survivors of the Dachau Concentration Camp Creating a Wax Figure Display Depicting the Horrors Endured.** [New York: ACME, October 4, 1945]. Black-and-white photograph with paper caption affixed to verso, as well as a press inkstamp. Approximately 181 x 198 mm. Light rubbing, some minor wear to left margin. From the caption sheet on the verso: "RECORDING THEIR TORTURES IN WAX - - DACHAU, Germany - - Awaiting transportation to their Polish homeland, these former prisoners at the infamous Dachau camp recreate, in wax, the tortures they suffered at the hands of their German captors. At right, a wax figure is strapped to a table for the 'flogging treatment.' The figure in center wears a sign indicating that the man has returned after being released once..."

100/200



518

519. [HOLY LAND]. **Jerusalem Captured: The Holy City Wrested from the Turks.** N.d. [ca. 1917]. Photographic poster (591 x 889 mm), folded. The Battle of Jerusalem occurred on 17 November and continued after the surrender until 30 December 1917 when the British Empire successfully defeated the Ottoman Empire during WWI and secured Jerusalem.

200/300



519

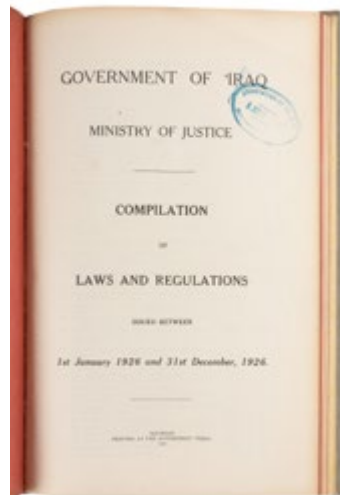
520. [ILLUSTRATION ART]. ROWE, Clarence Herbert (d. 1930), artist. **Original illustration art.** N.d. [ca. 1920s]. Pen and ink on storyboard, signed in lower corner. Overall, 508 x 343 mm, margins a bit worn. Rowe was known for his magazine illustrations, as well as his etching for various book publications.

200/300



520





521



522



524



523

523. [ISRAEL, IRELAND, ET AL.] **Group of 18 Press Photographs of Scenes in Israel, Ireland and the United States, Including one Photo Related to the Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping.** [V.p., ca. 1920s-1960s]. Black-and-white photos, most with captions affixed to versos, many with editorial markings. Sizes range from 110 x 196 mm to 216 x 276 mm. Some general wear, occasional soiling, toning. Israeli photos are mainly from Hebron, depicting soldiers, suspected terrorists, various locations; Irish photos depict crowd scenes in Ulster or Belfast in the 1920s; the United States photos mainly depict scenes of construction of industrial sites (also included is a photo of a man climbing a fire gong tower in Hopewell, NJ with the following caption on the verso: "When will it peal glad news of Lindbergh Baby's Return?... Residents of Hopewell, N. J. and vicinity will have cause to rejoice when they hear this historic old fire gong suddenly break its long silence. Its ringing will announce the glad news that the kidnaped [sic] baby son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh has been returned to his stricken parents. The gong has been silent for twenty years. PS-3-11-32.")

**200/400**

524. [JACK THE RIPPER AND THE WHITEHALL MURDER MYSTERY]. **The Times. No. 32,512.** London, October 9, 1888. 16 pages on folded folio sheets. Each page approximately 599 x 456 mm. Toned, several marginal tears and chips, partially brittle, some occasional faint creases, inkstamp on masthead. On p. 7 is an account of the lack of progress in finding the Whitechapel murderer, Jack the Ripper: "The East-End Murders. No arrest in connection with the atrocious murders at the East-end had been reported up to a late hour last night either at Scotland-yard or at any of the City police-stations, and although elaborate investigations have been made no further clue has yet been discovered. The funeral of Catherine Eddowes, the victim of the Mitre-square murder, took place yesterday at Ilford Cemetery..." On p. 12 is the report on the coroner's inquest on the so-called "Whitehall Mystery," an unsolved murder of an unidentified woman, whose body had been dismembered, and her body parts had been scattered throughout Whitehall: "The Murder at Westminster. Yesterday, at the Sessions-house, Westminster, the inquest was opened by the Westminster Coroner, Mr. Troutbeck, respecting the headless and limbless body of a woman found in the vaults of the new police offices which are now being built on the Victoria Embankment, on the spot formerly taken for the proposed National Opera House..." Several newspapers tried linking this case to the Jack the Ripper murders, but the Modus Operandi of Jack the Ripper and the Whitehall Murderer were different, and so are considered to be unrelated. The Whitehall Mystery is one of the four "Thames Torso Murders," which took place between 1887-89.

**100/200**

521. [IRAQ]. [FAISAL I, King of Iraq (1883-1933)]. **Government of Iraq Ministry of Justice Compilation of Laws and Regulations Issued Between 1st January 1924 and 31st December, 1925 [and] ... Compilation of Laws and Regulations Issued Between 1st January 1926 and 31st December, 1926 [and]... Supplement to Compilation of Laws and Regulations Issued Between 1st January 1926 and 31st December, 1926 [and]... Index of the Laws, Regulations, Proclamations, etc. relating to Iraq issued between the 31st of October, 1914 and the 31st of December, 1926.** Baghdad: Printed at the Government Press, 1926-1928. Folio. Four issues bound into one volume. Approximately 325 x 209 mm. Several front or rear wrappers bound-in. Bound in library binding of full light green cloth, spine with black and burgundy gilt morocco lettering labels and a printed shelf label (spine and boards sunned, some wear, soiling to boards, title-pages with the library of the New York Bar Association inkstamps, occasional wear, marginal short tears or chips to text). An interesting look at the early twentieth-century laws of a major middle-eastern kingdom.

**100/300**

522. [IRISH EASTER REBELLION]. **Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, the 21st of July, 1916. Published by Authority.** [London: His Majesty's Stationery Office by Wyman & Sons, Ltd., July 21, 1916]. 4to. [6] pp. Self-wrappers with central leaf tipped-in. Approximately 308 x 193 mm. Toned, rubbed, with faint central horizontal crease. This is the official government record of the Easter Rebellion, listing troop movements and losses to the British Army.

**200/400**

525. [MAPS]. **[1590 Siege of Paris by Henry IV] Description de la ville de Paris...** Nuremberg, ca. 1599. Engraved map (260 x 343 mm). Rare early map of the surrounding area of Paris, showing the Siege of Paris by Henri de Navarre in the Summer of 1590 during the French Wars of Religion.

**200/300**

526. [MIDDLE EAST]. **Collection of Judgments of The Courts of Palestine 1919- [1936].** Tel-Aviv: L. M. Rotenberg, 1935-38. 9 volumes, 8vo. All bound in full blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt (worn, soiled, library labels on spines, spine of vol. VII torn, text generally toned, soiled). Includes numerous criminal and civil judgements of various courts in Palestine.

**300/600**

527. [MOTORCYCLES]. **Harley-Davidson Wins First and Second in Big Phoenix 200-Mile Race. Phoenix, Arizona, Decoration Day, 1915.** Milwaukee: Harley-Davidson Motor Co., 1915. Broadsheet, 8vo (229 x 152 mm). Wood-engraved vignette head-piece. (Slight dampstain to upper margin). Provenance: James G. Burroughs, distributor stamp of Harley Davidson Motorcycles. An early motorcycle advertisement announcing Harley-Davidson as the winner of the Big Phoenix Race. "The 1915 stock Harley-Davidson has won first and second in the three big races of the year; the Venice 300-mile, the Oklahoma City 150-mile, and the Phoenix 200-mile. That the winning Harley-Davidsons in each race have been stock machines is a tremendous tribute to the design, material and workmanship of the stock Harley-Davidson". Harley-Davidson was founded in 1903 by William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson, becoming one of two major American motorcycle manufacturers to survive the Great Depression along with its historical rival, Indian Motorcycles, whom they would soon pull ahead of and dominate motorcycle racing after 1914.

**150/250**

528. [MOTORCYCLES]. [SMITH, Dorothy "Dot"]. **Press Photograph of Female Motorcyclist and Stunt Rider "Dot" Smith Astride the Harley Davidson "Knucklehead" Speed Record Motorcycle.** [San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 22 1940]. Black-and-white photo of Smith in a bathing suit on the Harley Davidson Model E "Knucklehead" motorcycle, which got the mile speed record at Daytona Beach on March 13, 1937, by Joe Petrali (136.183 MPH). With typed caption and inkstamp on verso. Photo approximately 196 x 252 mm. Upper margin neatly trimmed. From the typed caption on verso: "Harley Davidson Streamlined motorcycle, holder of world straight-away speed record, for non-supercharged motorcycle. 136.183 Miles Per hour. Record established at Daytona Beach, Florida. Now on display at 137 Hayes St., San Francisco. Straddled by Miss Dorothy Smith of San Francisco, Champion Motorcycle Stunt Rider."

**100/200**



525



526



527



528





529



531



532

529. [MOTORCYCLES]. [JONES, Loren "Hap" (1905-1989)]. Trio of Photographs of West Coast Motorcyclists, Including One of a Birthday Party for Hap Jones. [San Francisco Bay Area, ca. 1940s]. Black-and-white photos. One photo depicts a large crowd of motorcyclists gathered in front of San Francisco City Hall in celebration of Jones' birthday party, with hand-written caption on verso: "Hap Jones Birthday Party August 10, 1947 San Francisco, City Hall". Photos' upper and lower margins neatly trimmed. The other two photos depict an unidentified motorcyclist with his motorcycle, both ca. 1940s. Photos range in size from 248 x 205 mm to 151 x 101 mm. Some general toning, mild wear, larger photo of the unidentified motorcyclist has a crease and a tear at the upper margin. Jones was a legend on the West Coast motorcycle scene, being a nationally known parts distributor for Harley Davidson and Indian Motorcycles. He was also a successful motorcycle racer in his younger days. 150/250

533. [MOVIE CAMERAS]. Group of Two Proofs for Advertisements for the Pathex Automatic Motion Picture Camera. New York: Pathex Inc., September 13 and 30, ca. 1920s. Printed proof copies on glossy paper. Sizes range from 356 x 280 mm to 483 x 318 mm. The smaller proof is worn, soiled, with marginal tears; the larger proof has a horizontal crease at center, some rubbing. The blurbs on these proofs (the ads have several differences) emphasize the transitory nature of memories and that the films created by the Pathex camera will help to preserve those memories. These home movie cameras were among the first to appear on the market for amateur filmmakers. 100/200

530. [MOTORCYCLES]. Photograph of Ten Motorcyclists During a Pause on a Motorcycle Run to Ogden, UT. [Salt Lake City, ca. 1930s]. Sepia-and-white photo of nine male motorcyclists and one female motorcyclist astride their motorcycles with hats or leather helmets with goggles. With pencil captions identifying riders on verso. Approximately 177 x 281 mm. Toned, creased, some edgewear, two short marginal tears at right margin. Names on verso as follows: Art Elting, Elmo Richards, M. C. Maxwell, Rae Nash, Ralph Gill, Jimmie Isaac, Bob Isaac, Margaret Elting, Truman Billingsley [?], Walter Retting. 100/200

534. [NEW ZEALAND]. – [MAORI PEOPLE]. Victoriae Reginae, No. 47. Supplement to the New Zealand Gazette, No. 58. Wellington, New Zealand, November 5, 1867. One 4to page. Approximately 331 x 198 mm. Toned, chipped, some marginal tears. One of the earliest newspaper appearances of the Maori Representation Act of 1867, "An Act to provide for the better Representation of the Native Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Colony of New Zealand [10th October 1867.] Whereas owing to the peculiar nature of the tenure of Maori land and to other causes the Native Aboriginal inhabitants of this Colony of New Zealand have heretofore with few exceptions been unable to become registered as electors or to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives or the Provincial Councils of the said Colony..." This act established that the Maori would be allowed to have four representatives in the government not based on land ownership, which, on paper, was an innovative step taken by a colonial power. In practice, many of these reforms did very little to address the political disadvantage that the Maori People (like most indigenous people) had to suffer through. 150/250



530



536

531. [MOTORCYCLES]. Last Minute Photos (Changed Daily) Please Pardon My Dust / Daring motor cyclists thrill huge crowd at Topsfield Fair grounds, opening up racing machines capable of doing 100 miles per hour. Jimmy Hill of Springfield set a dazzling pace and won from a large field. [Boston, MA: Boston American, ca. 1930s]. Poster depicting black-and-white photographic image of motorcycle racers. Approximately 421 x 279 mm. A few short marginal tears, paperclip markings at upper margin. 100/200

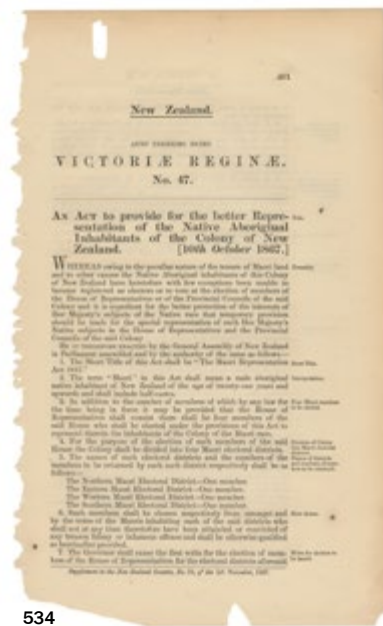
535. [PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION]. A Group of 13 Wired Press Photos Depicting Various Newsworthy Events Related to the P. L. O. [v.p., ca. 1970s-1980s]. Wired photos (not actual prints, but printed on photocopy paper) with editorial markings on front and rear, and with captions. Sizes range from approximately 210 x 281 mm to 181 x 244 mm. Some general rubbing, several photos are browned. Subject of photos include the P. L. O. delegation landing in New York, Palestinian tanks in Lebanon, Palestinian guerrillas staging their traditional "Debke" dance, Palestinian commandos holding the helmet of a downed Israeli helicopter pilot, while his body sticks out of a car's trunk, and more. 100/200

532. [MOVIE ADVERTISEMENTS]. Chicago Herald and Examiner. Chicago, April 26, 1929. One leaf from this daily newspaper with illustrated advertisements of various films. Approximately 535 x 427 mm. Toned, chipped, with marginal tears. A rare leaf of advertisements, including "Yippee! Yea! He's Here To-Day! Bring the Children! Tom Mix in Person with his horse Tony See Him Ride!..." Also, ads for *The Pagan*, starring Ramon Novarro and Renee Adoree, *Coquette* starring Mary Pickford, *Sonny Boy* starring Davey Lee, *My Man* starring Fanny Brice, *In Old Arizona*, *Abie's Irish Rose*, *Frozen River* starring Rin Tin Tin and Davey Lee, *Noah's Ark* starring Dolores Costello, *Wild Party* starring Clara Bow, and more. Many of these ads trumpet the use of sound in motion pictures. 100/200

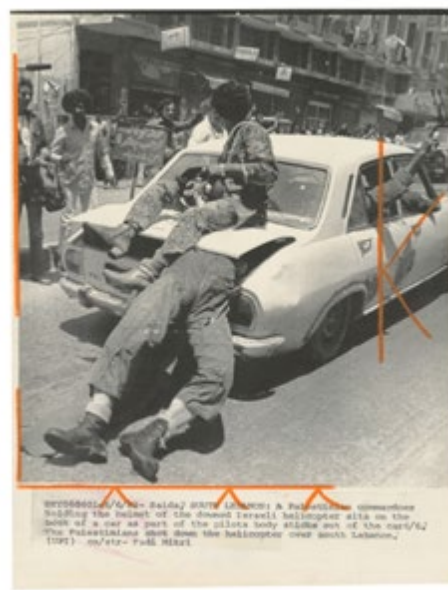
536. [PANAMA CANAL]. Proceedings of the Isthmian Canal Commission. [Washington, D.C., 1904, 1909-1912]. 6 volumes, 8vo. Illustrated with photographic plates and fold-out diagrams and maps. Bound in modern library bindings of full light-blue cloth, burgundy and black gilt morocco lettering labels on spine (spine faded and worn, some wear, soiling to boards, library labels on spines, some wear, soiling in text, New York Bar Association inkstamps and other inkstamps on title-pages). Detailed reports on construction, financial records, engineering of the Panama Canal. 350/550



533



534



535





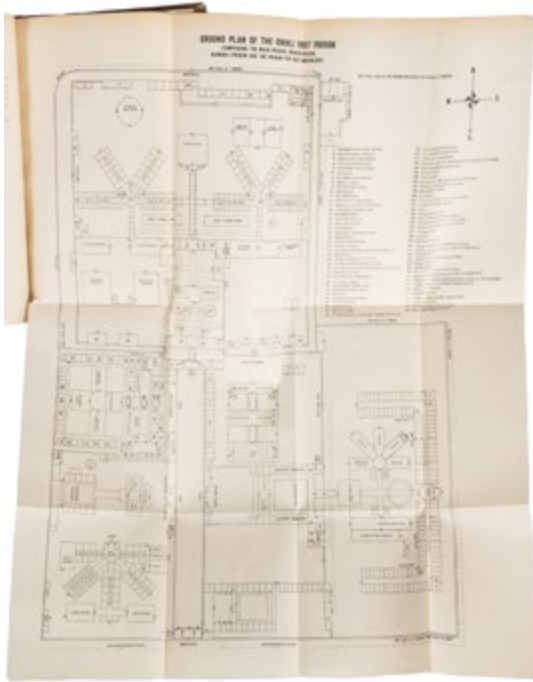
537



538



540



539

537. [PIRACY, HORSE RACING]. **The Flying Post; or, Post-Master. Numb. 5997.** London: August 3, 1732. Two 4to pages on one 4to laid-paper leaf. Woodcut initial. Approximately 351 x 228 mm. Toned, soiled, one margin edgeworn and chipped, "Halfpenny" inkstamp at lower corner of p. 1, small ink notation on p. 1. An early English newspaper with articles on piracy ("... I was weak enough to think, the Spanish Pyrates were more civil and obliging to the French and Dutch Traders, than to the English...") and one on horse-racing ("The same Day [July 29 in Canterbury] the Races began on Barham Down, when the King's Plate of 100 Guineas was won by a Horse call'd Diamond, no other starting against him. on Wednesday the Galloway Plate of 25 Guineas was won by Mr. Woodman's Black Mare; and Mr. Oakley's Gelding won the Stakes...").  
**150/250**

538. [POLAR EXPLORATION]. – [BYRD, Richard Evelyn (1888-1957)]. A pair of items from "the bottom of the World", including: a TLS, dated 19 October 1934 to an explorer stationed at Little America, Antarctica, with an entertaining poem titled "Grapenut Cocktail with Cold Byrd"; included with cancelled envelope with Little America stamps. – [With:] Penguin Special pamphlet, 14 January 1947.  
**100/200**

539. [PRISONS]. [CHINA]. **Chinese Prisons (With Plans and Illustrations).** Peking: Published by the Commission on Extraterritoriality, 1925. Large 8vo (258 x 176 mm). Illustrated with numerous black-and-white photographic plates and seven fold-out plans. Later light-green cloth, burgundy and black gilt morocco lettering labels on spine as well as a paper shelf label (binding sunned, spine labels heavily worn, occasional soiling to binding, library inkstamp ("Association of the Bar Library, City of New York") on title-page, inkstamps on copyright page, and datestamp on rp, mild toning to text). FIRST EDITION OF THIS RARE WORK ON PRISONS.  
**500/700**

540. [PROHIBITION]. **Chicago Herald Examiner. 28th Year, No. 104.** September 7, 1918. 10 folio pages on folded sheets. Each page approximately 550 x 460 mm. Toned, chipped, with marginal tears, disbound. Library inkstamp on p. 1 at masthead. On p. 1: "U. S. Prohibits Beer / All Brewing to End Dec. 1 by Order of President / Heads of Fuel, Railroad and Food Administrators Urge Drastic Step. / Senate Votes the Dry Bill / Attempt to Delay Country-Wide Prohibition Till 1920 Fails in the Upper House." This was passed as an emergency measure to conserve grain for the war effort, but it became an important first step for the 18th Amendment, which would be ratified on January 16, 1919, and Prohibition began a year later. Perhaps it is a bit ironic that this newspaper is from Chicago, where some of the biggest and most dangerous bootlegging gangs were headquartered, all of whom became rich and powerful due to Prohibition (a tribute to the "unintended consequences of history.")  
**100/200**

541. [PUERTO RICO]. **Gaceta de Puerto-Rico.** San Juan, 1901-02. Nearly 500 issues of this daily newspaper. Bound into two large folio volumes. Each page approximately 460 x 320 mm. Brown cloth library bindings (worn, soiled, hinges cracked, text toned, torn, brittle, several loose pages). These years were important to the newly acquired United States territory: Puerto Rican citizens were first allowed to serve in the United States military, the United States devalued the Puerto Rican Peso causing much controversy, and the Official Languages Act made English the co-official language of the island (along with Spanish).  
**250/350**

542. [RACING]. **Scrapbook of Yachts, Submarines, and Automobiles, Including an Early Land-Speed Record Breaker.** [England: ca. 1930s]. 4to scrapbook with numerous newspaper clippings, and six original photographs of vehicles. Original wrappers ("The Ludgate File"). Scrapbook approximately 350 x 210 mm. Photos vary in size from 180 x 191 mm to 69 x 100 mm. Scrapbook worn, chipped, torn, many newspaper clippings toned, worn, photos rubbed, toned. Photos of: "Campbell's Bluebird IV Daytona Beach, Florida" showing Sir Malcolm Campbell standing in front of his speed record-breaking race car; three photos of the "fantail" cruiser: one of the hull superstructure, two of it in the water; a photo of a spring (presumably associated with the "fantail" cruiser), a small photo of a ship's hull (again, presumably of the "fantail" cruiser). Laid-in are two transparencies of a small boat and its "wave impact".  
**200/300**

543. [RENO, NEVADA]. **Group of Nine Press Photos and One Gelatin Photo of Scenes in Reno, NV.** [Reno, NV, ca. 1915-1969]. Black-and-white photos, including a gelatin photo on thinner paper, "General view of grounds of Nevada State University." This photo approximately 151 x 186 mm. Toned, unevenly trimmed at margins, pencil caption on verso. And nine press photos, three with editorial markings on front, all with editorial and press markings on versos. Approximately 205 x 252 mm or a bit smaller. Some general rubbing, wear, wrinkling, creasing. Some of the press photos feature several views of hotel/casinos in Reno (Holiday Hotel, Hotel Riverside, Harrah's, Pearl Resort, Royal Inn), and two photos of the Washoe County Court House (one photo is about divorce in Nevada). The remaining two press photos of the 1962 Golden Hotel fire, one showcasing the destruction caused by the fire, and the other features a hotel employee "Employe [sic] dashes from burning Golden Hotel carrying a tray of silver dollars and chips from casino. Bags of currency were saved but most silver was left behind."  
**150/300**

544. [RMS LUSITANIA]. **Second cabin breakfast menu, 23 February 1911.** Embossed cardstock (159 x 105 mm) with a vignette of the ship at sea, some spotting to text. On 1 May 1915, *Lusitania* departed Pier 54 in New York and was bound for Liverpool, carrying mostly British nationals. On 7 May 1915, the British-registered Cunard Line was torpedoed by an Imperial German Navy U-boat during the First World War roughly 11 nautical miles off the coast of southern Ireland which was in a declared maritime war-zone. Of the 1,959 people aboard only 761 survived, 128 of the casualties were American citizens.  
**150/250**



541



544



542



543





545



547



548



549



546

545. [RMS TITANIC]. *La Domenica del Corriere*. Milan, 28 April-5 May 1912. Vol. 14, No. 17. Small folio (381 x 298 mm). Original wrappers with a large color illustration of the *Titanic* sinking; separate ads printed on blue paper. This is the only contemporary depiction of the sinking of the *Titanic* on a cover that we have seen in color.

250/350

#### CHEESECAKE WITH A SIDE OF DISASTER

546. [RMS TITANIC]. LORENZ, F.A. **Titanic Memorial**. Tyrone, OK: the author, 1912. Printed broadside (362 x 559 mm), text and photographic vignette in purple, some edgewear, soiling, creasing, pinholes at corners, closed tear. EARLY ORIGINAL COLOR PIN-UP ART ON VERSO BY J.H. HENSHAW, dated 20 October 1921 and titled "Eclipse". We were unable to locate any copies of this broadside or any further information regarding the pin-up artist.

300/500

547. [RMS TITANIC]. **The Loss of the Titanic. Sunday, April 14th, 1912 [cover title]**. Toronto: Meaford-Novelt Co., n.d. [ca. 1912]. Oblong 12mo (146 x 229 mm). Numerous illustrations from photographs and drawings, many full-page. Original pictorial wrappers (upper cover sunned, light rubbing at extremities). A RARE BOOKLET published shortly after the tragic sinking. Deemed "unsinkable", the RMS *Titanic* was at the time the largest and most luxurious ship in the world. However, only four days into its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York City in April of 1912, the *Titanic* struck an iceberg. Nearly 1,500 of the 2,224 listed passengers perished, making the event one of modern history's deadliest peacetime commercial marine disasters.

100/200

548. [RMS TITANIC]. **Memorial Section to Commemorate the Loss of the Steamship Titanic**. New York: *The New York Sunday American*, Sunday April 28, 1912. Four folio pages on one large folio folded sheet on glossy paper. Extensively illustrated with photos and artwork by Underwood and Underwood. Approximately 545 x 421 mm. Toned, soiled, worn, one vertical and one horizontal crease, several tape repairs to all pages, chipping and tears. A rare and attractive commemorative supplement to the tragic sinking of the *Titanic*.

100/200

#### LORD HIGH ADMIRAL RUSSELL'S 1693 NAVAL RECORDS SCROLL

549. [ROYAL NAVY]. RUSSELL, Edward, Earl of Orford (1653-1727). **Settlement of the accounts of Lord Orford as Treasurer of the Navy in the War of English Succession, 1693**. Manuscript on 17 conjoined vellum leaves, rolled, 40 1/2 feet by 12 1/2 inches, several paper tax stamps, soiling on last leaf, ink stamp on verso of first leaf. Edward Russell, Earl of Orford (1653-1727), was a loyal supporter of King William. This document settles his financial accounts with the Crown for the year ending 31 March 1692, a period when he was serving as treasurer of the English Navy as well as Commander of the Fleet. In May and June of 1692, he led the fleet in a decisive pair of victories over the French at Barfleur and La Hogue.

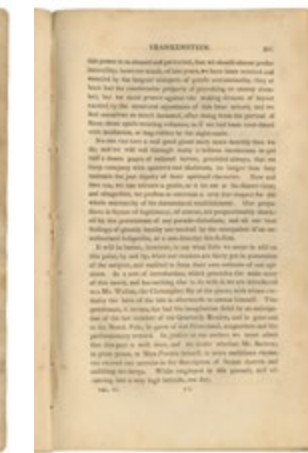
600/900

550. [SEVEN YEARS WAR]. **On the reduction of Martinico. The Words by Mr. Boyce. Set by Mr. Dunn**. [England, ca. 1762]. One 4to leaf on laid paper (mounted onto a larger sheet). Music and lyrics for this patriotic song, celebrating the British victory in their invasion of Martinique against the French forces there. Sheet music approximately 329 x 211 mm. Mount approximately 339 x 228 mm. Sheet music toned, foxed, soiled, with a few visible marginal tears; mount toned, worn, chipped. "WHAT nation shall dare with Old England compare, Our achievements [sic] our courage have shewn: Let us dance, let us sing, and huzza for our King, Martinico my boys is our own. Let us dance, let us sing, and huzza for our King, Martinico my boys is our own..." In January and February of 1762, British forces under Moncton and Rodney attacked the French fort and forces in Martinique; they captured the fort on February 3, and the rest of the island by February 12. Martinique was eventually returned to the French after the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

150/250



550



551

551. [SHELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft (1797-1851)]. **Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus [a scathing review in: The Port Folio]**. Philadelphia: Harrison Hall; London: John Souter, September 1818. 8vo (216 x 128 mm). Extracted pamphlet (first gathering detached, old spine residue, small marginal tear with loss on title-page). "THESE VOLUMES HAVE NEITHER PRINCIPLE, OBJECT, NOR MORALS, THE HORROR WHICH ABOUND IN THEM IS TOO GROTESQUE AND BIZARRE EVER TO APPROACH THE SUBLIME". Contained within seven pages (pp. 200-207) of this periodical is a scathing review reprinted from the April issue of *The British Critic*, criticizing Shelley's *Frankenstein* as a "sort of absurdity that approaches so often the confines of what is wicked and immoral, that we dare hardly trust ourselves to bestow even this qualified praise." The review goes on to take a shot at the author's gender, calling it an "aggravation of that which is the prevailing fault of her sex, it is no reason why we should; and we shall therefore dismiss the novel without further comment". In 2021, Shelley's masterpiece set a new world record for a printed work by a woman when it was sold at Christie's for \$1.17 million. -- [With:] a press photo mock-up of Boris Karloff in his 1931 role as Frankenstein (numerous stamps, notations, etc., on verso).

200/300



552

552. SHIPMAN, E. G. **Original Full-Color Artwork for an Ad for "Cities Service" Oil Company**. [New York, ca. 1940s]. Acrylic on Whatman Drawing Board. Unsigned. Image size approximately 413 x 390 mm; the entire size of board is approximately 485 x 480 mm. With manufacturer's logo affixed to lower left corner of image (logo is browned). Marginal wear, soiling, with small nail holes on right margin, artist's inkstamps on verso, and with the additional inkstamp of a previous owner ("A. Leonardi") also on verso. An image of the idealized American family of the 1940s.

400/600

553. [SIERRA LEONE]. **Group of 30 Letterpress Broadside Bound Into a Single Volume**. [Sierra Leone: G. T. Parker, 1909]. 4to broadsides; despite their being separately published ordinances, they are continuously paginated (1-85, [1, blank] pp). Approximately 318 x 190 mm. Bound together into a library binding of full light-green cloth, spine with burgundy gilt morocco lettering label and paper shelf label (spine and boards sunned, rubbed, soiled, spine label worn, occasional creasing to ordinances). Some ordinances include: "An Ordinance to continue 'The Human Leopard and Alligator Societies...'" "An Ordinance to repeal certain Ordinances which have become obsolete," "An Ordinance to further amend

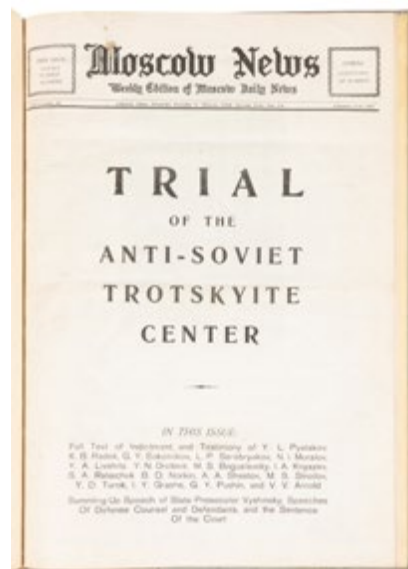


553

the Proctorate Ordinance...," "An Ordinance to legalise certain payments made in the year 1908 for the Public Service of the Colony in excess of the appropriations authorised by law," "An Ordinance to amend 'The Medical Practitioners, Midwives, Dentists, and Druggists Ordinance 1908,'" "An Ordinance to make provision with regard to Destitute Persons landed or left behind in the Colony," and more.

100/300





555



556



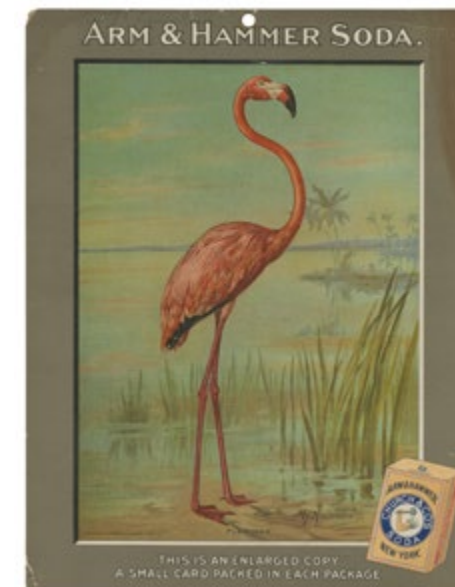
557



558



559



560



554

555. [SOVIET PROPAGANDA]. **Moscow News Weekly Edition of Moscow Daily News.** Moscow: Petrovsky Pereulok, February 3-10, 1937. Double-sized issue of this English-language version of the *Moscow News*, featuring "Trial of the Anti-Soviet Trotskyite Center". Folio. [44] pages. Original newsprint issue. Approximately 444 x 290 mm. Bound into later library binding of full light-blue cloth, burgundy gilt morocco lettering label and printed paper shelf label on spine (binding sunned, soiled, labels worn and chipped, pages of newspaper with marginal tears, some soiling, inkstamps, creasing, a few tape repairs). An uncommon issue, relating a biased (pro-Stalinist) account of one of the main "Great Purge" trials of Soviet officials whom Stalin wanted to be rid of, and so were accused of being traitorous "Trotskyites". This issue has cartoons portraying Trotsky as being a Nazi sympathizer and puppet. The sentences for the defendants are on the final few pages (most were sentenced to death, the rest were sentenced to long prison sentences).

100/300

554. [SINO-JAPANESE WAR]. SHICHI, Kazuaki. **Incident on the Sea (translated from the Japanese).** [Tokyo: Sanbido Tanaki and Shanghai: Huawa Co., 1930]. Oblong 8vo. Illustrated with two maps and numerous black-and-white photographs of military action taking place in several locations in China. Approximately 185 x 235 mm. Bound in publisher's string-tied binding of full dark-brown paper over thin boards (snake-skin pattern), front board stamped in gilt and silver (some light wear to binding, front joint creased). An uncommon book documenting the Japanese invasion of China with several photos of fighting in Shanghai.

150/250

556. [SOVIET UNION]. **Group of Six Press Photos of Outdoor Scenes in the Soviet Union.** [New York: Associated Press and International News, ca. 1950s]. Black-and-white photos of outdoor scenes of the Soviet Union, featuring military personnel or civilians. Photos approximately 179 x 231 mm. Some general marginal toning, rubbing, curling, photos with printed captions affixed to versos. One photo features the 1950 May Day parade: "TROOPS PARADE IN MOSCOW'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION. Troops of the Moscow garrison parade through Red Square, Moscow, in the May 1, May Day celebration. Vertical lettering in background indicates the date - May 1."

100/200

557. [SPANISH CIVIL WAR]. **Group of Five Press Photos of Troops in the Spanish Civil War.** [San Francisco: Examiner Reference Library, 1936, 1939]. Black-and-white photos with printed captions on versos. All are approximately 169 x 215 mm. Some rubbing, occasional creasing, one with editorial markings on front, all with inkstamps on versos. Four photos feature rebel factions in the field or hospital, one depicts a military review before Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

150/250

558. [THEATRE]. **Program for the Famous Counterculture Stage Musical, "Hair," plus Ten Handbills.** [Natoma Productions, Inc., 1969]. 4to. Profusely illustrated with scenes from various scenes of the stage musical in various locations taken during the international run in appropriate psychedelic imagery. Approximately 279 x 215 mm. Some rubbing, dampstaining, with occasional scuffing to pages. With ten color handbills. [Los Angeles: Tarot Productions, ca. 1969]. Color handbills featuring an image from an Albano-Waite Tarot deck ("The Lovers"). Handbills approximately 274 x 145 mm. Occasional rubbing, one handbill with foxing at lower margin. This famous and controversial musical truly captured the zeitgeist of the late 1960s counterculture movement; it contributed songs to the anti-war movement, including "The Age of Aquarius" and "Good Morning Starshine."

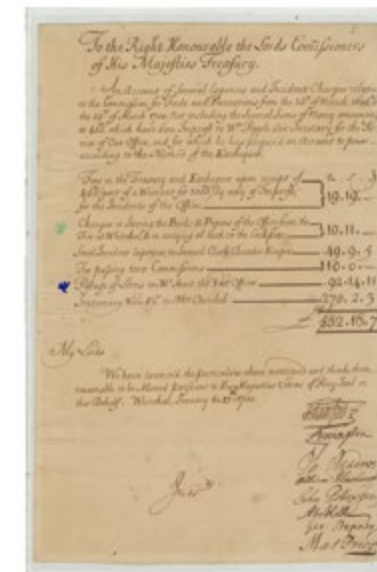
100/200

559. [THEATRE]. **"Mr. Balls The Celebrated English Comedian, and Miss E. Wheatley..."** [Boston: Eastburn's Press, 1837]. Letterpress broadside on newsprint. Approximately 364 x 166 mm. Toned, soiled, horizontal crease at center, some marginal creases, short tears, margins with some wear, a few pencil notes on bottom and on verso. This broadside advertises performances of *Romeo and Juliet* starring "Mr. Balls" as Mercutio and "Miss Emma Wheatley" as Juliet, as well as the "favorite Farce of the Woodcock!" also starring "Mr. Balls." As well as *Much Ado About Nothing!* also starring "Mr. Balls" and "Miss Emma Wheatley".

100/200

560. [TRADING CARDS]. **A chromolithograph placard for getting a non-sport card in every package of Arm & Hammer baking soda.** 368 x 279 mm, eyelet, light wear at corners, some discoloration or overpainting at margin.

100/150



561

561. [WHITEHALL PALACE]. **Manuscript document signed by the Commissioners of the Majesties Treasury, Whitehall, 17 January 1700.** 1 page, folio (305 x 222 mm), some light spotting. CONTAINS EARLY POSTAL CONTENT AND THE FIRE AT WHITEHALL. An account of expenses including "Charges in saving the books & papers of the office from the fire at Whitehall..." and "Postage of letters to Mr Short the Post Officer". The Palace of Whitehall at Westminster was the main residence of the English monarchs from 1530 until 1698 that included Henry VIII and was the largest and most complex palace in Europe at its height in 1691. On 4 January 1698 a fire broke out destroying most of the remaining residential and government buildings, more importantly its vast collection of artworks including Michelangelo's *Cupid*. The only integral structure of the complex remaining is the Banqueting House.

200/300

END OF SALE



## CONDITIONS OF SALE

The lots listed in this catalogue (whether printed or posted online) will be offered at public auction by Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc., as agent for consignor(s) subject to the following terms and conditions. By bidding at auction you agree to be bound by these Conditions of Sale.

### PRIOR TO THE SALE

**Please examine lots.** Prospective buyers are strongly advised to “in person” or by personally retained Agent, examine any property in which they are interested before the auction takes place. Condition reports may be provided if requested in a timely manner.

**Condition of lots, Warranties and Representations** - All lots are sold “AS IS” and without recourse, and neither Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. nor its consignor(s) makes any warranties or representations, express or implied with respect to such lots. Neither Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. nor its consignor(s) makes any express or implied warranty or representation of any kind or nature with respect to merchantability, fitness for purpose, correctness of the catalogue or other description of the physical condition, size, quality, rarity, importance, medium, material, genuineness, attribution, provenance, period, source, origin, completeness, historical significance of any lot sold. The absence of any reference to the condition of a lot does not imply that the lot is in perfect condition or completely free from wear and tear, imperfections or the effects of aging. No statement, whether written or oral, and whether made in the catalogue, or in supplements to the catalogue, an advertisement, a bill of sale, a posting or announcement, the remarks of an auctioneer, or otherwise, shall be deemed to create any warranty, representation or assumption of liability. Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. and its consignor(s) make no warranty or representation, express or implied, that the purchaser will acquire any copyright or reproduction rights to any lot sold.

### AT THE SALE

**Registration Before Bidding** - A prospective buyer must complete and sign a registration form and provide identification before bidding. We may require bank or other financial references. Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc., is under no obligation to approve the registration of any prospective registrant.

**Bidding as Principal** - When making a bid, a bidder is accepting personal liability to pay the purchase price, including the buyer’s premium, all applicable taxes and all other applicable charges, unless it has been explicitly agreed

upon in writing with Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. before the commencement of the sale that the bidder is acting as agent on behalf of an identified third party acceptable to Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc., and that Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. will only look to the principal for payment.

**Absentee Bids** - Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. will use reasonable efforts to carry out written bids given to us prior to the sale for the convenience of clients who are not present at the auction in person. Bids must be placed in U.S. dollars. If we receive written bids on a particular lot for identical amounts, and these are the highest bids on the lot at the auction, it will be sold to the person whose written bid was received and accepted first. Execution of written bids is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale and Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. does not not accept liability for failing to execute a written bid or for errors and omissions in connection with such written bid(s).

**Telephone Bids** - If a prospective buyer makes arrangements with us prior to the commencement of the sale we will use reasonable efforts to contact said prospective buyer to enable them to participate in the bidding by telephone and we do not accept liability for failure to do so or for errors and omissions in connection with telephone bidding.

Bidding Increments - **Expected bid increments are as follows:**

Min Value	Max Value	Increment
\$0.00	\$29.00	\$5.00
\$30.00	\$99.00	\$10.00
\$100.00	\$499.00	\$25.00
\$500.00	\$999.00	\$50.00
\$1000.00	\$1,999.00	\$100.00
\$2,000.00	\$4,999.00	\$200.00
\$5,000.00	\$9,999.00	\$500.00
\$10,000.00	\$19,999.00	\$1,000.00
\$20,000.00	\$49,999.00	\$2,000.00
\$50,000.00	and above	10% of current bid

**Note: the auctioneer may modify the increments at any time.**

**Reserves** - Although the majority of the lots in the sale are offered without reserve, some lots in the sale may be subject to a reserve which is the confidential minimum price below which such lot will not be sold. The reserve will not exceed the low estimate of the lot. Reserves are agreed upon with consignors or, in the absence thereof, the absolute discretion of Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. The auctioneer may open

the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may continue to bid on behalf of the seller up to the amount of the reserve, either by placing consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. With respect to lots that are offered without reserve, unless there are already competing bids, the auctioneer, in his or her discretion, will generally open the bidding at half of the low estimate for the lot. In the absence of a bid at that level, the auctioneer may proceed backwards at his or her discretion until a bid is recognized, and then continue up from that amount.

**Auctioneer’s Discretion** - The auctioneer has the right at his or her absolute and sole discretion to refuse any bid, to advance the bidding in such a manner as he or she may decide, to withdraw any lot, and in the case of error or dispute, and whether during or after the sale, to determine the successful bidder, to continue the bidding, to cancel the sale or to reoffer and resell the item in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sale record is conclusive.

**Successful Bid** - The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer will be the purchaser. In the case of a tie bid, the winning bidder will determined by the auctioneer at his or her sole discretion. In the event of a dispute between bidders, the auctioneer has final discretion to determine the successful bidder or to reoffer the lot in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, the Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. sale record shall be conclusive. Title passes upon the fall of the auctioneer’s hammer to the highest acknowledged bidder subject to the Conditions of Sale set forth herein, and the bidder assumes full risk and responsibility.

### AFTER THE SALE

**Buyer’s Premium** - In addition to the hammer price, the buyer agrees to pay Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. a buyer’s premium of 20%, and the applicable sales tax added to the final total.

**Payment** - The buyer must pay the entire amount due (including the hammer price, buyer’s premium, all applicable taxes and other charges) no later than 5 p.m. on the seventh (7) business day following the sale. Payment in U.S. dollars may be made with cash; bank check or cashier’s check drawn on a U.S. bank; money order; or wire transfer unless other arrangements are made with Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. Potter Auctions, Inc. reserves the right to hold merchandise purchased by personal check until the check has cleared the bank. The purchaser agrees to pay Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. a handling charge of \$50 for any check dishonored by the drawee. In the event buyer desires to pay by using a credit card, a convenience fee equaling 2.5% of the entire amount due shall be added to the buyer’s invoice.

**Shipping Terms** - By Potter & Potter. Choice of packing and shipping method is strictly at the discretion of Potter and Potter Auctions. P&P generally provides in house shipping via FedEx or USPS to winning bidders.

Please allow 3—4 weeks for delivery.

**Customer’s obligation to inspect and report claims.** Potter and Potter professionally and safely packs and ships thousands of items every year, and insurance is provided for successful purchasers. In the unlikely event that damage or loss occurs, these are subject to our insurance carrier’s rules and limitations. Customers are required to report, in writing, any damage or loss within 72 hours of receipt of merchandise. The carrier’s delivery record shall be conclusive as to this matter.

**Correcting Shipping Address and report of non-receipt:** Prior to shipping winning lots, customers must provide Potter and Potter with a current and accurate shipping address. Once an order has been shipped, any address changes or updates are subject to a \$25.00 return to Sender fee, in addition to shipping charges.

In the event an item is lost during transit, it is customer’s obligation to report non-receipt within 7 days of the date on which the item(s) were shipped.

**Third-party shipping.** Certain large, high-value, and fragile items will require the services of a professional packing and transportation company, or pick-up directly from our gallery. We suggest that you contact our Shipping Department before the sale for advice on the shipping and handling requirements that apply to the lots of interest to you.

If third-party shipping is chosen by the buyer or required by Potter & Potter, the buyer will arrange for removal of the merchandise from P&P within 15 days following the sale and must communicate and coordinate removal arrangements with P&P during regular business hours (Monday – Friday, 9am – 5pm).

Arrangements for third-party transportation are the responsibility of the buyer. We will not be responsible for the acts or omissions of carriers and packers whether recommended or not by us. Property will not be released to the shipper without the buyer’s written consent and until payment has been made in full. Unless otherwise agreed, all purchases should be removed by the 15th day following the sale.

**Risk of loss or damage in shipment.** Any risk of loss or damage to the shipment through a third party carrier, once the item is removed from Potter and Potter, is at the risk of the buyer, and Potter & Potter is not liable for loss or damage of these items.

**Ship to address.** The winning bidder is responsible for providing Potter & Potter with an accurate address for the order destination as well as specific instructions for delivery.

**Shipping costs.** Shipping costs include charges for labor, materials, insurance, as well as actual shipper’s fees. Buyer agrees to reimburse Potter & Potter the difference if actual shipper’s fees exceed the invoice amount.

Storage fees. Potter & Potter will charge a storage fee of \$50 per week for any orders awaiting payment and/or removal for more than 15 days following the auction date. This cost shall constitute a lien against such property, which may be removed to a public warehouse at the risk, account, and expense of the purchaser.



**International shipping.** Potter and Potter ships internationally. All shipments will include an itemized invoice with the actual and correct purchase totals including the buyer's premium and shipping cost. International buyers are responsible for knowing their country's laws on importing items as well as paying all customs and duties fees on purchased items.

**Non-Payment** – If we do not receive payment in full, in good cleared funds, within seven (7) business days following the sale, we are entitled in our absolute discretion to exercise one or more of the following measures, in addition to any additional actions available to us by law: (1) to impose a late charge of one and a half percent (1.5%) per thirty (30) days of the total purchase price, prorated to commence on the date of the sale; (2) to hold the defaulting buyer liable for the total amount due and to begin legal proceedings for its recovery together with interest, legal fees and costs to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law; (3) to rescind the sale; (4) to resell the property publicly or privately with such terms as we find appropriate; (5) to resell the property at public auction without reserve, and with the purchaser liable for any deficiency, cost, including handling charges, the expenses of both sales, our commission on both sales at our regular rate, all other charges due hereunder and incidental damages. In addition, a defaulting purchaser will be deemed to have granted us a security interest in, and we may retain as collateral security for such purchaser's obligations to us, any property in our possession owned by such purchaser. At our option, payment will not be deemed to have been made in full until we have collected funds represented by checks, or in the case of bank or cashier's checks, we have confirmed their authenticity; (6) to offset against any amount owed; (7) to not allow any bids at any upcoming auction by or on behalf of the buyer; (8) to take other action as we find necessary or appropriate.

## LIABILITY

**Condition Reports** – Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. is not responsible for the correctness of any statement of any kind concerning any lot, whether written or oral, nor for any other errors or omissions in description or for any faults or defects in any lot. Neither the seller, ourselves, our officers, employees or agents, give any representation, warranty or guarantee or assume any liability of any kind in respect of any lot with regard to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, description, size, quality, completeness, condition, attribution, authenticity, rarity, importance, medium, provenance, prior ownership history, or historical relevance. Except as required by local law any warranty of any kind whatsoever is excluded by this paragraph.

**Purchased Lots** – If for any reason a purchased lot cannot be delivered in the same condition as at the time of sale, or should any purchased lot be stolen, mis-delivered or lost prior to delivery, Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc. shall not be liable for any amount in excess of that paid by the purchaser.

**Legal Ramifications** – The rights and obligations of the parties with respect to these Conditions of Sale, the conduct of the auction and any matters connected with any of the foregoing shall be governed and interpreted by the laws of the jurisdiction in Illinois. If any part of these Conditions of Sale is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part shall be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid to the fullest extent permitted by law.

**Discretion** - Any and all of the conditions may be waived or modified in the sole discretion of Potter and Potter Auctions, Inc.

Potter and Potter offers historically significant items which may include culturally insensitive material, including but not limited to racist and sexist content. The content and form of such items does not reflect the views or values of the auctioneers or staff.

Potter & Potter Auctions, Inc.  
(Illinois Lic. # 444.000388)  
5001 W. Belmont Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60641

Phone: (773) 472-1442  
Fax: (773) 260-1462  
www.potterauctions.com  
info@potterauctions.com

Gabe Fajuri, Managing Auctioneer  
Lic. #441.002150  
Text: Chad Reingold and Chris Brink  
Photography: Jade Podschweit and Laura Severson  
Layout: Stina Henslee

Note: Many supplemental and detailed images of auction lots ~ not shown in the pages of this catalog ~ are available online at Liveauctioneers.com, Invaluable.com, or directly from Potter & Potter.

Potter & Potter wishes to thank James Gannon and Eric Caren for their help with the preparation of this catalogue.

Contents copyright © 2024 by Potter & Potter Auctions, Inc.  
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without permission in writing from the copyright holders.







POTTER & POTTER AUCTIONS, INC.  
WWW.POTTERAUCTIONS.COM