CATALOGUE THREE HUNDRED TEN

American Manuscript Archives, Journals & Narratives

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A Note

This catalogue is made up entirely of manuscript collections and archives. Collections range in date from Martin Herrera’s 1588 report on New Spain to Harry Truman’s last State of the Union message in 1953, but all relate to the Western Hemisphere, from Argentina to Canada. The great majority, however, relate to the 18th- and 19th-century history of what is now the United States and include speeches, journals, original artwork, photographs, original manuscripts of published books, watercolor albums, ledgers, research notes, diaries, maps, letter books, sketchbooks, log books, scrapbooks, surveyors’ notes, autograph letters, minute books, extra-illustrated books, official reports, account books, manuscript memoirs, collections of drawings, student notebooks, muster rolls, treaties, and poems. All constitute historical evidence of the first order.

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A collection of twenty-five manuscripts in Spanish, many relating to a lawsuit over lands in Mexico. These are probably connected to the lengthy and complicated suits brought by the heirs of the last Aztec ruler, Montezuma, over their just inheritance, which dragged on throughout the colonial period. The Dukes of Abrantes, ennobled in the 17th century, were descended through the female line from Montezuma. The Duke’s opponent, the Conde de Valle, was descended from Hernán Cortes, ennobled as the Marques de Valle after the Conquest. This archive consists of letters to and from the Duke of Abrantes, with reference to his financial affairs and his lawsuit against the Conde del Valle, whose “deliberate tricks for the purpose of delaying the proceedings” are sternly censured by the Duke’s counsel. The majority of the documents are dated 1782. References to the Valle case are found amongst the Duke’s correspondence. For instance, the draft of one of his letters contains the following personal commentary on the litigation (here in translation): “In spite of my administrator’s best efforts and copious documentary evidence, the Count, being well aware of the justice of my claims, seeks to delay the verdict, in which conspiracy he is assisted by his aunt, the Marquesa de Salvatierra, who, I think, has much influence with the ministers, and they are hoping to fleece me of large sums.”

The documents also relate to other matters in which the Duke was directly or indirectly concerned, including an estate and the Hospicio de Nuestra Señora de Cobadonga. The collection includes signed letters from the Duke, Pedro Alonso de Alles, Juan Antonio de Elosua Abarratequi, Agustin de Compaxan, Antonio Francisco del Rio, and Fray Antonio Blanco Valdes.

A Spanish Officer’s Service in 17th-Century Peru

The collected papers of a decorated Spanish military officer, assigned at times to the duchy of Milan, Buenos Aires, and Lima. The documents are:

1) *En la Noble Villao Villad Valladolid a Viente e Siete Dias...* [manuscript caption title]. [30]pp. Embellished with two elaborate vignettes highlighted in gilt. A recounting of political conditions in Spain relevant to the early years of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.


6) *Juan de Aycaga Contador Pual del [...] Milan...* [manuscript caption title]. A list of artillery and infantry companies as recorded by Juan de Aycaga, a royal "accountant."

7) *Don Gomez Suares de Figueroa y Cordona, Duque de Ferra [...] del Estado de Milan...* [manuscript caption title]. [ca. 1619]. [1]p. A memorial relating to the participation of Acuna y Cabrera in the administration of Milan (under Spanish control from 1535 to 1714).

8) *Antonio de Porras Contador Principal Deste Estado de Milan...* [manuscript caption title]. [1632]. [1]p. A list of military companies serving in Milan and environs, composed by another official accountant.

9) *Instruccion Que a de Granada [...] Maestro de Campo Don Antonio de Acuna y Cabrera Que Va Por Governador de Buenos Ayres y Provincia del Rio de la Plata* [manuscript caption title]. [1641]. [4]pp. An eight-point list of instructions for Acuna y Cabrera. His orders include surveying Lima, preserving relations with Brazil, keeping up correspondence with Paraguay and other regions, fortifying Buenos Aires, and making an inquiry into recent events in San Pablo in Brazil.


11) *Por Quanto por Parte del Capitan Don Antonio de Acuna y Cabrera...* [manuscript caption title]. [1634]. [1]p. Signed in manuscript: “Yo El Rey.” A document similar to the above, bestowing upon Acuna y Cabrera the Order of Santiago.

In all, a diverse collection of documents tracking the varied career of a Spanish army officer at the height of Spain’s influence across Europe and the New World. MAGGS 546, 375 (this sammelband). $8500.

An American Merchant and His Wife in the Ivory Trade: Zanzibar in the 1850s

3. [African Trade]: Cheney, George Arthur and Sarah Greene: [LARGE ARCHIVE OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM GEORGE ARTHUR CHENEY, ONE OF THE LEADING AMERICAN TRADERS IN EASTERN AFRICA, AND FROM HIS WIFE, DISCUSSING LIFE AND WORK IN ZANZIBAR OVER THE COURSE OF A DECADE, WITH INFORMATION ON THE TRADE IN IVORY AND OTHER AFRICAN GOODS]. Primarily Zanzibar, as well as letters from Bombay, Quilliman, and Aden, and several letters from family in Providence. 1849-1859. Eighty-nine manuscript letters, totaling more than 300 pages and some 100,000 words. Two folio account books, with a total of [39] pp. of manuscript entries, together with an additional group of several dozen
A truly outstanding archive, documenting the business dealings and personal life of George Arthur Cheney and his wife, Sarah, over the course of the 1850s while Cheney lived and worked in Zanzibar, employed as a trader in a variety of goods, including ivory. Later in life Cheney, as one of the principals of Comstock, Cheney and Company, based in southeastern Connecticut, would become one of the leading ivory sellers in the United States. This archive documents the first decade of his career, while he was employed by his father-in-law, Rufus Greene, as one of the primary American traders in Zanzibar, building up a network of business contacts in eastern Africa, India, and the Middle East.

This archive is an excellent source of information not only on the ivory trade of the 1850s, but on western commercial dealings in eastern Africa and India in general. A substantial group of the letters is from Cheney’s business associates in India and in eastern Africa, and describes their business dealings. This is supplemented by another three dozen manuscripts and printed items that relate to Cheney’s imports and exports from Zanzibar, India, and Aden. Some thirty-three letters (often quite lengthy) are from George Cheney to his wife in Providence, and describe at great length his business and social interactions in Zanzibar, Bombay, and Aden. From 1853 to 1856, Sarah Greene lived with her husband in Zanzibar, and her letters home to her mother provide insight into the life of an American woman in Zanzibar in the 1850s. Many of the letters, including those from Zanzibar and elsewhere abroad, are accompanied by their original envelopes.

An interesting aspect of the story told by this collection is the role of African slavery in the ivory trade. Cheney and his wife, both New Englanders, avow an opposition to slavery in the United States, yet they utilized workers in Zanzibar who were essentially slaves, and it would have been no secret to George Cheney that most of the African ivory harvested at this time came as the result of slave labor. The collection thus gives us insight into the words and deeds of Americans living in Africa and working in a trade reliant on slave labor, at a time when the anti-slavery movement in the United States was coming to a head. An example of such a racially charged incident involving the Cheneys is given in a letter from Sarah Cheney to her mother, excerpted below.

The first U.S. ship landed in Zanzibar in 1823, and traded for copal and ivory. Over the next fifteen years three dozen American ships visited East Africa, and Americans began to set themselves up in the trade in ivory and other goods. A commercial treaty was signed with Sultan Seyyid Said, and the first American consulate in Zanzibar was established in 1836.

George Arthur Cheney (1828-1901) was only twenty-one years old when he made his first voyage to Africa, in 1850. He learned Swahili and Portuguese,
making him a valued asset as a trader in eastern Africa. In early 1853 he married Sarah Greene, the daughter of his employer, Rufus Greene, a Providence, Rhode Island shipping merchant who was eager to participate in the trade with Zanzibar. Early in his career George Cheney made a name for himself by brokering a single deal for 60,000 pounds of ivory. Cheney spent most of the decade of the 1850s in Zanzibar, working for Rufus Greene and exporting a great variety of goods, including ivory, from Africa to the United States. In 1862, just after the period covered by this archive, Cheney severed his relationship with Rufus Greene and became a partner of Samuel Merritt Comstock, who played a leading role in the ivory business and was one of the shapers of the town of Ivoryton, Connecticut. At their peak, Comstock, Cheney and Co. would employ some 700 people, and Ivoryton was a full-fledged company town, dominated by a large ivory finishing factory and with dormitories for workers and a factory store.

One of the earliest letters in the collection is dated March 18, 1850, written from Isaac Chase, the United States Consul for the Cape of Good Hope, to one Duke Abdol at “Johannes.” It is a letter of introduction for George Cheney, in which Chase explains that Cheney is “desirous of establishing a permanent trade with this island & vicinity.” Cheney departed the United States for his second voyage to Africa in early 1851, and his first letter from Africa (in this collection) is a long letter to his future wife, written from Zanzibar and dated October 25, 1851. He writes Sarah that “your father wishes John and myself to remain here and act as agents for his vessels.” Cheney acknowledges the disappointment Sarah must feel in knowing he will not soon return to the United States to marry her, but he does his best to persuade her that the current situation is the best for the both of them. He goes on to describe his situation in Zanzibar:

I have hired a small tenement consisting of a sleeping room, sitting room, open court, cork room, stone room. They are all up stairs. I take my meals with that awful fellow Schmissen. I have two fellows here in the house, and very good boys they are. One of them speaks very fair English and makes a tip top cup of coffee....I occupy my time now principally in writing and watching the movements of trade at the customs house.

Cheney goes on to describe at length the Americans and Europeans living in Zanzibar, and discusses the habits of the local “Imaum,” especially his romantic entanglements with several kept women. Of the social scene Cheney writes that the Americans mostly only associate with other Americans and do not engage with Europeans, though he says he “fluctuate[s] among them all, Americans, Germans, and Frenchmen.” Cheney’s opinion of the natives, especially Muslims, is less charitable. He describes their religious practices and criticizes their personal habits, noting that they have no word in their language that expresses “gratitude.”

Cheney’s next letter is also written to Sarah Greene, initially dated August 19, 1852 and written on board ship during a passage to Bombay, which he hopes to reach “in the course of a fortnight.” The letter is written over the course of several days and weeks, with the final entry written on September 12th, by which time
Cheney had been in Bombay a few days. He begins the letter by recounting a recent trip to Mozambique, which he reached by ship from Zanzibar on July 4th. Upon arriving in Mozambique he observed an American brig, the “Camargo” of San Francisco, now owned by Brazilians, which had just delivered a shipment of passengers and freight, and which was waiting “to take a load of slaves to Havana.” Cheney spent ten days at Mozambique and writes of his experiences interacting with various ships’ captains, their crews, and their women. From there he went to “Majunga” (now called Mahajanga, a city on Madagascar), which he describes at length, including information about its past as a haven for pirates, the changes wrought by western missionaries, and the corrupt internal politics of the kingdom. Cheney also recounts a dinner he attended that was hosted by the governor and followed by a party that included wild dancing. Once in Bombay he discusses his business dealings with western merchants in the city, and some of the social events in which he participated. At the conclusion of this long letter he writes to Sarah Greene about the possibility of their marrying, her coming to live with him in Zanzibar, and the difficulties that she should be prepared to experience.

George Cheney and Sarah Greene would in fact marry, in 1853, and in that same year she travelled to Zanzibar to start life together with her husband. Two of their four children (one of whom would die in infancy) were born to them in Zanzibar. Mrs. Cheney returned to the United States in 1856, at which point George Cheney’s letters to her from Zanzibar and Aden resume. These letters are often quite long, numbering twelve to thirty-two pages, and are written over the course of several days or weeks. George Cheney often describes them as his “journal,” and they contain long, detailed descriptions of his life and work in Africa and environs.

A fine example is a thirty-two-page letter from Cheney in Zanzibar to Sarah, which he began writing on November 21, 1858 and finished nearly a month later. A wide variety of subjects are covered in the letter, from the latest news on the Cheneys’ friends and acquaintances in Zanzibar, to family matters between the two, to business issues. Another such example is an eight-page letter from the end of 1858 which includes a description of a New Year’s Eve party that Cheney attended:

You will like to know of our Zanzibar New Year’s Day. The celebrations commenced last evening. We were all in the sitting room, a part of us playing whist when we heard music in the street. A violin, drum, flute and voices. Directly we heard it coming up the stairs, and in marched some half dozen German sailors from Oswalds vessels. They were rigged out and painted up equal to the ancient and horribles....About midnight we were awakened by a tremendous noise in the street. All the Germans were going in a body....They were singing....A few moments after they passed the guns made the town rattle with a salute for the New Year.

Cheney was headquartered in Zanzibar throughout the 1850s, but his work would allow him to travel throughout the region, including to Mozambique, Bombay, and Aden. There are a number of letters in this collection from those places, often written from Cheney to his wife, describing the lands to which he travelled. A
letter of July 12, 1858 from Aden describes the trouble caused by a pair of British soldiers just arrived in the city:

The Calcutta boat (the boat from Calcutta bound to Suez) had on board many young army officers. Among them was a Sir David Somebody and another young sprig, who called himself a “brute,” said he was born a brute and judging from his actions should think he was quite correct in his estimate of himself. These two fellows came on shore to the hotel, and commenced...by chasing a Somali boy into the water nearby up to their necks and taking away from him a monkey skin which he had for sale. After a while they offered him a shilling for it which he refused. One of them took him by the nape of the neck and gave him kicking.

Cheney goes on to describe how the pair stole a buggy from a local resident, and the proceedings in the Aden courthouse that followed their apprehension.

Several letters in the collection are from Cheney’s business colleagues in Bombay, specifically from Cursetji Wadia, scion of a leading Indian merchant family. In total there are twenty-five such letters, a total of forty-nine pages. The letters reveal that not only did Cheney do business with the Wadia family, he also had a warm personal relationship with Cursetji Wadia. In a letter from Bombay of August 19, 1858, Wadia writes:

I have taken the liberty by this present opportunity & enclose herein some letters from Zanzibar & Johanah, mostly for British consul & his Highness the young King Sayed Mazid, the present ruler of Zanzibar & some for my friends and also parcels containing the English & Bombay papers periodicals & pamphlets under a separate cover to your address....The ship “Hindoostan” Captayin Payne arrived here from Boston to our consignment with American merchandise amounting about 50,000 of $ direct to us. We sold 450 bales American drills @ 3 dunas & 11 pies per yard & 850 boxes of American tobacco @ 10 – 12 & 14 dunas per...according to the quality & 100 boxes of loaf sugar....the rest goods yet remain unsold....Our coffee market still remains as it is, no fresh arrival yet. You as one of our old & best friends & we all the time expecting to introduce through your goodself any merchants of any nation, if you are acquainted while you were at Aden & elsewhere by so doing, we will feel much obliged.

Another letter from Bombay, dated January 31, 1859, and addressed to “Messrs. Cheney & Spaulding, Merchants” at Zanzibar describes the receipt of a shipment of potatoes and onions at Bombay, and includes a copy of the invoice delineating the cost of the shipment, as well as shipping charges and cash advanced by the firm. This letter, and another one in the collection, mention the services of American naval captain Samuel F. Du Pont, who at the time was in command of the U.S.S. Minnesota and was charged with transporting William Reed, the U.S. Minister to China, to his post. A follow-up letter of March 1 further elucidates Du Pont’s services in transporting newspapers. It also notes that several American ships have
recently arrived in Bombay, bearing bales, drills, tobacco, turpentine, soap, lumber, rosin, “and all other Yankee notions. The goods are not yet landed. We think our market will be worse, and rather dull and low, owing to these three shipments arrived here on the same time, when in general tightness of the money market – but on the other hand good, because this are all in one hand.”

The information in these business letters is greatly supplemented by the two account books and the numerous other manuscripts and printed items in the collection relating to Cheney’s business transactions. One of the account books contains records of dozens of vessels that sailed in and out of Salem, Boston, New York, and Providence in 1851-52, carrying goods to and from Zanzibar. The names of the ships and their dates of arrival or departure are given, and notes are also made indicating whether the ship also visited Bombay or Mozambique. A portion of one of the volumes contains a four-page list of ivory shipments to New York or Boston in 1851-52, enumerating the number of tusks or pieces of ivory on each ship. The second account book contains an even wider range of dates, recording shipments from the United States to and from Zanzibar, Mozambique and elsewhere from the late 1840s to the early 1850s. The names of the ships and their captains are noted, as well as sailing dates, tonnage, and occasionally the amount of ivory being carried. The names of the American buyers of the goods are sometimes noted as well.

Other manuscripts in the collection similarly record voyages to and from Zanzibar in the 1850s, noting the names of the ships, the arrival dates from Zanzibar, and the cargo brought from Africa, including ivory, ebony, goat skins, gum arabic, cloves, cowhides, coffee, and much more. There are also manuscripts acknowledging the receipt of goods by Cheney or his associates in Zanzibar and Mozambique, and printed bills of exchange, completed in manuscript, from Zanzibar. Other manuscripts give very detailed information on particular shipments of ivory, such as one noting “Sales of Ivory received March 1855 for Bark Maryland 1st Voyage from Zanzibar & sold for account of George A. Cheney.” Another such list records sales of ivory on Cheney’s account from the third voyage of the bark Parode, dated at Providence in 1856. One manuscript is a record of the accounts between American ivory merchant Ulysses Pratt and Rufus Greene for the year 1853, and other manuscripts document the business done between Rufus Greene and the Pratt ivory firm in subsequent years. There is also a contemporary pencil sketch, 7½ x 9¾ inches, unattributed, showing three African men loading ivory tusks onto a small boat.

A pair of letters from early 1854 show that George Cheney’s duties in Zanzibar were not strictly confined to trading. Included in this collection is an autograph letter, signed, from Harvard naturalist Louis Agassiz, dated March 14, and written to James M. Barnard, a Boston merchant and amateur naturalist who was a close friend of Cheney. Barnard had apparently agreed to supply Agassiz with specimens from Zanzibar, and in his three-page letter Agassiz gives Barnard specific instructions on what to collect, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, starfish, sea urchins, and shells, and how they should be prepared before being sent back to the United States. In a letter two weeks later from Barnard in Boston to Cheney in Zanzibar,
Barnard sends along Agassiz’s letter and fills Cheney in on events in the lives of their friends.

A letter written to Cheney from a colleague in June 1858 discusses Dr. David Livingstone, who at the time was exploring nearby. The letter was written from Quilliman, on the coast of eastern Africa, and was written by John Nunes. He writes Cheney: “Dr. Livingstone is already in the river Zambese [sic]. He came in a large steamer....I have not yet seen him nor his book, for he did not come here. He went up the river Luabo far from this place.”

There is a significant amount of correspondence in this collection from Sarah Cheney in Zanzibar to her mother in Providence, and from her mother to Sarah in Africa. Other letters in the collection were written to Sarah from her friends in America, or from her in Africa to friends and family in the United States. The earliest letter from Sarah to her mother was written on board ship while she is on her way to Zanzibar, dated June 7, 1853. Sarah’s first full letter from Zanzibar is written to her mother, dated June 15, 1853. She writes about her loneliness in a strange land, describes her daily routine, and tells her mother that she will be reliant on her for fineries from home. In other letters to her mother she describes in detail their home in Zanzibar, elegant dinner parties that she and George attend at the homes of other Americans or Europeans, and life in the city. In early 1854, Sarah gave birth to the couple’s first child, a son, and a second child was born just over a year later. She often writes to her mother about the difficulties of caring for a newborn in Zanzibar (her first child would die after only a year). Another concern of Sarah is combating rumors that her husband is a drunk, and she stridently refutes these rumors in several letters to her mother.

A recurring topic of Sarah’s letters home is the trouble she has finding honest, hard-working natives to work in her home. In a letter to her mother written just seven weeks after she arrived in Zanzibar, she recounts an incident involving a thieving black house servant:

For a day or two before Mr. & Mrs. H. left I had suspected my boy of stealing money. I begged Geo. to say nothing then, but I would give him one trial which would prove whether it was him or another one. As soon as Mr. & Mrs. H. left the house Saturday morning and Geo. went with them so I was entirely alone with the servants I set each one to work about the house and told Shangama to dust my room. I left him alone purposely a few moments, and when I returned a dollar was missing from the drawer. As soon as Geo. came I reported to him and he was instantly called and questioned. He stoutly denied taking it, but his arms were tied and he was taken to the Consulate, tied to a pole, and after receiving a few lashes confessed his guilt. He was not allowed inside the door again, his clothes were handed out to him and he went his way. Since we have seen nor heard nothing of him. I was extremely grieved for he...cleaned my room as well as one could wish. The one I have now, the same Mrs. H. had, is rather stupid and lazy and has already had to receive a dozen for running away....I fear you will consider us hard hearted, but you can know nothing of it at home. The servants are the most dishonest set
I ever imagined and if you show them too much favor, you must suffer severe consequences. This boy had run away one night, and received no punishment. Geo. merely scolded and told him the next time he could expect a flogging. The very next night he was off again so what could be done? Geo. has never struck one himself, but stands by to see it done, and is pale and sick for hours after. As for me, I shut my door and tremble alone.

The business dealings of George Cheney and the lives led by him and his wife in Zanzibar in the 1850s provide us with an excellent window through which to study American trade with Africa, India, and the Middle East in that decade. This archive contains a wealth of original material, including business records and business and personal correspondence from George and Sarah Cheney, describing trade in ivory and other goods, and documenting the quality of life for Americans in Zanzibar. It is an excellent source for further scholarship.


**Governing Potosí**


Correspondence of Viceroy Manuel de Amat y Junient with Pedro de Tagle y Sánchez, who was commissioned to organize the silver production of Potosí. This item is comprised of fifty-two letters in secretarial hand, signed by Amat and dated in Lima, November 14, 1767 to August 14, 1770. The correspondence covers a wide variety of administrative matters: criminal cases, accounting, shipping, collections, quicksilver, silver production, drainage of mines, taxation, overland shipments to Buenos Aires, appointments, and mails. These are, effectively, one side of a conversation in that the correspondence from Tagle to Amat referred to by the latter is not present. The collection demonstrates the intensity of the administration of Amat in all affairs of his viceroyalty.

The great mountain of silver, Potosí, was known during the conquest of Peru, but until the introduction of the amalgamation process in the mid-16th century it was largely underexploited. With the added discovery of quicksilver at Huancavelica in 1545, the essential element for extraction of silver was readily available— even in quantities to permit its export for use in the silver mines of New Spain. Between 1550 and 1560 the mines became the most important in the world for silver production, and in 1572 a mint was established in Potosí. Bars of silver were shipped to Spain via Callao and Panama, attracting numerous pirates to the sea lanes along the Pacific Coast and the trade-fair city of Portobelo in Panama. Initiated by Francis
Drake in 1578 and continued by Thomas Cavendish in 1587, the silver galleons became prime targets for English, Dutch, and French raiders until trans-Andean overland shipping routes through Tucumán to Buenos Aires were established in the late 17th century.

Manuel de Amat y Junient (1704-82), knight of the Order of San Juan de Jerusalén serving on Malta (1721), served with distinction in Africa in 1736 and in Italy, and was appointed Captain General of Chile and president of the Royal Appeals Court in 1755. In 1761 he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru, and in 1767 he oversaw the expulsion of the Society of Jesus and occupation of their properties. In 1768 he was responsible for the construction of the Lima bullring, in 1770 for establishment of the San Carlos boarding school in the former Jesuit novitiate, the parkway and avenue of the Alameda in 1772, and the improved fortification of the Real Felipe in 1774. He was famed for his relationship with his mistress, singer and actress Micaela Villegas, “La Perricholi.” Prior to his return to Spain in 1776 he ordered the paving and illumination of streets in Lima.

Pedro de Tagle y Sánchez (1722–96) studied in the Royal College of San Martín and University of San Marcos, receiving the title of doctor in laws and canons in 1741. He traveled to Spain where he was received in the Order of Calatrava in 1749 and elected judge of the Royal Appeals Court of Charcas, in Bolivia. He was commissioned to reorganize the silver bank in Potosí, and subsequently wrote the regulations for the Royal Mint of Potosí. He went to Lima in 1778 as criminal
magistrate and was governor-intendant in Huancavelica from 1789 to 1790. He was retired with the honor of Councilor of the Indies.

The file reflects the intense administrative activity of an important Enlightenment viceroy.

$5750.

An Extraordinary Ephrata Musical Manuscript, with Superb Fraktur Titlepage


A unique and spectacular manuscript hymnbook created by the religious community at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, founded by Johann Conrad Beissel. This manuscript is from the period when the community was at its zenith, and is an outstanding example of the Frakturschriften for which the Ephrata Cloister is known. It contains over 250 pages of manuscript music, some of it likely original compositions. The printed register at the end contains 375 hymn listings, and an additional fifteen pieces of music precede the main body of the work.

Johann Conrad Beissel (1692-1768) was born in Germany and orphaned at an early age. A charismatic and engaging personality, he tried on several religious
movements, and eventually emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1720 after being banished from his homeland for radical religious beliefs. Beissel spent part of the 1720s with the Dunkards in Germantown and Lancaster County before his controversial beliefs about celibacy and Sabbath-keeping caused a rift with his fellow congregants. He then established himself as a hermit on the banks of the Cocalico River, where he was eventually joined by other like-minded individuals who wished to follow his teachings, and so founded the Ephrata Cloister in 1732. “What began as a hermitage for a small group of devoted individuals grew into a thriving community of nearly 80 celibate members supported by an estimated 200 family members from the region at its zenith in the mid-18th century. During that period much of the activity surrounded the charismatic founder and leader, Conrad Beissel. His theology, a hybrid of pietism and mysticism, encouraged celibacy, Sabbath worship, Anabaptism, and the ascetic life, yet provided room for families, limited industry, and creative expression” – Ephrata website. “Both within and without Ephrata, Beissel aroused controversy. His opposition to the institution of marriage early divided his congregation, as did his refusal to tolerate the community’s money-making industries. His adoption of the Jewish sabbath and work on Sunday violated provincial laws and aroused the opposition of civil officials. That women left their husbands and homes to be with Beissel produced their husbands’ ever-lasting hostility and even provoked one to attack Beissel physically. Beissel’s willingness to permit women to spend nights in his cabin and his initial housing of men and women in the same building led to rumors of sexual promiscuity that prompted a neighbor to try to set fire to the cloister” – ANB.

The community became known for its self-composed a cappella music, Germanic calligraphy known as Frakturschriften, and the complete publishing center which included a paper mill, printing office, and book bindery. Printing at Ephrata began in 1745, the third geographical location of printing in Pennsylvania. In fact, the largest book printed in America before 1800, numbering more than 1,500 pages, was published at the Ephrata printing shop in 1748. The first printed hymnbook of the cloister was called the “Turtle-Taube (Turtle Dove),” and contained more than 400 of the community’s hymns, most of which Beissel had written. It was issued in 1747, the same year as this manuscript.

In addition to the press, the Cloister also had a scriptorium which produced beautiful manuscript hymnals and other works. Beissel composed many original hymns for the community, which then produced manuscript volumes containing both the words and, separately, the music. He is said to have composed more than 4,000 lines of poetry, almost all of it religious, some of it set to music also of his composition. “For the community’s worship, he developed distinctive types of choral harmony and antiphonal singing, and he frequently required the members to sing in this style on late night walks around Ephrata” – ANB. Manuscript production at Ephrata was used as a form not only of book production, but also as a meditation and spiritual act. Beissel established a monastic style of living for the Cloister in 1735, three years after its founding, and the earliest output of the scriptorium dates
to this time. Most of the fine manuscript work was likely done by the Sisters (the Cloister was segregated by gender), while the Brothers maintained the printing press. The scriptorium flourished during the 1740s and 1750s, declining near the end of that decade. The present manuscript was produced while the scriptorium was at the pinnacle of its output and handiwork.

This volume, with its elaborate fraktur titlepage, was likely a presentation copy rather than a standard, everyday hymnbook. The Ephrata community produced virtually the only original hymn texts and tunes during the colonial era. It was meant to be used with the printed words from the 1747 edition of Das Gesang der Einsamen und Verlassenen Turtel-Taube.... A bearded face has been drawn in each of the two upper corners of the fraktur, a highly interesting and unusual feature of the work. It is inscribed on the front fly leaf with a later ownership inscription which reads, “Abm. Burger’s Book / January 29, 1830,” which is followed by a gift inscription: “A Present of a Music Book from / Abm. Burger / to / Elder Lucius Crandal / Plainfield / Essex County / N.J. / December 17th 1854.” These lines were probably written by Abraham Berger (1795-1856), a member of the Snow Hill Congregation in Quincy, Pennsylvania, an offshoot of the Ephrata community located about ninety miles to the southwest. When Ephrata was in its decline in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Snow Hill was in its prime, and as a result, many of the books and manuscripts were transferred from Ephrata to Snow Hill. This would explain how and why Berger may have acquired the volume.

The gift recipient, Lucius Crandall (1810-76), was an elder and minister in the Seventh Day Baptist Church, first at Plainfield, New Jersey, and later at congregations in Rhode Island and New York. The Ephrata Cloister congregation, following its incorporation in 1814, became known as the Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata, also referred to as the German Seventh Day Baptists. While Ephrata had no official ties or affiliation to the Seventh Day Baptist Church with which Crandall was affiliated, the two denominations formed a close relationship. This was true to the extent that in the later 19th century, Crandall’s denomination included the annual reports of the Ephrata and Snow Hill congregations in their own annual reports. Ministers and members would travel from Crandall’s Seventh Day Baptist Church to the Cloisters at Ephrata for feast days and baptisms, etc., providing a link between the two men.

The Winterthur Library and Museum in Delaware has a significant collection of these hymnals, as noted by Kari Main in her excellent 1997 article on the subject (she compares eight hymnals). Columbia University has half a dozen manuscript hymnals, as well, and further collections can be found at the Ephrata Cloister, The Free Library of Philadelphia, the Library of Congress, and the Hershey Museum. Many of these derive from the great Samuel Pennypacker collection, dispersed at auction in 1908. Such manuscript works are incredibly rare on the market today, and the present copy is an especially fine example of these remarkable manuscripts.

Large Archive of the “Canadian Regiment” 1776–80: 
An Unusual Part of the Continental Army


James Livingston was born in Albany County, New York in 1747. His family was among the British colonials who settled in Canada after its absorption into the British Empire. By 1770, Livingston was practicing law in Chambly, near Montreal, before going into business with his father and brother as a wheat merchant. In July 1775 rumors began to circulate that the Americans, who had begun their rebellion, were planning to launch an invasion of Canada, intent on bringing it into the American fold. “Assuming that there was much Canadian backing for the American cause, [Livingston] informed [General Philip] Schuyler about the situation in Canada. On 5 September 1775 Schuyler sent him an address to the people of Canada, urging them to revolt against the British. Together with some followers, Livingston began to attack the British. When American general Richard Montgomery and his
invading army entered Canada, Livingston joined them. He raised approximately 200 to 300 Canadian allies for the Americans” – *ANB*.

Livingston's militia aided in the capture of Fort Chambly, and following the fall of Montreal, Livingston was appointed a colonel and tasked with raising a regiment of Canadians to assist with an assault on Quebec City. In eight days he gathered two hundred men. The First Canadian Regiment received formal recognition from the Second Continental Congress on January 8, 1776 and was placed under the command of newly appointed General Benedict Arnold. The regiment saw action at the failed American assault on Quebec and at the Battle of Trois-Rivières, where the regiment fled Canada to Fort Ticonderoga, New York. In August of 1777 they took part in the expedition to relieve Fort Stanwix, and in September and October they participated in both Battles of Saratoga, and in 1778, the Battle of Rhode Island.

In 1780, Livingston was assigned to the command of the garrison at Verplanck's Point, at the head of Haverstraw Bay on the Hudson River, and was instrumental in the exposure of Benedict Arnold as a traitor. Arnold had grown disenchanted with the American army and intended to turn over West Point to the British. The British sent Major John André, a British spy, to meet Arnold. Livingston became suspicious of the sloop H.M.S. Vulture, which had anchored in the bay, waiting to bring André back to New York City. He ordered artillery to fire upon the ship, forcing it to retire southward. André was obliged to return to New York City by land and was subsequently captured with the information from Arnold, tried, and hanged. Arnold was exposed and defected to the British.

In the last months of 1780, General Washington ordered a reorganization of the army, and the First Canadian Regiment was disbanded on January 1, 1781, with most of its members joining the Second Canadian Regiment. Colonel Livingston retired in 1781 to Johnstown, New York, where he served in the New York State Assembly from 1783 until 1794. He died in November 1832.

This important archive contains a total of forty-three payroll sheets for the First Canadian Regiment. Each payroll sheet contains the names and ranks of each soldier, his wage per month, his amount of subsistence, length of time for which the soldier is receiving pay, the total amount of subsistence and wage. Some also contain an amount of debt owed and whether the soldier is listed as a casualty. Two later sheets, dated 1780, also contain the soldiers’ time of service. One example, for August and September 1778, lists the payroll for “The Late Capt. John Baptist Allens Company.” It contains the names of seventeen officers and enlisted men, giving a total of £128 paid out. Another lists the pay for twenty-five officers and enlisted men, for “Captain John D. P. Ten Eyck Company for the Months of August, September, and October, 1780,” totaling $650.22 and signed by Ten Eyck.

The muster rolls present here, sixteen in all, list personnel of the company – both officers and enlisted men – including their appointment date, duration of service, casualties, and remarks. On the verso of each is found a “Proof of Effectives,” being a roll call of personnel “Present, Absent, and Total,” with a signed oath that the totals are correct. One example is from Captain Dirich Hanson’s Company
in the “Battalion of Forces in the Service of the United States of America Commanded by James Livingston Esq.” Dated at “Fish Hill,” May 4, 1778, the muster roll lists three officers: Dirick Hansen, Captain; William Wallace, 1st Lt.; Duncan Campbell, 2nd Lt.; also 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 17 Privates, 3 Corporals, and 1 Fifer. The roll gives the appointment date, rank, term of enlistment, and remarks for each individual and is signed by James Livingston: “Jas. Livingston Colo.”

All told, a fascinating record of military service and a treasure trove of Revolutionary-era documents, providing significant information about a very unusual regiment during the war.

A detailed list of documents is available on request. $27,500.

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**British Merchants Lobby the Government for Help in Revolutionary War Debt Collection**

7. **[American Revolution]: MEMORIAL TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN OF MESSRS. GREENWOOD, HIGGINSON, CLARK, MILLIGAN & NUTT, DATED LONDON 19th NOVEMB. 1778**


A manuscript petition on behalf of a British mercantile firm, urging the dispatch of British troops to Georgia and South Carolina to collect debts incurred by southern plantation owners. In his written appeal dated Nov. 19, 1778, John Nutt, from the firm of Greenwood, Higginson, Clark, and Milligan, further petitions Lord Germain, Secretary of State for the colonies, to grant relief from the great burden of debt resulting from the trade blockade by permitting “to Ship for Great Britain only, any Produce of Georgia & South Carolina or other Effects, for the sole purpose of the payment of debts due to your Petitioners & others, and that were contracted in Great Britain before the passing of the Act of Parliament prohibiting the Trade with the Rebellious Colonies.” The petition also includes a plea for the forcible reinstatement by British forces of loyalist southern plantation owners, “many of whom, we have good Good ground to believe, would find out the means of conveying their property into the Province of Georgia, in order to make payment of the debts they owe here...,” who had been dispossessed of their estates by the nascent rebellious colonial government. After Burgoyne’s failure at Saratoga in 1777, and as Parliament became inundated with merchant claims of monies owed by American merchants in the South, Parliament would soon decide to turn its military focus to establish a foothold in the southern colonies. This petition presages the change in British military strategy which was in fact underway. By the end of the year the British Navy had seized Savannah for the first time, and the focus of the War shifted increasingly to the South after the summer of 1779, when the British gave up Philadelphia and adopted an increasingly southern strategy.
This manuscript petition, written in a secretarial hand and marked “Copy,” is identical in format to many similar printing “lobbying” petitions. In this case the petitioners saved money and more closely directed their lobbying with a manuscript version. $3250.

The Papers of the English Commissary General in North America, 1774-77

8. [American Revolution]: Chamier, Daniel: [ARCHIVE OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS RECORDING THE WORK AND ACCOUNTS OF DANIEL CHAMIER, COMMISSARY GENERAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORTH AMERICA DURING 1774 – 1777, DETAILING THE FUNDS EXPENDED FOR PROVISIONING THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THREE CRITICAL YEARS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. [London, New York, Baltimore, & Newport, R.I. 1778-1798]. One manuscript document on a long vellum roll made up of fourteen skins, totaling 516 x 11½ inches (i.e. 43 feet in length). Plus an additional twenty-one manuscript documents on folio and quarto sheets, as described below. Light wear, some occasional foxing or soil- ing. Overall, in very good condition. In two half morocco and cloth clamshell cases, one quarto and the other folio in size, gilt leather labels. See illustration on the cover of this catalogue.

A remarkable collection of manuscript documents, detailing the accounts of Daniel Chamier, the Commissary General of the British Army in North America during the Revolutionary War, and showing how the British forces in America were provisioned from 1774 to 1777. The axiom (variously attributed to Napoleon and to Frederick the Great) that “an army travels on its stomach” is a truism borne out by centuries of military history. The accounts of Daniel Chamier’s service as Commissary General for British forces from Nova Scotia to Florida during the Revolutionary War provide an invaluable guide for understanding how the British Army was provisioned in the early years of the war, and for understanding how and why General William Howe’s forces did, or did not, “travel.”

Daniel Chamier lived for several years in Maryland, holding public offices in the colony and apparently accumulating a sizeable personal fortune. Before the actual outbreak of fighting during the Revolution he offered his services to the British Army, and became Commissary General of the Army in North America. He served in that position from 1774 to 1777, and then as Auditor-General from 1777 until his death a year later.

The work of the Commissary General was of supreme importance in the functioning of the British Army in North America, and Chamier’s efforts often had direct impact on British decision-making at the highest levels. When and where to attack, when to retreat, where to camp – these decisions were often based on a consideration of supplies. Chamier’s accounts provide incredibly detailed informa-
tion on how the British Army was provisioned in the early years of the Revolution, and include expenses for forces under the command of generals Howe, Cornwallis, Clinton, Gage, and many more. The documents in this collection were created and assembled by Chamier’s heirs and family members after his death in an effort to gain reimbursement for the thousands of pounds sterling from his personal fortune that Chamier expended during his service.

Chamier’s commission records that he was Commissary General for all British forces employed in North America, though in fact forces in mainland Canada had their own Commissary General. Chamier’s responsibility was for the provisioning of British forces from Nova Scotia to Florida, and he held the position for three crucial, early years of the Revolution, from February 1774 to February 1777, during which time many important battles were fought, and the British were generally considered to have the upper hand in the conflict. Chamier was responsible for receiving provisions sent from Britain and then distributing them to British troops in America, and for securing provisions in America as he could. From March 1777 on, Chamier held the position of Auditor-General (or Comptroller of Accounts) to the British forces in America, and at the time of his death, on November 27, 1778, he was still recorded on staff records as Comptroller. Chamier was assisted in his duties as Commissary General by a number of deputies, with specific assistants in charge of provisions, fuel, cattle, forage, etc. His headquarters were in New York, though he sometimes accompanied the army in the field.

Of primary importance with regard to Chamier’s career, and to the present archive, is the issue of funding and the expenditure of funds. Chamier and his assistants were paid a small salary, but little more. Most often, Chamier was required to use his own considerable fortune to secure necessities such as flour, rice, beef, and other provisions, as well as for rents, postage, travel charges, books and stationery, and a variety of other expenses for the army throughout the American colonies. Records cited by historian Edward Curtis show that the value of the provisions Chamier received from abroad from 1775 through 1777 amounted to some £65,000. The manuscript records in this collection detailing his total disbursements, however, record that Chamier’s Commissary General office made payments in the amount of more than £300,000. The manuscript records in this collection record the names of hundreds of provisioners who were paid hundreds of thousands of pounds for their services to the British Army in America, as it grew from a relatively small force to an army that controlled large parts of the American colonies by the end of 1777.

In 1775 the British Army had some 8,000 soldiers stationed in North America, about one-sixth of their total force. By comparison, some 12,000 British soldiers were stationed in Ireland. Supply and transport services to America were described by one historian as being in only a “crude and embryonic” state. By 1781 the number of British soldiers in America and the West Indies had grown seven-fold, to 56,000. From soldiers’ pay to food, clothing, weapons, etc., the state of accounts of the British army was complicated, confusing, and ripe for corruption. Curtis notes that “a Parliamentary commission appointed in 1780 to investigate the finances of the army is said to have abandoned its task in despair.”
During the war Chamier’s accounts would have been scrutinized by the Controllers of Army Accounts in London. Edward Curtis writes that “more than one commissary general fell under suspicion of being engaged in doubtful transactions at the expense of the government,” and Chamier did not escape this suspicion. For example, Chamier often complained about the quality of provisions shipped over from the British Isles, and of their being damaged or spoiled in transport. But he was in turn criticized for leaving provisions on the docks, where they would be exposed to the elements and could spoil. At other times he was accused of selling spoiled goods, only to buy them back to serve to troops. In other instances Chamier’s complaints were found to be dated prior to his inspection of supplies, and he often failed to specify which provisioners were responsible for sending spoiled goods.

The bulk of the provisions for the British Army in America came from the British Isles – they did not live off the land as did their French counterparts during the Napoleonic wars. However, provisions were sometimes purchased in America, at high prices. Meat, flour, rice, and other provisions could sometimes be purchased or seized locally, and prize vessels would sometimes yield much needed goods. Adding to the many frustrations of Chamier’s position was the tendency of American merchants to raise their prices to exorbitant levels when offering goods to the British Army.

The twenty-two manuscript items in this collection document Daniel Chamier’s efforts to provision British forces in America from 1774 to 1777, and the efforts of his heirs to be compensated for the monies he personally spent. The two primary accountings of Chamier’s work are contained in the first two documents below; the twenty items that follow describe the efforts made by Chamier’s heirs after his death to clear up his accounts, and to be compensated for hundreds of thousands of pounds that they claimed were owed to Chamier by the British government for monies he paid himself as part of his duties during the Revolution. At his death in 1778, Chamier’s estate was held by the Chancery Court, and a final settlement was not made until 1794. Amounts paid out by him during the war for which there were no vouchers were charged against his estate, and his heirs were left with only £2000 out of an estate valued at approximately £1 million.

The documents in the collection are as follow:

1) In the Roll of Foreign Accounts of the XXXIIIth Year of King George the Third... Daniel Chamier...His Account Thereof Between 25th May 1774 and the 24th May 1777.... The centerpiece of the collection is a vellum scroll, referred to in the later documents as the “Quietus,” made up of fourteen joined skins and measuring forty-three feet in length. It constitutes a detailed accounting of Daniel Chamier’s expenditures as Commissary General for the period from May 25, 1774 to May 24, 1777. The expenditures record costs for provisions for forces under a number of British generals, including Howe, Clinton, Gage, Cornwallis, Haldimand, Eyre Massey, and Percy. The total payments recorded on this vellum scroll amount to more than £307,409, and record hundreds of specific payments to scores of assistants, deputys, and suppliers. A wide geographic area is covered, from Nova Scotia to Florida, and includes New York, Detroit, Fort Erie,
Crown Point, Boston, Charlestown, Albany, Ticonderoga, Flushing, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Savannah, St. Augustine, Rhode Island, and many others. The payments cover a wide variety of costs for many different types of provisions, including beef, pork, flour, rum, vinegar, rice, potatoes, turnips, corn, butter, and much more. There are numerous costs beyond foodstuffs, including costs for transport, slaughtering cattle, printing stationery and advertisements (including work done by New York Loyalist printers Hugh Gaine and James Rivington), postage, laborers, coopers, storage, the costs involved in building a brewery, etc.

The accounts are, overall, incredibly detailed and provide a wealth of information. For example, one of the hundreds of items listed is for a payment of nearly £820 to Loyalist Brigadier General Oliver De Lancey for “37,566 rations of provisions purchased on Long Island for the use of his Brigade between 25th December 1776 and 24th March 1777 & £1252.4.0 more to him for hay and corn delivered for the troops in the town of West Chester and for the use of the Commanding Chief Brigadier General Agnew and the Staff Officers of the Army in November 1776.” Another item records the costs of collecting, retrieving, and distributing cattle on Staten Island in 1776. One expense describes a cost of £1381.1.4 to “Andrew Barkley of his Majesty’s ship Scarborough in full for several orders drawn upon him by Major James Grant of the 40th Regiment of foot in favor of Masters of English merchant ships who had victualled part of the detachment under his command whilst on board for their protection in Savannah River in Georgia in March 1776, £84.3.4 more to the said Andrew Barkley for flour & rum said to be delivered to the transport ships Symmetry and Whitby for the use of the forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Grant.” Chamier’s relative, Daniel Chamier, Jr., who was the “Deputy Commissary at Fort Augustine,” was paid £322 for his disbursements for “labourers & for boats employed in unloading the ship Triumvirate’s cargo of provisions at St. Augustine Bar.” The breadth of Chamier’s duties are evidenced in such expenses as costs for provisioning troops in Cumberland in Nova Scotia, as well as the costs of provisioning Hessian troops. In all there are hundreds of specific transactions listed.

Other expenditures seem to be beyond the realm of Chamier’s office, and indicate why his administration of his office was often suspect with regard to financial malfeasance. For example, noted is an expense for £1033.10 paid to George William Tryon “for so much by him expended for provisions, the value of vessels taken by the enemy or lost and sundry other expenditures for his Majesty’s service.” Other accounts are quite vague, such as an expense of more than £82 for “several persons for pilotage between 25th September 1776 and 24th May 1777,” and a charge of £323 to “several persons for sundry petty expenses and disbursements” over the same period. The text of this lengthy vellum document is dated July 16, 1794. It is also signed at the end by Thomas Lowten, Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, who has dated his signature August 14, 1795. Lowten was a respected solicitor, who was contracted to verify the accuracy of the accounts.

This vellum document was prepared by Chamier’s heirs and descendants, led by John Chamier, in the 1790s in an attempt to be compensated for what
they asserted to be more than £300,000 of expenses paid personally by Daniel Chamier in the course of his duties as Commissary General. It is supported by another lengthy document detailing hundreds of payments:

2) *Acct. of Moneys Expended on the Public Service by Danl. Chamier Esq. Dec'd, Late Comy. Genl. Together with the Final Arrangement of These Acts. with Government.... Also the Pay Rec'd. from Treasury on the Acct. Pay Due to the Late D. Chamier...and Likewise the Bankers Acct....* [manuscript title]. This fifty-seven-page manuscript on folio sheets is another lengthy and detailed accounting of Chamier's expenses, in a different format than on the preceding vellum scroll. Thirty-eight pages contain the amounts paid out to various deputies, assistants, provisioners, etc., over the period 1774 to 1777, giving the names of those paid, the amounts, and the particulars of the transaction, whether they be for goods or for labor. Examples include £10.5.4 paid to J. Carew for “244 biscuits & 100 pieces pork purchased for the use of the Royal Artillery on board the Brig. Bristol Packet,” a payment of more than £50 to John Butler, Deputy Commissary at Halifax, “his disbursements for office, rent, storage cellars, rent & accounts,” nearly £100 to John Ireland for grinding wheat, and £1091 to Richard Cunningham, the cost of “42 head cattle, 3 calves & 4 hogs for the Army & Navy.” At the conclusion of this document is the copied declaration of John Chamier, dated 1798, accepting the paltry final settlement offered by the British government.

These two documents provide what certainly must be the most detailed and comprehensive record of the expenses paid for provisioning the British Army in America during the crucial years of 1774 to 1777.

3) [Manuscript Eulogy]. [2]pp. on a folded folio sheet. The anonymous author of this eulogy extols Daniel Chamier’s virtuous character, his loyalty to the British crown during his service, and his kindness toward captured American prisoners. The author of his eulogy is unidentified, but he calls Chamier his “most faithful affectionate friend, the most generous humane benefactor.” The eulogy may have been written by Daniel Chamier’s brother, Anthony Chamier (1725-80), a financier and friend of Samuel Johnson. The eulogy is dated February 11, 1779 and was sent to the printer of the *Morning Post*.

4) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Deputy Commissary John Morrison in Newport, Rhode Island, to Daniel Chamier]. Newport. Jan. 30, 1778. [2]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Morrison asks Chamier to receive General Howe’s approval of several warrants he has paid for personally. He then goes on to describe his efforts to provide bread for General Clinton’s army: “With the consent of Genl. Clinton I baked, for the Army, on the same footing the bakers at N. York did, that was to deliver a pound of bread, for every pound of flour; and had Mr. Fraser been the man I took him for, great advantages might have been made, without the Crown’s being in the least injured, and it is very immaterial to the public, whether a Commissary or a Baker receives the profit.”

in December 1776 and continuing to the following May, “during which time the
great number of troops in garrison there and at Brunswick being upwards of ten
thousand men, rendered it necessary to place very large quantities of provisions
in his care.” Chamier praises the work done by Rogers in his “quick dispatch of
business and exactness in his accounts,” but notes that bad weather has brought
on a “rheumatic complaint” that would require him to be relieved of his duties.

6) [Manuscript Power of Attorney Document, Signed by Achsah Chamier, the Widow
with paper seal. Chamier’s widow (elsewhere identified as “Esther” Chamier),
residing in Baltimore, here gives power of attorney to Daniel Chamier, Jr. and
Samuel Sterrett of London, allowing them to receive all “sums of money, debts,
goods, wares, accounts and other demands whatsoever, which are or shall be due,
payable and belonging to me.”

7) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Daniel Chamier to John Chamier, Secretary
Daniel Chamier apprises his relative, stationed in India, of the steps he has taken
with the Office for Auditing the Public Accounts in clearing up the accounts of
Daniel Chamier, formerly the Commissary General. He includes the text of a
letter Jonathan Wigglesworth in the Public Accounts Office.

8) State of the Money Attached by Government Belonging to Dl. Chamier [manuscript
This manuscript appears to have been prepared by Chamier family lawyer Edward
Smith, and considers several aspects of the settlement of the Chamier estate.
Among the scenarios posed are the different possible outcomes if Chamier had
died in England as opposed to America, if his widow had since died, and if
Chamier still had property in places other than America. The document also
includes an extract from Chamier’s will, dated 1774.

9) State of the Money Attached by Government Belonging to the Estate of Danl. Chamier
folio sheet. Though undated, these documents were likely prepared in London
circa 1793 by Edward Smith, council representing the Chamier estate and heirs.
As in document 8 above, it considers various scenarios relating to the Chamier
estate, and also contains a four-page manuscript addendum, detailing some of
the Chamier accounts.

10) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Daniel Chamier, Jr., Apparently to John Chamier,
on a folded folio sheet. Daniel Chamier, Jr. sends information to John Chamier,
nephew of the deceased Commissary General. He writes that he has been quite
busy with the case, and that “the examination of the vouchers though only a
cursory one took up several months, but it enabled me to form a judgement of
the sum that would be allowed on the final settlement; furnished me with the
Names of such persons whose vouchers had been lost, mislaid or had never been
taken....” He also discusses reports of King George III’s deteriorating health
and mental capacity, and the potential political implications.
11) An Exact Calculation of the Pay Due to Mr. Chamier on His Two Last Commissions [manuscript title]. London. January 1789. [2]pp. on a folio sheet. This document was apparently prepared by Daniel Chamier, Jr., likely as an enclosure to his letter to John Chamier of January 22 (see item 10, above). It calculates pay due to Daniel Chamier during his service as Commissary General and Auditor-General from April 1776 through his death in November 1778. Chamier was paid £2 per day through January 1777, and £3 per day after that, for a total salary owed him of £2610.

12) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Daniel Chamier, Jr., to John Chamier, Regarding Recent Events in Settling the Estate of Daniel Chamier, and a Request to be Paid for His Services]. London. May 25, 1790. [3]pp. on a folded folio sheet, addressed for mailing on the fourth page. Tears from folding, costing a few letters of text. Chamier in London writes to his relative, now serving as Secretary to the Military Department at Fort St. George on the coast of Coromandel. He asks if John Chamier will authorize his attorneys to provide a salary of one guinea per week to Daniel Chamier, Jr., for the work he has been undertaking on settling the estate of Daniel Chamier, noting that his request for compensation from the government has been rejected.

13) An Exact Account of Monies Impressed to Mr. Chamier, During His Commissariat, by Warrants from the Several Commanders in Chief [manuscript title]. [London. ca. 1790]. [3]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Prepared by Daniel Chamier, Jr., and likely an enclosure to one of his letters to John Chamier (items 10 or 12 above), this document tallies the accounts of monies in the warrants issued to Chamier by generals Haldimand, Howe, and Gage during the Revolution, totaling some £175,000. Tallies on the following two pages show “A List of Accounts delivered into the Auditor’s Office supported by Vouchers,” as well as a brief accounting of the “Personal Estate of the Deceased.”

14) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Jonathan Wigglesworth in the Office for Auditing the Public Accounts, to Edward Smith, Attorney for John Chamier]. [London]. March 26, 1791. [1]p. on a folded folio sheet, addressed for mailing on the fourth page. Wigglesworth writes: “In answer to your letter of the 11th of February, desiring to be informed as to the length of time it may probably take to examine the Accounts of Danl. Chamier Esquire, late Commissary General in North America, I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acquaint you, that there is no general State of the Account delivered, that it appears by the Army Accounts that Mr. Chamier stands In Super for £175,644.8.9’2, and that it cannot at present be ascertained what part of that sum is properly accounted for but by an accurate examination, which from the magnitude of the sum and nature of the Service, will take up a considerable length of time.”

them an updated statement of the charges on the account of Daniel Chamier in his service as Commissary General (see following item) and begs the Board to accept this further evidence. He further asks them to forgive the fact of certain unaccounted for expenses: “still there appear to be sums for which vouchers are wanting, but of which there are such strong corroborating evidence of payment that I should hope the particular difficulties these accounts labor under from the want of local knowledge on the part of the family, added to the known loss of vouchers in the conveyance, will induce your Board to consider the Family as worthy of your recommendation.”

16) *Statement of Surcharges in the Accounts of Mr. D. Chamier Comy. Genl. in America with Mr. Smith's Remarks on the Various Articles, Enclosed in His Letter Dated 30th Nov. 1792, to the Honble. Board for Auditing Public Accot.* [manuscript title]. London. Nov. 30, 1792. [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet. This is the supporting evidence referred to by Smith in the previous letter, giving further details on the amounts owed to the Chamier estate. Smith admits that most of the amounts listed in this detailed report have no supporting vouchers.

17) *Letter to Auditors Public Accts. on Settl. of D. Chamier's Acct. 30 Nov. 1792* [docket title]. [7]pp. on folded folio sheets. This appears to be Edward Smith's rough draft of the *Statement of Surcharges* sent to the Board for Auditing the Public Accounts (item 16 above), and seems to contain more information than in the final document.

18) *List of Surcharges in the Account of Daniel Chamier Esqr. Late Commissary General in North America from 25th May 1774 to 24 May 1777* [manuscript title]. [6]pp. on folded folio sheets, [preceded by:] [Letter in a Secretarial Hand, from Jonathan Wigglesworth in the Office for Auditing Public Accounts]. [1]p. [London]. June 14, 1793. Wigglesworth sends Chamier family lawyer Edward Smith this accounting of the surcharges on the account of Daniel Chamier, showing that there is a balance due from him of £17,608.13.11 in “New York currency.” This document gives details on scores of sums reimbursed to Chamier in his duties, with information on amounts, dates, and who delivered the services or goods.


20) [Manuscript Draft of a Letter in the Hand of Edward Smith, Written to Treasury Secretary Charles Long]. [London]. Aug. 16, 1793. [2]pp. on a folio sheet. This is Smith's retained draft of his reply to Long's letter of August 14 (item 19 above). Smith informs Long that he is not in London but in the country, due to issues of health, and asks Smith to meet with Jonathan Wigglesworth of the Office for Auditing Public Accounts to discuss the Chamier case. Smith discusses certain aspects of the case, including the particular circumstances that resulted in relatively slight record-keeping and paucity of vouchers, and begs the Treasury Board to have faith in the verity of the claims of the Chamier estate.
The logistical aspects of the British military effort during the Revolutionary War – how the British Army was provisioned and how those provisions were arranged, disbursed, and paid for – is an under-examined aspect of the history of the American Revolution. The Chamier papers are an incredible collection of manuscripts detailing the accounts of the Commissary General of the British Army in America during the Revolutionary War, offering an unparalleled opportunity to study and understand how the British Army was provisioned during the early, crucial years of the conflict.

Edward E. Curtis, *The Organization of the British Army in the American Revolution* (New Haven, 1926), especially pp.81-119. $75,000.

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In 1781, during the American Revolution, with Boston Harbor under British blockade, French Admiral Le Compte de Barras was beseeched by near-ruined New England
merchants to send naval relief from Newport to Boston. Admiral De Barras sent the Magicienne, a thirty-two-gun frigate, to assist. In Boston Harbor a naval battle ensued, the frigate was captured by the British, and the Magicienne was quickly re-commissioned into the Royal Navy as H.M.S. Magicienne. This manuscript, as the title states, is a prize list of all officers, seamen, and marines who would be eligible for remuneration for their services on April 21, 1782 (the names of the prize ships themselves, oddly, are not listed). Though we were unable to identify the naval action in which the Magicienne was involved, this item offers useful primary evidence of the ship’s activities, identifying all 282 men involved in this action under the command of Captain William Scott. Scott’s name is listed here, as well as those of his officers and crew, with their rank and position: boatswain, surgeon, ship carpenter, master of arms, marine, etc. The final leaf is signed by Captain William Scott, the purser Simon Mountford, and shipmaster John Walker, certifying the list of names.

Following this action, the Magicienne fought under the command of Thomas Graves, battling the Sibylle in January 1783; both ships were reduced to near wrecks before disengaging. Other adventures included capturing the French twelve-gun brig Cerf Volant off San Domingo in 1796; destroying the twenty-gun Reolaise in 1800; cruising the Caribbean in 1806 and joining John Duckworth’s squadron in the Battle of San Domingo. In 1810, during the Napoleonic Wars, H.M.S. Magicienne was run aground and scuttled by fire in the disastrous battle of Grand Port, fighting over possession of the harbor of Grand Port in present-day Mauritius.

An interesting British naval artifact from the American Revolution. $1250.

Naval Service in the War of 1812


Sir John Poo Beresford was an officer in the Royal Navy, serving as captain of the H.M.S. Poitiers during the War of 1812. His most memorable participation involved the recapture of the U.S.S. Wasp and a reversal of its capture of the H.M.S. Frolic, as well as blockading the American coast during the war. The first volume contains an account of Beresford’s life as published in The Naval Biography of Great Britain, by J. Ralfe, published in London in 1828. The other is an expanded treatment of the same biographical subject, composed by Sir John’s son, the Reverend John George Beresford (1821-99) of York. Beresford came from a family with a long naval tradition. He entered the navy in 1782 and served with distinction in the long period of warfare from 1790 to 1815, including service in the West Indies.

$750.
Three significant early manuscript documents relating to French Canadian trapper and Indian trader and interpreter Peter Bisailon and his trading activities in North America, including an official license from the Province of Pennsylvania. Bisailon (1662-1742) – whose name appears in the documents spelled variously Besallion, Bizaillon, and Beselion – came to Canada with his four brothers in the late 17th century. He was part of Henri Tonti’s expedition down the Mississippi that went in search of La Salle in 1686. Two or three years later he moved to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business with Jacques Le Tort as an employee of Dr. Daniel Coxe near present-day Spring City. Coxe ceased business in 1692, but Bisailon and his associates continued to trade in the wilds of Pennsylvania and the western provinces, maintaining ties with various Indian tribes and Canadian trappers. Jealousy and competition within the fur trade and between the colonies were fierce, and Bisailon frequently ran into trouble when his competitors’ patrons were in power. In 1712, Bisailon finally found some measure of security in the patronage and employ of James Logan, the secretary of the province, who was consolidating control over both political power and the Indian trade. This endeavor would eventually help precipitate the French and Indian War, as Pennsylvania challenged France for control over the trade in the Ohio country.
The first document chronologically is a letter written to Bisaillon by a young girl claiming to be his daughter. It is dated at New York, August 27, 1702 and is addressed “Beloved father.” Jahanna Beselion, who makes her mark by her name at the end of the letter, pleads with Bisaillon to acknowledge her in some way, as her mother has given her away. She writes, with spelling as it appears in the letter:

Beloved father, My only desier is, that my dier father would be pleast to re-member me, for I understand that you are my only father, my mother Jannaihe Scoute shee taks noe care of me for shee gave me away hwen I was a little child to Anna Couvenowen, whar I have bin these 12 yeare and a halfe and have bin well brought up and mantand that I can do in the house wat belongs to it. Now my only desier is that my beloved father would be pleas to remember his diere child, and sand me few word back again that should mak me glad and satisfigd in my mind that I had a father in life; my homley respect to my diere father for ever Petter Beselion.

The second document is a bond release between “John Treson of Philadelphia Skinner” and Bisaillon. The document, dated June 27, 1712 and signed with Treson's mark and in the presence of two witnesses, releases “Peter Besallon of Philadelphia Indian Trader” from any judgments, transactions, quarrels, controversies, trespasses, or any other damages and demands which might be brought by Treson or his heirs. Treson and Bisaillon clearly had some sort of partnership or business accord. Bisail-lon was licensed by the colony of Pennsylvania, although as a French national and Roman Catholic he was considered an alien. Through his position with Logan he maintained significant trading activities among the Conestoga Indians, the Dela-ware, and other tribes in the area.

The third piece is perhaps the most interesting of the three, being an official Pennsylvania colonial license issued to Bisaillon as an Indian Trader in the prov-ince. It reads:

By the Commissioners of Property. We doe hereby authorize and allow Peter Bizaillon Indian Trader to seat him self at Peshlang or any other Indian Town or Place on Sasquehannah within this Province & to erect such buildings as are necessary for his Trade, and to inclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall think fitt for the accommodation of his family and creatures not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres to be held during his Trade there or till further order shall be given herein by the Proprietor or his Commissioners provided always that the said Peter shall not act or proceed in any thing under colour hereof but by the free leave & approbation of the Indians amongst whom he dwells or resides. Given under our hands and seal of the Province at Philadelphia the 15th day of October AD 1714.

It is signed by Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, and bears the paper and wax seal of the colony.

A collection of fascinating early documents relating to the life of this important trapper and trader in early frontier Pennsylvania. $12,000.
After the Jesuits Were Gone

12. [Bolivia]: [Franciscan Missions]: [OFFICIAL, CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FRANCISCAN MISSION OF ITI AND THE GUARACAYA INDIANS IN SOUTHERN BOLIVIA]. La Plata, Bolivia. 1784-1789. 31pp. In Spanish. Stitched. Minor soiling and wear, old folds and creasing. Faint dampstain on final few leaves, causing minor loss to five or six leaves, primarily in the margin, affecting only a few words. Very good. In a half morocco box.

This is an official collection of documents relating to missions in the Viceroyalty of La Plata in present-day Bolivia, specifically the Reduccion of Iti. Written on certified paper dated 1780-81, with official certification stamps dated 1784-85 and 1790-91, the documents are in a neat secretarial hand. The Iti mission, founded by the Jesuits, is one of a group of missions which survived as such into the 19th century; those immediately to the north are now designated a World Heritage site.

After the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spanish America in 1767, most of their missions were taken over by Franciscans or secularized. The missions at Iti, Fayarenda, and Azero, all discussed in this manuscript, were among those which became Franciscan. All were in the same region of southern Bolivia, just north of the Argentine provinces of Salta and Jujuy, in what is today the Chuquisaca Department. Under Spanish rule this area had been administered by the Viceroyalty of La Plata, which controlled what are now the lowlands of Bolivia, while the highlands to the west were governed by the Viceroyalty of Peru. Iti sits along the ancient Incan road, now Route 9 in Bolivia and northern Argentina.

Included is a list of the accounts and explanations of expenses for the Reduccion of Iti, detailing items and their costs, as well as correspondence concerning their staffing and operations. The Guaricaya Indians, the tribal group of the immediate area, are also mentioned in the document. A significant record of an Indian mission in the foothills of the Andes, at a time for which little documentation exists.

MAGGS, BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA 3239, issued in 1924, (where this manuscript is misidentified as relating to the mission of “Sti” in Brazil). $4500.

The Civil War in the West


Ordnance log of Captain Robert C. Bradshaw, commander of the 25th regiment of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Captain Bradshaw mustered
into service June 20, 1861 at St. Joseph, Missouri, and mustered out at the begin-
ning of 1864 with the rank of colonel. Bradshaw saw action throughout Missouri
and western Tennessee. At the Battle of Spring Hill, in Tennessee, Bradshaw led
the charge to retake a ditch. The Adjutant General’s report about the charge states:
“In making this charge the whole regiment was exposed to a most galling fire and
opposed by five times their numbers. Here Colonel Bradshaw fell, pierced with
seven balls, but fortunately not killed.” Bradshaw’s ordnance log records the number
of bayonets, cartridges, screw drivers, and other items issued to the men, as well as
the number and types of rifles. The first entry is April 2, 1862 at Camp Prentiss,
suggesting that perhaps the first pages of the diary are lacking. The 25th Missouri
was later converted to an engineer regiment, and as such was detailed by Sherman
to destroy railroads and other facilities during the March to the Sea. $1500.

Prizes Seized By the British Navy in the Caribbean
During the Napoleonic Wars

14. [British Navy]: [MANUSCRIPT LEDGER OF SHIPS TAKEN AS
PRIZES BY THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE YEARS LEADING UP
to the War of 1812]. [Kingston, Jamaica. 1805-1810]. [13],[38]pp.,
bound dos-a-dos at either end of the ledger. Tall folio. Original reverse calf,
stamped in blind, raised bands. Hinges cracked, boards loosening but held by
cords. Very clean internally. Very good. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

One of the most contentious issues in the Atlantic maritime world in the early
19th century was that of the taking of ships as prizes of war. It was an especially
bitter issue between the United States and Great Britain, and was one of the direct
causes of the War of 1812. The present volume provides a wealth of information
on British naval captures in the Caribbean. It is a record of the vessels detained
by the British Navy’s “White Fleet,” under the command of Vice Admiral James
Richard Dacres and based at the Jamaica Station. Kept by agents of the Kingston
firms of William Griffiths & Company, and Griffiths and Brown, the volume gives
meticulous records on the ships captured, their status, and the goods that were
seized from them.

Capturing ships as naval prizes was a lucrative business for the British Navy
during the Napoleonic Wars. Vice Admiral Dacres, for example, greatly enriched
himself during the four years (1805-1809) that he commanded the Jamaica Station.
As the Admiral in command of the apprehending fleet he was entitled to one-eighth
of the total value of a captured ship and its goods. The rest of the proceeds would
be distributed among the captain or captains of the capturing ships, along with
the officers and crews.

William Griffiths, who has signed this ledger at least ten times, was the agent
in charge of absorbing the captured goods and distributing the value to Dacres and
his subordinates. The first thirteen pages of the volume contain a detailed “List
of Vessels Pending under Appeal & Vessels whose Sales cannot be closed.” Hundreds of ships are listed by name, and the name of their master and their number on the Admiralty list are also provided. Most of the ships appear to be American or Spanish in origin. The name of the capturing vessel or vessels is also given, as are the names of those ships’ masters. The “date sentence” and “proceeds paid into court” are also meticulously recorded, with the value of the ships and their cargo often exceeding £5000 or £10,000. Lastly, a status report is given for each ship, showing whether the vessel or cargo had been condemned, and whether or not that judgement was being appealed (most of the cases listed were under appeal). Many of the ships listed are obviously of American origin (including the “George Washington” and the “Indiana”), making this a vitally important record of escalating tensions between the two nations. A final page in this section gives a “Statement of Curacao [sic] captures distributable,” listing the names of several captured ships, as well as recording the proceeds and expenses incurred in Curacao. One line item records “93 Negroes sold at Curacao & hire of others” with an entry of more than £11,000. The other end of the ledger contains thirty-eight manuscript pages giving details of Admiral Dacres’ accounts with William Griffiths & Company. It amounts to a close recording of the cargo seized from the prize ships, and is also a record of provisions sold to the British Navy at Jamaica Station from 1805 to 1810. All manner of goods captured and sold are listed, providing an extensive accounting of goods seized and sold in the Caribbean during these years.

An important record of British prize-taking in the age of the Napoleonic Wars, and of the activities that would soon lead them into war with the United States.

$9500.

The Marquess of Rockingham’s Manuscript Account of Proceedings in the House of Lords


An exhaustive manuscript set of protests lodged by Members of the House of Lords over the period from 1641 to 1799, copied by the clerks in the Parliament Office and bound for Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquess of Rockingham, with his bookplate. Peers had the right to protest decisions reached by Parliament into the journal or formal record of the House’s proceedings, simply by signing their
names against the record of the decision. Members could also add a protest consisting of a reason or series of reasons for their dissent; the first such protest originated in 1641. Such protests were not published at the time and would not have been available in printed form. This set includes, among other things, protests lodged against the Stamp Act and the Declaratory Act during the period preceding the American Revolution.

Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquess of Rockingham (1730-82) had long been a supporter of American rights and played a major role in the independence of the United States. He was Prime Minister first in 1766, and oversaw the repeal of the Stamp Act. His second stint as Prime Minister came in 1782, when he led Parliament in recognizing the independence of the United States at the end of the American Revolution. Rockingham always urged moderation in his government’s treatment of the colonies, but nevertheless condemned the Boston Tea Party and other outrages, and in this respect did not differ from the rest of the British establishment during the time. Close connections with prominent British merchants influenced his support of the colonies, which were highly profitable for British trade, when not engaged in open rebellion. He was also the political mentor of Charles James Fox, the leading voice of American sympathy in British debates, and Edmund Burke was his personal secretary and political mouthpiece.

Protest against the repeal of the Stamp Act takes up fourteen pages, covering the dissent over the second and third readings of the bill, on March 11 and 17, 1766. Among the reasons given for protesting the repeal in the second reading, the journal states that a bill could have been made to amend the Stamp Act, without repealing it, which the Lords would have considered “with a warm desire of relieving our countrymen in America, from any grievance or hardship; but with proper care to enforce their submission and obedience to the law so amended and to the whole Legislative Authority of Great Britain, without any reserve or distinction whatsoever.” Likewise listed as reasons are the irrefutable authority of the power of taxation and the need for Americans to be taxed like all other British subjects, and the obvious ability of the Americans to bear their portion of the tax burden. Another point indicated is that if Americans are given the free trade they desire, the colonies will no longer be of any benefit to Britain, and would in fact be “in the highest degree prejudicial to the commerce and welfare of their Mother Country.”

The dissent on the third reading opens with the statement:
We think, that the Declaratory Bill we pass’d last week, cannot possibly obviate the growing mischiefs in America where it may seem calculated only to deceive people of Great Britain, by holding forth a delusive and nugatory affirmance of the legislative right of this Kingdom, whilst enacting part of it, does no more than abrogate the resolutions of the House of Representatives in the North American Colonies, which have not in themselves the least colour of authority; and declares that which is apparently and certainly criminal only, null and void.

The dissent closes with the statement:

...repeal of this law, under the present circumstances, will we fear not only surrender the honour and essential interests of the Kingdom now and forever both at home and abroad...[but] we in effect annihilate this branch of the legislature and vote ourselves useless; or if by passing this bill, we mean to justify those who in America, and even in Great Britain, have treated a series of British Acts of Parliament, as so many acts of Tyranny and Oppression, which it is scarcely criminal to resist...we shall then give our approbation to an open breach of the first article of that great palladium of our liberties, the Bill of Rights....

The second volume contains numerous dissents related to the conflict with the American colonies, including an eloquent protest directed to the King regarding the imprudence and potential disgrace of hiring foreign mercenaries to fight the colonists. Additionally, protests against ceasing trade with the colonies and the impressment of American seamen. Altogether, a trove of British Parliamentary opinions, with important commentary on the American Revolution, with excellent and significant provenance.

$37,500.

Original Draft of a Texas Novel


Original draft of the novel, written when Clint Brown was an undergraduate at the University of Texas. Brown’s conceit is that he has uncovered a manuscript written by Robert Blalock, a firsthand account by a young man who joins the Texas Revolution under the protection of an experienced backwoodsman, Ramrod Jones. It was published in 1905 by the Saalfield Publishing Co. in New York. This draft differs from the published version in various ways, and includes corrections by the author as well as the main draft. Clinton Giddings Brown went on to become District Attorney of San Antonio (1911-13) and then mayor of San Antonio (1913-16). He continued to practice law until he retired, and published a book about his law cases entitled You May Take the Witness (1955). OCLC lists only fifteen copies of the printed version of the present work.

OCLC 2619662 (ref). SMITH B1066. $4000.
Archive of a Mississippi and Alabama Slaveholding Family

17. Brown, William and Crawford L.: [ARCHIVE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS AND PAPERS BELONGING TO THE BROWN FAMILY OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI, INCLUDING NUMEROUS RECEIPTS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SLAVES]. [Various locations in Mississippi and Alabama. 1830-1860]. 104 documents (twenty-six printed and completed in manuscript, seventy-eight entirely in manuscript). Various sizes, ranging from small receipts to folio and quarto letters. Some light wear and soiling, many documents folded. Lightly age-toned. Overall in very good to near fine condition.

A fascinating archive of the Brown family, containing over 100 documents related to their Mississippi and Alabama plantations dated between 1830 and 1860, at least a quarter of which contain slave information. The documents in this archive are mostly related to Brown family members William and Crawford L. Brown, who held large holdings of land and slaves in the Old Southwest in the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s. About a quarter of the documents are printed forms completed in manuscript – notable as early imprints for Mississippi and Alabama.

Many of these documents include information about slaves, the earliest being a receipt issued to Crawford Brown of Henry County, Alabama in 1830 for $550 paid for “a negro girl named Lisa, aged fourteen...and child named Eldridge aged five weeks.” Many other receipts are included which were issued to Brown family members for the purchase of slaves, most of them detailing names and ages. Also included are two medical invoices for fees paid to doctors who tended to slaves in 1837 and 1860. One court document appraises the “annual value or hire of the slaves belonging to the Estate of C.L. Brown, Dec'd. for the year 1857” and includes a list of the names and hire values of six slaves.
Several land deeds are also part of the archive, including a Martin Van Buren land deed on vellum (signed by proxy) and dated February 10, 1840, to William Brown of Hinds County, Mississippi, for land in Mount Salus (modern-day Clinton), Mississippi. There are numerous other documents which are related to the everyday business of running plantations, such as receipts for tool repairs, clothing, and dry goods; bills of lading for cotton bales; tax receipts listing the numbers of slaves; several business letters; and various legal agreements and other court documents.

Seeking fortunes through cotton production, members of the Brown family took advantage of the vast amounts of land that opened up in the territories of the Old Southwest during the early 19th century. William, the wealthiest of the Brown brothers, settled in Mississippi, while Crawford settled in Alabama, serving as the postmaster of Columbia. Both William and Crawford died in the late 1840s, and there are documents here relating to the settlement of their estates. The Browns, along with many other families of wealth, built huge cotton plantations with slave labor that they brought from the older southeastern slave states, such as Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Historians agree that this migration disrupted the lives of over one million slaves, now commonly known as the Second Middle Passage. This family archive offers a fascinating microcosm of this movement. $4750.

**Interesting Collection Relating to a Philadelphia Tradesman and His Family**

18. **Browne, John:** [COLLECTION OF FOUR MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES BELONGING TO TRADESMAN JOHN BROWNE, COMPRISED OF TWO LEDGERS AND TWO RECEIPT BOOKS]. [Philadelphia. 1766-1825]. Four volumes, approximately [400] total manuscript leaves. Folio ledgers, 13 x 8 inches, oblong 12mo. receipt books, 4 x 6½ inches. First ledger in calf, tooled in blind: front board detached, rear hinge broken; boards and spine scuffed and stained; scattered foxing, but contents generally very good. Second ledger in three-quarter calf and marbled boards: spine disintegrating, boards scuffed and worn; some scattered foxing and transfer between leaves; about very good. In a cloth clamshell box, leather label.

An interesting collection of manuscript volumes belonging to John Browne, a boat builder and tradesman in Philadelphia. Approximately half of the material is related to Browne’s business accounts, including receipts and lists of transactions. The other half, circa 1820, contains writing by Browne’s wife, Molly, and possibly his children. This half of the manuscript material is of a more personal, scrapbook-esque nature, comprised of poems and pasted clippings.
The first ledger holds accounts from 1776. The first twelve pages are tabbed and divided into an alphabetical index containing dozens of names. Following that are the individual accounts, comprising 121 numbered leaves, which are followed by the total summary for the ledger (7pp.), and lastly, several blank pages. The accounts detail money lent by Browne, which is then repaid in labor. The accounts are set up on facing pages, one side detailing the debt and the other the credit for said debt. Thus, on July 6, 1776, William Flud received “To Cash” £1.4.6, and the corresponding entry across the page reads “By 3½ days work @ 7/0” to total £1.4.6. The debts are undersigned by the debtor and provide a fascinating glimpse into this system of loans and labor.

The second of the two ledgers is more of a journal and scrapbook than an account book. Though the first five pages do contain some accounting information, they also contain a list of important familial and personal dates, a list of flowers growing in the garden, as well as two documents which have been pasted in. The first of these is a subpoena to Browne from the Court on the island of Tortola, dated January 13, 1798 and embossed with an official seal. The subpoena calls Browne to testify “in our behalf the truth of your Knowledge in a certain business of the Capture made by John Hodge Commander of [a] Private Commissioned Schooner.” The majority of the middle of the volume is blank, though ruled for accounts. The latter half of the volume is written from the other side, making the rear board, in fact, the front board. This section of the ledger is, presumably, written by Browne’s wife, Molly, circa 1820. It is primarily composed of verse and various pieces of prose, most of which have been copied from other sources. There are other manuscript pages pasted into this section which contain similar writings.

The first of the receipt books has a few scattered entries dated 1776, 1779, 1792, and 1801, but the bulk of the book is devoted to 1788. The entries for 1788 deal almost exclusively with receipts for rent, though the other earlier and later entries are for items such as timber, and in one instance, a horse. The first few leaves have been pasted over with clippings from early newspapers. These are mostly verse, though there are some advertisements and brief news items.

The second receipt book has been pasted over quite thoroughly, circa 1820, with many different and interesting woodcut illustrations. The contents of this volume provide an interesting snapshot of the printing arts at that time. Illustrations have been clipped from newspapers and periodicals, books and almanacs, packaging labels and revenue stamps, encompassing everything from advertisements for new products and services to zodiac calendars. One illustration shows a sperm whale, which is labeled “Candles and Spermoil”; another shows an early printing press under the banner, “The tyrant’s foe, the people’s friend.” There are also several original children’s drawings, as well as scraps of wallpaper and flocking. A truly fascinating little book. $4750.
Historical Fiction About the Somers Mutiny


This is an original typescript of a work of historical fiction based on the 1842 alleged mutiny on board the American Navy ship, U.S.S. Somers, the only mutiny aboard a U.S. naval vessel which led to executions. This work was written by Fred J. Buenzle, who served as a yeoman in the U.S. Navy in the closing decade of the 1890s, and though fictionalized is grounded in historical research and his own experiences of naval life. All the main characters in the historical events of the Somers affair appear as characters in Buenzle’s telling. Coincidentally, the mutiny on board the Somers is cited as an inspiration for Herman Melville’s novel, Billy Budd. Melville’s first cousin, Lieut. Guert Gansevoort, served on the Somers and participated in the court-martial that led to the execution of three sailors accused of mutinying with the intention of using the ship for piracy. One of the sailors hanged was Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of Secretary of War John C. Spencer.

Fred J. Buenzle (1872-1946), the author of this manuscript, enlisted in the United States Navy in May 1889 at the age of seventeen. Early in his career he saw service in the Caribbean and Asia. In 1893, while in Shanghai, he quit the Navy and taught Chinese sailors for a bit, but he reenlisted in 1896. As a yeoman his main service was as a stenographer and typist for officers, and after the sinking of the Maine during the Spanish-American War, Buenzle served as stenographer for the court of inquiry led by Admiral William Sampson in Havana. His service for Admiral Sampson continued throughout the war. Later he established and ran the yeoman school at Newport, and in 1901 he founded and edited The Bluejacket, a periodical that promoted high standards for enlisted men and sought to defend their rights. Buenzle is perhaps best known for his book, Bluejacket, published in 1939 and described in the introduction to the Naval Institute Press reprint as “the most comprehensive and graphic memoir of the enlisted man’s life during the decade of the 1890s, when the Navy completed its transformation from wood, sail, and auxiliary steam power to steel, electricity, and the essential features of the modern warship.” His longstanding interest in the welfare and treatment of common sailors in the U.S. Navy is well indicated by his choice of topic for this work, and shines through in his text. $750.
Sonoma County Mortgages

20. [California]: [PRINTED LEDGER, COMPLETED IN MANU-
SCRIPT, CONTAINING MORTGAGES FOR SONOMA COUN-
Leather ledger with suede inlays, spine gilt. Light wear to binding. Internally
clean. Very good plus.

This massive ledger records all mortgage agreements between individuals and some
banks for parcels of land in Sonoma County for a six-month period in 1894-95. It
offers a fascinating and significant description of the heart of the California wine
country and its denizens. The locations of the plots are described in great detail,
along with the grantors and grantees, the amounts paid, interest, and other terms.
All amounts are specified as being paid in gold coin. Two county officials have
affixed their names to the records; the volume begins with Gil P. Hall signing as
County Recorder, but he is replaced by A.J. Atchinson in January 1895. A highly
detailed source for information on land dealings in Sonoma County at the turn of
the century. $2250.

An Autobiographical Novel of Bear Hunting in Early California

21. [California Fiction]: Lindsay, Douglas D.: REMINISCENCES OF
AULD LANG SYNE [manuscript title, including a chapter of adapted
California Fiction entitled “Westward Ho”]. “Camp Nusseerabad, India.”
1859-1860. [121]pp. of manuscript text, about 15,500 total words. Original
three-quarter calf and marbled boards. Boards edgeworn and lightly rubbed.
Internally quite clean, neat, and legible. Very good.

An interesting unpublished manuscript, this is a novel in the form of an autobiography,
purportedly written by an American-born soldier in the British Army stationed in
India in the late 1850s and early 1860s. The author describes his youth and early
adulthood, culminating with an account of his adventures hunting grizzlies in Gold
Rush-era California. The chapter on Grizzly hunting in California, called “West-
ward Ho,” is copied (with a few small adaptations) from an article that appeared in
the November 1857 issue of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, called “The Grizzly
Bear of California.” The remainder of the text develops several themes over the
course of the work, including the author’s strained relationship with his wealthy
father, his youthful disillusionment with a career as a lawyer, his friendship with a
charming rogue named “Twadle,” and his unsuccessful pursuit of love. The work
also gently lampoons the character of the idle rich. It is unknown whether these
other portions of the manuscript are also adapted from other published works, or
whether they are the product of the author’s own imagination. Either way, this
manuscript is a very interesting example of mid-19th-century imaginative fiction
and literary adaptation, and worthy of further study.
According to prefatory material, this text was written in 1859–60 by Douglas D. Lindsay, who identifies himself as a member of Company 7 of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, stationed in East India at “Camp Nusseerabad.” On a preliminary page he writes:

These “Reminiscences of Auld Lang Syne” were written and presented by the author to his friend and gossip, Thomas Smith of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment and who, in times to come, as he glances over these pages, will recall to mind the writer and “wish him well, wherever fate may have led him”; and he, in turn, will often think of his quondam friend, while far at sea or in the deep piney woods of his native land.

In several instances in the text Lindsay disrupts the narrative to offer asides to Smith, providing a sort of post-modern authorial commentary on the proceedings. In a letter at the end of the text, dated July 23, 1860, Lindsay promises Smith that he will write a second volume “in which I propose giving you a few more passages from my experience in America – North – West and South, intermixt with some jottings about the sea, slavers, smugglers, etc. etc.” It is not known whether “Lindsay” ever wrote this second volume.

In the prefatory chapter Lindsay gives a sketch of his early life, claiming to have been born “of a very ancient family who are said to be descended in right line from the Prodigal Son.” He writes that he did not have a good relationship with his father, and most of the assistance in his life was given to him by his deceased mother’s brother. Lindsay says he eventually went to “the law school of old Y...” (later revealed to be Yale), from which he graduated with a lofty idea of the law and jurisprudence. These beliefs were quickly deflated when he moved to the unnamed state’s capitol city and set to work as a lawyer. Finding himself quickly in debt and unhappy, he quit the law and moved back home. The next chapter in the book is entitled “A Screw Loose” and begins with Lindsay arguing with his father and being kicked out of the house. He departs, leaving behind him most of his expensive wardrobe, and ventures out in search of a friend named Twadle:

A young literary gentleman who was continually occupying the handsomest apartments he could find which he invariably vacated after a month of luxury. He was of a sanguine temperament and I will do him the justice to say that
he always intended at the time of taking his rooms to pay for them. But so many extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances intervened between the day of his induction and pay-day, that when that period arrived he regularly found himself in a state of unprecedented pecuniary depletion.

Twaddle was living in New York at the time, and he and Lindsay decide to have a meal at Delmonico’s. Of course, they do not have enough money to pay the bill, but Lindsay is rescued by his ever-helpful uncle, who just happened to be dining there that evening. His uncle then takes Lindsay to his home, welcomes him as a part of the family, and gives him a job in his engineering firm. In the next chapter, titled “Love Struck by Lightening,” Lindsay describes his landlady’s attempts to introduce him to eligible young women, and his courtship with Sophia Walter, daughter of a former governor. The romance fails when Lindsay discovers that his love has false teeth, which horrifies him.

The penultimate chapter (comprising forty-one pages of the manuscript), entitled “Westward Ho,” is set in California during the Gold Rush era, and is largely copied or adapted from a Harper’s article of November 1857 called “The Grizzly Bear of California.” Large portions of the manuscript are copied verbatim from the published article, while in other places Lindsay makes adaptations or particularizes the story to himself. For example, he mentions a “Hindoo Bear” in one passage, and changes the name of the Grizzly hunter from “Colin Preston” in the published article to “Nathan Walker” in his manuscript. He also intersperses original passages which add to the story, among the copied text.

The section begins with Lindsay and a friend leaving Manhattan aboard a steamer bound for Chagres, and then crossing the Isthmus of Panama. Lindsay then goes up the coast to Acapulco, where he “secured passage in a crazy old polacca rigged schooner which was bound direct to San Francisco.” The schooner is wrecked off the California coast, with Lindsay as the only survivor. Next comes a long discussion of the California Grizzly, and the “coastal range” in which it dwells, followed by a recounting of Lindsay’s providential escape from the shipwreck. He is rescued by a bear hunter called “Nathan Walker” (“Colin Preston” in the original Harper’s story), a native of Arkansas, who is described at great length. The rest of the chapter is filled with tales of Walker’s bear-hunting exploits, discussions of the nature of the Grizzly, and the recollection of bear hunts in which the author participated with Walker, often at great risk to his own life.

In the final chapter (comprising twelve pages and called “The Man in the Drab Coat”) Lindsay tells a story of meeting an old Yale classmate of his in the Russian River gold diggings. His friend, Robert, had been quite successful in the mines, saving some $5000, but was gravely ill and soon died. Lindsay promises him that he will collect all his money and deliver it to Robert’s mother in the East. On his way home, Lindsay stops in New Orleans and loses all of his own money in the gambling halls, and leaves the city saddled with debt. Back in Troy, New York he considers drawing on his friend Robert’s money, using it as a gambling stake to win back the money he lost in New Orleans. Late one night, cold and seemingly
hallucinating, he is visited by a devilish figure, “the man in the drab coat,” who so frightens Lindsay that he resolves to give all Robert’s money to his family, as he had promised.

An interesting work of adaptive and imaginative fiction, meritng further research. $4000.

Important Documents for Early California


An interesting collection of documents on colonial Spanish California, transcribed from originals held in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Spain. The bulk of the documents are dated around the end of the 16th century, and relate to Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino (1548-1624). The two lengthier pieces are “Diarios” of Spanish missionaries in California, Fray Junipero Serra and Fray Juan Crespi. It is likely that few if any of these documents were ever published in printed form, making a manuscript version the only available format. Each transcript is signed at the end with a statement about when and where it was copied.

1) Capitulos de Carta a S.M. del Virey de Nueva Espana de 26 Noviembre de 1597 en Que Have Relacion del Discurso y Estado Tocante Al Descubrimiento de las Californias y De Algunas Particularidades Que de Nuevo Se Han Entendido [caption title]. 1597. 10pp., approximately 1700 words.

2) [Vizcaino, Sebastian]: Capitulo de Una Carta a S.M. del Virey de Nueva Espana Conde de Monte Rey, Fecha en Mejico a 23 de Julio de 1597, Dando Cuenta de la Razon por Que No Se Uso de la Cedula Para Quitar los Titulos y Despadios Que Se Dieron a Sebastian Vizcaino Sobre el Descubrimiento de las Californias [caption title]. 1597. 2pp., approximately 200 words.

3) [Vizcaino, Sebastian]: Carta a S.M. de Sebastian Vizcayno, Fecha en Acapulco a 5 de Mayo de 1602 Manifestando Que Sale Con las Naos Al Descubrimiento y Demarcacion de la Costa Desde el Cabo de San Lucas a el de Mendocino [caption title]. 1602. 2pp., approximately 200 words.

4) [Vizcaino, Sebastian]: Carta a S.M. de Sebastian Vizcaino Fechada en Megico a 23 de Mayo de 1603, Participando Su Regreso del Descubrimiento y Demarcacion de las Costas de las Californias Hasta Los 42 Grados de Latitud Norte [caption title]. 1603. 4pp., approximately 1,000 words.

5) [Aguirre, Andres]: Carta de Fray Andres Aguirre al Ylmo. Sr. Arzobispo de Megico Participandole la Conveniencia de Reconocer y Descubrier la Costa N.O. de la Nueva Espana y Dando Noticias de Unas Islas Ricas y de Gente Civilizada a Donde Aporto Una Nave Portuguesa y Se Hallan de Los 35 a 40 Grados de Latitud Norte [caption
A useful group of transcriptions, including much material still not available in published form, of key California documents from the Archives of the Indies.

$3750.

Spies and Claims in Paris After the French and Indian War

23. [Canada]: [COLLECTION OF TWENTY LETTERS, OR DRAFTS OF LETTERS, REFERRING TO FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN, CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT
OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES REGARDING CANADA, FROM THE PAPERS OF THE EARL OF ROCHFORD, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS. [Various places. 1766-1768]. Twenty manuscript items of various size and pagination, as described below, written variously in English and French. Overall bright, clean, and legible. Very good.

A diverse archive concerning issues that remained between Great Britain and France regarding Canada after the close of the French and Indian War. Though the 1763 Treaty of Paris officially ended the war, a large number of flash-point issues remained. These circumstances occasioned a sort of cold war between France and Great Britain for the remainder of the decade, as each worked to undermine the designs of the other, all the while carrying out necessary negotiations. This environment of intrigue and subtle conflict is born out in the present archive. Most of the papers here seem to be associated with the British ambassador in Paris, the Earl of Rochford, and his negotiations with the French Foreign Office over various points that needed to be resolved. The other communications, from Lord Shelburne, the Secretary of State for the Southern Department, and notes on various spying activities, would also be consistent with the Ambassador’s papers, and it is likely that this is where this group of material originated. Many of the letters are addressed to Rochford. Whether the material came from Rochford’s papers or was passed to Shelburne is unclear. The items are listed below, categorized by the language in which they are written.

Documents in English:

that there is a British spy attached to Nadault de Belaire, a French officer lately returned from Canada, and that Nadault is apparently preparing for some sort of naval action. The author writes that he has paid the spy for his information and that the spy is taking special care not to raise suspicion.

2) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from a Mr. Guinard to the Earl of Rochford Regarding the “Canada Reconnaissances”]. London. Dec. 25, 1767. [3]pp. This letter concerns the repayment of French debts to Canadian residents who had recently become British citizens via the Treaty of Paris. The author is responding to a French edict converting the outstanding debts into future contracts.


Documents in French:

5) [Autograph Letter, Signed, from M. Durand to an Unnamed Party]. London. Sept. 24, 1766. [2]pp. on folded quarto sheet with secretarial docket on conjugate blank. Evidently from a French representative at the British court, promising to show a memorandum from the British ambassador to the French court, regarding British claims and “Papier du Canada,” apparently referring to bearer bonds, stocks, and other forms of paper currencies and properties that had been affected by the war and subsequent peace arrangements. M. Durand reiterates reasons why the demands are contrary to the articles of the Convention.

6) [Letter in a Secretarial Hand to the Comte de Rochford, Signed by the Duc de Choiseul]. Versailles. Oct. 9, 1766. [2]pp. on folded sheet with secretarial docket on conjugate blank. Acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Earl of Rochford containing a memorandum with the protest of “les Vialars” at their exclusion from the settlements signed at London the previous Nov. 18. The Duc de Choiseul refers the matter to the Duc de Praslin. The docket title, in another hand, dates the letter Oct. 15, 1766.

7) [Copy in a Secretarial Hand of a Letter Sent by the Earl of Shelburne to the Comte de Guerchy]. Whitehall. Oct. 31, 1766. [4]pp. Shelburne points out the arbitrary nature of the terms of the Convention, which he describes as favorable to the French, and applied “not only in general [with] rigidity against the English proprietors, but to the prejudice of many of them,” and he also complains about the French Commissioner, M. Lescallier, whom he says makes rulings “without any reasons, or offers only frivolous [ones].” Shelburne insists upon two specific issues: first, he demands that all legitimate claims submitted by or before the deadline of Oct. 1 must be paid; and second, he concedes that all claims submitted after that date, even if the proprietors were not properly informed of the deadline, must be rejected.
8) [Copy in a Secretarial Hand of an Agreement Reached Between the Earl of Shelburne and the Comte de Guerchy]. London. Nov. 18, 1766. [3]pp. on folded sheet ([4] leaves). A document stating the agreement reached between Shelburne, the British Secretary of State, and the Comte de Guerchy, the French ambassador, enumerating lists of specific persons and the recompenses they are entitled to receive.

9) [Letter in a Secretarial Hand to the Comte de Rochford, Signed by the Duc de Choiseul]. Versailles. Jan. 18, 1767. [2]pp. on folded sheet ([4] leaves). The Duc de Choiseul informs the Earl of Rochford that he has pursued the matter of the claim made by the nuns at the General Hospital in Quebec, referring it to the attention of the Duc de Praslin and the Comte de Guerchy, who will ensure that the payment is made.

10) [Autograph Letter from the Duc de Praslin to the Comte de Rochford Regarding the Claims of Mr. Vialars and His Son]. Versailles. Oct. 9, 1767. [4]pp. on folded sheet ([4] leaves). The Duc de Praslin acknowledges receipt of the Earl of Rochford’s letter and the attachment concerning the claims of Mr. Vialars and his son, protesting that he thought this matter long since settled. The Duc states that the variations in the amounts claimed by Vialars and his son raised the “suspicions” of the Comte de Guerchy. At a meeting with Lord Shelburne and the Comte de Guerchy on Sept. [?] 18, 1766, the Duc asserts that father and son were accused of fraud, the son made a “most indecent” scene, and Lord Shelburne had him removed. The Duc de Choiseul further asserts that Shelburne and Guerchy agreed at that time that no further consideration should be given to the Vialars’ claims. Enumerating further details, the Duc declares that the pair are “guilty” and should consider themselves fortunate not to have been given over to “the full force of the law.”

11) [Manuscript Letter to the Duc de Praslin Regarding the Claims of Robert Foley and Co.]. Fontainebleau. Oct. 10, 1767. [1]p. with docket title on verso. A letter from an unknown correspondent on behalf of Robert Foley & Co., whose claims had been rejected by the British for a lack of supporting documentation. The author hopes that the Duc will give consideration to “the justice” of their request and authorize payment from the French authorities for their Canadian holdings.


13) [Manuscript Letter to the Duc de Praslin from an Unnamed Party on Behalf of Daniel Vialars]. Paris. Nov. 11, 1767. [2]pp. on folded sheet ([4] leaves) with docket title on fourth leaf. A renewal of the pleas on behalf of London businessman Daniel Vialars, currently in Paris, concerning his Canadian papers. The author declares that all the required documentation is now at hand, that the plaintiff has the support of the British court, and that the late Comte de Guerchy also promised his support at their last meeting.

15) [Letter in a Secretarial Hand to the Earl of Rochford from the Duc de Praslin, Signed by the Duc, Concerning the Affairs of Messrs. Vialars and Rybot of London]. Versailles. Dec. 29, 1767. [5]pp. on two folded sheets bound with blue ribbon, with docket title on seventh leaf. The Duc de Praslin rejects the further appeals on behalf of M. Vialars, but is willing to approach his king about the related claims (Vialars appears to have been acting for others besides himself) if he can obtain assurances from the British court that this will be the end of the affair. As for M. Rybot, the Duc regrets that he has been swindled by one Joncaire Chabert, who had no authority to sign for the French government, and although it is regrettable for M. Rybot, the French authorities cannot reimburse a fraudulent claim.

16) [Autograph Letter from the Earl of Rochford to the Duc de Praslin Regarding Discussion of Remaining “Affaires de Papier”). Paris. May 8, 1768. [1]p. on folded sheet with docket title and memorandum on fourth leaf. The British ambassador cancels his meeting with the Duc de Praslin because of illness, and proposes to send in his stead his secretary, Mr. Porter.

17) [Autograph Letter from the Duc de Praslin to the Earl of Rochford]. Paris. May 8, 1768. [2]pp. on folded sheet with docket title on fourth leaf. The Duc de Praslin is sorry to hear of the illness of the British ambassador and is ready to receive M. Porter whenever he should call; however, the Duc believes that the few remaining problems are best handled by the Maitre des Requêtes, M. de Vilevault, who has been authorized by the King in this capacity.

18) [Autograph Letter from the Earl of Rochford to the Duc de Praslin]. Paris. May 21, 1768. [3]pp. with docket title on fourth leaf. The Earl reports the results of the meeting between his secretary, Mr. Porter, and the Maitre des Requêtes, M. de Vilevault, specifying the amounts decided upon in the case of Mr. Vialars and those persons he represented. The Earl regrets that his illness still keeps him confined, but is eager to report the Duc’s response to the remaining affairs of Canadian papers to the British court.

19) [Manuscript Letter to the Duc de Praslin from an Unnamed Person on Behalf of Henry Lyon]. [Paris? 1767]. [1]p., [1] blank leaf, [1]p., [1] leaf with docket title. On the first page, written in French, is a plea on behalf of the Canadian claims of one Henry Lyon, by an unnamed author. On the third page, in a different hand, is a notation in English, apparently reminding the author (“Your Lordship”) that he should mention that Lord Shelburne will concur with the Duc de Praslin’s decision, fearing that otherwise the latter will make the excuse that there is not enough time to consult with the British about this settlement.

20) [Manuscript Memorandum Reporting an Important Meeting]. [N.p. n.d.]. 1p. A mysterious missive, apparently from a spy, reporting that there is to be an important meeting, the purpose of which he (or she) has not yet determined, but
which he will do his utmost to discover. The author also mentions the departure of “six engineers” for Canada, and reports further that the concierge states that “his master had a conference with the ambassador of France” that lasted an hour and a half, and that his master has been in bad humor ever since. The final paragraph appears to make arrangements for a clandestine meeting. The French is somewhat awkward, and suggests either a person of little education or a non-native speaker.

In all, a vivid picture of Anglo-French negotiations and intrigue following the French and Indian War.

$9500.

Extraordinary Diaries of the Great Publisher and American Economist, Mathew Carey


Two diaries kept by Philadelphia publisher, bookseller, and economist Mathew Carey during the first few years of his retirement. The volumes run from November 1821 to January 1823 and September 1824 to November 1825 and record Carey’s daily activities, such as when he awoke each day, his reading habits, visits to friends and acquaintances, his health, and any projects he was working on at the time. He mentions at various points going to meetings about “the canal.” In 1824, “Carey founded the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvements, through which he swayed public opinion in favor of a canal rather than a railroad link between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh” (ANB). He likewise has many entries where he indicates that he “Attended
Mathew Carey (1760-1839) emigrated to Philadelphia from Ireland in 1784, fleeing charges of libel and sedition for some of his newspaper work. He began printing a newspaper almost immediately, establishing what would become his publishing empire. In 1790, Carey published the first American edition of the Catholic Bible. He shifted from being a printer to solely a publisher and bookseller in 1794, which bore fruit after Carey teamed up with Mason Locke Weems to sell his books in the countryside surrounding Philadelphia. He retired from the business in 1822, at which point he focused on writing economic pamphlets and local philanthropy, where he was a vocal and influential force in the community. He is considered one of the founders of American nationalist economic thought.

An interesting daily accounting of the activities and life of this hugely influential American figure, the leading figure in American publishing in the heyday of his business, and an economic thinker of great influence.

ANB (online).

$19,500.

An Archive of the Carlisle Indian School


A large and important archive of printed documents, photographs, manuscripts, and ephemera collected by Alfred W. Ramsey, an instructor at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School.

In the late 19th century the United States government undertook a program to “civilize” Indian children and assimilate them into the mainstream of American life. To that end the Carlisle Indian Industrial School was founded, the first boarding school for Native Americans, which operated from 1879 to 1918. The school was closed at the outbreak of World War I and turned into a hospital. The success of the school at Carlisle led to the creation of several other such institutions. Controversial in nature, the aim of Carlisle was to educate Native Americans in order to encourage assimilation into the culture of the United States. The current archive is rich in visual imagery of the school and its students, and the printed items offer strong research opportunities into this controversial institution.

Alfred W. Ramsey organized and ran the Business Department at Carlisle from January 1909 to November 1910, when he resigned, feeling that he “ought to do better” and desiring to go into business for himself. Among the photographs is a
large group shot of the members of Draughon’s Practical Business College in Nashville, dated Nov. 22, 1907. Ramsey is presumably among the individuals pictured, possibly as an instructor, as he states in a letter dated November 1910 that he is twenty-seven years old and had been engaged in the Business College field almost six years at that point, having held various positions. Ramsey did not, however, go into business for himself, finding circumstances less than ideal upon his return home. Instead, it appears he sought a further degree at Purdue University. Among his effects in the archive is a small pennant for the class of 1913 which would have been worn at a class reunion; there are also many candid snapshots of the Purdue campus grounds and students around the campus.

The archive comprises thirteen large photographs of students and the school grounds; significant runs of three periodicals published at the school during Ramsey’s tenure there; school prospectuses and mission statements; student narratives including two partially printed books accomplished in manuscript by male and female students listing their names, tribes, ambitions, etc.; student typing exercises and essays; printed lesson sheets; various annual reports; speeches read to students; and a host of printed ephemera items, such as menus, dance cards, handbills, and booklets. Additionally, there are photographs from Ramsey’s time at Purdue, after he left Carlisle; thirty-six documents which appear to be typing exercises done by Ramsey while at Droughton; and a handful of other personal effects. A pair of small
moccasins and a piece of leather tooled with a proverb are also present, presumably from his time at the school.

The photographs are primarily group shots (about 8 x 10 inches each) depicting students in costume as Indians and Pilgrims, Conquistadors, etc., totaling eleven in number. There is also a large panorama of the campus (9¾ x 50 inches), accompanied by a postcard showing the same scene. Additionally, there is a large format image of graduation (13½ x 16½ inches) showing a lecture hall filled with students around a stage; the same image appears in the annual report for 1909 and is captioned as graduation for that year. Periodicals are as follow: The Indian Craftsman, published monthly with issues running from Feb. 1909 to March 1910 (volume one, issues 1-5; volume two, issues 1-5, 7); The Red Man (formerly The Indian Craftsman), issues running from Feb. 1910 to May 1911 (volume two, issues 6-10; volume three, issues 1-9); The Carlisle Arrow, the weekly school newspaper, with issues running from Jan. 15, 1909 to April 19, 1912 (volume five, issues 19-42, including the specially bound commencement issue; volume six, issues 1, 4, 10-14, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27-32, 35-39, including the commencement issue; volume seven, issues 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 19; volume eight, issue 32, which is the specially bound commencement issue).

The two partially printed ledgers, or Character Books as they are labeled on the cover, have been completed by Ramsey’s students. They detail name, tribe, birthstone, age, home address, several different “favorites” including “Favorite walk at Carlisle” and “Favorite delicacy while at school,” ambitions for after school, and a blank which asks, “What is the ideal character of your sex?” Altogether, seventy-nine students are detailed in the two books, encompassing tribes from across the entire country, from the Mohawk and Seneca, to the Cheyenne and Oneida, to the Walla Walla and Nez Perce. The student exercise papers include six handwritten essays (each about 500 words), as well as dozens of typed sheets containing practice form letters, essays, a few poems, and other similar text. One essay of four pages is entitled “Modern Business Training for Indians – and Its Need.” Other typed essays are titled “What Should Be the Life of a Carlisle Student” and “What I Should Do When I Return to My People.” Some of these have manuscript corrections in pencil or ink. Other typed documents include transcripts of speeches made at the school for commencement or otherwise. Yet another typed document details a “Complete Inventory of the Property and Books and Supplies of the Business Department.” The list includes rulers, rubber bands, dictionaries, typewriter oil, inkwells, memorandum books, and myriad other items, including “48 phonographic amanuensis.” There are also several documents and exercises in shorthand, which Ramsey taught.

In addition to the periodicals, there are several printed items from the press at the school. There are forty-one pieces of printed ephemera (keepsakes, programs, menus) as well as twenty-three small pamphlet keepsakes (annual calendars, commencement programs, etc.) and two copies of the illustrated work, This is Carlisle, describing the work at the school. Additionally, there are fourteen dance cards and programs, thirteen of which have the tiny pencil still attached, and four athletic related items, two of which mention famed Indian athlete Jim Thorpe. There are
also approximately thirty-four letters and other personal papers, some of which relate to Ramsey’s correspondence with the Department of Indian Affairs regarding his position.

A vast and interesting archive, capturing a segment of the history of the Carlisle Indian school in the decade before it closed. $20,000.

*Overland to California in 1849*


The diary of pioneer William Hayes Chamberlin, who traveled from Pennsylvania to California in 1849. These two volumes were compiled by Alexander Chamberlin, great-grandson of the author. In the foreword he writes:

William H. Chamberlin’s Journal was considered lost for thirty years. When I cleaned out the attic of my Father’s home in 1980, I found it buried in a box of miscellaneous business publication....It is to make sure that it is not lost again that I have made fourteen photocopies. Each copy is numbered and dated.

This is copy number five, with a presentation inscription from the editor. Chamberlin’s diary was adapted for the newspaper accounts, appearing in the Lewisburg, Pennsylvania *Chronicle* in 1849 and 1850. The first thirty pages of the folio volume are comprised of photocopies of the newspaper accounts; having both the typescript of the diary and the newspaper account, one can clearly see how the narrative was adapted and expanded for publication. Chamberlin’s journey lasted seven months, March through September. His narrative tells of all the perils faced by overland travellers in those days – wagons mired in mud or with broken axles, poor roads, dangerous terrain, encounters with Indians, shortness of supplies, brackish water. Chamberlin provides all manner of details, from how many barrels of flour were purchased and the exorbitant price of mules, to the price of a Mexican saddle he bought in New Mexico ($25); he even provides readers with a general schedule for the journey: “Our general rule for traveling is as follows: Start at 8 o’clock in the morning, and continue without intermission until 4 P.M., when we camp, and graze our mules, until 8, then tie them up until 4 in the morning, and again start at 8.” Chamberlin writes of encounters with the locals along the way, including some Mexicans and several groups of Indians. An April 25th entry, written in Shawnee Indian country, reads:

Remained in camp today....The Indians promised to bring us corn and ‘coot flour’ to camp, but did not fulfill. Persons living in a civilized country, unacquainted with the Indian character, would naturally sympathize with them and would
dwell for hours upon the wrongs they had received at the hands of the whites, but a short acquaintance with the Redskins, will suffice to change that opinion. They are a treacherous, lying, dishonest people, with but few redeeming traits of character. We gave them no opportunities to pilfer from us.

The folio volume also contains photocopies of a later diary manuscript (approximately 200 pages), dated 1853-57, written while Chamberlin was in California. At the opening of this diary, Chamberlin sets forth his resolution to keep once more a “diary of every day life,” and “as far as memory serves me, to fill up the blank space [between the overland journey and the present], with a history of our business operations here, visit home, &c &c.” This he does, relating details of a farming endeavor in 1850, once again providing the reader with plenty of description of “every day life” in 1850s California. Chamberlin also tells of a voyage back East, by way of Panama, crossing the Isthmus by land. He writes: “It is my opinion that travellers should always have a supply of wines on hand when in those low latitudes. The water becomes disgustingly bad.” The visit back East included a trip to Niagara Falls and briefly into Canada, among other things. The journey back took Chamberlin, variously by rail and steamer, from Philadelphia down the eastern seaboard, with stops in Baltimore, Washington D.C., Richmond, Charleston, and Atlanta, finally ending up in New Orleans just ten days later. Several pages are devoted to a description of Chamberlin’s time in New Orleans, including observations about the cemeteries and his encounters with “Negroes.” He admits that, had he never traveled “south of ‘Mason & Dixon’s line,’” the “traffic in flesh & blood” would have “shocked me.” After seeing some slaves come out of a store with their master, all spiffied up in new suits and grinning with pride at their new clothes, he writes: “After all, perhaps the best position & best home the Negro has in the world, as a race, is with his Master & owner on our southern plantations, where a comfortable subsistence for life is guaranteed the slave.” From New Orleans they take passage to Vera Cruz and travel overland across Mexico in order to reach California. Chamberlin once again provides excellent details of the journey, including many pages devoted to the scenery and customs of Mexico. Also included in the folio volume is a photocopy of Chamberlin’s letter of election to the Society of California Pioneers, a group founded in 1850 and composed of those individuals who settled in California before that year.

Chamberlin’s narrative is an excellent source for descriptions of life in the old Southwest, written in an easy, readable style. A fascinating piece of western history, unknown to researchers, and full of interesting material. $5000.

Manuscripts Relating to the Government of Chile in the Mid-18th Century

27. [Chile]: [LARGE COLLECTION OF 18th-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT LEGAL DOCUMENTS RECORDING AN EXPANSIVE RANGE OF ROYAL DECREES AND LEGAL ACTIONS IN THE
AUDIENCIA OF CHILE, COMPOSED IN SANTIAGO CIRCA 1722 – 1762. Santiago. [various dates ca. 1722-1762]. Approximately 525 pages of Spanish manuscript records in a variety of hands, plus approximately fifteen blank pages. Folio. Dbd. Edges lightly worn, occasional moderate dampstaining and soiling. 18th-century tax stamps on several leaves, including a few blanks. In very good condition. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

A massive collection of manuscript legal documents generated in Santiago, Chile between 1722 and 1762. The collection records a wide range of legal notices including royal decrees from Spain, affirmations that such decrees were received and reviewed, and updates and references to earlier laws. The majority of the documents mention local figures such as high government officials, church leaders, and other members of the local aristocracy; a few refer to members of other sectors of the community, including mulattoes and “Indios infideles;” and a few others include news of royal figures in Spain. The subjects detailed in these documents include
financial matters and accounts, land holdings, religious matters (including organizations, missionaries, and rituals), the naming of judges, criminal acts (including homicides), judicial decisions, visits and actions performed by different officials, and numerous other legal matters concerning everyday life in colonial Chile documented over the course of four decades in the mid-18th century. In addition to the content of the texts, the formulaic elements and the physical characteristics of the manuscripts are also notable as evidence of when and where the documents were produced. These include the various hands in which the documents are written, signatures of officials and scribes, standard formulas for the different types of legal documents and summaries included at the end of particular texts (both comparable to the forms found in printed versions of similar laws), Maltese crosses inscribed at the beginning of certain royal documents, and tax stamps with different dates found on several leaves of paper.

A vast gathering of mid-18th-century Spanish legal manuscript documents produced in Chile, with much potential for additional study and research.

$6500.

*Candid Letters from a Pioneer American Merchant Traveller, Including John Jacob Astor’s Backing of a Commercial Expedition to South America*


An interesting set of candid original letters from the American merchant adventurer and author of *A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises* (Cambridge, 1842). These letters, all of them addressed to a friend named Joseph Dorn, a London merchant, document Cleveland’s far-flung commercial and political interests around the world. Considerable passages relate to Cleveland’s schemes to carry a shipload of goods to sell in newly independent Chile. The plan, which ultimately failed, was financed by John Jacob Astor, and his ship, the Beaver, was used for the expedition (see extracts below). In one of the letters Cleveland describes his desperate attempt to regain the seized cargo. He also includes comments on world political and economic issues, privateering, the War of 1812, his humiliating experiences in New York in not being able to procure “the paltry” credit of $5000, his interests in a newly improved steam engine designed by Neville of London, etc. Mention is made of the prospects for making money on the northwest coast of America. Cleveland describes a letter he received from his friend, William Shaler, who was “heartily sick of his vegetative existence at Algiers.”
On the whole, a fascinating group of personal letters by an adventurous American merchant. See the excellent biography by Cleveland’s son, *Voyages of a Merchant Navigator of the Days That are Past* (New York, 1886). Selected extracts from the letters follow:

Hamburg, May 4, 1813: “These prodigious political changes have played the devil with my affairs; & if on the winding them up, I have enough left for the expenses of the current year, it is all I expect. I am therefore ready for any enterprise. Are the English taking advantage of the absence of the Americans from the N.W. coast, to preserve that trade? If not, what a field is here opened, particularly if it would be allowed under the Hamburg flag. Privateering however, is the business which accords best with my present feelings. It is that, which bids fairest of leading to fortune or destruction, & I wish not a medium.”

New York, April 10, 1817: “Besides the prospects offered in the common course of business; I have also, that of the advantages expected to arise from an improved Steam Engine, which, on a cursory view, promise to be very great; & for which, I am now applying for a patent. The inventor is my friend Mr. Js. Neville of No. 5 new broad street, London; an ingenious, liberal & amiable man....”

New York, June 12, 1817: “The intelligence of the revolution in Chili reached us on a Saturday, & before 12 oclock on the Monday following, I had contracted to take charge of an expedition to that country. I have a fine ship of 500 tons, & the consignment of an assorted cargo of 150,000$. If Chili remains independent, & I arrive safe in one of its ports, I shall make a great voyage....We have accounts (via Havana) of the whole coast of Brazil being in a state of revolt, & successfully following the example of Pernambuco. Vive la republique! Liberty will be triumphant in Spanish & Portuguese America, in defiance of Kingly power, or priestly arts.”

New York, Nov. 19, 1820: “You will probably have learned, that at the first port I arrived at in Chili, my Ship was seized & confiscated. The anxiety produced by this event, & that of executing a plan for gaining possession of the property by violent means, threw me into a fever, which came near terminating my existence.”

Lancaster, Ma., Jan. 25, 1821. This five-page letter contains a detailed account of the expedition to Chile: “...we entered Talcahuana. This place we found in possession of the royalists, who had been sometime closely besieged by the revolutionists. The garrison were destitute of clothing, & their pay greatly in arrears, so that apprehensions of a revolt were entertained. The commander in chief therefore, considered the arrival of the Beaver, as a divine interposition, & on pretense that we were contrabandists, immediately seized on the Ship & Cargo....Thus, immediately after the fatigues of a long passage, & the dangers of Cape Horn – the port of arrival, instead of relief, presented only ruin.”

$2500.
An Important Report on Pontiac's Rebellion


A highly important letter written by George Croghan to his business partners, William Peter and Daniel Clark, shortly after the beginning of Pontiac’s Rebellion, criticizing General Jeffrey Amherst’s Indian policies and blaming the surviving French influence for the troubles. Croghan (1718–82) was an Irish-born fur trader who became acquainted with the Great Lake Region Indians and their languages through his trading pursuits. Breaking the traditional modus operandi of British traders, Croghan traveled to the Indians, rather than waiting for them to arrive at a British post. This allowed him to spend time among the native peoples, whom he grew to respect, learning their customs and languages. He became an important intermediary on the colonial frontier, and in 1756 began service as the deputy Indian agent under Sir William Johnson, the primary British agent, a position he held until retiring in 1772. He was central to negotiations to end the Pontiac conflict.

Croghan wrote this letter only three days after arriving at Fort Bedford on his way to Fort Pitt (General Jeffrey Amherst had ordered Croghan to Fort Pitt to investigate the recent Indian uprisings in the area). In this letter Croghan reports that the two reasons for Indian anger were the British presence and the increasing power of the British in the Great Lakes Region. Croghan also defends his actions in selling lands in the areas of potential conflict to his partners, writing that he did not expect such a “Suden Eruption” from the Indians, though he had been saying the Indians were “unesey” over the presence of the British. The blame, he writes, should be placed on General Amherst for not paying attention to “Indian affairs as he should have Don to preserve the peace between them & his Majestys Subjects.” It is likely, Croghan determines, that the “the french are att the bottom of itt.” In part, as written:

I find you are of opinion that I was acquainted with this Suden Eruption with the Indians which I think is a Sevair Consern. as to the quantity of Lands wh. I sold you I am Cartian there will be more and for the quality I will Rec-fer you to Mr. Maclay who has seen a great part of them. Indeed as things has turn out I Dont much Wonder att yr. Suspicions of my knoledge of this Disturbance as I sold them so Chepe Butt I can ashure you gentelmen that I Did nott Expect any such Erupson att present tho I Never Made a secret to any Body of Speakeing my Mind with Respect to the Indians being unesey att our having so many posts in this Contry & there Jelocey of our growing power over them & the fear they had of our setleing thise Contrey all which I
have Repetedly signifyd to Coll Boquet [Henry Bouquet] to whome I Referr you for the Truth of & General Amherst & Sir William Johnson & allways thought that the General Did nott pay that attension to Indian affairs as he should have Don to preserve the peace between them & his Majestys Subjects those ware my Sentements Sense Last year wh Governor [James] Hamilton & Mr. Richerd Peters are aquainted with I must Confess I Did nott Expect the Stroke now Nor Did I Ever Expect that the Indians would attempt to Carrey there Resentment farther then Indeever to Cutt of our posts & so free there Contry of an army whoss power they Dreaded Nor Can I think they Intend any More Now or this Setlement wold have felt the Effects of their Revenge before Now. Nor by all the Acounts we have Does itt appear to Me to be General the Dallaways [Delawares?] are the people who has Commited all the hostilitys against us wh. we can be Cartian of these Councilars tould Colhoon that they were Nott the people wh. had taken up the hatchet Butt Say itt was the Ottaways & Cheepways [Ojibwas] its posable those Nations have butt if they have you May Depend on itt the french are att the bottom of itt -and its posable other Indians May fall In with them if they are Successful But we have Nothing for itt butt what the Dallaways Tell us yet.

Croghan then informs his two business partners of what they can expect from their land speculations in the area, which does not include financial loss: “however Lett itt [the Indian uprising] Turn out as itt will you Gentelmen shall be no Suferers.” Defending his own character, Croghan next denies accusations that he profited from foreknowledge of an Indian war, citing his recent losses as proof. Croghan ends his letter by insisting that a “General Conference” would have kept the Indians from fighting.

The “Suden Eruption” mentioned in the first sentence of this letter is a reference to the beginning of Pontiac’s Rebellion, which had begun earlier in May 1763, about three months after the French and Indian War ended. As a result of their defeat, the French had surrendered their North American possessions to the British, who quickly began to take possession of French forts and territory in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Region. The transition, which saw an influx of large numbers of English settlers, angered the Indians living there, including Ottawa leader Pontiac, who, along with three hundred followers in May 1763, began to raid the region, capturing forts between Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit. Croghan, obviously frustrated in this letter, recalls that he had advised General Jeffery Amherst, the British representative who oversaw the transition of the region, that an Indian uprising was likely. Amherst, however, disregarded Croghan’s warning. Once the rebellion began, Amherst ordered Croghan to Fort Pitt to investigate the causes of the uprising, but after arriving at Fort Bedford in south central Pennsylvania, Croghan deemed the trip from there to Fort Pitt (105 miles) too dangerous and decided to return east. The British government, fearing a protracted war with the Indians, issued the Proclamation of 1763 later in October, which forbade English settlers from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains. This created resentment
among the English colonists, and was in turn one of the seeds of the American Revolution. Pontiac’s Rebellion ended in 1764.

An excellent letter relating to this important colonial conflict. As the grammar and syntax of Croghan’s letter suggests, he was barely literate, and wrote few significant letters. Only four of important content have appeared in auction records since 1974, two in the Frank Siebert sale in 1999 and two more at a Christie’s sale the following year. $6500.

### Manzanillo, Cuba in 1822


Significant manuscript relating to the history, politics, and economic development of the port city of Manzanillo, located in the Granma Province of eastern Cuba, on the Gulf of Guacanayabo near the delta of the Cauto River. The document seems aimed at achieving greater municipal autonomy and authority. Mention is made of upgrading the port, building sugar refineries, improving defense, the town’s natural resources and geography, and the further development of agriculture and commerce in the area. The city’s proximity to Santiago and the island of Jamaica are noted and described as an advantage for further developing the town, which at that time had twelve streets, 388 houses, and a population of about 2,700 people. There is a copy of the census made by Miguel Fernandez, dated Dec. 2, 1819, which is broken down according to race, and whether the people in question were slaves or freemen. The document also relates a tale of six enemy insurgent ships landing and attacking the townspeople, who successfully repelled them, on Oct. 7, 1819. It is asserted that these invaders are English – possibly some of the many English filibusterers, unemployed at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, who sailed for South America to participate in the revolutions underway there at that time. The document closes with the signature of Jose Imblurgueta, Secretary, and a note dated March 5, 1822. $2500.

### Building a Railroad to the Sugar Plantations


Documents relating to the building of an extension of the Matanzas-Sabanilla railway line in northern Cuba out to the Ojo de Agua sugar refinery, with discussion of
the difficulties, costs, benefits, etc. One of the positive effects of the railway line, as noted in the archive, is that the linkage of Havana and Matanzas could avert any attempt to invade the island and aid in the defense of the coastal area. Two railroad companies are mentioned in the archive and included in the reports and correspondence, the Empresa-Sabanilla Railway Company and the Guines Railway. Two of the documents are signed by Jerónimo Valdés (1784-1855), a Spanish military figure and administrator who served as governor of Cuba from 1841 to September 1843.

**Building New Ports to Fuel Cuban Growth**


Detailed reports on the proposed public works project concerning a port on the Zaza River for the province of Sancti Spiritus in central Cuba. The Zaza River reaches the sea at the small town of Tunas de Zaza, presumably the location of the port under discussion. There is much detail about both the need for the port and proposals for construction. The engineer discusses the difficulties involved, such as flooding in the river delta, as well as the benefits to commerce, both foreign and domestic. There is also mention of the need for security forces to deter any insurrection on the part of slaves. The first two documents are addressed by Joaquin Casariego to the Governor, while the last is signed by Juan Marin and Juan Falces. $1250.

**Drawings Along the Suwanee River**

33. Dale, John B.: [GROUP OF THREE SCENES ALONG THE SUWANEE RIVER, DRAWN BY UNITED STATES NAVY LIEUTENANT JOHN B. DALE]. [Southern Georgia or northern Florida. n.d., ca. 1842-1843]. Three ink and wash drawings, as described below. Fine.

A charming group of ink and wash drawings by talented artist and United States Navy Lieutenant John B. Dale. Only one of the drawings is titled, but they all show scenes along a river, presumably the Suwanee in southern Georgia or northern Florida, and two of them show sporting scenes.

Lieutenant John B. Dale was born in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1814 and appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy in 1829. He was one of three artists assigned to the United States Exploring Expedition, the pioneering scientific exploration commanded by Charles Wilkes that lasted from 1838 to 1842. During that voyage Dale butted heads several times with the famously irascible Wilkes, and was sent home half-way through the expedition. Nonetheless, many of Dale’s drawings appear in the official published account of the expedition. He was married
in 1840 and had two sons. From 1844 to 1846, Dale was a member of the crew of the U.S.S. Constitution (“Old Ironsides”) during its circumnavigation of the globe. Dale died in Lebanon in 1848, while on duty in the Mediterranean as part of the Lynch Expedition. Dale’s manuscript journal of his cruise aboard the Constitution is in the collection of the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

The three drawings in this collection are undated, but were likely made by Dale while he was on leave from his position working on the U.S. Coastal Survey, to which he was assigned in 1840. They are as follow:

1) “Crossing the Suwanee.” Ink on a 8¾ x 10¾-inch sheet of thick paper stock. Shows a man holding a shotgun (possibly Dale himself), standing in a small boat as the boat is pulled across the river by another man utilizing a rope tied on both banks. As in the other two drawings, Dale gives a fine sense of the flora of the region, ably sketching the different varieties of overgrown trees. Signed by Dale in the lower right.

2) Untitled scene of a man hunting ducks. Ink and wash on a 7 x 9¼-inch sheet, bordered by a blue and white “Greek key” motif. In this illustration a man stands in a small boat, shown in the lower right, and fires a shotgun at several flying ducks. A black man is seated in the boat as well, and a few small buildings are shown on the far riverbank.

3) Untitled scene of a man fishing in a river. Ink and wash on a 7 x 9¼-inch sheet, bordered by a blue and white “Greek key” motif. A man is shown in the foreground, standing knee-deep in the river, holding a fishing pole. Two cows are near him, drinking from the river, and a small camp is shown in the middle distance. A horseless cart is also depicted on the riverbank.

An attractive set of southern sporting views, by a talented artist who also participated in notable American naval expeditions. $9500.

Enormous Archive of the Decatur Family

34. [Decatur Family]: [ARCHIVE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED MATERIAL RELATING TO THE LIFE AND CAREER OF CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATOR (NEPHEW OF COMMODORE STEPHEN DECATOR), AS WELL AS CAPTAIN DECATOR’S WIFE, ANNA, AND THEIR SON, LIEUTENANT STEPHEN DECATOR]. [Various places. 1830s to early 1900s, as described below]. Manuscript and printed material with occasional edge wear and tears (especially along folds). Overall in very good, readable condition.

A huge archive relating to the naval careers and personal lives of two prominent members of the Decatur family. Stephen Decatur (1815-76) was the son of Capt. John P. Decatur, and the nephew of Commodore Stephen Decatur, hero of the Barbary Wars and the War of 1812. He served in the U.S. Navy for several decades, from the 1830s to the 1870s, and was made a commodore in retirement. His son,
also Stephen Decatur (though born William Beverly Decatur in 1855), also had a long career in the Navy, fighting as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American War. The professional and personal lives of both are conveyed in the hundreds of items in the present collection, which includes official naval correspondence, Captain Decatur’s personal manuscript naval manual, and a wooden sea chest filled with hundreds of items documenting the life of Lieut. Decatur. Overall it is a rich archive of material, sure to benefit the researcher or naval collector. The contents of the collection include:

1) Some thirty-five manuscript and printed items relating to the naval career and personal life of Captain Stephen Decatur. Among these are several items relating directly to Decatur’s service in the navy, including three manuscript orders from the Navy Department relating to Decatur’s service and assignments, dated 1835, 1840 (signed by Commander William B. Shubrick), and 1847; a manuscript attesting to then-Lieut. Stephen Decatur’s service aboard the U.S.S. Levant in 1840; a partially printed form from the U.S. Navy Department, completed in manuscript and dated June 21, 1870, informing Decatur that he has been appointed a Commodore in the U.S. Navy, as well as a partially printed form, completed in manuscript and dated February 6, 1873, informing Decatur of an increase in his monthly pension. Also included is a printed Wholesale Prices Current for Marseilles, dated August 1, 1829, with additional manuscript notes. This collection also includes a copy of Stephen Decatur’s certificate of marriage.
to Anna Philbrick, accomplished on March 7, 1848 by Thomas Worcester; a small photograph, done at the studios of David Brothers in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; as well as other letters addressing family and business issues, deaths, and the apparent court-martial proceedings against a naval colleague of Decatur named Chandler.

2) A [61] pp. manuscript notebook by Captain Stephen Decatur, untitled but signed by him on the front cover and internally, comprising a compendium of maritime practices and methods. Bound in original 12mo. limp leather. Created in the mid to late 1830s, this manuscript volume contains a wealth of practical advice for sailors, including those on military vessels. The essays herein include such topics as pulling heavy guns onto a ship, stowing anchors, working with several types of cables and masts, getting under sail, and clearing a harbor. More than anything it resembles an instructional volume on getting a ship prepared for sailing and then setting out to sea. Doubtless it distills several decades of practical Decatur family sailing experiences.

3) Large collection of manuscript material relating to Anna Decatur, the wife of Captain Stephen Decatur, and to his brother Edward. Contains scores of manuscript letters to and from friends and extended family touching on a wide variety of topics. This correspondence provides an excellent picture of life among those in the extended Decatur family.

4) Material relating to the life and naval service of Lieut. Stephen Decatur. Born William Beverly Decatur in 1855, he apparently changed his name to Stephen Decatur sometime after the death of a brother named Stephen. He served in the U.S. Navy during the Spanish-American War, and a large portion of this collection details his service in that conflict, including the blockade of Santiago, Cuba, and action in Puerto Rico. Included are ordnance documents, naval yard invoices, letters discussing Admiral Dewey, etc. Many of the documents relate to the U.S.S. Caesar (on which Decatur was Ordnance officer) and the U.S.S. Hannibal. Several letters are written from Decatur in Cuba or Puerto Rico to his family back in New England. There is also a large amount of manuscript material relating to Decatur’s personal and family life, his finances and business affairs, etc. A further large collection of Lieut. Stephen Decatur’s personal effects are housed in a large wooden sea chest. Among these are bill heads, cancelled checks, account books, business letters, and a pair of grooming brushes with his monogram. In all, hundreds, if not thousands, of items.

A massive collection of material relating to the naval and personal lives of two generations in the Decatur family, spanning some seventy years and most of the 19th century. $4500.

Manuscript Autobiography of an Adventurer

A copy of the original manuscript of the memoirs of the Chevalier Thomas Dixon (1781-1849), made for Dixon's son, B. Homer, in 1851. Thomas Dixon's life reads like a wonderful novel or adventure story, with one incredible event following another. Born in England, Dixon's father moves his family to Ostend, Flanders in 1786. As a boy he witnesses the exploits of the French Republican Army in Tournay, where he is at school. He mentions off-handedly that his mother foils an Irish plot against King George III. His memoir gives details of quite a lot of the tumultuous history of the time, both on the Continent and in England, including the Napoleonic Wars. Having moved to Holland and become a clerk at a merchant house there, Dixon eventually becomes a partner and is quite successful. In 1810, Napoleon visits the town of Flushing, where Dixon lives in Holland, and, as a member of the Bureau of Commerce and Magistracy in Flushing, he is among the deputation sent out to greet Napoleon. Later that night he is arrested for undisclosed reasons and taken to Paris, where he is kept in secret confinement. Despite repeated attempts, he is never told why he is being held, and he is never questioned about anything – though he was, at one point, poisoned, unsuccessfully. King Louis Napoleon, before ceding Holland to his brother the Emperor and abdicating his throne, enquires after Dixon to the Minister of Police in Paris and finds “that the arrest of Mr. Dixon and eight others as hostages was a political act of the Emperor himself and that the Police had no cognizance of it.” Thus it is that Dixon finds himself among a group referred to as the Dutch Hostages. He and the others are finally released after fifteen months of incarceration, due to the influence and pleading of Dixon's powerful friends in both Holland and France, though with the condition that the Dutch Hostages go into exile in Burgundy. After a time he returns home to Holland, in May 1814, where he is reinstated in the Magistracy of Flushing and as a Member of the Chamber of Commerce by King of the Netherlands. He resigns as magistrate, however, gallantly handing the King his resignation across the table at a dinner party.

Dixon resolves to leave the Continent and return to his native England; he finds, though, that he is very coldly received and a stranger in his native land. He therefore returns to Holland and again becomes a partner in a merchant firm there. He fatefuly decides to visit business correspondents in the United States, where he tours the country as far south as Savannah and, while in Boston in 1818, he meets and marries his wife. Upon returning home he receives word that he is to meet the Comte d'Artois at the French Court, with whom he became acquainted while in exile. He and his new wife travel to the French Court in Paris and meet the Comte and the King. They spend three happy years in Amsterdam before being relocated to Boston by the merchant firm.

Later notes indicate that Dixon became a United States citizen in 1833, and was appointed Consul for the Netherlands at Boston that same year. He died in
Boston in 1849. Some more genealogical information follows. The manuscript is
accompanied by a printed version of the Memoirs..., undated but from the late 19th
century. Nine pages of typescript genealogy are bound in with it, as well as many
blank sheets for the expansion of the family history and genealogy. Descendants
later became socially prominent in Philadelphia. This contemporary manuscript
copy of his autobiography contains an 1851 presentation inscription from his older
son, Thomas Henry Dixon, to his younger son, Fitz Eugene Dixon (1821-80).

An incredible tale, Thomas Dixon’s well written and highly readable account
gives a full history of his family and the incredible events that led to their founda-
tions in America.

$3000.

An American Printer at Sea

36. Duffy, Edward Paul: PRIVATE JOURNAL OF EDWARD PAUL
DUFFY, PRINTER, U.S. FLAGSHIP TRENTON, EUROPEAN
SQUADRON, BEGINNING IN MARSEILLE, FRANCE [manu-
script title]. [At sea, primarily in the Mediterranean]. 1880-1881. [186]
pp. plus 26 blank pages. Includes many newspaper clippings and pamphlets.
Quarto. Contemporary three-quarter calf and paper boards. Spine nonexistent
at foot. Calf significantly rubbed, missing in most places. Boards rubbed, loose.
Text clean, brittle, but loosely bound; some pages loose. Text in good condi-
tion. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

Edward Paul Duffy was a soldier and printer aboard the U.S.S. Trenton. During
his time on board, Duffy printed the Trenton Herald, a twice monthly newspaper.
Newspaper clippings pasted to the front board of his journal portray Duffy as the
pioneer of American amphibious printing and estimate his readership to number
one thousand. Duffy also served as a correspondent to the Baltimore Sun, writing
of the activities of the European Squadron and his experiences in various Medi-
terranean cities. Clippings of his articles from the Baltimore Sun are tipped in, as
well as some pieces of his shipboard printing, Inspection of Powder Division and
Comparative Statement of Times of Evolutions During Inspection of European Squadron.

Duffy’s journal records the daily weather, activities aboard the Trenton, and his
trips off the ship in cities such as Madeira and Villefranche. He frequently notes
his press and letters or activities related to it, such as the printing of a program for
the Snowflakes, which performed before Christmas of 1880, and subscriptions made
to his paper by prominent Americans such as capitalist J.W. Mackay. The Trenton
sailed home for the centennial celebration of the victory at Yorktown, but Duffy
was honorably discharged after two years of service and discontinued his journal
upon reaching the Chesapeake Bay. A wonderful record of shipboard printing in
the American Navy. $2250.
37. Elmer, Horace: [ARCHIVE OF JOURNALS, SCRAPBOOKS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS BELONGING TO U.S. NAVAL COMMANDER HORACE ELMER, INCLUDING A PHOTO ALBUM BELONGING TO HIS DAUGHTER, PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVIST AND HOUSING REFORMER, EDITH ELMER WOOD]. [Various places]. 1864-1900. Five journals, two albums, and nine loose photographs, as detailed below. The collection as a whole is in very good condition.

A comprehensive archive of material related to the life and death of Commander Horace Elmer (1846-98). Elmer entered the Naval academy Sept. 27, 1861, graduating in November 1864. He served on the U.S.S. Hartford, flagship of the East India squadron, from 1865 to 1868, where he rose swiftly through the ranks, attaining the rank of lieutenant-commander by 1869. He married Adele Wiley in 1870, and their first child, Edith, was born the following year. Elmer continued in his illustrious naval career, as executive of the Terror, 1870-71; of the Vandalia, 1871-72; navigator of the Ossipee, 1872; of the Colorado, 1873; and of the Congress, 1874-76; and executive of the Worcester and of the Franklin, 1877. After two years of duty at the torpedo station, Elmer served as executive officer of the Kearsarge, 1879-82, and then of the Constellation in 1883. He went on to become the head
of the department of seamanship at the United States Naval Academy, 1883-86, and was promoted to the rank of commander on March 2, 1885. He commanded the U.S.S. Kearsarge from 1889 to 1892. On March 24, 1898, he was selected to organize and command the Mosquito Fleet and the inner coast defense of the Atlantic and Gulf states in the war between the United States and Spain, a duty of the greatest importance and of the heaviest responsibility, and a commodore’s command. In April, Elmer contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia; he died later that month, on the very day he was removed from command. The material in this archive relates to his time on the U.S.Ss. Hartford, Ossipee, Colorado, and Kearsarge.

A large photo album belonging to Elmer’s daughter, Edith Elmer Wood (1871-1945), is also among these items. Wood, a graduate of Smith College, was a woman ahead of her times. She married naval officer Albert Norton Wood in 1893, had four children, and was a writer of fiction and travel literature. In 1906, stationed with her husband in Puerto Rico, she became heavily involved in the issue of public health, organizing and eventually heading the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Puerto Rico. Her husband retired from the Navy in 1910, moving the family back to the United States. Eventually moving to Washington, D.C., Wood was active in that city’s reform movement against alley dwellings from 1913 to 1915. In 1915 she moved her family back to New York City in order to pursue a career as a professional housing reformer. She attended the New York School of Philanthropy (later, New York School of Social Work), from which she earned a diploma in 1917, and Columbia University, receiving an A.M. in 1917 and a Ph.D. in political economy in 1919. Her dissertation called for a national policy to provide low-cost housing, asserting that housing should be a public service, like utilities. Her goal was partially realized with the passage of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act of 1937, which legislated her plan of slum clearance and construction of the nation’s first publicly funded housing units as replacements. The items are as follow:

1) [Two Journals, Covering Elmer’s First Two Years Out of the U.S. Naval Academy]. October 1864 – December 1866. 118; 256pp. approximately 10,000 and 30,000 words. Quarto. Contemporary red three-quarter morocco and marbled boards. Boards scuffed, rubbed at extremities. Internally clean. Very good. The first of these covers the period right before graduation up to Elmer’s assignment to the U.S.S. Hartford. It contains a mixture of personal entries, technical sketches for the interior workings of ships’ engines, and some naval educational exercises. Of note: Elmer spent some time aboard the U.S.S. Monitor and has drawn a diagram of her engines. He has pasted a poem clipped from a newspaper lamenting Lincoln’s assassination on the rear pastedown. The second journal records two years spent aboard the U.S.S. Hartford, cruising in the East Indies. Elmer relates his experiences in an easy and readable manner. A representative entry from January 1866 reads:

We are enjoying the full benefit of the rainy season now. I haven’t seen the sun for nearly a week, and a waterproof and [illegible noun] have become as necessary
articles of clothing as coat and pants. rain! rain!! rain!!! There seems to be no end to the deluge. The air is cool, however, and very pleasant when you can get a chance to breathe a little of it out of the rain. Our monkey takes to Hard Tack and coffee and bean soup like an old sailor. As might be supposed he is a great pet. And if it wasn't for his vulgar posterior I'd like to take him home. The best book I have read for some time past is Dickens’ “Dombey and Son.” Captain Cuttle is equal to Wilkins McCawber and the story of little Paul Dombey a perfect gem.

2) [Navigator’s Notes Kept Aboard the U.S.S. Ossippee, 1872]. 100pp. approximately 10,000 words. Contemporary red half morocco and marbled boards. Marbled paper on front board a bit chipped in spots, rubbed at extremities. Head of spine worn. Internally clean. Very good. Now risen to the rank of lieutenant commander and the navigator aboard the Ossippee, this volume contains Elmer’s notes on navigation, surveying, and “memoranda” recounting the cruise of the Ossippee from Peru to New York. It also includes a section of notes labeled “miscellaneous,” which is filled with random factoids, many of which relate to torpedoes or explosions.

3) [Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill Kept Aboard the U.S.S. Ossippee and U.S.S. Colorado]. Folio. Contemporary blue half morocco and marbled boards. Boards heavily scuffed, rubbed at extremities. Internally clean. Very good. The Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill gives instructions for handling different situations aboard ship, including changes in sails and the positions of the crewmen. Elmer was the navigator on both of these vessels.

4) [Scrapbook Containing Naval and Other Maritime Clippings from Various Periodicals]. 1878-1879. Thirty leaves. Folio. Contemporary black three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, paper label on cover. Rubbed at extremities. Foxing. Good. This scrapbook, most likely kept by Elmer’s wife, Adele, contains clippings related to Elmer’s last assignment. It is primarily composed of obituaries, each neatly labeled as to newspaper and date. Elmer caught pneumonia which was brought on by exposure while he was on duty. As one headline reads, Commander Elmer “Dies a martyr to his duty.” The manuscript and printed material laid in mostly relates to Mrs. Elmer’s pension. There is also a small stack of telegrams she received in condolence.

5) [Collection of Nine Loose Photographs Mounted on Cards]. 1870-1892. Various sizes, ranging from 3½ x 2¼ to 3½ x 9½ inches. Some light foxing to photos and cards. Very good. Collection of photographs spanning twenty years, including some from Elmer’s time in Santo Domingo. The shots from Santo Domingo include a lovely group shot of Commander Elmer with several other important men, including the President of Santo Domingo. The others are primarily portraits, including a picture of Adele Wiley as a young woman; and Edith Elmer Wood as a baby, and then another later shot of her as a young woman.

7) [Photo Album Belonging to Edith Elmer Wood]. 1890-1896. Forty-five photos of varying sizes. Oblong folio. Original purple cloth, cover lettered in gilt. Faded and
rubbed around the edges. Leaves still quite sound. Some scattered foxing, though most photos are quite clean. Very good. Edith Elmer Wood’s photograph album contains some very lovely shots, including two large photos of the Kearsage, one being of the officers and another of the crew being inspected, both dated 1890; several snapshots of interiors of family residences, including one of her mother in a rocking chair, and a photo of Commander Elmer working at his desk in the Ordnance Office; ten photos, five quite large, of the Chicago World’s Fair in 1893; and ten large photographs taken on the campus of the United States Naval Academy, two of them featuring Mrs. Wood and her husband. Other scenes from the Naval Academy include cadets being drilled and the Tripoli Monument.

On the whole, an amazing treasure trove of images and writings surrounding the life of an important American Naval Officer.

ANB (online). $9000.

American Penmanship Exercises


The three manuscript volumes at hand are the work of one John Williams Farwell, who was born in 1809 in Mansfield, Connecticut, and died in 1866 in Saratoga, California. These books, dated 1820 to 1825, reflect Farwell’s extensive education in penmanship from approximately age ten to sixteen. Included are examples of round hand and German hand, practiced in imitation legal documents like promissory notes, descriptions of arithmetical and scientific processes, and typically contemporary maxims (“Humility leads to honour,” “Riches have wings,” “Abandon evil company,” etc.). It appears that he taught penmanship in later life; a few pupils’ labeled handwriting specimens from the 1840s are laid in.

Farwell also sketched head- and tailpieces for some sections. The charming illustrations include swans, mythical fish, angels, and depictions of the writing process. Two especially notable pages include colored drawings of a red Georgian colonial house with symmetrical windows and chimneys, a map of the world (with Australia and New Zealand appearing to be labeled “New World?”), and quite a handsome eagle representing the republic, heightened with red and blue.

These books exemplify the importance of handwriting in early American genteel culture, as described by historian Richard Bushman in The Refinement of America. A collection of considerable interest for the penmanship and illustrations, and as a document of American education and literate culture in the early 19th century.

Richard Bushman, The Refinement of America (New York: Knopf, 1992), passim. $1500.
Overland travel narrative describing the author’s journey from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, across the wilds of Pennsylvania, during two weeks in February 1801. Traveling by stage, the author records various stops along the route at specific taverns, denoting the mileage covered in each leg of the journey. Particular mention is made of the mountainous terrain, with the author noting at one point that the Allegheny Mountains are “the Back Bone of the World, l’epine du des du monde.” There is also an extensive description of early Pittsburgh upon arrival there. $1250.

A fine collection of entertaining letters by a New Yorker of German extraction who was a reporter for the New York Sun embedded with the 71st New York Regiment.
Froelick and his regiment were responsible for ferrying troops and supplies to Alexandria, but he did see real action at the Battle of Bull Run, vividly described here. He was clearly a curious and talkative fellow, with an eye for the ladies and with an avid interest in the local monuments and institutions. In one letter he describes a trip to the White House (he was not impressed) and the Smithsonian. Some portions or versions of his letters were published in the *Sun*, but they provide an unusual view of the infiltration of the army by the newspaper business. Indeed, many of Froelick’s letters discuss the vicissitudes of his own shop (which apparently sold and distributed newspapers through carriers), and of the rivalry between carriers and newsstands for product, as if he were back in New York.

Froelick’s letters are datelined aboard the steamers Bugler, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, moored in and around Washington, D.C. or Fort Monroe, Virginia (April 24 to July 30, 1861) and at Camp Martin near Georgetown (June 20 to August 26, 1862), and are primarily addressed to his friend and colleague at the *Sun*, Albert Wiggers. The letter describing the action at Bull Run, however, is addressed to his aunt in New York (July 30, 1861). He writes:

The battle had commenced before we entered the field. The last 5 miles of the march had been through a dense wood through which nothing could be seen. – but the thunder of the guns could be heard a long distance from the field and some of the cannon shot fell near our ranks before we reached it... the men on delivering their fire would fall back from the brow of the hill, lay on the ground and load, then forward and fire: by this means falling back and laying on the ground, we escaped the worst of the fire of the enemy, their balls went over our heads. At one time, two Alabama Regts attempted to charge up the hill, but we met them with such a galling fire, the few that did not fall, retreated in quick time to the woods....After fighting for an hour the enemy left the field so we fell back to the wood and rested; then there was a rush to the well in front of the hospital for water, hundreds struggling to get their cups filled from a little bucket....The heat and exertion caused an intolerable thirst, it was nothing but drink – drink – drink, no matter how muddy the water, or where it came from, drink we must.

The photograph shows Froelick with members of his regiment, taken in 1861. An interesting and extensive collection of letters from the Civil War correspondent. An inventory with highlights of the content is available on request. $9750.

*Chemistry Notes from Benjamin Silliman’s Course*

Manuscript notebook in the hand of Yale College student John Goulding, capturing lectures in chemistry taught by Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr. Goulding (1797-1860) received a medical degree from Yale in 1824 and spent his life as a Connecticut physician in nearby Stratford. Silliman was a professor of natural sciences at Yale and a leading figure in American science in the 1820s. Part one of the manuscript contains lecture notes from 1819 to 1820, comprised of twenty-nine leaves of notes covering fifty lectures. A second section covers lectures sixty-six through seventy, and yet a third section, which begins at the rear of the volume, contains four more leaves of notes from January 1821. There is a manuscript index on the front pastedown which indicates topics and the corresponding lecture numbers. Topics include Heat, Evaporation, Elementary Bodies, Carbonic Acid and Alkalis, Earths, Sulphur, Carbon, and others. In our experience, lecture notes from this period are scarce in the marketplace, most having long ago perished or ended up in institutional collections. A valuable insight into the teaching style and content of an early American scientist, as well as what a 19th-century student thought worth noting.

$2500.

Extraordinary Archive of a New Haven Soldier in the Civil War

42. Granniss, Alvah H.: [ARCHIVE OF LETTERS AND OTHER ITEMS RELATING TO THE CIVIL WAR SERVICE OF CONNECTICUT SOLDIER ALVAH GRANNISS]. [Various locations]. 1861-1864. Ninety-one letters; five photographs; three buttons, a wallet, and a pocket watch, together in a tin box. Light scattered soiling and wear. Overall very good.

A volunteer from Fair Haven, Connecticut, Alvah Granniss enlisted in the First Battalion, Connecticut Cavalry in September 1861. Within just a few months he was an expert shot stationed in the conflict zone in Virginia. In this extensive and interesting correspondence, Granniss describes his experiences as a tough-as-nails volunteer in an active cavalry regiment that began the war squaring off against guerrillas, advancing to take on the elusive Stonewall Jackson, and ending the war by escorting Ulysses Grant at Appomattox.

Granniss' letters are marvelous snapshots of the career of an active federal cavalry unit, and are filled with details about both military life and interaction with Southern civilians. Granniss, to say the least, was not enthralled with the South. “We had a nice time in Pittsburgh,” he wrote as they were traveling south for the first time, “the ladies of that place gave us refreshments. It was nice crossing the Alleghany mountains. Coal mines all along the road. The folks would come out of their log huts and wave their handkerchiefs. The [railroad] cars go up a grade of 12 miles and down a grade of 4 miles. I don't know as if I ever rode so fast as I did coming down that grade.” As they neared Wheeling, however, there were ominous signs: “The barge that we come down the Ohio to Wheeling in has been shot into once when she had troops on and killed two men. The captain showed
us the holes in the boat where the bullets struck. I see where the Secesh tore down the bridge that went across the river.”

Southern women were more ominous still: “The women is the worst you ever see,” Granniss wrote. “They are surley as blazes. They wear Secesh aprons and shake little Secesh flags in our faces. The men is all in the Secesh army.” He continues:

We are in advance of any regiment in this direction and we expect Jackson the rebel to retreat with his army this way. We are looking out every night for him….We was shooting pigs by the corn on the road trying our pistols you know. When they want any thing they go take it. Secesh cattle, sheep, and all such things. They are all Secesh here. They are Union when we are here and Secesh when we are gone.

During the summer of 1862 the 1st Connecticut was active in the Shenandoah Valley and the experiences facing off with Jackson sobered Granniss, who writes: “I am afraid that this war will be longer than you folks to home think. Our boys when the war broke out thought it was easy enough to lick the Secesh. But they must recollect that they are of the same nature that we are although on the wrong side they will fight.” Their summer in the Valley was active. On June 17 he describes an engagement with Ashby’s cavalry:
Our cavalry and the Jersey cavalry made a charge on Ashby cavalry the other day and as they were making the charge the rebel infantry secreted in the rocks fired on to them. It cut the Jersey cavalry pretty bad but we did not lose many.... Our cavalry fell back and then the rebel cavalry charged on them. Our boys waited till they got close up then they give them a volley and fell back...I'll tell you what it is Freemont has got the toughest cuss he ever had to deal with and that’s Stonewall Jackson. If he aint the smartest General of the southern Confederacy I don't know who is.

Sheridan’s Valley Campaign of 1864 went better, and few days after the Battle of Winchester, Granniss writes:

We have been marching and Johnys fighting us down in the valley ever since. I drew a horse as soon as I got to Washington...on the night of the 12th we crossed the Chain bridge went up the Loudon Valley went through the gap.... never saw the Johnys until we got to outside of Winchester. We formed a line of battle and through out skirmishers and about nine oclock in the even. our battery opened on them and they have followed us along the lurey valley....We have been tip top and it was a splendid sight to witness there wheat stacks and hay burning the night we left outside of Winchester.

Granniss apparently mustered out in late fall 1864 at the expiration of his term of service, having decided against reenlisting.

In addition to Granniss’ significant archive of letters home, the collection includes other Civil War-related items, including three letters from Granniss’ brothers, both in the service. On April 26, 1863, Charlie Granniss (15th Connecticut) describes the Siege of Suffolk:

As soon as we were outside our picket line the 16th [Conn.] was deployed as skirmishers. We have gone this way but a short distance when our skirmishers and the rebel pickets began firing. The 15th was not to be left back long but they pushed forward so steady that they were soon up near the skirmishers. Away we went headlong over the fences and through the woods driving the enemy before us. When we had driven them back about two miles as we merged from a piece of heavy woods and were about to cross a large plowed lot we received a compliment from our rebellious cousins in the shape of a ten pound shell.

Samuel H. Granniss (12th Connecticut) sent two good letters describing his experiences near Opelousas, Louisiana and complaining of politics:

It seems the Copperheads are licked and I am glad of it. When men to this calling themselves democrats and nominate a man like Tom Seymour a traitor to his country you can count me out. I am not that class of democrat. Neither am I a lover of niggerism, but we must support the government in her trying hours as one man. After peace is restored then we can settle all party disputes at the ballot box and I am sure you will never find me a black republican although at present for the benefit of the country to whip out these rascals we must sustain the government in all its measures.
Also included are three photographs of Alvah Granniss, including a sixth plate ambrotype of him in uniform, holding a cap in his right hand and a sword in his left; a carte-de-visite portrait of Granniss in uniform printed by Beers & Mansfield’s in New Haven; a post-war tintype of Granniss in his later years; and a Civil War genre image titled “The Berkshire Boys Return” on the verso. Plus three buttons, including U.S. and Connecticut buttons, and a Granniss family wallet with “Memorandum” in gilt on the inside flap. The lot also features an albumen photograph of the officers of Company B from the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, measuring 5½ x 7¼ inches, on a cream-colored mount trimmed down to an oval shape, with the numbers 1-8 inked on the mount and corresponding numbers and identifications on the verso. The following officers are pictured: 1. Capt. Charles Farnsworth (Captured at Harpers Ferry); 2. 1st Lieut. Howell Atwater; 3. 2nd Lieut. Elbridge Colburn; 4. 1st Sgt. James W. Chaffee; 5. Quarter Master Sgt. William D. McDonald; 6. 1st Sgt. William Strong; 7. 1st Sgt. Jason D. Thompson; and 1st Sgt. David C. Hunt. The photo was taken between Feb. 17 and Sept. 10, 1862. Lastly, the lot includes a pocket watch from the Granniss family with an early, indecipherable ink note tucked behind the back of the watch along with keys to wind and set the watch.

An extensive and wonderful archive of a Civil War family. $17,500.

A Significant Collection of Manuscripts Relating to Guatemala

Forty-five documents, containing approximately [400]pp. total. Various sizes, but mostly folio. Some wear and soiling. Heavy dampstaining and wear to one of the lengthier manuscripts, affecting legibility. About very good.

A substantial collection of manuscript material concerning Guatemala, dating from 1537 to 1870. There are approximately forty-five manuscript documents, with the majority being from the 18th and early 19th centuries. A few were written in Spain and concern the region, but most were written in Guatemala. There are two fragmentary manuscripts from the 16th century, and three lengthier pieces from the 17th century (45 pages total). One manuscript from 1649 (26 pages) makes references to “[Bartolome de] Las Cassas.” Twenty manuscripts date to the 18th century, totaling about 200 pages. These include a brief manuscript that references an earthquake in 1751, and a series of nineteen letters or receipts all stitched together. A further eighteen manuscripts are from the 19th century, all but two of these from the first half of the century, totaling about 150 pages. Several of these are signed by Jose de Bustamente y Guerra (1759-1825), the Spanish naval officer who served as Captain General of Guatemala from 1810 to 1817. A small manuscript map drawn circa 1800 is also present, as is a later (possibly early 20th century) pen and ink drawing of three native women by Antonio F. Tejeda. More details are available on request. $7500.

The Dukes of Hamilton Struggle
to Hold Onto Their Theoretical American Empire

44. Hamilton, James, Fifth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon: [GROUP OF FOUR COLONIAL AMERICAN INDENTURES, THREE SIGNED BY THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, REGARDING LANDS IN CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND]. [London?]. 1724/1740. Four indentures on six large vellum sheets. Some light soiling and wear, heavier to one of the documents. One of the documents with heavier soiling and some small loss, affecting several words. Wax seals and tax stamps intact. Very good overall.

These four agreements concerning lands in colonial New England, three of them signed by James Hamilton, Fifth Duke of Hamilton and Duke of Brandon (1703-43), represent the tail end of what might have been one of the great land empires in colonial America. The young fifth Duke would have just come into his majority, turning twenty-one some months before these indentures were drawn up, through which he sought to gain rents and fees from over 100,000 acres to which he laid claim in eastern Connecticut and western Rhode Island.

The Hamilton family was involved in some of the earliest land speculation in North America, including the Plymouth Council, formed in 1622. When that body dissolved in 1635, the third Marquess of Hamilton received a massive land grant from the Crown for all the land between the Connecticut River and Narragansett River and harbor, at a distance of sixty miles inland from the coast – a significant chunk
of Connecticut and Rhode Island, from New London to Providence. However, the English Civil War intervened, and the Marquess (later the first Duke) was never able to develop the land as the conditions of the grant required. After fighting loyally for Charles I, he ended up at the executioner’s block slightly ahead of his royal master. Early in the Restoration, in 1662, Charles II granted the colony of Connecticut a royal charter for part of the land. After petitions to the throne by the heirs of the Duke of Hamilton in 1664, followed by long litigation, the land claim was thrown out as invalid because no attempt had been made to settle the land. As long as the Stuart dynasty was in place the Hamilton dukedom had great influence in court and was able to actively keep its claim alive, but the Revolution of 1688 and accompanying turmoil in New England effectively ended the struggle. A final official declaration on the subject was reached in the courts in 1696, when the Crown officially denied any claim that the Dukes of Hamilton might have had.

Despite their defeat in the courts, some thirty years later these indentures show that the Dukes of Hamilton still made claim to the land and were collecting rents from tenants and settlers, possibly imported from the Scottish Highlands, where they held their hereditary land and titles in Britain. The Dukes and their agents would in fact hold onto hope and claims until the end of the colonial era.

The present indentures concern 100,000 acres of the original grant, in the far eastern corner of Connecticut and far western portion of Rhode Island. Three of these indentures are dated 1724, while the fourth document, which is not signed by
Hamilton, is dated 1740. All four involve a Bostonian named John Morke. The first of these is signed “Hamilton & Brandon” and consists of two vellum pages, dated July 7, 1724, authorizing John Morke “...of Boston and New England...” to collect rents from settlers on approximately 100,000 acres in the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut on behalf of the Duke of Hamilton & Brandon. The original red wax seal bearing the arms of the duke is still affixed. A second document, dated the day before, is a letter of attorney signed “Hamilton & Brandon,” granting John Morke the power of attorney to act on Hamilton’s behalf. The third agreement, also dated July 6, 1724, is likewise signed “Hamilton & Brandon,” comprising two vellum pages, being the “Articles of Agreement Betwixt His Grace James Duke of Hamilton & Brandon and John Morke of Boston in New England.” John Morke, a Dane by birth, had served in the British merchant fleet before settling in New England sometime around 1724. In that year Morke received a letter from the Duke of Hamilton authorizing him to grant leases in a sixty-square-mile area east of the Connecticut River. For his efforts he would receive an annual salary of £200. Perhaps not surprisingly, the plan evidently never quite worked out, and by 1729 he was back at sea as the captain of a sloop running between Albany, New York, and Boston. The fourth document is an indenture signed by one James Graham, dated Jan. 8, 1740, as a counterpart to the articles of agreement between John Morke and James Graham.

These indentures show that, despite having been clearly told by the Crown that any claim they made to this land was invalid, the Dukes of Hamilton were still attempting to maintain a toehold as landlords in Connecticut and Rhode Island. As late as 1781, fifty years beyond these indentures and eighty-five years after being told by the Crown that they had no claim to the territory, the claims of the Dukes of Hamilton were still being espoused by Rev. Samuel Peters in his General History of Connecticut.... Peters was an Anglican clergyman from Connecticut who fled to London in 1774 because of his Loyalist sympathies. The colony of Connecticut claimed as validation not only its royal charter of 1662, but its acquisition of the 1631 land grant of the Earl of Warwick, predating the initial claim of the Dukes of Hamilton. Peters excoriates this idea, continuing to put forth the Dukes of Hamilton as the rightful owners of Eastern Connecticut.

A fascinating cache of documents relating to this strange case of land claims and leases in Connecticut, perpetrated against the Crown’s will.

$5000.

Governing New Spain in the 1580s:
The Career of an Adventurer in Mexico
and His Quarrels with the Viceroy

45. [Herrera, Martin de]: [AUTOGRAPH REPORT, SIGNED, DESCRIBING MARTIN DE HERRERA’S SERVICE TO THE CROWN, HIS ADVENTURES, AND THE MALICE OF THE VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN, ALVARO MANRIQUE DE ZUNI-
An interesting contemporary manuscript account written by Captain Martin de Herrera describing the misdeeds and abuses of the Viceroy of New Spain, don Alvaro Manrique de Zuniga, Marquis de Villamanrique, as well as Herrera's exploits in the New World. The *Diccionario Universal de Historia de Geografia* states:

This Viceroy, brother of the Duke of Bejar and a member of one of the most illustrious families of Spain, took up office on 17th October, 1585, and resigned in February 1590. He had bitter contentions with the Dominican, Franciscan and Augustinian Provincials over the question of compliance with the King's instructions with regard to the secularisation of the curacies which those orders administered....In 1587 Sir Francis Drake seized the ship Santa Ana off the coast of California, bearing merchandise from China and Japan. Drake had travelled the Pacific previously, causing damage to the provinces of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The Viceroy had ordered the ships at Acapulco to be in readiness and nominated Dr. Palacios as head of the expedition, but although these ships pursued the English, they were unable to find them.

Grave questions arose between the Viceroy and the Audiencia at Guadalajara on judicial matters, which led to a rising of the troops on both sides. The news of these differences was probably exaggerated, but caused much uneasiness at the Court of Spain, which feared civil war, for which reason they hastened to remove the Marquis de Villamanrique from the supreme command, and appointed as Inspector (Visitador) the Bishop of Puebla, Don Diego Romano, who treated the Marques very harshly, ordering his property to be seized, even to the wearing apparel of the Marquesa; but although the Council for the Indies ordered the embargo to be removed, the Marquis died in Madrid without having recovered his property.

This report, which gives the other version of the matter, is methodically divided into 101 paragraphs and describes in minute detail all his trespasses: the indignities to which he subjected the high ecclesiastical and other officials; his high-handed attitude in dismissing certain members of the Treasury, replacing competent administrators with his own servants; and a full catalogue of his iniquities. The writer states that he is not prompted by malice, but rather by an honest desire to serve his king and country's interests in reporting these incidents. The Governor began his campaign of annoyance by issuing orders before he had been properly sworn in as Viceroy. He then proceeded to dismiss as many officials as he pleased, in defiance of the King's express wishes, and appointed his own friends in the vacated positions. He ordered that Don Diego Caballero, a priest who reported certain irregularities to the Visitador, should be arrested and sent to Acapulco for banishment to Peru; he subsequently rescinded the order, and, to the indignation of the people, had the priest conveyed back to San Juan de Ulloa in a wooden cage, in which he passed through the Indian encampments and infected areas “with no other object in view
than that this honored and esteemed priest should die under such conditions."

Herrera was a particular bête-noir of the Viceroy, having been one of the principal informants against him. He states how he called on the Viceroy and told him he had been “a respected resident of that city for twenty-five years, and had in every way served His Majesty (Philip II), helping to guard the city of Mexico with his arms and horses...”; and how he was at the port of San Juan de Ulloa when the corsair Juan Aquines [Hawkins] took it; and how he was amongst those who defended the port of Acapulco “against the corsair, Francisco Draque [Drake] when he sailed the Pacific.” He relates how his ancestor, Captain Juan de Herrera, had died in the service of the King, at Castelnuovo; how his uncle, Francisco de Herrera, had arrested Francis I of France, and how his father’s three brothers had died one day in the service of the Emperor (Charles V); and how he had been amongst the conquerors of the Philippines. When he attempted to obtain permission to travel, the Viceroy ordered him to be arrested, his house searched, and many of his papers seized. Herrera escaped, however, leaving behind his wife and children, and tried to board one of the ships of the Spanish fleet. Arriving at Tlaxcala, however, he sought sanctuary at the Franciscan monastery of Atiliqueza, where the Viceroy’s men ran him to ground, with warrants to seize him whether he happened to be in a monastery or a church. He was therefore obliged to flee to a place where the Viceroy had no authority.

This lengthy report also includes a most interesting relation of the vicissitudes of Martin de Herrera and his brother, Diego, and their efforts to enlist the sympathy of the Consejo de Indias. A fascinating contemporary accounting of 16th-century Spanish America.

MAGGS, BIBLIOTECA AMERICANA III:2652 (1925) (this manuscript, then offered for the equivalent of $255). $47,500.

Important Early Bay Area Architect

46. Hobart, Lewis Parsons: [ALBUM OF TWENTY ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR SKETCHES, MOSTLY ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES, BY NOTED SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECT LEWIS PARSONS HOBART]. [Various places. Various dates, 1896-1945]. Twenty original watercolors, most of them 12 x 9½ inches (with four measuring on average 6 x 6 inches). One of the watercolors loosely laid in, the others mounted to the larger leaves of the album. With four additional pencil sketches on 6 x 8½-inch sheets of paper, loosely laid in. Also tipped into the album are several contemporary maps and city plans. Folio. Contemporary cloth, spine gilt. Cloth quite waterstained, boards bowed and edgeworn. The watercolors themselves are very neat and clean and in near fine condition.

A very attractive album of original watercolors by noted San Francisco architect Lewis Parsons Hobart. The album contains a mixture of renderings of buildings that Hobart himself designed or worked on, along with watercolors of buildings...
and sights from his tours of Europe. The album is signed by Hobart on the front pastedown and dated “1934,” though all but three of the watercolors are undated. They appear to encompass a range of dates from an 1896 watercolor done in Pompeii and a circa 1905 rendering of a cathedral, apparently done while Hobart was still working in New York, to a study of Grace Cathedral in San Francisco (Hobart’s most renowned project) dated 1945.

Lewis Parsons Hobart was born in St. Louis in 1873 and attended the University of California for a year, studying under influential architect Bernard Maybeck. He studied architecture for another two years at the American Academy in Rome, and for three more years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, completing his studies in 1903. He briefly worked in New York, but returned to San Francisco in 1906 to help with the rebuilding of the city after the devastating earthquakes and fires of that year. Hobart designed many important buildings and private residences in San Francisco, and is also noted for his designs of homes in the wealthy peninsula city of Hillsborough. In San Francisco he is best known for implementing the design of Grace Cathedral, but he built a number of buildings throughout the city, in a variety of styles, including homes in Pacific Heights, Russian Hill, and Nob Hill; the original California Academy of Sciences building in Golden Gate Park; and the Bohemian Club. Hobart died in San Francisco in 1954.

A few of the watercolors are pastoral scenes, and others appear to have been done by Hobart while in Europe, including a watercolor of floral trims or accent designs, dated “Pompei, Jan. 1896.” A few other sketches show what appear to be Mediterranean-region scenes, including one with a smoking volcano in the background, possibly Vesuvius. Some of the readily identifiable watercolors include a lovely rendering of the home of actor Eugene Pallettee (presumably in southern California, and dated June 26, 1938); the “Lion House”; a church, signed by Hobart and with the address of his early New York office; and an expressive watercolor of the “Flood Chalice” on San Francisco’s Grace Cathedral, dated 1945. A very detailed watercolor shows the elevation of a classical-style building, including measurements and dimensions. Four pencil sketches on smaller slips of paper loosely laid into the album show several sides of a home.

An interesting collection of watercolors by a significant San Francisco architect.

$2850.
The British Assess How to Grab
Spanish Colonial Holdings in America

47. Hope, Charles: [AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, TOGETHER WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM CHARLES HOPE TO LORD MELVILLE, CONCERNING POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH SPAIN].


A fascinating memorandum entitled “Hints as to the Conduct of this Country, in the Event of a Spanish War,” together with the accompanying cover letter, written by Scottish MP Charles Hope to Lord Melville. The memorandum presents a clear outline of a detailed scheme for English commercial advancement, under the guise of a war with Spain. The object is two-fold, first to gain lucrative trade opportunities in South America and the South Seas; secondly to compromise the power of the French empire and gain international commercial advantage over France while gaining favor with Spain and colonies in the Americas in the peace that will follow. At the time of writing this assessment and strategy, Hope was a Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, appointed Lord Advocate, and also serving as Lord Justice Clerk.

In his cover letter Hope writes:

Founded on the conversation we had on the conduct of the war, on our journey to London last year, I now send you a sketch of the conduct which I think this country ought to follow in our hostilities with Spain. The general ideas, I know, coincide with your own, & if any one hint of mine as to the detail can be of use, I am satisfied. I am so convinced of the immense advantages which will result to this country, if some such plan is adopted, if I were unmarried I would cheerfully renounce my other prospects & go out as Commercial Envoy with the Southern Armament.

Hope’s well thought-out memorandum proposes specific strategies, mentions desired commodities, and stresses the necessity for developing and maintaining peaceful alliances. He also presents for consideration the long-term results of the Spanish Conquest of Mexico and Peru to form a superior strategy to gain commercial supremacy over unsuspecting nations. A calculated formation of war strategy with trade interests at its core, the content is provocative, persuading, unadulterated, and reflective of the very design of war. The document opens by remarking that Spain seems an unwilling adversary, pressured into war by France. “Therefore if we go to war with Spain, I think it is not our interest to humble & weaken Spain. The more she is humbled & weakened, the more decidedly she must in future become subservient to the views of France....” He writes that conquering Spanish colonies is not the route to take, as England proved with her own American colonies. The
real key is having English access to trade, rather than control over the government of the colony itself:

I would therefore make a Spanish war, if we must have one...entirely subservient to the opportunity of laying open the trade of the Spanish colonies on the continent of America. If we can accomplish this, it will open sources of commerce, & create a demand for our manufactures, which would soon compensate for any restrictions which the power of France on the continent may be able to perpetuate at the Peace. It will give us a great part of the bullion of America, without bringing with it the evils which Spain experiences from the possession of the riches of Mexico & Peru. To us the gold & silver of those countries will flow in the natural & beneficial channels of Industry & Commerce. They will come as the returns, & again act as the means of encouraging our manufactures....

He continues, writing that as they cannot rescue European Spain from France's power and influence, they should "consider her so far our enemy as to capture her Marine, & destroy her commerce as much as possible, so as to render her assistance of the least possible use to France, & her commerce the means of encouraging & enriching our own seamen, who against France, will meet only with hard blows & hardships." He reiterates that the colonies should be left relatively unmolested, to govern themselves as usual. He then goes on to expound on individual colonies and the gains that England can find in them:

Those in the West Indies, such as the Havannah, Carthagena, Porto Bello, &c. are of little use except as stations & stages for carrying on the regulated & circuitous commerce between Spain & her colonies on the main. The capture of them would distress Spain, with little benefit to ourselves. Besides, they are all very strong places, & would cost much blood & expence to take & keep them, & would infallibly be restored at the Peace....Instead, therefore, of expeditions for capturing the Spanish colonies, I would fit out commercial armaments, if I may use the phrase, for the purpose of opening a direct trade with the Spanish Main....I would on the Eastern coast of America, possess ourselves of Vera Cruz in the Gulf of Mexico & I would hold this mainly as a Factory, leaving as much as possible the people in possession of their property, government, religion, & prejudices. This port would open to us a direct trade with the whole empire of Mexico, & if we conduct ourselves there at first with good faith, & a proper regard for the interests of the people, they will never suffer us to be excluded & will infallibly shake off the Spanish yoke, if that should be stipulated at the Peace.

He lays down similar plans for South America, going into extensive detail as to how to proceed.

Charles Hope (1763-1851) was a Scottish politician and judge. The eldest son of John Hope, he studied law at Edinburgh University. He was admitted as an advocate in 1784 and was appointed sheriff of Orkney in 1792. He was a Member
of Parliament for Edinburgh from 1803 to 1805, and was appointed Lord Advocate from 1801 to 1804. He was raised to the bench as Lord Granton and held the office of Lord Justice Clerk from 1804 to 1811. That year he was promoted to be Lord President of Court of Sessions, an office he essentially held until 1841. Appointed a Privy Counsellor in 1822, Hope was also an active Colonel of the Edinburgh volunteers. He lived in the Granton area of Edinburgh.

**The State of Education in Quebec**

48. [Hubert, Jean François]: EXTRAIT D’UN JOURNAL D’UN COMITÉ DU CONSEIL CHARGE DE RAPPORT SUR L’OBJECT D’ÉDUCATION DE LA JEUNESSE DAN CETTE PROVINCE...


A manuscript copy of a report on the state of education in the province, originally composed in 1789 by the Bishop of Quebec, presented here in a mid-19th-century copy. “In this lengthy report the Committee considers the question of education from the most elementary level to the universities and makes recommendations as to the expansion of the system, using various aspects of the Anglo-American type of education as examples. Some interesting historical background is included with the dates in which various humanities and sciences began to be taught in different schools in the province” – Eberstadt. It does not appear the report was ever published. A useful Canadian education item.

EBERSTADT 165:150 (this manuscript). $750.

**Hungarian Exiles in Iowa**


An eloquent and impassioned appeal for Hungarian freedom from centuries of Austrian tyranny, here prepared by the leader of a community of Hungarian exiles living in Iowa. In a paragraph on the last page, Kossuth appoints Ughazi his representative to the United States. The manuscript seems to have been aimed at garnering American support for the Hungarian cause soon after the failures of the revolution of 1848 and subsequent short-lived Hungarian republic led by Kossuth. New-Buda was the location of an early Hungarian settlement in Iowa. An important work of a leading Hungarian immigrant.

EBERSTADT 163:284. $3750.
Original Figure Studies by Augustus Kollner


Six large figure drawings by German-American artist Augustus Kollner, depicting male nudes in various poses: standing, lying, and sitting. Though Kollner is best known for his lithographs and watercolors, he also produced etchings, woodcuts, and drawings, preferring pen and ink as his medium for these. Aside from the earliest of these studies, dated March 1837, the drawings were executed in Philadelphia during the 1860s, after Kollner’s commercial ventures had mostly subsided. “German-born Augustus Theodore Frederick Kollner arrived in America in 1839 and enjoyed an artistically fruitful career in this country until his death in 1906....Associated at one time or another with each of the major lithographic firms in Philadelphia, he worked his way from journeyman to artist, to chief artist, to partner. Ultimately, he owned his own establishment” – Wainwright. After the Civil War his career flagged, but because of his wife’s inheritance he was able to pick and choose what projects he accepted. This financial freedom also allowed him the luxury to paint at leisure, and in his later years he generated a tremendous amount of work, which he often kept bound up in albums.

An attractive and unusual example of Kollner’s artistic abilities.
Wainwright, “Augustus Kollner, Artist” in PMHB, Vol. 84, no. 3 (ref). $4000.

Records of Confiscation of Loyalist Property

Legal documents regarding the confiscation of the property of Loyalist and New York Attorney General John Tabor Kempe, the first of which is penned and signed by William Livingston, first governor of the state of New Jersey and signer of the Constitution.

A reluctant politician, William Livingston nevertheless rose to prominence in colonial New York and New Jersey, in part due to his wealth and family connections. He was the first governor of the state of New Jersey, holding that office from 1776 until his death in 1790. Livingston was extremely popular with his constituents, and was fiercely anti-Loyalist. “Livingston came to harbor a deep and visceral hatred of Loyalists, whose numbers and military operations posed a real civil threat in New Jersey. The governor’s jaundiced reaction undermined his otherwise deep commitment to due process and his remarkable concern for the social and economic welfare of his constituents. Livingston was by nature and education a man of conservative political leanings, forced into the personally distasteful role of flamboyant revolutionary. Indeed, throughout the war he was a rebel with a price on his head. Exiled New Jersey Loyalists several times tried to arrange his assassination by offering a reward for his murder” – ANB. During this time, Livingston was constantly on the move to avoid assassination, bringing him into close contact with his constituents. This sensitized him to their needs in a way few others in his station would know, additionally fuelling his desire for reforms, including the abolition of slavery. “Governor Livingston made a real effort to redistribute Loyalist land by means of a strong pioneering confiscation act, a reform that did not work well in practice, but was intended by the governor to expand New Jersey’s social revolution” – ANB.

John Tabor Kempe is one of those who lost his lands due to his political leanings. The first leaf is a certification of the document which follows, penned and signed by Livingston; it is embossed with the state seal of New Jersey, and the whole gathering is tied with a red ribbon. The inquisition into Kempe’s property took place in 1779, whereupon it was found that:

John Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife...are offenders in manner as is described in an act of the general assembly, intitled “An act for the forfeiting to and vesting in the state of New Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, & for directing the mode of determining & satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from or made against such fugitives & offenders and for other purposes therein mentioned”...in that this John Tabor Kempe, and Grace his wife, did go to the enemy and took refuge with them some time in April in the year [1776] & still remain with them.
The second document, listing Kempe’s lost goods and property, is titled “Rough estimate of Mr. Kempe’s estate & interest lost in consequences of his loyalty.” Kempe estimates his losses at an excess of £117,000, primarily in lost lands and estates, totaling over 45,000 acres.

An interesting and informative set of documents, showing the high price of loyalty to the British Crown in New Jersey during the American Revolution.

ANB (online).

$4500.

Accounts of a Louisiana Sugar Plantation

52. [Louisiana]: [Slavery]: [PRINTED ACCOUNT BOOK, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, FOR THE LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTATION OF DUNCAN F. KENNER]. “Texas” Plantation. 1855. [4],112pp., of which approximately 75 pages are completed in manuscript. Folio. Dbd. Leaves loose. Moderate to heavy wear throughout. Titlepage torn and chipped, old tape, lacking top three inches of sheet, affecting printed title. Second leaf with similar tears, loss to upper corner, affecting printed text on verso. Damp-staining in lower inner margin, heavier toward front of text. Light foxing and age toning to majority of text. Heavier wear and soiling to last few leaves, old tape on final printed page. The text remains very bold and generally very bright. Good overall. In a half morocco box.

A commercially printed account book published in New Orleans in 1854 by B.M. Norman, specifically for use on sugar plantations and “suitable for a force of 80 hands, or under.” This particular example was used by overseer W.C. Trimble on the Louisiana sugar plantation of Duncan F. Kenner (1813-87) called “Texas.” Kenner was a member of a prominent Louisiana planter family who served several terms as a Whig in the Louisiana House of Representatives. After the secession of the Southern states, he served in the Confederate Congress, and in 1864 was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Europe by Confederate President Jefferson Davis, in an effort to urge the recognition of the Confederate States by England and France. He was also the owner of one of the largest sugar plantations in Louisiana, known as Ashland. The plantation of Ashland is mentioned in several places, most notably in an entry dated September 8: “Saturday....Bought 8 mules 4 for Texas & 4 for Ashland Paid $167.51 per head.”

An interesting feature of this book is the instructional text, “The Duties of an Overseer,” found on the last two pages, with quotes from “Washington’s Instructions to his Overseers.” According to the guide, the overseer should refrain from “taking up your own time and that of the servants”; avoid unnecessary expenses; maintain the “health of the negroes”; care for the livestock and farm tools; and take care in exercising “judgment and consideration in the management of the Negroes” by being “firm, and at the same time gentle...even if inflicting the severest punishment.” The guide recommends that “Whenever an opportunity is afforded you for rewarding continued good behavior, do not let it pass,” but cautions to “Never be induced by a course of good behavior...to relax the strictness of your discipline.”
Designed for use over the course of one year, the book is divided into quarters, and at each quarter is found a “Quarterly Inventory of Stock and Implements.” Each page has listed the days of the week, and on each Trimble gives an account of the work performed, the total number of sick “hands” out for the day and the weather conditions. Texas plantation housed fifty-seven male and thirty-one female slaves, all of whom are recorded by name, but it is unclear how many of those listed, if any, were children. Trimble also notes that during the year a total of six children (five boys and one girl) were born and six slaves died, two of whom were children: “Saturday [February 10]....Lost a negro boy...with the Consumption.”

Labor is recorded daily by Trimble and includes ditching, clearing ground, and plowing to plant sugar cane and corn (early in the spring), peas (beginning in June), and sweet potatoes (harvesting and gathering in October); burying trash; cutting wood; and cutting and turning fodder for the livestock. In late October all hands are used to begin the strenuous process of harvesting the cane and transporting it to the mill for processing.

In addition to the mundane details of work, other events are scattered throughout the text. Trimble records the deaths of some of the locals: “Saturday [July 28]....old Antwin died this evening”; “Monday [December 24]....Milly (?) got killed by the fall of a tree this morning.” He remarks that work continues on the erection of a new brick cabin (with additional notes made in the margins listing each contractor, e.g. masons, engineers, coppersmiths, etc. as well as the number of meals provided per day). The slaves are periodically given rations and, at times, “gifts”: “Sunday [May 6]. All hands idle. Gave molasses. The negroes got their present money to day...” and “Tuesday [November 6]....The weather rainy. All hands stoped [sic] work & gave out the negroes clothes.” Interestingly, he also notes when slaves attended to their own gardens, etc.: “Sunday [October 15]....All hands gathering negroes corn.” The slaves are given Christmas Day off. Trimble also notes that Mr. Kenner would visit the plantation several times per year, the longest stay being for a month, with his family.

The end of the book is comprised of printed record sheets for various plantation tasks, such as number of hogshead of sugar made throughout the year; tools and clothing given to the slaves; supply entries, etc. All of these are blank except for “The Planter’s Annual Record of his Negroes upon [Texas] Plantation, made at the commencement and at the close of the year 185[5].” This accounting lists each of the plantation’s eighty-eight slaves by name. Likewise, the section for births and deaths for the year has been completed.

$8500.

Wonderful Watercolors of Vaqueros

53. [Martin, Henry Byam]: [GROUP OF ELEVEN ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR SKETCHES AND INK DRAWINGS OF VAQUEROS IN MEXICO AND CHILE]. [Mexico or Chile. 1847-1848]. Watercolor paintings or ink and wash drawings on variously sized sheets of paper (see
A fine collection of beautifully drawn watercolors and ink and wash sketches of cowboys and cowboy culture in Mexico and Chile. The images were drawn by Captain Henry Byam Martin, a commander in the British Navy, the son of an admiral, and himself a future admiral. They were done while Martin was captain of the H.M.S. Grampus, a fifty-gun ship, in the Pacific. Martin took command of the Grampus in November 1845, and based on the dates on six of the images, they were created in Mexico or Chile in 1847 and 1848. Two are noted as being done in Tepic, in southwestern Mexico, near Guadalajara, and another is identified as having been made in Santiago. The watercolors and drawings show vaqueros and shepherds riding horses, roping, tending their herds, and relaxing. Virtually every drawing exhibits an eye for ethnological detail in the wonderful depiction of the costumes and accoutrements of the cowboys and their horses. A few of the images are of local women as well.

Henry Byam Martin (1803-65), the second son of Admiral Thomas Byam Martin, entered the Royal Naval College at the age of thirteen. He rose steadily through the ranks of the Royal Navy, being made a lieutenant in 1823, a commander in 1825, and a captain in 1827. Martin was second in command of the Baltic fleet during the Crimean War, and was elevated to the rank of Admiral in 1864, a year before his death. He spent much time sailing in the Mediterranean and the Pacific, but he also visited North and South America. Martin is best known for his published account of his journey in Polynesia in 1846-47, but he conducted a lengthy tour of eastern Canada and the eastern United States in 1832-33. He created sketches and drawings on many of his journeys, including scenes in Charleston, South Carolina in 1833, sketches of his tours through Greece and Turkey in 1835, and in Portugal and Spain in 1860.

The images are as follow:

1) “Casa Blanca 20th June 1848.” Watercolor on a 7½ x 8¼-inch sheet. A colorful watercolor of a vaquero on his horse, pictured from the side. The cowboy is fully
outfitted in his regalia, including large spurs. Likely done in Chile, due to the presence of the characteristic tall Chilean cowboy hat.

2) “Tepic 1848 19th March.” Ink and wash on a 6¼ x 8-inch sheet. An attractive drawing of a vaquero on horseback, the horse reared up on its hind legs and the vaquero in the midst of throwing his lasso.

3) “Mexican.” Watercolor on an 8¼ x 5¾-inch sheet. A colorful watercolor, showing details of a Mexican cowboy’s hat, his whip, and his pants and shoes. The manuscript caption reads: “The hat band is of massive [?] & the drops & buttons. The Mexican hat is of great weight.”

4) Untitled watercolor on an 11 x 6¾-inch sheet. A wonderful watercolor showing a beautifully dressed cowboy (almost certainly from Mexico) wearing his large hat and embroidered pants and jacket. He holds a whip in his right hand, and a cape over his left shoulder. The image bears a strong resemblance to the vaquero pictured in number eleven, below, which was done in Tepic, Mexico in December 1847.

5) Untitled ink and wash drawing on a 5 x 10½-inch sheet. A very attractive drawing of a cowboy on horseback in the process of lassoing a galloping horse.

6) Untitled watercolor on an 8 x 12¼-inch sheet, dated “Santiago 3rd September 1847.” An interesting and handsome composite drawing, showing three views of a Chilean cowboy, as well as front and rear views of a Chilean woman. There are also details of a tall Chilean cowboy hat, spurs, stirrups, and a boot, as well as a drawing of a cowboy on horseback.

7) Composite ink and wash drawings on a 7 x 10¼-inch sheet, containing four separate drawings: a) a profile view of a horse’s head with a bridle in its mouth and a caption reading “the head stock black leather with massive lumps of silver on it”; b) profile view of a cowboy wearing spurs while walking, with a caption reading “the men are obliged to walk on tiptoes, to keep their spurs off the ground”; c) a rear view of a cowboy on a horse, captioned “Postillion”; d) an uncaptioned profile view of a woman.

8) Untitled watercolor on a 6¾ x 10¼-inch sheet. A lovely drawing of two vaqueros, one on foot and leading his horse, the other on horseback. The colors of the cowboys’ ponchos and the horse’s blanket are especially vivid.

9) Untitled ink and wash drawing on a 5¾ x 8-inch sheet, dated “1st Sept. 1847.” Presumably done in Santiago, Chile, due to the proximity in date with the other sketch dated September 3, 1847. An attractive drawing of a vaquero on horseback and two more cowboys seated on the ground nearby. All three wear the characteristic tall hat of the Chilean cowboys.

10) “A Chile Shepherd.” Ink and wash on a 5¾ x 7¾-inch sheet. A profile view of a shepherd on horseback in a large valley. He also wears a tall Chilean hat.

11) “Tepic – (Mexico) 28th December 1847.” Watercolor on a 9½ x 13-inch sheet. A fantastic and beautifully colored drawing of a vaquero on horseback in full regalia and sitting tall in the saddle. His horse is colorfully outfitted, and he wears a red bandana under his wide-brimmed hat. The cowboy’s long sword is sheathed on the left side of his horse. A great image of a Mexican cowboy.

A fine collection of images of Mexican and Chilean cowboys, by a talented British sailor. $22,500.
A contemporary manuscript copy of a treaty of prime importance in the history of relations between the United States government and the Indian tribes of the trans-Mississippi West. The Medicine Lodge treaties, signed in October 1867, were an attempt to quell conflict between the Army and the tribes of the southern Plains. Though violence between the U.S. Army and the Plains Indians would continue after the Medicine Lodge treaties, the treaties “marked a fundamental turning point in the history of U.S. Indian policy” (Metcalf). The Medicine Lodge treaties strongly advocated a system of assimilating Indians into white society, a policy that would remain in place for decades.

The United States opened the negotiations that eventually led to the Medicine Lodge Treaty (actually a series of three treaties with various tribes) out of a desire to control and relocate several southern Plains tribes, including the Southern Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche, Plains Apache, and Southern Cheyenne. On June 20, 1867 the Congress established the Indian Peace Commission to negotiate with Plains Indians that were warring with the United States. Eventually the two sides met at Medicine Lodge, some seventy miles south of Fort Larned, Kansas. The three Medicine Lodge treaties were signed with a number of tribes on October 21 and October 28, 1867. The present manuscript is a contemporary copy of the third Medicine Lodge treaty, made between the United States and the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes.

The first article of the treaty proclaims an end to “all war between the parties to this agreement.” The United States pledges: “if bad men among the whites or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will...cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.” The Cheyenne and Arapaho pledge to apprehend malefactors who commit crimes against American citizens, and to deliver them to government authorities to be tried and punished according to American laws. Other articles delineate reservation lands to be set aside for the tribes, guarantee at least 160 acres of tillable land per Indian, promise to build warehouses and storerooms for the goods belonging to Indians, and designate
agents to work with them. As part of the civilizing program, schoolhouses would be built, and under Article VII the Indians would be required to send their male and female children between the ages of six and sixteen to school. The government in turn would provide one teacher for each thirty Indian students. Other articles provide for physicians, blacksmiths, millers, carpenters, etc., all of which would theoretically instruct and “civilize” the tribes.

In Article XI:

...in consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside of their reservation as herein defined but they reserve the right to hunt on any lands south of the Arkansas so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase, and no white settlements shall be permitted on any part of the lands contained in the old reservation as defined by the treaty [of 1865] made between the United States and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes....

The text concludes with the secretarial signatures of the American representatives (including General Alfred Terry) and twenty-two representatives of the Cheyenne and Arapaho. The final page of the document (here bound on top) is the manuscript attestation to the treaty by President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward.

In the end the United States Congress failed to ratify the Medicine Lodge treaties for several years, “and in the interim those amenable Indian bands that did try to move into the designated reservations were left without sustenance and were often attacked by army patrols who found it too difficult to track down actual hostiles” (Metcalf).

A contemporary manuscript copy of a most important treaty between the United States and southern Plains tribes, attempting to quell violence between the two sides by putting the Indians on reservations and taking steps to “civilize” them.


Important Robert Morris Archive

55. [Morris, Robert]: [LEDGER CONTAINING LATER TRANSCRIPTIONS OF FIFTY-FOUR LETTERS WRITTEN TO ROBERT MORRIS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. [Various places. 1775-1782, but all copied ca. 1840]. 109pp., approximately 30,000 words. Folio. Dbd., with boards present; gatherings loose. Two leaves significantly torn, not affecting text. A few small chips and edge tears. Negligible soiling. Very good. In a folding cloth box, gilt leather label.

A collection of manuscript transcripts of Robert Morris – prominent Philadelphia merchant, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and financier of the Revolu-
tion – containing fair copies of letters written to Morris by eminent Revolutionary figures, including Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, John Jay, Horatio Gates, and the Marquis de Lafayette. These appear to have been made from the originals by an unknown scholar about 1840. A number of these letters were published in the *Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1878* (New York, 1879), a copy of which accompanies the manuscripts.

“When differences arose between Britain and its North American colonies after 1763, Morris opposed the revenue measures adopted by Parliament. In 1765 he signed the nonimportation agreement protesting the Stamp Act and with six others persuaded the Philadelphia collector to give up his appointment. In June 1775 Morris was appointed to the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, with special assignments to procure arms and ammunition and to serve as its banker. In October he was elected to the provincial assembly and made vice president of a renewed council of safety. On 3 November the Pennsylvania legislature elected Morris as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, where he served on the influential Secret Committee of Trade, Congress’s war department; the critical Committee of Secret Correspondence, Congress’s department of foreign affairs; and the Marine Committee, Congress’s naval department. His dominance of these committees quickly established him as a leading member of Congress. Until December 1776 Morris wrote most of the essential diplomatic correspondence of Congress, but his assignment to the Secret Committee of Trade overshadowed other responsibilities....The decision for independence did not come easily to Morris. He and John Dickinson, another delegate from Pennsylvania, abstained from the crucial ballot of 2 July so that the state could vote for independence. However, Morris signed the finished draft of the Declaration of Independence and, thereafter, backed independence with enthusiasm. His energy, experience, and talent were best displayed when Congress, having withdrawn to Baltimore to escape advancing British forces, vested him with the authority to act on its behalf in Philadelphia in 1776-1777. Among other decisions, he issued orders to the Continental vessels in the Philadelphia harbor, prepared for the evacuation of stores, and sent supplies and money to General George Washington. Congress praised Morris’s actions: ‘Your whole Conduct since our Flight is highly approv’d,’ wrote John Hancock. In 1778 Morris completed his term as a congressional delegate....By 1781 Morris, now often referred to by contemporaries as the ‘Great Man,’ was regarded as the foremost merchant in America and probably its wealthiest citizen. It was this reputation that prompted the Continental Congress to take the unprecedented step on 20 February 1781 of appointing Morris by a unanimous vote to a new position in the Confederation government, superintendent of finance. In this capacity, Morris made his most important contribution to the nation” – *ANB*. Morris, who believed in the cause to the extent that he even used his own credit to fund Washington’s troops during the Revolution, favored a federal treasury and monetary system. In his position as superintendent of finance, he worked toward creating some kind of national revenue to pay off what he saw as the national debt – envisioned not as the debt of individual states, but of the new country as a whole.
The letters in this ledger relate to Morris’ affairs of state, and are all from the period of his important role in the Revolutionary government. A few examples include:

From Benjamin Franklin, June 3, 1780, regarding “free navigation for neutral ships,” saying “free ships make free goods.”

From John Hancock, January 14, 1777, on the government’s retreat from Philadelphia: “I wish to return to Philadelphia.”

From William Hooper, February 1, 1777, declaring that “an Impartial world will say with you that he [George Washington] is the Greatest man on Earth.”

From John Jay, December 18, 1780, concerning Benedict Arnold’s treasonous plot: “as unexpected as its discovery was fortunate.”

From John Jay, November 19, 1780, requesting Morris to “advance twenty pounds sterl. to Miss Kitty Livingston for the use of my little boy.” John Jay, an outspoken New York abolitionist, bought young slaves in order to free them in adulthood (apparently he also hired them out).

From Horatio Gates, June 3, 1781, responding to being replaced following his defeat at the Battle of Camden: “Surely I cannot be shuffled out of service unless there is or has been some evident design in Individuals to remove me from all command.”

Many other important letters are included from Trent Tilghman, Anthony Wayne, and Charles Lee, who authored the majority of the letters.

Also included are copies of two letters written by Morris to George Washington. The first, written on June 15, 1781, notifying Washington that he, Morris, was now the “Financier Elect.” The second, written July 2, 1781, concerning the financial crisis: “if the Several Legislatures will only do their part with vigour I shall have the Strongest hopes of putting a much better face on our Monied affairs in a Short time.”

With later copies (ca. 1900) of sixteen letters, totaling twenty-nine pages, written to Morris by Charles Lee. The original Morris papers appear to have remained together until 1917, when they were dispersed at an epic auction. Also included is the Stan V. Henkels catalogue, for the auction held January 16, 1917, entitled *The Confidential Correspondence of Robert Morris*. The auction, billed on the cover as “The most important collection of papers ever offered on Revolutionary Events,” contains many of the original copies of Morris letters included in the ledger. Well worn (loose front wrapper), with penciled notations of prices and buyers in the margins of almost every page.

An incredible collection of Revolutionary documents from one of the key figures in government.

ANB (online). $3750.

*Archive of a New England Sea Captain*

56. Moulton, John: [ARCHIVE OF MERCANTILE PAPERS OF MASSACHUSETTS SEA CAPTAIN JOHN MOULTON]. [Various places]. 1778-1823. Approximately 230 documents, most a single page. Large folio
sheets, some quarto sheets, smaller slips. Some scattered toning and soiling, some light wear, but overall very good.

Extensive archive of business papers from the Revolutionary and Federal eras relating to the shipping career of John Moulton, a sea captain from Wenham, Massachusetts. The documents in this archive, comprised of manuscript and printed forms completed in manuscript, are from voyages of the ships Mary, Nancy, Rambler, and Reward, sailing from Newburyport throughout Europe, the Caribbean, and along the Atlantic coast. They include twenty-three mercantile letters sent and received, including some sailing instructions from ship owners; six letters from Moulton to his second wife, Sally; forty-five mercantile documents including crew lists, protests, and certificates; five diary extracts and fragments; and 150 mercantile receipts, invoices, and other financial papers.

John Moulton (1762-1824) served briefly in the Continental Army as a substitute for his father. After nine months of military service, which included engagements on Long Island and at Brandywine, he served aboard a privateer as a cabin boy and began his lengthy career at sea. Moulton traveled widely, as evidenced in the present archive, ranging up and down the eastern coast into the southern states, the West Indies, and across the Atlantic to the major ports of Europe. At one point his ship was captured by a French privateer and taken into port at Havana, where the ship and cargo were confiscated. He never received recompense for their loss. Later in life he abandoned the sea for farming, but saw little success in that occupation. Married three times (twice a widower), he fathered nine children, the oldest of whom died of malaria in Jamaica while acting as his cabin boy.

Moulton's archive provides a wealth of information about late 18th- and early 19th-century shipping. Receipts included here tally charges for transporting goods, taxes and fees due at different ports, the number and types of goods which were being moved from place to place, costs of ship maintenance, pilot fees, and more. The earliest papers here show Moulton did significant business between South Carolina and England, transporting tobacco, rice, and other goods for individual merchants; lumber and codfish from Massachusetts to the West Indies; and moving goods all along the eastern seaboard. One receipt, signed by Moulton and dated at Havana, July 6, 1799, reads: “Received of John Griste the sum of two hundred hard dollars in specie which I promise to deliver to Mrs. Elizabeth Griste of Marblehead or order on my safe arrival in America, the danger of the seas & Enemy excepted.”

Six tender letters to his wife give this collection a more personal touch. Moulton’s first marriage lasted less than three years before his wife died, leaving behind one young son. His second wife, Sally, to whom these letters are addressed, was also a widow, and she bore him two sons before dying in 1806 at the age of forty-five. Moulton wrote to her in 1803: “All I could wish is for a pair of wings, so that I could fly and see you one day & back the next.” In 1805 he wrote about his son’s letter (apparently without irony): “Incourage him to persivear in his spelling, as their was a few words spelt wrong, & good spelling is the beauty of writing.”
Also of interest in the archive is a seaman's protection certificate issued to the Captain's twelve-year-old son, John Moulton, in 1799 (John would die two years later while on a voyage to Jamaica). Perhaps the most dramatic piece in the archive is a retained draft of his August 15, 1798 letter to his ship's owner, written from Havana: “I am sorry to inform you that I had the misfortune to be captured... westward of Cape Antonio by the French privateer schooner Revenge.” The ship (of which he owned a quarter) and her cargo (of which he owned a third) were lost in their entirety.

An interesting and informative collection. $5500.

The Painter Neagle Writes to the Publisher Carey


A very interesting group of letters from the talented Philadelphia painter, John Neagle, four of them written to the renowned publisher, Mathew Carey. Another letter gives substantial insight into Neagle's busy life as a portraitist, as he writes about his progress on paintings of the renowned actors, Junius Brutus Booth and William C. MacCready. In his day, Neagle (1796-1865) was the second most famous portrait painter in Philadelphia, behind only his illustrious father-in-law, Thomas Sully. As a young man Neagle studied under Pietro Ancora, Bass Otis, and Gilbert Stuart, before finally coming under the tutelage of Sully. He tried his hand as a portraitist in Kentucky and New Orleans before returning to Philadelphia. He painted the portraits of many leading Philadelphians, including doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and clergymen. His two most famous portraits are of Henry Clay, and “Pat Lyon at the Forge,” in which he shows a common tradesman posed in his shirtsleeves and apron, but depicted in a style usually reserved for aristocratic subjects. Neagle played a prominent role in Philadelphia society and associations, and the letters in this group document that facet of his life as well.

The four letters from Neagle to Mathew Carey were written after Carey had retired from his long and illustrious career as a publisher. One letter suggests an ongoing dispute between Neagle and Carey, which they both decided to try to settle by arbitration. The tone of the letter is very polite and lacks acrimony, but it is clear they were involved in a serious disagreement. In a letter dated Jan. 24, 1827, Neagle agrees to an arbitration format suggested by Carey. He writes:

Mr. Hopkinson has informed me that you intend to present names for arbitrators in our difference, and that I may adopt or reject. Allow me to say that I like your first proposition the best, it is the simplest and most easily decided
without giving offence to either party, & as I would avoid all irritation if possible, and have the affair conducted in an honorable & temperate manner, I trust we may agree in this point.

Neagle agrees that they should each choose one arbitrator, and that if those two should deadlock, they would both decide upon a third whose decision would be binding on both parties. Neagle concludes: “If you please, you can select your gentleman and I will do the same, and you can inform me of the time, which I trust will be after candle light as I can then better spare the time. Mr. Sully’s room is at our service. I presume there is no need of lawyers on the occasion.”

The other three letters to Carey show that despite any misunderstanding, the two men shared a cordial relationship. In one letter Neagle transmits a list of names and addresses, either for a social event or an association membership list. In the last two letters Neagle, who was Catholic until he converted to the Episcopal Church in 1840, writes to Carey concerning one of the publisher’s many civic and religious endeavors. On June 9, 1830, Neagle writes:

I take leave to thank you for the “Report & Constitution” of the “Society for Bettering the Condition of the Roman Catholics” which you furnished me. I am only sorry that I did not receive it in time for the meeting on the 8th that I might have had a voice in the choice of officers. I hope you have been elected their President; no one can be better qualified to grace and dignify the chair. I shall be proud if you will do me the honour to place my name on the list of members.

On March 26, 1827, apparently taking part in an endowment campaign for a church, Neagle writes Carey requesting to know “what the arrearages of the pew will amount to with the cost of the pew itself.”

Of the two other letters, one (the longest in the group) offers great insight and information as to Neagle’s very busy schedule and working methods. In the letter Neagle discusses the portraits he is painting of two American actors from the era, Junius Brutus Booth and William C. MacCready. Neagle writes:

When Mr. Macready and I separated last, he desired me to call on him on his arrival again to our city, for the purpose of making an appointment for the completion of the portrait. This I cannot do, being so closely engaged. I have in reality no time at my own disposal previous to the next exhibition of our academy, but I will throw everything else aside to perform what is most desirable to you and the public in this case. I would remind you that Mr. Macready promised on his return to give me as much time as I requested at my house and to sit with the dress on for Hamlet. One, or at farthest two long sittings will answer my expectations. Half hour sittings will be of no use.

We can find no record of Neagle executing a portrait of William MacCready as Hamlet, but the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts owns a portrait by Neagle of MacCready as King Lear, likely the outcome of the sitting discussed. Neagle next turns to a portrait of an even more famed actor, Junius Brutus Booth, patriarch of the
legendary family. He writes that his portrait of Booth (likely as Brutus) is complete.

The final letter in the group responds to an inquiry from Joseph Hedges of Philadelphia, who asked Neagle’s assistance in obtaining the autograph of the artist, Washington Allston. Neagle advises Hedges to inquire of Thomas Sully or Samuel F.B. Morse, among others.

An interesting group of letters among, between, and discussing distinguished Philadelphians, offering insights into the artistic, social, and business dealings of the time.


$2250.

_A Remarkable Record of the Creation of One of New York's Greatest Parks_

In a variety of hands. Folio. Contemporary suede, gilt leather label on spine, remnants of paper label on front cover. Extremities worn, hinges cracking but solid. Minor soiling to text, but generally quite clean and legible. Very good.

A fascinating early record of the formation and early years of Prospect Park, designed and built beginning in 1860. The minutes all but cease during the Civil War years, but resume in 1864-65 with a call to reexamine the park’s boundaries. At this time the new Board of Commissioners of the park is outlined, as are the bylaws under which the board will operate. The earliest minutes report the hiring of surveyors and topographical engineers (including Egbert Viele), the purchase of private lands, and the outcomes of numerous votes on several financial and political matters. With the resumption of work on the park, the decision was made to hire Central Park architect Calvert Vaux to design and execute Brooklyn’s park.

Calvert Vaux (1824-95) was a British-born architect and landscape designer who helped pioneer the field of landscape architecture. In 1851 a series of watercolor landscapes Vaux exhibited caught the eye of Andrew Jackson Downing, considered to be the “Father of American Landscape Architecture,” and Vaux accompanied
Downing back to America as his apprentice in the burgeoning field. After a successful partnership of just two years, Downing died in a tragic accident. In 1857, Vaux’s career designing parks took off with the submission and acceptance of a plan to create New York’s Central Park in partnership with Frederick Law Olmsted. The two men collaborated over the years to design many important parks and buildings, including Prospect Park in Brooklyn. “In 1864, while Olmsted was in California, Vaux was approached by Brooklyn city officials determined to create there what eventually became Prospect Park. Vaux summoned Olmsted from California, and in May 1866 Olmsted, Vaux and Co. contracted to design and supervise the making of what has been called their greatest single work and Vaux’s ‘most mature sylvan composition.’...The years 1866-1873 saw Vaux at work on Prospect Park, and from 1881 to 1883 and 1888 until his death in 1895 he was landscape architect to the New York Parks Department. In this capacity he defended Central Park from the many invasions that threatened it, such as encroaching urban development and the erection of makeshift shanties by homeless denizens” – ANB. The ledger records the details of his hire and approval by the Board.

In January 1865 the Board resolved: “That the Chairman be authorized to negotiate with Mr. Vaux for a sketch of the Park grounds with the proposed entrances and a report on the terms stated in his letter of the 10th inst.” On March 15th, Vaux’s plans were approved: “The Chr. reported that Mr. Vaux has prepared and submitted the preliminary plans and maps for which he is to be paid $500. Voted, That $500 be paid to Calvert E. Vaux, Esqr. for services in full to this date. All ayes.” On May 30th the ledger records:

The proceedings of the Executive Committee at its last meeting on the subject of employing Calvert Vaux as architect was submitted to the Board and approved, viz. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Park Commissioners held at the rooms of the Commission Tuesday May 23d, a proposition from Mr. Calvert Vaux being presented by the President it was on motion resolved that the Committee recommend the Board to adopt the following resolutions. Resolved that the suggestions of an architect whose reputation is so well established by his work in the Central Park of New York are eminently worthy of consideration. 2d That this Board is disposed to adopt a plan to be proposed by Mr. Vaux as a preliminary to the acquisition of such additional land as appears to be necessary to a successful development of the ground already set apart by law. 3d Pending further legislation, in the judgment of the Board it is not expedient to incur so large an expense for a plan as if the limits and boundaries of the proposed park were already accurately defined. 4th Not recognizing the importance of a mission to Europe under existing uncertainties, this Board does not feel warranted in entering into such an engagement as that proposed by Mr. Vaux. 5th Being restricted by limitations and uncertainties, this Board would nevertheless be willing for the purpose of gaining time to secure Mr. Vaux services for a year for the sum of $5000, with liberty to visit Europe during that time, not however to interfere with the production of a ground plan carefully matured in all its parts and to embrace all the territory included in
the map already prepared by him, it being understood that his services include superintendence of the work on the park grounds during the year.

The Committee further resolves to raise Vaux’s fee to $6000.

The ledger continues in like fashion through 1873, when the park was mostly completed. The minutes of all the meetings of the Board are recorded, and correspondence from the firm of Olmsted, Vaux & Co. is occasionally recorded. In July 1867 a plan was approved for the organization of “a body of men for certain special services” to maintain the park. These are enumerated in detail, with the responsibilities, chain of command, and pay. They include assisting visitors with information, daily care of the animals in the park, sweeping and other maintenance tasks, gardening as needed, and enforcing the laws and ordinances of the park. A proposed rate of $24.50 per week is suggested for Head Keepers, while daily menial workers is $2.42 per diem. The Keepers are likewise charged with policing the park to keep it safe for the lives and property of visitors.

There are likewise notes regarding the features and ornaments of the park. A resolution on March 10, 1868 directs the Controller “to procure Insurance against fire on the statue of Mr. Lincoln to the amount of $10,000 as soon as it comes into our possession.” The statue of Abraham Lincoln was dedicated on Oct. 21, 1869, and there is some discussion of that event as well. In May the Board adopts a resolution for dealing with “cattle, horses, sheep, swine, goats, geese or other brute animal found running at large upon any of the Public Parks of the City of Brooklyn.” There is also information about surveying, making maps of the park, ordinances procuring further funds for park improvements, reports on bills for supplies and upkeep, and other similar topics. In February 1871 the bylaws were revised and recorded freshly in the ledger. Some mention is also made of Coney Island Park, also under the purview of the Park Managers of the city. There are several references to the Coney Island Road (today Coney Island Avenue) connecting Brighton Beach and Prospect Park. Likewise, there are occasional references to work done in Washington Park, near Prospect Park.

A rich and detailed accounting of the beginnings of one of New York’s most important parks, and a key piece of Brooklyn history. $7500.

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Regimental roster and minutes of the 144th New York Infantry out of Saratoga County. The ledger opens with a detailed grid listing the officers of the regiment, with date of commission and any notes or remarks. A further list details the sergeants and captains to which they are assigned. Though this volume is dated 1815-1816,
the list of officers indicates that some of the officers were commissioned as early as 1805 and 1811, predating the outbreak of the War of 1812. The minutes list the regiment’s order, such as meeting times and places for inspections. On Nov. 4, 1815 the regimental orders involve a call for a court-martial for “the trial of all delinquents at the Regimental, Battalion, and Company parades.” The minutes go on to recount the guilty parties and the time and places of their courts-martial. There are several tables showing inspection returns, accounting for the men. A similar court-martial order is given again in November of 1816, once more taking delinquent officers to task.

$750.

Indian Removal


The Lewistown Indians ceded their lands and agreed on removal west of the Missisippi in the treaty of 1831. This agreement gave some of their lands to McPherson, “in consideration of the sincere attachment of the said chiefs and their people for [him], who has lived among them...for forty years.” McPherson signs the present manuscript document, certifying “that the within Roll of Shawnees and Senecas of Lewis Town is entitled to rations.” The document lists thirty-six names of heads of Indian families, with numbers of males and females in each family noted as well. $4000.

The Maps of a Huge Baltimore Estate


Robert Oliver (1757-1834) was born in Ireland and came to Baltimore as a young man. He amassed a mercantile fortune worth upwards of a million dollars, making him one of the wealthiest men in the city. A staunch Federalist, Oliver corresponded with some of the leading political figures of his day, including former Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert, James McHenry, Ambassador Christopher Hughes, and William Pinkney. These two volumes document the dispersal of his massive real estate holdings after his death. The first volume, “Division of the Estate of Robert Oliver,” documents the division of the land between Oliver’s four children.
Eighty-nine lots are platted and described, each with a manuscript map of the land and text on a facing page. In addition, two double-page map sheets show some of the parcels together in context. The property was mostly in the Ridgely Addition (where M & T Bank Stadium now stands), on the road to Fort McHenry (now Latrobe Park), and groups of parcels in what are now the University of Maryland campus and the Upton neighborhood. The second volume divides forty additional parcels which had been left out of the initial division. Most of these lots are also in Baltimore, but a few are in nearby Maryland counties. Each volume has a note on the front page indicating when the document was filed, dated Sept. 14, 1840 and March 14, 1845, respectively.

A wonderful record of Baltimore and Maryland real estate. $6000.

*The British Proconsul in Argentina Reports to His Majesty’s Government, Leading to the First Recognition of Nationhood in South America by Any European Power*

in a clear, legible hand in ink; additional contemporary notes throughout the
text in pencil. Text preceded by twenty-six blank leaves, with tabs for the
letters of the alphabet, one indented on each leaf (one blank leaf has pasted
remnant of printed text). In fine condition. In a half morocco and cloth box.

This manuscript report prepared by British consul-general Woodbine Parish for
the British government regarding the political and economic situation in Argentina
in the mid-1820s was a crucial step in the recognition of Argentina’s statehood by
any European power. Parish was an experienced British diplomat who, prior to
going to South America, had served in diplomatic roles in Sicily, Naples, Paris,
Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Ionian Islands. “In 1823 the government determined to
send out political agents to the Spanish American States, and Parish was appointed
commissioner and consul-general to Buenos Ayres....After he had sent home a report
upon the state of the people and their newly constituted government, full powers
were sent to him in 1824 to negotiate with them a treaty of amity and commerce.
This was concluded on 2 Feb. 1825 at Buenos Ayres, and was the first treaty made
with any of the new states of America, and the first recognition of their national
existence by any European power” – *DNB*. The present manuscript is evidently
that report, which persuaded the British Government to recognize Argentina and
impressed the Foreign Office sufficiently that they promoted Parish to negotiate it.

Parish’s account begins with a brief critical history of the colonies under Span-
nish rule. He writes:

The origin of the events which have separated the colonies from Spain may be
traced to a variety of well known causes: oppressed, misgoverned and misguided
as they long had been, it was not to be expected that in this enlightened and
liberal age they would much longer continue in the state of degraded and odi-
ous subjection in which they had been hitherto held.

In regards to the vice royalty of Buenos Aires declaring independence from Spain,
he adds that internal “public opinion was long undecided as to the course to be
adopted....But, though the doctrines of liberty were declared, it was...found to be
no easy task to establish a government for a people brought up in such a state of
servility and debasement as hardly to have a distant notion of the blessings of free
institutions.”

Parish mentions various military operations between 1815 and 1820, leading
to a state of disorganization and disorder. It was under these conditions that a
government was formed in 1821 which focused on affairs in Buenos Aires and good
provincial administration.

A radical and systematic reform commenced which has produced in little
more than three years results beyond the most sanguine expectations: From a
state of anarchy and confusion the people of Buenos Ayres are now raised to a
prosperity hitherto unknown to them, and are at present in the enjoyment of
the blessings of a good, well organized, and stable government.
The remainder of the report is devoted to institutions which have been “established or promoted, and which give them a claim to the eternal gratitude of their countrymen.” These include a representative system of government, executive power, a law on the inviolability of private property (extended to foreigners residing in the country), a general amnesty, and the official gazette “in which all the acts of the government were laid before the public. This was a new measure and obtained for them a very general degree of confidence.” For all of these institutions, additional documentation is provided in the appendix in the original Spanish and often in English translation.

Parish is particularly impressed with cultural changes under independence.

But the most striking change which has been effected at Buenos Ayres is that with respect to religious opinions: the power of the priesthood under the dominion of Spain was almost absolute and the most intolerant doctrines of the Catholic Religion alone were promulgated and severely maintained. Freedom of conscience and of opinions has arisen out of the revolution.

The author is equally impressed with the state of education, writing that “no measure however of this government is of greater consequence than the exertions for the promotion of education.” He notes the establishment of public schools, colleges for the moral and natural sciences and a university for the clergy. Parish adds that a library of approximately 20,000 volumes “has been opened to the public which is well arranged and is daily increasing and several scientific societies have been formed....It is a new feeling in this country and acts with the greater forces after the state of ignorance and seclusion in which this people had been so long kept under the old Spanish system under which even the importation of books excepting upon religious subjects was utterly prohibited.”

The report includes descriptions of liberty of the press, administration of justice, confederation and population of the provinces, finances (additional information for which is provided in the appendix and the addenda), the Banda Oriental, the war department, and the country’s foreign relations. Regarding international relations, the report indicates that “the foreign relations of Buenos Ayres have been confined to treaties of alliance and defence with some of the other free states of South America [‘Chile and Colombia only’ is added in pencil] and to an exchange of diplomatic missions with the United States.” Parish notes that for other countries, only official representatives authorized by their governments can negotiate with the newly independent government of Buenos Aires.

In concluding, Parish provides a positive review of the current conditions in Argentina and the potentials for British involvement in the future.

The errors of the past will be shunned for the future; and the benefits of a good government which has been at last established are now quite sufficiently known and understood to ensure the support of all classes of the people. Every day adds to its more and physical strength, as education advances so will the state, as foreign commerce increases, so will the prosperity and resources of the country. Nature has done her utmost in climate and situation, and it only
remains for civilized man in these regions to make the most of those inestimable blessings which providence on the one hand has bestowed upon him and a paternal government on the other is anxious by all possible means to improve.

After this report was received by the British government for internal consideration, Parish was charged with negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce, in which Great Britain recognized Argentina, the first formal recognition of any of the former Spanish colonies in the Americas by a European power, and the second country in the Western Hemisphere with which England had diplomatic relations (the other being the United States). “As a mark of his Majesty’s gracious approbation” Parish was appointed chargé d’affaires to the new republic, a position he held from 1825 until 1832. His clear and well documented report, including appendix and addenda, along with his positive impressions for British advancement, ensured his continued diplomatic service in Buenos Aires. In 1838, his full account on Argentina’s history, geography, and geology, Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata: Their Present State, Trade, and Debt, was published. In 1837, Parish was knighted for his diplomatic services in Latin America.

$13,500.

The Diary of a Printer During the Civil War


Charles Symmes Parker (1839-1928) was a printer and newspaper editor for over fifty years. Before the Civil War, when most of the diary was written, he worked as a printer in Woburn, Massachusetts, purchasing into his first paper in 1861 at the tender age of twenty-one. He writes on March 26, 1861:

Last Saturday morning I was greatly surprised at receiving an offer from Messrs. Hastings & Parker of an interest in the budget concern, and after consideration and advice have concluded to accept, buying out a third of the concern, valued at six hundred dollars....I had no thought of such a thing as going into business, not feeling satisfied that my experience and age would warrant such a step, but this offer appears so advantageous I have ventured to accept it.

Parker discusses the printing and newspaper business in various scattered passages. In June of 1861 he writes of the effect of the Civil War on business: “I went to Boston on Saturday to make arrangements for some printing for George Guild. Business in the city is very dull indeed, and the only place I visited which looked like prosperity was J.E. Farnell’s printing office, he having secured the city printing.” And later, in July: “There is little or no work to be done, but I suppose we
get our fair share of what there is doing.” And in August: “Since the disaster at Bull Run, business has sunk still lower, until now it is discouraging even to look forward. The prospect is dark enough.”

The diary spans June 1860 through September 1862, and then sporadically covers time between 1864 and 1923. Along with a series of rich familial details, the diary features extremely detailed commentary on local politics and the heated 1860 presidential election by a Lincoln supporter. Parker had the opportunity to meet Lincoln’s opponent, Stephen Douglas, and described him at length on August 19, 1860: “His face looks as though he has been on a ‘bender’ for a month. It bears unmistakable evidence that he loves the bottle.” In 1904, on his sixty-fifth birthday, Parker seems to have picked the volume up to retrospectively record the events of his life and times. He writes on April 11, 1904: “This is my 65th birthday and consequently this old book, intended to be a daily record of personal matters, has been neglected for nearly 38 years.”

In 1874, Parker purchased the Arlington Advocate, which he edited and operated for the next fifty years. For the centennial celebration of Arlington, in 1907, he wrote and published a history of the town. He lived not only through the Civil War and Lincoln’s assassination, but through World War I and all points in between. With regard to the effect of the Great War on the newspaper business, he writes: “The World War into which the United States entered in 1917, made great changes in business methods of every sort, especially in the ranks of the employed. My foreman was one of the first to be called to service. The filling of this place tried my nerve. I finally secured a Mrs. Lum[?], who proved better than any man previously tried” (p.287). Parker lists the people of note whom he has had the good fortune to meet, among them many notable newspapermen, including Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, and William Cullen Bryant; the aforementioned Stephen Douglas; and President Rutherford B. Hayes, with whom he spoke at length about the evils of drink.

With many clippings and extra biographical information inserted. A topical index has been added by Parker at the front of the text. Parker wrote very detailed prose in a highly legible hand. A fascinating autobiographical chronicle. $2850.

A Seminary Exercise Book From Peru


Anonymous seminary copy book of lectures in logic, metaphysics, physics, astronomy, and psychology given between 1812 and 1819 by Father Felipe de Lescano, based upon work of Fray Mariano de Urrutia y Artajona. A comment by the writer on leaf 22 reads: “Me cago en el chuto” [“I shit on the Indian”]; and there is an ink drawing of the Copernican solar system per Herschel on leaf 65.
Copy books such as this, in a minuscule hand and entirely in Latin, were common in seminaries throughout Spanish Colonial America, and frequently later placed in seminary and college libraries where they were used by other students. By their transitory nature, they were frequently discarded and are not often encountered. The majority of the text was verbatim copy of an established treatise, taken in dictation from a reader in the subject. The high cost of paper led to the fine script; and the scarcity and cost of printed books resulted in the taking of dictation that, secondarily, gave practice in handwriting and Latin to the student.

An interesting insight into educational procedures in Spanish colonial America.

$2000.

**Early Manuscript Research Material for the Life of Washington**


Fair copy of Gen. George Washington’s notes on his life and military campaigns, written at the request of Col. David Humphreys, for the purpose of writing a biography of the General. Humphreys served as one of Washington’s aides-de-camp during the Revolution and remained quite close to the General. Though Humphreys did write a brief biography of the General, it appears not to have been published until modern times. John Pickering (1777-1846), son of Timothy Pickering, was in the diplomatic corps and a linguist. He had served with Humphreys in the diplomatic service in Lisbon and was the executor of his estate. He acquired Col. Humphreys’ papers in 1829 from his widow, and this copy of Washington’s remarks was copied sometime after that.

The notes, aside from the answers to a few questions about his early life (the questions themselves seem to be lost to history), pertain to Washington’s early military career, specifically his expedition in the spring of 1754 to attempt to establish a post at the forks of the Ohio before the French. The site, modern-day Pittsburgh, was already occupied by the French, who had established a post they called Du Quesne. Washington fell back to Great Meadows, and he recounts details of his troops’ attack of a French scouting party, including one horse being killed beneath him and two wounded, a ball shot through his hat and several other through his clothing, nevertheless escaping unscathed. The notes also mention an incident in which some of his men were killed by friendly fire, but nowhere is Washington’s capitulation to the French mentioned. It is stated that Washington resigned his military commission because of “an inveterate disorder in his bowels” and because he
had “seen quiet restored...to the frontiers....” At the bottom of page one Pickering writes: “The word his in the original appears to have been altered from my, in order to accommodate it to Col. Humphreys work.” On the last page Pickering writes:

The information given in these sheets – tho related from Memory, It is believe to be depended upon – It is hastily and incorrectly related – but not so much for these reasons, as some others it is earnestly requested that after Col. Humphreys has extracted what he shall judge necessary and given it in his own language, that the whole of what is here contained may be returned to GW, or committed to the flames. Some of the enumerations are trifling; and perhaps more important circumstances omitted.

The original notes for the biography, by both Humphreys and Washington, appear to have been dispersed, with segments residing at the Rosenbach, Yale, and the Forbes Magazine collection in New York City.

$2750.

**Important Manuscript on Early Tobacco Growing in Cuba**


in a fair secretarial hand. Small quarto. Once stitched, though stitching now gone. Titlepage torn at inner margin, several small holes on final blank. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.

The Cuban tobacco industry was under a Spanish monopoly until 1817, a system which created a great deal of resentment (and several armed revolts). The present manuscript consists of an eight-page letter signed by Plaune, which is a preface to the report. The second part is the report itself, which is comprised of forty-six articles on thirty-eight pages. The whole is addressed to Don Benigno Duque de Heredia, at the Real Hacienda, the Royal Treasury in Havana, and appears to have been intended for distribution to high ranking government officials. The intent of the report was the revitalization of the tobacco industry in Cuba. Some of the suggestions include a judicial commission to control and arbitrate tobacco prices; the introduction of slaves to tobacco farming (they had not been used in this area of Cuban agriculture); the suggestion that each tobacco product should have a strict formula; and the creation of a “Puro” cigar (i.e. one made solely with
all tobacco components of the cigar grown in the same country). Cuba, in fact, did and does achieve this distinction.

A fascinating and significant early document relating to the tobacco industry in Cuba.

$7500.

Two Brothers in the Civil War


Brothers Roswell F. Plummer and Pardon D. Plummer settled in rugged Jo Daviess County in northwestern Illinois shortly before the war. They wrote eight letters to their brother, Lyman J. Plummer (referred to as James in the letters), in Woodville, New York before their enlistment in the 92nd Illinois infantry. The colorful letters are full of frontier and war talk. They speak often of hunting and fishing trips, killing wolves for bounty, and country dances, as well as relaying typical family and weather news. In a letter of May 5th, Pardon writes that many men are headed to the war: “There is a great many going to war big and little. They threatened of hanging to [sic] or three men in Lena and if they had stoped [sic] their nois [sic].” Their mother adds a post script to this letter imploring him not to go to war: “James I wood [sic] like to be their [sic] and see and talk with you don’t go to the war, I will write you a long letter soon.” In another letter, dated June 22nd, Roswell writes: “I think that you and Will [another brother] had better get your discharge & come home if you are able. I have been up to Lena 2 weeks taking pictures with Lyman Philips. Tomorrow [sic] I shall go to Jules Prairie if nothing happens.

The ninth letter is written by Roswell from the front lines at Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated Nov. 22. It is on a handsome sheet of pictorial letterhead, printed in Cincinnati, with a vignette entitled “The Girl I Left Behind Me,” showing a soldier comforting a weeping woman. He opens by noting that he and Pardon are both “well at present,” continuing:

We left Mount Stearling last Sunday and came back to Lexington then here which is 12 miles, we was four days on the march & it rained all of the time.... Wm. Flack is in the hospital at Lexington, he left us 4 days ago & we have not heard from him since. Our capt. is sick and at Mt. Stearling, it is reported that they are taken prisoners by the rebils [sic] we have about 80 sick there [sic]. The country is all sesh around there they threatened of cleaning us out while there but we were ready for them every time.

He continues, describing an encounter with the Rebels:
The town of Winchester talked of attacking [sic] us but they kept quiet for we drew up in front of the town fixed bayonets & louded marched through unmolested. The 92 is an eye sore to KY. The 96 is 22 miles from here at Harrodsburgh on the Nashville & Lexington pike, the roads are all turnpikes paved with limestone this is a very fine country, plenty of mules and niggers.

His final page speaks of an inspection and indicates that he received a letter from “Bet” (presumably his wife Betsy) saying that “one of the babies is dead it dies with the hooping cough.”

Both brothers, Roswell and Pardon, died in a hospital in Danville, Kentucky on March 5, 1863. Their brothers, William and James, if they were indeed enlisted as the letters imply, survived the war. The reference here to “taking pictures” likely refers to drawing or painting, rather than photography, though that is a possibility.

$1350.
folded folio sheets. Several pages have tears from wax seals or otherwise, with
some paper loss, affecting a few words of text on two letters, but generally
with no loss of text or readability. Overall very good. In a half morocco and
cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

A truly outstanding group of letters from Commodore Edward Preble to Tobias
Lear, addressing all the most important issues in the era of the Barbary Wars.
Preble, commander of the United States Mediterranean Squadron, and Lear, the
consul in Algiers, were the two most important Americans in the most sensitive
region for the United States. Theirs is a correspondence of the highest level, and
offers unparalleled insights into the diplomatic and military policies of the United
States during the Barbary Wars.

Edward Preble and Tobias Lear likely knew each other since the 1770s, as both
were students at Dummer Academy in Massachusetts in the early years of the
American Revolution. In 1803, Preble was made commander of the Mediterranean
Squadron and Tobias Lear was the newly-appointed American consul general to the
Barbary States. The Mediterranean was an important trading region for the United
States, but the region was a mine field as well, as pirates sponsored by the leaders
of the Barbary states routinely harassed and attacked American shipping in the
area. Preble and Lear sailed to the Mediterranean together in the summer of 1803,
aboard the U.S.S. Constitution; Lear charged with improving American relations
with Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, and Preble with projecting American
military might into the region, to protect American trading interests. The letters
in this collection address the capture of the U.S.S. Philadelphia and the subsequent
destruction of that ship by American forces in the bay of Tripoli; Preble’s capture
of the ship that was used in the American attack on the Philadelphia; strategies for
ransoming the crew of the Philadelphia; Preble’s blockade of the port of Tripoli and
his attacks on Morocco and Tripoli; and much more. The letters in this collection
are dated September 1803 to December 1804. Four of the letters appear to be
completely in Preble’s hand, while the other ten are in secretarial hands.

Commodore Edward Preble (1761–1807) was born at Falmouth (now Port-
land, Maine). He joined the Massachusetts state navy in 1780, and participated
in battles against the Royal Navy and Loyalist privateers. For a brief time he was
held prisoner by the British aboard the prison ship Jersey. After the war he en-
gaged as a master and supercargo of merchants’ vessels sailing to Europe, Africa,
and the West Indies. By the time of the “Quasi War” in the 1790s he was eager
to join the American navy, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1798, and was
promoted to captain the following year. In 1803–1804, Preble was commander of
the U.S. Mediterranean Squadron, arguably the most important command in the
navy at the time. The United States was at war with the Barbary states, and Preble’s
activities in this period – the period covered by the present group of letters – are
what made his reputation. He fought successfully against Morocco and Tripoli and
engineered, with Stephen Decatur, the destruction of the captured American frigate
Philadelphia. After his return to the United States he supervised the construction
der of gunboats and served as an adviser to the Navy.
Tobias Lear (1762-1816) is best known for his service as George Washington's personal secretary, and for his diplomatic work. He served as Washington’s aid from 1786 to 1793, and again from 1798 until Washington’s death the following year. He was very close to the Washington family: he married two of Washington’s nieces, was at George Washington’s bedside when he died, and was executor of his estate. Lear’s activities in that capacity were clouded by controversy, as he was suspected of destroying several of Washington’s personal papers after the General’s death. Thomas Jefferson appointed Lear consul to Saint Domingue during the reign of Touissant Louverture, a position he held for a year, until May 1802. Shortly afterward, Jefferson appointed Lear as consul general to the Barbary states. Stationed at Algiers, he held the sensitive post until 1812, when the dey of Algiers expelled him. Lear’s tenure as consul in Algiers was controversial as well, as he negotiated a treaty with the pasha of Tripoli in 1805, which included provisions to pay a ransom of $60,000 for the captive crew of the American ship U.S.S. Philadelphia. During the War of 1812, Lear negotiated with the British over prisoner-of-war exchanges in northern New York. He committed suicide in 1816.

The earliest letter in this group was written by Preble from Gibraltar Bay on September 30, 1803, just over two weeks after he and Lear arrived at Gibraltar with the U.S.S. Constitution. The pressing matter at hand for the United States was the hostility of Morocco, and Preble writes Lear: “I had had correspondence with Mr. Simpson. Shall make you fully acquainted with the present state of affairs with our Morocco ‘friends’ [underlined in the original] as soon as I see you.” In another letter, dated the next day, Preble invites Lear to join him for lunch, no doubt to inform him of the steps he is taking to bring the Moroccan sultan to heel. Preble gathered his naval forces quickly, and on October 3rd he wrote Lear again, inviting him to join him aboard the Constitution for another update on the rapidly evolving situation: “I have rec’d. dispatches from Mr. Simpson & wish to consult you immediately. Be so good as to come in the boat which brings you this, as I cannot leave the ship at present. I shall sail this afternoon.”

By mid-November Preble had managed to wring concessions from the Moroccans, but was now occupied with Tripoli. On November 14, Preble wrote Lear to coordinate their movements toward Algiers: “Your proposition to wait at Algiers until the spring, I think prudent and proper, as the season is now too far advanced for active operations against Tripoli, with any prospect of success.” The next document in the present collection is a manuscript copy of Preble’s announcement of the blockade of the harbor of Tripoli. It is written in the form of a circular, in a secretarial hand, addressed to Lear, datelined at the Bay of Algiers, and signed by Preble as “commander in chief of the United States Ships of War in the Mediterranean.” The text reads:

Sir, Whereas the United States of America, and the Regency of Tripoli, are in a state of war and actual hostility with each other; I have thought proper in order to distress the enemy, by preventing any supplies from reaching him, to blockade the port of Tripoli by a detachment of ships of war acting under my
orders; and you are hereby requested to communicate this information to the
government of Algiers, and to all the consuls of neutral powers residing there,
that they may warn the vessels of their respective flags, that all neutral vessels
that attempt to enter the port of Tripoli, or are met with on the coast of that
port, after this notice as received by such neutral powers, will be stopped by
the squadron under my command, and sent into port for adjudication.

The next letter in the group is present in two copies, both in a secretarial hand. It
was written by Preble from Malta harbor, and is dated January 17, 1804. Preble
discusses the situation of the captured ship, U.S.S. Philadelphia, his plans for a
prisoner exchange in order to free its crew – which was being held in Tripoli –
and also relates news of his capture of a Turkish vessel. He alludes to plans being
formed with regard to Tripoli (likely the attack on the Philadelphia, which would
take place a month later), but tells Lear that he is loath to brief him by letter, but
will send someone to Algiers to fill him in on his plans:

I was honored with your esteem'd favor by the Siren, and most sincerely deplore
the loss of the Philadelphia and its attendant consequences – it was to me an
unexpected & mortifying circumstance, but we must make the best of it. I
have not yet had it in my power to send a boat on shore of Tripoli on account
of the severe weather I met with near that Coast. On the 23rd of December
in sight of Tripoli I captured a vessel under Turkish colours from that Port only
a few hours out, bound to Bengara. She had on board two Tripoline officers
of distinction, a number of Tripoline soldiers, 30 young black women and 12
black boys, some belonging to the Bashaw, and some to Tripoline merchants,
and some of the officers side arms &c. captured in the Philadelphia. The
prize is now in Syracuse where I have established my head quarters. I came
here yesterday in the Vixen to have the papers of the prize translated, and to
forward some necessary supplies to Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew.
I hope this capture will enable me to effect the release of some of our coun-
trymen and I have proposed an exchange. I shall write you as soon as I know
the results of my proposition to the Bashaw & shall by the next opportunity
send you copies of my letters. It will not do to be too anxious for the ransom
of our friends, as the Bashaws demands will undoubtedly be too exorbitant to
meet the concurrence of our government. I am taking measures to lessen his
pretensions as soon as the weather becomes favorable to our operations and
hope to convince him that it will be for his interest to make peace on reason-
able terms. It would be imprudent in me at present to make known to you by
letter my plans. I shall ‘ere long send a vessel to Algiers you will then have all
the information I can give you.

Preble’s next letter was written two weeks later, on January 31, from Syracuse har-
bor. It is a remarkable letter, divulging plans for Stephen Decatur’s daring attack
on the Philadelphia using the ship that Preble has just captured, and discussing
with Lear possible strategies for negotiating with Tripoli for the American sailors
captured from the Philadelphia, including the payment of a ransom. Preble writes:
Since my last letter to you I have discovered that the prize I took off Tripoly [sic] the 23rd ulto. under Turkish colours was in that port when the Philadelphia ran on the rocks; and that the captain who pretended to be a Turk took on board upwards of an hundred Tripolines armed with swords and muskets – slipped his cables – hauled down the Turk's and hoisted Tripoline colours, and went out to the attack; and as soon as the frigate surrendered boarded her, plundered the officers and men, and conducted them as prisoners to the Bashaw. In consequence of this conduct I have detained him and his crew, and shall make prize of the vessel. The captain and crew having acted hostile towards our flag under enemies colours, I cannot release either the vessel or them, as I have no doubt but should they meet an American merchant vessel they would without hesitation capture her. If a Tripoline, he is a prize, if a Turk, a pirate. I find on translation of the papers that 23 of the negroes belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoly, which he intended as presents to the captain Pacha and other officers; and 20 of them belonged to the officers and merchants of Tripoly, which were for sale....The prize is equipped as a cruiser. She sails tomorrow with 70 volunteers from the squadron on board, under the command of Captain Decatur whose orders are to burn the Philadelphia in the harbour of Tripoly. The Siren brig goes with him to assist with her boats and cover the retreat. I hope they will succeed; it is of national importance that they should.

Preble then discusses the situation of the captured crew of the Philadelphia, and possibly paying a ransom for their freedom:

I have rec’d. letters from Capt. B[ainbridge] as late as the 18th inst. He complains of not having received one from me, notwithstanding I have written several from Malta last week. I forwarded clothing, stores & money to a considerable amount to the care of the English and Danish consuls. The Bashaw has received my proposals for an exchange of prisoners ere this, but I have no answer. While I was at Malta I received proposals from the Bashaw of Tripoly’s agent for a peace, which he says he is authorised by the Bashaw to negotiate. The Bashaw finds we are making considerable preparations for the next summer, and has become alarmed. His agent proposes a truce for 10 years. I told him that would not do. I had several consultations with him and assured him we never would consent to pay a cent for Peace or Tribute. He then proposed that we should give the Bashaw 500 dollars for each of the Philadelphia’s officers and crew – a schooner in exchange for the frigate, and make peace without money or tribute and that they would exchange 60 Americans for the sixty Tripolines in my possession. This would be gaining peace on more reasonable terms than is expected by our government. Say 300 American captives; 60 Tripolines deduct’d; leaves 240 at 500 doll. each, $120,000 and we should gain something by exchanging one of the worst schooners for the frigate. If you could prevail on Mr. O’Brien [Lear’s predecessor as consul at Algiers] to come here with Capt. Smith as he speaks the language of Barbary, he could be of infinite service in any negotiation. I should be glad to see you both here, and wish I had a larger vessel to send for your accommodation [sic];
but if you cannot leave Algiers at present what sum will you authorise me to pay for the ransom of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia, if the Bashaw will make peace without money – without any annual tribute or any consular present – except a small present at the reception of the first consul that is appointed? I am anxious to know your opinion, as I expect further proposals from the Bashaw in three weeks.

Ultimately, Tobias Lear negotiated an agreement with Tripoli in 1805, in which the United States paid $60,000 in ransom for the crew of the Philadelphia. The agreement drew much scorn in the United States, most of it directed at Lear.

On June 19, 1804, from the U.S.S. Constitution at Tunis Bay, Preble wrote Lear a long and interesting letter regarding his hopes for negotiation with Tripoli, but detailing the preparations he has made to attack the harbor of Tripoli should need be. Preble appealed to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for boats and weapons, which he ultimately used to attack Tripoli’s maritime defenses numerous times in August and early September, 1804. He writes that since his last letter:

...the squadron has closely blockaded Tripoly. The 4th of May I left this Bay for Naples and applied to the King for the loan of six gun and two mortar boats completely prepared for service, with a sufficient stock of naval and military stores for a siege. I also applied for six long battering cannon 26 pounders for the upper deck of this ship, the whole was immediately granted. I took on board the battering cannon, nine hundred shot, and one hundred barrels of powder at Naples, and sailed for Messina where I remained three days, and sailed for Syracuse with six gun boats under American colours, each carrying a long 26 pounder, and manned with 30 Americans. The bombards will be ready in a few days; I intend then to make a dash at the Tripolitans, and I hope with success.

While he prepared for war with Tripoli, Preble pursued a two-track negotiation: using the French consul, Bonaventure Beaussier, as an intermediary, and sending his own officers to open channels of communication with the leader of Tripoli. He writes:

I enclose you copies of two letters from Mr. Beaussier and my answers [not included with this collection] – you will readily discover he is no friend of ours. I also send you a copy of my instructions to Captain O’Brien [also not included here] the 13th instant where I sent him on shore at Tripoly to endeavour to negotiate for the ransom of our country men, and for peace if the Bashaw should desire it. I conceived your letter of the 23rd march by the Vixen sufficient authority for me to say that I was empowered to ransom the prisoners, and make peace whenever it could be done consistent with the honor and dignity of the United States. The terms offered, I presume, would have been satisfactory to our government, if they had been accepted, and hope I shall be able ere long to oblige the Bashaw to accept, although he has been so imprudent as to refuse them....It is truly singular that the French consul did not see Mr. O’Brien when he landed at Tripoly, notwithstanding he has instructions from his government to endeavour to procure the liberation of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia.
In this same letter Preble also discusses what he considers the petty complaints of the leaders of the Barbary states with regard to ships seized by the U.S. Navy, relates his understanding of American reinforcements on their way to the Mediterranean (“with such a force at hand, we shall have nothing to fear from the powers of Barbary combined”), and describes the efforts he has taken to alleviate the condition of the prisoners taken from the U.S.S. Philadelphia: “Captain Bainbridge complains of the want of clothing for his people. I have now on board this ship a sufficient quantity ready made for them to last more than twelve months but have not been permitted to send them shore. I hope to in a few days as well as a quantity of stores, and a full supply of cash.”

The final letter, dated at Naples on December 22, 1804, is a copy of a letter (noted “triplicate”) written from Preble to Commodore Samuel Barron. Barron, who was senior to Preble in rank and led a larger and more powerful squadron than Preble’s, replaced him as commander of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean in September 1804. Preble notes that his ship will sail “direct for the United States” that evening, and writes Barron with information on negotiations he had undertaken with Palermo for more guns and ships to use in the fight with the Barbary states. Preble says that he came to Palermo armed with letters of introduction to the Prime Minister and King, and though he had audiences with both, he was unable to secure any additional weapons or ships. He suspects “that French influence here has deprived us of the gun boats....Beware of the French consul in Tripoli, for I believe him to be our enemy.” Preble advises Barron to approach the Maltese for gun boats, mortars, and shells, and gives his “ardent wishes for your prosperity and that of the squadron under your command.”

A collection of letters of the highest importance, addressing all the most important issues and actions of the Barbary Wars in 1803–1804, written from the commander of American naval forces to the leading American diplomat in the region.

$75,000.

Archive of the Officer Charged with Guarding the Lincoln Assassination Conspirators Sent to Dry Tortugas, Including Dr. Samuel Mudd


After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the discovery of the massive conspiracy, Mary Surratt, George Atzerodt, David Herrold, and Lewis Powell were tried and hanged on July 7, 1865. Four more conspirators were found guilty and sentenced to terms at the military prison in Fort Jefferson, Florida. Situated
in the desolate Dry Tortugas off the Florida Keys, Fort Jefferson was a place for hard time and had been used to house federal deserters and mutineers during the Civil War. The four conspirators, Samuel Arnold, Michael O’Laughlen, Edward Spangler, and most famously, Dr. Samuel Mudd, joined the federal riff raff there in July 1865, sentenced to life.

With the war ended and the demobilization of troops in full swing in September 1865, command at Fort Jefferson was transferred from the 161st New York Infantry to the 82nd U.S. Colored Infantry. Incensed, despondent, opportunistic, afraid of how he would be treated by “colored” soldiers, Mudd attempted to stow away aboard the transport Thomas A. Scott and escape. He was quickly discovered and he, Arnold, O’Laughlen, Spangler, and one other man were confined for three months in a “dungeon,” let out six days a week in chains for labor in the yard. Although Arnold and O’Laughlen had both attempted to drop out of the conspiracy, they were swept up after the assassination for their complicity. All four were sentenced to life in prison. O’Laughlen died of yellow fever in 1867, during the epidemic in which Mudd filled in for the prison doctor who also succumbed, and Andrew Johnson pardoned Mudd, Arnold, and Spangler in 1869.
Almost half of this collection of over fifty items assembled by Capt. William Prentice of the 161st New York Infantry, relates to the period that he was stationed at Fort Jefferson, overseeing the military prison that housed the Lincoln conspirators. Among these documents are the comparatively mundane records of accounts necessary to keep a military outfit running efficiently, including twenty-one returns, receipts, or invoices for supplies or stores. Most of these are printed forms and relatively routine, but one (Special orders 8) is an unusual receipt from a lieutenant for turning in the regimental colors; and one return that lists twenty men from Co. F, 161st NY, with an indication that five would transfer into another company and one would remain south after mustering out. One receipt is signed by Henry A. Morris, Capt. 82nd US Colored Troops and Provost Marshall for stores issued to that regiment (clothing, straw hats, iron pots, account books). Two document on transfer of responsibility from the 161st NY to the 82nd USCT.

Not all is routine, however. Amid the apparently common run of returns and receipts is a remarkable document signed (with an x) by each prisoner held at Fort Jefferson on August 31, 1865, for the issue of clothing and blankets. In many cases the prisoners, presumably deserters or mutineers, are listed with their regiment indicated (e.g. the 69th, 122nd, 140th, and 157th NY Infantry, 26 NY Battery; 1st U.S. Infantry, and several from 6th U.S. Heavy Artillery). A few are noted as “Colored.” Within this list, however, are the names of the four men convicted of conspiring to kill Abraham Lincoln: Edward Spangler, Michael O’Laughlen, Samuel Mudd, and Samuel Arnold. Spangler, Arnold, and O’Laughlen are listed in one document together, suggesting all were together at the time. The conspirators each received a pair of pants, shoes, a blanket, and two shirts. A second return, dated September 1865, lists Arnold, but not the other conspirators for reasons that remain unclear.

Adding to this exceptionally rare record is a photograph of a spectacular and important letter from conspirator Samuel B. Arnold (signed Samuel B. A.) addressed to Prentice, Nov. 16, 1865. Having been confined in the dungeon, Arnold asked Prentice for a letter testifying to his good behavior while under Prentice’s keep, presumably to show to the new command. He wrote:

It is impossible to give you any items of the place at present writing, as I know nothing, only permitted to look upon the bare wall and chilly floor of our prison cell, the slow and measured tread of the sentry as he walks his beat both day and night before our quarters, no intercourse with outside – all, all is monotonous. This change was inaugurated upon the 82nd U.S. C. Troops taken command and like orders been handed down to present command, the 5th U.S. H. Artillery, which of course, must be adhered to on their part. I have been thus far unable to ascertain from whence the order emanated, so many versions having been tendered. Its origin tho’ seems to come from Mudd’s attempted escape. If such be the case, I can’t see the justice of punishing me for his offence….I feel that the present Regt, will investigate the matter and treat us as we all by our deportment are deserving of, for if good conduct brings present suffering, bad certainly would produce death. I suffered my present
imprisonment through the act of others, for I had not even knowledge though, and in like manner am again under the strict surveillance through the offence of another....Accept the best wishes from the heart of one, tho' branded with shame, that contains within its inmost core, feelings of honor, purity, and truth, equal to any beating heart.

The documents that date from Prentice's military career prior to Fort Jefferson include eighteen returns, receipts, or invoices for supplies and stores, including a return of supplies lost in an accident involving the steamer John H. Dickey; an unusual letter trying to account for stores lost relative to men who had died or transferred from the regiment while detached; two documents relating to Prentice's mustering in, and a special order relieving Prentice of duty and ordering him to “turn over all papers Books and Blanks belonging to his Office to Capt. Jos. H. Meredith, 82nd U.S.C.I. who will assume the duties of Assist Inspector Genl.” There are three fine items relating to Prentice’s commissioning, including his mustering in roll after promotion from lieutenant to captain, September 1863; Special Order 44 appointing Prentice Provost Marshall at Fort Jefferson, July 31, 1865; and his Captain’s commission on vellum, signed by Gov. Horatio Seymour, 1863.

Demonstrating that bureaucracies never die, nor do they entirely reason, one of the returns is of particular note: a statement of equipment lost at the Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 30, 1864. Prentice explained:

...while the Regt was in Bivouac at Pleasant Hill, La., the enemy began skirmishing along our while line, preparatory to the general engagement, which came on later in the day. I was ordered...to take my company and pull down a Barricade in our front which might be of advantage to the enemy. I then to deploy them as skirmishers in a piece of timber on our Right. By his order all our Baggage was left in camp. While we were thus employed, the engagement became general, the Regt was sent to the Front, and by order of Brig. Gen. Emory...our Baggage was placed upon a wagon & during the Retreat of the following night was lost.

Rare enough in itself as a record of activity in a federal prison for deserters, the Prentice collection contains some of the rarest of all Civil War items: materials relating directly to the Lincoln assassination and to the conspirators who fomented it.

$6750.

Prince’s Archive on Land Claims

70. Prince, L. Bradford: [ARCHIVE OF MAPS AND OTHER MATERIAL RELATING TO LAND CLAIMS IN NEW MEXICO]. [Primarily New Mexico. 1880-1912]. Five maps, five printed land deeds, completed in manuscript, carbon copy typescript of 17pp., and other items. Some light dampstaining to a few items, slight paper loss to one large map. Overall, good to very good.
Collection of material relating to land claims in New Mexico, including several manuscript maps, from the papers of one-time territorial governor L. Bradford Prince. A native of New York State, Prince (1840-1922) served as chief justice of New Mexico from 1878 to 1882, and was later appointed as territorial governor, serving from 1889 to 1893. During his term in office, Prince endeavored to bring about statehood for the territory, but was unsuccessful.

Land claims in New Mexico were a complicated affair. After Mexico ceded the area to the United States following the Mexican-American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guaranteed that the U.S. would respect ownership claims of former Mexican citizens who owned property in the area. These claims were often ignored, however, and eventually, in 1891, a federal Court of Private Land Claims was established, which spent the next thirteen years sorting through various claims and ruling as to their validity. Several of the land claims present in this archive represent owners of Hispanic origin, and cover lands in the counties of San Miguel, Union, Bernalillo, Santa Fe, and others.

Maps include a large printed map (41 x 36 inches) of the Territory of New Mexico, dated 1896, which outlines in different colors various confirmed and unconfirmed land grant claims, as well as Indian territory and other highlighted land; two manuscript maps on linen which show unidentified land claims (23 and 18 inches square, respectively); a manuscript map on linen entitled “Plat of Land Surveyed for E.L. Wheeler and Rufus Whipple” dated 1883 (18 x 23 inches); and a colored manuscript map on heavy paper showing several land claims, including those of Santiago Montoya, John Dold, and Demerias (11 x 22 inches). The typescript, dated 1891, is a “Lista de Mercedes de Terrenos No-confirmadas Protocolizadas en la Officina del Agremenzor General de Nuevo Mejico” that lists over a hundred land claims in Spanish. Also included are two copies of the U.S. Government report on the land claims of Mesilla and Arroyo, Santa Barbara, Ojo de Borrega, and San Miguel del Bado, dated 1881 and illustrated with numerous maps and charts; and a five-page galley proof of an article by Harold H. Dunham on “The Four-fold Heritage of New Mexican Records,” with manuscript corrections.

Altogether a wonderful source of information on New Mexican lands. $1500.
in office Prince endeavored to bring about statehood for the territory, but was unsuccessful. He also wrote several works on the history of New Mexico, and served as president of the Historical Society of New Mexico from 1883 to his death some forty years later.

Nearly half the archive consists of translations of early New Mexico documents, translated from the Spanish by Prince. Much of this work may have been done for research on his books about the history of New Mexico, or as part of his tenure at the Historical Society. Additionally, there are a dozen pages of notes on the Spanish occupation of New Mexico, likely translated, and a sixteen-page narrative of the expedition into New Mexico by Antonio Espejo in the 1580s, including the account of Father Beltran. The archive also includes works on the local Indian tribes, such as a description of “The Annual Festival at Isleta,” a harvest dance performed at that pueblo, and several other descriptions of native dances and ceremonies. Thirty-one pages of the archive contain a revision of a printed text on the expedition of Cabeça de Vaca. The printed text has been cut into segments and pasted to sheets, with manuscript notes and revisions surrounding each section. The remainder of the papers are primarily concerned with New Mexico history.

A remarkable trove of New Mexican history documents, written and translated by an important early historian. $2500.

Trying to Recover Claims Against French Privateers


James H. Causten (1788-1874) was a lawyer and politician who is most noted for his extensive work as an agent for French spoliation claims. Under an 1800 treaty with France, the French government was absolved of claims by Americans related to French privateering and impressment of American sailors. In return, the United States was absolved of its obligations to France under the 1783 Treaty of Paris. Spoliation claims were those claims that were consequently made against the federal government for the financial losses resulting from French privateering and impressment.

Most of the letters here are from John Lester of Baltimore, whose claims and the correspondence relating to it continued through the entire period herein represented. In the earliest letter Lester writes, on Jan. 8, 1825:

Since the American newspaper came out with a small squib under the editorial head, and the letter of Mr. Adams, of the 12 August, 1823 to Count de Menou, there has been some doubts...whether our government do not intend to gull the claimants for 30 years more...are we to understand, that our government
are looking now to France for the money for the claims from 93 to 1800 and
that the government intends to deny that they have received from France the
money as we say they have done by the Treaty with Bonaparte[?]

His fears were certainly grounded, since he was still pursuing his claims thirty years
later. Lester's other letters generally concern means for pushing his claim forward,
mentioning appropriate members of Congress to contact and so forth.

Other correspondents include Beverly Diggs, George Law, and Benjamin Howard,
al writing from Baltimore. Benjamin Howard, in a letter dated Oct. 27, 1836, writes:

I concur with the President in thinking it impolitic for him to bring the claims
before Congress in his message, upon the ground that the subject has been so
often discussed in that body, that the interposition of an Executive opinion
would or might appear like dictation, and therefore do harm. But I think the
oftener you press your case upon the nation, the better....

The other documents present include a single-page document listing the claims of
William Fadon prior to the Treaty with France in 1800 (undated, but early 19th
century); a printed power of attorney form for Maryland, completed in manuscript
and dated 1816; a four-page document in French, early 19th century; a manuscript
copy made in 1885 of the manifest for the cargo aboard the ship Snow, bound for
Havana; and a printed memorial from the “subscribers, merchants and underwriters
of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland” presenting their case for claims (Baltimore:
B. Edes, [n.d.], 8pp.).

A significant set of documents relating to the French spoliation claims, addressed
to one of the leading figures in that cause. $2250.

An Extraordinary Collection of Original Buffalo Bill Art

73. [Prowse, Robert]: [Buffalo Bill]: [COLLECTION OF SEVENTY-
ONE PIECES OF ORIGINAL COVER ART FOR THE BUFFALO
BILL NOVELS MAGAZINE SERIES]. [N.p., but possibly London. 1918-
1932]. Seventy-one original painted illustrations, done in watercolor and
gouache, each about 14 x 11 inches. Some light soiling and chipping around
edges, but images generally bright and clean. Overall, very good.

A remarkable group of original cover art for the Buffalo Bill Novels, a British boys’
pulp magazine published from 1916 to 1932 by the Aldine Publishing Co. in
London. Despite its name, the stories were not always about Buffalo Bill, though
they were always set in the Old West and featured plenty of cowboys and Indians.
These illustrations are all signed by Robert Prowse (R.P.), who did artwork for
this and other similar projects; some are dated below his initials. The series ran
for 342 issues, though the last cover in this collection is for No. 344, possibly an
unpublished issue, as we could find no trace of this title associated with the Buffalo
Bill Novels. Somewhere between No. 188 and No. 191, “New Series” began to
appear above the issue number, though they all appear to be of the same run and the numbering is continuous.

A fun and fascinating group of images. A list of the titles is available on request. $55,000.

**Building Railroads in Civil War Tennessee**


A manuscript log of surveys made around Nashville, Tennessee and the battlefield at Shiloh, containing topographical sketches which include descriptions of land forms and elevations, structures, military encampments, and transportation routes. The maps include surveying measurements and annotations in the margins, with labels for local towns and landmarks such as mansions or parade grounds. The author includes estimates of costs for the work to be done, such as grading, land
acquisition, superstructure, station buildings, and equipment costs. He has additionally sketched a cross-section of a pontoon, noting the way in which it is used to bridge a river. In addition to notes on Nashville, there are surveys made for the Dighton & Somerset railroad in Massachusetts, and other projects around the area. The author has transcribed a letter to William Cobb of Dighton, Massachusetts in which he indicates the potential proximity of the railroad to Cobb’s house. An interesting and informative document, of considerable interest for Civil War railroad construction. $2750.

Fighting for Control of a Sugar Plantation

75. [St. Domingue]: S. DOMINGUE SUCCESSION DE M. DE [?]

An exhaustive manuscript volume of legal documents concerning the sale of a St. Domingue sugar plantation by Pierre de Camper to Felix Lescarmoties. The plantation was sizable, at one point including sixty-seven slaves, and was worth between 25,000 and 30,000 livres a year. The selling price was 182,000 livres, but, as the lawsuit indicates, Lescarmoties only ever paid about half that amount. Apparently Lescarmoties was in St. Domingue while De Camper was in Paris, a situation that made it difficult for the latter to collect the money owed him.

The documents span a decade, from 1729 to 1744. Present here are testimonies, depositions, legal opinions, and much more, suggesting that the sale did not go through smoothly. Good evidence of private investment in the French West Indies. $3750.

Colonel Shaw Writes Home to His Family


Two war-date letters from the leader of the famed 54th Massachusetts, including one from the Second Manassas campaign.

Robert Gould Shaw (1837-63) came from a wealthy Massachusetts family noted for upholding reform and abolitionist causes. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Shaw distinguished himself in combat, surviving the bloody battles of Antietam and Cedar Mountain. After the Emancipation Proclamation was passed in 1863, Massachusetts Governor John Andrew organized the army’s first volunteer black unit, the 54th Massachusetts. Despite his initial refusal, Shaw was ultimately
persuaded, after considerable cajoling by his family, to accept the command. Sent to fight in the Union effort to seize the border islands of the Carolina coast in the late spring of 1863, the regiment proved its valor that summer by holding off Confederate troops at James Island, South Carolina. “Two days later [July 18, 1863], on Morris Island, Shaw proudly volunteered his regiment to lead the assault on the impregnable Fort Wagner, the first step in an offensive on the Confederate stronghold of Charleston, South Carolina. When the Fifty-fourth charged the fort, 272 were killed, wounded, or captured. One of those who fell was Shaw, leading his African-American troops in battle. Although the assault failed, the bravery of the Fifty-fourth proved the ability of black troops, and in death, the young Shaw was ennobled as a martyr to freedom and as a symbol of enlightened sacrifice” – ANB. Shaw was buried with his troops by the Confederates in a mass grave on the site of the assault.

The first letter, dated Jan. 24, 1862, is written to his cousin, Annie, and comments on the grim conditions at the army’s winter encampment and cantonment, Camp Hicks. Shaw writes about family news and thanks Annie for a thimble she sent to him:

Stephen Perkins arrived day before yesterday and brought me the thimble. The present was as welcome as it was unexpected and I thank you very much for being so thoughtful of my wants. Father and Mother arrived a little while after you went away. We had a very pleasant visit from them and it was particularly satisfying to me because I never saw Mother looking in better health or spirits. They stayed at Mrs. Winchester’s & Mother had several conversations with Phoebe (the block woman, you know) which amused her very much. She also ascertained to her complete satisfaction that the little hunchback was a secessionist. She fell in love with Col. Gordon, bought him a shovel & pair of tongs and went home & knit him a pair of white gloves. Mr. Trayer, an old gentleman, who lives near here fell in love with her & she gave him a pair of mittens.
We have been having two weeks of terrible weather & you may be thankful you came when you did. The mud in some parts of the camp has been ankle deep for a week and we have not been able to have any drills. Harry and I were indulging last night in some natural grief over that whiskey of Alex’s which disappeared long since, but concluded that a large quantity of such a good article would be dangerous in our present state of idleness, as we should be flooded with visitors from morning till night. All furloughs are stopped so I shan’t make my expected visit to Staten Island.

Shaw’s relationship with his parents was somewhat strained, sharing none of their abolitionist fervor. When war came in 1861, however, the Harvard dropout found in the army the direction and prestige he lacked in civilian life.

The second letter is addressed to Shaw’s mother, Sarah, dated July 20th. He writes:

We left Warrenton five days ago. The streams have been swollen by the recent heavy rains, which has stopped all communication with that town. So there have been no mails. Two brigades of Banks’ Corps have been here some time & two more are on the way. Siegel is at Luray & McDowell at Warrenton. This place is on the strait line between the two former. What will be done here no one seems to know, but it is supposed we shall be quiet for a time & I hope eventually cooperate with McClellan in some way. This is a beautiful place and I have had some pleasant rides about here. We keep carefully inside our lines when on pleasure bound, as it might otherwise end in a trip to the Tobacco Warehouse.

Two months later Shaw was wounded at Antietam.

These two letters do not appear in Russell Duncan’s 1992 compendium of Shaw’s Civil War letters, Blue-Eyed Child of Fortune. The appendix indicates letters with the same dates; however, a search of the Houghton Library archive reveals that their January 24 letter is different from the letter of that date present here (the Houghton letter is addressed to Shaw’s father). The July 20 letter listed in the appendix is written to Shaw’s mother and may very well be the same as the letter present here; it is noted as being recorded in a volume of his letters published by his mother in 1864, many of which “have been lost or are unavailable” (Duncan). That volume exists in a scant handful of institutional copies and was not examined by us.


A Spectacular Illustrated Album of the Challenger Expedition, of Great Antarctic Interest

77. [Shephard, Benjamin]: [ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT SKETCH-BOOK OF THE H.M.S. CHALLENGER EXPEDITION, 1872 – 1874]. [H.M.S. Challenger. 1873]. Thirty-six leaves, including illustrated titlepage and thirty-five ink and watercolor illustrations, all but titlepage in

The remarkable original watercolor sketchbook of Benjamin Shephard from the historic scientific voyage of the H.M.S. Challenger. In 1968, J. Welles Henderson, collector, historian, and founder of the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, discovered the sketchbook in an antique shop in Boston. He purchased the volume and soon showed it to Harris B. Stewart, an oceanographer and member of the Maritime Museum’s Underwater Advisory Board, who agreed that the drawings added “a delightful artistic postscript to the volumes already written about what is still considered the greatest of all oceanographic expeditions” (Stewart and Henderson, p.[3]). In 1972, on the centennial of the Challenger’s launch, the Philadelphia Maritime Museum published a facsimile volume of the sketchbook, with an introduction and detailed commentary by Stewart and Henderson accompanying each plate.

During their research on the sketchbook, Henderson and Stewart discovered that Benjamin Shephard was a cooper who served during the entire voyage of the H.M.S. Challenger, from November 1872 to May 1876. Shephard was born at Brixton in Surrey in 1841, entered the navy in 1862, and died in Australia from tuberculosis in 1887 at the age of forty-five. “Evidently,” Henderson and Stewart write, “he found work not particularly to his liking, as he was promoted and demoted several times during his 25-year career.” He paid significant attention to his Challenger sketchbook, however, creating this series of splendid watercolors that show the work of a skilled and observant amateur.

The sketches are all approximately 6 by 9¾ inches, each featuring a view of the ship and framed with a caption-bearing garter. Following the attractive pictorial
sthe titlepage, they begin with a fanciful scene of the Challenger dredging the sea floor, with mermaids guiding the net below and bestowing it with shells and an old anchor. Stewart and Henderson note that like the sailors on most oceanographic expeditions, “those aboard the H.M.S. Challenger, although intrigued by the work of the scientists, were more interested in the ports which punctuated the long periods of observations at sea. Thus Shephard, with few exceptions, concentrated on painting not the scientific work at sea but rather the Challenger at her various ports of call.” Twenty-five of the watercolors are port or other coastal views, covering Madeira, St. Thomas, Bermuda, Halifax, St. Michael’s, St. Vincent, St. Paul’s Rocks, Fernando Noronha, Tristan de Cunha, Capetown, Prince Edward Island, Crozet Island, Kerguelen Island, and McDonald Island. Many of these depict other ships and boats, with forts, towns, and the occasional lighthouse in the background. Non-coastal scenes include one of a violent storm in the Gulf of Florida, a particularly attractive view of the ship at full sail “on her way to St. Paul’s Rocks,” and six sketches of the Challenger sailing, firing, and dredging among the Antarctic icebergs.

A beautiful and important visual record of what Howgego has called “the most detailed and extensive examination of the world’s oceans in the history of exploration.” HOWGEGO N5. [Benjamin Shephard], Challenger Sketchbook B. Shephard’s Sketchbook of the H.M.S. Challenger Expedition 1872-1874 Prepared and Edited for Publication by Harris B. Stewart, Jr. and J. Welles Henderson (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Maritime Museum, 1972). $150,000.

William T. Sherman’s Original Manuscript Account of His Career in California During the Conquest and Beginning of the Gold Rush

78. Sherman, William Tecumseh: GENERAL SHERMAN IN CALIFORNIA 1846 – 1850 [manuscript title]. Washington, D.C. 1871. [2],181pp., plus four additional pages (numbered 74¼, 74½, 150½, 150¾). The entire original manuscript is in Sherman’s distinctive hand, written in ink on the rectos of sheets of white lined paper. Occasional corrections, cross-outs, or emendations in ink and pencil. A total of approximately 32,000 words. Folio. Contemporary three-quarter morocco and cloth, gilt, spine gilt, raised bands. Boards rubbed and shelfworn. A few leaves with some small tears or chips, but on the whole very neat, clean, and legible. Near fine.

An exceptional American manuscript memoir, this is the original manuscript of General William Tecumseh Sherman’s memoirs of his experiences in California from 1846 to 1850. Written entirely in Sherman’s hand, the manuscript describes his experiences during the Mexican-American War, the American conquest of California, the discovery of gold at Sutter’s Fort in 1848, and the subsequent Gold Rush. This is the original text of what became the first two chapters of Sherman’s Mémoirs..., regarded as a classic American autobiography.

General Sherman began writing a memoir of his life before the Civil War sometime around 1870, chiefly for the edification of his family. The present manuscript
is that memoir, written entirely in Sherman's hand. The manuscript is dated March 1871, and Sherman presented it to his loyal aide-de-camp, Joseph C. Audenried, at that time. These recollections of Sherman's early years in California became the first two chapters of his Memoirs, published in 1875. This original manuscript is therefore the earliest part of Sherman's memoir, and the earliest autobiographical writing in which he engaged.

In early 1874, Sherman began to expand his memoirs to encompass the Civil War years, and this grew into a larger, more disciplined project, which resulted in a two-volume work, published in 1875 by Appleton and Company, entitled Memoirs of General William T. Sherman, Written by Himself. In the preface to the first edition Sherman wrote that he intended his memoir to be merely his "recollection of events, corrected by a reference to his own memoranda, which may assist the future historian when he comes to describe the whole, and account for the motives and reasons which influenced some of the actors in the grand drama of war." Sherman's work, priced $7 a set, was immediately popular, and sold some 10,000 copies in the three weeks after publication, and ultimately sold some 25,000 sets, for which Sherman was paid $25,000.

The present manuscript is very much in the form of a rough draft, with numerous corrections, cross-outs, and emendations, and also with variations from the published text. For example, in the opening paragraph Sherman lists the officers stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina in the Spring of 1846. In the published text a "Surgeon McLaren" is listed, while in this manuscript the name is given as "Surgeon Hawkins." The manuscript also shows clarifications and corrections by Sherman that were incorporated into the published text. This manuscript actually goes beyond the two chapters in Sherman's published memoirs devoted to his time in California, concluding with some of the initial events described in his chapter entitled "Missouri, Louisiana, and California 1850-1855," particularly his experiences in Washington. This portion is substantially different from the published version of Sherman's memoir. In all, this manuscript is an excellent source through which to study the writing, re-writing, and editing of Sherman's work.
As mentioned, this manuscript became the first two chapters of the first edition of Sherman’s published *Memoirs* (the second edition, published in 1886, added a preceding chapter, describing Sherman’s life up to the Mexican-American War). Sherman recounts his being assigned to California, his voyage around Cape Horn in the winter of 1846-47, his scouting trips around California in 1847, and his assignment as assistant adjutant to Colonel Richard B. Mason, the civil and military governor of California. Sherman also relates how he received the news of the initial discovery of gold at Sutter’s Fort, his meeting with Kit Carson, who brought the first overland mail to California, his trips to inspect the gold fields, and his drafting of an official report on the discoveries. In February 1849, Sherman became adjutant to General Persifor Smith, the new commander of the Division of the Pacific, and he describes those experiences, as well as his work surveying for land speculators and ranchers. In the Fall of 1849, Sherman attended the California constitutional convention at Monterey and describes his experiences there, as well as his observations in Sacramento as the region was flooded with gold seekers.

Two excerpts from the text give fine examples of the high narrative quality and sense of immediacy with which Sherman recounts his experiences in California. The first describes the circumstances when he first heard of the great gold strikes, the second is his recollection of his first meeting with Kit Carson:

I remember one day in the Spring of 1848, two men Americans came into the office & inquired for the Governor. I asked their business and one answered that he had just come down from Captain Sutter on special business, and he wanted to see Governor Mason. I took them in to the Colonel and left them together. After some time the Colonel came to his door & called to me. I went in and my attention was directed to a series of papers unfolded on the table on which lay about half an ounce of Placer Gold. Mason said to me what is that? I touched it & examined one or two of the larger pieces & said, is it Gold? Mason asked me if I had ever seen native Gold, and I answered that in 1843 I was in upper Georgia and saw some native gold, but it was much finer than that, and that it was in a phial or transparent quill. But I said that if that was Gold it could be easily tested, first by its malleability and next by acids. I took a piece in my teeth and the metallic lustre was perfect.

On Kit Carson:

As yet we had no regular mail to any part of the United States, but mails had come to us at long intervals around Cape Horn and one or two by land. I well remember the first overland mail. It was brought by Kit Carson in a saddle bag from Taos in New Mexico. We heard of his arrival at Los Angeles and waited patiently for his arrival at h’quarters. His fame then was at its height from the publication of Fremont’s books and I was very curious to see a man who had achieved such feats of daring among the wild animals of the Rocky Mountains and still wilder Indians of the plains. At last his arrival was reported at the town in Monterey and I hurried to meet him. I cannot express my surprise at beholding a small, stoop shouldered man with reddish hair, freckled face,
soft blue eyes, and nothing to indicate extraordinary courage or daring. He spoke but little, and answered questions in monosyllables. I asked for his mail and he picked up his light saddle bags containing the ‘Great Overland Mail’ and we walked together to Head Qrs., where he delivered his parcel into Col. Mason's own hands.

This paragraph alone contains a few instances where the manuscript of Sherman's memoir is at variance with the published version.

Mark Twain called Sherman “a master of narrative,” and literary critic Edmund Wilson wrote that while Ulysses S. Grant's *Personal Memoirs*... are “aloof and dispassionate,” in Sherman’s memoir “the man is all there in his book; the book is the man speaking.” Wilson goes on in his appreciation of Sherman:

He had a trained gift of self-expression....his memoirs are quite amazing. The vigorous accounts of his pre-war activities...is varied in just the right proportion and to just the right degree of vivacity with anecdotes and personal experiences....He tells us what he thought and what he felt, and he never strikes any attitudes or pretends to feel anything which he does not feel. His frankness and self-dependence, his rectitude in whatever he undertakes...and his contempt for petty schemes and ambitions, together with a disregard for many conventional scruples, make Sherman, in spite of his harshness, a figure whom we not only respect but cannot help liking.

This original manuscript of the California section of Sherman's *Memoirs* was presented by Sherman to his long-serving, trusted aide-de-camp, Colonel Joseph C. Audenried. Sherman has written, below the manuscript title, “presented to Col. Audenried A.D.C. by General Sherman in consideration of Col. Audenried having copied the same for the General. Hd. Qr. of the Army Washington D.C. March 17, 1871.” At the conclusion of the text is a similar inscription. It appears that Sherman gave this copy of his original manuscript memoir to Audenried after Audenried made a copy for Sherman himself to keep. This copy, entirely in Sherman's hand and the original manuscript of the memoir has descended through the Audenried family, appearing on the market here for the first time.

Joseph Crain Audenried (1839-80) was born in Pennsylvania and graduated from West Point in 1861. Brevetted a second lieutenant, he assisted in organizing and training troops in Washington before being assigned as an aide to several generals, including Daniel Tyler, William H. Emory, Edwin Sumner, John Wool, and Ulysses S. Grant. In October 1863, Audenried was transferred to General William Tecumseh Sherman’s command, and he served as Sherman's aide-de-camp and principal assistant until his death in 1880 at age forty. With Sherman, Audenried participated in the events for which Sherman is most famous: the siege of Atlanta, the March to the Sea, and the March through the Carolinas. He was promoted to captain in the 6th Cavalry in 1866, and then to colonel in 1869. Audenried was stationed with Sherman at St. Louis for much of this time, and joined his commander in the Indian Wars of the West and on tours of the West, and also on Sherman’s tour
of Europe and the Middle East in 1871-72. Audenried married Mary Colkett in 1863, and the two had a daughter, Florence, in 1867. After Audenried’s death in 1880, Sherman and Mary Audenried grew quite close, and it has been speculated that the married commander engaged in an affair with his aide’s widow.

The original manuscript of General William Tecumseh Sherman’s memoir of his time in California during the tumultuous late 1840s. A highly significant portion of one of the great American memoirs. $95,000.

*Log Book of a South Atlantic Cruise*


A seaman’s journal maintained aboard the U.S.S. Shamokin, a 1370-ton Mohongo class iron double-ender steam gunboat. Built in Chester, Pennsylvania, the ship was delivered to the Navy in July 1865, but was not commissioned until October of that year. Between 1866 and 1868 the ship served in the South Atlantic Squadron, primarily off the coast of South America. Thus this journal records the ship’s voyage during its first year of service. The anonymous author’s entries record conditions and activities on board, with references to coaling ships (the source of power for the Shamokin, as well as other vessels sighted and encountered. Many of the days were filled with the routine of cleaning and maintaining the ship, but a few special incidents are noted. These include meeting a group of “Lady Emigrants from Boston” on their way to Oregon; the tale of a very drunken, belligerent sailor on board who eluded capture by the authorities; the attempts to save the American sidewheeler La Oriental (a small lithographic print of the sidewheeler is pasted into the journal); and the collision of the Shamokin and the Brazilian steamship General Floris. While the author primarily writes of activities on board the Shamokin, he does make several observations about the hostilities between Brazil and Paraguay. $1750.

*The Civil War in the West*

Two field reports written by Brigadier General Thomas K. Smith during the Red River Campaign in Louisiana. These reports concern incidents during that campaign and are dated at “Head Quarters, Div. 17th Army Corps.” The report of March 16 reads, in part:

Agreeably to your request I have the honor to transmit unofficially this statement of progress of the naval forces & Genl. A.J. Smith’s command in the Red River Expedition to present date. The fleet of transports sailed from Vicksburg...[on] Thursday 10th inst. The detachment I have the honor to command embarked on steamers Hastings (flag ship) Autocrat, John Raine & Diana arrived at the mouth of Red River and reported to Admiral Porter on Friday.

The report continues with news of road conditions (described as “most part bad and swampy”), bridge repairs, and enemy sightings. Beyond Marksville, Smith “formed line of battle...brisk musketry firing commenced at the fort...I was ordered by the general commanding to look well to my rear and left wing, that I might anticipate attack from Walker with 6,000 Texans. At 6:30 news was brought me that the fort had surrendered.” General Smith’s April 5 report concerns the little-known April 4 skirmish at Campti, a small town on the eastern bank of the Red River. According to the report, the Union effort began at five o’clock in the morning, but was hampered by faulty steamboat machinery. “Through scouts, negroes & the people of the country I learned that they enemy was two thousand strong & were eight miles in advance & rapidly retreating in the direction of Shreveport.” When Smith’s forces finally arrived at Campti, they found it “mostly destroyed”:

Col. Moore with his brigade reported to me on the road. The navigation of the river above is becoming difficult for heavy draught boats. The town of Campti I found mostly destroyed by the cavalry. There is a large amount of salt peter there...I had not time to destroy it....[I] ordered Col. Gooding to report back with his command and Col. Hubbard of Genl. Mowers command who has been ordered to Campti with me....

An interesting pair of reports on this grueling Civil War campaign in the trans-Mississippi region. $2250.

Manuscript of the French Translation of Solis y Ribadeneyra


Manuscript translation, in French, of this classic history of the conquest of Mexico, first published in Madrid in 1684. Though undated, it is written on paper watermarked 1793 in a neat and uniform hand. A French translation had appeared
as early as 1691, but this appears to be a different translation. The Historia de la Conquista de Mexico was reprinted in multiple editions in every European language and was popular on both sides of the Atlantic. The author was a noted Spanish dramatist and historian. His work includes theatre, poetry, and prose, and he has been considered one of the last great writers of Spanish baroque literature. This work remained the most important European source on Latin American history up through the first part of the 19th century. $3250.

Smuggling Arms to Rebels in Spanish America

82. [Spanish American Independence]: TESTIMONIO DE LOS AUTOS SOBRE EL APRESAMIENTO DE LA CORBETA ANGLO-AMERICANA BUDGET SU CAPN. MR. JUAN MEANY, POR EL CORSARIO ESPANOL NOMBRADO CORA (A) BUENOS AMIGOS DEL CARGO DE SU CAPN. DR. JUAN ESIFA. [Puerto Rico. 1823]. [129]pp. manuscript in Spanish on official stationery. Gathered sheets, 8½ x 13 inches, string-tied. Some edge wear, especially to exterior sheets, but no loss of text. Very good. In a cloth chemise and slipcase.

Manuscript of a legal case in Puerto Rico involving the American commercial vessel Budget, captured in late 1822 by the Spanish privateer Cora. It would appear that the Budget was engaged in smuggling arms to rebels in South America. At this point Bolivar’s campaigns of 1820-21 had destroyed Spanish power in neighboring Venezuela and Colombia, and Spanish authority was rapidly crumbling in the rest of its continental possessions. Only the Greater Antilles remained firmly under Spanish control. Testimony is given by John Meany, captain of the Budget, and by members of his crew; and by Juan Esifa, in command of the Cora. Written in the margins throughout
are contemporary notes in English explaining the contents and the proceedings of the trial. Handwritten on printed Spanish forms, this document also provides a detailed inventory of the cargo that the Budget was transporting from London to Guyana, including cannons, cannonballs, gun powder, rope, and boxes of rifles. Various letters, bills of lading, and other items of evidence are transcribed, including letters from several London merchants in support of Captain Meany, and evidence supporting the Spanish view that the ship’s cargo was contraband.

A fascinating and detailed account of a legal procedure involving contraband seized at sea, and as such primary evidence of the law of the sea as it was developing in the post-Napoleonic war era. Also of great interest in documenting the final collapse of Spanish authority in the New World. $8500.

A Loyalist Satire on Revolutionary America


A contemporary manuscript copy, in an unknown hand, of Stansbury’s “The Town Meeting,” a Loyalist screed in twenty-seven verses. This clever but bitter poem was first published at New York in Rivington’s Royal Gazette, No. 286, June 26, 1779 under the title, “An Historical Ballad of the Proceedings at Philadelphia, 24th and 25th May, 1779, by a Loyalist who happened to pass through the City at that Time, on his way from the Southward to New York.”

Stansbury’s opening shot across the bow calls into question the character of the Continental officers:

But when, on closer look, I spied / The Speaker march with gallant stride, / I knew myself mistaken; / For he, on Trenton’s well-fought day / To Burlington mistook his way / And fairly saved his bacon. / With him a number more appeared, / Whose names their Corp’rals never heard / To muster-roils a stranger: / To save their fines they took the Gun / Determined with the rest to run / On any glimpse of danger.

In the second canto he writes of looting Tory property: “The Mob tumultuous instant seize / With venom’d rage on whom they please / The People cannot err; / Can it be wrong in Freedom’s Cause / To tread down Justice, Order, Laws, / When all the Mob concur.” He later takes particular jabs at James Bayard, Joseph Reed, and Benjamin Rush, among others.

Joseph Stansbury (1750-1809) was an importing merchant who was born in England and moved to Philadelphia and then New York. A devoted Loyalist, Stansbury and his good friend, Jonathan Odell, together wrote satiric political verse in support of the Crown. His verses were later edited by Winthrop Sargent under
the title, *Stansbury's and Odell's Loyal Verses* (Albany, 1860). Notably, Stansbury and Odell acted as intermediaries between Benedict Arnold and General Henry Clinton when Arnold decided to defect to the British. Stansbury, in fact, served as courier for Benedict Arnold’s first written overture to Clinton.

A manuscript copy such as this may have been circulated amongst friends. An interesting piece of contemporary Loyalist literature. $1500.

*An Important Speculation in Western Lands*

*Just Prior to the Revolution*

84. [Susquehanna Company]: *VOTES OF THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY REGULATING THE LAYING OUT AND SETTLEMENT OF THEIR LANDS* [manuscript caption title]. [Hartford? Various dates 1768 to 1773, but written in a uniform hand and likely entirely executed in the latter year or shortly thereafter]. 15pp. manuscript on recto and verso of folio sheets, brief manuscript docketing on verso of final leaf. String-tied. First leaf detached but present. Final leaf with a jagged three-inch tear, not costing any text. Lightly age-toned, a few fox marks. Very good. In a half morocco box.

A very interesting and highly informative document, recording the proceedings of several early meetings of the Susquehanna Company as it attempted to settle lands in Pennsylvania that were claimed by Connecticut under its 1662 charter. This manuscript describes the methods under which the company received royal authorization to proceed with settlement in the Wyoming Valley, sent its initial settlers to Pennsylvania, laid out townships, and established a civic structure. It also records how the Susquehanna Company sought a solution, through military and political means, to resolve the so-called Yankee-Pennamite Wars, which pitted settlers from Connecticut against settlers from Pennsylvania in armed conflict over the contested territory. The document illustrates well the extraordinary land hunger of the Connecticut investors, a key factor in their wholehearted support of the American Revolution, since they hoped to achieve their land schemes under a new regime.

Founded in 1753, the Connecticut-based Susquehanna Company was organized for the purpose of settling lands in the Wyoming Valley in northern Pennsylvania. The members of the company based their claim to the land on the Connecticut Charter of 1662, in which King Charles II assigned to Connecticut all lands to the west as far as the “South Sea.” The company further attempted to secure its claims by formally purchasing lands from the native Iroquois. In 1768 the company seemingly secured authorization from the Crown to begin settlement, and Connecticut settlers proceeded to the Wyoming Valley. By the next year tension between the Pennsylvanians of the region (who already claimed the land through an additional charter from Charles II to William Penn, and who had also purchased the land from the Indians) and the incoming Connecticut settlers erupted into open conflict. Dubbed the
Yankee-Pennamite Wars, the fighting lasted intermittently until 1799, resulting in many casualties and extensive destruction of property. During much of this period officials from the contested region in Pennsylvania sat in the Connecticut legislature, and its militia companies were organized under the Connecticut line from 1775 to 1782. In 1782, Pennsylvania petitioned the Continental Congress, under Article IX of the Articles of Confederation, for jurisdiction over the lands, and a commission awarded Pennsylvania jurisdiction over the territory. The area remained contested territory for another twenty years, until 1803, when the Pennsylvania legislature passed an act enabling the holders of Connecticut titles in the townships to exchange them for Pennsylvania titles, and the conflict subsided.

The present document records the proceedings of nine meetings of the Susquehanna Company, held in Hartford, Windham, or Norwich, Connecticut in 1768, 1770, 1771 (three meetings), 1772, and 1773 (two meetings). The proceedings of the first meeting transcribed here are of crucial importance in the history of settlement by the Susquehanna Company in Wyoming Territory as they authorize settlement, set the number of initial settlers, describe the dimensions of the first five townships, and provide for additional administrative functioning. The proceedings of this first meeting read, in part:

\[\text{Whereas at a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Hartford on the 18th day of May 1763 said Company were advised that his majesty in his royal pleasure had been pleased to inhibit all entries and settlements upon the lands claimed by said company, purchased of the Six Nations of Indians laying on the river Susquehanna, until the state of the case should be laid before his Majesty, and such precautions taken as might obviate any fresh troubles with the Indians}\]
and whereas said Company at said meeting in pursuance of his Majesty’s orders
did then vote that no person or persons belonging to said Company should
enter upon or make any settlement on those lands accordingly: and whereas
since that time the state of their cause respecting those lands, have been laid
before his Majesty in Council and in pursuance of his Majesty’s orders such
precautions have been taken in settling the line with the Indians and paying
and satisfying them for all the lands lying East of said line settled as aforesaid
as fully to obviate any fresh troubles with the Indians on account of any claim
or settlement of the English within the aforesaid line, thereupon it is now
voted by said Company to proceed and settle said land lying on and adjacent
to said Susquehanna [sic] river purchased from the Indians by said Company,
lying within the line settled with the Indians as aforesaid at the late Congress
at Fort Stanwix as soon as conveniently may be.

The minutes of this meeting go on to explain the framework of settlement: an initial
group of forty persons over the age of twenty-one would be sent to the territory
to take possession of the lands, followed by another group of two hundred. These
initial settlers would be vetted by committees which would judge their fitness. Those
approved would be authorized to “lay out five townships of land within the purchase
of said Company & within the line settled with the Indians aforesaid of five miles
square each, three on the one side of the river, & two of them on the opposite side
of the river....” Schools would be established and a minister would be sent.

The minutes of the June 6, 1770 meeting authorize the development of further
townships, some to be settled by citizens of Massachusetts, as well as authorizing
the construction of a post “for trading with and accomodating [sic] the Indians
with such necessaries as they from time to time shall want....” This meeting also
sets up a committee to plan the development of further townships.

The three meetings held in 1771 are primarily concerned with the struggles the
Susquehanna Company settlers are having with the “Pennamites,” who are forcibly
contesting their title to the land. The minutes of the March 13, 1771 meeting
read, in part:

Whereas our settlers are again unjustly and inhumanly drove off from their
settlements at Wyoming and robbed of their effects, by a gang of wicked and
lawless men, and it is judged best and necessary for the interest of this Com-
pany to regain & hold the possession of our Settlements at Wyoming and in
order thereto it is now voted that the two hundred & forty settlers, together
with those settlers to whom the township of Hanover is granted shall as soon
as may be repair to Wyoming on Susquehanna river, and take possession of
our settlements there and hold the same for said company.

The officers of the Company also made plans to seek a political solution to the
results, by forming a committee to meet with the governor of Pennsylvannia.

The proceedings of the April 1, 1772 meeting show that the Susquehanna Com-
pny continued to seek a political solution to their conflict with Pennsylvanians, and
that Captain Joseph Trumbull was appointed to go to Philadelphia to meet with
Governor Penn and attempt to settle the dispute. At this meeting a committee was also appointed to lay out further townships in the Wyoming Valley. The final two meetings recorded herein were both held in 1773, and they explain the rights of settlers to move from one township to another and take up other administrative issues.

A remarkable document, recording the early proceedings of the Susquehanna Company as it attempted to populate the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania with settlers from Connecticut, describing in detail the machinery of settlement, the laying out of townships, the creation of a civic structure, and the measures taken to defend the townships against Pennsylvanians who claimed the land as their own.

$9500.

Zachary Taylor Writes to His Plantation Overseer


General Zachary Taylor writes to his Cypress Grove plantation overseer, Thomas W. Ringgold, regarding recent developments in the Mexican-American War and concerns for his plantation, together with a true copy of a previous letter from Taylor to Ringgold on similar matters.

Taylor opens his letter with his anxieties about that year’s cotton and corn crops on his Mississippi plantation:

'It appears that our misfortune follow[s] everything connected with my planting operations in rapid succession, so much so that I begin to doubt if I shall again succeed in making a crop or in fact anything else as the fates appear against me in that way, but it is useless to complains of things we cannot control or avoid & must try if we cannot to do the best to get on as well as we can....

Taylor goes on to discuss the “things we cannot control”: an insect infestation in the corn crop. He continues, mentioning the “servants” (probably meaning the slaves):

Seven months of the twelve will have passed away by the time or before this reaches you, so that but little can be done other than to take care of the establishment & prepare for a new crop the next four. I hope you have succeeded in getting the stock back from the hills without losing much of it, & that there is grass enough in the swamp to sustain the cattle at least. If the drought continues ten days after you wrote, you cannot expect to make either corn or cotton. I was very much pleased to hear that you & the servants continue to enjoy good health, which if it continues to be the case it will compensate for many other misfortunes. My distance from you & my entire ignorance of everything connected with the establishment forbids my making any suggestions
in relation to it; & must leave everything to your good judgment as everything
is before you, being satisfied that everything will be done by you for the best.

Taylor then moves on to news of the war, complaining of the current state of in-
activity and waiting:

We have nothing of importance in this quarter, we have been for the last four
months doing but little more than discharging the two last months volunteers
& waiting reinforcements, which have not yet arrived in sufficient numbers to
enable me to make a forward movement against the enemy, nor am I certain
that we will be able to do so; of this, time must determine. We have not heard
from Genl. Scott for some time, but presume he is in the City of Mexico by
this time or before if steps have not been taken to bring about negotiations
for peace between the two countries. If the City has been taken possession
of, which I think quite likely, whether it will result in bringing about a peace
time alone must determine. I am heartily tired of inaction. I would greatly
prefer active duty in the field, than remaining pretty much inactive in Camp;
if the war is to continue I would prefer doing somewhat if ever so little to
aid in bringing it to a close. The difficulty between Mr. Hasan & myself is
to be settled by arbitration on the first of Dec. or as soon after as practicable;
I do not wish it put off if Mr. Thornton comes down, but it cannot be gone
into without he is present. But I presume he will attend if Capt. Allison will
notify him, which I make no doubt he will do. If I am not able to return by
that time, & Mr. Thornton is present he will attend to the matter as he can
explain the whole transaction, and get the individual or individuals who are
to act for me to do so.

Taylor purchased the plantation of Cypress Grove in 1842, along with its eighty-
one slaves. Thomas Ringgold served General Taylor as overseer of the 1,923-acre
plantation, located on the banks of the Mississippi River, beginning in 1845. The
two men became close acquaintances, and Ringgold remained Taylor’s overseer for
the duration of Taylor’s ownership. This letter shows that even while fighting in
the Mexican-American War, Taylor kept a close eye on his plantation. He displays
similar concerns in the two-page true copy (made in the 20th century) included here.
Dated Nov. 10, 1846 in Monterey, Mexico, the future president writes instructions
to Ringgold, particularly concerning the cotton crop, but he also includes hope
for other plantation staples, such as hogs (“I hope your hogs will turnout better
than you expected, & will go a conservable way in feeding the servants”), sheep,
and vegetables. He notifies Ringgold of Mrs. Taylor’s upcoming visit (her first)
to Cypress Grove and includes information about a slave named Nanny. At the
end of the true copy Taylor writes of events at the front of the Mexican-American
War: “We are getting supplies as fast as possible from the Rio Grande, preparatory
to a move further into the enemies country, & awaiting orders from Washington.”

An interesting letter revealing the domestic side of the general and future presi-
dent. $6000.
The Pursuit of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse


In the wake of the Battle of Little Big Horn and the massacre of George Armstrong Custer and his men, the U.S. Army launched a massive campaign to pursue the Indian perpetrators, specifically Chief Sitting Bull. Nelson Miles, a Civil War veteran and still not forty years old, was a leader in this campaign and saw several successes, culminating in the capture of the Nez Perce leader, Chief Joseph, in late 1877. Several months before that success, on January 8, 1877, at the Battle of Wolf Mountain (also called the Battle on the Tongue River), Miles and his forces fought Crazy Horse and his Sioux warriors, achieving an important strategic victory.

Following that battle, in February 1877, Brigadier General Alfred Terry, commander of the Department of the Dakota, issued his General Order Number 11, congratulating Miles on his victory, of which this is a contemporary manuscript copy. Since no army field press was available, it is likely Terry had several copies of the order written out. Terry writes the Adjutant General of the Division of the Missouri:

I desire to invite the attention of the Lieut. General to the great vigor & zeal which has been displayed by General Miles, his officers & men with extremely limited means and under the most disadvantageous circumstances he has persistently pursued and harassed the hostile Indians & though this report is meagre in details, I think it is evident that he has gained a very important success.

In a portion of the text directed to Miles, Terry writes: “I thank you most heartily for the zeal, vigor, & ability which you have displayed and I congratulate you upon the well merited success which has rewarded your efforts.”

Excellent manuscript evidence of the army’s war against the Sioux after Little Big Horn, and of the psychological need to publicize and commend military victories in the aftermath of the Custer disaster. $3500.

Manuscript ledger documenting the real estate wheeling and dealing of John Kennedy, a resident of Harris County, Texas, containing fair copies of maps, deeds, contracts, notarizations, filing notes, etc. This ledger covers real estate transactions in the greater Houston area and beyond for a significant portion of the 19th century, from the early days of the city’s founding onward. The documents range from 1836 to 1892, with most dated in the 1840s and 1850s. Documented here are transactions by such early Texan notables as the Allen brothers (founders of Houston), the Borden brothers, James Morgan, F.R. Lubbock, Thomas M. Bagby, Thomas G. Western, and many others.

Kennedy, a resident of Harris County, owned property in Erath, Burnet, Bexar, Montgomery, Comanche, Coryell, Bell, and Live Oak counties, as well as lots in Houston (some on Buffalo Bayou). The ledger contains records of the purchasing and selling of properties, with locations, names of buyers and sellers, lot numbers, dates, prices, etc. Houston lots are numbered “according to the plan of the city made by G. & T.H. Borden.” Entries relating to the Houston lots are indexed at the front of the volume, as are lands belonging to John Kennedy.

One of the most significant features of the ledger are the manuscript maps, noted above. They are as follow:

1) “Comanche County,” with colored boundaries, 11¾ x 16¾ inches.
2) Untitled map in text illustrating field notes for 600 acres of land in Harris County west of Green Bayou, dated 1856, 3¾ x 4½ inches.
3) Untitled map of lots in Harris County, 6¼ x 6 inches.
4) “John Kennedy’s Map of Land” drawn by John Torry for the General Land Office, 1878. With inset maps showing plots of land in Bee, Bexar, Harris, Bell, Burnet, Comanche, and Coryell counties, on cartographic cotton in black and red inks, 11 x 18½ inches.

In addition to the many real estate records, the ledger also includes three records relating to John Kennedy’s purchase in 1859 of a “Negro Woman of brown complexion about eighteen years old, named Caroline but usually called Betty and also her child a girl about two and a half months old” from a J.B. Griffin of South Carolina.
An interesting and important piece of Texas real estate history, and an excellent primary source for research into the subject. $4250.

A Significant Archive of Tocqueville Letters


An important, newly-discovered collection of correspondence from the author of Democracy in America to the French political figure, Auguste Vivien. Alexandre-François Auguste Vivien (1799-1854) was a prominent magistrate and government minister who served with Tocqueville in the Chamber of Deputies during the July Monarchy, and in the Constituent Assembly during the 1848 Revolution. Like Tocqueville, Vivien wrote extensively on social issues and policy, authoring some of the earliest and most significant 19th-century works on public administration, predating Lorenz von Stein’s work on the subject by several years and Woodrow Wilson’s by decades. After 1848, both Vivien and Tocqueville found themselves on the wrong side of Louis Napoléon and were forced into retirement following his
coup d’état in December 1851. Both spent their last years writing. Vivien died in 1854 and Tocqueville five years later.

The present series of letters from Tocqueville to Vivien encompasses what was likely the entire span of their acquaintance, from April 1839, a month after Tocqueville was elected to the Chamber of Deputies (where Vivien had been serving since 1833), to April 1854, two months before Vivien’s death. The correspondence begins with Tocqueville’s acknowledgement of mutual acquaintances and an invitation to dinner. The second, sent September 1853, discusses Gustave de Beaumont, Tocqueville’s friend and travel companion on his famous trip to America in 1831. Beaumont would be elected to the Chamber of Deputies in December of that year, by which time a long-lasting rift had begun between the two over political alliances.

In 1840, Tocqueville sends Vivien a copy of the second part of *De la Démocratie en Amérique*, which had just been published. At this point Vivien was a government minister in a post roughly equivalent to attorney general. Several undated letters follow, evidently during the early and mid-1840s, and contain invitations to Tocqueville’s home and brief discussions of books and articles. The final two undated letters and five letters from 1853 and 1854 find Tocqueville entering into deeper conversations on politics and, ultimately, close personal matters. In the undated letters he comments on the “affaire Lesseps,” in which Ferdinand de Lesseps was recalled by the French government from his negotiations with Rome and Holy See in 1849, ending his diplomatic career. In the last portion of his correspondence, composed after his and Vivien’s departure from government and the establishment of the Second Empire, Tocqueville frequently expresses his aversion to the new French state, hoping to see it replaced by a non-despotic monarchy.

In a letter from Paris dated March 14, 1853, Tocqueville describes his sense of powerlessness and discouragement in his forced retirement, comparing his own situation to that of France: “La France toute entière est pour nous en ce moment, comme une grande prison, où l’oisiveté forcée, l’absence forcée, l’absence d’émotions, de nouvelle, de bruit même, le silence universel abattent l’esprit.” On Oct. 18 of that year, he writes that the more respected members of the contemporary French literary world were “very hostile” to the new government, holding that “among men of talent” he hardly knew of anyone but Sainte-Beuve and Mérimée who had dared to “take the livery of the new power.” He goes on in the final letters to discuss other prominent figures, including Beaumont, with whom he had reconciled in 1848; his work on *L’Ancien Régime et la Révolution* (which would be published in 1856); and his “vie de Bénédictine” at Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire in Touraine, where he stayed from June 1853 to the summer of the following year.

The collection presents a remarkable opportunity to explore Tocqueville’s personal thoughts on the drastically changing political landscape of France during the course of his own political career, as communicated in an increasingly intimate series of letters to Vivien, a colleague and friend whose final years closely paralleled Tocqueville’s own. Any Tocqueville manuscript material is very rare in the market. $100,000.
A Seaman's Devotional Journal

89. [Towne, Henry]: THOUGHTS AT SEA [manuscript title]. [SEAMAN’S MANUSCRIPT DEVOTIONAL JOURNAL]. [U.S. Brig Eagle, sailing to the Falkland Islands and Patagonian Coast]. Jan. 1 & Dec. 31, 1837; Jan. 16, 1838. [88],[17]pp. Approximately 25,000 words, in manuscript. Contemporary pencil sketch of a brig on front pastedown. Quarto. Original vellum, spine cracked, with cellophane tape repair. Vellum scuffed, soiled, and worn. Edges of several leaves worn, slightly affecting text. Overall very good. A seaman's manuscript shipboard religious devotional, entering one scriptural passage for each day, with frequent reflection and commentary. The writer appears to have been a sailor named Henry Towne, whose name is found twice inscribed and crossed out among various numerical inscriptions (apparently latitudes and calculations of distance) on the rear pastedown, together with a place inscription of “Boston, Charlestown, Mass.”. On the front pastedown is a contemporary pencil sketch of a brig with a pencil caption reading: “Brig Eagle / Tender to Bark Richard / Coast Patigonia / Falkland Islands 1837 & 8.”. At the conclusion of the devotional is a brief postscript: “Have just been supplied with Beef, and Bread, by a vessel. both of which we were nearly destitute & what reason for gratitude. 16th Jan at Sea.”. A most interesting maritime artifact. $750.

Civil War Letters by a New Haven Boy
as a Soldier in the Trans-Mississippi West

90. Treat, Sheldon C.: [ARCHIVE OF CIVIL WAR LETTERS WRITTEN BY LIEUT. SHELDON C. TREAT OF THE 4th IOWA INFANTRY]. [Various locations, including Missouri, Iowa, and Arkansas]. 1860-1864, 1873. Twenty-two letters and one brief biographical sketch. Quarto and octavo sheets. Old folds. Some light wear and soiling. Very good. Born in West Haven, Connecticut, Sheldon Treat emigrated to Missouri in 1859 to find work as a carpenter. Along with gainful employment, Treat soon found himself on the front lines of what would become the Civil War. This fine collection documents the transformation of a young easterner looking for work into a Civil War soldier. His service included marching with General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. The archive is comprised of four letters written before Treat’s enlistment; fifteen letters from the war, including one from Treat’s commanding officer; three letters written in the years after the war; and a brief autobiographical sketch. In some ways the three pre-war letters are the most interesting of the lot. Written from Forest City, Missouri, a troubled outpost near the Kansas border, the letters provide a glimpse into the drama as war fever rose in an area already engulfed by violence. On Jan. 24, 1861, Treat described an incident with border ruffians:

You tell me to be careful about [getting] into scrapes like the one we had about the boat, no law of this state could molest them fellows at all for they had got
my on the Kansas side and the onely way [to] get it was by force. A fellow from Ohio was with me on the river at the time of the fuss. There was 6 of them they all drawed their knives and one his revolver, we had no arms but one knife to defend ourself with but we got the boat and got back safe. When we got up town 30 men was redy to go after them. Had we had our revolvers there would have been some shooting done.

He moved on to Des Moines some months later, enlisting and enjoying the benefit of a steady paycheck. There, he wasted little time before enlisting in the 4th Iowa Infantry, where he proved himself a capable soldier, earning promotion to 2nd lieutenant by October 1862 and to 1st lieutenant in January 1863.

Serving mostly in the western theatre, Treat saw action in seventeen battles and took part in Sherman’s March to the Sea, reenlisting after a furlough for the duration. His letters reveal a strong pro-unionist as he became accustomed to military life in Missouri, culminating in his first major battle, at Pea Ridge. On Aug. 18, 1862 he wrote home to describe the devastation he experienced during one of the year’s most decisive battles, and the way in which his commitment to the cause was growing stronger as he grew from new recruit into a veteran.

Martha says it almost makes her sick to see them poor fellows in the hospital at New Haven. She ought to go over one battle field and see the sights it would make her sick for certain. I should liked to had you seen the field at Pea Ridg for I know it would not made you sick but you would not have forgotten it very soon. Man is a curious thing in a fight. People will say fight for honor and glory but I tell you that they fight becaus they are mad and becaus they love to fight. You put a company into action and watch them the first 2 or 3
rounds they take it very cool but soon they begin to fall and this one looses a brother and that one a messmate and blood runs freely then jest listen and hear the deep curses of revenge and then see if they fight becaus they love it. Yes every shot is dearer than life to them, they don't think of honors then and how different is it with them the next time they come into action they go at it like a days work....

Posted at Helena in the latter half of 1862, the 4th Iowa took part in the early maneuvers of the Vicksburg Campaign, and the archive includes a fine description of the fall of Fort Hindman, Jan. 18, 1863:

Our loss is 500 killed and wounded, Our Regiment lost but 4 men in all. The Battle lasted 3 hours when they surrendered the fort to us. They had 1 gun of 100 lbs and 3 of 68 lbs all casemated with Railroad iron and 6 feet of oak timber....we got 2 field Batteries and 2 splendid parrott guns and 4000 stand of Endfield Rifles some muskets plenty of shot guns revolvers and pistols of all sorts....

There are also two excellent letters from later in the Vicksburg Campaign, written after the regiment had been circled behind Vicksburg, to cut off any possible escape to the east, though at heavy cost to their own ranks. May 24, 1863:

We have taken 8000 prisoners and 75 pieces of artillery. Our loss is hevy. My Reg has lost about 50 men. The 9 Iowa lost all but 130. Some Reg have lost all their field officers and some most all their line officers. Jackson the capital of this state is burned down. I am in camp on Walnut Hills 2 miles back of the town in front is a big Fort still in the hands of the rebels....We have got Warenton and Haines Bluffs both with all their guns and have got the rebels where we can tend to them jest when it suits us....

Running through Treat’s letters is his squabble with his father, and Treat takes every opportunity to lambaste the Copperheads. After the draft riots of 1863, he taunted his father:

How much has the Copperheads made by their riots in New York city. I think they will get their fill before long. I rather guess bullets will stop them, it was a pity they used blank cartridges as they had such a nice range for canister in the streets. I guess that Father Abraham who live in Washington is able to stop such proceedings and if necessary stop some of their winds....

An interesting record from the Western front. $6500.

Instructions to a British Diplomat

Negotiating a Treaty with Spain in 1715

91. [Treaty of Madrid]: Walpole, Horatio: INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR PAUL METHUEN, HIS MAJESTY’S AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN 1717, UPON WHICH THE TREATY OF MADRID DEC. 14, 1715,
A later copy of the instructions given in 1715 to Ambassador to Spain Sir Paul Methuen, in order to negotiate a commercial treaty with that nation, which lists in fifteen detailed sections the possible positions the Spanish negotiators might take and Methuen’s possible answers to them. Where, or even if, there is a 1715 original, is unknown to us. The Treaty of Madrid was signed Dec. 14, 1715, after the initial Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713. Methuen began negotiations, but George Bubb closed and signed the treaty on behalf of England. “George Bubb, afterwards celebrated as George Bubb Dodington, Methuen’s successor at Madrid, negotiated a new commercial treaty...to the lively satisfaction of the English trading classes. By it duties on commerce in the two countries were reduced to the status quo of the reign of Charles II (of Spain), and each contracting party conceded to the other the privileges of the most favored nation, a clause highly injurious to the French woolen manufacture” – Hunt & Poole. One of the articles specifically mentions indigo and other products from the West Indies, used in the British woolen manufacture. This document was drawn up by Horatio Walpole, 1st Baron Walpole of Wolverton (1678-1757) several years later (the watermark in the paper dates to around 1745), and appears to be, in some capacity, official. Walpole was a diplomat and politician, brother of the powerful Prime Minister and the uncle of the author Horace Walpole.


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**Signed Copy of Truman’s 1953 State of the Union Address**


Truman’s final State of the Union Address, signed by him, a stirring summation of the challenges and accomplishments of his years in office, and a call to unite behind the efforts of President-Elect Eisenhower. “I took the oath of office on April 12, 1945. In May of that same year, the Nazis surrendered. Then, in July, that great white flash of light, man-made at Alamogordo, heralded swift and final victory in World War II – and opened the doorway to the atomic age....” By the time he delivered this, Truman was a lame duck president with popularity ratings which had never recovered from his firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Truman had decided early in 1952 not to seek reelection, both because of his poll numbers and his opposition in principle to third terms. He had actively
courted Eisenhower, who as a military man had remained apolitical all his career, to run as a Democratic candidate. It was only when Eisenhower decided to run as a Republican that Truman supported Adlai Stevenson. He was thus wholehearted in his endorsement, although it meant the end of twenty years of domination of the government by the Democrats.

This is a mimeographed advance transcript of the speech, which as a confidential document was issued in very small numbers for the use of the press. Most copies were doubtless discarded after use. An unknown reporter had the foresight to have Truman sign this and retain it.

$7500.

**Rigging Out an American Ship-of-the-Line**


A very exciting manuscript item. According to the *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* the North Carolina was laid down in Philadelphia in 1818 and fitted out in 1820. Carrying seventy-four guns, she was the most powerful ship of her day and for decades was the symbol of American naval might. This volume bears the ownership inscription of Lieut. E.A.F. Vallette, dated August 1817. The manuscript contains descriptions and uses of, and specifications for, each of the thousands of blocks and pieces of rigging, hardware, masts, spars, and lines employed on the vessel and her boats. In addition, there are three double-page detailed sketches of the ship’s launch and two larger cutters, and four full-page sketches of the ship’s two smaller cutters, the quarter boat, and the “giggs.” Each drawing includes sails and rigging. This work thus presents an unprecedented level of detail and must have been used in the final stages of planning or provisioning of the ship. Elie A.F. La Vallette entered the navy as a sailing master in 1812. After distinguishing himself during the War of 1812, he was stationed aboard the North Carolina from 1819 to 1822. He must certainly have played a major part in rigging the vessel. Unique and interesting. $3500.

**An American Flagship: The U.S.S. Tennessee**

letters, some chipped at edges. In a very legible hand. About very good. In a blue cloth clamshell case, leather label.

Album: Oblong folio. Original blue publisher’s cloth, stamped in gilt on cover. Boards scuffed and slightly stained. Expertly rebacked in matching cloth. Some mounts with slight chipping at edges. Some soiling, though photographs are generally clean. Good.

Manuscript and photographic records of the U.S.S. Tennessee, launched in July 1865. Originally named the U.S.S. Madawaska, she was renamed Tennessee in 1869, and at the same time timbered up to the necessary height to allow a spar deck to be installed. She was also fitted with new, more powerful engines at this time, though she also bore a full complement of sails. Her duties included service as flagship of the Asiatic Squadron under Rear Admiral William Reynolds, with Captain William W. Low in command. By 1879 she was flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral Robert W. Wyman, with Captain David B. Harmony in command. These items pertain to both of these notable periods of service.

The letter book contains compiled correspondences sent to Captain William W. Low by the U.S. Naval Department and by Rear Admiral William Reynolds, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, stationed in Japan. The correspondences cover the period from June 1875 through June 1876, the duration of Low’s time as captain of the Tennessee, and generally contain orders or reports concerning the ship’s
maneuvers. The photograph album, which was published by Hatton & Hart in New York, bears the cover title, “Scenes on Board a Man-of-War. U.S.S. Flag-Ship Tennessee,” with an image of the ship stamped in gilt. It contains photos of the ship itself; of officers and the crew, including Rear Admiral James E. Jouett and Captain O.F. Stanton; and of a few exercises aboard the ship. The album is dated circa 1885, when the Tennessee was flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

$3000.

Minutes of an Important Indian Treaty Conference in Upstate New York During the Revolution


A manuscript transcript of a mediation between Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer and the chiefs of the Oneida nation, regarding an Indian warrior who was found with a wampum belt which represented an alliance with the British against the American colonists. The Americans confronted the Oneida, demanding an explanation.

During the spring of 1780, Indian war parties were constantly leaving British-held Fort Niagara for the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, and as far south as Virginia. The raiding parties ranged in size from six to seventy-five men. Returning to Fort Niagara, the parties brought prisoners, livestock, and reports of settlers killed and barns burned. Of the Six Nations that comprised the Iroquois Confederacy, the Oneida were the most sympathetic to the colonial cause. Though they tried to maintain neutrality, the Oneida eventually sided with the colonials, even fighting alongside them in several battles. In the present document the General puts forth four questions into the nature of the wampum belt and the man found with it, which the Oneida chiefs answer after questioning the prisoner. The prisoner also makes a speech, which is recorded here.

The document reads, in part:

The following are questions asked by General Robt. Van Rensselaer at a Council held with the Sachems of the Oneida Nation this day at which was present General Van Rensselaer, and some gentlemen of this city. When the General [said] to them as follows....1st, Brothers, does any of you know this Belt? 2ndly, What is the intention or meaning of the said Belt? 3dly, Whether it is customary for a warrior to carry such Belt unless sent on some extraordinary occasion? 4thly, Do you know how the prisoner came by this Belt, or can imagine what was his inducement for going off with it.

Van Rensselaer’s questions are followed by the response of the Sachems:
Brothers who are now in this room, and have called us by that name, attend to our answer concerning a Belt taken yesterday on suspicion, now before us, and questions added thereon, we are all strangers to the Belt and know not from whence it came. We will call a council of all the warriors, and endeavour to find out from whence it came, and the intention of it, as it may be off [sic] bad consequence both to you and us. Our head man, the Grasshopper, is gone to Albany, we wish for his return which will be between this and evening. An evil spirit is now working in the hearts of some of your brothers to do mischief. We will examine the prisoner who had the Belt, and endeavour to find out from him where he got the Belt, and what is the meaning of the Belt. Brothers let the prisoner be brought before us.

It is then recorded that the prisoner confessed that the Belt was given to him by one Sehonendo, after which he was possessed by an evil spirit, though he is now repentant and apologetic. The council adjourned until the afternoon, at which point the Sachems had acquired some answers to Van Rensselaer’s questions. They continue:

Brothers hear what we are going to say of the affairs that have happened unfortunate to us this day. We had a counsel in the morning and are now going to conclude. That Belt which was taken yesterday, we have some light of the speech intended to carry with it. The prisoner when he came to Fort Schuyler had that Belt. Sehonendo made a speech on it at Oneida, and then gave it to him the purport of which was, to deliver that silently to Sehonendo’s son, and the meaning of the Belt, was, Son draw off. The son would not pay any attention to the Belt sent by his father, and it was his son’s answer going by this Belt, which was that he would have nothing to say to his father but remain steady to the Americans, that when they came to Fort Herkimer Sehonendo’s son gave the Belt to the prisoner, and would not carry it farther. This is the meaning of the Belt you now see, and the intention of this Belt’s returning is to seduce our warriors. There is now no intention of any returning but will remain true to the thirteen states this is all the Belt belongs to the King let it go where you please, you now understand all we know....

The General’s response follows, saying, “That he imagines him a very bad fellow and has endeavoured not only to carry off Sehonendo’s son, but many more of our brothers, and means to send him to Mr. Low at Albany to be there dealt with as he may think proper; that is he was one of our men, he would be immediately tryed and if guilty suffer death.”

They have, essentially, uncovered an Indian spy behind enemy lines, and this document records his trial, so to speak. A fascinating Revolutionary-era document illuminating relations between whites and Indians and their alliances during the war. $5000.
A Massive Archive of a Key French Diplomat
in the American Revolution:
The International Consequences of the Revolution


A fascinating and extensive manuscript diplomatic record from the period of the American Revolution, showing the international dimensions of the Revolutionary War and the effect of the war on the diplomacy of the Great Powers of Europe. These five volumes contain the correspondence and reports of the French diplomat, the Marquis de Verac, from his posts in Germany, Denmark, and Russia during the years when the American Revolution was the preeminent diplomatic, political, and military event occupying the courts of Europe. Verac’s dispatches offer tremendous insight into the views held in France, Russia, Denmark, and Germany toward the Americans and their efforts to secure their independence, and on the diplomatic history of Europe in the 1770s and 1780s.

These volumes also document the beginnings of Russian-American relations, Russian attempts to mediate an end to the Revolutionary War, and the evolution of the “Armed Neutrality” proclaimed by Catherine II of Russia and subscribed to by several European states. Verac’s reports contain scores of highly important diplomatic reports, offering a unique window into French and European diplomacy in the age of the American Revolution.
Students of the diplomatic history of the American Revolution period have discussed the important role played by the Marquis de Verac, especially his service in Russia. See, particularly, the works of Isabel de Madariaga, Richard B. Morris, and N.N. Bolkhovitinov noted below. Those historians used original documentary material in the Correspondence Politique of the French Archives des Affaires Etrangeres. French archives suffered heavily during the years of the French Revolution, and it is quite likely that these volumes contain some correspondence from and to Verac that does not exist in the French archives. We can find no record of Verac’s dispatches to and correspondence with Vergennes having been published, nor is it reproduced in B.F. Stevens’s Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America.

Charles Olivier de Saint Georges, the Marquis de Verac (1743-1828), had an active and important career in the French Foreign Ministry. He was a trusted advisor to the French Foreign Minister, Charles Gravier, the Comte de Vergennes. As documented in these volumes, Verac served as the French minister at Cassel, Germany in 1773-75, and then in the same post in Copenhagen from 1775 to 1778. Each of those postings is documented in a single volume in this collection. Verac’s most consequential service was in Russia, where he was minister plenipotentiary, and his letters and dispatches from his post at St. Petersburg for 1780-83 are contained in the final three volumes of this group. Verac’s dispatches are lengthy, well-written, and informed. Each volume has the bookplate/shelf ticket of the library of the Chateau du Tremblay, the seat of the marquises of Verac. The first, second, and third volumes each begin with a manuscript entitled Memoire Pour Servir D’instructions au Sr. Marquis de Verac.... This transcribes the official instructions given to Verac as he took up his post at Cassel, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburg, respectively.

When the Marquis de Verac arrived in St. Petersburg in the summer of 1780, he found himself at the center of intense diplomatic maneuvering. Russia had traditionally been sympathetic to British aims, but this perception began to change when Empress Catherine II declared the League of Armed Neutrality on February 28, 1780. While not openly favoring or recognizing American independence, its principles did certainly favor the American side in the conflict with England. The League was eventually comprised of several European states, including Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, Portugal, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It indirectly helped the United States by placing most of Europe against Britain in terms of shipping rights during the war, arguing that “free ships” made “free goods,” that neutrals had the right to use the seaports of warring nations, that blockades had to be actually enforced and not just declared on paper, and that the definition of what goods constituted contraband or articles of war should be narrowly defined.

The French Foreign Minister, the Comte de Vergennes, saw the Armed Neutrality announcement as an opportunity to bring Russia into closer alliance with France and French objectives, which included American independence. When Verac arrived at St. Petersburg in the summer of 1780, the Russians were floating proposals to mediate a resolution to the conflict between the Americans, their French and
Spanish allies, and England. Hoping to gain Russian support for the French cause, Verac cultivated the friendship of Count Nikolai Panin, Catherine’s senior foreign policy adviser, and the two formed a rather close bond. Isabel de Madariaga writes that during this period “the impression grew in France that Russia could be relied on to protect French interests” (p.229).

Verac recounts his conversations with Panin in great detail for Vergennes, and the Comte responds to Verac with instructions on how to proceed in his discussions with the Russian court. Of particular importance herein is a long dispatch from Verac to Vergennes of September 14, 1780 in which Verac recounts a conversation with Panin about a Russian proposal to mediate between England and the Americans. The proposal suggested that the individual American states might behave autonomously, deciding independently of the others whether or not they wanted to remain in confederation with Great Britain. This was a proposition which Vergennes considered seriously. Indeed, these volumes reveal the lengths to which Vergennes’ diplomatic strategies were at times at odds with American interests, and which led John Adams to write to Francis Dana, the American minister in Russia, that “there is a Vulcan at Versailles whose constant employment has been to forge chains for American ministers” (quoted in Morris). Indeed, Russian mediation offers continued into 1782, and Verac reports them back to Vergennes in these dispatches.

Francis Dana went to St. Petersburg as the American minister to Russia in 1781, and while he never gained official recognition from Catherine II, he remained there until 1783. Shortly after Dana’s arrival, young John Quincy Adams, aged only fourteen, arrived in Russia to act as Dana’s secretary. Verac records his impressions of Dana, and of the efforts of the Americans in St. Petersburg; he also reports on the bribery and intrigues that unfolded among the rival diplomatic corps in the Russian capital. Verac’s reports also discuss the British representative in St. Petersburg, the energetic and effective James Harris, and his activities in the Russian court.

The volume of dispatches from Copenhagen begins in September 1775 and continues to August 1777. In Copenhagen, Verac reports on a number of issues of concern to the Danes, many of which grow out of the war just beginning between England and her former colonies in America. Included among these are rumors of English plans to raid ports in the Baltic suspected of harboring American sympathizers. Danish ships, merchant and military, were being regularly harassed by the British, who believed that the Danes were sending illegal goods to the Americans, or that they might even send troops to support the rebel cause. Many of Verac’s dispatches relate his meetings and conversations with the Danish Foreign Minister, Andreas Peter Bernstorff, who was a staunch advocate of neutrality on the issue of the American Revolution. There is also much on Verac’s interaction with Danish nobility and military leaders, and on Danish governmental attitudes toward England. For examples, in a letter of January 7, 1777, Verac writes that in his conversation with Danish officials the situation between England and her colonies “sont un des sujets les plus frequent de nos entretiens.” He goes on to write that the sentiments of many to whom he speaks are against the Americans.
Verac’s volume of dispatches from Cassel (and other places in Germany) begins with a letter of April 30, 1773 and continues to 1775, concluding with a long summation by Verac of his experiences over the previous two years. A substantial report of June 1773 gives Verac’s observations on the military strength of the forces of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, while another lengthy report considers the possible advantages of a commercial treaty between France and the German state. He also writes of goings on in the court of the Landgrave of Hesse, and in the Holy Roman Empire generally. In all, the volume records dozens of dispatches from Verac in Germany and sent to him from Versailles.

A remarkably interesting and important collection of manuscript correspondence, recording the highest levels of French diplomacy during the American Revolution. The Marquis de Verac’s dispatches and letters shed significant light on how several European nations – most importantly France and Russia – dealt with the challenges to their interests and to the European order caused by the tumult of the American Revolution.


Extra-Illustrated with Original Manuscripts


A collection of letters from Washington regarding mostly personal or domestic matters, addressed to his private secretary, Tobias Lear, during Washington’s presidency, and later to a close friend. This copy is extra-illustrated with portraits of – and autograph letters signed by – the compiler, Richard Rush, and Tobias Lear. The two letters from Rush total three pages; the first concerns Rush’s use of the name “John Dickinson” in signing some letters, while the second is a two-page presentation of condolences to Dolley Madison upon the death of her illustrious husband, President James Madison.

Two letters written by Tobias Lear make this volume particularly desirable. The first manuscript letter is from Lear to Charles Cox, the U.S. Chargé d’Affairs in Tunis, and was written aboard the ship Allegheny after Lear was told that all Americans would have to leave Algiers; it contains his warning to all U.S. consuls in the Mediterranean as to the events taking place (dated July 25, 1812). The second letter, dated August 6, 1789, congratulates Revolutionary War general Benjamin Lincoln on his new appointment as collector for the Port of Boston and reiterates his gratitude for his own “flattering and desirable situation [as George Washington’s secretary] which I owe to you.” Tobias Lear was Washington’s personal secretary
from 1784 to 1799 and later served as President Thomas Jefferson’s peace envoy in the Mediterranean during the Barbary Wars, during which time he was responsible for concluding a peace that ended the first Barbary War.

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Diary of a Drummer Boy in the Civil War


Copypress book of Samuel D. Webster, being transcriptions of his Civil War diaries kept from 1861 to 1865 as a member of Company D, 13th Massachusetts. At the outbreak of war, sixteen-year old Webster joined the 13th Massachusetts as a drummer boy, though soon he was engaging in battle with the rest of his company. He kept careful journals of his war service, which are faithfully copied over here – executed in 1882, probably as his contribution to the regimental history. The 13th Massachusetts participated at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Cold Harbor, among others. Webster’s accounting is lengthy and detailed. He includes small drawings scattered throughout the text, as well as a map of Manassas and the Battle of Cedar Mountain. One of the larger drawings shows his tent in Fort Warren in 1864, with a small sketch of the layout of the fort. An extensive and detailed manuscript, but difficult to read in places because of the onionskin copy book paper. $1500.

Illustrated Manuscript of a British Staff Officer


A marvelous illustrated manuscript detailing the duties and activities of a staff officer in the British Infantry, illustrated with dozens of watercolors of cannons, carriages, bridges, and fortifications. It takes the form of an instructional manual, with direct and clear directions, and is illustrated with quite expert drawings, most of them done in watercolor. The volume most clearly resembles a manuscript prepared for publication: it does not appear to have been created solely for personal use,
and there are no cross-outs or corrections. Among the illustrations are cannons, bridges, forts, gates and walls, knots and slings, and more. West was an ensign in the Twelfth Infantry, stationed on Gibraltar in late 1827. He was promoted to lieutenant in the spring of 1828 and still held that rank on the army list of 1840; by 1844 he was no longer listed. We can find no evidence that this manual was ever published or copied, and this manuscript appears to be unique.

The first section addresses the process of making signal rockets (including several illustrations of their various parts), followed by sections on small arms and “blue lights.” Next comes a lengthy section on cannons and the carriages used to transport them. Several types of carriages are illustrated, as are various “gyns” (i.e. cannon mounts). The illustrations in this section include precise and accomplished drawings of a “triangle gyn,” a “Gibraltar gyn,” a “platform carriage,” a “Devil carriage,” and a “sling cart.” Other drawings show methods of pulling ordnance up an incline or pulling cannon parts straight up an ascent using various cranes.

The next section deals with the construction of bridges, and was adapted from the work of Sir Howard Douglas. The text describes and illustrates “flying bridges,” pontoons, rope bridges, trestle bridges, and fords, and includes mathematical formulas for figuring the depth to which a pontoon is sunk by a given weight, and other such problems. A brief section follows on knots and slings, and contains several illustrations. The concluding section of the manuscript addresses problems of field fortification, including descriptions and illustrations of field lines, gates and walls, as well as plants found in the warmer climates of the British Empire that may be used as obstacles in combat, such as the Aloe plant and the Prickly Pear (both are illustrated). The text is followed by an index.

A very fine and accomplished military manual. $4750.