

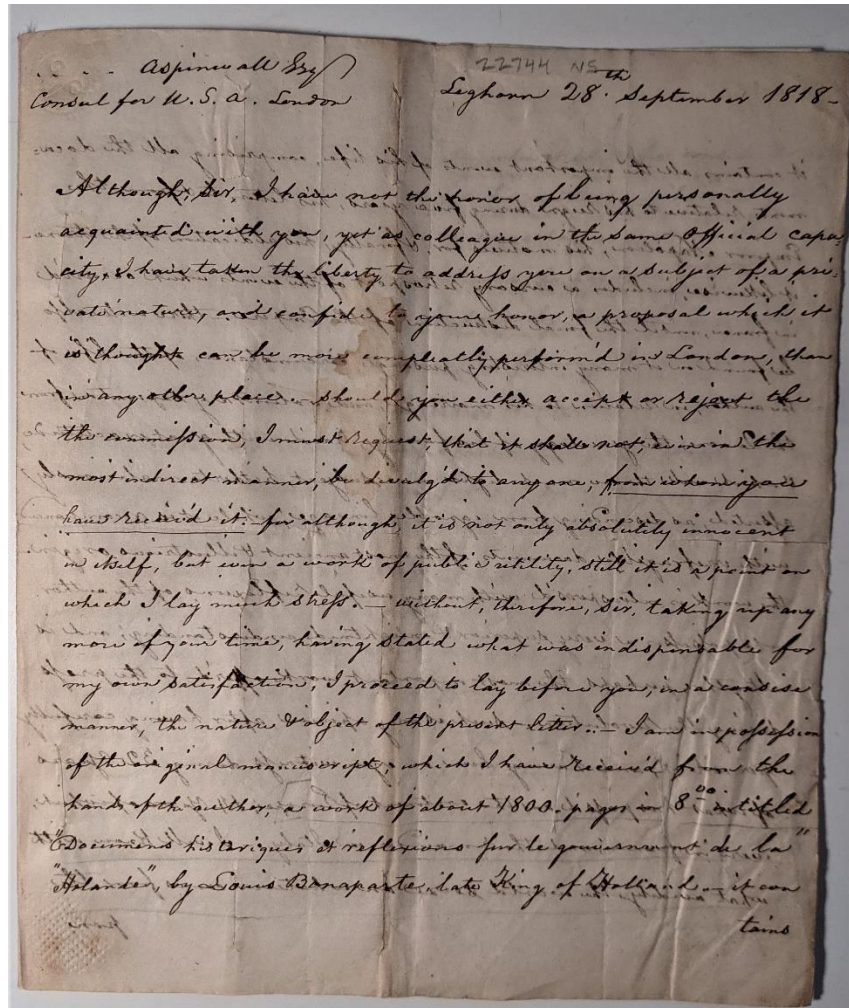
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**List 33, New Series**  
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**Manuscripts, Broadsides & Prints**



California Song Sheet, Civil War Verse Broadside  
Chromolithographs, Election Broadside,  
Kayaderossera Land Patent Documents,  
Nativism, Palmer Cox, Washington Centennial

"I AM IN POSSESSION OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT  
WHICH I RECEIVED FROM THE HANDS OF THE AUTHOR. . ."



1. (Bonaparte, Louis). *Appleton, Thomas Autograph Letter Signed to Thomas Aspinwall, Concerning Louis Bonaparte's Book*. Leghorn, (Italy), September 28, 1818.  
\$ 750.00

4to. 250 x 210 mm., [9 ¾ x 8 ½ inches]. 6pp., approximately 1000 words. Autograph letter signed, written in ink in very legible hand, folded. Remnants of an impressed seal, paper stock a bit browned, edges frayed, with a few small holes and cuts at folds all expertly reinforced with Japanese paper.

Confidential and quite rare letter written by Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul in Leghorn, Italy to Thomas Aspinwall, the American Consul in London requesting Aspinwall's assistance in publishing the manuscript written by Louis Bonaparte entitled *Documens historiques et réflexions sur le gouvernement de la Hollande*.

" I am in possession of the original manuscript which I have received from the hands of the author, a work of about 1800 pages...by the late King of Holland...it contains all the important events of his life, comprising all the documents relative to his reign...his letters to and from the Emperor Napoleon". Appleton expresses the importance of the work and how it will be avidly received by the world being "the most important work offered to the press during the revolution". Appleton cautions confidentiality repeatedly "although it does not contain a sentence that would cause the slightest umbrage" and says that Napoleon will pay for the printing, but that it may be advisable to try more than one printer "in order to excite a competition".

The letter goes on to stipulate that the author requires "one hundred copies, such as shall be printed for sale and twenty-five other copies to be handsomely bound & printed on 'grand, et beau papier velin'. . . The author gives his sacred word of honor, that on other person but myself is in possession of the work, nor shall it be given to any one, but to the person whom I may dispose of it, who shall when paid for by him, be the compleat & sole proprietor of this work." It continues with mention of compensation to Aspinwall and other details

The first edition of Louis Bonaparte's three volume work appeared in Paris in 1820, followed quickly with editions printed in Ghent, Brussels, and Bruges, the same year.

Thomas Appleton (1763-1840) was appointed by George Washington as the first U. S. Consul to Livorno Italy. He honed his skills as a diplomate in the 1780's while living in Paris and associating with Thomas Jefferson, then Ambassador to France. He became a lifelong friend and correspondent of Jefferson and over the years acted as Jefferson's agent in France and Italy. To supplement his income as consul general Appleton became an art dealer and was one of the first to ship sculpture and paintings to Boston and was instrumental in establishing a taste for the classical style of European for an American audience.

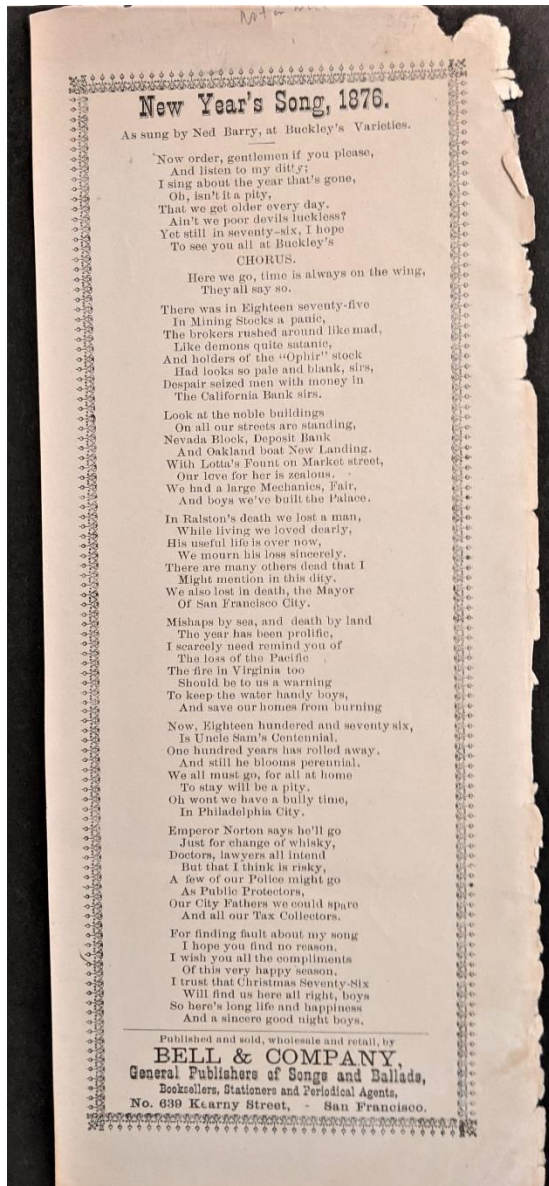
Thomas Aspinwall (1786-1876), a Harvard lawyer, had been appointed consul to London by President James Madison, a position he held for 38 years from 1815 to 1853. His distinguished career was highlighted began with his participation in the War of 1812, where he lost an arm at the battle of Lake Erie and promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was also an important collector of Americana while in Europe and a catalogue of his collection was published in Paris in 1833. Much of the collection which included a Columbus Letter was purchased en-bloc by Samuel Barlow and can be found listed in the noted *Bibliotheca Barlowiana* published in 1864 and again in 1889.

Napoleon proclaimed his brother, Louis, King of Holland in 1806. From the first, the emperor reproached him for being too easy on his subjects. By 1809 Napoleon was considering annexing Holland in order to arrest the trade the Dutch secretly conducted with England. In 1810, failing to negotiate successfully with either England or Louis, the Emperor dispatched French troops against the Dutch capital. Louis abdicated and fled his kingdom, which on July 9 Napoleon annexed to France. Styling himself the Comte de Saint-Leu, Louis lived for some time in Bohemia, Austria, and Switzerland. He spent his later life in Italy, largely occupied with literary pursuits.

Carl Canon, *American Book Collectors*, pp. 66, 103. See biographical references to Appleton online-database *American National Biography* and for Aspinwall there is a short notice in *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, I, p. 111. (664)

"THE FIRE IN VIRGINIA TOO/SHOULD BE TO US A WARNING/TO KEEP THE WATER HANDY BOYS/  
AND SAVE OUR HOMES FROM BURNING."

2. (California). Barry, Ned. *New Year's Song, 1876. As Sung by Ned Barry, at Buckley's Varieties.*  
(Caption title). San Francisco: Bell & Co., [1875]. \$ 275.00



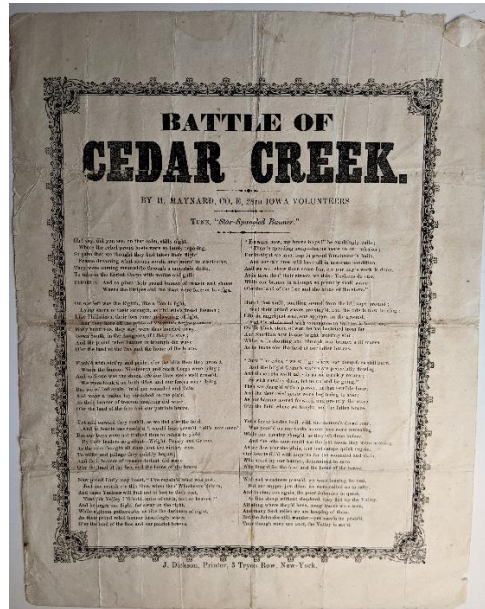
4to. broadside. 275 x 115 mm., [10 7/8 x 4 inches].  
Caption and verse within an ornamental border.  
Upper right corner and right edge ragged (though  
with still a good margin), otherwise very good.

Rare song sheet, written in eight stanzas, each with  
eight lines, separated by a chorus. "There was in  
Eighteen seventy-five/ In Mining Stocks a panic,/ The  
banker rushed around like mad,/ Like demons quite  
satanic,/ And holders of the 'Orphic' stock/ Had looks  
so pale and blank, sirs/ Despair, seized men with money  
in the California Bank sirs."

Bell & Company was a general publisher of songs  
and ballads, as well as booksellers, stationers, and  
periodical agents.

Not cited in NUC. OCLC turns up copies at UC  
Davis, Yale, UT Austin.

**THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK**  
**“ENSURED PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S REELECTION THAT NOVEMBER”**



3. (Civil War: Broadside Verse). *Battle of Cedar Creek. By H[orace] Maynard, Co. E, 28th Iowa Volunteers. Tune, "Star-Spangled Banner."* [Caption title]. New York: J. Dickson, Printer, [1864?].  
 \$ 300.00

Broadside in 4to. 310 x 235 mm., [12 x 9 ¼ inches]. Caption, and ten stanzas of verse in two columns, within an ornamental border. Sheet somewhat dust-soiled with a few minor stains, surface wear along folds, one corner slightly chipped, &c. Still, entirely sound, and with good margins.

The Battle of Cedar Creek was fought in the Shenandoah Valley on October 19, 1864. Surprised by the Confederate forces under the command of Jubal Early, the Union troops were nearly routed. Riding to the battlefield from Winchester, twenty miles away, Gen. Philip Sheridan rallied the troops and carried the day. This action occasioned the slightly more famous poem by Thomas Buchanan Read. Private Maynard's poem centers more narrowly on the actions of the 28th Iowa. The regiment was organized in 1862 and mustered out in 1865, having fought campaigns in Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia, losing 271 men in the process.

“At dawn, October 19, 1864, the Confederate Army of the Valley under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early surprised the Federal army at Cedar Creek and routed the VIII and XIX Army Corps. Commander Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan arrived from Winchester to rally his troops, and, in the afternoon, launched a crushing counterattack, which recovered the battlefield. Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek broke the back of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln rode the momentum of Sheridan's victories in the Valley and Sherman's successes in Georgia to re-election.” Horace Maynard, born ca. 1821 in Ohio, is listed in the 1860 Federal census as a school teacher in Penn, Iowa, residing there with his wife and three small children.

*American Battlefield Trust, Website. Kansas Historical Society, Enrollment of Civil War Veterans, 1889. Note cited in OCLC. National Park Service Website. (691)*

“HIS ILLUSTRATIONS HAVING COLOR BRILLIANCY”



4. (Civil War). Harlow, Louis Kinney. *Army Memoirs*. New York: Koch, Sons, & Co., 1887.  
\$ 2,000.00

Folio. 480 x 405 mm., [19 x 16 inches]. Printed index of plates followed by 12 chromolithographic images after original drawings by L. K. Harlow. Each image is mounted to a cardboard mat, 11 of which have lithographic vignettes in the lower corner of the mat. Each image is preceded by a tissue with the title of plate printed; some of the tissues are creased and chipped at the out edges. Each plate is signed by Harlow in pencil and a few are signed in the plate; the images are clean and bright, but the mats show some toning, and a few have minor chips to the edges. The folio plates are housed in a folding portfolio, the spine and flaps are worn and probably should be discarded.

Deluxe Edition, numbered “79”. Sold by Subscription Only. Scarce portfolio of Civil War paintings by the noted Boston artist Louis Kinney Harlow. Harlow was noted for his water color illustrations that were used to illustrate scores of books and which keep the printer Louis Prang very busy in the 1880’s and 1890’s. Fielding writes, “In 1880 he opened his studio in Boston. Since that time he has been much sought after by publishers of fine books, his illustrations having color brilliancy.”

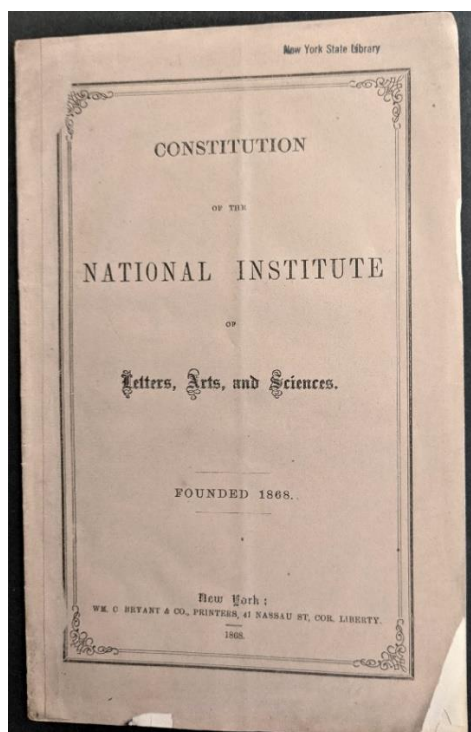
The plates in this portfolio depict aspects of army life and battle scenes, including Grant at Vicksburg, Sherman on his march, and Sheridan at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Each is finely designed and colored and each is signed in pencil in the lower margin.

The color plates were printed by Koch and Sons and demonstrate the technical skills of the printer and his attention to detail and color registration.

Copies of this portfolio were scarce in the trade. NUC lists only the Boston Public Copy and OCLC adds seven others, all in American libraries.

Mantle Fielding, *Dictionary of American Painters*, p. 158.

**RARE CONSTITUTION OF AN ORGANIZATION THAT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1868  
AND CLOSED IN 1869**



5. *Constitution of the National Institute of Letters, Arts, and Sciences. Founded 1868.* New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co. Printers, 1868. \$ 150.00

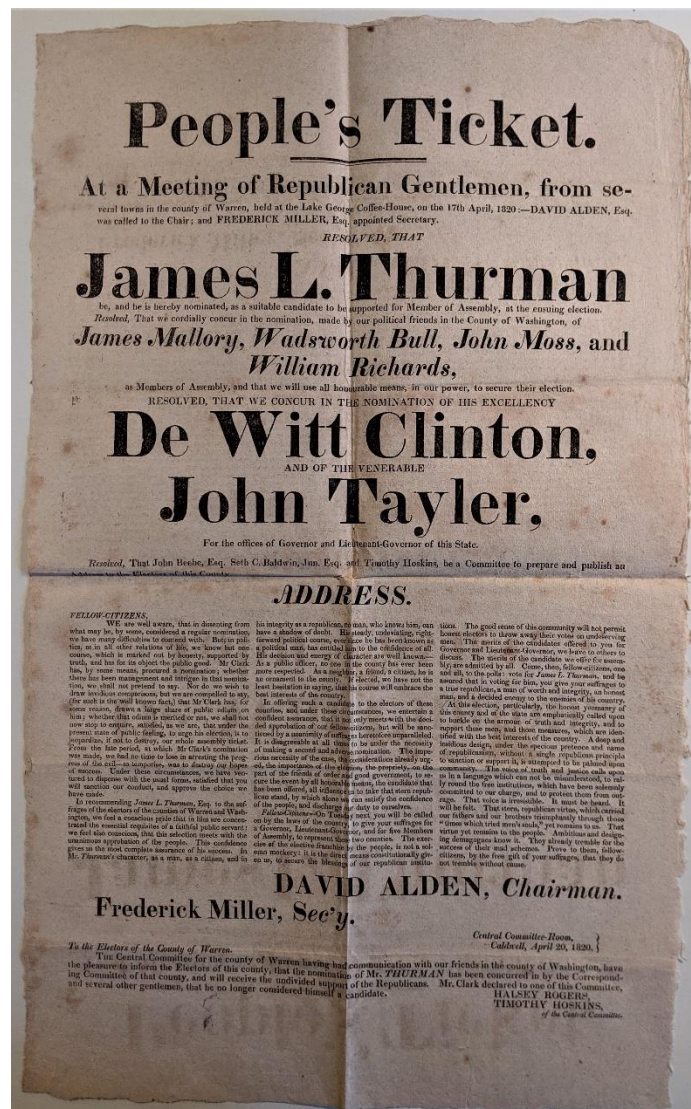
8vo. 230 x 145 mm., [9 ¼ x 5 ¾ inches]. 15 pp. Original printed wrappers; wrappers chipped at corners and parts of the rear wrap is missing, paper stock fragile. This copy with the stamp of the New York State Library. It has the name "Col. T. Wentworth Higginson, Newport R. I. written in contemporary hand on rear cover.

"The National Institute of Letters, Arts, and Science was founded in 1868 "..for the purpose of increasing and perpetuating knowledge, conducting investigations and researches in regard to matters affecting the public welfare, disseminating correct views upon Literature, Art, and

Science, and promoting intercourse among those engaged therein.." Charles A. Joy was president of the society. The organization ceased functioning in 1869."

Not listed in OCLC. See Columbia University Archive Collections for a description of the organization and the holdings in the Library.

"WE USE ALL HONOURABLE MEANS, IN OUR POWER, TO SECURE THEIR ELECTION"



6. Election Fever. *People's Ticket. At a Meeting of Republican Gentlemen, from several towns in the County of Warren [N.Y.], held at the Lake George Coffee-House, on the 17th of April, 1820... Resolved, that James L. Thurman be ... hereby nominated, as a suitable candidate for Member of Assembly. . . and concurring with political allies in Washington Co., in nominating DeWitt Clinton and John Tayler for Governor and Lt. Governor, respectively...* [Caption title & partial text]. (Caldwell?, New York: 1820). \$ 500.00

Folio broadside. 465 x 280mm., [18" x 11 inches]. Folded in quarters, couple of tiny separations along folds. Lightly toned, moderately foxing. An attractive, untrimmed copy.

Signed in type by David Alden and Frederick Miller, Chairman and Sec'y of the meeting, respectively, as well as by members of the Republican Central Committee, at conclusion.

A handsome broadside, utilizing a good deal of large, bold type. Warren County is situated north of Glens Falls, on the eastern border of New York, encompassing

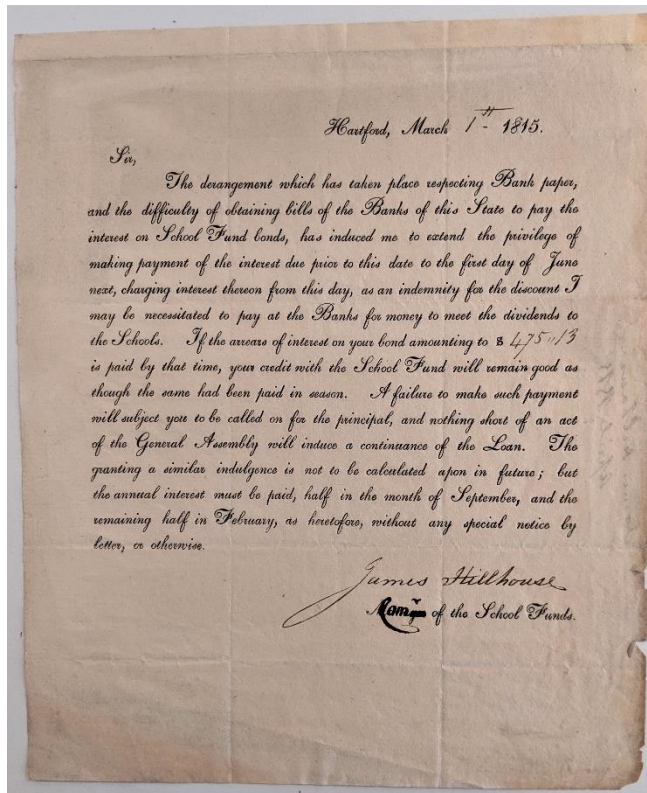
almost all of Lake George. Caldwell, N.Y., now the village of Lake George, at the foot of the lake, was for a time the county seat of Warren Co. It had a newspaper from the eighteen-teens and separate imprints from as early as 1820. The Lake George Coffee House served as the first county court and the Republican [i.e. Democratic] Central Committee had its office in Caldwell.

Not in OCLC or American Imprints for 1820.

## CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND IN DISARRAY AND HILLHOUSE'S PROPOSAL TO FIX IT

7. Hillhouse, James. *Printed Form, with holograph signature of Hillhouse at conclusion as Comr. of the School Funds.* Hartford, March 1st, 1815. 125.00

Small 4to. 245 x 200 mm., [9 ½ x 8 inches]. [1] page. Docketed "James Hillhouse/April, 1815" in an unknown hand on verso. Old folds, minor wear and browning to fore-edge.

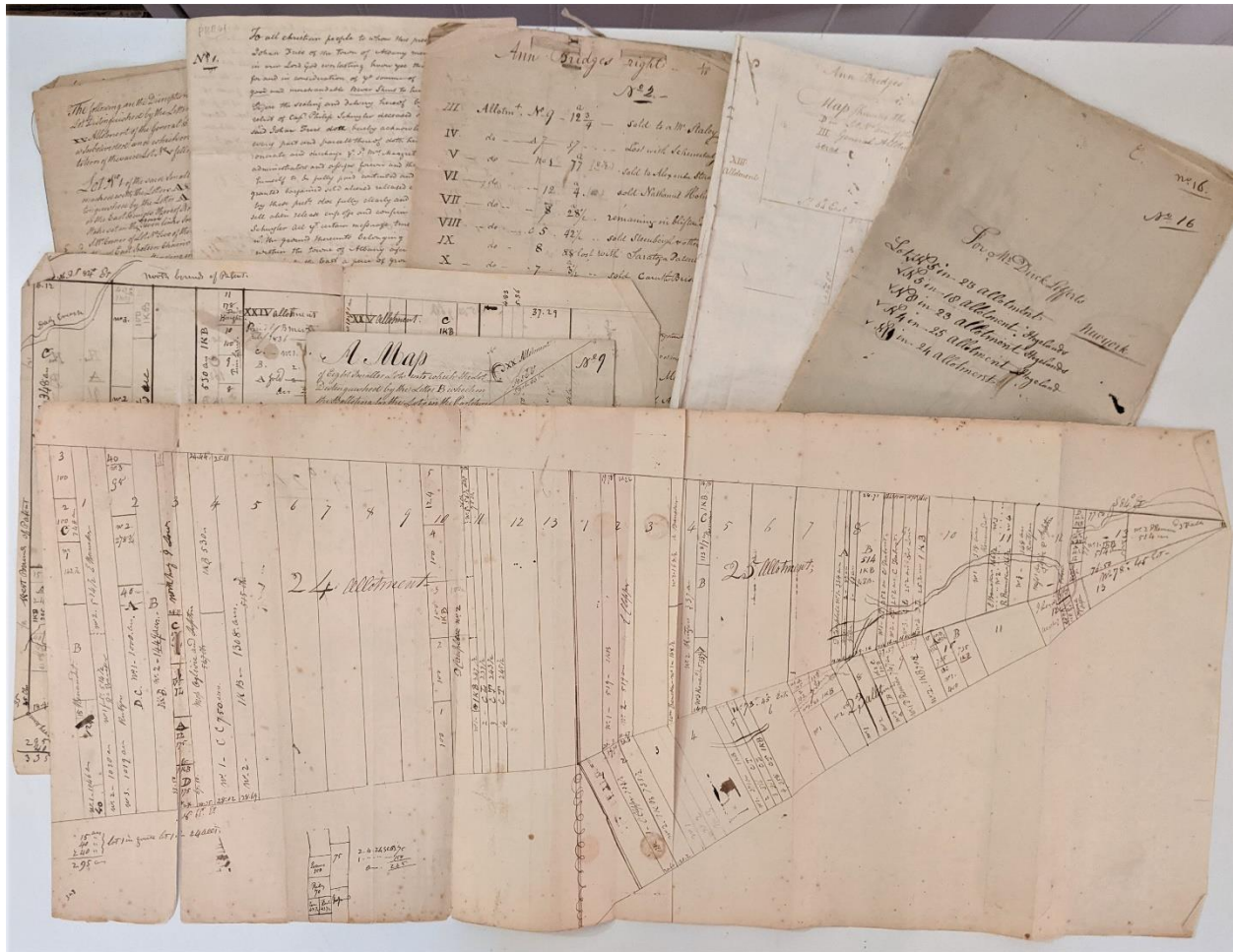


Very copy of this rare government document outlining the changes that will be made as to the timing of interest payment to the School Funds because of the banking crisis which to place after the War of 1812. Reading, in part: "Sir, The derangement which has taken place respecting Bank paper, and the difficulty of obtaining Bills of the Banks of this State to pay the interest on School Fund bonds, has induced me to extend the privilege of making payment of the interest due prior to this date to the first day of June next, charging interest thereon from this day, as an indemnity for the discount I may be necessitated to pay at the Banks for money to meet the dividends to the Schools...."

Hillhouse goes on to warn that failure to pay interest in full by June 1st will result in the loan of [\$475.13 in ms.] being called. Thereafter payments will be due twice a year, in September and February, with no further extensions to be granted.

Resigning from the U.S. Senate in 1810, Hillhouse was appointed commissioner of the School Fund which had accrued to Connecticut from the sale of the western lands after 1795. In the interim the fund had become "a tangle of unpaid interest and depreciated securities. In a light sulky Hillhouse traveled through the unsettled country, inspected the properties and met with debtors, and administered the fund so well that when he resigned in 1825 ... he handed over to the state an augmented and well-invested fund." *Dictionary of American Biography.* (702)

**KAYADEROSSERA LAND PATENT, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK**  
**— ANNE BRIDGES ORIGINAL GRANTEE —**

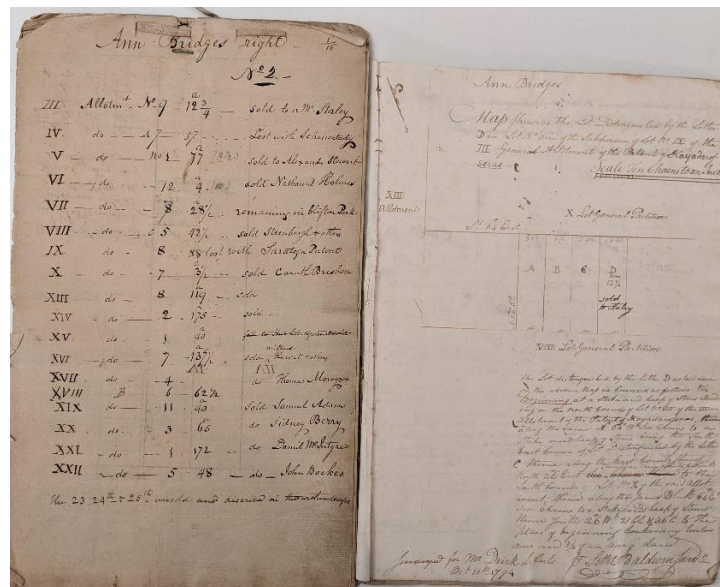


8. Lefferts, Dirck, Speculator. *Documents Describing the Ownership, Division, and Sale of Property Originally Designated as the Kayaderossera Patent, Along the Hudson River in Area West of Albany.* 1787-1829. \$ 600.00

Manuscript Documents. Folio Sheets mostly measuring 330 x 205 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. 14 documents comprising of about 50 leaves, showing the maps and divisions of the Kayaderossera Land Patent and 10 miscellaneous maps and contracts for the sale or purchase of property within the Patent. The documents describe the properties owned by Dirck Lefferts, a member of a consortium of speculators who subdivided the Patent Property into parcels and sold them to local farmers, loggers, and manufactures.

The Kayaderossera Land Patent was established in 1701 by Queen Ann and contained 406,000 acres, now comprising what is Saratoga County and stretching to north as far as Schenectady. It is traversed by the Hudson River in places and was first surveyed in 1771 by Seth Baldwin after the conclusion of the French and Indian War. The land mass was divided into twenty-five allotments,

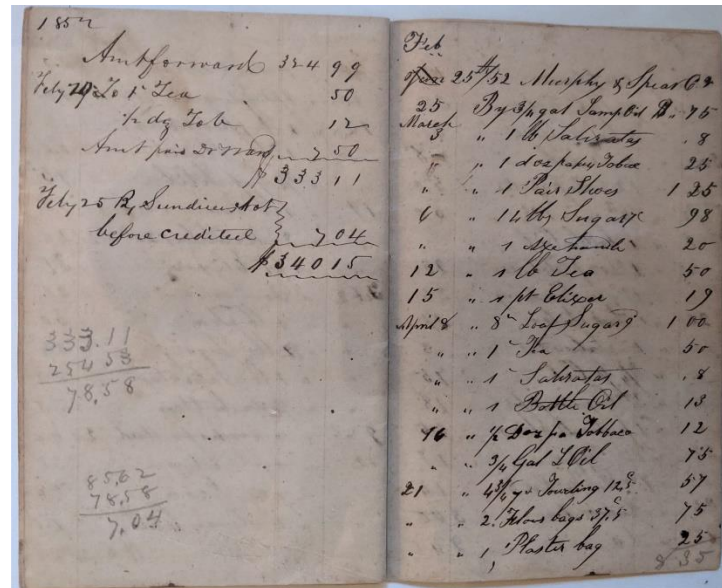
each of which was divided into thirteen parcels. The allotments owned by Dirck Lefferts were numbers 18, 23, 24, and 25 and the documents show the purchase and sale of land within these allotments over a forty-year period. They contain maps of properties, names of purchases are sellers and a considerable amount of information of the natural resources that were advertised as selling points of individual parcels. Timber such as white pine, maple and beech were described as well as the quality of the plowland or meadowland that would be suitable for farmers, husbandry. The maps also contained creeks that lead into Lake Saratoga and the Hudson River that were appropriate for manufacturing, including papermaking.



One of the most important documents is the land holdings of Anne Bridges, one of the original grantees of from the 1701 Patent. These properties now in the hands of Lefferts are extremely well described and show the large number of allotments that Bridges owned and how they were divided who they were sold to over time. A check of local histories on the Original Patent only list the name of Anne Bridges, but no other information on who she was located. Other prominent names associated with the Kayaderossera Patent are Margaret and Philip Schuyler, John Fries, and John Cloet.

Edward Deacon. *Bates, Bears and Bunker Hill*, Bridgeport, Conn., 1911. New York State Museum Website. (690)

## VERMONT DRY GOODS & GENERAL MERCHANT'S MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT BOOK



9. Ledger of Accounts. Murphy & Spear. *Accounts of Murphy & Spear, General Merchants.* Burlington, Vermont. April 22, 1848 - December 6, 1852. \$ 250.00

12 mo. 150 x 95 mm., [6 x 7 ½ inches]. 44 pp. Pocket ledger hand sewn at center, no cover. Paper stock browned, slight water damage. Very legible hand.

The business of Murphy & Spear is listed in the 1849 New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory under "Dry Goods, Grocery, and Variety". A Franklin Spear (1816-), merchant, is found in Burlington, Vermont, in 1850. It is possible that these are his accounts along with partner A.J. Murphy who was born about 1815 in New York. The accounts are headlined "Murphy & Spear" at the top of each page and are kept chronologically.

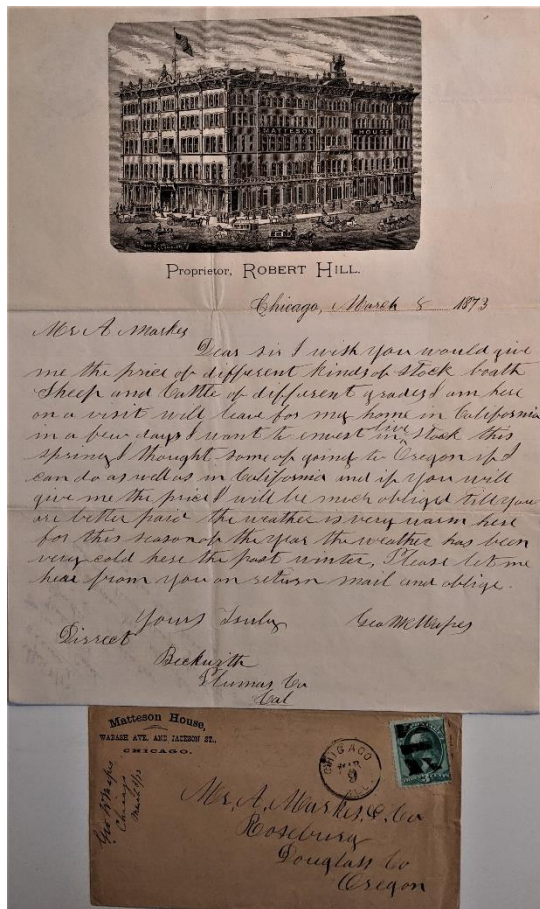
Goods sold include foodstuffs: fish (salmon, mackerel, cod), crackers, lemons, candy, pepper, Cocoa and liquors (rum, gin, brandy). General merchandise is also entered including hoes, starch, box of essence, alum, combs, overalls, scythes, washboard, tin milk pail, jails, casks of oil, and so on. A few customer names include Martha Barstow, Thomas Rock, James McDonald, Mark Brown, C. Porter, and Doctor Rand, and often notations are by first name: sundries for Mark, pants for Mark, vest for Edwin, valise for Mark Brown, and so on. On March 27, 1848: "Sold 1/2 gallon of oil and prepared our taxes". The ending balance of the account in February 1850 was \$ 340.15.

The partnership might have lasted until Spear moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1860, where he is found with his wife, Sarah, and son Giles. (699)

## YORK MARKS HIS MARK IN CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

10. Mapes, George W. *Autograph Letter Signed to Mr. A. Markes & Co. of Roseburg, Oregon Concerning the Price of Sheep and Cattle.* Matteson House Hotel, engraved letterhead of hotel, Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois. March 8, 1873. \$ 225.00

Stationery Sheet. 115 x 280 mm., [8.5 x 11 inches]. 1p., 12 lines of text written in very legible hand. Complete with stamped, postmarked cover. Stationery illustrated with an excellent wood engraving of the Matteson Hotel, Chicago by Bond & Chandler; paper stock browned, letter with previous folds, otherwise fine



On a visit to Chicago, George W. Mapes, livestock dealer of Plumas County, California, writes to Mr. A. Markes (sic) in Oregon inquiring "the price of different kinds of stock boath (sic) sheep and cattle of different grades. I ...will leave for my home in California in a few days. I want to envest (sic) in live stock this spring I thought some of going to Oregon if I can do as well as In California...". Asher and Saul Marks were Jewish immigrants from Poland who settled as merchants in Douglas County, Oregon

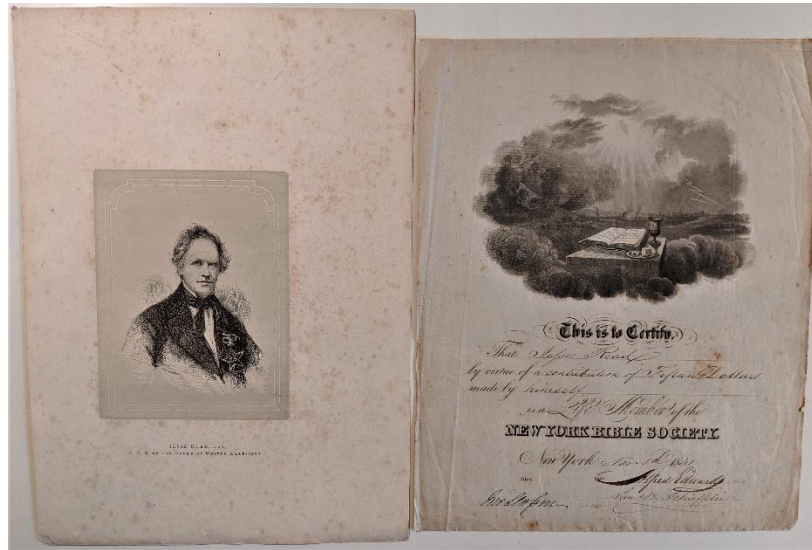
A native of New York, Mapes was born in 1833, in Hartland, Niagara County, of Ira Mapes. After a time in Michigan, he proceeded by steamer to California in 1854. He was engaged in placer mining in Sierra and Nevada counties for four years, but met with only moderate success, so in 1858 engaged in the stock business in Sonoma County, California, preferring high-grade Durham cattle. Very successful, Mapes became the proprietor of large stock ranches in California, in Oregon and Nevada, having many thousand acres of land. He removed to Plumas County, California, in 1863, and resided in the Sierra valley for seventeen years, during which time he did business in Virginia City and later in Reno, furnishing the towns with beef cattle. In 1866, he married

Josephine Whitcraft, daughter of John Whitcraft and Alluna Whitcraft, and they had three children.

In 1880, Mapes removed with his family to Reno, Nevada, and invested a large amount of money in realty including the large block in which the Reno Mercantile Company did business, the block in which the Levy store was located, and also the block in which the Frank clothing house was located. Mapes was also proprietor of the telephone building, and a large stockholder of and President of the Washoe County Bank.

For biographical information see obituaries for G. W. and Josephine Mapes in the *Nevada State Journal*, for March 29, 1920 and April 9, 1934. (700)

## AMERICAN NATIVISM MINGLED WITH A BIT OF AMERICAN RELIGION



11. Order of United Americans. *Engraved Portrait of Jesse Read, Esq. P. G. S. of the Order of United Americans.* (New York, ca. 1845). \$ 250.00

Folio. 300 x 215 mm., [12 x 8 ½ inches]; image size 140 x 108 mm., [5 ½ x 4 ¼ inches]. Wood engraving by Lossing & Barritt after a design by Samuel Wallin. Paper stock foxed, image clean and well executed.

Jesse Read was a Brooklyn Alderman and a founder of the Order of United Americans, a nativist group that organized mechanics and laborers against Catholics and immigrants in general. The Order was established in 1844 and by the 1850's many of its organizing tactics were used by the Know Nothings which became a national political party before the Civil War.

The portrait of Read was drawn by Samuel Wallin who was the principle artist working with Benjamin Lossing and his company Lossing & Barritt. Wallin did thousands of portraits and sketches for Lossing and other New York publishers engaged in producing illustrated histories and biographies of American interest. He signed his work with a very decorative "S W".

Accompanying the portrait of Reed is printed certificate for life-time membership in the New York Bible Society. It reads in part, "This is to Certify That [in ms., Jesse Read] by virtue of [a contribution of Fifteen Dollars] made by [himself] is a Life Member of the New York Bible Society. New York [Nov. 5th, 1841]. [Signed: Alfred Edwards] Pres. [Saml B. Schieffelin] Treas. Attest [Jno. ?]. Text in full, surmounted by a 4" X 6" oval cut depicting a biblical scene. With integral blank leaf. Some spotty foxing. [New York: 1841].

Hamilton, *Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers*, I. pp. 169-171, 215; II pp. 110, 143.

PALMER COX, "A FELLOW OF CONSTANT JEST AND INFINITE VARIETY"



12. (Original Drawing). Palmer Cox. *Drawing in Ink of a Browie*. Brownieland, 1905.

\$ 200.00

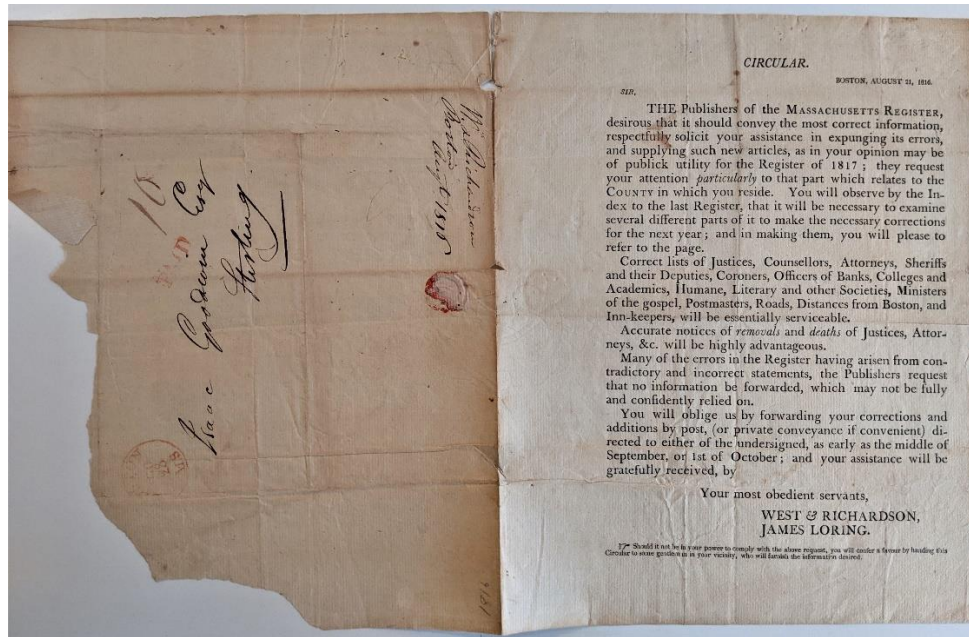
16mo. 88 x 112 mm. [3 ½ x 4 ½ inches]. Hand drawn and signed in ink on card stock. Very good condition.

Text reads, "To W. M. Shaw. Many Blessings may you know while you tarry here below. Still increasing day by day as the seasons roll away. Till your journey here you end and to Brighter walks ascend." Signed Palmer Cox. On of many examples of Cox creating calling cards, using the same text but often times written in cursive hand.

His *Brownie* stories for children were published between 1887 and 1918 and included thirteen titles. Their success and extremely successful. He also made drawings and wrote stories for numerous magazines and literary journals, including St. Nicholas Magazine, where he introduced the Brownies to juvenile literature.

William Murrell, *A History of Graphic Humor*, II, p. 103.

“THE PUBLISHERS REQUEST THAT NO INFORMATION BE FORWARDED,  
WHICH MAY NOT BE FULL AND CONFIDENTLY RELIED ON.”



13. Publisher's Circular. West & Richardson, Signing in type by James Loring. *Circular. Publishers of the Massachusetts Register.* . . Boston, August 21, 1816. \$ 225.00

4to broadside. 255 x 200 mm., [10 x 8 inches]. neatly printed on laid paper. 4 pp. (pp. 2-4 blank), with integral blank leaf addressed on verso in manuscript to "Isaac Goodman Esq./ Sterling". Folded for mailing, sheets toned, part of address leaf torn away without loss of information. Very good.

The *Circular* was sent to the agents and local reporters who supply notices to the newspapers. It reads in part, “Sir, The Publishers of the Massachusetts Register, desirous that it should convey the most correct information, respectfully solicit your assistance in expunging its errors, and supplying new articles, as in your opinion may be of public utility for the Register of 1817. . .”

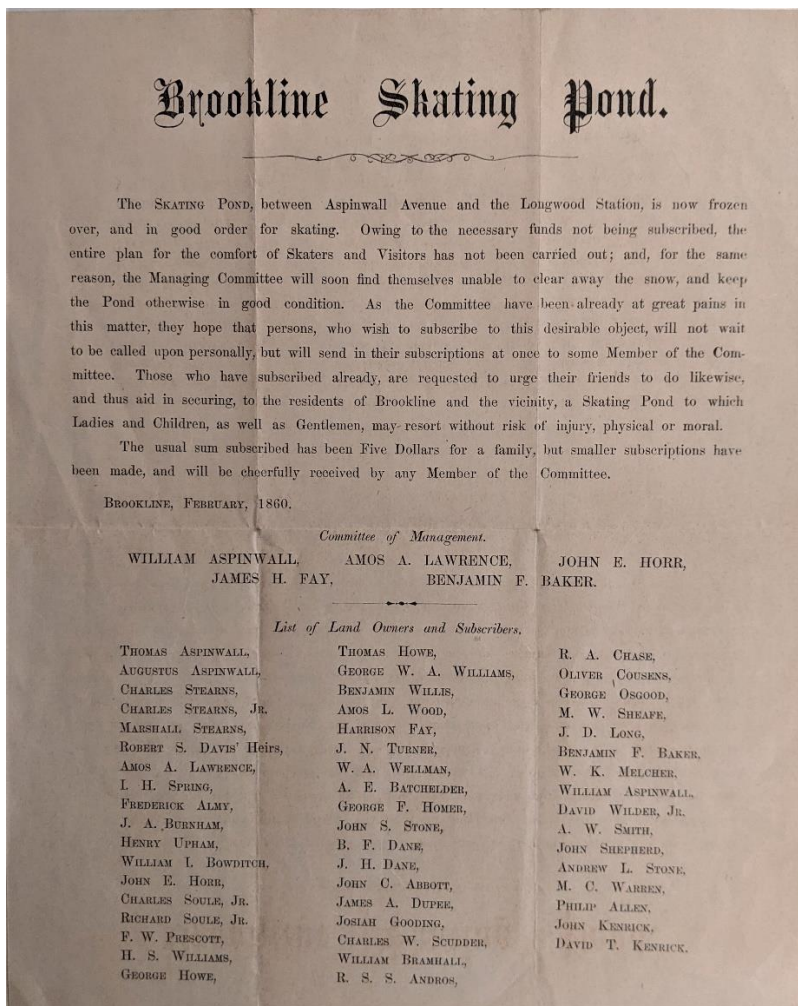
The *Circular* is addressed to Isaac Goodwin, author of *Town Officer or Laws of Massachusetts, The New England Sheriff*, and numerous pamphlets of local interest to Worcester and nearby Sterling.

John West and Eleazer Tyng Fox Richardson were printers and booksellers in Boston from the 1790's until the mid-1820's and were very involved in trade developments during their tenure. John Loring was a Boston printer for 55 years and was the editor of *Christian Watchman* and publisher, along with West & Richardson of the *Massachusetts Register* from 1800 to 1848.

This broadside is not cited in Shaw & Shoemaker and OCLC records a single copy, at the American Antiquarian Society.

*Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, IV, p. 28. *Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, I, p. 794. (701)

## BROOKLINE FISCAL CRISIS JUST BEFORE THE WAR



14. (Skating). Lawrence, Amos A., William Aspinwall, John E. Herr, Hames H. Fay, Benjamin F. Baker. *Brookline Skating Pond.* [Caption title]. Brookline, (Mass): February, 1860.

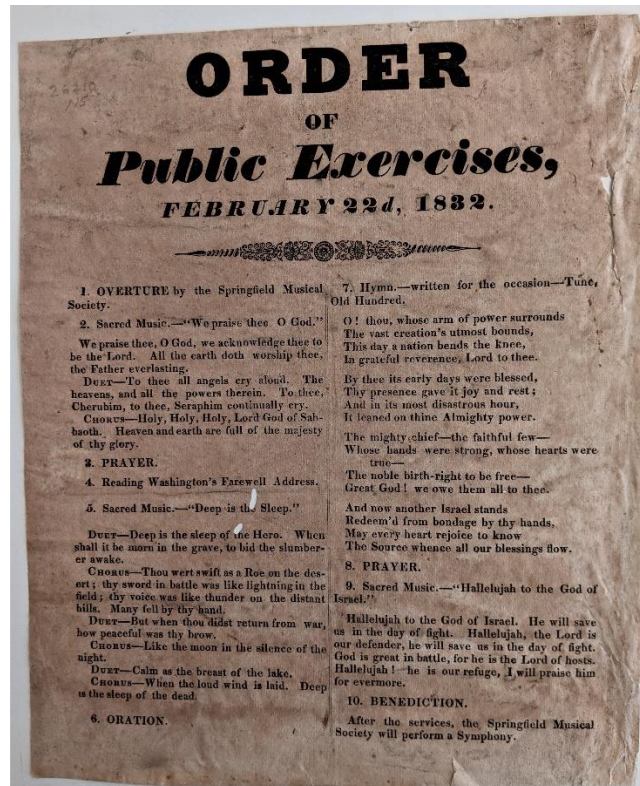
\$ 125.00

Sm. 4to broadside. 250 x 125 mm., [9 ¾ x 8 inches]. Previously folded, otherwise very good copy.

Although the pond was frozen, it could not be maintained by the local authorities who “find themselves unable to clear away the snow and keep the Pond otherwise in good condition.” Subscription to maintain the Pond are requested and it is hoped the public, “will not wait to be called upon personally, but will send in their subscriptions at once . . .” This list of those who have already subscribed and sent in “Five Dollars” number near 50, and include families with names like Bowditch, Prescott, Howe, Dane, Warren and Allen.

Not listed under title in OCLC or in the catalogues of the American Antiquarian Society, Boston Athenaeum, or the Boston Public Library. (696)

RARE BROADSIDE CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH



15. (Washington). *Order of Public Exercises, February 22d, 1832* [Caption title]. N. p., n.d, but probably (Springfield, Mass.): 1832. \$ 350.00

Small folio broadside. 290 x 235 mm., [11½" x 9-3/8"]. Paper stock toned to brown. Small interior tear and two tiny holes, but just touching two letters. Caption title in large, bold type.

Broadside publication documenting the ceremony celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of President George Washington. The program includes a reading of Washington's *Farewell Address*, a prayer and benediction, interspersed with a number of selections performed by the Springfield Musical Society. The reading of Washington's *Address* was conducted in ceremony after ceremony around the country and became an essential element of celebration once it was established as a federal holiday by an act of Congress in 1879.

In 1832, Henry Clay attempted to pass a bill which would have moved Washington's grave from Virginia to the District of Columbus, resulting in a clash of Northern states against Southern states about overreach of Federal powers and sovereignty of States rights. A member of the Washington family, declined the opportunity putting the issue to rest and postponing any national celebration for another forty-five years.

See the National Archive and Mount Vernon websites under "George Washington's Birthday" for further discussion of the politics surround the birthday celebration.

Not listed in OCLC under title, nor in *American Imprints* for years 1830-39.