



Auger Down Books

E-LIST 20:

NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL
ANTIQUARIAN
BOOK FAIR,
2023

Woman's Wrong
Susan B. Anthony
of Rochester
Will speak on the
pecuniary, legal & political
disabilities of woman
at Eagle Hall
on Thursday Evening March
at 7 o'clock -
Admission 12 1/2 cts -

Terms:

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A Wonderful family
to know - for all
the pleasure I had
in Providence - to
them I am very
grateful.
Ivan Clark
Prophet "Green Pasture"
Compton

[AFRICAN-AMERICAN PERFORMANCE - NEW YORK] "FAIR PLAY"

Grand Entertainment / Under the Auspices of "Fair Play" at Bethesda Baptist Church, On Thursday Eve. Dec. 13.

New Rochelle, c. 1910. Playbill measuring 13 ½ x 6 inches. Mounted to larger card. Some wear and tears, good condition.

An unrecorded playbill for a concert given by Mabel Diggs at the Bethesda Baptist Church in New Rochelle, New York, c. 1910. The concert was put on by a publication called "Fair Play," edited by William L. Jones, Jr., and of which we find no record. The playbill states: "The affair will tend to show the advancement and possibility of the race." Several other civic leaders from the African-American community in New Rochelle are on the bill listed as speaker. We find no record of "Fair Play" in OCLC or otherwise, making this perhaps a unique survival of a publication that never achieved success.

Grand Entertainment
Under the Auspices of
"FAIR PLAY"
AT
Bethesda Baptist Church
ON
Thursday, Eve. Dec. 13

This affair will tend to show the advancement and possibilities of the race.

THE SPEAKERS ARE
John E. Robinson, Pres. St. Marks Lyceum, N.Y.
Rev. Adam Jackson, D. D., St. Catherine's A. M. E. Zion Church.
G. W. Thompson, M. D.
W. J. Brown, Esq., Pres. New Rochelle Co-operative Business League; Rev. W. H. Slater, Shiloh Baptist Church; Judge Charles A. Van Auker, New Rochelle, N. Y.; H. H. Harrison, New York; J. B. Bullock; Hon. Charles Chamberlain, Secretary to the Mayor; J. Howard Harper, Pres. Booker T. Washington Republican Club; R. Nelson Berry, Secretary New Rochelle, Y. M. C. A.; Wm. L. Jones, Jr., Editor, Fair Play; Miss Mabel Diggs of New York, the talented young soprano—the most wonderful singer for her age in the country will appear; Prof. J. S. Bates, Leader of St. Catherine's Choir and one of New York's best musical directors will favor us with some of his choice selections; Miss Edna E. Henry of New Rochelle High School will recite, Mrs. Wm. L. Jones Jr., accompanist G. Wilton Marshall, Master of Ceremonies.

PRIZE:
A lady's gold watch will be awarded the lady selling the largest number of tickets over ten dollars. The watch can be seen in Eisenberg's window, 25 Mechanic Street.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Get tickets for the prize at Jones' Tailor Shop, 206½ Huguenot St.

VOTING CONTEST
There will be a voting contest for the most popular young lady and Gentleman in New Rochelle. The lady and gentleman receiving the largest number of votes will receive a prize.

REFRESHMENTS SERVED BY A COMMITTEE OF LADIES FROM THE CHURCH.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Exercises begin at 8.30.
WM. L. JONES, JR., Manager

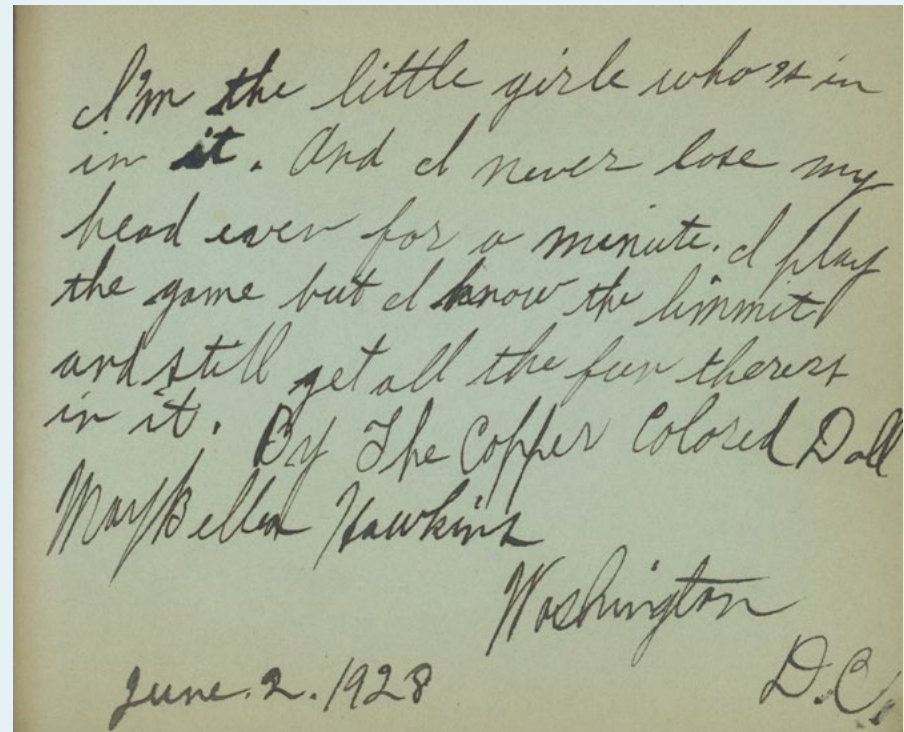
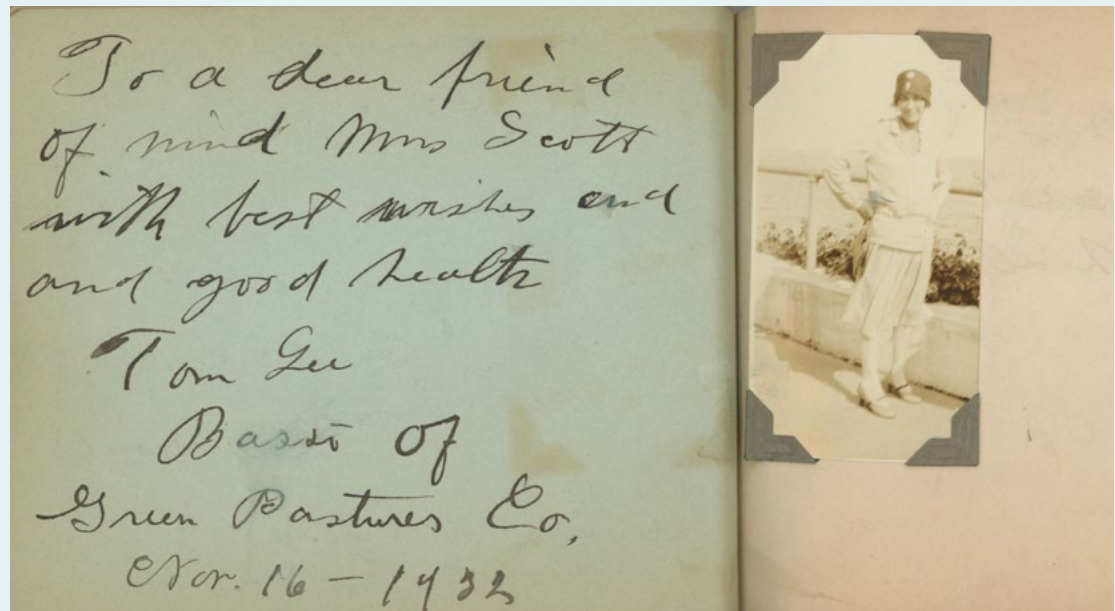
[AFRICAN-AMERICAN PERFORMANCE - 1920S] SCOTT, E. MAYBELL; YOUNG, EMOGENE

Pair of Autograph Books Kept by Emogene Young and E. Maybell Scott of Providence, Rhode Island, with Signatures from the Green Pasture Company, Drake and Walker, and Other African American Performers, 1927-1937.

V.p., 1927-1937. Scrapbooks measuring appx 6 x 4 inches, with photographs and inscriptions from various actors within. Generally fine condition and appearing nearly complete with a couple of missing images.

An interesting pair of scrapbooks belonging to two women, E. Maybell Scott and Emogene Young, who appear to have been involved in some capacity with the African-American theater scene in the 1920s and early 1930s, living in the same address on East Cranston Street and possibly hosting performers who were touring through Providence. The books contain many autographs and inscriptions from performers, including the cast of the Green Pasture Company, Drake and Walker, The 3 Whippets, and others. Most of the entries are signed in Providence, though some are in other cities such as Washington, D.C. The albums are full of snapshot photographs, some appearing to be of actors, others from friends. One photograph shows an African-American marching band in a street scene. The

CONTINUED



2 CONTINUED

Pair of Autograph Books Kept by Emogene Young and E. Maybell Scott.

entries from the performers usually include page-long descriptions and refer to the Scott and Young directly, making it likely that the performers enjoyed some sort of relationship with the pair and taking the albums out of typical autograph album territory into something more collaborative, of interest to scholars studying regional touring African-American theater during the time period and African-American life more generally.

\$3,250

Where every i go I'll be
Thinking of those that
-I hope that will always
think of me.
Lonny Gaybura
of chuffle Along
Dec 4th of 1932 Bass

A woman who asked for
gold by the name of Snake
June 2-1928 just a Poem -
If you are seeking the rich
now with me you are through
after all that I have done for
you, you found it easy to
robb me of my heart and
soul,
but you'll find it hard to
robb the rich of their gold,
well I don't wish you bad
luck or envy you,
but there's no success to
what you are trying to do -
and I can picture you
laughing at what I say (1928)

Clifford Carter
Ever Since the year of 1892
Base Ball Players & Pimps Aint had nothing to
But they Better start doing On a fast do
for these B. & G. Women Shake a rattle
Clifford Carter
1614 South St
Phila
Pa



To a real dear friend
May you always be happy
go lucky through out
Your life.
From a pal
Josh Hammer.
% 3 Whippets.
Albee Theatre.

3

[AFRICAN-AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS - NEW YORK]
BAKER, WALTER

Photograph of a Seated Woman, c. 1910-1920.

New York, 1910-1920. Photograph measuring 5 x 3 ½ inches on larger mount. Some fading to image, wear to mount, very good.

Walter Baker was a founder of the Colored Photographers Association and owned and operated a studio and school on Lenox Avenue at 133rd Street in New York in the early twentieth century. He was one of the best-known and most prolific photographers in Harlem during the period. Offered here is an example of his work, a photograph of an unidentified seated woman in formal dress.



\$450

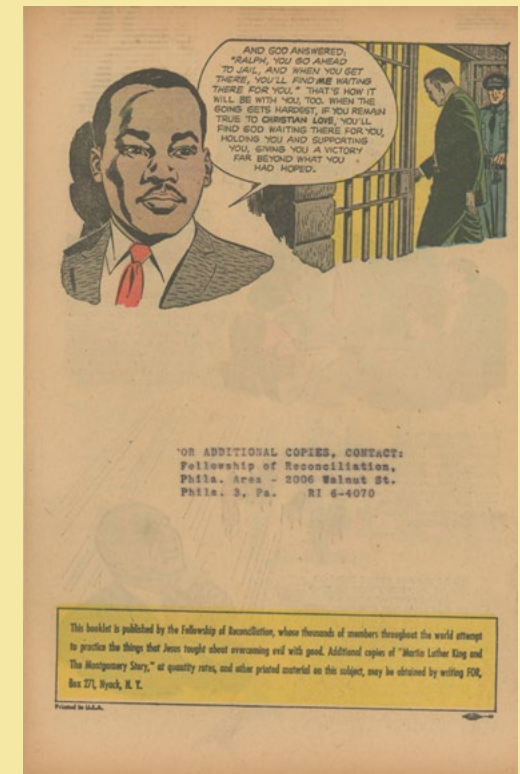
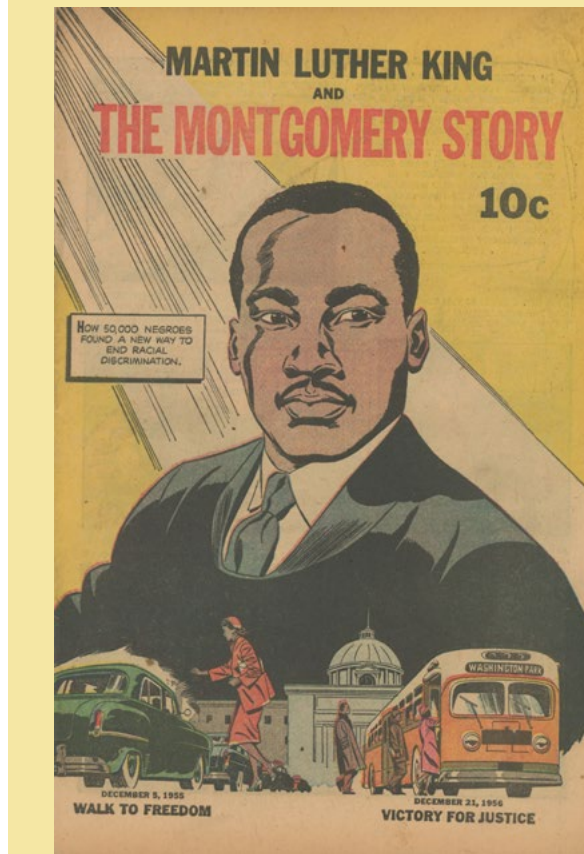
[CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT] FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION; KAPP, AL [STUDIO OF]; BARRY, SY

Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Story.

Nyack, 1957, Small 4to, 10 ¼ x 6 ¾ and, each 16 pp. A fine copy, unread, with slightest normal tanning, but exceptionally preserved overall.

A year after moving its headquarters from New York City to Nyack, New York, the Fellowship of Reconciliation – an interfaith group founded in 1915 with pacifist roots – published this, an illustrated story of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which helped introduce the country to Martin Luther King, Jr. The comic was produced by a number of artists under the direction of Al Capp, who is best known for *L'il Abner*. The FoR had, a year earlier, assigned the white Methodist minister Glenn E. Smiley, to assist the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in the Montgomery bus boycott. Smiley, as well as executive secretary and director of publications Alfred Hassler – a prolific anti-war writer – directed the production of this comic book, with the help of Capp's studio, who assigned the artist Sy Barry to illustrate the work. Dr. King contributed to and endorsed the work himself, offering several editorial suggestions. Besides telling the story of King and the boycott, the comic introduced the principles of nonviolence and nonviolent resistance. John Lewis cited the work as an inspiration for his three-part graphic novel series *March*.

Through grant funding, the FoR was able to produce an initial run of 250,000 copies, which were distributed through a network of civil rights groups, churches and schools. Offered here is a pristine original copy of the first edition (distinguishable from later reprints by the presence of a "For Additional Copies, Contact:" stamp on the rear cover, listing the address of the Philadelphia area FoR office). FoR staff, in particular Jim Lawson and Glenn



Smiley, distributed the comic throughout the south to younger audience members while giving workshops on nonviolence. The FoR produced a second version, drawn by a different artist, for Latin American audiences.

Despite the comic's importance, very few original copies have survived (we locate no others for sale at the time of this writing). The comic historian and artist Tom Christopher posted an article about it on his website in 2004, which led to a revival in interest and eventually additional reprints and translations.

Overall a pristine copy of a very important comic book, which helped introduce and define the Civil Rights Movement and its messages of nonviolence and nonviolent resistance.

\$1,800

5

[CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT] FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION; KAPP, AL [STUDIO OF]; BARRY, SY

Martin Luther King y La Historia de Montgomery. Como 50,000 Negros Encontraron una Nueva Manera de Lograr la Justicia.

Nyack, 1957, Small 4to, 10 ¼ x 6 ¾ and, each 16 pp. A fine copy, unread, with slightest normal tanning, but exceptionally preserved overall.

[Please see our previous listing for a history of the English language edition of this book]

After producing the English version of this title in 1957, the Fellowship of Reconciliation published this edition for Latin American audiences in a run of 125,000 copies. Similarly, very few survived, with OCLC currently locating only four copies. The entire comic was redrawn by an unknown artist. OCLC credits the publication to Secretaria sudamericana, Movimiento de Reconciliación, in Montevideo. A very uncommon survival.



\$1,800

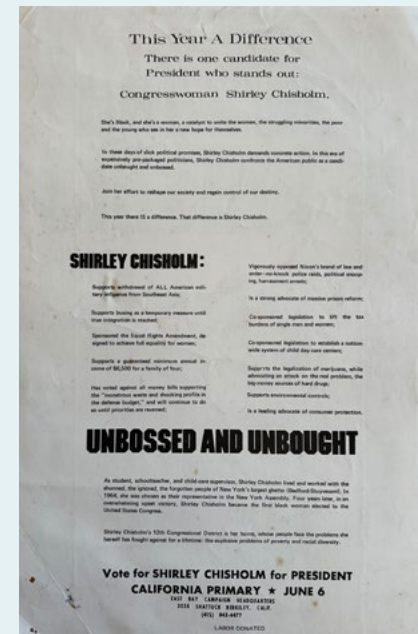
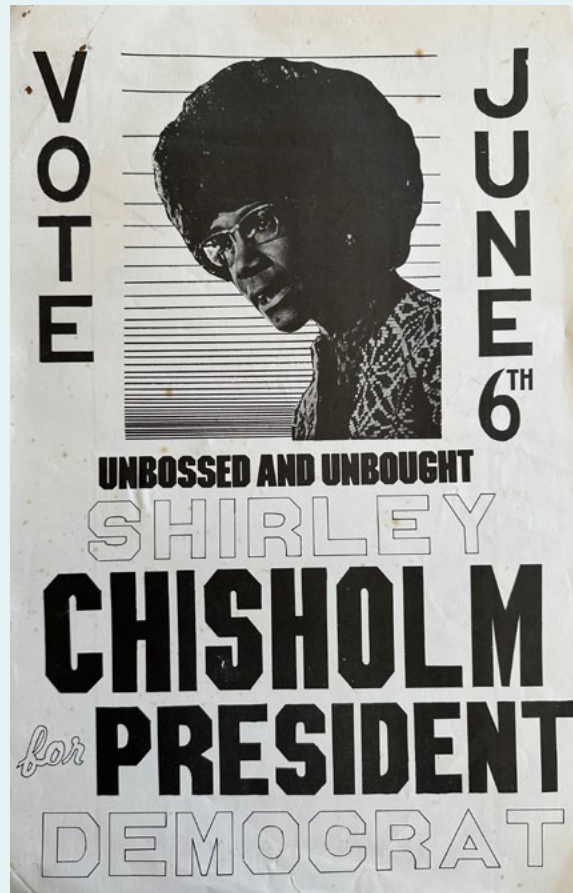
7

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - POLITICS - CALIFORNIA]
[CHISHOLM, SHIRLEY]

Vote June 6th /
Unbossed and Unbought
/ Shirley Chisholm for
President / Democrat.

Berkeley, 1972. Double sided poster measuring 17 x 11 inches. Some creases, wear and small holes in corner, very good minus overall.

A poster for Shirley Chisholm's campaign produced at her East Bay Campaign Headquarters for the California Primary on June 6, 1972. We find no other records of this poster, a variant in theme and design on some produced nationally for the campaign which have appeared in auction records. Chisholm received more votes in California than any other state, receiving 157,435 votes for 4.4 percent of the total.



\$1,750

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - SLAVERY AND ABOLITION - POLITICS] AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Manuscript Speech by
an Abolitionist Firebrand,
Denouncing Slavery and its
English Origins and Making
a Patriotic Claim for Liberty
Party Sympathizers to
Support the Candidacy
of Henry Clay and Not
James Birney for Practical
Reasons, 1844.

N.p., [1844]. Two sheets measuring 13 ½ x 8 and 5 ½ x 8 inches. Near fine condition.

A fascinating political speech in manuscript by an unknown author, notable for its nativist claims regarding the origin of slavery as being a British relic, and for urging supporters of James Birney's Liberty ticket to vote instead for Clay for a mix of patriotic and pragmatic reasons. The speaker first delineates slavery as a uniquely British institution, claims that the Polk candidacy is a relic of this British influence, and then encourages his listeners to vote for Clay. The speech is notable both for the nativist sentiment of the speaker, and also for the degree to which it targets abolitionists specifically in an effort to strike compromise and defeat Polk, a theme which of course returns multiple times in third party candidacies.

The Liberty Party believed that the framework for the abolition movement rested in the constitution, a source of conflict between Birney and William Lloyd Garrison.

CONTINUED

It was an unfortunate circumstance that in establishing our federal government the framers of our constitution were under the necessity of taking into the compact several States whose laws recognised colored men as property & the right of the white man to buy, sell, or hold human beings as property. This fact was not only an unfortunate one with reference to the sons of Slaves, but in process of time, it has become immensely unfortunate in its results on the federal Union. This fact, the existence of Slavery in our southern States (a curse entailed upon them by their British mother) has given rise to a principle of political economy or national policy, widely different from that fraternal patriotic principle which swelled the bosom of our fathers, when they purchased our liberties with their blood. Yes, fellow freemen Slavery has given rise to a political economy in this republic as foreign to the minds of the framers of our constitution as Slavery itself is to liberty. And by this foreign, or new principle of national policy, our great brotherhood is disturbed & this once united and great family has now become divided into two great political parties, which if we were to call by their right names, should be denominated the American & British parties; each arranged under separate banners and pledged to different leaders, and different measures of political economy. It becomes us as freemen to well understand the leading principles of these two great parties; whence they have been derived and the objects which each party aiming to accomplish. The leading or characteristic principles of the Democratic Whigs or American party have been handed down to us by their patriot fathers of '76 whose mantle fell upon their sons bearing an indelible inscription Equal and Equal protection. But the characteristic principles of the Tories or British party, have been derived from those British or European families in the southern States, frequently called "families of blood" to denote their origin.

8 CONTINUED

Manuscript Speech by an Abolitionist Firebrand

The speech is clearly intended for the Liberty Party audience, claiming that the origins of emancipation lay in the Constitution. The speaker writes:

"This fact, the instance of Slavery in our Southern States (a curse entailed upon them by their British mother) has given rise to a principle of political economy or national policy widely different from that fraternal patriotic principle which swelled the bosom of our fathers, when they purchased our liberties with their blood. Yes, fellow freemen, Slavery has given rise to a political economy in this republic as foreign to the minds of the framers of our Constitution as Slavery itself is to liberty."

Continuing his argument, he writes:

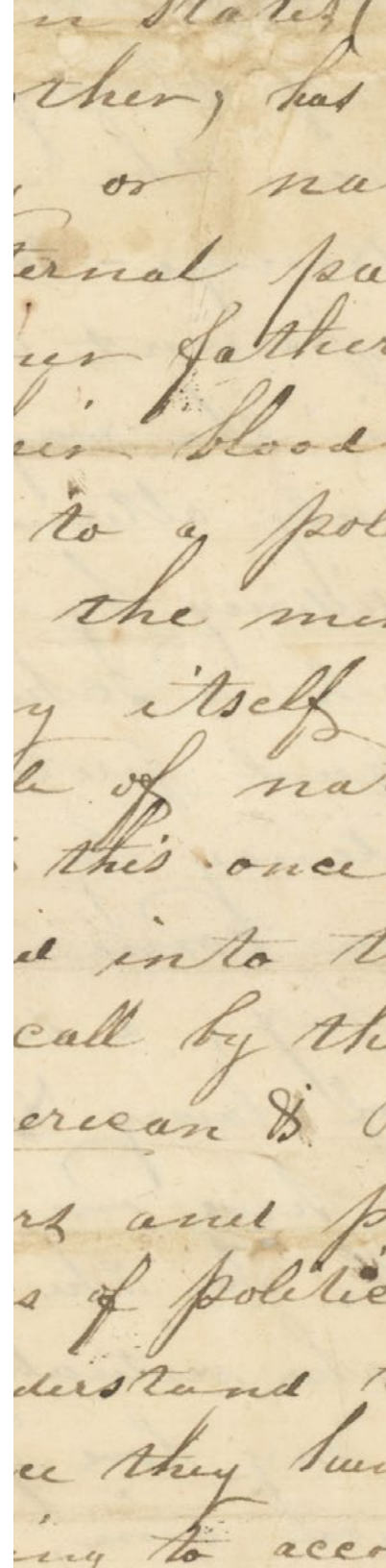
"And the British party begin to tremble for their 'peculiar institution', with fear that James G. Birney will be elected President in 1848, and their only alternative is to secure by whatever means, the election of an anti Tariff, pro-annexation President and cabinet; enlarge the Slave territory and the representation of slavery in Congress, so as to gain a complete ascendancy over the American party - and then by means of Executive patronage - the post office - the press - the purse and the sword, prevent Birney's election and throw an immovable barrier in the way of reform in all future time."

The remainder of the speech is interesting for his insistence that voting for Clay would provide the best opportunity for the prevention of the spread of slavery into the territories.

He writes:

"To the particular favorites of the third party policy, who virtually belong to the American ship, I am constrained, by my love for my country, my anxiety for the object at which you aim, that the oppressed may be set free and by my conviction of duty, and my confidence in your respect for truth and principles, rather than men. I am constrained to say: 'Except you abide in the ship you ye cannot be saved'. I perceive that in our present voyage there is danger. But 'united we stand'. If yours be the true leaven, for heaven's sake, throw it into the American mass, that the whole lump be leavened. I admit that your separate organization in 1840 was called for to arouse the people to the subject and I thank God that the people have awaked and such has been the result, that separate action is not now so necessary as united action. But if you cast your vote this year for a separate party and thus weaken the American party, and prevent an election by the house, you will throw the election into the hands of the British house, and Polk, Dallas, Texas and destruction will be the result. And as you are accountable for the evil which is in your power to prevent, the blood of slavery for generations to come will be found in your skirts."

The speaker argues that Democrats fear Birney could be elected in 1848, and their scheme



8 CONTINUED

Manuscript Speech by an Abolitionist Firebrand

to forestall such an event is to elect Polk, and expand the slave territory to entrench Democratic Party power and prevent Birney's election in 1848. It is an interesting perspective, suggesting the speech was intended specifically for Liberty Party circles, and not for abolitionists who shared Garrison's view on the constitutional origins of slavery. Clay's candidacy would be doomed eventually by his lack of clarity on the issue of territorial expansion, and the Liberty Party would win 2.3 percent of the vote, enough to tip the election in Clay's favor had all Liberty Party voters heeded this author's advice. In fact, had one third of the Liberty Party voters voted instead for Clay in New York, Clay would have won the election, reshaping territorial expansion and the ensuing events of the next several decades.

We find no record of the speech and cannot identify the speaker, though writing on the verso of the second page may say "A.W. Stone" or something similar. Overall an illuminating and impassioned plea for compromise on the 1844 election by an ardent abolitionist of interest to scholars of the factionalism within the Abolition Movement during the period and also of the election more broadly. We find no other records of similar speeches in the trade or auction records.

Works cited:

Volpe, Vernon L. "The Liberty Party and Polk's Election, 1844." *The Historian* 53, no. 4 (1991): 691-710. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24448523>.

Please see our site for full transcription.

\$2,500

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[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - WOMEN - PERFORMANCE -
MAGIC] ARMSTRONG, ELLEN

Going Fine Since 1889 | Ellen
E. Armstrong | Magician and
Cartoonist Extraordinary |
In Her Modern, Marvelous,
Matchless Merrymaking March
through Mysteryland.

N.p., circa 1940. Heavy cardstock broadside with large photographic illustration of Armstrong, 28 x 22 inches. Near fine with some normal wear.

Ellen Armstrong was the daughter of the magician John Hartford Armstrong, and began performing alongside her father and mother-in-law when she was very young. After her father's death in 1939, she continued to perform for another three decades, becoming the first African-American woman to headline her own magic show before her eventual retirement in 1970. Her earliest work with her father involved drawing onstage with chalk. She would later add other elements to her act, including making pictures appear out of sand and making coins disappear. Drawing and cartooning would remain a part of her act throughout her career. This broadside likely dates to the 1940s, during her first years as a solo act, as she appears from her appearance to be in her twenties or thirties. The header "Going Fine Since 1889" refers to the first year of her father's act. Two copies in OCLC, at the University of South Carolina and the University of Florida.

GOING FINE SINCE 1889



**ELLEN E.
ARMSTRONG**

**MAGICIAN
AND
CARTOONIST EXTRAORDINARY**

**IN HER MODERN, MARVELOUS, MATCHLESS MERRYMAKING
MARCH THROUGH MYSTERYLAND**

THE ACT YOU MUST SEE!
WILL APPEAR BENEFIT OF

If Laughing Hurts You... Stay at Home

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - WOMEN] WASHINGTON, MARGARET MURRAY

The Advancement of Colored Women.

New York, NY: American Missionary Association, n.d. [ca. 1900-1901]. 8vo, [8] pp.; stapled self-wrapper, center creased, front wrapper with minor spotting and a small closed tear at lower edge, very good.

Margaret Murray Washington was a lifelong educator and a critical advocate for black women's education and civil rights. Alongside her husband Booker T. Washington, she was the Lady Principal of Tuskegee Institute (later University). The booklet reproduces the text of a speech she gave at the abolitionist American Missionary Association, extolling the AMA's support of education for black women and girls, the establishment of "societies" for educated women of color, and the rising status of these women.

The statistics in Washington's speech are taken from the 1900 census, other comments reference the 30-40 years that have passed since slavery, allowing us to offer a preliminary date of 1900-1901.

Rare, OCLC finds only one institutional holding, at Northwestern.

\$1,500



American Missionary Association.

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Advancement of Colored Women.

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

"There are two million six hundred thousand adult women illiterates in this country," says a recent Southern writer. To be sure, this does not mean that all of these women—mothers of our boasted American civilization—are Americans of color, but it does signify that a very large majority of this number belong to what some people call the "Child" race. As long as this state of things exists, there will be sore need of help in the form of time, strength, patience. I say patience because I sometimes fear that many people who were at one time interested in the education of colored people have grown impatient. They do not regard the strides made by us as sufficiently rapid. They want to see us do in thirty or forty years what the rest of the people of our country have taken hundreds of years to do. They imagine that we ought to be more capable than other races, and why? Simply because they do not stop to think of what we have had, and still have, and will have, for years and years, to overcome.

My interest is in the race at large—men, women and children, for all must somehow pull up together; but I am here to-day to speak especially for that part of the race to which I belong—the woman, the mother—the one who more than any other is held accountable for the rearing, the honest development of the child, the citizen, the father; the mother of the coming generations, the mother living in these days when more is expected of us, and ought to be.

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY – AFRICAN-AMERICAN
CARTOGRAPHERS] JEFFERSON, LOUISE E.

Indians of the U.S.A.

New York, The Friendship Press, 1944. Pictorial
map measuring 21 x 33 ¼ inches. A fine copy.

Louise Jefferson was an artist and author who helped found the Harlem Artist's Guild in the 1930s after moving to New York City to attend Hunter College. She worked for the Friendship Press in New York during the following years, for which she drew this map, a pictorial representation of the American Indian tribes in the United States. She became the art director of the press, perhaps the first African-American woman to hold such a post at a major publishing house. She continued to do freelance work and eventually published a major nonfiction work on African Tribal art in 1973 entitled *The Decorative Arts of Africa*. This is a nice example of Jefferson's most well-known map, which shows the United States borders mapped out by ancestral tribal lands. She would publish another map entitled "Uprooted People of the U.S.A." a year later in 1945.



[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - AMERICAN INDIAN DAY]
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS; COOLIDGE, SHERMAN

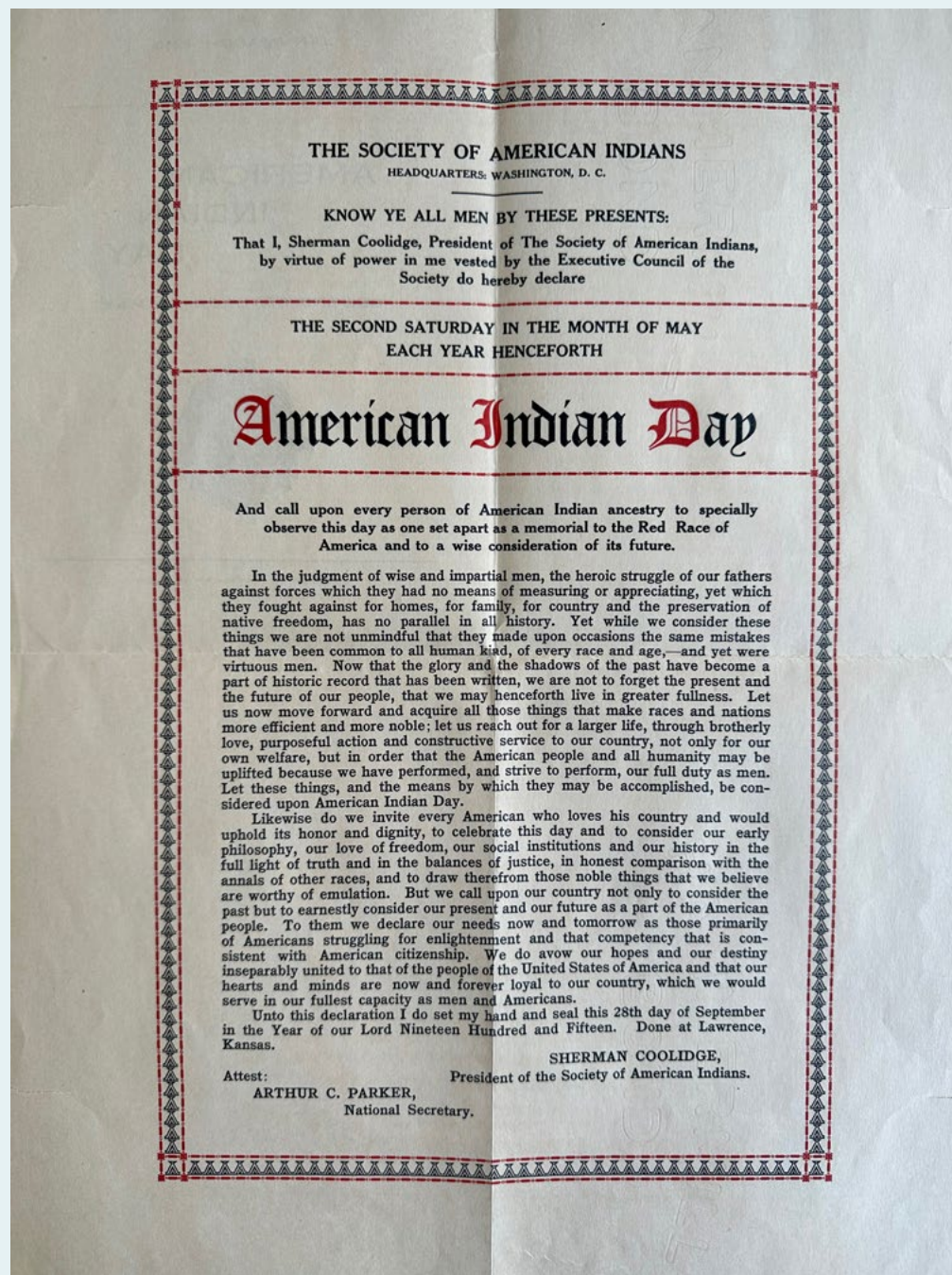
American Indian Day - Second Saturday in May. [Broadside]

Washington, 1916. Single page measuring 17 x 11 inches. Published as supplement to the American Indian Magazine, Jan-March 1916. Four small marginal closed tears of about an inch, else fine, very good overall and very presentable.

The Society of the American Indians was influential in the establishment of Pan-Indian identity in the early part of the twentieth century, advocating on behalf of American Indian tribal groups during the period. The President, Sherman Coolidge, was an Episcopal priest and educator who spent most of his career working with the Shoshone and Arapaho people at the Wind River Reservation at Fort Washakie, Wyoming before moving to Colorado in the 1920s. The group was a forerunner to modern advocacy groups such as the National Congress of American Indians. Among the group's achievements were its involvement in the opening of the U.S. Court of Claims to tribal groups and its involvement in the eventual passage of the Indian Citizenship Law of 1924.

The group also advocated for the establishment of an "American Indian Day," the establishment of which is advocated in the broadside offered here. Despite twenty-four states signing a petition for the celebration, and a national campaign for the holiday in 1915, it was never signed into law nationally. Several states celebrate the holiday in September, and Novembers have been designated as "National American Indian Heritage Month" since 1990. There is only one other copy of this broadside held publicly, at University of Tulsa, per OCLC.

\$600

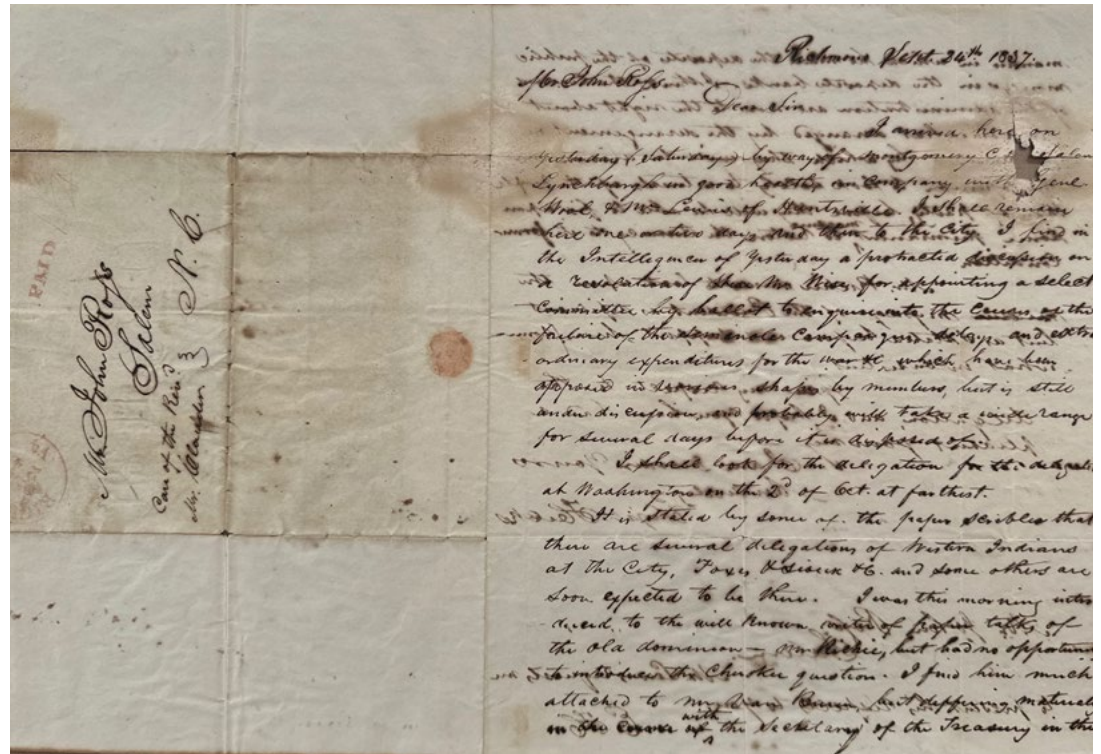


[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - CHEROKEE REMOVAL]
HICKS, JOHN

Autograph Letter, Signed,
from Elijah Hicks to John
Ross Written during Hicks'
Travels with General
John E. Wool, Discussing
Current Events, Meeting
Thomas Ritchie, and the
'Cherokee Question,' 1837.

Richmond, September 24, 1837. Single page measuring 10 x 8 inches, folded, bifolium. Some loss and tears at folds, ink bleed through paper, but legible, good to very good.

In the period between the signing of the dubious Treaty of New Echota and the eventual removal of the Cherokees in 1838, an anti-treaty faction led by John Ross worked to prevent the forced removal of the Cherokee through diplomatic means. In 1837, Elijah Hicks, Ross's brother-in-law and a member of the anti-removal party, and General John E. Wool, who had been tasked with the eventual enforcement of the treaty, traveled together in some capacity following Wool's removal from his post in July following a controversy over alcohol sales in Alabama. The exact circumstances of the journey are unclear. Wool detested Ross and the anti-removal party, and had several leaders including Hicks arrested a year earlier for their failure to accept the treaty. This letter follows Wool's military inquiry in Athens in early September for charges related to alcohol sales, and it is possible that Hicks was involved in the inquiry.



Offered here is a letter from Hicks to John Ross written near the end of Hicks' journey, in September of 1837, just before his return to Washington, and speaks to the degree to which Hicks and the other Cherokee delegates held out hope in the diplomatic process, both in the fact that he was traveling with Wool and in the general tone and content. Hicks relates an episode of meeting Mr. Ritchie [sic], meaning Thomas Ritchie, who was at the time the highly influential editor of the Richmond Enquirer, a high profile Democratic newspaper. Hicks' letter discusses the Second Seminole War, in which the Cherokees were involved in their sending of a delegation to help resolve the conflict later in 1837. He discusses the Panic of 1837 as well as other events.

CONTINUED

13 - CONTINUED

Autograph Letter, Signed, from
Elijah Hicks to John Ross, 1837.

Full text follows:

Richmond, Sept 24th, 1837

"Mr John Ross.

Dear Sir,

I arrived here on yesterday (Saturday) by way of
Montgomery C-- Lynchburg in good health, in company
of Genl. Wool, + Mr. Lewis of Huntsville. I shall remain
here one or two days and then to the city. I find in the
Intelligencer of yesterday a protracted discussion
on a resolution that Mr. Wise for appointing a select
committee by ballot to enquire into the cause of
the failure of the Seminole campaigns, delays and
extraordinary expenditures for the war, which has been
opposed in various shapes by members, but is still
under discussion, and probably will take a wide range for
several days before it is disposed of.

I shall look for the delegation for the delegation
[sic] at Washington on the 2d. of Oct. at farthest.

It is stated by some of the paper scribes that
there are several delegations of Western Indians at the
City, Foxes + Sioux and some others are soon expected to
be there. I was this morning introduced to a well known
writer of paper talks of the old dominion - Mr Richie
[sic], but had no opportunity to introduce the Cherokee
questions. I find him much attached to Mr. Van Buren,
but differing materially in the -- with the secretary of the
treasury in the manner in which he made the deposits

of the public moneys in the deposit accounts. I think the
leaders of the administration are now to the right about
fact somewhat deranged by the derangement of the
currency, by which they will be driven in my opinion to
look solely to the interests of the people than of party,
before they will be able to fix upon some permanent
measure to restore the currency to its former condition.

Mr Richie seems to look upon the message of the
President as deficient but as I stated before will support
him / somewhat inconsistent.

Give my respects to the delegation and I hope you
have had a pleasant journey.

I am dear sir, yours sincerely,

Elijah Hicks [Signed]

Mr. John Ross, Salem

Mr. Lewis requests me to present his respects to you.

E.H."

Hicks would go on to be one of thirteen conductors on
the Trail of Tears, and Wool would continue his military
and political career, which would include disastrous
non-intervention between the indigenous population and
Euro-American settlers in California two decades later.
An incredibly scarce survival, we find no other examples
of correspondence between Cherokee leaders of the
period appearing in the trade in auction records.

References:

Hauptman, Laurence. General John E. Wool in Cherokee
Country, 1836-1837: A Reinterpretation *The Georgia
Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 85, No. 1 (Spring, 2001), pp. 1-26.

Offered in partnership with Daniel / Oliver Gallery.

\$12,000

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Ansel
of. Salem.
pects to you

Photograph of a
Group of Indigenous
Subjects including
Ado-Ete at Fort Sill,

Gelatin silver print measuring 6 ½ x 4 ¾ on larger mount. Very good contrast.

An image taken by an unknown photographer of the Kiowa chief Ado-Ete, or Big Tree, at Fort Sill. The subject on the far left is identified on the verso as "Kowalty." The men are shown in a group with other indigenous subjects, likely mostly Kiowa, at Fort Sill. Ado-Ete was at this point working on the reservation as a Christian peace advocate and assimilationist, despite his earlier involvement in the Warren Wagon Train Raid, for which he had been sentenced to death before having his sentence commuted and serving only two years at Ft. Sill.



Photograph of the Nebraska Indians Baseball Team, 1909.

N.p., 1909. Silver gelatin print 5 ½ x 3 ¾ inches on larger mount. Some fading, very good overall.

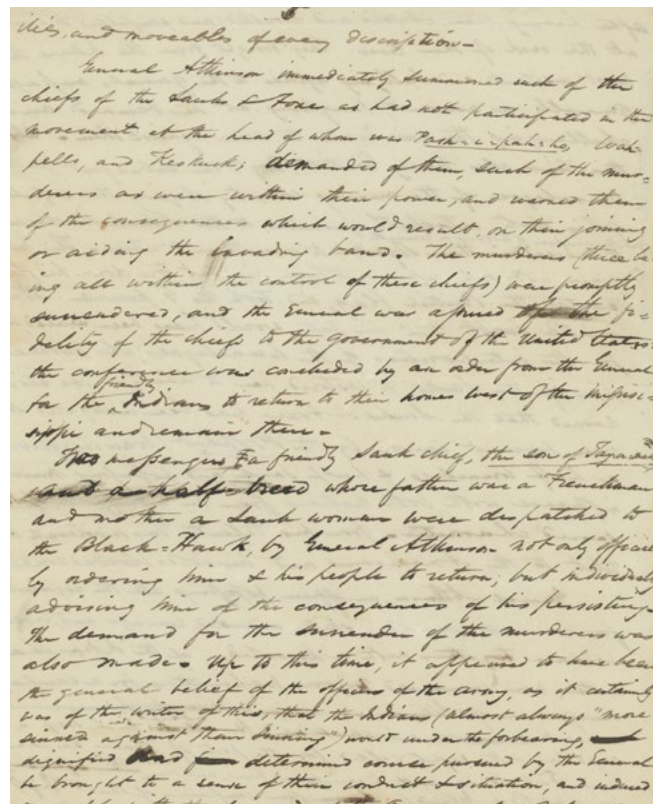
The Nebraska Indians were perhaps the most successful and longest tenured American Indian barnstorming baseball team, playing for twenty-one years, from 1897-1917, and touring prolifically. The first team was composed of players from the Genoa Industrial and Agricultural School, the Santee Normal School, and the nearby Omaha and Winnebago reservations. Guy Wilder Green, a young lawyer who had graduated from the University of Nebraska Law School, organized the team after watching the Genoa Industrial School team play. Green would eventually recruit players from the network of indigenous boarding schools that were active at the time, and pick up other players including Euro-Americans while touring from town to town. This image, of which we find no similar examples, shows the team in 1909, the year in which the Nebraska State Journal reported that the team had won thirty-nine of its last forty games. While some postcards, which were sold as souvenirs, exist in the trade, photographs are less common, with only one to our knowledge appearing in auction records. This image, which shows the team in their baseball uniforms and without any stereotypical props, as were used in much of the advertising material, is an important record of the team.



[BLACK HAWK WAR] SMITH, HENRY (1798 - 1847)

Holograph Manuscript of "The Expedition Against the Sauk and Fox Indians, 1832," a Lengthy Memoir of the Black Hawk War.

N.p., 1833. 18 pp. 10 x 8 inches, approximately
4500 words. Authorial corrections throughout.



Henry Smith's memoir has long been recognized as one of the major sources chronicling the Black Hawk War. The conflict against the Sauk and Fox tribes lasted only a few months, from April to August 1832, but it had an enormous impact on the U.S. Government's Indian policy, inspiring the practice of removing people from their lands to reservations west of the Mississippi. Smith was born in Stillwater, New York, and attended West Point, where he graduated in 1815 (Cullum's Register 139). He served in a series of administrative posts in the 2nd Infantry, including a brief stint in 1823 as Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, after whom Smith would name his son. Transferred to the 6th Infantry, he was promoted to Captain in 1826. He was on frontier duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, when the Black Hawk War broke out, and served in the "Army of the Frontier" organized by Gen. Henry Atkinson to pursue the Indian warriors across Michigan Territory (now Wisconsin).

Smith fought in the Bad Axe Massacre of August 1-2, 1832, which provided a decisive end to the conflict. When the war was over, Smith served on engineer duty until 1836, when he resigned and entered civilian life. He salted his work as a Civil Engineer supervising harbor improvements on Lake Erie and as a Major General in the Michigan Militia with several political positions, including two terms in the Michigan House of Representatives and one as mayor of Monroe, MI. With the outbreak of the War with Mexico in 1847, Smith was reappointed in the Army at the rank of Major. He was killed in action in Veracruz on July 24, 1847.

Smith's memoir of the war against Black Hawk's forces is lengthy and richly detailed. He was among the men of the 6th Infantry under Gen. Atkinson who left Jefferson

CONTINUED

16 - CONTINUED

Holograph Manuscript of "The Expedition Against the Sauk and Fox Indians, 1832."

Barracks on 8 April 1832 and arrived at Rock Island on 12 April to demand retribution from "the war party who had committed the murders at Prairie des Chiens." Although he acknowledges that the Sauk and Fox Indians were "almost always 'more sinned against than sinning,'" Smith blames them wholly for perpetuating the conflict:

"Up to this time, it appeared to have been the general belief of the officers of the army, as it certainly was of the writer of this, that the Indians ... would under the forbearing, dignified and determined course pursued by the General be brought to a sense of their conduct & situation, and induced to comply with the demands of the Government. But we were soon to be undeceived: the messengers returned, greatly alarmed after having been abused and insulted; and compelled to escape at the risk of their lives. They brought from the Indians the most insolent and bullying replies to the General's message — generally, in amount, laughing at his demands and challenging the Americans to come against them."

Smith recounts the journey to the village of the Prophet Wabokieshiek, where he learns of the defeat of the battalion of militia under the command of Maj. Isaiah Stillman. "Among the sufferers," he writes, "the fate of no one excited more sympathy than that of Felix St. Vrain, Esq., Indian agent for the Sauks & Foxes, who had accompanied the army to Dixon's ferry, where he had obtained leave to return and secure his family at Rock Island. On his way to Galena, with a party of seven, they

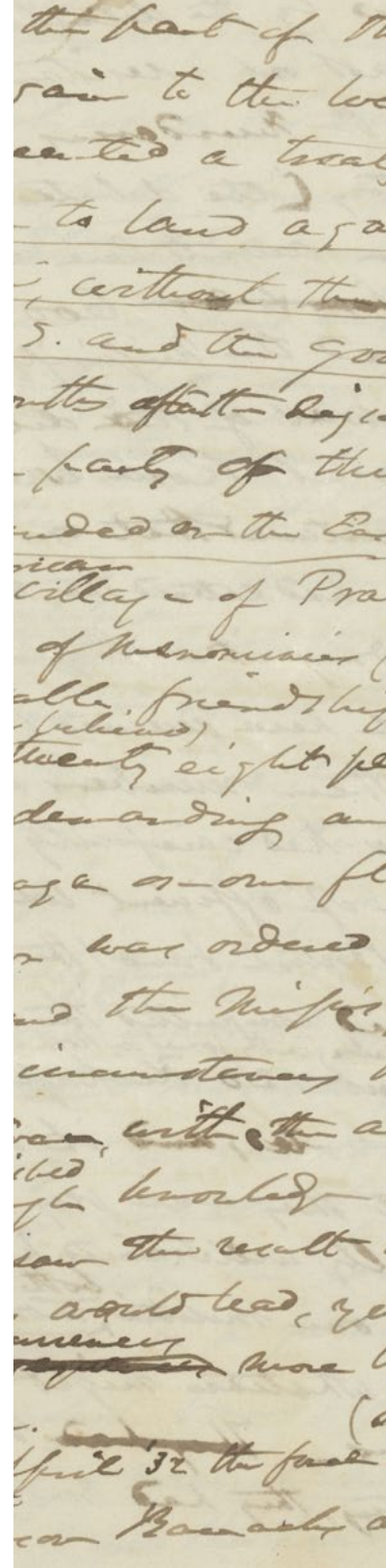
were attacked by a large party of Indians under command of the Prophet, and Mr. St. Vrain & three others most barbarously murdered — the others made their escape."

Smith recounts the hardships of their trek through a swampy and unfamiliar wilderness. "After a perplexing march of twelve or fifteen miles we arrived, when the Indians assured the General with one voice that further advance was impossible, having arrived as they said at a wilderness of that description of morass called by the French *Terre tremblant*." He is more circumspect when it comes to the details of battle. Of the decisive battle at Bad Axe River he writes, "Suffice it to say, that quarters were in no instance asked or granted." Smith recounts also the cholera that swept through the camps, then under the command of Gen. Scott, in late August 1832. The memoir ends with the demobilization of the troops on September 28th.

Smith published his memoir of the Black Hawk War in the *Military and Naval Magazine of the United States* (vol. 1, no. 6, August 1833, pp. 321-33). The present manuscript hews closely to the published version, but there appear to be some differences between the two. The editors dropped the opening paragraph of the manuscript, and some other phrases and passages, and appear to have made some other emendations for publication. In addition to being an extraordinary relic of the US government's war with the Sauk and Fox Indians, the manuscript should also offer opportunities for research.

Offered in partnership with Carpe Librum.

\$15,000



[CALIFORNIA - CIVIL WAR - DRAFT RIOTS - DAILY LIFE] SOMERTON, P.G.

A Letter Lamenting the "Black Sands of Despotism," Politicians and the Draft Riots, With Details of Daily Life in California, 1863.

Elk Grove, September, 3, 1863. Autograph letter signed measuring 10 x 8 inches. Some tears at folds, near fine.

An impassioned and entertaining letter written by P.G. Somerton of Elk Grove, California, to his son and daughter in an unknown state. Somerton laments the state of the nation, particularly relating to the draft riots and the Copperheads, in effusive language, and later relates some interesting details about life and development in Elk Grove.

He writes:

"It seems that there is a destiny of another ruling power superior to all mortal power. The strife now going on seems to compare with that described of the falling Angels. The object was to obtain power. This it seems is the object of the present conflict of this Nation, and from all appearance, long and bloody will be the conflict, save there should be an interposition of some power through the medium of Destiny. can it be possible that

Elk Grove September 3 1863

Affectionate Son and Daughter it is under great embarrass-
ment that I attempt to address you a few lines as it has been a
long time since I have been able to write a paper much more
to indicate of any thing interesting or instructive I hope
to say we are still alive but a faint prospect of remaining
so long. Length of time it is therefore important that we im-
prove the present moments as they pass. Long silence with
correspondence does not all ways constitute disrespect
Events and incidents frequently conspire to retard intercou-
se such has been the case with me as you James said
it was hard to write when they have nothing to write a-
bout. Surely this is applicable to my case at present but
perhaps the de Cronum will develop some thing if not
more or simply we will take the principles of Testing. I
have hitherto been unwilling to adopt the Idea but on deliber-
ate consultation it is a question susceptible of being argu-
ment. The present Condition of our Country
there is a destiny of another ruling power superior to all
mortal power the strife now going on seems to com-
pare with that described of the falling Angels

the period is near when freedom for all is abridged and equality and rights of man is to be annihilated and burned in the Black Sands of Despotism and all the blood bought blessing achieved by our worthy ancestors bequeathed to us become extinct. I say, No, let every true heart stand firm to the last in defense of right. There seems to be an evil spirit arising in our midst. It is lamentable with what rapidity it is advancing. the most responsible men high in office are acting the traitor. The course that Governor of New York is pursuing is a fair sample of many others. It seems there is an unbounded determined resolution to crush the Union. 15 hundred troops is at N. York to protect the draft and seems are many more to oppose it. Thus it seems another army is created of all the insurgents. The copperheads are the most despicable. They our vie the Sons of the Revolution....I learn that your

CONTINUED

17 - CONTINUED

A Letter Lamenting the "Black Sands of Despotism," 1863.

State is likely to have trouble with them as well as us. It looks rather gloomy when our equal and just method of recruiting our armies must be protected by force of arms, but it is truly the case."

He later relates an episode of a woman leaving her husband: "I must tell a joke on old Bennet at the [...?..]. He [said] that he could do better without his wife, gave her 25 hundred to take the children and leave with a promise of \$2500 more when he sold his farm. She took him at his word, but before leaving had the shrewdness to give a lien on the farm for three thousand more and left for her brother's near or at San Francisco. He knew nothing of this till the other day he went to the bank to sell his farm, when the sequel was told. Bennet said [...?..] such women are smart."

A strongly felt and highly effusive letter on the Civil War as experienced by a rural Californian. Full transcription available on our website.

\$750

ment that I attempt to address you a few times
long time since I have been able to write
to indicate or compose any thing interesting or
to say we are still alive but a faint prospect
so any length of time it is therefore impor-
prove the present moments as they pass &
correspondence does not at all ways conflict
events and incidents frequently transpire to
me such has been the case with me as you
it was hard to write when they have not
about. Surely this is applicable to my case at
perhaps the old custom will develop some
new or simply we will take the principle
have hitherto been unwilling to adopt the Feder-
erate consultation it is a question susceptible
take the present condition ^{of our country} into
there is a destiny of an ever ruling power
mortal power the strife now going on

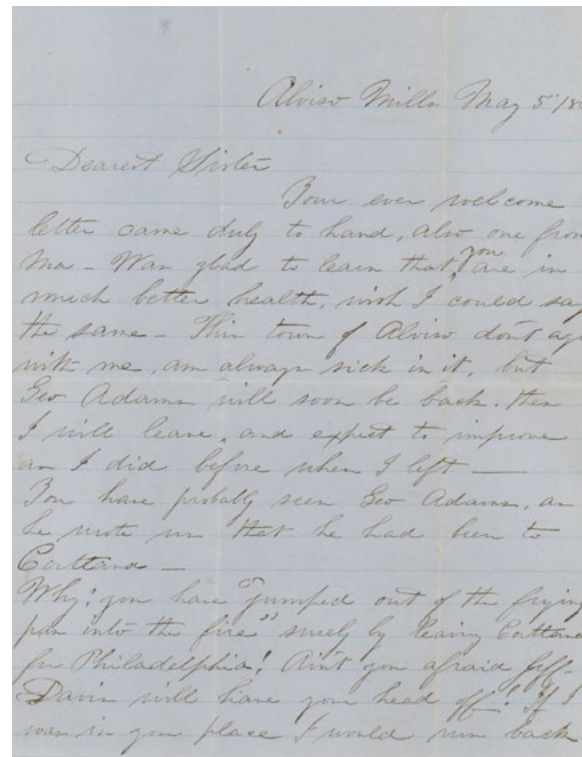
[CIVIL WAR - CALIFORNIA - RACIAL ATTITUDES - PONY EXPRESS] ROWLEY, R[IDGEWAY] G.

Letter Written from
Alviso Mills, California,
Warning a Sister in
Philadelphia of the
Possibility of Invasion
by Confederate Forces
in Racially Charged
Language, 1863.

Alviso Mills, May 5, 1861. 10 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, fine condition.

A letter written by Ridgeway Rowley to an unnamed sister in 1861, a month after the start of the Civil War. According to a family history, Rowley emigrated to California during the gold rush and opened a law office in 1864. His brother, A.B. Rowley, fought in the conflict as a Colonel and eventually moved to California as well. Originally from Cortland, New York, Rowley writes his sister about the danger of her relocation to Philadelphia. In a passage that illuminates Rowley's racial attitudes about the conflict, he writes:

"Why, you have 'jumped out of the frying pan into the fire' surely by leaving Cortland for Philadelphia! Ain't you afraid Jeff Davis will have your head off? If I was in your place, I would run back home immediately for fear of that 'great Southern Army' marching into Philadelphia to the tune of 'Dixie' with the glorious 'Palmetto Flag' flying to the breezes - accompanied by 10,000 n----- all fighting for their masters, who will proceed to dance the 'Essence of old Virginy' on the steps of Independence



Alviso Mills May 5 1861

Dearest Sister

Your ever welcome letter came duly to hand, also one from Ma - Was glad to learn that you are in much better health, wish I could say the same - This town of Alviso don't agree with me, am always sick in it, but Geo Adams will soon be back. then I will leave, and expect to improve as I did before when I left - You have probably seen Geo Adams, as he wrote me that he had been to Cortland - Why, you have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, surely by leaving Cortland for Philadelphia! Ain't you afraid Jeff Davis will have your head off? If I was in your place I would run back

Hall, where they will be immediately turned loose to eat up the inhabitants of your doomed city. I think you had better retreat or make up your mind whether you prefer being cooked whole or in slices?? Of course the progress of Civil War in your latitude is watched with intense interest here. The 'Pony' comes through now twice a week, in about nine days with telegraphic news. Since the taking of Fort Sumter, this state is strongly for the Union. The Stars & Stripes are floating everywhere. The few secessionists here are compelled to keep perfectly quiet."

An interesting document from the opening weeks of the conflict describing the political climate in California. See our website for a full transcription.

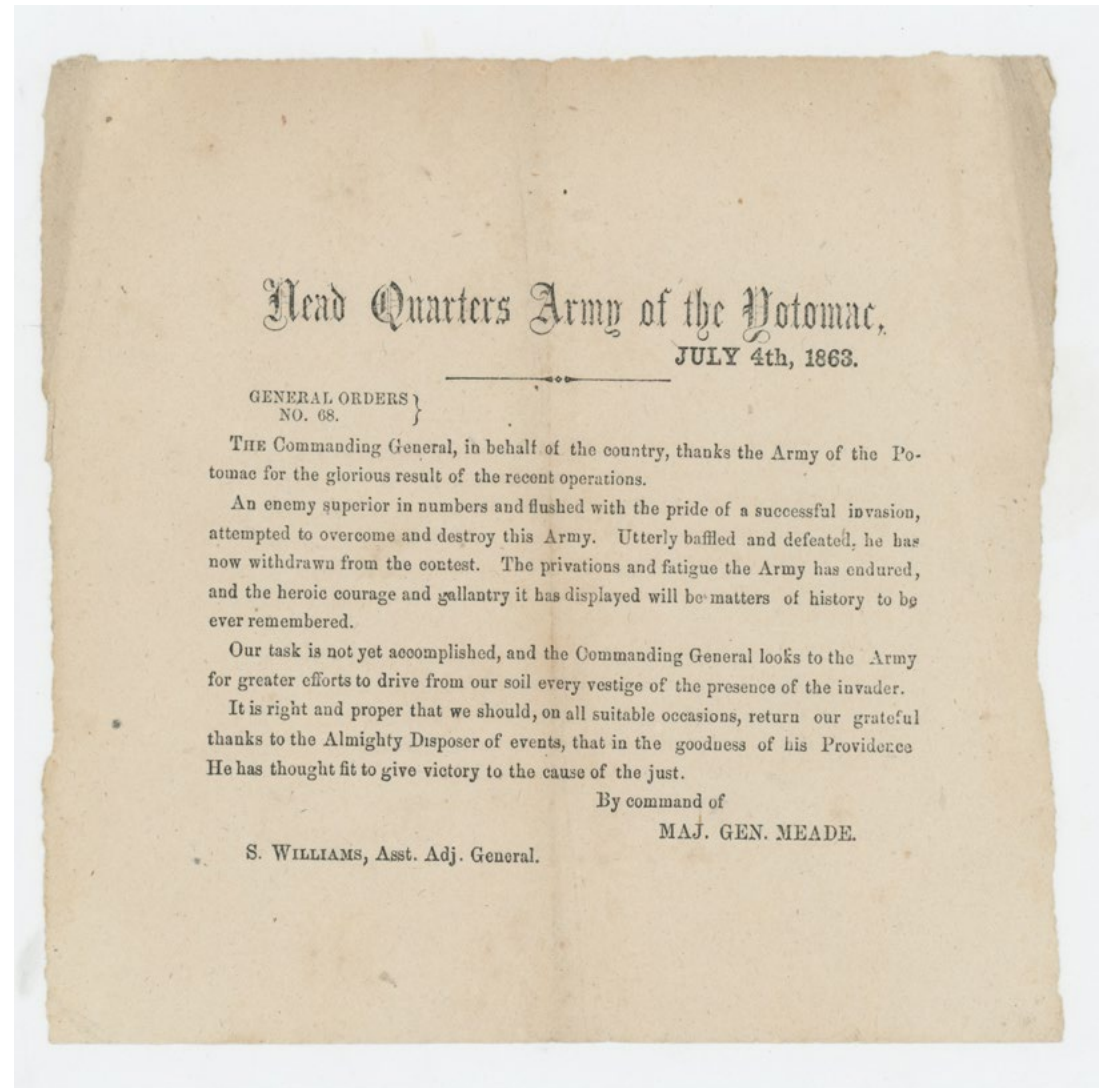
\$750

[CIVIL WAR - BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG] MEADE, GENERAL
GEORGE

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac. July 4, 1863. General Orders 68.

[Gettysburg, Pa.], printed on the field, July 4, 1863. Letterpress handbill measuring 6 x 7 inches. Near fine with some light wear, uncut.

One of a handful of known examples of the battlefield-issued edition of George Meade's General Order No. 68, which congratulated the Union forces on their victory at Gettysburg. The order angered Lincoln for its use of the term "invaders" instead of "traitors." Meade states "... An enemy superior in numbers and flushed with pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this Army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the Army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed will be matters of history to be ever remembered..." The order was issued in several formats, this being the most scarce, with under ten known copies. The last copy, identical to ours, was sold at Sotheby's Two Centuries of American History: Highly Important Letters and Documents sale in 2016, where it sold for \$20,000. A high point among printed Civil War material.



[COLONIAL AMERICA - FREE SPEECH] SHIPPEN, EDWARD

Manuscript Indictment
Accusing John
Key, a Philadelphia
Blacksmith, of
Seditious Libel for
Saying "Damn King
George," 1757, Signed
by Edward Shippen.

Philadelphia: 1758. Single sheet measuring 12 ½ x 7 ½ inches, some tears with loss at lower edge, very good condition. From the collection of Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., and printed in facsimile in Jay Smith and John Watson's *American Historical and Literary Curiosities; Fac-similes of Original Documents Pertaining to the Revolution* (New York, George Putnam, 1852). Notes on verso read "The King vs. John Key / Thos. Overand is qualified to give evidence to the Grand Jury [two illegible signatures]. Reinforced in center, with a note in pencil saying "Indictment Feb. Sessions 1758 (covered up by this strip of paper)".

A scarce record of a seditious libel case in colonial Pennsylvania, this indictment accuses the Philadelphia blacksmith John Key of uttering the words "Damn King George" in the company of others. Seditious libel laws arrived in America with the first British colonists, and the most famous example of a trial on the subject was

City of Philad. Court

The Grand Inquest for our Sovereign Lord the King
 for the City of Philad. upon their oath & affirmation
 respectively do present. That John Key late of Philad.
 Blacksmith being a pernicious & Seditious man, designe
 & Intending the people of this Province of Pennsylvania
 to hatred & dislike of the person of our Sovereign Lord George
 the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France &
 Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. to Excite and Move
 the fifteenth day of December in the Year of our Lord one
 thousand Seven hundred & fifty Seven at the City of Philad.
 & within the Jurisdiction of this Court in the presence and
 hearing of divers big Subjects of the said Lord the King
 with whom the said John Key then & there had Conversation
 of & concerning the said Lord the now King, wickedly malicious
 & seditiously did speak, publish utter & declare these
 English words following, to wit, Damn King George
 to the great Scandal & contempt of the said Lord the now
 King & his Laws, to the evil & pernicious Example of
 others in such cases offending, & also against the Peace
 of our said Sovereign Lord the now King his Crown and
 Dignity &c.

Edw. Shippen Atty. Gen. Pro. King

Witnesses
 Thomas Overand
 Wm. England
 Wm. Watson

pleads not guilty

20 CONTINUED

Manuscript Indictment for Uttering "Damn King George," 1757.

the John Peter Zenger case of 1735. The concept would live on in modified form after the revolution in the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798 and would live on in varied form until *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, the 1964 Supreme Court ruling that deemed the 1798 act unconstitutional. This document was borrowed from the collection of Edward D. Ingraham, the attorney from Philadelphia, and used in a *Smith and Watson's American Historical and Literary Curiosities; Fac-similes of Original Documents Pertaining to the Revolution*. We find no other examples in auction records of legal cases relating to seditious libel in colonial America, making this a rare and interesting document in the history of free speech and relating as well to the sentiments that led to revolution.

Full text follows.

City of Philad'a to wit

The Grand Inquest for our Sovereign Lord the King for the City of Philad' upon their Oath & affirmation respectively do present That John Key, late of Philad'a, Blacksmith, being a pernicious & seditious man, designing & intending the people of this province of Pennsylvania to hatred & dislike of the person of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith &c. to excite and induce the fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & fifty seven at the City of Philad'a & within the jurisdiction of this Court, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of the sd. Lord the King, with whom the sd. John Key then

& there had conversation of & concerning the sd. Lord the now King, wickedly, maliciously & seditiously did speak, publish, utter & declare these English words following, to wit, Damn King George, to the great scandal & contempt of the sd. Lord the now King & his Laws, to the evil & pernicious example of all others in such cases offending, & also against the peace of our said Sovereign Lord the now King, his Crown and Dignity, &c.

Edw'd Shippen, Atty p. [...?..]

Witnesses
Thomas Overend
Wm. England
Wm. Watson

pleads not guilty.

\$4,000

of god
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n they then
Lord the n
k, Publish
y, to wit,
b contempt
he evil & g
ending,

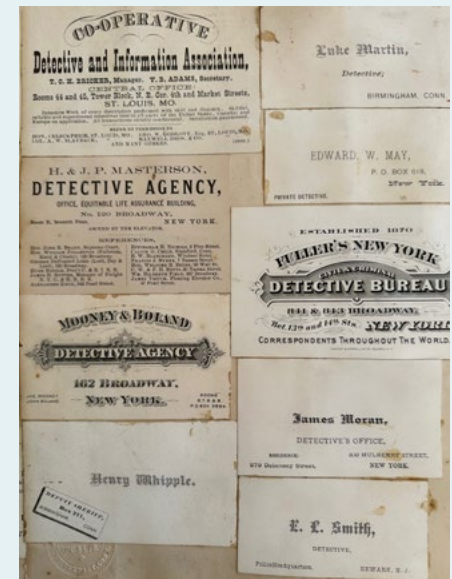
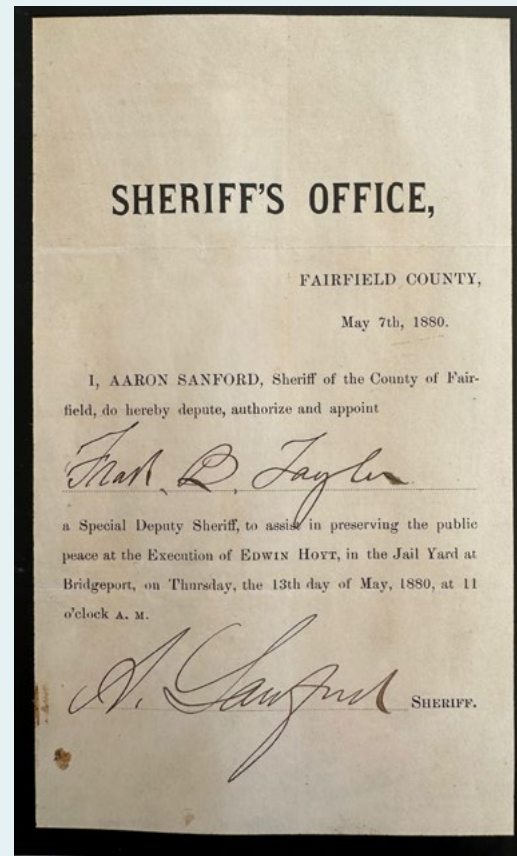
[CRIME - CONNECTICUT - 19TH CENTURY] TAYLOR, FRANK

Scrapbook Kept by Frank Taylor, Private Investigator, Documenting his Career Fighting Crime in Bridgeport, Connecticut, with an Invitation to an Execution Laid Inside.

Bridgeport, 1870s-1890s. Scrapbook measuring 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. One page detached, else about fine with minimal wear.

A meticulously kept record of the career of Frank Taylor, a private investigator in Bridgeport, Connecticut in the 1880s. Taylor was the Superintendent of the Connecticut Detective Agency, and worked for the Bridgeport police department before that. The scrapbook details Taylor's casework, mostly in the form of clipped newspaper articles from the local papers describing various crimes that Taylor solved. A portrait of Taylor and the other Bridgeport officers was published in the National Police Gazette, and is included in the scrapbook alongside advertisements for the issue. The scrapbook includes an invitation to the execution of Edwin Hoyt in 1880. Hoyt was convicted of the murder of his elderly father. Several clippings relate to James M. Solomon "Bogus Mexican Doctor, Bigamist, and 'Beat.'" One article tells the story of a young man who attempts suicide by arsenic poisoning and is saved by a druggist after an argument with his girlfriend, and how several women approached Taylor out of guilt to see if it was their boyfriend who had poisoned himself. A letter laid in from a client advises Taylor to meet at a train station at a pre-arranged time, stating: "you will know me by my dress - all black mourning veil..." Overall an interesting record of crime in Bridgeport,

\$1,000



[CRIME - PLUG UGLIES] DENVER, JAMES W

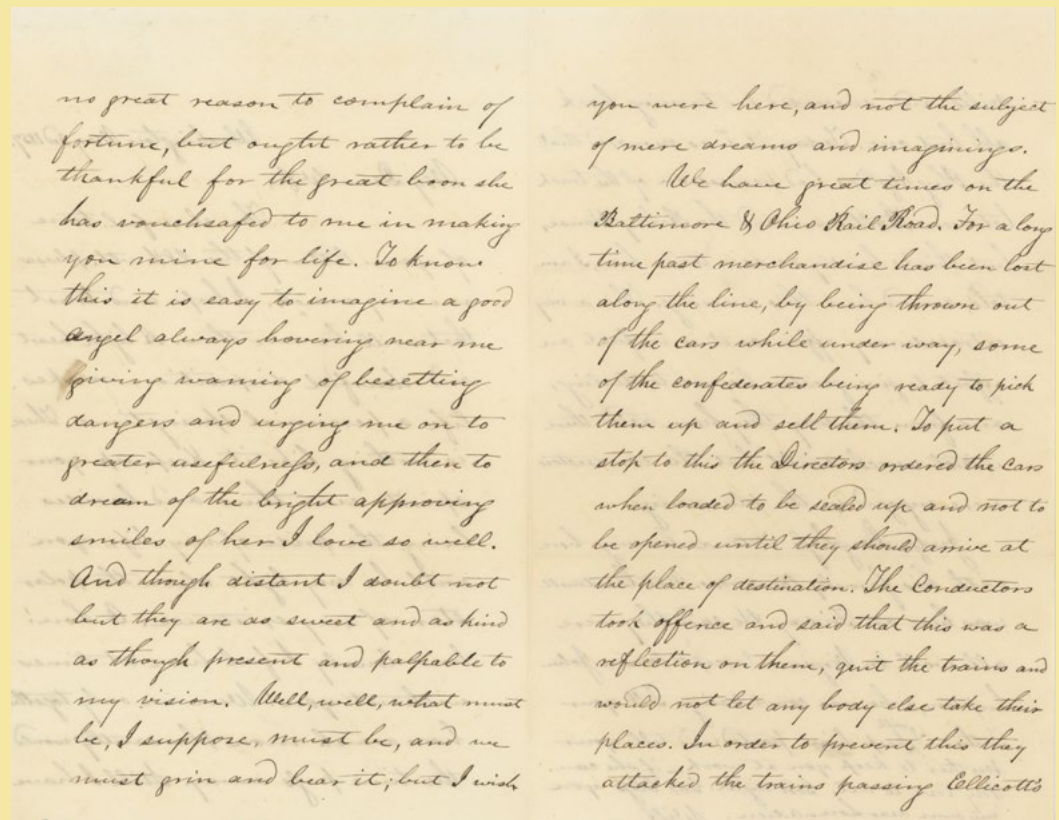
Autograph Letter, Signed,
by James Denver as
Commissioner of Indian
Affairs to his Wife Louise
Rombach Denver , Describing
Crime on the Baltimore
& Ohio Railroad and
Referencing the Plug Uglies,
1857.

Washington, 1857. Autograph letter measuring 8 x 5 inches bifolium, with free franked stampless cover. Fine condition.

An interesting letter written by James W. Denver, written while he was serving as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, describing crime on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1857.

He writes:

"We have great times on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. For a long time past, merchandise has been lost along the line, by being thrown out of the cars while under way, some of the confederates being ready to pitch them up and sell them. To put a stop to this, the Directors ordered the cars when loaded to be sealed up and not to be opened until they should arrive at the place of destination. The conductors took offense and said that this was a reflection on them, quit the trains and would not let anybody else take their places. In order to prevent this, they attacked the trains passing Ellicott's Mills and succeeded in turning back all but one. Today it was



rumored that the Plug Uglies had possession of the track between Baltimore and the Relay House, but this is hardly so as a train has, I am told, arrived here this evening. This is a very extraordinary affair as it is in fact an effort to give greater license to stealing, and from the way they have acted, there is not much doubt but the conductors were engaged in the plundering."

The Plug Uglies first operated in Baltimore beginning in 1854. Several iterations of the Nativist gang eventually formed, all of which were referred to by the same name. They would be involved, a month later, in the Know Nothing Riot in Washington D.C. in June of 1857, the same month that Denver would gain his appointment as Secretary of Kansas Territory.

\$450

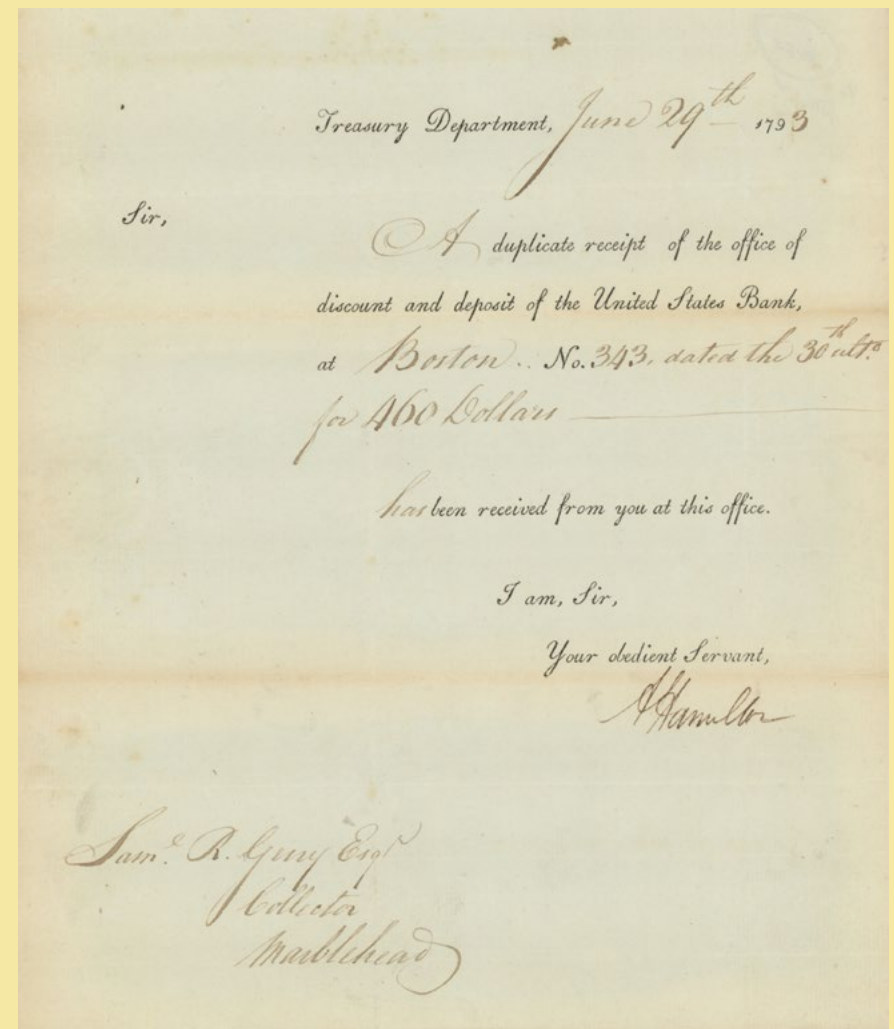
[FINANCE - REVOLUTIONARY ERA] HAMILTON, ALEXANDER
(1755 - 1804)

Signed Treasury
Receipt addressed
to Samuel Gerry,
Collector at
Marblehead, 1793.

N.P. Treasury Department, 1793. Partially printed document signed by Hamilton and finished in another hand. Fine condition. With the original receipt from Ben Boomfield Autographs, sold in 1954 to the previous owner.

Among Hamilton's many signal achievements as the first Secretary of the Treasury under the new Constitution was his creation in 1791 of the First Bank of the United States. Founded on British models - the Bank of England had been established in 1694 - this new institution would be vital to the development of the postwar economy. The Revolution caused profound disruptions to commerce and industry, and the new country began its saga under the weight of enormous debt, a devalued currency, and high inflation. A central bank, tasked with collecting tax revenues, holding public funds, paying government debts, and issuing paper currency, was Hamilton's solution. Starting with a 20-year charter and a capitalizaion of \$10 million, the First Bank of the United States opened for business on December 12, 1791. Branches in Boston, New York, Charleston, Baltimore, and other cities soon followed.

The present document, a receipt addressed to Samuel Russell Gerry (1750 - 1807), offers a fine example of the Treasury in action, with the funds being deposited into



the Boston branch of the First Bank of the United States, which had opened only the previous year. Gerry served the new government as the tax collector at Marblehead, Massachusetts. His correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury has been published in the Hamilton Papers.

An appealing relic of the economic history of the United States, and a fine example of Hamilton's iconic signature. See our website for full transcription.

\$10,000

[FINANCE] COOKE, JAY

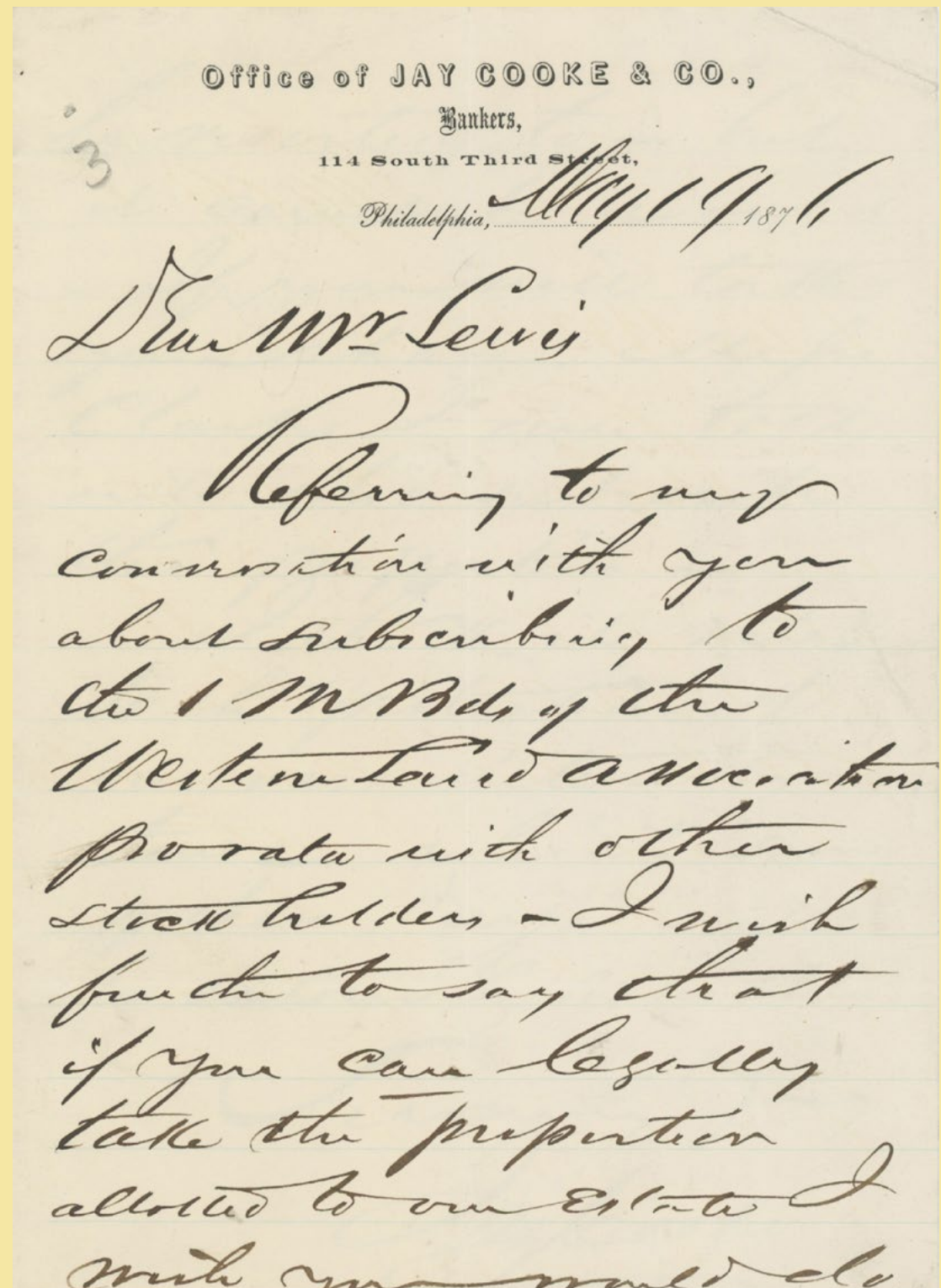
A Candid Letter
from Jay Cooke to
his Trustee Edwin M.
Lewis, Directing Action
Regarding Shares of
the Western Land
Association, 1876.

Philadelphia, 1876. Autograph letter signed by Cooke. Fine condition.

An interesting and candid letter written by Jay Cooke to [Edwin M.] Lewis, the trustee in charge of Cooke's assets following the dissolution of his company in 1873 and the ensuing financial panic. The letter specifically concerns shares of the Western Land Association. Cooke organized the Western Land Association after investing heavily in the Lake Superior Mississippi Line in 1866, and his overextension and the eventual closing of his company in 1876 led to national panic and financial ruin. Cooke would eventually recover some of his wealth, and this letter attests to his belief that his investments in the midwest would eventually pan out.

"Cooke was extremely discouraged by events surrounding the dissolution of his company. He felt betrayed by many whom he had considered friends. In addition, he had not recovered emotionally from the death of his wife in 1871. His financial downturn forced him to move from his estate into a much smaller house, and he was not allowed to be involved in the reorganization of his company. His son-in-law reopened

CONTINUED



24 CONTINUED

Candid Letter from Jay
Cooke, 1876.

the firm eventually under the name Charles D. Barney &
Company.

Several years after complete withdrawal from the
financial world, Cooke gradually reentered it. He invested
in silver mines and land in Minnesota. - ANB

Overall a substantive and interesting survival
documenting the tail end of Cooke's career.

Full text reads:

Office of JAY COOKE & CO.,

Bankers
114 South Third Street,

Jay Cooke

Philadelphia, May 19, 1876

Dear Mr. Lewis,

Referring to my conversation with you about subscribing
to the 1 M Bds of the Western Land Association pro rata
with other stockholders, I wish further to say that if you
can legally take the proportion allotted to our Estate, I
wish you would do so. It is sad that this course has to be
resorted to, but it cannot be avoided.

If you will take your share, Messrs Clarks, I am told, will
also subscribe their proportion.

I think it vital to the protection of our vast interests
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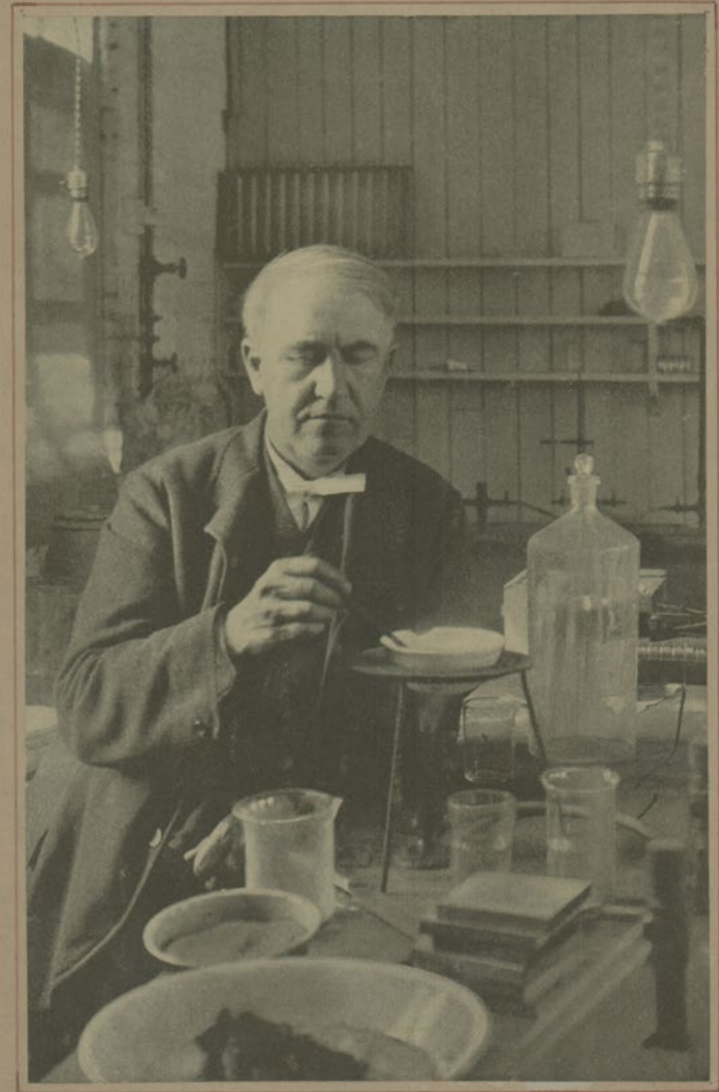
[INVENTORS - PHOTOGRAPHY] EDISON, THOMAS

Signed Photograph of
Thomas Edison in his
Laboratory, c. 1900.

N.p., circa 1900. Halftone photograph on mount,
10 ½ x 6 ½ inches in slightly larger frame.
In an early twentieth century frame with
Goodspeed's Book Shop label on rear.

A photograph of Thomas Edison in his laboratory,
signed on the mount by Edison. A particularly nice
example showing Edison in his laboratory circa 1900, in
a staged scientific pose. In a period frame from Boston's
Goodspeed Book Shop. From the collection of Otto Oren
Fisher.

\$2,400



Thomas A Edison.

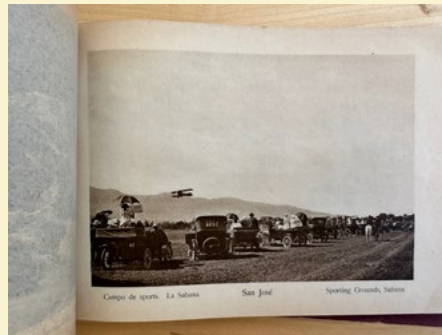
[LATIN AMERICANA - PHOTOGRAPHY] MIRALLES, MANUEL GOMEZ

Costa Rica, América Central 1922. Manuel Gomez Miralles
Fotografo.

N.P. 1922. Oblong 8vo, wraps, 9 x 6 inches. Rear wrap detached, tears and chips to front wrap, fine contents, very good overall.

An uncommon first edition copy of Manuel Gomez Miralles' photographic survey of Costa Rica. Miralles was one of Costa Rica's most prolific photographers, operating for many decades, and this book is an early collection of his work. Miralles work is compositionally advanced and his large format images are reproduced effectively in the volume. This book was the only survey of Miralles' work to appear in his lifetime, and after his death his negatives were sold to a foreign photographer. We find no records of this book in the trade or auction records at the time of this listing.

\$2,000



[LATIN-AMERICANA - PHOTOGRAPHY] PHOTOGRAPHER
UNKNOWN

República El Salvador,
América Central 1924.
200 Fotografías de la
República El Salvador.

N.p., 1924. Oblong 8vo, wraps, 9 x 6 inches. Some chips to wraps, fine contents, very good overall.

An uncommon photo-illustrated book showing pictures of El Salvador. We are unsure of the photographer, though it matches in form the book of photographs of Costa Rica taken by Manuel Gomez Miralles. The photographs show scenes and subjects throughout the country, with excellent compositions and familiarity with native subjects, and an overall similar style to Miralles' photographs of Costa Rica. The photographs are captioned in English and Spanish, and a page in the beginning of the volume gives information on El Salvador. Six copies located in OCLC, with five in the US and one in Chile.

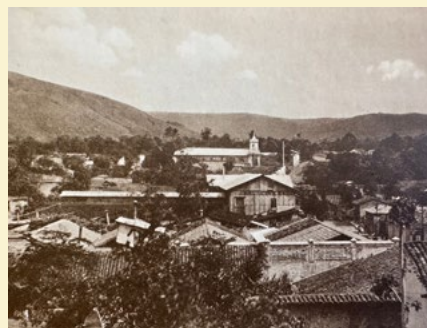
\$1,250



Camino para Panchimalco

Panchimalco

Road to Panchimalco



[MEXICAN REVOLUTION - UNITED STATES / MEXICO
RELATIONS - OCCUPATION OF VERACRUZ] RANGE,
CHARLES

A Series of Ninety-One
Realphoto Postcards
Documenting the Tampico
Affair and the Occupation of
Veracruz, Taken by a U.S. Marine
in 1914.

Mexico, 1914. Realphoto postcards measuring 5 ½ x 3 ½ inches. Annotations on verso, fine contrast, fine overall.

The USS Utah was part of the United States Navy's Atlantic Fleet at the time of the Tampico affair, and was initially ordered to join the blockade of Veracruz in April 1914. However, the ship was diverted to Tampico, where it arrived on April 17, several days after the initial incident involving the arrest of American sailors by Mexican authorities. Once in Tampico, the USS Utah was part of a show of force by the United States Navy aimed at pressuring the Mexican government to apologize for the incident and compensate the United States. The ship's presence was intended to demonstrate American military might and to intimidate the Mexican authorities. Despite the show of force, the Mexican government initially refused to apologize, and the situation escalated into the occupation of Veracruz by the United States Navy and Marine Corps. During the occupation of Veracruz, the USS Utah remained in Tampico and did not participate directly in the fighting. However, the ship's crew did come under fire from Mexican forces on several



occasions, and one sailor was wounded.

Offered here is a series of photographs annotated and likely taken by Charles Range, an American soldier on the Utah. They range in date from September 1913 to the end of April, 1914, with the bulk showing actions of April 1914. All the images are annotated, some in detail, and show the conflict and the occupation of Veracruz in detail. Several photographs show the aftermath of the shelling of Veracruz, with some gruesome images of bodies and images showing prisoners being rounded up. Several photographs show the damage to the city. Range writes to "Bea," likely his wife or love interest, and the dates and descriptions provide a very uncommon visual record of the conflict.

We have found no other similar photographic records of the conflict at Veracruz in the auction records, though a handful of stray photographs are available.

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28 CONTINUED

Realphoto Postcards Documenting the Tampico Affair and the Occupation of Veracruz

Full inventory follows:

Undated, presumably photographed in 1913 or 1914:
2 RPPCs, one labeled "radio operators" showing six men at a table on the deck of the USS Utah, and an individual marine labeled "Charles Range - U.S. Marines of Washington D.C."

Date 9-13 (meaning September 1913):
1 RPPC of seven men, identified as "Our Radio Force" aboard the USS Utah.

Date 3-14 (meaning March 1914), labeled Vera Cruz, Mexico:
12 RPPCs of life aboard the USS Utah and in Vera Cruz during rare shore leave a month before the military action. Includes several scenes from a bull fighting arena and a mounted Vera Cruz policeman who was "friendly to the boys" but was likely among the first to be killed in the subsequent invasion.

Date 3-29-14, on board the USS Utah:
1 RPPC showing six men, identified on the back as "Our Radio Force."

Date 4-4-14:
1 RPPC of "Powder division having hammock inspection..." on the deck of the USS Utah.

Date 4-14 (meaning April 1914, probably 4-9-1914)



to the USS Des Moines. He notes that some of these refugees had to be rescued from Tampico three times.

Dated 4-14 (no specific day/date, but likely before and after the invasion of Veracruz):
9 RPPC images of on-board and on-shore events: two images of the USS Utah's goat mascot; two images of a Mexican funeral train; an image of a Federal "who got in the way of our machine gun"; a shark on the deck; and "the first gent to discover oil in Mexico."

28 CONTINUED

Realphoto Postcards Documenting the Tampico Affair and the Occupation of Veracruz

Date 4-21-14:

21 RPPCs of action during the invasion, including arrest of Mexican combatants, damage to the Mexican Naval Academy, and sailors and marines patrolling the streets.

Date 4-23-14

5 RPPCs of action in Veracruz, similar to the previous day.

Date 4-24-14:

1 RPPC showing distant smoke from the burning of 168 bodies of Mexicans who died in the invasion.

Date 4-25-14:

2 RPPCs showing the USS Utah cooks who "had to go armed even while preparing meals" and marines with the remains of a funeral pyre on the street.

Date 4-26-14:

10 RPPCs of various scenes in Veracruz and aboard the USS Utah after the city was secured. He describes how the dead were stacked and burned before they were required to bury them instead.

Date 4-27-14:

3 RPPCs, two scenes in Veracruz, one aboard the USS Utah.

Date 4-28-14:

3 RPPCs, scenes on the streets of Veracruz after the



invasion.

Date 4-29-14:

1 RPPC of "Our field pieces ashore, nothing to do but wait for the Movies."

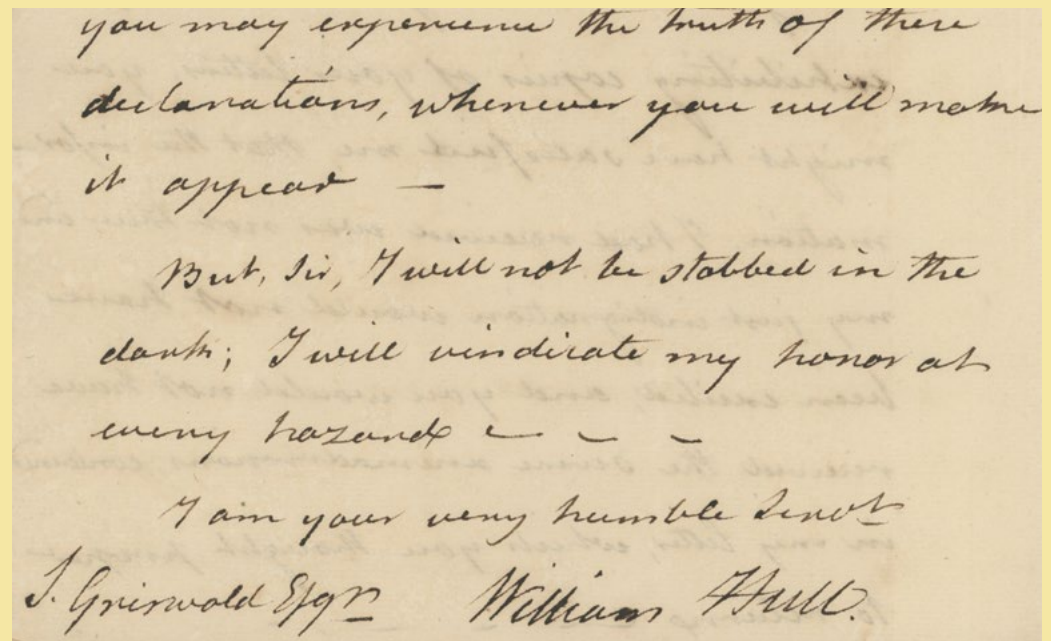
\$4,800

[MICHIGAN TERRITORY - JEFFERSONIAN POLITICS
- AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY, WYANDOT] GRISWOLD,
STANLEY; HULL, WILLIAM; [MADISON, JAMES]; ET AL.

A Significant Collection of
Material Relating to Michigan
Territory in its Infancy, 1805 -
1807, Relating to a Previously-
Unknown Conflict Involving
William Hull, Euro-American
/ Wyandot Relations, and a
Skirmish with British Army
Officers Near Detroit [Offered
With] Various Personal and
Professional Papers Relating to
Griswold Including a Letter of
Recommendation by Nehemiah
Strong, 1782-1810.

Mostly Michigan, 1805-1807, with five various
documents from 1782-1810 from Connecticut and
Washington. Fine condition.

Stanley Griswold, a Yale-educated newspaper editor
from Walpole, Connecticut, who had fought in the
Revolutionary War and preached in Connecticut in the
following years, was the first Territorial Secretary of
Michigan, arriving with Governor William Hull in 1805,
twelve days after the burning of Detroit. Griswold
would eventually be expelled from the Territory in
1808 and fined in a somewhat dubious trial for inciting
militiamen, leaving first to fill a seat in the Ohio Senate
and then finally for a judgeship in Illinois, where he



you may experience the truth of these
declarations, whenever you will make
it appear -

But, Sir, I will not be stabbed in the
back; I will vindicate my honor at
every hazard - - -

I am your very humble servt
J. Griswold Esqr William Hull.

would die in 1815. Griswold was significant in the early
history of Michigan Territory, acting as Territorial
Governor in a crucial early period when William Hull, the
appointed Governor, was not present, with Griswold's
correspondence from this period with Hull and Secretary
of State James Madison held at the National Archives.

Offered here is a fascinating collection of papers from
Griswold's Michigan career, along with some other
assorted documents from his life, the highlight of which
is a series of letters, at one point in the possession of
James Madison, documenting a heated and previously
unknown feud between Griswold and Hull. The feud
was caused by a misunderstanding between the two in
which Hull thought that Griswold had disparaged him to
Congress. A series of letters ensued, quite heated and
violent in tone, which Griswold copied and forwarded to
Madison in the event the conflict needed to be resolved.
The pair finally reconciled, with Hull offering two sincere

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29 CONTINUED

A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805-1807.

apologies to Griswold for his behavior. As a group the material sheds significant light onto the careers of both and in particular Hull's personality and his ability to be deceived, which would of course be an issue in his surrender of Detroit to the British years later, and deserves attention from scholars of early Michigan Territory, Hull, Madison and the Jeffersonian-era politics more broadly.

Also included from the Michigan period are two other significant documents, one being a draft of a letter to Wyandot chiefs Shawtay-yaw-ron-yah and Son-o-Shase regarding complaints the Wyandot had following their interactions with the fraudster Isaac Williams, and the other being a draft of a letter to Madison on incursions from the British in the incident that would be known as the Riot of December 8th. Five other documents from Griswold's life are included, highlighted by a signed letter of recommendation from Nehemiah Strong, the astronomer and almanac publisher who served as Yale's first Professor of Mathematics.

Overall the group sheds light on a previously unknown political feud with important ramifications in the careers of all involved, and also shows the power dynamics at play within the Jeffersonian political landscape, with the other documents providing additional scope to the collection. The papers documenting the conflict between Hull and Griswold deserve study alongside the other papers of Hull, Madison, Griswold and others relating to

Copy. / Honorable J. Madison. Detroit, 20. March 1807.
Sir, The enclosed contains copies of some letters which passed between Governor Hull and myself at the period of their dates. I shall lament if necessity should require them to be drawn from their deposit near you, to be exhibited to Government: - for it is not my wish to trouble government with the affair, if the Governor should be quit on his part. The style of treatment the Gov^t has thought proper to bestow on me in these letters, was not provoked by any disrespect, or want of duty on my part to him. On this score, he himself I think will not complain, - for I have uniformly and under all circumstances treated him respectfully, and complied with all my duties. - The cause, which called for these extraordinary letters of the Governor, seems to have been an intimation he received from some member of Congress, that I had written unfavorably of him in my letters to the seat of government. Reference might be had, I suppose, to what was written to several gentlemen of Congress & of the Government, in the course of the last fall and winter, relating to a certain Bill said to be pending from the former session, and drawn, it is believed, with the privacy of the Governor, by Judge Woodward, when they

the early politics of Michigan Territory at the National Archives and elsewhere. The draft of the speech to the Wyandot chiefs and the draft of the report regarding the British incursion are significant pieces of diplomatic history, and Griswold's other papers including the letter from Nehemiah Strong provide additional context about his life and career. A full inventory follows.

1A-1L. Griswold / Hull / Madison Correspondence.

Twelve Items in total, fine condition.

William Hull arrived July 1st, 1805, along with Griswold, twelve days after the burning of Detroit; Hull left for Boston approximately October 11, 1805, leaving Griswold as acting Governor. While Hull was in Washington, he appears to have tried in vain to get Congress to pass a

29 CONTINUED

A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805–1807.

bill allowing him to appoint his own Territorial Secretary. Griswold wrote against the attempt, and one of Hull's correspondents wrote to Hull saying that Griswold had disparaged him in a letter to Congress, rather than simply opposing the attempt to replace him with Hull's patronage appointment.

These events were the basis for a very heated feud, which if the tone is any indication, very nearly became violent. Hull proceeded to write an insulting letter, which led to the correspondence that Griswold then copied and forwarded to Madison. Eventually Hull apologized, admitting that his correspondent never sent anything along to substantiate the claim that Griswold was disparaging him. When Griswold was fined and expelled from the territory in 1808, it seems clear that there was a long-running attempt by Hull or Hull's supporters to have pushed him out and that Hull either went along knowingly (less likely, since he does offer a sincere apology, twice), or that Hull was part of a larger power play, perhaps by Judge Augustus Woodward, who seemed intent on gaining as much power and authority as possible, and limiting Hull's authority (See Letter to James Madison from Stanley Griswold, 27 November 1806). Regardless of the exact behind-the-scenes maneuverings, the correspondence is historically significant for its illumination of this previously unknown dynamic between Michigan's first two acting Governors, and for more broadly showing the types of conflicts that could arise in the Jeffersonian system when a figure like Griswold, who came from a humble background, was forced out of his position. Had the conflict escalated, as appears to have been a distinct possibility from the tone of the letters, Michigan Territory's early political history may have included a duel between its first two acting

governors. The correspondence deserves study for those interested in Hull and his later actions in the War of 1812, as it would appear that some of the same character traits that led to the surrender of Detroit are present here. Hull pushed out Griswold, who worked to train and prepare militia against the possible incursions from Upper Canada, and who attempted to protect the interests of already established settlers against speculators, likely in response to what was to become the 1807 Treaty of Detroit (see letter To Thomas Jefferson from Stanley Griswold, 30 January 1807), and instead allowed for a weakened Governorship that effectively crumbled during the War of 1812.

Griswold's other letters to Madison and Jefferson are preserved in founders.archives.gov. However, the letter from Griswold to Madison is not included, and likely was excluded from the archive by Madison so as not to cause embarrassment.

Inventory:

A. Letter from Griswold to James Madison explaining his conflict with Hull, March 20, 1807.

This letter, which follows the others chronologically, explains the entire conflict.

Griswold tells Madison that he is enclosing letters from Hull. He explains that he heard that there was a bill before Congress which would allow the Governor to appoint Secretaries of the Territory, which prompted him to write Congress on his own behalf advocating against the bill's passage. He adds, : A young gentleman, a particular connection of the governor's, arrived here after him last

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A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805-1807.

Griswold continues to make his case to Madison: "I had performed the duties of the Governor during his absence of eight months, without a cent of compensation, and greatly to the injury of my small pecuniary resources. I supposed he was absent on business useful to the territory - not plotting my destruction... I have no disposition to injure Gov. Hull in the smallest degree, whatever may be... his attempts against me."

A letter from Hull to Griswold in which Hull asks Griswold to prove his loyalty. He writes,

C. Letter from Griswold to Hull, February 27, 1807.

assuring that he said nothing disparaging and only wrote to keep his job as Secretary. Griswold writes:

D. Copy of a Letter from Hull to Griswold, March 2, 1807. Docketed on rear "Copy of a Letter from Gov. Hull received 2n March 1807 and returned to him the same day, on account of its extreme injustice and indelicacy."

A remarkable letter from Hull, in which he angrily denounces Griswold's reply of the day before as being insufficient and accuses Griswold of being a spy. The first section concerns matters of land allotment in the city - which are in themselves significant as they relate to the original plans of Detroit presented to Congress at this point. In the purpose of the letter, it appears that perhaps through misunderstanding he believes that Griswold had been referring to Hull's actions in Congress regarding land allotment in Detroit, when in fact Griswold

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A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805–1807.

had been referring to Hull's efforts to pass a law allowing for him to appoint his own Territorial Secretary. He writes "With respect to your correspondence, I regret that you have not given me satisfaction, you might have produced copies of your letters... when I receive them I shall take such measures as my honor and reputation render necessary... I am entirely indifferent to your secret commission, who it is from I know not. If under your duties under it, you only communicate the truth, I will be satisfied. I congratulate you on your new appointment... God knows I envy no man, the privilege of a spy or informer - I only regret that the Secretary of the Territory has been thought to possess qualities which have fitted him for such an office... until I receive the detail of the fact you have communicated, I shall suspend all further correspondence on the subject..."

E. Letter from Hull to Griswold, [March] 3, 1807. Hull writes to Griswold following Griswold's return of the previous day's letter, defending his actions and demanding satisfaction on the point of Griswold's correspondence. He writes,

"If, Sir, you had been conscious of having written nothing improper, by exhibiting copies of your letters, you might have satisfied me... I will not be stabbed in the dawn, I will vindicate my honor at every hazard."

The tone of this letter is quite elevated, and with Hull's repeated claims for satisfaction and violent language ("I will not be stabbed at dawn") it is not unreasonable to assume that Hull may have been willing to duel to defend his honor or something to that effect.

F. Letter from Griswold to Hull, March 4, 1807, in reply to

Hull's letter the day before.

Griswold writes Hull explaining his actions, saying that he wrote to congress only regarding a bill and "the Bill has probably failed."

G. Copy of a Proposal of Governor Hull, Sent through George McDougall, May 25, 1807, saying that Griswold would like to resolve the dispute in writing.

H. Letter from Hull to Griswold, May 25, 1807.

Original letter from Hull to Griswold stating that he never received any specifics from the informant who had accused Griswold and that McDougall had seen Griswold's letter and found nothing of offense to transmit. Hull attributes the misunderstanding to his informant, who, he says, was unable to provide any specifics on what exact offense Griswold had committed, and acknowledges that "the observations in my letter were improper." Hull encourages Griswold to move on from the episode.

I. Letter from Griswold to Hull, May 27, 1807.

A retained copy of Griswold's reply to Hull. Griswold is still upset about the episode, stating "I am unexpectedly called to act in relation to an affair, in which I received more abuse than I ever before experienced in my life. I would that it could not only be fairly passed over, but if possible erased from memory. Friendship is valuable to my heart, and I hesitate not to declare, that I will make every reasonable sacrifice to re-establish it." This sentiment is short-lived, as Griswold then reminds Hull that he had "more than insinuated that I was a vile 'spy...' these insinuations were thrown out very unnecessarily

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A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805–1807.

and wantonly.... now, may I ask, are these your true ideas of my character?" He ends the letter in a more conciliatory tone, again saying he will be open to re-establishing their friendship.

J. Letter from Hull to Griswold, June 3, 1807.

Original letter from Hull to Griswold, apologizing again for the misunderstanding and reiterating that his information was bad and that he retracts his earlier remarks. He adds: "If this has the desired effect, I shall be happy - if it has not, I shall have the consolation to believe that on my part, I have done all that an honorable man ought to do, in a case similar in circumstances..."

K. Letter from Griswold to Hull, June 8, 1807.

A retained draft of Griswold's reply to Hull, in which Griswold states with some reservations that he is willing to put the matter behind him. He writes, "however extraordinary some passages in them may have been, your present letter ought undoubtedly to be considered thus far a retraction, and I have no hesitation in saying, is, in respect to that correspondence, satisfactory."

L. Cover in Griswold's hand noting the final correspondence between Hull and Griswold, and complete copy on single sheet in Griswold's hand of all the correspondence beginning with Hull's of May 25th.

2A-2B. Other Michigan Territory Documents.

A. Griswold's Draft of his October 22, 1805, October letter

to chiefs Shaw-tay-yaw-ron-yah and Son-o-Shase at Sandusky, written in Detroit.

A draft of one of the first official communications to the Wyandot. Griswold was acting as both Territorial Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the time. In the address, he discourages the chiefs from trying to make pleas to the President regarding the Treaty at Swan Creek, states that he is unable to provide conveniences to them below their village, and raises the "the probability that Sandusky falls within the government of Ohio." The letter relates to Wyandot concerns were related to the actions of Isaac Williams, a Euro-American who tried to convince the Wyandot that the Treaty of Swan Creek was fraudulent in an 1805 effort to defraud them of their land. Griswold mentions Williams specifically in his address. The letter is in line with Hull's policy "paternalism and expropriation that characterized the administration's Indian policy." - ANB.

He writes, "Your father... the governor, [is] gone to the seventeen fires, to visit our great father, the President of the United States... One great spirit made us all, and he made this earth, for us all to live upon, red men as well as white men - we are all one flesh and bone - and our maker has forbidden us to destroy, oppress, or hurt one another... I am glad to hear that Mr. Williams is true and faithful and that he has acted in an honorable part. I am not opposed to your sending an address to the President... it is probable the good will not be equal to the trouble it will cause you... besides, you can make your wants known to your father here, or at Chillico, who will relay them to the great father, the president... I cannot command conveniences to you... below your own village... it is not yet ascertained and the probability is, that Sandusky falls within the government of Ohio."

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29 CONTINUED

A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805–1807.

A postscript seems to reference Williams specifically: "I would cheerfully do every thing [sic] in my power to serve your real and substantial interests. Listen not to bad men. Turn a deaf ear to such as would excite troubles among you. Live in peace and be content."

The letter is of interest to scholars of Territorial Government / Wyandot relations of the period and for Jeffersonian policies toward indigenous populations more broadly.

[see Moore, pp. 542–544, Griswold's letter requesting compensation for expense of entertaining Indian Nations Chiefs, described as approximately 100 meals: these were likely the Chiefs he was hosting]

2) December 21, 1805. Draft of letter to Secretary of State James Madison on incursions from British and British-paid Native Americans coming from Fort Amherstburgh (Fort Malden) under the command of Lieutenant Lundee [and Captain (Adam) Muir, though unmentioned in letter), looking for deserters while under arms and entering Michigan and a settlement town. The British officers proceed to Detroit where they threatened a family, weapons were fired (including by Captain Muir, who shot himself in the leg), and the British were eventually disarmed and arrested by a marshall - events referred to as the Riot of December 8th. The events would have possibly become an international incident had not Major Campbell, the commanding British officer at Fort Malden, disavowed the actions of the British officers, and upon their conviction their sentences were made trivial, preserving the honor of all involved. Griswold's first draft contains many corrections not seen in the final version, which is held at the Michigan State historical society, and

would be of interest to anyone studying the incident.

[Moore: pp. 548–550 for the final draft of this letter, followed by the material submitted with it]

[Also see: Historical Collections. Collections and Researches made by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Vol XXXI 1902, "The Beginning of Territorial Government in Michigan", Charles Moore, with copies of letters at end]

Part Three: Other papers relating to Griswold's Life and Career

A. Yale Freshman Class list for 1782, with annotations in Latin.

Catalogus Recentium in Collegio-Yalensi, MDCCLXXXII

A scarce letterpress broadside announcing the Freshman class, with manuscript annotations. Evans 101995

B. License to Preach, East Hartford, Signed by Eliphalet Williams, Nathan Perkins, Nathan Strong and David M'Clure.

Griswold would enjoy a long tenure as a minister before his Republican views forced him to leave Connecticut for New Hampshire in 1803. His sermons for this period are held at Harvard University.

C) Manuscript Poem, 1799, entitled "On Ends", submitted to the American Mercury of Hartford.

A lengthy poem containing numerous references to

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A Significant Collection of Documents Relating to Michigan Territory, 1805–1807.

topical events and political and religious figures, part historical survey, part political commentary and part metaphysical ode, it is unclear whether Griswold was successful in publishing the work. Griswold's political views can be seen in the work, which he wrote a few years before his eventual ostracization and departure from Connecticut: "Dame Liberty and Rights of Man are slid downhill like Thomas Paine..."

D) Letter of Reference Written by Nehemiah Strong, 1802.

A scarce surviving document written by Strong, who was an important astronomer and early professor of Mathematics at Yale. Strong left Yale in 1781, before Griswold's arrival, and writes as a parishioner on Griswold's behalf, citing several outbreaks of disease as the reason for Griswold's departure and recommending Griswold enthusiastically for any appointment or position in his travels "abroad." It is possible that Strong shared Griswold's political views, as he speaks of being "frequently conversant with him in his more private retirements."

E. Handwritten Note Recording Senate Votes for Griswold's Appointment as Judge in Illinois, c. 1810.

Washington?, 1810. Handwritten note.

A tally of votes for Griswold's appointment, which he won by a 23–8 margin. Among the dissenters is Henry Clay. It is unclear whether this document was used by the Senate or just kept by Griswold for his own records.

References:

Burton, Clarence Monroe (2005) [1909]. *Compendium of history and biography of the city of Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Library. <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=micounty;idno=BAD1127.0001.001> Accessed 4/23.

Moore, Charles. "The Beginnings of Territorial Government in Michigan" in *Michigan Historical Collections, Volume 3*. Michigan Historical Commission, Michigan State Historical Society. Lansing, MI: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., 1902.

Letter from William Hull to James Madison, January 16, 1808. National Archives. <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/99-01-02-2571> Accessed 4/23.

Letter from William Hull to James Madison, June 2, 1808. National Archives. <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/99-01-02-3144> Accessed 4/23.

\$40,000

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[MUSIC - OPERA - DANCE] LEHMANN, LOTTE; MAHLER, DONALD

Collection of Letters from Lotte Lehmann to Donald Mahler Regarding Life and Music and Reflecting on her Career, 1966-1972.

Most California, 1856-1872. Letters with original envelopes retained, fine condition, with a few ephemeral items from Lehmann's career collected by Mahler included. Forty-five letters total, with two additional telegraphs and three signed photographs and several copies of a color photograph of the pair together on stage, appx. fifteen are short thank-you notes.

An intimate collection of letters written by Lotte Lehmann to her colleague and friend Donald Mahler, discussing many aspects of her life and her career during her later career when she was involved in the Music Academy of the West and living in California. The letters give Lehmann's candid thoughts on the opera scene of the period, and are often self-reflective regarding her own life and career, and also give considerable insight into Mahler's career during the period.

The group begins in 1966, during Mahler's first few years at the Metropolitan Opera, and continues until 1972, with Mahler collecting stray articles on Lehmann including her obituary in 1976. The letters range from a single to several pages and generally touch on both personal and professional matters, and though we don't have Mahler's replies, he clearly confided in Lehmann regarding the goings-on at the Met, and about his own professional frustrations. "I feel very much with you about your disappointment and the frustration in your work. Nothing

August 5th 1967.

LOTTE LEHMANN
4565 VIA HUERTO
HOPE RANCH PARK
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93110

Dear Donald Mahler -
I am very curious how you liked the performance at Bayreuth. For me it was always a goal, to make the role I did, alive. Believable. Human. I would not fit any more into the idea of modern stage direction. I don't see the singers as part of the orchestra... and all this symbolic arrangement

LOTTE LEHMANN
4565 VIA HUERTO
HOPE RANCH PARK
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93110

September 5, 1972

Dear Donald:

I am sorry that I can send you only two very old prints- the only ones I could find! What a pity you did not ask me earlier when I might have found something better for you.

Of course I am glad that you personally are happier at the Metropolitan now, but on the whole I agree with you that the season will be very doubtful. But every dark cloud has a silver lining-so let's hope for the best!

With affectionate regards

Yours
Lotte Lehmann

could be worse than an artistic disappointment, and to be pushed into a mediocre form of performing... but at the same time I cannot refrain from saying that you made a great mistake in changing your position, because of financial and personal difficulties. One cannot have one's cake and eat it. You can believe me that my life as a concert singer has not been an easy one. I had to tour America during the war and it often went beyond my strength to sing in the evening after spending the day sitting on my luggage... the life of the artist may look very glamorous from the outside, but it needs much more stamina and willpower." In another letter she suggests that Mahler join a different troupe so he can become stage manager, suggesting Martha Graham and then saying that she does not like her work ("I did not like it, it was simply a fantastic acrobatic machine.") "I am sorry that you are so depressed" she adds in another letter. In 1970 she writes more optimistically "how wonderful that you have these opportunities of solo dances..."

CONTINUED

30 CONTINUED

Collection of Letters from Lotte Lehmann to Donald Mahler

Mahler must have vented repeatedly to Lehmann, as she writes soon after regarding "I understand you very well... but that does not help you at all. Isn't there someone at the Met who can help?" "For me it was always a goal, to make the role I did, alive. Believable. Human... Oh god! Times have changed." She refers to a birthday which has "taken out of life and enjoyment of earlier years." Two letters concern an exhibition of her felt paintings, with one including a photograph of one of the works ("I do not want to see felt again till the end of my days...") She reflects on her legacy in a letter from 1969 about her archive and concert hall on UCSB: "it is really my 'momument' and to have that in my lifetime... that is something to marvel about." "Of course I am glad that you personally are happier now, but on the whole I agree with you that the season will be very doubtful," Lehmann writes in one letter. "I am sorry that your project did not materialize and I hope you are not too unhappy about it... next week I shall have a minor operation on my left foot and - being a coward - I am afraid."

Grace Bumbry is the subject of several letters. "I read all the reviews and I am only sorry that Grace Bumbry had not the big success she thinks she had... I did not hear her Carmen since Chicago when I did not like it... I am sorry that she neglects her deep tones which long ago were absolutely thrilling. But she does not want to be a soprano, alas... But I try hard to forget worries about her." Another letter laments Bumbry, : "We live in a time of 'Sensations!' Perhaps, if I were yet be able to sing, I would have no success. The audiences want to get excitement instead of elation.... Toscanini is flaming fire come out of his soul... I feel like 100 years old when I contemplate art nowadays."



Overall the group is a telling record of a friendship between two artists and should be of interest to scholars of each of their work and of the late twentieth century opera scene more broadly.

\$4,500

[MUSIC - WOMEN'S BANDS - 1930S-1940S] HELKEMA, EMMA

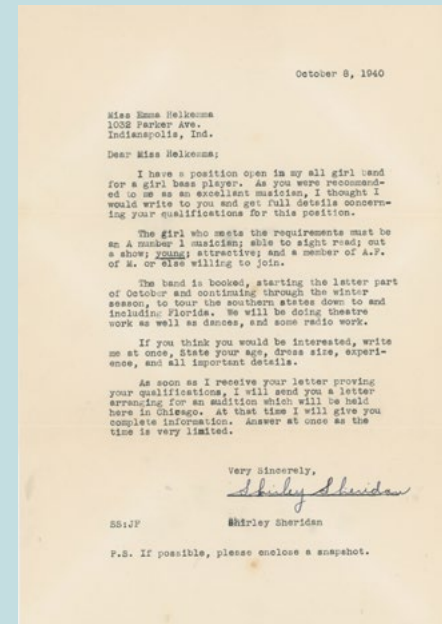
Personal Archive of Emma Helkema, Bassist in Several Women's Dance Bands in the 1930s Including the Coquettes, and Later Nurse, 1930s-1940s.

V.p., 1930s-1940s. Various pieces of incoming correspondence and ephemera from the Coquettes, with additional photographs including an album documenting her time with the bands. With thirty-three letters pertaining to her music career and thirty or so letters from her family from the 1930. Generally fine condition.

Emma Helkema, originally of Indiana and known to her friends as Helky, played bass fiddle in womens' big bands including Helen Compton's 42nd Street Girls band and the Coquettes in the 1930s before changing careers and becoming a nurse in the early 1940s, possibly in aid of the war effort. Offered here is Helkema's personal archive of incoming correspondence, photographs and band ephemera, giving insight into her life as a female touring musician and eventual nurse in the pre-war and wartime period.

The letters from Herkema's career give insight into the network of all-female bands of the period. Three letters pertain to a booking at the State Lake Theatre in Chicago. Various letters from different bandleaders and promoters inquire about her availability, and some letters

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31 CONTINUED

Personal Archive of Emma Helkema, Bassist in Several Women's Dance Bands in the 1930s and Later Nurse, 1930s-1940s.

provide details on the contract arrangements - usually pay was \$35-\$40 a week with some additional benefits like discounted food depending on the venue.

A letter in 1940 foreshadows her departure from the Coquettes, with a letter from a love interest who is married to someone they both know, possibly her sister, in which he offers a loan of \$100 for her to leave the band. It appears that some sort of health event - mental or physical or perhaps both - eventually led Helkema to leave the Coquettes, as several letters refer to her health. One letter from Viola Smith written in early 1941 is particularly instructive and gives insight into the intimacy of the touring musicians. Smith writes: "It seems so strange not to have you around. The picture is not complete. I miss you... and not just on the bandstand either, you little devil. I also miss the rubdowns - wish now that I had taken better advantage of the opportunity... At any rate, I feel much better these days. What a relief! Now I'll find time for romance. All I need to do is find a man." Frances Carroll writes a couple months later relating a stint at the Famous Door club

and inquiring about Helkema's health. She asks: "How does it feel to be leading a normal life instead of traveling all over the country." Another letter thanks Helkema for sending some "little pills." The group contains seven promotional photographs of the Coquettes as well as a detached cover of Billboard Magazine with a feature article on Viola Smith. Also included are a photograph album and various loose photographs from later in Helkema's life.

Overall an intimate and uncommon collection with research potential regarding the female touring bands of the era, and of women and music more generally.

\$3,250



[NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE - LITERARY
CRITICISM - FEMINIST AUTHORS] WHIPPLE, EDWIN
PERCY

Letter from Edwin
Percy Whipple to
Elizabeth Oakes Smith,
Praising her Writing
and Excoriating the
State of American
Theater, 1851.

Boston: 1851. Autograph letter signed by Whipple and addressed to Oakes at her Brooklyn address. Fine condition. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches bifolium. Fine.

An interesting letter written by critic Edwin Percy Whipple to Elizabeth Oakes Smith, encouraging her to publish in Graham Magazine. He then offers sympathies on a play performed in Philadelphia, and excoriates the American theatre and its inability to do justice to Shakespeare's work. The letter was written during the period when Oakes published her "Woman and Her Needs" series in the New York Tribune, though it would appear from subsequent events that Whipple's opinion had been formed by her earlier work. Whipple's views on Smith would change later and be marked by Whipple's negative critiques of Smith's writing. In 1855, Whipple published a review of Smith's book "The Sinless Child," which criticized her unconventional views on marriage

Boston, March 11th 1851

Dear Madam,

I have but just time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 26th, being about to start for Buffalo. On my return I will write to Graham, and I can assure you that your powers as a writer will lose nothing in my statement. I cannot conceive of any reason why Mr. Graham should not be proud to have you among his contributors; and I think that there must be some misapprehension on his or your part in regard to the matter. I know that he is desirous of having articles from the best and most eminent native writers, and, deducting from that proposition, he must desire to have articles from yourself. There is a logical compliment for you!

I am sorry that that the tragedy was not better acted in Philadelphia, but the truth is that there are no stock companies

32 CONTINUED

Letter from Edwin Percy Whipple to Elizabeth Oakes Smith, 1851.

and motherhood. Smith responded with a scathing letter, accusing Whipple of being a "literary bully" and a "spiritual coward" in a letter she sent to the editor of the Boston Evening Transcript on September 25, 1855.

Full text follows:

Boston, March 1, 1851

Dear Madam,

I have but just time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feby 26th, being about to start for Buffalo. On my return I will write to Graham, and I can assure you that your powers as a writer will lose nothing in my statement. I cannot conceive of any reason why Mr. Graham should not be proud to have you among his contributors, and think that there must be some misapprehension on his or your part in regard to the matter. I know that he is desirous of having articles from the best and most eminent native writers and, deductively from that proposition, he must desire to have articles from yourself. There is a logical compliment for you!

I am sorry that the tragedy was not better acted in Philadelphia, but the truth is that there are no stock companies in the Country whose acting could save a new play of Shakespeare himself. Go into a theatre, and hear their tame and flat delivery of the text of Hamlet or Macbeth, - see how they loosen all his silver cords and break all his golden bowls - and then you are not surprised that they fail in recommending our American

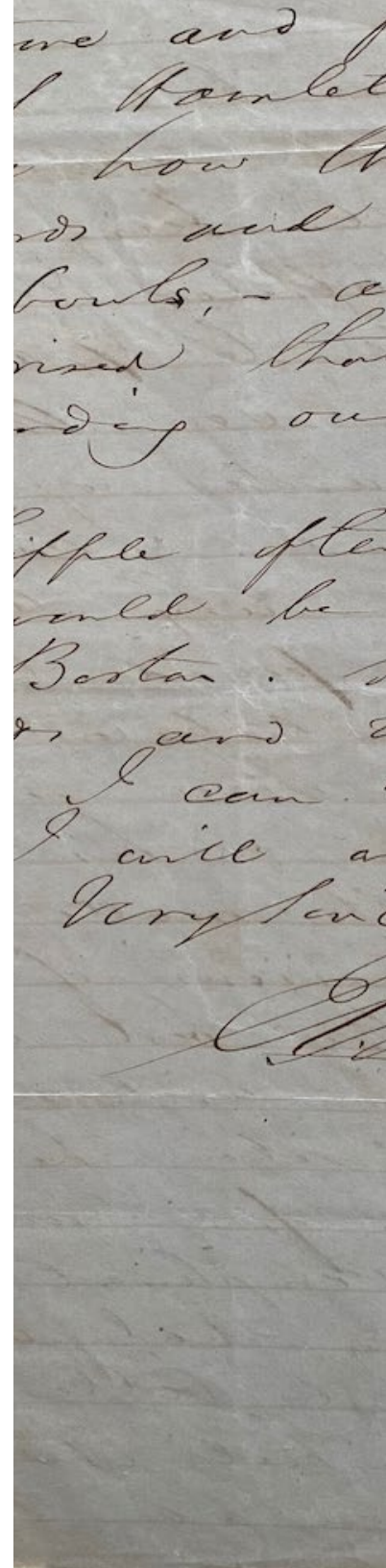
plays.

Mrs. Whipple often alludes to you, and would be delighted to see you in Boston. She sends her best regards and remembrances. As soon as I can hear from Graham, I will write to you.

Very Sincerely Yours,

E. P. Whipple

\$375



Daily Stage Line From Warren to the Kinzua Oil Field!

Pennsylvania, c. 1860s-1880s. Broadside measuring 15 x 9 ¼ inches. Some tape residue, some paper residue verso from mounting, near fine overall.

An unrecorded broadside printed during the Pennsylvania Oil rush advertising a coach from Warren to the Kinzua Oil Field. Kinzua is now a lost town under the Allegheny Reservoir following the dam's construction in 1966. Records show oil in Kinzua as early as 1865 with companies drilling into the 1880s, though not productively. The Pennsylvania oil industry would peak by 1891 and be surpassed by states such as Texas, supplying roughly a third of the world's oil during its most productive period. Examples of stock certificates and maps of the oil producing region are common in the trade, but this is the only example of an illustrated broadside from the period that has appeared in the auction records.

\$1,500



[PHOTOGRAPHY - ENGINEERING - NEW YORK] NEW YORK
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

Photograph Album Showing
Engineering Projects in
New York, Assembled by a
Member of the Board of
Water Supply, 1906-1908.

Oblong cloth album measuring 12 x 9 ¼ inches.
With 199 photographs. Fine condition, three
images missing otherwise complete. Photographs
measure 4 x 3 inches.

A particularly fine album documenting the activities of a Board of Water Supply crew in upstate New York in 1906-1908, during its work on various engineering and surveying projects shortly after the board's establishment by the state legislature in 1905. The images show the crew at work in a range of projects, and the technology at work during the period is an interesting mix of horse-drawn vehicles and massive industrial undertakings involving concrete. The vast network of reservoirs and infrastructure that supply New York City with its water are shown in part here, with some sites including the Ashokan Dam, the Hawling Concrete Plant, tunnels at High Falls and Vails Gate, and others, with the Ashokan Dam project featured most prominently. Additional images of the staff and the landscapes give an interesting sense of lives spent working on these projects during the period. Overall an uncommonly well-preserved collection of images.

\$1,500



[RECONSTRUCTION - SOUTH CAROLINA - AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY] AUTHOR UNKNOWN

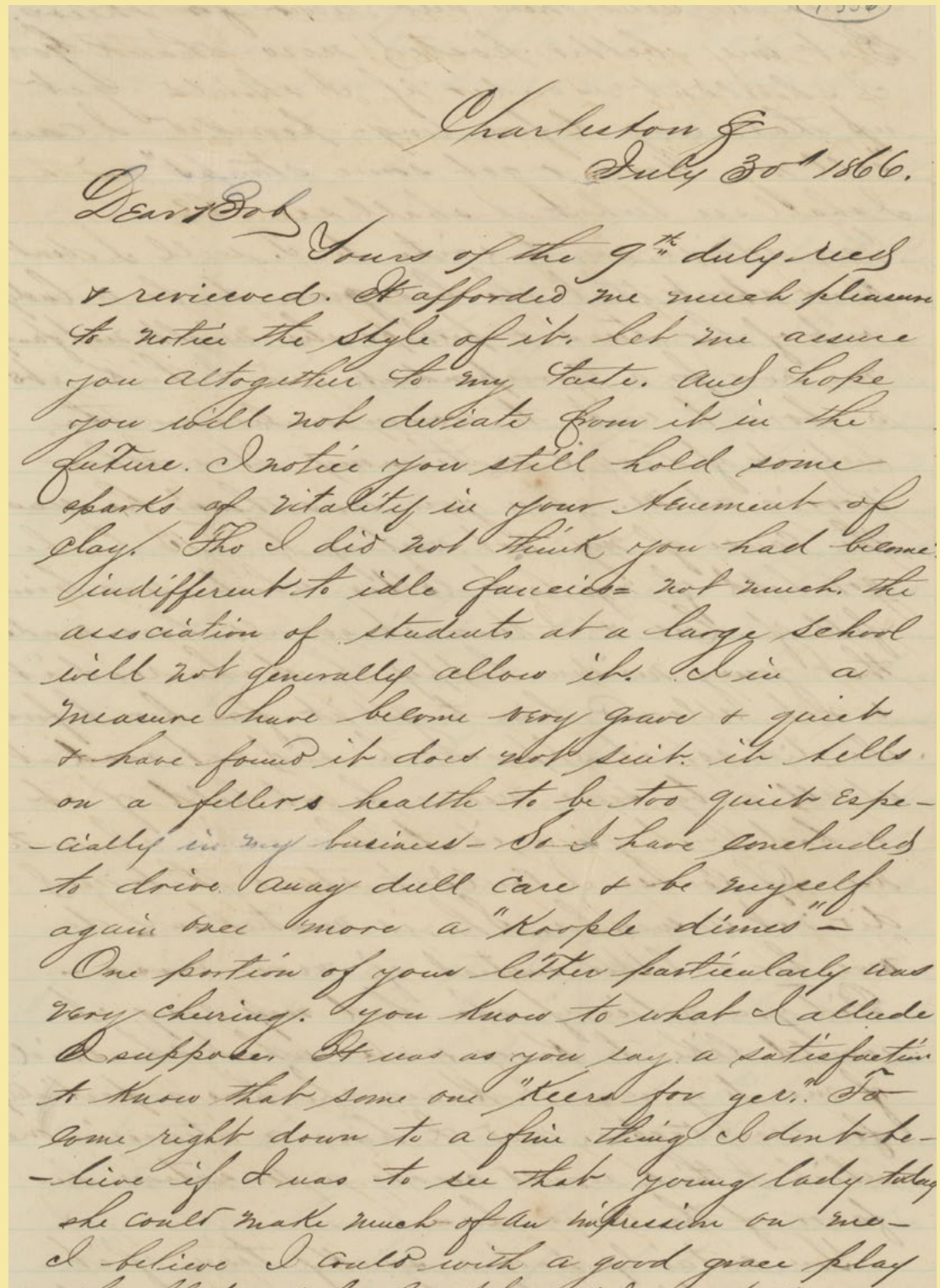
A Lengthy Letter Written to a Friend Describing a Fourth of July Spent in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1866, Describing a Parade of African-Americans Celebrating the Holiday and with Ruminations on the Author's Love Life and Other Subjects.

Charleston, 1866. Autograph letter, signed by a John (last name unknown,) addressed to R.W. Grange Esquire at Racine College in Racine Wisconsin. Some tears at folds, near fine. Appx. 1,000 words.

A lengthy and atmospheric rumination on a holiday spent in South Carolina by an author known only as Bob, written to a friend in Wisconsin. The author relates in great detail a Fourth of July spent in Charleston, South Carolina in 1866, with several interesting details regarding an African-American parade and a fire department made up only of New Yorkers. At one point the author mentions Muncy, which suggests the possibility that he and the recipient were old friends from Pennsylvania. Describing his time in Charleston, he writes:

"City remarkably quiet, scarcely anyone on the street, did not hear a dozen crackers, came back from breakfast, went to work. About 9.30 found out that all offices were to close at 10 a.m. & keep Sunday hours, was mity (telegraphers way of spellin mighty) glad of that. Ten

CONTINUED



Charleston S.C.
July 30th 1866.

Dear Bob

Yours of the 9th duly recd & reviewed. It afforded me much pleasure to notice the style of it. Let me assure you altogether to my taste. And hope you will not desist from it in the future. I notice you still hold some sparks of vitality in your movement of clay. Tho I did not think you had become indifferent to idle fancies - not much. the association of students at a large school will not generally allow it. I in a measure have become very grave & quiet & have found it does not suit. it tells on a fellow's health to be too quiet especially in my business - So I have concluded to drive away dull care & be myself again once more a "Koppel dimes" -

One portion of your letter particularly was very cheering. You know to what I allude I suppose. It was as you say a satisfaction to know that some one "keers for yer." So come right down to a fine thing I don't believe if I was to see that young lady today she could make much of an impression on me - I believe I could with a good grace play

35 CONTINUED

Letter Describing a 4th of July in Charleston, South Carolina, 1866.

o'clock came & orders to close, did so. Sun about 120, about 96 in shade, concluded would go get some clean duds & a biled shirt on - don't wear paper collars, couldn't stand one minute melt down & run away. Well got on my clean Sunday go to meetins, had a shave first which I forgot to mention and sallied forth, struck Meeting St. on way to office. Saw an immense procession of the Colored population with banners & music, Should [say] about 2000 in column. It was a dingy affair, looked at it till it vanished, went to Adams Express office, sat down, very cool there, and heard a genial old Southerner tell some good stories about their Servants in days gone by, prompted by said procession. Sat & listened to him about two hours, had on a pair of tight boots & didn't fancy going out in hot sun. Well left there with a friend & went to Charleston Hotel & had an iced Sherry Cobbler. Came to Express office again - left shortly after with same friend & went to the truck house of Charleston Hook & Ladder Co., made up entirely of N.Y. boys. They wear same kind of dress as NY Fire Dept., best looking Co. in city out of fourteen. Well they had six barrels of iced lager there. Was prevailed upon to drink three glasses..."

An interesting and detailed account of the city in the year following the close of the Civil War, a period in which race relations shifted dramatically particularly in cities in the American south (for a further examination of this subject see Powers, Bernard E. "Community Evolution and Race Relations in Reconstruction Charleston, South Carolina." The South Carolina Historical Magazine, vol. 95, no. 1, 1994, pp. 27-46. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27569978>. Accessed Apr. 2023.")

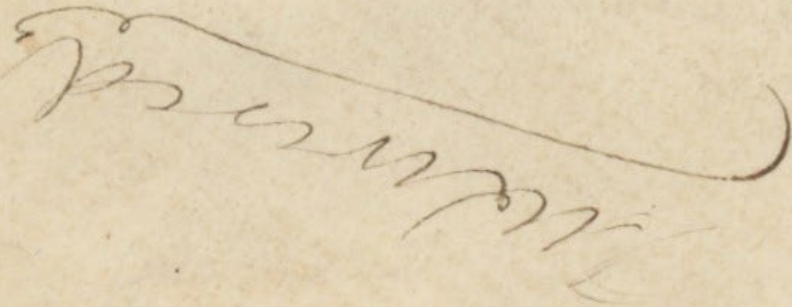
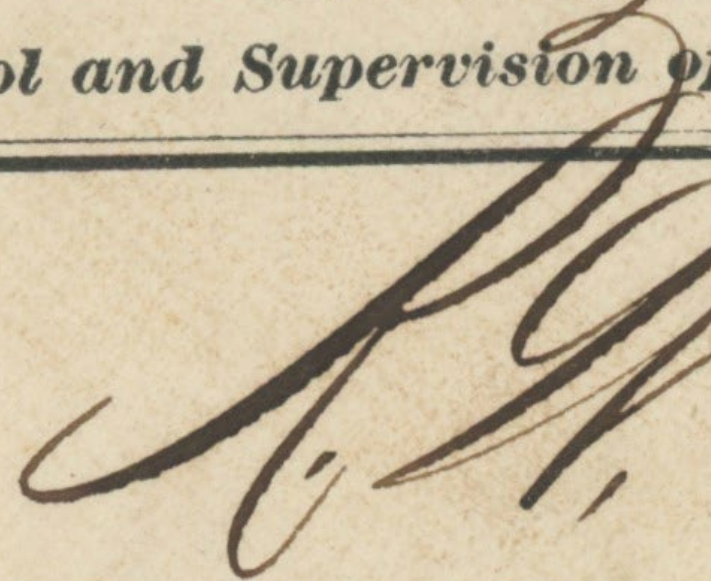
\$1,200

Form No. 6.

AMERICAN TELE

SOUTHERN

Under Control and Supervision of



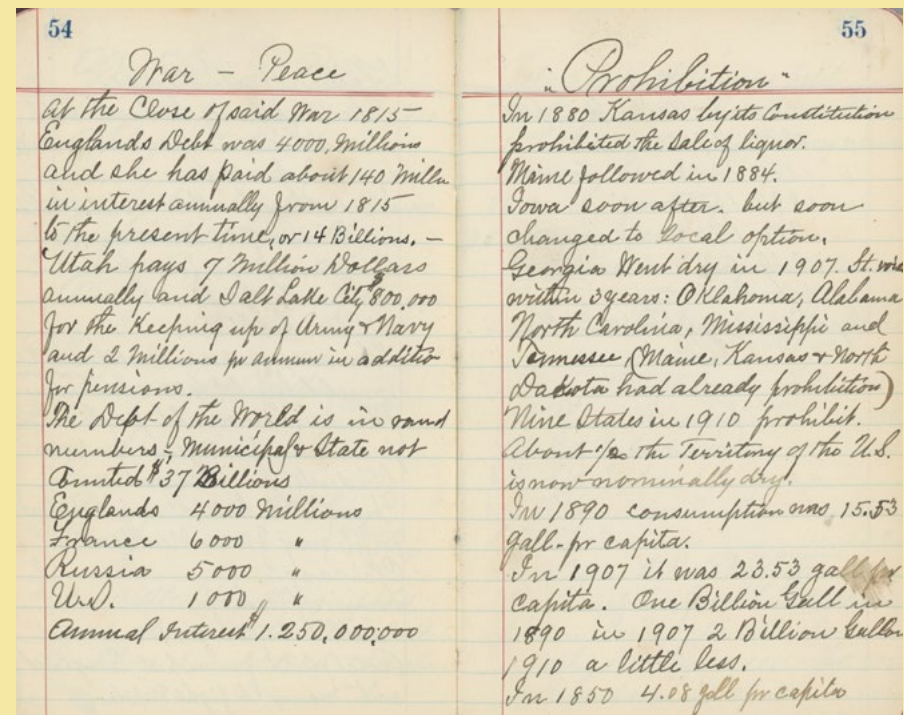
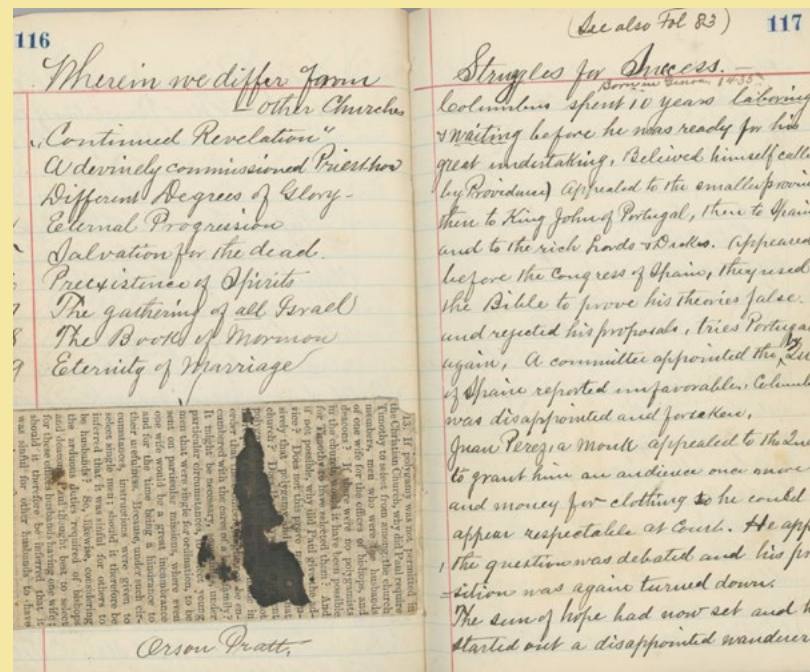
[RELIGION - CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS - IMMIGRANTS] LUND, CHRISTIAN N.

Journal Kept by Christian N. Lund, Danish Immigrant and Elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints, 1910-1921.

Mt. Pleasant, 1910-1921. Limp leatherette journal measuring 6 ½ x 4 inches, 170 pages. Some chips to spine, fine contents.

Christian N. Lund was born in Norway in 1846 to Mormon parents, and immigrated to the United States in 1869, first arriving in Salt Lake City and eventually settling in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions held in 1882 and 1887 in Salt Lake City, a member of the Legislature in the House in 1890 and City Council in 1894 and was appointed bishop in 1890. He did missionary work in the Pacific Northwest in the 1870s and in Scandinavia in the 1890s, presiding over missions in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He served as bishop of the two Mt. Pleasant wards during a period when they were the largest wards in the church. He died in 1921.

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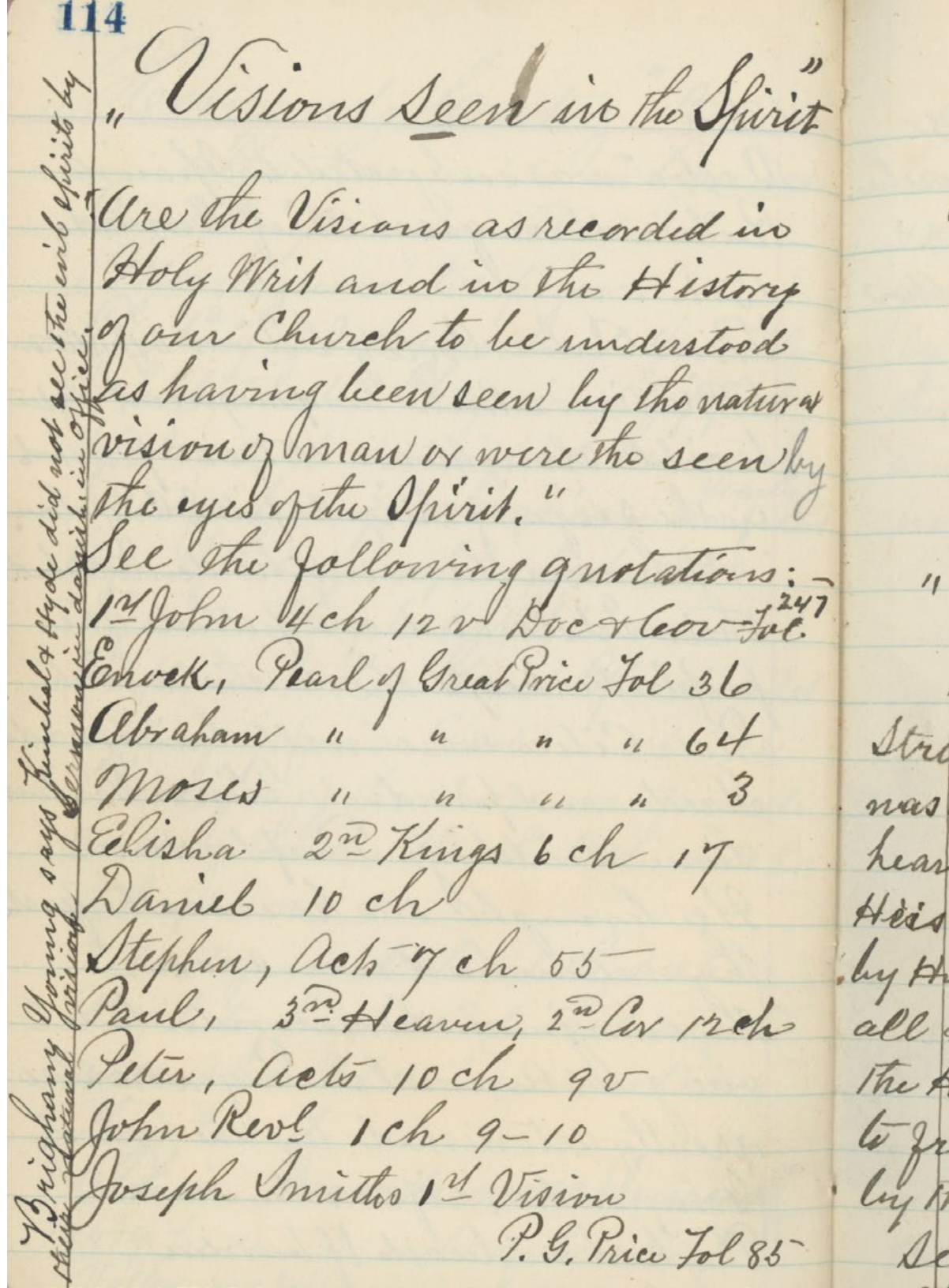
Journal Kept by Christian N. Lund, 1910-1921.

Offered here is a journal Lund kept as an alphabetical index to religious ideas, with additional ruminations and philosophical musings included, intended possibly as a keepsake for a family member as it was passed on to one of his grandsons following his death, per an inscription inside. The entries track themes such as "Astronomy" and "The Jews" through the Old and New Testaments and Book of Mormon, and are intended to weave the sources together into a single resource on religious themes. The facts that Lund highlights range are interesting and as a group the entries would be of interest to scholars of Mormon thought during the period. It is also interesting which other subjects Lund chooses to write about, such as transcribing verbatim an article written about the transatlantic cable in 1921 just months before his death. In another section he lists per capita consumption of "Intoxicating Liquors," comparing it to other vices such as tobacco, jewelry, patent medicine and chewing gum. One page ranks the ways in which the Church of Latter Day Saints differs from other churches. Some of the lists refer to LDS-related subjects using the prefix "FOL," which raises the possibility that the volume served as his own reference for works held at the LDS archive that he had researched.

Overall the volume gives an interesting synthesis of contemporary secular and religious themed entries, with Lind's interest in statistics and numbers permeating the volume and providing information on his personal philosophy. It would complement Nielsen's autobiography and journals for scholars interested in his life and thought.

Offered in partnership with Daniel / Oliver Gallery.

\$4,500



[RELIGION - MISSIONARIES - AMERICAN INDIAN
SCHOOLS - CHOCTAW] MCALISTER, WILSON

Autograph Letter Describing Work and Life at the Fort Coffee Academy and New Hope School for Girls in Choctaw Nation, 1845.

Choctaw Agency, Choctaw Nation, 1845. Single page folded, addressed to Paul M. Palmer of Somerville, Tennessee, appx. 900 words total.

A letter written in December 1845 by Reverend Wilson L. McAlister (1803-1859), a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while serving as superintendent of the Fort Coffee Academy and New Hope School for Girls located on the Arkansas River in the Choctaw Nation. The Fort Coffee Academy occupied the abandoned military post on a high bluff named Swallow Rock overlooking the Arkansas River. Both schools were started in 1843 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the appointment of Rev. William H. Goode as the first superintendent. The abandoned military buildings were repaired and used as school and dwelling houses for the indigenous pupils and missionaries. Henry C. Benson, who wrote *Life Among the Choctaws* (Cincinnati, 1860) was the first teacher at Fort Coffee Academy. Similar to the more broad network of indigenous boarding schools that would be established in the following decades, the coursework for the boys included instruction in agriculture and mechanical arts as well as literature and morals. The girls were instructed in domestic labors. Reverend Goode left the school in March 1843 and was replaced by McAlister later in the year.

In the letter, McAlister writes to Paul M. Palmer

*My address
Choctaw Agency,
Choctaw Nation,
via Fort Smith,
Arkansas* *That will be enough to bring the
letter directly - short of that, they come by
Fort Towson.* *15*
Fort Coffee Choctaw Nation Dec. 17/45

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer,

Dear bro. and sister,

In a mood of increasing bordering on distress we have
waited, and waited, and waited; an answer to ours - which was
written a few days after we arrived - We should have thought
the letter failed to reach you, - and written you again, but
we put it, on the same Steam Boat, with a few others
sent to your vicinity, in answer to all of which, we see?

Then a conjecture; I have said something - or done something
which has grieved your feelings. This may appear trifling to you,
but it has cost us many uneasy moments. Again we heard
you had been very sick, and to what extent we were unable
to ascertain, - but thought probably disease was continued with
you, and you was not able to write, and now an exclamation
O! they will write; wait another mail. And so we have
been making the best of this case, we could, until waiting,
and conjecturing, have become impracticable, and I have
determined we will either have an eye lost, or an answer.

Woman, in whose heart the Name "Jesus" is embalmed,
never fails. Therefore we call upon Emily to relieve us,
Send us a letter, though Paul may fail,

Our work, I suppose is progressing - although we
are so little acquainted with such a work, we hardly
conclude ourselves competent to judge. The children
are certainly advancing in letters greatly for Indians,
and we have an occasional accession to the Church

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Missionary Letter from Choctaw Nation, 1845.

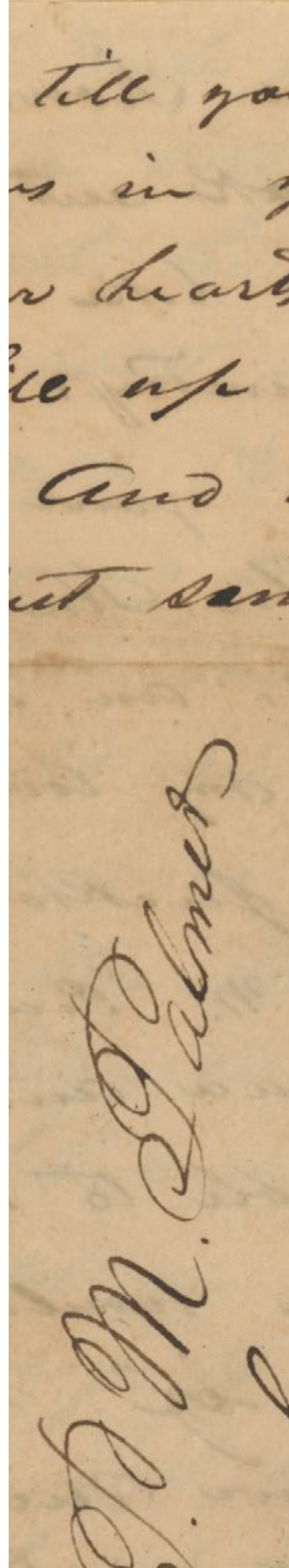
(1804–Aft1860), a merchant and enslaver who lived in Somerville, Fayette county, Tennessee. The letter gives insight into McAlister's relationship with his work, as he states: "we are so little acquainted with such work." He describes John Page, a Choctaw preacher and graduate of Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, which opened in 1825 as the first federally controlled American Indian boarding school. McAlister writes:

"Our work, I suppose, is progressing though we are so little acquainted with such a work. We hardly conclude ourselves competent to judge. The children are certainly advancing in letters greatly for Indians and we have an occasional accession to the church. We number in the male school fifty boys and thirty in the female. Many in both branches are very interesting boys and girls. Both the teachers in the male school [Benson and Brigham] are ministers who assist me in preaching about twice a week on an average. We have regular "Class Meeting," never introduced among them at this place till lately. We have appointed two of the young men class leaders. It would be a matter of religious amusement to you to join us in class meeting. Our circuit preacher [John Page] is a native Choctaw—a man of more than ordinary abilities—in our tongue—and uncommonly eloquent in his own tongue. He renders us great assistance as an interpreter. And through him we have easy access to the scholars. The country is pleasant enough. But we have suffered very much with afflictions—through September—and down till a few days since. Wife has been dangerously ill some three times. All the children have had various attacks and in the time your humble servant has been down five times, and twice for the want of a steamer, badly salivated. And am now but just able to write though

down five times, and twice for the want of a steamer, badly salivated. And am now but just able to write though not able to eat without pain. Afflictions are serviceable in a moral sense, in which we trust we have lost nothing. To be sick, however, is unpleasant anywhere! But to be sick—a whole family sick, in a heathen land, and they for the most part strangers and care nothing whether you die, is more unpleasant."

McAlister continues for several paragraphs, describing his life in great detail. Overall the letter provides a rare and important account of the early Choctaw schols and foreshadows the system of boarding schools that would proliferate in the coming decades.

A full transcription of the letter is available on our website.



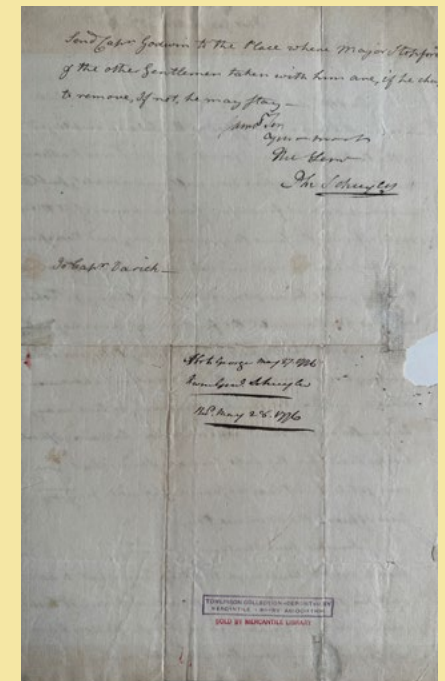
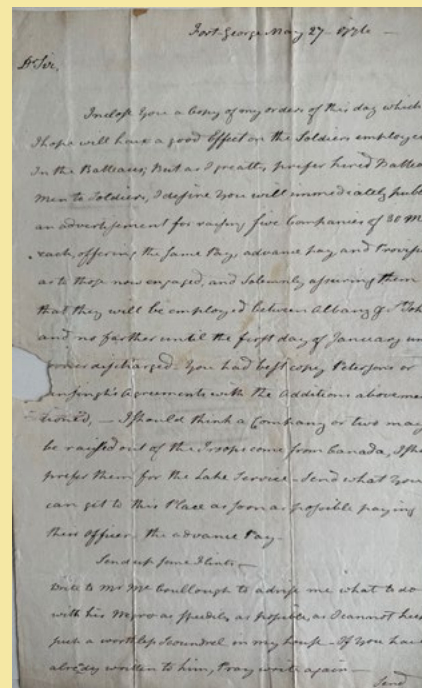
[REVOLUTIONARY WAR - AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY]
SCHUYLER, PHILIP

Autograph Letter Signed to
Richard Varick (1753 – 1831)
Discussing Troop Deployment
in the Northern Department
During the Invasion of Quebec
and referencing an African-
American Enslaved Individual,
Probably the Noted Soldier and
Translator Prince, 1776.

Fort George, May 27, 1776. Manuscript measuring 12 3/4 x 8 inches. Small chip with loss at margins. Mercantile Library stamp verso, accompanied by a Parke-Bernet receipt for the Mercantile Library collection sale from Jan 20-21st, 1947, invoice written to a M. Virginia C. Young. Near fine condition overall.

An important letter from Philip Schuyler offering surprising insight into his relationship with the most famous enslaved member of his household, Prince, whom he here calls "a worthless scoundrel."

Between June 1775 and October 1776, the newly formed Continental Army conducted its first major offensive, attempting to seize the Province of Quebec. General Philip Schuyler planned the campaign, and though illness compelled him to cede command to Richard Montgomery. The Continental Army captured Montreal in November, but were less successful in its siege of Quebec City. On December 31, 1775, the Continental forces were routed, and General Montgomery killed in battle. A hard winter delayed further action, but with the spring thaw a fresh onslaught was possible. In the



first part of this letter to his military secretary, Captain Richard Varick, Schuyler acts to aid the revolutionary forces in Quebec City by organizing batteaux to ferry troops from Albany on Lake George and Lake Champlain to St. John's along the Richelieu River and the St. Lawrence. Regrettably, his efforts came too late. On May 5th, about two weeks before Schuyler sent this letter, Gen. William Thomas had given orders to retreat. By June 2nd, Thomas was dead and his replacement, Gen. William Thompson, was captured along with many of his senior officers.

While the invasion of Quebec ended poorly for the Continental Forces, the campaign had an intimate impact on the Schuyler household.

Among the prisoners captured at the fall of Fort Chambly in October 1775 was Prince, an African enslaved by Alexander MacCulloch, Deputy Quartermaster of the British forces in Quebec. The prisoners were transported

CONTINUED

38 CONTINUED

Philip Schuyler, Letter to Richard Varick, 1776.

to Albany, and MacCulloch would continue further south to confinement in New Jersey. But Prince took a remarkable initiative, writing Catherine Schuyler in February 1776 to offer his services. She accepted, and in March, Philip Schuyler purchased Prince from MacCulloch.

Prince, who was literate and possibly multilingual, would serve as butler to the Schuyler family. He was said to have “placed every day a Tooth-pick by Mrs. Schuyler’s plate,” and he appears to have reviewed some of Schuyler’s correspondence. He was so firmly a fixture of the household that in 1780, John Jay proposed using Prince’s name, spelled backward, as a password in diplomatic correspondence. When British soldiers attempted to kidnap Schuyler in August 1781, Prince likely helped him hide in the cellar where the slaves were quartered.

The present letter reveals that Prince’s assimilation to the Schuyler household was not entirely smooth. Barely two months after purchasing the enslaved man, Schuyler instructs Varick thus:

“Write to Mr. McCoullough [MacCulloch] to advise me what to do with his negro as speedily as possible, as I cannot keep such a worthless scoundrel in my house. If you have already written to him, pray write again.”

The records of the Schuyler family and their later memoirs perpetuate the myth of slavery as a beneficent institution. But as the historian Andrea C. Mosterman demonstrates in *Spaces of Enslavement: A History of Slavery and Resistance in Dutch New York*, the complex

dynamics of intimacy and exploitation even in such expansive households such as the Schuylers’, who held over 40 people in bondage, meant that harmony was a willful illusion. Prince had already shown initiative in engineering his sale from one enslaver to another. This letter suggests that his new position might not have been all that he hoped for. Perhaps by May 1776 news had reached Prince of Lord Dunsmore’s proclamation of November 1775 confiscating the property – including human chattel – of colonists who rebelled against the Crown and promising freedom to slaves who fought for England. At any rate, he seems eventually to have resigned himself to his fate.

Schuyler’s military career effectively ended after the loss of Ticonderoga in 1777, though he would serve in the Continental Congress and later in the United States Senate. Varick, who was like Schuyler a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, would serve as aide first to Gen. Benedict Arnold and then to George Washington. He was responsible for compiling the transcripts of the Continental Congress beginning in 1781, and would later serve as mayor of New York City, and one of the founders of both Jersey City (in 1804) and the American Bible Society (in 1816). Although Schuyler family lore celebrates their enslavement of “faithful old Prince” over 30 years, he disappears from the records in the 1790s.

Offered in partnership with Carpe Librum. Please see our website for a full transcription.

\$4,250

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR - NAVAL WARFARE - NEW YORK]
WISNER, HENRY

Letter Written as Chairman
of New York Provincial
Congress Concerning
the Wintering of the USS
Montgomery and the
USS Constitution During
the Battle of New York,
November 28, 1776.

[Fishkill?] 1776. Single sheet measuring 8 x 9 ½ inches. Mounted at margin, fine condition. From the collection of Otto Oren Fisher.

A letter written by Henry Wisner as Chairman of the New York Provincial Congress's Committee of Safety in 1776 concerning the wintering of two of the first vessels to be built by the newly formed government, the USS Congress and the USS Montgomery. Following the British occupation of New York City in September, the Continental Army retreated to the north. Wisner's letter concerns the wintering of two vessels to protect them from British confiscation at Poughkeepsie. He also addresses the lead shortage, stating "That the quantity of lead in possession of the Convention of this State, is so small, that there is none at present to be spared for any other use, than Musket Ball." Wisner, a prominent patriot and landowner in Orange County, New York, was a member of the New York Provincial Congress from its inception in 1775. In 1776, he was appointed as the Chairman of the Committee of Safety, which was a

to whom was referred the securing of the Frigate at Poughkeepsie
Your Committee Report the following Proposals, to be served on
Capt. Under Lawrence Respectively

1. That they Put their Respective Ships, Congress & Mont-
gomery, With all the dispatch possible, with so much
Rigging as is necessary to Remove them from Poughkeepsie
2. That they proceed up the River ^{with the} first fair wind, after
the ships are ready, at ^{Downout Hill or Frenchman} ~~Saratoga~~ ^{Crocks} ~~Crocks~~ where they are to
be wintered, if after carefully sounding the depth of the
water on the Bar at the mouth of the Crocks, they find
that they can be safely carried in
3. If upon strict examination, there is not found water
Enough safely to carry the Ships into the said Crocks
then they are to proceed with all the dispatch possible
(after taking on board the West pilots they can procure)
to Cloacuch Dock, & there secure the ships in the
best manner in their power
4. That the quantity of Lead in possession of the Convention
of this State, is so small, that there is none at present to be
spared for any other use, than ^{Musket} ~~Ball~~

Henry Wisner Chairman

Nov^r 28th 1776

CONTINUED

Letter from Henry Wisner,
1776.

crucial role in organizing and leading New York's military efforts during the Revolutionary War. An uncommon and very early document relating to the American Navy.

Full text follows:

to whom was referred the securing of the Frigates at Poughkeepsie.

Your Committee report the following Resolves, to be served on Cpts. Tudor & Lawrence Respectively -

1. That they fit their respective ships, Congress & Montgomery, with all the dispatch possible, with so much rigging as is necessary to remove them from Poughkeepsie.
- 2d. That they proceed up the River with the first fair wind, after the Ships are ready, as far as Rondout Kill or Creek near [...?] landing, where they are to be Wintered, if after carefully sounding the depth of the water on the bow at the mouth of the Creek, they find that they can be safely carried in.
- 3d. If upon strict examination, there is not found water enough safely to carry the Ships into the said Creek, then they are to proceed with all the dispatch possible (after taking on board the best pilots they can procure) to Claverack Dock, & there secure the Ships in the best manner in their power.
- 4th. That the quantity of lead in possession of the Convention of this State, is so small, that there is none at present to be spared for any other use, than Musket Ball.

\$3,750

they proceed up the River, ^{with the} first fair
^{Rondout Kill or Creek near}
 are ready, as far as ^{land} ~~land~~ ^{where} they are to be Wintered, if after carefully sounding the
 the Bow at the mouth of the Creek
 can be safely carried in
 on strict examination, there is not
 safely to carry the Ships into the
 they are to proceed with all the dispatch possible
 on board the Best pilots they
 Claverack Dock, & there secure the
 manner in their power
 the quantity of Lead in possession of
 State, is so small, that there is none at
 for any other Use than ^{Musket} Ball.

[SLAVERY AND ABOLITION - BLEEDING KANSAS] WALSH,
HUGH SLEIGHT

Pair of Letters Written
by Hugh Sleight Walsh
as Territorial Secretary
of Kansas Territory
to James W. Denver,
Discussing Political
Matters, 1858-1859.

Lecompton and Lawrence, 1859. Two letters,
measuring 8 ½ x 12 and 9 x 8 inches, original
envelopes retained, fine condition.

Hugh Sleight Walsh (1810-1877), was a native of New York who but also lived for a time in Alabama before coming to Kansas Territory in 1857. In Kansas, Walsh worked as a private secretary, first to Frederick P. Stanton and later to James W. Denver, with whom he appears to have cultivated a close political relationship. On May 12, 1858, Walsh became the territorial secretary, replacing Denver, who had vacated the position to become territorial governor. As territorial secretary, Walsh had the job of serving as acting governor when necessary. This occurred four times total.

Walsh helped the border ruffians in their efforts against Captain James Montgomery, and developed a poor reputation among Free Staters before his eventual retirement from office in June of 1860. Walsh's first stint as acting governor lasted from July 3 to July 30 in 1858

Lawrence Kansas Territory
February 2 1859

Dear General

I have been putting off writing from time to time from various causes but mostly from the small things got into just upon the arrival of the Governor - what he - turns the fuss in Linn & Bourbon and giving Governor Medary information and the preparation for holding the session of the Legislature and then fight with me respecting Printing and Expenses I have been kept fully busy until within a day or two.

The Democrats in Doniphan & Leavenworth Counties never appeared to claim their seats although I kept every thing open until the last minute and all my plans went for nothing for the want of coöperation - never being able to bring the contestants or our friends to the scratch and as they did not appear at all it was not worth while to make myself ridiculous by attempting an impossibility

CONTINUED

Pair of Letters from Kansas Territory, 1858–1859.

during the temporary absence of Governor Denver. He next became acting governor on October 10, 1858, upon the resignation of Governor Denver. Walsh remained in close contact with Denver, however.

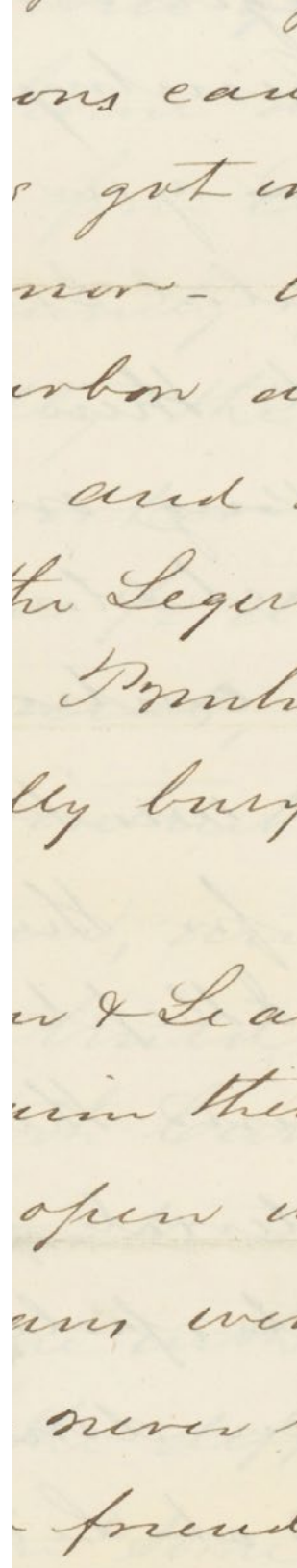
The two letters here attest to the pair's friendship, and give ample detail on the politics of the period. The first letter, written in July of 1859, gives a full report of current events and is somewhat gossipy in tone, relating opinions about John Calhoun ("The Free State men cannot be made to believe in his integrity and his authorizing the Wyandotte paper to publish his intention of so doing has only added another shade to the infamy which already attaches to his character. No explanation can be made and I cannot endorse a scoundrel who needlessly betrays his friends into a false position and where every act belies every apology that can be made for him...") and ex-Governor Stanton ("Stanton is setting up his man of straw and knocking him down regularly every day or two for the amusement of the Black Republicans with whom he appears to be in close affiliation. He pitches into the administration right and left and hob nobs with them (the Black Republicans) when the game is over. In two months from today, he will be a dead cock in the pit and political vitality will have left him...")

The second letter, written in 1859, gives detail on the political machinations within the Democratic party during this period of fragile peace. He writes: "The Democrats in Doniphan & Leavenworth Counties never appeared to claim their seats, although I kept everything open until the last minute and all my plans went for nothing for the want of cooperation - never being able to bring the contestants or our friends to the scratch,

and as they did not appear at all it was not worth while to make myself ridiculous by attempting an impossibility... I have had a pretty hot time with this legislative assembly which has served to draw off their attention from the Governor and have beat them at their own game, so far as I am concerned... Since matters have got settled I am becoming quite popular and the fawning, cringing sychophants attempt by flattery what they could not obtain by force, so I let them lay it on thick & at a supper party the other night I, with the help of a bucket of champagne had the most radical of the party under the table and on the floor, and in any and every position that I wished."

Overall a scarce pair of letters showing the inner machinations of Kansas politics in the Bleeding Kansas period.

\$1,800



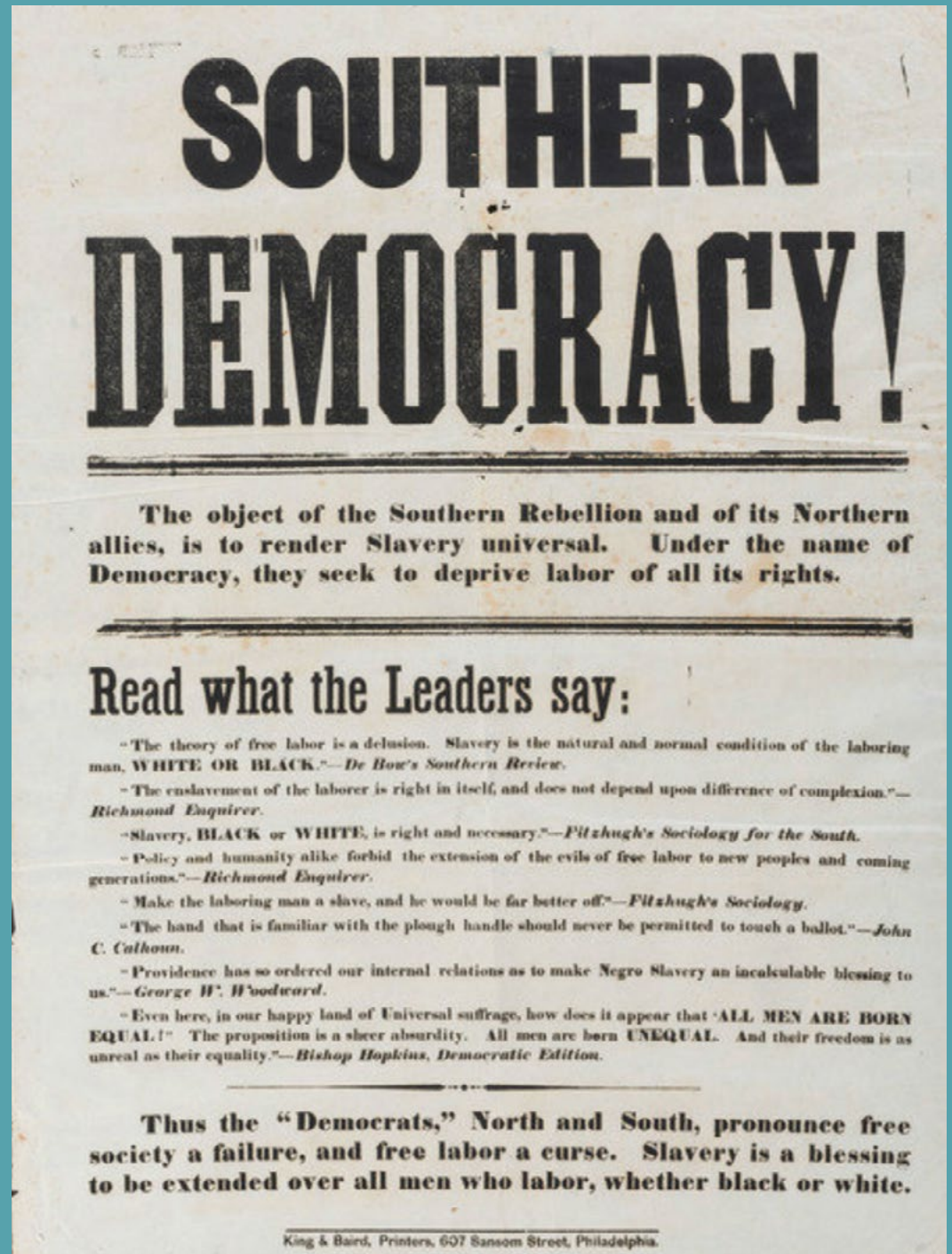
[SLAVERY AND ABOLITION - CIVIL WAR - LABOR - BROADSIDES]

Southern Democracy! The Object of the Southern Rebellion and of its Northern allies, is to Render Slavery Universal. [Broadside]

Philadelphia, King and Baird, early 1860s.
Broadside measuring 16 x 21 ¾. Fine condition.

A bold anti-Democrat pro-labor broadside printed in Philadelphia during the Civil War, referencing the Southern Rebellion, and attempting to gain support among White viewers by stating that the goal of the conflict and the Democrats was universal enslavement. Text continues: "Under the name of Democracy, they seek to deprive labor of all its rights". Several quotes follow, including one from a pro-slavery proponent, being John C. Calhoun: "The hand that is familiar with the plough handle should never be permitted to touch a ballot". "Thus the Democrats," the broadside states, "North and South, pronounce free society a failure and free labor a curse. Slavery is a blessing to be extended over all men who labor, whether black or white." The author or authors are unknown. The King and Baird firm at this point was one of the largest in Philadelphia, having grown from its humble roots in 1838 as a two employee operation to having over twenty presses and over a hundred employees, with some presses powered by steam. Not in OCLC.

\$3,750



[WAR OF 1812 - AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY - AARON BURR] BERESFORD, JOHN P.

A Detailed Report from
British Admiral John P.
Beresford, Advocating
for the Arming of
Formerly Enslaved
African-Americans and
Recounting Conversations
with Aaron Burr on the
Same Subject, 1813.

Halifax, November, 1813. Eleven pages, paper measuring 12 ½ x 7 inches, fine condition. Docketed and titled in a different hand in January of 1814. 2400 words overall. Provenance: from the collection of Otto Oren Fisher.

Admiral John P. Beresford served for the duration of the War of 1812, famously blundering the bombardment of Lewes, Delaware. In this explosive letter to an unknown recipient, Burr lays out the framework for the eventual formal policy of arming ex-enslaved African-Americans against the United States. Beresford recounts conversations with Aaron Burr on the same subject, presumably during Burr's period of exile. He also goes into great detail on the economic effects of the war.

Laying out his agenda for the arming of African-Americans, which had begun at this point but would not be formalized until later in 1814, Beresford writes:

CONTINUED

1) From Sir John P. Beresford - 11th Jan^y 1814.

We have suffered America to increase her Shipping to an unparalleled extent by yielding to them the carrying Trade of all Europe with a large portion of our own, which we denied to all other Nations; & by throwing open to them the East Indian Trade. We enabled them in these long Voyages to mature the maritime experience of their Mariners, so that they now flatter themselves with being able to contend with us for the Empire of the Ocean. When they could extract no more advantages from us through the medium of a dazzling commerce in British Manufactures, which they were only the carriers of to other Countries, & which British Subjects could have supplied with more advantage, if these American Interlopers had been restrained to their own Trade, they boldly laid aside the mask, & are now by force endeavouring to obtain further advantages to gratify their cupidity at our expence. But this is not the only cause which has led to hostilities. There is a strong party in America which contemplates with avidity the prospect of a Revolution which is to give to them a permanent hold of that power of which they have obtained the present possession by arts & management disgraceful

42 CONTINUED

War of 1812 Letter Regarding the Arming of Formerly Enslaved African-Americans, 1814.

"America abounds in all parts with Negroes of great intelligence, & very superior natural abilities. Commissions should be given to them with an assurance of a portion of the conquered country. The fidelity of such a people would be secured to us by ties of the strongest interest. An Army thus composed would have every motive to stimulate exertion, as the want of success would end in a renewal of Slavery. Should the Negro force we have organized in the West Indies be insufficient, it may be increased to any extent by skillful negotiation with the military chieftains of the Negroes in Hispaniola, who would cheerfully engage in the enterprise I propose. The very talk of my project would produce terror & dismay through the whole white population of the Southern States. I caused a project of this sort to appear in some of the Northern newspapers since the war as a measure seriously contemplated by His Majesty's Government. It became a question that was much discussed as to the probable effect of it if carried into execution, & it was very generally admitted that the Southern people by their persevering in continuing the Negro Bondage after the Northern States had abolished it, justly merited the execution of such a measure, & the success of it was generally admitted, but neither money nor favours could procure the insertion of my observations on the subject of in the papers printed to the Southward. The mixed description of people which constitute the population of the Mississippi, & that inland territory would alone, with a very small assistance, furnish the means of revolutionizing the whole of it."

In all, roughly 4,000 African-Americans would escape

enslavement by joining the British cause during the conflict, the largest emancipation prior to the Civil War. Alexander Cochrane's Proclamation of April 2, 1814, which was understood to be intended for African-Americans, invited enslaved people to join the British effort. It is notable that Beresford wrote this letter before Cochrane's declaration, though British naval blockades had led to the emancipation of many formerly enslaved individuals by this point.

Beresford continues, describing conversations he had with Aaron Burr on the subject of arming African-Americans, likely during Burr's exile following his trial for treason. Burr's views on the subject are well documented and highly contradictory: he was an enslaver, though he introduced a bill for emancipation into the New York Assembly in 1885 and had a family with Mary Emmons, a woman of color of Indian descent, at the same time as his marriage to Theodosia, and may have married Emmons in Haiti following Theodosia's death. More broadly, Burr was known to be self-serving and ideologically inconsistent, with some theories of the events of the Burr Conspiracy suggesting he had no clear motivations besides self-interest. Beresford's letter adds to what's known about Burr's actions during his period of exile.

Regarding his conversations with Burr, Beresford writes:

CONTINUED

we want, & I am
could be out of
to prevent us.
military operations
one side, & I
for a time
a misfortune
possible, beca
Indian Nation
related to opera
is most vuln
made to recove
not effectually
a point where
we had comm
9 and we now

42 CONTINUED

War of 1812 Letter Regarding the Arming of Formerly Enslaved African-Americans, 1814.

"I had much conversation on this subject with Mr. Burr, who had organized a white force in that country for revolutionary purposes, & I was perfectly satisfied from the information I received from him that what I propose could be effected, & that at a small expense. I talked with him respecting the Negroes. It was a project he had thought of, but the interests of those who composed his party were adverse to it, as the abolition of Negro Slavery to the Southward would be ruinous to a large portion of the leading men of that country. Indeed we owe to our Spanish allies the establishment of an effectual barrier between their territories & the United States, & this can only be effected by the Negroes & Indians. We have the means of drawing from them, at a small expense, an overwhelming force, & with it reducing that part of America which is most hostile to us. All this may be done without creating to the Northward any feeling but that of approbation. Not a man would move to support Virginia & Carolina planters or to enable them to continue in Slavery the very numerous black population of these countries. We are at war with America, & notwithstanding what the North American Colonies suffer from it. I believe there is scarcely a man in them who would agree to yield a single point to America for the sake of peace."

Overall a significant and highly detailed letter, particularly relevant for the study of British policies towards enslaved African-Americans during the conflict.

Sources:

Burr, Sherri. Aaron Burr Jr. and John Pierre Burr: A Founding Father and his Abolitionist Son. Princeton & Slavery. <https://slavery.princeton.edu/stories/john-pierre-burr>. Accessed 4/23.

Stagg, J. C. A. Review of The Enigma of Aaron Burr, by Mary-Jo Kline and Joanne Wood Ryan. Reviews in American History 12, no. 3 (1984): 378-82. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2702247>.

Please see our website for a full transcription.

we denied to
them the same
long voyage
of their Mo
ves with being
the Ocean. W
from us throu
ce in British
by the Carriers
jects could be
d these Amer
their own Trade
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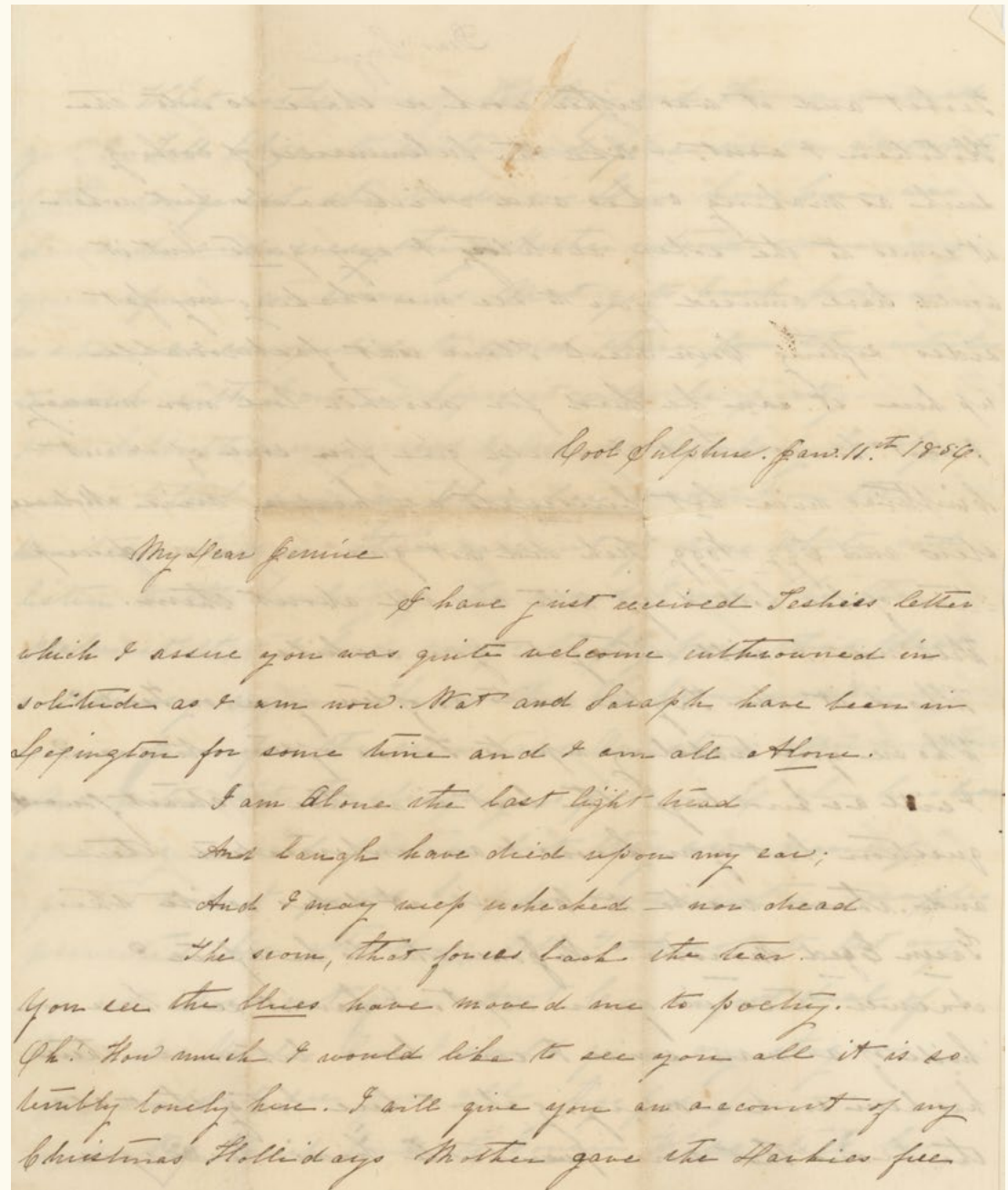
[WOMEN - DOMESTIC LIFE - RACE RELATIONS] AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Letter Describing a Lonely Holiday Spent Cooking Alone, Cool Sulphurs, Arkansas, 1854.

Arkansas, January 11, 1854. Letter measuring 8 x 6 ½ inches. Some slight tears at folds, near fine.

An interesting letter written by a woman to her sister after spending a holiday by herself without domestic help. The author quotes a passage from Marion Harland's poem "Alone," and laments her holiday spent alone. She writes:

"Mother gave the D--- free ticket and it was either work or starve, so into the kitchen I went. I like the preliminaries of cooking, such as making cakes and nick knacks, but when it comes to the sober reality I say quits, but it would have amused you to see me shaking my fat sides sifting corn meal. Flour isn't fashionable up here. It can be had for neither love nor money." She then elaborates on her loneliness, stating: "It is Sabbath evening and I feel particularly lonely as I look from my chamber window on the mountains clad in their raiment of pure white and listen to the howling of the wind. I



Cool Sulphurs, Jan. 11. 1854.

My Dear friend

I have just received Tishie's letter which I assure you was quite welcome in the solitude as I am now. Mat and Sarah have been in Springtown for some time and I am all alone.

I am alone the last night here and the laugh have died upon my ear; And I may weep unheeded - now ahead.

The room, that forces back the tear.

You see the blues have made me to poetry.

Oh! How much I would like to see you all it is so terribly lonely here. I will give you an account of my Christmas Holidays Mother gave the Harbison free

CONTINUED

43 - CONTINUED

Letter Describing a Lonely Holiday Spent Cooking Alone, 1854.

wish like the psalmist that I had wings to fly from this bleak and dreary region. The weather has been unusually severe, even for the mountains. One snow after another."

The letter is signed as "Lizzie," and we are unable to identify the author by last name. We believe her location to be in Arkansas despite not finding an exact match for the town Cool Sulphurs based on the provenance, which included several other family papers from Arkansas. An interesting letter overall documenting a woman's loneliness with insight into the domestic sphere of the time.

Please see our website for a full transcription.

I have just received
your letter and was quite welcome
to hear from you now. Mat and Sarah
will come home some time and I am a
little alone the last light has
faded and the day has
longer have died upon
I may sleep unchecked -
on, that forces back the
eyes have moved me to
I would like to see you
soon. I will give you an

[WOMEN - LITERATURE - 19TH CENTURY] SIGOURNEY,
LYDIA HUNTLEY

Collection of Eleven Letters
and Documents by Lydia
Huntley Sigourney on
Various Subjects, Including
a Manuscript Poem
Memorializing a Woman
Missionary to Liberia, 1839-
1858.

V.P., 1839-1860. Various size letters, generally
fine condition with one document split in the
middle. From the collection of Dr. Otto Oren
Fisher.

A varied collection of correspondence from Lydia
Huntley Sigourney from her prolific period in the mid-
nineteenth century. Sigourney writes on a range of
subjects to varied recipients, with some highlights being
a manuscript copy of her tribute to Susan A. Metcalfe,
the first wife of the missionary and naturalist Thomas A.
Savage, who died in Liberia. The poem was printed in an
1840 issue of the Colonization Herald. In another letter,
Sigourney expresses her interest in the women working
in the mills in Lowell. Other letters find her writing to her
publishers on business matters. As a group the letters
convey the prolific and impressive nature of her output
during the period, and the attention to detail required to
manage her literary output.

\$2,000

Sturford, April 9th 1842

Misses P. & M. W.

Gentlemen, It was considerably difficult for me to comply
with your wishes at this time, yet feeling the importance to our community, of the
class of my sex, whom you mention as principally interested in your magazine, I
have made exertions to prepare what I now send. I shall not however be able
to be considered, or announced, as a regular correspondent. From the great pressure
upon my time, at present, I have been obliged to employ younger hands about
copying a part of this tale. I believe it to be entirely correct, yet as error may have
crept in, I should be glad, if convenient to you, that the proofs should be sent
by mail. It will make but little delay. I have long felt great interest in
schools, & in the manufacturing population of Lowell, especially in the female
and shall endeavour, when next in Boston, to pay a visit to your enterprise
and industrious community. Yours, with respect,
L. H. Sigourney.

Monday Morning.
Aug 29th

My dear Miss Clapp,

If you have no
more pleasant engage-
ment, and will come
and dine with me
unceremoniously to day,
and take a little drive
with me this afternoon,
you will oblige your
Mother's friend & your aunt
L. H. Sigourney

RS. Love to Mr. Jeffery & the
ladies of the family.

[WOMEN'S MOVEMENT] SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Pair of Letters Written by Susan B. Anthony to Edwin Clark of Ogdenburg, New York in February, 1855, Regarding a Speaking Engagement, Including Directions for Printing a Handbill, With Clark's Replies and Additional Material from Clark.

New York, 1854-1855. Anthony letters measuring appx. 8 x 5 inches, fine condition. Offered with the papers of Edwin Clark from 1855, which consist of appx. 230 other varied pieces of incoming and outgoing correspondence from 1854-1855, pertaining to Clark's career as a shipbuilder, his family life and local projects including railroads. Fine condition.

Susan B. Anthony toured New York in the 1850s, sometimes in very extreme conditions, to build support for the Women's Movement, lecturing in halls throughout the state in a model that she would eventually employ to build the movement nationally. In 1855, as part of her tour through upstate New York in the dead of winter, Anthony wrote to Edwin Clark of Ogdenburg, who acted as booking agent for his local hall, attempting to rent the hall for one of her lectures. Offered here are Anthony's letters to Clark, which remarkably include the instructions and text for the printing of a handbill, and copies of his replies, along with varied other papers from Clark's estate from the period.

Form of Handbill

Woman's Wrong

Susan B. Anthony
of Rochester
will speak on the
Pecuniary, Legal & Political
disabilities of Woman
at Eagle Hall
on Thursday Evening March 1st
at 7 o'clock -
Admission 12 1/2 cts -

Anthony wrote Clark twice, and from his second reply stating the hall was booked on her intended date, it is possible that the lecture in Ogdenburg never took place. Anthony first writes Clark on February 8, 1855:

"Sir,

Will you rent your hall for a Woman's Rights Meeting on Thursday evening March 1 - on what terms - if your hall

CONTINUED

45 - CONTINUED

Pair of Letters Written by Susan B. Anthony to Edwin Clark of Ogdenburg, New York in February, 1855

cannot be had what one can-
Will you see that Handbills are printed and properly posted & that notice is inserted in your City papers- please answer at your earliest convenience and I will send you form of Notice of Bill.
All this & Oblige
Yours respectfully,

Susan B. Anthony"

Clark replies on February 13th, stating that the hall can be rented for ten dollars and that "the printers here will print + circulate or post any bill you may require." Anthony then replies, on February 22, from Caldwell, thanking Clark for the reply and stating:

"[She] will be there at that time.

Enclosed is a form of handbill, which you will please hand to the most liberal of your printers, or the one you think will be most faithful in having the Bills thoroughly posted, and the one who will give Editorial notice of the meeting. I will settle all bids at time of meeting, shall go from Malone to Ogdenburg on Thursday A.M.
If possible, please have notice of the meeting given at your churches on Sabbath - also in your schools.
Yours respectfully,

Susan B. Anthony."

A separate note follows, directing the printing of the handbill:

"Form of Handbill

Woman's Wrongs

Susan B. Anthony of Rochester / Will Speak on the / Recurring, Legal & Political / Disabilities of Woman / at Eagle Hall / On Thursday Evening March 1st at 7 O'Clock / Admission [illegible]"

Anthony endured much physical hardship during her tours of New York state, particularly in the winter months. Accounts of her 1855 tour are remarkable:

"The air was bitterly cold and the snow higher than the fences, but Anthony wore a new pair of high boots to combat the deep snows. However, the heavy weight of the boots tortured her feet. She came home from an afternoon meeting with so much suffering in one foot that she put it under the "penstock" in the kitchen. Believing in the water cure, Anthony let cold water run over it until it was completely numb. After wrapping it in flannel clothe, she claimed it no longer "hurt her a particle."

That evening - concluding that what was good for one foot must be good for two - she put both under the water pipe until they were almost congealed. By morning, all of the pain had migrated from her feet and settled in her back.

Somehow Anthony managed to travel to Malone in

CONTINUED

Handwritten text from a letter, likely the original of the typed transcription on the left. The text is in cursive and includes phrases such as "Rochester", "Will you", "call for", "meeting", "March 1st", "must be", "can", "you see", "ills are", "by posted", "is inserted", "its paper", "see answer", "convenience", "and you", "Bill -".

45 - CONTINUED

Pair of Letters Written by Susan B. Anthony to Edwin Clark of Ogdenburg, New York in February, 1855.

Franklin County and conduct her afternoon and evening meetings. Afterwards she went on to Ogdensburg in Saint Lawrence County, where she stopped to visit a cousin. The next morning she could barely move and the women of the family had to help her make her toilet. Yet nothing could persuade her to stop her trip. As long as she was alive, she insisted she would speak at Canton as advertised. Anthony was carried out and put into a sleigh. For the entire seventeen-mile ride, she sat "doubled up with her head on her knees."

She finished her meetings, slept a few hours, and then rose at 4 am to travel by stage and train to Watertown in Jefferson County. Immediately upon arrival, she checked into a hotel, determined to take "heroic measures." She sat down in a tub and ordered the chambermaid to bring several buckets of ice water and pour them on her back. Anthony then wrapped her body in hot blankets and went to bed. The next morning she was well and held her meetings." (Weber, Sandra. Susan B. Anthony's 1855 Winter North Country Adventure. Adirondack Almanack, 2018. <https://www.adirondackalmanack.com/2018/02/susan-b-anthonys-north-country-adventure.html>. Accessed 3/23)

Anthony built the grassroots methods that would eventually lead to the movement's success during these early years. Her entry in the American National Biography states:

"The political methods that Anthony worked out in

New York set the pattern she would follow nationally for the rest of her life. Her objectives were to change laws, and she took her arguments to the public through lectures, pamphlets, subscription newspapers, and personal appeals for signatures on petitions. Each year had its cycle: fieldwork with education and petitions paced to produce an annual presentation of opinion to the legislature. At Albany she would schedule the best speakers in a large meeting to coincide with the start of the legislative session in order to attract politicians and the press. As the movement gained importance, she could schedule hearings as well. When she left a town, she sought to leave behind some "wide-awake" individuals who would carry on the education. She did not, however, build organizations or solicit memberships."

Offered alongside the letters from Anthony are other documents and letters from Clark's estate from the period, which provide additional context. Clark was a merchant in Ogdensburg, and apart from being responsible for booking Eagle Hall he also was involved in railroads including the Ogdensburg, Clayton and Rome Railroad. Some other interesting documents include a series of letters from his mother, an advertisement for the Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota Land Agency, and several railroad circulars and early telegraphs.

Overall the Anthony letters represent a remarkable survival and are, to our knowledge, earlier than any Anthony letters or documents offered at auction, the closest example being a letter from 1856 sold at Swann Galleries in 1986 unrelated to her touring activities.

\$35,000

