Presentation Copy of One of the Classics of Poker

1. Abbott, “Uncle” Jack: A TREATISE ON JACK POT POKER...WITH THE GAME OF SANCHO PEDRO, WHEN PLAYED FOR STAKES. New Orleans: Clark & Hofeline, 1881. 64pp. 16mo. Original pebbled cloth, printed label on front board. Cloth rubbed and stained, the label chipped at the edges. Contemporary printed advertisements mounted to pastedowns, contemporary manuscript notes on rear free endpaper. Presentation inscription on verso of front free endpaper (see below). Titlepage mended along gutter. A bit of staining to the text. Very good overall. In a half morocco and marbled boards clamshell case, spine gilt.

The exceedingly rare first edition of one of the high spots of any poker collection, here in a presentation copy, inscribed on the verso of the front free endpaper: “Compliments of the author / to his old friend Doct. A.B. Snell / J. Abbott / Nov. 21st.” This is almost certainly the prominent Louisiana physician A.B. Snell who authored an 1874 report on the yellow fever epidemic in Shreveport in 1873, and was active in the state’s medical society. Abbott notes in his dedication that in 1878 he was employed as a nurse in Holly Springs, Ms., while a yellow fever epidemic was raging there, and this medical experience likely explains his connection to Dr. Snell. This copy also contains advertisements on the front and rear pastedowns for a New Orleans smoke shop and a liquor store, which were not contained in the only other copy of this title that we have handled.

“Uncle” Jack Abbott may as well have been forecasting the early 21st-century resurgence in the popularity of poker when he writes in his preface: “that Jack Pot Poker is now our National game for gentlemen.” Abbott’s book is a sober, soundly-reasoned assessment of the game. The lengthy preface discusses its history and variations and the main text contains a thorough description of the rules of the game – those governing players and dealers as well. Abbott refrains from laying out strategy or advice, rightly proclaiming that the beginning poker player can best learn by “bitter experience.” He does offer this wisdom, however: “no unprofessional player should undertake the hazards of an unlimited [i.e. no-limit] game, unless he is prepared and able to pay heavy losses without injury to himself or his family, for there is no possible way of telling what the amount of his losses may be in the course of a year, or even in a night.” The final five pages describe the rules of the rather arcane game of Sancho Pedro. OCLC locates only six copies, at the Historic New Orleans Collection, Tulane University, the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, Vanderbilt, Louisiana State University, and the Morgan Library. Rare.

JESSEL 1. OCLC 17538509, 270783890. $6750.
REMINISCENCES;

or

AN EXTRACT

FROM THE CATALOGUE

OF

GENERAL JACKSON’S

‘JUVENILE INDISCRETIONS,’

BETWEEN THE AGES OF 23 AND 60.

Andrew Jackson’s Violent Life


A scarce anti-Jackson pamphlet from the 1828 presidential campaign. According to the preface, the author, Dr. James L. Armstrong, is, “A gentleman of irreproachable character in the State of Tennessee, near the place where Gen. Jackson himself resides. Dr. Armstrong served in the last war, and is a highly respected member of the Methodist church.” In this short screed he demonstrates Jackson’s “in-temperate life and character” by describing more than a dozen duels, challenges, and other altercations, including detailed descriptions of the fight with Thomas Hart Benton and the notorious Dickinson duel. He claims that these are “only a short extraction” of Jackson’s belligerence, and that he has evidence of “nearly one hundred fights or violent and abusive quarrels.”

WISE & CRONIN 143.

$950.

Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website for easy ordering and to view any additional images.

Famed magician, actor, and author Ricky Jay's copy of the rare first edition of this classic autobiography of a scoundrel and con artist of the early 19th century. Bailey was born the second youngest of nine children on April 29, 1773, to an Irish father and wealthy Quaker mother. His father died in the Revolutionary War, and he quickly squandered his fortune by being too trusting of his friends. Bailey became a notorious gambler and card sharp who travelled a good deal through Maryland, Virginia, and the South. His autobiography recounts his experiences and run-ins with the law, and concludes with an apology and repentance for his sins (“I now shudder at things which I acknowledge to have done when a youth”). Among other stories, Bailey discusses his invention of the faro dealing box, ostensibly a tool to curb cheating which instead became one of the most exploited tools for cheating at cards throughout the 19th century.

This copy once belonged to Gordon W. Jones of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who was then the owner of historic Ellwood Manor, the Confederate hospital where Stonewall Jackson’s arm was amputated after Chancellorsville. It eventually made its way to Ricky Jay’s collection – one of the most expertly and lovingly gathered collections of magic, gambling, and unusual entertainment amassed by an individual. Jay was also the curator of the Mulholland Library of Conjuring and the Allied Arts; a piece of Mulholland Library stationery with his notes on it is laid in to this volume.

This is the first copy of Bailey’s memoir that we have handled in more than twenty-five years. Not in Jessel. A rare and valuable work in its own right, from the collection of the greatest magician and collector of magic of the 20th century. HOWES B34. SABIN 2748. $4500.
The Reformed Church Criticizes Polygamy


The third edition of this pamphlet, the first having appeared in 1864 in San Francisco, with an 1866 printing following from London. This version is noted as “Revised by Joseph Smith and Wm. W. Blair.” A quite early RLDS attack upon polygamy and the other disputes between the factions.

FLAKE 817. $750.
A vitriolic political attack from the midst of Oakland, California’s first ever recall election. The recall was initiated by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist party, who charged incumbent mayor Frank K. Mott (“the Mayor Who Built Oakland”) and his administration with misuse of the waterfront, misappropriation of city funds, and “that the police have forcibly prevented the right of free speech and public assembly,” this shortly after Oakland police had dispersed a Socialist meeting, which some suspected to be the inciting event of the recall (The Oakland Tribune, March 11, 1912).

This broadside, likely circulated by the I.W.W., claims to quote an almost certainly falsified speech by W.J. Petersen, Chief of Police of Oakland and one of the targets of the recall, in which he espouses a belief that “The human male is a polygamous animal,” and that it is his reduction to monogamy that is responsible for the fair and understandable spread of prostitution. The circular leaves the reader with a warning that “This is the man who will be your chief of police if Baccus [also on Mott’s ticket] is elected.” Regardless, Mott and his compatriots withstood the recall without great difficulty, earning over sixty percent of the vote. This was considered evidence that the city’s new recall rules were too lenient, as they gave “too much leeway to a handful of agitators,” and it was proposed to increase the percentage of voter signatures required and to institute a fee for those initiating a recall. The opposition’s attempts to win over woman voters don’t seem to have been successful either, as “special credit [was] given by the victorious candidates to the women, who worked early and late and showed a knowledge of conditions that was little short of marvelous” (San Francisco Call, August 7, 1912). Not individually catalogued in OCLC.

$275.
Devol, George H.: *FORTY YEARS A GAMBLER ON THE MISSISSIPPI*. New York: George H. Devol, 1892. 300pp. plus frontispiece portrait and four plates. Original green cloth, gilt. Cloth moderately rubbed, light edge wear. Previous owner's signature and presentation inscription on front free endpaper. Titlepage partially torn at gutter, not affecting text. Lightly toned. A very good copy. Rare presentation copy of the second edition of the classic work on riverboat gambling, by one of the few sharks to write his memoirs in full. The first edition was published in 1887, and copies are found with Cincinnati and New York imprints. In the present copy, a former owner writes on the front free endpaper that this copy was “Presented by the Author (Geo H. Devol), at the Monmouth Park Race Track July 8th, 93.” Though this is a secondary inscription, presentation copies of any kind of Devol's works are exceedingly rare and highly desirable.

George H. Devol was a notorious 19th-century gambler, and the bane of suckers and sharpers throughout the rivers and towns of the Mississippi Valley. As he explains in the lengthy subtitle, Devol could steal cards and cheat the boys at eleven, and stack a deck at fourteen; he bested soldiers on the Rio Grande during the Mexican-American War; won hundreds of thousands from paymasters, cotton buyers, defaulters, and thieves; fought more rough and tumble fights than any man in America; and was “the most daring gambler in the world.”

George Devol was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1829, was running a keno game by the time he was fourteen, and quickly built a small fortune by running games and taking his cut. He moved on to three-card monte and other card games on Mississippi River steamboats, and claims to have made friends with slaves at some of the big plantations along the river, so that he could impersonate the plantation master if he had to get off a boat and out of a tight situation in a hurry. His work is equal parts a boasting memoir of a colorful career, and an apologia for a life lived in the shadows of polite society.

“Rarely did he comment on anything not directly associated with his vocation. His description of the Wilson Rangers, a cavalry company of New Orleans gamblers who attempted to defend that city against General Butler in 1862, contributes little to military history, but it is interesting reading” – Clark.

One of the most important memoirs of a 19th-century American gambler, and especially desirable as this copy was given to the original owner by Devol himself. HOWES D295. CLARK III:297 (ref). GRAFF 1071 (ref). EBERSTADT 105:108 (ref). $1500.
An exceedingly rare complete set of engravings by pioneering American engraver Amos Doolittle. Beginning with his depictions of the early battles of the Revolution at Lexington and Concord, in which he was an active participant, Doolittle fashioned a long career as an engraver in Connecticut, which lasted until his death in 1832.

This set of four engravings plots the Bible parable of the Prodigal Son, showing a young wastrel receiving his inheritance from his father (“The Prodigal Son Receiving the Patrimony”), his squandering of the money (“The Prodigal Son Revelling with Harlots”), his destitution (“The Prodigal Son in Misery”), and finally his plea to his father for forgiveness (“The Prodigal Son Returned to His Father”). The plates were fashioned not only for the purpose of depicting religious allegory but also against the backdrop of the War of 1812 and the New England secession plot at the Hartford Convention. “The demoralizing influence – politically, socially, and more important, economically – of the War of 1812 is well documented. New Englanders were so obsessively against ‘Mr. Madison’s War’ that they met in Hartford to consider sedition...The timing may have been coincidental, but it was during this period that Doolittle issued a message of hope to bolster the morale of his countrymen” – O’Brien.

“In the course of his lengthy career as an engraver, Doolittle had illustrated several religious works and Bibles. The Prodigal Son series is, however, his major independent production in that field. It is remarkable that Doolittle dressed his figures in contemporary dress and placed them in a setting of familiar New England landscapes and buildings. The scene of revelry, possibly derived from similar designs by Hogarth, is rather stilted and unconvincing, but the other scenes that appealed more directly to the Puritan morality are presented with utter sincerity and resultant effectiveness” – Shadwell. An important group of engravings from one of the first engravers of the United States, almost never encountered as a complete set.

ing to titlepage. Some light worming throughout, minutely affecting portions of 
text; larger worm holes reinforced with clear tape. Light soiling to last leaf, else 
generally clean internally. About very good.

A letter written on the exemplary and virtuous life of Martin de Andres Perez 
(1698-1770), head of the Camillian order in Peru, a religious order whose primary 
concern is the care of the ill and infirm. Only five copies on OCLC, at Yale and 
Duke Universities, the John Carter Brown Library, the University of Barcelona, 
and the BNE.

MEDINA (LIMA) 1310. VARGAS UGARTE 2024. PALAU 105407. OCLC 23707046. 
$1750.
First edition of this significant and profusely-illustrated study of noted criminals, published by the Grannan Detective Bureau, which operated over most of the Midwest from around 1883, and appeared in Cincinnati city directories until 1905. The majority of the images and information in the book was gathered in September 1888 in Columbus, Ohio, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ohio Centennial Exposition. The “most formidable array of detective talent that had ever been bought together” was assembled under the leadership of Chief of Police John E. Murphy of Columbus who had come up with the idea of watching the expected crowds for known criminals. The text explains that the operation was a success and “inside of eight hours...forty-two of the smartest crooks were languishing behind bars. Each was weighed and an accurate description...written down, including color of eyes, hair and complexion, height, marks, scars, and peculiar characteristics. They were then taken in squads to the photographer whose pictures of them were taken for the Rogues’ Gallery. Captain Grannan obtained these photographs and is using them....The likenesses are pronounced perfect, and the portraits sent out in this book are the consummation of the engraver’s skill. In addition...Captain Grannan has selected from his own private Gallery...and has also obtained a few others from the Rogues’ Galleries of the police departments of the principal cities of the Union...making in all a collection of sixty-four of the greatest rogues of the present day. A few of these are not in active work [e.g. the James Gang]...but are given a place on account of their great historical interest.” The final few pages of engravings reproduce images of members of the James and Younger gangs, including autopsy photos of the members of Jesse James’s gang who were killed during the raid in Northfield, Minnesota.

The portraits themselves, taken from photographs, are quite well done, as they needed to be if they were to be used to identify the subjects. The 1892 fourth edition mentions that the images were produced “under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. W. Weisbrodt, who has no superior as a portrait engraver in the country.” Weisbrdt is not mentioned in the present work but may well have been responsible. The founder of the detective bureau was Joseph C. Grannan (1832-1905), a Civil War veteran who had served as an officer with several cavalry units. Post-war he became a Cincinnati policeman, before setting up his bureau.

This copy bears the ownership inscription of “Pvt. G.A. Hahn, Troop ‘E’ State Police Harrisburg, Pa.” A scarce, exceptionally illustrated book produced by detectives, for detectives, and owned by a law enforcement officer. $1750.
One of the Gambling Classics


The second edition, after the first of 1844. “A reformed gambler’s adventures among brother card-sharps, counterfeitors, etc., along the lower Mississippi, from Kentucky to Louisiana” – Howes. One of several works by Green, the most important early writer on gambling in America. This book is the most famous of his works and reveals various forms of card-sharking and cheating. HOWES G365.

$2750.
A Warning to the Young, from the “Reformed Gambler”

11. Green, J[onathan]. H.: GAMBLING IN ITS INFANCY AND PROGRESS; OR A DISSUASIVE TO THE YOUNG AGAINST GAMES OF CHANCE. New York: Published by Lewis Colby, 1850. 155pp., plus [11]pp. of advertisements and six plates (including frontispiece). 12mo. Publisher's embossed pictorial cloth, front board and spine gilt. Cloth faded and a bit stained, moderate wear at extremities, rear hinge expertly mended. Internally clean. Very good overall. Scarce second edition, after the first of the year before, of Jonathan Green's warning about the dangers of gambling for the young. Green was arguably the most famous gambler in 19th-century America. He eventually repented of his ways, and became as famous as the “reformed gambler,” writing a series of books warning the public of the methods and tools of gamblers and con artists. In this book he focuses specifically on threats posed to innocent youth by the lure of gambling. Green discusses a variety of games, including “pins,” marbles, “pitching coppers,” lotteries, and horse racing, and other vices including tobacco, lying, disobeying parents, and breaking the Sabbath. The illustrations depict boys tossing pennies in an alley, the death of a youngster at the race track, and more, and the gilt illustration on the front board shows playing cards spilling out of a cornucopia.

Green dedicates the book to three pastors, including Henry Ward Beecher of Plymouth Congregational Church, who himself would fall victim to another sort of vice when news of his adulterous affair became public two decades later. OCLC locates only four copies of this second edition, at the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Hofstra, SUNY Albany, and Western University in Ontario, Canada. JESSEL 666. OCLC 18756753. $2750.
CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING

OFFICE 37 CHATHAM STREET, N.Y.

New-York:
BROWN & ECKLER, PRINTERS:
37 CHATHAM STREET.

1850.

J.H. Green Gets Organized to Stop Gambling


An extremely rare anti-gambling tract and charter for a new New York antigambling society. It contains a mission statement from the reformed gambler and now “General Executive Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the New York Association for the Suppression of Gambling,” Jonathan H. Green, author of Gambling Unmasked! and various other works purporting to tell the truth about various gambling tricks. Green lays out his seven-point plan, chief among which is the formation of an Intelligence Office, “by means of which merchants, banking, insurance, and all other public institutions may learn whether persons in their employ, or with whom they have pecuniary dealings, are wasting their substance at the gaming table.” He also recommends more pedestrian methods of control, such as providing advice and counsel, and petitioning state governments. Also provided are the articles of the association constitution and its by-laws, as well as a list of rules and regulations for the new Intelligence Office. While all editions of this pamphlet are very scarce, this variant, with sixteen pages printed by Brown & Eckler rather than twelve by William S. Dorr, is slightly more so, with only one copy recorded by OCLC at Yale University.

OCLC 887139492. $3000.

Famed magician, actor, author, and collector Ricky Jay's copy of the rare first edition of Jonathan Green's memoirs, detailing his life as a gambler and then his swift reformation after twelve years as one of the most skilled players in the United States.

Green was one of the most famous gamblers in mid-19th-century America. He is rumored to have won $23,000 in one night at the Chestnut Street Arcade, and he successfully plied his trade in gambling halls and riverboats from the northeast to Texas and beyond (some of those adventures recounted in this text). After his reform, Green became an active crusader against illegal gambling, writing several important works exposing the tricks of the trade and encouraging rehabilitation from vice. The title of this particular work refers to his incarceration in the Tombs in New York following his arrest on accusations of obtaining “goods and money...under false pretences” by a shady business partner who had promised to sell his books. In the subsequent narrative of his vindication, he highlights his relative prominence in New York politics (including excerpts from many laudatory letters and articles), his anti-gambling activities, and the support he received from judges and other notables, including Horace Greeley. He also describes the various tricks used by gamblers to fleece their victims. This volume also includes an unpaginated dedication leaf (“to my many warm friends of New Haven”) bound before the titlepage.

This copy comes from the collection of Ricky Jay, known as one of the great sleight of hand artists of all time in addition to being an actor, consultant, collector, accomplished author, and scholar of all things relating to magic, gambling, and unusual entertainment. Green’s works are some of the most elusive and important devoted to early American gambling, here with highly significant and relevant provenance. Not in Jessel.
SABIN 28535. $6500.
DRAGOON CAMPAIGNS
TO THE
ROCKY MOUNTAINS;
BEING A HISTORY OF THE
Enlistment, Organization, and First Campaigns
OF THE REGIMENT OF
UNITED STATES DRAGOONS;
TOGETHER WITH INCIDENTS OF A SOLDIER’S LIFE, AND SKETCHES OF SCENERY AND INDIAN CHARACTER.
BY A DRAGOON.

NEW-YORK:
WILEY & LONG, No. 161 BROADWAY.
1836.

D. Palashay, Printer.

Army Dragoons in the Trans-Mississippi West, and the First Mention of Poker


“This work recounts the first prairie campaign of the Regiment of Dragoons after its organization in 1833. From Camp Burbees, near Jefferson Barracks, the Regiment visited Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory, in 1833 and the Pawnee villages in 1834. The book includes two letters by George Catlin (pp.122-27, 183-89), who accompanied the troops on the campaign” – Wagner-Camp. This book also has the distinction of being the first book printed to describe the new game of poker. On page 128 the author describes what he calls “a favorite game of cards at the south and west” between two officers of the regiment, in which “the Major” is said to have lost “some cool hundreds.” Wagner-Camp suggests that James Hildreth was not the author but merely arranged for publication, and that the actual author was an Englishman, possibly William L. Gordon Miller. HOWES H471, “aa.” SABIN 31769. WAGNER-CAMP 59. FIELD 692. GRAFF 1885. RADER 1874. STREETER SALE 1800. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 66. $2000.

Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website for easy ordering and to view any additional images.
The rare first edition of one of the earliest books devoted to the subject of draw poker, with an attractive chromolithographic illustration of a royal flush on the front cover. “Nor is the love that [draw poker] engenders confined to any social class or classes. Rich and poor, high and low, good and bad, male and female yield to the fascinations of Poker. Among its votaries are to be found statesmen, priests, financiers, littérateurs, artists, tradesmen and artisans” (pp.3-4). OCLC records eight copies. Scarce. $500.
In Favor of Rehabilitating African-American Youthful Offenders


In the present address William Kelley, a Pennsylvania politician and noted jurist, lauds the state's reform of its penal code to emphasize rehabilitation, providing the “colored” inmates “with instruction in some available trade or calling...the means of gaining an honest livelihood...supplanting the whipping-post by the moral instructor.” Two days after first receiving inmates, Kelley celebrates the launching of this “Refuge for Juvenile Colored Delinquents” as “a home, a school, and a church for the offending offspring of the poorest, most ignorant, most degraded, and suffering members of our community.” Kelley also chronicles the history of Pennsylvania’s reform of the treatment of juvenile delinquents. Urging greater provision of educational opportunities he counsels, “Crime is not the inevitable consequence of ignorance, but they have close and important relations.”

Founded by the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons (later known as the Pennsylvania Prison Society), the House of Refuge for Colored Children was first opened in 1828 as a humane and rehabilitative alternative to adult prison for young offenders. Although the institution was not founded with a specific race policy, no black child was admitted to the House for more than twenty years. Cecile P. Frey notes in the Journal of Negro History that from 1828 “[u]ntil 1850, when the House of Refuge for Colored Children was opened in Philadelphia, youthful offenders of that race were placed in adult prisons rather than in any separate facility” (p.10).

William D. Kelley, a Democrat at the time he gave this speech, became disgusted with the Pierce Administration and Stephen A. Douglas who, as the engineer of the Missouri Compromise, opened the door to slavery in Kansas. Kelley was an anti-slavery Democrat, but became a founder of the Republican Party, where his opposition to the extension of slavery and his emancipationist views were more welcome.

A Noted California Felon


The second issue of this notoriously rare gold rush item, preceded by an issue dated 1852. Attributed by some to A.R. Orton, a Baltimore publisher listed on the front wrapper and titlepage. It has been long debated whether or not this is a work of fact or fiction, and there is indeed a question as to whether or not Grovenor Layton even existed. Richard H. Dillon, in the introduction to the Book Club of California reprint, writes:

“The story of Grovenor Layton is a splendid example of an interesting subcategory of American literature. We might best describe the genre as ‘California Gold Rush gallows confession’...Artful Deeds is a humbug, a hoax, a bogus biography. The supposed victim of Judge Lynch did not actually exist. Yet his is a convincing story because Orton, or whoever, did his homework soaking up existing Gold Rush material to feed his imagination.”

Dillon goes on to commend the volume for its verisimilitude, citing evidence that shows its accuracy in reporting actual places and events.

The illustrations are full of action and mayhem, and include the “Cene [sic] in the Gaming Saloon,” “Murder of the Chilians,” “Execution of Grovenor,” and a frontispiece portrait of Grovenor Layton. The portrait is reproduced on the front wrapper, and the lynching scene, which shows Layton hanging by his neck from a building labeled “Vigilance Committee,” is reproduced on the rear wrapper.

This title is known in two variant states, based on the imprint date and differences in the wording and appearance of the front wrapper. The present copy is in yellow wrappers, with the title and imprint printed in red on the front wrapper, and the illustration and border printed in green. “Artful” is the first word in the wrapper title, while other copies exist with the first word given as “Dark.” The present issue is most likely the scarcer of the two, and we are able to locate only four copies: University of California, Berkeley; New-York Historical Society; Yale; and the Buffalo Public Library. We sold another copy of this issue to a collector in 2004.

Birth of the Legend of the Klondike’s Most Notorious Outlaw


An early, illustrated source for the life and misdeeds of the con artist and swindler, Jefferson Randolph “Soapy” Smith, the most notorious outlaw of the Klondike Gold Rush in Alaska. Known best for swindling his victims through his gambling dens, saloons, and auction houses, Smith’s criminal behavior began in Colorado when he was not yet twenty, and ended with his death at age thirty-seven in a shoot-out on a wharf in Skagway. The many photographic illustrations are from images by the Case & Draper firm of Sitka, and show Soapy Smith, his victims, and his stomping grounds, as well as several morgue photographs of Smith’s corpse. “This exceedingly rare little book is said to have been written by H.B. LeFevre [sic], of Skagway. It is a condensed history of the reign of terror and outlawry in White Pass and the Skagway country in 1898, the formation of the vigilance committee, Soapy Smith’s counter organization of thugs and cutthroats known as the ‘Law and Order Committee of 303,’ and the killing of Soapy and the breaking up of his gang” – Adams. “The booklet was no doubt intended to promulgate jokes, laughter, and barroom conversations about local politics. No one, especially its creator, meant for it to be taken seriously, much less to promulgate a legend” – Spude. Printed by the Daily Alaskan Print in Skagway, authorship has been attributed to H.B. Le Febre (or Le Fevre), though Shea & Patten are identified on the title page as “compilers.”


Third edition (published the same year as the first and second) of a highly popular collection of sensational columns written by MacKeever for The National Police Gazette, “with new and spicy illustrations” particular to this edition. The Police Gazette was founded in 1845 as a magazine about crime and criminals for a general audience, although it evolved dramatically when Richard K. Fox became editor and owner in 1877. Under Fox’s tenure, the Gazette shifted focus to the lewd and sensational, becoming one of the first tabloid newspapers and the forerunner to men’s lifestyle, sports weeklies, and pin-up magazines such as Esquire, Sports Illustrated, and Playboy. Barely steering clear of obscenity laws for decades, the publication would eventually be banned by the U.S. Post Office in 1942 due to its “obscene and lewd” illustrations.

This collection of columns from the first few years of Fox’s tenure focuses on the night life and underbelly of New York City in the 1870s. The articles are by Sam MacKeever, described on the titlepage as the “American Charles Dickens.” In the articles in the section entitled “Glimpses of Gotham,” MacKeever muses on the scenes and people one encounters in the city, lampooning personal ads in the paper, satirizing the average opening-night theatergoing experience, detailing murders and illegal gambling rings, and more. Throughout, MacKeever’s writing is steeped in the humor and satirical edge that still characterizes much sensational journalism. Concluding one column on illegal gambling, he writes:

“The game in Courtland street was knocked among the sky-scraping kites by a young man losing all he had, even to his head, and then blowing his brains out. The proprietor of the hotel thought it was a strange transaction on the part of the young man. I fail to see anything strange in it. If you have lost your head, what good are the brains? Now, to have a head and no brains is quite a different affair. Plenty of men whom we all know are in that predicament, and experience not the slightest annoyance.”

MacKeever’s “City Characters” columns, on the other hand, tend to tell the tales of individuals, including more than a few nefarious women who use their charms to swindle their unsuspecting marks. The publication is illustrated throughout with the “spicy illustrations” which made the Police Gazette so popular in the late 19th century.
This copy contains the contemporary inscription of “Fred H. Savory, B.L.V.C.R.R. Boston Mass.” Savory was born in Warner, New Hampshire in 1859, placing him squarely in the Gazette’s demographic in the year 1880. At that time, he was employed in the freight department of the Boston & Lowell Railroad (i.e. the B.L....R.R. from his inscription), later returning to Warner and operating a variety of businesses throughout the 1880s and 90s. Not only was Savory of an age-group targeted by the Police Gazette, his employment by the railroad also shows the popularity of the genre among rail passengers. $1500.
Rare, Early American Book of Magic Tricks
from the Collection of Ricky Jay


Famed magician, author, actor, and collector Ricky Jay’s copy of this early American book of magic tricks. Henry Dean’s The Whole Art of Legerdemain; or, Hocus Pocus... was first published in London in 1722 and subsequently copied or printed in dozens of editions over the next century. While still loosely based on Dean’s original work, American editions by the mid-19th century no longer had much in common with the original, and the Hocus Pocus title rather became a sort of catch-all title for books of parlor tricks and sleight-of-hand. The maneuvers in this book range from the classic, such as vanishing a coin into a handkerchief, to the much more elaborate and arcane, such as making milk glow by stirring in paste made from the pholas mollusc. This copy was apparently issued with a binding error duplicating the first six leaves, including titlepage and frontispiece. We identified no other copies in this state.

This copy comes from the collection of Ricky Jay, one of the great sleight of hand artists of all time in addition to being an actor, consultant, collector, accomplished author, and scholar of all things relating to magic, gambling, and unusual entertainment. A rather nice copy of a scarce book that is usually found in poor condition, with highly significant provenance. OCLC records this edition only at the Library of Congress (in two copies), Brown University, and the University of London.

TOOLE STOTT 729. OCLC 28584188. $3000.

Two lithographic images printed on one sheet, 14¼ x 12¼ inches. Central horizontal fold. Sheet somewhat edgeworn and creased, several closed tears in edges (repaired on verso with tape). Light staining and foxing, images almost untouched. Very good.

An interesting artifact of the workshop of an important Philadelphia lithographer, this sheet brings together two views of famous Philadelphia architect John McArthur Jr.’s design for the new campus of Pennsylvania’s first juvenile reformatory. First established in 1828 by leading Philadelphia merchants and philanthropists, the House of Refuge was a place for youth under the age of twenty-one to receive rehabilitation rather than punishment. The print shows the exterior view of department buildings including the girls’ and boys’ dormitories; girls’ work and sitting room; boys’ workshop; and the officers’ rooms. The buildings, located between Parrish and Brown streets between 22nd and 24th streets, opened in 1850. The buildings pictured here were also the first time the House of Refuge was expanded to accommodate non-white children. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the reformatory didn’t quite live up to its founders’ aspirations, and an investigation in 1876 found considerable evidence of abuse and shady dealings by the board, who nonetheless faced no repercussions. The reformatory continued operations (as well as its history of abuse) as the Glen Mills School until 2019, when the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services revoked all of its licenses and ordered an emergency evacuation of all students.

These designs won McArthur his first prize in a competition, and he afterwards became one of the nation’s most prominent architects, perhaps best known for designing Philadelphia City Hall. He also designed numerous temporary buildings during the Civil War, after which he became Superintendent of Federal buildings in his home city. These two views were used as frontispieces for the *Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge* (Philadelphia: Printed by Henry B. Ashmead, 1858). This copy likely reveals how they were printed two to a sheet before being separated for binding. We locate copies of these prints only at the Boston Athenaeum, Library Company of Philadelphia, and Library of Congress, all of which are separated and catalogued as individual prints rather than still joined. An attractive pair of prints of an important American architect’s work, in a rare unseparated state.

WAINWRIGHT LITHOGRAPH COLLECTION 426, 427. $875.
Exposé of Prostitution in America


An important, early American work on the negative effects of prostitution centering on the “fallen women” of the Female Penitentiary of the County and City of New York at Bellevue. The author, John R. McDowall established the first and very short-lived Magdalen Society in New York in 1830, modeled after the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia which was founded thirty years earlier. McDowall was a Princeton-educated theologian and crusader against the ills of prostitution, and set up at Five Points in New York City in 1830 to assist the American Tract Society with educating the “unfortunate females” of Bellevue and New York City in “Sabbath Schools.”

The text presents facts relative to the success of his venture, and is divided into thirty-four “Articles” or chapters. The titles of these chapters include “The Abandoned – their moral character,” “A Vicious Woman,” “Magdalens – their prospects,” “The Suicide,” and “House of Refuge in New York,” among others. McDowall also includes passages on the various Magdalen Society branches and similar organizations in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, London, and “The Life and Appeal of a Georgia Magdalen, by herself.” About half of the articles are intentionally sad or brutal stories about the dangers and consequences of reckless sexual behavior, designed both to discourage promiscuity and scare young women straight. In one chapter, titled “Two Females,” two young women are forced into a life of sex slavery by an African-American captor who keeps the girls in the “rear apartment of his cellar.”

The front wrapper and titlepage include two woodcuts of the Female Penitentiary of the County and City of New York at Bellevue – an exterior of the building and an interior view of the “Night Rooms Without Beds” where “between 100 and 300 women in the prison sleep...giving from twenty to sixty women to each room.” The last page prints the sheet music to a hymn called “The Magdalen” by the Rev. Philip Hawker of Plymouth, England. The rear wrapper prints the text of the Constitution of the Magdalen Society...for use by auxiliary branches. Article 2 states that “The immediate object of this society is the moral, intellectual, and domestic improvement of the female character.”

Sadly, by the time the present work was published, the Magdalen Society had ceased operations, so McDowall published Magdalen Facts at his own considerable cost. He soon found himself in tremendous debt, and had to rely on help from charitable societies himself to make ends meet, along with defending himself against vocal and virulent critics who disagreed with his methods. He continued to rail against “licentiousness” with the publication of McDowall’s Journal in 1833, and published several articles in notable New York area newspapers which were reprinted in publications across the United States. He could never escape his critics, who ridiculed McDowall for his interest in prostitutes and even began to accuse him of encouraging licentiousness by publicizing it. Exhausted by the controversies, McDowall died young in 1836.

A scarce pamphlet with fewer than twenty copies in institutions, scattered over a handful of records in OCLC. Only four copies of the work have appeared at auction since 1886. $2500.
Establishing Guidelines for the Mexico City Police Force, Just After Independence


Rare printing of new regulations outlining the duties of “aucsiliares,” auxiliary police officers assigned to patrol each respective neighborhood (“cuartel”) in Mexico City, likely printed for distribution to the officers themselves. Officers are directed to make note of both business and residential areas, get to know the shopkeepers and residents of their neighborhoods, and then report any unusual activities to the appropriate city officials and/or municipal police. They are expected to be on the watch for vagrants, criminals, and prostitutes, but also to help with medical emergencies, fires, and other accidents. In the case of illegal activity, they are not expected to arrest or subdue suspects; if the issue is minor, they are encouraged to try and resolve disputes peacefully. Otherwise, they are ordered to seek support from the municipal police.

These regulations were a small part of the massive project of creating the legal and political structure of the First Mexican Republic in the wake of the Constitution passed in 1824, in particular managing the unique role that Mexico City played in the national consciousness: an indigenous capital before the Spanish came, then a major administrative center for the Spanish empire in the Americas, and now the capital of the new republic. José María Guridi y Alcocer (1775-1842) was secretary of the Mexico City council during this period and worked closely with representatives of Iturbide and others to negotiate the creation of the federal district in the city while maintaining the city’s autonomy. José María along with his brother José Miguel (1763-1828) were prominent figures in the Mexican independence movement and the emerging republic. José Miguel was a member of the constituent congresses of 1822 and 1823, while José María was a lawyer active in political circles in the capital.

These “aucsiliares” can be seen as the beginnings of Mexico’s Policía Auxiliar, the national security force that guards state buildings and other specific locations, provides protective services for personnel of all branches of the government, at both the state and local level, patrols residential areas, and provides crowd control when needed.

OCLC lists one copy, at Tecnológico de Monterrey; we could find no other instances of this item in the trade or at auction. $1650.
A business card for the Gordin House in Cleveland, Mississippi, Mrs. S.S. Floyd, proprietress. The card indicates: “Special attention paid to traveling men.” Patrons can stay for a mere two dollars per day. In all likelihood, the advertised establishment was, in fact, a brothel. Cleveland, Mississippi, established in 1887 and named for President Grover Cleveland, is a small town in the Mississippi Delta.
Panoramic Photograph of Lovelock, by a Nevada Photographer


An early 20th-century panoramic photograph of the as-yet-unincorporated town of Lovelock, Nevada taken in August 1913. The image shows the sweep of the downtown area, with various businesses easily identifiable by their signs. These include “The Anchorage,” Zunini and Faretto General Hardware, the Central Saloon, “The Ranch,” German Beer Hall, the Northern Cafe, Bank Bar (serving Fredericksburg Beer), “The Grand,” Owl Bar, Big Meadows Hotel (owned by town founder George Lovelock), a Levi Strauss store, and the Lovelock Mercantile Company. Train tracks and two train cars are at foreground left, which at the time was called Railway Street (now called West Broadway). A church steeple and numerous residences fill in the background, while the distant background shows the low-level mountains of the Tobin Range.

Lovelock is located in west-central Nevada, in the vicinity of the old Humboldt Trail to California, and is now serviced by Interstate 80. The town first formed when the Central Pacific Railroad built lines through the area in 1868. George Lovelock provided eighty-five acres for the railroad and built the depot that would also bear his name, along with the town that grew up around it. Lovelock was incorporated in 1917 and became the seat of Pershing County in 1919. Over the course of its history, Lovelock was a center for mining and agriculture, as well as a site known for gambling and prostitution, though all of the town’s brothels are now closed. The population in the 2010 census was 2,236, and it remains a hub for the distribution of agricultural products from the surrounding region.

The photographer, Ned E. Johnson, produced photographs for towns all across Nevada, including Rhyolite, Rochester, Indian Springs, Las Vegas, Goldfield, Weepah, and Black Canyon. He also published at least two well-known souvenir photographic books of Nevada towns, namely Rawhide and Tonopah.

No copies of this photograph appear in OCLC, though OCLC does report single copies of six other Ned E. Johnson panoramas of Nevada or Arizona locations, all at Yale. $1250.
The Last New Orleans “Blue Book”


The last edition of the series of guides to the bawdy houses and prostitutes of New Orleans, issued between 1900 and 1915, and known collectively as the “Blue Books” of Storyville. Heartman identifies this as the twelfth or thirteenth edition. Pamela Arceneaux, in Guidebooks to Sin, condenses Heartman’s last two editions into the same print run, having compared Heartman’s two editions and finding them identical. Arceneaux further believes that this edition could have been printed as early as 1913, based on intertextual clues found during her research, cross-referenced with contemporary New Orleans city directories.

The red-light district of New Orleans operated in a very public way until the U.S. government suppressed it at the time of the American entrance into the First World War. This guide lists women by address, followed by advertisements for brothels; all interspersed with advertisements for liquor and cigars. Included lists of burlesque houses, names of landladies, and names of prominent women in the trade. The prostitutes are often identified by race, most commonly white, black, and octoroon.

The earliest such guide appeared about 1896, and they were produced almost annually from 1900 to 1915. During this period, all of the guides issued under the title Blue Book were the product of Billy Struve, allegedly from the second floor of Lulu White’s saloon at the corner of Basin Street and Bienville (though that story is likely apocryphal). More likely, Struve assembled the Blue Books from his management offices at Anderson’s (a saloon owned by the “Mayor of Storyville,” Tom Anderson, located at the corner of Basin and Iberville) where, according to the city directories, he also resided for most of the Storyville years. An advertisement for Tom Anderson’s New Cabaret and Restaurant is found on the rear wrapper of this edition. The two photographs include the facade of Emma Johnson’s famous “Studio” and a portrait of the Oriental Danseuse, Rita Walker.

Owing to their content and heavy use, all Blue Book guides are extremely rare. A nice example.

HEARTMAN, BLUE BOOKS XII/XIII. ARCENEAUX, GUIDEBOOKS TO SIN 10. $2750.
The Cairo

Flora Randella, who is better known as “Snooks,” the Italian beauty, is one woman among the fair sex who is regarded as an all-round jolly good fellow.

Nothing is too good for “Snooks,” and she regards the word “Fun” as it should be, and not as a money-making word. She is a good fellow to all who come in contact with her.

“Snooks” has the distinction of keeping one of the liveliest and most elaborately furnished establishments in the city, where an array of beautiful women and good times reign supreme.

A visit will teach more than pen can describe.

“Snooks” also has an array of beautiful girls, who are everlasting-ly on the alert for a good time, and her Oriental dancers are among our cleverest entertainers.

PHONE MAIN 4647

320 N. Franklin

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A Rare Variant of the Last New Orleans “Blue Book”


The last edition of the series of guides to the bawdy houses and prostitutes of New Orleans, issued between 1900 and 1915, and known collectively as the “Blue Books” of Storyville. Heartman identifies this as the twelfth or thirteenth edition. Pamela Arceneaux, in Guidebooks to Sin, condenses Heartman’s last two editions into the same print run, having compared Heartman’s two editions and found them identical. Arceneaux further believes that this edition could have been printed as early as 1913, based on intertextual clues found during her research, cross-referenced with contemporary New Orleans city directories.

Further, the textblock of this copy is printed entirely in black, unlike the normal red-and-black printing of most other copies of this edition. Arceneaux explains on p.105 of Guidebooks to Sin:

“There appears to have been a printing of this edition in which all of the text and design elements of the interior pages are printed only in black ink, with none of the rubrication seen in THNOC’s [The Historic New Orleans Collection’s] seven identical copies. I have examined a copy of this item that is in private hands, and its size, the cover printing, and the quality of the paper are exactly the same as THNOC’s seven. There is one other exception – three staples are used to bind the text block rather than the usual two seen in most issues. The printing on the interior pages, the overall wear, and the accumulation of rust around the staples leads me to believe that, even lacking the red-ink highlights of the others, this one is also of the Storyville period.”

The only way in which the present copy differs from the above description is in the number of staples – the present copy has two, as seen in the red-ink issue. Arceneaux does not postulate about the differences in this printing of the Blue Book from the red-ink version, but we might propose that the all-black-ink version of the Blue Book was perhaps a trial printing executed at the beginning of the period of this edition, or likely one of the very latest productions of this edition, once the printer had exhausted the red ink and there was still demand for the guidebook.

The red-light district of New Orleans operated in a very public way until the U.S. government suppressed it at the time of the American entrance into the First World War. This guide lists women by address, followed by advertisements for brothels; all interspersed with advertisements for liquor and cigars. Included are lists of burlesque houses, names of landladies, and names of prominent women in the trade. The prostitutes are often identified by race, most commonly white, black, and octoroon.

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the title *Blue Book* were the product of Billy Struve, allegedly from the second floor of Lulu White's saloon at the corner of Basin Street and Bienville (though that story is likely apocryphal). More likely, Struve assembled the *Blue Books* from his management offices at Anderson's (a saloon owned by the “Mayor of Storyville,” Tom Anderson, located at the corner of Basin and Iberville) where, according to the city directories, he also resided for most of the Storyville years. An advertisement for Tom Anderson’s New Cabaret and Restaurant is found on the rear wrapper of this edition. The two photographs include the facade of Emma Johnson’s famous “Studio” and a portrait of the Oriental Danseuse, Rita Walker.

Owing to their content and heavy use, all *Blue Book* guides are extremely rare. A nice example of a rarely-encountered variant of the last Storyville *Blue Book*. HEARTMAN, BLUE BOOKS XII/XIII. ARCENEAUX, GUIDEBOOKS TO SIN 10. $3250.

Second edition (first published in 1883), of this brief, colorful autobiography of a lawyer and gambler. A third edition appeared in 1891, all are quite scarce. John Newton became completely blind later in life and, unable to continue practicing law, wrote about his rather checkered life to “make an honest penny.” The present pamphlet is billed as an extract from a forthcoming autobiography. In it, he describes moving to New York to practice law with the express aim of making money, and his disappointment when that money was not forthcoming. In order to pay for his rather expensive lifestyle despite finding little work as a lawyer, Newton turned to gambling and almost immediately lost everything he had. He describes his feelings with a typically wry metaphor: “Although I had been beaten in my contest with the ‘Tiger,’ and withdrew from his lair with the subdued appearance of a man a few minutes after his mother-in-law has suddenly surprised him in the act of kissing the servant girl, yet, like him, I had got a taste, loved it, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to try it again.” Other anecdotes include selling war telegrams at the outbreak of the Civil War and getting unjustly arrested and sent to the Tombs while passing by a street fight, using his lawyerly wiles to narrowly avoid a trip to Blackwell’s Island.

OCLC records four copies of this second edition, at the Peabody Essex Museum, the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, and at Durham and Humber Colleges in Ontario. A rare, entertainingly told tale of gambling and youthful indiscretion in New York City. $900.
Unrecorded Autobiography of a Ventriloquist: 
Ricky Jay’s Copy


An apparently unrecorded pamphlet containing the autobiography of a 19th-century English ventriloquist with dwarfism, from the collection of famed magician, actor, and collector, Ricky Jay.

Charles Seaman was born in Bath, England in 1797, and made his journey across the Atlantic to New York in 1830. While crossing on the Superb with Captain Watts (and chief mate William Reese), Seaman kept an amusing sort of diary, written fully in rhyming couplets. In it he describes daily happenings including meals good and bad, deaths on board, storms, whale and other marine life sightings, and more. After the story of his crossing, the author describes the rest of his life in America in less creative form, describing the unusual sights he saw while traveling, some of the tricks he pulled thanks to his skill with ventriloquism, and his ultimate adoption of religion and abandonment of the art in order to dedicate himself to the church.

This copy comes from the collection of Ricky Jay, with a piece of Mulholland Library stationary with notes on this book in his hand. Ricky Jay was one of the great sleight of hand artists of all time in addition to being an actor, consultant, collector, accomplished author, and scholar of all things relating to magic, gambling, and unusual entertainments. Jay was also the curator of the Mulholland Library of Conjuring and the Allied Arts.

The Sketch of Seaman’s Life is extraordinarily rare – we find no evidence of any other copy in institutions, in the trade, or in reference books and bibliographies. A highly significant and curious pamphlet, quite likely unique, with wonderful provenance. $4000.
Early American crime reporting presented in the form of humorous dialogues between the perpetrators and the questioning officer or justice. With accounts of several Black criminals including William Jones ("a coloured boy"), Henry Edmonson ("a mulatto, and somewhat prepossessing in his manners and appearance"), George Riley ("a coloured man and a sly fellow, and it may be said a cunning one withal"), and others. Also dozens of petty criminals, drunks, and prostitutes from the streets of New York City. The engravings depict petty criminals, pickpockets, and a humorous scene outside a police station.

SABIN 81589. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 3498. $900.
Rare and Unusual Autobiography
of a Riverboat Gambler-Turned-Teetotaler


The peculiar third person autobiography of a habitual gambler and self-styled “sporting man” turned temperance orator from Bristol, Rhode Island. The author relates the events of his life to date in florid and effusively self-congratulatory fashion, including his schooling at Philips Exeter, his start with sports betting in New York, traveling to New Orleans and playing faro in a Pullman car, and every other type of betting imaginable up and down the Mississippi. Much of the action takes place in Louisiana and New Orleans, with descriptions of a Mardi Gras ball, cockfighting, billiards parlors, card games, and more. Talbot describes being struck with the temperance spirit after losing his fortune and listening to Dr. Reynolds speak in Illinois; he would travel across the country as an orator for the cause. Although naturally his convictions were as pure as could be, he describes also the “wives of distinguished men – magnificent women – who clung to his arm with an affection which, to impure men, would appear sensual, but, to students of human nature, ennobling.” Quite uncommon in the trade. $1250.
Horse Racing in Texas in 1851


An original manuscript agreement setting the terms of a horse race in Texas in 1851. The document is signed by the principal parties to the contest, Byrd Smith and Richard Parr, both of Gonzales, Texas, as well as witnesses C.C. DeWitt and A.S. Miller.

The agreement, totaling approximately 375 words, reads in part:

“Article [sic] of agreement between Byrd Smith...& Richard Parr...we the above named parties agree to run a Race six weeks from this date; Said Race to be run between A.S. Miller’s & John G. King’s on the old tracks, the distance of eight hundred yards...the said Byrd Smith to run a certain Bay horse called by the name of Boy Jim...the above named Parr is to run a certain sorrell [sic] mare called Lucy Red Fox...for the sum of one thousand Dollars...the above race to be run between the hours of 12 & 4 o’clock.”

Each of the horses is identified in the agreement by physical marks, and with brands written as symbols. Additionally, there is a description of the filly, whose “left hind foot is white a little above the hoof [with] a white strike in the said hoof and a few white hairs in her face.” The weight each horse is to carry is stipulated, and each horse owner was required to post a $500 bond at the time of signing, to be held by one William A. Matthews, in case of forfeiture.

The six names mentioned in connection to this race all had solid backgrounds in antebellum Gonzales County, Texas. C.C. DeWitt, A.S. Miller, and William A. Mathews are all listed as stockholders in “An Act to Establish & Incorporate Gonzales County College.” John G. King, Sr., a grant holder in Gonzales County, died there in 1856. Byrd Smith was a private in an 1841 Gonzales County militia company. Finally, Richard Parr was killed in Gonzales County in 1855 – over a land squabble, not a horse racing debt.

Antebellum Texas documents on sports of any kind are exceedingly rare. Material relating to horse racing is especially hard to find, considering the state did not officially sanction the sport until well into the 20th century, after pari-mutuel betting was approved in 1925. $2250.
Gambler, Grifter, Forger, Thief


The thoroughgoing bad nature of the author is well described in the title, and he admits that his life of crime began with shoplifting (at which he was quite adept) while barely into his teens. Most of his career was passed in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, where even among a population renowned for its sharpness, he was able to find many a sucker. Wyman also recounts his sexual conquests, though the publisher admits that some of the salacious details have been excised. Born in 1784, Wyman died, in prison, just before the publication of this work. How much moralizing has been added by the publisher, it is impossible to tell, but he admits in the preface that he has published Wyman's recollections in order that readers “may see the heinousness and misery of crime, and thereby strengthen and render impregnable the noble purposes to resist temptation.” But he also insists that the work is Wyman's alone, and the result is an entertaining and enlightening memoir of the life of a bad man. “Wyman was an audacious and incorrigible thief and swindler, but his prominence was more literary than criminal” – DNB. The ANB calls his memoir “a fascinating look at the social mores of the criminal element in early nineteenth-century American society.” An uncommon book, one of the few pre-Civil War personal accounts of gambling and other bad behavior.


$2250.
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