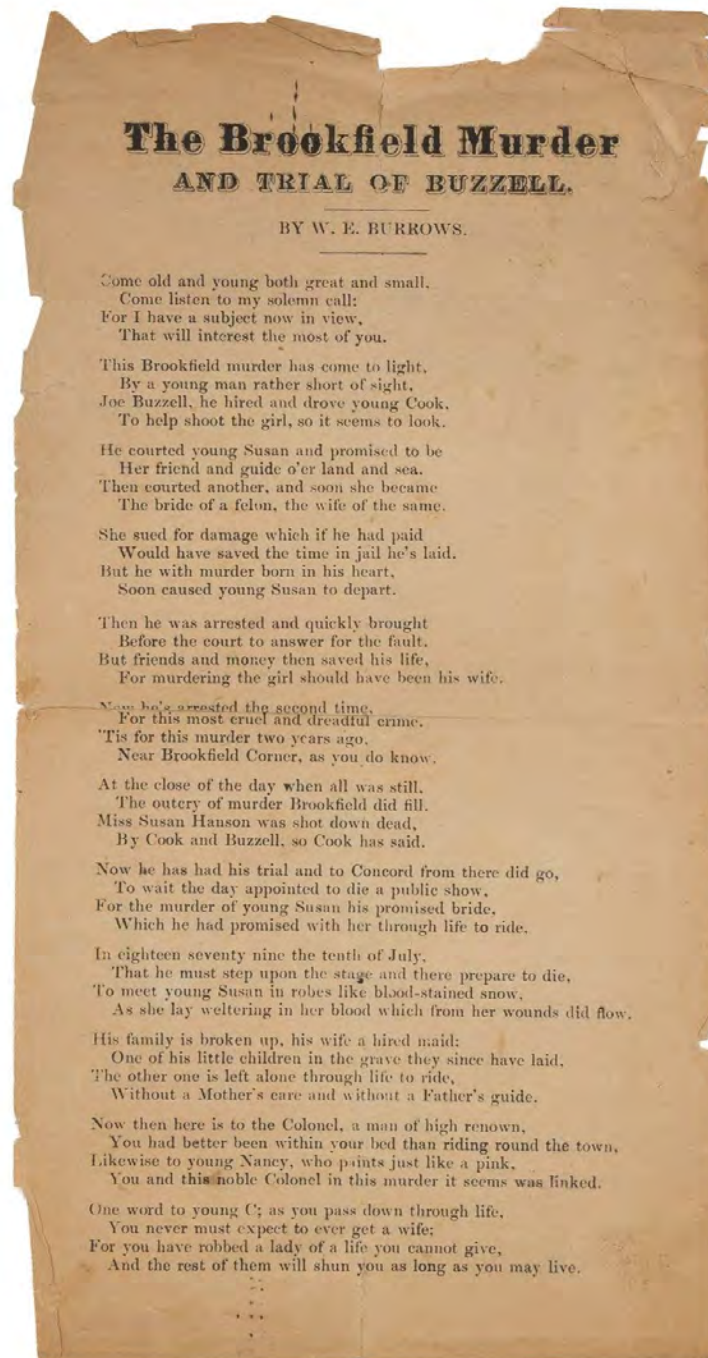


AUGUST 11, 2026

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS AND BROADSIDES 1689–c.1972





**A Rare True-Crime Broadside Detailing the 1874
Murder of Susan A. Hanson in Brookfield, New Hampshire**

1. Burrows, W.E.

The Brookfield Murder and Trial of Buzzell. [s.l.]:[s.n.], [1879].

9-1/2" x 5" (24 x 12.7 cm) broadside, text in single column poetic verse, below headline. Edges chipped on poor quality paper. \$750.

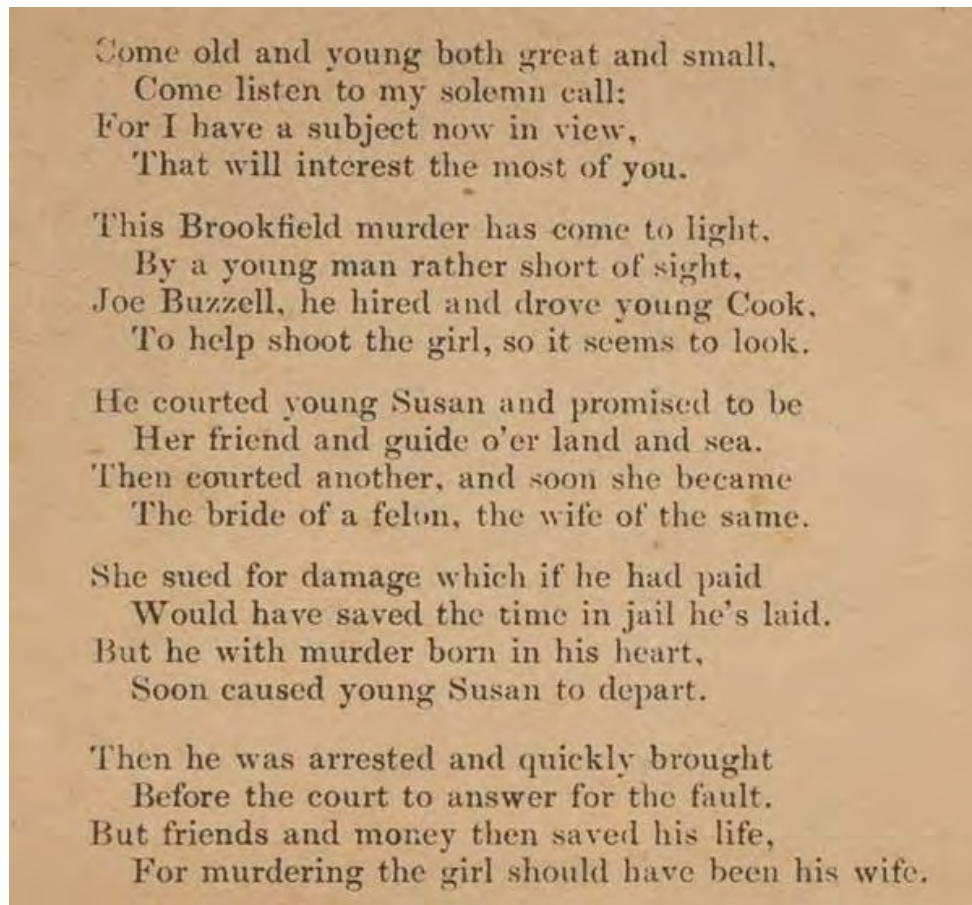
* A rare true-crime broadside detailing the brutal 1874 murder of 35-year-old Susan A. Hanson in Brookfield, New Hampshire, and the subsequent legal drama surrounding her former suitor, Joseph Buzzell.

Hanson and Buzzell had courted for over a decade when Buzzell impregnated another woman, forcing him into marriage. Hanson retaliated by suing Buzzell for breach of promise. On November 2, 1874—the night before the civil trial was set to begin—Hanson was shot through her kitchen window. As the primary suspect with an obvious motive, Buzzell was tried for murder in Ossipee in May 1875. Relying on weak circumstantial evidence, the jury acquitted him after just two and a half hours of deliberation.

Buzzell's apparent protection under the Double Jeopardy Clause dissolved in 1877 when a private detective extracted a confession from Charles Cook, an employee of Buzzell. Cook admitted to being the triggerman but named Buzzell as the mastermind who supplied the weapon. Because Buzzell could not be retried as the principal perpetrator, New Hampshire prosecutors successfully indicted him under a distinct legal offense: accessory before the fact. The New Hampshire Supreme Court upheld this workaround, ruling that the offenses were legally separate. Following a second trial bolstered by Cook's testimony, Buzzell was convicted and subsequently hanged in Concord on July 10, 1879.

An evocative artifact documenting a landmark American double-jeopardy ruling and 19th-century vigilante lawyering.

An apparently unrecorded imprint with no copies found on OCLC. Not in McDade.



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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.)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

At the close of the discussion a petition was unanimously adopted in favour of the total and immediate repeal of the corn and provision laws.

2. 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].

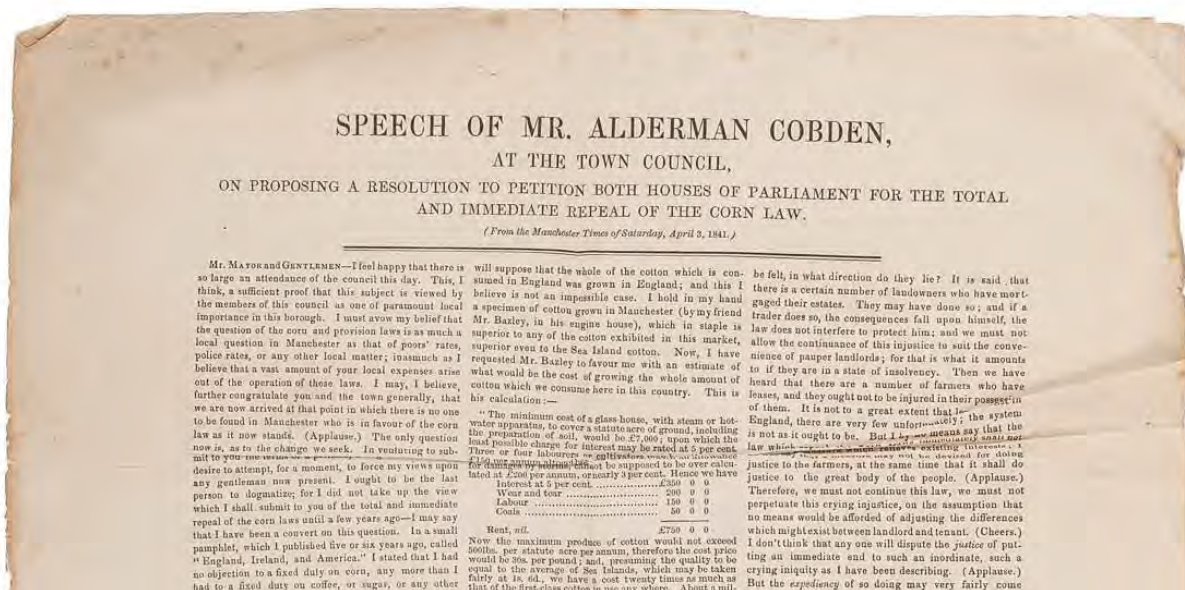
17-1/2" x 11" (44.4 x 28 cm) broadside, text in three columns below headline. Moderate toning, moderate edgewear, corner folds, horizontal and vertical fold lines, a few minor tears along folds, minor worming to lower half of left margin. Rare. \$1,250.

* 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.

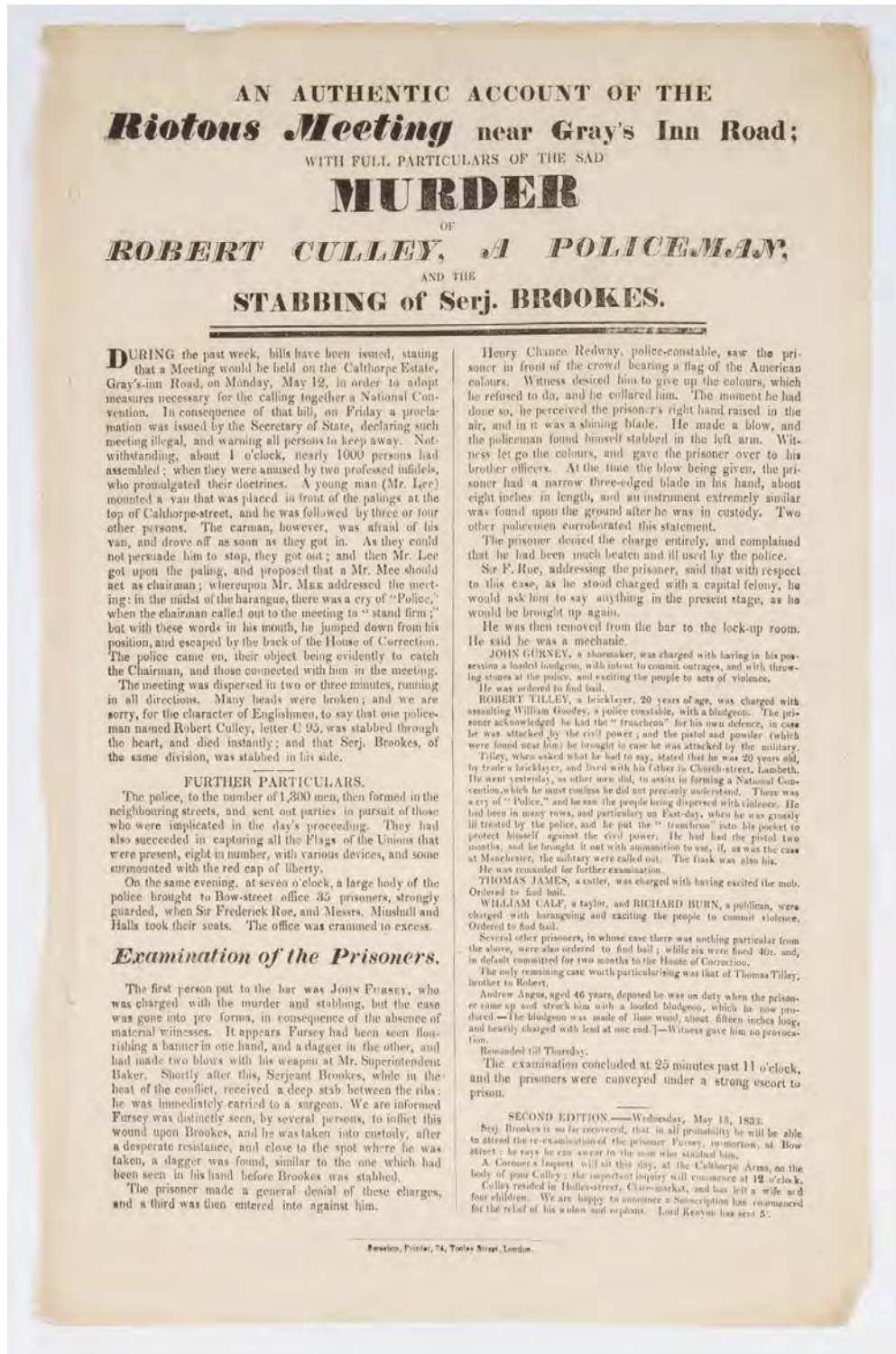
Cobden's speech forcefully argues against trade protectionism, framing the tariffs not merely as bad economic policy, but as an immoral tax on the destitute that stifled British industrial manufacturing and international diplomacy. Just four months after delivering this speech, Cobden was elected to 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.



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A Rare Broadside Documenting a Clash Between Police and Protesters

3. [Coldbath Fields Riot].

An Authentic Account of the Riotous Meeting Near Gray's Inn Road; With Full Particulars of the Sad Murder of Robert Culley, A Policeman, And the Stabbing of Serj. Brookes. London: Smeeton, Printer, [1833].

14-3/4" x 10" (37.5 x 25.4 cm) broadside, double-column text below headline. Light toning, moderate edgewear, a few creases to corners, left-hand margin backed with strip of paper, possibly part of a hinge from an album. A well-preserved copy. \$2,000.

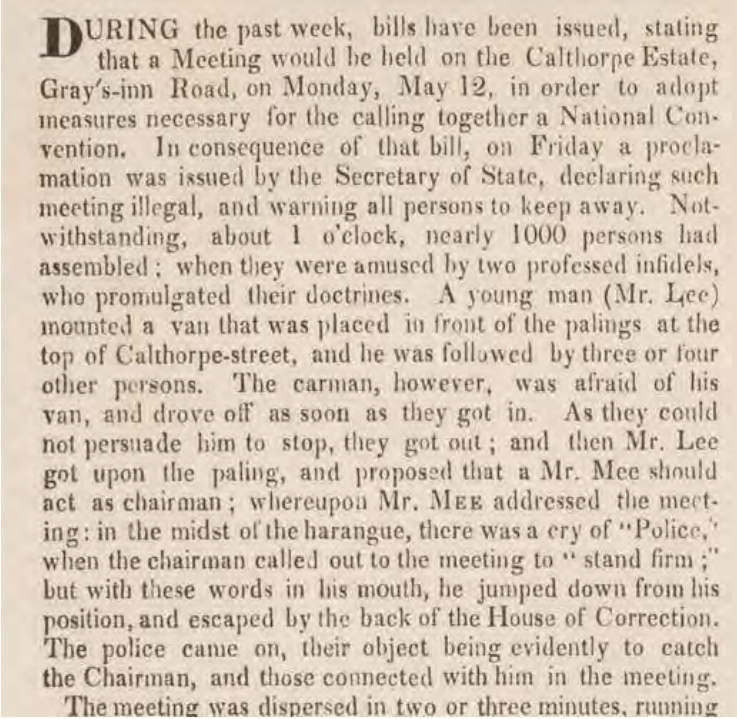
* Second edition. A remarkably rare contemporary broadside capturing the violent collision between London's newly formed Metropolitan Police and radical political reformers. On May 13, 1833, the National Union of the Working Classes (NUWC) convened a public meeting at Coldbath Fields in Clerkenwell to advocate for adult male suffrage following the disappointing compromises of the Reform Act of 1832. Fearing civil unrest, Home Secretary Lord Melbourne ordered the assembly suppressed.

When leaders began addressing the crowd of roughly 1,000 to 4,000 attendees, hundreds of police officers-with truncheons drawn-marched directly into the throng. Without issuing a formal order to disperse or reading the Riot Act, police engaged in a brutal baton charge that trapped fleeing civilians in surrounding streets like Calthorpe Street. In the ensuing melee, three police officers were stabbed. Sergeant John Brookes and Constable Henry Redwood survived, but 23-year-old Police Constable Robert Culley was fatally wounded in the chest, collapsing in the yard of the Calthorpe Arms pub.

The incident became a major political scandal. At the subsequent coroner's inquest, a 17-man jury composed of local shopkeepers-appalled by police brutality-returned the sensational verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." They ruled that the police force's ferocious and unprovoked assault provoked the violence. Though the High Court of King's Bench quickly quashed the verdict, the jury members were celebrated as working-class heroes across London.

The printer, George Smeeton (1780-1847), was among London's preeminent early 19th-century publishers of street literature, crime broadsides, and trial pamphlets.

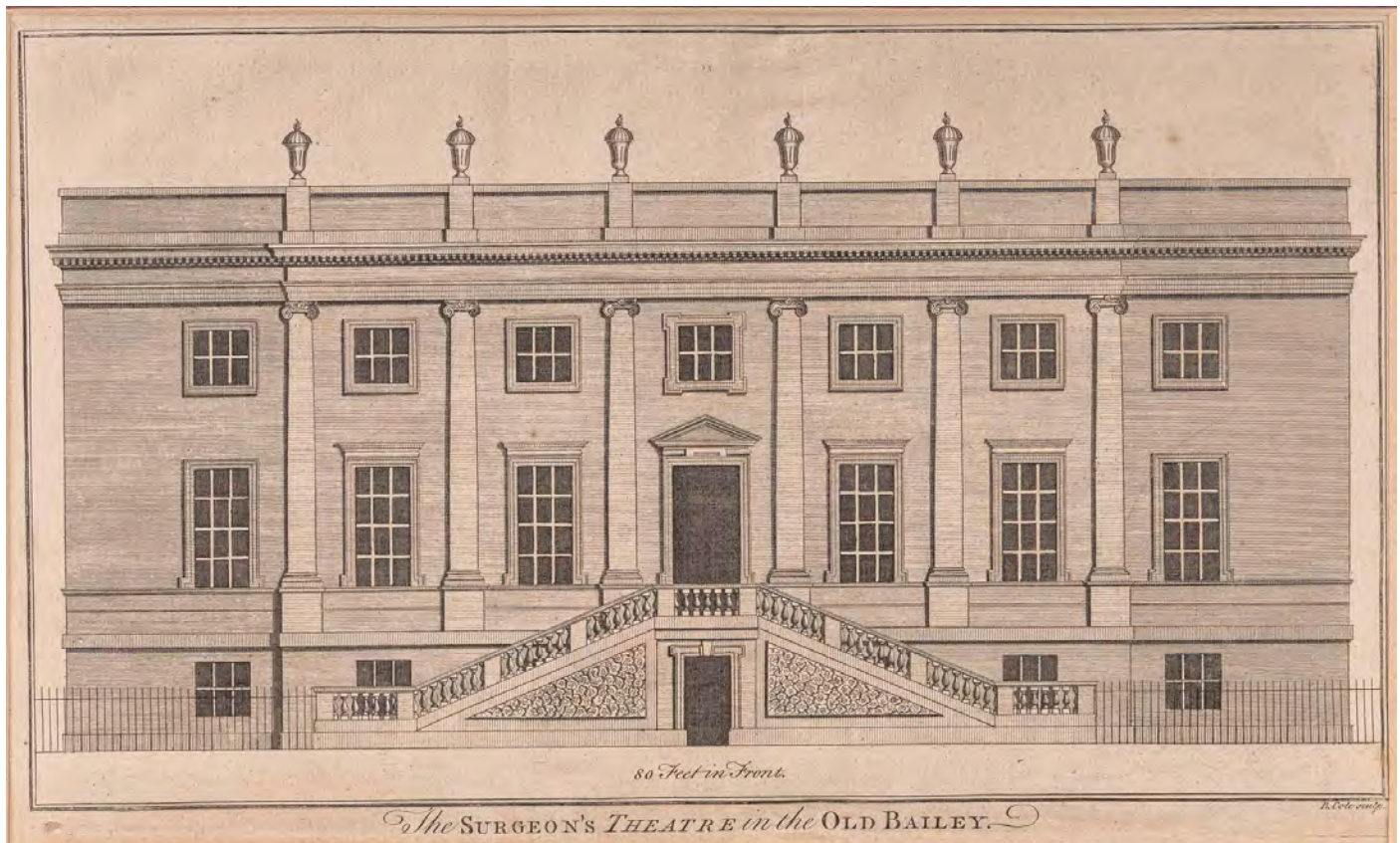
Exceptionally scarce in the trade and institutional holdings. ESTC/OCLC and Library Hub record only 1 copy across all editions (British Library).



DURING the past week, bills have been issued, stating that a Meeting would be held on the Calthorpe Estate, Gray's-inn Road, on Monday, May 12, in order to adopt measures necessary for the calling together a National Convention. In consequence of that bill, on Friday a proclamation was issued by the Secretary of State, declaring such meeting illegal, and warning all persons to keep away. Notwithstanding, about 1 o'clock, nearly 1000 persons had assembled: when they were amused by two professed infidels, who promulgated their doctrines. A young man (Mr. Lee) mounted a van that was placed in front of the palings at the top of Calthorpe-street, and he was followed by three or four other persons. The carman, however, was afraid of his van, and drove off as soon as they got in. As they could not persuade him to stop, they got out; and then Mr. Lee got upon the paling, and proposed that a Mr. Mee should act as chairman; whereupon Mr. MEE addressed the meeting: in the midst of the harangue, there was a cry of "Police," when the chairman called out to the meeting to "stand firm;" but with these words in his mouth, he jumped down from his position, and escaped by the back of the House of Correction. The police came on, their object being evidently to catch the Chairman, and those connected with him in the meeting. The meeting was dispersed in two or three minutes, running

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**The Macabre Epilogue of the
Murder Act: Benjamin Cole's Surgeon's Theatre**

4. Cole, Benjamin [1695-1766], Engraver.

The Surgeon's Theatre in the Old Bailey. [London: Printed for T. Osborne and J. Shipton, 1756].

Copperplate engraving, image size 8" x 13" (20.3 x 33 cm). Matted; margins trimmed closely but short of the platemark. Light, even toning to the sheet; a minuscule chip at the lower-left corner. The mat exhibits minor toning and edge wear. Text and image remain crisp and dark. \$250.

* This striking architectural plate was engraved by Benjamin Cole for the lavishly illustrated 1756 second edition of William Maitland's *The History of London*. Celebrated for its exactitude and aesthetic clarity, Maitland's work remains a cornerstone of 18th-century British topography and urban history.

The building depicted—the Surgeons' Theatre (or Anatomical Theatre)—was built immediately adjacent to Newgate Prison and the Old Bailey sessions house following the separation of the Surgeons from the Barber-Surgeons Company. It served as a vital, grim node in the Georgian penal landscape.

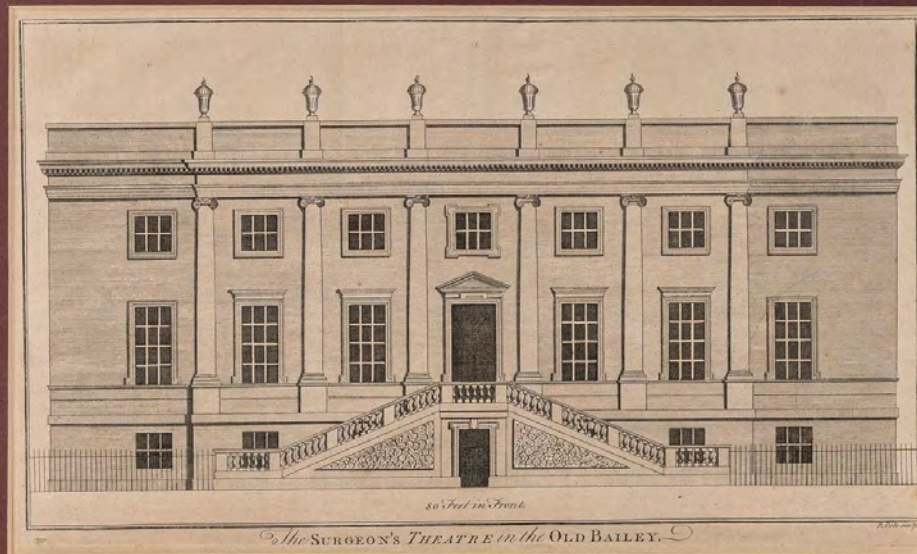
The publication of this print coincided precisely with the early enforcement of the Murder Act of 1752 (25 Geo. II c. 37). Enacted to add a terrifying layer of post-mortem deterrence to the death penalty, the statute mandated that the corpses of all executed murderers in London and Middlesex be denied traditional burial. Instead, they were delivered directly to this specific theater to be "dissected and anatomized" by medical students (Chaplin, 2009; Standing, 2016).

The architecture itself was designed to accommodate both science and public theater; the bodies of notorious convicts were routinely exposed to onlookers on the lower tier of the lecture hall after dissection. The building stood as a monument to state power and scientific inquiry until it was demolished in 1809 to clear space for the expansion of the New Sessions House.

This structure is immortalized in English art as the setting for William Hogarth's legendary satirical print, "The Reward of Cruelty" (Plate IV of *The Four Stages of Cruelty*, 1751). Where Hogarth offered a chaotic, moralizing caricature of the interior's gruesome realities, Cole's engraving provides the clean, authoritative, and sobering architectural reality of the building's facade.

An exceptional acquisition for collectors specializing in the history of English common law, criminal justice, or early forensic medicine.

Adams, *London Illustrated 1604-1850: A Survey and Index of Topographical Books and Their Plates* 38.34. Standing, "A Brief History of Topographical Anatomy," *Journal of Anatomy*, 229 (1) 32-62.



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One of Two Known Copies: A Striking Portrait of the Infamous Murderer William Corder

5. [Corder, William (1803-1828)]

Hancock, Charles [c.1800-1877], Artist.

William Corder, As He Appeared Upon His Trial. Bury St Edmunds: Printed by C[harles Joseph] Hullmandel, Published Aug[u]st 13th, 1828 by Cha[rles] Hancock, [1828].

Lithograph, 15 x 11 in. (38 x 28 cm). Light toning and soiling; faint lower-right stain; minor nicks, short tears (two repaired on verso), and folds to corners; "for the willful murder of Amira Martin" in faint contemporary pencil added to the caption after "*As He Appeared Upon His Trial.*" Very good overall. One of only two known copies. \$1,500.

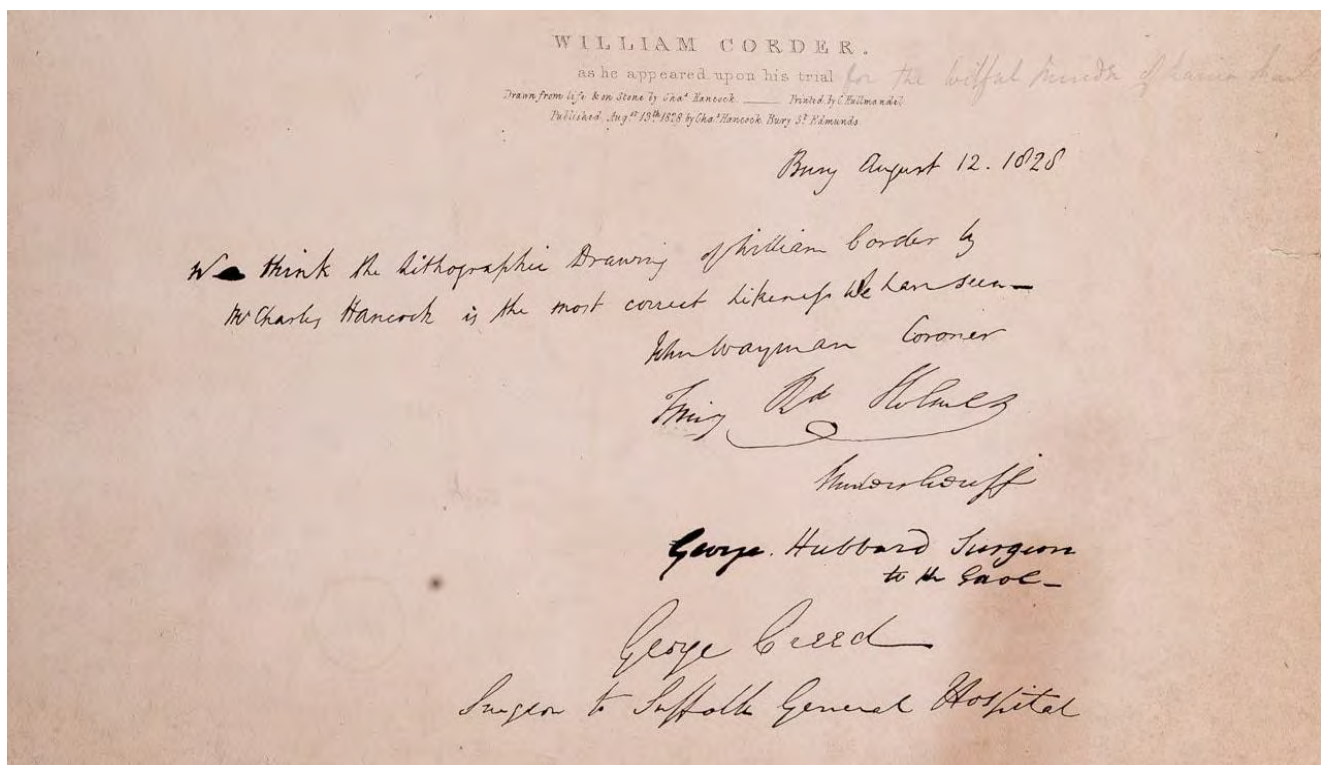
* William Corder was an English murderer convicted of the infamous murder of his lover, Maria Marten. The case became one of 19th-century Britain's most sensational "trials by media," blending elements of gothic tragedy, a manhunt and a discovery allegedly spurred by prophetic dreams.

In May 1827, Corder lured 24-year-old Maria Marten to the Red Barn in Polstead, Suffolk, under the pretense of eloping to Ipswich. Instead, he killed her—later confessing to shooting her during an argument—and buried her body beneath the floor of the barn. Corder fled to London and sent letters to Maria's family claiming they were happily married and living on the Isle of Wight. In reality, he had married another woman after placing a matrimonial advertisement in a newspaper.

Nearly a year later, Maria's stepmother, Ann Marten, claimed to have recurring dreams that Maria was murdered and buried in the Red Barn. Her persistence led Maria's father to dig in the barn, where he discovered his daughter's remains on April 19, 1828. Corder was captured in London, where he was running a school for young ladies with his new wife. During his trial at Bury St Edmunds, he claimed Maria had committed suicide or died by accident. The jury took only 35 minutes to find him guilty. On August 11, 1828, Corder was hanged in front of a crowd estimated between 7,000 and 20,000 people.

The print depicts a pensive Corder lying against a post at his trial. Below the image are facsimiles of hand-written testimonials attesting to the accuracy of the likeness by the coroner, undersheriff, surgeon to the jail and surgeon to Suffolk General Hospital. This is not surprising. Hancock was one of the leading English painters of his time. Hullmandel, also a distinguished artist, was a pioneering lithographer and printmaker who became one of the most influential figures in the development of British lithography.

This print is very rare. No copies listed on OCLC or Library Hub. We located 1 copy at the British Museum. O'Donoghue and Hake, *Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits Preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum* 1:491 (1).



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An Account of a Dreadful **MURDER,**

Committed by Thomas Smith, aged 21, on the Body of Eliz. Young, aged 18

At Sutton, in Berkshire,

On Thursday, February the 5th, 1835.

It appears in evidence that the deceased and Smith had lived as Servants together in a respectable family about eighteen months, during part of this time an intimacy had existed between the parties which terminated in the pregnancy of the unfortunate girl, Smith for some time had slighted her, having placed his wavering affections on a small Farmer's Daughter who lived in the Neighbourhood; being importuned to fulfil his promise, he came to the dreadful determination of Murdering her, having appointed to meet her late in the Evening at a lonely Wood, he provided himself a Carving Knife, which having carefully sharpened, on meeting his unsuspected victim, he plunged it into her breast. Horror now took possession of his mind, he went home to his Master's house all bloody, and made a full confession of the guilt.—It appears by his confession and other circumstances, that in her dying agonies she was delivered of a living child which the hard hearted monster dashed on the ground, the Coroners inquest was held on view of the body of the deceased, on Friday, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Thomas Smith.

He was on the following day apprehended and committed to Reading Goal, on a Charge of Wilful Murder.

Good people all I pray attend,
Unto the tale of woe,
Im sure 'twill make each heart to bleed,
And cause your tears to flow.

A Murder done, I will unfold,
As you shall quickly hear,
Committed by one Thomas Smith,
Upon a damsel fair.

He decoyed this girl into a wood,
To fix their wedding day,
But little did she think,
That he would take her life away.

Her throat he cut from ear to ear,
Most dreadful for to view,
And with a knife so long and sharp,
He pierc'd her body through.

As soon as he had done this deed
Of blood, as you shall hear
He dragged her full fifty yards,
And left her bleeding there.

She being eight months gone with child,
All at that fatal time,
Two lives at once he took away,
Most dreadful was his crime.

Straight to his home he did return,
Quite unconcerned was he,

Behold, upon the following day,
This female found was she

Two men were going to their work
All in the morning soon,
They did espy a lifeless corpse,
With many a ghastly wound.

Her bonnet it lay at her feet,
Her cap torn off her head,
No life was in her to be found,
She was both cold and dead.

They did alarm the neighbourhood,
For miles all round about?
Suspicion strongly did arise,
The murderer was found out.

Thomas Smith he was the man,
Who did the cruel deed,
On his examination
He a full confession made.

Now to prison he is sent,
And bound in irons strong,
Waiting to know his fatal doom,
Before that it is long.

A sad example it will be
A shocking sight to see.
A young man in his prime,
To die upon a tree,

Walker, Printer, Reading.

Murder and Infanticide in Berkshire: No Copies Located on OCLC or Library Hub

6. [Crime].

Smith, Thomas [b.1814?].

An Account of a Dreadful Murder, Committed by Thomas Smith, Aged 21, on the Body of Eliz. Young, Aged 18 at Sutton, In Berkshire, On Thursday, February the 5th, 1835. Reading: Walker, Printer, [1835].

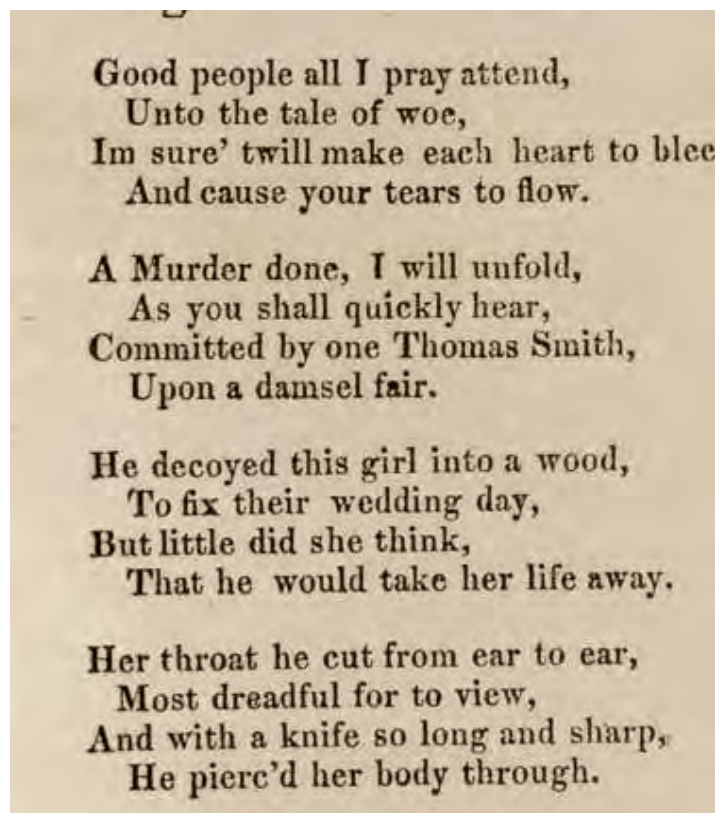
10" x 7.5" (25.3 x 19 cm) broadside mounted on a slightly larger) backing sheet. Text in single column below headline, followed by two columns of verse separated by ornamental rule. Light toning, faint fold lines, minor dampstaining to corners (just touching the headline). A well-preserved example. Rare. \$1,850.

* This gripping and graphic broadside details a tragic case of murder and infanticide in Berkshire. Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Young were both employed as servants in a "respectable" household when their intimate relationship resulted in Young's pregnancy. Seeking to end the affair after shifting his affections to a local farmer's daughter, Smith lured the eight-months-pregnant Young into the woods and stabbed her in the chest.

According to the text and accompanying verses, the crime took an even more horrific turn: "...it appears by his confession and other circumstances, that in her dying agonies she was delivered of a living child which the hard harted monster [sic] dashed on the ground."

A highly significant survival of 19th-century street literature. No references to this specific crime or the execution of Thomas Smith have been located in contemporary newspapers or standard genealogical records, suggesting this ephemeral broadside may be the only surviving historical account of the event.

No copies located on OCLC or Library Hub. Unrecorded in the primary British and American crime fiction/broadside collections, including Oxford University (Bodleian), the British Library, and Harvard University.



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English Patriot? Or French Revolutionary?

7. Cruikshank, Isaac [1764-1811].

A Right Honourable, Alias a Sans Culotte. London: S. Fores, December 20, 1792.

12-3/4" x 11-1/4" (32.4 x 28.6 cm) hand-colored etching and aquatint (measured to plate marks) on wove paper, without watermark, mounted to board. Vertical fold through center, even toning, a few minor chips and light soiling to margins, two minor tears touching image. A very good impression with vivid colors. \$950.

* A scathing critique of British statesman Charles James Fox and his perceived duplicity regarding the French Revolution. The artwork uses a classic "split-figure" layout to illustrate political hypocrisy: The Left Side (The Sans-Culotte): This half portrays Fox as a ragged, fierce-looking French revolutionary (sans-culotte). He has wild hair, wears a torn tricolor vest, wields a heavy wooden club, and sings revolutionary songs like "Ça Ira". The Right Side (The Right Honorable): This half portrays Fox as an elegant, smiling British gentleman. He features neatly powdered hair, fine clothes, and holds a document supporting the "Association against Levellers" while singing "God Save Great George our King". His feet straddle a body of water representing the Straits of Dover, highlighting his attempt to bridge the gap between British loyalty and French radicalism.

During late 1792, the French Revolution grew increasingly violent, deeply alarming the British establishment. Charles James Fox, a leading Whig politician, traditionally sympathized with French liberty, earning him the nickname "The Man of the People". However, as public sentiment turned against France, Fox had to publicly distance himself from French radicalism to preserve his domestic career. Cruikshank's print mocks this shift, suggesting Fox was a dangerous radical at heart who only feigned British patriotism out of convenience.

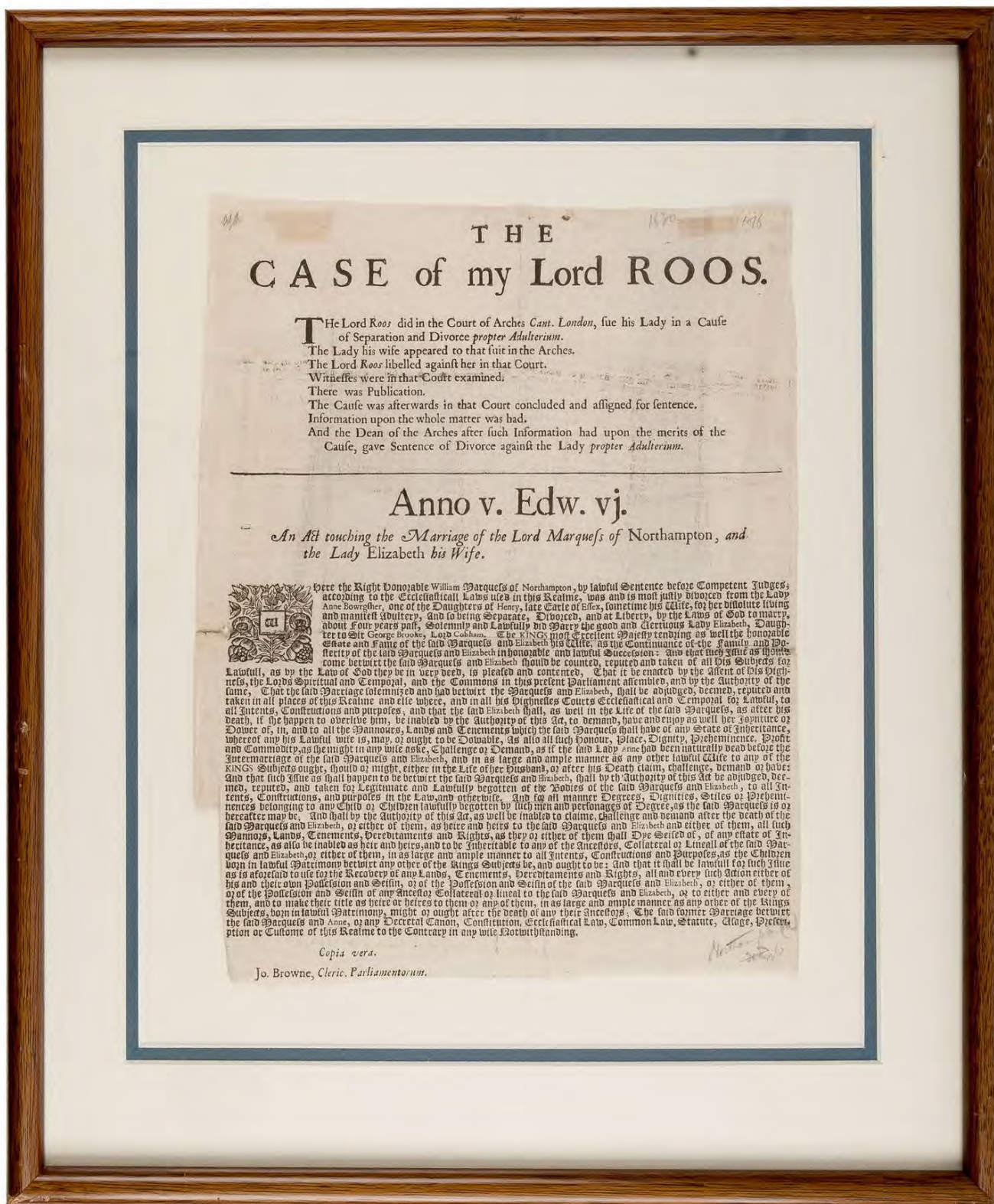
Cruikshank was one of the great social and political satirists of his day. Like his sons Isaac Robert and George Cruikshank, he was a pioneer in the history of comics through creating several cartoons which make use of narrative sequences and/or speech balloons.

Samuel William Fores [1761-1838], commonly credited as S.W., or S., Fores, was a highly prominent English publisher and printseller who operated in London during the "Golden Age" of Georgian satirical caricature. He established his business in 1783, quickly becoming one of the most prolific and innovative figures in the British print trade.

British Museum Object Reference 1851,0901.629.



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A Rare Late Seventeenth-Century Broadside on the Precedents for Parliamentary Divorce - From the Library of Lawrence Stotter

8. [Divorce].

Manners, John [1638-1711], Lord Roos.

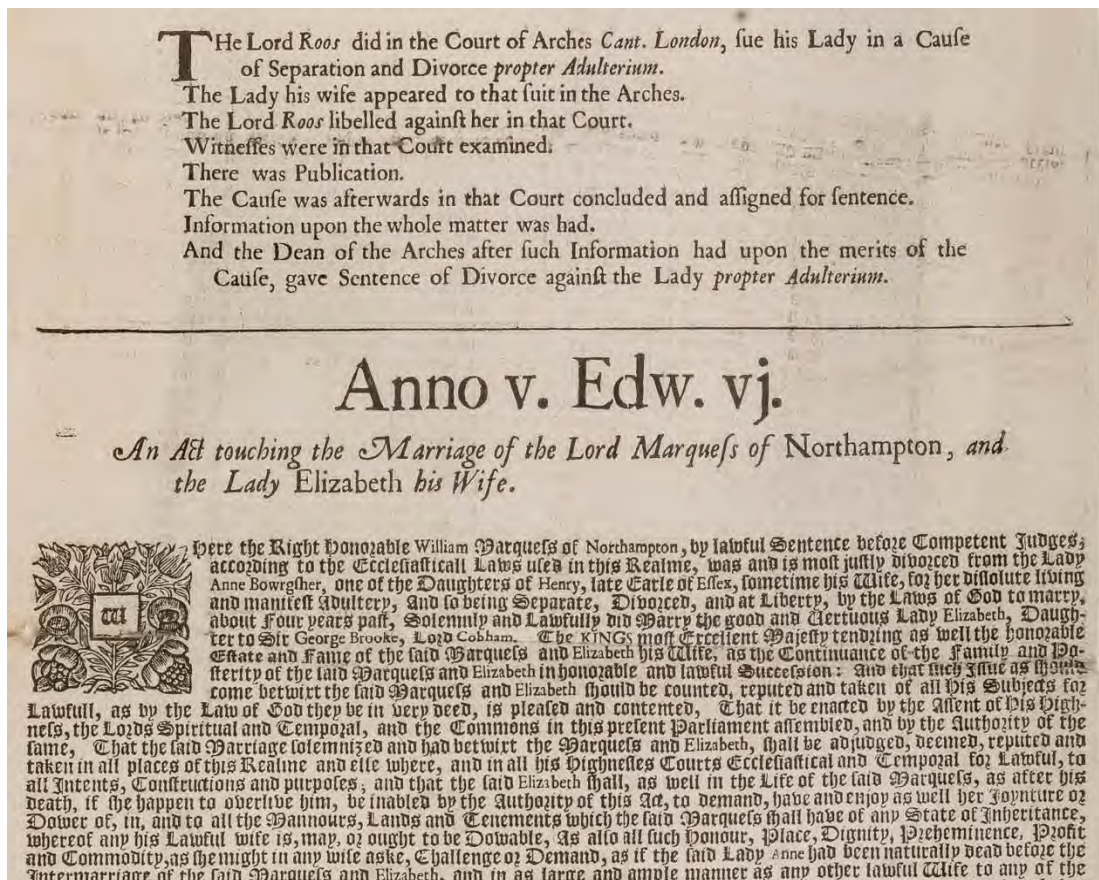
The Case of My Lord Roos. [London: S.n., c. 1690].

12-1/2" x 9-3/4" (32 x 25.1 cm) broadside, single-column text in two parts, separated by rule, below headline (second part begins "Anno v. Edw. vj."), attractively matted and glazed in a modern frame. 20" x 16-1/4" (50 x 41.4 cm). Moderate toning, a few faint later pencil notes, small tears along horizontal fold, lower left edge excised without loss of text. Very good (not examined out of frame). \$3,500.

* A rare ephemeral publication setting out two leading precedents for the dissolution of marriage by Act of Parliament on grounds of adultery. The first concerns John Manners (then Lord Roos), whose 1670 divorce established a model combining separation, bastardization of issue, and the right of remarriage. The second recounts the more protracted Tudor proceedings involving William Parr (1547-1552), including the subsequent reversal under Mary I of England.

Broadside of this character functioned as vehicles of legal and political argument, distilling complex precedents into accessible form for circulation in support of pending or anticipated legislation. The present example is plausibly connected with the campaign surrounding the attempted divorce of Henry Howard, whose efforts in the 1690s and again in 1700 generated related printed advocacy.

Ephemeral legal printing of this kind is rarely encountered in commerce. This copy formerly in the library of Lawrence Stotter and recently dispersed, now available. OCLC, Library Hub and the *ESTC* locate 1 copy (British Library). *English Short-Title Catalogue* R173542. See also Stotter, *To Put Asunder: The Laws of Matrimonial Strife* 115-117 (this copy).



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Reform and the Rotten Boroughs

9. Doyle, John [1797-1868].

The Last of the Boroughbridges. [London]: Published by Thomas McLean, March 7, 1831.

11" x 13" (28 x 33 cm) hand-colored lithograph. Some toning to margins, a few miniscule spots to image, colors vivid. \$350.

* John Doyle (writing under the monogram "H.B.") transformed English political caricature. He steered the medium away from the grotesque, scatological, and aggressive style of James Gillray and Thomas Rowlandson toward a more genteel, witty, and understated realism—a style that laid the groundwork for *Punch* and *Vanity Fair*. His highly popular *Political Sketches*, published by Thomas McLean between 1829 and 1851, served as a vital, running commentary on Westminster politics.

This print takes aim at the fiery debate surrounding the Great Reform Act. The primary target of the bill was the elimination of "rotten" or "pocket" boroughs—depopulated parliamentary constituencies controlled by wealthy patrons to secure automatic seats in the House of Commons.

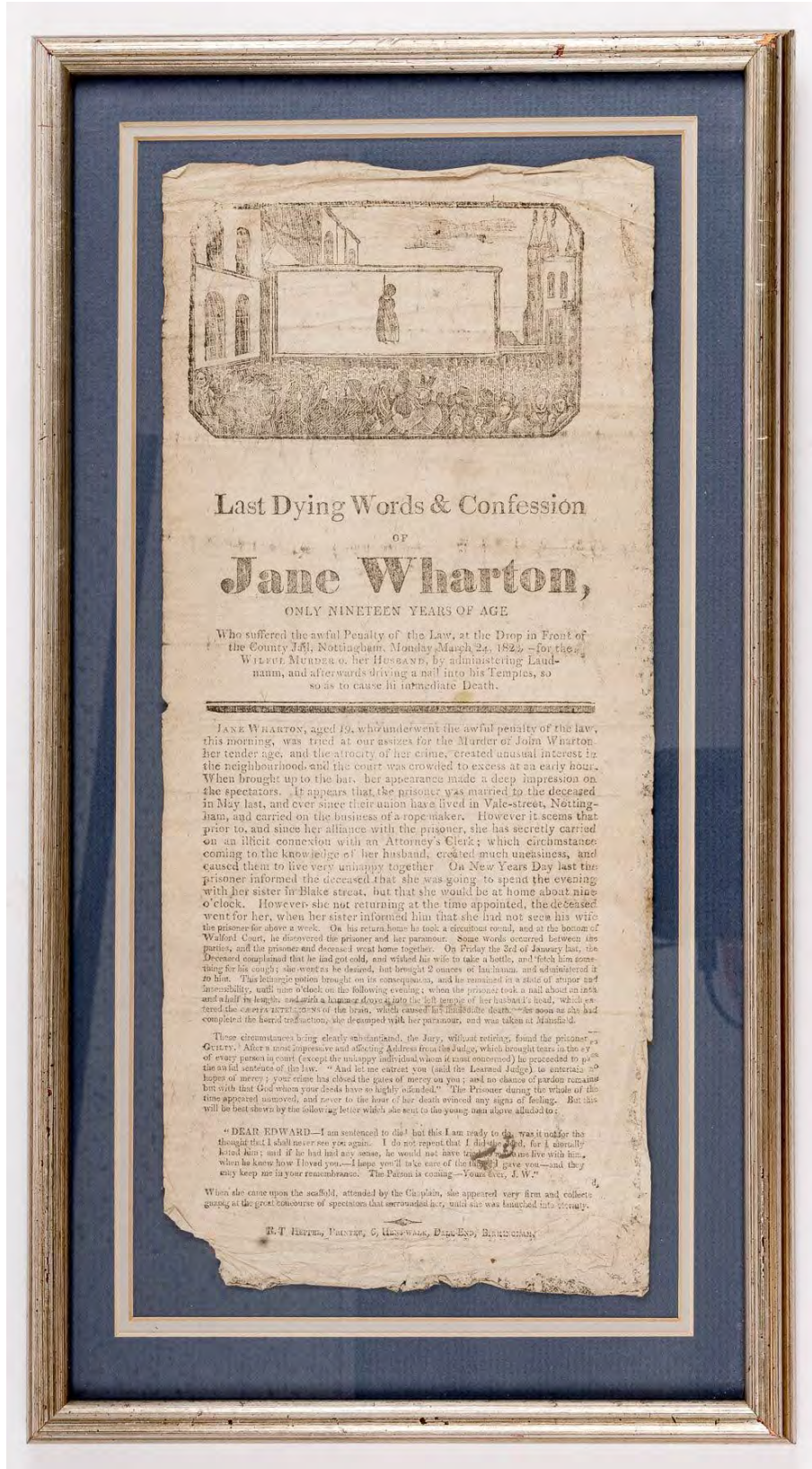
Depicted as an invalid in an armchair is the ultra-Tory MP Sir Charles Wetherell, a notoriously vehement opponent of reform who represented the doomed rotten borough of Boroughbridge. Approaching his bedside to mourn the impending loss of political power are two fellow anti-reform stalwarts: the elderly Earl of Eldon and the Duke of Cumberland (the deeply unpopular brother of King William IV), who weeps into a handkerchief.

BM Satires 16602.



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Possibly the Only Surviving Broadside on the Murder and Execution of Jane Wharton (Nottingham, 1823) - From the Library of Lawrence Stotter

10. [Execution].

Wharton, Jane [d.1823].

Last Dying Words & Confession of Jane Wharton, Only Nineteen Years of Age Who Suffered the Awful Penalty of the Law, At the Drop in Front of the County Jail, Nottingham, Monday, March 24, 1823, -For the Wilful Murder o. Her Husband, By Administering Laudnanm [sic]. And Afterwards Driving a Nail into His Temples, So As to Cause His Immediate Death. Birmingham: R.T. Heppel, Printer, [1823].

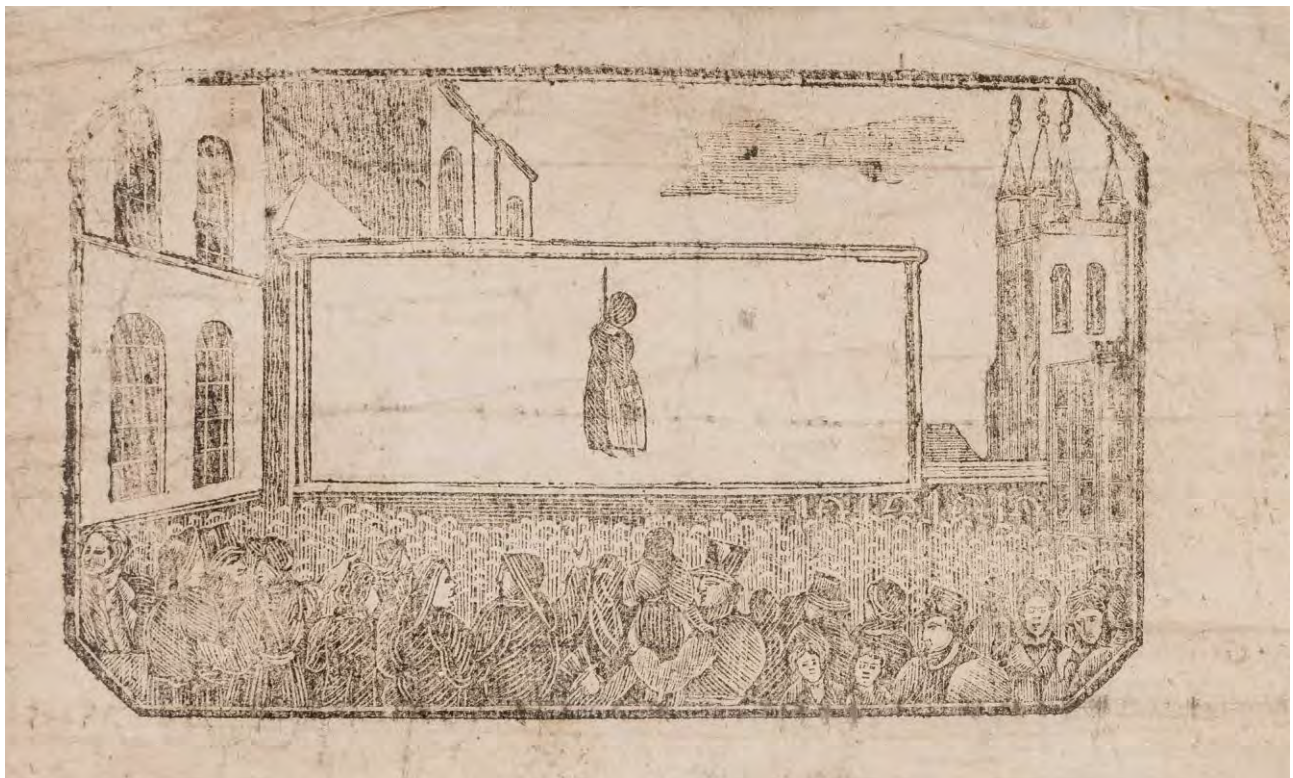
14-3/4" x 6-1/4" (37.6 x 16.2 cm) broadside, edges untrimmed. Now attractively matted and glazed in a modern frame. 18-3/4" x 10" (46.3 x 25.6 cm). Light soiling and faint creasing, lower left corner excised without loss of text. Very good (not examined out of frame). \$2,500.

* The broadside records the trial and execution at Nottingham (24 March 1823) of Jane Wharton for the murder of her husband, effected, according to the text, by administering laudanum and driving a nail into his temple. The sensational circumstances, together with her youth, place the piece firmly within the tradition of early nineteenth-century execution literature, ephemeral productions printed for immediate sale and rarely preserved.

A document of the utmost rarity. We locate no copy in OCLC or Library Hub, nor in the catalogues of the British Library, Oxford, or other major repositories (March 2026). Apart from this example-formerly in the library of Lawrence Stotter and recently dispersed; it may well be unique.

No corresponding accounts have been traced in accessible newspaper sources, reinforcing the likelihood that this broadside preserves the only surviving narrative of the crime.

Recorded in Lawrence Stotter, *To Put Asunder: The Laws of Matrimonial Strife* 123-125 (this copy).



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The Life, Trial, and Execution of **JOS^H. WOLLARD,** *Who suffered Death on the new Drop at Stafford* ON MONDAY LAST,

For the Wilful Murder he committed on the body of his Wife.

The unhappy man, who this day has forfeited his life to the outraged laws of his country, was an eminent Farmer, residing at Rugely, about eight miles distance from Litchfield, at the time he perpetrated the murder on the body of his wife, where he was blest with four fine children to crown his joys.

At an early hour on Friday morning, the court was crowded to excess to hear the trial of the prisoner. At 8 o'clock the learned Judge took his seat; the prisoner was then placed at the bar, and the counsel for the prosecution opened the case by stating to the Jury such facts as might enable them to return their verdict according to the witness's statement, as he confined himself to a mere statement of the facts; the trial went on as follows:

Joseph Wollard was then charged with wilfully and maliciously murdering his wife, while in a far advanced state of pregnancy. It appears from the evidence given by Robert Steel, that on the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th of October, the deceased, then wife of the prisoner, came to my shop and ordered an arm chair to be sent to the house of the prisoner, and the price to be set down in the bill to other accmpts. A fortnight before Christmas I sent the bill to the house of the prisoner, as I send my bills in at May day and Christmas to regular customers. On 11th Dec. I sent the bill in, in the afternoon prisoner and deceased came to my house, the prisoner asking why I named the chair in the bill? I then said I was ordered by his wife who was then standing by at the time, he then in a rash manner and stern countenance said to her, did I not give you money to pay for it? and instantly threw her on the floor of my house, saying, I will murder you for this, you shall never waste any more of my money. I tried to appease his anger, but to no purpose: they then went off together, seemingly rather cooler; but I sent my apprentice to see if he injured his wife on the road, and on reaching half-way from my house to his, he violently beat her about the head and body. She was then in an advanced state of pregnancy. My apprentice run home, told me the affair; I hastened to the spot, where his wife was laying weltering in her gore. I told him the fatal consequence of passion, and asked him to assist in getting her home, but he refused. I then sent my apprentice for a surgeon, and a chair to convey the deceased home; when the surgeon arrived, numbers were assembled round the spot, from the cries of wife. She was carried home, and the medical gentleman attended, but in vain; at eight o'clock she expired in the agonies of death. On the following day an Inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and I was in attendance, where I stated the same as I have stated here. Henry Phillips, apprentice to Robert Steel, was then examined, who peremptorily attested to the same effect as his master, stating he was sent to see

if they quarreled on the road. Samuel Ingram, Surgeon, declared that on the day mentioned he attended the body of the now deceased, and positively swore the bruises she received were the cause of death. Isaac Jones, Surgeon, of Litchfield, deposed that on the day the inquest was held on the body, he inspected it, and can say clearly the wounds would cause death.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The Judge then summed up the evidence in a clear and distinct manner, and the Jury in ten minutes returned a verdict of Guilty. The Judge then passed sentence of Death.

On Monday morning at twelve o'clock the unfortunate man ascended the fatal platform, where he acknowledged his guilt, stating the ill effects of passion, as that which brought him to an ignominious death. A few moments spent in prayer, when the drop fell, and he was launched out of time into a never-ending eternity amidst thousands of spectators.

COPY OF VERSES.

You tender hearted christians that live both far and near,
Unto this Lamentation pray lend an attentive ear,
With grief and woe I am oppress'd to think on what I've done,
My guilty heart beats in my breast, my sighs invade the wind.

At Rugely I once did dwell, near to fair Litchfield town,
Where God with his abundant love did show'r his blessings down,
With peace and plenty I was blest to crown each rising year,
A loving wife who bore to me four tender infants dear.

Long time we did together live and knew no grief or woe,
Reflections on those happy days doth cause my tears to flow,
Lewd company did me beguile, myself alone I blame,
Depriv'd me of all earthly joys and brought me to this shame.

I a trifling sum of money gave to my beloved wife,
Who was to me my only joy and comfort of my life,
An arm chair to purchase, it was my own command,
When she, by chance, for earthly needs, the money did expend.

And when the chair in the bill in searching I did see,
In a monstrous rage I went with her revenged for to be,
With cruel and blood-thirsty steps the beaten paths I trod,
At last too soon I did arrive to spill her precious blood.

With a reeking and uplifted arm my vengeance to complete,
A deadly weapon I did seize and brought her to my feet;
Aloud for mercy she did cry, with looks forlorn and wild,
Crying, spare, oh spare my precious life, have mercy on my child.

The pearly tears like morning dew run streaming from her eyes,
My malicious heart, like flinty stones, was deaf unto her cries;
And still the blows I did repeat, I'm murdered then she cry'd,
She senseless fell down at my feet, and clos'd her eyes and died.

She seven months was gone with child all at that fatal time,
Two lives at once I took away, so dreadful was my crime;
For which all by my country's laws I am condemn'd to die.
And soon my life must forfeit on a gallows tree so high.

I pray these lines behold I pray, I pray repent in time,
Behold, though like a blooming flower, I'm pluck'd off in my prime,
And while I here confined lie within this dark abode,
Take this advice, while here on earth, prepare to meet thy God.

Thompson, Printer, Litchfield.

Murder in the Nineteenth-Century
Domestic Sphere: A Rare Provincial Broadside

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11. [Execution].

Wollard, Joseph [d.1832].

The Life, Trial, And Execution of Josh. Wollard, Who Suffered Death on the New Drop at Stafford on Monday Last, For the Wilful Murder He Committed on the Body of His Wife. Litchfield [England]: Thompson, Printer, [1832].

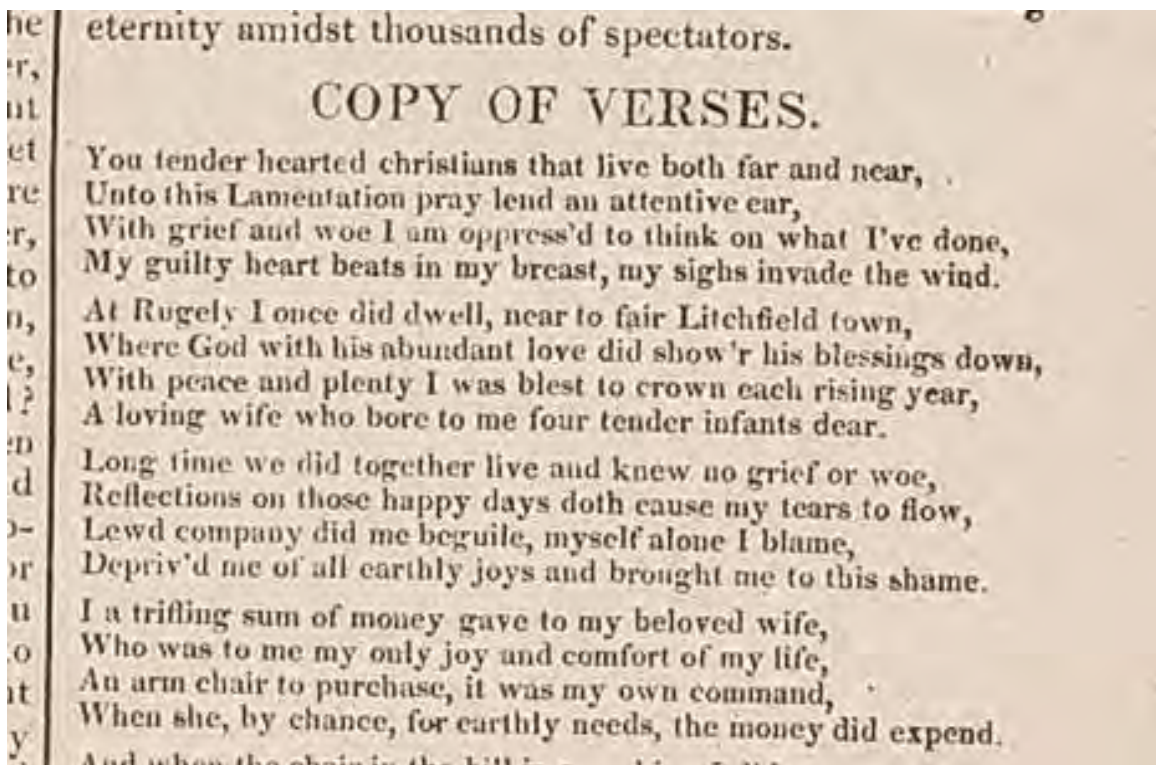
9-3/4" x 7-1/2" (25 x 18.7 cm) broadside mounted to 13" x 10" (33.2 x 25.3 cm) backing sheet. Text in two columns below headline, nine-stanza "Copy of Verses at foot of second column." Light toning and negligible light soiling to broadside, small paper residue at its top-edge (from mounting?), moderate toning to backing sheet, which was removed from an album. Rare. \$1,850.

* This rare survival offers a grim, unvarnished window into 19th-century domestic violence, crime, and the culture of public punishment in provincial England. The broadside details the argument, the fatal assault, the trial, and Wollard's execution via the "New Drop" at Stafford.

While historical accounts of the event vary in minor details, this popular street literature piece focuses heavily on the pathos of the victim's condition, noting she was "in a far advanced state of pregnancy." The execution ballads at the foot of the sheet amplify the husband's remorse and the dual nature of the homicide, noting that "two lives at once" were taken.

Street literature of this nature from regional presses like Thompson of Litchfield was printed on cheap paper, sold for pennies, and almost universally discarded.

Completely unrecorded in OCLC and Library Hub. The only other known copy is housed at the New York State Library; missing from the British Library and Harvard.



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TRIAL, EXECUTION, And Confession of the Burkers, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th. 1831 For the Murder of *Charles Fariere, an Italian Boy*

Printed by J. V. QUICK, 42, Bowling Green Lane, Clerkenwell; and Sold by J. PITTS, Great St. Andrew Street, 7 Dials.



BISHOP



MAY



WILLIAMS

The Old Bailey, and neighbourhood of the same, during the day has been crowded to excess anxious to Trial and Sentence of the Murderers of the Italian Boy.

The court opened at an early hour, the prisoners were accordingly placed at the bar. The counsel for the Crown after making the charge against the prisoners, called the following Witnesses to substantiate the same.

Mr. Bodkin opened the case.
Robt. Mortimer, deposed that he is a tailor, lived in Nova Scotia-gardens, Williams, employed him to turn a coat, he left it for him at Bishops house, and frequently called there for payment, as he told me he lived there.

Wm. Woodcock, I am a brass-founder, live at 2, Nova Scotia-gardens, next door to Bishop, went there 7 of October. Since then he had frequently seen Williams and his wife in Bishops house and garden, they appeared to live there. He recollected the 3rd of Novbr. that night he went to bed about half past 9 and was awake about one, by a noise in Bishops house, he heard a scuffle as if between 3 men. He listened & heard 2 go through the garden gate, they were absent a short time, & during their absence I heard the heavy tread of theman who was left behind: during the scuffle I also heard the voices of two men, one of whom was Williams, ting bodies from Workhouses, and sometimes with the clothes remaining on them. All the gardens of Nova Scotia Gardens were easy of access, and were only divided by a low dwarf railing. As to the wearing apparel found in the garden, he knew nothing but, regarding the cap, he said he should prove that his wife purchased it of a Mrs. Dodswell, who kept a sale shop in Hoxton Old Town. Respecting the Prisoners Williams, and May, they knew nothing of the manner in which he got the body, and he declared he only got it in the way by which subjects were usually obtained.

Thomas Wigley deposed that he was a porter at the Cross Keys in Wood Street, on the night of Friday 4th November, was in the Fortitude of War, the prisoners Bishop & May came in, Bishop said to May but, what do you think of our new one now, didn't he go up to him well, May said he didn't know what he meant. Question.—While May sat in the tap room, had he any thing in his hand.

Witness Yes, he had a handkerchief containing something, which he continued rubbing as he sat.

William Hill, examined, stated as follows. On Saturday the 6th. of November, the above three men brought the body of a boy to King's College in the Strand, for the purpose of disposing of it, for which they asked 12 guineas, but ultimately agreed to take nine. One of the surgeons on examining it, found a fracture on the back of the head, which made him imagine that the boy had been murdered, and mentioned his suspicion to the professor; they kept the men under pretence of changing a note, while a messenger was dispatched to the Police Station to procure assistance, who, after great resistance, secured the prisoners & conveyed them to Bow Street, where they underwent an examination.

Joseph Peraguri, proved the deceased to be, that of a poor Italian Boy, who travelled about with white mice.

Mrs. King, and her son John and Marther, her daughter, severally proved beyond doubt Bishop & Williams resided in a cottage in Nova Scotia Gardens, Bethnal Green, & that the poor boy whose death is the subject of the present examination, was noticed within 20 yards of their houses with his mice, begging with them, has not been seen since, it has also been proved that a hackney coach was seen to drive up to the corner of Nova Scotia Gardens, and three men, Bishop, May, and Williams jump out, and proceed to Bishop's house, and soon returned with a sack containing something heavy, which May had upon his back, and Bishop held it up behind after it was put in they drove off.

Joseph Higgins, stated the premises of Bishop and Williams have been examined, and in the privy were found several large pieces of human flesh, and the entrails of a female, with portions of the hair attached to it. The garden behind Bishop's house, has also been searched by digging, two jackets, two pair of trousers, two waistcoats and two shirts were found buried in the earth.

Bishop stated that he was 33 years of age, and had a wife and 3 children. He was formerly a carrier at Highgate, but for the last 12 years he had obtained a living by supplying the Hospitals and Anatomical Schools with dead bodies, but he declared that he never was in any manner concerned in improperly obtaining subjects. He had been in the habit of getting bodies from Workhouses, and sometimes with the clothes remaining on them. All the gardens of Nova Scotia Gardens were easy of access, and were only divided by a low dwarf railing. As to the wearing apparel found in the garden, he knew nothing but, regarding the cap, he said he should prove that his wife purchased it of a Mrs. Dodswell, who kept a sale shop in Hoxton Old Town. Respecting the Prisoners Williams, and May, they knew nothing of the manner in which he got the body, and he declared he only got it in the way by which subjects were usually obtained.

The Jury after retiring for a short time, returned with a Verdict of WILFUL MURDER against John Bishop, James May, and Thomas Williams—The Recorder then proceeded to pass the awful Sentence in the usual way, DEATH The Prisoners were then removed to their Cell.

A Copy of a Letter from Williams to his WIFE.
Newgate, Sunday Decr. 4th.
My Dear Rhoda,
It is with great pain that I now

write to you, as I hear you are confined as being implicated with me and my poor companions in the Murder of Pigburn; but I hope you will get over the charge. As to me it is too late for hops, as I shall suffer for my crimes great and small to morrow morning. Pray to God for me & may he bless you, in the hope and wish of your unfortunate, but loving Husband,
T. WILLIAMS.

EXECUTION.

At the usual hour the Prisoners were brought out, attended by the Chaplin, Sheriffs, &c. and the public indignation was evident in every one present, & groans and murmurs was to be heard at every quarter. Bishop & Williams did not appear to attend to what the Chaplin said, A short time was spent in prayer, at the conclusion, the drop fell, & the men were cast into eternity.

Bishop and Williams have made a confession of 2 separate Murders, and daily execrate May of any Participation or Knowledge of either of them.

MOURNFUL VERSES

HERE is a dreadful Tragedy, most horrid to unfold,
The bare narration is so much to make your blood run cold
The blood stain'd chronicle of crimes how dark so e'er it be,
Can scarce produce an instance of such barbarity.
Tis of a poor Italian Boy whose fate we now deplore,
Who wander'd from his native home into his English shore
White mice within his box cou'd he no longer keep
And frictions for his daily bread then London streets he kept
Now he upon a fatal day to Bethnal Green did go,
Alas! he little thought he'd fall beneath a Murderer's blow,
For three coarse deeds in human form the Burkers did decree,
First gag'd, then basely murder'd the poor Italian boy.
What words can paint his agony when by blood thirty men,
He found himself trepan'd in their most cruel den,
Notely was high demand now there the victim as they round,
And there the innocent was slain all by a deadly wound.
Next morning to King's College the body was convey'd,
Were by the hand of Providence the murder were betray'd
The fate of this Italian Boy both high and low befall.
These savages in human form, no doubt have many slain,
And steep'd their hands in innocent blood for the sake of gain
New Justice like a lion rous'd, display the murder run crew,
And they'll receive that punishment which as justice deserves
But now their trial they have had, and are condemn'd to die
Great must be their misery, tho' to hide it they may try,
God grant mercy at his throne, tho' none they did e'er show,
Nor of such monsters may the world again e'er see or know.

Extremely Rare Broadside Account of the Trial and Execution of the "London Burkers"

12. [Executions].

Bishop, John [d.1831].

Williams, Thomas [d.1831].

May, [James].

Trial, Execution, And Confession of the Burkers, On Monday, December 5th, 1831 for the Murder of Charles Fariere, An Italian Boy.
[London]: Printed by J[ohn] V[anden­burg] Quick, 42, Bowling Green Lane, Clerkenwell; And Sold by J. Pitts, Great St. Andrew Street, 7 Dials, [1831].

15" x 10" (38 x 25.5 cm) broadside, text in three columns below headline and three woodcut vignettes of the defendants. Light browning, minor edgewear, a few faint stains, horizontal and vertical fold lines with slight creasing along them, clean tear to central horizontal fold affecting text without loss to legibility. \$1,750.

* Known as the "London Burkers," John Bishop, Thomas Williams, and James May were "resurrection men" whose grim trade directly mirrored the murderous exploits of Edinburgh's William Burke and William Hare. Rather than relying solely on grave robbing, the trio began luring vulnerable individuals to their home, where they were drugged and drowned to preserve the corpses for anatomical sale.

Their enterprise collapsed in early November 1831 following the "Italian Boy Murder"-so named because the victim was mistakenly believed to be a missing Italian street musician. When the suspects attempted to sell the remarkably fresh corpse to King's College, an astute anatomist noticed the lack of burial soil and suspicious trauma, promptly alerting the authorities. The subsequent investigation uncovered evidence of multiple murders, culminating in a sensational trial. On December 3, 1831, all three were convicted; Bishop and Williams were hanged two days later before a crowd of thousands, while May's sentence was commuted to transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

This highly sensational broadside reflects the intense public fascination and moral panic surrounding the case. Printed immediately following the executions, the text assumes a contemporary readership already intimately familiar with the gruesome details. It provides a vivid contemporary account of the trial and final executions, augmented by a poignant, purported farewell letter from Williams to his wife, and concludes with seven stanzas of moralizing cautionary verse.

Extremely Rare. OCLC locates only a single copy of this specific broadside, held at the Harvard Law School Library. It is entirely unrecorded in Library Hub, and further searches of major international institutional catalogues yield no additional copies.



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Print Commemorating an Event that Led to the Glorious Revolution

13. Gole, Jacob [1660-1724], Engraver.

De Seven Bisschoppen van Engeland. Amsterdam: [Published by P. Savoret and Jacob Gole], 1689.

18-3/4" x 14-1/2" (47.5 x 37 cm) mezzotint broadside, image size 14-3/4" x 11" (37.5 x 28 cm). Faint horizontal crease through center, light soiling to lower-right corner. Well-preserved, wide margins. \$750.

* This rare, striking broadside commemorates a pivotal catalyst of the Glorious Revolution: the resistance, imprisonment, and trial of the Seven Bishops of the Church of England. In 1688, the Catholic King James II issued the Declaration of Indulgence, which granted religious freedom in England by suspending penal laws against Catholics and non-conforming Protestants. Crucially, the decree stripped away the requirement of affirming an oath to the Church of England to hold government or teaching positions.

Viewing this as a direct assault on the established Church, seven prominent bishops petitioned against the reforms and refused to read the Declaration from their pulpits. James II promptly had them imprisoned in the Tower of London and tried for seditious libel. Overnight, the bishops became celebrated defenders of the Protestant faith; their subsequent acquittal provoked widespread public rejoicing and severely undermined the King's authority, paving the way for the ascension of William of Orange later that year.

The central engraving features portrait ovals of the seven defiant bishops. Above them are symbolic counterweights of power and justice: a bishop's mitre, a circular medal depicting the Tower of London where they were held, and a scale of justice. The print is captioned below the image in both Dutch and French, reflecting its contemporary distribution across Continental Protestant networks.

Jacob Gole was an acclaimed early master of the mezzotint technique and a prominent publisher of playing cards and prints. A French-born Huguenot (Calvinist), Gole fled to Holland around 1684 to escape religious persecution just prior to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Settling in Amsterdam, he achieved high regard for his finely detailed portraits and genre scenes. Today, Gole's work is well-represented in major international institutions, including the British Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

O'Donoghue, *Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits Preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum* 6.



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TO THE PUBLIC.

In a bill dated April 24, 1857, and signed in large capital letters "JOHN POYNTER McMILLIN," that gentleman makes "three specific charges" against the Rev. MARYAS M. BARON. Of these charges, I have nothing to say. Mr. BARON is an aged gentleman, well known to this community; but when J. P. McMILLIN, in his 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 a history of his lawsuit, and in so doing, misrepresents every important event of said lawsuit; and even publishes downright 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 not set out by informing the public (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 latter 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 declaration:

I hereby certify that so much of the statement of J. P. McMILLIN, relative to the lawsuit between him and M. M. BARON, 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 29th day of April 1854.

THOMAS J. KILLEN.

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

He says "the sum of Mr. BARON'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. BARON'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. BARON removed his family to Hannibal, leaving property of considerable value in the house, and his son, MARYAS E. BARON, 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. BARON, 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. BARON, 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 BARON'S FAMILY in the house, as his agent, and that on the 10th day of March, 1854, Mr. BARON 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. BARON attempted to open the gate, McMILLIN used means to prevent him, such as holding the gate, pushing of his gun, &c.

"And further, that Mr. BARON had been pushed by CAMERON (as agent) and that he would be held responsible for loss of the farm, and not to give possession to McMILLIN, although he had a lease, he had not complied with the conditions thereof, on his part, which 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 MARYAS E. BARON, could do him any good unless it would prove that the BARONS 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 against partially 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 BARONS 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; I believe 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 "wash nine hundred dollars"—they are none of your tales, or fowling rhapsodies, 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 an appeal, and took out a bond, and returned it on the 27th;" may 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 disappointed. Why note such side about the bond at all, when it is generally understood in this community that the only way you can fill a bond, in Hall's 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. BARON'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, (his 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. SARGENT K. CALDWELL, clerk of the Circuit Court. It will show when it was issued, and the constable of Saverio 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 whom 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 himself, 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 take into consideration the gentleman's oft repeated declaration, to different persons, that he himself is perfectly independent! 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 it took the gentleman "twenty three years" to obtain it. Well, sir, that by certainly a long time to be honestly 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. "Both your tongue and your pen, sir, have lost all power of slander, or 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

14. 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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VILLANY DETECTED.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Read the following Certificates of Judge FORD, of Montgomery County, and JAMES KINTON whose affidavit appeared in the last Sentinel. See the foul means to which the unprincipled opponents of JOHN W. TAYLOR resort to destroy him. Where is the man, who has a spark of candour glowing in his bosom, that will justify such outrageous proceedings? Who can witness with composure, this base, underhanded and abominable conspiracy against your tried and faithful Representative? Read! Read! and then say is it not time for every honest man to rally in behalf of a much INJURED and PERSECUTED citizen.

I certify that in the year 1917, at the request of James Kinton, of the County of Montgomery, I called upon JOHN W. TAYLOR, at his office in Hallston, and employed him to attend to the claim of the said James Kinton for military bounty land, as befitting to his son Bradford, and to procure for him whatever stream of pay might be found due. I informed Mr. Taylor that I called upon him as a professional man to do the business, and expected to pay him for the same. Mr. Taylor drew the proper Powers of Attorney, instructions, and other papers, as well for Mr. Kinton as for the Surrogate, and gave to the business every proper attention, both at Washington and at home, until in March 1920, when a land warrant was procured for 160 acres for his bounty land, and \$29 dollars 74 cents was received for arrears of pay. On the 9th day of last June, Mr. Kinton called with me upon Mr. Taylor, and received the same, whereupon he paid to Mr. Taylor Ten dollars for his professional services in drawing the writings and for his necessary disbursements in attending to the business. Mr. Kinton expressed to Mr. Taylor his gratitude on the occasion, and we both considered the sum paid. TO BE A SMALL COMPENSATION for the SERVICES RENDERED.—April 19th, 1921.

JAMES FORD.

I, JAMES KINTON, do swear in the above statement made by Judge Ford, and I do certify that the conduct of JOHN W. TAYLOR towards me in the business above mentioned, was liberal and friendly, for which I consider him entitled to my gratitude and thanks. I hereby further certify that THAD-

DEUS JEWITT came to my home in company with one or two others on the 19th of April last, and introduced his business in substance as follows: He said he had understood that I had obtained a soldier's right by way of my Son, to which I answered that I had got the back arranger, due to my Son, and expected to get the land. Mr. JEWITT observed that there were a great many that had business of the same kind to transact yet men, women and children—the widow and the fatherless, and they complain of high charges for services in procuring their rights. He said he wanted to know how I procured mine, and who did the business for me. I replied that Mr. John W. Taylor transacted the business for me. Mr. JEWITT next inquired how much he charged me, to which I replied ten dollars. 'Did Taylor do all the business for 10 dollars?' Said Mr. JEWITT. I replied yes, except what I paid to the Surrogate. He remarked that that was of no consequence, as the business must be transacted before the Surrogate, before it went into Mr. Taylor's hands.

Mr. JEWITT next wished me to give him this statement in writing. I replied that he had better go to Esquire Ford, he could inform him better than I could, as he had assisted me in laying the business before Mr. Taylor, and in doing the business with him. But JEWITT said I was the man that the business was done for, and he wanted a writing from me. He said he had done some writing for a man a few days before, and the man thought the charges were too high, and he wanted to know what other men knew, so that they should no longer complain of high charges.

Mr. JEWITT said, Taylor procured more Soldier's rights than any other man, and could afford to do it cheaper. After I had given the writing which has since been published in the Sentinel, dated April 18th, instant, JEWITT remarked that that Certificate would be of great use to him or SOMEBODY else, he knowing not how soon he should want to use it in the High Court? and now, said Mr. JEWITT, 'I have just thought of it, I want you to go before a Magistrate and make an affidavit to these facts, as I am here now, and if you do so, it will save you the trouble of attending COURT, when I shall be under the necessity of calling you IF YOU DO NOT MAKE THE AFFIDAVIT.' These were in effect the words of Mr. JEWITT, if not the same verbatim. In order to avoid this trouble, and not doubting the sincerity of Mr. JEWITT, I accompanied him before Esq. Taylor, and made the affidavit above alluded to, as published in the Sentinel, and not long after all this was done and I for one moment have any suspicion that that verbatim was procured by Mr. JEWITT for the BASE purposes which have since been developed by his publication. I have ever considered Mr. Taylor's charge as reasonable and just, and although not as very poor as is represented by the benevolent writer in the Sentinel, I have found in Mr. Taylor, a man whom I think justly entitled to the appellation of 'the poor man's friend.'

Given under my hand, at Broadlands, the 20th day of April, 1921.

JAMES KINTON

"See the Foul Means to Which the Unprincipled Opponents of John W. Taylor Resort"

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15. [Kinyon, James].

[Taylor, John W. (1784-1854)].

Villany Detected: Fellow-Citizens, Read the Following Certificates of Judge Ford, Of Montgomery County, And James Kinyon Whose Affidavit Appeared in the Last Sentinel. See the Foul Means to Which the Unprincipled Opponents of John W. Taylor Resort, to Destroy Him.... [New York: S.n., 1821].

13" x 9-3/4" (33 x 24.7 cm) broadside. Text in two columns below headline and one single-column paragraph, untrimmed edges. Moderate soiling, vertical and horizontal fold lines. \$1,250.

* A campaign document, this broadside raises questions about the legal ethics of John W. Taylor, who represented Saratoga County in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1813-1833. It involves a fee Kinyon paid Taylor for legal services regarding a claim for military bounty land. Afterwards Kinyon was approached by one Thaddeus Jewitt who claimed to be investigating high fees charged for such services.

Kinyon was persuaded to make an affidavit of the facts in his case claiming he was overcharged. This document was subsequently published in the *Saratoga Sentinel*. Taylor's claim is corroborated by the certificate of Judge James Ford, who rendered assistance in securing Taylor's services. Taylor was served as the speaker of House of Representatives in 1820-1821 and 1825-1827. He was defeated for re-election as Speaker both times, due in part to his outspoken opposition to slavery. While the South never forgave the part he played in the Missouri controversy, the chief opposition came from his own state: the anti-Clintonian faction in 1821 and the Van Buren Democrats in 1827. OCLC locates 1 copy (New-York Historical Society).



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BEWARE!

Important Caution.

BEWARE of a PAIR OF BIPEDS, that have Lately Escaped, the ONE FROM JAIL, the other, "Cut out for a Sawyer but made up a Lawyer," from the Weddington-Lane Menagerie, and are now haunting this Neighbourhood in shape of an

OVERSEERING BABOON

AND A

PORCUPINE-BACKED LAWYER.

The Public are particularly Cautioned against the depredations of the above-named FILTHY ANIMALS, as they are known to be peculiarly attached to that which is not their own :---i.e. "RATES."

The earliest Public opportunity will be embraced of putting a Stop to their Nefarious and Plundering Propensities.

N.B. A TRUE COPY OF THIS NOTICE WILL BE PRESERVED.

Printed by Tympan, Frisket, & Co. Rib Row, Expose.

A Rare, Apparently Unrecorded, 1850 English Anti-Lawyer Broadside

16. [Lawyers].
[Great Britain].

Beware! Important Caution. Beware of a Pair of Bipeds, That Have Lately Escaped, The One from Jail, The Other "Cut out for a Samyer but Made Up a Lanyer," From the Weddington-Lane Menagerie, And are Now Haunting this Neighbourhood in Shape of an Overseering Baboon and a Porcupine-Backed Lanyer. [N.p. (Warwickshire?)]: Printed by Tympan, Frisket, & Co, Rib Row, Expose, [c.1850].

15" x 10-1/2" (38 x 27 cm) broadside, mounted, cut piece of letter laid down near center reading: "Yours resp[ectfull]y Wm Oram 43 Monday evening." Light browning and soiling, a few minor chips and some rubbing to edges, three horizontal fold lines. A curious, rare item. \$1,850.

* A remarkably rare-and likely unrecorded- mid-19th-century provincial English satirical broadside targeting local legal figures and municipal officials.

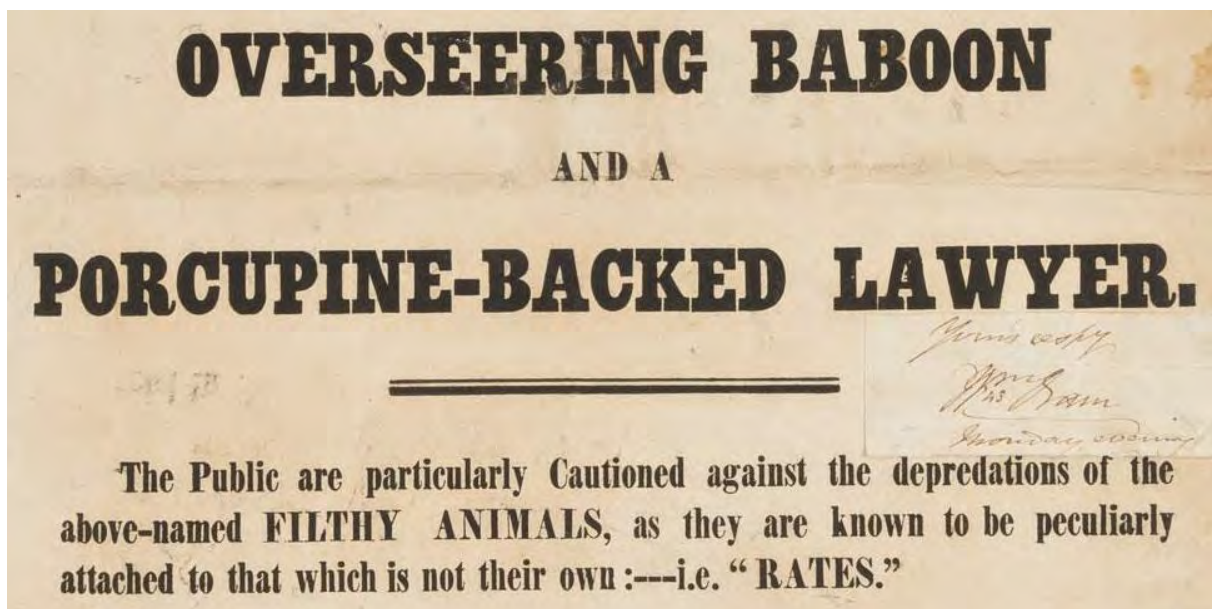
Written with scathing, vitriolic humor, the text warns the public against a predatory duo allegedly roaming the local parish:

"The Public are particularly Cautioned against the depredations of the above-named FILTHY ANIMALS, as they are known to be peculiarly attached to that which is not their own:-i.e. 'Rates'."

The reference to "Weddington-Lane" pinpoints the locality to Weddington Lane in Nuneaton, Warwickshire. During the mid-19th century, disputes over local parish rates, poor relief administration, and legal fees frequently provoked fierce public indignation and spawned anonymous lampoons.

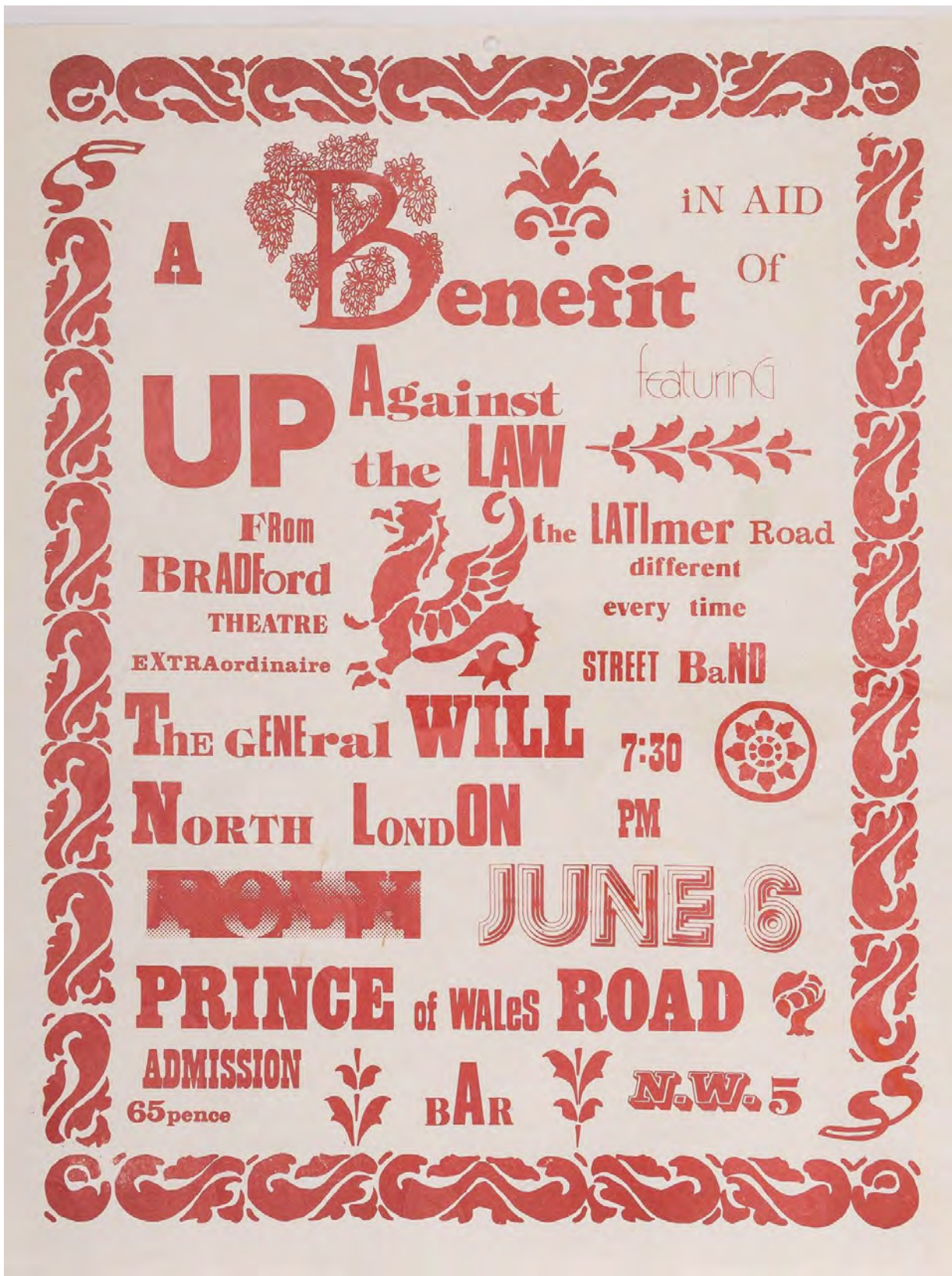
Internal references and regional lore suggest William Oram as the likely author or instigator behind the text. The imprint- Printed by Tympan, Frisket, & Co, Rib Row, Expose-is a classic trade joke. "Tympan" and "frisket" are essential parts of a hand press used to hold paper in place during printing, signaling an anonymous, local press operating under the radar to avoid libel charges.

An exceptionally ephemeral survival. Apparently unrecorded, no copies located in OCLC, Library Hub, or the online catalogues of major institutional holdings (British Library, Bodleian, Cambridge, etc.).



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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?].

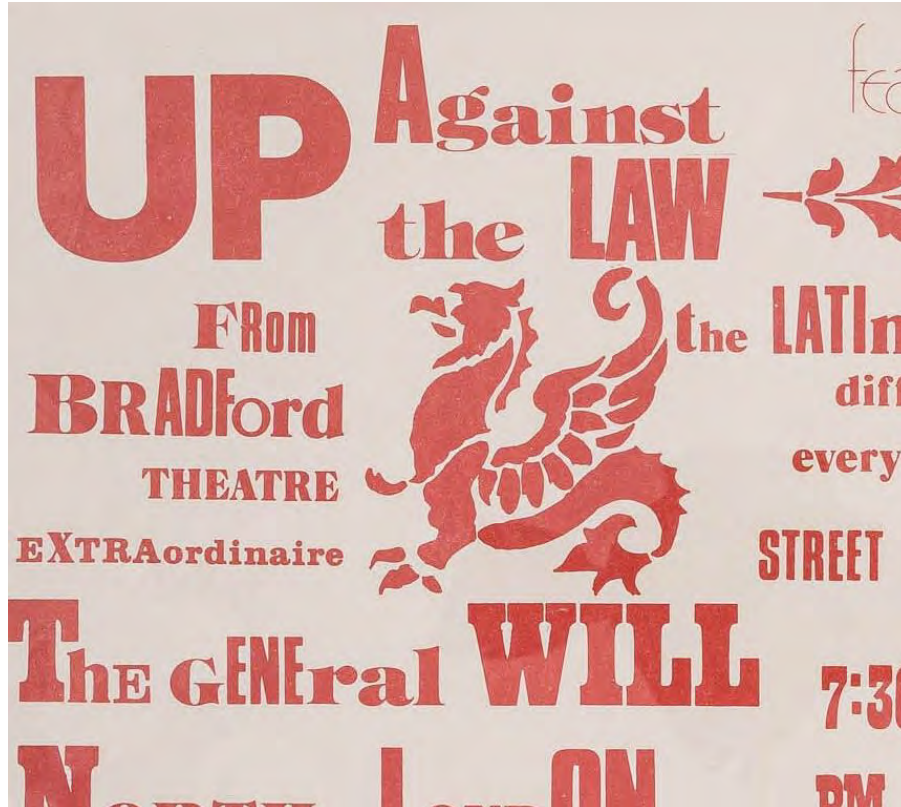
17" x 13-1/4" (43 x 33.5 cm) poster, graphics in red on white paper. Small hole punched at top-edge, negligible light creasing and soiling. A well-preserved item. \$450.

* *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.

While the original periodical is moderately held (OCLC locates 13 institutional copies worldwide, with just 4 in North America: Library of Congress, Emory, Harvard, and the University of Michigan), ephemera and promotional posters for the collective are extraordinarily rare. See Noyce, *The Directory of British Alternative Periodicals 1965-1974* 1161.



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**A Vivid-And Very Rare-Print of the
"Gentleman Highwayman" in Action: Three Copies Located**

18. [MacLaine (Maclaine or Maclean), James (1724-1750)].

An Exact Representation of Maclaine the Highwayman Robbing Lord Eglington on Hounslow Heath on the 26th of June 1750. London: [Engraved by Charles Mosley] and Published by an Act of Parliament... and Sold by P. Angier Engraver and Printseller at the Plume of Feathers in Windmill Street St. James's, 1750.

9-3/4" x 13-3/4" (24.7 x 35 cm), image size, including title and caption, 9-1/2" x 13-1/4" (24 x 33.6 cm), copperplate etching. Light toning and soiling, a few minor nicks to edges, which are trimmed, fold lines and a short tear touching image to upper-right corner, mended on verso with archival tape. A very good copy overall of a very rare image. \$2,500.

* James MacLaine was never supposed to die on the gallows. The son of a prosperous Presbyterian minister, MacLaine traded a life of piety for the thrill of the road. Alongside his accomplice William Pluckett [d. 1791], he became the most unlikely celebrity of the 18th century: The Gentleman Highwayman. Known for his impeccable manners while holding victims at gunpoint—including the famed author and antiquarian Horace Walpole [1717-1797]—MacLaine turned robbery into a performance art. But even the most polished criminal makes a mistake.

He was caught in July 1750 after attempting to pawn a stolen coat that was traced back to a recent robbery. His trial at the Old Bailey was a public spectacle; over 3,000 people reportedly visited him in Newgate Prison, including many high-society women enamored by his romantic image. He was found guilty and hanged at Tyburn on October 3, 1750. (Pluckett was never apprehended.)

An Exact Representation depicts one of MacLaine's most famous robberies, that of Alexander Montgomerie Eglinton, 10th Earl of Eglinton [1723-1769] on Hounslow Heath, London, on June 26, 1750. It illustrates the distinct traits that distinguished his work with Pluckett: the wearing of elegant dress and Venetian carnival masks.

Ours is one of two issues of this print. The other was issued by Robert Sayer. Both are very rare. None are listed on Library Hub. OCLC locates 1, of the Sayer issue, at Yale's Walpole Library. We located copies of the Angier issue, however, at the British Library and British Museum. McKenzie, MacLaine [Maclean], James," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (accessed online). O'Donoghue and Hake, *Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits Preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum* 3:131 (7).



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An ACCOUNT of the CRUEL and BARBAROUS
Murder of Mary Baker,
 Supposed by MATTHEW WELCH,
(With whom she lived in ADULTERY)
 In Drury-lane, London, early on Monday Morning, June 21 1819.
Being an awful Caution and Warning to all Whoremongers and Adulterers.

FROM the lewd and dissipated manners and habits of the present day, it might be presumed, that few attend to the precepts and injunctions of that book with which surely those calling themselves Christians ought to be well acquainted, and in which we read, "*Whoremongers and Adulterers GOD will judge!*"—And how frequently will it be found that by such practices the unhappy votaries sacrifice at the same time, their health, wealth, peace of mind, and personal character. There is perhaps no vice which is more certainly visited on the head of the offender, and which, by a train of evil consequences, not unfrequently entails misery on his wretched offspring, even to the third and fourth generation. One more instance, added to many thousands, of the dangerous and fatal effects of illicit connections for the gratification of inordinate desires and appetites, is here presented to the contemplation of the reader; which it is hoped, will be duly considered, not only as an awful judgment of God upon the guilty offenders, but also operate as a salutary caution and warning to others, that they may avoid the paths which inevitably lead to destruction.

It appears that a man of the name of Matthew Welch, *alias* Baker, and a woman of the name of Mary Baker *alias* Murphy, cohabited as man and wife in a house belonging to Mr. Haffan, in the Coal yard opposite the Marquis of Granby Public-house, in Drury-lane. They were both married persons: He had a wife and children living at Paddington, and she had been for some time separated from her husband, who lives in the country.

On Sunday evening the neighbours were much alarmed by their quarrelling together, which continued till a late hour at night, during which time he pushed her down stairs, dragged her up again, and forced her into their room. The landlord, who resides in the adjoining house, interfered, to endeavour to restore peace; with which view he produced his staff of office, being a parish constable, and threatened to send Welch to the Watch-house; which threats he treated with contempt, daring him or any man to touch him in his own apartment, and saying, he would knock out the brains of the first man that attempted it, with the poker which he then held in his hand. This terrified every person from interfering any more with him. It was past twelve o'clock when he shut himself up in his room with the woman; after which her screams and cries of murder were loud and repeated, and blows were also heard.—After some time, peace appeared to be restored to the listening neighbourhood, and nothing more was heard of either of them till about one o'clock; when Welch went to the room on the floor above him, and asked permission to light a candle, which was granted. About half-past 6 o'clock on Monday morning a woman, who lodges in the house, went to his room and asked to light a candle, expecting that Welch was gone out to his work, as was his custom, at half after five o'clock, and that the woman would remain. She knocked at the door, but no answer being given, she opened it, and found Mary Baker on the bed. Supposing her to be asleep, she called to her; but not receiving any answer, she went to her, and on examining her, found her brains beat out, several cuts on her head, and her breast black from the blows she had received. The woman gave the alarm, and called in several people who examined the body, and found it to be quite cold. The conclusion was drawn, that she had been dead several hours; that the fatal blow had been given when her screams and cries of murder ceased, and that from the state in which the body was found, it had been given with the poker. It was ascertained that Welch had taken away all his clothes with him, and two loaves of bread. It being known that he worked in the lead-mills at Paddington, pursuit was made after him there, but he had not been at work. From thence the pursuers went to his wife, who lodges in that neighbourhood, where they found he had breakfasted with his wife and children, and had left them about ten minutes.—Information being received at Bow-street of the circumstances, a warrant was issued against him, and several officers sent in pursuit of him.

The only reason assigned for this atrocious crime is, that the husband of the deceased had come to town from the country, and the having visited him on the Sunday afternoon provoked the vengeance of her bloody paramour.

Maryball, Printer, Newcastle.

A Rare Regency Murder Broadside & Moral

"Caution": OCLC and Library Hub Locate Only One Copy19. [Murder].

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19. [Murder].

Welch, Matthew.

An Account of the Cruel and Barbarous Murder of Mary Baker, Supposed by Matthew Welch, (With Whom She Lived in Adultery) In Drury-Lane, London, Early on Monday Morning, June 21 1813. Being an Awful Caution and Warning to All Whoremongers and Adulterers. Newcastle: Marshall, Printer, [1813].

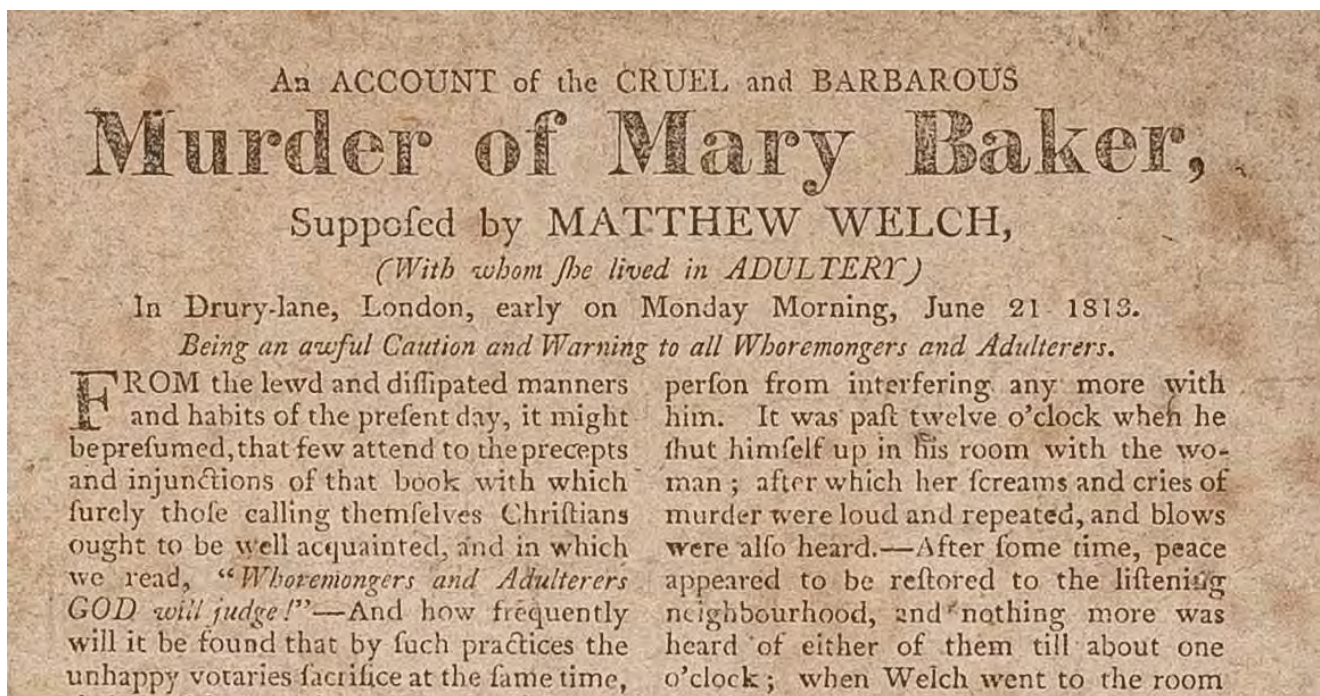
11-1/2" x 6-3/4" (29 x 17.3 cm) broadside mounted to 13" x 10" (33 x 25.9 cm) backing sheet. Moderate toning, light foxing and soiling, small tear and a few tiny holes to broadside without loss to text, moderate toning and light foxing to backing sheet, which was removed from an album. Rare. \$1,850.

* A remarkably rare, luridly titled provincial broadside detailing a gruesome London murder. Mary Baker and Matthew Welch "cohabited as man and wife" in Drury Lane, despite both being married to other people. Following a violent domestic quarrel that required the landlord's intervention, Baker was discovered murdered, with "her brains beat out, several cuts on her head, and her breast black from the blows she had received." According to this account, the violence was triggered by jealousy, after Baker paid a visit to her actual husband, which "provoked the vengeance of her bloody paramour."

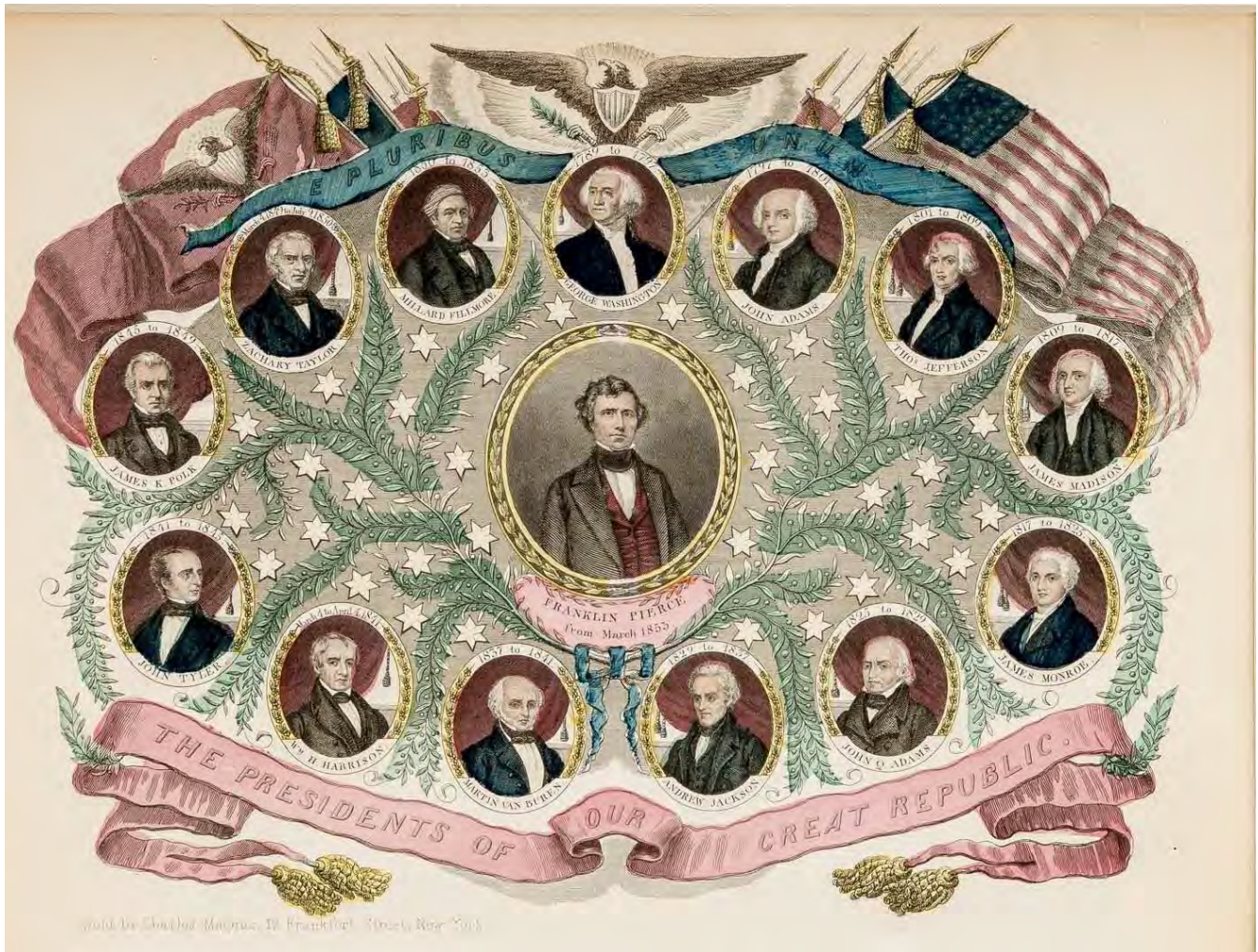
While Regency-era street literature and true-crime broadsides typically balanced moral instruction with cheap titillation, this Newcastle printing adopts an exceptionally strident, fire-and-brimstone tone. Rather than casting Baker purely as a victim, the text frames her horrific murder as a consequence of her own sins—calling it "not only...an awful judgment of God upon the guilty offenders, but also...a salutary caution and warning to others, that they may avoid the paths which inevitably lead to destruction."

An exceptional survival of regional popular print culture, capturing 19th-century attitudes toward domestic violence, infidelity, and divine retribution.

Extremely rare. OCLC and Library Hub locate only one solitary copy globally, held at the British Library.



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Rare Hand-Colored Broadside of U.S. Presidents, Washington to Pierce - A Mid-19th-Century Patriotic Plea for National Unity

20. [Presidents, United States].

The Presidents of Our Great Republic. New York: Sold by Charles Magnus, [1853-1857].

7" x 9" (18 x 23 cm) hand-colored steel engraving on wove paper, attractively matted. Light overall toning, and a few spots to margins; coloring exceptionally vivid. A very good copy. \$650.

* An exceptionally rare early patriotic print by Charles Magnus, the prominent German-born New York lithographer and print publisher. The broadside depicts all U.S. presidents to Franklin Pierce (1853-1857), arranged in an oval around a central portrait of the sitting president. Above, a large banner bears the motto "E Pluribus Unum," flanked by flags and a version of the Great Seal of the United States; stars and laurel branches complete the composition, emphasizing national unity.

Produced amidst the rising sectional tensions of the 1850s, the broadside leveraged the prestige of the presidency to advocate cohesion. Pierce's controversial support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850) inflamed sectional divisions, making this a striking visual testament to pro-Union sentiment just years before the Civil War.

Magnus is best known for his Civil War patriotic prints and bird's-eye views of American cities, but early works such as this are scarce in commerce. Its vivid hand-coloring, intact composition, and historical resonance make it highly desirable to collectors of political and patriotic ephemera.



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THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION

Of NICHOLAS URWIN and THOMAS SMITH, at Durham Assizes, March, 1836, for a brutal and barbarous Assault on the body of Mary Dodds, an old woman, aged 77, near Crawcrook, on Sunday, July 5, 1836.

NICHOLAS URWIN (25), and THOMAS SMITH (29), were charged with committing a rape on the person of Mary Dodds.

Females were desired to leave the court; and on the application of Mr KNOWLES, the witnesses on each side were ordered out of hearing.

Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr MAUDE conducted the prosecution, and Mr KNOWLES, Mr MATTHEWS, and Mr GRAINGER appeared for the defence.

A plan of the prosecutrix's house and the adjacent roads, &c., was put in and verified by Mr Parkinson, the gentleman by whom it had been prepared.

The prosecutrix, an old woman, 77 years of age, said, that in last July she lived at Ryton Bar Moor, between Ryton and Crawcrook. She is a widow and lives alone. The door of her house was about nine yards from the road. No other cottage was on her side of the road; but there were four or five on the opposite side. On Saturday night, the 4th July, she went to bed, having first secured her house. Just as the clock had struck two on the Sunday morning, she heard a crash at her window. She got up and opened the front door to get assistance, and was pushed in by the prisoners, whom she had known since they were children. They forced her in and threw her across the bed. [The witness described the proceedings of the prisoners in a manner which left no doubt that she had undergone violation.] She could not tell which violated her first; but both of them did so. She shouted out, and Smith said he would cut her head off if she shouted. She struggled hard; but they placed part of the bed above her head, and her face was covered with blood. * * * They went away at three o'clock, and took a peeling iron, 2d in brass, and half an ounce of tobacco. She did not see them take the articles; but she heard one of them riling the house when the other was engaged with her. Smith had a black coat on, and the other wore a light fustian coat. A person named Stark, who lived on the other side of the way, came in at seven o'clock and she told him what had happened, but said she had not told him the worst of it. She did not tell him who had done it, because she was afraid of her life. She knew them well, but told Stark she did not know them, because she was frightened of her life, and she thought she had good reason. Her nose continued to bleed for three weeks, and she spat blood that long. She was asked who had done it, but never told till she went before the magistrates in August; he did not tell the magistrates on the first day; but did so in the presence of the prisoners on the second day, and stated her reason for not doing so before. That morning she went to Newcastle, but would never have got there had not a wherry been obtained for her. She went to her granddaughter, Ann Lamb's and told them that she had been badly used; she did not tell them how, but they judged what had happened to her.

Cross-examined by Mr KNOWLES—Never said to Isabella Bower she knew no more who the men were than the key she had in her hand. She said the reason of her not telling at first was that she was frightened of her life and put about; she knew the men well enough but would not say

who they were until she could swear to them with a safe conscience.

By the JUDGE.—When she was before the Magistrates the second time, she said the reason she did not swear to the men was that she was flurried and alarmed.

Re-examined.—She had never since slept in the cottage, because she was afraid.

By the JUDGE.—She had been a widow 20 years—Smith had had connexion with her two years before, but she did not complain at that time. It was not with her consent.

Thomas Stark lives at Crawcrook, about 60 yards from the house of Mary Dodds. About two o'clock in the morning, when the alleged offence was committed, he heard two cries of distress. He went to Mary Dodds' house about seven o'clock in the morning; her house was in a "corrupt" state—very disordered. The fire was lighted, and the cinders and ashes strewn about. Mary Dodds was leaning upon the table—Her face was bleeding. She said two or three persons had used her very ill, but she did not know who they were. Witness said, "certainly, Mary, they have used you ill;" and she replied, "yes; but you do not see the worst of it." She asked witness "Did you not hear me cry out about two o'clock in the morning?" Witness said, "Yes; but I thought it was some one going to Stagshawbank Fair." Saw her eight or ten days after, and to his judgment she then appeared ill.

Ann Lamb is grand-daughter of Mary Dodds, and lives at Newcastle. Remembers her grand-mother coming to her house on the morning of Saturday, the 4th of July. Her face was bruised. She said some men had ill-treated her very much. Witness asked her what they wanted with her, or what they had done to her. She used the word "blackguardness," and said they wanted nothing but to take her life. Had she not been an old woman witness would probably have understood her better. In consequence of her illness she went to bed, and remained there until the following Monday.

By Mr KNOWLES—Witness is a married woman, and there could have been no indelicacy in her grandmother saying what had happened, but she did not explain it.

[The above are the true principles of the prosecution. Several witnesses were called for the defence, but were not able to contradict the facts of the case.]

The LOCH CARRIE JUDGE summed up with great minuteness. It was for the Jury to determine whether the prosecutrix had undergone the violence, and then whether the prisoners were the persons by whom the outrage was committed. The fact admitted by the prosecutrix of Smith having had connexion with her before, without her complaining of it, was a most important circumstance in the case, to which the Jury would pay the greatest attention. They would consider whether the explanation given by the prosecutrix of her reason for not naming the men at first was satisfactory.

The Jury retired for upwards of an hour; when they returned with a verdict of GUILTY against both the prisoners. To be Executed on Thursday, April 7, 1836.

W. KENT, PRINTER, 99, SIDE.

Rare Account of a "Brutal and Barbarous" Victorian Assault
in Northern England: 1 Copy Located by OCLC and Library Hub

21. [Rape].

Urwin, Nicholas [1807-1898].

Smith, Thomas.

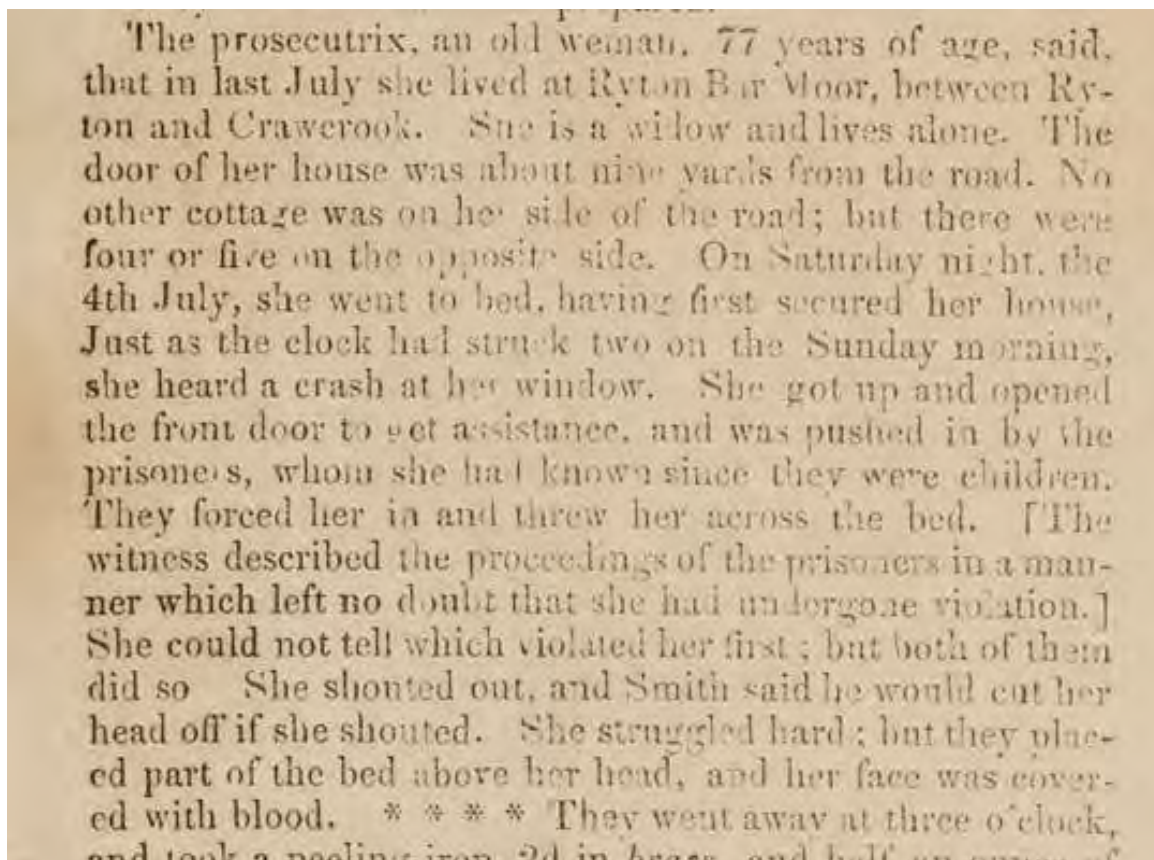
The Trial and Conviction of Nicholas Urwin and Thomas Smith, At Durham Assizes, March, 1836, For a Brutal and Barbarous Assault on the Body of Mary Dodds, An Old Woman, Aged 77, Near Crawcrook, On Sunday, July 5, 1836 [sic]. [Newcastle]: W. Kent, Printer, 99, Side, [1836].

10" x 7" (25.4 x 17.8 cm) broadside mounted to 10-1/2" x 7-3/4" (26.7 x 19.7 cm) backing sheet. Text in two columns below headline. Moderate toning, small spot near upper-right corner. A well-preserved copy of a rare broadside. \$1,750.

* A harrowing account of a "brutal and barbarous" Victorian assault. The broadside details the trial of Nicholas Urwin (25) and Thomas Smith (29) for the violation and robbery of 77-year-old Mary Dodds. The text utilizes the period's characteristic euphemistic reporting, noting the witness described the scene "in a manner which left no doubt that she had undergone violation." The assault was particularly vicious; Dodds was beaten until her "nose bled for three weeks" and threatened with decapitation if she cried out.

While this broadside concludes with the dramatic assertion that both men were sentenced to be executed on April 7, 1836, contemporary records reveal a different outcome. While Smith's fate followed the gallows, Urwin's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment; he was subsequently transported to Australia to serve a life term of penal labor. Such discrepancies underscore the rush of local printers like W. Kent to capitalize on sensational crimes before the final judicial ink was dry.

OCLC and Library Hub locate 1 copy (at the British Library). "Urwin, Nicholas." *Convict Records* (accessed online).



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"She Smiles - Infused with a Fortitude from Heaven"

22. [Rowlandson, Thomas (1757-1827)].

Liberty and Fame Introducing Female Patriotism to Britania. [London, 25 May 1784].

7" x 8-3/4" (17.8 x 22.2 cm) etching, trimmed to plate marks, on wove paper, without watermark, attractively mounted and matted. Even toning and negligible dusting to image. A very good impression. \$950.

* *Liberty and Fame Introducing Female Patriotism to Britania* is a famous political satirical etching created by British artist Thomas Rowlandson in May 1784. The artwork serves as a celebratory, pro-Whig allegory honoring Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire, for her highly controversial public campaigning during the intense 1784 Westminster Election.

The artwork features an oval design rich with classical allegorical symbolism. The Duchess of Devonshire, positioned in the center wearing contemporary 18th-century dress, embodies "Female Patriotism." Two draped classical figures guide the Duchess. Liberty stands on the left holding a traditional staff topped with a cap of liberty, while Fame stands on the right sounding her heralding horn. Seated on a throne atop three steps on the right side, Britannia reaches out to hand a laurel wreath of victory to the Duchess. Resting at Britannia's feet, the British lion looking back toward the arriving Duchess.

The etching was produced during the immediate aftermath of the 1784 Westminster Election, one of the most fiercely contested political battles in British history. The Duchess of Devonshire famously took to the streets to personally canvass votes for the Whig leader Charles James Fox. Because it was highly unusual and socially shocking for a noblewoman to campaign publicly, she faced massive backlash and misogynistic attacks from Tory satirists. Rowlandson's print countered those attacks by framing her actions not as scandalous, but as a pure, patriotic virtue recognized by Britannia herself.

The plate includes an etched quote from Shakespeare's *The Tempest*: "She smiles - Infused with a Fortitude from Heaven!" Originally printed as a standalone plate by William Humphrey, it was later utilized as the prominent frontispiece for the second edition of the book *The History of the Westminster Election* in 1785.

Rowlandson was renowned for his political satire and social observation. A prolific artist and printmaker, he produced both individual social and political satires, as well as a large number of illustrations for novels, humorous books, and topographical works. Like other caricaturists of his age such as James Gillray, his caricatures are often robust or bawdy.

BM Satires 6599.



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Mocking the Radicals of Norwich

23. [Sayers, James (1748-1823)].

An Address From the Citizens of N[orwich] to the National Convention. [London]: Published by Hannah Humphrey, 14 February 1795].

8-1/4" x 10-3/4" (20.9 x 27.3 cm) etching, measured to plate marks. Even light toning to image. A very good impression. \$650.

* A famous satirical commentary on British radical politics and sympathy toward the French National Convention during the French Revolution. It typically portrays British sympathizers or citizens of Norwich, a hotbed for radical correspondence at the time.

"Four citizens of Norwich seated on a bull, which kneels with its chest touching a cobbled pavement, address a group of Frenchmen with animals' heads, standing in a doorway (right). The foremost man on the bull wears a bonnet-rouge with a coat of military cut. The next two are dissenters wearing clerical bands, one an artisan wearing a steeple-crowned hat, an apron, and ungartered stockings, the other in a black gown. A sanctimonious man wearing a low-crowned hat is last. Behind them Norwich Cathedral and a ruined castle on a hill inscribed 'Kett's Castle' are indicated. The foremost member of the Convention is a man with an ape's head, wearing bonnet-rouge and military coat; he holds up a hand of amity but conceals a dagger. Next him is a butcher with the head of a wolf, his apron inscribed 'Legendre'. Three others stand behind, two wearing cocked hats" (*BM Satires*).

Hannah Humphrey [c.1745-1818] was London's premier printseller of the late 18th century. As noted by the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, while her shop originally stocked a mixed range of fashionable high-quality portraits, she increasingly specialized in graphic satire. In 1791, James Gillray—widely considered the father of the political cartoon—began working for her exclusively, making Humphrey's shop the absolute epicenter of British caricature.

Clayton, Timothy, "Hannah Humphrey," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (accessed online). BM Satires 8617.



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"Nought Can Make us Rue If England to Itself do Rest but True"

24. [Sayers, James (1748-1823)].

Loyalty Against Levelling. [London]: Published by Thomas Cornell, 15 December, 1792].

9-3/4" x 7-3/4" (24.7 x 19.7 cm) etching, measured to plate marks. Even light toning to image. A very good impression. \$500.

* *Loyalty against Levelling* is a famous British political caricature is a piece of anti-Jacobin propaganda aimed at countering the radical ideas of the French Revolution.

The design is split vertically into two contrasting halves to compare the stability of England with the chaos of revolutionary France.

The Left Side (England): Represents order, patriotism, and prosperity. A British soldier and a sailor are shown shaking hands outside the Crown Inn, declaring, "for our King and Country". A lion rests defensively on a wall in the background under a clearing sky. The Right Side (France) depicts violence, lawlessness, and radicalism under a dark, stormy sky. It shows a headless corpse on the ground, a monk lynched from a tree ("L'arbre de la Liberté"), and a ragged sans-culotte holding a severed head on a pike.

The radical thinker Thomas Paine, a copy of *Rights of Man* peeking from his pocket, is shown sitting astride a beam, attempting to saw down the English "Crown" tavern sign. However, he stops in absolute terror upon noticing a large poster for the newly formed "Association for preserving Liberty & Property against Republicans and Levellers." He exclaims, "Here's a Stop to my Levelling."

The print includes a famous quote from Shakespeare's *King John*: "Nought can make us rue If England to itself do rest but true."

BM Satires 8141.



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"Spy" Portrays a Group of Influential MPs at Rest

25. Spy (Ward, Sir Leslie [1851-1922]).

"On The Terrace: A Political Spectacle—The Ayes Have It—The Noes Have It." *Supplement to Vanity Fair*, November 30, 1893.

18-1/2" x 12-1/2" (47 x 31.75 cm) color lithograph (image size), matted and glazed in attractive 26" x 21-1/4" (66 x 54 cm) wooden frame. Reproduction of original one-page *Vanity Fair* text that accompanied this image (final paragraph lacking) in pocket affixed to rear. A few minor nicks to frame, otherwise fine. A well-preserved, vivid copy. \$350.

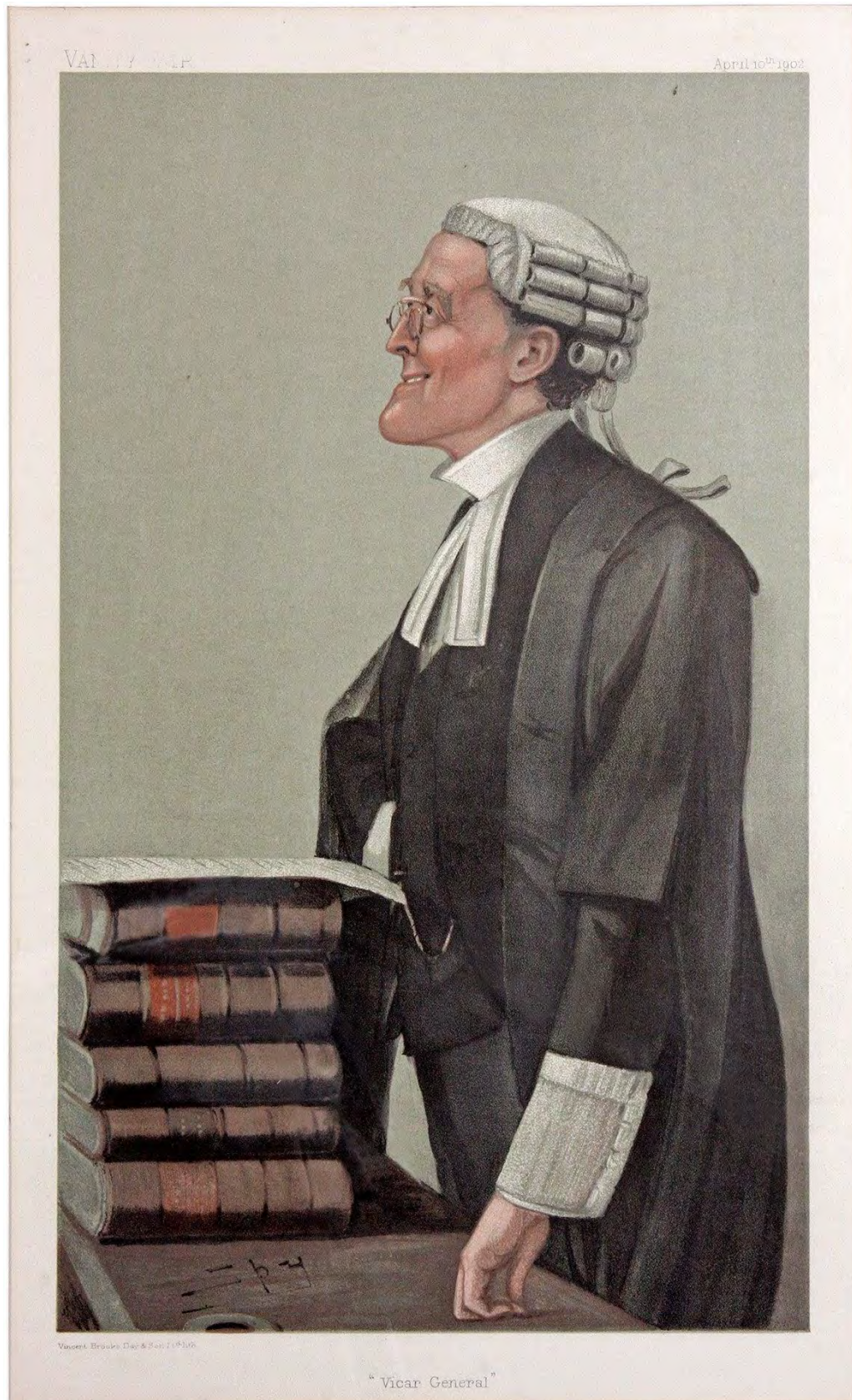
* This exceptional double-page lithograph captures an influential group of late-Victorian Members of the House of Commons relaxing on the famous River Thames terrace of the Palace of Westminster. The prominent figures depicted include: Sir (Joseph) Austen Chamberlain [1863-1937], Joseph ("Joe") Chamberlain [1836-1914], Sir John Eldon Gorst [1835-1916], Sir William Vernon Harcourt [1827-1904], Justin McCarthy [1830-1912], Anthony John Mundella [1825-1897], Arthur alfour [1848-1930] and Sir Richard Temple [1826-1902].

Published weekly from 1869 to 1914, *Vanity Fair* is celebrated today for its iconic, satirical caricatures of notable society figures and politicians. While various artists contributed under colorful pseudonyms, Sir Leslie Ward ("Spy") was the magazine's definitive and dominant master illustrator. Out of roughly 2,400 total caricatures published by the magazine, the vast majority were standard single-page insertions.

"On the Terrace" is a highly desirable, scarcer double- page gatefold print issued exclusively for the magazine's special "Supplement" numbers, making it a centerpiece for any collection of British political or legal art.



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"Vicar General"

26. Spy (Ward, Sir Leslie [1851-1922]).

"Vicar General." *Vanity Fair*, April 10, 1902.

12-1/4" x 7-1/2" (31 x 19 cm) color lithograph (image size), matted and glazed in attractive 20-1/2" x 14-3/4" (53 x 37.5 cm) wooden frame. A few minor nicks to frame, light toning to margins with slight fading to caption, image vivid. \$450.

* This classic caricature-number 750 in *Vanity Fair*'s "Statesmen" series-captures the brilliant barrister Charles Alfred Cripps KC, MP [1852-1941] during the peak of his legal career. Famously active in ecclesiastical law, he served as Vicar-General of York (1900) and Canterbury (1902) before being elevated to the peerage as Baron Parmoor in 1914.

Published weekly from 1869 to 1914, *Vanity Fair* is celebrated today for its iconic, satirical caricatures of notable society figures and politicians. While various artists contributed under colorful pseudonyms, Sir Leslie Ward ("Spy") was the magazine's definitive and dominant master illustrator. *Vanity Fair* remains the benchmark for Edwardian society satire, and this piece represents a stellar example of Sir Leslie Ward's masterfully understated style.



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Dick Swift
Thief-taker of the City of London Teaching his Son the Commandments.
These words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart. And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children. DEUT. CHAP. VI. ver. 6.

Thou Shalt Steal

27. [Swift, Richard (fl.1765)].

Dick Swift Thieftaker of the City of London. Teaching His Son the Commandments. [London]: S.n., 1765.

15-1/2" x 10" (39 x 25.4 cm), image size 12-1/2" x 9" (31.75 x 23 cm), copperplate etching. Toning, light foxing and soiling, light edgewear and chipping not affecting image, small faint dampstain to lower right corner of caption. \$1,850.

* A biting Georgian satirical print depicting the notorious London thieftaker Dick Swift sitting at a table, instructing his young son in a perverted version of the Decalogue. Teaching from a strategically damaged volume, the word "not" has been torn from the text so that the Eighth Commandment starkly reads: "Thou shalt steal."

The entire composition and its caption directly parody Robert Edgar Pine's celebrated contemporary engraving, Arthur Beardmore, Common-Council Man of the City of London, Teaching his Son Magna Carta (1765). Beardmore, an attorney arrested for seditious libel in 1762, successfully sued the government for unlawful arrest, winning his case in 1765. Pine's print was released to commemorate this landmark victory for English liberties; this anonymous satire brilliantly subverts that patriotic imagery into a lesson in criminality.

The print is rich in dark, symbolic detail emphasizing the hypocrisy and inevitable fate of the thieftaker. Behind Swift, a copy of the Beardmore print is pinned ironically to the wall. Evidence of Swift's true trade surrounds him: a burglar's mask and a pair of pistols protrude from the coat draped over his chair, while a skeleton key, pick-locks, and a sensational execution broadside hang from the table drawer.

The young boy holds a traditional hornbook for his lessons, though a nursery rhyme slip projects from his pocket ("Get you gone / raw Head & / Bloody Bones..."). Even as he is being instructed, the boy actively puts the lesson into practice, picking a watch or property from his father's pocket. Hovering ominously above the child's head is a hangman's noose, foretelling his ultimate destiny.

BM Satires 4120.



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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 are only 1,601,000 that will pay the duty, consisting of the following classes:—	L.	
	1,000 Nobility, including Sons, Wives and Daughters, at 100 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	100,000	
	500,000 Gentry, including Barons, Merchants, Farmers and all other persons with an income of 200 <i>l.</i> per year, whether in or out of trade, at 10 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	5,000,000	
	500,000 Sons, Wives and Daughters of the above at 10 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	5,000,000	
	150,000 Tradesmen and Shopkeepers of all descriptions, and all other persons with an income of 100 <i>l.</i> per year, at 5 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	750,000	
	150,000 Sons, Wives and Daughters of the above, at 5 <i>l.</i> each, 500,000 Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, and all other persons (Labourers and Journeymen excepted), with 50 <i>l.</i> per year, at 2 <i>l.</i> each, - - - - -	750,000	
	No Licence to be granted any person whose income is less than 50 <i>l.</i> per year, that Journeymen, &c. may have no opportunity of neglecting their families.	600,000	
	Wagers under 1 <i>s.</i> exempt, 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 the sum won</i> , whereby the full amount of that 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 - - - - -	12,300,000	
	This tax does not seem to hold out any additional temptation for gaming, on the contrary the limitation will be greatly benefited both in a political and moral view. It will increase the revenue by adding to the <i>distraction</i> of the worst of wagers. 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 increase.		
	<i>Gaming Licences</i> will affect about 1-9th, 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 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 gamblers.		
POMPOUS FUNERALS.	ADMITTING the number of Coach Funerals at the lowest computation to be annually 150,000 divided in the following proportion with the duty annexed thereto, will produce 795,000 <i>l.</i> yearly.		
	50,000 with 1 coach, and to pay a duty of 0 10 will produce 25,000		
	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. 15 0 do. 225,000		
	5,000 - 5 coaches, do. 50 0 do. 250,000		
	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.	If 500,000 <i>l.</i> worth of Gold is assayed 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 two hundred per cent. will yield to the revenue - - - - -	1,300,000	
AT 200 PER CENT.	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 10 <i>l.</i> worth will gold a frame for a glass that will sell for 10 or 20 <i>l.</i> consequently only a duty of 5 per cent. even when this 10 <i>l.</i> is made 30 <i>l.</i> 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 school masters 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 two of each profession who make 500 <i>l.</i> per year by each of their respective callings, this at 20 per cent is - - - - -	200,000 <i>l.</i>	
	In and about 50 miles round London, 250 of each at 20 per cent - - - - -	40,000 <i>l.</i>	
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 counterfeiters; for the stamp being impressed over 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 away, 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 unspectated 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, - - 300 Nights, at 10 <i>l.</i> per Night, 3000		
	Covent Garden, - 300 ditto, - 10 <i>l.</i> ditto - 3000		
	Opera-House, - - 60 ditto, - 20 <i>l.</i> ditto - 1200		
	Hay-Market, - - 30 ditto, - 5 <i>l.</i> ditto - 1500		
	Royal Circus, - - 170 ditto, - 4 <i>l.</i> ditto - 680		
	Amphitheatre, - 170 ditto, - 4 <i>l.</i> ditto - 680		
	Sadler's Wells, - 150 ditto, - 4 <i>l.</i> ditto - 600		
	Amphitheatre, - 150 ditto, - 5 <i>l.</i> ditto - 750		
	8,010		
ADMISSION.	Allowing the receipts of these eight Houses in London, on the average, to amount each night to 1200 <i>l.</i> or 150 <i>l.</i> each, which for 147 Nights (the average number for each House), at 25 <i>l.</i> per cent. Admission Duty, is - - - - -	44,100	
PERFORMERS' LICENCE, &c.	Admit there are 200 Performers at the above eight Houses, and to be charged from 4 to 30 <i>l.</i> according to their salary—say on the average 10 <i>l.</i> 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 1 <i>l.</i> for each night, is - - - - -	1,600	
	The other 10 as first and second rate Performers, play 30 Nights at 4 <i>l.</i> is - - - - -	1,200	
COUNTRY THEATRES.	EVERY Manager of a Country Theatre to pay 1 <i>l.</i> for every Night his Company performs, and admitting there are 300 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 20 <i>l.</i> per Night on the average, at 25 per cent. duty, - - - - -	150,000	
PERFORMERS' LICENCE.	One Hundred Companies, at 80 Performers in each, to pay 4 <i>l.</i> for their Licence, in Cities, Watering Places, and great Towns, and 2 <i>l.</i> in smaller towns, on the average 3 <i>l.</i> each, is - - - - -	6,000	
PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.	Out of about 4000 Towns and principal Villages, admit 1500 to be visited four times a Year by Public Amusements of various kinds, for 6 days each time, and to take on the average 30 each Performance, the receipts of which, being 10 <i>l.</i> each, will produce - - - - -	27,000	
DITTO AT FAIRS.	There being upwards of 2000 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 2 <i>l.</i> its due proportion is - - - - -	40,000	
BALLS AND ASSEMBLIES.	Admit there are 1000 places, ten times a year, and 100 persons at each, at 2 <i>s.</i> Stamp Ticket, - - - - -	100,000	
	Probably a 2 <i>s.</i> Stamp Ticket is better for Balls, Assemblies, and <i>Masquerades</i> , than a Duty of 2 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the Price of Admission.—If estimated on the various Prices of Admission from 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 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 dispensing with the usual price of admission, and misemploying the Managers or Proprietors with a certain sum.		
MASQUERADES.	At 300 places, twice a year, and 100 persons at each, to pay 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Stamp Ticket, - - - - -	5,000	
PUBLIC GARDENS.	Vauxhall, 70 Nights, at 2 <i>s.</i> and 1000 persons each Night, at 25 per cent. is - - - - -	1,750	
	Ranelagh, 40 Nights, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto, at 25 per cent. ditto, - - - - -	1,250	
	Ditto, 100 Days, at 1 <i>s.</i> and 400 persons each day, at 25 per cent. - - - - -	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 Kingdoms admit there are 500, which on the average have 100 persons for five months, or fifty prime days, at 3 <i>d.</i> each, is - - - - -	31,250	
	These 50 prime days above alluded to, are 20 Sundays, and the other 30 to arise from the remainder 150 week days, supposing them to produce only 1-4th the company that attends on Sundays.		
	There being in the vicinity of London 75 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 1-3th of the sum in and about the Metropolis only.		
UMBRELLAS.	All who use an Umbrella to take out an annual Licence of 10 <i>s.</i> —Admit the number to be 1,000,000, this will produce - - - - -	500,000	
	Also each Umbrella to be stamped; the silk ones at 2 <i>s.</i> the common ones at 1 <i>s.</i> Suppose one to serve two persons, which will make the number of Umbrellas to be 500,000, and the silk and common ones 100,000, will produce - - - - -	30,000	
PARASOLS.	Parasols in number the same as the Umbrellas, and the Licence 20 <i>s.</i> - - - - -	500,000	
	The Stamp on each 3 <i>s.</i> will produce - - - - -	75,000	
CLUBS OF ALL KINDS.	Allow there are 4000, and on the average at 50 Members, to pay 6 <i>d.</i> per quarter each Member, - - - - -	20,000	
	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 50 <i>l.</i> each (if on a Sunday double) will produce - - - - -	100,000	
PUBLIC FEASTS.	CORPORATION and other PUBLIC ANNUAL FEASTS, about 2000, at 6 <i>s.</i> expenses, at 10 per cent. duty, less of the said office, - - - - -	12,000	
	This is only about 5 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 10 <i>l.</i> —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 the <i>Churchwardens</i> and <i>Overseers of the Poor</i> are often too negligent of their duty; and it may tend to prevent their fellow-parishioners' money being wantonly 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 Women, Children, and Poor, and others not liable to attend. This 200 being all liable and likely to attend, it cannot appear too great a number to admit one out of five. And this 40 (which is but a 15th part of the population) to spend at the rate of 5 <i>s.</i> per head only, subject to a duty of 20 per cent. will amount to the above sum of 40,000 <i>l.</i> This but 1-75th part of the annual parochial assessments of the poor. (See my plan for reducing the Poor's Rates.) All other Occasional Public Feasts, admitting the number to be 5000, the expense 20 <i>l.</i> at 10 per cent. - - - - -	10,000	
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 4 square feet to be charged with a duty of 6 <i>d.</i> 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.		
	These, and other lucrative callings, ought in reason and equity to be taxed; that others might be released, that cannot so well afford to pay.		

Corried forward, L. 26,807,110

TOTAL L. 98,591,699

Published, by W. PINCH, 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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28. [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.

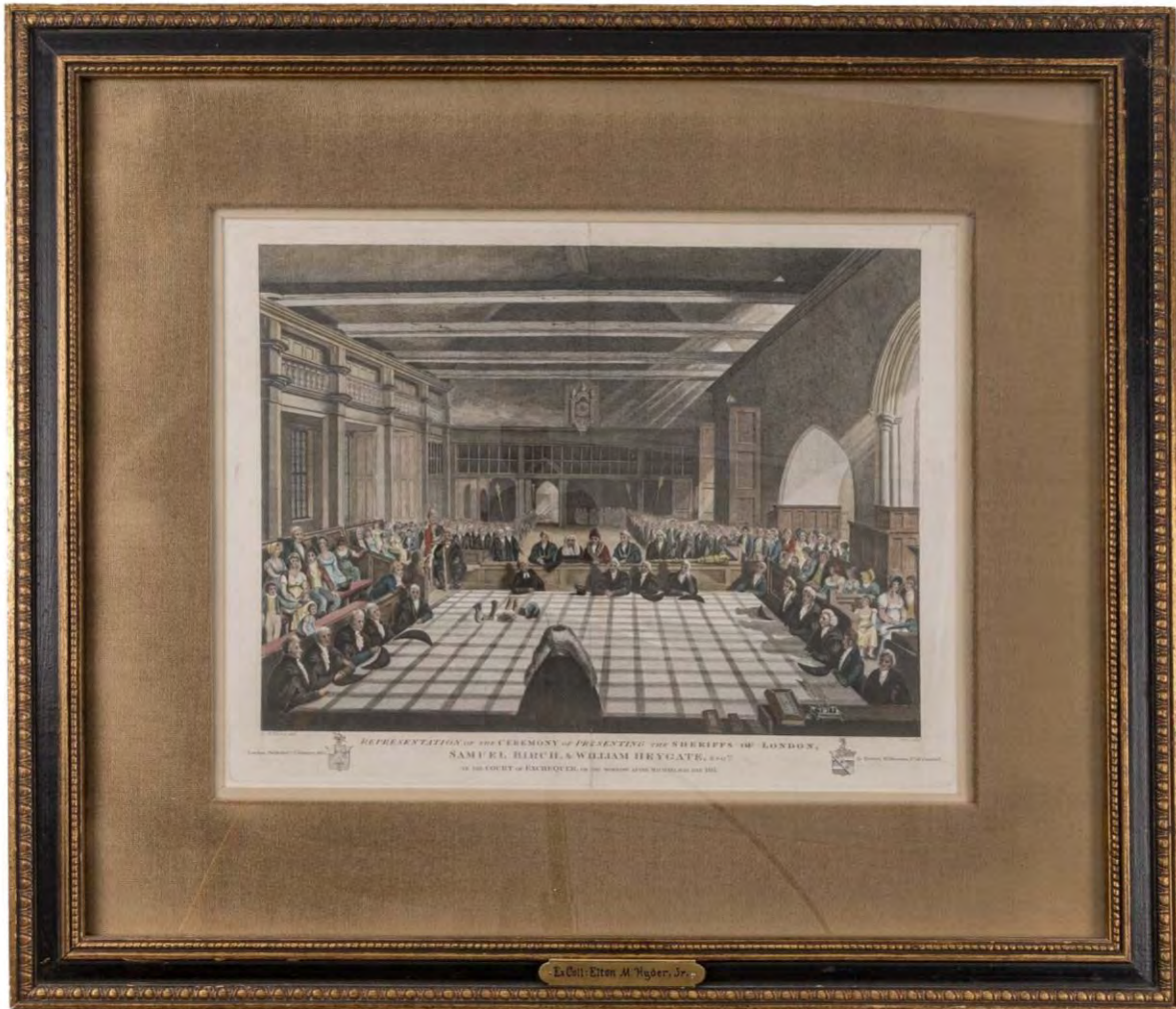
Published by W. Finch in 1805, the "New Plan" proposes shifting the tax burden away from the "Poor and Middling Classes" and onto the luxuries and "follies" of the wealthy. The author suggests a fascinating array of duties. Taxes on "public routs and feasts" and tea gardens and theatres targeted the 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.

GAMING.			
FOR every species of Gaming an annual Licence to be taken out, under a penalty of <i>treble</i> the amount.—Admit there are only 1,601,000 that will pay the duty, consisting of the following classes :		L.	
1,000 Nobility, including <i>Sons, Wives and Daughters</i> , at 100 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	100,000		PERFORMERS' } LICENCE, &c. }
500,000 Gentry, including Baronets, Merchants, Farmers and all other persons with an income of 200 <i>l.</i> per year, whether <i>in or out of trade</i> , at 10 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	5,000,000		
500,000 <i>Sons, Wives and Daughters</i> of the above at 10 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	5,000,000		
150,000 Tradesmen and Shopkeepers of all descriptions, and all other persons with an income of 100 <i>l.</i> per year, at 5 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	750,000		COUNTRY } THEATRES. }
150,000 <i>Sons, Wives and Daughters</i> of the above, at 5 <i>l.</i> each, - - - - -	750,000		
300,000 Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, and all other persons (labourers and journeymen excepted), with 50 <i>l.</i> per year, at 2 <i>l.</i> each, - - - - -	600,000		
No Licence to be granted any person whose income is less than 50 <i>l.</i> per year, that journeymen, &c. may have no opportunity of neglecting their families.			PERFORMERS' } LICENCE. }
Wagers under 1 <i>s.</i> exempt, 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 the sum won</i> , whereby the full amount of this estimated tax will be insured to Government, by only admitting <i>one out of twenty</i> to be detected in any evasion of this duty, producing to the revenue - - - - -		12,200,000	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.
This tax does not seem to hold out any <i>additional</i> temptation for gaming, on the contrary the nation will be greatly benefited			DITTO AT FAIRS.

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Presenting the Sheriffs of London

29. Whichelo, John [1784-1865], After.
Stow, [James] [c.1770-c.1823], Engraver.

Representation Of The Ceremony Of Presenting The Sheriffs Of London Samuel Birch, & William Heygate, Esqrs. in the Court of Exchequer, On the Morrow After Michaelmas Day 1811. London: Robert Wilkinson, 1 January 1813.

Attractively glazed and matted 16-1/4" x 12-1/2" (41.25 x 31.75 cm) colored copperplate in handsome 25-1/2" x 22" (64.75 x 56 cm) wooden frame. Light rubbing to frame, light toning to margins, faint vertical crease through center of image, small tear to the upper right corner just touches the image boundary; otherwise, a clean impression with exceptionally vivid colors. Very good condition. \$750.

* This lively, richly detailed engraving captures a quintessential moment of traditional British legal and civic pageantry. Plate 110 from Robert Wilkinson's monumental graphic project, *Londina Illustrata*, depicts the annual autumn ceremony held in the Court of Exchequer on the "Morrow after Michaelmas Day" (October 30th).

During this solemn occasion, the newly elected Sheriffs of the City of London—here identified as Samuel Birch (later Lord Mayor of London and a notable pastry cook/playwright) and William Heygate—were formally introduced to the Chief Baron and Barons of the Exchequer to receive the monarch's official sanction.

The image offers a fascinating look inside the historic Court of Exchequer, showcasing the ornate interior, court officers in traditional robes and wigs, and the signature checked cloth covering the central table (from which the term "Exchequer" famously originates).

Printed by Robert Wilkinson in 1813, *Londina Illustrata* remains one of the finest topographical records of Georgian London, meticulously documenting the city's ancient structures, civic rituals, and grand interiors before 19th-century modernization transformed them.

Adams, *London Illustrated 1604-1850: A Survey and Index of Topographical Books and Their Plates* 131.110.



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VIEW OF THE BODY OF JOHN WILLIAMS
the supposed Murderer of the families of Marr and Williamson, and Self-destroyer, approaching the hole dug to receive it, in the Cross Road, at Cannon Street Turnpike.

**A Rare Contemporary Witness to the Ratcliffe
Highway Murders: The Macabre Procession of John Williams**

30. [Williams, John (1783/4?-1811)].

View of the Body of John Williams the Supposed Murderer of the Families of Marr and Williamson, And Self-Destroyer, Approaching the Hole Dug to Receive It, In the Cross Road, At Cannon Street Turnpike. [London?: S.n., 1811?].

7-1/4" x 9-1/4" (18.5 x 23 cm) engraving, image size 6-1/4" x 8-1/2" (15.9 x 21.5 cm). Moderate toning, 3 vertical fold lines, faint offsetting to image, light foxing near top-edge. Very good. \$500.

* A remarkably rare, contemporary engraving documenting the macabre aftermath of the Ratcliffe Highway Murders. In December 1811, London was paralyzed by the brutal bludgeoning of the Marr and Williamson families. The prime suspect, sailor John Williams, committed suicide in his cell before he could face trial.

Deprived of a public execution, the authorities paraded Williams's corpse through the streets of Wapping on a raised platform to satisfy the baying crowds. This engraving captures the "Self-Destroyer" in his ceremonial finery—a frilled shirt and striped waistcoat—just as his body reaches the "staked" burial pit at the Cannon Street Turnpike.

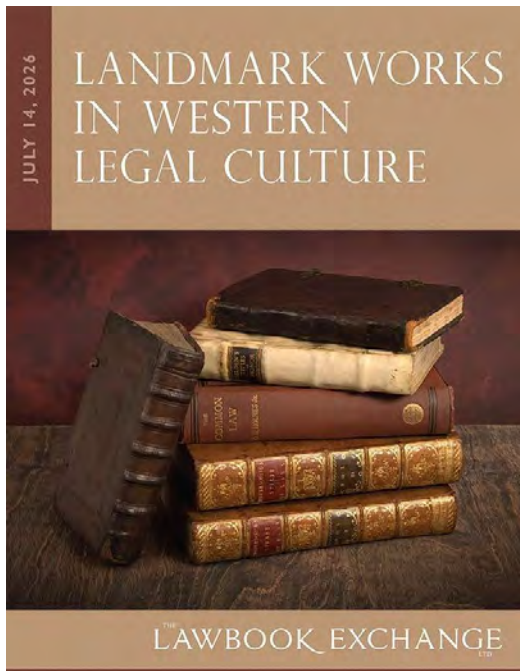
This ephemeral print served as a gruesome souvenir for a public obsessed with the case. While the murders inspired Thomas De Quincey's *On Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts*, contemporary visual records of the procession are vanishingly rare.

No copies located on OCLC or Library Hub.

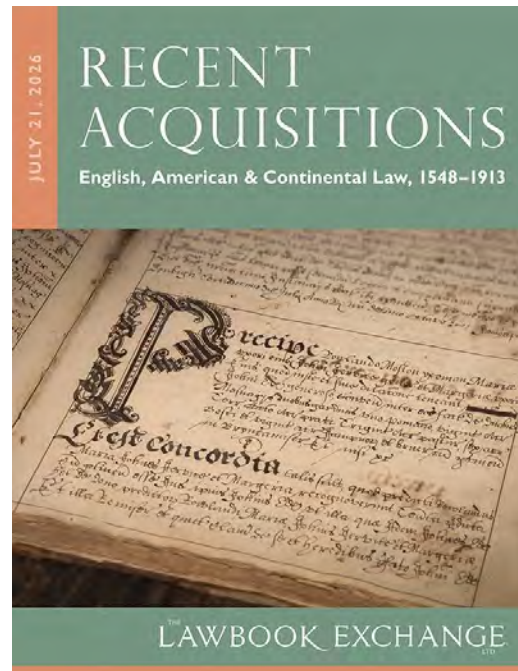


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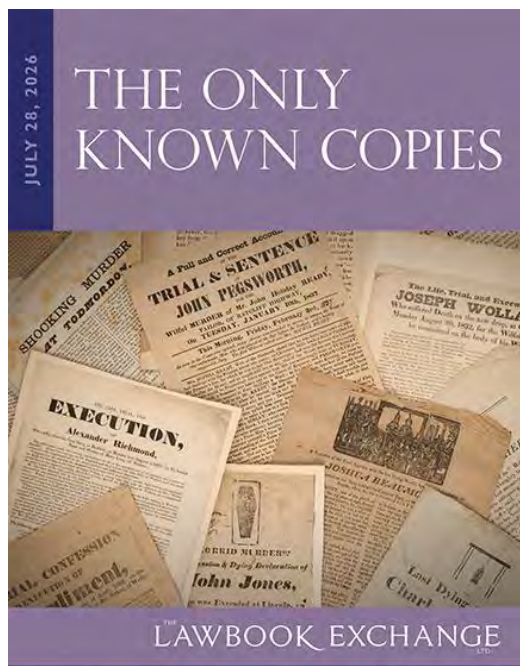
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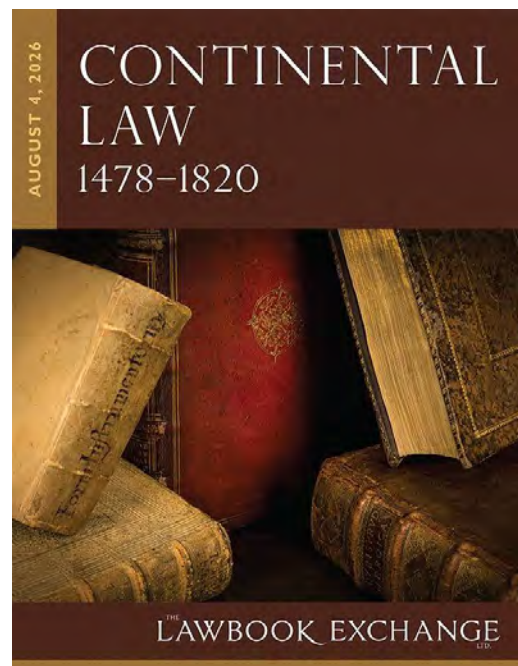
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