



THE CENTRAL P  
WOUNDED.

Garrett Scott Bookseller  
Occasional List 28  
Handily

## OCCASIONAL LIST 28: HANDILY

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**TERMS:** We offer this material individually priced and subject to prior sale. All items guaranteed as described, and may be returned for any reason (though I ask prior notification). Postage will be billed at approximate cost; overseas orders will be sent air mail first class unless Priority Mail is requested. Please request insurance (at an extra cost) if you wish to have it added. Institutions may be billed to suit their budgetary requirements. Usual courtesies extended to the trade. We accept VISA and Mastercard, money orders, and checks for U.S. dollars drawn on U.S. banks.

**SOME EXPLANATION:** 28 interesting items generally in manuscript or made by hand (though we have also stretched the definition to include material well-suited to fit the hand or relating to roaming clerical hands or to missing hands). An uncommon example from the eccentric antebellum sexual-politico scandal sheet publisher Stephen Branch's eponymous *Stephen Branch's Daily Hand* has also been included here.

Also: tractor-pull snapshots.

But the bulk of this list includes interesting American manuscript material: unsettling scatological cartoons in Pennsylvania Dutch dialect or eighteen-dollar suits for ex-convicts or a small archive of letters full of drunkards and a wife-beater in late 1860s small-town Ohio or the mild fretting of a father with two sons at Dartmouth in 1810 who wonders why his kids have incurred the expense of moving off campus.

Images have been enlarged or cropped to show detail or shrunk to fit the page. We are happy to answer further questions one might have about condition or item size. The cover shows a detail from item no. 10, a delightfully violent manuscript amateur newspaper by a 13-year-old boy in New York City in 1860.

Browse for more items on these and sundry other subjects of interest at **[bibliophagist.com](http://bibliophagist.com)**.

Boston Jan 13. 1858

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 12<sup>th</sup>  
is rec<sup>d</sup> - We are sending  
to Mr Bailliere today.

Prof B. S. Hedrick  
36 West 35th Street  
New York.



150  
100.10 13116

Little known to  
P. R. Leigh & Co.

Prof B S. Hedrick  
New York

1. [Academic Freedom]. [Slavery]. (Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick). **AUTOGRAPH NOTE, SIGNED, FROM LITTLE, BROWN & CO. TO PROF. B. S. HENDRICK IN NEW YORK, ABOUT HEDRICK'S ORDER FOR A COPY OF C. F. GAUSS'S THEORIA MOTUS CORPORUM COELESTIUM, WITH AN ADDITIONAL BILLHEAD INVOICE HEDRICK FOR \$4. BOSTON, JANUARY 13, 1858.** A.n.s., approx 7 x 5 inches on an unlined bifolium, [1] page. With the original stamped cover. Billhead approx. 5.25 x 8 inches.

\$150

An evocative clue to the spread of learning (and to the effects on scholarship of sectional politics) in antebellum America. Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick (1827-1886) graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1851 and since 1854 had been a professor in chemistry at his alma mater. Though by all accounts a fairly brilliant mathematician and scientist, Hedrick's anti-slavery views were even better known than his scholarship, and by late 1856 (after he stood by his stated intention to vote for Fremont and published a defense of his anti-slavery views), "the university faculty passed resolutions denouncing Hedrick's political views, and on 11 October the executive committee of the board of trustees formally approved the faculty's action, which in reality was a dismissal. . . . On 21 October, while he was attending an educational convention in Salisbury, an unsuccessful attempt was made to tar and feather him. He soon left for the North" (*Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*). Hedrick's academic career was over. He went into a sort of exile in New York, finding work first as a chemist and then as a clerk in the mayor's office. Hedrick's continued study (here with the Gauss of the mathematics of conic sections and the orbits of celestial bodies) suggests his efforts at self-tuition and exile. Some light toning; a few small stains to the cover; in very good condition.





2. [American Trade Binding]. John Quincy Adams. **LETTERS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, TO HIS SON, ON THE BIBLE AND ITS TEACHINGS.** Auburn: James M. Alden, 1850. 16mo, original blind-stamped striped green cloth stamped in gilt on the upper board with a bust of John Quincy Adams, spine stamped in gilt, faintly stamped in the ornament with what is likely the Colton & Jenkins binder's signature (compare to the copy at AAS), 128 pages, a.e.g. A later, stereotype printing of a title that first appeared in 1848.

\$300

A lovely publisher's trade binding in striped cloth. The first edition appears to have been issued in a pedestrian brown cloth, and while no doubt the public clamored after this collection of didactic-epistolary-theological writing for youngsters from the pen of perhaps the nation's most morally upright former President, one suspects that in reissuing these edifying letters the publisher decided to use the binding to make the volume jump off the shelf with a trifle more liveliness than the subject matter otherwise might suggest. Somewhat foxed; a trifle rubbed at the corners and a slight spot of fraying along the upper joint near the head of the spine; a very good copy.

Epitaph on a Drunkard.

Here rests his head upon an empty cask,  
A youth to water and small-beer unknown;  
Olympus Bacchus hail'd his birth with many a flask,  
And Port and Brandy mark'd him for their own.

Large were his cellars, and his bins well stor'd,  
Heaven did him recompense as largely stor'd;  
Each thirty loaf found welcome at his board,  
And he his wish in many a titling friend.

No longer seek his Prayners to disclose,  
Or draw his bottles from their bread-board;  
There they alike in crusting find repose,  
The boozeloom of his Father and his Gods.

Parody of  
Gray's  
"Elegy on a  
Famous Man"  
1787  
Row

3. [Anonymous]. **MANUSCRIPT FAIR COPY OF THEE STANZAS OF VERSE, "EPITAPH ON A DRUNKARD."** [N. p., ca. 1827]. Single sheet, 6-1/2 x 8 inches, laid paper watermarked 1827.

\$50

A parody of the final three stanzas of Gray's *Elegy*:

No longer seek his Magnums to disclose,  
or draw his bottles from their dread abode;  
There they alike in crusting find repose,  
The booze-room of his Father and his God.

No evidence of this manuscript's source, though one might suggest that "booze-room" (a play on the original "bosom") smacks of American usage. (On "booze," cf. the OED, where it appears that *booze* as a noun was largely an American usage through the 19th century; no trace of booze-room or expected variants found in Wentworth, Lighter, Green, or Partridge.) Some wear and creasing, with a little dust-soiling; in good condition.



# L. BRANCH'S

# HAND,

and a Heart in it.

---

SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

[No. 2.]

---

of the session, when he would join her with alacrity in New York. There were several fancy ladies and gentlemen in Albany, in the society of Hopeful & Fanny, during the memorable winter of 1847. From his boyhood to 1850, Hopeful leads a life of infamy, unparalleled even in New York, during which period he ruins the chastity of more lovely virgins than Aaron Burr did in his whole career of wily intrigues in the most intellectual and affluent families of our country.

Hopeful passed a summer on the banks of the North River, in one of the five cottages on the beautiful plain, and within ten weeks, he seduced every married lady, including the servants of the entire neighborhood, and boasted of his lecherous feats, among the rakes and gamblers of Mercer Street, which made them envy his summer pastimes. In 1851, Hopeful's licentiousness reaches a crisis. Not content with Miss White and Mrs. Bagioli, and like

4. Branch, Stephen H. **STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S DAILY HAND, WITH TRUTH AND A HEART IN IT . . .** [caption title] **VOL. 1 . . . NO. 2.** New York: September 2, 1859. Unbound bifolium, approx. 9.25 x 5.75 inches, 4 pages. First edition.

\$250

With the lead article, “Rakes and Harlots in our National Capitol!,” including such lively, lightly-veiled allegations as, “Hopeful introduced [James] Buchanan to the wantons of Mercer Street, and he now ascends like a rocket, as a ward ballot stuffer, and heads a gang of ballot stuffing repeaters, and, with Fanny White’s money and influence, in Mercer Street, and through Mrs. Bagioli’s smiles and purse, he is ballot stuffed into the Legislature of 1847. . . . Hope leads a life of infamy, unparalleled even in New York, during which period he ruins the chatiiy [*sic*] of more lovely virgins than Aaron Burr did in his whole career of wily intrigues in the most intellectual and affluent families of our country.”

An ephemeral example of one of the scandalous popular exposé newspapers published by the New York eccentric Stephen H. Branch, perhaps best remembered for his libelous quest to prove in the pages of his earlier newspaper, *The Alligator* (25 numbers, 1858) that New York City’s police chief George Washington Matsell was secretly a British subject. *The Hand* was Branch’s second effort at a scandal sheet, evidently published after his release from Blackwell’s Island, and ran to 21 numbers in September, 1859; the lead story here rehearses the scandalous amatory career of Tammany insider and eventual Civil War general Dan Sickles (here given the pseudonym of “Hopeful”), who in fact had carried on a long-term liaison with famed New York prostitute Fanny White and who had also, in February 1859, shot Philip Barton Key, the lover of his wife Teresa Bagioli Sickles. (Sickles was famously acquitted on the novel argument of temporary insanity.) Branch here plays up the connections Sickles has to Buchanan, and suggests Fanny White and Sickles still hold incriminating letters from Buchanan that allow Sickles to blackmail the president.

With further attacks in the columns against other New York newspaper editors (James Gordon Bennett most especially) and other hints at obscure sexual scandals. Branch also includes a note of thanks, “Lord bless the Newsboys who sold thousands of my paper yesterday,” suggesting the local news magnates “tried to bribe the wholesale and retail news dealers not to sell our little sheet, but I shall try to foil them.” (For perhaps the best brief sketch of Branch, see the annotations on Branch appended to the 1856 Walt Whitman sketch “New York Dissected,” collected on the online Walt Whitman Archive, Kenneth M. Price (University of Nebraska–Lincoln) and Ed Folsom (University of Iowa), eds.) Branch’s other short-lived efforts include *Stephen H. Branch’s Weekly Star* and *Stephen H. Branch’s Grave Digger*. Sabin 7386n (“eccentric if not insane author”). Some light soiling and smudging and light old folds; in very good condition.



# STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S DAILY HAND,

With Truth and a Heart in it.

VOL. 1.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

[No. 2.

Publication Office, No. 42 Ann Street,

NEXT DOOR TO THE LEDGER OFFICE.

## Rakes and Harlots in our National Capitol!

*The White House a Den of Assignment—God enters the Presidential Mansion, and drives out the Libertines and Concubines, and hurls Thunderbolts from Heaven that rock the Globe! Read and ponder!*

(CONTINUED.)

Hopeful closes his career as a legal student, and opens an office in Nassau Street, and Fanny still sustains him, and they live together as man and wife, and Hopeful promises her from year to year, that he will marry her. While Hopeful lived with Fanny White, he also was the paramour of Mrs. Baglioli, (once the pretty pet of Trajetta, and the actress wife of Mr. Gray,) and drove Mr. Baglioli out of his own house, who made a complaint against Hopeful at the Jefferson Market Court, but could do nothing with him, as he now begins to acquire influence as a ward politician. Hopeful now lives alternately with Fanny White and Mrs. Baglioli, whose little daughter slept in the same room with Hopeful and Mrs. Baglioli, while they sometimes permitted Mr. Baglioli to sleep in the story above them, but who generally slept out of his own house, in consequence of his fear of his wife and Hopeful, who often threatened to kill him if he again complained of their cohabitation. In 1844, Hopeful had lodgings in Broadway, where Mrs. Baglioli used to come, almost daily, with her daughter, and pass hours in his bedroom. She also visited his law office in Nassau Street, with her daughter, and had long private interviews with him in his rear office. At the fashionable lodging house in Broadway, Hopeful had to leave his books and wardrobe as security for about one hundred dollars that he owed the landlady for rent. Hopeful introduced Buchanan to the wantons of Mercer Street, and he now ascends like a rocket, as a ward baiter, stuffer, and heads a gang of ballot stuffing repeaters, and with Fanny White's money and influence, in Mercer Street, and through Mrs. Baglioli's smiles and purse, he is ballot stuffed into the Legislature of 1847, during which year he was tried for forgery and escaped through the money and powerful political influence he brought to bear against the Judge and Jury. The trial is recorded in the Courts, and can never be effaced only by the record burglars, with whom Manhattan Island teems like the public thieves around the City Hall, or bees around their prolific hives. While Hopeful is a member of the Legislature, Fanny White resides in Albany, and he had the boldness to escort her into the Legislative Halls, until the Speaker directed the doorkeeper to turn her out. Instead of doing so, the doorkeeper told Hopeful what he was directed to do by the Speaker, and that a resolution was drawn to be presented to the House for Fanny White's ejection, which so alarmed Hopeful, that he coaxed Fanny to leave the Assembly and Albany, until the close

of the session, when he would join her with alacrity in New York. There were several fancy ladies and gentlemen in Albany, in the society of Hopeful & Fanny, during the memorable winter of 1847. From his boyhood to 1850, Hopeful leads a life of infamy, unparalleled even in New York, during which period he ruins the chastity of more lovely virgins than Aaron Burr did in his whole career of wily intrigues in the most intellectual and affluent families of our country.

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Immediately after all this villainy transpires, Buchanan appoints Hopeful his Private Secretary at London! Hopeful had years before introduced Buchanan to Fanny White and Mrs. Baglioli. Fanny White and two of her female cronies depart soon after Hopeful for Europe, and are escorted into the presence of the British nobility, and these three so-

250  
250x

1744

that he may proclaim the  
truth to the people of Antioch.  
that they may be saved from  
impending ruin. This is false  
in fact - Contrary to the principles  
of Religion. Truth & common honesty.

Better stop preaching - Close  
the Churches - Empty the Treasuries  
of the A.M.S into the Ocean &  
send ministers and agents to the  
far corners of the earth than  
back any of Christ-humble  
followers to dissemble.

Take heed ye Watchmen upon  
the walls of Zion that ye  
give no uncertain sound -  
lest ye cause some of  
these little ones to fall  
away & perish

Yours truly

W. C. Parker } Committee

5. [California]. Parkinson, M. C. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY PARKINSON ON BEHALF OF A CHURCH COMMITTEE, TO THE REVS. W. C. POND AND J. H. WARREN IN SAN FRANCISCO.** Antioch, Cal., Oct. 4th, [18]75. 7 pages on two lined bifolia, 8 x 5 inches, approx. 740 words.

\$100

A congregation suggests it does not wish to be employed to launder clerical money and to pay off bad investments.

A fine and, to judge by the content of this letter, justified example of congregational indignation, the church in Antioch writes to esteemed pioneer California Congregationalists William Chauncey Pond and James Henry Warren to argue against a bit of mild sophistry proposed to make up a shortfall some business contracted by Pond and Warren on the Antioch church's behalf: "You ask us to pay you Fifty dollars for money paid by you to the Rev. Mr. Stovall for services rendered to the Church at Antioch and in the event of our failure to raise the money then you ask us to Apply to the A. H. M. Society for one hundred dollars ostensibly for the support of the Rev. Mr M——[illegible] but in fact for the purpose of reimbursing you or Dr. Clark for the money advanced to Mr. Stovall. You pat us on the shoulder & say that it would be a Glorious thing for us to foot the bill ourselves without having to draw a check on the A. H. S. for the amt. You understand but little of the financial condition of the membership of this Church or you would not thus advise or propose. . . . The proposition comes to us (after divesting it of all Ecclesiastical technicalities) unsophisticated Antiochans as an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. It is to ask the A.H.M.S. for money for the support of the Rev. Mr. Misi—— that he may proclaim the truth to the people of Antioch that they may be saved from impending ruin. This is false in fact contrary to the principles of religion, truth & common honesty. Better stop preaching. Close the churches. Empty the treasury of the A.H.M.S. into the Ocean & send minister and agent to the four corners of the earth than teach any of Christ's humble followers to dissemble. Take heed ye Watchmen upon the Walls of Zion that ye give no uncertain sound lest ye cause some of the little ones to fall away & perish." The American Home Missionary Society was of course charged with insuring the financial success of pioneer churches until they could sustain themselves. An M. C. Parkinson shows up in slightly later California state publications as an Antioch grape grower; he may also have been a physician. Some occasional smudging and light soiling; in very good condition.



**TRUTH REVEALED.**

**STATEMENT AND REVIEW**

OF

**THE WHOLE CASE**

OF THE

**REVEREND J. H. FAIRCHILD,**

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

BY A MEMBER OF THE SUFFOLK BAR.

**Boston:**

PUBLISHED BY HALIBURTON & DUDLEY,

No. 12 State Street.

BENJ. PERRY, SALEM; S. POWELL, LOWELL; J. JOHNSON, BRUNSWICK, ME.;  
DAVID EUGBEE, BANGOR, ME.; C. W. CHILD, C. D. BEARCE, PORT-  
LAND, ME.; G. W. ATWOOD, GARDINER, ME.;  
GEORGE TILDEN, KEENE, N. H.

6. [Clerical Fornication]. (Joy Hamlet Fairchild). Anonymous. **THE TRUTH REVEALED. STATEMENT & REVIEW OF THE WHOLE CASE OF THE REVEREND JOY H. FAIRCHILD, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS TERMINATION, COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, BE A MEMBER OF THE SUFFOLK BAR. WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE, AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES . . .** Boston: Wright's Steam Press, 3 Water Street, 1845. 8vo, original printed wrappers, 104 pages. One small map in the text. First edition.

\$300

With the wrapper imprint of Haliburton & Dudley and various subsidiary distributors in New England. One of a flurry of cheap sensationalist accounts of a celebrated case of clerical fornication, detailed evidence to refute the Rev. Fairchild's own protestations of innocence and libel in his self-published *Iniquity Unfolded!* (Exeter, N.H., 1844), in which he attempted to defend himself against charges by Deacons of his own South Boston Church that he was a libertine. The letters and accounts compiled here in great detail suggest Fairchild had made a habit of attempted seduction of young women and servant girls; certainly the evidence in the clerical trial against Fairchild would support the contention he was without much scruple in sexual exploitation. See Karin E. Gedge, *Without Benefit of Clergy: Women and the Pastoral Relationship in Nineteenth-Century American Culture* (OUP, 2003) for an overview and brief bibliography of this particular well-known case.

Wright's Steam Press seemed to specialize in topical sensationalism, lending the firm's name to the imprint of such titles as the *Life of Samuel Comstock the Bloody Mutineer*, 1845 or *Indian Atrocities!*, 1846, or noted as printer on the copyright page of the tale of seduction, *Miss Eliza Rossell: A Tale of the Unfortunate Female*, 1846. With ads on the rear wrapper for the Boston Depot of Cheap Publications.

Generally accepted as a 104-page title, there is one instance noted on OCLC's FirstSearch—now no longer a reliable resource for copy-specific information, if indeed it ever was, but a resource to which I grudgingly return like the dog of Proverbs 26:11—of a copy of this title described as having 86 pages, noted on the shelf at Waseda University in Tokyo; that an edition with 86 pages was separately published might be plausible given that with page 87 this copy begins to be printed in double columns, suggesting the remote possibility of a first issue of 86 pages updated with new testimony as it appeared. Small torn hole to the front wrapper. Wrappers worn and a bit stained, with some heavy smoke soiling around the edges of the rear wrapper; light internal damp-staining; some general wear; a good, sound copy.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

NEW YORK PENITENTIARY  
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

JOHN J. FALLON,  
Warden

NEW YORK

March 15<sup>th</sup> 1909

*Maya Bickart Esq*

Mr. .... Purchasing Agent

148 East 20th Street, New York City

A suit of clothes  
given to n

DEAR SIR,

*John J. Fallon*  
The bearer, *U.S. Walsh*  
*sentenced and*  
*St. 1911*

and this day discharged, is a State Convict and entitled to  
Clothing, Money and Mileage under the Statute.

Yours Respectfully,

*John J. Fallon*  
Deputy & Acting Warden

7. [Corrections]. **SMALL COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO GRANTING CLOTHING AND PAYMENTS TO PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.** [New York: various places], 1893-1901]. 15 printed forms competed in ink, various sizes ranging from 10.25 x 7.75 inches to 4.75 x 8.25 inches.

\$125

A nice sampling of the paperwork required for discharged prisoners from the New York Department of Public Charities and Correction, with groupings ranging from five pieces of paperwork for Anthony May (discharged May 11, 1893) and four apiece for John Hart (discharged Dec. 29, 1900) and for John Walsh (March 2, 1901), and two single forms for Richard Wilson (one suit of clothes and an overcoat, Dec. 29, \$18) and a \$23 donation receipt for discharged prisoner Grace Noble, Feby. 7, 1901. The billheads and forms include receipts for new suits, cash donations to discharged prisoners for mileage and clothing, and one example of a Form No. 1—evidently a discharge certificate, for Anthony May, released May 11, 1893 after serving one year, six months and three days of a two year sentence for assault. (He was commuted time for good behavior.) Interesting in part to see what the State owes its rehabilitated prisoners, and moderately interesting too when grouped either by prisoner or by form. Some soiling and wear, and a little loss from a few corners, presumably from old fasteners; in very good condition.



Bill of Sale

Know all men by these  
in consideration of Five Hundred  
(\$500<sup>00</sup>) the receipt of which  
acknowledged; we do hereby  
transfer and deliver unto  
his heirs, executors, admin

The following articles, viz:

2 Funeral cars / coffin w  
2 horses, lowering device  
funeral paraphernalia.

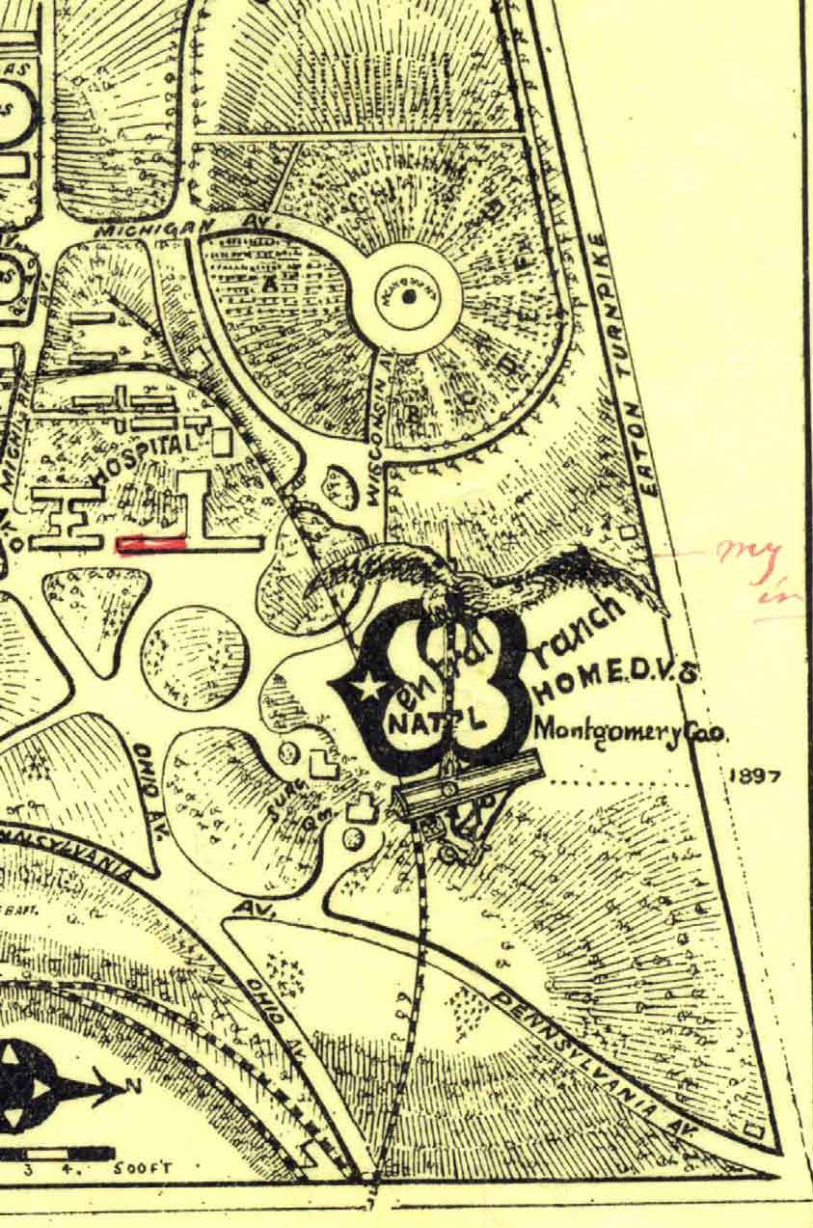
To have & to hold all and  
said goods & chattels for  
said grantor hereby cove  
said grantee that he is  
lawful owners of said  
with the exception of all  
of Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars  
That he & (she) have &



8. [Entrepreneurship and Death]. George Baehr. **BILLS OF SALE AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BUSINESS MATTERS FOR THE BAEHR FAMILY OF UPPER SANDUSKY, O.** Upper Sandusky, O. and Nevada, O., 1905-1913. 5 pages, various sizes (ranging from 10 x 8 inches to 5 x 7 inches), various dates. In a printed cover with the Martin Baehr, Livery, Feed & Sale Stables, Upper Sandusky, Ohio return address.

\$50

A few business papers, the most interesting being the two-page bill of sale to George Baehr from the Blosser family, "The following articles, viz. 2 Funeral cars, 1 coffin wagon, harness, 2 horses, lowering device and all the funeral paraphanelia [*sic*]," for \$500 (dated Aug. 16, 1902 at the foot of the text, perhaps 1912 at the head). Also includes a brief note from an attorney on Newell & Bowers law firm letterhead, offering to try to sell a barn for more than the reported \$4000 asking price, "and I can make a small commission besides" (Jan. 19, 1905); a pencil receipt for George Baehr from a carpenter for erecting a carriage elevator in the barn (March 29, 1910); an an article of agreement between George Baehr and C. D. Conklin for the sale of a livery barn and laundry property on South Sandusky Ave. for \$7,250 (March 19, 1913). Some marginal tears (affecting a few letters in the pencil receipt); some light soiling and mustiness; in very good condition.



"Ohio, Hosp. Ward 2.

my Montgomery 3, 1900, 10 a, m.

already have a sheet like this which

9. Garrett, J. P. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED J. P., ON PICTORIAL LETTERHEAD FOR THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AT DAYTON, OHIO.** National Military Home, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1900. Pictorial letterhead of a map of the grounds, approx. 11 x 8.25 inches. Mounted return address label for J. P. Garrett, 30 Trenton, N. Y. (canceled in autograph ink).

\$50

A short note, date-lined, "'National Military Home.' Ohio, Hosp. War 2. *A satisfactory home. Jan 3, 1900, 10 a. m.*" To his grandchildren, noting that he has already sent them a view of the cemetery and the monument but that these are not visible from his wing of the hospital (which he has marked and labeled in red ink on this map). "Tell Grandma that I hope and expect she is well — as I am at present — *some little ailments*, but not serious — no sore toes or feet. — doing well." A couple of very small holes along the old folds; some light browning; in very good condition.



... proceeded to the  
prisoner's cell and informed  
him that the hour had  
arrived. He expressed his  
readiness, and the procession



EXECUTION OF JAS

10. Haydock, George. **HAYDOCK'S MONTHLY** . . . [caption title in autograph]. **VOL. I, NO. 2**. New York: March, 1860. Lined foolscap bifolium, approx. 12.25 x 8 inches, [4] pages. Illus.

\$850

"Buy Haydock's Only Two Cts Very Cheap." A remarkably striking manuscript amateur newspaper with a tilt toward murder and mayhem, created out by a 13-year-old boy in New York City. The lead story is the "Execution of Stephens," an account of the execution that February 3 of wife poisoner James Stephens, who was hanged at City Prison:

The prisoner's hands were pinioned behind him in the usual manner, the procession passed through the yard to the gallows, and the prisoner, with the rope about his neck, was placed in the fatal position. When they arrived at the gallows, the Rev Mr Knapp said, For God's sake Stephens speak the truth now and tell all you know. STEPHEN'S [*sic*]: I am Innocent.

Haydock also includes an account of "A Fatal Accident at the Central Park"

Early on Thursday morning last while some Irish laborers were engaged excavating the new Reservoir at Central Park a derrick fell striking Michael Fenner on the head and killing him instantly. . . . The body of the deceased was conveyed to his late residence in ninetieth street near Fourth Avenue, and the coroner notified to hold and inquest.

Haydock also includes a sentimental poem "On the Death of a Friend" (signed with the initials WWH), a humorous tale about a deaf barkeeper, and rounds it off with a piece exhibiting what this cataloguer has come to think of as "the Haydock touch," with an account of a "Supposed Suicide." ("About noon on Saturday Feb 11th, George W Shaw for many years a porter in the Market Bank was found in an ante-room sufering [*sic*] from the effects of an over-dose of laudanum.")

Haydock has provided large, striking illustrations both of the hanging of Stephens and the collapse of the derrick on the Irishmen, as well as a small device for his masthead, which lists Geo. Haydock as editor & proprietor, 216 Madison Street, N.Y. (He also includes in his columns a small, neatly-penned advertisement for George Haydock Grocer, 216 Madison St., "The very best kinds of tea coffee sugar spices etc. etc. Cheap.") Stylistically accomplished, the original sources



# HAYDOCK'S MONTHLY.

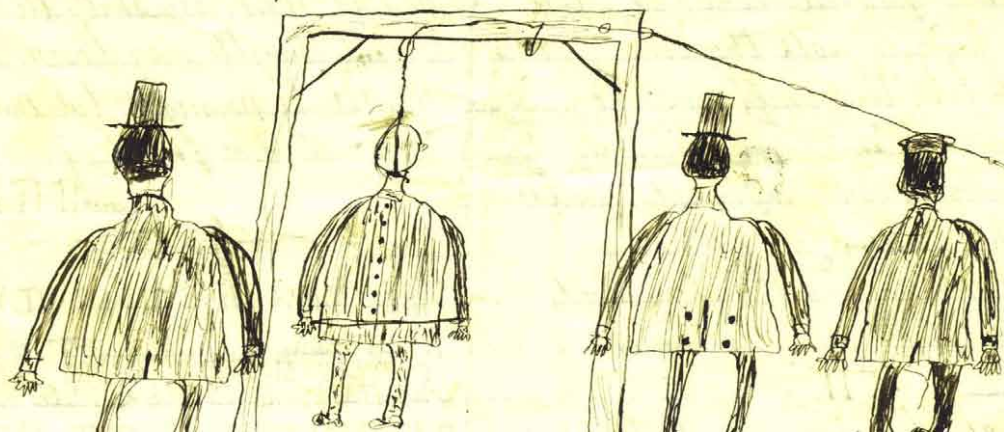
BUY  
HAYDOCK'S  
ONLY TWO  
VERY  
CHEAP

VOL I MARCH 1860 NO 2

## EXECUTION OF STEPHENS.

James Stephens charged  
with having murdered his  
wife Sophia paid the  
penalty of his life on  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February last.  
The execution took place  
about 9 o'clock in the  
morning. About 9 o'clock  
Sheriff Kelly with a  
company of deputies and  
others proceeded to the  
prisoner's cell and informed  
him that the hour had  
arrived. He expressed his  
calmness, and the procession

formed, led by Justices Kelly  
Connolly & Steers. After them  
came the prisoner, with Sheriff  
Kelly on one side and De-  
puty Kulte on the other; then  
the clergymen Messrs. Knapp,  
Camp, and then the sheriff's  
deputies. The prisoner's hands  
were pinioned behind him  
in the usual manner. The pro-  
cession passed through the yard  
to the gallows, and the pris-  
oner, with the rope about his neck,  
was placed in the fatal  
position. When they arrived  
at the gallows, the Rev Mr.  
Knapp said. CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



of copy perhaps cribbed from published newspaper accounts but unlocated. The Trow directory for 1857 lists Robert Haydock, cashier, as living at 216 Madison; the 1855 New York census puts Robert and his wife Mary Haydock and their four children, Mary's mother, and two Irish serving girls at the same address. (George is the youngest, then aged seven.) By the 1870 census, George lives with his widowed mother at 121 W. 38th St. and is listed as a merchant. Genealogical resources peg his birth date to September 27, 1845. Some light toning and soiling; old folds; in very good condition.



11. Hearn, Henrietta and William Hearn. (And "Jack.") **COLLECTION OF LETTERS FROM HENRIETTA AND WILLIAM HEARN TO HENRIETTA'S SISTER LOVEY AND THEIR NIECE MAGGIE IN MEXICO, MISSOURI. (WITH TWO LETTERS TO MAGGIE FROM UNSUCCESSFUL SUITOR, JACK.)** New Holland, Pickaway Co., Ohio: March 12, 1867 to December 9, 1873. 23 autograph letters, signed (with a few original stamped covers), generally approx. 8 x 5 inch bifolia, 73 pages total.

\$450

*Wife beating, horse thieves, politics, drunks, revivals, crops, weather, and marriages.*

A fine range of news and gossip from a small Ohio town, largely penned by Henrietta, to absent family members who have moved to Missouri. The gossip is of high quality: Henrietta notes on August 12, 1867, "Joseph Gooley and his Wife has parted he sent her home a few days ago and he is makeing his home at his fathers. I don't want you and the Dr. to do that way when you and him gets married." She follows that up with a note on Nov. 8: "Jo Gooley [?] and his wife is living together that girl that has the Child by Jo has sude him for her Caractor and he has to give two thousan dollars bail at Cort him and her had a fite and he whipt her bad and She has sued him for Salt and batery they are going to have a big time we think it will go hard with him."

On March 8, [1868?], Henrietta reports,

we are all as well as usual alltho thare is a great amount of sickness and death in town and round more deaths in two months in town than has bin all together since you left this Country the disease is called Spotted fever [i.e., typhus? Meningitis?] I will name some you are acquainted with . . . only live but a few hours after taken they got so that can controle the disease some better than at first there is several laying very low at this time.

(She also sends updates on who has been married, sends sample of her new dresses: "Black and green is all the go here." Some news of church, asks for a photograph, closes with "Ida Mcafferty is thought to be dying. I will have to close it is a scary time here our love to all.")

Henrietta has a good eye for the usual hypocrises of small-town life, writing on January 8, [1869?]: "we have been having a protarcted [*sic*] effort here for the last three weeks 22 joined the church but did not get up much excitement. I think Holland is too far gone for that, too mane [for many] 'Drug Stores.'" (New Holland

is singled out in Rev. W. C. Steel's *The Woman's Temperance Movement*, New York 1874, which reports of temperance efforts there in January, 1874: "With a population of 600, there were 5 places where liquor was sold, two of them being gambling-saloons. It was in this place that a saloon-keeper raised a poker to strike the women, for which he was arrested and fined. Since the closing of the saloons, the report is that good order prevails in the village and no arrests are made.")

Henrietta follows up on her own reports of local temperance efforts on April 26,

Well Maggie there is grand institution hear in town now I dont no wether I ever told you any thing about it or not – Capt. Folkes and Mollie has the two highest offices thar nearly all of the youngsters belongs to it they take in girls and all Wes Gooley was turnd out last Night for geting drunk. It is what they Call good templars.

William's letters tend more toward business: disposal of land, warnings about notes of hand, occasional family business:

Well you rote to me if I wood Get the Tooms Stone for you I will dow the best for you I can I will get them as soon I heer from you agan the verce tha you wanted put on the stone rite it on [a] Strip of paper and send in you Next Letter and the Money you can send me a draft on the Second Nation Bank.

(William does note ironically the efforts of reform in town: "well Lovey all the people in New Holland has jined Church be [for but?] W. P. Hearn and got religan but one of them was dunk [for drunk] the next day after he jine [for joined].")

Henrietta also notes at least one instance of regional celebrity: "The immortal J. N. Free will deliver a lecture here next Thursday evening, come over wont you." (J. N. Free was an eccentric Ohio itinerant self-styled philosopher, one-time California gold miner and (briefly) an inmate of the Ohio State Insane Asylum. His renown gained him audiences with Lincoln, Grant and Jefferson Davis.)

The two additional notes to Maggie, signed Jack, suggest a love affair that census records and other public records suggest ultimately did not prosper:

I see By your letter tha you are not discoargid in our matmorinial [*sic!*] pursout mi mind is as it ever was on the subject ad that is to make you mine for life but to set a time I cant and I dont see any thing that kneed hurry us We are old enouf that is a fact but then we are not to old to learn as for mi worth is nothing you say I have a heart it is troue . . . [News of his health, which has been bad]. Mag Don't let me bother you any go to chool [*sic*] and enogy your



self finley and as you say I have a heart Believe it is tender and true. and I will give you plenty of time to arange other Buiznezs. Excuse this of way I has taken to Express mi self for I am very nervis and absent minded.

Henrietta makes occasional teasing allusion to “black-eyed” Jack and mentions in passing his skill on the fiddle. Census records and gravestone transcriptions suggest Lovey Graham Kearney 1820-1901) and Margaret Jane Kearney (1845-1928) were both natives of New Holland, O. Detailed descriptions of the letters available on request. Overall in very good condition.



12. [Industrial Idols]. [Photography]. Henry Ford Allard. **PHOTOMATIC PHOTO BOOTH PORTRAIT OF HENRY FORD ALLARD.** New York, 42nd Street, March 31, 1942. Black and white image, 2.25 x 2 inches in the slightly larger pressed metal frame, printed verso partially completed in scratches and in ink.

\$25

Inscribed on the verso with the subject's name, dated 3/31/42, 42nd St—a fine patrician portrait of Henry Allard in shirt, tie, and overcoat—in a decidedly down-market setting. Henry Ford Allard (1923-1976) was born in Providence, R.I., prepped at Phillips Exeter; per the 1946 *Harvard Album*, he entered Harvard in June, 1942 and was Harvard Class of 1946. (He served in the Army in WWII and received his degree in 1948.) He had a twin brother named Herbert Karl Allard, Jr. The *Harvard Album* gives the brothers' home address as 530 Park Avenue, New York. That one twin brother at birth should have been so consecrated to the greatness of an American industrialist while the other was named for his father seems strangely evocative of a cult of American success. Some light scratching and wear; in very good condition.

10	10	mental fishing	10
11	11	some fishing done	11
12	12	to Little. Went out	12
13	13	made a crib to home	13
14	14	Sunday	14
15	15	at the Mill to work	15
16	16	at the Mill worked	16
17	17	fast Day	17
18	18	sharpened blades	18
19	19	went to oyster Mill	19
20	20	then to the Mill	20
21	21	went fishing again	21
22	22	Sunday	22
23	23	begin to move 1 <sup>st</sup> Day	23
24	24	for Calcutta	24
25	25	Moved for 2 <sup>nd</sup> Day	25
26	26	Moved 3 <sup>rd</sup> Day to move	26
27	27	then began to	27
28	28	long march	28



13. [Long Island]. **ACCOUNT BOOK FOR LABOR AND TRADE MATERIALS ON A FARM AND AT A MILL IN SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.** [Southold, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York], April 1 1804 to May 1805. Unbound gathering of 8 leaves, stitched, approx. 6.38 x 4 inches, [16] pages of autograph text.

\$150

An anonymous *dos-à-dos* account booklet, the identity of the bookkeeper likely more easily cracked by a local historian than this frustrated cataloguer, but rich in detail with names and evocative of the mix of agriculture, fishing, and light manufacture necessary to life in eastern Long Island. The caption title to one first page reads “Repares of the Mill and beac[h] in the Year 1804,” the other beginning, “April 1st [?] 1804 — Isaac Stanbourey Came here to work six months.” (Isaac ends up working 14 days—plowing, digging post-holes, going “to Town meating” until he is paid off “& he went home.”)

Over the course of the summer of 1804 and the spring of 1805, the unnamed farmer employs various local men for hire and evidently in exchange for days of work—the roster of names is that with which one can with place this account book in Southold, Suffolk County, on the eastern end of the North Fork of Long Island: Rubin Booth, James Horton, Jeremiah Tuthill, Festus Tuthill, Jonathan Conkling, Samuel Billard, David Billard, and Benjamin Beebe. Rubin [*sic*] seems to be given the bulk of the work, notated daily for the summer of 1804—“prestd hay,” or gone “a-fishing” or “Sheared Sheep” or “Carted dung,” or in one day in late Novmber “went to oyster.” There is much on harvesting (“finished reeping,” “Cradled the Rye”) or cutting hay (“Moad in Swamp”) or dealing with the harvest (“maid Cider”). There also appears to be a few instances after the wheat harvest of making long mash—perhaps for brewing?—though one also wonders if perhaps Booth was working on the Long Marsh. On a couple of occasions Rubin Booth seems to engage in the life of the community: July 26, “to Funeral Cogag” (i.e., the nearby village of Cutchogue) and on November 22, “fast Day.”

The other portion of the accounts dealing with the mill would seem to record credits in trade (logs, rum, hog skins) in exchange for use of the man and boys and his team of horses in upkeep of the local mill and the local beach (“Day giting Loges with Team 2 men and a Boy — 8/-” or “To one Days dragging sand myself and two boys — 16/- to one Days working on the Beach myself Rubin & boy 16/- . . . June 23th to one Day with Team & Boy — 8/- myself and Rubin — 10/- to two quarts of rum 4/6.”)

Would this mill be the water mill that gives Watermill in nearby Southampton its name? That mill was evidently sold to Jonathan Conkling in 1794 and then

in 1815 sold to John Benedict. See Pelletreau, *A History of Long Island From its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time* (New York 1905), vol. 2. One index item in the *Calendar of the N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts indorsed Land Papers—Extracts* (Albany, 1864) notes a Reuben Booth in the land records of Suffolk County in 1788. Some light toning, foxing and soiling; a few small holes to the folds of the gathered leaves, not touching text; in very good condition.

Bridgetown

Friend Luther

Love & yours the 20

a much shorter time after date  
Goston. It is with much satisfaction  
ation to be at Hanover at the same  
next & of visiting your friends in the  
had almost given up the idea of being  
on account of the difficulty which is  
which is continually calling. But y  
their together with a very anxious  
free I from him the same day I  
be at Hanover at an immense  
to hire; have brought me to a deter  
labour for a short time, and to the  
journey to Hanover at an immense  
enough to inform me by a line  
I shall expect you to call on me, &  
& then return back to Bridgetown  
I am to expect to meet you at Han  
home, the former would be most  
I think cannot materially injure  
We shall expect to see Sally with  
I am not at present progressing  
in this vicinity, or elsewhere  
may I think. W. C. H. 17

14. [Medical]. [Dartmouth]. Samuel Farnsworth. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO LUTHER FITCH IN GROTON, MASS., FROM BRIDGTON** [Maine] **PHYSICIAN SAMUEL FARNSWORTH, SR., IN PART SEEKING ADVICE ON A MEDICAL CAREER FOR HIS SON STUDYING AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.** Bridgton [Maine], May 30, 1810. Stampless cover addressed to Mr. Luther Fitch, Groton, Ms., unlined bifolium, approx. 12.5 x 7.5 inches, 2 full pages of text.

\$250

Bridgton's first physician writes back to a friend in Groton to express his pleasure at the prospect that the two of them might cross paths at Commencement in Hanover, N. H. in August. This letter of note in part as a distillation of the eternal verities of college life: Farnsworth reports that his sons at Dartmouth have found "the food &c. in commons had been so bad, that they had quit it, & were boarding with Mr. Smith, they state it to be a genteel good boarding place. . . . I wish not for my sons to live like nor among Hogs, although I have much need to economize." Farnsworth then asks advice on the best course for his eldest son to pursue "the study of Physic." Should he stay in college "for 1, 2, 3 or 4 years" or instead study with "one of the most respected Physicians in Old Massachusetts." A detailed look at the practice and customs of early American medical education. (The eldest son, Samuel Farnsworth, Jr. did in fact become a physician.) For more on the Farnsworth family, see Farnsworth Memorial (1897) and Chapman's Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College (1867). Traces of old seal more or less intact. Docketed on the verso. Some light toning and soiling; in very good condition.





15. [Mendicant]. **ATTENTION FOLKS! MAN WITHOUT HANDS. JUST PALS  
STORIES JOKES WITTY SAYINGS OF THE BOYS IN KHAKI . . .** [wrapper  
title]. [Boston: n. p., ca. 1920]. Small 8vo, original pictorial drab wrappers, [16]  
pages. Portrait of the unidentified double-amputee author on the rear wrapper. First  
edition?

\$150

“In our younger days we say women with large sleeves and long skirts. Now the sleeves have shrunk to their elbows and the skirts will [for well]—the less said the better. We evidently will not need the word in twenty years.” An uncommon bit of mendicant literature, intended for sale on the streets by a disabled veteran as an alternative to begging (“Price:—Give what you please”), this a characteristic short collection of gamey anecdote and optimism (with reference to the late World War). Boston union printer bug at the foot of the front wrapper. Cheap paper slightly toned; in very good condition.

ersy. As I brought my suit, not with a desire to take money from the  
any revengeful feelings, *but to vindicate my character* against groundless  
elded to the proposal of the Counsel of Mr. BARNEY, to accept an ac-  
antation made by him, without resorting to a Jury for damages. Not  
in my own case of what should be deemed a suitable and sufficient  
, I named certain gentlemen, of high reputation and standing, connected  
ould decide upon that matter, and I would abide their decision upon  
lemen have adjudged that, the *recantation and acknowledgement* signed  
of which is herewith given, was suitable, and sufficient, and all that I  
accordingly, when that document was handed to my counsel, and the  
charges had been paid by Mr. BARNEY, I authorised my counsel to  
has been done.

will excuse me for thus troubling you with my own personal concerns,—

I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant.

George Bates

---

BARNEY, of Baltimore, heretofore about the latter part of June last, at the Navy Yard  
ts, in the presence and hearing of Commodore DOWNES, and of several other gentlemen,  
e BATES, Naval Storekeeper, at said Navy Yard, did accuse said BATES of bribery  
er, that said BATES had received bribes, and had conducted dishonestly and corruptly  
ong space of time, which charges I repeated in other places and in letters by me  
of the Navy, and to the Board of Navy Commissioners; now, I, the said BARNEY,  
ery such accusation by me made of, and concerning said BATES, as aforesaid, and I do  
ade and uttered the said accusations, without foundation in fact therefor, when under  
l excitement, and that I regret that I should have assailed the character and injured

JOHN BARNEY.

March 28, 1839.

16. [Nautical Slander]. Bates, George. **PRINTED CIRCULAR SIGNED IN AUTOGRAPH INK BY NAVAL STOREKEEPER GEORGE BATES PRINTING A STATEMENT BY JOHN BARNEY IN SETTLEMENT OF A SLANDER CASE AGAINST BARNEY.** [Boston: n. p., 1839]. 1 page on a bifolium, approx. 10 x 7.75 inches. Signed in ink by George Bates. First edition.

\$125

Bates's statement dated in type Boston, April 9, 1839; Bates explains that his legal suit against John Barney has been settled, with Barney agreeing to publish the attached recantation and pay all legal costs. Barney's statement, dated in type Baltimore, March 28, 1839, notes "about the latter part of June last, at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the presence and hearing of Commodore Downes, and of several other gentlemen, in speaking of Dr. George Bates, Naval Storekeeper, at said Navy Yard, did accuse said Bates of bribery and corruption, and did aver, that said Bates had received bribes, and had conducted dishonestly and corruptly in his said office for a long space of time, which charges I repeated in other places and in letters by me addressed to the Secretary of the Navy. . . . I do avow and declare, that I made and uttered the said accusations, without foundation in fact therefor, when under the influence of great mental excitement. . . ." Bates was a longtime storekeeper at the Charlestown Navy Yard (one of the oldest in America) and the whiff of corruption around naval procurement might perhaps be considered almost proverbial—though Bates was by legal acclaim noted as something of a paragon. Contemporary docketing in pencil on the verso. Old folds, some light dust-soiling and toning; in very good condition.



Madison Jones Co  
Willard and pa have  
steam mill that's so  
Dear Cousins

It is  
and mean and disgust  
to write once in a month

Hiram E. M. Niles Madison Jones  
Hiram E. M. Niles Madison Jones

Madison Jones Co Iowa Marion Anamosa

Madison Jones Co Iowa Marion Anamosa

Madison Jones Co Iowa Marion

Madison much much

make make & much

Madison Madisons

Madison we make me

madison W W S N

W W S N

17. [Niles, Willard Smith]. **MANUSCRIPT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOOK KEPT BY W. S. NILES (SR.) OF CHENANGO COUNTY AND MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK AND JONES COUNTY, IOWA, AND BY ONE OF HIS CHILDREN AS AN INFORMAL JOURNAL AND PENMANSHIP BOOK.** Various places, 1841 to ca. 1860? Blank book with printed wrappers, "Writing Book, Manufactured and Sold by B. Maynard, Opposite the Post Office, Hamilton, N. Y.," stitched, approx. 7.5 x 6.25 inches, 40 pages.

\$250

The front wrapper includes the ownership signature (lined through), W. S. Niles, with a notation below that for Madison, Jones Co., Iowa. The better part of the book is made up of lists of scholars for various terms of school, their attendance, and payment records, ranging from 1841 to 1849, with the occasional mention of the locale (Smithville Flats, N.Y.; Hamilton, N. Y.). Per the *Hyde Genealogy* (Albany, 1864), Willard S. Niles (b. 21 Oct., 1803) was born "at Madison, N. Y., son of Isaac Niles and Lucretia Russell. [He and his wife] settled at Brockport, N. Y., and resided there, and in other parts of the state, where he was engaged in teaching until Sept., 1855. They then removed to Madison, Iowa, where he became a farmer, and where they were living in 1856. They had three children: 1. Willard Smith, b. 11 Dec, 1841, at Earlville. 2. Hiram Ebenezer M., b. 25 Sept., 1844, at Earlville. 3. Mary Lucretia, b. 12 Dec, 1853, at Lebanon."

While the teaching rolls are of course a trove of genealogical and local historical information, there is also a certain charm to the use of every blank margin remaining in the book in which the Niles children record practice penmanship, do lines, scribble their address, repeat the names of interesting students (i.e. Thankful Fitch). Mary Lucretia is perhaps the author of such lines as "Pa and Hiram has gone to school" and "Hiram Willard and Pa have gone to the steam mill that's so I tell you"—below which is the draft of a letter suggestive of the loneliness of pioneer life in Iowa and the universality of (perhaps anachronistic) tween discourse: "Dear Cousins, **It is verry loathesome and mean and disgusting in you not to write once in a month if I get down.**" (Emphasis added.) Imprint of G. R. Waldron & Co., Hamilton N.Y. on the rear wrapper. Worn, wrappers a bit loose, somewhat browned, some stray ink stains, etc. In good, sound condition, quite legible.

How. Pascal T. Enos  
Rep. Sangamon Ill.

Waterloo Illinois  
November 19<sup>th</sup> 1852

Dear Sir

Thus early after your election I wish to call your attention to a subject, which, if the reports in circulation are correct, will be brought to your notice at the coming Session of the Legislature. The position you occupy as a member of that body, is such that I cannot but hope, in whatever action may be had, you will favor the rights and interests of the Citizens of the State, and protect them against encroachments, without regard to the sources from which those encroachments may emanate.

It is possible that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will apply to the Legislature for the privilege of removing the Chicago branch of that road. To grant this, would not only be a serious injury to myself, but to a large number of Citizens in the vicinity of the point of the Junction, and in various other parts of the State. After the line of that road, (to use the printed & expressed language of the Act of Congress) was "Definitively Fixed" after the "Precise Location", of the road and branches was reported by the Company, to the general, and local Land Office, and the lands granted by Congress to the State, had been selected by the Company, with direct reference to that location; after the public land six miles in width on each side of the road & branches, had been raised, to \$2.50 per acre, and sold in many instances, by the government, at a much higher price, in consequence of its proximity to that location; after that Company, had made the map of the road required by the Charter, & filed and recorded it, in the different Counties through which the road passed, Mr. Crowley & myself, laid out a Town at the Junction ("Central City") and disposed of a large number of the lots to secondary individuals, whose interests, also, would be imperiously affected by a removal of the Junction from its present map and recorded line.

Yours ever

18. O'Melveny, [Harvey Kilpatrick Stuart]. **LITHOGRAPH AUTOGRAPH FACSIMILE CIRCULAR LETTER WITH A CAPTION ADDRESS IN AUTOGRAPH INK TO HON. PASCAL P. ENOS [JR.], REP. SANGAMON ILLS.** Waterloo, Illinois, November 19th, 1852. 3 pages on an unlined blue bifolium, approx. 10.75 x 7.75 inches, closely written in facsimile autograph and signed in facsimile, "Fellow Citizen H. K. S. O'Melveny." First edition.

\$250

An early railroad lobbying letter regarding the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad from the prominent Kentucky-born Democrat and early southern Illinois lawyer O'Melveny (1823-1893), who had already been across the Plains to California and only recently returned to Illinois; he soon became a Circuit Court judge and a land speculator before he returned to California in 1869 to become a prominent early Los Angelino.

O'Melveny here addresses the newly-elected members of the Illinois Legislature (of which the Whig Enos, son and namesake of a prominent early Springfield settler, was one) asking that the Legislature not allow the Illinois Central "the privilege of *\*removing\** the Chicago branch of that road. To grant this, would not only be a serious injury to myself, but to a large number of Citizens in the vicinity of the point of the Junction [likely the site of Centralia, Illinois, established in 1853 at the junction of Illinois Central lines], and in various other parts of the State." O'Melveny makes cogent arguments about the chaos that would ensue would the charter and land grants to the railroad be seen as resting on the whims of the Legislature—"In a word, I wish to see the early completion of the road, on its present line; '*mapped and recorded*,' as required by Charter; '*Definitely Fixed*' as demanded by the act of Congress; the '*Precise Location*,' as expressed by the President of the Road, instead of *being the Subject of Change*, at each successive session of the Legislature, and as often as new speculations can be made to advantage by the Change." O'Melveny makes some pointed remarks besides well calculated to prick the public persona of any legislator: "Allusions, or in fact open declarations, *have been made*, by those who pretend to speak the sentiments of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, that, that Company through its Capital, and in Connection with other railroad Corporations, *could and would control the Legislation of Illinois*." The land grants to the Illinois Central were of course instrumental in the settlement of the state (and in establishing the fortunes of land speculators and the associated lawyers). A little light toning and old folds; trace of old wax wafer on blank verso; in very good condition.



28 day of march 1732  
John Capps personally appeared  
before me and of His Majesty's  
County of Kent said  
and with in written  
his act & deed

Edw<sup>d</sup> Winston  
Record with the Records of  
of Plymo Book 27. Folio  
of Josiah. (Attest Reg<sup>r</sup>)

2/0

hixy d

19. [Plymouth County, Massachusetts]. Josiah Cotton. **MANUSCRIPT DEED CONVEYING A TRACT OF LAND IN ROCHESTER, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS TO BENJAMIN CLAP (CLAPP), ENDORSED BY INDIAN MISSIONARY JOSIAH COTTON AS REGISTER OF DEEDS.** Rochester, Mass., September 15, 1732. Single leaf, approx. 12.25 x 7.5 inches, 2 pp.

\$375

John Clap conveys to Benjamin Clap a tract of upland swamp and salt meadow “known by the name of The Great Neck being the homestead where the sd. Benjamin Clap now liveth.” Details of buildings, boundaries, etc. follow. Docketed on the verso by Edward Winslow, Justice of the Peace, and by Josiah Cotton as Register of Deeds. With the original seal. Witnessed by Ebeneser Clapp and Timothy Ruggles.

Josiah Cotton (1680-1756) has been described as a “Plymouth civil magistrate and lay missionary” (Winiarski); he was a nephew of Cotton Mather, son of John Cotton, Jr., and like his father a missionary to the Indians. Among his mostly unpublished writings he compiled a short Massachuset Indian vocabulary manuscript in 1708 (first published in the *Collections of the Massachusetts historical society, 1829-1830*), a manuscript sermon in English and Massachuset from 1712, also at Massachusetts Historical, and a manuscript sermon to the Indians and a manuscript circular letter for missionary efforts in the Ayer Collection at the Newberry. Cotton served as a town official in Plymouth from about 1715 to 1739. For more on Cotton and his work with the Native American population of Massachusetts, see Douglas L. Winiarski, “A Question of Plain Dealing: Josiah Cotton, Native Christians, and the Quest for Security in Eighteenth-Century Plymouth Colony.” *New England Quarterly* 77 no. 3 (September 2004): 368-413. Some small holes and wear to the old folds, some light soiling and wear; in good condition.

even of them

Quartermaster General

Washington, D. C.,

Quartermaster

Wash

er L



20. [Reconstruction]. Draper C. Smith. **TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, FROM THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, TO LIZZIE C. BLANDING IN EASTHAM (CAPE COD), MASS.** Washington, D. C., January 4 and January 31, 1868. 2 letters: January 4/January 11, 1868 letter, 4 pp. approx. 9.75 x 7.5 inches plus a 1 pp. penciled addendum on lined 8 x 5 inch paper. January 31, 1868 letter: 4 pp., lined bifolium, approx. 8 x 5 inches.

\$300

Good content and keen observation in the Reconstruction Era from a veteran now in Washington with the Quartermaster Corps, His earlier letter refers to Washington as "so far from civilization (don't let any of the natives see this)" and after some banter suggesting Lizzie marry a Cape Cod fisherman, "none of your taper waist, Yellow Kid stock, but stout healthy boys," he notes a visit from Mr. Hopkins, "he has been to Richmond, Petersburg and Fredericksburg since he arrived."

Smith resumes this first letter on January 11 and notes,

Washington is gay as ever in the winter season. On New Years day Mr. Hopkin and I visited the president (A. J. ) Gen. Grant, Gov. Sprague - where Mr. Hopkins got up quite a flirtation with his wife - Chief Justice Chace and a few lesser lights, where we were asked to take a cracker and cheese (not a whole cheese) and for fear they would not go down far enough made us drink some eggs, sugar, spice, and water and for fear the eggs *might* be bad, soe of them, some whiskey was put i to keep them from hurting us or bringing on a pain under the vest. But I felt as though towards night that some of the eggs must have been bad for I had to unbutton my vest.

He also notes that during last year's New Year's calls he visited "eight places and they had coffee at seven of them and would have had it at the eighth only it was more work to wash cups and saucer than wine glasses they thought, having only one wine glass, but coffee has not tasted so good to me since." (Presumably President Johnson did not have many opportunities for convivial eggnog over the course of the new year, given the impending impeachment, etc.)

The letter from January 31 notes that Smith has received a letter from their Aunt Lizzie, "Her letter was five pages long, and four pages on *politicks*, as 'Pollard' spells it. But you know I like to have her write on such subjects, for her opinion is worth more than half the opinions of men." Smith asks Blanding to supply local opinions on current taxation,

Now you know the mills are stopping, wages being reduced, and the channels of prosperity being completely blocked up. Here South I know what ought



to be done, and know the *voice* of the *people*. I know that the tax on cotton should be taken off as it is, it does not pay to raise it. . . . Rice is the only thing that is paying South and that is raised by Northern capital. Southern men never did work, and *will not* now. They lay round idle, letting their plantations run to tack and ruin, waiting for 'something to turn up.' They have great faith in A. J. [President Andrew Johnson] and the late elections has led them to do less than ever, for they think that by some means or other the old times will come back, *or* that they will get compensation for the slaves that they lost.

(Smith supplies other examples of the economic situation in the South.) "Now Lizzie in regard to the North, just enquire as I said before what the people think your way. Send me a paper if you have one handy." One original cover included. Some light wear and soil to the cover; in fine condition, easily legible.

Josh Turner vet  
no mind its shit S-  
real a st  
ed on me, by  
- buckets  
et him %  
him alive



21. [Scatological Humor]. [Harvey Monroe Miller?]. **SHIT-EN-TRICK**. [Manuscript caption title.] [Pennsylvania: n. p., ca. 1900-1915]. Two gatherings of lined paper stock stitched with twine and given a loop (akin to an almanac), approx. 8.25 x 6.75 inches, 7 pages of illustrated manuscript in purple ink, red ink, and pencil.

\$350

A strange, unique, and curious bit of rough Pennsylvania-German humor. The premise of the story itself—in seven elaborately-illustrated full page cartoons—involves young trickster Solly Hulsbruck working with Old Granpa on keeping the railroad tracks clear; Solly, deciding to trick the old man, defecates on the railroad tracks and covers up the result with rocks: “This will be a mighty trick for old Granpa when he comes along thinking that the stones have been fallen from the bank.” The old man of course clears the rocks and discovers once he has his hands soiled that he is not in fact dealing with muddy stones: “Pooh Dunner vetter this ain’t no mud its shit s-h-i-t (shit) ands real a shitten trick played on me, by Solly the Hullsbucker, If I get him, I’ll skin him alive.” The illustrations themselves are colorful, crudely accomplished, and lively: Solly’s wide-eyed mania as we see him defecate, Granpa’s wild horror as he holds his besmeared hands up to his face, etc. are all horribly evocative.

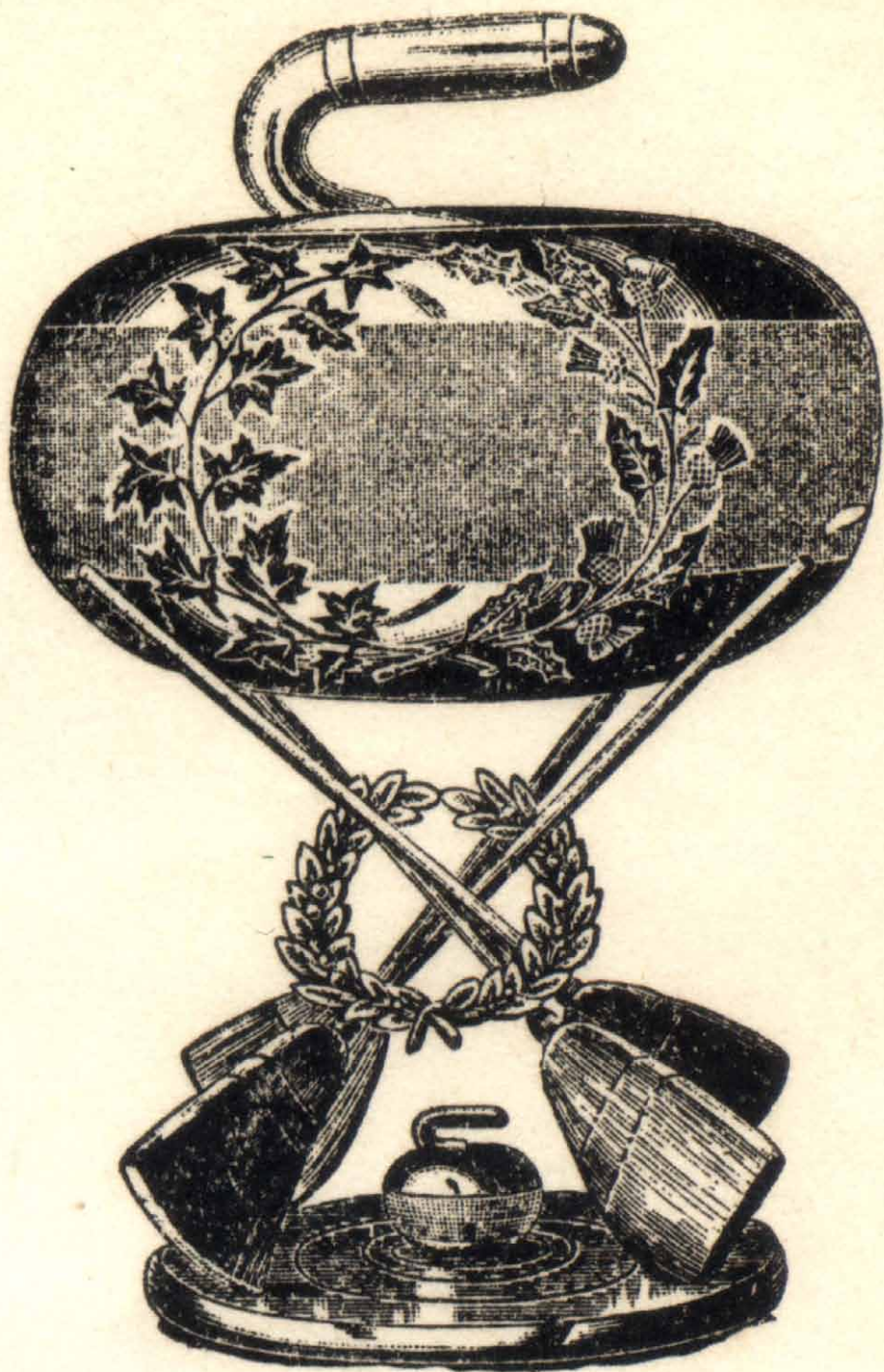
Does the loop of hanging twine suggest perhaps this fascicle was hung from a nail in the appropriate location of a common privy or bathroom for the delectation of fellow workers or lodge members? The Pennsylvania German dialect and the use of a Solly Hullsbuck character suggest Pennsylvania-German humor; a Dauphin County dialect poet, Harvey Monroe Miller (1871-1939) wrote humorous pieces in Pennsylvania-German dialect using a Solly Hulsbuck pseudonym. No evidence directly connects the otherwise inoffensive Miller to this piece, and one could easily imagine a name like Solly’s being used as a stock folk figure. One additional page of a sentence starting another abortive Solly-Granpa adventure. Some wear along an old vertical fold; some light soiling and browning; in very good condition.



... then I'll show  
in this net and







22. [Sport in America]. Butte Curling Club. **“TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ‘BUTTE CURLING CLUB.’” (CAPTION TITLE, 5 PAGE TYPESCRIPT REPORT ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AND CLUB HISTORY (WITH CORRECTIONS) ON BUTTE CURLING CLUB LETTERHEAD.)** Butte, Montana, April 1, 1908. 5 leaves of pictorial letterhead, approx. 8.25 x 11 inches, typescript on rectos only, with an additional page of club disbursements (as noted in the report) on an earlier version of the letterhead.

\$125

“Three years ago the Butte Curling Club was organized more as an experiment than anything else, today the game is perhaps more talked of and played than any other winter sport in the city. This is largely due to the fact that curling is one of the cleanest and most exhilarating of games and also to the care taken in selecting the members of our club.” With a few small corrections to the report. Includes a report n the noticeable improvement in playing over the past season by the regular curlers, as well as winners of the various club awards and reports of matches against clubs from Anaconda, Great Falls, and Missoula—the latter “headed by Mr. A. D. McDougall, a veteran skip of 35 years experience at the game.” A little loss to the upper corner of the leaves from an old fastener, a little toned; overall in very good condition.



23. Taylor, Eli. **"ELI TAYLOR'S BOOK." (DAILY JOURNAL OF CHESTER CO., PENNA. YOUNG MAN, DOING FARM WORK AND GOING TO SCHOOL.)** [Newlin Township, Chester Co., Penna., February 14, 1833 to October 29, 1834. Handmade notebook roughly bound into stiff, tinted pictorial wrappers, 180 pages (one leaf torn completely from fore-edge to gutter with loss to the bottom half but no evident loss to the lists on those pages).

\$400

The daily life of Eli Taylor (1 June 1814 to 11 February 1903), starting rather inauspiciously with the entry for Feb. 14, 1833: "I was taken with the Mumps, while at school in Westchester Academy . . . and I [*sic*] was for two weeks that I scarcey [*sic*] eat any thing but Drink a little coffe [*sic*] or tea." Because of his health, Taylor stays in despite the fine sleighing weather—one mixed party of young men and women goes out without him March 3, "dear knows where" and returns nearly at dawn.

Otherwise we see the daily round of a young man on a farm who manages at best two or three months of school in the winter; after attending the exhibition at the schoolhouse the night of March 16, 1833, he commences "a long summer's work" on March 18, "raising stones in benjamine [*sic*] copes woods this day." Over the course of 1833 and 1834, we see a barn go up, a well get dug, much wood cut, cradling, "thrashing," fences built, dung "halled" and spread, fences repaired, thatching, digging potatoes, more wood cut, more dung hauled, muskrats trapped, visits to the mill and to the smith, etc. There is detail of cider making, taking hog meat to the mill to make sausage, and picking up a cheese being pressed at a neighbor's.

Taylor has a fairly good eye for detail in his social life and for events out of the ordinary, though his emotions seem somewhat at a remove and the round of work recommences without much fuss. The famed Leonid meteor shower of November 13, 1833 is noted here as, "This morning was the morning that the stars were shooting so much this was something singular. Sime & I halled in 4 loads of cornfodder then we went out and husked all day." (A similar laconic note was struck a couple weeks earlier on October 31, when Eli notes, "Walling the well and halling the stones. William began to make the pump this mornin [*sic*]. Sime went away this afternoon and got Married." Sime returns the next day to pick apples.)

Eli notes social events like a visit to West Chester of "the circuts" (i.e., the circus), a murder trial of a girl who killed her child, a quilting party, parade day, a debate school, and when the Baptists come to town in January 1834: "This night William Reese and I went to meeting at westchester [*sic*] for the baptist was there now, and had been there better than a week," with a note four days later, "This day was the



1893

August 1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday

Left hands, went on the roads in the  
lower end of the township to Joseph Cape.  
This was the day the girl was tried  
sent for the murder of her child  
Hull & Lade of dung in the morning  
before breakfast

August 2<sup>nd</sup> Friday

Began plowing in the morning in the  
east stubble Cal and I Cal cleaned the place  
Halling out dung Hall out 22 loads of  
dung Clear and warm all day  
we quit about an hour and a half by  
sun to hall water for the masons for  
they were white washing the barn

August 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday

ploughing in the morning till 9. The masons  
finished white washing this morning Cal and  
I finished the barn and straw house  
then we started to westchester about 4. The  
last came on William up  
Hall out 22 loads of dung

great baptism at Corving's Taylor's dam, there was 14 baptisms this day."

(William Reese is a recurring character, generally willing it seems to go swimming in a crick or to go for a ramble.)

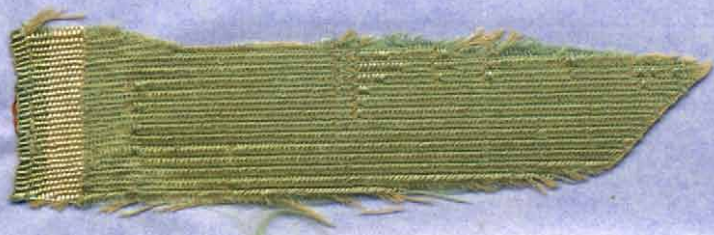
One also gets a sense of a young man among friends—mixed parties going to the Brandywine to swim, walks with other young men and women, or the April Sunday when "I went to reeses [*sic*] and then too [*sic*] of Bradley's girls came there and then we all went to see the factory." On July 20, 1833, Eli and the rest of the hands are given a day off "for our after harvest frolic. father [*sic*] went to grandfather Sharpless's, Cale to Hannah, Jess to the Valley, and I stayed at home and done nothing." (Eli is not always so unoccupied—he notes of one snowy day "I was about barn most all day shooting at rats with a pistle of titus [all *sic*].") A fellow hand Archie (or "Archey") appears to go off on the occasional frolic and miss work, Eli's father has to set about after a Negro who has pawned some things for liquor, and an unnamed Irish laborer makes a single appearance. A few pages are devoted to fair copy for schoolwork (the song "Constituion and Guerriere" is copied out, among other pieces) and a few to tabular accounts of days worked. Some fairly harsh damp-staining, a couple of month's worth of ink somewhat washed out but legible. Much pen testing to the wrappers. Census and genealogical resources suggest Eli was one of nine siblings and that he eventually settled in Columbiana Co., Ohio. Crudely stitched, rather stained and worn; in good condition, quite legible.





has just come to hand  
the velvet you did not  
you wished it plain etc  
presumed you wished  
I cannot find. I send  
the nearest I can find  
which will answer your  
advise us & I shall see  
to you. The Boot will  
get. Send you the Ladies  
answer as well.

Yours





24. [Textiles]. Clifford, W. [Pearce?]. **TWO AUTOGRAPH NOTES, SIGNED, FROM CLOTHES DYER W. CLIFFORD TO ROBERT F[OLLETT] GERRISH OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H., REGARDING AN ORDER OF CLOTHES FOR DYEING.** Lowell, Mass., April 27th, 1838 & June 16, 1838. Two unlined leaves on wove paper, approx. 9.75 x 7.5 inches, approx. 130-140 words total. Docketed (presumably in Gerrish's hand) on the verso of each.

\$75

An interesting glimpse into the early development of Lowell as a textile center. Gerrish (1815-1882) for years ran various trading and shipping businesses in Kittery Point, Maine and other similar New England towns; he here seems to be brokering a local order for some bulk dyeing work for Portsmouth customers: "Mr. Gerrish Sir, I should sent to you before but I could not get a sign ready until ow. I have sent you a list of my prices for dyeing. I want you to send my the names of each persons on their bundles and I will put them on again when I send them back, and then it will be easy for you to keep them right." After having presumably executed the order, Clifford writes again in June, "I recev'd a line from you when I recev'd the good that I now return to you. I understand by your letter that you wanted to know whether we colored any Cloth except silk we do colour all colours on all dr. [for different] kinds of good. I have marked the prices on each bundle." Somewhat browned, old folds; in very good condition.

25. [Textiles]. John A. Norton [Anton?]. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO A DRY GOODS MERCHANT COMPANY ON THE AVAILABILITY OF VELVETS, WITH THREE MOUNTED SAMPLES.** Boston, Jany. 5th, 1840. 1 page, unlined blue sheet, approx. 7.88 x 10 inches. Three small samples of velvet (in green and in red) mounted with sealing wax. Docketed on the verso, "J. M. Beebe & Co. Boston Jany. 5 1850."

\$125

A representative of the major dry goods firm in Boston notes "with regard to the velvet you did not specify whether you wished it plain cut or uncut, but presumed you wished the plain cut which I cannot find. I send you samples of the nearest I can find in the city which if either will answer your purpose please advise us & I should be very glad to send to you." Velvet a trifle faded and a little stained; in very good condition.



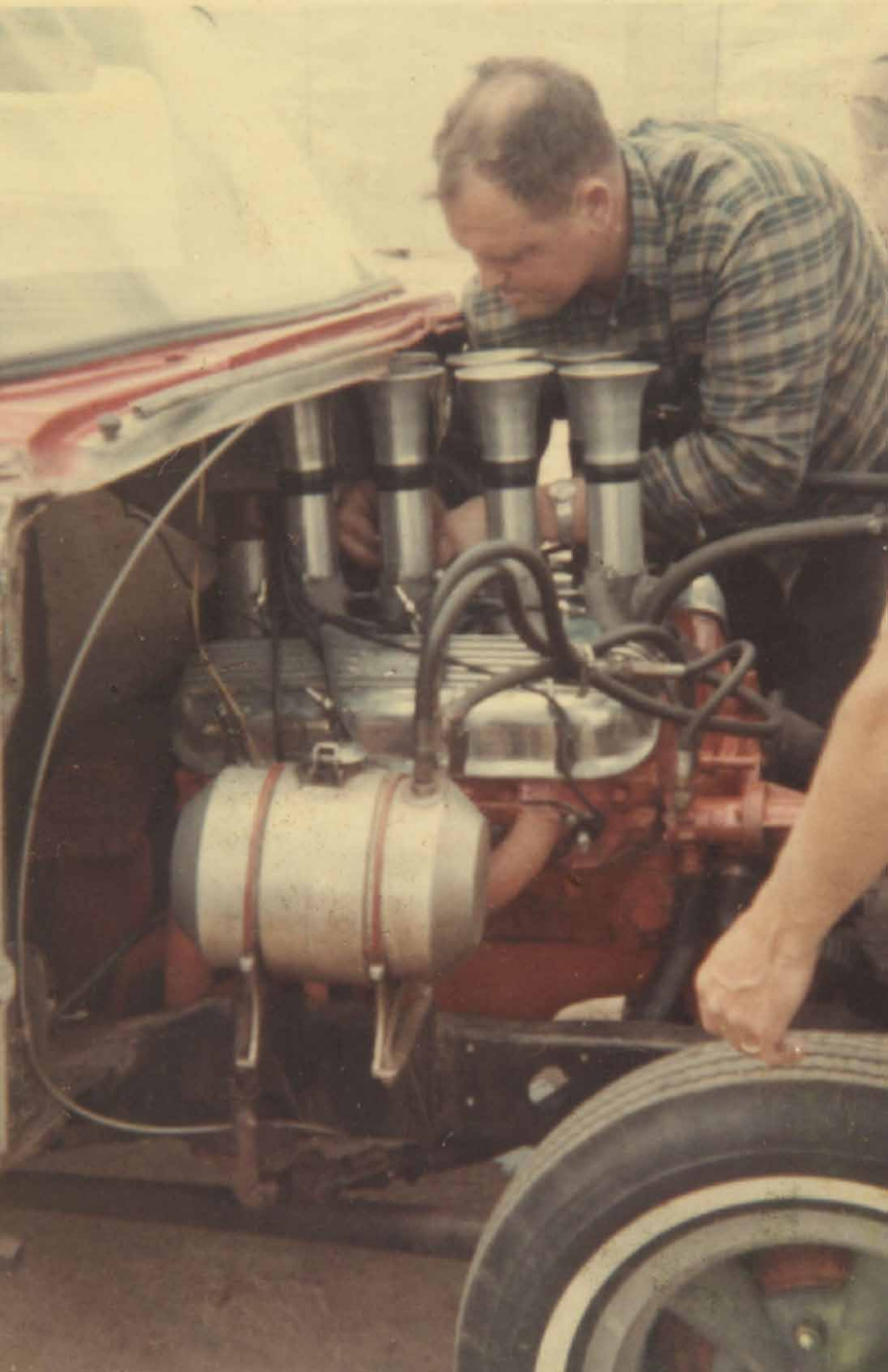
26. [Tractor Pull]. **TWENTY-TWO COLOR SNAPSHOTS OF TRACTOR PULLS AND TRUCK PULLS IN GEORGIA (WITH FOUR ADDITIONAL RELATED EARLIER PHOTOS RELATING TO STOCK CAR RACING AND A CUSTOM HOTROD TRUCK)**. [Southern Georgia?, ca. 1978?]. 22 color snapshots on Kodak paper stock, 3.5 x 4.5 inches. Four square Instamatic format photos (three measuring 3.5 inches square, the other 4 inches square)

\$375

The current craze in the antiquarian book trade for slapping the label *archive* onto any stack of related vernacular photos in an effort to make them saleable perhaps perversely makes this cataloguer a little reluctant to attribute such a grand word to nearly anything that crosses his desk—though when faced with this coherent stack of snapshots, he finds he is too much in love with both the subject and its execution here to resist succumbing: An archive of 22 amateur photos of semi-monstrous pickup trucks and tractor-pull custom tractors in action and on display in repose, at a tractor pull sometime in the late 1970s.

(The tantalizingly semi-legible legend painted across the side of the custom white pickup “Savage” suggests perhaps 1976 or 1978; hair styles and clothing would support this general era; the landscape suggests Georgia in the early spring.)

The shots are evocative of the semi-professional era of 1970s tractor pulls, with plenty of custom muscle on hand but none of the slick, corporate glitz that characterizes current NTPA competition. Trucks shown pulling include the aforementioned Savage, as well as the Desperado; the modified tractors here include a fine shot of a young woman posed atop the “Prime Time Hustle”—one of *three separate modified tractors* included here that use Budweiser cans as a visibly significant part of their engine modifications. The four earlier Instamatic shots include one dated 1964 that shows a man examining a hotrod 1936 Ford pickup, while one of the three remaining undated shots includes the ca. early 1960s Mighty Mouse car of Thomasville, Georgia stock car driver Jon McGee. From the stock of a Georgia dealer, who assures this cataloguer of the likelihood of Georgia provenance, though the photographer’s identity was not known; one photo (of a woman posing in the cab of the custom Ford pickup) is somewhat frustratingly labeled in ink on the verso, “Chris Smith.” (One always wishes, for ease of attribution, a name as distinctive and determinate as Festus Tuthill in item 13, above.) Overall in very good to fine condition, though a few of the action shots are a little out of focus.









Projected as a two volume work but eventually stretching to six, this extensive bibliography collects various extracts and bibliographical information on various early works.

This set also stands as something of a monument to the self-regard of a man who appears on the short list of the least esteemed librarians in English history.

London 146 (which also notes of Baker's 1817 memoir George Washington, "These volumes are presumptuous, misstatement, and malignity, have rarely been answered, or even equalled.")

City of New York, Nov. 21/72

My dear May!

Mr. M. who will have  
the honor of presenting you with  
the 2000, and his long journey  
to the house and the hall  
— then on the better shipping  
would be here to receive  
to your kind letter and to tell  
to represent the City of New York

With your kindest  
Very dear May!  
I am sure that he  
affectionately  
G. Washington

My dear May!

27. [Veneration of Relics]. (Washington, George). Lucius Storrs? **1821 AMATEUR MANUSCRIPT TRANSCRIPTION FACSIMILE OF A NOV. 28, 1783 GEORGE WASHINGTON LETTER TO LAFAYETTE: "COPPIED [SIC] FROM THE ORIGINAL THIS 11TH AUGUST 1821 BY LUCIUS STORRS."** N. p., August 11, 1821. Single leaf, docketed by Storrs on the verso in ink, approx. 9.5 x 7.5 inches.

\$125

A curious instance of patriotic curiosity-seeking and/or veneration, the facsimile manuscript copy of a Washington letter here docketed on the verso with the circumstances of its production. The original letter now rests in the Jared Sparks papers at Cornell. Is this signature that of the Connecticut Whig, William Lucius Storrs? Where did the original reside in the summer of 1821? Splitting along old folds; some browning; in good condition.

Names of people that were  
in John Myers house  
the Sunday we searched  
there. William Rossiter  
Dick Howland  
James Sullivan

James Young  
Bridget Coffey  
and a Frenchman do  
not know his name

We found one empty T.W.W.  
Lager bottle in the sink and  
one full bottle of Lager beer  
under the sink and a quig  
of cider we found a box  
of glasses and a lot of  
bottles around in different  
places the woman that was  
in the house was in the  
bed room with Mrs Myers and  
she had a pint bottle in her hand

and a Boston



28. Wilkinson, T[homas] W. **MEMORANDUM BOOK OF THE EVENTUAL CHIEF MARSHAL OF DOVER, N. H. (AND FORMER CAVALRYMAN IN THE SIOUX WAR OF 1876), RECORDING CRIMINAL CASES AND OTHER NOTES ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.** Dover, N. H., February 27, 1905 to January 17, 1913. Memorandum book, original red leatherette over stiff wrappers, approx. 6 x 3.63 inches, 54 pp. of text, nearly all in ink, variously on rectos and versos throughout.

\$300

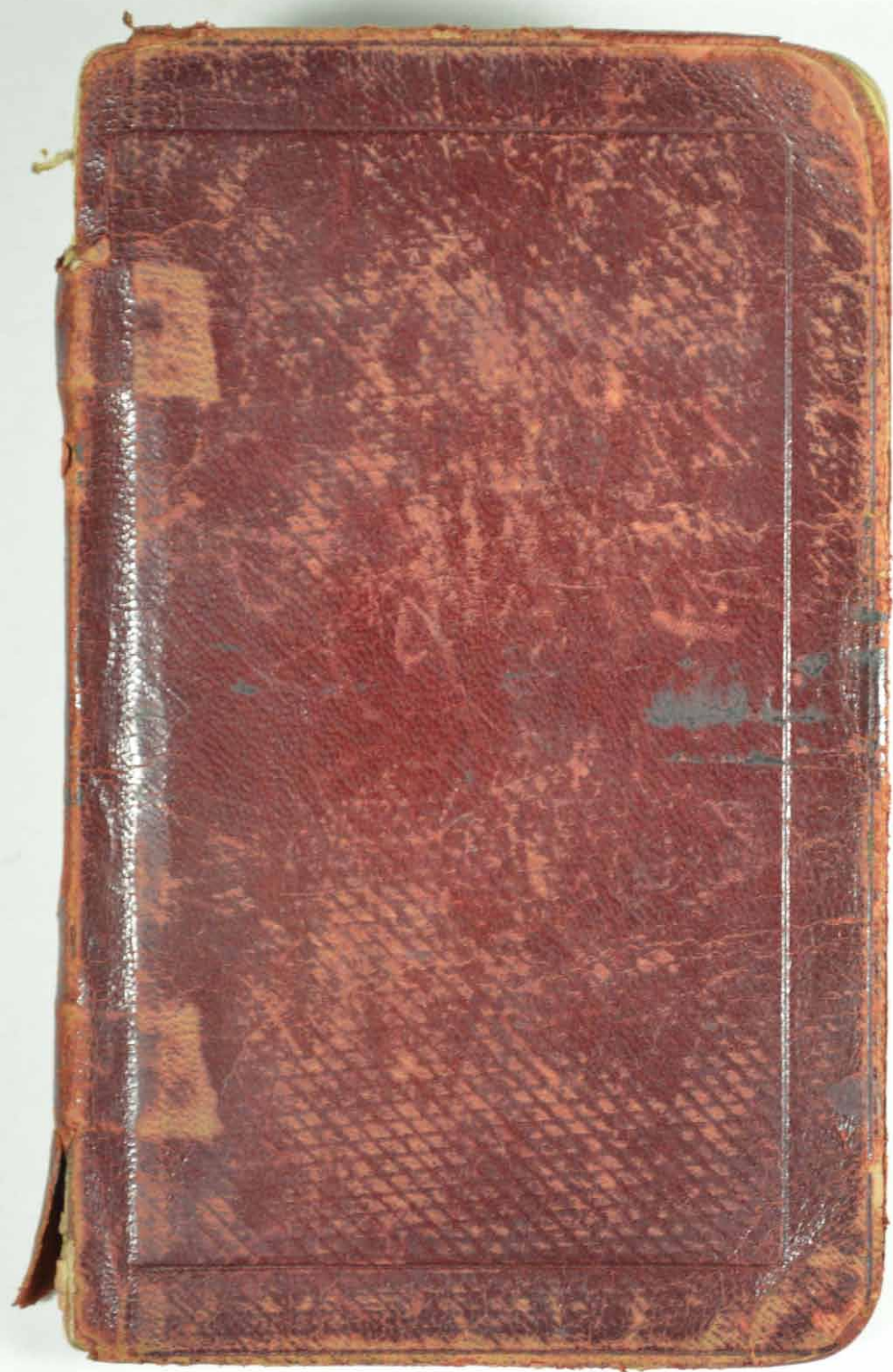
With the ownership inscription on the front free endpaper, "T. W. Wilkinson Dover N. H. Feb. 27th 1905," with a later ink inscription in another hand below that, "Chief of Police in Dover who rode with Buffalo Bill in 1876 Killing 'those heathan [*sic*] Indians.'"

Wilkinson (born ca. 1856) indeed served as Chief Marshal of Dover from 1915-1920 (see the history of Dover's police by Officer Mark A. Leno, Jr. on the Dover municipal website) and he here records in some detail notes on a number of arrests, etc., largely concerning his raids against illegal alcohol sales during the era of county-wide local option prohibition laws in New Hampshire:

Sunday Night Nov. 10th 06 In company with officers Tibbetts, Fody, and Giroux I seached the Parker house in one of the rooms in the second story we found a man and woman and three bottles for of Beer and three empty bottles the man said they belonged to him in another room we found six empty bottles and a tray with a lot of dishes on it we found 3 bottles all empty on a table. . . [here follows a minute description of empty bottles, cherry wine in bottles, more wine, cider barrels, evidence of a bar in the dining room, etc.]. Mr. Miller was in the kitchen cutting ham sandwitches [*sic*] for an old man who stood outside the bar in the bar room the barroom was all lit up there are two pool or billiard tables in the bar room he said he only had four Boarders and three or four who took dinners with him be also said the cherry wine was for one of the children who was sick upstairs.

In another instance, Wilkinson finds a suspected barkeeper filling beer bottles from a keg, "I looked all around and did not see any outhur [*sic*] sign of beer being sold there was pie and cake ham and fankforts behind the lunch counter and a Gas Range for cooking also, while I was there talking with Mr. Wesley there we three young men came in and they were there when I came out."

Wilkinson also includes numerous brief memoranda of circumstances surround thefts, his ongoing investigations, details of arrests, notes to check on known criminals, the serial number of a forged two-dollar bill, witness lists for court cases, or his discovery while investigating the 1909 "Daher case" of a large stain of blood



on the lining of the left sleeve of Joe Daher's coat and on the left undershirt sleeve, though "there was no sleeves in his outside shirt."

Working against the usual popular narrative of the conquest of the American West, Wilkinson's return to the East for the life of a small-town New England marshal shutting down blind tigers over a bottle of cherry wine must have been somewhat in contrast to the career as a cavalryman and figure of minor significance in the Sioux War as hinted at in the inscription here.

The U.S. Army Register of Enlistments suggest Wilkinson into 5th Cavalry, Co. K in January, 1873. (He may have lied about his age and claimed to be 21 when he was only 16.) But Wilkinson worked his way up to corporal and he figures in a later account by popular cavalry historian Charles King of the Battle of Warbonnet Creek on July 17, 1876 as the man who first spotted the Cheyenne warriors approaching the cavalry and who fired the first shot; this is the battle where Buffalo Bill Cody was said to have taken "the fist scalp for Custer" three weeks after the Battle of Little Big Horn. (Buffalo Bill's reenactment of the scene became a popular if troubling part of the showman-scout's legacy.) Binding rubbed with a chip of about an inch from the head of the spine; hinges reinforced with more recent clear tape; in good, sound condition, quite legible.