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Boston Book Fair 2022

Glory: The Death of Colonel Shaw and His Troops at Fort Wagner

1. **[54th Massachusetts Infantry]: [Shaw, Robert Gould, Col.]: STORMING FORT WAGNER.** Chicago: Kurz & Allison, 1890. Color lithograph. Image size: 18½ x 25 inches; sheet size: 22 x 28¼ inches. Matted to an overall size of 25 x 31 inches. Some moderate chipping and edge tears, not affecting image. Reinforced with older tape along top edge. Lightly toned, though colors are still strong and fresh. Good plus, with wide margins. Suitable for framing.

A dramatic rendering of the first major battle in the Civil War to involve African-American troops, the attempted storming of a Confederate fort near Charleston, South Carolina on July 18, 1863. Colonel Robert Gould Shaw was killed along with fifteen other officers and nearly 300 of his men. The print shows the Union troops charging the ramparts of Fort Wagner, charging into the oncoming Confederate rifle and cannon fire. A Union officer, likely intended to be Shaw, stands atop the first rampart, sword held high, the flag waving boldly next to him. Union ships float off the coast in the background, shells bursting above them.

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 black volunteer unit, the 54th Massachusetts. Despite his initial refusal, Shaw was ultimately persuaded 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. The soldiers of the 54th impressed Shaw with their dedication and valor, which they demonstrated during the Fort Wagner assault. Shaw was buried with his troops by the Confederates in a mass grave on the site of the assault.

Shaw and his troops are the subject of one of the most celebrated works of public sculpture in the United States, Augustus St.-Gaudens' Shaw Memorial, on the corner of the Boston Common nearest the State House. Shaw's leadership of the regiment is best known to many people today through the film GLORY (1989), which culminates in the attack on Fort Wagner and Shaw's death. A dramatic portrayal of this important historical moment.

BLOCKSON 111.

\$6000.

Presentation Copy of One of the Classics of Poker

2. **Abbott, "Uncle" Jack: A TREATISE ON JACK POT POKER...WITH THE GAME OF SANCHO PEDRO, WHEN PLAYED FOR STAKES.** New Orleans: Clark & Hofeline, 1881. 64pp. 16mo. Original pebbled cloth, printed label on front board. Cloth rubbed and stained, the label chipped at the edges. Contemporary printed advertisements mounted to pastedowns, contemporary manuscript notes on rear free endpaper.

Presentation inscription on verso of front free endpaper (see below). Titlepage mended along gutter. A bit of staining to the text. Very good overall. In a half morocco and marbled boards clamshell case, spine gilt.

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

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

JESSEL 1. OCLC 17538509, 270783890.

\$6750.

A Southeastern Indian Trader, 1735-59

3. **Adair, James: THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS; PARTICULARLY THOSE NATIONS ADJOINING TO THE MISSISSIPPI [sic], EAST AND WEST FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA...ALSO AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE FLORIDAS, AND THE MISSISSIPPI [sic] LANDS....** London: Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, in the Poultry, 1775. [12],464pp. plus folding frontispiece map. Half title. Quarto. Contemporary half green calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, raised bands. Boards rubbed and shelfworn, spine sunned. Offsetting from map to half title, occasional pencil annotations, but quite bright and clean. A very good copy.

A very bright, wide-margined copy of James Adair's notable description of the Native Americans of the southeast. Adair, "one of the most colorful figures in Southern colonial history" (Clark), emigrated from Ireland to South Carolina in 1735. He was heavily involved in trading with the indigenous tribes of the Southeast, including the Catawba, Cherokee, and Chickasaw, between 1735 and 1759, and this work contains a chapter on each of these major groups. Considered by many to be the leading authority of his time on the southeast, he offers detailed descriptions of Indian customs and religion, with many observations on the life of a trader. A large portion of the work is devoted to Adair's twenty-three arguments by which he attempts to prove the descent of the Native Americans from the Lost Tribes of Israel, which includes passages printed with Hebrew type. The map depicts the Southeastern portion of the American colonies, with the names of local tribes labeled. His vision "illustrates a Southeast with the Indians safely tucked away in the interior wilderness, exactly the condition Adair's readers would have approved of" (Cumming & De Vorsey).

"The citations and quotations in Adair's HISTORY are evidence of wide and serious reading. He kept up the intellectual culture of an eighteenth-century gentleman, but he lacked polish in personal demeanor. In 1768 he visited Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, in an unsuccessful attempt to get Johnson's endorsement of his HISTORY. Johnson was condescending, writing to General Thomas Gage (10 Dec. 1768) that Adair's 'appearance may not be much in his favor...but he is certainly well acquainted with the Southern Indians, and a man of Learning tho Rusticated by 30 years residence in a Wild Country.' In 1775 Adair voyaged to England to get his HISTORY published. Returning to America in the same year, he resumed trading in new surroundings in western Tennessee, where tradition has settled him with an anonymous Indian wife or mistress...He believed that Englishmen could never live in security as long as Indians were numerous and strong and that English policy should therefore be to incite the tribes to war mercilessly against each other, a

precept that Adair practiced. He is notable today for his active involvement in intertribal intrigues and wars and for his record of Indian culture” – ANB.

HOWES A38. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 18. CLARK I:28. VAIL 643. FIELD 11. JCB (3)I:2013. SERVICES 517. BELL A59. SABIN 155. GRAFF 10. CUMMING & DE VORSEY 448. ESTC T86841. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 82. ANB 1, pp.60-61. \$6000.

John Adams Explains the Principles of American Government

4. Adams, John: A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AGAINST THE ATTACK ON M. TURGOT IN HIS LETTER TO DR. PRICE.... London: John Stockdale, 1794. Three volumes. 8,xxxii,3-392; [2],451,[1]; [2],528,[36]pp. Portrait in first volume. Half title in each volume. Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards. Occasional light tanning and foxing. Overall, a very good set.

The definitive final edition, after its first appearance in London in 1787. One of the most important and widely read of the many writings of the important Revolutionary figure and second president of the United States. The second and third volumes, originally issued later than the first, contain descriptions of the Italian republics of the Middle Ages as well as a lengthy analysis of “the Right Constitution of a Commonwealth.” At the time Adams wrote this work he was serving as the first United States ambassador in England, an uncomfortable position for a recent rebel, but he was ever ready to argue the American point of view. Here he forcibly states the principles on which he perceived the United States to be founded. The book was popular and went through numerous editions. Its issuance as the Federal Constitutional Convention was assembling added to its popularity and resulted in several American reprintings, and according to the DAB, “its timeliness gave it vogue.” Later Adams’ detractors sought to find in it a hidden desire for a monarchy. This edition is sometimes known under its half title, HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL REPUBLICS IN THE WORLD.

This set bears the ownership signature on the titlepage of the first volume of Thaddeus Pomeroy (1764-1847). Born in Northampton, Massachusetts and a Harvard graduate, he had a long career in western Massachusetts and the Albany area as a physician and druggist. He was also a Williams College trustee. HOWES A60, “aa.” SABIN 233. DAB I, p.76. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 11 (ref). \$6000.

Presentation from John Quincy Adams to His Youngest Brother

5. Adams, John Quincy: THE DUPLICATE LETTERS, THE FISHERIES AND THE MISSISSIPPI. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEGOTIATION OF GHENT.... Washington: Printed by Davis and Force, 1822. 256,3pp. Original tan and blue paper boards, printed paper label, expertly rebaced retaining most of the original paper backstrip. Label a bit chipped, corners bumped, early manuscript title on front board. Contemporary presentation inscription on front free endpaper, contemporary ownership inscriptions on titlepage (see below). Front flyleaf partially torn away. Leaf with pages 249-250 with a small tear, affecting a few letters of text; leaves with pages 165-166 and 171-172 bound out of order (as issued). Tanned, occasional light foxing. Good plus. Untrimmed. In a modern cloth clamshell case.

A copy with a fascinating provenance, given from a future President of the United States to his youngest brother, Thomas Boylston Adams. A pen inscription on the front flyleaf of this volume in the hand of John Quincy Adams, reads: “Thomas B. Adams from his brother John Quincy Adams.” On the titlepage is the ownership signature of Thomas Adams and the slightly later signature of an A. Dunlop. Thomas B. Adams served as a representative in the state legislature for the Adams family’s hometown of Quincy, Massachusetts, and later was a senior magistrate in the Massachusetts State Circuit Court. He accompanied his older brother to the Netherlands and Prussia, serving as Ambassador John Quincy Adams’ secretary from 1794 to 1798.

This text brings together the correspondence and reports of the negotiations conducted by John Quincy Adams with the British to resolve the War of 1812. As ever, Adams was very sensitive to criticism, and thus exhaustively defends his work. It appeared in 1822 when Adams was Secretary of State, in an attempt to counter rumors that he had offered navigation rights on the Mississippi River to the British during the negotiations. SABIN 276. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 7740. \$15,000.

Presentation Copy from the Former President

6. **Adams, John Quincy: ORATION ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF GILBERT MOTIER DE LAFAYETTE. DELIVERED AT THE REQUEST OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THEM, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON, ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1834.** Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton, 1835. 94pp. Contemporary red straight-grained morocco, ruled in gilt. Extremities lightly rubbed. Internally clean. Fine. In a cloth chemise and red half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

A presentation copy of Adams' speech honoring the memory of Revolutionary War hero Marquis de Lafayette. This copy is in a presentation binding of red straight-grained morocco, the sort favored by the Adams family for decades, and is printed on thick paper. It is inscribed by John Quincy Adams on a sheet tipped-in before the titlepage: "Moses Mason Jr. / from / John Quincy Adams." Moses Mason, Jr. (1789-1866) was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, and moved with his family to Maine when he was about ten years of age. He studied medicine and practiced it in Maine, and also held a number of local civil service positions. Mason was elected to the United States House of Representatives as a Jacksonian, and served from 1833 to 1837, his two terms overlapping with the Congressional career of Adams.

John Quincy Adams devoted his entire career to government service. The son of President John Adams, he himself served as the sixth president, as a U.S. Senator from 1803 to 1808, as Secretary of State from 1817 to 1825, and in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1831 until his death in the U.S. Capitol in 1848. Adams provides a review of Lafayette's contributions to American independence and his activities in the decades after the Revolutionary War, particularly his involvement in the French Revolution and various French governments which followed. In this brief biography, Adams reflects "upon the life and character of a man whose life was, for nearly threescore years, the history of the civilized world – of a man, of whose character, to say that it is indissolubly identified with the Revolution of our Independence, is little more than to mark the features of his childhood – of a man, the personified image of self-circumscribed liberty." An eight-page appendix records Congressional actions related to the death of Lafayette.

SABIN 295. JACKSON, p.208.

\$7500.

Rare Caricatures of Life in the Caribbean

7. **[African Americana]: WEST INDIAN ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.** Georgetown, Demerara: James Thomson, [ca. 1885]. Titlepage and contents leaf, followed by fifty half-tone plates. Oblong quarto. Original half diced morocco and printed paper boards, expertly rebaced with matching diced morocco backstrip. Boards soiled, rubbed and scraped, corners and edges worn. Free endpapers mended, rear endpaper torn at edges. Titlepage tanned, else quite clean internally. About very good overall.

A scarce work of illustrations of Black life in Demerara, a region of Guyana. The illustrations depict humorous scenes in the daily life of the Black population, each based on a quotation from Shakespeare. Included are scenes of courtship, cricket, fighting, cooking, bathing, dressing, shaving, fishing, and much more. While the illustrations are designed for broad comic effect, the overall result is still an interesting depiction of life in British Guiana, with men and women dressed in fine garb and everyday clothes, portrayed in scenarios both demeaning and dignified. One illustration depicts a bride and groom on their wedding day, while another shows a man suffering the consequences of a domestic argument. Others show people banking, at the pharmacist, going to the dentist, snacking on sugar cane, and engaged in any number of everyday occupations. The illustrations appear to be half tones of original charcoal drawings, and were printed in the office of THE ARGOSY, one of British Guiana's chief newspapers from 1880-1907. OCLC records thirteen copies worldwide, with nine in the United States. This is only the second copy we have handled.

OCLC 27479672.

\$4500.

Rare and Important Slavery Narratives, Recorded by a Formerly Enslaved Woman

8. **Albert, Octavia V. Rogers: THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE OR CHARLOTTE BROOKS AND OTHER SLAVES ORIGINAL AND LIFE-LIKE, AS THEY APPEARED IN THEIR OLD PLANTATION AND CITY SLAVE LIFE; TOGETHER WITH PEN-PICTURES OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION, WITH SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS INTO THEIR NEW RELATIONS AS FREEDMEN, FREEMEN, AND CITIZENS.** New York and Cincinnati: Hunt & Eaton and Cranston & Stowe, 1891. xvi,161pp., including frontispiece portrait. Original blue cloth, spine and boards stamped in black and gilt. Cloth a bit worn

and soiled, corners bumped. Partially removed bookplate on front pastedown. Faint offsetting onto titlepage. Very clean internally. Very good.

Second printing of the first edition of this important collection of slavery narratives. Octavia Albert (1853-89) was born into slavery in Oglethorpe, Georgia in 1853, and attended Atlanta University. In 1875 she converted to the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church, and her husband became an ordained minister in 1877. Living in Houma, Louisiana, Albert took it upon herself to conduct interviews with formerly enslaved men and women living in the area. The resulting work is an unusual and vibrant combination of narrative and interview, liberally interspersed with the author's own comments. The tales inside focus primarily on the evils experienced under slavery, but the last few chapters tackle the issues that faced the recently emancipated through Reconstruction and adjusting to life as a free citizen.

The 1988 Oxford University Press edition of *THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE* describes it as “experimental in its attempt to blend an interview format with slave narratives, biographical accounts, historical information, and even her own personal commentary...an example of the Black oral tradition in process. The reader becomes an eye-witness to Black culture and history in formation....Albert skillfully moves the dialogue between the Black vernacular of the slaves and the standard English of the Black middle-class narrator.” Albert's AME background is felt throughout the work, and her interviews were carried on with a decidedly religious angle; she focuses heavily on her subjects' religious lives under slavery, slips in her arguments for prohibition, and criticizes the Catholic church when she gets the chance (“Why, Aunt Lorendo, don't you know the Catholics were bitterly opposed to the emancipation of the slaves?”). The introduction is written by Methodist bishop Willard F. Malleliu.

A rare and significant work: Rare Book Hub records only one other copy at auction, also of the second printing. BLOCKSON 9535. LIBRARY COMPANY AFRO-AMERICANA (2nd ed. Supplement) 31. \$12,500.

*A Broadside That Helped Light the Flame of the American Revolution,
Calling for Revolutionary Unity Against Great Britain*

9. [American Revolution]: [Adams, Samuel]: BOSTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1772. GENTLEMEN, WE, THE FREEHOLDERS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF BOSTON...APPREHENDING THERE IS ABUNDANT REASON TO BE ALARMED THAT THE PLAN OF DESPOTISM, WHICH THE ENEMIES OF OUR INVALUABLE RIGHTS HAVE CONCERTED, IS RAPIDLY HASTENING TO A COMPLETION, CAN NO LONGER CONCEAL OUR IMPATIENCE UNDER A CONSTANT, UNREMITTED, UNIFORM AIM TO INSLAVE US...[beginning of text]. [Boston: Edes & Gill, November 20, 1772]. Broadside, 13 x 12 inches. Signed in manuscript “William Cooper” and addressed in ink to the Select-Men of “Kingston” below the text. Ink notation on verso reading: “To the Select Men of Kingston.” A few areas of paper loss, most significantly to the right side of the document, affecting all or part of some eighty-seven words. Some portions expertly backed with archival tissue to stabilize losses. Minor toning, some bleedthrough from ink notation on verso. In a half morocco and cloth folding case, leather label.

An astonishing survival from the early years of the American Revolutionary movement, this is the circular letter issued by Boston's Committee of Correspondence, which had formed less than three weeks earlier at the behest of Samuel Adams. The Committee called for close coordination between the colonies, and as such, this broadside circular letter can be considered one of the earliest attempts to unite colonial protest against the British Crown. The call prompted other colonies to create their own Committees of Correspondence and helped galvanize resistance to imperial authority. Printed evidence of the activities of the Committees of Correspondence – especially at such an early moment and with content of such high import – is extraordinarily rare in the market.

As tensions between the British Crown and its American colonies were growing in the early 1770s, the need for unity and concerted action among the rebellious Americans was becoming ever more apparent. At a town meeting in Boston on November 2, 1772 a standing “Committee of Correspondence” was formed to encourage and facilitate collective resistance, and to assert the rights of American colonists. This text, dated November 20, is a reaction to British attempts to provide salaries to judges in Massachusetts, thereby making them entirely dependent on the Crown for their appointment and continued support. The Committee decries such a strategy, stating that “we cannot but be extremely alarm'd at the mischievous Tendency of this Innovation; which, in our Opinion is directly contrary to the Spirit of the British Constitution, pregnant with innumerable Evils, & hath a direct Tendency to deprive us of every thing valuable as Men, as Christians, and as Subjects, entitled, by the Royal Charter, to all the Right, Liberties and Privileges of native Britons.”

“Drafted by Samuel Adams, this letter is addressed to the several towns of the Province and urges a united front against British maladministration. This effort of Adams to arouse the populace against British tyranny constituted, according to historians, probably his greatest contribution to the Revolution. Declaring that ‘We are not afraid of Poverty, but disdain Slavery,’ the incendiary Adams reminded the colonists of their forefathers’ ardor for civil and religious liberty, and warned of the dire results to be expected if the measures of the British court are allowed to pass unchecked” – Rosenbach.

The town of Kingston, Massachusetts, to whose selectmen this broadside is addressed, was an early and ardent supporter of the Boston Committee of Correspondence and the revolutionary movement. By 1774 the town had established its own committee, headed by John Thomas. During the course of the next year, Kingston armed and equipped thirty-three Minutemen to serve with a company from Plymouth County headed by Theophilus Cotton. By the end of the war almost 100 Kingston men would serve in the Continental Army. Kingston was also the site of the construction of the legendary American warship, the Independence, which wreaked havoc on the British Navy throughout 1776 before being defeated off the coast of Nova Scotia.

The copy of this broadside at the American Antiquarian Society (addressed to the Selectmen of Concord), as well as the copy sold by Rosenbach in 1948 (sent to the Selectmen of Milton), are both somewhat defective, as is the present copy. Considering the purpose and nature of this document, it is not surprising that copies survive in less than ideal condition, especially given the fact that the text would have been positively inflammatory to British colonial authorities, and therefore was likely to be destroyed by Royal authorities.

A rare and explosive colonial American broadside that helped unite the colonies and spark the Revolutionary War.

BRISTOL B3428 (citing 5 copies). SHIPTON & MOONEY 42317. FORD 1608. ESTC W9556 (recording 4 copies). ROSENBACH 14:12. \$22,500.

Massachusetts Prepares for War

10. [American Revolution]: IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, CAMBRIDGE, OCTOBER 26, 1774 [caption title]. [Boston: Edes & Gill], 1774. Broadside, 12 x 7 inches, mounted on 14 x 9¼-inch sheet. Signed in type by Benjamin Lincoln. Tanned. Large chips to upper corners and left edge, lower quarter of the sheet with loss of paper affecting five lines of text (about two dozen words) in final two paragraphs. Fair.

A rare and vitally important Revolutionary broadside, issued by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress just six months before the battles at Lexington and Concord, calling on citizens to organize militias as tensions with Royal authorities mounted. This is one of the first documents to come from the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, which met illicitly in Cambridge in October of 1774, shortly after the official legislature (meeting in Salem) was dissolved by General Gage in the wake of the Massachusetts Government Act. Coupled with the other Intolerable Acts, Gage’s large troop presence, the fear that the British were seizing gunpowder and arms, and the aggressive disbanding of the colonial government, the Provincial Congress lays out their grievances while still attempting to leave room for reconciliation:

“Whereas in Consequence of the present unhappy Disputes between Great Britain and the Colonies, a formidable Body of Troops with warlike Preparations of every Sort are already arrived at...the Metropolis of this Province, and the expressed Design of their being sent is to execute Acts of the British parliament utterly subversive of the Constitution of the Province: And whereas his Excellency General Gage has attempted by his Troops to disperse the Inhabitants of Salem, whilst assembled to consult Measures for preserving their Freedom...and invaded private Property by unlawfully seizing and retaining large Quantities of Ammunition in the Arsenal at Boston....

“It is the Opinion of this Congress – that notwithstanding nothing but Slavery ought more to be deprecated than Hostilities with Great Britain – notwithstanding the Province has not the most distant Design of attacking, annoying or molesting his Majesty’s Troops aforesaid, but on the other Hand will consider and treat every Attempt of the Kind as well as all Measures tending to prevent a Reconciliation between Britain and the Colonies as the highest Degree of Enmity to the Province – Nevertheless there is great Reason from the Considerations aforesaid, to be apprehensive of the most fatal consequences....”

In order to protect their people against those “fatal consequences,” the Provincial Congress goes on to suggest that all militia units meet as soon as possible to appoint officers, organize themselves in a way that will be appropriate for active duty, “immediately provide themselves” with arms, and “use their utmost Diligence

to perfect themselves in Military Skill.” The text is signed in type by Benjamin Lincoln as Secretary of the Provincial Congress. The resolutions in this broadside came at a timely moment, as Gage would march on Lexington and Concord only a few months later.

Copies of this extremely important document are quite rare: we locate seven total copies, held by the Boston Public Library, New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, the American Antiquarian Society, the William Clements Library at the University of Michigan, Brown University, and the Huntington Library. Though a wounded copy, this is the only copy of this broadside that we can locate in the market since a copy offered by Rosenbach in 1948. A vital step on the road to the Revolution, recognizing the need for Massachusetts citizens to organize and take up arms in opposition to the Crown.

EVANS 13416. FORD 1752. CUSHING, MASSACHUSETTS LAWS 820. ROSENBACH 14:64. ESTC W11159. \$8500.

Revolutionary-Era Newspaper

11. [American Revolution]: **AMERICAN JOURNAL EXTRAORDINARY. FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1779** [caption title]. [Providence]: Printed by Southwick and Wheeler, 1779. Broadsheet, 10¼ x 8¼ inches, printed in two columns. Quarto. Wear, especially along one edge, and light soiling. Very good.

This extra, issued the day after the first issue of this newspaper, has intelligence extracted from “Yesterday’s Boston Paper” containing news from Pennsylvania that 14,000 freemen “have expressed, by petition and remonstrance, their disapprobation of any measures to disturb the execution of the present plan of government; a number which has never before appeared on any occasion in that State....” There is a long discussion of news concerning British peace feelers (what was called the Carlisle Commission after its leader, the Earl of Carlisle), who were proposing some limited autonomy for the Americans if they would relent in their revolution. The paper also contains news that the “post from Providence, brings an account...that a body of Negroes...had been attacked by a part of General Lincoln’s forces, and entirely routed; and that 1400 of this black corps of men were killed and taken.”

Issued weekly from March 18, 1779 through January 27, 1781, thereafter semi-weekly through Aug. 29, 1781, the AMERICAN JOURNAL was the fourth newspaper to be published in Rhode Island and the second to be published in Providence. Solomon Southwick had published the NEWPORT MERCURY, but was forced to leave when the British occupied Newport in 1776. The American Antiquarian Society has a nearly consecutive run of this periodical, starting with the first issue on March 18 and running through July 12, 1780, but does not have a copy of this extra. The earliest issue held by the Library of Congress is April 15, 1779. Brigham shows only one holding of this extra, at Brown University. Rare.

EVANS 16186.

\$6000.

A 16th-Century Mexican Imprint

12. **Anunciación, Juan de la: DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA MUY CUMPLIDA, DONDE SE CONTIENE LA EXPOSICION DE TODO LO NECESARIO PARA DOCTRINAR A LOS YNDIOS, Y ADMINISTRALLES LOS SANCTOS SACRAMENTOS....** Mexico: Pedro Balli, 1575. 268 [of 288]pp., also lacking initial [12]pp. of preliminaries and leaves I1, I8, and R1. Small quarto. 19th-century cloth with calf spine; spine gilt, boards stamped in blind. Light wear to spine, corners bumped. With the bookplate of noted bibliographer Henry R. Wagner. Leaf A1 with significant loss to text, next five leaves with minor loss to text in lower corner; some wear and marginal loss to several following leaves. Closed tear in leaf G7, loss to corner of G8. Leaf P7 to end of volume with loss to upper corner; leaf Q8 and R4 with substantial text loss to center of sheet. A fair copy of a rare book. In a clamshell case.

Rare work from the cradle of Mexican printing, designed to aid in the work of evangelizing and indoctrinating the local Indian population. Printed in two columns, with the Nahuatl and Spanish side by side.

Juan de la Anunciacion (1514?-94) came to Mexico in 1554, where he joined the Augustinian order and devoted himself to the religious education of the local Indians. He published three works in Nahuatl and Spanish, of which this is the first. A volume of sermons was published the same year, and in 1575, a sermon with an accompanying catechism. All are scarce. The printer of the present work, Pedro Balli, was originally from Salamanca. He arrived in Mexico in 1569, declaring himself a bookseller. He became Mexico’s fourth printer (and thus the fourth printer in the New World), and his name first appears as such in 1574. The present work, therefore, is an early and significant output from his press.

From the collection of the Grand Old Man of Western Americana bibliography, Henry R. Wagner. In his bibliography of early Mexican imprints, Wagner notes this copy came from the Gunther collection to him via bookseller Lathrop Harper. He located ten copies, some imperfect. Wagner, also a noted scholar and historian, authored important bibliographical works such as *THE PLAINS AND THE ROCKIES: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXPLORATION, ADVENTURE AND TRAVEL IN THE AMERICAN WEST, 1800-1865*; and *THE SPANISH SOUTHWEST, 1542-1794: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY*, but also worked extensively on early Mexican imprints, publishing a supplement to the pioneering bibliography of Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta on 16th-century Mexican imprints in 1950.

MEDINA, MEXICO 69. PILLING, PROOF SHEETS 122. VIÑAZA, LENGUAS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA 60. PALAU 13495. SABIN 36796. ICAZBALCETA 74 (1954 revised ed). WAGNER, NUEVA BIBLIOGRAFIA MEXICANA DEL SIGLO XVI 66. \$20,000.

Benedict Arnold's Smuggling Career in the West Indies

13. [Arnold, Benedict]: [PROTEST LODGED AGAINST THE NEW HAVEN CUSTOMS HOUSE, AFTER REPEATED SEARCHES OF THE SHIP AND REFUSAL OF ENTRY; SIGNED BY TWO MEN OF THE CREW]. New Haven. February 5, 1767. [2]pp. plus integral docketing leaf. Folio. Silked. Small paper loss to top of sheet, affecting a few words of text. A few minor losses at edges. Lightly soiled. Good. In a red half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

Written complaint lodged with the New Haven Customs House in which two sailors, Rutherford Cooke and Caleb Comstock, protest the treatment of their ship at port – a ship of which Benedict Arnold was captain and owner. The two men attest that the sloop *Charming Sally*, Benedict Arnold captain (not present), sailed for the West Indies and thence to Amsterdam, where they met Arnold on business, and then back again to the West Indies. The complaint reads:

“Be it known and made manifest to all persons whom these presents shall come...before me Daniel Lyman, Esqr., one of His Majesty’s Jus[tices] of the Peace for the county of New Haven...personally came and appeared Rutherford Cooke, Mate of the good sloop *Charming Sally* and Caleb Comstock, mariner, and on oath depose and say that on the fifteenth of July last they sailed in sd. sloop from the island of St. Croix in the West Indies to Holland whereof was Master Benedict Arnold of New Haven where we arrived on the thirtieth of August following and having there discharged our cargo took on board a freight for sd. St. Croix on account of Mr. Daniel Cromeline, merchant at Amsterdam, at which place we left our Capt. sd. Benedict Arnold on shore on the fifth of October and from there arrived at sd. St. Croix on the fifteenth of Novemr. and after disposing our cargo sailed on the twenty-third of the same month in a sett of ballast for New Haven, where we arrived the tenth of January not having our Capt. on board.

“And the Dept. the Mate further says that thereupon he applied to his Majesty’s Custom House in sd. New Haven with the register of sd. vessel & her papers in proper office hours for entering the same, but being required he left his papers with the officers thereof for a time in which the said sloop might be searched by a waiter for that purpose, which was accordingly done; but nothing found on board or in any other place tho search has repeatedly been made; and that afterwards the sd. Mate applied to sd. office for the entry of sd. vessel & her papers but was refused tho tending to give oath as the Acts of Parliament require. And especially as the Dept. further say on the fifth of inst. February, and was denied the entry of the vessel & her papers after an attendance of near three weeks.”

It is signed by Rutherford Cooke, Caleb Comstock, and Justice of the Peace Daniel Lyman.

Not a great deal seems to have been known about Arnold’s early business ventures hitherto – the material available, for example, to Arnold’s principal modern biographer, Willard Sterne Randall, being comparatively scant. Arnold first entered business in 1761, and initially seems to have been successful. He visited London the next year, where he acquired stock on credit, then set up shop on Chapel Street in New Haven under the famous sign (still preserved at the New Haven Historical Society): “B. Arnold Druggist / Bookseller &c. / From London / Sibi Totique.” Later he also acquired a sloop and undertook trading voyages to the Caribbean and Canada. Most of these voyages, however, were devoted to smuggling rather than upstanding trade. “Benedict Arnold’s business was secret by definition. To keep accurate records would have been self-destructive, yet not to engage to some degree of smuggling was all but impossible if such a business was to survive increasingly stringent British trade policies” – Randall (p.42). Despite these various enterprises, Arnold went bankrupt, owing some £16,000 when his business failed in the summer of 1766.

Given the smuggling activities in which Arnold was engaged, and his business failure, the Customs House may have had good reason to be suspicious of his vessel, despite the lack of supporting evidence aboard ship. It is also possible that he had made enemies of the authorities, as in January 1767 he was involved in a notorious case of beating up a colonial tax collector.

Willard Sterne Randall, *BENEDICT ARNOLD: PATRIOT AND TRAITOR* (1991).

\$5500.

The Celebrated Thief Down Under

14. Barrington, George: A VOYAGE TO NEW SOUTH WALES; WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY; THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGIONS, &c. OF THE NATIVES, IN THE VICINITY OF BOTANY BAY. Philadelphia: Printed by Thomas Dobson, 1796. xi,[1],150,[2]pp. Half title. 12mo. Contemporary calf, neatly rebacked in matching style, spine gilt, leather label. Bumping and wear to tips of boards. 19th-century bookplate of Lawrence D. Knowles on front pastedown, with his ownership signatures on front free endpaper. Text uniformly age-toned. Very good.

The first American printing of Barrington's "narrative" and an early American voyage imprint. Barrington was a famous British thief who was transported to Australia with the Third Fleet in 1791. He had no part in writing books which are attributed to him, which are amalgams of information from the more official reports, but he was famous in England and a profitable choice to whom the chapbook publishers attributed authorship. Although fabricated, it was through such chapbooks that most readers, who could not afford the expensive official accounts, learned of Australia. The popularity of the Barrington account is evident from the numerous editions in which it was published, including this first American edition, which followed the year after the first English edition of 1795. A second American edition was published in 1800. All of the early editions are quite scarce, and this Dobson edition is fine evidence of the American hunger for information regarding voyages to new found lands.

FERGUSON 235. WANTRUP, p.87. EVANS 30032. ESTC W29695.

\$2250.

A Classic of American Natural History and Travel

15. Bartram, William: TRAVELS THROUGH NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EAST & WEST FLORIDA, THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY, THE EXTENSIVE TERRITORIES OF THE MUSCOGULGES, OR CREEK CONFEDERACY, AND COUNTRY OF THE CHACTAWS.... London: Re-printed for J. Johnson, 1792. xxiv,520,[12]pp. plus seven plates (one folding) and folding map. Frontis. 19th-century three-quarter mottled calf and marbled paper boards, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt morocco label. Moderate rubbing at joints, raised bands, and corners. Very clean internally. Very good.

First British edition of one of the classic accounts of southern natural history and exploration, with much on the southern Indian tribes. For the period, Bartram's work is unrivalled. "...[He] wrote with all the enthusiasm and interest with which the fervent old Spanish friars and missionaries narrated the wonders of the new found world...he neglected nothing which would add to the common stock of human knowledge" – Field. "Unequaled for the vivid picturesqueness of its descriptions of nature, scenery, and productions" – Sabin. The map illustrates the east coast of Florida from the St. Johns River to Cape Canaveral. The portrait shows the Seminole warrior, Mico Chlucco.

HOWES B223, "b." SABIN 3870. CLARK I:197. VAIL 849. FIELD 94. SERVIES 678. Coats, THE PLANT HUNTERS, pp.273-76. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 33 (ref).

\$6000.

Wonderfully-Illustrated Autograph Album of Washington, D.C. Notables

16. [Berryman, Clifford]: [Scott, Alexander]: [AUTOGRAPH ALBUM OF TURN-OF-THE-20th-CENTURY AMERICAN POLITICAL FIGURES, ASSEMBLED BY MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER ALEXANDER SCOTT, WITH EACH SIGNATURE ACCOMPANIED BY AN INK PORTRAIT BY THE AWARD-WINNING POLITICAL CARTOONIST, CLIFFORD BERRYMAN]. [Washington, D.C. ca. 1898-1916]. Fifty-two leaves, each containing an autograph and a pen-and-ink portrait. Oblong small octavo. Original limp calf, gilt stamping on front cover, a.e.g. Wear to extremities, front board starting to separate from pastedown, rear board with vertical crease and cracked pastedown. A few spots of light soiling. Ownership inscriptions on front and rear free endpapers. Binding worn, but internally near fine.

A fascinating autograph album assembled by Alexander Scott, Civil War Medal of Honor recipient and later Assistant Chief in the Draughtsman's Division of the U.S. Patent Office. Virtually every autograph is ac-

accompanied by a wonderful portrait drawn by the talented Pulitzer Prize-winning political cartoonist, Clifford Berryman. Featured among the portraits and autographs are such notables of the time as Grover Cleveland; four vice presidents – Garrett A. Hobart, Charles Fairbanks, James S. Sherman, and Thomas R. Marshall; Secretary of War Elihu Root; Secretary of State John Hay; American Red Cross President Clara Barton; and Admiral George Dewey.

Alexander Scott took advantage of life in Washington to assemble a wide range of autographs. The majority in this volume are dated 1898 but run to 1916, providing a fine visual and autograph record of notables in the William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Howard Taft administrations. The signers include: Ohio senators Mark Hanna and John Sherman (brother of W.T. Sherman, and author of the Sherman Antitrust Act); Sanford B. Dole, President of Hawaii, along with Hawaiian ministers Lorrin A. Thurston and Francis M. Hatch; Clement M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; Major General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the U.S. Army; former Confederate General Joseph Wheeler, who had a long post-war career in the U.S. Army; Wu Tingfang, the Qing imperial minister to the U.S., Spain, and Peru; Secretary of State John Hay; Peruvian minister to the U.S., Manuel Álvarez-Calderón Roldán; Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Clara Barton, founder and president of the Red Cross; President Grover Cleveland (signature pasted in); as well as numerous senators, congressmen, and other prominent military and administration officials. The signature of Vice President Garrett A. Hobart is dated May 24, 1898, just a year before he died and was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt. Each signature is accompanied by an elegant portrait of the signer done in ink by Clifford Berryman. The final portrait is of Berryman himself, with a charming poem stating that he included himself only at Scott's request: "Yes, you think it queer / That I am here – / Please think it not / 'Tis the wish of Scott."

Clifford Berryman (1869-1949) began his career as a draftsman in the U.S. Patent Office, which is likely where he and Scott first became acquainted. While at the Patent Office, Berryman submitted sketches to THE WASHINGTON POST, and in 1891 he became an understudy to the POST's political cartoonist, George Y. Coffin. After Coffin died in 1896, Berryman took over his position. Berryman moved to the WASHINGTON STAR in 1907, where he remained until his death in 1949. He is particularly remembered for two illustrations: the first, published by the POST in 1898 during the Spanish-American War, was "And Boys, Remember the Maine!," depicting an angry Uncle Sam addressing sailors as the U.S.S. Maine sinks in the background. The title became America's battle cry during the war. The second, "Drawing the Line in Mississippi," was published in 1902 and portrays President Theodore Roosevelt showing compassion for a small bear cub at the end of an unsuccessful hunting trip in Mississippi. The cartoon inspired New York store owner Morris Michtom and his wife, Rose, to create a new toy: having received permission to use Roosevelt's name, Michtom made a plush bear after Berryman's drawing, put it on display, and called it "Teddy's Bear." The bear was such a success that the Michtoms created the Ideal Novelty and Toy Company in 1907, which became the largest doll-making company in the U.S.

A truly unique collection of text and images notable not only for its contents, but for its owner and creator as well. \$9250.

A Rare American Color Plate Book

17. Bourne, Hermon: FLORES POETICI. THE FLORIST'S MANUAL: DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, FOR CULTIVATORS OF FLOWERS. WITH MORE THAN EIGHTY BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS OF POETIC FLOWERS. Boston & New York: Munroe and Francis & Charles S. Francis, 1833. 288pp. including seventy-three handcolored engravings. Later pebbled cloth boards and modern morocco backstrip, leather label. Corners worn. One signature moderately foxed (affecting four illustrations). Very good.

A treatise on botany, with interesting early American color plates. In the introduction, Bourne states that his purpose is to provide his readers with a text that includes a discussion of the scientific elements of plant botany that will also be accessible to the casual reader. The list that appears under the running title, "Index to Colored Flowers," is misleading. Though 124 plants are noted, many in the same class are represented by a single, general illustration. According to the titlepage, Bourne was editor of the LITERARY MAGAZINE. Not in Bennett or McGrath.

An attractive, and rare, American botanical, with interesting and early color plates. OCLC 5226972.

\$4500.

A Primary North Carolina Book

18. Brickell, John: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHRISTIAN AND INDIAN INHABITANTS....

Dublin: James Carson...for the Author, 1737. xv,408pp. plus engraved folding map, and four engraved plates. Antique three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt, spine gilt, leather label. Two plates with minor chips and tears (one repaired with tape on verso). Slight toning and a few light stains. Very good.

Brickell accompanied provincial governor George Burrington to North Carolina in 1724, remaining in the region for six years and becoming one of the first medical doctors in North Carolina. Part of this book, principally the material on the flora and fauna of North Carolina, is taken from the work of John Lawson, but there is also much of his own material, especially in the areas of social and economic history and on the medical practices of the native tribes. The work includes a short comparative vocabulary of the Woccon, Pamticoe, and Tuskeruro Indians. The map is based primarily on that of Lawson (1709), with the largely unexplored interior labeled "Cherokee Mountains." "The book is well organized and written in a pleasing style. It is probably the best account in print relating to diseases and medical practice in colonial North Carolina. An account of a visit to 'Cherokee Mountains' in 1730 is one of the most interesting features of this volume" – Clark.

CLARK I:44. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 479. HOWES B762, "b." SABIN 7800. FIELD 182. \$12,000.

American Whaling Rarity

19. Bronson, George Whitefield: GLIMPSES OF THE WHALEMAN'S "CABIN." Boston: Damrell & Moore, printers, 1855. 96pp., including five wood-engraved illustrations (three full-page). 12mo. Original pictorial front wrapper, with the rear wrapper and backstrip supplied in matching modern paper. Expert repairs to closed tear in margin of final leaf and two other text leaves. Good.

The first edition of this very rare work describing an 1851 Atlantic whaling voyage as a whaleman on the 250-ton bark *Aerial*, Charles G. Pettey, captain. Bronson relates the voyage in the form of daily journal entries, and he includes much on the rudiments of whaling, as well as shipboard life, including the flogging of a sailor. Starting from Mount Hope Bay, the *Aerial* touched on Bristol and New Bedford, before passing the Montauk light and heading out into the North Atlantic in search of fin-back, sperm, and right whales. The *Aerial* visited the whaling grounds of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, and Tristan de Acunha, taking time to call in at St. Helena where a journey was made to Napoleon's tomb. The return voyage was via the east coast of South America, the Lesser Antilles, St. Thomas, and Puerto Rico. One full-page illustration shows a whale staving the deck of a ship and another shows a group of frightened whalers in a small boat battling a massive whale with their harpoons.

Goodspeed's described this work as "scarce" in 1937. It does not seem to have been noted by any of the standard bibliographies. OCLC locates just four copies, at the American Antiquarian Society, New Bedford Whaling Museum, the SAILS Library Network, and Princeton University. A truly rare American whaling title. \$3750.

A Remarkable Political Letter from a Future President

20. Buchanan, James: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM JAMES BUCHANAN TO MAYOR DAVID LYNCH, WITH CANDID OPINIONS FROM BUCHANAN ON DEMOCRATIC RIVALS LEWIS CASS AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, AND EVENTUAL WHIG NOMINEE GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT]. Wheatland, near Lancaster, [Pa.] April 28, 1852. [2]pp. on a folded folio leaf, docketed on the fourth page. One horizontal and two vertical folds. Lightly dampstained. Two tiny edge tears. Very good. In a blue half leather and cloth folding box, gilt.

A remarkable political letter from future president James Buchanan, marked "Private" for Mayor David Lynch of Pittsburgh, whose support Buchanan secured for his potential presidential nomination at the 1852 Democratic Convention. Buchanan concisely conveys to Lynch his assessment of three close rivals for the White House.

Buchanan had presidential aspirations as early as 1834 when he was elected to the Senate. He was considered for the 1844 Democratic nomination, which would eventually go to James K. Polk. For his support Buchanan was appointed by Polk as Secretary of State in 1845. Buchanan made a good run at the 1852 nomination, though the nomination and ultimately the presidency went to Franklin Pierce. In this letter, dated just over a

month before the Democratic National Convention at Maryland Institute Hall in Baltimore, Buchanan writes candidly about other potential presidential nominees.

Of Gen. Lewis Cass, Buchanan writes:

“Your review of some matters relating to General Cass contains nothing but facts; & yet should it ever be traced to you from our known friendship & intimacy it will be employed by his friends to injure me....Neither Cass nor his leading friends in Pennsylvania deserve any forbearance at our hands; but he has friends in other States, who, I know, are strongly inclined in my favor, & we ought not to pursue any course which would drive them from their purpose.”

Buchanan’s appraisal of Stephen A. Douglas is measured, but positive: “He possesses fine talents, a strong character & decided energy; & although I cannot approve all his conduct or that of some of his friends, he is not liable to so many objections as his western competitor [Lewis Cass]. With a few years good training, he would make an excellent President.” Buchanan reserves the most heat for his Whig adversary, Gen. Winfield Scott: “Scott, in order to secure all the free soil votes of the non-slaveholding States, will refrain from signing a pledge to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law; but yet he will give assurances to his Southern friends that he will faithfully execute this law & there will be proclaimed every where in the South....”

General Winfield Scott was nominated by the Whigs on the 53rd ballot at their June 17-20, 1852 convention, also held at Maryland Institute Hall, and then soundly defeated in November by Pierce, 296 to 42 electoral votes. Scott won just four states: Kentucky, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Interestingly, Buchanan does not discuss Pierce in this letter, as the latter emerged as a compromise candidate well into the balloting process at the 1852 Democratic convention.

A candid peek inside the political mind of a future president.

\$9000.

Important History of Mexico City, from a Noted Woman Printer

21. Cabrera y Quintero, Cayetano: ESCUDO DE ARMAS DE MEXICO: CELESTIAL PROTECCION DE ESTA NOBILISSIMA CIUDAD, DE LA NUEVA-ESPAÑA, Y DE CASI TODO EL NUEVO MUNDO, MARIA SANTISSIMA, EN SU PORTENTOSA IMAGEN DEL MEXICANO GUADALUPE, MILAGROSAMENTE APPARECIDA EN EL PALACIO ARZOBISPAL EL AÑO DE 1531. Y JURADA SU PRINCIPAL PATRONA EL PASSADO DE 1737.... Mexico: por la Viuda de D. Joseph Bernardo de Hoyal, 1746. [34],522,[24]pp., including woodcut decorations and initials. Engraved frontispiece. Small folio. Later cat’s paw calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands. Bookplate of Joseph M. Gleason and University of San Francisco deaccession stamp on front free endpaper, ink numbering on verso of titlepage. Text moderately washed, but still with faint staining to upper corners throughout, stronger towards the end of the text. A very good copy.

An important history of Mexico City and a beautiful example of Mexican printing from one of the most prominent woman printers in New Spain. Cabrera provides a history of Spanish-settled Mexico City, focusing on how Our Lady of Guadalupe had served as the shield (“escudero”) of the capital from plagues and epidemics throughout the centuries. He additionally provides a detailed history of hospitals, medicinal techniques, government strategies, and theological considerations related to these epidemics. He is concerned in particular with the great matlazáhuatl epidemic (likely a form of typhus) that devastated New Spain between 1736 and 1739. One of the common explanations for the epidemic at the time was divine providence, which the authorities addressed with public prayer, pilgrimage, and other pious works. In the end, the halting of the epidemic was credited to the intercession of the Virgin Mary, and Our Lady of Guadalupe was officially proclaimed as the patroness of Mexico City and soon all of Nueva España. “A work abounding in the marvelous....Its chief purpose is to show how much protection [Mexico] has received from its Celestial protector, the Holy Lady of Guadalupe” – JCB.

“Eight hundred copies were printed of which 437 were published; the remainder were collected and burned at the order of the first Viceroy Revillagigedo. This elaborate and pious recital by a literary cleric of events leading to the proclamation of Nra. Sra. de Guadalupe de Mexico as Patroness of the City of Mexico, was written in thanksgiving for her protection during the great epidemic of matlazagual of 1736-37. It includes a list of the 26 processions (1577-1737) of her image in times of epidemic, drought, famine and national danger...and provides details of mortality in other areas and a table of deaths in the City” – Wellcome.

The frontispiece of this work is considered one of the most important and iconic engravings to come out of Spanish colonial Mexico, and was engraved by Baltasar Troncoso y Sotomayor after a design by José de Ibarra. It depicts Mexico City ravaged by disease in the background while Mary descends from the heavens to save a group of praying clergymen. Cabrera himself can be seen at the far left, recording events with his quill, and engraved text in Latin below declares that the “Shield of the Mexican people” came from heaven to take suffering away.

This beautiful work was printed by the widow of José Bernardo de Hogal, one of colonial Mexico’s greatest printers and sometimes called “the Ibarra of New Spain.” After Hogal’s death in 1741, his widow continued operations and remained possibly the finest and most significant printer in Mexico City until her own passing in 1755. Under her tenure, her press printed the MERCURIO DE MÉXICO, one of Mexico’s very first periodicals, as well as many other beautiful and important works. A beautiful copy of this impressive example of Mexican colonial printing and excellent medical and religious history of Mexico City in its own right, printed by a significant woman printer.

WELLCOME, MEDICAL AMERICANA, pp.62-63. PALAU 372253. JCB III:819. MEDINA, MEXICO 3752. OCLC 8604164. \$6500.

Foundation Americana Bibliography

22. **Camus, Armond G.: MÉMOIRE SUR LA COLLECTION DES GRANDS ET PETITS VOYAGES, ET SUR LA COLLECTION DES VOYAGES DE MELCHISEDECH THEVENOT.** Paris: Baudouin, Imprimeur de L’Institut National. 1802. [4],iii,[1],401,[2]pp. Half title. Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, gilt leather labels. Scattered light foxing. Very good.

An important early bibliographical study of new world exploration, and one of the foremost examinations of the De Bry and Thévenot collections of travel narratives, by Armond Gaston Camus (1740-1804), a noted French jurist and participant in the French Revolution. De Bry’s Grand Voyages and Thévenot’s collection of early North American travel narratives are among the most bibliographically complex works in the Americana canon. “An excellent analysis, not only of De Bry’s, but of Thevenot’s collections, with incidental notes on those of Hervagius, Ramusio, Hakluyt and Hulsius” – HARRISSE. “An excellent specimen of bibliographical analysis, and indispensable to the ‘De Bry’ and ‘Thévenot’ collector” – SABIN. “Excellent mémoire qu’on consulte encore avec fruit” – LeClerc.

SABIN 10328. LeCLERC 99. HARRISSE BAV, pp.xxiii-iv. \$2000.

Presented by Frederick Douglass to an Important African-American Luminary

23. **Carroll, Howard: TWELVE AMERICANS: THEIR LIVES AND TIMES.** New York: Harper & Brothers, 1883. xii,[2],473pp., plus twelve portraits (including frontispiece) and six pages of publisher’s advertisements. 12mo. Publisher’s green cloth, spine gilt. Cloth a bit rubbed and soiled, neatly rebaked with original backstrip laid down. Front and rear free endpapers chipped in edges. Text slightly tanned. Contemporary presentation inscription on front free endpaper [see below]. Very good.

A book of biographical sketches and portraits of twelve widely varied but significant men of 19th-century America, presented by Frederick Douglass to Civil Rights activist, journalist, and intellectual renaissance man John Wesley Cromwell. Douglass himself is one of the dozen notable Americans profiled in the book, and the only African American.

A note on the front free endpaper of this copy, in Cromwell’s hand, reads “A present from Frederick Douglass to J.W. Cromwell.” John Wesley Cromwell was born into slavery in 1846, and went on to hold a remarkable variety of influential public positions. He taught at several important African-American schools, became clerk of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1867 and 1868, practiced as a lawyer and judge, and was founding editor and later owner of THE PEOPLE’S ADVOCATE, one of if not the first African-American owned and operated newspapers in Virginia. He was also one of the founders of an important African-American intellectual hub, the Bethel Literary and Historical Society, where he succeeded Frederick Douglass’s grandson Joseph as its fourth president in 1883. Frederick Douglass was also involved with the Society, and was a repeat speaker at their events.

The author of this book, Howard Carroll, was a journalist for the NEW YORK TIMES – the biographies in the work are all taken from extended personal interviews with the subjects, and are expanded versions of articles which originally appeared in the paper. The lives described cover a wide range of backgrounds, from

important political figures of both parties to actors, intellectuals, and other public figures such as Frederick Douglass. The “Twelve Americans” whose lives are sketched are: Horatio Seymour, Charles Francis Adams, Peter Cooper, Hannibal Hamlin, John Gilbert, Robert C. Schenck, Frederick Douglass, William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, Joseph Jefferson, Elihu B. Washburne, and Alexander H. Stephens.

An interesting and varied collection of biographies, presented by one major African-American intellectual luminary to another. \$8500.

An Unrecorded Image of the Chaplain of the 54th Mass. Regiment

24. **[Civil War]: [Harrison, Samuel, Rev.]: [ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPH OF REV. SAMUEL HARRISON, CHAPLAIN OF THE FAMED 54th MASSACHUSETTS COLORED INFANTRY].** [N.p., likely Boston. ca. 1865]. Albumen photograph, 8¾ x 5¾ inches, mounted on card. Moderate fading, a bit of spotting in the image. Verso darkened from exposure to wooden backing, now removed from backing and period frame, backing tape still attached to verso along top edge. Remnants from previous mat at top edge. Good, and a worthy candidate for professional conservation.

An apparently unrecorded image of Rev. Samuel Harrison, a former slave and fierce abolitionist who served as Chaplain of the 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the famous Civil War regiment of U.S. Colored Troops. Colonel Robert Gould Shaw led the 54th Mass. Regiment, the second unit of colored troops formed by the Union Army but ultimately the most famous all-black infantry unit to fight in the Civil War, as seen in the film, *GLORY*. After Shaw was killed at the Battle of Fort Wagner, Massachusetts Governor John A. Andrew recommended that Rev. Samuel Harrison serve as Chaplain to help the unit's morale. Harrison accepted, and was also instrumental in getting equal pay for black soldiers. Harrison's demand that he receive the same pay as white chaplains led Gov. Andrew and United States Attorney General Edward Bates to write letters to President Lincoln to end the discriminatory practice of unequal pay among white and black soldiers in the Union army. In June 1864 legislation requiring equal pay for black units, retroactive to January 1864, was passed in the Army appropriations bill.

Images of Rev. Samuel Harrison are rare, and online exemplars seem to vary widely. The present example appears to be a much younger version of Rev. Harrison compared to the image of him at age eighty-one held by the Samuel Harrison House. Here, he also appears to be wearing a chaplain's uniform, indicating this is a wartime or near-wartime image of him. The verso of the photograph has a penciled note reading: “Rev Samuel Harrison 54th Mass.” \$2750.

Chaplain to the Continental Army Writes During the Siege of Boston

25. **Cleaveland, Ebenezer: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM REV. EBENEZER CLEVELAND TO GEN. JOHN THOMAS, REQUESTING THAT HIS YOUNG SON REMAIN ON THE ARMY PAYROLL].** Camp at Dorchester, near Boston. January 5, 1776. [1]p. Old fold lines. Minor soiling. Very good. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

A letter written by Rev. Ebenezer Cleaveland from the Continental Army's encampment at Dorchester Heights, outside of Boston, requesting that Gen. John Thomas allow his underage son to remain on the muster rolls as his “waiter.” Cleaveland, a minister in Gloucester, Massachusetts, served as an army chaplain during the American Revolution. Here he writes from camp during the Siege of Boston, explaining the difficult circumstances which have led him to keep his young son with him at the army's encampment. Cleaveland had twelve children and lived on a minister's means; in this letter he notes that financial interests require him to keep his son with him whether or not he draws pay from the army, and he finds his son to be very capable around camp. He writes:

“When the alarm was made in good earnest on the memorable 19th of April, my family being exposed to the ravages of the enemy, I sent them out of town all saving my 2 sons. The eldest engaged as an officer in the Army, the other but about 12 years of age chose to tarry with me and upon my engaging in the Army he came to the camp with me and has served as a waiter and his service was so well accepted in the col[one]l's mess that the cols. judged it just to enter him on wages and had him instated in his regiment and he has passed the muster the season past.

“I am urged to engage him [as] a fifer, but I know of no one waiter who will serve me every way equal to him and as my wages are small, and [I have] an expensive family and no other support, [having been] drove from

my parrish and interests have at present suffered the loss of my all; and but few waiters but what would be very expensive, and I must study frugality and shall be obliged to keep him for my waiter, whether I draw provisions and wages for him or not, and tho' he is but young yet it can be made to appear that he is not the weakest nor most incapable to act the part of a souldier, but exceeds in vigor and activity some who have five years advantage of him in age. However, I pray that if its not in your province to pass him as a souldier that your honor would so far commiserate my suffering sircumstances as to solicit his Excellency General Washington in my behalf. Had I the least thought it would injure the cause I would be silent but submit to your wisdom."

An intimate look into some of the issues facing those men who joined the Continental cause. \$2500.

Britain Attempts an Alliance with the Red Stick Creeks During the War of 1812

26. [Codrington, Edward]: [War of 1812]: [AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT DRAFTS OF TWO ADDRESSES BY REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD CODRINGTON TO THE "BRAVE CHIEFS AND WARRIORS OF THE CREEK AND OTHER INDIAN NATIONS," IN HOPES OF OBTAINING THEIR AID AGAINST THE AMERICANS]. [Aboard the H.M.S. Tonnant, off Apalachicola, Fl. ca. December 5, 1814]. [1]p. of a folded sheet, [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Numerous cross-outs and emendations. Old folds. Near fine.

A fascinating and forceful pair of draft addresses by British fleet second-in-command Rear Admiral Edward Codrington, directed chiefly to the "Red Stick" Creek faction to persuade them to ally with the British against the Americans in the War of 1812. Until the late summer of 1814 the Red Stick Creeks had been fighting a civil war against the Lower Creeks, who were allied with the United States as well as the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations (traditional enemies of the Creeks). The British and Spanish offered support to the Red Stick Creeks during the conflict. The Creek War was largely settled by the Treaty of Fort Jackson (August 1814), in which Andrew Jackson compelled the Creek on both sides of the conflict to cede twenty-one million acres of land to the United States in what is now southern Georgia and Alabama.

Hoping to exploit lingering resentment against the Americans, Codrington here drafts two appeals to the "Creek and other Indian Nations." He begins one by noting: "The great King George our common father has long wished to relieve the sufferings of his warlike Indian Children and to assist them in regaining their rights & possessions from the rebellious and perfidious Americans." He continues: "The same principle of Justice which led our father to wage a war of twenty years in favour of the oppressed nations of Europe animates him in support of his Indian children." Codrington then reminds them of how the British have kept their earlier promises: "We promised you by our letter of the 29th June 1814 that great fleets and armies were coming to attack our foes, & you will have heard of our having taken their capital city of Wash. & created terror in the heart of their country." Codrington continues by asserting that "by the efforts of [the King's] warriors he hopes to obtain for them [the Red Stick Creeks] the restoration of those lands of which the treacherous people of the bad spirit United States have basely robbed them." And so, "Come forth then you brave chiefs & warriors as one family, & join the British Standard....If you want covering to protect your wives & children against the winter's cold, come to us....If you want arms & ammunition to defend yourselves against your oppressors come to us....And what do we ask in return...? Nothing save that you should assist us manfully in regaining your lost lands, the lands of your forefathers, from our common Enemies the people of the United States...."

These drafts exhibit numerous cross-outs and emendations, showing the clarifications and refinements Codrington made to his texts. While there is no surviving reply, Codrington's appeal seems to have failed to motivate the Creek or any other Native American nation. The Creeks did not accept the British offer and did not participate in the Battle of New Orleans, although members of the Choctaw Nation did fight alongside other New Orleans troops under Jackson. Coincident to Codrington's drafting of these addresses, American and British negotiators at Ghent were finalizing the terms of the peace treaty that would end the War of 1812.

Manuscripts by Codrington are uncommon in the trade and at auction. An important British appeal for Native American support in the waning days of the War of 1812. \$11,500.

Second, Improved English Edition of the Constitutions of the United States

27. [Constitutions]: Jackson, William, arranger: **THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SEVERAL INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA; THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; AND THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION BETWEEN THE SAID STATES. TO WHICH ARE NOW ADDED, THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS....** London: Printed for J. Stockdale, 1783. [4],xxix,[3],367,401-472,[1]

pp., (as issued) plus three pages of printer's advertisements. Frontispiece. Contemporary tree calf, neatly re-backed in matching modern calf, spine gilt with raised bands, leather label stamped in gilt, edges ruled in gilt. Light scuffing and shelf wear to boards, contemporary armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Offsetting to titlepage from frontispiece, later ink added to eyes in frontispiece portrait. Quite clean internally. Very good.

Second British edition. A reissue of the first British edition printed a year earlier, with significant additions, including the "Declaration of Rights," and particularly interesting for the inclusion of several important treaties relating to the United States. The two French treaties of 1778 are added, followed by one of the first printings (certainly the first English) of the American-Dutch treaty of June 7, 1782. This commercial treaty was the first concluded by the United States with any power other than France, and opened the door to essential Dutch loans to the United States. Finally, there is a printing of the Provisional Articles of Peace signed by the U.S. and Great Britain in Paris on November 30, 1782. With very minor changes this became the final treaty signed the next year. These were first made public at the end of January 1783, and the present edition appeared shortly thereafter. The bookplate is that of Thomas Mytton, a Lincoln's Inn alumnus and collector, possibly a descendent of the Thomas Mytton of Shropshire who played a prominent role for the Parliamentary forces during the English Civil Wars. An important early English edition of America's founding documents. SABIN 16088. AMERICAN CONTROVERSY 83-53a. HOWES C716. MATYAS 83-02. COHEN 3020. ESTC T138353. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 67 (ref). \$5000.

First Documents of Revolution

28. [Continental Congress]: **EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA ON THE 5th OF SEPTEMBER 1774. CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION...PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS.** New-London: Printed and sold by Timothy Green, 1774. 16pp. Small folio. Gathered signatures, stitched as issued. Titlepage with some light staining and small spotting in the outer margin, two small wormholes in titlepage. Text leaves with even, light tanning, a few fox marks. Very good. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

One of two New London printings, following the first edition, which was printed in Philadelphia the same year. This is one of the most important publications of the Continental Congress in the years before the Declaration of Independence, marshaling together the most significant pronouncements of the newly-formed Congress. The contemporary importance of this title is indicated by the number of printings that appeared throughout the colonies in 1774, more than a dozen in all, including a Philadelphia German-language edition and editions in Albany, Annapolis, Boston, Hartford, Lancaster, New York, Newport, Norwich, and Providence, and another in London. Not until the Declaration of Independence two years later was any publication of the Continental Congress published in as many contemporary editions. It is through these earliest proceedings of the First Continental Congress that we see the developing political organization among the several colonies that led to open military conflict with Great Britain, and the radical move to formally declare independence.

The proceedings printed herein record the actions of the First Continental Congress, which met from September 5 to October 24, 1774. The "Bill of Rights" asserts the right of the colonists to assemble and govern themselves, and criticizes several Parliamentary acts, including the Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Coercive Acts, and the Quebec Acts, claiming that they violated the rights of the colonists as British subjects. Following this is the "Association," by which the colonies bind themselves together and agree to a wide-ranging boycott of British goods, and then addresses to fellow colonists and the people of Great Britain generally, in which the Congress justifies its actions. "It was through this pamphlet form, widely reprinted, that most persons became aware of the actions of the Congress" – Reese.

Timothy Green printed two editions of this title in 1774, the present 16pp. edition, and another of 70pp. The text is the same in the two editions, the only difference being the smaller type and larger paper size of the present printing. This New London printing is rather scarce, with OCLC and ESTC locating only a dozen copies. EVANS 13731 (mistakenly noting 70pp.). SABIN 15528 (ref). HOWES E247. NEW LONDON IMPRINTS 994. TRUMBULL 2119. FORD, CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 29 (mistakenly noting 70pp.). SOWERBY, JEFFERSON LIBRARY 3094 (Williamsburg ed). REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 25 (ref). ESTC W32258. OCLC 80406423. \$5000.

*The Continental Congress Instructs American Privateers:
The Only Known Copy of This Issue, Signed by Henry Laurens as President of Congress*

29. [Continental Congress]: [Privateering]: **IN CONGRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1776. INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS OF PRIVATE SHIPS OR VESSELS OF WAR, WHICH SHALL HAVE COMMISSIONS OR LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL, AUTHORISING THEM TO MAKE CAPTURES OF BRITISH VESSELS AND CARGOES** [caption title]. [Philadelphia?: John Dunlap?, 1778?] Broadside, 13½ x 8½ inches. Old fold lines. Wear at some folds, one repaired on verso with tissue. Contemporary manuscript notations in text, signed by Henry Laurens. Very good.

The printed instructions issued by the Continental Congress to privateers during the American Revolution, in this case under the signature of Henry Laurens as President of Congress. The text of the broadside elaborates eleven articles of instruction for American privateers, private vessels authorized to raid enemy commerce during wartime. These vessels far outnumbered ships of the fledgling American navy and had a huge effect on the outcome of the war, accounting for the capture of hundreds of British ships and millions of dollars in prize money. In addition to allowing the taking of ships by force of arms, the articles prohibit torture and murder, and indicate that Congress shall dictate disposal of prisoners.

The privateering proclamation was first issued in April 1776 with John Hancock's name printed as President of Congress. This was followed by another issue, which Hancock signed in manuscript. Subsequently the broadside was issued by other presidents of Congress. South Carolinian Henry Laurens succeeded Hancock as president in November 1777, while the Congress was in York, Pennsylvania, and served through December of the following year. The present broadside, with Laurens' signature, was probably issued in the latter part of 1778, after the American forces had reclaimed Philadelphia from British occupation. John Jay followed Laurens as president, and two issues of the broadside exist with his manuscript signature, dated in 1779. The ESTC notes the four Hancock and Jay issues, and the differences in type settings among them, but the present Laurens issue is unrecorded.

It is likely that the broadside was part of the paperwork issued to American privateers to demonstrate that they were authorized by Congress and not simply pirates. This may be why the different issues were actually signed by the President of Congress, in order to demonstrate the validity of the privateers' actions. In this regard, interestingly, Laurens has also made two manuscript corrections to the text, changing the phrase "Inhabitants of Great Britain" to "Subjects of the King of Great Britain" in Article I: "You may, by force of arms, attack, subdue, and take all ships and other vessels belonging to the [subjects of the King] of Great Britain, on the High Seas, or between high water and low water marks..."; and inserting the additional condition "or acquitted" in Article V: "You shall keep and preserve every ship or vessel and cargo by you taken, until they shall by sentence of a court properly authorised be adjudged lawful Prize [or acquitted], not selling, spoiling, wasting, or diminishing the same or breaking the bulk thereof, nor suffering any such things to be done."

The only known copy of an important broadside, with the signature and corrections of Henry Laurens, illuminating a vital part of the American military effort in the Revolution.

EVANS 15137 (Hancock issue).

\$17,500.

The Yorktown Edition of the Journals of Congress

30. [Continental Congress]: **JOURNALS OF CONGRESS. CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS FROM JANUARY 1, 1776, TO JANUARY 1, 1777.** York-town, Pa.: Printed by John Dunlap, 1778. [2],520,xxvii pp. Contemporary paper boards, spine with paper loss, front board detached. Contemporary ownership inscription of Solon Stevens on front fly leaf. Light, even toning. Some minor soiling. Very good, in original unsophisticated condition. In a red half morocco and cloth box, spine gilt.

This volume of the Journals of Congress is one of the rarest of the series issued from 1774 to 1788, and has a peculiar and romantic publication history. Textually it covers the exciting events of 1776, culminating with the Declaration of Independence on July 4, an early printing of which appears here, as well as all of the other actions of Congress for the year. It is thus a vital document in the history of American independence and the American Revolution.

Through the middle of 1777 the printer of the Journals of Congress was Robert Aitken of Philadelphia. In 1777 he published the first issue of the Journals for 1776, under his own imprint. This was completed in the spring or summer. In the fall of 1777 the British campaign under Howe forced the Congress to evacuate

Philadelphia, moving first to Lancaster and then to York, Pennsylvania. The fleeing Congress took with it what it could, but, not surprisingly, was unable to remove many copies of its printed Journals, which would have been bulky and difficult to transport. Presumably, any left behind in Philadelphia were destroyed by the British, accounting for the particular scarcity of those volumes today.

Among the material evacuated from Philadelphia were the printed sheets of pages 1-424 of the 1776 Journals, printed by Aitken. Having lost many complete copies in Philadelphia, and not having the terminal sheets to make up more copies, Congress resolved to reprint the remainder of the volume. Aitken had not evacuated his equipment, but John Dunlap, the printer of the original Declaration, had. Congress thus appointed Dunlap as the new printer to Congress on May 2, 1778. Dunlap then reprinted the rest of the volume (coming out to a slightly different pagination from Aitken's version). He added to this a new titlepage, under his imprint at York, with a notice on the verso of his appointment as printer to Congress. This presumably came out between his appointment on May 2 and the return of Congress to Philadelphia in July 1778.

Because of Dunlap's name on the titlepage, it has often been erroneously assumed that this volume contains a printing of the Declaration of Independence by Dunlap. In fact, that appears in the section of the original Aitken printing. Evans has further muddied the waters by the ghost entry of Evans 15685, ascribing a Dunlap, York printing to 1777. In fact, there is only one Dunlap version, Evans 16137, with the 1778 date.

A great Revolutionary rarity.

EVANS 15685, 16137. HILDEBURN 3727. ESTC W20598. MATYAS, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 77-09B. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 48. \$24,000.

A Foundational Work of African-American Feminism, Inscribed by the Author

31. Cooper, Anna Julia: A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH. BY A BLACK WOMAN OF THE SOUTH. Xenia, Oh.: The Aldine Printing House, 1892. [6],304pp., plus frontispiece portrait. Original maroon and tan cloth lettered in gilt, t.e.g. Corners bumped, cloth rubbed and with some staining, hinges expertly mended, cloth neatly repaired along lower rear joint. Text evenly tanned. About very good.

A presentation copy of the first work by the "Mother of Black Feminism." This copy is inscribed by Anna Julia Cooper on the titlepage, to "Harvey Ray, Kind regards of the Author. June 10 1910."

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH is Anna Julia Cooper's first book, written while she was principal of M Street High School in Washington D.C., and collects a series of essays reflecting on issues of gender and race in America and the world. "I see two dingy little rooms," she muses on an imaginary tour through the city, "with 'FOR LADIES' swinging over one and 'FOR COLORED PEOPLE' over the other...wondering under which head I come." She asserts that as Whites cannot understand the Black experience, so it is difficult for Black men "adequately to reproduce the exact Voice of the Black Woman." Cooper explores a variety of topics, including the status of women in America in general, "Woman vs. the Indian," racism in America in general, "The Negro as Presented in American Literature," an early consideration of that topic. Her core argument is that educating African-American women would improve not only the intellectual, but the moral and economic standing of the entire community and, through them, the world. Maniero writes that Cooper's essays herein are "based upon keen feminist insights and heightened racial awareness, which resulted from Cooper's own experiences."

Born into slavery in Raleigh, Anna Cooper began her education at St. Augustine School there shortly after the Civil War. She fought to be allowed to take men's courses and, because there were few teachers for African-American students, she became a student-teacher at age nine. She later attended Oberlin College and earned Bachelor's and Master's degrees, one of the first two Black women in America to earn the M.A. After graduating she dedicated her life to improving access to higher education for women and African Americans. After some years of teaching and writing, she travelled to France where she earned a Ph.D. from the Sorbonne in 1925, submitting a dissertation titled "L'Attitude de la France à l'égard de l'esclavage pendant la Révolution" which explored the ties between slavery and the French Revolution. She remained an active member of the NAACP and YWCA until her death in 1964, at age 105.

A presentation copy of one of the foundational texts of Black Feminism.

LIBRARY COMPANY, AFRO-AMERICANA 2699. BLOCKSON 4288. WORK, p.506. MAINIERO, AMERICAN WOMEN WRITERS I, pp.401-04. ANB 5, pp.432-33. \$25,000.

An Early and Significant Manila Imprint

32. [Correa y Villarreal, José]: **LA VERDAD DEFENDIDA CONTRA DISTINTAS PROPOSICIONES DE EL PAPEL EN QVE EL MAESTRO D. ISIDORO DE AREBALO CHANTRE DIGNIDAD DE ESTA SANTA IGLESIA, Y PROVISOR DE SU ARZOBISPADO EN SEDE VACANTE...SOBRE EL NOMRAMIENTO DE CAPELLANES DE ARMADAS, GALLEONES, Y OTROS.** Manila: En la Imprenta de la Compañia de Iesus, 1735. [3],41 leaves. Folio. Bound to style in gilt calf. Corners of text block slightly worn, a few very minor chips at edges. Contemporary manuscript inscription across head of titlepage. Near fine.

An outstanding and appealing Manila imprint published by the Jesuits at their press in 1735. Visually, the titlepage is quite striking and unusual, with the title itself, four small woodcuts of winged angels at each corner, and a number of vine leaf ornaments all within a frame composed of varied tools. The tract itself is a response to an argument published by Ysidoro de Arévalo that the Governor of Manila in the absence of the Archbishop did not plan to contest the requests of Royal treasury officers and assessors, and to introduce himself into the process of appointing and confirming chaplains for the Spanish fleets, galleons, and other military ships in the area. Extremely rare, with only two copies located, at the British Library and the Newberry Library. MEDINA, MANILA 196. PALAU 62552. \$13,500.

Virtually Unknown as a Collection of Voyages

33. Coxe, Daniel, editor: **A COLLECTION OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, IN THREE PARTS. PART I. THE DANGEROUS VOYAGES OF CAPT. THOMAS JAMES, IN ATTEMPTING TO DISCOVER A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE TO THE SOUTH-SEA...PART II. THE SIEUR POINTIS'S VOYAGE TO AMERICA; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF CARTHAGENA FROM THE FRENCH IN 1697...PART III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH PROVINCE OF CAROLINA...BY DANIEL COXE.** [London]: Printed and sold for Olive Payne, 1741. Three parts bound in one volume. [10],142; viii,86,[2]; [54],122pp. plus three folding maps. Contemporary calf boards, ruled in gilt, rebacked in matching calf, raised bands, gilt leather label. Moderate edge wear and rubbing, light scuffing to boards, corners worn. Short closed tear near stub of first map; two-inch closed tear and separations along folds on third map expertly mended on verso. Internally clean. Overall, very good.

A rare collection of three works, which are sometimes found separately, but are here bound in a contemporary binding with the publisher's general titlepage (a note printed below the imprint on the general titlepage states: "N.B. Either Part may be had separate") and separate titlepages for the second and third works. The first part is a reissue of the 1740 edition of Thomas James' voyage, a classic of northwestern exploration which was first published in London in 1633. The second work is a reissue of the 1740 edition of Jean Bernard Louis Desjeans' AN AUTHENTICK AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF CARTHAGENA (first published in English in London in 1698).

The third part is the editor's own work, the 1741 fourth edition of A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH PROVINCE OF CAROLANA, after the original of 1722. Coxe's book is one of the first English works to extensively describe what would become the Southeastern United States. Coxe, who claimed grants to much of the South, sought to arouse British concern over French incursions, and did not limit himself to the Carolinas, discussing the lower Mississippi in detail as well. Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana are also described. Howes and Church assert that this fourth edition was augmented with additions, though the collation remains the same as that of the earlier editions. In fact, Lathrop Harper believed that the present work was made up of the sheets of the original 1722 edition, but with a new titlepage.

The elder Daniel Coxe was physician to Charles II and Queen Anne. His son, who claimed to have resided in the Carolinas for some years, inherited his claims to grants and attempted to further them with this publication, which went through numerous later editions. Much of the information, gathered from British hunters and explorers, is published here for the first time. The work is also credited with being the first published proposal of a political confederation of the North American colonies. Cumming points out that the folding map accompanying the work is one of the very few maps that has "Carolana" printed on it, referring to the western territory adjacent to the colony of "Carolina." "This is a compilation from various journals to impress the English public with the great importance of the region described, and to make it jealous of its occupation by the French. Under the name of 'Carolana' was comprehended the present State of Georgia, the Floridas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The whole of this territory was claimed by Doctor Coxe, the father of the author, as proprietor under the Crown. The author explored a great part of it, and lived there for fourteen

years. Coxe wished to colonize the banks of the Mississippi near its mouth, in spite of the French claim to the territory.” – Church.

“In the Preface is the first printed proposal for a political confederation of all the British North American Colonies, leading up to a Governor General to [be] appointed by the Crown.” – Streeter.

Although all of these works are encountered in the market separately and the three together as a collection are well documented by bibliographers, in our experience and that of other colleagues with long memories in Americana, this format as a collection of voyages is almost never seen; it is only the third set we have ever handled. Oddly, Howes rates the set of three works with his basic “a” rating but the separate issue of the third part as a “b.”

HOWES C825. SABIN 17278. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 741/47. VAIL 410. CLARK I, 68. CHURCH 886 (ref). STREETER 1120 (ref). LATHROP HARPER 165:539. \$15,000.

The Introduction of Human Vaccination in America

34. Coxe, John Redman: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON VACCINATION: OR INOCULATION FOR THE COW-POCK...EMBELISHED WITH A COLOURED ENGRAVING, REPRESENTING A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE VACCINE AND SMALL-POX.

Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1802. 152,[2]pp. including two folding tables and 2pp. advertisement in the rear, plus a handcolored engraved frontispiece printed in red ink. Contemporary drab paper-covered boards, plain brown paper backstrip. Moderate wear and rubbing to boards, spine ends chipped, binding a bit tender. Moderate foxing, small chip to fore-edge margin of titlepage. As with most extant examples, some coloring on frontispiece has oxidized a bit, with slight smearing to red ink, and the color printing has slightly faded. Overall very good. Untrimmed and unsophisticated. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

A foundational work of American medicine. Raised by his grandfather, Dr. John Redman, Coxe received his education in England, including courses in anatomy and chemistry at London Hospital. Upon returning to Philadelphia in 1790, Coxe studied under Dr. Benjamin Rush and received a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1794. He began a medical practice in Philadelphia by 1796, becoming the resident physician at Bush Hill Hospital in 1797, Philadelphia port physician in 1798, and physician at Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia Dispensary from 1802 to 1807. Elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1799, he would later serve as its secretary. Between 1804 and 1811, Coxe edited the Philadelphia Medical Museum. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania, holding the chairs of chemistry (1809-18), and MATERIA MEDICA and pharmacy (1818-35).

Coxe’s studies under Rush during Philadelphia’s 1793 Yellow Fever epidemic allowed him to see firsthand the devastation caused by infectious disease in an urban setting. Upon reading of Edward Jenner’s findings, Coxe attempted to obtain samples of the infection for use in vaccination. Among those he acquired was one from Thomas Jefferson, who had received the vaccine matter from Dr. Waterhouse (who had received it from Jenner), and which he used to vaccinate himself and his family. Jefferson’s important letter to Coxe accompanying the vaccine is printed on pages 120-122 of this work. Thanking Jefferson in April 1802, Coxe reveals the beginnings of the present work, writing:

“I feel that it necessary to apologise for thus encroaching on your valuable time; at the same time you will permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for your very polite attention in transmitting to me, through Mr. Jno. Vaughan, a portion of Vaccine Infection, which has enabled me to introduce this invaluable blessing in this City, & also to extend it very considerably through this & most of the Southern States. Having attended particularly, since I recd. the Infection in Novr. 1801. to the progress of the disease, & from various sources derived many facts which I feel anxious to communicate to the public, in hopes of its aiding the speedy extension of so grand a discovery; I presume to request your permission to allow me to introduce in my treatise, the valuable letter which accompanied this valuable present.”

Coxe immediately began experimenting with Jefferson’s vaccine and working on his PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS. The two folding tables within the work list the patients he vaccinated, with details on their condition and response, and include the source of vaccination, including Jefferson. The Philadelphia community must have placed great trust in Coxe, as he inoculated the children of both Benjamin Rush and Titian Peale after first administering the vaccine to his own son (following Waterhouse’s example of inoculating his own child first). His treatise summarizes Jenner’s finding, records his own observations, and details the entire process. Coxe would send Jefferson the first copy of his work, fittingly dedicated to Jenner, in July 1802, writing:

“My time has been much occupied in the Dispensary since I put it to Press; I should perhaps have acted more prudently to have delayed it longer; but as I hoped it might prove beneficial to the extension of the disease, I considered it a duty to render the result of my experience public as early as possible. Through the kindness of several respectable practitioners, I have been enabled to add some valuable Communications; and I have most sincerely to thank you, for your kind permission to introduce your important observations; They must certainly tend to promote the speedy progress of Vaccination, wherever they are read. For this as well as for the Infection transmitted by You, I must ever be your Debtor.”

The frontispiece plate, showing a comparative view of the various stages of the vaccine and smallpox, is a purely American production, printed in red ink and handcolored. As with most extant examples, some of the coloring on the frontispiece has oxidized just a bit, and the color printing has slightly faded.

The above letter to Jefferson continues, describing the frontispiece:

“As to the Engraving which accompanies the Work, You will find a vast difference between it & the original of Dr. Jenners; Yet I hope its presence will be serviceable; Nor do I think it a bad specimen of American improvement, considering the novelty of the Subject. The Painting I find the most difficult to execute properly; Some are superior to others, as the Person improved as she advanced.”

An important American medical text, with an early American color plate, and an exceedingly rare work in commerce.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 2095. AUSTIN 557. GARRISON-MORTON 5425. SOWERBY 953. \$4250.

With Maps of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard

35. [Crèvecoeur, Michel Guillaume St. Jean]: **LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN FARMER; DESCRIBING CERTAIN PROVINCIAL SITUATIONS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS, NOT GENERALLY KNOWN; AND CONVEYING SOME IDEA OF THE LATE AND PRESENT INTERIOR CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.** London: Thomas Davies, 1782. [16],318pp. plus two folding maps and [2]pp. of advertisements. Half title. Original paper boards, with later printed paper spine label. Neatly rebacked in matching paper. Some rubbing and soiling to boards, corners bumped, contemporary ink inscription to front board, modern bookplate on front pastedown. Occasional light foxing and tanning, small closed tears to map tabs (text not affected). Very good. Untrimmed and partially unopened.

An attractive copy of the first printing of this important and greatly influential work. Crèvecoeur came to America during the French and Indian War and served with the French forces. Afterwards he settled in the British colonies, becoming a farmer. This work, which describes his experiences in America, is justly famous for its vivid picture of a colonial world slipping into the chaos of war, revolution, and nationhood. Two of the essays, “What is an American?” and “Distresses of a Frontier Man,” particularly address the confusion of the times. Crèvecoeur gives a negative assessment of slavery in his section on South Carolina, and one of the “letters” is written from Culpeper County, Virginia. There is also much on the natural history of British North America, and ethnographic information on Native Americans. Also notable is Crèvecoeur’s account of Nantucket, and the excellent maps of that island and Martha’s Vineyard. “As literature unexcelled by any American work of the eighteenth century” – Howes.

Certainly one of the chief works of literature, and one of the most important observations on America during the era of the Revolution.

HOWES C883, “b.” CLARK I:218. STREETER SALE 711. SABIN 17496. MONAGHAN 497. MEISEL III, p.352. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 70. \$7500.

Philadelphia Merchant's Observations While in Cuba, Written on Two Attractive Letter Sheets

36. [Cuba]: [SUBSTANTIAL AND DETAILED AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM M.L. DAWSON, A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT AND BREWER, TO HIS WIFE, DETAILING HIS CUBAN ADVENTURES AND HIS ONBOARD ACTIVITIES WHILE EN ROUTE FROM HAVANA TO NEW ORLEANS]. [Havana, Cuba and onboard ship to New Orleans. March 7 – April 1, 1847]. [11]pp. in black or blue ink, on two different Cuban pictorial letter sheets, plus a folded sheet of plain paper, the latter also used as the enclosure for the entire letter, addressed on verso of last page of enclosure. Minor soiling, old folds, with a few short fold separations and a longer separation in last folded sheet. Last sheet with small abrasion from removed wax seal (most of which remains). Overall good plus condition.

A lengthy and interesting letter from a Pennsylvania businessman named M.L. Dawson to his “dear wife” back in Philadelphia, written over the course of a few weeks during his time in Havana and onboard a ship traveling from Cuba to New Orleans in the spring of 1847. Being written over the course of several entries, the letter also acts as a kind of brief diary of Dawson’s time in Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico, and contains much information on the people and places he saw in and around Havana, and much on the ship’s activities on the way to Louisiana. Two-thirds of the letter is written on two separate Cuban letter sheets that are themselves rare and desirable printed ephemeral items from mid-19th century Cuba.

The eleven-page letter covers Dawson’s stay in Havana and his voyage to New Orleans. He writes that he had previously arrived in Havana from Philadelphia. His letter begins on March 7, and Dawson details trips on horseback to the Cuban countryside, which he finds beautiful. He comments on odd Cuban funerary practices, Cuban agricultural products, seeing the home where Santa Anna spent his exile, and gives firsthand observations on the effects of slavery. He witnesses a scene in Havana where slaves are chained and forced to make repairs while being overseen by men with whips and muskets. Dawson comments that despite the beauty of the countryside, “the evidence of Slavery is every where apparent.” Also apparent are “the ravages of the awful storm of the 10th month last,” a reference to the devastating October 11, 1846 hurricane, the effect of which is depicted in each of the letter sheets here. Dawson also reports on being invited to breakfast by a Cuban nobleman, but was so taken aback by the food and the experience that he vows never to repeat the experience.

After departing Havana for New Orleans on May 9 on the Brig P. Soule, Dawson reports on various shipboard activities, a disagreeable, cursing captain, slow progress, boredom, and seasickness. He comments on claret as the typical drink for breakfast. The letter ends on April 1 when Dawson’s ship anchors in New Orleans Road. He closes with a promise to write again soon after he lands in New Orleans, and sends kisses and love to his children and relatives.

The Cuban letter sheets Dawson employs for more than two-thirds of his letter are interesting and attractive printed items in their own right. The first, titled HURACAN DEL 11 DE OCTUBRE DE 1846 EN LA HABANA shows a lithographed scene of various ships in an angry sea being tossed against a breakwater in Havana harbor during the October 11, 1846 hurricane. One passenger is being rescued with a breeches buoy while other ships flounder in the distance. The second letter sheet is titled TEATRO PRINCIPAL DE LA HABANA. The scene at the head of this sheet shows further destruction of the October 11 hurricane, centered on the damaged ruins of the Teatro Principal (Main Theater) near the harbor. Two men in top hats survey the damage while an African-American man stands at left center holding long boards. Havana harbor is visible in the background, showing two paddlewheel steamers and other ships damaged or sunken in the harbor.

Mordecai L. Dawson was the proprietor of M.L. Dawson & Co., a brewery in Philadelphia. Here, Dawson addresses the letter to his company, noting the letter is specifically intended “for E Dawson,” his wife. The Dawson brewery opened in 1820 at 79 Chestnut Street, then moved to the corner of 10th and Filbert Streets in 1830, after the company purchased the old Farmers’ Brewery in 1829. Dawson apparently closed his brewery in 1849, not long after penning this letter home. Though he does not state it explicitly in his letter, Dawson may have been traveling to Cuba to establish an import business. Philadelphia was a pipeline for numerous imports into Cuba in the mid-19th century, including beer.

An interesting record of one man’s sojourn to Cuba in the 1840s, with notable observations on slavery and the Cuban situation in the wake of the October 11, 1846 hurricane, written mostly on two attractive and rare Cuban letter sheets that also memorialize the hurricane. \$2750.

Notable Plates of Asia

37. Dapper, Olfert: ASIA / ODER: AUSFUHRliche BESCHREIBUNG DES REICHS DES GROSSEN MOGOLS UND EINES GROSSEN THEILS VON INDIEN.... Nurnberg: Johann Hoffmanns, 1681. [6],300pp. plus twenty-eight plates (four of them double-page) and a double-page map. [bound with:] Dapper, Olfert: BESCHREIBUNG DES KONIGREICHS PERSIEN IN SICH HALTEND DIE LANDSCHAFFTEN FARs.... Nurnberg: Johann Hoffmanns, 1681. [2],170,[5]pp. plus eleven plates (eight of them double-page) and three double-page maps. Text printed in double columns. Extra engraved titlepage in first work. Folio. Contemporary vellum, initials and date stamped in gilt on front board, manuscript title at head of spine. Light scattered foxing and tanning. Very good.

The first German edition of Dapper’s important compilations of travels in Asia and Persia, following the first Amsterdam edition of 1672. Olfert Dapper (1639-89) was a Dutch physician and indefatigable scholar and

compiler of travel accounts. Though he apparently never left Amsterdam, Dapper produced several finely illustrated volumes describing travels in Asia, Asia Minor, the Middle East, and Africa. Culled from a variety of accounts, his works were very popular, and are especially noteworthy for their excellent illustrations and maps. The first title in the present volume describes travels in Asia and contains several detailed illustrations of Hindu and Buddhist myths, as well as Indian natives and port scenes. There is also a double-page map of "Indostan," showing the Indian subcontinent. Much of the text relates travels in India, though there are also sections on Kabul and Kandahar. The second title relates travels in Persia and includes a double-page map showing the area encompassing present-day Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. There are double-page plates showing views of the cities of "Schamachie," "Isfahan," "Kom," "Derbendt," and more. Not in Cox. Scarce. BLACKMER 451. \$10,000.

*Over 400 Original Pencil Sketches by F.O.C. Darley,
a Major Figure of 19th-Century American Book Illustration*

38. Darley, Felix Octavius Carr: [SIX ALBUMS CONTAINING A TOTAL OF 418 ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE NOTED BOOK ILLUSTRATOR, FELIX DARLEY, MADE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF BENSON LOSSING'S BOOK, *Our Country*]. [N.p., likely Claymont, De.] 1873-1874. Six albums containing a total of 418 pencil sketches over 180 leaves, most with manuscript captions. Small oblong quartos, five of uniform size (7¼ x 11 inches) bound in textured cloth with gilt leather spine; sixth volume slightly larger (9 x 11½ inches) in full pebbled cloth, manuscript title sticker on front board of each. Spines rubbed and fraying, light shelf wear to boards, internally clean. A few leaves appear to have been trimmed or excised, one leaf detached. Five of the six volumes titled and dated in manuscript on front pastedown. Overall very good.

A remarkable group of six albums featuring over four hundred original pencil sketches by the famed American illustrator, Felix Octavius Carr Darley, created for Benson Lossing's monumental three-volume work, *OUR COUNTRY*, published between 1875 and 1878. Lossing's book, and Felix Darley's hundreds of illustrations, covers the entire scope of American history from the earliest discoveries through the Civil War. Sally Webster, in her entry on Darley in the *American National Biography*, asserts that "Darley's illustrations of popular American novels and histories became an important way for Americans to visualize their past at a time when the United States was becoming a nation and stories of a common experience helped unite them." Such collections of original illustration art for 19th-century American books rarely appear in the market, let alone in a group as large and comprehensive as this. It represents an important and previously unstudied resource for the popular pictorial representation of American history in the post-Civil War era.

Felix Darley and Benson Lossing had actually worked together previously, as artists – Darley provided the frontispiece for William A. Graham's *REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA* (1853), for which Lossing provided most of the in-text illustrations. The illustrations in the present albums span the entire scope of *OUR COUNTRY*, Lossing's thoroughly-illustrated history of the United States, from the earliest voyages of Vespucci and Columbus through the end of the Civil War and everything in between. They include portraits of major figures; representative illustrations of soldiers, militiamen, or slaves; grand battle scenes; ships at sea; Native American camps; Bison hunting and the American West; historiated chapter initials; and much more. A majority of the illustrations are captioned in manuscript, with a title for the scene as well as the book and chapter where the illustration was meant to appear. Also present are a handful of unrelated illustrations, including one that Darley made for Sylvester Judd's Transcendentalist novel, *MARGARET*.

In addition to the abundance of delightful original art, this collection of albums provides valuable insight into Darley's creative process, particularly as it relates to *OUR COUNTRY*. While sketches are often grouped by theme, there is no clear progression of chronology or topic throughout the albums – it would appear Darley was given the complete list of illustrations he was asked to provide at once, and worked on whichever happened to inspire him in the moment. Additionally, Darley was clearly thinking about his project even when the notebooks were not at hand; while most of the illustrations are penciled directly on to the album leaves, more than a few are sketched on separate pieces of paper and pasted or tipped in to the albums. One of the smaller-sized albums contains the ticket on the rear pastedown of "Frost & Adams, Artists' Materials" of 33 & 35 Corhill, Boston, while the larger album bears the ticket of "Snedecor's Fine Arts" of New York City.

The sketches range from highly-polished, nearly complete illustrations to the barest outlines, revealing quite a bit about how the artist designed his characters and scenes, and how an idea would progress into a completed work. It is interesting to note that although Darley is known for his clean lines and polished illustrations,

many of these early sketches exhibit a rough and expressionistic style that belies how he visualized each scene and imparts a greater sense of motion and excitement than can be seen in the final products. That said, when comparing these sketches to the final illustrations as printed in *OUR COUNTRY*, most of them are remarkably close, with added details, cleaner lines, or the occasional shift of a pose being the only aspects separating the completed works from Darley's original sketches.

Felix Octavius Carr Darley (1822-88) was one of America's most prolific and celebrated illustrators of the 19th century. Born in Philadelphia to a pair of successful English actors, Darley never received formal training in illustration. Regardless, his talents were recognized by the publisher Thomas Dunn English while Darley was still a teenager, and the young artist was able to find a position as staff illustrator for *GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* before his twentieth birthday. In addition to Lossing's massive history, he provided illustrations for works by other important authors including James Fenimore Cooper, Charles Dickens, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Clement Moore, Washington Irving, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Edgar Allan Poe, and any number of other literary luminaries. *OUR COUNTRY* provided Darley with the perfect opportunity to pursue his favorite subjects – idealized American scenes, stories, and characters. His numerous dramatic illustrations of George Washington, many in these sketchbooks as well as his famous works for Irving's *LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON*, also contributed to the establishment of the first President's legendary status in the 19th century.

“American book illustration can be said to have begun with Darley, who illustrated more than 300 books and countless magazine articles. He set the standard for design and the integration of image and text. The linear clarity and humorous charm of many of his drawings accounted for his success with the American public. His illustrations were known throughout America, and his influence was great; Winslow Homer, among many other artists, began his career trying to emulate Darley. Furthermore, Darley's illustrations of popular American novels and histories became an important way for Americans to visualize their past at a time when the United States was becoming a nation and stories of a common experience helped unite them” – ANB.

A phenomenal collection of an important American artist's original work, illuminating the entire history of the United States up through the late 19th century.

ANB 6, p.107-8. DAB V, pp.75-76. Nancy Finlay, *INVENTING THE AMERICAN PAST: THE ART OF F.O.C. DARLEY* (New York: The New York Public Library, 1999). \$30,000.

Righteous Critique of Slavery and the Confederacy, in Images and Text

39. [Davis, Jefferson]: Johnston, David Claypoole: **THE HOUSE THAT JEFF BUILT**. [Boston]. 1863. Engraved broadside, 11¾ x 16¾ inches. Minute chip at right edge, not affecting image. Slight toning, one small spot of foxing. Near fine.

A sharp satire of the slave trade, Jefferson Davis, and the Confederacy, consisting of twelve engraved vignettes parodying the nursery rhyme, “This is the House that Jack Built.” Here, Johnston questions the literal humanity of the slave traders, in images and text. The first illustration shows “The House That Jeff Built,” a slave holding pen with an auction broadside posted on the wall. Other illustrations show enslaved Africans awaiting the auction, the auctioneer at his podium, and families and individuals being sold. One illustration is an isolated image of a whip, while in the next panel an overseer beats a slave, tied to a post, across his exposed back. The text is as caustic as the illustrations: “This is the thing, by some call'd a man, / Whose trade is to sell all the chattels he can...”; and confirms the ultimate fates of all involved with the slave trade, “Here the slave breeder parts with his own flesh / To a trader down south, in the heart of secesh. / Thus trader and breeder secure without fail, / The lasting attachment of him with a tail....” Finally, Johnston turns to Davis directly: “Here's the arch rebel Jeff whose infamous course / has bro't rest to the plow and made active the hearse, / And invoked on his head every patriots curse, / Spread ruin and famine to stock the slave pen...But Jeff's infamous house is doom'd to come down, / So says Uncle Sam and so said John Brown....”

David Claypoole Johnston (1797?-1865), dubbed “the American Cruikshank” by Clarence S. Brigham, was a noted cartoonist and humorist as well as a professional actor, performing for theatre companies in Boston and Philadelphia. As an artist, engraver, and lithographer, he produced numerous caricatures and political cartoons, many of which were considered too controversial for publication. OCLC locates nine copies of this broadside, at Yale, Dartmouth, Miami University, Brown, Library of Congress, Massachusetts Historical Society, Princeton, Boston Public Library, and Cornell. There is also a copy at the American Antiquarian Society. JOHNSON, DAVID CLAYPOOL [sic] JOHNSTON, 75. REILLY, AMERICAN POLITICAL PRINTS 1863-9. WEITENKAMPF 138. OCLC 12256874, 299946901, 191119927, 892484763, 966267362. \$2000.

*With a Watercolor of Washington, D.C.,
Showing the Washington Monument After Phase One of Its Construction*

40. **Drayson, Henry Edwin:** [ALBUM OF ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR AND PEN AND INK DRAWINGS OF SCENES IN NEWFOUNDLAND, NEW YORK STATE, NIAGARA FALLS AND THE GREAT LAKES, AND ELSEWHERE]. [N.p.] September to November, 1857. Thirty-seven leaves, some with images on recto and verso, including thirty-eight original drawings of North American interest (eighteen pen and ink, five pencil, and fifteen watercolor or wash drawings), each with identifying caption, many of these dated. Oblong quarto, 9¼ x 12 inches. Expertly bound to style in dark green half morocco over contemporary black pebble-grained cloth-covered boards, gilt, yellow glazed endpapers. Fine. Penciled signature of the artist's daughter, Bertha Maud Thomas on the front flyleaf. In a modern morocco-backed cloth box, title in gilt on spine.

A valuable pictorial record of an extensive tour of North America, including views of Niagara, the Great Lakes, and the partially-built Washington Monument on the banks of the Potomac.

The sketches are all by Henry Edwin Drayson, C.E. who lived first at "High Cross, near Henfiled and Poynings" in Sussex, England, before moving to Eyeworth Lodge in the New Forest in Hampshire, England. Evidenced by his professional credentials, Drayson was a civil engineer and surveyor in Kent and the brother of Alfred Wilks Drayson, to whom Arthur Conan Doyle dedicated his book, *THE CAPTAIN OF THE POLE STAR*. The present sketches demonstrate the practiced hand of a professional draftsman, while his watercolors offer charming impressions of the beauty and grandeur of the mountains and waterways of North America.

The album includes a few earlier sketches of Sussex and Wales, but the majority of the images were drawn by Drayson during a trip to the United States. Judging from the dated drawings in the album, this journey took place in 1857 from September (a drawing of Cape Race, Newfoundland is dated the Sept. 20, 1857) until about the end of November in the same year.

Drayson's itinerary included Niagara Falls (six images, including a striking double-page view of the falls); the Great Lakes (eight images, including a vibrantly-colored view of Green Bay at sunset and an attractive image of a bay on Lake Superior); a trip down the River Hudson (three images), together with visits to Pennsylvania and New Hampshire. One particularly striking colored image (likely from Wisconsin) shows a "puma" attacking a stag in the "Winnebagoes Country." Historically, the most interesting image is probably Grayson's view of the Washington Monument dated just before the finish of phase one of its construction in 1858, when it stood only 152 feet tall: a fine "naïve" vignette watercolor, showing the trees in full fall color, it is titled "Washington Bay from the Presidents Garden United States shewing the Washington Monument which is to be 600ft high. 1857." \$14,000.

Original Manuscript Lectures on the Apostolic Creed, by a Michigan Minister

41. [Episcopal Church]: [Michigan]: **LECTURES ON THE APOSTLES' CREED [MANUSCRIPT SET OF TEACHINGS ON THE APOSTLES' CREED IN TWELVE PARTS]**. [Marquette, Mi.? 1851-1852]. Twelve volumes. [40]; [32]; [32]; [36]; [34]; [36]; [38]; [32]; [34]; [40]; [40]; [32]pp. Approximately 54,000 words in total. Oblong octavo. Plain paper wrappers, handstitched, manuscript title on front wrappers. Faint old vertical fold to center of each volume; occasional light soiling and chipping and even tanning to wrappers. Internally quite clean. Very good. In a red and green slipcase.

A working manuscript draft of an in-depth series of catechetical lectures explicating the Apostles' Creed for new believers, by an unidentified Episcopal minister, likely in the Upper Midwest. The denomination was determined by the author's references to the Articles of Religion and the writings of contemporary Episcopal bishops. Each volume was bound as a pamphlet, presumably by the author, each with a manuscript title and description of the part of the Creed to be discussed on the front wrapper. The hand is clear and the text is heavily annotated, with numerous corrections and edits, as well as parts of, or even whole pages, pasted over with new text. It is very reasonable to assume these lectures were compiled by the rector or a senior lay person at the church for a confirmation class or adult education program; the language would demand at least an adolescent's comprehension level. This draft does not appear to have ever been published.

Although the author never signs their name, the end of each volume is dated, starting with November 30, 1851 in volume one and ending with May 16, 1852 in volume twelve. Most volumes have the location of "Marquette" added next to the date. Although not identified explicitly, this is possibly Marquette, Michigan,

founded in conjunction with Marquette Iron Company activity in the region. Episcopalian settlers there began holding services aboard the steamship Planet in Marquette Harbor on Lake Superior in the 1840s. St. Paul's Episcopal Church was founded soon after, though construction on the church itself was not completed until 1857. The Episcopal Diocese of Michigan was organized in 1832 and grew rapidly. In the 1840s and 1850s there were a number of missions to the lumber regions of the Saginaw Valley and the mining regions of the Upper Peninsula; by 1895 the Upper Peninsula became the Diocese of Marquette (later renamed Diocese of Northern Michigan).

An important example of the sophistication of Christian education in the Old Northwest. \$3500.

Scarce Third Spanish Edition

42. [Exquemelin, Alexandre]: **PIRATAS DE LA AMERICA, Y LUZ A LA DEFENSA DE LAS COSTAS DE INDIAS OCCIDENTALES....** Madrid: Ramon Ruiz, 1793. xxiv,228,[4]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Boards rubbed, hinges tender but strong. Quite clean internally. Very good.

Third Spanish edition, after the rare first two editions of 1681 and 1682, of Esquemeling's famous book, the classic account of pirates in the Caribbean, on the Spanish Main, and in the South Seas. First published in Amsterdam in 1678 as DE AMERICAENSCH E ZEE-ROOVERS, it next appeared in Cologne in Spanish in 1681. Henry Morgan, who is accused of a number of misdeeds in this book, actually brought a libel suit against the publication which was settled in his favor. The Spanish translation, from which the English translation of 1684 was also made, is quite free and adds considerable content which is not found in the original Dutch version. Rare in the trade.

PALAU 85732. SABIN 23474. \$2500.

Gruesome Piracy and Temperance Pamphlet

43. [Fernandez, Nicholas]: **Bayer, Ferdinand: DYING DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, WHO WITH NINE OTHERS WERE EXECUTED IN FRONT OF CADIZ HARBOUR, DECEMBER 29, 1829 FOR PIRACY AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.** [New York]. 1830. 36pp., including woodcut frontispiece, titlepage vignette, and one in-text illustration. Dbd., lacking original wrappers. Remnants of original paper wrappers on spine, frontispiece leaf chipped at upper outer corner, just touching border of image. Light tanning. A very good copy.

The last statement of the pirate, Nicholas Fernandez, and one of the more entertaining arguments against intemperance. Born in Spain, Fernandez emigrated to Cuba with his parents, leaving them at the age of nineteen for what was to become a life of privateering. He ventured first to New Orleans and quickly fell in with a vicious group who succeeded in depriving him of his resources and addicting him to alcohol. Destitute, Fernandez was willing to entertain the notion of becoming an adventurer on a vessel gathering a crew just outside New Orleans. In November of 1824 they set sail for Cuba, where Fernandez's career began in earnest. During the following January and February, they captured roughly twelve vessels, mostly American, bound to and from the West Indies and Europe. What follows is a remarkable tale of murder and treachery which Fernandez recounts to the last detail: "Without any other motives other than to gratify a such like hellish propensity (in our intoxicated moments) blood was not unfrequently shed...." Fernandez continually blames his descent into barbarity on liquor, and he implores the readers of his narrative to learn from his example and avoid strong drink. The pirate and his crew were apparently sentenced "to be hung, quartered and their heads to be placed on hooks on the sea shore," as depicted on the titlepage. Appended is a short but emphatic pro-temperance item titled "Fatal Effects of Intemperance." An in-text illustration shows the shackled Fernandez awaiting his fate. A rather scarce pamphlet – OCLC records only fourteen copies, and only one other copy is recorded by Rare Book Hub since 1972. This is only the second copy we have handled.

NMM 4:199. OCLC 10498513, 950910487, 1016417215, 561153284. \$2750.

The French Filson, with the Map

44. [Filson, John]: **HISTOIRE DE KENTUCKE, NOUVELLE COLONIE A L'OUEST DE LA VIRGINIE....** Paris: Chez Buisson, 1785. [4],xvi,234pp. plus folding map. Half title. Contemporary French mottled calf, rebaked, retaining original spine tooled in gilt, morocco gilt label, marbled endpapers. Light wear to extremities. Later ink annotations on front free endpaper, titlepage, and final leaf, else quite clean internally. Later bookseller's label on rear pastedown. Very good.

The first French edition of Filson's pioneering history of the settlements in Kentucky, issued the year after the extremely rare Wilmington, Delaware edition. "The most famous and important frontier book of the period... particularly important for the first map of Kentucky and the first published life of Daniel Boone" (Vail), including an account of Boone's captivity. W.R. Jillson, in the introduction to his reprint of Filson, says Filson "has left to posterity a priceless tale of early days in Kentucky, which, for stirring action and regional description, has rarely been equalled as a piece of frontier writing in any part of the country, and never surpassed." The map was the first to provide an accurate delineation of Kentucky, and this is the first obtainable edition, as the American first is known in only a few copies.

HOWES F129. VAIL 726. SABIN 24338. CLARK II:23. CHURCH 1212. FIELD 536. AYER, INDIAN CAPTIVITIES 99. VAUGHAN 105. \$3500.

Finley's Folio American Atlas

45. **Finley, Anthony: A NEW AMERICAN ATLAS, DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY TO ILLUSTRATE THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA....** Philadelphia: Anthony Finley, 1826. Title leaf, Index leaf, plus fifteen handcolored folding maps (thirteen double-page maps, with the maps of Florida and the West Indies printed on single sheets) all tipped to stubs. Folio. Original three-quarter red calf and marbled boards, original red calf label on front board lettered and elaborately stamped in gilt. Leather chipped along spine and at corners, but neatly repaired; boards a bit rubbed, stained, and worn. Minor occasional foxing and thumbsoiling, some offsetting on maps. Overall very good.

First and only folio edition of one of the most handsome and important American atlases of the early nineteenth century. Anthony Finley published his atlases in the 1820s in direct competition with Henry Tanner, with the maps arranged much the same way and with the same level of skill as Tanner. This atlas was issued by Finley the same year as a pocket issue of the same title, with the two editions very similar in makeup; both editions are rare today. The maps included here are dated 1825 or 1826, and enumerated on the Index leaf, as follows: North America; the United States; Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; New York; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; Virginia and Maryland; North and South Carolina and Georgia; Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama; Kentucky and Tennessee; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Part of Michigan Territory; Missouri and the Arkansas Territory; Florida and elevations of mountains (single sheet); the West Indies (single sheet); and South America.

The United States map is engraved with a note reading: "The publisher is indebted to the politeness of Major S. H. Long for the use of his documents in the construction of that portion of this Map west of the Mississippi river." It also includes a "Statistical Table" listing the states and territories, their area, population, capitals, and "population of the principal cities and towns."

"Finley's 1826 A NEW AMERICAN ATLAS... appears to have been a one-time effort. Most of the atlas maps carry the credit 'Drawn by D.H. Vance,' and all were engraved by J.H. Young. The same plates, with dates and publisher's name changed, were used by S. Augustus Mitchell in 1831 for an atlas published under the same title as Finley's 1826 volume" – Ristow.

A rare and early large-format American atlas from one of the most esteemed American mapmakers of the 19th century.

RUMSEY 280 (maps dated 1827). PHILLIPS ATLASES 1378. HOWES F140. NMM 485. SABIN 52438. RISTOW, p.270. TOOLEY, p.211. DECKER 38:141 (pocket issue). \$15,000.

Promoting a Tampa Development in the 1920s

46. **[Florida]: GOLDEN HILLS UPTOWN TAMPA** [cover title]. [Tampa, Fl.: Burgert Brothers, ca. 1926]. Eighteen glossy linen-backed silver gelatin or albumen photographs bound in, including sixteen 7½ x 9½-inch albumens (two of them two-panel folding images), and two 7½ x 46-inch folding panoramic images, plus two detached 7½ x 9½-inch albumens laid in. Oblong quarto. Contemporary brown limp pebbled leather, gilt. Front joint mostly split, spine chipped, small chip to bottom corner of rear cover, binding reinforced within with twist ties. Two later notes tipped in to inside front cover. Overall, the photographs in very good condition, in a good binding.

A handsome, professionally-produced promotional photograph album for a proposed Uptown Tampa development called "Golden Hills." These early 20th-century views show Tampa Bay and the adjacent rural areas on which the development seeks to build, the same area where the fully-developed Temple Terrace area sits

today. The photographs show a sketch of a proposed "Million Dollar Hotel" to be built at Golden Hills, a perspective view of the model showing Uptown Tampa, multiple views of orange groves, a few aerial shots showing the lands for the proposed development, "Beautiful Tampa Lake as it now appears," sample types of homes to be built at Golden Hills, rudimentary beginnings of streets for the development, and more. The first of the two large panoramas shows the raw land for the development, with a group of people milling about a field with "Lake Lee" in the background. The second panorama shows the current downtown city of Tampa in the mid-1920s. Regarding the fate of the development, a handwritten note tipped in to the inside front cover is instructive, and reads: "Golden Hills Project. Feb. 8, 1926. East Hillsborough Co. Never got off the ground. Depression probably killed it."

The present photographs were produced by the Burgert Brothers, Tampa's leading commercial photographers from 1917 to about the early-1960s. Established by Al and Jean Burgert, the studio focused primarily on the Tampa area, including Ybor City, Port Tampa, Temple Terrace, and Ballast Point. The Burgert Brothers' photographs captured Tampa's transformation from small coastal town to major urban center, recording the area's daily life, festivals, churches, homes, businesses, and urban development projects.

The present album was almost certainly produced in a small number to begin with, and OCLC does not report any copies. The only items related to Golden Hills in OCLC are a promotional map held by the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, and a single photograph of "Thonotosassa Boulevard Golden Hills, Uptown Tampa" (included in the present album) at the University of South Florida.

A possibly-unique surviving promotional photograph album for an unrealized Tampa-area real estate development in the 1920s. \$3250.

First French Edition

47. **Franklin, Benjamin: EXPERIÉNCES ET OBSERVATIONS SUR L'ÉLECTRICITÉ FAITES A PHILADELPHIE EN AMÉRIQUE.** Paris: Chez Durand, 1752. 24,lxx,[10],222,[2],[30]pp. plus folding plate. 16mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt, leather label, edges stained red. Corners and spine extremities lightly worn. Slight separation at fold of plate. Contemporary bookplate on front pastedown, manuscript table of contents on front free endpaper. Very good.

The first French edition of Franklin's famous work on electricity, a translation of the first part of his English publications on his experiments, originally published in London the previous year. This was the first edition issued in a foreign language, and the foundation of Franklin's fame in France, where a quarter century later he was greeted as the great sage of the New World.

HOWES F320, "aa." FORD, FRANKLIN 80. \$4000.

The Famous Submarine Warfare Book

48. **Fulton, Robert: TORPEDO WAR, AND SUBMARINE EXPLOSIONS.** New York: Printed by William Elliot, 1810. 57,[3]pp. plus five plates. Oblong quarto. 20th-century three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards, spine stamped in blind. Ex-Franklin Institute Library, with library bookplates and notices on front pastedown, small oval library ink stamp in outer margin or just touching text of nine leaves, including titlepage and a few plates. Upper outer corner of titlepage repaired, even toning to text. Overall good plus. In a red cloth folding box.

The rare first edition of Fulton's famous treatise on torpedo warfare, probably the most important early work devoted to this novel naval technology. Herein Fulton describes his system of submarine explosives which he had demonstrated to Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and other leaders from the House and Senate, at the home of his friend, Joel Barlow. The plates depict the brig Dorothea "as she was blown up on the 15th of Oct. 1805," a submerged torpedo mine, and other illustrations showing how the torpedo is carried aboard a vessel, how a harpoon is used in torpedo explosives, and more. One of the chapters is about "the Imaginary Inhumanity of Torpedo War." Fulton was a skilled artist, inventor, and civil engineer. A native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, he spent twenty years abroad in England developing his talents and inventions. His chief work was in the design of canal systems, so important to commercial activity in 19th-century America, and in the development of steamboats.

This copy of Fulton's important work of early American military technology, originally from the Franklin Institute Library, was later acquired by H. Richard Dietrich for his Dietrich American Foundation.

RINK 2195. HOWES F417, "b." SABIN 26199. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 20177. DAB VII, pp.68-71. PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 264. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 59 (ref). \$9500.

Warmly Inscribed by Garrison to a Noted Abolitionist

49. **Garrison, William Lloyd: SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. WITH AN APPENDIX.** Boston: R.F. Wallcut, 1852. 416pp. Original green cloth, ruled and decorated in gilt, spine profusely gilt, a.e.g. Contemporary inscription on front free endpaper (see below). Spine ends lightly frayed, cloth lightly rubbed and worn, hinges a bit tender, but secure. Uneven tanning to some signatures, last twenty pages beginning to separate from binding, faint tideline to lower corners. A very good copy overall.

Presentation copy of this collection of poems and essays by the ardent abolitionist, inscribed by Garrison to his friend and comrade, Nathan Winslow of Portland, Maine. Garrison's warm inscription in this volume reads, "Nathan Winslow, Portland, Me. With the warm regards and grateful remembrances of his old friend, Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Boston, May 28, 1852." Winslow, a merchant who specialized in wood stoves, came from a long line of Quaker Winslows in Maine and became a leading figure in the state's anti-slavery movement. Winslow was present at the Philadelphia meeting which founded the National Anti-Slavery Society, signed his name on the Declaration of Sentiments, and became head of their chapter in Portland. Described as "one of the most thoroughgoing friends of the abolition cause in our land" in Garrison's biography, Winslow was a subscriber to *THE LIBERATOR* from the very first issue until his death in 1861, maintained a long correspondence with Garrison, and regularly hosted the great abolitionist and other speakers in his home. Winslow's daughter, Harriet Winslow Sewall, was a poet and became an activist in her own right, fighting for the abolition, women's rights, and labor movements.

Wendell Phillips Garrison, et al, *WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON 1805-1879, THE STORY OF HIS LIFE TOLD BY HIS CHILDREN*, Vol. 1 (New York: The Century Co., 1885), p.289. DUMOND, p.57. SABIN 26707. \$3500.

*Gerry Discusses His Role as President of the Senate,
and His Conflict with Senators Over "Usages" of the Senate*

50. **Gerry, Elbridge: [LENGTHY AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM VICE PRESIDENT ELBRIDGE GERRY, DISCUSSING HIS ROLE AS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND RECOUNTING THE PRACTICE OF USAGES IN THE SENATE].** Washington. March 22, 1814. [8]pp. Quarto. Old fold lines. Two small tears in fore-edge of last two leaves. Minor soiling. Very good plus. In a folio-sized brown half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

A superb letter written by Elbridge Gerry to an unidentified recipient discussing his role as presiding officer of the Senate during his term as vice president, written just a few months before the end of his life. Gerry served as President Madison's vice president and staunchly supported Madison's aggression against the British in the War of 1812. The vice president's job, as stated in the Constitution, is to preside over the Senate; most holders of that office, however, had relinquished the post to a president pro tem. In a move that went entirely against tradition, Gerry refused to relinquish his position as presiding officer of the Senate after the close of the session, lest a peace advocate from Virginia take his place.

Gerry's letter, which is entirely focused on his work as the presiding officer of the Senate, discusses the issue of "usages" – unwritten rules that governed the Senate in addition to the recorded rules. He was informed by the Senate that they would let him know, as needed, what these usages were and where they were applicable, a practice Gerry refers to near the end of the letter as "a mean snare to entangle the presiding officer."

Gerry writes:

"I suspect from appearances, there have been anonymous complaints against our friend B.; there certainly have against Mr. [Henry] Dearborn. Your conduct in regard to the former was wise, honorable & friendly; & let the issue be as it may, he never can impute blame to you, & would I think prefer you as a successor, to any other person. This mode of shooting in ambush is savage, & if countenanced, would drive from office every man of honor & substitute in his place an assassin....The attempt to criminate Governor [Return Jonathan] Meigs has failed, & he after an ordeal is confirmed by the Senate [as postmaster general]. In it there is at present such a number of Federalists, & of ostensible Republicans, as to nicely ballance this body on some points, & to preponderate in their favor or others.

“The former, in regard to myself, have preserved in general more delicacy than the latter; several of whom, at the moment of my taking the chair, opened a masked battery on it, under the denomination of usages. The written rules & Jefferson’s Manual were sent to me by the Secretary before I came to this city, & another set of them was placed on the Senate table. These I applied but was informed of another kind of rule called usages, which were to govern my conduct & that of the Senate. I enquired whether they were in the Journals, or any record, or in print, & was answered in the negative, but that the members knew them & would from time to time give me information. This queer kind of orders was communicated to me from time to time & submitted to the awkward mode adopted by some gentlemen of being thus catechized into the knowledge of their usages; but took the precautions always writing them as stated, & of taking the sense of the Senate, whether they were to be considered as the usages of that body. This record I left on the table for the use of new members, as well as for the government of myself in the last session; during which, one of the members being disposed at a time to dispute the usage, the chair was supported, & Judge Anderson declared, that the President ought to be embarrassed with such kind of rules, but that they ought to be exploded.”

Gerry then launches into a lengthy and detailed account of an incident involving a dispute in the Senate over usages. He notes that the entire incident was subsequently stricken from the record, likely making this one of the only records of the occurrence:

“One of these usages required that each member presenting a petition should not only comply with the written rule by stating the purport of the petition, but should declare that ‘it was conceived in respectful terms.’ Mr. King soon after my arrival presented a petition, [which] complied with the written rule, & refused to comply with the usage; altho it was read & confirmed by a number of gentlemen who declared it to be correct. Mr. Mason demanded whether the usage was on the journals, & objected to my record of it; but he was corrected by Mr. Dana of Connecticut & others....[Mr. King later] preferred another petition from the city of N. York, complying with the written rule only. I enquired whether it was conceived in respectful terms, he refused to answer, & demanded whether he was in order; saying that if the chair refused to receive the petition, he would take it back, & return it to his constituents with a statement of the facts. In answer, I informed the Senate that the member was in order according to the written rules, but out of order according to the usage; & requested the sense of the Senate, in order to put an end to such unpleasant conflicts on this question, whether not having complied with the usage of the house requiring the declaration mentioned, he was in order?”

“This produced a warm debate....During the debate, Mr. Giles in an illiberal, & I tho’t ungentlemanly manner cast blame on the chair for having in one instance only produced excitement in his feelings by merely enquiring whether a petition which he had preferred, was (agreeably to the requisite of his usage) conceived in respectful terms. He stated that the question had not been presented by any President pro tem, & implied a distrust of the honor of the member. I stated if there existed a distrust, it was not on my part, but on that of the Senate; which had established the usage & made it binding on the members of the Senate, & who made it the duty of the President to apply it as a rule....After the [flame?] had risen, I informed the gentlemen, that they had not supported the Chair in applying their usage, which was here apparently a mean snare to entangle the presiding officer; & that until the usages were ascertained, recorded & determined to be rules of proceeding by the Senate, they would not again by me be applied as such. The next day Mr. Dagget moved to amend the Journal so as that the decision of the Senate should not appear to have been against a usage. I read the motion & informed the Senate that they had a right to put what they pleased in their Journals, over which I had no control; but that the motion did not state the fact, & that this was truly recorded by the Secretary. Another member then moved to strike out the record in regard to this matter & so it ended.”

Gerry adds in a post script: “The members of the Senate have appeared since this affair attentive, more so than usual. But it develops I think a high degree of party prejudice. I shall bury it however in oblivion, & alter my future proceedings, so as to stand on recorded rules and practices.”

Gerry served in the Continental Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was an early and vigorous advocate of American Independence, and played a crucial role in the formation of the new United States government, insisting on a bill of rights being added to the new Constitution. “Gerry warned that the Constitution would not be ratified without a bill of rights, and he proved to be right. Massachusetts accepted the document, but only with the strong recommendation that a bill of rights be added. Several other states followed suit, and the Constitution was ratified but only with these provisos. Gerry staunchly supported the new government, helped to frame the Bill of Rights, and served as congressman from 1789 to 1793” – ANB. His name is perhaps most remembered, however ignominiously, in connection with the term “gerrymandering.” In his second term as governor of Massachusetts, Gerry redrew district lines to consolidate his party’s

control in the state senate. “The shape of one electoral district on the map resembled a salamander, and one wit promptly dubbed it a ‘Gerrymander.’ Hence, the term used today when redistricting results in a concentration of the strength of one political party and a weakening of its opponent’s strength” – ANB. Though this was not necessarily a new practice, the name stuck. Gerry ran on the ticket with President Madison in 1812, for Madison’s second term as president, and died in office in November 1814.

An interesting and detailed letter by Gerry, unraveling the intricacies of the rules in the Senate, coupled with the difficulties of handling party politics in that body. \$9500.

First Edition of One of the Gambling Classics

51. **Green, Jonathan H.: GAMBLING UNMASKED! OR THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE REFORMED GAMBLER, J.H. GREEN, DESIGNED AS A WARNING TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THIS COUNTRY. Written by Himself.** New York: Burgess, Stringer & Co., [and] J.S. Redfield, 1844. 193,[1]pp. including frontispiece and eight full-page illustrations. 12mo. Original brown cloth, stamped in gilt and blind. Cloth expertly repaired at extremities. Lacks the front free endpaper, pencil notes on rear free endpaper. Text lightly tanned, a few instances of soiling. Very good.

The rare first edition of this seminal work of 19th-century gambling and reform, by the most famous gambler of the era, Jonathan H. Green. “A reformed gambler’s adventures among brother card-sharps, counterfeiterers, etc., along the lower Mississippi, from Kentucky to Louisiana” – Howes. This is among the earliest of several works by Green, the most important early writer on gambling in America. This book is the most famous of his works and reveals various forms of card-sharking and cheating. The final page contains a notice from the LUTHERAN OBSERVER commending Green for being “engaged in developing the heartless cruelties of gambling, and the impositions and villainies [sic] practised by the ‘sporting gentry’ to the pecuniary and moral destruction of thousands of our country.” Of course, such texts could also serve as a handbook for aspiring gamblers and grifters. It was offered at two bits per copy, or \$2.25 for a dozen. This is the first copy of the first edition that we have handled.

HOWES G365, “aa.”

\$4250.

The First Wall Street Novel

52. **[Greene, Asa]: THE PERILS OF PEARL STREET, INCLUDING A TASTE OF THE DANGERS OF WALL STREET, by a Late Merchant.** New York: Published by Betts & Anstice, and Peter Hill, 1834. 232pp. Original rose cloth, gilt leather label. Cloth soiled and sunned, corners worn, label rubbed. Later 19th-century bookplate on front pastedown (see below) and pencil notes on front free endpaper. An occasional light fox mark or stain, but generally clean internally. Very good overall. Untrimmed.

The scarce first edition of one of the earliest novels about the perils and pitfalls of Wall Street. Asa Greene (“A late merchant,” according to the titlepage) was a bookseller and newspaper man in New York City, and was the first graduate of Williams College to publish a novel. In this work, he spins the equally comedic and tragic tale of Billy Hazard, a young man from rural New York state who moves to the big city to strike it rich. The gullible and uninformed Billy finds himself suffering through a series of financial misadventures before finally succumbing to a disastrous attempt at short-selling United States Bank stock (“it is one of the ingenious arts of modern speculation, that a man may sell what he has not, and grow rich upon the proceeds”).

The bookplate on the front pastedown of this copy is that of Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, a member of a wealthy New York mercantile family himself. His father came from a long line of decorated U.S. Navy officers, and his mother was the daughter of Sidney Mason, a prominent merchant in the Spanish West Indies and first United States Consul to Puerto Rico. Theodorus was a Navy man himself, and was illustrated in HARPER’S WEEKLY for his daring rescue of drowning sailors in Rio de Janeiro in 1869. He taught for some years at the Naval Academy, and later became the founding Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence. He also inherited and expanded his father’s extensive collection of Americana, much of which was donated to the New York Public Library as the Theodorus Bailey Myers collection.

A scarce and early cautionary work on Wall Street, with distinguished provenance.

SABIN 28584. WRIGHT II:1066. KRESS C.3737.

\$4250.

With a Map of Virginia and the Chesapeake

53. **Gronovius, Johannes Fredericus: FLORA VIRGINICA EXHIBENS PLANTAS, QUAS NOBILISSIMUS VIR D.D. JOHANNES CLAYTONUS...IN VIRGINIA CRESCENTES OBSERVAVIT, COLLEGIT & OBTULIT D. JOH. FRED. GRONOVIO, CUJUS STUDIO & OPERA DESCRIPTAE & IN ORDINEM SEXUALEM SYSTEMATICUM REDACTAE SISTUNTUR.** Leiden. 1762. [12],176,[8] pp. plus folding engraved map. Quarto. Later 18th-century three-quarter vellum over marbled boards, spine inscribed. Heraldic bookplate of Joseph Rowe Webster on front pastedown. Moderate dampstaining, occasional minor foxing. A very good copy.

Second edition, after the first London edition of 1739-43, of Gronovius' work, based on Clayton's specimens, which comprised the first systematic flora of Virginia and was responsible for establishing many new genera. "John Clayton came to Virginia in 1705, where his father was attorney general. The DNB has confused him with another John Clayton, born in 1686, who came to Virginia at the end of the seventeenth century and contributed papers on medical botany to the Royal Society. The present John Clayton had an estate on the Piankatank River in Mathews County, spent much time in collecting Virginia plants, and discussed them with J.F. and L.T. Gronovius, Linnæus, Kalm, Collinson, and Bartram. Donald Culross Peattie writes in DAB: 'After many delays, the results of his work were embodied in the FLORA VIRGINICA by John Frederick Gronovius. Because Clayton's herbarium specimens formed the basis of this work, it is often asserted that it should be called 'Clayton's Flora Virginica,' but the final identification of the specimens, the science and system of the book, were largely the work of Gronovius'" – Hunt.

The map, which was not issued in the first edition, documents Clayton's travels, "which show that he was seldom north of the Rappahannock or south of the James, and that his knowledge of the mountains did not extend beyond the Blue Ridge. He was thorough, however, in his exploration of the middle Tidewater districts, and recent botanical work shows that as a field botanist he was more astute than has been realized" (DAB).

An important Virginia flora.

SABIN 28924. PRITZEL 3607. HUNT 571. BM NATURAL HISTORY II, p.739. ARNOLD ARBORETUM I, p.304. JCB (1)I:1316. DAB IV, pp.184-85. \$10,000.

The Earliest American Book on Seamanship and Practical Navigation

54. **Haselden, Thomas: THE SEAMAN'S DAILY ASSISTANT, BEING A SHORT, EASY AND PLAIN METHOD OF KEEPING A JOURNAL AT SEA; IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED, RULES, SHEWING HOW THE ALLOWANCES FOR LEE-WAY, VARIATION, HEAVE OF THE SEA, SET OF CURRENTS, &c. ARE TO BE MADE....** London, Printed: Philadelphia, Re-printed: J. Cruikshank, 1777. [8],160pp. Small quarto. Contemporary calf. Hinges neatly reinforced, boards a bit rubbed and shelfworn. Contemporary ownership signatures of Daniel Henderson on front endpapers and titlepage. Light, even tanning; an occasional bit of marginal staining. Very good.

First American edition of this work, and the first book regarding practical navigation to be printed in the United States. It appeared fully twenty years before any other similar work in America. ESTC locates a total of only seven copies (CSmH, CtY, DLC, MWA, RPJCB, MiU-C, NN).

Haselden was a prolific writer of guides for navigators and seamen, best known for his work concerning Mercator's chart and its uses. When the present work first appeared in 1722, he styled himself "Teacher of Mathematics...in the Royal Navy," and he was held in sufficiently high regard to be elected to the Royal Society in 1740, but he died before he could be installed as a Fellow. The present work was not issued in his lifetime, but was first printed by mapmakers Mount & Page in 1757. They kept it regularly in print (six more editions were issued between 1761 and 1775), and it had become a standard work by the time this Philadelphia edition was published, no doubt an attempt to provide a basic work for mariners whose supply of British editions was cut off by the American Revolution. The text covers a wide variety of information needed by sailors, from discerning latitude and longitude to various sailing methods to tips for keeping a journal while at sea.

This work's rarity may possibly be accounted for by its having been published in Philadelphia in 1777, when the city was besieged by the British and subsequent destruction. Evans lists this work but could not find a copy to collate, and at the time Rosenbach offered a copy (in his famous catalogue, THE SEA, in 1938 for \$400; in the same catalogue a Hennepin was priced at \$65), he could not locate another. Although copies are now known in the major institutions listed above, copies appear in the market infrequently. The last complete copy at auction was the Frank Streeter copy, which sold for \$21,600 in 2007.

A landmark American first.

RINK 3840. EVANS 15360. ESTC W2994. ROSENBAACH 19:314. JCB MARITIME HISTORY PRELIMINARY HANDLIST 146. DNB IX, p.106. \$18,500.

The Rarest of His Works

55. [Haywood, John]: **THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. By a Tennessean.** Nashville: Printed and sold by Thomas G. Bradford, 1819. 340,[339]-357pp. plus folding table. Lacks half of folding table. Contemporary drab boards with calf spine. Boards worn. First few leaves heavily marked by early owners. Light to moderate foxing and soiling. Good. Untrimmed and in original, unsophisticated condition. In a half morocco box.

“The author, not shown on the title page, was Judge John Haywood. THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is the rarest of Haywood’s three well-known historical works. This book, title notwithstanding, is often called the first edition of his NATURAL AND ABORIGINAL HISTORY OF TENNESSEE. Much of the material which appears in the later work was contained in the earlier CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and must be considered therefore as the earliest work printed within the state relative to the aboriginal history of the area. Copies of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE are virtually never offered for sale, and when they infrequently appear the price is justifiably considerable for this Tennessee Rarity, which has to date never been reprinted” – Allen, TENNESSEE RARITIES. “...Devoted largely to a study of Indian antiquities, attempts to prove that American Indians were of Caucasian descent...the rarest of Haywood’s books” – Siebert Sale. The Siebert copy, which is the last copy to appear in auction records, sold for \$9200 at his sale in 1999.

ALLEN 393. HOWES H357, “aa.” HORN, TWENTY TENNESSEE BOOKS 3. ALLEN, TENNESSEANS 471. ALLEN, TENNESSEE RARITIES 23. McMURTRIE (TENNESSEE) 166. SIEBERT SALE 364. \$15,000.

Early Boston Almanac

56. Holyoke, Edward: **MDCCXV. AN ALMANACK OF THE CŒLESTIAL MOTIONS, ASPECTS, AND ECLIPSES, FOR THE YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA, 1715...FITTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON, IN NEW-ENGLAND, BEING IN 289 GR. LONG. FROM LONDON, AND 42 GR. 25 MIN. N. LATITUDE.** Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green, for the booksellers and sold at their shops, 1715 [i.e. 1714]. [16]pp., including a single woodcut anatomical illustration with astrological references on p.[2]. Original printed self-wrappers. Formerly stitched, the stitching now lacking, leaves laid loosely within each other. Contemporary ownership inscription of “Abraham Harding” on p.[8]. Moderately age-toned and soiled. Edges worn. A very good copy. Untrimmed.

A rare early 18th-century New England almanac by Edward Holyoke, who issued a series of almanacs published in Boston between 1711 and 1716. In addition to the calendar for the year, this almanac includes two pages describing the eclipses of the year. The final page includes a reference to the coronation of King George I in September 1714:

“King George was proclaimed at Boston in New England, upon Wednesday, September 22, 1714, with great joy, which was very much increased, and our illuminations enlightened by the plentiful, refreshing rain with which God was Pleas’d to bless the night following after a long distressing drought....Night’s showers crown the pomp of night and day. King George as Rain on mown grass, come away!”

All of the Holyoke almanacs are rare. NAIP records five copies of this 1715 almanac; Drake notes one of these as imperfect.

EVANS 1680. DRAKE 2964. ESTC W22962.

\$3750.

Important Activities in Favor of Woman Suffrage

57. [Hooker, Isabella B.]: **ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, HELD AT HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** [wrapper title]. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1871. 24pp. Small octavo. Original self-wrappers, stitched as issued. Slight tanning to edges of wrappers, light even tanning and a few spots of foxing throughout. Near fine.

Rare copy of the REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for the second annual meeting of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association (CWSA), founded just one year before, on October 28, 1869. Submitted

and signed in type by the co-founder and chairman [sic] of the executive committee, Isabella Beecher Hooker, this report provides updates on the progress of the suffrage movement, both in Connecticut and nationwide. Also included are updates on movements in Great Britain and Europe, including a brief list of prominent figures in Britain supporting women's suffrage. There are excerpts from notable speeches and articles by John Stuart Mill, Francis W. Newman, and the reproduction of a letter from J.H. Howe, Chief Justice of the Wyoming Territory, to Myra Bradwell, prominent Chicago lawyer and suffrage activist, explaining (despite his initial reservations) the success Wyoming courts have had in impaneling women as jurors (as part of the founding documents, Wyoming Territory granted suffrage to white women for all elections).

The women's suffrage movement in America started gaining real strength in the 1840s with the first women's rights convention, the Seneca Falls Convention, convened in 1848. But the years leading up to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment grew the movement substantially. Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others formed the American Equal Rights Association (AERA) in 1866 "to secure Equal Rights to all American citizens, especially the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color or sex." Yet, in the final proposal, the Fifteenth Amendment prohibited the federal government and each state from denying a citizen the right to vote based only on that citizen's "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Anthony and Stanton opposed the amendment unless it was accompanied by a Sixteenth Amendment that would guarantee suffrage for women; Stone, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, and Julia Ward Howe supported it and feared that it would not win congressional approval if it included women's suffrage. And so, in 1869, they split into the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) led by Anthony and Stanton; and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) led by Stone, Howe, and Harper. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was established in 1873 and also pursued women's suffrage, providing additional support for the movement overall.

State, territorial, and city suffrage movements also expanded. While national bodies were important voices for suffrage, they recognized that suffrage would only be obtained through grassroots work at the regional and state levels. Accordingly, Isabella Beecher Hooker and Frances Ellen Burr founded the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association in 1869 at a meeting attended by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and William Lloyd Garrison. As Hooker writes, "It becomes more and more evident that as a political measure, our main reliance must be upon the action of Congress passing an amendment to the Federal Constitution. On this account we urge every member of the Society to keep on hand forms of petition that they may obtain signatures from time to time, and return them to the Secretary as soon as filled. Of the importance of flooding Congress with these petitions from all parts of the country, no one can doubt." Partnering with the NWSA, the CWSA focused on women's suffrage at the local level, and although Connecticut did not vote in favor of woman's suffrage until the Nineteenth Amendment had already passed in Congress, the CWSA was able to gain small victories towards woman's suffrage, such as earning women the right to formally vote on local matters like school and library expenditures.

Isabella Beecher Hooker (1822-1907) was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of Lyman Beecher and half-sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her broad career as a suffrage activist included participating in the founding of the New England Women Suffrage Association, and petitioning the Connecticut General Assembly with a bill that extended property rights to married women; the bill was initially rejected, but she reintroduced it every year until it passed in 1877. She toured widely, speaking on women's suffrage and women's rights in general, such as adding female police officers across the country; she followed Victoria Woodhull in testifying before the House Judiciary Committee in 1871, the first time women addressed a House committee.

This title, issued as Number 2 in the "Tracts of Connecticut Woman Suffrage" series is rare; we could find only one instance at auction. OCLC lists eight copies: Connecticut Historical Society, Harriet Beecher Stowe Center, Yale, University of Georgia, Massachusetts Historical Society, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania State University – Harrisburg, and the American Antiquarian Society.

OCLC 30571151, 664231162.

\$3000.

Sour Irishman

58. **Hull, John Simpson: REMARKS ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; DRAWN UP FROM HIS OWN OBSERVATIONS, AND FROM THE OBSERVATIONS OF OTHER TRAVELLERS.** Dublin: Printed by William M'Kenzie, [1801?]. 72pp. Dbd. Occasional light foxing and dampstaining. Contemporary manuscript text correction on p.20. A good copy. Lacks the half title.

A pamphlet highly critical of the United States, based on the author's personal experience in America and the works of other authors. The text consists of Hull's observations, "founded chiefly on actual experience," supported by numerous, lengthy quotes from other late-18th-century travelers to the United States, primarily the Duc de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt and Isaac Weld. Intended for potential emigrants, Hull concludes: "I have seen too many people in America unhappy from not having had correct information respecting the country before they set out, not to make me desirous of telling those that remain at home what I know." Howes describes the work as "severely condemnatory."

HOWES H779, "aa." SABIN 33638. OCLC 1648408.

\$1250.

North America on the Eve of the French and Indian War

59. [Huske, Ellis]: **THE PRESENT STATE OF NORTH-AMERICA. I. THE DISCOVERIES, RIGHTS AND POSSESSIONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN. II. THE DISCOVERIES, RIGHTS AND POSSESSIONS OF FRANCE. III. THE ENCROACHMENTS AND DEPREDATIONS OF THE FRENCH UPON HIS MAJESTY'S TERRITORIES IN NORTH AMERICA....** London Printed, Boston, New-England, Re-printed and Sold by: D. Fowle and by Z. Fowle, 1755. [2],64pp. and advertisement leaf. Contemporary plain paper wrappers. Wrappers worn and lightly chipped. Contemporary manuscript inscriptions on wrappers and titlepage. Light wear and soiling. Very good. In a green half morocco slipcase and cloth chemise, spine gilt.

First published in London the same year, this is the scarce second American (and second Boston) edition. The printers explain on the titlepage that "this book has been in such great Demand, that it has had two Editions already this Year in England, and this is the second Edition in Boston. And by the best Judges of the Affairs of this Country, it is thought to be peculiarly seasonable at this Time, and is worthy the Perusal of every true Englishman."

Huske reviews the history of North American settlement from an English point of view, then describes French aggressions in Nova Scotia, in Maine, penetration into upper New York and the Ohio country and throughout the South. Huske urges immediate war to remedy the situation. "This book was, at the time of its appearance, both inflammatory and influential. It set forth British aims in North America, making a clear, vigorous, and concise attack on the French pretension..." – Lande. Often attributed to John Huske, NAIP, DNB, and British Museum CATALOGUE list the author as Ellis Huske (John Huske's younger brother). Ellis Huske was postmaster in Boston in 1734, preceded Benjamin Franklin as deputy postmaster general of the colonies, and was the publisher of the BOSTON WEEKLY POSTBOY for some twenty years. He died in 1755.

HOWES H840, "aa." SABIN 34027. LANDE 463. EVANS 7434. ESTC W28956. WROTH, AMERICAN BOOKSHELF, p.142. DNB X, pp.322-323. APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA III, p.330. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 26 (note).

\$6500.

Inter-Colonial Diplomatic Relations: The Brinley Copy

60. [Hutchinson, Thomas, et al]: **A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSARIES OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY [sic], AND THE COMMISSARIES OF NEW-YORK; AT NEW-HAVEN IN THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT. 1767.** Boston: Printed by Richard Draper..., 1768. [2],26,[1]pp. Quarto. 19th-century three-quarter straight-grained morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Binding worn and rubbed, joints worn. Titlepage stained and soiled, a few small chips at edges, not affecting text; repair on verso mending closed tears in titlepage gutter, else clean and very good. In a half red morocco and brown cloth slipcase and chemise, spine gilt.

The George Brinley copy, with his sale's auction ticket on the front pastedown. An important example of the diplomacy practiced among British colonies in the pre-Revolutionary era. This publication records the proceedings of a conference held in New Haven to settle a boundary dispute between New York and Massachusetts in which Massachusetts claimed "the whole territory, within their North and South limits, from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea." The commissioners representing New York were Robert R. Livingston, William Smith, and William Nicol. The Massachusetts commissioners were Thomas Hutchinson, William Brattle, and Edward Sheaffe.

A rare item, printed for distribution to members of the Massachusetts legislature. This is the issue without the appendix, of which only eight copies are located by NAIP. A fine example of inter-colonial diplomatic

relations, an under-studied but vitally important aspect of the history of British North America, with a distinguished provenance.

BRINLEY SALE 2751 (this copy). EVANS 10965. HOWES M376, "b." SABIN 45689. ESTC W30474.

\$6500.

The Colonial Governor of Massachusetts Aggravates Revolutionary Tensions

61. **Hutchinson, Thomas: THE SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. AT A SESSION BEGUN AND HELD ON THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1773. WITH THE ANSWERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RESPECTIVELY.** Boston: Printed by Edes and Gill..., 1773. 126pp. Original plain blue-grey wrappers, stitched as issued. Half of front wrapper lacking, wrapper chipped along spine and very lightly stained. Occasional light tanning. Very good. Untrimmed.

Fine evidence of the growing schism between crown and colonies with regard to the nature of political power and authority. "These speeches were printed in the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE AND BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS-LETTER between January and March of 1773. The House ordered 700 copies printed for itself and 100 for the Council on March 6, 1773" – AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. "When [Samuel] Adams organized the correspondence committees in November 1772 and initiated the movement by publishing the 'Rights of the Colonists,' Hutchinson gave life to the movement by delivering before the General Court, on Jan. 6, 1773, an elaborately argued address designed to prove that since 'no line can be drawn between the supreme authority of Parliament and the total independence of the colonies' the Parliamentary supremacy must be admitted; and 'if the supremacy of Parliament shall no longer be denied, it will follow that the mere exercise of its authority can be no grievance'" – DAB. The complete text of this address is printed herein, along with other speeches made during the same session. These speeches immediately preceded the explosive publication of Hutchinson's letter back to England, leaked via Franklin.

HOWES H854. EVANS 12856. AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 97. DAB IX, pp.439-43. SABIN 34086.

\$3750.

New York Protests the Boston Port Act

62. **[Intolerable Acts]: NEW-YORK. THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE BEING CONCEIVED, IN SOME MEASURE, CALCULATED TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, IN THE PRESENT CRITICAL SITUATION OF AFFAIRS, IS FOR THAT PURPOSE PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC** [caption title]. [New York: Printed by John Holt, May 20, 1774]. Broadsheet, approximately 12½ x 8 inches, printed in two columns. Lightly silked. Inscribed in later ink in lower margin of p.[2]: "Printed by John Holt." Very good. In a half brown morocco and cloth folding case, spine gilt.

A protest of the Boston Port Act, passed by Parliament on March 31, 1774. The act, designed to punish Boston for the Tea Party, ordered the port of Boston closed until the inhabitants reimbursed the East India Company and King's treasury for the tea destroyed and customs duty lost on December 16, 1773. "Because Boston alone was punished, Lord North believed the colonies would not 'take fire.' It was a costly mistake: the cry was raised in America that the Port Act was merely a prelude to a 'Massacre of American Liberty'; the colonies rallied to Boston's aid; and the Continental Congress was called to concert opposition to the mother country" – DAH. The present copy is apparently a variant of the broadsheet recorded by Evans, in which "Affairs" is spelled "Affaires." Evans ascribes printing to the press of John Holt. ESTC locates only three copies, at the Massachusetts Historical Society, John Carter Brown Library, and New-York Historical Society. Rare. EVANS 13489. ESTC W24574. DAH I, p.224.

\$17,500.

Imperial Japanese Navy Training Fleet Visits North America

63. **[Japanese Navy]: RENSHUU KANTAI HOKUBEI JUNKOUKI [printed in Japanese]. [RECORD OF THE TRAINING SQUADRON CRUISE IN NORTH AMERICA].** [Yokohama: Yokohama Boueki Kyoukai, 1932]. [6],4,5,115,[3]pp., including in-text photographic illustrations. Printed entirely in Japanese. Original textured paper boards, front board and spine lettered in gilt. Boards slightly bowed, minor loss along upper and lower portion of spine, light shelf wear. Tiny wormholes to blank lower margin of first few pages. Very good. In somewhat worn original paper slipcase.

A very rare collection of reports made by Imperial Japanese Navy medical officers in training during a training cruise to North America on board the armored cruiser Iwate in 1929. In accordance with Japan's 1896 Naval Expansion Plan, the Iwate was constructed in Britain between 1898 and 1901 as the second of two Izumo-class armored cruisers. The Iwate saw considerable action almost immediately after its completion, participating heavily in naval engagements during the Russo-Japanese War. After the war, Iwate was reassigned to training duty, and the ship ran nearly twenty international training cruises for Imperial Japanese Navy recruits and officers between 1916 and 1939. She returned to combat service in World War II, where she was sunk by American and British forces during the aerial attack on the Japanese naval base at Kure in 1945.

This book details the observations made on one of Iwate's many global cruises, undertaken in 1929. The tour took the young officers and cadets first to Hawaii before continuing to Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Panama, Cuba, Baltimore, New York, DC, and Mexico. Returning from North America, the crew visited Hawaii again and a number of Micronesian islands. The articles that make up this account, originally published in monthly installments during and after the tour, were written by the medical officers on board the ship. They describe the impressions of each port and city visited by the crew and, in keeping with their medical background, provide a great deal of information on health and sanitation issues. Detailed reports about hospitals, drinking water, waste management, epidemiology, and even conditions surrounding sex work are supplied for different locations, with particular attention paid to the Japanese expatriate community when present.

A rare and unique account of North America from the point of view of interwar Japan. We locate only three copies on OCLC, recorded at the Huntington Library, University of Pennsylvania, and Japanese National Diet Library, and one additional copy at Kanazawa University.
OCLC 959296968, 672430020. \$2250.

A Volume from Jefferson's Set of Molière

64. [Jefferson, Thomas]: Molière, Jean Baptiste: **ŒUVRES DE MOLIERE. NOUVELLE ÉDITION. TOME PREMIER.** A Londres [but actually Paris or Amsterdam]. 1784. [2],xxii,[2],314,[1]pp. plus frontispiece portrait. 12mo. Contemporary spotted calf, boards ruled in gilt, rebaked with portion of original spine laid down. Corners worn, some scuffing to boards. Contemporary ownership markings in signatures, slightly later ownership inscription on front free endpapers. Occasional dampstaining at edges, scattered foxing. Very good. In a half morocco box.

Thomas' Jefferson's copy of the first volume of a seven-volume set of the works of Molière in French. This is a pirated edition, with a false London imprint but actually printed in Paris or Amsterdam in 1783-84. This copy is marked by Jefferson in his usual style, with a "T" next to the I or J signature, and a "J" beside the T signature. It is also signed "M. Randolph, Monticello" on the verso of the front free endpaper – the signature of Martha Jefferson Randolph, Thomas Jefferson's daughter.

This volume of Molière's works contains the biography of the playwright by Voltaire, and four of his comedies: L'ÉTOURDI ("The Blunderer"), LE DÉPIT AMOUREUX ("The Love Tiff"), LES PRÉCIEUSES RIDICULES ("The Pretentious Ladies"), and LE COCU IMAGINAIRE ("The Imaginary Cuckold"). It illustrates Jefferson's taste for light literature (or at least what his age would have considered light), especially French.

According to Sowerby, Jefferson owned two sets of Molière, one a 1710 edition, the other the present 1784 edition. Both were only known to her through the 1815 Jefferson library catalogue, and Jefferson's confused entry (although it is correct in identifying it as a false imprint) kept her from more fully identifying the set. It is likely that Jefferson acquired this set during his period as U.S. Ambassador in France; it would have been a newly printed work at the time. Jefferson's daughter Martha, who signed the volume at Monticello, was close to her father, lived at Monticello with him for much of his life after he retired, and inherited the estate on his death in 1826. She died in 1836, the last of his children.

Sowerby could not locate this set at the time she wrote the catalogue of Jefferson's library. As far as we know, this is the only volume to come to light. An excellent example of a volume from Jefferson's library, with his distinctive marks and the signature of his daughter at Monticello.

SOWERBY, CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 4582. \$37,500.

The Extremely Rare Newbern Edition

65. [Jefferson, Thomas]: [Martin, Francois Xavier]: [Le Page du Pratz, Antoine], and others: **AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA, EXHIBITING A COMPENDIOUS SKETCH OF ITS POLITICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY, WITH A COPIOUS APPENDIX CONTAINING SEVERAL IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.** Newbern, N.C.: Franklin & Garrow, 1804. [4],272,cxviii,[2]pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, expertly rebaced in matching style, gilt spine rules, gilt leather label. Boards a bit stained and rubbed, early ownership signature on front pastedown. Uniform moderate tanning, an occasional fox mark. Very good. In a cloth chemise and half calf and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

A rare printing, published only a year after its first appearance, of one of the most important books in Western Americana. Included here is the full text of the material assembled by Thomas Jefferson giving an account of Louisiana, the first real description of the vast new western territory to become available to the American people, and as such, the magnitude of its importance is obvious. AN ACCOUNT... provides details of geography, inhabitants, Indians, laws, agriculture, and navigation, while the appendix is mainly devoted to legal matters. Also included are other documents and papers relating to the Louisiana Purchase of the previous year, the text of the treaty between the United States and France, and a translation of lengthy extracts from Le Page du Pratz's history of Louisiana. The work is often attributed to François Xavier Martin, the French-born historian and jurist, who translated many of the original French texts. Howes and Sabin both list this work under Le Page du Pratz, while Wagner-Camp lists it under Martin.

Bruce Cotten, the great North Carolina collector who was unable to obtain a copy himself, noted that this Newbern printing is "excessively rare and much sought after." Only three copies (including the the Streeter and Siebert copies) have appeared at auction over the last sixty years, and this printing is very rare on the market. A rare and unusual edition of this vitally important collection of documents.

WAGNER-CAMP 2e. HOWES L266, "b." SABIN 40125,42180. COTTEN, HOUSED ON THIRD FLOOR, p.33. THORNTON 8392. STREETER SALE 1579. SIEBERT SALE 792. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 6639. RADER 2218. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 96 (ref). REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 26 (ref).

\$25,000.

*"A monumental geographical work important
equally for its text as well as its maps" – Streeter*

66. Jefferys, Thomas: **THE NATURAL AND CIVIL HISTORY OF THE FRENCH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. WITH AN HISTORICAL DETAIL OF THE ACQUISITIONS, AND CONQUESTS, MADE BY THE BRITISH ARMS IN THOSE PARTS....PART I. CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF CANADA AND LOUISIANA. [bound with:] PART II. CONTAINING PARTS OF THE ISLANDS OF ST. DOMINGO AND ST. MARTIN, THE ISLANDS OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, GUADALOUPE, MARTINICO, LA GRENADE, AND THE ISLAND AND COLONY OF CAYENNE.** London. 1761. Two volumes bound in one. [8],132,*129-*142,[133]-168 (as issued); [4],246pp. plus eighteen folding maps and plans. Errata overslip on p.80 of second volume. Folio. Antique-style speckled calf, tooled in gilt, spine gilt, raised bands, gilt morocco label. Minor toning and foxing. A handsome copy in very good condition.

First edition, second issue of this major rarity. "A monumental geographical work important equally for its text as well as its maps" – Streeter. "This is the best English language description of Canada and Louisiana to its day" – Nebenzahl. This extensive work is a primary source for the French on the Great Lakes and in the Mississippi Valley at the height of their power in North America. Its British publication is also indicative of increased British interest in the Mississippi Valley and the West – they were on the verge of ejecting the French from their colonial empire, as happened several years later with the conclusion of the French and Indian War.

The first part of Jefferys' work describes Canada and Louisiana, and France's trouble with the Indians. The second part provides a close look at the island territories of the French West Indies, including Martinique, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, and other smaller islands. These Caribbean colonies brought a fortune to the French from sugar cultivation, and numerous maps included here depict the French sugar islands. The maps are generally regarded as the best of the period, and include a map of North America based on D'Anville and a plan of New Orleans.

This copy has the 1761 titlepage and includes the contemporaneous addition of "The French Attempt to Retake Quebec in 1760" on pages *129 to *142 in the first volume. "Additional information concerning the capture of Quebec, received after printing Part I, necessitated the insertion of the starred duplicate pages" – Howes.

Rare. Due to its importance, there are substantial institutional holdings of this book, but it is rarely met with in the rare book market.

FIELD 775. HOWES J83, "b." LANDE 470. SABIN 35964. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 1978. TREMAINE 319. NEBENZAHL 33:77. STREETER SALE 128. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 9. \$20,000.

A French Mercenary in the British Service in the American Revolution

67. **Joly de St. Valier, Le Sieur: HISTOIRE RAISONÉE DES OPÉRATIONS MILITAIRES ET POLITIQUES DE LA DERNIÈRE GUERRE, SUIVIE D'OBSERVATIONS SUR LA RÉVOLUTION QUI EST ARRIVÉE DANS LES MOEURS & SUR CELLE QUI EST SUR LE POINT D'ARRIVER DANS LA CONSTITUTION D'ANGLETERRE.** Liege. 1783. xii,235,[1]pp. plus 10pp. supplement (not found in all copies). Half title. [bound following:] Lacombe, François: **TABLEAU DE LONDRES ET DE SES ENVIRONS, AVEC UN PRECIS DE LA CONSTITUTION DE L'ANGLETERRE, & DE SA DECADENCE.** Londres et a Bruxelles. 1784. 191pp. Without half title. Bound together in contemporary French mottled calf, spine richly gilt. Hinges neatly repaired. Very clean internally. An attractive copy.

A firsthand account of the Revolution, by a little-known but fascinating French soldier of fortune who fought for the British. A disputatious and critical man, Joly de St. Valier condemns the British conduct of the war, especially in naval matters, and heaps some scorn on the French and De Grasse. The ten-page supplement, included here, is found in only some copies of the work. It was likely printed later and continues Joly's war of words with Sir Joseph Yorke, former British Ambassador at the Hague, who was quite involved in British naval strategy during the war. A very rare work on the market, with much important firsthand material on the military history of the Revolution. The Streeter copy realized \$450 in 1967. Joly's work is bound in a contemporary French binding following a copy of François Lacombe's **TABLEAU DE LONDRES ET DE SES ENVIRONS...**, which describes the moral and social failings of London and Britain as a whole, a consequence being the unlikelihood of their defeating the rebellious Americans.

SABIN 36428. HOWES J182, "aa." STREETER SALE 802. GRAFF 2230. \$8500.

The Day After the Declaration of Independence, Portugal Sides with Britain

68. **José I of Portugal: [American Revolution]: DOM JOSÉ POR GRAÇA DE DEOS REY DE PORTUGAL....FAÇO SABER AOS QUE ESTE EDITAL VIREM, QUE SENDO ULTIMAMENTE INFORMADO DE QUE AS COLONIAS DA AMERICA INGLEZA POR HUM ACTO EMANADO DO CONGRESSO, QUE TIVERAM EM QUINZE DO MEZ DE MAIO PROXIMO PRECEDENTE, NÃO SÓ SE DECLARÁRAM INTEIRAMENTE APARTADAS DA SUJEIÇÃO Á COROA DA GRÃO BRETANHA** [first lines of text]. [Lisbon. July 5, 1776]. [2]pp., on a folio leaf, with six-line first initial. Removed from a bound volume. Light wear to edges. Near fine.

A rare and significant edict closing Portuguese ports to American vessels, providentially issued by King José I the day after the Declaration of Independence. The news of the Declaration had naturally not reached Portugal by this time: the Portuguese government was instead reacting to reports of the Virginia Convention of May 15, where it was decided that a motion for independence would be put forward at the upcoming Second Continental Congress. The beginning of the decree's main text reads as follows, from a contemporary translation printed in Isaiah Thomas' **MASSACHUSETTS SPY**:

"I make known to all who shall see this present edict, that having been lately informed that the English Colonies in America had not only separated themselves by an act of the Congress the 15th of May last from the subjection to the Crown of Great Britain, but also were making laws of their own and giving particular Power to resist the lawful authority of his Britannic Majesty, my good Brother, friend & ally; and whereas so pernicious an example ought to interest even the most indifferent Princes not to favour or assist, directly or indirectly, subjects thus publicly and formally rebelling against their lawful sovereigns; it is my will and Pleasure to order that in all the Ports of this kingdom and its Dominions, no shelter shall be given to any ships loaded or in Ballast coming from any of the Ports of the said North American British Colonies. But on the Contrary, they are to be repelled from the said Ports, and in the same Manner they entered, without giving them the least succour of any kind whatsoever."

Portugal had been a close ally of the British Crown since the 14th century, and only strengthened those ties in the mid-18th century as British forces helped repel French and Spanish invaders during the Seven Years' War. When José's daughter Maria I took over after his death in 1777, she maintained Portugal's neutrality in the Revolutionary War. The edict was finally repealed in February, 1783, and Portugal would become the first neutral nation to establish diplomatic ties with the fledgling United States in 1791. A very rare and important document – we trace only a single copy at auction, and OCLC records only five copies, at the New York Public Library, the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, and the British Library. The John Carter Brown library holds a variant edition of this decree which is printed on only one page.

OCLC 7777707, 29619916, 504608265.

\$2750.

First Issue of This Famous Assault on the English Government

69. **“Junius” [pseudonym]: JUNIUS. STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.** London: Printed for Henry Sampson Woodfall..., 1772. Two volumes. [2],xxxii,208; [2],356pp. Contemporary calf, boards gilt ruled, spine gilt. Hinges cracking, spine ends slightly chipped, boards rubbed, corners worn. Internally clean. Good plus.

First issue of the first authorized edition, without the Table of Contents and Index sections added later, per Lowndes. The original collected edition of the letters, which were first published in the London PUBLIC ADVERTISER from Jan. 21, 1769 to Jan. 21, 1772 under the pseudonym of “Junius” (possibly Sir Philip Francis). “...’Junius’ poured brilliantly slanderous invective upon Tory-minded English ministers, especially the Duke of Grafton, for a series of ‘inconsistent measures’ which allegedly ruined England and drove the colonies ‘into excesses little short of rebellion.’ Vehement, lucid, frequently reprinted in English and colonial newspapers, the letters were polemical masterpieces with such extraordinary knowledge and appreciation of contemporary colonial opinion that they lent moral support to the early revolutionary cause. ‘Junius’ opposed the Tea Duty, but upheld the legality of the Stamp Act, and prophesied (Dec. 19, 1769) that the colonies aimed at independence” – DAH. Sabin calls this the best and the original collected edition.

SABIN 36906. ESTC T1830. DAH III, p.190. LOWNDES V, p.1241. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 14.

\$3000.

Presentation Copy from Kennedy to a Connecticut Congressman

70. **Kennedy, John: PROFILES IN COURAGE.** New York: Harper & Brothers, [1956]. xix,266pp. With John F. Kennedy's Senate calling card laid in. Original blue cloth boards and black cloth spine, gilt. Slight shelf wear and rubbing. Presentation inscription on front fly leaf (see below). Very good. With dust jacket (with minor conservation and restoration along upper and lower edges). In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

Presentation copy of an early printing of this famous work, which won Kennedy the Pulitzer Prize. This copy is inscribed on the front free endpaper in Kennedy's hand, “To Hon. John Monagan – with very highest regards John Kennedy – Waterbury – Sept. 1956.” John S. Monagan (1911-2005) was a lawyer and Democratic politician from Connecticut. He was mayor of Waterbury, and represented Connecticut in the United States House from 1959 to 1973. In a 1966 oral history interview for the John F. Kennedy Library, Monagan remarked that the first time he met Kennedy was in Waterbury in 1956 (though he mistakenly gave the date as 1954) when then-Senator Kennedy spoke at the Waterbury Library. Monagan mentioned that he brought the present copy of PROFILES IN COURAGE to that meeting, where it was inscribed by Kennedy. Monagan was a delegate to the 1960 Democratic convention, and supported Kennedy's nomination.

The first edition of PROFILES IN COURAGE was published by Harper & Brothers in December, 1955, and became a bestseller, quickly going into additional printings, beginning in January, 1956. The present copy was part of a printing of April, 1956, just a few months after its initial publication. Kennedy won the Pulitzer Prize for Biography for the book in 1957, though it is widely acknowledged that most of the work was done by Kennedy's longtime aide, Theodore Sorenson.

John Monagan, Oral History Interview with John F. Stewart for the John F. Kennedy Library, August 3, 1966, pp.1-2.

\$10,000.

The Types of Cuba in Local Engravings

71. [Landaluze, Victor Patricio de (illustrator); José María de Cárdenas y Rodríguez; et al]: **LOS CUBANOS PINTADOS POR SI MISMOS. COLECCION DE TIPOS CUBANOS. EDICION DE LUJO ILLUSTRADA POR LANDALUZE CON GRABADOS DE D. JOSE ROBLES. TOMO I.** Havana: Imprenta y papelería de Barcina, 1852. 332,[2]pp. plus lithographic frontispiece, twenty engraved plates, and numerous in-text woodcuts. Modern half morocco and marbled boards. Scattered foxing. Occasional contemporary ink and pencil graffiti and notes on plates and text leaves. Overall very good.

One of the most important works of costumbrismo in Latin America, and the first collection of its kind in Cuba, with contributions from several notable Cuban writers, and illustrated by Victor Patricio de Landaluze. In the early 1800s a large number of authors and artists in Spain participated in the costumbrismo movement, an important precursor to later 19th-century realism that generally involved written or pictorial sketches of a particular country's or region's social "types," customs, and manners. By 1830 the movement had spread to Cuba, among both native authors and Spanish artists traveling abroad. In the latter category was Victor Patricio de Landaluze (1828-89), the illustrator of the present volume, who eventually settled in Cuba and founded the satirical newspaper, *DON JUNÍPERO*. *LOS CUBANOS PINTADOS...* features twenty of Landaluze's illustrations of Cuban types ("La coqueta," "El tabaquero," "El litigante," etc.), engraved on plates by Jose Robles, and includes numerous in-text woodcut illustrations by Robles. The chalk-style lithographic frontispiece view, presumably by Landaluze, depicts a crowd viewing "TIPOS CUBANOS" in a peepshow box at an outdoor gathering.

A total of thirty-eight types are described in the volume, often in a combination of prose, dialogue, and verse, by a variety of Cuban costumbre writers, most notably José Victoriano Betancourt, Manuel Costales, Manuel Zequeira, and José María de Cárdenas y Rodríguez. In her "Survey of Cuban Costumbrismo," Roberta Day Corbitt discusses Cárdenas at length, noting the "humorous irony of Cervantes" in his costumbre satire. Corbitt also cites Cuban biographer Francisco Calcagno, who states that between Cárdenas and writer Anselmo Suárez, "the two have made the most complete and finished picture of the physical and moral condition of a country which was ever traced by the pen of any writer" (Corbitt, p.43).

A significant and surprisingly rare volume.

Dawn Ades, *ART IN LATIN AMERICA: THE MODERN ERA 1820-1980* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989), pp.85, 348. Roberta Day Corbitt, "A Survey of Cuban Costumbrismo" in *HISPANIA*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (February 1950), pp.41-45. \$13,500.

*The Program for Lincoln's Official Funeral Procession in Springfield on May 4, 1865:
The Saddest Day in American History*

72. [Lincoln, Abraham]: **OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. ORDER OF [FUN]ERAL PROCESSION** [caption title]. [N.p., but almost certainly Springfield, Il. ca. May 3, 1865]. Broadside, 12 x 9 inches. Printed in three columns, edged with a printed black border. Old folds, center vertical fold with some separation. Moderate staining. Still, very good. Framed.

Likely a proof copy of the exceedingly rare broadside announcing the funeral procession for President Abraham Lincoln in Springfield in early May 1865. Struck down by assassin John Wilkes Booth on April 15, 1865, Lincoln's body lay in state in the White House on April 18, and a ceremonial funeral service took place in Washington, D.C. around noon on April 19. Two days later, President Lincoln's casket was loaded on a funeral train headed for Springfield, Illinois, stopping at Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Michigan City, and Chicago before arriving in Lincoln's adopted hometown early on the morning of May 3. At this time, Springfield's population numbered around 15,000, but Lincoln's funeral train pulled into a town swollen with over 100,000 visiting mourners. Immediately upon arrival, Lincoln's coffin was transferred by hearse to Representatives' Hall inside the Illinois Old State Capitol. For the next twenty-four hours, from about ten o'clock in the morning on May 3 to the same time the next day, about 75,000 mourners were allowed to pass by the open coffin of the slain president to pay last respects.

According to the present broadside, President Lincoln's funeral procession left the Old State Capitol "on Thursday, the 4th Inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., precisely." The funeral party of over 10,000 people then turned right on 7th Street to pass by the Lincoln family home, and then right up Cook Street to proceed past the Governor's Mansion before heading north to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

This broadside printing of the order of the procession for Lincoln's Springfield funeral was probably printed the afternoon of May 3 or possibly even the morning of May 4, the day of the funeral. Surrounded by a heavy black band, the broadside lists all the persons and units involved in the procession, along with their places, and the rules for the day. The entire procession was divided into eight divisions, with Gen. Joseph Hooker acting as Marshal in Chief. The first three divisions of the military escort represented all the elements of the Army and Navy. After them came the attending clergy and Lincoln's attending physicians. Next was the casket itself, the only wheeled vehicle in the procession, with the pall bearers to each side, followed by Lincoln's horse, and then the immediate family. Three more military divisions followed, interspersed with government officials, ambassadors, and state officials, followed by delegations from Springfield and other Illinois towns. Next were representatives of various organizations, delegations from colleges, lawyers, doctors, and the press, Masons, Odd Fellows, and firemen, all interspersed with two more military divisions. The final segment of the funeral procession was designated for "Citizens at large" and "Colored Persons."

The broadside gives directions for locations for the forming up of each group. Only marshals were allowed to be on horseback; all others walked. Bands were under the direction of the Committee on Music. Other particular directions follow, including regulations for the colors of the various scarves worn by the marshals. The text of the document ends with directions to keep the streets through which the procession passes "clear from sidewalk to sidewalk."

This broadside must have been widely distributed to assist the mourners in Springfield, but like all such ephemeral pieces, few copies have survived. OCLC locates only six, at Indiana University, the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Library, the Boston Athenaeum, the Chapin Library at Williams College, the John Hay Library at Brown University, and the Library Company of Philadelphia. The latter location also attributes the place of printing to Springfield. There is also a copy at the Library of Congress, and a copy formerly owned by noted collector James Copley and previously sold by this firm.

The present copy is likely an early printer's proof of the broadside, as it lacks the first three letters of the word "FUNERAL" in the title. The Library of Congress copy is also likely a proof, with its variant title omitting the words "ORDER OF." Both copies also lack the letter "e" in "Order" in the first sentence of text. These errors speak to the haste and stress under which this broadside was surely produced, perhaps the day before, or the very morning of the day when America's greatest president, the Savior of the Union, and Illinois' favorite son was laid to rest in a city teeming with seven times its own population in attendance.

A remarkable and moving document, reflecting a moment of national grief perhaps only approached by the John F. Kennedy funeral, and memorializing the day when America's first assassinated president was solemnly committed to the earth.

OCLC 5023077, 79462381.

\$13,750.

"...the first humorous book produced West of the Alleghanies [sic]" – Howes

73. Littell, William: FESTOONS OF FANCY, CONSISTING OF COMPOSITIONS AMATORY, SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS, IN VERSE AND PROSE. Louisville: From the Press of William Farquar, 1814. [2],179,[1]pp. Contemporary three-quarter calf and paper-covered boards. Calf and boards heavily worn, paper partially perished on boards, substantial chips to upper outer corner of both boards. Moderate to heavy foxing throughout, as usual. Minor marginal loss to a few leaves (one just touching a few letters), closed horizontal tear across five leaves neatly and unobtrusively repaired. Contemporary ink notes and ownership inscriptions on endpapers. Withal, a good copy, in original condition. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

One of the great rarities of early midwestern books, here in an entirely unsophisticated copy, in the original binding. The author, William Littell, was a prominent Kentucky lawyer with a taste for satire and poetics. His first published work, AN EPISTLE FROM WILLIAM, SURNAMED LITTELL, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE REALM OF KENTUCKY, was issued in Frankfort in 1806 and reprinted in FESTOONS OF FANCY... According to the DAB, these works were "of such a character to bring him into disrepute and to give him a reputation for flippancy and scurrility that he never succeeded in living down." In fact, they are lively political satire, and it seems unlikely that Littell suffered the castigation that the priggish DAB biographer suggests.

This copy bears contemporary ink notes and ownership inscriptions of Samuel Cooper, a Louisville resident, on the endpapers. The notes read "Samuel Cooper his Book price 75 cents – 1818," "August 4 1818 Coopers"

and “Mr. Saml Cooper’s Book Bought in Louisville Price 75 cts 1818,” providing significant provenance and early price information.

“FESTOONS OF FANCY is not only the first important book of poems printed west of the Alleghenies, but it is almost certainly the first book of any kind printed in Louisville” – Streeter. Howes calls it “the first humorous book produced West of the Alleghanies [sic].” Quite rare in the market, this is only the second complete copy ever offered by this firm. No complete copies are listed in auction records since the Streeter copy, which sold to Goodspeed’s for \$2,000 in 1967.

STREETER SALE 1648. HOWES L378, “c.” GRAFF 2508. AII (KENTUCKY) 507. KENTUCKY HUNDRED 35. JILLSON, RARE KENTUCKY BOOKS, p.52. JILLSON, EARLY KENTUCKY LITERATURE, p.53-55. COLEMAN, KENTUCKY RARITIES 78. \$15,000.

A Proposal to Admit Americans to the House of Commons, 1770

74. [Maseres, Francis]: **CONSIDERATIONS ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ADMITTING REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE AMERICAN COLONIES INTO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.** London: Printed for B. White, 1770. [2],41pp. Half title. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, raised bands, gilt leather label. Mild toning to half title; small holes to lower corner of pp.35-[42], not affecting text. Very good.

Sole edition of this scarce argument in favor of admitting representatives from the American colonies into the House of Commons. Maseres, a lawyer, had been Attorney General of Quebec from 1766 to 1769, and as such was a staunch defender of the rights of Canadians as British subjects. Maseres felt that the colonists, as British subjects, were obligated to obey the laws of Parliament; however, he writes that for the Americans “the total want of Representatives in the great Council of the nation, to support their interests and give an assent on their behalf to laws and taxes by which they are bound and affected, is a misfortune which every friend to liberty and equal government must be sorry to see them labour under.” Maseres proposes a system by which some eighty representatives would be admitted to Parliament from the American colonies and the West Indies, “and their title might be that of Commissioners of the Colonies of America.” He describes how they would be elected and their duties, and hopes that through such a plan “the present disputes with America may be equitably terminated, to the lasting and solid advantage of both parties, or perhaps I ought rather to say, to the prevention of the utter ruin of them both.” A copy of this work in the Lande Collection at McGill University has a note in Maseres’ hand noting that “the plan proposed in this pamphlet was met with approbation by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and likewise that of Mr. George Grenville” (as noted in Adams).

A vision of a path not chosen, and one that likely would have altered the course of 18th-century history. A quite scarce work.

AMERICAN CONTROVERSY 70-20. HOWES M365, “aa.” SABIN 45414.

\$4500.

*First Folio Printing of the Ratified Massachusetts Constitution,
with a Seal Designed and Engraved by Paul Revere*

75. [Massachusetts]: [Adams, John]: **THE CONSTITUTION OR FRAME OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.** Boston: Benjamin Edes and Sons, 1781. 24pp. Woodcut seal on titlepage (see below). Folio. Dbd. Lower outer corner of titlepage torn (no text affected), first two leaves detached but present. Occasional underlining in a contemporary hand, a few spots of foxing, even tanning. Very good overall. In a burgundy chemise and half red morocco and burgundy cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

The first folio edition of the final ratified Massachusetts constitution, issued after corrections and revisions had been made to a second printing of the octavo edition by Edes and Sons the previous year. This ratified constitution for the Commonwealth was the product of the convention adjourned in March of 1780. The present constitution begins with a long declaration of the rights of Massachusetts citizens (including freedom of the press and protection from unreasonable searches), and then spells out the roles and powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. “The people’s rejection of the 1778 constitution...ensured that Massachusetts would now hold a true constitutional convention, establishing a crucial precedent that would be repeated on both the federal and state levels for years to come. In 1779 all freemen at least twenty-one years old could vote for delegates to represent them at a gathering in Cambridge. The convention’s only job was to write a constitution and to arrange for its ratification by the people. When the convention met, it

appointed a committee to produce a draft. The committee asked one of its members, John Adams, to handle the bulk of the work” – Hrdlicka.

“In some respects the constitution of 1780 remedied the defects of its predecessor of 1778. A bill of rights assured to each citizen ‘the security of his person and property’ as an unassailable condition to the social contract. A strong executive with extensive veto powers, an independent judiciary appointed for good behavior, and a senate representing property effectively restrained the house of representatives, the only popular branch of government” – Handlin. There is also a section continuing the special privileges of Harvard College, and another encouraging the appreciation of literature in the commonwealth. The Handlins note that John Adams’ role was pre-eminent in the crafting of the 1780 constitution. It is a constitution that served as a guide for other states and for the Constitutional Convention of 1787. See the Handlins’ *COMMONWEALTH* for an extended discussion of the creation and importance of the Massachusetts constitution.

The state seal featured on the titlepage, quite similar to the current state seal, was almost certainly designed and engraved by Paul Revere. In an article in *THE REVERE HOUSE GAZETTE*, Paul Revere House Research Director Patrick Leehey writes that the case for “Revere actually having done the work is fairly strong.” In 1780, Secretary of the Commonwealth John Avery appointed Nathan Cushing to oversee the creation a new state seal. In his report to Avery, Cushing described the new design (though he does not note who actually designed it) as:

“Sapphire, an Indian dressed in his shirt, moggosins, belted proper – in his right hand a bow. Topaz – in his left an arrow, its point towards the base – of the second on the Dexter side of the Indian’s head, a Star. Pearl for one of the United States of America. – Crest, on a wreath a dexter arm cloathed & ruffled proper, grasping a broad sword, the Pommel & hilt. Topaz – with this motto, – ‘Ense petit placidam sub Libertate quietam’ and around the seal, ‘Sigillum reipublicae Massachusettensis.’” Avery’s final report was dated December 13, 1780; ten days later Paul Revere billed the state for “engraving a seal.” “Because the Avery document was included in the Revere Family Papers, and because Revere billed the state for engraving the seal only ten days later, it seems reasonable to assume that Cushing, or some other official, gave the work to Revere” – Leehey, p.4.

This folio edition is quite rare in the market, and this is the first complete copy we have handled in more than twenty years. An important and influential state constitution, in an unusual format and with a significant illustration by Paul Revere. 3/13/2022

EVANS 17229. SABIN 45691. ESTC W33383. REESE, *REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED* 64 (ref). James Hrdlicka, *COLONISTS, CITIZENS, CONSTITUTIONS: CREATING THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC*, p.22. Patrick Leehey, “Did Paul Revere Design the Massachusetts State Seal?” in *THE REVERE HOUSE GAZETTE*, No. 132 (Fall 2018). Oscar & Mary Handlin, *COMMONWEALTH* (Cambridge, 1969) pp.24-31. \$9500.

Collection of Massachusetts Laws, and Constitution, Owned by Sam Adams’ Nephew

76. [Massachusetts Laws]: [SAMMELBAND OF TWENTY-FIVE REVOLUTIONARY-ERA MASSACHUSETTS LAWS AND THE FOLIO PRINTING OF THE 1780 MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION]. Watertown or Boston: Benjamin Edes, 1775-1783. Various paginations, as described below. Folio. Contemporary reverse calf, covers and spine tooled in blind. Spine lacking, leather detached from front board, leather nearly detached from rear board, boards still attached, cords intact. Front and rear endpapers loose from boards. Dampstains, stains, light foxing throughout. Some top edges and foreedges closely trimmed with occasional loss of text; occasional leaves loose; occasional tears, some with loss of text. Third title lacks seven pages, tenth title lacks final leaf (see below for additional information for specific titles). Several ownership inscriptions of Joseph Allen of Worcester, Massachusetts. Near good condition. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

A sammelband of Revolutionary-era Massachusetts acts and laws published by Benjamin Edes and various associates between 1775 and 1783. The collection of documents is of particular interest for a number of legislative actions directly related to the Revolutionary War, such as maritime defense, the creation of militias, the buildup of troops, and various issues regarding treason, deserters, and Tories.

The first three documents, printed in Watertown, New England “under the reign of George the Third, King,” includes acts regarding the development of the colony’s defense. Chapter I of the second title is “an act for encouraging the fixing out of armed vessels to defend the sea coast of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the same.” Chapter I of the third title is “an act for

forming and regulating the militia within the colony of Massachusetts Bay,” and Chapter XIII from the same session is “an act for raising and forming a regiment or troop...out of the several regiments of foot in the county of Worcester.” (Similar acts for other towns are to be found recorded elsewhere in the volume.) While the first and second of these Watertown imprints are recorded in a dozen institutions each, the third title is located only at the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and all three are extremely uncommon in the market.

Numerous additional acts related to the war are found in the acts and laws “of the state of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England,” printed after the Declaration of Independence. Chapter XXI of the fourth title, printed in 1777, includes an extensive act “for providing a reinforcement to the American Army.” Legislation regarding treason is also thoroughly documented. Chapter XXXII is a lengthy act “against treason...and regulating trials in such cases, and for directing the mode of executing judgments against persons attainted of felony.” In a related matter, Chapter XIII in the eighth title, printed in 1778, is an act “to prevent the return to this state of certain persons therein named, and others, who have left this state, or either of the United States, and joined the enemies thereof.” The latter consists of three pages of names of Tories prohibited from returning to the state.

This volume belonged to Joseph Allen (1749-1827), a nephew of Samuel Adams who moved to Worcester in 1776 and was a member of the Massachusetts State constitutional convention in 1788. His signature and additional manuscript annotations are found on the rear free endpaper as well as on individual titles published between 1779 and 1782. This set of documents, bound after Adams collected them individually over a number of years, are as follows:

- 1) IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD, KING, &c. ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT WATERTOWN...THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY...1775. Watertown, New England: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable Council and Honorable House of Representatives, 1775. pp.1-7. Leaves loose, upper right corner torn with slight loss of text. EVANS 14202.
- 2) IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD, KING, &c. ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT WATERTOWN...THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY...1775...AND THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO...THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER FOLLOWING.... Watertown, New England: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable Council and Honorable House of Representatives, 1775. pp.9-13. Leaves loose, upper right corner torn with slight loss of text. EVANS 14203.
- 3) IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD, KING, &c. ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT WATERTOWN...THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY...1775...AND THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. [Watertown: Benjamin Edes, 1776]. pp.15-59. Lacks pp.23-38 and pp.59. Pp.39-44 present but misbound. Pp.21-22 cleanly torn on fold. Pp.49-50 loose. Pp.43-44, 51-54, 57-58 torn with slight loss of text. Colophon from Bristol. This copy also includes pp.65-68 of ACTS AND LAWS from an additional publication. BRISTOL B4274.
- 4) IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1776. [ACTS AND LAWS, PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OR ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, IN NEW-ENGLAND]. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, 1777. pp.71-106. Top edges slightly shaved. EVANS 15400.
- 5) [ACTS AND LAWS, PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OF ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, IN NEW-ENGLAND]. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, 1777. pp.107-137. Pp.109-110 torn with no loss, manuscript additions on pp.107, 122-123. EVANS 15401.
- 6) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF MAY...1775. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable the Council, 1778. pp.139-178. Pp.165-166 cleanly torn with no loss. Manuscript additions on p.139 and p.155. EVANS 15883.
- 7) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY...1778. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable the Council of Massachusetts State, 1778. pp.179-189. Slight manuscript additions on pp.186-187. EVANS 15884.
- 8) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY...1778; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable Council of Massachusetts-State, 1778. pp.191-207. Last leaf (p.207) loose. EVANS 15885.

- 9) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY...1778; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY 1779, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, Printer to the Honorable Council of Massachusetts State, 1779. pp.209-222. Last leaf (p.222) loose. EVANS 16343.
- 10) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY...1778; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, and Comp'y. Printers to the honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, 1779]. pp.223-237. Lacks last leaf (p.237), colophon from Evans. EVANS 16344.
- 11) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD...THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY...1779. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, and Comp'y. Printers to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, 1779. pp.239-251. Ownership inscription of J. Allen on p.251. EVANS 16345.
- 12) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY...1779; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO...THE EIGHTH OF SEPTEMBER FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, 1779-80. pp.253-277. EVANS 16346. NAIP W032864.
- 13) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY...1779; FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE EIGHTH OF MARCH FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay, 1780. pp.279-309 [i.e. 279-311]. Last leaf loose, two-page unpaginated valuation list inserted between pp. 296 and 297. EVANS 16837.
- 14) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY...1780. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay, 1780. pp.311-317. Not in Evans. NAIP W015008.
- 15) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY...1780; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO...THE SEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Honourable Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay, 1780. pp.319-329. Ownership inscription "Joseph Allen Worcester 1780" on blank verso of p.329. Not in Evans. NAIP W0150101.
- 16) THE CONSTITUTION OR FRAME OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to His Excellency the Governor, the Council and Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1781. 24pp. Titlepage and p.3 torn with no loss, fore-edge of text closely trimmed with some loss of text. Manuscript additions on pp. 4, 5, 7, 22, and 23. Titlepage inscribed, with each letter of the printed title written in cursive capital letters. A Latin inscription is also added around the shield of the Commonwealth. This is the second edition of the final Massachusetts state constitution, a document of the greatest influence on the federal constitution. EVANS 17229.
- 17) A TABLE. [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes & Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1782]. 5pp. First leaf torn with slight loss. Manuscript index additions on pp.4-5. The index for Evans 17592, bound as the twenty-fifth title in this volume, described below.
- 18) ACTS AND LAWS, OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to His Excellency the Governor, the Council and Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1781. 49pp. Fore-edge trimmed close, affecting sidenotes. The title and imprint, as recorded on titlepage and by Evans 17211, but correct pagination, variant caption title on page 3, and variant imprint in colophon on p.49 as recorded by Evans 17212. Ownership inscription of Joseph Allen dated 1780 (?) on blank verso of p.5. EVANS 17212.
- 19) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER...1780; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE ELEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1781, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1871. pp.51-74. Trimmed at fore-edge slightly affecting some sidenotes. EVANS 17213.
- 20) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF MAY...1781. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1781. pp.75-85. Trimmed at fore-edge, affecting some sidenotes. EVANS 17214.
- 21) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY...1781; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO...THE TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to

- the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1781. pp.87-107. Trimmed at fore-edge, slightly affecting some sidenotes. Ownership inscription of Joseph Allen with additional Latin inscription in his hand on verso of p.107. EVANS 17215.
- 22) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY...1781; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY 1782, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1782. pp.109-121. Pp.109-110 torn with slight loss, trimmed at fore-edge slightly affecting some sidenotes. Ownership inscription of "Allen" with additional notes on p.109. EVANS 17589.
- 23) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY...1781; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE ELEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1782, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1782. pp.123-131. Trimmed at fore-edge, slightly affecting some sidenotes. Manuscript annotation on p.125 indicates that an act was repealed, noting page recording the repeal. EVANS 17590.
- 24) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1782. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes and Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1782. pp.133-163. Trimmed at fore-edge, slightly affecting a few sidenotes. EVANS 17591.
- 25) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY...1782; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO...THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes & Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1782. pp.165-205. Fore-edge and top edge trimmed, affecting sidenotes and headlines. The five-page index for this work is bound as the seventeenth title in this volume, described above. Inscription on verso of p.205: "Worcester County, Acts and Laws." EVANS 17592.
- 26) ACTS AND LAWS...BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON...THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY...1782; AND FROM THENCE CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENTS TO...THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JANUARY FOLLOWING, AND THEN MET. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes & Sons, Printers to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1783. pp.207-245. Pp.241-242 cleanly torn, fore-edge and top edge trimmed closely, affecting text, last leaf loose. Following blank leaf inscribed "Jos. Allen, Worcester," with additional Latin inscription. EVANS 18022.

A contemporary sammelband of Massachusetts laws providing documentation of the legislative process during the Revolutionary era, with engaging examples of acts regarding the conflict with Great Britain. Evans and NAIP references as given above. \$8500.

A Critical Guide to the Art of Navigation

77. **Medina, Pedro de: [Nicolay, Nicolas de, translator]: L'ART DE NAVIGUER DE MAISTRE PIERRE DE MEDINE, ESPAGNOL: CONTENANT TOUTES LES REIGLES, SECRETS, & ENSEIGNEMENTS NECESSAIRES À LA BONNE NAVIGATION....** Lyon: Chez Guillaume Rouille, 1554. [6],115 leaves plus folding engraved map. Ninety woodcuts, chiefly diagrams but including a scene of ships at sea. Folio. Contemporary calf, rebacked to style, gilt leather label. Corners rubbed. Bookplate on front pastedown. Slight loss at edges of titlepage, neatly repaired; lightly soiled. Minor soiling and (repaired) worming to lower margin throughout. Final two leaves expertly restored. Map with closed tear in gutter margin and two small areas of loss at top margin, neatly repaired; lower margin reinforced. Very good.

First edition in French, second issue with the 1554 imprint on the titlepage. Medina's work, first published in Spanish in Valladolid in 1545, was the first practical treatise on navigation. It was also the first work to give reliable information on the navigation of American waters, as Medina – said to have been one of Cortes' captains – based his information on the firsthand experiences of pilots and masters of the ships using the West Indies trade route. This is the second edition overall, and the first translation out of Spanish, enabling the rest of Europe to challenge Spanish hegemony of the seas. It became a popular standard text in the 16th century and was translated into Italian in 1554 and later into English and Dutch. The extremely important map of the Atlantic and adjacent coastal regions, "Novveau monde" by Nicolas de Nicolay, is of high quality and greater detail than the map in the first edition. It depicts the North American coastline from Labrador all the way south to Central and northern South America, labeling Florida and the islands of the West Indies, as well as Mexico and locales in South America. The right side of the map shows Europe and Africa across the Atlantic.

A work of great rarity and importance, and the earliest edition after the extremely rare Spanish first edition, with a highly important map which does not appear there. The Frank Streeter copy realized \$78,000 in 2007. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 554/44. PALAU 159669. BURDEN 19. SABIN 47345. \$75,000.

Incunable Edition of Mela

78. **Mela, Pomponius: POMPONII MELAE COSMOGRAPHI DE SITU ORBIS....** [Venice: Simon de Bevilacqua, 1498]. [38] leaves. Eighteen woodcut initials. Small quarto. 19th-century three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Boards lightly edgeworn and rubbed, small separation at lower joint of front board. Bookplate of David P. Wheatland and Kenneth Nebenzahl on front pastedown. Small ink stain in upper margin of first four gatherings. Early manuscript notes on four pages, including at the colophon. Very good.

Eighth edition, and the third edited by Barbarus, of the most popular geography text of the Renaissance. Pomponius Mela is often taken as an accurate sum of European geographical knowledge before the discovery of the New World. Mela's text is the earliest surviving Latin work on geography, and the only Roman treatise devoted exclusively to that subject. Barbarus, the editor of this edition, was a professor of philosophy at Padua and Venice. The publications of Mela and Ptolemy were incentives for further exploration, and in particular Mela's descriptions of Africa were used by the Portuguese navigators who were venturing far out into the Atlantic for the first time. This edition was issued just five years after Columbus returned to Spain from his first voyage to the New World.

GOFF M454. PROCTOR 5411. WALSH 2535. SHEPPARD 4491.

\$5000.

Lovely Copy, in a Beautiful Binding

79. **Mitchell, S. Augustus: MITCHELL'S NATIONAL MAP OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC OR UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. TOGETHER WITH MAPS OF THE VICINITIES OF THIRTY-TWO OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNION. [bound with:] A CONCISE VIEW OF THE NUMBER, RESOURCES, AND INDUSTRY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE YEAR 1840: COMPRISING THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE INHABITANTS, PRODUCTS, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF EACH SEPARATE STATE; THE MOST IMPORTANT CANALS AND RAILROADS....** Philadelphia. 1843. Two colored folding maps, 33½ x 24 inches and 3¾ x 25½ inches. In original elaborately gilt pictorial morocco, brass clasp intact. Small tear in second map (i.e. the chart). Otherwise fine and bright. In a half morocco box.

The national map shows the United States west to the Indian Territory west of Missouri, including the eastern part of Texas, north through most of Maine and with a portion of Canada, and south through most of Florida. There are insets of the portions of Maine and Florida which are excluded from the larger image. The second map contains a large center statistical chart surrounded by thirty-two inset maps of various major American cities and their environs, or states. This map is dated 1842 at the bottom and is described in Graff as a broadside, noting that the map listed by Phillips was issued in 1843. Streeter lists the two maps together, as in the present copy. His copy sold to parties unknown for \$40 in 1969.

PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.896. STREETER SALE 3861. GRAFF 2838. SERVIES 2872.

\$3000.

Important Political Work from the Library of President James Monroe

80. **[Monroe, James]: Sully, Maximilien de Bethune, duc de: MÉMOIRES DE MAXIMILIEN DE BÉTHUNE DUC DE SULLY...NOUVELLE ÉDITION, REVUE & CORRIGÉE.** Londres [but actually Paris]. 1778. Eight volumes, with frontispiece portrait in first volume. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spines gilt. Spines very chipped and worn, hinges cracked. Boards crudely repaired at some corners and edges. Bookplate of James Monroe in front of each volume. Some foxing and dampstaining, but generally clean internally. A good, solid set with an impeccable provenance. In two black half morocco boxes.

James Monroe's copy of Sully's MÉMOIRES, which is, in fact, a very free adaptation by "M.L.D.L.D.L." (i.e. Pierre Mathurin de L'Ecluse des Loges). Jefferson and Madison both considered this book required reading for American statesmen. It was included in the list of books that Madison prepared for Congress in 1783, and was "usually included in Jefferson's lists of recommended reading" (Sowerby). Jefferson owned a copy of this same edition, one of several 18th-century reprints of a work first published in 1638, recounting the nation-building of a great French statesman. Jefferson's copy, acquired in 1788, was present when his library was acquired by the Library of Congress in 1815.

James Monroe and Thomas Jefferson, who was fifteen years Monroe's senior, enjoyed a lifelong friendship from the time Monroe began his law studies with Jefferson in 1780. Both were Francophiles, and in that regard Monroe may well have surpassed his mentor. A United States minister to France from 1794 to 1796, Monroe championed the French in defiance of his mandate to promote neutrality. No doubt he embraced

French history and culture with a similar though less dangerous zeal. This set of books was quite likely one of many works that Monroe acquired during his years in France (1794-97 and 1803). In fact, Monroe began acquiring French books as early as 1784, when Jefferson sold him twenty-five duplicate French titles; the list, preserved in the Jefferson Papers, does not, however, include a copy of Sully. According to the catalogue of Monroe's library reconstructed in 1967 by Gordon W. Jones, French books comprised nearly one-third of Monroe's library, which, according to Monroe's own estimate, approached nearly 3,000 volumes. Based on Monroe's own manuscript catalogue (the library sold at auction in 1849) and a small group of books retained by his descendants, Jones was able to identify a total of some 450 titles, many in multiple volumes – enough to suggest that Monroe's estimate was not exaggerated.

Only a tiny portion of Monroe's extensive library has been preserved intact, and copies from the library rarely turn up on the market. As of 1967 the Monroe Memorial Library in Fredericksburg housed some twenty-eight titles in fifty volumes. These are known to have belonged to Monroe because they descended through the family; most, according to Jones, do not have Monroe's bookplate. Only two other books belonging to Monroe are located by Jones, both in the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia. Doubtless other works are scattered throughout various other public and private collections, but the general lack of a bookplate makes these nearly impossible to identify.

All of which makes this 18th-century edition of a classic French historical text, complete with Monroe's bookplate in all eight volumes, a welcome artifact that exemplifies Monroe's library and evokes Thomas Jefferson's early influence on James Monroe as a book collector, and recalls the future president's experience as a young diplomat in the service of an infant republic.

Several books from Monroe's library have appeared recently at auction. His copy of Necker's *DE L'ADMINISTRATION DES FINANCES DE LA FRANCE*, 1784, complete in three volumes with his bookplate, sold for \$18,750 at Christie, Dec. 3, 2007, while a single volume of a seven-volume set of Linnaeus, also with his bookplate, sold for \$12,500 at Christie's on June 12, 2008. In the December 2007 sale Jefferson's set of this same edition of Sully sold for \$43,000.

Gordon W. Jones, *THE LIBRARY OF JAMES MONROE* (Charlottesville, 1967), p.59, listing this copy of Sully as item 168 in Monroe's manuscript catalogue. SOWERBY, JEFFERSON'S LIBRARY 199. ESTC T143312. \$20,000.

Pioneering American Geography

81. Morse, Jedidiah: GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY: BEING AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY. CONTAINING, ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY – DISCOVERY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA – GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES – PARTICULAR ACCOUNTS OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.... Boston: By I. Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, 1790. v,322,iv pp. plus eight maps (one folding) engraved by Amos Doolittle. 12mo. Contemporary calf, gilt leather label, raised bands. Chipped at spine ends, moderate edge wear, hinges reinforced with white paper tape. Contemporary ownership signature on front free endpaper, some toning, occasional minor foxing. Still, a very good copy. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell box, spine gilt with raised bands.

Second edition of the first American geography textbook. First printed in New Haven in 1784, this rather scarce second edition was printed in Boston by Isaiah Thomas. The original edition had only two maps; the present edition expands that number to eight, depicting a range of subjects around the globe. The most important map is the folding map of the United States, often missing in this book. It is one of the earliest maps of the young United States to be printed in America, and shows the westernmost states reaching the Mississippi River, and a portion of the Louisiana territory as far north as Minnesota. The U.S. map also identifies the territories inhabited by the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Arcanses Indians. The frontispiece map is a double-hemisphere world map "Agreeable to the last Discoveries in the South Seas." The other maps depict the Solar System, a peculiar map to "shew the figure of the Earth," and maps of South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The text provides an "Astronomical Geography" and extensive geographical information for each state and province, including the western territory and the Spanish dominions of Louisiana, Florida, old and new Mexico, and California, as well as for the major countries and regions of the world. The text is followed by a four-page bookseller's catalogue titled "Books Sold by John W. Folsom."

A most important American geography, and the first American book to describe the western country. WHEAT & BRUN 7, 8, 116, 702, 744, 841, 864. EVANS 22681. SABIN 50936. HOWES M842. \$3500.

*Illegitimacy in Late 18th-Century New Hampshire,
Told Through the Depositions of Women*

82. **[New Hampshire Laws]: Bachellor, Nathaniel: [COLLECTION OF NINE MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS RELATED TO NEW HAMPSHIRE BASTARDY LAWS IN THE LATE 18th CENTURY, CONTAINING SUMMARIES OF THE DEPOSITIONS OF VARIOUS WOMEN OR WARRANTS FOR THE ARRESTS OF SUPPOSED FATHERS].** Rockingham County, N.H. 1766-1791. Nine manuscript documents of one-page each; six of them on folio sheets, the other three on smaller sheets. Old folds and edge wear. Somewhat tanned, a few small holes at cross-folds. Very good overall.

A group of nine manuscript documents from the second half of the 18th century related to “bastardy law” violations in Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Each of these documents is written by Justice of the Peace Nathaniel Bachellor and consists of either a summary of a single woman’s deposition (usually with her mark), a warrant for the apprehension of the alleged father, or both.

The depositions offer interesting primary evidence of the way women who had sex out of marriage represented their situation, and how they were treated in the courts. As historian Cornelia Hughes Dayton notes, “[t]he pervasiveness of premarital sex meant that for many young women a summons to appear to answer fornication charges was their first, and sometimes their only, contact with the county court.” Despite their mediation by male authorities like Bachellor, then, such documents afford rare and sometimes unique access to the voices of ordinary women in 18th-century New England.

Beginning around the turn of the 18th century, English bastardy laws maintained that a father, once determined, was responsible for financially supporting the illegitimate child (which may explain the need for arrest warrants evidenced by this collection). While the act of fornication or adultery that resulted in an illegitimate child was still illegal in the 1700s, by the time of the American Revolution the harsh punishments for these crimes were rarely enacted, and women could feel somewhat safer going to the courts.

The language of the documents follows a clear formula, exemplified in the following deposition by Abigail Bean of East Kingston in 1791: “This Examinant says that about the middle of the month of July last, she being in the East Chamber of the Dwelling House of Peter Desanse of East Kingstown afore, did one David Blasdel of said East Kingstown being with her did offer to lie with her & at length did prevail with her and had carnal knowledge of her body more than once whereby this Examinant is now with child & that said child is likely to be born a Bastard, and this Examinant further says that no other person but the said David Blasdel is the Father of said child.”

The language is occasionally more specific, such as a few years earlier when the same Abigail Bean stated before Justice Bachellor that an Isaac Currier had prevailed on her “with weeding and repeated promises of marriage.” The other women deposed in the documents include Jemima Tilton (deposed in 1790); Hannah Greeley (1786); Miriam Brown (1781); a woman identified only as “M.B.” (perhaps also Miriam Brown, dated 1766); and Sarah Dammerill (1777). One of the documents dates from 1766, at which time Nathaniel Bachellor describes himself as “one of his Majesties Justices of the peace” and writes in slightly more antiquated language.

An interesting collection of records documenting one of the few avenues of legal redress at the time afforded to single women who became pregnant out of wedlock.

Cornelia Hughes Dayton, *WOMEN BEFORE THE BAR: GENDER, LAW, AND SOCIETY IN CONNECTICUT, 1639-1789* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1995), pp.157-230. Ruth H. Bloch, “Women and the Law of Courtship in Eighteenth-Century America,” in *GENDER AND MORALITY IN ANGLO-AMERICAN CULTURE, 1650-1800* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2003), pp.78-101. \$5000.

Documenting Rapid Urban Growth in Cleveland

83. **[Ohio Photographica]: [Urban Development]: [SUBSTANTIAL COLLECTION OF ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPHS PERTAINING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLEVELAND, OHIO DURING THE 1920s].** [Cleveland: Printed by the Fowler and Slater Co., 1922-1924]. 161 black-and-white glossy Kodak prints, 5 x 7 inches each. Each photograph with an inventory number and often a date in white printed in the negative, and with further manuscript notes in black ink in the lower margin or on the photograph itself. Minor rubbing and edge wear. Very good plus.

An engaging and useful collection of photographs with often extensive annotations in the image area, documenting the development of Cleveland in the 1920s. The subjects of the photographs range widely around the city of Cleveland, showing stores, factories, warehouses, breweries, foundries, welding companies, and much more, along with residences, railroads, bridges, undeveloped or underdeveloped areas, and scenes along the Cuyahoga River. The images are often populated with residents, sometimes posing for the photographer, and are also interesting for the automobiles, advertisements, and other tertiary subject matter contained in them. The annotations describe the subjects and locations of the photographs, with streets delineated on one or both sides of buildings. The annotations also include address designations, along with parcel numbers for the associated plots of land.

The intention of the photographs is not entirely clear, and would be an interesting research project for scholars of urban development, specifically in early 20th-century Ohio. We believe that the likely purpose of the photographs relates to some form of a real estate development project in Cleveland, or real estate purchasing. One of the largest construction and redevelopment projects in Cleveland in the 1920s was the Union Terminal and Terminal Tower, which resulted in the closing of the Diebolt Brewing Company (pictured here); perhaps the collection relates to that monumental project. The photographs could have also served a municipal function such as defining political districts, construction, rezoning, or property taxation. However, with the explosion of growth and construction in Cleveland in the decade of the Roaring Twenties, the photographs most likely relate to the city's development or redevelopment.

Aside from the original intent of the compiler, the photographs themselves provide an important and extensive survey of the city of Cleveland in the early 1920s. Many of the buildings and residences pictured here are long gone, along with the people, automobiles, advertising billboards, and undeveloped areas in the photographs. The photographs were taken and produced by the Fowler and Slater Company, a prominent Cleveland photography studio founded in the city in 1895.

A valuable and insightful collection of annotated photographs of the city of Cleveland at the outset of a period of rapid change. \$3250.

“These are times that try men’s souls.”

84. [Paine, Thomas]: **THE AMERICAN CRISIS. NUMBER I. BY THE AUTHOR OF Common Sense.** [Contained in:] **THE BOSTON-GAZETTE AND COUNTRY JOURNAL (No. 1130)...MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1777.** Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, January 13, 1777. [4]pp. on a bifolium, approximately 15¼ x 10 inches. Folio. Previously folded, with short separations and small areas of loss at old folds, slightly affecting text. Light marginal dampstaining, light foxing and tanning. Good plus. Untrimmed. In a half morocco box.

A very rare newspaper printing, and the first publication in Boston, of the first part of Thomas Paine's famous document, **THE AMERICAN CRISIS**, beginning with the famous watchwords of the American Revolution: "These are the times that try men's souls." Probably the most famous line Paine ever wrote, and after the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, the most ringing phrase of the American Revolution, it remains in the national imagination as the epigram of the struggle for freedom. The opening lines of the first number of **THE AMERICAN CRISIS** continue:

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: - 'Tis dearness only that gives everything its value."

The first pamphlet version of **THE AMERICAN CRISIS** was issued by Paine through Philadelphia publisher Styner & Cist on December 19, 1776 to help rejuvenate the patriot cause among the dispirited American soldiers after the defeats on Long Island and the loss of New York. Over the next four weeks it appeared in the few newspapers in Philadelphia and elsewhere that were still operating during the Revolutionary crisis.

Reproduced by Benjamin Edes in his weekly newspaper, **THE BOSTON GAZETTE**, on January 13, 1777, this printing of Paine's **THE AMERICAN CRISIS** is the first appearance of the tract in a Boston publication. It occupies the entire second page of the newspaper and is printed in three columns, with an advertisement at the end for copies of **COMMON SENSE** available at the Fleets' printing house. Edes and the **GAZETTE** had radical tendencies from the early days of the colonies' disputes with Great Britain, famously sensationalizing the news of the Boston Massacre in 1770 and publishing Paul Revere's now immortal engraving of the event,

and it printed the works of numerous significant figures in the American Revolution. By the winter of 1777 it was one of just three newspapers still publishing in Boston. Three days later, on January 16, Paine's work was printed by Edes' former partner, John Gill, both in broadside form and in his own Boston newspaper, CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, as well as by Nathaniel Willis in the third city paper, THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICAL.

We are able to locate only three copies of this incredibly rare newspaper issue, at the American Antiquarian Society, Yale, and the Library of Congress. A significant early printing of this clarion call to American patriots. EVANS 15247. HOWES P16 (other eds). SABIN 58206 (other eds). REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 46. \$85,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paine, an Englishman who emigrated to America just in time to help spark the American Revolution, would become enmeshed in the French Revolution shortly after penning this letter. He moved to France in 1790, and would publish his seminal RIGHTS OF MAN in 1791, in full-throated support of the French Revolution. RIGHTS OF MAN was another successful attack by Paine on the institution of monarchy. As a result, Paine

was a hero to the revolutionaries in France, though he would fall in and out of favor with various regimes in Paris until he left France for good in 1802.

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

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

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

Second and Best Edition, a Large Paper Copy

86. Parkinson, Sydney: A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEAS, IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE ENDEAVOUR: FAITHFULLY TRANSCRIBED FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE SYDNEY PARKINSON, DRAUGHTSMAN TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS.... London. 1784. [2],xxiii,22,21 2, lxxi,[213]-353,[2]pp., including errata leaf, plus frontispiece portrait, double-page map, and twenty-seven plates. Large quarto. Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine tooled in blind and gilt, raised bands, leather label. Small closed tear near gutter of title page, repaired with tape. Slight chipping to edges of first and last leaves, light scattered foxing, slight offsetting from plates, dampstains to the lower corner of a few leaves. A very good copy.

A large-paper copy of the second and best edition of Parkinson's journal, made up partially of the reissued sheets of the first edition and partially of added material published herein for the first time.

Parkinson accompanied Captain James Cook on his first voyage to the South Pacific and New Zealand, as a draughtsman in the employ of the naturalist Joseph Banks. After the expedition had explored Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia and the Great Barrier Reef, all of which Parkinson depicted in numerous drawings, the ship called at Batavia on the way home. There the artist contracted fever and died, in 1771. His effects were conveyed back to England, where they were prepared for publication by his brother, Stanfield, who soon fell out with his late brother's employer, Banks. The first edition was published in 1773, after an injunction forced Stanfield to wait until the appearance of Hawkesworth's account. Some years later, the unsold sheets of the book were sold to Dr. John Fothergill. Fothergill added "explanatory remarks" to Stanfield's ill-tempered preface (in actuality the work of Dr. Kenrick), a double-sheet map of the world, a history of other important journeys, and a summary of Cook's explorations (including content on Hawaii) which almost doubled the size of the book, binding this new material with the sheets of the first section and supplying a new titlepage. By virtue of the amount and quality of its additional content, this second edition is considered the best, combining as it actually does both editions in one.

Sydney Parkinson executed the original drawings for twenty-three of the twenty-seven plate, including images depicting natives of Tierra del Fuego, Tahiti and New Zealand, scenes in Tahiti and New Zealand, native artifacts, and more. Parkinson's original artwork and these engravings made from it are one of the chief visual sources for Cook's first voyage, and one of the first views European observers had of such South Pacific scenes. Parkinson's journal also contains some of the first natural history observations published on the region. Also contains vocabularies of the "languages of Otaheite, New Zealand, new Holland, Savoo and Sumatra, of the

Malayan language spoken at Batavia, called the low Malay, and the language of Anjenga on the coast of Malabar, called the high or proper Malay." Parkinson did not draw the map of New Zealand, plate 2 (by Alexander Buchan) or plates 13 and 26 (by S.H. Grimm).

A wide-margined, large paper copy of this major source for Cook's first voyage. According to Holmes, only 400 copies of this edition were printed.

HILL 1309. FORBES 82. HOLMES, CAPTAIN COOK 49. BEDDIE 714. SABIN 58787. TAXONOMIC LITERATURE 7344. \$20,000.

Important Early Quaker Work by Penn

87. **Penn, William, and George Whitehead: THE CHRISTIAN-QUAKER, AND HIS DIVINE TESTIMONY VINDICATED BY SCRIPTURE, REASON AND AUTHORITIES; AGAINST THE INJURIOUS ATTEMPTS, THAT HAVE BEEN LATELY MADE BY SEVERAL ADVERSARIES, WITH MANIFEST DESIGN TO RENDER HIM ODIOUSLY INCONSISTENT WITH CHRISTIANITY AND CIVIL SOCIETY. IN II PARTS** [London: Andrew Sowle], 1674. [34],162,[1],176 [i.e. 376],[1]pp., including errata leaf for each part and individual titlepages. Small folio. Contemporary mottled calf boards, rebaked in modern calf with raised bands and gilt morocco label. Boards somewhat rubbed and scraped, corners worn. Occasional light foxing and soiling, a handful of small closed marginal tears or paper flaws. A very good, wide-margined copy.

The second (but first extant) edition of this work by William Penn, noted Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, in which he refutes assertions about the Quaker faith made by Baptist preacher Thomas Hicks in his pamphlet entitled *A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A CHRISTIAN AND A QUAKER* (1673). Hicks' pamphlet purported to be a conversation between an orthodox Christian and a Quaker, in which the Quaker was made to appear quite foolish. Bronner & Fraser note that it must have been quite popular, as it went through two printings and Penn felt compelled to respond with the present work. Penn's essay concerns "the Light within," which he claims is universal, dating back to the classical world even before Christ, though he notes that Christ is the ultimate expression of the Light. "WP went on to prove the universality of the Light through reason, and to summarize the character of a True Quaker, as one who is completely obedient to the Light. Biographers have called this WP's most systematic essay written up to this point, and it was given a good reception in the seventeenth century. When WP reprinted the work in 1699 he omitted all references to Hicks and printed it under the title, *A DISCOURSE OF THE GENERAL RULE OF FAITH AND PRACTICE*" – Bronner & Fraser.

Bronner and Fraser claim that a 1673 edition must exist based on a mention in 1673's *RULE AGAINST RAILING*, though no copy of this supposed first edition has ever been reported. Leaf [O2] in this copy appears in a contemporary cancel which we do not find recorded elsewhere. An uncommonly nice copy of this rare and important early piece of Quakeriana.

BRONNER & FRASER 22B. SMITH, FRIENDS' BOOKS 2:291:1. WING P1266. ESTC R37076. SABIN 59688. \$3000.

A Critical Document in Colonial Unity on the Eve of the Declaration of Independence

88. **[Pennsylvania-Virginia Boundary Dispute]: Lee, Richard Henry: [MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT IN THE HAND OF RICHARD HENRY LEE, SIGNED BY HIM AND BY HIM ON BEHALF OF FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE AND THOMAS NELSON, JR., RELATING TO EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA-VIRGINIA BOUNDARY].** [Philadelphia. June 1776]. [1]p. on a folio sheet. Sheet inlaid. Several tape repairs on verso, mostly to repair closed tears along folds. A few small chips in the right margin, touching a letter of text. Faint dampstains. Good. In a half morocco and cloth folding case, spine gilt.

A highly important manuscript document relating to the long-standing dispute regarding the Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary. This document, undated but written in June 1776, shows the divisiveness that existed between two of the most important American colonies on the eve of the Declaration of Independence, and the efforts being made to resolve it by some of the leading supporters of independence.

By the summer of 1776 the Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary had been in dispute for nearly a century. In fact, the issue was not definitively settled until the Civil War and the creation of the state of West Virginia. The issue originated in the ambiguous terms of the 1681 grant to William Penn, which conflicted with Virginia's claim to lands "from sea to sea, west and northwest," over any territory not covered by royal grants. Prior to

the French and Indian War of the 1750s, Virginia claimed most of what is now southwestern Pennsylvania, and attempted to settle it. The surveying of the Mason-Dixon line the following decade did little to alleviate the dispute, as it indicated that Pennsylvania extended some distance west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1773, Pennsylvania established Westmoreland County in the disputed territory, and the following year Virginia took possession of Fort Pitt and the Westmoreland County seat, arresting the justices who refused to recognize the jurisdiction of Virginia. The dispute almost boiled into open warfare in 1774-75, as the last colonial governor, Lord Dunmore, sought to bring the Virginia frontier under control. In 1776, Pennsylvania proposed that a temporary boundary, "as nearly correspondent to the true one as possible such as will 'do no injury to either party,'" should be established. The present document is the response of three of the Virginia delegates to the Continental Congress, who received the proposal.

The document is in the hand of Richard Henry Lee, who has signed it himself, and has added the signatures of two of his fellow Virginia delegates, Thomas Nelson, Jr. and his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee. The text reads:

"The Virginia Delegates have received the proposal for establishing a temporary boundary between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania and for answer, say, their power is ended; having been expressly limited to the line already proposed to the honorable Convention of the State of Pennsylvania as a temporary boundary. That they will without delay transmit the proposal of the honorable Committee to the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in order to its being laid before the General Assembly that meets early in October next; and in the mean time they wish that the influence of both governments may be exerted to preserve friendship and peace between the people of both States on the controverted Boundary."

At the time this proposal was considered, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Thomas Nelson, Jr. were all representing Virginia in the Second Continental Congress, and all three men would affix their signatures to the Declaration of Independence the following month. Richard Henry Lee, in fact, formally put forth the motion on June 7, calling on the Congress to declare independence.

A highly important step on the road to independence, suspending a dramatic conflict between two of the leading colonies about to become the United States. \$25,000.

Prominent Loyalist's Copy of an Important Revolutionary Pamphlet

89. Quincy, Josiah, Jr.: OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT COMMONLY CALLED THE BOSTON PORT-BILL; WITH THOUGHTS ON CIVIL SOCIETY AND STANDING ARMIES. Philadelphia: Printed for John Sparhawk, 1774. 60pp. Handsomely bound in antique-style calf, spine richly gilt. Occasional paper flaws in margins (not touching text), top edge of titlepage expertly mended. Moderate tanning, an occasional light fox mark. Contemporary ownership inscription of Ralph Wormeley, Jr. on titlepage (see below). A very good copy.

The Philadelphia edition of this major Revolutionary pamphlet, after the original edition published in Boston the same year, printing the author's case against the first of the Intolerable Acts, which established the blockade of Boston harbor. The Boston Port Bill was passed in March 1774, in the wake of the Boston Tea Party the previous December. The closing of Boston harbor, and the other Intolerable Acts, did more to bring together public opinion in the colonies, and led directly to calling of the First Continental Congress; this Philadelphia edition was no doubt printed to provide members of the Congress with copies of Quincy's arguments. Josiah Quincy, Jr. was a leading figure in Massachusetts patriotic circles. In this work he excoriates Parliament for punishment of a whole community in response to the acts of private persons, likewise attacking standing armies as "armed monsters," "fatal to religion, morals, and social happiness," as well as liberty.

Interestingly, this devoutly patriotic pamphlet belonged to the prominent Loyalist and bibliophile Ralph Wormeley, Jr. of Rosegill, in Virginia. Wormeley (1744-1806) was a well-known book collector educated at Eton and Cambridge, and maintained at that time the largest book collection in Virginia at his family's estate. He was an influential figure in pre-Revolutionary Virginia, until his personal friendship with Lord Dunmore and open Loyalist sympathies damaged his reputation during the war. While he never committed an overt act in favor of the British during the Revolution, a handful of openly Loyalist personal letters were discovered, after which he was required to give £20,000 bond and exiled to his family's hunting lodge about ten miles south of Charles Town until the war's end. Despite his Tory tendencies, Wormeley and George Washington were long-standing friends, since at least 1764, and Wormeley served as a member of both the Virginia Governor's Council and the Virginia House of Delegates. After the war he was allowed to rejoin polite society, and continued a warm personal correspondence with the first President.

A major political argument against the Crown's unjust actions, and a critical work on the road to Revolution, owned by an important open Loyalist.

HOWES Q18. AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 132b. EVANS 13562. SABIN 67192. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 18 (ref). \$10,000.

*Paul Revere's Earliest View of Boston,
in an Almanac Filled with Revolutionary Ferment*

90. [Revere, Paul]: **EDES & GILL'S NORTH-AMERICAN ALMANACK, AND MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, FOR THE YEAR 1770.** Boston: Printed (upon Paper Manufactured in this Country) and Sold by Edes & Gill, 1770. [60]pp., including full-page engraving. 12mo. Contemporary marbled wrappers, stitched. Wrappers rubbed, some wear at corners and edges, stitching broken. Slightly tanned, but largely free of foxing and staining. Contemporary manuscript notes on rear free endpaper. The view of Boston is particularly clean and nice. Overall, very good, in unsophisticated condition. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

An important pre-Revolutionary almanac, featuring a landmark view of Boston by Paul Revere, protests against British military actions in Massachusetts, condemnation of local merchants still dealing in British goods, and the text of several patriotic songs. This copy is complete, and in very attractive, original condition.

This Edes & Gill almanac has as its frontispiece the first of three engraved views of Boston done by Paul Revere. The handsome view, entitled "A Prospective View of the Town of Boston...", depicts the city on October 1, 1768, when British troops landed to control rebellious sentiment. The wharves, churches, and other large public buildings are shown in some detail. Eight ships are visible in the harbor, all of which are named in the bottom margin of the view, and troops can be seen disembarking from small boats at Long Wharf. The engraving is signed "P. Revere" in the center of the lower border. This is the only metal cut signed by Revere, who was a silversmith by trade. While Brigham, with some authority, is able to ascribe other cuts to him on the basis of style, this is the only signed one. The text contains important political notices relating to impending rebellion, including a list of merchants "who audaciously continue to counteract the United Sentiments of the Body of Merchants thro'out North-America; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement." Other addresses call on Americans to defend their liberties, and to forego foreign teas, the duties on which are a chief source of revenue for the British crown. Also printed herein are three patriotic songs, including "A New Song, Compos'd by a Son of Liberty, and Sung by Mr. Flagg at Concert-Hall, Boston, February 13, 1770"; "A New Song, Now Much in Vogue in North-America"; and "The Parody Parodiz'd, or the Massachusetts Liberty Song." All three appeal to American patriots to fight for their liberty and freedom, and to live "not as slaves, but as freemen."

The contemporary manuscript notes on the rear endpaper, written in a mixture of French and English, suggest that this almanac belonged to either Sarah Dolbeare Gray, or perhaps her younger brother Johnathan, members of the wealthy Dolbeare family of Massachusetts. The notes record the date of her marriage to Ellis Gray, another Boston merchant, on "Friday night the 19th of October 1770, her age 24 years, 6 months, and seven days," apparently on the day of a violent rainstorm. A slightly later note in the same hand records that Ellis Gray died on the 9th of July in 1781, and Sarah Gray was therefore widowed the same day. One of Sarah and Ellis's children, Hannah Gray, would go on to marry founding father and Supreme Court Justice James Wilson.

Evans mistakenly attributes 1769 as the year of publication of this almanac, but a contemporary announcement cited by Brigham establishes a publication date of February 22, 1770. Thus this work was issued just before the famous Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. In April 1770, Revere issued a much larger scale view of Boston, showing the port with British troops landing. This larger print has sold for well into six figures. This almanac is quite uncommon, and when it does appear on the market, it is usually imperfect. The present copy is the only complete copy handled by this firm, sold to a private collector more than twenty years ago and recently reacquired. Another copy, with damage to the Revere view and lacking the leaf containing two "Liberty Songs" has appeared at auction twice recently, selling for as much as \$15,075. The present copy is complete, and in attractive, unsophisticated condition.

A wonderful and important view of Boston at the brink of Revolution, published about two weeks before the Boston Massacre, and the first such view executed by Revere.

EVANS 11479. BRIGHAM, pp.60-62,134. SABIN 21833. DRAKE 3189. ESTC W29775. Reps, "Boston by Bostonians" in BOSTON PRINTS & PRINTMAKERS (Boston, 1973), pp.45-50. \$35,000.

Early American Surveying Guide

91. [Robertson, John]: **TABLES OF DIFFERENCE OF LATITUDE AND DEPARTURE: CONSTRUCTED TO EVERY QUARTER OF A DEGREE OF THE QUADRANT, AND CONTINUED FROM ONE, TO THE DISTANCE OF ONE HUNDRED MILES OR CHAINS.** Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1785. [1],90pp. Contemporary American wallet-style binding of reverse calf, tooled in blind. Much of the spine is perished, wallet flap detached but present, with attached leather tie. A few old stains in the upper portion of the beginning text, else quite clean internally. Contemporary ownership signature on titlepage, one instance of a contemporary manuscript correction in text. Bookplate of Frank Streeter on front pastedown. Very good. In a folding cloth clamshell box, spine gilt.

The rare first edition of this early American surveying guide, of practical use for navigators as well. The entire text is comprised of intricately calculated tables giving departure and latitude coordinates. Evans and Rink attribute later editions to John Robertson. This first edition is not listed separately in Evans, but is a part of his record for Robert Gipson's *A TREATISE OF PRACTICAL SURVEYING...*, with which it was issued in 1785. Rink, however, correctly notes that Robertson's work has a separate titlepage, and it should be treated as a separate work in its own right. The present copy, in its wallet-style binding, makes it clear that Rink is correct and Evans wrong.

This copy is especially notable for its early provenance signature on the titlepage of "Robert Smith, 1789," who notes that he bought it in Philadelphia, and also for the fact that he or another early owner bound it separately in an American "wallet-style" binding, no doubt for practical use in the field or at sea. Its survival intact, in this early binding, is remarkable.

ESTC W28026. RINK 2371. EVANS 19026 (ref).

\$2000.

The Most Famous Narrative of the French and Indian War

92. **Rogers, Robert: JOURNALS OF MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS: CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL EXCURSIONS HE MADE UNDER THE GENERALS WHO COMMANDED UPON THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA, DURING THE LATE WAR.** London: Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Millan, 1765. viii,236pp. followed by [1]p. "advertisement" for subscribers to a second volume (which never appeared), [2]pp. publisher's advertisement. Half title. Antique-style tree calf, tooled in gilt, spine gilt with raised bands. Occasional light foxing. Very good.

First edition of this classic narrative of the French and Indian War. Rogers acted as a scout for the 1755 expedition against Crown Point, and in 1756 he became captain of an independent company of Rangers. He made scores of raids against the French in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, going as far west as the shores of Lake Huron. His exploits, detailed in this book, made him the most romantic and famous figure of the war in America. The book has served as the basis for much romantic fiction, most notably Kenneth Roberts' *NORTHWEST PASSAGE*. Rogers went on to briefly lead British rangers at the outset of the Revolution, raising recruits to fight against the American rebels.

HOWES R419, "b." GAGNON II:1828. GREENLY MICHIGAN 16. BELL R366. JCB 1474. LANDE 760. WINSOR V, pp.592-93. CLARK II:58. THOMSON 996. SABIN 72725. TPL 393. VAIL 563. STREETER SALE 1029. GRAFF 3555. FIELD 1315. SIEBERT SALE 178. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 66.

\$11,500.

Roosevelt Tries to Control the Message After the Explosion of the U.S.S. Maine

93. **Roosevelt, Theodore: [TYPED LETTER, SIGNED, WITH SEVERAL PENCIL EMENDATIONS, FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO CAPTAIN CHARLES O'NEIL, CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU, DISCUSSING THE DISCRETION NEEDED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN THE WAKE OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE U.S.S. MAINE].** Washington, D.C. February 28, 1898. [2]pp. typed letter, signed, on Navy Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary letterhead. Original mailing folds, mild wrinkling, light even toning. Very good.

A rare look behind the scenes of the United States Navy Department after one of the most notorious incidents in its history, an event which led directly to the Spanish-American War. On February 15, 1898, as it sat in Havana Harbor just off the coast of Cuba, the U.S.S. Maine exploded. The ship sank quickly, killing 260 of the 400 American midshipmen on board. The Maine had been sent to Cuba to protect American interests following a rebellion that had broken out against Spanish colonial rule on the island. Almost immediately, blame

for the explosion was aimed squarely at Spain, though the American government never said so directly. Still, most Americans citizens, as well as those in Congress, laid responsibility at Spain's door. By April 1898, just two months after the present letter was written, Spain and the United States were at war in Cuba. Theodore Roosevelt himself would resign his Navy appointment on May 10, 1898 and head to Cuba with his Rough Riders.

The explosion that sent the Maine to the bottom of Havana Harbor remains controversial to this day. The morning after the event Captain Philip R. Alger, a math professor at the United States Naval Academy, chemist, and explosives expert, put up a bulletin at the Navy Department claiming the explosion came from inside the Maine. Roosevelt immediately ordered Alger to remove the bulletin until an official inquiry could be performed. In the present letter, written thirteen days after the explosion, Roosevelt writes to Captain O'Neil, head of the Ordnance Bureau, and references the incident with Alger, asking:

"...don't you think it inadvisable for Prof. Alger to express opinions in this matter? Captain Bradford [chief of the Bureau of Equipment] has all along believed that Prof. Alger is absolutely in error in his views. He believes the explosion was not accidental. Captain Clover [head of the Office of Naval Intelligence] is inclined to the same belief. I should certainly feel that it was not advisable for either of them to make public any such statement, and it seems to me that it is inadvisable for Prof. Alger to make these statements."

Roosevelt then asks O'Neil to relate "your views about the matter unofficially," adding that "Mr. Alger cannot possibly know anything about the accident."

That last sentence is curious. Conspiracy theorists might latch onto the notion that in calling the incident an "accident," Roosevelt is perhaps trying to put forth or propagate the mine theory less than two weeks after the affair. He is at least trying to control the message coming from the Navy Department, as he writes:

"All the best men in the Department agree that, whether possible or not, it certainly is possible [underlined] that the ship was blown up by a mine which might, or might not, have been towed under her; and when we have a court sitting to find out these facts it seems to me to the last point inadvisable for any person connected with the Navy Department to express his opinion publicly in the matter, and especially to give elaborate reasons for one side or the other. The fact that Mr. Alger happens to take the Spanish side and to imply that the explosion was probably due to some fault of the Navy, whether in the Construction Department, or among the officers, has, of course, nothing to do with the matter."

The "court sitting" Roosevelt mentions here occurred the next month. A U.S. Navy Court of Inquiry ruled in March 1898 that the Maine was destroyed by a mine, but did not identify a culprit. The mine theory prevailed in the century following the sinking of the Maine, even after a second inquiry following the raising of the Maine in 1911. However, in 1976, following the erosion of trust in the government and its military resulting from the Vietnam War (a conflict accelerated by a naval incident at the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964), a group of American naval investigators led by Admiral Hyman Rickover concluded that the explosion on the Maine was indeed caused by spontaneous combustion in the ship's coal bins that ignited its stock of ammunition. It seems that Professor Alger was correct from the very beginning. We will not go so far as to ask "What did TR know, and when did he know it?," but the mine theory certainly seems like a *fait accompli* here, and perhaps the story the U.S. Navy and the federal government as a whole wanted people to believe.

Perhaps ironically, and certainly fortuitously, the explosion of the Maine helped precipitate the very war from which Roosevelt's legend grew to atmospheric levels. TR and his Rough Riders fought bravely in Cuba in the summer of 1898, and their exploits earned them a hero's welcome upon their return. Shortly thereafter, in the Election of 1900, Roosevelt rode his notoriety from the Spanish-American War all the way to the White House.

Roosevelt's original manuscript version of the present letter is held in his papers at the Library of Congress. H. Richard Dietrich purchased the present document for \$287.50 from a Charles Hamilton auction on May 21, 1965. It has remained in the Dietrich American Foundation since then. \$8500.

Plight of the Salzburger Emigrants

94. [Salzburger Emigrants]: [Georgia]: [SAMMELBAND OF TWENTY-TWO TRACTS RELATING TO THE SALZBURGER EMIGRANTS JUST AFTER THEIR EXPULSION BY THE PRINCE-ARCHBISHOP OF SALZBURG]. [Various locations, see below. 1731-1732]. Twenty-two tracts, pagination provided below. Folio. 19th-century three-quarter burgundy morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, t.e.g. Some wear and rubbing to boards, spine scuffed. A few leaves rumped, occasional dustsoiling and

tanning, wear to edges of leaves, occasional light tidelines. A few pencil and ink annotations, later descriptive manuscripts notes laid in for each tract. Very good overall.

A substantial collection of pamphlets relating to the persecution and exile of Protestants (Lutherans) in the Prince-Archbishopric of Salzburg in the early 18th century. It was this religious persecution that led many of these Protestant exiles (later known as the Salzburger) to emigrate to the colony of Georgia in British North America in the 1730s and beyond. The tracts in this volume fill out the history and circumstances of that emigration movement.

Religious tensions in the Holy Roman Empire stemming from the Reformation were still going strong in the 18th century. While the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had secured the right of each prince to determine the religion of their own state (*cuius regio, eius religio*), the Peace of Westphalia (1648) took this further: subjects were no longer forced to follow the conversion of their ruler, and those living in principalities where their denomination was not the established church were guaranteed the right to practice their faith in private as well as in public. The Counter Reformation was particularly strong in Salzburg, and previous prince-archbishops had attempted similar strategies to convert the population back to Catholicism. However, Prince-Archbishop Leopold Anton von Firmian was the first to attempt to expel all Protestants in Salzburg, following years of abuse and unlawful prosecution. The Prince-Archbishop issued the expulsion edict on October 31, 1731, the 214th anniversary of the start of the Protestant Reformation, when Martin Luther nailed his "Ninety-Five Theses" to the church door in Wittenberg. The edict ordered the some 20,000 Protestants to leave Salzburg within eight days, leaving behind all children under the age of twelve; single men and women without land holdings were rounded up in November by Austrian troops and escorted out of Salzburg. The edict clearly defied the terms of the Peace of Westphalia; Firmian submitted in part to initial pressure from the Protestant electors, and modified the order to allow families to stay until April 23, 1732 and to retain their property for three years.

The expulsion triggered protests from the Protestant states throughout the Holy Roman Empire and other Protestant nations in Europe. In the months leading up to the expulsion, the Salzburg Protestants dispatched delegations to seek aid and support. In August 1731, a delegation traveled to Regensburg to seek help from the *Corpus Evangelicorum* (the Protestant body in the Imperial Diet), and another delegation travelled to Berlin in November, to ask for help from the stridently Protestant King of Prussia. Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm I provided the most enthusiastic response and ultimately welcomed over 12,000 exiles to Prussia, chiefly in what is now Lithuania. Others settled in the Netherlands and elsewhere in Protestant Europe, and a significant group traveled to the colony of Georgia in British North America.

Lutheran pastor Samuel Urlsperger of Augsburg worked with the English Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge to fund a group of exiles to travel to Georgia, where founder and governor James Oglethorpe offered land near the Savannah River, along with financial support from the Georgia Trustees. Led by pastors Johann Martin Boltzius and Israel Gronau, the immigrants arrived in 1734. After a rocky start, the settlement, New Ebenezer ultimately flourished, drawing other immigrants and growing to over 1200 members by 1741. Urlsperger edited a collection of Boltzius and Gronau's correspondence and travel diaries, as well as reports from the Royal British Commissioner, Baron Georg Philipp Friedrich von Reck, who accompanied the emigrants, and published them between 1735-1752 as *DER AUSFÜHRLICHEN NACHRICHTEN VON DER KÖNIGLICH-GROSS-BRITANNISCHEN COLONIE SALTZBURGISCHER EMIGRANTEN IN AMERICA*.

The pamphlets in this collection include the initial expulsion order and the initial reactions of the Protestant states in the Empire as they attempted to intervene on the Salzburger's behalf with the Emperor and with the Prince-Archbishop himself. Also included are accounts of the various cities that welcomed the exiles and assisted them in their resettlement, including lists of the exiles themselves. The pamphlets included are as follows:

- 1) HOCH-FÜRSTL. ERTZ-BISCHÖFFLICH-SALTZBURGISCHES PATENT VOM 31. OCTOBR. 1731. [Salzburg]. October 31, 1731. [11]pp. The Prince-Archbishop's formal edict of expulsion promulgated on October 31, Reformation Sunday, the commemoration of Martin Luther nailing his "Ninety-Five Theses" to the church door in Wittenberg in 1517. VD18 11691387. OCLC 258671706, 931771348.
- 2) VORSTELLUNGS-SCHREIBEN AN IHRO RÖMISCHE KAYSERLICHE MAJESTÄT [ET]C. [ET]C. VOM CORPORE EVANGELICORUM.... Regensburg. November 13, 1731. [13]pp. A formal complaint from the *Corpus Evangelicorum* (the Protestant body in the Imperial Diet) to the Holy Roman Emperor denouncing the exile and enumerating the persecutions Salzburg Protestants are suffering. VD18 12803790. OCLC 258043409.

- 3) EXTRACTUS CANTZLEY-PROTOCOLLI..VON DER LÖBL. REICHS-STADT MEMMINGEN, DIE SALTZBURGISCHE EMIGRANTEN BETREFFEND. Memmingen. January 3-5, 1732. [4]pp. Accounts from a meeting of city officials in Memmingen, discussing the plight of the Salzburg emigrants. Memmingen was one of several cities sympathetic to the exiles, and offered them sanctuary. Many of those who ultimately traveled to Georgia started from Memmingen. OCLC 166015107.
- 4) SCHREIBEN AN EIN HOCHPREISSLICH CORPUS EVANGELICORUM VON BÜRGERMEISTERN, STADT-AMMAN UND RATH AUG. CONF. DES REICHS-STADT KAUFFBEUREN.... [Kauffbeuren]. January 10, 1732. [32]pp. A letter from the mayor of Kauffbeuren, another Imperial city sympathetic to the Salzburgers, to the Corpus Evangelicorum regarding the exiles. A note lower on the titlepage states that 800 exiles have already come to the city, many of whom ultimately found livelihoods and remained. Appendices include lists of exiles. OCLC 165748466, 16928360.
- 5) INHAESIV-VORSTELLUNGS-SCHREIBEN AN IHRO RÖMISCHE KAYSERLICHE MAJESTÄT, [et]c. [et]c. VOM CORPORE EVANGELICORUM.... Regensburg. February 12, 1732. [24]pp. A letter from the Corpus Evangelicorum to the Emperor once again listing the offenses of the Prince Archbishop, and citing the specific laws and treaties violated. VD18 90338243. OCLC 250077278.
- 6) AUSSFÜHRLICHE RELATION VON DER SALTZBURGISCHEM EVANGELISCHEN EMIGRANTEN ANKUNFT IN DESS H. REICHS-STADT KEMPTEN UND ALLDA GENOSSENER VERPFLE- GUNG. [Kempten. February 16, 1732]. [10]pp. An account of the exiles who came to Kempten and the hospitality they received, including lists of the emigrants. OCLC 634893564.
- 7) PRO MEMORIA SO AUF BEFEHL SR. KÖNIGLICHEN MAJESTÄT ZU DÄNNEMARCK-NORWE- GEN...SONDERLICH WEGEN DER SALTZBURGIS. UND UNGARIS. RELIGIONS GRAVAMINUM DEM KAYSERL. MINISTERIO IN WIEN.... [Vienna]. February 1732. [4]pp. A statement from the King of Denmark and Norway via Christian August von Berkentin, Danish envoy to the Imperial Court, regard- ing the religious grievances of Salzburger and Hungarian Protestants. VD18 14646935. OCLC 249902015.
- 8) KÖNIGLICH-PREUSSISCHES PATENT, DIE AN- UND AUFNAHM DERER AUS DEM ERTZ- STIFFT SALTZBURG EMIGRIERENDEN EVANGELISCHEN GLAUBENS-GENOSSEN IN IHRO KÖNIGL. MAJESTÄT LANDE BETREFFENDE.... Berlin. February 2, 1732. [6]pp. Formal order from the King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm I, offering land and protection to his co-religionists from Salzburg. Friedrich Wilhelm welcomed thousands of Protestants and provided them land, food, money, and protection, in part to rebuild the Prussian population following the Thirty Years' War and a virulent plague outbreak. OCLC 833024334.
- 9) PRO MEMORIA SO AUF BEFEHL SR. KÖNIGL. GROSS-BRITTANNIS. MAJESTÄT...WEGEN DESS RELIGIONS-WESEN EN GENERAL, SPECIALITER ABER DER SALTZBURGIS. UND UNGARIS. GRAVAMINUM HALBER DEM KAYSERLICHEN MINISTERIO IN WIEN. [Vienna. February 19, 1732]. [4]pp. A statement from the King of Great Britain, via Johann Friedrich Diede zum Fürstenstein, British Privy Councilor of State and War and envoy to the Imperial Court, regarding the religious griev- ances of Salzburger and Hungarian Protestants. OCLC 632929455.
- 10) AN EIN HOCH-LÖBLICHES CORPUS EVANGELICORUM ZU REGENSPURG...ERSUCH-SCH- REIBEN VON PFLEGER, BURGERMEISTER UND RÄTHEN A.C. DES HEIL. REICHS-STADT AUGSPURG, DIE HIESIG-SALTZBURGISCHE EMIGRANTEN-SACHE BETREFFEND.... [Augs- burg]. 1732. [4]pp. A communication from the major and officials of the city of Augsburg to the Corpus Evangelicorum regarding the exiles, along with a petition they sent to the Emperor on the exiles behalf. OCLC 166013533.
- 11) COPIA EINES BRIEFFS, SO EIN-IN DAS SALTZBURGISCHE ABGESCHICKTER, BEY SEINER RETOUR MIT ANHERO ÜBERBRACHT [caption title]. Regensburg. February 20, 1732. [2]pp. An anonymous letter from the residents of Werfen, Bischofshofen, and St. Johann in Salzburg, brought by a messenger to Regensburg. The residents appeal for the right for all Christians to worship as they see fit. OCLC 248795893.
- 12) ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN EINES FREUNDS AUS AUGSPURG AN HERRN N.N. ZU FRANCK- FURT.... [Augsburg]. March 12, 1732. [32]pp. A reply from an unnamed Augsburgur to a friend in Frank- furt regarding the status of Salzburg exiles in Augsburg. Also included are various proclamations and statements from Samuel Urlsperger, Johannes Weidner, and others, as well as a list of exiles who traveled to Memmingen. VD18 11821116. OCLC 632973935.
- 13) CONCLUSUM VERGLICHEN IN CONFERENTIA EVANGELICORUM.... Regensburg. March 15, 1732. [4]pp. Resolution from the Corpus Evangelicorum to provide further aid and assistance to the exiles. OCLC 166079347.

- 14) COPIA KÖNIGLICH-DÄNNEMARCKIS. RESCRIPTI, AN DEN MAGISTRAT DER STADT ALTONA... AN DIE MAGISTRATS DER STÄDTE GLÜCKSTATT UND FRIEDRICHSSTATT. Friedrichsberg. March 24, 1732. [4]pp. A strongly worded royal Danish decree to the officials of Altona, Glückstatt, and Friedrichsstatt, opposing the actions of the Prince-Archbishop. OCLC 248846720.
- 15) PRO MEMORIA VON DEM KÖNIGLICH DÄNIS. COMITAL-GESANDTEN HN. J.J. VON HOLZE DEM ERTZ-BISCHÖFFLICH SALTZBURGIS.... [Regensburg. March 28, 1732]. [4]pp. A statement from the King of Denmark, via Comital Emissary J.J. von Holze, to the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg, demanding that he respect his role among other rulers, free the Protestants he has imprisoned, and allow them and other Protestants to leave Salzburg safely and unhindered. OCLC 632929809.
- 16) ZWEYTE FORTSETZUNG DER AUSSFÜHRLICHEN NACHRICHT VON DEM, WAS ALLHIER IN HALLE MIT EINIGEN SALTZBURGISCHEN EMIGRANTEN.... [Halle? 1732]. [6]pp. An account of the over five hundred Salzburg exiles welcomed to the Pietist-leaning city of Halle. Also in Halle at this time was Johann Martin Boltzius, one of the two pastors who were ultimately called to lead the Salzburg exiles abroad to their new home in Georgia. OCLC 632928931.
- 17) ERWECKLICHE BEYLAGE ZU DENEN BISHER EDIRTEN ZUVERLÄSSIGEN RELATIONEN VON DENEN SALTZBURGISCHEN EMIGRANTEN, BESTEHEND IN EINER POETISCHEN BETRACHTUNG ÜBER DIESES ZEICHEN UNSERER ZEIT, WELCHE VON EINEM LIEBHABER DER EVANGELISCHEN WAHRHEIT AUFGESETZET.... [Frankfurt?]. 1732. [12]pp. Supplemental work offering a versified contemplation on the plight of the exiles. OCLC 165967993.
- 18) AUSSFÜHRLICHE NACHRICHT VON DEM, WAS ALLHIER ZU HALLE MIT DENEN SALTZBURGISCHEN EMIGRANTEN VORGEGANGEN. [Halle? 1732]. [4]pp. Another account of the Salzburg exiles' arrival to Halle. OCLC 634376861.
- 19) SEND-SCHREIBEN, WORINNEN DIE, AN DENEN ZU LEIPZIG, DEN 13. UND 14. JUN. 1732. EINGETROFFENEN, UND DEN 16. UND 17. HUIJUS WIEDER AUSGEZOGENEN SALTZBURGISCHEN EMIGRANTEN IN REICHEM MASSE SICH ERGIESSENDE GÜTE GOTTES BEWUNDERT WIRD. [Leipzig. June 18, 1732]. [8]pp. A letter happily recounting Leipzig hosting a group of Salzburg exiles for a few days. OCLC 632928475.
- 20) PRO MEMORIA SO DEM KAYSERLICHEN MINISTERIO DURCH DEN KÖNIGLICH-PREUSISCHEN HERRN ABGESANDTEN WEGEN DER SALTZBURGIS. UND UNGARIS. GRAVAMINUM UBERGEBEN WORDEN IST. [Vienna. March 18, 1732]. [4]pp. Statement from the King of Prussia to the Imperial Court via the Prussian Imperial envoy, regarding the religious grievances of Salzburger and Hungarian Protestants. OCLC 632929185.
- 21) ABDRUCK DER AN IHRO RÖM. KÄYSERL. UND KÖNIGL: CATHOL: MAJESTÄT VON DEM CATHOLISCHEN MAGISTRAT DER REICHS-STADT AUGSPURG ALLERUNTERTHÄNIGST-ABGELASSNEN VORSTELLUNGS- BITT- UND BESCHWÄRUNGS-SCHREIBEN, SAMBT EINER DARZU GEHÖRIG- GENÄDIGSTER ATTESTATION UND RECOMMENDATION VON SR. HOCHFÜRSTL: DURCHLEUCHT DEM HERRN BISCHOFFEN ALLDA, WIE AUCH VOLLSTÄNDIGEN RELATIONE FACTI, ET ACTITATORUM.... [Augsburg. 1732]. [4],58pp. Contemporary ink annotation on titlepage. Petition and complaint to the Emperor from the city council as well as the (Roman Catholic) Prince-Bishop of Augsburg, Alexander Sigismund von der Pfalz-Neuburg, supporting the rights of the Salzburg exiles to practice their religion freely. Augsburg was a Free Imperial City and thus independent of its Prince-Bishop, however a mixed Catholic-Protestant city council ruled the city. VD18 14375036. OCLC 802770906.
- 22) AN DIE RÖMISCH-KAYSERL. AUCH ZU HISPANIEN, HUNGARN UND BÖHEIM KÖNIGL. MAJESTÄT ALLERUNTERTHÄNIGSTE ANZEIGE, KLAG UND BITTE DES MAGISTRATS-THEILS AUGUST. CONF. CONTRA DEN CATHOLISCHEN MAGISTRATS-THEIL DER STADT AUGSPURG, UM ERLASSUNG EINER ALLERGNÄDIGST-GESCHÄRFFTEN VERORDNUNG UND RESCRIPTI DEHORTATORII & INHIBITORII GEDACHTEN CATHOL. RATHS-THEILS GEGEN DEN RATHS-THEIL AUG. CONF. OCCASIONE DER SALTZBURGISCHEN – DASELBST ANGEKOMMENEN EMIGRANTEN VERÜBTE, UND WEITERS ZU BESORGENDE EIGENMÄCHTIG- UND GEWALTTHÄTIGKEITEN BETREFFEND.... [Augsburg. 1732]. [58]pp. A strongly-worded complaint from the Protestant officials of Augsburg to the Emperor, demanding stricter laws and punishments for Catholic residents for their ill treatment of Salzburg exiles staying in the city. VD18 15242455. OCLC 163351858.

A significant collection of tracts and reports providing the historical background to the migration of the Salzburger Emigrants to Georgia. \$8750.

A Key Revolutionary Map, with an Inset of Bunker Hill

95. [Sayer, Robert, and John Bennett, publishers]: **THE SEAT OF WAR, IN NEW ENGLAND, BY AN AMERICAN VOLUNTEER, WITH THE MARCHES OF THE SEVERAL CORPS SENT BY THE COLONIES TOWARDS BOSTON, WITH THE ATTACK ON BUNKERS HILL.** London: Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, September 2, 1775. Copper-engraved map, with original color. Two insets along the right side titled “Plan of Boston Harbour from an Actual Survey” and “Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunker’s Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown.” Plate mark: 18¼ x 21½ inches. Sheet size: 21¼ x 27¼ inches. Expertly conserved, with a few instances of renewed color. In very good condition, with large margins.

A rare and dramatic Revolutionary war map of New England, showing George Washington’s troops marching on British-occupied Boston, with a large inset plan of the Battle of Bunker Hill showing Charlestown in flames: among the earliest pictorial representations of the Battle of Bunker Hill. This copy is printed on a large, full sheet with ample margins.

Published by Sayer & Bennett shortly after news of the Battle of Bunker Hill reached London, the map celebrates the British victory in the battle, but gives a portent of the impending siege of Boston and the eventual Battle of Dorchester Heights. The general map of New England provides a backdrop for illustrations of American troops, most notably including the “march of General Washington” in western Massachusetts, but also showing militia marching from New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, all converging on Boston. Two smaller insets along the right side of the map, each printed from a separate plate, depict a general plan of Boston Harbor, and a plan of Boston and Charlestown showing the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The latter inset is quite dramatic and of great significance. Charlestown is shown under attack by British forces, with the town in flames as British warships bombard it from the water, and a British battery fires across the Charles River from Cornhill in Boston; the locations of the British and American forces on Breed’s Hill are shown, as the two armies face each other in battle. A large encampment of British regulars is shown on Boston Commons, surrounding the Liberty tree. The inset would later be re-engraved and used in Newcastle and Boston editions of Murray’s *IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR*.

It is believed that this inset is a graphic representation of information on the battle derived from a June 25, 1775 letter written by General Burgoyne to Lord Stanley:

“...Howe’s corps ascending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; and to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by the thousands, over the land; and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating batteries cannonading them: strai[gh]t before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church steeples, being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest...the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witness to....”

Sayer and Bennett published this letter as a broadside on November 27, 1775, nearly two months after this inset, illustrating it with a different plan of the battle.

The earliest cartographic representation of the Battle of Bunker Hill is an August 1, 1775 plan published by Jefferys and Faden titled “A Sketch of the Action between British Forces and the American Provincials on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown.” That map, however, shows only military movements. The inset to the present map is the second printed plan of the battle and considered to be the first pictorial representation. This map was produced on September 2, 1775, a scant two-and-a-half months after the crucially important actions it depicts. It is remarkable that such detailed news was transmitted from New England to London and published in such a magnificent cartographic representation in so brief a period of time. Not in Nebenzahl’s *ATLAS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION* (which reproduces a later version of the inset on page 55) or Phillips.

An exciting, important, rare, and early map of the American Revolution.

NEBENZAHL, *BATTLE PLANS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION* 6, 6A. McCORKLE, *NEW ENGLAND IN EARLY PRINTED MAPS* 775.1. KRIEGER & COBB, *MAPPING BOSTON*, p.103. SCHWARTZ & EHRENBERG, plate 117. GUTHORN, *BRITISH MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*, p.66. STOKES B105. RISTOW, *CARTOGRAPHY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL*. SELLERS & VAN EE 813. \$37,500.

With Good War Content, Even After He Is Shot Through Both Legs

96. **Shaw, William:** [COLLECTION OF TWENTY CIVIL WAR-DATE LETTERS FROM WILLIAM SHAW, A UNION SOLDIER FROM KENDALL, NEW YORK, DESCRIBING HIS DUTIES WHILE STATIONED AT FORT McHENRY IN MARYLAND, INJURIES SUFFERED IN BATTLE, AND ON THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PETERSBURG]. Baltimore, Md. & Petersburg, Va. January 3 – November 17, 1864. Twenty autograph letters, signed, most two to four pages on single folded bifolium stationery; a handful of partial letters; and one Grand Army of the Republic membership card. Some fading, occasional spotting and foxing. Overall very good.

An informative collection of Civil War letters from a young Union soldier named William Shaw of Kendall, New York. Shaw enlisted as a private in the 8th Regiment, Co. K, New York Heavy Artillery, mustered out of Rochester. He describes his service at Fort McHenry guarding Confederate prisoners, southern sympathizers, and Union deserters; the severe injuries he received when he was shot through both legs; and his subsequent duties during the Siege of Petersburg. This final stage of Shaw's service is evidence of the lengths the Union army went to in the second half of the war, as re-enlistment numbers lagged, and wounded soldiers were pressed into further duties.

Shaw's letters run from early January to November of 1864, in which he serves guard duty at Fort McHenry military prison in Baltimore, gets wounded (most likely in Virginia on the Wilderness Campaign), spends time at a military hospital on David's Island, then moves near Petersburg in Virginia during the Siege of Petersburg. Despite Shaw's very poor spelling, his letters are informative and personal, and he seems to be writing to his mother or a sibling. Smith mentions several times about sending money home, and asks after various relatives and friends.

Smith's first letter, dated January 3, 1864 emanates from Elmira, New York while he is on the way to the war. As with other letters, Shaw mentions local men who are also serving in the war, reporting home whenever he runs into or hears about them. Four days later, after a thirty-six-hour train ride, he arrives at Fort McHenry (which he often spells "McHenria") in Baltimore to begin his service there.

Shaw was stationed at Fort McHenry from January to September 1864, and most of his letters come from his time in Baltimore. During the Civil War, Ft. McHenry served as a military prison, not only for Confederate soldiers but for southern sympathizers among the Baltimore elite (the mayor and chief of police were put there) and Union soldiers and officers who had either deserted or were accused of some other infraction. At Fort McHenry Smith is amazed at the frenzied activity in Baltimore harbor, remarks about getting vaccinated, reports that Fort McHenry has a one-hundred-pound gun and seventy-five cannons, relates the movement of some troops to Federal Hill, includes a list of necessary clothing supplies and their costs, and offers other interesting observations. For the following selection of quotations from his letters, the spelling has been normalized:

Fort McHenry, January 25: "100 prisoners I believe there is 130 men called on for guard every day. I have not got my gun yet expect it this week or next. I have taken off my undershirt as for my cough I have none."

Fort McHenry, February 5: "I was on guard it is the first time that I have been on. I was guard over the Union prisoners, my orders were positively not to let some unite and to quiet all fuss with a piece of cold lead. I stood eight hours....I aint in so much danger of sickness here as I am to home, for we have a better diet here."

Fort McHenry, February 16: "I was on guard last Sunday up in the interior. I could stand on my seat and count over 35 cannons and each cannon had 97 balls and several rounds of grape and canister -- canister is a pale holding some few quarts and filled with small balls...."

Fort McHenry, March 6: "I mean to do my duty in the sight of man and God as far as it is made known to me. I think that being so much in a bad company it makes me more on my guard."

Fort McHenry, March 19: : "...and our clothes on the inside and our cartridges boxes with 20 rounds of carriage in it and our cap boxes and our canteens and our haversacks and I tell you that it was pretty hard. I have drilled once on the mortars it is nothing but fun and I have drilled on the [cannon] they are pretty heavy they are only about three feet across the brick with a ten inch bore."

Fort McHenry, March 24: "We was paid last Tuesday and I was on guard yesterday and I could not send it home so waited until today. I got a pass and went downtown for the first time in over two months and I sent \$50 by express to Halley; I did not pay for it and spared all of the money I could and get my photographs

taken. I stood for them today. I got a present for Wilbren, I will send it in a day or so. I was warned on the new ironclad that is billeting up the other side.”

Fort McHenry, March 26: “I am as tough as a bear and as hearty as the rain, the most that I have to want for is I don’t [have] bread enough and have to buy some: five cents a loaf and I can eat one to a meal. I have to get one most every day. I forgot to tell you when I last wrote that we have moved into the barn again not in the same one we was in before that is 7 of us in a little room which we made got some boards and made a nice little room.”

Fort McHenry, April 9. Shaw describes a long trip around Baltimore that ends at Kent Island between Annapolis and the eastern shore, where they encounter African-American residents: “We landed on Kent Island in Queen Anne’s Co. Md this is on the eastern shore of the state and we went up to the nearest house and the man was not to home, so we went down in the darkies’ room and one of the boys asked the darkie what kind of a man their master was and he said the he was a very wicked man for he did not belong to the Methodist, then soon his son came and showed us in the parlour a large room, it was not furnished, there was a large fireplace in it and we stayed there until Wednesday morning and then went to the school house about a mile and a half out. I went and seen a wind mill for grinding corn, well we stayed there (to the school house) until the next day morning, then we came back to the place where we landed. Mr. Deggs gave over our hard tack out, [and] we had to buy our bread which was made of ground corn, not sifted, and water and we got a little wheat bread and it was made of flour and water and it was so heavy...and got all of the Oysters that we could eat. I ate so many last night that I could not breathe....”

Fort McHenry, April 13: “I have been writing here in my bunk watching the guard, which is some 2 feet from me and an iron fence between us, well I am a prisoner, well that is something new isn’t it, well we are all prisoners to Uncle Sam but such prisoners as we are get \$13 a month.”

“Fort No. 1,” Fort McHenry, May 4: “I tell you that we look nice when we all get out on dress parade. We have dress parade every night at five o’clock. Then we have to dress up in our best and black our boots and... get on our \$7 coats, then we look most as nice as the darkies does. There is a regiment of heavy artillery in Baltimore (darkies I mean), they are dressed the same as we are.”

“On the battle line,” presumably near Fort McHenry, May 18: “...we have been under fire of the rebels, we expect to be in a fight before tomorrow night, but I aint afraid of them.

Based on the above letter, and Shaw’s next letter, dated June 21, he was shot in the leg at some point in May or June. At this time, a great deal of Shaw’s regiment was serving under Tyler’s division, which was at that time waging the Overland Campaign (or Wilderness Campaign) in Virginia. There were a number of battles that Shaw could have been present at during this time, including Spotsylvania Court House.

David’s Island, June 21: Shaw is recuperating at the Union hospital on David’s Island, New York, nursing a gunshot wound in which a musket ball traveled through both of his legs, leaving holes in both of them. “Well my wounds are getting along finally. The same ball went through both legs it made 4 holes in them. I got up and walked on crutches across the room.”

At this point, the letters jump to September, picking up with Shaw at Fort Wood, on Bedloe’s Island in New York harbor (the future site of the Statue of Liberty) on his way to Petersburg, Virginia. Two of Shaw’s letters emanate from Fort Wood. On September 10, Shaw remarks that, “we stay here five days and go some where, and be examined. Those that have gone before went to Alexandria.... I can’t straighten my leg and the doctor says it never will be straight, so you need not be scared about my being sent to the front.”

Fort Wood, September 12 and 15: “Here we are in gunshot [range] of NY City and what a nice bread we have, it is the soft side of a hard board with nothing under us, and nothing over us but a rubber blanket. I have got in with a man by the name of Mills, he is in the 81 Williamstown Oswego Co. NY. O what a good grub we have, we have hard tack and cold beef and water, won’t that make a man fat. Well when I was to home and went up to Mr. Opps I weighed 147, now I weight 163½, so you can see that I am a getting heavy(?). I expect to go tomorrow.... [further, a note by Shaw appended to the end of this letter and dated September 15 reads] I have not gone yet and don’t know when we shall go. There is some a going soon tomorrow or next day. There is some 8 or 9 hundred here and there is 550 a going.”

By October 4, Shaw is near Petersburg, where he reports a rather remarkable battle encounter with Confederates, and his leg injuries are noted: “We have been moved to the front, I have just come in from picket, we

was no more than 20 rods from the johnnies. We kept shooting all night and in the morning we told them we wanted to get some coffee and so we stopped shooting and so did they and we got up a wall and sat all around and so did they and some of the boys asked them if they did not want some soft bread and coffee for tobacco. They said that they had bread and coffee aplenty and one of them held out a loaf of bread. We stayed some 80 [?] hours on. I am just about sick: I tell the boys that if they march today that I shall fall out and go to the hospital, for there is no use of a man's killing himself for nothing. I have no cold, but my feet are wet all of the time and in makes my legs sore...."

"Near Petersburg," October 29: "At noon we started for our left line and marched till 8 o'clock at night, and stayed there till 4 the next morning, then started and marched till morning, and then had a fight with the Johnnies and broke their lines and marched into their lines for as many as 5 miles, and then we met the enemy again and of all of the fighting that was the greatest: we would take a place and then they would try to take it again. We took a large white house and the boys got lots of stuff in it. There was a safe in it; the boys broke it open and one man, a private, got \$400.00 in gold, and another 50.00 and one a gold watch, and another got two pair of gold bracelets and the boys got lots of other stuff. I got some honey. There was 4 barrels of flour, 3 barrels of molasses and a lot of cider and tobacco and most everything that you could think of...."

"Near Petersburg," November 2: "I expect to have to go on picket tonight the first time since we have got back. Won't it be cold for I have not got my overcoat yet nor woolen blanket nothing but a rubber blanket but we expect to draw some tomorrow or next day. Then I shall have both....I shant date many more letters from here. It looks more like going back than it has before. The rest of the brigade has been ordered to fix up winter quarters."

"Near Petersburg," November 13: "I did not write for some time when we was out on that raid. Well I was taking worse the other night and in the morning I went to the doctor and he gave me a quinine powder and it was done up in a vote with Horace Greeley's man on the back of it. I took the powder and it made me sick as a horse all of the forenoon but after I got better....We are doing picket duty here near Petersburg. We are so close that we relieve the pickets by the town clock in the City. I am in hopes that they will rather put us in rooms first or in winter quarters for we have to lie on the ground and it is getting so cold that it freezes the top of the water."

In his last full letter, from near Petersburg on November 17, Shaw describes his nighttime picket duty (which he refers to as "violet post"): "I am on picket every other day. When I was on violet post that is in the night we first sent out a man some 5 yards in advance and he stands there and watches. We are on one hour and off two. Well what I was going to tell you is that while I was on violet that I went out a ways probably half ways to the johnnies and got my haversack full of corn and I have had all the popped corn I wanted since then but I have not got only two ears left. The last time that I was on the moon shown very bright ad we could see their violets. I had orders if they built a fire to order them to put it out and if they did not to shoot. Well they built a fire and I could see three men standing around it and I thought how I should like to have a good fire for a few moments so I let them go without molesting them. I think more of some of them than I do of some of our copperhead soldiers...."

Despite his terrible leg injuries and his close proximity to the Confederate military during the Siege of Petersburg, Shaw lived through the war. Present in this collection is his 1884 membership card to Post 298 of the Grand Army of the Republic, located in his hometown of Kendall, New York.

A useful and informative archive of Civil War letters from a young New York artilleryman wounded in battle, who spent most of the eleven months represented here on guard duty at Fort McHenry or on picket duty outside Petersburg during the siege. \$4000.

A Famous Seminole War Account

97. [Smith, W.W.]: **SKETCH OF THE SEMINOLE WAR, AND SKETCHES DURING A CAMPAIGN. By a Lieutenant of the Left Wing.** Charleston: Dan J. Dowling, 1836. [2],[6],311,[1]pp. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. A couple of small ink notations to the outer margin of text, light foxing. Very good, untrimmed.

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

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

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

The Very Rare South Carolina Journals of 1776

98. **[South Carolina]: JOURNAL OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1776. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS.** Charles-Town Printed, London: Reprinted for J. Almon, 1776. 134pp. Lacking the leaf of advertisements. Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, gilt morocco label. A bit of light scattered foxing. Very good.

The first British printing of the journals of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina for the momentous early months of 1776. As is to be expected, the South Carolina Congress was much preoccupied with addressing the abuses committed by the British, cautious preparations for the probable events forthcoming, and the drafting of a preliminary constitution of the General Assembly of South Carolina. Included is correspondence with the colony's representatives at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, legislation to make military preparations, attempts to coordinate economic activities with neighboring Georgia, measures for dealing with Loyalists, and more. Pages 106-123 contain the first draft of a constitution for South Carolina.

The Charleston printing of these proceedings is exceedingly rare (we are unaware of any in the market since Maggs offered a copy in 1926). In his fourth catalogue, A.S.W. Rosenbach called this London printing "a very valuable Revolutionary pamphlet and one of great rarity." Indeed, this is the first copy we have handled in twenty-five years.

SABIN 87365. AMERICAN CONTROVERSY 76-144b. ROSENBACH 4:270. \$9500.

Official Printing of South Carolina's Radical Reconstruction Constitution

99. **[South Carolina]: [Reconstruction]: THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ADOPTED APRIL 16, 1868, AND THE ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PASSED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF 1868, TOGETHER WITH THE MILITARY ORDERS THEREIN RE-ENACTED.** Columbia, S.C.: John W. Denny, Printer to the State, 1868. [2],38,2,18,[2],168,4,7pp. Original printed olive wrappers. Wrappers soiled and chipped, neat closed split partially along gutter of front wrapper. Scattered light foxing and staining, dampstain to lower margin from about p.131 to end of text. Good plus. In a black cloth folding case with gilt leather label.

The official printing of South Carolina's Reconstruction constitution of 1868, which radically revised the 1865 constitution enacted at the conclusion of the Civil War, printed here along with the acts of the 1868 General Assembly.

According to the South Carolina Encyclopedia (online), the 1865 constitution "perpetuated the values of the pre-Civil War elite and adopted only limited democratic reforms [and] made only limited moves toward democracy." The civil rights of formerly enslaved persons were poorly defined, and otherwise qualified Black South Carolinians were still denied the vote. The new constitution of 1868 was revolutionary for the state not only because it recognized the rights of its Black citizens, but because it was drafted by them: a majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention (76 of 124) were African Americans. Among the dramatic changes in the new constitution are the abolition of slavery in Section 2 of Article 1, stating that "Slavery shall never exist in this State," and the avowal in Section 1 that "All men are born free and equal." The 1868 constitution also calls for the removal of South Carolina's long-standing wealth-based representation model (creating equal representation in the state legislature based on population), abolished debtors' prison, organized the state into counties, legalized divorce, and mandated public education for at least two years for children between the ages of two and sixteen. South Carolina's role in 1861 is not forgotten either, and Article 1, Section 5 forcefully declares that "this state shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and all attempts, from whatever

source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve the said Union, shall be resisted with the whole power of the state.” This was also the first South Carolina constitution to be submitted to the public for ratification; it was approved by a wide margin, with much of the already outnumbered opposition declining to participate. Like most of the Reconstruction constitutions, however, the majority of this document’s progressive ideals were swiftly neutered or sidestepped through intimidation and violence, and in 1895 a much more conservative document was designed by Governor John Evans, Senator Ben Tillman, and their “Bourbon Democrat” allies.

The 1868 printing of the South Carolina Constitution takes a variety of forms. This printing, including the Acts of the General Assembly and with the largest section numbering 168 pages, matches Sabin’s collation, although he also mentions the existence of a 151-page edition. There is also forty-six-page printing which contains only the Constitution and Ordinances but not the Statutes at Large, and an even longer 293-page edition.

A fundamental document in South Carolina’s post-war history, and in the extension of civil rights in Reconstruction-era America.

SABIN 87675. EBERSTADT 111:547.

\$4500.

South Sea Speculator

100. [South Sea Company]: **A MEMORIAL OF THE CONTRACTANTS WITH MR. AISLABIE. IN A LETTER TO LICINIUS STOLO.** London: J. Roberts, 1721. [2],60pp. Without the second, internal title-page, as in the British Library copy. Modern three-quarter morocco and marbled boards. Very good.

A round condemnation of John Aislabie for his role in the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. The South Sea Company was established in 1711. Wild speculation led to its collapse and demise in 1720-21. Aislabie utilized his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer to promote inflated shares in the Company. The scheme led to an investigation by the House of Commons, the eventual expulsion and imprisonment of Aislabie, and the ruin of thousands of investors. The pamphlet compares Aislabie to Licinius Solo, a Roman Tribune who used his position to misappropriate public land and debts, to the ruin of the people. Only a handful of copies recorded by ESTC.

ESTC T88564. GOLDSMITHS 6024.

\$1500.

The Elusive Limited Edition

101. **Stanley, Henry Morton: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIR HENRY MORTON STANLEY...EDITED BY HIS WIFE, DOROTHY STANLEY. With Sixteen Photogravures and a Map.** London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., 1909. xvii,551,[1]pp. plus sixteen photogravures (including frontispiece portrait), one folding facsimile letter, and one folding map. Titlepage printed in red and black. Half title. Thick quarto. Original green morocco, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, raised bands, covers ruled and front cover stamped in gilt, gilt-ruled turn-ins, t.e.g. Moderate wear and minor fading to spine and extremities; minor scuffing to boards. Original printed tissue guards intact. Small ink ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Extremely light foxing on first few leaves, else fine internally. Very good.

Deluxe issue of the first edition, limited to 250 copies signed by Dorothy Stanley, this copy numbered 22. Containing a finely detailed, folding two-color map of central Africa, with Stanley’s routes outlined in three colors and an accompanying outline of England and Wales drawn in the same scale for land size comparison.

Henry Morton Stanley, the most accomplished and celebrated 19th-century African explorer, was also one of his era’s greatest self-inventors, a feat both chronicled and extended in his posthumously published AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Stanley was born John Rowlands in 1841, the illegitimate son of a housemaid in Wales. As a child, Rowlands suffered years of cruelty at the hands of his family and in the workhouse where he was raised from the age of six. In 1859, Rowlands fled to America and came under the care of a New Orleans cotton merchant named Henry Morton Stanley, who informally adopted Rowlands and gave him his name. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the younger Stanley enlisted in the Confederate Army. In 1862 he fought and was taken prisoner at Shiloh, where, to obtain his release, he enlisted in the Union Army. Soon thereafter, he became a ship’s clerk in the Union Navy and would become one of the few people to see battle from both sides of the Civil War (Hochschild, p.25). Following the war, Stanley was hired as a newspaper correspondent for the St. Louis MISSOURI DEMOCRAT. He was assigned to Gen. Hancock’s army in the Indian campaigns and distinguished himself with dramatic dispatches to both the DEMOCRAT and various publications on

the East Coast. The entire first half of the book is devoted to Stanley's adventures in the Civil War and the Plains Indian Wars.

In 1868 the NEW YORK HERALD hired Stanley to cover war in Abyssinia and in 1869 sent him to find Dr. Livingstone. For the next twenty years Stanley explored and charted much of the African interior, wrote several best-selling books, and helped establish the Congo Free State of Belgian King Leopold II, setting the stage for one of the darkest chapters in the history of European imperialism. In the final years of his life, Stanley lectured widely on his adventures and defended Leopold's massive project against international charges of mass murder and de facto slavery. During this time he also worked on his AUTOBIOGRAPHY, "as he indicates, out of a desire to make his nature and character comprehensible to the world which knew him in the day of his fame" (DAB). The book, which Stanley did not live to complete, was edited and prepared for publication by his wife, Dorothy. Nearly half the work is devoted to Stanley's early life in Wales and America, the formative years that molded the conquering figure of international renown. "It was the American Stanley," according to Constance Lindsay Skinner in the DAB, "the man who had seen the wheel-ruts of pioneer wagons on the western prairie and young sturdy towns on recent Indian battle-grounds, who looked at the Congo region and saw nothing there to daunt determined men thoroughly equipped with the means and methods of civilization." Contemporary scholars write of Stanley and his AUTOBIOGRAPHY with a less celebratory tone, noting the excesses of his career as a Congo taskmaster and the various contradictory and probably fanciful elements in his memoirs (Hochschild, pp.23-25, 235). Nevertheless, Stanley's life and his final book, here in its finest edition, stand as monuments to his era's boldest notions of personal resolve and self-creation. DAB XVII, pp.509-13. Adam Hochschild, KING LEOPOLD'S GHOST (Houghton Mifflin, 1998). \$4500.

One of the Most Important British Accounts of the Revolution

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

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

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

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

Key Revolutionary Work

103. **Tarleton, Banastre, Lieut.-Col.: A HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1780 AND 1781, IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.** London. 1787. vii,[1],518pp. (including errata) plus one folding map with routes marked by hand in color, and four folding plans, with positions and troop movements marked by hand in colors. Quarto. Contemporary tree calf, recased with original gilt spine and board leather laid down, leather label. Some edge wear. Contemporary bookplate on front pastedown, modern bookplate on rear pastedown. Light dampstain in bottom corner and outer margin of some leaves. Very good.

A standard work concerning the southern campaigns of the American Revolution. Tarleton, the commander of a Tory cavalry unit, the British Legion, served in America from May 1776 through the siege of Yorktown. He was infamous for his brutal tactics and hard-riding attacks. His narrative is one of the principal British accounts of the Revolution, notable for his use of original documents, a number of which are included as notes following the relevant chapters. The handsome maps and plans include "The Marches of Lord Cornwallis in

the Southern Provinces..." showing the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware (with routes traced by hand in color); and plans of the siege of Charlestown, the battles of Camden and Guildford, and the siege of Yorktown.

HOWES T37, "b." CHURCH 1224. CLARK I:317. SABIN 94397. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 85. \$8500.

The 1803 Roulstone Laws of Tennessee

104. [Tennessee Laws]: **LAWS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.** [bound with:] **ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE....** Knoxville: Printed and published by George Roulstone, 1803. viii,320,[16]; 143,xi pp. Contemporary reverse calf. Spine slightly chipped, boards rubbed, corners lightly worn. Remnants of shelf label and manuscript date on spine. Later ownership inscription on front pastedown and annotation on titlepage. Initial leaves damp-stained. Browning and scattered foxing. Final leaf of second work detached and in facsimile (contains only a dozen lines of index). Very good in original condition, untrimmed. In a half morocco box.

The first collected laws of the state of Tennessee, and a work of considerable rarity. Allen notes that this was not an official publication of the state, but issued by Roulstone, Tennessee's first printer, as a speculative venture. Because all previous issues of the Tennessee press were either pamphlets, broadsides, or legislative journals, this has been called the first book printed in Tennessee. Allen asserts, however, that Roulstone may have previously bound together some early Legislative Acts printed in Knoxville before 1800. "Possibly it is the first bound book printed in the state. The fact that it was issued bound (increasing the possibility of survival) and the knowledge that Roulstone printed the book as a personal venture should render this book somewhat more likely to be found. Nonetheless, it is virtually never offered for sale today" – Allen. This copy bears the ownership inscription of Edward T. Sanford, a prominent Knoxville lawyer, who served as Assistant Attorney General from 1905 to 1907 and as a Supreme Court Justice from 1923 to 1930. It is also bound with a copy of the acts passed in the first session of the state legislature in the same year, very scarce in and of itself.

A primary work of much importance and rarity, with an interesting Tennessee provenance.

ALLEN RARITIES 13. ALLEN TENNESSEE IMPRINTS 79, 72. AII (TENNESSEE) 22, 46. McMURTRIE (TENNESSEE) 38, 42. \$12,000.

The Most Famous Discussion of American Democracy

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

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

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

There were probably more than fifty editions in English and French published before 1900, besides numerous other translations. Almost from the beginning, Tocqueville's study enjoyed the reputation of being the most acute and perceptive discussion of the political and social life of the United States ever published. Remarkably, it has sustained its appeal generation after generation, as new readers find it speaks to their time with a contemporary voice. Whether perceived as a textbook of American political institutions, an investigation of society and culture, a probing of the psyche of the United States, or a study of the actions of modern democratic society, the book has continued to offer insight and provoke thought since its inception. It has also probably provided commentators with more quotations than any other work about the United States.

HOWES T278, "aa." SABIN 96060. CLARK III:111. Library of Congress, A PASSION FOR LIBERTY, ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE ON DEMOCRACY & REVOLUTION (Washington, 1989). \$13,500.

Official French Printing of the Treaty Ending the American Revolution

106. [Treaties of Paris – Great Britain and France]: **TRAITE DE PAIX ENTRE LE ROI ET LE ROI DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE, CONCLU A VERSAILLES LE 3 SEPTEMBER 1783**. Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1783. 35pp. Quarto. Later marbled boards, leather label. Very minor marginal dampstain throughout. Near fine. Untrimmed.

The official French printing of the final treaty of peace between France and England in the American War of Independence, concluded September 3, 1783, the same day as the final peace between the other powers in the conflict. Because of the French naval setbacks in 1782, the treaty resulted in little territorial loss for England, and the powers returned each other's Caribbean possessions. Furthermore, England's claims to Newfoundland were maintained, and mutual fishing rights off the Canadian coast were agreed upon. The NUC and OCLC together locate nine copies of this scarce printing.

DAVENPORT 171. SABIN 96557. OCLC 25450771, 21984761. \$12,500.

British Essay on the Importance of American Trade During the Napoleonic Wars

107. [United States-Great Britain Commerce]: [MANUSCRIPT ESSAY ENTITLED "LOOSE MEMO. RESPECT[ING] AMERICAN COMMERCE," WRITTEN BY AN ANONYMOUS BRITISH ANALYST DURING THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, DESCRIBING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS AND AS A MARKET FOR BRITISH COMMERCE]. [Great Britain. ca. 1801-1807]. Manuscript written in eight columns on rectos and versos of two quarto sheets. Old folds, two small spots of light soiling. Accompanied by four leaf typed transcription. Very good.

An interesting but unattributed and apparently unpublished manuscript essay, with a caption title reading "Loose Memo. Respectg. American Commerce." The gist of the memo is set forth in the first sentence: "The Americans are at all times the best customers of G.B. – in peace they take 1/3 of her manufactured exports – in War much more...." In addition to the eager American market for British goods, the author notes that British goods are often trans-shipped via America to other markets where Great Britain would not normally have access, thanks to America's neutral status: "...you have only to change the name of the manufacturer & the wants of the Colonists will shut their eyes on the origin of the fabric. I have known Liverpool ware, ornamented with the Portrait of Geo. III, passed as German manufactures."

The author notes that, while the understandable economic downturn during the Revolution and for several years after the "peace of '83" resulted in some problematic credit relations between the U.S. and the British market, much has changed. "The industry & the enterprise of our countrymen (aided no doubt by the enjoyment of a neutral position) has enabled them to throw off their dependence on the British merchant or manufacturer. They now have a sufficient capital of their own, and a very important proportion of their imports are now paid for in ready money, or in bills at short sight." The author explains that American merchants are able to export their surpluses (of their own production and surplus British goods) to the Continental market, and transfer that money directly to creditors in Great Britain, with an added perk: "The result of this species of trade must be ruinous to France. She is drained of her wealth to enrich & invigorate her enemy."

Finally, the author provides a specific example of this favored trading relationship with regard cotton. At this time, the author estimates that Great Britain imports three-fifths of all cotton from the United States – some 150,000 bags of cotton annually, weighing 250lbs. each. The U.S. buys back nearly one-third of all cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain, yielding a net profit of over £2.5 million to Great Britain. The author adds that this ratio holds for almost all raw materials produced in the United States.

This essay was almost certainly written during the earlier part of the Napoleonic Wars; the author cites an 1801 speech by Lord Grenville, which helps narrow the date range, and it seems unlikely the Embargo Act of 1807 had been passed yet. Regardless, the essay promotes Anglo-American trade and cooperation (at least insofar as it enriches Britain and cripples France) at a time when other forces were driving the two countries toward war.

\$2000.

*The Law Establishing the United States Foreign Service,
Signed by Thomas Jefferson*

108. [United States Laws – First Congress]: [Jefferson, Thomas]: CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON MONDAY THE FOURTH OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY. AN ACT PROVIDING THE MEANS OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NATIONS [caption title]. [New York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1790]. Broad-side, 15 x 9 inches. Slight offsetting of Jefferson's signature from when folded over, faint circular impression below Jefferson's signature, with corresponding offsetting just above it. Near fine.

A foundational law of United States government and sovereignty, this is the official printing of the Act of the First Congress – signed by Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State – establishing the United States Foreign Service, and effectively empowering the Department of State to represent American interests abroad. We are aware of only three other copies of this important Act, which would have had such clear importance for Jefferson in carrying out his duties as the nation's first Secretary of State.

The first three Executive branch departments created in 1789 were the departments of Treasury, War, and State (provisions were also made for an Attorney General and a Postmaster General). From late July to mid-September, 1789, the first Congress passed three Acts relating to the State Department, all of them administrative in nature. The "Department of Foreign Affairs" (yet to be renamed State) was formally created on July 27, 1789. On September 11 an Act was passed establishing salaries for employees of the department – the Secretary of State's salary was \$3500 per year, and salaries were set for the department's clerks as well. A few days later, on September 15, was passed an Act "to provide for the safe-keeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, and for other purposes." This Act changed the name of the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Department of State and assigned to it certain domestic duties, including publication and distribution of Acts of Congress, custody of the Great Seal of the United States, issuance of patents and copyrights, and more.

Therefore, when Thomas Jefferson was confirmed by the Senate as the nation's first Secretary of State, on September 26, 1789 (the day after Washington appointed him), he was taking charge of a department with almost exclusively domestic duties. At the time, Jefferson was just completing his four-year tenure as United States Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and was acutely aware of the need for official American representatives abroad who would have responsibilities beyond the mere facilitation of commerce. President Washington recognized this need as well – in his first Annual Address to Congress (on January 8, 1790) he remarked: "The interests of the United States require that our intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by such provisions as will enable me to fulfill my duty in that respect in the manner which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good, and to this end that the compensation to be made to the persons who may be employed should, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law, and a competent fund designated for defraying the expenses incident to the conduct of foreign affairs."

Up to this point, America's foreign representatives were primarily consuls, who worked to facilitate trade with nations and businesses abroad. Between February and August, 1790, President Washington appointed the first United States consular officers: twelve consuls and five vice consuls. These men were Americans engaged in trade in the foreign city to which they were assigned; if no Americans could be found, foreign citizens were appointed. No salaries were provided; compensation was to come from private trade and the fees charged for official services. This was hardly the framework Washington had called for when he requested "such provisions as will enable me to fulfill my duty...incident to the conduct of foreign affairs." The dozen consuls were clearly not the foundation for a professional class of foreign representatives meant to represent the United States and defend American interests abroad.

Jefferson, having returned to the United States from France late in 1789, formally assumed his duties as Secretary of State on March 22. By his nature and his experience, he was clearly drawn more to the foreign policy aspects of the position of Secretary of State than to the domestic administrative and record-keeping requirements of the congressional statutes. Therefore, the present Act, which helped to create and fund the diplomatic infrastructure that would help him to advise the President on matters of foreign policy, would have been of the utmost interest to him.

The text of this Act reads, in part: "The President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized to draw from the treasury of the United States, a sum no exceeding forty thousand dollars annually, to be

paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, for the support of such persons as he shall commission to serve the United States in foreign parts, and for the expence incident to the business in which they may be employed.” The Act goes on to set the annual salaries for various positions – a minister plenipotentiary was entitled to receive up to \$9000 per year “as a compensation for all his personal services and other expences,” the salary of a charge des affaires was capped at \$4500 a year, and the secretary to a minister plenipotentiary could receive up to \$1350 per year. The Act was passed by the Congress and approved by President Washington on July 1, 1790. Washington’s name appears in type, as do those of Speaker of the House, Frederick Muhlenberg, and Vice President John Adams. Jefferson has signed this copy between printed text reading “(True Copy.)” and “Secretary of State.”

Just a few weeks after the passage of the Act, however, Jefferson was already appealing to Washington with regards to its limitations. His own experience in France (in which he funded much of his diplomatic expenses himself), as well as conversations with Vice President John Adams (who had been posted to London and the Hague), and Chief Justice John Jay (who had been Minister to Spain, and was Secretary of Foreign Affairs from 1784-89, under the Confederation Congress) convinced him that salaries and expenses for American diplomats abroad needed to be expanded even further. He wrote President Washington to that effect on July 17, 1790, requesting an increased budget to pay for couriers, translators, expenses for ceremonial events, postage, stationery, etc.

This rare and important Act is not in Evans, who does record several of the other foundational Acts of the First Congress. The only copies of this Act that we can find at auction are the present copy, and a copy offered by the American Art Association in 1920 (also signed by Jefferson). ESTC, OCLC, Bristol, and Shipton & Mooney together locate only three copies: at the Huntington Library, Library of Congress, and the South Carolina Archives (all three signed by Jefferson). A copy noted as at the American Antiquarian Society is an electrostatic copy of the one at the Huntington Library.

Rare, clearly of high significance to Jefferson himself, and of fundamental importance in creating the framework for carrying out foreign policy between the United States and other nations in the formative years of the republic.

BRISTOL B7577. SHIPTON & MOONEY 46055. ESTC W14355. OCLC 1227817849. Thomas Jefferson to George Washington, July 17, 1790, in *THE PAPERS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENTIAL SERIES*, (Charlottesville, 1996), Vol. 6, pp.95–100. \$85,000.

A Standard Geographical Work

109. **Venegas de Busto, Alejo: PRIMERA PARTE DE LAS DIFFERENCIAS DE LIBROS QUE HAY EN EL UNIVERSO.** Madrid. 1569. 8,242 leaves. 19th-century vellum, lacking ties, new endsheets. Some leaves heavily foxed. Marginal repairs to the first signature, not affecting text. Else a clean, decent copy.

The third edition, after Toledo editions of 1540 and 1546. An important geographical and cosmographical work, with numerous New World references, and an important early navigational guide.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 569/48. MEDINA, BHA 128. HARRISSE ADDITIONS 156. \$3000.

Important Printing of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

110. **[Virginia]: THE RESOLUTIONS OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY; PENNED BY MADISON AND JEFFERSON, IN RELATION TO THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.** Richmond: Printed by Shepherd & Pollard, 1826. 71pp. Gathered signatures, with newer stitching. Titlepage tanned, chipped in the edges. Verso of titlepage and final text page (both blank) silked, repairing tears. Light foxing and tanning, a few leaves with tears in the outer margin. Good. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell box, spine gilt.

An important printing of the momentous Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, penned by Jefferson and Madison, respectively, which came in notable response to the Federalist-created Alien and Sedition Acts. The Resolutions opposed passage of the acts, and focused the debate on the respective powers of the federal government and the states. They were also an important argument for personal liberty – for example, the third Kentucky Resolution contains a strong defense by Jefferson of freedom of speech and of the press. “The resolutions laid the foundation for later controversies over such issues as state sovereignty and nullification, slavery and secession, etc.” – Cohen. Though this Richmond printing came at a time when the debate over states’ rights and nullification was just beginning to approach, the preface very much emphasizes the conflict

between “those rights which had been respectively reserved to the States and to the People...[and] the usurpations of the Federal Government. The preface goes on to warn of the current threat to liberties: “The rights of the States and of the People, are again assailed in an alarming manner. Doctrines are preached in high places which are directly at war with the principles of our Government. The Centripetal power is assuming a new and fearful energy.” This printing was followed by a succession of later printings – all in the South (Charleston, 1828; Washington and Richmond, 1832; Milledgeville, Georgia, 1834; Richmond again, 1835).

This 1826 printing of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions is exceedingly scarce in the market and institutionally. Rare Book Hub lists no copies in the market since 1989, and no copies at auction since 1946. OCLC, American Imprints, and Cohen together locate only seven copies, at the Library of Congress, Library Company of Philadelphia, University of Virginia, American Antiquarian Society, Clements Library, Harvard Law School, and University of Richmond. There are also copies at the Huntington Library and the Virginia State Library. This is the first copy of this edition that we handled.

COHEN 6304. SWEM 7938. HAYNES 15046. HOWES V122, “aa.” SABIN 43720. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 25930. McCOY V55 (Washington 1832 ed.). OCLC 475815638, 945086831, 1029985898. \$3750.

Rare Views of Niagara

111. **Vivian, W.: VIEWS OF THE GREAT FALLS OF NIAGARA.** London: Published by R. Ackermann, Strand. Printed by C. Hullmandel, [1825]. Titlepage plus five lithographed plates. Oblong folio. Original printed grey wrappers. Spine perished, edges chipped. Margins a bit soiled, but images in clean, very good condition. In a cloth clamshell case.

A rare set of five lithographic plates of the Falls of Niagara. Christopher Lane describes this as only the second portfolio published of views of Niagara. The first was a set of five views issued by Thomas H. Wentworth in Oswego, New York. Lane also states that an American edition of the present portfolio was issued, but neglects to say when. The plates are after drawings by W. Vivian. The images are captioned as follows:

- 1) “American Fall From a Ravine Opposite.”
- 2) “Niagara. American Fall From the Bank Above.”
- 3) “Side of the American Fall & Horse Shoe Fall In the Distances.”
- 4) “Horse Shoe Fall From the Canada Bank.”
- 5) “British or Horse Shoe Fall.”

LANE, IMPRESSIONS OF NIAGARA 62-66. DOW 892. SEIBEL I:87. EBERSTADT 156:50. \$11,000.

Cuban Maritime Manual

112. **Vivó, Buenaventura: FÓRMULAS PARA OBTENER LA LONGITUD, Y TABLAS LUNARES PARA CORREGIR LOS EFECTOS DE PARALAGE Y REFRACCION EN LAS DISTANCIAS DE SOL, Ó ESTRELLA, A LUNA.** Havana: Imprenta de R. Oliva, 1839. 49,[1]pp., including printed tables and a single woodcut diagram on final printed page. Later 19th-century wrappers, with original rear blue wrapper bound in. Wrappers moderately browned and soiled, front wrapper with author, title, and place and year of publication inscribed in a later 19th-century hand. Original rear blue wrapper detached from text block and attached to rear pastedown. Titlepage soiled, ownership inscription in pencil. Ink inscription (ownership initials?) on p.[5]. A good copy.

An extremely rare mid-19th-century Cuban maritime manual consisting of various formulas for calculating longitude, with accompanying lunar tables employed in the process of determining location at sea. In the prologue the author writes that his intention is to ease the work of navigators by presenting in one “little work” the various methods needed for calculating the true distance between the sun and the moon from which true longitude could be obtained. Vivó, identified simply as “el piloto particular” on the titlepage, later served as Mexican Consul in Havana and in Spain. His TRATADO CONSULAR was published in Mexico in 1850, and his MEMORIAS, recounting his service in Spain between 1853 and 1855, was published in Madrid in 1856.

An extremely rare maritime manual printed in Havana. Cited only in Palau; not on OCLC.
PALAU 372218.

\$2250.

Defending a Failed Invasion

113. **Walker, Hovenden: A JOURNAL: OR FULL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE EXPEDITION TO CANADA. WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING COMMISSIONS, ORDERS, INSTRUCTIONS....** London. 1720. 304pp. Contemporary tooled calf. Wear to outer hinges and extremities, neat bookplate, else very good.

“Walker presents a defense of his unfortunate 1711 expedition against Canada, which operated from Boston and was of New England instigation. Having distinguished himself in the West Indies, he was placed in command of the naval forces. Ill fortune attended the enterprise, eight transports being cast away and nearly 900 soldiers drowned...the expedition was a total failure and Sir Hovenden was arraigned for his conduct. He underwent great persecution, his name being struck from the Admiral’s list....He later went to Carolina, but returned to England and published the JOURNAL” – Lande. A vital record of this ill-fated New England attempt to unseat the French in Canada, by the chief participant.

LANDE 886. TPL 148. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 720/236. HOWES W39, “b.” \$3000.

U.S.S. Chesapeake’s Crew Rewarded

114. **[War of 1812]: Chew, Thomas John: [MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT DETAILING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY FROM THE U.S.S. CHESAPEAKE’S CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SHIP “VOLUNTEER” DURING THE WAR OF 1812].** [Boston]. May 24, 1813. [24]pp. Folio. Gathered sheets, stitched. Light scattered foxing and staining, final page somewhat soiled. Very good.

A remarkable manuscript document recording a brief moment of sunshine in the ill-fated U.S.S. Chesapeake’s final years, written six years after the disastrous Chesapeake-Leopard incident which led to the Embargo Act of 1807, and mere days before the frigate’s dramatic defeat and capture by the HMS Shannon on May 31, 1813. Beginning in December of 1812, the Chesapeake ranged in the waters along the eastern coast of the Americas, seeing activity particularly off the coast of Brazil. In her first few months, she saw considerable success intercepting British merchant ships bound for the Caribbean and South America. The first of these was the Volunteer, captured on January 13 while en route from Liverpool to Bahia with a rather large cargo of dry goods. Loitering in these same waters for the next few weeks, the Chesapeake captured five more British and American merchant ships in service of the enemy before eventually returning to Boston in early May.

The current document, written by Purser Thomas J. Chew (formerly of the U.S.S. Constitution) and dated May 24, provides a detailed breakdown of the prize money awarded the crew from their first capture: \$51,745.26 in all. Ten percent of the prize money went to Captain Samuel Evans, with another five percent to Commodore Stephen Decatur, who commanded the Chesapeake’s squadron. The rest of the prize money was divided into classes, with second class receiving \$739.21 each, third class \$574.94, fourth \$232.10, fifth \$215.60, and the remaining 309 crewmen in sixth class a princely \$58.61 apiece. Each member of the crew’s name is listed in turn, with a note on whether or not Chew has received his signature confirming the payment. Beginning with fourth class, there is a noticeable increase in those crew members who needed to sign with an “x,” attributed by a witness.

Chew has also written various other notes when relevant, including crew members deceased or discharged in the months since the action, those who have outstanding balances, those who were minors and needed additional approval, and related calculations. Also present are two smaller sheets of paper affixed to page sixteen by a wax seal, consisting of a signed receipt and witness attestation by one Joseph Ball, verifying that he received payment on behalf of his late brother Harris Ball, who is marked on Chew’s list as deceased and with an outstanding balance. The final page is certified, signed, and sealed by a Massachusetts notary public.

A remarkable record of the aftermath of one of the U.S.S. Chesapeake’s final unqualified successes, documenting the entire crew of the ship as well as the minute details of their receipt of the prize money. \$8750.

*The Emily Skeel-William Safire Copy
of Webster's LETTERS TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN*

115. **Webster, Noah: LETTERS TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN COMMENCING THE EDUCATION: TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.** New Haven: S. Converse, Printer, Sold by Howe & Spalding, 1823. 335pp. Contemporary calf, expertly rebacked in matching style, spine ruled in gilt, gilt morocco label. Leather bookplate of noted grammarian William Safire and the Green Knoll bookplate of Roswell and Emily E.F. Skeel on front pastedown. Contemporary ink ownership inscription on titlepage. Text tanned, minor foxing throughout. Good.

The Skeel-Safire copy of the first edition of this unusual Webster publication. In a series of nine letters to an unknown and likely universal correspondent, Webster discusses the usual array of issues surrounding grammar and parts of speech, as well as virtue and other moral ideals, and also comments on the English language dictionaries of his day, such as those compiled by Johnson, Sheridan, and Kenrick. Following the letters is a "Summary History of the discovery and settlement of America from the time of English settlement through the American Revolution, "adapted to the use of families and schools – and forms a convenient Manuel [sic] for travellers and seamen." In subsequent years, Webster's American history would be expanded and reissued, but this is its first appearance.

A esoteric Webster item, with notable etymology-related provenance, having been owned by both Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel, Webster's granddaughter and bibliographer, and William Safire, the preeminent popular American language and grammar expert of the late 20th century. Skeel compiled *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF NOAH WEBSTER* and published the work in 1958; books from her library are scarce. Safire was an author, journalist, and speechwriter who wrote the long-running column "On Language" for the New York Times.

An interesting work by the foundational American language expert, owned by his granddaughter who was also one of his bibliographers, and then the most notable public expert on language in late 20th-century America. SKEEL 533. SABIN 102365. \$2250.

Pioneering Work on Investment, Inscribed by the Author

116. **Williams, John Burr: THE THEORY OF INVESTMENT VALUE.** Cambridge, Ma.: Harvard University Press, 1938. xxiv,613pp., including in-text charts and diagrams, plus five folding tables. Original red cloth, spine gilt. Light shelf wear and rubbing, spine ends lightly worn. Presentation inscription from the author on the front free endpaper. Internally bright and clean. Very good plus. Lacking dust jacket.

A presentation copy of the first edition of this landmark work on investment and the stock market. This copy is inscribed by Williams "to Mr. George C. Long, Jr., with the compliments of the author" on the front free endpaper. George Clifton Long, Jr., who is thanked in the acknowledgements of this book, was a secretary and eventually head of the Phoenix Insurance Company in Hartford. Chapter XXIII of Williams' book is in fact devoted to an extensive case study of Phoenix Insurance in order to demonstrate his formulas and theories, and much of the information underpinning his examination was likely provided by Long.

After the crash of 1929, Williams (who already had a degree from Harvard Business School) began his doctoral studies in order to research the causes of the Great Depression. Based on his thesis (presented in 1937), this book set the stage for what became known as the "dividend discount model" of stock valuation and anticipated or pioneered a number of other models and strategies which remain fundamental to modern finance. Regarding the intrinsic value of stocks, Williams states his most lasting argument: "Earnings are only a means to an end and the means should not be mistaken for the end. Therefore, we must say that a stock derives its value from its dividends, not its earnings."

A lovely copy of this rare and influential book, inscribed by the author to a man whose company features prominently in the study.

DENNISTOUN & GOODMAN, BUBBLES, BOOMS, AND BUSTS: THE DENNISTOUN COLLECTION OF WORKS ON SPECULATION FROM THE 17th CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAY 497. Rubinstein, *A HISTORY OF THE THEORY OF INVESTMENTS*, p.75. LARSON 1969. \$17,500.