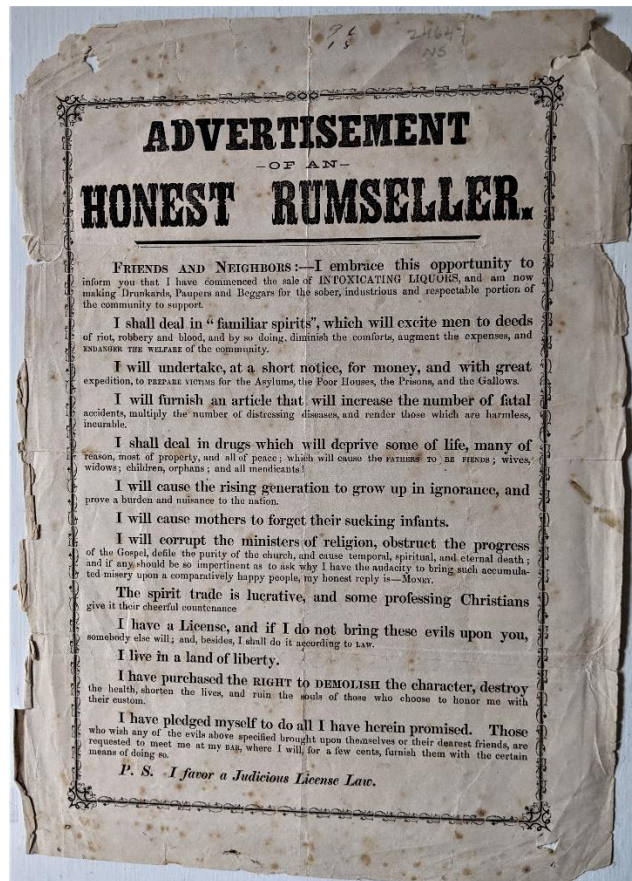


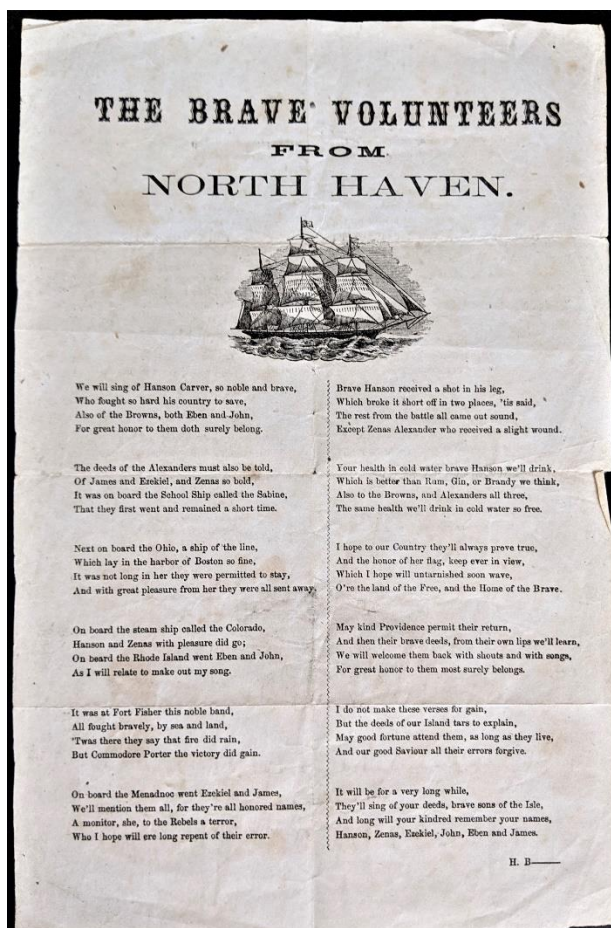
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## List 34, New Series Broadside & Manuscript Americana



Civil War Verse, Congressional Funeral Broadside, Letter from  
Genet to President Jackson, Medical Mss. Diagnosing Chorea,  
Slavery Manuscripts from Mississippi and Tennessee, Irish  
Song Sheet & War of 1812 Broadside

“WE WILL SING OF HANSON CARVER, SO NOBLE AND BRAVE,  
WHO FOUGHT SO HARD HIS COUNTRY TO SAVE”

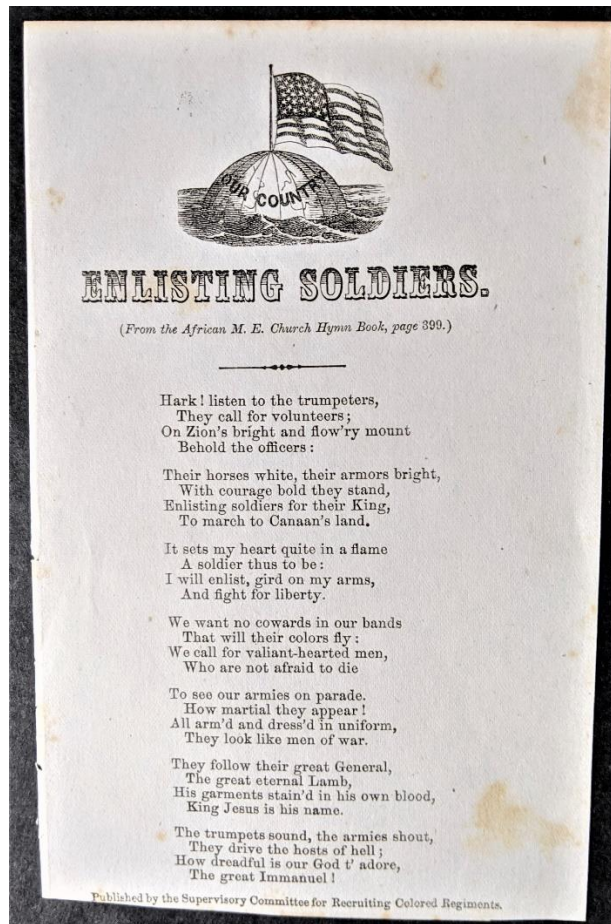


1. (Civil War). H. B-----. (Harrison Beverage). *The Brave Volunteers from North Haven.*  
(Caption title). (North Haven?, Maine?): ca. 1862-65. \$ 275.00

4to. broadside. 255 x 167 mm. [10 x 6 ¾ inches]. 12 stanzas of verse in two columns, with woodcut engraving of large sailing ship set beneath the title.

American Navy Civil War verse broadside from North Haven Island, Maine, written by Harrison Beverage. The broadside lists many names of sailors from North Haven and ships that they served on. The names included are Hanson Carver, the Brown's - Eben & John, the Alexanders - James, Ezekiel & Zena. They served on board the School Ship Sabine, The Ohio a ship of the line, The steamship Colorado, the Rhode Island and on board the Monitor Menadnoc with a couple of them getting wounded in battle. The piece also tells about the battle at Fort Fisher and Commodore Porter. Rare. (712)

## RECRUITING COLORED REGIMENTS



2. (Civil War). *Our Country. Enlisting Soldiers.* (From the *African M. E. Church Hymn Book*, page 399). Philadelphia: Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops, (ca. 1864). \$ 300.00

Broadside. 8vo. 195 x 125 mm., [7 ¾ x 5 inches]. Song in 7 stanzas. Woodcut of globe and flag at top of the sheet. Paper a bit brown at edges and light staining, otherwise very good.

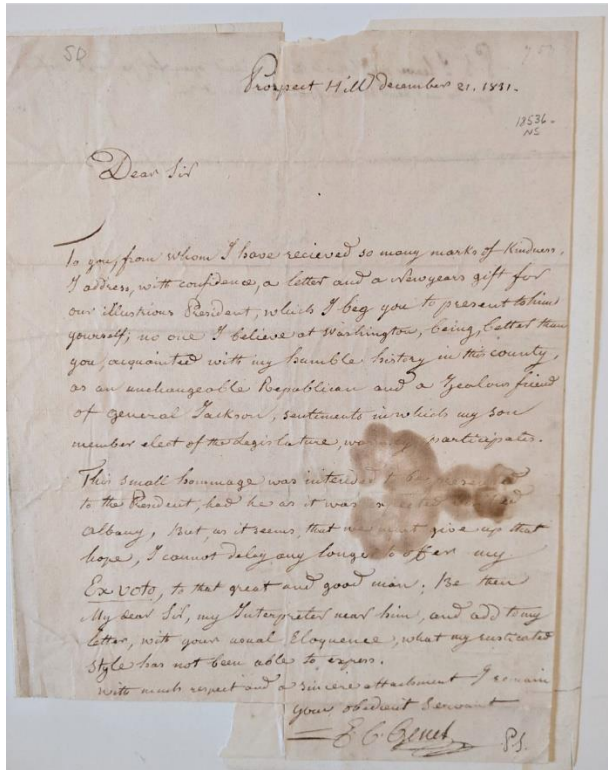
“Hark! listen to the trumpeters/ They call for volunteers/ On Zion’s bright and flow’ry mount/ Behold the officers:”

The Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regimens was an organization that existed during the Civil War with the goal of integrating African Americans into the military. After the Emancipation Proclamation made clear that blacks were invited to participate in the fight against the Confederacy, the chairman of the Committee, Thomas Webster founded a school to train African American recruits and officers. Named the Free Military School for Applicants for the Command of Colored Regiments, the institution recruited and trained hundreds of African Americans during its brief year of operation.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, *Preserving American Freedom*. (711)



A CHRISTMAS GIFT FROM EDMOND GENET TO "OUR ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT"  
ANDREW JACKSON



3. Genet, E(dmond) C(harles). *Autograph Letter Signed (to William L. Marcy?)*. Prospect Hill, December 21, 1831. \$ 525.00

4to. 260 x200 mm., [10 ¼ x 8 inches]. 1 page, plus small portions of two other pages (folio sheet, folded), approximately 150 words. Written in ink, Moderate brown stain toward center obscuring a number of words. Letter laid down into marginal paper supports.

This letter discusses Genet's enclose Christmas gift for President Andrew Jackson (which the verso of the letter indicates to be a medallion bearing the head of Julius Caesar). Genet begs the recipient (thought to be William L. Marcy, U.S. Senator and former Secretary of State), to give Jackson the gift, because: "no one I believe at Washington, being better than you, acquainted with my humble history in this country, as an unchangeable Republican and a zealous friend of General Jackson." Genet wished to deliver the

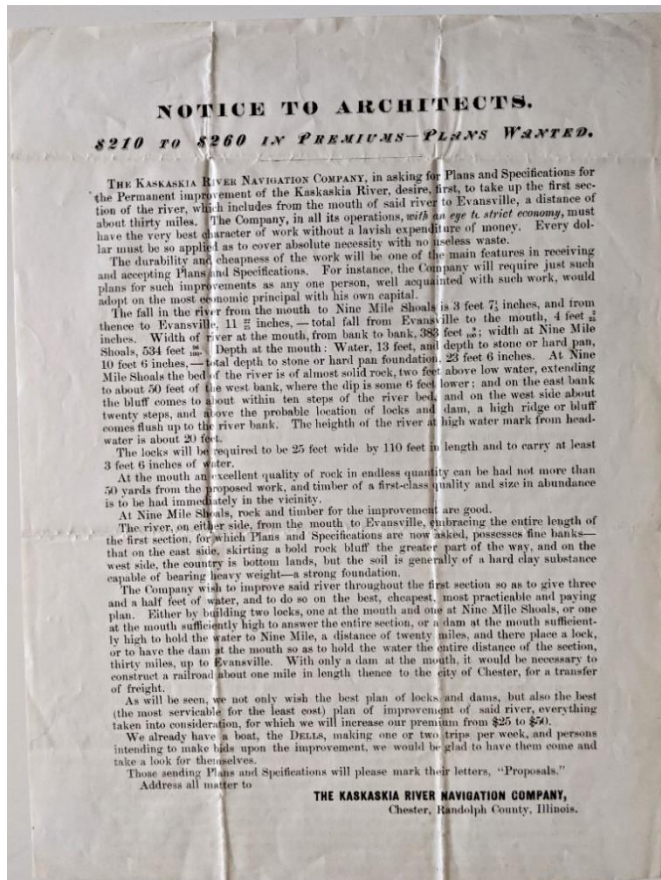
gift to Jackson personally, but Jackson's proposed visit to Albany never materialized.

The letter is significant for several reasons. It demonstrates Genet's continued involvement with the highest political men in America, as well as his commitment to democratic ideals (now translated for the Jacksonian age). A Governor of New York, Senator, and Secretary of State, Marcy was influential on American foreign policy, and the letter demonstrates Genet's intimacy with him. "...be then My dear Sir, my Interpreter near him, and add to my letter, with your usual eloquence, what my rusticated style has not been able to express."

The contact between Genet and Jackson came at an important moment of U.S.-French relations, a subject of continuous interest to Genet, the first minister of the French Republic to the United States. President Jackson had sent William Rives as representative to France to try to negotiate a settlement of the "Beaumarchais claim," a claim by the family for repayment for services rendered by their ancestor to the American Revolution. Rives was also seeking reparations against the French for their role in the commercial crisis that preceded the War of 1812. In 1830, the U.S. had manipulated wine tariffs as a weapon in the negotiations, but by 1831 both sides were finally agreeing to settlements which favored American claims. Genet's "small homage" to Jackson cannot have failed to figure in the President's perception of France at this crucial time in the diplomatic relationship of the two countries.

Jackson and Genet did occasionally correspond, and two letters dated 1831 are held by the James Monroe Museum and Memorial Library.

## KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY



4. (Illinois). *Notice to Architects. \$210 to \$260 in Premiums -- Plans Wanted. The Kaskaskia River Navigation Company, in asking for Plans and Specifications for the Permanent improvement of the Kaskaskia River, desire, first, to take up the first section of the river, which includes from the mouth of said river to Evansville...* (Caption title & beginning of text). Chester, Randolph County, Illinois: Kaskaskia River Navigation Company, [ca.1850]. \$ 450.00

Broadside. 290 x 215mm., [11½ x 8 ½ inches.] Folded as for mailing (but verso blank), otherwise fine.

A "Request for Proposals" issued to architects and civil engineers to be addressed to the Company at Chester, Randolph County. The text provides considerable information on the hydrography of the Kaskaskia from its mouth at the Mississippi through Nine Mile Shoals to Evansville thirty miles upriver. The plan is to build two locks, or a combination of a lock and a dam, to

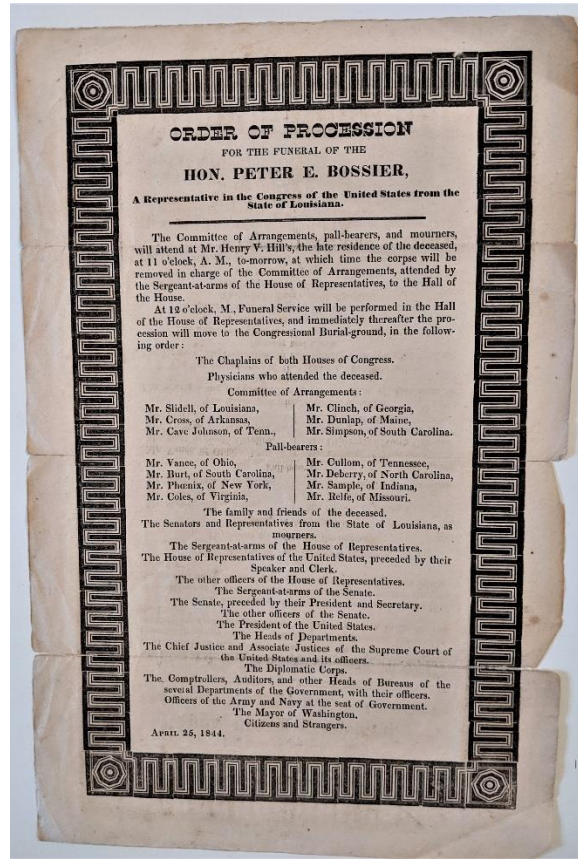
"improve said river throughout the first section so as to give three and a half feet of water, and to do so on the best, cheapest, most practical and paying plan." The necessary materials are readily available: "an excellent quality of rock in endless quantity can be had not more than 50 yards from the proposed work, and timber of a first-class quality and size in abundance is to be had immediately in the vicinity."

Little has been found out about the Company. It was incorporated on Feb. 15, 1853 (Private Laws of the State of Illinois, vol. II; Springfield 1869). There were 29 corporators representing seven counties (Shelby, Fayette, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Randolph, and Monroe and two years after incorporation the legislature passed an act to enable towns along the river to use State tax money in aid of the Company. That second act was amended by the legislature in 1869 and legal questions involving the tax issue were litigated as late as 1872. The fact that the Company "desire[s] first, to take up the first section of the river" would indicate an earlier date of publication, ca. 1850.

The second largest river system in Illinois, emptying into the Mississippi, the Kaskaskia has long been a vital artery for the transportation of agricultural goods and other articles of commerce. But its complex hydrography has frustrated attempts to improve navigability, including a major project as recently as 1962.

No publications of the Company have been found. Not cited in OCLC or Cecil Byrd's *Bibliography of Illinois Imprints*. (705)

FUNERAL OF CONGRESSMAN FROM LOUISIANA ATTENDED BY PRESIDENT TYLER  
- MOST NOTED FOR HIS DUEL OF HONOR -



5. (Louisiana). Hon. Peter B. Bossier). *Order of Procession for the Funeral of the Hon. Peter E. Bossier, A Representative in the Congress of the United States from the State of Louisiana...*[Caption title].. [Washington, D.C: April 25, 1844.] \$ 300.00

Folio broadside. 340 x 220 mm., [13 1/3 x 8 3/4 inches]. Wide geometric mourning border. Old folds. Two small pieces lacking from right hand margin, but very good

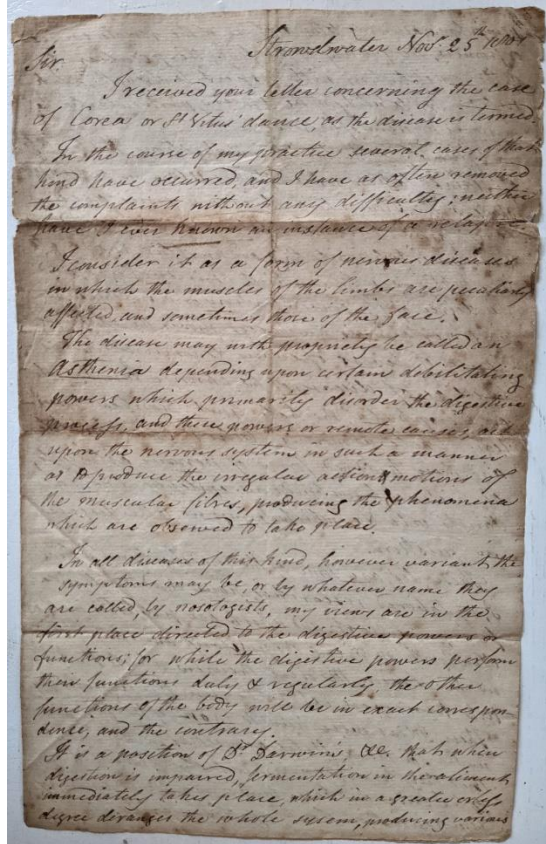
Bossier was of a Creole family, one of the earliest to settle in Louisiana. He was a cotton and sugar plantation owner. A Calhoun democrat, he served from March 4, 1843 until his death on April 24, 1844. He was later reinterred in Natchitoches, La..

His funeral service was conducted in the well of the House of Representatives and a newspaper notice about the event reads as follows: "The lighted candles, the priests in their white surplices, and the clouds of incense wreathing in the Hall, presented a scene calculated to strike the beholder with awe. The Rev. Mr. Ryder then took his seat at the desk, and delivered an eloquent sermon."

*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.* See *History Art and Archives of the United States House of Representative*, "The Funeral of Pierre Bossier of Louisiana" for details on the funeral.



## EARLY DIAGNOSIS FOR WHAT WAS TO BE CALLED HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE



6. (Medical). Barker, Jeremiah. *Autograph Letter Signed to Dr. Hathaway*. Stroudwater, (Portland, District of Maine), November 25, 1801. \$ 400.00

Folio. 290 x 180 mm., [7 x 11 1/2 inches]. 4 pp. About 1100 words. Paper stock browned, slight breaks at folds, edge wear; overall a bit fragile but highly legible.

Lengthy and interesting medical letter in which Dr. Jeremiah Barker (1751-1835), physician of Maine, writes to a Dr. Hathaway concerning his treatment for the rare disease of Corea (Chorea) or St. Vitus Dance; an involuntary movement disorder. One of a group of neurological disorders called dyskinesias, the term is derived from a Greek word for a kind of dance, as the quick movements of the feet or hands are vaguely comparable to dancing or piano playing. Born in Scituate, Massachusetts, Barker went to Cambridge, where he studied medicine and surgery under Dr. Lincoln, a prominent physician and Harvard Medical School graduate.

"I received your letter concerning the case of Corea [Chorea] or St. Vitus Dance, as the disease is termed. In the course of my practice several cases of that kind have occurred, and I have as often removed the complaints without any difficulty; neither have I ever known an instance of a relapse. I consider it as a form of nervous disease, in which the muscles of the limbs are particularly affected and sometimes those of the face. The disease may with propriety be called an Asthenea, depending upon certain debilitating powers, which primarily disorder the digestive process and these powers or remote causes act upon the nervous system in such a manner as to produce the irregular actions & motions of the muscular fibers, producing the phenomena which are observed to take place. In all diseases of this kind, however variant the symptoms may be, only whatever name they are called by nosologists, my views are in the first place directed to the digestive powers or functions, for while the digestive powers perform their functions duly & regularly, the other functions of the body will be in exact correspondence, and the contrary. It is the position of Dr. Darwin's et al., that when digestion is impaired, fermentation in the aliment immediately takes place, which in a greater or less degree deranges the whole system..."

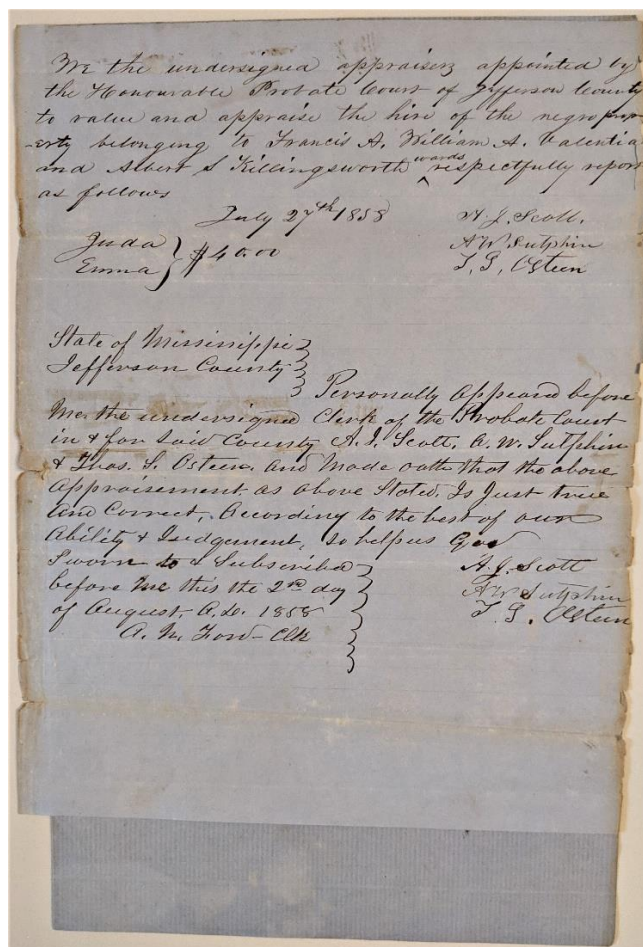
Although somewhat correct on the description of the malady, Dr. Barker mistakenly ascribed the syndrome to digestive ailments. In fact, he was known as the "Alkaline Doctor" because of his belief that excess stomach acidity caused a number of illnesses.

Upon receiving his license Dr. Barker then opened a medical practice in Barnstable, Cape Cod, where he married Abigail Gorham. During the Revolution Dr. Barker joined the Continental

Army as a surgeon and was a member of the ill- fated Bagaduce Expedition against the British Navy, when the ship in which he was serving was forced to retreat up the Penobscot River. With the remainder of the officers and crew, he made his way through the woods, undergoing extreme hardship. Around 1792, he moved to the Portland area.

See the account of Barker in *Dictionary of American Biography*, and *American National Biography* on-line. (709)

MARY SHAW, GUARDIAN OF THE ORPHANED KILLINGSWORTH CHILDREN  
-- VALUATION OF NEGRO PROPERTY --



7. (Slavery. Mississippi). *Probate Documents "Writ of Hire" of Frances A. and William A. Valentia, and Albert S. Killingsworth, Wards. Signed by Albert N. Ford, clerk, A.J. Scott, A.W. Sutpin, and Thomas S. Osteen, appraisers, J.M. Ellis, Judge. Jefferson County, State of Mississippi, April-July 1858.* \$ 450.00

4to. 315 x 200mm., [12 ½ x 8 inches]. 2 pp. Docket on verso. Blue legal paper; folds, edges browned, and slightly frayed; top page cut 2 inches shorter, no loss.



The first page, dated July 27, 1858, shows the value of two slaves, Juda and Emma, owned by the named wards to be valued at \$40 together. The three appraisers of the above slave property signed their names on the first page. The second page is an application of Mary Shaw, dated April 9, guardian of the four Killingsworth wards to appoint the appraisers for the slaves. It is signed by Albert N. Ford, clerk.

There is an interesting story behind these records. William Anderson Killingsworth, owner of about thirty slaves, was born 1821 in Tennessee. He married Nancy Ann Shaw who was born 1820 in Mississippi, and died 23 June 1853 in Jefferson County, MS. Their children were Francis, Horace, Valencia, William, and Albert.

On July 19, 1854 William Killingsworth was murdered by two of his slaves, named Jesse and Albert. Two more slaves, Bill and Charles, were accused of torching the house. Unnamed slaves retrieved William's body and his three children from the burning house. The slaves' trial was in the fall of 1854. Jesse and Albert were hung November 21, 1854. Jesse confessed that he alone committed the murder.

This information is recorded in a diary written by Susan Sillers Darden, which began in January 1854. Darden was thirty-eight years old when she wrote the diary. The diary reads in part;

“July 20, 1854: There was an awful murder committed at Killingsworth’s last night. He was murdered by his negroes and the house burned down; he had four children but the house was discovered and taken out.”

“November 21, 1854: Our negroes went to Fayette to see Jesse and Albert hung for murdering their master W. Killingsworth. Jesse confessed that he had done it all, that no one helped to do it; exhorted his fellow servants to be faithful and do their duty.”

Since both parents were deceased, the Killingsworth children were the wards of their grandmother Mary Shaw and Uncle William Shaw. Frances Chalmers Killingsworth (1842-1910) was the oldest child.

See *The Diary of Susan Sillers Darden* on-line at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson Mississippi. (714)

**“THE SOUTH COULD NOT GET ALONG WELL WITHOUT ITS BLACK POPULATION –  
ONE MONTHS WORK IN THE SUN OF THE SOUTH WOULD CURE THE BITTEREST ABOLITIONISTS  
OF THE NORTH OF HIS BITTER OPPOSITION TO THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY”**

5377  
NS

July 27 57

Memphis July 27/57

My Dear Wife

Now is it not too bad to be absent from you, and receive no letters to inform me, of your, about your, wellfare, where you are, or how you get along, although some one about my size, to hear and keep you from getting in those moody abstractions; indeed if I was present with you to day I would leave you about not writing me oftener, to be one month absent from the and we hate so dear and receive but one letter, is enough to make me feel the extreme anxiety, caused by delay and bad management of the mails.

I hope you have not been so unfortunate as I have been in not receiving my letters as I have not yet failed to write twice a week Sunday & Wednesdays.

Ellen if you should be taken very ill you must send me the news by lightning as there is no certainty about the mails now that the river is so low and navigation difficult you have no idea how anxious I feel about you I wish sometimes that I had taken you down with me where I could watch over you and be your guardian my own self but I know

8. (Slavery Tennessee). McCallum, J. Autograph Letter Signed to his Wife "Ellen" Concerning Slaves in the South and His Hay Dealing Business Trip to Tennessee. Memphis, Tennessee. July 27, 1857. \$ 375.00

4to. letter sheet. 250 x 195 mm., [9 ¾ x 15 ½ inches]. 4 pp. about 840 words. Folded in thirds. Written in black ink faded brown in very legible hand.

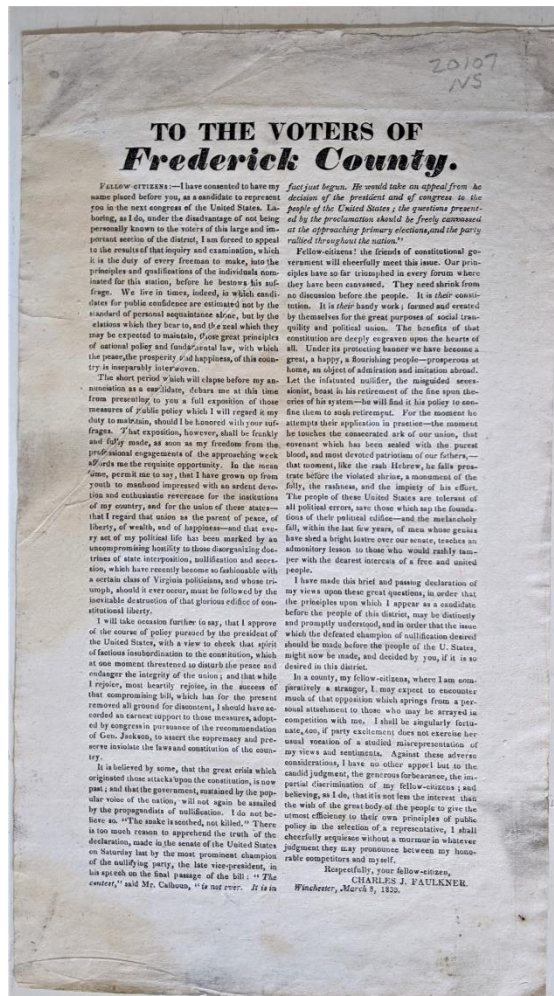
J(esse) McCallum was a hay dealer from Cincinnati, Ohio, who travelled away from his family on business forays. In this case he writes from Memphis, Tennessee, complaining about the heat and commenting on the "darkies" as follows: "... the sun is scorching from 10 am to 4 pm the difference is very perceptible I think the heat is greater on account of the drought the ground is parched up and dry...the streets are deserted in the middle of the day but the darkies will be down in the hottest part of the day in the sun and sleep with the sun

shining full in their face and appear to enjoy it as much as a white man would in the shade, what a difference collar (sic) makes...the south could not get along well without its black population one months work in the sun of the south would cure the bitterest abolitionist of the north of his bitter opposition (sic) to institutions of slavery and come over without a groan to be a slave owner if compelled to earn his living by cultivating the soil."

McCallum thinks "we will do well on this load of hay...as hay is advancing" and also comments about his wife's lack of correspondence and reminds her that he writes twice a week. The last page is particularly affectionate--he remarks about being a "bachelor husband" and adds ; "... the only true enjoyment I have had was when I recd your letter since I left you, and now Elly, if you wish me to enjoy myself write often..."

Jesse McCallum (often spelled Mc Collum in historical records) was born in Ohio in 1819. In 1850, he was working as a stone cutter. By 1860, he was living with wife, Eleanor Welsh, and six children in Marysville, Yuba, California. In the Civil War he was a Union Corporal, 81st Illinois Infantry, Company A. In 1870, he was making "gas machines". He died in Marysville in 1880. (708)

IN 1832 FAULKNER CALLS FOR REASON ON THE ISSUE OF SOUTHERN SLAVERY:  
IN 1833 HE RUNS FOR THE U.S. CONGRESS--AND IS DEFEATED IN HIS HOME STATE



9. (Slavery. Virginia). Faulkner, Charles J. *To the Voters of Frederick County. Fellow Citizens:--I have consented to have my name placed before you, as a candidate to represent you in the next congress of the United States* (Caption title & partial text). (Winchester, Va.), 1833. \$ 750.00

Broadside 4to. 290 x 160 mm., [11 ¼ x 6 ¼ inches]. Printed in two columns, signed in type by Charles J. Faulkner at Winchester, dated March 8, 1833, at conclusion. Lightly dust-soiled, pale stain affecting perhaps one-third of the left-hand margin and column of text. Neatly silked on verso. Withal, about very good.

Following the August, 1831, Nat Turner rebellion in Southampton County, a last effort was made by moderate Virginians to gradually abolish slavery. Faulkner, a 26-year-old lawyer and assemblyman, along with Thomas Jefferson Randolph, sponsored legislation to free all children born of slave parents after July 4, 1840. His speech emphasized the evil of slavery for Southern white labor, noting that slavery "converts the energy of the community into indolence--its power into imbecility--its efficiency into weakness....Shall society suffer, that the slaveholder may continue to gather his crop of human flesh?"

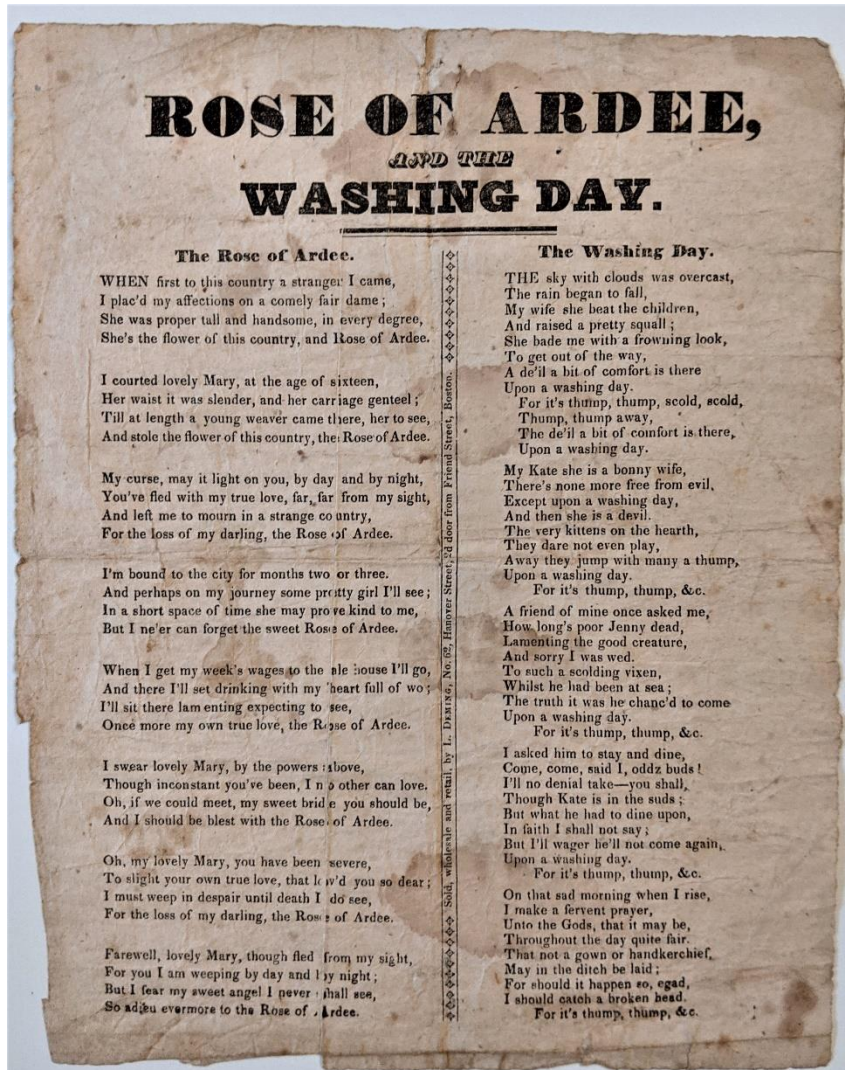
As the Assembly was malapportioned in favor of the Tidewater slaveocracy, the proposal lost rather narrowly, and nearly thirty years later the Confederacy was assured of Virginia's succession.

It is perhaps not surprising that Faulkner, "comparatively a stranger" to the county, but a member of the Virginia House of Delegates at this time (1831-34) was not successful in his campaign to represent Virginia in the U.S. Senate. However, Faulkner was elected to three terms in Congress from Virginia in the 1850s. He was elected to Congress from West Virginia after the Civil War. In the interim he served as Minister to France during the Buchanan administration and on the staff of Stonewall Jackson.

Not in Hummel. Not found in American Imprints for 1833 and not in the 1830-1839 title index. OCLC records four copies at The Library of Virginia, University of Virginia, Virginia Historical Society, and American Antiquarian Society. (713)



OLD IRISH FOLK SONG PUBLISHED FOR THE IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY OF BOSTON



10. (Song Sheet). *Rose or Ardee, and the Washing Day.* Boston: Sold Wholesale and Retail by L. Deming, (1832-37). \$ 225.00

Broadside 8vo. 225 x 180 mm., [9 x 7 inches]. Songs printed in two columns, separated by a decorative border with the imprint in small type. Paper stock brown, a few stains, and edges rough, otherwise sound and attractive.

*I courted lovely Mary, at the age of sixteen,*

*Her waist it was slender, and her carriage genteel;*

*Till at length a young weaver come thee, her to see,*

*And stole the flower of this country, the Rose of Ardee*

AND

*My Kate she is a bonny wife*

*There's none more free from evil,*

*Except upon a washing day,*

*And then she is a devil.*

*The very kittens on the hearth,*

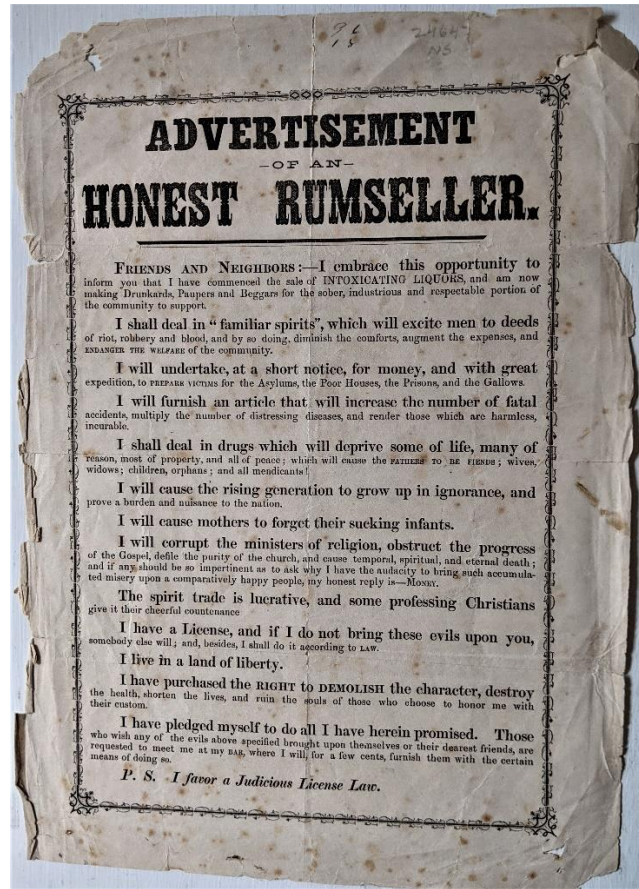
*Thjey dare not even play,*

*Away they jump with many a thump,*

*Upon a Washing Day*

OCLC cites a one copy at the American Antiquarian Society. (716)

“I SHALL DEAL IN FAMILIAR SPRITS, WHICH WILL EXCITE MEN TO DEEDS OF RIOT  
-- I WILL CAUSE MOTHERS TO FORGET THEIR SUCKLING INFANTS” --



11. (Temperance Broadside). *Advertisement of an Honest Rumseller*. [Caption title]. Broadside, N.p: ca. 1850. \$ 450.00

Folio Broadside. 320 x 225 mm., [12 x 9 inches]. Text printed within an ornamental border. Old folds, sheet toned, some spotty foxed, margins with tears and a few very small holes at the folds.

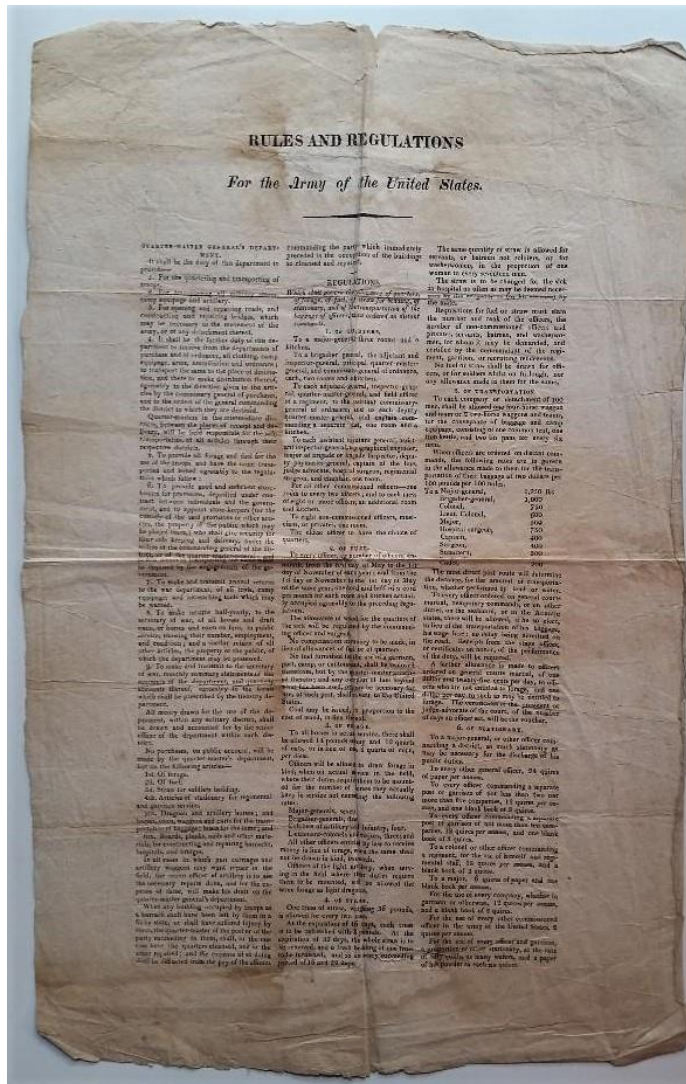
Attractive and amusing, broadside written to spoof the motives of the liquor trade. It is comprised of a series of ironic pledges, and it opens with a short preamble which reads in part,

"Friends and Neighbors:--I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I have commenced the sale of INTOXICATING LIQUORS, and am now making Drunkards, Paupers and Beggars for the sober, industrious and respectable portion of the community to support."

OCLC sites only a sing copy of this broadside at the New York Historical Society. Another printing with the same title but a little different text and a large woodcut is located at the Main State Library, dated ca. 1900. (707).



# UNRECORD WAR OF 1812 BROADSIDE



12. War of 1812. Quarter Master General. *Rules and Regulations for the Army of the United States.* (Washington), ca. 1812 - 14. \$ 1,750.00

Folio broadside. 460 x 285 mm. (18 x 11 1/4 inches). Text printed in three columns. Old folds with a few minor tears at folds, paper stock toned with some light staining; well preserved copy with wide margins.

Unrecorded broadside issued by the Quarter Master General's Department, probably in furtherance of legislation passed by Congress in 1812, "An Act establishing rules and articles for the government armies of the United States, with the regulations of the War Department respecting the same" (see Shaw & Shoemaker 26933).

The first column outlines the general rules of the department in nine numbered paragraphs. The second and third columns declare procurement guidelines, being "Regulations which shall govern allowances of quarters, of forage, of fuel, of straw bedding, of stationary, and of transportation of

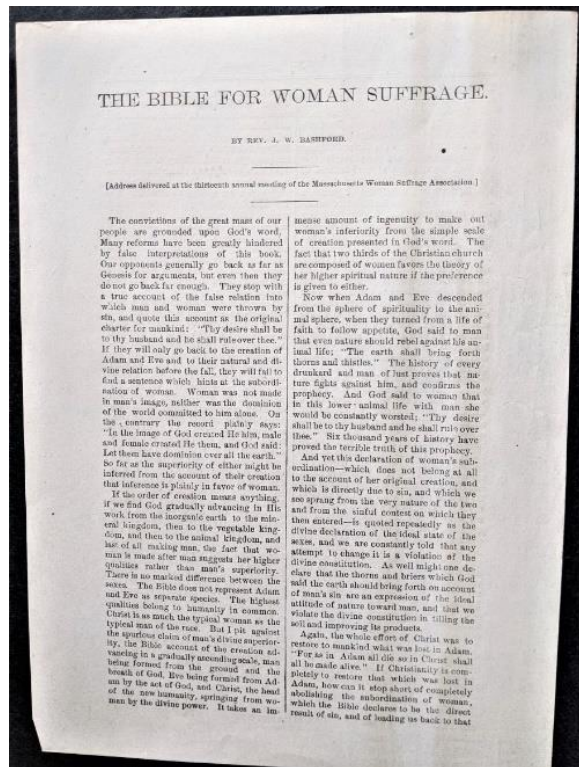


baggage of officers, when ordered on distant commands." Regulations governing each of these six categories are set forth in detail.

The Quarter Master General's Department was established by Congress in 1780. In 1802 when the U. S. military was reduced during the Jefferson Administration, the Quarter Master Department was dissolved. The department lay dormant until January of 1812 when war with Britain was perceived to be imminent and it was revived with the authority to purchase military stores, camp equipage and other articles requisite for troops and provide means of transportation.

This broadside is not cited in Shaw & Shoemaker, OCLC, and is not listed in the collection of AAS. Library Company, and NYPL. (335)

EVERY HUMAN BEING HAS A RIGHT TO WORK OUT HIS OR HER OWN DESTINY. . ."



13. (Women). Bashford, Rev. J. W. *The Bible for Women Suffrage. (Address delivered at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association).* Boston: Woman's Journal, [1883]. \$ 125.00

Broadside. 8vo. 235 x 170 mm., [9 ¼ x 6 ¾ inches]. Printed in two columns, texting filling both recto and verso of the sheet. Some dust soiling to the front of the sheet.

James Whitford Bashford (1849- 1919) was Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the first missionaries working in China at the end of the century. In this addressed, delivered in 1883, Bashford uses the creation story as the basis for female equality. Quoting the Bible he writes, "and God said, 'Let them have dominion over all the earth.' So far as the superiority of either might be inferred from the account of their creation that inference is plainly in favor of woman."

According to his biography in the *American National Biography Database*, Bashford was a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement, and an early and bold advocate of licensing women to preach within the Methodist church. See the article by Durwood Dunn for a detailed biography of Bashford's career. (704)