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Boston Antiquarian Book Fair 2019

AMERICANA

*The Copy of the Wayward Son:
Charles Adams' Copy of His Father's Famous Work*

1. **Adams, John: A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** London. 1787-1788. Volumes two and three only (of three). [4],451; [2],528,[36]pp. Contemporary calf, gilt morocco labels. All boards present, but front board detached from second volume and rear board detached from third volume. Lightly age-toned. Good. Lacks the first volume. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

This set bears the ownership signature of Charles Adams (1770-1800), second son of President John Adams, the author of this work. The second volume bears a presentation inscription from Charles Adams on the front pastedown. There is also an inscription on a front fly leaf of the third volume reading "Uranian Society from Charles Adams," likely in the hand of another person. Although we cannot be certain, it is quite possible that President Adams himself gave these volumes to his son, Charles.

At the age of nine Charles Adams travelled with his father and his older brother, John Quincy, to Europe, returning to America two years later. He graduated from Harvard in 1789 and moved to New York, where his father had assumed the position of George Washington's vice president. Charles lived with his parents for a time when he initially moved to New York, studied law for three years (for a brief period in the office of Alexander Hamilton), established a practice in New York in 1792, and married in 1795. Ultimately, Charles was a disappointment to his father, living a dissolute life and dying of complications of alcoholism at the age of thirty. The Uranian Society, to which these volumes were at some point given by Charles Adams, was a debating society under the auspices of Columbia College, and existed in New York from circa 1788 to circa 1794. Records show that Charles Adams was a member, and he likely donated these volumes to the Society in an effort to develop their collection of useful books. Both volumes also have the ownership signature of William Stuart, also a member of the Uranian Society, who likely acquired them when the Society disbanded.

This set lacks the first volume, and it is unlikely that we will ever know for certain whether John Adams personally presented these volumes to his young son, Charles. It is known that John Adams provided financial support to his sons, John Quincy, Charles, and Thomas, especially when they were struggling early in their professional lives. Further, biographer Joseph Ellis notes that John Adams "sold his own horses in order to purchase the most up-to-date law books for Charles." When the transfer of the seat of government caused John Adams to move to Philadelphia, he carried on a lengthy correspondence with Charles, asking his opinion on legal issues and recommending readings to further and broaden his education. It is not a wild conjecture to suppose that, having likely given Charles a copy of the book when it was initially published in a one-volume edition in London in 1787, John Adams supplied his son with these two volumes when they were published.

The second and third volumes of the complete first edition of one of the most important and widely read of the many writings of the important Revolutionary figure and second president. These second and third volumes, issued later, contain descriptions of the Italian republics of the Middle Ages as well as a lengthy analysis of "the Right Constitution of a Commonwealth." At the time Adams wrote this work he was serving as the first United States Ambassador in England, an uncomfortable position for a recent rebel, but he was ever ready to argue the American point of view. The book was popular and went through numerous editions. Its issuance as the Federal Constitutional Convention was assembling added to its popularity and resulted in several American reprintings; according to the DAB, "its timeliness gave it vogue." Later, Adams' detractors sought to find in it a hidden desire for a monarchy.

HOWES A60, "aa." SABIN 233. DAB I, p.76. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 11.

\$7500.

The British on the Gold Coast of Africa: Three Drawings

2. [African Gold Coast]: [British Colonialism]: [THREE ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES OF 19th-CENTURY BRITISH COLONIAL BUILDINGS IN PRAMPAM, GOLD COAST]. [N.p., but near present-day Prampram, Ghana. Between 1819 and 1836]. Three pencil sketches on wove paper, each approximately 7 x 10 inches. Central vertical crease to each drawing, the first two titled in a contemporary hand in pencil to verso, the third similarly titled below the image. Very good.

An attractive set of skillfully-executed original pencil sketches featuring British colonial structures in Prampram, Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) likely between 1819 and 1836. The sketches are titled in pencil, as follows: "Commandant's Residence, Pam Pram, Gold Coast," "Lower Town, Pam Pram from the Upper Town," and "Abandoned Fort at Appolonia from the Beach."

The Union Jack flies proudly in the foreground of the sketch of the Commandant's residence. Officially, Great Britain colonized the Gold Coast region from 1867 until the independence of Ghana in 1957, though the British had maintained and controlled forts along the West African coastline since long before 1867. Fort Appolonia, in the extreme southwestern corner of the country, had been a British trading and military outpost from 1691 until 1819, and then again from 1836 onwards, when it changed hands from the British, to the Dutch, then back to the British again. As such, if the artist here labeled Fort Appolonia as "Abandoned," he or she must have sketched the fort during the period it was shuttered between 1819 and 1836.

A fascinating trio of original sketches offering unique views from a rarely-visualized period in British colonial affairs in West Africa. \$2750.

Rallying the Troops in Massachusetts, November, 1776:
"...the tyrants of the earth began to transgress the sacred line of property,
and claim their fellow man as slaves...."

3. [American Revolution]: [Massachusetts General Court]: IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER 1, 1776. ORDERED, THAT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS FROM THE GENERAL COURT OF THIS STATE TO THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS WHO ARE GONE FROM THENCE AND ARE SERVING IN THE AMERICAN ARMY, BE PRINTED IN TWO THOUSAND HAND-BILLS.... [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes], Nov. 2, 1776. Broadside, 15 x 9½ inches. Several folds, minor staining, fold lines reinforced with archival tape on verso. Good.

Early November 1776 was a dark moment for the American side in the Revolution. Washington had been routed from New York, the victory at Trenton had yet to occur, and the ability of the young United States to succeed seemed questionable. This important inspirational Revolutionary War broadside, issued by the Massachusetts House of Representatives only four months after the Declaration of Independence, sought to rally the Patriot cause. The address roundly denounces Great Britain and its government in polemical language in the style of the preamble of the Declaration. It also pledges the support of the American army by the General Court of Massachusetts, emphasizes the importance of Massachusetts soldiers, and urges them to re-enlist. Massachusetts soldiers were vital in the Revolutionary War effort, practically the backbone of the Continental Army. However, desertion had become a major issue by October 1776, and this message was issued as part of an effort by the Massachusetts government to stem the tide of desertion as well as motivate new recruits for the war effort. This fiery exhortation to take up arms against the British Crown reads, in part:

"When the tyrants of the earth began to transgress the sacred line of property, and claim their fellow men as slaves, and to exercise lawless power over them, the intentions of government were subverted, war in defence of the dignity of human nature was introduced, and men began to take the field of battle on behalf of freedom....For the free exercise of liberty, more especially in the worship of that almighty Being who supported them in the greatest distress, our venerable ancestors came to this land when it was a savage and dangerous wilderness, terrible to the civilized eye. Here they toiled and bled, with the pleasing hope of their posterity's enjoying that freedom for which they encountered every difficulty, and braved every danger, and could their virtue have been inherited with the fruit of their toil, and their simplicity of manners and integrity of heart been transmitted to all their posterity, America would now have been the seat of peace and plenty. But such has been the avarice of some, and the ambition of others, amongst us, that the King and Parliament of Great-Britain have been fatally persuaded to claim this whole continent, with its three millions of inhabitants, as their own property, and to be at their disposal. In opposition to this unjustifiable claim most obviously founded in tyranny, after loyally petitioning, and dutifully remonstrating without effect, you have gallantly taken the field, and the salvation of your country, the happiness of future generations, as well as your own, depends upon your noble exertions."

The American soldiers are promised supplies and every bit of support from their new government, but warned of the dangers of desertion in the face of the impending crisis: "exert every nerve in this glorious struggle; for should you for any reason quit your posts, and disgracefully turn your backs on your enemies, wild carnage, barbarous and bloody desolation must spread like a hideous torrent over your ruined country." The document also promises glory in posterity for the Continental Army, reminding the soldiers that their names will be "honourably preferred to the end of time" and that "each generation as it rises, shall learn to speak the same of those worthies, who nobly dared to face that death and despite that danger, which stood between them and their country's happiness."

The message ends by reiterating to the soldiers that their government stands firmly behind them, promising “comfortable supplies and necessary reinforcements” during their fight for freedom, at the end of which the American army will be “crowned with a glorious victory, and return honourably from the field, bringing deliverance to distressed America.”

An eloquent entreaty from a besieged government attempting to galvanize its army, calling upon their “courage and patriotism” and promising them the immortality that awaits them at the end of their struggle. “A message of inspiration and encouragement for distribution among the troops of the State in the Northern and Southern armies” – Rosenbach. Rare. Evans lists copies at the Library of Congress, Boston Public, and New York Public. OCLC lists additional copies at AAS and the Houghton Library.

EVANS 14868. FORD 1999. CUSHING 956. ROSENBACH 14:70. OCLC 5812765.

\$17,500.

Account Book of Atlantic Trading Voyages

4. [Atlantic Trade]: [West Indies]: [ACCOUNT BOOK OF THE BRIGS NIMROD AND JASPER UNDER CAPTAIN JOHN HILL, 1826 – 1833]. [Various places, including Antwerp, London, Havana, Pensacola, and New York. 1826-1833]. Twenty-one leaves, plus two additional manuscript leaves laid in. Folio. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, manuscript label on front board. Hinges cracked, boards somewhat soiled, spine and lower corner of rear board chipped. Bookseller’s label on front pastedown. Very good.

An interesting manuscript ship’s log containing financial accounts for the brigs Nimrod and Jasper for an eight year period from 1826 to 1833, while they were under the command of a Capt. John Hill. The two ships made numerous voyages between the United States, Europe, and the Caribbean. The present log book contains accounting of expenditures for journeys from London and Marseille to New York and Norfolk in 1827; from Antwerp to London in 1828; from Philadelphia to the West Indies in 1829; from Madeira to the Turks Islands in 1831; from the West Indies to Pensacola to Havana in 1832; from the Indies to New York in 1833; and several other similar voyages. The log also contains two copies of an 1832 letter written in Havana by Hill to merchants there inquiring about the price of molasses, and a list of port charges at several major way points.

A fascinating artifact of trans-Atlantic trade in the 1820s and 1830s.

\$1500.

Ordeal in the Arctic

5. **Back, George: NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION IN H.M.S. TERROR, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY ON THE ARCTIC SHORES, IN THE YEARS 1836-37.** London. 1838. viii,456pp. plus twelve lithographed plates and folding map. Original blue cloth, boards blind-stamped, spine gilt lettered. Slightly cocked, spine and edges sunned, corners bumped. 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown. Scattered foxing. About very good.

A scarce account of Sir George Back’s 1836 expedition to complete a survey of the coastline between Regent’s Inlet and Cape Turnagain. The result was a terrible and harrowing journey. Off Cape Comfort the ship was frozen in for ten months, and then drifted up Frozen Channel. For three days she was on her beam ends, and was not completely free until four months later. On July 14, the following year, a submerged iceberg lifted the ship bodily to one side, but she was eventually righted. “Back’s narrative contains principally detailed descriptions of the ice floe, its changes and its effects on the ship, together with brief notes on those sections of the Southampton Island coast to which short visits were made. Includes lists of equipment, supplies, and personnel, mention of unusual coldness of the summer of 1836, and accounts of trading with Baffin Island Eskimos” – ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 850. HILL 44. SABIN 2617. ROSENBACH 20:43.

\$2500.

An Early Trip to the Ohio Country

6. **Beatty, Charles: THE JOURNAL OF A TWO MONTHS TOUR; WITH A VIEW OF PROMOTING RELIGION AMONG THE FRONTIER INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA [sic], AND OF INTRODUCING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE INDIANS TO THE WESTWARD OF THE ALEGH-GENY MOUNTAINS....** London. 1768. 110pp. plus one leaf of advertisements. Late 19th-century three-quarter gilt morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Boards rubbed and worn at edges. Pages lightly soiled and tanned. A very good copy, untrimmed.

The rare first edition, “quite difficult to procure complete” (Field). The Irish-born missionary was one of the most popular preachers of his day, travelling extensively in Europe as well as America. In 1760 he was sent with Duffield to observe and investigate the condition of the Indian tribes. This account, one of only a few pieces by Beatty ever to see publication, includes “the first account of Indian towns in southeast Ohio” (Howes), interviews with Indian chiefs, and encounters with Delaware Indians, whom Beatty conjectures to be descended from the Ten Tribes. “The tour of this zealous and intelligent observer to the Indian towns in Pennsylvania and Ohio, lying far beyond the frontiers, was made at a period of great interest in their history. The warriors of the Delaware and Shawnee had ravaged them with the tomahawk and firebrand for twenty years, and the Journal of the missionary is filled with notes of their awful massacres. It is very full and minute in its details of interviews with Indian chiefs, and the various phases of aboriginal life which attracted his attention” – Field. HOWES B281, “b.” VAIL 589. THOMSON 72. FIELD 102. BELL B125. JCB I:1607. WINSOR I, pp.110, 116. SABIN 4149. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 324. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 72. \$4750.

A Fine Album of Early Bermuda Photographs

7. **[Bermuda]: Lusher, N.E.: [ALBUM OF THIRTY-ONE ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING SCENES IN BERMUDA AND ELSEWHERE].** [Bermuda. ca. 1882]. Sixteen leaves, containing thirty-one mounted photographs, each approximately 7 x 9 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth, neatly rebacked and recorned in contemporary black morocco, gilt. Light wear and soiling to cards. Images generally crisp and clean. Very good plus.

A handsome 19th-century photo album which includes the work of one of the great photographers of Bermuda. Three of the images have been definitely attributed to N.E. Lusher – the first, showing the construction of a gangway to a docked vessel at St. Georges; the eighth image, showing a shaded crossroads; and the charming ninth image of a black woman and a young boy seated in a donkey cart. The remainder of the album includes a number of images of Bermuda subjects which are of a similarly high quality which suggest that they are all the work of Lusher.

Lusher apparently worked as a professional photographer from 1882 onwards, and is known for a wide range of work. His success more or less tied in with the explosion of tourism to the island that followed the first visit of Princess Louise to Bermuda in 1883. The images in the present album offer a good selection of the best of his work. They range from the reportage of the dock scenes, to the topographical images of the lighthouse and other island locations, to the true art of landscape photography, to the whimsy of images which feature the local inhabitants.

Eighteen of the photographs have been identified as images of Bermuda, while the remainder show unidentified American coastal towns, possibly Nova Scotia, including an image of a coastal fortification, possibly in Halifax. The Bermuda images include a view of the docks at St. George's; a view of the town of St. George's; a stone quarry; royal palms on the road to Paget; a donkey cart; Gibb's Hill Lighthouse; a field of Easter lilies; and stalactites, possibly in the Crystal Cave. \$10,000.

A Leaf Book of the German Bible in America

8. **[Bible in German]: THE GERMAN BIBLE IN AMERICA. WITH 25 ORIGINAL LEAVES. Introduction by Don Yoder.** New Haven; Bryn Mawr; New York. 2012. 20; 20pp. text in both English and German, plus twenty-five original leaves tipped into accompanying folders. Large folio. Fine. In a cloth clamshell box.

The German Bible in America has a long and significant history, reflective of the European culture which gave it birth, the local conditions of Pennsylvania, where it rose to its greatest heights, and the rich German-American culture created by emigrants and their descendants in the 19th-century United States. From the first American edition of a Bible in German, in 1743, through the late 19th century, numerous printers and publishers issued Bibles in various formats, ranging from large folios intended for lectern use to smaller versions for personal study. This leaf book celebrates the range and richness of these productions, indicative of the world of German culture in America in the 18th and 19th centuries, as expressed through its most widely studied text, in a series of twenty-five leaves. Each set contains two versions of the descriptive text, one in English and the other in German, with an introduction by Don Yoder, Professor Emeritus of Religious Studies, Folklore and Folk-Life at the University of Pennsylvania. Further text describes the printers of each of the leaves, the circumstances under which they were printed, and other attributes. Each leaf is enclosed in an individual folder.

The German Bible in America is issued in an edition of sixty copies, with fifty of the regular series and ten additional deluxe copies containing six extra leaves of illustrations from the illustrated Bibles included in the collection. This is one of fifty regular copies, numbered by hand. A deluxe issue, with six additional illustrated leaves, is also available for \$3500. \$1750.

Beautiful Botanical Watercolors

9. **[Botanical Watercolors]: [ALBUM OF FIFTEEN WATERCOLORS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUIT, AND A BIRD].** [American. N.d., ca. 1850]. Fifteen watercolors total, heightened with gum arabic, ranging in size from 2 x 2 inches, to 7 x 6 inches. The illustrations are bordered either by lace or gilt and affixed to colored paper, or are done on a sheet with a lithographic border. Interleaved with blank colored pages, some of them with stamped or lithographic borders. Quarto. Original morocco album, elaborately stamped in blind and gilt, expertly rebacked in matching style, a.e.g. A bit of light rubbing to extremities of boards, corners worn. Internally clean, with the colors very bright. Near fine. In a half morocco and cloth slipcase and chemise.

A lovely album of quite accomplished amateur watercolors depicting plants, flowers, fruit, and a bird. The style of the album binding is American, as are some of the tree leaves illustrated, but neither the album nor any of the illustrations are signed. It is evidently the work of a talented amateur, skilled in the use of watercolors. Each illustration has been carefully highlighted with gum arabic in order to heighten certain colors or shades. Among the images is a bouquet of autumnal oak leaves, a branch of plums, a group of cherries, a rose, pansies, and several other plants and flowers. One of the largest and most striking illustrations is of a bird perched upon a leafy branch with blue coloring on its head and back, brown feathers at the tips of its wings, and a white belly. A very appealing example of the mid-Victorian fashion for creating personal albums of artistic renderings of nature. \$4500.

First of the Andros Tracts

10. **Byfield, Nathaniel: AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN NEW-ENGLAND. TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF THE GENTLEMEN, MERCHANTS, AND INHABITANTS OF BOSTON, AND THE COUNTRY ADJACENT. APRIL 18, 1689.** London. 1689. 20pp. Small quarto. 20th-century brown morocco, spine gilt. Modern bookplate of Frederick B. Adams, Jr. on front pastedown. Internally clean. Near fine.

A most important work for the history of New England. Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of Massachusetts appointed by Charles II, was overthrown in the spring of 1689 because of his harsh and overbearing rule. This pamphlet explains the position of those who removed him from power and their protestations of loyalty to the British Crown. Following Byfield's text is a printing of Increase Mather's THE DECLARATION OF THE GENTLEMEN..., on pages 7-19. Page 20 prints a letter to Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of the Dominion of New England, written and signed in type by prominent Boston citizens on April 18, 1689, demanding the surrender of the government. Scarce. CHURCH 708. SABIN 9708. ESTC R17463. WING B6379. \$12,500.

*Scheme of a Constitution for Canada:
French Revolutionary Sentiment Spreads*

11. **[Canada]: SUPPLEMENT TO THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. Num. 1331. [with:] SUPPLEMENT...Num. 1333. [with:] SUPPLEMENT... Num. 1334. [with:] SUPPLEMENT...Num. 1335.** Quebec: Samuel Nielson, Feb. 3, 10, 17, & 24, 1791. Four issues: [2];[2];[4];[4]pp. Printed in double-column format in parallel English and French. Folio. Slightly ragged on left margin. Very good.

This extraordinary series of supplements to the QUEBEC GAZETTE demonstrates the extent to which feeling for the French Revolution had permeated the French population of Canada, and the degree to which the British government was prepared to tolerate the expression of such Revolutionary sentiments. Most of the text of each issue (all of the first two and part of the third and fourth) is devoted to a long "Scheme of a Constitution," extracted from a late French publication entitled "Les Actes des Apotres." While recognizing monarchy as the necessary executive branch, the text calls for a balance of power between the courts, legislatures, and executive. A surprising and interesting series to find published in Canada at this time, in the same year that the Constitutional Act granted the first representative government to Canada. Not listed separately by Tremaine, nor are supplements recorded in the appendix devoted to the ...GAZETTE; however, she notes two runs which include "almost all" of the supplements. \$4500.

The Elephant and the Donkey

12. **[Civil War]: JEFF. SEES THE ELEPHANT [caption title].** Hartford: E.B. & E.C. Kellogg, [ca. 1861-1862]. Colored lithograph, 10 x 14 inches. Sheet slightly trimmed. One-inch closed tear in upper edge, small chip in lower right corner (both beneath the mat). Colors very vibrant. Very good. Matted.

A rare, significant, and humorous political cartoon satirizing the Confederacy, and quite likely the first instance in which an elephant and a donkey were used to symbolize competing political entities in the United States.

The Union is symbolized by a powerful elephant, who wears a blue coat and shoes and stockings decorated in the manner of the American flag. He carries the Constitution in his pocket and holds a sword in his right hand while eight cannons protrude from his waistcoat. Behind him are more cannons, a pile of cannonballs, the flag, and the U.S. Capitol. The elephant stares at a donkey in the left side of the image. The donkey, dressed as a dandy and symbolizing Jefferson Davis, raises a monocle to peer at the elephant. He holds a plumed helmet decorated with a skull and crossbones. Behind the donkey stands an army of donkeys, carrying rakes, pitchforks, brooms, and scythes. A gallows in the background between the elephant and the donkey portends a bleak future for the Confederacy. The phrase "seeing the elephant" gained popularity during the California Gold Rush and meant "seeing it all." In this instance, Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy see the full array of Union might.

The Kelloggs share the imprint with George Whiting of New York, but the print is very clearly the work of the Kellogg brothers. The Kelloggs were one of the major American printmaking firms of the 19th century, and their operation and output closely resembled that of Currier & Ives. "During the war, [the Kelloggs] produced a series of remarkable prints that have received little attention. These colorful cartoons with delightful animal figures in graphically clever designs are very different from those published by other American lithographers during the war. The Kellogg prints are today quite rare, but they are well worth bringing into the limelight" – Lane. Lane notes a total of nine recorded Civil War cartoons issued by the Kelloggs, all of them incorporating animals into the image.

Not in Reilly's catalogue of American political prints in the Library of Congress. Not in Nelly, Holzer and Boritt's studies of prints depicting the Union and the Confederacy. OCLC locates only a single copy, at the American Antiquarian Society. There is also a copy at the St. Louis Mercantile Library. Rare, and a fascinating Civil War satirical print. WEITENKAMPF, p.129. OCLC 191119953. Christopher Lane, "The Kellogg Menagerie of Civil War Cartoons" in THE MAGAZINE ANTIQUES, July 2006. Finlay, PICTURING VICTORIAN AMERICA, PRINTS BY THE KELLOGG BROTHERS 455. \$3750.

Extracts from a Union Soldier's Letters

13. [Civil War]: Hicks, David F.: **EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN WHILE IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND THE ARMY OF THE GULF, DURING "OUR CIVIL WAR"** [manuscript title]. [N.p., likely Massachusetts. ca. 1866]. 121pp. Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards. Tape reinforcements at spine ends. Internally clean. Very good.

An intriguing post-Civil War journal of transcribed letters and extracts of documents, containing assorted anecdotes and reminiscences relating to Union soldier David F. Hicks. Most of the contents were transcribed by Hicks' wife, though it seems to have been a collaborative effort with a couple of different hands in evidence. A summary by Mrs. Hicks on pages 68-69 gives a fine overview of Hicks' career. Sgt. David F. Hicks served in Co. B, 13th Reg., Massachusetts Volunteers. He enlisted at the start of the war in April 1861 and was mustered out in July 1864 as a lieutenant, after much illness and being wounded in battle multiple times. Towards the end of his service Hicks was with the 7th Infantry Corps d'Afrique, Ullman's Brigade, which was subsequently consolidated as the 79th Reg. Colored Infantry.

The journal does not cover all aspects of his army life, such as the battles of South Mountain and Chantilly, nor does it include letters from 1861. It does include personal descriptions of numerous battles, including Aquia Creek, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the Siege of Port Hudson. There are also references to Warrenton, Winchester, and Harper's Ferry. Hicks apparently liked generals Banks, Hooker, and Burnside, in addition to his idol, McClellan, but spoke ill of Pope and Porter. Before being discharged he spent some time in New Orleans (avoiding Confederate guerillas) and Texas, where he engaged in recruiting. Hicks took disability in 1866 and died shortly thereafter. The entries for the present notebook run from Jan. 30, 1862 to Dec. 8, 1863 and detail the sweep of Hicks' experience in the war. A sampling of extracts from the letters are as follows:

- 1) Camp near Fredericksburg, May 24, 1862. "Old Abe was here yesterday with Sec. Stanton. He reviewed the whole corps. He looks like his pictures only thinner..."
- 2) Sharpsburg / Battle of Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862. "We had a very severe battle yesterday.... Our brigade commenced the attack and stood nobly. They suffered terribly....I had one ball through the waist of my coat, two through my dipper and a spent ball hit me on the head and I had my gun shot away in my hand. I fired all my ammunition and borrowed all I could..."
- 3) Camp near Falmouth / Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 17, 1862. "We fought another great battle and I have escaped unhurt....[O]ur whole army retreated across to this side of the Rappahannock. The result of this battle is the loss of 15,000 men killed and wounded and the knowledge that the enemy have quite as large an army as our own, in front of us, and that they are posted in an almost impregnable position...."
- 4) Port Hudson, July 24, 1863. "In order to get a negro to do anything small or great, you have to lecture him half an hour in order to give him a new set of brains, and then use force to make him do it. They will make valuable auxiliaries to help garrison a fort and work on fortifications and in a siege, but for an active army in the field...they are not worth shucks....[L]eave them to themselves, they would loll around till they actually saw the danger, then they would run and leave all they possessed."
- 5) New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1863. "I wrote to M a few days ago when on my way to Texas. I returned from there yesterday. I had a very pleasant time on the voyage there and back....We landed at Matagorda Bay, where the fort of the Texas Army now is. There is a fine fort there mounting 8 guns which the Rebels abandoned upon the approach of our forces. This place will be the base of operations against Galveston. It will probably take a month to organize the Army for the attack. When Galveston falls Texas is gone up. It is thought it will be an easy conquest."

Mrs. Hicks spends five pages towards the end of the journal (pp.106-110) summarizing her husband's last few months in the army, writing in the third person. Apparently the time spent in the Army of the Gulf was fatal to him, as the effects of malaria, fever, and ague resulted in his death from complications of heart disease after his discharge. This journal was assembled as a memorial to him and a respectful tribute to his service in a noble cause.

A notebook containing extracts of letters and documents from a Union soldier who spent considerable time in the western theater during the Civil War. \$3000.

The Rare Gilt-Edged Issue

14. [Clemens, Samuel L.]: **LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By "Mark Twain."** Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1883. 624pp. plus frontispiece and plates. In-text illustrations. Large octavo. Brown cloth, elaborately decorated in gilt and black, a.e.g. Spine ends very slightly worn, inner hinges neatly repaired. Bookplates on front pastedown and front free endpaper. Clean internally. Fine. In a half morocco and cloth slipcase and chemise.

First U.S. edition, preceded by a few days by the Chatto & Windus edition. This is BAL's first state, with the flaming device on page 441, and with the caption on page 443 uncorrected. A quite unusual and rare binding variant, with all edges gilt. An excellent copy of one of the best American memoirs ever written, describing Twain's early life along the river. "It is in many ways his most personal book, full of humor, recollections, nostalgia, occasional sadness, anecdote, history, and scenery" – Reese.

BAL 3411. HOWES C480. CLARK NEW SOUTH I:285. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 183 (note). REESE, NARRATIVES OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE 26. \$5000.

Important and Rare Account of Whaling in the Pacific

15. **Colnett, James: A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, AND ROUND THE CAPE HORN INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING THE SPERMACELE WHALE FISHERIES, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF COMMERCE, BY ASCERTAINING THE PORTS, BAYS, HARBOURS, AND ANCHORING BIRTHS, IN CERTAIN ISLANDS AND COASTS IN THOSE SEAS AT WHICH THE SHIPS OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS MIGHT BE REFITTED.** London: Printed for the author, by W. Bennett, 1798. iv,[iii]-vi,xviii,179pp. Stipple-engraved portrait frontispiece of the dedicatee, Sir Philip Stephens, by J. Collyer after William Beechey; six folding engraved maps (one with a small flap in facsimile), plate of sperm whale, two plates of coastal profiles. Quarto. Early calf, elaborately gilt, rebounded to style, leather label. Very good.

This account was privately printed for subscription and is one of the rarest of Pacific voyage narratives. It offers a full description of Colnett's second Pacific voyage in the *Rattler*, during which he opened up the South Pacific sperm-whale fields and made two visits to the Galapagos islands. He describes the voyage out via Rio de Janeiro, around Cape Horn, along the coasts of South America and Mexico, and into the Gulf of California. He did not stop at Hawaii on this visit, although the lengthy preface contains references to his first voyage, during which he had an extended stay in Hawaiian waters during the winter of 1787-88. Colnett's ship, *Rattler*, a Royal Navy sloop, was purchased from the Admiralty and altered to serve as a whaler. The voyage lasted from January 1793 until October 1794. In addition to the informative and lively text, this work is remarkable for the quality of the maps and plates. The folding plate within the text shows a diagram of a sperm whale, complete with scale and labeled segments, the two folding plates at the rear show coastal profiles of six different locations. The large folding maps show the islands of Felix and Ambrose (on one map), the Pacific Coast of the Americas as far as California (one map), and individual maps of the islands of Revillagigedo, Cocos, the Galapagos, and Quibo.

Colnett first visited the Pacific as a midshipman on Cook's second voyage. Later he made several commercial voyages to the Northwest Coast, where in 1789 his brush with the Spanish commander at Nootka Sound instigated the Nootka Controversy. An account of that incident is also given herein, as is his meeting with the Spanish commander in the Sandwich Islands. "This narrative is particularly important for the part Colnett played in the dispute between England and Spain over claims to the Northwest" – Forbes.

The Streeter copy sold for \$950 to an order bidder in 1969. At some point it was acquired by Frank Streeter, and sold in his sale in 2007 for \$15,600. In 2017 it appeared in the catalogue of a Canadian dealer, priced \$18,240.

HILL 338. HOWES C604, "b." SABIN 14546. FORBES 280. STRATHERN 120. STREETER SALE 3494. COWAN I, p.52. \$16,000.

Starbucks in the 18th Century: The Coffee Monopoly

16. **[Compagnie des Indes]: [Coffee]: ARREST DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT DU ROY, QUI ORDONNE L'EXECUTION DANS LES PORT & VILLE DE DUNKERQUE, DES EDITS, DECLARATIONS, ARRESTS & REGLEMENS CONCERNANT LE COMMERCE DE LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES, & NOTAMMENT LE PRIVILEGE EXCLUSIF DE L'INTRODUCTION & DE LA VENTE DU CAFÉ DANS LE ROYAUME. DU 29. NOVEMBRE 1729.** Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1729. 20pp. Quarto. Contemporary inscription. Very minor foxing. Fine.

A very rare decree confirming the privileges of the Compagnie des Indes. This Arrest was "prompted by the unloading from a Dutch boat coming from Alexandria and the public sale in Dunkirk, a free port, of a certain quantity of coffee. The interesting legal point is here raised as to the validity of the Company's privileges, in this case as regards its coffee monopoly, in a free port" – Maggs. Wroth does not cite any locations for this title, only mentioning that it had been reprinted in *LE COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE* (Avignon, 1764). OCLC cites only a single copy, at the James Ford Bell Library.

From the library of Cardinal Etienne Charles de Lomenie de Brienne (1727-1794), Minister of Louis XVI, Archbishop of Toulouse and of Sens. A friend of Voltaire and a member of the Académie Française, Brienne wielded significant power as head of the Finance Ministry, which earned him many enemies. He died in prison during the French Revolution, despite having renounced Catholicism in 1793 (presumably as an attempt to save his life).

MAGGS, *FRENCH COLONISATION OF AMERICA* 346 (this copy). WROTH, *ACTS OF FRENCH ROYAL ADMINISTRATION* 1187. OCLC 47820819. \$2500.

Rare Boston Printing of These First Documents of Revolution

17. **[Continental Congress]: EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA ON THE 5th OF SEPTEMBER 1774. CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION... PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS.** Boston: Re-printed: and sold by John Boyle...and Mills and Hicks, 1774. 52pp. Dbd. Light, even tanning, scattered foxing (most noticeable on the titlepage). One-inch closed tear in penultimate leaf, not costing any text. About very good.

Highly uncommon Boston printing of one of the most significant documents of the American Revolution, condensing the most important proceedings of the First Continental Congress between September 5 and October 26, 1774. This publishes

the Declaration of Rights, passed October 14, by which Congress asserts the colonists' rights as Englishmen and claims they were violated by the Stamp Act, the Townsend Act, the Coercive Acts, and the Quebec Acts. It further asserts their right to peaceably assemble and have their own legislatures. The Declaration is followed by the Association, by which the colonies bound themselves to an agreement regarding non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption of British goods, and resolved to reassemble the following May if wrongs had not been redressed. This is followed by two addresses, one to the people of Great Britain and the other to the inhabitants of the colonies, justifying the conduct of the Congress. These actions laid the basis for American resistance and organized rebellion which escalated into open warfare in the spring of 1775. Needless to say, the actions of the Continental Congress were of the greatest interest in the colonies, and these EXTRACTS... were published first in Philadelphia while Congress was still sitting. Printings followed in Albany, Annapolis, Boston, Hartford, Lancaster, New London, New York, Newport, Norwich, and Providence, all in 1774. Though ESTC notes seven Boston printings in 1774, this is the first copy of any of the Boston printing that we have handled. HOWES E247. EVANS 13728. ESTC W32253. SABIN 15528 (ref). REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 25 (ref). \$4000.

A Major Work by a Founding Father of the New England Church

18. **Cotton, John: A PRACTICAL COMMENTARY, OR AN EXPOSITION WITH OBSERVATIONS, REASONS, AND USES UPON THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERALL OF JOHN.** London: Printed by R.I. and E.C. for Thomas Parkhurst, 1656. [8],431pp. Small folio. Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards. Some occasional staining, most noticeable at fore-edge of last several signatures; small hole in Bb1. Overall good.

A major work of theological exegesis by the noted New England minister and pastor of St. Botolph's in Boston. Cotton was among the most important early Puritan ministers. He arrived in Massachusetts in 1633 and soon became a prominent figure, a "key spokesman for the New England polity." He was also, with Richard Mather, the primary author of the new translation of the Psalms which became the Bay Psalm Book. Cotton was one of the leaders of New England Congregationalism, played a part in the framing of the church government ordered by the Cambridge Synod in 1646, and is remembered as "one of the ablest and most influential men of his day in Massachusetts" (DAB). SABIN 17076. WING C6451. ESTC R26042. \$2500.

A Cornerstone for New England Books, with New York Thrown In

19. **[Council for New England]: A BRIEF RELATION OF THE DISCOVERY AND PLANTATION OF NEW ENGLAND: AND OF SVNDRY ACCIDENTS THEREIN OCCVRRING, FROM THE YEERE OF OUR LORD M.DC.VII. TO THIS PRESENT M.DC.XXII. TOGETHER WITH THE STATE THEREOF AS NOW IT STANDETH....** London: Printed by John Haviland, and are to be sold by William Bladen, 1622. [18] leaves, including seven in fine manuscript ink pen facsimile, with no blank A1. 19th-century three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Titlepage mended with an approximately half-inch vertical strip at the fore-edge, minor toning. A handsome copy in good condition.

The Charles Deane copy of this foundational account issued by the Council for New England in 1622, later passing through the hands of Goodspeed's Book Shop and collector Michael Zinman. It describes the settlement of New England and gives a narrative of events there from 1607 to 1622. It ranks with Cushman's SERMON... and Mourt's RELATION..., both published the same year, as one of the first accounts of New England after the settlement of the Plymouth Colony. According to Church, "It is one of the earliest and most important of the early books relating to the discovery and colonization in Massachusetts." Sabin calls it "certainly one of the most important of all the early books on New England."

The Council controlled most of the grants made in New England, and so was in a position to have the best available information on the fledgling colony and its settlement. The text gives a detailed account of voyages to New England from 1607 to 1620, encounters with the Indians, the climate of the country and its natural riches. Besides this, as Vail notes, the work contains "the first account in English of the Dutch on Manhattan Island," and Stokes states that it contains the earliest association in print of Henry Hudson's name with the Hudson River. "One of the most important of the early books on New England, and early New York. Of the utmost rarity" – Rosenbach.

A rare and important cornerstone in any collection of early New England books. The Streeter copy fetched \$5000 in 1967. The last complete copy sold at auction hammered down at Christie's in 2016 for \$125,000. The present copy, with the seven facsimile leaves and the remargined titlepage, sold for \$80 in the Deane sale in March 1898. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 622/44. STREETER SALE 611. CHURCH 394. SABIN 52619. VAIL 57. STOKES, ICONOGRAPHY OF NEW YORK VI:259. ESTC S110082. JCB (3)II:171. STC 18483. JONES 89. BRADFORD 3829. ROSENBAACH 8:828. \$15,000.

With Lewis and Clark Material

20. **[Cramer, Zadok, publisher]: THE NAVIGATOR: CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR NAVIGATING THE MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHANY [sic], OHIO, AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS...TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA, AND OF THE MISSOURI AND COLUMBIA RIVERS, AS DISCOVERED BY THE VOYAGE UNDER CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARK.** Pittsburgh. 1808.

[2],156pp. including twenty-eight full-page maps. 12mo. Contemporary paper boards, rebacked in modern calf. Boards worn at extremities. Some light foxing. Very good.

Styled the "Sixth edition – improved and enlarged" on the titlepage, but actually only the fourth known edition, after those of 1802, 1804, and 1806. The first two editions have been found in a few copies only. Cramer's work is the first navigational guide for the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which were vitally important commercial arteries at the time. The present edition is the first to contain material regarding the Lewis and Clark expedition, found on the final ten pages of text. The Lewis and Clark material is taken from Patrick Gass' journal, which was also printed by Zadok Cramer in Pittsburgh the previous year. Included are twenty-eight woodcut maps of various sections of the rivers described. A vitally important work in helping to develop the commerce of the early United States, with a very early account of Lewis and Clark's discoveries.

The Streeter copy sold to Michael Ginsberg, bidding for the firm of J.S. Canner, for \$325 in 1967.

HOWES C855, "aa." SABIN 17385. LITERATURE OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, pp.89-94. STREETER SALE 992. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 24 (ref). \$17,500.

Missionaries in Greenland

21. **Crantz, David: THE HISTORY OF GREENLAND: CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS INHABITANTS...TRANSLATED FROM THE HIGH-DUTCH....** London: Printed for the Brethren's Society, 1767. Two volumes. lix,405; 497,[1]pp., plus two folding maps and plates. Contemporary speckled calf, spines gilt, gilt leather labels. Boards slightly rubbed, with a few scuffed areas, light wear to corners and edges, label on second volume detaching. 20th-century bookplates on front pastedowns. Internally clean. A very good copy.

First edition in English of this work, originally published in Dutch in 1765, and here translated by Gambold. One of the major important works on the history of the missionary experience of the Moravian Brethren among the Indians of Greenland. "The minute journal of the noble Moravian Brethren, gives us in their own language the phases of Aboriginal life and peculiarities which daily presented themselves. No tribe of American savages has been more closely or intelligently studied. Specimens of their language are given..." – Field. Another English edition of 1820 is abridged, and this edition presents the best text. "Very few books affected me so deeply, and the man who does not relish the first part is no philosopher, and he who could not enjoy the second, is no Christian" – Samuel Johnson.

FIELD 383. SABIN 17417. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 921. ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 3472.

\$2000.

Early Philippine Imprint

22. **Del Rio, Manuel: INSTRVCCIONES MORALES Y RELIGIOSAS PARA EL GOBIERNO, DIRECCION, Y ACIERTO EN LA PRACTICA NE NUESTROS MINISTERIOS.... [with:] TRATADO DE LOS PRIVILEGIOS, QUE GOZAN NUESTROS RELIGIOS EN ESTAS ISLAS, Y EN CHINA, Y TUNKIN [caption title].** Manila. 1739. [3],61,[1] leaves. Small quarto. Slightly later limp vellum, spine title in manuscript, edges sprinkled red, remnants of two ties at fore-edge. Boards with some ink and dampstaining, corners bumped. Small, unobtrusive stamp on titlepage verso. Contemporary manuscript inscriptions on front and rear endpapers. Light tanning, else internally clean. Very good.

An exceedingly rare work printed at the University of St. Thomas in Manila, the first university in Asia, providing instructions to the Order of Dominicans in the Philippines for the completion of their various religious duties. A second work, on the privileges allowed to various members of the order and those accorded to natives is also included, with continuous foliation. Del Rio was a Dominican who had arrived in the Philippines in 1713. He worked primarily in the town of Pangasinan, eventually became the Procurator General of the provincial order, and is known to be the author of one other work, an account of a small Philippine mission, also from 1739. The Dominicans first arrived in the Philippines in 1587 and used Manila as the base of their operations in Asia and the Pacific. Not in the National Library of Spain, OCLC locates only one copy of the present work, at the Boston Public Library.

MEDINA, MANILA 207. LeCLERC 2939. PALAU 268230. OCLC 317736434.

\$8500.

Photographically-Illustrated Account of a Man's Journey from Ohio to His Boyhood Home in New York

23. **Dowd, Frank: SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF A SUMMER'S OUTING IN 1910.** Cleveland, Ohio: [The author], [1913]. 115 leaves (foliation irregular), plus [80] leaves of plates, including [88] captioned photos (some colored) printed directly onto [67] leaves, and [13] stock images, five folding. 12mo. Contemporary burgundy buckram. Ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Covers and hinges moderately worn but strong. Slight curling to text block, small chips to a few plate leaves (images not affected), slight foxing. Very good.

An apparently unique typescript memoir, photographically illustrated, of Frank Dowd's journey from Ohio to his boyhood home in Chautauqua County, New York. Typed in purple ink on photo paper, and illustrated by Dowd, this is an entirely handmade volume, created for his children and grandchildren.

Frank Dowd (1847-1923) was born in southeastern New York, near the Pennsylvania border and not far from Lake Erie. His father was a first cousin of Hannibal Hamlin. By way of explanation for his journey, and the creation of this volume

documenting his travels, Dowd writes, "...the desire came over me to return to my birth place and live my life over and over again, crowded into a brief few days...My greatest desire was to reach...the old farm house in which I was born...on the town line, between the towns of Clymer and Sherman...New York." And so, "I slung my camera over my shoulder and took my suitcase in my hand, bade my wife aurevoir [sic] and started out..." Dowd narrates his trip meticulously, pointing out landmarks and buildings with accompanying photos of each. Along the way, he stops to visit relatives in Erie, Pa., and includes family photos as well. He eventually reaches Jamestown, N.Y., where he started his first dentistry practice nearly thirty years earlier, notably without formal training: "Without any previous knowledge of the intricate work attached to dentistry, I was successful from the very beginning, bombarding the old molars, cutting away at the incisors and rebuilding their bulwork [sic] until they presented a strong front ready to attack [sic] any thing set before them." This "bulwork" was the first fixed bridgework done in Chautauqua County and resulted in Dowd being appointed demonstrator at Indiana Dental College, from which he finally received his DDS in 1885.

While in Jamestown, Dowd stumbles across a performance of "the historical play of Hiawatha" on the banks of Lake Chautauqua by members of the Seneca tribe. He includes several photos with extended captions about the play as well as the tribe. Other original photographic images include historic buildings along his route, town squares and monuments, notable buildings, and a charming photo of a newsboy.

From Jamestown, Dowd finally reaches Panama, N.Y., where he spent his childhood: "Every inch of ground that I passed over brot [sic] to my memory many youthful incidents." Dowd spends the rest of the memoir recounting his childhood, recalling his older brother's return from the Civil War, returning to his old school house, and recalling the night in 1858 when he first witnessed a comet. Many of his recollections are bittersweet: things are not as they were, young friends are old, the church walls are peeling and cracking, simple country life has become a bit too simple for him, and so he turns to exploring the countryside more closely. As he prepares to leave, he writes, "...I felt like a martyr of time, and was glad to bid good-by to Panama..." He narrates his trip back to Cleveland as well, including a brief side trip to Toronto, concluding that this trip was the "only way to enjoy a summer's outing."

An interesting portrait of small town America by a man who had the "gumption" to break the ties of country life and make his way to the big city.

Henry Lovejoy Ambler, *HISTORY OF DENTISTRY IN CLEVELAND, OHIO* (Cleveland, Oh.: Publishing House of the Evangelical Association, 1911). \$2000.

*The First Printing of the English Bill of Rights,
with Other Critical Acts Establishing the Modern English System of Government,
and the Theoretical Basis for the American Revolution*

24. **[English Bill of Rights]: William III (King of England, 1689-1702) and Mary II (Queen of England, 1689-1694): AN ACT DECLARING THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE SUBJECT, AND SETTLING THE SUCCESSION OF THE CROWN. [bound in:] [SAMMELBAND OF EIGHTY PARLIAMENTARY ACTS].** London. 1685-1692. Various paginations. Small folio. Later suede, gilt leather label. Corners rubbed, boards a bit scuffed. Later ownership inscription and modern bookplate on front pastedown. First leaf backed with tissue. Light scattered tanning and foxing, a few marginal dampstains. Last few leaves dampstained, but generally quite clean internally. Very good.

A sammelband containing eighty Parliamentary Acts, from the end of the reign of King James II and the early portion of the reign of William and Mary, including the first printing of the English Bill of Rights passed by Parliament in December 1689.

The English Bill of Rights was the culmination of the COUP D'ÉTAT known as the Glorious Revolution in which James II was deposed and William of Orange and his wife Mary (daughter of James II) were brought in to replace him. James II, a Catholic monarch, fathered a legitimate son in 1688, creating the possibility of a Catholic succession in Protestant England. James II had already ruffled quite a few feathers by trying to reestablish Catholicism, displacing Anglicanism as the only official church in England; he was also considered to be too pro-French and was highly autocratic. The leading Whig noblemen, joined by a few key members of the Tory party, called on William of Orange to lead an army from the Netherlands to claim the throne. James II fled England in December 1688, leaving the Protestant William and Mary to rule the kingdom jointly.

The "Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject..." provides for several immutable political and civil rights, including the freedom from unilateral royal interference with the law, including the imposition of new taxes; freedom to petition the monarch; freedom of election of Parliamentary members, and freedom for those members to speak out freely and without reprisals while in Parliament; freedom for Protestants to bear arms; and freedom from a standing army in times of peace, requiring Parliament's consent to convene the army. It also specifically overturns several of the Acts passed by James II as unlawful and unjust.

Not only did the English Bill of Rights add to the rights set forth in the Magna Carta, it also established very clearly the order of succession to the reign of William and Mary. The throne would go to any of Mary's heirs or issue, thence to her sister Anne of Denmark, and finally to any of William's heirs by later marriages. It also specifically barred a Catholic from the throne, stating:

“Whereas it hath been found by experience, that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom, to be governed by a Popish Prince, or by any King or Queen marrying a Papist...it may be enacted that all and every person and persons that is, are, or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown and government of this realm...”

The monarch was also now required to swear an oath to uphold the Protestant religion.

The enactment of this new set of laws was the beginning of modern-day British Parliamentary government, moving power out of the hands of the monarch and into those of Parliament and a ministerial system. The English Bill of Rights also served as a model for the founding documents of both the United States and Canada.

Some of the other Acts in the sammelband which led up to the passing of the Bill of Rights are of particular note, as well as key pieces of legislation in establishing the new relationship of the Crown, the Parliament, and the people:

“An Act for Removing and Preventing All Questions and Disputes Concerning the Assembling and Sitting of this Present Parliament.” Feb. 23, [1689]. Passed just after Parliament passed the Declaration of Right on Feb. 13, which declared that the throne was vacant and thus free to be offered to William and Mary, this act declares the current Parliament is a valid body and its decisions, such as offering the throne to outsiders after ousting the King, are true and lawful.

“An Act for Establishing the Coronation Oath.” April 9, 1689. A new coronation oath was needed in order to remove the absolute power from the hands of the monarchy. Under the new oath the monarch swears “to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same.” Under this new oath the monarchy was answerable to and bound by the laws passed by Parliament, rather than having free license to act on any tyrannical whim which may occur.

“An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and Appointing Other Oaths.” April 4, 1689. Negates legal loyalties to the previous sovereign, swearing fealty to the current rulers, William and Mary, and also swearing to “abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical” the position that persons excommunicated or otherwise condemned by the Pope may be murdered by their subjects with impunity.

“An Act for the Better Securing the Government by Disarming Papists and Reputed Papists.” May 11, 1689. Mandates the disarming of anyone subscribing to the Roman Catholic faith, removing from their possession “any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder or Ammunition.”

“An Act for Exempting Their Majesties Protestant Subjects, Dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of Certain Laws.” May 4, 1689. Though Catholics were not guaranteed freedom from persecution, this act did provide for the protection of other Protestant religions outside the Anglican church, such as the Quakers, who to this time had been heavily persecuted.

“An Act for Impowering Their Majesties to Commit without Bayl, Such Persons as They Shall Find Just Cause to Suspect Are Conspiring Against the Government.” May 28, 1689. Empowers the monarchy to imprison persons suspected of treason, though the act notes that “nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend to the prejudice of the ancient Rights and Privileges of Parliament.”

“An Act for the King and Queens Most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon.” May 20, 1690. Having been on the throne for more than a year and feeling secure in their position, William and Mary issued this general pardon to their subjects who might have supported James II, with quite a few exceptions, including a list of thirty-one specific individuals (one of them already deceased).

The other acts in this volume cover a wide range of subjects. Some repeal previous acts passed by James II, while others govern trade or the military. One specifically provides for the “Rebuilding, Finishing and Adorning” of St. Paul’s Cathedral in London. Another deals with the complete cessation of trade with France. At least half a dozen acts deal with the taxation on wine, beer, or spirits, and two with the taxation of tobacco.

Overall, an illustrious collection of English laws, including the foundational document of British and American government. ESTC R236544. \$22,500.

In the Wake of Nat Turner, a Southern Argument Against Slavery

25. Faulkner, Charles: THE SPEECH OF CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER, (OF BERKELEY) IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA, ON THE POLICY OF THE STATE WITH RESPECT TO HER SLAVE POPULATION. DELIVERED JANUARY 20, 1832. Richmond: Thomas W. White, 1832. 22pp. Gathered signatures, stitched. Contemporary ink ownership inscription on titlepage, half of blank final leaf neatly removed. Tanned, mild foxing and dust-soiling, old soft horizontal folds. Good plus. Untrimmed.

A remarkable anti-slavery speech delivered on the floor of the Virginia state legislature by Representative Charles Faulkner. The previous year Nat Turner had led the slave insurrection in Southampton County, Virginia, profoundly realizing the

worst nightmares of southern slave owners, and the incident sparked the last effort in the South to abolish slavery. Faulkner, from what would later become West Virginia, led the fight in alliance with Thomas Jefferson's grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, to pass a bill that would have freed all children born of slave parents after July 4, 1840. Had Faulkner succeeded, Virginia and other southern border states would have been unlikely candidates for secession. The bill had much support, but it eventually failed 73-58 owing in part to the malapportionment of the Virginia legislature in favor of Tidewater slave owners.

Faulkner's stirring speech emphasized slavery's evil for whites:

"It is an evil – it is an institution which presses heavily against the best interests of the state. It banishes free white labor – it exterminates the mechanic – the artizan – the manufacturer....It converts the energy of a community into indolence – its power into imbecility – its efficiency into weakness. Sir, being thus injurious, have we not a right to demand its extermination? Shall society suffer, that the slave-holder may continue to gather his crop of human flesh?"

A scarce and important document of anti-slavery sentiment in the South thirty years before secession.
HAYNES 5925. SWEM 1707. DAVIS 8. SABIN 23926n.

\$2250.

With Details on Colonial Massachusetts History

26. **Fiske, Nathan: REMARKABLE PROVIDENCES TO BE GRATEFULLY RECOLLECTED, RELIGIOUSLY IMPROVED, AND CAREFULLY TRANSMITTED TO POSTERITY. A SERMON PREACHED AT BROOKFIELD ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1775....** Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 1776. 31,v pp. Dbd. Slight foxing. Overall very good. In a half red morocco and cloth slipcase, gilt-stamped spine.

A comprehensive history of the town of Brookfield since its founding in 1660, with particular attention paid to the town's sufferings during King Philip's War and Queen Anne's War. Included in the appendix is the text of the deed which confirmed the sale of Brookfield, then Quabaug, from Chief Shattoockquis to the inhabitants of the territory.
EVANS 14754. SABIN 24551.

\$2250.

Glass Lantern Slides Showing the First Shipment of African Mahogany to Boston

27. **[Ghanaian-Boston Mahogany Trade]: [Sawyer, Mrs. Frank D., attributed to]: [ARCHIVE OF SEVENTY-SIX CAPTIONED GLASS LANTERN SLIDES DEPICTING THE SHIPMENT OF GHANAIAN MAHOGANY TO BOSTON IN 1914, THE FIRST SUCH IMPORTATION OF AFRICAN MAHOGANY TO BOSTON].** Boston: A.D. Handy, Stereopticons and Supplies, [1914]. Seventy-six slides, 4 x 3¼ inches, each numbered and captioned in pencil on paper labels. The slides in near fine to fine condition, with the exception of the first slide, which is cracked. Housed in a contemporary mahogany box with brass hardware.

A rare series of images documenting the early West African mahogany lumber trade and the first shipment of Ghanaian mahogany to Boston. According to the leading expert in the field, there is a "lack of detailed understanding concerning the origins and processes" of the mahogany trade in the early 20th century due to "the scarcity of documentation" (see Raymond E. Dummet, "Tropical Forests and West African Enterprise: The Early History of the Ghana Timber Trade" in *AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY*, no. 29, 2001). This archive provides excellent documentation of the practices used in floating the mahogany logs downstream and preparing them for this seminal shipment to Boston.

The mahogany trade in Ghana began in 1888 and by 1900 it supplied significant quantities of lumber to the European market. America imported relatively little African mahogany before the First World War. In the early decades, indigenous entrepreneurs controlled most of the trade. During the dry season, inland Akan loggers felled trees alongside rivers. When the rains came in the spring and again in October, the loggers rolled the trees into swelling rivers, which carried them downstream to the ports, where the logs were sold to European and American buyers.

These images, most likely made in October 1914, document timber practices from the point the logs floated downstream to when they were loaded on a ship destined for Boston. The slides show logs in the river, the booms used to control their descent to the sea, manual and steampowered hauling of logs on skid roads, lashing logs together to form rafts, storage on land, and the difficult task of floating logs over the bar and out to deep water where they could be loaded onto ships. Other slides document workers inspecting, measuring, and marking logs. The slides depict several locations on the Ghana coast, including Axim, Half Asini, Dunkwa, Sekondi, and the Akorba River. Only a dozen or so slides depict typical tourist scenes; the vast majority offer a likely unparalleled look at the early years of one of West Africa's most important industries.

Based on clues in the slides and subsequent research, it is likely that these slides were prepared by Mrs. Ralph D. Sawyer for a presentation about the first shipment of African mahogany imported directly into Boston for the firm of Palmer & Parker, in the Charlestown section of Boston. Her husband was the cousin of the firm's director, and he pioneered the importation of African mahogany beginning in 1914. "Ralph Sawyer, cousin of Frank Sawyer, head of the Palmer & Parker mahogany importer and hardwood lumber merchant in the Charlestown district, has returned to Axim, British East Africa, where he is to be in charge of buying mahogany logs for this company. Mr. Sawyer joined the Palmer & Parker organization when he was only 18 years old, and five years later made his first trip to the mahogany forests of Africa. He is now

33 years old and recognized as a mahogany expert. Mrs. Sawyer has accompanied her husband to Africa” – AMERICAN LUMBERMAN, October 7, 1922, p.70.

According to press reports into the 1920s, Mrs. Sawyer frequently accompanied her husband to Africa, staying as long as a year at a time. The attribution to Mrs. Sawyer is somewhat speculative; however, the captions are not as technical as one would expect if they had been prepared by her husband, and slide 61, captioned, “Resting,” shows an Anglo woman with a group of Africans, presumably Mrs. Sawyer.

The slides can be dated from the ship that transported the logs to Boston, the British steamer Elswick Tower, which departed from West Africa on November 12, 1914. The ship is identified in the slides and is mentioned no fewer than five times in the BOSTON GLOBE between November 20 and December 16, 1914. The newspaper stories describe the importance of this shipment of 1.5 million board feet of mahogany to the port of Boston, which had lost most of the Central American mahogany trade to New York.

The collection appears substantially complete, beginning with slide 1, a view of the old fort at Axim captioned “Where we first land,” and ending with slide 79, a photograph of the Palmer & Parker offices in Boston. Three slides are missing from the sequence. The first slide is cracked; the others are near fine or better. The manuscript captions on the slides (which are also numbered) are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Where we first land at Axim, by the old fort built 1515 (cracked) | 40) Resting on dug-out canoe |
| 2) Bungalow at Axim | 41) Rolling logs into water |
| 3) Bungalow—Axim | 42) Into the water for the boat |
| 4) A little girl, one of our neighbors | 43) Alongside the steamer |
| 5) Catholic mission school children | 44) Hoisting aboard |
| 6) Leopard killed in school room | 45) Schooner discharging |
| 7) Axim police sergeant | 46) Loading schooner |
| 8) Carriers on trek | 47) Homeward bound |
| 9) Passing through a native village | 48) Princess River |
| 10) Carriers crossing a river | 49) Preparing raft—Princess [River] |
| 11) Trekking | 50) Holding tow line away from beach |
| 12) Arrival at a timber camp | 51) Raft clearing the beach |
| 13) Mahogany stump | 52) Raft in midst of the surf |
| 14) Hauling a log | 53) Resting in front of church |
| 15) Logs in creek bed | 54) Logs on Half Assinee lagoon [Half Assini] |
| 16) Logs stranded by sudden drop in the river | 55) Floating a log onto a truck |
| 17) Rapids in the Ancobra River [Ankobra] | 56) Logs on truck [—] Half Assinee |
| 18) Native in dug-out | 57) Wood burning engine [locomotive] |
| 19) Abandoned gold dredge | 58) Logs on beach at Half Assinee |
| 20) Boom in main river to catch logs | 59) Starting home |
| 21) Inspecting a raft | 60) A palm fringed beach |
| 22) Measuring logs | 61) Resting |
| 23) Painting and stamping logs | 62) Rest-house at Adjuah |
| 24) Hauling logs from river to protect from worms | 63) Mono-rail ride through palm-oil plantation |
| 25) Hauled and stored for shipment | 64) Logs on Secondee sea-wall [Sekondi] |
| 26) Palm leaf roof to protect from sun | 65) Freight cars at Secondee |
| 27) [The boat] “Palmer” at wharf, Boston | 66) Dunkwa [Dunkwa-on-Offin?] |
| 28) “Palmer” at wharf in Ancobra | 67) Awaiting train at Dunkwa |
| 29) A tow starting to leave river | 68) [The ship] “Carmina” crossing in November |
| 30) Raft of logs being towed from river | 69) [The ship] Elswick Tower discharging [at] Boston |
| 31) Launch towing raft; surf, boat behind | 70) Deck load, Elswick Tower |
| 32) [no slide] | 71) [The ship] Orleans discharging |
| 33) Log drifts ashore from raft lost on bar | 72) Capt) Rutland [?] |
| 34) Returning to river with logs saved | 73) Water, front of plant [Boston] |
| 35) A tow safe across the bar | 74) Jammed in the boom |
| 36) Raft from river being taken to beach | 75) Mill |
| 37) Logs in cove awaiting shipment | 76) Six foot in diameter [log] |
| 38) Wreck of a launch | 77) [no slide] |
| 39) Salving a drift log | 78) [no slide] |
| | 79) Office and lumber shed |

A very interesting archive of glass slides documenting the first importation of Ghanaian mahogany to Boston. BOSTON GLOBE, issues of November 20, 1914 and December 5, 7, 9, and 16, 1914 “Tropical Forests and West African Enterprise: The Early History of the Ghana Timber Trade” by Raymond E. Dumett in AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY, no. 29 (2001), pp.79-116. \$3750.

Presentation Copy to Chancellor Kent

28. **Greenleaf, Simon: A DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE AUTHOR AS ROYALL PROFESSOR OF LAW IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY, AUGUST 26, 1834.** Cambridge: James Munroe and Company, 1834. 28pp. Original printed wrappers bound into antique half calf and marbled boards, leather label. Inscription from author on front wrapper. Library stamps on titlepage. Minor dampstaining. Very good.

Presentation copy, inscribed to James Kent, professor of Law at Columbia College and Chancellor of New York: "To Professor Kent with the respects of The Author." A speech given by Simon Greenleaf at his inauguration as Royall Professor of Law at Harvard University. Greenleaf was heavily involved in the development of Harvard Law School, where he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Law degree, and worked until his retirement in 1848. A nice legal association. Scarce. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 24733. \$450.

The Second Edition of THE FEDERALIST

29. [Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay]: **THE FEDERALIST, ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION. BY PUBLIUS. WRITTEN IN 1788. TO WHICH IS ADDED, PACIFICUS, ON THE PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY. WRITTEN IN 1793. LIKEWISE, THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS....** New York: Printed and sold by George F. Hopkins, 1802. Two volumes. viii,317,[1]pp., with two pages numbered 167 and two pages numbered 168 as noted on the errata sheet, and with page numbering 263-270 repeated; v,[3],351pp. Contemporary sheep, gilt morocco label on first volume (lacking from second volume). Hinges of second volume repaired, boards quite rubbed and edgeworn. Contemporary ownership signature on titlepage of each volume. Moderate tanning and staining. Good. In cloth chemises and half morocco and cloth slipcases, spines gilt.

Styled the "revised and corrected" edition on the titlepage, with additions to the first edition of 1788. "Most famous and influential American political work. Written in collaboration with Jay and Madison" – Howes. Ford attributes editorship of this edition to John Wells, although Sabin attributes it to William Coleman, noting it as "the last issued during Hamilton's life...." This edition is expanded by the addition of the federal constitution and the first eleven amendments, and a series of articles written by Hamilton under the pseudonym "Pacificus," defending Washington's "Neutrality Proclamation" of 1793 regarding the Anglo-French war. Arguably the most complete edition, and the only other English language edition issued in Hamilton's lifetime, in the preface it identifies Hamilton, Jay, and Madison as the authors but does not specify who wrote which essays; "it was at first intended to mark the numbers distinctly which were written by each; but considerations have since occurred which would perhaps render this measure improper." Clearly issued by Hamilton partisans, the preface implies that virtually all of it was Hamilton's work, and the republication of the Pacificus essays (written in opposition to Madison) confirms the Hamiltonian slant.

FORD 21. HOWES H114, "aa." COHEN 2818. SABIN 23981. DAB XI, pp. 312-13. Ron Chernow, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, pp.44, 48, 188, 603-6. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 19 (ref). \$14,000.

Big Game Hunting in Canada with the Harrimans, Inscribed

30. **Harriman, Gladys Fries: B.C. IN A.D. 1938.** [N.p. but Arden, N.Y.]: Privately printed, [1938]. 74pp. plus tipped-in folding map of British Columbia. Illustrated with photographs. Original blue cloth, gilt. Spine slightly faded. Near fine.

Inscribed on the front flyleaf: "For Jane from GFH." A detailed account of a hunting trip to the Sikanni and Opskia rivers in northern British Columbia, after sheep, with fishing and other shooting along the way. Gladys Harriman's husband, "Bunny," was Averill Harriman's brother and a member of the investment banking firm. \$5000.

A Major Early Map of Ohio, and the First to Show All Surveys

31. **Hough, Benjamin, and Alexander Bourne: A MAP OF THE STATE OF OHIO FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.** Philadelphia: John Melish, 1815. Folding map, 46 x 51 inches, partially handcolored, backed on linen. Laid in original three-quarter roan and marbled boards, linen ties affixed to spine. Contemporary signature on front board. Minor insect damage to linen, not affecting map. A very nice copy in fine contemporary condition. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

The second map devoted to the state of Ohio, a greatly expanded and revised version of the first, issued in 1807. Hough and Bourne were General Land Office surveyors who took over and improved the work of the surveyor general of the United States, Jared F. Mansfield. Because of his position, Mansfield had access to original working materials of government agents. However, when he issued his MAP OF THE STATE OF OHIO FROM THE RETURNS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL (1807), he issued it privately. Hough and Bourne evidently bought the copyright to Mansfield's work after he was killed in the War of 1812, then substantially expanded it, evidently based on their own work. This map, with their revisions, is "the first map of Ohio to show all the actual surveys within the inhabited part of the state" (Ristow).

"This large and detailed map of Ohio shows rapid progress of the township grid from the original surveys in the eastern part of the state in the 1790s. In southern Ohio some of the areas claimed by land companies established in the colonial period were surveyed and parcelled out prior to 1795, and their irregular patterns, conforming more to topography than geometry, are in strong contrast to the tyranny of the grid. Similar collisions of old and new systems of land tenure and

surveying can be seen elsewhere in the country, particularly along the lower Mississippi where a pattern of plantation strips running back from the river established by the French settlers encounters the later American squares. Such patterns in the landscape are best seen from airplanes; they reward the traveller with an atlas and a window seat” – CREATING AMERICA.

The present copy contains the ownership signature of Charles Shaler, Esq., the former U.S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania during the period from 1853 to 1857.

A quite rare map, with no copy appearing in ANTIQUE MAP PRICE RECORDS, nor is there a copy in Rumsey. The Streeter copy, the last to appear in book auction records, was bought by Goodspeed's in 1968 for \$100. It was sold later by the Reese Company to the Yale Map Collection in 1982.

REESE & MILES, CREATING AMERICA 57. OCLC 16881206. STREETER SALE 1354. PHILLIPS MAPS, p.627.
SMITH, MAPPING OF OHIO, p.159. RISTOW, p.146. \$75,000.

John Jay on the Support for Bicameral Legislatures in 1776

32. [Jay, John]: [RETAINED DRAFT, COMPLETELY IN HIS HAND, OF AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM JOHN JAY TO REV. JOHN T. KIRKLAND, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, RECALLING FUNDAMENTAL POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS OF 1776 AND 1777, INCLUDING CONTENT ON THE BICAMERAL NATURE OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS]. Bedford, N.Y. September 27, 1826. [1]p., docketed by Jay on verso. Old folds. Two minor ink smudges. Near fine.

A historically-important retained draft of a letter by Founding Father John Jay. One of the last extant letters from Jay before his death on May 17, 1829, here he recounts one of the fundamental political discussions of the crucial year of 1776, in which the Founders debated the merits of a bicameral legislature. Jay recounts the importance of John Adams' arguments in favor of legislatures made up of two separate bodies, a structure that was in fact adopted in most of the future states and in the United States Congress as well. This draft, unsigned but entirely in John Jay's hand, was his working copy of the letter he eventually sent Kirkland – it contains cross-outs and emendations showing the process through which Jay conceived and wrote the letter.

The letter is addressed to Reverend John T. Kirkland, the long-serving president of Harvard University. Jay and Kirkland could have met personally as fellow members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences or possibly the American Antiquarian Society (AAS); Kirkland was a founding member of AAS in 1812 and Jay was elected two years later.

In the present letter, Jay responds to Kirkland's request for original documents relating to two important instances in Jay's career. The first concerns the fateful discussions of the legislature in 1776, which Kirkland was curious about because, as Jay writes, "It appears that you was preparing a Discourse before the American Academy of Arts and Science on their late associates Adams & Jefferson." Adams and Jefferson had both recently passed away on the same day – July 4, 1826. Kirkland would use the information received from John Jay in this letter to compose his "A Discourse in Commemoration of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson" on October 30.

Jay quotes or paraphrases previous correspondence from Reverend Kirkland:

"Your letter observes that 'In 1776 the Congress voted and recommended to the Colonies to establish for themselves Constitutions of Government – that it was said Mr. Adams had written a good deal upon the Importance of a Legislature of two [underlined] Branches instead of one [underlined] assembly – that a Letter of his to Mr. [George] Wythe upon that & other Topics relative to a Constitution has been published; and that when I went to the Convention of New York for forming the Constitution, I took a copy of this Letter of Mr. Adams."

In the last clause of this quoted section, Jay seems to be referring to himself in the first person when he writes about supposedly taking Adams' letter on bicameralism to the first New York state constitutional convention, which was held sporadically throughout the latter half of 1776 and into late April 1777, as British forces continually threatened New York. Jay was one of the three authors of the New York state constitution, along with Robert R. Livingston and Gouverneur Morris; together these three created a government in New York that included a bicameral legislature. In any case, Jay writes that he does not possess the letter to which Kirkland is referring, and that he is "too feeble to undertake" a search of his personal papers.

Jay continues with further comment on John Adams' and the importance of a bicameral congress, and the power the idea had in the writing of the New York state constitution:

"The Talents and Reasonings of Mr. Adams respecting the Expediency of two Branches in the Legislature have been so established by his Defence of our Constitutions, as to afford ample Proof of his adherence to that subject – – The New York Constitution experienced no Disputes or Difficulties in establishing both those Branches – nor do I remember that any controversies on that head had prevailed in any of the states, excepting Pennsylvania."

In the present letter, Jay also discusses his famous 1777 Charge to the Grand Jury of New York, one of Jay's first acts as Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Jay rallied those who feared a permanent break from the crown by highlighting the exceptionalism of their political experience; in no other place except America could a people shape their own government. Here, Jay bemoans the loss of the original document, which he states he searched for previously, but without

success. Evidently, Kirkland's previous correspondence to Jay included a request for the original Grand Jury charge, as Jay responds to Kirkland's "desire to obtain that document." Jay then recalls a letter from John Adams in 1821 in which Adams told Jay that there is a printed copy of the Charge at the Boston Athenaeum, per the Athenaeum's founding librarian, William Smith Shaw. Besides preparing for his speech before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Kirkland could have been trying to acquire the original document for himself or for AAS; notable Americans of Kirkland's generation often requested original documents from Founding Fathers.

John Jay (1745-1829) played several critical roles during the Revolutionary and Federal periods, and his impact on American governance is often underrated. An early patriot, the New York trained lawyer was a member of the New York Committee of Correspondence and served as President of the Second Continental Congress. Jay drummed up financial support for the American Revolution in Spain – as his counterpart Benjamin Franklin did in France – later honing his diplomatic skills by negotiating the 1783 Treaty of Paris, and by serving as Acting Secretary of State before Thomas Jefferson's return from France. Jay contributed at least five of the articles collectively known as the Federalist Papers, and was the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving from 1789 to 1795, also negotiating the Jay Treaty towards the end of his term. He then served six years as Governor of New York before abruptly retiring from politics to live out his life as a farmer.

John Thornton Kirkland, born in 1770, graduated from Harvard at age nineteen. By 1792, he was hired as a tutor of Logic and Metaphysics in Cambridge. During his time as a teacher at Harvard, Kirkland would deliver sermons as a pastor at the New South Church in Boston. Between 1810 and 1828, Kirkland served a well-regarded tenure as president of the university, during which he was known for being lenient to students and after which he was fondly remembered by the likes of 1829 Harvard graduate Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The present letter is discussed in great detail by one of its previous owners, Douglas F. Rohrman – a former lawyer, collector of presidential and political letters, and vice president of The Manuscript Society – in an article for MANUSCRIPTS entitled "John Jay's Reminiscences," a copy of which is included here.

A wonderful piece of correspondence from an important Founding Father, American statesman, patriot, and diplomat touching on original American documents and the foundations of political structure and constitutional law in the United States. Douglass F. Rohrman, "John Jay's Reminiscences" in MANUSCRIPTS, Vol. 70, No. 2, Spring 2018, pp.114-28. \$9500.

With a Map and Portrait

33. **Jefferson, Thomas: NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. WITH AN APPENDIX.** Boston: Printed by David Carlisle for Thomas & Andrews [et al], 1801. 364pp. plus frontispiece, folding map, and folding table. Contemporary tree calf, neatly rebaked, morocco label, gilt. Minor toning to text, light occasional foxing, small marginal repairs to folding map. Short closed tear in L4, touching a few words. Very good. In a brown half morocco box.

A very nice copy of Jefferson's essential work on his home state of Virginia, styled on the titlepage "Eighth American edition." This is the only book-length work by Jefferson to be published in his lifetime, and has been called "one of America's first permanent literary and intellectual landmarks." It was largely written in 1781 and first published in Paris, in French, in 1785. Written in the form of answers to questions about Virginia, the book provides a description of the geography, with an abundance of supporting material and unusual information. The map by Samuel Lewis which accompanies this edition is the same map as that issued with the Philadelphia 1794 edition, with the same date of 1794. The frontispiece portrait was engraved by Enoch G. Gridley, and is pictured and described in Cunningham's THE IMAGE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON IN THE PUBLIC EYE.... Cunningham states: "Not all copies [of this edition] contain a signed state of the engraving, but the unsigned prints are otherwise identical to those that included 'Gridley sc.' inscribed in very small lettering immediately under the portrait." The portrait in the present copy is not "signed." This edition includes appendices containing Charles Thompson's notes on Jefferson's original text, his "Draught of a Fundamental Constitution for the Commonwealth of Virginia," "An Act for Establishing Religious Freedom," and the story of the "Murder of Logan's Family."

An excellent copy of Jefferson's enduring work, in an edition also notable for the portrait and the map. HOWES J78. Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., THE IMAGE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON IN THE PUBLIC EYE, pp.17-18. SABIN 35895. CLARK I:262. SOWERBY IV, pp.301-30. ADAMS, THE EYE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 57. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 6 (ref). \$4500.

The Death of the Victim of Franklin's Practical Joke: Titan Leeds' Last Almanac

34. **Leeds, Titan: THE AMERICAN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF CHRISTIAN ACCOUNT, 1738....** Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, [1737]. [24]pp. including two woodcut illustrations. 12mo. Printed self-wrappers, stitched. Contemporary numerical ink annotation in outer margin of p.[20]. Fine. Untrimmed. In a half morocco and cloth box.

A fine copy of Titan Leeds' AMERICAN ALMANACK for 1738, the year of the author's death. The death of Titan Leeds was a subject of some controversy earlier in the decade, when Benjamin Franklin, writing as Richard Saunders in the first issue of the "Poor Richard" almanac (and inspired by Jonathan Swift's famous Bickerstaff hoax of 1708), predicted that his

“good friend and fellow-student” would die “on October 17, 1733, 3 hr. 29 m., P.M., at the very instant of the conjunction of the Sun and Mercury.” When Leeds announced his survival the following year, launching invectives at his competitor, “Saunders” responded in his 1734 almanac that his “dear friend” must indeed have died, as the true “Mr. Leeds was too well bred to use any man so indecently and so scurrilously” as he had used “Poor Richard” in his protests. For the next several years Richard Saunders continued to insist that Leeds was no more, and following the announcement of Leeds’ actual death in 1738, Saunders printed a letter from Leeds’ ghost admitting “I did actually die at that moment, precisely at the hour you mentioned, with a variation of 5 minutes, 53 seconds.” The “ghost” of Titan Leeds, in fact, hovered in the imprint of THE AMERICAN ALMANACK through its 1746 issue, the final year for which Leeds was said to have calculated the calendar before dying.

In addition to the calendar, the 1738 AMERICAN ALMANACK contains schedules for courts, Quaker and Baptist meetings, and fairs; a list of roads and distances between points from Boston to South Carolina; a catalogue of living monarchs and their dates of birth; an excerpt from THE DUNCIAD; original verse; a bookseller’s advertisement for Andrew Bradford; and a note to the reader with apocalyptic speculations pertaining to the Pope. The titlepage features an elaborate armorial woodcut, and a woodcut anatomical depiction of the zodiac appears on page [3].
DRAKE 9600. EVANS 4150. HILDEBURN 557. ESTC W22437. \$15,000.

Southern Judaica

35. [Levy, Samuel Yates]: **THE ITALIAN BRIDE. A PLAY – IN FIVE ACTS.** Savannah: John M. Cooper & Co., 1856. 132pp. 12mo. Contemporary red morocco and marbled boards, rebaked to style. Boards and extremities rubbed. First few blank leaves cracking in the margin. Contemporary inscriptions on fly leaf and titlepage. Minor soiling. About very good.

A love story, set in Venice and featuring the daughter of a wealthy merchant and her betrothed, a poor young man, but from a noble family. “Written for Miss Eliza Logan, and published for private distribution.” This copy bears a presentation inscription from Henrietta Cohen, sister of the author.
DE RENNE II, p.579. \$750.

Early Printing of the Gettysburg Address

36. [Lincoln, Abraham]: [Massachusetts]: **ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN A. ANDREW, TO THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS, JANUARY 8, 1864.** Boston. 1864. 88,110pp. plus folding map. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards. 19th-century ink stamp on titlepage, contemporary inscription on second leaf. Internally clean. Very good.

Devoted almost entirely to the Massachusetts war effort, published early in January 1864. The folding map shows the Soldier’s National Cemetery at Gettysburg, dedicated Nov. 19, 1863, with the long speech of Edward Everett of Massachusetts and the short “Dedicatory Speech by President Lincoln,” better known as the Gettysburg Address. Also printed is the “Programme of Arrangements” of that day, a list of Massachusetts soldiers killed at Gettysburg and buried there, and details of the cemetery. Monaghan notes this as an early printing of the Gettysburg Address.
MONAGHAN 48. \$1750.

Rare Fishing Guide to New Brunswick, 1870

37. Livingston, Gordon: **LIVINGSTON’S GUIDE BOOK TO ST. JOHN AND THE SAINT JOHN RIVER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE FISHING GROUNDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.** St. John, New Brunswick: Printed for the Publisher by H. Chubb & Co. 65 Prince William Street, 1870. [ii],138,[vi, ads and indexes] pp. plus folding map. First twenty-six pages of text and ads printed on multi-colored stock. 12mo. Original printed salmon wrappers. Wrappers lightly soiled and edgeworn, a few small chips. Overall in near fine condition.

A very early guidebook to the salmon and trout fishing grounds of New Brunswick, not located in any of the standard fishing bibliographies. Produced just as sport fishing was becoming popular in the region, this guide provides some of the earliest information for anglers visiting the area. A dozen pages are devoted to the fishing grounds, describing the salmon and trout to be found there, the rivers and lakes that would yield the best catches (the longest entry is devoted to the fertile Miramichi River, and there is also a paragraph on the Restigouche), and the gear that should be carried. The rest of the text is taken up by a historical description and guide to St. John and other cities in New Brunswick, along with information on local sights and services, banks, churches, hospitals, transportation, and Masonic and temperance organizations. The first twenty-six pages consist of advertisements for businesses in New Brunswick, and other ads are found later in the text. The map is a plan of the city of St. John, with a key showing the locations of important buildings. Livingston produced a similar guidebook to the region in 1869, but the present edition was the first to include fishing information. The NUC locates only three copies, at the Library of Congress, American Antiquarian Society, and Acadia University in Nova Scotia. OCLC adds only a single copy, at the Library and Archives of Canada. Not in Lande.

A remarkable survival from the period before the establishment of the fishing camps along the Restigouche.
OCLC 1007619745. \$2500.

*Making the Louisiana Purchase Happen,
and an Invitation to the Ball in Honor of the Transfer of Louisiana*

38. [Louisiana Purchase]: Laussat, Pierre Clément de: [MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED, FROM THE FRENCH COLONIAL PREFECT OF LOUISIANA, LAUSSAT, TO CAPTAIN GUILLERMO DUPARC, COMMANDANT OF THE POINT COUPÉE POST, TELLING HIM OF THE SPANISH RETROCESSION OF LOUISIANA TO THE FRENCH, AND INSTRUCTING HIM TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO EXERT CONTROL OVER HIS PARISH]. New Orleans. Dec. 10 [i.e. 9], 1803 [17 Frimaire an 12]. [1]p. on a folded folio sheet, with engraved scene entitled "République Française" at the top of the first page. A few manuscript notes and calculations on the second and fourth pages. Old folds. Some soiling on fourth page, a bit of ink bleedthrough. Very good. [with:] [PRINTED INVITATION, SENT BY THE FRENCH COLONIAL PREFECT OF LOUISIANA, LAUSSAT, FOR A GALA IN HONOR OF THE SPANISH COMMANDER IN LOUISIANA, AND IN ANTICIPATION OF HANDING THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY OVER TO THE UNITED STATES]. Dec. 11, 1803 [19 Frimaire an XII]. [1]p., printed on a folded quarto sheet, addressed in manuscript on the fourth page. Small tear in upper right corner of first page, half-inch split along one fold. Very good. Together in a half morocco clamshell case, cloth chemises.

A remarkable pair of documents, announcing to a local French commander the completion of the transfer of Louisiana from Spanish to French control, and inviting him to an upcoming gala in honor of the local Spanish commander and the forthcoming transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States. The letter and invitation are both addressed to Capt. Guillermo Duparc, commandant of the Point Coupée military outpost, just northwest of Baton Rouge.

Pierre Clément de Laussat, the last French Colonial Prefect of Louisiana, arrived there in late March 1803, just a month before the Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed in Paris (on April 30). Spain had ceded Louisiana to the French in the Treaty of San Ildefonso of 1800, though the provisions of the treaty had remained a secret; his immediate responsibility was to oversee the transfer from Spain to France. Laussat had been hearing rumors since his arrival of a potential sale of Louisiana from France to the Americans, and those rumors were officially confirmed to him in August. In May 1803 the Spanish commanders of Louisiana, including the Marquis de Casa Calvo, announced the forthcoming retrocession of Louisiana from Spanish to French control, a process that was formally completed on Nov. 30, 1803.

In the present letter, dated just nine days after the completion of the Spanish retrocession, Laussat writes Duparc, sending him (in translation from the French) "the order which I have issued concerning taking possession of the French Republic of Louisiana in your district. I reached an agreement on it, in advance, with the Commissioners of S.M.C. [Sa Majesté Catholique, i.e. King Charles IV of Spain] dated the 12th of Frimaire [Dec. 4, 1803]." Laussat writes that, along with the proclamation, he is sending Duparc various decrees regarding the circumstances of French control and asks him to redouble his efforts for tranquility, peace, and order in his district. The proclamation and decrees mentioned by Laussat are not present with this letter. The manuscript letter is on Laussat's official letterhead, with the seal of the French Republic and the engraved text, "Marine. Colonia. Louisiane." Interestingly, Laussat has annotated the pre-printed portion of the letter, changing his title from "Colonial Prefect of Louisiana" to "Colonial Prefect Commissioner of the French Government," reflecting the new political situation after the Spanish hand-over of the territory to the French just nine days earlier.

The printed invitation is also addressed to M. Duparc and is very rare, located by Jumonville in only one other copy, at the Historic New Orleans Collection. Dated Dec. 11, 1803, it invites Duparc to a SOIRÉE hosted by Laussat on "next Thursday," the 15th of December. The party was being held to commemorate the transfer of Louisiana from Spanish to French control, and its impending transfer to the United States. More specifically the party was in honor of the Spanish commander, the Marquis de Casa-Calvo, brigadier of the Spanish armies, in thanks for the Spaniards' efforts in recent days, and as a sign of the union and friendship between the Spanish and French governments. On Dec. 20, 1803, just eleven days after writing this letter and five days after his gala in honor of Casa-Calvo, Laussat presided over the ceremony officially transferring Louisiana Territory to the United States.

Laussat's manuscript letter and printed invitation of Capt. Duparc are rare survivals and fascinating evidence of the political, military, and social aspects of events in Louisiana in 1803, from the Spanish transfer of control of the territory to France, to the official completion of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States.

Printed invitation: JUMONVILLE 86.

\$60,000.

Important Military Guide Printed in the Confederacy

39. Mahan, D.H.: A TREATISE ON FIELD FORTIFICATION, CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS ON THE METHODS OF LAYING OUT, CONSTRUCTING, DEFENDING, AND ATTACKING INTRENCHMENTS; WITH THE GENERAL OUTLINES ALSO OF THE ARRANGEMENT, THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS. Richmond: West & Johnston, 1862. [iii]-xxvii,[1],168pp. plus twelve folding plates, each with an inserted leaf of explanation. Lacks the initial blank leaf [p. i-ii]. 12mo. Contemporary quarter morocco and coated paper, gilt label. Boards rubbed, edges shelfworn, corners bumped, label chipped and rubbed. Front hinge cracked, but still strong. Text lightly toned, a bit of light foxing, but quite neat internally. Plate eleven reinforced at folds on verso. Good plus.

“Fourth edition, revised and enlarged,” and the only Confederate printing of Mahan’s important and influential treatise on field fortification, as the original New York publishers (Wiley) would not sell to the Confederacy. Dennis Hart Mahan (1802-1871), noted military theorist and father of naval strategist Alfred Thayer Mahan, was a professor at West Point for more than forty-five years. He published this treatise on field fortifications, his first published book, in 1836, and it went through several printings before the outbreak of the Civil War. During Mahan’s time at West Point, about two thousand cadets graduated, and every student took Mahan’s course on field operations, fortifications, and leadership during his final year at the academy, using this work as the main textbook. This book was “the standard work on this subject carried into the field by United States officers in both the Mexican and Civil wars” (DAB). Mahan was a proud Virginian, but did not support the Confederacy. He corresponded with numerous generals during the war, stressing loyalty to West Point, the army, and the nation, as well as the need for military professionalism during times of war. A scarce and important Confederate imprint.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 4947. DAB XII, pp.209-210.

\$2000.

American Militia

40. [Martin, Samuel]: **A PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING AND DISCIPLINING A NATIONAL MILITIA IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND IN ALL THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OF AMERICA.** London: Printed for A. Millar, 1745. [2],xlvii,106pp. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards. First and last pages heavily soiled and with contemporary inscriptions; negligible foxing and soiling, else very good.

First issue. Outlines measures to be taken, particularly in North America, for protection against France, “now at enmity, whose interest it is to subdue by fraud or force, all those Countries lying between his dominions and the sea. For preventing such encroachments, no means can be so effectual as a general Militia....” Protection of the Newfoundland fisheries is also considered. A long appendix treats the necessity of improving the naval strength of Britain, examining the added benefits which would accrue to trade with the colonies, etc.

SABIN 63269. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 745/134. GOLDSMITHS 8200. ESTC T93627.

\$1250.

With the Important Map and View

41. [Martyn, Benjamin]: **REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING THE COLONY OF GEORGIA, WITH REGARD TO THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE INCREASE OF OUR PEOPLE, AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT IT WILL AFFORD TO GREAT NUMBERS OF OUR OWN POOR, AS WELL AS FOREIGN PERSECUTED PROTESTANTS. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE DESIGN OF THE TRUSTEES.** London: Printed for W. Meadows, 1733. 48pp. plus engraved map and engraved frontispiece and tailpiece after J. Pine. Quarto. Contemporary marbled wrappers, stitched as issued. Wrappers worn, spine perishing. Some dust soiling at edges, an occasional fox mark. Very good, in original condition. In a cloth slipcase and chemise.

An important and rare Georgia tract from the time of the colony’s founding, complete with a map of the region. Martyn was a strong advocate and defender of the colony and herein gathers a number of interesting documents in addition to his own arguments, including a letter from Oglethorpe to the Trustees from Savannah, their reply to him, a list of the Trustees, etc.

The map is the second state of that which first appeared in the 1732 edition of *SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DESIGNS OF THE TRUSTEES FOR ESTABLISHING THE COLONY OF GEORGIA IN AMERICA*, altered by removal of some of the notations and relocation of a few incidentals (see De Renne I, p.18 for details). The interesting frontispiece is an imaginary view of the laying out of Savannah.

This is the first edition, second issue of Martyn’s tract, and includes additions not found in the first edition, first issue. “A well-written tract; plausible in its arguments, glowing in its descriptions, valuable for its information, and pertinent in its appeals to the philanthropic and benevolent” – Sabin. The Streeter copy was bought by Nebenzahl for \$225 in 1967. DE RENNE I, pp.44-45. SABIN 45002. HOWES M356, “aa.” LC, GEORGIA 104. STREETER SALE 1144. CUMMING 211.

\$12,000.

Cotton Mather Reviews Church Principles

42. [Mather, Cotton]: **RATIO DISCIPLINÆ FRATRUM NOV-ANGLORUM. A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF THE DISCIPLINE POSSESSED AND PRACTISED; IN THE CHURCHES OF NEW-ENGLAND. WITH INTERSPERSED AND INSTRUCTIVE REFLECTIONS ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCHES.** Boston: Printed for S. Gerrish in Cornhill, 1726. [2],iv,10,207,[3]pp. including contents leaf. Contemporary paneled calf, rebaked. H3 torn, lower margin of Ee4 clipped. Upper corner of title-leaf torn with loss to a few letters, supplied in old manuscript facsimile. A good copy. Provenance: W. Cogswell (early signature).

One of Cotton Mather’s most important works, and an “important exposition of the tenets of Congregationalism that carefully reaffirms the principles of the CAMBRIDGE PLATFORM” (Streeter). Holmes reveals that although published in 1726, the work was actually written in 1701, quoting from Mather’s diary from October 3 of that year:

“About this Time I finished a Work, which cost me much Time, and Care and Study. I wrote in a Book of above an hundred pages in Quarto, an account of the Principles and Practises of the Churches of New England. But I embellished it all along, with a further Account of what was done in the primitive Churches, which required some exquisite labor. I concluded, that a Book of this Importance, would have a mighty Tendency, to preserve the holy Discipline in our own Churches, from the Dangers of the Apostasy which may threaten it, and promote the Designs of Reformation abroad in the world.”

Holmes reviews and explains the many delays in Mather publishing the work, the addition of Increase Mather’s “Attestation” dated 1719, and the eventual publication in 1726. The final publication was nearly derailed as the original manuscript was scattered by a strong gust of wind, with the loose sheets finding their way into the garden, the wood pile, and strangers’ hands. That every page was recovered without the loss of a single sentence was, as Mather reveals in a letter to Thomas Prince, a sign that the “Angel of the Lord Look’d after it...I don’t wonder that such a work must be brought forward with a Struggle. Tis a sign, tis for the Kingdome of God!” (quoted in Holmes).

EVANS 2775. SABIN 46474. HOLMES 318. STREETER SALE 672. CHURCH 903.

\$4000.

Indians of Martha’s Vineyard

43. **Mayhew, Experience: INDIAN CONVERTS: OR, SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES AND DYING SPEECHES OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF THE CHRISTIANIZED INDIANS OF MARTHA’S VINEYARD, IN NEW-ENGLAND...TO WHICH IS ADDED, SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE ENGLISH MINISTERS WHO HAVE SUCCESSIVELY PRESIDED OVER THE INDIAN WORK IN THAT AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS.** By Mr. Prince. London: Printed for Samuel Gerrish, Bookseller in Boston in New-England, 1727. xxiv,310pp. plus [2],8pp. of booksellers’ advertisements. Early 20th-century polished calf, spine gilt, leather label, a.e.g. Extremities rubbed. Book-plates on front pastedown. Contemporary ownership inscription crossed out at head of titlepage. Light to moderate foxing. About very good.

Mayhew worked as a missionary among the tribes in Martha’s Vineyard. “In this extraordinary relation of the effects of the Gospel upon the aborigines, are narrated biographical sketches of one hundred and twenty-nine Indians, who gave unexceptional tokens of conversion by Christian lives” – Field. Prince’s work has a separate title at page 277.

HOWES M452, “aa.” FIELD 1045. SABIN 47124. JCB (1)III:399. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 727/158. SIMMONS 1727:17. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 6 (note).

\$4250.

Manuscript Records of More Than a Decade of Deaths and Burials in Southern Mexico

44. **[Mexico]: LIBRO EN QUE SE HACIENTAN LAS PARTIDAS DE LOS ENTIERROS DE ESPAÑOLES, MESTIZOS, Y INDIOS DE ESTA CABECERA DE SANTIAGO AYAPANGO...**[manuscript title on first text leaf]. Ayapango, Mx. 1805-1816. [1],194,[1]pp. plus leaves 195-287 numbered on rectos only, ending with one unnumbered page. Folio. Contemporary limp Mexican calf wallet-style binding, manuscript titles and illustrations on covers. Noticeable wear and rubbing to covers, small paper label reading “Libro=25” affixed to front cover. Some foxing and staining to text, contemporary or near-contemporary manuscript notations and ink drawing on rear pastedown. Quite clean internally. Very good. In a folding cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt with raised bands.

A fascinating manuscript register recording the burials of almost 2,000 people in the colonial Mexican town of Ayapango and its surrounding villages. Most of the deceased are entered by name, with their race and at least an approximate age included; most are described as Indians. Each entry is signed by the local priest, and in some cases the officiating priest also notes whether the deceased was intestate, or whether they were too poor to have last rites administered. Other circumstances of death are occasionally noted. One example is “Maria Josepha, india” who was buried on April 25, 1806, where it is noted that she did not make a will or receive the holy sacraments because her death was very sudden. The ledger is accomplished in several hands, owing to the fact that over a decade’s worth of burials are recorded here.

Along with the individual burial records, the text includes occasional summaries of the total burials carried out in a given month; these statistics are often organized by ethnicity. Most of the deceased here hailed from Ayapango, just southeast of Mexico City. Those from other towns were brought to Ayapango to be buried likely because the town was a “cabecera,” which is the chief city of a province in Mexico. Such burials, for people from places like Chalma, Puxtla, and Centlalpan, are recorded here.

In addition to its genealogical value for including names and hometowns of the deceased, the present ledger is a trove of information for life in and around Ayapango in the late colonial period in Mexico. The ages of the deceased give insight into life expectancies; sadly many of the entries record the deaths of “párvulo,” the Spanish word for “infant.” The aforementioned information on the administration of last rites or the presence of a last will and testament provide a peek into the economic conditions in the area.

In addition to the manuscript title on the first text leaf, the rear cover reads, in contemporary manuscript: “Libro de Entierros de Todos Claces.” The rear pastedown includes a drawing of a figure on a pedestal bearing a banner that reminds us in Spanish that “Death finishes all,” with a short poem on mortality beneath the drawing that contends that the poem is not intended to denigrate the dead.

An important manuscript record of a central Mexican town towards the end of the Spanish colonial period, with rich value for statistical and social research. \$9500.

Ranch Life on the Prairie

45. **Miller, Benjamin S.: RANCH LIFE IN SOUTHERN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY. AS TOLD BY A NOVICE. HOW A FORTUNE WAS MADE IN CATTLE.** New York. 1896. 163,[1]pp. Portrait. Original front wrapper, rear wrapper and spine supplied in expert restoration. Otherwise very nice and clean. A good plus copy. In a folding fabrikoid box.

Miller was born in 1851, attended Cornell, and went to Kansas in 1878. This colorful narrative of his life as a rancher there over the next five years is an excellent firsthand account of ranching in Indian Territory during that early period. Miller spent a year and a half in Alaska in 1898-99, and died in Binghamton in 1930. One of the best early accounts of Indian Territory, and quite scarce.

Howell paid \$125 for the Streeter copy in 1968.

HOWES M602. ADAMS HERD 1485. ADAMS SIX-GUNS 1486. STREETER SALE 2387. \$2750.

Recruiting a Secretary for His Tumultuous Mission in France

46. **Monroe, James: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM AMERICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE JAMES MONROE TO JOHN HENRY PURVIANCE, REGARDING MONROE'S NEW DUTIES AND HIS NEED FOR CONSULAR ASSISTANCE].** Paris. September 28, 1794. [3]pp. on a folded folio sheet, docketed on the blank fourth page. Old folds. Short separations along folds, light creasing. Very good. In a half red morocco and marbled paper folding case, spine gilt.

A lengthy and friendly correspondence from James Monroe during the early part of his tumultuous two-year term as Minister to France for President George Washington's fledgling American government. Appointed by Washington to succeed Gouverneur Morris, Monroe arrived in Paris shortly after the fall of Robespierre. Just a few months into his term, in August 1794, Monroe made his infamous speech in which he overpraised the French republic and it haunted the remainder of his tenure; at this time, it was the policy of Washington's administration to maintain strict neutrality in international affairs. This speech, along with a series of diplomatic moves that President Washington disagreed with, led to Monroe's recall from France in 1796.

Here, a month after making his controversial speech, Monroe writes to Baltimore native John Henry Purviance to gauge his interest in potential employment in France as his secretary. Monroe writes: "Since my arrival here a great variety of duties in the commercial line and which it was equally impossible and improper for me to perform has made it necessary for me to appoint provisionally (subject to the approval of our government) a consul to take charge of them in this city." Monroe adds that his first choice for the consul position is Fulwar Skipwith, who in fact became Consul-General in Paris in 1795, and who Purviance notes (in manuscript, at the head of this letter) was the person who delivered this letter from Monroe to him.

Monroe continues that the appointment for a consul, if successful, would require him to "provide some person to perform the office of Secy. in the interim." Monroe admits he is also considering John Bartow Prevost for the secretary position "if he would accept it & in case he would not" the position would go to Purviance. Monroe acknowledges heartily a recommendation from "Mr. Curson of Bal" that named Purviance for the potential secretary vacancy: "I need not repeat my former assurances of the pleasure with which I shall embrace any opportunity which may occur to testify to you the respect I have for the recommendation of my friends in Bal: who made you known to me, as well as the good opinion I entertain of your merit."

Somewhere along the way, Monroe did not offer the secretary position to Prevost, even though he was being urged to do so by Aaron Burr, Prevost's stepfather. Perhaps it was precisely because Burr was pressuring Monroe to hire Prevost that he did not; Monroe's opinion of Burr was decidedly negative. Ultimately, the recruitment effort worked, and by November Purviance was Monroe's private secretary in Paris. Purviance would also serve in the same capacity for Monroe during his term as minister to England in 1803-04. Correspondence between Monroe and John Henry Purviance is recorded in the Papers of James Monroe, but this letter is unknown to them, and it is not listed in the Founders Online website.

A rare glimpse into the nuts and bolts of the diplomatic machinery of the young United States. \$6750.

Rare Biography of Eskimo Franklin Search Participant

47. **Murray, Thomas B.: KALLI, THE ESQUIMAUX CHRISTIAN. A MEMOIR.** New York. 1861. 70,2pp. including frontispiece portrait. Original publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt. Light soiling and wear to boards. Bookplate on front pastedown. Minor dampstain to lower edge of text block. Very good.

The Church Book Society edition of this description of an Inuit member of the Franklin Search. Kallihirua joined the expedition under Horatio Thomas Austin searching for the lost Franklin team, acting as an interpreter and eventually sailing back to England with the Assistance – becoming the first Greenlander to visit Europe. He was enrolled at St. Augustine’s missionary college in Canterbury, where he also helped Captain John Washington to revise his Esquimaux-English vocabulary. Captain Ommanney continued to act as his mentor and was present at his baptism.
SABIN 51542. \$2500.

Blaming the Victims of Spanish Cruelty in the New World

48. **Nuix, Juan: Varela y Ulloa, Pedro, translator: REFLEXIONES IMPARCIALES SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES EN LAS INDIAS, CONTRA LOS PRETENDIDOS FILÓSOFOS Y POLÍTICOS.** Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra..., 1782. [4],lii,315pp. Half title. Late 19th-century mottled calf, spine gilt, gilt leather label. Moderate shelf wear and some scuffing to edges, chipped at head of spine and with remnants of shelf sticker. Endpapers splitting along hinges, inked number on half title, otherwise internally clean. Very good.

The first Spanish edition of this significant defense of Spanish atrocities against the native peoples of the Americas. Originally written by an exiled Spanish Jesuit living in Italy, this edition was translated from the original Italian and includes a thirty-page preliminary section by the Spanish translator new to this edition, and four leaves of the translator’s introduction. Juan Nuix drew from the writings of Raynal, Robertson, and Las Casas in his detailed appraisal of the controversy surrounding Spanish treatment of the native population in the Americas. He argues that claims of Spanish barbarism were exaggerated and rooted in earlier accounts by Raynal and Las Casas that were then propagated by historians such as Robertson.

Though he recognizes the violence perpetrated against the Indians, Nuix defends Spanish colonialism as a grand and greater good brought to the Americas. He largely blames the indigenous Americans for their lack of fortitude – both in their susceptibility to disease and in their laziness – and argues that these factors, not Spanish cruelty, were responsible for the depopulation of the region. Nuix also claims that it is the natives’ fault they were not prepared to work in mines and on plantations. The translator’s introduction reinforces Nuix’s claims that the Spanish colonial officials did not act out of step with other colonial powers in the region. Varela y Ulloa further argues that the atrocities credited to the Spanish were carried out by private individuals, not the Spanish government, shifting the blame and presenting colonialism as a benign strategy.

“The author would have rendered a more important and honourable service to Spaniards if, instead of endeavouring to disculpate them from calumnies, not entirely without foundation, he had manifested to foreigners the useful measures which the Spanish Ministry were taking to remedy the abuses of their colonial government” – Sabin (quoting Sempere y Guarinos’ ENSAYO DE UNA BIBLIOTECA ESPAÑOLA).

The printer of this work, Joaquín Ibarra y Marín, was an important and prolific Spanish technician responsible for many advancements in the printer’s arts, namely improvements in paper, the standardization of type production, and the creation of new ink formulas. He is most famous now for his beautiful 1780 edition of DON QUIXOTE, which is usually referred to as the “Ibarra Don Quixote.” Printed just two years later, the present work carries similar traits as the Ibarra Quixote, namely handsome paper and impeccable composition.

PALAU 196692. MEDINA, BHA 5007. SABIN 56309. RUIZ LASALA, IBARRA 646. \$1500.

*“...it is a curious paradox that enlightened nations
should have less sense than enlightened individuals.”*

49. **Paine, Thomas: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM THOMAS PAINE TO WILLIAM PETTY, FORMER EARL OF SHELBURNE AND PRESENTLY THE 1st MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, CONCERNING THE CURRENT PRECARIOUS POLITICAL SITUATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE].** London. November 20, 1787. [3]pp., on a folded folio sheet, docketed on the blank fourth page. Old folds, minor toning. Near fine.

A politically-charged letter from Thomas Paine to his friend, William Petty, former Earl of Shelburne, who was made the first Marquess (or Marquis) of Lansdowne in 1784. Petty was Prime Minister when the treaty ending the Revolutionary War was negotiated between the United States and England. In this letter Paine discusses the tense relationship between England and France, and stresses the importance of an amicable resolution to their differences. He writes that “this infamous business of perpetual wrangling between England & France...would be called by a coarser name” if the conflict was between two individuals instead of two nations, warning of the potentially cataclysmic results of a war.

Here, the author of COMMON SENSE opens his letter by extending his thanks to Lansdowne for the kind invitation to the latter’s country home, Bowood House and explains:

“I had the honour of receiving your Lordship’s favour of the 27th Sepr. and am much obliged to you for the kind and genteel invitation you gave me into the country. I had written to your Lordship my thanks and discanted a little on the then state of public affairs, but they appearing to grow every day more perplexing, I determined to lay it aside – this, together with the hopes of seeing your Lordship in town at an earlier period, than mentioned in your letter, will I hope interest you to excuse the omission.”

Paine proceeds to expound on the precarious political situation between France and England, ultimately hoping for a lasting peace between the two nations:

“Sincerely do I wish that this infamous business of perpetual wrangling between England & France might end. It would be called by a coarser name than I chuse to express were a like case to happen between two individuals; and it is a curious paradox that enlightened nations should have less sense than enlightened individuals. I most heartily wish that some great line of Politics, worthy of an opposition might be struck out. Peace might be easily preferred were proper persons in the management of affairs. There are those in France who would very heartily concur in such a measure, and unless this be done, it appears, at least to me, that something worse than war will follow, for tho’ France is not in a good condition for war, England is still worse.”

Paine concludes his letter noting he is enclosing a pamphlet (not present here) which has just made its appearance. Paine is most likely referring to his own work, *PROSPECTS ON THE RUBICON; OR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE POLITICS TO BE AGITATED AT THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT*, published the same year in London. The present letter could be viewed as a distillation of this latest pamphlet by Paine, in which he urged the British government to reconsider yet another war with France that would result in disaster for both countries. At the time, England and France were not currently at war with each other, but the possibility of it was omnipresent, especially after battling on opposite sides of the American Revolution, which resulted in weaker defenses and larger debts for both countries.

Paine, an Englishman who emigrated to America just in time to help spark the American Revolution, would become enmeshed in the French Revolution shortly after penning this letter. Paine moved to France in 1790 and would publish his seminal *RIGHTS OF MAN* in 1791, in full-throated support of the French Revolution. *RIGHTS OF MAN* was another successful attack by Paine on the institution of monarchy. As a result, Paine was a hero to the revolutionaries in France, though he would fall in and out of favor with various regimes in Paris until he left France for good in 1802.

William Petty, second Earl of Shelburne and later the first Marquis of Lansdowne, is best remembered as the Prime Minister who forced a liberal peace treaty with the United States on his unwilling King in 1782. During his long political career Shelburne exhibited consistently pro-American sympathies, first as Southern Secretary from 1766 to 1768, and most importantly as Prime Minister from 1782 to 1783. Though Prime Minister for only a short time, it was under Shelburne’s leadership that the Treaty of Paris was negotiated between Great Britain and her rebellious colonies, ending the Revolution and formally recognizing the United States of America. After his elevation to Marquess and retirement from active politics, Lansdowne maintained an active sympathy for Americans and their new nation, and commissioned the famed “Lansdowne Portrait” of George Washington, perhaps the most famous image of the first President.

The present letter was first sold at Christie’s London in 1994 in the auction of the historical archives held by Petty’s country estate, Bowood House, which Paine references in this letter. Since then, the letter has been accompanied by a copy of the 1791 edition of Paine’s *A LETTER TO THE EARL OF SHELBURNE, NOW MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, ON HIS SPEECH, JULY 10, 1782, RESPECTING THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE*. This was Paine’s response to Shelburne’s speech regarding the likely consequences for Great Britain given the new independence of America. The present copy of the work carries a pencil inscription on the half title reading, “bought 1933 L,” likely written by the then-current Marquis of Lansdowne in that year.

A thoughtful letter by Paine as he grappled with the fraught political climate in France and England. It is interesting to note that this letter comes from the writer most responsible for sparking the American Revolution, writing to one of the men chiefly responsible for ending it. \$25,000.

Paine on the “universal cause of human nature”

50. Paine, Thomas: THE RIGHTS OF MAN. FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF ALL MANKIND. London: Printed and Sold by Citizen Daniel Isaac Eaton, 1795. vii,[1],151pp. Later three-quarter roan and marbled boards, spine gilt, t.e.g. Rebacked, retaining most of the gilt backstrip. Some shelf wear. Small tear to bottom of first two leaves (no text affected), repair to leaf B8. Small institutional stamp at bottom edge of verso of titlepage. Light foxing throughout. Good plus.

Not the same as Paine’s earlier tract on the Rights of Man in response to Edmund Burke. In this work, Paine considers questions of constitutions, aristocracy, hereditary rights, and “old and new” governments – taking particular aim at the English monarchy. He asserts that “I write now for the world at large. Man will herein find all his natural, civil, and divine rights, more perfectly and rationally defined, than he was aware of, and will feel his reason roused into action, and himself animated in the universal cause of human nature, with that fervour which springs alone from reflection, and a sense of conscious right.”

It is significant that this text was published in London by “Citizen” Daniel Eaton, who had been tried – and acquitted – twice in 1793 for publishing “seditious libels” by Paine and others. Eaton had tremendous energy, a sense of purpose, and a sense of humor. Reacting to Burke’s reference to the lower classes as a “swinish multitude,” and continuing his own comparison of George III to a “tyrannical gamecock,” Eaton identified his print shop at 74 Newgate Street as being at the sign of the “cock and swine.” He saw so much harassment and persecution from royal authorities in the 1790s that

he eventually fled to Philadelphia, where he continued to produce radical tracts until returning to London in 1800, and more prosecutions.
ESTC T5888. \$2500.

Debating Slavery in Pre-Revolutionary Boston

51. [Parsons, Theodore, and Eliphlet Pearson]: **A FORENSIC DISPUTE ON THE LEGALITY OF ENSLAVING THE AFRICANS, HELD AT THE PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT IN CAMBRIDGE, NEW-ENGLAND, JULY 21ST, 1773. BY TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE.** Boston: Printed by John Boyle, for Thomas Leverett, 1773. 48pp. Dbd. Short diagonal cut through most of textblock, not affecting text. Two unobtrusive ownership signatures on titlepage. Title leaf and final leaf worn and stained, some soiling, final leaf reattached at gutter. Withal, a good copy.

An early and quite scarce American work on slavery, and one of the only known records of a public debate on the legality of slavery in colonial New England. The work is especially interesting as it is presented in the form of a collegiate debate at Harvard on this increasingly controversial issue. Here, Pearson defends slavery, while Parsons argues against it, both basing their arguments on the principles of natural law. There is also much here on the nature of human equality and on the perceived emergence of the African from primordial darkness to the light of Christianity.

ESTC records thirty-four copies in twenty-two discrete institutions, but the work is quite rare in the market. This is only the second copy we have ever handled, and the first in almost thirty years.
EVANS 12917. LIBRARY COMPANY, AFRO-AMERICANA 7455. DUMOND, p.89. HOWES P107. COHEN 9869. SABIN 25075, 81980. ESTC W38507. \$2750.

French Official's Letters from Canada at a Crucial Time

52. [Pichon, Thomas]: **LETTRES ET MEMOIRES POUR SERVIR À L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE, CIVILE ET POLITIQUE DU CAP BRETON, DEPUIS SON ÉTABLISSEMENT JUSQU'À LA REPRISE DE CETTE ISLE PAR LES ANGLOIS EN 1758.** La Haye & Londres. 1760. xvi,327pp. Half title. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt; expertly rebaked to style. Moderate rubbing to extremities. Ownership stamps on half title and final text leaf, else internally clean and nice.

"Pichon left France for Canada in 1750 as secretary to the Comte de Raymond, Governor of Cape Breton, but remained with him only a short time. The letters were written from Louisbourg beginning in 1752, and continued until the capitulation of that city to the English in 1758. They contain a general description of Cape Breton and the Island of St. John, an account of the manners and customs of the Indians, the French Government at Louisbourg, trade with New England, the causes of the war, etc. On the capture of Louisbourg by the British, Pichon went to England, where he lived until his death in 1781" – Lande.

TPL 274. LANDE 710. SABIN 62610. JCB 1275. \$1350.

First American Edition

53. **Plattes, Gabriel: A DISCOVERY OF SUBTERRANEAN TREASURE: CONTAINING USEFUL EXPLORATIONS, CONCERNING ALL MANNER OF MINES AND MINERALS, FROM THE GOLD TO THE COAL; WITH PLAIN DIRECTIONS AND RULES FOR THE FINDING OF THEM IN ALL KINGDOMS AND COUNTRIES. IN WHICH THE ART OF MELTING, REFINING, AND ASSAYING THEM IS PLAINLY DECLARED....** Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Robert Bell, 1784. 37pp., plus [3]pp. of advertisements. 20th-century three-quarter red morocco and cloth, spine gilt. Binding lightly edgeworn. Previous owner's name stamped on three fly leaves. Titlepage tanned, with a tear in the fore-edge (not affecting text). Text generally quite clean. Good plus.

The scarce first American edition of this 17th-century manual for the finding and refining of metals. Some consideration is given to the geologic processes leading up to the formation of deposits (Noah's Flood is called in frequently to explain the then inexplicable) and the potential for discovery in diverse places, including the Americas: "for these Mines [in New-England, Virginia, Bermuda, Peru, etc.] if they prove rich, would yield more gain in one year, than their Tobacco, and such trifles would yield in their whole lives." "Contains some interesting notices of the gold and silver mines in Peru, New England, Virginia, the Bermudas, and other parts of America. The author gives a receipt by which he claims to have produced pure gold, but at a cost greater than its value. He finally died in the streets of London of starvation" – Sabin.
EVANS 18732. HILDEBURN 5438. SABIN 63360. RINK 3343. \$4000.

Of Great Use During the Civil War

54. **Power, John Hatch. ANATOMY OF THE ARTERIES OF THE HUMAN BODY DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL WITH THE DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY OF THE HEART.** Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co. 1863. 401pp., including in-text illustrations, plus [6]pp. of advertisements and advertisements on front and rear endpapers. Publisher's blindstamped brown cloth, spine gilt. "U.S. Army Medical Department" in silver gilt on front cover. Some wear and light

staining to boards, corners bumped, spine ends a bit worn. Light tanning, a handful of places where previously laid in paper has offset onto text. Very good overall. In a brown half morocco clamshell case, spine gilt.

This manual on vascular anatomy was a "bible" to army surgeons during the Civil War, due to John Hatch Power's accessible writing style and extensive engravings after the work of fellow-surgeon B. Wills Richardson, as well as "numerous other engravings, executed under the inspection of one of our most distinguished American anatomists" (p.[2]). John Hatch Power (1806-63) was an Irish physician and professor of anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He published widely on anatomy, but specialized on the heart and related vascular topics. This was certainly his most successful publication; it went through Dublin and London editions before appearing in the U.S. in 1862. It was immediately adopted and issued by the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army "for the use of surgeons on the field of battle and in army hospitals" during the Civil War; this copy is the 1863 printing of the first Army edition. This work was part of a larger series of military publications published by Lippincott, including works on tactics and strategy, as well as Samuel Gross's *MANUAL OF MILITARY SURGERY*. Gross's and Power's manuals were carried by nearly every military surgeon during the Civil War.

CORDASCO 60-1448.

\$1000.

"Our most scholarly colonial work" – Howes

55. Prince, Thomas: A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND IN THE FORM OF ANNALS: BEING A SUMMARY AND EXACT ACCOUNT OF THE MOST MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS AND OCCURRENCES RELATING TO THIS COUNTRY.... Boston: Printed by Kneeland & Green for S. Gerrish, 1736. [10],xi,[1],20,104,[2],254pp. Titlepage printed in red and black. 12mo. Modern quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt leather label. Early ownership signature, bookplate, and stamp on front endpapers; contents toned but clean. A very good copy.

Prince was one of the first great collectors of American history and literature, and this book reflects his antiquarian interests. His "New England Library" contained five Bay Psalm Books. This is a basic work for any collection along similar lines. "Prince spent seven years in the preparation of this work...it was carefully compiled from a large number of authentic records and relations, mostly in the exact words of the respective authorities..." – Church. Complete in and of itself, although a "Volume II" was published in 1755 as *ANNALS OF NEW ENGLAND*. "Our most scholarly colonial work" – Howes. CHURCH 925. EVANS 4068. SABIN 65585. HOWES P615, "aa."

\$1500.

American Moral Satire and Indian Philosophy

56. [Robinson, John]: THE SAVAGE. By Piomingo, a Headman and Warrior of the Muscogulgee Nation. Knoxville: Republished at the "Scrap Book" Office, 1833. 324pp. Original sheep. Spine chipped and worn, hinges cracked, front board nearly detached. Foxing throughout. Withal, in decent condition. In a cloth case, leather label.

Robinson's essays are written in the guise of the thoughts and debates of a Creek sage named Piomingo. Much of the text consists of arguments between whites and Piomingo over differing philosophies, making this a fascinating view of the "Noble Savage" and a satire on contemporary mores. First published in Philadelphia in 1810, it was evidently popular enough to go through several editions, of which this frontier-ish printing in Knoxville, at the time of Indian removal, is both exotic and notable.

ALLEN, TENNESSEE RARITIES 31. AII (TENNESSEE) 499. SABIN 77255.

\$2750.

Exploring the Colonial American Frontier

57. Rogers, Robert: A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF NORTH AMERICA: CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL BRITISH COLONIES ON THAT CONTINENT...ALSO OF THE INTERIOR, OR WESTERLY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, UPON THE RIVERS ST. LAURENCE, THE MISSISSIPPI, AND THE GREAT LAKES.... London. 1765. vii,[1],264pp. Modern half speckled calf and marbled boards. Titlepage and first text leaf separating at top of gutter, moderate tanning. Very good.

The companion to the journals of the famous ranger of the French and Indian War. This is an important work utilizing Rogers' knowledge of the western country. It includes detailed descriptions of geography, Indian tribes encountered, etc. "The first geographical account of the American interior after England had wrested it from France, and, aside from those of Pittman and Hutchins, the most accurate of the period" – Howes. "One of the most accurate contemporary accounts of the interior of North America as it was when England took it from France" – Streeter.

The Streeter copy sold to parties unknown in 1967 for \$200. It was last seen on the market in 2011, offered by a New York State bookseller for \$4500.

HOWES R418, "b." SABIN 72723. CLARK I:301. VAIL 562. STREETER SALE 1028. GREENLY, MICHIGAN 17. LANDE 761. SERVIES 452. GRAFF 3554. FIELD 1316. BELL R365. JCB 1473. TPL392. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 66 (note).

\$3250.

Sailing from New Haven to Kill Seals in the South Pacific in 1803

58. **Root, Joel: A VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD MADE BY JOEL ROOT 1802 – 1806 [cover title].** [N.p. N.d., but ca. 1914]. 73pp. typescript, printed on rectos only. Small folio. Original limp blue morocco, gilt. Inscribed on front fly leaf. Light wear to extremities, slightly heavier to corners and spine ends. Internally clean. Very good.

A very interesting narrative of a voyage made by Joel Root (b. 1770), a native of Southington, Connecticut, as supercargo and director of a voyage on the ship *Huron*, which left New Haven in April 1802 in search of hair seals for the American market and fur seals to be sold in China. Clearing Cape Horn in January 1803, they arrived at the Mocha, Lobos, and St. Mary's islands off the coast of South America, where they found a large population of seals. Root and a small party were blown off course in a whale boat and temporarily separated from the *Huron*. After being briefly imprisoned at Concepcion, they rejoined the *Huron* on Feb. 25. The captain headed for the Lobos Islands off the coast of Peru, while Root chose to stay behind on St. Mary's Island off the coast of Chile. With part of the crew he was able to take ten thousand seal skins. On the return of the *Huron*, they set sail on Sept. 25 for the island of Massafuero, one of the Juan Ferdinand Islands, also off the coast of Chile. There Root proposed to take fur seals for the China market, while the *Huron* returned to the U.S. with its cargo of nineteen thousand skins. "Mr. Root was surprized to find on the island more men than seals....In all there were about 150 men." These were lone sealers left behind by various ships. Root himself took about 4,000 skins, and purchased another 5,000 or more from the loners who had been threatened by the Viceroy of Peru with imprisonment if they failed to leave the island. In fire sale fashion, Root bought the skins for twenty-five to fifty cents each, and upon reaching Canton he sold them for ninety-five cents a piece and invested the proceeds in China goods which he then sold in Hamburg. From Hamburg he sailed for St. Petersburg, where he bought a cargo of mixed goods to sell on his return to the United States. He reached New Haven again on Oct. 30, 1806.

Four other manuscript versions of Root's narrative have been located, all in some way different. There is also a published account of the voyages in the PAPERS OF THE NEW HAVEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Vol. 5, 1894) which differs markedly from this. That version is told in the first person while this is in the third; it is generally more detailed but omits two substantial sections included here which tell of an encounter with pirates at Sumatra and an incident with a disgruntled sealer who almost murdered Root. The present narrative was written by Dr. Emile B. Gardette, Root's grandson-in-law, based on accounts related to him by Root in 1836. According to the text, Gardette wrote this in 1841. As suggested by some of the wording, he may also have used an account which was written in 1840 by Root himself for his family. The original manuscript of that account is not located, but the New-York Historical Society lists a "transcript of memoir originally written in 1840 and subsequently copied by [Root's] daughter in 1847." East Carolina University's Joyner Library also holds a copy of the 1840 memoir, photocopied from an unspecified source and previously owned by Jake D. Moore of Kingston, North Carolina. The University of Montana likewise holds a copy with more or less the same text as the present copy, though theirs is fifty-six pages rather than seventy-three, and is described as a "photocopy of a typescript" with added photographs and genealogy. As for Gardette's manuscript (the original source for our typescript and the version at the University of Montana), the Connecticut Historical Society lists what it calls a "biography" written circa 1841, a "handwritten narrative" that could be Gardette's account. For remarks on Root's successful enterprise, see Busch's *WAR AGAINST SEALS: A HISTORY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SEAL FISHERY* (McGill, 1985).

\$4250.

The Japanese and Russians Negotiate

59. **[Russo-Japanese Relations]: [FOUR JAPANESE MANUSCRIPTS, CONTAINING OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS RELATING TO DIPLOMACY WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE 19th CENTURY].** [Nagasaki & Edo. 1810; 1854; 1861]. 20; 16; 16; 14pp. Manuscript on rice paper. Two volumes tied with waste paper, two with thick paper wrappers, stitched. Minor worming in three volumes, occasionally affecting text. Red ink stamp inside front cover of one volume. Occasional light dampstaining and dust soiling. About very good.

An interesting quartet of official Japanese reports on the attempts of Russian envoys in the early 19th century to secure a treaty with the Japanese authorities. The first two manuscripts comprise official Japanese scribal copies, made in 1810, of a treaty and "letters of reconciliation" sent by the Tsar in 1804 to Japan. Russian envoy Chamberlain Rezanov sailed with Krusenstern and put in at Nagasaki in the summer of 1804, armed with these documents. Rezanov had his letters of reconciliation taken to the Emperor, but after waiting months at Nagasaki, as officials shuffled between Edo and Nagasaki, his terms were denied, and he was sent away, although these documents indicate some manner of rapport was established. The letters of reconciliation include a second part comprising an interrogation in Japanese of four Russian sailors shipwrecked in 1810, who were gathered at the house of Kyoto merchant Toshimaya Skobe for interrogation.

The next envoy, Yefivmy Putiatin, was more successful and signed the Treaty of Shimodo in 1855, allowing Russian vessels to trade in the ports of Nagasaki, Shimodo and Hakodate. The second pair of documents contain a description of the arrival of Putiatin at Shimodo in 1854, and a report on the arrival of a Russian ship sent to Japan in 1861. A useful set of documents for providing insight into the progress of relations between Russia and Japan in the 19th century, particularly as the four great powers at that time, America, Great Britain, France, and Russia, continued to pressure the Japanese government for further conciliatory treaties.

\$6000.

Rare Vermont Imprint and Indian War History

60. [Sanders, Daniel Clark]: **A HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WARS WITH THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY IN NEW ENGLAND.** Montpelier. 1812. 319pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, leather label. Extremities rubbed, small chip at head of spine. Bookplate on front pastedown. Internally clean. Near fine.

A rare work on the history of the Indian Wars in New England, written by the president of the University of Vermont. "This book aroused bitter criticism because of its strictures on colonial bigotry and cruelty to the natives..." – Streeter. The book was long believed to have been suppressed by its author because of his mortification at the attacks made on it by reviewers, and both Field and Church give long accounts of its supposed destruction. While there certainly were bitter reviews and the work is quite rare, more modern bibliographers, notably Marcus McCorison in VERMONT IMPRINTS, have suggested that the suppression story may be exaggerated. Later writers have also praised the book as one of the best written histories of the Indian Wars of New England.

John Fleming bought the Streeter copy for \$100 in 1967.

CHURCH 1306. HOWES S84. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 3474. FIELD 1351. GILMAN, p.240. SABIN 76366. MCCORISON 1420. STREETER SALE 727. \$2000.

The Mission at Goa in 1569

61. **Santa Maria, Fernando de: EXEMPLAR LITERARUM EX INDIIS ORIENTALIBUS AD REVERENDISSIMUM P. MAGISTRUM ORDINIS, QUARUM HEC SUPERSCRIPTIO...**[caption title]. Rome: Heirs of Antonio Blado, 1571. [4]pp. Quarto. Modern morocco, coat of arms on front and rear covers, board edges gilt, gilt inner dentelles, a.e.g., silk marker. Contemporary inscription on first page. A very fine copy.

The rare Latin translation of Santa Maria's account of the mission in Malacca and Goa, and the life and martyrdom of Padre Jeronimo de la Cruz. The original relation, completed on December 26, 1569 in Goa, was addressed to the Dominican General in Rome. The author was a Portuguese Dominican who studied theology at Coimbra. He went to India as a missionary, eventually becoming the Prior of the Convent at Goa and Vicar-General of the Holy Congregation for India.

A very fine copy of an extremely rare missionary report. OCLC records only the James Ford Bell Library copy.

STREIT IV:942. OCLC 17905640.

\$9500.

Poor Richard, Post-Franklin

62. **Saunders, Richard [pseud]: POOR RICHARD IMPROVED: BEING AN ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS OF THE MOTIONS OF THE SUN AND MOON...FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1775....** Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Hall and Sellers, [1774]. [36]pp. including in-text woodcut illustrations. 12mo. Printed self-wrappers, stitched. Additional stab holes in blank gutter. Light soiling and scattered foxing. Overall very good.

A Poor Richard's almanac issued on the eve of the Revolutionary War. The volume contains an article on Amsterdam's Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, various anecdotes and recipes, and an account of Mr. Thomas Wood of Essex by the College of Physicians in London, detailing the extreme diet through which he "metamorphosed from a Monster to a Person of moderate Size," in part by abstaining from drinking any kind of liquid ("excepting what he has occasionally taken in the Form of Medicine, and two glasses and a half of Water, drank on the 9th of May, 1766") from 1765 to the time of the article's publication in 1771. Woodcuts illustrating the different signs of the zodiac accompany each month of the almanac. The illustration, "The Anatomy of Man's Body, as govern'd by the Twelve Constellations," appears on page [5].

DRAKE 10011. EVANS 13597. ESTC W21196.

\$3500.

A Famous Seminole War Account

63. [Smith, W.W.]: **SKETCH OF THE SEMINOLE WAR, AND SKETCHES DURING A CAMPAIGN. By a Lieutenant of the Left Wing.** Charleston: Dan J. Dowling, 1836. [2],[6],311,[1]pp. Original paper boards with original muslin cloth spine. Occasional light foxing. A near fine copy, completely untrimmed.

One of the rarest personal narratives of the second Seminole War of 1835-36. The volume was absent from the Streeter collection, which contained some of the rarest Seminole War material. It is also lacking from several otherwise exhaustive collections of southern military history.

The author was an officer in the South Carolina volunteer regiment commanded by Col. A.H. Brisbane. James Servies, in the new edition of his BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WEST FLORIDA, identifies the author as W.W. Smith on the basis of a NILES WEEKLY REGISTER article about the book. Smith gives a general history of the beginning of the war, then proceeds to a narrative of his experience with the South Carolina volunteers between the formation of the regiment in January 1836 and the termination of their service at St. Augustine in May. He gives a lively firsthand account of the campaign and his part in it, with interesting observations on the land, natural history, and Indians, as well as military details. He also provides a "Vocabulary of the Seminole language."

HOWES S284. SERVIES, FLORIDA 1913. CLARK III:237. GILCREASE-HARGRETT, p.336. FIELD 1418. EBERSTADT 103:106. SABIN 81536. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 40183. \$12,500.

Very Rare Early Charleston, South Carolina Imprint

64. [South Carolina Laws]: **ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, AT A SESSIONS [sic] BEGUN TO BE HOLDEN AT CHARLES-TOWN, ON THURSDAY THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER...IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1751. AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY DIVERS ADJOURNMENTS TO THE 21st DAY OF APRIL, 1753.** Charleston: Printed by Peter Timothy, 1754. 19,[1] pp. Folio. Expertly bound to style in period marbled paper wrappers. Very good.

The acts include directions for appointing commissioners to build a bridge “over the Pond in the Four Holes Swamp,” for building churches in several locations, for making the Black River and Wateree River navigable, and more. “Collection includes acts passed in March and April 1753 and title of tax act, Aug., 1753. Possibly not issued until 1755” – Gould & Morgan. The official printer of South Carolina at this time, Peter Timothy, was the son of the proto-printer of the state, Lewis Timothy, and (as recorded in an article by Douglas C. McMurtrie) was a regular correspondent with Benjamin Franklin, who had helped his father establish the press. An exceptionally rare work, with Gould & Morgan locating copies at the Library of Congress, Harvard Law School, and the present copy.

GOULD & MORGAN, SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRINTS 150. SHIPTON & MOONEY 40718. BRISTOL B1682. ESTC W31064. \$4500.

One of the Most Important British Accounts of the Revolution

65. **Stedman, Charles: THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN WAR.** London: Printed for the Author, sold by J. Murray, J. Debrett and J. Kerby, 1794. Two volumes. xv,399; xv,449,[13]pp., plus fifteen engraved maps and plans (eleven folding). Half titles. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt leather labels. Front hinges rubbed, spine and extremities worn. Closed tear in leaf R3 of first volume. Bookplates on front pastedowns. Scattered light foxing, maps somewhat tanned. About very good.

A work that is fundamental to any collection of books relating to the American Revolution. Stedman’s HISTORY is “generally considered the best contemporary account of the Revolution written from the British side” (Sabin). Stedman was a native of Philadelphia, a Loyalist who served as an officer under Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, and later became an examiner of Loyalist claims for the British government. He had firsthand knowledge of many of the campaigns and persons involved in the effort. He is critical of Howe, and describes all the major theatres of war, as well as individual battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

The beautifully engraved maps (the largest of which is approximately 20 x 30 inches) constitute the finest collection of plans assembled by an eyewitness. They depict the sieges of Savannah and Charlestown, plus the battles of Saratoga, Camden, Guilford, Hobkirk’s Hill, and Yorktown.

HOWES S914, “b.” JCB II:372. LOWNDES V, p.2504. SABIN 91057. WINSOR VI, p.518. NEBENZAHL, BATTLE PLANS OF THE REVOLUTION 29, 55, 57, 76, 87, 90-93, 101, 113, 116, 139, 184, 201. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 89. \$15,000.

A South Sea Bubble Insider Pleads His Case

66. **Surman, Robert: [South Sea Bubble]: THE CASE OF ROBERT SURMAN.** [London: William Bowyer, 1728]. Broadside, 12½ x 8 inches. Docket title printed on verso. Previously bound, stab holes in left margin. Old horizontal folds, light tanning to edges. Near fine.

In this rare broadside Robert Surman (c.1693-1759) sets forth an account of his role in the collapse of the South Sea Company, his cooperation in subsequent investigations, and appeals to the state for mercy in restoring his finances. The South Sea Company was founded in 1711 as a joint-stock company and private-public partnership to consolidate and reduce the national debt. In reality, it was an early get-rich-quick scheme. The Crown granted the company a monopoly on trade in South America and nearby islands, even though Britain was involved in the War of Spanish Succession and Spain and Portugal controlled most of the continent. However, international trade was never the real purpose of the company. Stock value quickly rose incredibly high, as a result of insider trading and speculation on debt consolidation, before crashing in 1720 to just about its original flotation price; the event was subsequently known as the South Sea Bubble. The results were catastrophic – many people were ruined, the national economy suffered, and a parliamentary inquiry followed. The state restructured the company and seized property and assets from disgraced company directors, and several government officials were impeached for corruption.

In this appeal Surman maintains he was only a junior officer with the company, serving as Deputy Cashier and that he did not benefit directly from the bubble. Although he complied with Parliament’s investigation and voluntarily forfeited his estate, he had only received an allowance of £5000, substantially less than he had started with (he fails to mention that the company benefited significantly from his banking expertise, and that his uncle, Robert Knight, was Chief Cashier). While it does not appear that Parliament fulfilled his request, Surman managed to get back on his feet quite quickly, finding work with Martin’s Bank. In 1724, he purchased the Valentines Mansion, and by 1731 Surman was listed as a bank partner along with James Martin, James Leaver, and Richard Stone; by 1744, he had a bank of his own.

A rare survival of a surprisingly familiar plea for leniency from an inside player. We could find no copies in U.S. libraries; ESTC lists only three copies: two at the British Library and one at the Guildhall Library.
ESTC T12370. \$2750.

The Most Famous Discussion of American Democracy

67. **Tocqueville, Alexis de: DE LA DÉMOCRATIE EN AMÉRIQUE.** Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1835. Two volumes bound in one. [4],xxiv,367; [4],459pp., plus handcolored folding map. Half title in each volume. Contemporary French marbled paper boards, gilt morocco label. Minor shelf wear, some rubbing to boards. Moderate toning, stamp removed from titlepage and margin of one text leaf in first volume. Very good.

The first edition of the first part of Tocqueville's famous classic, DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, one of the most famous investigations of the American political system.

Alexis de Tocqueville came to the United States in the spring of 1831, accompanied by his friend and fellow student, Gustave de Beaumont. Their original goal was to study the penitentiary system of the United States. After visiting prisons in the East they undertook a tour of the South as far as New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi, visited the Great Lakes and Canada, and returned via New York, having travelled for nine months. After writing their report on prisons, Tocqueville began work on the first part of DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA in 1833-34 and published it, in an edition of less than 500 copies, in January 1835. The book was an instant success, and numerous editions, many with revisions, followed quickly, and the second part, first published in April 1840, was issued concurrently with the eighth edition of the first part.

There were probably more than fifty editions in English and French published before 1900, besides numerous other translations. Almost from the beginning Tocqueville's study enjoyed the reputation of being the most acute and perceptive discussion of the political and social life of the United States ever published. Remarkably, it has sustained its appeal generation after generation, as new readers find it speaks to their time with a contemporary voice. Whether perceived as a textbook of American political institutions, an investigation of society and culture, a probing of the psyche of the United States, or a study of the actions of modern democratic society, the book has continued to offer insight and provoke thought since its inception. It has also probably provided commentators with more quotations than any other work about the United States. HOWES T278, "aa." SABIN 96060. CLARK III:111. Library of Congress, A PASSION FOR LIBERTY, ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE ON DEMOCRACY & REVOLUTION (Washington, 1989). \$13,500.

An Incredibly Rare Complete Set

68. **[United States Continental Congress]: [COMPLETE SET OF THE MONTHLY AND WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1779].** Philadelphia: Printed by David C. Claypoole, 1779. Forty-one individual issues, details provided below. First issue folio, the remainder octavo. Contemporary reverse sheep, boards tooled in blind, manuscript title on spine. Noticeable rubbing to boards, spine titles mostly rubbed away and faded, some soiling. Two old, unobtrusive ownership signatures on front endpapers. Folio issue trimmed and folded, and with closed tears along folds of final leaf. Moderate toning and foxing, occasional minor staining. Very good. In a brown cloth clamshell case, gilt morocco label.

An extraordinarily rare complete set of David Claypoole's monthly and weekly issues of THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS for 1779, running consecutively from the January 1 issue (the only issue printed in folio format) to the last issue in December. The collected set includes three monthly issues (covering January, February, and March), followed by thirty-eight weekly issues running from the beginning of April through the end of the year.

Shortly after the Declaration of Independence, Congress recognized the necessity of publishing its proceedings on a timely basis. These volumes appeared in more or less annual volumes, but in inconsistent formats, and from three different printers: Robert Aitken, John Dunlap, and David Claypoole. During the year 1779 they were also printed in individual monthly and weekly issues, thus appearing in a more immediate manner. These more frequent printings were executed in very small numbers, and are extremely rare; each is known in only a few institutional copies (a single annual volume was reprinted from them in 1780, and this is what appears in sets). The Journals for 1779 contain the records of deliberation and legislation on a number of important issues facing a new country in the midst of its revolution, including budgetary and fiscal issues, such as the devaluation of currency; diplomatic affairs, including multiple mentions of Benjamin Franklin as plenipotentiary to France; military matters, including the inspection of the army, numerous communications from General George Washington, and passages relating to the court martial of Benedict Arnold. Also included are the roll call records of votes, and president of the Congress John Jay's circular letter to the states encouraging the idea of nationhood and a lasting union.

A total of forty-one issues of the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS were published in 1779, and they are all present in this volume. All are separate imprints and assigned separate numbers by Evans and other bibliographers.

The dates and pagination of the individual issues, all printed in Philadelphia by David C. Claypoole, are as follows:

- 1) Friday January 1st, to Monday February 1st, 1779. [2],10pp. The only issue from this year printed in folio format, folded to fit into the present volume. EVANS 16585.
- 2) Monday, February 1st, to Monday, March 1st, 1779. 50pp. EVANS 16586.
- 3) Monday, March 1st, to Tuesday, to March 30th, 1779, Inclusive. 56pp. EVANS 16587.
- 4) Wednesday, March thirty-first, to Saturday, April tenth, 1779, Inclusive. 24pp. EVANS 16588.
- 5) Monday, April 12th, to Saturday, April 17th, 1779, Inclusive. 19pp. EVANS 16589.
- 6) Monday, April 19th, to Saturday, April 24th, 1779, Inclusive. 24pp. EVANS 16590.
- 7) Saturday, April 24th, to Monday, May 3d, 1779. 16pp. EVANS 16591.
- 8) Saturday, May 1st, to Monday, May 10th, 1779. 15pp. EVANS 16592.
- 9) Monday, May 10th, to Saturday, May 15th, 1779, Inclusive. 14pp. Closed tear to titlepage. EVANS 16593.
- 10) Monday, May 17th, to Saturday, May 22nd, 1779, Inclusive. 24pp. EVANS 16594.
- 11) Monday, May 24th, to Saturday, May 29th, 1779, Inclusive. 20pp. EVANS 16595.
- 12) Monday, May 31st, to Saturday, June 5th, 1779, Inclusive. 15pp. EVANS 16596.
- 13) Monday, June 7th, to Saturday, June 12th, 1779, Inclusive. 19pp. EVANS 16597.
- 14) Monday, June 14th, to Saturday, June 19th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16598.
- 15) Monday, June 21st, to Saturday, June 26th, 1779, Inclusive. 13pp. EVANS 16599.
- 16) Monday, June 28th, to Saturday, July 3d, 1779, Inclusive. 15pp. EVANS 16600.
- 17) Monday, July 5th, to Saturday, July 12th, 1779, Inclusive. 9pp. EVANS 16601.
- 18) Monday, July 12th, to Saturday, July 17th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16602.
- 19) Monday, July 19th, to Saturday, July 24th, 1779, Inclusive. 14pp. EVANS 16603.
- 20) Monday, July 26th, to Saturday, July 31st, 1779, Inclusive. 16pp. EVANS 16604.
- 21) Monday, August 2d, to Saturday, August 7th, 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16605.
- 22) Monday, August 9th, to Saturday, August 14, 1779, Inclusive. 9pp. EVANS 16606.
- 23) Monday, August 16th, to Saturday, August 21st, 1779, Inclusive. 13pp. EVANS 16607.
- 24) Monday, August 23rd, to Saturday, August 28th, 1779. Inclusive. 14pp. EVANS 16608.
- 25) Monday, August 30th, to Saturday, September 4, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16609.
- 26) Monday, September 6th, to Saturday, September 11th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16610.
- 27) Monday, September 13th, to Saturday, September 18th, 1779, Inclusive. 22pp. EVANS 16611.
- 28) Monday, September 20th to Saturday, September 25th, 1779, Inclusive. 9pp. EVANS 16612.
- 29) Sunday, September 26th, to Saturday, October 2d, 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16613.
- 30) Monday, October 4th, to Saturday, October 9th, 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16614.
- 31) Monday, October 11th, to Saturday, October 16th, 1779, Inclusive. 8pp. EVANS 16615.
- 32) Monday, October 18th, to Saturday, October 23d, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16616.
- 33) Monday, October 25th, to Saturday, October 30th, 1779, Inclusive. 13pp. EVANS 16617.
- 34) Monday, November 1st, to Saturday, November 6th, 1779, Inclusive. 7pp. EVANS 16618.
- 35) Monday, November 8th, to Saturday, November 12th [sic], 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16619.
- 36) Monday, November 15th, to Saturday, November 20th, 1779, Inclusive. 19pp. EVANS 16620.
- 37) Monday, November 22d, to Saturday, November 27th, 1779, Inclusive. 15pp. EVANS 16621.
- 38) Monday, November 29th, to Saturday, December 4th, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16622.
- 39) Monday, December 6th, to Saturday, December 11th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16623.
- 40) Monday, December 13th, to Saturday, December 18th, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16624.
- 41) Monday, December 20th, to Friday, December 31st, 1779, Inclusive. 16pp. Printed just after the turn of the calendar, in January 1780. EVANS 17025.

This complete set of 1779 monthly and weekly issues is an unprecedented offering from this firm. Previously, we have sold runs of twenty-nine and twenty-one issues, respectively, but that was as close as we have ever come to a complete set, until now. \$35,000.

The Official Printing of the First American Treaty with Any Power

69. [United States-France Treaty]: **TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ ET DE COMMERCE, CONCLU ENTRE LE ROI ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, LE 6 FEVRIER, 1778.** Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1778. 23pp. Quarto. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards. Contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage. Very good.

The official French printing of the first French-American treaty, the first treaty between the United States and any other country, and a decisive moment in the American Revolution. Having struggled to find allies in their fight against England, the fledgling United States achieved recognition from France when news of Burgoyne's defeat reached Paris. In February 1778 the American commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee, and Silas Deane, negotiated both the treaty of amity and commerce, published herein, and a treaty of military alliance. Because France wished to consult with its ally, Spain, the alliance treaty was not immediately published in France, and probably first appeared in print in Philadelphia; the amity and commerce treaty was published immediately, however, first appearing in this Paris edition. France and the United States grant each other most-favored-nation trade status and agree to protect each other's commercial vessels. Both parties also agree to abstain from fishing in each other's waters, with the United States especially agreeing to refrain from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.

Howes records two Paris editions of 1778: this official twenty-three-page printing and another of eight pages, both of which appear in the NUC, and OCLC records regional printings in Aix and possibly Grenoble. The NUC locates seven copies of this official royal printing. In twenty-five years this is only the second copy of this Paris printing we have handled. A rare edition of a treaty of the greatest importance to the United States, marking its first recognition by another power and the beginning of a relationship crucial to the winning of American independence.

BRUNET I:12. MALLOY, p.468. SABIN 96565. HOWES T328. ECHEVERRIA & WILKIE 778/36. STREETER SALE 791. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 51. \$25,000

Senate Journal of the First Congress

70. [United States Senate]: **JOURNAL OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JANUARY 4th, 1790....** New York: John Fenno, 1790. 224pp. (pp.222-224 misnumbered 122-124). Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, rebaked in period style, maroon gilt morocco label. Rubbed. Minor spotting and toning. Very good.

The Senate journal of the second session of the first Congress. This is the first issue, with the final leaves incorrectly numbered. Many important issues were settled in the discussions recorded herein, and many significant moments in the nation's history are treated in depth. Included are the first State of the Union Message, discussions of state surrender of western lands, notices of ratification of the Bill of Rights, and discussions concerning the seat of government and Hamilton's fiscal proposals.

A highly important journal describing some of the founding legislation of the United States.
ESTC W20579. EVANS 22982.

\$7500.

He Had Burr's Back, Time and Again

71. [Van Ness, William P.]: **AN EXAMINATION OF THE VARIOUS CHARGES EXHIBITED AGAINST AARON BURR, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; AND A DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHARACTERS AND VIEWS OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS** by Aristides. New York: Ward & Gould, 1803. 118,[1]pp. Half title. Bound to style in antique half calf and marbled boards. Minor soiling. Very good. Unopened.

Van Ness' pseudonymous work is a reply to James Cheetham's published attack on Aaron Burr for his activities in state politics and in the presidential election of 1800. Van Ness fires his volleys far and wide, taking aim at political figures of both parties, and on the national and New York state level in order to clear Burr's character "from the malignant aspersions of his undeserved and wicked enemies." "Burr was so ably defended that newspapers rang with the unknown author's story of confused truth and fiction" (DAB). William Van Ness not only defended Burr in print, but on the duelling ground as well - he served as second to Burr in the duel with Hamilton in 1804, and was indicted as an accessory in Hamilton's murder. HOWES V37. HARDISON 179. DAB XIX, pp.202-203. SABIN 98530. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 5491. TOMPKINS 103. \$3500.

Beautiful Aquatints, Best Gaucho Plates

72. Vidal, E.E.: **PICTURESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS OF BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO, CONSISTING OF TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS: ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SCENERY, AND OF THE COSTUMES, MANNERS, &c. OF THE INHABITANTS OF THOSE CITIES AND THEIR ENVIRONS.** London: Published by R. Ackermann, 1820. xxviii,115pp. plus twenty-four colored aquatints (including one double-sheet and three folding). Large quarto. Antique-style blue morocco, boards tooled in gilt and blind, spine gilt with raised bands, a.e.g. Minor staining in lower margin and tape repair to verso of one folding plate. Occasional marginal thumbsoiling, minor offsetting, but on the whole quite clean internally. A very good copy, handsomely bound.

A superbly illustrated work about the people and places of Buenos Aires and Monte Video, with striking colored aquatints by the prominent engraver and publisher, R. Ackermann, making this one of the premier South American view books. Some of the scenes, people, and places depicted are: "Monte Video," "Church of San Domingo," "Beggar on Horseback," "Pampa Indians," "General View of Buenos Ayres, from the Plaza de Toros," "Balling Ostriches," "Guachos [sic] (Rustics) of Tucuman," and "A Horse Race." Also depicted are representative inhabitants of the Pampas and Rio de La Plata regions, and picturesque views of outdoor markets and plazas. Originally issued in six monthly parts, the work was then offered in book format, apparently bound first in boards, and in a later issue bound in half leather. Abbey follows Tooley in suggesting that there were apparently four issues (all with the same title and plates, and all with the same 1820 watermarks), but he provides no satisfactory manner of differentiating the editions; and consequently, aside from the original issue in six separate parts, there is no means of establishing issue priority. At the time of publication, Ackermann announced the production of 750 regular paper copies and fifty large-paper copies.

"In 1820 began a series of books dealing with travel and scenery. The first was PICTURESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS OF BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO, with descriptions of scenery, customs, and manners by E.E. Vidal. The book was issued in six monthly parts, seven hundred and fifty copies on elephant paper, and fifty on atlas....The twenty-four

aquaints, all after drawings by Vidal, four of them being large folded plates, are engraved by G. Maile, J. Bluck, T. Sutherland, and D. Havell...[and] possess a subtle charm of their own apart from their historical and geographical value” – Hardie.

Aside from its perplexing publishing history, this book remains a beautiful pictorial record of early 19th-century life. ABBEY 698. SABIN 99460. TOOLEY (1954) 495. THOMSON 31. COLAS 3000. PALAU 363371. BRUNET V:1182/83. HILER, p.878. PRIDEAUX, pp.335, 375. HARDIE, ENGLISH COLOURED BOOKS, p.107. \$10,000.

Establishing the Federal Government in Virginia

73. [Virginia Laws]: **ACTS PASSED AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ON MONDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT.** Richmond: Printed by Dixon, Davis, and Nicholson, [1789]. 49,[1]pp. Folio. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards, leather label. Some light soiling. Very good.

The rare session laws for the Virginia state legislature in 1788, including many implementing the federal government. Virginia ratified the new constitution in the summer of 1788 and thus insured its passage. Acts address issues inherent in early American statehood, such as the selection of electors to choose the president and representatives to Congress. Likewise, there are acts to prevent the importation of convicts to Virginia, thus ending the era of “indentured servants”; an act “for the more effectual punishing of conspiracies and insurrections” among slaves; acts preventing incestuous marriage and bigamy; an act concerning the importation of slaves into Kentucky; and numerous other issues relevant to early statehood. Scarce, with fewer than ten copies in OCLC. EVANS 22224. ESTC W23696. \$4500.

A Rare, Contemporary, American Portrait of George Washington

74. [Washington, George]: **HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON ESQR. COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES – THE PROTECTOR OF HIS COUNTRY. THE SUPPORTER OF LIBERTY. AND THE BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND. MAY HIS NAME NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.** [N.p., but almost certainly America. N.d., circa 1785 – 1800]. Partially handcolored engraving, 10¾ x 14 inches. Backed on later paper. Edges worn and a bit chipped, mostly in the lower edge. Minor separations at cross-folds; a few short, closed tears. Some old staining, later ink inscription in bottom margin reading “Handed down in Scofield Family since Revolutionary Days.” Good overall. Matted.

A rare and early equestrian portrait of George Washington in military dress, encircled by a foliated border wreath and surrounding text reading, “His Excellency George Washington Esqr. Commander in chief of the American Armies. The Protector of his Country. The Supporter of Liberty. And the Benefactor of Mankind. May his name never be forgotten.” Riding a rearing horse advancing to the left, Washington brandishes a sword in his right hand while wearing a tricorner hat with cockade and jacket (hand-colored in blue). A military encampment, including four tents is visible in the background at left.

The present example has been associated with the well-known “Alexander Campbell” mezzotint published in London in 1775. According to Wick, however, this “crude engraving” was likely copied from another contemporary work, which was itself sourced from the central vignette in a 1783 English printed handkerchief (Figure 10 in Wick’s *GEORGE WASHINGTON: AN AMERICAN ICON*). The only difference in the two illustrations lies in the color of the tents in the background. In the slightly earlier image, the tents are black with white interiors; in the present image, the tents are white with black interiors. Regarding the date of creation of the etching, Wick claims it could have been “made any time after the late 1780s and may even have been produced as a memorial image in 1800.” Both Wick and Hart also describe a later 19th-century imitation of this print, in which there is no punctuation in the surrounding inscription; Mitchell further explains that the imitation was printed from a copper plate that was too small to hold the entire image, leaving about a quarter-inch of the leaf border blank at the top.

The present illustration bears no imprint, and the identities of the publisher and the engraver are unknown. Based on the quality and manner of the engraving, we believe that it was produced in the young United States, and is therefore among the earliest large images of George Washington published in his native land.

Contemporary images of the “Father of Our Country” are growing increasingly rare in the market, and the present example is among the more difficult to procure, and has been so for more than a century now. In the 1904 catalogue of his own collection, Hampton L. Carson described the present engraving as “[e]xcessively rare. The only copy that has come under my observation.” Not in Baker, nor are any copies listed in OCLC.

CARSON COLLECTION 118. HART 725. WICK 100. MITCHELL CATALOGUE 99. \$8500.

Murder in Texas During the Civil War

75. [Waterhouse, Richard E.]: **Slaughter, R.F.: [AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT, SIGNED, BY R.F. SLAUGHTER, REGARDING TESTIMONY IN THE MURDER CASE OF RICHARD E. WATERHOUSE OF SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS].** [San Augustine, Tx. ca. 1863]. [4]pp. Folio sheets. Three horizontal folds, some soiling and staining. Very good. In a blue half morocco and cloth slipcase and chemise, spine gilt.

A detailed, closely written report concerning the testimony of three suspects in the murder of Richard E. Waterhouse in San Augustine, Texas in 1863. Waterhouse was a Seminole War and Mexican-American War veteran who ascended to the rank of colonel in Tennessee before moving his family to East Texas in 1849, where he opened a general store and speculated in real estate. In 1859, Waterhouse was elected to the Texas State Legislature as representative from San Augustine County. He was among the wealthier citizens of the town, a fact that seemed to be widely known and ultimately fatal to the Colonel. On the night of Dec. 31, 1863 his store was robbed and Waterhouse was murdered after sustaining a sharp blow to the head from a "hand axe or hatchet."

This document is a detailed summation of the events surrounding the robbery and murder of Col. Waterhouse, naming the suspects (Malvin Houston, H.M. Kinsey, and William M. Everett), and consisting of testimony given by the men, as well as Everett's wife, who was implicated in the crime alongside her husband. It was written by an R.F. Slaughter, presumably an official with the Committee of Safety for San Augustine County, before whom the suspects appeared and gave statements which appear in summary form here. The suspects' testimony includes motives for the killing, namely that Waterhouse was thought to have as much as \$100,000 in cash in his store. Kinsey is reported to have said that Waterhouse earned the money "by extortion, & swindling the community." Ultimately the thieves got away with about \$15,000, which they divided among themselves before being apprehended. The responsibility for the murder of Waterhouse is unclear from the testimony, as Everett blames Houston, then Houston blames Everett. As far as the public record is concerned, the murder of Waterhouse remains unsolved, though in the closing line of this document it is written that the Committee of Safety "discharged Kinsey by a very close vote!" The question remains whether Houston or Everett was responsible for the murder of Col. Waterhouse, or if it was in fact Kinsey, as both Houston and Everett initially testified.

George Louis Crocket, *TWO CENTURIES IN EAST TEXAS* (Dallas: Southwest Press, 1932). \$3750.

Illustrations by Alfred Jacob Miller

76. **Webber, Charles W.: THE HUNTER-NATURALIST. ROMANCE OF SPORTING; OR, WILD SCENES AND WILD HUNTERS.** Philadelphia. 1852. 6,610pp., including several wood-engraved illustrations, plus ten color lithographic plates including frontis. Thick quarto. Original publisher's cloth, neatly rebacked with original gilt-lettered spine laid down. Light tanning, Occasional faint tanning and dust soiling. Very good.

The second edition, after the first of the previous year, with handsome color plates by Alfred Jacob Miller, "the first artist of the Rockies" (Phillips). Almost entirely devoted to hunting large and small game. Includes chapters on John James Audubon and Daniel Boone, friends of the author. With the additional plate of elephants after page 537, not called for by Howes and not found in many copies.

PHILLIPS, *SPORTING BOOKS*, p.397. HOWES W196. \$3000.

Daniel Webster's Second Published Work

77. **Webster, Daniel: A FUNERAL ORATION, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF EPHRAIM SIMONDS, OF TEMPLETON, MASSACHUSETTS, A MEMBER OF THE SENIOR CLASS IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE; WHO DIED AT HANOVER, (N.H.) ON THE 18th OF JUNE 1801, ÆT. 26.** Hanover: By Moses Davis, 1801. 13pp. Half title within funereal borders. Original printed self-wrappers, stitched. Light tanning, trimmed (but not affecting pagination or text). Overall in near fine condition. In a half morocco and cloth box.

The second published work of Daniel Webster, preceded only by a 4th of July oration he delivered at Dartmouth in 1800 when he was a member of the junior class. That oration was also printed by Moses Davis in Hanover, and it appears to be more common than the present funeral speech, which is located in only ten copies by Shaw & Shoemaker and OCLC. Webster was only nineteen when he delivered the present address, but his performances in the Dartmouth College debating societies had already earned him a reputation as a powerful speaker. Webster and Ephraim Simonds were classmates, friends, and fellow members of Phi Beta Kappa. Webster's language is florid and a bit overly dramatic (in the style of the day), but also shows glimpses of the style that made him the most famous orator of his day. The final page of text is an ode, composed and set to music for Ephraim Simonds' funeral. Robert Remini says that while Webster gave several speeches during his Dartmouth days, this Simonds oration "was the most remarkable for its unaffected directness, compelling emotion, and strong religious feeling."

A scarce and very attractive copy of this seminal Webster speech.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 1629. OCLC 6286761. Robert Remini, *DANIEL WEBSTER: THE MAN AND HIS TIMES* (New York, 1997), p.54. Clifford B. Clapp, "The Speeches of Daniel Webster" in *THE PAPERS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA*, Vol. 13, (1919), pp.3-63, especially pp.13-14. \$3750.

The Great Lexicographer on Politics and Economics

78. **Webster, Noah: MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, ON POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS....** New York. 1802. viii,227,48pp. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards, leather label. Two faint ink library stamps on title-page. Very good.

A scarce collection of essays by the noted lexicographer. The four essays herein included are "An Address to the President of the United States," on the subject of his administration; "An Essay, on the Rights of Neutral Nations," in vindication of the principles asserted by the northern powers of Europe; "A Letter," on the value and importance of the American Commerce to Great-Britain; "A Sketch" of the history and present state of Banks and Insurance Companies in the United States. All put forward Webster's Federalist views.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 3520. HOWES W206. SABIN 102369. SKEEL 733.

\$1500.

A Woman's Experiences in the Civil War in the West

79. **Williams, Ellen: THREE YEARS AND A HALF IN THE ARMY; OR, HISTORY OF THE SECOND COLORADOS.** New York: Published for the Author by Fowler & Wells Company, 1885. [4],178pp. Original red cloth, stamped in black and gilt. Spine lightly faded and soiled, extremities lightly worn. Bookplate on front pastedown. Final forty pages bound out of order but all present. Very good.

A quite rare privately printed personal account by the wife of a bugler, about the Civil War campaigns on the Plains and in the Rockies, New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, including a unit roster for the Second Colorado Cavalry on pages 161-176. Many of the men of the Second Colorado had been miners before the war. Mrs. Williams gives an interesting view of the little-known southwestern campaigns.

DORNBUSCH (Colorado) 166. EBERSTADT 138:171. HOWES W452, "aa." GRAFF 4676.

\$1750.

History of Bermuda

80. **Williams, William Frith: AN HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERMUDAS, FROM THEIR DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME.** London: Thomas Cautley Newby, 1848. xii,346pp. Folding colored frontispiece map. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt label. Small tear in upper fore-edge of a few pages. Small closed tear repaired on verso of map. Map and titlepage slightly foxed, else quite clean and neat. A very good copy.

Williams, a resident of Hamilton, Bermuda, drew largely on the heretofore unexamined material in the Public Records Office of the Colony. His work constitutes the first thorough history of Bermuda, from discovery and initial settlement through the mid-19th century. There is a heavy emphasis on the political history of the island, and also information on geology, climate, agriculture, commerce, churches, etc. A lengthy appendix reprints many documents important in the history of the island. A scarce book; we can find only one copy appearing at auction in the last thirty years.

\$4750.

Against the Mathers

81. **Wise, John: THE CHURCHES QUARREL ESPOUSED: OR, A REPLY IN SATYRE, TO CERTAIN PROPOSALS MADE, IN ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION, WHAT FURTHER STEPS ARE TO BE TAKEN, THAT THE COUNCILS MAY HAVE DUE CONSTITUTION AND EFFICACY IN SUPPORTING, PRESERVING, AND WELL-ORDERING THE INTEREST OF THE CHURCHES IN THE COUNTRY?** Boston: Reprinted: Sold by Nicholas Boone, at the Sign of the Bible in Cornhill, 1715. Testimonial leaf, title-leaf, 116pp. 12mo. Antique-style calf over original birch boards, with original waste sheet pastedowns; tastefully rebacked to style. Minor binding wear, margins trimmed a bit close in places, shaving a few letters and catchwords, a bit tanned. Small paper repair to upper forecorner of leaf C4, only evident on recto. Overall very good.

Second edition, after the virtually unobtainable first New York edition of 1713. The present pamphlet was issued in response to an attempt by the Mathers and others to initiate a movement to establish associations of clergy to exercise functions usually left up to individual churches. Wise has since been called the "first great American democrat" due to his argument that the ultimate power of the churches should rest with the congregation and not with their ministers or an association of ministers. "The People...are the first Subject of Power...a Democracy in Church or State is a very honourable Government." Wise's influential *A VINDICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND CHURCHES* (Boston, 1717) is the famous statement of his belief in Congregational polity.

EVANS 1795 SABIN 104897. HOWES W594, "aa." DAB XX, p.427.

\$5000.