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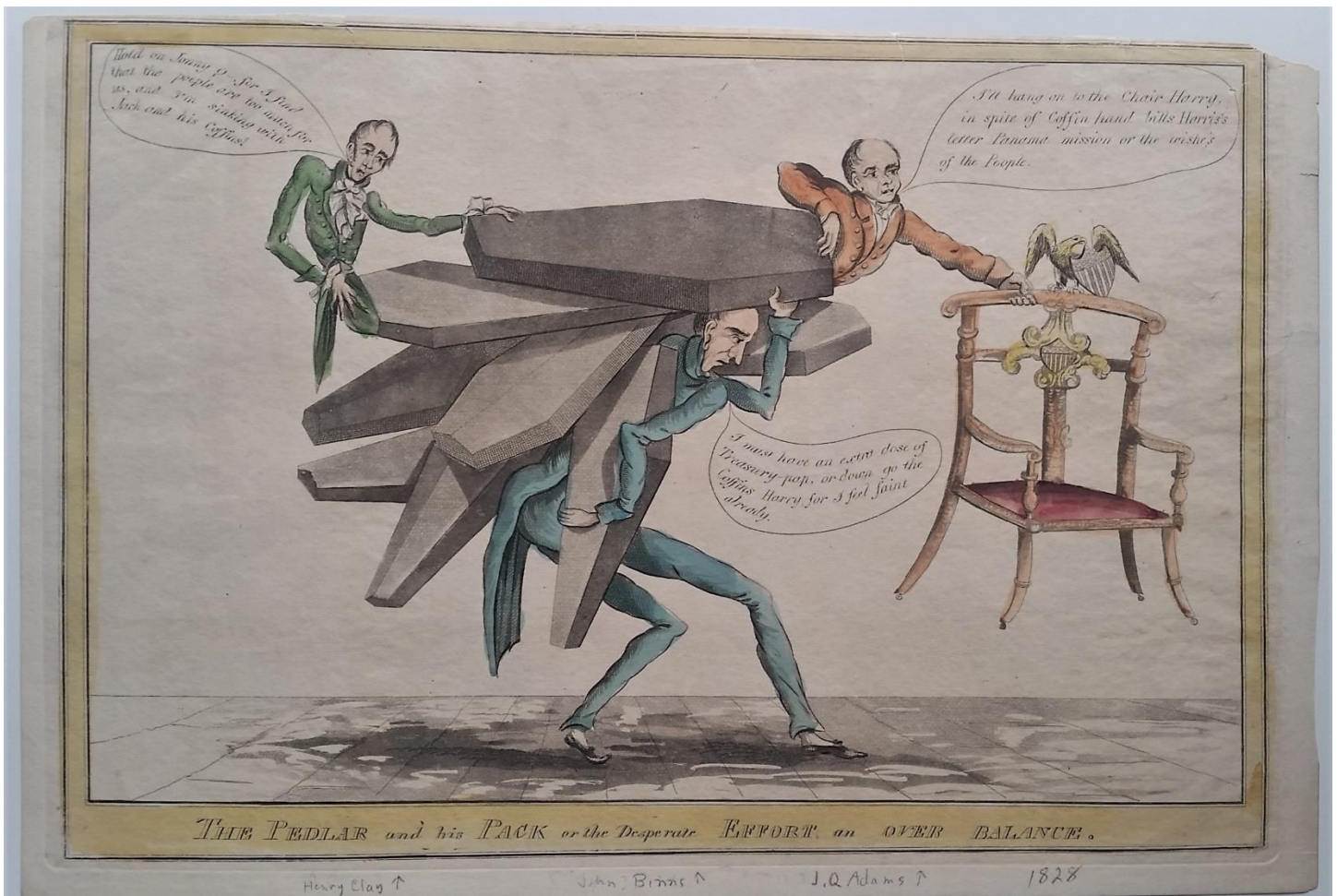
### “AKIN’S CARICATURES POSSESSED AN AMERICAN FLAVOR AND AN AMERICAN VOICE”

1. (Akin, James). *The Pedlar and his Pack or the Desperate Effort, an Over Balance*. (Philadelphia: 1828).

\$ 1000.00

Oblong folio. 258 x 380 mm. (10 x 15 inches). Etching decorated with blue, green, brown and red watercolor, and a yellow border. Small tear to upper right corner minor discoloration, otherwise in very good condition.

Born in South Carolina, James Akin (1773–1846) migrated north to Philadelphia in the mid-1790'S and immediately began producing images and cartoons in a satirical style. He moved to Newburyport, MA for a couple of years but returned to Philadelphia where he spent the remainder of his career. He was skilled in the arts of fine line engraving, relief cutting, and lithography and when business was slow, he acted as an apothecary, print seller, and restaurateur. He was straight out of the school of James Gillray but his wit and his skills as a printmaker distinguished him from many of his contemporaries who were satisfied to simply copy the work of the English master.



"Whether in his fine line engraving or in his etched or lithographic cartoons and caricatures, Akin, who arrived on the professional scene during the height of England's golden age of caricature, inescapably mirrored his English counterpart. He excelled in cartoons and caricature, where his genius of wit and inventive satire are manifest" (Quimby).

The copy of *Pedlar and his Pack* in the collection at the Library of Congress is described in the following manner: "Pro-Jackson cartoon satirizing the negative impact of the 'coffin handbills' on the presidential campaign of incumbent John Quincy Adams. The handbills, published by Adams supporter, editor John Binns, accused Andrew Jackson of excessive brutality during the War of 1812, specifically his execution of eight militiamen accused of desertion. Depicts Binns weighed down by coffins; Secretary of State Henry Clay; and Adams, who holds the presidential chair. A faint Binns pleads for monetary assistance to manage the weight and a compromised Clay urges a stubborn Adams - who alludes to the unpopular 1826 economic Congress of Panama - to hold on, despite popular opposition" (Reilly).

*Pedlar and his Pack* is an early example of Akin's political caricature. Most of his most influential work was produced in the 1830's during the Jackson administration.

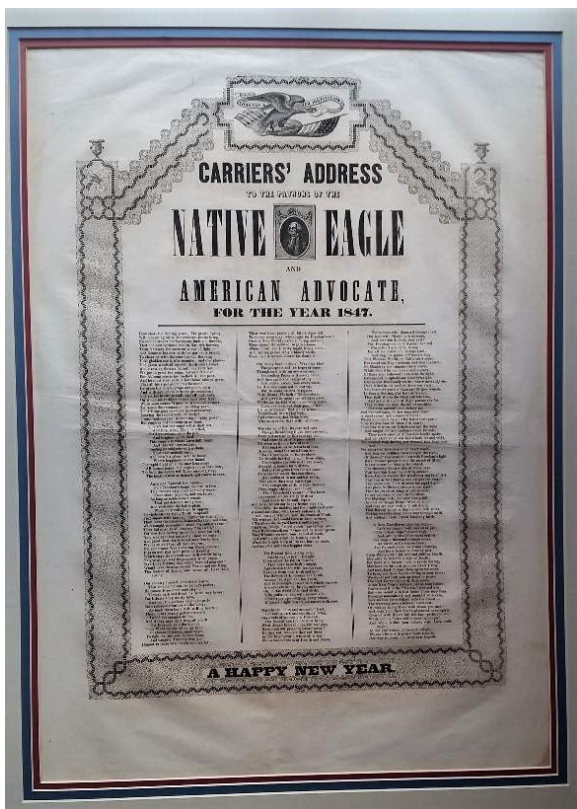
Although not a particularly rare print, this copy is hand colored (many are not) and with faults is quite a good copy.

Peters, *American on Stone*, p. 73-74. Reilly, *American Political Prints*, 1828-3. Maureen O'Brien Quimby, "The Political Art of James Akin." *Winterthur Portfolio*, vol., 7, 1972, pp. 59-112. (<http://www.jstor.org/stable.1180534>). See also the "Common Place Archive" for a well-illustrated article by Allison Stagg on Akin's Newburyport years ([www.common-place-archives.org/vol-10/no-02/lessons/](http://www.common-place-archives.org/vol-10/no-02/lessons/)). Tatham, *Prints and Printmakers*, p. 92. (341)

**“AND SING THE PRAISE OF FREEDOM LONG/  
THIS WESTERN WORLD, ON CALIFORNIA'S COAST”**

2. Carriers' Address. *To the Patrons of the Native Eagle and American Advocate for the Year 1847.* (Philadelphia): 1847. \$ 1000.00

Folio broadside. 520 x 370 mm. (20 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches). Printed in three columns. Image of the American eagle at the top margin, a woodcut portrait of George Washington as part of the title, text within a thick decorative typographical border. Matted.



Attractive Carrier's Address printed to commemorate the end of the Mexican American War and the battles in California. The broadside proclaims the preservation of American values of freedom, liberty, and might.

"And sing the praise of Freedom long/  
This Western World, on California's Coast,/   
Has heard our Eagle scream, and seen his host;/   
On Monterey our banners freely wave,/   
While Palo Alto numbers many a grave,/   
Of those who followed Taylor to the fight,/   
Determined to uphold our country's right./   
Glance o'er that bloody strife -- brave me and true,/   
Have fallen in the conflict, from our view;/   
Yet, there we see the Stars and Stripes remain,/   
In beauty floating, o'er the battle-slain. . ." (348)

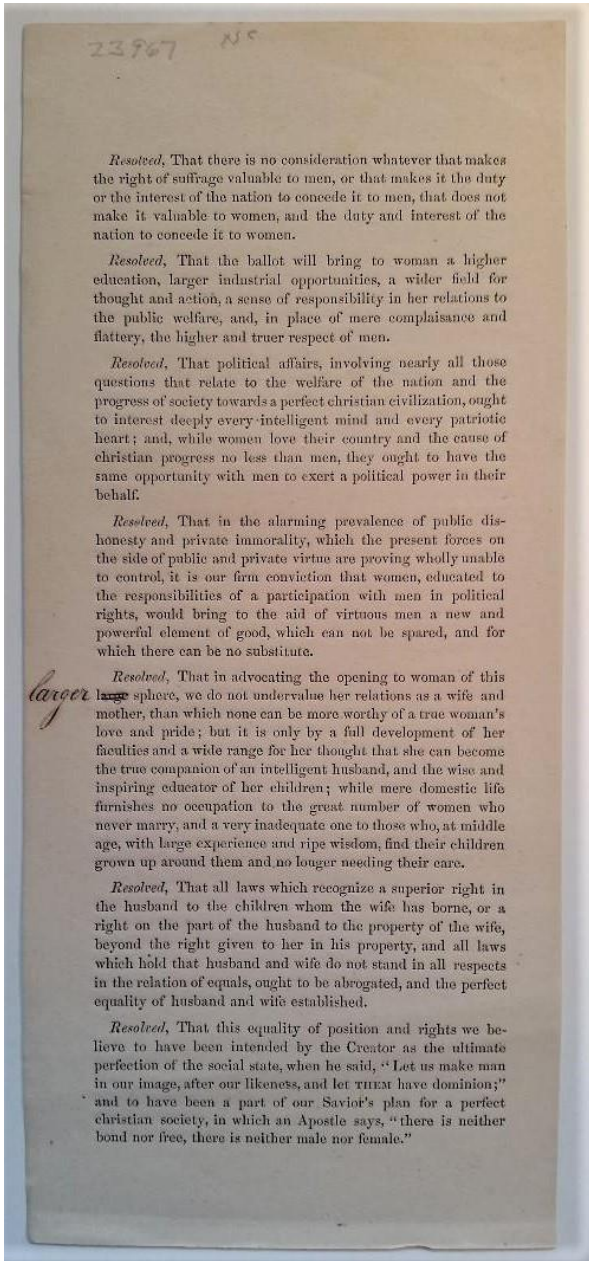
OCLC cites copies at American Antiquarian Society and Brown University.



**“THE PERFECT EQUALITY OF HUSBAND AND WIFE ESTABLISHED. . . “**

3. Hooker, John and Isabella Beecher. *Resolved, there is no consideration whatever that makes the right of suffrage valuable to men . . .* (New York: National Woman Suffrage Publ. Co, 1875.) \$ 2,000.00

Broadside. 8vo. 245 x 107 mm. (9 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches).



Adopted Resolutions of the CWSA convention, held in Harford in October of 1868. It was the first meeting of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association managed by Isabella Beecher Hooker and Frances Ellen Burr. The Association was one of the most powerful woman's suffrage groups in the country and the driving forces behind the association was Isabella Beecher Hooker who remained its director from 1868 until 1905. Within ten years of its founding the CWSWA had gained the support of many members of the Connecticut General Assembly, whose legislation concerning woman's rights reflected many of the resolutions that appear in this broadside sheet.

The Resolutions voted on by the convention were prepared by John Hooker and printed up for debate by the delegates. The broadside include seven initiatives, the first of which declares that the rights of suffrage are as valuable to women as to men, "and the duty and interest of the nation [is] to concede it to women." The second is that the ballot will create "a sense of responsibility in her relations to public affairs, in place of mere complaisance. . ." The third states in part that "while women love their country and the cause of christian progress, no less than men, they ought to have the same opportunity with men to exert a political power in their behalf."

Resolution four declares that given the "alarming prevalence of public dishonesty and private immorality . . .it is our firm conviction that women, educated to the responsibilities of a participation with men in political rights, would bring to the aid of virtuous men a new and powerful element of good . . ." Number five states that it is understood that given an opening of this new right to vote that the convention does not "under value her relations as a wife and mother . . .but it is only by a full development of her faculties and a wide range for her thought that she can become a true companion of an intelligent husband, and the wise and inspiring educator of her children. " Resolution six

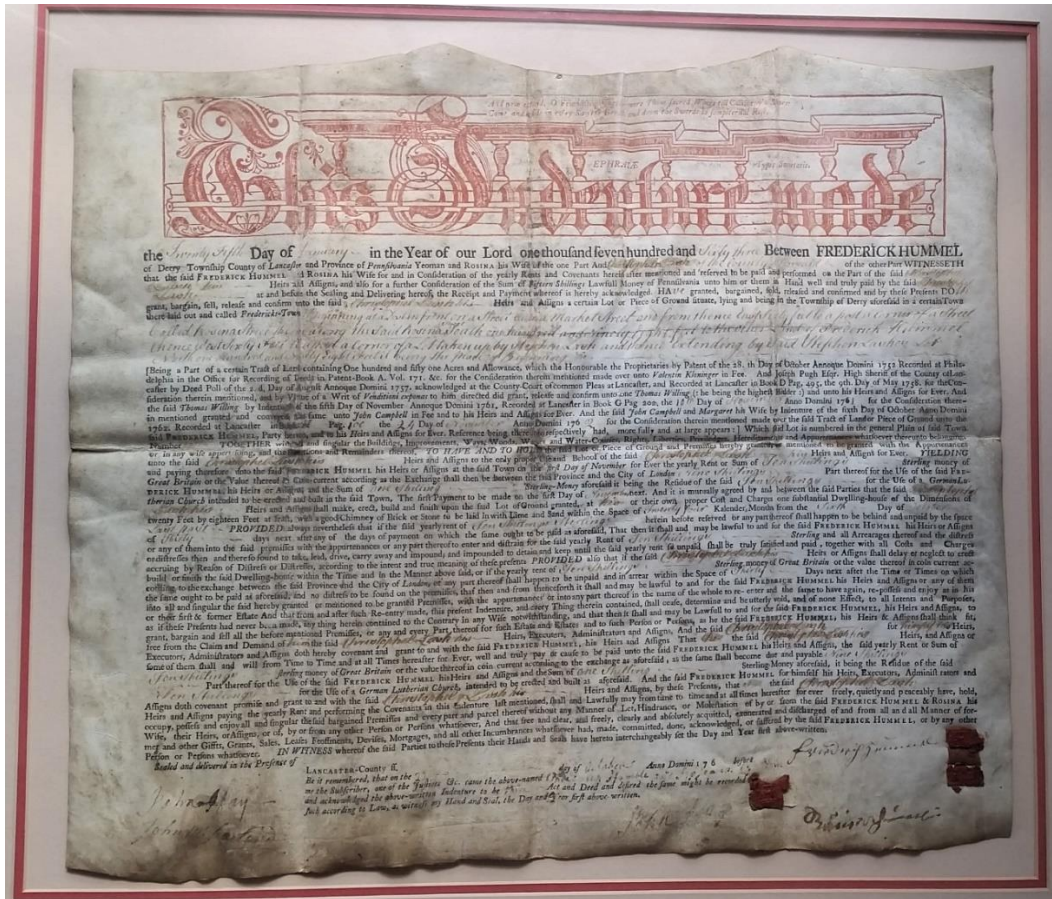
reads in part, that "all laws which hold that husband and wife do not stand in all respects in the relation of equals, ought to be abrogated, and the perfect equality of husband and wife established." Finally, be it resolved that this "equality of position and rights we believe to have been intended by the Creator, as the ultimate perfection of the social state. . ." Among the delegates at the convention were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, and Henry Ward Beecher.

OCLC cites copies at Cornell and Library Company. A complete transcription of the "Resolutions" appear in Stanton, Anthony and Gage, *A History of the Woman Suffrage Movement*, vol. 3, pp. 321-22. The papers of John and Isabella Beech Hooker are at the University of Rochester, but no notice of this broadside is listed in the finding aid. (343)

PROPERTY DEED PRINTED IN EPHRATA FOR THE FOUNDER OF FREDERICKTOWN

4. Frederick Hummel. *This Indenture Made the Twenty Fifth Day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and SixtyThree Between FREDERICK HUMMEL of Derry Township County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania Yoeman Rosina his Wife of the one Part And Christophel Lash of the County of ?? . . . for the sum of fifteen shillings Have granted, bargained, sold, released. . . a certain lot or piece of ground situated, lying and being in the Township of Derry . . . Ephrata, Pa.: Ephratae Typis Societatis, 1763.*

\$ 1800.00



Printed indenture on vellum, with specifics added in manuscript. 1 sheet. 385 x 450 mm. (15 x 17 3/3 inches). In the title, "This Indenture made. . ." is printed in red ink from one piece of cast metal with architectural ornamentation and flourishes; with a proverb reading "An now, o Friendship! further more thine sacred wings till Californy's shore: come and reside in ev'ry savage breast, and doom the swords to sempiternal rest." Also, the imprint "Ephratae typis Societatis" appears above the title; two wax seals, partially missing. Some minor soiling to the vellum and some of the signatures at the bottom are difficult to read, otherwise very good. Matted.

Rare indenture printed in Ephrata, Pa., transferring property from Frederick Hummel to Christophel Lash, in January of 1763. Frederick Hummel and his wife Rosina, both immigrants Germany, are considered the founders of Fredericktown, now known as Hummelstown, PA. in 1762 when they purchase a couple hundred acres of land and began dividing parcel for the development of the town. Given its date, this is a very early indenture connecting the founder of the town to its development. According to the local histories of the town, Hummel was responsible for building the Zion Lutheran and the Reformed Churches in town and he chaired a meeting in 1774 to condemn the British for unfair treatment of the Colonies. Hummelstown is strategically located between Harrisburg and Hershey and prospered in the 19th century as a stone quarry and canal port.

Ephrata is about 30 miles to the east of Hummelstown and was established as a religious community in the early 1730's. Peter Miller was baptized into the congregation not long after the community was formed and in 1744 or



1745, he established the printing press after learning the art from Christopher Sower. This was followed by building a papermill a year later. The press printed almost exclusively in German, but this indenture is an example of the presses English printing and decoration.

This is a rare document. The Library Company of Philadelphia has four indentures printed by the Ephratae Typis Societatis in the 1760's but none earlier than 1765. Based on their catalogue descriptions only one is decorated the same way as this one. Not in Evans or Bristol. Not in Hilderbrun. See Thomas, *History of Printing in America*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. pp., 424-26.

Not surprisingly it is not cited in OCLC. The fact that this is for the sale of property by Frederick Hummel one of the founding fathers of Hummelstown is a fortunate survival. See Library Company catalogue under title for descriptions of its examples. (347)

#### EMBELLISHED WITH THE SEALS OF THE TWENTY-FOUR STATES OF THE UNION

5. Jones, J(ohn) Sidney. *Merchants from the South and West Would be amply recompensed by making Cheap Purchases for Cash, by calling at Carpet Hall, Oil Cloth, and Window Shade Depot.* [Caption title]. (Philadelphia: ca. 1835). \$ 700.00

Folio broadside. 360 x 265 mm. (14 ¼ x 10 ½ inches). Illustrated at center with a woodcut of the Carpet Hall by N. Johnson and with circular emblems of the 24 States of the Union arrayed as a border cut by Pease. Trimmed to the image margins, with outer border removed, slightly affecting a few state names on the left side; repaired at the center fold tiny hole above one letter of the title. Matted.

Rare illustrated sales broadside for Carpet Hall, with "3000 pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask and Venitian Carpetings [sic]" on sale. Jones' establishment was located at Carpet Hall, 18 & 20 North Second Street, one door below Christ Church.

In his research on the textile trade in Philadelphia Philip Scranton writes that Jones ran a factory on South Street in the 1850's that produced carpet yarn for handloom weaving that was marketed through his showroom at Carpet Hall. Jones seems to have quite a long career as he is listed at Second Street address in the McElroy's *Philadelphia City Directory* of 1835 and again in Gopsill's *Directory* of 1869 with the address of 147 South Street.

The wood engraver, Neville Johnson cut a handsome image of the Hall and he along with the woodcutter Pease, who cut the state seals, produced a very attractive broadside advertising Jones' carpeting and oil cloth business.

The date of this broadside is unclear because of the trimmed margins and loss of any publication information. I have been unable to locate another copy of the broadside. Sinclair Hamilton lists Neville Johnson's work as being done in Philadelphia in the 1840's. But given the design characteristics and the twenty-four state emblems that appear as a boarder around the advertisement I have given the date of ca. 1835. This is because in 1836 Arkansas was admitted to the Union as the twenty-fifth state and in 1837 Michigan was admitted. I expect that these two states would have been included in the border work if the broadside had been printed later. The twenty-seventh and twenty-eight states was not admitted until 1845 when Florida and Texas were voted in.



Not cited in OCLC, or online catalogues at Library Company, American Philosophical Society, Free Library of Philadelphia, University of Delaware and Winterthur. Philip Scranton. *Proprietary Capitalism: The Textile Manufacture at Philadelphia, 1800-1885*. Cambridge UP, 1983, p. 209. For a notice on the wood engraver Neville Johnson see Hamilton, *Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers 1670-1870*, no. 333. (344)

### PROOF IMPRESSION BEFORE CHANGES TO THE PUBLISHED LITHOGRAPH

6. John Smith, Lithographer. *Surrender of Gen. Lee*. (Philadelphia): (Published by John Smith, 756 So. 4th Street, 1865). \$ 450.00

Oblong folio lithographic print. 538 x 678 mm. (21 1/4 x 26 1/2 inches). Excellent tone to the lithography. margins with a few minor tears, a two-inch tear to upper left of the print, repaired; lightly foxed.



Early impression of the lithograph, probably a proof, with title only printed on bottom margin, without lithographer's printed signature and date; and the title of the print bearing the abbreviation of Gen. Lee which in the final print appears as General Lee.

The copy in the Library of Congress that has the full printed signature at the lower margin, also shows that the positions of General Lee and the two Officers who accompany him change from this copy and to the published print. In this copy one Officer accompanying Lee has his back to the viewer and in the LC plate it is a Union Officer who is in this position. Also, General Lee is reaching for the paper with the terms of surrender held by Grant in the LC copy and in this copy, he is rather reluctant to accept it as Grant hands it forward. Obviously, the lithographer made the change to highlight Lee's reach for the document, a more conciliatory act than in this print where he hesitates to accept the terms.



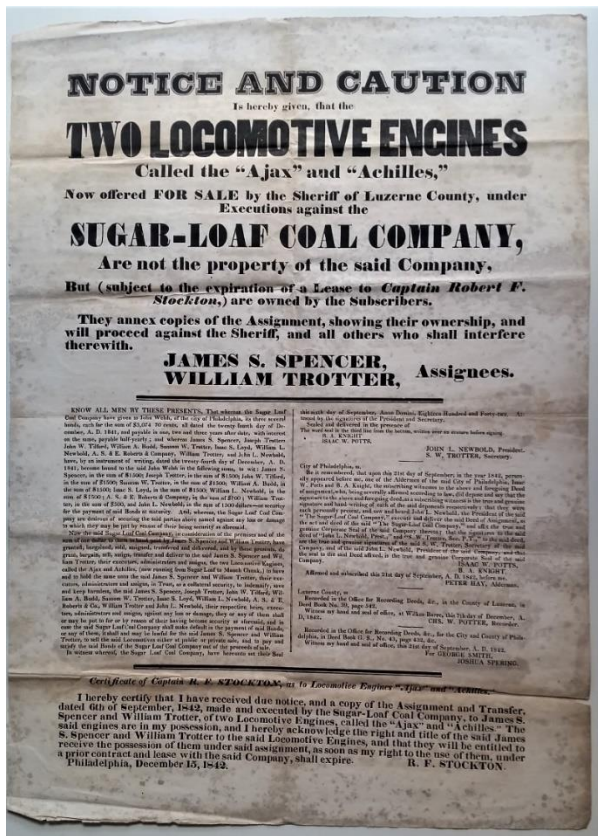
This is a wonderful example of a proof copy being changed to better represent the intentions of the lithographer. It is an excellent impression with deep blacks and multi-toned greys and a highly detailed and discernable background. With faults a deep, rich impression of a very early image of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. (349)

Mark E. Neely, Harold Holze. *The Union Image: Popular Prints of the Civil War North*. University of North Carolina Press, 2000, p. 176, figure 88 (similar to the Library of Congress copy).

**UNRECORDED LEGAL NOTICE ASSERTING PROTECTION  
FROM GOVERNMENTAL CONFISCATION FOR BUSINESS FAILURE**

7. Stockton, Captain Robert F. *Notice and Caution is hereby given, that the Two Locomotive Engines called "Ajax" and "Achilles" now offered for Sale by the Sheriff of Luzerne County (PA), under Execution against the Sugar-Loaf Coal Company, are not the Property of the said Company but (subject of the expiration of a Lease to Captain Robert F. Stockton) are owned by the Subscribers. They annex copies of the Assignment, showing their ownership and will proceed against the Sheriff, and all others who shall interfere therewith. James S. Spencer William Trotter, Assignees.* [Caption title and partial text]. Philadelphia: R. F. Stockton, December 15, 1842.

\$ 1750.00



Folio broadside. 520 x 375 mm. (20 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches). Folded with minor tears to edges. Foxed with some browning to the edges, but the paper quality is sound.

Captain Robert F. Stockton (1795-1866), noted New Jersey military man, politician, and entrepreneur, was involved in many business ventures during his time in and out of public office and the military. He invested in canals, railroads, steam engines and was instrumental in developing John Ericssons's steam powered naval vessel which launched in 1844. This little-known venture with the Sugar Loaf Railroad and Coal Company of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania demonstrates Stockton's business acumen and entrepreneurial spirit.

In 1839 the locomotive engines, the "Ajax" and "Achilles" were shipped to Penn Haven on the Lehigh River where they were leased by the Sugar Loaf Coal Company to move anthracite by rail between Beaver Meadow and Parryville. The Sugar Loaf Rail Company was established to move coal overland thus avoiding the use of the Lehigh Canal, which was a monopoly and charged high rates. In 1839 The Sugar Loaf Coal Company moved 561 canal boat loads of anthracite by rail and it seemed to be an unqualified success. In June of 1841 a flood washed out the rail lines between Beaver Meadow and Parryville and the Sugar Loaf Coal Company and its railway went bankrupt.

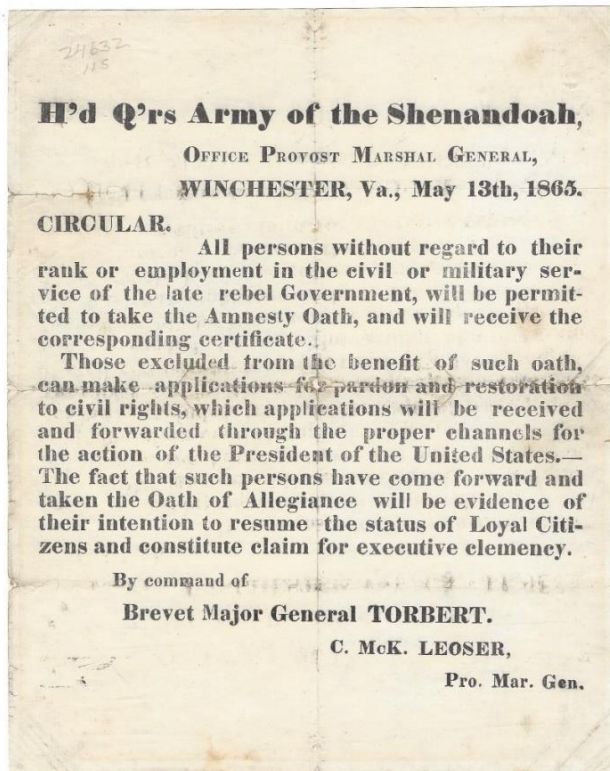
This broadside issued by Stockton states that with the demise of Sugar Loaf Coal, the locomotive engines "Ajax" and "Achilles" could not be part of the settlement of debts caused by the business failure. These were not assets owned by the company as they were under contract to Stockton, who had assigned them to James S. Spencer and William Trotter at such time as his contract expired. Stockton apparently took the locomotives under contract, leased them to the coal company, and indemnified himself against loss by assigning them to third parties at the end of his contract. Savvy business dealings and an example of Stockton's drive that would demonstrate again and again in both his military and politics careers.

Not cited in OCLC. *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography*, V, pp.694-95. See Earl J. Heydinger "Railroads of the Lehigh Valley -- Pennsylvania Railroad Groups", *Railway and Locomotive Historical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 109, pp. 18-29. See also the Walter Kraus's newspaper article "Floods Took Nearly 200 Lives in Jim Thorp Yesteryears" in the *Morning Call* (Allentown, PA), January 29, 1989. (344)

**“EVIDENCE OF THEIR INTENTION TO RESUME STATUS OF LOYAL CITIZENS”**

8. Amnesty Oath. *H'd Q'rs Army of the Shenandoah. Office Provost Marshall General, Winchester, Va., May 13th, 1865. Circular.* (Winchester, VA.): Provost Marshal of the United States, 1865.

\$ 2,500.00



Broadside. 4to. 250 x 200 mm. (9 3/4 x 7 3/4 inches). Folded with small hole at center crease with loss of part of one letter; expertly backed with Japanese tissue.

Rare Winchester imprint, which clearly states the Union's position on the disposition of enemy combatants and civil population after the surrender of the Confederate Army in April of 1865. "All persons without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government, will be permitted to take the Amnesty Oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate." The broadside goes on to state that "The fact that such persons have come forward and taken the Oath of Allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of Loyal Citizen and constitute claim for executive clemency."

The broadside is signed by Brevet Major General Torbert former commander of the 1st Division of the Cavalry Corp of the Army Potomac and subsequent Commander of the Cavalry Corp the Army of the Shenandoah. It was co-signed by C. McK. Leoser, Provost Marshal General.

Not cited in OCLC or Hummell. Not in the collections at University of Virginia or the Library of Virginia. (336)



## SLAVE OWNER LOOSES TWO SONS TO THE WAR AND PETITIONS FOR MILITARY EXEMPTION

9. (Walker, William J.). *To the Hon. The Secretary of War (James Seddon), A Petition Requesting Service Exemption for William J. Walker of Edgefield District South Carolina*. Edgefield District, South Carolina, ca Winter 1863 - 1864. \$ 1,250.00

A rare autograph affidavit signed, by six witnesses. Highly legible. 4to. 290 x 185 mm. (11 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches). 1 1/2 pp. Written on lined paper. Folded with tears at a number of folds, but sound; small holes caused by ink at the signature of Rev. C. S. Mathews.

According to the affidavit, William J. Walker was a plantation owner in Edgefield County South Carolina, a rural county on the Savannah River on the western border of the state, just across from Augusta, Georgia. He is writing to the Secretary of War (James Seddon) requesting a deferment from military service based on his age, he was 44 years old, and his feeble health. He states that he already has a substitute who has taken his place in the 2nd Regiment of the South Carolina State Troops, but this enlistment was soon to expire.

He also mentions that has forty-nine slaves working his plantation and that over the past year he has "paid to the Government four hundred bushels of corn, and fodder and peas in proportion as his tax in kind for the year 1863. Walker believes that "owing to the impossibility of procuring an overseer that if he is taken away. . .there will not be more produce made on his plantation than a meager support." He goes on to say that "he had only three sons, two of whom have been offered as a sacrifice upon his country's altar and who have died in his country's cause. . ."

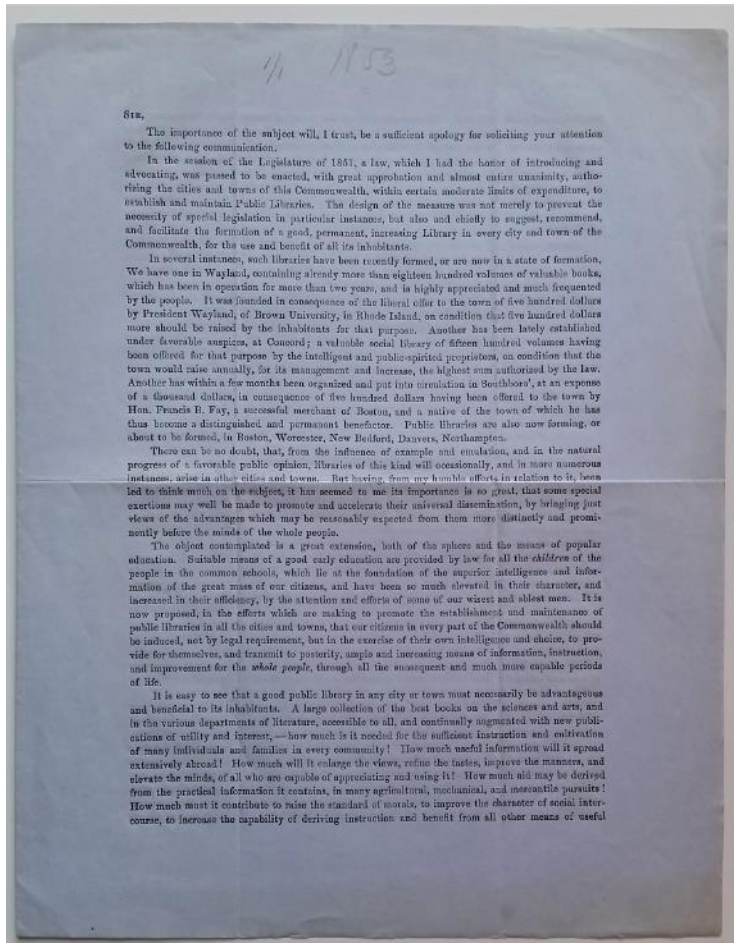
The affidavit ends with the following statement: "We the undersigned are acquaintances of William J. Walker Esq. do hereby certify that we do believe that the statements made by the same Walker in his petition are true. A. J. Hammond, / Tilman Watson, / Rev. C. S. Mathews (?) / Rev. S. P. Getzen / H. A. Shan M. D. / George W. Mills CSA."

All the witnesses were prominent citizens of Edgefield, South Carolina and served their community in various capacities. Andrew J. Hammond was a Major in the 24th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers and made a General at the end of the War. He was a member of the South Carolina State Legislature and was a member of the Secession Convention of 1860. Tillman Watson was a man of little education but highly regarded by his neighbors and was elected to the State Senate and House in the 1850's. According to South Carolina state documents he was the owner of 105 slaves in 1860 and a man of abundant wealthy. He served in the 19th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers and was promoted from Captain to Major in 1862. The Reverend S. P. Getzen was the pastor of the Baptist Church and a leader member of the clergy who initiated the revival in South Carolina in the 1840's. He became pastor of Edgefield's Mount Lebanon Church in Edgefield in 1860 after forming a number of smaller congregations in the county during the 1840's and 1850's. George W. Mills was a member of the 19th Battalion, South Carolina Calvary.

For a detailed article on deferments from military served in the Confederate States Army see William Shaw's article "The Confederate Conscription and Exemption Act" *American Journal of Legal History*, Vol. 6 No. 4 (Oct 1962), pp. 368-405. (342)

A LIBRARY IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF ALL ITS INHABITANTS

10. John B. Wight. *The importance of the subject will, I trust be a sufficient apology for soliciting your attention to the following communication.* Wayland (MA): John B. Wight, 1853. \$ 250.00



Printed Circular. 4to. 275 x 213 mm. ( 10 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches). No title. 3 pp. Printed on blue paper. Folded.

Letter to the citizens of the State of Massachusetts, asking them to act on a law that was passed two year earlier, for the creation of libraries in every city and town in the Bay State. Citing the examples of the towns of Wayland, Concord, Boston, Worcester, New Bedford, Danvers, and Northampton. the author outlines the great benefits that accrue with the tax support of a library and the minimal cost per citizen to maintain a public library and its collection.

The Reverend John B. Wight, a member of the State Legislature from Wayland, was instrumental in the passage of the bill that authorized the establishment and maintenance of public libraries throughout the state. In 1853, two years after the bill was passed, Wight returned to this issue by calling on the population of the state to take the initiative and realize the legislation by establishing libraries in every city and town. This circular was sent to every municipality and at the bottom of his letter, Wight states that 4000 copies of the circular would be distributed throughout the Commonwealth in an attempt to turn the legislation into a reality.

Jared Mann Heard. *Origins of the Free Library System of Massachusetts*, Clinton, 1860. pp. 4-9. (350)