Brent, Joseph L.: MOBILIZABLE FORTIFICATIONS AND THEIR CONTROLLING INFLUENCE IN WAR. Boston & New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1885. vi, 142pp. Original navy blue cloth, lettered in gilt. Light shelf wear, spine extremities rubbed. Hinges a bit tender, front free endpaper detached but present. A very good copy in all. Inscribed on the preliminary blank: “Henry T. Thompson, from the Author.” A Maryland native, Brent (1826-1905) left for California in 1850 and gained prominence in Los Angeles politics. The outbreak of the war drew him back east, where he eventually was promoted to command of the Louisiana Cavalry Brigade on April 17, 1864 and advanced to brigadier general in October 1864, becoming one of three Californians to become Confederate generals. One of the highlights of his service on the side of the Confederates was his command of the two boats tasked with successfully sinking the Union ironclad, the USS Indianola. Following the surrender, Brent was active in politics in Louisiana and Maryland. His Preface to this work is signed (in type) at Ashland, New River, Louisiana. The bulk of the text concerns the fortification and arming of trains and stations along railway lines. Uncommon: OCLC locates fourteen copies; it was reprinted in 1916. OCLC 29129626. $950.

A scarce memoir about the experiences of early settlers in Grand Forks County, North Dakota, and more specifically of the first settlers of Larimore, a small town thirty miles to the west of the Minnesota state line. Henry Arnold’s self-published memoir is an account of his family’s emigration from Minnesota to North Dakota in 1880 as well as a detailed description of their lives there prior to, and after statehood. According to Howes, fewer than 100 copies were printed, and the verso of the title-page indicates that this book was one in a series of booklets produced by the author/publisher, and that they were “printed for distribution in Larimore.” “In part a continuation of Arnold’s Early History of the Devils Lake Country published the preceding year, but there is considerable new material about the earlier days as well” – Streeter.

This copy is accompanied by an autograph letter, signed, from Henry Arnold, the author to J.K. Ingalls, dated October 28, 1925. Ingalls had requested a copy of the present book, and in his response Arnold apologizes for the condition of the copy he sent, stating that he had run out of complete copies, and enclosed the present copy, in which “one sheet near the close of the pamphlet is missing and this comprised pages 169-172. However, that part of the booklet appears to have been made up of ‘leavings’ so I was enabled to supply page 169. The loss of these pages in that part of the book is not very material. This copy is now the best I can do for you.” Arnold goes on to say that his family’s “long trek” from Minnesota to North Dakota passed through the part of Minnesota where Ingalls lived in 1882.

A slightly wounded copy, with an explanation from the author for the missing pages, of a significant and scarce homemade production. Arnold’s memoir is a valuable resource on North Dakota while it was still a territory and in the early years of statehood.

HOWES A329. STREETER SALE 2089. $600.
Described by historian David J. Eicher as “one of the bleakest, saddest events of American military history,” the Fort Pillow Massacre took place on April 12, 1864, the third anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter. On that day, Confederate forces under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked the Union garrison at Fort Pillow, located in Tennessee along the Mississippi River, about forty miles north of Memphis. The fort was manned by about six hundred Union troops split evenly between the 6th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery and Bradford’s battalion of Tennessee Cavalry. When a Confederate victory was all but assured and Union troops began to turn themselves over, Forrest’s men gave no quarter. Over three hundred Union soldiers who should have been taken prisoner were killed, most of them from the 6th Heavy Artillery. The exact events of the massacre have been the subject of heated debate since the day they occurred. Modern scholarship is conclusive that the atrocity took place very much as reported, although arguments continue about whether or not it was premeditated and the degree of Forrest’s involvement.

Almost immediately afterward, Congress moved to investigate the incident, and the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was tasked with conducting an inquiry “into the truth of the rumored slaughter of the Union troops, after their surrender, at the recent attack of the rebel forces upon Fort Pillow, Tennessee.” A sub-committee, comprised of Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio and Congressman Daniel W. Gooch of Massachusetts, was appointed, and, after collecting testimony in Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the sub-committee issued its report, the first of the two reports contained herein. Condemning the “malignity and barbarity of Forrest and his followers,” the report describes “a scene of cruelty and murder without a parallel in civilized warfare” during which

Two congressional reports from the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War, issued in May of 1864, one addressing the Fort Pillow massacre and another the condition of returned Union prisoners of war and their treatment at the hands of their Confederate captors.
some three hundred Union troops “were murdered in cold blood” after
having “thrown down their arms and ceased to offer resistance.” The
report cites the Confederates’ refusal “to recognize the officers and men
of our colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civi-
lized nations to prisoners of war” and includes over one hundred pages
of testimony obtained from witnesses and survivors.

As it was completing its report on the Fort Pillow massacre, the commit-
tee “received a communication...from the Secretary of War...calling the
attention of the committee to the condition of returned Union prisoners”
recently arrived at the Naval Academy hospital in Annapolis, Maryland.
Upon completing their investigation into the Fort Pillow massacre, members
of the committee travelled to Baltimore and Annapolis “to examine with
their own eyes the condition” of the returned prisoners. There they found
men who gave “the appearance of living skeletons, many of them being
nothing but skin and bone.” The report contains testimony from the soldiers themselves as well as from the surgeons and other medical personnel caring for them. Finding it “impos-
sible to describe in words the deplorable condition of these returned prisoners,” the com-
mittee included in the report four lithographic plates – taken from photographs – depicting eight of the returned prisoners. The report concluded that the condition of these returned prisoners was “the result of a determination on the part of the rebel authorities to re-
duce our soldiers in their power, by privation of food and clothing, and
by exposure, to such a condition that those who may survive shall never
recover so as to be able to render any effective service in the field.”

At the request of the committee, the two reports – the one on Fort Pillow
and the other on returned prisoners – were printed and published together
because, the committee believed, both were “the result of a predetermined
policy” on the part of the Confederates. An interesting and significant
set of government reports documenting Confederate violations of the rules of warfare during the American Civil War.

SABIN 25164. LARNED 2356. NEVINS II, pp.204, 215. DORNBUSCH
III:3061. LIBRARY COMPANY AFRO-AMERICANA (2nd ed. Supple-
ment) 2372. POORE, pp.825, 826. MOEBS, BLACK SOLDIERS, p.957.
David J. Eicher, *The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War*

$350.
Popular First Nations
Author and Lecturer Travels Abroad

4. [Copway, George (Kah Ge Ga Gah Bowh)]: KAH GE GA GAH BOWH, (OR, GEORGE COPWAY,) CHIEF OF THE OJIBWAY NATION, OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN THE LECTURE ROOM, NELSON STREET, NEWCASTLE, ON THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING SUBJECTS...

An unrecorded broadside advertising one of popular First Nations author and lecturer George Copway (Kah Ge Ga Gah Bowh)'s speaking engagements on his 1850 European tour. As a boy, Copway lived among the Ojibwa in the Rice Lake region of Ontario, where his family was converted to Methodism. He attended the mission school and became a Methodist missionary himself, eventually continuing his studies in Illinois. He then returned to Ontario to continue his missionary work and became a part of the tribal council for several years, after which he was convicted of embezzlement, expelled from the council, and defrocked by the Methodists. It was at this time that Copway left for America and published his first book (and the first book written by a First Nations author), The Life, History and Travels of Kah-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bowh, the immense success of which immediately propelled him to literary stardom. Always a keen marketer, in 1850 Copway embarked on a European speaking tour which coincided with the publication of the first English edition of his memoir and both editions of his second book, The Traditional History…of the Ojibway Nation. Taking advantage of his travels and the interest in his writing, he also published Running Sketches of Men and Places in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Scotland the year after his return to the states.

The present broadside speaks to Copway’s popularity in England as well as at home – he is engaged for a series of three consecutive lectures in Newcastle, during the first part of October 1850.
The first discusses “The origin of the North American Indians” and their traditions, the second “The peculiarities of the North American Indians” and their cultural institutions, and the third “America – its Elements of greatness – its Scenery.” With seats sold at one shilling for the run or sixpence single admission, the organizers clearly expected a crowd: the broadside makes a point to note that “no more than 1000 persons will be admitted, after which the doors will be closed” each night. True to form, the bottom of the broadside advertises editions of Copway’s *Traditional History* and *Recollections of a Forest Life* (the British title of his memoirs). While Copway’s speeches were certainly a spectacle and have been criticized for their romanticization of the stereotypical “American Indian” (up to and including his choice of dress), he also used the opportunity to promote awareness of tribal issues:

“Still, Copway’s lectures were not a mere means of edifying audiences with snippets about Indian culture or entertaining them with racial spectacles. Copway often used his platform to speak about Indian concerns and grievances: from giving temperance talks, to directing attention towards the removal crisis that his tribe faced, to proposing a solution to that crisis by promoting his colonization plan which called for a permanent and independent territory for his tribe as a prelude to its entry to the Union as a state.” – Ebrahim.

Unfortunately for Copway, his popularity and finances would fall precipitously before his plans for a new Indian Territory could gather sufficient momentum. A rare artifact from an influential and internationally popular First Nations figure. We locate no other such broadsides from Copway’s voyage to Europe.


*Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website for easy ordering and to view any additional images.*
The Graff copy of this scarce and detailed history of Nemaha County, Nebraska, also with the ownership marks of the author's son, Wendell Audubon Dundas. Though the book was issued without a titlepage, the full title was apparently meant to be the *Granger History of Nemaha County*, according to advertisements in the author's paper and a publisher's label present in the University of Chicago copy. The author, John Henry Dundas, was a leading man in late-19th century Nemaha County, and held many important public positions, including Justice of the Peace and state senator (on the Populist ticket). Dundas was politically independent, as was his newspaper the *Nemaha County Granger*, which ran from 1892 to 1915. Dundas was popular in Auburn despite being known for his polarizing views, including a fierce adherence to temperance, a distrust of organized religion, and an active support for full political rights for women. He was also the organizer of the Auburn Chautauqua assembly. In addition to minute details of local history compiled in part from the files of the *Granger* and its predecessor the *Nebraska Republican*, including the founding of different towns, the construction of churches and other landmark buildings, the lives of noteworthy citizens, and more, Dundas devotes much of the text to the discussion of how larger national issues played out in Nemaha County. Located on the border with slaveholding Missouri, a large portion of the work describes local struggles over issues of slavery and Popular Sovereignty, the local activities of John Brown and the Underground Railroad, and the impact of the Pike's Peak Gold Rush.

A scarce and noteworthy local history. Rare Book Hub records no copies at auction, and only two in bookseller catalogues from the last century. GRAFF 1177 (this copy). $1250.
A Classic of Texas and Frontier Biography


Styled “second edition” on the titlepage, but actually the third issue of the first edition. All three were printed from the same plates, but the second and third corrected errors, added a footnote on page 173, and changed the address of the publishers. The design of the “CRH” monogram on the spine also differs between each issue.

An excellent frontier biography, described by J. Frank Dobie as “the rollickiest and most flavorsome that any American frontiersman has yet inspired. The tiresome thumping on the hero theme...is entirely absent.” Duval served as a Texas Ranger with Bigfoot Wallace, and so he knew the man first hand. The men became lifelong friends and comrades, and Duval eventually convinced Wallace to collaborate on this biography, and Dobie credits the author with being “the first Texas man of letters.” Despite Dobie’s praise many years later, it appears Wallace was less than thrilled with his friend’s book; he worked with Andrew J. Sowell to publish a more “authentic and correct” biography in 1899.

“The work divides naturally into three parts....The first part contains Wallace’s first-person narrative of all his adventures in the wilds of unsettled Texas....The second part is the nearly exact history of Wallace’s service in the Mier Expedition, his capture, the drawing for the black beans, and his term in Perote Prison. The last part...is an hilarious first-hand account of his trip via New Orleans to Virginia” – Jenkins.

Without question a “Basic Texas Book,” and classic of Texas literature. All of the early issues are scarce.


$2500.
An Early Promotional Booklet for the City Beautiful


An early promotional booklet issued by the Orlando Board of Trade, encouraging “all newcomers” to “visit this beautiful little city by the lakes.” In an effort “to secure tourists, winter and permanent residents,” the publication touts the city’s “[s]uperior advantages,” “especially in point of situation, climate, freedom from troublesome insects, up-to-date business houses, comfortable dwellings, good hotels, healthfulness, paved and shaded streets, good schools and churches, fine sporting accommodations, best drinking water on earth, and many other advantages too numerous to mention.”

The booklet is richly illustrated with halftones from photographs depicting a variety of natural, civic, and commercial landmarks as well as people engaged in a range of recreational activities. Among other things, the illustrations show Orange Avenue, the San Juan Hotel, people playing golf and lawn tennis, a match at the Orlando Polo Club, horse-racing and the track of the Orlando Driving Park Association, the recently inaugurated Automobile Carnival, a newly constructed public school building, the Orange County Courthouse, various city churches, the Rosalind Club House, a young woman posing in front of a grapefruit tree, and agricultural laborers working in a celery field. Also included are various images of tree-lined streets and the city’s many lakes, including Lake Sue, Lake Minnie, Lake Lucerne, Lake Éola, and Lake Highland.
Most of the illustrations were likely taken from photographs by Clarence E. Howard (1858–1930). A native of Pennsylvania, Howard first arrived in Orange County, Florida, in 1883 before settling permanently in Orlando in 1904. There he worked in the publishing business and as a photographer. He edited a number of publications, including the Orlando Star, the Orange County Reporter, the Reporter-Star, the Sentinel, and later owned and edited the Orange County Citizen. He was active in the civic life of the community, serving twelve years as city alderman and as chairman of the District School Trustees. Notably, Howard was also for several years secretary of the Orlando Board of Trade, the body responsible for producing the present publication. Howard is buried at Orlando’s historic Greenwood Cemetery.

The date of publication can be roughly surmised from a reference to an “Automobile Carnival” inaugurated a year prior to publication. We find a reference to the Orlando “Automobile Parade” in the Automobile Blue Book from as early as 1912. The present publication must therefore predate that. This copy bears an ink stamp on the titlepage saying that further information could be had from D.S. Shine of Jacksonville.

An intriguing and early glimpse of life in Orlando, long before it became an international tourist destination.


First and only edition, in unsophisticated condition, of this “valuable tract, compiled from original sources” (Sabin). Thomas Foxcroft (1697-1769) was minister of the First Church of Boston from 1717 until his death in 1769. The present sermon was delivered on August 23, 1730, in observance of the centenary of the founding of Boston’s First Church. Foxcroft begins by providing an account of the history of the first century of Puritan settlement in New England, recalling “the excellent Character and Spirit of our Forefathers” and “their Errand into this Wilderness.” He then proceeds - in the tradition of the jeremiad - to lament the present “visible Decline of Religion” before calling for a return to the “bright Example” of the first generation. Notably, this sermon reproduces the text of the original church covenant of Boston’s First Church, marking what is perhaps the covenant’s first appearance in print (Walker).

Described in an exhibit catalogue of 1907 as “our first centennial sermon.” Called “very scarce” in the Brinley sale catalogue. A significant sermon marking the centennial of the founding of Boston’s First Church and an early account of the history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Send-off Sermon
for Hiram Bingham and Hawaiian Missionaries


Highly moral sermon upon missions in the Pacific delivered on the occasion of the marriage of the famous missionary, Hiram Bingham, to Sybil Moseley. Less than two weeks later, the couple traveled to Hawaii as part of the first company sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missionaries. There are references in the text to Hawaii itself, as well as to Obookiah. A significant early imprint related to the monumental American missionary efforts on the Hawaiian Islands.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 48061. HILL 667. FORBES 498. $600.
Warning Against Secession During the Nullification Crisis


An interesting commentary on the ordinance of nullification passed by the South Carolina convention on November 24, 1832, resisting the Federal government’s power to impose tariffs on the states. This open letter to the people of South Carolina was written by Thomas Grimké, brother of the famous abolitionist Grimké sisters. Grimké (1786-1834) was a prominent lawyer, reformer, and pacifist who opposed nullification. He calls the nullification ordinance, passed just twelve days prior to this pamphlet’s publication, “the grave, not the bridal chamber of Liberty,” argues that the nullification convention itself was unconstitutional, and contends that not only would the ordinance be overturned by the Supreme Court but that South Carolina would look ridiculous as a result. He makes a powerful argument in favor of the Union, and his address is an interesting contrarian view from the state that would lead the movement to secession less than thirty years later. This is one of two variant printings of this address, with this copy having a postscript on page sixteen instead of a footnote on page ten (see Cohen). Sometimes referred to by the caption title, To the People of the State of South-Carolina, possibly because it is rarely encountered with the original printed wrappers. Scarce in the trade.

AMERICAN IMPRINTS 12750. SABIN 88085. COHEN 6249.

$1250.
In the summer of 1860, Chalkley Hambleton was stricken with “a bad attack of gold fever.” Having formed a partnership with three other men – Enos Ayres, T.R. Stubbs, and John Sollitt – Hambleton left Chicago and set out by ox cart on August 1, 1860, from St. Joseph, Missouri, with fourteen wagonloads of equipment weighing twenty-four tons, bound for Denver, Colorado. Included are his accounts of the Sioux Indians; descriptions of climate and landscape, flora and fauna from buffalo herds and prairie dogs to wolves, rattlesnakes, and cactus plants; and recollections of his discouraging encounters with “the returning army of disappointed gold seekers,” whose “most pressing wants were tobacco and whisky,” and who “told sad stories about life in the mountains.” He recalls as well passing many of the “[g]raves of those who had given up the struggle of life on the way.” Having survived the journey there, Hambleton arrived in Denver, which at the time was “a lively place, with a few dozen frame and log buildings, and probably a thousand or more people. Most of them lived and did business in tents and wagons.” He and his business partners would soon set up camp at Leavenworth gulch where they established a quartz mine.

Hambleton writes fondly of the diversions, recreations, and pastimes that occupied miners’ time when they weren’t working. Many had brought books with them, and while no one person had many, he notes, “together they made quite a library and were freely lent.” Hambleton recalls “borrowing and reading by the light of a candle, in these long winter evenings, some works on mines, Carlyle’s works, a few histories and several novels.” Gambling was common and card playing an “almost universal amusement with the miners.” “Every miner,” Hambleton writes, “had a pack of cards
in his cabin if not in his pocket, and generally so soiled and greasy that one could not tell the jack from the king.” Of note, too, are Hambleton’s reflections on the Civil War, the reverberations of which could be felt even in the mountains of Colorado. “Though far away from the seat of the civil war, we did not escape its excitements,” writes Hambleton, noting that tensions were high between Northerners and Southerners at camp.

In the end, the whole expedition was short-lived. With little to show for their investment, it was not long before the “whole enterprise...collapsed.” Having grown “tired and disgusted,” Hambleton “gave up the mining business,” and returned to Chicago in October of 1862. Taking stock of his experience, Hambleton concludes by compiling a sort of balance sheet. On one side, he writes, are “two years and four months of hard work, with many privations, and about $500 in cash which I was out of pocket,” but on the other, he “had built up a fine constitution, increased in strength and endurance, gained valuable business experience, and learned...to persevere under difficulties.”

An intriguing firsthand account written amid an outbreak of gold fever by a man who, though he did not strike gold, seems to have found something just as valuable.

19th-Century View of American Veterinary Medicine


A scarce American farrier's manual, issued by publisher Francis Adancourt, following up on the popularity of his 1815 publication, Taplin Improved, which carried forward the work of 18th-century farrier William Taplin, and incorporated the observations and advice of Henry Bracken. The book provides advice on the purchase of a horse, the disorders of the feet and legs, the chest and bowels, as well as the shoulders and hips. Included are excerpts from other works, and cures provided by farriers and horsemen in the northeast and mid-Atlantic. The plates are well-executed woodcuts of horses keyed to lists of numerous maladies. In addition to treatments for illness and injury in horses, at the end of the book there is a compendium of information on cures for the disorders of horned cattle, sheep, and swine. This copy has penciled recipes for various homemade animal treatments on the verso of a plate, rear flyleaf, and rear free endpaper, including "Oil of Amber," "Foot Rot in Sheep," and "Horse Linament." An interesting and scarce view of American animal medicine in the early 19th century.

AMERICAN IMPRINTS 23482. AUSTIN 1860. HENDERSON, pp.28-29. $750.
A rare map of Iowa City in 1879. The map provides the names and positions of the streets, the named subdivisions, the location of the courthouse, the University and two city cemeteries that were extant in 1879. This map was published by J. Alfred Dull likely for E.G. Fracker, the title examiner, real estate, tax and loan agent whose advertisement adorns the rear wrapper. Nothing is known of Fracker, and little is known of the publisher, J. Alfred Dull, other than that he compiled the first city directory of Appleton, Wisconsin in 1874 and a guide to Keokuk, Iowa in 1881, and published a map of Hannibal, Missouri in 1882 (Karrow 9, 0389). At the time this map was drawn, Iowa City’s growth had slowed. It had been the seat of Johnson county, and capital of the territory and the state since 1839, but with the westward expansion of the state taking the capital with it to Des Moines, development slowed, with little change to the city taking place. One of the bright spots of this quiet time, was the development of the University of Iowa. University Square, the school campus shown on this map simply as “University” was located just two blocks from front street and the Iowa river. The university had added a new medical school just a few years before as well as a working hospital. This map is not in Karrow’s Checklist of Printed Maps of the Middle West to 1900: Iowa, not in Rumsey, and not in OCLC. A rare map of Iowa city.

$1500.
Advocating for the Religious Education of the Enslaved


A rare southern imprint advocating for the religious education of African Americans prior to the Civil War. After Nat Turner’s uprising in 1831, many southern states sought to impose more restrictions on the education of Blacks and more scrutiny on their religious worship. Faced with the internal threat of slave rebellion and the external threat of radical abolition, southern evangelicals turned to missionary work in hopes of defusing both. As historian Charles F. Irons explains, “[t]he mission to the slaves became a shared regional crusade,” and “the foremost advocate of slave missions,” Irons writes, was Charles Colcock Jones. Sometimes referred to as “the Apostle to the Blacks,” Jones (1804-1853) was a Presbyterian minister and plantation owner in Liberty County, Georgia.

In his Religious Instruction of Negroes, first published in the present Savannah edition of 1842, Jones encourages White ministers and slaveowners to devote more time and energy to the spiritual needs of both free and enslaved Blacks. “[I]t is a remarkable fact in the history of the Negroes in our Country,” writes Jones, “that their regular, systematic religious instruction, has never received in the churches at any time, that general attention and effort which it demanded.” Jones explicitly rejects the argument made by some in the wake of Nat Turner’s uprising that religious education renders the enslaved more susceptible to rebellion. To the contrary, Jones insists, “ignorance – religious ignorance – so far from being any safety, is the very marrow of our sin against this people, and the very rock of our danger.” According to Jones, “a proper regulation of the times and places of meeting, and the faithful supervision of religious teachers, assisted by deacons and elders, or planters, would preclude all serious disorders.”

It is, in part, for this same reason that Jones calls for the racial integration of southern churches. In the slave states, Jones writes, “It is not advisable to separate the Blacks from the Whites. It is best that both classes worship
the same building; that they be incorporated in the same church, under the same pastor...and that they be subject to the same care and discipline; the two classes forming one pastoral charge, one church, one congregation.” Such “mingling of the two classes in churches,” Jones explains, “creates a greater bond of union between them, and kinder feelings; tends to increase subordination; and promotes in a higher degree the improvement of the Negroes, in piety and morality.” Such a system, Jones believes, would be of mutual benefit to both Blacks and Whites. Conveniently, it would also enable masters to exercise greater control over what doctrines and beliefs were taught to those they enslaved.

Notably, Jones feels compelled to insist that his concern is not merely for the spiritual well-being of the enslaved, but for the material interests of their enslavers. Appealing to the planters’ sense of self-interest, he assures them that the “pecuniary interests of masters will be advanced as a necessary consequence” of providing religious instruction to the enslaved, because, as he explains, religion will help “them to understand their duties better, and to perform them more perfectly and cheerfully.” As a result, Jones writes, “the plantation which enjoys religious instruction will do better for the interests of its owner, than it did before it enjoyed such instruction.” In arguing for the education and better treatment of the enslaved, Jones anticipates much of the paternalistic discourse that would come to characterize the Lost Cause ideology of southern apologists after the Civil War.

Irons describes Jones’ *Religious Instruction of Negroes* as “the most ambitious, thoroughly researched, and influential volume on slave missions.” Lathrop Harper called the book “scarce” as far back as 1914. A historically important work that illustrates the ways in which religion was called upon to support southern slavery.

Spanish Minister Pleads
with the Mexican Independence Movement:
“Know that independence is an impracticable chimera”


An impassioned and ultimately fruitless plea from the influential Miguel de Lardizábal y Uribe, acting as Ministerio Universal de las Indias, asking for the Mexican independence movement to lay down their arms and embrace the Spanish monarchy. Lardizábal, born in San Juan de Molino, Mexico, was a prolific and occasionally controversial Spanish politician and firm supporter of the crown who held numerous powerful positions over the course of nearly half a century. Beginning in 1787, he worked for the Secretary of State and was one of Spain’s foreign ministers at Versailles, developing a close relationship with Thomas Jefferson (in fact acting as his agent in Madrid to purchase “Spanish books on the subject of America”) and communicating with many other American luminaries. Returning to Spain after witnessing the early days of the French Revolution, he renewed his support of the monarchy and denounced ideas of popular sovereignty, becoming a close ally of King Ferdinand VII both before and after his deposition by Napoleon. After Ferdinand VII was reinstated in 1814, the King rewarded his ally by reestablishing the position of Ministerio Universal de Indias for him, where Lardizábal did his best to quell unrest in the land of his birth, promoted the appointment of native-born subjects to public office, and treated former insurgents with clemency. He soon fell out of favor with the King for reasons arcane even to himself, and was relieved of his position in 1816.

In the present circular, Lardizábal addresses the people of New Spain in an attempt to quiet the ongoing war for independence, which had begun in 1810. He pleads with them to be patient, no doubt recalling his firsthand experience of the French Revolution, and urges them to use him as their legal outlet for reform. Lardizábal writes [in translation]:

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A LOS HABITANTES DE LAS INDIAS

EL MINISTRO UNIVERSAL DE ELLAS.

No será sospechosa para vosotros la voz de un Representante vuestra, que adviendiendo al destierro que les impusieron, dixo á la faz de todo el mundo [](2)¿como me tira siempre el amor al país en que nací, como me interesa y me interesaré siempre en su honor y en su decoro, confieso que sentí mucho la indiferencia con que sus verdaderos Representantes vivieron el desagüe, y el ulterior que recibió... Hice lo que en mi caso debía, como Español y como Americano, que para mi todo es uno. Pero si el caso hubiera sido al contrario... hubiera exigido de las Cortes una digna satisfacción, que creo se me hubiera dado; y no pudiendo conseguirlo, hubiera hecho lo que hace un Embajador en la Corte que ofendió al soberano de la suya, y se niega á desgravarle: pedir un pasaporte y volverse á Nueva-España. Este mismo lenguaje firme y vigoroso es el que yo usé en la protesta que hice á las Cortes en 6 de Octubre de 1810, sosteniendo el decoro y los derechos de todas las Américas y Asia. Ved pues, Americanos, si podéis creer á un paisano vuestro que, sin que nada le arredre, ha sido siempre tan decidido para procurar el bien, y sostener el honor del suelo en que nací. Ved si hay quien constantemente haya dado pruebas más convincentes y mas costosas de que mira por vosotros y se interesa en vuestro bien, pues por defender á cara descubierta los derechos del Rey y los vuestros, no ha temido exponerse á sufrir la pena capital que pi...

(2) En su Manifesto, sobre que le hicieron causa.
“I will not deceive you: it is true that at various times you have been neglected, and you have suffered grievances from despotic chiefs, who have abused the power and trust of Kings; but the same has happened in Spain; and that time has passed. You have in Madrid our much-loved Sovereign, Sr. Fernando VII....I, your countryman, am the conduit through which your complaints, grievances and requests will promptly and faithfully reach the King....End this destructive war against yourselves: know that independence is an impracticable chimera, and that trying it can only produce your own ruin. Let there not be among you that fatal rivalry of being born in Spain or in America: do not be ungrateful to your parents, which is the most scandalous monstrosity....Be true and honest Spaniards if you want to deserve the name of good Americans. If you are, you can surely count on the King, and secondly on his Minister, your faithful and affectionate countryman.”

The text is dated at Madrid on July 20, 1814, and signed in type by Lardizábal. It is unclear whether it was printed in Madrid, Mexico City, or both – Medina includes this in his bibliography of Mexican printing, noting that it was “subscribed in Madrid on July 20, 1814, and authorized in Mexico [City] on February 2, 1815.” In any event, it is quite a rare piece. At the time of cataloging, OCLC records copies at only four institutions: Texas A&M in the United States, the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and in Chile at the Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural and Biblioteca Nacional.

An Unfavorable Portrait of America, by an Englishman Visiting Colorado


An account of the American travels of Englishman Allayne Beaumont Legard, printed for private circulation. Legard's observations on the natural and cultural landscape of the United States are wide-ranging, touching on everything from Colorado's mineral wealth, the arability of the land, and the sheep and cattle ranching industries to the state of American politics, religion, and race relations. In regard to Colorado, Legard writes that while "it is the most barren part of the United States I have seen," it nevertheless "offers greater advantage to the farmer than any part of the country" because of its "enormous" mineral wealth. Graff notes that he is "frank and critical about cattle and sheep ranches in Colorado." As for American culture generally, Legard takes a rather unfavorable view. He criticizes Americans for their "idleness and incivility" and considers "the absence of any national religion" as the "darkest blot in the national character," noting that the "foul language and blasphemy used by the majority of the people in ordinary conversation, is most striking to an Englishman." He laments the "mania for advertising" in America, which leads to "[e]very available thing" being made "to do duty as an advertisement." Spanning the length of his journey, from March to June of 1872, the account provides a record not only of Legard's time in Colorado, but also of his stops in New York City, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Detroit. Legard's opinion of Cincinnati is quite favorable, especially when compared to New York, and he offers an interesting description of Chicago as it recovers from the great fire of 1871. Ultimately, Legard's trip is one of disappointment, with America having failed to live up to his expectations. "I went out greatly prejudiced in favour of Americans," he writes, "but I return with an inward loathing of the very thought of some of them." Thus disillusioned, Legard offers this final assessment: "Americans talk so largely, and the simple Briton believes readily so much of what he hears, and reads, that he is doomed, when his clearer sense of observation is called into the question, to be disappointed in all he sees in America."

A fascinating and often insightful portrait of America in the second half of the 19th century, written from the perspective of an outsider.

HOWES L233. GRAFF 2449. WYNAR 2045. BRADFORD 2967. WILCOX, p.70. NESBIT, BRITISH COMMENT ON THE UNITED STATES 1969. $650.
First Printing of Madison’s
Notes on the Constitutional Convention


First printing of James Madison’s notes on the Constitutional Convention, and very scarce in this Washington edition. Other editions were produced in New York in 1841, and Mobile in 1842. In financial straits in his old age, Madison sold many of his papers, including his famous notes on the Federal Convention, to the Library of Congress. This collection constitutes the first printing of Madison’s notes on the Constitutional Convention, which he insisted on keeping secret until after his death. They have become one of the key texts in modern constitutional debates over the intentions of the founders. The papers were published under the auspices of Henry D. Gilpin, who at the time was Attorney General of the United States. The first thirty pages of text in the first volume contain Thomas Jefferson’s notes on the debate over the Declaration of Independence. Most of the Washington edition seems to have been absorbed by institutions, and sets of this first printing are scarce on the market.

SABIN 43716. $7500.
Summary of the Course of Permanent Fortification

System of Fortification Drawing

1. In delineating permanent fortifications, the methods of descriptive geometry, by which the bounding surfaces and lines of bodies determined from their projections on horizontal and vertical planes, cannot be applied, in most cases, so as to obtain accurate results, owing to the great difference between the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the parts, this difference general, by being such that a scale, which would give all the parts of the plan, or horizontal projection with extreme accuracy, would be too minute to render at all correctly the elevations, or vertical dimensions, whilst one suitable for the latter would require, if useful for the former, an extent of surface generally beyond the ordinary limits of a drawing.

2. To obviate these difficulties, engineers have adopted the method of assuming, at an arbitrary distance, either above, or below, some fixed point of the works, or of the site, a horizontal plane, upon which the horizontal projections of all the

Future Confederate Colonel’s Copy
of an Important, Fully-Lithographed
West Point Military Manual


The first edition of this scarce and greatly impactful military manual from West Point’s lithographic press, with the ownership inscription and notes of Robert Johnston, a future Confederate colonel and member of the first class to use this textbook.

West Point’s lithographic press was one of, if not the earliest in America to print books entirely by lithography, in this case textbooks for their students, beginning in the 1830s. The faculty at West Point were following the example of Britain’s Royal School of Military Engineering and, more explicitly, of the French artillery academy at Metz, each of which produced fully lithographed manuals of their own in the 1820s. Captain Dennis Hart Mahan, first in the West Point class of 1824 and author of the present textbook, became a mathematics and engineering instructor immediately after his graduation, and received specialized training during an extended visit to the great military academies of Europe. At Metz, Mahan saw firsthand the value and utility of the Academy’s considerable output of illustrated training manuals and textbooks. He returned to West Point and introduced the same practice, hiring a European lithographer to work on the school’s internal press to produce textbooks for the use of students and staff.

Published in 1850 (though likely printed in late 1849), this is the earliest edition of Mahan’s textbook on building, defending, and attacking military fortifications. It would become the standard authority on the subject for the next several decades. The text contains mathematical formulas and diagrams for calculating how best to build a fortification
or wall, definitions of the various types and parts of a fortification, and the uses and employment of additional “defensive arrangements” including natural features, explosive mines, moats and ditches, scarp and counterscarp galleries, and more. Written shortly following the Mexican-American War (and derived in part from his Complete Treatise on Field Fortifications which was a key manual in that conflict), the impact of the present text on the conduct of the Civil War cannot be overstated. Of the West Point class of 1850, for example, thirty-seven of forty-four officers served in the war (and three of the remaining seven died before it began). Multiple new editions were printed in the 1850s, and it was seen as important enough that four editions were printed in the Confederacy in 1862 and 1863, two by Evans and Cogswell in Charleston and two more by West and Johnston in Richmond.

One of the Confederate soldiers to make use of Mahan’s text was the original owner of this copy, Robert Johnston, who has inscribed it on the front free endpaper and made occasional notes throughout. Johnston (not to be confused with Robert Danile Johnston, another Confederate officer) was a Virginia native who, after graduating from West Point in 1850, served on the frontier with the 1st Dragoons throughout the 1850s. He resigned from his post in April of 1861 to return home and join the Confederate army as a colonel in the 3rd Virginia cavalry. Johnston also writes on the endpaper that he was the first occupant of the “No. 64 New Barracks, Occupied with Armistead L. Long 2nd Lt. D Comp’y.” Long joined the Confederate army in 1861, where he rose to the rank of Brigadier General and was Robert E. Lee’s Chief of Staff at the time of his surrender at Appomattox. It is odd that Johnston’s copy of the text retains the front endpapers but not the titlepage – it seems possible, considering some of his notes date to January of the year when this book was published, that the first class received early copies and the titlepage, notably the only leaf in the book which is letterpress rather than lithographed, was added later when the book was ready for broader circulation.

A Confederate colonel’s copy of the scarce first edition of an enduring and influential military manual, printed on West Point’s famous lithographic press. $2750.
Classic Travel Account of Brazil, with the Portrait


The first English edition of this classic work, a 19th-century travel account of Brazil. “Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied travelled through Brazil from 1815 to 1817, accompanied by the naturalists Georg Freyreiss and Friedrich Sellow. From Rio they journeyed to Cabo Frio, along the coast of Ilheus, and from there they sailed up the Jequitinhonha to the borders of Minas Geraes, finally reaching Bahia. From a scientific point of view this expedition was one of the most profitable of the nineteenth century. The enormous zoological collections which were assembled are today in the American Museum of Natural History of New York, acquired by them in 1870” – Borba de Moraes.

This English translation covers only the first of two volumes of the original German edition, published in Frankfurt earlier the same year. Illustrations include six beautifully engraved plates. “The plates are principally illustrative of the habits and appearances of the Indian tribes he encountered” – Field. Also featured is a folding map, engraved and handcolored in outline, of “The East Coast of Brazil.” This copy includes the engraved portrait of Prince Maximilian of Wied Neuwied, which is sometimes lacking. Prince Maximilian would later go on to travel in the United States and the upper Missouri River in 1832-34, accompanied by Swiss artist Karl Bodmer. Their travels were documented in Reise in das Innere Nord-America in den Jahren... (1839-1841), “the most important illustrated work of Western Americana, and the greatest colorplate book devoted to North American Indians” (Reese).

This is the first copy we have handled, handsomely bound and splendidly illustrated, of this important travel account of Brazil.

Bound for a Contributor, with the Baseball Cards Intact


$850.
CATECHISM OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Compiled by a Farmer.

Americans! of every political party and religious denomination, read this little sheet—ponder its facts—all drawn from official sources—and think of your duty as a Republican, a Man, a Lover of the Human Family, a Friend of your Country, an Expectant of a coming Judgment. Let it be copied into all the leading newspapers in the land, and put into every family.

**QUESTION.** Has Mexico been guilty of pursuing a system of insult and spoliation towards our citizens?

**Answer.** “Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports.” – Polk’s Late Annual Message.

**Q.** In the meantime, have citizens of the United States been guilty of any spoliations on Mexico?

**A.** “Nothing is either more true or more extensively known, than that Texas was wrested from Mexico, and her independence established through the instrumentality of citizens of the United States. Equally true is it that this was done not only against the wishes, but in direct contravention of the best efforts of our Government to prevent our citizens from engaging in the enterprise.” – Mr. Van Buren’s Letter to Mr. Hammet, April 20, 1844.

**Q.** If our Government, with Gen. Jackson at its head, could not prevent our citizens from wresting Texas from Mexico, is it probable the Mexican Government was in a condition to prevent its citizens from committing spoliations on citizens of the United States?

**A.** “But Mexico was a sister Republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.” – Polk’s Late Annual Message.

**Q.** Has Mexico admitted she has injured citizens of the United States?

**A.** “Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them.” – Polk’s Annual Message, 1845.

**Q.** How has she talked about them?

**A.** “The reply of the Mexican Government bears date on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the ‘anxious wish’ of the Mexican Government ‘not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two Govern-
declares that Polk and his supporters “concluded to violate the Law of Nations by annexing Texas to the United States,” cites contradictions in Polk’s own messaging (“Q. Is it not evident that his memory is shorter than his message?”), and asserts that the evidence for Mexican provocation is merely that “Polk says so.” While there is no indication whether or not the issue of war with Mexico.

OCLC records only eight copies, and Rare Book Hub notes no other copies. Not in Garrett or Tutorow. A rare and cleverly written anti-war pamphlet.

OCLC 15287516, 44071777. $1750.
Original Drawing for Ovid


An original drawing for the four-volume edition of *Les Métamorphoses d’Ovide*, published in Paris by Gay and Guestard over a span of years beginning in 1806. The drawing is signed and dated in ink at the lower edge of the image; it has not, however, been titled. See Ray for an account of a “puzzling book [which] was obviously intended to be an edition of some pretensions. The publishers secured a new translation [by M.G.T. Villenave] secured Didot as their printer, and promised ‘144 engravings, the designs for which have been entrusted to M. Le Barbier, Monsiau and Moreau.’ The edition appears to have foundered, and its fourth volume appeared with some of the plates by lesser artists, dated 1820-1821.” Provenance: Pourtale’s collection, Paris; sale, Paris, May 1880; Louis Roederer, Rheims; bought in 1923 by the Rosenbach Company from the Olry-Roederer family in Paris; Black Sun Books (offered as “Achille a Sayso”). An album of 107 drawings for the edition is in the Morgan Library, a gift from Mrs. George Blumenthal.

Ray, Art of the French Illustrated Book 96. $3500.
23. Moreau le Jeune, Jean Michel [ORIGINAL SEPIA INK DRAWING, SIGNED:] “LA MORT DE POLYXENE.” [Paris]. 1812 Original sepia ink drawing on paper, image size 15.5 x 9 cm (including caption). Matted and framed under glass.

An original drawing for the four-volume edition of Les Métamorphoses d’Ovide, published in Paris by Gay and Guestard over a span of years beginning in 1806. The drawing is captioned in pencil in the lower margin and signed and dated in ink at the lower edge of the image. See Ray for an account of a “puzzling book [which] was obviously intended to be an edition of some pretensions. The publishers secured a new translation [by M.G.T. Villenave] securedDidot as their printer, and promised ‘144 engravings, the designs for which have been entrusted to M. Le Barbier, Monsiau and Moreau.’ The edition appears to have foundered, and its fourth volume appeared with some of the plates by lesser artists, dated 1820-1821.” Provenance: Pourtale’s collection, Paris; sale, Paris, May 1880; Louis Roederer, Rheims; bought in 1923 by the Rosenbach Company from the Olry-Roederer family in Paris; Black Sun Books. An album of 107 drawings for the edition is in the Morgan Library, a gift from Mrs. George Blumenthal.

RAY, ART OF THE FRENCH ILLUSTRATED BOOK 96. $3500.
A Colonial Land Case
in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with Plans


This case arose out of a dispute concerning land in the township of Lampeter in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Christian Stover obtained a verdict against an order of ejectment in the Court of Pennsylvania on April 15, 1763. Here he prays for an affirmation of the judgment for a list of “Reasons,” which are printed on page 5 and signed in print by Stover’s counsels, William De Grey and Fletcher Norton. The document contains three engraved plans of the area in question. Sabin calls for a map, which was actually printed and issued separately, and which is not present here.

SABIN 92362.

$1750.
Novel of Swedish Travellers in the United States


A curious semi-historical novel by Swedish author and priest Ragnar Pihlstrand, telling the story of a group of Swedish emigrants who travel from New York to Kansas, encountering peril and adventure in the form of highwaymen, Native Americans, wildlife, and more along the way. While Pihlstrand was primarily an author of historical fiction (usually writing under the appropriately thematic pseudonym “Lodbrok”), and this work is certainly inspired by the experiences of the numerous Swedish men and women who emigrated to the United States in the 19th century, it is unclear if the events of the novel have their roots in a factual journey or are entirely fabricated.

Whatever the case may be, an entertaining book about Swedes in America was well-poised for success in 1881: a severe famine from 1867 to 1869 ignited a period of mass emigration, with hundreds of thousands of Swedish citizens entering the United States between 1870 and 1890. According to the front wrapper and contemporary publisher’s advertisements, Nybygget Vid Vargkullen was available in stapled wrappers for four and a half kroners, or could be purchased bound for five and a half. A second edition was published in 1894. After Ragnar was defrocked for embezzlement in 1902, he travelled to America himself where he remained for the next decade. A scarce piece of Scandinavian literature on America, inspired by the zenith of Swedish immigration to the United States. OCLC records only four copies, at Augustana College in Illinois, the University of Minnesota, the British Library, and the Swedish National Library. OCLC 29070687. $750.
A rare survey for the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company of Wilmington, Delaware to determine the practicability of building a short line railway that would connect Juneau, Alaska to the Yukon gold fields through the Taku River Valley to Teslin Lake, which straddles the border of British Columbia and the Yukon. The proposed route had the advantage of using a railway between two navigable bodies of water – the Taku River (two miles wide at its mouth near Juneau at one end) and Teslin Lake at the other end, making the cost of the project low, requiring just 100 miles of track and some wharves on the bodies of water at either end for the transportation of people and goods. Pratt concluded that the Taku route would save 2,804 miles of the trip to Dawson City, as compared to all-water routes. Pratt’s report contains a brief account of the trip taken to make the observations, a description of the route, and conclusions regarding the advantages of the route for the proposed railroad. In the end, the railroad was never built.

Canadian authorities would not allow prospectors to cross into the Yukon unless they had sufficient gear for the winter, typically one ton of supplies, so there was a need for better transportation than just pack horses. As a result, the founders of the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company “adopted as their motto – More money can be made from supplying the miner than from mining, [with]...the great question to be answered [being], how miners and prospectors could be carried to and from their mines, most cheaply and expeditiously and supplied with food, tools, clothing and machinery” (Railsnorth.com).

The company requested the report from William A. Pratt, a railway mechanical engineer of many years standing and engineering professor at Delaware College in Newark. Pratt, his assistant engineer, Mr. T. Gordon Janney, and representatives of the company travelled to Seattle and from there to Juneau via steamer. To reach the head of the Taku River from Juneau, they travelled fifty-one miles by canoe with a native guide. They
then walked overland from the head of the Taku to Teslin Lake, while finding the best route for the railway. Pratt states in his report that an important factor in favor of the Taku route “is that by a short railroad line, you connect salt water on the one side where the largest ocean steamers can discharge into cars with the head of navigation for river steamers on the Yukon.” The whole length of the river with its navigable tributaries can be readily reached from this point with loaded boats, having the advantage of going downstream, instead of the long fight against a swift current that they now have from the mouth, and the upper reaches of the river are clear of ice long before the mouth is open.”

The colored map shows the region from Lake Laberge in the north, south to Fort Wrangel, and is very detailed, locating lakes, rivers, towns, missions, and a number of settlements, including Sitka, Dyea, and Juneau. The proposed route of the Taku-Teslin railway is also shown. Like the majority of the plans for prospective railways submitted to the Canadian Government for their approval, the Taku-Teslin Railway was never built; the present feasibility report for it provides one of the earliest descriptions of the Taku River Valley in British Columbia.

Kurutz locates only one actual copy, at the British Columbia Provincial Archives, and also notes a photocopy in the Yukon Archives. Rare.

KURUTZ, KLONDIKE 472. Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company, “The Taku-Teslin Railway (Yukon Short Line) to all the Yukon Gold Fields. Distance Table, All Rail Route” on Railsnorth.com. 

$2250.

First printing of the first American edition of Prescott's classic history, published a few months after the London edition. Born into a Brahmin family, William Hickling Prescott (1796-1859) grew up in Boston and attended Harvard before going on to establish himself as “America's premier romantic historian” (ANB). As a student at Harvard, Prescott had shown little scholastic promise, that is until his junior year when a piece of bread crust hurled by another student outside of Commons struck him in the left eye, leaving his vision permanently impaired. Thereafter, Prescott applied himself more diligently to his studies, graduating in 1814, a member of Phi Beta Kappa. About this time, however, Prescott suffered an acute bout of rheumatism in his right eye that continued to flare up periodically throughout his life, resulting in long periods of total vision loss. With his hopes of pursuing a legal career dashed, Prescott travelled to Europe, convalescing for a time at his grandfather's estate in the Azores. It was there that Prescott became interested in the history of Catholic Spain and its colonial empire, a subject that would eventually come to define his career as a “romantic historian” and “gentleman of letters” (Levin).

Back in Boston, Prescott continued to pursue his interest in Spanish history with the help and encouragement of his friend and neighbor, the Harvard professor and scholar of Spanish literature, George Ticknor, making free use of Ticknor’s vast library. Throughout his literary career, Prescott was aided by paid secretaries who read to
him, amanuenses to whom he dictated his work, and a noctograph that enabled him to write with greater ease. Prescott’s first published history, the *History of the Reign of Ferdinand And Isabella*, appeared in 1837 to great critical acclaim, but it was his *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, published in 1843, that solidified Prescott’s reputation and became his most popular work. Conceived of as “an epic in prose,” the *Conquest of Mexico* – with its attention to literary style, moral drama, and narrative structure – in many ways exemplifies the kind of romantic history to which Prescott and his fellow historians, Bancroft, Motley, and Parkman, aspired.

Taking inspiration from the historical novels popularized by the likes of Sir Walter Scott, romantic historians like Prescott sought to combine literary style and imaginative storytelling with rigorous historical scholarship. Writing in the preface to his *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, Prescott acknowledges that his chosen subject “has the air of romance rather than of sober history,” but, “notwithstanding the seduction of the subject,” Prescott insists that he has nevertheless “conscientiously endeavoured to distinguish fact from fiction, and to establish the narrative on as broad a basis as possible of contemporary evidence,” having “taken occasion to corroborate the text by ample citations from authorities, usually in the original, since few of them can be very accessible to the reader.”

In his first contract outside his home city of Boston, Prescott negotiated the publication of 5000 copies of the first printing of his *History of the Conquest of Mexico* with Harper and Brothers from stereotype plates. It was published one volume at a time between December 6th and 21st, just a few months after the first edition in London. In what proved a savvy business decision – and an unusual one for American authors of this period – it was the author, Prescott, rather than his publishers who financed the production of his book’s plates. As the owner of the stereotype plates, Prescott was able to exercise a greater degree of control over the look and quality of his books and their production, thus avoiding the conflicts between author and publisher that so often plagued the business of literature in this period. Such copies of the author’s books as these reflect what historian C. Harvey Gardiner describes as Prescott’s “ceaseless quest for beauty and quality of product in a period during which cheap, pirated printings of contemporary authors” dominated the market.

This copy contains the ownership inscriptions of Wilson Hart Clark and James M. Woodward, both graduates of Yale Law School and members of the class of 1845 and 1846, respectively. Clark practiced law in New Haven and served briefly as a Connecticut state senator. Woodward was the son of Thomas G. Woodward, founding editor of the *Herald*, New Haven’s first daily newspaper. He practiced law before becoming editor-in-chief of the *New Haven Daily Journal and Courier* in 1851 and served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers during the Civil War.

“Prescott’s history is a masterpiece of clear, well-arranged historical narration based upon careful and diligent study of all available sources of information” – Larned. A great work of history, reliable and lively.

Granting Cherokee Lands
in Northwest Georgia to White Settlers


413,[1]pp. plus one leaf of ads (paginated pp.3-4) and fifty-nine maps. Modern calf, spine ruled in gilt, gilt morocco label. Nine different ownership marks or inscriptions (see below), contemporary ink indexing marks on top margin of each page of text and small “x” marks to specific parcels in thirty-seven of the maps with some bleed-through and offsetting. Occasional foxing and tanning. Very good.

An important record of the dispersal of the lands opened to white settlement by the removal of the Cherokees to the Indian Territory. This copy bears the ownership signature of Dennis Hills of Floyd County, Georgia in several places, noting that the book was “bought in Rome [Georgia] August 4th1838 Price five dollars $5.” Hills has significantly annotated this copy, with index marks in the top margin of virtually every page, and also marking thirty-seven of the maps with ink notes. “...An invaluable compilation for the speculator, entrepreneur, and general interested party. Listed in it are all the lands granted, with names of recipients, and engraved maps of the districts” – Willingham. “...The most important genealogical and land title source book relating to the state of Georgia in the nineteenth century” – Larwood. The fifty-nine maps give a detailed picture of the land of northwest Georgia at the time. DE RENNE, p.462. LARWOOD 9. WILLINGHAM 30. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 53013.

$1000.
An unrecorded illustrated promotional encouraging settlement in the Texas Panhandle, distributed “compliments of the Star Land Company.” While the Panhandle had been part of Texas since the Compromise of 1850, it was land used almost entirely for cattle ranching and grazing throughout the rest of the 19th century. By the early 1900s, rail transportation was more readily available and land companies bought up or made deals with landowners to split their large ranches into smaller plots and sell them cheaply, encouraging a flood of farmers and homesteaders. This pamphlet notes that shift, describing how “This country is now in the midst of an evolution, from a strictly grazing, to a farming country, such as Iowa and Illinois now are....The Indian and the Buffalo are a thing of the past, and the cow-boy is fast following, and is himself, almost a character of the past, whose only acquaintance can be made by a study of the books of pioneer life on the Plains.” He will be replaced with “the farmer...and when he comes he always stays, and the rest goes.”

The virtues of the Panhandle extolled by the Star Land Company include cool summers and mild winters, plenty of rainfall and an inexhaustible water table, and its particular suitability for raising livestock. Panhandle City, “located in the best section of the Panhandle,” is described as “a thriving little town of about 500 people,” including a bank, hotel, four general stores, a newspaper, and even a photo gallery. The promotional ends with a partial list of lands for sale and a table of rainfall in Amarillo, and the rear wrapper advertises “150,000 acres of the lowest priced land in the Panhandle,” with a map depicting the region around Amarillo. Unfortunately for the Star Land Company’s customers, overfarming and prolonged drought would soon result in the Dust Bowl devastating the northern Panhandle in the 1930s.

A rare piece of Texana – we locate no other copy on Rare Book Hub, and none in OCLC. $1750.
30. Thoreau, Henry D.: *A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS*. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1862. [6],[7]-413,[3] pp. Publisher's plum brown cloth (Borst's binding 2). Spine faded, with shallow frayed snag at crown, some sunning at edges with a faint, narrow diagonal discoloration in the upper fore-quadrant of the lower cover, very shallow discoloration at the top edge of the first three leaves, otherwise a very good copy.

First edition, second issue, of Thoreau’s first book. Thoreau originally paid for its publication in an edition of 1000 copies, of which 706 copies (bound and in sheets) reverted to the author after dismal sales. Eventually, in 1862, Ticknor and Fields acquired the remainder of bound and unbound copies, and 500 copies were equipped with a cancel title-leaf, constituting the second issue, as here. Of note is the continued presence of the terminal advert noting that *Walden* “will soon be published.” A second, corrected edition was not called for until 1868.

BORST A1.1.A2. BAL 20104.

$4750.
Remarkable Sammelband
of Yale Student and Library Catalogues

31. [Yale University]: [Rexford, Steuben, compiler]: [SAMMELBAND OF TWELVE YALE-RELATED CATALOGUES AND ONE MANUSCRIPT POEM, INCLUDING CATALOGUES OF THREE STUDENT SOCIETY LIBRARIES]. [New Haven: Various publishers, as noted below, 1838–1842]. Various paginations, as given below. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands, marbled edges. Boards lightly rubbed and worn with some splitting to joints. Some occasional foxing, toning, soiling to text. About very good.

A sammelband of twelve Yale-related catalogues, all published between 1838 and 1842, and likely compiled by Steuben Rexford, member of the Yale class of 1842. Included are copies of the Yale College catalogues listing officers and students for each of the four years that Rexford attended; catalogues for each of the campus literary societies – the Linonian Society, Brothers in Unity, the Calliopean Society, and Psi Upsilon – listing the names of members, past and present; as well as the published catalogues of three of the societies’ libraries. Tipped in among the college catalogues is a single leaf on which is written in manuscript a poem, perhaps by Rexford, for what was likely the occasion of Yale Presentation Day (now Class Day).

The titles of the pamphlets, in the order in which they appear, are as follows:

2) [Yale]: Catalogue of the Officers and Students in Yale College, 1839–1840. [New Haven]: B.L. Hamlen, [1839]. 35pp. SABIN 105753.
4) [Yale]: Catalogue of the Officers and Students in Yale College, 1841–42. New Haven: B.L. Hamlen, 1841. 35pp. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 41-5655.
students who desire it, at their own expense.”

From “Gentlemen well qualified” to teach them was available “to those officially part of the formal curriculum, instruction in the modern languages we would call physics – was a “course on Chemistry, Mineralogy, [and] reform. Added to the usual course on natural philosophy – what today is evidence here, however, that Yale was gradually opening itself up to “give that furniture, and discipline, and elevation to the mind.” There is “to form a proper SYMMETRY and BALANCE of character” and to the catalogues maintain that the object of an undergraduate education the classical curriculum at American colleges until after the Civil War, Echoing the famous Yale Report of 1828, which effectively enshrined compulsory as were Sunday worship services.

At the time these pamphlets were published, the presidency of Jeremiah Day was nearing an end. The longest serving president in Yale history, Day had steered Yale on a steady, consistent, and some would say conservative course. The official catalogues contained herein reveal a student body made up of some 400 undergraduates, plus roughly another 150 graduate students all bound for one of the three professions: the law, the ministry, or medicine. The catalogues describe a curriculum still dominated by the classics, most of them in Latin. The society libraries, by contrast, were support the formal curriculum and consisted therefore almost exclusively of works of a less scientific, but, perhaps, more practical character than the General [college] Library. They embrace all the leading publications of polite English Literature.” As Lowell Simpson points out, American college libraries at the time were “little more than a storeroom, jealously guarded by a senior tutor turned librarian, and, apparently, seldom used.” They existed to support the formal curriculum and consisted therefore almost exclusively of learned works on divinity, history, logic, natural philosophy, and the classics, most of them in Latin. The society libraries, by contrast, were created by the students, for the students, and were run independently of college authorities. The students selected the books, funded their acquisition, subscribed to periodicals, appointed librarians, and set the rules and terms of borrowing.

While the first third of this collection, with its official college catalogues, is devoted largely to Yale’s formal, institutionally sanctioned curriculum, the rest of the pamphlets shed light on what historian Frederick Rudolph has described as “the unseen revolution” that took place in American higher education in the 19th century, namely the emergence of the student-led extracurriculum, and at the heart of the extracurriculum in this period were the student literary societies. As James McLachlan explains, “student literary societies engrossed more of the interests and activities of the students than any other aspect of college life. Elaborately organized, self-governing youth groups, student literary societies were, in effect, colleges within colleges. They enrolled most of the students, constructed – and taught – their own curricula, granted their own diplomas, selected and bought their own books, operated their own libraries, developed and enforced elaborate codes of conduct among their members, and set the personal goals and ideological tone for a majority of the student body.” At Yale there were four such societies at the time: the Linonian Society, Brothers in Unity, the Calliopean Society, and Psi Upsilon. Linonia and Brothers in Unity had been founded in the 18th century as rival societies. They were joined in 1819 by Calliope, made up mainly of students from the South, and by Psi Upsilon in 1839. The present volume contains catalogues for each of these four literary societies, some with brief prefaces outlining their histories and all featuring lists of their members. Also included are catalogues for three of the societies’ libraries. As Ebenezer Baldwin at the time explained in his Annals of Yale College, “All these Societies have valuable Libraries,” composed “of works of a less scientific, but, perhaps, more practical character than the General [college] Library. They embrace all the leading publications of polite English Literature.” As Lowell Simpson points out, American college libraries at the time were “little more than a storeroom, jealously guarded by a senior tutor turned librarian, and, apparently, seldom used.” They existed to support the formal curriculum and consisted therefore almost exclusively of learned works on divinity, history, logic, natural philosophy, and the classics, most of them in Latin. The society libraries, by contrast, were created by the students, for the students, and were run independently of college authorities. The students selected the books, funded their acquisition, subscribed to periodicals, appointed librarians, and set the rules and terms of borrowing.

The catalogues herein list each library’s holdings alphabetically and contain indexes by classification (subject) or author. The library collections reflect student tastes and the societies’ activities. “In the cultivation of a just taste for composition, in aiding the students in investigations relat-
ing to subjects of academic disputation, and in supplying their hours of leisure with the best means of gratification, these Societies and Libraries,” concludes Baldwin, “have proved highly important, and have uniformly received the encouragement of the Faculty.”

The society libraries encompassed a greater range of subjects than did the rather narrow collections of the college libraries, and, as the present catalogues indicate, they were broken down into the following classifications: Biography, Divinity, History; Encyclopedias, Periodicals, and Reviews; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Natural History; Natural Science and Mathematics; Novels and Romances; Plays; Poetry; Politics and Laws; Rhetoric and Oratory; Voyages, Travels, and Geography; and Books in Foreign Languages. The societies’ collections had grown rapidly since their foundings. By the time the present catalogues were published, the Linonian Library contained some 7,500 volumes, the Brothers in Unity 6,078 volumes, and the Calliopean Society Library 5,188 volumes. As Thomas S. Harding notes in his survey of such libraries, “these catalogs are of inestimable value in revealing the contents of the society libraries and, by inference, the reading interests of college students of the nineteenth century.”

Steuben Rexford (1816–1850) of Barkhamsted, Connecticut, was a member of the Yale class of 1842. After graduating from Yale, Rexford taught briefly in Norfolk, Virginia, where he studied law before being admitted to the bar there. He then returned North, to Norwich, Chenango County, New York, where, after being admitted to the bar in that state, he joined the law office of his cousin, Benjamin F. Rexford. Shortly thereafter, he relocated again, this time to Syracuse, where he went on to establish a successful law practice of his own. On February 28, 1849, Rexford married Elizabeth Rebecca Cooley. Their marriage was brief, however, for, while visiting his wife’s family the following year in Granville, Massachusetts, Rexford contracted typhoid fever. After a four-week illness, he died on September 19, 1850, at the age of thirty-four.

Rexford likely compiled these pamphlets while a student at Yale. His name, “S. Rexford,” appears in gilt at the tail of the spine. He is listed here among the members of both the Linonian Society and the Psi Upsilon Society. Interestingly, some of the college catalogues feature marginal annotations in pencil – likely by Rexford himself – containing lists of the names of students who either left or died before completing their college studies. Tipped in after the college catalogue for 1841–1842, Rexford’s senior year, is a single leaf on the recto of which is written a manuscript poem in ink. It is likely a Presentation Day (now Class Day) poem. As Brooks Mather Kelley explains in his history of Yale, Presentation Day was a “formal event” that “developed into an elaborate ceremony” over the years and “included a dinner, a class poem, an oration, a class history (begun in 1853), the smoking of clay pipes, the planting of class ivy (1851), and the serenading of buildings and professors. Ultimately, it evolved into the current Class Day.” It “marked the end of the seniors’ college careers, for they went on vacation until commencement.” The “day after Presentation Day,” Kelley notes, was also “an exciting occasion,” for on “arriving at chapel, each class moved up to the seats of the class above them.” The poem reads as follows:

[Text in ancient Greek]
Here meet the “Faculty” in solemn state.  
Their counsels wisdom, and their mandates fate;  
Yet oft doth Mercy, with their Justice blend.  
They “warn” a “Freshman” but a “Soph’ “suspend.”  
[Text in ancient Greek]
The toil-worn “Junior” with exulting eyes,  
Sees here his “culminating state” arise;  
Our vict’ry gained, one day of triumph ’ore,  
He “dons his armour” for one conflict more.  
[Text in ancient Greek]
Here nightly from their trueful throats,  
The “College Choir” pour forth melodious notes;  
And with new zeal to minister delight,  
“Perform an Anthem” every Sunday night  
[Text in ancient Greek]
Here are the footsteps of the “Muses” seen,  
Within our “Literary Magazine”;  
On every page “Castalian dews” are shed,  
But on the last, in rich profusion spread.  
[Text in ancient Greek]
Nor do the “Graces” shun these “Classic bowers,”  
Where science consecrates the flying hours;  
Though “College Walls” exclude their sportive feat,  
At “half past four” they traverse “Chapel Street.”  
[Text in ancient Greek]
In all, a fascinating collection of documents that together offer a rich and varied glimpse into both the academic curriculum and student extracurricular at Yale in the 1830s and 40s.


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