

JULY 28, 2026

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A Glimpse into the Daily Operations of Victorian British Customs

1. [Board of Customs].

[Great Britain].

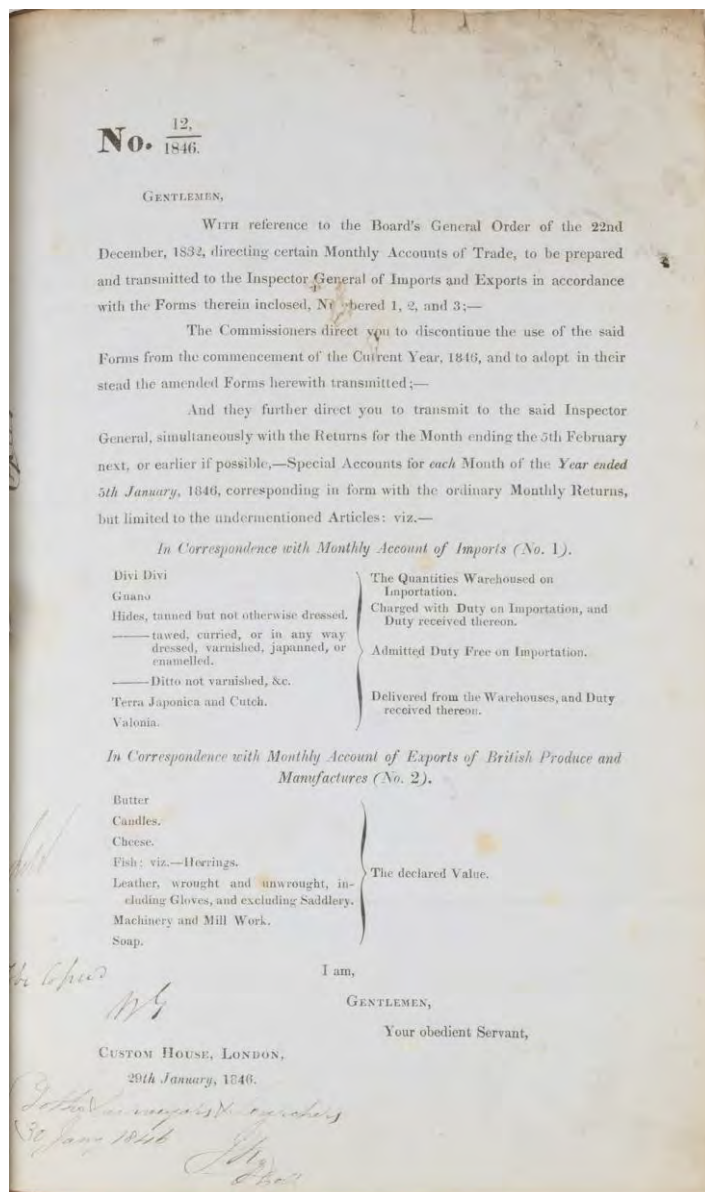
[*Collection of Orders Relating to Commerce and Trade Issued by the Board of Customs, Treasury, Privy Council and Queen*]. [Great Britain: S.n., 1846-1848]. [357] ff. Folio (13-1/4" x 8-1/4"; 33.6 x 20.9 cm).

Contemporary three-quarter vellum over plain paper-covered boards, early hand-lettered title to spine, edges of bound-in sheets untrimmed. Light soiling to exterior, vellum starting to crack through paper, corners bumped and worn, front hinge split causing front board and spine to separate from text block, rear hinge just starting. Most items printed on blue paper and docketed "On the Service of the Customs./ Collector and Comptroller/ at [blank]" in print, some dockets completed "Hull" in ink. Light toning to interior, light soiling to edges, single hole through each item near top (from prior posting?) affecting text, legibility slightly impacted in places, occasional light foxing, a few partial cracks to text block, a few items loosening but secure, early manuscript notes, signatures and/or corrections to many items, some with postmarks or manuscript dockets. \$1,500.

* An extraordinary and remarkably detailed insider compilation of official orders, broadsides, circulars, and departmental notices documenting the day-to-day administrative machinery of British global trade at the dawn of the High Victorian era. Likely assembled contemporaneously by a senior customs officer-with several entries pointing specifically to operations out of the port of Hull-this volume captures a pivotal moment of institutional transformation as Great Britain dismantled long-standing mercantilist protections and embraced free trade.

Spanning the crucial years between 1846 and 1848, the collection highlights the radical liberalization of British commercial policy triggered by Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel's repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. As trade tariffs were slashed and imperial commerce exploded in volume, the Board of Customs was forced to adapt rapidly to unprecedented administrative, logistical, and legal challenges.

Many of the orders in this volume are apparently unrecorded, with no copies located on OCLC or Library Hub.



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MUCIO BARQUERA, PRESIDENTE

de la Exma. Asamblea de México, y por la ley Gobernador interino de su Departamento.

Por el Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores, Gobernacion y Policía se me ha comunicado el decreto siguiente.

«Exmo. Sr.—El Exmo. Sr. Presidente constitucional de la República, se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.

«José Joaquín de Herrera, general de División y Presidente constitucional de la República Mexicana, á los habitantes de ella, sabed: Que el Congreso general ha decretado lo que sigue.

Art. 1.º Se suprimen los artículos 31 y siguientes, hasta el 46 del tit. 4.º de las Bases de organizacion política de la República, y en su lugar se colocarán los siguientes.

CAMARA DE SENADORES.

El Senado se formará de sesenta y seis vocales, divididos en las tres clases siguientes.

Primera. Veinticuatro Senadores nombrados uno por cada uno de los veinticuatro Departamentos de la República.

Segunda. Veintium senadores votados por todos los Departamentos de la República, y subdivididos en las cuatro clases siguientes: seis agricultores, seis mineros, tres empresarios de industria fabril, y seis comerciantes ó capitalistas.

Tercera. Veintium Senadores postulados por la Cámara de Diputados, el Gobierno y la Suprema Corte de Justicia, y elegidos por el Senado mismo.

Para ser Senador de cualquiera de las tres clases expresadas, se requiere ser mexicano por nacimiento, ó estar comprendido en la parte 2.ª del art. II de las Bases de organizacion política, ciudadano en el ejercicio de sus derechos, mayor de 35 años, y tener una renta anual que no baje de dos mil pesos, procedente de capital, industria, sueldo ó profesion honesta.

Para serlo de la primera clase, se requiere ademas, haber servido alguno de los cargos siguientes: Senador ó Diputado al Congreso general, Presidente ó Vice-presidente de la República, Secretario del Despacho por mas de seis meses, ó Gobernador de Estado ó Departamento por igual tiempo; Ministro de algun Tribunal superior con servicio efectivo en la magistratura de mas de seis años; Ministro plenipotenciario de la Nacion, ó encargado de negocios de la misma, cerca de algun Gobierno extranjero; Jefe de alguna de las oficinas superiores de Hacienda; vocal del antiguo ó del actual Consejo; Obispo ó Eclesiástico de distinguidos servicios en su carrera; General efectivo.

Para ser Senador de la segunda clase, se requiere poseer notoriamente un capital de monto á lo menos de cuarenta mil pesos, empleado en el ramo ó industria, por el cual se verifica la eleccion.

Para serlo de la tercera clase, es requisito que el electo se haya distinguido en su carrera ó ocupacion respectiva, por su saber ó industria, ó por servicios prestados á la Nacion.

La eleccion de Senadores de la primera clase, compete en cada Departamento á la Asamblea Departamental.

La eleccion de Senadores de la segunda clase, compete á todas las Juntas Departamentales. El Senado, en cada bienio, declarará Senadores por esta clase á los que hayan tenido respectivamente mayor número de votos. Si dos ó mas personas reunieren votacion igual, y no cupieren todas en el número de vacantes que van á cubrirse, el Senado elegirá precisamente entre ellas.

La eleccion de las Asambleas Departamentales para Senador de la segunda clase, prefiere á la hecha por una sola Asamblea para Senador de la primera, y ésta á la de las Autoridades supremas para Senador de la tercera.

El Senado, en cada una de las tres clases de que se compone, se renovará por terceras partes cada dos años.

Para la renovacion de Senadores de la primera clase, al fin del primer bienio, elegirán los ocho Departamentos siguientes: Aguascalientes, Alta y Baja California, Coahuila, Chispas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, y Jalisco: al fin del siguiente bienio, los Departamentos de México, Michoacán, Nuevo-Leon, Nuevo-México, Oajaca, Puebla, Querétaro, y San Luis; y al fin del tercer bienio, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tejas, Veracruz, Yu-

catán, y Zacatecas. Esta misma alternativa se guardará en lo sucesivo.

Para la renovacion de los veintium Senadores de la segunda clase, saldrán de la Cámara al fin de cada bienio, dos agricultores, dos mineros, dos comerciantes ó capitalistas y un empresario de industria fabril, los mas antiguos, segun el orden de sus nombramientos; y las Juntas Departamentales votarán un número igual de personas que los reemplacen en sus clases respectivas.

Para la renovacion de los veintium Senadores de la tercera clase, saldrán al fin de cada bienio los siete mas antiguos, por el orden de su nombramiento.

Toda vacante que ocurra en el Senado, se cubrirá por eleccion de las autoridades á quienes toque, segun la clase de la persona á quien va á reemplazarse, y el nuevamente electo, durará el tiempo que á aquella faltaba en el desempeño de su encargo.

Siempre que en las elecciones de Senadores, que conforme á los artículos precedentes debe hacer el Senado, hubiese empate entre dos personas, se repetirá la votacion; y si en ella volviere á resultar el empate, decidirá la suerte.

Art. 2.º El art. 167 de las mismas bases, se reformará de este modo.

Las elecciones de Senadores de las dos primeras clases, se verificarán por las Asambleas Departamentales el día 1.º de Agosto del año anterior á la renovacion; el Senado practicará el día 1.º de Octubre, el escrutinio de votos y demas operaciones que le competen con respecto á los Senadores de la segunda clase. El día 2 de Octubre harán sus postulaciones para Senadores de la tercera, la cámara de Diputados, el Presidente de la República y la Suprema Corte de Justicia, y las remitirán al Senado en el mismo día á efecto de que verifique la declaracion ó la eleccion respectiva en el siguiente. El que reuniere los sufragios de las tres autoridades postulantes, será declarado senador.

Art. 3.º Al art. 169 de las mismas Bases, se agregarán estas palabras: «Cuando un individuo sea nombrado Senador de la primera clase por dos ó mas departamentos, decidirá la suerte por cual de ellos se ha de reputar electo, y los demas procederán á nuevo nombramiento.

Art. 4.º Se intercalarán al fin del tit. 4.º de las Bases, con el carácter de transitorios, los artículos siguientes.

1.º Por esta vez el Senado se renovará en totalidad, votándose el día 1.º de Octubre del corriente año, los sesenta y seis vocales de que ha de constar en lo sucesivo. El 15 de Noviembre siguiente, evacuará el Senado la regulacion de votos y elecciones respectivas á los senadores de la segunda y tercera clase.

2.º En Agosto de 1847 comenzará á tener efecto la renovacion por terceras partes, conforme á las reglas establecidas en los artículos constitucionales.

3.º En la renovacion que se efectúe en la expresada fecha, saldrán los siete Senadores últimos nombrados de la segunda clase, y los siete últimos nombrados de la tercera. En la renovacion de 1849 saldrán los siete segundos nombrados de una y otra clase; y en la de 1851 los siete primeros. En las renovaciones ulteriores saldrá constantemente el tercio mas antiguo.—Demetrio Montes de Oca, Diputado Presidente.—Andrés Pizarro, Presidente del Senado.—José María Andrade, Diputado Secretario.—José Joaquín de Rozas, Senador Secretario.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento. Palacio del Gobierno nacional en México, á 25 de Setiembre de 1845.—José Joaquín de Herrera.—A D. Manuel de la Peña y Peña.

Y lo comunico á V. E. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes.

Dios y libertad. México, Setiembre 25 de 1845.—Peña y Peña.—Exmo. Sr. Gobernador de este Departamento.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos, mando se publique por bando en esta Capital y en las demás ciudades, villas y lugares de la comprension de este Departamento, fijándose en los parages acostumbrados, y circulándose á quienes corresponda. Dado en México, á 29 de Setiembre de 1845.

Mucio Barquera.

José María de Inclán,
Secretario.

Mexican Broadside Establishing the 1845 Restructured Senate

2. [Broadside].

Barquera, Mucio.

Inclán, José Maria de.

Mucio Barquera, Presidente de la Exma. Asamblea De México, Y Por La Ley Gobernador Interino de Su Departamento [Caption Title].
[Mexico: S.n.], September 29, 1845.

17-1/4" x 12-1/2" (43.8 x 31.7 cm) broadside, text in two columns below headline, signed in type by Mucio Barquera and José Maria de Inclán. Moderate toning, horizontal and vertical fold lines, small clean tears along horizontal fold line affecting text without loss to legibility, light edgewear, darkened spots at corners (from former posting?), lower right corner lacking, manuscript docket in Spanish to verso. \$750.

* An unrecorded official decree detailing the complex, class-based restructuring of the Mexican Senate during the tumultuous mid-1840s presidency of José Joaquín de Herrera, issued just months before the onset of the Mexican-American War.

Issued during the moderate liberal presidency of José Joaquín de Herrera, this landmark official decree promulgates the central government's electoral laws for establishing a new 66-member Chamber of Senators.

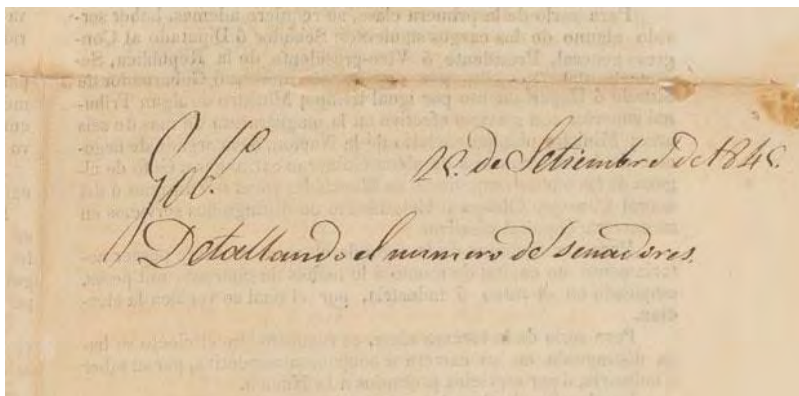
Designed to balance regional governance with socio-economic representation, the decree divides the Senate into three distinct classes: Departmental Representatives (24 seats): One senator appointed directly by each of the 24 departments comprising the Mexican Republic; Economic & Industrial Guilds (21 seats): Representatives voted upon by the departments, reserved specifically for key economic sectors: 6 Farmers, 6 Miners, 3 Manufacturers/Industrialists, 6 Merchants or Capitalists.

Serving in this second class required a substantial net worth of 40,000 pesos, in addition to the standard baseline income threshold of 2,000 pesos annually. Institutional Nominees (21 seats): Candidates nominated jointly by the Chamber of Deputies, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Executive Branch.

The broadside further outlines procedural mechanisms for senator elections, rotational terms, and emergency replacements.

The imprint is officially promulgated by Mucio Barquera, serving as the 15th President of the Assembly and Legal Acting Governor of the Department of Mexico, and co-signed by José María de Inclán.

This specific printing appears to be entirely unrecorded in major national databases and union catalogs. No copies located by OCLC, which lists similar broadsides with different dates at Yale, Brigham Young University and the National Library of Mexico.



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3. [Broadside].

Cobden, Richard [1804-1865].

Speech of Mr. Alderman Cobden, At the Town Council, On Proposing a Resolution to Petition Both Houses of Parliament for the Total and Immediate Repeal of the Corn Law. (From the Manchester Times of Saturday, April 3, 1841). Manchester: Prentice and Cathrall, Printers, Times Office, Ducie Place, [1841].

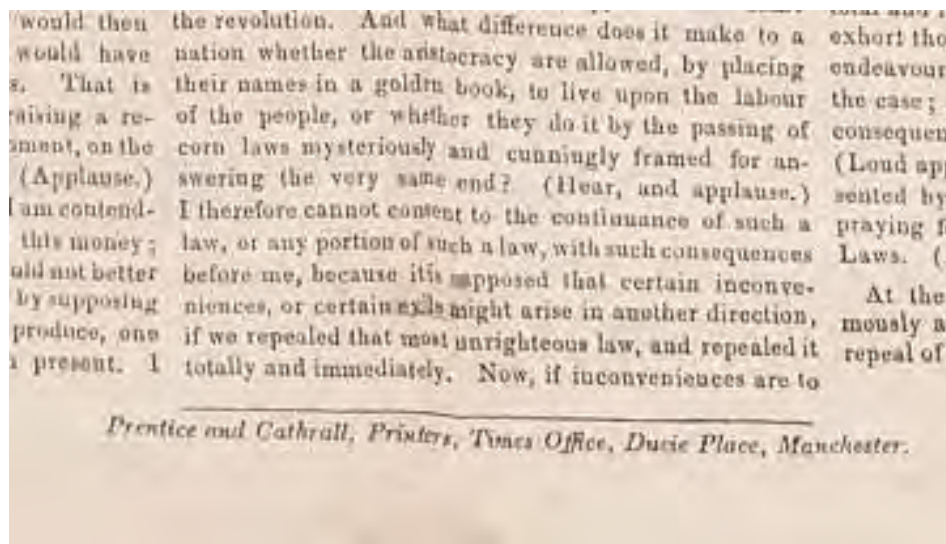
17-1/2" x 11" (44.4 x 28 cm) broadside, text in three columns below headline. Moderate toning, moderate edgewear, corner folds, horizontal and vertical fold lines, a few minor tears along folds, minor worming to lower half of left margin. Rare. \$1,250.

* This unrecorded broadside documents a pivotal moment in the British free-trade movement, capturing the celebrated reformer Richard Cobden addressing the Manchester Town Council in early 1841. Cobden, a prosperous Manchester calico printer turned political activist, was a co-founder of the Anti-Corn Law League (est. 1839).

Here, speaking as a municipal Alderman, Cobden moves a resolution petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the immediate and total repeal of the repressive Corn Laws. First enacted by Parliament in 1815 to protect domestic agricultural yields following the Napoleonic Wars, the Corn Laws levied heavy import tariffs on foreign grain. By artificially driving up the price of bread—a basic necessity—the laws disproportionately burdened the working poor and urban laborers while enriching wealthy, landowning aristocrats.

Cobden's speech forcefully argues against trade protectionism, framing the tariffs not merely as bad economic policy, but as an immoral tax on the destitute that stifled British industrial manufacturing and international diplomacy. Just four months after delivering this speech, Cobden was elected to the House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Stockport. From inside Parliament, he alongside John Bright relentlessly lobbied Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, ultimately succeeding in forcing the total repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846—a landmark victory that inaugurated a new era of British free trade.

Printed at the *Manchester Times* office by Archibald Prentice and William Cathrall. Prentice was a radical journalist, co-founder of the Anti-Corn Law League, and author of its early history. Ephemeral broadsides of this nature—printed for immediate local distribution and public agitation—were rarely preserved. No copies listed on OCLC, Library Hub or the online catalogue of the British Library. No copies listed on OCLC, Library Hub or the online catalogue of the British Library.



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LE CRUEL ET SANGLANT ASSASSIN.

Commis par trois Brigands qui ont brûlé les pieds à deux

Hermite dans leur Hermitage.

Cela est arrivé au pres de Meaux au Commun du Mois

CET Hermitage est à quatre portées de fusil de la paroisse, & à une demie lieuë de la Ville, dans lequel étoit le Frere Michel & le Frere Jean; le Frere Michel étoit dans cet Hermitage depuis vingt-un ans, & le Frere Jean dix ans, tout deux bien devotieux. Il y est entré trois Voleurs croyant qu'ils avoient beaucoup d'argent, & les ont pris dans leurs lits & les ont liez par les jambes, & ont trouvé un fagot dans l'Hermitage & l'ont mis au feu, & les ont traînés les pieds dans la flamme du feu, & ont dit: Frere Michel, il faut que tu nous donne ton argent, ou que tu meurs, vieux coquin; ils ont pris leurs couteaux & l'on présenté à la gorge du Frere Michel, & il fait réponse, si le vôtre ne coupe pas assez, prenez le miens qui est sur la table, que le Frere Jean a fait repasser à la Ville; & le Frere Michel leur a dit, pour de l'argent nous n'en avons point, nous n'avons que cinquante sols à trois endroits; ces trois Brigands ont pris ladite somme d'argent, & un des trois Voleurs a dit aux deux autres après s'être atablez pour boire deux bouteilles de vin qu'ils avoient préparez pour leur Jardinier, qui devoit venir le lendemain travailler à la vigne dans leur Hermitage, & après il ont pris un panier dans lequel il y avoit des œufs & du lard qu'ils avoient, & on dit: laissons-les-là, nous n'en aurons pas davantage, & ont tiré deux coups de pistolet en sortant la porte.

On a reconnu l'assassin le lendemain en venant pour un enterrement d'un enfant que l'on est venu enterrer dans le cimetiere où l'Hermitage est situé; le monde s'est amassé de toutes parts, & on a mis les deux Freres dans une charette, & on les a conduit à l'Hôtel-Dieu, dont le Frere Michel y est mort.

L'a & approuvé, CREBILLON

Par l'Approbation, permis d'imprimer. A Paris, ce 27. Mars 1740. MARVILLE

De l'Imprimerie de la veuve Valleyre, rue de la Huchette.

A 1740 French Broadside Describing the Robbery and Torture of Two Religious Hermits

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4. [Broadside].

[Criminals].

[France].

Le Cruel et Sanglant Assassin, Commis par Trois Brigands qui Ont Brûlé les Pieds à Deux Hermites Dans Leur Hermitage. Paris: De L'Imprimerie de la Veuve Valleyre, Rue de la Huchette, 1740.

8-3/4" x 6" (22.22 x 15.24 cm) broadside, text in single column below headline. Light toning, small chip near upper right corner just touching headline, contemporary annotation between headline and text. \$850.

* A striking, sensational popular print detailing a horrific crime committed against religious ascetics in 18th-century France.

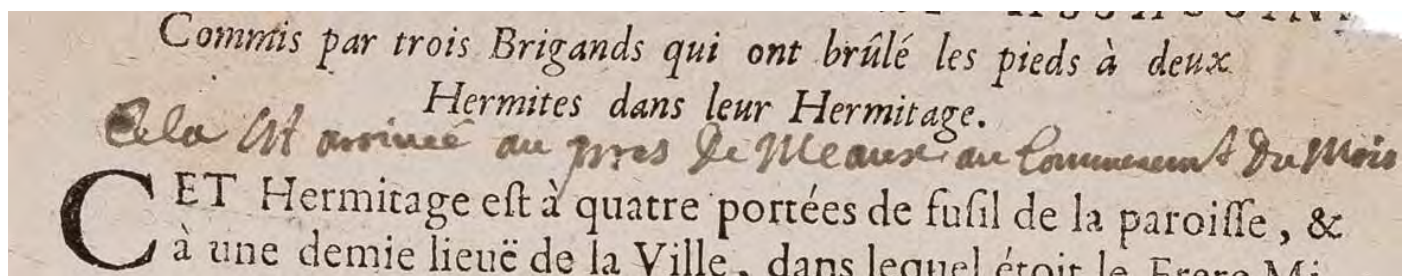
This lurid broadside recounts the violent home-invasion and robbery of two hermits-Brother Jean and Brother Michel, a ten-year-old child-by three opportunistic thieves. Upon breaking into the hermitage, the brigands demanded hidden treasure. When the hermits insisted they possessed no money, the thieves subjected both the elder hermit and the young boy to torture, burning their feet with fire to extract a confession.

Upon realizing the hermits were genuinely destitute, the perpetrators contented themselves with ransacking the hermitage, plundering the few coins they could find alongside the hermits' meager stores of food and wine. Brother Jean tragically succumbed to his severe burn injuries a few days following the attack.

Produced by the press of the *Veuve Valleyre* (Widow Valleyre) on the Rue de la Huchette, a prominent Parisian printing house renowned for producing canards-popular ephemeral street literature, crime reports, and sensational broadsides targeted at the general public.

The official printing privilege (*Permis d'imprimer*) at the foot of the sheet is dated March 27, 1740. The contemporary handwritten annotation clarifies that the crime itself occurred earlier that same month ("*au commencement de ce mois*").

Unrecorded. We find no copies listed in OCLC/WorldCat, the *Catalogue Collectif de France* (CCFr), or the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BnF). Ephemeral popular street broadsides of this nature were rarely preserved, making extant survivors exceptionally scarce.



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LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ.

LE

DIRECTOIRE

EXÉCUTIF

AUX CITOYENS

DE PARIS.

Le royalisme, par un nouvel attentat, vient de menacer la Constitution; après avoir depuis un an ébranlé, par des manœuvres ténébreuses, toutes les bases de la République, il s'est cru assez fort pour en consommer la ruine. Il s'est cru, sur-tout, assez protégé pour oser diriger les premiers coups contre les Dépositaires suprêmes de l'Autorité Exécutive. Des armes étoient distribuées journellement aux Conjurés, et tout Paris sait que l'un des distributeurs a été arrêté avec un grand nombre de bons, sur lesquels il avoit déjà été distribué beaucoup de fusils. Des cartes timbrées *Corps Législatif*, et marquées d'un R. ont été répandues pour servir de signe de reconnaissance aux conjurés chargés de poignarder le Directoire et les Députés fidèles à la cause du Peuple.

Un grand nombre d'émigrés, d'égorgeurs de Lyon, de brigands de la Vendée, attirés ici par les intrigues du royalisme, et le tendre intérêt qu'on ne craignoit pas de leur prodiguer publiquement, ont attaqué les postes qui environnent le Directoire Exécutif; mais la vigilance du Gouvernement et des Chefs de la force armée a rendu nul leurs criminels efforts.

Le Directoire Exécutif va placer sous les yeux de la nation les renseignements authentiques qu'il a recueillis sur les manœuvres du

royalisme. Vous frémirez, Citoyens, des complots tramés contre la sûreté de chacun de vous, contre vos propriétés, contre vos droits les plus chers, contre vos possessions les plus sacrées, et vous pourrez mesurer l'étendue des calamités dont le maintien de votre Constitution actuelle peut seul vous préserver désormais.

Tant de triomphes avoient déjà couronné l'établissement de cette Constitution; vos généreux et intrépides Défenseurs l'avoient entourée de leurs trophées immortels: au bruit de leurs victoires, l'agriculture et le commerce reprennent leur activité, le crédit public se rallumoit par degrés, la confiance et la sécurité commencent à renaître dans tous les cœurs; et tels sont les momens que l'on a choisis pour ranimer toutes les haines, pour propager la superstition, pour réorganiser la puissance du fanatisme, pour semer partout l'incertitude et l'effroi, en ouvrant de nouvelles portes aux émigrés; pour ébranler la garantie des contrats publics, pour donner le signal de la guerre civile, et pour retarder, par les espérances que l'on inspire à l'étranger, la conclusion si désirée d'une paix extérieure honorable et solide, digne des triomphes du Peuple Français et de sa générosité.

Non, vous ne perdrez point le fruit de vos longs sacrifices; vous vous levez contre ces

lâches émigrés, auteurs de tous nos maux; de toutes nos agitations, de toutes nos souffrances. Vous vous armerez pour arrêter leurs projets, et pour défendre contre leurs attaques vos personnes, vos propriétés et vos droits.

Mais redoutez les agitations; ne déshonorez pas la plus belle des causes par les excès d'une anarchie justement abhorrée. Respectez les propriétés. Qu'un élan patriotique mal dirigé ne vous jette pas dans une funeste confusion. N'obéissez qu'à la voix des chefs avoués par le Gouvernement. Reposez-vous sur la vigilance de vos Magistrats, et sur les travaux des Législateurs restés fidèles à la cause du Peuple. Le patriotisme reprendra toute son énergie, la Constitution toute sa force, la Nation toute sa gloire, et chaque Citoyen jouira dans toute son étendue, de sa liberté, de son bonheur et de son repos.

18 Fructidor, an 5 de la République Française, une et indivisible, 2 heures du matin.

Pour expédition conforme :

L. M. REVELLIÈRE-LÉPEAUX, Président.

Par le Directoire Exécutif.

Pour le Secrétaire-Général,

P. BARRAS.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DU DIRECTOIRE EXÉCUTIF.

A Turning Point of the French Revolution: An 1797 Directory Broadside

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5. [Broadside].
[French Revolution].
[Coup of 18 Fructidor].

Liberté, Égalité. Le Directoire Exécutif aux Citoyens de Paris. [Paris]: De L'Imprimerie du Directoire Exécutif, [1797].

21-1/2" x 16-1/2" (55 x 42 cm) broadside, untrimmed edges. Light toning, vertical and horizontal fold lines, a few creases to lower-right corner, small faint dampstain at head, upper-right corner lacking with no loss to text. A well-preserved item. \$1,250.

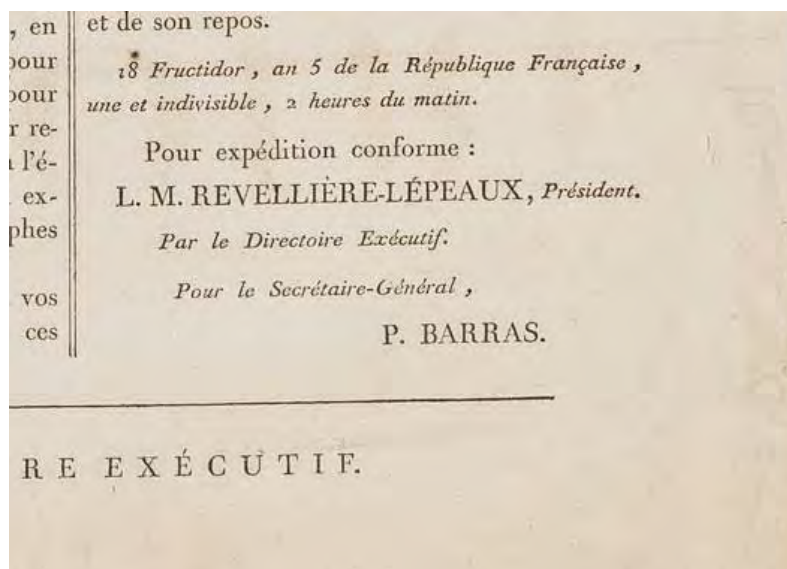
* Terrified by royalist gains in the elections of 1797 (which saw constitutional monarchists win control of both the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients), three of the five Directory members-Barras, Révellière-Lépeaux, and Jean-François Rewbell-staged a preemptive purge.

Backed by military force under General Charles Augereau (sent specifically by General Napoleon Bonaparte), federal troops occupied Paris, encircled the legislature, and arrested leading opposition figures. The directory canceled the election results across forty-nine departments, suppressed the opposition press, and sentenced dozens of political enemies and hundreds of non-juring priests to deportation-a fate known as the "dry guillotine" (la guillotine sèche) due to the fatal mortality rate at the penal settlement in French Guiana.

As historian Alfred Cobban famously observed:"For a short period it was a new Terror, but one inspired not by republican ardour but by political calculation. The Republic had been saved and even the appearance of liberty lost. With the aid of the army the politicians of the Directory still held precariously to their power and kept the centre of the stage, but the tramp of marching men increasingly drowned their voices, and from the wings the figure of Bonaparte cast a deepening shadow."

By overriding constitutional election results through military force, the 18 Fructidor coup demonstrated that the Directory could only survive with army support, directly paving the way for Napoleon Bonaparte's ultimate takeover in the Coup of 18 Brumaire two years later.

This appears to be an unrecorded imprint. No copies located on OCLC or at the National Library of France (*Bibliothèque Nationale de France*). Cobban, *A History of Modern France* I:254.



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TO THE PUBLIC.

In a handbill dated April 24, 1854, and signed in large capital letters JOHN POYNTER McMILLIN, "that gentleman makes 'three specific charges' against the Rev. MATTHEW M. BARRON. O these charges, I have nothing to say. Mr. BARRON is an aged gentleman, well known to the community; but when J. P. McMILLIN, in his hot haste to prove his charges and thereby prevent himself from 'sinking to the degraded level of a mere slanderer,' (as he terms it,) attempts to give the public history of his lawsuit, and in so doing misrepresents every important event of said lawsuit; and even publishes *deliberate falsehoods*, concerning it. I take it upon myself as a party misrepresented, and falsified, to give the public a correct statement of said lawsuit. The following statement can be proved by sufficient testimony, to discredit J. P. McMILLIN's testimony, in any court in the United States.

I will set out, by informing the public, I am the identical "Judge Kierkefer" (as he terms me) who "rejected his overwhelming testimony," and as he has published some extracts, which he represents as the testimony, (though part of it was not even offered) the public can judge of it without comment.

In speaking of the suit he says the action was "*forcible entry and detainer*," in which the "jury gave a verdict against me," which is true, and that is the only part of his statement which is true. I am anxious that the public may have evidence of that fact. I therefore make the following certificate.

I hereby certify that so much of the statement of J. P. McMILLIN, relative to the lawsuit between him and Mr. M. BARRON, as states that the action was *forcible entry and detainer*, and that the jury gave a verdict against said J. P. McMILLIN, is true.

GIVEN under my hand this 9th day of April 1854.

THOMAS J. KILLEN.

How that gentleman happened to publish that much truth, (which it is altogether different from his usual manner of talking at meetings) I leave the public to judge.

He says "the sum of Mr. BARRON's testimony was, that he rented the white house place from CAMERON, and had occupied it two years." It seems to be the intention of the gentleman to tell only so much of the sum of the testimony, as suited his purpose. The whole sum of Mr. BARRON's testimony was as follows: "That he rented the farm from CAMERON (as agent) and took possession April 1st 1852, and held it for two years, which had not expired at the time of the lawsuit; but, previous to the expiration of his 'lease,' (in the latter part of February, 1854,) Mr. BARRON removed his family to Hannibal, leaving property of considerable value in the house, and his son, MATTHEW E. BARRON, to take care of the property, and feed his stock, and that when his son was going to leave and his stock principally taken away, Mr. BARRON, on the 7th day of March, 1854, locked up the house, (still having property in the house) and placed the key in the hands of his son ROBERT S. BARRON, and that on the 8th day of March, (the day following) J. P. McMILLIN knocked the lock off the door, and went in, and shortly afterwards, (before the lawsuit) he placed ROBERT PERRY in the house, as his agent, and that on the 10th day of March, 1854, Mr. BARRON went to the premises with several teams and wagons, for the purpose of hauling away his corn, potatoes and other property, when J. P. McMILLIN met him at the gate, with his gun in his hand, and told them that they could not come in, and when Mr. BARRON attempted to open the gate, McMILLIN used means

to prevent him, such as holding the gate, opening of his gun, &c. "And further, that Mr. BARRON had been defrauded by CAMERON (as agent) that he would be held responsible for the rent of the farm, and not to give possession to McMILLIN, although he had a lease, he had not complied with the conditions thereof, until such time as was understood to be the payment of a stipulated sum of money."

After the foregoing testimony on the part of the complainant, I did tell him (not the jury as he states) that no evidence he could get from a letter of Miss MARGARET BARRON, could do him any good unless it would prove that the BARRONS were his slaves, the letter being dated April, 1852, nearly two years before the *forcible entry and detainer* complained of, and proved. It may have been an indiscreet remark. I am satisfied that I was guilty of an indiscretion, and neglect of duty; a neglect of duty in not having him arrested for contempt of court; his direct charges of partiality in the court occasioned the remark. I hereby promise both him and the public, not to neglect my duty in future in the same way—at least if I should ever be so unfortunate as to be placed in similar circumstances; but Mr. McMILLIN, why did you publish my remark to you, by saying that "I told the jury that nothing you could prove would do you any good, unless you could prove the BARRONS were your slaves?" You certainly know that it is false, if you do not, you are the first man I have seen, who was at the trial, who does not know it—or do you imagine that the jury would have minded my telling, if I had told them so? You seem to be laboring under a mistake, sir, in regard to the citizens of North-east Missouri; believe me, tell you that the jury that tried your cause (as well as the other citizens of this community, care as little for what I, or you either, might tell them, unless it was in conformity to law, or given in testimony, as they would for your negro boy tale, which you say will "cash nine hundred dollars"—they are none of your tenders, or fawning sycophants, sir, and the only way you or any one else, who want such creatures, have to do, is to catch ignorant foreigners, before they breathe the air of Missouri any considerable length of time.

In speaking of the judgment, the gentleman says: "it was entered on the 23d, and the next day I entered on appeal, and took out a bond, and returned it on the 27th;" now that statement might deceive persons, unacquainted with such business. He was at my house the next day, to get a blank bond. Why do you try to mystify the public, Mr. McMILLIN, by saying you "returned it on the 27th?" When it is well known to this community, that you had never attempted to fill the bond, until your agents, (as you call them) were dispossessed. Why make such ado about the bond at all, when it is generally understood in this community that the only way you can fill a bond, in Ralls county, is for your family to *pledge property* to indemnify your bondsmen? Why publish that *falsehood*, which you told to scores of persons, viz: that I had told you to gather Mr. BARRON's corn? perhaps you did not want the public to know, that you were "embezzling" his corn, potatoes &c. The gentleman also states that "I told him myself, that the execution was issued the same day of judgment, and placed in the hands of the 'Rev. gentleman' the next morning." Now, when a man will publish such a *deliberate falsehood* as that, it is time the whole community

should know him, as he is, (this immediate neighbors have been "posted up" for some time). There is not the least fragment of truth in it. The execution was not issued the same day of judgment, neither was it placed in the hands of the "Rev. gentleman" at all, nor did I ever tell him or any one else so. The execution is in the possession of Mr. SAMUEL K. CLAWWICK, clerk of the Circuit Court. It will show when it was issued, and the constable of Saver-ton Township will inform any one how it came into his hands. Why did you publish so glaring a *falsehood*, Mr. McMILLIN? Did you suppose it would prevent your "sinking to the degraded level of a mere slanderer?"

The gentleman's appeal to the members of the church to whose communion he has belonged since '43, (the Masonic fraternity and especially the Royal Arch Masons, members of the *legal and medical* professions, as well as an *enlightened* public, is so superlatively ridiculous, that it is deemed unworthy of notice in itself, for I have too much respect for the Masons and others appealed to, to think that they would tolerate such an appeal from one of their own orders. What then must be their scorn and contempt, for this would be HON. JOHN POYNTER McMILLIN, who has lived within three miles of the City of Hannibal, since August, 1853, and has not made himself known as a mason, nor church member! But the gentleman immediately after his appeal, as above quoted, breaks out in the following manner: "After an absence of twenty three years, spent in a continuous and honorable struggle, for independence, which was *freely shared* with the family of my beloved sister." Alas! that is decidedly "rich," especially when we make into consideration the gentleman's oft repeated declaration, to different persons, that he himself is perfectly *insolvent*! but that his wife and children have property. Well if he freely shared his insolvency with the family of his beloved sister, it only shows that he was liberal with it; but it seems that he took the gentleman "twenty three years" to obtain it. Well sir, that is certainly a long time to be honorably struggling to contract debts for the purpose of bankrupting. But I must congratulate the gentleman on his independence, (which is certainly *true independence*, (that is) independent of creditors, and dependent on his own family for support—true some of us "ignorant Missourians" do not look upon such independence as being the most honorable kind.

That is right, Mr. McMILLIN, enlighten us dark minded Missourians, as to the truly honorable manner of becoming independent. Who would have thought it! Now in this year, A. D. 1854, we the citizens of North-east Missouri, have the darkness dispelled from our minds, and are let into the secret of truly honorable independence, by a former student of "Natchez under the hill."—Why, Mr. McMILLIN, if the "tornado" had not blown you away from that far-famed school, you might have learned the scientific manner of forcing locks; but no matter, you seem to understand the principle.

In conclusion I will say, Mr. McMILLIN, you may banish all your groundless fears of sinking to the degraded level of a mere slanderer. "But your tongue and your pen, sir, have lost all power of slander; or of detraction; true like the native pole cat, they may occasionally offend and disgust the community yet no one blames it because it is the nature of the beast.

THOMAS J. KILLEN,
May 24 1854.

A Missouri Judge Responds to His Critics

6. [Broadside].

Killen, Thomas J.

To The Public. In A Handbill Dated April 21, 1854, And Signed In Large Capital Letters "John Poynter McMillin," That Gentleman Makes "Three Specific Charges" Against The Rev. Matthias M. Barron [first line of text]. [Hannibal, MO? 1854].

18-1/2" x 8-1/2" (47 x 21.6 cm) broadside. Text in three columns. Moderate toning and light foxing, minor edgewear, fine vertical and horizontal fold lines, contemporary docketing to verso. \$2,500.

* An apparently unrecorded, fierce antebellum Missouri broadside published by Justice of the Peace Thomas J. Killen of Saverton Township/Hannibal. The piece serves as a public defense and stinging rebuttal following a bitter local legal dispute involving a former litigant, John Poynter McMillin.

After losing a lawsuit decided by Judge Killen, McMillin—who lived roughly "three miles from the City of Hannibal"—circulated a handbill accusing local minister Rev. Matthias M. Barron of wrongdoing and misrepresenting the courtroom proceedings and testimony to exonerate himself. In response, Killen issued this three-column public address to refute McMillin's "superlatively ridiculous" claims point-by-point.

Beyond defending the integrity of his judicial rulings and the reputation of the elderly Rev. Barron, Killen delivers a colorful, vitriolic attack on McMillin's character, mocking his financial embarrassment and deadbeat status: "You may banish fears of sinking to the degraded level of a mere slanderer. Both your tongue and your pen, sir, have lost all power of slander, or detraction; true like the native polecat, they may occasionally offend and disgust the community yet no one blames it because it is the nature of the beast."

The broadside offers a vibrant window into frontier justice, local feuds, and early print culture in Marion and Ralls Counties during the 1850s—the same milieu and setting featured in Mark Twain's Hannibal writings.

No copies located on OCLC or the online catalogs of AAS, Harvard or the Library of Congress.



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An die Stimmgeber von Lebanon County.

Unter dieser Rubrik befindet sich ein Händbill im Umlauf, um die Stimmgeber von Lebanon County in Verwirrung zu bringen, als Antwort desselben werden

400 Thaler Belohnung angeboten um Henry Clay's Ansichten über den Tarif in Erfahrung zu bringen.

Dies ist unmöglich, weil er, gleich einem schlauen Coon seine Ansichten auf verschiedene Weise bekannt gemacht hat.

100 Thaler ist eine andere Belohnung für irgend Jemand der beweist was in besagtem Händbill von Henry Clay's Reden gesagt hat. Die Unterzeichner desselben sind vollkommen sicher in der Anbietung der obigen Belohnung, weil Henry Clay für den Tarif und gegen denselben; für freien Handel und gegen freien Handel; für den Anschluß von Texas und gegen denselben gesprochen hat.

100 Thaler ist eine andere Belohnung an irgend eine Person, welche beweist daß Henry Clay nicht für den Tarif von 1842 sey. Auch hier sind die Unterzeichner sicher in der Anbietung ihrer Belohnung, denn Henry Clay würde sich zu Gunsten von irgend etwas erklären was er glauben könnte es würde ihn zum Präsidenten machen.

100 Thaler ist noch eine andere darin angebotene Belohnung, und ist eine Art von Milch und Wacker Dings. Es ist eine Belohnung irgend einer Person angeboten um zu beweisen, daß James K. Polk nicht für den augenblicklichen Anschluß von Texas sey. Sicherlich ist James K. Polk, so wie auch seine Freunde für diesen Anschluß ohne Verzug, weil sie ihn auf den nächsten Freytag zum Präsidenten machen werden. Henry Clay ist nicht gegen den Anschluß. Aber er und seine Freunde wünschen zuerst an das Weiße Haus angeschloßen zu werden. Aber Henry und seine Coons können es nicht kommen!!!

Weiter werden noch andere 100 Thaler angeboten um zu beweisen daß James K. Polk nicht für eine Unter-Schatzkammer sey. Wir wissen daß er nicht für eine National Bank ist mit einem Capital von

50 Millionen Thaler,

und daß er gegen alle solche Unter-Schatzkammern ist als die Clay Clubs aufbringen um die Wahl von Henry Clay zu befördern, und um die Freyleute um ihre Rechte zu betrügen. Die in besagtem Händbill angebotene Belohnung ist von George W. Klein nebst zehn andern unterzeichnet.

Wenn obige Herren gerne ihr Geld los werden möchten, so würden wir ihnen anrathen die folgende Belohnung anzubieten:

Erstlich. — 400 Thaler Belohnung für irgend eine Person, welche es beweist, daß Henry Clay ein frecher Glucker, ein politischer Gambler und ein Duellist ist. Alsdann werdet ihr sehen wie bald ihr euer Geld los seyn werdet. — Die Polk und Dallas Parthey wird keine sechs Monate nöthig haben um die Belohnung zu erhalten.

Zweitens. — 200 Thaler Belohnung für irgend eine Person, welche die Merkel Parthey und alle ihre Coons vorfindet, welche am 1ten dieses in stehenden Octobers aus Pennsylvania verjagt wurden, und nicht mehr zu finden sind.

Dritte. — Diese Belohnung wird nur alsdann bezahlt werden, wenn sie angeben wo sie zu finden sind vor dem nächsten Freytag.

Viertens. — 200 Thaler Belohnung für irgend eine Person, welche beweist, daß die Polk und Dallas Parthey von Pennsylvania, nicht ihren Gouverneur erwählt hat, nemlich:

Schum über Merkel; Hartshorne über Guilford; eine Mehrheit der Glieder des Senats, und eine Mehrheit der Glieder des Hauses der Representative.

N. B. Am nächsten Freytag wird das Volk von Pennsylvania den Herren Polk und Dallas eine weit größere Mehrheit geben als es Hartshorne über Guilford gegeben hat.

Da diejenigen Personen, welche das Händbill unterzeichnet haben welches die zuerst oben angebotene Belohnung enthält, ihre Namen nicht zum Ueberrest jenes Händbills gesetzt haben, so lassen wir es stillschweigend seyn, indem wir glauben sie hielten es nicht der Unterzeichnung werth, oder daß sie glaubten sie könnten gleich ihrem Führer Clay,

hart und laut "Br ä g g" spielen,

und einen verzweifeltsten Versuch machen um das Volk von Lebanon County zu betrügen. Aber die Coons können nicht länger betrügen, welches wenigstens zwey der obigen Unterzeichner, (ein seynwollender Canalcommissioner und ein seynwollender Schachmeister,) mit ihren Namensunterschriften bestätigen könnten.

James K. Polk ist gegen eine stehende Armee. Henry Clay ist für eine stehende Armee!!

Er ist ein Unterstützer des alten John Adams seiner Administration, zu Gunsten der Fremden und Afruhrs-Gefesse, Fenster Tax, und einen

Tax auf Thee und Caffee,

nebst einem Tax auf alles was der Bauer hat. Erinnert Ihr Euch Bauern von Lebanon County, daß Ihr vor ungefähr 4 Jahren gendthiaet wartet Eurer Regierung einen Bericht zu erstatten über Eure Pferde, Euer Rindvieh, Eure Schaafe, Eure Schweine, ja sogar über Euren Butter und Eyer. Wollt Ihr für Clay stimmen,

Er ist der Mann für hohen Tarif und

Hohe Taxen;

und seyd versichert daß kein Artikel den der Bauer hat frey von Tax seyn wird. Erwälet Clay, so werdet Ihr mit offenen Augen und eigenen Händen alle diese Uebel über Euch selbst und Eure Kinder bringen.

Endlich, erwälet Henry Clay, so wird er alle seine Kräfte aufbieten, um Geseze zu erhalten nach welchem einer den andern ungestraft im Duell ermorden darf; denn er ist ein rachsüchtiger, blutdürstiger Mann, der in mehr als einem Duell begriffen war, und bey heutigem Tage noch unter 10.000 Thaler Bürgschaft steht für die Erhaltung des Friedens.

Wenn Ihr aber für Polk und Dallas stimmt, so werdet Ihr allen diesen Uebeln entgehen; Polk und Dallas und die Parthey welche sie unterstützen, sind

Gegen eine stehende Armee, und gegen eine Vereinigten Staaten Bank.

Um diese Vereinigten Staaten Bank Parthey zu unterstützen, und um die verhassten Maßregeln des alten John Adams wieder einzuführen, muß Clay eine stehende Armee haben, wenn er zum Unglück des Landes, als Präsident erwählt werden sollte.

Ein Alter Demokrat.

7. [Broadside].
[Pennsylvania Germans].
[Presidential Election of 1844].

An die Stimmgeber von Libanon County. [Lebanon County, PA?: S.n., 1844].

14-1/2" x 11" (36.8 x 27.9 cm) broadside, text in two columns below headline. Light toning, light soiling and wear to edges, a few minor creases, vertical and horizontal fold lines. A well-preserved item. \$1,500.

* An apparently unrecorded German-language ephemeral broadside issued during the fiercely contested Presidential Election of 1844. Addressed directly to the agrarian and working-class Pennsylvania German electorate of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, this political appeal urges voters to cast their ballots for the Democratic ticket headed by James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, while fiercely attacking Whig candidate Henry Clay.

Printed in Pennsylvania Dutch-influenced German—the primary language of everyday life and commerce in rural mid-nineteenth-century interior Pennsylvania—the broadside leverages local economic anxieties. It warns farmers, artisans, and tradesmen that Henry Clay's high-tariff "American System" and proposed federal taxation policies would unfairly burden rural producers to benefit Eastern industrial capitalists. Polk and the Democrats are framed as the sole guardians of rural independence, low taxes, and agrarian self-reliance.

This broadside appears to be unrecorded. No copies listed on OCLC.



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An die
Unabhängigen Wähler
vom Staate Pennsylvanien.

Wie denn? Und eine ergötzliche und die Kaiser-Beitrag/Gefüge (nicht) doch nicht unangenehm und für eine erschöpfende in ihren Schönen der Ereignisse, in jeder
 reiflichen Ueberlegung trachte ich mit dem Gedanken einen Zweck nach zu Gunsten ihrer Fortdauer nach der Verlesung der natürlichen Gründe, was bringen kann. Ich er-
 kenne, daß es eine große Mühe ist, die in Bezug auf die Fähigkeit, die Untersuchungen durchzuführen? Doch die Weiterleitung der Gefüge während mit allen
 Kaiser-Beitrag/Gefüge zu beschreiben — eine Aufgabe, die ich, obwohl die Zeitungen, die Weiterleitung und den Umständen. „Aber, nicht die Genügsamkeit ist
 der nachdenklichen Arbeit die Stimmen des Bel-Verfall geistiger Oberwelt zu verbinden, wie die den Welt der Bibel, noch irgend ein, auf das
 des kaiserlichen Staates durchdringen wird. „Betracht um die Oberwelt zu verbinden, wie die den Welt der Bibel, noch irgend ein, auf das
 eine Fluth von Folgebildern in der Seele des Har-

Während der langwierigen Verhandlungen über die Gründung des Reiches, hat Kaiser Friedrich III. 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130,

[illegible]

nicht nur auf freies Handeln, sondern auch auf freies Denken, und daher nicht nur auf die Freiheit der äußeren Handlung, sondern auch auf die Freiheit des inneren Denkens. Die Freiheit des inneren Denkens ist die Freiheit der Seele, die Freiheit der Seele ist die Freiheit des Geistes, die Freiheit des Geistes ist die Freiheit der Vernunft, die Freiheit der Vernunft ist die Freiheit der Wissenschaft, die Freiheit der Wissenschaft ist die Freiheit der Kunst, die Freiheit der Kunst ist die Freiheit der Tugend, die Freiheit der Tugend ist die Freiheit der Glückseligkeit.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Die Constitution bestimmt ferner, daß alle geistlichen und weltlichen Ämter, „der Macht der Regierung unterworfen sein, und für immer und alle Zeiten „unangefochten“ bleiben sollen.“

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Mit großer Achtung

Andrew Miller,
No. 32, East 5. Street,
Philadelphia, 2 Sept. 1851.

Unrecorded Broadside Urging Pennsylvania Germans to Reject a Prohibition Law

8. [Broadside].
[Pennsylvania Germans].
Miller, Andrew [1811-1880].

An die Unabhängigen Wähler vom Staate Pennsylvanien. Philadelphia: Andrew Miller, September 2, 1854.

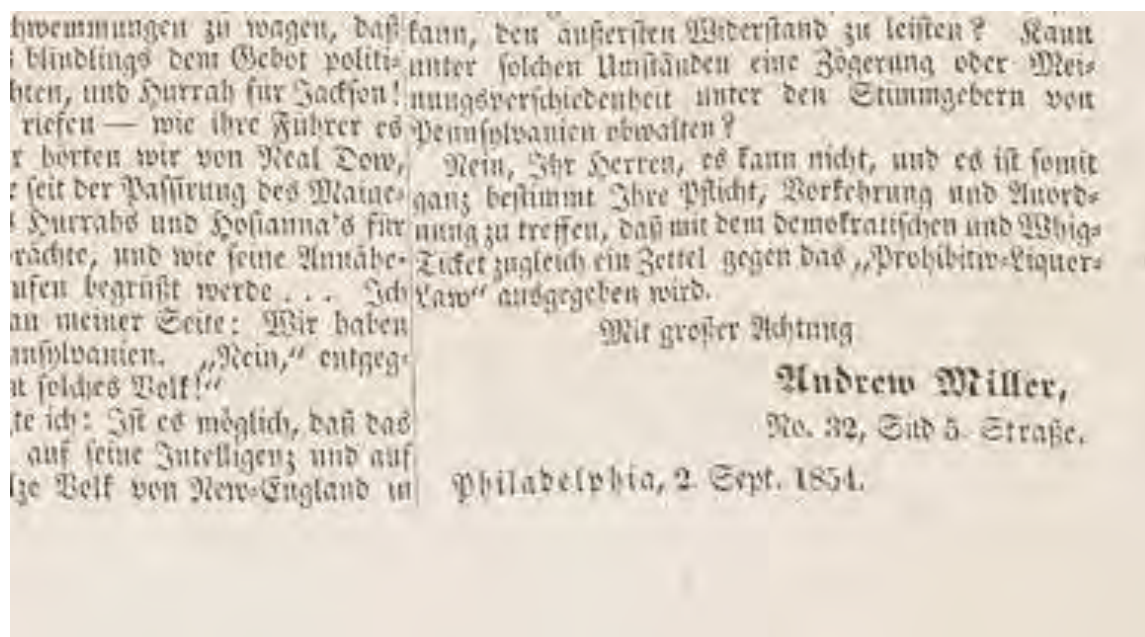
22-1/2" x 13-1/4" (57.1 x 33.6 cm) broadside, text in four columns below headline, untrimmed edges. Light toning, light foxing in a few places, vertical and horizontal fold lines. \$1,250.

* An unrecorded, large-format German-language election broadside issued on the eve of Pennsylvania's October 1854 referendum on prohibition. Addressed directly to non-party-aligned German-American voters, this impassioned manifesto frames the proposed prohibition measure-modeled on Maine's total ban on alcohol-as a direct assault on personal liberty, free trade, and traditional Pennsylvania German communal life.

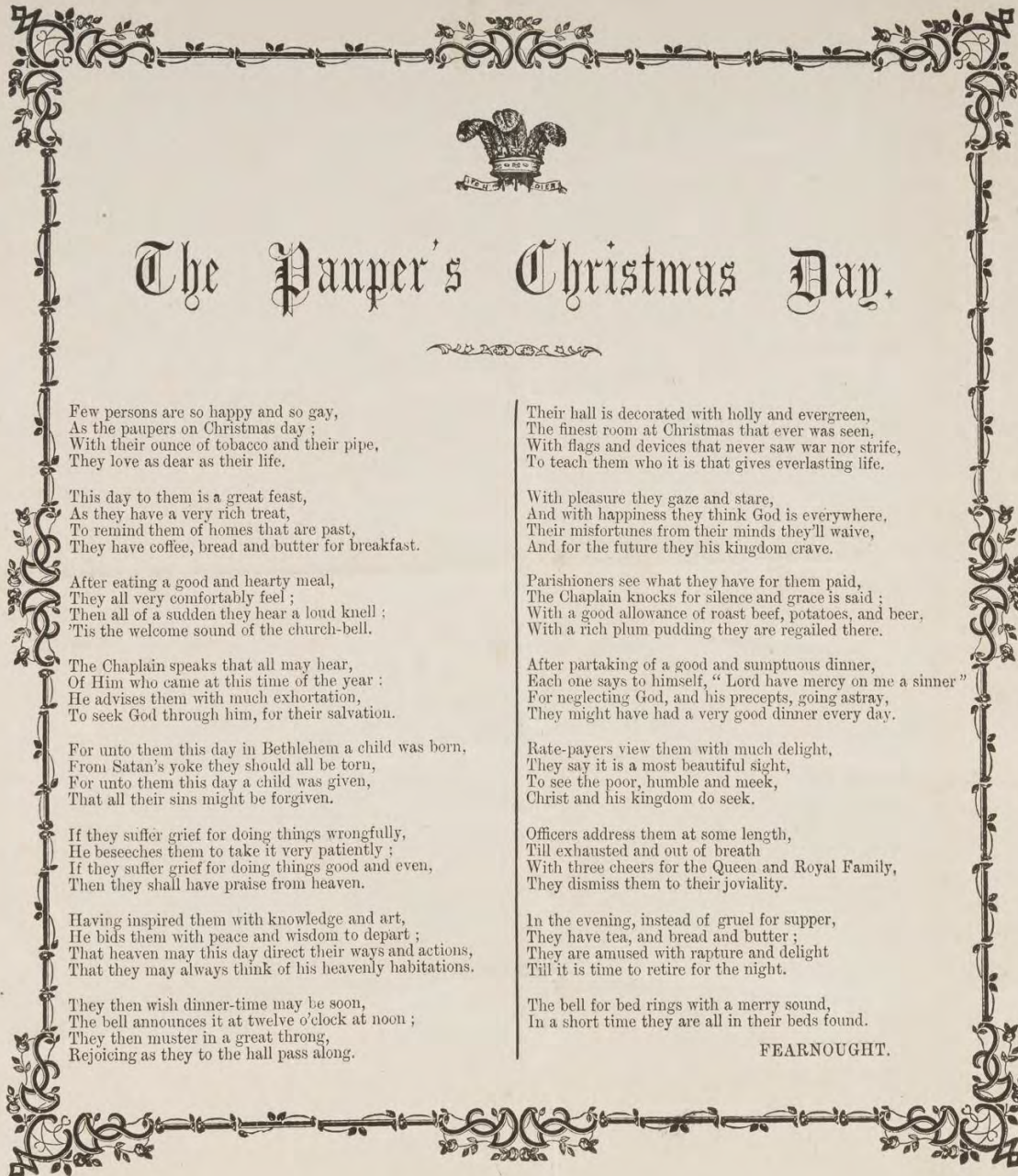
During the early 1850s, the temperance movement swept the northern United States, led by the "Maine Law" prohibition model. In Pennsylvania, temperance advocates succeeded in placing a prohibition referendum on the October 1854 state ballot. For Pennsylvania's vast German-speaking population, the issue was both economic and deeply cultural. Beer gardens, taverns, and social gatherings were central to communal identity, and temperance measures were widely seen as anti-immigrant nativism in disguise.

Signed in type by Andrew Miller-a prominent Philadelphia Democrat and political figure-the text argues passionately against state intervention in personal habits and commercial trade. Miller appeals to the independent voters to reject the proposed law at the polls, warning that its passage would abolish traditional gathering places, ripple local German brewers and merchants, and infringe upon constitutional freedoms.

No copies listed on OCLC.



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"Rate-Payers View Them With Much Delight"

9. [Broadside].
[Poor Laws].
[Great Britain].

The Pauper's Christmas Day. [England: S.n., 1872?].

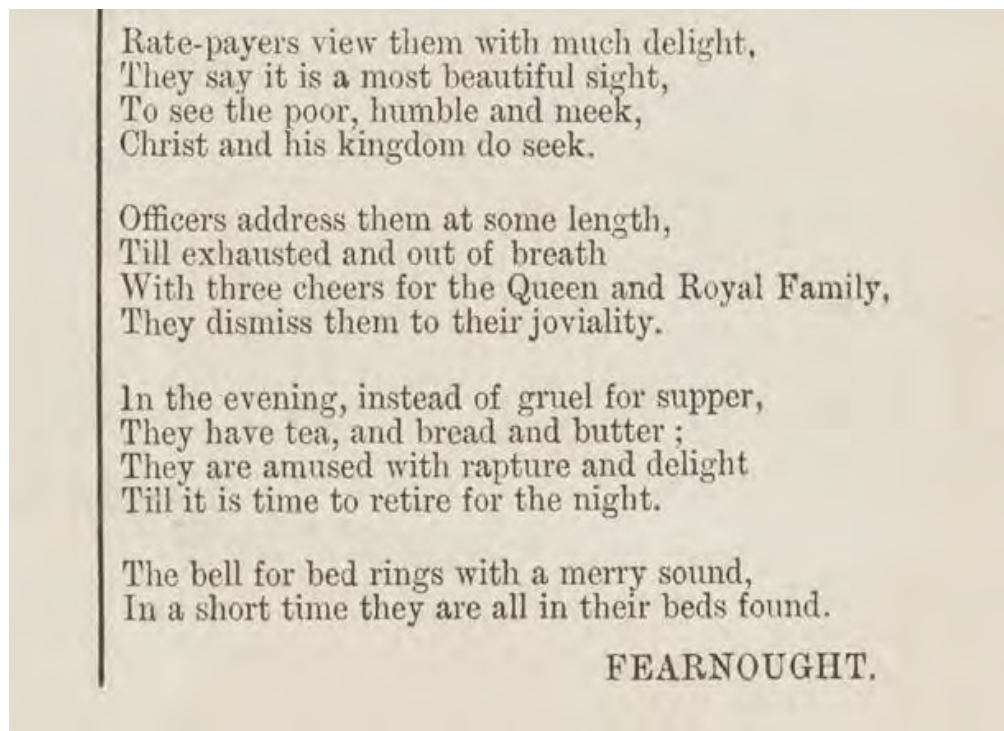
10" x 8" (25.4 x 20.3 cm) broadside, text in two columns below headline, woodcut arms of the Prince of Wales above headline, column separated by rule, text enclosed by woodcut typographical border. Moderate toning, a few tiny spots, horizontal fold line through center, a few fold lines and creases to corners. \$500.

* An unrecorded Victorian broadside offering a highly idealized-and culturally revealing-depiction of life in an English poorhouse. Written under the pseudonym "Fearnought," the poem paints a remarkably rosy picture of a Church-run institution on Christmas Day.

In stark contrast to the notoriously grim and punitive realities of the post-1834 workhouse system, "Fearnought" portrays the paupers as pious, humble, and deeply grateful for their circumstances. Crucially, the broadside serves to flatter and reassure the "rate-payers" (the local taxpayers funding the poor relief), validating their civic contributions by depicting a scene of ultimate moral order:

"Rate-payers view them with much delight, / they say it is a most beautiful sight, / To see the poor, humble and meek, / Christ and his kingdom do seek."

Such propagandistic or fiercely optimistic literature is a fascinating counterpoint to the era's reformist writings, illustrating how the middle and upper classes sought to justify the Poor Laws and soothe their own anxieties regarding urban poverty and charity. The inclusion of the Prince of Wales's coat of arms lends an air of official, or at least patriotic, sanction to the verses.



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FORESTALLING INGROSSING AND REGRATING.

1000
WHEREAS the several Offences of FORESTALLING, INGROSSING and REGRATING, have of late become very prevalent, in Consequence of which, the Price of Provisions has been considerably enhanced, to the great Detriment of the Public in general, but of the poorer Orders of the Community in particular—IT WAS ORDERED at a Court Leet held in and for the Manor and Borough of Alnwick, on Friday the third Day of October 1800, that the several Officers of the said Borough, who were then and there sworn into Office to act for the Year ensuing in and for the said Manor and Borough, should use their utmost Endeavours to discover and detect all such unlawful Practices within the Borough of Alnwick aforesaid; and they were strictly charged by the Steward to present at the next Court Leet to be holden for the said Manor and Borough, all persons who should be found guilty of the Offences of FORESTALLING, INGROSSING and REGRATING, or any of them, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, in order that they might be amerced for the same.

JON^N. RAINE,
Steward of the said Court.

ALNWICK CASTLE,
4th October 1800.

N. B. By the Common Law, all Endeavours whatsoever to enhance the common Price of any Merchandize, and all Kinds of Practices which have an apparent Tendency thereto, whether by spreading false Rumours, or by buying Things in a Market before the accustomed Hour, or by buying and selling again the same thing in the same Market, or by any other such like Devices, are highly criminal, and punishable at the said Court.

PRINTED BY J. CATNACH, ALNWICK.

10. [Broadside].

Raine, J[onathan] [1763-1831].

Forestalling Ingrossing and Regrating. Alnwick: Printed by J. Catnach, 1800.

10-3/4" x 8-3/4" (27.3 x 22.2 cm) broadside, text in single column below headline. Signed "Jonn. Raine" in type from Alnwick Castle. Light toning, light soiling, two horizontal fold lines, a few minor stains, contemporary annotations (docket and sums) to verso with some show-through to recto. \$1,000.

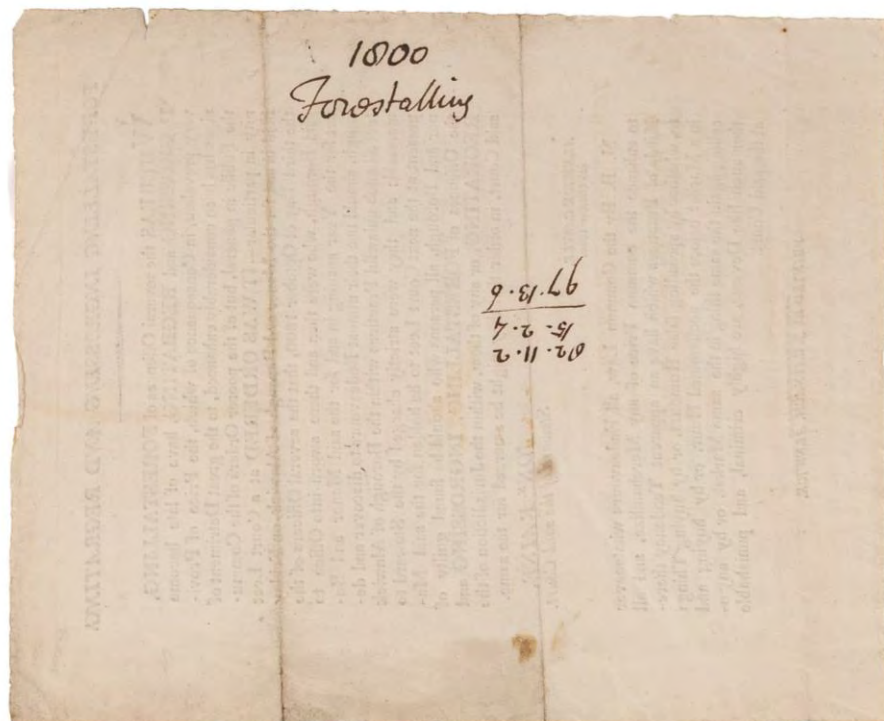
* An apparently unrecorded and surviving broadside issued at the height of the British food crises of 1800, targeting illegal market practices that artificially inflated local food prices.

Writing in his capacity as steward and presiding officer of the Court Leet of Alnwick, Jonathan Raine strictly orders local officials to monitor and prosecute anyone engaging in forestalling, buying goods before they reach the public market to control prices, ingrossing, buying up large quantities of a commodity to corner the market, and regrating, buying goods in a market and reselling them in the same market at an inflated price.

Raine directly ties these illegal activities to the desperate economic conditions of the era, noting that such practices: "...have of late become very prevalent, in Consequence of which, the Price of Provisions has been considerably enhanced, to the great Detriment of the Public in general, but of the poorer Orders of the Community in Particular."

The broadside concludes with a stern legal warning, reminding the public that these offenses remain "by common law... highly criminal and punishable."

This broadside appears to be unrecorded. No copies located on OCLC or Library Hub, or by us in any institution. Not in the *English Short-Title Catalogue*.



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OUR COUNTRY'S CAUSE; OR, A NEW PLAN OF TAXATION.		
SUBMITTED TO THE RIGHT HON. W. PITT, IN DECEMBER 1804, FOR THE GENERAL ADVANTAGE OF THE NATION, THE POOR AND MIDDLING CLASSES IN PARTICULAR; BY TAKING OFF MANY OF OUR PRESENT OPPRESSIVE TAXES, AND SUBSTITUTING THE FOLLOWING:		
Brought forward..... L. 26,807,110		
GAMING.		
For every species of Gaming an annual Licence to be taken out, under a penalty of <i>treble</i> the amount.—Admit there only 1,601,000 that will pay the duty, consisting of the following classes:		
1,000 Nobility, including <i>Sons, Wives and Daughters</i> , at 1000. each - - - - -	100,000	
500,000 Gentry, including <i>Baronets, Merchants, Farmers and all other persons with an income of 2000. per year, whether in or out of trade</i> , at 10l. each - - - - -	5,000,000	
500,000 <i>Sons, Wives and Daughters</i> of the above at 10l. each - - - - -	5,000,000	
150,000 Tradesmen and Shopkeepers of all descriptions, and all other persons with an income of 1000. per year, at 5l. each - - - - -	750,000	
150,000 <i>Sons, Wives and Daughters</i> of the above, at 5l. each, 300,000 Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, and all other persons (labourers and journey-men excepted), with 500. per year, at 3l. each, - - - - -	750,000	
No Licence to be granted any person whose income is less than 500. per year, that journey-men, &c. may have no opportunity of neglecting their families.	600,000	
Wagers under 1s. except, but all above that sum to pay a duty of 10 per cent. Admit that each person on the average to wager <i>ten times</i> the amount of his annual licence, which at 10 per cent. will produce a sum equal to the licence, payable by the winner, under a penalty of <i>double</i> the sum won, whereby the full amount of this estimated tax will be insured to Government, by only admitting one out of twenty to be detected in any evasion of this duty, producing to the revenue - - - - -	12,200,000	
This tax does not seem to hold out any additional temptation for gaming, on the contrary the nation will be greatly benefited both in a political and moral view. It will increase the revenue by amending the destruction of the worst vices. Should its produce be less than here estimated, so much the more in proportion as that <i>decreases</i> may the morals of the people improve.		
<i>Gaming Licences</i> will affect about 1-20th, but in the public wagers perhaps not 1-100th, as many might take out a Licence chiefly for amusement, where no wagers are concerned, at least only of a trivial nature and private.		
The wagers chiefly depend upon professed gamblers, and other idle and chance players of various descriptions, from the highest to the lowest.—This tax is not likely to be often evaded, because the penalty is proposed to be very heavy, and gambling company often being very indiscriminate, it would be difficult to distinguish informers from gentlemen.		
POMPOUS FUNERALS.		
Admitting the number of <i>Couch Funerals</i> at the lowest computation to be annually 150,000 divided in the following proportion with the duty annexed thereto, will produce 735,000. yearly.		
50,000 with 1 coach, and to pay a duty of 0 10 will produce 82,500		
50,000 - 2 coaches, do. 2 0 do. 100,000		
30,000 - 3 coaches, do. 6 0 do. 180,000		
15,000 - 4 coaches, do. 10 0 do. 150,000		
5,000 - 5 coaches, do. 20 0 do. 100,000		
As many pompous Funerals consist of a cavalcade of empty coaches, it is proposed that coaches of every description pay alike whether empty or not.		
GOLD-LEAF.		
At 200 PER CENT.		
If 800,000. worth of Gold is consumed annually for glass and picture frames, and other superfluous uses (which seems to be), and the same when manufactured and made up into leaf, produces a quantity which at the retail price produces three times this sum, and the same to be charged with a duty of one hundred per cent. will yield to the revenue - - - - -	1,200,000	
The high price of such superfluous articles may well admit this duty, for the small value of the Gold leaf on bears a very small proportion to the price they sell for; many times 100. worth will gold a frame for glass that will sell for 10 or 20l. consequently only a duty of 5 per cent. even when this 100. is made 100. by the proposed duty.		
MUSIC, DANCING, DRAWING, AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.		
Every teacher to enter quarterly the names of all their pupils of every branch (on oath if required) against which is to be placed the sum paid, or to be paid either directly or indirectly. And all schoolmasters and mistresses to make the same entry, who either teach it themselves or employ others for that purpose.		
This duty will, agreeable to the following statements, produce as under.		
In 1,000 towns admit there are 250 of each profession who make 2000. per year by each of their respective duties, at 20 per cent is - - - - - 200,000.		
In and about 50 miles round London, 250 of each at 20 per cent - - - - - 40,000	360,000	
DUTY FOR LONDON THEATRES.		
No person to be admitted to any Theatre, or any other place of public amusement, without a proper Ticket issued from the Stamp Office, with the signature of some clerk of the said office, over which the stamp of proportionate value to be impressed, the better to guard against counterfeits; for the stamp being impressed after the signature will prevent any part being defaced. And a blank space to be left for the insertion of the day of the month and week, to be filled up by the manager, with his name and place of performance, at that time, previous to their being issued for sale.		
The ticket to be given to the last person who attends to guard the avenues of the Theatre, and by him to be cut <i>unsunder</i> , or otherwise sufficiently defaced, and returned to the person who gave it, the better to prevent any being used a second time.		
In Theatres, and other places of public resort, there cannot be much opening for evading the duty, either by tickets of less value, or any other means, because the Managers or Proprietors cannot be supposed to know a thousandth part of the audience, whereby Government will be less liable to evasion than in many other Stamp Duties.—That no inconvenience may attend the Managers, &c. of Public Places of Amusement, by keeping persons waiting, at any time while the tickets are filling up (which might sometimes be the case in full or unexpected houses) they might be allowed to speculate in any quantity, to be filled up at their leisure, and to be repaid for what is remaining unsold, by merely deducting the intrinsic value of the said Ticket.		
DUTY, AT PER NIGHT.		
Drury-Lane, - - 200 Nights, at 10l. per Night, 2000		
Coveat Garden, - 200 ditto, - 10l. ditto - 2000		
Opera-Houses, - 60 ditto, - 20l. ditto - 1200		
Hay-Market, - 30 ditto, - 3l. ditto - 900		
Royal Circus, - 170 ditto, - 4l. ditto - 680		
Amphitheatre, - 170 ditto, - 4l. ditto - 680		
Sadler's Wells, - 150 ditto, - 4l. ditto - 600		
Royal Theatre, - 150 ditto, - 3l. ditto - 450		
8,010		
ADMISSION.		
Allowing the receipts of these eight Houses in London, on the average, to amount each night, to 12000. or 15000. each, which for 147 Nights (the average number for each House), at 25l. per cent. Admission Duty, is - - - - -	44,100	
Carried forward..... L. 26,807,110		
PERFORMERS' LICENCE, &c.		
Admit there are 500 Performers at the above eight Houses, and to be charged from 4 to 30l. according to their salary—say on the average 10l. per head—will produce - - - - -	2,000	
Admit 50 of the London Comedians go into the Country to play during the town vacation, 40 of whom play 40 nights, at a duty of 3l. for each night, is - - - - -	1,600	
The other 10 as first and second rate Performers, play 30 Nights at 4l. is - - - - -	1,200	
3,800		
COUNTRY THEATRES.		
Every Manager of a Country Theatre to pay 1l. for every Night his Company performs, and admitting there are 200 Towns, at which Comedians play on the average 100 Nights in the Year, will produce - - - - -	30,000	
300 places of Performance for 100 Nights at each, that take 20l. per Night on the average, at 25 per cent. duty, - - - - -	150,000	
PERFORMERS' LICENCE.		
One Hundred Companies, at 30 Performers in each, to pay 4l. for their Licence, in Cities, Watering Places, and great Towns, and 2l. in smaller towns, on the average 3l. each, is - - - - -	6,000	
PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.		
Out of about 4000 Towns and principal Villages, admit 1500 to be visited four times a Year. Public Amusements of various kinds, for 6 days each time, and to take on the average 3l. each Performance, the receipts of which, being 100,000l. will produce - - - - -	27,000	
There being upwards of 5000 Fairs yearly, admit on the average each to continue Two Days, and two different Exhibitions at each, and to play four times a Day, and take each time 2l. its due proportion is - - - - -	40,000	
BALLS AND ASSEMBLIES.		
Admit there are 1000 places, ten times a year, and 100 persons at each, at 2s. Stamp Ticket, - - - - -	100,000	
Probably a 2s. Stamp Ticket is better for Balls, Assemblies, and Musquerades, than a Duty of 25l. per cent. on the Price of Admission.—If estimated on the various Prices of Admission from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. it is on the average about equal to Public Exhibitions in general; but, if rated in the same manner, might be more open for evasion, by their disposing with the usual prices of admission, and indemnifying the Managers or Proprietors with a certain sum.		
At 800 places, twice a year, and 100 persons at each, to pay 2s. 6d. Stamp Ticket, - - - - -	5,000	
PUBLIC GARDENS.		
Vauxhall, 70 Nights, at 2s. and 1000 persons each Night, at 20 per cent. is - - - - -	1,750	
Ranelagh, 40 Nights, at 2s. 6d. ditto, at 25 per cent. Ditto, 100 Days, at 1s. and 400 persons each day, at 25 per cent. - - - - -	1,250	
500		
To say nothing of extraordinary occasions, when the price of admission is higher at each place.		
TEA AND OTHER GARDENS IN GENERAL.		
In the United Kingdom admit there are 500, which on the average have 100 persons for five months, at fifty prime days, at 3d. each, is - - - - -	51,250	
Those 50 prime days above alluded to, are 20 Sundays, and the other 30 to arise from the remainder 130 week days, supposing them to produce only 1-4th the company that attends on Sundays.		
There being in the vicinity of London 25 of those Gardens, and seems to be generally allowed 500 persons at each, on the average, frequent the same on Sundays; admitting there are but 400, this will produce 1-4th of the sum in and about the Metropolis only.		
UMBRELLAS.		
All who use an Umbrella to take out an annual Licence of 10s.—Admit the number to be 1,000,000, this will produce - - - - -	500,000	
Also each Umbrella to be stamped; the silk ones at 2s. the common ones at 1s. Suppose one to serve two persons, which will make the number of Umbrellas to be 500,000, and the silk and common ones to be as 4 to 1, that is the silk 100,000, and the common ones 400,000, will produce - - - - -	30,000	
PARASOLS.		
Parasols in number the same as the Umbrellas, and the Licence 20s. - - - - -	500,000	
The Stamp on each 3s. will produce - - - - -	75,000	
CLUBS OF ALL KINDS.		
Allow there are 4000, and on the average at 50 Members, to pay 6d. per quarter each Member, - - - - -	30,000	
This is only about one on the average for each Town and Village, and when it is considered that the greater part of the Villages here included are large and populous, and many Towns 3 or 4, it may not appear over-rated.		
ROUTES.		
Admitting there are 2000 Public Routes a Year, at 50l. each (if on a Sunday double) will produce - - - - -	100,000	
PUBLIC FEASTS.		
Corporation and other Public Annual Feasts, about 2000, at 6d. expenses, at 10 per cent. duty, is - - - - -	12,000	
This is only about 2 per year for each town; and when it is considered how frequent and expensive they often are in Cities and great Towns, it cannot appear over-rated.		
PARISH FEASTS.		
From about 15,000 Parishes admit there are 10,000 have Dinners, or other Feasts, twice a year—each Feast to the amount of 10l.—to be charged 20 per cent. - - - - -	40,000	
In this article, the Duty, although double that of any other of the kind, perhaps, is not too much; for <i>Charity-dinner</i> and <i>Orphans of the Poor</i> are often too negligent of their duty; and it may tend to prevent their fellow-parishioners' money being shamefully squandered, which ought to be appropriated to laudable purposes.—The average population of each Parish is about 1000 persons, which I reduce to 200, by allowing four-fifths to consist of <i>Women, Children, and Poor</i> , and others not likely to attend. This 200 being all liable and likely to attend, it cannot appear too great a number to admit out of five. And this 40 (which is but a 25th part of the population) to spend at the rate of 5s. per head only, subject to a duty of 25 per cent. will amount to the above sum of 40,000l. This is but 1-4th part of the annual parochial assessments of the poor. (See my plan for reducing the Poor Rates.) All other <i>Orphan</i> and <i>Parish</i> Feasts, admitting the number to be 5000, the expense 20l. at 10 per cent. - - - - -	10,000	
BOOTHS AT FAIRS.		
At Fairs in general, more than 2-3d. of the Booths are covered, and very few smaller than 5 feet by 3; but admitting on the average 10 square feet to be charged with a duty of 6d. per square foot, each day, and 40 in number at each Fair, and the number of Fairs in a year 5000, of two days continuance, will produce - - - - -	100,000	
Such is the great eagerness generally manifested by most persons in the habit of attending Fairs, that many tradesmen will travel 40 or 50 miles to reap the advantage of two or three such days, which appears a presumptive proof of the great emolument attached thereto.		
There are all other lucrative callings, ought in reason and equity to be taxed, that others might be released, that cannot so well afford to pay.		
TOTAL..... L. 98,591,660		
Published, by W. PITCH, York Street, Westminster, June 1805; and Sold Here, with all his other Publications on Statistical Affairs, &c.—For further Information on this Plan of Taxation, See the Second and Third Parts.		

The "Umbrella Tax" Broadside: An Unrecorded 1805 Proposal to Fund the Napoleonic Wars

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11. [Broadside].
[Taxation].

Our Country's Cause; Or, A New Plan of Taxation, Submitted to the Right Hon. W. Pitt in December 1804, For the General Advantage of the Nation, The Poor and Middling Classes in Particular; By Taking Off Many of Our Oppressive Taxes, And Substituting the Following:... [London]: Published, by W. Finch, June 1805.

17" x 10-3/4" (43.2 x 27.5 cm) broadside on laid paper, text in double columns separated by rule. Moderate toning, horizontal fold lines, minimal light edgewear, small "No 1" in ink in contemporary hand to upper left corner. Very good. \$1,500.

* At the height of the Napoleonic Wars, William Pitt the Younger faced a fiscal crisis. His solution-income and property taxes-was met with public outrage. This extraordinary and seemingly unrecorded broadside presents a populist alternative.

Published by W. Finch in 1805, the "New Plan" proposes shifting the tax burden away from the "Poor and Middling Classes" and onto the luxuries and "follies" of the wealthy. The author suggests a fascinating array of duties. Taxes on "public routs and feasts" and tea gardens and theatres targeted the high-society parties and leisure exhibitions of the Regency era. The author even proposes an "umbrella & parasol" license, a bizarrely specific levy on what was then becoming a more common fashion accessory.

Finch calculates these "sin and luxury" taxes could generate a staggering £28 million, far outpacing the revenue of Pitt's unpopular 5% income tax. It is a vivid snapshot of early 19th-century economic dissent and the creative (if desperate) measures proposed to fund the struggle against France.

This rare item appears to be unrecorded. No copies on OCLC or Library Hub. Not at Harvard or the British Library; not in Goldsmiths'-Kress. This appears to be the sole extant copy of a proposal that provides a unique window into British domestic opposition during the Napoleonic era.

		what is remaining unsold, by merely deducting the intrinsic value of the said Ticket.			
DUTY, AT PER NIGHT.	{	Drury-Lane, - - 200 Nights, at 10l. per Night, 2000		BOOTHS AT } FAIRS. }	At Fairs in general, more than 3-4ths of the Booths are covered, and very few smaller than 5 feet by 3; but admitting on the average 10 square feet to be charged with a duty of 6d. per square foot, each day, and 40 in number at each Fair, and the number of Fairs in a year 5000, of two days continuance, will produce - - - - - 100,000
		Covent Garden, - 200 ditto, - 10l. ditto - - 2000			
		Opera-House, - - 60 ditto, - 20l. ditto - - 1200			
		Hay-Market, - - 80 ditto, - 5l. ditto - - 400			
		Royal Circus, - - 170 ditto, - 4l. ditto - - 680			
		Amphitheatre, - 170 ditto, - 4l. ditto - - 680			
		Sadler's Wells, - 150 ditto, - 4l. ditto - - 600			
		Royalty Theatre, - 150 ditto, - 3l. ditto - - 450			
			8,010		
ADMISSION.		Allowing the receipts of these eight Houses in London, on the average, to amount each night to 1200l. or 150l. each, which for 147 Nights (the average number for each House), at 25l. per cent. Admission Duty, is - - - - -	44,100		
		Carried forward,	L. 26,807,110	TOTAL,.....L. 28,591,660	
* * * Published, by W. FINCH, York Street, Westminster, June 1805; and Sold Here, with all his other Publications on Statistical Affairs, &c.—For further Information on this Plan of Taxation, See the Second and Third Parts.					
Brunner and Jennings, Printers, Upper Macclesfield Street.					

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25 Unrecorded Crime and Execution Broadsides

12. [Broadsides].

[Crime].

[Unrecorded English Crime and Execution Broadsides]. England, [1810-1879].

25 broadsides ranging in size from 19-1/2" x 9-3/4" (49.5 x 24.5 cm) to 8-3/4" x 6-1/2" (22.2 x 16.7 cm), 14 mounted to larger backing sheets or boards. Moderate toning, light creasing or edgewear, small holes in places without loss to legibility. Overall, 25 rare items in good condition. \$25,000.

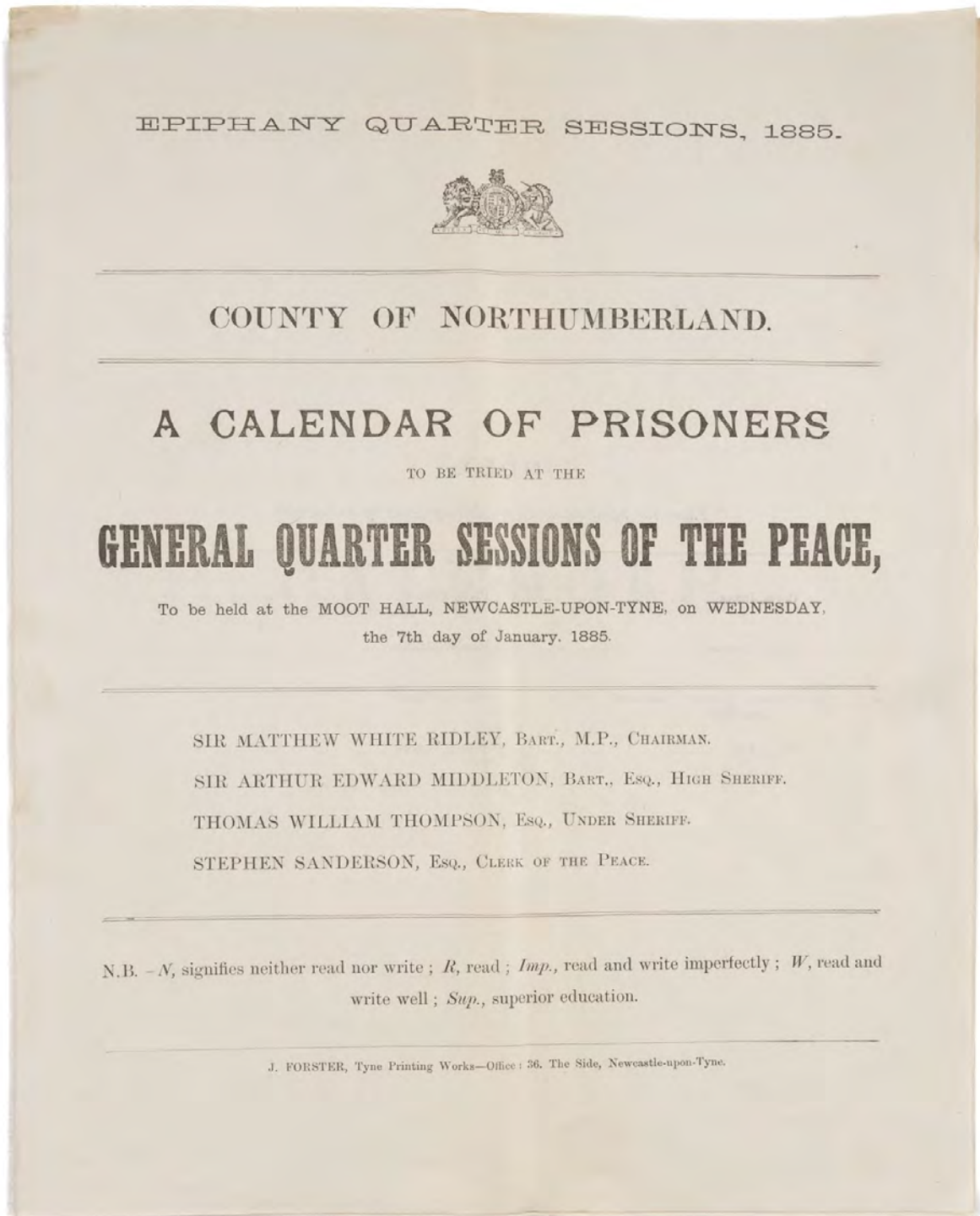
* Hastily written, cheaply printed and sold in their thousands on street corners or at executions throughout the nineteenth century, English crime and execution broadsides are important examples of the development of modern print culture and provide interesting insights for the social historian of today. The broadsides in this collection represent the only known copies, with no others recorded on OCLC, Library Hub or in institutional collections such as those at Harvard or the British Library. They provide grisly accounts of murder, necrophilia, rape, domestic abuse, infanticide and labor unrest. The executions they document were solemn and uneventful, or carried out by celebrity executioners, or, in one case, never happened at all. Some include elaborate woodcuts or verses. Others are simple columns of hastily struck type. All provide a unique picture of criminal justice in England from the days of the Bloody Code to the reforms of the Victorian era. Detailed physical and content descriptions of each item are available on request.

The group includes:

- *The Apprehension and Examination of T. Ainslie and J. Martin 2 Well Known Thieves....* [London]: D. & H. Carpue. Printers, [1834].
- *Dreadful Murder of a Son, And Suicide of the Father....* [London]: Printed by T. Birt, [1837].
- *Calendar of the Prisoners, At Chelmsford, On Monday, March, 11, 1816.* London: [George] Pigott, Printer, [1816].
- *A Narrative of the Trial, Together with the Last Dying Words, Speech, And Confession of Joshua Beaumont....* Leicester: From W. Storry's, [sic] Copy [.] York; Reprinted by Pares, 1810.
- *Life, Trial, Confession, And Execution of F.B. Courvoisier....* [London]: Paul & Co., Printers, [1840].
- *Trials and Execution of John and Robert Greers, Two Brothers....* [London]: Catnach, Printer, [1817].
- *The Trial, Confession and Execution of W. Hardiment, Who was Executed on Monday, The First Day of April, 1822....* Norwich: Wakker [i.e. Walker], Printer, [1822].
- *Trial, Execution, And Dying Behaviour of James Head....* [London]: Catnach, Printer, [1819].
- *The Last Dying Speech of Charles Hussey....* [London]: Cheap Printing Office, [1818].
- *Horrid Murders! Confession & Dying Declaration of John Jones, Who was Executed at Lincoln, On the 24th of April, 1822....* Boroughbridge: S. Kirkby, Printer, [1822].
- *Life, Trial and Execution, Of Serafin Manzano, For the Wilful Murder of Mrs. Trowbridge....* Devizes: West, Printer, [1860].
- *Copy of Verses Giving an Account of the Trial and Sentence of Charles Peace, The Banner Cross Murderer....* [Sheffield]: S.n., [1879].
- *An Account of the Life, Trial, Condemnation, Confession, and Execution of John Ward....* Lincoln, England: R.E. Leary, Printer, 19 Strait, [1849].
- *A Short Account of the Dying Behaviour of Richard Webb, Who was Executed at Oxford, For Horse-Stealing....* Oxford: Baxter, Printer, [1827].
- *The Last Dying Speech and Confession of Thomas Williams, Who was Executed at York, On the 11th of July, 1818....* Birmingham: Wadsworth, Printer, [1818].
- *The Life, Trial, And Execution of Joseph Wollard, Who Suffered Death on the New Drop, At Chester, On Monday August 20, 1832....* Chester: W. Hart, Printer, [1832].
- *Barbarous and Awful Murder, Committed Upon the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, Near the City of Chester....* [Carlisle?]: Keys, Printer, [1833].
- *The Trials and Execution of John Attel for Burglary, And William Hatchman, Charlotte Newman, And Mary Ann James for Forgery....* [London?]: S.n., 1818].
- *Murder of a Woman by Her Husband, In Drury Lane.* [London]: Birt, Printer, [1836].
- *An Account of the Shocking Murder, Committed on the Body of John Errington, A Bound Pitman, At Hetton Colliery....* Newcastle Upon Tyne: Douglas and Kent, Printers, [1832].
- *The Life, Trial, And Execution, Of Alexander Richmond, Who Suffered on the New Drop, At Bedford....* Bedford: Chittick, Printer, [1834].
- *Shocking Murder at Todmorden.* [London]: W.S. Fortey, Printer & Publisher, [1867].
- *Sorrowful Lamentation and Last Farewell of the World of Sarah Stroud....* [London]: Paul, Printer, [1842].
- *A Full and Correct Account of the Trial & Sentence of John Pegsworth, For the Wilful Murder of Mr. John Holiday Ready....* [London]: Hilliat & Martin, Printers, [1837].
- *Confession of Greenacre to the Murder of Mrs. Brown.* [London]: Birt, Printer, [1837].



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The Only Known Copy - The Fates of 8 Prisoners in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne on January 7, 1885

13. [Criminals].
[Great Britain].

County of Northumberland. A Calendar of Prisoners to be Tried at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, To Be Held at the Moot Hall, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, On Wednesday, The 7th Day of January, 1885. [At head of title page] *Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1885.* Newcastle-Upon-Tyne: J. Forster, Tyne Printing Works, 1885. [8] pp. Quarto (11" x 9"; 27.9 x 22.8 cm).

Stab-stitched pamphlet in self-wrappers. Light toning and a few minor stains, vertical fold line through center, fold lines to lower outside corners, thread broken, inner (bifolium) leaf detached, annotations in early hand throughout. \$850.

* This rare survival provides a detailed, tabular snapshot of late 19th-century criminal justice in Northeast England, charting the offenses and personal backgrounds of eight prisoners. The printed document organizes information into clean columns detailing each prisoner's age, trade, level of education/literacy, warrant date, committing magistrate, and arrival date into custody.

While the document left columns blank for the court's final verdicts, this copy features extensive contemporary annotations providing a stark record of the trial outcomes.

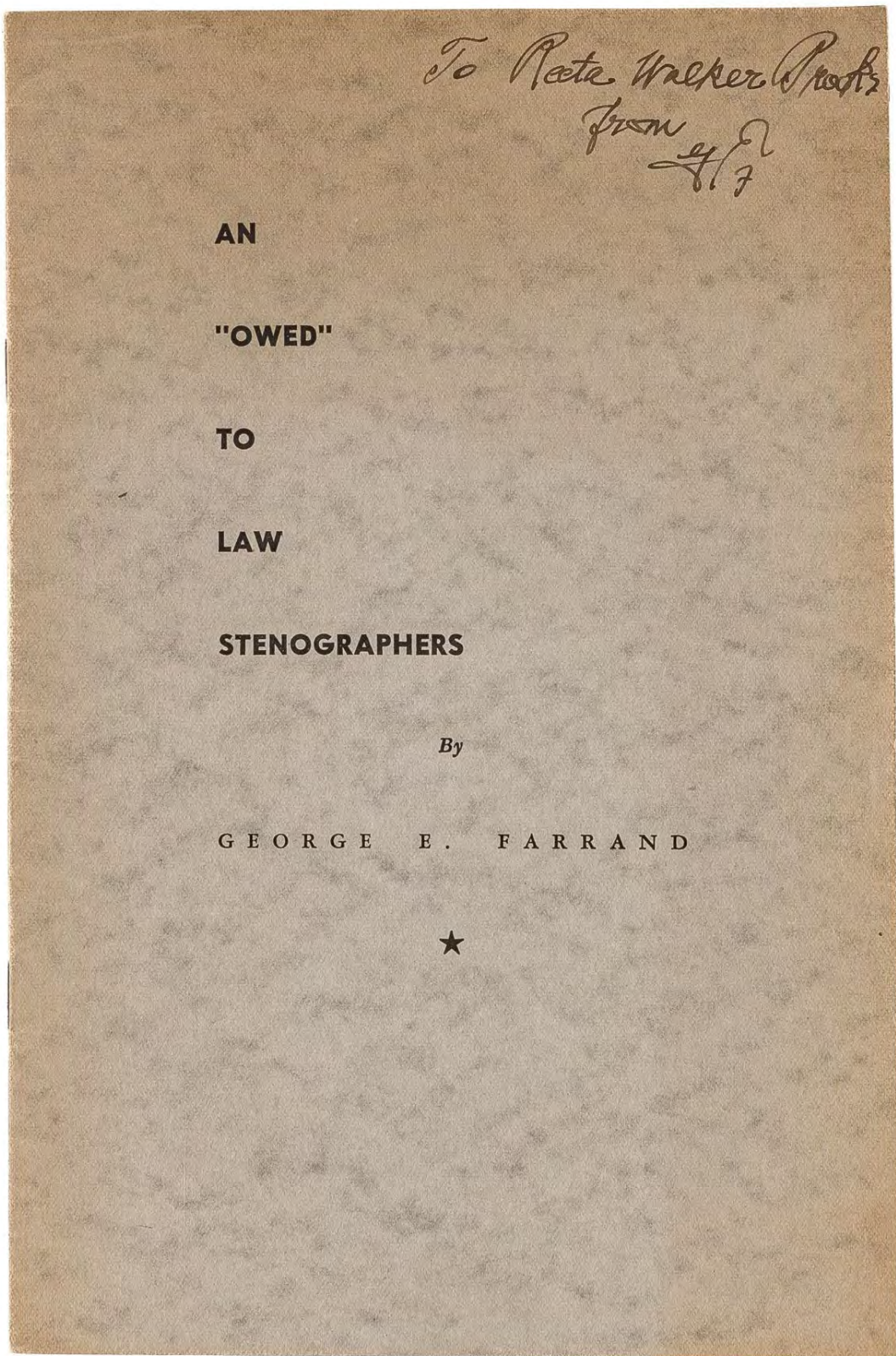
All eight defendants were manual laborers. Reflecting the working-class educational gaps of the era, three were noted as entirely illiterate, while the remaining five could only "read and write imperfectly."

One prisoner, tried for the attempted rape of a young girl, was found insane (with no further medical or institutional fate recorded). Another man was convicted of rape and handed a surprisingly brief six-month prison sentence. The remaining six prisoners were tried for theft: one was acquitted, three received sentences ranging from three months to a staggering seven years, and two have ambiguous sentencing notes-including one cryptically marked "not guilty / 5 years."

An unrecorded piece of English carceral history. No copies found in OCLC or Library Hub.

No.	NAME	Age	Trade	Degree of Education	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate	Date of Warrant	When Received into Custody
*1	MATTHEW KIRTTON (Paroled from last Session)	25	Cartman	N.	Charles Biddell, Esq., Banks Hall, Hobart.	1894 August 25.	1894 August 25.
*2	THOMAS SMITH	21	Labourer	Imp.	Sir W. G. Armstrong, Knight, C.B., Gosport, Portsmouth.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 8.
3	GEORGE WILSON	32	Public	Imp.	John Crocker, Esq., Crocker Tower, Leamington.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 15.
4	EDWARD PLACE	52	Wood worker	Imp.	Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., Warkworth, Aycliffe.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 22.
5	ANTHONY ROWLEY	45	Cartman	Imp.	Henry Bell, Esq., Tynemouth.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 2.
6	THOMAS FIDLER	49	Cartman	N.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	JOHN KING	25	Labourer	Imp.	J. E. G. Mifford, Esq., Mifford Castle, Morpeth.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 10.
	The same				Do.		
8	JAMES COYTE	39	Scrap	N.	S. F. Widdington, Esq., Newton Hall, Peters.	1893 Jan. 3.	1893 Jan. 3.

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Authorial Presentation Copy of an Unrecorded
Tribute to Female Stenographers, Clerks and Secretaries

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14. Farrand, George E. [1878-1954].

An "Owed" to Law Stenographers. [Los Angeles: Privately Printed, 1947]. 5, [1] pp.

Stapled pamphlet in thick printed paper wrappers. Negligible light rubbing to extremities, light toning to interior, presentation inscriptions from Farrand to Reeta Walker Brooks to front cover and head of title page. \$300.

* An extraordinary and unrecorded post-war tribute to the essential, yet historically overlooked, female workforce of American legal institutions.

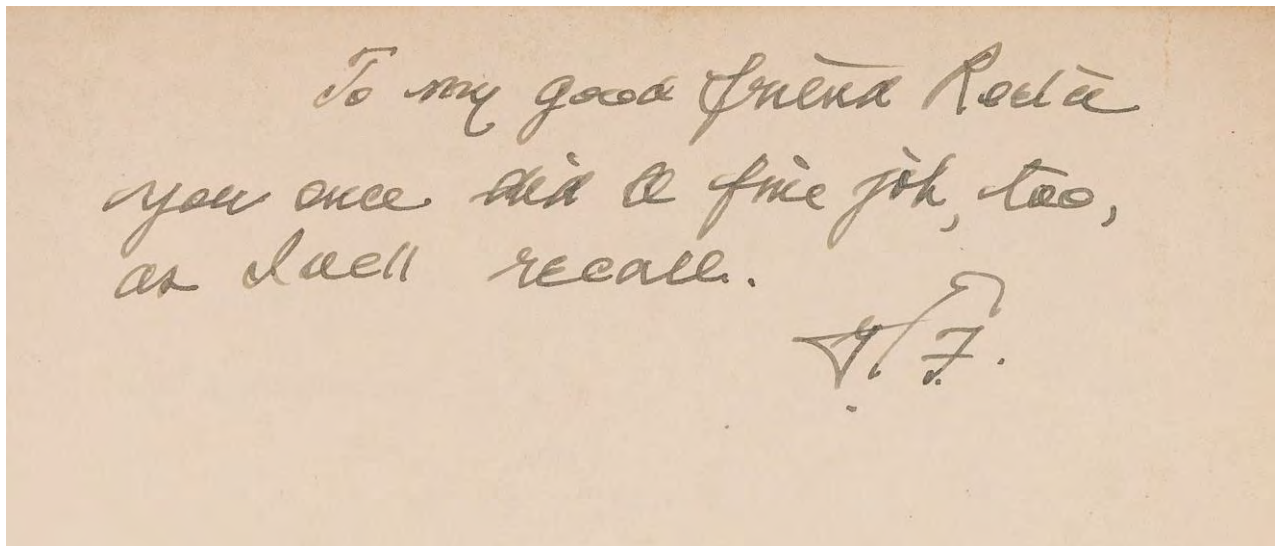
While written in prose, Farrand plays on words with his title, framing this "Owed" (Ode) as a debt long overdue to the female stenographers, secretaries, and clerks who maintained the nation's legal infrastructure through the draft shortages and logistical strains of World War II.

George E. Farrand was a prominent Los Angeles attorney, legal counsel for major California agricultural cooperatives (notably Sunkist), and an influential civic figure in Southern California during the early-to-mid 20th century.

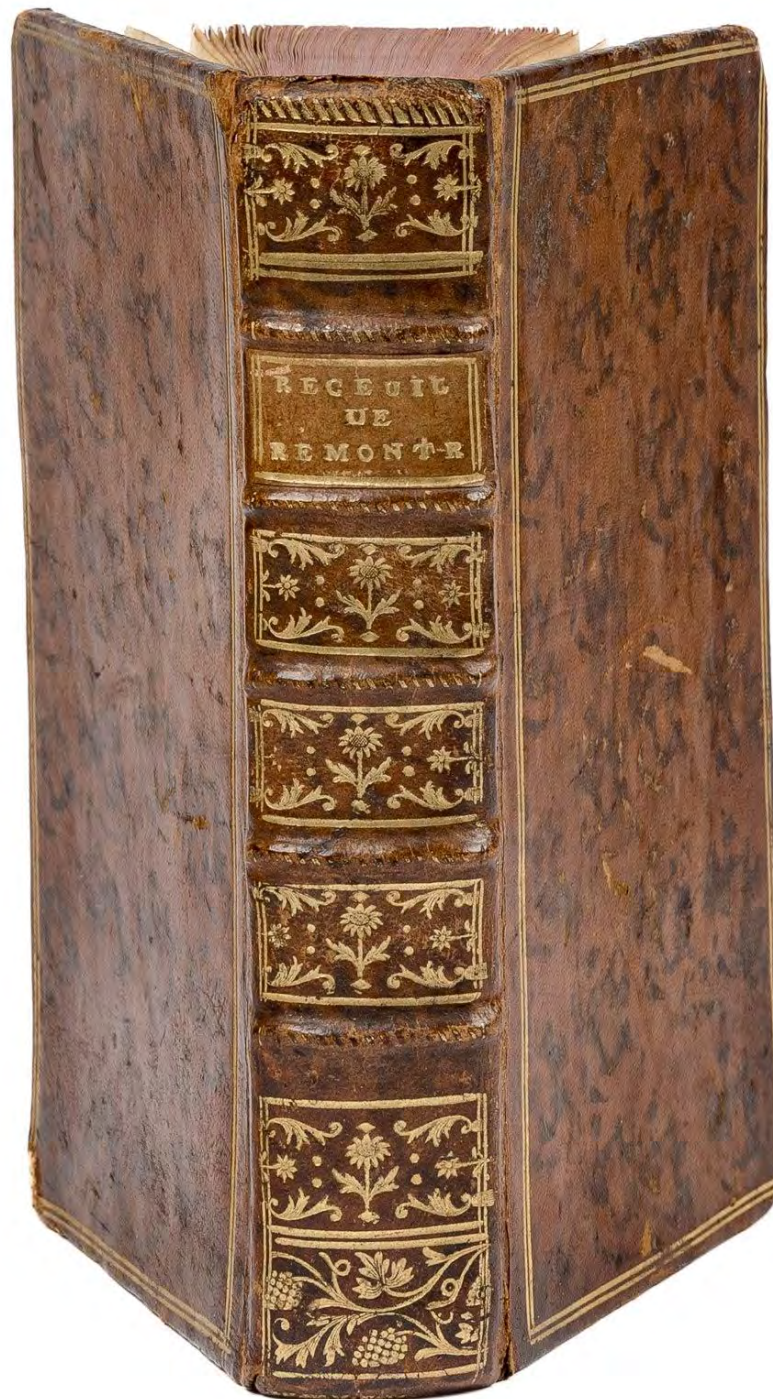
Reeta Walker Brooks and her husband, attorney Lawrence Bickford Brooks [1901-1954], were prominent civic leaders in Pasadena. Farrand's personal inscription explicitly ties Mrs. Brooks to this legacy, acknowledging her own prior service in the legal secretarial ranks.

A comprehensive search yields no physical or digital copies in OCLC/WorldCat, nor in the institutional catalogs of the Los Angeles County Library, the Los Angeles County Law Library, or UCLA School of Law. Given its private printing and local distribution, this authorial presentation copy may well be the sole surviving witness to the printing.

This appears to be an unrecorded title. No copies located on OCLC or in the online catalogues of the LA County Library, LA County Law Library and UCLA Law School.



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Louis XV Versus the *Parlements*

15. [France].

Recueil de Remontrances et Autres Pièces Concernant l'Édit Pour Règlement, Donné à Versailles au Mois de Décembre 1770, Régistré en Parlement, Le Roi Tenant son Lit de Justice au Château de Versailles le 7 Décembre de la Même Année. [S.l.: s.n.], 1771. [472] pp. Includes 29 remonstrances, letters and other documents with individual paginations and registers, each with a caption title. Blank leaves added (by binder?) between some documents. Octavo (7" x 4"; 17.8 x 10.2 cm).

Contemporary calf with cat's paw decoration, gilt frames to boards, gilt spine with raised bands and lettering piece, gilt tooling to board edges, edges of text block rouged. Light rubbing and a few shallow scuffs to boards, moderate rubbing to extremities, tiny chips to ends of joints, front joint just starting at foot, corners bumped and worn, rear hinge cracked, early annotation or signature ("Daurvon"?) to front free endpaper. Light toning to interior, light foxing and faint dampstaining in a few places, mostly to margins, early manuscript page numbers added, annotations to a few pages of text and to added blanks bound in at rear of text block. Searchable list of caption titles available upon request. \$2,000.

* This comprehensive collection of documents concerns the edict of Louis XV that limited the powers of the parliaments and the ensuing backlash from their members, who ceased work to protest the edict. Many appear to have been published separately as pamphlets before being (we presume) issued together in this collected volume. Together, the collection documents a crucial moment in the later history of the *Ancien Régime* and provides a detailed look at the relationship between royal power and the legislative system at the end of Louis XV's reign. The contemporary annotations to the blank leaves at the end of the volume include a list of 32 exiled members of the Parliament of Besançon and a table of contents.

No copies located on OCLC or at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. An item with an identical title but different pagination appears in Havens and Torrey, *Voltaire's Catalogue of His Library at Ferney* (77v). Many of the pamphlets are scarce or unrecorded in their original form.

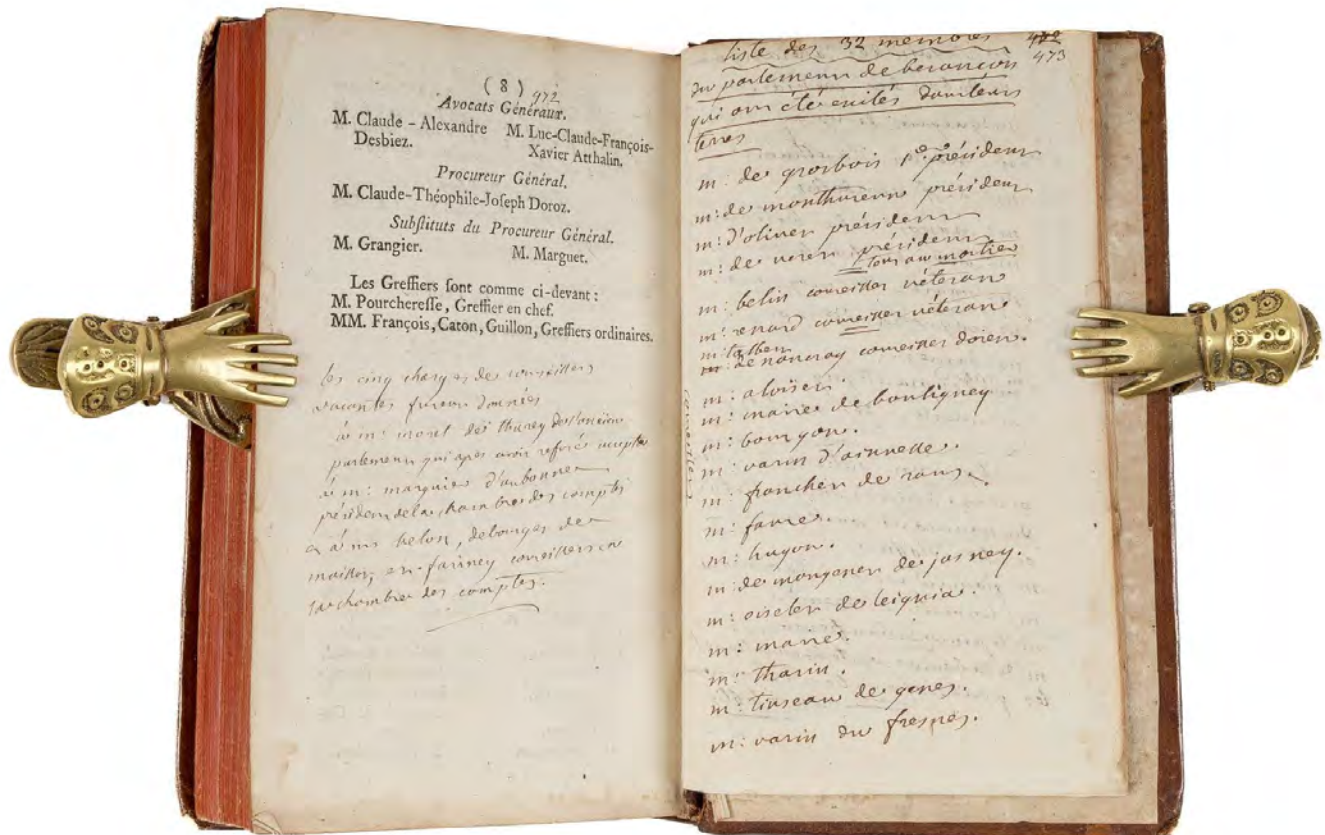
List of pieces contained in our volume:

- *Edit du Roi pour Règlement donné à Versailles au Mois Déc. 1770.* 3-8 pp.
- *Représentations du Parlement de Paris, Arrêtées et lues au Roi le 3 Décembre 1770.* 8 pp.
- *Procès-verbal de ce qui s'est passé au lit de Justice, tenu par Le Roi au Château de Versailles, le Vendredi sept Décembre 1770.* 19 pp.
- *Suite du Journal des Séances du Parlement de Paris, à l'occasion de l'Edit de Décembre 1770, Arrêté du Lundi 10 Décembre 1770.* 9-36 pp.
- *Lettre d'un Ancien Magistrat à un Duc et Pair, sur un Discours de M. le Chancelier au Lit de Justice du Vendredi 7 Décembre 1770.* 31 pp.
- *Réflexions succinctes sur ce qui s'est passé au Parlement de Paris depuis le Mois de Décembre 1770.* 22 pp. (final page misnumbered "32"), [1 added blank leaf].
- *Lettres-Patentes du Roi, Données à Versailles le 23 Janvier 1775.* 6 pp., [1 f. bl.].
- *Edit du roi, portant création de Conseils supérieurs, Donné à Versailles au mois de février 1771, enregistré en Parlement.* 14 pp., [2 ff. bl.].
- *Arrêté du Parlement au Sujet de l'Enlèvement des Minutes de la Plainte. et Autres Pièces du Procès Commencé par Ordre et sous la Présidence du Roi en la Cour des aïrs Contre le duc d'Aiguillon.... du jeudi 6 sept. 1770.* 3 pp. 3-line annotation to foot of p. 1.
- *Tres-Humbles et Tres-Respectueuses Remontrances de la Cour des Aides au Roi sur l'Enlèvement de deux des Magistrats du Parlement de Bretagne Mandés à Compiègne.* 15 pp.
- *Arrêté du Parlement de Dijon, du quatre février 1771.* 16 pp.
- *Lettre du Parlement de Normandie au Roi, sur l'état actuel du Parlement de Paris, du 8 février 1771.* 17 pp.
- *Seconde Lettre du Parlement de Normandie au Roi, du 26 février 1771.* 8 pp.
- *Arrêté du Parlement de Besançon, sur l'état du Parlement séant à Paris, du 23 février 1771.* 6 pp., [1 f. bl.].
- *Très-Humbles et Très-Respectueuses Remontrances qu'Adressent au Roi Notre Très-Honoré et Souverain Seigneur, Les Gens Tenans sa Cour de Parlement à Bordeaux.* 36 pp.
- *Très-Humbles et Très-Respectueuses Remontrances, que Présentent au Roi Notre Très Honoré et Souverain Seigneur, Les Gens Tenans sa Cour de Parlement. (Besançon).* 47 pp.
- *Très-Humbles et Très-Respectueuses Remontrances du Parlement, séant à Rouen, au Roi.* 13 pp., [1 f. bl.].
- *Lettre du Parlement de Flandres au Roi. Du 27 mars 1771.* 7 pp.
- *Très-Humbles et très-respectueuses remontrances que présentent au Roi, notre très-honoré et souverain seigneur, Les Gens Tenans sa Cour de Parlement.* 31 pp.
- *Protestation des princes du sang contre l'édit de décembre 1770, les Lettres Patentes du 23 Janvier. lue en Presence de MM. du Conseil, Siégants (sic) au Palais le douze avril mil sept cent soixante-onze.* 21 pp., 1 f. bl.

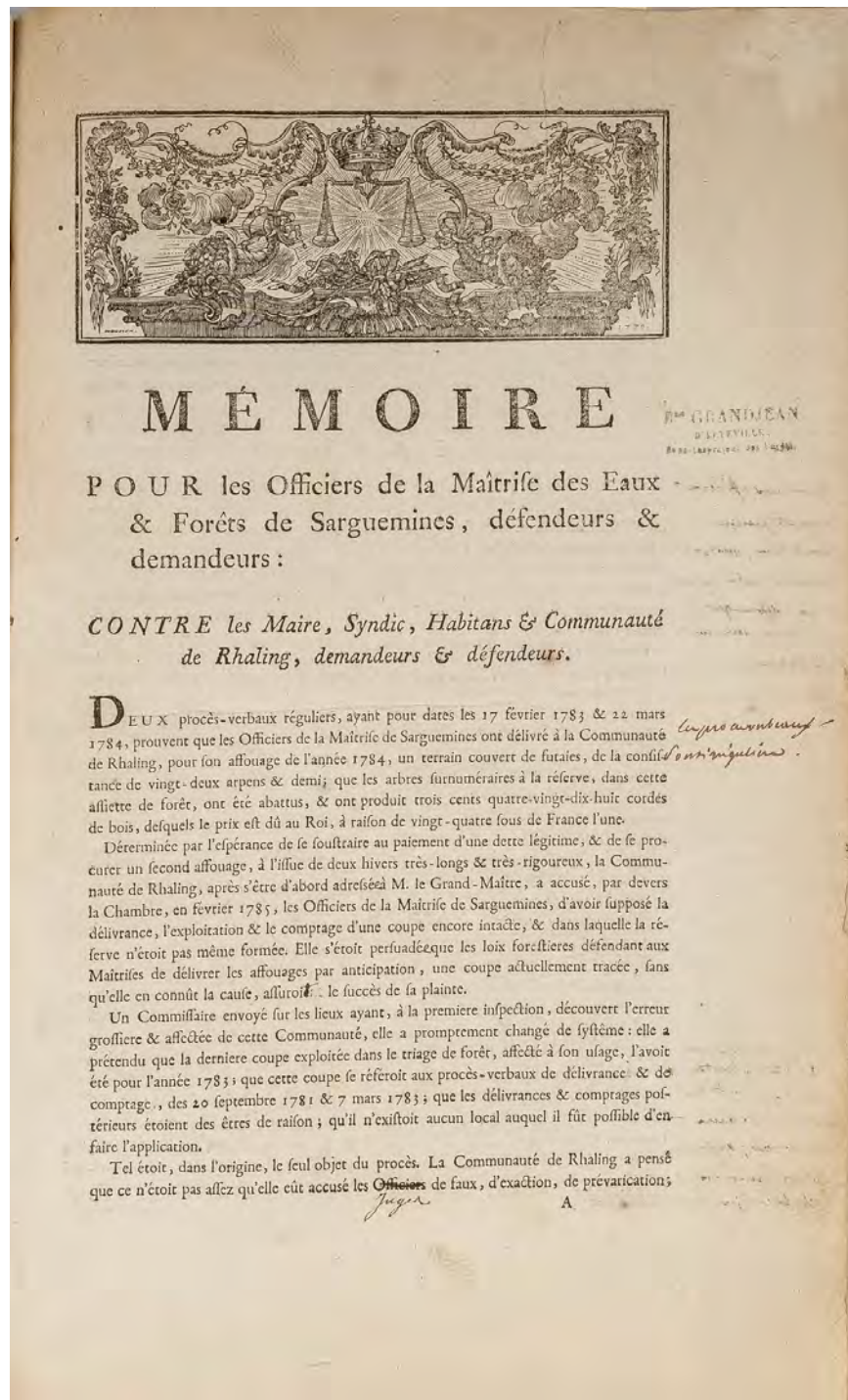
- *Procès-verbal de ce qui s'est passé au Lit de justice tenu par le Roi au château de Versailles le samedi 13 avril 1771.*

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- *Edit du roi Portant Suppression et Création d'Offices dans le Parlement de Paris, Donné à Versailles au Mois d'Avril 1721. Registré en Parlement. 48 pp.*
- *Arrêté et remontrances de la Cour des Comptes, Aides et Finances de Normandie, des 18 et 19 avril 1771. 11 pp.*
- *Extrait des registres du Parlement de Toulouse. Du 4 mai 1771. 8 pp.*
- *Arrêté de la cour de Parlement, extrait des registres du Parlement, du cinq juin mil sept cent soixante-onze. 7 pp.*
- *Très-humbles et très-respectueuses remontrances, que présentent au Roi, notre très-honoré et souverain seigneur, les Gens tenant sa Cour de Parlement, à Besançon. 24 pp., 1 f. bl.*
- *Edit du Roi, Portant Suppression des Procureurs au Parlement et Création de cent Avocats, Donné à Versailles au Mois de Mai mil sept cent soixante-onze. 10 pp.*
- *Arrêté du Parlement de Besançon, du 16 Juillet 1771. 4 p.*
- *Détail de ce qui s'est passé à Besançon Concernant la Suppression du Parlement et de la Création d'un Nouveau. 4 p.*
- *Edit Portant Suppression des Offices du Parlement de Besançon. 8 p.*
- 2 ff. manuscrits sont reliés in fine: "Liste des 32 Membres du Parlement de Besançon qui ont été Exilés dans Leurs terres" 2 ff. bl.
- *Table Autographe des Ouvrages Contenus dans le Livre, 2 ff.*



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**Ancien Régime Memorandum on Forest Management and
Border Disputes, Thoroughly Annotated by a Contemporary Legal Expert**

16. [France].

Mémoire Pour les Officiers de la Maîtrise des Eaux & Forêts de Sarguemines, Défendeurs & Demandeurs: Contre les Maire, Syndic, Habitans & Communauté de Rhaling, Demandeurs & Défendeurs [drop-head title]. [Nancy: Chez Pierre Barbier, 1786]. 51, [3] pp. With a folding plate containing 12 diagrams and maps of forest boundaries. Folio (15" x 9-1/2"; 38.1 x 24.1 cm).

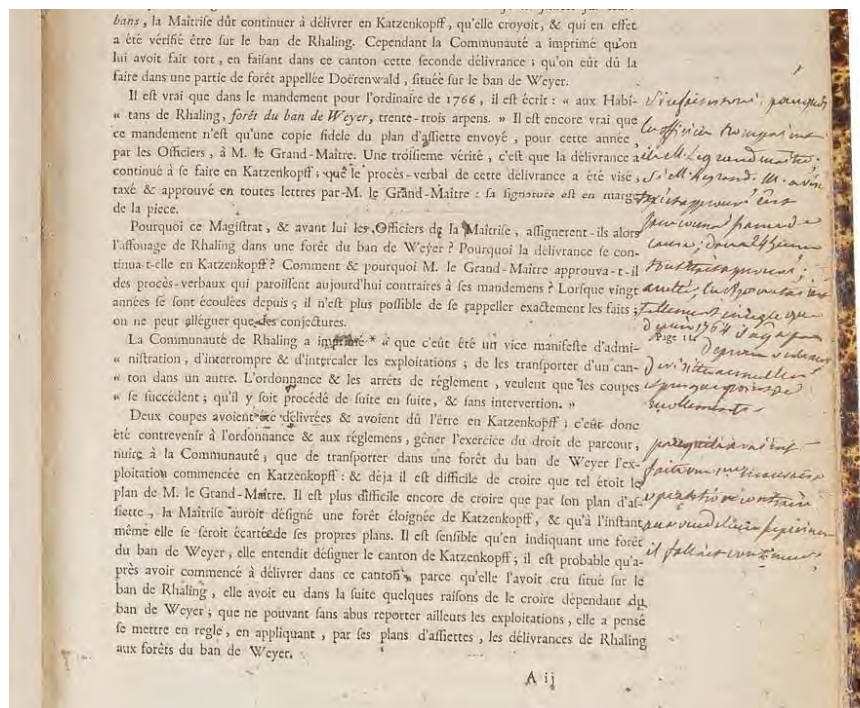
Later (nineteenth-century) quarter morocco over marbled boards, raised bands, blind fillets and gilt title to spine, marbled endpapers. Small scuff to front board, light rubbing to extremities, corners bumped and worn, later monogram bookplate to front pastedown. Light toning to interior, light foxing and soiling to a few leaves, faint dampstain to lower gutter of last several leaves, ink bookseller stamp ("Rue Grandjean D'Aireville," remainder illegible) to first and final pages, early annotations and corrections throughout (annotations to first 20 pages). \$1,500.

* Published on the eve of the French Revolution, this substantial legal memorandum captures a fierce territorial and economic dispute over woodcutting rights and forest administration between the royal forestry officers of Sarreguemines and the local community of Rhaling (located in the modern-day Department of Moselle). Situated along the highly volatile, shifting frontier between France and the Duchy of Nassau-Saarbrücken, these woodlands were of immense geopolitical and commercial value. Wood was the lifeblood of Ancien Régime industry, fuel, and naval construction, making forest boundaries a frequent flashpoint for high-stakes litigation.

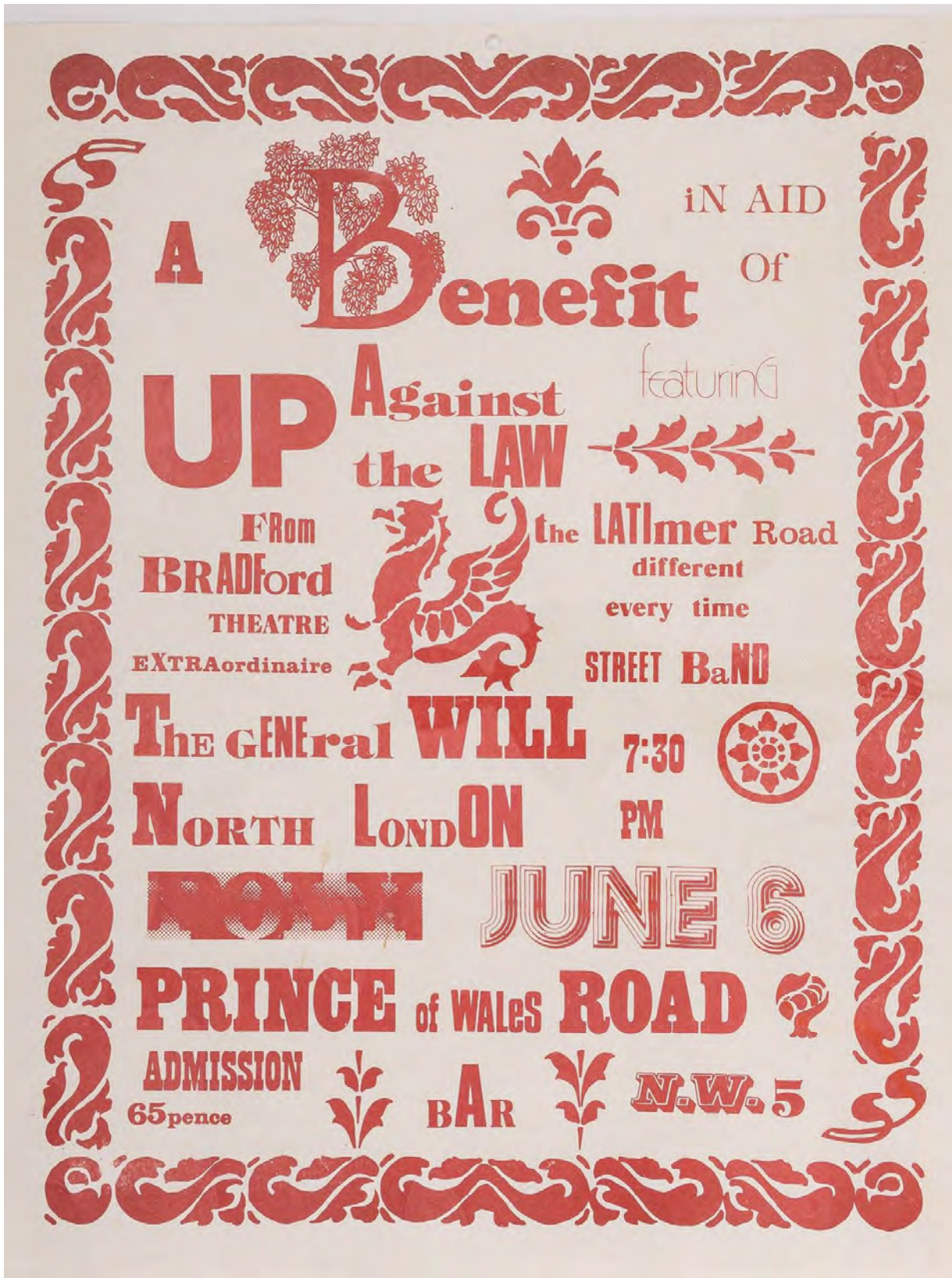
The accompanying folding plate is a remarkable piece of cartographic and legal evidence, housing 12 distinct diagrams that meticulously trace forest limits, overlapping cantons, and contested boundary stones.

This copy is elevated by its deeply informed, extensive contemporary annotations. The anonymous annotator was clearly a high-level jurist, surveyor, or forestry official intimately familiar with both local geography and royal customary law. Far from mere copy-editing, the notes provide detailed technical counter-arguments, legal citations, and crucial historical context. Notably, one extensive marginal commentary unpacks the dense local history behind a controversial 1767 boundary survey that divided a single forest across two provincial jurisdictions.

Apparently unrecorded, this title does not appear in the *Bibliothèque Nationale de France* or any other major domestic union catalogs. Furthermore, OCLC locates no copies globally, capturing only a single copy of a shorter, variant-titled work (possibly a preliminary brief) held at the National University Library of Strasbourg. An invaluable, unstudied primary source for the history of forestry, cartography, and cross-border property law in late 18th-century France.



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An Apparently Unrecorded Poster Promoting a Concert
to Benefit a Leftist British Magazine Focused on Legal Rights

17. [Legal Publishing].

Up Against the Law Collective.

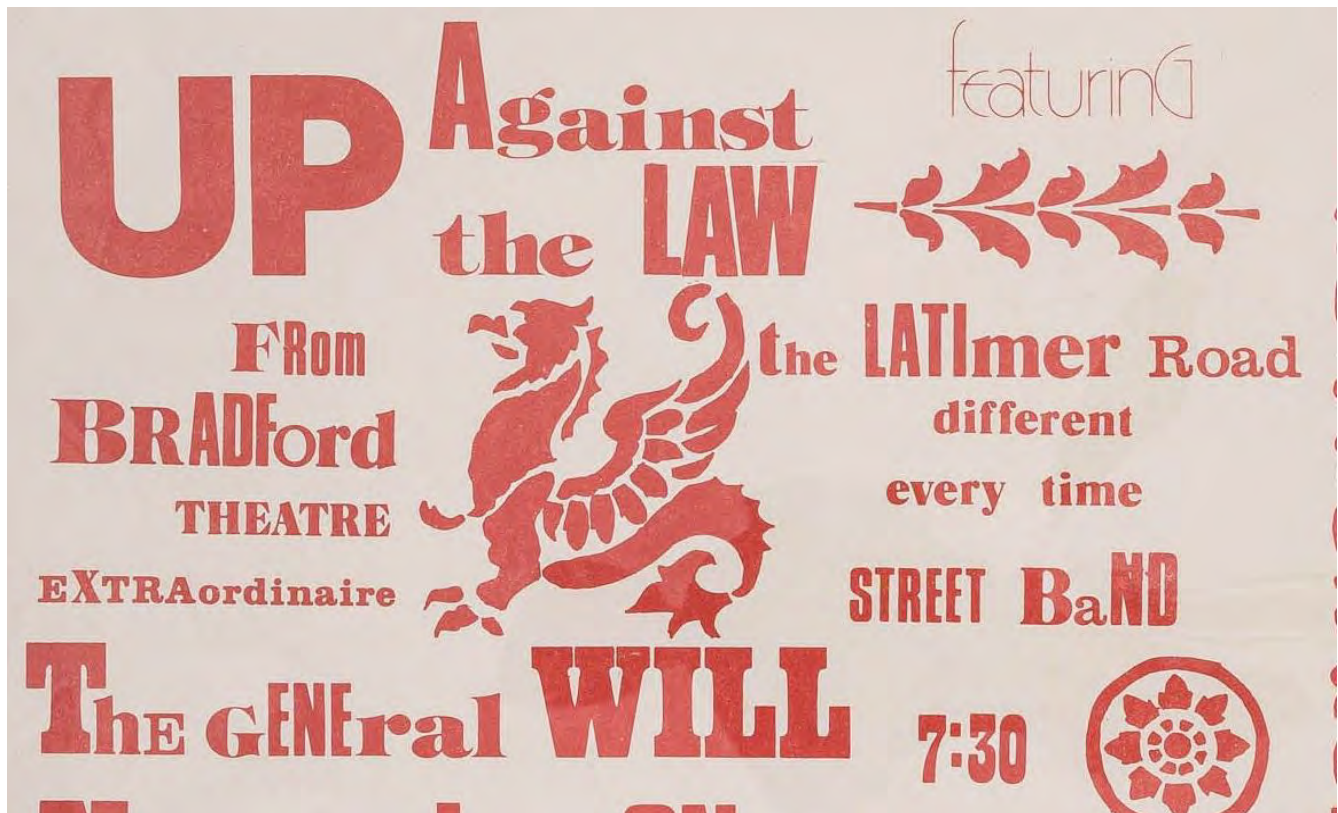
A Benefit in Aid of Up Against the Law... [London: S.n., 1972?].

17" x 13-1/4" (43 x 33.5 cm) poster, graphics in red on white paper. Small hole punched at top-edge, negligible light creasing and soiling. A well-preserved item. \$450.

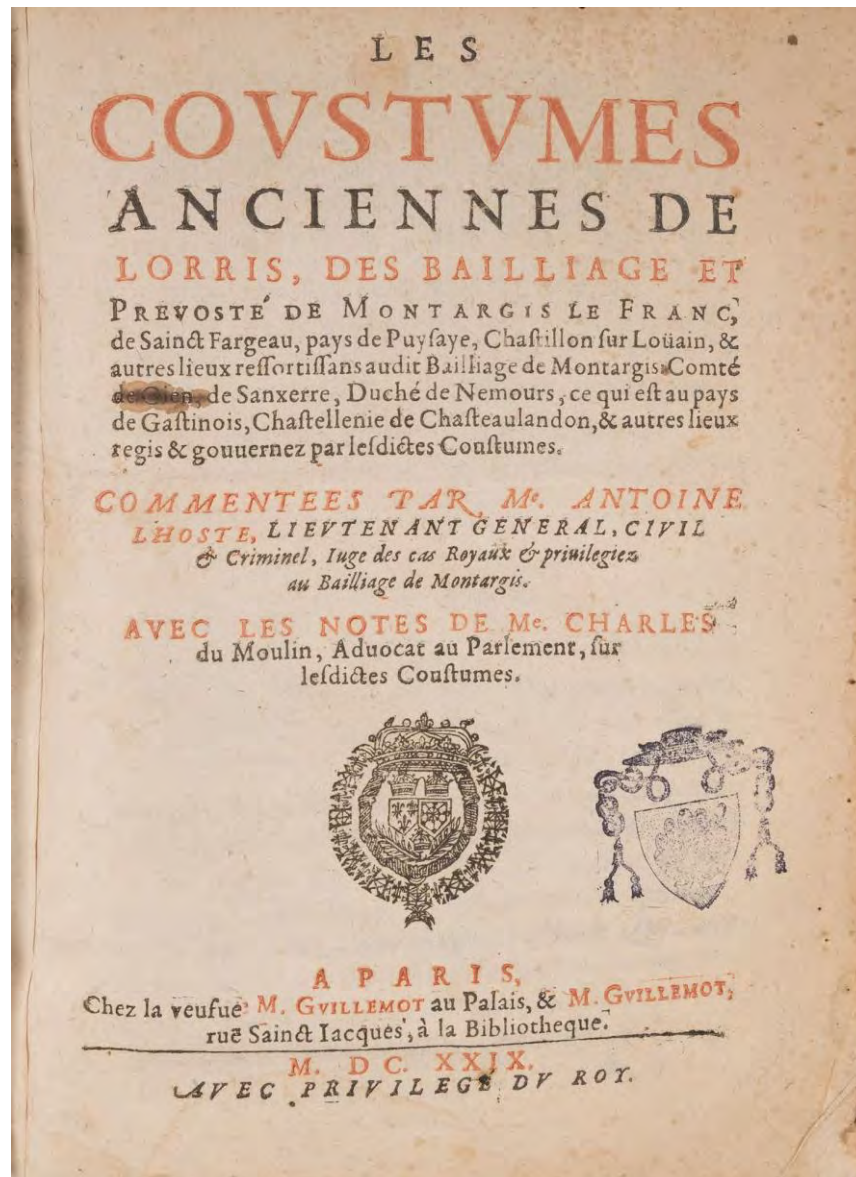
* *Up Against the Law* (1972-1975) was a seminal British countercultural and leftist periodical dedicated to community legal education, civil liberties, and documenting police misconduct. Operating as an egalitarian collective, its contributors included prominent activists, legal campaigners, and members of radical defense organizations-most notably the Stoke Newington 8 Defence Group, which formed following the high-profile 1971 conspiracy trials of the British anarcho-communist group, The Angry Brigade.

Published sporadically across nine issues, the magazine provided accessible "know your rights" guides on arrest procedures, squatting, drug busts, public demonstration, and immigration enforcement, serving as an essential toolkit for the era's liberation movements.

The benefit event was hosted at the North Western Polytechnic (Kentish Town / Prince of Wales Road, London)-a notorious epicenter of 1970s student radicalism, union activism, and countercultural organizing.



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A Rare Complete Copy, Including Additional Unrecorded Material

18. Lhoste, Antoine [fl.1629], Commentary.

Du Moulin, Charles [1500-1566], Notes.

Les Coustumes Anciennes de Lorris.... Paris: Chez la Veusue M. Guillemot au Palais, & M. Guillemont, 1629. [viii], 24, 592, 595-722, [56] pp. Text continuous and complete despite pagination. Last page blank. Copperplate portrait of Lhoste facing p. 1.

[Bound with]

Lhoste, Antoine.

Le Bouquet des Actions Oratoires. Paris: S.n., 1629. 36 pp. [And] *Reglement Por la Iustice du Baillage de Montargis Le-Franc, Fait par Nous Antoine Lhoste, Conseiller du Roy, Lieutenant Civil & Criminel, & Juge Presidial des Cas Royaux & Privilegez Audit Lieu, Assisté des Officers dudit Baillage* [Caption Title]. [S.l.: S.n., 1629?]. 8 pp. Last page blank. [And] *Extrait des Registres de Parlement* [Caption Title]. [S.l.: S.n., 1629?]. 2 pp. [And] *Anciennes Coustumes & Privileges Concedez aux Habitans de la Ville, & Fauxbourg de la Chaussé de Montargis, Fils du Roy Louys VI. Dit le Gros, Confirmé par le Roy Philippes V. Dit le Long* [Caption Title]. [S.l.: S.n., 1629?]. 28 pp.

Quarto (8-1/2" x 6-1/2"; 21.6 x 16.5 cm). Contemporary vellum, early hand-lettered title to spine, fragments of thong ties. Light soiling. Some spotting and a few minor stains and small chips to boards, spine ends and corners bumped, vellum just beginning to crack through pastedowns, later armorial bookplate to front pastedown and owner stamps to front free endpaper, title page and a few other leaves (of Abbé Maurice Pandevant [1922 or 1926-2006]). Title page of *Costumes* printed in red and black. Moderate toning to text, somewhat heavier in places, moderate edgewear to *Extrait*, which is slightly larger than text block, light foxing and minor tears to a few leaves, brief early annotations (headed "Assises de Montargis") to blank page of *Reglement*. \$950.

* Second and final edition. Lorris-Montargis is located in central France. Its political jurisdiction extended to the Gâtinais province, and its *coutume* was highly influential through the Beauce and Solange (Caswell & Sipkov). Lhoste was a notable magistrate and bourgeois of Montargis. First published in 1617, his edition is based on an annotated 1597 edition by Du Moulin, one of the most important French jurists of the sixteenth century.

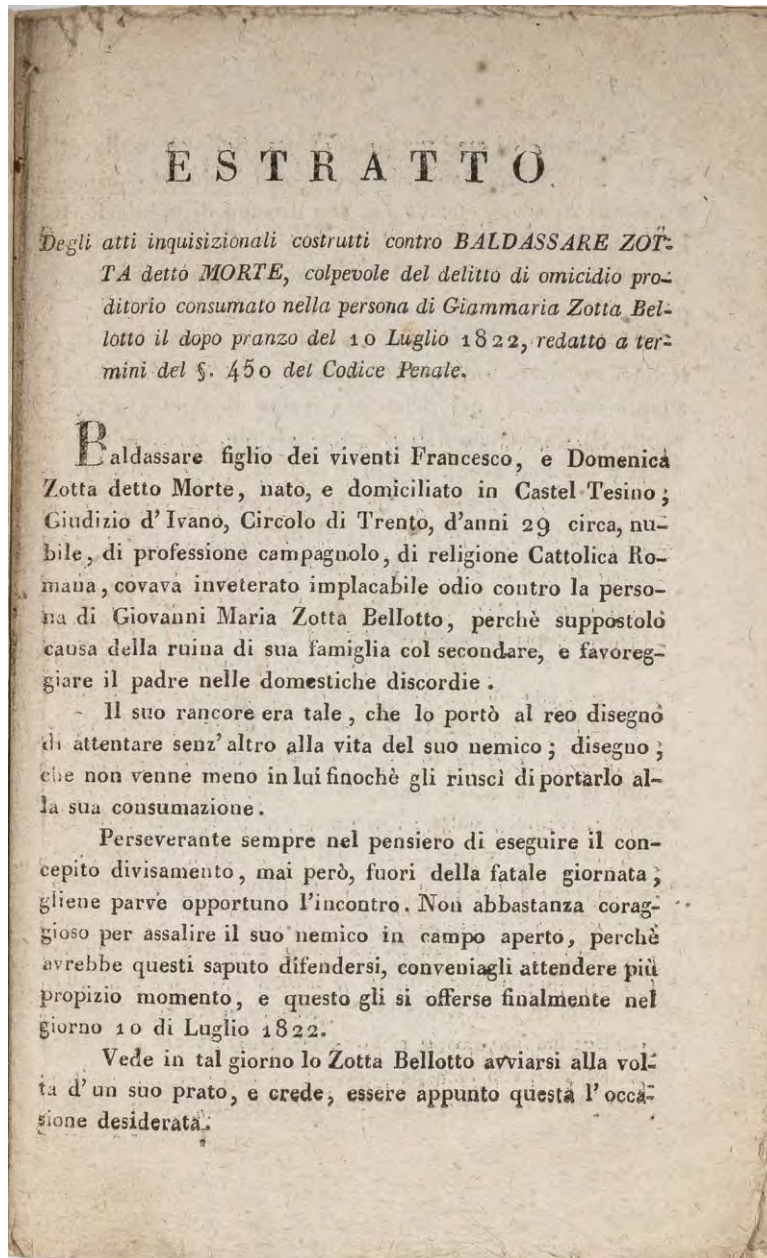
Known copies of the second edition appear in variant states, often lacking the portrait or the additional material present in our copy. Complete copies contain five preliminary leaves, including the title and copperplate portrait of Lhoste; 722 numbered pages with the text of the coutume; 56 unnumbered pages (the last blank) with a table, an imprimatur page, and an errata leaf; the 36-pp. *Bouquet*, a collection of courtroom speeches by Lhoste; and the 28-pp. *Anciennes Coutumes*, which contains the royal charters and legislative acts granting privileges to the inhabitants of Montargis (Dupont). The two additional pieces in our copy, the *Reglement* and *Extrait*, appear to be unrecorded. It has been theorized that the additional material, which is not mentioned by Caswell & Sipkov or Gouron & Terrin, was inserted into the earliest copies for presentation to friends and intimates of the author (Dupont).

Copies with the additional material are rare. We located none in North America with both the *Bouquet* and *Anciennes Coutumes* and none worldwide with either the *Reglement* or *Extrait*.

Dupont, "Les Harangues de Me Antoine Lhoste Lieutenant Général Civil et Criminel a Montargis" in *Annales de la Société Historique & Archéologique du Gatinais*, Volume 22 (1904), pp. 193-210. Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress* 104. Gourin & Terrin, *Bibliographie des Coutumes de France* 1128.



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He Killed Him With a Billhook

19. [Murder].

[Italy].

Estratto Degli Inquisizionali Contro Baldassare Zotta Detto Morte, Colpevole del Delitto di Omicidio Proditorio Consumato Nella Persona di Giammaria Zotta Bellotto il Dopo Panzo del 10 Luglio 1822, Redatto a Termini del §.450 del Codice Penale [Caption Title]. [(Padua): Tip. Molinari, (1823)]. 4 pp. Octavo (7-1/2" x 4-1/2"; 19 x 11.4 cm).

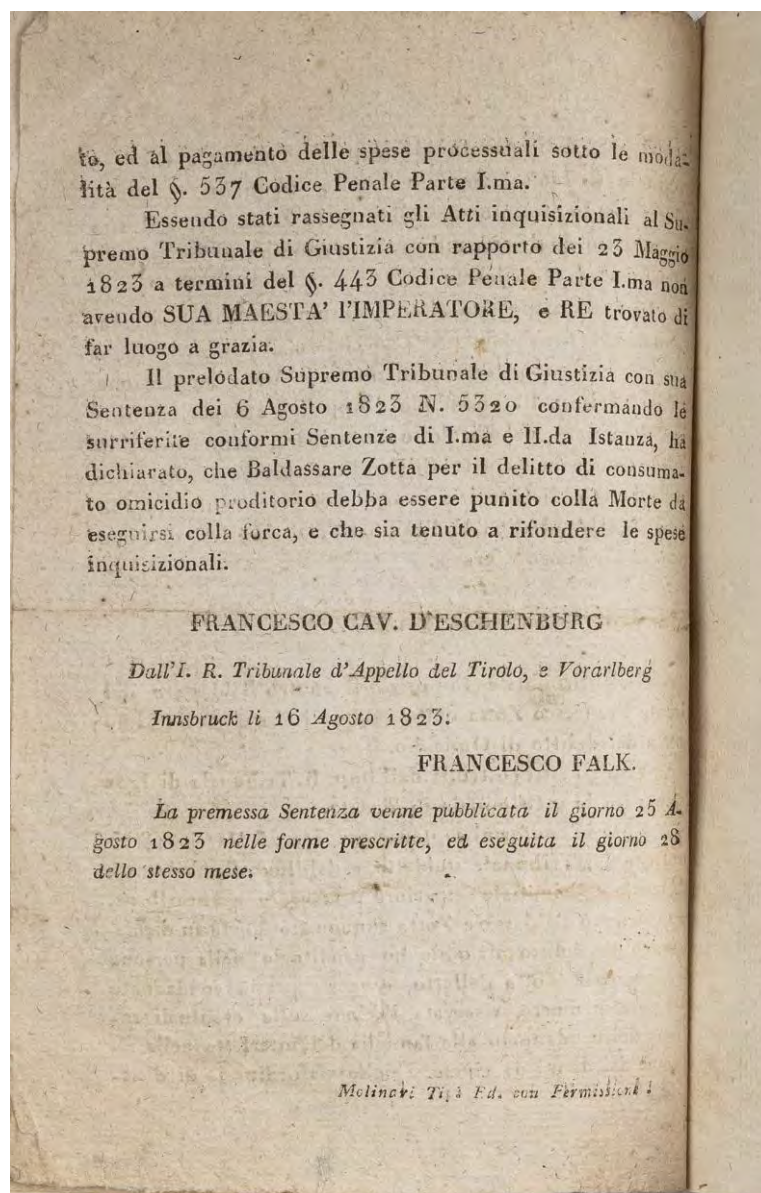
Later plain wrappers, light soiling to exterior, chipping to spine ends and corners, moderate toning to interior. Rare. \$450.

* A remarkable and apparently unique survival detailing the brutal murder of Giammaria Zotta Bellotto by his fellow townsman Baldassare Zotta, a farm laborer from the Trento region, harbored a deep-seated grievance against Bellotto, holding him directly responsible for significant damages suffered by his family.

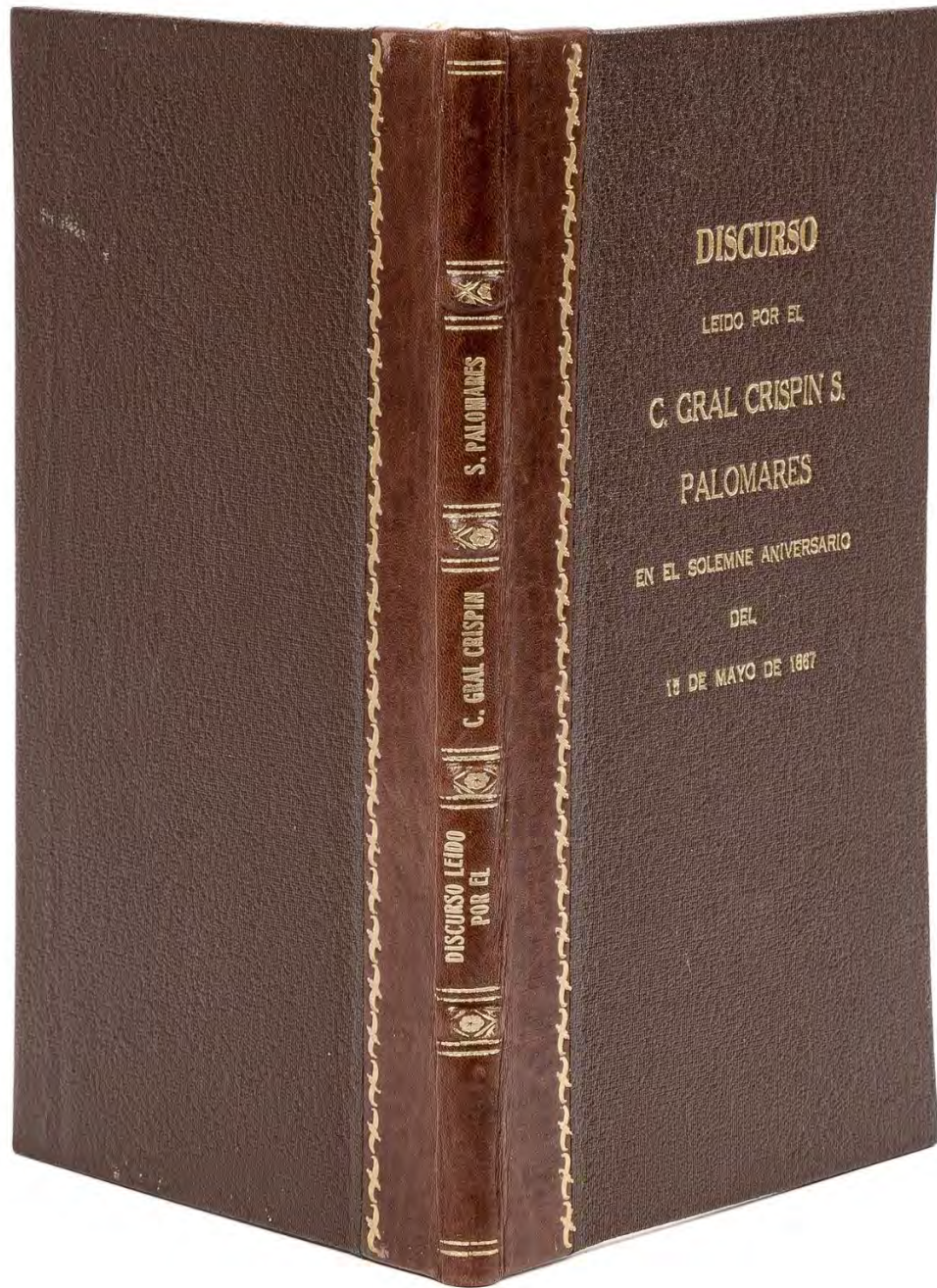
On the afternoon of July 10, 1822, Zotta ambushed Bellotto from behind, striking him repeatedly with a heavy billhook (*roncola*) until he was dead. The official report dryly notes that Zotta resorted to a ambush because Bellotto was physically much stronger, and Zotta lacked the courage to confront him face-to-face.

Zotta was charged under §450 of the Austrian Penal Code of 1803, which governed the territory of Trentino-Alto Adige during this era. The statute specifically defined *omicidio proditorio* (treacherous or ambush murder)-an aggravated form of homicide carrying mandatory capital punishment.

Imprints of ephemeral legal extracts (Inquisizionali) printed in smaller provincial centers like Padua for regional trial proceedings were produced in extremely small quantities-primarily for court officers, local magistracies, and public notice-making survival of such broadsheets exceptionally rare. No copies located on OCLC, Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico, or other online catalogues.



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**A Rare, Unrecorded Oration Celebrating the
Triumph of the Republic Over the Second Mexican Empire**

20. Palomares, Crispin S. [1834-1897].

Discurso Leido por El C. Gral. Crispin S. Palomares, En El Salon Principal del Instituto de Ciencias del Estado, En el Solemne Aniversario del 15 de Mayo de 1867. Guadalajara: Tip. de Sinforoso, 1874. 26 pp. Octavo (8" x 5-1/4"; 20.3 x 13.3 cm).

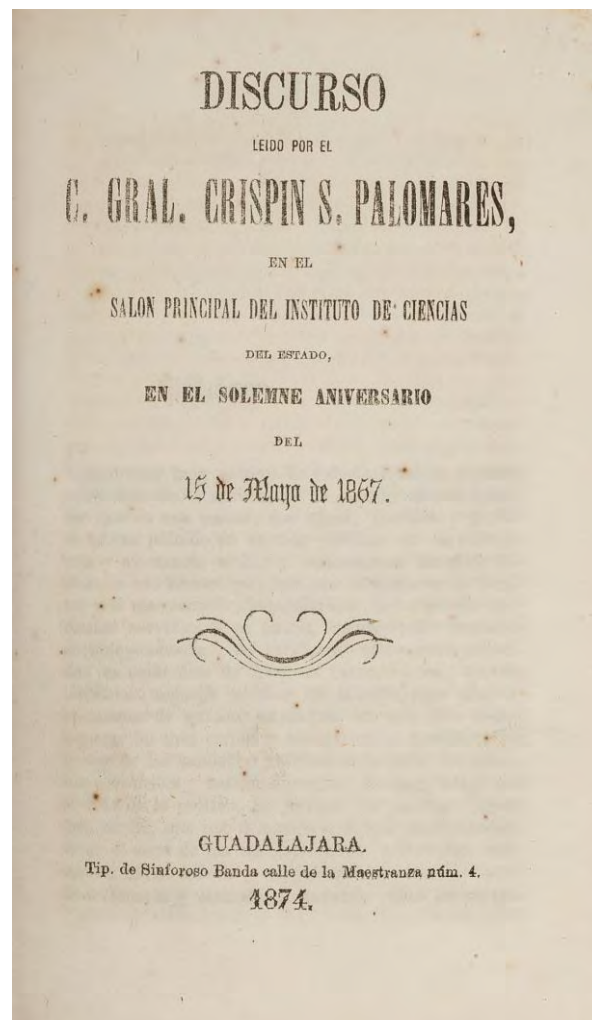
Recent quarter calf over cloth, gilt title to front board, gilt fillets to calf edges, raised bands and gilt fillets and title to spine, marbled (renewed) endpapers, edges of text block rouged. Light toning to interior, occasional light foxing, two small holes to text block of second leaf with minor loss to a few words of text. Rare. \$450.

* Delivered at the Instituto de Ciencias del Estado de Jalisco in Guadalajara, this impassioned oration commemorates May 15, 1867-the decisive day the Siege of Querétaro ended, marking the surrender of Emperor Maximilian I, the collapse of the French Intervention, and the ultimate restoration of the Mexican Republic under Benito Juárez.

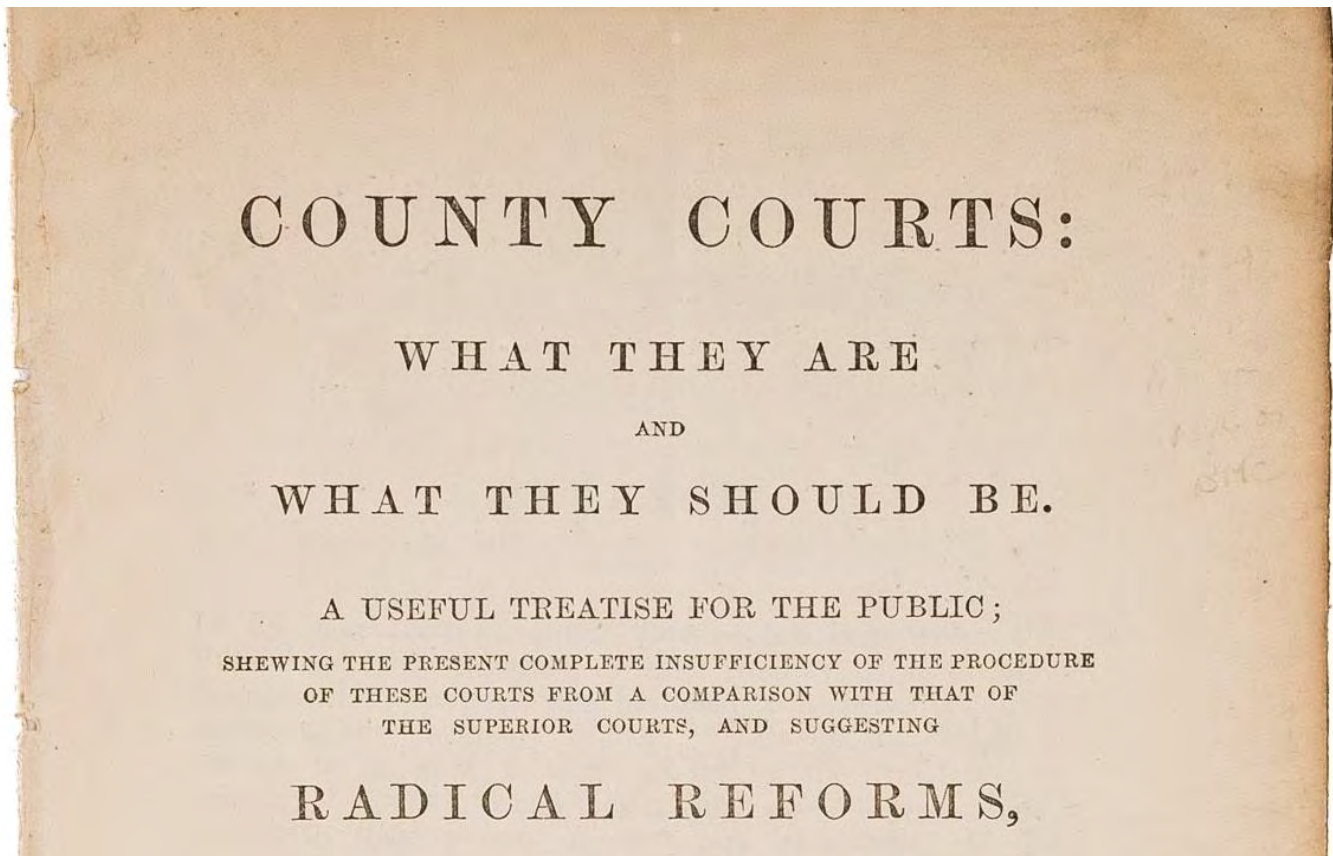
Delivered seven years after the event, Palomares's address provides a nuanced retrospective on the geopolitical pressures that led to foreign domination. He critically analyzes the intricate diplomatic and military motives of Great Britain, Spain, and especially Napoleon III's France, while reflecting on the strategic role and doctrine of the United States following the American Civil War. Beyond global realpolitik, Palomares frames the fall of Maximilian not merely as a military victory, but as a moral and ideological vindication of Mexican constitutional self-determination against European monarchical encroachment.

Palomares was an influential military figure, liberal orator, and member of a prominent Jalisco political family. Having served during the Reform War (Guerra de Reforma) and the armed resistance against imperial forces, Palomares held key posts in Western Mexico during the early Porfiriato. The printer, Sinforoso Banda, was one of Guadalajara's primary 19th-century publishers of official legal, political, and academic state pamphlets.

This item is rare and appears to be unrecorded. No copies located on OCLC or in the Mexican State Library (Bibliotheca Nacional de México).



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An 1882 Screed Against the English County Courts

21. Pooley, Edmund.

County Courts: What They are and What They Should Be. A Useful Treatise for the Public; Shewing the Present Complete Insufficiency of the Procedure of these Courts from a Comparison With That of the Superior Courts, And Suggesting Radical Reforms, Before Their Jurisdiction is Increased, As Contemplated by Legislation. London: Waterlow and Sons Limited, Printers, 1882. 14 pp. Octavo (8-1/2" x 5-1/2"; 21.6 x 13.9 cm).

Disbound pamphlet. Negligible light browning, some darkening to edges, especially bottom margin, otherwise fine. \$350.

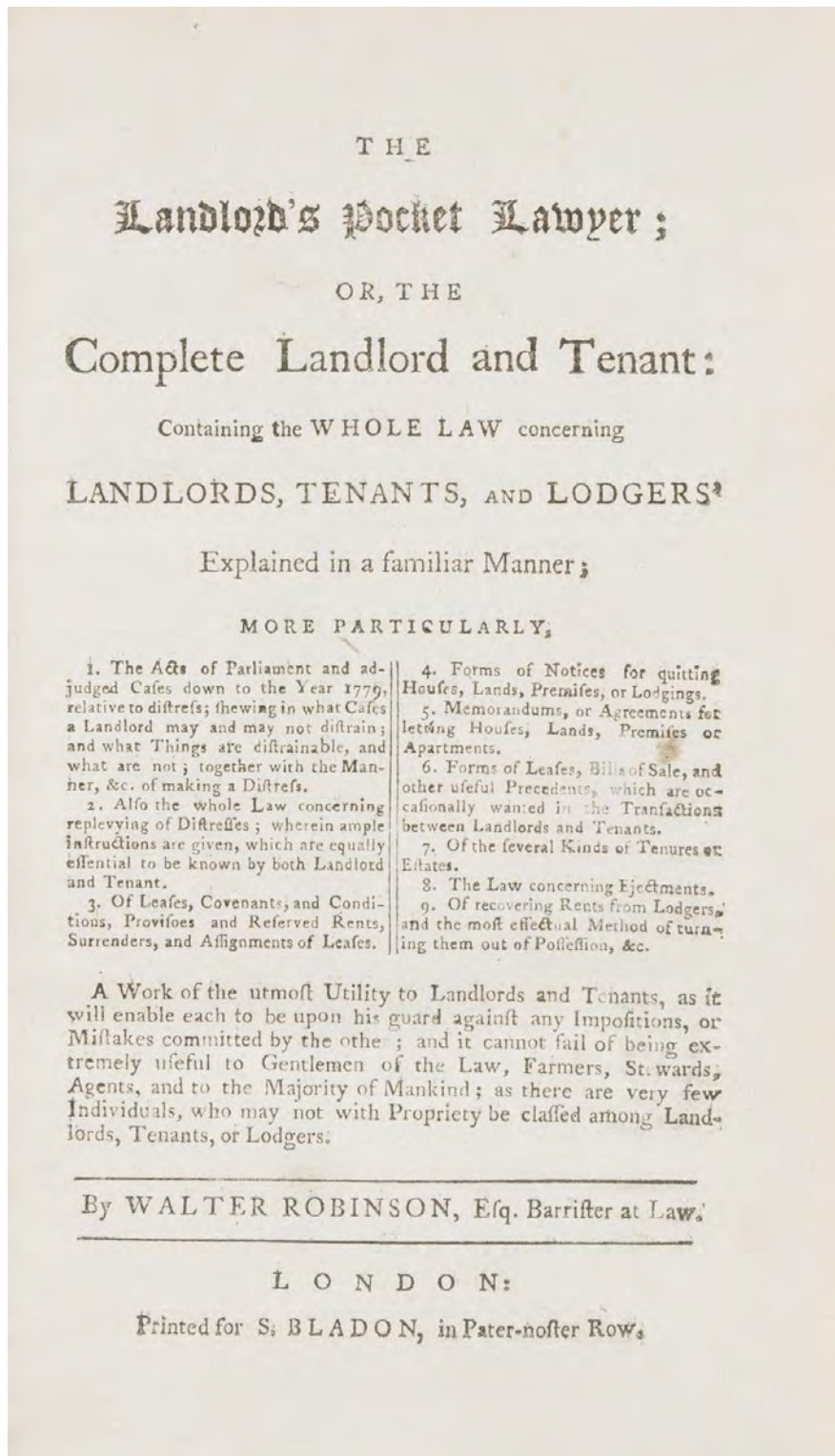
* An exceptionally rare-and deliciously acerbic-pamphlet condemning the late 19th-century English County Court system. Written by Edmund Pooley, a solicitor practicing in Chelsea, this polemic was intended to influence Parliament at a pivotal moment when legislation was being debated to expand the jurisdiction and civil reach of local courts. Rather than adopting a dry, formal legal style, Pooley structures his critique as an ironic sixteen-question catechism. He uses this religious/instructional format to deliver biting satire on the inefficiency, perceived bias, and procedural failings of the lower courts.

Pooley's central argument is that the County Courts-originally established by the County Courts Act 1846 to provide accessible justice for small debts-had devolved into lax venues that favored dubious debtors over legitimate creditors. By contrasting their informal proceedings with the rigorous procedural standards of the High Court, he urges Parliament to enact radical procedural overhauls before granting these local courts broader judicial powers.

This appears to be an unrecorded title. No copies located on OCLC or Library Hub.

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Unrecorded Edition of a Popular Eighteenth-Century Layman's Legal Guide

22. Robinson, Walter.

The Landlord's Pocket Lawyer; Or, The Complete Landlord and Tenant.... London: Printed for S. Bladon, In Pater-Noster Row, [n.d.], 128 pp. Interleaved. Publisher advertisements to p. 4. Octavo (8-1/4" x 5"; 21 x 12.7 cm).

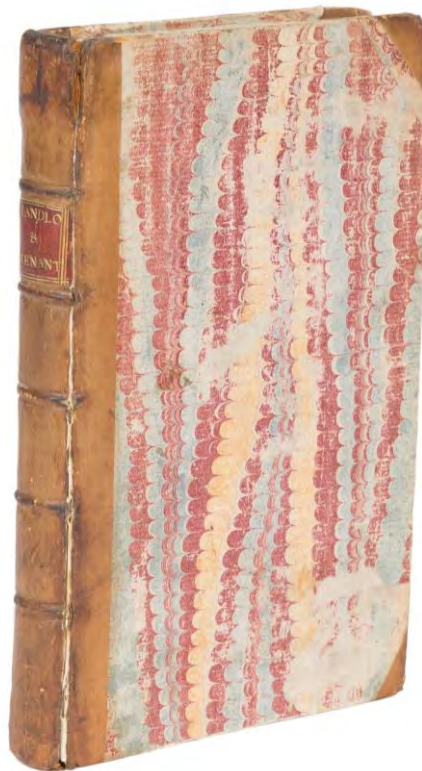
Contemporary three-quarter calf over marbled boards, raised bands and lettering piece to spine. Moderate rubbing and scuffing to boards, somewhat heavier rubbing to extremities, front board detaching at foot, rear joint cracked, corners bumped and lightly worn, rear hinge starting, later (early twentieth century?) armorial bookplate (of the Earl of Annesley) to front pastedown, recent pencil notes to front free endpaper. Light toning, light foxing to several leaves, internally clean. Rare. \$950.

* An unrecorded, exceptionally rare early printing-likely the true first edition-of Walter Robinson's influential pocket manual on landlord-tenant law. Written in accessible prose for the layperson as well as practitioners, this work offered practical guidance during a period of rapidly expanding urban tenancy and agricultural land leasing in late eighteenth-century Britain.

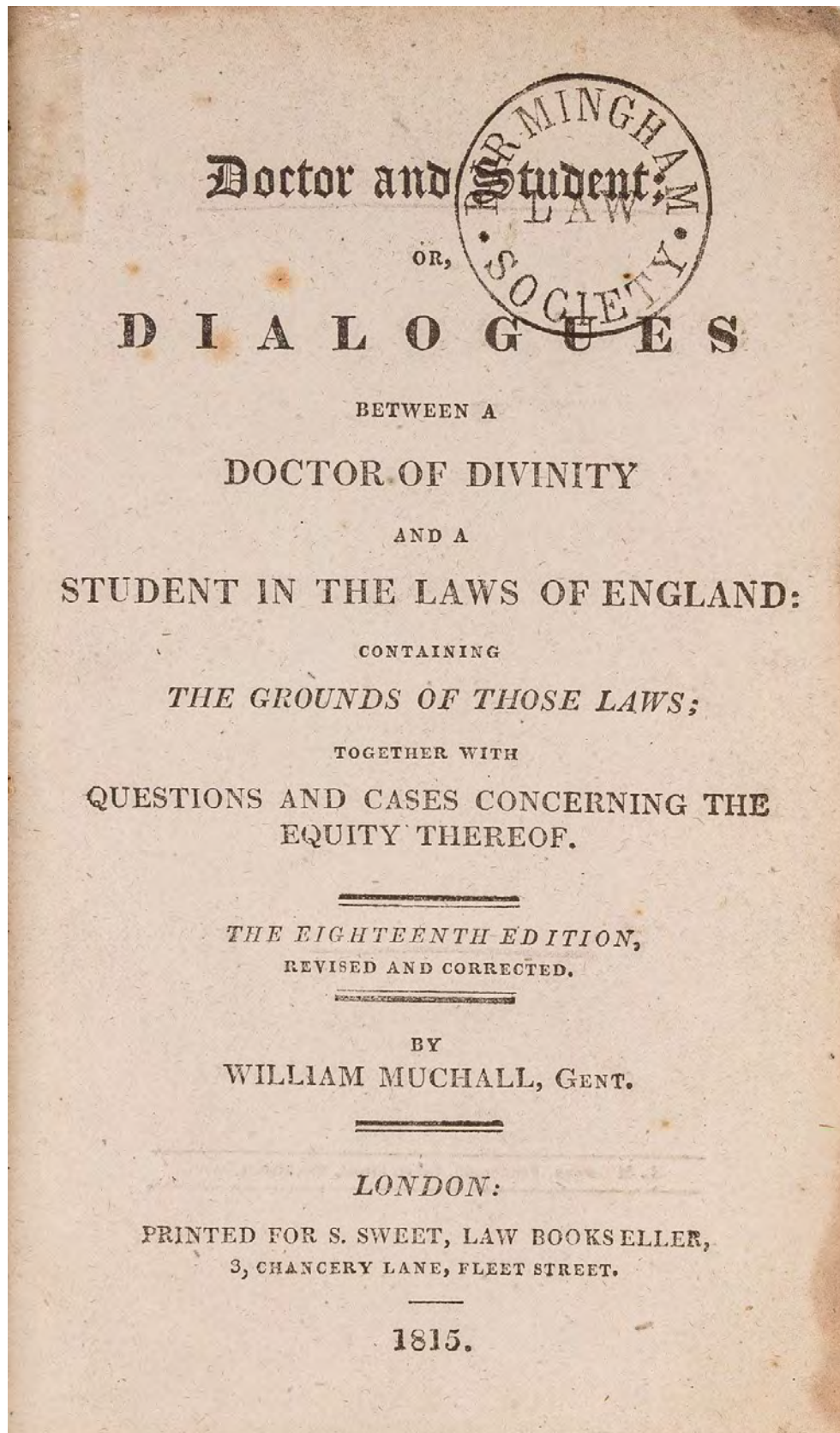
It covers the Distress Act up through 1779, leases, covenants, ejectment actions, replevin, rent collection, notice periods, and liability for repairs. It also includes statutory notices, standard pleading templates, and boilerplate legal forms intended to prevent costly disputes between property owners and occupiers. This particular copy features blank leaves bound between the printed text, providing contemporary readers or legal professionals dedicated space to manuscript annotations, updates to local customs, or case notes.

The text explicitly incorporates legislation up to 1779, placing its publication window right between late 1779 and early 1780. The earliest standard recorded edition is dated 1780 (*English Short-Title Catalogue* T100113), which lacks an edition statement. A "Third Edition" appeared in 1781. Both the recorded 1780 edition and the 1781 third edition contain significantly fewer pages than the present copy. This 128-page undated issue represents an entirely distinct and expanded setting of type-or an original unabridged draft-that precedes or runs parallel to the standard recorded variants.

Unrecorded in the English Short-Title Catalogue, OCLC, and Library Hub Discover. No institutional copies of this specific 128-page undated issue are recorded worldwide. For the 1780 edition, see *English Short-Title Catalogue* T100113.



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Variant Edition of a Work that Influenced Blackstone and Others

23. [Saint German (Germain), Christopher (1460?-1540)].

Muchall, William, Editor.

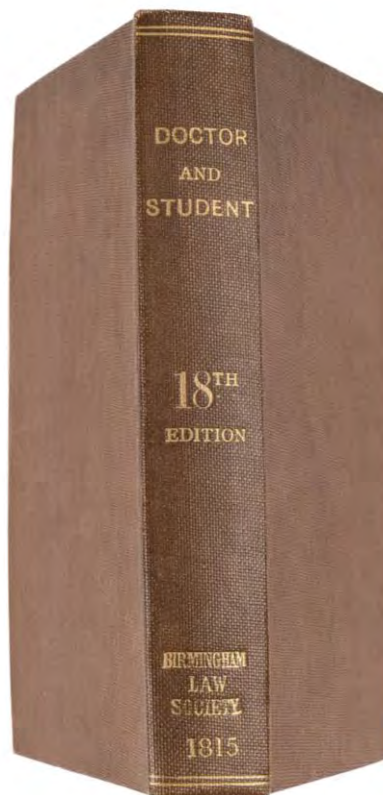
Doctor and Student: Or, Dialogues Between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England: Containing the Grounds of Those Laws; Together with Questions and Cases Concerning the Equity and Conscience Thereof. Revised and Corrected. London: Printed for S. Sweet, Law Bookseller, 1815. xii, [4], 345, [1], [16] pp. Complete. Octavo (7" x 4-1/4"; 17.5 x 11 cm).

Later buckram, gilt fillets, title and institutional name to spine, endpapers renewed. Light soiling to exterior, minor bubbling to cloth, negligible light shelfwear, library bookplates and shelf label to pastedown and free endpaper. Light toning to interior, light foxing in a few places, small cello tape mend to upper gutter of title page, which is loosening very slightly but secure, ink library stamps to title page and a few other text pages, no loss to legibility. Good. \$250.

* Eighteenth edition, apparently one of two 1815 issues. Written originally in Latin in 1523, this work contains two dialogues between a doctor of divinity and a student of English law. It popularized canonist learning on the nature and object of law, the religious and moral standards of law, the foundations of the common law and other issues regarding the jurisdiction of Parliament. A very important work in the development of equity, *Doctor and Student* appeared in numerous editions. An authority well into the eighteenth century, it influenced several writers, including Blackstone.

Our copy appears to have been issued without the additional material ("Two Pieces Concerning Suits in Chancery by Subpoena") referenced on the title page of the known issue of the 1815 edition. It collates complete and there is no reference on the title page to this material.

OCLC locates no copies of our 1815 issue and 28 copies of the known issue. Not in Sweet & Maxwell, which lists the other 1815 issue.



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A Rare Unrecorded Printing of a Popular Georgian Guide to Tenancy Law

24. Sutton, Robert.

A Complete Guide to Landlords, Tenants, and Lodgers, Being a Methodical Arrangement of the Whole Law as it Now Stands,....
London: Printed by W. Stratford for J. Stratford, 1802. [iv], 108 pp. Octavo (8-1/4" x 4-3/4"; 21 x 12.1 cm).

Recent quarter calf over marbled boards, blind fillets to calf edges, lettering piece and gilt fillets and date to spine, endpapers renewed. Light fading to spine, light toning to interior, light foxing and soiling in a few places. \$450.

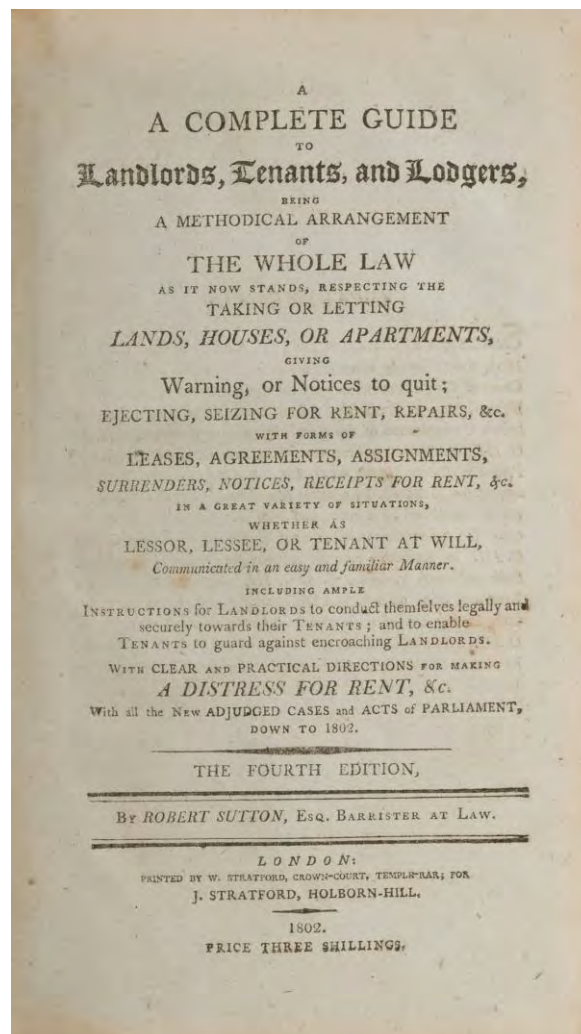
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* Fourth Stated Edition. Written for a popular lay audience by barrister Robert Sutton, this work served as an essential, accessible handbook during a period of rapid urbanization in Georgian Britain. As the preface dramatically asserts, "three fourths of the Inhabitants of Great Britain are composed of Landlords, Tenants, and Lodgers."

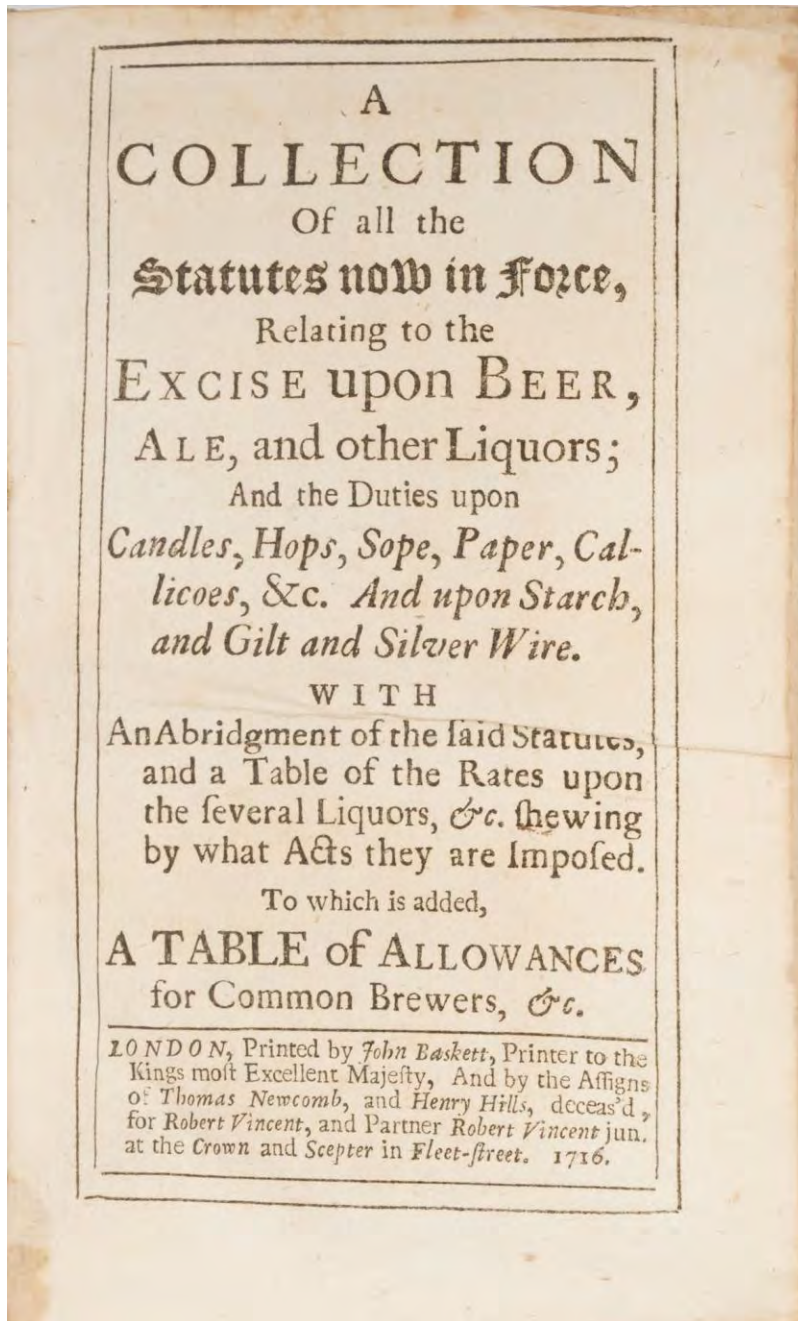
By the turn of the nineteenth century, lodging had become ubiquitous across British society-present in an estimated one-eighth of all households-creating widespread legal anxiety over leases, unpaid rent, distraint of goods, and property damage. Sutton's manual offered a balanced, practical toolkit for both parties: advising landlords on legal eviction and distraint procedures while warning tenants against "encroaching landlords" and predatory rent practices. It includes a generous appendix of workable legal instruments, including standard forms for leases, notices to quit, assignment of tenancies, and rental receipts.

First published around 1796, the work's immense utility proved enduring, going through at least eleven editions by 1821. Despite its commercial success, survival rates for physical copies of early printings are extremely low due to their soft-paper production and heavy practical use.

This 1802 fourth edition appears to be exceptionally rare and unrecorded. No physical copies are located on OCLC or Library Hub Discover (which only record a separate 1803 printing also designated as the "fourth edition"). Not in Sweet & Maxwell.



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A 1716 Digest of English Excise Taxes

**25. [Taxation].
[Great Britain].**

A Collection of All the Statutes Now in Force, Relating to the Excise Upon Beer, Ale, And Other Liquors; And the Duties Upon Candles, Hops, Sope, Paper, Callicoes, &c. And Upon Starch, And Gilt and Silver Wire. With an Abridgment of the Said Statutes, And a Table of the Rates upon the Several Liquors, &c. Shewing by What Acts they are Imposed. To Which is Added, A Table of Allowances for Common Brewers, &c. London: Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty [et al.], 1716. [ii], 744, [94] pp.

[Bound with]

Anno Tertio Georgii Regis. In the Act for Continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry. [London: S.n., 1716]. 7 pp.

Octavo (6-1/4" x 3-3/4"; 15.8 x 9.5 cm). Contemporary sheep, blind rules to boards, raised bands to spine. Light rubbing

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and a few minor scuffs to boards, minor worming to rear board, moderate rubbing to extremities, chips to spine ends, front joint starting at ends, corners bumped and lightly worn, hinges cracked. Moderate toning to interior, faint dampspotting to a few leaves, light edgewear to preliminaries. \$350.

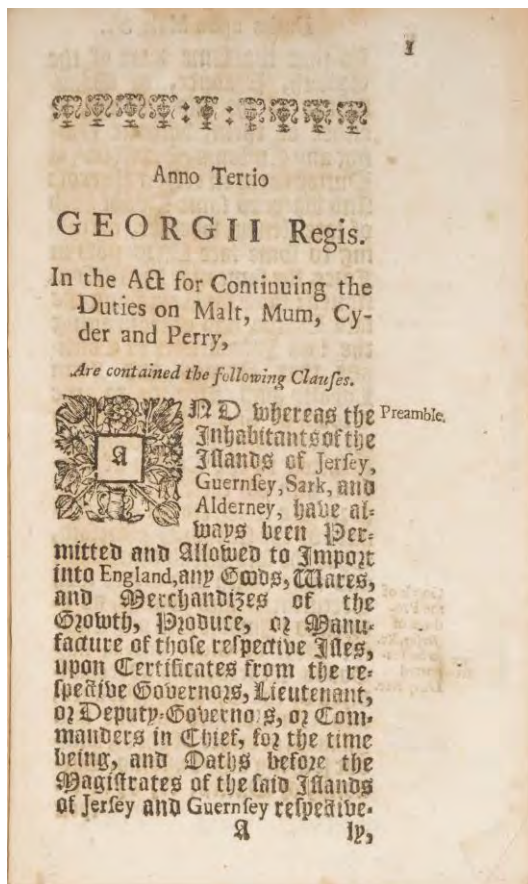
* First Edition of this comprehensive compilation of English excise legislation. Arranged chronologically and accompanied by an alphabetically ordered digest, this work represents the first major effort to systematize the expanding web of consumer taxes in Great Britain. Later editions followed in 1722, 1724, and 1737.

In the early 18th century, Britain increasingly turned away from traditional land taxes toward indirect excise duties on daily commodities to fund national debt and military campaigns—most notably the War of the Spanish Succession. This volume covers taxes levied on everyday staples and luxury manufacturing goods alike, including beer, ale, spirits, candles, soap, paper, printed calicoes, starch, and silver/gilt wire.

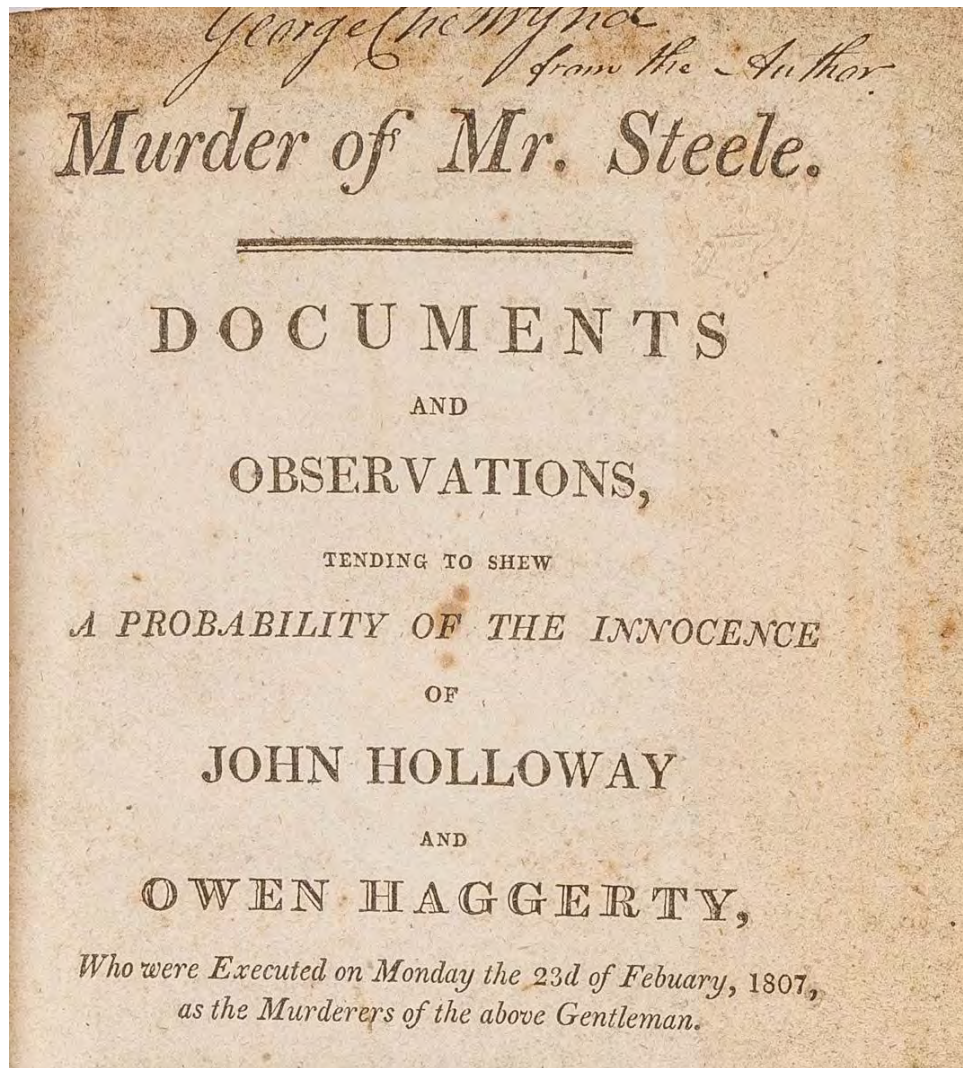
Designed as an essential reference manual for excise officers, justices of the peace, brewers, and merchants, the book includes complete tax tables, statutory rate schedules, and legal guidance on allowances granted to commercial brewers ("common brewers").

Bound at the end is an unrecorded 7-page printing of a statute from the reign of George I (Anno Tertio Georgii Regis, 3 Geo. I) extending duties on malt, mum (a type of wheat beer), cider, and perry.

Collectionn: Goldsmiths' Catalogue of Economic Literature 5305. English Short-Title Catalogue T132672.



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A Presentation Copy from the Author with an Additional Folding Map Not in Other Copies

26. [Trial].

Harmer, James [1777-1853].

[Holloway, John (d. 1807), Defendant].

[Haggerty, Owen (d. 1807), Defendant].

Murder of Mr. Steele. Documents and Observations, Tending to Shew a Probability of the Innocence of John Holloway and Owen Haggerty, Who Were Executed on Monday the 23d of February, 1807, As the Murderers of the Above Gentleman. London: Printed for the Author; and sold by M. Jones, 1807. [iv], 89, [1] pp. Octavo (8-1/2" x 5"; 21.5 x 13 cm).

[Bound after]

Kinnard, W., Jr.

Plan of a Part of Hounslow Heath. By W. Kinnard, Junior. In Relation to the Murder of Mr. Steele. [S.l.: S.n., 1807?]. [2] ff. Octavo (5" x 3-1/2"; 13 x 9 cm). With a folding map of Hounslow Heath.

Later buckram, gilt title to spine, endleaves added. Moderate toning to interior, light foxing and soiling in a few places, small blind-embossed library stamp, "Grendon Hall," to first few leaves, creasing to map, its upper right corner lacking without loss to image, manuscript docket to its verso, inscription "George Chetwynd/ from the Author" to head of title page (slightly affected by trimming). \$450.

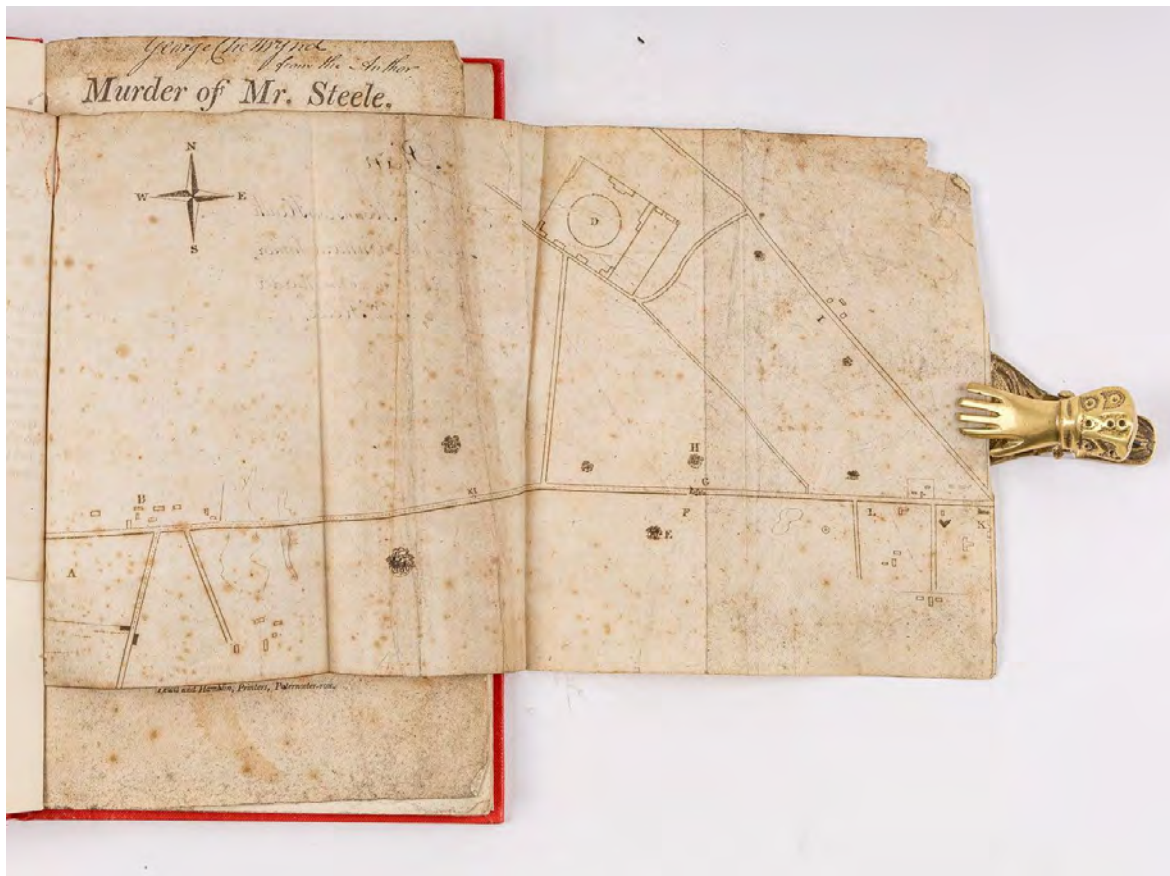
* Only edition. James Harmer was one of the most prominent criminal defense lawyers of early 19th-century London, later serving as an alderman and Sheriff of London. His immense knowledge of Old Bailey proceedings and his formidable court presence directly inspired Charles Dickens when creating the shrewd attorney Mr. Jaggers in *Great Expectations*. Driven by his extensive trial experience, Harmer became a relentless crusader against wrongful convictions and an outspoken advocate for the reform of English criminal procedure.

This work represents Harmer's meticulous investigation into the 1802 murder of lavender merchant John Steele on Hounslow Heath. John Holloway and Owen Haggerty were convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence and the dubious testimony of a paid informer. Despite public doubts-including Harmer's forceful evidence presented in this volume-both men were hanged at Newgate on February 23, 1807.

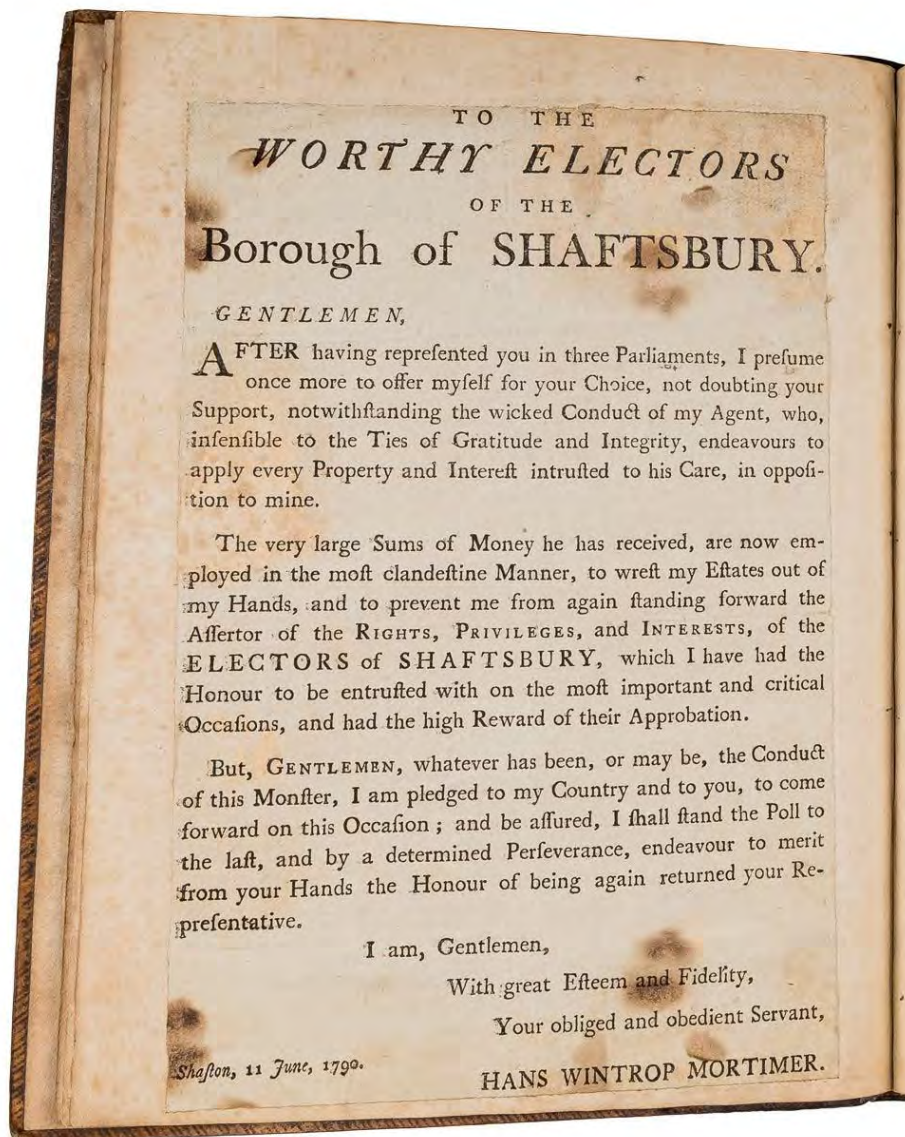
The trial captivated London to a sensational degree: an estimated 40,000 spectators gathered for the execution. The dense crowd panicked, resulting in a horrifying stampede that left roughly 40 people trampled to death, making it one of the deadliest spectator disasters in London's history.

The recipient of this presentation copy, Sir George Chetwynd, 2nd Baronet [1783-1850], was an Oxford-educated barrister, Member of Parliament for Stafford, and later High Sheriff of Warwickshire. Chetwynd was an avid collector of legal tracts and local history, residing at Grendon Hall, the source of the blind stamp on the early leaves.

Though OCLC locates 5 copies of *Murder of Mr. Steele* in law libraries (Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Library of Congress, University of Minnesota), the map is not mentioned in any catalogue records for the title and is unrecorded as a separate item, with no copies located on OCLC or Library Hub. *Catalogue of the Library of the Harvard Law School* (1909) II:1104.



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**An Account of a Notorious Case of Election
Bribery with a Notable Provenance and a Related Unrecorded Broadside**

27. [Trial].

Sykes, Francis [1730-1804], Defendant.

Mortimer, Hans Wintrop, Plaintiff.

The Trial of the Cause on the Action Brought by Hans Wintrop Mortimer, Esq; Member for the Borough of Shaftesbury, Against Francis Sykes, Esq; For Bribery Committed at Shaftesbury, Previous to the General Election, In October, 1774. Tried by a Special Jury, On Saturday the 27th of July, 1776. At the Assize Held at Dorchester for the County of Dorset, Before The Honourable Sir James Eyre, One of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer. [London?]: [S.n.], 1776. 19, [1] pp. Main text in parallel columns. Quarto (9-3/4" x 7-1/2"; 24.8 x 19 cm).

[Bound with Text]

Two later tipped-in leaves of notes. Affixed to one of these leaves are a contemporary account of the trial and a section of a letter in Mortimer's hand.

[And]

Tipped-in contemporary 14" x 21" (35.5 x 53.3 cm) mezzotint by an unknown artist, *The Shaftsbury Election or the Humours of Punch* (1775). Additional annotations about the mezzotint to front endleaves, one followed by two ownership inscriptions (one of Henry White). Affixed to one of these is a small clipping about the Mortimer family. **[And]**

[Broadside].

[Mortimer, Hans Winthrop].

To the Worthy Electors of the Borough of Shaftsbury. Shafton: [s.l.], 11 June 1790. Trimmed to 9" x 6" (22.8 x 15.2 cm) and affixed to verso of title page.

Nineteenth-century calf, rebaked in period style, gilt rules to boards, gilt fillets and retained nineteenth-century lettering piece to spine, hinges mended, marbled endleaves. Moderate rubbing to boards and toning to text, occasional early underlining and brief notes in pencil. \$3,500.

* The Shaftesbury Election of 1774 stands as one of the most infamous instances of parliamentary corruption in 18th-century England. Ministerial candidates Sir Francis Sykes and Sir Thomas Rumbold bribed electors with thousands of pounds, routing money through a masked figure known as "Punch" to avoid direct liability.

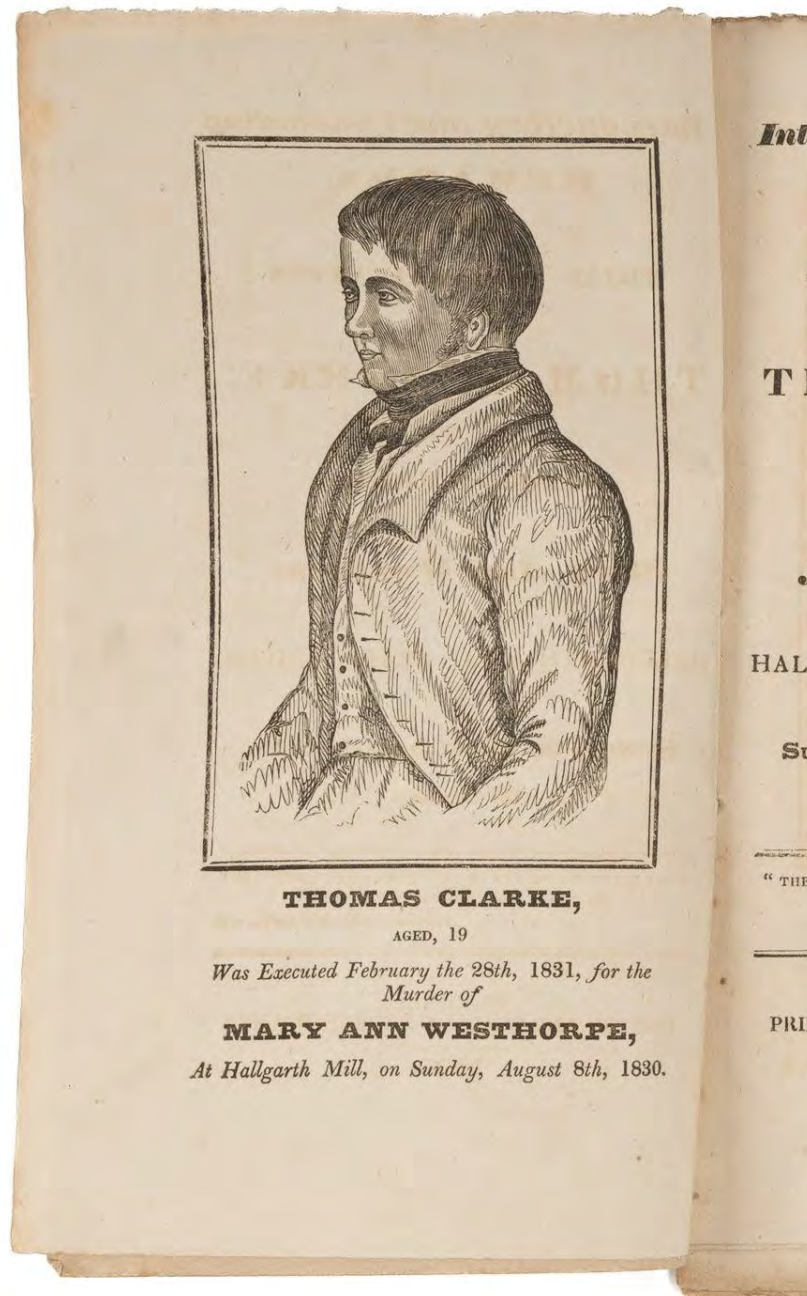
Voters were given cash in exchange for signing promissory notes payable to an imaginary figure named "Glenbucket". The defeated candidate, Hans Winthrop Mortimer, successfully petitioned Parliament to unseat Sykes and Rumbold. Mortimer then pursued a landmark civil action against Sykes for 26 distinct acts of bribery, securing a verdict for 22 offenses and an extraordinary penalty of £11,000. "At the election of Sir Thomas Rumbold and Sir Francis Sykes... several thousand pounds were distributed to the voters... The defeated candidate, Hans Mortimer, petitioned against the return... obtaining a verdict for twenty-two penalties amounting to £11,000" (*BM Satires*).

This copy was preserved directly within Mortimer's family lineage. Annotations show it belonged to two descendants: J.W. Mortimer, who recorded acquiring the volume and the mezzotint in 1821 from previous owner Henry White, and Mark Mortimer, who penned the detailed tipped-in leaves of manuscript notes (one dated 1856).

OCLC locates 8 copies of *The Trial* in North America, 3 in law libraries (Harvard, Library of Congress, Yale), and 3 copies of the mezzotint, 1 in North America (Yale). The tipped-in broadside appears to be unrecorded, with no copies listed on OCLC or Library Hub. *British Museum Catalogue* (Compact Edition) 24:746. Stephens and George, *Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum* (BM *Satires*) 5341.



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An Unrecorded "Moral Guide" to a Notorious Durham
Murder-A Bibliographic Unicum in 19th-Century Gallows Literature

28. Walker, George, Publisher.

[Clarke, Thomas (d.1831)].

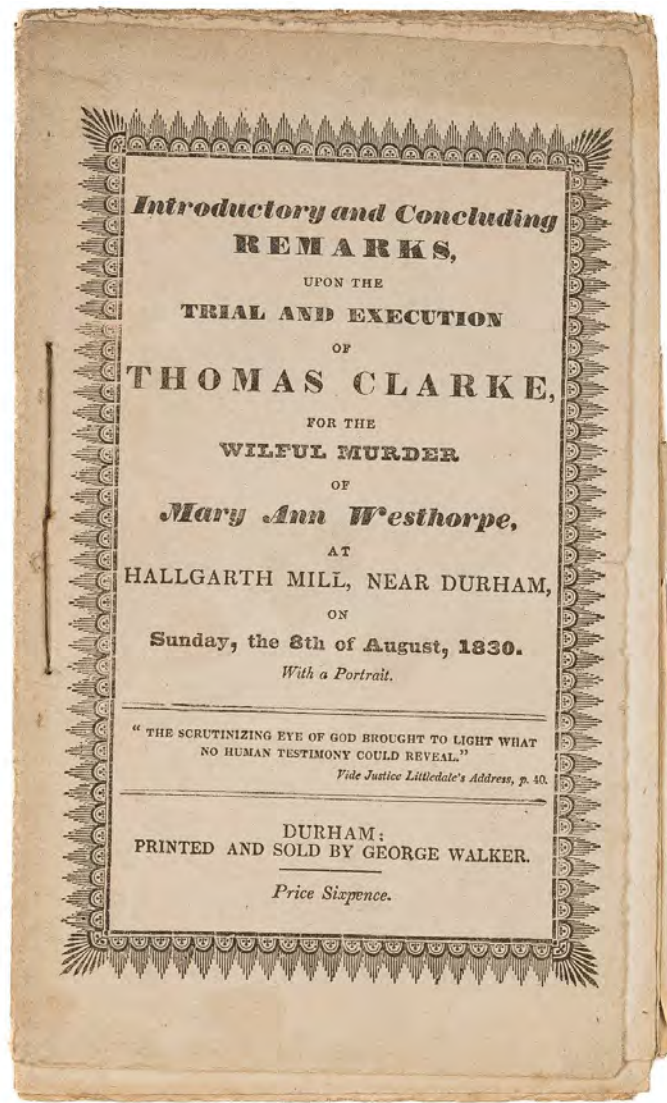
Introductory and Concluding Remarks, Upon the Trial and Execution of Thomas Clarke, For the Wilful Murder of Mary Ann Westhorpe, At Hallgarth Mill, Near Durham, On Sunday, The 8th of August, 1830. With Engravings. Durham: Printed and Sold by George Walker, 1831. [ii], 5, [2], 44-57, [1] pp. Portrait frontispiece of Thomas Clarke. Octavo (7-1/2" x 4-1/2"; 19 x 11.4 cm).

Stab-stitched pamphlet in original printed wrappers, publisher's advertisements to rear wrapper, edges untrimmed. Light toning, light soiling to exterior. A well-preserved copy of a rare item. \$850.

* This unrecorded publication represents a fascinating bibliographic mystery within the genre of 19th-century British crime and "gallows literature". In August 1830, Mary Ann Westhorpe, a 17-year-old servant at Hallgarth Mill, was brutally murdered. Fellow servant Thomas Clarke claimed Irish intruders had broken in and assaulted him, but given his total lack of injuries, he was charged, convicted, and hanged-protesting his innocence to the very end.

While George Walker's standard 42-page trial account is documented in institutional holdings (such as the British Library, Oxford, and Yale Law School), this present work appears to be entirely unrecorded. Comprising introductory material followed by an unrecorded 14-page section (pp. 44-57), the pagination suggests this was either a suppressed expansion to Walker's primary edition or a standalone moral appendix designed for a more pious audience.

Rather than simply detailing trial testimony, this section delivers a scathing religious commentary. It heavily frames the horrific crime as an inevitable consequence of violating the Sabbath and offers sharp social commentary on public execution culture. The text expresses distinct pre-Victorian anxiety over the "inappropriate" prominence of women in the spectator crowd at Clarke's execution. No copies located on OCLC, Library Hub or the online catalogues of Harvard or the Library of Congress. OCLC locates 3 copies of *Trial and Execution* (Yale Law School, Durham University, Oxford).



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HONESTY in DISTRESS;

BUT

Relieved by no Party.

GIVING AN ACCOUNT

How she went to COURT, but was scorned and slighted; she went next to WESTMINSTER-HALL, which set the Lawyers in an uproar; then she went to the CITY, making her Complaint to the Linen-Draper and Apothecary, Grocer and Hosier, Baker and Butcher, Vintner and Victualler, Pawnbroker, Usurer and Miller, and found no Relief.

AFTERWARDS

She went to the EXCHANGE amongst the Merchants; but they sent her to the Priests, who said it was enough for them to teach; therefore they had no Relief for her:— so POOR HONESTY, being slighted by ALL, at last died a miserable Death,

FOR WANT OF RELIEF!!

Belper:

Printed and sold (Wholesale and Retail) by S. MASON.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

1810.

An Unrecorded Provincial Edition of Ned Ward's Biting Augustan Satire on Early 18th-Century Hypocrisy, Printed by Stephen Mason in the Derbyshire Mill Town of Belper.

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29. [Ward, Edward (1667-1731)].

Honesty in Distress; But Relieved by No Party. Giving an Account How She Went to Court, But was Scorned and Slighted; She Went Next to Westminster-Hall, Which Set the Lawyers in an Uproar; Then She Went to the City, Making Her Complaint to the Linen-Draper and Apothecary, Grocer and Hosier, Baker and Butcher, Vintner and Victualler, Pawnbroker, Usurer and Miller, And Found No Relief. Afterwards She Went to the Exchange Amongst the Merchants; But They Sent Her to the Priests, Who Said it was Enough for Them to Teach; Therefore They had No Relief for Her:- So Poor Honesty, Being Slighted by All, At Last Died a Miserable Death, For Want of Relief!! Belper: Printed and sold (Wholesale and Retail) by S. Mason, 1810. 8 pp. Octavo (7" x 4-1/2"; 17.8 x 11.4 cm).

Disbound stab-stitched pamphlet. Moderate toning, occasional light soiling and very small stains. Rare. \$450.

* Edward "Ned" Ward was one of early 18th-century London's most colorful and prolific pamphleteers, tavern keepers, and satirists. Best known for *The London Spy*, Ward's writing captured the raw vernacular, slang, and vices of Queen Anne's England with coarse humor and sharp observational wit.

First published in London in 1705, *Honesty in Distress* is a dramatic allegory following the personification of Honesty—portrayed as a destitute young woman—as she wanders through every stratum of British society begging for aid.

At Court & Parliament she is reviled as a "mumping, ragged, idle Varlet." At Westminster Hall she throws the legal establishment into an uproar, with high-handed lawyers branding her a "saucy slut" who has "no business here." Among the Tradesmen & Merchants, the butchers, bakers, pawnbrokers, and city financiers turn her away to protect their bottom lines. And with the Clergy, the priests refuse her shelter, claiming their duty ends at teaching virtue, not practicing charity. Inevitably spurned by all, poor Honesty succumbs to a miserable, solitary death—a grimly comedic critique of institutional avarice and moral bankruptcy.

While cheap chapbooks and popular satires were regularly reprinted outside of London throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, this 1810 Belper imprint is entirely unrecorded.

Stephen Mason's press in Belper catered to regional readers and street vendors, issuing cheap literature "Wholesale and Retail." Ephemeral publications from small Derbyshire presses of this era rarely survived due to their fragile nature and heavy readership.

Our 1810 edition from a Derbyshire press is unrecorded. No copies located on OCLC or Library Hub. *Dictionary of National Biography* 59:312.

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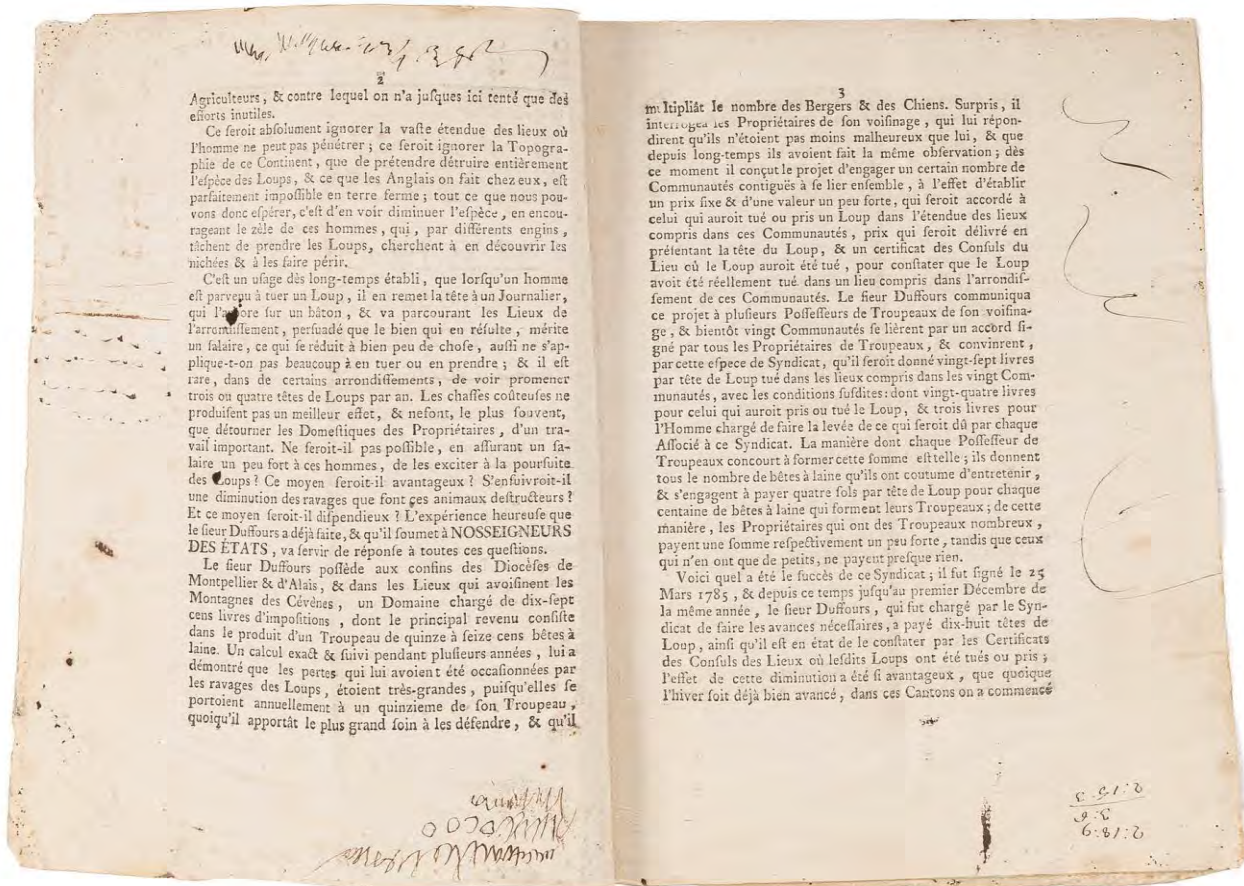
59

* Only printing located. What initially presents as a routine bureaucratic petition from the municipality of Saint-Gervasy quickly reveals the deep-seated psychological trauma left by the Beast of Gévaudan two decades earlier. Requesting formal authorization to initiate localized culls in response to recent livestock predation, the petitioners urge the Provincial Estates to enact a coordinated and, province-wide eradication campaign.

The heightened urgency of the petition reflects a collective memory still haunted by the predatory reign of the "Beast"—an unusually aggressive wolf (or pack) that terrorized the neighboring Gévaudan region between 1764 and 1767. That crisis claimed over 100 human lives before royal huntsmen intervened (cf. Linell et al., p. 19). In 1787, against a backdrop of severe economic strain and rural agricultural anxiety in southern France, even localized wolf sightings were enough to trigger widespread panic.

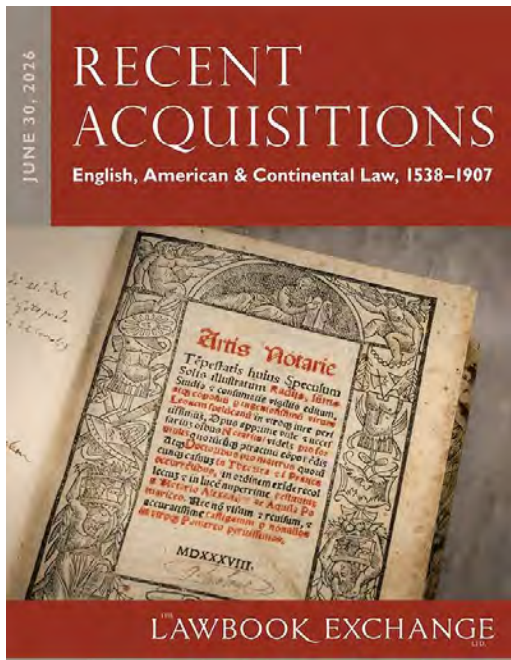
The extensive contemporary ink annotations on this copy offer a fascinating glimpse into its survival as scrap paper in a rural administrative or legal setting. The verso of the final leaf features a lengthy contemporary manuscript copy of a 1785 notarial extract detailing an estate settlement and inheritance dispute involving a local widow. Throughout, the margins are filled with doodles, arithmetic columns, and student writing exercises, attesting to the scarcity and re-use of paper in provincial France at the close of the Ancien Régime.

This item appears to be rare and unrecorded. No copies listed on OCLC or the Catalogue Collectif de France (CCFr). Linell, Andersen, et al., *The Fear of Wolves: A Review of Wolf Attacks on Humans* 19.

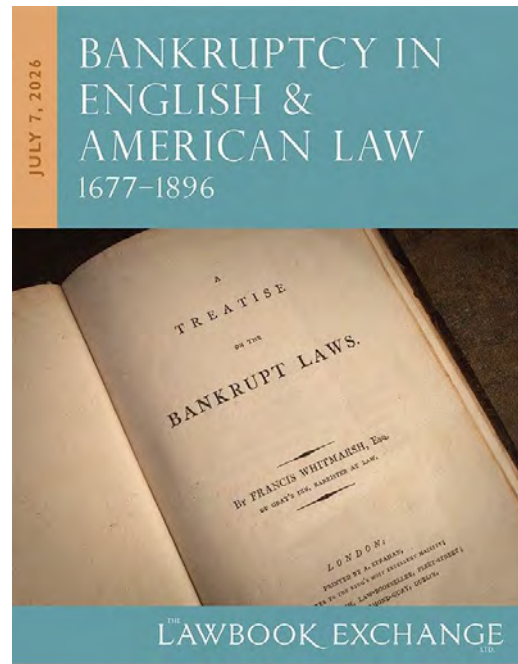


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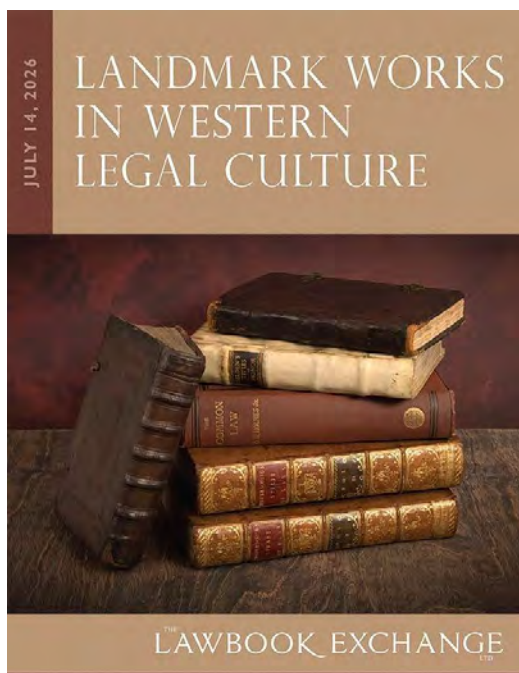
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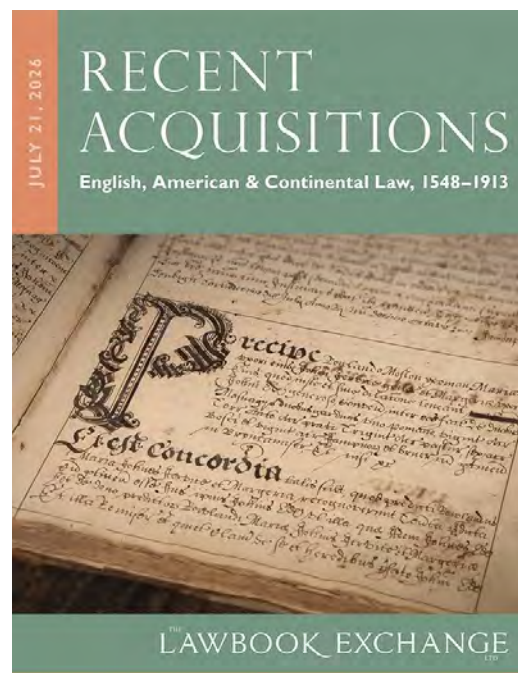
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