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JUNE 2026

Americana



the original Barber & Howe drawing of Auburn, New York, ca. 1840
See [item 17](#).

MY FIRST GENERAL AMERICANA CATALOG IN YEARS (offering material acquired off-topic from my Mormon specialty catalogues). Strange to see the variety of things one picks up –and sometimes forgets!

Browse like usual, or click on the linked item numbers in the subject index below to go to pages containing those topics. *ENJOY...*

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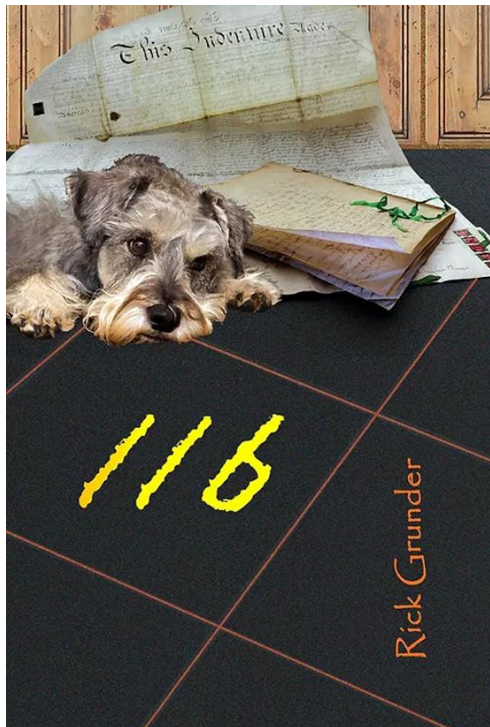
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–AND FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT –
with pleasant little murders in a rare
manuscript setting - check out my
BIBLIO MYSTERY NOVEL **116** at:
www.VirginLamb.com

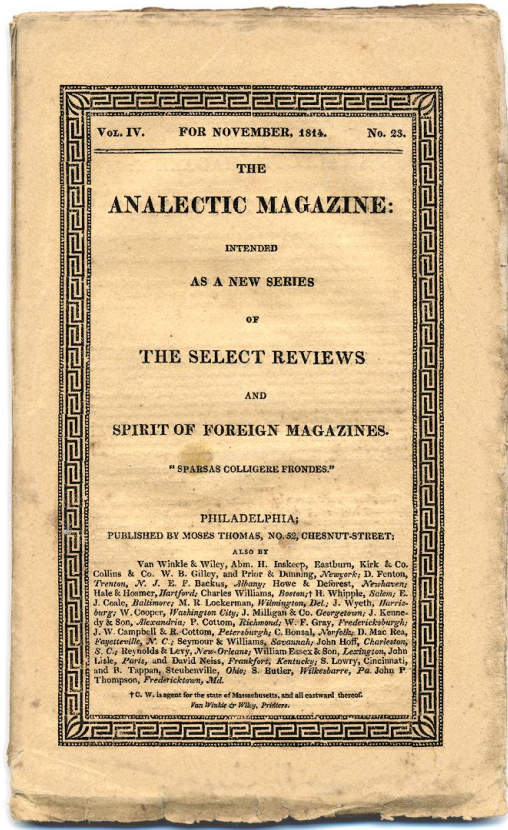
“I am having SUCH a good time reading 116!!! . . .
The plot is definitely thickening - you are
terrific!” –Diane DeBlois, editor,
The Ephemera Journal.

“... a gripping experience. . . Surprises abound”
–review by Richard Packham for the
Association for Mormon Letters

“I could feel the rush of excitement while dis-
covering a rare item again.” –Steve Barnett,
manuscript collector

*first magazine printing of the "Star Spangled Banner"
-in the issue's original (authentic) wrappers*

- 1 ... **THE ANALECTIC MAGAZINE:** *Intended as a New Series of The Select Reviews and Spirit of Foreign Magazines. "Sparsas Colligere Frondes."* Philadelphia: Published by Moses Thomas, No. 52, Chesnut-Street . . . Van Winkle & Wiley Printers. [at head: "Vol. IV. For November, 1814. No. 23."]



23½ cm. Paged [353]-[440] (88 pages, complete issue) + the two engraved plates (portraits of Zebulon Pike and Winfield Scott) at front. Orig. printed tan wrappers, untrimmed. Copyright and terms of publication and sale on inside front wrapper; publisher's ads on both sides of back wrapper. The publisher's imprint on the front wrapper lists numerous distributors from Boston to New Orleans, including E. F. Backus in Albany, New York.

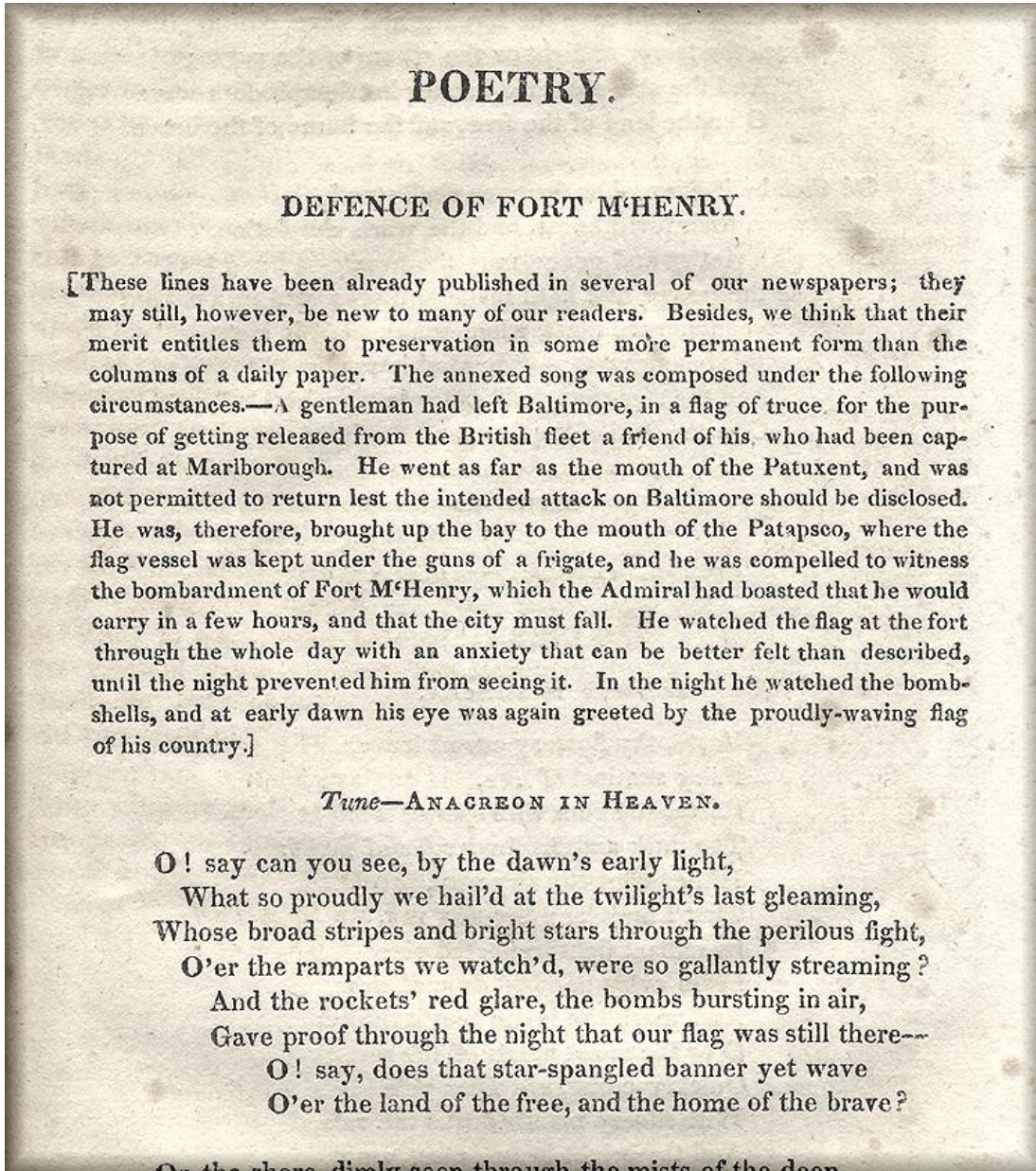
Lomazow 107: "The most important periodical of its era, with general, literary and historical content." Filby and Howard, *Star-Spangled Books*, entry B 18, identifying this as "certainly the first magazine publication of 'The Star-Spangled Banner'" and determining that this issue was printed no sooner than October 25 (the copyright date of the Scott portrait), but before November 4 (when a New York City agent announced "The Analectic Magazine for November just received.") They located five copies in the original printed wrappers in 1972 (including, I was told, the present example offered here).

A very solid and tight copy. Some light soil and a small medium stain to the front wrapper as shown. A little loss to lower backstrip. Foxing in some earlier portions of the text is quite heavy, but fortunately less in the pages containing the future American national anthem. \$7,500

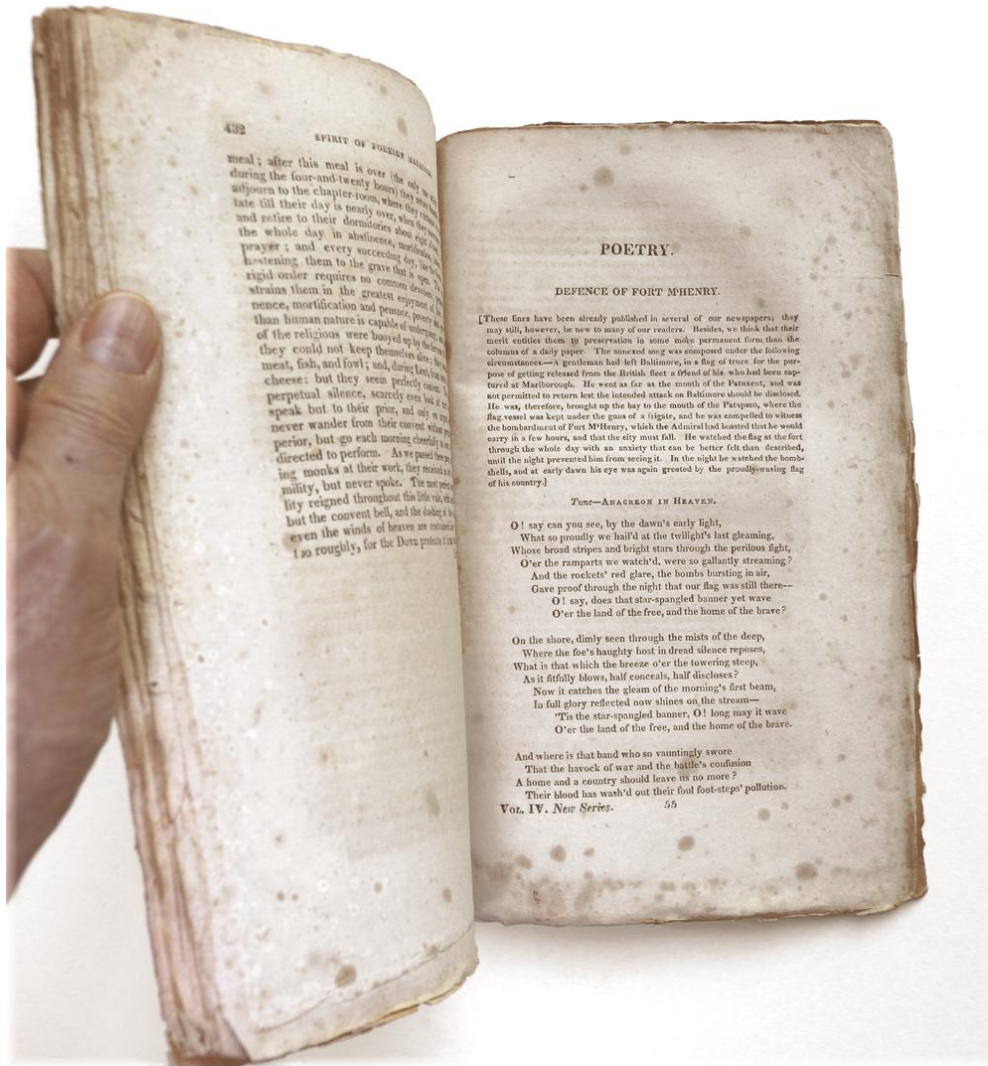
This first printing of "The Star Spangled Banner" in a magazine - EDITED BY WASHINGTON IRVING - occurs on pp. [433]-434. The lines had been written six weeks earlier, and were preceded in type only by handbill/sheet music and newspaper appearances. The poem is here entitled, "Defence of Fort M'Henry," printed shortly before the end of the War of 1812. "On the night of the attack," explained E. H. O'Neill,

Francis Scott Key, a young Baltimore lawyer, together with a group of friends had gone to the British admiral to seek the release of a prominent physician who

had been captured by the British. Because of plans for the attack, Key and his companions were detained on ship in the harbor and spent the night watching the British bombard the fort. Key felt sure that the attack had been successful, but when dawn disclosed the flag still flying Key's emotions were so stirred that he wrote the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" . . . [*Dictionary of American History* 5:160]



"Despite its prominence," added O'Neill, "there are few people who know more than the first stanza . . ." EVEN FEWER ARE THE NUMBER OF EXAMPLES SEEN FOR SALE IN ORIGINAL WRAPPERS. Full bound volumes turn up occasionally, priced in the very low thousands. But to get this single issue, still tight in wraps in this condition, hardly happens at all.



meal; after this meal is over (the only one which
 during the four-and-twenty hours) they retire to
 adjourn to the chapter-room, where they con-
 tinue till their day is nearly over, when they
 and retire to their dormitories, where they
 the whole day in abstinence, meditation,
 prayer; and every succeeding day, the
 hastening them to the grave that is open, the
 rigid order requires no common discipline, it
 strains them in the greatest degree of peni-
 tence, mortification and penance, poorer than
 than human nature is capable of undergoing,
 of the religions were boayed up by the
 they could not keep themselves from eating
 meat, fish, and fowl; and, during Lent, from
 cheese: but they seem perfectly insensible to
 perpetual silence, scarcely even to
 speak but to their prior, and only on
 never wander from their convent, unless
 directed to perform. As we passed these
 monks at their work, they remained
 family, but never spoke. The most
 lity reigned throughout this little vale, and
 but the convent bell, and the dozing of
 even the winds of heaven are restrained
 so roughly, for the Doria prelates I

POETRY.

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

[These lines have been already published in several of our newspapers; they may still, however, be new to many of our readers. Besides, we think that their merit excites them to preservation in some more permanent form than the columns of a daily paper. The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances.—A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was, therefore, brought up the bay to the mouth of the Patuxent, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag as the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bomb-shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proof-rolling flag of his country.]

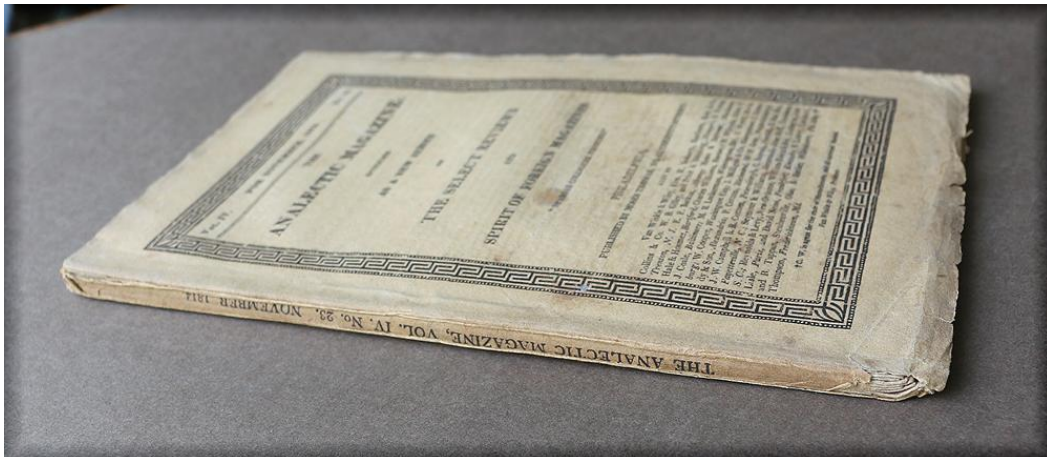
TRUCE—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

O! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
 And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there—
 O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
 In full glory reflected now shines on the stream—
 'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
 A home and a country should leave us no more?
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
 Vol. IV. New Series. 45

... What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?





AT LEFT, the back wrapper.

I see an example in much poorer condition (and with its plates supplied from another copy) that sold at Pacific Book Auction Galleries in [2018 for \\$5,000](#). Another copy offered elsewhere - in the wrong wrappers altered by pasting on the "right" volume, year and issue numbers and with the wrong cover layout to begin with - of course brought only a fraction of that amount at a sale [in 2012](#).

"On the 20th of September," according to Christie's in 2016 (their [sale 12262](#) of a bound volume of this magazine), "the poem was printed in two Baltimore newspapers, and then

was republished in a handful of newspapers along the east coast as well as a piece of sheet music by a Baltimore music store. The song's rising popularity caught the attention of Washington Irving, the editor of the *Analectic Magazine*, who published the lyrics in this November edition of his journal." I purchased this example more than twenty years ago from a much older friend who, in turn, had owned it for decades. This is my first time to offer it for sale.

... it was hauled into the country about three miles behind a horse carriage and started . . . It moved off at once at a speed of about seven miles per hour . . .

- 2 [AUTOMOBILE – Elwood Haynes, 1894] Press PHOTOGRAPH with caption and accompanying press article in typescript format on a sheet pasted to verso. No place or date provided, but early 1920s?

Approx. 7 X 9 inches, sepia tone. Very good; slight loss to one blank margin corner and a negligible quarter-inch clean tear into the upper blank margin. **\$200**

"... Automobile Publicity for Immediate Release. (113)" The caption on the fold-down sheet pasted on the back (11 X 8½ inches, medium wear, upper portion of the sheet toned) reads as follows:



“Elwood Haynes, President of the Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, seated in America's first successful motor car, – his own invention. The car is now owned by the United States Government and exhibited at the Smithsonian Institute. The exhibit bears the number 262,135.”

A six-paragraph article by Haynes follows, recounting his invention and first trial of the vehicle on July 4, 1894. I find similar content online in a 1923 [newspaper article](#) stating that Haynes (1857-1925) was then still alive. He apparently donated his invention to the Smithsonian in 1910, and the photograph now offered here compares very favorably with pictures of it at the Smithsonian today, shown on the following Smithsonian web page:

https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/object/nmah_843055

- 3 **BALLOU, Benjamin** (1747-1834; eldest brother of famed Universalist author & theologian Hosea Ballou; grandfather of Hosea Ballou 2d who would become the first president of Tufts College).

"ON MOVING." **Exceptional QUAIN T MANUSCRIPT FOLK VERSE** contemplating heaven in twelve quatrains. No place given, but probably written at his home in "The Gore,"¹ (future Monroe, Massachusetts near the extreme northwestern corner of the state). November 2, 1817.

22.3 X 10 cm. (8¾ X 3⅞ inches). One small presentation page meticulously written within simple hand-drawn double-line compartments; early apparent family manuscript notes added at bottom and on the verso. Very good; horizontal folds with miniscule loss (all text readable). **\$1,200**

I purchased this striking piece from my longtime friend Steve Resnick in his booth at our Cazenovia Book Fair in the 1990s. His price was only \$15.00, but I soon realized I had stumbled onto something choice and significant. We may never know if Benjamin Ballou penned this tiny calligraphy and border himself, or if he asked someone close to him write it out. I have not been able to locate a sample of Ballou's handwriting, but the care and style seen here certainly seem to fit the man's general profile. What is clearly obvious, at very least, is that this is a purely vernacular - quite likely family - remnant, not copied from any printed source: witness the grammar and attendant notes –and the spelling.

ANTICIPATING HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY a few days in advance, Ballou created this religious poem more than two centuries ago, now transcribed in its entirety here:

ON MOVING

How shall I make my last Remove,
1 and find a lasting home,
Whear Blustering winds shall never rove,
Nor storms shall never Come.

Out of my self I fain would move,
2 in to a nother state,
Whear all my pashons should be love,
and all my joys be grait.

¹ See Hosea Starr Ballou, *Hosea Ballou, 2d, D.D., First President of Tufts College: His Origin, Life, and Letters* (Boston: E. P. Guild & Company, 1896), 67, placing Benjamin and his wife Lydia Horton Ballou (1752-1845) living there in 1816.

Un to a city fair and high,
 3 whos maker is the Lord,
 Tho week and feeble hear I die,
 I trust up on his word.

The Best of men that sought so grait,
 4 this happyness below,
 They had at last to leve this state,
 and to this City go.

I'm near to three score years and ten
 5 I quickly shall depart,
 My god teach me to say amen,
 with Confidence of heart.

I move away from things of time
 6 whear all things are maid new,
 Into a very different Clime,
 those relms of Bliss to view.

No muddy Roads nor rocky streets,
 7 shall ever their be seen,
 But their I'll walk with holloed feet,
 on this eternall green.

No winter Cold nor Summer heat,
 8 Shall their disturb my rest,
 No pisenous serpant bight my feet,
 nor briar to tare my brest.

No savig Indian shall invade,
 9 nor flys afflict my rest,
 No furnen markit costly trade,
 shall their disturb my Brest.

Stagnated warters cant be found,
 10 throught this vast domain,
 warters of life doth hear abound,
 whear Jesus Christ doth reign.

A place of pure delight (no fear,)
 11 it is both long and wide,
 and the desire of Nations hear,
 Shall soon be satisfyed.

ON MOVING.

How Shall I make my last remove,
 1 and find a lasting home,
 Whear Blustering winds shall never rove,
 Nor storms shall never Come.

Out of my self I fain would move,
 2 in to a nother State,
 Whear all my pashons should be love,
 and all my joys be grait.

Un to a city fair and high,
 3 whos maker is the Lord,
 Tho week and feeble hear I die,
 I trust up on his word.

The Best of men that saught so grait,
 4 this happyness below,
 They had at last to leve this State,
 and to this City go.

I'm near to three score years and ten
 5 I quickly shall depart,
 My God teach me to say amen,
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I move away from things of time
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No muddy Roads nor rocky streets,
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Stagnated warters cant be found,
 10 throught this vast domain,
 warters of life doth hear abound,
 whear Jesus Christ doth reign.

A place of pure delight (no fear,)
 11 it is both long and wide,
 and the desire of Nations hear,
 Shall soon be satisfyed.

All that defiles, when swept away,
 the Soul as pure as light,
 Into them Balms shall move away,
 with infinite delight.

November the 2 day 1817
 Benjamin Ballou was 70 years old the 19 day
 of November 1817.

Benjamin Ballou Died Feb. 16. 1834

All that defiles, when swept away,
the soul as pure as light,
Into them Relms shall move away,
with infinite delight.

November the 2 day 1817

Benjamin Ballou was 70 years old the 19 day
of November 1817.

[Added in another hand below the border:]
Benjamin Ballou Died Feb. 16. 1834

IRONIC to the spirit of this poem, Benjamin Ballou would continue to live for *another fifteen years*. People close to the man added further, on the verso,

Benjamin Ballou 70 ^{^year^} Nov. 19. 1817

Lydia Ballou 66 . Ap. 24. 1818

[and in another early hand, different from the above:]

Benjamin Ballou Died Feb. 16th 1834

at 2. oclock Morn[ing].

Æ. 86.

Over the years, I have found *only one reference to these lines*, quoting just three of the original twelve quatrains that are now at hand –edited there for grammar and spelling but citing no source. That snippet was published by Benjamin's great-grandson Hosea Starr Ballou (1857-1943) in the latter's 1896 biography of his own uncle Hosea Ballou 2d (1796-1861; a grandson of Benjamin).² I can only speculate that Hosea Starr Ballou must have inherited either the present artifact or a collateral piece.

"Benjamin Ballou," recorded Adin Ballou in 1888,

is reputed to have been a man of naturally strong mind, of fair intellectual acquirements, considering the meagre educational privileges of his time, an industrious farmer, and an eminently worthy man in all the relations of life. He was a devout Baptist in early manhood, and occasionally preached, though unordained. He was subsequently converted to Universalism, through the

² Ibid., 37. The author makes numerous references to Benjamin including a few original manuscripts to which he clearly had access in the latter nineteenth century, including an 1812 letter written by Benjamin from "The Gore" to his son Asahel, 54-55.

influence of his youngest bro., Rev. Hosea, and sometimes held forth as a preacher of that doctrine. But his main calling was that of a plain farmer. When his father, Rev. Maturin, removed from Scituate, R. I., in 1767, to Richmond, N. H., Benjamin remained behind, and continued in Scituate for some years. At length he removed with his family, and settled in Guilford, Vt., where most of his ch[ildre]n., were probably born. Thence, in 1802, he and his son Martin removed to what became Monroe, Mass. In 1774 [meanwhile], while residing in Scituate, R. I., Benjamin did himself the honor of collecting and tabulating in manuscript a genealogy of the Ballous from Maturin down to that date. That production must have cost him much time and pains. Although unavoidably imperfect in a few respects, it is a very intelligible, interesting and valuable document. And our only regret is that among the Ballous, he had, in this department, no rival or imitator for more than two centuries. He d[ie]d. in Monroe, Mass., Feb. 16, 1834, a[ged]. 86 yrs. 3 mos. and 8 d[ay]s. Mrs. Lydia, his wid[ow]., d. there Feb. 19, 1845, a. 92 yrs. 9 mos. and 25 ds. A long lived and venerable pair!³

her nascent signature written at age nine

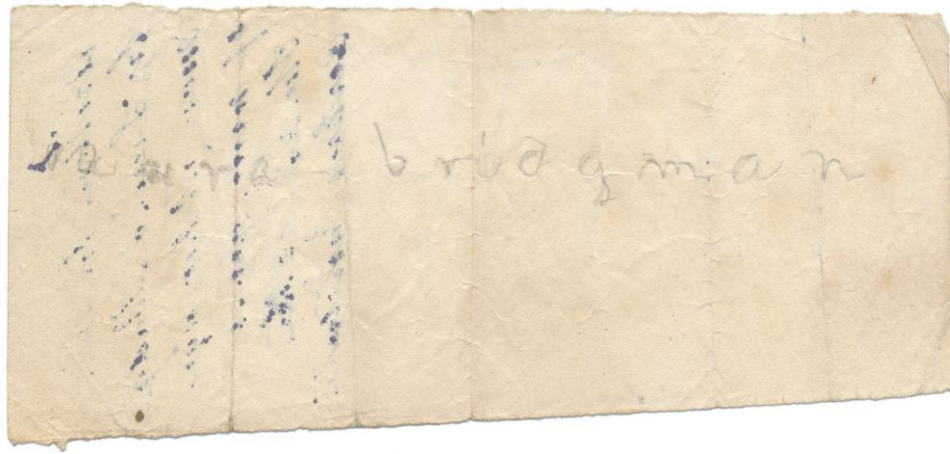
- 4 **BRIDGMAN, Laura D[ewey]**. (December 21, 1829 - May 24, 1889; blind and deaf). AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE in pencil, statedly written at the Perkins institute **AT AGE NINE**. South Boston, ca. July-December 1839?

:: TOGETHER WITH :: TWO AUTOGRAPH SENTIMENTS SIGNED in pencil by Bridgman, no date. *the three autograph slips: \$800*

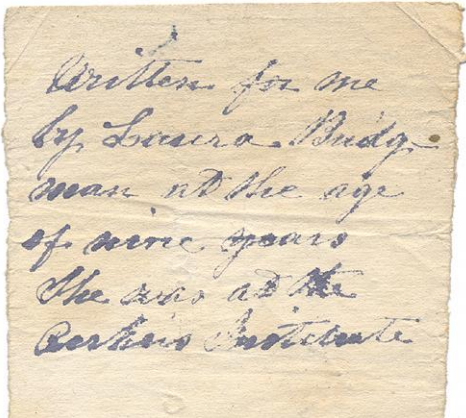
"LAURA BRIDGMAN is generally acknowledged as the first deaf-blind child to successfully receive a formal education. Born in 1829, she was taught by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe at the Perkins Institution in Boston. Her success became well known when Charles Dickens wrote of her in his book *American Notes*. It was that book that inspired Kate Keller to educate her daughter Helen through the Perkins Institution. Anne Sullivan knew Laura while at Perkins and used Laura's educational experience as a guide when teaching Helen Keller. When Anne arrived at the Keller home, she even brought a doll for Helen that had clothes sewn by Laura Bridgman. Laura went on to correspond with Anne and Helen for the rest of her life."

[- Justin Gardner, May 2, 2022](#)

³ Adin Ballou, *An Elaborate History and Genealogy of the Ballous in America; Carefully Compiled and Edited by Adin Ballou; with Numerous Artistic Illustrations*. [Providence, Rhode Island]: Ariel Ballou and Latimer W. Ballou, Proprietary Publishers, [1888], 125.



- A. The most intriguing example present here is signed "Laura - Bridgman" in light pencil on a ruffled slip of paper six inches wide, with a varying height of $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the verso is an early unsigned note in blue ink that has partially bled through to the front around Laura's first name in the signature:



Written for me
by Laura Bridg-
man at the age
of nine years
She was at the
Perkins Institute

I purchased this unpretentious-looking piece from Will Monie on August 30, 1992 for \$20. My instincts are that it is very likely authentic. It is hardly the sort of attribution anyone would have faked for monetary motives in the 1800s. However, this penciled autograph is more rounded in style than the more familiar square-letter printing seen on typical or later Bridgman autograph slips (such as items B and C, below). I find statements [online](#) saying that Bridgman first wrote her name legibly on July 24, 1839 (when she was indeed nine years old, like the claimed example now present here).

"I turned over the leaves of her Diary," recounted **Charles DICKENS** in 1842, from his first visit to America ,

and found it written in a fair legible square hand, and expressed in terms which were quite intelligible without any explanation. On my saying that I should like to see her write again, the teacher who sat beside her, bade her, in their language, sign her name upon a slip of paper, twice or thrice. In doing so, I observed that she kept her left hand always touching, and following up, her right, in which, of course, she held the pen. No line was indicated by any contrivance, but she wrote straight and freely. [[American Notes, Chapter 3](#)]



ILLUSTRATION AT LEFT adapted from "LAURA BRIDGMAN" in *DE TIJD*, ... 'S Gravenhage, J. L. Van Der Vliet, 1850.

B. AUTOGRAPH STATEMENT SIGNED in pencil:

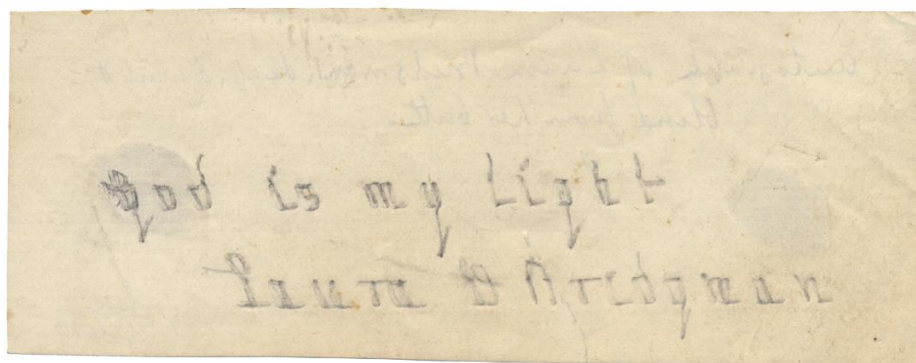
"God is my Light Laura D Bridgman"

On verso in another, early hand in ink:
"Autograph of Laura Bridgman, deaf, dumb & blind from her birth." No date.

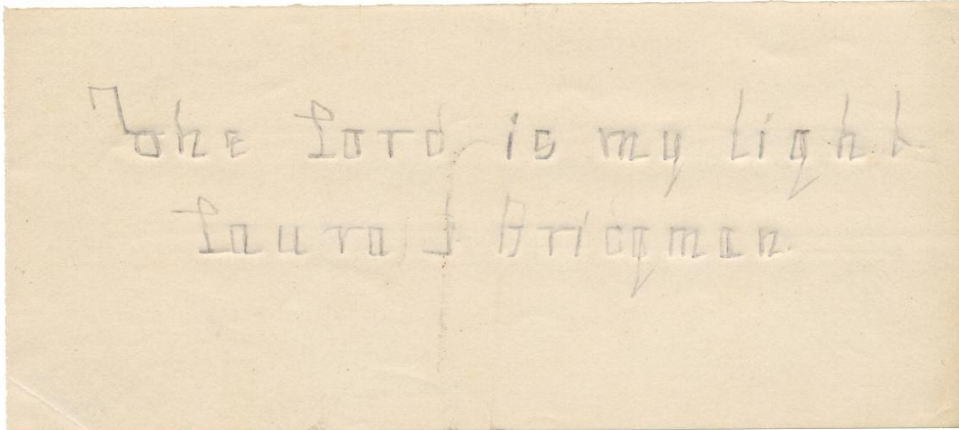
1¾ X 4¾ inches. Slight bleed-through from mounting traces on verso. A very clean tear into the signature (without loss) is nearly invisible, and can likely be fixed with an easy swipe of archival paste across the beveled tear area without need for archival tissue backing.

∴ **WITH** ∴ An envelope bearing the printed return name and address of

Jorge Epstein, 487 Norfolk Street, Mattapan 26, Mass." (thus pre-zip-code, ca. 1943-1963?) bearing the typed recipient address of "Charles Hamilton, Autographs" on Madison Ave., New York (no stamp or postal markings). Regarding Jorge Epstein and his Mattapan property which is now being restored and preserved as a small-tract urban farm, see [HERE](#).



C. Pencil AUTOGRAPH STATEMENT SIGNED, no date:



The Lord is my light
Laura D Bridgman

2¼ X 5 inches. Verso blank. Very good; attractive and clean.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.—S. S. Blaisdell, Photographic Artist, in Dr. Harris' building, Mill street, makes old people look young and young people good looking. Go to Blaisdell. [Nov. 17, p. 3]

- 5 [CALIFORNIA MINING newspaper] GRASS VALLEY REPUBLICAN. Grass Valley, Nevada County, California. FIVE EARLY ISSUES from the sole, partial volume published, for November 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, 1871 [I: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8].

Folio (approx. 18½ X 12¼ inches), [4] pages each. In very good condition despite the thin paper on which these were printed. There is a little edge creasing or medium wear here and there, but the margins are generous enough to accommodate it.

the five rare issues: \$350



VERY RARE. OCLC finds only one certain location for these particular issues, preserved at the Nevada County Library. (Records for UC Berkeley are vague, but appear to be microfilm for these issues, particularly when compared against more specific results I found on OCLC on October 3, 2010.)

[Grass Valley](#) (between Sacramento and Reno) was an early rich-gold mining town that retains a population of some 14,000 people today. The short-lived newspaper title offered here ran for only five months, from Vol. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 9, 1871) to Vol. 1, no. 128 (Apr. 9, 1872), after which it was continued by the *Truckee Republican*. According to an editorial note in the November 11 issue, page 3, this paper was given out free (albeit delivered selectively) for the first week in order to attract subscribers.

Plenty of local color and ads. "The Gas company have erected a new lamp post and lamp, immediately in front of the Gas Works. Hereafter that portion of Main Street will be illuminated at night time. Similar lights at all the principal corners of the town would be a convenience to many . . ." (Nov. 13, p. 3); gold has been discovered in the Northwest Territory of Canada, and silver "eggs" in Utah's Emma mine (Nov. 15, p. 3); a local citizen, unidentified but about 35-40 years of age, has died while trying to collect money in San Francisco (Nov. 16, p. 3); editorial on why a local railroad proposal has failed - and, the dead man above is now identified as Guilford Dudley Orcutt, a heavy drinker who was superintendent of the Sumerset mine near Eureka (Nov. 17, pp. 2 and 3 respectively).

- 6 [CUSTER – Battle of the Little Bighorn. Artifact] A 45 caliber BULLET retrieved from the Custer battlefield by historian E. A. BRININSTOOL when he visited the site of the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1913.



Approx. 25 mm. (base to tip) X 14 mm. (diameter at base).

\$1,250



.....E. A. Brininstool and Curley (Crow Indian Scout of Custer's Command, 1876). Photo taken September 9, 1913.

THE PERSONAL LIBRARY OF
E. A. BRININSTOOL

From the personal library of E. A. Brininstool, one of the "big four" authorities on Custer's last stand (along with Fred Dustin, W. A. Graham, and Charles Kuhlman).

Brininstool's library and correspondence were sold in 1976 by Dawson's Book Shop in Los Angeles (their Catalogue 438, which featured the illustration AT LEFT). Lot 348, which I purchased, was comprised of eight bullets, with this note from Brininstool's collection:

These bullets were picked up on the Custer battlefield in 1913 by E.A.Brininstool.They are 45 caliber, shot from the old 1873 model Springfield carbine.

"These bullets were picked up on the Custer battlefield in 1913 by E.A.Brininstool.They are 45 caliber, shot from the old 1873 model Springfield carbine."

From the amateur typing and erratic spacing, I presume that this was Brininstool's own typing, rather than that of a secretary. During the earlier portion of the past half-century, I sold or gave away all but the present example which I kept for myself. **The last one I sold was in November 1999 for \$600** (including shipping; eBay item 184817239). This is my remaining one.

I included Brininstool's original typed note (above) with that bullet, keeping only the detailed scanned image for documentation. However, I think the provenance here is particularly good. At the time Brininstool's library was sold, I was a supervisor at the Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, and thus had the opportunity to peruse an early copy of the Dawson catalogue. With the permission of the library, I purchased the bullets along with the library's book order from Dawson's, and reimbursed the library directly (receipt to me from the Library dated 22 September 1976).



A July 1776 issue

- 7 **CONNECTICUT COURANT, AND HARTFORD WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.** *Containing the Freshest Advices, Both Foreign and Domestic.* Printed and published by Ebenezer Watson, near the Great Bridge. Monday, **July 22, 1776.** Number 600.

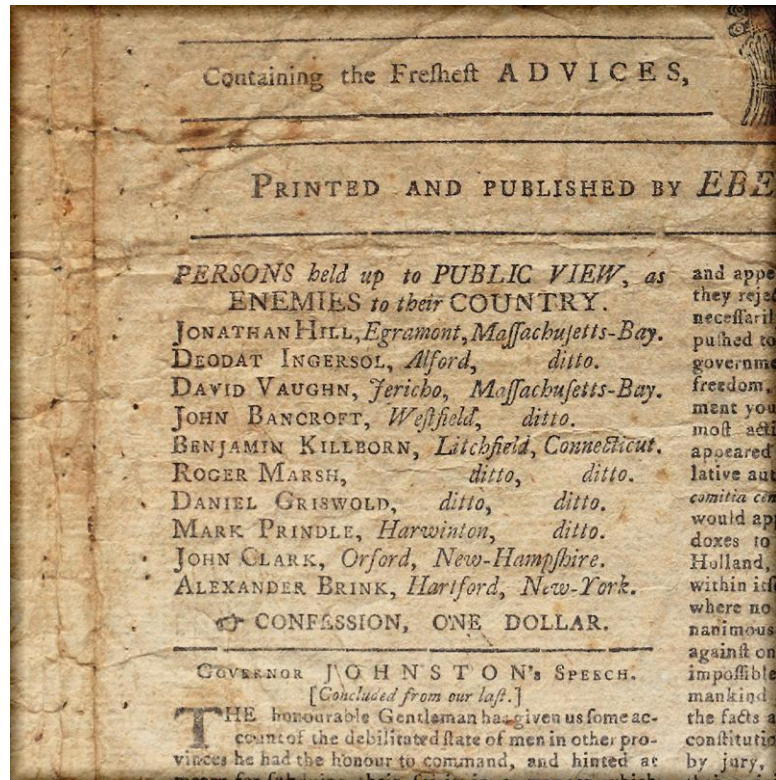
Folio (approx. 16¾ X 10⅛ inches). TONED AND WORN with some soil, and a dampstain to the lower fore-corner area of the second leaf (pp. [3-4]). A few relatively small holes result in slight loss here and there (one impacting the woodcut emblem in the masthead).



Double-glazed for front and back viewing in an old wooden frame (not matted; edges mostly visible). 20½ X 24½ inches in all, and heavy. The back pane of glass was secured with a full parameter of narrow wood strips, still firmly in place. *Condition noted; price includes packing and insured shipping in the frame: \$1,500*

If this had been the preceding issue of the *Courant* (for July 15, 1776, with the Declaration of Independence), I would be mailing this catalog from Tahiti. Still, the "July 3, 1776" date on Thomas Hall's reward ad for a stolen mare is fun (double the prize if the thief is included). Capt. Israel Seymour offers even more for the apprehension of deserter John Williams, "upwards of 40 Years of Age, about five Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, round Shoulder'd . . .," who probably got tired at the wrong time (ad dated July 8, 1776; both ads on the back page).

At the top of the first column on the front page:



Immediate and local military news appears on page [3] in type larger than the rest of the paper, datelined HARTFORD, July 22. "Yesterday," we read, "the Troop of Light Horse who lately went from this Town to New York return'd, their Place having been supplied by the Arrival of the Foot." Six "... Companies of Foot from Worcester County, and Province of Massachusetts Bay, have passed thro' this Town, to join the Continental Army at New York." The Continental Congress has asked the various colonial legislatures "to pass Laws for punishing all those who shall counterfeit, aid or abet the counterfeiting the continental Bills of Credit, or who shall pass any bill in payment, knowing the same to be counterfeited."

On page 2, columns 2-3:

NEW YORK, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Princetown, dated the 10th inst.

"Last night Nassau Hall was was grandly illuminated, and INDEPENDENCY proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the UNITED STATES. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest decorum."

Most of the front page, and much of the next, are filled with the conclusion of "GOVERNOR JOHNSTON's Speech." The text empathizes with American Colonists' desires for relief from British heavy-handedness, and includes the following interesting passage about enslavement co-dependency . . .

If Southern climates has [sic] such strange effects in enervating the human frame, give me leave to hope at least that the hon. Gentleman has escaped this contagion. The other scheme he alludes to of calling forth the slaves, is too black and horrid to be adopted, neither would it answer, if Administration were wicked enough to make the attempt; the state of slavery cuts off[f] all the great, magnanimous inventive powers of the human mind, but it strengthens fidelity and attachment; the Roman history fully confirms this; amidst the multiplied treachery of friends and relations, amidst the greatest temptations, during the corruptions of that government, the slave was seldom or ever unfaithful to his master. The principle lies in human nature. Where mankind are deprived of the means of getting subsistence, where they are accustomed to look up to another for food, raiment and protection, they insensibly forget the original injury they sustained, and become attached to their masters. . . . [p. 1, column 1]



[CONNECTICUT – Stonington TAVERN KEEPERS] Silas GREENMAN (selectman and apparent scribe). MANUSCRIPT APPOINTMENT OF TAVERN KEEPERS for 1737, SIGNED by John NOYES, Samuel HINCKLEY, Increase BILLINGS and Silas GREENMAN, selectmen; by Oliver GRANT, constable; and by Joseph DENISTON, grand juror. Stonington, Connecticut, "at y^e Dwelling house of M^r Samuel Rauger [Rogers]," 4 January 1737 ("1736/7").

7½ X 6 inches. Two pages on one leaf. In very good, pleasing condition. Old folds remain strong. \$185

A nice array of local notables' signatures, appointing Capt. John Williams, Silas Greenman, Increase Billings and Joseph Hewitt as "Tavernkeepers or Ju-holders in s[ai]^d town for y^e year Ensuing —" "And Daniel Hobart: if he Shall Then Live Where M^r Rauger now Dwells"

Accordingly, on the back side appears a formal note of June 16, 1737 "To the honourable County Court now Sitting at New London" certifying that "as on y^e other Side," Hobart indeed now lives in Rogers' former Stonington place "Wherein he Was appointed to keep Tavern," Signed by Greenman, Nathan[iel] Chesebrough, and Samuel Thompson.

All of the men signing or named in this document can be found in Richard Anson Wheeler's [History of the Town of Stonington](#), County of New London, Connecticut (New London: Day Publishing Company, 1900).

Note that appointees Williams, Hewitt and Hobart are merely named, and do not sign anywhere on this form.

at a meeting of the Civill authority & Select men
of Stonington, this fourth Day of January: 1736/7
at y^e Dwelling house of M^r Samuel Rauger in y^e town
Then the following persons were appointed Tavernkeepers
or Ju-holders in y^e town for y^e year Ensuing —
viz: Capt. John Williams
Silas Greenman
Increase Billings
Joseph Hewitt
And Daniel Hobart: if he Shall Then Live
Where M^r Rauger now Dwells
John Noyes
Samuel Hinckley
Increase Billings
Silas Greenman
Oliver Grant
Joseph Deniston
Selectmen
Constable
Grandjuror

last night - made shift to cross the river & swim a branch of the creek —

- 9 **FISK, Moses** (1760-1840; Dartmouth, 1786; TENNESSEE pioneer, surveyor and developer; established the northeastern border of Tennessee). AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED while venturing on horseback to Knoxville. To T[imothy]. Green, Esq. (in New York City). Written from Little York (on the Susquehanna River; future York Haven, Pennsylvania), January 13, 1796.

21 cm. (8¼ X 6⅞ inches). 2 pages on one leaf. In very good, clean condition; address leaf no longer present (recipient's first name and location inferred here from historical context). The original 1796 folds from mailing (one of which crosses Fisk's signature) remain strong. **\$1,600**



"The town of Hilham," wrote Robert B. Palmer in 1898,

was laid off by Moses Fisk, . . . who was a remarkable man. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and had been for seven years a tutor in that institution. **His coming to Tennessee was occasioned perhaps by meeting at Philadelphia, in 1796, with William Blount, recently elected one of the first two United States Senators from Tennessee. and who gave him letters of introduction to Governor Sevier at Knoxville.** In 1802, Governor Roane appointed Fisk one of the commissioners to locate the boundary between Tennessee and Virginia. Fisk

contributed liberally to the cause of education, and endowed Fisk Female Academy at Hilham, the first distinctively female school in the South, and one of the first in America. He was a trustee of other academies also, and he declined the presidency of the University of North Carolina. Through his influence, a number of New Englanders were attracted to Tennessee, . . . [book review in *The American Historical Magazine*, 3 (1898), 94 (emphasis added)]

Fisk believed [Hilham](#) to be the geographic center of the United States, and he would plat its roads to radiate out from the center of the community in the four cardinal directions, anticipating "that Hilham would eventually be the ultimate crossroads of the new nation." The letter now offered here is Fisk's succinct and significant pioneer account that I originally found for the princely sum of twenty dollars on September 4, 1992 from Craig Ross, a well-admired and long-missed dealer in Medina, New York. The letter reads in full as transcribed below . . .

Little York Jan. 13th - 1796

Dear Sir,

I did not write from Lancaster,⁴ because too much taken up with purchasing a horse, saddle, &c – all which I procured as reasonably as I expected – I arrived at Lancaster Saturday evening and left it Monday, 10 in the morning. The Susquahannah was so full of mushice and cake ice I could not cross it – I offered the fellows a dollar; but they would not start – I tarried till morning - then went ^to^ the falls by Canawaga creek⁵ 8 or 9 miles up the river and just at night - last night - made shift to cross the river & swim a branch of the creek – I shall start from this about noon, and hope now to proceed — — —

On my way to Lancaster I rode a while with a rich old German, who, in company, has lately made purchase of 60,000 acres - near Knoxville at 1/2 a guinea an acre – the whole 140,000 dollars and payday not long - ~~but~~ much of the land is cleared – [first page ends]

I told you before and now tell you again - We shall not obtain good lands under a dollar — There is I suppose some speculating land somewhat cheaper — If you wish me to purchase such – that is – any such - do not fail to mention it – as at present I consider myself limited to lands fit for cultivation - and such indeed I think best – But perhaps, you — — —

I shall look at the post offices; but do not expect to find any letters from you before I reach Knoxville — — — —

From your friend
Moses Fisk

T Green Esq

⁴ Lancaster, Pennsylvania, west of Philadelphia

⁵ Conewago Falls on the Susquehanna River near the mouth of Conewago Creek, consisting of rapids along a quarter-mile-long drop of nineteen feet, often called the "Susquehanna Falls"; site of the first US canal (1797) near York Haven.

Less than seven weeks later, **ANDREW JACKSON** would write to Sen. Blount from "Cumberland" (presumably between Knoxville and Nashville) observing . . .

the mistake Mr. Allison laboured under in the description of **the land Mr. Fisk wanted to purchase, I have not had the pleasure of Seeing him since he reached this Country** but when I Contemplate the fertility of the soil, and the rising vallue of land here, I am Confident if he wishes to purchase any land he will Close the Contract with you, as I am Convinced you offer your land too low and it is a great bargain on his side[.]

[Andrew Jackson to William Blount, "Cumberland," February 29, 1796. Sam B. Smith and Harriet Chappell Owsley, eds., *The Papers of Andrew Jackson, Volume I, 1770-1803* (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1980), 82 (emphasis added)]

On December 16, 1796, Fisk would write to Green again (in [a letter](#) owned by collector Charles Deardorff Meyer), assuring Green of the difficulty, yet dedication, that Fisk was applying to the continuing project. By 1800, the situation was much improved, and Fisk would receive a long letter (not present here) from his friend **Jedidiah MORSE** that read in part as follows . . .

I shall this winter be preparing for a new edition of my geography. I wish you to revise Tennessee and such other parts you are acquainted with and forward your remarks at leisure. Wish you to forward me a copy of the new census, early as taken, with the number of inhabitants in all your principal towns.

Your hint concerning sending missionaries to Tennessee shall be attended to. I will mention the matter to the Missionary Societies in Connecticut and New York with whom I correspond, and doubt not they will attend to the subject.

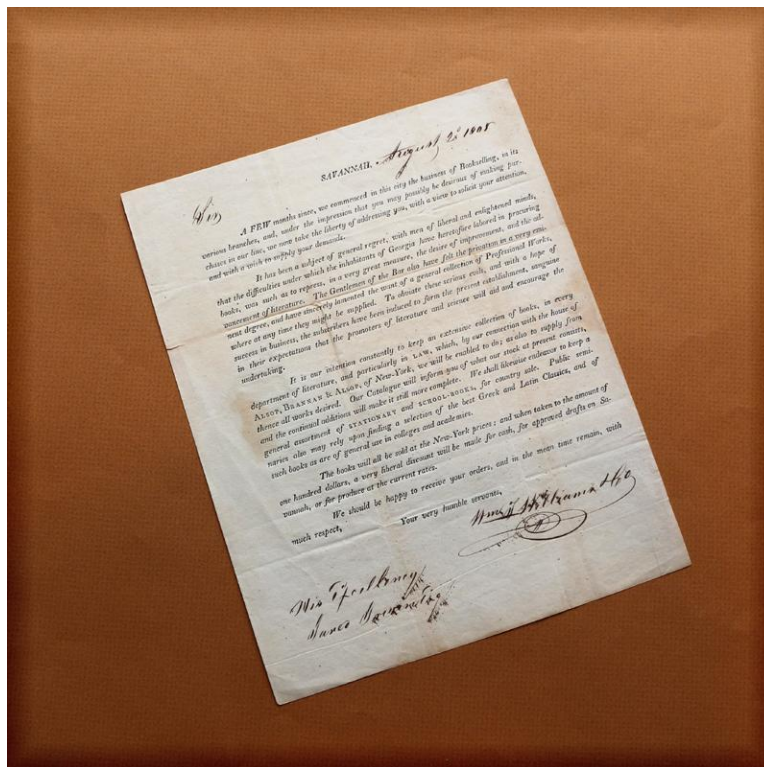
It will give me sincere pleasure to see you this way again, and to hear from you often in the meantime. I will endeavor to bear in mind to mention you to Mr. Bingham and Mr. Jay - who are both well.

[Jedidiah Morse to Moses Fisk, Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 22, 1800, in *The American Historical Magazine and Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly*, 7:4 (October 1902), 373]

"The books will all be sold at the New-York prices . . ."
the Georgia governor's copy

10 [GEORGIA BOOKSELLER, 1808] "William T. WILLIAMS & Co." Partly-printed promotional letter beginning: "A FEW months since, we commenced in this city the business of Bookselling, in its various branches . . ." Savannah, Georgia, accomplished in manuscript for August 2, 1808.

25 cm. (9¾ X 7¾ inches). BROADSIDE CIRCULAR (1 page; verso blank). Printed entirely in italics. Very good. \$185



Interestingly, the name of the business is never given in the printed text, but only in the manuscript signature at the end, though the flyer seems specific to this firm. The printed place name "SAVANNAH," heads the text, leaving the date and salutation to be filled in by hand.

THIS COPY is directed (in the inside address written at bottom-left) to "**His Excellency Jared Irwin Esq.**" who was then serving his second (non-consecutive) term as Governor of Georgia.

I do not find this circular on OCLC. However, the Williams firm itself shows up the very next year, listed as the Savannah distributor of *Thaddeus of Warsaw* by Jane Porter (named in the publisher's imprint, Flatbush, New York: I. Riley, 1809); and later, of the *Edinburgh Review*.

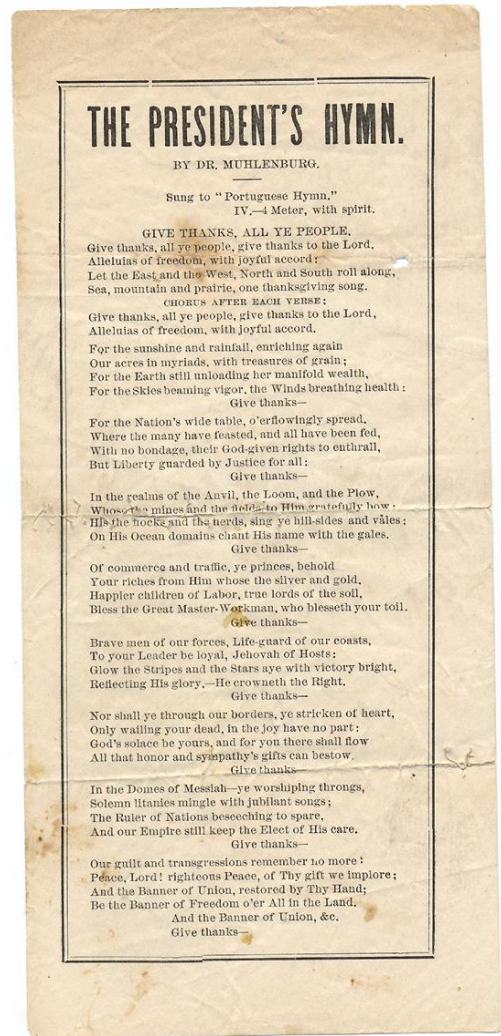
A wide array of subjects is specified for the proposed inventory, including law books in particular, available "by our connection with the house of ALSOP, BRANNAN & ALSOP, of New-York . . ." The text is highly refined - indeed almost obsequious - but impressive in the proposed variety of books to be carried, ranging from country school books to "*the best Greek and Latin Classics, and of such books as are in general use in colleges and academies.*"

*And the Banner of Union, restored by Thy Hand;
Be the Banner of Freedom o'er All in the Land.*

- 11 [LINCOLNIANA] William Augustus MUHLENBERG. *THE PRESIDENT'S HYMN.* By Dr. Muhlenburg. Sung to "Portuguese Hymn." IV.—4 Meter, with spirit. GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE. N.p., n.d. (but 1863?)

BROADSIDE / handbill [verso blank]; lyrics only. 19 X 9.5 cm. (approx. 7³/₈ X 3³/₈ inches) in all, counting the blank margins. PRINTED AREA with simple double-line border measures 16.1 X 6.8 cm. Medium foxing or light stains. Once folded in fourths with some wear or starting at folds. *condition noted: \$125*

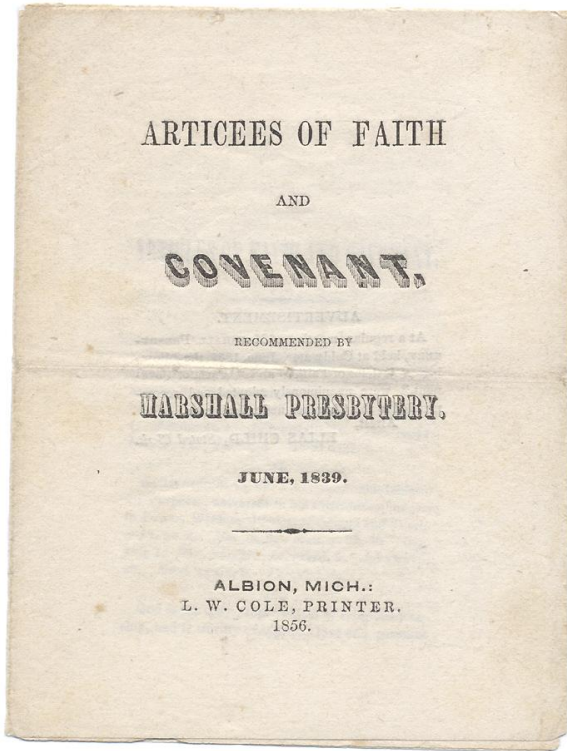
Reportedly written at the time of Lincoln's Thanksgiving Proclamation of 1863 (which established **THANKSGIVING DAY** on the last Thursday in November as an official annual national holiday). OCLC (saying 1863) finds two locations of this version (Brown University; Filson Historical Society) plus a somewhat larger broadside of 24 X 12 cm. (2 locations), and sheet music.



unrecorded? –and with a glaring typo in the title

12

[**MICHIGAN – Marshall (Calhoun County)**] Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Presbytery of Marshall (Michigan). **ARTICEES** [sic] **OF FAITH AND COVENANT, Recommended by MARSHALL PRESBYTERY. June, 1839.** Albion, Mich.: L. W. Cole, Printer, 1856. **\$150**



14½ cm. (5¾ X 4¼ inches). 8 pp. (page 8 misnumbered "6"). Never bound; the small double-leaf containing pp. 3-6 loosely laid in. Very good. An old horizontal fold throughout (probably from mailing) remains strong.

RARE little imprint. Not on OCLC (as either "Articles . . ." OR "Articees . . ."), which shows the minutes of this entity beginning in 1838 preserved at the University of Michigan (OCLC Accession no. 34419114). Printer Cole, above, started the *Albion Mirror* newspaper in 1855, a dozen miles east of Marshall.

According to the *History of Calhoun County*, "The Presbyterian Church of Marshall was organized June 26, 1841, in Marshall academy, by Rev. Elias Child as moderator and James P. Greeves as clerk . . . In 1845 the society bought the brick church built by Elder [Jabez S.] Fitch . . . and occupied it first May 25. Previous to that time the society worshiped in the court-house." In the 1870s they built a \$50,000 edifice with seating for 750. –*History of Calhoun County, Michigan . . .* (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts & Co., 1877), 61.

The little pamphlet now at hand extends the history of these articles of faith (of the overseeing Marshall Presbytery itself) back another two years - and farther away geographically - with the following information printed on the verso of the title page . . .

ADVERTISEMENT.

At a regular meeting of MARSHALL PRESBYTERY, held at Coldwater, June, 1839, the following "Articles of Faith" and "Form of Covenant," were unanimously adopted and recommended to the Churches under their care.

Attest,

ELIAS CHILD, *Stated Clerk.*

Coldwater, Michigan, the seat of Branch County, is located some twenty-five miles south of Marshall.

. . . the road from our house to all our villages & to Toreva.

- 13 [NATIVE AMERICANS – ARIZONA (HOPI)] Two small vernacular sepia-tone photographs of outdoor scenes in northeastern Arizona, with anonymous descriptions penciled on their versos. Toreva, Arizona, n.d. (early-mid 1900s?).

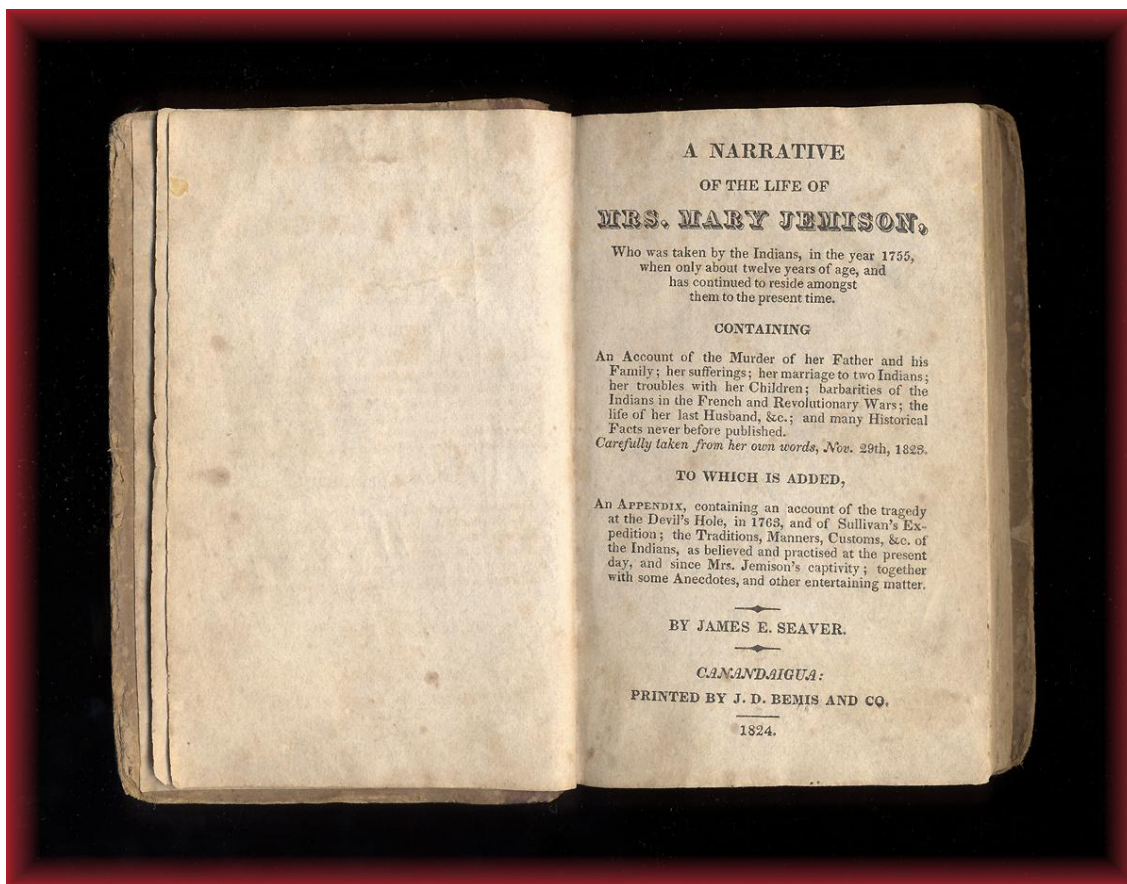
Each approx. 2¼ X 4¼ inches (image areas), plus narrow white borders somewhat irregularly trimmed. Very good; a crease to one small corner area (shown below) is fairly unobtrusive. *the two photographs: \$150*

One photo (not illustrated here) shows a rather stark scene of desert topography, with comments in pencil on the back asking, ". . . Do you see the face of rock at the end of the mesa [?] We call it Gen. Pershing for it looks like his profile with his military cap on. The top of his cap is 600 ft above the road." The amateur photographer then comments as follows on the back of the other image, somewhat enlarged here:

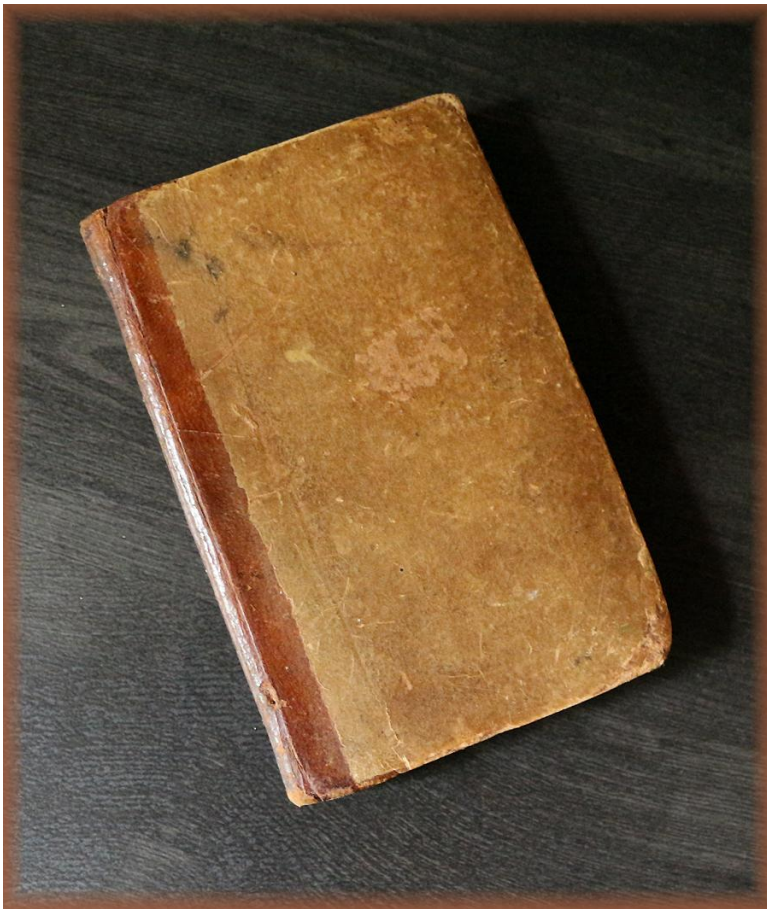


This is too dark to be real good, but they are the gov. buildings at Toreva, but I took it to show the spring & gardens. The spring is in that by [sic] round hole where the steps lead down. From it a small brook flows down to the desert beyond & you can see the little garden patches the Hopis have walled up along the course of the brook. they work & work to raise a few of the things that we have so much of, onions, radishes lettuce carrots & beets. The desert byond [sic] is really pretty but you can't see it in this picture very well [emphasis added]

[NATIVE AMERICANS] SEAVER, James E[verett]. A NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF MRS. MARY JEMISON, Who was Taken by the Indians in the Year 1755, when only about twelve years of age, and has continued to reside amongst them to the present time. Containing An Account of the Murder of her Father and his Family; her sufferings; her marriage to two Indians; her troubles with her Children, barbarities of the Indians in the French and Revolutionary Wars; the life of her last Husband, &c.; and many Historical Facts never before published. Carefully taken from her own words, Nov. 29th, 1823. To Which is Added, AN APPENDIX, containing an account of the tragedy at the Devil's Hole, in 1763, and of Sullivan's Expedition; the Traditions, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Indians, as believed and practised at the present day, and since Mrs. Jemison's captivity; together with some Anecdotes, and other entertaining matter. By James E. Seaver. Canandaigua [New York]: Printed by J. D. Bemis and Co., 1824.



14 cm. (binding 14.5 cm.; 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ X 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches). 189 pages + the added copyright leaf following the title. Appendix, pp. [145]-182; Contents, pp. [183]-189. Collated COMPLETE. Two leaves (of signature P2) were originally bound in somewhat crookedly, resulting - during the original 1824 binding trim - in heading loss to one of those leaves at its top (page numerals 175-176 and page headings: "APPENDIX"). The book retains both of its free endpapers and the two [blank] flyleaves (for a total of 2 blank leaves at front, and 2 blank leaves at the back).



A WOMAN'S COPY presented by her apparent niece, according to a very old ownership inscription on the front free endpaper:

*Esther Blakely
Book
A present from
Elanor Broughton*

This may be Esther Blakely (1777-1849), [an unmarried aunt](#) of Eleanor Broughton (1811-1892; married Ezekiel Parker VanLiew, 1832).

Original leather-backed plain boards with simple gilt ornamentation to spine. **A VERY GOOD COPY.** Scuffing and rounding wear to the board fore-corners, as shown here.

Moderate foxing or soil to text with a few medium stains, but quite acceptable, I would say, for this legendary, difficult title. The spine and title page are in particularly decent condition. **\$3,800**

FIRST EDITION. Ayer 248; *Mormon Parallels* 371; Howes S 263: "One of the most authentic and interesting of captivity narratives, told by one who spent a long life among the Senecas and was the first white woman to descend the Ohio."

Three variants of this famous and elusive "Indian captivity" narrative exist, dependent upon the placement or absence of the copyright notice. The circumstances were articulated well by Madeleine B. Stern:

There are three variations of the first edition that indirectly tell the tale of the book's early popularity. The first variation shows the verso of the title-page blank, without copyright notice, indicating that the sheets of the entire edition were printed before copyright had been secured and that a few copies were bound up without the copyright leaf. **The second variation contains the copyright notice on an extra leaf following the title-page.** Apparently because of its success, the *Narrative* was copyrighted on May 8, 1824, when James D. Bemis deposited the title of the book, the right whereof he claimed as proprietor. Bemis therefore printed a separate copyright leaf which was inserted after the title-page in those copies which had already been bound but which remained

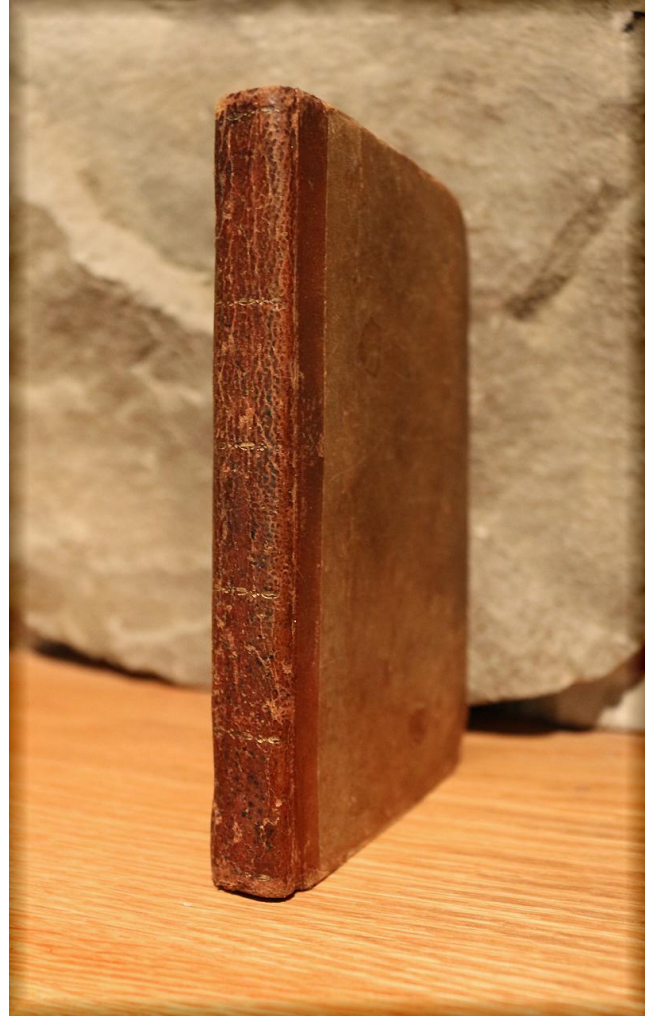
unsold. The third variation has the copyright leaf pasted on the verso of the title-page and represents the remainder of the edition that was still unbound and in sheets. [Madeleine B. Stern, *Imprints on History: Book Publishers and American Frontiers*. . . (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1956), 393n.; emphasis added above, as applying to the copy now offered here for sale]

An additional factor contributing to the delay in securing copyright may have been weather. The closest office at which one could deposit the printed title page for copyright was Utica, New York, more than a hundred miles to the east, on the Erie Canal. Seaver's preface (p. vi) was dated March 1, 1824. 1820s roads could be a nightmare of mud at that time of year, and the new canal would still be closed for winter ice and the attendant annual maintenance repair. (The canal tolls collected in early 1824 began on April 15).

THIS FAMOUS "INDIAN CAPTIVITY" title was read widely and with enthusiasm. "The exceeding scarcity of the First Edition," wrote Charles Delamater Vail in 1918,

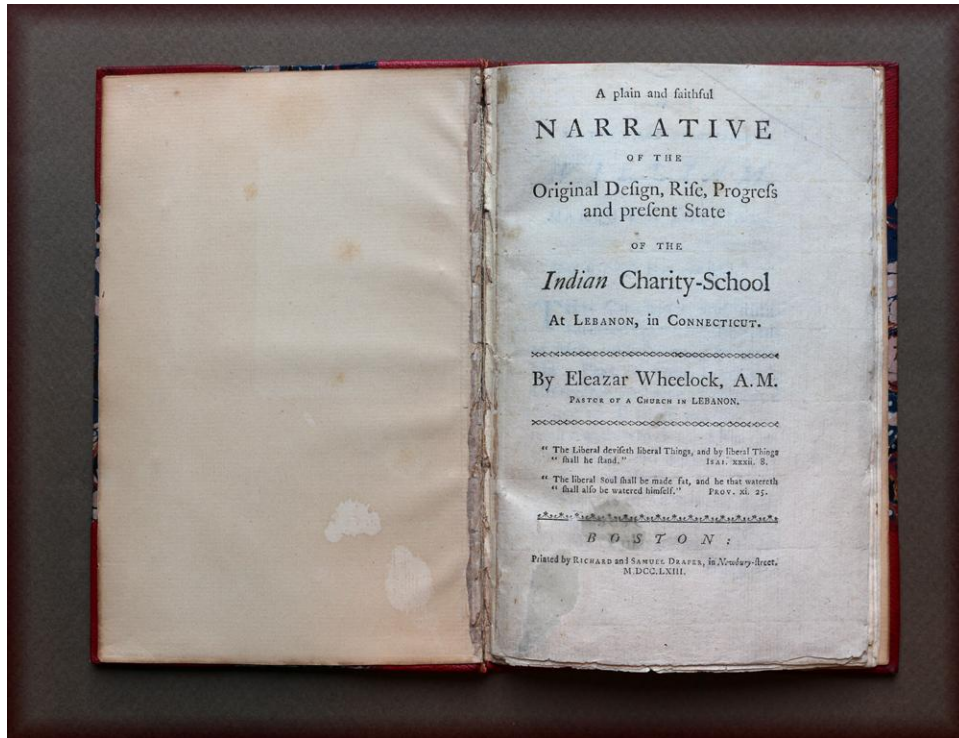
. . . is itself significant of the time at which it appeared. It is said that its rarity has been brought about in Western New York and the Genesee Valley, its natural home and market, because of the vogue which the story achieved when it was in its first bloom, and when the generation who were to be its patrons and readers did not find the book-stalls offering stories of Indian captivities which, in charm and fascination, were in any sense rivals to Mary Jemison's revelations of the life which she led in the lands of the Ohio and the Genesee. As a consequence, the readers of the period literally wore out the copies of the little 16mo which were frequently carried in the pocket, and more frequently passed from hand to hand, so that only a few have survived the intensive use to which they were put.

[From the useful page-for-page reprint of the original edition of *A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Mary Jemison* published with extensive notes (New York: American Scenic & Historic Preservation Society), 1932 version, "Foreword to the Edition of 1918," pp. "k-1."]



"... the *Indians* were almost starved, having nothing to live upon but what they got by Fishing, Fowling and Hunting . . ." (p. 22)

- 15 [NATIVE AMERICANS] **WHELLOCK, Eleazar.** *A plain and faithful NARRATIVE of the Original Design, Rise, Progress and present State OF THE Indian Charity-School At LEBANON, in CONNECTICUT.* By Eleazar Wheelock, A.M. Pastor of a Church in Lebanon. . . . Boston: Printed by Richard and Samuel Draper, in Newbury-street, 1763.



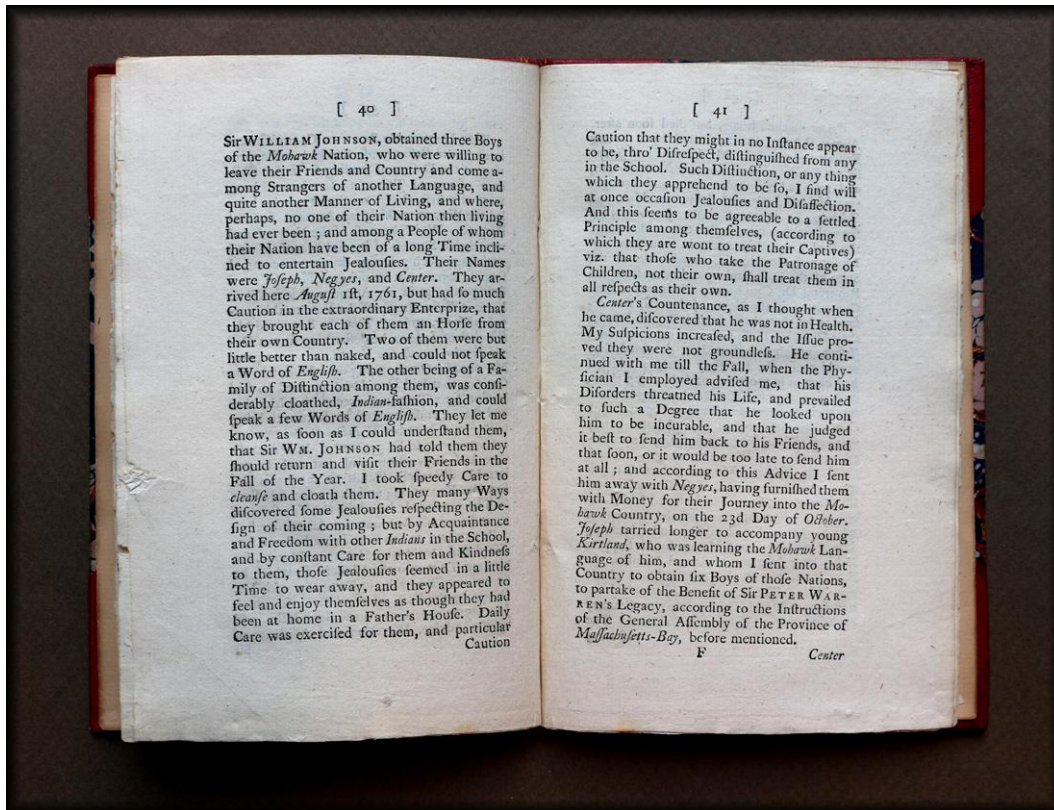
21 cm., viii, 9-55 pp. Collated COMPLETE. Later (ca. early 1900s) three-quarter red morocco-grained leather with simple gilt ornamentation, over marbled boards with matching marbled endleaves. Gilt-lettered spine. The text feels fresh and clean with margins generous enough to retain original deckle edges of a number of the leaves. The title page has a flattened old crease (still strong) across the blank upper fore-corner area, and a couple dime-size moderate stains near the bottom (imprint area) causing added translucence when held to the light. In all, a very good copy. **\$2,600**



FIRST EDITION. Howes W334 (aa rarity, "Covers the years 1754-1762. No. 1 of series."); Field 1638, noting in his commentary on the entire nine-report series (for which, see Field 1645):

. . . [The] Indian Charity School, established by Mr. Wheelock . . . was originally termed the Moors Charity School, commencing in 1754, at Lebanon [CT], and in 1771 transferred to Hanover [NH], where it formed the germ of the institution, known as Dartmouth College. Among the first pupils came young [Joseph] Brant, the Mohawk warrior, who afterwards desolated the Wyoming Valley, and sat beside the Mohegan Indian, Samson Occum, who preached the gospel of peace . . . The fruits of the noble and disinterested labors of Mr. Wheelock, were visible among the aborigines for many years after the date of this [final, 1775] report. At one time twenty-five Indians were receiving instruction in his school. Honored be the name of Eleazer Wheelock during all time, as one of the wisest and noblest friends of the red man.

THE TEXT is certainly colorful in places. The following details come from the commissioning of Wheelock in May 1761 ". . . to fit out *David Fowler*, an *Indian Youth*, to accompany Mr. *Sampson Occom*, going on a Mission to the *Oneidas* . . ."



. . . I clothed and furnished said *David* with Horse and Money, for his long Tour into the Wilderness, which he set out on *June* 10th, in Company with Mr. *Occom*, by the Way of *New-York*; in which Journey he rode above a thousand Miles, and by the Advice, Direction and Assistance of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, obtained three Boys of the *Mohawk* Nation, who were willing to leave their Friends and Country and come among Strangers of another Language, and quite another Manner of Living, and where, perhaps, no one of their Nation then living had ever been;

and among a People of whom their Nation have been of a long Time inclined to entertain Jealousies. **Their Names were Joseph, Negyes, and Center. They arrived here August 1st, 1761, but had so much Caution in the extraordinary Enterprize, that they brought each of them an Horse from their own Country. Two of them were but little better than naked, and could not speak a Word of English. The other being a Family of Distinction among them, was considerably cloathed, Indian-fashion, and could speak a few Words of English. They let me know, as soon as I could understand them, that Sir Wm. Johnson had told them they should return and visit their Friends in the Fall of the Year.** I took speedy Care to *cleanse* and cloath them. They many Ways discovered some Jealousies respecting the Design of their coming; but by Acquaintance and Freedom with other *Indians* in the School, and by constant Care for them and Kindness to them, those Jealousies seemed in a little Time to wear away, and they appeared to feel and enjoy themselves as though they had been at home in a Father's House. [39-40 (emphasis added)]

*Here in Taos, where Kit [Carson] lived and where many yet live
who relate with vivid recollections his daring exploits . . . [Dec. 5, 1884, p. 2]*

- 16 [NEW MEXICO – TAOS] **THE HERALD OF THE COUNTY OF TAOS. / EL HERALDO DEL CONDADO DE TAOS.** (newspaper in English and Spanish; Fernandez de Taos, Taos County, [Territory of New Mexico]).



FIFTY-NINE MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES beginning with the third issue of Volume One. **July 22, 1884 – October 15, 1887** [1:3 - 4:14, + an undated *HERALD EXTRA* issue, ca. early November 1884]. See INVENTORY below.

Various dimensions, mostly folio. Most issues are 4 pages each. Disbound long ago. **Condition varies** (see itemized descriptions in the inventory). A very few of the issues are quite worn, but a number are particularly nice and bright. The majority of issues are about very good. *the 59 issues: \$2,850*

EXTREMELY RARE, and **probably UNIQUE**. Checking OCLC and related library holding records slowly and meticulously (both in 2010 when I bought these, and again in 2026), *I find no hard-copy original examples duplicating any of these fifty-nine issues*. The only library showing more than the smallest handful of any issue date at all is the Bancroft, but all of theirs are in microfilm only.

The 1886-1887 issues present here bear penciled subscriber designations at the tops of many of their front pages to **H[ubert]**. **H[owe]**. **BANCROFT** in San

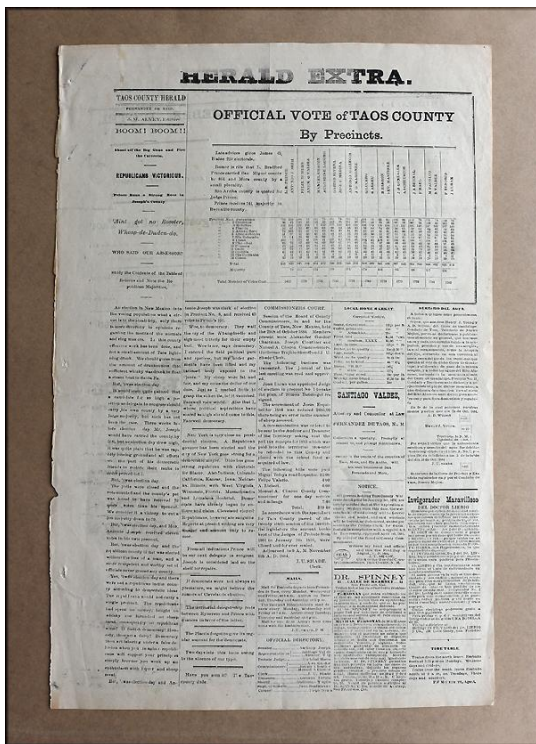
Francisco. I purchased all fifty-nine issues in 2010 from an older colleague who, I believe, had owned them for many years before me. I have not offered them for sale until now.

The earlier issues are divided in language, with the Spanish sections comprising the second leaf of each (pp. 3-4). Later issues came out separately in their respective languages, bearing the same dates and volume/issue numbers for each pair. The title of the paper had changed slightly by June 1885, as noted in my [INVENTORY](#) here:

DATE	VOL.: ISSUE NO.	LANGUAGE	CONDITION
1884: 7-25	1:3	English/Spanish	very good
8-1	1:4	"	"
8-8	1:5	"	"
8-15	1:6	"	"
8-22	1:7	"	"
8-29	1:8	"	nearly fine
9-5	1:9	"	"
9-12	1:10	"	"
9-19	1:11	"	"
9-26	1:12	"	very good
10-3	1:13	"	"
10-10	1:14	"	"
10-17	1:15	"	"
10-24	1:16	"	"
10-31	1:17	"	"
Ca. early November, 1884 <i>HERALD EXTRA</i> (broadsheet)	— not dated in the masthead, but see page 1, col. 3.	English/Spanish One leaf of 2 pp. Features election results.	"
11-7	1:18	English (1 f. only)	"
11-14	1:19	Spanish (1 f. only)	"
11-21	1:20	English/Spanish	"
11-28	1:21	"	v.g., but toned
12-5	1:22	"	"
12-12	1:23	"	"
12-19	1:"25" [sic]	"	"
1885: 1-9	1:27	"	"
1-16	1:28	"	good only & toned
1-23	1:29	"	"
1-30	1:30	"	"

2-6	1:31	"	"
2-13	1:32	"	a little loss to the Spanish leaf
2:20	1:33	"	very good
2:27	1:34	Spanish (1 f. only)	"
3-6	1:35	English/Spanish	"
3-20	1:37	Spanish (1 f. only)	"
6-15; 8 pp. but smaller format, now titled: <i>TAOS HERALD / EL HERALDO DE TAOS</i>	1:47	English/Spanish, with more Spanish content than English	"
8-24, as above	2:8	English/Spanish	"
11-7	2:20	Spanish (1 f. only)	nearly fine
11-21	2:22	English, separate edition of 4 pp.	very good
11-21	2:22	Spanish, separate edition of 4 pp.	"
12-5	2:23	English, as above	"
12-5	2:23	Spanish, as above	"
12-12	2:25	English/Spanish	" An extra leaf, printed in English only, on recto, is inserted; its verso blank.
1886: 1-2	2:28	English	worn
1-2	2:28	Spanish	very good
1-16	[2:30]	English, 2nd (?) f. only; incomplete	worn
1-16	2:30	Spanish	good only
1-23	2:31	English	"
1-23	2:31	Spanish	very good
1-30	2:32	Spanish	worn
2-6	2:33	English	good only
2-6	2:33	Spanish	very good
5-13	2:50	Spanish	"
9-9	3:11	Spanish	good only
[undated stray leaf]	?	Spanish	worn
1887: 5-7 the original larger	3:44	English/Spanish, but only page 3 is	very good

format resumes, 4 pp.		in English	
6-25	3:50	Spanish	good only
8-13	4:6	Spanish	"
8-20	4:7	Spanish	"
8-27	4:8	Spanish	very good; pp. 2-3 (inside of sheet) printed upside- down
10-15	4:14	Spanish	good only



From the *EXTRA* issue in November 1884, front page, column one . . .

An election in New Mexico is to the voting population what a circus is to the small boy, only there is more diversity in opinions regarding the merits of the animals and ring mas[t]ers. In this county effective work has been done, and not a small amount of Taos lightning drank. We should guess from the amount of drunkenness that sufficient whisky was drank to float a steam boat to Santa Fe.

But, 'twas election day.

Some articles discuss with anticipation the dedication of [KIT CARSON](#)'s monument, as in this editorial of August 15, 1884:

The Cemetery in which Lies the Remains of Kit Carson

We wish to call attention to the disgraceful condition of the graveyard east of the city. With the wall worn away, in places almost level with the ground, headstones broken down, many graves unmarked or not even showing any signs of a grave, and a part of the ground grown up in sage brush, it fails to present anything like the appearance of a cemetery. The wall should be repaired, not only for the sake of appearance, but also to keep out animals and "the small boy" as well. There are enough citizens interested in this matter to make the expenses very light for each individual . . . We may expect visitors from all parts of the territory at the time of the erection of the "Kit" Carson monument, and it would

be much to the credit of the citizens to put in good repair the place which will be so much noticed. [August 15, 1884 (1:6), p. 2, col. 5]

On December 5, 1884 [1:22], the lead editorial (p. 2, col. 1) described the event itself, illustrated here AT RIGHT:

MINING was a principal topic throughout these pages. Here are a few interesting examples:

We are informed that work is progressing rapidly on the ditch that is being taken out to operate the placer claim known as the Last Chance. We were shown some fine specimens of gold taken from this claim, and were given an invitation to visit the place and investigate for ourself. [July 25, 1884 (1:3), p. 2, col. 4]

Were the prospects of our mines known as extensively abroad as are those of southern New Mexico, an influx of capital unprecedented to the west would be the result.

Chas. Hubbard exhibited in the HERALD office on Tuesday a fine specimen of horn silver. The sample on exhibit is only a tracer to what is to be found deeper down.

J. A. Alvey has caught the mining fever and left Tuesday for rural haunts. He goes on the principle that "gold nuggets and mountain air will bring a dead man to life."

.....

Alex. Anderson came up from Copper Hill district Tuesday, en route to Arroyo Hondo, where he has valuable mining claims. He had several fine specimens of ore from this Champion mine which runs high in gold. One specimen in particular, looked well—free gold being discernable. These specimens, with others that can be produced, speak to the thoughtfu[l] mind what Taos county is made of in the line of metals. The Anderson boys deserve no little credit for the active part they are taking in bringing out the hidden treasures of our mountains. Their kind of sticktoitiveness will win in the end. [August 15, 1884 (1:6), p. 2, col. 2]

TAOS COUNTY HERALD

FERNANDEZ DE TAOS,

J. M. ALVEY, Editor.

KIT'S GRAVE.

The Memorial Tablet to be Erected on the 28th.

The tablet to be placed over the grave of Kit Carson will be put in place on the 28th inst. A number of distinguished guests from abroad will be present and a grand day generally had. Bob Ingersoll will address the assembly on the "Life and Adventures of Kit."

The Grand Army of the Republic has issued the following order: "The memorial tablet to be erected over the grave of General Kit Carson at Taos will be dedicated with proper ceremonies December 28th 1884. Members of the G. A. R. and friends of Kit's are requested to unite with us in paying this tribute of respect to our deceased comrade."

The event of placing this memorial tablet in place over the grave of Heroic Kit, has been waited for with eagerness by our people. Here in Taos, where Kit lived and where many yet live who relate with vivid recollections his daring exploits, there should be a general outpouring of the people. Let us to work at once, citizens of Taos: the time is very limited. Call a meeting at the court house for the purpose of placing generals in the field to march the people in order from their respective plazas to all Taos, where all will unite in one

And from a front-page article the next year, on the "**Placer Fields**":

Twelve miles to the north of Taos, on the sunny side of the Gallinas mountain, and but a short distance from the never failing water of the Hondo, but high up on the mesa, or table-land, lies wonderfully rich gold diggings, or placer fields. Hundreds of acres are embraced in the diggings and the gold is moderately coarse and of wonderful quantity. They are acknowledged by all miners and experts who have prospected and investigated them, to have but few equals and no superiors. They are richer than those at Elizabethtown, where one hundred thousand dollars was taken out during last summer by twenty men. [March 6, 1885 (1:35), p. 1, col. 2]

SOCIAL ISSUES were often mentioned in these Western mining newspapers, though they were most generally incidental, relating to local gunfights, brawls and the like.

On February 6, 1885, an editorial narrative entitled "HIS SOUL FROZE IN THE ICE" was a somewhat indignant if over-flowery story of an Indian allowed to get drunk the previous weekend, even trading his blanket in the process, then freezing to death at midnight in a pool of water on his way home. "The question now arises," concluded the editor, 'who sold him the whisky?' and 'where is the blanket.' Don't all speak at once." (1:31; p.2, col. 1)

By contrast, some "**Indian Items**" on June 15, 1885 (1:47; p. 2, col. 3) included quotes from newspapers that advocated lynching troublesome Indians.

Others could be lynched as well. "John Baxter," we read (on the front page of the same issue containing the frozen Indian report),

a lad of eighteen years, was killed in Springer Sunday night. By order of the justice of the peace there he was released from jail about midnight and then pounded to death within sight of the prison. That justice ought to be made to explain his reason to such dastardly proceedings and held responsible for the murder.—Chronicle. [February 6, 1885 (1:31), p. 1, col. 3]

MORMONS: From the front page, first column of the issue for February 13, 1885:

Near the village of Richmond [Missouri], lives David Whitmer, one of the three men that testified on oath that they beheld the angel of the Lord, [and the plates] from which the book of Mormon was written, and deliver[ed] them into the hands of John [sic, *i.e.*, Joseph] Smith, the Mormon prophet, and it was in Whitmer's keeping that this original manuscript remained for many years. He now says that his story was untrue. [1:32; p. 1, col. 1]

This is a highly garbled blurb from an interview, of which several were done by reporters during the latter years of David Whitmer's life. Whitmer sometimes

complained that he had been misquoted or misinterpreted in such accounts. The final sentence in the brief article above would have been misinterpreted or carelessly summarized from a much more detailed source in another newspaper.

The original Barber & Howe drawing of Auburn

- 17 [NEW YORK – AUBURN] "Part of Genessee street Auburn N.Y." N.p., n.d., but Auburn, New York, ca. 1840.

The ORIGINAL DRAWING for the engraving entitled "*Eastern part of Genessee-street, Auburn*" on page 75 of John Warner BARBER and Henry HOWE, *HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK; Containing a General Collection of the Most Interesting Facts, Traditions, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. Relating to its History and Antiquities, with Geographical Descriptions of Every Township in the State. Illustrated by 230 Engravings. . . .* (New York: Published for the Authors, By S. Tuttle, 1841).

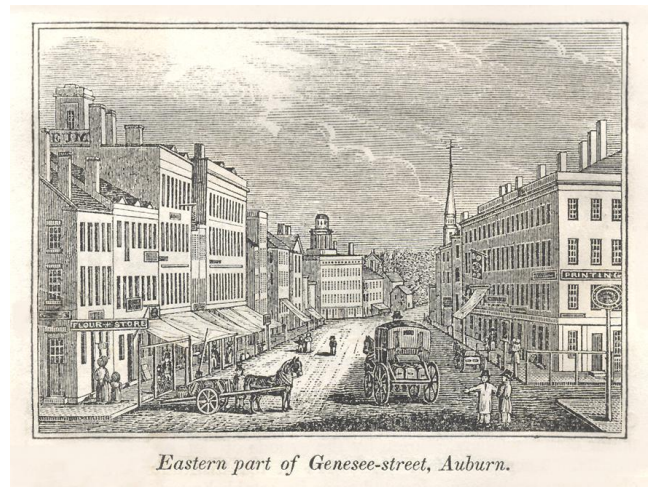
Pen and ink drawing with wash coloring in shades of gray with a few black and brown ink highlights. 7 X 10 cm. (2¾ X 4 inches) plus contemporary manuscript caption and blank margins (approx. 4½ X 6½ inches, in all). Evenly toned, with the area outside the drawing's immediate perimeter darker from a framing mat no longer present, not affecting the image). Old mounting traces on the blank verso. \$1,500

Attractive and clear, in fine detail (for which, [see the title page ILLUSTRATION](#) of this catalog). The authors traveled throughout New York State for two years, gathering material for the book, traversing thousands of miles (hundreds on foot). Their illustrations that make this historical record so distinctive were prepared from original "**drawings taken on the spot by the compilers of the work . . .** our principal object was to give faithful representations, rather than picturesque views, or beautiful specimens of art." (p. 4, emphasis added).

THIS SMALL AND UNPRETENTIOUS ARTIFACT has be one of the very earliest original "downtown" scenes of Auburn to survive. Indeed, many of the illustrations in Barber's works were the first views ever produced of their specific subjects and locales. I am not able to tell which of the two authors drew this particular image. A similar one I sold a few years ago (of Watertown, New York, now preserved at the Syracuse University Library) bore a specific attribution to Howe, the younger of the two men. This image of Auburn exhibits characteristics sometimes advanced to indicate Barber's style. My impression is that there may have been some overlap in the work of the two men even on a single picture.



The original ca. 1840 drawing used to engrave . . .



the published woodcut illustration, 1841, p.75.

FROM THE ACCOMPANYING TEXT in the book, page 75 . . .

The compact part of the village lies 2½ miles from Lake Owasco, on the outlet of that name. It is 156 miles from Albany, 314 from New York, 7 from Weedsport on the Erie canal, and 339 from Washington. Pop. 5,626. There are 2 Presbyterian churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Catholic; a state prison, courthouse, theological seminary, an academy, 2 banks, 4 printing-offices, and a number of splendid hotels. Auburn is one of the most thriving and beautiful villages in the state. Its principal streets are adorned with lofty buildings of brick and limestone.

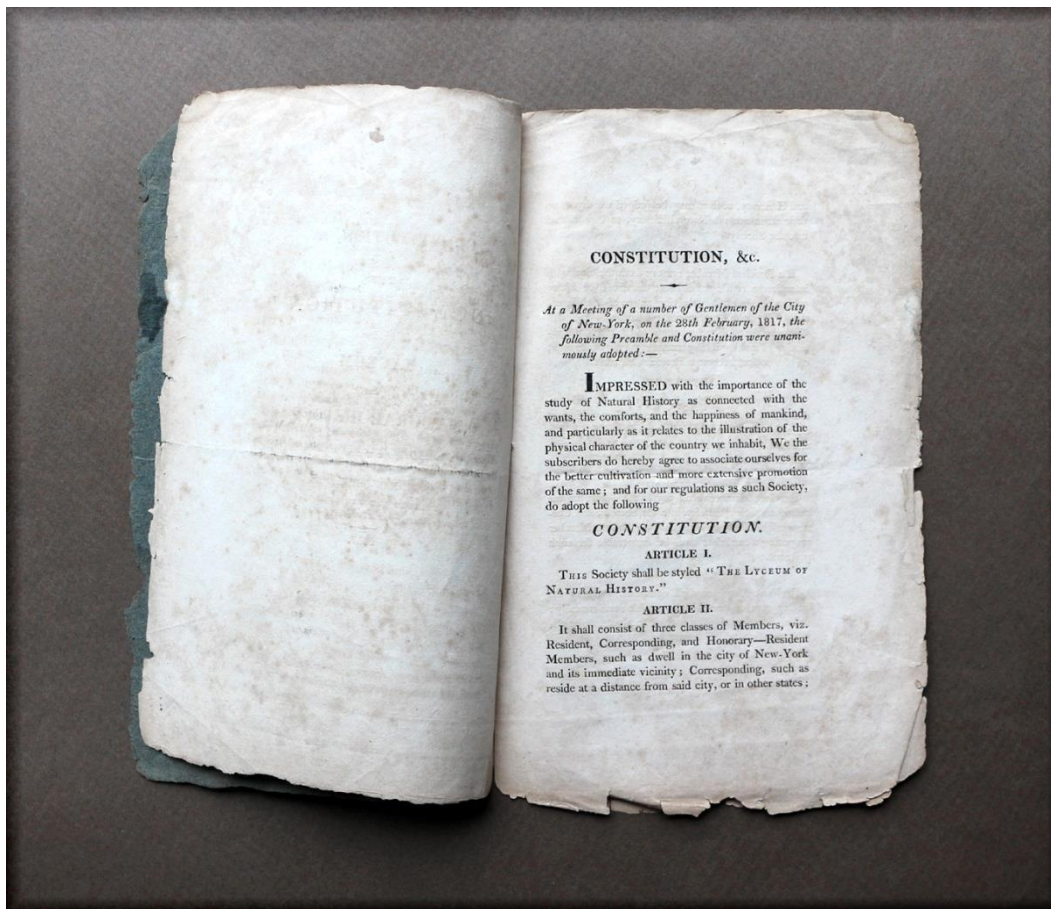
IT WAS TO THIS VILLAGE that the French teenagers Alexis de **TOCQUEVILLE** and Gustave de **BEAUMONT** traveled in July 1831 to study its innovative state prison, interview the prisoners, and write their famous work on the subject.⁶

William Henry **SEWARD**, meanwhile, had been living here since 1824. In 1859, Seward would shield Harriet **TUBMAN** from fugitive slave laws and sell property to her on Auburn's South Street where she would spend the remaining fifty-plus years of her life (now the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park, Auburn, NY. On a personal note, I was startled to realize that my own mother's lifespan overlapped that of Harriet Tubman - if only by a few weeks.)

⁶ *On the Penitentiary System in the United States and Its Application in France; with an Appendix on Penal Colonies, and Also, Statistical Notes* (Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1833).

18 [NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES] *THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY*. New-York: Printed for the Society, By George Forman, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-Streets, 1817.

24 cm. (at greatest extremity; untrimmed). 8 pp. Side-tied in original plain blue wrappers. Medium soil; wear to edges, but with generous margins. Wrappers worn but holding. \$1,200



THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF WHAT WOULD BECOME THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; *the apparent earliest issue, as shown to sixteen original members of the Lyceum on May 19, 1817*. Only one other copy in eight pages seems to survive, preserved by the American Antiquarian Society. All other physical copies on OCLC or at the Library of Congress are described as the expanded version of 15 pp., adding the lists of officers and early members (along with other matter) not printed until two weeks later.



John W. Francis

The wrappers - with their original side-tie string still firmly in place - confirm that this copy was indeed treated as complete in eight pages when issued to one of the founding members of the Lyceum, Professor **John Wakefield FRANCIS** (1789-1861; Columbia, 1809; M.D., 1811; LLD, Trinity College, 1850). His OWNERSHIP OF THIS COPY is evidenced in the upper blank area of its title page by a later ownership stamp of his son, "Dr. S[amuel]. W[ard]. FRANCIS" (born 1835). That distinguished heir would die in 1886 in Newport, Rhode Island where he had his medical practice.

Accordingly, this pamphlet also bears a faint and very old oval ownership stamp of the "Newport Natural History Society. Incorporated 1883."



THE EARLIEST CHRONOLOGY of the Lyceum was reconstructed carefully from its original minutes in *A History of the New York Academy of Sciences, Formerly the*

*Lyceum of Natural History, by Herman Le Roy Fairchild, Recording Secretary, in 1887.*⁷ The intriguing progression of events at its inception seems to explain the present version of the Constitution pamphlet in eight pages (Constitution only) without the lists of members and other material . . .

1817

February 24 - "The *Lyceum of Natural History* met according to adjournment at Harmony Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M. . . . On motion, made and carried, a committee of three was appointed to superintend the signing of the Constitution, . . ." (Fairchild, 5). In the list of twenty-one men who signed that *manuscript* of the Constitution (which had been ordered on February 18 to be engrossed, Fairchild, 5), John W. FRANCIS signed ninth (Fairchild, 6). The list of signers is not alphabetical, but instead begins with the officers.

May 19 - "A committee reported that **the Constitution was printed, and copies were laid on the table.** . . . Sixteen members present." (Fairchild, 13) It seems clear in Fairchild's history that the status of original membership was jealously guarded during the early days of the Lyceum, and Dr. John W. FRANCIS (owner of the eight-page pamphlet now at hand) would also appear ninth in the *published* non-alphabetical list of thirty-one "Resident Members" (Fairchild, 23) when it was printed only two weeks later (below) and presumably appended to the freshly-printed Constitution.

May 26 - "A committee for printing the list of **Members and the Lectureships** reported progress." (Fairchild, 15)

June 2 - "The committee **reported the printing of the list of Officers and Members . . . and the Lectureships.**" (Fairchild, 15)

July 14 - "A change in the Constitution was adopted, making the initiation fee ten dollars for Resident Members, and five dollars for Corresponding Members." (Fairchild, 16). Both versions of the printed Constitution (8 pp. and 15 pp.) reflect the earlier fees and dues, before this July 14 change was made.

FROM THE DETAILS ABOVE, intriguing windows of printing sequence seem fixed:

1) Printed copies of the Constitution were laid on the table at the Lyceum meeting on May 19, 1817.

⁷ New York: Published by the Author, 1887. "Read, in abstract, before the Society, May 10, 1886."

2) The list of members and their lecture topics was reported as printed two weeks later, at the meeting held June 2. Such lists and other material comprise pages [9]-15 in the much more common, 15-page version of this pamphlet seen at various libraries today.

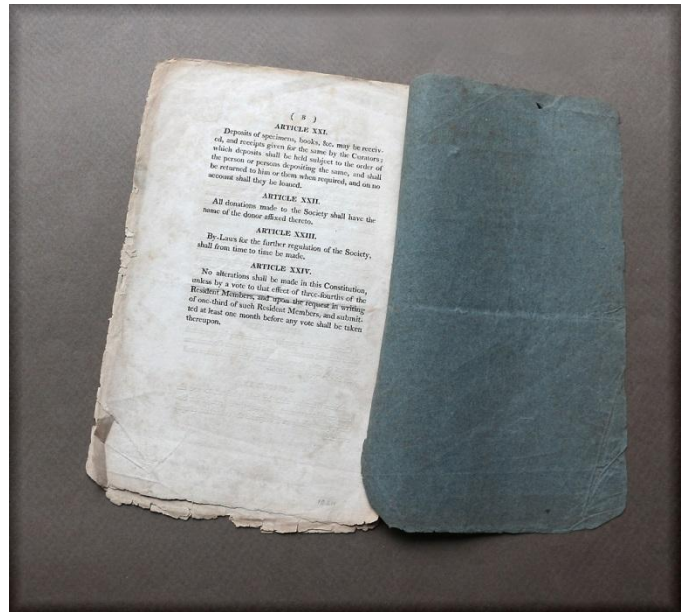
3) On July 14, dues amounts specified in the original Constitution were raised. Both the eight-page issue offered here, and the 15-page version, reflect the original dues amounts prior to this date.

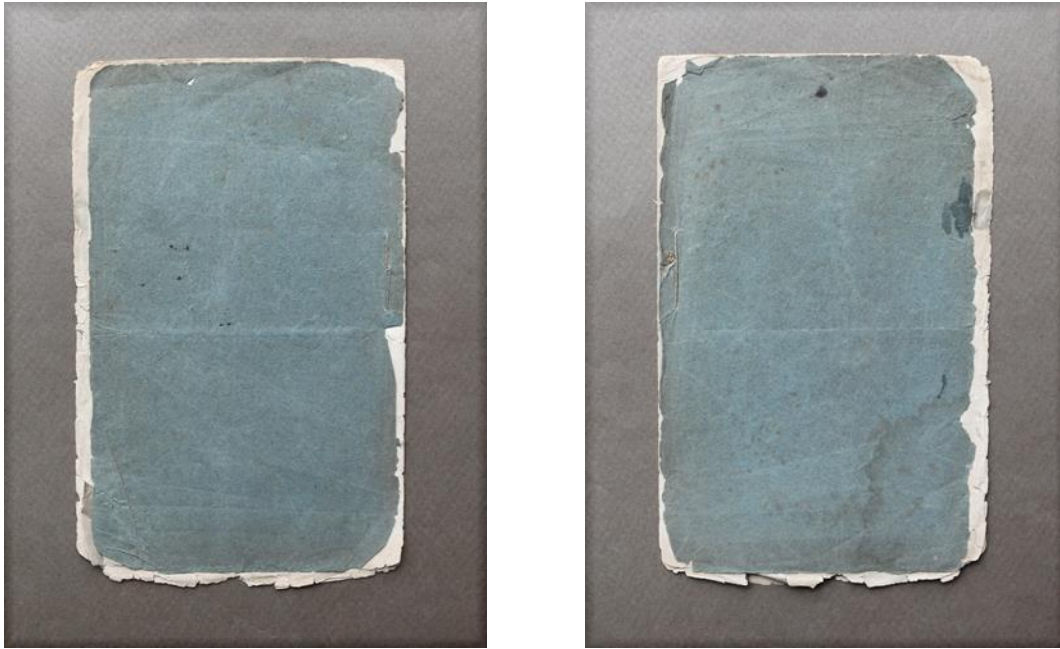
Printed pages for both versions of the pamphlet were thus available early, but at least two weeks apart: on May 19 (eight pages), and June 2 (fifteen pages - when the lists of members were printed, presumably to be appended seamlessly to the Constitution).

Fairchild provides these printing dates, but offers no comment regarding when the gatherings of either version were actually stitched together in wrappers for distribution.

COMPARING this eight-page *Constitution* at hand carefully with a [PDF](#) of the longer 15-page version, I detect no typographical differences between the initial eight pages of either.

There seems to be no record of **how many copies of the Constitution were printed** by May 19. *However*, on the very day that these printed copies were laid on the table (May 19), "A form of Certificate of Membership was adopted, and 250 copies ordered to be printed." (Fairchild, 14). Surely this number must stand as a strong suggestion that enough copies of the Constitution were also printed, initially, so that when the list of members could be determined and printed two weeks later, the latter would be formatted to continue the pagination of the original Constitution and be bound as part of it.





Original blank wrappers (back, AT LEFT; front, AT RIGHT) with original string tie still holding.

Almost all copies that survive today occur in fifteen pages. The two exceptions are 1) the "early bird" eight-page copy at the American Antiquarian Society (which is "annotated with a list of officers for 1817" and inscribed to "Professor Ebeling," an honorary member in Hamburg whose name would be printed in the 15-page version of the pamphlet), –and 2) Dr. Francis' eight-page copy presently lying on my desk.

[PENNSYLVANIA - PHILADELPHIA COUNTY] George Henry WALKER (1789-1838). DOCUMENT SIGNED, promising to respect and protect the old **CRISPIN CEMETERY** in Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, "... the burying ground situated upon the farm belonging to me in Lower Dublin township - reserved in deed of sale by Thomas Crispin & now made use of by the descendants of the said Thomas Crispin as a place of buriall . . ." April 2, 1825.

32½ X 20 cm. One page; verso blank but for old personal filing docket unsigned, reading: "An Agreement with George Henry Walker Respecting the burying ground on his farm left in my care the 2d day of April 1825" Some discolor and edge wear; three tape repairs to folds on blank verso. ILLUSTRATION AT RIGHT can be highly enlarged on the screen to see detail.

ALSO SIGNED by witness **Edward DUFFIELD**, presumably Edward Duffield Jr. (1764-1836; son of the noted Philadelphia clockmaker). \$150

Walker further agrees "to keep the burying ground in neat & decent order & to provide such a road as shall be convenient to the same . . ." and to allow any burials licensed by descendants Benjamin, Paul and George Crispin. These may be the three unidentified Crispins buried in the cemetery along with their ancestors, with Walker himself, and with **Thomas HOLME**, 1624-95, Pennsylvania's first Surveyor General, who laid out the plan for Philadelphia.

For links to the twenty-six listed graves in this plot, dating from the 1600s, see: <https://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSob=c&GScid=45100&>

For a description of the cemetery, located on Holme avenue, see: <https://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&GSob=c&GScid=45100&GRid=8746458&CRid=45100&>

I hereby engage & agree not to damage
or in any way injure or encroach upon the
burying ground situated upon the farm be-
longing to me in Lower Dublin townshp.
reserved in deed of sale by Thomas Crispin
& now made use of by the descendants of the
said Thomas Crispin as a place of buriall
& I further engage to keep the burying ground
in neat & decent order & to provide such a road
as shall be convenient to the same when necessary
at the same time not that shall do or suffer da-
mage to the crops as possible - it being understood
that everyone wishing to make use of the burying
ground shall bring a written order ^{in person} to me for
that purpose from one of the undermentioned
persons Benjamin Crispin Paul Crispin & George
Crispin being descendants of the above Thomas
Crispin & ^{other} descendants of the same
the exclusive right of use of the said burying
ground -
George Henry Walker
April 2^d 1825
Edward Duffield

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER AND CALIFORNIA ADVERTISER. *Devoted to the Leading Interests of California and the Pacific Coast.*

SIX ISSUES, none ever bound, and all complete: Oct. 17, Dec. 19, and Dec. 26, 1874; Jan. 16, Feb. 13, and June 5, 1875 [24:38, 47, 48, 51; 25:3, 19].



Approx. 12½ X 9½ inches. Condition ranges from very good to nearly fine, though there are a few backstrip repairs with tape (which has not discolored). Some of the issues or their supplemental inserts are virtually as new and untrimmed, while other issues are more worn. None have any serious tears or internal wear. One original printed outer wrap survives as well, though it is frayed.

the six issues plus five Postscript inserts: \$350

RARE. OCLC (checked in 2012 and again in 2026) seems to suggest only a couple likely original locations of one or more of these issues.

The last five issues itemized above also include the four- or eight-page **POSTSCRIPT TO THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWSLETTER AND CALIFORNIA ADVERTISER** tucked in, bearing separate mastheads and imprints. Two of those, repeated under their respective dates, are the land promo work by J. Ross Browne, "The Centinela Colony. Great Land Sale in Los Angeles County---Productions of the Country---A Visit to the Property." This separate four-page work is recorded by OCLC in only two copies that duplicate ones present in this

group (under different dates, one each) at the Huntington Library and UCLA (with another at Yale not duplicating dates in the present lot). It includes lively commentary about trying to talk bull-headed owners of the old, massive ranches to sell their property for development into smaller tracts for farming.

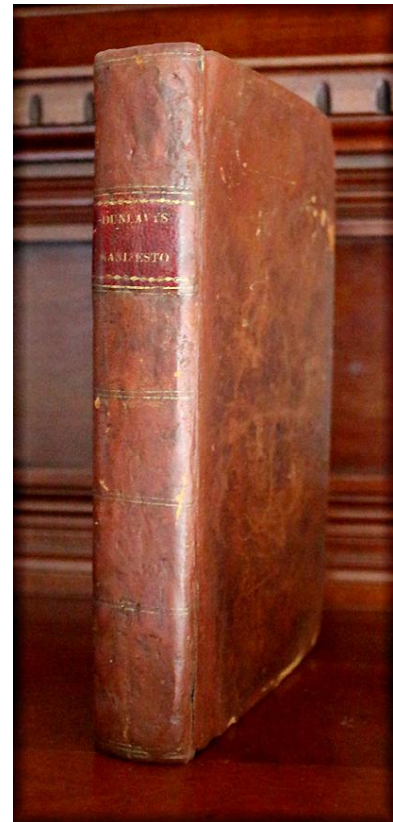
"printed by Shakers, on Shaker-made paper,
and bound in full sheep by Shakers" –Richmond

- 21 [SHAKERS] John DUNLAVY. *THE MANIFESTO*, or A Declaration of the Doctrines and Practice of the CHURCH OF CHRIST. By John Dunlavy. *Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked; between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not. We are made as the filth of the world—the off-scouring of all things unto this day.* [Hebrew characters] Ezek. 2. 10. Pleasant Hill, Ky.: P. Bertrand, Printer, 1818.

20 cm. (binding, 21 cm.). vi, [ii (blank leaf)], [1]-520 pp. Part IV, pp. [439]-520, is subtitled ". . . the substance of a LETTER to BARTON W. STONE." Collated COMPLETE. **\$2,500**

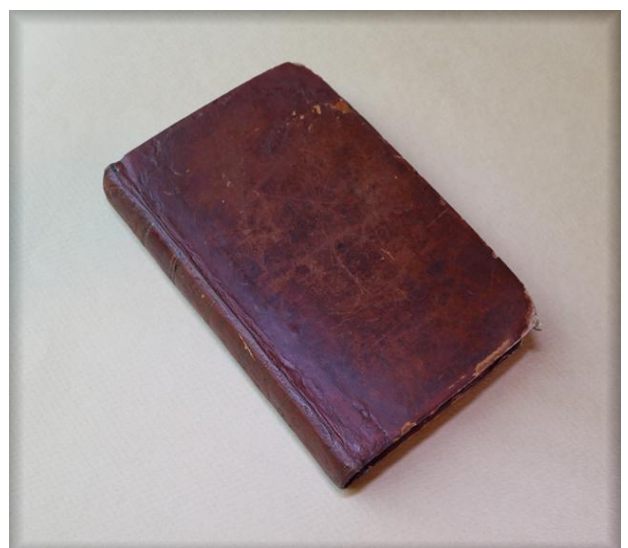
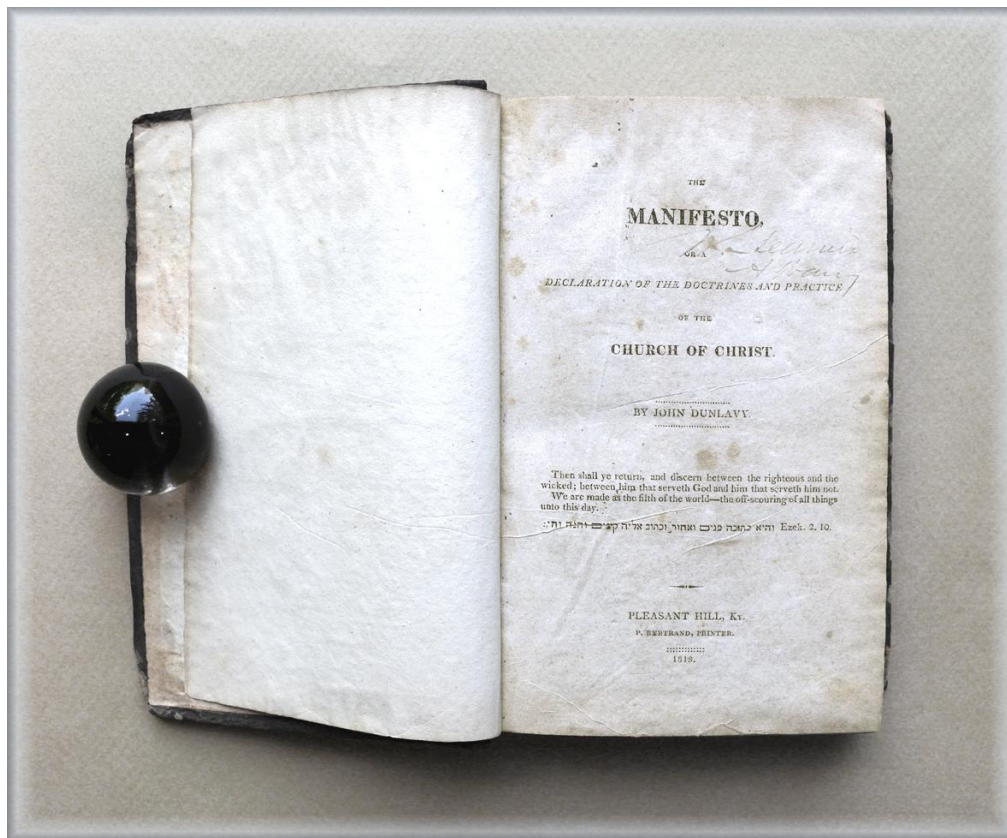
Contemporary sheep, red leather label on spine (gilt lettered: "DUNLAVYS MANIFESTO"). The binding is tight and strong, but with signs of touch-up to the spine. Medium wear and loss of some leather to board edges and corners.

Internally quite clean and without wear (except for the loss of parts of two letters of the final word on page 73 from a marginal paper corner tear); occasional moderate foxing. There are a few early, very light pencil notes that will not offend aesthetically, and which appear to me to be written by a believer. A very light early penned ownership name on the title page is - again - quite unobtrusive, and to me only partially readable ("W. Le, Albany").

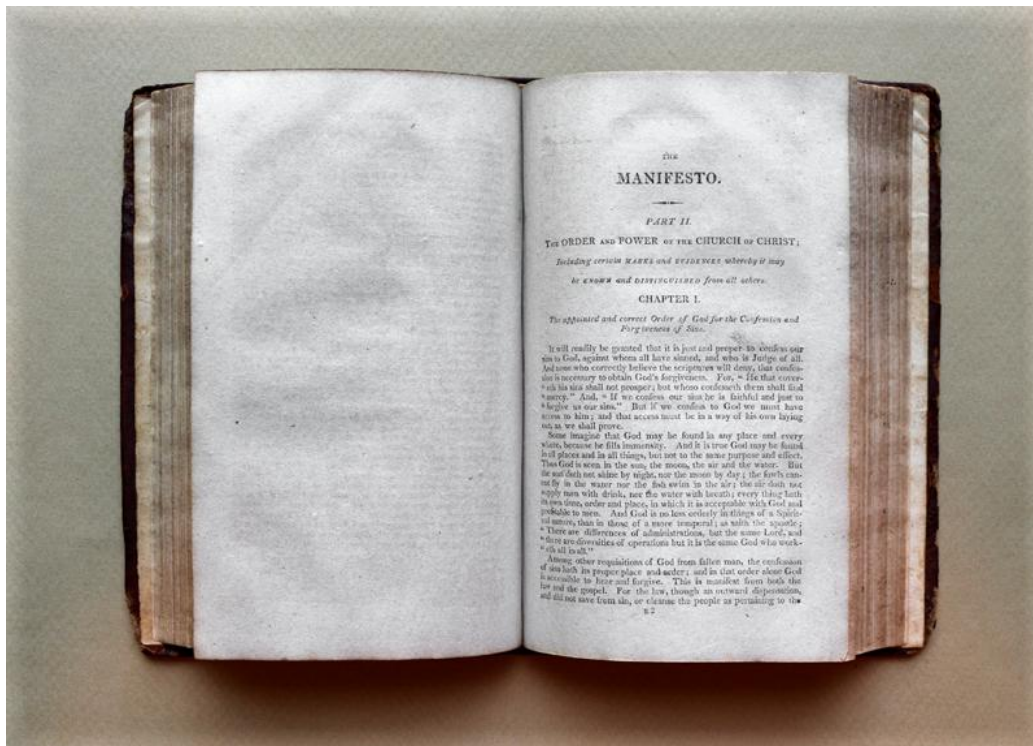


FIRST EDITION of this elusive and significant Shaker high-point. Ericson *et al.*, *The Shakers: A Bibliography*, 2628; MacLean 15; Richmond 517, saying "This work is considered by many to be the definitive treatise on Shaker theology. One of the earliest converts to Shakerism in the West, Dunlavy was chief minister at Pleasant Hill for 20 years." The book received the immediate approbation of

Mother Lucy Wright, and was reprinted with only "slight textual changes" at Pleasant Hill in 1847 (Ericson 2629).



These pictures can be enlarged considerably on the screen to see greater detail.

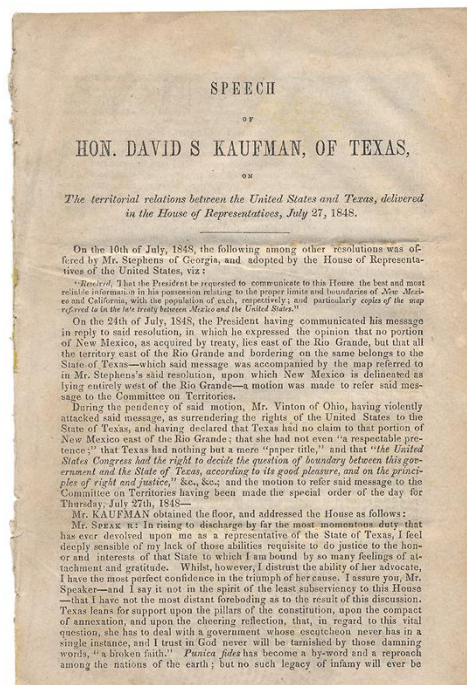


I inherited this rare volume more than thirty years ago from a friend who had called as quickly as I alerted him to Shaker specialist David Newell's catalog in September 1992. He then drew an advance from his credit card to pay for the treasure.

22 [TEXAS] *SPEECH OF HON. DAVID S KAUFMAN, OF TEXAS, on The territorial relations between the United States and Texas, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 27, 1848.* N.p., n.d. (but 1848?)

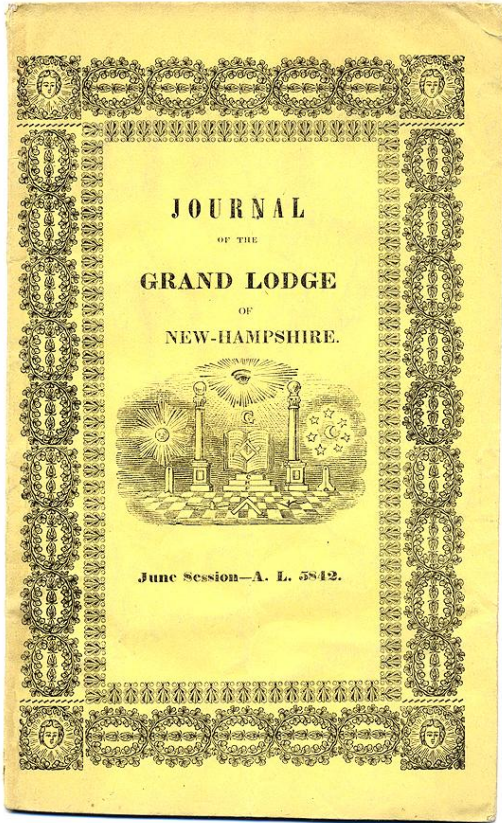
21½ cm., 15 pp. Very good; disbound and toned as shown. Two light horizontal folds, probably from mailing in the 1840s. \$100

Stirring defense of Texas interests by one of the first congressmen from that state. OCLC shows only a 12-page version, 24 cm., saying "Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office, 1848." However, an example digitized [online](#) has 15 pages like (and looking like) the one here at hand.



“ . . . Masonry in this young Republic. . . even in Texas, a land but recently reclaimed from the solitude and barbarism of nature,—” [p. 30]

- 23 [TEXAS] Freemasons. New Hampshire. Grand Lodge. *A JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, At its Annual Communication in Concord, June 7, A.D. 1842, A.L. 5842.* . . . Exeter: J.L. Beckett, Printer, 1842.



21½ cm. 31, [1] pages. Original yellow printed wrappers; front wrapper surrounded by ornate typographic borders. Cartouche of Masonic emblems on title and front wrapper. *Quite creased and crumpled*, yet clean, tight and generally attractive. *condition noted: \$75*

Discussion of how to regularize rituals worldwide; numerous lists of lodges and individuals; business proceedings. On pages 30-31 is reprinted the "**Annual Circular from the Grand Lodge of the Young Republic of Texas**," which "breathes the pure and unadulterated spirit of Ancient Free Masonry, and is published with advice and approbation of the Grand Master, for the benefit and information of the craft." That circular is signed in type by A. BUTLER, Grand

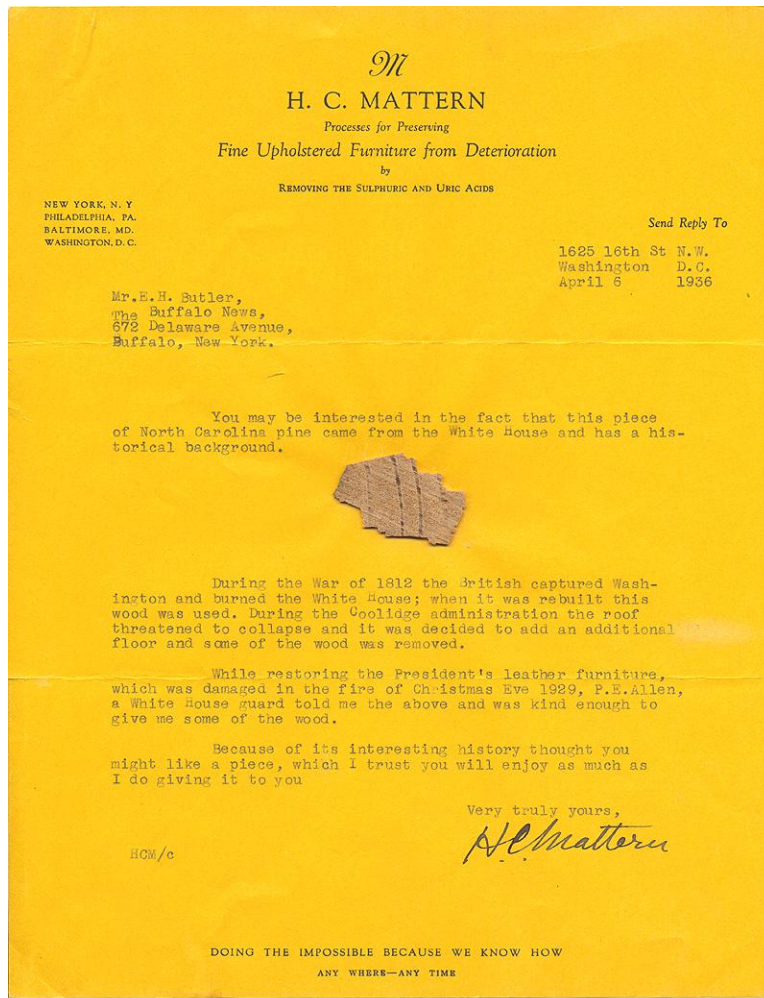
Master, and by Alex. RUSSELL, J.A. GUN, B. GILLISPIE [sic], Jas. JOD, and Henry MILLARD.

" . . . this piece of North Carolina pine came from the White House and has a historical background."

- 24 [WHITE HOUSE – wood fragment] H. C. MATTERN. TYPED LETTER SIGNED on his business letterhead, conveying a small thin slice of wood taken with permission from the White House following restoration. Washington D.C., April 6, 1936.

11 X 8½ inches. One page on the yellow-orange business stationery of "H. C. MATTERN, Processes for Preserving Fine Upholstered Furniture from Deterioration by Removing the Sulphuric and Uric Acids, New York, N.Y., Philadelphia,

PA., Baltimore, MD., Washington, D.C." Addressed (without salutation) to Mr. E. H. Butler at *The Buffalo News*, in Buffalo, NY.



The very thin slice of wood of irregular shape measures approx. 35 X 25 mm. at its greatest extremities (a little less than 1½ X 1 inches). It is mounted at the center of the sheet, with typed explanation. (Actual impressions show through the back of the leaf from typed periods, commas, etc. - as opposed to this being mimeographed.) Original horizontal folds from mailing remain strong; original cover [envelope] no longer present. Very good. **\$125**

During the War of 1812 the British captured Washington and burned the White House; when it was rebuilt this wood was used. During the Coolidge administration the roof threatened to collapse and it was decided to add an additional floor and some of the wood was removed.

While restoring the President's leather furniture, which was damaged in the fire of Christmas Eve 1929, P. E. Allen, a White House guard told me the above and was kind enough to give me some of the wood.

- 25 *A Wonderful Animated or MOVING PICTURE Exhibition Illustrating the Highest Attainment in the Art of Photography, Showing Life-Size Views of Life and Motion and a magnificent Stereopticon Exhibition, Illustrating OUR NEW POSSESSIONS and "FREE CUBA" The Greatest Invention of the Age[;] Animated Pictures[,] Life-Like Motion; Life Size. . . . The Philippines, The Ladrones, Hawaii and Porto Rico . . . Chicago: Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), n.d. [but ca. 1899, see below].*

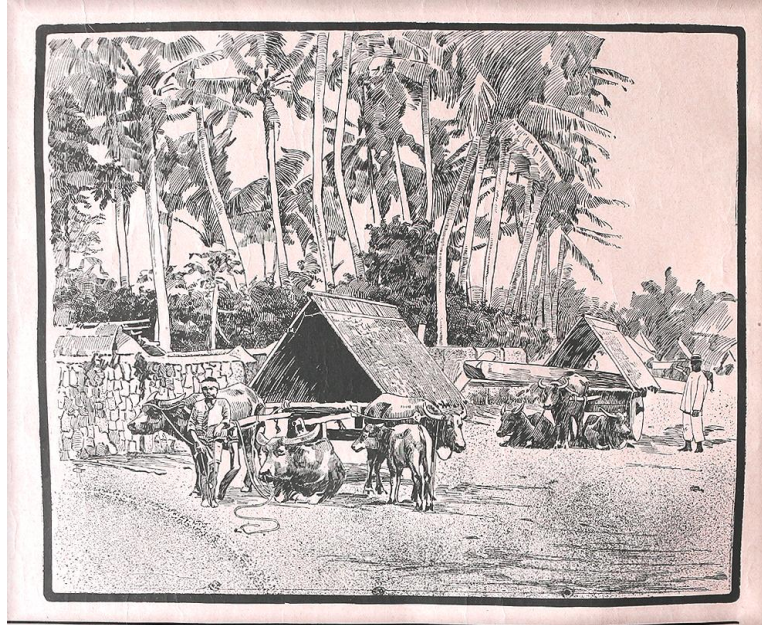
BROADSIDE, 28 X 21 inches, on light pink paper (verso blank). In very good condition; medium edge wear (not heavy). One short tape repair, on the verso of the top margin, has not darkened through to the front; a clean short tear (without loss) into the top margin just touches the printing but can be repaired almost invisibly by a conservator, who can probably also smooth out the edges of the piece to good effect. Quite presentable and rather striking. * \$750

Two line-drawing illustrations (5 X 9 inches and 6½ X 8 inches) show a scene of the projection performed in an elegant theater, and a tropical setting with roof-covered ox-carts and men standing in front of tall palm trees and a stone wall. At the bottom of the poster are lines to fill in various venues and prices (adults and children) for the "Lecture and Entertainment," the latter of which "begins at 8 P.M."



Evidently uncommon. OCLC locates one original example, owned by the Miami-Dade Public Library system measuring one inch shorter and narrower than this present copy. (OCLC accession number 319057011). A second example (the same size as mine) is described at the Bill Douglas Cinema Museum at the University of Exeter.

Finally, the Library of Congress shows a slightly stained example [HERE](#), apparently full size like mine and giving the date as "c1899."



"IT MIGHT SEEM ODD," noted Swann Galleries (describing an example with "moderate edge wear" in their sale of *Printed & Manuscript Americana* on April 7, 2022, [lot 109](#); brought \$1,500 with premium),

that Sears & Roebuck would be publishing an exhibition broadside. They produced and marketed early film projectors and films, with independent exhibitors as their intended audience, promising that "you have no boss or bosses, you conduct the business to suit yourself." See David Nasaw's 1999 book "Going Out: The Rise and Fall of Public Amusements" (page 142). The posters were apparently produced to accompany the projectors so exhibitors could start advertising their performances without delay. The first reference we find to an actual performance was in the *Chadron Record* in rural Nebraska, 21 July 1899 . . .

* The poster will be SHIPPED gently rolled in the same tube in which I received and stored it more than thirty years ago -and promptly forgot I had it until now.