



Auger Down Books

E-LIST 16

RBMS 2022

AITON, ILL 1837 ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY
wall stone building quite neatly finished in
respect, I am informed that it is owned by
dry (G & Co) and lent to the society by him.
to quite high upon the hill fronts down
as the Miss. Monday A.M. Nov. 6, raining
up to knees, was not able to go about or
week to day, people growing more excitable
expectation of the press. During this pressure
estate has been falling, I heard about towns
of blood thirsty remarks made on the
tionists as "Lovejoy ought to be shot." "I
ed like to see him dead" "I wouldn't
such a dirty fellow" "If the press comes
ll make trouble re" It is evident that the
of Aiton is against liberty of speech and
of the press, to night the press is expected
ive, I never saw such an excitement the
arrived about 3 o'clock in the morning
as immediately landed and put into the
of G. Green and Co. spacious warehouse

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VIEW OF THE CONFLAGRATION OF MARYSVILLE, ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 30th 1851.

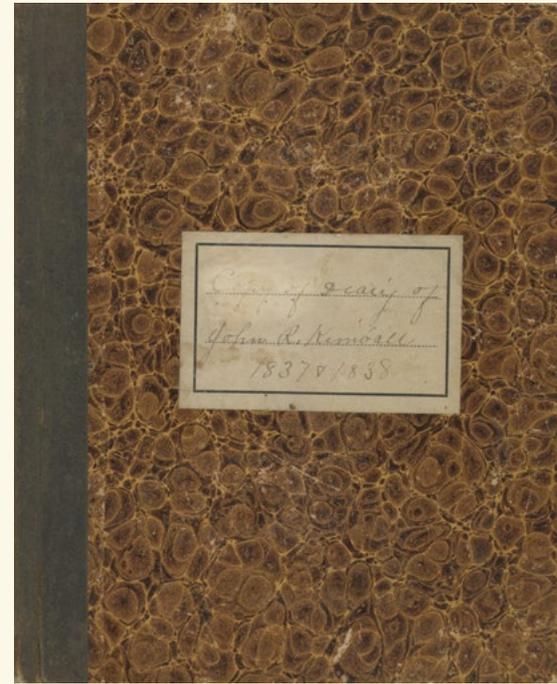
1

[ABOLITION MOVEMENT - LOVEJOY, ELIJAH] [TRAVEL NARRATIVES - NEW YORK TO ILLINOIS - 1830S]
KIMBALL, JOHN

[Extensive Manuscript Account of Travels to Illinois in 1837-1838, with a Detailed Account of the Murder of the Abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy and Early Descriptions of Euro-American Settlement in Chicago, St. Louis, and the Surrounding Areas. Supplied title: Copy of Diary of John R. Kimball, 1837 + 1838.](#)

NP: 1880s-1890s [but 1837-1838]. Small 4to journal measuring 8 x 7 inches with 186 pages in manuscript reproducing earlier journals from the 1830s, approximately 45,000 words. Some wear to binding, near fine, very legible. With an article on Lovejoy from the 1890s tipped in. Near Fine.

An incredibly detailed, unrecorded manuscript describing a trip from New York to Illinois in 1837 and 1838, undertaken by John R. Kimball of Boston, of great significance for its extensive firsthand account of the circumstances surrounding the death of Elijah Lovejoy in Alton, and for early descriptions of Chicago, and for the detailed manner in which Kimball described his travels. We believe the author to be John Rogers Kimball Sr. (1816-1883), a dry goods merchant from Boston whose biography notes that he traveled extensively for work. We find a record of a letter from Charles W. Kneeland to John R. Kimball in Boston in 1837, describing life in Illinois, and it is likely that this is the same John Kimball, and that this voyage was undertaken by Kimball shortly after it was written. This manuscript reproduces Kimball's journals from the period, of which we can find no record, and as such offers a wealth of information, particularly



on Lovejoy and Chicago but also on the mercantile and geographic landscape of the areas covered in his travels.

Kimball describes his trip west in great detail, beginning near Poughkeepsie as he begins his journey from Albany to Buffalo along the Erie canal route. He makes meticulous notes of the architecture, commercial activity and infrastructure of the eastern trade route, noting in Buffalo that "the soil is clayey, bad roads, Sunday is not observed much here. Meeting houses are not very stylish... considerable drinking, swearing enough..." It's possible that Kimball had architectural training as it is a particular point of interest. He describes the scene on the steamship in Buffalo in typical detail as follows: "the variety that crowd upon the steamboat, the Irish, the Welsh, the Dutch, all classes and conditions, families emigrating West, the crowd, the bustle, the continual confusion on board sleeping on board, bands, trunk, little babies sleeping on blankets,

CONTINUED

1 CONTINUED

Extensive Manuscript Account of Travels to Illinois in 1837-1838

women with the children huddled around them sleeping among the men."

His journey continues to Ohio. He describes the agriculture in great detail and the poverty he encounters "a gloomy sight... the little children barefoot and naked, ragged, duly sitting on stumps." Attention per usual is given to the structures and commerce in each town. He sees General Harrison, who he describes as "tall, glasses, rather middling thick set insignificant man to Dan'l Webster or Henry Clay." He describes the Portland and Louisville Canal, meeting other yankees, and again more detail on the businesses and landscapes of each town: "Louisville is a place where a man must get acquainted before he can do much." He continues along the Ohio, stopping in Evansville, Indiana, described as "quite a flourishing place, good land." He also notes seeing African-Americans along the journey, who he describes as "ragged fellows." His journey continues to St. Louis, which he describes with great fanfare, "We came in a moment in view of St. Lous and as I gazed upon the celebrated city my heart seemed to leap within me. It was a beautiful morning, the sun was near the meridian and as it cast its pleasing light upon the varied scenery around and upon the beautiful city I could not but think of Boston as I had seen it after a night sailing upon the boisterous Atlantic..." The following several pages describe his stay in St. Louis, the hotels, his business details, the architecture and natural layout of the city.

The next stop is Alton, Illinois, which begins the most significant portion of the journal, an account of the circumstances leading up to the murder of Elijah Lovejoy and a detailed account of the riots and murder. Upon arriving in Alton he finds "in great excitement about

the late abolition convention held there." He describes seeing Edward Beecher and Elijah Lovejoy at the Upper Alton Presbyterian Church, describing Beecher's speech he says "he said it was no time to give up these were days which called upon Christians to die as martyrs," and notes that the abolitionists, a Mr. Gray in particular, are "Very unpopular among the citizens." He notes that the town's industry is frozen, real estate speculation is rampant and the trades are generally stagnant, and describes the disdain in which the abolitionists are held. He describes Beecher as "a Christian minister who had counted the cost and was determined to fight the battle of the lord at the sacrifice of earthly reputation health or life." "I found myself," he continues, "in a city which had stood before the world as a beacon light of religion and good order full of evil spirit breathing out death to those friends of religion and their country who dared to open their mouths and their purses or use their hands for carrying on the Gospel."

Kimball then provides a several-page long account of the riots that culminated in Lovejoy's murder, from the anger in town surrounding the delivery of Lovejoy's printing press through the night of his murder and the aftermath. "I heard about town many blood thirsty remarks made on the Abolitionists as 'Lovejoy ought to be shot.'" The press arrives and is stored at G. Gilen and Co.'s warehouse. He is awakened by the ringing of alarm bells as for a fire but, feeling unwell, goes back to sleep. He awakens the next morning to the news of the riots and Lovejoy's murder. "The whole town in great agitation... Gilman missing, probably hunted down and perhaps thrown into the river, what feelings came over me... I saw several

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Extensive Manuscript Account of Travels to Illinois in 1837-1838

who witnessed this scene of riot and murder and among them I found much excitement, some were sorry 'but they the Abolitionists were the cause of it they had no business to express their opinion contrary to the will of the town." He then describes visiting the scene of the riot, describes the damage to the warehouse in great detail, and recounts seeing bullet holes in the building and ground. He then goes into great detail recounting the riot from secondhand accounts, including the murder of Bishop. He describes Lovejoy's death as follows "he received a discharge from a gun of 4 or 5 bullets in his breast, he clasped his arm around his breast and holding onto his gun (says Mouse who went out immediately after him) with the other arm he ran back into the building, up a flight of stairs into the counting room and exclaimed I am shot I am dead, dead dead, and fell and expired this made so much confusion among them that they were obliged to give up the press to the mob." He gives additional details on other merchants who were injured and the general aftermath of the events, seeing Lovejoy's body loaded onto a hearse, the funeral for Bishop, "how sad it must be to die among strangers." He describes Beecher leaving town, and his own departure from Alton back to St. Louis, where he "was busy almost all the way to St. Louis talking about the mob."

His travels resumed, Kimball returns to St. Louis, with a more pensive tone in describing his travels, clearly shaken by the events in Alton. He describes episodes of drinking in St. Louis, describes a preacher who "goes to preaching like a poor carpenter hewing a log," and offers descriptions of many other characters around St. Louis, with a particular eye toward their alcoholic and poor-mannered behavior. He boards the steamboat North Star, offers descriptions of Shawneetown and Caseys Landing,

more descriptions of towns and logging along the Ohio, "a sight to behold, trees which had stood for generations so suddenly torn down and uprooted," and offers about a page of description of Commerce, Illinois, which was settled by Mormons at this point. "We passed several squatters establishments today, they cut the best of wood and you see hundreds of cords piled upon the bank ready for steamboats." He describes a Captain Latham, "a hard customer, very profane man, but he knows a great deal of men." In Galena, he describes a scene in which he witnesses the poverty of several African-Americans: "they were dressed most poorly being in rags and one half naked, poor fellows, it is outrageous to clothe them so poorly.... Some of our party were quite mad to see the negroes dressed so poorly and told the poor negroe boy to tell his master if he did give a new suit of clothes that he would tar and feather him, yes says another, we will lynch him."

Kimball gives particular attention to the river towns in Illinois. He witnesses a forest fire, "as we turn the bluff we behold the negroes setting fire by carrying large junks of burning wood to the woods... oh splendid sight." He sees a wrecked steamboat, "her boiler deck and boards probably crushed in the ice ashore." He remains self-reflective, likely processing the events at Alton: "I find the principles of Anti-Slavery are taking root, going ahead, slavery must die. It is a curse to this country." He narrates the story of a relative in Cincinnati who had a "yellow girl" living with him, and how two constables came to his house with a warrant to take her, as she had escaped from Kentucky, and relays the series of events leading to her eventual acquittal. He meets a veteran of the French and Indian war, who describes the difficulty in navigating the river before steamboats.

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1 CONTINUED

Further descriptions of St. Louis follow, as he leaves the city eventually 1838. From St. Louis he goes to Naples, then Beardstown, then Peoria, then Peoria, where the "the lofty cupola and the neat white house remind me of Yankee Land." He continues to Henepin, "a dull looking place... the people are lazy and poor." He continues, to Ottawa, then Joliet, then to Chicago.

He describes Chicago as "(lying) very low upon a low prairie with Chicago River running through it this river is very still and you cannot tell from its appearance which way it is running. There are several good building sheets here but the roads bound like india rubber. I found the mercantile community in a sad condition... Chicago is a singular town, I cannot describe it to a charm, it lies very low and must be very damp. The buildings are generally of wood though there are several brick edifices." His description of the city's geography lasts about a page, with many details. Most interestingly, he describes an early election for Justice of the Peace: "Today the whole town was in an uproar about electing Justice of the Peace. They had about 10 candidates all were eager in electing their friend. I took a look in and the place to vote was a liquor shop called the Eagle back of the barroom was a little office and here were 2 men called judges swearing in the voters and one man writing down their names and the man they vote for. Some were drunk some swore falsely and voted two times in both wards. The — ended in no election on account of the judge getting finding 2 papers on the table next morning with they omitted counting. The Irish are very numerous and had elected their candidate but when these 2 copies were found to have been admitted the seale was turned in the evening about eight the Irishmen got fighting, one man had his wrist cut severely and I saw a great puddle of blood, all excitement."

He resumes his travels, the next stop being Georgetown, then beyond, where he witnesses more wildfires, then stays at a boarding house run by French Canadians with

a "slovenly appearance." He then reaches the Kankakie River, then Danville, the agriculture of which makes a strong impression on him. His travels continue into Indiana, with constant attention to the cities' strengths, weaknesses and geography, for example "Indianapolis has as good advantages of any town in the west for educating children, there being good schools and a disposition in the inhabitants to encourage it." He returns to Illinois, and narrates the story of another trip to Chicago from Alton in 1838, with most of the entry concerning the particulars of river navigation, particularly around Galena. At page 167, the journal switches formats to shorter entries, likely marking the end of Kimball's continual journaling. An entry describes Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It then resumes its longer form entries, with pp. 170-186 describing travels in Ohio, including a graphic account of the steamboat Moselle's wreck in which "we found a horrible scene before us the large and splendid boat completely broke in two and shattered to pieces, the explosion was up and down, the estimated number of lives lost is 125... (he describes the accounts of the carnage in graphic detail)." He then describes the funeral for the victims. The end of the diary brings him back east to Pennsylvania, where he describes the pollution in the cities "the city presented an overwhelming scene to me. I love the bustle the drive the fire the smoke of business." In Pittsburgh, the diary ends.

Overall the diary presents a wealth of information on Euro-American travel and settlement in Illinois and the midwest in the 1830s, with the material on Lovejoy, Chicago, and the extensive descriptions of St. Louis and Illinois making it of particular interest. At approximately 45,000 words, there is a staggering amount of historical detail present. A single letter recounting Lovejoy's death sold recently at Swann Galleries (Sale 2598, Lot 46, \$7,250 realized). Offered in partnership with Daniel / Oliver Gallery.

\$24,000

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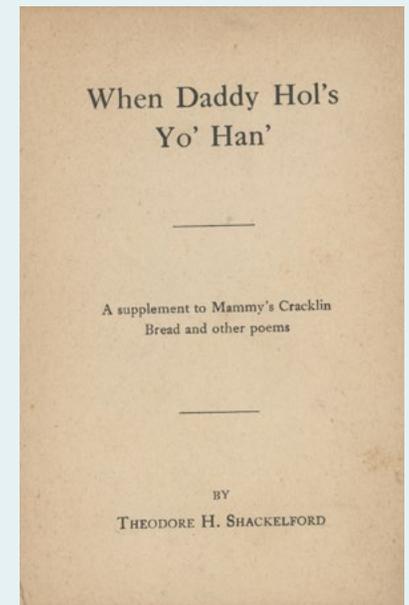
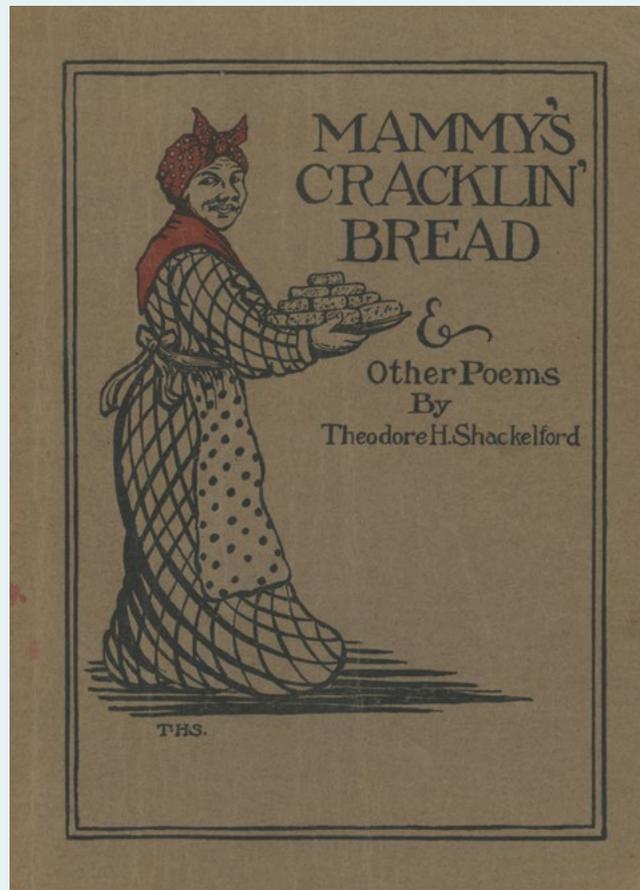
2

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - LITERATURE - POETRY]
SHACKELFORD, THEODORE H.

Mammy's Cracklin' Bread & Other Poems [with] When Daddy Hol's Yo; Han' : A Supplement to Mammy's Cracklin Bread and other poems. [With Original Business Card Laid in]

Philadelphia: Self-Published [Press of I.W. Klopp & Co.], 1916-1917. 8vo, wraps, 58 + 19 pp. Some light wear, very good plus overall.

Two works by the Canadian-born Theodore Henry Shackelford, both printed in Philadelphia. The second title, a supplement to the first, is unrecorded in OCLC and was likely printed in a very small run. Shackelford published one other collection of verse, *My Country and Other Poems*. Shackelford's work was anthologized in *Negro Poets and their Poems*. He was a graduate of the Industrial Training School in Downingtown, Pennsylvania. Though he was Canadian-born, his grandparents were enslaved in the southern United States. He studied at the Philadelphia Art Museum, possibly during the period when he published these two works. He died in 1923 in Jamaica, New York.



\$1,500

3

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - CIVIL RIGHTS - SCHOOL INTEGRATION - ARKANSAS]

A Collection of Twenty-Five Original Press Photographs Relating to School Integration in Little Rock, Arkansas, Most 1957.

Various Places: 1957-1964. First Edition. Press photographs, various editorial marks and signs of wear, very good plus to near fine overall with excellent contrast.

A collection of twenty-five photographs of desegregation and subsequent violence and protests in Little Rock, with twenty-two of the group showing events relating to the Little Rock Nine, two showing Steven Fitts, a white child who was enrolled in a segregated all-Black school in Little Rock, and one showing a student at the all-Black Horace Mann school in 1957. The images of the conflict, particularly of the National Guard being called out by Governor Orval Faubus to prevent the students from attending, and the efforts by Eisenhower to nationalize the Arkansas National Guard to undo Faubus's actions, were among the most high-profile and influential coverage of the fallout of Brown vs. Board of Education.



LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS form an almost solid line along the sidewalks in front of Little Rock Central High School here, where Negro students are being turned back from entering the school grounds. This picture was taken before majority of students arrived for the school day. The guard troops are stationed here on orders from Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus. (AP Wirephoto)



\$1,875

4

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT -
EVERS FAMILY]

A Collection of Fifteen
Press Photographs
Relating to Medgar and
Myrlie Evers and the
Evers Family, 1960s.

Various Publishers, 1960s. Press photographs
measuring 8 x 10 inches and smaller. Generally
fine condition.

A collection of press photographs of the Evers family,
most taken during the period following Medgar Evers' assassination in 1963. The group begins chronologically
with a portrait of Medgar Evers taken and printed in 1962, when he was the NAACP Mississippi Field Secretary.
Several photographs show the Evers family directly after the assassination, including two from the funeral and one
from an appearance Myrlie Evers made at an AME church hours after the assassination. Several show Myrlie Evers
giving speeches at various Civil Rights events in the subsequent years. One shows the Evers family at their
Jackson home, singing around a piano. The Evers family would relocate to California following the release of
Byron De La Beckwith.

\$875



5

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - CIVIL WAR - PHOTOGRAPHY]

Pair of Images of Private Edmund Delaney, Soldier in Company E of the USCT 117th Infantry.

Kentucky? 1860s. Carte de visite and 6th plate tintype, measuring $3 \frac{3}{8} \times 2 \frac{1}{4}$ and $4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. With Delaney's name on verso of cdv. Some wear to CDV, tintype near fine with some slight bending and fine contrast. Very Good.

An uncommon pair of images of Edmund Delaney, who was born enslaved in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and enlisted in the Union army in 1864. One photograph shows him in uniform, a tintype, possibly taken later, shows him formally dressed. The 117th saw action at The 117th was raised in Kentucky and trained at Camp Nelson. They participated in the Petersburg and Appomattox campaigns, and were sent to Texas following the end of the war. Delaney's enslaver was Harvey Graves, a wealthy farmer from Scott County. It is likely that Delaney had Graves' permission to enlist, as the two carried on correspondence in an amicable tone after the war. A letter found in Delaney's file - not included here - is written to Graves from Texas in 1866 inquiring about the well-being of family members and of Graves as well. Graves sought compensation for Delaney's service following the conflict, as was common among enslavers. Overall a very rare pair of images of an identified USCT soldier, with the tintype possibly taken in Texas after the war.

\$2,000



6

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - FLORIDA - EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY]

Collection of Five Bromide Prints Showing Scenes on the Ocklawaha River, Florida, in the 1890s, with Four Showing African-American Subjects.

Florida: 1890s. Five bromide photographs measuring 4 3/4 " by 4 " mounted on a 13 3/4 x 10 3/4 album leaf. Excellent contrast, near fine overall.

A collection of five images showing scenes along the Ocklawaha river in the 1890s. The Ocklawaha had been a popular steamboat route in the nineteenth century, though with the advent of the Ocala railroad in 1881, the route became less traveled. These images are from this later period, in the 1890s, making these images of African-American subjects in the area quite uncommon. Three of the images show subjects in front of their homes, a fourth shows several workers in a cotton field, and the final image shows an alligator on the shore of the river.



\$750

7

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - INDUSTRY] [LOGGING - SOUTHERN UNITED STATES]

Three Large Format Photographs Showing Lumber Operations in the Southern United States, Likely Louisiana or Florida, Showing African-American Workers, c. 1900.

Florida or Louisiana: c. 1900. Gelatin silver prints measuring 6 3/8" x 8 3/8". Some light wear and foxing, large chip to one mount, excellent contrast, very good overall.

A series of three photographs of logging operations in the southern United States, likely Florida or Louisiana but unidentified, during the lumber boom of the early part of the twentieth century. The photographs show two different mills, with one showing two large buildings that may be barracks with workers posed in the front, including several African-American subjects. Several pirogues - the notoriously unstable vessels that were used by loggers in the region - are visible, with one man standing in one, and several large cypress trees visible in the background. The Louisiana lumber boom lasted from about 1880 until 1925, with Florida having a similar historical pattern, both focusing on the valuable cypress trees in the wetlands. We have no indication as to who took the pictures, though it was clearly an experienced photographer. All are labeled "Mama" on recto in the same hand, with the group photo of workers, which is particularly striking, noting "Will is only in this one - will put a cross over his head." No cross is present.



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - LABOR - SUGAR INDUSTRY]

Photograph Showing
Workers and Operations at
a Sugar Plantation in the
Americas, Likely in Florida, c.
1880s - 1890s.

Likely Florida: 1880s-1890s. Albumen print measuring 10 x 7 1/4 inches on mount. Some light foxing, near fine condition.

A detailed image showing sugar operations at an unknown location in the Americas. A note on the verso identifies the location as St. Augustine - U.S.A. , though we cannot match the architecture of the factory to images of Florida factories from the time period (nor does it match any existing images we can locate of operations in St. Augustine, Trinidad). The scene gives an idea of the scope of the labor involved in sugar operations during the period, with approximately forty workers visible and several train cars full of sugarcane visible in the background. Two supervisors appear to look on from the side.



9

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - NEW YORK - HOUSING] BROWN BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS

Contemporary Press
Photograph of the Dunbar
Apartments at 149th St.
and 7th Ave., c. late 1920s.

New York: Late 1920s. First Edition. Gelatin silver print measuring 8 x 10 inches. Some editorial marks to verso, very good contrast, very good overall.

The Dunbar Apartments were one of the first developments built for African-Americans, in a period in which there was a shortage of housing in Harlem. John D. Rockefeller Jr. funded the project, which was completed in 1926-1928. Offered here is an uncommon period press photograph of the project dating from the period of the project's completion in the late 1920s. The verso reads "Dunbar Apts / New Rockefeller Apts / 149th + 7th Ave." A wooden cart and some original signage is visible on the surrounding streets.



\$250

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - NEW YORK - ROCHESTER]
[DOUGLASS, FREDERICK] MONUMENT COMMITTEE

Dedication Program
for Frederick Douglass
Monument in Douglass Park,
Rochester, June 9, 1899.

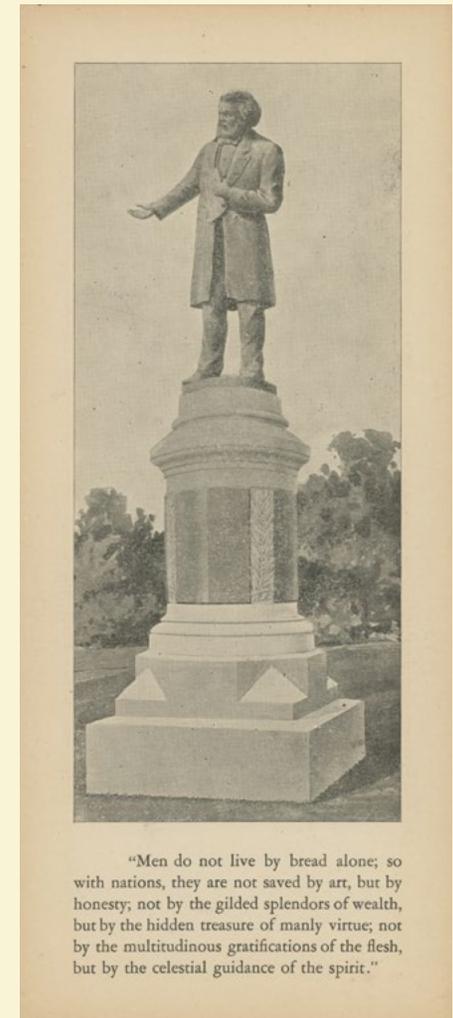
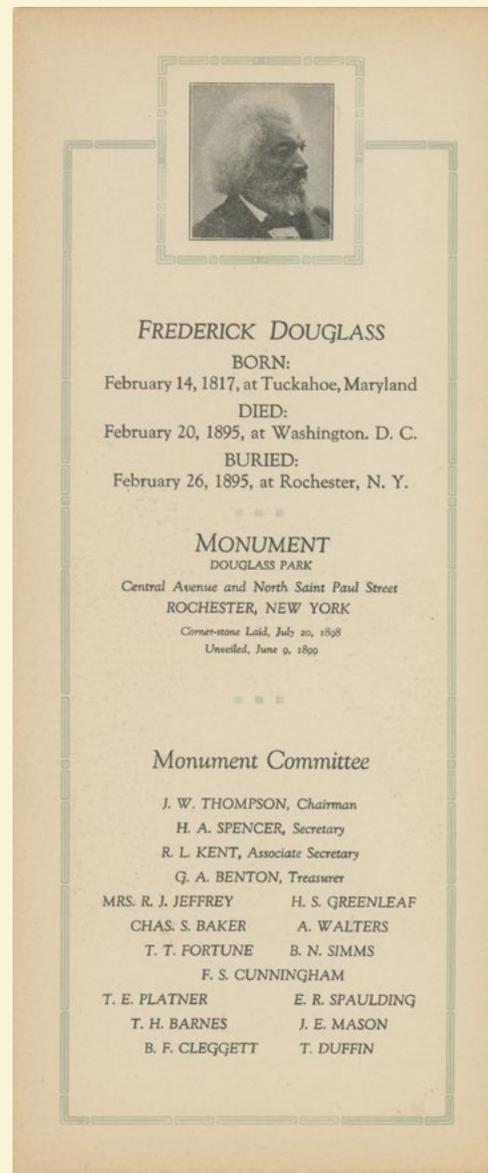
Rochester: 1899. First Edition. Program measuring 9 x 4 inches. Fine condition, slightest normal tanning to margins.

The dedication program for the unveiling of the Frederick Douglass memorial in Rochester New York, on June 9, 1899. The statue was created four years after Douglass' death in 1895, and was set originally at Central Avenue and North St. Paul Street, the site of Douglass's July 4, 1852 speech, in which he asked "What, to the slave, is the Fourth of July?", " part of which follows:

"What, to the American slave, is your Fourth of July? I answer: a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty, an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciations of tyrants, brass fronted impudence; your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanksgivings, with all your religious parade, and solemnity, are, to him, mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy—a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation on the earth guilty of practices, more shocking and bloody, than are the people of these United States, at this very hour."

Two copies in OCLC.

\$600



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - PERFORMANCE] MORRIS BROTHERS PELL AND TROWBRIDE; DILWARD, THOMAS AKA ' JAPANESE TOMMY '

Two Programs for
Morris Brothers Pell and
Trowbridge Programs
Featuring Thomas
Dilward, c. 1863.

Boston: JE Farwell, 1863? Single sheet 16mo programs, double sided. Fine condition.

Two programs for performances by Morris Brothers Pell and Trowbridge shows in Boston, advertising Saturday afternoon performances at their Opera House before the fire of 1864 which led to their move to St. Louis. The performances feature Thomas Dilward performing The Prima Donna and Uncle Snow, as well as Eph Horn, Billy Morris, R.M. Carroll and others. From information online our best guess to the date is in 1863 when Dilward was performing with the group. We find a handful of programs from the company's Boston period printed by Farwell in OCLC though none of these specific examples.

\$450

MORRIS BROTHERS PELL AND TROWBRIDGE'S

RULES OF THE HALL.—Persons are requested not to beat time with their feet, as it is unpleasant to the audience and interrupts the performance.
Front and centre Seats for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them. Gentlemen are requested to take off their hats during performance hours. Whistling is positively forbidden in the Hall. Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the programme no repetition of the pieces can be given.

Performance every
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 3 o'clock. Children 15 Cents.

Programme for this Evening. Part First.

Grand Introductory Overture..... Full Band
By Storm and Death Undaunted.....Company
Kingdom ComingJohnny Pell
Call Me not back from the Echoless Shore,
F. Wilmarth
Whack, Row de Dow.....Billy Morris
Weeping Sad and Lonely..... R. Fredericks
St. Valentine's Budget, written and arranged by
Lon Morris
Nightingale Polka, with Picolo and Flageolet Obligatos,Lothian, Endres and Orchestra

PART SECOND.

DANCING OCTOROON.....R. M. Carroll
THE PRIMA DONNA.....Japanese Tommy
COMIC BANJO DUETT.....Morris Brothers
THE HAM FAT MAN.....Johnny Pell
DOUBLE CLOG HORNPIPECARROLL & QUEEN

THE RAW RECRUITS!
Messrs. Pell, Morris Bros. and Japanese Tommy.
Vocal Duett. ... Messrs. Wilmarth and Fredericks
Selections.....By the Orchestra

PART SECOND.

Comic Song, - - Eph Horn
UNCLE SNOWJapanese Tommy

THE FOUR VULTURES!
Eph Horn, Prescott and Morris Bros.

DOUBLE CLOG HORNPIPECARROLL & QUEEN

DEAF AS A POST!
Eph Horn and Lon Morris.

RAW RECRUITS.
Messrs. Morris Bros. and Japanese Tommy

Champagne Galop Orchestra

PART THIRD.
The whole to conclude with the new Plantation Song and Dance entitled

DE BLACK BRIGADE
In which Eph Horn and the entire Troupe will appear.

In rehearsal—Several Novelties.

Tickets 25 Cents, - Reserved Seats 50 Cents
Children under 10 years, 15 Cents.

Doors open at 6 3-4 . . . Commence at 7 3-4
Box Office open from 10 till 1. P. M.

LOX MORRIS, - - - Manager.

J. E. Farwell & Co. Printers, 52 Cornhill St., Boston.

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - SOUTH CAROLINA] [AME ZION CHURCH] COLLINS, J.H; MOUZON, SCHORB, JOHN R. MCCLAIN, J.B.; MISS KENNEDY [PHOTOGRAPHERS]

Collection of Original Photographs Relating to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in South Carolina, c. 1880s, Including Three Identified Photographs of Ministers.



South Carolina: Various Photographers, 1880s-1890s. Twenty-two period photographs and one illustrated card from the 1880s, including fifteen cartes-de-visite and ten tintypes, with two later images included which were found in the same collection. Near fine condition with light wear. These images were originally housed in a photograph album (present here,) which was disassembled by an online seller in North Carolina and then collected to the best of our ability (our consignor recovered nearly all from the original album, though we have chosen to leave them loose rather than reassemble the album due to the lack of any identifying marks on the album mounts.) We are certain that the images are related, even the ones not identified, due to their presence in this album.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion church grew exponentially in the years following Emancipation as part of a larger pattern throughout the south that would be essential in transforming the social fabric of the region and laying the groundwork for the Civil Rights movement. Offered here is a collection of associated images of an African-American community in the Yorkville / Chester / Spartanburg area of South Carolina, the bulk taken in the 1880s, and many with photographers' identifications, and with several church officials identified.

Among the identified images are tintypes of a Reverend E. Hinton, and a Reverend H- Blake, both of whom we find record of in the AME Zion records from the establishment of the Palmetto Conference in 1891. There is also a photograph and card of Rev. R.C. Collins, who was in Chester, South Carolina at the time of the card but appears in 1891 as a member of the Western North Carolina conference. The other subjects are men and

CONTINUED

13 CONTINUED

Collection of Original Photographs Relating to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in South Carolina, c. 1880s, Including Three Identified Photographs of Ministers.

women, formally dressed, and mostly middle aged. Five are in clerical collars, which are not a requirement for Methodists. It is notable that the AME Zion church was among the first to ordain women, as five of the subjects are female. Another subject is identified as J.E. Young, who we cannot place in the AME Zion literature. Between the career activity of the photographers and the formats of the cartes-de-visite, which are on thicker mounts common in the cabinet-card era, and the fact that Collins is in South Carolina and not North Carolina at the time of the card, we date the group to the 1880s or 1890s. There are three images included that may be unrelated, one of a young child and two later images, one an unidentified tintype from the 1920s and another of a woman identified as Estelle Jones from Jacksonville, Florida, also from the 1920s, which we have included to keep the group intact.

Many but not all photographers in South Carolina at the time would take pictures of African-American subjects, though like all elements of society during the period the periods of access were segregated. Some Euro-American photographers would have designated days or times of day where they would accept African-American sitters. Others refused to serve the African-American community. All of the photographers whose work is present here are Euro-American, and all of them photographed fairly prolifically during the period, though few images of African-American subjects exist. One notable photograph present was taken by Miss Sallie

Kennedy, who worked in her studio in Chester from the late 1880s until her death in 1906. Harvey S. Teal, in his book *Partners in the Sun: South Carolina Photographers 1840-1940* summarizes African-American access as follows: "In the period from 1870 to 1900 some of the white photographers and all of the African-American Charleston photographers photographed blacks in that area. White photographers also photographed African-American in the areas of Aiken and Camden. In the remainder of the state a few African-Americans were photographed by various white photographers, but the vast majority of them and their activities were not being photographed... Based on examination of the major photographic collections and most of the minor ones, the quantity of African-American photographs compared to those taken by whites is very small." (Teal 298-299)

Despite the proliferation of AME Zion churches throughout the south during the period, and the significance of the church through Reconstruction to the Civil Rights movement and beyond, we find no other similar photographic records in the trade, the few collections of affiliated African-American images we have encountered, all being family groupings. Overall the group offers exceedingly scarce documentation of the nascent African-American church movement in the Carolinas in the Reconstruction period.

\$8,500

WORKS CITED

Hood, J. W. (James Walker), 1831-1918. One Hundred Years of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; or, The Centennial of African Methodism. A. M. E. Zion Book Concern, 353 Bleecker Street, New York City, 1895. Electronic Edition. Accessed at <https://docsouth.unc.edu/church/hood100/hood.html>.

Teal, Harvey S. *Partners with the Sun: South Carolina Photographers 1840-1940*. Columbia, University of South Carolina Press, 2001.

14

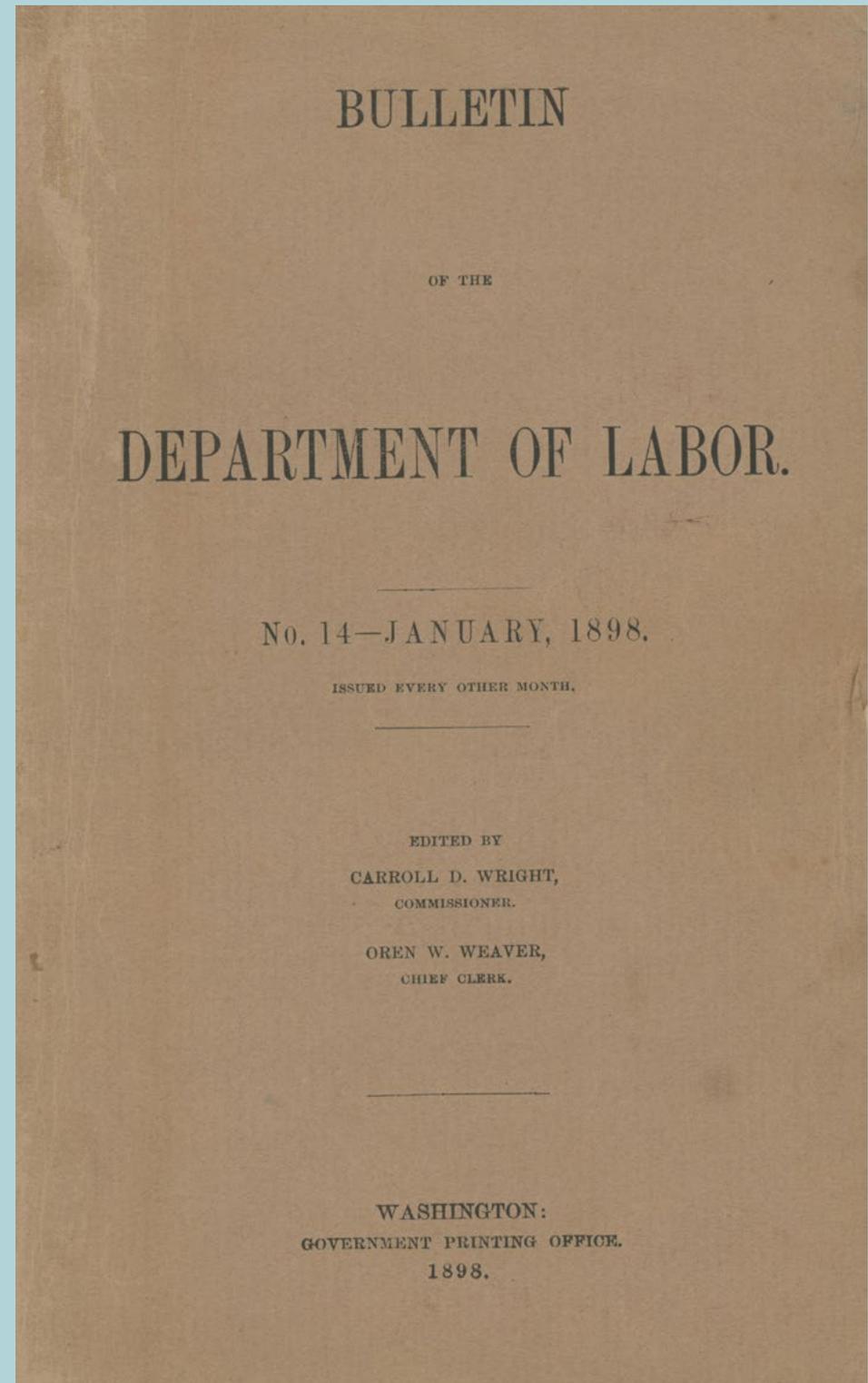
[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - VIRGINIA] DU BOIS, W.E.B.

The Negroes of Farmville,
Virginia: A Social Study [In
Bulletin of the Department of
Labor No. 14, January, 1898]

Washington: Department of Labor, 1898. First Edition. 8vo, 1-35 of 135 pp (entire issue offered). Some light wear to wraps, near fine condition.

The first of three studies written by Du Bois on African-American life in the United States in collaboration with Carroll Wright, who became the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1884. The Bureau would complete nine such studies, this one, Du Bois's first and the first to receive funding, served as a model for the reports that followed. His other contributions were "The Negro in the Black Belt: Some Social Sketches" (1899) and "The Negro Landholder of Georgia" (1901). When Wright was replaced by Charles P. Neill in 1906, support for the project waned, and Du Bois's final work, a study of white laborers in Lowndes County, was ultimately rejected by the bureau for being too controversial, thus ending Du Bois' involvement with the bureau altogether.

\$375



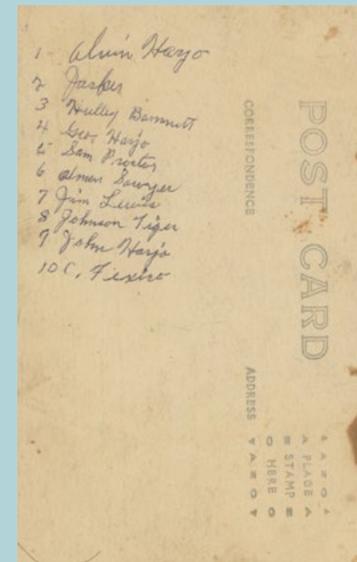
15

[AMERICAN INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS - SPORTS - FOOTBALL] PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

Realphoto Postcard of an American Indian Football Team in Eastern Oklahoma, with Players Identified on Verso, c. 1920s.

Eastern Oklahoma: Late 1920s. Realphoto postcard measuring 5 ½ x 3 ½ inches, with Azo diamond pattern on verso dating the image to 1918-1930. With all players identified in ink on verso and numbered on image. Some wear, one stain mostly to the margin, quite good overall.

An image of a football team at an American Indian school in Eastern Oklahoma in the late 1920s. The players are identified on the recto, and several appear in census records in Eastern Oklahoma, noting their birthdays as being in the 1915 range, dating this image to the end of the 1920s as it was printed on Azo realphoto stock that was used from 1918-1930. Several members of the team appear in census records from the period, with their ages consistent with the image, though their residences throughout Eastern Oklahoma made it difficult to pin down the exact school, as many operated in the area during the period.



Sold

16

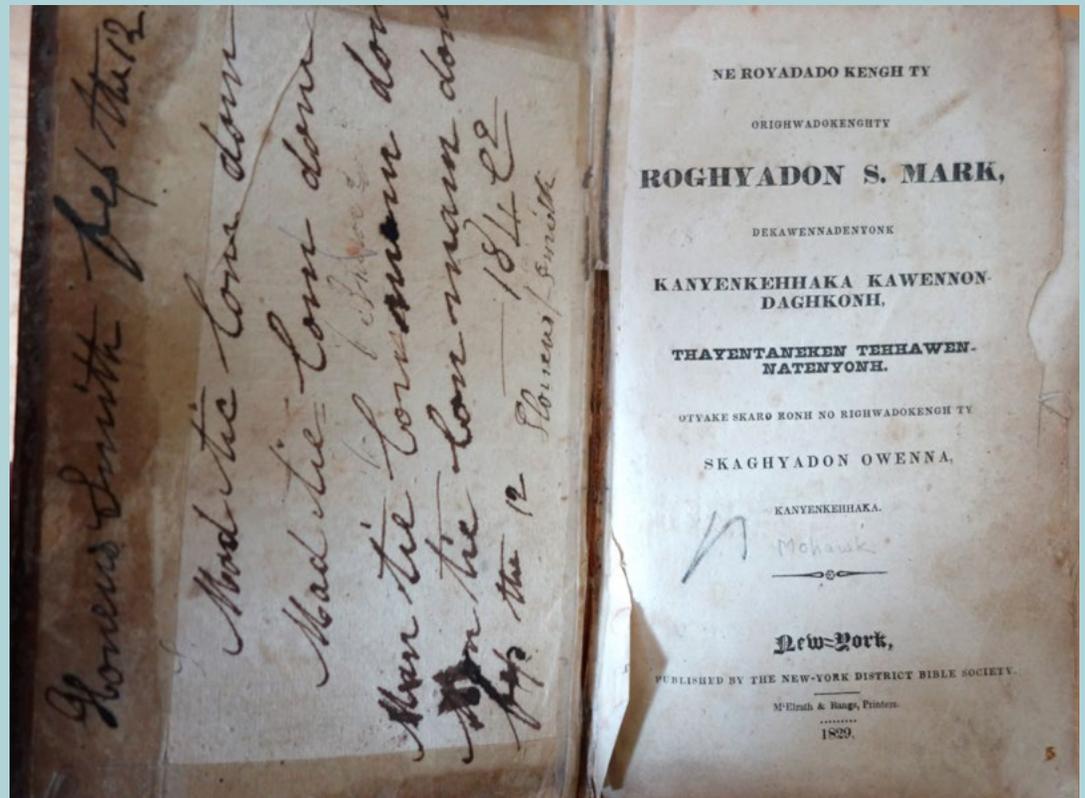
[AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE IMPRINTS - BIBLE IN MOHAWK] THAYENDANEGBA AKA BRANT, JOSEPH

Ne Royadado Kengh ty
Orighwadokenghty Roghyadon
S. Mark, Dekawennadenyonk
Danyenkehaka Kawennon
daghkonh, Thayentaneken
Tehhawen-Tatenyonh / The Gospel
According to St. Mark, Translated
into the Mohawk tongue, by
Captain Brant.

New York: The New-York District Bible Society, 1829. First Edition Thus. 12mo, contemporary calf, 237 [of 239] pp. First separate edition. Lacks English title page and final leaf, transparent contact paper has been added to binding, writing to pastedowns, some crude clear tape repairs to interior, fair condition overall but quite sound with a tight text block.

The first separate and first American edition of Joseph Brant's translation of the Gospel According to St. Mark, which was first published in 1787 in London in combination with a Mohak Book of Common Prayer. Brant began the translation sometime after 1772 at Fort Hunter in collaboration with Reverend John Stuart, for whom Brant acted as a translator. The two also collaborated to translate the Anglican catechism. This copy appears to have belonged to the Honens / Smith family, with mostly illegible writing on both endpapers. About a dozen copies are held institutionally, with the last copy appearing in the trade in 1999 at the Siebert sale. Pilling Iroquoian 17; Ayer Indian Linguistics Mohawk 4.

\$2,000 - On Hold



17

[AMERICAN INDIANS - PHOTOGRAPHY] SAWYER, W.E.

Portrait of an
American Indian Mother
and Child, Purcell, Indian
Territory, c. 1890s.

Purcell: W.E. Sawyer, 1890s. Silver gelatin photograph. Some scuffs, chip to corner of mount, good to very good condition overall.

A particularly compelling image of a mother and child, likely Kiowa, taken in the late 1880s or 1890s. We find other records of Kiowa images by Sawyer from the period, who likely sold these images to Euro-American residents of the region as Purcell grew following the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway completion in 1887.



Sold

18

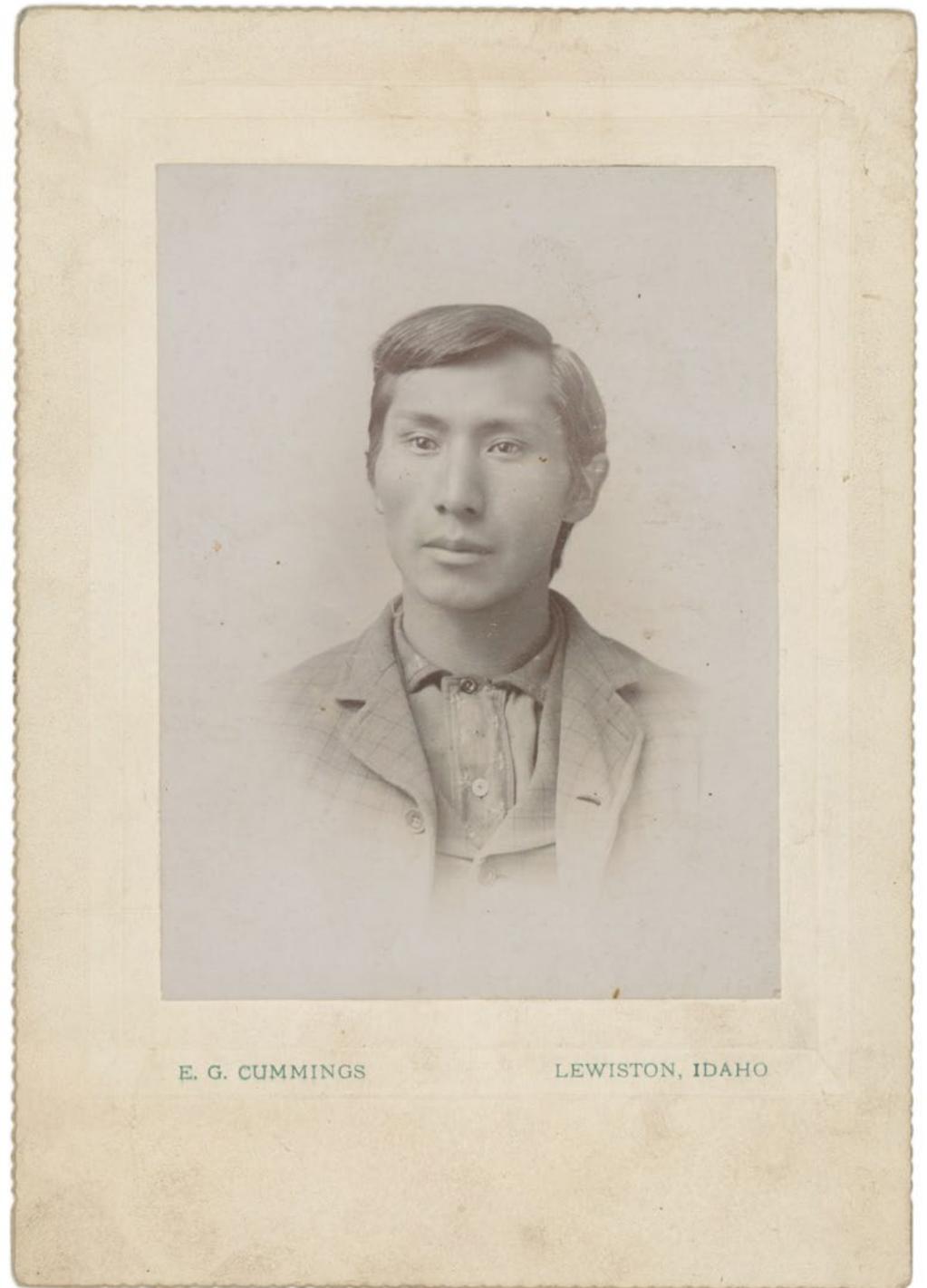
[AMERICAN INDIANS - PORTRAITURE - NEZ PERCE?]
CUMMINGS, EVERETT G.

Cabinet Card Portrait
of an American Indian
Man, Likely Nez Perce,
in Western Dress, c.
1890s.

Lewiston: E.G. Cummings, 1890s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{7}{8}$
inches on larger mount, image fine, some scuffs
and tears to verso. Near Fine.

A striking vignette portrait of an American Indian
man in western dress, likely Nez Perce, taken by the
photographer Everett G. Cummings in Lewiston, Idaho,
likely in the 1890s.

Sold



[AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA - SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION BOARD]

Collection of Photographs
Relating to the Seventh
Day Adventist Mission
Board Operations in China,
c. 1915 - 1921.

Mostly China: 1915-1921. 108 Photographs measuring 5 x 7 to 1 x 1 ½ on eighteen album leaves. Some images missing, pages disbound, images otherwise with very good contrast and worthy of preservation.

Seventh-Day Adventists were relative latecomers to the Chinese missionary field, arriving in the early twentieth century. They were, however, able to establish a large network in a relatively short time, and by the 1920s they had a large network of schools and hospitals. Offered here is a very rare collection of images from a member of the SDA community, showing many identified scenes of meetings, scenes in China, and photographs of the missionaries themselves.

Among the identified images are the General Meeting Shanghai, the construction of buildings in Canton, the Asiatic Division Committee, the Hankow General Meeting,



the Honan Colporters, workers in Canton, a Chinese Evangelist identified as Wong Hah Sam, street scenes in Hong Kong and Peking, identified images of SDA missionaries including a Mrs. Swartout, the Cottrells, and others, images of the Shanghai Press, a training school, several images of a flesh hook procession in Shanghai, several images of opium inspections, Kwangtung Students at the SDA training school in Shanghai, several homes in the Shanghai mission compound, and a photograph of the Tacoma Park Meeting, likely taken in Washington D.C.

CONTINUED

19 CONTINUED

Collection of Photographs Relating to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission Board Operations in China, c. 1915 - 1921.

Overall the group gives an intimate photographic history of SDA operations in China during the period, and though we can't identify the person responsible for assembling the album, they were clearly in the SDA community, with many of the subjects names appearing in SDA records from the time period.



\$6,500 - On Hold

[ART - AFRICAN-AMERICAN - CALIFORNIA] [66 SIGNS OF NEON EXHIBITION] [WATTS UPRISING] PURIFOY, NOAH; POWELL, JUDSON (ET AL)

Junk.

Los Angeles: 66 Signs of Neon, 1971. [12] pages. Illustrated wrappers in tan and black, Numerous illustrations, 13 3/4 x 10 1/2 inches. Some minor wear and creasing, very good minus condition overall.

Shortly following the Watts Uprising, a group of artists led by Noah Purifoy and Judson Powell began creating a series of assemblages from artifacts from the events, which they would eventually show in the 66 Signs of Neon exhibition at the Renaissance of the Arts Festival, held at Markham Junior High School in April of 1966. Offered here is the illustrated catalog from the exhibition, illustrating fifteen of the approximately fifty works created for the exhibition. Purifoy and Powell were at the time the directors of art education at the Watts Towers Arts Center, which were located close to Simon Rodia's junk art spires on East 107th St. The exhibition catalog describes the works as follows:

"66 Signs of Neon exists on several levels as an art exhibition dominated by assemblages of artifacts of the Watts riots (August 1965); as a one-to-one format of communication between individuals who otherwise would not or could not communicate; as an evolving system of philosophy. It began as an expression of the necessity for art education, affirming the importance of this avenue of self-expression to individuals in the community of Watts. Noah Purifoy and Judson Powell began with six assemblages created from the lead drippings of melted neon signs, artifacts of the riots. As



their work continued they recruited six other professionals skilled in the plastic and graphic arts. In concert, the group set out to create 66 separate works of art for the festival, in the incredibly brief period of 30 days. They labored literally night and day, groping through "the glittering, twisted, grotesquely formed materials, each interpreting in his own way the August happening."

An uncommon catalog illustrating this important exhibition, with only one copy surfacing at auction, at the Swann African-American sale in 2022.

\$1,800

21

[ASIAN-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION - EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY]
JOHNSON, GEORGE H.

Carte-de-Visite of
a Filipino Man in San
Francisco, early 1860s.

San Francisco: George Johnson, 1860s. Carte-de-Visite photograph measuring 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches on larger mount. Clipped corners, some slight fading to image but contrast still very good, near fine overall.

An uncommon image of a Filipino man taken in the 649 Clay St. studio of George H. Johnson in the early to mid 1860s, before Johnson moved to Salt Lake City. Filipino immigration during the period was a tiny fraction of what it would become in the years following the Spanish-

\$350 - On Hold



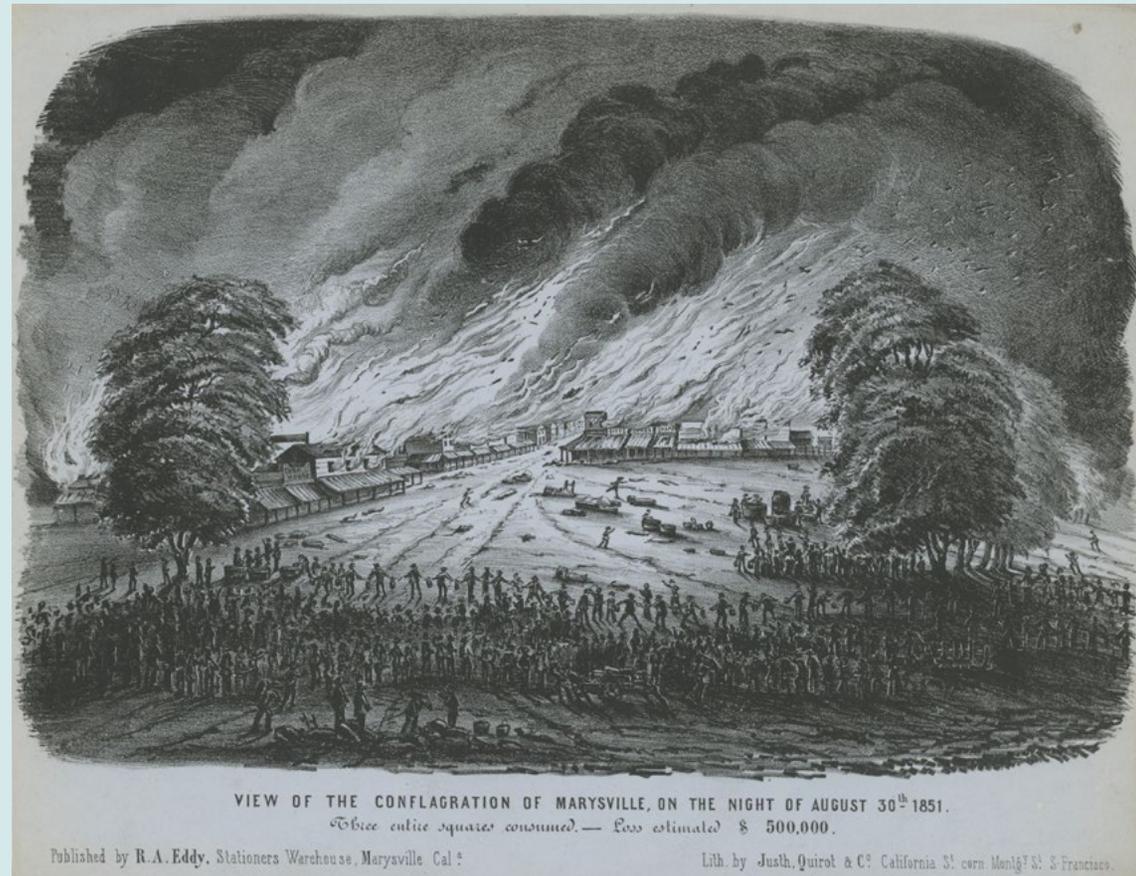
[CALIFORNIA - LETTERSHEETS - MARYSVILLE FIRE OF 1851]

View of the Conflagration of Marysville, On the Night of August 30th, 1851. Three Entire Squares Consumed - Loss Estimated \$500,000.

Marysville: R.A. Eddy, 1851. First Edition. Lithograph by Justh, Quirot & Co. Illustration measuring 7 x 10 ½ inches on folded sheet measuring 8 ½ x 10 ⅞ folded. Fine condition.

A striking lettersheet illustration of the conflagration in Marysville in 1851, which, according to the city of Marysville, originated at a Chinese bath house on High St. An uncommon illustration, the only record appearing in the trade in 2008. Baird 289.

\$1,750



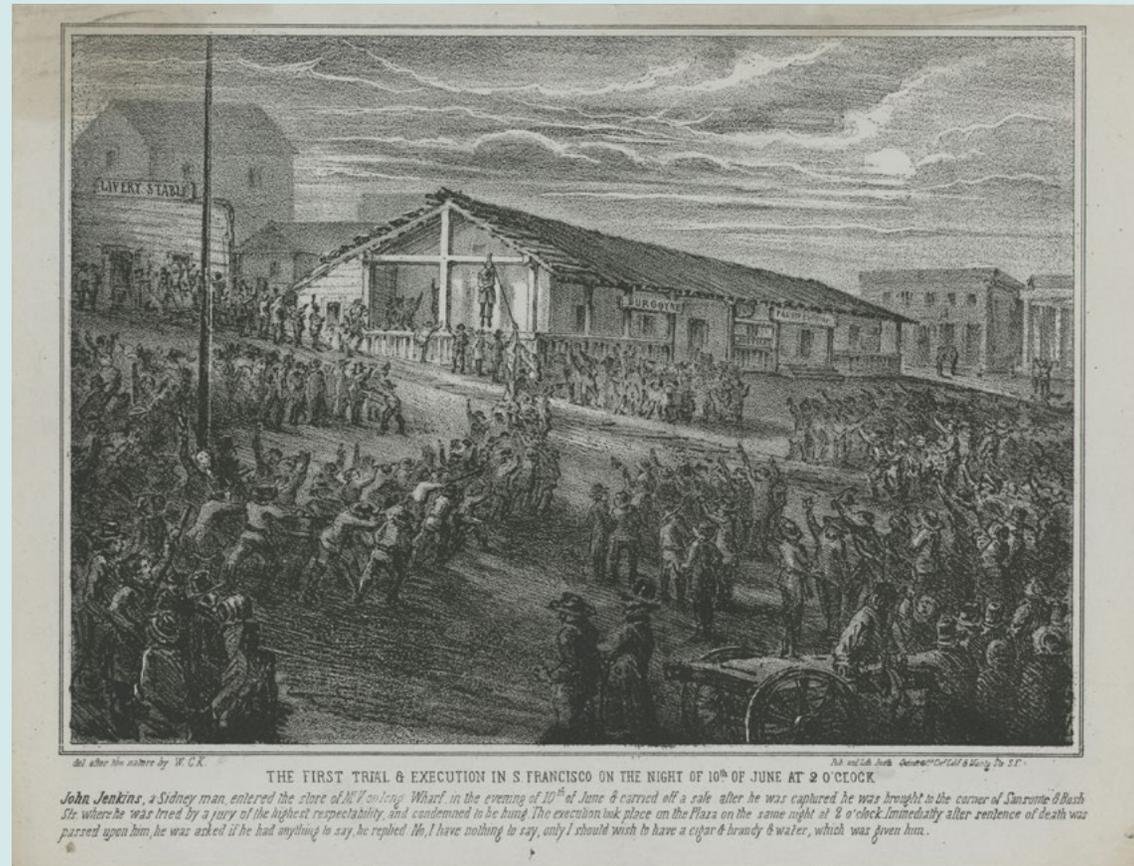
[CALIFORNIA – SAN FRANCISCO – VIGILANCE COMMITTEE
– ‘ SYDNEY DUCKS ’]

The First Trial & Execution
in S. Francisco on the Night
of the 10th of June at 2
O’Clock.

San Francisco: Justh, Quirot, & Co., 1851.
Lithograph illustration, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” , on a
folded sheet measuring 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Some slight toning to upper margin, near fine
condition.

A lithograph lettersheet illustration of the execution of John Jenkins, an Australian emigrant and ‘Sydney Duck’ who was caught after stealing a safe and executed on the night of June 10, 1851, by the newly-formed Vigilance Committee. Jenkins was described as a leader of the ‘Sydney Ducks,’ a group of ex-convicts from Australia who were responsible for part of the crime in San Francisco during the period. Baird 79; Peters, California on Stone, p. 133 & Plate 66.

Sold



[CIVIL WAR - USCC BRIGADES - 1ST MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY (AFRICAN DESCENT) /3RD U.S. COLORED CAVALRY REGIMENT]

Collection of Thirty-Nine Cartes-de-Visite Relating to the 3rd U.S. Colored Cavalry Regiment, Many Signed by Subjects.



South Carolina: Various Photographers, 1880s-1890s. Twenty-two period photographs and one illustrated card from the 1880s, including fifteen cartes-de-visite and ten tintypes, with two later images included which were found in the same collection. Near fine condition with light wear. These images were originally housed in a photograph album (present here,) which was disassembled by an online seller in North Carolina and then collected to the best of our ability (our consignor recovered nearly all from the original album, though we have chosen to leave them loose rather than reassemble the album due to the lack of any identifying marks on the album mounts.) We are certain that the images are related, even the ones not identified, due to their presence in this album.

The 1st U.S. Mississippi Cavalry (African Descent) was formed in 1864 in Vicksburg, Mississippi, as one of the seven cavalry regiments in the newly-created USCT Brigades. It would see action in Vicksburg and Yazoo City before returning to Vicksburg near the end of the conflict for occupation duties, and was mustered out of service in 1866. Following its inception, Colonel Embury D. Osband, Captain of the 4th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, assumed command of the unit and personnel decisions regarding the officers, likely due to his regiment's role as escort to Major General Ulysses S. Grant. Consequently, most of the officers of the 3rd USCT Cavalry were recruited from the 4th Illinois Cavalry, including Major Jeremiah B. Cook, whose photograph is present here.

Offered here is a collection of cartes-de-visite of officers the 3rd USCC, with some related images, taken early in the campaign, and kept in an album, also present, by a member of the regiment from Illinois, likely an officer.

CONTINUED

24 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty-Nine Cartes-de-Visite Relating to the 3rd U.S. Colored Cavalry Regiment, Many Signed by Subjects.

The photographs were taken in Vickburg, where the regiment was stationed beginning in 1864 after it was renamed the 3rd USCC, with some taken in Memphis, where the regiment was stationed in 1865, and in Illinois, either earlier or after the conflict. There are several photographs of women and children, presumably the officer's family, and one outdoor scene in Illinois.

The group overall is the largest collection of USCT officer images we can locate in the trade, and the only collection we can locate relating to the 3rd USCC, a highly important regiment and the only African-American regiment raised in Mississippi. As a Cavalry regiment, they were able to strike in Confederate-held territories due to their mobility, and their raids in Mississippi in 1864 were essential in destroying Confederate infrastructure. Edward Main, a Major in the regiment, wrote the definitive history in 1908, entitled *The Story of the Marches, Battles and Incidents of the Third United States Cavalry* (1908, Globe Printing Company, Louisville.) The regiment was also studied in Victor Hicken's *Illinois in the Civil War*. (1991, Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press.), with the author noting the dynamics at play when white officers could receive career advancement by applying for USCT positions.

With this in mind, Osband's role in officer recruitment may have contributed to the success of the regiment by his selection of qualified applicants. In *Freedom By*

the Sword, The U.S. Colored Troops 1862-1867, (PDF). (Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, U.S. Army. p. 193. Retrieved 5/22), William Dobak details the episode as follows:

When Capt. Embury D. Osband of the 4th Illinois Cavalry received his appointment as colonel of the 1st Mississippi Cavalry (AD) in October 1863, he declined to accept a list of officer candidates that named five corporals and fifteen privates from his old regiment to serve as company officers in the new one. Osband wrote directly to Adjutant General Thomas protesting the nominations and offering his own slate of officer candidates, who were also all officers and enlisted men of the 4th Illinois Cavalry. The difference between the two lists was that in the new one no nominee of a grade lower than sergeant would receive a captain's appointment, and only two privates would become first lieutenants. It was clear that the new colonel favored men with some experience of authority. Only five names from the first list appeared on Osband's, three of them in lower grades than had been proposed earlier. By the end of the war, just one of his nominees had been dismissed—the only case in the regiment. Osband's company of the 4th Illinois Cavalry had served as General Grant's headquarters escort since November 1861, and Grant spoke highly of it. "It would not be overstating the merits of this company," he wrote, "to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in a cavalry regiment." Nearly two years' association with

\$8,500



24 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty-Nine Cartes-de-Visite Relating to the 3rd U.S. Colored Cavalry Regiment, Many Signed by Subjects.

Grant must have helped give Osband the confidence to approach the adjutant general directly.

Overall the group offers a scarce photographic reference of the officers of this important regiment, preserved in fine condition.

A full inventory follows:

Index of Officers/CDVs:

1.) Lt. Col. Jerimiah B. Cook. Photo Taken: Washington Gallery Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Company F & S. Rank in Major, Rank Out Lt Colonel. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. F Rank In 2nd Lt. 12/3/1862. Promoted Major 3rd C.C. 10/20/1863.

2.) Major Edwin M. Main. Photo Taken: Washington Gallery Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. F & S. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. B enlisted 3/12/1863. Promotion in 3rd Colored Cavalry 10/20/1863.

3.) Captain William W. Webber. Photo Taken: W.B. Field, Morris, Illinois. 3rd C.C. Co. A. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. B. 1st Srgnt 9/26/1861, promoted Quartermaster Sargeant.

4.) Lt. Frank W. Calais. Photo Taken: Collins & Wheeler National Gallery, Joliet, Ill. 3rd C.C. Co. A. 4th Illinois

Cavalry Rank is Buglar. Corp'l discharge and promotion in 1st Mississippi Col. Cab. 10/9/1863.

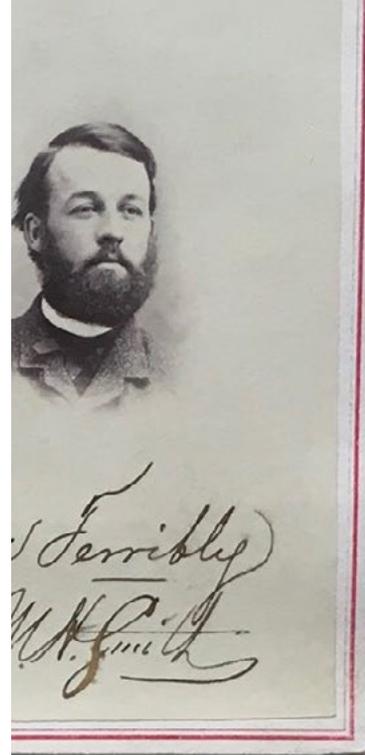
5.) 2nd Lt. James S Matthews. Photo Taken: H.A. Balch's Star Photograph Gallery, Memphis, TN. 3rd C.C. Co. A, In 1st Lt, Out 2nd Lt. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. C. Private 9/26/1861. Promoted to 2nd Lt. 1st Mississippi Cavalry (African Decent) 10/31/1863.

6.) 2nd Lt. Joseph J. Putney. Photo Taken: Barr & Young Army Photographers, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. C. Rank In Sargeant, Rank Out 2nd Lt.

7.) Lt. Jasper Jennings Photo Taken: Needles & Bishop, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. G. Rank In 1st Lt. Rank Out 2nd Lt. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. B. Rank In Private 9/26/1861. Corporal discharge 1/28/1864 for promotion in 3d US C.C.

8.) Captain Randolph Grimes. Photo Taken: Needles & Bishop, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. G. Rank In 1st Lt. Rank out Captain. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. A. Rank In Private 9/26/1861. Discharge for promotion 3/13/1864.

9.) Captain Benjamin S. Wing. Photo Taken: Washington Gallery, Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. C. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. A. Rank In Seargant 9/26/1861.



24 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty-Nine Cartes-de-Visite
Relating to the 3rd U.S. Colored Cavalry
Regiment, Many Signed by Subjects.

10.) Lt. Robert D. Taylor Photo Taken: Washington Gallery,
Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. Unknown.
4th Illinois Cavalry Rank In Private 10/15/1861. Promoted
Seargant then 2nd Lt. 11/8/1863.

11.) Captain Commodore C. Spaid. Photo Taken:
Washington Gallery, Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS.
3rd C.C. Co. F. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. A. Rank In Corporal
9/26/1861. Commissioned 2nd Lt. 6/3/1863.

12.) 2nd Lt. Alfred S. Henderson Photo Taken: Needles
& Bishop, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd. C.C. Co. H. 8th Wisconsin
Infantry.

13.) Lt. Marshall H. Moon Photo Taken: Washington
Gallery, Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. H,
1st Lt. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. B. Rank In Private 9/26/1861.
Serg't discharge for promotion in 3d US C.C. 5/28/1864.

14.) Lt. Edwin Farley Photo Taken: Needles & Bishop,
Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. ACB

15.) Pack Train (name not confirmed). Photo Taken:
Washington Gallery, Odd Fellows Hall, Vicksburg, MS.
Likely 3rd C.C.

16.) 1st Lt. William B. Larrabee. Photo Taken: Unknown,
presumably Vicksburg, MS. 3rd C.C. Co. D. 4th Illinois
Cavalry Co. A. Rank in Recruit. Corporal discharge for

promotion 11/18/1863.

17.) Lt. Frank A. Cook. Photo Taken: Unmarked. 3rd C.C.
Co. I. 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. B. Rank In Private. Serg't
discharge for promotion in 3d US C.C. 11/25/1863.

18.) Lt. Seward H. Pettengill Photo Taken: Unmarked.
3rd C.C. Co. D. Rank In 2nd Lt. Rank out 1st Lt. 4th Illinois
Cavalry Co. D. Rank in Recruit. Promoted 1st Mississippi
Colored Cavalry.

19.) Unidentified Uniformed Soldier. Photo Taken:
Unmarked.

20.) Unidentified Uniformed Soldier. Photo Taken: J.W.
Taft, Oak Gallery, Memphis, TN. Most likely 3rd C.C.

21.) Unidentified Uniformed Soldier. Photo Taken: J.W.
Taft, Oak Gallery, Memphis, TN. Most likely 3rd C.C.

22.) R.D. Quinn Civilian Coat over Uniform Photo Taken:
H.A. Balch's Star Photographic Gallery, Memphis, TN.
Most likely 3rd C.C.

23.) Lt. Thomas C. EdLund Photo Taken: Unmarked. 3rd
C.C.(not confirmed) 1st Lt. 11th Illinois Infantry. Rank In
Corporal Trans to Non commissioned staff



24 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty-Nine Cartes-de-Visite
Relating to the 3rd U.S. Colored Cavalry
Regiment, Many Signed by Subjects.

24.) Unidentified Uniformed Officer (Captain) Photo
Taken: E.P. Masterson Port Jervis, NY

25.) Unidentified Man Civilian clothes? Photo Taken:
Unmarked

26.) Unidentified Man Civilian Clothes Photo Taken: W.B.
Field Morris, Illinois.

27.) William H. Smith Civilian Clothes Photo Taken:
Unmarked. Possibly 6th Michigan to 84th Reg. Colored
Inf. (Unconfirmed)

28.) Unidentified Young Man In Uniform? Photo Taken:
Unmarked.

29.) Officer Andrew A. Allen in Civilian Clothes Photo
Taken: John Cadwallader, Toledo, OH. 3rd C.C.
(Unconfirmed) 4th Illinois Cavalry Co. A. Rank In Private
9/26/1861. MO 11/3/1863 as Corporal. (most likely to 3rd
C.C.)

30.) Unidentified Man Civilian Clothes Photo Taken: Star
Gallery, W.B. Field, Morris, Illinois.

31.) Soldier Andrew Gourley In Civilian Clothes. Photo
Taken: Gurney's, Natchez, MS. 3rd C.C. (Unconfirmed) 4th
Illinois Cavalry, Co. B. Rank In Private.

32.) Unidentified Man. Photo Taken: C.E. Orr, Sandwich,
Illinois.

33.) Sandwich, Illinois area street scene highlighting
"Hills House" with African American man standing on
front porch and "Gold Wanted" poster hanging in Grocery
window. Photo Taken: C.E. Orr, Sandwich, Illinois.

34 - 38.) Unidentified Women and Children Family
Members. 2 Photos Taken: J.S. Bibbins, Newark, Illinois.
2 Photos Taken: W.B. Field, Morris, Illinois. 1 Photo
Taken: Unmarked.

\$12,500



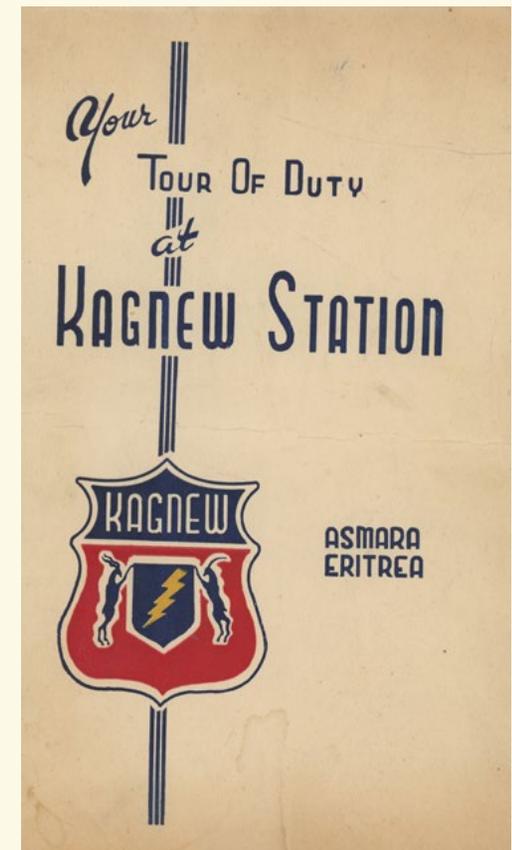
[COLD WAR - KAGNEW STATION, ERITREA]

Collection of Military Documents, Photographs and Ephemera Belonging to Col. John McIntyre, Relating to Service at Kagnew Station, Eritrea, 1950s.

Mostly Kagnew Station: 1950s. Various formats, appx. 300 items held in a three-ring binder, including official military paperwork, appx. 200 photographs, many taken in Africa and others showing his military training, with various travel ephemera and official publications laid in. Overall fine condition.

An uncommon military archive documenting the service and travels of Col. John McIntyre, who was stationed at Kagnew Station as part of the 4th Detachment of the Second Signal Service Battalion in the mid-1950s. The material collected here gives a detailed graphic account of army life in Africa during the period and the type of travel available to military personnel, as some of the photographs show McIntyre's travel throughout Africa. Other photographs show local life around the camp. McIntyre traveled to Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1956, some of the photographs show these travels and accompanying documents from the military grant him permission for the trip. Various tourist ephemera give a graphic representation of the African tourist industry during the period. Overall the group gives a fairly evocative visual representation of military life at this Cold War-era military outpost, which had several thousand residents at its height of operations in the 1950s and 1960s. Many of the photographs are annotated on rectos, giving some information about the base and its surroundings.

\$950 - On Hold



[FINANCIAL RUIN - AMERICAN WEST - 1830S] CORY,
F.F.

[Manuscript Letter from a
Bankrupt Merchant Seeking
Funding and Laying Out the
Conditions for a Successful
Business Venture, Indiana, 1830s.](#)

New Albany: 1832. Three page manuscript letter with each page measuring 12 x 7 ½ inches, folded, addressed to McClure and Bigelow in Peoria, IL on May 13, 1832. Fine condition.

A bitter and desperate letter written by a F.F. Cory to a pair of merchants in Peoria, Illinois in 1832, asking for funding for a new business venture and describing destitution and failure in Louisville and a desire to return to New Orleans by steamship. "There are many ways whereby one can make a living, but I want a fortune - the trouble is it is not far distant when men will be unable to make fortunes without friends & money, but now is a time, and if it is soon embraced, we shall succeed without fail, but unless we do something soon, our day is over." An impassioned and interesting rant on mercantile opportunity in the 1830s west. Full text follows:

New Albany, Ind., May 13, 1832

My Dear Friends,

Again I set down to give you further trouble and grief. I am here among strangers without C-h. [Cash] I came here because I had worn myself almost out running about the city. I remained in Louisville about 2 weeks making every effort to obtain business, but could not. Never before did things appear to me as they now do - miserable in every particular, without Mo-y [Money],

CONTINUED

about the city. I remained in Louisville about 2 weeks
every effort to obtain business but could not. Never before
things appear to me as they now do - miserable in every
particular without Mo-y, without friends, and I may say
with out ^{much} hope. -- but I have yet a little hope - O my God
Can be my doom I do think I am one of the most unfor-
tunate beings on Earth - however there is one thing which gives me
that is that I have suffered so much. I have made so
narrow escapes of my life. I have been so often with
a hours breath, and have ^{been} spared. I hope for some
better than at present, as for business here at this season
of the year it is all most impossible. There will be a
on board of a boat in about 23 days. That is engaged
in the New Orleans trade. I expect I may be able
at it as there are ^{but few} ~~no~~ to who are willing to
the risk of their lives. I suppose there are at least
so Young Men in Louisville who are waiting for
own are to work for their bread - such I should
like to do. ^{try} ~~try~~ begin to look hence & many I hope soon
to experience a change in my prospects. I have written a number
letters from Louisville. I have signed but 2. April 13. & 14. in answer
to the last I have not the means to procure the jurisdiction
I am looking daily now for a letter in answer to the first I
in my arrival at Louisville. - but misery and wretchedness are the
only consolations I have. I thought I could bear as much trouble
as any man in fact I can but deprive a man of his hands and
what can be done - if General S. Astor or old Clatsop the
lose on half or 2/3 of their property. O dear - what say
there would be for them if they were to receive money for
O no. would have so much money. but here they
with the fortune of the day. I have a few letters

26 CONTINUED

Manuscript Letter from a Bankrupt Merchant Seeking Funding and Laying Out the Conditions for a Successful Business Venture, Indiana, 1830s.

without friends, and I might say without much hope + but I have yet a little hope. O My God what can be my doom. I do think I am one of the most unfortunate beings on Earth - however, there is one thing which gives me hope, that is, that I have suffered so much. I have made so many narrow escapes of my life. I have been so often within a hare's breath, and have been spared. I hope for something better than at present. As for business here at this season of the year, it is almost impossible. There will be a vacancy on board of a boat in about 25 days that is engaged in the New Orleans trade. I expect I may be able to get it as there are but few who are willing to run the risk of their lives. I suppose there are at least 200 young men in Louisville who are waiting for business. Some are to work for their board. Such I should be glad to do. Times begin to look hard snary. I hope soon to experience a change in my prospects. I have written a number of letters from Louis[ville]. I have rec'd but 2, April 15 & 21, in answer to the last. I have not the means to procure the medicines #. I am looking daily now for a letter in answer to the first I wrote on my arrival at Louisville, but misery and wretchedness are the only consolers I have. I thought I could bear as much trouble as anyone, in fact I can, but deprive a man of his hands and what can be done. If Gerard, J.J. Astor or old [..?..] were to lose one half or 2/3 of their property, O dear, what sympathy there would be for them if they were to run [..?..] from it. O, no wonder lose so much money, but here they are with large fortunes yet, but I am a poor bitch, most miserable. I have neither money nor have I anyone to say O you must not trouble yourself, you shall have a living - but one thing, I don't want the sympathies of any - the total amt. is I am to die soon, or I think become my own possessor. I am

bent on doing something soon. There are many ways whereby one can make a living, but I want a fortune - the trouble is it is not far distant when men will be unable to make fortunes without friends & money, but now is a time, and if it is soon embraced, we shall succeed without fail, but unless we do something soon, our day is over. I have to make a few suggestions to you and if you are able to accomplish the plan, I am made - if not I shall go on to the river and there remain until I lose my life or make enough to live or try hard for a small fortune.

Mr. Bigelow, now Sir, I am going to give you what I think the true plan and only way to make a fortune for us. If you can, by mortgaging any property, raise to the amount of 1 or 2 M. dollars and as much more as possible for 8, 9, 12 months or as much longer as possible, let me take the money, go on to Phi'a or N.Y., purchase goods, some on a credit and therefore establish a credit, also at Pitts. and New Orleans. In that time I can establish a good Credit and can trade at all those places, which will divide the time and each place is our market, which gives us double the advantage of any other State in the Union, and as there are but few merchants who do trade about in those different places, it would give us a very great advantage, and let me purchase the goods solely in my own name, and at the end of the time when the mortgage expires, I can certainly make you safe. If there should be any misfortune and it would be impossible that you should lose

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26 CONTINUED

Manuscript Letter from a Bankrupt Merchant Seeking Funding and Laying Out the Conditions for a Successful Business Venture, Indiana, 1830s.

anything, but I think there would be no danger but what we should succeed from that. I say not have anyone else concerned in my purchasing goods, in case of any misfortunes you would not be holden, but of that I am not the least concerned if I could once get a good credit established in each of those places, I could do business if I were in debt 100M dollars, for I could keep each one satisfied by shaving the other. I am sure the plan proposed would certainly succeed. If I had a wife and could mortgage her, I be shot if I wouldn't do it. I know it to be safe.

Now Sir, this is the true course. The money will be sure as the time, let it be 6, 8, 9 or 12 mo., the longer the better. I will then see whether money can be made or not. And Sir, if you can raise money in this way, the sooner the better, I will then go and spend a little time with enough to learn some things about the Country while you are making the arrangements, and as soon as accomplished, then I will try Phil. & New York with sure success, but no trust unless there is Cash in the first place. Then all is good, but that must be had, and then we can command and do as much business as we please. There will be no difficulty about having the money ready at the time [you] pledge anything. I do assure you there will be no mistake - we can then commence and populate the place. We can then loan money of almost anyone who has it and there is a plenty of it to be had for good security. Do for your own sake make this arrangement if it is possible. If not, let me know as soon as possible. I am now long behind hand, but if I can have my health and can get once a going, I shall do again, but shall remain on [word missing due to hole].

Mac must stick to his profession and become the best, as he has the [...?] - if not the [...?] of it. I am unable to judge, but my prayer is you both have. I shall try to find something in a few days, if possible, to pay my board. Shall hold myself in readiness for the answer of this. If we can not obtain this money, I think that a poor place for us. If we can, I think perhaps it is the best place for us. You may depend that place will improve fast. With 2 M. Dollars, can make a fortune in 5 or 8 years in the way I mention. Let there be nothing lost, for every day is 100 dollars. We must get the start and then see if we don't hold it. If you have any money on hand, let me know, for I will try to get home should you think best. I can't do anything here unless I engaged for some time. Let me know all you can think of. Write me at Louisville, as I shall be there in a few days, I hope. I shall go to New Orleans if I can't do better. Live or die. If you can make any arrangements with anyone to furnish cash, do so. God be with you.

Your friend & Servant,
F. F. Cory

[to]

Bigelow & McClure.

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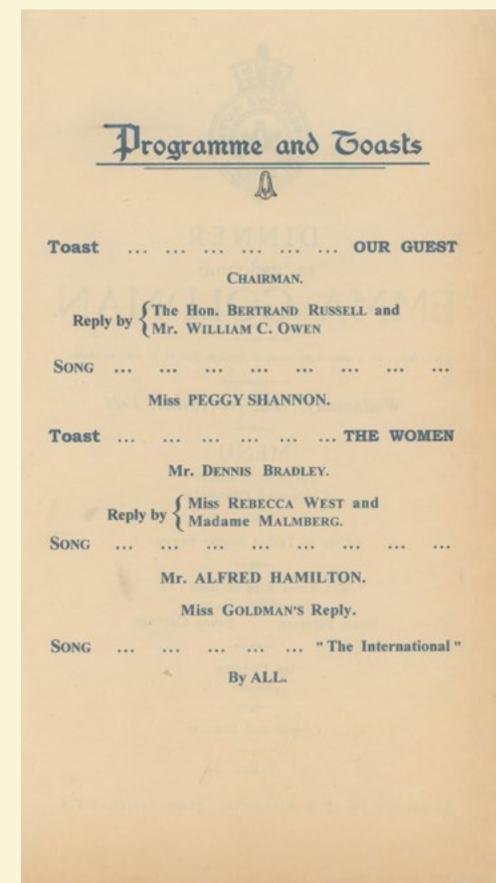
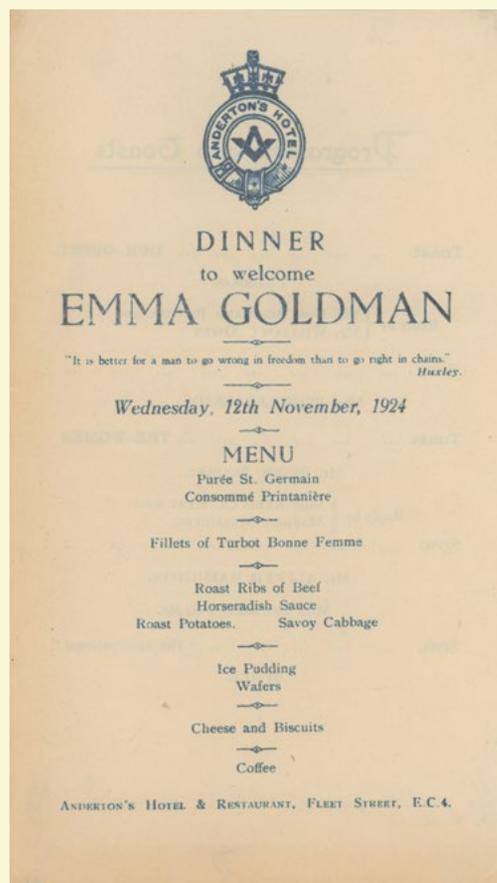
[GOLDMAN, EMMA]

Program for Dinner to
Welcome Emma Goldman,
Wednesday, November 24,
1924.

London: 1924. First Edition. Single sheet measuring 11 x 6 ½ inches with text to both sides. Near fine condition.

Emma Goldman lived in the United Kingdom for two years beginning in September of 1924, a period in which she tried to revive her career as a lecturer and writer. Upon arriving, a group including Rebecca West, Bertrand Russell and Edward Carpenter hosted a large reception dinner at Anderton's Hotel and Restaurant, intending to welcome Goldman into English society. Attendance was estimated at 250 people. Offered here is a program from the dinner, with the menu on the recto and the program on the verso, with a program featuring a toast by Goldman, replies by Russel and William Owen, a toast by Peggy Shannon, replies by Rebecca West and Adame Malburg, another reply by Goldman, and then a version of "The International" by all attendees.

Goldman used the dinner to make her anti-Soviet views known, and though she viewed the dinner as a success at the time, she would ultimately fail to build support in England due to the degree that her anti-Soviet views alienated many on the left, and her leftist views alienated many who would support her views on the Soviet Union. In *Sasha and Emma, The Anarchist Odyssey of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman*, Paul and Karen Averich state that "In spite of the vigorous efforts of Goldman, the



backing of the west, and the interest of some prominent British citizens, Goldman's Russia crusade never gained traction in Great Britain." (Averich, 2012, p. 319).

We find no other examples of this menu, either institutionally or in the trade. A scarce piece of Goldman ephemera from this period in her career, documenting an important event in her period in England.

\$1,500

[HARVARD UNIVERSITY] WOODBRIDGE, BENJAMIN

The Method of Grace in the
Justification of Sinners. Being
a Reply to a Book written by
Mr. William Eyre of Salisbury.

London: Edmund Paxton, 1656. 8vo, contemporary calf, 359 (2) pp. Front board detached, binding split at center, text block complete and otherwise fine, good condition overall, unrestored.

An uncommon work by Benjamin Woodbridge, the first graduate of Harvard University, written in response to William Eyre, which "promoted a science of divinity through a new relationship between sight and spiritual knowledge." (Rivett, Sarah. *The Science of the Soul in New England*, pp. 53). About twenty copies held institutionally per OCLC, the last copy appearing in the trade at auction in 1948.

\$1,500

METHOD
OF
GRACE
in the
JUSTIFICATION
OF
Sinners.

Being a *REPLY* to a Book written by Mr. *William Eyre of Salisbury* :

Entituled,
Vindiciæ Justificationis Gratuitæ,

Or the

Free Justification of a *SINNER* justified.

Wherein the Doctrine contained in the said Book, is proved to be Subversive both of *Law* and *Gospel*, contrary to the consent of Protestants. And inconsistent with it self.

And the Ancient Apostolick Protestant Doctrine of *Justification* by *Faith* asserted.

By *Benjamin Woodbridge* Minister of *Newbery*.

Rom. 4.16 *Therefore it is of faith, that it might be by grace.*

Exod. 34.7. *Keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, and transgression, and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty.*

LONDON, Printed by T. R. and E. M. for Edmund Paxton in Pauls-Chain, right over against the Castle Tavern; near Doctors Commons. 1656.

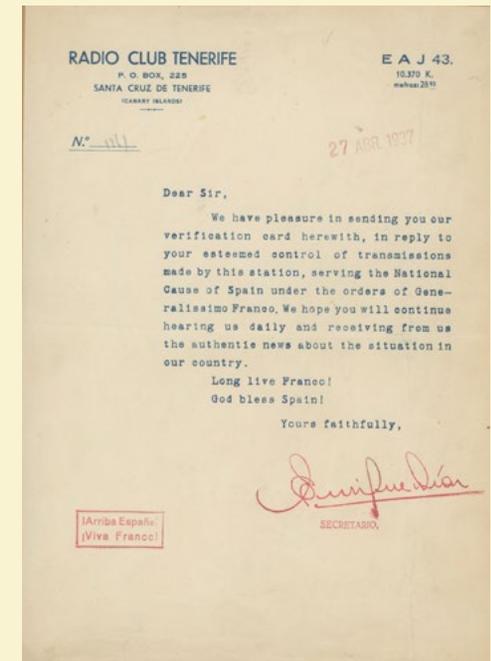
[LATIN AMERICA - RADIO - 1930S] DURSO, ANGELO

Pair of Scrapbooks and Associated Papers Belonging to Angelo Durso of New York, NY, Showing QSL Cards and Associated Documents Relating to Radio in Latin America and Europe in the Mid 1930s.

Mostly Latin America: 1930s. Scrapbooks measuring 12 x 9 and 10 ½ x 13 inches, with appx. 300 items affixed to 50 or so album pages, the items mostly composed of QSL Cards and correspondence from radio stations in the Americas and Europe, with an emphasis on Latin American stations, 1930s. Some general wear to scrapbooks, contents near fine.

A wonderfully graphic collection of radio ephemera collected by Angelo Durso of New York City, composed of QSL cards and related correspondence from radio stations mostly in Latin America in the 1930s. We find little information on Durso, of 306 E. 110th St., though he clearly had a passion for radio and spent considerable energy contacting radio stations worldwide during this period and assembling the resultant correspondence and QSL cards into scrapbook form. QSL cards would become more common in the 1940s and 1950s and beyond, this collection of early graphic examples provides a very compelling graphic relic of the pre-WW2 radio industry internationally, both in the graphic time capsule of the items and also in the dedication in which Durso pursued his hobby of collecting the material.

\$1,500



[MEDICINE - NEW YORK - BUSHWICK HOSPITAL]

Album of Photographs
of the Bushwick
Hospital, Brooklyn,
New York, c. 1920s.

New York: 1910. First Edition. Album containing ten 6 x 8 inch photographs. Photographs near fine with one showing some foxing, some normal wear to album, very good or better.

A collection of ten images of the Bushwick Hospital, which was located at 41 Howard Ave. in Brooklyn, taken shortly after the building's construction in 1912. The photographs show the grounds, the nurse and doctor staff, a picture of surgery being performed, a section of beds in a recovery ward, a group of newborn babies, and the ambulances. The hospital was located in the Bedford-Stuyvesant / Ocean Hill neighborhood, and the building now houses the Ella McQueen Reception Center for Boys and Girls.

\$675



[MEXICO] [TEXAS] ORTIZ, TADEO

Mexico Considerado Como
Nacion Independiente
y Libre, o Sean Algunas
Indicaciones Sobre Los
Deberes Mas Esenciales de
Los Mexicanos.

Burdeos [Bourdeaux]: Carlos Lawalle Sobrino, 1832. 8vo, full calf, 598 [2] pp. Chips to head of spine, ex-libris stamp to preliminary page, text block fine, very good to near fine overall.

A nice first edition copy of Tadeo Ortiz's second historical work, written during his time as Consul in Bourdeaux and printed in Bourdeaux after he had returned to America to work as official commissioner in Texas. Ortiz advocated free trade and was in support of colonization in the northern frontier. "This idealistic statesman approved of free trade for his country, although he also believed in government subsidization of economic development. He showed a remarkable interest in the geographical aspects of the economy. Though he never played an important role in the Mexican party struggles of his age, he searched and gained support mainly among such conservative politicians as Manuel de Mier y Terán." - Texas State Historical Association. OCLC 2636766, Sabin 57724.

\$1,250

MÉXICO

CONSIDERADO

COMO NACION INDEPENDIENTE Y LIBRE,

ó

SEAN ALGUNAS INDICACIONES

SOBRE LOS DEBERES MAS ESENCIALES

DE

LOS MEXICANOS;

POR TADEO ORTIZ.



BURDEOS,

IMPRESA DE CARLOS LAWALLE SOBRINO,

PASEO DE TOURNAY, N.º. 20.

1832.

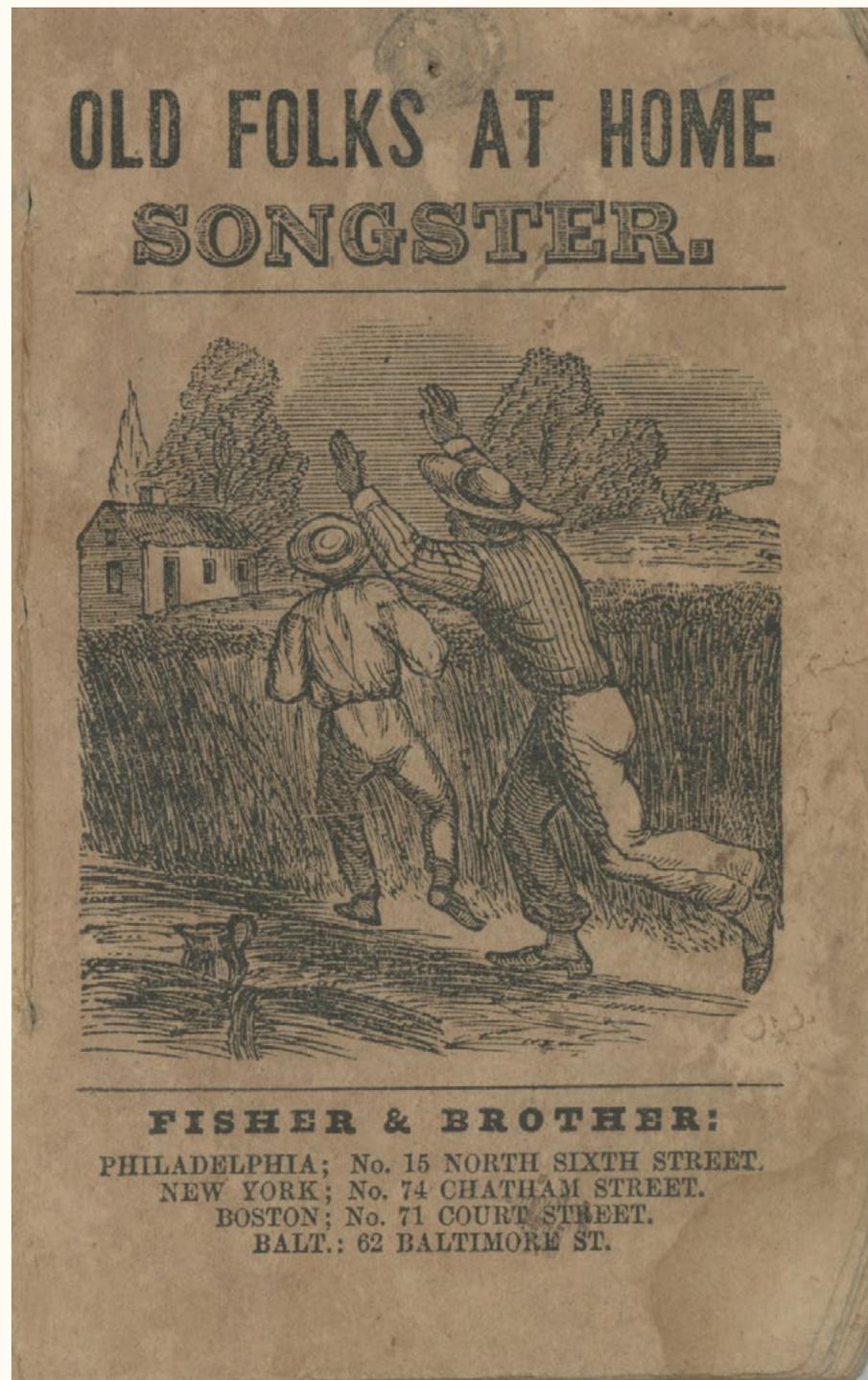
[MINSTREL SONGSTERS] FOSTER, STEVEN; CHRISTY 'S
MINSTRELS, ET AL.

Old Folks at Home Songster.

New York: Fisher and Brothers, 1851. 16mo, wraps,
unpaginated. A few small holes to front wrap,
fraying to spine, slight tanning, very good plus
overall with a tight binding and bright contents.

An uncommon songster with woodcut illustrations
published in 1851, marking the likely first appearance
of "Old Folks at Home" in digest form. We are unable to
establish priority between this songster and the Firth,
Pond and Co. sheet music edition of the title, as both
were published in 1851. The listing for "Old Folks at Home"
contains a note at the introduction that Fisher has the
"sole and exclusive permission to publish the words"
to the song from Firth, Pond and Co. The remainder of
the songster includes many songs credited to Christy's
Minstrels, along with Jim Sanford, S.S. Steele, Lucy
Long, Old Dan Tucker, Alen Clark, and F. McDermott.
These are likely early digest form printings of many
of these songs, though dating is difficult due to other
Christy's songsters from the 1850s being undated. OCLC
locates four copies.

\$375



[MUSIC - 19TH CENTURY - NEW ENGLAND - FAMILY BANDS - SHEPARD FAMILY BAND]

A Collection of Thirteen Cabinet Cards of the Shepard Family Band. V.p., ca. 1880s-1890s.

Mostly New England: Various Photographers, 1880s-1890s. Cabinet cards measuring 6 ½ x 4 ¼ inches. Various settings, showing the band members posed with their instruments including banjos, violins, trumpets, drum, and tubas. Varying wear, but generally very good with some normal age-related fading.

Originally from Lawrenceville, New York, the Shepard Family Band toured throughout the Northeast in the 1880s and 1890s, eventually settling in South Royalton, Vermont. All members of the family were apparently musically inclined: "In addition to Minnie (mother and matriarch Mary "Minnie" Shepard), and her husband, patriarch James Monroe Shepard, all of the children were pressed into service. Daughter Laura Belle, the 'violiniste,' was getting better all the time, under the instruction of a 'competent master.' (Her fans "will be astonished at the improvement in style, tone and expression.") It was said of little Lessie that, 'Among lady cornetists she has no equal.' The darling little son of the family, Master Burtie, could not help but please, for he was well-known to be, 'The youngest Tuba soloist in the world; only nine years of age; scarcely larger than the instrument he plays.' He was also a 'clever comedian, singer and character artist." The baby, little Flossie, "a sweet little miss of four summers,' was said to be a "wonderful mimic and impersonator...a veritable little fairy.' Daughters Kittie and Georgia were also part of the troupe." - Henry Sheldon Museum. A very nice collection.

\$1,250



[RELIGION - 19TH CENTURY - FREEWILL BAPTISTS - MICHIGAN] HOWARD, GEORGE

Manuscript Diary of the Freewill Baptist Preacher George H. Howard, Covering his Activities in Michigan from May 28, 1873 Through April 2, 1874.

Michigan: 1873-1874. Journal measuring 6 ½ x 4 inches with appx. 23,000 words. Limp calf binding, Howard's ownership marks to front free endpaper. Near fine condition.

A manuscript diary of the Rev. George H. Howard, of Michigan Freewill Baptist pioneer preacher, giving a detailed account of his life as a preacher in rural Michigan in the years following the Civil War. Communities and places mentioned include: Olmstead, Hillsdale College, Richfield, Davison, Genessee, Sparta, Grand Rapids, Brighton, Ovid, Goodrich, Clarkston, Bald Eagle Lake [for fishing], Halsey, Talmage, Grand Blanc, Pontiac, Holly, etc. Persons mention include: Brother Filmore, Brother Allen from Ovid, Brother Brigham, Brother Jones, Elder Clarke, Moderator Straight, Bro. A. R. Bachelor, Elder Sellick, Brother Ball, Elder McElroy, Elder Lyons, etc.

Howard was Born in 1829 in Union, New York, he became a Christ follower and was baptized in 1857. He was ordained at the Wolf River Quarterly Meeting in 1867 and entered into the ministry at Rosendale, Wisconsin for a short time before settling into a lengthy and effective ministry in Michigan. In the 1870 Freewill Baptist Register he is noted as still stationed at Ortonville and Goodrich, though he is clearly on a circuit of some kind, preaching and attending meetings in Grand Rapids, Sparta, Ortonville, Goodrich, Brighton, Clarkston, Ovid, etc., By 1891, according to the Articles of Association of

CONTINUED

W. May 29th Con

A good spirit prevailed. Eld Carnie preached in the evg.

Fri. May 30. 1873. Goodly No. 9 Ministers gathered together. Staid at Olmstead, Sister Lamborn's folks.

The Y. M. convened at 10. Straight was chosen Moderator. Howard A. S. Clerk. No business a part of the afternoon & a little confusion about it.

Elder Stephen Griffin from Canada preached in the evg. A good practical sermon. Went to Bro Martindale's the father-in-law of Neillack's to stay all night.

Sat. May 31. Business more a good deal faster & better. Reports came in. Plans now laid. Some good talking was done, & no bad hitches.

In the afternoon the Con. Mtg. was a blessed place. Bro. A. R. Bachelor spoke in the Evg. & presented the claim of Miss. Foreign. & gained ⁸ 15⁰⁰ 20⁰⁰ v.

Sat. (p. 35)
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Manuscript Diary of the Freewill Baptist Preacher George H. Howard, Covering his Activities in Michigan from May 28, 1873 Through April 2, 1874.

the Freewill Baptists, he is noted as being stationed in Sparta and Grand Rapids.

His brother, Rev. R. L. Howard, was also a pioneer for the Freewill Baptists in Illinois. As it became evident the Civil War would not be a short affair, he enlisted in 1862 as a Lieutenant in the 124th Illinois Infantry. He served first as command of his company through the Vicksburg Campaign. Then, in 1863 he was designated Chaplain through the end of the war. After the war, he moved to be near his brother and pastored the Freewill Baptist church in Commerce, Michigan.

The diary overall gives an evocative account of the challenges and rewards of Howard's ministry, with many health challenges arising, and his work baptizing residents of rural Michigan providing him with much satisfaction.

Extracts follow:

May 28. Got there a little after 10 & began the work of the Ministers Conference. Elder Clarke had preached the opening session the evening before. We had a pretty good time. Most of the assignments to minister filled. The articles were spirited.

May 31. In the afternoon, the Covenant Meeting was a blessed place. Bro. A. R. Bachelor spoke in the evening & presented the claim of Foreign Missions & gained \$215.00.

June 1. Truly a beautiful day. I had been solicited to preach this morning, but talking it over, Bro Linderman

was selected. A. J. Davis at the M. E. Church. The House was packed. Text. "But godliness with contentment is great gain." He spoke well. A basket dinner and then Elder Graham preached the ordination sermon of Bro. Hallack. Text, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest" &c I was not as greatly interested as I had been before in him. Ordination prayer by Bachelor. Charge by Norton. Hand of fellowship by Linderman. Charge to Church by Battinck. Then Graham took a Collection for Support of the Professor in Theology in Hillsdale. Result, \$240.00. In the evening, brother Straight preached. A blessed good discourse, "For we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, &c." Thus closed the Y.M.

June 8. Beautiful day. Afraid to go to the Church & meet my people. House was filled. Spoke from 1st Thess. 5.21. And was helped of God. It was really refreshing to my soul. After sermon was the Communion & that was a blessing. Sunday School 117 by actual count. My class 17. It was a pleasant forenoon. Got off to Goodrich & Bro Stinson met with me. It was not really my decision. Was late & was not fully prepared. But still had a pretty good time. Sunday School 40. Put out the new books [which he bought from the Sunday School Union in Grand Rapids]. O may God bless them to us & to his cause. Our meeting in the evening was small & could not keep up. Some good tokens. But on the whole I was sad to close up the day. God help us.

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34 CONTINUED

Manuscript Diary of the Freewill Baptist Preacher George H. Howard, Covering his Activities in Michigan from May 28, 1873 Through April 2, 1874.

June 13. Meeting at Bro Brigham's & a very good Spirit it did seem to be of God was with us. Some are confident that god is about to revive his work among us.

June 14. Went to Covenant Meeting & found a goodly company & had a precious season. The Spirit of God is resting upon some of the brethren & sisters. . . a woman by the name of Uptegraff who lost a child a few months ago has been led to Christ by it, asked to be a member of the Church. God lead her

June 15. Spoke from Rom 6.16, "Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey &c." A good deal of interest was manifested, but perhaps no good was done, for it did not seem to be of a deep sort. Oh God help me & bless this people.

June 21. A report against Bro. C. H. Nichols & a committee to investigate it formed . . .

June 27. A time of humbling & feeling prayer to God & of penitent confession. I covenanted to labor for God. O for the Holy fire from above to burn out our dross. O Lord put they Spirit upon us. O God, suffer us not to die of apathy.

July 13. Covenant meeting at Goodrich & a real good spirit. O how I am comforted by the faith & zeal & love of my Brethren. O God our Father, give us the victory in Goodrich. . . Used the subject of Zacchaeus & was pretty well sustained. Brother Filmore asked me afterward if, "I did mean to say that I did not think there was a honest man in the place?" Queer! Of course I didn't [believe there was an honest man in the place].

August 9. Clara Ball was shot, accidentally, by old Mr. Simpson. Not bad, but created a good deal of excitement.

August 10. In the evening, spoke again upon the character of David, dwelling upon the points of Polygamy & the great crime. Was heard with a good deal of interest [this was the year of the anti-bigamy act directly aimed to stem the polygamy of the Mormons / Latter Day Saints]
September 2. After dinner, Pa & Mas came to Picketts & we stopped on the way to look at Paul's grave & then off for Mich [he had been visiting family in Illinois] & laid down to sleep on the Steamer Ironsides on Lake Michigan. [This was just 12 days before the Ironsides would sink 3 miles off the coast of Grand Haven, killing about 20 people.]

September 17. Heard of the sinking of the Ironsides - the boat we crossed Lake Michigan on. Was greatly affected by it.

September 23. Bro. Brigham came. Visited & looked over the Nichols letters. After dinner, Bro. Filmore came and we took about all the afternoon to talk of the case of Bro Kinsman & Nichols. At least agreed.

October 14. 25 at the meeting & some interest, but Bro. Parkis pretty nearly killed every body. Talked so foolishly & cold & strange.

874. After a real
McLroy - Brigham
out. Got there
out to Bro Thayer
delegates. Only 6
from Kinsman
to Nichols. Still
sinner. but not
Constitution
Bro. Thayer's.
Conference
the was brought up
union was vote
Dr. A collection
To hold Sat. In
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good time. Bro
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34 CONTINUED

Manuscript Diary of the Freewill Baptist Preacher George H. Howard, Covering his Activities in Michigan from May 28, 1873 Through April 2, 1874.

Nov 1. Mrs. Vantyne's house burned last night. Cough a good deal & my lung are somewhat sore. I never had such a cough before. If I do not get better of it I shall go into Consumption. I will try to take care of myself. O Lord, direct me.

Nov 7. Tired out at night. My cough is troublesome but loose & I raise as I never did before. I keep thinking, perhaps I have begun to go as the rest did. But I pray God to lead me & to be reconciled in all things.

Nov 30. Ernest sick. So bad I couldn't leave for meeting. O how sorry & a large gather too; disappointed. Ernest had a terrible cramp colic. Lasted hours, in fearful agony. Took quantities of morphine and chloroform. Got easier & slept a little.

Dec 3. Earnest is a queer body. Eaten not a particle yet. Wants to take chloroform all the time.

Offered in partnership with Daniel / Oliver Gallery.

Sold

Wed. Mch. 4. 1874. Awful mud. Fro
Drove ^{at} from F.C. Delano's, & put
my horse at Brosius. Called at Mrs
Dyers. Rode back with Geo. Kipp. "Wa
to attend the ordination of Mr Crane. long
waited & waited. Finally 3 came. A c
Went to Pine Run; Loan of Clis, & up a
Crane Senior of Bedford. K
The examination took place. & in
the evg he was ordained. All put
on their hands. His Father gave
charge. Ramsdell - head of fellowship. M
- Howard addressed the Ch. & Cong. by
It was a solemn evg. m
all

Thurs. March 5. Went home with
Brosius folks last night. Head out with
with Yates. Went to Heill's & with them
to Funeral of Mrs. John Brigham. was
Eld. Crane preached. Text: Psa. 90. 12. Ma
A good discourse. Took dinner at Bro.
Ramsdell's. In the evg he preached. J

[RELIGION - ANTI-CATHOLICISM] SHEPHERD, MARGARET

[Coming to Providence:
Convent Life Exposed, Great
Lectures on Romanism.](#)

Providence: 1893 or 1899. First Edition. 4 pages, 12 x 9 1/4 inches, on one folding sheet; thin paper, light chipping at edges.

A broadside advertising an appearance by Margaret Shepherd, a nativist speaker who passed as an ex-nun, lecturing prolifically on Catholicism and helping fuel nativist sentiment in the years following the publication of her likely fictitious autobiography, *My Life in the Convent: Or the Marvellous Personal Experiences of Margaret L. Shepherd (Sister Magdalene Adelaide), Consecrated Penitent of the Arno's Court Convent, Bristol, England (1893)*. Anti-Catholic sentiment was a fundamental part of nativist organizations during the period, including the KKK, and Shepherd was one of several "ex-nuns" who lectured on the subject.

\$475

GARET L. SHEP



HEART.

Sister Magdalene A

[TRAVELING SALES - MONTANA - SALT - HOTEL STATIONARY]

A Collection of 100+ Letters from Bill Huber, Traveling Salt Salesman, to his Wife Cece, Montana, 1939-1942.

Most Montana: 1939-1942. . Over a hundred letters preserved in a binder, with many graphic examples of hotel stationary.

A collection of correspondence from traveling salt salesman Bill Huber of Lewis Town, Montana, written from hotels around the west to his wife Cece as he travels from town to town selling salt. The content gives a detailed account of life on the road during the time. Interestingly, Bill traveled with his children in tow at times, and he relays the stories of family travel to his wife down to the last detail of meals, outfits, and the like. He narrates the problems of life on the road - overbooked hotels, fender benders, attending shows with wisecracking trombone players, writing sales reports, missing his children. In one letter he attends a prize fight. He sells salt by the car load so many letters mention his sales in terms of cars. One letter mentions joining the army, though it is not clear if he ever does as the collection continues until 1942. As a group the hotel stationary and minute details of the sales and travel give an evocative feeling of living out of hotels in wartime Montana.

\$875

R. C. BRICKER, MANAGER

C. PAT EGAN, ASST. MGR.



GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

9/25/39

Thurs Nite 5:00 P.M.

Dearest Cece:
 Can't imagine what happened to your letter you mailed Friday nite and the one from Bert. I didn't get them until this morning. Was glad to hear from you tho even if it was a long wait. The letter from Bert was a bag of salt. I had to use it in this am as he was in a rush for it. I got here Friday nite at 5:30 and just as I was checking in Harry called from Billings and said he was leaving there then and would be in about mid-nite.