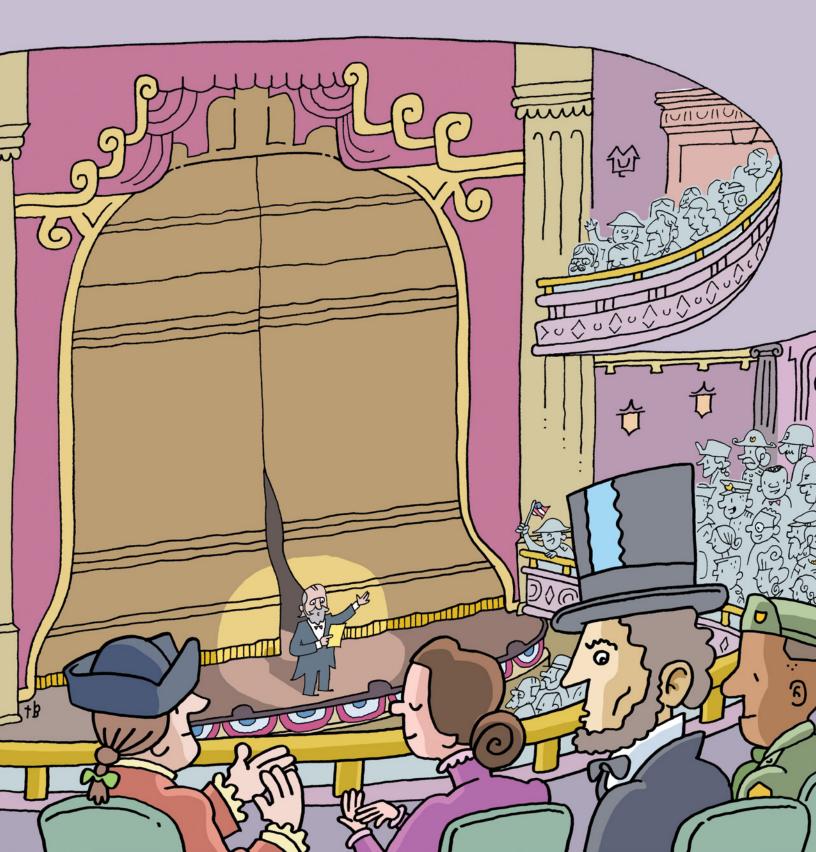
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CATALOG 229: AMERICANA



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(Arizona) Rudolf EICKEMEYER

[Photo Album]: Our Trip to California Feb. 21, 1929. I

Yonkers: Rudolf Eickemeyer 1929

\$16,000

Large quarto. Ribbon-tied black cloth boards titled in gilt on the front board. Two book labels of Eickemeyer on the front pastedown. Covers a bit worn, the ties appear to be replaced, very good; internally about fine. Contains 55 gelatin silver prints (although the quality of the images is so fine that they could be mistaken for platinum prints), each is 5½" x 3½", 13 of them have been captioned in ink by Eickemeyer.

> Eickemeyer's own album of his trip to California, with a handwritten note "Unfinished" on front pastedown. Perhaps Eickemeyer planned a second album (as the "I" on the front board might indicate), but it is unclear if he ever finished it; we could find no record of a second volume.

A beautifully composed album which offers a personal glimpse into the famous photographer's methodology. According to a label on the inside, the Smithsonian

obtained all of Eickemeyer's bestknown photographs in 1929 (presumably displaying them, as evidenced here), this album was created after his February trip to the far West.

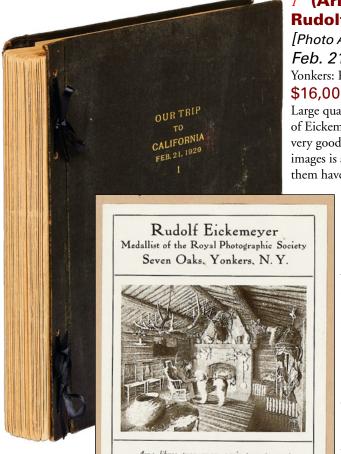
The album, created by Eickemeyer in his last years, begins with a few images of Washington, DC including a captioned view of the installation of Eickemeyer's photography at the Smithsonian, followed by a

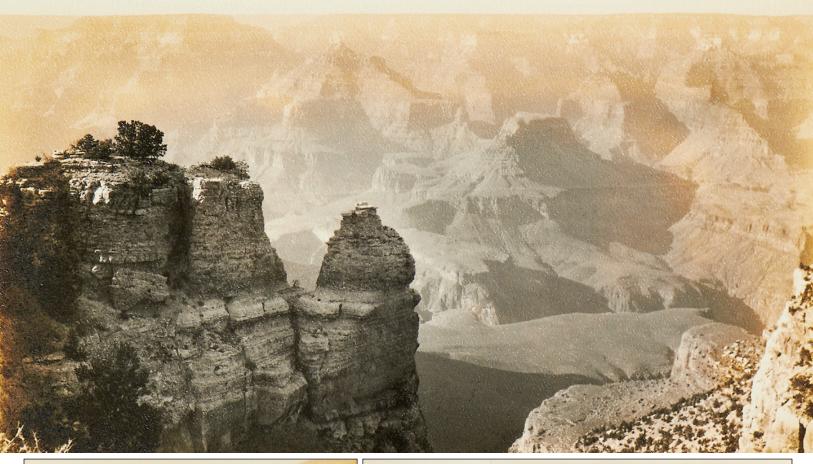
handful of views of New Orleans. Although the album is titled Our Trip to California, the rest of the album is devoted almost solely to striking views, mostly landscapes, of the Canyonlands area including shots of the stark Arizona desert, the Grand Canyon, and various images of the pueblodwelling Native Americans. We can speculate that if indeed the second album was ever created (Eickemeyer died in 1932), the presumed Volume II would have housed the California images from the trip.

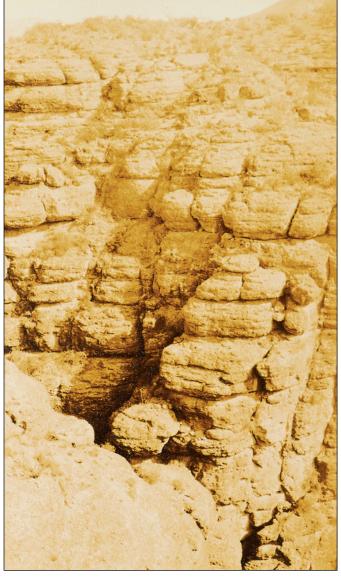
Eickemeyer, born in Yonkers, New York, was an American pictorialist photographer, a member of the New York Camera Club, and along with Alfred Stieglitz, one of the first two Americans admitted to "The Brotherhood of the Linked Ring," an English group devoted to photography as a fine art. His photographs appeared in Camera Work, and he won numerous international medals for his work.

A superb personal album by a famous photographer, featuring striking views of the Canyonlands. Unique. [BTC#399144]

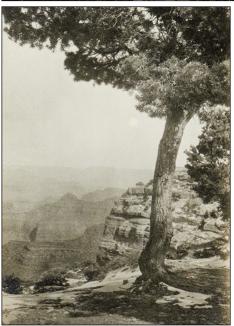






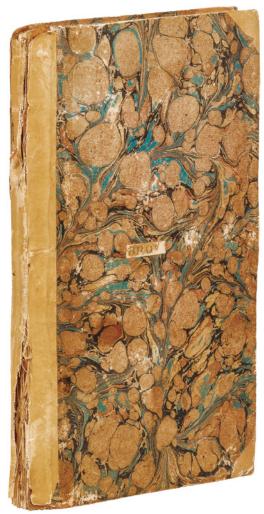








The Art of Scrapbooking in the Late 18th and Early 19th Century



2 (Mary BROWN)

[Scrapbook]: Early American Ephemera

Philadelphia: [circa 1780s - 1830s]

\$22,500

Folio bound in early marbled paper-covered boards (7½" x 13"). The spine back is worn, most of the gatherings are loose, else overall very good. Housed in custom clamshell case. A remarkable assemblage of almost 400 pieces of ephemera mounted onto the printed tables [51 leaves] of a first edition of James Boydell's *The Merchant-Freighter's and Captains of Ships Assistant* (London, 1764). Included are very rare woodcut and letterpress broadsides, chapbook woodcuts, very early wood engravings and copperplate engravings (several hand-colored), many original drawings, illustrated trade cards, and other ephemera, most five or more to a page, with one in each corner and a larger central piece.

Included in the scrapbook is an elaborate hand-colored 1789 certificate for a New York fireman; three unrecorded late 18th Century sideshow broadsides: a giant toddler, an elephant, and a lion (dating from 1802); two scarce satirical engravings by James Akin; three early American hand-colored playing cards; trade cards (for a chair maker, merchant, fancy painter); and several cloth portrait silhouettes from Philadelphia's Peale Museum. Among the other period pieces are several original pen & ink and wash drawings; various prints and portraits (by Benjamin Tanner, James Trenchard, and other early American engravers); and both printed and hand-colored ephemera: city views (mostly of Philadelphia, Boston, and New York), animals and birds, calling cards, trade advertisements, lottery tickets, historic and allegorical scenes, and handbills.

The scrapbook was assembled by a Mary Brown of Philadelphia: as indicated by her surname on a small paper label on the front cover, her first name composed of wood-engraved initials on a leaf at the back of the book, and by her full name written on a laid-in manuscript receipt (dated 1823). Largely compiled in the first decade of the 19th Century, there are also two later elements laid in: a hand-colored bookplate or calling card for one Samuel Weaver, along with a manuscript receipt made out to him from 1856. All 400 pieces have been artistically arranged around successive themes and in visually striking patterns. The overall effect is that of a procession of images placed under the gaze of English schoolmaster Thomas Dilworth, whose engraved portrait, known to generations of school children learning to spell using pictures according to his method, is on the front pastedown.



Highlights include:

- 1. [Hand-colored New York Fireman's Certificate, 1789]: Voluntary Aid in letterpress, within an engraved cartouche extending from the center of the top edge, folded (about 71/4" x 91/4"). The main text below the cartouche reads: "These are to Certify that 'John Brown' [in manuscript] is pursuant to Law nominated and appointed 'one' of the Firemen of the City of New York." [Signed]: "Rob: Benson Clk, November 13th 1789." Elaborate wood-engraved ornamental border with vignette of a fire truck (bottom center), and large cartouche at the top depicting fire fighters battling a blaze on a city street. Trimmed along the outer edge of the printed borders, with the top portion of the cartouche folded to fit inside the album. The upper margin of the cartouche is trimmed away, with a few short tears, else very good.
- 2. Broadside advertisement: The King of Beasts. Beautiful African Lion. [1802]. (71/4" x 10"). Woodcut illustration of a lion: "The Gentlemen and Ladies of the City of New-York are respectfully informed of the arrival of a most Beautiful African Lion. This noble animal is between three and four feet high, measures nine feet from the nostrils to the tail, and is of beautiful dun color ... He was caught in the woods of Goree, in Africa, when a whelp, and brought thence to New-York ... Price of Admittance, two shillings, Children half price. This noble animal may be seen at the store No. 23, next door to the corner of Front-street, at Beekman-slip." Trimmed along the outer edge of the printed border to fit the page, very good. Unrecorded.
- 3. Broadside advertisement: [Elephant]. [Circa 1798]. (8½" x 7½"). Woodcut illustration of an elephant at the top of the sheet: "Is removed to her old stand at the George tavern, corner of Arch and [s]econd street where she will be seen from Monday the 28th inst. till Wednesday the 30th. Those who wish to gratify their curiosity by seeing this astonishing wonder, will do well by calling previous to that, as she will positively leave the city that night. Doors will

be opened from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 7 at night. Admittance, 25 Cents - -Children half-price." The margin is trimmed along the top edge of the woodcut, the left margin is trimmed along the vertical edge of the letterpress text, taking out a letter or part thereof from each line, else good. Most likely an advertisement for the "Crowninshield Elephant," also known as "Old Bet," a female elephant brought to New York from Bengal by Jacob Crowninshield in April 1796, then sold to showmen who exhibited her along the east coast. According to a contemporary harbor report, she was exhibited in Philadelphia in April, 1798. Unrecorded.

4. Broadside advertisement: Singular Child, To be seen at the Red Lion Hotel. [Circa 1795]. (9¼" x 12½"). Engraved by Abel Bowen (signed: ABowen Sc.). A large woodcut illustration of a giant toddler standing next to a chair, holding a rattle, with ornamental border. [Display and letterpress type]: "Singular Child. To be seen at the Red Lion Hotel, No. 200, Market Street, [with: "till the 1 day of March" added in manuscript] Entrance at the front door, and also from Sixth street, A Male Child, Who is pronounced by many physicians and







others who have visited him, in Boston, New York, and other places, to be one of the greatest natural curiosities ever seen in this, or perhaps any other country. This extraordinary American Infant, born in Prospect, Maine, is, perhaps, the largest of the human family, of his age; not more than thirty months old, he has arrived to the weight and proportion in symmetry and form equal to the size and exactness of an ordinary man ... He is larger than either of his parents, who are 22 years of age. Admittance 25 cents – Children half price." Trimmed along the outer edge of the printed border, horizontal fold, very good. Unrecorded.

- 5. Engraved trade cards: Illustrated trade cards: Issac Pippitt, Cabinet & Chair Maker; J. West Glazier. House, Sign, & Fancy Painter (both of Philadelphia); Ketchum & Ellis, Brokers and Commission Merchants (of New York); and others. Each about 3" x 4".
- 6. Fifteen portrait silhouettes: Each about 3½" x 2½". Eleven with part of the Peale Museum's embossed blind stamp visible.
- 7. Engraving by James Akin: "Infuriated Despondency!" [1805]. Partly trimmed (7" x 5½"). Caricature of Edmund M. Blunt. In the image, Blunt is wearing a coat with long tails, has one elbow cocked, is wearing white pants and shirt and is holding a skillet by the handle over his head. His teeth are clenched and his eyes are wide; he is hunched slightly forward to the right. Text at top reads "Plate 1 No 13." and beneath "Infuriated Despondency!"

8. Engraving by James Akin: "An Edict from Saint Peter. / Or the effects of being a naughty boy. A lesson for all good boys." [1805]. Partly trimmed (7½" x 5½"). St. Peter in robes and halo, is emerging from an entryway of a lodge; to the left is a column. In front of him is a nervous looking young boy who says "Rascals." He is standing over a document labeled, "Report of the Committee of St. Peters Lodge." St. Peter states "My Son, your general demeanor at sundry times has been such as indicates a want of that respect for my house which you ought to feel and manifest and your language the most abusive & slanderous against your brothers Abraham, Angier and David, no longer entitle you to admittance within this door!"

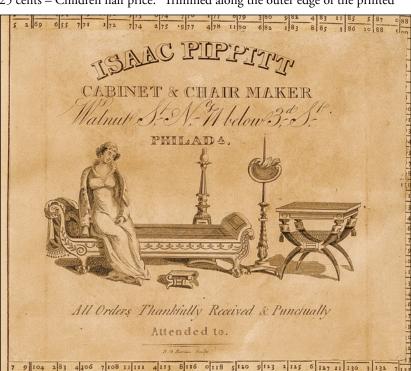
An arresting grouping of hundreds of rare and unique pieces of ephemera, playfully arrayed in a striking style by a very precocious girl. [BTC#389793]















3 (Business)

[Photographic Broadside]: Graduating Class No. 326. Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. November 27, 1867. "We met as strangers, we part as

"We met as strangers, we part as friends"

Poughkeepsie?: Slee Bros., Photographers 1867 **\$600**

Broadside. Printed card measuring 11½" x 13" with 10½" x 8" applied albumen photographic image of 16 students. Light dampstain tidemarks at the extremities, some toning on the card and some spotting on the photographic image, overall very good. A class portrait of a group of well-dressed young men. [BTC#408223]

4 (California)

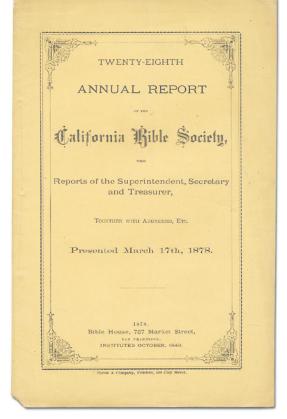
Twenty-Eight Annual Report of the California Bible Society, with Reports of the Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer, Together with Addresses, Etc. Presented March 17th, 1878

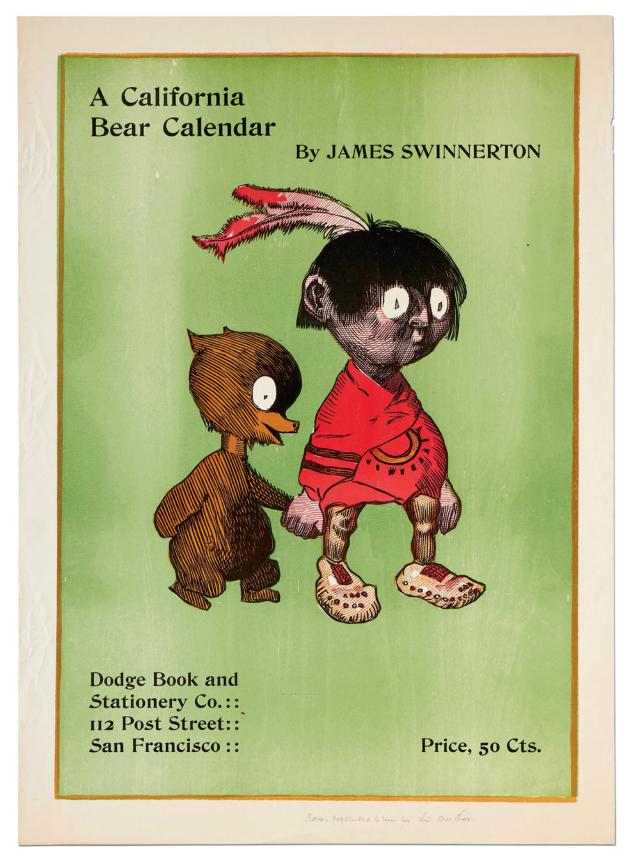
San Francisco: Bacon & Company, Printers 1878

\$25

Yellow printed wrappers. 20pp. One tiny nick at bottom corner of the front wrap, else near fine. *OCLC* locates no copies of this title; and only three other pamphlets by this publisher.

[BTC#285092]





(California)James SWINNERTON

[Poster]: A California Bear Calendar by James Swinnerton

San Francisco: Dodge Book and Stationary Co. [1896]

\$2500

Poster or large broadside. Approximately 16" x 22". Wonderfully silly illustration of a small Native American boy holding the paw of a baby bear. A little wrinkling in the margins, small pencil note in bottom margin in an unknown hand: "Rare, presented to me by this author." *OCLC* locates a single copy of the actual *California Bear Calendar* (in Spain!), and no copies of the poster. A terrific image. [BTC#409155]



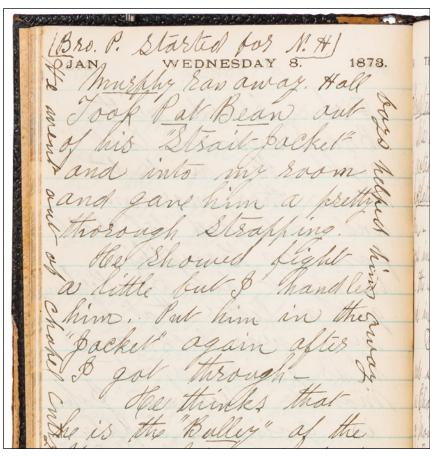
6 (California)

George E. ADAMS and Elenora Martin LEARNED

The Diaries and Related Papers of George and Elenora Adams, 1862-95 (Dublin, New Hampshire; Westborough and Watertown, Massachusetts; Portland, Maine; East Los Angeles, California: 1862-95) \$14,000

An archive of 39 diaries and miscellaneous personal papers kept by George E. Adams and his wife Elenora M. Learned Adams. Throughout the course of their lives as documented in the journals, they worked as farmers, teachers, and store owners in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine before moving to Duarte near East Los Angeles in 1887. In California they tried their luck as fruit-pickers, real estate speculators, and store owners, including several months working on a relative's dairy farm and ranch in East Los Angeles, before eventually settling in Pasadena as merchants.

The collection contains 29 diaries by George Adams spanning the period from 1862-95 (missing the years 1863, 1882, and 1888-90); and 10 diaries by Elenora Learned from 1873-85 (missing the years 1879, and 1881-82). Most are pocket-size volumes (ranging from between 21/4" x 4" to 3" x 7"), bound in leather over stiff or flexible card covers. Several have folding leather flaps, and a few are bound in cloth. Numerous volumes have scattered patches of their original leather covering perished from the covers and spine backs, a few have detached or missing covers, else internally all 39 volumes are very good or better, complete and easily readable. Accompanying the diaries is an 1864 Civil War letter written by Elenora's two brothers (while both were serving in the 14th New Hampshire Infantry); together with a few other personal letters and documents relating to George and Elenora's work as teachers and store owners: including three letterpress broadsheets advertising the various goods and services offered at their store in Westborough,



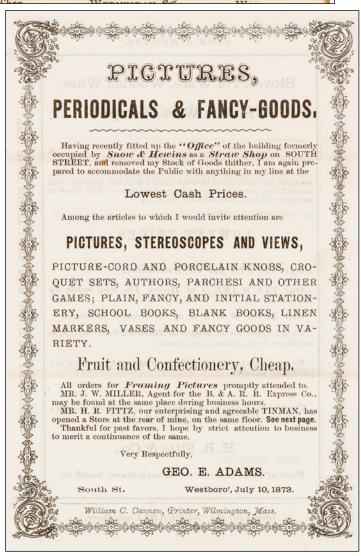
Ther. Monday, April 18 1889 Wea.

Started and to make find a tenament and before noon hired at 110 Hawkins Street for 110 Hawkins Store and 110 Hawkins Store and 110 Hawkins Store and 110 Hawkins Store and 110 Hawkins Store Came at 110 Hawkins Store and 6 Came 110 Hawkins and 110 Hawkins A 201 and 110 Hawkins

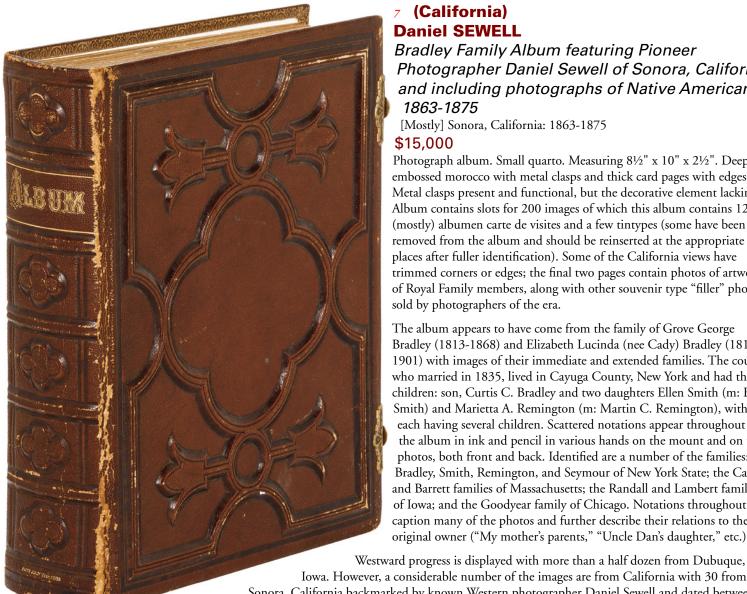
Massachusetts, and other store-related ephemera. The collection is housed in a contemporary wooden box, as found.

The diaries contain detailed and harrowing accounts of George Adams two-year tenure (1873-74) as an officer, teacher, and night watchman at the Massachusetts State Reform School for Boys in Westborough, and of both George and Elenora's employment at the State Reform School for Boys in Portland, Maine (1874-76). In George Adams final six diaries (from 1887 and 1891-95), he provides detailed accounts of his overland travel from Boston to East Los Angeles and his first year in California working as a fruit picker for the Porter Brothers Company, and as a real estate broker at the height of the land boom in 1887. In his other California diaries from the early 1890s, he details his efforts to make a living as a store owner and merchant, while at the same time still managing his real estate holdings, and continuing to work as an occasional fruit picker, dairy farm laborer, and ranch hand.

An historically important and richly detailed first-hand account of a New England family's struggle to "strike it rich" during the California land boom of the mid-1880s and become successful merchants in Los Angeles. A detailed list is available. [BTC#423009]



NEW Kor I would take this method of informing the public that I shall on the 8th day of March, 1873, open a Store in Westboro', where I shall keep constantly on hand PERIODICALS Steroscopes and GAMES, FANCY GOODS, &c. Especial attention called to And Initial and Fancy Stationery. Daily and Weekly Papers delivered free by carrierto any part of the Village, if desired. Please Call and Examine Goods and Prices. Respectfully, GEO. E. ADAMS. "Cobb's Block," (Up Stairs) Cor. Main and Milk Sts. WESTBORO', MARCH 8th, 1873.



(California) **Daniel SEWELL**

Bradley Family Album featuring Pioneer Photographer Daniel Sewell of Sonora, California, and including photographs of Native Americans 1863-1875

[Mostly] Sonora, California: 1863-1875

\$15,000

Photograph album. Small quarto. Measuring 8½" x 10" x 2½". Deeply embossed morocco with metal clasps and thick card pages with edges gilt. Metal clasps present and functional, but the decorative element lacking. Album contains slots for 200 images of which this album contains 126 (mostly) albumen carte de visites and a few tintypes (some have been removed from the album and should be reinserted at the appropriate places after fuller identification). Some of the California views have trimmed corners or edges; the final two pages contain photos of artwork of Royal Family members, along with other souvenir type "filler" photos sold by photographers of the era.

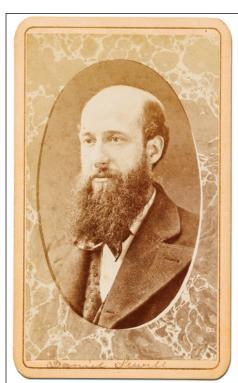
The album appears to have come from the family of Grove George Bradley (1813-1868) and Elizabeth Lucinda (nee Cady) Bradley (1816-1901) with images of their immediate and extended families. The couple, who married in 1835, lived in Cayuga County, New York and had three children: son, Curtis C. Bradley and two daughters Ellen Smith (m: Enos Smith) and Marietta A. Remington (m: Martin C. Remington), with each having several children. Scattered notations appear throughout the album in ink and pencil in various hands on the mount and on the photos, both front and back. Identified are a number of the families: Bradley, Smith, Remington, and Seymour of New York State; the Cady and Barrett families of Massachusetts; the Randall and Lambert families of Iowa; and the Goodyear family of Chicago. Notations throughout caption many of the photos and further describe their relations to the original owner ("My mother's parents," "Uncle Dan's daughter," etc.).

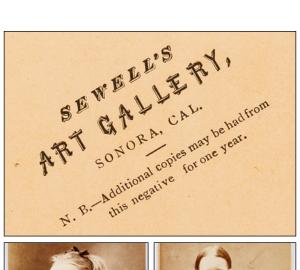
Iowa. However, a considerable number of the images are from California with 30 from Sonora, California backmarked by known Western photographer Daniel Sewell and dated between 1874 and 1875. The photographic studio was first opened in the 1850s by William Rulofson and acquired by Sewell in 1873. Notable images include several of the Sewell family and friends (Sewell himself, along with daughters

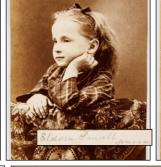
Grove Bracley Elizabeth Lucinda Cady my niotheis parents

Della and Eldora, and assistant Lizzie Werden); several views of Sonora (two views of Washington St. and one of St. James Church); Sonora district attorney E.A. Rodgers and his wife, and one of the Reverend Eleazer Thomas, who was killed during the Modoc War in 1873. While there are three images of Bradley-related family members, the remaining Sonora images are not identified, including several unknown young children, a floral cross, and five images likely produced from earlier negatives of Rulofson's featuring Miwok Indian dancers posing in the studio, two of Miwok Indian girls, and two of Chinese women.

A wonderful and largely complete and captioned mid-19th Century album, with a sizable portion of early images from Sonora, California. A detailed list is available. [BTC#415383]



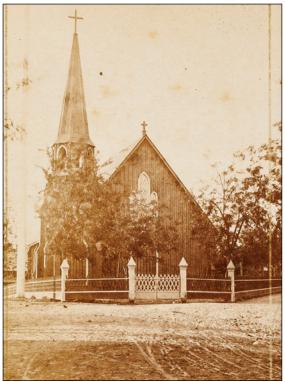












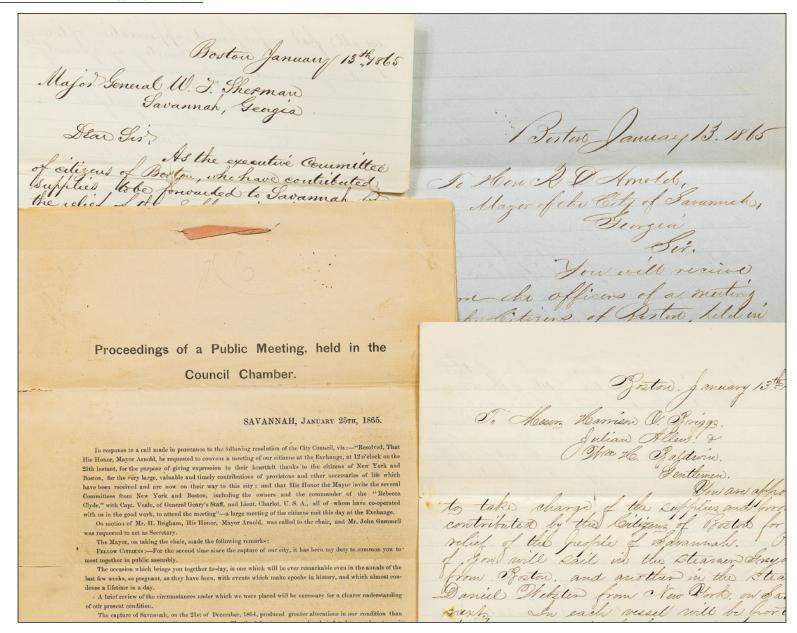












8 (Civil War) William H. BALDWIN

Archive of a Savannah, Georgia Relief Effort in January 1865

\$8,000

An interesting group of letters along with a printed document belonging to William H. Baldwin, a New England businessman, abolitionist, and philanthropist, who was part of a relief mission to send supplies to the ruined city of Savannah, Georgia after its occupation by Union troops in the winter of 1865. Overall very good or better with creases from being folded or mailed, and with scattered nicks and tears.

Included in this archive are two retained manuscript copies of letters sent by the Boston Committee to General William Tecumseh Sherman and Savannah Mayor R.D. Arnold announcing the committee's intentions to send relief supplies, under the direction of Sherman or his next in command. Also a letter of commission signed by five members of the Committee given to Baldwin and his colleagues describing their duties as escorts of the supplies by steamer down the coast and inland to Savannah, an official printed document from the City Council of Savannah expressing its thanks to the Citizens of Boston and <u>Signed</u> by Mayor Arnold, along with a personal letter sent by Arnold to Baldwin

following their meeting that describes the dire conditions brought on by the war and the long road to recovery for the city and country.

Born in Brighton, Massachusetts in 1826, Baldwin established a successful import business of woolen goods in 1850 (Baldwin, Baxter and Company). During the Civil War he was a founding member of the Ward 11 Boston Soldiers' Relief Commission which was dedicated to providing relief to the families and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. After retiring from business in 1868, he became president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union (YMCU) and devoted the rest of his life to philanthropic work for the YMCU and other Boston-based organizations including the Boston School Board, the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, and the American Unitarian Association.

A wonderful group of documents illustrating the sometimes overlooked efforts made by private citizens of the North to help their desperate and thankful neighbors of the South, even before the official end of the war.

Details:

- 1. (BALDWIN, William H.). Autograph Letter. 5pp. Boston: January 13, 1865. Rivet bound folio sheets. Baldwin's retained secretarial copy of a letter sent to R. D. Arnold, Mayor of the City of Savannah by the Citizens of Boston Committee (with 30 Bostonians' copied signatures), detailing the relief mission to Savannah of Baldwin and two other colleagues, with reference to the long and friendly commercial relationship between Boston and Savannah, and noting cultural connections dating back to the Revolutionary War.
- 2. GRAY, William, E.R. Mudge, John A. Blanchard, Nathan Crowell, and William Glidden. Autograph Letter. 2pp. Boston: January 13th 1865. Single quarto sheet written on both sides. Folding from mailing, else fine. A retained manuscript copy of a letter sent to General William Tecumseh Sherman in Savannah, Georgia outlining that relief supplies to the citizens of Savannah from the Citizens of Boston are being sent under the accompaniment of three members of the Committee: Harrison O. Briggs, Julian Allen, and William H. Baldwin.
- 3. GRAY, William, E.R. Mudge, John A. Blanchard, Nathan Crowell, and William Glidden. Autograph Letter <u>Signed</u>. 3pp., Boston: January 13, 1865. Quarto bifolium sheet written on three pages. Folding from mailing, else fine. A letter to Harrison O. Briggs, Julian Allen, and William H. Baldwin appointing them in charge of the supplies being delivered to Savannah and laying out instructions ("One of you will sail in the steamer Greyhound from Boston and another in the steamer Daniel Webster from New York on Saturday…), the requirement that the Committee be

kept abreast of their efforts, and that money can be drawn for expenses ("not exceeding two thousand dollars"). <u>Signed</u> at the end by Gray, Mudge, Blanchard and Crowell.

Bound together with a pink silk ribbon:

- 4. Proceedings of a Public Meeting, held in the Council Chamber. Savannah: January 25, 1865. Folio leaves. 3pp. Very good with scattered nicks and tears starting at the folds. Printed official account of a meeting of the Savannah City Council to "tender their heartfelt gratitude" to the Citizens of Boston and New York for their relief supplies and Signed by Mayor R.D. Arnold. The mayor's statement also includes a brief description of the dire days following the North's initial occupation of the city and the impotence of city leaders to do anything to help citizens during the state of flux that existed. OCLC locates no copies.
- 5. ARNOLD, R.H. Autograph Letter Signed, 2pp. Savannah, Georgia: February 8, 1965. Singled folio sheet. Very good with some chipping at the edges affecting several words and tears starting at the folds. Mayor Arnold's closely written holograph letter to Baldwin recounting how he was happy to find a member of the Citizens of Boston Committee still in Savannah to witness the distribution of the donated supplies. He also talks about the state of the physical and political reconstruction of the South and his reflections on the unhappy strife between the North and South: "The sudden dissolution of the relations of Master and Servant, which have hitherto regulated a large lapse of your labour has proceeded and will produce effects not easily comprehended by those who are not on the spot to witness them." [BTC#416887]

Agent; to Col. Julian Allen, of New York; to His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Boston; and the President of the Board of Trade of Boston.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Red Arnslag

Mayor of Savannah.

Secretary.

Secretary.

The Mayor of Mayor of Savannah.

Secretary.

Secretary.

One of the City of Boston; and the President of the Board of Trade of Boston; and the President of the Board of Trade of Boston.

Red Arnslag

Mayor of Savannah.

Letter of elega Amoly. To 11.14 Baldwin Ery Davannah of one of the Boston Relief Committee Deardin my meeting with you this was an imexpected pleasure, as I here believed that or hha left the Cely Some days sine; a pleasure not answer from personal considerations but also from the fact that your Served presence mon much has enabled you to wither the effects of the generality of your fellow townsmen to our duffering people, and to judge furyourself of the mode of distribution which has been adopted by the Corporate authorities, which I was potified to learn from you met your approval. The peculiar arcumstoners under which we are placer rendered this duty somewhat difficult. as I have down in my addreps to our public meetings one great difficulty is the want of remuneratives industrial occupation for the classe, accustomed to work, and until the emhappy stripe over carrying on between North of Jouth shall I have terminated, and the channels of intercourse between bron and country be again opened and the meetical relating of supply and demand between them be recestablished, this state of appairs much regist

Port Royal, april 13th / 565 semaining by land or walker. he saw all we wished to before her Jox of his party arrived - mos gliseon could not entruse the heat and was I wrote gove a letter on the i obliged to come out into the air, before seeing then I stated that as would sail on the fole very much . The lates were obliged to lay or their coincline to go around within day for makangas - Our party left for the place on the afternoon of the 1th, by rail, the occasional narrow back passages. Thus much for the cave - Towards evening all at 10 am. of the 8th the Santiago got under for the same place by way of the sea. al came on board and we weight anchor are amost at matangas, and immediate I went ashore with one four officers, we to start on our passage for Port Royal where we arrived about 4 o clock on was on July to moise the Cousual (mm Hall mesoay the 11th met. makangas is a town of about 40000 what . it auto, and in sign contracts consistrably with Havana, which missiles about 170,000 come off to the ship - The Captain seques me to hunt up our party who left storan roil, and inquire when they concluded to on board ship to sail for Vot Royal - On inhabitants - also heatings contrasts to the hotel when the party were staying favorably with Havana in the general arran to the hotel where the party were staying learned that they were gone to risit a cop general of the city - the houses look more plantations in the interior - While I was , comfortable, and the streets are with. the Santiago saluted the spanish flag (21; matangas is to Havana as one of our Country april 16th When I wrote last to you I stated they spoke of hearing from for, and stated is that are wore going to said for Charleston at a letter from you hat been received & misnight - he left for said place as stated, and arrived sarly the following formore as as late as the 6th met. In Davy Tolor hel and arrived sarly the following formerow at our distination. On siceiving aboard the pilot and papers que Culmores flag ship, ar um as there was nothing private specially browner The letter and allow me a per While sugagest in conversation I reat at and informed of the surework and flowers - how in The primes of 21 for is paroling of Som. See and his army; and quito good news it was . Then ar armind at Book et to be alone in Elanors absence after which you intended to prove that a Royal we learned of the svacuation of Riches state of single blepeoup is a state of ont to , and then is felt happy and in good single blepronep - all I can say, goo angle blipernep. All I can engy, lack to you, and encep in your morries spirits, but learning of the armis eurouser lack to you, and encep in your morries spirits, but learning of the armis europe and lack to your stay at most of mothers and made every one feel in high after about an hours stay at most for h glu. What good news shall are bown on our I his them good Byen, and started for he arrival at mashington? But to contin The duelling apartments of Drawis of far look confortable, and I dove say an as good as any at Hilton Head. The fl are carpeted - The arons any. The cilie are tolerably smoth price board, to, to. my story on our arroad at charlestors. In december our ship with flags to correspond with the sest of the results in the harbor, and after a brief delay off toot Sumpter, we sailed to the city, where we remained night noon, after which we actioned and Im Dunis stated that she was going to a came to anchor a very short distance from you a box of wange but the with som my wherein no doubt I was found non comm

(Civil War)John ButlerCONYNGHAM

Small archive of Lt. Col. John B. Conyngham of the 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry, who commanded the first regiment into Charleston and his accounts of raising the Fort Sumter Flag, a visit to Port Royal, and his participation in an abolitionist celebration at Mitchelville, a settlement for escaped slaves

\$8,500

A small archive of material by Lt. Col. John Butler Conyngham of the 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry describing several momentous events near the end of the War in South Carolina. In 1864 Congynham had been captured and spent time in both the Macon, Georgia and Columbia, South Carolina prisons before being paroled from Camp Asylum in Columbia, South Carolina in December, 1864 and rejoining the troops. Conyngham's regiment was according to his account the first to enter Charleston and raise the American flag in February, 1865. The archive consists of two letters by Congynham and a signed carte de visite.

1. 16-page Autograph Letter Signed from Port Royal dated between April 13th through 16th to his wife consisting of four folios of four pages each. A small hole that proceeded through each page of the letter has been archivally repaired and approximately one word per page has been inked in an unknown hand.

The letter is easily readable and written in dark ink. Writing to his wife, Conyngham merely signs the letter: "Your own O." Presumably a pet name, although there is no question of the writer's identity. The letter gives a detailed account of travel to Port Royal (Hilton Head) and going on to witness the re-raising of the American Flag at Fort Sumter, and includes a visit to an abolitionist celebration at Mitchelville, a town for escaped slaves, and the grand celebration upon learning of Lee's surrender.

The letter describes Conyngham's excursion with a group of U.S. dignitaries, first to Cuba, then on to Port Royal, and finally describes the flag raising at Fort Sumter. He provides a detailed account of his sojourn in Cuba, but the vast majority of the letter is concerned with his account of the coast of South Carolina including a fine description of the U. S. installation and the Sutler's stores and describes a ball given by General Gillmore:

"...on the evening of the day of our arrival here Gen. Gillmore and staff came off on a visit, and left us invitations to attend a ball at his headquarters the following evening, which was given by the staff officers, as an anniversary of the fall of Fort Pulaski. Yesterday afternoon by way of change I concluded to go ashore at Hilton Head, and as we were laying on the Bay Point side which was about three miles distant, I took the tug sent us. I was the only officer wishing to go ashore, and on getting there obtained the boat until I was ready to leave. Things looked very much changed since I was here in /61. Sutlers' stores, government store houses, and rough small frame dwellings gives the place quite a village aspect. After walking around some in the sand, I thought I would look up Mr. Dennis' store, and see how things looked there. On inquiry I learned the direction of his place of business. I walked up 'Robber's Row,' which is the principal street, and where all the Sutlers' stores etc. are."

"...Gen. Gillmore's Headquarters were beautifully arranged and draped in flags for the occasion. The hall for dancing was a large spacious tent attached to the Headquarters. There was a good floor with U. S. Coat of Arms painted in the center and the sentence 'Fort Pulaski April 11th 1862.' Above were five large chandeliers suspended burning each about fifty candles. A good band of music enlivened, and invited the flight fantastic ball...."

An excellent description follows an party's invitation to attend an abolition celebration at Mitchelville:

"This morning on Gen. Littlefield's invitation, Fox & party and a few of our officers went to an abolition celebration at Mitchelville. Among the speakers were Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Judge Kelly (Senator), Mr. Hoxie, Mr. Tilton (editor N. Y. Independent), Judge Kellog of Michigan, Geo. Thompson of England, the pastor of the nigger church, and Gen. Littlefield. I saw correspondents taking down some of the speeches phonographically, the subject of which no doubt you will learn from the papers and save me the trouble of writing. As you may judge from the names of the speakers the meeting was a rank one & required a cultivated taste to appreciate in toto. The Bible was read, quoted, etc. and Psalms, hymns & songs sung. Included among the later were 'John Brown's body lies a moulding in the grave.' 'We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree,' etc., etc. / We stayed after 12 o'clock, and then came along side of the ship... and started for Beaufort... Beaufort is a fine town. We rode in ambulances while there, and drove some ten miles visiting the country. There is quite a large party from New York here - including Ward Beecher etc. They have all gone to Charleston to

be present at tomorrow's celebration while hoisting the flag on Sumter..."

Taking up the letter again three days later on the April 16th, Conyngham describes hearing the good news of Lee's surrender and the evacuation of Richmond. He then gives a detailed account of the raising of the American flag at Fort Sumter: "... According to program the flag (the original Fort Sumter flag which Major Anderson was obliged to haul down, but which he was allowed to bring away) was to be hoisted at 12 o'clock. Owing to delay of something, it was not until twenty minutes after one before the flag was hoisted. Cheers resounded from shore and ships, followed in close order the firing of an hundred guns from Fort Sumter. The same from Moultrie and Johnson, and from nearly all the vessels in the harbor. We fired only 21 guns. The noise was almost like a bombardment."

- "... a little before eight o'clock there was an exhibition of illumination and fireworks from all the naval vessels. The exhibition lasted nigh fifteen minutes or more and was a very grand sight to behold...."
- "Mr. Fulton (editor of The Baltimore Americans) remained behind to obtain copies of the Charleston Courier in which was published at a late hour the address of H. W. Beecher...."
- 2. Autograph Letter Signed to Colonel Hoyt. Four pages in ink. The letter is dated April 24, 1865, "near Raleigh, N.C." Minor aging, fine. Lt. Col. John Butler Conyngham (soon to be made Colonel) of the 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry writes about the 52nd being the first regiment into Charleston and raising the U.S. Flag. He also disputes that the black soldiers of the U.S.C.T. were the first into Charleston:

"Today we are rather floored to hear in pretty good authority that the

terms [Confederate General Joseph] Johnston has been asking for are refused by the government & an unconditional surrender demanded — certain it is that our 'Unconditional Surrender' himself is here & was present at the review of the 17th Corps this evening by Sherman. If Johnston allows it to come to blows again it will be a terrible day for him and his army, for with the feeling that has been aroused by the murder of the President nothing but extermination will satisfy our men. He can't get away from us so that it is 'fight or surrender' for him.'"

"We are a good deal exercised here upon the subject of the falsehood which seen by artful management in the part of somebody to have become part

of the history of the evacuation of Charleston. You are aware of the facts in the case, but let me briefly repeat them. The first flag was raised in Sumter by Major Hennessy at 7:45 in the morning of the evacuation, not by order of Lt. Col. Bennett 21st U.S.C.T. but in pursuance of orders received from Gen. Schimmelfennig some days before, in anticipation of the event."

"At 3-4 P.M. the same day Capt. Bragg entered the Fort which had been occupied by a guard of a Sergt. & 10 men of the 52' since 8 A.M. & went through his performance with a flag & boat hook — yet 'Capt. Bragg of Gen. Gillmore's staff,' first threw the American banner to the breeze from the ramparts of recaptured Sumter etc. etc. The same flag, which Hennessy raised on Sumter, he immediately proceeded to wave over Ripley, Castle Pinckney & in the city of Charleston."

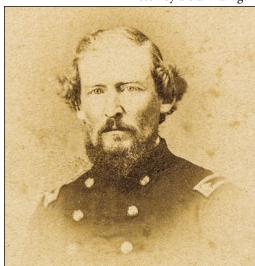
Previous to going to the city he had taken Lt. Col. Bennett, of the 21st Colored, into his boat which is the only foundation for the story that the Negro troops were first in the city. Maj. Hennessy & Lieut. Barr of C. B. with a crew of

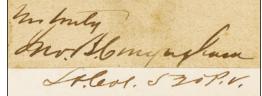
52nd men, & Lt. Col. Bennett as a passenger, were the first that landed. The regiment soon followed & were in the city, guarding the public buildings & property and assisting the firemen to stop the progress of the fire the rebels had started before leaving five or six hours before any colored regiment or detachment of a colored regiment, except Col. Bennett himself, had entered.

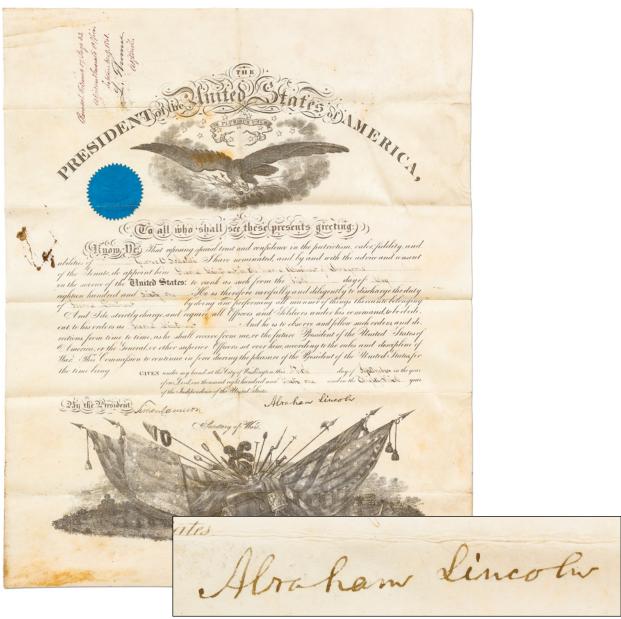
Then on the plain fact of the case — doesn't it seem as if we were bound always to be misrepresented? We have received no regimental colors yet but are sporting the flag of Sumter. It is Hennessy's private property but he proposes to leave it with the regiment to be presented in its name to the State of Penn "when this cruel war is over."

Conyngham goes on to talk of the grand parade through Charleston:

- "Our corps was reviewed by 'Crazy Billy' [William Tecumsah Sherman] as the 'bummers' call him, on Wednesday & is said to have made a fine appearance. The 52nd marched with two companies of 21 front & swept the street from curb to curb."
- 3. Carte de Visite Photograph of Conyngham Signed on the front "Yours truly, Jno. B. Conyngham, Lt. Col. 52nd P.V." There is no backmark and the albuman image appears to have been mounted on card stock from a larger photographic frame probably an improvised solution made in the field if the photograph was made in Port Royal, as some were (as evidenced by the presence there of noted itinerant photographer Henry P. Moore, or possibly some other photographer in the field). Fine with Congynham's bold signature below the bust view of the Lieut. Colonel, who in June of '65 was made Colonel." [BTC#424972]







10 (Civil War) Abraham LINCOLN

[Original Civil War Document]: Appointing George O. Sokalski, the first Polish American graduate of West Point as Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Dragoons (May 6th, 1861), Signed by Abraham Lincoln

[Washington, D.C.: General Order of the War Department]. 1861

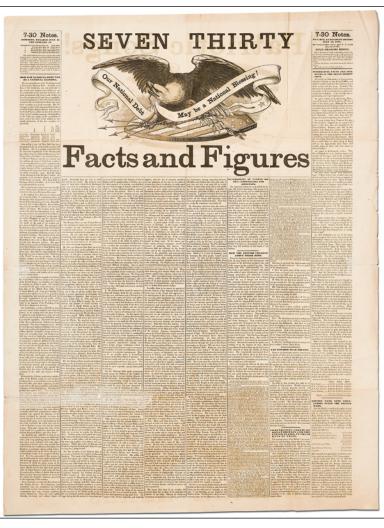
\$12,000

Calligraphic text and two engraved illustrations printed on parchment and completed in manuscript. <u>Signed</u> by Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, and Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. Folio (15 ¾" x 18"). With an embossed blue-paper seal, and additional manuscript note at the top left corner signed by Thomas. Original folds (one vertical and five horizontal), with modest soiling and about three tiny holes, very good. With the original Adjutant General's Office mailing envelope, signed by Lorenzo Thomas and addressed to: "First Lieut. Geo. O. Sokalski, 2d U.S. Cavalry, Care of Brig. Genl. Steele." Sokalski was promoted first lieutenant on October 1, 1861.

George Oscar Sokalski, who would become a Civil War hero (and then later court-martialed in 1866), entered West Point the same year as George Armstrong Custer in 1857. He was the first Polish-American graduate of the Academy in the May class of 1861. Soon after his appointment by Lincoln and Cameron, he was sent into combat on the Expedition to Southeast Missouri (June, 1861), and put in command of an Artillery battery at the Battle of Wilson's Creek (August 10, 1861). Over the next four years he was involved in over 50 battlefield engagements, including 18 major "pitched battles," and was promoted to Captain of the 2d Cavalry (September, 1864). During the Union occupation of Little Rock, Arkansas (beginning in September, 1863), he served as Assistant Adjutant General to General Steele, and met his future wife, Annie Blanche Scott: "a sure-shot markswoman [who] could outride the average cavalryman [and who] wore a wolfskin riding habit" After the war Sokalski served on the Western frontier under civilian officers, whom he did not get on with, and he was court martialed in July 1866 for insubordination. Although reinstated in October, 1867, due in large part to the efforts of his wife, he had become ill, and died later that year, only six years after graduating from West Point.

An early Civil War document notable for Lincoln's formal recognition of a distinguished Polish American Civil War soldier. [BTC#421685]



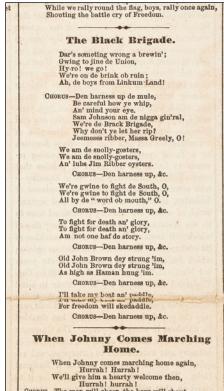


11 (Civil War) (Samuel WILKESON)

[Large Civil War Broadsheet]: Patriotic Songs! Your Sons and Your Money on your Country's Altar! [Verso]: Seven Thirty: Our National Debt May Be a National Blessing! Philadelphia: M'Laughlin Brothers Printers [early 1865]

\$1500

Large broadsheet printed both sides. Measuring 22" x 28". Old folds, now flattened, with tiny bits of loss at a couple of folds, else near fine. Each side with a woodcut eagle with a shield and banner device. A broadside issued early in 1865: referencing Lincoln's re-election in November of the previous year (1864) but obviously while the War was still being waged (i.e. previous to May 1865). One side features eight columns with 28 patriotic songs including most of the standards: [Battle] Hymn of the Republic, When Johnny Comes Marching Home, John Brown's Body, The Star-Spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, America, Johnny is Gone for a Soldier, as well as The Black Brigade, The Yankee Girls, It is Great for Our Country to Die, and others. The songs are flanked on each side with anecdotes and advice on buying 7-30 Notes or Bonds rather than gold in order to support the war effort. The other side of the sheet is devoted to "Facts and Figures" about the Notes. The text is by Samuel Wilkeson. This broadside was issued by Jay Cooke, as general subscription agent of the government loans. OCLC locates a single copy (The Library Company). [BTC#421176]



HOW OUR NATIONAL DEBT MAY RE A NATIONAL BLESSING.

The five great Powers of the World have each a Permanent National Debt. It would seem that, if this institution was not incidental to the growth and development of States, it was the contrivance of the practical financiers who share government with princes and soldiers in the crises of national life, and who accept gladly, as an economical good, what Providence falsely seemed to the unenlightened to have cast upon their countries as a penal necessity. The following is a table of the permanent indebtedness of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and the United States; of the burthen of the interest of the debt of each Government; of the burthen of the debts per capita on the population of each; and of the ratio of the interest to the annual production of the five countries respectively:

	Debt.	Inter	Debt	Ratio to ye Prodi
France, 1863,	\$2,304,000,000	\$132,360,000	\$62 12	
Austria, 1864,	1,263,400,000	75,100,000	36 00	
Russia, "	1,116,800.000	27,100.000	19 64	
G. Britain, 1863	4,000,918,944	127,564,548	129 33	3.81
United States,	3,000,000,000	165,000,000	86 72	3.63

int.

Our ability to pay our War Debt has been demonstrated, by an exhibit of the resources of The best statists connected with the Nation. the financial Department of the Government have shown that the Customs' Revenues of the United States, the Excise and Internal Taxes, our Mineral Regions scarcely yet opened, our millions of acres of Pet

Dear Wife fully go 1683 3/110 Regrand for a selection which the second for the se Frokens Willey In carefo was Bridge fort lety to which

12 (Civil War, Illinois) Nelson MORGAN

[Civil War Correspondence]: Twelve Autograph Letters from a Member of the 101st Illinois Infantry to his Wife

1863

\$3000

Twelve Autograph Letters <u>Signed</u> by Lt. Nelson Morgan of Company B, 101st Illinois Infantry, to his wife Virginia Haley Morgan (with a 13th letter addressed to Morgan from a not easily identified correspondent who was a member of his unit and addressed to him as "Lieutenant Morgan Old Chum"). Places and dates vary, starting in July 1863 from New Madrid, Missouri; last four are from Lookout Valley Run, Tennessee in the last days of 1863.

The Morgans were both from Connecticut except for a few years leading up to the war when Nelson taught school in Illinois. After he enlisted, Virginia returned to be with her family in Center Groton, Connecticut. Nelson entered the Army as a first sergeant, and was mustered out a second lieutenant.

Morgan's letters document the activities, and chronicles the frequent movements of his unit from New Madrid; Camp Guillmore near Clinton, Kentucky; to Union City, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Bridgeport, Alabama; and Lookout Valley, Tennessee, before he invalided out of the unit. The final letter to Morgan from a fellow soldier of his unit is also from Lookout Valley.

Morgan writes to his wife who is in some distress over the political leanings of her neighbors in Connecticut (9 July 1863): "I can understand your situation at the Center very well. It must be obnoxious to listen to such abominable doctrine and language as those Copperheads make use of. As to Emeline her ignorance excuses her from being worth your notice and W.F. Mitchell, Esq. is considered so by the government or he would be places where all rebels ought to be in close confinement at Fort Warren...." However, talk of the treasonous neighbors cannot diminish his jubilation of recent events: "Vicksburg is already ours and 25,000 prisoners. We beat them at Helena when the enemy so near 3 to 1 of us. And I reckon Lee, so dear a friend of our neighbors is not so pleasantly situated he does not find a trip north at this season as good for his health as he once could have done."

Most of the correspondence addresses the constant marches the unit makes, but largely avoiding combat (30 September 1863): "...don't you get nervous about our being in fight at Chattanooga. There is no danger of that, our Col. is such a consummate coward that he will keep out of

it...." From Union City (21 August 1863) he has many assignments: "I am detailed as Ass. Provost Marshall at this place. We are administering the oath to the citizens here. Yesterday I swore in or rather put under oath 104 persons... the last few days there was 500 taken in. We have 10 days more to work at after which time all must be enrolled as citizens loyal, enemies or go beyond the lines." And (12 November 1863) when he is attached to the commissary: "I have a good horse to ride & ride from 30 to 10 miles each day. I sometimes start quite soon in the morning... I have a chance to see & know all the great notables of the army such as Major Generals Hooker, Thomas, Grant, Rosencrans, Sherman, Howard, Reynolds, Butterfield, & etc. besides a host of Brigadiers of less note & about these men I can tell you a 'lots' of things when I do come home."

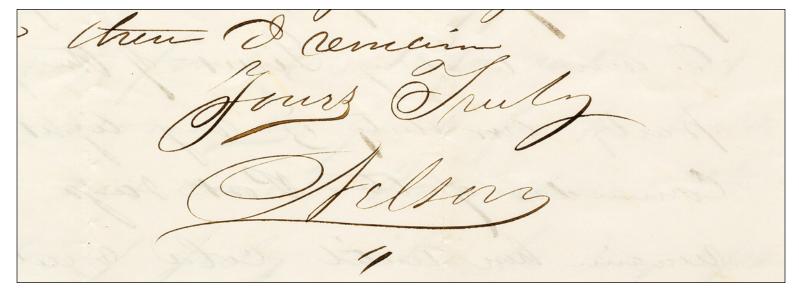
There is much discussion of Capt. Brown, a close friend of Morgan's, referring to Napoleon Bonaparte Brown who later assumed command of the unit. Brown was a colorful character, and after the War was a businessman and politician in Kansas and Missouri, building the Brown Grand Theatre in Concordia, Kansas, a majestic opera house completed in 1907. He also held political offices in the legislature of both states. During the War he was promoted to Major, but apparently promoted himself to Colonel after the War for political purposes.

Brown is mentioned in several of the letters (2 September 1863): "You ask of Capt. Brown & he has not been promoted & I think his chance is rather poor for paid promotion - he is unpopular in the Regt. among both officers & men although he is a good fellow & after this cruel war is over we talk of going east together. He is one of the gayest fellows you ever met... always dresses fine...."

And (31 December 1863): "The Lt. Col. of the Regt. has resigned & the Major will be made Lt. Col. & Capt. Brown is expecting to be Major."

In the letter to Morgan by his colleague it is revealed: "You ask about Brown. He has been tried by court martial for embezzlement of money but I fear it will be a farce... Brown has his comm[and] for Maj. but has not yet been mustered."

An interesting and informative correspondence by a literate and observant officer, accomplished in a legible hand. [BTC#396200]





(Civil War, Illinois)Eugene B. PAYNE

The General Eugene B. Payne Collection: Consisting of Civil War Letters along with Postwar Letters and Documents from when Payne was an Illinois State Legislator and U.S. Pension Examiner (1857- circa 1900)

\$18,000

A large archive of the personal and professional correspondence of Brevet Brigadier General Eugene B. Payne (37th Illinois Infantry), consisting of about 575 autograph letters and associated documents and ephemera. The collection includes 82 letters of Civil War date exchanged between Payne and his wife Adelia ("Delia") Wright; together with about 80 other personal letters dating from 1857 up through the 1860s; and Payne's postwar mostly professional correspondence: consisting of about 375 letters written to Payne from 1865 up through the 1890s, when Payne was elected a member of the Illinois State Legislature (1864-68), practiced law, and became a U.S. Pension Examiner based in Washington, D.C., and Cleveland, Ohio. The collection includes an 1863 tintype portrait of Payne taken in the field, and a small group of letters written to Payne from Medal of Honor winner General John Charles Black, a longtime friend and fellow soldier in the 37th Regiment, dating from when Black was U.S. Commissioner of Pensions in 1885-89.

A descendent of Thomas Paine, Eugene Beauharnais Payne was born in 1835 at Seneca Falls, New York. He briefly practiced law after graduating from Northwestern University in 1860 and helped organize the 37th Illinois Volunteer Regiment "The Fremont Rifles" in 1861. He served as 2nd Lieutenant of Co. H., 1st Illinois Zouaves; Captain of Co. C., 37th Illinois Volunteers, and later as Major and Colonel of the same regiment. During the war he fought in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. He also participated in Union raids along the Mexican border during the Tennessee Campaign, and in General Bank's Red River Campaign. He left the army at the end of 1864 and returned to his legal practice in Illinois, where he also served in the state legislature, and later became a member of the review board for the Bureau of Pensions in Washington, D.C.

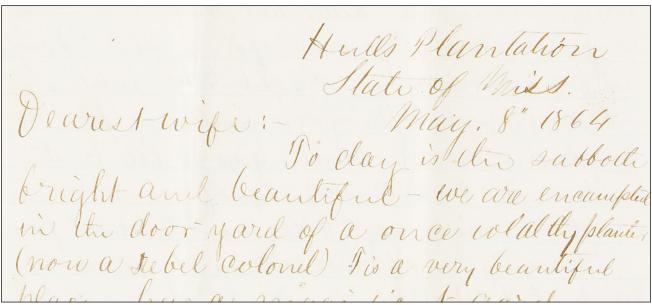
Of the 82 Civil War letters, 42 were written by Payne to Delia, and 40 by Delia to Payne. Payne and Delia were deeply in love, and the letters reveal the extent to which Payne was willing to go (including feigning illness) in hopes of obtaining a furlough. (They were married on January 26,

1862). Here Payne is writing from his camp at Boonville, Missouri, on Christmas Day, 1861:

"... God grant that our mutual prayers may be answered & I be allowed ere long to fold my beloved one once more to my heart ... / [Uncle Sam's] authority here in Missouri is a little mixed. Sometimes it is Union & sometimes it is secesh. Our troops here have accomplished but one success ... this was the taking of 1,340 prisoners by 340 of our [men] ... There are 7 companies of the 8th Iowa Reg. here with Lt. Col. Mathias commanding, & our two companies 'C' & 'H' under myself. I have the best Company in the state, best drilled & best in everything ..."

But more often than not, events on the field kept Payne busy with his regiment, chasing after Confederate General Bedford Forrest during the Tennessee Campaign, or helping Union General Nathaniel Banks in his retreat to New Orleans during the Red River Campaign. Here Payne is writing from his camp at "Hull's Plantation" in Mississippi on May 8th, 1864:

"... we are encamped in the door yard of a once wealthy planter (now a rebel colonel). Tis a very beautiful place ... One week ago today we started out from Memphis after old Forrest who was reported at Bolivar. On Tuesday our advance guard found and attacked Forrest with a part of his force at Bolivar. He skirmished for about one hour & then retreated towards Corinth ... We followed on after Forrest to Ripley about 20 miles S.W. of Corinth, when finding from prisoners whom we took that Forrest had reached the Secesh Rail Road & had embarked & that it would be useless to follow him. We turned back & marched for Memphis ... When we reach Memphis we will have completed a triangle – a circuit of 200 miles. This has been the most severe march on my men of any that they ever made ... we have had no tents, nothing but our blankets & mess kits. I have slept out in the open air all the time since our departure from Memphis ..."



And here he is one week later, at the "Mouth of Red River" (May 16, 1864):

"... we ... went on board two little steamers – the right wing under charge of Don John Charles (Black) took possession of the 'Idahoe', and your roaming husband with the left wing went on board the 'Hazel Dell' ... About ten pm we reached the mouth of the Red River, a distance of 60 miles and came to an anchorage among a large fleet of steamers ... We went up to Genl. Canby's headquarters and reported & was ordered to report to Genl. Herron ... He told us that the Red River expedition was a failure, that Banks was retreating toward the mouth ... He will retreat to New Orleans. The whole Army is demoralized. Heavy firing has been heard all day. As we number about 250 we will not go up Red River to help Banks off – but assist his coming & go to N.O. – Kirby Smith [Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith] sent word to [General] Banks just before the big fight of the 9th Apr. that if he brought Negroes into the fight that he would show no quarter to neither white or black – Banks, like the white-livered coward as he is, complied & withdrew the Negroes. I have this from an officer of [General Henry] Frisbie's Regt. who used to be a sergeant in my Regt."

Mouth of Red River
My General Wife: Monday May 16" 1864
My Mesterday: letter contained the
Worden orders for defrarture that we had record
Red river and perhaps fairdure - I a do was
the case their but things have asserted

Most of Delia's letters were written from their home in Waukegan, Illinois. In a letter from October 12, 1863, Delia, thinking her husband safe at a "convalescing Camp at New Orleans," expresses her alarm when she is told by a Union soldier that Payne's Division "had left New Orleans – joined the other portion of the 13th Army Corps., and with Franklin's had suffered a severe battle on some river which he could not remember and at some date which he could not remember – He said Herron's was the advanced Pickets. The enemy fell upon them in overpowering numbers – killed 700 and took 2000 prisoners. Is this, can this be true? If it is – you must have been with them"

Among the other letters dating from the Civil War period are 21 personal letters written to Payne or Delia by friends and family, and 30 professional letters written to Payne regarding financial and personnel matters of the 37th Regiment. Included among the approximately 375 postwar letters are a few personal letters, but most are professional letters relating to Payne's work as a legislator, lawyer, and Pension Examiner from 1885 – circa 1900. In 1904 Payne published a history of the 37th Illinois Regiment at the Battle of Pea Ridge. He died in Washington at the age of 75 in 1910.

A remarkable and historically important archive of letters, rich in content. A detailed list is available. [BTC#421389]

"Bite and be Damned"

14 (Civil War, Virginia)James Thomas Watt HAIRSTON

Ledger of J.T.W. Hairston, Commander of the first Confederate POW Prison established at Ligon's (or Liggon's) Tobacco Warehouse in Richmond, Virginia (September, 1861 to March, 1862) (Richmond, Virginia: 1861-62)

\$35,000

Octavo. Bound in contemporary paneled calf and dark red morocco over boards, gilt spine with raised bands and two black leather labels, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled. Rubbing and wear to the board edges and corners, the hinges have been neatly reinforced with thin strips of black cloth, modest soiling on a few text pages at the front and back, very good. The register is complete with three fly leaves at the front and back, and 272 text pages (number-stamped: 1-288 with errors in the pagination), and thumb-indexed along the foredge. One leaf at the back has been neatly sewn back in place along the gutter.

A remarkable ledger from Liggon's Prison, the first Confederate Prison for Union POWs, kept and Inscribed twice by the prison's commander, Lieutenant James Thomas Watt Hairston, and including a salted paper portrait photograph of Hairston laid-down on the front free endpaper. The book contains a detailed 257 page roster of 3,159 Union prisoners of war, including 19 "Negroes," who were confined in the prison from September 1861 through March 1862. Each entry gives the prisoner's name, rank, company, and regiment, and ultimate disposition: e.g, whether exchanged, transferred, or released; paroled or dead. There are also 10 pages of autograph signatures and inscriptions by prominent Union officers and soldiers, including New York Congressman Alfred Ely, who was captured at the First Battle of Bull Run; two beautifully executed poems ("The Prisoners' Song" and another tribute written in shorthand); a pen and ink sketch of Richmond spymaster Elizabeth Van Lew; and several manuscript tributes to Lt.

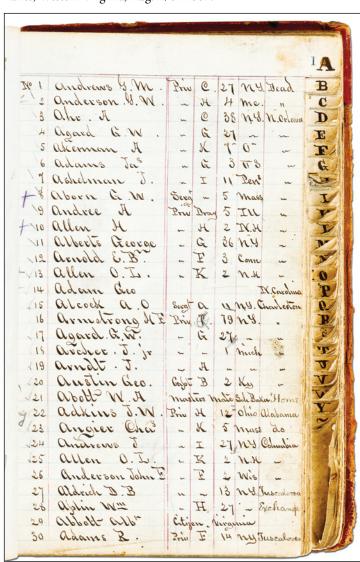
Hairston. Among the prisoners listed in the roster are the Irish-American General Michael Corcoran, then Colonel of the 69th New York Regiment and a close confidant of President Abraham Lincoln; and Robert Holloway, a free African-American from Virginia and personal servant to General Ambrose Burnside who made extraordinary efforts to secure his release.

The Confederacy, having taken a number of Union prisoners in the first months of the war, leased John L. Ligon's Richmond tobacco warehouse for use as a military prison in June of 1861. Known as "Liggon's" and "Prison No. 1," it was soon filled to capacity with prisoners from Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, and other early battles. As is made evident in the ledger during the early phase of the war, gentlemanly respect still prevailed between soldiers and officers of the North and South. Hairston later recalled proudly that he "circulated among the prisoners at all hours of the day and night, unarmed and without a guard" and that, "while I was in charge not an escape was made, nor a prisoner shot." The prison was closed soon after Lt. Hairston's departure in March 1862, when the prisoners were transferred to the newly established

I. W. Stairston E. forison



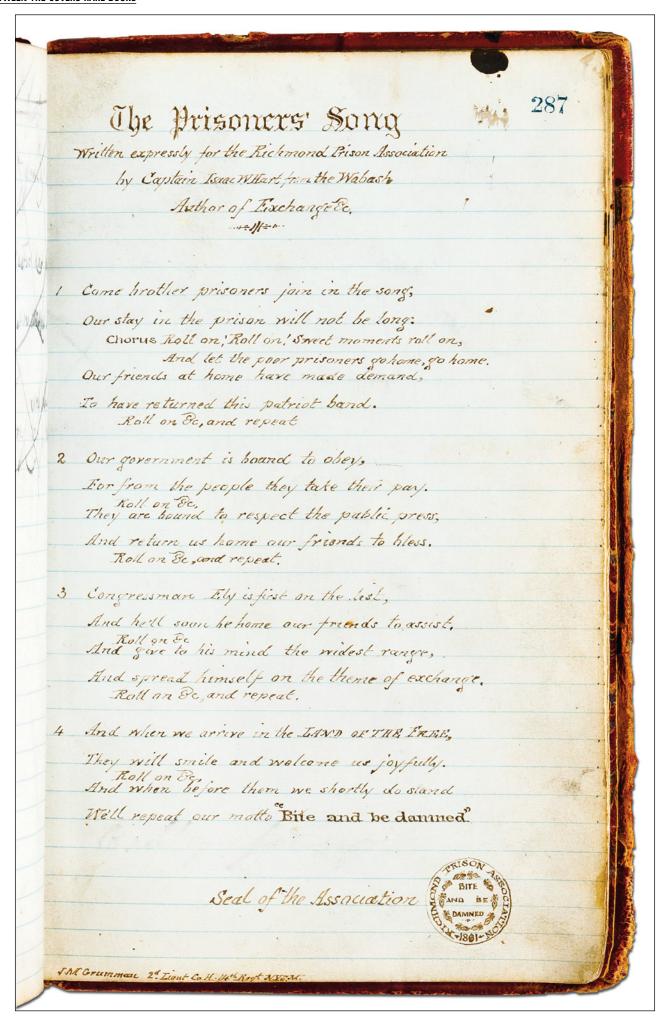
Laid-down on the marbled front free endpaper is a photograph of Lt. Hairston (a salted paper print measuring 7" x 41/4") wearing the uniform of the 11th Mississippi Infantry, the "Prairie Guards" (mustered into service in May 1861). The print has been lightly highlighted in black and white, and the first front fly leaf has been glued to the back of the marbled endpaper for additional support. Hairston inscribed the ledger in ink on two fly leaves (at the front and back): "Richmond Jany 1862 / J.T.W. Hairston C.S.A. / Lieut Comdg C.S. Prison / Richmond, Va. | Henry Co. Va. / Lowndes Co. Miss." The second inscription at the back includes the dates of Hairston's tenure as commander from September 4th, 1861 to March 16th, 1862. There follows on the recto of the second front flyleaf a full-page pen and ink drawing depicting two crossed Confederate flags bearing Hairston's name; and a shield of the United States with two crossed American flags with "Union" written above. Across the shield is written a presentation to Hairston: "From Charles L. Chapman, A Federal Prisoner of War. Captured at the Battle of Cross Lanes, Western Virginia, Aug. 27th 1861."





Appearing at the back of the volume, after the prisoners' roster, are 10 pages of autograph signatures and notes, including those of Congressman Alfred Ely of Rochester, New York (captured while observing the battle of Bull Run); three well-known Union Colonels: Alfred M. Wood of the 14th New York Regiment (and future mayor of Brooklyn), Milton Cogswell of the 42nd New York (and Reconstruction Mayor of Charleston), and William Raymond Lee of the 20th Massachusetts (which he later led during the Battle of Antietam); and of the surgeon Edward H.R. Revere (a grandson of Paul Revere), who was later killed at Antietam.

Also appearing at the back are two full-page poems: "The Prisoners' Song" by Union Captain Isaac W. Hart, neatly written out in a calligraphic hand with a comic manuscript seal and motto: "Richmond Prison Association 1861 - Bite and Be Damned," illustrated with a ring of lice or bed bugs; and another poem beautifully written in shorthand. A transcription indicates that the poem is: "An extract from a poem delivered at the departure of the senior class of Yale College in 1827" written by "A.J. McCleary, a Yankee prisoner of war captured at the Battle of Leesburg on the 21st of October." Elsewhere McCleary (of Co. C, 1st California) writes a note thanking "the owner of this book" [Lt. Hairston] for "the many little acts of kindness that have been done them during their confinement in Richmond, Va. as prisoners of war." Also of importance is a pen and ink sketch of Elizabeth Van Lew made by another California prisoner "W.H. Sloanaker, Yankee artist." Van Lew (a.k.a. "Crazy Bett") was a Richmond abolitionist and philanthropist who built and operated an extensive spy ring for the Union during the war. A later pencil note made by Nathan Fellows identifies the sketch: "Mrs. Van Lew, afterwards Postmistress of Richmond, & a great friend of the prisoners."



no.1 Brown august alaka 2 Boyer Min 3 Busson Hesley 4 Dobson Chis 5 Edwards J. 1X 6 Ford Fred) 13 Johnson James 14 Smith Chas 15 M. Lean Julian Home 16 Welch Frank Me, 17 Bonser Chas 18 Bryan Thos Fairfasto 19 Jackson John London Co.

260 Affred Ely.

Rochester.

A. M. Mood Cof 14 the Regioner n. 1. 5, m. Brooklyn, n. 3.

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Och 24. 1861.



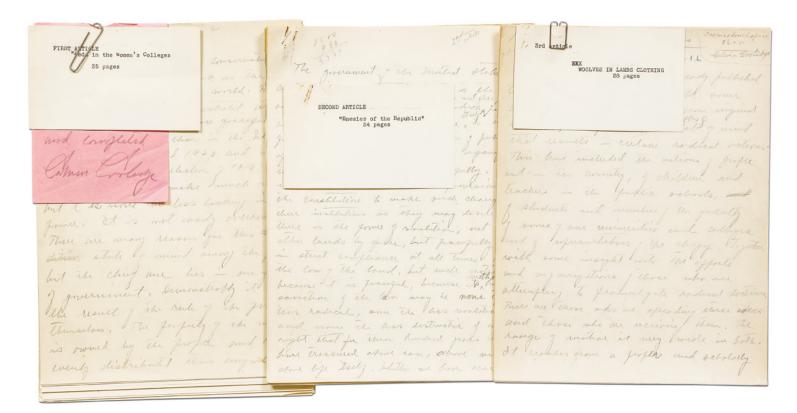
An historically important, scarce survival from the Confederacy's first prison, rich in detail and resonance.

References:

[William H. Jeffrey]. "Libby Prison. Hitherto Unpublished Original Records from September, 1861, to March 1862." *The Boston Weekly Globe*. December 12, 1888. Note: Jeffrey deliberately misidentified the name of the prison in the title, most likely because the notorious Libby Prison loomed larger in the public imagination.

William H. Jeffrey. Richmond Prisons 1861-1862 compiled from The Original Records kept by The Confederate Government. St. Johnsbury: The Republican Press, (1893).

Ronald S. Coddington. "The Capture of Ambrose Burnside's Valet." The New York Times. July 21, 2011. [BTC#417837]



15 Calvin COOLIDGE

An Extraordinary Manuscript Archive Relating to a Magazine Series "Reds in the Women's Colleges"

1921

\$37,500

A remarkable manuscript of nearly 100 holograph pages written while Coolidge was Vice-President, along with 15 <u>Signed</u> letters and notes, and an <u>Inscribed</u> photo. The three-part anti-Communist series appeared in *The Delineator* magazine in the summer of 1921. All components of the archive are in excellent condition, and housed in (appropriately) a custom red quartermorocco slipcase.

Much of the correspondence relates to the controversial subject matter, as well as to refuting the allegation that the piece had been written by a ghostwriter, the falseness of which is unequivocally proven by this manuscript. The editor, Marie Meloney (Mrs. William Brown Meloney) was clearly outraged by these charges and wished to file suit, but Coolidge counseled otherwise: "I have had considerable experience in dealing with the public and am inclined to think that the way to deal with the situation you have reported is to ignore it entirely. Of course, you have the original evidence in your possession, so that you know I wrote these articles myself."

The famously frugal Coolidge used whatever stationery he had at hand: personal ("Calvin Coolidge / Northampton, Massachusetts"), the letterhead of the Governor of Massachusetts, as well as his official "Vice-President's Chamber, Washington" stationery. In a letter on Vice Presidential stationary to Mrs. Meloney dated March 7, 1921, along with which he submitted his manuscript, he wrote: "May I add that this is the first letter I have now written on my official stationery." The women's colleges took exception to the sensational and exaggerated claims of Coolidge, who had come late to red-





baiting, a hysteria which by this time was already waning.

The collection consists of the following:

- 1. *Reds in the Women's Colleges*. 35 pages; Coolidge's holograph in pencil, corrected by Coolidge and with an Autographed Note <u>Signed</u> on Senate letterhead: "Corrected as indicated and completed. Calvin Coolidge."
- 2. Enemies of the Republic. 34 pages; Coolidge's holograph in pencil; corrected.
- 3. Woolves [sic] in Lamb's Clothing. 28 pages; Coolidge's holograph in pencil; corrected and with his signed penciled instructions at the top of the first page.
- 4. Several additional notes by Coolidge including: eight Autograph Letters <u>Signed</u>, and six Typed Letters <u>Signed</u> (some to the editor and others to her husband).
- 5. Numerous telegrams, secretarial letters, carbons and clippings.
- 6. An 8" x 10" photograph <u>Inscribed</u> by Coolidge to the editor's son. Some oxidation to the edges of the image.

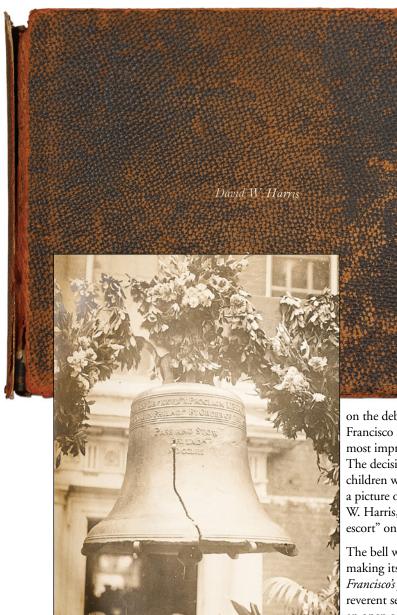
A significant archive containing over 100 pages of manuscript by a future president of the United States on a controversial subject. [BTC#319785]

Sent by wail. The different forces over all them.

They I add that this is the girt letter I have my spraint stationery.

Condaily years

Senses ? 1921



David W. HARRIS

[Photo Album]: Liberty Bell's Trip to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

1915

\$10,000

Oblong folio. Measuring 13" x 12". Brown leather over stiff paper boards with "David W. Harris" stamped in gilt on the front board. Contains 630 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 31/4" x 41/4" and 8" x 10", some with captions. Good only with front cover detached and the leather powdery but present, rubbing, chips, and tears, with near fine photographs.

An extensive photo album detailing the two-year cross country journey of the Liberty Bell in 1915. The Bell was on its way to and returning from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco which was held to celebrate the recently finished Panama Canal. Additionally laid in is a pamphlet from the fair with the history of the Bell printed on it, an opinion piece from the *Rock* Island Argus and Daily Union in Illinois weighing in

on the debate over whether San Francisco should have access to the bell: "let San Francisco have the bell. Its pilgrimage to the Pacific coast will bring out some of the most impressive demonstrations of American patriotism the country has ever seen." The decision to send it out was mostly due to a petition signed by 500,000 school children which convinced Pennsylvania officials to lend the bell to the Exposition: a picture of the petition is seen here. This photo album was compiled by David W. Harris, a Philadelphia Councilman, who was part of the Bell's "councilmanic escort" on its journey to and from the exposition.

The bell was sent on a cross country "whistle stop tour" of the United States while making its way to the West Coast. According to Laura Ackley, author of San Francisco's Jewel City: The Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915: "after a reverent sendoff from Philadelphia on July 5, the bell headed across the country on an open gondola car cushioned by special shock absorbers and enclosed by an iron railing. At night, the brightly illuminated bell was visible from a mile away as it moved at a sedate pace through the darkened countryside. In daylight, veterans of



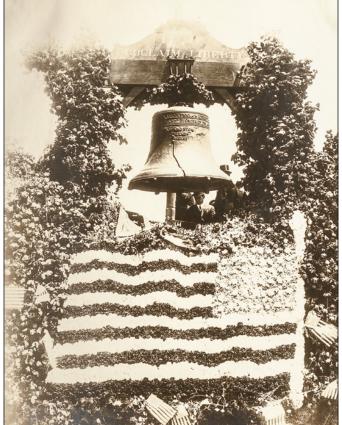
















the Civil War donned their military caps and stood at the doors of their homes waving flags at the passing train." From there the bell traveled to over 70 cities while en route to the Exposition. The album details these stops, which show throngs of people waiting to see, touch, and even kiss the American relic. Some of the photos show the landscape viewed by the travelers including mountains, valleys, and waterways. One section of photos from Oregon shows Native Americans standing with the Bell; a later photo shows Thomas Edison with the Bell in California.

The Bell finally made it to San Francisco in the middle of the night on July 17th where people stayed up to cheer its arrival. Once there it was loaded on an ornately decorated flatbed truck covered in flowers that where arranged to look like the American flag. That morning the Liberty Bell was escorted by the military in a procession through the city to the site of the Expo. Thousands of people lined the streets to watch the Bell pass. When they arrived at the fairground 48 little girls dressed to represent each state filed in to put a wreath around the bell

(some of whom are photographed here) and House Speaker Champ Clark spoke to the crowd. Throughout the album every element of the production can be seen from the parade to the speeches in this elaborate and carefully constructed remembrance of the event. The Bell spent four months on display in the Pennsylvania Building at the Exposition before being returned home on November 11th. The trip home is also detailed here with more stops and photographs of admirers waiting to see the bell. Two maps show the route taken from Pennsylvania (Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California) and the route back from California (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia.)

A voluminous compilation of the Liberty Bell's last tour of the United States depicting its entire two year cross country adventure. [BTC#412323]

17 (Kentucky)

[Cloth Banner]: Drink the Genuine Blue Lick The Queen of Health Waters from the Famous Blue Lick Springs of Ky. Awarded Gold Medal Over 100 Competitors at La. Purchase Exposition

Dayton, Ohio: The Acme Sign Printing Co. [circa 1905-1915]



\$950

Silk screened banner on thin canvas or muslin lettered in yellow and white on a blue background, in an older and possibly contemporary wood frame painted black. Approximately 48" x 12". Some slight rubbing on the lettering, mostly near the margins but clean and remarkably nice. The banner advertises bottled water that apparently had high mineral content from central Kentucky that was popular around the beginning of the previous century. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in 1904, our assumption is that this sign was created sometime in the following decade. [BTC#419570]

Whiskey!

18 (Kentucky) Jas.H. KERR, Executor and M.P. Tunis, Executrix

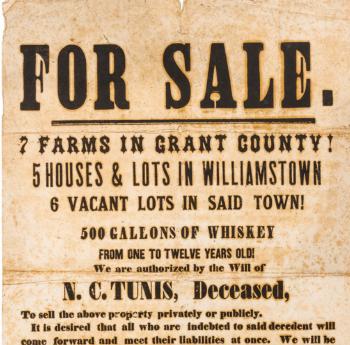
[Broadside]: For Sale.

7 Farms in Grant County! 5 Houses & Lots in Williamstown... 500 Gallons of Whiskey from One to Twelve Years Old! We are authorized by the Will of N.C. Tunis,

Deceased ...

Williamstown, Ky.: National Unionist Print. February 7, 1865

Broadside. Measuring 12" x 171/2". Old folds, tiny tears and nicks, light foxing, sound and very good. Estate of Tunis offered for sale in the waning days of the Civil War. Nehemiah Camp Tunis was a New Jersey-born retailer of liquor living in Williamstown, Kentucky, near the northern border of the state. He registered for the Federal military draft in 1863 at the age of 41, and died on January 24, 1865, two weeks before this broadside was published. His wife, Mary Patience Kerr Tunis, a dozen years younger than her husband, served as executrix of what was his substantial estate. Her coexecutor was likely her father or brother. A more than usually interesting estate broadside, advertising a prodigious amount of Kentucky whiskey. We could locate no other copies of this broadside. [BTC#420406]



come forward and meet their liabilities at once. We will be very grateful to those who will comply with this request, and to those who do not, we say, we will be compelled to coerce payment. All claims auginst the estate, will be promptly paid on

presentation, if properly authenticated.

JAS. H. KERR Executor

Williamstown, Ky., February 7, 1860 National Unimpist Print.

Williamstown, Ky., February 7, 1865 National Unionist Print.

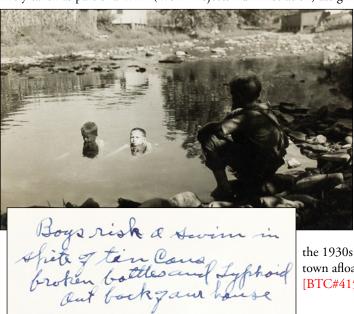


19 (Kentucky)

[Loose Photographs]: Kentucky Coal Mining Town Evarts, Kentucky: [circa 1930s]

\$6500

A small archive of 13 sepia-toned photographs measuring 5" x 7", with captions on the verso. All photos are very good with slight creasing and edgewear. A collection of photos from Evarts, Kentucky in the 1930s documenting the coal mining town with landscape scenes and photos of townspeople likely taken as part of a WPA (Work Projects Administration) assignment. A wonderful photo of two



boys swimming is captioned, "boys risk a swim in spite of tin cans, broken bottles, and typhoid out back of our house." Another photo shows a teenage girl posed on a rock in a stream holding two buckets and smiling for the camera. Other photos include a miner's cabin with laundry drying on a porch, a candid photo of women and children on the stoop of a school, and men standing on a railroad track. A compelling collection of photos depicting rural Kentucky during

the 1930s when the coal industry kept the town afloat during The Great Depression.

[BTC#415176]



20 [Abraham Lincoln]

[Original Document]:
Military Bounty Land
Warrant: with Abraham
Lincoln's signature in the
secretarial hand of Edward
Duffield Neill, October 1st,
1864

(Washington, D.C., and Michigan): [United States General Land Office] 1864

\$1200

Military Bounty Land Warrant for a veteran of the War of 1812, issued after the land warrant act of March 3, 1855. Printed in letterpress and completed in manuscript. The document is dated in manuscript (1 October, 1864), with Abraham Lincoln's signature secretarially signed by his assistant secretary Edward D. Neill,

102440 THE UNITED STATES OF ARERICA,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:
Whereas, In pursuance of the Olet of Congress, approved MARCH 3, 1855, entitled "In Olet in addition to certain Olets
granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," there has been deposited in
the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Wavent No. 84, 2 92 for 120 acces, in favor of Boly & & adman, Midae, of ma Carlman, Invol-
with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the Med half, of the North Carl fractional quarter, and the Set numbered one, of Section
Eleven in Foundary, Townen, North of Range, Fiften Wet in the Tietral of Lands, subject to sale, at Sonia, Michigan containing, one hum
when and iften acre
according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land educated to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL To and Warrant
paring been afigued, by the eard, Belog & Cadman, to May My gine, and Sylvanis & May, in where favor, eard trad has been located
- How know De, That there is therefore granted by the warren GTATER unto the said Royd Higgins and Sylvania & Mix, as assigned
as almost and to this his
the teact of Land above described: To have and to hold the said teact of Land, with the appuntenances thereof, unto the said Rayd Augury, and
Sylvanis & Mix, as, apirus as, aforesid, and to their
heirs and assigns forever!
In Testimony Colhereof, 3, Hraham Lonech
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT 'D TI' IES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Thetent, and the man or the DEXEMALAND OFFICE to be because afficient.
GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fint, day of October in the
YEAR OF OUR LORD one thousand, eight hundred and Tirty four and of the independence of the
UNITED STATES the Cycly Minth
BY THE PRESIDENT: Abraham Linicolas
By Asian Street, Sery.
RECORDED, Vot. 40 P. in 274-5

and signed by Neill underneath with his own name. Landscape quarto, about 15 ½" x 10". With the embossed seal of the U.S. General Land Office. Original folds, modest soiling to the back side and one small stain, else near fine.

Between 1847 and 1855 the Congress of the United States passed four land warrant acts which granted 60 million acres of land to veterans and their heirs. This warrant is numbered in manuscript: (84.292). The manuscript text describes a 120 acre lot of land located at Ionia, Michigan, granted to: "Betsy E. Eastman, Widow of Amos Eastman, Private; Captain Merriam's Company New Hampshire Militia, War, 1812"; and the assignation of the lot by Betsy Eastman to: "Floyd Higgins and Sylvanus Mix." The document is later docketed on the verso: "United States to Floyd Higgins and Sylvanus S. Mix / Register's Office, Oceana County [Michigan], Received for record the 30th day of October, A.D. 1869 ..." and signed by "Nathan Crosby, Register." Crosby was Supervisor of Hart Township, the county seat of Oceana County. An interesting Civil War-era document relating to Western expansion. [BTC#421729]

"Honest-Tea is the Best Policy"

21 (Abraham LINCOLN)

[Broadside]: The Tea Table - Vol. 1, No. 1 Boston, Massachusetts: Allen Shapleigh & Co January 1873

\$450

Single sheet printed both sides. Measuring 6¾" x 10¼". Neat vertical crease and light wear to one corner, still near fine. A broadside published by Allen Shapleigh & Co., "importer and jobber of fine teas and coffees," that recounts the apocryphal tale of Abraham Lincoln pardoning "Bennie Owen," a young Union soldier sentenced to death for falling asleep at his post, at the behest of his sister who traveled overnight from Vermont to beg for his life. In truth Lincoln pardoned soldier William Scott, the "Sleeping Sentinel," for the offence after it was brought to his attention by a government official from his home state. We suspect the heartwarming story was published by this tea importer to suggest that the plight of the soldier might have been avoided with a good cup of tea or coffee, which is discussed at length on the rear of the broadside. OCLC locates no copies of this broadside. [BTC#423442]

The Post of the Policy. Vot. I. BOSTON, MANS., JANUARY, 1873. No. 1. Seferice Cales and Skirtipes. Management of the Cales of the Ca

Animal Welfare

(Massachusetts) R.S.P.

[Original Art]: Chelsea Conflagration Sunday April 12, 1908 "Homeless"

[Boston?]: 1908

\$600

Original illustration. Pen, ink, and gouache, highlighted with china white. Approximately 11" x 7". One (archival?) tape repair on verso, tipped onto foamcore with two pieces of (archival?) tape, slight age-toning, else near fine. Illustration of the burnt out husks of buildings, with a cat plaintively leaning on the chest of a forlorn dog, apparently wondering where their next meal is coming from. Beneath the image is the single caption "Homeless." The conflagration in question is also known as



The Great Chelsea fire of 1908, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, directly across the Mystic River from Boston in which 19 people were killed and 15,000 people left homeless. Wind-born sparks were carried from a fire at the Boston Blacking Company that was thought to be under control, but which spread to the many wooden frame buildings of the neighborhood. Prodigious nationwide relief efforts resulted; hopefully some of it made its way to the abandoned and forlorn house pets. [BTC#420426]

Theological Promotion at Harvard

23 (Massachusetts) Hon James Lloyd Francis PARKMAN, Sr. [Partially Printed Circular Letter]: Rev. Francis Parkman invites Senator Someyet . Street. Boston Nov. 12 1824 SIR, special Members A spearterly meeting of the Directors of the "Society for the Promo-TION OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY" will be held at the Room of the American Academy in Boston, on Monday Wednesday next. Nov: 17. at XI o'clock. 7. Parkinan Recording Secretary. you are requested to altend, on question of adopting

James Lloyd to a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University, 1824

Boston: 1824

\$500

Approximately 8" x 5". Two old folds from mailing, small paper remnants in the corners from old mounts, and a couple of slight smudges, else near fine. Dated November 12, 1824 and addressed to Harvard graduate and Senator James Lloyd on the verso. Signed and addressed by Parkman ("Fr. Parkman"), as Recording Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University announcing a special meeting at the American Academy in Boston, with a note written in an unknown hand requesting Lloyd to attend on the question of adopting a new constitution. Lloyd was the U.S. Senator for Massachusetts in 1808-1813 and again in 1823-1826.

Rev. Francis Parkman, Sr. was the minister of the Unitarian New North Church in Boston from 1813 to 1849, (and the father of the noted historian Francis Parkman, Jr., author of *The Oregon Trail* and *Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life*.) [BTC#423736]



₂₄ (Minnesota)

Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota

St. Paul, Minnesota: The Minnesota Historical Records Survey. Division of Women's and Professional Projects. Works Progress Administration 1937-1941

\$600

15 volumes. Quartos. Quarter canvas and illustrated orange wrappers (unless otherwise specified). Each volume with maps. One has library markings, otherwise mostly near fine, more detailed descriptions below, including dates where noted. Presumably an incomplete run of these abstracts of records, prepared by the Division of Women's and Professional Projects (later the Division of Professional and Service Projects) of the Works Progress Administration. Each of these was issued separately.

- 1. Redwood County. 1941. 138, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Library of Congress surplus duplicate stamp, tiny creases at the bottom corners of the first several pages, very good or better.
- 2. Benton County. 15 leaves mimeographed rectos only. A little dusty, tiny tears at the edges of a few leaves, very good.
- 3. Chippewa County. 25 leaves mimeographed rectos only. A trifle soiled, near fine.
- 4. Freeborn County (Albert Lea). 1937. 92 leaves mimeographed rectos only. Buff wrappers not illustrated. A little offsetting, near fine.
- 5. Sherburne County. 25 leaves mimeographed rectos only. Slight scrape front wrap, else near fine.
- 6. Jackson County. 1940. 25, [1] mimeographed rectos only. About fine.
- 7. Martin County. 1939. 19, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Near fine.
- 8. Scott County. 1939. 12, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Buff illustrated wrappers. Fine.

- 9. Nobles County. 1939. 17 leaves mimeographed rectos only. About fine.
- 10. Rock County. 1940. 15, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Slight smudge, about fine.
- 11. Marshall County. 1939. 12, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Small smudge, fine.
- 12. Stearns County. 1940. 28, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Fine.
- 13. Dakota County. 1940. 32 leaves mimeographed rectos only. Buff illustrated wrappers. A little dusty, else fine.
- 14. Rice County. (1940). 23, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Slightly soiled, else fine.
- 15. Wabasha County. 26, [1] leaves mimeographed rectos only. Buff illustrated wrappers. About fine. [BTC#410662]

25 (Medicine, Philadelphia) William P.C. BARTON

[Circular Letter to Doctors 1821, caption title]: Sir, Your attention is invited to the subjoined list of Vegetable Medicinal articles...

N.E. corner of Chestnut and Tenth Streets, Philadelphia: William P. C. Barton 1821

\$350

A one-page circular letter distributed October 1, 1821 by noted medical botanist and botanical illustrator William P.C. Barton (1786 – 1856). Printed on off-white paper. Approximately 11½" x 9". Old folds have split and been professionally mended on the verso, chipped in the margins without loss of contents, good or better. This notice, which is lacking the "subjoined list," was distributed to doctors to alert them that Barton had opened an establishment where "Vegetable Medicinal" articles can be reliably acquired. Baton states: "It is a fact known to myself and some other practitioners here, that gross mistakes have arisen in the collection and vending in this city, of medicinal vegetables..."

YOUR attention is invited to the subjointed list of Vegetable Medicinal articles, for the careful collection and preservation of which, peoper arrangements have been made. The medicinal plants of this country, in all their world preparations, will be particularly attended to. The facility thus afforded of proveining them, without the appelentation of mixtures in their collection, will, I trust, have the two-fold advantage, of introducing them generally into practice, and resulting in the establishment of full confidence in their virtues. It is a fact known to mystle and some other practitioners piece, that groun mixtures have arison in the collection and vending in this city, of medicinal vegetables, even in cases where no resumblance in the plants could be perceived. An each error have arises, and will prevailuly arise, in consequence of a wart of collection and the case of the collection and case where no resumblance in the plants could be perceived. The properties of that extensive class of medicinal plants, on medu-made in onit input into the conveyed. The properties of that extensive class of medicinal plants, on medu-made in importance manner of keeping them mixed with each other, or allignity suparated and exposed to air and mobisture—district repetation becoming them jespardized or took with the probasion. With a very to avoid all these incorrenances, and estated by an arrived state, practically to investigate and illustrate or native materia medica. I have runs nay opened an establishment declined tellity, to be subsectived to the extension of the knowledge of our matite medicina—and to furnish not, through the countenance and experience of my brother practitioners in this not other places, sided by the results of my own practice, authentic materials for the continuous of the knowledge of our maintee medicina—and to the subjoined list at the establishment for their safe, North-East corner of Cheanut and Tenth attrects, is respectfully solicited by

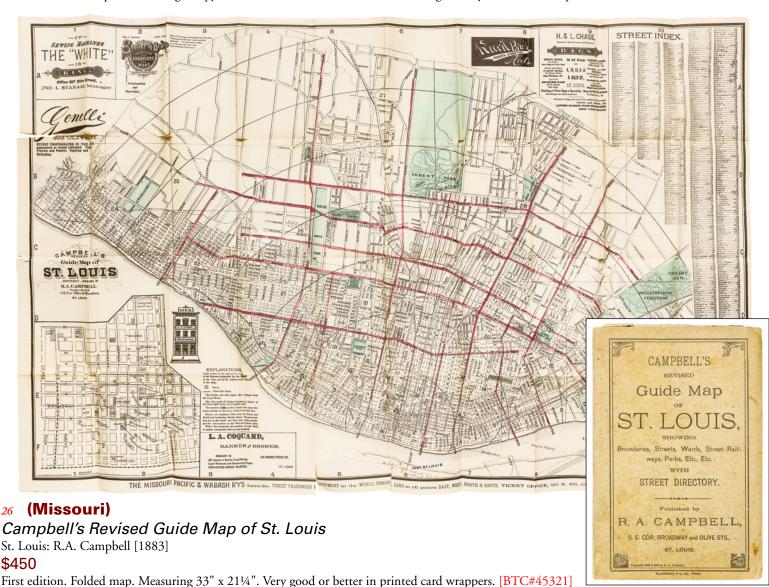
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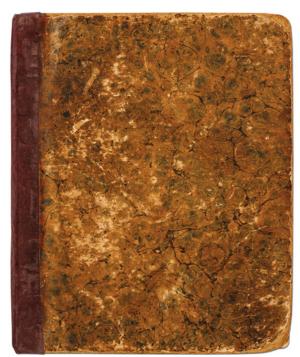
WILLIAM P. C. BARTON,

N. E. cor

Barton wrote that through this new establishment on the

Northeast corner of Chestnut and Tenth Streets in Philadelphia, he will also continue to accumulate "authentic materials for the continuation of the Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States." First published in 1817, Barton wrote and illustrated the two-volume Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States, containing a botanical, general, and medical history of medicinal plants indigenous to the United States. A very scarce circular letter. OCLC locates no copies; but a single copy is identified in the collections of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. [BTC#399191]





27 (Missouri) Josephus GILL

Watchmaker's Manuscript Ledger detailing his Repair Work in various small Missouri Towns, 1838-1852

[Liberty, Fayette, Independence, Glasgow, Warsaw: 1838-52]

\$8500

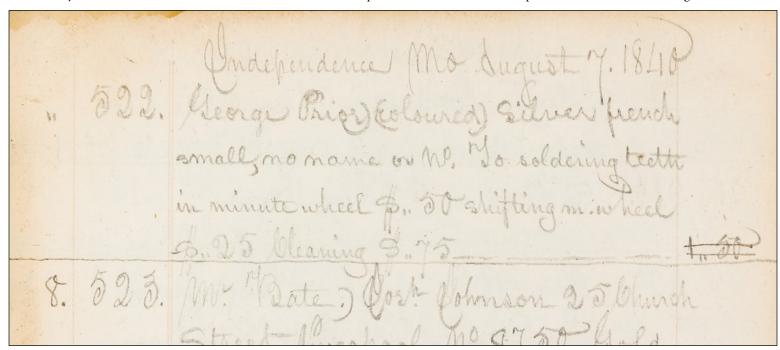
Small ledger book (6" x 7½"). Bound in quarter plain brown paper and marbled paper over boards. Approximately 124 pages of entries, each page with 7 or 8 two- or three-line entries per customer. Laid in is a loose eight-leaf gathering of approximately 12 pages with additional work entries, plus four pages of manuscript music with titles such as "Oft in the Stilly Night," "Copenhagen Waltz," "Tippecanoe & Tyler Too," etc. There are two additional manuscript pages of music on the following pages at the back of the ledger. Another smaller loose gathering of 14 leaves is also laid in: "Record Book for 1851," with five manuscript pages of additional watch repair entries for 1851-52. All of the entries (presumably also the music) are in Gill's neat, legible hand, most in pencil, a few records in ink. Occasionally some of the text is faded, but otherwise clear and readable.

Gill appears to have traveled amongst several of the small towns near Kansas City, Missouri, setting up and doing repair work, before finally settling in Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri in about 1842. Gill begins his recordkeeping in Liberty, Missouri on June 1, 1838. From then until September 21, he repaired watches and clocks of all types, for a total of 269 customers in Liberty and the nearby town of Independence. By January 1839, he was

Piberty Mo. Rune 8. 1838. Dermonds N. 10035. swiss in Fayette, Missouri plying his trade. In April 1840 he moved on to Independence, Missouri, back to Fayette from November 1840 to early May 1841, then to Glasgow from May to August 1841, and back to Fayette from September 1841 to March 1842. In April 1842 he finally set up shop in Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. He rented a house "from Alexander & Penuel for \$2 a month." Aside from a bit of work in Black Oak Grove, also in Benton County, he remained in Warsaw for the rest of his working life.

Gill kept very detailed records, mentioning his customer's name, the type of watch or clock, its specific model number if it had one, and the work performed. The watches he repaired were primarily English or European, and included: Brequet & fils (France), Duchene Peyrot & Co. (Geneva), Vale & Rotherhams (Coventry), John Morecock (London), Tobias & Co. (Liverpool), Benjamin Edwards (London), John Harrison (Liverpool), Quartier au Locle en Swisse, Berthoud Adams & Co. (Geneva), Jos'h. Molyneux, (Dublin), Robt. Stroud (London), Berthoud (France), Lepine a Paris, Helmstine (Stockholm), etc. Several American watchmakers are also represented including Thos. Parker and D. Ralpho (Philadelphia), A.J. Cunningham (Charleston, S.C.), DuBois a New York, Davis Watson & Co. (Boston), E. Profilet (Natchez, MS), Joel White (Tuscaloosa, Alabama), J.B. McFadden (Pittsburgh), and one a watch made by Gill himself. He replaced mainsprings, cleaned glass, repaired detached levers and teeth in the balance wheel, cleaned eight-day clocks, mantle clocks, and a watch "which lay in [a] creek all night." He also fixed music boxes and jewelry.

His customers included doctors, military men, judges, the Western Post Rider, strangers, etc. Customer #606, in Glasgow, July 24, 1841: "Dr. Cockerill. Gold french watch no. 43335. to new regulator \$1.00. To new hair spring \$.50. 'scaping \$2.00 two new screw pins \$.25;" in Warsaw, April 2, 1844, customer #827: "Captain Francis. Benton & Smith, Liverpool no. 2860. To clean glass, etc.;" customer #931, Warsaw, January 1846: "Mr. Barclay. E. Profilet Natchez Miss. no. 7998. Silver lever. To new pinion in third wheel \$3.00. rep. center wheel \$1.00. Cleaning \$1.00."



A handful of his customers over the years were African-Americans: in Independence on August 7, 1840, for customer #522, Gill records: "George Prior (coloured) Silver French small, no name or no. To soldering teeth in minute wheel \$.50 shifting m. wheel \$.25 Cleaning \$.75"; March 29 [1851], in Warsaw: "left with J. Atkisson a watch for Kidwell belongs to negro Stephen, Atkisson pays me two dollars in the store for same." Gill also sometimes used the ledger to record the purchase of household goods, and on one occasion mentions a dispute with a Dr. Roberts whose medicine he had ceased to use on a sore which wasn't healing.

Josephus Gill is listed in the 1850 Census as a watchmaker, born in South Carolina, circa 1789, owner of some 2100 acres. In his will, recorded in Benton County, Missouri in 1855, he mentions his wife Martha to whom he leaves the bulk of his property, including a large music box, a son Edwin R. Gill (whose name occasionally appears in this ledger), and several other children. He also mentions two slaves in his possession who are to be hired out to a good master until such time as the hire amounts to \$650, and then they are to be set free.



Liberty, Missouri was the scene of the incarceration of Joseph Smith and his Mormon followers in November 1838, following the "Mormon War" in the state. We have not been able to establish whether any of watchmaker Josephus Gill's clients were Mormons, however he does list, as customer #65 (June 6, 1838): "A.W. Donathan. Duchene Peyrot & Co. Geneve Duplex 'sca full jewelled gold, no. 60248. To clean hands, glass &c." This is presumably a misspelling of A.W. Doniphan's name. Doniphan was a lawyer and partner in the firm established by David Rice Atchison in Liberty, Missouri in 1830. These men defended the rights of Mormon settlers in Jackson County in the years preceding the War, earning Doniphan a reputation amongst the Mormons as "a friend for life...." When Joseph Smith and his followers were arrested in 1838, Doniphan successfully argued for a change of venue for the Mormons. While being transported to the new venue, Smith and his followers escaped and made their way to Nauvoo, Illinois. [see: the biographical sketch of Alexander W. Doniphan in *Five Stars: Missouri's Most Famous Generals*, by James F. Muench (2006), p. 10].

A detailed ledger book of an early Missouri watchmaker. [BTC#422900]

28 (Mormon)

Livingston Moore

Sixth Plate Ambrotype of Livingston Moore

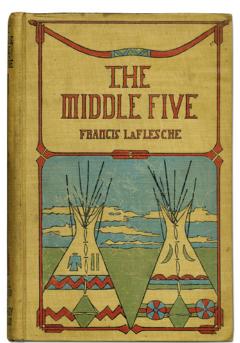
Salt Lake City: 1859

\$1600

A hand-colored sixth plate ambrotype portrait of a young man wearing what appears to be a battle shirt, identified on the verso of the plate and in pencil on the paper lining behind the image as "Livingston Moore. Salt Lake" and dated April 22nd, 1859. Slight tarnish along perimeter of image; some tarnish on mat; lacking half of the leather covered case.

According to Census records, Livingston Moore was born in 1840 in Jamestown, Missouri, lived in St. Louis, and finally died in Moran, Missouri in 1911. Likely a Mormon, Livingston Moore lived most of his life in Missouri, which had a large Mormon population until The Missouri Mormon War took place in 1838 and forced more than 10,000 Mormons to leave the state. Many settled near or in the city of Nauvoo, Illinois. Moore's census records do not indicate why he was in Salt Lake City in 1859, but it is possible that he was sent there as a member of the Nauvoo Legion, a militia employed by LDS leaders for protection of the community. Between May 1857 and July 1858, a confrontation between the Mormon settlers in the Utah Territory and the U.S. Federal Government took place, referred to as the Utah War. This armed dispute stemmed from an attempt by President James Buchanan's administration to replace Brigham Young as governor of Utah Territory. Although the conflict was over by April 1859, it is conceivable that Moore may have been stationed in Salt Lake in case any additional uprisings occurred against the Mormons. [BTC#423474]





29 (Native American) Francis [Henook-Makhewe-Kelenaka] LaFLESCHE

The Middle Five: Indian Boys at School

Boston: Small, Maynard & Company 1900 **\$800**

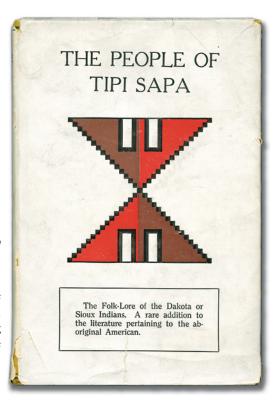
First edition. 12mo. 227pp. Frontispiece in color by Angel de Cora. Buff cloth illustrated in Indian motifs in red, green, and blue. Neat, contemporary owner name on the front fly, a little rubbing on the boards, near fine. Autobiographical account by a member of the Omaha tribe with sketches of the lives of Native American boys at school, some of which seem to be fictionalized. Very scarce in the trade. [BTC#422904]

30 (Native American) Sarah Emilia OLDEN

The People of Tipi Sapa (The Dakotas): Tipi Sapa Mitaoyate Kin Milwaukee: Morehouse Publishing Co. (1918)

\$65

First edition. Foreword by Hugh Latimer Burlson. Fine in a very attractive, near fine dustwrapper with a couple of tears and very shallow loss at the crown. Tipi Sapa was the Indian name of the Rev. Philip Joseph Deloria, son of Saswe, the medicine man, of the Standing Rock Reservation for the Yankton Sioux. Tipi Sapa was also the grandfather of the writer Vine Deloria, Jr. Very scarce in jacket. [BTC#88780]





(Native Americana, Music, Photography)"Chief" JosephBayhylle SHUNATONA

Photographs of Native American Musician, "Chief" Joseph Bayhylle Shunatona and His Family

[Tulsa, Oklahoma, other locations]: (1921-1969)

\$3500

A group of 84 gelatin silver photographs, mostly black and white; 45 are affixed to loose album leaves, the rest are loose; some are captioned on the versos. Various sizes from 1" x 1" to 8" x 10". Photos generally very good or better with a few faded, creased, or torn; the album leaves chipped. Images of an important Native American musician, Joseph "Chief" Shunatona (1901-1969), a Pawnee-Otoe, who attended the Chilocco Indian School which

followed the U.S. government policy of censoring Native American music to force assimilation. Trained classically, in 1917 he transferred to the Wichita College of Music, became known as "The Indian Boy Singer," and was mentioned in several newspaper stories. Realizing he could earn a much better living taking advantage of the public's desire for authentic Native American performances, Shunatona hit the vaudeville circuit. Over the next 15 years he became a radio star and built and led an all-Native American orchestra which performed at the 1929 and 1933 Presidential inaugurations. These performances were "in full regalia . . . celebrating the Native identities that the same government had spent the last fifty years seeking to destroy."

The collection contains images showing both the early and later stages of Shunatona's career as well as what appear to be his extended family. They include pictures of his wife and children, two large hand-colored portraits and one of him conducting a choir. There's a portrait of a Native American woman in uniform (possibly a WAC) and a few others showing Native American military men in the WWII era. Shunatona is shown with "Arizona Cowboy" Rex Allen as well as in a few color shots of his appearance on a 1965 episode of *To Tell the Truth*. Shunatona wrote at least one book, *Skookum's Laugh Medicine. Indian Humor from the Great Sooner State* (1957), and produced at least one recording, *Cowboy Tom's Roundup* (1932).

A warm and interesting documentation of a man determined to preserve his culture. (Berglund, Jeff et al. *Indigenous Pop. Native American Music from Jazz to Hip Hop.* University of Arizona Press, 2016.). [BTC#412961]











Leave each Port every Nine Days.

Rate of Freight same as from New York, and as low as by any other line.

No Transhipment of Goods in Augusta. No Commissions charged for forwarding.

These Steamers have been built under special contract, with water-tight compartments, and have spacious and well ventilated Cabins, Eight Feet high. They make the passage in eighty to ninety hours.

Insurance by these Steamships can be effected at about one half the rates by sailing vessels.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS

For Passengers.

Through Tickets to the following

COSTON & CHARLESTON



SOUTH CAROLINA,

CAPTAIN RODNEY BAXTER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CAPTAIN F. A. SAMPSON.

32 (Nautical) (Louis PRANGE)

[Original Framed Lithograph and Mirror]: Boston & Charleston Steamers. South Carolina. 1160 Tons, Captain Rodney Baxter. Massachusetts. 1160 Tons, Captain F. A. Sampson.

Boston: L. Prang & Co [circa 1860]

\$12,000

An unusual pre-Civil War point of sale broadside and mirror in the original wooden frame. The frame measures 16¼" x 23½", with interior gold painted dividers into four compartments, each glazed. The large bottom compartment displays a color lithograph of the steamer *Massachusetts* surmounted by a mirror, and flanked by letterpress broadsides describing the Boston & Charleston Steamship line's two ships (on the left) and a list of ports and rates (on the right). Modest rubbing to the frame, very good. The color lithograph was printed by the Prussian born lithographer Louis Prang soon after he bought out his partner and went into business by himself in Boston in 1860. Printed underneath the *Massachusetts* (still using some sails) are the names of the firm's two captains: Rodney Baxter and F. A. Sampson. Baxter, a pioneer sea captain from Cape Cod captained the firm's other steamer, the *South Carolina*, running from Boston to South Carolina. The *Massachusetts* was built at the same time, but was not successful, and eventually put out of commission. The fare from Boston to Charleston is listed at \$18.00: the two upper broadsides record over 10 other cities which were connected to the port by rail in North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Florida, presumably by train from Charleston: "These Steamships leave each port every nine days." Also included on the line is New Orleans, at a cost of \$42.25.

A remarkably well-preserved piece of nautical Americana from just before the outbreak of the Civil War. [BTC#423735]



33 (New Jersey)

[Broadside]: Horse Show Collingswood June 18-19

[Collingswood, New Jersey: circa 1898]

\$400

Broadside printed in blue. Approximately 20" x 18". Old folds with small tears and a couple of repairs with archival tape on the verso, removed from a scrapbook and slightly skinned on the verso where it was tipped in, but handsome and very good. The West Jersey Horse Show was held in Collingswood in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. OCLC locates no other copies. [BTC#420678]

1909

34 (New Jersey) **Rev. Sandford M. NICHOLS**

[Broadside]: Forty-First Annual Camp Meeting 1869 [-] 1909 West Jersey Grove Near Newfield and Malaga, New Jersey... West Jersey Grove, N.J., is an old fashioned Methodist camp meeting resort in the midst of a delightful country, surrounded by Salem, Cumberland and Gloucester Counties...

Camden, New Jersey: Camden District New Jersey Conference 1909

\$400

Broadside on thin card stock. Measuring 14" x 11". A couple narrow chips, small light dampspot in right margin, overall age-toning, very good. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#409007]

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL 1869

MEETING West Jersey Grove

NEAR NEWFIELD AND MALAGA, NEW JERSEY

On the West Jersey & Seashore Division Pennsylvania Railroad

Begins Wednesday, August 18th, and Closes Monday, August 30th

SERVICES: PREACHING EVERY DAY, 10.30, 2.30 AND 7.30 rise Service--Every Morning, family altar, 6.00 a.m., in the Tabernacle. Prayer and Bible Reading--Every Mor the Tabernacle. Children's Meeting 1.30 p. m. Young People's Meeting, in the Tabernacle at 6.00 p.

West Jersey Grove, N. J., is an old fashioned Methodist camp meeting resort in the midst of a delightful country, surrounded by Salem, Cumberland and Gloucester Counties.

It has thirty acres of most pleasantly situated grove, balmy, fragrant and health-giving air, and an abundant supply of clear, pure, cold water; with rare exception the grove is free from mosquitoes. Excellent accommodations and conveniences are provided for the comfort of all who visit the grove—we have about one hundred and fifty cottages. Lots free of charge furnished any who desire to pitch tents. Hotel Woodland has been newly furnished with iron spring beds and is under the ablest management, where board by meal, day or week may be had at reasonable rates. The music is in charge of professional music directors. Prominent ministers and church workers will assist in the services.

Address during Camp, Newfield, N. J.

Rev. Sandford M. Nichols, Ph.D., Camden, N. J.

35 (New Jersey)

[Original Poster Art]: Grace Episcopal Church Lawn Social & Bazar Wed. July 18th

[Nutley, New Jersey?]: Grace Episcopal Church [1945]

\$450

Poster. Measuring 14" x 22". Poster paint over pencil outline on stiff poster stock. The number eight stapled over another number in the date, a trifle soiled, near fine. Original vernacular poster for a WWII-era church social. Although not explicitly stated, the provenance of this poster indicates it is from Nutley, New Jersey. [BTC#389974]



Lets Party Sat., December 29

1973 - 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

SHOW WO DANCE

Sponsored by P. Sanders Productions

+ COLTS NECK INN +

Freehold Road - COLTS NECK

ENTERTAINMENT By the Dynamic Singing Group:

"WHAT IT IS"

and DANCE to the Music of the

EXPRESSIONS LTD.

TICKETS: Advance \$4.00

At Door \$4.50

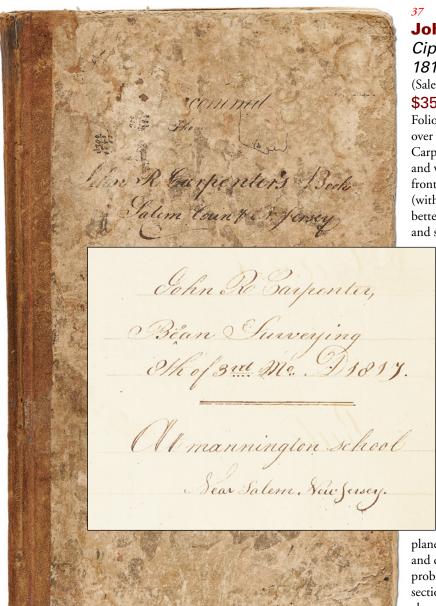
On sale at: Igor Records, Colts Neck Inn, Hollis Barber Shop

36 (New Jersey)

\$200

[Broadside]: Let's Party Sat., December 29, 1973... Colts Neck Inn... Entertainment by the Dynamic Singing Group "What It Is" and Dance to the Music of Expressions Ltd Colts Neck, New Jersey: Colts Neck Inn 1973

Broadside with various display type on thin card stock. Approximately 13½" x 20". Modest age-toning at the extremities, else near fine. Poster for a pre-New Year's event. The Colts Neck Inn has been operating since 1717. [BTC#407694]



37 (New Jersey, Education) John Redman CARPENTER

Ciphering Book (Salem County, New Jersey, 1817-1820)

(Salem, New Jersey and West Chester, Pennsylvania: 1817-20) \$3500

Folio. Quarter bound in contemporary leather and marbled paper over boards, titled in manuscript on the front board: "John R. Carpenter's Book / Salem County, New Jersey." Overall rubbing and wear to the boards and spine, old light dampstain to the front bottom left corner, one gathering at the center is detached (with remnants of the original sewing thread present), good or better. An exemplary ciphering book featuring fine penmanship and several hand-colored illustrations and diagrams. The book's

contents are divided into three sections, each corresponding to Carpenter's courses taken at the Mannington School in Salem County, and the Weston School (i.e., Westtown), a Quaker boarding school in Chester County, Pennsylvania: Algebra, pp. 1-53 (Mannington, 1817); Surveying, pp. 54-140 [141-148] (Mannington, 1817); and Astronomy, pp. [149-208] (Weston, 1820). The second section on Surveying is decorated with many hand-colored illustrations and figures, including maps of local landmarks, such as: "New Road to Salem," "Joseph Reeve's House," "Cedar Creek," among others. The third section on Astronomy features two large hand-colored pen & ink diagrams.

The text and tables are written in Carpenter's neat hand, as the practice of good penmanship was presumably integral with the course work. The first section is comprised of simple and quadratic equations, and "Questions producing quadratic equations" written out as rules, examples, and problems.

The second section on Surveying includes geometry and plane trigonometry together with surveying proper ("laying out and dividing land", etc.) written out as cases, rules, examples, and problems, and featuring numerous color illustrations. The third section on Astronomy is written out in like manner in multiple chapters, including one on predicting and calculating eclipses that features fine color illustrations and diagrams.

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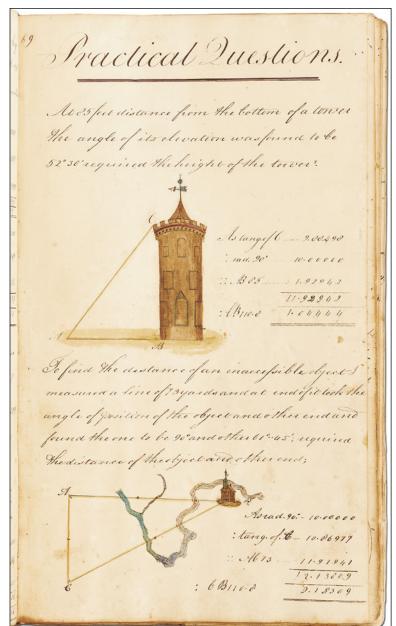
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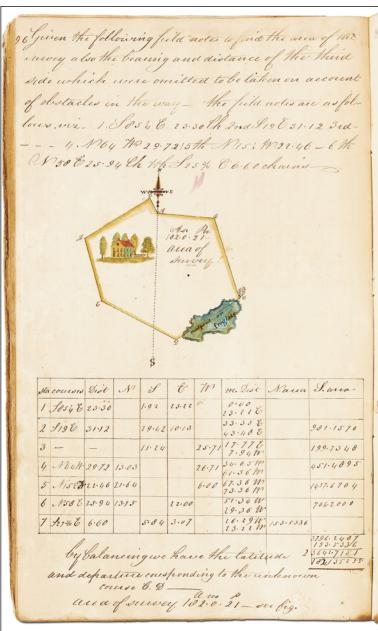
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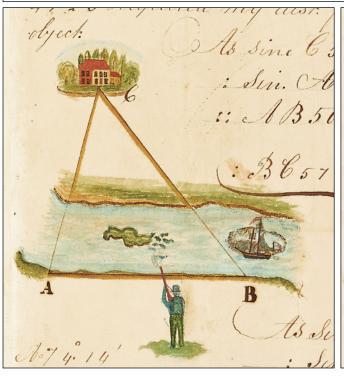
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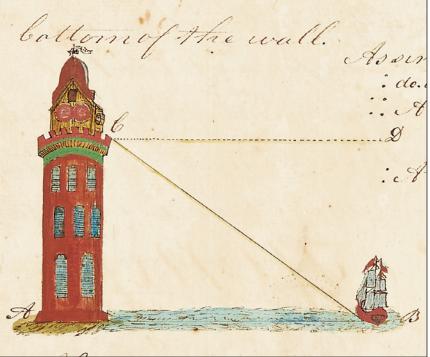
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Of John R. Carpenter little is known. The Carpenter family were among the first settlers of the Philadelphia area, and moved from there to Salem County in 1742. John's father William was active in Quaker affairs, and helped establish the Mannington School in 1793. John, born in 1804, died young, and unmarried, in 1833. A beautifully written and illustrated ciphering book, which documents the way penmanship, mathematics, surveying, and astronomy were taught in North America during the early 19th Century. [BTC#417112]











38 (New York) James PARSONS

An 18th Century New York Merchant's Manuscript Receipt Day Book

(New York: 1783-1793)

\$12,000

Oblong 12mo (6 ½" x 4"). Contains 92 leaves or 184 manuscript pages, with three additional sheets pinned onto the first leaf. Bound in contemporary sheep, spine professionally rebacked in leather, with the original metal clasp. There is an old half-inch circular brown stain present on about 35 leaves at the back, partially obscuring legibility in that small area on the final seven leaves, very good.

A late 18th Century day book kept by New York merchant James Parsons, a prominent Quaker from Flushing, Queens, containing about 400 transactions with numerous notable New Yorkers, including Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Jr., Nicholas Low, and others. It contains a wealth of information concerning Parsons' merchant activities

during the late 18th Century in New York City and surrounding areas, including Nantucket.

The entries span a 10-year period to the day: December 23, 1783 – December 23, 1793, of paid receipts for services and goods sold to Parsons. Each entry provides a description of the goods and is signed by the merchant or supplier. All 184 pages are covered in full. The three additional pinned-in receipts date from 1785 and 1789.

James Parsons established his business in New York City in the 1760s, importing textiles, metal ware, and dry goods from England and other North American port cities. He had close familial ties to the John Bowne family of Flushing, another prominent Anglo-Dutch Quaker family: his son Samuel married Mary Bowne in 1806, and the Parsons family inherited the Bowne House (now a museum), where they established one of the first commercial nursery businesses in the United States and made many contributions to the fields of horticulture and landscape architecture.

During the Revolutionary War the city of New York was subject to seven years of British occupation and two calamitous fires: by 1785 it had become the de facto capital of the nation, and during the lead-up to Washington's inauguration: "So many of the republic's most famous men converged on New York ... that the painter John Trumbull moved to the city in December [1789] to finish the portraits on his monumental canvas *The Declaration of Independence.*" Washington also "drew numerous prominent New Yorkers into the new federal orbit ... New York churned with valuable rumors, tips, and inside information that took days, even weeks, to reach buyers and sellers elsewhere." (Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace, *Gotham* 1999).

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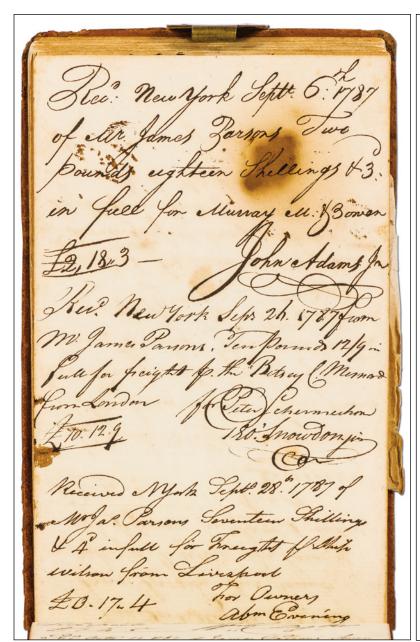
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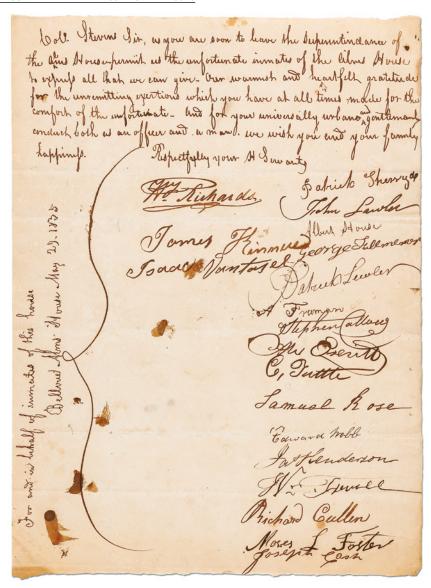


NewYork March 17. 1788

Parsons conducted his business at the center of New York's stores and counting houses on Queen Street (renamed Pearl Street) and at Hanover Square: the day book records receipts for a myriad of goods and services such as: staves, ginseng, wine, storage, freight of goods to England, labor, pilotage, beaver pelts, house rent, poor tax, flour, shoe repair, spermaceti candles from Nantucket, tobacco, beef, a crate of medical phials, ballast, ship's carpentry, wharfage, etc., including land in Nantucket. Additional familiar New York names recorded in the book are: Cornelius C. Roosevelt, Benjamin Haviland, Peter Schermerhorn, Samuel and Anthony Franklin, Increase Carpenter, Isaac Moses, Solomon Smith, among others; together with William Rotch and Obed Coffin from Nantucket; and "Hallett & Bowne" and Andrew Underhill from Flushing. Other entries record commodities purchased from sloops arrived from London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

There are also several receipts relating to the construction of buildings and related trades, which make up the largest category of receipts in the early part of the book: these include purchases of bricks, timber, planks, shingles, etc., as well as payments for work done such as brick work, installation of gutters, and carpentry. Several entries dating from this period (the first two to three years) indicate that Parsons was involved with several construction projects, possibly of his house, which he mentions several times.

A scare survival that merits close scrutiny of every page, dating to the important post-war building boom when New York began to supplant Philadelphia as America's leading port city and center of commerce. [BTC#423301]



39 (New York)
Colonel Linus W. STEVENS

[Letter]: Note of Gratitude Addressed to Superintendent Colonel Stevens Signed by the Inmates of Bellevue Alms House

[New York]: 1835

\$650

Single page letter. Measuring 7½" x 10½". Creased from mailing with some spotting else near fine. A letter written as a short note of gratitude Signed by the inmates at Bellevue Alms House to the superintendent, Colonel Linus W. Stevens, upon his retirement from the position. The letter reads: "Col. Stevens Sir, as you are soon to leave the superintendence of the Alms House - permit us the unfortunate inmates of the Alms House to express all that we can give - Our warmest and heartfelt gratitude for the unremitting exertions which you have at all times made for the comfort of the unfortunate - and for your universally urbane and gentlemanly conduct as an officer and a man. We wish you and your family happiness. Respectfully yours." The bottom two thirds of the letter include the signatures of the "inmates" of the institution and is dated May 29, 1835 along the side of the letter.

This almshouse is most likely the predecessor of New York's Bellevue Hospital. The original Alms House was thought to have been an improvement over the earlier primitive "barber surgeon" practices in place before the institute. Eventually the Alms House was moved to a former mansion, Belle Vue, and provided, at the time, state of the art medical care including early uses of ambulance. By 1931 the hospital was overshadowed by the reputation of the psychiatric wing of Bellevue. Colonel Linus W. Stevens was a member of the New York National Guard and served on the Alms House board until 1836. He died at the age of 70 in 1848.

An interesting letter representing early medical care in New York. [BTC#420510]

40 (New York) A CUSTOMER

[Flyer]: Ode to My Old Shoes New York: Hervey's West-Side Shoe-Store Jan. 1889

\$275

Small broadside or flyer. Measuring 5" x 9¼". Printed on cheap purple paper. Tear at the bottom edge, else very good. A 32-line poem regretting the loss of old shoes, but delighting that the writer must now return to Hervey's West-Side Shoe-Store to be re-shod. *OCLC* locates no copies. [BTC#408537]

ODE TO MY OLD SHOES. I'm much like you: but, with sad heart, My Dearest Friends, we soon must part! More than a year with me you've been In wet and dry, through thick and thin. You've lost your sole, and I may, mine; Alas, 'tis fate! -but don't repine. We've both been tanned, but not been tight By cobblers. Both been left, - and right. Both needed mates to be complete, We both were made to go on feet. With you, the last was first; with me The first shall be the last, you see. You've been worn out, and mended new: When men wear out, they're men dead too. We both need heeling. - Oft been soled. Ah, soon, we both will turn to mould! We've both been trod upon, and each Have trod on others, with a screech. We've had our ties,- and did incline, When polished, in the world to shine. We're pegging out .- And Oh, my Shoes! From further use we must excuse, And go to Hervey's West-Side Store, Where we have often been before. His stock we've always found complete. Tis always kept both fresh and neat; With prices low, and perfect fit, My money's worth I'm sure to get. There, MADE TO-ORDER, OF READY-MADE, And MENDING too, of any grade, At notice short, we'll ever find All things just suited to our mind HERVEY'S WEST-SIDE SHOE-STORE, No. 416 West 125th. St., New York City. Cop'ed Jan. 1889.

All Female Jury in Colonial North Carolina

North larolina & This 29 Day of July 1773 who wa Summi Muhlenbuglowny & This 29 Day of July 1773 who Esqi Twelor condo appeared Before Months Ofifer Esqi Twelor Wumon & was panneled & Duly Quallified to hot a Jury of Serch on Sundery young weemen and withon Street Suching are Meterry by our forewarnan that Marquet Mote Versent of William Lipands Does a phear to have at hill & Cafferdy, her own Confession She had a Will & Cafferdy follower that he had a child on the monday before Jaist Slough was married with Christian Obenchines Daughter andon Freeday Wight being the Night of the wedding the Wanted her Masters Negro to Bury it he so he wanted not Best took it and Corryed it away but where She news not til after wards the negro told her he had farryed it to Mathew Mitchels Barn this was Return as Elisabeth Miser Susanah Book Margatherloth Mary Kane Blackwiller

41 (North Carolina, Woman) Martin PFIFER

Colonial Indictment by a Jury of 12 Women of an Unwed Mother whose Baby Died Under Unexplained Circumstances. North Carolina, 1773

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: July 29, 1773

\$4500

Holograph document <u>Signed</u> in the text by Martin Pfifer. Approximately 6" x 7½". Old folds and tiny tears, very good or better. The document summarizes the case of Margaret (Rote) Smith, alleged to have born a child out of wedlock and that she soon asked her employer's slave to bury.

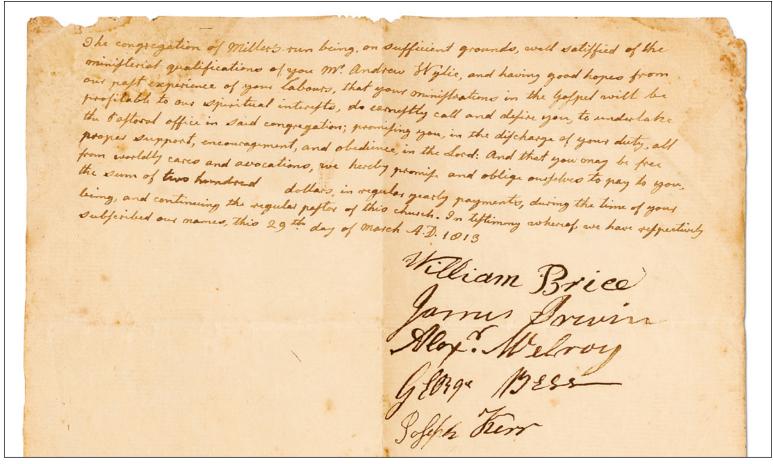
The women, who were gathered by "Street Searching" and "Duly Qualified" are listed by name. Signed by the forewoman; the other jury women are listed below in the same hand and they were charged to "Return us your Verdict" in this case of suspicious death. Their verdict was:

"We return by our forewoman that Margaret Rote Smith, Servant of William Sipards Does appear to have had a child... & Confessed as follows. That she had a child on the Monday before Jacob Slough was married with Christian Obenshanes Daughter and on Tuesday Night being the night of the wedding she wanted her Master's Negro to bury it he s[ai]d. He would not But took it and Carried it away but where she new not til afterwards the Negro told her he had carried it to Mathias Mitchels Barn."

The accused woman was apparently an indentured servant. In the indictment she was afforded some anonymity by being provided with the name "Rote" (a variant on "Roe" or "Doe") but her real name, Smith, was added after the indictment was made. The slave is identified by his race and owner but is otherwise unnamed. We could find no further resolution of the case.

Martin Pfifer, the Justice of the Peace, was a Swiss immigrant who first settled in Pennsylvania. In 1756, he moved to Big Cold Water Creek in the mountains of Southwestern North Carolina. There he pioneered a successful farm and became a community leader. His farm was a strategic point during the French and Indian War, and he regularly served in the Colonial Legislature. At his death in 1791 he owned three plantations, large amounts of property, a grist mill, and 18 slaves.

An uncommon example of an all-female jury in Colonial America. [BTC#415495]



42 (Pennsylvania) (Andrew WYLIE)

"A Call from the Congregation of Miller's Run to Mr. Andrew Wylie:" Holograph Document Signed Inviting Andrew Wylie to be the Pastor of the Congregation of Miller's Run, Pennsylvania in 1813
\$3500

Single folio leaf of laid paper. Measuring 12¾" x 7¾", with writing occupying the upper portion of the sheet. Old folds with small tears and creases at the corners, good or better. An appeal made to Wylie, in the year that he was ordained as a Presbyterian Minister. Signed by five people: William Brice, James Irwin, Alex Mcelroy, George Bess[?], and Joseph Kerr[?], dated on the 29th of March in 1813. Miller's Run Presbyterian Church, in the borough of McDonald, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, was one of the pioneer Presbyterian churches in western Pennsylvania, about four miles from Canonsburg, where Wylie was consecrated. The church and the adjacent cemetery still exist but services were discontinued in 1903. Wylie served as pastor from 1813-1817, serving simultaneously as president of Jefferson College, before going on to become the first president of Indiana College (now Indiana University) in 1829. [BTC#415879]

Miniature Book

43 (Presidential) (Franklin PIERCE)

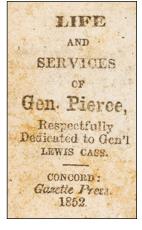
Life and Services of Gen. Pierce, Respectfully Dedicated to Gen'l Lewis Cass

Concord, [New Hampshire]: Gazette Press 1852

\$500

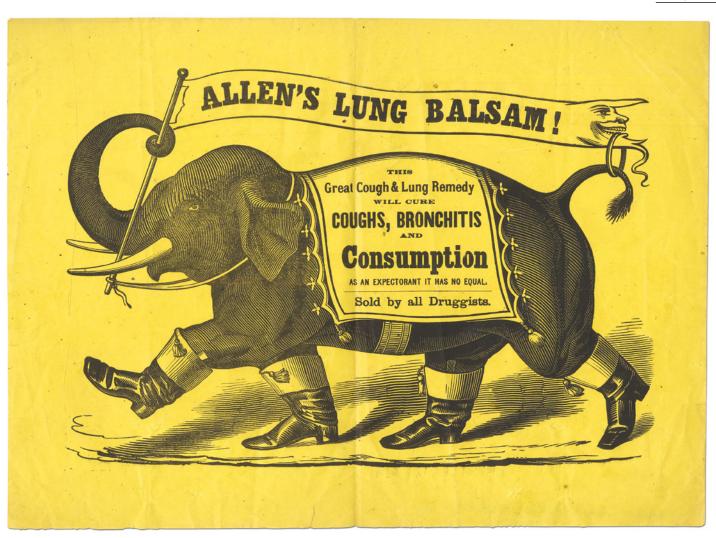
Miniature pamphlet. Approximately 1 5/8" x 1 1/8". 14pp. Slightly irregularly cut unprinted pale pink wrappers. Very near fine. An anti-Franklin Pierce campaign biography, probably published by the Whig Party, and presumably distributed on Election Day. The final leaf notes that the pamphlet was finished on November 2nd, 1852, that is, on Election Day, the day that Pierce defeated Scott.

Uncommon in the trade. [BTC#416311]









44 (Quack Medicine)

[Broadside]: Allen's Lung Balsam! [No place]: Allen's Lung Balsam [circa 1872]

\$1500

Illustrated broadside printed with a woodcut of an elephant marching in boots. Approximately 14" x 10¼". Printed on yellow paper. A couple of old vertical folds, one short tear, a few contemporary pencil marks on the verso (seeming to indicate that they were written in 1872), near fine. Wonderful broadside of an elephant wearing boots brandishing a banner affixed to his trunk and tail. The banner on his back declares: "This Great Cough & Lung Remedy will cure coughs, bronchitis and consumption, as an expectorant it has no equal. Sold by all druggists." Colorful and in very nice condition. [BTC#416258]

45 (Revolutionary War) Jasper SMITH

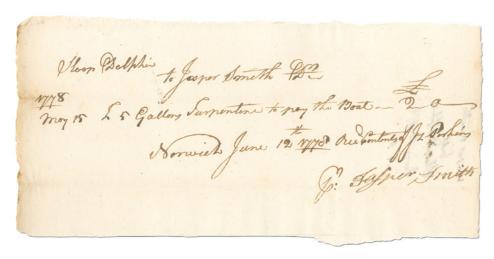
Holograph Revolutionary War Document Paying Abner Smith for Turpentine for the Captured Sloop Dolphin

1778

Norwich, [Connecticut]: May 15, 1778

\$350

Approximately 8½" x 4". Laid paper. Old folds, near fine. A payment document giving Jasper Smith Two Pounds for five gallons of turpentine to pay the Connecticut state sloop *Dolphin*, a boat captured from the British in November of 1777 and sold to the state



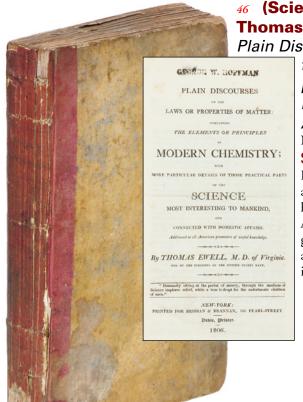
for 1000 Pounds. It was being refurbished in anticipation of a voyage to the West Indies. Receipt signed for by Jasper Smith. Docketed on the verso. Smith was the Master of the Connecticut sloop *Ranger* in 1777. [BTC#423408]

46 (Science) Thomas EWELL

Plain Discourses on the Laws or Properties of Matter: Containing the Elements or Principles of Modern Chemistry; with more particular details on those practical parts of the Science most interesting to Mankind, and Connected with Domestic Affairs Addressed to All American Promoters of Useful Knowledge New York: Brisban & Brannan 1806

\$1500

First edition. Tall octavo. 469, 3[ads] pp. Two full-page engraved plates of chemical apparatus. Original quarter cloth spine and papercovered boards, edges untrimmed, and half-title present. Ownership stamp and signature of George W. Hoffman dated in 1839. A split and light erosion on the spine, but still sound and tight, foxing on the plates, a very good copy. This volume is dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, who was the author's classmate at William and Mary. A very nice copy of a reasonably common title, but very uncommon in original boards. [BTC#398080]



47 (Spanish-American War) C.A. SILK and J.J. VANDERVEER

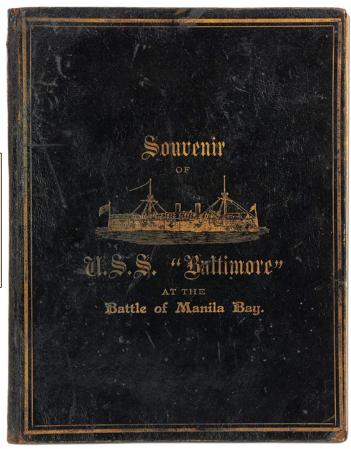
Spanish-American War, 1898 The U.S.S. "Baltimore," at the Battle of Manila Bay, (Philippine Islands) May 1st, 1898

Hongkong: Printed by Kelly & Walsh 1898

First edition. Quarto. 39, [1]pp. 14 plates from photographs, including frontispiece of Admiral Dewey, and folio folding map. Printed in blue within red borders, with headings in red. Original flexible black sheep stamped in gilt.

To flr. W. E. Woodworth with compliments from H. F. Bashke. Chief Haster as Arms. U. J. J. Ballimore

Boards a little scuffed, front hinge tender, very good. Presentation copy, **Inscribed** by a member of the ship's crew: "Mr. E.W. Woodworth with compliments from M[ax]. F. Bathke, Chief Master at Arms, U.S.S. Baltimore." A handsome "Souvenir" written by two shipmates and participants in the Battle of Manila, prepared for crew members of the U.S.S. Baltimore, a cruiser in Admiral Dewey's squadron with Bathke listed in the book as a coxswain. The Introduction to this volume declares: "The events recorded are as we saw them on this good ship, true to life; the photographs of the men as we knew them, fore and aft." Plates are from photographs of the crew, with additional in-text illustrations of ships. The battle occurred just days after the official declaration of war, and was so decisive



that the Pacific became an "American lake" until WWII. OCLC locates eight copies. Moebs. American Naval Heritage: A Catalog of Early Imprints from the Navy Department Library; Barnes. The Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection, 1898-1900: An Annotated Bibliography. [BTC#422704]



48 (Texas)

[Loose Photographs]: Texas and Oklahoma Oil Drilling

Texas and Oklahoma: [circa 1920]

\$1800

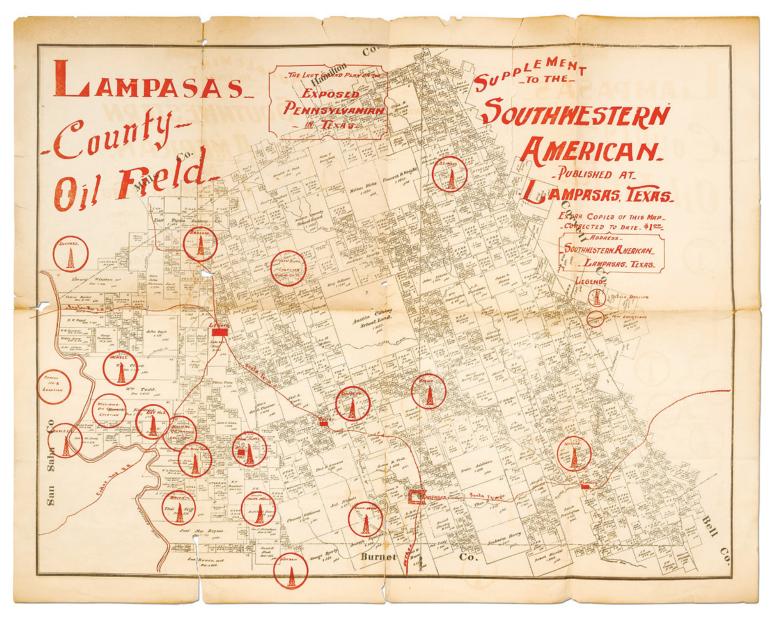
A collection of 67 loose silver gelatin photographs measuring between $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", some with captions. Near fine photographs with toning and slight creasing.

A collection of images depicting oil drilling in Texas and Oklahoma around 1920. The photos show oil rigs, workers, oil wells, and construction sites. One photo with a stamp from New Braunfels, Texas reads, "the land in back of rig 12 acres belong to us. This rig is at Lockhart and they have Oil just how much is not known at present." Other photos show workers posed around sites including one portrait of a man seated on a scaffold and action shots of men working on rigs. Men are also seen working on railroads and dams near the sites and other construction projects. The photographer included images of the surrounding area and the changing seasons with photos of snowy fields, mountains, and forests.

A nice collection of images from the middle years of the Texas oil boom. [BTC#420285]







49 (Texas)

[Map]: Lampasas County Oil Field: The Last "Grand Play" on the Exposed Pennsylvanian in Texas

Lampasas, Texas: Southwestern American [circa 1920]

\$2000

Map printed in black and red (marking existing oil wells). Issued as a supplement to the *Southwestern American*. Measuring 28" x 22½". Folded, presumably as issued. Several tears, mostly at the folds, complete, but good only. Rare. *OCLC* locates a single copy at University of Texas at Arlington. Curiously, a modern reproduction of the map can be bought online.

[BTC#420643]



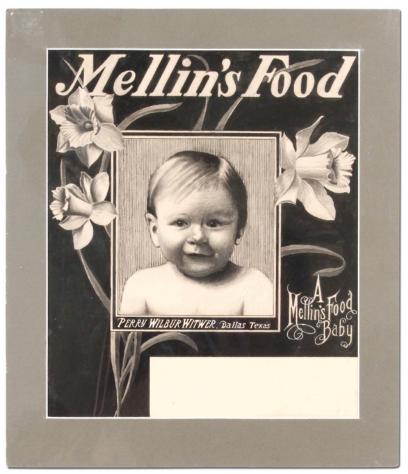
50 (Texas) [G.R. WAITLEY]

[Original Advertising Art]: Mellin's Food: Perry Wilbur Witwer, Dallas, Texas A Mellin's Food Baby

[Boston: Mellin's Food Company 1907]

\$350

Original pen and ink drawing of Percy Wilbur Witwer of Dallas, Texas, used for a Mellin's Baby Food advertisement. Image size 9½" x 11". Matted and shrinkwrapped. Appears fine. The lower right portion of the image is blank, which in the printed advertisement was filled with text (including the publication information referenced above). The American branch of Mellin's Baby Food, which was originally founded in England, became perhaps the first successful manufactured baby food company in the U.S. We found a few records for a Perry W. Witwer of Dallas, attributing his birth variously between 1903-1907. The artist's attribution of G.R. Waitley of Nevada, Ohio, is just that this was found amongst other advertising art by that artist and seems in keeping with his style. [BTC#389635]





51 (Transportation)

[Broadside]: Big Buggy Bargain! Chicago: Ball Bearing Wheel Co. [circa 1885] \$300

Broadside. Measuring 8" x 11". Printed in red with illustration of a buggy. Old, light creases, with one tiny tear, a near fine example. Handsome. [BTC#87915]

"I have no doubt that were it not for the Aegis of the Prince that protects me, I should very soon be made mince meat of"

52 Alexander Madison VEDDER

[Manuscript]: An American Doctor in Japan during the 1868 Boshin War: The "Journal of A.M. Vedder, M.D., Physician to His Highness the Prince of Choshui, Mitagiri, Province of Nagato, Japan" (Nagato; Shimonoseki; Nagasaki): 1868

\$65,000

Manuscript Journal. Octavo. Measuring 5½" x 8". About 180 pages in manuscript: pp. [4] 1-21 [22-170], followed by several blank leaves, and seven pages of memoranda at the back. Bound in half calf and marbled paper over boards, gilt spine. Approximately 30,000 words, written from 12 January – 30 October, 1868. Boards are a bit warped with partial splitting to front joint, marbled paper is worn, some staining to the text pages, good or better. With a printed "Weekly Union Calendar for 1868" affixed on the verso of front free endpaper.

A densely written journal of Alexander Vedder's nearly daily entries (with a four-week gap in September), documenting his experiences as the physician and school master for the Prince of Chōshū during the year of 1868, a scant 15 years after Commodore Matthew Perry and his fleet entered Tokyo harbor and forced a trade relationship with Japan. Vedder knew that he was one of

the few foreigners present in one of the most politically important parts of the country at a pivotal time in Japanese history:

Journal of All Teddard D.

Physician to his righting the
Prince of Choshie.

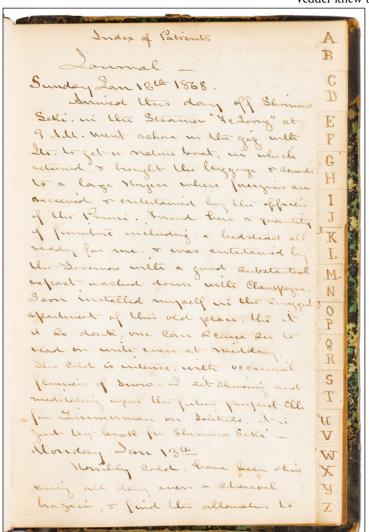
Mitagin. Promise of Nagalo.

Japan. 4cb. 16th.

"Gott Sei mit uns"!

the Boshin War had just broken out, pitting Japan's two most powerful samurai, the Princes of Ch sh and Satsuma in support of the Emperor Meiji, against the ruling Tokugawa Shogunate. He thus deliberately records much information about the country, and about Japanese customs, along with his personal reactions to the culture. In a June, 1868 letter to his brother Elihu Vedder, he had written: "I have enjoyed about as good an opportunity of observing and studying the characteristics of these people as has been afforded perhaps to anybody since the opening of the country and during a great part of the time have preserved notes of anything worth jotting down (which may someday or other be given to the world)."

Alexander Vedder was the older brother of the well-known artist and illustrator Elihu Vedder. After an unsuccessful attempt to establish a medical practice in New York City in 1856 at the age of 25, he accepted a medical officer's commission in the U.S. Navy, eventually serving as a surgeon. Six years later, during the Civil War he was assigned to the sloop-of-war U.S.S. Jamestown, which was under orders to sail for Japan. The Jamestown arrived at Yokohama in July 1863, where Vedder was put in charge of a small naval hospital. Enchanted by the country, and well aware of the financial rewards available to a well-trained Westerner, Vedder resigned his commission in 1865 in order to expand his practice at Yokohama. In January, 1868 he began his service as household physician to the Prince of Ch sh at Shimonoseki and Mitagiri (a town on the southern coast of the main island near Nagoto), and in October of that year he accepted an offer from the Emperor to serve as head of the Imperial Hospital and lecturer at Niogo (present day Kobe) near Osaka. His remarkable ascent was cut short by a paralytic attack in 1869 which, in turn, led to his death in 1870.



When Vedder arrived at Shimonoseki in January, 1868 (the sixth year of his residence in Japan), and at Mitagiri in February, he was the only foreigner residing at either place. Being attached to the Prince, he was attended by an English-speaking interpreter, and he frequently met with the Governor and other high officials. He often mentions his interpreter "Ito" and Ito's companion "Kido." These most likely are It Hirobumi (one of the Ch sh Five who travelled to England in 1863 to study at University College in London, and Japan's first Prime Minister), and Kido Takayoshi, another important statesman from the Ch sh Domain. Here for example is an early entry from Jan. 15th: "Took a long walk this morning and in the PM dined with Kido and Ito at a tea house ... The repast, in my honor, was to have been in foreign style, but the pretty waiter girls made such a mess of it, that I begged the party to abandon chairs and table and take to the mats, assuring them of my preference for Japanese style. May heaven forgive me!"

Also of historical importance was Vedder's close friendship with the English merchant Thomas Blake Glover. Based in Nagasaki, Glover had convinced Harry Parkes, the British minister, that Britain should resist attempts by the Tokugawa Shogunate to control foreign trade in Japan, and to support instead the Ch sh and Satsuma leaders, whom Glover was supplying with foreign arms and warships to fight the Shogunate. Vedder describes several encounters with Glover and his associates, including a long visit of several days at Glover's house ("Ipponmatsu") at Nagasaki, and also to coal mines in which both Glover and the Prince of Ch sh had controlling financial interests. Here is an excerpt from Vedder's description of his visit to Japan's first coal pits:

was fully half a mile long, bow. will a sunday bollow. and the Duppents in many places roller. & neady to guie way. The ventila him is not good of the mine but empresently freed from water by a Denes of minety float which each trodden by one man. o Reget Constant, at work. The Deani being worked was four feet in thickness, of good quality, but not got out systematically only hammed or Chipped away. Ro Und the mineral is timbly haken & composed of how thirds dust, even within the fit. I never mas to glad to get out of a place in my life as the Rensalion of hering do deep in the quing way were by no means pleany emotions, She Sabon of extraction is andrews in the extreme of many of those employed are young girls, all meanly mude who have to part o tool ktrough that half mile of inchie Quiking at every stop into the mud I water. I loaded with his haskets Containing meanly a picul of eval.

April 31st [near Nagasaki]: "Visited ... the coal mines belonging to the Prince of Hizen on the island of 'Matz-sima'. There are no perpendicular shafts, but the galleries simply follow the coal seams, descending at an angle generally of about 30°. The one I entered was fully half a mile long, low, with a muddy bottom, and the supports in many places rotten and ready to give way. The ventilation is not good and the mine but imperfectly freed from water by a series of ninety foot wheels each trodden by one man, and kept constantly at work. The seam being worked was four feet in thickness and of good quality, but not got out systematically, only hammered and chipped away ... I never was so glad to get out of a place in my life ... The labor of extraction is arduous in the extreme, and many of those employed are young girls, all nearly nude, who have to pant and toil through that half mile of incline sinking at every step into the mud and water, and loaded with two baskets containing nearly a picul of coal. It really seemed to me that life under such circumstances must be something whose termination would be looked forward to as the only consolation connected with it, yet the swarms of blackened, filthy ragged children did not certainly bear out the idea. The hovels were the worst and filthiest things I have ever seen in Japan. The miners are said to be principally composed of criminals."

Over the course of his employment under the Prince, Vedder describes his interactions with various Japanese students and patients, Chōshū Domain officials, and visits of the Prince his son "the Younger" to Mitagiri, political events, and his many excursions hiking and visiting towns. Here are a but few brief excerpts:

Jan. 16th [Shimonoseki]: "Hundreds of Junks ... come here annually and a great trade is carried on in sea-weed, salt fish, salt, etc., while what may be called Junk chandlery flourishes to an unlimited extent. Two steamers came in today and anchored in front of my residence, one belongs to the Prince of Satsuma, the other to Chikuzen. I think they came here for coal."

60 • BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS

This is the first of several references to Prince Satsuma, and the Satsuma-Ch sh Alliance.

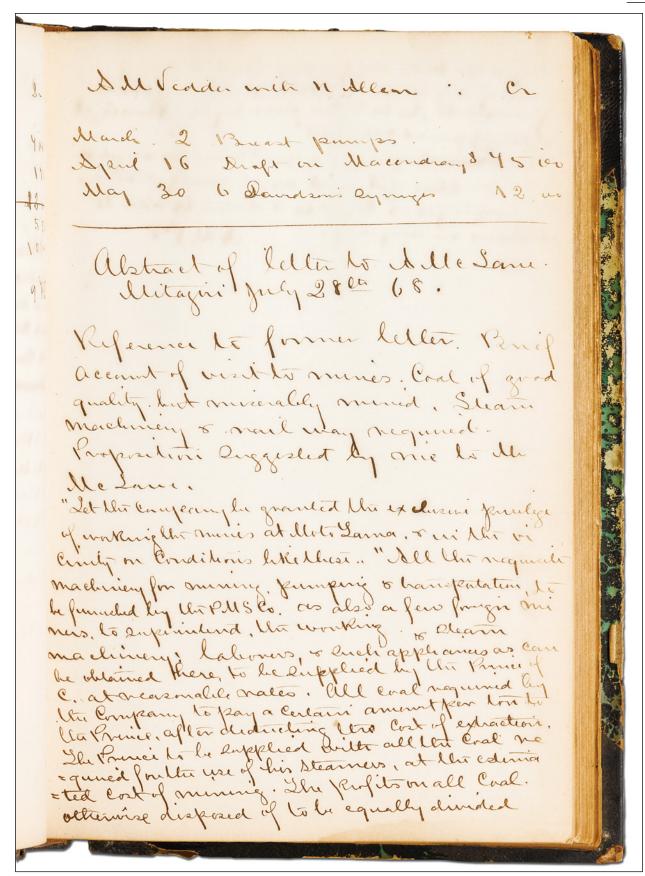
Jan. 17th [Shimonoseki]: "Many steamers of various princes are daily arriving and departing and Ito informed me today that more troops were to go to Kioto, where I fear there will be trouble. Ascended a hill to day by 285 steps, on its summit is a little Miya [Shinto shrine] to the memory of those who fell in the late war with the Taikun [the Tycoon or Shogun]."

Feb. 2d [Shimonoseki] "News came to day that hostilities had actually commenced at Kioto and that the Taikun in person was leading his forces against the Daimios who have possession of his Highness the Mikado. Of course there is a great stir here in official quarters, and Ito suddenly embarked in the 'Whampoa' [Thomas Glover's Steamer] for Niogo, leaving not a soul here with whom I can converse in English. / Doubtless the Daimios will be whipped, for the Taikun is a resolute man"

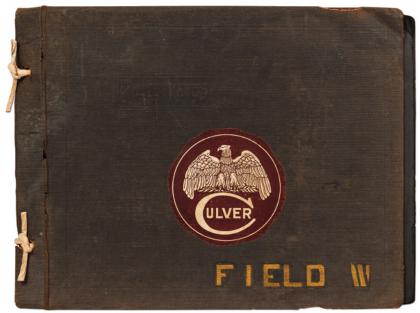
April 4th [Mitagiri]: "Yesterday went to see a merchant near here, whose thigh I was told was enormously swollen. Ascertained it to be a fracture, altho' in their ignorance, they carefully concealed the fact of the man having fallen. He had been treated for fourteen days by a Japanese physician with pitch plasters to the limb! I have had a bedstead made, and shall extend by the weight and pulley."

ide much In Showson Nagasaki. on ignated but Reaple altogether uino Seki at u whole place Prestitutes La 120 endredend

April 14th [Shimonoseki]: "Start for Nagasaki on certain business matters ... / Arrive at Shimono Seki ... The whole place making a gala day of it, to view the grand procession of Prostitutes, who to the number of perhaps a hundred, clad in gorgeously embroidered and manifold robes, mounted on wooden clogs 15 inches high, their heads loaded with silver ornaments and shell hair pins, parade the streets supported by female attendants on either side. They are followed by men holding huge umbrellas over their heads, and form certainly one of the strangest and most perplexing exhibitions that is often beheld. I saw something like this at Yokohama, years ago, but on a much smaller scale. / What it all means I cannot say, unless it be to hold up a brilliant example for emulation to the adolescent female population. The entire population were out to witness it, arrayed in their Sunday best"



He also describes the Japanese diet, Japanese and Chinese medicinal plants, etc., and several encounters with Japanese physicians. A few months after taking up his new post for the Emperor in Niago in 1869, Vedder suffered a paralytic attack which incapacitated him for a number of months. He sailed for home in the spring of 1870, and died not long after his arrival in San Francisco. An article that Vedder was working on: *Remarks on the Actual State of Medical Science in Japan* was published in the January 1869 issue of *The American Journal of Medical Sciences*. He refers to his experiences treating fractures, constructing crutches, and dispensing medications, all subjects treated much more elaborately in this manuscript journal. A few of Vedder's letters to his brother and father also have been published in *The Archives of American Art Journal* (January 1966). To this published record, Vedder's remarkable journal, rich in content, will add much detail about Japanese culture at this historically important moment.





53 (Wyoming) William Hill FIELD

[Photo Album]: Boy Scouts in Wyoming Wyoming: 1922

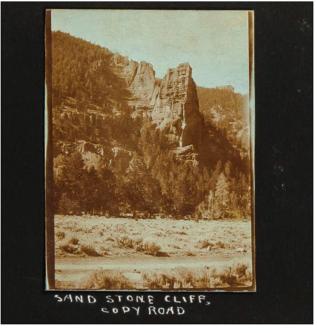
\$3000

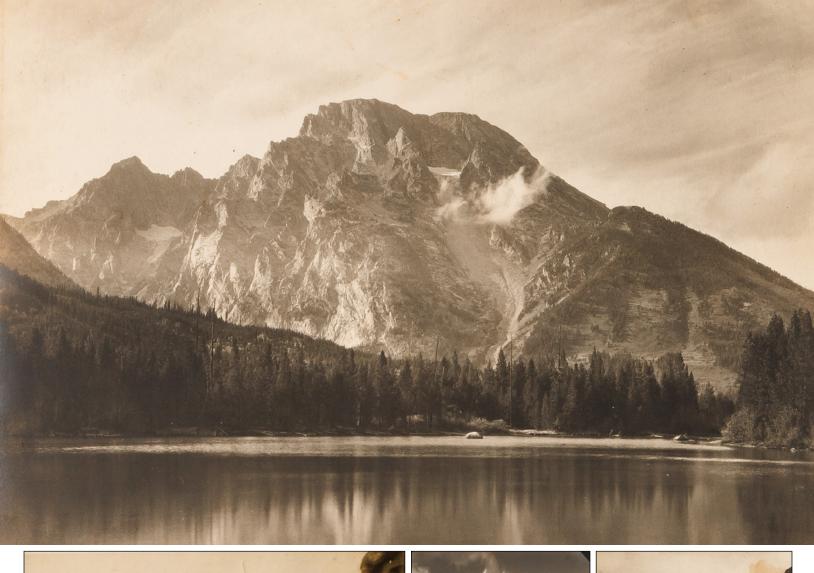
Oblong quarto. Measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10". String-tied black cloth over stiff paper boards with a Culver Academy sticker and "Field W" stenciled on the front board. Contains 194 sepia-toned or black and white silver gelatin photographs measuring between 2" x 3" and 8" x 10", with captions. Very good album with chips, tears, and rubbing with near fine photographs.

A photo album kept by William Hill Field while participating in various activities with the Boy Scouts in Wyoming in 1922. The early photos in the album show a trip to Hynds Lodge in Cheyenne. The lodge was originally built by businessman Harry P. Hynds and donated to the Boy Scouts in 1922. It was originally used as a recreational camp, seen in these photos, and later by churches, social groups, and businesses. The site eventually became Curt Gowdy State Park in 1971 and the lodge itself is part of the National Register of Historic Places. Photos show boys diving from a pier, posed by their camps, canoeing, and dressed in Native American headdresses. Later in the album during July and August of 1922 Field and his fellow scouts go to Yellowstone National Park beginning with a map of the site with handwritten notes for trails. They participated in the "Valley Ranch Horseback Trip in the Rockies for Boys." Field writes, "photographs of the Valley Ranch Company's Saddle trip for boys, taken during the summer of 1922. The trip is through Yellowstone Park, down to Jackson's Hole and the Teton Mis." He follows this with a lengthy itinerary set up for the trip, beginning with a wagon train, to their first camp site. They attended a rodeo show at "frontier day," erected individual tents, learned to rope, and hiked the surrounding mountains. Field photographed the splendor of the national park noting the mountains, canyons, and other landmarks of the park. It seems Field had an interest in photography and his photos present better than average examples of amateur photography. The Boy Scouts of America saw a rise in popularity in Wyoming, especially Cheyenne, in the early 1920s.

A wonderful collection of 1920s scouting photographs. [BTC#421937]



















54 (Vietnam War)

[Painting on Velvet]: "Viet Nam: A Wife's love is like a rose hung on your chest..." Vietnam?: [circa 1970]

\$350

Painting on black velvet. Measuring 11¾" x 16". Unsigned. Small cracks in the paint, lettering a little rubbed, stable and very good. Currently shrinkwrappered on to cardstock. A strange painting on black velvet depicting a soldier (or his wife?) rendered in the then popular big-eyed style of Margaret Keene, posed with an M15 behind barbed wire with a full moon in the background, silhouetting a fighter plane and helicopters in the sky, and tanks and rocket launchers on the ground. Beneath the picture is a poem celebrating a wife's love for her husband. A search of the poem's phrases revealed no comparable poetry. The big-eyed style renders the subject somewhat androgynous. Reportedly soldiers during the Vietnam War would commission these black velvet paintings most commonly painted and backed on balsa wood in either Korea or the Philippines and post them to their loved ones back home. A nearly identical example of this painting is featured at The Velveteria in Los Angeles, a museum that is the world's largest repository of velvet paintings. A terrific Vietnam War artifact, both maudlin and creepy in equal parts. [BTC#407448]