What I Like About the South
A Note

This catalogue is devoted to books about the American South, spanning from Jacques Le Moyne’s account of Florida in 1565 through President Andrew Johnson’s proclamation ending the Civil War in 1866. Early material includes some classic rarities by Beverly, Beyer, Catesby, Coxe, Martyn, and others, including much material on early Georgia. There are a number of important early imprints including runs of laws from the 18th century for Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Kentucky. There is a strong selection of books on the Civil War, including maps, personal and regimental memoirs, and much else. Also offered are many books on the antebellum South, including more early laws from various states, important maps, and much else. Most of the material is new to our stock.

Available on request or via our website are our recent catalogues: 330 Western Americana, 331 Archives & Manuscripts, 332 French Americana, 333 Americana–Beginnings, and 334, Recent Acquisitions in Americana; Bulletins 41 Original Works of American Art, 42 Native Americans, 43 Cartography, and 44 Photography; e-lists (only available on our website) and many more topical lists.

A portion of our stock may be viewed at www.williamreesecompany.com. If you would like to receive e-mail notification when catalogues and lists are uploaded, please e-mail us at info@reeseco.com or send us a fax, specifying whether you would like to receive the notifications in lieu of or in addition to paper catalogues. If you would prefer not to receive future catalogues and/or notifications, please let us know.

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The Black Code of South Carolina in the Antebellum Years


Judge O’Neall was born in Newberry County, South Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1814. After serving in the South Carolina House of Representatives, he became a judge, remaining on the bench for thirty-five years, including a period as the chief justice of the state’s highest court. He prepared the present digest of the state’s black code on behalf of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina for presentation to the members of the state legislature. Organized in chapters by subject with legal citations in the margins, the work includes a detailed index in the rear. Scarce.

SABIN 85445. $5250.

Among the Earliest Alabama Imprints


A very scarce territorial printing, one of only 1000 copies printed by journeyman printer Thomas Eastin. There were only two sessions of the Alabama Territory General Assembly between breaking away from Mississippi in 1817 and becoming a state in 1819. A press was temporarily established in what is now Alabama (then Mississippi Territory) in 1807. The last copy of this to trade was sold at the Streeter sale in 1967 for $3300, to the Clements Library. Streeter further documents that a press was operative in 1811, but the Mobile Gazette-Extra of 1813, also sold in the Streeter sale, is the only other imprint prior to 1814. This is probably the earliest Alabama imprint likely to come on the market. American Imprints Inventory locates four copies.

AII (ALABAMA) 11. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 43037. $6000.

Military Code of Alabama in 1838

marbled boards, spine gilt, leather label. Ownership inscription on titlepage. Light foxing and soiling. Very good.

The rare military code for the state of Alabama. The text includes constitutional provisions, organizational guidelines, training and exercises, regulations for war, duties and privileges, penalties and fines, information on courts martial, as well as oaths against dueling. Scarce, with about ten copies in OCLC, but none recorded in commerce.

AII (ALABAMA) 271. $4750.

Alabama and Confederate Provisional Constitutions


First printing of the Alabama Confederate constitution, and very early printings of the constitution of the provisional government and of the Confederate States of America. The first seventy-two pages of this document print some fifty ordinances passed by the Alabama legislature, mostly relating to war measures. Pages 72-112 print the new Alabama constitution, passed in January 1861. Pages 113-126 print the provisional constitution, and pages 127-52 the actual Confederate constitution. Since the last ordinance printed in the first part is dated March 20, it would seem this volume was printed immediately thereafter. The constitution was adopted on March 11, 1861, and this printing is probably within two weeks thereafter, making it one of the first printings of the official constitution.

CRANDALL 1455. SABIN 57514. PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 2610. $3000.

A Remarkable Run of Early Alabama Laws


A remarkable run of the earliest Alabama state laws and imprints, starting soon after statehood was granted on Dec. 14, 1819. Included here is a consecutive run of laws from the second session to the twelfth, as well as the acts passed at a special session in 1821. The composition of the laws follows other early American state laws, with acts establishing courts, banks, militia, elections, counties, and much more. Also as
with other states at the time, Alabama immediately claims jurisdiction over Indian lands in the first volume of session laws included here, specifically “all that tract of country lying west of Willstown valley and belonging to the Cherokee nation of Indians.” In addition, the second session includes an act tasking each county Sheriff with the duty to “sell all land and slaves taken into execution by him....” Several other acts deal with slavery, including an act amending an earlier act on the trials of slaves; an act granting Circuit Courts jurisdiction in the trials of slaves for capital offenses; an act granting the governor authority to give instructions for the sale of slaves “condemned in the district court of the United States for this district”; an act criminalizing trade with the slave population; an act “to prohibit the importation of slaves into this state for sale or hire,” then an act repealing said law two years later; and acts specifying punishments for slaves convicted of manslaughter and rape. Each volume is rare, with OCLC recording between one and five copies of each imprint (eight of the imprints reporting three or fewer copies), with no Alabama institution recording any of them. A fascinating look at the legal framework in the early years of Alabama statehood.

A complete listing of the imprints is available on request.
AII (ALABAMA) 27, 36, 43, 51, 59, 70, 78, 87, 96, 109, 121, 131. $7500.

_Story of the Dade Massacre_

WHICH TOOK PLACE IN FLORIDA.... New York. 1839. 62pp. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards. Some foxing, light vertical crease through first half of text. Every good.

A rare speech delivered to the cadets of West Point on Dec. 29, 1838, giving a detailed account of both the Dade Massacre, fought in late December 1835, and the Battle of Okee-cho-bee, fought on Christmas Day in 1837. An important source for the two most significant military events of the Second Seminole War.

HOWES A193. SABIN 987. $3250.


The proceedings of the first Arkansas constitutional convention, which met during January 1836. There was some controversy about admitting another pro-slavery state due to tensions between North and South over the Missouri Compromise, but in the end President Andrew Jackson admitted Arkansas as the twenty-fifth state in June of that year. The constitution passed by this convention held until Arkansas seceded in 1861, at which time it was replaced by a similar pro-Confederate version. A true revision did not take place until after the Civil War ended.

ALLEN, ARKANSAS IMPRINTS 40. $3500.


Ordinances passed by the Arkansas convention which voted to secede from the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War. The first ordinance printed here declares Arkansas free of the United States: “An Ordinance to dissolve the union now existing between the State of Arkansas and the other states with her under the compact entitled ‘The constitution of the United States of America.’” They further agreed to adopt the provisional Confederate constitution, and “the convention created the Arkansas Army, appointed its officers, and gave the war power to a three-man commission. It then wrote an entirely new constitution that incorporated many Whig objectives....On June 3, 1861, the convention at last disbanded” (Encyclopedia of Arkansas). The convention likewise set up elections to remove the current governor, who was seen as having Union sympathies. The revision of the Arkansas state constitution is also included here.
An important document recording the secession proceedings of the state of Arkansas.

ALLEN 409. PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 2710. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARKANSAS (online). $3000.

Massive Laws of Maryland


The first edition of this monumental production of the colonial press. Bacon, the compiler of this volume, was rector of All-Saints Parish in Frederick County and domestic chaplain in Maryland to the Right Honorable Frederick Lord Baltimore. Bacon worked on the Laws... for thirteen years, and publication took an additional four years to complete. It is considered the most important legal work published in the colony, covering 1637 through 1763 and supplemented by extensive indices. It is also noted for its typography, the quality of the printing, and the first appearance of the seal of Maryland (on the titlepage). In A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686–1776, Lawrence C. Wroth describes the work as “not only the most important of the legal publications of the Province of Maryland, but it happens also to have been a specimen of typography which was not exceeded in dignity and beauty by any production of an American colonial press....In scholarly and systematic arrangement as well as in accuracy and completeness it excelled any of the former bodies of law which the Province had possessed....As an easy and dependable guide to the store-house of Maryland history it remains still without rival.”

EVANS 10049. WROTH, MARYLAND 254. SABIN 2684. NAIP w007025. $3200.
A Stunning Civil War Landscape Image by Barnard


This image was used by Barnard in his Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign (plate 20), but is here separately printed at a contemporary date in slightly larger format than the image in the book, without clouds superimposed, and on a period mount with period printed caption. “Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign is a remarkable work of great symbolic, historic, and artistic power. It is a result of a complex interweaving of Barnard’s personal vision, nineteenth-century pictorial conventions, and larger ideas about war and the American landscape. The album was the most ambitious project of Barnard’s career, and has long been recognized as a landmark in the history of photography” – Davis (p.170).

Barnard’s Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign embraces scenes of the occupation of Nashville, the great battles around Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, the campaign of Atlanta, the March to the Sea, and the Great Raid through the Carolinas (1866). This album, together with Alexander Gardner’s Photographic Sketchbook of the Civil War (1866), are the two greatest photographic monuments of the Civil War. Between them they contain some of the most famous images of the War.
The present image offers a poignant reminder of the trail of destruction left across the Confederacy by Gen. William T. Sherman’s army in 1864-65 during his famous campaign from Nashville to Chattanooga, then Atlanta and to Savannah and the sea, then by-passing Charleston, north to Columbia. In the meantime a smaller force had occupied Charleston and Fort Sumter. To the North the military campaign was brilliant, bold, and decisive – an event worthy of the present monumental album. To the South it was vicious, bloody, and destructive.

Barnard’s album would be the first great landscape photo book, “but it is a wounded, brutalized land – gouged and scarred and broken. Its tone is stoically calm, yet bleak, and is all the more so for being so lucidly understated....[Barnard] shows himself to have been one of the finest landscape photographers, treating those culturally loaded Civil War sites – already in the process of becoming mythic when he pictured them – with respect, but also with a matter-of-factness that is heroic in itself, and served to punctuate the hyperbole of myth” (Parr & Badger).

Keith F. Davis, George N. Barnard Photographer of Sherman’s Campaign (Kansas City, 1990).


11. Barnard, George N.: FOUNTAIN SAVANNAH, GA. [Plate 51]. [New York. 1866]. Albumen photograph from a negative taken in 1866, 10 x 13 inches, on original two-tone gilt-edged thin card mount, 16 1/8 x 20 inches, with plate title and photographer’s credit. Expertly repaired tear in mount,
lower left corner and mild discoloration in the mid-section of the image, otherwise good tones.

A fine image from George N. Barnard’s album, *Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign* (1866). This album, together with Alexander Gardner’s *Photographic Sketchbook of the Civil War* (1866), are the two greatest photographic monuments of the Civil War. Between them they contain some of the most famous images of the War. Keith F. Davis calls Barnard’s album “a landmark in the history of photography.” A contemporary reviewer wrote of this image and its companions: “These photographs...surpass any other photographic views which have been produced in this country – whether relating to the war or otherwise” (*Harper’s Weekly*, Dec. 8, 1866, p.771).


This image was used by Barnard in his *Photographie Views of Sherman’s Campaign* (plate 10), but is here separately printed at a contemporary date in slightly larger format than the image in the book and on a period mount with manuscript caption. The image is among the most iconic from the work, here with wonderful contrast and tone. “*Photographie Views of Sherman’s Campaign* is a remarkable work of great symbolic, historic, and artistic power. It is a result of a complex interweaving of Barnard’s personal vision, nineteenth-century pictorial conventions, and larger ideas about war and the American landscape. The album was the most ambitious project of Barnard’s career, and has long been recognized as a landmark in the history of photography” – Davis (p.170).

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**A Classic of American Natural History and Travel**

neatly repaired. Modern ownership inscription on front fly leaf. Small tear in titlepage repaired; tear in one plate neatly repaired. Light foxing. A very good copy in contemporary condition of a book almost always found damaged. In a red half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

The rare first edition of one of the classic accounts of southern natural history and exploration, with much material on the southern Indian tribes. For the period, Bartram’s work is unrivalled. He travelled several thousand miles through the Southeast in the years just prior to the American Revolution. “...Bartram wrote with all the enthusiasm and interest with which the fervent old Spanish friars and missionaries narrated the wonders of the new found world...he neglected nothing which would add to the common stock of human knowledge” – Field. “Unequalled for the vivid picturesqueness of its descriptions of nature, scenery, and productions” – Sabin. “The classic of southern natural history and exploration, with much on the southern Indian tribes. Bartram’s account of the remote frontier, of the plantations, trading posts, and Indian villages at the end of the eighteenth century is unrivaled” – Streeter. Includes a chapter concerning the customs and language of the Muscogulges and Cherokees.


A Classic of American Natural History and Travel


Styled the “Second Edition in London” on the titlepage. One of the classic accounts of southern natural history and exploration, with much material on the southern Indian tribes. For the period, Bartram’s work is unrivaled. “...[He] wrote with all the enthusiasm and interest with which the fervent old Spanish friars and
missionaries narrated the wonders of the new found world...he neglected nothing which would add to the common stock of human knowledge” – Field. “Unequalled for the vivid picturesqueness of its descriptions of nature, scenery, and productions” – Sabin. The folding map shows the eastern coast of Florida, from the River St. John to near Cape Canaveral. Chapter VI is entitled “Language and Manners [of the Muscogulges and Cherokees].”


$3000.

A Confederate Map of the First Battles of the Civil War

15. Baumgarten, J.: [Civil War]: SEAT OF WAR. MANASSAS AND ITS VICINITY [caption title]. [Richmond]: Richmond Enquirer, [1861]. Broadside, 12 x 15½ inches. Previously folded, with some separation and moderate discoloration along fold lines. 1¾-inch tear along fold at center of top edge. Good plus.

Map of Bull Run, Manassas, and the surrounding areas, printed by a Richmond newspaper, the Enquirer, after the first major battle of the Civil War, and made
available for purchase at their offices. Printed on blue paper, the woodcut map measures approximately 9 x 8 inches and is accompanied by a description of the area which it depicts. A memento of Confederate victory.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 6200. CRANDALL 3063 LC CIVIL WAR MAPS 568. $3750.


Addresses the issue of British consuls who resided in the South before the outbreak of the Civil War, and who continued to do so during the war, and what their political status should be. The British government came close to recognizing the Confederacy, but decided not to, creating an awkward diplomatic situation.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 1783. $900.

The First History of Virginia by a Native

17. [Beverley, Robert]: THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA, IN FOUR PARTS...By a Native and Inhabitant of the Place. London: Printed for R. Parker, 1705. Four parts bound in one volume. [12],104; 40; 64; 83pp., plus additional engraved titlepage, folding letterpress table, and fourteen engraved plates, all by Gribelin. Contemporary paneled calf, spine with raised bands, red morocco label. Very good.
A lovely copy of the first edition of an important history of Virginia. “After John Smith, the first account of this colony, the first one penned by a native and the best contemporary record of its aboriginal tribes and of the life of its early settlers” – Howes.

Beverly’s history is the earliest written by a Virginian and is one of the most reliable and informative accounts of the early period. Beverly covers all aspects of life in Virginia, including produce both natural and cultivated, early plantations, and history up to the time of writing. The finely executed plates are based on the engravings found in the first part of Theodore De Bry’s Grand Voyages, Hariot’s important work on Virginia with images based on original drawings by John White. “A valuable first hand account of conditions, written by a self consciously American observer of nature, Indians, political and social life” – Vail.


The Beyer album is one of the foremost American view books created in the 19th century. “This is a major outstanding item, the rarity of which is by no means fully appreciated” – Bennett.

Edward Beyer was a German artist who visited the United States in the early 1850s. He chose to concentrate his work on Virginia and Kentucky, spending three years in Virginia working on the original drawings for this book. Although the titlepage asserts Richmond was the place of printing, the book was actually produced in Germany, with the plates being prepared in Dresden and the letterpress in Berlin. The superb tinted lithograph views include beautiful natural scenes, Harpers Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, railroad bridges and tunnels (e.g. Highbridge near Farmville), views in Weyer’s Cave, and scenes at many of the fashionable resorts which were nestled amid the mountains of Southwest Virginia.

“He was taken by the beauty of the Virginia landscape, particularly by the elegant settings of some of the region’s watering places...Virginians responded warmly to Beyer’s enterprise and often gave him advance access to architectural plans when these could be of help to him. There was probably no Virginia county that Beyer left unvisited in his zeal to present what is, in fact, an affectionate family album of an entire state” – Deák. Deák praises Beyer’s “delicate and precise style” and “characteristic refinement of proportion.” It is one of the foremost works of American scenery.

This copy of Beyer is notable for being accompanied by the small volume of explanatory text, separately published in Richmond in 1857. This volume is quite rare and almost never found with the album.

HOWES B413, “b.” SABIN 5125. BENNETT, p.10. DEÁK, PICTURING AMERICA 721. $45,000.

Broadside Version of the “Six Militia Men”

An anti-Jackson campaign broadside, issued in the violent and libelous proceedings of the 1828 presidential race. This broadside is decorated with woodcuts of six coffins to illustrate the six Tennessee militia men who were executed for mutiny during the New Orleans campaign. The text gives a pitiful account of their death, including sympathy provoking quotes from the moments before the execution. The “six militia men” story appeared in many forms, dogging Jackson throughout his political career. In fact, the soldiers were ringleaders in a dangerous mutiny, which any other military commander of the time would have suppressed in the same fashion.

SHOEMAKER 32473. $2750.

Classic of Early Tennessee


A most important book, recording in detail the history of conflict between the settlers in Tennessee and the Indians, from 1690 to date, including accounts of massacres, captivities, and depredations; the Cherokee war; Blount’s campaign; the effects of lack of federal military aid for the inhabitants during the wars with Britain; etc. Breazeale continues with a general history of Tennessee, an account of his expectations for future prospects, and a full chapter devoted to the notorious Harpes. “Deserves a place in every Tennessee historical library” – Horn. Seldom offered for sale in decent condition, this copy in especially nice, contemporary condition.


Only 100 copies printed. “Written late in life, these recollections nevertheless are valuable for insights into Confederate actions during the Seven Days Campaign” – Nevins.

HOWES B246. DORNBUSCH II:2630. NEVINS II, p.63. $1500.


A large, important, and informative map of Florida, one of the first produced after Florida’s admission to the Union on March 3, 1845. The map exhibits great detail and precision, especially in the coastline, and gives much information on the physical and cultural geography of the state. Numerous forts and military camps are located. This map would have provided important information on Florida at the onset of the Mexican-American War in 1846, in which there was much action in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Coastal islands are shown, as well as keys, rivers, and lakes. Great care is taken to note townships, pointing out which have been sectioned or unsectioned and which have been surveyed or resurveyed. A
note in the western Everglades marks the “district assigned to the Seminoles by the arrangement of Gen. Macomb May 18th 1839” and further remarks: “N.B. 20 miles around this district is reserved from survey till the Seminoles are removed.”

The map contains three insets showing “Key West”; “Mouths of the Suwanee River and the Cedar Keys Showing the Western Terminus of the Proposed Rail Road. From Lieut. Blake’s Map”; and “General Map of Part of Florida Included Between Cedar Keys and St. John’s River. From Lieut. Blake’s Map.”

Joseph Goldsborough Bruff was a civilian draftsman and artist with the Bureau of Topographical Engineers. He participated in the California Gold Rush and worked on the United States Capitol as an ornamental designer and draftsman. Bruff’s earliest important map was issued by Henry S. Tanner in 1839, and was of the lands ceded by Indian tribes to the U.S. government by treaty, and lands occupied by the tribes. Bruff went on to produce important maps during the Mexican-American War (of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and the Civil War (of battles in Virginia and Maryland). Not in Rumsey.

OCLC 166643473. PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.284. $1200.
With the Rare Fourth Volume, Aided by Jefferson


An important history of Virginia, here present with the very rare fourth volume. The latter volume, issued years after the rest of the set, was largely destroyed by fire and only a few copies have survived. The author, well known as a dramatist, was an Irish emigrant and enthusiastic Jeffersonian. After his death in a duel in 1808, the fourth volume was written by Skelton Jones and Louis Girardin, supposedly with the aid of Thomas Jefferson, to whom it is dedicated. That volume covers 1775 to 1781. Jefferson also assisted Burk in the research for the second and third volumes by lending him manuscripts, newspapers, and other materials, and Burk quotes Jefferson's Notes On The State of Virginia... throughout his History... (see Sowerby for details). “The lengthy appendices are of the highest historical importance” – Eberstadt.


The Evidence Against Aaron Burr


A nice association copy of this important government report concerning the “Burr conspiracy,” with the signature at the top of the titlepage of Congressman, mayor of Boston, and Harvard president Josiah Quincy. In the Burr conspiracy Thomas
Jefferson accused former Vice President Aaron Burr and a host of co-conspirators of treason. Specifically, Burr and his cohorts were indicted for plotting to detach portions of the American West and South, as well as Spanish Texas, from the United States in order to create their own empire. Burr claimed he was simply trying to take possession of forty thousand acres in the Texas territory that had been leased to him by the Spanish Crown in order to farm the land. In the end Burr was acquitted of treason, but the entire affair effectively ended his already faltering political career.

In the present work President Jefferson collects and transmits documents and testimony pertaining to Burr and his co-conspirators. The second part of the text also collects various motions of the court during Burr’s trial. “This is the first published report of the trial at Richmond in 1807 of Aaron Burr for treason, and on his trial immediately afterward for a misdemeanor in preparing for a military expedition against Mexico. He was acquitted in each case” – Streeter. Rare in the marketplace. The Streeter copy realized $350 in 1968.

STREETER SALE 1680. HOWES B1009, “aa.” SABIN 9429. TOMPKINS 57.

$3500.

An Unrecorded Campaign Address
by Florida Governor Richard K. Call


A previously unrecorded printing of a key address by the obstinate Gov. Richard K. Call to the inhabitants of Florida. After his nomination to contend for a seat in Congress, he issued this address to his constituents as a preemptive strike against the expected assaults on his character. Call discusses the growing economic importance of the Florida Keys (owing to their proximity to Cuba), a pan-Florida canal, and the removal of the Indians from the territory. He also defends his actions regarding the disbursement of public lands and asserts his friendship (personal and political) with the popular Andrew Jackson. Servies wrote after the publication of his noted bibliography of Florida:
The pamphlet is not recorded and, as far as I know, has never been mentioned or alluded to by others. It is a typical Call production, full of paranoia and vanity and gratuitous slaps at people who were probably better than he was. He was so completely a Jackson man that he was unable to function independently in a statesman-like manner. This work, therefore, while intended to be his platform for election to the U.S. House of Representatives as Delegate from Florida, never once mentions or alludes to his opponent, Joseph M. White. There are two pages of warmed-over notes on Florida's development needs; the remainder is a reply to criticism of H.M. Brackenridge and a justification of Call's own role as Receiver of the Land Office. At the end is a letter from Call of 1825, on the proposed canal between the Mississippi and St. Marks. The election was held in May, 1833, and it is no wonder he was defeated by White.

A paramount Florida item and previously unknown. Not in Servies, nor on OCLC. DAB III, pp.422-23. $3500.

Maryland Restored to the Lords Baltimore


In 1689, following the Glorious Revolution, the royal charter to Maryland was withdrawn from Roman Catholic Charles Calvert, 3rd Baron Baltimore, who had inherited the colony from his father, Cecil Calvert, Maryland’s first proprietary governor, in 1675. While Maryland was in direct possession of the Crown, Charles’ son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, renounced Catholicism and joined the Church of England in the hopes of restoring the family’s title to Maryland. At the death of his father in February 1715, Benedict Leonard was named 4th Baron Baltimore and immediately petitioned George I for return of the colony. Before the King could rule on
the matter, however, Baltimore suddenly died in April, and his title passed to his sixteen year-old son, Charles, to whom Maryland was restored that year.

The present petition to Parliament states that Cecil Calvert had exhausted much of the family’s estate in his cultivation and improvement of Maryland, and that the new Lord Baltimore has thus been left without funds to provide for his five siblings. His advocates request that Maryland may therefore be exempt from a new £3000 per year colonial tax. As the tax was intended in part to fund protection to the colonists from Indians, the petition further notes that few Indians remained in Maryland and could be easily overpowered by the white inhabitants. Rare, with ESTC recording only one copy, at Oxford.

HANSON 2149.

$6500.

*Foundation Stone of Early American Natural History*

27. Catesby, Mark: *THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CAROLINA, FLORIDA, AND THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, CONTAINING THE FIGURES OF BIRDS, BEASTS, FISHES, SERPENTS, INSECTS, AND PLANTS, PARTICULARLY, THOSE NOT HITHERTO DESCRIBED, OR INCORRECTLY FIGURED BY FORMER*
AUTHORS, WITH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF THE COUNTRIES; WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THEIR NATURAL STATE, INHABITANTS, AND PRODUCTIONS. BY THE LATE MARK CATESBY, F.R.S. REVISED BY MR. EDWARDS...TO THE WHOLE IS NOW ADDED A LINNAEAN INDEX OF THE ANIMALS AND PLANTS. London: Printed for Benjamin White, 1771 (plates on wove paper watermarked 1815-1816). Two volumes. Titles and text in English and French. 220 handcolored engraved plates by or after Catesby (plates 61, 80, and 96 in second volume by Georg Dionysius Ehret); double-page handcolored engraved map of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands. Folio. Expertly bound to style in half diced russia and period marbled boards, spines gilt with raised bands, yellow edges. Very good.

“Catesby’s Natural History is the most famous color plate book of American plant and animal life...a fundamental and original work for the study of American species” – Hun. A lovely and vastly important work by the founder of American ornithology, this book embodies the most impressive record made during the colonial period of the natural history of an American colony. This is undoubtedly the most significant work of American natural history before Audubon. This copy a fine example of a later issue of the third edition.

Trained as a botanist, Catesby travelled to Virginia in 1712 and remained there for seven years, sending back to England collections of plants and seeds. With the encouragement of Sir Hans Sloane and others, Catesby returned to America in 1722 to seek materials for his Natural History. He travelled extensively in Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the Bahamas, sending back further specimens. His preface provides a lengthy account of the development of this work, including his decision to study with Joseph Goupy in order to learn to etch his plates himself to ensure accuracy and economy. The end result is encyclopædic: Catesby provides information not only on the botany and ornithology of the area, but also on its history, climate, geology, and anthropology.

Catesby writes in the preface of his method of working (Vol. I, p.vi):

As I was not bred a Painter, I hope some faults in Perspective, and other niceties, may be more readily excused: for I humbly conceive that Plants, and other Things done in a Flat, if an exact manner, may serve the Purpose of Natural History, better in some Measure, than in a mere bold and Painter-like Way. In designing the Plants, I always did them while fresh and just gathered: and the Animals, particularly the Birds, I painted while alive (except a very few) and gave them their Gestures peculiar to every kind of Birds, and where it could be admitted, I have adapted the Birds to those Plants on which they fed, or have any relation to. Fish, which do not retain their colours when out of their Element, I painted at different times, having a succession of them procured while the former lost their colours....Reptiles will live for many months...so that I had no difficulty in painting them while living.
First issued in parts between 1730 and 1747, this 1771 third edition appeared in at least two issues. The first was produced in 1771 and was printed throughout on laid paper. The present copy is a later issue, with the text still on laid paper, but the plates on Whatman wove paper. This wove paper was ideal for the printing of engraved plates, as the smooth surface takes an impression much more correctly than the earlier laid paper, where the chain lines produce slight corrugations in the paper surface. Copies vary in the quality of coloring; in the present copy the coloring is superb.

A Legendary Texas Rarity


A legendary Texas rarity. “As far as its short general account of Texas history and physical features are concerned this book is of little or no value....It is important, however, as showing the opinion of an intelligent contemporary on Burnet and his successors. Burnet and Lamar come off well, with Houston characterized in one instance as ‘drunk, wavering and unreliable’” – Streeter. Streeter, the greatest collector of Texas material, never obtained a copy for his own collection.

Jane McManus Storms Cazneau (1807-78) was a journalist, author, and Texas promoter. Granted land by the Mexican government, she relocated her family to Matagorda in the 1830s, speculating actively on lands in the area. “When the Texas Revolution erupted, she announced an intent to contribute money and arms to the cause of Texas independence. In the mid-1840s her columns in the New York Sun helped swing United States public opinion in favor of the annexation of the
Republic of Texas. She contributed “The Presidents of Texas” to the March 1845 issue of the Democratic Review. That same year her Texas and Her Presidents... was published in New York – Handbook of Texas online. The three engraved portraits depict Lamar, Houston, and Archer.

HOWES C252. STREETER TEXAS 1572. $7500.

An Important South Carolina Work


Chalmers, a Scottish emigrant and physician, studied the weather in South Carolina for ten years, beginning in 1750. His account of observations includes the impact of seasons on health, the effects of various illnesses and disorders, and hypotheses for treatment and prevention. An interesting text on early medical science in America.

HOWES C267, “b.” SABIN 11772. $5500.


Samuel Sitgreaves’ copy, with his distinctive signature at the top of the first page. Sitgreaves was a Federalist party House representative from Pennsylvania from 1795 to 1798. Here, the widow of a Cherokee chief petitions the U. S. House of Representatives for financial relief after her husband and “a number of well disposed Indians” were killed by “John Beard, and a number of armed men” in an attack on the Tennessee frontier in 1793. While agreeing that Hanging Maw had been “uniformly friendly” to white settlers, and that he had been murdered, the House denies the claim, instead recommending to the widow that she take up her case with the Indian Department. A rare imprint, as OCLC locates just eight copies.

EVANS 32999. OCLC 12431691. $750.

One of Two Known Copies

31. [Civil War]: [Kirkpatrick, Samuel Cotter]: Chandler, Robert: INFANTRY TACTICS, COMPILED FROM SCOTT AND HARDEE, FOR THE USE OF WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS. Milwaukee. 1861. 77pp. Gathered signatures, stitched. Minor staining, with some insect damage affecting the top margin, touching some running headers and costing some text towards the end, especially the last few leaves. Good.
An extraordinarily rare Civil War drillbook printed expressly for volunteers in the Wisconsin army. This copy belonged to Samuel Cotter Kirkpatrick, first corporal and eventual sergeant in the 11th Wisconsin Volunteers. Kirkpatrick, a twice-wounded Wisconsin soldier, experienced much of the Civil War on the western side of the Mississippi River. He was born, and died, in Grant County, Wisconsin. On Sept. 11, 1861 the nineteen-year-old Kirkpatrick enrolled in the 11th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at Mineral Point, Wisconsin. He was discharged at Indianola, Texas on Feb. 13, 1864, having attained the rank of sergeant. That same day Kirkpatrick re-enlisted and served until Sept. 4, 1865, when he was discharged at Mobile, Alabama. He suffered two wounds during the war: the first in the left ear at Port Gibson, Mississippi, about May 1, 1863; the second in the left breast by shrapnel at Big Black River, Mississippi, on May 17, 1863. Kirkpatrick married Caroline Mary Ritchey on April 4, 1864 and together they had five children.

The 11th Wisconsin served west of the Mississippi in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The regiment served in Arkansas from March 1862 to March 1863, took part in the Vicksburg campaigns during the spring and summer, and then in Louisiana in the fall. In late November 1863 the regiment was transported by steamship to Point Isabel, Texas. For the next three months they fought in difficult campaigns on the Texas coast before returning to New Orleans in late February 1864. They then returned to hard campaigning in western Louisiana until they had completed their three-year enlistment terms in late September 1864. Kirkpatrick had completed his full three-year term earlier that year.

Kirkpatrick carried this field manual on all of these campaigns. He signed the book twice, identified it as his book and himself as “First Corporal” on the verso of the titlepage. He has written the names of several family members, and what appears to be the beginning of a letter on the last leaf.

The book is an extremely rare Civil War imprint. Only one copy is reported in OCLC, at the Wisconsin Historical Society, and we can find no mention of it elsewhere.

OCLC 11150715. $950.

First State of the Rarest Series of Bird’s-Eye Views of the Civil War, Complete with All Six Views, Including the Very Rare View of Texas

32. [Civil War]: Bachmann, John, artist & lithographer: PANORAMA OF THE SEAT OF WAR [title at head of each view]. New York: John Bachmann, 1861[-1862]. Six double-page chromolithographed bird’s-eye views. Folio. Expertly bound to style in half black morocco and original marbled boards, original black morocco label on upper cover. Very good. In a black half morocco box.

“Early in 1861, the artist and lithographer John Bachmann of New York City conceived the idea of producing a series of bird’s-eye views of the likely theaters
of war. These visually attractive panoramas were easily understood and perhaps more meaningful to a public largely unskilled in map reading. The panoramic map or bird’s-eye view also lent itself to colorful depictions of fortifications, hospitals, prisons and military camps – Stephenson.

Assembled end-to-end, this series of views provide a comprehensive map of the Confederate coast from the Chesapeake Bay to Texas. Besides the numerous identified cities, rivers, inlets, roads, and forts, the views show topography and include tables of distances on each. Most evident on all the views is the Union blockade, with numerous ships depicted in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Reps writes that these views are particularly outstanding and are justifiably regarded “as among the finest American views to be found.”

The views comprise:

1) “Birds Eye View of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.” “Battle sites are noted by crossed swords. This issue without clouds in the sky and smoke over Manassas [added to subsequent issues]” – Stephenson. STEPHENSON 2.

2) “Birds Eye View of North and South Carolina and Part of Georgia.” STEPHENSON 304.6.


4) “Birds Eye View of Florida and Part of Georgia and Alabama.” STEPHENSON 117.2.

5) “Birds Eye View of Kentucky and Tennessee showing Cairo and part of the Southern States.” “Smoke over Fort Donelson, Tennessee and the presence of gun boats on the Cumberland River depict the fort’s fall to Union forces in February 1862” – Stephenson. STEPHENSON 23.5.

6) “Birds Eye View of Texas and part of Mexico.” STEPHENSON 446.8.

While the view of Virginia is often encountered (though more usually in later states published by Charles Magnus), the others views are very scarce, particularly those of Texas and Florida. We find no complete copies with all six views appearing at auction or on the market in the last quarter century. STEPHENSON, CIVIL WAR MAPS, p.15 and list numbers as above. Grim, et al, Boston and Beyond, p.104. $57,500.

Rare Confederate Pocket Map of Virginia, with Provenance to an Officer in the 3rd Georgia

This impressive Confederate map of Virginia was originally based on work done by Ludwig von Bucholtz in connection with his updating the famed Herman Boye map of Virginia in 1858. Bucholtz was hired to re-engrave the copperplates for maps of Virginia originally made by Herman Boye in 1826. The ultimate products of his work were the very large maps of Virginia called the Boye-Bucholtz maps. Using knowledge from his work on this project, Bucholtz issued his own map in 1858, lithographed & published by Ritchie & Dunnivant in Richmond. This map was vastly superior in detail and accuracy to Bucholtz’s revision of the Boye map.

In 1862, with Confederate officers in need of good maps of the region, Richmond publishers West & Johnson re-issued the Bucholtz-Ludwig 1858 map of Virginia, reprinted from the original stone with minor alterations (including the removal of the cartographer’s name). “There are minor geographic changes from Map 1 [the original 1858 Bucholtz map] on Map 2 [the West & Johnson issue]. For example, on Map 2 Jerusalem in Southampton Co. has been moved a little to the northwest of its Map 1 location near the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the road between the two points imperfectly erased (the remaining shadow is additional evidence that the Map 1 stone was involved). Still, for the most part, Map 1 and Map 2 are the same map” – Wooldridge, “The Bucholtz-Ludwig Map of Virginia and its Successors.” A second edition of the West & Johnson issue would be published in 1864.

The map shows all of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and includes an inset view of Capitol Square in Richmond. A chart below the view lists all the railroads and the length of each line.
Interestingly, several additional routes winding from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg have been added faintly in pencil. The contemporary ownership inscription on the front pastedown reads: “DB Langston, Company K, 3rd Ga. Reg’t, Anderson’s Division.” David B. Langston reached the rank of captain of the 3rd Georgia Infantry in the Confederate army, commanding its Company K, otherwise known as the Athens Guards. He was wounded at Chancellorsville.

“In stark contrast to the large, often colored maps pouring out of Northern presses, the Confederate imprints are few in number, modest in scale, and more often than not black and white, printed on poor paper. Long before the war was over, they weren’t being printed at all” – Wooldridge.


The Engineers of Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign
Keep His Communications Open


A rare lithographed broadside listing detailed bridge information along railroad lines in Georgia and Tennessee, made under the direction of Capt. William E. Merrill, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland. Merrill (1837-91) was a career officer who graduated first in his class at West Point. Following distinguished battle service during the Civil War, in September 1863 he was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland as Chief Engineer.

With the capture of Chattanooga in November 1863, the Union finally found the foothold they needed to cut off supply lines and advance into the Deep South. In the spring of 1864 the forces under Gen. William T. Sherman were poised to strike. As soon as Chattanooga was taken, Merrill, “the most innovative and conscientious exponent of mapping during the Civil War,” began to compile a map of northwest Georgia. Merrill had his own complete establishment for map production: a printing press, lithographic presses, and draftsmen. Equally important, Merrill’s assistant, Sgt. N. Finnegan, developed an extraordinary body of intelligence, drawing on spies, prisoners, refugees, peddlers, itinerant preachers and scouts – what Merrill called “his motley crew.”

The information in the present broadside would have been used in conjunction with Merrill’s important maps of the area. It represents a listing of all the key points along Sherman’s essential railroad line of communication and supply, down which his army moved thousands of tons of supplies and thousands of soldiers. Without
The line his assault into Georgia would have been futile. Presented as a chart, the left side lists each stretch of railroad track, while across the top the information is divided into columns: over what river, height from the water, number of spurs, type of bridge, etc., with a final column for individual remarks. Information on eight different stretches of track is provided, spurring out from Chattanooga to Knoxville, all the way down to Dalton and Atlanta. The broadside was doubtless printed on Merrill’s field press from information he compiled during the course of researching for his maps. A note at the bottom urges: “All officers discovering errors will please inform this office.”

Sherman occupied Atlanta on Sept. 2, 1864 and held the city until mid-November. Since Merrill’s broadside describes the line all the way to Atlanta, it must date from this period. During this time the line was under constant pressure from Confederate guerilla activity, especially aimed at the bridges detailed on Merrill’s chart. The Confederate forces looked forward to a winter of wearing Sherman down by attrition and seeking to choke him by cutting the line. Instead, Sherman did the utterly unexpected: he burned Atlanta, cut loose from his line of supply, and marched to the sea at Savannah, plundering Georgia as he went. Union forces under Gen. George Thomas retreated back up Merrill’s line, blowing up the bridges behind them, to Chattanooga. One of the most remarkable engineering feats of the war, memorialized by Merrill’s broadside, was over.

A rare survival of an ephemeral item printed in the field during the Civil War. $4000.

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**Brutal Southern Prisons**

A rare lithograph showing views of several Confederate prison camps in the South, used to hold Union officers during the Civil War. The lithograph contains twelve images of at least six different Confederate camps in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. While Andersonville Prison in Georgia is well known as the largest and most brutal of the Confederate prison camps, this important lithograph shows the conditions and structures at several lesser known southern prisons, thereby providing valuable information.

One of the two central images is a view of the crowded “Asylum Camp” in Columbia, South Carolina. The image shows a pair of two-story buildings in the background, with dozens of tents crowded into an open space in the foreground. The entire camp is surrounded by a fence. Many of the tents have their own small fireplace, and men are shown chopping wood, hanging clothing, preparing food, carrying water, and milling about the yard. There are two other images of Camp Asylum: one showing men taking wood from a large pile; the other a view of the sutler’s tent at the camp, showing a large number of men proceeding into a tent to receive supplies. The other central image is of Camp Sorghum in Columbia, South Carolina. Small cabins and tents are shown in a large cleared field patrolled by armed guards. Another small view shows the hospital at the camp, with many wounded men depicted. Views of other prisons show the jail in Columbia, South Carolina; the jail and workhouse in Charleston, South Carolina (mostly tents); Camp Oglethorpe in Macon, Georgia, showing several small cabins; and rustic
Camp Exchange in Charlotte, North Carolina, showing a number of armed guards patrolling a small group of tents and a crudely built two-story building. There are also views of a performance by “Chandler's String Band,” mail delivery (showing scores of men crowded around a building), and an image of long lines of men passing clothing that has apparently just been delivered by a small train.

Lithographer and printer Edward Sachse was located in Baltimore and was therefore well positioned to produce views and prints for southern and northern markets before and during the Civil War. In 1862 he published a portrait of Union general Ambrose Burnside, and after the war Sachse published prints of the grave of Stonewall Jackson and of Robert E. Lee in his study (the latter drawn by Adalbert Volck). Sachse also published views of the Virginia Military Institute, Fort McHenry, and a print of the famous clash between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

This print is not included in Neely & Holzer's *The Union Image* nor in their *The Confederate Image*, and it is not mentioned by Peters. OCLC locates only two copies of this lithograph, at the Library of Michigan and at the Boston Athenaeum. Rare. OCLC 136954063, 191908999. PETERS, AMERICA ON STONE, pp.348-49 (ref).

$6000.

*Announcing the Fall of New Orleans to Union Forces*

36. [Civil War – Louisiana]: EVENING DELTA...PUBLISHED AT 1 P.M....FALLEN BUT NOT DISGRACED. New Orleans. Tuesday, April 29, 1862. Broadsheet, 16½ x 11 inches, printed in four columns. Very good.

A rare issue of this New Orleans newspaper, published the day the Louisiana State flag was removed from City Hall and the day prior to the city's occupation by five thousand Union troops under Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, much of the front page of this “Confederate” issue is devoted to an editorial with the headline “Fallen But Not Disgraced,” beginning: “Let us not be humiliated. New Orleans has borne herself in this great struggle as became the renown of her people.” The capture of New Orleans, the largest Confederate city and a key to the Union Anaconda Plan, would prove to be a turning point in the Civil War. Although publication of this newspaper would continue through the Civil War, this issue would prove to be the final “Confederate” (or pre-occupation) issue. Shortly following the occupation Butler would oust the editors and assume control of the paper as a Federal publication.

$2500.

*Forcing Indian Removal from Georgia*

37. [Clayton, Augustin Smith]: A VINDICATION OF THE RECENT AND PREVAILING POLICY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, BOTH IN REFERENCE TO ITS INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND ITS RELATION WITH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN TWO SERIES OF ESSAYS.... Athens, Ga.: Published by O.P. Shaw, at the Office of “The Athenian,” 1827. [2],x,[9]-90pp. Stitched as issued. Titlepage worn,
old tape repair at top edge. Tanned and foxed, tape repair on one internal leaf. Good only. In a half morocco and cloth case, spine gilt.

A series of articles by influential Georgia legislator Augustin Smith Clayton on two of the most pressing issues of the day: Georgia’s treatment of Indian tribes and the Bank of the United States. Clayton launches a vigorous defense of Georgia’s policy of extending jurisdiction over Indian lands, in the face of criticism from President John Quincy Adams and others across the nation. He opposed the Bank of the United States as monopolistic, oppressive, and foreign controlled. Clayton’s articles originally appeared in the *Columbian Centinel* under the name of “Atticus.” This collected printing adds a prefatory address by the author. OCLC locates only nine copies. Scarce.


38. [Confederate Imprint]: Loring, William Wing: REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL LORING, OF BATTLE OF BAKER’S CREEK, AND SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF HIS COMMAND. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS. Richmond: R.M. Smith, Public Printer, 1864. 29pp. Contemporary three-quarter red morocco, marbled boards, gilt-ruled spine, marbled endpapers. Light wear to spine ends and corners, minor scrapes to leather, else very good.

With the ownership stamps of the Department of State Library and the Library of Congress. The Battle of Baker’s Creek, also known as the Battle of Champion Hill, was the pivotal battle in the Vicksburg Campaign. Loring initially refused to move his troops, contributing to the Confederate defeat.

HOWES L473. PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 2393. DORNBUSCH III:2856. $1000.

Dedicated to George Washington


Dedicated to George Washington, this is the text of an oration on medicine that Coste delivered at William & Mary College in Williamsburg at the close of the Revolutionary War. Coste came to the United States and served as surgeon in chief to the French forces stationed in America. At the war’s end he returned to France and later occupied the same position in Napoleon’s army. One of the earliest books dedicated to Washington, and an interesting work related to the French Army in the United States during the Revolution.

SABIN 17021. SOWERBY, JEFFERSON’S LIBRARY 4675. QUÉRARD II:299. STEVENS, HISTORICAL NUGGETS I, p.190. OCLC 30549954, 6594476. $1500.
Among the Earliest English Cartographic Depictions of the Mississippi Valley


A rare and highly important work, with the map which includes the first English depiction of the Mississippi Valley. With the exception of the title, this “second edition” is identical to the first published in 1722. According to William S. Coker, in his introduction to the 1976 University of Florida facsimile of the first edition, the three subsequent “editions” were in fact re-issues of the unsold sheets of the first edition with new updated titlepages inserted.

This is one of the first English works to describe the Southeast in any detail. Col. Coxe laid claim to an enormous amount of land in the South thanks to grants
made to his father, Dr. Daniel Coxe, by King Charles II. Coxe published the present work to further his family’s claims and to raise awareness of the huge potential of the area and the dangers posed by French incursions. He did not limit himself to the Carolinas, discussing the lower Mississippi in detail as well. Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana are also described. Much of the information, gathered from British hunters and explorers, is published here for the first time. The work is also credited with being the first published proposal of a political confederation of the North American colonies.

The “Map of Carolana and of the River Meschacebe,” which is often missing but present here, is of real importance. Drawn up by the Coxe family to illustrate their claims, it is also the first English depiction of the Mississippi Valley. It improved on all previous maps by eliminating the mountain ranges that were often shown as running beside the Mississippi River, as well as correctly fixing the location of the Appalachian and Ozark mountains. It extends as far north as the Great Lakes and includes an inset of the Mississippi Delta at the lower right: “A Map of the Mouth of the River Meschacebe.”

Attacking the Supreme Court Decision in Worcester vs. Georgia

41. [Cumming, William]: [Georgia Laws]: GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT. AN EXAMINATION OF THE OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT JANUARY TERM, 1832. DELIVERED BY MR. CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL, IN THE CASE OF SAMUEL A WORCESTER, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, VERSUS THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Augusta. 1832. 22pp. Dbd. Contemporary ownership inscription on rear blank leaf verso. Light foxing, else very good.

A tract by Georgia lawyer William Cumming, written under the pseudonym “Oglethorpe,” in heated opposition to the opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall in the 1832 case, Worcester vs. Georgia. In this famous case the Court held that the Cherokee Indians constituted a nation with sovereign powers, and that the federal government was the sole negotiating authority in Indian affairs. The State of Georgia had imprisoned the missionary, Samuel Worcester, who had argued on behalf of the Cherokees. The case is considered a landmark in early American jurisprudence as well as American Indian law. President Andrew Jackson, who agreed with the author of this pamphlet, famously said: “John Marshall has made his decision – now let him enforce it.”

This is the Siebert copy, sold at his sale in 1999 to this firm for a private collector. It is the only copy to appear on the market in modern times.

DE RENNE, p.426. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 14052. SIEBERT SALE 633 (this copy).

Of considerable interest for Danvers’ commentary on the Burr conspiracy and Gen. Wilkinson’s involvement, which he finds questionable, as he finds all of Jefferson’s actions. “Defends Burr against, what the writer considers, the persecutions of Jefferson, in having Burr arrested and tried for treason” – Tompkins.

SABIN 18512. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 14830. TOMPKINS, p.29. $1000.

Presentation Copy


Presentation copy of the first edition, inscribed by the author to Capt. Samuel C. Williams on the front pastedown “with the regards of the author.” An important history of Indian conflicts in western Virginia, mainly from the early 1750s to the American Revolution. “Valuable compilation based on reliable sources” – Howes. The graphic gilt vignette on the front cover shows an Indian triumphantly hoisting the scalp of a white man over the victim’s lifeless body.


A Famous Classic of Shipwreck Narratives and Indian Captivities

44. Dickenson, Jonathan: GOD’S PROTECTING PROVIDENCE, MAN’S SUREST HELP AND DEFENCE IN TIMES OF THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY, AND MOST EMINENT DANGER. EVIDENCED IN THE REMARKABLE DELIVERANCE OF ROBERT BARROW, WITH DIVERS OTHER PERSONS, FROM THE DEVOURING WAVES OF THE SEA; AMONGST WHICH

The exceedingly rare second edition, following the unobtainable Philadelphia 1699 edition, of this important Florida captivity narrative. “The author was a Quaker merchant who, with his wife and young son, together with Robert Barrow, a Quaker missionary, and others aboard the ship Reformation, were cast ashore in August, 1696, during a trip from Port Royal to Philadelphia. The party was seized by Indians near Jupiter Island, robbed of their possessions, but allowed to make their way on foot to St. Augustine, 200 miles distant. They were befriended by the Spaniards who sent them on their way to Charleston” – Servies. The journal ends with the death of Robert Barrow after the group’s arrival at Philadelphia. “This book has more literary merit than most of the travel accounts of the period....The author gives a clear account of the Indians of Florida and their customs, describes the city of St. Augustine and its fortifications, and gives one of the best accounts we have of the coast from St. Augustine to Charleston” – Clark.

There are two issues of this London 1700 edition: one with eighty-nine pages, as in this copy; and another with eighty-five pages. Vail gives priority to this eighty-nine-page issue. Of the Philadelphia 1699 edition (and this London edition as well) of Dickenson’s narrative, Field says: “it is certainly one of the rarest gems of the book collector. A perfect copy would be eagerly seized by half a score of this class at any price....The second edition is almost equally rare, at least I have never seen, or indeed known of a copy.” “This edition of this popular Indian captivity is almost as rare as the first edition” – Streeter. The Siebert copy brought $26,000 plus the auction house premium in 1999, purchased by this firm for a customer. Rare and desirable.


A presentation inscription on the front fly leaf reads: “Presented to Revd. Samuel Johnston by the author Jos. Doddridge.” “Classic on the life of the first settlers beyond the Alleghenies. Doddridge’s parents moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, then a wilderness, in 1773, when he was four years old, so he knew by family tradition and actual experience the frontier life he describes so well” – Streeter. “...A striking picture of the life, times and manners of the early frontiersmen” – Church. All authorities agree on the remarkable nature of this book, not only for facts, but for its insight into frontier life. With references to numerous Indian captivities, detailed by Ayer.

HOWES D390, “aa.” STREETER SALE 1334. CHURCH 1327. SABIN 20490. FIELD 437. VAUGHAN 94. THOMSON 331. AYER 74. $1100.


Self-styled third edition. A thorough dyer’s manual, composed by “an eminent European dyer.” A most unusual Virginia imprint (all Joseph Funk imprints are relatively rare).

OCLC 8036701. $1000.

47. Edgeville, Edward: *CASTINE.* Raleigh: Wm. B. Smith & Co., 1865. 32pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Old stamp on front wrapper, titlepage, and several text leaves. Foredge trimmed quite close, shaving a few letters from the final word in each line. Else very good. In a half morocco box.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 6307. CONFEDERATE BELLES-LETTRES 27. $2000.


The only eyewitness account of the service of the 35th Georgia Infantry during the Civil War. The author served throughout the war in the 35th Georgia. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville and the six-month siege of Petersburg. He was captured and spent a short time in Point Lookout before rejoining his unit. As stated on the cover: “He went to the last ditch.” Rare. OCLC locates just nine copies.


Lord Fairfax Rents Land in Virginia

An official document recording a contract to rent land to one Isaac Foster by Thomas Fairfax, the Sixth Lord Fairfax and proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. In the document Fairfax agrees to rent 326 acres of land in Frederick County to Isaac Foster, the boundaries of which are described therein. Fairfax retains rights to part of the natural resources of the land, including “a full third of all lead, copper, tin, coals, iron mine and iron ore that shall be found thereon.”

Thomas Lord Fairfax (1693–1781), a baron in the Scottish peerage, inherited a domain of over 5,000,000 acres through his Culpepper ancestors. His vast proprietorship in the Northern Neck of Virginia, which encompassed the areas between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers and westward, had been managed by Robert “King” Carter, but when Fairfax learned how rich Carter had become on his death in 1732, he decided to move to Virginia and manage his estates himself. He soon became the richest man in Virginia. The ANB notes: “...in Frederick County Lord Fairfax worked at managing his farms, granting vacant land, and collecting quitrents from Chesapeake Bay to the Appalachian Mountains. As lord of the manor he was magistrate in every county within the proprietorship and occasionally sat with their courts. He helped found the towns of Winchester and Alexandria and backed a Potomac River canal. During the Seven Years’ War, he commanded Virginia’s militia on the northern frontier. Since the Northern Neck encompassed only part of the Old Dominion’s territory, his role in the colony’s government was unofficial, but he exerted influence through discreet patronage of Northern Neck gentry.” A very old man when the Revolution broke out, he was unmolested personally despite being a devout Loyalist. He died in 1781 at the age of eighty-eight. His estates, however, had been confiscated in 1779. His heirs received a comparatively minor settlement from the British government. $3500.
a handsome, well dressed, religious people. On the return trip he travelled down the Mississippi and ascended the Ohio to Paducah, continuing via steamboat to Alabama and other points in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. “The author narrates many particulars of Indian life and manners, obtained by the aid of traditional and documentary evidence, as well as from personal observation” – Field. “Featherstonhaugh’s principal interests on [the return] portion of his tour were the Indians and the gold-mining operations in Georgia and North Carolina; and these items are described in considerable detail” – Clark. With a generous map of the United States, this copy lacking the map of the Minnay Sotor River. HOWES F67, “aa.” ABBEY 6555. FIELD 530. BUCK 293. CLARK III:39. COLE, TRAVELS IN AMERICA 357. HUBACH, pp.80-81.

$1000.
Important Narrative of Spanish Florida


The author resided in Florida from the fall of 1817 to the following spring. His is an important account of the last years of Spanish rule in Florida, and includes a narrative of a journey by land from St. Augustine to St. Mary’s on the Florida-Georgia border. “Almost the whole of the volume is devoted to the Seminole Indians; the barbarous character of the war of the Americans with them; and anecdotes respecting the Seminoles” – Field. The book is also an important source for the Arbuthnot-Ambrister incident and M’Gregor’s filibuster.


Very Early Florida Newspaper


A remarkably early edition of one of the first newspapers in Florida. The Pensacola Gazette was founded in 1824 and was issued on a weekly basis for approximately thirty-five years, ending in 1861. This four-page issue covers basic interests such as foreign affairs, local news, and classifieds. Rare. $1000.

A Massive Collection of Pamphlets on Florida Land Claims


An excellent collection of rare or scarce pamphlets relating to East Florida land claims. Many of the pamphlets were written by Charles E. Sherman, who served as the attorney for the American and Spanish claimants in East Florida. This sammelband belonged to attorney Charles B. Collier, with his ownership inscription on the front pastedown and his annotations to Sherman’s Brief Statement of the Law and Facts, Set Forth in the Memorial and Accompanying Papers.... Collier
worked with Sherman on behalf of the East Florida claimants. Two of Collier’s publications are included here.

A monumental collection of works relating to the East Florida land claims, ranging from incredibly rare to scarce. This collection was the personal copy of one of the lawyers involved in the struggle. An excellent resource for researching Spanish East Florida land claims. A detailed list of the individual imprints is available on request. $3500.

*Florida Imprints of Extraordinary Rarity*

54. [Florida Laws]: [COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST ELEVEN SESSION LAWS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE FLORIDA TERRITORY, 1822 – 1833]. Pensacola or Tallahassee. 1823-1833. Eleven volumes, publication details and pagination provided in the listing below. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards, leather labels. Occasional foxing, toning, or tanning; some small old library stamps and ink ownership inscriptions on titlepages. Minor dampstaining, an occasional closed or repaired tear, some leaves closely trimmed, a handful of contemporary ink notations, five leaves in photo-facsimile. Overall, a very good set.

A monumental set of early Florida laws covering the period between the first and second Seminole wars and comprising the first eleven sessions of the legislative council for the territory of Florida. The Territory of Florida was formed after the region was ceded to the United States under the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty, following the successful incursion by Gen. Andrew Jackson’s troops in 1818. Jackson was briefly military governor, but after the merging of East and part of West Florida, William Pope Duval became the first official governor of the new Territory in 1822, and the Legislative Council held its first session. The 1823 publication of the first session also includes the Treaty of Cession, Jackson’s ordinances, the Act of Congress organizing the Territorial Government, the U.S. Constitution, and Spanish regulations for the allotment of lands. Not surprisingly, there is a wealth of material in these session laws regarding relations with Native Americans and African-Americans. The volumes comprising this set are exceedingly rare, with no examples at auction of any of the early sessions, and the only retail examples being the Eberstadt copy of the fourth session, sold in 1937 for $65, and one copy of the ninth session currently in stock with us at $1500.

The individual imprints are as follows:


$16,500.

One of the Greatest Graphic Representations of the Civil War


Edwin Forbes was one of the most notable illustrators of the American Civil War. From 1862 on he was a correspondent for Harper's Weekly, producing illustrations for news of the war. During most of this period he accompanied the Army of the Potomac on its campaigns in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Although
Forbes portrays battle scenes, he was much more interested in depicting the everyday life of the private soldier in camp and on the march. Typically his scenes include such topics as “Washing Day,” the camp cook, vendors of soldiers’ supplies, picket duty, and other incidents of camp life. A number of other illustrations show life on the march, fording streams, the supply train, and the like. All the plates are etchings, evidently executed by Forbes himself from his original drawings (which were mainly pen and ink wash). The forty plates contain fifty-nine scenes (some plates have two or three scenes, and one has five). A table of contents appears on the inside of the front board, where each plate has a more lengthy textual gloss as well. The front board proclaims the publication was sold “to subscribers only.” It divides the plates into ten parts, so it would seem the publication was issued over a period of time, although all plates are dated 1876.

A major graphic record of the Civil War, by one of its most notable recorders. $4500.

Land Promotion in Florida, 1821

First and only edition. A guide to East Florida at the time it was ceded to the U.S., designed to attract investors and settlers to the “Forbes Purchase,” encompassing over one million acres on the Apalachicola bay and river. An appendix reprints some historical documents, including a bilingual version of the treaty of cession. Sabin does not note the map, and Howes states it was not issued in all copies. It depicts the Apalachicola river and bay and includes a plan of the proposed town of Colinton, with street names, squares, etc.

SABIN 25046. STREETER SALE 1205. CLARK II:203. HOWES F243. SERVIES 1078.

$3750.

Taking Back Fort Sumter

Port Royal, S.C. 1865. 4pp. Single folded sheet. Minimal foxing, else fine. Accompanied by two original albumen photographs of the Fort Sumter flag-raising ceremony (1865), each approximately 3 x 3 inches.

The program begins with a prayer by Rev. Matthias Harris, followed by several readings from scripture, a singing of the “Star Spangled Banner,” an address by Rev.
Henry Ward Beecher, the doxology, and a closing prayer and benediction. The photographs are captioned in pencil on the verso. The first reads: “Interior of Ft. Sumter Apl 14 1865. H.W. Beecher delivering the oration on the occasion of raising the old flag.” The second caption reads: “Interior of Ft. Sumter Apl 14, 1865 pending the ceremony of raising the old flag.” A scarce printing of the program for a very meaningful ceremony marking a fresh start for South Carolina after the Civil War, with possibly unique photographs taken from the actual flag-raising ceremony. A wonderful trio of South Carolina Reconstruction items. SABIN 25167. MIDLAND NOTES 91:96. $3750.

Important Sea Chart of Hilton Head Area


This finely engraved map, here in the first state, was the finest sea chart of South Carolina’s Hilton Head area available in the early days of the Revolutionary War, and most certainly would have played an important role in the development of strategies by various commanders. It embraces the coastal region of South Carolina, from Port Royal Sound in the north, past the mouth of the Savannah River and Tybee Island, Georgia in the south. Prominently featured is Hilton Head Island (called “Trench’s Island”) and “D’Awfoskee Sound,” which is today known as Calibogue Sound. The old name survives on “D’Awfoskee Island,” now spelled Daufauskie, located at the center of the map.

The region has one of the most varied and fascinating histories of any in the American South. Originally inhabited by the Yamassee native tribe, the area first came to the attention of Europeans during the expedition of Francisco Cordillo in 1521. Parris Island, located in Port Royal Sound, in the upper part of the map, was home to two early settlements. In 1562, Jean Ribaut founded a Huguenot settlement, Charlesfort, but the Spaniards did not tolerate its presence and destroyed it in short order. The Spaniards then founded their own fort and Jesuit mission, Santa Elena, nearby in 1566. In 1661 the English formally staked claim to the region, naming it Carolina after Charles II. In 1663, Capt. William Hilton sailed from Barbados aboard the Adventure on a reconnaissance mission to explore his country’s new claims. It was then that he encountered a beautiful island, featuring a prominent sandy cape, which he named “Hilton Head.” Once ashore he remarked that the island was blessed with “sweet water” and “clear sweet air.” English settlers arrived in the region in the 1670s, but it was not until 1717 that the first Englishman, Col. John Barnwell, settled on Hilton Head, having been given a grant of one hundred acres in the northwest corner of the island. In the 18th century the region enjoyed a very successful economy based on plantations and maritime trade,
although it was under threat from attacks by both the Spanish and pirates, most notoriously Blackbeard.

This sea chart was one of the most detailed and accurate of any of the American coastline. The immense detail of the hydrography was the result of surveys conducted by Capt. John Gascoigne, assisted by his brother, James. In 1728, aboard the H.M.S. Alborough, he employed the most sophisticated and modern techniques with exacting attention to detail to produce a manuscript chart. The next year this chart was altered by Francis Swaine, and it would appear that Swaine’s manuscript, or a close copy of it, found its way to the London workshop of William Faden. Faden, the successor to the great Thomas Jefferys, adapted this map from a section of Swaine’s manuscript, and the present first state was printed in 1776.

During the American Revolution this area was an active military theatre. At the outbreak of the war Hilton Head and most other areas sided with the Americans; however, Daufauskie Island fell under British control. Britain’s superior naval power allowed its ships to conduct frequent raids along the coast for the duration of the war, but the real threat to the American cause came in December 1778 when British general Augustin Prevost seized Savannah, determined to use it as a base for further operations. The following February he dispatched a team of marines to take control of Port Royal Sound. They initially engaged the Americans at Hilton Head before proceeding further up Port Royal Sound. The invasion was ultimately repelled by Gen. William Moultrie at Beaufort. On Sept. 24 of the same year, in what was to become known the Battle of Hilton Head, three British ships were set upon by a trio of French ships allied to the American cause. After a dramatic chase and an intense exchange of cannon fire, the principal British ship, the H.M.S. Experiment, was forced to surrender.


A Rare Work of Southern Humor


A very rare work of American humor by an early southern lawyer and essayist. Joseph Gault was an early settler in Cobb County and was practicing law there by 1836. The humorous sketches in this work stem from his time in Cobb County’s small Justice of the Peace Court, and are in the same vein of humor as Longstreet’s Georgia Scenes and Joseph Baldwin’s Flush Times in Mississippi and Alabama. The work went through four editions in Gault’s lifetime, though it is still relatively unknown
to modern audiences. A rare volume. We only locate copies at the University of Georgia and Yale University, and it is not in the DeRenne catalogue.

WILLINGHAM & HARWELL, GEORGIANA 34. $4000.


Report of the first of three such commercial conventions held in Georgia during the period, attended by representatives from most of the southern states, who sought to develop regional economic cooperation and free themselves from dependence on the North or Europe for their economic well-being.

DE RENNE, p.458. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 49877. $900.

A Remarkable Run of Georgia Laws


A nearly comprehensive run of rare imprints reporting the laws enacted by the Georgia state General Assembly at the end of the 18th century and the first two decades of the 19th century. Though places of publication such as “Louisville” and “Milledgeville” might at first seem odd, the small town of Louisville, Georgia served as the third capital of Georgia from 1796 to 1807 and Milledgeville the fourth from 1807 to 1868 (after which Atlanta became capital), and as a matter of course they hosted the meetings of the state legislature. For unknown reasons the 1805 laws were printed in Augusta, at the time one of the largest towns in Georgia, but not the capital. De Renne notes that the earliest imprint offered here is “the first volume of the regular series of Georgia Session Laws,” and of the editions reported by De Renne during this period, this set lacks only the accounts of a second session held in 1799 and of an extra session held by the General Assembly in 1803. Individual copies of these state law books are rare in and of themselves, and only a small number of institutions have an extended run of this important series.

A detailed list of the works included in this collection is available on request. $9000.
The Second Edition, with Plates


The second, supplemented, edition of this Confederate-published guide to soldiering and the art of war, with eighty-two plates not in the first edition of the previous year. Gilham served in the Confederate Army and was a teacher at the Virginia Military Institute. His manual covers topics such as instructions for skirmishes, target practice, marching, and army organization. This edition features an addendum with eighty-seven plates illustrating items such as proper shooting positions, order in battery, and sketches of artillery. Gilham’s manual continued to be used into the 21st century and is considered an invaluable piece of Confederate military history. CRANDALL 2419. HARWELL, CONFEDERATE HUNDRED 36. PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 4837. $1750.

The personal narrative of Gilmer, governor of Georgia, chronicling his family's experiences as settlers in Georgia, with a section on the Creek and Cherokee Indians and their removal to the West, which Gilmer oversaw during his second term in office. “This book recreates with humor, compassion, joy, and prejudice those days when the territory northwest of August was still frontier” – Harwell.

HARWELL 42. SABIN 27440. $900.

A Key Work of Virginia Botany, with Important Provenance

64. Gronovius, Johannes Fredericus: FLORA VIRGINICA EXHIBENS PLANTAS QUAS V.C. JOHANNES CLAYTON IN VIRGINIA OBSERVAVIT ATQUE COLLEGIT. [with:] INDEX SUPELLECTILIS LAPIDEÆ.... Leiden: Cornelium Haak, 1739-1743. Two volumes and the extraneous index of stones all bound together in one volume. [6],128,[6]; [2],129-206,[4]; [4],29pp. Each volume and index with separate titlepage. Later green morocco by Birdsall, ornate gilt-tooled spine and covers, spine with raised bands, gilt inner dentelles, a.e.g. Spine slightly sunned. Trimmed close, occasionally affecting text. Third text leaf remargined along foredge with some loss of text, extra titlepage in first part with paper repair affecting one word. Scattered foxing. Overall very good, with an attractive and important provenance.

This copy bears the bookplate and ownership signature of noted naturalist and antiquarian William Borlase (1695-1772) on the verso of the front free endpaper. Gronovius' work, based on Clayton's specimens, comprised the first systematic flora of Virginia and was responsible for establishing many new genera. “John Clayton came to Virginia in 1705, where his father was attorney general. The DNB has confused him with another John Clayton, born in 1686, who came to Virginia at the end of the seventeenth century and contributed papers on medical botany to the Royal Society. The present John Clayton had an estate on the Piankatank River in Mathews County, spent much time in collecting Virginia plants, and discussed them with J.F. and L.T. Gronovius, Linnaeus, Kalm, Collinson, and Bartram. Donald Culross Peattie writes in DAB: ‘After many delays, the results of his work were embodied in the Flora Virginica by John Frederick Gronovius. Because Clayton’s herbarium specimens formed the basis of this work, it is often asserted that it should be called ‘Clayton's Flora Virginica,’ but the final identification of the specimens, the science and system of the book, were largely the work of Gronovius” – Hunt.

In later editions Gronovius employed a more Linnæan system of identification, but for the present first edition he chose instead a binomial nomenclature which preceded Linnaeus’ system by a decade.

In addition to the Borlase bookplate and ownership signature, which reads “Wm Borlase 1739 Ex dono Authoris” on the front free endpaper, there is an additional manuscript leaf, presumably in Borlase’s hand, inserted between the index to the second volume and the work on stones. It is a copy of a letter sent in 1740 from Gronovius to Borlase which reads:
Last May I had the favour to get your letter of the 17th of March with a Honer [sp?] pott with roots of the Guernseg Lilly which came very well over, for which, and the Minera Micacea, I am extremely oblig'd. I am now printing an Index of my Collection of Stones (following the method of Linnaeus in his Systema naturæ) of which I send to you the two first sheets already printed besides another copy for Dr. Andrew which I hope you will direct to him: the only reason I print it is that Linnaeus hath desir'd it promising me it would serve him to give Colleges upon it, as he is oblig'd by the Crown of Sweden to give every year a College upon Stones and Minerals. I hope you shall be quiet about the price of Mapsen [?] Physicks, but be content with reading in these two printed sheets, most every page so many times Cornubiense, for all which I am infinitely oblig'd to you....As soon the other sheets are printed I shall not forget you....

Borlase, though officially employed as a cleric, was actively engaged in the scientific community, and he published his own important work, *The Natural History of Cornwall*, in 1758.

A unique copy of this important Virginia flora, notable for its pre-Linnæan classification system.


*Pioneer Nashville Imprint*


The third recorded Nashville imprint, popularly referred to as the first work of “book” length to issue from a Nashville press. Copies differ in terms of the number of errata; in this copy the list occupies three full pages. “...The first known bound book printed in this city...[and] justifiably a much-sought-after Tennessee rarity” – Allen.

ALLEN RARITIES 16. ALLEN IMPRINTS 141. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 18744. $2500.

John Haywood (1762-1826) was a North Carolina attorney general and historian. Later in life he settled in Tennessee, and is best known for his histories of that state. Here, however, he documents North Carolina law cases that took place from 1789 to 1806. This set is made up from an 1829 second edition of the first volume, originally published in Halifax, North Carolina in 1799 (Evans 35607), and the first edition of the second volume printed in Raleigh in 1806. Allen reports that he “never determined why this separate Volume One was reprinted in Tennessee in 1829, but the book is a scarce and early Fayetteville, Tennessee imprint.”

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 11309. ALLEN, MORE TENNESSEE RARITIES 339. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 39872. $1500.

With Charming Woodcuts


preacher, Paul Henkel, they established the first Lutheran publishing house in the United States. The Henkels published numerous Christian catechisms, hymn books, and other works. The present title is a wonderful example of their pedagogical efforts, designed to teach children to read and spell in German, thereby perpetuating German culture and language in the United States.

SWEM 8228. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 1569. $1250.


Hewatt, an Englishman, lived in Charleston at one time, and Streeter describes him as “a keen collector of historical documents.” Published during the American Revolution, this was one of the few primary sources on the southern colonies available in England at the time. “Earliest history of this region” – Howes. A basic South Carolina and Georgia book.


A very rare early Georgia imprint, regarded as the scarcest of printed Washington eulogies. Most of the books and pamphlets printed in Georgia previous to this work were government publications, broadsides, and other minor works of an ephemeral nature. Henry Holcombe was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1762. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army and obtained the rank of captain. Upon leaving the army he began to preach, and in 1785 he was ordained pastor of a Baptist church in Pike Creek, South Carolina. He served as a delegate to the South Carolina constitutional convention. After several other pastorates he accepted a call to Savannah, where he delivered this enthusiastic eulogy for the deceased president.

DE RENNE, p.293. EVANS 37634. SABIN 32464. STILLWELL, WASHINGTON EULOGIES 105. $1250.

One of the most valuable works on Florida and Louisiana in the Revolutionary period. Hutchins was an officer in the British Army during the French and Indian War who later surveyed the country along the Mississippi from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. During the Revolution he served under Greene in the Carolinas, and later spent several years in West Florida in the area between New Orleans and Pensacola. He made a minute examination of its coast, harbors, lakes, and rivers, all reported in this accurate book.


Scarce pamphlet containing muster rolls, anecdotes, extracts of letters, and battle accounts of the 18th Virginia Regiment’s Company G, the “Nottoway Grays.” OCLC lists only microform copies.

DORNBUSCH II:1013. HOWES 173. NEVINS I, p.112. $1500.


A handsome broadside printing of Andrew Jackson’s farewell address, within a decorative border on peach silk and headed with a portrait of President Jackson, topped by the eagle of the United States. Printing on silk was a popular practice in the early decades of the 19th century, and several variations exist of Jackson’s speech, although none is quite as visually striking as this. In his farewell address Jackson urges, above all, the preservation of the Union. $2850.
The First Regularly Published Edition of Jefferson’s *Notes*


The first edition of *Notes...* was printed privately for Jefferson in 1785 in an edition limited to 200 copies, which he distributed to personal friends. Initially Jefferson had resisted the idea of publishing the work so that it could reach a larger audience; however, the widespread interest the book aroused soon led to rumors that a pirated edition would appear, and to forestall this, regular published editions came out with his blessing in French (the present work, *Observations...* translated by the Abbé Morallet and published in Paris in 1786) and in English (London, 1787), soon followed by an American edition (Philadelphia, 1788). The work ultimately went through several dozen editions before his death, and it remains in print today. This is the only book-length work published during Jefferson’s lifetime and is a cornerstone of any collection of printed Americana. The first private edition is virtually unobtainable, making this edition not only the first published edition, but also the first which is even remotely obtainable.

Jefferson originally wrote *Notes* in response to a series of queries sent to him by French diplomat François Barbé-Marbois, composing them after the defeat of the British at Yorktown in 1781. On the urging of their mutual friend, distinguished French soldier and scientist the Marquis de Chastellux, he later expanded his responses into a series of twenty-three essays on every aspect of his native state: geography, landforms, products, agriculture, climate, population, armed forces, Indians, towns, laws, religion, manners, and history. *Notes* is vastly informative, but it was also a mirror of Jefferson’s tastes and personality. J.M. Edelstein remarks: “Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the *Notes*, therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions.”

The first American edition of the only book-length work by Jefferson to be published in his lifetime. It has been called “one of America’s first permanent literary and intellectual landmarks.” The book was largely written in 1781 and first printed in Paris in 1785 for private distribution. In 1786, Jefferson consented to a regularly published French edition. The first English edition appeared in London in 1787 and this first American edition in 1788. Written in the form of answers to questions about Virginia, it supplies a description of the geography and develops an abundance of supporting material and unusual information. As J.M. Edelstein remarks: “Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the Notes, therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions.”

Appendixes to the present edition, totaling thirty pages, were furnished by Charles Thomson (1729-1824), the first secretary to Congress. Born in Ireland, Thomson arrived in Delaware at the age of ten, one of six orphaned children. He was educated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and in 1750, through the influence of Benjamin Franklin, he received an appointment as tutor in the Philadelphia Academy, where his pupils must have included Jacob Duché and Francis Hopkinson. Later he was an active participant in Pennsylvania politics, and was in the forefront of all the colonial controversies with Great Britain. He served as secretary of the Continental Congress for fifteen years, at the end of which, in 1789, he was chosen to notify Washington of his election to the presidency.


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A government report on relations with several Indian tribes, including the Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee nations. Dearborn’s report includes commentary on boundary lines with Indians in North Carolina and Indiana, and he also reports on the establishment of four further Indian trading posts: “one at Detroit – one at Fort Wayne – one at Chickasaw Bluff – and one with the Choctaws.” This Message from the President, published in January 1803, precedes the Louisiana Purchase and illustrates Jefferson’s efforts to regulate the Indians on the effective frontiers of U.S. control.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 5368. $850.

East Florida Before the Revolution

A rare and extremely fine 18th-century set of sea charts of Amelia Island, presented on one sheet, produced by the British royal cartographer. This superb map sheet contains three maps of Amelia Island in northeastern Florida and vicinity, and was the most accurate sea chart of the area produced up to that time. The great skill of Thomas Jefferys, who had established himself as the era’s leading cartographer of America, is evinced by the present work. With great elegance and clarity it expresses the results of detailed coastal surveys conducted by sea captain William Fuller.

At the time this map was made, this area was part of the British colony of East Florida, which was ceded by Spain following the end of the Seven Years’ War in 1763. The map that makes up the left-hand quarter of the sheet, “Plan of Amelia Island,” depicts the long, narrow island in its entirety, with its tidal marshes and the sand dunes that act as a natural protective barrier to the sea, expressed in finely engraved detail. It is directly derived from a part of William Gerard De Brahm’s monumental Map of South Carolina & Georgia (1757). The largest map, “A Chart of the Entrance into St. Mary’s River,” located at upper right, features the northern end of the island and the waterway that runs in between it and Cumberland Island, Georgia. The river features numerous depth soundings and the locations of the shifting shoals that posed a great threat to mariners. The plan of the “New Settlement,” with its ordered grid of streets planned by the British, is depicted near the northern tip of Amelia Island. Across the river on Cumberland Island the outlines of the abandoned Fort William are depicted. Founded in the 1740s by Georgia governor James Oglethorpe, it was built to guard the southern approaches of the colony from the Spaniards, who were based in nearby St. Augustine. This map also features a fine navigator’s view of the entrance of the river in the upper right corner. The map below, “A Chart of the Mouth of the Nassau River,” like the former map, features a great deal of hydrographical information as well as sailing instructions for mariners. It details the waterway that runs past the southern tip of Amelia Island, between it and Talbot Island. It is today the location of the main shipping lane leading into the port of Jacksonville.

PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.281. $7500.

Ending Martial Law in the Non-Rebelling State of Kentucky


An important official printing of the presidential proclamation ending martial law in Kentucky in October 1865. Kentucky had not joined the Confederacy, so the proclamation of martial law there was a step President Lincoln had avoided until it seemed absolutely necessary. Martial law had been declared by the President on July 5, 1864, when the Civil War was still raging and “combinations were in progress in Kentucky for the purpose of inciting insurgent raids into that State.” Johnson also
comments on why martial law can now be ended because “the danger from insurgent raids into Kentucky has substantially passed away.” An extraordinarily rare government publication, with only one copy in OCLC, at the Filson Historical Society. OCLC 49243807.  

Declaring the Civil War Over (Mostly)


An important presidential proclamation, in its official printing, declaring the end of the Civil War in most of the former Confederate states, namely Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida. Interestingly, this proclamation did not declare an end to the
“insurrection” in Texas. President Johnson officially declared an end to hostilities in Texas a few months later, on Aug. 20, 1866. As such, this present document is an important intermediate step in the official end of the war. A rare document, with no copies listed in OCLC. $5000.

Important Run of Kentucky Laws

79. [Kentucky]: [EXTENSIVE RUN OF SESSION LAWS FROM KENTUCKY, COMPRIS ED OF NINETEEN VOLUMES, COVERING THE STATE’S EARLY HISTORY]. Frankfort. 1798-1816. Nineteen volumes. First eleven volumes in early 20th-century three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, spines gilt; later eight volumes bound to match in similar style. Library ink stamp on each titlepage, occasionally with an embossed stamp or second ink stamp; contemporary ownership inscription. Second volume trimmed closely, affecting some marginal notes; two leaves repaired with tape; marginal loss to one leaf; lightly dampstained. Fifth volume lacking several leaves, noted below. Seventh volume lightly dampstained. Tenth volume with light dampstaining to last few leaves. Fourteenth volume with slight loss to center of titlepage, light dampstaining along inner margin. Nineteenth volume with titlepage trimmed close at top affecting “Acts”; lacking two leaves, noted below. Overall, a very good run of quite rare imprints.

An extraordinary run of the earliest laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. These volumes of session laws are all rare products of the early Kentucky presses. The first volume in the run contains an apparently unrecorded appendix to amend the penal laws, with much interesting material on prison practices, as well as sentencing guidelines. The primary acts for that session were, according to one of the resolutions, issued in 800 copies; they contain interesting divorce proceedings against various absent husbands, among much else.
All these acts are rare in the marketplace and most are known in only a few institutional copies. Kentucky gained statehood in 1792, so these are among the earliest imprints in the state and, indeed, in the region. They are as follows:


5) *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Tenth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky....* Frankfort: William Hunter, 1802. 184pp. Lacks titlepage and first three leaves as well as pp.142-171. McMURTRIE (KENTUCKY) 156. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 2485.


Crucial Kentucky Laws


The earliest compendium of the laws of Kentucky, complete in three volumes, including the act providing for the gradual elimination of slavery in the state passed in February 1798. This volume also includes the texts of the U.S. Constitution, the Act of Separation from Virginia, and the Constitution of Kentucky. Includes errata and an extensive index, covering everything from bastards and bigamists to smallpox and strays. The first volume is one of the first major books printed west of the Allegheny Mountains and one of the first major books printed in Kentucky. A second volume was issued in 1807 and a third in 1817, and both these rare volumes are also present. The first work was first advertised in 1797 and was published at 21s. The final volume has indices for volumes I through III, together with a composite index. Extremely rare on the market and quite scarce institutionally. McMURTRIE (KENTUCKY) 118, 298, 648 (noting but not distinguishing two variant editions). EVANS 35683. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 12862. $18,500.
An impressive run of the laws passed by the Kentucky General Assembly during the first session called in each year from 1816 to 1839. This is apparently a full set of works from this period, as there are no recorded imprints from other sessions of the state assembly during this time. Individual volumes from this collection are themselves rare on the market, and only a handful of institutions possess extended runs of this series of imprints. A detailed list of the works in this run is available on request. $6500.
82. Ker, John: MEMOIRES DE MR. JEAN KER DE KERSLAND; CONTENANT SES NÉGOTIATIONS SECRÈTES EN ECOSSE, EN ANGLETERRE, DANS LES COURS DE VIENNE, DE HANOVER, & EN D'AUTRES PÂIS ÉTRANGERS. Rotterdam: Chez Jean Daniel Beman, 1726-1728. Three volumes bound in one. [24],302,[18]; [16],228,35; [6],308 [i.e. 310],[12]pp. Two engraved frontispiece portraits (identical), folding engraved map. Woodcut title vignettes, ornaments, and initials. 19th-century calf, elaborately tooled in blind, spine gilt extra. Moderate tanning, front free endpaper detached, else a very good, clean copy. First French edition (after the original English edition published in 1726-27 by Edmund Curll) of this important work about the French possessions in America, with much on the commercial history of the region. The book details the rise and progress of the Ostend Company and the French in Louisiana. The handsome engraved folding map depicts the eastern half of the present-day United States, and is entitled “A New Map of Louisiana and the River Mississippi.” “Volume II contains curious details respecting Louisiana and the French Dominions in America...” – Sabin. Ker was a notorious figure, working as a spy for both the government and the Jacobites. His schemes finally caught up with him and he died in debtor’s prison in 1726.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 726/118. HOWES K101a. SABIN 37601. $1750.

With Lithographs of Washington by Augustus Kollner


An enchanting illustrated guide to the art and architecture of the United States Capitol, with lithographic plates by the artist, Augustus Kollner, and the publisher and lithographer, P. Haas. Each of the images is accompanied by explanatory text. Included are views of the Capitol, the “Presidents House,” the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Patent Office, as well as interior scenes of the Capitol and the Senate Chamber. Representations of statuary found in various Washington buildings include Thomas Jefferson, Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith, Daniel Boone,
Penn's Treaty, and the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The folding plans are diagrams of the floor of the Senate and the floor of the House of Representatives, and the folding plates are of Greenough’s statue of Washington and an interior view of the House of Representatives.

This is the second issue of Kollner’s guide, with a title dated 1840, after the first issue of 1839. Only the title date is changed. Kollner was a prolific and long-lived Philadelphia artist (he lived until 1908) who also produced a larger series of views of American cities between 1848 and 1851. This book is some of Kollner’s earliest work as well as being one of the earliest series of views of Washington and one of the earliest publications with representations of the art decorating the U.S. Capitol. OCLC 5620465.

A Seminal Work for Early North America

84. Le Moyne, Jacques: BREVIS NARRATIO EORUM QUAE IN FLORIDA AMERICAE PROVICIA GALLIS ACCIDERUNT.

A fine, wide-margined copy of the first Latin edition of a seminal illustrated work for early North America, with Jacques Le Moyne’s spectacular images of the region’s American Indians. The publication of this work by De Bry, together with Hariot’s Virginia, launched what would later become known as De Bry’s Grand Voyages. The two works are without question the most important of the series both in terms of contemporary influence and modern historical and ethnographic value. The text here describes the earliest French settlements of what are now portions of the United States and are here united by De Bry with engravings based on watercolors accomplished by a member of the expedition to the New World. To most of Great Britain and Europe, this work presented the first accurate accounts and eyewitness depictions of American Indians from that region.

In the mid-1560s, hoping to thwart the Spanish conquest of the Americas, two French expeditions led by Jean Ribault and René Goulaine de Laudonnière sought to establish a Huguenot settlement in Florida, a region also encompassing much of present-day South Carolina. Among those accompanying the latter was Jacques Le Moyne. Le Moyne de Morgues, born in Dieppe, France in about 1533, was appointed artist to the expedition led by Laudonnière which sailed in April 1564. Arguably the first western artist to visit the New World, Le Moyne recorded the scenery of Florida and the lives of the Timucua Indians in great detail, as well as charting the coastline of Florida. The young French colony was seen as a threat by the Spanish, and in September 1565 a Spanish force led by Pedro Menendez massacred the French colonists at Fort Caroline. Le Moyne and several others made a miraculous escape, although the story of their struggles would not be published
until 1588, when Richard Hakluyt instigated Laudonnière's journal to be published by a friend in Paris.

Later that year master engraver and publisher Theodor De Bry traveled to London to meet with Le Moyne to obtain illustrations of the region to accompany a new edition of Laudonnière's journal. Le Moyne declined, but after Le Moyne died suddenly the following year, De Bry returned to London and purchased the watercolors from his widow. It was on this trip to London that De Bry met Hakluyt, who informed him of the British expeditions to Virginia, shared with him Hariot's journal and White's watercolors from the expedition, and suggested the publication of a series of illustrated voyages to America, beginning with Hariot/White and Laudonnière/Le Moyne. De Bry returned to Frankfurt and in 1590 published the former in Latin, German, French, and English; the following year he
published the latter in Latin and German, presumably having found only a small market for the other languages.

Some copies of this first Latin edition include a leaf bound after the last of the plates which includes a colophon with the same wording as the final colophon; it is not present in this copy, but Sabin notes that it is only found in “some copies.”


Georgia Scenes


The rare first edition of a classic of southern literature and manners, Georgia Scenes... is written in the form of a series of sketches set in frontier Georgia at the beginning of the 19th century. Although in fictional form, the book provides such a richly realistic social history that it presents one of the best pictures of life in that time and place, and straddles the line between fact and fiction. Longstreet said that his purpose was “to supply a chasm in history which has always been overlooked – the manners, customs, amusements, wit, dialect, as they appear in all grades of society to an ear and eye witness of them...there is scarcely one word from the beginning to the end of the book that is not strictly GEORGIAN.” The book stands at the beginning of a long line of southern humor.


Labor Law for Louisiana


A series of French laws affecting the non-slave labor population in Louisiana and the West Indies. Wroth locates copies at Yale and the British Museum; OCLC identifies no additional copies. Rare. From the library of Cardinal Etienne Charles de Lomenie de Brienne (1727-94), 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).

WROTH, ACTS OF FRENCH ROYAL ADMINISTRATION 660. MAGGS, FRENCH COLONISATION OF AMERICA 117 (this copy). OCLC 27796584. $1500.

France Establishes a Customs Office, Louisiana 1803

87. [Louisiana]: ARRETEL CONCERNANT L’ADMINISTRATION PROVISOIRE DES DOUANES. A LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉ-ANS. LAUSSAT, PRÉFET COLONIAL, COMMISSAIRE DU GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS, CONSIDÉRANT, QUE L’ADMINISTRATION ESPAGNOLE DES DOUANES DANS CE PAYS...[caption title]. [New Orleans. 1803]. Broadside, 14¼ x 9¼ inches, with woodcut headpiece of symbolic figure with printed inscription: “Préfecture Colonia.” Moderate dampstaining and soiling, occasional foxing,
moderate wear at edges. Autograph signatures of Colonial Prefect Laussat and Commission Secretary Daugerot, authorization stamp of the Préfecture Coloniale de la Louisiane, contemporary inscriptions above text. A good copy. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

An exceedingly rare New Orleans broadside concerning the provisional administration of customs duties, printed during the brief return of France’s control of Louisiana between the Spanish and American periods of ownership. The decree creates a French customs system in place of the Spanish authority and appoints “Mr. Garland and citizen Navailles, respectively, as Collector of Customs and Treasurer under the newly installed French regime” (Hummel).

Spain signed a treaty of cession on March 21, 1801, but this was not announced to the inhabitants of the colony until March 27, 1803. The actual transfer of Louisiana back to France occurred on Nov. 30 of that year, and three weeks later the territory became a part of the United States. Pierre Clément de Laussat, Colonial Prefect, arrived in New Orleans from Paris to take formal possession of Louisiana, and as had already been arranged, to transfer title to the U.S. “Laussat’s first official announcement after his arrival in New Orleans was followed by five other proclamations or edicts in broadside form which have been seen and recorded in the course of this study, and there were undoubtedly still others which have not come to light. The purpose of these broadsides was to establish and carry on the machinery of government and to insure the maintenance of law and order after the automatic termination of the authority of the Spanish magistrates and office holders. Most of these bear at the top an interesting woodcut of the typical female figure symbolical of France, and inscribed ‘Préfecture Coloniale.’ This woodblock was undoubtedly brought by the commission from Paris” – McMurtrie, New Orleans.

Jumonville records copies at New Orleans Public Library and Tulane; OCLC adds a third copy at Yale.

JUMONVILLE 68. HUMMEL 780, 788. McMURTRIE (NEW ORLEANS) 52, p.64. McMURTRIE (LOUISIANA) 21. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 4539. OCLC 27803500. $10,000.


A superb consecutive set of the first seventeen session laws issued after Louisiana achieved statehood in 1812, comprising the laws from the first session of the first
“General Assembly” or legislature to the second session of the Eighth Legislature. A wealth of interesting information on the early affairs of Louisiana, at a time when the state was at the western extreme of the United States. The first volume contains much to be expected from a first legislature: a resolution giving the legislature’s assent to “an enlargement of the limits of the State of Louisiana,” an act regarding the salaries of various state officials, an act establishing election methods for various public offices including the U.S. House of Representatives, an act authorizing a state loan, and an act to organize a “Corps of Militia for the Service of the State of Louisiana.” Understandably, there is a voluminous amount of information regarding slavery in the state throughout the laws. During the first session of the legislature alone, two of the twenty-four acts enumerated concern reimbursement from state funds for lost slaves (one to imprisonment and one killed while trying to run away). There are also acts relative to runaway slaves, private emancipation, and more. Towards the end of the run, the eighth legislature passed an act prohibiting entry of slaves into the state for purposes of sale. Other acts contained here organize the City of New Orleans into wards, with various and numerous laws on internal improvements, civil law, and criminal law. While individual volumes come to the market on occasion, nothing like this group has ever been offered at retail; it is a collection that would be impossible to assemble today on a book-by-book basis.

A detailed list of the laws is available on request.

JUMONVILLE 226, 239, 249, 264, 273, 286, 300, 315, 335, 358, 374, 402, 432, 457, 488, 600, 625. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 25881, 28978, 31952, 35135, 38098, 41289, 44614, 48514. SHOEMAKER 2012, 5859, 9295, 13142, 16938, 21249, 25144, 29537, 33906. $15,000.

An Important Run of
the Earliest Published Laws of the American West

89. [Louisiana Territorial Laws]: [CONSECUTIVE RUN OF EARLY LOUISIANA LAWS FOR THE FIRST SIX SESSIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1806 – 1811]. New Orleans. 1806-1811. Six volumes, publication details and pagination provided below. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards, leather label. Small ink library stamp on titlepages, embossed blindstamp on two titlepages, occasional ink ownership signature, a couple small paper repairs. Overall, very good.
A very desirable run of the session laws issued by the Orleans Territorial Legislature (with the volumes for the first and second sessions of each of the three legislatures present) between its formation, when it succeeded the unelected Legislative Council, to the last session, after which Louisiana achieved statehood and ceased to be a territory, in 1812. All volumes printed in English and French on facing pages. The first imprint is the exceedingly rare 1806 first edition of the first session laws of the first legislature, which was subsequently reprinted the next year. It is almost never seen in the marketplace. In fact, all of these volumes are quite rare, both in institutions and in the marketplace. In forty years we have only ever offered three of the six imprints, not including the 1806 edition.

The imprints included here are:


$12,000.

First American Work on Military Law


This copy bears the ownership signatures of John K. Kane on the titlepage and front board. Kane was a prominent Philadelphia lawyer and Jacksonian politician, federal judge, and father of explorer Elisha Kent Kane. This is the first important
original American work on martial law and courts-martial. Although Stephen Adye's treatise on courts-martial was published in Philadelphia in 1769, it was a thoroughly British work, and its later editions appeared in England. Macomb's book, however, is specifically adapted to United States law and is based on his experience "with the army on the western waters and in the Atlantic states." Macomb was the first student to receive formal training at West Point and was a major in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers when the present work appeared. A key American legal treatise.

SABIN 43611. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 17964. COHEN 9025. $1250.


Signed by Emma Cassandra Riely Macon on the front free endpaper and again on the half title, the latter dated Nov. 29, 1930. Produced in a very small edition for family members. "I have consented to write my recollections of incidents pertaining to the War of 1861-65 to be handed down to my grandchildren and probably to my great grandchildren" – Preface. This copy belonged to Macon's son-in-law, Charles H. Paulson. "Revealing for glimpses of civilian life in the Shenandoah Valley, especially around the Winchester area" – Nevins.

Emma Macon's Civil War experiences make up the first half of this work. In the second section, Reuben Macon writes about his service in the Confederate Army as he rose to adjutant in the 13th Virginia Infantry under Stonewall Jackson. Not in Dornbusch, Haynes, or Nicholson. Rare. Worldcat locates twelve copies.

NEVINS II:196. $2250.

Scarce Confederate Military Manual


A scarce Confederate military manual, comprised of translations from two classic European works on warfare, those of Marmont and Jomini. The works were translated by Frank Schaller, colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, and dedicated by him to President Davis, "a master of the art of war." An important Confederate book of military instruction.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 4953. CONFEDERATE HUNDRED 60. $1500.
**Black Indian Captive**


One of the numerous chapbook editions, after the rare first edition of 1785. A captivity narrative by a New York black man who was taken by a Cherokee hunter when only fourteen years old. “The wide and sustained popularity of this historically unimportant captivity can only be explained by its appeal to a fanatically religious age. Marrant’s book was, however, one of the earliest written by an American Negro” – Howes.

HOWES A111. AYER SUPPLEMENT 3. $950.

**Basic History of Louisiana**


A classic history of the territory, from the discovery of America through the colonial and Revolutionary periods, with much material about early exploration, relations with Indians and foreign powers, the Burr conspiracy, and the War of 1812.


An important early history, quite scarce, the first devoted entirely to the state, by prolific lawyer-historian François-Xavier Martin, issued the same year as his history of Louisiana. Jumonville locates only five copies.

HOWES M333. STREETER SALE 1140. JUMONVILLE 671, 672. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 39436. $2500.

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 second edition of Martyn’s tract is the first in which the author is named, 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.

DE RENNE I, p.45. SABIN 45002. HOWES M356, “aa.” LC, GEORGIA 104. STREETER SALE 1144. CUMMING 211. $12,000.


The S.L.M. Barlow copy, with his bookplate. Martyn was one of the main promotional writers for the colony of Georgia. He provides an account of the settlements and a warm and glowing description of the country. Includes a staunch argument against the use of slaves in the colony, sprinkled with harsh comments on the loyalty, productivity, and worth of their labor. This copy is the variant issue described by Vail, without the price printed on the titlepage.

HOWES M354. CLARK I:122. VAIL 412. DE RENNE I, p.94. STREETER SALE 1146. SABIN 45001. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 741/149. $1500.

Styled “Third edition, enlarged and improved” on the titlepage, after the first of 1811. This work was to include, in the fourth edition, the first American stud book. The plates show horses in various modes of work and activity, including “A Virginia Race Horse.” This is the earliest edition listed by Haynes.

HENDERSON, pp.121-22. HAYNES VIRGINIANA 11451. $1250.


A popular Confederate romance of the war, written during the fall of 1862 and originally published in the Magnolia Weekly. All of the action takes place around the beginning of the war, including action at Bull Run. Although Parrish & Willingham locate twenty-seven copies, this Confederate imprint is scarce in the marketplace. It is one of the few novels included in Harwell’s Confederate Hundred.


Scarce Biography of Stonewall Jackson Printed During the War


“Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author,” after the first of the previous year. A biography of Stonewall Jackson, narrating his service in the Mexican-American War and the Civil War, and the scarcest of the biographies of the southern hero.


Presentation Copy Inscribed to Gen. Fitz-John Porter

maps, and tables. Period-style half black morocco and marbled boards, spine with raised bands. Near fine.

This copy is inscribed from McClellan on the front endpaper: “To Maj. Genl Fitz John Porter, Whose loyalty, gallantry & skill this book so abundantly proves, from his attached friend, Geo. B. McClellan, Jan. 16, 1865.” This edition, limited to 250 copies, was prepared for private distribution to McClellan’s friends. John Hay wrote to John G. Nicolay about the relationship between McClellan and Porter: “The most magnificent soldier in the Army of the Potomac, ruined by his devotion to McClellan.” At the start of the war Porter served briefly as Gen. Robert Patterson’s chief of staff in the Shenandoah Valley. McClellan ordered him to Washington to assist him in turning the raw recruits of the Union into the Army of the Potomac. This was the origin of Porter’s enduring loyalty to McClellan. In McClellan’s Peninsular Campaign of 1862, Porter led a division of the III Corps, and during the battles of the Seven Days he led the V Corps. The latter under his direction showed some of the finest fighting of the war at Mechanicsville and Gaines’ Mill. After skilfully extricating his corps, Porter posted it at Malvern Hill during the army’s withdrawal to the James River, which position allowed the Union to repulse the Army of Northern Virginia on July 1, 1862. For his services Porter was made both major general of Volunteers and brevet brigadier in the Regulars.

The Lincoln administration judged the Peninsular campaign a failure and withdrew McClellan’s troops, attaching them to Gen. John Pope’s Army of Virginia as Second Manassas got under way. Porter loathed Pope, as did most of McClellan’s officers, and spoke and wrote unwisely about the man who was about to become his superior officer.

At Second Manassas, when Porter arrived Pope gave him a direct order to assemble his corps for a massive assault on Stonewall Jackson’s center. Porter obeyed, and his twelve-thousand-man assault on the unfinished railroad cut was just barely repulsed. Things were quite difficult for a few minutes and some of Jackson’s men had to use rocks when their ammunition supply was depleted. As a result of this
attack, and the only time during the war, Jackson appealed to Longstreet for rein-
forcements. Instead Longstreet ordered an attack by his entire corps. Pope was
so focused on Jackson that he was oblivious to the fact that there was an entire
twenty-five-thousand-man corps on his flank. When Longstreet launched his
sledgehammer blow, he would have destroyed Pope entirely but for a determined
stand by Porter’s men on Chinn Ridge, and then in a final stand by Henry House
Hill, where U.S. Regulars literally saved the army from complete destruction.

After the battle McClellan was restored to command of all the forces in the
East, and Pope was put on the shelf in the Department of the Northwest. How-
ever, Pope blamed Porter for the stunning defeat, and Porter was brought to trial
by court-martial, charged by Pope with disloyalty, disobedience, and misconduct
in the face of the enemy. Porter had meanwhile served with McClellan during the
Maryland campaign, which culminated in the bloody battle of Sharpsburg. He
was relieved from command in November 1862 and tried by a military commis-
sion, all of whose members were in some way under obligation to Secretary of War
Edwin Stanton to victimize McClellan at the expense of Porter. A combination of
defective maps, perjured and hearsay testimony, Porter’s indiscreet comments about
Pope, and the Radicals’ determination to undermine McClellan, were sufficient to
warrant a guilty verdict and dismissal from the army on Jan. 21, 1863. Sixteen
years later a board headed by Gen. John M. Schofield (whom Porter had voted to
expel from West Point for disciplinary reasons) completely exonerated Porter from
the charges brought in 1863 and cited him as the savior of the Army of Virginia
at Second Manassas.

Like Porter, McClellan was also relieved of command after Sharpsburg. On Nov.
7, 1862 he was handed an order by the War Department directing him to turn the
army over to his friend, Ambrose Burnside, and to proceed to his home in Trenton,
New Jersey to await orders which never came. Nominated for president by the
Democrats, he ran against Lincoln in 1864. Today McClellan’s administrative and
organizational skills are often overshadowed by his shortcomings in the field and
his involvement in party politics. However, it is seldom remembered that Grant
used the weapon that McClellan forged to defeat Lee.

This work details McClellan’s organizational efforts and offers a complete auto-
biographical account of his military actions from the Peninsular campaign through
the 1862 Maryland campaign. Porter, whom McClellan considered to be “his best
subordinated commander” features prominently. By inscribing the book to “Maj.
Gen. Fitz John Porter” after Porter had been cashiered, McClellan makes clear his
opinion of the verdict.

This is a singular book in the annals of Civil War literature and is without doubt
one of the finest association copies to be offered for sale in years. It links two
prominent Union generals whose military careers came to untimely ends together
and thereby succinctly sums up the Union’s political frustration and its army’s in-
ability to defeat the Confederate forces in the East during the first two years of the
war. A rare work even without this inscription, as OCLC locates only four copies.
Not in any of the standard reference works. $9500.
The Mississippi Secession Convention


Report of the proceedings of the Mississippi state convention in 1861 that voted for secession from the United States, with adopted ordinances of the new Confederate state, transcriptions of speeches, and a folding table of state census information for 1860. An extra leaf is inserted after page 50, as called for by Parrish & Willingham, revising the account of one of the votes.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 3281. $2500.


A very early work on Mississippi territorial law, printed in Washington in 1801 and containing ten laws that were eventually published “by order of the House of Representatives” after some local controversy over their content. These were added to the twenty-five laws already passed by the territorial legislature. The volume is exceedingly rare, with only ten institutional copies listed in OCLC, and interestingly, none in Mississippi.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 1515. LC, MISSISSIPPI. A SESQUICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD (1967) 60. $1750.

Scarce New Orleans directory, containing a complete list of citizens and their professions.
SABIN 53344. SPEAR, p.225. $1500.


A tract by a Kentucky jurist in opposition to President Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus. Samuel S. Smith was a judge on the Kentucky state Court of Appeals, had an involvement in the revision of the Kentucky legal code in 1852, and was also briefly the president of the University of Louisville. In this essay he argues against Lincoln's decision, despite the fact that he is “A thorough and devoted Unionist” and “The first Union man in Kentucky who publicly advocated for any sort of coercion as a remedy for the rebellion of the Southern states.” Nicholas maintains that while the continuation of the Union is important, of still greater significance is the sanctity of the Constitution: “The preservation of the Union is worth a high price, an immense price, but it is not above all price. We cannot afford to give the destruction of the Constitution as that price.”

MONAGHAN 112. SABIN 55179. $1250.

Archive of a Confederate Courier and Blockade Runner

106. [Norell, Hansford D.]: [Civil War]: [ARCHIVE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO HANSFORD D. NORELL, CONFEDERATE COURIER, 1861 – 1865]. [Various places]. 1861-1865. Fifty-four documents, various sizes; thirty-four letters, fifteen receipts and other documents, three newspaper clippings, two photographs. Some letters trimmed or with address labels affixed. Several documents folded, with a few separations along the folds, else very minor wear. Near fine.

This considerable archive charts the rise of Hansford D. Norell from young Augusta, Georgia bookseller to high-level courier for the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. The collection begins with several letters of introduction for Norell as he moved to Richmond to seek employment with the new Confederate government. On July 24, 1861 he received a letter from Secretary of Treasury Christopher Menninger appointing him clerk in the Treasury office on a temporary basis, and on Sept. 7 of the same year he received another letter from Menninger hiring him full-time. In June of 1862, Norell was promoted to courier and began to transport large amounts of currency between Richmond and other southern cities. Receipts in the archive show that he delivered $3 million to Jackson, Mississippi.
and $2 million to Charleston, South Carolina in September 1862, and another $2 million to Savannah two months later.

The second part of the archive documents Norell’s mission to Europe to obtain new engraving plates to improve the printing of Confederate currency, and his stay there until the conclusion of the war. Letters from Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory show that Norell was entrusted with two thousand Confederate cotton bonds to deliver to his contact in Paris. Newspaper clippings in the collection report that Norell’s ship narrowly escaped the Union blockade, but his trip was nevertheless a success, with a receipt confirming delivery of the bonds in Paris to C.J. McRae. After concluding his business in Paris, Norell moved on to Liverpool, where further letters show that in 1864 he was engaged in negotiating the construction and purchase of military vessels for the Confederate Navy. When the war finally ended, the collection records his return to the United States on a British passport using the name William Martin, and the reassumption of his own name back in Richmond, where he signed his oath of loyalty to the United States on June 28, 1865.
Overall, the collection contains ten letters to Norell from Treasury Secretary Menninger, ten letters from Navy Secretary Mallory, fourteen letters from other parties, and fifteen receipts and similar documents, as well as three newspaper clippings related to his activities and two small photographic portraits of Norell. A cohesive and compelling archive that relates the financial issues and supply problems of the Confederacy at a personal level. Housed in mylar sleeves, in a red three ring binder. A complete inventory is available on request. $8500.

Early Maritime Charts of the Coasts of Georgia and South Carolina


One of the earliest maritime charts of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts to be published in America, here in the rare first state. The chart shows the area from the St. John's River, Florida, in the south, to John's Island, South Carolina, in the north; at the lower right is a large inset of Charleston Harbor. It is one of the earliest American charts of the coast, preceded only by Mathew Clark's very rare chart of 1790. This map was originally published as part of the first edition of John Norman's The American Pilot in 1791 and appeared in this state in the subsequent 1792 and 1794 editions. The present first state includes the “Shule’s Folly” reading in the inset, an error which was corrected for the 1798 and subsequent editions of The American Pilot.

The American Revolution brought to an end Britain’s leading role in the mapping of America. The task then fell to the American publishing industry, still in its infancy, but with firsthand access to the new surveys that were documenting the rapid growth of the nation. In particular there was a need for nautical charts for use by the expanding New England commercial fleets. The first American marine atlas, Mathew Clark's A Complete Set of Charts of the Coast of America, was published in Boston in 1790. Two of Clark's charts had been engraved by John Norman, who was inspired to launch his own enterprise. In January 1790, Norman published a notice in the Boston Gazette stating he was currently engraving charts of the entire coast of America on a large scale. These were assembled and published as The American Pilot (Boston, 1791). Norman's Pilot, the second American marine atlas (indeed the second American atlas of any kind), marked an advance over the earlier work of Mathew Clark.

New editions of the Pilot appeared in 1792 and 1794, and after John Norman’s death his son, William, brought out editions in 1794, 1798, 1801, and 1803. Despite the seemingly large number of editions, The American Pilot is one of the rarest of all American atlases, and one of the very few published during the 18th century. Wheat & Brun (pp.198-199) locates just ten complete copies for the first
five editions: 1791 (Huntington, Harvard); 1792 (LC, Clements); 1794 (1) (LC, JCB, Boston Public); 1794 (2) (Yale); 1798 (LC, Boston Public).


An important legal reference for the early laws of the state, this collection prints all the British laws in force in North Carolina ten years after the end of the Revolution. Most of the penal and many of the civil laws in the state were based on Parliamentary statute and British custom; and the editor here goes all the way back to the era of the Magna Carta. He includes an extensive table of contents and index. It was printed by François-Xavier Martin, who set up as a printer in Newbern in the 1780s, was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1789, and served the state until being appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Orleans. There were fewer than two hundred original subscribers to the work, and it was likely not printed in a quantity much larger than the original demand.

McMURTRIE (NORTH CAROLINA) 180. SABIN 44870. EVANS 24627. $3000.

An Interesting North Carolina Periodical


A rare collection of this important southern periodical, with all fifty-two weekly issues, four pages each, from 1812. The Star was a unique enterprise, a North Carolina newspaper that set out to print solid news instead of focusing on rumors or “stud horse advertisements.” One of the editors’ main intentions was to provide a platform for the advancement of agricultural interests in the state. The man who would be responsible for the success of the newspaper over its first fifteen years was Thomas Henderson, Jr., a North Carolina native who had printed newspapers since at least 1806. After he moved to Raleigh in 1807, Henderson formed a partnership with Dr. Calvin Jones to publish The Star. Their goal, stated in an announcement
The Star

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 6th of March last, a mulatto man by the name of Jack, well built, about five feet five or six inches high, 28 eight years of age, a tolerable shoe maker, and has been much in the habit of driving a wagon – He has a scar on his forehead and a part of one of his upper foreteeth is broken off, one of his wrists broke and crooked, and his right leg pretty much shot with small shot which will shew very plainly.

The advertisement continues for almost two column inches, providing details of Jack’s suspected whereabouts and stating that he has been passing as a free man by the name of John Revill. Levi Whitted, the original subscriber who placed the advertisement lives in Knoxville, and he is requesting the advertisement run for six more weeks.

in the rival newspaper, the Raleigh Register, was to “pursue a firm yet liberal line of conduct, often giving facts, more seldom opinions, and those ever so candid and dispassionate; solicitous always to stifle the baneful spirit of faction, and looking with a single eye to the happiness and honour of United America.”

To the modern sensibility, the high-minded motives and intentions of the editors of The Star pale in comparison to the printed record of the business of slavery that survives in the newspaper’s pages. Each issue contains multiple advertisements for slave auctions, rewards for the capture of runaway slaves, and notices of slaves caught and held in jails awaiting retrieval from their masters. Most of the runaway slave notices feature a small engraved image of a fleeing African-American beside the text. Rewards for runaway slaves vary from $10 to $100, depending on the slave’s skill set and the rancor of the master. Many advertisements run for weeks at a time, sometimes using stronger language with each subsequent week.

The July 10, 1812 issue lists a $100 reward for a runaway slave that encapsulates the tone of most of the slavery notices in The Star:
In addition to a wealth of information on the institution of slavery, this run of *The Star* also contains a voluminous number of reports on naval battles between the United States and the British and other news at the outset of the War of 1812. Several issues towards the end of the year contain a column devoted to the conflict called “The War,” with various reports and letters from combatants.

An important southern newspaper with rich content on slavery, the War of 1812, contemporary politics and literature, and the southern way of life in the early 19th century.


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*Establishing the State After the Revolution*


A collection of rare and early North Carolina session laws, dating from statehood under the Articles of Confederation through the first years of statehood under the U.S. Constitution and chronicling some of the travails of ratifying the Constitution (North Carolina rejected it in 1789, but ratified in the following year). There are also numerous acts relating to slavery and the control of slaves.

These laws are filled with the ramifications of the creation of the federal government. There is an act establishing how representatives to Congress will be elected, one ceding western lands to the federal government as part of the Assumption Act compromise, acts to settle state debts on the federal government, an act to ratify the Bill of Rights, and other acts to conform to Federal practice. There are also acts establishing and funding the University of North Carolina.

A detailed list is available on request. $7500.


A rare collection of private acts published to supplement the Iredell edition of the laws of North Carolina. The publication starts with a 1715 act to incorporate a town in Bath County and to secure a public library at St. Thomas’ Parish in Pamplico, and ends with a 1788 act to allow a debtor named John Colson back into North Carolina to settle his affairs. Rare, as *ESTC* records only fifteen copies worldwide.


An important early North Carolina legal publication, and the earliest issue of this work, without mention of the addition of “Latch’s cases” on the titlepage (nor does it include the 236 pages thereof). The publisher and editor, François-Xavier Martin rose to prominence as the first attorney general of Louisiana shortly after the Louisiana Purchase. His purpose in publishing this work was to provide practicing lawyers early access to certain cases ahead of the publication of his Cases Determined in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of the State of North Carolina, published by Martin in 1802. A rare North Carolina imprint, with only thirteen copies in OCLC.

McMURTRIE (NORTH CAROLINA) 232. BRISTOL B9995. SHIPTON & MOONEY 48173. WEEKS 115. ESTC W4124. OCLC 4720908. $2250.


A scarce revised and enlarged edition of the collected public acts of North Carolina. Revised and published by François-Xavier Martin, who established himself as a printer in Newbern in the 1780s, was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1789, and served the state until being appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Orleans. This work builds on the Iredell laws of 1791 and the subsequent supplements. A manuscript note on the last page of text begins: “This Book Belongs to the Superior Court of Law for Perquimans County....” Perquimans County is situated in the northeast part of the state, on Albemarle Sound. A scarce book in the market.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 6940, 6941. $2750.

A report on the meeting of the Northwestern Freedmen’s Aid Commission on April 13, 1865. The report includes lists of relief and education agencies operating in support of freed slaves, treasury information, updates on public opinion and morale, and lists of states with operating Freedmen Commissions and their laborers, with most statistics given as of March 31, 1865. As such it provides a snapshot of the situation of freed slaves just at the end of the Civil War. Most of their operations were in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

The Freedmen’s Aid Commission was an affiliate of the Freedman's Aid Society, which was founded in 1861 to aid ex-slaves who found themselves without education, home, or community. The Society focused its effort on education in particular, recruiting teachers from all over the country to establish schools and teach the illiterate freed slave population. The movement was extremely successful, with many members going on to become trained professionals. This report states its aim in the general policy: “...to alleviate the sufferings of the Freed people...to encourage them to aspire at once to a higher plane of living, than the masses of the poor attain.”

One of the Earliest Printed Maps of Georgia

115. Oglethorpe, James, and Samuel Urlsperger: A MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SAVANNAH. [Halle. 1741]. Engraved map. Sheet size: 15½ x 14½ inches. Royal arms of George II at lower left, scale of miles along the lower portion of the map. Very good.

Oriented with north to the north west, the right side of the map depicts the Georgia coast from Hilton Head island in the north (identified as Trench’s Island) to Ossabaw sound in the south, with Palachocolas shown on the Carolina side of the Savannah River at the upper left corner of the map. Few inland details are shown in Carolina, though the region south of the Savannah River is shown covered in trees with settlements, including Savannah, Ebenezer, Thunderbolt, Fort Argyle, and more, and rivers and roads identified. The Royal Arms of George II are prominently displayed at the lower left, with a scale of miles running across the bottom of the sheet.

In 1730, English philanthropist and member of Parliament Gen. James Oglethorpe began lobbying for a charter to establish a new English colony in America. He
proposed that his colony of Georgia would serve as a refuge for unfortunate debtors, and as a barrier between Spanish Florida and the established English settlements. The following year, while Oglethorpe’s petition was still being considered, Leopold von Firmian, the Catholic Prince and Archbishop of Salzburg, issued an Edict of Expulsion, ordering all Protestants to leave his domain. A group of Salzburger exiles, under the leadership of Samuel Urlsperger, found refuge in the German city of Augsburg. When Oglethorpe heard of Urlsperger’s exiles, he suggested his colony as a haven for distressed Salzburgers and other persecuted Protestants, and the charter was signed by George II the following year. Oglethorpe and the earliest colonists arrived in Georgia in February 1733, barely a year before the first fifty Salzburgers landed in March 1734. By the following May, the Salzburgers were established in Ebenezer, about twenty-five miles north of Savannah. De Vorsey notes that as early as September 1734, Oglethorpe was sending maps of Georgia to the continent, where German Protestants were being encouraged to emigrate to Georgia. The first of these was a manuscript map of the County of Savannah,
forwarded to the Georgia Trustees in London in February 1735, which was then used as the prototype for this printed map published later that year in a promotional tract by Ulsterper to encourage Salzburger immigrants to Georgia.

A foundation map on the early settlement of Georgia.


$19,500.

Rare Spanish Printing of Pinckney’s Treaty

116. [Pinckney’s Treaty]: REAL CEDULA DE S.M. Y SEÑORES DEL CONSEJO EN QUE SE MANDA OBSERVAR, Y GUARDAR EL TRATADO DE AMISTAD, LIMITES Y NAVEGACION CONCLUIDO Y RATIFICADO ENTRE SU REAL PERSONA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÈRICA. Huesca: Por la Viuda de Miguel de Larumbe, 1796. [2],21pp. on folded sheets. Folio. Old stain on final leaf, affecting a few lines of text; light marginal stain on two leaves. Else near fine. In a half morocco box.

A rare regional printing of this far-reaching treaty, comprising twenty-three articles and signed on Sept. 4, 1796. Senator Thomas Pinckney represented the United States in the difficult negotiations. Various clauses of the treaty define the boundaries of Florida, establish the Mississippi as the definite boundary between Spanish Louisiana and the settlements of the United States and, most significantly, secure common navigation of the Mississippi for Americans and Spaniards. After 1783, Spain had asserted her absolute right to the navigation of the Mississippi. To the western settler the Alleghenies and the bad roads were enough to cut off any route to market other than down the river, and it was not easy to restrain acts of forcible defiance of the Spanish claim. The northern states were willing to allow the Spanish claim in return for a commercial treaty, but the southern states protested angrily, and the question threatened the stability of the United States. The specter was not laid to rest until this treaty was negotiated and ratified, which had wide-reaching ramifications for American expansion. This printing is not in Palau, Medina, or Servies, nor on OCLC. Rare.


$3750.
“The most important and ambitious work printed in the Confederacy” – Harwell


Porcher was one of the most prominent medical figures in the antebellum South, and the founder of a hospital for slaves in Charleston in 1855. His early work on medical botany and his reputation as a physician led to his appointment as surgeon-general of the Confederate States. Porcher’s book was roundly hailed in its day by Confederate boosters, and the work was commissioned by the surgeon-general of the Confederate States of America. It remains a thorough and impressive work on the agricultural, botanic, and economic resources of the South. “It is intended as a repertory of scientific and popular knowledge as regards the medicinal, economical, and useful properties of trees, plants, and shrubs found within the limits of the Confederate States” – Sabin. With an extensive index. “This is the most important and ambitious work printed in the Confederacy” – Harwell.

CONFEDERATE HUNDRED 69. PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 6132. CRANDALL 3041. TAXONOMIC LITERATURE 8168. HOWES P482, “aa.” SABIN 64157. IN TALL COTTON 150. $3900.

Firsthand Account of the Seminole War


This copy bears the ownership signature on the front pastedown of Admiral John A. Dahlgren of the United States Navy. Dahlgren, head of the Union Navy’s ordnance department, developed several important innovations during the Civil War. A significant history of the Seminole War, by a participant. “Unsparingly critical of Jackson, Jesup and the Secretary of War” – Howes. The maps are “A Map of the Seat of War in Florida, 1836”; plans of the “Battle and Massacre Ground of Major Dade and Command Dec. 28th, 1835”, and “Camp Izard on the Ousthla cocoee
River Feb. 29, 1836.” Potter was a former United States military officer who was wounded at Camp Izard.


One of five publications by Julien Poydras concerning the famous New Orleans “batture case.” The case was one of several bitter controversies of Thomas Jefferson’s administration and the remaining years of the Federal era. Edward Livingston, a prominent New Orleans attorney, claimed ownership of a strip of alluvial land (the batture) at New Orleans which had long been used as a common boat landing. Jefferson took up the case of the City of New Orleans, asserting government ownership up to the high water mark, and had a federal marshal forcibly dispossess Livingston. This resulted in a celebrated case of the use of federal power which continued to be bitterly argued, so much so that Jefferson felt constrained, four years after leaving the presidency, to compose his legal reasoning in a pamphlet, one of only three full-scale works published under his name in his lifetime. It also brought about one of the few civil suits ever allowed against a sitting president. The case set important precedents in the interaction of federal and state power and had important local ramifications.

Julien de Lalande Poydras (1746-1824), a French-born Louisiana poet and philanthropist, was a delegate from the territory of Orleans to the Eleventh United States Congress from 1809 to 1811. Although he had a compelling legal claim to the batture himself, Poydras argued forcefully in the present pamphlet that the land be designated municipal property and kept for public use. The pamphlet succeeds an earlier pamphlet of the same year, A Defence of the Right of the Public to the Batture..., also published in Washington, and an 1808 French-language pamphlet published in New Orleans. In 1810, Poydras delivered two speeches before Congress on the subject, which were published the same year in Washington.

SABIN 64844. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 18439. SOWERBY, JEFFERSON’S LIBRARY 3487. COHEN 11696. DAB XV, pp.163-64. $1500.

By the Leading Secessionist

An important work of southern agriculture, by the man sometimes called “the father of modern scientific agronomy.” Ruffin is best remembered today for his fervent states’ rights beliefs and his secessionist rhetoric. He was given the honor of firing the first gun on Fort Sumter in 1861. In 1865, after the war, he wrapped himself in the Confederate flag and shot himself.

HOWES R492. PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 6140. $1000.

Portrait of William Drayton by Saint-Mémin

121. Saint-Mémin, Charles B.J.F.: [ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM DRAYTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA]. [Charleston. 1809?]
Circular image, 5.6 cm. in diameter, on square sheet of paper. A fine copy.

Charles B.J.F. de Saint-Mémin was a French émigré who came to America in 1793. In 1796 he began producing portraits using a physiognotrace, then transferring the image to an engraving using a pantograph. Each patron would receive the original, a series of engravings, and the original copper plate. Impressively true to life, Saint-Mémin’s portraits were in great demand, and he executed some 900 of them, with subjects including many of the leading citizens of the republic, until he returned to France in 1810.

This fine portrait is of William Drayton, not John Drayton, as is sometimes asserted. Although the caption bears John Drayton’s name, the portrait is of a very young man, probably in his early twenties, and could not possibly be the stout governor who was in his forties at the time. A lawyer, William Drayton (1776-1846) became a colonel in the War of 1812 and later a prominent Congressman from South Carolina, and was an opponent of nullification.

Miles, St.-Memin (Washington, 1994) 275. $1250.

The Inner Workings of a Slave Plantation

This lengthy deposition reports the complaint of Henry Atwood and others against the estate of John L. Bennett, who upon moving into Alabama in the 1830s, built up a large slave-holding cotton plantation and incurred many debts which formed an entangled web of interests. The document requests a full inventory of slaves and property brought into Alabama by Bennett in 1834, a description of lands owned by Bennett in partnership with the “South Carolina or Elliott Land Company,” and details several large loans taken by Bennett from individuals as well as the Bank of Alabama at Mobile. In order to settle debts, at one point a large group of named slaves and other items were confiscated and “sold said slaves...to the highest and best bidder for cash...so many slaves were necessary to pay off and satisfy and discharge the principal, interests and costs...about the sum of seven thousand dollars.” There is a listing of the names of Bennett’s slaves, about twenty-five of whom remained as part of the estate.

A long and interesting narrative which includes much information on the legal mechanisms of the period, including the confiscation and sale of slaves. The document illustrates wonderfully how much of the “Cotton Kingdom” was built on a mountain of speculative debt, offering the possibility of big gains, but equally the chance of major losses.

German Edition of Smith’s Virginia Map


This edition of Smith’s Virginia map, with German text, first appeared in Gottfriedt’s Neve Welt in 1655, after the 1612 original edition. A handsome edition of this famous map, it shows all of the Chesapeake Bay from the Virginia Capes north to the present Maryland-Pennsylvania line, the eastern shore, and the waters of the major Virginia and Maryland rivers from the James northward. In the upper left corner is a vignette of Powhatan in a hut, taken from De Bry, while along the
right edge is a full-length portrait of an Indian with a long bow. Both illustrations
appeared in the first state of the map.

Smith’s map of Virginia became the paramount cartographic reference for the
early settlement of Virginia and the Chesapeake region. “One of the most important
printed maps ever produced, Captain John Smith’s representation of Virginia [is]
based on his explorations of the Chesapeake Bay in 1607 and 1608....The accuracy
and detail far surpassed any other depiction of North America at the time it was
made. Smith’s *Virginia* served as the prototype for maps of the area for over fifty
years” – Pritchard & Taliaferro (about an earlier state of the map).

An attractive and, compared with the rare first state, accessible edition of this
fundamental map.

PRITCHARD & TALIAFERRO 5. $9500.

*Rare Southern Indian Captivity*

124. Smith, Mary: AN AFFECTING NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY & SUFFERINGS OF MRS. MARY SMITH, WHO, WITH HER HUSBAND AND THREE DAUGHTERS WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY THE INDIANS IN AUGUST LAST (1814) AND...WAS FORTUNATELY RESCUED FROM THE MERCILESS HANDS

Mrs. Smith and her family were taken captive by the Chickasaws near the Yazoo River in 1814. Her husband was used for tomahawk throwing practice and her three daughters were burned in front of her. She was saved from a similar fate by the raid of a company of Tennessee troops. This captivity tale was first published in Providence in 1815. The narrative was apparently a bestseller for its day, as at least seven editions appeared by 1818, all of which are rare today. The printer, Scott, produced several twenty-four-page and thirty-two-page editions with a new woodcut frontispiece and variant titlepages; some include the text about the murder of thirty people after Mrs. Smith escaped. The present edition was printed after Jackson’s defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, as reflected in the title.

Very rare. Sabin cites only two copies, of which one is imperfect. Not in Ayer. HOWES S638, “b.” SABIN 83539. $12,500.

Providing for a Slave Census in South Carolina

125. [South Carolina]: LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, INCLOSING ABSTRACTS MADE TO THE
SAID SECRETARY FROM THE COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE
THE VALUATIONS OF LANDS AND DWELLING-HOUSES,
AND THE ENUMERATION OF SLAVES IN THE STATE OF
SOUTH-CAROLINA...PRESENTED 10th DECEMBER, 1804.
leaf, not affecting text. Light scattered foxing. Very good.

Letters from Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin and Direct Tax Commis-
sioner J. Alexander introducing abstracts on land and home assessments and the
slave count in South Carolina. The document details how the census was to be
done and accompanies a “bill to provide for completing the valuation of lands and
dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South-Carolina; and for other
purposes” (titlepage).

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 7529. $1250.

South Carolina Prepares for War

126. [South Carolina]: THE NECESSITY FOR IMPROVED MILITARY
Dampstaining and scattered foxing. Very good.

A very rare pamphlet advocating the need for proactive improvement of military
operations during peacetime. The publication includes anecdotal evidence of the
U.S. military’s achievements during past wars to strengthen its position that constant
improvement is needed for future success in battle. Written the same year as John
Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry, there is a distinct feeling of a call for preparedness
in the South against the impending Civil War. Not in OCLC.

SABIN 52210. $1000.

Charleston Harbor at the Beginning of the Civil War

127. [South Carolina]: [Civil War]: PLAN OF CHARLESTON HAR-
Lithographed map, 19¾ x 23½ inches. Backed on archival rice paper, some
repaired tears near bottom edge, tiny repair to top margin, minor dust soiling.
Overall, very good.

The second issue of a rare U.S. government map detailing Charleston Harbor im-
mEDIATELY before the beginning of the Civil War. The first issue does not include
the imprint from A. Williams, as seen here. The map provides exceptional detail of
coastal waterways and numerous depth soundings, as well as a street plan of downtown
Charleston. Fort Sumter, the site of the start of the Civil War, is clearly labeled
at the center of the chart. The map also names Fort Johnson, Fort Moultrie and
Moultrieville, the “Battery erected by the Secessionists,” Castle Pinckney on Shute’s
Folly Island, and other places including Wappoo Creek, James Creek, James Island, Light House Creek, Vincent’s Creek, Morris Island, and many more. The map was compiled from surveys by Elliot and Ames, and lithographed by C.D. Andrews. STEPHENSON 373 (first issue). $2500.

Extremely Rare Early Charleston, South Carolina Imprint


Several acts are included in this imprint, dealing with everything from debt collection and amendments to earlier acts governing white servants, to laws regulating militia and establishing a ferry over the Savannah River. The penultimate act is an ordinance appointing William Pinckney as Commissioner of the Indian Trade. Some sources treat the work as three separate imprints. According to Gould & Morgan: “Acts from the 1747 session were issued in three separate parts; Evans, Morgan, and Sabin cite as a single imprint, using tp [titlepage], which was issued
with entry 114, for title.” Of the third section Gould & Morgan notes: “A collection of ten acts...issued sometime after the publication of entries 113 and 114 [the first two parts], to be bound therewith. It is assumed that the Table was issued with this collection.” 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 by an article by Douglas C. McMurtrie) was a regular correspondent with Benjamin Franklin, who had helped his father establish the press. An extraordinarily rare work, with Gould & Morgan locating only the Library of Congress copy and the present set.

GOULD & MORGAN, SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRINTS 113, 114, 117. SHIPTON & MOONEY 40441. BRISTOL B1363, B1364, B1366. SABIN 87574. ESTC W31048. $7500.

Remarkably Early South Carolina Imprint


There are two acts included in this imprint: one involving courts of chancery, and the other establishing the township of Purrysburgh (near Hilton Head Island) as a separate and distinct parish. 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 by an article by Douglas C. McMurtrie) was a regular correspondent with Benjamin Franklin, who had helped his father establish
the press. With provenance to Jacob Motte, plantation owner and political figure in colonial South Carolina who was the public treasurer of South Carolina at the time these laws were published. An extraordinarily rare work, located by Gould & Morgan only in the Library of Congress copy and the present copy.

GOULD & MORGAN, SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRINTS 120. SHIPTON & MOONEY 40480. BRISTOL B1409. SABIN 87573. ESTC W31051. $6000.


A scarce Revolutionary imprint recording the acts passed in the January/February session of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1782. It is apparently John Dunlap’s only devoted printing of a South Carolina legal work. A likely reason for Dunlap’s involvement with the printing involves the British occupation of Charleston, which lasted from the Spring of 1780 until December 1782. Printing by the revolutionaries in British-occupied Charleston, especially of official American legislative publications, would surely have been tough to accomplish. ESTC records only one institutional copy, at the John Carter Brown Library, and OCLC only records the copy at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

EVANS 17725. HILDEBURN 4695. SABIN 87633. ESTC W31388. OCLC 460978671. $3500.

*Printed in Back-Country South Carolina During the Revolution*

A rare Revolutionary South Carolina imprint recording the acts passed in the January/February session of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1782. This was surmised by Evans to have been printed in Charleston by Ann Timothy, but given that the British did not evacuate the city until December 1782, it is more likely that, as Gould & Morgan suggests, the work may have been printed by Nathan Childs at Parker's Ferry or by David Rogers at Jacksonsburgh, or it may have been printed outside South Carolina. ESTC records two copies, at the John Carter Brown Library and New York Public Library, with one additional copy in OCLC at the South Carolina State Library.

EVANS 17724. GOULD & MORGAN 632. SABIN 87632. ESTC W30623. OCLC 234316369. $3750.

132. [South Carolina Laws]: [COLLECTION OF EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LAWS FOR 1783 – 1816]. Charleston or Columbia. 1783-1816. Forty-nine individually-printed works (per Gould & Morgan and Show & Shoemaker) in twenty-nine volumes. Small folio or octavo. Modern buckram, gilt leather labels. Ink library stamps on titlepages, some foxing and staining, contemporary ownership inscriptions and occasional manuscript notes, a handful of leaves lacking or in facsimile. Overall, a good set.

An excellent collection of rare South Carolina session laws beginning in the early Federal period, running through the War of 1812 and ending in 1815. The imprints date from 1783, 1785-87, 1795-1801, and 1803-16. The acts cover the issues commensurate with a fledgling state in the new American nation: taxation, militia, infrastructure, judicial processes, slavery, law enforcement, schools, and much more. Of particular note here is the 1783 act to incorporate Charlestown under its new name of Charleston after the British evacuation of the city in December 1782. Another noteworthy act involves preserving certain lands for the “Use and Occupation of the Cherokee Indians” (1786). The 1801 acts include a twenty-nine-page contemporary manuscript index. Also includes a Message from the Governor (1785) and Report of Ways & Means (1785) in addition to the Acts. Four of the imprints include the Acts section only, and do not include the Resolutions as called-for by Gould & Morgan, with one slightly imperfect duplicate of the first work that includes a second copy of the 1783 act incorporating Charleston.

A rare assemblage of early South Carolina law, with OCLC usually recording a single copy or very few examples of each imprint. Any Charleston imprints from the Evans period are rare, and several examples are present here. It is a collection that would be practically impossible to assemble on an individual basis. More details about the contents of the imprints are available by request. The Gould & Morgan citations are in bound order.

Vigorous Attack on the Administration of Georgia

133. [Stephens, Thomas]: A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CAUSES THAT HAVE RETARDED THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF GEORGIA, IN AMERICA: ATTESTED UPON OATH. BEING A PROPER CONTRACT TO A STATE OF THE PROVINCE OF GEORGIA.... London. 1743. [2],24,101pp. Lacks the half title. Antique-style half morocco and cloth, gilt leather label. Some leaves trimmed a bit close to top edge, unobtrusive institutional stamp on verso of titlepage, minor repair in outer margin of last text leaf. Very good.

A rare attack on the handling of the government in colonial Georgia. Thomas Stephens was the son of William Stephens, who succeeded Oglethorpe as governor of the Georgia colony. Despite his family association, Thomas Stephens was a leader of the discontented forces in the colony. Stephens complains about the prohibition on Negro slaves and the transportation of rum, the latter depriving the colonists of both drink and a lucrative trade. The 101-page appendix includes contemporary letters and protests concerning conditions in Georgia.


A separate printing from the author’s A Journal of the Proceedings in Georgia. This pamphlet consists of statements made by various figures in Savannah in 1740 about the future of the colony and its resources. “With all the problems besetting the colony at this time, it became the task of William Stephens, colonial secretary, to fire volleys of responses to the questions raised by Tailfer and the other malcontents...Stephens was an important cog in the machinery of colonial government and his journals and reports to the Trustees form a revealing account of operations in Georgia” – Willingham. Includes an important account of the German Salzburger settlements in Ebenezer. Howes states that this pamphlet was issued in an edition of only 100 copies.

The First History of Virginia Printed There

Stith, William: THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA: BEING AN ESSAY TOWARDS A GENERAL HISTORY OF THIS COLONY. [bound with:] AN APPENDIX TO THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.... Williamsburg: William Parks, 1747. Two volumes bound in one, as usual. viii,331pp. (pp.305-341 mis-numbered 295-331); v,[1],34pp. Contemporary speckled calf, ornate gilt spine, red gilt morocco label (renewed). Minor shelf wear, front board nearly detached. Faint toning. Signature X printed on paper that has more foxing than the other signatures, as usual. Very good. In a half morocco and cloth box.

First edition, third issue of Stith's book, this issue possibly published as late as 1753. Stith's text is one of the first American histories to be written and printed in the British colonies, and the first such in Virginia. Stith, who was well connected in the colony, had access to numerous important sources, including the library of William Byrd of Westover, the personal recollections of Sir John Randolph, county court books, the official records of the London Company, and John Smith's seminal General Historie of Virginia. Printing began in Virginia when William Parks established his press in Williamsburg in 1730. This is one of the earliest accessible Virginia imprints, and one of the most interesting.

An appealing copy of a landmark book.

BERG, WILLIAMSBURG IMPRINTS 58. EVANS 6071. SABIN 91860. SWEM 5325. HOWES S1014, “b.” NAIP w023158. CHURCH 963. STREETER SALE 1100.

$12,500.

Indian Wars in Virginia During the French and Indian War


A rare account of the Indian wars in western Virginia during the French and Indian War. “This very interesting narrative contains an account of the battle of Point Pleasant, one of the few contests between the Indians and the frontiersmen of Pennsylvania and Virginia, in which the whites were successful. The narrator was also present at the massacre of Cornstalk and his son by the dastardly border whites, while the chiefs were voluntary hostages for the execution of a treaty. This Memoir of Indian Wars has been printed only in the Virginia Historical Collection, of the first and only volume of which it forms pp. 35 to 68” – Field. Howes states that this was a separate printing.

FIELD 1525. HOWES S1101, "aa." SABIN 93185. $1500.

Colored Atlas Printed in New Orleans in 1861

137. [Stuart, William F.]: THE WORLD IN MINIATURE. A DETAILED ATLAS OF EVERY NATION AND COUNTRY BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN, EMBRACING THE UNITED STATES, A COMPLETE SET OF TOWNSHIP MAPS, TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
AN IMPORTANT TREATISE ON PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY....
New Orleans: Bloomfield & Steel, 1861. 30pp. plus ninety colored maps, lacking pp.7-10 and one or more maps. Dbd. Moderately worn, heavier along foredge through first four leaves. Loss of about five words on titlepage, minor spotting on titlepage. Scattered foxing, some leaves loose. Good. In a half morocco box.

An apparent variant issue of another 1861 Bloomfield & Steel publication of the same title, that one with only fifty-three maps and issued in duodecimo. Variants of *The World in Miniature...* are often named after the popular geographical series by the same title which first appeared in London as early as 1804, though the name appears on various works of geographical interest as early as 1735. The present edition shows all corners of the globe, with specific maps for East Canada, West Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, nearly every state in the Union and Confederacy (without Louisiana but including California and Texas), Mexico, Central America, and most major nations in Europe. The map of the United States does not show any division between North and South. At the end is a series of historical maps showing the evolution of world cartography. Of greatest importance is a series of maps and plates at the beginning of the text which attempts to show the various weather patterns of different regions of the globe, including Mercator projections that show rainfall, wind patterns, distribution of volcanoes, and mean temperature. Particular attention is paid to hurricane patterns in the West Indies and the cause of earthquakes.

A note in the editor’s preface indicates all the maps were engraved using the cerographic process, a method of engraving on wax that was far cheaper than copper plate engraving, though it produced maps of inferior quality. The technique was invented in 1834 by Sidney Morse, brother of Samuel Morse. Sidney Morse jealously guarded his invention, and he created only occasional maps by cerography until 1850, when he stopped using the process almost entirely. Around 1855 the technique was revived by Jewett & Chandler of Buffalo, who used it to produce a few maps, but, according to Ristow, the process went largely forgotten until 1870. These circumstances make the present atlas good evidence of this uncommon technique during its dark years, before the boom in cerography that occurred after 1870.

Both Phillips and OCLC note that on the cover of their respective copies appears “Morse and Gaston’s Diamond Atlas,” although that cover is not present here, nor is it clear that Sidney Morse had anything to do with its production. The title “Diamond Atlas” also appears on each of the similar publications cited below, though only OCLC and Phillips cite Bloomfield & Steel as publishers. A most unusual Confederate imprint and extremely rare. OCLC locates only one copy.

A TRUE AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE COLONY OF GEORGIA IN AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT THEREOF UNTIL THIS PRESENT PERIOD: CONTAINING THE MOST AUTHENTICK FACTS, MATTERS AND TRANSACTIONS THEREIN; TOGETHER WITH HIS MAJESTY’S CHARTER, REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, LETTERS, &c. AND A DEDICATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL OGLETHORPE.

Charles-town, S.C.: Printed by P. Timothy, for the authors, 1741. xviii,118pp. [i.e. 110 (pp.79-86 omitted in the pagination, as issued)]. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt leather label. Minor foxing. Very good.

The second edition, with the Charles-town imprint of the same year as the first, but with a different collation. Both Howes and Sabin suggest this is probably a London imprint, although the Church catalogue considers it to be a genuine Charleston imprint and of great typographical importance and rarity; the modern imprint bibliographers have opted for London. The pamphlet constitutes a forceful critique of Gen. James Oglethorpe and the Georgia government. The author demands the removal of prohibitions on black slavery and the importation of liquor, and the establishment of private land ownership. Tailfer was the leader of an outspoken group of malcontents in Savannah who were driven out of the colony by Oglethorpe in September 1740 and took refuge in Charleston. “The most interesting of all books about Georgia in the colonial period, for attack is almost always more interesting than praise....The work is a masterpiece of invective and one of the cornerstones of the historical literature of Georgia” – Streeter.


A HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1780 AND 1781, IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.


The second edition of this important Revolutionary work, issued the same year as the London first. The swashbuckling Tarleton was the leader of Lord Cornwallis’ cavalry, and was infamous for his brutal tactics and hard-riding attacks. He arrived in New York in the spring of 1776, served in the campaigns in New York and New Jersey in 1776 and 1777, and raided out of New York in 1778. In 1780 he went south to Charleston and fought bitterly in the Carolinas throughout the year before moving to Virginia in 1781, where he surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown. His narrative is one of the principal British accounts of the Revolution in the southern colonies.

HOWES T37. CLARK I:317. SABIN 94397. ESTC N8398. $1500.
140. **Tarleton, Banastre, Lieut.-Col.: A HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1780 AND 1781, IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.** London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1787. vii,[1],518pp. plus errata, one leaf of publisher’s advertisements, folding engraved map with routes traced in color by hand, and four folding engraved plans, with positions and troop movements marked by hand in colors. Lacks the half title. Quarto. Contemporary calf boards, rebacked in period-style gilt calf. Internally clean, maps in very good condition. Very good.

First edition of a key work concerning the southern campaigns of the American Revolution. Tarleton, the commander of a Tory cavalry unit, the British Legion, served in America from May 1776 through the siege of Yorktown. He was infamous for his brutal tactics and hard-riding attacks. His narrative is one of the principal British accounts of the Revolution, notable for his use of original documents, a number of which are included as notes following the relevant chapters. The handsome maps and plans include “The Marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces...” showing the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware (with routes traced by hand in color); and plans of the siege of Charlestown, the battles of Camden and Guildford, and the siege of Yorktown.


**With Unrecorded Discussions of Arkansas and Texas**

141. **Tatham, William: COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: BEING AN AUXILIARY TO A REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM STRICKLAND.... [bound with:] COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE OF AMERICA: CONTAINING OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH HER AMERICAN COLONIES IN TIME OF WAR. [bound with:] AUXILIARY REMARKS ON AN ESSAY ON THE ‘COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF OXEN FOR TILLAGE IN COMPETITION WITH HORSES.’** London. 1800, 1800, 1801. xii,153,[2],[4]; viii,120; [2],53,[1]pp., plus engraved frontispiece to the first work showing the “Hemp Mill at Stover’s Town Virginia.” Antique-style half calf and marbled boards. Very clean. Near fine.

A sammelband of three rare works by William Tatham, English geographer and engineer who left Cumberland for Virginia to seek his fortune in 1769. In 1776 he moved to the Watauga settlement in the Tennessee country and fought on the American side in the Revolutionary War until 1781. Later he wrote a topographical study of Virginia, then returned to England to publish a number of works on agricultural and engineering subjects (including the three works here).
In the first of these titles, *Communications Concerning the Agriculture and Commerce of the United States of America...*, Tatham critiques Strickland by noting the “mistaken suspicion” that “everything written concerning America must be directed to stimulate emigration to that country.” He uses his extensive topographical knowledge and many years of living and working in America to provide a detailed and wide-ranging report on the state of American agriculture. The work includes sections on “the moral Evil of Slavery,” the American cultivation of clover seed, tobacco, wheat, hemp, and the best use of horses and cattle. It concludes with a two-page appendix titled “Mr. Jefferson’s Opinion upon the Establishment of an American naval force.” This text is taken from Jefferson’s *Notes on the State of Virginia* and begins with the rallying cry: “The sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy.” It continues with an assessment of how an improved Navy could be funded. Rare, with only six institutional copies recorded.

The second work, *Communications Concerning the Agriculture and Commerce of America: Containing Observations on the Commerce of Spain with Her American Colonies in Time of War*, is an examination of American agricultural commerce with regard to Spain, “written by a Spanish gentleman in Philadelphia.” Latham is credited as the editor on the titlepage, with both Howes and Sabin attributing authorship to Carlos Martinez de Yrujo y Tacon. Martínez de Yrujo was the Spanish minister to the United States from 1796 to 1807, and was a well respected figure among the diplomatic corps in Philadelphia and Washington. His work here includes two papers on Louisiana and one specifically devoted to Havana, Cuba. Rare. OCLC only records eight copies.

An especially interesting feature of the second work is found in Tatham’s “An Account of the Country of Ouachita. Transmitted from a Foreign Traveller at New Orleans, in 1795,” found at pages 99-110. In this section Tatham records impressions of this “Foreign Traveller,” as well as another account by a “French Emigrant,” on lands west of the Mississippi River that we now know of as Arkansas and Texas. These accounts touch on the mysterious ancient inhabitants who once lived here, the abundance of food, including maize, rice, potatoes, pumpkins, and other foods
that “come to great perfection here,” the trees, the wildlife, the minerals, and the fish that swell the rivers. Of particular Texas interest is mention on pages 105-106 of the Red River, and of the ease of buying cattle in the Ouachita area, because of its “proximity to Taxas [sic], a province of Mexico abounding with these kinds of cattle for want of purchasers.” This is an extraordinarily early mention of Texas in the English language, and until this time seemingly unnoticed in the scholarship, even by Streeter.

The third work, *Auxiliary Remarks on an Essay on the “Comparative Advantages of Oxen for Tillage in Competition with Horses,”* compares the labor benefits of oxen and horses. Not in *ESTC.* Very rare, with only two copies in OCLC.


*The Very Rare First Edition*


The rare first edition. A strongly political and ideological work by the greatest of the agrarian states’ rights theorists. Some of the text is devoted to political and constitutional philosophy and the slavery issue, and the remainder of the book treats practical agricultural advice.

RINK 1163. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 29920. SABIN 94483. $2500.

*The Great Agrarian Libertarian*


The most important work of the Virginia patriot and political theorist, a book of such power that Beard said, “It deserves to rank among the two or three really historic contributions to political science which have been produced in the United States.” Taylor urges control over the powers of the executive and claims that the greatest danger to American democracy lies in a monopoly of power built on “paper and patronage.” An important work, seldom met with.

HOWES T63. $2000.
144. [Tennessee]: Overton, John: Haywood, John: [FIVE VOLUMES OF REPORTS ON VARIOUS LAW CASES FROM 1794 TO 1817 IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE]. Knoxville; Nashville: G. Wilson; Heiskell & Brown; T. Bradford, 1813; 1817; 1818. Five volumes. [8],535, xxi,[2]; viii,435,[22]; [1],vi,319,[24]; viii,200,xxiv; [6],301,xix pp. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards. Old stamps on titlepages. Upper right corner of third volume titlepage torn away, contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage of first volume. Light foxing and tanning in all volumes, otherwise internally good.

John Overton (1766-1833) was a Superior Court judge in Tennessee from 1804 to 1810, and was preceded in his position by Andrew Jackson, with whom he was friends. In the first two volumes of this set Overton provides reports and judgements from cases in the Tennessee Superior and Supreme courts, as well as from Federal Circuit Court cases that occurred in the state from 1794 to 1815. John Haywood (1762-1826) was a North Carolina attorney general and historian who later settled in Tennessee and sat as a justice on the state Supreme Court from 1812 to 1826. He continues reports of Tennessee cases in the remaining three volumes of the set, which consist of cases before the Tennessee Appellate and Supreme courts in 1816 and 1817. Volumes three through five are not in Shaw & Shoemaker.


A scarce Tennessee imprint regarding the laws governing the state militia for 1840. Provisions include rules for electing company officers, courts-martial, the composition of regiments, establishing time frames for regimental musters, laying out the duties of various officers, and much more. Scarce, with only a dozen copies on OCLC.

AII, TENNESSEE IMPRINTS 464. AII, TENNESSEE PAMPHLETS AND BROADSIDES 777. ALLEN 1687. OCLC 7758341. $950.

Under 100 copies reported printed. Eckel served in Co. C, Recruited in East Tennessee in 1862. They fought under Gen. Morgan in his retreat from Cumberland Gap, through the mountains of Kentucky, and to the Ohio Rive under Gen. Sherman in the Hundred Days battle to capture Atlanta; under Gen. Thomas at Franklin and Nashville; and under Gen. Caby to capture Mobile. Rare. OCLC locates only nine copies.

DORNBUSCH IV:7407. Smith, Tennessee History, p.120. $1750.

_A Pioneering Compilation: The 1802 Laws of Kentucky_


An early compilation of the laws of Kentucky, preceded only by the 1799 _Laws of Kentucky_ printed in Lexington. Toulmin, Secretary to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, states in the preface that this volume was published in order to provide easier access to the numerous laws passed by the legislature. “The very confused and undigested state in which the acts of the Legislature of Kentucky have hitherto remained, rendered an arranged collection of them highly necessary both to professional gentlemen and to the public at large. The immethodical manner in which the annual volume of laws is published, is by no means favourable to the ease or information of the reader; but when the acts of ten or twelve sessions are bound up together, just as they happened to be printed, the perplexity which attends a reference to them is disgusting in the highest degree. To remedy this inconvenience, the editor of the following work has distributed the acts of assembly into a variety of classes.”

The laws of Kentucky are organized into fourteen separate sections including laws relating to boundaries, the United States, the General Assembly, revenue, land titles, courts of justice, and domestic concerns. Laws regarding “agriculture, manufacturing, navigation, and commerce” and “the promotion of knowledge” are also recorded. This volume also includes a table of legal phrases, a summary of criminal law, and acts of the Virginia Assembly relating to rents.

AII (KENTUCKY) 157. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 2486. $3000.
Contains an Important Treaty with the Creeks


An address to the Senate by Georgia governor George Troup regarding the recently ratified, and highly controversial, Treaty of Indian Springs. Troup, along with his cousin, William McIntosh, a mixed-blood Creek chief, negotiated the treaty which saw the Creek tribe ceding more land to Georgia, and relocating to an undeveloped area west of the Mississippi. The treaty, while popular with Georgians, was denounced by the National Creek Council, who in turn ordered McIntosh’s execution. A copy of the treaty, as well as numerous letters surrounding its creation, implementation, and McIntosh’s murder are also included.

SHOEMAKER 20655. $1250.

Rare Richmond Imprint


Two Richmond printings of the collected acts passed by the first and second sessions of the Sixth United States Congress. The laws enacted by the second session of this Congress include the famous Judiciary Act of 1801, which led to President John Adams’ “Midnight Appointments” of numerous judges just prior to the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. The second session was also the first meeting of Congress to be held in Washington, D.C. OCLC notes that copies of the statutes of the first session are owned by just five institutions, while copies of the second session laws belong to only three. The 1801 imprint is not noted by Shaw & Shoemaker.

EVANS 38703. ESTC W14745. OCLC 19810519, 19810522. $4500.
Vital to the Early History of Georgia

150. Urlsperger, Samuel: DER AUSFUHRLICHEN NACHRICHTEN VON DER KONIGLICH-GROSS-BRITANNISCHEN COLONIE SALTZBURGISCHER EMIGRANTEN IN AMERICA. [with:] [SIX ADDITIONAL CONTINUATIONS AND TWO PARTIAL ANTHOLOGIES]. Halle. 1741-1752. Nine volumes in all. First volume (thick quarto) in contemporary three-quarter speckled vellum and boards, seven volumes in later plain wrappers, and one volume in modern brown cloth. Good. Without the folding plate and two maps sometimes found in the first volume.

A virtually complete collection of these vital sources for the early history of Georgia. The 1741 collected edition (after the originals issued separately in parts beginning in 1735) of the first six parts of these important annual accounts of the Salzburger settlements in Georgia, commonly known as “the Salzburger Tracts,” here accompanied by six additional continuations and two partial anthologies. These settlements began when a group of German settlers from Salzburg, fleeing religious persecution at home, accepted the invitation of Gen. James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, to settle there in 1734. By 1741 some twelve hundred Salzburgers were living in Georgia, and these volumes are both a history and a promotional work for further settlement. Included in the first (and most important) volume is the original relation, Ausfuhrliche Nachricht, nearly three thousand pages long, followed by the first five continuations. The six later continuations are each bound separately. “This series of Nachrichten is one of the most important source works on the history of Georgia, being the contemporary accounts of the German settlements in the province...” – De Renne.

Following the 1741 production, this offering includes six additional annual continuations and two anthologies. They are:

1) Siebente Continuation der Ausfuhrlichen Nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten.... Halle. 1741. [52],361-704pp. (lacking the last twelve pages) plus folding table. Largely unopened.
2) *Nuente Continuation der Ausführlichen Nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten...*  
Halle. 1743. [4],[1015]-1270pp.

3) *Zehente Continuation der Ausführlichen Nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten...*  
Halle. 1744. [24],[1771]-1930pp., without the misnumbering of p.1802 as 8002 found in some copies. Partially unopened.

4) *Elfte Continuation der Ausführlichen Nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten...*  

5) *Zwölte Continuation der Ausführlichen Nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten...*  
Halle. 1746. [12],[2139]-2270pp., lacking the appended Register (eighteen leaves).

6) *Der Dre Yzechenten Continuation Derer Ausführlichen Nachricht von den Saltzburgischen Emigranten...*  
Halle. 1749. [20],[73]-203pp.

7) *Der Ausführlichen Nachrichten von der Königlich-Gross-Britannischen Colonie Saltz-burgischer Emigranten in America...*  
Halle. 1746. [64],358,[2]pp. Intended to reprint the sixth through the twelfth continuations, only the first continuation intended for this volume is present. That being said, the numerous separate continuations listed above plus this comprise, to this point, a complete assemblage of all continuations save the one for 1742.

8) *Der Ausführlichen Nachrichten von der Königlich-Gross-Britannischen Colonie Saltz-burgischer Emigranten in America...*  
Halle. 1752. [26],30,537-770pp. Largely unopened. The last of the anthologies, intended to reprint the thirteenth through the eighteenth continuations, present here is solely the continuation for 1752. Combined with the separate 1749 continuation listed above, five continuations from this last group are lacking.

Despite a few missing texts, this offering is an impressive run of the extraordinarily scarce Salzburger tracts. While it is possible the separate issues listed above were removed from anthologies, it is more likely they are the original separate issues for their respective years, and as such they are of the greatest rarity. The De Renne library possessed only the seventeenth and eighteenth continuations in the separate issue.

A simply exhaustive chronicle of the Germans in Georgia, considered by far the best account of the region for its time.


“An exhaustive history of the often neglected major Federal army, the third volume is an atlas depicting the army’s movements during its battle and campaigns” – Union Bookshelf.

HOWES V34. NEVINS I, p.47. UNION BOOKSHELF 104. $1500.

Early Laws of Virginia


A rare compilation of English laws governing colonial Virginia. Church contends that perhaps Robert Beverley was the compiler of this volume, as the second edition of his History and Present State of Virginia was also printed by Fayram and Clarke in 1722, in a similar format. A rare work, with only seven copies listed in OCLC.

CHURCH 884. SABIN 100382. OCLC 2931401, 181880478. $9500.

A Remarkable Run of the Earliest Virginia Imprints


An extraordinary run of the earliest Virginia imprints, the most extensive group of material to come on the market in perhaps a century. This remarkable volume con-


tains six Assembly session laws published in Williamsburg between 1734 and 1742, from the press of Virginia’s first printer, William Parks.

The beginnings of printing in Virginia can be traced to 1682, when William Nuthead went to Jamestown with a press to print the acts of the Assembly; Gov. Thomas Culpeper tossed him out, and Nuthead left without issuing a single publication. Culpeper’s successor, Francis Howard, banned printing entirely, and it was fifty years before another attempt was made.

In February 1728, William Parks, the official printer to the Maryland Assembly since 1726, seeking to expand his business, petitioned the Virginia Assembly for a similar position. Receiving the commission, Parks opened an office in Williamsburg in 1730. That year he published what is generally credited as Virginia’s first imprint: John Markland’s Typographia: An Ode to Printing, a fifteen-page paean to Sir William Gooch, the governor who had approved the invitation to Parks. This survives in a single copy, at the John Carter Brown Library. Indeed, the handful of early Virginia imprints prior to 1735 that are not laws only survive in unique copies.

Parks moved to Williamsburg himself in 1731, although he would continue to maintain his Annapolis press until 1737. In 1733 he published the first locally printed collection of Virginia laws. The present imprints follow directly after that volume with new legislation issued over the next decade. He was certainly, with Benjamin Franklin, the most significant and enterprising printer in the American colonies south of Boston in the first half of the 18th century, prior to his death in 1750. During this time Parks sometimes quarreled with the Virginia House of Burgesses over fees and articles in his newspaper, but always retained the lucrative contract for printing the legislative materials of the colony. The present collection of session laws contains the fourth and final session of the 1727-34 Assembly, all four sessions of the 1735-40 Assembly, and the first session of the 1742-47 Assembly. The first of the above is significant, as it was “the first time the public and private acts of a session were printed in full” (Swem), the previous session laws including the titles of the private acts only. The acts within these sessions includes those addressing tobacco, duties on slaves, judicial matters, regulating liquor, for the encouragement of the College of William & Mary, dividing counties, relating to...
Native Americans, the raising of the militia for an expedition against the Spanish, among other matters. Of particular note is an act within the final session which establishes the town of Richmond on the falls of the James River.

All early Virginia imprints are of great rarity. The legislative material was probably printed in editions of several hundred copies at the most. Berg locates eight to ten copies of each of the imprints listed here; in virtually all cases these copies have been held since before the First World War, and only a few individual imprints can be traced in sale records. The collection is comprised of:


5) [Virginia, General Assembly of 1735-40, fourth session]: Anno Regni Georgii II...at a General Assembly, Summoned to be Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on Friday the First Day of August, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George II...to the Twenty First Day of August in the Fourteenth Year of His Said Majesty's Reign, in the Year of Our Lord M,DCC,XL: Being the Fourth Session of this Present General Assembly [caption title]. [Williamsburg: William

6) [Virginia, General Assembly of 1742-47, first session]: Anno Regni Georgii II...at a General Assembly, Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, the Sixth Day of May, in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George II...in the Year of Our Lord 1742: Being the First Session of This Assembly [caption title]. [Williamsburg: William Parks, 1742]. 58pp. Includes the act founding Richmond. BRISTOL B1192. SWEM III:22537. CLAYTON-TORRENCE 171. BERG, WILLIAMSBURG IMPRINTS 43.

A unique opportunity to acquire some of the earliest Virginia imprints.
A. Franklin Parks, William Parks, the Colonial Printer in the Transatlantic World (University Park, 2012).

$25,000.

Final Compilation of Virginia Laws Published Before the Revolution


Printed by William Rind, this compilation of the laws passed by the General Assembly details the legal code of the colony beginning in 1661 and spanning over a century. The Acts of Assembly covers many issues pertinent to Virginians in this era, most notably laws regarding slavery and tobacco farming. An appendix containing the titles of all the private acts passed since 1748 is included at the rear (pp.489-497), as is a comprehensive index by subject (pp.499-577). A beautifully printed work, 1,200 copies were ordered to be printed by the Assembly, who interestingly chose Williamsburg printing rivals William Rind and Alexander Purdie to jointly publish the large work.

EVANS 11511. SABIN 100391. ESTC W14164. TOWER 921. SWEM 22646. $4500.

A Confederate Guide Book to Richmond

A Civil War-era guide book to the city of Richmond. The woodcut on the cover includes the Virginia state seal with Natural Bridge on the right and George Washington as surveyor on the left. An interesting guide to Confederate Richmond, including a directory of all of the offices of the Confederate government.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 5922. $3500.


The Glasgow printing, after the 1737 Williamsburg edition, of this early volume of colonial Virginia laws. The place of publication illustrates how important Scottish merchants were to Virginia as traders, and vice versa. Scarce.

SWEM 22603. ESTC N9525. $2500.

Trials of Slaves and Protecting the Tobacco Trade


Two Virginia imprints comprising session laws of the General Assembly passed July 1771 and February 1772. Various acts provide relief for owners of tobacco damaged or burned in a warehouse fire, regulations for disciplining the militia, guidelines for “Trials and Outlawries of Slaves,” and others, including numerous acts creating infrastructure. The second volume is the second issue, with the correct date in the imprint. Although mentioned on both titlepages, an index was never printed.

Of the first volume Berg writes: “Once again public money had to be raised to repay planters for tobacco lost or burned at inspection warehouses in Henrico, Chesterfield, King George, and Northampton Counties. The treasurer of the colony was authorized to borrow up to 30,000 pounds to repay those individuals suffering losses.” Regarding the second volume, again from Berg: “An act passed at this session to erect and maintain a lighthouse at Cape Henry displays a rare example of financial cooperation between the colonies of Maryland and Virginia. Both colonial assemblies approved this joint venture, which was to be financed from a duty placed on ships using the Chesapeake Bay.” Rare, with Berg recording only nine copies of the first and eleven copies of the second.

EVANS 12265, 12591. BERG 200, 208. ESTC W8520, W23642. OCLC 6325885, 63255965. $9000.

An important and very rare Revolutionary-era publication of Virginia session laws, with much content regarding the American Revolutionary army. The first act seeks to raise troops for the “Grand Army” of Virginia, beginning:

Whereas it is of the greatest importance to the interest and freedom of AMERICA that a speedy reinforcement should be sent out of this commonwealth to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, to render the operations of the present campaign more decisive and honourable to the American arms.

Other acts call for raising a cavalry regiment, an infantry battalion, and an important act “for recruiting the Continental Army.” “The raising of a sufficient number of troops to serve in the war never ceased to be a serious problem for the Commonwealth. At this session the General Assembly passed an act to raise an additional two thousand men, inducing them to volunteer with offers of money and a complete uniform” – Berg. Very rare, with ESTC reporting only three copies, at the University of Virginia, the Library of Virginia, and Oxford University. The press would soon end in Williamsburg, as the government fled west to escape the British in 1779.

BERG 264. EVANS 16153. SWEM 7094. ESTC W479278. $11,000.

159. [Virginia Laws]: ACTS PASSED AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE TOWN OF RICHMOND, ON MONDAY THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE

An important pair of Revolutionary War Virginia session laws, with much content relating to the conflict. At this time British military activity had made it necessary for the legislature to flee Williamsburg and move inland to greater safety at Richmond. Many of the laws relate to the conduct of the war, including acts relating to guards for garrison duty, an act for “procuring a supply of Money for the Exigencies of the War,” an act for “making good the future pay of the Army,” an act for clothing the Army, an act to “raise two Legions for the defence of the state,” an act for the recruitment of troops and supplies, and an act to exempt iron workers from militia duty. Also includes acts pertaining to slavery, tobacco, land claims, taxation, lawful marriage, infrastructure, and much more. Very rare, with only two copies of each in OCLC, one pair each at the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society Library.

EVANS 17407, 17408. ESTC W23687, W23688. OCLC 7056728, 7071256. $13,500.

Authorizing Washington to Start Companies, and More

160. [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 THIRD DAY OF MAY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR. [bound with:] 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 EIGHTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND
The rare session laws for both sessions of the Virginia state legislature for 1784, together with the final two leaves printing bills involving customs administration for British shipping. The first session includes acts concerning the appointment of delegates to Congress, acts for raising revenue, an act giving Congress extra powers for a limited time to help regulate the commercial interests of the new country, as well as numerous others necessary to the business of a new state. The second session includes acts establishing courts of assize, an act for improving the navigation of the James River, numerous acts on revenue, among others. Most notable is “An Act punishing certain offences injurious to the tranquility of this Commonwealth,” which deals with incursions into Indian lands beyond Virginia’s boundaries, forbidding the committing of crimes beyond the state’s borders and laying out punishments thereof. There is also an act establishing the town of Louisville, Kentucky and “An Act for vesting in George Washington, Esq.; a certain interest in the Companies established for opening and extending the navigation of the Potowmack and James Rivers.” The final two leaves are a separate imprint containing two acts concerning British shipping. The first of these is entitled “An Act for enabling the British merchants to recover their debts from the citizens of this Commonwealth.” The second, the text of which comprises three full pages, is entitled “A bill intitutled An Act to amend the several Acts of Assembly concerning naval officers and ascertaining their fees and duties payable on goods imported into this state.”

All three are very rare and known in only a handful of copies.
through December 1797. Many of the titlepages carry ink inscriptions (in some cases extensive and in fine period penmanship) stating “Treasury”; they bear a number of contemporary annotations ranging from jottings to substantive notes. A detailed list of the imprints is available on request.

EVANS 23017, 23943, 24963, 26388, 27997, 29796, 31499, 33126, 34934. $7500.

Famed Civil War Etchings

162. [Volck, Adalbert J.]: CONFEDERATE WAR ETCHINGS. [Philadelphia? 1880s?] Index leaf, correctly issued without titlepage, and twenty-nine line etchings on India paper, mounted on stiff larger sheets. Folio. Contemporary cloth-backed leather folder, loose, as issued. Minor edge wear and soiling. Plates are excellent, mounts a bit toned with some edge wear. Very good.

The second, and earliest obtainable, edition of Volck's famous collection of Civil War etchings, reissuing work that first appeared in the original first and second series issued by subscription between 1861 and 1864. The first edition or series of Civil War etchings by Volck was published under the name “V. Blada,” apparently for subscribers, in a supposed edition of 200 copies, sometime during the middle of the war. That first series was entitled Sketches from the Civil War. It contained thirty etchings and was suppressed because its content bordered on treason. A second series was issued sometime after the first, but before the end of the war, bringing the total number of etchings to forty-five. However, all of these wartime issues are rare to the point of extinction, and none have appeared on the market in modern times. This set is the reissue as described by Howes, generally thought to have been done in the 1880s in only 100 copies.

The etchings vary between rather idealized southern scenes, such as Stonewall Jackson leading his men in prayer, to vicious and vitriolic attacks on the North (a white being sacrificed on an altar labeled “Negro Worship”). It is due to the inclusion of such images that it is easy to see why they were deemed treasonable. The sketches are superbly executed and often reproduced in modern histories of the Civil War. In his book on Volck, George McCullough Anderson states: “The vitriolic nature of some of these drawings leaves no doubt that V. Blada felt strongly and expressed those feelings in the manner he knew best – as a non-combatant seeking to build morale and support for the cause in which he believed. His weapons were his artistic temperament and ability.”

A rare group of controversial Civil War views, here in a later issue, made from the original plates. Not in Sabin or Coulter.

The Farewell Address for Louisiana Territory


A very scarce early New Orleans imprint, attributed to the press of Bradford & Anderson by both McMurtrie and Jumonville on the basis of typography. This is sometimes found bound with Acts Passed at the Second Session of the First Legislature of the Territory of Orleans.

JUMONVILLE 147. McMURTRIE (NEW ORLEANS) 100. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 11798, 14157.


“Third edition improved.” The first two editions are essentially unobtainable, and this one is very rare. “General Horry furnished the facts, Parson Weems the rhetoric; so much of it that Horry became indignant and disclaimed all connection with the book. Unabashed, Weems continued its publication through many editions” – Howes. Marion was a hero of the Revolution, and it was largely due to his actions and strategy that the turning point came in the South. Horry was his most trusted officer, and his biography of Marion helped to establish the general as the legendary “Swamp Fox.” Sabin does not note this edition.

HOWES H650. $2500.

Great South Carolina Rarity


An interesting collection of writings pertaining to South Carolina’s earliest exploration and history. Plowden Weston, noting the failure of the South Carolina Historical
Society to publish a tract from Sir John Hawkins’ *Third Voyages* as it “slumbers unedited in the British Museum,” took the liberty of publishing it himself in an edition of 121 copies (this is apparently one of 100 on foolscap quarto paper), along with previously unpublished tracts including “Letters from Richard Cumberland Esq. to Robert Pinckney, Esp.,” Gov. James Glen’s “Answers to the Lords of Trade,” and a portion of De Brahm’s *Philosophico-Historico-Hydrogeography*... Weston also includes “Letters of Captain Thomas Young...,” admitting that although it bore no relation to the state’s history, “I have printed it, since it is (as far as I can discover) as yet unpublished.” Born in Warwickshire, England, Weston went to South Carolina in 1757 and quickly established himself in the Charleston trade, accumulating a large fortune enabling him to purchase the Laurel Hill Plantation in 1775.

A fascinating contribution to the literary and historical records of South Carolina, a state that would, only four years after publication, be the first to secede from the Union.

HOWES W290. SABIN 103051. $1750.


Latter part of a letter written by Gen. James Wilkinson to James Brown, U.S. Attorney General of New Orleans. Wilkinson (1757-1825) was a general in the American Revolution. He subsequently served in Wayne’s Ohio campaign against the Indians and was successively governor at Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans. He was embroiled in Aaron Burr’s western schemes, and ultimately became a Texas landowner. James Brown was appointed by President Jefferson as the Secretary of Orleans Territory in 1804, and later accepted an appointment as the U.S. Attorney for the District of New Orleans, from 1805 to 1808. He later served as a U.S. Senator from Louisiana and as Ambassador to France.

Although the first half of this letter is lacking, it would seem to have been written while Wilkinson was governor of Louisiana Territory, stationed at St. Louis (1805-7). It is addressed as private mail to Brown as Attorney & Advocate General at New Orleans (1805-8). The opening line of Wilkinson’s letter refers to the squabbles within the Army ranks about the order for short hair. Officers were expected to cut off their queue, or pigtails, in compliance with new Army regulations; this, however, caused a split in the ranks, and many of the old guard, who were primarily Federalists, resigned rather than submit to a trim. Lieutenant Col. Thomas Butler was, in fact, twice court-martialed for refusing to comply.

These are both good officers, & the first is a [fringed?] cat, tho very fond of his hair, yet I doubt not the correctness of their judgment, or the soundness of
their principles. I find [Stuart?] resigns & wishes to visit the seat of govern-
ment; I expect in character of ambassador from Butler & Claiborne, to promote
their [illegible] purposes & plat the devil with the Brigadier General; I should
be glad to be informed of the standing of this charming trio. My poor Ann is
with me accompanied by my son James, who remembers you with respectful
attachment. My son Biddle is at Williams Burgh for a year to read law &
hear the lectures, after which he will go into the office of Willm. Pinckney of
Maryland, the great young man of our country.

He goes on to wish Brown well, including what appears to be a reference to resist-
ing the temptations of the colored ladies of New Orleans, followed by a slantwise
reference to a new phase of his life.

I hope you have been able to realize all your hopes & expectations in the capital
of the West [i.e. New Orleans], and that you may live long to enjoy the wealth
you are accumulating. I hope also that your mercurial temperament does not
expose or rather subject you to the sinful allurements which encompass you in
all the various tints & shades of the human kind, from ebony to alabaster. I
hope too that you are well with my friend Livingston, because of his charm-
ing disposition & generous soul. I am about to enter upon a new theatre &
in a part which I have never before played. The result therefore can but be
dubious, yet I despair not of avoiding the filth & dirt, with which my worthy
brother near you has besmeared himself. The views of the Executive on my
government differ entirely from those applied to every other colony, but I really
have not time to say more than that depopulation constitutes a prime object.

An interesting letter by this controversial American figure. $1500.

Wilkinson's Memoirs, in Original Boards


Wilkinson's long and detailed memoir, full of justification of his own actions, but a vital work for the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Burr conspiracy. Wilson (1757-1825) was a general in the American Revolution. He subsequently served in Wayne's Ohio campaign against the Indians, and was successively governor at Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans. He was embroiled in Aaron Burr's western schemes and ultimately became a Texas landowner. The narrative begins in 1776 with Wilkinson's appointment to the Continental Army and his part in Arnold's
attack on Quebec, and concludes with the end of the War of 1812. The atlas illustrates battles in both conflicts. A fascinating and well illustrated biography of one of the most adventurous and controversial figures in American history.

Most unusual in original boards, untrimmed.


An early Kentucky imprint. The NUC locates only two copies (DLC, Mid-C). AII (KENTUCKY) 285. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 11886. $1250.


A most important Yazoo document, printing the arguments of the New England Mississippi Land Company to their rights in the Yazoo lands. In the late 18th century land companies were formed for the purpose of buying vast tracts of land in the western portion of Georgia, named the “Yazoo lands” after the river that flowed through the region. These companies planned to resell the land at tremendous profits. In January 1795 the Yazoo Act, which transferred thirty-five million acres in present-day Mississippi and Alabama to four companies for $500,000, was signed by Georgia governor George Mathews. Despite charges of corruption and popular opposition, the Yazoo companies were able to purchase the lands. In response to continued opposition to the act in Georgia, a Rescinding Act was passed in 1796, and in 1798 a revision of the state constitution was enacted. Finally in 1802 the land and the claims were transferred to the U.S. government in exchange for $1.25 million paid to the state of Georgia. The federal government would continue to receive claims and requests for payment from various speculators, such as this memorial from the New England Mississippi Land Company, for many years.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 7540. OCLC 1484388. $1500.