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## Firsts: London's Rare Book Fair 2023

### *A Collection of Audubon's "Delineations..."*

1. **Audubon, John James: DELINEATIONS OF AMERICAN SCENERY AND MANNERS** [binding title, extracted from ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY]. Edinburgh: Adam Black, 1831-1835. Various paginations. Modern three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Light shelf wear. Bookplate on front pastedown. Some unobtrusive ink underlining on titlepage. Minor foxing and age-toning. Very good.

These extracts from *Ornithological Biography* pull together in one volume all sixty of the short travel pieces that Audubon interspersed among the descriptions of birds in the first three volumes of the text for his famous ornithological work. These "episodes" were intended to divert the general reader and are of considerable literary and historical interest, since they describe persons and events on the American frontier from Newfoundland to Florida. One of the classic texts of American natural history, including accounts of his experiences in the Florida Keys, along the Mississippi, and in Louisiana and Kentucky in the 1820s and '30s. The sketches were collected and published separately in 1926.

HOWES A389. MEISEL III, p.406. SABIN 2366. CLARK II:179 (ref). SABIN 2366. \$4000.

### *The First American Book on Geology and Mining*

2. **[Barba, Alvaro Alonso]: GRÜNDLICHER UNTERRICHT VON DEN METALLEN....** Ephrata: J. Georg Zeisiger, 1763. 198,[4],14pp., including a second titlepage within the pagination and a full-page plate on p.187. Contemporary ruled calf, raised bands. Boards rubbed and edgeworn, chipped at spine ends, small chip in front board. Lightly tanned and foxed. Overall, very good, in original condition. In a half morocco and cloth folding case, spine gilt.

The first book on mining and geology published in North America. Barba's work was originally published in Madrid in 1640 as *Arte de los Metales*. Barba was a priest who was at Potosí, Peru when its silver mining industry was at its height. The book, the earliest on American mining, ores, and minerals, gives a description of the revolutionary practices being implemented in the mines. Barba describes the generation of metals, methods of extracting silver by mercury, the process discovered in 1607 for extracting gold, silver, and copper by boiling with a salt solution and mercury in a copper vessel, and the refining and separation of these metals. There is also a chapter on petroleum products in Peru and elsewhere. The plate shows mining tools and a brick oven.

This Pennsylvania printing of Barba's work makes it the first book printed in the British colonies on mining and mineralogy, and therefore a landmark publication. Why it was printed by the Ephrata Cloister, which operated the second German-language press in the colonies, is a mysterious and interesting question. Copper mines had been discovered in neighboring New Jersey in the early 18th century, but coal was not mined in Pennsylvania until the 1770s, and the Appalachian gold deposits were not discovered until after the founding of the United States. "Very rare imprint" – Sabin, who notes that a copy had been recently (i.e. 1886) priced in a dealer catalogue for \$90. A rare work, and an Americana landmark. Rink locates seven copies.

EVANS 9333. ESTC W18481. HILDEBURN 1873. SEIDENSTICKER, p.60. DOLL & FUNKE 399. ARNDT 267. RINK 769. SABIN 67375. \$12,500.

*Clicking on any item will take you  
to our website to view images and for easy ordering.*

*Can the Natives of Chile Be Enslaved?*

3. **Calderón, Melchor: TRATADO DE LA IMPORTANCIA Y UTILIDAD QUE AY EN DAR POR ESCLAVOS A LOS INDIOS REBELADOS DE CHILE. DISPUTASE EN EL, SI ES LICITO, O NO EL DAR LOS POR ESCLAVOS: Y PONENSE RAZONES POR AMBAS PARTES, Y SUS RESPUESTAS: DEXANDO LA DETERMINACION A LOS SEÑORES VISOREY, Y AUDIENCIA DE LA CIUDAD DE LOS REYES.** [N.p.,but likely Madrid. N.d., but ca. 1601]. [2],24pp. Folio. Dbd. Dampstained and soiled, top and bottom edges worn. Worm holes throughout, affecting a few words on each page. Contemporary underlining and marginal lines throughout, contemporary handwritten folio numbers on each recto. Still a good copy. In a half morocco and cloth box.

An extremely rare treatise which considers the question of whether rebellious Indians in Chile should become slaves. Addressed to the Viceroy and Audiencia of Peru, the work discusses whether slavery of conquered Indians is just or not, reviewing arguments on both sides of the question. Calderón approaches the problem in an intriguing manner by providing separate justifications, each in its own individual section of the text, for enslaving the Indians from the various points of view of the King, the Kingdom, and the Church. In turn, the author then provides responses to these various assertions, promoting the view that such slavery would be unjust. The last pages of the text consist of final responses and commentary.

Calderón, the Canon of the Cathedral of Santiago, also served as Commissar of the Holy Office and the Holy Cross, and the General Vicar of the Bishopric of Santiago. He addresses the TRATADO... to the Viceroy of Peru, as well as numerous representatives of the royal government and the Catholic Church who have convened to consider strategies for waging war against the Araucanian Indians of Southern Chile. The campaign to conquer these Indians was one of the most difficult and drawn-out conflicts between Europeans and American Indians in the colonial period, lasting from the mid-16th to the mid-17th centuries. The appearance of this treatise followed a particularly harsh setback for the Spanish in 1598 when “a general insurrection forced the Spaniards to evacuate all the territory to the south of the river Bio-Bio. The epilogue to this story is symbolic: Governor Martin García de Loyola, husband of Princess Beatriz and former conqueror of Tupac Amaru, was put to death, and his head was paraded on the tip of an Araucanian pike” (*Cambridge History of Latin America*).

In looking toward an end to hostilities with the Indians, the author hopes that the Viceroy and the Audiencia Real will be able to answer his query quickly. In order to assist these officials in considering these issues, he presents the various arguments in as orderly a fashion as possible. Arguments justifying slavery of the native populations include the principle that military victors who have not been compensated otherwise should receive the economic reward of possessing slaves. This is particularly true, it is noted, given the violent transgressions that the Indians have committed. It is also noted that as slaves, the Indians are able to be instructed in the Christian faith. In contesting the justifications for enslaving the Indians, the author notes the difficulty of differentiating those natives who were fighting the Spanish and those who did not engage in conflict. Calderón adds that many Indians have shown obedience to the crown and the church, have ridden themselves of their old tribal leaders, and have suffered greatly during the conflict with the Spanish.

A fascinating work documenting both sides of the debate in the early 17th century concerning the legitimacy of enslaving conquered native populations. Extremely rare. OCLC records only two copies, at the Bancroft Library and at the National Library of Chile. Recognizing both the rarity and significance of the text, Medina provides a transcription of the entire work in his *Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena*.

MEDINA, BHC 195. PALAU 39732. OCLC 55243154, 15286831. *Cambridge History of Latin America I*, pp.244-45 (Araucanian-Spanish conflict). \$22,500.

*First Edition, in Original Condition*

4. **Carlyle, Thomas: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: A HISTORY. IN THREE VOLUMES.** London: James Fraser, 1837. Three volumes. vii,404; vii,422,[2]; vii,448pp. Uniform half brown patterned cloth and drab paper-covered boards, printed paper labels. Edges and corners rubbed, front joint of second and third volumes partially split, labels worn and darkened. Bindings somewhat shaken, with all hinges cracked but cords holding strong; occasional gatherings standing proud. Bookplate on each front pastedown, minor scattered foxing to first few and last few leaves of each volume. Withal, a very good set in contemporary bindings. Untrimmed. In a red half morocco clamshell case, spine gilt.

The first edition of Carlyle's classic study of the French Revolution, complete with all half titles and the integral advertisement leaf in the second volume, in its original, contemporary binding, and with all edges

untrimmed. Carlyle arranged his work in three parts, the first subtitled "The Bastille," the second part "The Constitution," and the final part "The Guillotine."

"Of the three great political upheavals which have altered the face of the earth – the American, French and Russian Revolutions – only the French has stimulated literary masterpieces which, in turn, have made their impact, direct and indirect, upon millions of readers who would have, and have, left unread the productions of dispassionate scholarship. They are Carlyle's book and the 'History of the French Revolution' by Michelet. Carlyle wrote his French Revolution as a secular 'tract for the times' and as a warning for his compatriots of the frightful consequences of materialism, utilitarianism and democracy. Scottish puritanism and German romanticism were his lodestars; 'History is the essence of innumerable biographies' was his historical creed. The result is not a work of scholarship but a prose epic, teeming with colorful scenes of dramatic events and imaginative portraits of the leading revolutionaries. The book at once captured the English-speaking world, and has, outside France, moulded popular conceptions of the French Revolution down to the present day" – *Printing and the Mind of Man*.

Copies of Carlyle's work rarely appear in original condition, as here.

PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 304. DYER, p.85. TARR A8.1.

\$3000.

#### *The Rare Gilt-Edged Issue*

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

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

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

\$5000.

#### *A Franklin Search Rarity*

6. **Collinson, Richard: JOURNAL OF H.M.S. ENTERPRISE, ON THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S SHIPS BY BEHRING STRAIT. 1850 – 55.** London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1889. xi,[1],531,[1]pp. plus frontispiece, photogravure plate, and six folding maps. Publisher's original blue cloth stamped in gilt, gilt spine titles. Minor wear and soiling to boards, corners rubbed. Modern bookplate on front pastedown, hinges tender, three small institutional ink stamps, one embossed blind stamp. Very good.

The expedition journal of Captain Richard Collinson, published posthumously, by his brother. Collinson led one of several search parties in the recovery efforts of the missing Franklin party in 1849. He and Commander Robert McClure were to sail to the Arctic as a pair, but were separated early in the voyage. McClure continued through the Bering Strait and eventually became the first man to officially cross the Northwest Passage, with Collinson delayed by ice and unable to reach Fort Barrow until 1854. Collinson actually came closest to the area where the Franklin expedition ended, and his geographical knowledge of the Arctic offered considerable insight into the elusive region. "Journal entries throughout record the course of the expedition, give information on currents, ice, dust and stone on ice, coasts, equipment for sledge parties, distances traversed, meteorology, animals encountered, and appearance and customs of the Eskimos" – *Arctic Bibliography*.

ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 3351. TPL 3536.

\$3750.

#### *A Classic of Travel to the East in the 15th Century*

7. **Contarini, Ambrogio: IL VIAZO DEL CLARISSIMO MESSER AMBROSIO CONTARINI AMBASCIATOR DELLA ILLUSTRISSIMA SIGNORIA DI VENETIA AL SIGNON UXUNCASSAN RE DE PERSIA.** Venice. 1543. 40 leaves. 12mo. Modern half morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt. Occasional very minor spots, some leaves expertly restored in lower margin, not affecting text. Leaf C3 bound before C2, leaf C7 bound before C6. A very good copy.

The rare third edition of Contarini's account of his travels from Venice to Persia and Russia between 1473 and 1477. A member of a prominent Venetian family, the author was delegated by the republic, which at the time was at war with Mahomet II, to travel to the court of Hussum Hasan Bey, the sovereign of Persia. The purpose was to encourage that ruler to continue to wage war against the Ottomans, who were threatening Venetian interests in the Middle East and Europe. Unable to travel by sea, Contarini traveled by land through Poland to the Crimea, crossing the Black Sea and continuing to his destination through Mingrelia and Armenia. "Contarini encountered Hussum Hasan at Esfahan, accompanied him to Tabriz, and then returned homeward by way of Derbent and the Caspian Sea to Astrakhen. From there he ascended the Volga to Moscow, where he was politely received by the grand-duke of Muscovy. Contarini returned to Venice in 1477" – Howgego.

First published in 1487, a second edition followed in 1524. In addition to this 1543 edition, the account was reprinted the same year with that of the Venetian traveler, Josafa Barbara. Confirming continuing interest in Contarini's travels throughout the Renaissance, the account was also included by Ramusio in his great collection of voyages and travels published between 1550 and 1559, and Antonio Minutio's collection of writings on Persia printed in Frankfurt in 1607.

A rare edition of this early European account of travels to Persia and Russia. OCLC locates ten copies. BELL CATALOG C570. BRITISH MUSEUM (ITALIAN BOOKS 1465-1600), p.195. ADAMS C-2557. OCLC 36528737. HOWGEGO C170. \$15,000.

*The Declaration of Independence,  
in a Copy Owned by a Prominent Member of the Lee Family*

8. [Continental Congress]: **JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE YEAR 1776...VOLUME II.** Philadelphia: Robert Aitken, 1777. [2],513,[23]pp. Early 19th-century sheep and marbled boards. Rubbed, some wear on spine ends and corners. Text uniformly toned. Very slight paper nicks at edge of title-leaf, slight paper loss at corners of a few index leaves. With the signature of Richard Bland Lee on the titlepage. In a blue 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. 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.

On September 26, 1776, Congress had authorized printer Robert Aitken to produce a uniform edition of their Journals. Aitken combined the Journals of the First and Second Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775 (originally published by Bradford in two separate volumes) into one volume, to form Volume I of the series. The material from the first four months of 1776 was reprinted by Aitken from the monthly issues he had produced at the time strictly for the use of Congress, in an edition of eighty copies (the so called "Cartridge Paper" edition). In early 1777 he produced the rest of this volume, as Volume II of the series. This was completed in the spring or summer, and marks the first publication of the June-December 1776 Journals. According to Aitken's account, 532 copies were completed. 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, many left behind in Philadelphia were destroyed by the British, accounting for its scarcity today.

The 1776 Journals record some of the most stirring moments of the Crisis of the Revolution. Much attention is devoted to the actual organization of a civil government to manage a war. On May 15, Richard Henry Lee's proposal of independence is recorded, and the concurrence of various other states appears throughout June before the formal motion was made on July 2. The Declaration of Independence appears in full on pages 241-246. Besides this, there is a vast quantity of material of military and political importance.

This volume belonged to Richard Bland Lee, a son of one of the most prominent Virginia families of the Revolutionary era. His older brother Henry ("Light Horse Harry") was one of the most noted cavalry commanders of the Revolution, and his other older brother Charles was Attorney General of the United States from 1795 to 1801. Richard himself served in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1784-88, then served as one of the first U.S. Representatives in 1789-95. His adherence to the Federalist party led to his defeat as a Congressman, but did not interfere with his warm personal friendship with James Madison, which continued throughout his life. The latter part of his life was devoted to managing his estates in tidewater Virginia.

A nice association copy of the first Congressional printing of the Declaration of Independence.  
ANB 13:388. EVANS 15684. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 48.

\$25,000.

*With the Woodcut of the Death of Crockett at the Alamo*

9. [Crockett, Davy]: **“GO AHEAD!” DAVY CROCKETT’S 1837 ALMANACK, OF WILD SPORTS IN THE WEST, LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS, & SKETCHES OF TEXAS.** Nashville: Published by the Heirs of Col. Crockett, [1836]. 46,[2]pp. including illustrations. Gathered signatures, stitched. Front and rear wrappers expertly repaired along the spine. Tear in upper outer corner of front wrapper, not affecting text; tear in upper inner corner of rear wrapper, just touching the illustration on the verso and the text on the recto. Moderate tanning, occasional staining. About very good overall. Untrimmed.

The third Crockett almanac, and the one containing the news of Crockett’s death at the Alamo, arguably the greatest of the series for that reason. “This almanac has the zip and tang of the one for the year 1835...” – Streeter. Contains outrageous illustrations such as those found in the earlier issues of this series, herein including “An Unexpected and Lucky Elk Hunt”; “A Tongariferous Fight with an Alligator”; “Two Panthers killed during a Deer Hunt”; “Encounter Between a Corncracker and an Eelskin”; “A Desperate Contest with a Great Black Bear”; “Col. Crockett Annoyed by Varmints when Crossing the Mississippi”; and a double-page illustration captioned “Desperate and Fatal Contest between a Party of Hunters and Gang of Grizzly [Bears].” The final two text pages (pp.44,46) contain an account of the Alamo battle and Crockett’s death, illustrated on the rear cover with the dramatic wood-engraving, “Fall of the Alamo – Death of Crockett,” and in the preceding illustration with an image of Crockett in heroic battle.

“It was the Crockett Almanacs which made Crockett a legendary figure and a part of American folklore” – *Grolier American Hundred*. This is the best Crockett almanac.

STREETER TEXAS 1194. ALLEN, TENNESSEE 1286. AII (TENNESSEE) 591. SABIN 17576 (note). DRAKE 13411. STREETER SALE 343. HOWES C897, “aa.” HENDERSON, EARLY AMERICAN SPORT, pp.55-56. GROLIER AMERICAN 100, 39. \$6500.

*The Mould is Cast*

10. [Doyle, Arthur Conan (source work)]: **Blum, Edwin, and William Drake [screenwriters]: THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES CONTINUITY & DIALOGUE TAKEN FROM THE SCREEN** [wrapper title]. [Beverly Hills]: Twentieth-Century-Fox Film Corporation, 19 August 1939. [1],132 leaves. Quarto. Mimeographed typescript, printed on rectos only. Bradbound in mimeographed studio wrapper. One inch closed tear at lower edge of upper wrapper, filing number stamp on upper wrapper, short tear at spine, otherwise very good or better.

A combined continuity and dialogue script for the 1939 film adaptation of William Gillette’s play, directed by Alfred Werker, and starring Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce, produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Although well over one hundred and fifty adaptations of Sherlock Holmes to the screen are known, beginning with *Sherlock Holmes Baffled* (1903), the Rathbone-Bruce portrayals have become almost canonical, beginning with *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (March 1939), and concluding with the twelfth in sequence, *Dressed to Kill* (1946). The film ran eight reels, for a total of 7345 feet. Original scripts for any of them, even continuity scripts, are uncommon. DE WAAL 5147. \$1500.

*Co-Written by Lynn Riggs*

11. [Doyle, Arthur Conan (source work)]: **Millhauser, Bertram, and Lynn Riggs [screenwriters]: FIRST DRAFT “SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON” ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY ...BASED ON A STORY BY SIR. A. CONAN DOYLE.** [Los Angeles: Universal Pictures], 30 June 1942. [1],107 leaves. Quarto. Mimeographed typescript, printed on rectos only of salmon colored stock. Bradbound. Pencil name on title-leaf (“Milton Feld,” a Universal producer at the time), a few annotations in color pencil, forecorner crease to terminal leaf, otherwise very good or better.

A first draft of this contribution to the Holmes screen canon. Released in April of 1943, *Sherlock Holmes in Washington* was directed by Roy William Neill, and starred Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce. The association of Lynn Riggs, the Oklahoma-born, part-Cherokee gay playwright and poet with this project is very interesting. It is one of at least two of the Universal Holmes titles that Riggs worked on, the other being an (until recently) uncredited revised draft of the screenplay for *Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror* (also dated 1942).

Riggs is most widely known for his play, *Green Grow the Lilacs*, which was immensely popular as the musical adaptation, *Oklahoma!*, but little has been written about his years as a screenwriter for MGM, RKO, Paramount and Universal. Millhauser's career as a screenwriter began in 1911 and includes over sixty credits, including *Sherlock Holmes Faces Death* (1943), and *Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman* (1944). Script material relating to any of the pre-1950 Holmes films is uncommon. Although well over one hundred and fifty adaptations of Sherlock Holmes to the screen are known, beginning with *Sherlock Holmes Baffled* (1903), the Rathbone-Bruce portrayals have become almost canonical, beginning with *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (March 1939), and concluding with the twelfth in sequence, *Dressed to Kill* (1946).

DE WAAL 5150.

\$2250.

*Queen Elizabeth Writes King Charles IX  
Regarding What Would Be Only a Temporary Peace in France*

**12. Elizabeth I: [MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED, FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH I TO KING CHARLES IX OF FRANCE REGARDING THE PEACE BETWEEN CATHERINE DE MEDICI AND THE HUGUENOTS, MAY 29, 1568].** Greenwich. May 29, 1568. [1]p. manuscript on an 11¾ x 16¼-inch sheet. Verso with embossed paper seal and address panel. Oblong folio. Previously framed, old folds, old expert repairs to two tears along center vertical fold (no text affected). Light tanning. Very good.

An important letter from Elizabeth's court, written to Charles IX of France, with a wonderful example of her distinctive signature with flourishes and the words, "Vostre bon[n]e soeur & cousine..." (your good sister and cousin).

The letter discusses the tenuous Peace of Longjumeau between the French Crown (engineered by Catherine de Medici) and the Huguenots:

"...And we pray to God, the Giver of Peace, that this pacification may be ratified in such a way that no future malice may be able to affect it. All this we have more amply stated to the said Sieur de Beaumont, who after having declared his mission has with our permission and passport, gone towards Scotland....As well as this he has also heard from our own mouth the present state of our good sister the Queen of Scotland, and of our good intention of proceeding with her..." (translated from the French).

As Queen Regnant, Catherine initially compromised with the Huguenots; however, continued attacks by Huguenot forces (and tacit support of the Huguenots by England and other foreign Protestant rulers) drove her to take increasingly hardline positions against them. The Peace ended the Second War of Religion in France, although resources and cash were already running low on both sides. The Peace of Longjumeau ended up serving simply as a truce, while each side rebuilt its forces; fighting resumed a few months later.

A fascinating glimpse into two vital issues during Elizabeth's reign.

\$67,500.

*An Important Piece of Elizabethan Iconography*

**13. [Elizabeth I]: [Anthony, Derek (engraver)]: [Hilliard, Nicholas (artist)]: [THE SECOND GREAT SEAL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I, CAST IN WAX AND RESIN, AND FEATURING PORTRAITS OF THE QUEEN ON BOTH SIDES].** London. 1586-1603. Circular wax and resin medallion, 5¾ inches (14.61 cm) in diameter, cast from a matrix created by Nicholas Hilliard. Wax browned, rubbed along the edges. Harp of Ireland on the verso obscured by contemporary manipulation of the wax. Ends of a parchment tag protruding from opposite sides of the wax seal, with the vellum tag at the top of the seal likely detached from an English state document. A very good impression. Housed in a felt-lined custom cloth box (9¾ x 8½ x 1¼ inches), calligraphic paper label, spine gilt.

An excellent example of the celebrated Second Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth I, commissioned by Royal Warrant in 1584. The seal was created by the Queen's portraitist and "limner" (miniaturist), Nicholas Hilliard, who created the seal designs, and Derrick Anthony, the Chief Graver at the Royal Mint, who engraved the designs to produce the seal matrix in silver. The seal's primary purpose was to guarantee the authenticity of the document to which it was attached and to symbolize the Queen's approval to matters contained within the document. In addition to its import in Elizabethan government, the Second Great Seal also stands as a testament to Elizabeth's skill in cultivating her public image. Through her choice of design for the Second Great Seal, Elizabeth was able to engage in an important form of communication not only with her subjects, but also with the princes and dignitaries representing England's enemies and allies, both reassuring and warning

them that although she was a childless unmarried woman, she was the daughter of a king, able to wield immense power for the defense and betterment of her people, and that she had unquestioned divine right to rule.

Throughout the years Elizabeth reigned, she carefully crafted her image in order to make herself an icon to her people, with each portrait released serving to enhance Elizabeth's status in the eyes of her subjects. Nicholas Hilliard, Elizabeth's trusted portraitist, created several drawings from which Elizabeth selected two to use as the portraits on both sides of the Second Great Seal. The selection of the portraits for use in such a public format as that of the Great Seal was of great importance since the drawings to be engraved would become the basis for many subsequent versions of Elizabeth's portrait released to satisfy the public's demand for new images of the Queen.

By the 1580s Elizabeth's First Great Seal, which had been in use since her accession to the throne in 1558, was becoming unserviceable from a great deal of use. In a 1584 royal warrant to Nicholas Hilliard and Derrick Anthony Elizabeth stated that "Forasmuch as our Great Seale of England by much use and wearing waxing unserviceable, we have resolved that a new Great Seale shalbe made..." and declares:

"Our will pleasure and commandement is that upon the receipt hereof you shall embosse by your selves, and by other skilfull workmen by your choice if need require it, in Leade wax or other stuf fit and necessary for that purpose, paterne for a new greate Seale according to the last paterne made upon parchment by you our servant Hilliard, delivered unto us, and by us allowed, and by the same paterne you chall worke, engrave, sinke finishe and bringe to perfection ready to be used with all convenient speede suche a new Greate Seale in silver...."

More than the monarchs that came before her, Elizabeth understood the importance of image, and its power to reinvent herself in the public eye. The Second Great Seal is an important example of Elizabeth's mastery over the use of symbolism in crafting her public image. At the time the Second Great Seal was created, Elizabeth was middle-aged, childless, under threat from Catholic assassination attempts, and was fighting Spanish aggression that would soon lead to war. It was necessary to create an image of herself in the public eye in order to command the support of all her subjects during this difficult period. As Elizabeth rarely sat for portraits, she periodically had an idealized portrait created to serve as the basis for artists to copy in order to fulfill the public's need for more likenesses to feed what historian Roy Strong has called the "cult of Elizabeth." The Second Great Seal presented Elizabeth with an opportunity to have an updated portrait created by Nicholas Hilliard. Hilliard created several portraits for each side of the Second Great Seal for the Queen to choose from, with each portrait replete with symbolism, allowing Elizabeth to craft an image of beauty, strength and power to maintain her iconic status among her subjects.

The portrait Elizabeth chose for the obverse of the Second Great Seal shows her enthroned, crowned, and resplendent in court dress and ruff. She is holding the orb and scepter with hands reaching down from the heavens to hold her cape, and her coats of arms on either side of her seated figure are encircled by the motto "Honi So[*it*] Qui Mal Y Pense" ("shame on him who thinks evil of it" – the motto of the Order of the Garter). Along the outer edge, a banner encircling the Queen contains the phrase, "ELIZABETHA DEI GRACIA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINA FIDEI DEFENSOR" (Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland).

The portrait Elizabeth chose for the reverse of this Second Great Seal shows her again crowned and resplendent in court dress and ruff, but this time riding a horse sidesaddle, emphasizing her strength and implicit command of the military. She rides through a field of roses and lilies, which in the language of flowers symbolize her earthly beauty and love (of her people), as well as her purity and chastity, while at the same time alluding to Elizabeth's resemblance to the Queen of Heaven (the Virgin Mary). Elizabeth is surrounded by the badges of her dominions, each surmounted by a crown – the Tudor rose of England on the left, and the fleur-de-lys of France on right. The harp of Ireland, which should also appear to the right, in this cast has been obscured by contemporary manipulation of the wax. Elizabeth is again holding the orb and scepter, while clouds part above her head and the sun's rays shine around her, symbolic of her divine right to rule England and her other dominions. "ELIZABETHA DEI GRACIA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINA FIDEI DEFENSOR," once again encircles the portrait along the outer edge of the seal.

Nicholas Hilliard (1547?-1619) son of an Exeter goldsmith, was apprenticed in 1562 at the age of fifteen to Robert Brandon, an important goldsmith and jeweler to Queen Elizabeth. Brandon taught both the art of goldsmithing and the art of jewelery to Hilliard. During his apprenticeship, Hilliard discovered his gift for miniature portraiture (limning) through exposure to and copying the works of the masters (especially Holbein

and Dürer). According to the *Dictionary of National Biography (DNB)* there was “no doubt Robert Brandon often took his apprentice to help when he was working at court, and presumably he presented Hilliard to the Queen when his skill in limning became apparent.” In 1569 Hilliard’s apprenticeship ended, and he became a freeman in the Goldsmith’s Company as a goldsmith, limner, jeweler, calligrapher, and engraving designer. The first of Hilliard’s miniature portraits of the Queen dates to 1572, and by 1576, the Queen favored Hilliard enough to send him to France to paint the likeness of a possible matrimonial candidate. By 1578, Queen Elizabeth petitioned for the return of Hilliard from France, as his work had become essential to the maintenance of her public image. Following the completion of the Second Great Seal in 1586, “the queen ‘was pleased to bestow’ on her limner ‘a lease in reversion’ of £40 a year for his work on the seal and ‘divers other services,’ for which he had received no recompense or allowance” – *DNB*. Hilliard continued as the Queen’s preferred miniaturist to the end of her reign, and according to the Victoria and Albert Museum, was known for creating a “mask of youth” for the aging Elizabeth – a template for her face that was required to be used for any portrait of the Queen, in an attempt to assuage fears that the Queen was too old to rule.

Little is known of Derrick Anthony, who engraved Hilliard’s portrait of Queen Elizabeth I for the Second Great Seal. Born in London in 1522, he was apprenticed in the goldsmith’s trade at age thirteen, and continued his studies of goldsmithing in Portugal, working there for many years. He eventually returned to England to take the post of Chief Engraver of the Mint, and was known for his striking engraved portraits of Queen Elizabeth I on the 1575 three pence and the 1562 six pence coins. In time, Anthony became one of Queen Elizabeth I’s crown jewelers. He died in 1596.

We find only six copies in comparable condition of the Second Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth I at auction in the last seventy years. Elizabeth’s Second Great Seal is an exceptionally important tool in her domestic and foreign statecraft, and in the iconography of her reign.

British National Archives, SP 15/28 f79: “Extracts from a Warrant Sent to Derek Anthony, Chief Graver at the Mint and Nicholas Hilliard, 8th July 1584.” Sir Roy Strong, *The Cult of Elizabeth: Elizabethan Portraiture and Pageantry* (Berkeley, 1986), p.227. Marie-Madeleine Renaud, “Elizabeth I: Portraying the Virgin Queen’s Rise to Power” in *The Collector*, March 9, 2022. *DNB* (online). Rosanna Lawton, “Gloriana and the Virgin Queen: Portraits of Elizabeth I” in *Art UK* (online). National Trust Art and Collections. “Queen Elizabeth and the ‘Mask of Youth’” (online). Henry Symonds, “The Mint of Queen Elizabeth and Those Who Worked There” in *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society* Fourth Series, Vol. 16 (1916), pp.61-105. Arlene Anthony, “Derrick Anthony” in *ROOTSWEB* (online). \$10,000.

### *Notable Imaginary Voyage to the Northwest Passage*

**14. Ferrer Maldonado, Laurent: VIAGGIO DAL MARE ATLANTICO AL PACIFICO PER LA VIA DEL NORD-OVEST...L'ANNO MDLXXXVIII....** Milano: Dalla Tipografia di Giovanni Silvestri..., 1811. [4],98,[1]pp., errata leaf, plus two folding sheets comprised of seven maps and a folding plan with three views. Half title. Tall quarto. Original limp paper-covered boards. Boards scuffed and slightly stained, small paper labels on each cover. Previous owner’s library bookplate on front pastedown, light occasional foxing. Internally a fine, crisp copy.

The second and best edition of this interesting work. Lada-Mocarski lists this edition rather than the first (Milan, 1810) as the preferable one. It is the supposed narrative of a voyage through the Polar Sea and the mythical Straits of Anian to the west coast of America in 1588, performed by Laurent Ferrer Maldonado. In 1609, Maldonado presented a document to Philip III entitled *Relacion del Descubrimiento del Estrecho de Anian*, in which he promoted a fabricated northern passageway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which he called the Strait of Anian. He even included falsified reports with details on the terrain, flora, fauna, and encounters with humans during his voyage.

Manuscript copies of Maldonado’s report circulated over the next two centuries, with copies surfacing in 1781 in the library of the Duque de Infantado and again in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan. The Ambrosian librarian, Carlo Amoretti, believed in the authenticity of the narrative and saw it into print, later publishing a lengthy defense of Maldonado’s claims. Skeptics quickly attacked the work, and by the mid-19th century it had been established as spurious by further discovery, especially the earlier voyages of Malaspina and Vancouver, but at the time of publication it caused a lively debate and fueled further interest in northwest exploration.

*Clicking on any item will take you  
to our website to view images and for easy ordering.*



In fact, as late as 1818, John Barrow hedged his bets on the validity of Maldonado's assertions, and included the account in his epic collection of Arctic voyages.

The first map included here, which takes up an entire folding sheet, traces Maldonado's supposed route through the polar region. The other six maps are contained on a single sheet and depict various points in the polar regions. The folding plan contains three topographical views of the Straits of Anian. "The views were designed by Maldonado to illustrate what he claimed were the landmarks of the strait, the location of the port and the place where he proposed to build fortifications. Amoretti also inserted some maps to show what the Strait of Anian looked like according to other authors, and a modern polar map on which he marked the course of Maldonado to Bering Strait, which he thus seemed to identify as Maldonado's Strait of Anian. The text is substantially the same as that of the document belonging to the Duque de Infantando. The work is interesting because of Amoretti's cartographical history of the Strait of Anian and the later Russian voyages" – Wagner.

Though an apocryphal voyage, Maldonado's work informed and energized generations of northwest and Arctic explorers, and helped fix the gaze of explorers on discoveries such as the Bering Strait and the Northwest Passage.

HOWES F95. LADA-MOCARSKI 66. WICKERSHAM 6644. LANDE 20. SABIN 44109. HILL 597. HOWGEGO, IMAGINARY VOYAGES AND INVENTED WORLDS M10. Henry R. Wagner, "Apocryphal Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America" in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Vol. 41, Part I, April 1931, pp.179-234. \$9500.

*Franklin's CATO MAJOR:  
The Magnificent Streeter Copy*

**15. Franklin, Benjamin, printer: Cicero, Marcus Tullius: M.T. CICERO'S CATO MAJOR, OR HIS DISCOURSE OF OLD-AGE: WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.** Philadelphia: B. Franklin, 1744. viii,159pp. Titlepage printed in red and black, typographical ornaments throughout. Small quarto. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, calf tooled in blind, raised bands, gilt leather label, textblock edges speckled red. Minor rubbing to boards. Tiny hole in outer margin of titlepage (not affecting text), early ownership signature of George Gargraves and mild dust-soiling to titlepage. A few scattered instances of minor foxing. Near fine. In a red cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

The Thomas W. Streeter copy of one of Benjamin Franklin's most noteworthy publications, and one of the few handsome pieces of printing produced in the British colonies, notable for its striking titlepage in black and red, with ample letter spacing. This is the very scarce first issue, with "ony" in the fifth line of page 27. Streeter's handwritten notes on his acquisition of the book, as well as the information on the two issue points appear on the front free endpaper (the second issue point, regarding the word "Boby" instead of "Body" in the twenty-fourth line on page 142 is common to both issues).

"Next to the almanacs the *Cato Major* is probably Franklin's best-known publication; many think it his most handsome piece of printing, and for a large number of important collectors in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was the only Franklin imprint worth having in their collections" – C. William Miller. "This work was translated, with explanatory notes, by Chief-Justice James Logan, next to Penn and Franklin the most important character in the early history of Pennsylvania. It is generally conceded to be the finest product of Franklin's press, if not of the American press of the eighteenth century. It is really a beautiful specimen of the printer's art" – Church.

"First American edition, first issue. The translator of this work was James Logan, Franklin's friend and benefactor. This is a fine copy of what is generally held to be the most beautiful production of Franklin's press" – Streeter sale. The "TWS" bookplate made for the Streeter collection auction is on the chemise.

Thomas W. Streeter bought this copy through book dealer Roland Tree of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, who acquired it for him at a Sotheby's auction, December 5, 1960, lot 22. The book was then sold as lot 4162 in the penultimate session of the Streeter sale in 1969, bought for \$1400 by Sessler, who was bidding for H. Richard Dietrich. It has been part of the Dietrich American Foundation collection since the Streeter sale. MILLER, FRANKLIN PRINTING 347. EVANS 5361. STREETER SALE 4162 (this copy). HILDEBURN 868. CHURCH 949. NORMAN 484. SABIN 13040. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 2. \$32,500.

*King George III Admits War with Napoleon “seems now so certain”*

16. **George III: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM KING GEORGE III TO BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE LORD HAWKESBURY, JUST SIX DAYS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, WARNING THAT “WAR SEEMS NOW SO CERTAIN” WITH FRANCE AND TASKING HIM TO CREATE A “MANIFESTO” BLAMING FRANCE’S ACTIONS “SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE AS THE CAUSE OF THE STEPS WE HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO TAKE”].** Windsor. May 12, 1803. [1]p., on an 8¾ x 6¾-inch sheet. Left margin reinforced with thicker paper, old folds. Mostly minor losses along left margin, just touching first letters of several words. Very good.

A royal letter of profound import written entirely in the hand of King George III, and signed “George R.” Here the British King writes hastily to Lord Hawkesbury, his Secretary of State, outlining the lack of recent communications from his emissaries in Paris who were conducting peacetime negotiations with Napoleon after the failure of the Treaty of Amiens the year before. King George III mentions receiving dispatches from Lord Whitworth, who was serving as the King’s ambassador to France at the time; interestingly, it was Whitworth to whom Napoleon threatened war if Great Britain did not evacuate Malta just a few months earlier, in February 1803. Whitworth himself evacuated France the day after the present letter was written, in full knowledge that peace negotiations were over. The King also relates the failure of French General Jacques Lauriston to arrive in London, presumably for last-minute peace talks to prevent conflict. The King states that Lauriston’s activities were likely intended to buy time for French negotiators.

King George III then writes portentously, beginning the second and final paragraph: “War seems now so certain that Lord Hawkesbury cannot too soon form the negotiations between this country and France into a Manifesto and state the conduct of the latter fully since the conclusion of the Peace as the cause of the steps we have been obliged to take....” In other words, the King is ordering his secretary of state, Lord Hawkesbury, to state Great Britain’s case for war with France. This is very likely the first admission by the King himself of the reality of impending war with France. Six days after the present letter was written, Great Britain declared war on France, sparking the long series of armed conflicts known as the Napoleonic Wars, which would culminate a dozen years later at the Battle of Waterloo.

Important letters signed by King George III are rarely offered in the market. Rarer still are letters composed entirely in his hand and signed by him, as in the present example. Cheffin’s Auctions in England sold a follow-up to the present letter (also to Lord Hawkesbury and dated two days later, on May 14) for £11,430 in January 2019. That letter was bought for £55 in 1966. By comparison, the present, earlier letter was bought by H. Richard Dietrich for \$92 at Parke Bernet’s Fitzgerald sale, on November 6, 1963. It has remained part of the Dietrich American Foundation collection since then.

A momentous political and diplomatic communication from the King of England to his secretary of state, resigned to the fact that war with Napoleon is at hand. \$20,000.

*Original Script by Greene*

17. **Greene, Graham [screenwriter]: THE THIRD MAN .... SECOND DRAFT SCRIPT** [wrapper title]. [N.p.: London Film Productions for Selznick Releasing Organization], 19 July 1948. 118 leaves. Quarto. Mimeographed typescript, printed on rectos only. Bradbound in typescript blue wrappers, with small script number stamp. Slight sunning at edges of wrappers, else about fine.

Copy #13 of the “second draft” of this original screenplay by Greene, with uncredited contributions by Orson Welles (who it is said wrote his own dialogue) and Carol Reed, the director. The English production premiered in the UK on 31 August 1949, and opened in the U.S. in February 1950, with distribution through Selznick Releasing Organization. This script is one of a small number of preproduction scripts prepared for use by the latter group. The cast included Joseph Cotton, Orson Welles, Trevor Howard, and Allida Valli, and the film was appreciated in its own time via a number of nominations and awards, and appreciated even more considerably by posterity. Greene published an adaptation of the original treatment in 1950, and in 1968, a form of the final script, with production revisions, was published. One of a relatively small number of duplicate copies from the Selznick Archive.

WOBBE D11.

\$1500.

*Important Narrative of the Attempt to Establish  
an English Colony in South America at the Time of Jamestown*

18. **Harcourt, Robert: A RELATION OF A VOYAGE TO GUIANA. DESCRIBING THE CLIMAT, SITUATION, FERTILITIE, PROVISIONS AND COMMODITIES OF THAT COUNTRY...TOGETHER WITH THE MANNERS, CUSTOMES, BEHAVIORS, AND DISPOSITIONS OF THE PEOPLE.** London: Printed by John Beale, for W. Welby, 1613. [16],71pp. Small quarto. Sumptuous 19th-century crushed red morocco by Bedford, elaborately gilt. Trimmed close along top edge, occasionally touching text. Very good.

The Brayton Ives-E.D. Church copy, with an engraved bookplate from each on the front pastedown, of the rare first edition of the most extensive narrative of the British attempt to establish a colony in South America. Harcourt made his voyage to Guiana in 1609 and stayed less than a year. While there he made contact with a local chief, set about searching for gold, and established a colony at the mouth of the River Wiapoco. When he returned to England, Harcourt began promoting his newly acquired plantation in Guiana, and the text includes discussions of the growing of sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. Harcourt presents strong arguments for the future of the British toehold on the Spanish Main, and contends that Guiana's riches rival those of New Spain and Peru. This first edition contains the text of the Patent of Guiana granted to Harcourt, which is not printed in the second edition of 1626. "The tract did much to hasten the idea of English colonization in America..." – Streeter. "Very rare" – Sabin.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 613/73. JCB (3)II:95. SABIN 30296. STREETER SALE 34. CHURCH 361 (this copy). ADVENTURES IN AMERICANA 68. ARENTS 105. BELL H36. ESTC S103834. STC 12754.  
\$27,500.

*Hecht Does Hemingway*

19. **[Hemingway, Ernest (source work)]: Hecht, Ben [screenwriter]: "A FAREWELL TO ARMS" SCREENPLAY BY ....** [Culver City]: The Selznick Studio, 22 October 1956. [3],191 leaves. Quarto. Mimeographed typescript, printed on rectos only. Bradbound in canary yellow production company wrappers. Very near fine.

An unspecified but substantially preproduction draft of Hecht's adaptation of Hemingway's novel of the Great War. It was the novel's second screen adaptation to reach production. This draft precedes John Huston's coming on board as director (and of course his departure, at which point Charles Vidor took over). This draft is nearly twenty leaves longer than several subsequent drafts. Rock Hudson and Jennifer Jones starred.  
\$450.

*Early American Travels and Observations on Indians*

20. **Hennepin, Louis: NOUVEAU VOYAGE D'UN PAIS PLUS GRAND QUE L'EUROPE AVEC LES REFLECTIONES DES ENTERPRISES DU SIEUR DE LA SALLE, SUR LES MINES DE ST. BARBE, &c....** Utrecht. 1698. [70],389pp. plus folding map and four folding plates. 12mo. Handsome polished calf, ruled and tooled in gilt, spine richly gilt, leather labels, marbled endpapers, gilt inner dentelles, a.e.g., by Lucien Broca. A few tiny marginal paper repairs. Otherwise, internally clean. Near fine.

First edition. This edition of Hennepin's writings is a continuation of his *Nouvelle Decouverte...* of the previous year. In this work he added new material drawn from contemporary sources on Indian manners and customs and various North American travels. The first eight chapters describe the adventures and murder of La Salle, while the last concern the British treatment of the Recollets after the taking of Quebec in 1629. Lengthy passages are taken from Le Clercq's *Etablissement de la Foy* of 1688. Despite the fact that Hennepin has been severely and justly criticized for imposture and plagiarism, his works, according to Thwaites, still stand as "invaluable contributions to the sources of American history; they deserve study, and to this day furnish rare entertainment. We can pardon much to our erratic friar, when he leaves to us such monuments as these."

No other narratives of French exploration in the interior of North America enjoyed as wide a popularity or stimulated as much controversy and criticism among later scholars as those of Hennepin. A Recollet missionary, Father Hennepin went to New France in 1675, and in 1678 he set out with La Salle to explore the fertile basin of the Mississippi River. While La Salle turned back to raise funds to continue the voyage, Hennepin went on to ascend the river from Fort Crevecoeur (Chicago) and penetrated farther northwest into the interior

than any white man to that time. He discovered St. Anthony's Falls near the present site of Minneapolis, and provided the first eyewitness account of Niagara Falls. The Streeter copy sold to Quaritch for \$1200 in 1966. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 698/101. ARENTS 432. CHURCH 774n. HARRISSE 177. HOWES H417. SABIN 31351. STREETER SALE 104. STREIT II:2775. \$11,000.

*End of a Friendship*

**21. Humphreys, Cecil, and James Montgomery Flagg: [TWO ACRIMONIOUS TYPED LETTERS, SIGNED ("Cecil" AND "Monty")].** New York & [n.p.]. 30 March and 31 March 1943. Two pages, octavo, and one page, quarto. Humphreys letter on two panels of a folded small quarto sheet of Hotel Salisbury letterhead; Flagg's on recto only of one sheet of quarto plain typing paper. Both show folds from having been mailed, but very good.

An exchange evidencing the probable end of a long friendship between film star Cecil Humphreys (1883-1947, *The Elusive Pimpernel*, *Wuthering Heights*, *The Razor's Edge*) and the prominent American illustrator (1877-1960), a friendship which may have dated back to Flagg's association with Hollywood film projects in the years immediately following the Great War. Humphreys takes Flagg to task in response to an earlier letter that is not present, writing in part:

"On meeting a young friend of mine at the hospital you chose to stigmatize him as a 'pansy'! I assured you he was nothing of the sort. I have known the boy for some time – he was a great friend of my lad's in England – and anybody who knows my boy knows that he is not in the habit of associating with 'pansies' or their ilk! You hardly contribute to the saving of our unique friendship .... When I make a friend I happen to be loyal to him – and I certainly will not allow you or anybody else to refer to ...as 'a young squirt or a pansy'!!! I value your friendship as you know more than anything but it doesn't make me blind to several attributes that I deplore in you! ...One – let me assure you I will not stand for – and that is the use of the word 'f[\*\*]k' – before ladies in my room and in my presence! You may describe this as 'British' – 'old-fashioned' – what you will – the fact remains. The first part of your letter is so blatantly [sic] stupid that it calls for no comment! Yours, Cecil."

Flagg responds with vigor, writing in part:

"It's rather a pity you needed to drag in an irrelevancy – like my unfortunate lingual lapse – that vulgar four letter word so popular with your titled women! ...Which leaves you with the calm satisfaction of an English gentleman who confines his bawdy brilliancies in the presence of women to 'pissed' and 'pooped' and 'bitch!'"

Flagg continues aggressively for another 125 or so words, taking both the recipient and, to a certain extent, British custom, to task. He concludes: "So hail and farewell to a friendship that was charming while it lasted! I relinquish you to your REALLY 'blatantly stupid' friends! Monty." Flagg, never known to practice restraint in his letters to friends and antagonists, is in particularly rare form in this heated exchange. \$350.

*A Magnificent Jefferson Letter,  
Discussing the Peace Treaty of 1783, the State of America,  
and NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA*

**22. Jefferson, Thomas: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO FRANÇOIS-JEAN DE CHASTELLUX, COMMUNICATING THE OFFICIAL RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS, THE CURRENT STATE OF THE NEW NATION, AND THE FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION OF HIS Notes on the State of Virginia].** Annapolis. January 16, 1784. [2]pp. on a single folded folio sheet. Old faint fold lines, upper and lower edges gilt. Blind stamp of the Chastellux Archives in upper right corner of first leaf. Fine. In a half blue morocco box and chemise, spine gilt.

An outstanding letter written by Thomas Jefferson to François-Jean de Chastellux, shortly after the ratification of the definitive Treaty of Paris by the United States Congress of the Confederation, noting its recent approval and the imminent dispatch of an official copy to Paris. The letter continues to discuss at length the condition of the newly independent United States, refuting the rumors of potential anarchy being circulated in Europe, but lamenting the lack of available hard currency in the country. "This letter is reminiscent of others written by [Jefferson] at the opening of the Revolution in which he endeavored by private communications to influence opinion of America abroad" – Founders Online.

Jefferson goes on to discuss the potential publication of his *Notes on the State of Virginia* and gives encouragement to Chastellux to publish more widely his own account of his experiences in America during the Revolution. Chastellux served as a major general in the French army under Rochambeau and travelled widely in America from 1780 to 1783. Howes calls the narrative of this time that Chastellux eventually published in its complete form in 1786 “the first trustworthy record of life in the United States.” After the war Chastellux remained in friendly communication with many vital figures of the Revolution and the early United States, including Jefferson and George Washington.

Jefferson begins his missive with a mention of the final ratification of the Treaty of Paris, which had occurred two days earlier, on January 14, 1784:

“Lt. Colo. Franks being appointed to carry to Paris one of the copies of our ratification of the Definitive treaty, and being to depart in the instant of his appointment furnishes me a hasty opportunity of obtruding myself on your recollection. Should this prove troublesome you must take the blame as having exposed yourself to my esteem by letting me become acquainted with your merit.”

The principle purpose of the letter, however, is a brief appraisal of the state of the new country, disavowing reports of “anarchy” reaching Europe:

“We are diverted with the European accounts of the anarchy and opposition to government in America. Nothing can be more untrue than these relations. There was indeed some dissatisfaction in the army at not being paid off before they were disbanded, and a very trifling mutiny of 200 souldiers in Philadelphia. On the latter occasion, Congress left that place disgusted with the pusillanimity of the government and not from any want of security to their own persons. The indignation which the other states felt at this insult to their delegates has enlisted them more warmly in support of Congress; and the people, the legislature and the Executive themselves of Pennsva. have made the most satisfactory atonements.”

Any unrest that does or did exist, Jefferson tells Chastellux, is related to monetary issues resulting from the prosecution of the war:

“The greatest difficulty we find is to get money from them. The reason is not founded in their unwillingness, but in their real inability. You were a witness to the total destruction of our commerce, devastation of our country, and absence of the precious metals. It cannot be expected that these should flow in but through the channels of commerce, or that these channels can be opened in the first instant of peace. Time is requisite to avail ourselves of the productions of the earth, and the first of these will be applied to renew our stock of those necessaries of which we had been totally exhausted.”

The final section of the letter is devoted to the discussion of prospective publications, with Jefferson encouraging Chastellux to publish fully a narrative of his travels in America and announcing his intention to see his own writings on Virginia, circulated previously only in manuscript, into print:

“I am in daily hopes of seeing something from your pen which may portray us to ourselves. Aware of the bias of self love and prejudice in myself and that your pictures will be faithful I am determined to annihilate my own opinions and give full credit to yours. I must caution you to distrust information from my answers to Monsr. de Marbois’ queries. I have lately had a little leisure to revise them. I found some things should be omitted, many corrected, and more supplied and enlarged. They are swelled nearly to treble bulk. Being now too much for M.S. copies, I think the ensuing spring to print a dozen or 20 copies to be given to my friends, not suffering another to go out. As I have presumed to place you in that number I shall take the liberty of sending you a copy....”

The private printing of *Notes...* alluded to here by Jefferson was eventually produced in Paris in 1785 in an edition of 200 copies and is one of the great high points in printed Americana.

A remarkable Jefferson letter, written to a key French ally and respected writer in his own right, touching on important events and conditions in the early United States, as well as on classic and influential accounts of America.

PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 6, pp.466-67. FOUNDERS ONLINE, “From Thomas Jefferson to Chastellux, 16 January 1784.” <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-06-02-0359>. \$115,000.

*Clicking on any item will take you  
to our website to view images and for easy ordering.*

*Rare Narrative by the Surgeon and Naturalist on the Back Expedition*

23. **King, Richard:** **NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO THE SHORES OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN, IN 1833, 1834, AND 1835; UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. BACK, R.N.** London: Richard Bentley, 1836. Two volumes. xv,[3],312; viii,321,[1]pp., plus four plates including two frontispieces and a single-page map. List of plates usually found in second volume is bound in first volume in this copy. Later 19th-century half red-orange pebbled cloth and green paper-covered boards, spines gilt. Minor edge wear, corners worn. Modern bookplate on each front pastedown, previous owner's signature on front free endpapers, frontispiece in second volume a bit tender, occasional mild marginal foxing. Very good.

"Dr. King's narrative is full of the details of Indian life, as it was presented to the members of Captain Back's expedition. He looked at the same transactions with the natives, and the same phases of their character which Captain Back portrays, from a different point, and their coloring to his eye bears another tinge. His journal, filled with descriptions of interviews with the Chippewyans, Crees, Dog-Ribs, and Esquimaux, is therefore exceedingly interesting even after the perusal of Captain Back's narrative. Although every chapter is largely devoted to incidents associated with the natives, and anecdotes illustrative of their character, Dr. King yields the whole of Chapter XII to an examination and relation of the present condition of the tribes inhabiting the Hudson's Bay territories. The Doctor does not attempt to conceal the chagrin he felt, at the cool absorption of his own careful researches in the narrative of Captain Back. In the splendid work of that really eminent explorer, there appears a little, and but a little of that want of generosity which the relation of Dr. King insinuates. Both give the most minute narrations of the peculiar traits of the Northern Indians, their destructive wars, their wasting from disease, and famine, and debauchery, all of which are directly traceable to their communication with the whites. Dr. King, however, finds in them traces of some of the nobler, as well as the more tender emotions, the possession of which Captain Back somewhat superciliously derides. Dr. King very justly reminds him that the gallant Captain owed his life, and that of his entire party, to the devotion and self-denial, through two long starving winters, of the Chippewyan chief Akaitcho. This remarkable Indian deserves an honorable fame. While his tribe in common with himself were starving, he shared with Captain Franklin in his two expeditions, and with Captain Back in a third, the scanty food, which his superior hunter-craft enabled him to obtain, when the duller white reason failed. Captain Franklin would never have sailed upon his fateful voyage, but for the humanity of Akaitcho, as he would have perished of starvation on his first exploration" – Field.

"King, surgeon and naturalist of the Back expedition that descended the Back River to the arctic coast of Canada, includes much material similar to that contained in Sir George Back's *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition*, 1836, with additional detail on birds, mammals, and fishes, especially as observed near Fort Reliance" – *Arctic Bibliography*. Most notable from a historical perspective is King's charge that Captain Back appropriated his own research and that Back's conclusions were less than exact. King praises to great length the aforementioned Chipewyan chief Akaitcho.

The Streeter copy sold to a private collector for \$150 in 1969.

ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 8708. FIELD 831. NMM 857 (ref). SABIN 37831 (calling for 7 plates). TPL 1899. STREETER SALE 3705. WAGNER-CAMP 62. \$11,500.

*Shrine to the Virgin Mary in Mexico, Printed by an Important Female Printer*

24. **Loayzaga, Manuel:** **HISTORIA DE LA MILAGROSISIMA IMAGEN DE NRA. SRA. DE OCOTLAN, QUE SE VENERA EXTRAMUROS DE LA CIUDAD DE TLAXCALA. DALA A NUEVA LUZ....** Mexico: Reimpresso por la Viuda de D. Joseph Hogal, 1750. [28],146,[2]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary limp vellum, later manuscript title on spine, ties lacking. 19th-century ink notes on front free endpaper. Some worming, mostly in lower gutter, not really affecting text. Previous owner's small, discreet blindstamp in upper outer corner of index leaf. Very good.

Second edition, following the first of 1745 published in Puebla. This edition is enlarged and includes material not found in the earlier printing. Loayzaga was the third caretaker of the shrine of the Virgin of Ocotlan in Tlaxcala, Mexico. The statue of the Virgin in the shrine is said to have been taken from a tree near a stream with healing powers, and has been an important devotional object since the 16th century. Loayzaga's work is the canonical history of the shrine and its powers. His name is also sometimes spelled Loiazaga or Loaisaga.

The Bridwell Library's 2013 exhibition called the widow of José Bernardo de Hogal "perhaps the most important printer in Mexico City from 1741 to 1755. Her husband established a press in 1724 that earned a

reputation as one of the finest in the city. When he died in 1741, his widow assumed control of the enterprise and presumably worked mainly as the business manager, taking on projects and financial risks while overseeing the editing and production." The widow Hogal's books are significant for several reasons, including their fine typography.

MEDINA, MEXICO 4001. PALAU 139385. LeCLERC 1182. SUTRO COLLECTION, p.12. \$1750.

*A Dramatic Firsthand Account of the Sinking of the Lusitania*

25. **[Lusitania]: Beattie, Allan: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED ("LOVE TO ALL, ALLAN"), FROM ALLAN BEATTIE TO MARC (BOWMAN), A TWELVE-PAGE SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA].** Folkestone [England]. May 15, 1915. [12]pp. Pen and ink on letterhead of Coman's Hotel, 21 & 23 Castle Hill Avenue. 15 lines per page (approximately 750 words). Quarto. With typed transcript. Old folds, large pinhole in top center margin. Old envelope of Lewis-Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Idaho, with "Allan Beattie's letter" in ink. Fine. In a half morocco and cloth box, leather labels.

A dramatic and detailed account by a survivor of the sinking of the Lusitania. Allan Beattie, eighteen, of Winnipeg, travelling Second Cabin with his mother Grace, was sitting on the hurricane deck when the ship was struck.

"I got an awful smash in the back from the water and was thrown about thirty feet on my face. I got up and ran down stairs people were pouring up from the decks below and I caught sight of Mother. I ran up to her and kissed her goodbye, then I lost her for a while....I thought to myself I haven't much of chance if I don't get a life belt so I thought a minute and then rushed down to my own stateroom and grabbed my own belt....I had to hang on the side of my bed to get a hold of it. The lights were practically all out."

He gave away the first life belt he found, then went down three decks to his stateroom to get his own life belt. Returning topside despite "a pretty hard time," he met his mother again.

"She says, 'I am not nervous I don't think there is much danger do you?' I replied that 'It looked about as bad as it could' and I told her to take my life belt but she refused, I made her put it on after promising that I would get another. I kissed her goodbye again and just as I got the top straps of her life belt tied, the boat went down. I was sent sliding the whole width of the deck."

Allan was flung free, and was soon picked up by a life boat. He describes how the boat soon became perilously crowded. When another boat was located, survivors were shifted across. In due course his boat was rescued by the Flying Fish, and the survivors were brought to Queenstown. Beattie (whose first name is given as "Allen" in the *New York Times* list of survivors), writes his correspondent: "Mother is gone, and altho we have not heard of her I don't think that she can be alive."

Beattie appears to have been one of the Lusitania survivors who were profoundly traumatized by the incident. He was rejected from military service because of poor eyesight and was reported to have suffered a series of breakdowns beginning in 1920, and was unable to hold steady employment.

A remarkable, detailed narrative by a survivor of one of the most notorious maritime disasters of the 20th century, written in the immediate aftermath of the event, by a young man whose actions show proof of calmness in the tumult. \$12,500.

*The Ashburnham Library Considered*

26. **Munby, A.N. L. : [THREE TYPESCRIPT ARTICLES RE: THE ASHBURNHAM LIBRARY].** [London. N.d. but ca. 1960s]. Four items, as described below. Very good except as noted..

- 1) "The Ashburnham Library Lyell Lecture II." Quarto. Original typescript, ca. 8pp. (some half leaves inserted marking revisions). The first three pages bear moderate corrections in ink by Munby, the remainder show fewer manuscript revisions, but feature a half sheet with pasteovers.
- 2) "The Ashburnham Library." Original typescript, quarto, 7pp., denoted at top in ink "Saturday Review." With a few small corrections / revisions.
- 3) Carbon typescript of the above, 8pp., octavo, with very light corrections. An additional page of "Notes on Sources" is added to this draft (a bit ruffled and torn), with three lines added at the end in manuscript.

- 4) "The Earl and the Thief." Photocopied typescript, 27pp., evidencing light corrections in the photocopy. Very good or better, in labeled file binder. This essay about Lord Ashburnham and Count Libri appeared in the *Harvard Library Bulletin*, January 1969.

\$375.

*Fine Original Portrait*

27. [Orwell, George (pseudonym of Eric Blair)]: Degen, Paul: [ORIGINAL SIGNED INK PORTRAIT OF GEORGE ORWELL]. [New York: The Artist, 1985]. Original ink portrait, matted to approximately 9 x 13 cm (5 x 3.5 inches), plus margins. Executed in black India ink with accents in China white (or similar). Fine.

An excellent portrait of Orwell by the Swiss-born artist (1941-2007), well known for his work for *The New Yorker* (including covers) and the NYTBR. The portrait is signed in full and dated ('85) in the lower left. It was published in the Feb. 8, 1985 issue of the NYTBR as an accompaniment to a review of Daphne Patal's *The Orwell Mystique* by Virginia Held. Accompanied by a photocopy of the review and portrait as published.

\$750.

*An Important Plea for the Virtues and Protection of Indigenous Americans,  
by One of the Most Prominent Bishops in 17th-Century Mexico*

28. [Palafox y Mendoza, Juan de]: VIRTUDES DEL INDIO...SENOR. POCOS MINISTROS HAN IDO A LA NUEVA-ESPAÑA, NI BUELTO DELLA MAS OBLIGADOS QUE YO AL AMPARO DE LOS INDIOS...[ascribed title and beginning of text]. [N.p., but likely Madrid. ca. 1650-1651]. [2],93pp. Small quarto. Early 20th-century crushed red morocco by Lortic Fils, boards ruled in gilt with a triple fillet, spine elaborately gilt in six compartments, raised bands, gilt inner dentelles and marbled endpapers. Inserted modern leaf with stenciled title (as given above). Two tiny scuffs to front board, occasional light soiling and a few fingerprints. Contemporary inscriptions on first blank and final page of text. Near fine. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth clamshell case, gilt, spine gilt.

First edition of this exceedingly important work, quite rare in the market, by Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, addressed to King Phillip IV, in which he highlights the cruel and unlawful treatment of Native Americans by Spanish colonists, and espouses the nobility and inherent morality of the native people, and the duty the Spanish crown has to defend them. It places Palafox, the Bishop of Puebla de Los Angeles, behind only Las Casas as the most prominent defender of the rights of indigenous Americans in the Spanish empire. A contemporary manuscript provenance note demonstrates that this copy was given to the original owner by Palafox himself.

Written in Madrid not long after he returned from Mexico, this pamphlet was published clandestinely, without title, author, or place or date of publication, and is signed in type, "El Obispo de la Puebla de Los Angeles" on the final page. It was not until Palafox's collected works were published between 1659 and 1671 that this work was explicitly noted as his. Church notes that "Las Casas found a worthy successor, in his advocacy of the rights of the native Indians, in Palafox, Bishop of Puebla, the writer of the present work; which is a memorial to the king respecting the virtues of the Indians, and was probably printed for the use of the King and Council of the Indies, as it is written without date, place of printing, name of printer, or any of the usual privileges."

Although like Las Casas, Palafox argues for the inherent dignity and humanity of the Native Americans, he was more comfortable endorsing the crown's tacit rationale for its colonization of New Spain, that is, evangelization. Thanks to this gift of the gospel, the crown reasoned that it was entitled to compel labor from the indigenous people, and to the privilege of levying and controlling the tithes of the richest and most profitable colony in the empire. However, Palafox explains, the Native Americans gladly converted to Christianity, "like the meekest sheep," and they accepted the authority of the crown with equal docility: "The Indians are the vassals who have cost the Crown the least, yet they are not the ones who have helped least to enrich the Crown." Thus the crown was obligated to protect the Native Americans, both from surrounding enemies who might encroach on the colony, and especially from ill treatment by colonial officials. As noted in the recent translation and critical study of this work by Fee and Cañeque, *Virtudes del Indio* also serves as a valuable source for the in-fighting among the diverse interest groups responsible for the administration of the colony: Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, the Viceroy and his own administration, the official Visitor sent from Spain, and finally the local diocesan authority represented by its bishop, Palafox.

Given the clandestine nature of this work's printing, there have long been questions regarding its date and place of publication. Early on it was assumed that it was printed during Palafox's tenure as bishop (perhaps



on his own printing press in Puebla) and brought to Spain, however modern scholarship is mostly united in thinking it was written and printed in Madrid, after his return from Mexico. Its circulation in Spain was closely guarded until the publication of Palafox's collected works, although excerpts were included in Melchisédec Thévenot's *Recueil de Voyages* (1650-92), which was widely read and went through three editions. *Virtudes del Indio* was first brought to the attention of English readers through a review in *Philosophical Transactions* (Vol. 7, 1672, pp.5125-30).

Juan Palafox y Mendoza (1600-1659) was born in Navarre and educated at Salamanca. He was ordained priest in 1629, rose quickly in the court, and was eventually appointed a member of the Council of the Indies. In 1639 he was consecrated Bishop of Puebla de Los Angeles. He arrived in Mexico in 1640 and soon ran afoul of the local Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians, whose many exemptions and privileges he looked upon as encroachments on his episcopal jurisdiction. In 1642 he was made Archbishop of New Spain, and for a brief time that same year he was acting Viceroy of Mexico, during which he instituted financial reforms. As bishop, Palafox distinguished himself by his efforts to protect the Native Americans from Spanish cruelty, forbidding any methods of conversion other than persuasion. He was a patron of the arts, and under his tenure Puebla became the music center of New Spain. He also established the Biblioteca Palafoxiana, a library that continues to this day. In the 1640s he came into major conflict with the Jesuits over ecclesiastical jurisdiction in his diocese. The Jesuits found an ally in the new viceroy, García Sarmiento de Sotomayor, and Palafox was eventually undermined by both the Vatican and the Spanish crown. He was ultimately recalled to Spain, and assigned to the minor diocese of Osma in Old Castile.

This copy has a particularly distinguished provenance. Beginning with an anonymous inscription in a contemporary hand (on blank F7 rebound to the front of the volume): "dio me lo el S. Obo. de la Puebla" ("given to me by the holy bishop of Puebla"), the book then passed to the collection of Vicente Salva y Perez (1780-1849), who assembled one of the greatest 19th-century collections of Spanish books, and whose catalogue, posthumously-published by his son Pedro Salva y Mallen (1872), set new standards in Spanish bibliography. It was then purchased by Ricardo Heredia y Livermoore, Conde de Benahavis, and sold at auction in Paris 1891-94.

While this title appears in at least a dozen institutional collections, it is decidedly rare in the marketplace. It has only appeared at auction two other times in the past century: the present copy, which sold at Sotheby's, London in 1971, and another copy sold at Sotheby's, London in 1947.

PALAU 209711. MEDINA BHA 7680. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 650/161. JCB II:399 CHURCH 503. STREIT II:1837 SABIN 58307. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, *Virtues of the Indian/Virtudes del Indio* (Nancy H. Fee, ed. & tr.) (Rowman & Littlefield, 2009). \$175,000.

### *The Spanish Marco Polo*

**29. Polo, Marco: HISTORIA DE LAS GRANDEZAS Y COSAS MARAVILLOSAS DE LAS PROUINCIAZ ORIENTALES. SACADO DE MARCO PAULO VENETO, Y TRADUZIDA DE LATIN EN ROMANCE, Y ANADIDA EN MUCHAS PARTES POR DON MARTIN DE BOLEA Y CASTRO... DIRIGIDA A DON BELTRAN DE LA CUEBA, DUQUE DE ALBURQUERQUE....** Caragoca: Por Angelo Tauano, 1601. [180] leaves. 12mo. Original limp vellum, contemporary ink title on spine. Contemporary ink signature on titlepage, mild tanning. An internally clean and bright copy. In a half morocco and cloth box.

A rare early 17th-century Spanish edition of Marco Polo's description of his journey across Asia in the late 13th century, one of the most significant and resonant travel accounts in the history of human endeavor, and a key text in the perception in Europe of the East during the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance. This edition, printed in Zaragoza in 1601, is the first edition of the Spanish translation by humanist Martin Abarca de Bolea y Castro of Marco Polo's travel narrative, which replaced the antiquated Spanish version first printed by Cromberger in Seville, 1503. Bolea y Castro, the son of the vice-chancellor of Spain under Charles V and Phillip II, was a scion of one of Aragon's leading families. A lover of literature and humanist ideology, with a predilection for numismatics, Bolea y Castro spent some time serving in Spain's military, although the exact length of his service is not known. Interestingly, this rare translation is his only prose work.

Born into a prominent Venetian trading family, Marco Polo (1254-1324) departed with his father and uncle toward the East in 1271, travelling through Syria, Jerusalem, Turkey, Persia, and India, to China and the court of Kublai Khan. Marco Polo became a favorite of the Khan and travelled throughout China over the next fifteen years as an emissary of the Mongol emperor. Polo returned to Venice in 1295, only to be briefly

imprisoned in Genoa as a prisoner of war a few years later. During this imprisonment, in 1298, he dictated his adventures to Rusticiano (also called Rustichello) of Pisa, and the text became known as *Il Milione*. (The exact meaning of this term in Polo's time is still unclear, although it may refer to the popular belief regarding the traveller's great riches.) The original work was written in Franco-Italic, and was quickly translated into Latin and other languages by court clerks. Over one hundred extant manuscript versions, translations, and adaptations are recorded. First printed in a German language edition in Nuremberg in 1477, a Latin translation followed circa 1485 (Christopher Columbus possessed a copy of this Latin edition). The immense popularity of Polo's account is reflected in the numerous editions which followed printed in German, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish, French, English, and Dutch.

Polo's account includes vivid descriptions of cities, waterways, architectural monuments, industries, natural resources, plants, and animals as well as reports on customs and traditions. In addition to Cathay and Mangi (the Mongol name for South China), Polo also writes of the native societies he visited in Tibet and southwestern China. Donald F. Lach, in his magisterial study, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, writes that "other Europeans lived and worked in China during the thirteenth century, but Marco Polo was the only one, so far as is known, to travel and work there and to write an account of his experiences. For the first time in history Europe possessed a detailed narrative about China and its neighbors based upon more than hearsay and speculation...Marco Polo provided Europe with the most comprehensive and authoritative account of the East produced before 1550."

A fascinating 17th-century Spanish edition of Marco Polo's travels, one of the most celebrated travel accounts of all time. OCLC records a single copy in Germany at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

PALAU 151209. OCLC 81177641. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe* I, pp.34-38. HOWGEGO P124-P126 (Polo). PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 39 (Venice 1496 ed. of Polo). \$60,000.

#### *Rilke Writes in Gratitude*

**30. Rilke, René [later Rainer] Maria: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO NATHAN SULZBERGER].** Bozen [Bolzano], Italy. [2 April 1897]. One and one half pages (22 lines), in ink on recto and verso of top panel of folded octavo sheet of engraved letterhead of the "Hotel Victoria Bozen." Horizontal fold for mailing, short separation from outer margin at fold, otherwise very good, accompanied by the original mailing envelope, addressed in Rilke's hand.

Rilke writes to his Munich friend, the German-American writer and future chemist/inventor, Nathan Sulzberger, then staying at the Britannia Hotel in Vienna. Sulzberger, raised in comfortable circumstances, had invited Rilke for a three week tour of Italy, but Rilke thought the offer too generous and they settled on a shorter stay in Venice. Rilke stayed with him for three days, then traveled to Bozen where he wrote Sulzberger this letter of thanks. George Schoolfield, in *Young Rilke and His Time* (pp.281-82), discusses the context of this letter and its implications, as does Freedman, *Life of a Poet: Rainer Maria Rilke* (pp.57, 58, 73). \$3750.

#### *Presentation Copy*

**31. Rilke, René [later Rainer] Maria: TRAUMGEKRÖNT. NEUE GEDICHTE.** Leipzig: P. Friesenhahn, 1897. 64,[4]pp. Small octavo. Original printed wrapper (silked on verso). Spine and lower edge of rear wrapper chipped, upper portion of front wrapper stained, along with upper forecorner of rear wrapper, as well as lightly the upper forecorners of several first and last leaves. The majority of the text block is clean and unsoiled. Folding cloth clamshell box with morocco label.

First edition of Rilke's third published collection of verse (translated into English as "Dream-crowned"). This is a presentation copy from Rilke, signed in full and inscribed by him to his Munich friend, the German-American writer and future chemist/inventor, Nathan Sulzberger. The inscription incorporates four lines of verse: "...Und müssen Sie auf durch Ihr Leben [/] fremd aller Schöpferfreude gehn – [/] ist Ihnen doch die Gift Gegeben, [/] ein frohes Schaffen zu verstehen!" The designation "Band I" appears in the upper margin of the title-leaf. Rilke's friendship with Sulzberger is treated in Schoolfield's *Young Rilke and His Time*, and this inscription is there referenced.

RITZER E53. OCLC 24088096 (12 copies located).

\$5500.

*Clicking on any item will take you  
to our website to view images and for easy ordering.*

*Rare Caribbean Imprint*

32. [Saint Domingue]: **ADRESSE DES COMMISSAIRES NATIONAUX-CIVILS, DÉLÉGUÉS PAR LE ROI AUX ILES FRANÇAISES DE L'AMÉRIQUE SOUS-LE-VENT, AUX COLONS FRANÇAIS DE SAINT-DOMINGUE** [caption title]. [Cap Français, Saint Domingue]: Chez G. Decombaz et Compagnie, [1792]. 16pp. Quarto. Gathered sheets, unstitched. Light staining to first page, else clean. Very good. Untrimmed.

Issued by French commissioners Mirbeck and Roume, dated March 10, 1792, this address invites the colonists to submit to the proper French authority that is the colonial assembly, reiterating the supreme authority of that legislative body. The address further states that the Commissaires do not have any authority on the assembly's legislative activities concerning acts passed "relatifs à l'état des esclaves et à l'état politique des hommes de couleur et nègres libres." Mirbeck and Roume were two of the three commissioners sent from France to St. Domingue by the King in order to help quell the uprising in the colony. An extremely rare St. Domingue imprint, with no copies located in OCLC. \$5000.

*"Our own squalid ventures in Persia have led us in the same direction  
...our diplomacy has reduced itself to absurdity in Armageddon ..."*

33. **Shaw, George Bernard: [AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, RE: HIS REFLECTIONS ON ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL MATTERS].** [London? N.d. but possibly ca. 1914]. Two pages, closely written in pencil, with deletions and insertions, on two quarto sheets of pale blue T.H. Saunders letterstock (watermarked '1913'). Horizontal fold, with minor creases and smudges, but very good.

An intriguing manuscript in which Shaw embarks on a characteristically discursive consideration of war, politics, economics and matters of civilization, with the tone of possibly having been written in response to a request for views on same:

"Pardon the abruptness of the suggestion; but suppose we blow the German fleet out of the water, or under it, and the consequence is that Russia profits by our victory to the extent of carving a Baltic province out of Germany and condemning Sweden to live in the bear's mouth, will that be a result for western civilization to rejoice over? The French seem to think that because Russia has drained away from France so much of the capital that is needed at home for making French towns and French children healthier and happier, Russia is her dearest friend. That is already not good sense. Of all tests of prosperity, financial balance sheets are the most delusive. Capital rushes downhill towards backward countries and cheap labor: civilization struggles uphill toward highly cultivated countries. It is by following the flow of capital that France has fallen into that alliance with Russia which is at the root of the whole present mischief. Our own squalid adventures in Persia have led us in the same direction ....Had England, instead of wavering between fear of Germany, patronage of France, and love of dividends, used her immense make-weight to consolidate France, Germany, England into a western nucleus ...we should not have been in our present mess; and we could have taken the criminal case of Servia [sic] out of the hands of the Austrian prosecutor into an international court ...even if the three great western powers must now fall on and hammer one another to exhaustion, they will still have to stop somewhere and mend their relations as best they can with a treaty. All the bloodshed and powder burning in the world will not alter the real problem one jot; and it seems a pity that we cannot tackle it at once, acknowledging frankly that our diplomacy has reduced itself to absurdity in Armageddon, and try to solve it as 'good Europeans.'"

\$4000.

*The First Englishman in Persia*

34. **Sherley, Antony: SIR ANTONY SHERLEY HIS RELATION OF HIS TRAVELS INTO PERSIA. THE DANGERS AND DISTRESSES, WHICH BEFELL HIM IN HIS PASSAGE, BOTH BY SEA AND LAND, AND HIS STRANGE AND UNEXPECTED DELIVERANCES. HIS MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT IN PERSIA, HIS HONOURABLE EMPLOYMENT THERE-HENCE, AS EMBASSADOR....** London: Printed for Nathaniell Butter and Joseph Bagset, 1613. [8],139pp. Small quarto. 19th-century three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, gilt leather label. Titlepage moderately soiled, short clean tear in outer margin (not affecting text). Top and bottom edges closely trimmed throughout, affecting numerous running titles, catchwords, and signature marks. Light age toning and occasional instances of soiling. Lacks the portrait of Sherley, issued separately the previous year and seldom found with the book. A very good copy, with the 1860 engraved bookplate of the Library of the Earls of Macclesfield on front pastedown.

The first edition of this account by Antony Sherley of his travels in Persia, reprinted in 1625 in *Purchas His Pilgrimes*. Leaving Venice in 1599 with his brother, Robert Sherley, and John Manwaring, Antony Sherley travelled to Persia “with the intention of promoting Persian trade with England. Travelling by way of Cephalonia (in Greece), Crete, and Cyprus, he reached Aleppo in August 1599, then proceeded down the Euphrates to Baghdad and across the mountains to Esfahan. From there, in 1608, Robert Sherley returned to Europe as an envoy of the Shah. Anthony Sherley entered the service of Shah Abbas...and arrived at the Caspian Sea sometime in 1600” – Howgego. Boies Penrose has chronicled the story of these extraordinary Elizabethan brothers in his book, *The Sherlian Odyssey*. Their narratives provided England with its first clear account of the Persian Empire.  
COX I, p.247. STC 22424. HOWGEGO S95. \$27,500.

*An Important Defense of Reason*

35. [Tindal, Matthew]: **AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABIANTS [sic] OF THE TWO GREAT CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER: IN RELATION TO A PASTORAL LETTER, SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON, TO THE PEOPLE OF HIS DIOCESS: OCCASION'D BY SOME LATE WRITINGS IN FAVOUR OF INFIDELITY.** London: Printed and Sold by J. Peele, at Locke's Head..., 1728. 72pp. Octavo (signed in 4s). Extracted from nonce pamphlet volume, lower edges partially untrimmed. Some modest foxing early and late, extremely faint tidemark to lower portion of a number of leaves, but otherwise a very good copy.

The rare first edition of this response to Bishop Gibson's pastoral letter – one of two attributed to Tindal – in which the noted freethinking Deist takes to task the Bishop's implicit elevation of faith above reason, and defends in general freedom of thought and discourse against subjugation to religious authority. In an interesting side note to Tindal's response to Gibson's assertion “That in some late Writings publick Stews have been openly vindicated...,” he makes reference to the celebrated pseudonymously published 1724 pamphlet by Mandeville, *A Modest Defence of Publick Stews* .... This 1728 printing is rare: ESTC locates only seven copies, of which four are in North America (BYU, UCLA, Huntington and General Theological). It was reprinted in 1729 (a much more common edition, with the spelling error on the title corrected), and again in somewhat revised form, in 1730. NCBEL notes only the 1729 and 1730 editions.  
ESTC N29243. NCBEL II:1868. \$1250.

*The Quadruple Alliance:  
The Phillipps Copy*

36. [Treaty of 1718]: **TRATADO COMUNMENTE LLAMADO DE LA QUATRIPLA ALIANZA FIRMADO, Y CONCLUIDO EN LONDRES....** Madrid: Diego Martinez Abad, 1720. 68pp. Small quarto. Middle Hill plain paper boards. Internally clean. Very good. In a half morocco and cloth box.

From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, with his press mark. The Spanish printing of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance (Britain, Austria, France, and the Netherlands), by which the troubles over the Peace of Utrecht were finally settled, and a measure of peace was brought to the New World for several decades. France dropped all claims to Spanish colonies, and Philip V was confirmed in his New World dominions. Scarce. Not in *European Americana*. OCLC locates only two copies.  
DAVENPORT 112. PALAU 339277. OCLC 34131498. \$2500.

*Trumbull Writes Benjamin West*

37. **Trumbull, John: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM JOHN TRUMBULL TO BENJAMIN WEST].** Paris. April 12, 1795. [1]p. Old fold lines, though very faint. Chipped along left side of sheet, not affecting text. Minor tears along fold lines on right side; small tear along right side affecting text but without loss. Bright and clean. Very good.

John Trumbull writes to his friend and instructor, painter Benjamin West, regarding the purchase of several paintings. This was written during Trumbull's time as John Jay's secretary on the Jay Treaty Commission, after he had been sent to France to discuss the Treaty with James Monroe, the United States minister to France. Trumbull was delayed in France, awaiting orders, and filled his time by collecting art with the help of connoisseur Jean-Baptiste Pierre Lebrun. The letter, sent from Paris, reads:

“Dear Sir, You recollect my asking your opinion with respect to the prudence of purchasing pictures at present. I have been tempted to purchase a number which are now packing up to be sent forward as soon as possible, and I hope soon to have the pleasure of shewing you several such as we seldom see. Among them is a large landscape by Berghem [probably the Dutch painter Nicolaes Pieterszoon Berchem], clear and beautiful as Claude. It is allowed here to have no equal among his works except one which is in the National Museum – a small picture by Nicholas Poussin, Christ in the Garden of Olives, the most beautiful thing I ever saw – a small picture a Religious Allegory by Guido – a St. John by Murillos – a Virgin, Child & Angels by Schidone – another by Augustin Carrache, a Magdalen by Carlo Dolci, another by LeSoeur – a Holy Family small & beautiful by Nicholas Poussin – Two capital Landscapes by Salvator – two capital pictures by Teniers, &c &c. They have been bought with the assistance of LeBrun’s Judgment, and are most of them from celebrated collections. I have directed them to remain in the King’s Warehouse until I arrive which I hope will be in five or six weeks.”

This letter provides an insight into Trumbull’s own collecting interest and artistic influences.

Hailed as the official painter of the Revolution, Trumbull studied painting and art in England and France. The youngest son of the governor of Connecticut, the elder John Trumbull very much wanted his son to go into law. Trumbull did study the law, but gladly joined the fight against the British when the Revolution broke out. He eventually served as Washington’s second aide-de-campe, having been brought to the General’s attention through some very accurate drawings he had made of British gun emplacements. He rose to the rank of colonel as a deputy adjutant-general, but resigned the commission he finally received because it was dated three months late, a slight his honor could not tolerate. He refused to return to the law, finding it quite distasteful, and chose instead to pursue his true passion, art, against his family’s wishes. Though he was never particularly wealthy in this pursuit, he did achieve a certain amount of success in his own lifetime. Among his most famous works are those commissioned in 1817 by Congress to adorn the Capitol building: “The Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga,” “The Surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown,” “The Declaration of Independence,” and “The Resignation of General Washington.”

DAB XIX, pp.11-15. Helen A. Cooper, *John Trumbull: The Hand and Spirit of a Painter* (Yale, 1982), pp.10-11. \$7500.

### *First Magazine Printing of the Constitution*

38. [United States Constitution]: **THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1787.** Philadelphia: Printed for Seddon, Spotswood, Cist, and Trenchard, 1787. pp.[615]-674 plus two plates (one folding) and a folding table of Meteorological Observations. Antique-style calf, gilt ornamental border on boards, gilt leather label. Moderate foxing and toning. Extensive annotations in light pencil. Very good overall.

The first periodical printing of the United States Constitution, probably issued within a week of its release as a broadside. The Constitutional Convention ratified its final draft on Monday, Sept. 17, 1787. The following day, Sept. 18, the broadside version, issued for members of the Convention, was printed by Dunlap and Claypoole, the official printers. On Sept. 19 the same printers issued the first public printing of the Constitution in their newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Packet*. The present magazine was probably printed late in the week, and the final signature, containing the Constitution and recent news, was probably printed on Saturday, Sept. 22. This is the last internal date, on the last page, and actually refers to an event that took place on the 17th as “Monday last.” From a survey of Mott’s *History of American Magazines* in the period, it seems that it was common practice to issue monthly publications by the last week of every month. This issue would seem to have been out and in general circulation by Monday the 24th, one week after the end of the Convention. Its version of the Constitution was executed, most likely, on the 22nd, four days after the official broadside and three days after the first public, newspaper, appearance. This issue also contains the text of John Quincy Adams’s Harvard commencement address (he finished second in a class of fifty-one), which was given in Cambridge on July 18, 1787. It is his first published writing.

*The Columbian Magazine* was a distinguished publication of the period. Mott calls it one of the best 18th-century American magazines. It began in September 1786 and was well established, with Mathew Carey’s *American Museum*, as one of the two major periodicals then being issued in Philadelphia, or for that matter the country, at the time. Since the magazine probably had wider circulation than the newspapers issued in Philadelphia, it is likely that this printing was one of the chief means of disseminating the Constitution immediately after its first publication.

An exceptionally early and important printing of the Constitution.

MOTT, HISTORY OF AMERICAN MAGAZINES I, pp.94-9. EVANS 20280. Wilbur T. Roberts, "They Printed the Declaration and the Constitution" in *The Mentor*, July 1928, pp.52-54. Leonard A. Rapport, "Printing the Constitution" in *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives*, Fall 1970, pp.69-89. \$7500.

*Spanish Manual on Indian Fighting, 1599*

39. **Vargas Machuca, Bernardo de: MILICIA Y DESCRIPCION DE LAS INDIAS.** Madrid: En casa de Pedro Madrigal, 1599. [15],186,[21] leaves, lacking portrait facing p.1 and final leaf with printing ornament. Small quarto. Early mottled calf, spine gilt, leather label. Minor wear to hinges and corners. Some soiling and wear to lower corners of last few index pages. Earlier library ink stamps. Very good.

One of the most important Spanish works on the Indies and New World military organization in the 16th century. It is a tactical manual by a Spanish veteran of the colonial South American frontier and the brutal wars against rebellious native Americans, as well as a rich source of ethnographic and military detail. "The first manual of guerilla warfare ever published...he advocated for the Americas the creation of commando groups to carry out search-and-destroy missions deep within enemy territory for up to two years at a time" – Parker. This work served as both a guide to aid new arrivals in conquest, as well as a sometimes testy address to King Phillip II detailing Vargas Machuca's many services to the Crown, whom he felt never recognized him adequately for his service. The text is divided into four books, followed by a description of the Indies. The parts cover the following subjects: the qualities needed to lead, the preparation of soldiers and necessary materials, the duty of the soldier, and the settling of the land after conquest. Included are significant chapters on military medicine and natural history, although the real significance lies in the fact that "scattered throughout *Milicia Indiana* are unwitting fragments of indigenous and rural Spanish colonial history. Perhaps the main gap that this book helps to fill, if only partially, is the story of early and unconquered 'backcountry' New Granada" (Lane).

Bernardo Vargas Machuca (ca. 1555-1622) was a Spanish soldier, born in Simancas. He took part in several campaigns in Old Granada and Italy before setting off for the Caribbean in 1578 to help chase down the famed pirate, Francis Drake. His first services in the New World are obscure, until he arrived in New Granada, present-day Colombia, in 1585, one of many re-conquistadors still hoping to find the golden city of El Dorado. While settled in New Granada he participated in many campaigns against rebellious natives, becoming known for his ruthless and quick-striking tactics, described in this text. These included campaigns in present-day Peru and Bolivia, and Colombia. In 1595 he returned to Spain, hoping to capitalize on his service to obtain promotion. Despite his best efforts, including the publication of this book, Vargas Machuca was unable to secure an *encomienda* or any other titles or appointments from King Phillip II. What positions he did manage to secure were in out-of-the-way locations relatively ignored by the Crown: one as paymaster of the three forts of Portobelo in Panama, and later as governor of Margarita Island in the Caribbean. Both appointments were short-lived and ill-starred, and in the end, Vargas Machuca, both broke and indignant, made his way to court once again to seek another appointment. In keeping with his bad luck, he died suddenly in Madrid of an unknown illness, shortly after being appointed governor of Antioquia, one of New Granada's declining gold districts.

The *Milicia Indiana* is thus a manual of Indian warfare, an appeal for promotion based on services, and a picture of the colonial New World at a time far less documented than the original conquest. The multiple bankruptcies of the Spanish Crown and the decline of bullion production from the Americas were leading the New World empire into a long, slow decline. It is this period of entropy, balanced by violent frontier conflict, that Vargas Machuca documents. The book is also a proposal: the Indian uprisings in colonial Chile, long a thorn in the side of the Spanish, had broken out again, and he hoped to be appointed governor-general there, to suppress the rebellion with the tactics described in the book. He did not get the appointment.

Besides this book, Vargas Machuca wrote *Compendio y Doctrina Nueva de la Gineta, Secretos y Advertencias de Ella, Senales y Enfrenamientos de Caballos, su Curacion y Beneficio*, a manual on horsemanship printed in Madrid in 1619; and *Defensa de las Conquistas de las Indias*, an attack on Las Casas, which only survives in manuscript. This is the only copy of the present work to appear for sale since a copy sold at auction in 1967; Maggs asked £250 for a copy in 1927. As is usually the case, the final leaf with printing ornament is lacking, as is the portrait. A rare and interesting work on early warfare tactics against the natives of South America. Accompanied by the modern scholarly translation.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 599/89. MEDINA, BHA 402. BEINECKE LESSER ANTILLES COLLECTION 9. PALAU 352445. SABIN 98604. MAGGS BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA 496:407. Geoffrey Parker, *The Military Revolution: Military Innovation and the Rise of the West* (Cambridge, 1996), p.120. *Appleton's Cyclopædia* VI, p.260. Kris Lane, ed., *The Indian Militia and Description of the Indies* (Durham, 2008). \$22,500.

### *West Designs Coinage*

40. **West, Benjamin:** [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM PAINTER BENJAMIN WEST TO SIR STEPHEN COTTRELL, REGARDING A MEETING WITH A COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY TO REVIEW DRAWINGS AND MODELS FOR BRITISH COINAGE]. [London]. December 18, 1798. [1]p. Quarto. Old folds. Slightly later two-line note on verso. Two tiny holes in upper blank margin, not affecting text. Fine.

An interesting letter from the great American-born artist, Benjamin West, regarding drawings and models created for British coins. Benjamin West (1738-1820) was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, and studied art in America and Italy before moving to England permanently in 1763. West was a founder of the Royal Academy and its second president (following Sir Joshua Reynolds, and serving in that capacity from 1792 until his death), became "History Painter to the King" in 1772, and was commissioned by George III to execute some sixty paintings between 1768 and 1801. The text of the letter reads:

"Sir, I take the first opportunity to make known to you that I am in town, and will (agreeable to the wishes expressed in your letter of the 13th instant) wait on the committee of Lords at their office tomorrow, with the committee of the Royal Academy at 12 o'clock, and lay before their Lordships the several drawings, and models, placed in my hands for that purpose, and for fashioning the future coinage. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient, and obliged Benj. West."

Not much is known of Sir Stephen Cottrell, but he appears to have been a member of the British Board of Trade and also involved in British naval and commercial affairs, especially English fishing interests in Newfoundland, later in his life. Manuscript letters from Benjamin West are rare. \$2500.

### *"New Poetry by Walt Whitman...."*

41. **Whitman, Walt:** [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED]. [Camden, N.J. (?). N.d.] One page, in ink, hastily scrawled on recto of 10 x 18cm slightly irregularly trimmed oblong slip of orange-yellow paper. Three old vertical folds, strip of residue from former mat tape along extreme top edge verso, otherwise very good.

Whitman writes "Dear M.P.," forwarding manuscripts of poems [not present] for consideration for publication:

"...This is the best I can do for yr request - The pieces have not hitherto been publish'd [insertion: 'at all'] but are to be [insertion: 'finally'] included in the [insertion: 'vol. to come'] little & out (such 'out' as it may be probably small one) in ab't three weeks or longer - If Mr R can publish them before it will do & the proprieties conformed to - the price is \$10."

Below the body of the letter, the following appears in underlined bold in Whitman's hand: "New Poetry by Walt Whitman." Attempts to call up this letter in the database of the online Whitman Archive using several search criteria have been unproductive. Accompanied by a gravure reproduction of one of the Sarony portrait photos of Whitman, with which it was formerly framed. \$5750.

### *History of Bermuda*

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

Williams, a resident of Hamilton, Bermuda, drew largely on the heretofore unexamined material in the Public Records Office of the Colony. His work constitutes the first thorough history of Bermuda, from discovery and initial settlement through the mid-19th century. There is a heavy emphasis on the political history of the island, and also information on geology, climate, agriculture, commerce, churches, etc. A lengthy appendix reprints many documents important in the history of the island. A scarce book; we can find only one copy appearing at auction in the last thirty years. \$4750.