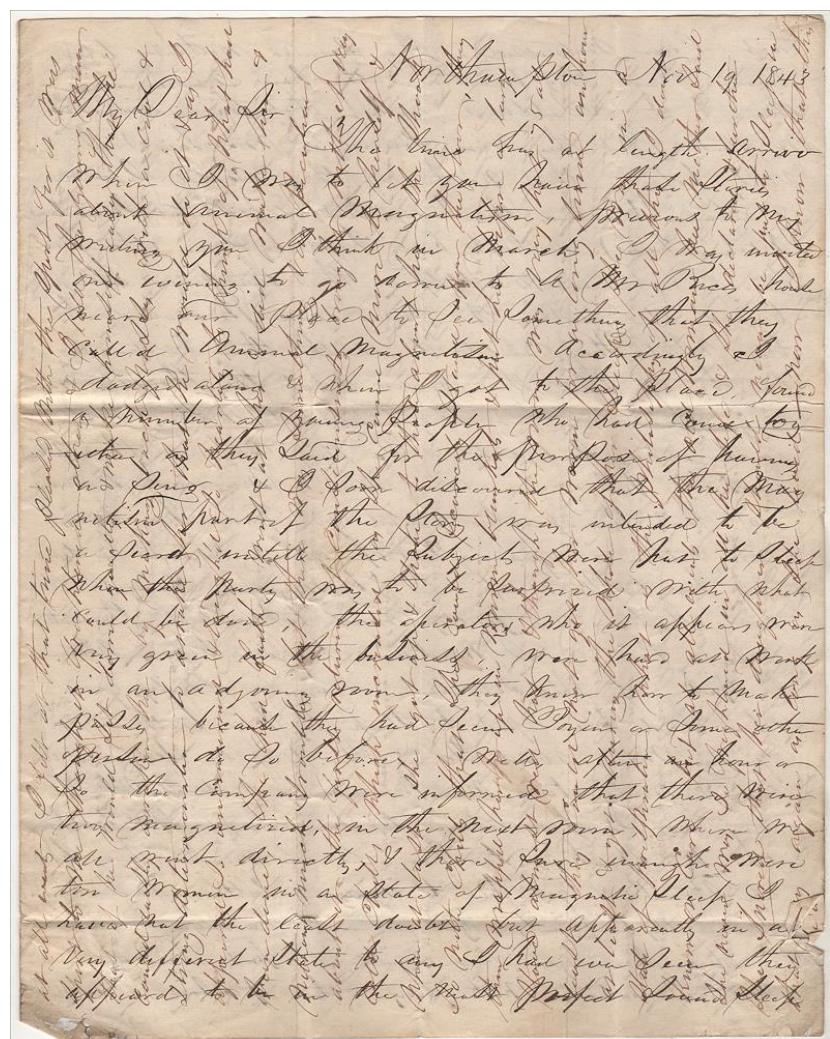


Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA, APS Dealer, ASDA

Read'Em Again Books and Paper

Catalog 22-1 – February 2022



13. [ANIMAL MAGNETISM] [ENTERTAINMENT] [HYPNOSIS] [QUACK MEDICINE] [PSEUDOSCIENCE] "They shook her & screamed at her ears, throw'd cold water on her face . . . but the more they done, the more she wouldn't wake." Long detailed, cross-hatched letter from 1843 to one of the leaders in America's Animal Magnetism craze reporting on an amateur mesmeric demonstration gone awry.

Our focus is on providing
unusual ephemera and original personal narratives including
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We specialize in unique items that provide collectors and researchers insight into American history, society, and culture while telling stories within themselves. Although we love large archives, usually our offerings are much smaller in scope; one of our regular institutional customers calls them “microhistories.” These original source materials enliven collections and provide students, faculty, and other researchers with details to invigorate otherwise dry theses, dissertations, and publications.

Terms of Sale

Prices are in U.S dollars. When applicable, we must charge sales tax. Unless otherwise stated, standard domestic shipping is at no charge. International shipping charges vary. All shipments are sent insured at no additional charge. Any customs or VAT fees are the responsibility of the purchaser.

If you are viewing this catalog on-line, the easiest way for you to complete a purchase is to click on the Item # or first image associated with a listing. This will open a link where you can complete your purchase using PayPal. We also accept credit cards, checks, and money orders. Bank transfers are accepted but will incur an additional fee.

Reciprocal trade discounts are extended for purchases paid by check, money order or bank transfer.

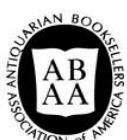
If institutions add on a surcharge for payments they make by direct deposit, credit cards, ACH, etc., we will modify our invoice to reflect that added cost to the total amount due. Such surcharges are part of an institution’s business model, not ours.

Institutions, established customers, and ABAA members may be invoiced; all others are asked to prepay. We appreciate institutional constraints when it comes to complying with acquisition rules, dealing with foundations, and courting donors, so we are always willing to hold items for a reasonable time for you to meet organizational purchasing, funding, and billing requirements.

Any item may be returned for a full refund for any reason if the return is initiated within ten days of a purchaser’s receipt and the item arrives back to us in the same condition as when originally shipped. Prior notice of any return is appreciated. Return shipping costs will be paid by the buyer. All items are guaranteed as described. If a recognized authority finds an item or signature not to be genuine, the original purchaser may return the item at any time for a full refund including all shipping costs.

Regards, Kurt and Gail

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Website: read-em-again.com



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1. [ABOLITION] [CHARLES SUMNER] [DEATHWATCH] [POLITICS] "He raised his head to make an attempt to vomit . . . and his head dropped back on the pillow – life having ceased." A letter from Charles Sumner's closest "non-romantic" friend, describing the bedside details of his death.

This two-page letter providing a first-hand account of the death of Charles Sumner in 1874, was written by Sumner Hooper to their mutual friend and political ally, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. There is docketing on the reverse, presumably in Dana's hand. As Hooper relates:

"I drove him home from the senate. . . at about 3½ o'clock. He was then in excellent spirits . . . and spoke of the kindness of Mr. Boutwell [coming] to the Senate to present the resolutions of the Mass'ts. Legislature rescinding the censure on him. . . I asked him to dine . . . but he said he had asked Pierce (N.C) and Perley Poore to dine with him. . . I left him at his door about four o'clock. . . Soon after 11 o'clock [we] were summoned to his bedside. He had one of his attacks at about 9½ o'clock, sent for his Doctor, who came promptly, and insisted on his going to bed . . . and there were two injections of morphine before his pain was removed. . . He had another more severe attack, and two more injections were administered. . . He was quiet, his pulse very feeble. . . The next morning he alternated between [a] stupor, and a restlessness in which he complained of weariness & fatigue until . . . Wednesday afternoon when he raised his head . . . to vomit, . . . and his head dropped back on the pillow – life having ceased."

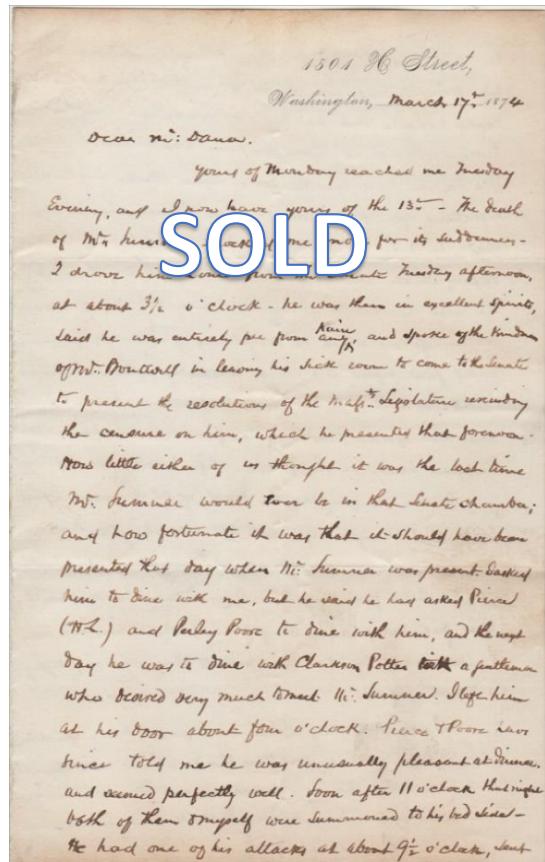
During the Kansas statehood debate, Charles Sumner, a firebrand abolitionist from Massachusetts made an incredibly insulting speech about fellow senators, Stephen Douglas and Andrew Butler. A relative of Butler's, Representative Preston Brooks, became incensed and, deeming Sumner too ungentlemanly to duel, beat him senseless with a dog-training cane on the Senate floor, and Sumner never fully recovered. The censure mentioned in the letter was for giving "an insult to the loyal soldiery of the nation" by proposing battle honors be prohibited from display on the Army's regimental colors.

Sumner Hooper was a Massachusetts representative and Sumner's closest non-romantic friend. (Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Samuel Gridley Howe were his lifelong male loves.) As alluded to in the letter the Hooper-Sumner friendship endured despite Sumner's marriage-of-convenience to Hooper's war-widow daughter that quickly ended in an acrimonious divorce. Richard Henry Dana Jr., who authored *Two Years Before the Mast*, was an abolitionist Massachusetts politician. Henry Pierce was a Massachusetts Congressman, and Benjamin Perley Poore was a newspaper editor and Sumner's biographer.

(For more information see Sumner's *The Crime Against Kansas*, "The Caning of Charles Sumner" at the U.S. Senate website, Sumner's obituary in the *New York Times*, Martinez's *Congressional Lions*, and "An Era of Romantic Friendships: Sumner, Longfellow, and Howe" at the National Park Service website.)

Unique. At the time listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, nor listed at OCLC, or the Rare Book Hub..

SOLD #9806



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

2. [ABOLITION] [BLOODY KANSAS] [CHARLES SUMNER] [POLITICS] [SLAVE POWER] "The Public mind is much excited in regard to Kansas affairs and the assault on Sen Sumner [and] the Tyranny of the Slave Power." Letter from Wisconsin farmer excited about the newly formed Republican Party.

This two-page letter datelined "Bristol Jun 23th 1856" was written by Isaac [Bronson] Frisbee, a Wisconsin farmer. In nice shape; missing a small chip; no mailing envelope. Frisbee's zeal for the newly formed Republican Party is evident in excerpts from this letter.

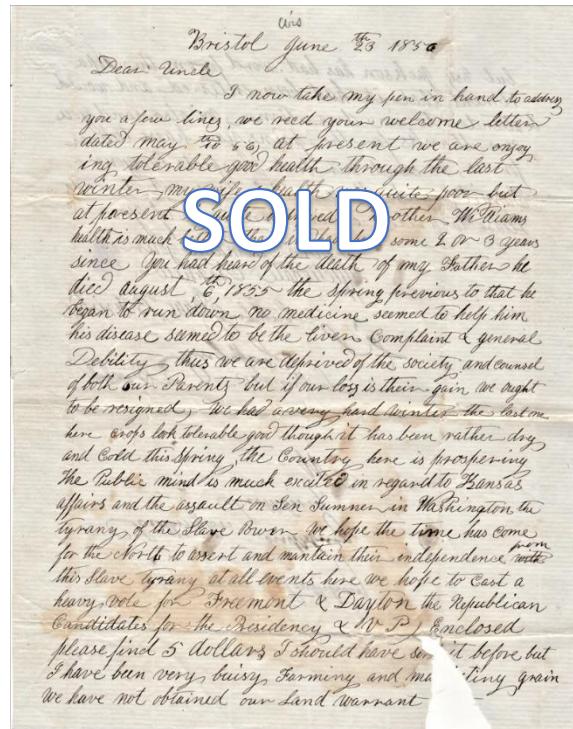
"The Public mind is much excited in regard to Kansas affairs and the assault on Sen Sumner in Washington, [and] the Tyranny of the Slave Power we hope the time has come for the North to assert and mantain their independence from the Slave Tyranny at all events here we hope to cast a heavy vote for Fremont & Dayton the Republican Candidates for the Presidency & VP...."

Residents of few states were more aroused by pre-Civil War politics than those of Wisconsin. Passions were first inflamed in 1852 over the case of a Milwaukee newspaper editor, Sherman Booth, charged with helping a fugitive slave escape to Canada that reached a crescendo in 1855. Then in 1854, with the repeal of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act that opened the possibility slavery being permitted in new western states, disillusioned Whigs and Free-Soilers met in Ripon and formed the Republican Party whose anti-slavery position spread like wild fire across the state and into Michigan. Within two years, the Republicans grew into a national party able to nominate viable Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, John Fremont and William Dayton. The caning of Senator Sumner, and conflicts in Bloody Kansas, added fuel to the fire.

"Slave Power" a political sloganeering term used by members of the new Republican Party referred to an abolitionist conspiracy theory that a small number of rich slave-owners had not only taken control of their states but also used illegal machinations to dominate the national government in order to increase and protect their fortunes. Although many Northerners cared little about slave welfare and were ambivalent regarding the morality of slavery, all were susceptible to the argument that "Slave Power" had allowed a relatively few members of the South's planter-oligarchy to seize control of the United States. Included in this conspiracy theory were charges that the "Slave Power" caused financial panics to sabotage the North's economy, poisoned Presidents William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, killed President Pierce's son in a railroad accident, murdered 38 Northerners by poisoning the sugar at a dinner for President Buchanan, and fomented the Indian Removal Act and the Mexican-American War. This rhetoric, subsequently discredited by mainstream 20th century historians, was used successfully by Republicans to advance their political position. Interestingly, late 20th century left-leaning revisionist historians have found merit in some of these claims.

(For more information see online genealogical records about Isaac B. Frisbie, Hoiberg's "Ableman v Booth" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Pedrick's *The life of Alvan E. Bovay...*, Nye's "The Slave Power Conspiracy: 1830-1860" in *Science and Society* vol 10 #3, and "Slave Power" online at "American History USA"

SOLD #9827



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

3. [ADVERTISING] [BUSINESS & LABOR] [PAINT & VARNISH] [RACIST CARICATURES] [TRADE CARDS]
"After doing Paris and the rest of Europe, the bridal party return to Blackville." **Twelve racist trade cards trimmed from calendars advertising coach varnish.**

These 12 trade cards come from the 1880 set of monthly calendars issued by Clarence Brooks & Company, Fine Coach Varnishes of New York City. As was frequently done at that time, its collector trimmed away the nondescript calendars and kept the colorful trade card-sized illustrations. Each card measures approximately 4.5" x 3.25". All are in nice shape; some have tiny original holes that to be used for hanging. The month of each card is written on its reverse in pencil.

The cards feature exaggerated caricatures and dialect of African-American freedmen and their families--who lived in the fictional town of "Blackville"—in a series of scenes consider to be quite humorous by white people of the time. They were originally created by Solomon Etinge, Jr for publication in *Harper's Weekly* where they became one of the newspaper's most popular features.

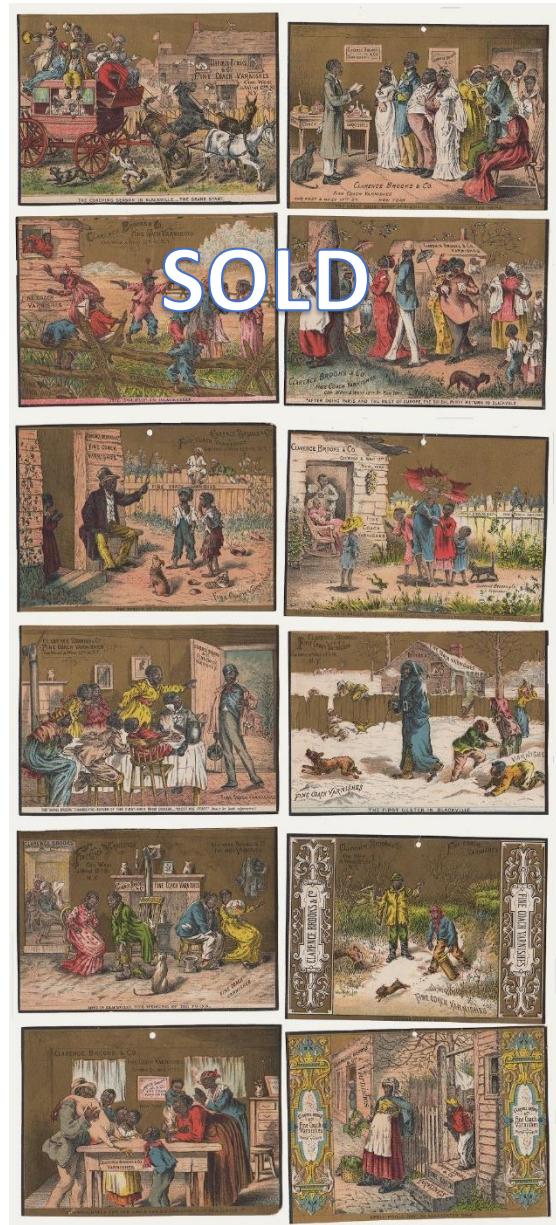
The titles of these cards include "Love in Blackville. The Wooing of the Twins." "The Great Social Event in Blackville. The Wedding of the Twins." "The Coaching Season in Blackville. The Grand Start." and "The 'Fourth' in Blackville."

Etinge, a highly regarded artist and associate of Thomas Nast, illustrated novels and poetry for Louisa May Alcott, Robert Browning, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Bret Harte, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, and others. He became a friend of Charles Dickens while illustrating a collection of that author's works for Field, Osgood & Company of Boston just before Dickens began a tour of the United States. Etinge's most famous work was his set of 25 woodcuts used to illustrate the 1869 Ticknor-Fields edition of *A Christmas Carol*, which included the iconic image of Bob Cratchit carrying Tiny Tim on his shoulder.

Clarence Brooks formed his company in 1854 and for the next forty years, his coach varnish was considered to be among the finest in America. Coach varnishes were formulated from copal tree resins mixed with turpentine and linseed oil. The were applied to carriages in very thin coats and highly burnished with fine brick dust on a cork rubber. Many successive hand-rubbed layers made the finish both very glossy and extremely resilient. They were used until the 1920s when replaced by spray lacquer.

While full annual sets of these cards, both trimmed and untrimmed, occasionally appear at auctions, single illustrations are much more commonly found for sale on eBay, where they bring a wide range of prices depending on subject matter and condition.

SOLD #9808



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

4. [ADVERTISING] [BUSINESS & LABOR] [PERFUMES & SOAPS] "Colgate & Co's Concentrated Triple Extracts for the Handkerchief." An advertising packet for Colgate Perfumes and Soaps.

This 1882 advertising packet directed toward retail merchants and addressed to Creasy & Brown of Mifflinville, Pennsylvania, that consists of

An illustrated broadsheet featuring a bottle of Cashmere Bouquet Perfume,

A 20-page pricelist listing over 200 perfumes, soaps, and scented Vaseline preparations,

A small handbill touting Reception Bouquet perfume,

A blank form to request an advertising display showcard, and

A 1-cent orange postal envelope used to mail the packet with a corner card that reads "Circular From Colgate & Co. Soap Makers and Perfumers, New York. Confidential".

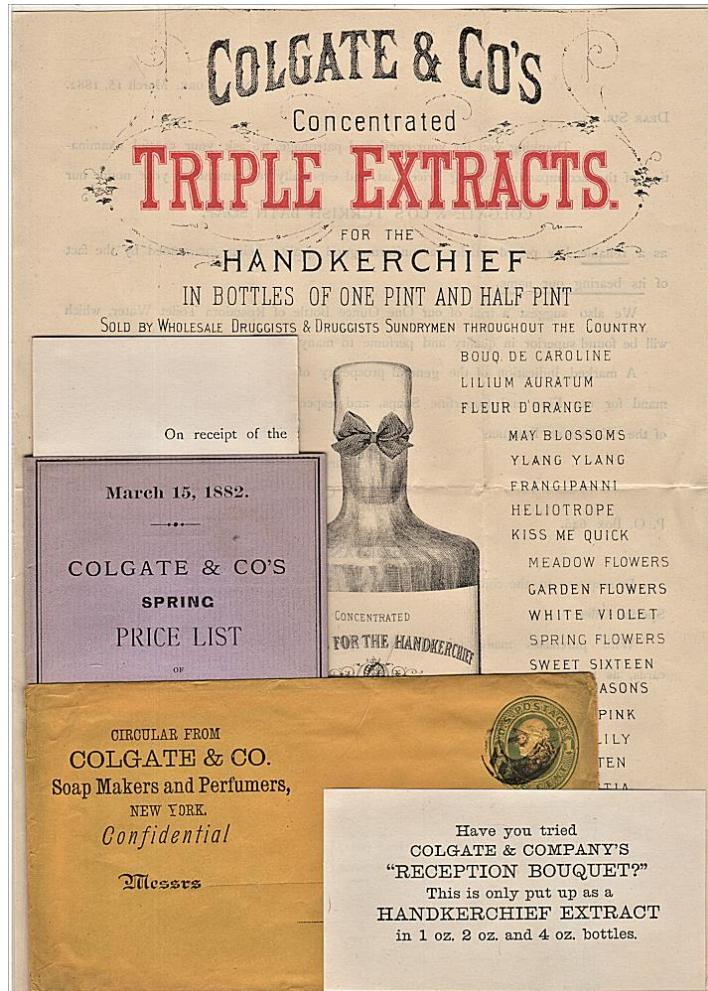
William Colgate, an English immigrant purchased a giant kettle in 1806 and began rendering fat on New York City's Dutch Street to make soap and candles. His business was, perhaps, surprisingly successful, and, after acquiring a partner and then buying him out, founded William Colgate and Company in 1813. Colgate's first advertising—for "Soap, Mould, and Dipt Candles"—appeared in 1817, and in 1847, Colgate relocated to his brother-in-law's starch factory in Jersey City. After William died in 1857, the business was renamed Colgate and Company.

In 1872, the company created the first perfumed toilet soap, "Cashmere Bouquet," which proved so popular that Colgate began using the same scent to produce handkerchief perfume, toilet water, triple extract, toilet powder, and sachet powder. Soon, the company introduced additional scents and ventured into other products as well including jars of aromatic dental cream in 1873. Soon after the company began selling its dental cream in tubes in 1896, its toothpaste joined its soaps as the stars of its production line, and by the 1920s, Colgate perfumes were no longer sold.

(For more information, see "Innovation History" at the Colgate-Palmolive website, "Colgate & Co. Perfumers New York" from the Old Main Artifacts website at Illinois State University, and "Colgate" from the Perfume Products website.)

A terrific packet of promotional ephemera from an American toiletry company that is now almost 220 years old.

\$150 #9830



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

5. [ADVERTISING] [BUSINESS & LABOR] [MEDICINE & NURSING] [PATENT & QUACK MEDICINES] "Keep Your Blood Pure, for the blood is the life . . . from infancy to old age." Advertising for a quack patent medicine "Vegetable Discovery . . . Blood Mixture."

This circa 1900 advertising packet consists of six items:

Fairchild's Journal New Series – A four-page illustrated pamphlet issued by H. L. Fairchild, M.D., promoting Dr. T. A. Dutton's Vegetable Discovery, "a purely vegetable extract for the cure of Scrofula, Constipation, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dropsy, Boils, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Worms, Female Complaints, Kidney Affections, Consumption, Eruptions, and Malaria." Goodness, there was almost nothing Dutton's concoction couldn't cure. (This item is listed in the *Catalog of the Atwater Collection of American Popular Medicine and Reform* as S-378.5.)

A small broadsheet touting the product that begins, "Read this carefully, 'Fairchild's Journal' is issued with the intention . . ." (Atwater S-379.1)

A small broadsheet proclaiming "Dr. Dutton's Vegetable Discover, the world famed Blood Mixture . . . a guaranteed cure for all blood diseases. (I couldn't find this or the items below in Atwater.)

A two-page vendor application to sell the product,

An unused preprinted envelope for sending the application to Fairchild, and

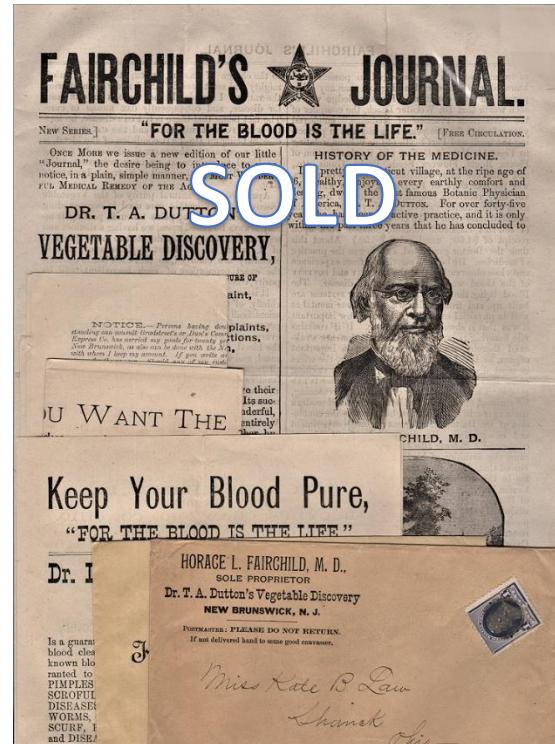
The mailing envelope used to send the materials to Miss Kate B. Law in Ohio.

Dr. Horace Lewis Fairchild graduated from Yale in 1860, but there is no indication that he ever received a medical degree.

The resolution of an 1889 family lawsuit (NY Supreme Court: Richards vs Moore) shows that Fairchild invented Dutton's Vegetable Discovery in 1873 and sold all rights to Pierre T. C. Richards. Richards, and his brother produced, marketed, and sold the product from that time forward. Upon his brother's death, Richard's mother and step-father attempted to seize control of the business but were stopped by lawsuit.

The claim in the Journal that Dr. T. A. Dutton assisted Wooster Beach in compiling his monumental work, the American Practice of Medicine appears to be unfounded. I've searched digital copies of all three volumes and there is no mention of anyone named Dutton. Also, searches at ancestry.com, other online genealogical sites, and Google turned up no information about the doctor. Either Dutton kept a very low profile, or, perhaps more likely, he was a fictional creation of either Fairchild or the Richards. At the time of listing, there are two examples (one damaged) of the *Journal* for sale in the trade, but not the other items, for sale in the trade. No auction records are reported by the Rare Book Hub. OCLC identifies the Library Company of Philadelphia as having a complete advertising packet like this one and two other institutions as having only the *Journal*.

SOLD #9831

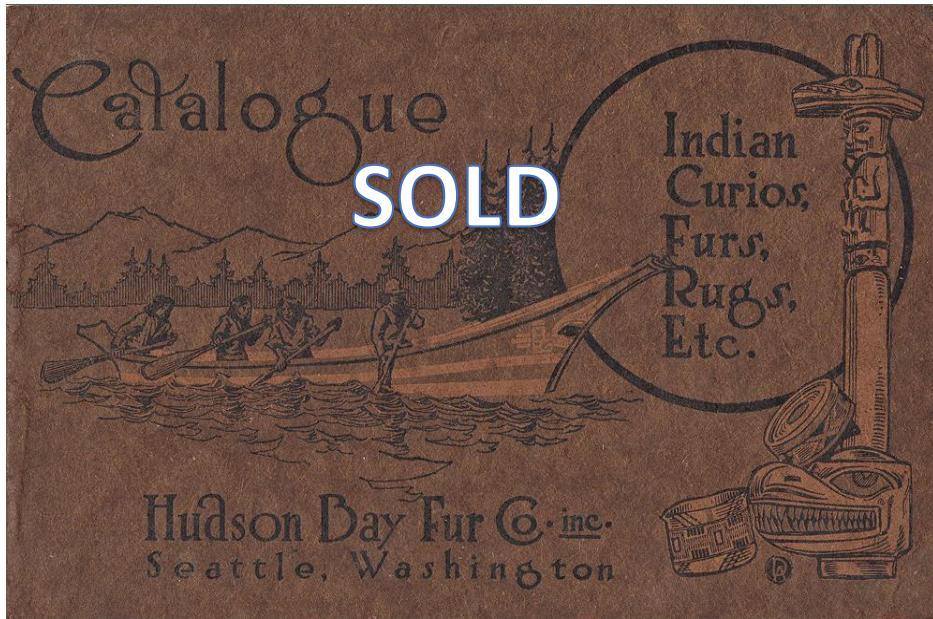


Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

6 [ADVERTISING] [AMERICAN INDIANS – NORTHWEST TRIBES] [BUSINESS & LABOR] [CURIOS & HANDCRAFTS] [INUIT, YUPIK, & INUPIAT] “Many interesting pieces of work from the different tribes of native Indians and the Eskimo.” Catalogue from the Hudson Bay Fur Company.

Catalogue: Indian Curios, Furs, Rugs, Etc. Seattle, Washington: Hudson Bay Fur Co. inc. Circa 1905-1920. This catalog measures 9.25” x 6” and has a textured cardstock cover with an illustration of four-men paddling a seagoing dugout canoe. 14 pages with photo illustrations. Light moisture wrinkling with color-transfer, heaviest to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the last leaf.

The catalog offers:



“Hand Carved Wooden Totem Poles [from] 8 to 10 inches to 16 feet and higher [at] \$5.00 per foot and upwards.”

“Ivory Work – Carved by Alaska Esquimaux”

“Genuine Indian-Made Moccasins . . . made of skins obtained by the Indians, splendidly tanned and made into most durable footwear by the native women.”

“Navajo Indian Rugs or Blankets . . . well known for characteristic designs and their bright colors”

“Chilcat Blankets . . . of all the Indian blanketry this is the rarest specimen.”

“Eskimo Mats . . . made by natives out of walrus, seal and reindeer.”

“Seal Skin rugs with [or] without flippers”

“Hand Woven Basketry . . . Fraser River . . . Klickitat . . . Tlinkit . . . Aleutian Islands . . . Eskimo.”

“Fine Fur Rugs . . . We know of no specimen of Alaska or the Pacific Coast big game which cannot be found in our collection.”

“Indian Jewelry in Silver [and] Alaskan Gold Nugget Jewelry”

and more

A scarce mail order catalog. At the time of listing, none are for sale in the trade. Rare Book Hub and Worthpoint show only three have been sold at auction in the past 15 years at prices between \$120 and \$630 depending upon condition. OCLC shows only two examples are held by institutions.

SOLD #9807

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

7. [ADVERTISING] [BUSINESS & LABOR] [FOOD & DRINK – OYSTERS] “*I handle only the BEST SALT WATER OYSTERS.*” An advertising packet for a Baltimore oyster and fruit packing company.

1918 advertising packet with three items:

A illustrated sales letter to retailers promoting Belle Brand Baltimore Shucked Fresh Oysters sold by "Louis Grebb Oyster & Fruit Packer. The purple illustration shows the portrait of a young woman inside an oyster shell above a pile of fresh fruit with an oyster boat in the back grounds. The logo of the Oyster Growers & Dealers of North America (an oyster shell emblazoned with the slogan "The Food of Matchless Meat of the Deep, Deep Sea.") is also present. The letter reports:

"I will ship you the choice of the market, as I handle only the BEST SALT WATER OYSTERS which are opened the day they are shipped and their excellent quality is well known to the trade. . . . All shipments will be made in new 1, 3, and 5 gallon friction top sanitary cans with handles attached, placed in cases with ice packed around. These cans are used for one shipment only, always bright, and when empty become your property, and you can find ready sale for them."

A preaddressed postcard for placing a order of freshly packed 1, 3, and 5 gallon cans of "Choice Standards, Mediums, Best Extra Selects, and Counts" shipped in cases with ice or regular cans of "Belle Counts, Extra Selects and Standards."

The illustrated advertising envelope in which the letter and card were mailed to Gallagher & Miles of Ludlow Falls, Ohio. The illustrations shows a well-dressed women walking past a pile of oysters on a cliff with an oyster boat in the background. In addition to the company's address, other text notes that the company was the "Manufacturer of 'BELLE BRAND' Crushed Oyster Shell for Poultry. It is franked with a rectangular pre-printed bulk mail permit that reads, "1c Paid. / Baltimore, Md. / Permit No. 55." At the time, the use of these permits was restricted to companies that mailed at least 300 pieces of advertising mail one time. (For more information, "Advertising Mail: A Brief History" at the USPS website.)

Grebb's fruit and oyster packing business occupied a three-story, three-building complex on the Inner Harbor just south of the present day Convention Center. There, during oyster season, he employed 50 shuckers to process over 600 gallons of oysters each day during oyster season. (For more information, see "Louis Grebsb" in *A Descriptive View of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore* on line.)

A very nice group of ephemeral Chesapeake Bay Oyster advertising material.

SOLD #9832



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

8. [ALICE IN WONDERLAND] [PHILATELY] *"It was the constant worry of never having ready to hand, when one wanted it, a postage stamp of the right value."* *The Wonderland Postage-Stamp Case*, complete with slipcase, *Eight or Nine Wise-Words About Letter-Writing*, unused stamps, and original. By Lewis Carroll. Oxford: Emberlin and Son: dated 1890 (but circa 1910).

The stamp-case, slipcase, booklet, and stamps are in nice shape. The envelope shows some light wear.



Almost all *Wonderland Postage-Stamp Cases* described as ‘firsts’ are not. That is because the definitive guide for dating these cases is not Williams; it is Davis’s “The Wonderful Case of Alice,” in *Stamp Collecting*, June 12, 1980, which identifies ‘points’ for the various printing dates of each of the case’s components. Using Davis as a guide, this case could have been published as late as 1910. The 11 unused postage stamps this case contains (from 1/2d through 1s) are all from the Jubilee Issue (Scott GB #s 89, 111-116, 118-120, 122). They have a current Scott Catalog value of almost \$600.

About these cases, Lewis Carroll wrote,

“Necessity is the mother of invention”; and it was the constant worry of never having ready to hand, when one wanted it, a postage stamp of the right value for a letter or parcel, which drove me to invent my ‘Wonderland Postage-Stamp Case’ which contains twelve pockets, marked for stamps of various values and two coloured Pictorial Surprises from ‘Alice in Wonderland.’ It is accompanied with a small book Eight or Nine Wise Words About Letter Writing.”

Carroll’s “surprises” are the images on the slip case and stamp holder. The slip case front cover shows Alice holding the Duchess’s screaming baby, and the rear cover shows the Cheshire Cat. When the stamp holder is removed, the baby has turned into a pig, and only the cat’s grin is visible. The case first went on sale in 1890, and the image of the Duchess’s Baby first appeared in 1890 in *The Nursery Alice*, so it would seem that Carroll intended for the stamp case to help promote his new book.

Individual components regularly appear at auctions, but complete cases with all components do not. Additionally, cases are usually found stampless. Examples 11 or 12 stamps like this one are scarce. At the time of listing, there nothing similar is for sale in the trade, and OCLC shows none in institutional collections. The Rare Book Hub shows only one auction result in the past 88 years.

SOLD #9803

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

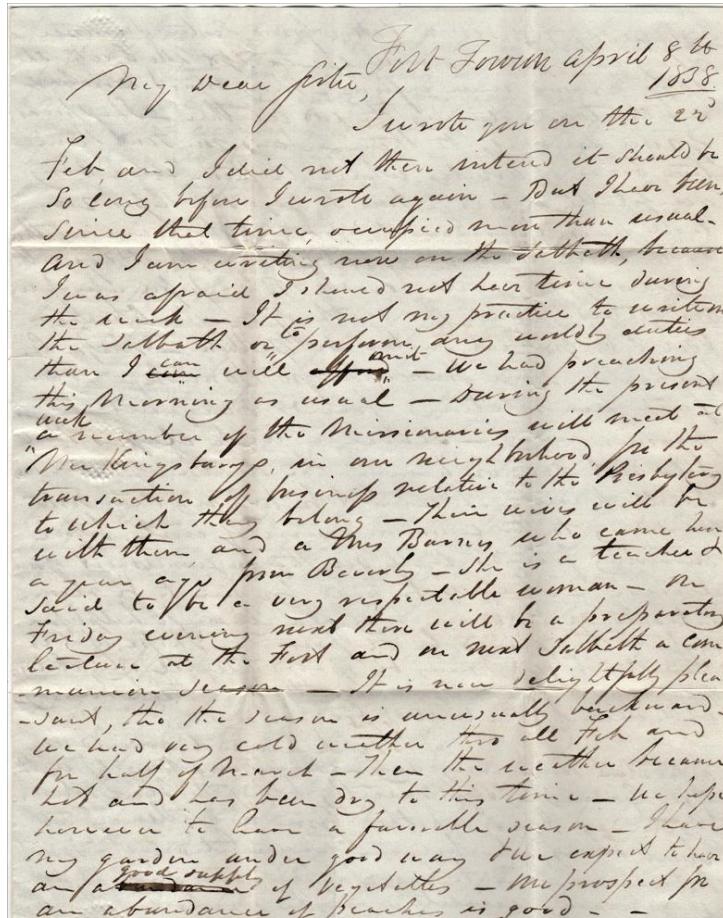
9. [AMERICAN INDIANS – CHOCTAW] [GREAT RAFT] [INDIAN RELOCATION ACT] [MILITARY & WAR – WESTERN FORTS] [PHILATELY] [RIVER TRAVEL] [WESTWARD EXPANSION]. "We have recently had a reinforcement of troops at this post (recruits) I have now 250 men here." Letter from the Commanding Officer of Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation, 1838.

This four-page stampless folded letter was written and mailed on April 8, 1838, by the Commanding Officer of Fort Towson, Arkansas in the Choctaw Nation (later the Indian Territories and now Oklahoma), Lieutenant Colonel Josiah H. Vose, to his sister in Boston. It measures 16" x 10" unfolded, and bears a bold strike of the scarce Fort Towson postmark along with a manuscript "25" rate mark and a "PAID" handstamp. Docketing on the reverse indicates it was received on May 4th. The letter is in nice shape with a 3" split along one mailing fold and several small and easily removable glassine tissue repairs.

Vose arrived at Fort Towson as a major within Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Kearney's battalion of the 3rd Infantry regiment to facilitate the arrival, settlement, and protection of the Choctaw tribe who the Indian Removal Act had sent west from their homeland in Alabama and Mississippi. In time, Vose was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and became commander of both the regiment and the fort. Vose, a religious man, ran a clean and efficient post that was considered one of the most pleasant assignments in the western United States. He was also instrumental in convincing the Army of the value in establishing a Chaplains Corps to improve both soldier morals and morale. Highlights from this letter written near the end of his tenure at Fort Towson include:

"Jorish (Josiah H. Vose, Jr.) has not arrived we expect him every day. He is now travelg with Gen Gaines. He has recently been at New Orleans. Yesterday I recd a letter from a gentleman at Saint Louis who became acquainted with Jorish. Introduced him to Gen Gaines and showed him very many civilities. He speaks in the highest terms of Jorish & says the General is much pleased with him. If he will only be prudent and abstain from all those bad practices which prevail in the Army he can do well. His pay will be handsome and with cunning he can save half of it. I hope he will be inclined to a course which will insure his happiness and respectability....

The navigation of the Red River is improving very fast. A few days ago a steam boat from N Orleans arrived our landing, 6 miles from the Fort. By another year, we expect boats will be able to come up frequently without much difficulty. Some changes may take place which will remove me from here in the course of the next fall. . . . I am somewhat apprehensive that should the Florida War be continued I



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

shall have to go there next fall. But I hope not. We have recently had a reinforcement of troops at this post (recruits) I have now 250 men here. One company of 50 men will shortly leave for Fort Gibson. . . ."

At its heyday, Fort Towson was one of the most important, if not the most important, forts on the western frontier, serving as a buffer between the U.S. and both Texas and the Central Plains tribes. It also protected the Choctaw, and served as a receiving hub for other relocated tribes before they moved into their allotted section of the Indian Territory.

Vose requested additional troops for his post because he believed that his force was insufficient to counter a significant outbreak of violence, which he believed was likely. As the white population abutting the Choctaw Nation increased drunken 'affrays' between the groups increased as well. Moreover, ruffians from Republic of Texas were venturing into the area, and both Mexicans and Plains Indians were surreptitiously attempting to recruit Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees as allies in their wars against the Texans. Additionally American slave-hunters were raiding settlements to steal slaves owned by the Choctaws. Although Vose had asked for the entire 3rd Infantry regiment be reassigned to the post, however, he was still pleased to receive the much smaller contingent of reinforcements.

Vose's optimism about Red River transportation was justified. For centuries, the river had been completely blocked by a gigantic log jam, known as the Great Raft, that had grown to more than 160 miles long by 1830 when the steamboat builder Henry Shreve (for whom Shreveport is named) began to systematically remove the obstacle until the river was cleared enough to allow ship traffic all the way to Fort Towson by April of 1838.

Vose's son, a Second Lieutenant, did join his father's battalion later that spring and was assigned duties as its assistant commissary officer. As Lieutenant Colonel Vose suspected he, and his son, were soon reassigned to Florida to fight in the Second Seminole War, where Vose Jr. died of disease. Vose Sr. survived, was promoted to Colonel, and given command of the 4th Infantry Regiment at New Orleans. He served there until in 1845 after 33 years of service and at the age of 61, he died of a heart attack immediately following a regimental parade at the barracks.

(For more information see *Nile's National Register* of July 26, 1845, "The Third Infantry, U.S.A." in *The Ancient* vol 7, April 1916, Chick's Texas A&M master's thesis "The Cargo of the Steamboat Heroine and the Army of the Frontier, 1838", the *Army and Navy Chronicle and Scientific Repository* for 1836, Faulk et. al.'s *Early Military Forts and Posts in Oklahoma*, and Tyson's *The Red River in Southwestern History*.)

Rare. At the time of listing, no other Vose correspondence from Fort Towson is for sale in the trade or held by institutions per OCLC. No auction records are listed at the Rare Book Hub.

\$2,000 [#9815](#)



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

10. [AMERICAN INDIANS – APACHE] [MILITARY - INDIAN WARS] [WESTERN EXPANSION] “*No hint was given to Chatto that his proposed journey was to terminate within prison walls.*” A condemnation of the federal betrayal of the Apache scouts who served with the Army to entice Geronimo to surrender.

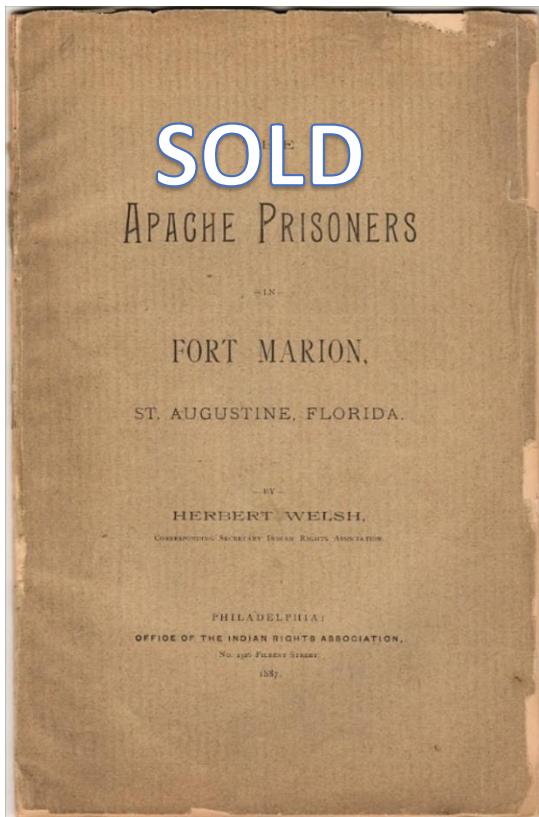
The Apache Prisoners in Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida by Herbert Welsh. Philadelphia: Office of the Indian Rights Association, 1887. First edition. Complete with 62 pages and printed wrappers. Includes “Chatto’s Story,” “Martinez and Ki-E-Ta’s Story of Geronimo’s Surrender,” and extracts of official correspondence. In nice shape; chipping to the spine and cover. See Howes W-257.

Welsh visited Fort Marion (the Castillo de San Marcos) in St. Augustine, Florida, on behalf of the Indian Rights Association to “gain reliable and exact information concerning the Apache Indians, men, women, and children, some of whom for nearly a year past . . . have been imprisoned by order of the President, in the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine.” Although he found no more than minor issues with regard to prisoner freedom, living conditions, sanitation, rations, and instruction, he was troubled by the lack of new clothing, the effect of the climate, and the lack of constructive activities.

However, Welsh was outraged by the collective betrayal of most of the prisoners although he insisted that “I have nowhere in my report endeavored to place responsibility for this result on the Secretary of the Interior, or any other officer of the government.” Following Geronimo’s capitulation in 1886, he boasted that “This is the fourth time I have surrendered,’ suggesting that it would not be the last. So with some justification, he and his warriors were removed from Arizona and sent to Florida. Unfortunately based on General Miles’s specious claim that the San Carlos reservation was a breeding ground for malcontents, all of the 385 Apache men, women, and children who had peacefully lived there were sent to Florida as well. This included Geronimo’s enemy, Chatto, and his Army scouts who were instrumental in Geronimo’s capture. Altogether, over 500 Apache “prisoners of war” were confined at the fort for one year before they were transferred to Alabama and on to Fort Sill in Oklahoma in 1894. There, although still considered to be prisoners, they raised a substantial tribal trust fund through well-digging contracts and the sale of crops and Hereford cattle. Finally in 1913, Congress passed an act freeing the remaining 247 Apache and offering them relocation to the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico; all but 67 accepted. (For more information see, “Apache Incarceration” at the National Park Service’s Castillo de San Marcos website). Jackson’s “A Sad Day of Parting for ‘Geronimo’s Apaches’” and Sweeney’s “Geronimo and Chatto” at History.net, Debo’s *Geronimo, The Man, His Time, His Place*, and Utley’s *Geronimo*.)

Somewhat scarce. At the time of listing, three examples (two ex-library) are for sale in the trade at prices ranging from \$390 to \$975 depending on condition. The Rare Book hub shows only two examples have been sold at auction in the past 20+ years. OCLC shows 70 institutions hold this title, but I could confirm only 12 as physical examples; the rest of the links lead to digital copies, microforms, or dead ends.

SOLD #9804



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

11. AMERICAN INDIANS – CHICKASAW] [AMERICAN INDIANS – CHOCTAW] [WESTERN EXPANSION]
"We, the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation and the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, have herunto set our hands and cause the great seal of our respective nation to be affixed." **1907 Land Patent issued to a white settler from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.**

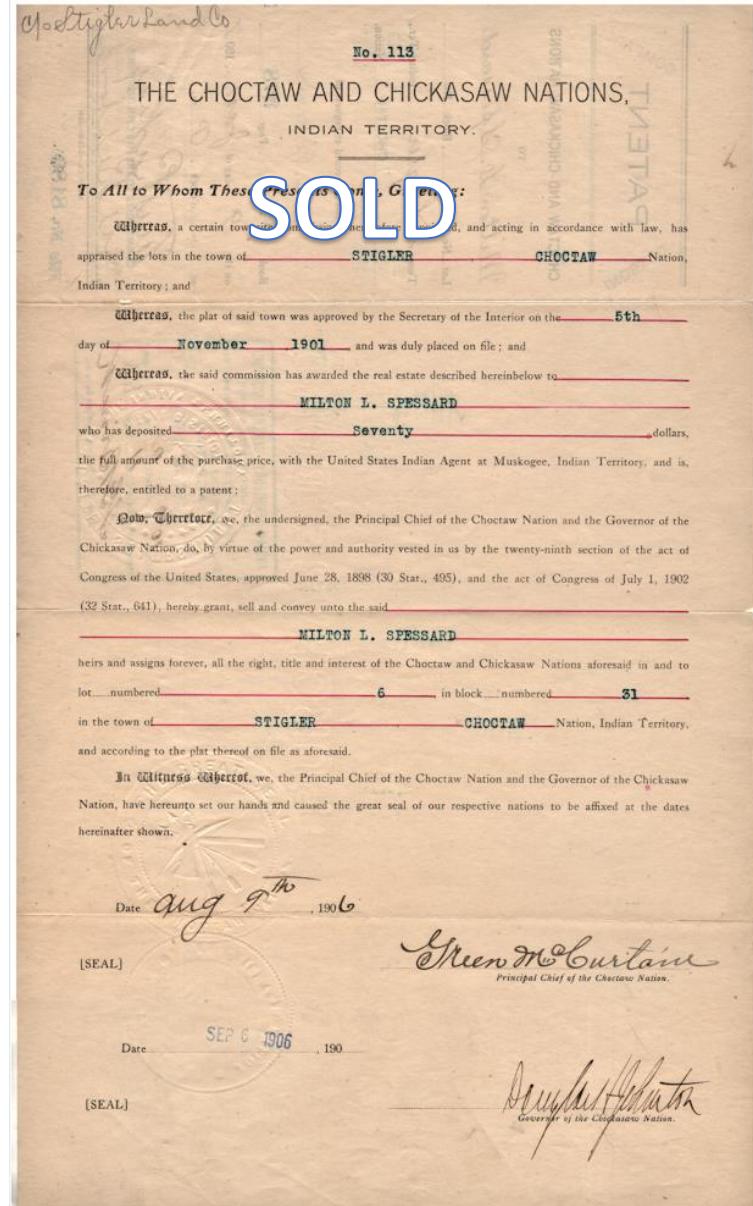
This land patent measures 13.75" x 8.5" unfolded. It grants "the town of Stigler Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory" permission to sell a plat of land it was granted by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes (The Dawes Commission) to Milton L. Spessard. Online genealogical records indicate that Spessard was a white settler from Tennessee.

It is signed in ink on August 6th 1906 by Douglas H. Johnston, the first Governor of the Chickasaw Nation who served for over 30 years, and on September 6th 1906 by Green McCurtain, the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation. It was recorded on January 9th 1907 by Tams Bixby, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and his clerk Hal Belford.

While serving as the Chairman of the Dawes Commission Bixby was charged with negotiating agreements between and with the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee tribes. More importantly he was responsible for dividing tribal lands into plots which were then divided among members of the tribes. Bixby was vilified and lauded by citizens of the Indian Territory depending upon how they fared in or whether they supported or opposed the allotment process. The *Muskogee Phoenix* noted in an article, "Tams Bixby had huge impact on Indian Territory," published on January 29, 2011 that Bixby was the "most important figure in Indian Territory."

Rather scarce. At the time of listing, no similar patents are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub shows that a similar patent was sold as part of a large lot of Indian Territory documents in 2007. OCLC shows none are held by institutions.

SOLD #9823



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

12. [AMERICAN INDIANS – CHOCTAW] [WESTERN EXPANSION] “Kurnell Dehart shall obey the laws and regulations of said Choctaw Nation.” **1903 Renter’s Permit from the Choctaw Nation.**

This partially-printed Choctaw Nation renter’s Permit from the “County of Sugar Loaf” measures approximately 8” x 5.5” and is signed by both the County Judge, Henry J. Sexton, and the County Clerk, Robert E. Lee. It bears an embossed seal of the Choctaw Nation. In nice shape with a few small stain spots.

The permit reads:

“To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting”

“Know Ye, That I Henry J. Sexton, County Judge of Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw

Nation, by virtue of authority vested in me by the said Nation, do hereby grant unto Kurnell Dehart, a citizen of the United States, a permit to remain in said Nation as a renter under the employ of Isreal (sic) Jefferson during the year 1903, with the right and privilege of conducting such as long as said Kurnell Dehart shall obey the laws and regulation of said Choctaw nation, in regard to non-citizens residing therein, not inconsistent with existing treaties and laws of the United States relating thereto; not contrary to the rules and regulations respecting and governing persons obtaining permits; and during good behavior.

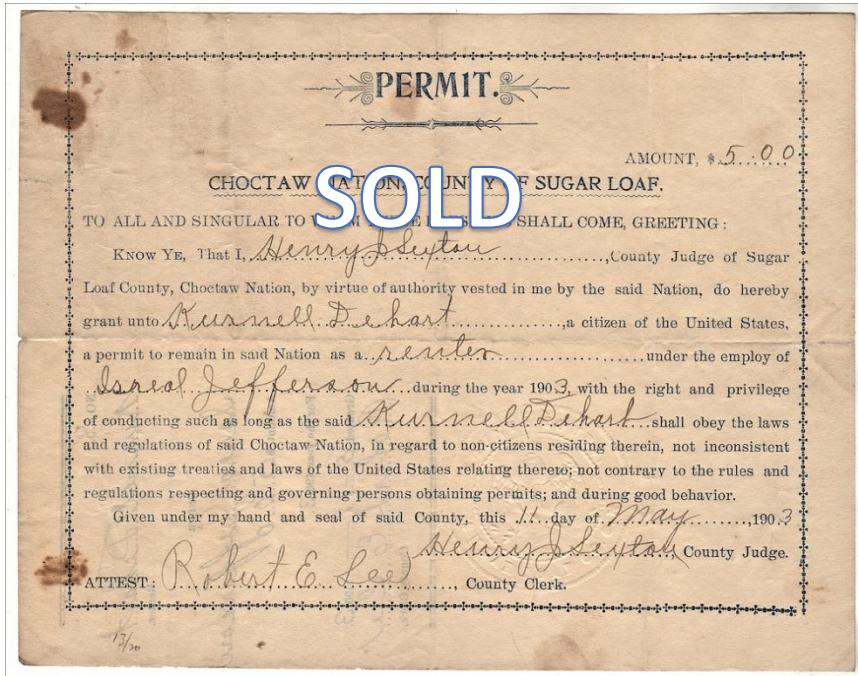
“Given under my had and seal of said County, this 11 day of May 1903”

The Choctaw Nation was established in what today is the State of Oklahoma in 1831 following the passage of the Indian Removal Act and the signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in the year before.

Israel Jefferson, who paid \$5.00 for this permit granting him permission to rent to a non-Choctaw, is listed in the Dawes Rolls as a “Full Choctaw by Blood.” Henry Sexton is listed in the Dawes Rolls as ½ Choctaw by Blood,” and Robert E. Lee is listed in the Dawes Rolls as “¼ Choctaw by Blood.”

An uncommon Choctaw Nation document. At the time of listing, no other Choctaw renter’s permits are for sale in the trade. Rare Book Hub shows none having appeared at auction, and Worthpoint identifies one that was sold on eBay. OCLC shows none are held by institutions.

SOLD #9822



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

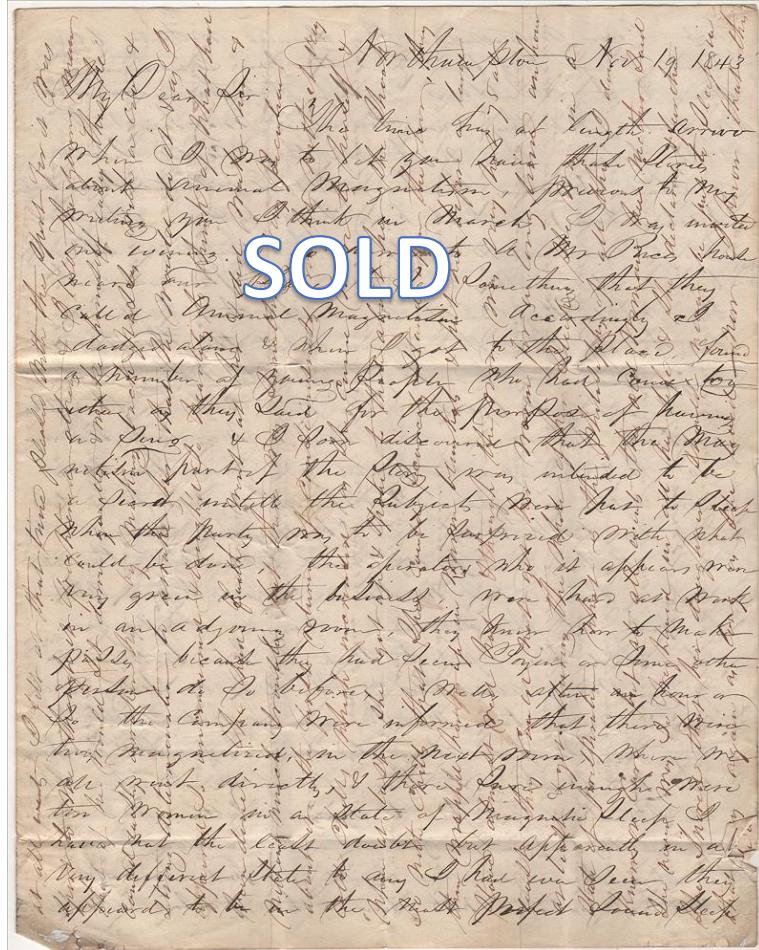
13. [ANIMAL MAGNETISM] [ENTERTAINMENT] [HYPNOSIS] [QUACK MEDICINE] [MESMERISM] [PSEUDOSCIENCE] "They shook her & screamed at her ears, throw'd cold water on her face . . . but the more they done, the more she wouldn't wake." Long detailed, cross-hatched letter from 1843 to one of the leaders in America's Animal Magnetism craze reporting on an amateur mesmeric demonstration gone awry.

This three-page cross-hatched folded letter measures 15.5" x 10" unfolded. It is datelined, Northampton [Massachusetts] Nov. 19, 1843. It was sent by A. Crane to Alexander Wright in Lowell. It bears a manuscript "12½" cent rate mark and is in nice shape. There are six pages of text in this letter as it has been cross-hatched, i.e. the author fit two pages of text on each page by writing at right-angles, saving both paper and postage charges. A transcript will be provided, although it has many short gaps due to my difficulty in reading the cross-hatching.

Animal magnetism or mesmerism was the name given by an 18th century German doctor, Franz Mesmer, to an invisible force that he believed was possessed by all living things, including humans, animals, and vegetables. He believed that if properly used by magnetizing practitioners as they made “magnetic passes” over their subjects, this force could be used to create physical effects, including healing.

Although, never scientifically recognized, this pseudo-science took New England, especially Massachusetts, by storm beginning in 1836 when a French professor of animal magnetism, Charles Poyen, toured the region performing theatrical “mesmeric” demonstrations in which he diagnosed diseases afflicting patients after mesmerizing them on stage. Additionally, he was able to have mesmerized audience volunteers exhibit insensitivity to sharp items, locate hidden items, or read the minds of others. Upon waking from their trances, the subjects would have no recollection of what they had done. Poyen’s biggest supporter was a Lowell carpet salesman, Alexander Wright, who allowed Poyen to conduct public demonstrations in his home. Poyen also taught mesmerism to interested people, and by the early 1840s, between 20 and 30 mesmerists were practicing in New England. Wright, who had let himself be mesmerized by Poyen, was the recipient of this letter from a friend, perhaps a trained mesmerist, who somewhat humorously provided details of an amateur animal magnetism demonstration he had witnessed.

"In March I was invited one evening to go home to Mrs Prices house to see something they called Animal Magnetism. . . . When I got to the place found a number of young people who had . . . come for the purpose of having a sing & I soon discovered that the Magnetism part of the story was to be second until the Subjects were put to Sleep when the party was to be surprised with what could be done. . . . The



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

operator who it appears was very green in the business and hard at work in an adjoinig room. They know how . . . because they had seen Poyen . . . do so before After an hour or so the company were informed that they will try magnetism in the next room [and] sure enough were two women in

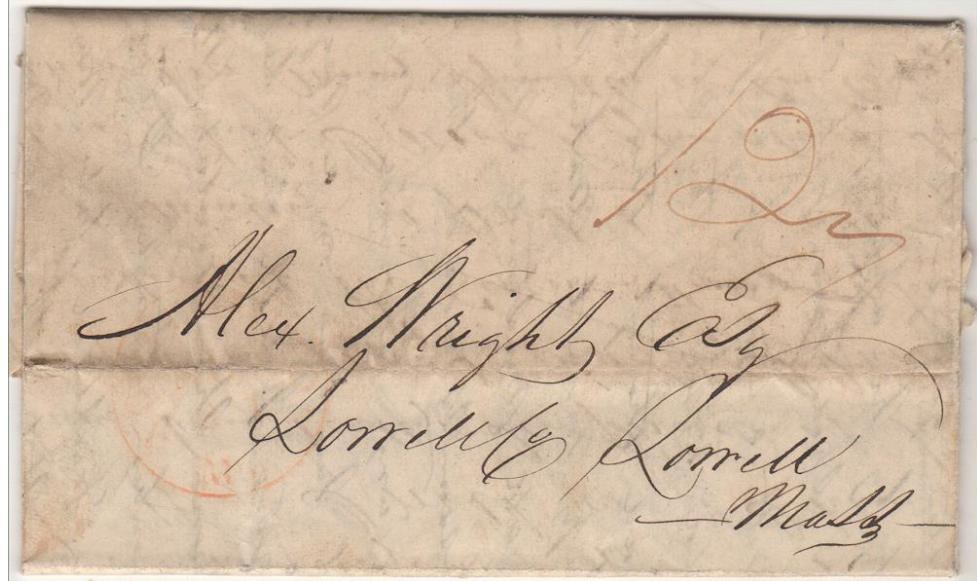
a state of Magnetistic Sleep . . . the most perfect sound sleep that I ever witnessed . . . without life almost though they breathed rather hard. . . . The young men proceeded to try what they could with them. . . . One was a married woman & all that operator could get from her was . . . a queer sort of grunt, though he did get her to stand up once. . . . The other was an elderly girl [and the other operator] could make her sit up strait & get her to sing a little languidly & faintly yet he could nor could he put her into conversations. . . . After sundry if not very interesting experiments . . . a good old lady, real Yankee, thought she had better be 'waked up' accordingly Samuel told her to wake up but she slept on like van winkle he shook her & told her to wake but . . . nothing would do. . . . [I knew] by his appearance that he was frightened. [Her sister] asked if he could not wake her & he told her he could not. . . . the alarming intelligence was directly spread [through] howls that Emily was asleep perhaps to wake no more. . . . They shook her & screamed in her ears, throw'd cold water on her face & rubb'd her over as a nigger does to get a good polish . . . but the more they done, the more she wouldn't wake."

Eventually, Emily was brought out of her trance once her mesmerizer calmed down but

"Her return to consciousness brought with it very cold chills which increased [until] she shook so with chills that she could scarcely stand. . . . They wrapped her in warm blankets & put her before a large stove almost red hot [for] an hour at least. . . . I intended to have said much more . . . but find I shall not have room to go into what I intended. . . .

(For more information see "Animal Magnetism" in *The Town & the City: Lowell Before the Civil War*, Manson's "The 19th-Century Pseudo-Science Trend that gave us 'Animal Magnetism'" online at Georgia State University's Perimeter College, Poyen's *Progress of Animal Magnetism in New England*, and The *History and Philosophy of Animal Magnetism with Practical Instructions for the Exercise of this Power* by "a Practical Magnetizer.")

A scarce first-hand account of a demonstration of Animal Magnetism by local practitioners during its New England heyday. At the time of listing, no similar accounts are for sale in the trade. No similar accounts have been sold at auction per the Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows a set of diaries at one institution that contain accounts of Animal Magnetism demonstrations.



SOLD #9818

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

14. [BUSINESS & LABOR] [LUMBER] "2½ Thousand Short Shingles & 4500 Long" Two 1820s lumber company account books from mills in the Brocton-Bridgewater region of Massachusetts.

Brocton and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, were located within about seven miles of each other about 25 miles south of Boston and 35 miles east of Providence, Rhode Island. Both of these manuscript account books were kept between 1823 and 1828.

Dr Salmon Fisher in account		with S Keith & Co	
April 30	to a waggon & Load of Chips \$10 25	1823	Feb 22 yourself 3½ Days Cutting Log 3:50
	to a waggon & Load of Chips \$10 25		to 6 Dz 3 Days 3:00
May 20	to Cork 3:00		your horse & Day 1 25
June 21	to Chips 25	Mar 2	yourself Benjamin & Peter
	to Cork 9:00		Hewing on Logs 75
	to Cork 5:50	24	yourself & Benjamin fitting Log 87
	to Cork 19:15	3 April	yourself Surveying of Boards 87
	to 142 feet of Board 2:84		yourself & Peter and cutting 87
	to two Loads of Chips 2:00	11	yourself & Peter & Day 1 67
	to Chips & wood 75	12	yourself & Peter Surveying timber 1 00
	to Chips & wood 2:00	17	Gardner Wt Cost 1 25
		18	Benjamin & Peter a Gall 75
			yourself & Day 50
	Carried over		fuel & iron 1 Day Credit due
			to 2 Dz 1 Day cost huge
		19	Buck 2 ½ Day
			to Dz 1 Day 50
			yourself 1 Day 1 00
		21	Gardner 1 Dz & Marshall 1 Day 2 18
			E Dz 1 Doz & Benjamin 1 50
			yourself 1 Day 1 00 & Day 1 50
			Gardner 1 Dz & Marshall 1 Day 1 92
			To 1 Gallon 1 Dz & Dz 44
			25:97

One is for Sylvanus Keith & Company, who, based on the entries, operated a lumber mill in or near Brocton. It contains eighteen pages with a total of over 300 entries. The entries are for

Sales of lumber, wood, chips, logs, boards, and shingles,

Services to include cutting and hewing wood, and

Purchases of coal and labor;

Another account book from the company is held by the Winterthur; entries in it are for rum, coffee, sugar, and other household staples.

The other is for Clifford Carver & Company, whose lumber mill was located near Bridgewater. It contains 49 pages with approximately 600 entries. The entries are for

Sales of timber, wood, and boards,

Services, to include surveying timber, cutting lumber, and carting wood, and

Purchases to include coal and labor.

Goodenough's *Legends, Loves, and Loyalties of Old New England* notes that Clifford Carver & Company operated a "nailshop" at Nipenicket Farm.

\$200 #9814

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

15. [BUSINESS & LABOR] [COWPUNCHING] [FOOD & DRINK - BEEF] [LIVESTOCK & STOCKYARDS] "It is very dificult to drive Texas they hafto be drove after nite now as that is the Laws of the city also a Lead Steer & [and] many men to Evy 25 catle." Letter from a St. Louis livestock broker in 1873 describing urban cowpunching laws and the state of the cattle business in his city.

This one-page letter was written by A. Taylor on the reverse of an unused sale receipt from his company, Lancaster, Taylor & Co. It is datelined "Aug 7 1873 St. Louis Mo." Its original mailing envelope, addressed to a customer in West Jefferson, Ohio, is present. It bears an oval corner card that notes Lancaster, Taylor & Co. were "Live Stock Brokers in Cattle, Hogs & Sheep" and that they were located at the "Broadway Stock Yards, St. Louis." In nice shape; envelope shows some postal wear and soiling..

Highlights of the letter include:

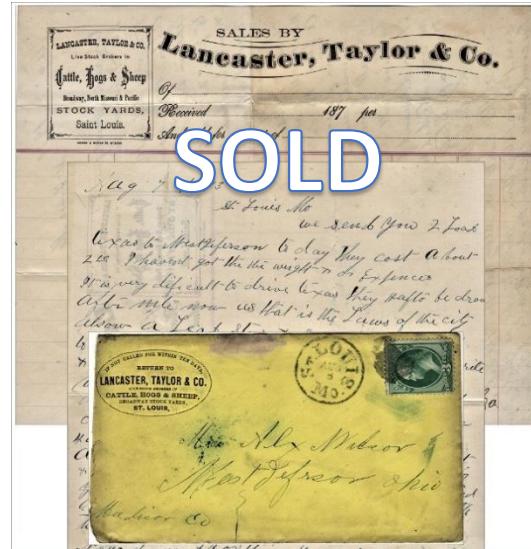
"We send you 2 Load Texas to Wes Jeferson today. . . . It is very dificult to drive Texas they hafto be drove after nite now as that is the Laws of the city also [also] a Lead Steer & sow [so] many men to Evy 25 catle Your catle got ovr all rite & will be loded on the 3 o clock train on the Vandalia R. Those catle is not as good as I wood of liked to sent you but they are cheap & think you will like them. . . . ther flesh is not good except a few the catle is young or lite. . . . thare is now [not?] been to mutch to buy the kind you wish . . . they cost to high as. . . . The thin catl are all kept back as thare is few demand for them here our market is ovr stocked with young thin Texas & old cows & Scruffy Stuff."

St. Louis was one of the major meatpacking and livestock transshipment centers in the Midwest. Up until the mid-1850s, longhorn cattle from Texas were driven up the Shawnee Trail to Sedalia, Missouri and then east to St. Louis. However, that ceased when farmers in Arkansas and Missouri banned Texas 'trailing' after realizing their livestock frequently died after Texas herds had passed nearby. So, the Shawnee Trail was abandoned, and the Texas longhorns were driven up the newer Chisholm Trail to Abilene, where they were loaded on railroad cars for the trip to St. Louis. Once there, they were driven by cowboys over city streets from railheads to the various stockyards in the Hyde Park neighborhood of north St. Louis (in this case the Broadway Stockyards at 2600 Broadway). From the stockyards, cowboys once again drove the livestock to nearby meatpacking plants or, if they were sold to eastern customers, back to the railheads (in this case to cattle cars of St. Louis, Vandalia, & Terre Haute Railroad) for transport across the Mississippi by the Wiggins Ferry Company via its transfer point on the wharf near Market and First Streets, as no bridges spanned the river at this time.

(For more information, see the Missouri Beef History website, "Cattle Trailing" in the *Handbook of Texas* online, both "The Shawnee Trail" and "Abilene, The Kansas Cattle Trail" at the Legends of America website, "Hyde Park History" at the Mound City on the Mississippi website, "St. Louis City Directories" at the Washington University Digital Gateway, "Wiggins Ferry Becomes a Connecting Point of Eastern and Western Railroads" at the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis website, and the *Map of the Properties and Railway Terminals of the Wiggins Ferry Company* at the UMSL Digital Library.)

A scarce first-hand report of urban cowpunching in the 1870s. Perhaps unique, as at the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade; no similar items have been sold at auction per the Rare Book Hub, and OCLC identifies no similar items in institutional collections.

SOLD #9826



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

16. [BUSINESS & LABOR] [CEMETERIES & FUNERALS] [MILITARY & WAR – CIVIL WAR] [PATENT & QUACK MEDICINE] [TRAVEL] "Started new buggy build for J. C. Ayers A. Whiten Bloomfield Paid \$250." Small archive pertaining to a travelling patent medicine salesman who had an interest in Civil War cemeteries.

This archive, with contents from 1878 to 1888, pertaining to William Buckland Sprague, a life-long resident of Andover, Connecticut, consists of five business letters, one daily travel diary, three photographs of Sprague and his wife in his business buggy at Gettysburg National Cemetery, and one long letter regarding the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina. All is in nice shape although two of the mailing envelopes are worn.

Sprague, who was born in 1849 and died in 1920, was the son of a well-to-do Andover landowner. He served as a Connecticut state senator, sheriff of Tolland County, deputy collector of revenue, and judge for the district that included Andover, Bolton, and Columbia. However, before he did all that he worked on his father's farm, until he set his sights on seeing some of the country as a traveling salesman and signed on with the J. C. Ayer Company, the largest patent medicine company of its time. He also, apparently, had an interest in the National Cemeteries established following the Civil War that likely stemmed from the death of a cousin, George A. Sprague, who died from disease at Salisbury Prison in North Carolina after having been captured at the Battle of the Weldon Railroad near Richmond.

Items in this archive include

A letter on Dr. J. C. Ayer & Company letterhead, signed by J. C. Ayer on October 9, 1878, offering Sprague "a route from Weldon, No Ca. South as far as Columbus, Georgia, and returning the Potomac. . ." As his obituary in *The Harford Courant* on November 23, 1920 attests, Sprague did not hawk pills and potions on his route. Rather he coordinated the company's advertising throughout the Southeast.

A two-page response to a query by Sprague from the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina, follows. It is postmarked January 27, 1879. In it, the Superintendent describes in exceptional detail the great monument erected in 1876 over the mass grave of more than 12,000 Union prisoners who died at the Confederate prison from starvation, disease, or during escape attempts.

Sprague's daily calendar diary for 1881 traces his southeastern sales route for Ayers which included stops as far south as Ocala, Florida. Although entries consist mostly of towns visited and miles traveled, there are other interesting annotations as well:

"John Harris has a long orange grove here – will ship 10,000 boxes this year"

"Left Jaxville at 5 O'ck on Steamer for Charleston"

"Forded the Tennessee river and came very near getting upset"

"Got news that Genl (President) Garfield was shot at Baltimore this morning."



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

"Bought a pair of horses in Montreal
for J. C. Ayer Co."

"Started new buggy build for JC
Ayer's by A. Whiten Bloomfield Paid
\$250"

Three ambrotypes from taken at Gettysburg Battlefield and the Gettysburg Nation Cemetery in May of 1886 showing Sprague and his wife in their new buggy that advertised Ayer's Pills and Sarsaparilla. The card-mounted photographs measure approximately 6" x 4", 7.75" x 4.25", and 9.5" x 7.75". Two of the photographs bear "Mumper & Co."

imprints on the reverse. Levi H. Mumper was a famous Gettysburg photographer who photographed the battlefield and cemetery and sold stereoviews and cdvs.



Two letters written in August and September of 1886 from an artist who specialized in reproducing family portraits from photographs or older artwork. In them, he informs Sprague the samples submitted for reproduction were "fightfull" and stating he needed other that hadn't been damaged by turpentine when they were mounted on wood.

The penultimate item in the archive is a letter from another Ayer's salesman written at Independence, Missouri in October of 1886. It discusses "pairs" (teams of two horses) used to pull salesmen's buggies, the use of printed posters to advertise products, and his thoughts "throwing up" his position with Ayer's to "chance it all" in real estate, specifically real estate in Kansas City which he describes in great detail.

The final letter in the archive is one of congratulations from the Ayer Company headquarters. It is dated the 1st of December 1888, and although it doesn't specifically mention Sprague' departure from the company it was probably related, as Sprague's obituary notes that in 1888, he returned home to take over his father's farm in Andover.

The J. C. Ayer Company was the largest patent medicine company of the time and its owner, James Cook Ayer, was the wealthiest patent medicine businessman as well. After Ayer finished high school in 1838, he apprenticed with a druggist and began to study medicine, later graduating from the University of Pennsylvania's medical school. Rather than practice medicine, Ayer preferred to compound medicines which became so popular that he soon opened a factory in Lowell to keep up with the demand. His success was incredible, and Appleton's 1900 Cyclopedia of American Biography reported Ayer's personal wealth to be \$20,000,000 (about \$665,000,000 in todays dollars). Although Ayer made many of the same hyperbolic claims as other patent medicine manufacturers, three of his four leading products were, in fact, partially effective. Ayer's fortune however did not rest on the effectiveness of his medicines, rather it came from the effectiveness of salesmen like Sprague, who blanketed the country with advertisements in local newspapers.

A fascinating first-hand look at the life of a 19th century travelling salesman for one of the most successful companies in the nation, made even more appealing by his interest in the National Military Cemeteries at Gettysburg and Salisbury.

SOLD #9813

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

17. [CALLIGRAPHY] [EDUCATION] [HANDWRITING] [ROUND TEXT] “Attend to instruction / Beauty soon fades.” *Alphabetical Copies in Round Text Written for the use of Schools by Wm Goodwin.* Thomas Wightman Jr., Sculptor. [Boston: circa 1803]

This oblong, soft-cover copybook measures 7.25” x 2.5”. It contains 12 plates engraved on recto of thirteen leaves. Slab-stitched binding with thread repair. The front of the plain gray wrapper is missing. There are small ink spots throughout. Edgewear and minor toning. Period annotations on the engraved title page and last page indicate the copybook was owned by Sylvanus Keith, who, in “Jany 1803” lived in the village of ‘Scotland’ at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. A note on the penultimate page reads, “George Chipman Instructor & Master.”



The text plates begin with a “round text” alphabet and continue with short sentences for copying that are arranged in alphabetical order. “Attend to instruction / Beauty soon fades . . . Youth require care . . . Zeno praised virtue.” There are two lines on each plate, separated by thick-thin dual lines.

American handwriting copybooks of the 18th and early 19th century were generally respectful, though pirated, copies of texts by British writing masters, to include William Darton. This example attributed to William Goodwin was engraved by Thomas Wightman, Jr. of Boston. It is an exact copy of a similarly titled copybook also engraved by Wightman “written for the use of schools by Wm Darton.” William Goodwin, was not a writing master; rather, he was the owner of a Boston bookbinding, paper, and print shop. Thomas Wightman, Jr. was a leading Boston engraver and the son of the most important furniture carver in New England.

George Chipman served as the Bridgewater community’s postmaster for forty years and a deacon in the Congregational Church for fifty. As noted in this book, he also was a writing master, a prestigious position certainly the equal of a teacher at a Latin school. Shortly before he instructed young Keith in writing, Chipman published an instructional manual for teachers, *The American Moralist: containing a Variety of Moral and Religious Lessons together with Humorous and Entertaining Pieces. Designed principally for use of schools.* Sylvanus Keith would have been 15 years old when Chipman taught handwriting to him with the use of this book.

(For more information see Mussey and Pierce’s “Classical Excellence in Boston” in *Boston Furniture 1700-1900* and Nash’s “American Writing Masters and Copybooks,” both online at The Colonial Society of Massachusetts website.)

Quite scarce. At the time of listing, no copies are for sale in the trade. None have been auctioned per the Rare Book Hub, and OCLC identifies no institutional holdings.

SOLD #9805

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

18. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH] [MINING] [PHILATELY] *"Some of these diggins have been very productive. The course gold is nearly all taken out of them. I should have worked in them last winter."* A 49er's pre-statehood letter of woe from Culloma (Coloma) on the South Fork of the American River.

This three-page stampless folded letter measures 15.5" x 9.75" unfolded. It is datelined "South Fork of the American River Aug 5th 1850". It was sent by Robert [Fisher] Babb to his brother-in-law backers C & WD [Charles and William Donnell] Crocker back home in Bath, Maine. It bears a rare circular "CULLOMA/40/ALTA CAL." postmark (ASSC vol 1, p. 16). The name of the town and its post office was not changed to Coloma until January of 1851, and the "40" indicates the cost, 40 cents, to send a letter from California to the east coast. In nice shape with only a couple of tiny splits beginning along the mailing folds and a small chip where its wax seal was broken.



Since Babb, who was 51 at the time, states in his letter that he had spent the past winter in California, he likely left Maine in the spring of 1849 and arrived later in the year as it took 49er's up to seven months to make a transcontinental journey over the California Trail via Missouri and Ft. Laramie. He traveled as part of a "company" of miners, financed by his brothers-in-law who were merchants in Bath. The company dissolved shortly after arrival, and not only did Babb learn of his wife's death back home, but he also became very ill. Babb begins his letter by discussing the company and his woebegone circumstances:

"I will here first state that I have not seen or heard any thing of any of the company since I left them near Feather River last fall. . . . It was a very unfortunate union of discordant elements & the company was virtually broken up long before I left. . . . I was taken sick in December [and] I have not recovered anything like my usual health & strength. The terrible journey here, & the sickness & pain, & privation since I have been here, together with . . . the death of my dear wife, has about broken me down in body & spirit. It has certainly piled years of premature age & infirmity upon me, from which I never expect to recover. I still owe seventy five dollars, the ballance of debt that accumulated on me when I was sick.

He continues, explaining the difficulty of surviving, much less making a fortune:

"The miners here are averaging 4 or 5 dollars a day, some are doing better than this, and many worse. The mines are all crowded with men & they are still flooding in by hundreds almost daily, a very large majority of whom, to be sadly disappointed. You doubtless still continue to hear flattering accounts of fortunes made in California in a short time, but . . . you seldom see a view of the other side of the picture. Fully seventy five percent of all that have come here . . . would have been infinity better off to have staid at home."

However, he still hopes to find gold before returning to Bath:

"The Rivers are now setting fast & by the middle of Sept. will be at their lowest stage, which will afford a much better opportunity to dig on the bars. . . . I intend to stay here until January, or the first of Feb'y & then go home. I want . . . to work in the canyons & "gulches" as they are termed, Dry diggins, which

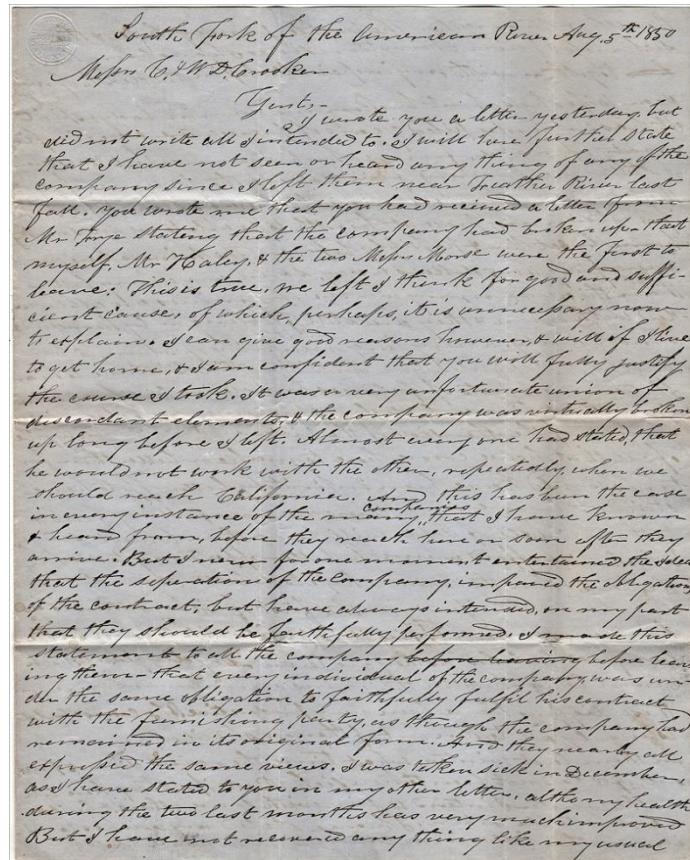
Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

cannot be worked till the rains commence. Some of these diggins have been very productive. The course gold is nearly all taken out of them. I should have worked in them last winter . . . if I had not been taken sick. . . I intend to close up my business with you . . . I hope satisfactory to all."

In response to a query from the Crookers about business prospects Babb replies:

"In relation to the markets here, I have not the necessary information to advise you upon the subject as I have been in the mines ever since I arrived here, with the exception of about three weeks last fall. At the present time, here in the mines every article of provisions & miners implements are much higher than . . . a few months ago."

And, lastly, Babb requests the Crookers to care for his possessions in Bath, and his desire to "keep" his son (whose birth, since he does not mention the boy by name may have caused his wife's recent death).



"I have stated my wishes to you in my other letter in relation to the house &c & also in relation to my Boy. I would again say, that I wish you to pack away the furniture & things in some part of the house, where they will be safe & let the house until I return. The Boy I wish by all means to keep when I return."

Babb never did return to Maine. Online records show him as a patient in Sacramento "City Hospital" later in 1850, and afterward settling in San Buenaventura where he worked as a blacksmith until 1878 when he was 81 years old. The 1880 census identifies Bab as a "pauper," and his date of death is unrecorded.

Culloma (Coloma) is, of course, where John Marshall first found gold at Sutter's Mill on the South Fork of the American River. Babb's comments regarding the price of provisions at Culloma is likely a reference to Sam Brannan. Upon learning of the gold find, Brannan immediately bought all the supplies he could and filled his store near the mill with mining implements, clothing, and foodstuffs. He sold the goods at inflated prices to arriving miners, and soon became California's first millionaire after famously announcing the "gold rush" to the world by walking through the streets of San Francisco waving bottles of gold dust and nuggets in the air shouting, "Gold, gold, gold in the American River."

(For more information see "American River History" online and Umbeck's "The California Gold Rush: A Study of Property Rights" in *Explorations of Economic History*, vol 14.)

Pre-statehood, 49er gold rush mail with exceptional content from Culloma (Coloma) is seldom encountered. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. Between the Rare Book Hub and Stamp Auction Network, only two similar items are listed as having ever appeared at auction. OCLC shows one institution holds a similar letter, and five institutions have correspondence collections that might contain similar letters.

SOLD #9816

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

19. [CEMETERIES & FUNERALS] [MILITARY & WAR – CIVIL WAR] “All parties who have uniforms can wear them, and all others dark citizens clothes.” **Invitation packet for the reinternment of Major General Philip Kearny at Arlington National Cemetery.**

This invitation packet to attend the reinternment of Major General Philip Kearny at Arlington National Cemetery on April 11th and 12th, 1912 contains five items: a ticket to the pre-transfer service at New York’s Trinity Church where Kearny had been buried in 1862, an invitation to the reinternment at Arlington embossed with a bust of Kearny, a card titled “Proceedings” describing the transfer step-by-step, an “Instructions” ticket for riding the reinternment train to Virginia, and a “Carriage Card” presumably entitling the bearer to ride carriages set aside for the two-day ceremony.

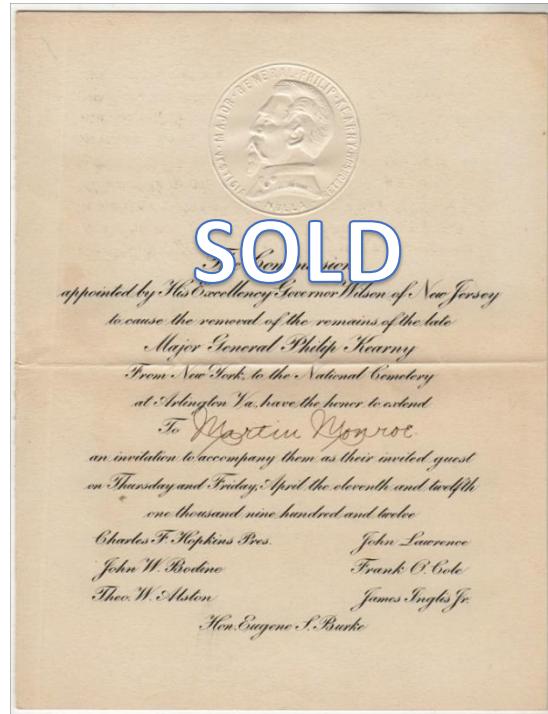
Philip Kearny, later to be dubbed “the bravest of the brave” by General Winfield Scott, became a ward of his exceedingly wealthy grandfather after both of his parents died. Although Kearny dearly wanted to pursue a military career, his grandfather instead forced him to attend Columbia College, where he obtained a law degree. Following his grandfather’s death in 1837, Kearny obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the First U.S. Dragoons. After a short stint at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Army sent Kearny, along with two other officers, to the famous French cavalry school at Saumur in 1839 to study cavalry tactics. Upon graduation, he then served with the *Chasseurs d’Afrique* in Algeria, where his dashing style (he charged into battle with a sword in one hand, a pistol in the other, and the horse’s reins clenched in his teeth) earned him the sobriquet *Kearny le Magnifique*. After receiving the French Legion of Honor for bravery at the Battle of Solferino in Italy, he returned to the United States and prepared a cavalry manual for the U.S. Army based on his overseas experiences.

During the Mexican-American War, Kearny commanded a cavalry troop that fought at the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco where he lost his left arm during a daring cavalry charge. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, despite his amputated arm, Kearny returned to the Army as a brigadier general and commanded the First New Jersey Brigade. After he was killed in action at the Second Battle of Bull Run, General Robert E. Lee personally returned his remains under a flag of truce to ensure he would receive a proper burial. Kearny was originally buried at Trinity Church in New York, and 50 years later in 1912, President William Howard Taft presided over the reinternment of his remains at Arlington National Cemetery. Kearny’s grave is surmounted by an equestrian monument (one of only two at Arlington) to commemorate his life-long service in the cavalry.

(For more information, see “Major General Philip Kearny Memorial Grave” at the Arlington National Cemetery website and “Philip Kearny” at fortwiki.com.))

Without a doubt, this is a rare packet. At the time of this listing, no other examples are for sale in the trade. Neither the Rare Book Hub nor Worthpoint show any as having ever come up for auction, and OCLC shows none held by institutions.

SOLD #9820



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

20. [COCKTAILS & BITTERS – FOOD & DRINK] [MEDICINE & NURSING] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION - RESTORATIONISM] [RELIGION – UNIVERSALISM] [WOMEN] “*You requested me to send you some Stoughton Elixir [and] I have procured the receipt for making it.*” A letter from a woman who had journeyed to Boston to purchase stock for a merchant in Wilton, New York, and found herself in the midst of an uproar over a famous minister who had rejected his church to become a Universalist and train as an herbalist.

This two-page stampless folded letter was written by Beth Stearns on a partially-printed invoice from Boston importers. The document measures 6.25" x 15". The invoice is dated July 23, 1817, the letter July 29th. It bears a Boston postmark and a manuscript "18½" rate marking. The address requests that the letter be delivered to "Mr. John Foster, Merchant, Wilton" by a Mr. Strickland. In nice shape. A transcript will be provided.

The invoice lists crockery and glass purchased by Stearns in Foster's name. Beth addresses her letter to "Dear Brother," and the difficulty she had in procuring some of the goods Foster had requested, specifically noting that although she could not purchase any Stoughton Elixer, she was able to obtain a recipe for it and would make a keg after she returned to Albany.

"I arrived in good health excepting my Feet were very sore I went to Majr Prices & what things he had that you wanted I have sent, but the other things they had not got at any of my acquaintances & I could not get them without paying Cash & that I had not got. . . . I shall sat out for Albany tomorrow Business is very dull & no Money to be had, you requested me to send you some Stoughton Elixir but I have procured the receipt for making it & have got a Keg [It] will be fit for use in about four days & I shall have some sent on for you . . . one Dollar per gallon"

In closing, Beth related some astounding religious news as a nota bene.

"N.B. I cannot close this without telling you that Elias Smith has turned Universalist & has left his Society!!!! & is about commencing the practice of Physic."



Richard Stoughton was a British apothecary who concocted "Stoughton's Elixir magnum Stomachii". It was the first such 'medicine' to receive a royal patent and it became exceptionally popular, especially in the Americas, as much for its alcoholic content as its stomach-soothing aromatics. After his death, counterfeits abounded, and recipes were printed in periodicals and cookbooks including Eliza Smith's *The Compleat Housewife*. Although they varied, most were brandy in which orange rinds, gentian, and cochineal had steeped for several days before the liquid was strained. After bottling, the elixir was sold to aid digestion and settle stomachs. While some nipped these bitters straight from the bottle, it was usually mixed into 'cocktails' with wine, beer, whiskey, or tea.

Elias Smith was an immensely popular New England minister with a huge following. He astounded his followers in 1817 by unexpectedly rejecting his ministry and proclaiming himself a Universalist before training to become an herbalist.

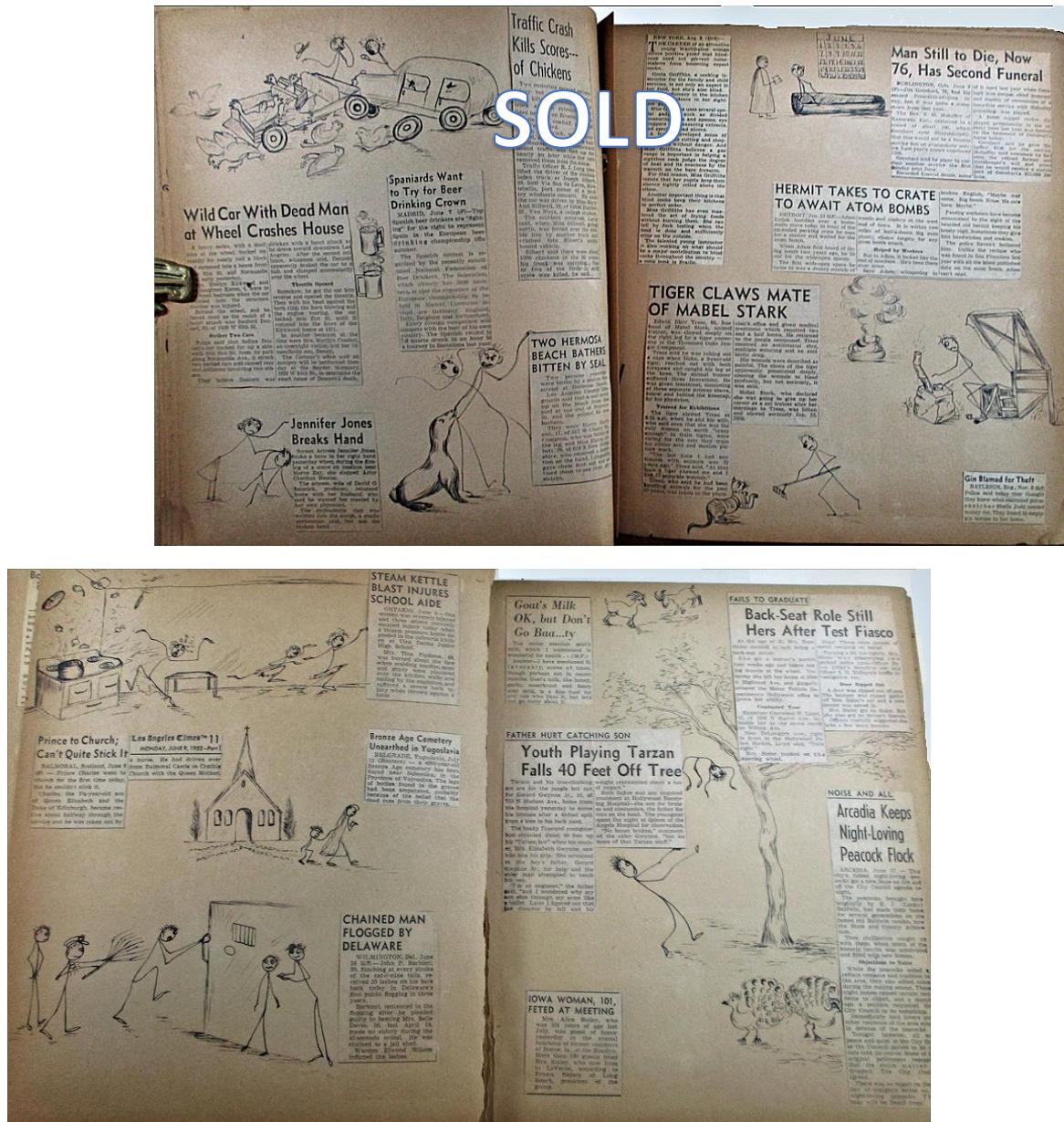
For more information, see Barnet's "Bitter medicine: gout & the birth of the cocktail" in *The Lancet* 14 April 2021, "Old English patent medicine in America" in the *United States National Museum (The Smithsonian) Bulletin* 218, and numerous online articles about Elias Smith.

SOLD #9828

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

21. [CURRENT EVENTS] [FOLK ART] [HUMOR] [NEWSPAPERS] "Mule to Stubborn to Stay Dead . . .
Prisoner Uses Sweater to Hang Self . . . Hermit Takes to Crate to Await Atom Bombs." Circa 1950
scrapbook-sketchbook filled with short and unusual newspaper articles, many illustrated by equally funny stick-figure cartoons.

This 52-page scrapbook, measuring 11" x 12.5", is filled with approximately 300 short, quirky newspaper articles many illustrated with well-done humorous stick-figure cartoons. The unidentified artist was probably a grandfather as a red paper St. Valentine's Day heart from a grandchild is laid in. From the early 1950s based on the individuals named in some of the articles. The illustrations and articles are in nice shape; however, the leaves are toned and brittle; five have separated from the binding.



A fascinating and funny folk art creation that must have given the artist and his family a lot of fun.

SOLD #9834

Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA, Read'Em Again Books & Paper

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

22. [DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE] [FOOD & DRINK – MENUS] A superb reprint of the Buttre Declaration of Independence. A menu and memento of the 1902 Independence Day Banquet held by the American Society in London.

This portfolio was presented to guests at the Independence Day Banquet held by the American Society in London at Hotel Cecil's Grand Hall. It consists of a fiber cover, a tissue paper menu, and an engraved reprint of the Buttre *Declaration of Independence* on stiff paper, each measuring approximately 14" x 19" unfolded. All three are bound together along the top edge by red, white, and blue ribbons affixed with grommets.



The portfolio is folded into fourths. In nice shape: some insignificant fraying along the edges of the cover, some wrinkling and wear to the tissue menu, and some much lighter wrinkling to the *Declaration*.

The American Society in London was founded in 1895 by American businessmen and the Ambassador to promote "patriotic and social life amongst Americans residing in London," and demonstrate "the true nature and quality of America and its citizens." Each year, the society invites distinguished British guests to celebrations of iconic and uniquely American holidays like Independence Day and Thanksgiving.

The reprint of the Buttre *Declaration of Independence* included in this portfolio was produced by Dempsey & Carrol of New York, "one of the best engravers in New York City." The original engraving published by J. C. Buttre, circa 1856, was printed on leaves ranging in size from 14" x 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 16" x 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". It featured small calligraphic text after C. Craske. Decorations included signer signatures in facsimile, John Trumbull's image of the document's signing, a drawing of Independence Hall, and an elaborate border of state seals and patriotic emblems in the style of William Momberger. This engraving by Demsey & Carrol is equal to that of Buttre. Although the original Buttre printing is listed in Biddle (#29), this Demsey & Carrol engraving is not.

The menu included Cantaloup Rafraichi; Consomme Pointes d'Asperges and Crème Americaine; Truite Saumonee, Sauce Chablis, Salade Concombres, and Blanchailles; Caille a la Patti and Mousee de Jambon au Champagne; Selle d'Agneau Portugaise and Pommes au Beurre; Petit Pois a l'Anglaise; Sorbet au Kummel; Peches Framboisees and Gelee aux Liquers; Bombe Cecil; and more.

The menu also lists the General Committee of the Society including Andrew Carnegie.

For more information see Biddle 29 and The American Society in London and Demsey & Carrol websites.

Celebration menus for Society dinners appear for sale and at auction from time to time, however the 1902 portfolio with the engraving of the *Declaration* does not. At the time of listing, there are no examples of the portfolio or stand-alone *Declarations* for sale in the trade, and no examples of the portfolio or the stand-alone *Declaration* have ever been sold at auction per the Rare Book Hub. OCLC does not list any institutional holding of this portfolio or the stand-alone Declaration, although celebration menus for other American Society banquets are held by several libraries.

SOLD #9817

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

23. [EDUCATION] [WESTERN EXPANSION] [WESTERN RESERVE] *"The said party of the second part agree to cause a settlement to be made on said land, and a building, suitable for habitation of man, to be erected thereon." Articles of Agreement between the State of Connecticut and a New York settler to purchase land related to the Western Reserve for the benefit the Connecticut School Fund.*

There are two copies of this large Articles of Agreement between the State of Connecticut and Ezra B. Corkings. The documents measure 13.5" x 16", and both are signed by Corkings and the authorized Connecticut "agent and attorney," Zachariah Seymour. Both copies are in nice shape with a few small holes at the intersection of their storage folds..

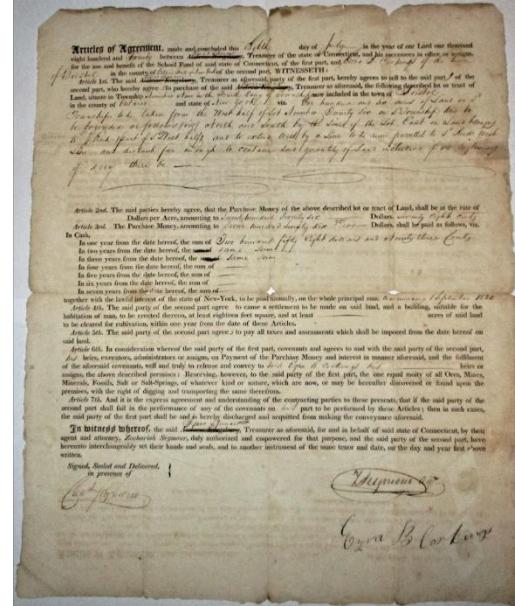
The agreement sets forth the terms of sale for 106 acres of land "in the town of Bristol in the county of Ontario in the state of New York" for the sum of \$776.28, payable over three years, for the benefit of the Connecticut School Fund. Terms of the agreement required Corkings to build a habitable dwelling on the property that is at least 18' x 18' square. Docketing on the reverse of one copy shows that Corkings was allowed to barter livestock as part of his first payment,

Why, one might wonder, was the State of Connecticut able to raise funds for its educational fund by selling property in New York; I did, anyway. As it happens Connecticut's original charter, granted by King Charles II, was for a strip of land running across the North America "from sea to sea." After the Revolutionary War, the United States wanted to establish a Northwest Territory in the region that today includes the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and northeastern Minnesota. To that end, the Connecticut agreed to cede most of its strip of land to the United States with the provision keep a segment of south of Lake Erie which became known as Connecticut's Western Reserve. In 1795, Connecticut sold this Reserve to a speculator partnership, the Connecticut Land Company, for \$1.2 million which it used to seed a permanent fund for the "support of schools" known as "The School Fund of Connecticut." The School Fund, in turn, acted as something akin to a mortgage company, making loans and investments to increase its capital to ensure its perpetuity. One of its investments was to purchase vast tracks of land in western New York in the early 1800s. With this agreement, Connecticut sells some of that New York land to a settler in Ontario County.

In 1800, the Western Reserve, owned by the Connecticut Land Company, officially became part of the Northwest Territory. After the Company failed in 1809, the remaining land not needed to pay off its debts was divided equitably between its partners.

(For more information, see Swift's *A History of Public Permanent Common School Funds in the United States, 1795-1805*, Bloom's "West of Eden: Ohio Land Speculation Benefits Connecticut Public Schools" at Connecticut Explored online, and "The Western Reserve or New Connecticut" at The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America online.)

Scarce. At the time of listing, no other School Fund articles of agreement are for sale in the trade, and OCLC shows none held by institutions. The Rare Book Hub reports the was an auction of Connecticut Land Company records that contained two Articles of Agreement selling land in the Northwest Reserve, but there are no records of sales by the state of Connecticut School Fund selling land to settlers in New York.



\$300 #9835

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

24. [FOUNDING FATHERS] [MILITARY & WAR – REVOLUTIONARY WAR] [NUMISMATICS] "Pay to the Honble Andw Adams Esq One hundred & twelve pounds ten shilling." A Connecticut Civil List Revolutionary War pension voucher signed by Founding Father Andrew Adams.

This partially-printed Civil List payment voucher No. 261 from the State of Connecticut's Comptroller's Office is dated March 28th, 1796. The document is in nice shape; intact and not marred by a punch cancelation. It reads

"Sir, Pay the Honble Andw Adams Esq One hundred & twelve pounds ten shillings – out of the Taxes appropriated for the Payment of the Civil List and charge the State. £112.10.0". It is signed by John Porter, Compt. And A. Kingsbury Esq. Treasurer.

It is signed on the reverse

"No 11. . £112.10.0 Recd payment in cash – Andw. Adams".

Civil List funds are monies collected and held by governments to pay civil officials who are owed honorariums or pensions. The *Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution 1775-1783* published by the Connecticut Historical Society notes that at the time this voucher was written the Civil List stated Connecticut soldiers who suffered wounds or disabilities in the service of the state were entitled to pensions, and online genealogical records indicate that Andrews served as a colonel in the Connecticut state militia during the conflict, although they do not record any specific wound or disability suffered while he did so.

Andrew Adams, a Connecticut lawyer, jurist, and politician is considered to be one of the American Founding Fathers. He was a member of Connecticut's Committee of Safety and served in its House of Representatives from 1776-1781 including time spent as its speaker in 1779-1780. He also served in the Second Continental Congress in 1778 and was among the first signers of the Articles of Confederation. After the war, Adams returned to his law practice until 1793 when he was named Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, a position he held until his death in 1797.

Documents or letters signed by Andrew Adams are scarce. At the time of this listing, none are for sale in the trade, and the Rare Book Hub records only two have been sold at auction over the last 100 years. OCLC shows no Adams letters held by institution although Cornell University has an extra-illustrated edition of Washington Irving's Life of Washington with a tipped-in letter to Adams from Horatio Gates.

SOLD #9809



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

25. [HAWAIIANA] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION - MISSIONARIES] "After 24 years residence elsewhere, I was appointed . . . as the pastor of the first church here . . ." A letter from one of the most important missionary couples in Hawaii describing their impressive church, outbreaks of measles and whooping cough, and Honolulu in general. E. [Ephraim] W. [Weston] Clark and Mary [Kittredge Clark]. Honolulu. December 26, 1848.

This four-page stampless folded letter measures 16.5" x 10.75" unfolded. It is datelined "Honolulu Dec 26. 1848." It was sent to Ephraim's sister in Greensborough, Vermont and bears a red New Bedford, Massachusetts circular postmark with a matching "SHIP" handstamp and manuscript "7". There are two small holes and short tape repairs that do not significantly affect the text. A full transcript of the letter will be provided.

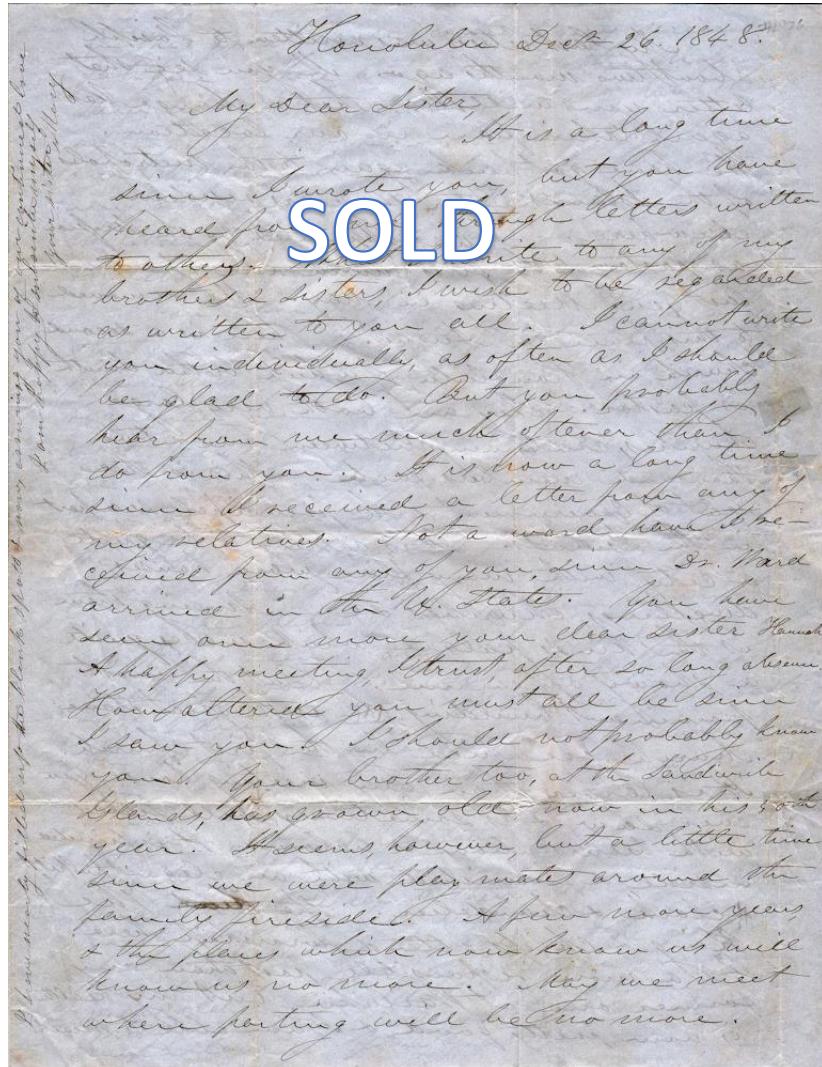
In the letter, Ephraim informs his sister that he has recently been reassigned from his missionary congregation in Wailuku on Maui to assume duties as the Kalu of the large stone First Native Church at Kawaihao in Honolulu:

"We have got back again to the metropolis of the Islands after 14 years residence elsewhere [and] removed to this place in August. There is a second church in Honolulu of which brother Smith is pastor. They are both very large churches, containing between one & two thousand members each. . . . It is larger than any meeting house you ever saw, & is sometimes filled with hearers above & below. It is finished inside & furnished with an elegant pulpit & clock & chandelier. The King & chiefs attend worship here. It is a more responsible post than my former over at Wailuku, but my health is now pretty good & I am able to preach in this great house without any serious fatigue."

And Mary continues:

"We only keep one boy to help us do our hardest work. . . . Our Heavenly Father has led us the last 21 years, our joys and our sorrows, for this is 'a vale of tears,' 'a thorny maze' and a wilderness through which we are traveling, and yet our tears [often] flow from joy."

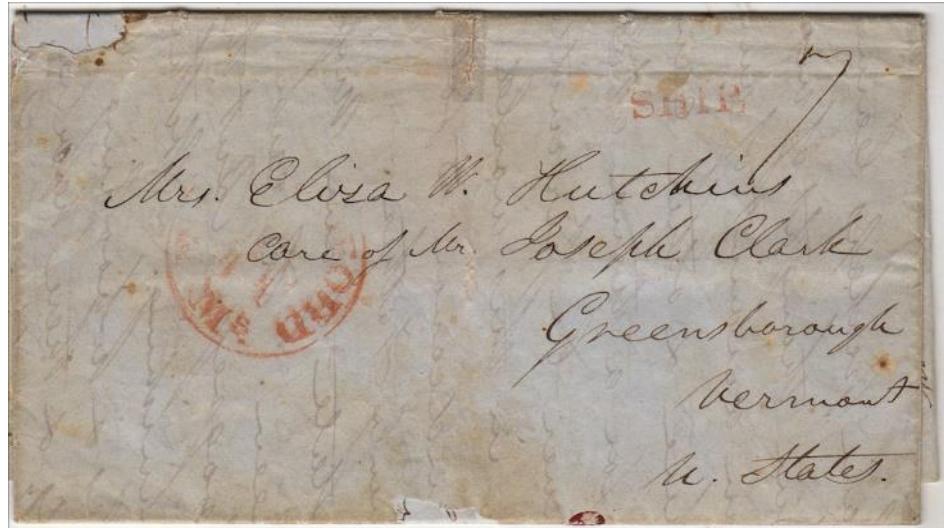
They also describe the growth that has taken place in Honolulu:



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

"This is the seat of the Government & the principal seaport in the Islands. It is getting to be quite a city, with many fine warehouses, dwellings, churches &c. Among them is the king's palace, which makes quite a showy appearance. But the most prominent building is [our] great stone

church. . . . There are several other mission families at this station. . . . The privileges for our children are much greater here than at any other station. The school for mission children is here, & there is much foreign society."



However, both also express their desires to visit with family and friends from home, who they have not seen in two decades, and Ephraim relate their concerns about diseases that have reached Hawaii and wreaked havoc:

"The cause of religion is making progress but the people seem to be diminishing. Within a few months, the measles and whooping cough have reached the Islands, and there have been many deaths among the natives. Probably one in fifteen of the population have died or nearly that. Some of our good people have been called to their rest. Two children in the mission have died. Our youngest, we did not expect would live, but he has been raised up."

The Clarks, who had only recently married before they departed in November of 1828, were among the third group of missionaries sent to Hawaii by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions. After arriving the following March, the were first assigned to minister to non-Hawaiian sailors and other visitors to Honolulu. After several years, they were reassigned to a mission at Lahainaluna, and eventually they relocated to run the mission in Wailuku on Maui. There Ephraim ministered to the ocal population and taught school, while Mary served as "physician and nurse" to native children who were brought to the mission.

Ephraim became an important translator and was instrumental in revising the text of the first Hawaiian Bible. After Mary died in 1857, he married a woman from Vermont, Susan Richards, who served as his assistant in the effort. After retiring from his position as Kahu of Hawaiaha'o Church the Clarks returned to the United States to supervise the publication of the revised Hawaiian Bible, while his wife served as the principal of Kimball Union Academy. Ephraim eventually trained as a physician, after which he established a medical mission in India and became a prolific writer on Hinduism and Islam. In later years, the Clarks moved to Chicago to be near their children. Ephraim died in 1878, and Susan in 1887.

A unique first-hand account from an important Hawaiian missionary couple describing the most important church in the Islands, the growth of Honolulu, and impact of measles and whopping cough on the local population.

SOLD #9802

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

26. [LAW & CRIME] [SEX, PASSION, & DESIRE] "Elias Crum . . . did commit fornication with a certain Mary Jane McCans and a female bastard child . . . then and there did beget." Notice of Inquest into the paternity of a baby born out of wedlock.

This partially printed document announces and inquest into the paternity of a baby born out of wedlock in Adams County Pennsylvania in 1865.

It reads:

"In the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace, April Sessions, A.D. 1865 Adams County, SS.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring within and for the County aforesaid on their oaths and affirmations respectively, do Present, That Elias Crum late of the county of Adams, Yeoman on the twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty Sixty

four, at the County aforesaid, and with the jurisdiction of this Court, did commit fornication with a certain Mary Jane McCans and a female bastard child on the body of her the said Mary Jane McCans then and there did beget, contrary to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Witness. Mary Jane McCans

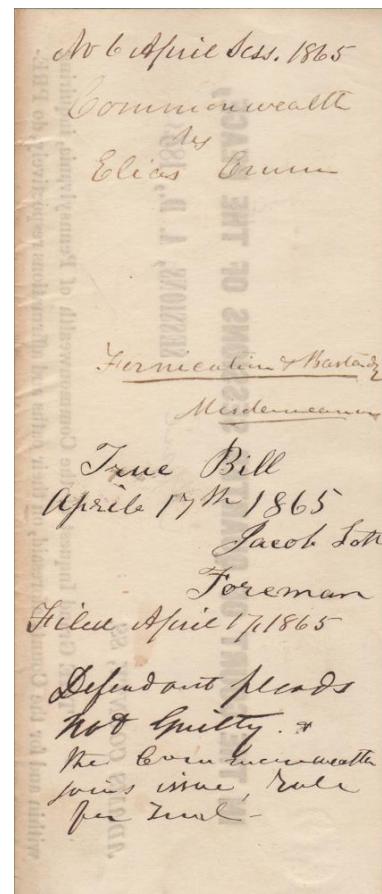
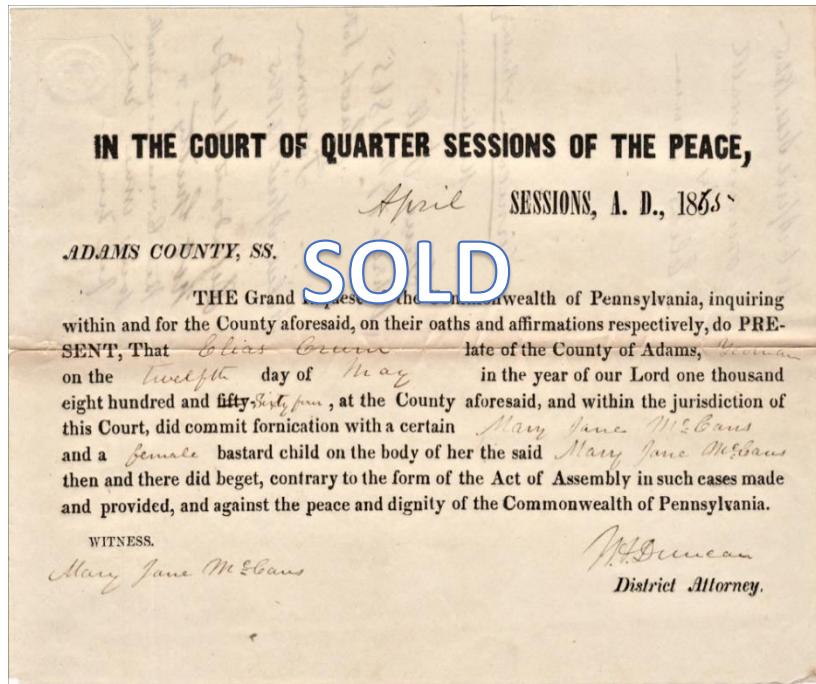
N. J. Duncan District Attorney.

Docketing on the reverse indicates that although Crum pleaded not guilty to the misdemeanor charge, a grand jury issued a "true bill" (indictment) against him on April 17, 1865.

At this time, charges of fornication and bastardy were about more than punishing a man for committing an 'immoral' act. They were the first step to be taken by his female partner should he deny paternity and refuse to cover her "lying in expenses" and provide child support. (See MacCoy's "Law of Pennsylvania Relating to Illegitimacy" in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Vol 7, #4.)

Fornication indictments and bastardy bonds occasionally appear at auction. This one from 1865 is a little later than most we have seen, although online records suggest that the Pennsylvania law remained on the books until at least 1975.

SOLD #9812



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

27. [MEDICINE & NURSING] [RELIGION - EVANGELICALISM] [WOMEN] "About 3 weeks ago two of our "sisters" were operated on. They are up and around now and will go to their rooms tomorrow." Letter from a Deaconess Sister serving as a nurse at the Deaconess Home and Hospital in St. Louis.

This two-page letter on illustrated stationery from Sister Marie Stern of the Deaconess Hospital in St. Louis was mailed to a friend (possibly a former deaconess) within the city on April 23, 1921. In nice shape. Highlights include:

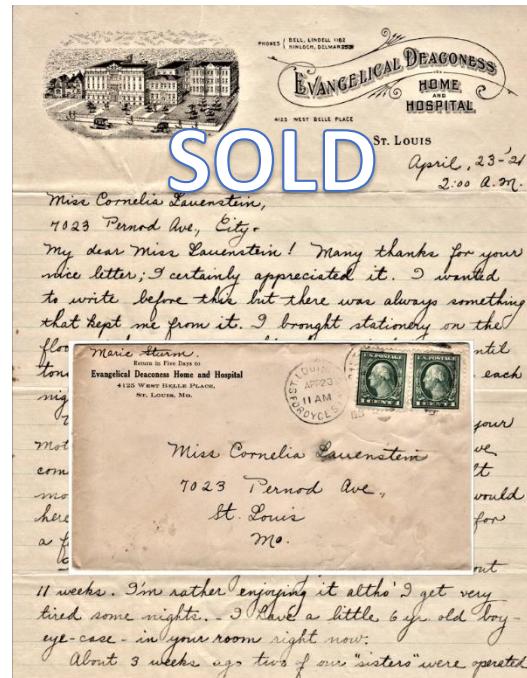
"I brought stationery on the floor with me every night this week but up until tonight I didn't get to sit down over 15 minutes each night. . . . I hope you and your mother got over the grip alright. You should have come to the hospital . . . I would love to have had you for a few nights. I am still on night-duty; have been on about 11 weeks. I'm rather enjoying it altho' I get very tired some nights. I have a little 6 yr old boy – eye-case – in your room right now. About 3 weeks ago two of our 'sisters' were operated on. They are up and around now and will go to their rooms tomorrow. Besides these two I have two more 'sisters' on my floor – the one with heart trouble who has been here for the last 5 or six months and the other who was brought in from our Old Peoples Home where she is Superintendent. She is getting an unexpected rest in bed. She was washing a window in her room, which she was not supposed to do, slipped and fell and fractured her foot. Dr. Babler applied a cast and is treating her."

When the Reverend Henry H. Walser of St. Luke's Evangelical Church was called to the home of a sick church member in 1888, he found a Roman Catholic nun caring for the woman because she was too poor to receive help from any other source. This inspired him to establish the *Evangehscher Diakonissen-Verein* (Evangelical Deaconess Society) of St. Louis based on the German practice of using unordained religious women to care for the sick. After consecrating two deaconess sisters to provide leadership, the society opened the first Evangelical Deaconess Home and Hospital in the United States. Breaking from Evangelical tradition, membership on the Society's board was split between women and men, inspiring many German-American women to begin a religious career that started with the hospital's nurse training program that also emphasized spiritual and intellectual development. The Deaconess sisters remained unmarried, lived in a group home, and received room, board, and a small stipend while they provided nursing care at the hospital under the supervision of mostly male physicians.

Deaconess Hospital grew into one of the most prominent St. Louis hospitals and continued in operation until it was sold in 1997 to a Dallas healthcare corporation. Proceeds were used to establish a foundation to provide grants for children's causes. The hospital, renamed Forest Park Hospital, changed hands several more times and was eventually sold to the adjacent St. Louis Zoo and demolished as part of an expansion project. The Deaconess School of Nursing, now for lay students, continued as the Chamberlain College of Nursing (later Chamberlain University). Now headquartered in Donner's Grove, Illinois, it is the largest nursing school in the United States with 23 campuses throughout the country.

(For more information see Rasche's "The Deaconess Sisters: Pioneer Professional Women" in Zikmund's *Hidden Histories in the United Church of Christ*.)

SOLD #9825



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

28. [MILITARY & WAR – REVOLUTIONARY WAR] "Rec'd four shurts & five pair Stockens at Uriah Samsons"
List of clothing collected at Middleborough, Massachusetts in 1778, to supply the Massachusetts Militia.

This one-page manuscript document measures 8" x 11". It is datelined "November 1778" and contains about thirty entries relating to items of clothing "rec'd" and "turnd in." Some light toning, soiling, and edgewear.

The clothing listed on the document includes "shurts," "stockens," and "shews." Providers included John Peekens, Samuel Nelsons, Zephoriah Briggs, Uriah Samsons, Doug Cass, Capt. Washburn, and more.

There are three statements at the bottom totaling the clothing that was collected during the month.

"The Whole of the Shurts that I have turnd in is 36
The Whole of the Stockens that I have turnd in is 31 pair
The Whole of the Shews that I have turnd in is 24 pair"

The reverse of the document is docketed "James Strobrige" suggesting he was the person who coordinated the effort. Online genealogical records indicate he, as well as at least four of the donors lived in or near Middleborough, Massachusetts in 1778.

In the early years of the Revolution, providing clothing, much less uniforms, for American soldiers was a monumental task, and most men wore their regular clothes which quickly wore out while campaigning. John Fitzpatrick notes in *The Writings of George Washington* that to help alleviate the problem "a circular letter written to the New England States [urged] them to collect the exact three types of clothing on this list.

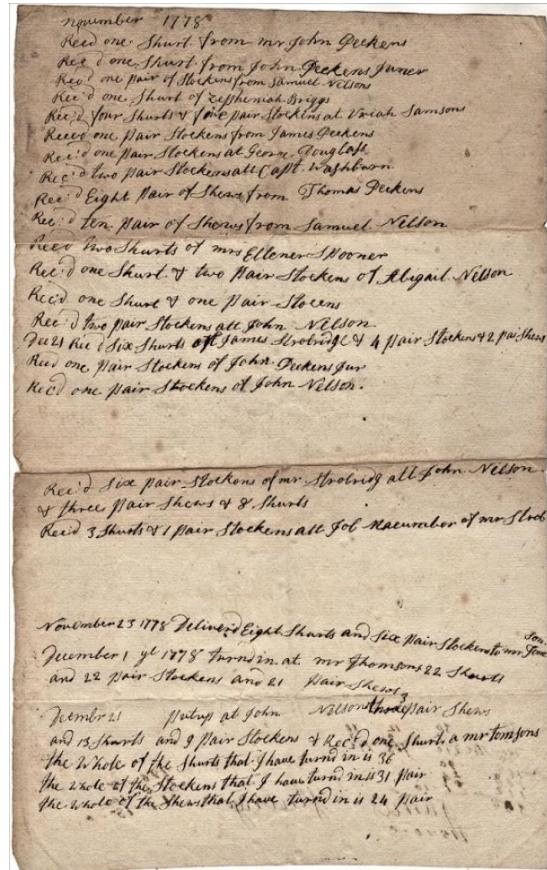
"I beg you will spare no pains to make a collection of all things necessary for their Equipment . . . such as spare Shoes, Stockings, and Shirts. . ." (George Washington, Morristown, 24 January 1777 as cited by Thaddeus Allen in *An Inquiry Into the Views, Services, Principles, and Influences of the Leading Men in the Origination of Our Union.*)

In response, Massachusetts passed several resolves requiring

"the Selectmen of this State . . . to collect from the Inhabitants of their Towns . . . the Number of Shirts, Pairs of Shoes and Pairs of Stockings . . . equal to one seventh Part of the Male Inhabitans . . . above the Age of sixteen Years. . ." (from Goodell, et. al. *The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay*)

At the time of listing, no similar items documenting compliance with Washington's request are for sale in the trade. OCLC identifies two similar documents are held by institutions, and the Rare Book Hub identifies six printed or partially-printed items (two circulars, three broadsides, and a resolve) regarding the collection of shirts, stockings, and shoes that have sold at auction since 1991 at prices ranging from \$800 to \$15,120. OCLC show no similar documents held by any institution.

\$2,000 [#9821](#)



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

29. [MILITARY & WAR – EARLY REPUBLIC] *"He has now a chain and ball riveted to his right leg, which I hope will prevent another elopement, without hindering him from earning his bread at the Public works."*
Post-Revolutionary War report from the Adjutant of Regiment of Artillerists at Ft. McHenry to the Chief of the U.S. Army Artillery Corps including information about the recapture of a recent deserter.

This one-page letter is dated "Fort McHenry October 1805. It was sent by Lieutenant John Baptiste de Barth Walbach, the Adjutant for the Regiment of Artillerists at Ft. McHenry, to Colonel Henry Burbeck, the Commandant of the U.S. Army Artillery Corps. In it, Walbach reports

"I . . . beg leave to observe, that there was a mistake committed in the last [inventory], by mentioning 19 muskets with bayonets, instead of 18, which were really received. . . . I also, above the old Barracks, found some old muskets. . . .

"Serjeant Dent returned last night and had the good fortune to overtake the Deserter, Michael Johnson, late broke out of the guard house, and brought him safely back with him. He has now a chain and ball riveted to his right leg, which I hope will prevent another elopement, without hindering him from earning his bread at the Public works. . . .

"I also have the honor to aknowledge Receipt of your order, respecting the Decision of the Gen'l Ct. Martial on Captn Leonard. . . ."

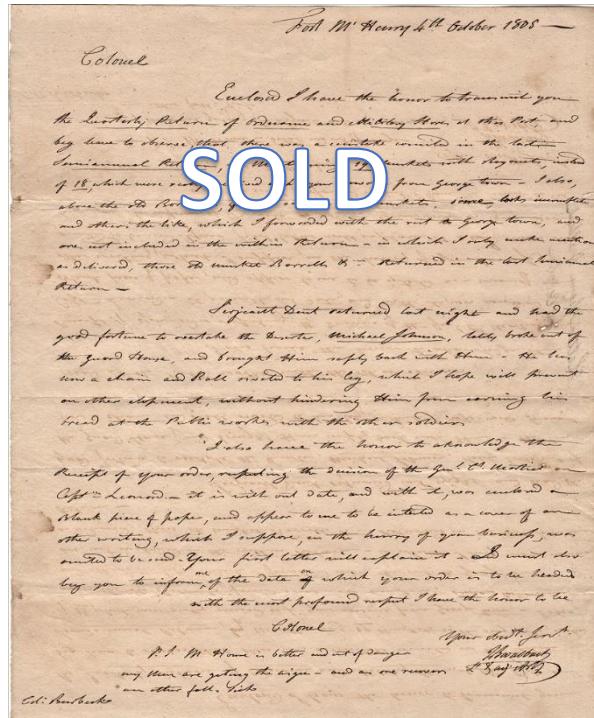
The prescribed punishment for peacetime desertion in the early 1800s was hard labor, corporal (lashes, riding the rail, etc.), wearing of spiked collars or balls and chain, branding, or a combination of any or all. Johnson, who was already serving time for some offence, got off lucky. He was allowed simply to continue his previously assigned hard labor, albeit with a ball and chain to prevent future escapes.

Captain Nathaniel Leonard had been court-martialed on two charges. The first was that he ordered, without court martial, a private to receive 150 lashes on his back. The second was that he abused the President of the United State by publicly declaring "Damn Jefferson." Leonard was acquitted on both charges. The court found that, although contrary to regulation, Leonard's expeditious action stopped a potentially dangerous situation in its tracks as the private had just announced that he was going to kill Leonard and was encouraging his company to join him in mutiny. As to the second charge, no evidence was presented that Leonard had spoken those words, and his prior behavior suggested that it would have been entirely out of character. (See *The Balance, and Columbian Repository*, vol 5, #1)

Burbeck was the most famous and important U.S. Artillery officer of the early 1800s, having distinguished himself in the Revolution and the Northwest Indian Wars, and in the Ohio and Michigan frontier. At the time of this letter, Burbeck was the Chief of the Army's recently formed Artillery Corps.

Walbach, an Alsatian baron who fought in the French Revolution, was one of the few foreign-born senior officers in the Army before the Civil War. He served on active duty for over 57 years until his death at the age of 90. An artillerist, he commanded almost all of the coastal forts on the eastern seaboard during his long career.

SOLD #9819



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

30. [MILITARY & WAR – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY] [POLITICS] “I wouldn’t pull down dat flag, Massa George.” Two patriotic envelopes mailed free of charge using the free frank of an abolitionist Congressman who survived an assassination attempt at the U.S. Capitol the same night President-Elect Lincoln did the same in Baltimore, Maryland.

These two postally used envelopes featuring scarce patriotic designs both bear the ‘free frank’ of Congressman Charles Van Wyck.

One bears a circular Washington DC postmark and displays a colorful image of a U.S. flag with its stars arranged in an unusual circular design (See Bischel #5426). Other characteristics that differentiate this image from other right-facing flag designs are: No space between the flag and its staff, No visible ropes or cords, No visible tassels, No slogan is present, and it has a pointed-tip spear finial.

The other bears a circular Washington City / Free postmark dated July 13, 1861 that displays a vignette of a Southern gentleman removing an American flag from a flag pole. (See Bischel #1937) As he does so, his old and faithful slave attempts to hold him back, saying

“I wouldn’t pull down dat flag, Massa George; you will nebber forgib yerself as long as you lib, if you do. Dem stars were intended to be *fixed” and not moved round I recollect the time when it had only thirteen, and hab watched it grow jus like my own chile. Your fader honored and respected it, and would hab died protecting it. derefore Massa, if you hab any respeck for de memory ob your fader, whos is dead an’ gone, run up dat Flag agin. give tree cheers for de Union, and let’s keep up next Fourth of July in de ole fashioned way.”

Van Wyck was a fiery, anti-slavery New York Republican Congressman at the time he mailed these envelopes. On February 22, 1861 he was attacked near the U.S. Capitol by three men in an assassination attempt. He fought off the attackers, surviving only because a book in his breast pocket blocked the blade of one assailant’s Bowie knife. The same night, the Pinkerton Detective Agency took exceptional measures to transport President-Elect Lincoln through Baltimore as it had received credible information regarding a planned stabbing assassination.

Van Wyck later served as a Colonel during the Civil War, commanding the 56th New York Infantry Regiment, and was wounded in the knee at the Battle of Fair Oaks. After recovering he was promoted to Brigadier General and served as both a brigade and district commander in South Carolina and participated in the Siege of Charleston and the Battle of Honey Hill. Following the war, Van Wyck moved to a farm in Nebraska where he served as a U.S. Senator.

SOLD #9810



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

31. [MILITARY & WAR – CIVIL WAR] [SEX, PASSION, & DESIRE] “I had a great time the other night . . . we went in a F.C.K house.” Four letters related to the sex, passion, and desire of Union soldiers during the Civil War.

In addition to providing expected commentary about camp life, camp mates, possible movement, war news, etc., each of these letters describes some facet of soldier sex, passion, or desire.

“I had a great time the other night they was 10 of us sent out on patrol fer to search fer some of our boys that was out side of the lines we went in a F.C.K. house and we find six of them we get them into the ranks and marched them to the guard house and then we went back and searched the house for goverment clothes and we found plenty of them and the next morning we arrested the woman and tak her to Jail to await fer her trial.” From a three-page letter. Dated “Washington D. C., Camp Barry, May 21/62.” With its original mailing envelope franked with a 3-cent stamp (Scott #65), canceled with a double-ring Washington D.C. postmark

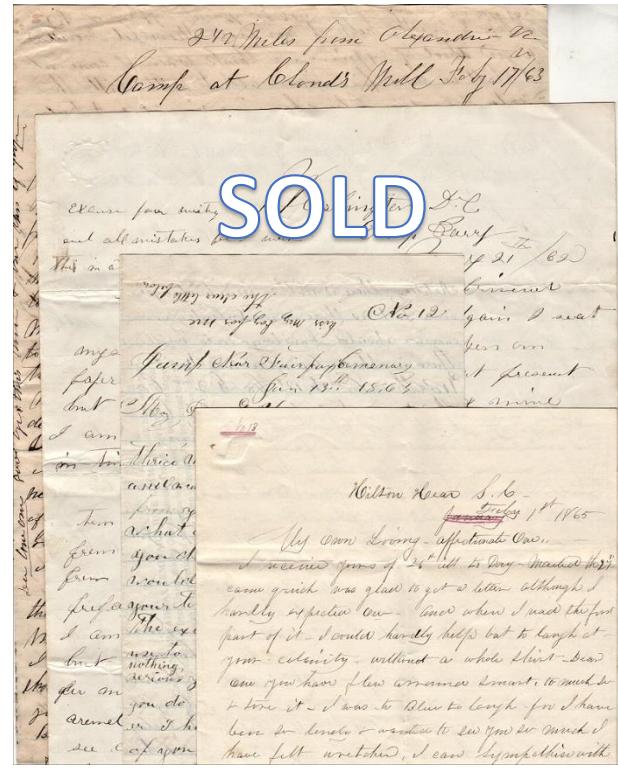
“How I wish I could be with you to satisfy your loving desires. . . . I trust yet for all the malicious slander said about [you,] you are true to me. . . . You love for me to gratify those pure fervent desires of a pure woman’s loving nature. . . . I hope your desires will not certainly diminish untill I can see you & then wont we have our fill of love. . . . I wish I was able to have you near me so I could shield you from the venom . . . deceit & temptation of this unGodly world. . . . I know & feel my extreme sinfulness. I have always thought you better than me & believe & hope you are.” From an eight-page letter. Dated “2½ Miles from Alexandria Va. Camp at Cloud’s Mill (now the junction of I-495 and Van Dorn St) Feby 17/63”. No mailing envelope.

“I have been so lonely & wanted to see you so much I have felt wretched. I can sympathize with you. . . . I wish I might this night take your weary head on or near my heart. I am sorry & afraid I have written naughty along back, forgive me. . . . You will love me I know when I return. . . . Maybe you will think me naughty but I do love and think really now of my wife more than I ever did before. . . . I guess you would like to have me come home & we can enjoy ourselves better. . . . Oh I will kiss you lots of times.” From a four-page letter. Dated “Hilton Head S.C. Febr 1st 1865. No mailing envelope.

“I did not know what could be the matter that you did not write oftener. . . . Your letter found me well with the exception of you know what used to bother me but it is nothing serious you know what it is I know you do. I hope you will write often.” From a four-page letter dated “Camp Near Fairfax Seminary Jun 13th, 1863.” Favor carried from camp to his wife. The envelope has no franking or postmark and is annotated “direct as before”.

Civil War soldiers’ letters discussing sex are not often found. Of course, soldiers wrote them, but it is likely that over the years, most were destroyed by authors, recipients, or descendants who later found them embarrassing.

SOLD #9811



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

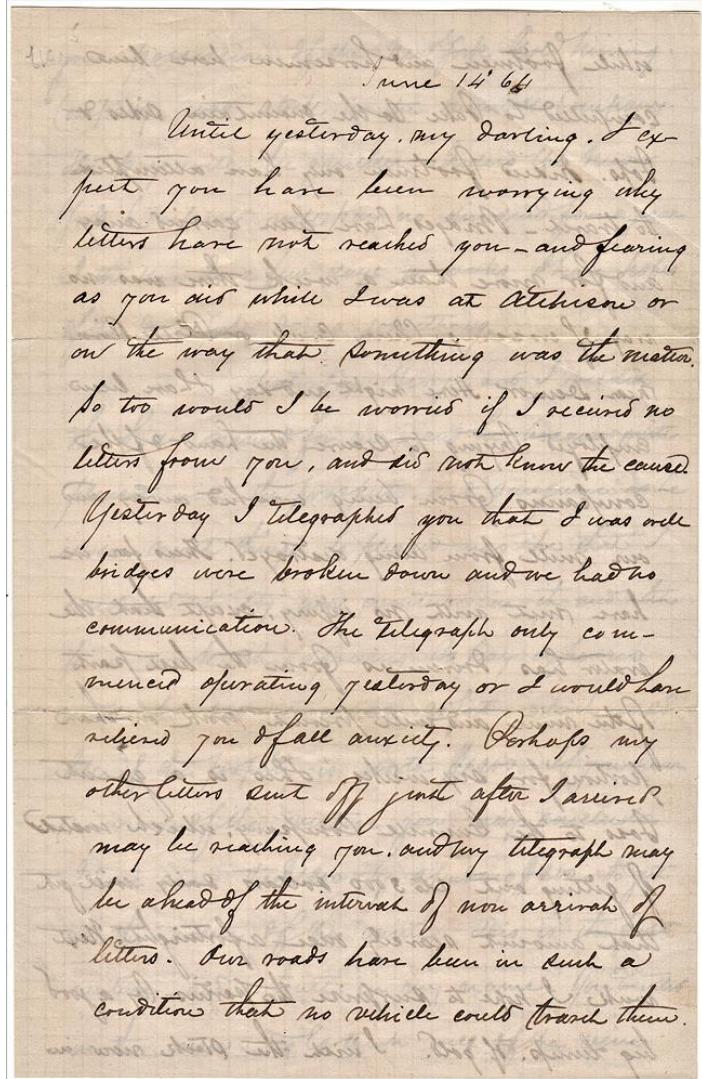
32. [MILITARY & WAR – CIVIL WAR] [MINING] [WESTWARD EXPANSION] “Night and day I have been employed trying to secure the Land of the companies from being washed away and our mill from being destroyed.” Letter from the general who went to work for a Colorado mining company to support his family after being scapegoated and cashiered from the Army following the Union defeat at Second Bull Run.

This four-page letter, dated June 14th 1864, was written by former Major General Fitz-John Porter to his wife. The original mailing envelope is franked with a 3-cent stamp (Scott #65) and bears a scarce Black Hawk Point, Colorado (Territory) postmark dated June 15, 1864. Both are in nice shape; the letter has partial splits along its mailing folds. A transcript will be provided.

This letter was written shortly after Porter had been unjustly court-martialed and cashiered from the Union Army and he had taken a job with the Colorado gold mining companies to support his family in New York City. In it he related the difficulties that he faced, and his hope that the mining shaft named in his honor by the New York Mining Company would strike gold.

“Yesterday I telegraphed you that I was well bridges were broken down and we had no communications . . . or I would have relieved you of all anxiety. Perhaps my other letters sent off just after I arrived may be reaching you. . . . Our roads have been in such a condition that no vehicle could travel them while footmen and horsemen have been compelled to take to the mountain sides & mountain tops. . . . Bridges have been carried away and for more than a week there was no way of crossing Cherry Creek or Platte River near Denver. Here night and day I have been employed trying to secure the Land of the companies from being washed away and our mill from being destroyed. Thus far we have met with no injury, except that the water has driven us from the best part of the mine and will prevent work on that portion for six weeks. This is a great loss to the Gunnell Company, which instead of getting out 2 to 3000 dollars daily will get that amount scarcely once a fortnight. Next week I hope to surprise the parties by a good big lump of gold. I wish the stock now in your possession of the New York Gold Mining Company was stock in the Gunnell Company. . . . Indeed the New York Company will pay no dividend for a year I think. . . .

“Yesterday George and I visited the Lode [it] named for me. . . . This is its first venture – and a trust in my name. You trust in the man, try to think well of the mine. . . .”



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

After the Union's defeat at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run, Major General John Pope (the overall commander of Union forces at the battle), radical Republican politicians, and their allies in the army's leadership seized the opportunity to discredit General George B. McClellan, a Democrat and the Commanding General of the Union Army, by laying all blame for the defeat upon Porter, a Democrat and friend of McClellan, and he was arrested, court-martialed, and cashiered from the army. After settling his family in New York, and needing to support his family, Porter took a string of only marginally successful jobs beginning in the Colorado mines, and followed by construction, public works, coal, and iron manufacturing, and railroad positions in New York and New Jersey. Eventually he became the New York City Police Commissioner in 1884. During the entire time, Porter worked ceaselessly to clear his name, however radical Republican politicians thwarted his efforts until finally in 1886, Congress passed a relief bill in 1886 that was signed



by President Grover Cleveland resolving Porter of any guilt and restoring his commission. Porter retired from the Army the next day at the age of 63.

The New York Mining Company's Fitz-John Porter Tunnel shaft never struck gold.

(For more information, see "Fitz-John Porter" at the American Civil War Research Database website, Burton's "Fitz John Porter" at Virginia Tech's Essential Civil War Curriculum website, and the *Smith & Parmelee Gold Mine Company of Colorado Report of the American Bureau of Mines* available online.

Although most of Porter's post-war life is well documented, there is little information available about his mining activity in Colorado. At the time of listing, there are no firsthand accounts of his Colorado experience for sale in the trade, no have any similar items been sold at auction per the Rare Book Hub. Neither are any first hand accounts held by institutions per OCLC, however it does locate prospectuses for three mining firms that mention his name (The Grass Valley Mining Company, the American Gold Mining Company, and the Star Gold Mining Company) as well as a photograph of the Gunnell Gold Company's mill and mine referenced in the letter that gives Porter credit for their construction.

\$500 [#9829](#)

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

33. [TRANSPORTATION – RIVER BOATS] [TRAVEL] [WESTERN EXPANSION] “It was just wide enough for a boat to turn round in and we had hard work to keep the wild Martha out of the woods.” A boatman’s letter about travels up the Missouri and Osage Rivers in the mid-1800s.

This two-page stampless folded letter from T. C. Gray in St. Louis to a friend in Montibello, Illinois, measures 16” x 10” unfolded. It is dated “St. Louis March 15 1849”. It bears a Type VI circular “5” St. Louis postmark (ASSC p. 205.) Lightly wrinkled but legible. Highlights include:

“Henry has quit the *Martha* and is now on the *Borias No 3* & running up the Missouri river and he is up the river now. . . . I am still on the *Martha* I have been on her so long it seems like home to me I am now getting twenty Dollars a Month we made a trip up the Osage river up as high as Warsaw . . . it was just wide enough for a boat to turn round in and we had hard work to keep the wild *Martha* out of the woods it is a beautiful little stream the Banks on either side is high and heavily timbered and there was any quantity of wild turkeys and one of the deck hands amused himself by shooting at them as we glided by them there is nothing that looks like a town until you get to Warsaw and that is not much of a place but it is the county seat and the princible houses is court house and jail it being court week I went and heard the lawyers plead. . . .”

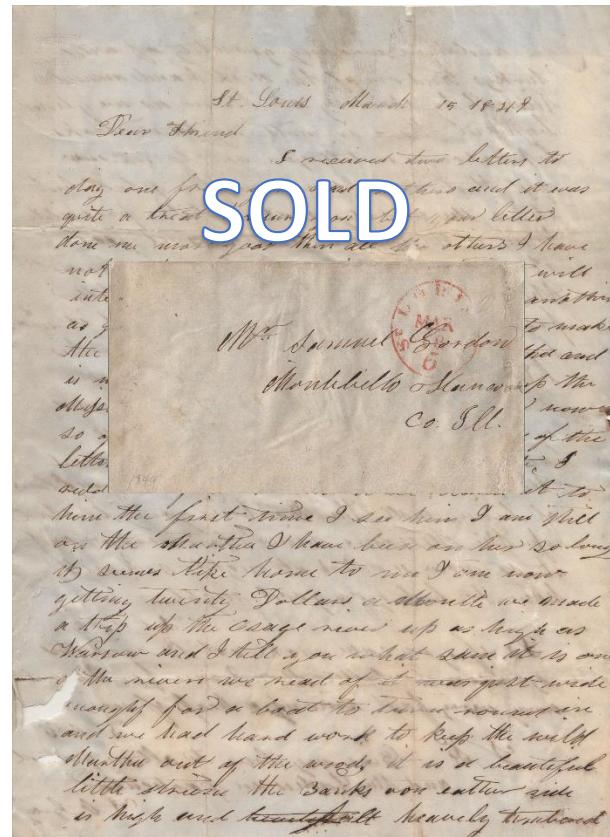
Both the *Martha* and the *Boria No 3* were destroyed in the Great St. Louis Fire that also burned riverboats on the levee just two months after this letter was written.

Settlers arrived in the area that would become Warsaw in 1831, and the 1836 *Gazetteer of Missouri* described the town’s in glowing terms, predicting a huge population increase along with hotels, mills, warehouse, and merchants. That didn’t happen because of the difficulty navigating the Osage River, however the courthouse that Gray references was completed in 1842.

The Osage River runs from the Kansas border to the Missouri River at Jefferson City and navigating its shoals and tight bends was notoriously difficult. The river’s ever-changing water that could fluctuate as much as two feet up or down in an afternoon compounded the problem. Travel was impossible in winter and summer and, even during fall and spring, full-size riverboats, like the *Martha*, had difficult journeys. For decades, attempts were made, with little success, to improve navigation until the river was eventually “condemned . . . as a navigable stream.” Subsequently, the Union Electric Company built Bagnell Dam across the Osage, capable of producing 215 megawatts of hydroelectric energy. (For more information see “Warsaw, Missouri: Rich History of the Osage River at Legends of America” and “Navigating the Osage River in Missouri: 1839-1926” at the Miller County Museum, both online.)

At the time of listing, no similar letters are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and Stamp Auction network show six have been sold at auction over the past 50 years, however none were related to Missouri, Osage, or other western rivers. OCLC shows no similar letters held by institutions.

SOLD #9824



Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

34. [TRAVEL] "How glad we didn't bring our Harry with us, but left him where sea sickness never comes, and where his little hands cannot break marble washstands with glass decanters as other mariners have related of other Harrys." A wonderful scrapbook filled with photographs illustrating a Pennsylvania businessman's newspaper accounts of a Grand European Tour that he took with his wife in 1871.

This 72-page scrapbook, measuring 9.25" x 11.5", filled with vernacular and professional photographs, scraps, newspaper accounts, small prints, plant specimens, and a ship tracking chart. All are affixed to hand-rubricated pages. The contents are identified with meticulous handwritten captions. The leaves are slightly wavy from the glue used to attach the articles and mementos. The binding is sound, but the yellow card cover shows some wear and is missing its spine covering.

The scrapbook was compiled by Charles Francis Chidsey as a remembrance of a Grand Tour of Europe he took with his wife in 1871 as part of a Masonic Knights Templar 'pilgrimage'. Before departing Findley agreed to chronicling the journey, titled *The Browns Abroad* and pseudonymously authored it as Brundage Brown, for the Easton, Pennsylvania *Daily Free Press*. It is the clippings of those newspaper articles that provide the narrative for this scrapbook. Findley was a clever writer and his accounts are entertaining and often humorous.



The tour departed Easton on 25 May 1871, and the Chidseys boarded their lake steamer, the *Dean Richmond* on 3 June for their trip to Jersey City where they boarded the steamer RMS *Oceanic*, the White Star Line's first ocean liner, for a voyage across the Atlantic. They arrived in Cork ten days later and spent the next three months touring Ireland, Scotland, and England before moving on to the continent in early October. Their journey continued through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany before returning to London in mid-December. They departed Liverpool for New York on 21 December, again on the *Oceanic*. The voyage home was quite eventful. After dealing with a maniacal French passenger, the ship encountered horrific seas and was disabled, losing three of its four propellers, but it was able not only to continue on but to rescue the crew of the coal-hauling brig, *Mountain Eagle*, which was sinking in a gale off the coast of Nantucket. The *Oceanic* arrived in New York on 10 January 1872, and the Chidseys returned to their home. An appendix has clippings describing the *Oceanic* and the two voyages.

Charles Chidsey was born in Easton in 1843. He served as a lieutenant in the Civil War and graduated from Lafayette College. He served as the long-time Executive Secretary for the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, which his father helped found. He was elected as mayor of Easton in 1887 and a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1896.

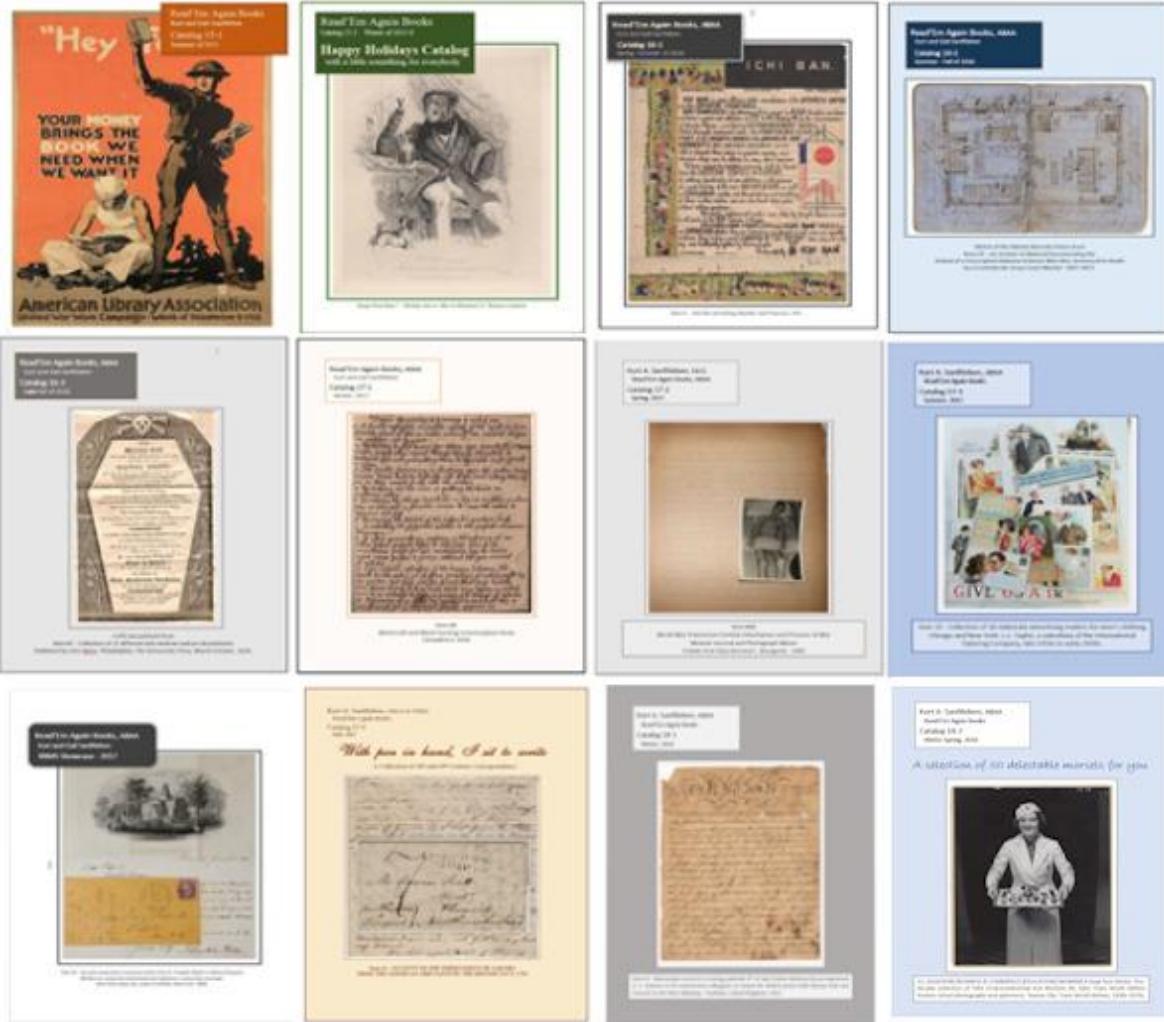
(For more information, see “Charles Francis Chidsey” at the Pennsylvania House of Representatives online and “The Horrors of the Atlantic: The perilous Voyage of the Oceanic - Rescuing a Sinking Ship's Crew - Frenchman's Determined Attempts at Suicide” in *The Sun*, New York, 11 Jan 1872 available online at the Library of Congress Chronicling America website.

One of the nicest Grand Tour scrapbooks that we have seen.

SOLD #9833

Click on an item's first image or its inventory number to view more images.

Please [let us know](#) if you would like to receive our electronic catalogs of diaries, letters, ephemera, postal history, photographs, and sometimes even books.



We hope you can join us at one of our upcoming live shows

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1-3 Apr 2022 – Florida Antiquarian Book Fair – St. Petersburg, Florida

25-28 Aug 2022 – Great American Stamp Show – Sacramento, California

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Virtual New York City Satellite Book Fair – 7-10 April 2022