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Love & Marriage

The Windsor Bible

1. [Bible]: THE HOLY BIBLE: CONTAINING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS: TOGETHER WITH THE APOCRYPHA. TRANSLATED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL TONGUES, AND WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED, BY THE SPECIAL COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY KING JAMES I. OF ENGLAND. WITH MARGINAL NOTES AND REFERENCES. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, AN INDEX; AN ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF ALL THE NAMES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS; AND TABLES OF SCRIPTURE WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS. Windsor, [Vt.]: Published by Merrifield and Cochran, 1812. 844,837-964,[28]pp. plus folding map and eight engraved plates. Old and New Testaments with separate titlepages. Thick quarto. Contemporary calf, raised bands, gilt burgundy morocco label. Moderate wear and spotting to boards, corners bumped, spine rubbed, right edge of spine label chipped. Light foxing and toning throughout, occasional light tidelines (no text affected), a few stray pen marks. Map expertly conserved, with a long vertical tear mended, and with a slight bit of loss in the lower edge, just coming across the neat line. Titlepage creased and chipped. Two-inch closed tear to lower margin of leaf X1 (no loss of text, possibly a paper flaw), one-inch closed tear to right margin of leaf AAAAAA3 (no text affected), long closed tear to middle of leaf FFF2 (neatly repaired, no loss of text), New Testament titlepage torn, with some paper loss, but no loss of text (filled with archival paper), two-inch closed tear to right margin

First Vermont Edition



Isaac Eddy Sculp. Merrifield

Elijah raising the Widow's Son 1.Kings.Ch.17.

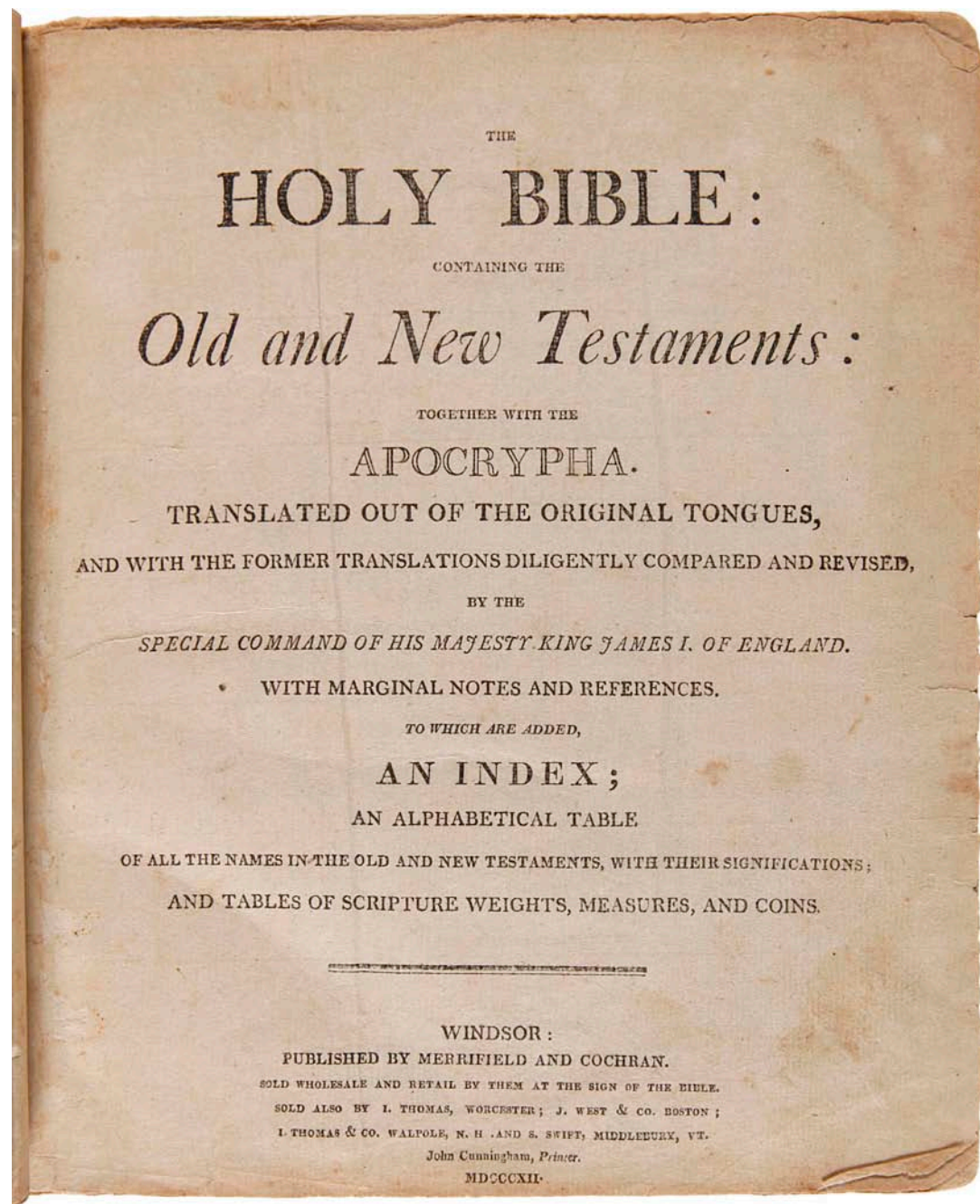
Windsor Published by Merrifield and Cochran 1812

of leaf CCCCC2 (no loss of text). M MMMM gathering repeated. A good, unsophisticated copy.

The first Bible printed in Vermont, illustrated with eight plates and a map. Copies with the map and full complement of plates are most uncommon. Printed by John Cunningham and published in Windsor by Merrifield and Cochran, who sold the volume both wholesale and retail "at the sign of the Bible," the edition was also to be sold in Worcester, Boston, Walpole, and Middlebury. The eight plates, produced in a simple style (O'Callaghan describes them as "exceedingly coarse"), were engraved specifically for this edition and all are labelled as belonging to the first Vermont edition. They include: "Elijah Raising the Widow's Son," "The Holy Family," "St. Matthew," "St. Mark," "Jesus of Nazareth, Which was Crucified: He is Risen; He is Not Here," "St. Luke," "St. John the Evangelist," and "St. Paul." Seven were engraved by Isaac Eddy (1777-1847) of Weathersfield, Vermont, and one by James Hill ("Jesus of Nazareth"). O'Callaghan and Hills call for seven plates total (six by Eddy and one by Hill), but McCorison calls for eight as found here. The anonymous "A Map of Palestine Describing the Travels of Jesus Christ" is not called for in any of the bibliographies cited. However, according to a notice in the Windsor newspaper *The Washingtonian*, dated August 31, 1812, Merrifield & Cochran published three versions of this Bible: without plates (\$5.00), with eight plates (\$5.50), or with eight plates and map (\$5.75). Contents following the New Testament include: "Family Record" (blank four-page form); "A Clergyman's Address to Married Persons at the Altar"; "Chronological Index of the Years and Times from Adam unto Christ"; "Summary History of the Bible"; "An Index to the Holy Bible"; "An Alphabetical Table of the Proper Names in the Old and New Testaments, together with the Meaning or Signification of these Words in their Original Languages"; "Table of Weights and Measures Mentioned in Scripture"; "Table of Money"; "A Table of Kindred and Affinity, Wherein Whosoever are Related are Forbidden in Scripture, and by our Laws, to Marry Together"; and "A Table of Time."

A good copy of the first Bible printed in Vermont, complete with illustrations produced by local artists and a map not found in all copies.

McCORISON 1366. HILLS 209. O'CALLAGHAN 1812.2. HERBERT 1559. \$3250.



Government House Ottawa.



Their R. H. S. the Duke & Duchess of York & Cornwall on their tour of the Colonies Oct. 1901.

*With Original Photographs of Gold Rush Canada,
Blackfoot Tribal Members, England's Future King and Queen,
and More*

2. [Canadian Photographica]: [Pitt, William], compiler: CANADA 1900 [cover title]. [Various locations in Canada. 1896-1902]. 147 mounted photographs, from 3 x 3 inches to 7½ x 9 inches, all captioned in manu-

script on the album leaves. Plus 4pp. flyer and 12pp. program bound in. Quarto. Original black cloth, front board gilt, glassine jacket. Light shelf wear, glassine jacket peeling. Photos mounted on thick card stock, mostly very crisp and clean. Some foxing to mounting sheets and more rarely to images. Very good.

An album of fascinating original photographs recording the life and travels of Gilbert John Murray-Kynynmound Eliot, Governor General of Canada from 1898 to 1904, including photographs of Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush, the great Hull-Ottawa Fire, the visit of the future King and Queen, a Blackfoot tribe "pow-wow," Glacier National Park, and more. This album was compiled by William Pitt, a member of Eliot's staff who accompanied him on most of these journeys.

Gilbert John Murray-Kynynmound Eliot, also the Viscount Melgund and fourth Earl of Minto, was born to a Scottish parliamentarian in London in 1845 and served in the Second Afghan War and the British occupation of Egypt before beginning his own political career. He married Mary Caroline Grey, the daughter of Queen

Victoria's private secretary, in 1883. After becoming Earl of Minto in 1891, he largely attended to personal matters until becoming Governor General of Canada in 1898. As Governor General he stood much on formality and ceremony, but also took a warm personal interest in touring and exploring throughout Canada.

Eliot and his wife took an extensive tour of western Canada in 1900, thoroughly documented in this album, where they became the first viceregal

couple to visit the Yukon. While there they visited the center of the Gold Rush, Dawson City, which distressed Eliot as much as it impressed him: "The Dominion Govt. seem to have looked upon the Yukon as a source of revenue, as a place to make as much out of as they could, & have used the proceeds largely for political corruption instead of for the development of the country...." On his return home, he pushed for increased investment in infrastructure and services in the region. The images of the Yukon in this album include views of Dawson City and its main street, a dogsled team, the barracks of the North-West Mounted Police, convicts at work, and Eliot's party starting out for the gold fields.

This photo album also documents the tour taken by Eliot and his wife the following year, when the couple played host to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (the future King George V and Queen Mary) and travelled with them across Canada. The album includes a large photograph and corresponding labeled diagram of the future King and Queen's entire retinue, and over a dozen photographs of a "pow-wow" staged by the Blackfoot people in honor of their visit. Among these images are photographs of the Blackfoot chief addressing the Governor General, the tribal members listening to Eliot's reply, Blackfoot on horseback, and a tribal graveyard.

In addition to these two tours, there are several photographs of landscapes, government buildings and the Governor General's home, trains and railway travel, hockey and curling, boring and blasting ice, and more. Perhaps the most dramatic photographs in the album are several large images of the 1900 Hull-Ottawa fire which leveled more than half of the city of Hull. A series of crisp and bright images show the mountainous plumes of smoke, twisted metal, and forests of burnt-out trees between free-standing facades of buildings that were all that was left of Hull. The final pages of the album include an announcement flyer and official invitation to the memorial service for Queen Victoria, as well as the original twelve-page program for the event. The ticket is made out to William Pitt, a member of Eliot's staff who accompanied him on most of these journeys, and who compiled this album. A fascinating and truly one-of-a-kind vision of Canada at the turn of the 20th century, seen through the eyes of its Governor General. \$7500.

Alberta in honor of the visit of the Governor General & party.

nd
2-1900



An old Chief



Coming out to meet the Gov Gen.



Part of Indian Reserve with Teepees



Indian Graveyard Alert Bay B.C.



Blackfoot Indians in full dress



Coming out to meet the Gov Gen

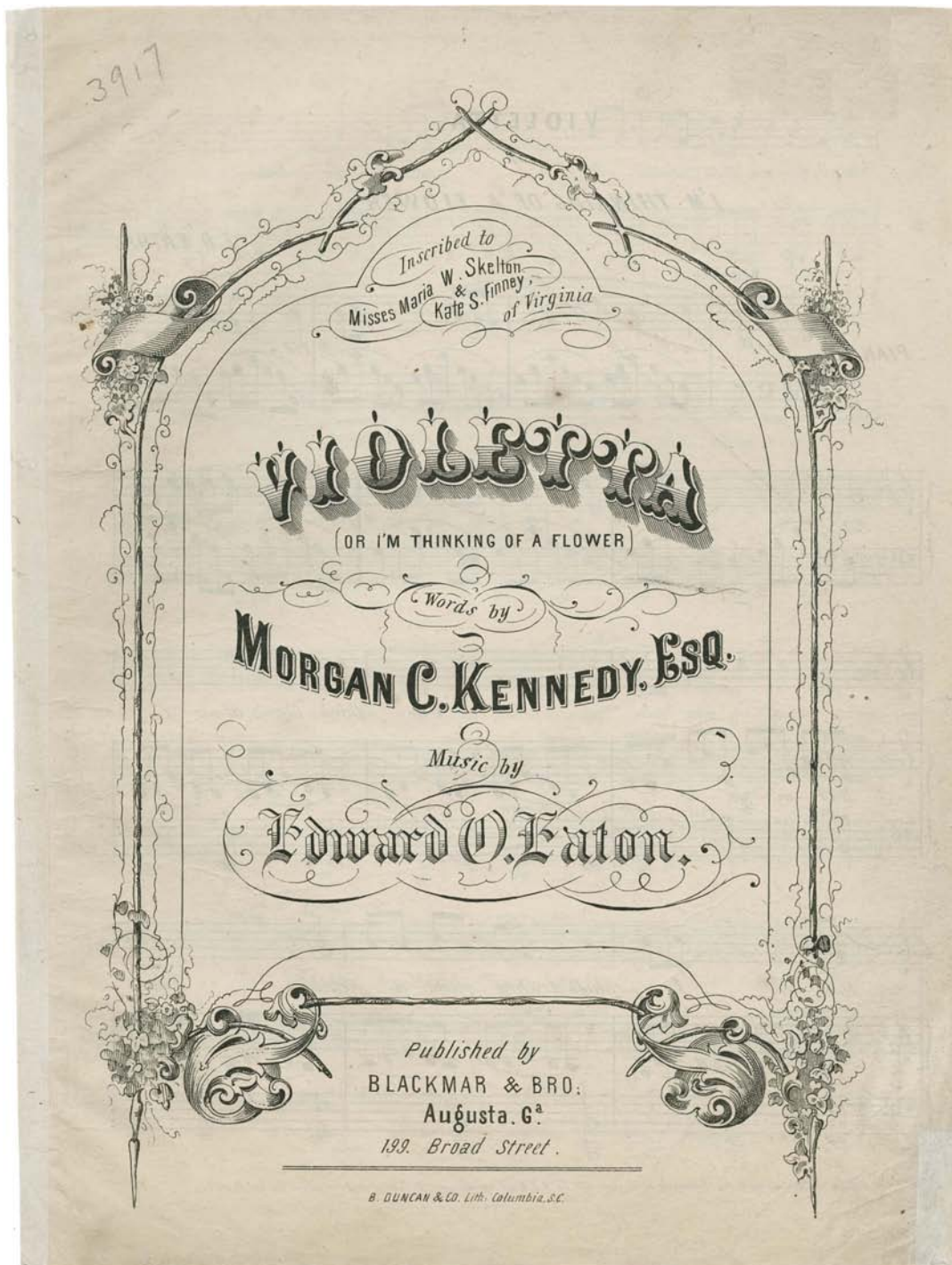


A Lovely Portrait of George Catlin's Wife

3. [Catlin, George]: [Linen, George]: [OVAL PORTRAIT OF MRS. CLARA BARTLETT GREGORY CATLIN]. [New York. ca. 1840]. Oil on linen, mounted on masonite, 6 x 5 inches. Framed to 9½ x 9 inches. In very good condition.

A lovely portrait of George Catlin's wife, Clara, painted by Scottish-born artist George Linen. Born in Greenlaw, Scotland, George Linen came to America in 1834 and established a painting career first in New York City. He had studied painting at the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh and worked as a portrait painter in England for about ten years before immigrating. He opened a studio in New York City and became a successful painter of small-format portraits, exhibiting regularly between 1837 and 1843 at the Apollo Association and the National Academy of Design. Nine of his portraits were praised in the *New-York Spectator* on May 18, 1837: "...exceedingly well colored and carefully finished; and if Mr. Linen is young in the profession, as we suppose he is, they give promise of very high rank for him hereafter." Two years later he received a silver medal from the National Academy of Design for his portrait of Henry Clay. Although he is known primarily as a portrait painter, Linen also painted landscapes after retiring to a farm in New Jersey in 1868.

Clara Bartlett Gregory met and married George Catlin in her hometown of Albany, New York in 1828, while he was there to paint Governor De Witt Clinton. Despite her frail health, she accompanied her husband on one of his five journeys west and supported his efforts to capture the likenesses of American Indians. She and their youngest son died while visiting Paris in 1845, a loss that devastated Catlin. \$6000.



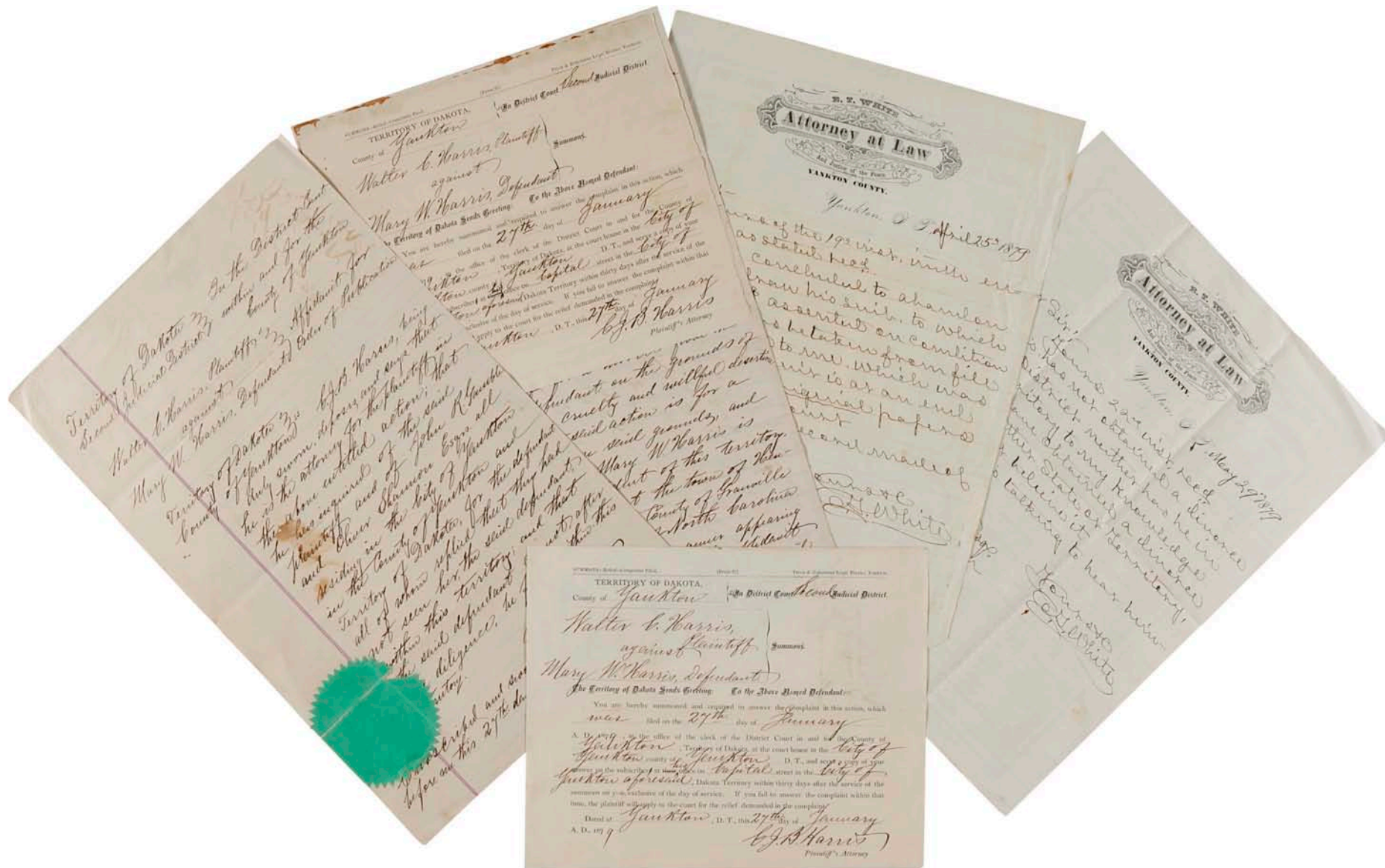
Sentimental Confederate Music

4. [Confederate Imprint]: **VIOLETTA (OR I'M THINKING OF A FLOWER)**. [Augusta: Blackmar & Bro., 1862]. [4]pp. Folio. Self-wrappers. Lithograph title and sheet music. Spine reinforced with archival tape, minute repair in lower outer corner of first leaf, moderate browning. Very good.

Variant edition, without priority, also printed in New Orleans. A drippingly romantic song, written during a most difficult time. Words by Morgan C. Kennedy, music by the popular Edward Eaton. Dedicated to "Missess Maria W. Skelton & Kate S. Finney." "And ever ripe within my heart," the lover pines, "The virgin queen of flowers." Scarce.

PARRISH & WILLINGHAM 7580. OCLC 3681094. \$400.

Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website for easy ordering and to view any additional images.



Divorce in Dakota Territory

5. [Dakota Territory]: [Harris, Walter C. and Mary W.]: [COLLECTION OF SIX DOCUMENTS RELATING TO A DIVORCE CASE IN THE DAKOTA TERRITORY, BETWEEN A HUSBAND WHO VENTURED TO THE TERRITORY WHILE HIS WIFE RETURNED TO NORTH CAROLINA]. Yankton, Dakota Territory.

January 27 – May 29, 1879. Six documents, totaling seven pages, two docketed on verso. Original folds, light toning. Overall very good.

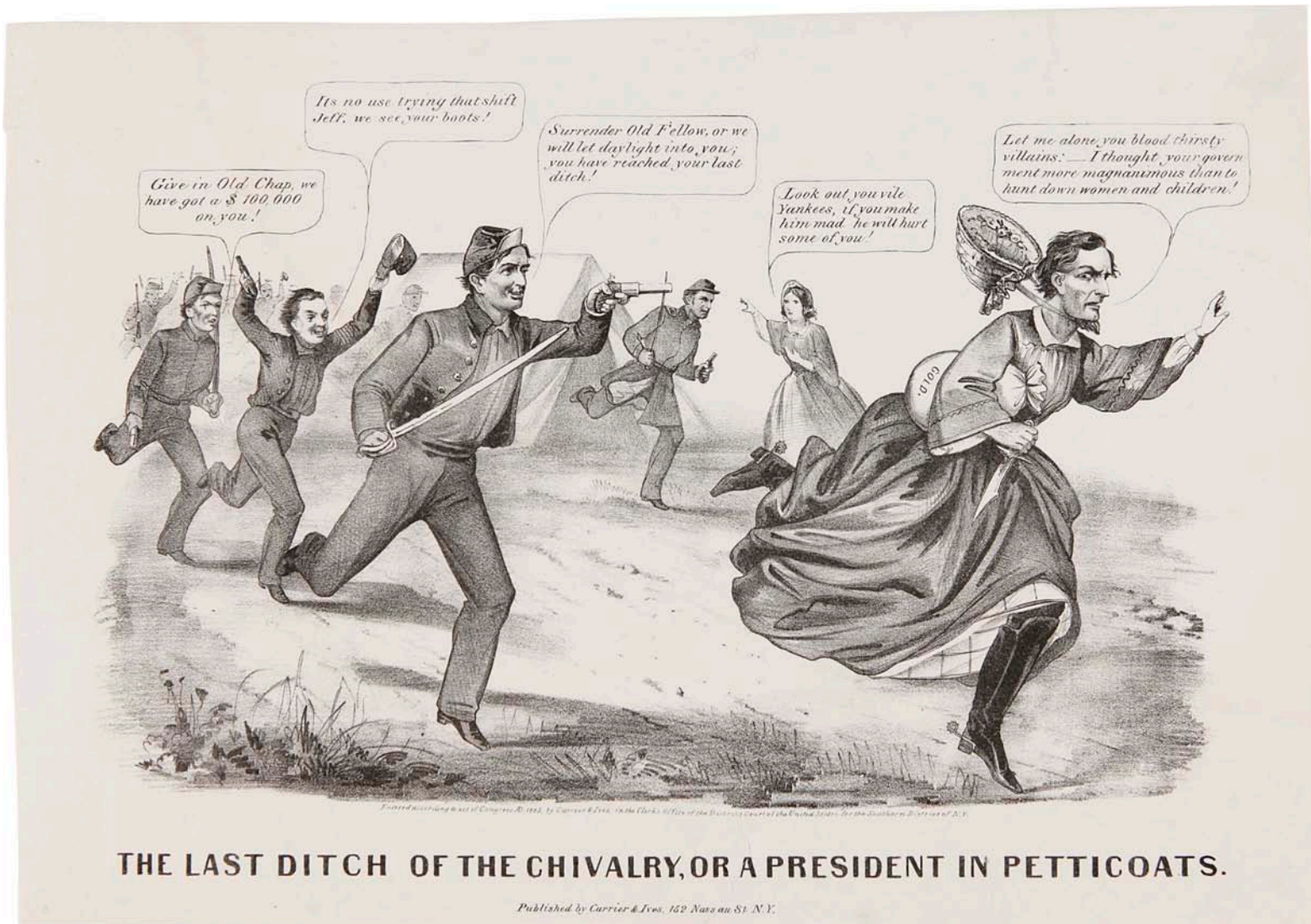
A small but interesting collection of documents regarding the divorce of Walter C. Harris and Mary W. Harris, residents of Yankton in Dakota

Territory. Walter Harris, a North Carolina man, moved to Dakota Territory in 1879 and filed for divorce from his wife at a time when such actions were uncommon. Information on 19th-century divorce cases is scarce; the first year for which national marriage and divorce data is available is 1867, and in 1890, just three couples per thousand were divorced.

Here, Walter C. Harris (1846-?) files for divorce from Mary W. Harris (1847-1924) “on the grounds of extreme mental cruelty and willful desertion and that said action is for a divorce on civil grounds and that Mary W. Harris is not a resident of this territory” but resides in Henderson, North Carolina. Little is known of Walter Harris. Census Bureau records show Harris (age twenty-four) living with his wife, Mary C. Harris (age twenty-three) and a four-year-old son named William in Henderson in 1870 while working as a shoe salesman. At the time of the divorce filing, he would have been thirty-three years old and likely traveled West seeking better opportunities or following the promise of riches after gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874. At this point in the Dakotas’ history, the territory was organizing and experiencing a population boom as a result of the growth of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Very little is known of Mary W. Harris, either, except that she died as a widow in 1924 at the age of seventy-seven.

The documents present here include two copies of a summons dated January 27, 1879 for Mary W. Harris to appear before the Second Judicial District Court, filed by Walter Harris’ lawyer, C.J.B. Harris, who moved to the Dakotas and opened a law and real estate office in Yankton, the capital of the territory from 1861-1883. Attached to the summons is a two-page handwritten explanation of the divorce case and its causes of action, as well as a notice to publish the summons in Yankton’s *Dakota Herald* newspaper, as well as sending a copy of the summons and complaint to Mary Harris in North Carolina. A handwritten, legal-size affidavit dated January 27, 1879 with an official seal, swears that Mary Harris had not been seen in the territory. Two handwritten letters, dated in April and May 1879, from E.T. White, attorney at law, claim Harris never received a divorce in Dakota Territory and that Walter Harris “is talking to hear himself talk.” White’s letters are written on legal stationery, with a full-page “Commercial Directory of the Leading Business Lawyers in the Western and Northwestern States for the year 1876” printed on the verso of each sheet. White is the only lawyer listed on this directory for Dakota Territory.

Documents from early divorce cases in western territories are uncommon. \$750.



Jefferson Davis in Drag and On the Run

6. [Davis, Jefferson]: **THE LAST DITCH OF THE CHIVALRY, OR A PRESIDENT IN PETTICOATS.** Washington, D.C.: Currier & Ives, 1865. Lithographic broadside, 11¼ x 16 inches. Unevenly trimmed, two repaired tears. Backed on thin archival paper. Very good overall.

A scarce lithograph satirizing Jefferson Davis' infamous 1865 chase and arrest, showing the Confederate President fleeing capture disguised in petticoats and a bonnet. Just prior to his arrest, the Confederate presi-

dent committed a gaffe that only added insult to injury in the wake of the South's defeat in the Civil War. On the morning of May 10, 1865, federal cavalymen apprehended a small group of Confederates that included Davis and his wife Varina, both of whom had camped overnight near Irwinville, Georgia. Amid the confusion, Davis attempted to flee unrecognized, but not before his wife hurriedly threw her shawl and raincoat over his shoulders to protect him from the morning chill. Davis would maintain that

he was unaware he had donned his wife's clothing. The more appealing version – quickly elaborated upon by Northern satirists in newspapers, magazines, and prints – was that the Confederate president had attempted to avoid capture by dressing himself up in women's clothing.

In this Currier & Ives print Jefferson Davis is pursued by gleeful Union soldiers brandishing pistols and swords as he flees in the aforementioned petticoats and bonnet. Davis exclaims, "Let me alone you bloodthirsty villains: – I thought your government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children!" He holds a knife in his right hand and a bag of gold under his arm. Behind Davis, his wife Varina Howell yells to the soldiers in pursuit, "Look out you vile Yankees, if you make him mad he will hurt some of you!" Three Union soldiers chase Davis, each shouting at the Confederate president. The first exclaims, "Surrender Old Fellow, or we will let daylight into you; you have reached your last ditch!" The middle pursuer shouts, "Its no use trying that shift, Jeff, we see your boots!" The last soldier yells, "Give in Old Chap, we have got a \$100,000 on you!", referring to the reward that President Andrew Johnson issued for Davis' capture.

This incident provided a boon for political satirists of the day, who began producing scores of cartoons depicting Davis as a bearded Southern belle, often wearing petticoats, hoop skirts, and bonnets. In the wake of Davis' arrest, P.T. Barnum announced that he would pay \$500 for Davis's dress, and "Jeff in Petticoats" soon became a popular post-war song in the North. Historian Andrew F. Rolle has noted that the "North's treatment of Jefferson Davis symbolized the humiliation being inflicted upon the South."

OCLC locates nine copies. Not in Reilly, nor in *The Union Image* or *The Confederate Image*.

CURRIER & IVES: CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ 3714. PETERS, CURRIER & IVES: PRINTMAKERS TO THE PEOPLE, p.292. WEITENKAMPE, POLITICAL CARICATURE IN THE UNITED STATES, p.151. OCLC 46269362, 954153915, 818725088, 1136564673. \$1500.

Plattsburg March 15th 1846.

My Dear Sisters,

Almost immediately on the receipt of yours of the 25th of January I wrote you about half an answer. I was not in the best of humors at the time and hardly recollect what was written but I will now attempt to make up for all delinquencies, — the more so as I have, since writing, read the February No. of Arthur's Mag. of which you wrote to me.

I suppose I may as well begin with "The Hunter on the hills," and let me ask you to get the Magazine — prepare yourself for a severe criticism, and follow me patiently through to the end. For while I consider the ideas beautiful and the conception magnificent, yet I think it, in the artistic part of the work, the most erroneous of any that have been published. As to the title it matters little, but would it not have been better called "Night meditations" or "Meditations by Moonlight"? That however is merely a matter of taste. Now take the 1, 2 & 3 lines of the first verse and we read,

— darkly bright
The green leaves quiver in the golden light
Shed by the starry heavens:—

That "darkly bright" is beautiful, nothing can give a better idea of the appearance of the forest leaves by moonlight, but the word "golden" in the next line is badly chosen and altogether out of place. The moon or stars never shed a golden light; that property belongs to the sun alone, and consequently the use of the word in that place gives a confused and mixed idea. Should it not have been "mellow light"? Would not that be more appropriate? And should not the sixth line conclude with "brow" instead of "brows"? The rules of poetry would certainly allow it, and it would make better rhythm.

In the sixth line of the second verse you have "visioned dreams." Would not "visioned gleams" read better? Are not the two words "vision" and "dreams" too nearly synonymous to be used together in that way?

The fourth verse is somehow all out of "kilter," but would it not be better to begin the sixth line with "Hath" instead of "Had," and then place a period at the end instead of a semicolon? In the eighth line should it not read "moves" instead of "moves"?

Such tautologies as that in the 10th and 11th lines of the 7th verse you should always avoid. In the 11th line would it not read better "severello" tumultuously? There are a good many errors in the punctuation which you will readily see by reading it over. These, I believe, are all or at least the principal errors I have discovered after a careful examination.

The whole piece is filled with some of the most brilliant genius imaginable, and if the faults I have pointed out were corrected it would, I think, be unexceptionable.

"Freedom's Waterword" has no such objections. The metre is easier and less difficult, consequently it required much less labor. It is written in a strong, vigorous style and the language flows easy and natural and the allusions correct.

There is one thing you ought always to be careful of, and that is when you are describing nature directly or indirectly always use such words as are appropriate. You will see the necessity of observing this from the use of the word "golden" as alluded to above. There the reference was to stars or moonlight but instead it is to the setting sun. I will soon send you "The Love of St. Agnes" a most admirable thing.

*The Young James Denver on Poetry, Romance,
and Law and Order in Missouri*

7. Denver, James William: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM JAMES WILLIAM DENVER TO HIS TWO SISTERS IN OHIO, CONCERNING ADVICE AND CRITICISM OF POETRY, RELATING A LOCAL "TRAGI-COMIC" INCIDENT OF SPURNED LOVE, PLUS OTHER LOCAL NEWS FROM HIS EARLY CAREER IN MISSOURI]. Plattsburg, Mo. March 15, 1846. [4]pp., on a single folio sheet. Accompanied by a contemporary blank envelope. Noticeable wear and staining, with considerable fold separations, especially along the center horizontal fold. Good.

An early James W. Denver letter written by him to his two sisters in Ohio, Mary Caroline and Jane Campbell Denver, while he was working as a lawyer and actor in Missouri in 1846. This was a year before James Denver (1817-92) raised a unit to fight during the Mexican-American War, and before he had served in any of the varied and famous roles during his long and distinguished career. After the Mexican-American War, Denver served in the California state government, the United States House of Representatives as a Congressman from California, as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Territorial Governor of "Bleeding Kansas," and as an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War, among other positions. Denver first moved to Missouri in 1841 to teach school and returned there in 1845 to practice law.

In the present letter Denver discusses the merits and faults of recently-published literature, particularly his "severe criticism" of a poem entitled "The Hunter on the Hills." He also relates the news that he gave a collection of his own poems to the "Platte Argus" for publication. Almost two pages of the letter are taken up with an incident of spurned love that Denver describes in detail, in which a jilted husband experiences "running off with his ladies love — of getting married — of losing his wife — of having a fight — of seeing a man murdered and of going home very much frightened and in a bad humor all in the same night. He has since stuck up notices warning all persons not to trust his wife on his account." Denver then spends most of the last page writing about the local unmar-

ried women in neighboring Clay County. He claims to "not care a straw about any of them," but writes a paragraph detailing a few of the women.

In the penultimate paragraph, Denver touches upon his legal career in Missouri, reporting that no murder charges were filed for the "Estill affair." As Denver writes of Missouri law: "In this country we have by law five degrees of murder and it was necessary that at least twelve of the Grand jurors should agree on some one of the degrees which they could not do. He was therefore discharged but may be indicted at any future time." Denver concludes his letter with a quote from his friend and Missouri legal colleague Bela Metcalf Hughes, who would in the coming decades himself become a prominent resident of Denver, Colorado.

An early and informative letter from Denver to his sisters while he was working as a lawyer in frontier Missouri. \$850.

You wish to know if we have any "intelligent" people and if so who are they and what are their names? I will try to gratify you but it is the first time I ever knew you thought there was anything in a name. Well, our people, for the most part, are as rough as the marble from the quarry, and as to society here we have none at all. Every one is at liberty to act just as the will dictates and held accountable to no one provided no neighbors potato vines are trodden. We have no ladies properly speaking, for to constitute a lady, in my opinion, she must be at least polite, affable, courteous and sociable. In this place no two of the unmaned women are on speaking terms. This is any thing but pleasant to me and as I do not care a straw about any of them I speak my mind very freely when in their company which is seldom. At first they rather bristled at it, but since they have concluded to listen patiently and make the most of it, I say what I please and ask no odds.

In Clay County I have some acquaintances among the ladies with whom I can spend a day now and then very pleasantly. Among them are the Misses Summers, Young and Kiley - two of each. Of the elder Miss Kiley - Miss M. M. Kiley who I think decidedly the handsomest, the best informed and most intelligent, I will give a short description. She is about the middle size, with light brown hair, of striking but not very regular features, her form unexceptional - light hazel eye, (very expressive), which in the different shades of light varies from nearly black to blue - graceful and rather retiring in her deportment - a mind ~~as~~ as well stored with general information as the country can afford, with most excellent conversational powers makes her a most agreeable acquaintance. Were it not for her big nose and hands she might pass for a beauty any where, and as it is, few will question her claims to that appellation.

If you want any further information I refer you to Mr. J. W. Shields who will call on you shortly, who can tell you all about the country, people &c, &c. and who you will find a perfect gentleman and a very pleasant companion. I fully commend him to you.

In the Estill affair no indictment was found against him. In this country we have by law five degrees of murder and it was necessary that at least twelve of the Grand jurors should agree on some one of the degrees which they could not do. He was therefore discharged but may be indicted at any future time.

I must close by requesting you again to write often. Why don't Frank and Katey Anna write? I should like to see the coat of arms of the "Diemal" family. Are they two rats rampant and a cat couchant? That enough of nonsense. Give my respects to all friends and believe me ever

your Brother
William,

Mary C. & L. C. Denver

*A friend moves to amend by inserting "but not so fine a material".

Bela Metcalf Hughes.

Savannah Nov^r 4th 1820

Dear Wife I embrace an early opportunity
of informing you of my health which by
the blessing of God is ~~very~~ good at present
we sailed from Boston on 17th and arrived at
Siber after a passage of 9 Days we learnt that there
had been two or three heavy frosts and came
directly up when we got to town found that
new cases of fever had appeared since the frosts
although the Deaths have amounted to fifteen a Day
for three Days after we arrived but now they have
decreased to four or five and think no more
danger of being sick here now than if I were in
Boston but I think you can form but a faint
idea of the Distress of this place those that have
been sick have died 95 out of an hundred the
city may literally said to be in mourning and
indeed but few survivors to mourn you may form
an idea of the Decimated population of this City when
I inform you that I was at Church last Sunday
and the only one where there was preaching and over

*Extensive Archive of a New England Ship's Captain,
Including His Writing Desk*

8. Dyer, Benjamin: [VAST ARCHIVE OF THE PERSONAL PAPERS OF AMERICAN SEA CAPTAIN BENJAMIN DYER, INCLUDING A LOG BOOK, LETTER BOOK, LEDGER, MANUSCRIPT LETTERS, ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS, AND HIS PORTABLE WRITING DESK, DETAILING THE MARITIME LIFE OF MID-19th-CENTURY CAPE COD AND OTHER SEAFARING LOCATIONS]. [Cape Cod, and other various locations. Primarily 1818-1860]. About 170 individual items, mainly a ledger, a letter book, a log book, manuscript letters, original photographs, and a portable writing desk, with some miscellaneous family papers. Various levels of wear to bound volumes, intermittent dampstaining to letters, front cover of portable writing desk detached. Overall good to very good condition.

A substantial archive of material from the seafaring life of Captain Benjamin Dyer of Massachusetts, documenting his naval activities over several decades. The letters and log books in this collection record Dyer's actions transporting American troops and supplies to Mexico during the Mexican-American War, voyages that took him to several American ports as well as to Australia and Europe, his observations on slavery and dueling in the American South, yellow fever in New York, and much more. The archive also includes scores of letters to Dyer from his family, giving insight into the life of family members at home, longing for the return of the family patriarch from his many voyages.

Benjamin Dyer (1793-1871) was a sea captain from Truro, Massachusetts, near the tip of Cape Cod. This substantial collection of his papers includes his log book kept as master of the ship *Eli Whitney* in 1846 and 1847 (partly as a contractor in the Mexican-American War); his business letter book, 1841-48; his business ledger, 1841-53; a file of fifty-eight letters written by him to his family from across the globe, 1818-51 (with a detailed abstract of all letters prepared by a descendant); another file of ninety-four letters sent to Dyer by his family, 1832-60; his portable writing desk; articles of agreement signed by eleven crew members for the ship *Olive Branch* of Salem, dated Tuesday August 18, [likely 1846]; numerous family photographs; and more.

During the 1840s, the best-documented period of this collection, Captain Dyer was the master of the ships *Olive Branch* and *Eli*

Whitney. His log book, covering 1846 and 1847, is of more than typical interest, having been kept during the Mexican-American War. On July 4, 1846 Dyer observed a group of British battleships headed "probably for the west coast of Ireland. Possibly Paddy may be having a scrimmage, and this ship is going to keep the peace." On July 17, 1846 he wrote, "I am not desirous to speak anyone this passage unless I am very certain he is not a Mexican privateer." While Dyer spent most of his career on merchant vessels, he took on two large cargoes of emigrant passengers from Europe to America, which he seemed to find interesting but exhausting. On July 13, 1846 en route from Havre to New York, he wrote, "The passengers having recovered from sea sickness appear in good health and spirits. This afternoon they tuned some old musical instruments and began to dance betwixt the main & mizzen masts, mostly waltzes around the after hatch, in which about 50 couples were engaged for the span of about four hours....I should think them a good mass of German emigrants, about 1/3 of them are probably Jews. I feel anxious to get them to their destination as soon as possible and have a quiet ship again."

Dyer records the death of at least three small children on this voyage. On Christmas Day 1846 en route from London to New Orleans, he writes: "We have music on the guitar and singing by a French young lady, a cabin passage, but last evening they mustered the instruments among the steerage passengers and had a regular dance among them. They seemed to enter into it with heart and soul and contrived to polka until two bells.... Several of the passengers pretty much excited if not drunk." On January 6, he describes the death of one adult passenger, and the disposition of the deceased: "Committed the body of Mr. Gatz to the deep, there to remain until the sea shall give up its dead."

Congressional records show that the Eli Whitney contracted in January 1847 to bring troops and supplies to the Gulf of Mexico to aid the country during the Mexican-American War. As part of this mission, Dyer arrived at Veracruz during the siege of that city. On March 23, 1847 he writes: "Proceeded up to the Island of Sacrifices. At 4 p.m. this day, the Americans open their fire from the trenches with bombs on the city of Veracruz, and kept up the firing through the night without cessation." Six days later, he writes with stirring patriotism: "The Mexican troops moved out of Veracruz and the Americans took possession of the city and castle. Saw the American flag when it first began to ascend the flagstaff on the Castle of St. John de Ula. Think the stars and stripes look beautiful waving over that fortress....Every American ship of war fired a salute at the same time, what a banging." The next day he toured the ruined occupied city, and seemed to have mixed emotions: "What few Mexicans

Tuesday April 16th 1846 dropped down below
the masts to finish loading having on board
1394 bales bound to Havre

Friday April 17th 1846 hove up and ran about
3 cables lengths up back River came to with the
Red Bower anchor in three fathoms at low water
a very fine plan to lie five fathoms just
above us

Saturday May 2^d all the cargo
being on board & stowed consisting of 3479
bales weighing 987262 freight & brokerage
9417.91 193 being owner's property 24 bales of the cargo
being on deck got under way at 10 am
and proceeded down the river but being early
on the tide grounded at the upper Mud flat
and remained about an hour & 1/2 went
on and proceeded down to Long Island took
the wind ahead came to with the small
Bower

Sunday May 3^d fine breeze from the
west^d in the morning but before the tide rose
high enough to go through the oyster beds
the wind came up took sight for the lights
find them very nearly right fear we shall
have to wait until the tide serves to get
down in the morning

4th 5th 6th & 7th
detained at the lower end of Long Island
by the wind it would have been better to
have taken a steam boat at once

Tuesday 8th of May got under way
at sunrise and proceeded down through
the oyster beds the wind from S.E.W.
at 7.30 discharged the Pilot and
stood out by the wind heading East at
8 am kept E by S at 10 going 6 knots
Lat 32.9 about 30 miles from
Whee

were to be seen look on me with a sort of staring wondering you-have-no-business-here sort of a look....All of them looked sort of sad, which was not surprising as probably but few had some relations killed during the bombardment.”

Dyer's letter book begins on June 17, 1841 in Liverpool and runs through October 12, 1848, also in Liverpool. The book contains retained copies of about fifty letters (including a few loose examples) sent from Dyer while captain of the *Olive Branch* and then the *Eli Whitney* over the course of seven years, from a variety of locations, including Baltimore, Savannah, Boston, Antwerp, Sydney, Australia, and Havre, France. The letters deal with shipment and cargo issues, the various costs of products and expenses involved in the seafaring trade, logistical movements between various ports of call, and more. The cargo mentioned by Dyer includes tobacco, coffee, salt, and with quite a few entries pertaining to cotton.

Dyer's business ledger, comprising 136 pages, records regularly-noted expenditures for his three ships – first the *Olive Branch* (1841-42), then the *Eli Whitney* (1844-50), and finally the *John Bryant* (1850-53). The line item costs include crew wages, customs fees, various food supplies, pilotage fees, portage fees, supplies, equipment, repairs, primage (or “hat money”), and a litany of additional products and services throughout the twelve years covered by this ledger. Dyer also occasionally records the names of tradesman or merchants with whom he deals, in various ports such as Boston, Bristol, Liverpool, Antwerp, and New Orleans. The various types of cargo include the usual mid-19th-century merchandise, such as potatoes, salt, cotton, coffee, wood, and coal, among others. Several pages of the ledger from 1847 indicate the *Eli Whitney* was docked in New Orleans, due to their service in the Mexican-American War.

Dyer's letters to his family, mostly to his wife, range widely in content, with much of interest to the historical record, and his writing style is lively and erudite. From Ransgate, England, he writes about the dangers of the English Channel on March 21, 1818: “Never were such destructive shipwrecks known as have been in this channel. The shores are lined with wrecks and dead bodies, and I have great reason to thank the ruler of the universe that I have not shared the same fate.”

Dyer got caught up in a yellow fever epidemic in New York, writing on September 13, 1822: “The fever does not yet abate in New York. All the west part of the city is deserted, and a watch appointed to prevent any person from entering what is termed the infected district.” He again writes of disease, this time about smallpox and vaccinations from Boston on January 19, 1924:

“You may recollect considerable excitement was occasioned by the existence of small pox in Orleans or Eastham when I was at home and I then concluded I would be vaccinated again but after consulting medical authors and men of information on the subject no doubt now remains in my mind but if a person has once had the Cowpock he will forever after be proof against the small pox and as I am certain I once had it shall not be at the trouble of vaccinating again but if you doubt whether you and Elizabeth have had it or not should advise to repeat the operation as soon as possible.”

In Savannah, Georgia on March 22, 1824, he describes watching a duel being fought: “They fought 8 paces distance and both fired together and one was badly wounded in the arm. If the ball had missed his arm, death must have been inevitable.” A couple of months later, also in Savannah, on May 30, 1824, he describes at length a woman instructing her slaves in religion. Dyer writes:

“I went to what she termed the chapel accompanied with two or three other ladies but which was a room in the same house but what was my astonishment at seeing about 25 little male and female slaves rise and run to shake her friendly hand. They all appeared to be between the age of 4 and 12 years. The little negroes all formed a circle around her, her own two children at the head. She then questioned them and instructed them in the doctrine and antics of religion for about an hour, sung a hymn, prayed with and dismissed them....To see their little black eyes raised and moist with gratitude to God and their benefactress produced feelings in me not easy to be described. After the little ones had retired the older ones came. She read some portion of Scripture prayed sung and then an old negro whose wool was white as snow dismissed the assembly. They all parted with the greatest marks of friendship and esteem. She told me she enjoyed herself nowhere better than when conversing with and instructing her negroes on religious subjects and said no doubt the souls of her slaves would be required at her hands if she did not afford them the means of Grace.”

In February of 1829, Dyer burned his hands and hair badly while fighting a fire that broke out on his ship while docked in Savannah. The accident cost his ship almost three weeks' worth of repairs, and he wrote to his wife that “my hands are so much burned that I write with difficulty.” He wrote next on February 8, reporting that his burns had healed, “as indeed they were but trifling at first particularly on my face.”

Dyer's letters continue with a combination of reports of his professional seafaring activities and personal news from him and reactions from him

to news from home. For example, on May 7, 1847, Dyer writes from the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River that he is waiting to “get over the bar but as the ship is pretty deep perhaps it may not be for some days yet.” He then comments on the activities of his children, namely Benjamin and Dinah, the latter of whom he praises for her teaching ability. He ends the letter by reporting to his wife that he is owed \$764.57 by the owners of the *Eli Whitney*, “so you will know how my accounts stand in case of accident.”

The archive also includes a healthy amount of correspondence written to Dyer from his family. These letters begin in early 1832 and continue to May 1860, and are written by Dyer’s wife, brother, daughters, and his son. Most of the letters are written from the family’s home base in Truro, with an occasional postmark from Boston. The content of the letters is typical of members in a seafaring family – news from home, including various activities of family members, births, deaths, illnesses, school reports, the activities of friends and other world events, and more, but also passages expressing longing or uncertainty as to Dyer’s location in the world. In the March 4, 1851 letter from Dyer’s daughter Catharine and his wife, the two express concern for a recent accident aboard Dyer’s ship; again, Dyer found himself fighting a shipboard fire. In a letter dated in June of the next year, Dyer’s daughter Dinah writes to him saying that:

“We have allowed about forty days for you to make your passage in and hope it may be even less. Mother has I think more anxiety about you than she used to have and I do so dislike to see the worryings in her face as one of the boys used to say. I think the accidents you have met with since you have been in the *J[ohn] B[ryant]* have had a tendency to make us all feel a little more anxious.”

The photographs are largely later family pictures from the 20th century, but do include several 19th-century portraits. These include large oval salt prints of Captain Dyer and his wife, along with a couple of additional portraits of each of them, including later prints made from a daguerreotype of Dyer; their children, Azubah and Elizabeth; and later family members such as Anne Evelyn Boardman, Bertha Chapman, Edward Everett Boardman, Sarah Dyer, and others. The associated family papers emanate from the 19th century to well into the 20th century, and include letters, diaries, and more.

This substantial archive, including a large collection of the letters, log and account books, photographs, and more (including the portable wooden writing desk on which Captain Dyer likely composed most of his letters during his numerous travels around the world) is rich with research potential on the life, voyages, and family of a notable Massachusetts sea captain active in the first half of the 19th century.

\$12,500.





With Skulls on the Wrappers

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

A scarce Confederate romance, illustrated on the front wrapper with a macabre scene of a soldier leaning on his rifle among a sea of skulls. Styled on the titlepage: "Southern Field and Fireside Novelette 2 – New Series." Parrish & Willingham locate twenty-eight copies.

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

1281
OBSERVATIONS

ON

CERTAIN DOCUMENTS

CONTAINED IN NO. V & VI OF

"THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE YEAR 1796,"

IN WHICH THE

CHARGE OF SPECULATION

AGAINST

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
IS FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR JOHN FENNO, BY JOHN BIOREN.

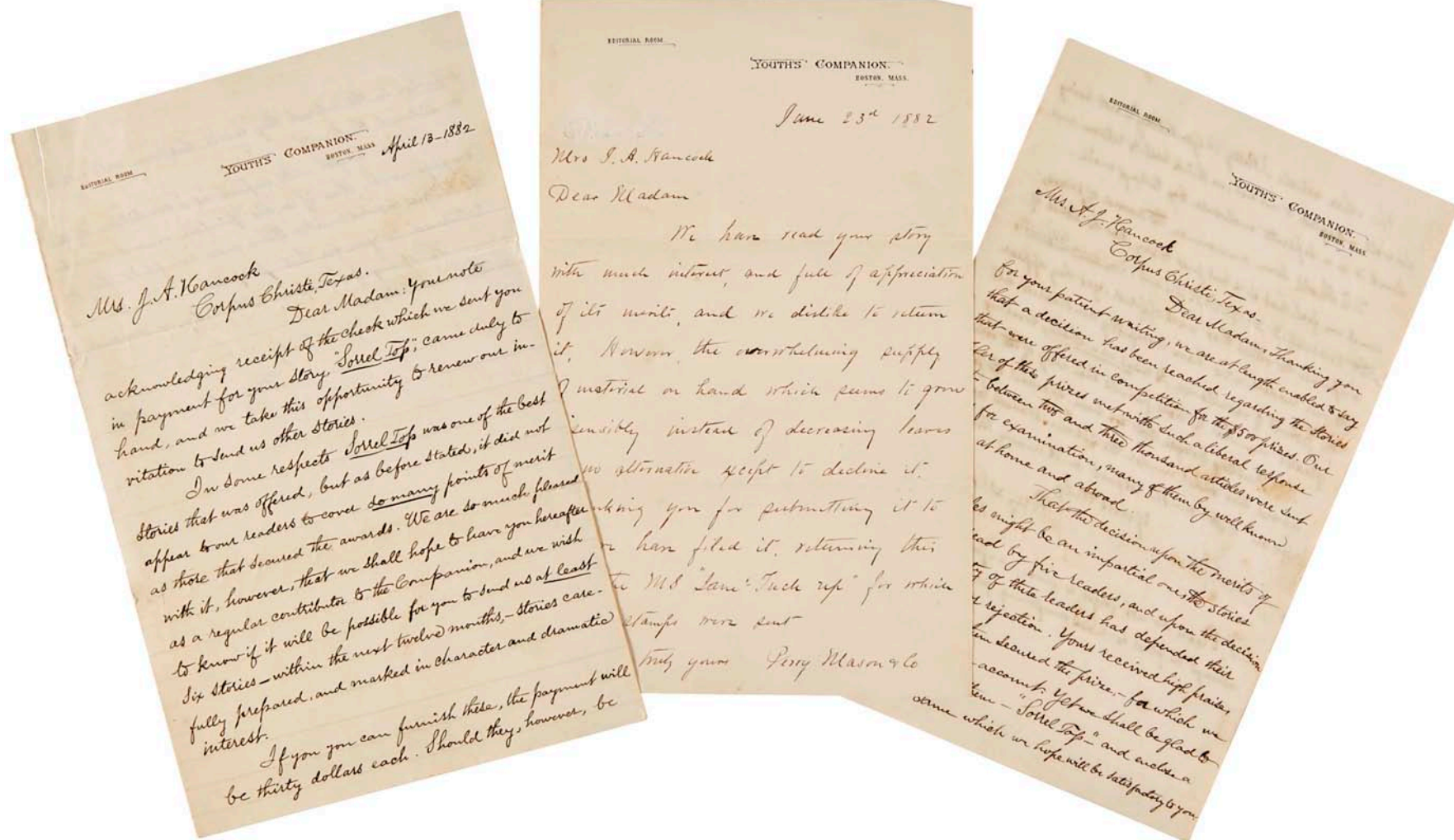
1797.

Hamilton Confesses to His Affair with Mrs. Reynolds

10. Hamilton, Alexander: **OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN No. V & VI OF "THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1796," IN WHICH THE CHARGE OF SPECULATION AGAINST ALEXANDER HAMILTON, LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IS FULLY REFUTED.** Philadelphia: Printed for John Fenno, by John Bioren, 1797. 37,[1],lviii pp. Early 20th-century three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt, raised bands. Joints rubbed, light shelf wear. Moderate tanning, light scattered foxing, some faint old stains. Overall, a very good copy.

The first edition of the infamous "Reynolds pamphlet," in which Hamilton describes his affair with Maria Reynolds and admits to paying off a blackmailer. In the pamphlet Hamilton takes the extraordinary step of admitting to adultery in order to clear his name of financial scandal in his office as Secretary of the Treasury. While successful in its purpose, it destroyed any hope of a political career on the national stage, and provided salacious ammunition for his enemies. A second edition, printed in 1800, was published by Hamilton's opponents to keep the scandal alive in the election of 1800, after the Hamilton family had purchased and destroyed most of the original edition.

HOWES H120. EVANS 32222. SABIN 29970. FORD 64. SHEIDLEY 36. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 68. \$27,500.

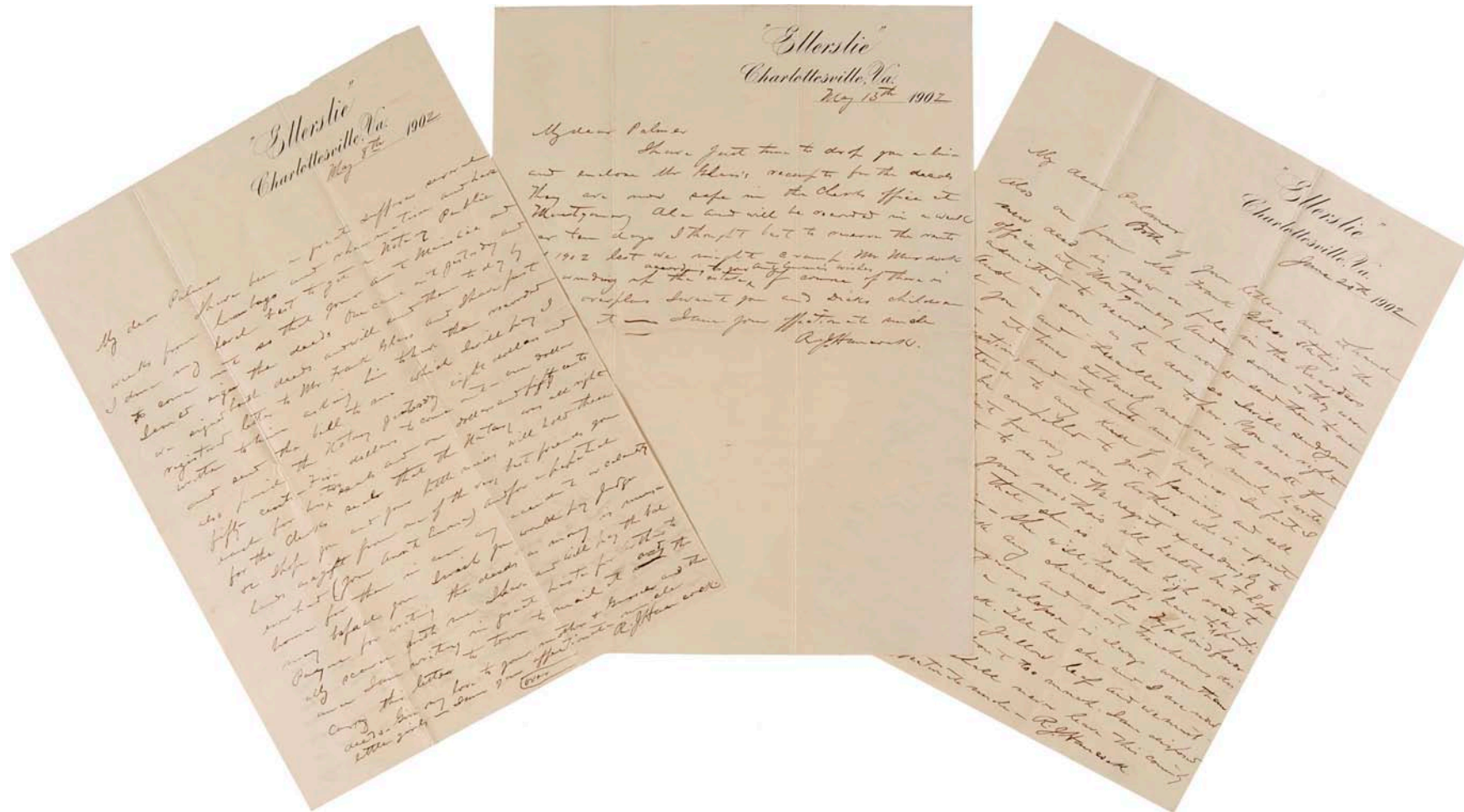


Correspondence of the Wide-Ranging Hancock Family

11. [Hancock Family]: [ARCHIVE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO AND FROM MULTIPLE GENERATIONS OF THE HANCOCK FAMILY OF VIRGINIA, ALABAMA, AND TEXAS]. [Mainly Virginia, Alabama, and Texas. 1857-1929]. Approximately thirty-two letters, some with original transmittal envelopes; twenty-three photographs and real photo postcards; and assorted family documents, calling cards, and greeting cards. Overall very good condition. Housed in a modern gray archival box.

A wide-ranging collection of correspondence, photographs, and documents centered on the Hancock family of Virginia, Alabama, and Texas

in the second half of the 19th century, and first quarter of the 20th. The Hancock family members involved in the correspondence or pictured in the photographs in this archive include Benjamin Palmer Hancock, Arthur B. Hancock, Thomas Benton Hancock, Jane A. Hancock, Jane C. Hancock, Richard J. Hancock, Claudia Hancock, and Harris Hancock. Richard J. Hancock, Sr. was father to Richard J., Jr., Arthur B., and Harris Hancock, and uncle to Benjamin Palmer Hancock. Jane C. Hancock was B.P. Hancock's daughter. Thomas Benton Hancock and Jane A. Hancock were married, and Claudia Hancock was their daughter. The family, though spread out over vast distances, seems to have remained relatively



in touch with one another. The correspondents also often write from or receive letters from different cities, suggesting they moved around a bit or traveled more widely than most families at the time.

Benjamin Palmer "B.P." Hancock (1868-1943) lived in Dallas, Crockett, and Corpus Christi, Texas in the late 19th-century, and worked for both the Mexican National Railroad and the Texas Mexican Railway. He later returned to Texas, working as the Division Traffic Superintendent for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Dallas from 1913 until his retirement in 1938. He also maintained a family estate in Scotia, Alabama. In one 1905 letter, B.P. Hancock writes home to his wife Martha in Scotia, with detailed instructions for her imminent travel to meet him in New York City. He also writes a very loving letter to his daughter, Jane C. Hancock in 1913, while she was living in Winslow, Arkansas. He praises Jane for "the fine little girl - almost young lady - that you are today."

Richard J. Hancock, Jr. (1873-1920) writes a long letter to B. Palmer Hancock on April 12, 1890. Richard was apparently working for the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, as he writes his four-page letter on the company's stationery, and mentions hearing about a couple of colleagues "surveying a new extension for S[an] A[ntonio] P[acific] road." Richard acknowledges that B.P. and their mother are going to Virginia to visit family, and encourages B.P. to "make a good impression on all of the Hancock family." He also offers B.P. a new suit and money to look good in front of the Virginia Hancocks. Richard then reports on a recent trip "down to Rio Grande" where he "had lots of fun."

Richard J. Hancock, Sr. (1838-1912) writes three letters to his nephew, B. Palmer Hancock in 1902, on "Ellerslie" stationery. Ellerslie Plantation (later Ellerslie Farm), near Charlottesville, Virginia, came into the Han-

cock family after Richard married Thomasia Harris, whose family owned the estate. Richard J. Hancock served as a Confederate captain under Stonewall Jackson during the Civil War. His letters to Palmer are mostly concerned with family business matters, especially Palmer's property in Alabama. At one point, Richard consoles B.P. for his mother's ill health, apparently from typhoid fever. In his third letter, Richard mentions his growing aversion to the life of a farmer at Ellerslie, commenting that he would "quit farming and sell out but for my son Arthur...." Richard had already largely turned away from farming to breeding thoroughbred racehorses at Ellerslie, and became quite famous and successful at the venture, winning the 1884 Preakness Stakes with his horse, Knight of Ellerslie. His son, Arthur Hancock, later established a breeding farm in Kentucky named Claiborne Farm, and became one of the most legendary horse breeders of the 20th century.

Thomas Benton Hancock (1834-1870) lived in Centreville, Alabama; a letter to him dated 1859 from a friend at the University of Virginia, implores Hancock to spend some time at the school. A slightly earlier autograph note dated 1857 from a professor at Centenary College in Jackson, Louisiana grants Thomas Benton leave from the school: "Mr. Thos. B. Hancock has been a student at Centenary College La. and that he has been honorably dismissed at his own request." There is also present here an 1860 letter of recommendation from a different professor at Centenary College, praising T.B.'s "scholarship, prudence and gentlemanly deportment" and recommending him as a teacher. T.B. Hancock died young, at the age of thirty-six in 1870, and is buried in Oakland, Mississippi.

Three letters from 1882 written to "Mrs. J.A. Hancock" in Corpus Christi, Texas are particularly interesting. The recipient was most certainly Jane Alexander Hancock, widow of the late Thomas Benton Hancock. The three letters all concern stories submitted by J.A. Hancock to *The Youth's Companion*, a long-running children's literary periodical in Boston. One

of these stories, titled, "Sorrel Top" is bought by the magazine in one of the present letters, and Mrs. Hancock is encouraged to send more stories. "Sorrel Top" appeared in the magazine later in the year, as "Mrs. Marks' 'Sorrel Top'" in the October 19, 1882 issue. All three letters are signed "Perry Mason & Co.," the publishers of *The Youth's Companion*. Perry Mason founded the magazine in 1827, and served as its editor until his death; Erle Stanley Gardner was fond of *The Youth's Companion* as a young reader, and borrowed the editor's name for his protagonist when he began writing a series of stories and books centered on his now-famous attorney/detective.

The photographs in the present archive are a combination of cabinet card portraits and real photo postcards. The identified portraits include three of B.P. Hancock (one as a younger man in Corpus Christi, another inscribed "Your Son BP Hancock Dallas Tex March 1886"); one of Harris Hancock in Overton, Virginia from a Charlottesville studio; and a portrait of Mrs. J.A. Hancock inscribed "For BP Hancock age 52 years." The real photo postcards feature a handful of shots from a family picnic and a large home (presumably belonging to the Hancock family).

The assorted additional material includes J.A. Hancock's copy of a Presbyterian Church pamphlet; a 1902 trust document involving Richard Hancock, B. Palmer Hancock, Clavelia A. Hancock, Helen J. Hancock, and Thomasia O. Hancock (wife of Richard J. Hancock); and other assorted documents, cards, and invitations. There is also a handful of material relating to H.L. Carleton of Taylor and Austin, Texas. Carleton was a noted pharmacist, and president of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association in the early 20th century. The connection to the Hancock family is unknown, though Carleton may represent another side to the family of a Hancock descendant.

A wide-ranging slice of Hancock family history, and an archive with notable research and genealogical potential. \$2250.

*Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website
for easy ordering and to view any additional images.*

MODERN GRATITUDE,

Luther Martin

Five Numbers :

ADDRESSED TO

RICHARD RAYNALL KEENE, ESQ.

CONCERNING A FAMILY MARRIAGE.

BY LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ.

OF MARYLAND.

Federal-Era Scandal:

*Luther Martin Attacks a Notorious Rogue
for Running Off with His Daughter*

12. [Keene, Richard Raynal]: Martin, Luther: MODERN GRATITUDE, IN FIVE NUMBERS: ADDRESSED TO RICHARD RAYNAL KEENE, ESQ. CONCERNING A FAMILY MARRIAGE. [Baltimore. 1802]. [2], 163pp. Lacking errata leaf. Original plain front wrapper, rear wrapper lacking. Wrapper soiled and worn, neatly repaired at outer corners and spine. Contemporary ink notations on titlepage and in the margins of a few pages of text, small tear in center of first three leaves. Moderate foxing, staining, and uneven toning throughout. Good.

A rare pamphlet issued privately by Luther Martin, a leading Federalist, while serving as Attorney General of Maryland. The impetus for the publication of the text was the unwelcome elopement of Martin's daughter with Martin's law student, the notorious Richard Raynal Keene. The sense of dishonor and disrespect Martin felt is palpable in the language he uses here. Eberstadt wrote of the work that "All the bile accumulated in jaundiced guardianship from the time of Fulbert is spewed forth on these pages in which Martin's poisoned quill wreaks a Modern Vengeance almost unique." Keene would reply to the accusations set forth here in his own pamphlet the same year, titled *A Letter from Richard Raynal Keene, to Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney-General of Maryland; Upon the Subject of His 'Modern Gratitude.'* The present work is also interesting for Luther's sketch of his early life, including Maryland society at the time of the American Revolution. Martin is highly regarded for his publication of *The Genuine Information...Relative to the Proceedings of the General Convention, Lately Held at Philadelphia...*, a rare and valuable work recording Martin's minutes of the debates at the federal Constitutional Convention, which is the only account of the events and discussions to be published during the debates over ratification.

Luther Martin was a New Jersey-born lawyer and politician who set up his practice in Maryland, where he took up the Patriot cause and became involved in Revolutionary government. He served as Maryland's attorney general from 1778 to 1805, and later from 1818 to 1822. He also represented Maryland as a delegate at the Constitutional Convention, where he was an important proponent of the rights of the smaller states, helping to frame the New Jersey Plan.

“Keene for about thirty years after his graduation from Princeton in 1795 had an interesting career, which, as far as I know, has never been sketched except for brief references in the Princeton Alumni Catalogue. It began with his playing a leading role in the most publicized romance of his time when as a student in the law office of the eminent and redoubtable Luther Martin, he fell in love with Eleanor Martin and against the fierce opposition of her father married her on January 27, 1802. This led to the publication by Martin of a series of five articles under the heading *Modern Gratitude*” – Streeter.

“Privately printed by Martin, for distribution among his friends” – Sabin. Lathrop Harper called the book “rare” in 1914. It is indeed a truly rare work, issued in an unknown but surely small number of copies. The last copy listed in Rare Book Hub appeared in an Eberstadt catalogue in 1963, priced \$300. The present copy, though lacking the errata leaf, is still a desirable early United States work involving two important early Marylanders. Not in Howes, and the first copy ever offered by this firm. SABIN 44898. STREETER TEXAS 1056 (note). LATHROP HARPER 136:1181. EBERSTADT 162:454. BRINLEY 3681. \$3250.

A
LETTER
FROM
RICHARD RAYNAL KEENE,
TO
LUTHER MARTIN, Esq.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MARYLAND;
UPON THE SUBJECT
OF HIS
'MODERN GRATITUDE.'

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

BALTIMORE :—Printed by PRENTISS & COLE, No. 14,
South Charles-Street.
JUNE—1802.

The Rogue's Reply to His Accusatory Father-in-Law

13. [Keene, Richard Raynal]: A LETTER FROM RICHARD RAYNAL KEENE, TO LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ. ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MARYLAND; UPON THE SUBJECT OF HIS 'MODERN GRATITUDE.' Baltimore: Printed by Prentiss & Cole, June 1802. 53pp. Modern three-quarter brown cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Ex-New-York Historical Society, with their ink stamp on the rear pastedown. Short tear repaired on verso of titlepage, bottom corner of titlepage renewed. Minor scattered foxing, edges of text a bit toned. Overall very good.

A strange and uncommon artifact of Federal-era political and personal controversy, this is Richard Raynal Keene's response to Luther Martin's *Modern Gratitude, in Five Numbers: Addressed to Richard Raynal Keene, Esq. Concerning a Family Marriage*. Apart from defending himself with regard to his actions with Martin's daughter, Keene's tract is also an excellent example of the importance of personal honor in the Federal era, as well as making allusions to current political and international affairs.

In the previous work, Luther Martin took Keene to task for seducing his fifteen-year-old daughter, whom Keene married in 1802. At the time, Martin was the Attorney General of Maryland and Keene's legal mentor. Keene would go on to live a fascinating life, serving as U.S. Attorney in New Orleans after he married Martin's daughter, as a defendant alongside Aaron Burr during the Burr Conspiracy trial, and as a colonel in the Spanish Army for over a decade during which time he secured the very first permission from the Spanish Cortes to settle a colony in Texas, which never ultimately materialized. Keene also participated in the failed ransom attempt of American seamen in Algiers in 1814, was accused of treason by Richard Meade for a letter Keene sent to the Spanish King that was critical of American government, and tried to buy a large portion of Cuba around 1830, among other adventures.

"Keene for about thirty years after his graduation from Princeton in 1795 had an interesting career, which, as far as I know, has never been sketched except for brief references in the Princeton Alumni Catalogue. It began with his playing a leading role in the most publicized romance of his time when as a student in the law office of the eminent and redoubtable Luther Martin, he fell in love with Eleanor Martin and against the fierce opposition of her father married her on January 27, 1802. This led to the publication by Martin of a series of five articles under the heading *Modern Gratitude*. Keene's reply, *Letter from Richard Raynal Keene, to*

Luther Martin...Upon...His 'Modern Gratitude,'...distinctly scored upon his father-in-law and makes good reading to this day” – Streeter.

A scarce work, which rarely appears at auction or in the trade. The last copy listed in Rare Book Hub appeared in an Eberstadt catalogue in 1963, priced \$75. Not in Howes, and the first copy ever offered by this firm. STREETER TEXAS 1056 (note). EBERSTADT 162:455. SABIN 37155. \$1750.

LE TRIOMPHE
DU
BEAU SEXE,
OU
ÉPITRE
DE M. LE MQUIS
DE LA FAYETTE
A SON ÉPOUSE.

Du Camp du Général Waginston, en quartier
d'hiver à Lancafter, le 22 Janvier 1778.



A B O S T O N ,
De l'Imprimerie du Congrès.

M. DCC. LXXVIII.

*A False Boston Imprint During the Revolution:
Lafayette's Farewell to His Wife*

14. [Lafayette, Marquis de]: LE TRIOMPHE DU BEAU SEXE, OU ÉPITRE DE M. LE MQUIS DE LA FAYETTE A SON ÉPOUSE. DU CAMP DU GENERAL WAGINSTON [sic], EN QUARTIER D'HIVER A LANCASTER, LE 22 JANVIER 1778. Boston [i.e. Paris]: De l'Imprimerie du Congrès, 1778. 37,[9]pp. 19th-century half calf and green paper boards, corners tipped in vellum, spine richly gilt. Very clean internally. Near fine.

A rare and interesting poem, carrying a false Boston imprint, and supposedly penned by the Marquis de Lafayette while wintering with George Washington and the Continental Army in January 1778. The poem, a sort of farewell from Lafayette to his wife, contains allegorical references to the struggle of the colonies for liberty, while the notes mention this struggle specifically. Although the imprint is "Boston," the piece was almost certainly printed in Paris, and the types and ornaments used seem distinctively French. Other evidence leading us to believe that it was not printed in America: George Washington's name is badly misspelled on the titlepage; he was quartered at Valley Forge, not at Lancaster, in January 1778; and the title says it was printed in Boston, "by the press of the Continental Congress," though the Congress was actually sitting at York, Pennsylvania (not far from Lancaster) at the time. "In a pamphlet published in Paris, 1790, by Jean-Baptiste Poupert de Beaubourg, entitled 'Mes onze ducats d'Amsterdam,' etc., etc., the author states that he is also the author of Lafayette's touching adieux to his wife..." (letter from Louis Gottschalk to Lawrence C. Wroth, in the John Carter Brown Library's bibliographical file, as quoted on OCLC).

The catalogue of the Roderick Terry sale in 1934 calls this "an excessively rare pamphlet." We are able to locate only six copies, at the New-York Historical Society, Yale, Cornell, Lafayette College, the John Carter Brown Library (which has the Terry copy, as well as an issue with forty-three pages), and the Library of Congress (located there by Echeverria & Wilkie). Rare and quite interesting.

JACKSON, LAFAYETTE BIBLIOGRAPHY, p.201. SABIN 96990. ECH-
EVERRIA & WILKIE, 778/65. TERRY SALE (PART 2) 176. OCLC
34161985, 36140004. \$10,000.

E. I. Hegeman

THE
ITALIAN BRIDE.

A PLAY—IN FIVE ACTS.

~~~~~  
Written for MISS ELIZA LOGAN, and published  
for private distribution.

*By - Levy of Charleston -*

SAVANNAH:  
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.  
1856.

*Southern Judaica*

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

A love story, set in Venice and featuring the daughter of a wealthy merchant and her betrothed, a poor young man, but from a noble family. "Written for Miss Eliza Logan, and published for private distribution." This copy bears a presentation inscription from Henrietta Cohen, sister of the author.

DE RENNE II, p.579.

\$750.

*The Fall of the MIGHTY lamented.*

A  
*Funeral DISCOURSE*

upon the DEATH of  
Her most Excellent Majesty  
**WILHELMINA DOROTHEA  
CAROLINA,**  
Queen-Consort to His MAJESTY of  
*Great-Britain, France and Ireland :*

Preach'd on *March 23d 1737,8,*

In the Audience of

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR,  
the honourable the Lieutenant-Governour,  
and the honourable *His Majesty's Council,*  
At the Thursday-Lecture in *Boston, New-England.*

By SAMUEL MATHER, M. A.  
Pastor of a Church in BOSTON.

— *E Corporum Vinculis, tanquam & Carcere evolarunt.*  
Cicer. Somn. Scipionis.

— *Secernere autem a Corpore Animum, nec quisquam  
aliud est quam emori discere: Quare hoc commentemur,  
mibi crede, disjungamusque nos a Corpore, id est, confu-  
escamus mori. Hoc, et dum erimus in Terris, erit illic  
celesti Vitæ simile: Et, cum illuc ex his Vinculis emissi fere-  
mur; minus tardabitur Curfus Animorum.*

Cicer. Tusculan. Quæst. Lib. I.

BOSTON, in NEW-ENGLAND:  
Printed by J. DRAPER, Printer to His Excellency  
the GOVERNOUR and COUNCIL.  
Sold by D. HENCHMAN and N. PROCTER,  
Booksellers. 1738.

*Funeral Sermon for Queen Caroline,  
Wife of King George II*

16. Mather, Samuel: THE FALL OF THE MIGHTY LAMENTED. A FUNERAL DISCOURSE UPON THE DEATH OF HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY WILHEMINA DOROTHEA CAROLINA, QUEEN-CONSORT TO HIS MAJESTY OF GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND.... Boston: Printed by J. Draper, 1738. [2], 33pp. Modern half calf and cloth boards, spine lettered in gilt. Spine ends lightly worn. Bookplate on front pastedown, personal ink stamps of John Carter Brown on first text leaf and final blank verso. Titlepage with some loss at bottom corner, slightly affecting border, leaf A4 with some marginal loss and short closed tear. Patch of dampstaining at fore-edge, scattered foxing. Still a very good copy.

A scarce funeral sermon by Samuel Mather, son of Cotton Mather, occasioned by the death of Caroline, the wife of George II. He was pastor of the North Church in Boston when he delivered this sermon, which is based on 2 Samuel 1:25, "How the mighty have fallen." With the bookplate of John Carter Brown, deaccessioned from the John Carter Brown Library as a duplicate.

ESTC W20298. EVANS 4276. HOLMES, MINOR MATHERS 70. SABIN 46796. \$850.



Nantucket scenes taken on  
wedding trip of Arthur & Bessie Burt  
Sept. 1895.



SPRINGFIELD HOUSE  
NANTUCKET.

*Nantucket at the End of the 19th Century*

17. [Nantucket Photographica]: NANTUCKET SCENES TAKEN ON WEDDING TRIP OF ARTHUR & BESSIE BURT SEPT. 1895 [manuscript title]. [Various locations in Nantucket, Rockport, and other locations in Massachusetts. 1895]. Thirty-six albumen photographs, from 2½ x 4½ inches to 4½ x 6 inches, with black ink manuscript annotations below the photographs Small square octavo. Contemporary brown pebbled cloth. Minor wear to covers, cloth along joints cracked, tied with modern string (string broken at upper binding hole). Photographs clean and sharp. Overall very good. In a tan cloth clamshell box, gilt leather labels.

An excellent and early annotated vernacular photograph album capturing the vitality of the island of Nantucket at the end of the 19th century. The photographs were taken by, and the album assembled by, Arthur & Bessie Burt, a young married couple spending their honeymoon on the island in September 1895; one of the images shows Bessie sitting on the

beach on the north side of Nantucket. These sharp and informative photographs capture Nantucket landmarks such as the Springfield House Hotel, Brant Point, and Coffyn (or Coffin) House, the oldest house on Nantucket, built in 1686. The images also include various bird's-eye views of Nantucket from all four directions of the compass; views of Nantucket Harbor; numerous street views on Main Street, Cliff Road, Union Street, and others; the Post Office at Broadway and Sconset; the Sankoty and other lighthouses; and early homes. There are also a few similar views of Rockport on Thatcher Island, Wrentham, Readville, and Hyde Park, Massachusetts, as well as Newport, New Hampshire. The latter few images show members of the Burt family and a scene of lettuce beds on their farm in Wrentham. A captivating collection of New England photographs documenting Nantucket and other coastal towns in late Victorian America.

\$1500.

SAGAN  
<sup>a f</sup>  
GUNNLAUGI  
ORMSTUNGU  
<sup>o k</sup>  
SKALLD-RAFNI,  
<sup>f i v e</sup>  
GUNNLAUGI VERMILINGVIS  
&  
RAFNIS POETÆ  
VITA

---

Ex Manuscriptis Legati Magnæani

*cum Interpretatione Latina, notis, Chronologia, tabulis Genealogicis, &  
Indicibus, tam rerum, quam Verborum.*

---

HAFNIÆ 1775.

Ex TYPOGRAPHEO REGIÆ UNIVERSITATIS APUD VIDUAM A. H. GODICHE,  
PER FRID. CHRISTIAN. GODICHE,

*Famed Icelandic Saga*

18. [Norse Saga]: SAGAN AF GUNNLAUGI ORMSTUNGU OK SKALLD-RAFNI, SIVE GUNNLAUGI VERMILINGVIS & RAFNIS POETÆ VITA. Copenhagen: Godiche, 1775. [8],xxxii,318,[81]pp. plus two folding plates, printed on light blue paper. Illustrations in text. Quarto. Original drab paper boards, printed paper label. Spine split but holding, paper chipped. Minor foxing to first and last few leaves, a few gatherings loose from stitching. Most of second half of text unopened; untrimmed. Good plus.

A scholarly edition of Gunnlaugi's Saga, "A love story of great sentimental charm" (EB). Written in Icelandic and Latin, the work is extensively annotated and includes a copious dictionary. The folding plates are of a meeting house and banquet hall from the period 1000 A.D., when the Sagas were actually recited. The Icelandic Sagas hold the seed for all early Norse literature and history and are one of the great sources for Western literature, influencing such works as the Arthurian legends and the operas of Wagner. The editor has contributed extensive footnotes, sometimes longer than the text itself, and the appendix includes several genealogies.

BRUNET V, p.28. FISKE I:211. GRAESSE VI, p.216. EB XXIII, p.1001. \$1000.





*Sample Book of Chromolithographic Printing*

19. [Pardee, E.H. & Co.]: **AGENT'S SAMPLE BOOK, FROM E.H. PARDEE & CO., MONTOWESE, CONN.** [cover title]. [Montowese. ca. 1885]. Fourteen leaves containing fifty sample cards. Printed boards with cloth spine. Lower corners chipped, front cover creased, minor soiling. Internally clean and very good.

A salesman's sample book for chromolithographic greeting and sentiment cards popular in the Victorian era. E.H. Pardee was one of several com-

panies in Connecticut who dealt in such cards. The fifty cards here are affixed to fourteen stiff card leaves, primarily sized 2½ x 3½ inches, with some larger or smaller. The express such sentiments as "To my love," "With fond greetings," "Forget me not," among others. Most feature hands – usually clasped – and roses or doves. Some are in the form of envelopes with inserted cards, some are lace-trimmed, one is fan shaped, and many are embossed. Most have carved or scalloped edges. All the cards are clean and bright.

\$450.





*A Proof Mezzotint of William Penn's Grandson*

20. [Penn, John]: **JOHN PENN, ESQ....FORMERLY THE PRINCIPAL PROPRIETOR WITH THE HEREDITARY FEUDAL RIGHT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN NORTH AMERICA....** [London]. Published March 25, 1809. Mezzotint portrait, 27 x 18 inches. A fine copy.

John Penn was a grandson of William Penn and one of the principal heirs to the Penn estates in Pennsylvania (not to be confused with his older cousin, who was lieut.-governor of the Province for a time and a leading Loyalist). Penn grew up in England, but moved to Pennsylvania in 1782, living in a house on Schuylkill for eight years while family affairs were sorted out. He spent the rest of his life in England, occupying various political posts and dabbling in social concerns (he formed a society for the improvement of the domestic life of married persons). This mezzotint portrait, after a painting by Sir William Beechy, shows him standing, in uniform, in front of his country seat, apparently in England. It is marked "Proof."

\$550.



8  
 EL REY.

**P**OR quanto con el motivo de cierta competencia, subscitada entre el Tribunal de la Inquisicion, y un Alcalde Ordinario de la Ciudad de Santa Fè, en el Nuevo Reyno de Granada, pretendiendo aquel inhibir á este del conocimiento de los Autos, que estaba siguiendo contra Alberto Maldonado, por el delito de haverse casado segunda vez, viva la primer consorte; en cuya causa, no dudandose, haver prevenido mi Justicia Real resolvió, sin embargo aquella Audiencia, se remitiesen dichos Autos á el Tribunal de la Inquisicion, y retuviesse el Reo á disposicion del mismo Tribunal, con el pretexto de conservar la buena correspondencia, y evitar una dilacion, de que podría resultar la fuga del delincente: Visto este negocio por Ministros de integridad, y literatura, á quienes cometi su examen; he venido por mi Real Decreto de diez y ocho de Febrero de este año, en declarar, como por la presente declaro, que el expreffado delito es de mixto fuero, y su conocimiento pertenece á prevencion á el Real, y á el del Santo Oficio, segun se halla literalmente prevenido por Leyes de ambos Reynos. Por tanto mando á mis Virreyes, y Audiencias del Perú, Nueva España, y Nuevo Reyno de Granada, y á todos los Governadores de aquellos mis Dominios, que en caso de prevenirse por mis Justicias Reales las mencionadas Causas, las continúen, y fenezcan, imponiendo á los Reos las penas dispuestas por derecho, sin que sobre esto se pueda formar, ni admitir competencia con otra Jurisdiccion extraña, aunque sea con el color de qualquier costumbre en contrario, que no puede de modo alguno prevalecer contra mis Regalias, sin mi Real consentimiento, y á mayor abundamiento declaro como abuso, por antigua, y bien fundada que parezca: Y ordeno igualmente, que si en el referido caso de prevencion por mis Justicias, quisiesse los Tribunales de Inquisicion tomar providencia contra los Reos, por la sospecha de heregía, en que se fundan; se los remitan, despues

*Spain Prosecutes Polygamists in the Americas*

21. [Peru, New Spain, and New Granada]: **EL REY. POR QUANTO CON EL MOTIVO DE CIERTA COMPETENCIA, SUBSCITADA ENTRE EL TRIBUNAL DE LA INQUISICION, Y UN ALCALDE ORDINARIO DE LA CIUDAD DE SANTA FÈ, EN EL NUEVO REYNO DE GRANADA, PRETENDIENDO AQUEL INHIBIR Á ESTE DEL CONOCIMIENTO DE LOS AUTOS, QUE ESTABA SIGUIENDO CONTRA ALBERTO MALDONADO, POR EL DELITO DE HAVERSE CASADO SEGUNDA VEZ...**[caption title]. [Madrid. 1754]. 2pp. plus one leaf with contemporary inscription on recto. Folio. Dbd. Sign of the cross printed at head of title. Contemporary manuscript annotations in ink, later annotations in pencil. Accomplished in manuscript, with additional manuscript annotations. Manuscript inscription on blank leaf written on March 20, 1756 in Santiago de Chile. Extremely light dampstaining on top margin. Very good.

A rare proclamation by Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, who declares that criminals tried for polygamy are to be prosecuted by both the Tribunal of the Inquisition and the Royal Magistrates. This particular decree refers to a case against one Alberto Maldonado, who was tried in the city of Santa Fé in New Granada for the crime of marrying a second time while his first wife was still alive. The King confirms that such a crime pertains to both religious and civil jurisdictions, and such acts are to be prevented by the laws of both realms. This proclamation was to be sent to the viceroys of Peru, New Spain, and New Granada, as well as governors in those domains. This copy, accomplished in manuscript in Buen Retiro, Spain on March 19, 1754, is signed by Joachim Joseph Vazquez y Morales as representative of the King of Spain with the inscription, "Yo El Rey," and the annotation, "Por mand[a]do del Rey." Five separate manuscript inscriptions on the recto and verso of the additional leaf, written in Santiago de Chile in June 1755, document the dissemination of the text to various local authorities.

A rare proclamation concerning criminal proceedings against polygamy in the New World. Not in Medina BHA, nor on OCLC. \$1000.





*Well-Preserved Ambrotypes of a Minister and His Wife*

22. [Photographica]: [PAIR OF AMBROTYPES, CASED TOGETHER, FEATURING A MINISTER AND HIS WIFE]. [N.p. ca. 1855]. Two sixth-plate ambrotypes, each in oval frames measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 inches. Minor degradation to the man's image, else very good. Housed together in a thermoplastic Union case.

An attractive pair of ambrotypes featuring a married man and woman around the middle of the 19th century. The man sports a Donegal beard and is wearing clerical bands; the woman is decked out in a flowing dress with large sleeves. \$275.



NOUVELLES  
De  
L'AMERIQUE,

OU  
LE MERCURE  
AMERIQUEIN.

On sont contenües trois Histoires verita-  
bles arrivées de nostre temps.



à COLOGNE,  
Chés JEAN L'INGENU, à la Verité.  
M D C L X X V I I I.

*Tales of Buccaneers in the New World*

23. [Pirates]: NOUVELLES DE L'AMERIQUE, OU LE MERCURE AMERIQUEIN. OU SONT CONTENÜES TROIS HISTORIES VERITABLES ARRIVÉES DE NOSTRE TEMPS. Cologne [actually Amsterdam]: Jean L'Ingenu [i.e. Holland], 1678. 248pp. [bound with:] de la Roche-Guilhen, Anne: ALMANZAIDE NOUVELLE.... Paris: Claude Barbin [i.e. Holland], 1676. 96pp. 12mo. Contemporary plain paper boards, spine renewed to style. Light wear to extremities. Very good.

Evidently the first edition of this scarce work, offering three fictional tales on the theme of buccaneering and piracy in the Americas: "Histoire de Don Diego da Rivera," "Histoire de Mont-Val," and "Le destin de l'homme, ou les aventures de Don Bartelimi de la Cueba, Portugais." Significantly, these fictional tales of piracy appear in the same year and place as the greatest classic on Caribbean pirates, Alexandre Exquemelin's *De Americaensche Zee-Roovers*, translated into English in 1684 as *The Buccaneers of America*. The tales here are drawn from Esquemeling and illustrate the endless appeal of piracy tales.

Bound in after is an early edition (1676) of the novel, *Almanzaide*..., first printed in 1674. Set in Morocco, this was the first of approximately twenty popular romances produced by novelist Anne de la Roche-Guilhen (1644-1710). Another edition was printed in 1678 at Rouen.

Perhaps the earliest pirate fiction, drawn from the first edition of the greatest classic in the genre.

SABIN 56094.

\$4250.

*Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website for easy ordering and to view any additional images.*



Tom. XIII.

N° 1.

*First Edition Voyages, with Plates*

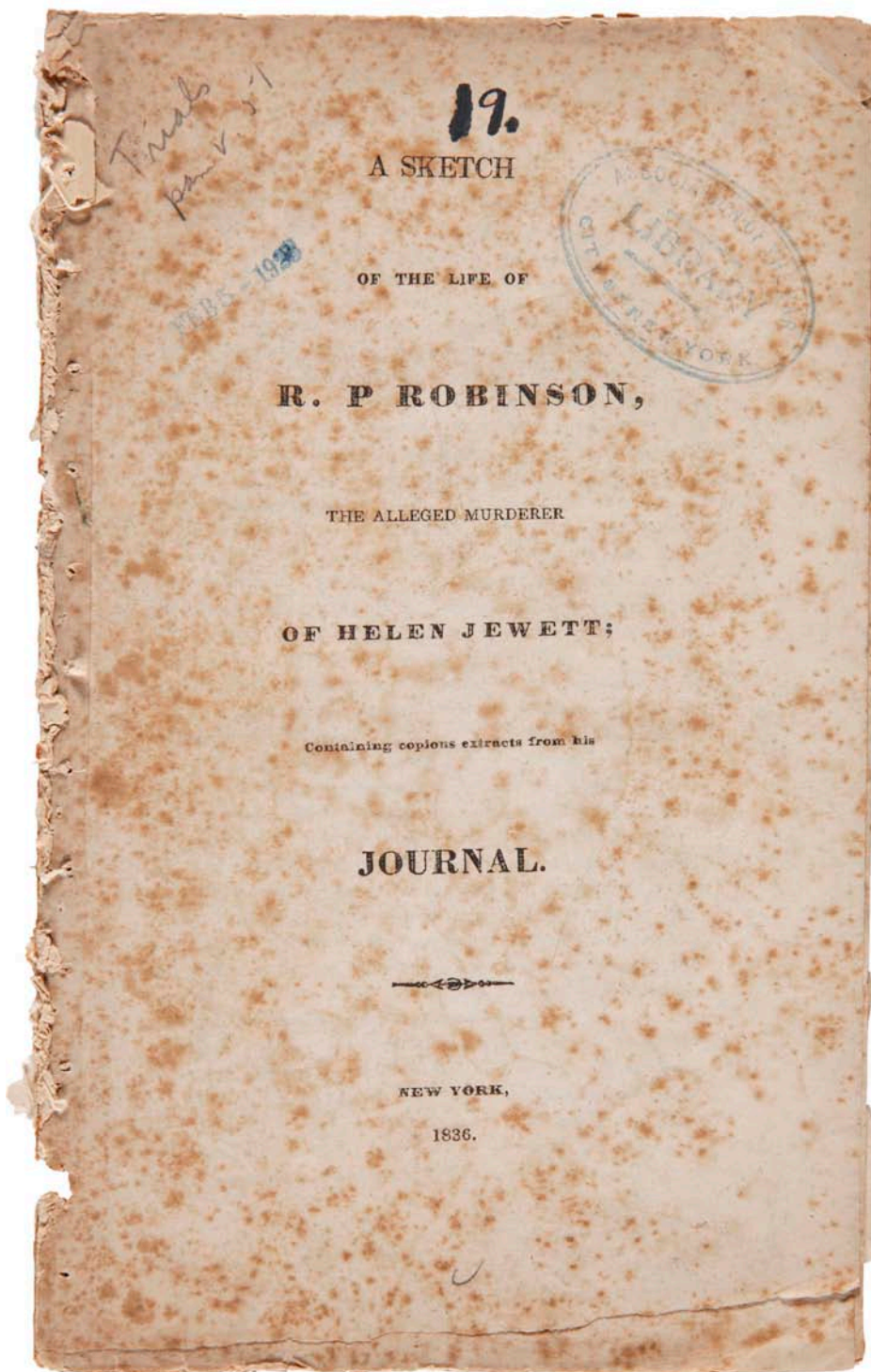
24. Prévost d'Exiles, l'Abbé Antoine François: **HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE DES VOÏAGES, OU NOUVELLE COLLECTION DE TOUTES LES RELATIONS DE VOÏAGES PAR MER ET PAR TERRE...TOME TREIZIEME.** Paris. 1756. vi,[2],658,[1]pp. plus eight plates (two folding), and one folding leaf of letterpress. Titlepage printed in red and black. Quarto. Contemporary mottled calf, spine ornately gilt with raised bands, gilt leather labels. Rubbed at extremities. Bookplates on front pastedown. Light dampstaining to small portion of text. Minor scattered foxing. A few leaves moderately but evenly tanned. About very good.

First edition of the thirteenth volume of this important collection of voyages. This volume primarily covers the discovery and conquest of Peru by Pizarro, continuing chronologically with other voyages to Peru. The plates include images of the local inhabitants, including a large folding plate of an Incan wedding. Sabin calls the *Histoire Générale* an "extensive and important collection, including most of the early American voyages and travels."

SABIN 65402. SERVIES 386. HILL 1391.

\$900.





*Rare Account Published Before the Trial*

25. [Robinson, R.P.]: **A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF R.P. ROBINSON, THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF HELEN JEWETT; CONTAINING COPIOUS EXTRACTS FROM HIS JOURNAL.** New York. 1836. 24pp. Dbd. Two faint institutional stamps on titlepage, noticeable foxing throughout, stab holes near gutter throughout. About good. Untrimmed.

A rare publication relating to the infamous murder of lady-of-the-night Ellen (sometimes reported as Helen) Jewett in New York in 1836. McDade records eleven separate publications related to the Robinson-Jewett tragedy. This sketch of the alleged murderer, Richard P. Robinson, was one of the earliest printed, "issued before the trial" according to McDade.

"The 1836 murder of Ellen Jewett, very beautiful prostitute in a house of ill fame in New York, was one of the sensations of the times. Robinson, a nineteen-year-old youth and sweetheart of the girl, was identified as her companion of the evening. Miss Jewett had been struck with a hatchet, and an attempt had been made to burn the premises. Robinson was acquitted in the face of a seemingly strong case. The trial was a field day for the newspapers, and James Gordon Bennett himself had a peep at the famous bordello and wrote an account of his visit" – McDade.

OCLC records fifteen total copies of this work in institutions; McDade records an additional two copies, one of which is the present example from the library of the New York Bar Association.

McDADE 820. SABIN 72167. OCLC 22038222, 79379354. \$850.



*E. S. Ely.*

SZ 64  
B516t

**TRIAL**  
**OF**  
**EDWARD LYON,**  
(OF NORTHUMBERLAND)  
FOR SUBORNATION OF  
**FALSE SWEARING:**  
IN WHICH  
**JOHN BINNS,**  
WAS  
**ENDORSED AS PROSECUTOR.**  
WITH  
SOME ACCOUNT OF BINNS, INTERSPERSED WITH EXTRACTS  
OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY HIM TO EDWARD LYON,  
FROM GLOUCESTER GAOL.

**PHILADELPHIA :**  
Published from the Records of the Court, and from Minutes  
taken at the time of the Trial.  
1816.

*Sex, Printing, and Perjury*

26. [Stiles, Thomas T.]: **TRIAL OF EDWARD LYON, (OF NORTHUMBERLAND) FOR SUBORNATION OF FALSE SWEARING: IN WHICH JOHN BINNS, WAS ENDORSED AS PROSECUTOR. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF BINNS, INTERSPERSED WITH EXTRACTS OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY HIM TO EDWARD LYON, FROM GLOUCESTER GAOL.** Philadelphia. 1816. [3]-25,[33]-72pp., printed on blue paper. Dbd. Contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage. Bottom edge of titlepage trimmed away, a few small stains, piece of tape with shelfmark at top of page. Minor soiling and wear. Good plus.

“Edward Lyon, a wealthy farmer, was tried for subornation of perjury in 1804 on the accusation of John Binns, a newspaper editor. Lyon had brought Binns, a Irish republican, to this country and helped him set up a printing press in Pennsylvania. Their friendship ended when Lyon accused Binns of seducing his servant, a young woman whom Binns later married. Binns, in response, accused Lyon of suborning the servant to testifying that he had seduced her. Lyon was acquitted after a jury trial. The publication of ‘*Trial of Edward Lyon...*’ occurs more than ten years later, with a preface by Thomas T. Stiles. Stiles had been attacked by Binns in his newspaper, which led him to investigate Binns’ past” – Cohen. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 39112. COHEN 13737.52. MARKE 995. SABIN 42850. \$650.



kitiganing, anjeniwan dash o gi-assan ima ishkwan-  
ming ga-takonaminidjin ishkote-ajaweshk ondji tchi  
gashkitossigwa minawa tchi pindigewad.



Adam gaie Eve geget gi-kitchi mawiwag iw ondji wa-  
bandamowad eji-kitchi-kitimagiidisowad gi-agonwetawa-  
wad Kije-Maniton. Geget dash gi-ijiwebadini ga-igowad  
Kije-Maniton. Minessagawanjin gaie missanashkon mi-  
siwe gi-sagakiwan aking. Adam gaie Eve gi-kitchi-anoki-  
wag tchi wi-ondji-bimadjiidisowad ima aking. Nibiwa  
awessiiag wewangawisipanig gaiat nongom gi-matchi-  
awessiiwiwag, naningim dash o gi-mawinanawan, gaie o  
gi-gidamwawan kawin eta go widj awessiiwiwan gaie go  
anishinaben. Adam gaie Eve o gi-aianawa nibiwa kota-  
gitowin binish dash gi-nibowad gaie gi-ningwaondwa  
akikang.

*Bible Stories in Chippewa*

27. [Vogt, Casimir]: **GETE-DIBADJIMOWIN TCHI BWA ON-  
DADISID JESUS CHRIST GAIE JESUS O BIMADISIWIN GAIE  
O NIBOWIN.** Freiburg im Breisgau: Herder & Co. 1926. [4],140,[1]  
pp., including frontispiece numerous in-text illustrations. 16mo. Original  
cloth-backed green printed boards. Lightly sunned at edges, minor shelf  
wear. Text evenly tanned. Very good plus.

Second edition of the work originally published in 1885. Stories from  
the Old and New Testament, rendered in a narrative style in the Ojibwe  
language. Included are retellings of the Creation, Adam and Eve, the  
Great Flood, Abraham and Isaac, the Ten Commandments, the birth  
of Christ, the Sermon on the Mount, the Raising of Lazarus, and the  
Crucifixion, all accompanied by engravings. Reverend Casimir Vogt was  
a missionary to the Chippewa in Wisconsin, and was a contemporary of  
the prolific Chrysostom Verwyst. Pilling also notes that a Chippewa  
man named Jon Gordon from the Red Cliff Reservation assisted in the  
production of the 1885 edition.

PILLING, ALGONQUIAN, p.518 (original ed). AYER, INDIAN  
LINGUISTICS (CHIPPEWA) 151 (original ed). \$250.

LETTERS  
FROM  
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,  
WRITTEN DURING  
FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT  
FOR  
POLITICAL OFFENCES  
COMMITTED IN  
UPPER CANADA.

BY BENJAMIN WAIT.

"It is better to fail in striking for so noble a thing as LIBERTY,  
than not to strike at all; for reform never dies."—BACON.

EMBODYING, ALSO, LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF PERSONAL APPEALS IN  
BEHALF OF HER HUSBAND, AND HIS FELLOW PRISONERS, TO  
THE EARL OF DURHAM, HER MAJESTY, AND THE UNITED  
LEGISLATURE OF THE CANADAS,

BY MRS. B. WAIT.

BUFFALO:  
A. W. WILGUS.

1843.

*Written in Exile  
for Taking Part in the Upper Canada Rebellion*

28. Wait, Benjamin: **LETTERS FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, WRITTEN DURING FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES COMMITTED IN UPPER CANADA.** Buffalo: A.W. Wilgus, 1843. 356pp. plus frontispiece and folding map. 12mo. Contemporary half calf and ribbed cloth, expertly rebaked with original spine laid down. A good copy.

An interesting and vivid account of the author's imprisonment on Van Dieman's Island as a result of charges brought against him during the insurrection in Upper Canada. Written in the form of letters, this is a minutely detailed description of life in the prison colony, the events leading to Wait's incarceration, and his efforts to lobby for his release. Also included are personal letters of appeal from Wait's wife on behalf of her husband, written to the Earl of Durham and others. A crude little map of Tasmania, printed in negative, must be the first chart of that island executed in Buffalo.

HOWES W16. SABIN 100969. TPL 2622. LANDE 2283. FERGUSON 3762. SEVERANCE, BUFFALO IMPRINTS, p.590. \$450.





*Remarkable Profile Portraits  
of George and Martha Washington*

29. [Washington, George]: [Washington, Martha]: [EGLOMISE SILHOUETTE PROFILE PORTRAITS OF GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON ON GLASS]. [N.p., but United States. ca. 1830]. 12 x 16 inches, framed to 17 x 21 inches. Black paint on glass. Some light wear to frame. Very good.

Pair of facing profile silhouette portraits, with Martha Washington on the left and George Washington on the right, framed in bordered ovals of worked design. The portraits are painted on the back of a glass panel in eglomise style. The figures are approximately six inches in height and appear to be after the famous portraits of the couple painted by James Sharples in 1798. James Sharples (1751-1811) was born in England and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1779. Twice widowed, Sharples married again in 1787, taking as his third wife Ellen Wallace, who had been his pupil. The Sharples came to the United States about 1793 and worked in Philadelphia and New York until 1801. James did pastel portraits, which he is said to have executed in about two hours. Ellen Sharples sometimes produced copies of these for clients who wished more than a single example. The Sharples family returned to England in 1801, where James and Ellen continued their work, but they returned once again to New York in 1809. James died there in 1811, whereupon Ellen and the children returned to England for the last time. It was probably in

1797 at Mount Vernon that James achieved his long-standing ambition of portraying George Washington, finally retired to private life after his second term as president. His painting shows the elderly Washington in profile, somberly dressed, a man aged beyond his years by the weight of his responsibilities. The resulting portrait proved to be so popular that both James and Ellen are said to have copied the image regularly in response to the demand. Portraits of the President and First Lady remained popular, as evidenced by this later pair of silhouettes after Sharples' original works. \$4500.





**A COLLECTION OF MILITARY PAPERWORK, AND EIGHT LARGE-FORMAT ORIGINAL CARTOONS.** [Various places, including North Carolina, San Francisco, but mostly Hawaii. 1944-1948]. 225 photographs; thirteen photographic negatives; six letters and telegrams; two folders of Brotherton's military paperwork; three original pencil sketches; eight large-format ink and pencil captioned cartoons of the 551st Ordnance H.M. Co.; Brotherton's wife's identification card for Fort McPherson, Georgia; a small nameplate for "Lt. Henry Brotherton"; and a Nov. 27, 1948 issue of the *Army Times* newspaper, listing Brotherton as a major under the "Warrant List." Some insect damage to the pencil sketches and one cartoon, otherwise generally very good or better condition.

A nice collection of material on the war-time experiences of Maj. Henry Alton Brotherton (1920-86), a Warrant Officer from Iredell, North Carolina. The

numerous photographs feature a variety of settings and subjects. The majority of the photographs emanate from Hawaii, showing Brotherton and his wife (who apparently joined him at some point after his assignment there, either to live for a while or visit), other officers and soldiers at work and play, studio portraits of Brotherton, a handful of 8 x 10-inch press photos, and a 4 x 10-inch panorama of the 551th Ordnance Company. Over thirty of the photographs are annotated, mostly identifying

*World War II American Soldier in Hawaii*  
 – Drawing Cartoons

30. [World War II]: Brotherton, Henry Alton, Major: [WORLD WAR II CENTRAL PACIFIC ARCHIVE OF WARRANT OFFICER HENRY A. BROTHERTON, INCLUDING 225 PHOTOGRAPHS,



Brotherton, his wife, or military subjects in Hawaii in 1945, with three photographs showing the 551st at a “Beer Party.”

Among the letters and telegrams are a small handwritten note by Brotherton to his wife in North Carolina, wishing her congratulations on their wedding anniversary, and a Western Union telegram wishing the same (dated a day apart from each other); a Dec. 31, 1945 telegram from Brotherton to his wife saying that he expects to “be home soon.”

A Dec. 22, 1944 five-page letter from Brotherton’s wife, Polly, includes extremely romantic and borderline racy content from a homefront wife to her husband while he was in training in San Francisco: “My Darling Husband, I’m wanting you so terribly much tonight, I hardly know how to begin my letter....If I dared put all my emotions on paper, this letter would be scorched with passion, Brother. I love you, I love you, I love you!!”

The folders of documents include official army service forms, rosters, reports, etc. Notable among the papers are a packet of documents relating to the visit of the President of Mexico to Kansas City in 1947 (which Brotherton was tasked with coordinating); a certificate of training for “Mess Management;” a 1946 application for commission in the regular army as well as one for extended active duty; a list of Brotherton’s ordnance depot bowling league (in which Brotherton is listed near the top with a 163.1 average); and a snarky letter from Brotherton’s superior,

commenting on a traffic citation received by Brotherton: “If all officers had the same attitude [as Lt. Brotherton toward parking rules,] this post would have to have an M.P. on every street and intersection which is neither feasible nor desirable.”

Perhaps the most notable portion of the archive lies in the nine large black-and-white ink and pencil cartoons on eight sheets. They depict soldiers performing various ordnance tasks on a base, presumably somewhere in the central Pacific, accompanied by humorous commentary. Six of the cartoons directly reference either the Pacific or California. One cartoon pictures “the men most commonly called as the Bull Gangers, who work on the big weapons which give Japs lead poisoning.” A few cartoons picture palm trees or reference pineapples. Another cartoon shows two soldiers in conversation, with a thought bubble above them showing the Golden Gate Bridge; the caption reads: “I figure that my new tool will speed this war up so fast that we will see the Golden Gate in forty eight.” One of the cartoons includes a sign reading: “551st Ord. H. M. Co” [Heavy Maintenance Company]. These pieces are unsigned, so it is unclear if they are Brotherton’s work, but some of the soldiers depicted are named (e.g. [Eddie] Blackford, Mullins and “Big Joe” Galecki).

An unusually dense and diverse World War II archive, with photographs, military documents, and original artwork relating to the Pacific Theater of the war.

\$3500.

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