

**The Enterprising S. H. Goetzel:  
Antebellum and Civil War Publisher in Mobile, Alabama**

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## **The Enterprising S. H. Goetzel: Antebellum and Civil War Publisher in Mobile, Alabama**

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Whether concerned with the historical record, print culture, Southern literature, or book collecting, scholars have regarded Austria-born Sigmund Heinrich Goetzel as a significant publishing figure in the Deep South, both in the late antebellum period and during the Civil War.

Although the firm operated as a publishing house for only eight years, its imprint is one of the best-known to collectors of rare books, and particularly to collectors of Confederate imprints. All of the Goetzel publications are now scarce, and some of them are of great rarity.<sup>1</sup>

Goetzel's two publishing firms—S. H. Goetzel & Co. and S. H. Goetzel—are known primarily through twenty-eight publications. These include a map, a broadside, several pamphlets, and numerous books, representing a variety of literary genres: historical and contemporary novels, essays, poems, military and agricultural manuals, an ordinance code book, travel books, political treatises, sermons, and a spelling book. While most of the Civil War imprints were reissues of northern- and English-published titles, quite a few of the antebellum works were original titles.

Over the four years of the war's duration, a number of Cotton City entrepreneurs were engaged in occasional publishing, but only S. H. Goetzel continually attempted to satisfy the entertainment and educational needs of its citizens. While the artifactual quality of these books is not distinguished due to severe shortages, especially of paper and ink, these products of the printing press were made from the best materials and by the most skilled people available. Arguably, it is the use of wallpaper as a common covering material for Goetzel's later Confederate imprints that has peeked the interest of collectors and bibliographers alike.

For a century and more, errors in the literature regarding which authors and when titles were actually published have confused the remarkable story of S. H. Goetzel, a naturalized citizen, with the strong desire to become a notable southern and Confederate publisher. The first part of this essay not only corrects and enlarges upon publishing details, it also presents new biographical information. Nevertheless, much of Goetzel's life remains a mystery. The essay concludes with a chronological listing of known Goetzel titles, followed by an abbreviated descriptive bibliography of most of those works.

### **Introduction**

In 1854, when Goetzel arrived in Mobile to open his bookstore, the Cotton City was vibrant and thriving—a cosmopolitan port city with economic connections to inland Alabama and to northern ports such as New York city. Mobile was located at the end of a vast water system comprising the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The gradually improving river and road systems in Alabama throughout the 1830s and 1840s aided in the exchange of cotton for money between upland folks

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1. Caldwell Delaney, "Goetzel of Mobile," in *A Mobile Sextet: Papers Read before the Alabama Historical Association 1952–1971*, 117–148 (Mobile: The Haunted Book Store, 1981), 120.

and Mobile's numerous factors and merchants. A leap forward in the statewide transportation system was the organization in 1847 of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Eventually, this line extended to the juncture of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, near Columbus, Kentucky. By the time the Confederate States of America was formed in February 1861, Mobile was the third largest port in the United States with a disproportionately small population of just under 30,000, twenty-seventh in the nation. New Orleans was the largest port with a sixth of the country's population (168,675), while New York city was the second largest port and first in population (813,669).

Thus the transportation of people and goods through Mobile via rivers, roads, railroads, and the Gulf of Mexico helped attract entrepreneurs from the North, England, and western Europe, who flocked to the city to make their fortunes. Compared to other cities in the state during the 1850s, Mobile was more cosmopolitan, and the citizenry, wealthier. By 1860, half of Mobile's white, adult male population was made up of foreign-born residents with Irish and German immigrants predominating.<sup>2</sup> Of the other 50 percent, southern-born males comprised 33.5 percent, and those born in the North, 16 percent. Slaves made up almost 26 percent of the total population, and white adult women, about 54 percent.<sup>3</sup> Mobile's diverse population and its prosperity probably accounts for the proliferation of locally and regionally important newspapers, literary societies, occasional periodicals, and the numerous businesses that encouraged and supported a variety of publishing activities.

Perhaps because of new "home manufactures," promoted by newspaper advertising and job printing, in combination with gradual increases in individual wealth and population, the number of people associated with printing and binding increased dramatically in the 1850s. According to the 1850 census, there were fifty-two people engaged in these trades; ten years later that number had risen to ninety-eight.<sup>4</sup> Most notable was the increase of printers from thirty-three to sixty-five. (Printers or compositors were those who set type; pressmen were responsible for setting up and running the presses.)

### **S. H. Goetzel's Antebellum Publications**

Unlike many northern cities at mid-century, Mobile did not have even one publishing house whose sole business was to arrange and finance the production and distribution of books and pamphlets. Instead, the city's meager publishing efforts were supplementary portions of larger businesses—newspaper publishing and bookselling.<sup>5</sup> In late 1857, however, the situation changed when S. H. Goetzel & Co. published five books. During the height of the War in 1863, the company issued five book-length titles, a map, and three pamphlets plus reprintings of earlier titles. This was followed in 1864 by six new titles averaging 328 pages.

Through an advertisement placed in the *Mobile Daily Advertiser* on 18 October 1854, S.

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2. Alan S. Thompson, "Mobile, Alabama, 1850–1861: Economic, Political, Physical, and Population Characteristics" (PhD diss., The University of Alabama, 1979), 254.

3. *Ibid.*, 255, 354.

4. *Ibid.*, 472–486. Denoting numbers in parentheses (1850/1860), these occupations are: paper manufacturer (5/0), bookbinder (11/14), engraver (0/1), lithographer (0/1), printer (33/65), bookseller (0/3), retired bookseller (0/1), music dealer (0/2), paper seller (0/2), publisher (0/1), editor (3/7), and local editor (0/1).

5. Prior to 1850, about forty publications with a Mobile imprint were issued, while between 1850 and 1865, almost nine times that number appeared. See Cathleen A. Baker, "The Press that Cotton Built: Printing in Mobile, Alabama, 1850–1865" (PhD diss., The University of Alabama, 2004).

H. Goetzel announced that his “NEW BOOKSTORE!” was open.

Notwithstanding that this is our FIRST CALL to the public, we don’t avail ourselves of the usual advantage to *praise our Stock and our Prices*; for our principle is, “OUR CUSTOMERS MUST PRAISE US.” S. H. Goetzel & Co.<sup>6</sup>

The business was located in the heart of Mobile’s business district at 33 Dauphin Street (the number was changed to “37” after the city’s streets were renumbered in the fall of 1858). How Goetzel and his stock of books and stationery arrived in Mobile and from where remain unknown. Because many of his first publications share a New York and Mobile imprint, it is thought that he probably came from the former.

The “& Co.” denoted a silent partner, one Bernhard L. Tine, owner of a local clothing store. Not much is known about Tine except he was a German who was naturalized in Mobile in 1845.<sup>7</sup> According to a deposition taken at the time of one of Goetzel’s divorce proceedings, Tine had known Goetzel since 1853, implying that the two were acquainted before Goetzel moved to Mobile. Tine also stated that he never transacted any business for the bookstore, being too busy in his own shop. Although their partnership contract was allowed to expire in 1858, Goetzel retained the “& Co.,” probably due to the fact that he remained “heavily indebted” to Tine from 1859 to 1862.<sup>8</sup> It is likely that the settlement of this debt in 1863 led to the change in the firm’s name to S. H. Goetzel.

It took several months for S. H. Goetzel & Co. to give gratis copies of newly arrived books to the newspaper editors for review, a common practice among Mobile’s prominent booksellers. In January 1856, the firm’s visually innovative advertisements began to appear featuring a larger proportion of white space that set off his list of books and stationery items from the often dense surrounding copy. By mid-1856, Goetzel’s advertisements were the largest by far, often a full column long. Compared to those of other booksellers, however, they tended to change less frequently.

In March 1857, S. H. Goetzel & Co. announced that it had begun another enterprise, a circulating library. Two months later, the editor of the *Mobile Daily Register* noted:

Every day increases the demand on the library of Messrs. Goetzel & Co. for the advantage of getting an inexhaustible supply of light and agreeable reading, at the merest nominal expense, is too palpable not to secure all customers who have once tried it. The days are now getting long, and ladies in particular are acquiring hours of leisure, which cannot be more agreeably passed than in the perusal of charming works, for which they have no time in the more occupied portions of the year. With such an abundant and easy command of reading amusements which this Circulating Library presents, no day can prove too long, no hour too hot.<sup>9</sup>

From the success of this scheme and the fact that S. H. Goetzel & Co. was spending substantial

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6. *Mobile Daily Advertiser*, 18 October 1854.

7. MyFamily.com, Inc., <http://ancestry.com/> (object name Bernhard L. Tine; assessed 27 June 2005).

8. Deposition of Bernhard L. Tine, 24 December 1862. Divorce Case #2499, S. H. Goetzel vs. Gertrude Goetzel, Chancery Court Records, The University of South Alabama Archives.

9. *Mobile Daily Register*, 24 May 1857.

amounts of money advertising its stock, it is clear that the firm was flourishing. It should also be noted that, by now, his greatest competitor, W. Strickland & Co., had been forced to close its doors. Its proprietors had been accused of being “incendiaries” (abolitionists) and were run out of town in fear of their lives.<sup>10</sup>

An 11 August 1857 newspaper advertisement announced that the most prominent woman in Mobile, the so-called Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, had written *Souvenirs of Travel*, following her highly publicized Grand Tour of Europe. The book was to be published by S. H. Goetzel & Co. The next day, another advertisement, which undoubtedly also appeared in New York city newspapers, stated that

The above WORK will be out by the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and early Orders are respectfully requested. Those who prefer ordering from Mobile may do so, and those who prefer New York will also be attended to by directing their orders to S. H. G. & Co., 117 Fulton Street

S. H. GOETZEL & CO.

Under the impression that they are slightly known to the Trade, beg leave to announce that they have established a PUBLISHING HOUSE at 117 Fulton street in connection with their Book Store in Mobile. Their Mobile Business requires a branch house in the metropolis, and both establishments will be carried on with the same activity and punctuality by which we have endeavored to distinguish ourselves in all our transactions....<sup>11</sup>

Given the national publicity she had received following her trip, Le Vert’s book was bound to be popular. Why, therefore, did she chose the unproven Mobile firm and not a northern house to publish her book? The year before, the prominent advocate for “Southern Literature,” William Gilmore Simms wondered the same thing in a letter to Madame Le Vert.

I learn with great surprise that you propose to publish in Mobile. This, according to my experience, will seriously prejudice your claims and impair the success of your performance. If you are not too deeply committed to any local publisher, I beg leave most earnestly to counsel you to get it issued either in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. There, they are professed publishers, with all the mechanics for giving you large circulation. I have submitted the matter to my own publisher, W. J. V. Redfield, who authorizes me to say that he will gladly become your publisher, take all the risk upon himself, and pay you 10 per cent on the receipts....<sup>12</sup>

Initially, Le Vert took Simms’s advice because, in March 1857, he congratulated her upon her decision to publish in the North, saying: “There are two essentials for successful publishing, both of which we lack in the South—viz: a large city, and a regular publisher.”<sup>13</sup>

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10. The so-called “Strickland Affair” has been noted in numerous histories of Mobile, see Baker, “Press that Cotton Built,” 132–141; Caldwell Delaney, “The Banishment of Strickland,” in *A Mobile Sextet*, 149–179.

11. *Mobile Daily Register*, 12 August 1857.

12. William Gilmore Simms to Madame Le Vert, 24 November 1856; quoted in Caldwell Delaney, “Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, 1810–1877” (Master’s thesis, The University of Alabama, 1952), 87.

13. William Gilmore Simms to Madame Le Vert, 15 March [1857]; quoted in *ibid.*

Perhaps Le Vert communicated those sentiments to Goetzel, causing the Mobile bookseller both to establish a “publishing house” in New York city and to contract with John F. Trow, a New York city “book and job” printer, to produce the two-volume works. It is possible that S. H. Goetzel & Co.’s New York city address was not much more than a one-room office manned by an part-time agent who took orders, dealt with printers and binders, and acted as the firm’s “northern” distribution center.

What was there about S. H. Goetzel that made him so appealing to Madame Le Vert? Perhaps it was because the two of them could converse in German, only one of the many languages she spoke. There was also her deep love of books. It is known that Dr. and Mrs. Le Vert had “an immense library,” and no doubt, she was a frequent visitor to Mobile’s bookstores, perhaps, particularly, Goetzel’s.<sup>14</sup>

The arrival of *Souvenirs of Travel* in mid-September 1857 was cause for celebration in Mobile as newspaper notices traced the progress of the boxes of books up Mobile Bay to the city docks. Finally on 23 September, the editor of the *Mobile Daily Register* published a long review, following the “perusal of this delightful book....”<sup>15</sup> The review concluded with gratifying words for author and publisher alike.

But we are multiplying words unnecessarily, as the appreciation in which the “Souvenirs” are held is evidenced by the fact that the first edition of five thousand copies is already exhausted, and a new one will be published by Messrs. S. H. Goetzel & Co. in three or four weeks, when those who have not been able to obtain a copy of the present issue, can be supplied.

Madame Le Vert lost no time in sending copies to her many influential friends, including Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore. Following a bookselling mission to Buffalo, New York, Goetzel sent a letter to Fillmore in which he confirmed that the publication of *Souvenirs of Travel* had resulted in “financial success [that has] surpassed expectations by far.”<sup>16</sup>

An editorial notice, which appeared with the Le Vert review, also announced that S. H. Goetzel & Co. “have [two books] in press and will publish very soon, by our distinguished townsman, Judge [Alexander B.] Meek....All are familiar with his excellence as a writer of prose and verse.”<sup>17</sup> Indeed, in less than a month, copies of Meek’s *Songs and Poems of the South* and *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History* were on the *Mobile Daily Register*’s library table for review.

It is no small compliment to Mobile that the productions of her genius are introduced to the world through the enterprise and energy of one of her own citizens. The volumes before us are tastefully bound in cloth, the paper is excellent, the typography unexceptional.<sup>18</sup>

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14. Mary Forrest, *Women of the South Distinguished in Literature* (New York: Charles B. Richardson, 1866), 27. Henry Le Vert was a prominent physician and a leading Mobile citizen. He was also a member of the vigilante committee that ran Strickland out of town.

15. *Mobile Daily Register*, 23 September 1857.

16. Quoted in Corinne Chadwick Stephens, “Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert” (Master’s thesis, University of Georgia, 1940), 92.

17. *Mobile Daily Register*, 23 September 1857.

18. *Mobile Daily Register*, 20 October 1857.

On this last point, the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* had the opposing view: “The typography of them is beautiful.”<sup>19</sup> Both of Meek’s books were printed by French & Wheat of New York city.

On 11 November 1857, a fourth book was announced by S. H. Goetzel & Co. *Discourses* by the Methodist minister, Rev. Philip P. Neely, was to be the first in a series of sermons, although no subsequent volumes are known to have been published by Goetzel. This work was co-published with Wooley & Mosely in Marion, Alabama, where Neely lived. In addition to this firm’s name, the imprint includes S. H. Goetzel & Co.’s Mobile and New York city addresses. Unlike the Le Vert and Meek books, the Neely book was printed in Nashville, Tennessee, under the auspices of the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

At some point in time during 1857, a fifth book was issued, *The Discovery of Sir John Franklin, and Other Poems* by Joseph A. Turner. This work was also co-published, this time with William N. White of Athens, Georgia. Turner’s “Note.” concludes with: “Turnwold, Putnam Co., Ga., May 1st, 1857.” The imprint includes both Mobile and New York, but no street addresses are given for S. H. Goetzel & Co. Like the Meek titles, this book of poems was printed by French & Wheat. It is possible that the Turner book was actually the first to be published by Goetzel, largely based on the May 1857 date noted above.

New Year 1858 started off well for S. H. Goetzel & Co. A glowing review of both Meek books, written by Simms, concluded with:

To us of the South, a domestic publisher is a great desideratum. We trust that the Messrs. Goetzel will succeed—they will follow these volumes up, with others, from other Southern bards; and give us, in rapid succession, the writings of Wilde, Jackson, Gayarre, Grayson, Hayne, Timrod, &c.—a complete Southern library.<sup>20</sup>

Goetzel’s firm did not accede to Simms’s wishes, however, and never published the works of any of the suggested authors.

For most of 1858, the company was busy arranging and paying for reprintings of the numerous “editions” of the nationally popular Le Vert and Meek’s books. Not surprisingly, that September, the word “PUBLISHERS” appeared in a S. H. Goetzel & Co. advertisement, which also announced: “5000 NOVELS!! —at— Half Price for Cash...perfectly new, even not cut open yet.”<sup>21</sup> The last comment was placed, perhaps, in case anyone thought Goetzel was selling used books from the firm’s circulating library, about which no more information was found after 1857.

In the latter months of 1858, S. H. Goetzel & Co. was also busy arranging for the publication of its sixth book, Alexander McKinstry’s *The Code of Ordinances of the City of Mobile, with the Charter, and an Appendix...*, a project commissioned by the city council. While the newspapers were given advance copies, the book did not go on sale until after the council gave its approval of the work on 12 January 1859. Council minutes indicate that the edition size was 1,500 copies, and Goetzel’s bill amounted to \$1290.55, or 86 cents per book.<sup>22</sup> The newspaper review noted that the book was neatly printed and well-executed. It comprises over

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19. “Notices of New Works,” *Southern Literary Messenger* 25, no. 6 (December 1857): 476.

20. *Mobile Daily Register*, 8 January 1858.

21. *Mobile Daily Register*, 11 September 1858.

22. Minutes, Common Council, 11 January 1859, Mobile Municipal Archives.

440 pages and sold for \$4.00. The imprint carries no New York address, and the production was almost certainly done locally.

During 1859, the firm moved temporarily while the store underwent extensive renovation. In late September, it returned to the “old stand” at 37 Dauphin Street.

*In the New Quarters.*—We happened in the renovated establishment of Messrs. S. H. Goetzel & Co. yesterday evening, just as a multitude of beautifully arranged gas jets had begun to cast their rich light upon the book and [*sic*] laden shelves. The effect was striking, and the excellent taste exhibited in the recent improvements, upstairs and below, highly commendable. In an establishment where so much care is evinced in having order and harmony, there is little doubt but the proprietor is as mindful in keeping on a hand a stock in his line to meet the wants of the public.<sup>23</sup>

On 1 April 1860, the next publication was announced in a newspaper advertisement. A political treatise, General William Walker’s *The War in Nicaragua* was a marked genre change from the titles previously published by S. H. Goetzel & Co. The Mobile publisher also had a different New York address: 82 Warren Street.

The eighth book, Mrs. V. G. Cowdin’s *Ellen, or the Fanatic’s Daughter*, was reviewed in September 1860 with the comments: “The publishers have done their part of the work very creditably.”<sup>24</sup> Doubtless because of rising secessionist sentiments in Mobile, as well as having firmly established itself as a bona fide Mobile publishing business, the “S. H. Goetzel & Company, 33 Dauphin Street” imprint appears without a New York city address. (Either the compositor inadvertently set the wrong street number or perhaps it was written out incorrectly; in any case, no one caught the mistake before the title page went to press. This error occurred intermittently.) While *Ellen* was probably printed in Mobile, it was not bound there. Covered in brown cloth with a bead grain pattern, there is a simple, blind-stamped rule border with gold-stamped lettering on the spine. As will be explained below, stamping equipment was not available to Mobile binders at the time.

At some point in 1860, S. H. Goetzel & Co. published a forty-eight page pamphlet, Nicholas T. Sorsby’s *Horizontal Plowing and Hill-Side Ditching*. Although previously published, the reason for this edition was given in the preface:

In order to correct the errors of [earlier] issues, and extend its usefulness further, the author has consented to publish a cheap edition of it. It has been pronounced the “best Essay ever written on the subject,” but as we are all liable to err, the author will be thankful to have any error or ambiguity of language pointed out to him, so that in a future edition they may be corrected or explained. THE PUBLISHERS.<sup>25</sup>

This pamphlet was bound in a paper wrapper and sold for 50 cents.

Except for the McKinstry title, little information has been discovered regarding the cost of publication. In a February 1859 court case, however, Goetzel testified that, to produce 10,000

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23. *Mobile Daily Register*, 24 September 1859.

24. *Mobile Daily Advertiser*, 19 September 1860.

25. Nicholas T. Sorsby, *Horizontal Plowing and Hill-side Ditching* (Mobile: S. H. Goetzel & Co., 1860), iii.



copies of a pamphlet (number of pages and format unknown), the cost would fall between \$500 and \$800.<sup>26</sup> Mobile printer, John Y. Thompson, also testified he would have charged \$600 for same.

### **Civil War Publications**

In February 1861, the Confederate States of America was formed. From that point on for over four years, the citizens of Mobile found themselves gradually cut off from the material resources of the North, and because of Union blockades, they had limited access to those of England and Europe. Regardless of difficulties that lay ahead, S. H. Goetzel & Co. lost no time in proving to the North—and the rest of the Confederacy—that the Deep South and, specifically, Mobile, would continue to publish.

The firm's first Confederate project provided the newly formed army with a previously published military work by William J. Hardee, briefly described in this 21 May advertisement.

#### S. H. GOETZEL & CO.

Beg to inform the public that they have in press, by authority of the distinguished author and by copyright of the Confederate States, several editions of HARDEE'S REVISED AND IMPROVED INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, which will be shortly issued.

The Publishers succeeded in employing one of the most SKILLFUL ENGRAVERS FOR THE PLATES, and two of our BEST PRINTING OFFICES are engaged in the Press work, and every effort will be made to bring the Work out in a becoming style, and at the same time, as quick as possible. S. H. GOETZEL & CO. MOBILE, ALA.<sup>27</sup>

The very first edition of this work, re-titled *Rifle and Infantry Tactics, Revised and Improved*, was a two-volume, octavo pamphlet, bound in paper wrappers. This was quickly followed by the two-volume, "fine bound edition" in the smaller twenty-four-mo format, also denoted as the first edition. While a second octavo edition was printed, that format was dropped in favor of nine editions of the 24mo book.

In the 25 June 1861 issue of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, a long letter from Goetzel described the copyright details, as well as the materials and personnel employed in the first editions of Hardee's *Tactics*.

We...secured the copyright from the Confederacy, and made an offer to Congress, which was then in session at Montgomery.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which we have to labor here in comparison with Philadelphia, still we proposed to publish for the Confederate States army at a dollar a copy, (the same price at which Lippincott sold 18,000 copies,) and would take payment in bonds of the Confederacy, provided that the Government would order at least 5,000 copies. Nor would we ask any further compensation for the plates or for the engravings. At the same time we stated that it was our earnest intention to make Mobile a great publishing place, and if the Government will encourage our efforts, it may prove

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26. *Mobile Daily Register*, 26 February 1859. The city court case was *State vs. J. R. Pitts*; the alleged libelous pamphlet under question was unrelated to either Goetzel's or Thompson's business.

27. *Mobile Evening News*, 21 May 1861.

beneficial to the whole Confederacy.

The Committee on Military Affairs was fully convinced of the general benefit of our offer, and made the report to buy 10,000 copies at our price and terms, but when it came into Congress that motion was lost, and for the simple reason that so many spurious editions of Hardee's Tactics were announced at the same time.

In the meantime, it has been sufficiently developed itself that not one of those has really published Hardee's Tactics. Nevertheless, we went to work.

Mr. J[ohn] Y. Thompson took a great interest in our issue, and to him it is due, that we were able to bring out the first volume 8vo. in pamphlet in less than eight days. That is decidedly the quickest job of the kind that ever was done in our city, and all those who are initiated in the craft will give him credit for the neatness with which the work is done. To us it is gratifying to have learned how much can be done here if we only are determined to keep to each other and to assist each other. Even the superior paper we used is of Southern manufacture, being purchased of Mr. Gilbert, whose house is the Mobile branch of the Rock Island Mills, [Columbus,] Georgia.

The next in turn is our excellent engraver, W[illiam] R. Robertson, whose skill and taste, united with great zeal and industry, furnished us with such splendid lithographs that our plates now are superior to the Lippincott edition. That shows again how much can be done in Mobile.

After the printers and engravers exerted themselves to the utmost of their capacity, we must also acknowledge that the binders have done more than ever was performed here in that line. Mr. Schr[ieber] bound 1,000 pamphlets in not quite a week, and Mr. Eastburn put the plates in, on the average of about 1,000 copies a week, and finished at the same time many hundreds of the fine bound edition.

Now, those things are all very easy where there are plenty of cutting, gilding [die stamping] and binding machines, but here, where everything has to be done by hand, it is really astonishing how quick the blockade has transformed us as to manufacturing and self-sustaining people, and who ever wants anything done in the binding line, we can recommend our home binders for such job.

Speaking of our fine edition—we will also state that the job office of the Register undertook one volume, and Mr. Thompson printed the other, and by that good understanding we were enabled to bring out those various editions, and so many thousands of each, in so short a time.

Now, in giving all those facts, we have no other purpose but to show what Mobile can perform in the book line, and hope that it will attract the attention of our people at home and abroad. S. H. GOETZEL & CO. MOBILE, June 24th, 1861.<sup>28</sup>

As several pirated, northern and southern editions of Hardee's work were announced just as Goetzel was preparing its production, "THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION" was printed boldly over the title. To drive the point home, Hardee placed a "card" in the Mobile newspapers (and possibly in other southern papers) confirming that S. H. Goetzel & Co.'s edition was the only sanctioned one. He also might have commissioned Goetzel to issue a small broadside, "NOTICE.," affirming the copyright. With either the sixth or the seventh edition, this broadside was included in the front matter in volume one.

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28. *Mobile Daily Advertiser*, 25 June 1861.

Through the third edition, the imprint of Hardee's *Tactics* is dated "FIRST YEAR OF THE CONFEDERACY," indicating that the title was in great demand. Reprinting continued until the ninth and last edition, available by May 1864. On 14 December 1863, the publisher and author submitted a six-page, printed memorial to the CSA Congress, asking for a special copyright for *Tactics*, which was granted at the end of the year. The resulting bill stipulated that either or both could enter the copyright in any district court in the Confederacy, and once secured, it would "continue in force fourteen years from the approval of this act."<sup>29</sup> The ninth edition, however, still carries the 1861 copyright notice.

William R. Robertson, the local "engraver," appears to have copied the plates from those appearing in the two-volume, 24mo, 1860 edition of the work published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. While the Lippincott book reproduced the twenty pages of music with a font of music type, apparently this was not available in the Mobile printing office concerned with producing volume one.<sup>30</sup> For the Mobile editions, the music was lithographed onto large sheets of papers, cut and folded, and inserted into the last signature in volume one. It appears that for various editions, some of the lithographic plates were redrawn and printed. The typesetting of the smaller format Mobile edition is almost identical to that of the 1860 Lippincott edition.

Examination of most of the 24mo editions of *Tactics* confirms that the binding continued to be done by hand, presumably by Schrieber and Eastburn. For example, the covers of the second edition were full-leather with hand-tooled gold lettering on the spine, while the third edition was quarter leather with morocco grain pattern cloth sides (similar to the one found on the 1860 Lippincott edition). The use of grained cloth indicates that this material was smuggled into Mobile, probably from England, the primary country of its manufacture. The binding of the ninth edition is quarter-bound in a glazed, white, ungrained cloth with wallpaper sides.

At the end of 1861, while reprinting *Tactics*, S. H. Goetzel & Co. published a ten-page pamphlet titled *Rules of Practice Under the Sequestration Act...* This was the first of two small publications the firm published on behalf of the CSA, the second one being *Standing Interrogatories in Prize Causes...*, issued in 1863, comprising eight pages. For most of 1862, S. H. Goetzel & Co.'s publishing efforts were focused on reprinting titles and arranging for the appearance of new ones. (Discussed in more detail below, this year was also filled with personal anxiety as Goetzel was divorcing his first wife and suffering the debilitating effects of consumption.)

In mid-November 1862, timed for the Christmas and New Year holidays, the firm announced a new publication, *A Strange Story* by the famed English author, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.<sup>31</sup> This book was issued in numbers (signatures), the availability of each announced in the newspaper as soon as the ink was dry and the sheets, folded.

JUST OUT.  
NO. 1 OF A STRANGE STORY.  
BY SIR E. BULWER LYTTON,

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29. Confederate States of America, Congress, House of Representatives, "A Bill to be Entitled An Act to Grant a Special Copyright to W. J. Hardee and S. H. Goetzel, for Hardee's Rifle and Infantry Tactics" (Richmond: 1863), 1.

30. Sheet music was a popular commodity in Mobile during the War. Most were intaglio engraved in New Orleans before that city fell, and afterwards, music printed in Mobile was lithographed by Robertson.

31. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 12 November 1862.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN 30 NUMBERS, At 10 Cts a Number  
Subscription for the Whole Work \$2.50, payable in advance.  
S. H. Goetzel & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, 37 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.<sup>32</sup>

Over the next few weeks, this advertisement remained the same except that the “NO.” was advanced, sometimes by more than one. The rapidity with which these numbers appeared caused the editor of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* to note that “We did not think the publishers had such resources at their command, but we are glad to find that the capacity of the Mobile press exceeds our calculations.”<sup>33</sup> Indeed, the printing office of John Y. Thompson was not only busy reprinting volume one of *Tactics* but was also engaged in producing this new book.

When printing of *A Strange Story* was complete, only twenty-three numbers were issued for a total of 370 pages. This egregious error in the number of anticipated signatures, from thirty to twenty-three—a difference of 56 pages—may be accounted for by the fact that, during the War, it was difficult to hire skilled compositors, who otherwise would have been able to accurately estimate the number of pages the text would occupy. This is especially true since, rather than working from a manuscript copy, the compositors were setting from printed copies of either the newly arrived English edition or from the one published in pamphlet form by Harper & Bros. in 1862. The pamphlet-bound *A Strange Story* was available for \$2.50 from S. H. Goetzel & Co.’s bookstore the day after Christmas. By June, a second edition was issued, the text being reset with a different font in the same point size.

The payment of royalties to foreign authors came to the public’s attention with Goetzel’s publication of *A Strange Story*. The issue of copyright was one that the Confederate States of America attempted to resolve early in its existence. The CSA Copyright Act came into being on 21 May 1861, to “secure copyrights to authors and composers...of citizens or subjects of any foreign state or power.”<sup>34</sup> In practice, however, the blockade made it difficult to obtain the customary prior permission and to negotiate the royalty without an undue delay in publication. Apparently S. H. Goetzel & Co. did attempt to contact Lytton before proceeding. However, word of this communication reached the author only after the Mobile edition appeared. Goetzel, in defense of accusations of impropriety, wrote a letter to the editor of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* in which he related his side of the story.

Mobile, June 6, 1863

*Hon. John Forsyth:* In the [Mobile] *Evening News* of yesterday, and the *Register* of this morning, you published a letter from Richmond, which contains some injurious remarks against my firm in regard to those 1000 dollars which we granted Bulwer for the copyright on his *Strange Story*. To show the wrong statement of your correspondent we beg leave to quote again that part of our letter [to Bulwer], which was published in your paper of February 25th, and which refers to that item distinctly, as follows.

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32. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 19 November 1862.

33. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 26 November 1862. The typesetter in charge of dating page two of the newspaper was consistently off by one day, e.g., this issue is dated “November 27.” The “NO.” numbers in the *A Strange Story* advertisement also got mixed up.

34. James M. Mathews, *The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America* (Richmond: R. M. Smith, 1864), 93; quoted in Robert Bell, “S. H. Goetzel: Publisher; Mobile, Alabama, 1857–1865,” *Book Club of California Quarterly News-Letter* 34, no. 2 (Spring 1969): 30.

“Thanks to the great humanity with which Mr. Lincoln signalizes his civilization of a modern warfare, the people of the Confederate States have been spared the trouble of correspondence by mail with all the neutral nations of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. By some means unknown to us, newspapers, now and then, have found their way over the ocean, and therefore you will pardon us if we avail ourselves of the same conveyance to communicate to you a matter which we ourselves would have preferred to keep strictly private.

“The object of this is to state to you that we have taken the liberty to republish your “Strange Story.” We issued ten thousand (10,000) copies in two editions, and have awarded you by our free will, an international copy-right of ten cents on each copy, and placed *one thousand (1000) dollars to your credit, of which you can dispose at sight as soon as this intelligence will reach you.*”

Blockaded as we are, we had no chance to forward the money to the distinguished author. It was far from certain that even this letter would reach him, and it is only a few days ago that I was informed by a very respectable gentleman of this place, that it had reached its destination.

I can only conjecture that the verbal report was brought to England before my letter arrived there. I can fully trust to Bulwer’s justice, that he will correct the matter before the public, if the London Publishers’ Circular should really have slandered me.

Most respectfully, Your obedient servant. S. H. GOETZEL<sup>35</sup>

In a letter published in the *Southern Literary Messenger* in 1863, Goetzel further stated that

[*A Strange Story*] is the first time to our knowledge that a republication of an English work has been attempted in the Southern states, and we think not to err if we assure you that our practice is merely a small sample of Southern commercial dealings generally, and that all other publishers of the South will act in the same spirit of justice and humanity.<sup>36</sup>

Through an editorial notice in the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* on 8 February 1863, S. H. Goetzel & Co. announced that it had intentions to reprint another foreign-authored book, the sensational London publication, *Tannhäuser* by “Neville Temple” and “Edward Trevor.” The “PUBLISHERS’ NOTICE” revealed the identity of the authors: Julian Fane and Edward R. Bulwer Lytton. No other notice or advertisement indicates when *Tannhäuser* was available for purchase.

At the end of this work, a list of publications appears, which not only provides format and binding information for a number of titles but also includes two that have not yet been discussed. The first is Alexander Meek’s book, *The Red Eagle*, published in 1855 by D. Appleton & Co., New York city. Interestingly, Sabin noted in the description of this title that “Some copies have

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35. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 9 June 1863. Due to the extremely poor ink quality of the newspaper and the microfilm copy examined, the letter, reportedly published on 25 February, was not found.

36. “Editor’s Table,” *Southern Literary Messenger* 37, no. 3 (March 1863): 185. Tebbel wrote about this quotation: “In spite of these and similar self-serving statements by both North and South, the publishing business, in general, was actually opposed to international copyright, and its opposition was all an apathetic Congress needed to delay and postpone it until the end of the [nineteenth] century,” in John W. Tebbel, *A History of Book Publishing in the United States. Volume 1. The Creation of an Industry, 1630–1865* (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1972), 561.

a *Mobile* imprint.”<sup>37</sup> This statement indicates that Goetzel may have removed the old title page in unsold copies and tipped-in a new one with his imprint; no such example has been seen by the author. At the end of the list is Charles Dickens’s *Great Expectations*, also printed by J. Y. Thompson. Here it is noted as being “in press,” and by late April 1863, the book was on the library table of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*. While the editor noted that “We shall recur to the book” in the form of a review, no further reference to this book, in either advertisement or review, was discovered.<sup>38</sup> The lack of a review might have been due to the limited amount of time and space available for the editor to read and publish anything not directly related to the War. (It is also possible that, because of the generally poor quality of the newspapers and the microfilm perused, a review did not catch the author’s attention.)

That April Goetzel was also working on the publication of a Civil War map, a broadside. Lithographed by Robertson and drawn by T. S. Hardee, the map is titled, *The Siege of Vicksburg, Its Approaches by Yazoo Pass and Other Routes*. It is dated in the imprint, “May 1st 1863.” The status of Vicksburg, Miss., was of great concern to Mobilians as it was generally thought that if that city fell to Federal troops, Mobile would soon follow. While Vicksburg did fall in early July 1863, it was not until April 1865 that Mobile surrendered to federal troops.

In June 1863 about two months after *Great Expectations* was published, Sally Rochester Ford’s *Raids and Romance of Morgan and his Men* appeared. It was proclaimed in an advertisement placed by the firm—now known simply as S. H. Goetzel—as “the first GREAT NOVEL, Of this second war of independence...the FIRST ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK of note that this war has produced and this Confederacy issued.” Additionally the ad stated that,

On account of the scarcity of materials, we are compelled to reduce this edition to a very limited number, and it is very uncertain, for the same reason, when we might be able to publish a second, hence all those who wish to secure a copy of that historical Novel, will do well to call in time. S. H. GOETZEL MOBILE, Alabama.<sup>39</sup>

According to the bookseller, H. C. Clarke, who had recently moved his business from Vicksburg to Mobile, “Over three thousand copies sold in less than a month.”<sup>40</sup> The existence of the typographically reset, enlarged, second edition of Ford’s book, dated 1864, indicates that demand was sufficient and enough materials could be purchased to satisfy those customers who desired a copy of “The Most Popular Book of the Day!”<sup>41</sup> A case of reverse piracy, the New York city publisher, Charles B. Richardson issued a northern version of Ford’s book in 1864. The title page notes that it was “Reprinted from the Mobile Edition,” probably set from a smuggled copy of Goetzel’s first edition.<sup>42</sup>

In late 1863, S. H. Goetzel was involved in two more publications. The first was a

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37. Joseph Sabin, *Bibliotheca Americana; A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, From Its Discovery to the Present Time* (New York: J. Sabin & Sons, 1868–1881), 2:561

38. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 26 April 1863.

39. *Gulf City Home Journal*, 10 August 1863.

40. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 21 July 1863.

41. *Ibid.*

42. For example, the first sentence of the second paragraph in Chapter VIII differs in the Mobile editions (page 39 in each): the first edition ends with “1861” while the second, “1862.” In the New York edition, the same sentence ends with “1861.”

cooperative effort with Burke, Boykin & Co. of Macon, Georgia, the *Confederate States Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1864*.... It is thought that Goetzel's firm either paid a fee to the Macon firm or promised to purchase a certain number of copies to have his imprint appear on the front wrapper. According to Parrish, this almanac also shared Burke, Boykin & Co.'s imprint with six other Alabama and Georgia booksellers.

The second book, published at the end of 1863, was Major General Joseph Wheeler's *A Revised System of Cavalry Tactics for the Use of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, C. S. A.* Because the ninth edition of Hardee's *Tactics* and some copies of *Revised System* share the same binding (quarter white cloth with wallpaper sides), it is likely that these books were issued simultaneously. Comprising 404 pages in one volume, the Wheeler book is similar to Hardee's *Tactics* with the inclusion of tipped-in lithographed plates and music.

A more modest project from the firm of S. H. Goetzel was a forty-eight page schoolbook, issued in January 1864. It marked the culmination of his goal to provide southern children with southern-authored teaching materials. As early as 1844, Alexander Meek had opined: "The very [northern-written and published] text-books used in our schools and colleges, and by our law students, are filled with iniquitous sophisms and falsehoods."<sup>43</sup> It was not simply that "southern booksellers [were] literally in a state of 'peonage' to the 'barons of Cliff-street' [Harper and Bros.] and others of that ilk," but that "the books are prepared by northern men, often without practical knowledge of teaching, [and] untraveled in the United States...."<sup>44</sup> This situation caused growing anger among Southerners because northern history and geography books, at best, contained inaccurate information about the southern states, and at worst, presented southern culture and Southerners in a degrading light.

On 12 January 1864, an advertisement for S. H. Goetzel's *Chaudron's Spelling Book, Carefully Prepared for Family and School Use* by Adelaide de V. Chaudron, proclaimed that "This is really the first genuine SOUTHERN SPELLER."<sup>45</sup> This assertion is disputed by announcements about a series of southern-produced schoolbooks published in Nashville that appeared more than two years earlier; perhaps Goetzel considered his the first speller emanating from the Deep South.<sup>46</sup>

At the same time that the advertisement for Goetzel's *Chaudron's Spelling Book* was running, ones for W. G. Clark & Co.'s *Chaudron's First and Second Readers* also appeared.<sup>47</sup> Often, the two publishers' advertisements ran in the same column. As discussed below, Clark and Goetzel might have been in business together in a papermaking enterprise, making them "friendly" rivals who published complementary school texts.

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43. Alexander B. Meek, *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History; Including Orations, Sketches and Essays* (New York and Mobile: S. H. Goetzel & Co., 1857), 135–136.

44. "Southern School-Books," *De Bow's Review* 13 (September 1852): 259; quoted in Jay B. Hubbell, "Literary Nationalism in the Old South," in *American Studies in Honor of William Kenneth Boyd*, ed. David K. Jackson, 175–220 (Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries Press, 1968), 193.

45. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 12 January 1864. According to the 1850 census, thirty-three-year-old "Adalade" was married to Paul Chaudron, a Virginian; she was a New Yorker by birth. In the 1861 city directory, a widow, she is listed under her own name.

46. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 30 October 1861 and "Editor's Table," *Southern Literary Messenger* 33, no. 4 (October 1861): 320.

47. W. G. Clark was proprietor of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*. According to advertisements placed by Clark in his newspaper, the first and second *Chaudron Readers* appeared in November 1863 and were issued in second editions within a year of their initial publication. The third *Reader* appeared in September 1864.

*Chaudron's Spelling Book* was illustrated with type ornaments and stereotyped cuts commonly found in local newspapers, purchased by printers in pre-war days. The largest illustration was of a manually powered, hand-fed printing press, which fills the front flyleaf. This is an Adams-style, bed-and-platen printing press, similar to ones used to print Mobile's newspapers and books. According to Sabin, these schoolbooks were not mere picture and word books, they "inculcate strong Southern sentiments."<sup>48</sup>

Goetzel's spelling book proved very popular and was issued in several large editions. Eventually, sales would exceed the entire population of Mobile, e.g., the fifth edition carries the words "FORTIETH THOUSAND" on the wrapper. The third edition was available by August 1864, while the fourth and fifth were both published a year later in the fall of 1865, after the War.

An abiding interest, Goetzel's ideas about publishing textbooks were common knowledge more than two years before the publication of *Chaudron's Spelling Book*. A note in *DeBow's Review*, published in the fall of 1861, gave a synopsis of Goetzel's rather progressive views.

S. E. [sic] Goetzel, a bookseller of Mobile, proposes a *Convention of Southern Teachers*, to take into consideration the subject of school-books, and recommends a series which shall thence be adopted throughout the Confederacy. He will give \$100 toward the expenses of the Convention, and \$200 if it meets in Mobile. The idea is a good one, and we hope it will be carried out, until some other and larger plan shall be adopted. Mr. Goetzel says:

"I would suggest that all the teachers of the Confederate States should meet in convention, and then and there they should adopt a series of such class-books as they will recognize as the best. Each place could select its delegates to that convention, and whoever thinks himself capable of writing a school-book could send his manuscripts to that convention. If the convention adopts the mss., that shall be the text-book to the whole Confederate States for at least the ensuing five years. The convention could meet every five years, and then make changes in the text-books, if necessary, to keep step with the progress of time. The members of the convention would have to pledge themselves for themselves and for their clients who sent them as delegates, not to use any other school-books but those which had been adopted by the convention. Those mss. which will be adopted ought to be awarded with a prize, and besides that, the author will secure a regular income from his copyright."<sup>49</sup>

The paragraph quoted above was taken from a long letter from Goetzel to the editor that appeared in the 12 September 1861 issue of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*. Within a few days, two replies to Goetzel's letter regarding a convention and standardization of textbooks were published. The first was from "Geo. B. MacLellan" of Crawfordville, Miss., who essentially accused Goetzel, as a potential publisher of any such textbooks, of trying to profit from the situation.<sup>50</sup> Goetzel replied: "from the moment that I placed myself as a target before the press, that I renounced all my individual prospects, but I have done it for the benefit of my fellow

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48. Sabin, *Bibliotheca Americana*, 3:543.

49. "Editorial," *DeBow's Review* 31, nos. 4–5 (October–November 1861): 469.

50. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 20 September 1861.



citizens of this new empire.”<sup>51</sup> At this point, Joseph J. Nicholson of Spring Hill College, located just outside Mobile, weighed in: “So far as I am individually concerned, my desire is to have the *best books*—it matters not to me who makes them. . . . The question is not whether we shall have a publisher’s “monopoly,” but whether we shall be able at once to get out our own school books.”<sup>52</sup> Regardless of his zeal for the idea, however, Goetzel took nearly three years to get out his first schoolbook in January 1864; W. G. Clark & Co. published the first of his *Chaudron Readers* the previous November.

S. H. Goetzel published a more substantial book of 293 pages in February 1864. *Lady Audley’s Secret* was written by one of the most popular authors at the time, Englishwoman Mary Elizabeth Braddon. It was produced by Farrow & Dennett, another Mobile printing office, and bound pamphlet style.

In May 1864, a second collaboration between Goetzel and Chaudron resulted in a four-volume, 772-page work entitled, *Joseph II. and His Court. An Historical Novel*. Written by the popular German authoress, Luise Mühlbach (Clara Mundt), it was translated by Chaudron and printed by Farrow & Dennett. An advertisement announcing the availability of the first volume of *Joseph II.* for \$7.50 was placed on 19 May in the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*. Volume two appeared in June, three in September, but it is not known when the fourth was issued.

Dobbins states that the success of Mühlbach’s *Joseph II.* indicated a “remarkable public interest in a European novel in a time of privation. But Goetzel was an enterprising publisher.”<sup>53</sup> Goetzel’s noteworthy efforts should have garnered the praise of people like Simms, but in 1863, he wrote:

There is a Mobile publisher with whom I had some correspondence before the war, respecting a series of Southern publications; but Mess’rs [West & Johnston, Richmond] seem to have got the start of him, and as I believe that one good publisher is quite as much as we need at present.<sup>54</sup>

The 19 May 1864 advertisement for *Joseph II.* also lists two titles issued by S. H. Goetzel not previously publicized in the *Mobile Advertiser & Register* or described so far.<sup>55</sup> The first is *Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe* by George Eliot “(Miss Evans, of London)” with the imprint date of 1863. The second title was an incendiary publication, *The Confederate* by “A South Carolinian” (Rowland Gibson Hazard) also issued in 1863. It is not known exactly when these titles were available.

While he was publishing the four successive volumes of *Joseph II.* in 1864, Goetzel had two more book projects in the works. The first was *Three Months in the Southern States: April, June, 1863* by Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, issued in August 1864, just eight

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51. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 21 September 1861.

52. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 24 September 1861.

53. Charles G. Dobbins, “Old Alabama Books: A Collector’s Notes,” *Alabama Review* 29, no. 1 (January 1976): 60.

54. William Gilmore Simms to John R. Thompson, 10 January 1863; quoted in Mary C. Simms Oliphant and T. C. D. Eaves, eds., *The Letters of William Gilmore Simms. Volume IV—1858–1866* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1955), 420.

55. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 19 May 1864. Other included in the list are publishers in Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, and Macon, Georgia.

months before the end of the War. The second was the publication of another, shorter Mühlbach work, *Henry VIII. and His Court, or, Catharine Parr. An Historical Novel*. Its availability was announced by an advertisement placed in the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* on 23 December 1864, and the next day, its arrival on his table was commented upon by the editor.

HENRY EIGHTH AND HIS COURT.—This is the title of a new historical novel, just produced by the enterprising publisher, Mr. S. H. Goetzel, of the city, the first volume of which has reached us. It is from the German of L. Mühlbach, author of that very popular work “The Court of Joseph II,” and is translated by Rev. H. N. Pierce, Rector of St. John’s Church, Mobile.

When we have had leisure to read this work, we shall be better able to judge of its value, as a contribution to our somewhat scanty literature.<sup>56</sup>

An advertisement appearing on Christmas Day stated that S. H. Goetzel was “endeavoring to bring out a series of these historical Novels by Mühlbach, and others which form a new epoch in German Literature, and thus hopes, not only to promote his own interest, but also that of his fellow citizens.”<sup>57</sup> Volume two of *Henry VIII.* was available in January 1865. In 1867, D. Appleton & Co. published both Mühlbach titles with the same translations. Curiously, the copyright page of *Joseph II.* states that Goetzel registered it in 1865 in the eastern district of Louisiana, while for *Henry VIII.*, the CSA copyright information was omitted and given as entered in 1864 in the “Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Alabama.”<sup>58</sup>

For Mobile, the War ended on 12 April 1865 when the mayor surrendered the city. Except for reprinting a few editions and volumes of previously published titles, S. H. Goetzel issued no new works once the conflict ended. Later that year, he acted as an agent for the Boston Athenaeum in its mission to procure Confederate printed matter for posterity. In his introduction to Crandall, Whitehill relates the details of this commission, stating that “S. H. Goetzel and Co.” was persuaded by Charles H. Poole to advertise in the local newspapers for imprints without mentioning the “Boston Athenaeum.”<sup>59</sup> On 11 November, Poole reported that

Mr. Goetzel is a publisher himself of strong Confederate proclivities, and aids us from a desire to secure to the future Macaulay material for an impartial history. Of course I put it on that ground, the only one which induces their aid. I suppose the cost of what we have in prospect not including newspaper files will be from one to two hundred dollars....I advanced Mr. Goetzel \$100 when I made the proposition for his help, which I knew to be valuable, and bespoke his own publications, some of them imprints and others translations, printed in Mobile. Some of the most violent publications of the war were printed here, and a whole edition of 2000 copies of “Confederate” a savage pamphlet, was consigned to the flames by Mr. G. on the capture of the city. I shall try to get a stray

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56. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 24 December 1864.

57. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 25 December 1864.

58. Luise Mühlbach, *Henry VIII. and His Court; or, Catharine Parr. An Historical Novel* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1867), copyright page.

59. Walter M. Whitehill, introduction to *Confederate Imprints: A Checklist Based Principally on the Collection of the Boston Athenaeum*, by Marjorie Lyle Crandall (Boston: Boston Athenaeum, 1955), xvii–xviii.

copy however. [footnote] Many of these things are tedious reading, but serve to show the bent of the Southern mind.<sup>60</sup>

Whitehill also stated that the Boston Athenaeum's holdings of the *Army Argus and Crisis* and the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* were the result of Goetzel's advertising, as well as "62 books and pamphlets and 16 pieces of sheet music" sent north in late November 1865.<sup>61</sup>

### **Paper Manufacturing and Wallpaper Wrappers**

Many scholars have described the text paper found in Confederate imprints, including those of S. H. Goetzel's, as "wrapping paper." This error is so pervasive in the literature that the misidentification of such paper probably originated with one author to be simply reiterated by each generation of scholars publishing evermore complete checklists. At mid-nineteenth century, wrapping paper was a cheap, coarse, yet strong material with a distinctive yellowish-brown color, made from little-processed rye straw. While much of the text paper found in Mobile's Confederate imprints probably includes some straw, this pulp was chemically processed by cooking the fiber in soda and bleaching it. It was then added to rag or raw cotton pulp and formed into a white, thin but strong paper that was used for printing both newspapers and books.

Paper was the most important material used in printed matter, and even before the War, Mobile's newspaper offices found it difficult to obtain reliable supplies from southern mills. In the decade before the War, paper was supplied through local agents to Mobile printing offices by two mills: the Tuscaloosa (Alabama) Paper Mills and the Rock Island Paper Mills, near Columbus, Georgia. While a group of prominent Mobile citizens unsuccessfully attempted to establish a papermill in Mobile in early 1849–1850 and again in 1856–1857, a Mobile mill did operate during the Civil War.<sup>62</sup>

While details are sketchy, it appears that the enterprising S. H. Goetzel went into the papermaking business during the War, primarily because the Rock Island mill could only occasionally supply paper for non-CSA-government purposes. The first advertisement referring to his new venture appeared on 10 June 1862.

#### HOME MANUFACTURED WRITING PAPER! WRITING PAPER! WRITING PAPER!

We are permanently engaged in the MANUFACTURE OF WRITING PAPER, And are now prepared to fill ORDERS for larger and smaller sizes. S. H. GOETZEL & CO., Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers. 33 [sic] Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.<sup>63</sup>

A few months after this appeared, it was noted on 17 December 1862 that

the last number or two [of *A Strange Story*] is printed on much better paper than the

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60. Charles H. Poole, report, 11 November 1866; quoted in *ibid.*, xviii. The footnote included in this quote (page xxviii) reads: "He was successful, as will be seen from no. 2716 of this catalogue. A good many copies must have been sold before the holocaust, for *The Confederate* is owned by eleven libraries reporting their holdings."

61. *Ibid.*, xviii.

62. Paper and papermaking in Mobile from 1850 through the end of the War is covered in Baker, "Press that Cotton Built," Chapter 6.

63. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 10 June 1862.

previous ones, and the paper, by the way, is of Mobile manufacture, made expressly for Mr. Goetzel. Such matters are worth noting as way [*sic*] marks of our progress towards commercial and literary independence.<sup>64</sup>

No original copies of *A Strange Story* were examined, and therefore, it has not been possible to determine how the papers differed, but it is clear from the microfilm of the Boston Athenaeum copy that signatures 8, 11, and 13 are different from later ones; a noticeable amount of strike-through from the printing ink can be seen in the former. While the quality of ink may have changed, as it was prone to, it is best to assume that the long-time editor and sometime proprietor of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* was a keen judge of paper quality.

Although a noteworthy accomplishment in wartime, the Hope Paper Mills is not mentioned by name in local newspapers until July 1864.

We have been compelled for a few days past to issue all our [newspaper] editions on paper of reduced size and most of them on paper of fine quality [writing paper?], worth much more before it was printed on than we have obtained for it afterwards.

Having only a limited quality of this paper we have necessarily had to restrict our circulation to the lowest predicable number, and hence have had to reduce the orders of dealers one-half, supposing they would prefer this to the prospect of being cut off entirely.

The cause of this difficulty was first the temporary stoppage for repairs and improvements, of the Hope Paper Mills near this city, and secondly the monopoly by the government of railroad transportation in Georgia preventing the receipt of a quantity of paper we sometime ago purchased from [Rock Island Paper?] mills in that State and which we had hoped to receive long since.

We are happy to say that we now see a fair prospect of being fully supplied with this indispensable article in a very brief period—we hope the Hope Paper Mills will get to work to-day or Monday at the farthest—and we trust that no occasion will again arise for limiting or restricting any edition of our paper. All that is within our power to do will be done to prevent it.<sup>65</sup>

Four days later, a second advertisement appeared announcing work for “two young girls” in the papermill, probably as rag pickers.<sup>66</sup> A third was placed in the *Mobile Army Argus and Crisis* in early December 1864.

#### WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES!

We are now manufacturing a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of WRITING PAPER! Which we offer for sale on very REASONABLE TERMS.

We are also manufacturing a FINE ARTICLE of BUFF ENVELOPES! for sale at LOW PRICES.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE HOPE PAPER MILLS, Corner Water street and

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64. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 17 December 1862.

65. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 3 July 1864.

66. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 7 July 1864.

Planters' Alley. Mobile, Ala.<sup>67</sup>

This advertisement was the last one found mentioning the Hope Paper Mills; the War ended just four months later. Because the Hope Paper Mills was located on Spring Hill Road, it is probable that it was housed in the ill-fated 1850s papermill. The proprietors of the Hope Paper Mills company remain unknown.<sup>68</sup> Goetzel, who had a vested interest in a reliable source of paper, is a probable candidate, as are any of the newspaper proprietors, the most likely being the owner of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, W. G. Clark, who went on to invest in two post-war, Mobile papermills.

In addition to the use of “wrapping” to describe the paper used in Confederate imprints, “wallpaper” is another. In this case, however, the description is justified. For most of the books published by Goetzel and bound in a paper wrapper from 1863 through 1865, wallpaper was used, either as a single sheet of paper that formed the cover with the title usually printed on the plain side, or as one of two or more layers of paper laminated together with an adhesive to make a stiff cover (pasteboard). During the War, luxury items, such as “wall papers and borders in great variety,” were unsalable stock gathering dust on Goetzel’s shelves.<sup>69</sup> According to Harwell, “the poor but gaudy wallpaper covers...[are] a testament of the enterprise of a bookman [Goetzel] hard pressed for materials.”<sup>70</sup> Fortunately, the base paper of most of the wallpaper wrappers examined are of good quality.

In many cases, each volume of multi-volume works, e.g., *Joseph II.* and *Henry VIII.*, were issued with wallpaper wrappers. Often, copies of these books had the wrappers ripped off for rebinding into one volume, leaving behind slight traces of color in the gutters. Figures 1–4 were photographed from a bound copy of the four volumes of *Joseph II* in the possession of a private collector. Three different wallpapers were used.

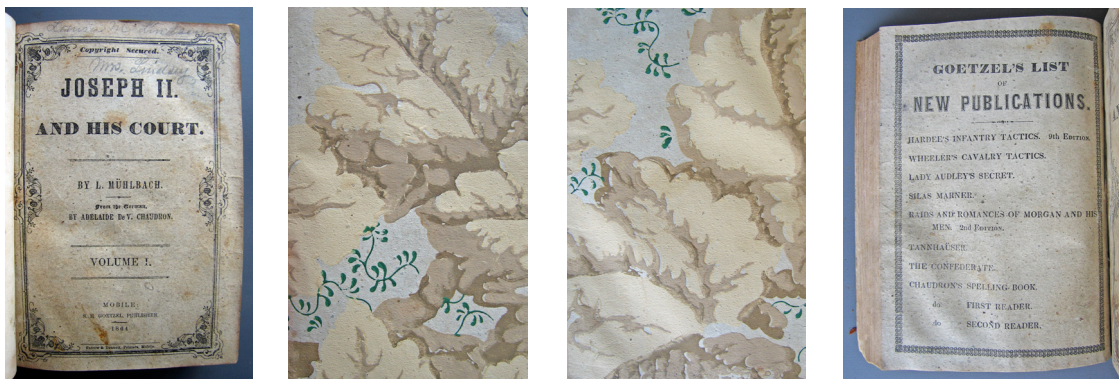


Fig. 1. Volume I wrapper: front, inside front, inside back, and back.

67. *Army Argus and Crisis*, 3 December 1864.

68. Because licenses were not necessary for businesses operating outside the city limits, it has not yet been possible to discover who the proprietors were.

69. William Walker, *The War in Nicaragua* (Mobile and New York: S. H. Goetzel & Co., 1860), list of publications at end.

70. Richard Harwell, “Confederate Imprints,” *Stechert-Hafner Book News* 8, no. 3 (April 1954): 89–91; quoted in Crandall, *Confederate Imprints*, xxv.

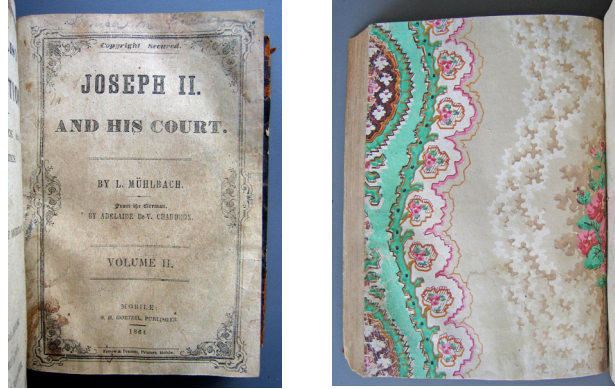


Fig. 2. Volume II wrapper: front, inside front; back missing.

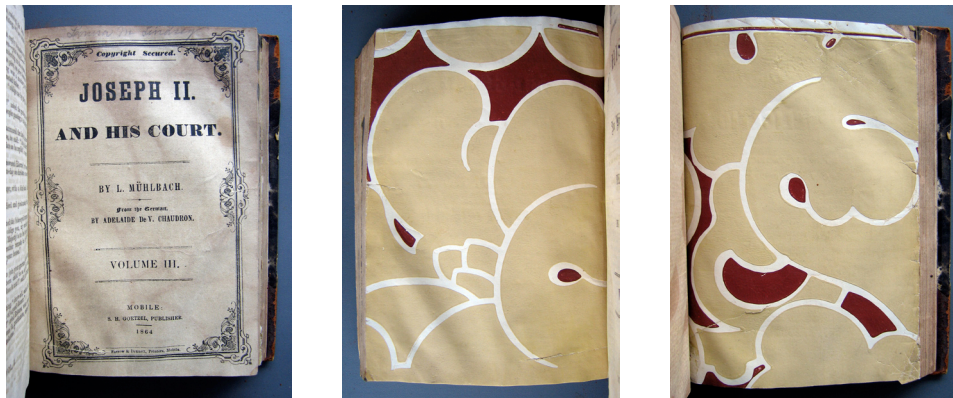


Fig. 3. Volume III wrapper: front, inside front, inside back;  
back (not shown): list of publications.

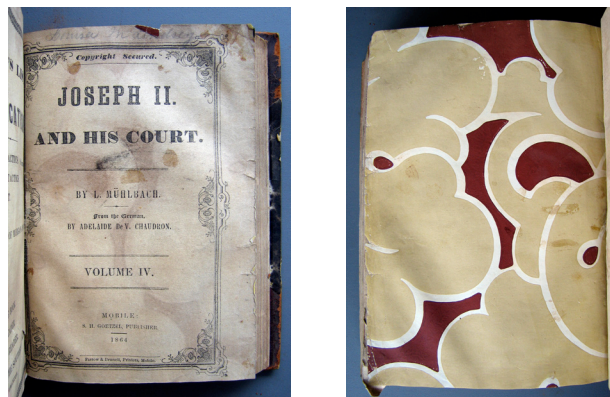


Fig. 4. Volume IV wrapper: front, inside front; back missing.

While one could assume that wallpaper had aesthetic value, its use was probably more of an embarrassment to the serious book men involved in all aspects of production—publishers, printers, and binders. According to Baxter, in addition to books published in Mobile, only two other titles are listed as being covered in wallpaper, both issued in 1863; one publisher in Raleigh and one in Richmond.<sup>71</sup>

In only three instances of which the author is aware, did Goetzel approve the use wallpaper as a permanent, decorative element of the cover. The first was the printed wrapper on Dickens's *Great Expectations* (April 1863) where the decorative side is to the outside, and the second and third for some copies of Wheeler's *Revised System* and the ninth edition of Hardee's *Tactics* bound in early 1864. This book-style binding is quarter white cloth with pasteboard sides covered in yellow, brown, and white wallpaper. The sober colors used in the wallpaper for these last bindings are in marked contrast to the brightly colored designs used for many of the "temporary" wrappers.

### **Who Was Sigmund Heinrich Goetzel?**

Most of what we know about the personal life of S. H. Goetzel is through court records. In May 1855, he appeared before Mobile's city court to declare his intention to become a naturalized citizen.<sup>72</sup> At that time, Goetzel confirmed that he was born in Austria, was thirty-seven years of age (born about 1818), and had resided in the United States for two years. Four years later, on 24 January 1859, Judge McKinstry (whose book, *The Code of Ordinances*, Goetzel had just published) declared him a naturalized citizen of the United States. The court record states that the petitioner was "of good moral character...[who] renounces all allegiances and fidelity to every foreign nation whatever and particularly the ruling powers of Austria."<sup>73</sup> Apparently, Goetzel also provided evidence to support the fact that he had been a resident of the United States for at least five years.

Additional personal and professional information appears in court records concerning Goetzel's two divorces, both of which reveal rather sordid details about his unfortunate choice of wives. On 12 July 1857 in Columbus, Miss., Goetzel married Gertrude, daughter of Thomas M. Jacobs (spelling?) of Biloxi. They had two daughters; Victoria was born in about 1858, and Elizabeth Ann(e), two years later. By April 1862, however, the couple had separated when Gertrude left her husband's house; in August, Goetzel filed for divorce. After depositions were taken from the parties, as well as from their friends and acquaintances, Goetzel was granted a divorce by the Chancery Court in spring 1863. Doubtless, because a great deal of evidence was presented that painted his wife as a prostitute, Goetzel was also given custody of both daughters.

During this divorce, wife and husband made statements concerning his business. Gertrude stated that her husband owned "a large bookstore & other property—annual receipts \$10,000...."<sup>74</sup> To repudiate this, Goetzel presented to the court a more negative description of his business.

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71. Charles N. Baxter and James M. Dearborn, *Confederate Literature. A List of Books and Newspapers, Maps, Music, and Miscellaneous Matter Printed in the South During the Confederacy, Now in the Boston Athenaeum* (Boston: The Boston Athenaeum, 1917), 104–105.

72. 21 May 1855, City Court Register, The University of South Alabama Archives.

73. 24 January 1859, City Court Register, The University of South Alabama Archives.

74. Deposition of Gertrude Goetzel, no date, p. 3. Divorce Case #2499.

Complainant is a bookseller in Mobile, has no property, (save one slave girl) or means of income, outside of his business. His business is not large, & the bulk of his stock has been, by the public troubles rendered unsalable, and is now lying on his shelves without call or demand....Complainant has during his residence in Mobile been doing business on the Capital of [Benjamin Tine], and as late as last month he made the last payment to that other, of his indebtedness [*sic*] to him; so in fact, he is now just commencing business fully upon his own account; and how long this business will yield sufficient to pay his own expenses he is not able to say. Certainly as long as the war continues but small and limited business can be expected....Complainant has recently started a new branch of his business viz: the manufactory of stationery, which has not as yet so developed itself so as to show whether it will be profitable or not in the future. This he has engaged in since the separation with his wife. If by the vicissitudes of war trade should be opened with Tennessee and Kentucky, this business would in all probability be entirely broken up, as it (stationery) could be purchased & bought thence to Mobile much cheaper than it could be made here and of better quality. The bulk of the complainant's stock at the commencement of the war was in school, law & medical books. This stock has been in no wise replenished, & as most of the schools in the country have stopped, but a very inconsiderable portion of this stock has been sold. So of the other stock named.<sup>75</sup>

Unfortunately, Goetzel had no better luck with his second wife; she turned out to be a spendthrift and worse. They met when Goetzel advertised for a governess for his two daughters. Julia B. Robertson's mother, Mrs. Mary L. Butlis (spelling? later remarried Newman) answered the advertisement, but because Goetzel could not board the widow *and* her two young daughters, she was not hired. However, a friendship developed between Goetzel, then about 45 years old, and eighteen-year-old Julia. Within a few months of his divorce, he and Julia were married on 18 July 1863; the Rev. Dr. H. N. Pierce, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church and yet-to-be translator of Mühlbach's *Henry VIII*.—presided. After a miscarriage in January 1864, Julia gave birth to their only child, Sigmund Henry, later that year.

Julia left her husband's house in June 1865, just a few months after the War ended. She immediately filed for a divorce, testifying that Goetzel, "although a man of education and intelligence, his temper is so \_\_\_\_\_able as to make him utterly regardless of [my] feelings...."<sup>76</sup> She made other accusations about physical and mental abuse on his part, but eventually the court found these to be groundless.

Between 20 and 29 June 1865, Goetzel ran a notice in the *Mobile Daily Tribune* announcing that he was closing his business. A month later, however, he announced:

S. H. GOETZEL, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER AND STATIONER,  
Still continues at his old stand, No. 37 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, and has received a new stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will offer on his old maxim, viz. "Quick Sales at Small Profits." S. H. GOETZEL<sup>77</sup>

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75. Deposition of S. H. Goetzel, 13 September 1862, pp. 3, 5; *ibid*.

76. Deposition of Julia B. Goetzel, 29 June 1865, [p. 3]. Divorce Case #2595, Julia B. Goetzel vs. Sigmund H. Goetzel, Chancery Court Records, The University of South Alabama Archives.

77. *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, 20 July 1865.



Goetzel's deposition, recorded on 17 July 1865, revealed that he had not intended to permanently close his business but needed to prevent his estranged wife from running up any more bills on his accounts. In this document, there are important details about Goetzel's personal life, as well as more information about the nature and state of his business. The first is that he had been in "feable [*sic*] health" for some years.<sup>78</sup> He was suffering from consumption (tuberculosis) and had had several severe hemorrhages over the previous two years, which confined him to his bed for weeks at a time.

Secondly, after the War, his business suffered heavy losses due to "the change of flag & currency." He also lost sixty-six bales of cotton to fire.<sup>79</sup> In addition, the "military books...are now of little or no value." Exhibits attached to the court records include evidence of substantial business debts. To nine New York city creditors, Goetzel owed almost \$5,000 plus interest accrued since 1861, and to thirteen European firms, another \$22,800 with interest to some dating back to 1854. In order to pay those debts and other European creditors, Goetzel stated that his assets included fifty-seven bales of cotton and seventeen boxes of tobacco, plus the stock in his book and stationery store.

Julia's divorce action dragged on for almost three years, until finally in March 1868, her suit was dismissed. Because Goetzel wanted full custody of his son, he filed for divorce that May; in June, he won his case. At the time, he declared that, "Until within a short time I have been engaged in the book & stationery business. At present I am not engaged in any business."<sup>80</sup> He also stated that in June 1865, Julia had abandoned him, visiting New Orleans and Chicago with "Siggy." (In 1866, she sent the two-year-old child back to his father.)

As already noted, on the copyright page of D. Appleton & Co.'s 1867 edition of *Joseph II.*, Goetzel entered a copyright in 1865 in the district court of eastern Louisiana. It may be that he followed Julia to New Orleans that year with the hope of reconciling with her and/or establishing a business and residence in a new town. If this was the plan, however, it was short-lived, as Goetzel testified in 1868 that he had lived in Mobile since Julia's abandonment in mid-1865, and as late as June 1866, his business was still listed under the "Mobile Strangers' Directory," published in the *Mobile Daily News*.<sup>81</sup>

No listing for his bookstore was found in the 1869 Mobile directory. Instead Burke & Malone, booksellers and stationers, occupied 37 Dauphin Street at Goetzel's old stand. Perusal of the 1870 census records of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia revealed no information about Goetzel or any family member. Additionally, there are no matches for "Sigmund Goetzel" in the death records for Louisiana or Alabama perused through 1890. Both Delaney and Bell state that Goetzel might have died in New Orleans in 1866, information probably based on the following quotation from Brewer's history of Alabama published in 1872.

SIGISMUND HEINRICH GOETZEL was an Austrian by birth, who came to reside in Mobile

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78. Deposition of S. H. Goetzel, 17 July 1865, [p. 2]. Divorce Case #2595.

79. These divorce records and an unrelated 1865 court case indicate that Goetzel dealt in fairly large quantities of cotton. It is intriguing to think that some of this raw cotton might have been made into paper at the Hope Paper Mills. See also Case #32324, John P. Tweed vs. S. H. Goetzel, 19 May 1865 to 15 March 1866, Circuit Court, Civil Cases, The University of South Alabama Archives.

80. Deposition of S. H. Goetzel, 11 May 1868, [1]. Divorce Case #2894, Sigmund H. Goetzel vs. Julia B. Goetzel, Chancery Court Records, The University of South Alabama Archives.

81. *Mobile Sunday Times*, 10 June 1866.

in 1853. He was a bookseller and publisher, and chaperoned the publications of Mrs. LeVert, Judge Meek, and Miss Evans [George Eliot]. He was a man of dauntless energy and enterprise. His death occurred in New Orleans about the year 1866, aged about fifty-four years.<sup>82</sup>

The only other Goetzel found—Adolph—is noted as immigrating to Rio De Janeiro, Brazil in 1851, and this might be a clue as to the whereabouts of the Goetzel family following his divorce in 1868.<sup>83</sup> After the Civil War, many Southerners, devastated by the defeat of the Confederacy and disillusioned by Reconstruction, emigrated to Brazil. It is possible that in late 1868 or early 1869, sixty-year-old Sigmund Goetzel, a twice-divorced man with three young children and ill with tuberculosis, decided to seek health and peace in another foreign land, leaving no further trace behind in his adopted one.

### List of Publications and Descriptive Bibliography

The following table lists publications with the S. H. Goetzel & Co. (1857–1863) and S. H. Goetzel (1863–1865) imprints in chronological order of the appearance of the first edition or volume. The descriptive bibliography section, which follows, gives more information about the issue dates of subsequent editions and volumes.

**Table 1. Chronological Order of Goetzel Imprints**

Month/Year	Author, <i>Short Title</i> (binding style, pages, printer, and city if not Mobile)
September 1857	Le Vert, <i>Souvenirs of Travel</i> (book, 696, John F. Trow, NYC)
October 1857	Meek, <i>Romantic Passages</i> (book, 330, French & Wheat, NYC)
October 1857	Meek, <i>Songs of the South</i> (book, 306, French & Wheat, NYC)
November 1857	Neely, <i>Discourses</i> (book, 371, A. A. Stitt, Nashville)
late? 1857	Turner, <i>The Discovery of Sir John Franklin</i> (book, 96, Farrow & Dennett)
January 1859	McKinstry, <i>The Code of Ordinances</i> (book, 440, none given)
April 1860	Walker, <i>The War in Nicaragua</i> (book, 431, none given)
ca. May 1860	Sorsby, <i>Horizontal Plowing</i> (pamphlet, 48, none given)
September 1860	Cowdin, <i>Ellen; The Fanatic's Daughter</i> (book, 202, none given)
May 1861	Hardee, W. J., <i>Rifle and Infantry Tactics</i> (pamphlet, 97, J. Y. Thompson; book, 482, J. Y. Thompson and Register Printing Office)
June 1861	*Hardee, <i>Notice</i> . (broadside, 1, J. Y. Thompson?)
ca. November 1861	* <i>Rules of Practice</i> (pamphlet, 10, unknown)
November 1862	Lytton, <i>A Strange Story</i> (pamphlet, 370, J. Y. Thompson)
early 1863	South Carolinian, A (Hazard), <i>The Confederate</i> (pamphlet, 104, Farrow & Dennett)
February 1863	Fane and Lytton, <i>Tannhäuser</i> (pamphlet, 128, Register Printing Office)
April 1863	Dickens, <i>Great Expectations</i> (pamphlet, 388, J. Y. Thompson?)

82. Willis Brewer, *Alabama. Her History, Resources, War Record, and Public Men. From 1540 to 1872* (Montgomery: Barrett & Brown, 1872), 432.

83. MyFamily.com, Inc., <http://ancestry.com/> (object name Goetzel; assessed 27 June 2005).

May 1863	Hardee, T. S., <i>Siege of Vicksburg</i> (broadside map, 1, Robertson)
? 1863	* <i>Standing Interrogatories</i> (pamphlet, 8, unknown)
June 1863	Ford, <i>Raids and Romance</i> (pamphlet, 320, J. Y. Thompson?)
mid-1863	Eliot, <i>Silas Marner</i> (pamphlet, 276, Farrow & Dennett)
December 1863	*Hardee and S. H. Goetzel & Co., <i>Memorial to the [CSA] Congress</i> (pamphlet, 6, unknown)
late 1863?	<i>Confederate States Almanac... 1864</i> (pamphlet, 20, none given, co-published with Burke, Boykin & Co., Macon, Georgia)
early 1864	Wheeler, <i>Revised System</i> (book, 404, Farrow & Dennett)
January 1864	Chaudron, <i>Chaudron's Spelling Book</i> (pamphlet, 48, none given)
February 1864	Braddon, <i>Lady Audley's Secret</i> (pamphlet, 296, Farrow & Dennett)
May 1864	Mühlbach, <i>Joseph II.</i> (pamphlet, 772, Farrow & Dennett)
August 1864	Fremantle, <i>Three Months</i> (pamphlet, 160, J. Y. Thompson?)
December 1864	Mühlbach, <i>Henry VIII.</i> (pamphlet, 286, none given)

The descriptive bibliography that follows is arranged in alphabetical order by author. The four titles listed in Table 1. marked with an \* were not examined. Most of the others were examined from original copies, and a few, from microfilm. The majority of original copies are in collections at The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In all cases, the institution is noted. When a non-original copy (microfilm, online, or other published images), sections, such as Paper, are designated as “n/a,” not available. Because the information given is based on the examination of only a very small number of copies, it should not be assumed by the reader that the artifactual descriptions are representative of any edition or volume of any Goetzel imprint. This is particularly true for the later Civil War imprints when the availability of materials, especially ink, paper, and personnel, changed from one week to the next.

In the following section, **Author** includes the name of the person(s) designated, including in some cases, pseudonyms. This is followed by the **Title** given in a format that replicates the manner in which the information is laid out on the title page; occasionally the wrapper title is given. For example: “*FOURTH EDITION—THIRTIETH THOUSAND.* / CHAUDRON’S / SPELLING BOOK, / CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR / FAMILY AND SCHOOL USE, / BY / A. De V. CHAUDRON. / [rule] / [imprint] / *FOURTH EDITION—THIRTIETH THOUSAND.*” gives each word either in lowercase, UPPERCASE, SMALL CAPITALS, and/or *italics*, along with the punctuation used. The solidus / is used to denote that the printed matter that follows is arranged on another line.

**Printer** is the next section, followed by the **Date** and **Imprint**. **Date** denotes when the title, or volume/number one of a multi-volume/number work, was first available, information taken from Mobile newspaper reviews and advertisements, prefaces, notices, and lists of publications. **Printer** and **Imprint** sections are presented in the same manner as the **Title**.

**Pages/Format** first gives the number of pages. If any unpaginated plates, maps, advertisements, or other matter are included in the book, these are noted. The format of the work is denoted as quarto (4to), octavo (8vo), twelvemo (12mo, twelves), or twenty-four-mo (24mo,

twentyfours).<sup>84</sup> Page dimension, grain direction, and printed signature numbers made it possible to estimate the imposition and the format. Occasionally, the poor condition of the binding revealed how the signatures were folded. Other useful format information came from publishers' lists that often included notations such as "12mo" and "24mo." There are a few imprints, however, whose formats remain uncertain and are designated "?" or "a variation of."

When signature numbers were printed, their notation and arrangement are noted in this section, followed by a number in parentheses indicating how many leaves are in each signature. For example, "[1] (8) through 7 (8) and 8 (4)" denotes that in signature [1] (whose number is not printed because it would often fall on the title page), there are 8 leaves. This is followed by printed signature numbers 2 through 7, each of which has 8 leaves. Signature 8 has only 4 leaves. Thus the total number of leaves is calculated by multiplying 7 signatures by 8 leaves = 56 leaves + 1 signature with 4 leaves for a total of 60 leaves or 120 pages. In this case, the format is octavo (8vo) if the book measures about 8 inches (ca. 20 cm.) high, or twenty-four-mo (24mo) if around 5 inches (ca. 12.5).

A combination of two of the same signature numbers, one with an asterisk, e.g., 2 (4) + 2\* (8) or 2\* (8) + 2 (4), indicates that a section was cut from a full sheet after printing, folded separately, and inserted into or wrapped around the remainder of the signature, as was often done for the format denoted as 12mo or twelvemo.

**Dimensions** indicate the text page size in centimeters; the height is given first. The next section is **Image/Decoration**, which includes any illustration(s) along with their reproductive technique, such as lithograph, intaglio engraving, and stereotype cuts. In addition, decorative border effects through the use of rule, type ornaments, or corner and center pieces are also described.

The typical practice of the period was not to identify a font by name but rather by point size. Therefore the **Text Point Size** is given, together with the leading used on a typical text page. These measurements were made using a type gauge, or ruler, divided into points (72 points equals approximately 1 inch). To determine the leading, the edge of a piece of paper was laid along the very top of the ascenders in a typical line, e.g., lowercase *l*, *h*, *f*, *b*, and *d*. The distance between the very bottom of the descenders in the line above, e.g., lowercase *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, and *y*, and the edge of the paper indicated the amount of leading, measured in points. (Note that for some fonts, the lowercase *t* and the capital letters are slightly below the height of other ascenders.) If there was no measurable space between the bottom of the descenders and the paper edge, the text was "set-solid" with no leading. If the leading appeared to be only one-point thick, which would be a very flimsy strip of leading, the type was probably cast on a body that had one point of additional lead below the descender, e.g., 9, cast on 10-point body.

Once the leading was determined, it was possible to determine the point size of the type by measuring the distance between the base lines of the two lines of type already measured and subtracting the leading from this number.

The **Paper** section begins with the word "wove." While no examples of true laid paper were found, the paper used in some of the later books have a "laid" surface texture. Not seen in transmitted light, this texture did not come from the paper machine wire or the dandy roll, but

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84. In Baker's "Press that Cotton Built," in Table 3. on page 366 is a incorrect listing of signature numbers in various formats taken from J. Luther Ringwalt, ed. *American Encyclopedia of Printing* (Philadelphia: Menamin & Ringwalt, 1871), 406–407. Unfortunately, Ringwalt was incorrect, and Baker regrets that she did not catch the error.

possibly from the couching felt. Because this texture was not pressed out, it may be that newly formed paper was cut into sheets, air dried, and not or lightly pressed, plated, or calendered. These unique papers may have been made in the Hope Paper Mills.

It is difficult to describe the sizing (absorbency) of the paper, and commonly, hard (not absorbent) and soft (absorbent) are used. In the case of paper made from chemically processed straw, however, the characteristic “crisp” quality of this kind of paper does not indicate that it was hard-sized.

The grain direction is also given. This characteristic was determined using three criteria: grain short: a) if the page cockles at the gutter with the undulations running perpendicular to the fore-edge, b) if the pages tend to stand up when turned, and c) if a predominately horizontal fiber “direction” can be seen when the page is illuminated by a raking light source coming from the top; grain long: a) if no cockling is seen, b) if the page tends to drape over easily when turned, and c) if examined in raking light coming from the right, the fiber “direction” runs parallel to the fore-edge.

Antebellum paper was supplied to Mobile’s news and book printing offices in two qualities: news and book. The latter was made of better materials, usually “all rag” from carefully sorted and processed linen and cotton textiles. News paper was thinner and soft- or unsized in order to allow the paper to absorb and discharge water more readily from dampened paper before, during, and after printing. During the War, news paper was made from a combination of processed rye straw with rags, raw cotton, or from straw alone. Examination of Goetzel’s later Confederate books and pamphlets reveals that news paper was typically used instead of a better-quality book paper. Occasionally, the condition of the paper is noted, for example, in Dickens’s *Great Expectations*.

**Binding** style falls into two categories. Pamphlet-style binding involved punching three holes through the collated book centered about a quarter-inch in from the spine, see Fig. 5. The text block was then side-stitched (stab-sewn) together with a thin cord and knotted at the back. It was then common to adhere a printed, paper wrapper to the spine and along the joint area on both the front and back. This construction was simple to perform and served to both hide and protect the side-stitching. Occasionally, a wrapper was used to cover a sewn-through-the-fold book, e.g., volume one of Mühlbach’s *Henry VIII*. Occasionally, thin pieces of pasteboard cut to the size of the text were side-stitched along with the text block, and the whole then covered with a printed paper wrapper, adhered overall to the pasteboard to form a stiff cover, e.g., Chaudron, *Chaudron’s Spelling Book*; Fane, *Tannhäuser*; and South Carolinian, *The Confederate*. While pamphlet style was normally used for relatively thin publications, its use during the Confederate period was extended to books of substantial thickness.

Book-style binding involved sewing each signature to the next through its fold with thread, usually on sawn-in cords or tapes with a kettle stitch at the head and tail. The sewn text block was most often placed in a case that was constructed off the book. Two pieces of card- or pasteboard a bit larger than the text size, forming the front and back covers, were flanked by a piece of thinner card used as a spine stiffener. These pieces were covered in full cloth, paper, or leather, and the edges of the covering material turned over the edge of the stiffeners. This case was then adhered to the book by pasting the first leaf of the endpapers, front and back, along with the tapes or cords used, to the inside covers. This construction was fast and cheap, but inherently weak, compared to “laced-in” board construction. “Quarter” indicates those bindings where only the spine and joint areas are covered in one material, and the remaining sides are

covered in a different one. “Half” and “three-quarter” bindings are those whose corners, in lesser and greater proportion to the spine area, are covered in one material, with the sides covered in another. Only original binding structures are described in detail in this section; the binding styles of copies examined from microfilm were often indiscernible. Collection copy abbreviations are:

BA	Boston Athenaeum (only microfilm examined)
Duke	Duke University
Hunt	Henry E. Huntington Library (only microfilm examined)
LC	Library of Congress (only microfilm examined)
Princeton	Princeton University
Rutgers	Rutgers University, New Brunswick
SI	Smithsonian Institution (only microfilm examined)
UA	University of Alabama
UGa	University of Georgia (only microfilm examined)
UMich	University of Michigan

The **Comments** section includes additional information.

Due to copyright/ownership restrictions, it is not possible to include more than a few illustrations at this time. Seemingly everyday, however, as more and more of these books are digitized, images will be viewable via the Internet. One good source is *Publishers' Binding Online, 1815–1930: The Art of the Book* (<http://bindings.lib.ua.edu/>).

*Author: Braddon, Mary Elizabeth*

Title: LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET! / BY THE AUTHOR OF “LADY LISLE,” “AURORA FLOYD,”  
“JOHN / MARCHMONT'S LEGACY,” ETC. / [imprint]

Printer: Farrow & Dennett, Printers, Mobile. [only on front wrapper]

Date: February 1864

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL. / 1864

Pages/Format: 296; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 18 (8) + 19 (4) = 148 leaves, 296 pages

Dimensions: ca. 21 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: large decorative type border in mirrored, curved segments on front wrapper

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid

Paper: n/a

Binding: BA copy: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; front wrapper title printed on verso of wallpaper decorated with large flowers on a horizontally striped background, perhaps in three colors

Comments: notice and list of publications at end

*Author: Chaudron, Adelaide de Vendel*

Title, wrapper: *FOURTH EDITION—THIRTIETH THOUSAND. / CHAUDRON'S / SPELLING BOOK, / CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR / FAMILY AND SCHOOL USE, / [wood engraving] / BY / A. De V. CHAUDRON. / [decorative rule] / [imprint] / FOURTH EDITION—THIRTIETH THOUSAND.*

*FIFTH EDITION—FORTIETH THOUSAND / CHAUDRON'S / SPELLING BOOK, / CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR / FAMILY AND SCHOOL USE, / [wood engraving] / BY / A. De V. CHAUDRON. / [decorative rule] / [imprint] / FIFTH EDITION—*

*FORTIETH THOUSAND.*

Printer: none given

Date: 4th edition: September 1865; 5th edition: ca. October 1865

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL. / 1865.

Pages/Format: 48; twelvemo, 2 signatures, no signature numbers

Dimensions: 4th ed., UA copies: 18 x 10.5 cm; 5th ed., UA copies: 18 x 10.5 cm.; 5th ed., UMich copy: 17.5 x 10.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: woodcuts, wood engravings, type ornaments, and stereotype cuts

Text Point Size: 12, cast on 13-point body?

Paper: wove, medium weight, straw shives and/or debris from raw cotton; grain short

Binding: 4th ed., UA copy 1: pamphlet: front and back covers: originally, wallpaper, decoration to outside (remnants can be seen at sewing holes) and sewn with text block, side-stitched with three holes; adhered over this is another full sheet of yellow paper (concealing the wallpaper decoration), printed on front, that covers all of the sides and spine, hides the sewing; two layers of paper plus adhesive make a stiff wrapper

4th ed., UA copy 2: pamphlet: cover paper definitely straw, wallpaper decoration on inside front and back covers

5th ed., UA, copy 1: pamphlet: front and back covers: wallpaper, decoration to outside, sewn with text block, side-stitched in three holes; adhered over this is another full sheet of thin, now-beige paper (concealing the wallpaper decoration), printed on front, completely covers the sides and spine and hides the sewing; pasteboard not as stiff as others

5th ed., UA, copy 2: pamphlet: similar to copy 1 except pasteboard made up of three sheets of paper, at least two of which are wallpaper, and sandwiched one at back is straw paper, can see wallpaper designs through the thin papers

5th ed., UMich copy: pamphlet: in very good condition; side-stitched in three holes; stiffened wrapper comprises three sheets of paper: 1) the innermost sheet, next to flyleaf, is wallpaper with the decoration to the inside (decorative fleur-de-lis pattern can be seen through the thin paper), 2) 1 piece of stiff white paper, trimmed to page size, on front and back, 3) outermost sheet is wallpaper with dark blue and red paint (decoration to inside, no pattern detectable); method: the innermost sheet was included in the side-stitching, then the stiff sheets were pasted on the outside of that first sheet, and the whole covered with outermost sheet that had the title printed on it; trimmed

Title: CONFEDERATE STATES / ALMANAC / FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD /  
1864 / BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE 4th YEAR / OF THE  
INDEPENDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE / STATES OF AMERICA. / [wavy rule] /  
CALCULATIONS MADE AT / UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. / [wavy rule] / [imprint]

Printer: none given

Date: late 1863?

Imprint: PUBLISHED FOR THE TRADE BY / BURKE, BOYKIN & CO., / MACON, GA. /  
[decorative rule] / S. H. GOETZEL, / Mobile, Ala.

Pages/Format: 20; octavo?

Dimensions: 18 x 11 cm.

Image/Decoration: stereotype cuts

Text Point Size: 7, cast on 8-point body?

Paper: wove, thin, news paper, straw?

Binding: UA copy: pamphlet: paper wrapper, side-stitched in three holes

*Author: Cowdin, Mrs. V. G.*

Title: ELLEN; / OR, / THE FANATIC'S DAUGHTER. / MRS. V. G. COWDIN. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: none given

Date: September 1860

Imprint: Mobile: / S. H. GOETZEL & COMPANY, / 33 DAUPHIN STREET. / [rule] / 1860.

Pages/Format: 202 + 4 blanks; twelvemo, signatures [1] (8) + 1\* (4) through 9 (8) = 104 leaves, 208 pages

Dimensions: 18.5 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: none

Text Point Size: 10, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, thick and dense, grain short

Binding: UA copy: book: brown cloth, bead grain pattern; front and back covers: blind-stamped, triple-ruled border; spine: Dutch? gold stamped: [ELLEN] / OR THE / FANATIC'S / DAUGHTER / [rule] / COWDIN / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [rule]; two sawn-in cords with kettle stitches, the latter some distance from head/tail; headbands: faded, striped-cloth; endpapers: yellow-dyed

Comments: offered in cloth for \$1.25

*Author: Dickens, Charles*

Title: GREAT EXPECTATIONS. / BY / CHARLES DICKENS. / ("BOZ.") / [thick/thin rule] / [imprint]

Printer: J. Y. Thompson, Printer. [only on front wrapper]

Date: April 1863

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: 388; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 24 (8) + 25 (2) = 194 leaves, 388 pages

Dimensions: 18.5 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: decorative type border with ornate corners, same used for Lytton, *A Strange Story* (November 1862); back: rule border

Text Point Size: 10, cast on 11-point body?

Paper: wove, soft, thin, news paper, grain long; UA copy: distinct difference in condition of paper found in signatures 15 and 16

Binding: UA copy: rebound with three sawn-in cords with kettle stitches

BA copy: pamphlet: "spiny worm" patterned wallpaper wrapper with title printed over decoration; wallpaper over pasteboard to make a stiffer cover?; wrapper positioned crookedly on the book, rule border on back severely cropped along the bottom

Comments: list of publications on back wrapper; offered for \$3.00

*Author: Eliot, George, pseud., "(MISS EVANS, OF LONDON)" [only on front wrapper]*

Title: SILAS MARNER, / THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE. / BY THE AUTHOR OF / "ADAM BEDE," "THE MILL ON THE FLOSS," AND / "SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE." /



[imprint]

Printer: Farrow & Dennett, Printers, Mobile. [only on front wrapper]

Date: mid- or late 1863, see Comments

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL, PUBLISHER. / 1863.

Pages/Format: 276; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 17 (8) + 18 (2) = 138 leaves, 276 pages

Dimensions: 21.5 x 13.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: decorative type border with small corners; back: rule border

Text Point Size: 11, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, soft, thin; shives from straw or raw cotton?; many inclusions, some large; news paper, grain long

Binding: Rutgers University copy: pamphlet: rebound with original binding intact; side-stitched in three holes; wallpaper wrapper design (border or dado?) is series of horizontal, large plain and dashed lines in white lead (some grey lead sulfide discoloration), browns, rusts, yellows, and grays

BA copy: same wallpaper wrapper and sewing as Rutgers copy

Comments: noted as being "in press" in list of publications in first edition of Ford, issued June 1863, and in the list of publications at the end of Wheeler, issued in early 1864; nice typography: greater proportion of white space around the text block and more leading compared to other books of this period; list of publications on back wrapper; Rutgers copy: first signature well-printed; most other signatures stained within textblock due to too-rich oil-based ink; paper wrinkled and gouged before printing

*Author: Fane, Julian H. C. and Edward R. Bulwer Lytton*

Title: TANNHÄUSER; / OR, / the Battle of the Bards. / A Poem. / BY / NEVILLE TEMPLE AND EDWARD TREVOR. / [imprint]

Printer: MOBILE, ALA.: PRINTED AT THE REGISTER & ADVERTISER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE. [facing title page]

Date: February 1863

Imprint: MOBILE: / PUBLISHED BY S. H. GOETZEL & CO., 33 DAUPHIN STREET. / 1863.

Pages/Format: 128; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 7 (8) and 8 (8) = 64 leaves, 128 pages

Dimensions: 21.5 x 14 cm.; 22 x 14 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: rectangular and oval decorative type borders

Text Point Size: Publishers' Note: 7 and 10 points; text: 12 points, with leading ranging between 14 and 16 points

Paper: wove, thick, processed straw?, grain long

Binding: UA, copies 1 and 2: pamphlet: front and back covers: pasteboard made of three sheets of paper; front: light brown paper with TANNHÄUSER, facing fore-edge; adhered to the same reddish-brown straw paper used for *The Confederate*, and backed with a piece of plain, white paper; in this binding, only the coated paper was adhered to the spine, meaning that the side-stitching in three holes included the inside two layers of "board," and, once sewn, the whole covered with the outside paper; horizontal brown streaks seen on cover from adhesive brush strokes; one leaf attached during sewing to front and back of text block; stiffer covers than Copy 4, perhaps a different adhesive used

UA, copy 3: same as above in a library binding

UA, copy 4: pamphlet: same as copies 1 and 2, except covers not as stiff

UMich copy: pamphlet: similar to UA copies 1 and 2

Comments: list of publications printed on last page; offered for \$2.50

*Author: Ford, Sally Rochester*

Title: RAIDS / AND / ROMANCE / OF / MORGAN AND HIS MEN, / BY / SALLY  
ROCHESTER FORD, / Author of "Grace Truman," "Mary Bunyan," "Romance of Free  
Masonry," / &c. &c. &c. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: [John Y. Thompson?, see 2d edition]

Date: June 1863

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: 320; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 20 (8) = 160 leaves, 320 pages

Dimensions: ca. 21 x 11.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: none

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid?

Paper: n/a

Binding: BA copy: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes

Comments: signature numbers are disproportionately large; list of publications at end

*Author: Ford, Sally Rochester*

Title: RAIDS / AND / ROMANCE / OF / MORGAN AND HIS MEN, / BY / SALLY  
ROCHESTER FORD. / Author of "Grace Truman," "Mary Bunyan," "Romance of Free  
Masonry." / &c., &c., &c. / [wavy rule] / SECOND EDITION. / [wavy rule] / [imprint]

Printer: [John Y. Thompson?, see Image/Decoration]

Date: March 1864

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL. / [dotted rule] / 1864.

Pages/Format: 336; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 21 (8) = 168 leaves, 336 pages

Dimensions: 21.5 x 13.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: simple rule border with center and corner pieces, same used  
for Hardee's *Tactics*, first octavo edition, printed by Thompson

Text Point Size: 9, cast on 10-point body?

Paper: wove, thin, crisp, shives and debris from straw? and raw cotton?, grain long; color ranges  
from off white to brownish

Binding: UMich copy: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; wallpaper wrapper with plain side  
out; decoration: red, pink, and blue flowers on pink and blue bands of color; much of  
wallpaper on spine missing

BA copy: pamphlet: appears to be the same style and wallpaper as UMich copy

Comments: 2d edition has 12 more text pages than 1st and page size is wider; printing/ink  
quality ranges from weak to clear with some discoloration in text block area on a few, but  
not all, signatures; notice in Braddon's *Lady Audley's Secret* announces that 2d edition of  
Ford is "revised and expanded" and to be published by 1 March 1864; offered for \$3.50

*Author: Fremantle, Arthur James Lyon*

Title: THREE MONTHS / IN / THE SOUTHERN STATES: / APRIL, JUNE, 1863. / BY /  
LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE, / COLDSTREAM GUARDS. / [rule] / [imprint]

Printer: [John Y. Thompson?, see Image/Decoration]

Date: August 1864

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL. / [dotted rule] / 1864.

Pages/Format: 158 + 2 blanks; octavo, signature numbers [1] (8) through 10 (8) = 80 leaves, 160 pages

Dimensions: 20 x 13.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: same simple border used for 2d ed. of Ford and 1st ed., octavo of Hardee's *Tactics* but with additional decoration in the form of two sprays of leaves and fan-shaped flowers (?) inside each corner

Text Point Size: 9, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, thin, news paper with shives from straw?, debris from raw cotton?, grain long; "laid" surface texture

Binding: UA copy: rebound; pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; original pasteboard covers: paper layers from inside out: yellow-dyed paper, bright orange (vermilion?) coated strip to serve as spine (coated endpaper? wallpaper?), glued to outside of yellow paper; on top of this, on outside, were pasted two sheets (front and back) of grayish-brown paper on top of orange strip; this "case" was then creased and glued? to the spine and onto the joint areas; back endpaper adhered over sewing

UMich, Clements Library copy: binding slightly different from UA copy: side-stitched in three holes with wallpaper wrapper, decoration to inside, now largely missing, color remnants are blue, pink, and red; for an illustration of the wallpaper wrapper on the University of Georgia copy (and possibly on this copy), see Richard B. Harwell, *In Tall Cotton: The 200 Most Important Confederate Books for the Reader, Researcher, and Collector* (Austin, Texas: Jenkins Publishing Co. and Frontier America Corp., 1978), 24

UMich, Special Collections copy: pamphlet: rebound with original construction extant: similar to Clements copy (and University of Georgia copy?) except a different wallpaper: glazed, white single-coated paper with large, white flower shapes over-printed in brown and gray, outlined in matte blue

*Author: Hardee, T. S.* "DEL." [delineated by, drawn by]

Title: THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, / ITS APPROACHES BY YAZOO PASS AND OTHER ROUTES.

Printer: W. R. Robertson, Mobile, Ala. Lith.

Date: May 1863

Imprint: Published by S. H. Goetzel & Co. Mobile, Ala. May 1<sup>st</sup> 1863.

Pages/Format: 1, map, broadside

Dimensions: ca. 41 x 29.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: lithograph

Text Point Size: n/a

Paper: faded blue paper, perhaps a sheet of imported writing paper?

Binding: none

Comments: examined copies: BA copy; color image of Library of Congress copy, <http://memory.loc.gov/> (object name Siege of Vicksburg); reproduction in Delaney, "Goetzel of Mobile," 143

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [dotted rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / COL. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY,

/ [double rule] / FIRST EDITION. / [double rule] / VOL. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE  
SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [decorative  
rule] / [imprint]

Printers: [John Y. Thompson]

Date: May 1861 [BA copy, inscribed on front wrapper: “[Co]mpliments of the Publisher / May  
22d”]

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [dotted rule] / FIRST YEAR OF THE  
CONFEDERACY.

Pages/Format: 97 (paginated with front wrapper as 1); octavo, signatures [1] (9) through 6 (7) =  
48 leaves, 96 pages; no plates or music

Dimensions: ca. 20.75 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: simple rule border with center and corner pieces, same used  
for Ford, *Raids and Romance* (2d ed., 1864)

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid

Paper: n/a; manufactured by Rock Island Paper Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Binding: BA copy: pamphlet: plain paper wrapper; side-stitched in three holes

Comments: BA copy has a few pages of MS additions made by author (?); Vol. II not examined;  
offered at 2 vols., 8vo for \$2.00 and 1 vol., 8vo, “either 1st. or 2d [edition] separate” for  
\$1.00, information found in list of publications, opposite title page of Vol. II, 3d edition

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [wavy rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY  
TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / COL. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY.  
/ [rule] / [FIRST EDITION.] / [rule] / VOL. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND  
COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [rule] / [imprint]

THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS,  
/ REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / COL. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] /  
FIRST EDITION. / [rule] / Vol. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule]  
/ [imprint]

Printers: [John Y. Thompson (Vol. I?) and the Register Printing Office (Vol. II?)]

Date: May 1861

Imprint: Vol. I: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / FIRST YEAR / OF THE  
CONFEDERACY.

Vol. II: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [dotted rule] / FIRST YEAR OF THE  
CONFEDERACY.

Pages/Format: Volume I: 250 + 2 blanks (pagination includes 20 pages of music) + 32 tipped-  
in plates, one folded; twenty-four-mo, signatures [1\*] (4) + 2\* (8) through 15\* (8) =  
116 leaves, 232 text pages; music printed separately, cut and folded, and inserted into  
signature 15; Volume II: 232 + 35 tipped-in plates; twenty-four-mo, signatures [1] (8)  
through 14 (8) and 15 (4) = 116 leaves, 232 pages

Dimensions: ca. 12.5 x 8.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: lithographed plates and music by William R. Robertson

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid; Vol. I font is wider and shorter on the body, especially the shorter  
lowercase *t*, compared to Vol. II, indicating that the two printing offices were setting

differently; by 4 or 5th edition, same font used as for 1st ed. of Vol. II; Baker, "The Press that Cotton Built," 396, incorrectly states that the font used in 3rd ed. of Vol. I was the original and that one in 9th ed. was new; error based on too few editions examined at that time

Paper: n/a

Binding: BA copy, Vol. I and UGa copy, Vol. II: n/a (book)

Comments: the use of signature numbers with an \* and ones without differentiated between the two printing offices; later, this same system was used by one printer responsible for both volumes to aid in collation and binding; offered at 2 vols., 24mo for \$2.50

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [dotted rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / COL. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY, / [double rule] / SECOND EDITION. / [double rule] / VOL. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printers: [J. Y. Thompson]

Date: 1861

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [dotted rule] / FIRST YEAR OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Pages/Format: 95 (paginated with front wrapper as 1); octavo, signatures [1] (9) + 2 (8) through 7 (2) = 51 leaves, 102 pages; no music; 32 tipped-in plates (including one folded, not numbered)

Dimensions: 20.25 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: lithograph plates by William R. Robertson

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid

Paper: n/a

Binding: BA copy: n/a (pamphlet)

Comments: plates are also numbered with the text pages which correspond with the pages in the 24mo volumes, but used in this edition as well; appears to be the same typesetting as 1st ed., octavo, Vol. I; Vol. II not examined

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [wavy rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / COL. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] / [SECOND EDITION.] / [rule] / VOL. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. □ [rule] / [imprint]

...[rule] / SECOND EDITION. / [rule] / VOL. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Same as 24mo, 1st edition

Binding: UA copy: book: quarter brown leather with pasteboard sides covered in brown cloth, horizontal morocco grain pattern; spine, gold tooled: HARDEE'S / INFANTRY / VOL. I.; two sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; rounded and backed with tight back; endpapers: faded yellow

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [wavy rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / BRIG. GEN. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] / [THIRD EDITION.] / [rule] / VOL. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [rule] / [imprint]

... [rule] / THIRD EDITION. / [rule] / Vol. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Same as 24mo, 1st and 2d editions

Binding: UA copy: book: quarter red leather with pasteboard sides covered in blue cloth, diagonal wave grain pattern; spine, gold-tooled: HARDEE'S / INFANTRY / VOL. I.; two sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; rounded/backed with tight back; endpapers: text  
BA's copy: book: "half-roan"<sup>85</sup>

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / BRIG. GEN. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] / FIFTH EDITION. / [rule] / Vol. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

... / Vol. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: [Register Printing Office?, see Comments]

Same as 24mo, 1st through 3d editions; 4th and 6th editions not examined

Binding: BA copy, Vol. 1: n/a (book); Hunt copy, Vol. II: n/a (book)

Comments: because same font used in both Vols. I and II and same title page layout, by this edition, one printing office had taken over the production of both volumes, probably the Register Printing Office

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / MAJ. GEN. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] / SEVENTH EDITION. / [rule] / VOL. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

... / Vol. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printers: [Register Printing Office?]

Date: 1863

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. G. [*sic*, on both volumes] GOETZEL & CO. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: Volume I: 230 + 32 tipped-in plates; twenty-four-mo, signatures 1 (4) + 2 (8) through 15 (7) = 115 leaves, 230 pages (no music in this or subsequent editions, see Comments); Volume II: 232 + 35 tipped-in plates; twenty-four-mo, signatures [1] (8) through 3 (8) then 4\* (8) through 15\* (4) = 116 leaves, 232 pages

Dimensions: ca. 12.5 x 8.5 cm.

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85. Baxter, *Confederate Literature*, 103.

Image/Decoration: lithograph plates by William R. Robertson

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid

Paper: n/a

Binding: BA copy: n/a (book)

Comments: because there is no music, the text pages that included the list of music titles were omitted and the subsequent text pages were renumbered; on page [3], a copyright “NOTICE.” appears, signed: “W. J. Hardee, Colonel Confederate States Army. Fort Morgan, June 18th, 1861.”; this is probably the same broadside listed in Parrish, given as measuring 12.5 x 7.5 cm.; two-page list of publications at end of Vol. I

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / MAJ. GEN. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] / EIGHTH EDITION. / [rule] / Vol. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

... / Vol. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Same as 24mo, 7th edition

Binding: BA copy: book: “cloth”<sup>86</sup>

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: THE ONLY COPY-RIGHT EDITION. / [rule] / RIFLE / AND / INFANTRY TACTICS, / REVISED AND IMPROVED / BY / LIEUT. GEN. W. J. HARDEE, C. S. ARMY. / [rule] / NINTH EDITION. / [rule] / Vol. I. / SCHOOLS OF THE SOLIDER AND COMPANY; / INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

... / Vol. II. / SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printers: [Register Printing Office?]

Date: ca. May 1864, see Comments

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: Volume I: 228 + 32 tipped-in plates; twenty-four-mo, signatures [1\*] (4) + 2\* (8) through 15\* (8) = 116 leaves, 232 pages (no music); Volume II: 232 + 35 tipped-in plates; twenty-four-mo, signatures [1] (8) through 15 (4) = 116 leaves, 232 pages

Dimensions: 12.5 x 8.5 cm.; folded plate: 23 x 14.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: lithograph plates printed by William R. Robertson, see Comments

Text Point Size: 8, set-solid

Paper: text and plates: wove, thin, news paper, grain short

Binding: UA copy: quarter glazed white cloth (ungrained) with wallpaper sides over pasteboard decorated with pale yellow and brown “clouds” floating on brown, thin and thick lines; white lead carbonate component of yellow has chemically changed to black and salmon colors; spine: shiny, black-coated paper label, printed in “gold” (bronze powder) ink; sewn on two sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; plates tipped-in at gutter, sometimes not carefully as adhesive has spread into text; endpapers: text

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86. Ibid.

BA copy: "cloth with wall-paper sides"<sup>87</sup>

Comments: while difficult to determine from microfilm copies, it appears that plates were periodically redrawn and lithographed over the course of many editions; two volumes of this edition offered for \$3.00 and later for \$4.00

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph*

Title: NOTICE. (broadside, see Comments, Hardee's *Tactics*, 7th edition)

Date: June 1861

*Author: Hardee, William Joseph and S. H. Goetzel & Co.*

Title: Memorial to the Congress of the Confederate States.

Printer: none given

Date: 14 December 1863

Imprint: Mobile

Pages/Format: 6

Dimensions: 24 cm.

Image/Decoration: n/a

Text Point Size: n/a

Paper: n/a

Bindings: n/a (pamphlet)

Comments: no copy examined; information from Parrish and Duke University Libraries online catalogue; copies at BA and Duke

*Author: [Hazard, Rowland Gibson], see South Carolinian, A*

*Author: Le Vert, Octavia Walton*

Title: SOUVENIRS / OF / TRAVEL. / BY / MADAME OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT. / VOL I. [II.] / [imprint]

Printer: JOHN F. TROW, / Book and Job Brinter [*sic*], / 379 B'dway, N. Y. [copyright page]

Date: September 1857

Imprints: MOBILE : / S. H. GOETZEL AND COMPANY, No. 33 DAUPHIN STREET. / NEW YORK: No. 117 FULTON STREET. / 1857.

NEW YORK: / S. H. GOETZEL AND COMPANY, No. 117 FULTON STREET. / MOBILE: No. 33 DAUPHIN STREET. / 1857.

Pages/Format: Volume I: xvi + 348 = 356 + 8 blanks; Volume II: viii + 348; twelvemo, signatures [1] (8) + 1\* (4) through 15 (8) + 15\* (3) = 179 leaves, 358 pages

Dimensions: 18.5 x 12.25 cm.

Image/Decoration: none

Text Point Size: 9, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, grain short

Bindings: UA, Vol. I, copy 2: book: dark blue cloth, diagonal morocco-grain pattern; front and back covers: blind-stamped in geometrical pattern of squares intersecting with cross

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87. Ibid.



and oval shapes, reminiscent of strapwork; spine: in ornate cartouche, gold-stamped:  
SOUVENIRS / OF / TRAVEL. / [rule] / MME. LE VERT. / [rule] / VOL. I. / GOETZEL  
& CO.; two sawn-in cords with kettles; endpapers: blue-coated

UA, Vol. II, copy 5: book: brown cloth, otherwise as Vol. I

UA, Vol. II, copy 6: book: green cloth, otherwise as Vol. I

Comments: UA copy, Vol. I: errata slip inserted between blank and contents pages, indicating it was printed from stereotype plates; the two-volume set offered in four binding styles: cloth for \$2.00; cloth, gilt for \$2.50, half morocco (also listed as half morocco, gilt) for \$4.00, and morocco, antique (also listed as Turk morocco ant. and antique) for \$6.00, presumably the last two made to order; in 1866, this title was reprinted by Carleton Publishers in New York city from stereotypes made for Mobile editions; did Le Vert or Goetzel own these plates and did she or he sell or lend them to Carleton?

*Author: Lytton, Edward George Bulwer*

Title: A STRANGE STORY. / BY / SIR E. BULWER LYTTON. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: J. Y. THOMPSON, PRINTER. [only on front wrapper]

Date: November 1862

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: 370; octavo, [1] (8) through 23 (8) + 1 leaf [tipped on?] = 185 leaves, 370 pages

Dimensions: ca. 21.5 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: decorative type border with disproportionately large and ornate inside corners, same used for Dickens, *Great Expectations* (April 1863)

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid

Paper: n/a

Binding: BA copy: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; probably plain paper wrapper; back wrapper, inside: author's note; outside: list of publications

*Author: Lytton, Sir Edward George Bulwer*

Title: A STRANGE STORY, / BY / SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, / [thick/thin rule] / SECOND EDITION. / [thin/thick rule] / [imprint]

Printer: [J.] Y. THOMPSON, PRINTER. [only on front wrapper]

Date: mid-1863 [inscription on title page: "R. J. Foster / June [?] 1/63 / Richmond Va"]

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: 370; octavo, [1] (8) through 23 (8) + 1 leaf [tipped on?] = 185 leaves, 370 pages

Dimensions: ca. 21.5 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: same as 1st edition

Text Point Size: n/a, set-solid, see Comments

Paper: n/a

Binding: Duke University copy, microfilm: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; probably plain paper wrapper

Comments: for second edition, text was reset in a font that is slightly taller and narrower on the body; author's note in same setting as first edition; offered in paper for \$2.50 and later for \$3.00

*Author: McKinstry, Alexander*

Title: THE / CODE OF ORDINANCES / OF THE / CITY OF MOBILE, / With the Charter,  
/ AND AN APPENDIX. / [decorative rule] / PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE  
MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL, / BY THE HON. ALEXANDER  
McKINSTRY. / [seal] / [imprint]

Printer: none given

Date: January 1859

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO., 37 DAUPHIN STREET. / 1859.

Pages/Format: [iv] + 444 = 448; octavo, no signature numbers

Dimensions: 23 x 14.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: electrotype? stereotype? of city council seal on title page

Text Point Size: 10, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, grain long

Binding: UA & UMich copies: book: full “sheep” over heavy boards; front and back covers:  
blind-tooled border (plain and double rule); spine: red and black leather labels, gold-  
tooled: MUNICIPAL / LAWS / MOBILE. / [rule] / 1858.; two sawn-in cords with kettle  
stitches; four false bands; headbands: cloth; endpapers: plain paper

Comments: offered for \$4.00 (cost 86 cents)

*Author: Meek, Alexander Beaufort*

Title: ROMANTIC PASSAGES / IN / SOUTHWESTERN HISTORY; / INCLUDING /  
ORATIONS, SKETCHES, AND ESSAYS. / BY A. B. MEEK, / Author of “THE RED  
EAGLE,” “SONGS AND POEMS OF THE SOUTH,” etc. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: F RENCH & WHEAT, / Printers and Stereotypers / No. 18 Ann Street New York  
[copyright page; space between *F* and *R* in “FRENCH,” *w* in “New” broken]

Date: October 1857

Imprints: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO., 33 DAUPHIN STREET. / NEW YORK:—117  
FULTON STREET. / 1857.

NEW YORK: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO., 117 FULTON STREET. / MOBILE:—33  
DAUPHIN STREET. / 1857.

Pages/Format: 330; twelvemo, no signature numbers

Dimensions: 18.5 x 12.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: none

Text Point Size: 10, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, grain short

Binding: UA, copy 5: book: faded brown cloth, vertical rib grain pattern; blind-stamped  
rule border with profile of Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville (1680–1767),  
founder of New Orleans, laurel wreathes, and the words: BIENVILLE PATER PATRIE  
underneath, signed: JF (die-stamp cutter, John Feely)<sup>88</sup>; spine: top half missing; blind-

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88. In Sue Allen and Charles Gullans, *Decorated Cloth in America: Publishers' Bindings, 1840–1910* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), Allen states that Feely designed and cut dies for book covers for New York City publishers including John F. Trow, who was the printer (and binder?) of Le Vert's *Souvenirs of Travel*.

stamped title frames, extant gold-stamping: GOETZEL & CO.; sewn on three sawn-in cords and kettle stitches; edges: plain; endpapers: yellow-dyed

UMich copy: book: blue cloth, vertical rib grain pattern; New York imprint given first; otherwise same as UA copy

Comments: offered in cloth for \$1.25

*Author: Meek, Alexander Beaufort*

Title: ROMANTIC PASSAGES / IN / SOUTHWESTERN HISTORY; / INCLUDING / ORATIONS, SKETCHES, AND ESSAYS. / BY A. B. MEEK, / Author of "THE RED EAGLE," "SONGS AND POEMS OF THE SOUTH," etc. / SECOND EDITION. [FOURTH EDITION.] / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Same as first edition

Binding: UA, copy 4, 2d ed.: book: brown cloth, otherwise same as 1st ed.; spine: gold-stamped: ROMANTIC / PASSAGES / IN / SOUTHWESTERN / HISTORY / [rule] / MEEK. / GOETZEL & CO.

UA copies, 4th ed.: same as 2d ed.

*Author: Meek, Alexander Beaufort*

Title: SONGS AND POEMS / OF / THE SOUTH. / BY A. B. MEEK, / AUTHOR OF / "THE RED EAGLE," "ROMANTIC PASSAGES IN SOUTHWESTERN HISTORY," etc. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: F RENCH & WHEAT, / Printers and Stereotypers / No. 18 Ann Street New York [copyright page; space between *F* and *R* in "FRENCH," *w* in "New" broken]

Date: October 1857

Imprint: NEW YORK: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO., 117 FULTON STREET. / MOBILE;—33 DAUPHIN STREET. / 1857.

Pages/Format: xii + 282 = 306; twelvemo, no signature numbers

Dimensions: 19 x 13 cm.

Image/Decoration: none

Text Point Size: 10, 6-point leading

Paper: wove, grain short

Binding: UA copy: book: red cloth, vertical morocco grain pattern; covers: blind-stamped image of seated woman with lyre, very much in the style of John Feely (not signed), framed by a gold-stamped rule border, whole enclosed in a blind-stamped, double-rule border; spine: gold-stamped: SONGS / AND / POEMS / OF THE / SOUTH / [rule] / MEEK. / [decorative ornament] / GOETZEL & CO.; sewn on two sawn-in cords and kettle stitches; edges, all: waxed and polished; headbands: cloth; endpapers: yellow-dyed

Comments: errata sheet tipped-on page xi, an indication of stereotype plates; Sabin notes that the format of the New York imprint is 12mo and Mobile's, 8vo; offered in three binding styles: cloth for \$1.00; cloth, gilt for \$1.25; and morocco, gilt (also listed as morocco, extra) for \$2.50, the last presumably to order

*Author: Meek, Alexander Beaufort*

Title: SONGS AND POEMS / OF / THE SOUTH. / BY A. B. MEEK, / AUTHOR OF / "The Red Eagle," "Romantic Passages in Southwestern History," etc. / SECOND

EDITION [THIRD EDITION] / [rule] / [imprint]

Same as first edition

Binding: UA, 2d ed.: deep-blue cloth, vertical rib grain pattern, otherwise same as 1st ed.

UA, copy 5, 3d ed.: red cloth, vertical morocco grain pattern, otherwise same as above

UA, 3d ed.: deep-blue cloth, vertical rib grain pattern, otherwise same as above

*Author: Mühlbach, Luise, pseud. [Mundt, Clara]*

Translator: Adelaide de Vendel Chaudron

Title: JOSEPH II. / AND HIS COURT. / An Historical Novel, / BY L. MÜHLBACH. /  
[decorative rule] / From the German, / BY ADELAIDE DeV. [De V.] CHAUDRON. /  
[double rule] / VOLUME I. [II.] [III.] [IV.] / [double rule] / [imprint]. See Figs. 1–4.

Printer: Farrow & Dennett, printers. [on copyright page]

Date: May 1864

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL, PUBLISHER. / 1864

Pages/Format: Volume I: 240; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 15 (8) = 120 leaves, 240 pages;

Volume II: 240; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 15 (8) = 120 leaves, 240 pages;

Volume III: 140; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 8 (8) and 9 (6) = 70 leaves, 140 pages;

Volume IV: 152; octavo, signatures [1] (8) through 9 (8) and [10] (4) = 76 leaves, 152 pages

Dimensions: 18.5 x 13.5 cm.; 20 x 14 cm.; 19.5 x 13.75 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrappers: rule border with simple corner and center pieces on outside of rule, more ornate center and corner pieces on inside; back: type border of spiral ribbon around pole with small corner pieces

Text Point Size: 9, set-solid

Paper: wove, thin, soft, “news” paper with shives, either straw and/or raw cotton, grain long; paper in all UMich volumes have same “laid” surface texture, especially noticeable where paper is dirty or discolored

Binding: UA copy, Vols. I–IV: pamphlets: later rebound into one book

UA copy, Vol. I: rebound, covers missing; pamphlet: originally, side-stitched in three holes; original wallpaper covers extant, front and back with decorative side to inside: row of fleur-de-lis above and below border of flowers and above this, beige, cream, brown, and green flowers and tendril design

UA copy, Vol. IV: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; fragments of original wallpaper wrapper extant, decoration in white and brick red paint; staining on title page same design as wallpaper used on UMich copy, Vol. III

UMich copy, Vol. I: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; wallpaper wrapper with decorative side to inside; row of fleur-de-lis above and below border of flowers and above this, beige, cream, brown, and green flowers and tendril design; base paper: pale bluish-green; wrapper adhered to spine only

UMich copy, Vol. II: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; wallpaper wrapper with decorative side to inside: above: design of alternating outlined cross shapes within hexagon shapes in purple and red; below: flowers and leaves in green, red, purple; base paper: white, no shives; discolored text block from ink haloing

UMich copy, Vol. III: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; wallpaper wrapper

(in very good condition) with decorative side to inside: abstract flower shapes in dark cream on a white, single-coated paper with brick red between shapes (selvage edge at top); base paper: white, no shives; discolored text block from ink halving

UMich copy, Vol. IV: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; wallpaper wrapper with decorative side to inside, mostly missing, one color appears to be green; base paper: white, no shives

Private Collector: Four volumes bound into one book. Wallpaper wrappers are mostly extant, see Figs. 1–4. Originally side-stitched in three holes, see Fig. 5 below.

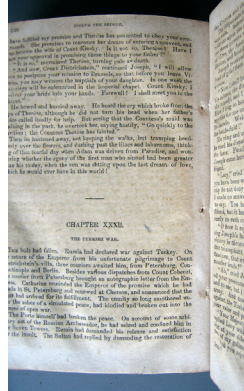


Fig. 5. Originally side-stitched in three holes.

Comments: “DeV.” on title page of Vol. I, otherwise “De V.”

Author: Mühlbach, Luise, pseud. [Mundt, Clara]

Translator: Rev. H. N. Pierce

Title: HENRY VIII. AND HIS COURT, / OR, / CATHARINE PARR. / A Historical Novel. / BY  
L. MÜHLBACH. / [decorative rule] / From the German, / BY REV. H. N. PIERCE, D. D.  
/ [double rule] / VOLUME I. [II.] / [double rule] / [imprint]

Printer: none given

Date: Volume I: December 1864; Volume II: January 1865

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL, PUBLISHER. / 1865.

Pages/Format: Volume I: 142; octavo, signature numbers [1] (8) through 9 (7) = 71 leaves, 142  
pages; Volume II: 144; octavo, signature numbers [1] (8) through 9 (8) = 72 leaves, 144  
pages

Dimensions: 20 x 14 cm.; UMich copy: trimmed to 18.5 x 13.5 cm. after contemporary rebinding  
into one book

Image/Decoration: UMich copy: front “wrapper”: type border of spiral ribbon around a pole;  
back: border of small, abstract type segments; printed in blue ink

Text Point Size: 9, set-solid

Paper: thin wove, probably news paper, grain long

Binding: UA copy, Vols. I and II: pamphlet: rebound into one book; Vol. I: title page and last  
page (p. 142), fragments of original wallpaper wrapper adhered, paint side to inside;  
title page of Vol. II not bound-in; on first page of Vol. II, a greenish tinge near the gutter  
probably from wallpaper

UA copy, Vol. II: pamphlet: side-stitched in three holes; on title and back pages, fragments of original wallpaper wrapper in bright green, white, and dark red colors

UMich copy, Vols. I and II, bound in one volume: originally, each side-stitched in three holes; for rebinding, original wallpaper wrappers were removed: wrapper on Vol. I re-used, see below; wallpaper wrapper on Vol. II removed, had light-blue shapes; both volumes disbound and sewn through the folds on three sawn-in cords and kettle stitches; spine lined with scrap from wrapper of a recycled, northern? book, printed in black ink; spine and joint areas then covered with strip of wallpaper, decorative side to inside; new front and back "wrapper," originally on Vol. I, cut out into two pieces and each sheet (crookedly) tipped-on to wallpaper strip near spine; wallpaper design is large green, amorphous shapes (similar to design used for Vols. III and IV of *Joseph II.*) on uncoated paper; shapes outlined with blue dots and red fills the surround

*Author: Neely, Philip P.*

Title: DISCOURSES / BY THE / REV. PHILIP P. NEELY, D. D. / [rule] / "Preach the word."  
—Paul. / [rule] / FIRST SERIES. / With an Introduction / BY THE / REV. J. K.  
ARMSTRONG, A. M. / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: [rule] / STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY A. A. STITT, / SOUTHERN  
METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN. / [rule] [copyright page]

Date: November 1857

Imprint: PUBLISHED BY S. H. GOETZEL & CO.: / NEW YORK, 117 FULTON STREET;  
MOBILE, 33 DAUPHIN STREET. / WOOLLEY & MOSELEY, MARION, ALA. / 1857. [UA  
copies]

... WOOLEY & MOSELY... [Duke University copy, see Comments]

Pages/Format: 371 + 3 blanks; twelvemo, [1] (4) + 1\* (8) through 16 (4) and 16\* (3) = 187  
leaves, 374 pages

Dimensions: 18.25 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: none

Text Point Size: 10, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, grain short

Binding: Duke University, original copy: book: sewn through the fold on three sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; brown cloth, vertical, fine rib grain pattern; blind-stamped covers with decorative, quatrefoil central design and corners of strapwork, surrounded by rule border; spine covered with repair tape; headbands: white and brown striped cloth; endpapers: yellow-dyed

UA, copies 1 and 2, photocopies: n/a

Comments: because broken type appears in the Duke copy but not in either UA copies, the former was printed later, indicating that the title page was re-set, correcting the spelling of the Marion, Ala. firm; offered in cloth for \$1.25

Title: *Rules of Practice under the Sequestration Act for the District Courts Confederate States, for the District of Alabama. Adopted November 1861.*

Date: November 1861

Imprint: Mobile: By S. H. Goetzel & Co., Dauphin Street. 1861.

Pages/Format: 10

Dimensions: 22 cm.

Comments: Information from Parrish and Library of Congress online catalogue; no copy examined

*Author: Sorsby, Nicholas T.*

Title: HORIZONTAL PLOWING / AND / HILL-SIDE DITCHING. / [rule] / BY NICHOLAS T. SORSBY, M.D., / OF ALABAMA. / [rule] / [imprint]

Printer: none given

Date: ca. May 1860 [Smithsonian copy stamped on page 44: "May, [sic] 14 1860."]

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / 1860.

Pages/Format: 48; in lists of publications: "12mo," no signature numbers

Dimensions: ca. 22 x 12.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: 2 diagrams of fields, probably wood engravings (by Robertson?), see Comments

Text Point Size: n/a

Paper: n/a

Binding: Smithsonian Institution copy (from microfilm, not in Smithsonian Institution online catalogue): appears to have been rebound; in lists of publications, described as "pamphlet," i.e., side-stitched in three holes with paper wrapper

Comments: from preface: "cheap edition"; on p. 45, only page number 5 is printed, 4 is handwritten; ; plates were redrawn from those in Sorsby, "An Essay on Horizontal Plowing and Hill-side Ditching" in *Transactions of the North-Carolina Society, for 1857...* (Raleigh: Holden & Wilson, 1858), 33–68; offered in paper for 50 cents

*Author: South Carolinian, A [Hazard, Rowland Gibson]*

Title: THE CONFEDERATE. / BY / A SOUTH CAROLINIAN. / "RESPICE FINEM." / [rule] / [imprint]

Printer: FARROW & DENNETT, PRINT. [printed only on wrapper]

Date: early 1863

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / [rule] / 1863.

Pages/Format: 104; variation of twelvemo?, no signature numbers

Dimensions: 19 x 12.5 cm.

Image/Decoration: front wrapper: highly decorative, type border; back: border less ornate

Text Point Size: 10, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, thin, hard; grain long; paper discolored only on pages adjacent to straw wrapping paper stiffeners

Binding: UA copy: pamphlet: two stiff sheets of straw wrapping paper, trimmed to the page size placed on the front and back of the text block and the whole side-stitched together in three holes; then the printed, thin wallpaper wrapper adhered over both the spine and the stiffeners to hide the sewing; trimmed

UMich copy: pamphlet: wallpaper design easily seen through thin paper, green and blue paint can be seen in damaged area along spine, otherwise same as UA copy

Comments: page 102: "H." printed below last line to the far right (presumably denoting Hazard as author); in Baker, "Press that Cotton Built," this work is incorrectly attributed to

William M. Bobo; offered for \$1.25

Title: *Standing Interrogatories in Prize Causes, by Authority of Hon. Wm. G. Jones, Judge of the District Court of Alabama, for the Confederate States of America.*

Imprint: Mobile: S. H. Goetzel, 1863.

Dimensions: 22 cm.

Pages/Format: 8; octavo

Comments: above information from Parrish and New York Public Library online catalogue; according to Parrish, only copy is in New York Public Library; no copy examined

*Author: Turner, Joseph Addison*

Title: THE DISCOVERY / OF / SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, / AND / OTHER POEMS. / BY / J. A. TURNER. / [imprint]

Printer: FRENCH & WHEAT, / Book and Job Printers, / 18 Ann St., N. Y. [copyright page]

Date: late? 1857; copyrighted in 1857 by author; NOTE. on page [5], dated 1 May 1857

Imprint: MOBILE AND NEW YORK: / PUBLISHED BY S. H. GOETZEL & CO., / AND WILLIAM N. WHITE, ATHENS, GA.

Pages/Format: 96 + 4 blank pages = 100; twelvemo?, no signature numbers

Dimensions: 18.5 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: decorative rule separate poems on a page

Text Point Size: 9, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, medium weight, grain short

Binding: Princeton copy: book: sewn through the fold on three sawn-in cords and kettle stitches; dark blue cloth, almost diagonal morocco grain pattern; blind-stamped on covers: large central cartouche with vines and grapes in corners, framed by rule border; on spine, gold-stamped: POEMS / BY / J.A. TURNER, set off by ruled lines and cross-shaped decorative sections; red cloth headbands; endpapers: yellow-dyed

Comments: offered in cloth for 60 cents

*Author: Walker, William*

Title: THE / WAR IN NICARAGUA. / WRITTEN BY / GEN'L WILLIAM WALKER. / [wavy rule] / WITH A COLORED MAP OF NICARAGUA. / [wavy rule] / [imprint]

Printer: none given

Date: April 1860

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / NEW-YORK: 82 WARREN-ST. / [dotted rule] / 1860.

Pages/Format: 431; twelvemo, signatures [1] (8) + 1\* (4) through 18 (8) + 18\* (4) = 216 leaves, 432 pages

Dimensions: 18.5 x 12 cm.

Image/Decoration: frontispiece: engraved portrait of "Wm. Walker," signed: "Engd. by J. C. Buttre. New York"

Text Point Size: 10, 2-point leading

Paper: wove, medium weight, all rag?, grain short; engraving on thicker wove paper, tipped-in, covered with protective tissue

Binding: UA copy: book: faded, light-red cloth, bead grain pattern; blind-stamped in



geometric pattern covering all of front and back cover, except for a intertwining floral pattern forming a border inside ruled lines; spine: gold-stamped: THE / WAR / IN / NICARAGUA / GENERAL WALKER / S. H. GOETZEL & CO.; sewn on three sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; headbands: cloth; endpapers: yellow-dyed

Comments: map folded and tipped in the back between list of publications and a blank page: COLTON'S / NICARAGUA / GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, SAN SALVADOR / & COSTA RICA. / Revised, Enlarged. —AND— / PUBLISHED BY S. H. GOETZEL & CO. / Mobile, Ala.; copyright entered by J. H. Colton & Co. in New York, 1855; map engraved and hand-colored on very thin paper; at back, list of publications, including other items for sale in Goetzel's bookstore: type, printing presses, inks; offered in two binding styles: cloth, complete for \$1.50 and half calf for \$2.50, the latter made to order?

*Author: Wheeler, Joseph*

Title: A / REVISED SYSTEM / OF / CAVALRY TACTICS, / FOR THE USE OF THE / *Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, C. S. A.* / [decorative rule] / BY / MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, / *Chief of Cavalry, Army of Tennessee, C. S. A.* / [decorative rule] / [imprint]

Printer: FARROW & DENNETT, PRINTERS. [copyright page]

Date: early 1864

Imprint: MOBILE: / S. H. GOETZEL & Co. / [rule] / 1863

Pages/Format: 404: Part I: iv + 220; Pt. II: 104; Pt. III: text: 48; music: 12; Contents at back: xiv; list of publications at end; twenty-four-mo, [0] (8) + [1] (8) through 23 (8) and 24 (4) = 196 leaves, 392 pages, plus 12 pages of music

Dimensions: 13 x 9 cm.

Image/Decoration: 38 tipped-in, lithograph plates of different dimensions, folded, and music

Text Point Size: 8, set-solid

Paper: text and plates: wove, very thin news paper, crisp; overall grayish-brown staining from alum-rosin sizing? (especially in signatures 0–4 of the UMich copy); grain short

Binding: UA copy: book: very similar to 9th edition of Hardee's *Tactics*; quarter glazed white cloth (ungrained) with wallpaper sides over pasteboard: vertical pale yellow and brown "clouds" floating on brown, thin and thick lines, running vertically; white lead carbonate component of yellow has chemically changed to black and salmon colors; spine covered with repair tape; sewn on two sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; endpapers: plain wove

UMich copy: book: quarter blue cloth (filled, ungrained) with glazed, vermilion, single-coated paper over pasteboard; sewn on two sawn-in cords with kettle stitches; spine label: dark blue coated paper printed in "gold" ink: (thin/thick/thin rule) / WHEELER'S / CAVALRY. / (thin/thick/thin rule); gold-stamped SS in square at bottom spine added about 1927

BA copy: book: "half cloth"<sup>89</sup>

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89. Baxter, *Confederate Literature*, 138.

**Cathleen A. Baker** (Ph.D. 2004, The University of Alabama) is Senior Paper Conservator at the University of Michigan Library, as well as an independent scholar and publisher. “The Enterprising S. H. Goetzl: Antebellum and Civil War Publisher in Mobile, Alabama” was enlarged from a chapter in her dissertation: “The Press that Cotton Built: Printing in Mobile, Alabama, 1850–1865.”

While an M.F.A. student in the University of Alabama’s Book Arts Program, she assisted in the hand-production of her book, *By His Own Labor: The Biography of Dard Hunter* (Red Hydra Press, 2000), as well as authored and letterpress-printed her thesis: *Endgrain Designs & Repetitions: The Pattern Papers of John DePol* (The Legacy Press, 2000).

Dr. Baker, a paper conservator and educator for forty years, is currently preparing a book titled, *From the Hand to the Machine: Nineteenth-Century American Paper and Mediums—Technologies, Materials, Characteristics, and Conservation* to be published in 2010 under her imprint, The Legacy Press (<http://www.thelegacypress.com/>), which specializes in books about the printing, paper, and bookbinding arts.