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409 TEMPLE STREET NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06511

(203) 789-8081 FAX (203) 865-7653 amorder@reeseeco.com

New York International Antiquarian Book Fair 2023

Inscribed Copy #2

1. **Acton, Harold [translator]: THE LAST OF THE MEDICI ... WITH INTRODUCTION BY NORMAN DOUGLAS.** Florence: Privately Printed for Subscribers by G. Orioli, [1930]. Gilt decorated boards, gilt spine label. Portrait frontis printed by Emery Walker. Plate. Tasteful bookplate on front pastedown, otherwise a fine copy in very good dust jacket (a bit sunned at spine and edges, with an internally mended edge tear).

First edition. Copy #2 of 365 numbered copies (350 for sale), printed on Binda handmade paper, and published as No. 2 in the Lungarno Series. Signed by Douglas at the conclusion of his introduction, and by Acton at the conclusion of the Translator's Preface. This copy bears Acton's presentation inscription on the front free endsheet: "Hoping that these pages will not demoralize Anthony Hobson very cordially Harold Acton." Certain passages in the text led to a temporary seizure of a portion of the edition at the request of the British Home Office, but the Italian court found in favor of the publisher and the copies were returned. Douglas observes in his introduction that this account of the foibles of Gian Gastone is "strong fare, indeed. I am not anxious to pose as a prude, but, absorbing as the book is, I should hesitate to recommend it to any boy under twelve years of age. There are indications, apart from the main evidence of the following pages, that His Highness had a screw loose...."

RITCHIE A6. WOOLF B5.

\$685.

The Mass. Historical Issue

2. **Adams, Henry: THE EDUCATION OF HENRY ADAMS. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.** Boston: Printed at the Riverside Press for the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1918. Small quarto. Full dark blue-green crushed morocco, raised bands, gilt extra, gilt inner dentelles, t.e.g. by Riviere & Son. Portrait frontis. Gilt initials 'E.O.A.' in center of upper board, spine a shade sunned, upper joint cracking slightly at tips, but a very good copy.

First printing of the first public edition, one of an issue suggested to have consisted of approximately 250 copies bearing the imprint for Mass. Historical. The text is offered as 'edited' by Henry Cabot Lodge, and the Preface is attributed to him; BAL mirrors scholarship in noting that Adams was the actual author of the Preface, and the editor omitted none of the original text. The binding on this copy is, of course, an exception. The Mass. Historical copies were bound in a fashion almost identical to the Houghton Mifflin copies, except without the publisher's spine imprint.

BAL 39. REESE, NARRATIVES OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE 2.

\$1250.

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to our website to view images and for easy ordering.*

John Adams Writes Mercy Otis Warren

3. **Adams, John: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM JOHN ADAMS TO MERCY OTIS WARREN, ON FAMILY MATTERS, THE IMPORTANT PRE-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF HER BROTHER, JAMES OTIS, JR., AND ON WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR THE UNITED STATES AS IT WAGED THE WAR OF 1812].** Quincy, [Ma.]. November 24, 1813. [2]pp. Quarto. Old fold lines. A few small spots of foxing, faint stain from wax seal. Very good. In a folio-sized half morocco and cloth clamshell box, leather labels.

A warm letter from former President John Adams to his dear friend and writer, Mercy Otis Warren, with whom he had been recently reconciled after their long falling out. Throughout the Revolutionary period, historian, poet, and dramatist Mercy Otis Warren actively corresponded on political matters with numerous leaders, including Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and especially John Adams, who became her literary mentor in those early years of unrest. In 1805 her literary career culminated with the publication of *THE HISTORY OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*. The book's sharp criticisms of Adams – that his passions and prejudices often debilitated his judgment and that he had demonstrated a distinct leaning toward monarchy during his sojourn in England – led to a heated correspondence and a breach in their friendship in 1807. After nearly five years Elbridge Gerry managed to effect a reconciliation between Mercy and Abigail and John. It was Mrs. Adams who sent word to Mercy on Sept. 15, 1813 that her daughter, Nabby, had died of breast cancer a month earlier. Adams' opening salutation in this letter likely refers to condolences sent by Warren, and suggests that Nabby's death prompted an invitation to visit her:

"I am very much obliged to you for your civilities to my wife, my son, Coll Smith and my granddaughters. My girls have long expressed an earnest desire to see Madam Warren, and have been highly gratified by their visit and very grateful for the kind hospitality, the social enjoyments and instructive conversations they experienced. I congratulate you Madam on the happy marriage of a granddaughter who once obliged us with a very short visit. I was delighted with her manners and accomplishments, and found her visit much too short. May every blessing attend her and all your family, in whose prosperity I take a constant interest."

Adams moves beyond the opening exchange of family pleasantries to discuss Thomas McKean's comments on Mrs. Warren's late brother, the brilliant but erratic James Otis, Jr., at the 1765 Stamp Act Congress. "Governor M.Keans notice of your brother I thought worth preserving in your family. The oddity of the dialogue and the particular moment of its composition were the circumstances that made it rather an object of curiosity than use. I think however the traits of character are correct." In a letter from McKean to Adams dated Aug. 20, 1813, McKean reminisces about the Stamp Act Congress that convened in New York on Oct. 7 to elect a president of that body: "In the Congress of 1765, there were several conspicuous characters. Mr. James Otis appeared to be the boldest and best speaker. I voted for him as our President, but Brigadier Ruggles succeeded by one vote, owing to the number of the committee from New York, as we voted individually" (*THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS*, X, pp.60-62). Adams then moves on to further reflection on the rest of her family of ardent patriots: "I know not madam what your father [James Otis, Sr.], your husband [James Warren] or your brother would think of these times." Adams, however, is reluctant to conjecture about what the future might hold for America. "A mighty effort of nature is in operation that no understanding below that Providence which superintends and directs it, can comprehend. An entire separation, in government at least, between America and Europe seems to be commencing: but what will be its course when and how it will terminate; and what influence it will have upon Asia and Africa, no living man, I believe will pretend to foresee." Nevertheless, Adams believes that he, Mercy, and their fellow patriots had long since laid the necessary groundwork for the political sanguinity of America, but whose fate no longer lay in their hands, due to advanced age. "We have acted our parts. The curtain will soon be drawn upon us. We must leave the future to that Providence which has protected us in the past. This sentiment of duty and interest I doubt not, Madam, will be approved by you; as I hope it is reallized [sic] with gratitude, and entire confidence and submission by your old friend and respectful humble servant."

A cordial letter to an old friend, showing a more mature and philosophical John Adams. Warren was eighty-five at the time – she was older than Adams – and she died less than a year later. \$35,000.

Photographs from the Set of the First Film Adaptation of NATIVE SON

4. [African Americana]: Freund, Gisèle: [Wright, Richard (subject)]: [SMALL ARCHIVE OF TWENTY-TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF RICHARD WRIGHT AND THE FILMING OF THE FIRST FILM ADAPTATION OF NATIVE SON IN ARGENTINA, ALONG WITH TWO CARBON COPY TYPESCRIPTS BY FREUND INCLUDING AN INTERVIEW WITH WRIGHT ON SET AND A SERIES OF CAPTIONS OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS]. Argentina & Paris. 1951-1959. Twenty-two photographs, each hand-stamped with Freund's credit statement and captioned in pencil, most often in French and German, on their versos (most likely by Freund), each between 7½ x 8¾ inches and 8 x 10 inches. The two typescripts on seven 8½ x 11-inch sheets, holes punched in left margin, stapled. Provenance: David Bakish (accompanied by a note from Freund to Bakish sending the images and typescript, laid in).

Directed by Pierre Chenal, the first film adaptation of Richard Wright's controversial 1940 novel, *NATIVE SON*, starred the author himself as Bigger Thomas and was filmed in Argentina. MGM had initially offered Wright \$25,000 for the film rights to the novel, but Wright declined after the studio insisted the movie be cast with white actors. Chenal, noted for his *FILM NOIR* style, collaborated on the screenplay with Wright, and drawing to an extent on Wright's earlier collaboration with John Houseman on the theatrical adaptation, they succeeded in preserving much of Wright's original vision. Both France and Italy turned down permit applications for filming due to the film's controversial depiction of interracial intimacy, rape and murder. But the Peronist government of Argentina, which maintained vital support for its national film industry, stepped forward and provided a safe haven for the production. With the exception of some establishing footage made in Chicago, the film was shot in Buenos Aires on the soundstages of Argentina Sono Film. The production was financed in large part by Wright, and like Wright, who was cast in the lead role of Bigger Thomas, the cast was made up of actors in their first appearances before a motion picture camera.

The completed film, under the title *SANGRE NEGRA*, was a box-office and critical success in Buenos Aires, raising Chenal's and Wright's hope that the film would have a good run in the United States and Europe. However, most American studios refused to distribute the film because of its explicit overtones of racism and violence and an extensively edited version, from which fully thirty minutes were cut, was released and distributed by Wallace Gould through an independent company, Classic Pictures, Inc. Even in that mangled form, many states banned the film. Wright despised the bowdlerized version of the film and its critical reception was harsh indeed. It was only in 2012 that a remastered version, based on 'found' prints of the original, was released.

This photo-archive is particularly rich in the diversity of its subjects, including striking character portraits of the actors in their roles, production stills showing rehearsals and scene blocking, and informal photographs of cast members at leisure on set or in preparations for shooting.

In addition to the great significance of the subject matter of the photographs, it is important to note the participation of a first-rate photographer in their production. Gisèle Freund (1908-2000) is counted as among the most significant women photographers of her generation. She was born and educated in Germany among the pre-war Jewish intelligentsia and became friends with a number of important contemporaries, including Walter Benjamin and Bertolt Brecht. As a committed Socialist, Freund was drawn to photography as a tool in the struggle for social justice. In the immediate aftermath of Hitler's 1933 assumption of power, Freund, along with Walter Benjamin and many of her contemporaries who were at hazard due to their politics, ethnicity or sexual identities, left Germany for France with little but her file of negatives in hand.

In France, Andre Malraux proved an important advocate for Freund in the world of French and European politics, and Sylvia Beach and Adrienne Monnier (with whom she was intimate) introduced her to members of the current generation of French and English literary figures. Some of her seminal photographs were a result of these acquaintances, among them striking portraits of Malraux, Gide, Breton, Virginia and Leonard Woolf, Aragon, Shaw, Colette, Cocteau, Valery, Eliot and many, many others. Perhaps most widely known among her subjects from that period was James Joyce, who she photographed over several days for *TIME* and *LIFE* – he was a very reluctant subject who in the end favored immensely the photographs she took of him.

When the Nazis marched on Paris, Freund escaped to Free France and eventually, through the intercession of Malraux and at the invitation of Victoria Ocampo, she traveled to Argentina and established residence in Buenos Aires. Through Ocampo, the editor and publisher of *SUR*, Freund found herself among the leading figures of Argentinian intellectual life. In addition to her photographic work, she founded her own publishing imprint in Buenos Aires and served as an advocate and fundraiser for Free France.

After the war in Europe ended, Freund worked as Latin American contributor to Magnum, the context in which she undertook her photo-essay about the filming of NATIVE SON. The typescript article is captioned at the top, “Magnum Photos, 125 Fbg St Honoré, Paris 8ème, France. [/] Photos and Text by Gisèle Freund. [/] Filming of Richard Wright’s ‘Native Son’.” As a consequence of this meeting, far from their countries of birth, Wright and Freund became friends.

Eventual political upheavals in Argentina once again rendered Freund a refugee and she escaped, again with her negatives, to Mexico, leading to friendships and important photographs of Rivera, Kahlo, Orozco and others. She returned to Paris in 1953. At the time, she was blacklisted in the United States for her political affiliations and was pressured to disaffiliate from Magnum. Nonetheless, ahead of her lay another four decades of photography and writing. “She became president of the French Federation of Creative Photographers in 1977, and in 1980 was the first woman to receive the Grand Prix National des Arts from France. François Mitterrand (1916–1996) appointed her an Officier des Arts et Lettres in 1982, and Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur the following year. In 1991 she was the first photographer honored with a retrospective at the Musée National d’art Moderne in Paris” – Jewish Women’s Archive (online), THE SHALVI / HYMAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JEWISH WOMEN.

After she returned to Paris, Freund continued her friendship with Wright, who was until his death a prominent member of the expatriate community of African-American writers in France. One (or, perhaps, three) of the photographs in this archive date from that period, and Freund included one, her 1959 photograph of Wright in the Luxembourg Gardens, in her autobiographical retrospective, GISELE FREUND PHOTOGRAPHER (English translation, New York: Henry Abrams, [1985]).

It is unclear if Freund’s interview with Wright and the on-site photographs have been published. The present group of prints was sent by Freund to David Bakish in 1968. Bakish’s book on Wright appeared in Frederick Ungar’s series of MODERN LITERATURE MONOGRAPHS in 1973. \$10,000.

*The Original Work of a Harper’s Weekley Artist,
Showing a Rebel Attack on Fort Pickens, Florida, 1861*

5. [Allgouer, Charles F.]: [FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, AND ENVIRONS, DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR – A COLLECTION OF SIX ORIGINAL DRAWINGS EXECUTED FOR Harper’s Weekly BY CHARLES F. ALLGOUER]. Santa Rosa Island & Pensacola, Fl. [ca. October 9, 1861 – May 10, 1862]. Six pencil drawings. Various sizes as detailed below. Three of these drawings are found on the backs of printed rolls for New York volunteer regiments. A few small edge or corner tears and light stains. Overall in very good condition. All but drawing number 2 below matted. Laid in a cloth chemise within a half morocco and cloth slipcase.

These six vividly detailed pencil drawings of Civil War combat and soldiering near Fort Pickens on the Florida panhandle are the original on-the-spot sketches executed by HARPER’S WEEKLY artist and correspondent Charles F. Allgouer. They served as the basis for woodcuts published in HARPER’S WEEKLY shortly after they were made, and are important firsthand visual evidence of the early stages of the Civil War in Florida.

Allgouer was attached to the Sixth New York Volunteers, better known as “Colonel Wilson’s Zouaves,” an outfit seemingly particularly susceptible to Rebel ambush and bombardment. Few combat artists were working in the Florida theatre of the war in 1861, certainly none closer to the action than Allgouer. In a HARPER’S WEEKLY dispatch of December 28, 1861, Allgouer commented: “I hope you will publish all the sketches of the bombardment. There is no one on the island at present sketching for any papers but myself, and they are therefore alone original sketches.”

Florida seceded from the Union on January 10, 1861. Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, critical to the control of the harbor at Pensacola, quickly became flashpoints in the fight to dominate the Gulf of Mexico. Although seriously outnumbered, Union forces occupying Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island generally controlled the area. But the Confederates, operating from their own pirate-like bases in the harbor and along the coast, constantly harassed the Union forts, camps, and artillery batteries. Charles Allgouer was in the Zouave camp early in the morning of October 9, 1861, when it was surrounded, shot up and burned down by a large Rebel infantry force. Later in the year, he was caught in the fierce cannon-fire aimed at the Zouaves from the Confederate gunboats hiding in the harbor. He survived and, remaining on Santa Rosa Island for the next seven months, supplied HARPER’S WEEKLY with his drawings and military intelligence. His drawings provide a graphic visual record of the beginning of the Civil War in Florida.

These drawings include:

- 1) "Headquarters 1st Brigade Groves Division." Probably drawn October 8, 1861, or a few days earlier. The view is of a peaceful and orderly camp, the base of Col. William Wilson's Zouaves. Two Union officers and a dandified civilian on horseback approach the headquarters tent, its American flag and "Wilson's Zouaves" pennant flying high in the crosswinds. Atop the lookout tower, the Zouaves have planted a home-made flag declaring "Death to Secession." Pencil on paper, approximately 6 x 9 inches on an unevenly trimmed sheet, titled in ink lower image, signed lower right: "C.F. Allgouer."
- 2) "The Battle of Santa Rosa. October 9, 1861 – The Attack Upon Wilson's Camp." A great battle drawing, depicting the surprise attack on Col. Wilson's Zouaves by one thousand Confederates under the command of Gen. Richard Heron Anderson. Confederate forces surrounded the camp and attacked in a flash of rifle fire, setting the tents on fire and chasing the Zouaves toward Pensacola Bay. After a short retreat, Wilson rallied his men and drove back the enemy. With the appearance of a company of regulars, Wilson routed the Rebels and, according to Allgouer, "chased them back to their boats, and peppered them well while they were embarking." This drawing appeared as a half-page woodcut in the December 7, 1861 issue of HARPER'S WEEKLY, from which the title is taken. Pencil on paper, approximately 11½ x 15¼ inches, on unevenly trimmed sheet, laid down on mat board.
- 3) "Camp Grounds of Col. W. Wilson's Zouaves sketched after the Burning of the Tents by the Rebels on October 9, 1861." A quick sketch, notable for the absence of the Zouave's "Death to Secession" flag. Pencil on paper, approximately 6¼ x 9 inches, executed on the reverse of a unevenly trimmed printed roll of a New York volunteer regiment, titled in pencil lower image.
- 4) "Explosion of some shells 2 days after the Bombardment. Nov. 22, 1861." A frightening scene, probably within the walls of Fort Pickens, of five Union ordnance men dying in an explosion of their own shells. Ironically, the men had just survived a horrific three-day artillery barrage. Pencil on paper, approximately 9 x 12 inches, executed on the reverse of a unevenly trimmed printed roll of a New York volunteer regiment, titled in ink lower image, signed lower right: "C F Allgouer."
- 5) "Confederate Fleet consisting of 5 steamers and about 8 or 10 sailing crafts / Lower End of Warrington Navy yard Fla / A Steam Boilers / B Machinery / C Sand Battery / D Loading Guns on Boats Nov. 19 1861." An important depiction of Confederate naval strength in the Gulf of Mexico. Pencil on paper, approximately 6 x 17¾ inches, executed on the reverse of an unevenly trimmed printed roll of a New York volunteer regiment, titled in ink lower image, initialed lower right: "CFA." This very fine drawing appears as a half-page woodcut in the December 28, 1861 issue of HARPER'S WEEKLY.
- 6) "Embarkation of the Troops on Santa Rosa Fla. May 10, 1862." A grand picture of hundreds of Yankee infantrymen, jaunty and eager for action, boarding a huge American steamship – destination probably New Orleans and battles north along the Mississippi River. An imposing mansion on the opposite shore overlooks the scene. Pencil on paper, approximately 9¼ x 11½ inches, laid down on mat board, initialed lower right: "CFA."

Any original materials from the Florida theatre of the Civil War are quite rare in the marketplace. First-class drawings with significant Florida historical content – and these Charles Allgouer drawings meet those criteria – have largely found homes in institutions and are considered virtually unobtainable.

HARPER'S WEEKLY: October 26, December 7, December 26, 1861. E.B. Long, THE CIVIL WAR DAY BY DAY (Garden City, 1971), passim. \$18,500.

*Hitherto Unrecorded Edinburgh Printings
of Five Key Parliamentary Acts in the Lead-Up to the American Revolution*

6. [American Revolution]: [A COLLECTION OF UNRECORDED EDINBURGH PRINTINGS OF FIVE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY ACTS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, INCLUDING THE SUGAR ACT, THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT, AND THE PROHIBITORY ACT]. Edinburgh: Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer, 1764–1776. Five separately printed acts, pagination given below. Folio. Dbd. Numbering in ink to head of titlepage of first four of the five acts. Ink inscription cropped at head of A2 of the final act. Some soiling. Overall very good.

A collection of hitherto unrecorded Edinburgh printings of five key Acts of Parliament passed in the lead-up to the American Revolution, all relating to either the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, or the Prohibitory Act. These

are the only copies of these Edinburgh printings to appear in the market, and we find no record of them in the standard bibliographies, or in ESTC or OCLC.

By the second half of the 18th century, the printing and promulgation of the Acts of Parliament had been regularized to a much greater extent than they had been a century before. The Acts almost always appeared first in London under the imprint of His Majesty's Printers. Though printed separately, each with its own title page, the Acts of each session were continuously paginated so that at the end of each session the Acts could be collected together, bound, and distributed. By contrast, contemporary reprints of the Acts produced by provincial printers outside of London appeared only sporadically, on an AD HOC basis. When such Acts were reprinted in places like Edinburgh, Dublin, New York, or Philadelphia, it was usually because the Acts themselves were deemed by the printers to be of some interest to local readers. Of these provincial centers, Edinburgh issued by far the most reprints, but even these have survived in few numbers, with ESTC usually recording no more than three copies of any given Act. Most are in fact unique and deal almost invariably with issues of Scottish concern, either directly (as in the case of Acts addressing the upkeep and repair of Scottish roads and the regulation of Scottish carters and carriages) or indirectly (the many laws governing smuggling, the import and export of British goods, and customs duties). The present Acts would likely have fallen into the latter category.

The present Acts—indeed, all of the Edinburgh reprints of this period—were published by Alexander Kincaid, who held the office of His Majesty's Printer and Stationer for Scotland from 1749 until his death in 1777. In 1776, shortly before his death, he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Richard B. Sher identifies Kincaid as one of "a generational cohort of five Scottish publishers born within six years of 1710, who helped to transform the Scottish Enlightenment into a recognizable movement in the republic of letters during the late 1740s, the 1750s, and the 1760s." Kincaid either published or co-published such landmarks of Scottish Enlightenment thought as David Hume's *ESSAYS MORAL AND POLITICAL* (1742), Adam Smith's *THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS* (1759), Lord Kames's *ELEMENTS OF CRITICISM* (1762), Thomas Reid's *INQUIRY INTO THE HUMAN MIND* (1764), and Adam Ferguson's *ESSAY ON THE HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY* (1767).

The present Acts of Parliament present here are as follows:

- 1) [Sugar Act]: ANNO REGNI GEORGII III...AN ACT FOR GRANTING CERTAIN DUTIES IN THE BRITISH COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA; FOR CONTINUING, AMENDING, AND MAKING PERPETUAL, AN ACT...(INTITULED, AN ACT FOR THE BETTER SECURING AND ENCOURAGING THE TRADE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUGAR COLONIES IN AMERICA); FOR APPLYING THE PRODUCE OF SUCH DUTIES, AND OF THE DUTIES TO ARISE BY VIRTUE OF THE SAID ACT, TOWARDS DEFRAYING THE EXPENCES OF DEFENDING, PROTECTING, AND SECURING, THE SAID COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS...AND MORE EFFECTUALLY PREVENTING THE CLANDESTINE CONVEYANCE OF GOODS TO AND FROM THE SAID COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS, AND IMPROVING AND SECURING THE TRADE BETWEEN THE SAME AND GREAT BRITAIN [caption title]. Edinburgh: Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer, 1764. 31pp. Folio. Dbd. Original stab holes to inner margins. The Edinburgh printing of the Revenue Act (also known as the Sugar Act) of 1764, the first deliberate and direct attempt to tax the American colonies in order to pay for the British military presence in North America. The act sets forth Lord Grenville's economic policies regarding the taxation of the colonies. The Sugar Act levied a tax of three pence per gallon on the importation of foreign molasses (molasses from the British West Indies would be exempt from the tax). But the proposed legislation did far more than tax sugar products. It also detailed more foreign goods to be taxed, including certain wines, coffee, pimento, cambric, and printed calico, and further, regulated the export of lumber and iron. The enforced tax on molasses caused the almost immediate decline of the rum industry in the colonies. The final part of the Act came about in response to the British Customs Board's estimate that the annual revenue from American customs was a paltry £1800. Grenville, whose guiding principles were strict adherence to legality and financial solvency, would not stand for this. In response, the Sugar Act called for a crackdown on colonial smuggling and on the bribery and corruption of customs officials by colonial merchants. Existing trade regulations, designed to raise greater revenue, would be more rigidly enforced, with incentives offered to naval officers and customs officials. Reaction in the colonies was swift. In Massachusetts, James Otis and Samuel Adams fired pamphlets at it; the merchants of Boston banded together to protest; other colonial writers from Newport to Williamsburg added their voices; in England Thomas Pownall and others defended the step. All understood that a new era had dawned with the so-called Sugar Act. This Budget Act of 1764 set the

tone for many of the British policies and measures that followed and represented the first in a series of grievances leading to the American Revolution.

- 2) [Sugar Act]: ANNO REGNI GEORGII III...CLAUSES OF AN ACT FOR MORE EFFECTUALLY SECURING AND ENCOURAGING THE TRADE OF HIS MAJESTY'S AMERICAN DOMINIONS; FOR REPEALING THE INLAND DUTY ON COFFEE...AND FOR GRANTING AN INLAND DUTY ON ALL COFFEE IMPORTED (EXCEPT COFFEE OF THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA); FOR ALTERING THE BOUNTIES AND DRAWBACKS UPON SUGARS EXPORTED; FOR REPEALING PART OF AN ACT...WHEREBY BAR IRON MADE IN THE SAID DOMINIONS WAS PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN...AND FOR REGULATING THE FEES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS IN THE SAID DOMINIONS [caption title]. Edinburgh: Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer, 1765. 20pp. Folio. Dbd. Original stab holes to inner margins. Further acts passed by Parliament regulating trade in the British American colonies. Of note are those statutes meant to qualify, clarify, or otherwise extend the terms of the Revenue Act (i.e., the Sugar Act) passed the previous year. These include a statute exempting from customs enforcement goods transported on smaller boats in inland waters within the colonies themselves (apparently because zealous Naval officers, eager to claim the share of revenue to which the Sugar Act entitled them, had taken to stopping every boat, no matter how small, traveling on American waterways), a statute spelling out what exactly is meant by the phrase "SEIZURES MADE AT SEA," and one forbidding customs officials from collecting any fees beyond those to which they are entitled.
- 3) [Stamp Act]: ANNO REGNI GEORGII III...AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT MADE IN THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, INTITULED, AN ACT FOR GRANTING AND APPLYING CERTAIN STAMP DUTIES, AND OTHER DUTIES, IN THE BRITISH COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA, TOWARDS FURTHER DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES OF DEFENDING, PROTECTING, AND SECURING THE SAME...[caption title]. Edinburgh: Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer, 1766. 4pp. Folio. Dbd. Original stab holes to inner margins. The Edinburgh printing of the Parliamentary Act repealing the notorious Stamp Act, passed at the session just after the Stamp Act was passed, due to the outrage it caused in the colonies. After its successful effort in the French and Indian War, the British government was saddled with a massive debt. Added to this was the cost of administering its new lands in Canada, and the necessity of protecting colonists on the American frontier from Indian attacks. The first step in funding colonial expenditures was taken with the General Revenue Act of 1764 (see number 1 above), usually known as the Sugar Act, which nominally lowered duties on many products but greatly enhanced enforcement. In order to raise funds for border defenses, the British Parliament decided to levy a tax directly on the colonists, rather than relying on colonial legislatures to raise the funds themselves (the colonies having a notoriously spotty track record in such efforts). Over the protests of colonial agents in London, including Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania and Jared Ingersoll of Connecticut, a tax was levied on all legal and commercial papers, pamphlets, newspapers, almanacs, cards, and dice. A Stamp Office was created in Britain, and Stamp Inspectors were to be assigned to each colonial district. Colonists wishing to purchase or use any of the materials covered in the Act would be required to buy a stamp. The outrage in the colonies at this form of taxation was immediate and overwhelming, and the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766. The bitterness engendered by the Act lingered on in its wake, however. At under two pages of printed text (excluding the title page), this remarkably succinct bill belies the hostility that the Stamp Act elicited in the colonies, citing only the "many Inconveniences" and the "Consequences greatly detrimental to the Commercial Interests of these Kingdoms" as reasons for the Stamp Act's repeal.
- 4) [Sugar Act]: ANNO REGNI GEORGII III...AN ACT FOR REPEALING CERTAIN DUTIES, IN THE BRITISH COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS...AND FOR FURTHER ENCOURAGING, REGULATING, AND SECURING, SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE TRADE OF THIS KINGDOM, AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA [caption title]. Edinburgh: Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer, 1766. 20pp. Folio. Dbd. Original stab holes to inner margins. Top half of final section section loose but bottom half holding. The Edinburgh printing of the bill repealing the duties imposed by the Sugar Act of 1764.
- 5) [Prohibitory Act]: ANNO REGNI GEORGII III...AN ACT TO PROHIBIT ALL TRADE AND INTERCOURSE WITH THE COLONIES...DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT REBELLION...[caption title]. Edinburgh: Printed by Alexander Kincaid, His Majesty's Printer, 1776. 32pp. Folio. Dbd. Original stab holes to inner margins. Title soiled, ink inscription cropped at head

of A2, final leaf browned. Edinburgh printing of the “Prohibitory Act.” This Parliamentary act was a declaration of war in all but name and was regarded by John Adams and others as the final straw that would lead to American independence. The act prohibits “all manner of trade and commerce” with the thirteen mainland colonies of British North America and empowers British vessels to seize and render any and all American ships to the Crown “as if the same were the Ships and Effects of Open Enemies,” regardless of the vessel’s owner or purpose. In response to this act of war, the colonial Congress issued permissions for American vessels to respond in kind and reinforced their desire for complete independence. This act essentially removed the colonies from the protection of the English Crown; in a letter to Horatio Gates, John Adams described the situation: “I know not whether you have seen the Act of Parliament call’d the restraining Act, or prohibitory Act, or piratical Act, or plundering Act, or Act of Independency, for by all these Titles is it call’d. I think the most apposite is the Act of Independency, for King Lords and Commons have united in Sundering this Country and that I think forever. It is a compleat Dismemberment of the British Empire. It throws thirteen Colonies out of the Royal Protection, levels all Distinctions and makes us independent in Spight of all our supplications and Entreaties.” A vitally important act by the King and Parliament, which tore Great Britain and its North American colonies apart once and for all.

As stated, we can find no copies of these Edinburgh printings of any of these Acts in OCLC or ESTC, and no copies other than these in the trade or at auction. These unrecorded Edinburgh printings of five important Acts provide an interesting basis for the study of the dissemination of colonial policies throughout the British Empire in the years preceding the American Revolution.

REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 4 (ref). Richard B. Sher, *THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE BOOK: SCOTTISH AUTHORS AND THEIR PUBLISHERS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND AMERICA* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006), pp.36, 312. Robert Middlekauff, *THE GLORIOUS CAUSE: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763–1789*, Revised and Expanded Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005). Edmund S. Morgan and Helen M. Morgan, *THE STAMP ACT CRISIS: PROLOGUE TO REVOLUTION* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1953). For the London editions of the Acts, see ESTC N56801, ESTC N56877, ESTC N56896, ESTC 56937, ESTC N54720 respectively. \$18,500.

Calling for Troops in the Months Following the Declaration of Independence

7. [American Revolution]: AN ABSTRACT FROM RESOLVES CONTAINING THE ENCOURAGEMENT OFFERED BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AND BY THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, TO SUCH AS SHALL INLIST INTO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY. [Boston: Benjamin Edes, ca. January 28, 1777]. Broadside, 13¾ x 8¼ inches. Docketed on verso. Expertly repaired separation along upper horizontal fold, short fold separation at left side of middle horizontal fold, moderate marginal dampstaining. About very good. Untrimmed. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

A rare recruitment broadside attempting to entice Massachusetts recruits into the Continental Army, printing the resolutions of the Continental Congress and the Massachusetts House in the months following the Declaration of Independence.

The inducements offered by the Continental Congress include \$20 in bounty, 100 acres of land, a new suit of clothes each year, and a half-pay disability pension if “disabled in the Service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a Livelihood.” The state offers an additional £20 if the new recruit arrives with “a good effective Fire-Arm, and also a Bayonet, or in Lieu thereof, a Sword, Hatchet or Tomahawk, a Cartridge Box and Knapsack.” The Congress even offers a free blanket, or a reimbursement of eighteen shillings if the soldier brings his own.

The broadside is signed in type by Samuel Freeman, the Speaker, Pro Tempore, and by John Avery, Deputy Secretary of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in Boston. “Very fine revolutionary broadside issued during the period when Washington had to beg for troops. Contains the four resolves of Congress, passed August 26th, September 16th, 18th, and 19th, October 8th, and November 12th, 1776, relative to the pay and bounty of officers and men in the Continental Army as part of the Fifteen battalions assigned to this state, to continue during the war, or for a term of Three Years” – Heartman.

ESTC records just eight copies, including two each at the American Antiquarian Society and the Library of Congress. A rare, early, and important Revolutionary War recruitment broadside. EVANS 15418. FORD 2076. CUSHING 981. HEARTMAN P15:4. ESTC W34149. \$11,000.

*In Early January 1775, Citizens of Cambridge Meet
to Discuss Measures “for the recovering, and securing, [of] our Just Rights and Liberties”*

8. [American Revolution]: [Massachusetts]: Bordman, Andrew: [MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS TOWN CLERK ANDREW BORDMAN, CALLING A TOWN MEETING TO DISCUSS THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AND ELECT DELEGATES TO THE SECOND PROVINCIAL CONGRESS]. Cambridge. December 26, 1774. [2]pp. on both sides of a folio leaf, plus integral blank leaf, docketed on verso. Leaves neatly separated along center fold, just beginning to split at some horizontal folds. Light tanning and staining. Very good.

A crucially important manuscript document calling a town meeting at Cambridge, Massachusetts in order to consider measures “for the recovering, and securing, [of] our Just Rights and Liberties.” Issued less than four months before the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the warrant calls for those “Freeholders & other Inhabitants on the south side of Charles River” to “assemble at the Court House in Cambridge...on Monday, the Second Day of January [1775].” By the early 1770s the town meeting was a venerable and important part of civic and political life in colonial New England. It was at such meetings that eligible citizens directly participated in their governance, and town meetings were important tools in coalescing resistance to the British crown and its increasingly oppressive edicts with regard to the American colonies. This document is addressed to Cambridge town constable Benjamin Dana, and is written and signed by Andrew Bordman, the Cambridge town clerk.

The text, interestingly issued “In His Majesty’s Name,” lists four items on the meeting’s agenda. First, “To know the Minds of the town whether they will [be] agreeable to the recommendations of the Provincial Congress” and “Elect and Depute one or more Members to represent them in a Provincial Congress.” Newspapers printed in the first week of January 1775 report on the results of these elections to the congress: Francis Dana, John Winthrop, Thomas Gardner, and Abraham Watson represented Cambridge in the February assembly which reelected John Hancock as its president, despite his selection to represent Massachusetts in the Continental Congress.

Second, the meeting was to consider whether “the Town will hire a Sum of Money to pay Henry Gardner Esqr. their proportion of the Tax granted by the General Court in June last, as a large Sum of Money is wanted in the Treasury sooner than it can be collected by the Collector of Taxes upon the immediate payment of which the Safety and Preservation of our inestimable Rights and Liberties much depends.” It seems the general spirit of unease and rebellion encouraged some towns and individuals in Massachusetts to withhold their taxes or otherwise obstruct collectors, and others were unsure if they should pay Gardner (as appointed by the Provincial Congress) or direct their funds to Gage’s government. A resolution passed by the Provincial Congress on March 31st made it abundantly clear that, in the interest of the “Freedom and Happiness of themselves and future Generations,” funds should be directed to Mr. Gardner without delay.

Thirdly, the meeting was to determine, “if the Town will appoint a Committee of Inspection for effectually carrying into Execution the Non-Importation, Non-Exportation, & Non-Consumption Agreement; agreeable to the Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses,” measures passed by the Provincial Congress in large part due to the success of Boston merchants’ similar agreement in 1768. Such unified action in agreeing to self-imposed trade and consumption restrictions were an important step in colonial pre-revolutionary unity.

Finally, the meeting was to “take under their Consideration such of the important Resolves, wither of the Continental, or the Provincial Congress as to them shall seem meet, and to act upon the before-mentioned Clauses as they shall think expedient; also to act and do any thing that they shall think proper for the recovering and securing [of] our Just Rights and Liberties.” It is highly significant that the resolves to be considered were those of the Continental Congress and the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, showing the degree to which the citizens of Massachusetts were recognizing independence-minded political bodies as their legitimate leaders.

This meeting was one among many held in towns across Massachusetts in January of 1775 as tensions across the Atlantic steadily grew in the wake of the harshly punitive Boston Port Act the previous March. That October, Royal Governor Thomas Gage aggravated matters further when he suspended the Massachusetts Assembly, which was then sitting in Salem. The Assembly ignored Gage’s order and formed a Provincial Congress with John Hancock serving as its president and Henry Gardner as receiver general, the body serving as the DE FACTO government of the colony, including collecting taxes and organizing and supplying companies of militia, or “minutemen,” to hedge against a repeat of the events of September 1774, when Royal troops confiscated the military stores in the Provincial Powder House in the heart of Cambridge. When the British attempted to do

the same in Concord in April 1775, the Massachusetts militia would stand in opposition – igniting the flames of the American Revolutionary War.

An additional note in a different hand (likely Benjamin Dana's) at the end of the document, dated January 2, 1775, affirms that "In obedience to this warrant I [Dana] have notified the inhabitants on the South Side of the river to meet at the place and time within mentioned for the Purposes affore said."

Such ephemeral manuscript material from the eve of the Revolution is a rare survival. As a call to action, this document forms an integral part of the growth of independent self-government and direct democracy in America, and is a crucial document on the road to the Revolution. \$16,500.

*Rallying the Troops in Massachusetts, November, 1776:
"...the tyrants of the earth began to transgress the sacred line of property,
and claim their fellow man as slaves...."*

9. [American Revolution]: [Massachusetts General Court]: IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER 1, 1776. ORDERED, THAT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS FROM THE GENERAL COURT OF THIS STATE TO THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS WHO ARE GONE FROM THENCE AND ARE SERVING IN THE AMERICAN ARMY, BE PRINTED IN TWO THOUSAND HAND-BILLS.... [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes], November 2, 1776. Broadside, 15 x 9½ inches. Several folds, minor staining, fold lines reinforced with archival tape on verso. Good.

Early November 1776 was a dark moment for the American side in the Revolution. Washington had been routed from New York, the victory at Trenton had yet to occur, and the ability of the young United States to succeed seemed questionable. This important inspirational Revolutionary War broadside, issued by the Massachusetts House of Representatives only four months after the Declaration of Independence, sought to rally the Patriot cause. The address roundly denounces Great Britain and its government in polemical language in the style of the preamble of the Declaration. It also pledges the support of the American army by the General Court of Massachusetts, emphasizes the importance of Massachusetts soldiers, and urges them to re-enlist. Massachusetts soldiers were vital in the Revolutionary War effort, practically the backbone of the Continental Army. However, desertion had become a major issue by October 1776, and this message was issued as part of an effort by the Massachusetts government to stem the tide of desertion as well as motivate new recruits for the war effort. This fiery exhortation to take up arms against the British Crown reads, in part:

"When the tyrants of the earth began to transgress the sacred line of property, and claim their fellow men as slaves, and to exercise lawless power over them, the intentions of government were subverted, war in defence of the dignity of human nature was introduced, and men began to take the field of battle on behalf of freedom....For the free exercise of liberty, more especially in the worship of that almighty Being who supported them in the greatest distress, our venerable ancestors came to this land when it was a savage and dangerous wilderness, terrible to the civilized eye. Here they toiled and bled, with the pleasing hope of their posterity's enjoying that freedom for which they encountered every difficulty, and braved every danger, and could their virtue have been inherited with the fruit of their toil, and their simplicity of manners and integrity of heart been transmitted to all their posterity, America would now have been the seat of peace and plenty. But such has been the avarice of some, and the ambition of others, amongst us, that the King and Parliament of Great-Britain have been fatally persuaded to claim this whole continent, with its three millions of inhabitants, as their own property, and to be at their disposal. In opposition to this unjustifiable claim most obviously founded in tyranny, after loyally petitioning, and dutifully remonstrating without effect, you have gallantly taken the field, and the salvation of your country, the happiness of future generations, as well as your own, depends upon your noble exertions."

The American soldiers are promised supplies and every bit of support from their new government, but warned of the dangers of desertion in the face of the impending crisis: "exert every nerve in this glorious struggle; for should you for any reason quit your posts, and disgracefully turn your backs on your enemies, wild carnage, barbarous and bloody desolation must spread like a hideous torrent over your ruined country." The document also promises glory in posterity for the Continental Army, reminding the soldiers that their names will be "honourably preferred to the end of time" and that "each generation as it rises, shall learn to speak the same of those worthies, who nobly dared to face that death and despite that danger, which stood between them and their country's happiness."

The message ends by reiterating to the soldiers that their government stands firmly behind them, promising “comfortable supplies and necessary reinforcements” during their fight for freedom, at the end of which the American army will be “crowned with a glorious victory, and return honourably from the field, bringing deliverance to distressed America.”

An eloquent entreaty from a besieged government attempting to galvanize its army, calling upon their “courage and patriotism” and promising them the immortality that awaits them at the end of their struggle. “A message of inspiration and encouragement for distribution among the troops of the State in the Northern and Southern armies” – Rosenbach. Rare. Evans lists copies at the Library of Congress, Boston Public, and New York Public. OCLC lists additional copies at AAS and the Houghton Library.

EVANS 14868. FORD 1999. CUSHING 956. ROSENBACH 14:70. OCLC 5812765. \$17,500.

Trade Album of Early Automobiles and Trucks

10. **[Automobile Photographica]: [PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM OF WHITE MOTOR COMPANY VEHICLES]**. Chicago. [ca. 1910]. [116] photographs plus advertising leaf removed from HARPER’S MAGAZINE issue. Includes album of modern reproductions of the photographs. Oblong pebbled morocco album, gilt title on front board. Boards rubbed and worn, corners bumped, spine perished. Photographs mounted on original linen, which is slightly curled. A few small chips to edges (no loss to images), occasional toning and spots to images. The photographs overall in near fine condition.

A handsome trade album of vehicles available from the White Motor Company (Cleveland, Ohio), which grew out of the White Sewing Machine Company into one of the largest truck, military, and heavy equipment manufacturers of the 20th century.

This album was created especially for W.J. Urquhart, the general manager of the Western sales department headquartered in Chicago (as reported in “The Horseless Age: The Automobile Trade Magazine,” vol. 24, 1909, p.420). The album opens with a photograph of a Pabst beer truck and continues with a wide variety of passenger and commercial vehicles, most with the names of the companies painted on the sides. Among the commercial vehicles depicted are trucks operated by Marshall Field, Red Rock beverages, the Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Pocahontas Coal, and B.F. Goodrich, and there are also images of an ambulance and a police car. A few of the images are detailed views of engines, transmissions, or other mechanical parts of the vehicles. Most of the photographs have a label on the reverse describing the vehicle or part, its price, and in some cases also including information on the purchaser. Several of the owners are local, but most are scattered across the country, Canada, and even Russia. A few photos depict the full fleet of a company’s trucks lined up proudly in front of factories, warehouses, and storefronts. Despite the company’s reputation, decades of mismanagement at higher levels forced the company to declare bankruptcy in 1980; White was bought by Volvo the following year.

Such early automobile trade albums are rare.

“White Motor Corp.” in ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CLEVELAND HISTORY (online) (Case Western Reserve University). \$4500.

America’s Game

11. **[Baseball]: Spalding, A.G.: AMERICA’S NATIONAL GAME HISTORIC FACTS CONCERNING THE BEGINNING EVOLUTION, DEVELOPMENT AND POPULARITY OF BASE BALL WITH PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ITS VICISSITUDES, ITS VICTORIES AND ITS VOTARIES.** New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1911. xix,[1],[1]-542pp. Thick octavo. Bright blue ribbed cloth, lettered in gilt, and with gilt depiction of Uncle Sam at bat on the upper cover. Portrait, frontis, illustrations, photographs and plates (some folding). Bookplate on front pastedown, very slight tanning to edges of text block, as usual, early ink name neatly erased from front free endsheet, trivial tiny crack at crown of rear inner hinge – all relatively minor detractions for an unusually bright, tight copy of a book most often seen in dodgy condition.

First edition. Illustrated with “cartoons” by Homer C. Davenport. One of the key works in the literature of baseball, by one of the prime movers in its codification and development. In addition to his pitching career (which began in 1865), Spalding helped organize the National League, cofounded the Spalding sporting goods company, and published the first official rules guide for the game. This book was published four years prior to his death. \$1850.

One of Forty Numbered Copies

12. **Beckett, Samuel: LA DERNIÈRE BANDE SUIVI DE CENDRES.** [Paris]: Les Éditions de Minuit, [January 1960]. Octavo. Printed wrappers. Errata slip. A fine copy in glassine with modest tanning along the spine edge.

First edition in French in book form of KRAPP'S LAST TAPE..., translated by Pierre Leyris and the author. Copy #37 of forty numbered copies, from a total issue of 47 copies printed on pur fil du Marais. The sole fine paper issue of this edition of the play first published in English in EVERGREEN REVIEW (Summer 1958) and in French in LETTRES NOUVELLES (March 1959). Rare in this issue.

F&F 147.1.

\$950.

A Fine Album of Early Bermuda Photographs

13. **[Bermuda]: Lusher, N.E.: [ALBUM OF THIRTY-ONE ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING SCENES IN BERMUDA AND ELSEWHERE].** [Bermuda. ca. 1882]. Sixteen leaves, containing thirty-one mounted photographs, each approximately 7 x 9 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth, neatly re-backed and recornered in contemporary black morocco, gilt. Light wear and soiling to cards. Images generally crisp and clean. Very good plus.

A handsome 19th-century photo album which includes the work of one of the great photographers of Bermuda. Three of the images have been definitely attributed to N.E. Lusher – the first, showing the construction of a gangway to a docked vessel at St. Georges; the eighth image, showing a shaded crossroads; and the charming ninth image of a Black woman and a young boy seated in a donkey cart. The remainder of the album includes a number of images of Bermuda subjects which are of a similarly high quality which suggest that they are all the work of Lusher.

Lusher apparently worked as a professional photographer from 1882 onwards, and is known for a wide range of work. His success more or less tied in with the explosion of tourism to the island that followed the first visit of Princess Louise to Bermuda in 1883. The images in the present album offer a good selection of the best of his work. They range from the reportage of the dock scenes, to the topographical images of the lighthouse and other island locations, to the true art of landscape photography, to the whimsy of images which feature the local inhabitants.

Eighteen of the photographs have been identified as images of Bermuda, while the remainder show unidentified American coastal towns, possibly Nova Scotia, including an image of a coastal fortification, possibly in Halifax. The Bermuda images include a view of the docks at St. George's; a view of the town of St. George's; a stone quarry; royal palms on the road to Paget; a donkey cart; Gibb's Hill Lighthouse; a field of Easter lilies; and stalactites, possibly in the Crystal Cave.

\$10,000.

The Second Saur Bible and the First Bible Printed on American Paper

14. **[Bible in German]: [Saur, Christopher]: BIBLIA, DAS IST: DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFT ALTES UND NEUES TESTAMENTS, NACH DER TEUTSCHEN UEBERSETZUNG D. MARTIN LUTHERS, MIT JEDES CAPITELS KURZEN SUMMARIEN, AUCH BEYGEFÜGTEN VIELEN UND RICHTIGEN PARALLELEN....** Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1763. [4],992,277,[3]pp., with errors in pagination as issued, printed in two columns. Quarto. Handsomely bound in antique-style calf, tooled in blind and gilt, spine gilt with raised bands, a.e.g. New endpapers. Edges and joints lightly rubbed and worn. Evenly tanned, light scattered staining. Small closed tear in lower edge of leaf Eeee, touching a few lines of text. Lower outer corner of final leaf torn, just touching a few lines of text. Very good.

The second edition of the first European-language Bible printed in America, after the first of 1743, and the first Bible printed on paper made in America. The text is based on Martin Luther's version by way of the thirty-fourth edition of the Halle Bible, with Book Three of Edras, Book Four of Edras, and Book Three of Maccabees supplied from the Berlenburg Bible. The present edition, supposedly issued in 2000 copies, was printed by Christopher Saur II, son of Christopher Saur the elder, a native of Wittgenstein, Germany. The elder Saur emigrated to Germantown, Pennsylvania, working variously as a tailor, clockmaker, and healer before finally turning to printing and publishing. It was he who printed the 1743 first edition. When his father died in 1758, the younger Saur, who up until then had overseen the bindery and all English-language publications, inherited the business. Under his ownership, the business continued to thrive and expand, making him "one

of the wealthiest men in British America” before seeing his fortunes reversed during the American Revolution (ANB). A member of the German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkards as they were popularly known, the younger Saur would publish a second (the present 1763 edition) and third (1776, the so-called “Gun-wad Bible”) edition of his father’s German Bible, and in 1773 he built a paper mill on the Schuylkill River.

Next to the cost of labor, paper was easily the colonial printer’s greatest expense. While the best paper used in colonial British North America had to be imported, there was always demand for the lower-grade printing paper used for the bread and butter of the printer’s trade: newspapers, almanacs, pamphlets, and more ephemeral publications. Increasingly, such paper came to be supplied by a growing number of American paper mills, most of which were concentrated in Pennsylvania. It was on such American-made paper that Christopher Saur printed the second edition of this German-language Bible. In 1935, the watermarks on the paper of the Second Saur Bible were identified as those of William Parks, the Virginia printer and publisher of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE who established a paper mill at Williamsburg in 1744 .

How paper bearing his watermark came to be used in the printing of the second edition of the Saur Bible remains something of a mystery. Parks died in 1750, some thirteen years prior to the publication of the second Saur Bible in 1763. After his death, his mill was sold to an unidentified buyer for £96, 3s, 9d, a sum substantial enough to suggest that the mill continued to produce paper.

Examples of Parks’ paper are notoriously difficult to identify. When folded in quarto, the watermarks tend to disappear into the folds, rendering them only partially visible. Although somewhat obscured, examples of the Parks watermark appear along the gutter of many leaves throughout this copy of the 1763 edition of the Saur Bible.

A nice copy of a significant early American Bible.

EVANS 9343. SABIN 5192. SEIDENSTICKER, p.61. ARNDT 269. O’CALLAGHAN, p.25. HILDEBURN 1877. WRIGHT, EARLY BIBLES, pp.28-54. RUMBALL-PETRE, RARE BIBLES 161. GERMANTOWN AND THE GERMANS, BIBLES: 5. Lawrence C. Wroth, THE COLONIAL PRINTER (Charlottesville. 1964), p.135. Edwin A.R. Rumball-Petre, AMERICA’S FIRST BIBLES WITH A CENSUS OF 555 EXTANT BIBLES (Portland, Me. 1940), pp.38-50. Rutherford Goodwin, “The Williamsburg Paper Mill of William Parks the Printer” in PAPERS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA Vol. 31, no. 1 (1937), pp.31-3, 39-44. Thomas L. Gravell and George Miller, A CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN WATERMARKS, 1690–1835 (New York. 1979), pp.150, 196-7. ESTC W18552. ANB 20, pp.400-1. DAB XVII, pp. 416-7. Isaiah Thomas, THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN AMERICA (New York. 1970), pp.408-417. \$6750.

An Early Edition of Magellan’s Voyage

15. **Boemus, Johann: OMNIUM GENTIUM MORES, LEGES & RITUS...PRÆTEREA, EPISTOLA MAXIMILIANI TRANSYLVANI...DE MOLUCCIS INSULIS.** Antwerp. 1542. 123 leaves. Modern vellum. Some spotting and thumbing, some occasional dampstaining. Small erasure and old ownership inscription on titlepage. Good.

One of the classic works on the different races of mankind, first published in Venice in 1520 and here present in the first edition to include American material. The most important addition to this edition is the text of Maximilianus Transylvanus’ DE MOLUCCIS INSULIS, first published in 1523, here in its sixth appearance in print, following the four separate editions of 1523-24 and an Italian translation of 1536. All of the preceding editions are of the greatest rarity. One of the 1524 editions sold for 68,500 Australian dollars some years ago. The text is one of two contemporary narratives of the first circumnavigation of the globe, in this case an account dictated to an official of the Spanish court, Maximilianus. The present edition of Boemus also includes Jacob Ziegler’s DE REGIONABUS SEPTRIONALIBUS, first published in Strasbourg in 1532, describing Greenland and Canada. An important collection.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 542/3. SABIN 106330n. HARRISSE BAV ADDITIONS 136. PALAU 31246.

\$13,500.

Living with the Creeks and Muskogees: The Streeter Copy

16. [Bowles, William Augustus]: **THE LIFE OF GENERAL W.A. BOWLES, A NATIVE OF AMERICA – BORN OF ENGLISH PARENTS IN FREDERIC COUNTY, MARYLAND, IN THE YEAR 1764.** New York: Robert Wilson, July, 1803. 31pp. Modern red cloth, gilt leather label. Bookplate on front pastedown, pencil notes on front free endpaper and titlepage (see below). Titlepage chipped in bottom edge and

lower right foredge, following leaf with a small chip in bottom edge (in neither case affecting text). Some toning and foxing. Very good.

The Thomas W. Streeter copy, with his bookplate on the front pastedown and pencil notes on the front free endpaper and titlepage. This American edition is the first separate printing of this life of William Bowles, having been previously printed in a British annual in 1802 entitled PUBLIC CHARACTERS. William Augustus Bowles was born in Maryland, and his Loyalist leanings during the American Revolution eventually led him to proclaim a short-lived independent Indian nation in Florida at the end of the 18th century. Bowles joined Maryland's Loyalist Battalion as a teenager, and was sent to Pensacola to garrison the British fort there, but was captured by the Creek Indians shortly after his arrival. After several years of living among the Indians, he had begun operating a trading post and had married the daughter of a Muskogee chief. Because of his trade with the British in the Bahamas and his military background, the British government in 1795 sought him to form an Indian nation south of the United States that might act as a check against the new country. By 1799, Bowles was calling himself the "Director General of the Muskogee Nation," and was harassing both the Americans and the Spanish mainly through raiding and piracy. He was eventually captured by the Spanish in 1803, and sent to prison in Havana, where he died of starvation two years later. This edition prints an addendum noting Bowles's capture in 1803 and speculating on his likely fate.

Rare, with OCLC recording only five copies, at the American Antiquarian Society, University of Georgia, New York Public Library, Brigham Young University and Duke. This copy sold for \$550 at the Streeter sale in 1967, acquired by Jay Kislak, in whose collection it remained until being acquired by this firm. The only other copy at auction since the Streeter copy sold in 2016, also acquired by this firm and sold to an institutional collection.

HOWES B667, "b." STREETER SALE 1197 (this copy). SERVIES 756 (note). DE RENNE I, p.313. SABIN 7083. OCLC 30021039, 233639499. \$9500.

After Daguerreotypes by Brady

17. Brady, Mathew B. [photographer], and Charles Edwards Lester [editor]: THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS, CONTAINING THE PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES... OF THE MOST EMINENT CITIZENS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, SINCE THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON. FROM DAGUERREOTYPES BY BRADY – ENGRAVED BY d'AVIGNON. New York: M.B. Brady, F. d'Avignon, C. Edwards Lester, 1850. Letterpress presentation leaf, letterpress titlepage, Salutation leaf, Index leaf, and 24pp. of text (numbered 3-26 and printed on rectos only), plus twelve lithographic portraits, mounted on India paper, by d'Avignon, eleven after daguerreotypes by Brady and one after a painting by S. Gambardella, some with the "Brady, d'Avignon & Co. Proprietors New York" blindstamp in the bottom margin, some with a letterpress imprint, and with blanks bound opposite of each lithograph, presumably intended as guards. Folio. Original blue cloth, boards with large elaborate blocked design, in gilt on the upper and blind on the lower board, a.e.g. Neatly mended at joints and extremities. Moderate scattered foxing and toning, top corner of first lithograph and blank a bit chipped. Very good.

First series (all published) of a famous and very rare work, including portraits of John James Audubon, President Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay, from daguerreotypes by Mathew Brady, the most famous American photographer of the mid-19th century. This was the first book published in the United States in which daguerreotypes were used as the basis for creating lithographs. Conceived by photographer Matthew Brady, it was the most ambitious published series of American portraits prior to the Civil War.

The series is made up of twelve portraits, all but one from Brady's daguerreotypes, accompanied by biographical descriptions. It was intended as a celebration of the United States during the first half of the 19th century through the "noble deeds" of its most famous citizens. "In this Gallery, therefore, will be grouped together those American citizens, who...have rendered the most signal services to the Nation, since the death of the Father of the Republic. As there is nothing sectional in the scope of this work, it will be comprehensive in its spirit; and it is hoped that it may...bind the Union still more firmly together" (from the prefatory "Salutation").

By the mid-1840s, Mathew Brady was one of the busiest and most prominent daguerreotype artists. Not content merely to take the portraits of ordinary Americans, he worked to lure the most prominent Americans of the age before his camera, seeking to immortalize them and to promote his own career in turn. Brady often offered desirable subjects a free sitting, asking only to keep the second and third exposures for his own collection. THE GALLERY... had its roots in 1845 when "Brady, the commercial photographer, became Brady

the historian, who used a camera as Bancroft did his pen. It was in this year that Brady began work on the tremendous project of preserving for posterity the pictures of all distinguished Americans, which he planned to publish in a massive volume with the...title of THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS...The year 1850 was...a milestone in Brady's life; his dream of having his Gallery...published became a reality" – Horan.

With Brady as the senior partner, the work was a joint publishing venture between the journalist and author, Charles Edwards Lester, who undertook to write the biographical sketches "with brevity, impartiality and truth"; lithographer F. d'Avignon, whose work was "regarded in the schools of Europe as equal to those of the best artists of London and Paris"; and Mathew Brady, who "has been many years collecting portraits for a National Gallery, and in accomplishment of his object he has experienced the utmost courtesy and encouragement from eminent men. His reputation in his art has been too long established to need commendation."

"On the first day of the new year the book was issued by D'Avignon's Press...It received fine notices from the HERALD and other New York newspapers, but the public was apathetic and sales were disappointing. Brady had paid D'Avignon a hundred dollars apiece for each one of the lithographic stones and Brady soon recognized the book as a critical success but a financial failure" – Horan. The quality of Brady's photographs and of d'Avignon's lithographs is indeed indisputable. "The lithographs are among the finest ever produced from daguerreotype originals" – Pfister. Robert Taft notes that though the GALLERY... was not a financial success, "its portraits are among the best surviving ones of the time; and again the credit must go largely to Brady."

From the title it is clear that Brady originally planned to issue a second series of twelve portraits, but according to Horan, Brady "reluctantly abandoned the project." Sabin claims that the work was completed in 1856, but there are no extant copies of this second part, and it appears that Sabin was mistaken in this case.

The subjects of the work are as follow:

- 1) "General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, Born in Orange County, Virginia, A.D. 1784. Died July 9th., 1850."
- 2) "John Caldwell Calhoun, Born in Abeville District, South Carolina, A.D. 1782. Died March 31st., 1850."
- 3) "Daniel Webster, Born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, 18 Jan. A.D. 1782."
- 4) "Silas Wright, Born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 24, A.D. 1795. Died, Aug. 27, 1847."
- 5) "Henry Clay, Born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 12th, A.D. 1777."
- 6) "John Charles Fremont, Born in South Carolina, Jan., A.D. 1813."
- 7) "John James Audubon, Born in Louisiana, May 4th, A.D. 1780 [sic]."
- 8) "William Hickling Prescott, Born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 4th, A.D. 1796."
- 9) "General Winfield Scott, Born in Virginia, June 13th, A.D. 1786."
- 10) "President Fillmore, Born in Cayuga Co., New York, Jan. 7th, A.D. 1800."
- 11) "William Ellery Channing, Born in Newport, Rhode Island, April 7th, A.D. 1780. Died Oct. 2d., 1842."
- 12) "Lewis Cass, Born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th., A.D. 1782."

SABIN 40221 (mistakenly calls for a second series). J.D. Horan, MATHEW BRADY HISTORIAN WITH A CAMERA, pp.10-14. Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt, et al, MATHEW BRADY AND HIS WORLD, pp.47-48. Harold Francis Pfister, FACING THE LIGHT: HISTORIC AMERICAN PORTRAIT DAGUERREOTYPES, p.22. Robert Taft, PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE AMERICAN SCENE, pp.59-60. \$17,500.

Three Important Works on the Language of the Carib People

18. **Breton, Raymond: DICTIONNAIRE CARAIBE FRANCOIS MESLÉ DE QUANTITÉ DE REMARQUES HISTORIQUES POUR L'ESCLAIRCISSEMENT DE LA LANGUE.** [bound with:] **DIC-TIONNAIRE FRANCOIS-CARAIBE.** [bound with:] **PETIT CATECHISME OU SOMMAIRE DES TROIS PREMIERES PARTIES DE LA DOCTRINE CHRESTIENNE. TRADUIT DU FRANÇOIS, EN LA LANGUE DES CARAIBES INSULAIRES....** Auxerre, [France]: Gilles Bouquet, 1665/1666/1664. Three titles bound in one volume. [16],480; 415 (without the inserted signature à4 found in some copies; 70pp, including full-page woodcut. Text in double columns in French and Carib. Small octavo. Contemporary French mottled calf, spine richly gilt, raised bands. Boards rubbed and edge worn, bands rubbed, some wear to the joints. Contemporary manuscript inscription on front free endpaper, slightly later manuscript note on front fly leaf. Modest tanning. Very good.

Three scarce, important, and early works, all in first edition, on the language of the Carib people of the West Indies. All three were prepared by the French Dominican missionary, Raymond Breton, and were issued in

close succession. Breton (1609-79) was one of the earliest French missionaries to the Antilles, arriving on Guadeloupe in 1635 and spending nearly two decades in the Antilles. He was one of four of his order who helped establish the mission of the Frères Pecheurs in the French West Indies, and seven years after his arrival he was allowed to establish a mission on the island of Domenica, which put him in close contact with the Carib people. Breton also issued a fourth work in 1667, the GRAMMAIRE CARAIBE, which is not present here (likely this group was bound before its publication). Each work stands on its own and they are sometimes found separately, though preferably bound together, as here.

Breton's works are not simply dictionaries or catalogues of the Carib language. It is clear that he had attained a remarkably sympathetic understanding of the culture of the Indians, as well as a comprehensive grasp of their language. He translated spoken Carib into spoken French in order to teach future Dominican missionaries how to communicate with the tribe, and, as Gaetano DeLeonibus writes, his entries "offer diligent commentaries on native life and culture and attempt to dispel myths about Caribs. DeLeonibus discusses at considerable length the historic and ethnographic value of the present works:

"Breton's dictionaries are an astounding work....For the Caribbean [they] still serve as the most complete record of any of the indigenous languages spoken by the Amerindian peoples of the area....One should not be misled by the word 'dictionary' in the title of this work into supposing that it closely resembles dictionaries of his time. Instead Breton seems to have used the dictionary format to catalogue much about the Carib and to reveal the differences between European and Carib societies as he experienced them and could articulate them in a description of Carib language and society....Breton's entries offer diligent commentaries on native life and culture and attempt to dispel myths about Caribs....He provides a careful orthographic transliteration of words of Carib, with notes on the categories and semantics of the language, at a period when Europeans were neither recording such distinctions, nor allowing native cultures more than a marginal space in official documents and reports."

The language Breton recorded is now essentially extinct, largely displaced by Arawak, so these comprehensive lexicons are important historical documents. "His works...are among the rare relics of the Carib language as it was spoken when the Europeans first began to make contact with the natives of that linguistic group" – JCB.

Another issue of the second text here, the DICTIONAIRE FRANCOIS-CARAIBE, contains an inserted gathering à(4) containing two letters which begin "A Monsieur Claude André Lecler" and "Aux Révérends Pères Missionaire." That gathering is not in the present copy, but those letters do appear at the start of the third text here, the PETIT CATECHISME.

All of these publications are of considerable scarcity in commerce, and are of significant historical importance. DAMPIERRE, ANTILLES FRANCAIS, pp.49-50. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 472, 473, 471. SABIN 7739, 7740, 7742. JCB (3)III:123, 140, 108. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 665/20, 666/12, 664/31. CUNDALL 99. BEINECKE LESSER ANTILLES COLLECTION 54, 53. STREIT II:685. Gaetano DeLeonibus, "Raymond Breton's Dictionnaire caraïbe-françois" in THE FRENCH REVIEW (April, 2007), Vol. 80, Number 5, pp.1044-55. \$37,500.

Illustrated Manuscript Journal of a Whaling Voyage in the South Atlantic

19. **Brown, Alfred B.: [Cook, Nathan H.]: JUNE THE 23rd AD 1832 JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO THE TRISTAN DA CUNNAH (i.e. CUNHA) ISLANDS FOR THE SHIP PORTLAND OF NEW BURGH N. COOK MASTER...**[manuscript title]. [Newburgh, N.Y.; Cape Town, South Africa; and other locations (see below). 1832-1833]. [112]pp., 20 blank leaves, [1]pp., plus six landfall drawings (including one folding) and seventeen whale stamps. Small quarto. Original three-quarter calf with marbled paper boards. Boards scuffed and scraped, edges chipped, spine worn with two spots of worming. Occasional light stains, but interior quite clean. About very good.

A well-illustrated and engaging log of the whaling ship Portland out of Newburgh, New York, and its travels to the south Atlantic, in particular the island of Tristan da Cunha and Cape Town, recorded by Alfred Brown, likely a mate. Although Brown claims ownership of this log, with several signatures and annotations throughout, the style is very similar to a log kept by the captain, Nathan H. Cook, back when he was a young mate aboard the Thames, though in a different hand (Cook also kept his own log of this voyage, which is now at the Nantucket Historical Association). Brown dutifully records the wind, weather, and location, lists duties going on aboard ship, and describes other ships or whales spotted. His hand is fairly clear, and along with drawings of the islands they visit and whale stamps, he embellishes the pages with a number of pen flourishes

and ornamental devices. The log begins with their departure: "Saturday June the 23rd AD 1832. 1. At 10 AM got under weigh from our moorage in New York bay..."

Following a relatively smooth journey south for the first month, they crossed the Tropic of Cancer on July 26, and by the afternoon of July 28, spied their first "School of Sperm whales..." They lowered the boats and succeeded in capturing and killing one. Overnight and into the next day, they "commenced...cutting our whale & at 5PM had him in & commenced boiling & squared the yards on our course South." They finished boiling the blubber two days later, secured the barrels and cleaned the decks, just in time to "fasten & kill" another sperm whale on August 1. They continued south and didn't encounter sperm whales again until August 12, but despite a long chase, they could not capture one.

They would regularly "speak" (i.e., call out to other ships as they passed) other ships during their voyage, and even board from time to time. On August 24, they met the *Victoria* of Whitby out of London, "bound to St Salvadore laden with hard ware, the mate went on board & carryed letters..." The next day, they crossed the equator and passed the *Neptune* out of Sag Harbor with "70 brls of Sperm" as well as "an English brig bound to the East Indies laden with small arms & ammunition." On September 3, the *Atlas* of Norwich "gave us notice of 16 cases of cholery [sic] in New York..." The cholera epidemic of 1832 was mostly centered in the St. Lawrence River valley and Great Lakes region, but its impact was felt worldwide. Often, crews would be quarantined depending on where they were coming from, though Brown doesn't report anything of the sort in this log, although they do consult health officials when they finally return to Newburgh.

On September 7, Brown reported seeing a "sulpher botom [sic] whale," now known as the blue whale, a rare sighting for whalers at this time. Melville wrote that he had observed them only from a distance in the southern seas, and while not much was known about them, whalers never chased them, due to their massive size and the fact that they "would run away with rope-walks of line." After capturing another sperm whale on September 13, they spoke with the captain of the *Marcia* out of Fairhaven, who reported that the *John Adams* "was sunk by a Sperm whale all hands lost except the Capt & one man & the *Meteor* of Hudson had lost their Capt taken overboard by a foul line fastened to a whale..."

The *Portland* reached Tristan da Cunha by the end of September. Tristan, along with Gough Island, Inaccessible Island, and the Nightingale Islands make up the most remote inhabited archipelago in the world, lying approximately 1,732 miles off the coast of Cape Town. At the bottom of the page with the entry for September 23 is a drawing of Tristan da Cunha from fifty miles away, and on the verso at the bottom is a drawing of Martim Vaz Island from thirty-five miles. At the bottom of the page with the entry for September 30 is a drawing of Trinidade Island from thirty miles, and on the facing page is a drawing of Tristan from forty miles. Despite its remoteness, for much of the 19th century, Tristan was a base of operations for many southern Atlantic whaling concerns. As the *Portland* approached, they saw and spoke several ships, including two out of New London. They heard some of the same stories the captain of the *Marcia* had told them, but also received information on both sperm and right whales in the vicinity. Perhaps because of the relatively heavy traffic from other whalers, they only managed to chase one whale but failed to catch it. By October 12, the steadily laconic Brown notes, "saw nothing of note, no whale, dull times with us..."

In fact, all of October remained quiet for the *Portland*, as Brown wrote on October 19: "...saw nothing of note, hard luck attends us, no whale..." and then on October 31: "no whale, getting some what discouraged." Over the next several days, they spotted a number of whales, and encountered ships who have had successful catches, watching them boil their blubber as they sail by. Finally, after two months, on November 12, they captured and killed another sperm whale. They are successful again two days later, and again the next day, for three kills in three days. The crew was consumed with boiling and barrelling the oil for the next several days, adding over 150 barrels of oil to their hold. Success came again on November 21 and 23, adding another fifty-five barrels to their stores. And then on November 30, they caught and killed two whales back to back, and then one more two days later on December 2 (110 barrels).

Having hit their stride, the crew of the *Portland* was successful again on December 9. December 13 started well, however, despite a good shot, they could not fasten, and the whale came around and capsized the boat. Surprisingly, no one was injured, and they were able to right the boat and tow it back in while lowering another to continue the pursuit, but this time to no avail. Their luck continued to hold though, with catches on December 15 and 30, and then January 3, 5, and 22. On February 10, they came across a "school of black fish [i.e., pilot whale], lowered & killed 5 & hoisted them on board & stripped the blubber off..." This entry is not accompanied by a whale stamp, and for whatever reason, they did not boil the pilot whale blubber until four days later.

They reached the Cape of Good Hope on February 20, and the log includes a foldout drawing of the Cape and Cape Town. They spent several days in port at Cape Town, repairing and re-painting the ship, venturing ashore for supplies, and trading stories with all the other crews in port. The Portland departed on February 28, the 248th day of their voyage, en route to New York. Tracking back on a similar route, but not looking for whales, they reach St. Helena on March 12, and the journal contains a lovely sketch of the island. While the weather on the trip back seems worse, they still make excellent time, arriving in Newburgh on April 27, 1833, the 305th day since they left. The final page of the log includes a chart titled, "Amount of Whale & of Oil Taken in the Year 1832...." The total came to 1,149 barrels, which seems low for such a trip, however sperm oil was significantly more valuable than other whale oil, so this can likely be considered a success.

Nathan H. Cook was born in Sag Harbor, N.Y., a major whaling centre on Gardiner Bay, at the mouth of Long Island Sound. He went to sea early as a cabin boy, and rose up through the ranks, serving as mate on the Thames and eventually Master on the Portland, 1832-39. He married Caroline Hunt Gardiner (1805-78) in 1832, just days after he returned from a previous voyage and began the present one.

A compelling whaling log for the south Atlantic from the golden age of American whaling that offers opportunities for deeper research, with a breadth of information beyond the typical "weather and position" entries seen so frequently in logs of this kind, and with several useful drawings.

"Log of the ship Portland," MS220 Log 216, 1832-1834, Nantucket Historical Association. \$11,000.

*Diary of a Civil War Orderly,
a Participant in the Siege of Atlanta and Sherman's March to the Sea*

20. Brown, Peleg T.: [CIVIL WAR DIARY OF PELEG T. BROWN, A UNION ORDERLY IN THE 20th CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, PROVIDING AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE MILITARY CAMPAIGNS IN ALABAMA, TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA DURING 1864, INCLUDING THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA AND SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA]. [Various places in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, as described below. 1864]. [203] leaves (written in ink and pencil – approximately 15,000 words). A Valentine and clipped poem tipped to the front paste down (see below), obituary clipping laid in at rear. [8] leaves of printed preliminary material (title page, stamp duties and almanac), and [17] leaves of "Memoranda" for cash accounts. 16mo. Daily diary bound into contemporary brown leather wallet-style binding with flap. Binding quite worn, front cover detached (but present), backstrip chipped, flap separated from binding. Very clean internally and easily readable. Very good overall.

A soldier's eyewitness account of some of the most important military engagements during the Civil War, including the Siege of Atlanta and the capture of Savannah. This fascinating diary, written by an intelligent 28-year-old medical orderly, covers the entire year of 1864 as his company marched through Alabama and Tennessee, and participated in the capture and occupation of Atlanta, and Sherman's March to the Sea.

The 20th Connecticut Volunteers participated in eleven Civil War engagements, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Tracy City, Tn., Resaca, Ga., Cassville, Ga., and Peach Tree Creek (near Atlanta). Peleg Brown participated in all these engagements. Brown's diary begins January 1, 1864, in Stevenson, Alabama and ends in Savannah, Georgia on December 30, 1864, and gives detailed information on his experiences during that year. It is unknown whether Brown kept additional diaries during the war. Brown was orderly to Surgeon J. Wadsworth Terry, whom historian John Storrs lauds as "one of the most faithful of the faithful surgeons" in the Regiment. Storrs quotes Terry as saying of Peleg T. Brown: "There were many fine officers and men in the regiment, among the latter I know of none more worthy of honorable mention than my faithful orderly, Peleg Brown, who, in every battle was by my side, rendering assistance to the wounded, and in the hospital gave most conscientious care to the sick and suffering." Every entry in Brown's diary begins with a brief mention of the weather, with many entries mentioning a regular correspondence with his wife, Jane (referred to here as 'Jennie'). Brown also records his support of "Uncle" Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election that year, and how he supplemented his income during the war by selling tobacco products, food, and other goods.

Peleg T. Brown (1836-1922) was born in Scituate, Massachusetts and was a resident of Derby, Connecticut at the beginning of the Civil War. Brown survived the war and in 1869 moved to Sandwich, Massachusetts. At his death in 1922, he was buried in Scituate. Massachusetts historian Simeon Deyo describes Brown as "a tack maker by trade. He has been tax collector for the town for four years. He was in the war of the rebellion, serving in Company B, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, from 1862 to 1865. In 1858 he was married to Jane H. Sherman, who died in 1878, leaving one daughter, Mary L. In 1880 he was remarried....Brown

was a member of the Masonic order, was a GAR Post Commander and a member of the Sandwich Methodist Episcopal Church." Brown enlisted in the Union army on August 5, 1862 as a Private, and by September 8th, 1862 was mustered into 'B' Company of the 20th Connecticut Volunteers, serving with them until he was mustered out on June 13, 1865, at Fort Lincoln, Washington, D.C.

The first four months of Brown's 1864 diary cover camp life and duties in Stevenson, Alabama and Cowan, Tennessee. On January 4 he writes:

"Tonight finds me in the 20th Conn Vols Hospital. We are at Stevenson, Ala., have been here two months. Left the Potomac Army 26th September 1863, arriving at Bridgeport, Ala., Oct 3d 1863. Remained there two nights, then went to Dechard, Tenn., from there to Cowan [Tennessee]. From Cowan we went to Normandy [Tenn.], then to Shelbyville, Bell Buckle [Tenn.], Wartrous, Duck Creek and back to Dechard & Cowan. Remained at the latter place until we came here...first snow last night."

By the end of the month, Brown was ordered back to Tennessee to check in on conditions there, departing for Cowan on January 22: "This morning early I started for Cowan, get there before breakfast, find them all there and have a hospital established and operating. Hear that David Rowell [of Brown's town of Derby, Ct.] was wounded in the attack and died of his wounds last night. Capt Upson is no better. His recovery is exceedingly doubtful." At the beginning of March, Brown was ordered to "go to Cowan with a sick man. Received orders from Surgeon Terry to report to Cowan [Tn.] for duty."

The diary also includes Brown's observations of camp life, his medical duties, as well as selling food and tobacco to supplement his private's pay. For example, on February 4 he reports that "...Dr. Jewett goes to Cowan and Tracy City....Bought a box of cigars from Deacon Clark for four dollars and one half, and sell two dollars and seventy cents worth of them tonight. I also buy three pounds of butter at fifty cents a pound...." In the second half of March he notes "still continue our business in apples & cigars, sell a good many of both."

The remainder of the diary entries provide Brown's engaging day-to-day account of the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's "March to the Sea," including the siege, occupation and destruction of Atlanta and the capture of Savannah. There is a sense of building anticipation as Brown describes the march toward Atlanta, which for him and the 20th Connecticut, began on May 3rd:

"Marching orders this morning at eight o'clock. Draw rations. Weather fine. March round Lookout Mountain...stop in an open field that is all I can tell about the place somewhere near the Chickamauga battle field. Find lots of shot and shell on the ground." The next day finds Brown passing through the horrors of war left from the year before at the Battle of Chickamauga: "March at six this morning, passed over the Chickamauga battle field, see lots of graves some of the dead were not covered, see hands and feet sticking out...." On the 7th of May, Brown was likely contemplating these horrors himself as he prepared for the Battle of Rocky Face Ridge where the Rebel forces hoped to repel the Union advance toward Atlanta:

"...Lt. Col. Buckingham took command yesterday. It is said that we have one hundred and twenty five thousand men in the army and the rebels have only about forty thousand. See Genls Hooker, Sickles and Butterfield. We march about sixteen miles. We form a line of battle, we march over the ridge where we now expect to find the Rebels, we commence to build breastworks. The Artillery are all planted, and the [?] are cutting away the wood for ranges." Although many of the Union forces were already engaged, Brown and the 20th Connecticut did not take part in the battle until May 10: "Marching orders at two o'clock this morning, we move about two or three miles and stop near the foot of a mountain at a plateau. The Rebels hold the mountain, one other Regt came with us, the 19th Mich. They had one man shot through the thigh, our pickets hear firing all day on our left, got a duck, chicken &c, &c from this house--live high today...we move back on the hill from the house and build breastworks, rains very hard in the night."

Although General Joseph Johnston and the Confederate army were able to hold Rocky Face Ridge against the Union attack, on the 12th of May Johnston realized that Sherman was about to flank his rear, and decided the wisest move would be to withdraw to the little town of Resaca near the southern end of Rocky Face Ridge. On the 13th of May, Brown and his regiment rejoined the engagement, now called the "Battle of Resaca

"...Marched about two miles, formed in line of battle under a ridge. The first firing near us began today. We drove the rebs from the ridge before us, about six we moved again...." The engagement at Resaca continued until May 15, when Brown writes: "Weather warm and fine. Ordered quite early to move over to the right of our line, arriving there we were formed in line of battle and advanced a short way at a run. Finally we were ordered to charge which we did but before the Regt reached the enemy they got separated in the thick woods

and brush and some of our men and some of the other Regts fired into our men. The Color Sgt. was hit and then the Colors down when the Adjut took them up and planted them top of the hill. I was on the field with Dr. Terry, only about ten wounded men & killed. We whiped [sic] the rebels at all points. Remain on the field all night."

Following the Union victory at the Battle of Resaca, Brown and the 20th Connecticut volunteers continued toward Atlanta. As they approach Atlanta on July 16th, the preliminary skirmishes prior to the siege of Atlanta become more intense: "...The Regt. moves lively for the front, we wait for the ambulances, the prisoners and refugees all leave for the North. Troops are poring [sic] through here to go to the left of the line. The ambulances came up tonight will leave Marietta in the morning." The push toward Atlanta continues the next day: "...About 4 o'clock we pull out and push for the river (Chattahoochee), which we cross at eight o'clock in the evening...very tired." By 18 July, Brown finds himself in sight of Atlanta: "...Hear firing on our right and left but none from the rebs. We leave camp about 9 in the morning, move a little way when we form a line of battle and advance through the woods down a hill and over a creek where we halt for the prisoners to make a bridge for the Battery teams. We advanced again about three in the afternoon about four miles and camped in the woods. Saw no enemy today. Got a letter from Jennie...when we halted we are within about four miles of Atlanta."

The Confederate forces fought desperately to stop the union approach to Atlanta, and on 20 July, Brown and his regiment are faced with losses: "Move about two miles and find the enemy and were engaging from about five o'clock until dark. Our Regt loses eight killed and about forty wounded." Brown names some of the casualties, adding the comment, "the fight was very severe for about two hours but the old 20th nobly did her duty." The Union lines continued to advance, and on the 22nd of July, Brown found himself preparing to participate in The Battle of Atlanta: "Move early in the morning about two miles then throw up works, expect a fight in the afternoon but nothing took place but a little shelling. It is reported that Lt. Buckley was taken prisoner out on picket with his men. [Private Robert] Martindale of Co. B, was killed on picket. We have a strong position where we are now. We can see Atlanta from where we lay now."

Just three days later, the Union Army began the siege of Atlanta, and Brown reports that: "Geo. W. Tomlinson of Co. B was killed by a Sharp shooter while sitting in the brest [sic] works, he was hit in the back and the bullet came out through his upper jaw." For the next five weeks, Brown and his regiment threw up breastworks, and besieged the Confederate defenders of Atlanta behind their own breastworks. Events take a positive turn for the Union forces early. On July 27 Brown writes: "Cannonading and pickets firing all day, our boys go out and burn the houses beyond our picket line and take 218 prisoners. Corps moving from left to right (15th, 16th, 17th Corps are now moving). Things look encouraging on our side. The boys are exhausted but determined to hold the works should the rebels charge on them as it is reported they are going to do."

Then, the next day, Brown describes the back-and-forth exchange of artillery: "...All quiet on our front but heavy fighting on the right, the rebels shell us as usual and we reply to them which soon stops them firing. We can beat the rebs at artillery firing. We were ordered to move to the right to support the 15th Corps which has been fighting here all day. We didn't go but a short distance as the fighting was all over. The rebs charged on the 15th Corp seven times and were repulsed every time, with great loss, our loss was slight." On August 3rd, when Brown and his regiment moved to another set of breastworks on the outskirts of Atlanta formerly occupied by another corps, he looks forward to better quarters, and describes further expansion of the breastworks: "Orders to move at daylight. We move about a mile and go into the works of the 14th Corps. We have a nice plan for our quarters behind works put up by them who occupied it before we came. We advance our line on the left of us. We send out a lot of men to help throw up works. The rebels throw shells over here and we reply. Our guns to fire on the city every five minutes. Weather cool with a shower."

By August 5th, Brown writes of the new quarters they now occupy: "...Move into new works....We of the medical department remain in the same place behind good works, hear great firing this afternoon. Our Skirmishers advanced and the rebs resist them. Am a little under the weather..." Throughout the siege, Brown describes how his regiment inched ever closer to the Confederate stronghold. On August 9, Brown writes: "...We moved our establishment up nearer the Regt...The 'Situation' is about the same as yesterday. We keep advancing our lines every day. The cannonading on both sides is kept up as usual. We hear a continual roar of cannon and musketry night and day. We are getting used to the noise. I am about the same as yesterday."

By September 2nd Atlanta fell to Union forces, and Brown describes their entrance into the city: "Weather fine. Start on a reconnasance [sic] in force with 800 men and go into Atlanta without opposition. So the 'Great City is fallen' and we were the first to enter and take possession. Find a large flag and keep it. Jim Buckley

& Lee got burned with powder in the city [described in regimental history] got a lot of tobacco for Stocking. The rebels destroyed great quantities of ammunition, and arms, also a large Rolling Mill and also five trains of cars and four engines etc., etc." The next day finds Brown inside the city: "Col. comes into the city and the Dr. returns to camp with him to see to the sick and to send a lot of them to hospital. At present we are on the east side of the city in the rebel works. This evening we move round to the right about 1/4 of a mile....I'm not very well. My belly is out of order. Stay with [Corporal Fred Hubbell in the Company. Draw soft bread."

After two months of occupation, Sherman ordered his forces to set fire to Atlanta in order to destroy the Confederate railroad infrastructure based there so as to cut the supply lines to the Confederate troops. Brown was in Atlanta on November 12th, and described the destruction he saw on the first day: "Report that Lincoln has carried every state. Atlanta is being destroyed. The public buildings are being torn down, and the RR being torn up. The last mail has left Atlanta." Brown briefly mentions the continuing destruction the next day: "Go to the church with Charly [sic]. The men at work destroying all public property in Atlanta. Orders rec'd tonight on our parade that we are now the 'Army of Georgia.' General Williams commands this Corps, Gen. Slocum the 20th." On the November 14 Brown again mentions the destruction of Atlanta, but is preoccupied with preparations for Sherman's March to the Sea: "Wash my clothes and mend my shirt. The orders came tonight to be ready to move at seven o'clock tomorrow morning with four days rations of hard tack, five of sugar, tin of coffee & salt. They are burning and destroying Atlanta. Got a letter from Jennie, probably the last until we get to our destination."

In the Army of Georgia, Brown and his regiment were part of the left wing of Sherman's two pronged approach to Savannah on the March to the Sea. On November 15 Brown describes the first day of the march: "Get all ready and move out on the Augusta road. We move very slowly. Halt for dinner about 1/2 mile the west of Decatur....We continue marching all night with long halts....Long for a good bed and a chance to occupy it for about six or eight hours." The next day finds Brown and his regiment continuing to march: "Daylight finds us still on the road. We stop about seven o'clock for breakfast, lay in camp until one o'clock PM, march until about 8, camp for the night. We are all very tired. Today we passed Stone Mountain and crossed Yellow River. The country is full of corn and forage. The boys stand it very well, none sick. Dr. Terry goes to Div Hosp."

By the end of November, Brown and the 20th Connecticut find themselves almost halfway to Savannah. On 27 November, Brown writes: "Start about noon and march until 1 AM. Cross the Railroad about 3 PM which was torn up and burning. This is the Georgia Central Rail Road. Go into camp side of a River. The name of the place is Davisboro a station on the Central Rail Road." By the 9th of December, Brown and his regiment are within striking distance of Savannah: "Start about 3PM and march until about 12 at night. Camp in a very bad place with the teams, but we march out to find a place to make our bed and we slept sound until noon. We are about 15 miles of Savannah."

The next day, Brown and the 20th Connecticut prepare for what might be a coming battle: "Start about 7 AM and march until afternoon. Halt within 5 miles of Savannah, form a line of battle and remain all night. We crossed the Charleston and Savannah RR about noon today, the 1st Div were destroying it and burning the bridges. We have heard cannons for a number of days past. The boys are very short of rations." On December 17 Sherman sent a message under a flag of truce to Lieutenant General William J. Hardee, the commander of the Confederate troops protecting Savannah, demanding his surrender under threat of bombardment and starvation. As a private, Brown would not have known the plans of superiors, but that day makes note of the truce: "Got a shirt from home and a new pocket knife. Today Sherman sent a flag of truce to the rebels. What the motive of this business was I do not know."

The next day, Brown notes that there was a response to the flag of truce: "Have a wash all over and put on my new shirt. Today the answer to the flag of truce come back, we are all ignorant of the motive." In his response, Hardee refused to surrender. On December 19 Brown notes preparations for a bombardment to force Hardee to give up Savannah: "We are making preparations to give the rebels all the shells they want in a few days. Draw hardtack today for the first time since we came here." The expected bombardment never comes; rather than surrender, on December 20 Hardee withdrew by leading his men across the Savannah River over a quickly constructed pontoon bridge. The next day, the mayor of Savannah surrendered the city and Brown describes the entry of Sherman's forces into Savannah: "Rebels run away and leave Savannah, we march in and take possession of the city. They leave all of their cannon and ammunition. We camp on the west side of the city. The 2d Div are in the city. The rebels left a ram [?], but putting on the [?] they set it on fire however before they left." On December 23rd, Brown describes the beginning of their occupation of the city: "Weather continues cold. We begin to work on our house. We are going to put up winter quarters...." Brown's final

diary entry, dated December 30, records that Sherman reviewed the troops and gave orders to march – this time northward toward the Carolinas: “Weather fine and cold. Gen. Sherman reviewed the 20th Corps and complimented the 20th Regt highly...Have orders to move tomorrow morning at seven o’clock.”

Peleg Brown’s 1864 diary is an extraordinary account a Union medic’s activities in the South in 1864, rich in historic detail, and an important source for studying the occupation and destruction of Atlanta and Sherman’s March to the Sea.

Simeon L. Deyo (editor), HISTORY OF BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS 1620-1890 (New York, 1890), p.305. John W. Storrs, THE “TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT” A REGIMENTAL HISTORY (Ansonia, (CT), 1886). p.223. \$15,000.

An Important Shipwreck Account by Lord Byron’s Grandfather

21. [Byron, John]: **THE NARRATIVE OF THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYRON (COMMODORE IN A LATE EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD) CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT DISTRESSES SUFFERED BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANIONS ON THE COAST OF PATAGONIA, FROM THE YEAR 1740, TILL THEIR ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND, 1746. WITH A DESCRIPTION OF ST. JAGO DE CHILI, AND THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INHABITANTS. ALSO A RELATION OF THE LOSS OF THE WAGER MAN OF WAR, ONE OF ADMIRAL ANSON’S SQUADRON.** London. 1768. [4],viii,257pp. plus frontispiece engraving. Half title. Contemporary vellum, gilt leather label. Minor soiling and edge wear, spine label slightly chipped. Armorial bookplate and old ownership signature on front pastedown, front free endpaper removed, occasional light marginal foxing, modern bookplate on rear pastedown. Very good.

Byron’s account of the shipwreck of the Wager, on which he served as midshipman, off the coast of Chile, including descriptions of the suffering of the survivors and their captivity by the Indians before being turned over to Spanish authorities. The wreck of the Wager led to major changes in British nautical law relating to shipwreck. Byron (alias “Foul-Weather Jack”) went on to command a voyage around the world from 1764 to 1766 in the Dolphin, was later governor of Newfoundland, and in 1775 became an admiral. Byron’s grandson, Lord Byron, the poet, based his description of the shipwreck in Canto II of “Don Juan” on his grandfather’s narrative. “...One of the most thrilling accounts in the language” – Sabin.

HILL 232. SABIN 9730. PALAU 38223. \$1250.

Presented by Frederick Douglass to an Important African-American Luminary

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

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

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

The author of this book, Howard Carroll, was a journalist for THE NEW YORK TIMES – the biographies in the work are all taken from extended personal interviews with the subjects, and are expanded versions of articles which originally appeared in the paper. The lives described cover a wide range of backgrounds, from important political figures of both parties to actors, intellectuals, and other public figures such as Frederick

Douglass. The "Twelve Americans" whose lives are sketched are: Horatio Seymour, Charles Francis Adams, Peter Cooper, Hannibal Hamlin, John Gilbert, Robert C. Schenck, Frederick Douglass, William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, Joseph Jefferson, Elihu B. Washburne, and Alexander H. Stephens.

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

"The first shall be last!"

23. **Cather, Willa: THE TROLL GARDEN.** New York: McClure Phillips & Co., 1905. Deep red cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gilt. Spine ends a bit frayed at corners, front endsheet (both pastedown and free endsheet) replaced prior to 1924, with attending adhesion at gutter of half-title and title, rear inner hinge partially cracked, otherwise a good, bright copy.

First edition of the author's second book and first collection of short stories, in the first issue binding with the McClure Phillips & Co. imprint at the toe of the spine. Inscribed in ink on the front free endsheet: "For Robin Dienst [/] (The first shall be last!) [/] Willa Sibert Cather [/] June 7, 1924." The recipient, Robin Perle Dienst (1887-1962) was the proprietor of Robin's Bookshop in Geneva, Illinois, and according to the family's account, knew Cather both professionally and socially. After McClure sold McClure & Phillips in 1980, the remaining sets of sheets of this title were bound up with the 'Doubleday, Page & Co' imprint at the toe of the spine. As is often noted, books simply signed by Cather (in the form of her many limited editions) are common; books inscribed by her are quite uncommon.

CRANE A4a,

\$2500.

"the first and worst..."

24. **Cather, Willa: ALEXANDER'S BRIDGE ...NEW EDITION WITH A PREFACE.** Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922. Blue cloth, lettered in gilt. Spine a bit darkened and spine lettering dull, otherwise a very good copy, without the uncommon dust jacket.

First printing of this new "edition," of the author's first novel, with Cather's added Preface and the typo on page 74 corrected. Inscribed and signed by Cather on the front free endsheet: "For Robin Dienst - (the first and worst) Willa Sibert Cather." The recipient, Robin Perle Dienst (1887-1962) was the proprietor of Robin's Bookshop in Geneva, Illinois, and according to the family's account, knew Cather both professionally and personally. As is often noted, books simply signed by Cather (in the form of her many limited editions) are common; books inscribed by her are quite uncommon.

CRANE A5b.i.

\$1500.

With Fifteen Original Lithographs

25. **[Chagall, Marc]: Lassaigue, Jacques: CHAGALL.** [Paris]: Maeght Editeur, [1957]. Small quarto. Color lithographed pictorial wrapper over stiff wrapper. Plates and photographs. Slight tanning at spine ends, with small nick at crown, otherwise about fine.

First edition. Including the wrapper and title-page, illustrated with thirteen original color lithographs and two black & white lithographs by Chagall, all printed by Mourlot. Several are double-panel fold-outs.

\$1850.

Extremely Rare View of Charleston in 1776

26. **[Charleston, South Carolina]: A N.b.E. VIEW OF THE FORT ON THE WESTERN END OF SULLIVANS ISLAND WITH THE DISPOSITION OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET COMMODORE SIR PETER PARKER Knt. &c. &c. &c. DURING THE ATTACK ON THE 28th OF JUNE 1776. WHICH LASTED 9 HOURS AND 40 MINUTES.** London: William Faden, August 10, 1776. Engraving, 12 x 19½ inches. Small old ink stamp on verso. Near fine.

A profile view of Sullivan's Island, the main fort guarding the mouth of the Charleston harbor, with a key indicating the main features, ship locations, and gun emplacements. Below the view is a separate plate-mark with an engraved dedication, "To Commodore Sir Peter Parker Knt. &c. &c. &c. This View is most humbly dedicated and presented by Lt. Colonel Thos. James Rl. Rt. of Artillery June 30th, 1776."

In the spring of 1776, South Carolina was in the firm possession of the American patriots, which the British were determined to challenge. They dispatched a fleet of twenty ships under Commodore Peter Parker, with the mission under the overall command of Major General Sir Henry Clinton. The ships moored in Five Fathom Hole, and landed on Long Island, which lay to the north of Sullivan's Island.

Meanwhile, practical considerations indicated that the Patriot defenders were in considerable trouble. Led by Col. William Moultrie, the Americans were short of experienced troops and ammunition. Fort Sullivan, located on the southern tip of the island of the same name, had to be held, otherwise Charleston would fall. While the elegant plan of the fort, located in the inset at the upper left of the map, makes it appear to be a well-designed bastion, it was in reality cobbled together with palmetto logs. Moultrie had a total of 1,125 men against 2,900 British marines. More worryingly, the fort had only twenty-six guns, with only twenty-eight rounds of ammunition per gun against the British fleet's 270 well-stocked cannon. Fortunately for the Americans, the British proceeded to make a series of strategic errors. Clinton, who relied on information given by harbor pilots who were press-ganged into service, spent days looking for a non-existent ford between Long and Sullivan's Island, which in reality was prevented by the presence of a seven-foot deep channel. This bought the Americans time, allowing Col. William Thomson to fortify the northern tip of the island.

On June 28 the British mounted their full on naval assault of the fort. Moultrie wisely rationed and synchronized the use of his limited firepower, so that the British met heavier than expected resistance. Unfamiliar with the tidal shoals that lay near the fort, the British ships were unable to sail in close enough to the fort to deliver lethal blows, while remaining in range of the American guns. Amazingly, many of the British rounds which did strike the fort were harmlessly absorbed into the structure's spongy palmetto logs. The British flagship H.M.S. Bristol took heavy losses, and another ship ran aground and had to be abandoned. Another British attempt to storm Thomson's northern positions with a raid by long boats was easily repelled. The British were forced to completely withdraw, and promptly set sail for New York.

A handsome view of this important battle, in beautiful condition, by Faden, who produced so many of the most important Revolutionary War maps in the next several years.
CRESSWELL 606. \$15,000.

Unrecorded Constitution for a Union Navy Officers' Club in Florida

27. [Civil War]: [Navy Club of Key West]: THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NAVY CLUB, AT KEY WEST. Key West, Fl.: Printed by Order of the Club, 1865. 7pp. 12mo. Original printed yellow wrappers. Removed from a sammelband, wrappers a bit stained and soiled. Internally clean. Very good.

Very rare constitution of the Navy Club of Key West, an organization founded during the Civil War by members of the Union navy's East Gulf Blockading Squadron. A brief foreword describes the genesis of the organization:

"After the Head-Quarters of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron had been established at Key West, Florida, in the year 1863, the Officers of vessels composing the Fleet who were so frequently at Head-Quarters discovered the necessity of suitable reading and Refreshment Rooms for their accommodation on shore, and established the Navy Club. Its Constitution, as amended in February 1865, is here herewith published."

The fourteen articles that follow define the club as a private and rather expensive affair with closed membership. The exclusive nature of the club may explain the rarity of this document – new members had to be sponsored and submitted in writing to a vote, and "Upon the admission of a member the Secretary shall notify him of the fact, and furnish him with a copy of this Constitution." Other articles of note state that members who are transferred elsewhere for duty can retain membership without paying the monthly fee, and the constitution warns that "There shall be no gambling in any of the apartments of the club." In addition to the Constitution itself, this pamphlet lists the club's officers and seventy-eight other members, including such prominent figures as Commander George M. Bache, Commander Napoleon Collins, Captain Richard Meade, and honorary members General John Newton and Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey. Though it did not persist for long following the war, in 1866 the Navy Club made an enduring mark on Key West when they erected an obelisk dedicated "To the Memory of the Officers, Sailors & Soldiers of the Army, Navy & Marine Corps of the United States who lost their lives in their Country's service upon this station from 1861 to 1865."

Not recorded in OCLC, and we locate no other copies. \$3000.

“Once the needle goes in it never comes out.”

28. **Clark, Larry: TULSA.** [New York]: Lustrum Press, [1971]. Quarto. Stiff pictorial wrappers. Black wrapper a bit rubbed at edges and creased at spine, perfect binding a bit strained at a few gutters (as often), but otherwise a near very good copy.

First edition of Clark's first book, one of the seminal photo-essays of its generation. Formerly tipped in, now laid in, before the half title is a printed announcement of the Clark exhibition at the Mead Museum. PARR & BADGER I, p.260. ROTH, p.208. \$450.

A Remarkable Letter from a Defeated Henry Clay

29. **Clay, Henry: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM HENRY CLAY TO JACOB VAN ORDEN, DENYING ANY INTENTION OF RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT AS AN INDEPENDENT WHIG FOLLOWING HIS FAILURE TO WIN THE PARTY'S NOMINATION IN 1848].** Ashland [Lexington, Ky.]. September 19, 1848. [1]p. autograph letter, signed, in ink on single quarto sheet. Old folds, with two small closed tears along horizontal fold lines. Light age toning. Very good. In a folding half morocco and marbled boards case, spine gilt (spine a bit sunned).

An autograph letter, signed and dated September 19, 1848, from Henry Clay to Jacob Van Orden, denying any intention of running for President as an independent Whig candidate in the election of 1848. Henry Clay (1777-1852), often dubbed “the Great Compromiser,” was one of the most consequential and influential figures in antebellum American politics. A Whig politician, he served as both a United States Congressman and Senator from Kentucky, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State in the administration of John Quincy Adams. Infamously, Clay made several unsuccessful bids for President. He was defeated three times, in the general elections of 1824, 1832, and 1844.

In 1848, Clay was again in the running for his party's presidential nomination, but his hopes were dashed at the Whig National Convention (June 7-9, 1848) in Philadelphia. There Clay lost the nomination to Zachary Taylor, who on the fourth ballot clinched the majority necessary to claim the nomination. Taylor had risen to national prominence more than a year earlier for his victory in the Mexican-American War at the Battle of Buena Vista, and while Clay criticized Taylor in private, dismissing him as a mere “military man without the least experience in civil affairs” (Taylor had never held public office), he expressed in letter after letter to his correspondents an unwavering determination to abide by the convention's decision and refused to either publicly endorse or oppose Taylor's candidacy (see Clay's letter to James Lynch). Nevertheless, many hardline Whigs remained skeptical of Taylor, who did not help matters by refusing to pledge his commitment to Whig principles. “I am not a party candidate,” wrote Taylor to George Lippard on July 24, 1848, “and if elected cannot be President of a party, but the President of the whole people” (as quoted in Holt). Worse, according to Clay, was Taylor's willingness “to receive any and every nomination no matter from what quarter it might proceed” (Clay to James Lynch). In a letter to the CHARLESTON NEWS, Taylor went so far as to say that he would have accepted the Democratic Party's nomination at Baltimore had it been offered. This enraged many northern Whigs, so much so that on September 7, 1848, a mass meeting of New York Whigs assembled at Vauxhall Gardens to name a slate of electors for a new independent Whig ticket consisting of Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore.

It was in this context that Clay wrote the present letter to Jacob Van Orden on September 19, 1848, from Ashland, his home in Lexington, Kentucky. In it, Clay thanks Van Orden and his fellow delegates from New York for their support of his nomination at the Philadelphia convention three months earlier. He explains that, since his defeat in June, he has “submitted with entire acquiescence” to the convention's decision, having “given no countenance or encouragement, at any time or to any person, to the further use of my name in connection with that office.” However, in case his wishes were not clear enough, Clay goes on to state in no uncertain terms that “I would not accept of a nomination, if it were tendered to me. And I shall deeply lament if any of my friends should persist in the use of my name, contrary to my own most decided wishes.” “The Presidential election,” he insists, “is already greatly complicated. The introduction of my name into the Canvass, at this time, would be attended with no public good whatever. If it had any effect, it would be to increase the existing danger of devolving on the H. of Representatives the choice of a Chief Magistrate, and that is an event which all ought to unite in deprecating.” Clay here alludes to a possible scenario in which no candidate wins a majority of the electoral college, whereby the Twelfth Amendment stipulates that the President must then be chosen from among the top three candidates by a vote of the House of Representatives. Clay concludes

by noting that the newspapers would soon publish “conclusive evidence of my determined opposition to the employment of my name as a Candidate for the Presidency.” In writing to Van Orden and others, then, Clay sought to make his position clear.

“Mortified by his rebuff at Philadelphia, Clay,” according to historian Michael Holt, “had no stomach for an independent candidacy. Unlike his old rival Van Buren, he refused...to lead an insurgency against his party.” And although he never again ran for president, Clay did return to the Senate, where he famously helped broker the Compromise of 1850, which, even if only temporarily, helped avert the nation’s descent into civil war, at least for a decade.

A remarkable letter from a defeated Henry Clay, who remained determined to hold his party – and the nation – together. This letter is not recorded in THE PAPERS OF HENRY CLAY.

Michael F. Holt, THE RISE AND FALL OF THE AMERICAN WHIG PARTY: JACKSONIAN POLITICS AND THE ONSET OF THE CIVIL WAR (New York, 1999), pp.284-382. Daniel Walker Howe, THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF THE AMERICAN WHIGS (Chicago, 1979), pp.123-49. DAB IV, pp.173-9, ANB 5, pp.24-8. Henry Clay to James Lynch, et al., September 19, 1848, in THE PAPERS OF HENRY CLAY, Vol. 10, ed. Melba Porter Hay and Carol Reardon (Lexington, Ky. 1991), p. 545. \$7500.

The Foundation of the Communist Party in America

30. [Communist Party of America]: [Ferguson, I.E.]: CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA [caption title]. [Chicago: National Left Wing Council, 1919]. [4]pp., printed in two columns on a folded quarto sheet. Light creasing and wear, scattered small stains. Very good.

A foundational document for the Communist Party of America as well as for the political history of the United States in the 20th century; as rare as it is important. Arising from the faction war of 1919 within the Socialist Party, this pamphlet represents the very moment that the “Left Wing” of the Socialists officially split off and began formally organizing the Communist Party. The authors state in clear and bold prose:

“The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of America has evidenced by its expulsion of nearly half of the membership that it will not hesitate at wrecking the organization in order to maintain control.... Those who realize that the capturing of the Socialist Party as such is but an empty victory will not hesitate to respond to this call and leave the ‘right’ and ‘center’ to sink together with their leaders....No other course is possible; therefore, we, the National Left Wing Council and the National Organization Committee, call a convention to meet in the city of Chicago on September 1st, 1919, for the purpose of organizing a Communist Party in America.”

The rest of the pamphlet outlines the proposed party’s platform in no uncertain terms, including that “The present is the period of the dissolution and collapse of the whole capitalist world system, which will mean the complete collapse of world culture, if Capitalism with its unsolvable contradictions is not replaced by Communism,” that the only way forward is by a “dictatorship of the proletariat,” and that “a merciless fight is absolutely necessary.” “Organizations endorsing the principles and program outlined” are encouraged to elect and send delegates to the September 1st meeting, with travel expenses to be defrayed by the organizers.

The convention took place as promised, simultaneously to another Chicago meeting held by a rival group called the Communist Labor Party. Soon afterwards the two parties merged under pressure from Moscow, becoming the Communist Party USA. The new party found immediate popularity in the uncertain postwar years, claiming between 50,000 and 60,000 members, lobbying for labor reform, and combating racism in their fight to implement pure Marxism in the United States. The Great Depression and attendant disillusion with capitalism only enhanced the party’s appeal, which grew steadily with its staunch opposition to fascism in Europe and Asia as the Second World War crept ever closer.

The September, 1919 meeting was more widely advertised than the great rarity of this pamphlet would suggest – substantially similar text, with a handful of edits, was printed in two of the Left Wing’s periodicals. It is featured in the radical newspaper REVOLUTIONARY AGE’S final issue, and as the very first article printed in the inaugural issue of THE COMMUNIST, the Communist Party of America’s official weekly paper. This four-page pamphlet is not listed in the BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES, which does list the Communist Party of America’s forty-page PROGRAM AND CONSTITUTION, printed in Chicago in 1919. OCLC records this pamphlet only at the University of Kansas,

and we otherwise locate only one additional copy, held by the Comintern Archive in Moscow. Very rare and very important in the 20th century political history of the United States.
OCLC 56137285. \$4500.

Early South Carolina Laws on Militia and Slavery, with Interesting Provenance

31. **Condy, Thomas D.: A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES & THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, NOW OF FORCE, RELATING TO THE MILITIA; WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE PATROL LAWS; THE LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SLAVES AND FREE PERSONS OF COLOUR; THE DECISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF SOUTH CAROLINA THEREON; AND AN ABSTRACT FROM THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES' ARMY, &c.** Charleston: A.E. Miller, Printer & Publisher, 1830. [5]-196pp. Contemporary calf, gilt morocco label. Boards slightly bowed and a bit rubbed, extremities worn. Scattered staining and soiling, heavy in places. Contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage, late 19th-century bookplate on front pastedown. Very good overall.

A scarce book of early South Carolina laws regulating militia and militia patrols, with interesting provenance. While the work certainly does print laws for the organization and provisioning of militia patrols, including pay schedules, uniforms, and proper marching practice, a considerable portion of this compilation deals with regulations for maintaining the status and “due subjugation” of both enslaved and free persons of color, ranging from the South Carolina Negro Act of 1740 to the Negro Seamen Act of 1823. Maintenance of said subjugation, in fact, appears to have been one of the primary duties of the militia (despite the fact that free Blacks in the state were still required to serve, though not permitted to bear arms).

Passed shortly after the Stono Rebellion in 1739 and the Denmark Vesey conspiracy in 1822, respectively, the aforementioned acts and others placed severe restrictions upon the activities of all non-Whites in South Carolina. The laws printed in this volume include those requiring all persons of color not on a plantation to carry full documentation of freedom or a travel pass from their legal owner, forbids them all “fire arms or offensive weaponry,” and outlaws all assemblies of free or enslaved Blacks for the purpose of education (whether or not a White person is present). Additionally, vessels with free Blacks on board were not allowed to dock at South Carolina ports without penalty, and the importation of slaves from the West Indies, “beyond the Potomac,” or who had spent any time in Europe, Mexico, or South America (i.e. anywhere they may have encountered free people of color or heard of successful revolts) was banned. Perhaps most dramatically, the fear of rebellion induced the state to make it illegal “for any free negro or person of colour, to migrate into this state, or be brought or introduced into its limits, under any pretext whatever, by land or by water.”

The militia patrol was the main organ for the day-to-day enforcement of these strictures, and the laws herein empower them to “search and examine all negro houses” without warrant, to break down doors or shatter windows to disperse gatherings, to administer corporal punishment up to twenty lashes to any non-Whites whether enslaved or not, to arrest any person of color and demand paperwork, and grant immunity from “all suits at law, prosecutions and indictments, for or on account of such acts as may be done or performed by [militia in the course of their duty].” Regardless of the latter protection, it appears that some patrols were over-zealous – a South Carolina Supreme Court decision printed herein was necessary to clarify that militia patrols were not allowed to wander onto plantations and beat or murder slaves and animals.

This copy of this Charleston imprint bears a contemporary inscription from resident Charles Mouzon (noting that he acquired it in 1830, and recording the price), as well as the later bookplate of Julius E. Cogswell. Cogswell was the son of Harvey Cogswell: official printer to the South Carolina Secession Convention and the Confederate government, and who had offices in Charleston and Columbia through much of the 19th-century (the latter being burnt down in Sherman’s withdrawal from the city). Julius himself was born on May 13, 1865 – the first day of the Battle of Palmito Ranch, often considered the final engagement of the Civil War. A scarce and valuable compilation of South Carolina laws relating to slavery and the militia, with noteworthy provenance. Rare Book Hub records no other copy at auction in over 100 years.

COHEN 8957. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 3550. SABIN 87691. \$9500.

Rare and Lovely Work on Conchology

32. **Conrad, T.A.: MONOGRAPHY OF THE FAMILY UNIONIDAE. OR NAIADES OF LAMARCK, (FRESH WATER BIVALVE SHELLS,) OF NORTH AMERICA. ILLUSTRATED BY FIGURES DRAWN ON STONE FROM NATURE.** Philadelphia: J. Dobson, 1836. [2],iv,110 (of 118) pp. plus sixty (of sixty-five) colored plates. 19th-century three-quarter morocco and cloth, spine gilt. Binding slightly edgeworn and darkened. Small ownership stamp on titlepage and an occasional very light fox mark, else internally very clean. Very good.

A mostly complete copy of this extremely rare and attractive color plate book on fresh water bivalves. Timothy Abbott Conrad was an early and important American naturalist whose reputation is now mostly lost to history. His work is an important complement to Thomas Say's AMERICAN CONCHOLOGY, and Conrad assisted Say's widow in completing the final part of that work, which was unfinished at the time of Thomas Say's death. The very lovely plates in this work, done after Conrad's own drawings, were lithographed by P.S. Duval, one of the leading illustrators of Philadelphia, and are quite handsomely drawn and shaded. Most every plate contains several colored illustrations of shells. Conrad's text gives the scientific details of the shells, as well as his personal observations and comparisons with Say's findings.

This work was originally issued in thirteen parts between 1836 and 1840, but is most often found in single-volume form. Each part contains five plates. The present copy, then, contains twelve of the thirteen parts, lacking only the final five plates and accompanying text. "A book of both scientific and artistic merit" – Bennett. Extremely rare on the market, the first copy we have ever seen offered for sale. BENNETT, p.26. McGRATH, pp.36, 39. NISSEN ZBI 944. SABIN 15903. \$7500.

*Crossing the Rubicon, Taking Up Arms, 1775:
"Our cause is just. Our union is perfect...."*

33. **[Continental Congress]: A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA, NOW MET IN GENERAL CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA, SETING [sic] FORTH THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF THEIR TAKING UP ARMS.** Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford, 1775. [2],13pp. Half title. Gathered signatures, stitched as issued. Moderate tanning, foxing, and a bit of light soiling. Small closed tear in top edge of half title, light corner wear. A very good copy, in as-issued condition. Untrimmed. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and marbled boards slipcase, spine gilt.

The very rare first edition of this crucial Revolutionary document, in original condition. The declaration of Congress issued July 6, 1775, formally presented the reasons for the American colonies taking up arms against Great Britain.

Issued in the wake of the battles of Lexington and Concord and at Bunker Hill, and a year before the formal Declaration of Independence, the work is one of the most significant statements of the Continental Congress – a clear indication of the seriousness and intractability of the Americans. The work proclaims: "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable." With this document the Continental Congress and the American colonies crossed the Rubicon – the road to independence became the only realistic path forward.

There were an additional seven printings in America in 1775, following this official Philadelphia printing by the Bradford brothers, reflecting its immediate importance to the American cause. Only COMMON SENSE appeared in more editions in the American colonies during this crisis period. A landmark work, of the greatest possible importance.

HOWES D198, "b." EVANS 14544. ESTC W30722. HILDEBURN 3189. SABIN 15522, 19159. AMERICAN CONTROVERSY 75-149a. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 34. \$95,000.

Superb Views of the Northwest Passage

34. **Cresswell, Samuel Gurney: A SERIES OF EIGHT SKETCHES IN COLOUR (TOGETHER WITH A CHART OF THE ROUTE) OF THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR (CAPTAIN M'CLURE) DURING THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.** London: Day and Son, 1854. [6] pp. plus eight lithographic plates and one color map. Elephant folio. Later three-quarter blue calf and cloth boards, spine gilt. Light wear to boards. 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown. Text with slight edge

wear and soiling. Some marginal foxing and soiling; two short closed tears to plates, not affecting images. Color bright and clean. Very good.

The Investigator, under the command of Captain John McClure, with Samuel Gurney Cresswell second-in-command, set out in 1850 in one of the several attempts to locate Sir John Franklin's lost party. Upon reaching Melville Island, the ship was blocked by ice, and there the expedition wintered. Eventually the party made its way to an inlet on the northern shore of Bank's Land, which McClure christened "The Bay of God's Mercy." Ice continued to present an insurmountable obstacle, and eventually the expedition was forced to abandon ship, seeking refuge and eventually returning to England on board the Resolute, which had penetrated as far as Melville Sound. During their confinement, the Investigator's party conducted exploratory expeditions by foot and sled, resulting in the observation that no land lay between Melville Island and "Parry's Farthest," thereby establishing the existence of the Northwest Passage.

The beautiful views, based on drawings by Cresswell, lithographed by either Simpson or Walker, and printed by Day & Son, include: 1) "First Discovery of Land...", 2) "Bold Headland on Baring Island," 3) "H.M.S. Investigator in the Pack," 4) "Critical Position of H.M.S. Investigator on the North Coast of Baring Island," 5) "H.M.S. Investigator running through a narrow channel in a snow storm...", 6) "Melville Island from Banks' Land," 7) "Sledge-Party leaving H.M.S. Investigator in Mercy Bay...", and 8) "Sledging over Hummocky Ice." "These lithographs are of quite remarkable beauty and unusual colouring. The clear and vivid colour effects of the Arctic are shown with great distinctness in these prints which are highly desirable" – ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. The entire suite is uniform in its excellence, importance, and scarcity. ABBEY 644. ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 3477. LANDE 1128. SABIN 17490. TPL 33353. \$57,500.

With Maps of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard

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

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

Certainly one of the chief works of literature, and one of the most important observations on America during the era of the Revolution. HOWES C883, "b." CLARK I:218. STREETER SALE 711. SABIN 17496. MONAGHAN 497. MEISEL III, p.352. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 70. \$7500.

Guarding the Minnesota Frontier During the Civil War

36. Curial, Nathan W.: [Minnesota]: [Civil War]: [COLLECTION OF TWELVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, FROM MINNESOTA SOLDIER, NATHAN CURIAL, WHILE SERVING ON THE FRONTIER DURING THE CIVIL WAR, INCLUDING HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATIVES OF MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA TERRITORIES]. [Various places, mostly in Minnesota and the Dakotas]. 1862-1868. Twelve autograph letters, signed, each from two to four pages in length, a total of approximately [35]pp. Plus one postmarked envelope. [with:]: [U.S. Sanitary Commission]: **THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.** Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Higgins, 1865. 128pp. THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND: 16mo. Contemporary half

cloth and patterned paper wrappers. Hinges cracked. Front free endpaper torn with some staining and damage to titlepage, only light staining internally. Good. Letters: Old folds, occasional spotting or staining. Near fine overall.

A collection of Civil War letters from a member of the Minnesota 8th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, mostly stationed on the Western frontier to protect settlers from depredations by Native Americans during the war. In 1862 tensions grew between White settlers and the Dakota people along the Minnesota River as treaty payments were delayed by the outbreak of the Civil War and conditions were exacerbated by famine and the Sioux Agency's abuses. The Dakota War of 1862 which erupted resulted in hundreds dead on each side, thousands of Dakota and White settlers both displaced from their homes, and the largest single-day mass execution in United States history. Minnesota's volunteer regiments, originally formed in response to Lincoln's call, spent much of the Civil War monitoring the frontier and dealing with the violent aftershocks that followed the Dakota War.

Nathan W. Curial was an early settler of the town of Anoka, Minnesota, and enlisted in the 8th Infantry, Company A, when it was first mustered in the summer of 1862. Most of his correspondence is directed to his sister, Rachel, and brother-in-law, William Banton of Maine. He begins the first letter in this collection, dated from Fort Ripley in November of that year, by declaring himself "now within the Barracks of a Fort in the capacity of a Soldier." His next letter dates from the following August, at which point he notes that he has "Not seen an Indian yet, all though our Capt [J.S. Cady] was shot by one of them. He was shot through the heart and of course he died." While his Company had yet to participate in a major battle, their scouting and patrol duties remained dangerous – on September 14th, Curial notes that "One of our sergeants was shot by the Indians day before yesterday. God only knows who will be their next victim."

On February 27, 1864, Curial has somewhat more information to share from Fort Abercrombie in Dakota Territory:

"There was a rumor come last night when the mail come in that our Regt was agoing to be called to gather at St Cloud or at Fort Snelling to prepare for to go South or to go across the Plains. It seems that Government has not determined what to do with us yet....We have been in the Service about seventeen months and have not been together yet. I mean the whole Reg't. We have been stationed at different places along on the Frontier to protect the settlers from the Indians....Some of us have been scouting through the woods after the Red Skins, and some of our poor men have been shot [or] scalp't."

He also writes his only letter to another brother, Timothy, from Abercrombie a few days later, relating uncertainty as to where he and his regiment would be going soon:

"There is talk of establishing Military Posts from Minnesota to Idaho Territory, or to the Gold Mines. If that is so, perhaps it will be our business to go across the Plains to perform that duty. We expect a large Emigration to go through this state to that place this Spring and Summer, and there will have to something done to protect them from the Indians, but we do not know anything about that....My three years is a little more than half yon. But I am in for it and I want to see the thing put threw according to Howell. I want to see those Southern Fireeaters made to know their places. I want justice done, and nothing more....You cannot tell how lonesome it is away up here in the wilderness. But God knows that I am willing to bear it for my Country sake."

On June 27, 1864, Curial writes his sister with interesting observations on the Red River region and the Métis traders who live there:

"Most of the inhabitants there are Half Breeds, French and Indian. They live chiefly by hunting they catch a great many Buffalo and thousands of Wolves and other kind of fur. They bring a great deal of fur and Buffalo Robes to St. Paul. They bring the rich merchandise up this Country in carts made of wood without a meter of iron about them...they come through Anoka every summer loaded they come in large trains sometimes as many as two hundred in a train. They have a great many Dog Teams, from three to eight dogs in a team. They bring the mail from there to here with dogs, they come twice a week these dogs are half dog and half wolf they can indure a great deal. They travel about sixty miles in a day.

He comments additionally on the growth of Anoka as a town, aided by the advance of the railroad, and on his expectations for increased immigration across the Plains to the mining regions in the West. After a brief stay in Lincoln General Hospital in 1865 (the 8th was marched from Minnesota through Tennessee, Alabama, and Washington, D.C. during the last leg of the war), Curial completed his service and was mustered out with his regiment on July 11. The last two letters in this collection date from after his service, and describe his

resettling in Anoka as well as providing interesting practical advice to William, who was considering moving west from Maine.

Accompanying this group of letters is Curial's inscribed copy of *THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND*, a "convenient pocket manual for soldiers in the army and navy" produced by the U.S. Sanitary Commission. It contains a calendar, a pay table, and a collection of religious hymns, psalms, and other songs for soldiers and sailors.

An interesting group of letters from the underrepresented western frontier theatre of the Civil War. \$9500.

*Rare Pacific Voyage Account and Important Melville Association:
The Streeter-Reese Copy*

37. D'Wolf, John: A VOYAGE TO THE NORTH PACIFIC AND A JOURNEY THROUGH SIBERIA MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY AGO. Cambridge: Welch, Bigelow, and Company, 1861. iv,147pp. Original printed tan wrappers. Wrappers a bit stained and foxed, splitting along the lower joint of the front wrapper. Quite clean and fresh internally. Very good. In a cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

The Thomas W. Streeter-William S. Reese copy. This is a presentation copy, inscribed on the titlepage: "To the Dorchester Antiquarian Society with the regard of John D'Wolf." This copy has the bookplates of the Dorchester Antiquarian Society and Thomas W. Streeter on the verso of the front wrapper, and of William S. Reese on the interior of the clamshell case. According to Sabin, only one hundred copies of this book were printed.

A very rare Pacific voyage account by an uncle of Herman Melville. As a young man, in 1805, Captain D'Wolf sailed the Bristol brig, *Juno*, via Cape Horn to Sitka, sold her to the Russian governor there and returned with Langsdorff via Siberia. It was on the newly acquired *Juno* that Rezanov sailed to San Francisco in early March 1806 to buy supplies for the Russian settlers. "One of the rarest of Pacific voyages....After staying with Governor Alexander Baranov, of the Russian American Company at New Archangel [Sitka], D'Wolf, an uncle of Herman Melville and mentioned by him in *MOBY DICK* and *REDBURN*, accepted Baranov's [i.e., Rezanov's] invitation to accompany him across Siberia to St. Petersburg, with Baron Georg von Langsdorff. In his narrative, D'Wolf expresses the opinion that he was the first American to make the journey" – Hill. "From our point of view it is fortunate that D'Wolf published this account as it gives many interesting and important details regarding a difficult period in the life of the Russians in Alaska (sickness, near starvation, constant dangers from the Koloshes, etc.)....This work by D'Wolf is a highly desirable – and very rare – addition to the original contemporary source material on Alaska, and on Siberia as well. D'Wolf's background and character are such that we can give full credence to his remarks and observations" – Lada-Mocarski.

D'Wolf's experiences certainly had a major impact on his nephew, Herman Melville, who grew up hearing stories of D'Wolf's Pacific voyages. Melville would use D'Wolf's experiences as an inspiration, writing in Chapter 45 of *MOBY DICK* that his uncle, "who, after a long life of unusual adventures as a sea captain, this day resides in the village of Dorchester near Boston." Melville also mentions D'Wolf in *REDBURN*. This is among the rarest of ancillary Melville narratives.

This must have been one of the last books that Thomas W. Streeter acquired for his famed collection, bought by him from Goodspeed's in early 1965 for \$300. Streeter died on June 12, 1965 and this book appeared in the sixteenth session of his sale, on April 22, 1969. It was acquired by H.P. Kraus for \$500; William S. Reese acquired this copy for his Melville collection in 2008. Two other copies have appeared at auction since this Thomas W. Streeter copy: the Frank S. Streeter copy sold for \$14,400 in 2007, and the Martin Greene copy (sold to him by this firm and with four plates and a photograph of the author mounted in) sold for \$37,500 in 2017.

HILL 527. SABIN 19883. LADA-MOCARSKI 148. HOWES D310, "c." STREETER SALE 3526 (this copy).
WICKERSHAM 6666. NERHOOD 134. \$30,000.

The Earliest Published Description of Photography

38. Daguerre, Louis-Jacques Mande: HISTORIQUE ET DESCRIPTION DES PROCÉDÉS DU DAGUERRÉOTYPE ET DU DIORAMA, PAR DAGUERRE.... Paris: Susse Frères, 1839. [4],79pp. plus six lithographed plates. Half title. Contemporary black and grey paper-covered boards, green label lettered in manuscript. Extremities a bit worn. Occasional mild foxing, with the contemporary ownership signature of Ed Hagenbach, presumably the noted Swiss physician and chemist. Very good.

The rare first edition, first issue, second imprint (the first Susse Frères issue) of this landmark work in the invention of photography. The first issue is known in only three copies, so this is practically the earliest obtainable edition of the first account of the invention of Daguerre's process. The first issue of this work and the production of the first commercially-available apparatus had been entrusted to Giroux, M^{me}. Daguerre's kinsman and Daguerre's partner. The text was clouded in secrecy and publication was dated August 18 to coincide with the unveiling of the first commercially-produced daguerreotype cameras. The entire supply sold out in the first few hours. The present issue was published the next month, on September 14, presumably to coincide with a new batch of equipment which Daguerre's team also supplied. Such was the demand for Daguerre's cameras that by the end of 1840, almost forty versions of this work had been published in at least eight different languages. Interestingly, Pierre G. Harmant argues convincingly in an article in *HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY: AN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY* (January 1977, pp.79-83) that the first copy Daguerre saw of his manual on September 7, the date of his first public presentation, actually bore the imprint of Susse Freres, not the slightly earlier imprint from Giroux.

Daguerre's groundbreaking manual describes his invention of the daguerreotype process, the first widely popular photographic method, involving the creation of a direct positive image on a sheet of polished copper which was coated with a solution of light-sensitive silver halide. This process is illustrated in the six plates contained herein. Along with official documents relating to the French government's review of Daguerre's procedure, it includes a transcription of Niepce's own description of his heliographic process, submitted to Daguerre in 1839. The daguerreotype remained the most popular photographic medium until it was supplanted by the collodion wet-plate process in the 1850s. "Perhaps no other invention ever captured the imagination of the public to such a degree and conquered the world with such lightning rapidity as the daguerreotype" – Gernsheim.

"No one individual can be called the true inventor of photography, but Daguerre's technique of fixing photographic images on a metallic surface was the first to capture the public's curiosity and imagination, bringing photography out of the laboratories of a few researchers into the mass market" – Norman.

A true incunabula among the early literature relating to photographic processes.

HORBLIT 21a. NORMAN COLLECTION 569. NORMAN SALE 1004. EN FRANÇAIS DANS LE TEXTE 255. PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 318b (ref). DIBNER, HERALDS OF SCIENCE 183. Helmut and Alison Gernsheim, *L.J.M. DAGUERRE* (London: Secker & Warburg, 1956), pp.191-98). Helmut & Alison Gernsheim, *THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1969), pp.65-74. Beaumont Newhall, *AN HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF THE DAGUERREOTYPE & THE DIORAMA BY DAGUERRE* (New York: Winterhouse, 1971), pp.269-77. Beaumont Newhall, "Chronicle of the Birth of Photography" in *HARVARD LIBRARY BULLETIN*, Vol. VII, No. 2, Spring 1953, pp.208-20. \$32,500.

*De Bry's PETIT VOYAGES:
An Essential Collection of Voyages, in a 17th-Century Binding*

39. **De Bry, Johann Theodor, and Johann Israel: THE PETIT VOYAGES, PARTS I – XI.** Frankfurt. 1601-1633. Eleven parts bound in two volumes. 256 (of 259) engraved maps and plates. Small folio. 17th-century stamped vellum, raised bands, manuscript titles on spines, a.e.g. Vellum a bit soiled and stained, mostly at the edges. Internally clean and neat. A nearly complete set of the first eleven parts (lacking only three Africa maps in Part I), in very nice condition.

A nearly complete set of the *PETIT VOYAGES* of De Bry, one of the grandest collections of voyages published in the Age of Discovery. This series of voyages, devoted mainly (but not entirely) to the East Indies, was issued concurrently with the same publishers' *GRAND VOYAGES*, which are primarily devoted to the Americas. The present set, in a mixed state of first and second Latin editions of the parts, is close to complete. Three Africa maps are missing from Part I; and the set is also lacking Part XII (so rare that even Church lacked much of the text), and the appendix to Part I, which is also very difficult to obtain. Both of these parts were issued by a different publisher in 1625 and 1628, long after the rest of the series. Almost all sets lack some plates and maps, and assembling complete copies has been a passion of collectors since the beginning of the collecting of voyages in the early 19th century. A number of the maps and plates are highly prized individually, which has contributed to parts being disassembled.

The *PETIT VOYAGES* comprise probably the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies, and are unique in their extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa, India,

the Spice Islands, and South Asia. The De Brys' intention as publishers to present an illustrated record sets them apart from other, textual voyage collections such as Ramusio or Hakluyt. They are a cornerstone of any serious library of travels and voyages.

The collations of the parts in the present set agree with those given in Church for the first or second Latin editions of each part, the only exception being that some plates are bound in differing order and some blanks are not present. Full titles and bibliographical details can be found in Church. A summary of the parts and their contents follows:

Part I. *VERA DESCRIPTIO REGNI AFRICANI*. 1624. Second edition. Fourteen plates. This set lacks the two folding maps of Africa, and the map of the Congo. Pigafetta's description of the Congo, describing Odoardo Lopez' voyage there in 1578, probably the most important early description of central Africa. CHURCH 206.

Part II. *PARS INDIAE ORIENTALIS, IN QU JOHAN. HUGONIS LINTSCOTANI NAVIGATIO IN ORIENTEM*. 1628. Second edition. Thirty-seven in-text illustrations, plus portrait. Linschoten's famous voyages to the East of 1583-92 were published by De Bry the year after they first appeared as a separate book. CHURCH 207 (note).

Part III. *TERTIA PARS INDIAE ORIENTALIS....* 1629. Second edition. Sixty plates, four maps. The large folding plan of Agra, often missing, is present here. The maps include Java and Nova Zembla. The large folding map, "Descriptio Hydrographica," shows the eastern hemisphere and the routes to the east around Africa. This is a highly important piece of cartography. The rest of Linschoten, Cornelius de Houtman's pioneering voyage to the East Indies of 1595-97 (instrumental in opening the spice trade to the Dutch), and Gerit de Veer's voyage in search of a northeast passage in 1594-96, are included. The plates show scenes in the East, as well as Veer's horrible experiences in Spitzbergen, where his expedition was attacked by polar bears. CHURCH 210 (note).

Part IV. *PARS QUARTA INDIAE ORIENTALIS....* 1601. First edition. Twenty-one plates. Linschoten and Houtman's voyages concluded, and the voyage of Jacob von Neck and Wybrandt van Warwijck to the East Indies in 1598-99. As in the two previous parts, most of the plates are scenes in the East Indies. CHURCH 211.

Part V. *QUINTA PARS INDIAE ORIENTALIS....* 1601. First edition. Twenty plates. More material on Von Neck, and the establishment of Dutch power in Bantam. CHURCH 212.

Part VI. *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS VI....* 1604. Sole edition, first issue. Twenty-six plates. Pieter de Maree's description of Guinea in 1600, and other early voyages to Guinea by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French. This whole section therefore relates to the Gold and Slave coasts of Africa and the growing European trading presence there, which laid the foundation for the trans-Atlantic slave trade. CHURCH 213.

Part VII. *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS SEPTIMA....* 1606. Sole edition, first issue. Twenty-two plates. Joris von Spilbergen's voyage to Ceylon in 1601-4, and Gasparo Balbi's voyage to Pegu via Syria, in 1579-88. This part is mainly devoted to India and Ceylon, with excellent plates of the latter. CHURCH 216.

Part VIII. *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS OCTAVA....* 1607. Sole edition, first issue. Eighteen plates. A collection of five Dutch voyages to the East Indies, 1600-6, including trips to China and the Spice Islands, all illustrating the rising Dutch power in the East. The plates show various military encounters, and a famous double-page plate of Macao. CHURCH 218.

Part IX. *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS NONA....* 1612. First edition, second issue, and with a differently decorated titlepage. Seventeen plates. A world map appears on the supplementary title to the extra plates section. This part describes the voyage of Admiral Pieter Willemisz to the Spice Islands to seize them from the Portuguese, written by one of the officers on the expedition. CHURCH 220.

Part X. *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS X....* 1633. Second edition. Three plates and three maps (the three maps are bound after Part XI). This part is important on several accounts. The first section gives one of the first published accounts of Hudson Bay, while the second describes other voyages to the North by Linschoten. All of the maps relate to the search for a northeast passage. The third section relates to De Quiros and his supposed discovery of a new continent, "Terra Australis Incognita." CHURCH 222 (note).

Part XI. *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS UNDECIMA....* 1619. Sole edition, but with a differently illustrated titlepage. Ten plates. Again, there is American content, reprinting the narratives of Vespucci's third and fourth voyages, followed by a description of Robert Coverte's journeys in Persia and Mongolia, and then an account

of Spitzbergen and the northern whale fisheries. This copy contains what Church calls the rare state of plate seven, the woman being carried to be thrown into the fire. CHURCH 223.

A rare opportunity to acquire one of the great monuments of early travel literature.
CHURCH as cited above. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 619/30.

\$125,000.

Unrecorded Early View of West Point

40. **Doughty, Thomas: UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY WEST POINT FROM FORT CLINTON** [caption title]. Philadelphia: A.R. Poole, [1826]. Handcolored aquatint, 9¾ x 12¾ inches. Lightly tanned and soiled, skillful paper repairs to margins. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded early view of West Point, by the important early American landscape artist, Thomas Doughty (1793-1856). Viewed from Fort Clinton to the south, this illustration provides a distant view of the military academy's buildings, from relatively modest structures to a large four story building to the left. In the far right, an American flag is shown atop a tall pole. Two cadets, dressed in their greys, and their dog are shown in the foreground. Despite being rendered as an aquatint, Doughty's characteristically bucolic vision, serene sky, and delicate colors are on full display. "During a period when most artists could make a living only from portraiture, Doughty was one of the first American artists to devote himself to landscape painting...He quickly won critical acclaim for his lyrical and bucolic landscapes of the rivers and mountains of Pennsylvania, New York's Hudson River Valley, and New England....He was among the earliest artists to reproduce his landscapes as lithographs, in his popular series, CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY AND AMERICAN RURAL SPORTS, a monthly published in Philadelphia with his brother, John" – WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICAN ART.

This view was produced in 1826, less than a quarter century after the United States Military Academy's formal founding at West Point. We locate no copies of this print recorded at auction, on OCLC, or in reference sources. The only mentions we have been able to locate are records of this print's publication along with several other views of West Point by A.R. Poole in 1826.

WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICAN ART, pp.947-48. BENEZIT 4, p.1110. ANB VI, pp.788-89. DAB V, pp.392-93.

\$2000.

With a Section of Text Not Found in Earlier Editions

41. **Drake, Sir Francis: LE VOYAGE CURIEUX, FAICT AUTOUR DU MONDE, PAR FRANÇOIS DRACH....** Paris: Antoine Robinot, 1641. [8],230pp. Engraved title vignette. Handsome 18th-century tree calf, gilt leather label. Small contemporary ink notation at bottom of titlepage, minor worming. Very good.

The third French edition of the narrative of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe in 1577-80, originally published in the first edition of 1589 of Hakluyt's VOYAGES... as a supplement to the text. "The translation into French by F. de Louvencourt, Sieur de Vauchelles...the work has been ascribed to one Francis Petty, but...it was in fact compiled, probably by Hakluyt, from several briefer eyewitness accounts, one being Francis Fletcher's original narrative" – Kraus. Both the 1613 and 1627 French editions are of the greatest rarity and are virtually unobtainable. Streeter had a copy of the present edition, which was bought by Kraus at the Streeter sale and now resides with Kraus' Drake collection at the Library of Congress.

This copy does not contain the map, as is the case with virtually all copies. Only seven or eight copies of the map are known. At the DuPont sale at Christie's in October 1991 a copy of the 1627 edition with the map sold for \$71,500. This edition does include a portion of text not present in the earlier editions. According to Wagner, the "second part" added here is "pure fiction," an interesting example of the popular demand for Drake's exploits, as well as the subtle melding of fact and myth. It recounts Drake's supposed activities after rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

This copy is bound with a 1642 edition of Las Casas' HISTOIRE DES INDES OCCIDENTALES... printed in Lyon. Not a particularly rare edition of Las Casas, but a suitable contemporary companion to the 1641 Drake.

H.P. Kraus bought the Streeter copy for \$4750 in 1966. He later gave it, with the rest of his Drake collection, to the Library of Congress.

SABIN 24806. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 641/151. WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 9d. KRAUS, DRAKE 44. STREETER SALE 38. JCB (3)II:292.

\$4500.

An Important Report to Charles IV from His Primary Minister

42. **Floridablanca, Moñino y Redondo, Jose Conde de: GOBIERNO DE ESTADO DEL CONDE DE FLORIDABLANCA** [manuscript title]. Spain. November 6, 1789. [128]pp. In Spanish. Folio. Contemporary vellum, pigskin loop closures. Minor soiling to binding. A few small tears, minor scattered soiling. Written in a neat and legible humanist-style hand. Bookplate of Dr. Don Vicente Bas de Tejada on final leaf. Very good.

A manuscript report addressed to King Charles IV of Spain from his chief minister, detailing the state of Spanish affairs, including involvement in the Americas. An impressive report, providing unique insight into Spanish, European, and world history. The Count of Floridablanca served as the reformist chief minister to both Charles III and IV, and is now regarded as one of Spain's most effective statesmen. He undertook a complete reform of the government, revamped the educational system after successfully lobbying the Pope's support to expel the Jesuits from Spain, established commercial freedom in the American Colonies, and deftly maneuvered Spain's involvement in both the American Revolution and the French Revolution.

The report details, among numerous other topics, the negotiations between Portugal and Spain relating to the boundaries in the New World (including the United States, Brazil, Paraguay, Mexico, Africa, and Asia). The report documents the treaty of 1777, which redistributed land between Spain and Portugal, including the return of la Colonia de Sacramento to Spain. It likewise enumerates the successful achievements of the junta of state formed in 1787. It also discusses the intervention of various European courts, including those of France and England; and an extensive discussion of the American Revolution, the support of the "insurgents" by the French in 1778, including the Franco-American Alliance, and the position of several European courts related to the American independence, describing in great detail the events and names of people involved. The report was clearly of extreme secrecy, only one known copy was made: "...executado muy reservadamente y a puerta cerrada" [executed very discreetly and behind closed doors] and sent to Pedro Rodrigues, the Conde de Campomanes (1723-1802), who was serving as the president of the council of Castile at the time.

A highly significant manuscript.

\$21,000.

Natural History from Cook's Second Voyage

43. **Forster, Joannes Reinoldus and Georgius: CHARACTERES GENERUM PLANTARUM, QUAS IN ITINERE AD INSULAS MARIS AUSTRALIS, COLLEGERUNT, DESCRIPSERUNT, DELINEARUNT, ANNIS 1772 – 1775.** London: B. White, T. Cadell, & P. Elmsly, 1776. x,[2],viii,150,[3]pp. plus seventy-eight engraved plates. Quarto. Antique-style three-quarter calf and contemporary marbled boards, spine gilt, leather label. Titlepage slightly soiled and cleaned, some scattered stains, else a nice copy.

First edition, first issue of this important botanical work on Australia and New Zealand, also published in a folio edition of eight copies the same year. This was the first scientific work, in fact one of the earliest publications of any kind, published as a result of Cook's second voyage. It lists the botanical discoveries made during the voyage, following a Linnaean classification system. The descriptions are by Anders Sparrman, and the engravings are after drawings by the younger Forster.

The Forsters, father and son, travelled as scientists on the second voyage. CHARACTERES... was one of the earliest publications resulting from that journey. Marra's surreptitious narrative had been published the previous year, and in 1776 only this and the anonymously written SECOND VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD appeared. In 1777 both the Forsters' narrative and the official account by Cook were published, along with Wales and Bayly's ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, followed a year later by the Forsters' OBSERVATIONS.... The rush to get CHARACTERES in print should probably be seen in the light of the quarrel with the Admiralty over the Forsters' claims to publishing rights for their official account of the voyage. This preemptive scientific publication may well have been intended to show the strength of the Forster claim.

The Forsters' intellectual arrogance has earned them considerable ridicule, including some criticism of the present work "owing to the minute scale on which the plants were drawn as compared with the size of the paper" (Holmes). The Hill catalogue notes, "it has been said to be the foundation of our knowledge of New Zealand, Antarctic and Polynesian vegetation..." but scientifically it is now seen as rather slight. Nevertheless, the book is one of the earliest sources of our knowledge of the plants of Australia and Polynesia, it has considerable significance for the history of Cook's second voyage, and it is one of a perhaps surprisingly small number of monuments to the major scientific achievements of the three voyages.

BEDDIE 1385. HILL 627. HOLMES 17. NISSEN BBI 644. PRITZEL 2981. SABIN 25134. ROSOVE ANT-ARCTIC 139.

\$7500.

First Cabinetmaker's Guide Published in America

44. [Furniture]: [Siddons, G.A.]: **THE CABINET-MAKER'S GUIDE: OR RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS IN THE ART OF VARNISHING, DYING, STAINING, JAPANING, POLISHING, LACKERING AND BEAUTIFYING WOOD, IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL AND METAL. WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THEIR MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION.** Greenfield, Ma. 1825. 108pp. Publisher's advertisements on rear board. 16mo. Original printed paper-covered boards. Moderate staining to boards, minor chipping to spine ends, minor edge wear. Moderate scattered foxing. Very good, and wholly unsophisticated. Untrimmed.

The first American printing of the first American furniture finisher's manual, reprinted from the original British edition by G.A. Siddons. "A new edition, with considerable additions. Including an appendix containing several valuable tables." Clear and concise instructions are given for dying and staining woods, making glue, making and applying varnish, polishing, japanning, cleaning woods and metals, and much more. For example, to make furniture oil "Take linseed oil, put it in a glazed pipkin, with as much alkanet root as it will cover; let it boil gently, and you will find it become of a strong red color: let it cool, and it will be fit for use." Six tables in the appendix provide assistance for figuring lengths and weights, and an index follows.

Western Massachusetts was obviously a place of great architectural and design innovation during the American Federal period as both the present title and Asher Benjamin's landmark architecture book, *THE COUNTRY BUILDER'S ASSISTANT...*, were printed in Greenfield. Not in *AMERICAN IMPRINTS*. Highly desirable and a landmark in American crafts.

RINK 1793.

\$6000.

*Important Early History of European Voyages,
Edited by Hakluyt, and the First Edition in English*

45. Galvão, Antonio: Hakluyt, Richard, (editor): **THE DISCOVERIES OF THE WORLD FROM THEIR FIRST ORIGINAL UNTO THE YEERE OF OUR LORD 1555. BRIEFLY WRITTEN IN THE PORTUGALL TONGUE BY ANTONIE GALVANO, GOUVERNOUR OF TERNATE, THE CHIEFE ISLAND OF THE MALUCOS: CORRECTED, QUOTED, AND NOW PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH BY RICHARD HAKLUYT, SOMETIMES STUDENT OF CHRISTCHURCH IN OXFORD.** Londini [London]: G. Bishop, 1601. [12],97pp. lacking terminal blank. Thick woodcut title border, headpiece, and first initial. Small quarto. Recased in early sprinkled calf, rebacked in matching style, boards tooled in blind with blindstamped initials "H.W.," spine gilt with raised bands. Light wear to extremities. Minor scattered staining or soiling. Textblock trimmed rather close at head, sometimes touching running title or pagination. Later ownership (John Galvin of Hong Kong) and presentation inscription on front free endpaper. A very good copy.

The first edition in English of this very rare and valuable history of European voyages, edited and published by Richard Hakluyt himself. The great early scholar of exploration describes the work at hand in his introduction, emphasizing that "though small in bulke, [it] containith so much rare and profitable matter, as I know not where to seeke the like within so narrow and streite a compasse."

The author, Antonio Galvão (or Galvano) was the son of the first Portuguese ambassador to Abyssinia, and was sent to India in 1527. Distinguishing himself there, he was appointed governor of the Moluccas. Galvão returned to Portugal in 1540 only to find he had fallen out of favor, succumbed to poverty, and died awaiting a royal pension in 1557. He maintained a keen interest in military and religious affairs throughout his career and spent the latter part of his life assembling accounts of the voyages that comprise this collection. The text provides a relatively succinct chronological account of ancient and modern discoveries to the year 1550. For example he begins with early Greek explorations into the Levant, and continues up to late 15th century travels to Persia and Ormuz. Galvão also provides information on early Portuguese journeys including da Covilhã in Africa, and voyages into the Atlantic. An informative section describes Cabot's failed search for the Northwest Passage in 1497: "they sailed westward til they came in sight of land in 45 degrees of latitude towards the north, and then went straight northwards till they came into 60 degrees of latitude, where the day is 8 howers long, and the night is very cleare and bright. There they found the aire cold, and great islands of ice...." Of particular significance are the accounts of the still relatively-recent activities of Columbus, Cabral, Cortés, and Pizarro in the Americas. In fact, well more than half of the text is concerned with accounts of discoveries in the New World, describing not just voyages and explorations but also geography, natural resources and mineral wealth, harbors and cities, flora and fauna, trade in foreign goods, and more.

Despite a rather ignominious end for the author after his return to Portugal, the value of Galvão's original manuscript was recognized and it was published posthumously in 1563. That first edition is known in only three copies, and Hakluyt himself notes that he was unable to consult a copy of the original edition for this published translation, having to rely on an earlier anonymous English manuscript translation. Hakluyt's notes elucidate Galvão's sources and add contemporary references, such as to the Asian voyage of Ralph Fitch, also included in his NAVIGATIONS.

THE DISCOVERIES offers "a valuable chronological list of all the discoveries, ancient and modern, made down to the year 1555. The writer, who may be styled the founder of historical geography, spent the early part of his life in the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in an expedition which reduced the Moluccas to Portuguese rule. He includes his own experiences in the latter part of this work" (Church). "Written by the Portuguese governor of Ternate in the Moluccas, this work gives a valuable chronological list of all the discoveries, ancient and modern, made to the year 1555. Galvao's TRATADO was first published in Portuguese in 1563. This English translation was edited and published by the famous Hakluyt, who says that the translator was 'some honest and well affected merchant of our nation.' Galvao has been styled 'the founder of historical geography.' The book gives a good summary of the geographical explorations of the Portuguese and other important voyagers, including the English" – Hill.

This important work is scarce institutionally, with ESTC recording fifteen locations. It is very rare in the trade: since 1975 only one complete copy has appeared at auction, the du Pont/Cunliffe copy, which sold in 1991 and reappeared at the Frank Streeter sale in 2007, where it sold for \$114,000 all in, purchased by this firm on behalf of a private collector.

HILL 670. BORBA DE MORAES I:2. CHURCH 323. JCB (3)II:9. SABIN 26469. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 601/34. ESTC S105675. \$175,000.

A Nervous Letter from Robber Baron Jay Gould as His Enemies Advance

46. **Gould, Jay: [MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED, FROM FINANCIER JAY GOULD TO LAWYER EDWARDS PIERREPONT, REGARDING A POTENTIAL INVESTIGATION OF HIS ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE].** New York, N.Y. February 6, 1871. [1]p. on a folded folio sheet, with original stamped envelope with postmark. Old folds. Closed tear to integral blank, some smudging to ink at letter edges, but still quite readable. Very good.

An anxious letter from infamous railroad tycoon Jay Gould, to prominent lawyer and railroad investor, Edwards Pierrepont, about a rumored investigation of Gould's Erie Railway Company. Gould's takeover of the Erie railroad in the late 1860s brought him many legal troubles and a good amount of negative publicity. In this letter he reaches out to the recently out-of-office United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, asking Pierrepont to let him know if he is indeed to be the subject of a federal investigation. This letter is an excellent example of the ways in which the wealthy and powerful attempted to stay ahead of the law in the Gilded Age.

Composed in a secretarial hand on letterhead of the "President's Office," marked "Personal" and signed by Gould, the letter reads:

"It is rumored that certain parties who desire to injure this Company, and are unable to find evidence to sustain their charges, are urging the Department of Internal Revenue to seize the books, and papers of the Co. under pretence that it has not made proper returns for Income Tax, but really for the purpose of enabling hostile parties to see the books, and use their contents in evidence in private suits. I do not believe that any such scheme will be aided by the Department, especially as we have given its officers full access to all our books; but I should be glad if you will ascertain whether anything of the kind is on foot, and give me early information."

While Jay Gould (1836-92) was not investigated by Internal Revenue, his paranoia was justified. As one of the most notorious of the 19th-century robber barons, Gould's activities were never wholly legitimate. In 1869, Gould had finally wrested control of the Erie Railway away from fellow stockholders Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, and James Fisk. Gould then built close connections with Tammany Hall and added Boss Tweed to the company's group of directors in exchange for favorable legislation. At the same time, Gould, Fisk, and Abel Corbin (brother-in-law of President Grant) had conspired to corner the gold market, which led to the Panic of 1869 and nearly a national economic depression. Gould eventually lost control of the railway in 1873 due to unfavorable public opinion from his involvement in the gold-rigging scandal and his loss of \$1 million of Erie stock to the British con artist Lord Gordon-Gordon.

Edwards Pierrepont (1817-92) had a distinguished legal career in and out of public office. After practicing law for many years, he was elected to the Superior Court of New York City in 1857. Pierrepont was a Democrat, but became a staunch supporter of Lincoln. He served as Lincoln's personal advisor and lawyer, and later prosecuted John H. Surratt in connection with Lincoln's assassination. Although he served as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York briefly from 1869-70, he was back in private practice by the time of this letter. We do not have Pierrepont's reply to Gould, though it may have surprised Gould when, later the same year (1871), Pierrepont served as a prominent member of the "Committee of Seventy" that finally broke Boss Tweed's hold on Tammany Hall and the city writ large – while Gould was Tweed's chief bondsman as Tweed was held on \$1 million bail. Then again, perhaps Pierrepont's integrity was why Gould sought him out for advice in the first place. Pierrepont returned to government in 1875, serving as Grant's Attorney General, and then as U.S. minister to Great Britain. \$5000.

Music Director's Copy

47. [Guthrie, Arlo (sourcework)]: Penn, Arthur [director and screenwriter], and Venable Herndon [screenwriter]: "ALICE'S RESTAURANT." New York: Florin Corporation, 17 September [- 25 November] 1968. [1],114 leaves (modified by lettered and revised inserts). Quarto. Mimeographed typescript, printed on rectos only of plain, blue, yellow, and salmon colored stocks. Bolt bound in mimeographed stiff wrapper. Wrapper somewhat creased, edgeworn and smudged, annotations through out in pencil and ink, some occasional minor stains and frays, but a very good and important copy utilized in the production (see below).

Denoted a "shooting script," but incorporating revisions spanning two months on colored and dated revises and inserts. This significantly used copy bears the ownership signature(s) and occasionally heavy annotations, music cues and highlighting of Fred Hellerman, music director for the production. Hellerman was, with Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, and Ronnie Gilbert, an original member of the seminal American folk group, the Weavers. He produced the 1967 album by Arlo Guthrie that served as the sourcework for this film, ALICE'S RESTAURANT. Arthur Penn also directed the film and received an Oscar nomination for Best Director. The cast included Guthrie and Patricia Quinn in the lead, with Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Emmet Walsh, and many others filling in a large and colorful cast. Penn and Herndon's script was nominated for a WGA Award. \$1750.

Thick Paper Copy of the First Edition

48. [Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay]: THE FEDERALIST: A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS, WRITTEN IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, AS AGREED UPON BY THE FEDERAL CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 17, 1787. New York: John and Andrew M'Lean, 1788. Two volumes. vi,227,[1]; vi,384pp. 12mo. Later three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards, gilt, bound by Stikeman, a.e.g. A couple very minor closed tears, very clean internally and likely washed at time of rebinding. Contemporary, ownership inscription of William Coker (see below), later bookplate of William Reese on front pastedown. Near fine. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

The exceedingly rare thick paper issue of the first edition of this cornerstone in American history. "The Federalist is without question the most important commentary on the Constitution, the most significant American contribution to political theory, and among the most important of all American books" (Reese).

The genesis of this "classic exposition of the principles of republican government" (Bernstein) is to be found in the "great national discussion" which took place about the ratification of the Constitution, and the necessity of answering the arguments from the Anti-Federalists and other opponents of a strong federal government. Written anonymously by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, most of the essays were initially issued individually in three different New York newspapers under the pseudonym Publius, beginning on October 27, 1787. The original plan was that James Madison and John Jay were to help Hamilton write a series of essays explaining the merits of their system, while also rebutting the arguments of its detractors. "Hamilton wrote the first piece in October 1787 on a sloop returning from Albany....He finished many pieces while the printer waited in a hall for the completed copy" – Brookhiser. The first thirty-six numbers were collected into a single volume in March 1788, with the remaining forty-nine, together with the text of the proposed Constitution, in May of that year. In the end, well over half of the eighty-five essays were written by Hamilton alone, and most of the rest by Madison, with Jay only contributing a few.

"What began as a propaganda tract, aimed only at winning the election for delegates to New York's state ratifying convention, evolved into the classic commentary upon the American Federal system" (McDonald).

Writing to Hamilton on August 28, 1788, George Washington wrote that THE FEDERALIST “will merit the Notice of Posterity; because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of government, which will always be interesting to mankind.” According to Thomas Jefferson it was “the best commentary on the principles of government.”

Two issues of the first edition are noted, printed on regular paper or thick paper. Regarding the latter, they are printed on thick, heavy paper resulting in volumes about 50% thicker than the standard issue. Publisher’s advertisements reveal that “a few copies” were printed on “superfine royal writing paper” at a higher price. These copies, printed on paper imported from Europe, although available for purchase were largely reserved for presentation or for distribution to distinguished original owners (e.g. George Washington’s copy, sold in the Bradley Martin sale and now in the Chapin Library at Williams College). In the census of first editions conducted by William Reese and Michael Zinman, about 20% of known copies were on thick paper (22 of 107), suggesting that Hamilton and Madison had a special use in mind for them. It is certainly the more desirable issue of the book.

The original owner of the present thick paper set was William Cocke, a pioneer lawyer who “lived a long and colorful life on the frontier of the Old Southwest” (DAB). Born in Virginia, he moved to frontier east Tennessee, served as a captain of militia during Lord Dunmore’s War and fought in the Revolution before moving to Kentucky in 1775 with Daniel Boone. He held various offices, and when a new State of Franklin (present-day eastern Tennessee) was proposed in 1784-88, Cocke helped form its constitution. He was a leader in Franklin’s movement for separate statehood, not only working on the constitution, but also serving in its legislature and its Council of State, negotiating in its name with the Cherokee, and traveling to Congress as an unseated delegate. This copy was most recently a part of the private collection of William S. Reese.

An attractive copy of the desirable thick paper issue of the great classic of Constitutional thought. CHURCH 1230. COHEN 2818. EVANS 21127. ESTC W5416. FORD 17. GROLIER AMERICAN 100, 19. HOWES H114, “c.” PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 234. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 19. SABIN 23979. SOWERBY 3021. STREETER SALE 1049. R.B. Bernstein, ARE WE TO BE A NATION? THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION (1987), p.242. Richard Brookhiser, ALEXANDER HAMILTON: AMERICAN, pp.68-9. Forrest McDonald, ALEXANDER HAMILTON: A BIOGRAPHY, p.107. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 19. \$375,000.

A Utopian Vision of Madagascar

49. **Hamond, Walter: A PARADOX. PROOVING, THAT THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLE CALLED MADAGASCAR, OR ST. LAWRENCE, (IN TEMPORALL THINGS) ARE THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD. WHEREUNTO IS PREFIXED, A BRIEF AND TRUE DESCRIPTION OF THAT ISLAND...WITH MOST PROBABLE ARGUMENTS OF A HOPEFULL AND FIT PLANTATION OF A COLONY THERE....** London: Printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1640. [38]pp. Small quarto. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt morocco label. 19th-century armorial library bookplate on front pastedown. Closely trimmed, just touching the first “A” at the top of the titlepage and cropping the upper portion of a few running titles and catchwords. Titlepage soiled, with small ink spots affecting a few characters of text. Very good.

The only edition of this rare utopian work describing the island of Madagascar and its inhabitants. The author, Walter Hamond (d. 1648), had by his own account traveled several times to Madagascar in the service of the East India Company, once “resident there Foure Moneths together.” During the 1630s, as King Charles I was advised that Madagascar would be an ideal location for English traders bound for India and the Far East to refresh and repair their ships, Hamond composed A PARADOX..., encouraging further use of the island for colonization and trade.

Describing the land of Madagascar in Edenic terms, Hamond begins his characterization of its inhabitants by referring to them as “a sluggish and slothfull people.” “If any where,” he writes, “the Proverbe, Terra bona, gens male, may here be applied” (A4v). He swiftly recasts them, however, as an innocent and virtuous race, whose “Nakednesse, Poverty, and Simplicity” demonstrate a happy, prelapsarian state instead of one of wretchedness or misery: “Now for Pride [of clothing and appearance], such is the Happinesse of these people, that they know not what it meanes, here is no man that respectech another the better for his Out-side, but for his inward vertue, and naturall Endowmens....They know that the inordinate desire of riches in the Root of all mischiefe, a Raging famisht Beast, that will not bee satisfied....As for Gold, the Soule of the World...[t]

these people know it not, or doe they know it, they regard it not, at least I am sure they value it not" (D4v-E1). Hamond continues with the observation that the Golden Age "so much celebrated by ancient Writers, was not so called, from the Estimation, or predomination that Gold had in the Hearts of men...[b]ut from the Contemps thereof"; this "happy Age these people doe at this present enjoy" (E1v).

A fascinating precursor to the 18th-century imaginings of the Noble Savage, and a rare title on the market.
STC 12735. DNB VIII, p.1137. \$12,500.

The Extremely Rare First Edition

50. Harbison, Massy: A NARRATIVE OF THE SUFFERINGS OF MASSY HARBISON, FROM INDIAN BARBARITY, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HER CAPTIVITY, THE MURDER OF HER TWO CHILDREN, HER ESCAPE, WITH AN INFANT AT HER BREAST; TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CRUELITIES OF THE INDIANS, ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, &c. DURING THE YEARS, 1790, '91, '92, '93, '94. COMMUNICATED BY HERSELF. Pittsburgh: Printed by S. Engles, 1825. 66pp. 12mo. Contemporary half muslin and paper boards. Boards quite worn and rubbed. Front free endpaper torn. Old stain in upper outer corner of titlepage and first three leaves of text. Tanning and foxing. A very decent copy, in original, unsophisticated condition. In a half morocco box.

The very rare first edition of this classic Indian captivity set on the Ohio-Pennsylvania frontier. In 1792, Harbison and her infant child were kidnapped from their home on the Allegheny River by Indians. Her two young sons were scalped, and she was held captive for two days before making a daring escape with her child and eventually reaching Fort Pitt. Includes an account of the defeat of St. Clair in 1791, based on otherwise unpublished dispatches. The Siebert copy fetched \$18,400 in 1999. SABIN 30291. HOWES H179, "b." AYER 335. FIELD 650. CHURCH 1332. GRAFF 1775. THOMSON 502. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 20806. SIEBERT SALE 980. \$16,000.

Rare View of the New York Stock Exchange in the Late 1800s

51. Hart, Charles [after Hughson Hawley]: THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. New York: H. A. Strong, 1882. Chromolithograph, 26½ x 19 inches (67½ x 48½ cm). Sheet tanned. Tears in margins (repaired on verso) just grazing the image at top and bottom; one longer, neatly repaired tear to right edge, about two inches into image. Colors a bit faded, but otherwise a very good copy. Matted.

A scarce and attractive chromolithographic view of the New York Stock Exchange's middle iteration, when it stood at 10 Broad Street from 1880 until 1903. The building was designed by James Renwick, a leading American architect who designed the Smithsonian Institution Building and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, among many other famous structures. His design for a new Stock Exchange building was first completed in 1872 and then enlarged and renovated in 1880. The new building was particularly well-known for the red granite columns which are captured vividly in this view, and which stood until the building was replaced in 1903 by George Post's iconic neoclassical structure. This colorful and strikingly accurate rendering of the building was done by the hand of Hughson Hawley, an English-born artist who became known for his architectural drawings and designs. He operated a highly successful business in the city for over fifty years, and many of his architectural illustrations were appealing and popular enough to be reproduced for commercial distribution. Hawley has captured a vibrant and lively scene on Broad Street, with a wide range of mostly well-dressed men and women engaged in eager conversation, reading the newspaper, and generally going about their business. Of particular note are the all-important telegraph lines leading from the exchange and across the city, and a lone pair of African-American men in straw hats in conversation with what appears to be a news boy. Several nearby businesses are identified, most significant among them the offices of Drexel, Morgan, & Co., founded by Pierpont Morgan and his mentor, Anthony J. Drexel just about a decade before the present view was created. Other businesses include telegraph and cable companies, Shepherd Knapp & Co., and the offices of the MINING REVIEW journal of Chicago.

"One of the pioneer delineators of this country, Mr. Hughson Hawley, was one of the most 'popular' the profession has produced. Today his work looks mid-Victorian but with all its faults, measured by later standards, it still had a popular appeal that the most beautiful 'architectural' drawing lacks. His buildings were of brick and stone, not white paper and India ink; his skies were blue with real clouds in them, which cast cloud shadows in a fascinating way across even the most monotonous of facades. His streets were full of people who were doing something, not just figures, gaitered and caned, obligingly standing still to give scale to the building" – Clark.

Not in Deák. This scarce print is not recorded on OCLC, though we locate copies at the Library of Congress, Museum of the City of New York, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
PETERS, pp.204-5. Kenneth Clark, "The Renderings of an Early Master" in PENCIL POINTS VOLUME VII, Number 1 (January, 1926), p.3. \$4500.

"...fabled acme of bibliopolic bliss..."

52. [Hawthorne, Nathaniel]: FANSHAWE, A TALE. Boston: Marsh & Capen, 1828. 141pp. Original half plum muslin and paper boards, printed paper label. Boards lightly rubbed, sunned and stained. Textblock expertly reattached to boards, new stitching. Early tidemark at upper and lower forecorners of boards and textblock, receding somewhat and ending prior to the title-leaf and to the ninth leaf from the end. Scattered foxing and spotting. Three bookplates, including those of Frank Maier and Cortlandt Bishop. Very good. Untrimmed. In a morocco solander case.

One of the classic rarities of 19th century American literature and "a minor bibliographic treasure" (Gross). First edition of the author's first book, published anonymously at his own expense. John E. Kramer, Jr., identifies FANSHAWE as "the first American college novel." Hawthorne likely began writing the novella while still a student at Bowdoin College, which was almost certainly Hawthorne's inspiration for Harley College, FANSHAWE's fictional setting. Hawthorne underwrote the cost of the production of the edition of one thousand copies. Although its publication was widely advertised, and a number of reviews appeared, FANSHAWE sold poorly, and a substantial number of copies were destroyed in the publishers' warehouse when it burned in 1831, thereby wedding circumstance to obscurity in further warranting a degree of rarity not usually associated with a book printed in such a large edition. Ashamed perhaps of its lack of polish and maturity, Hawthorne later urged friends and family to keep secret the fact of his authorship and to destroy their copies of the novel. Even his wife, Sophia, did not learn of its existence until after her husband's death. FANSHAWE nevertheless displays many of the hallmarks of Hawthorne's later writings and reflects what literary critic Nina Baym describes as Hawthorne's "intent to Americanize the gothic." Despite Hawthorne's reluctance to have his name associated with the book, it was because of its publication that Samuel Goodrich sought out his contributions for the TOKEN, an association that eventually also led to his involvement with the AMERICAN MAGAZINE. FANSHAWE was not reprinted again in Hawthorne's lifetime, and its acquisition has long presented a major hurdle for collectors and those catering to their needs. In the foreword to his 1939 MORE FIRST BOOKS catalogue, John S. Van E. Kohn lamented that "we have still to experience that fabled acme of bibliopolic bliss which springs from contact with a FANSHAWE or a TAMERLANE..." and the occasions of the 1965 and 1972 Seven Gables catalogues again did not permit public display of that bliss. Paul Seybolt's catalogue did not claim a copy, nor did copies appear on such disparate, but logical, occasions as the McKee or Martin sales.

Laid into this copy is the lower portion of a t.l.s. from David Randall of Scribners to a former owner describing it as then "certainly the finest [copy] on record..." and advising that no repairs be performed to the hinge. Also laid in is the clipped description from the catalogue of the Bishop sale describing it as then "probably" the finest known copy. The Bishop collection was sold at auction in four parts 1938-9. There are two occurrences of dropped type that appear within the edition, with no priority assigned, and this copy exhibits both 33:19 and 52:34 with the type intact.

CLARK A1.1. BAL 7570. P.D. HOWE CATALOGUE NH8. WRIGHT I:1141. WILSON (THIRTEEN AUTHOR COLLECTIONS), I:121. Robert Eugene Gross, "Hawthorne's First Novel: The Future of a Style," PMLA VOL. 78, no. 1 (March 1963), pp.60-68. Kramer, THE AMERICAN COLLEGE NOVEL: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (New York. 1981), p. ix. Manning Hawthorne, "Nathaniel Hawthorne at Bowdoin," NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY vol. 13, no. 2 (June 1940), pp.246-79. Nina Baym, "Hawthorne's Gothic Discards: FANSHAWE and 'Alice Doane,'" NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE JOURNAL 4 (1974), p.107. F. O. Matthiessen, AMERICAN RENAISSANCE: ART AND EXPRESSION IN THE AGE OF EMERSON AND WHITMAN (New York. 1941), pp.203-4. Edwin Haviland Miller, SALEM IS MY DWELLING PLACE: A LIFE OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (Iowa City. 1991), pp.77-84. \$50,000.

One of Fifty Signed Copies on Hollande

53. [Hayter, Stanley William]: Hugnet, Georges: OMBRES PORTÉES. Paris: Editions de la Montagne, [1932]. Large octavo. Printed wrapper over stiff wrapper. Trace of tanning and a few light fox marks along the upper edges of the wrapper, otherwise very good, internally fine.

First edition. Illustrated with five original engravings by Stanley William Hayter, prominent British surrealist printmaker and founder of Atelier 17. This is one of fifty numbered copies on Hollande Van Gelder, from a total edition of eighty copies, signed by the author and the artist.
MONOD 6129. ARTIST & THE BOOK 131n. \$1500.

Influential Female Abolitionist's Pamphlet

54. [Heyrick, Elizabeth]: **IMMEDIATE, NOT GRADUAL ABOLITION; OR, AN INQUIRY INTO THE SHORTEST, SAFEST, AND MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS OF GETTING RID OF WEST INDIAN SLAVERY.** London: Published 1824. New-York: Republished by James V. Seaman, 1825. 24pp. Dbd. Foxing and staining, particularly to outer leaves. Good.

A scarce early American edition of English Quaker and abolitionist Elizabeth Heyrick's influential pamphlet. First published in London in 1824 and quickly reprinted several times in Britain and across the Atlantic, Heyrick's call for immediate, personal action against the evils of slavery found a wide audience and influenced a generation of future abolitionists. As the title suggests, Heyrick fought against the arguments for gradual abolition, citing the success of immediate abolition on St. Domingo, outlining how ending the slave trade did nothing to curtail actual slavery, and arguing that "a gradual emancipation would beget a gradual indifference to emancipation itself." On the topic of economic injury done to slaveholders, Heyrick emphasizes that emancipation and the profits of planters are entirely separate questions: "The West Indian planters have occupied much too prominent a place in the discussion of this great question...abolitionists have shown a great deal too much politeness and accommodation towards these gentlemen." The best and only way to effect immediate emancipation, she claims, is a public boycott of West Indies sugar, as only direct action against the profits of planters could break down their resistance.

She writes:

"It is high time, then, to resort to other measures, – to ways and means more summary and effectual. Too much time has already been lost in declamation and argument, in petitions and remonstrances against British slavery. The cause of emancipation calls for something more decisive, more efficient than words. It calls upon real friends of the poor, degraded and oppressed African to bind themselves by a solemn engagement, an irrevocable vow, to participate no longer in the crime of keeping him in bondage."

This edition, one of the first printed in America, was published in New York the year after the original and is prefaced by a comment "To the Reader." It states:

"The following pages, (said to be the production of a female in England,) were recently received in this country; and being found to contain some of the most persuasive appeals, and powerful arguments which we ever met with in relation to slavery, they were deemed deserving of republication."

Heyrick herself died of an unspecified illness in 1831 and would not live to see the end of slavery in the British Empire, which finally arrived in 1838. This edition not in Sabin, who records only the earlier London and later American editions.

AMERICAN IMPRINTS 20877. SABIN 31688 (other eds). SMITH, FRIENDS' BOOKS 1:937:6 (1st ed). \$2000.

Rare Series of Civil War Lithographs by Winslow Homer

55. [Homer, Winslow]: **[LIFE IN CAMP]**. [Boston: Published by L. Prang & Co., 1864]. Twenty-four uncolored lithographs, each 4¼ x 2½ inches, printed on three conjoined sheets. Bound accordion-style into original red cloth, stamped in blind on the front board, "MILITARY ALBUM 1861 TO 1865," with a wreath motif. Cloth a bit soiled and chipped along the backstrip. A bit of light soiling and a few light fox marks. Very good. In a red half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

Winslow Homer's second series of lithographs from his formative Civil War period, and a defining moment in his career as a printmaker. This series follows Homer's seminal *CAMPAIGN SKETCHES* (1863), and furthers the artist's talent for communicating the war experience on an intimate and personal level.

This set is particularly interesting for being printed on three conjoined sheets (eight illustrations to a sheet), and bound accordion style into a cloth binding. Homer's illustrations for this series are most often encountered as individual cards, usually affixed to larger sheets. This accordion-style printing is quite unusual. The bind-

ing is stamped "MILITARY ALBUM 1861 TO 1865," but it is presumed that the illustrations were printed in 1864. Homer's lithographs were produced in colored and uncolored versions; this set is uncolored.

In 1854, Homer began his career as an apprentice for the famed Boston lithography firm of John H. Bufford, and in the course of several years there he learned the techniques of lithography which he later employed in making LIFE IN CAMP. Most of his published work from this period is illustrated sheet music. In 1859 he moved to New York, creating illustrations for publications such as BALLOU'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY. It was as an illustrator for the latter publication that Homer made his first contact with the Civil War. In the fall of 1861, and again in the spring of 1862, Homer joined the encampment of McClellan's Army of the Potomac near Washington. He afterwards embarked with the troops from the port of Alexandria and spent five weeks with them on the Peninsular Campaign to reach Richmond. During this period he produced a number of sketches and watercolors which appeared in HARPER'S WEEKLY, bringing him considerable recognition. Significantly, Homer had no control over the final images, which were rendered by Harper's woodblock cutters from his originals. Julian Grossman demonstrates the significant changes wrought by these artisans in his book on Homer and the Civil War.

Like Homer's previous CAMPAIGN SKETCHES, LIFE IN CAMP was published by the energetic Boston lithographer, Louis Prang. Prang and Homer probably knew each other from the 1850s, when Prang was beginning in business while Homer was still apprenticing at Bufford's. Prang later became famous as the greatest chromolithographer in America and a masterful innovator in printing technology, but he was young and unknown in 1863, and full of ideas of what might be marketable. Homer, gaining fame but unhappy with the crude distortions of his work in HARPER'S WEEKLY, probably jumped at the chance to create graphic images in which he could control the medium. Though only the first part of CAMPAIGN SKETCHES was produced (a planned second part never followed), Prang and Homer decided to issue the LIFE IN CAMP series as a holiday gift item for 1864.

Like CAMPAIGN SKETCHES, LIFE IN CAMP focuses, as much of Homer's Civil War works do, on incidents in the daily life of soldiers, rather than battle scenes. Also like CAMPAIGN SKETCHES, the images were produced in lithography and chromolithography. It is possible that Homer, drawing on his apprenticeship as a lithographer, drew the images on stone directly himself, because a letter from him to Prang survives, from December 1863, in which he states that he has "received the stones" and "shall commence it very soon." The images were most commonly issued in two twelve-card sets. The images are as follows:

- 1) "The Rifle Pit." A Zouave soldier surrounded by gabions holds his rifle at the ready.
- 2) "Home on a Furlough." A young soldier enthusiastically enjoys a ballet.
- 3) "The Field Barber." A Zouave soldier administers a haircut while another looks on.
- 4) "The Girl He Left Behind Him." A young woman holding a letter.
- 5) "In the Trenches." A Black soldier hoisting a gabion over a trench wall. Wood & Dalton write this "back-breaking" task was assigned to black workers by both armies. The role of Blacks in the war was a favorite subject of Homer, treated in such other works as ARMY TEAMSTERS, "Our Jolly Cook" from CAMPAIGN SKETCHES, and more.
- 6) "Good Bye." A young girl kisses a soldier.
- 7) "Fording." Three unhappy soldiers crossing a river with their boots suspended from their bayonets.
- 8) "Extra Ration." A Zouave soldier roasting a pig. According to Neely & Holzer, this image may have been inspired by Currier & Ives' LIFE IN THE CAMP.
- 9) "A Deserter." An equally unhappy Zouave soldier sits with his chin in his hands.
- 10) "Our Special." A self-caricature, Homer shows himself seated on what looks like a cannon barrel, sketching away.
- 11) "Drummer." A simple profile of a young drummer boy with his instrument hung from his shoulder.
- 12) "Teamster." A soldier, possibly black, shown from behind, drives a wagon mule.
- 13) "Water Call." A soldier dumped in the drink by his horse.
- 14) "Surgeons' Call." A soldier sitting on a box having his tongue examined by a doctor.
- 15) "Tossing a Blanket." Five soldiers toss a sixth by snapping a blanket held between them.
- 16) "An Unwelcome Visit." Two soldiers sleeping in a tent awakened by the intrusion of a mule. The tips of the mule's ears are visible at the bottom of the card, giving an indication of how they were printed.
- 17) "Riding on a Rail." An unhappy soldier being carted about on a board suspended between the shoulders of two other soldiers – a form of punishment.
- 18) "Stuck in the Mud." A soldier floundering on his back in a mud puddle.

- 19) "The Guard House." Two soldiers being punished standing on barrels while shouldering heavy logs as mock rifles.
- 20) "Upset His Coffee." Two soldiers standing over a coffee pot accidentally spilt by a third.
- 21) "Building Castles." A soldier daydreaming and smoking a pipe.
- 22) "A Shell is Coming." Two soldiers hiding behind a tree.
- 23) "Late for Roll Call." A soldier dashing out of his tent.
- 24) "Hard Tack." A caricature of a diminutive soldier chomping on an enormous piece of hard tack.

A fine, uncolored set of one of the rarest works by one of America's greatest artists.

PETERS, AMERICA ON STONE, pp.223-24. ANB 11, pp.113-14. Julian Grossman, ECHO OF A DISTANT DRUM, WINSLOW HOMER AND THE CIVIL WAR (New York, 1974). Lloyd Goodrich, THE GRAPHIC ART OF WINSLOW HOMER (New York, 1968), reproductions of the 24 images, pp.21-24. Peter H. Wood & Karen C.C. Dalton, WINSLOW HOMER'S IMAGES OF BLACKS (Austin, 1988), p.130. Mark E. Neely & Harold Holzer, THE UNION IMAGE, pp.69-73. OCLC 45392562. \$37,500.

One of Only Thirty Copies

56. **Horgan, Paul: THE SERENE SEVERITIES OF TYPOGRAPHY.** [Middletown, Ct.]: Art Laboratory Wesleyan University, 1966. Small quarto. Cloth and paper over boards, printed label. Narrow loss from left corner of cover label, touching the "T", a couple of minor rubs, otherwise about fine.

First edition in book form. One of thirty copies only, set and printed by hand in Bembo types as a class undertaking: "... printed by the hands of the following on a Washington press, Karl Furstenburg, Alan Thorndike, Bruce Hartman, Wendy Cowie, Kristine Blum, James Patrick, Jeri Cantliffe, James Ruby." This copy (#5) bears Paul Horgan's affectionate year-of-printing presentation inscription to two close Middletown friends and collaborators. One of the multi-Pulitzer Prize winning author's scarcest publications, even within geographical proximity of its origin. OCLC locates five copies: Yale, Newberry, Swarthmore, SMU, and BM Lyon. KRAFT A35. \$750.

The First Exposé of Mormonism by an Apostate

57. **Howe, Eber D.: MORMONISM UNVAILED [sic]: OR, A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF THAT SINGULAR IMPOSITION AND DELUSION, FROM ITS RISE TO THE PRESENT TIME. WITH SKETCHES OF THE CHARACTERS OF ITS PROPAGATORS, AND A FULL DETAIL OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FAMOUS GOLDEN BIBLE WAS BROUGHT BEFORE THE WORLD.** Painesville, [Oh.]: Printed and Published by the Author, 1834. 290pp., plus woodcut frontispiece. 20th-century half brown leatherette and brown cloth, spine gilt. Spine rubbed. Scattered light foxing and soiling. Contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage (see below). Very good.

A fundamental early anti-Mormon work, this copy having belonged to a man who had frequent interactions with Joseph Smith and his sect in its early days after leaving New York. The author, Eber Howe, lived in Painesville, not far from Kirtland, where the Mormons had settled in 1831, and his proximity led to an intimate knowledge of their affairs. The author is forthright in his criticisms of Mormonism and its leaders: before even describing Joseph Smith, he notes that "All...unite in representing the general character of old Joseph and his wife, the parents of the pretended Prophet, as lazy, indolent, ignorant, and superstitious." As for Smith himself, "The extreme ignorance and apparent stupidity of [the] modern prophet were, by his early followers, looked upon as his greatest merit." The rest of the work presents a fairly detailed summary and criticism of THE BOOK OF MORMON, describes Mormon religious and social practices and, most importantly, first puts forth the Spalding-Rigdon manuscript theory. In his autobiography, Howe asserts that this work formed the basis of all anti-Mormon literature for over forty years, and a second edition was printed in 1840 using the sheets of the first edition with a new titlepage.

This copy belonged to William L. Perkins, with his ownership inscription on the titlepage. Perkins was a lawyer who lived in both Kirtland and Painesville, and was involved in many legal cases related to Joseph Smith and the Mormon population in Ohio throughout the 1830s, both representing them and defending others against them. Perkins was the one who purchased Joseph Smith's estate when it was sold off to pay his debts in 1862, although it eventually found its way to Joseph Smith III by 1873. Perkins was also a member of the Ohio Senate from 1843 to 1847.

“First elaborate critique of this sect, the first to exploit the Spalding manuscript and the best contemporary account of Mormon activities in Ohio” – Howes. “One of the earliest Mormon exposes...this is perhaps the most important account of the early days of the Mormon Church” – Streeter. A scarce and important early work on Mormonism, with significant provenance.

HOWES H717, “b.” STREETER SALE 2264. FLAKE 4104. GRAFF 1985. SABIN 33290. MORGAN 2619. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 25005. \$17,500.

The Quaker Jeremiad of a Woman Preacher

58. Hume, Sophia: AN EPISTLE TO THE INHABITANTS OF SOUTH-CAROLINA; CONTAINING SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS PROPER TO BE CONSIDER'D BY EVERY PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIANITY IN GENERAL. London: Printed and Sold by Luke Hinde, 1754. 114pp., plus [2]pp. of publisher's advertisements. Later black leather, boards tooled in blind, spine gilt. Extremities lightly rubbed. Early ownership inscription on titlepage. Very occasional light foxing to text. Trimmed, with some loss to ownership inscription and some of the printed marginal notes. Very good.

First and only edition of a jeremiad by Quaker preacher Sophia Hume. Sophia Hume (1702–74) was born to a wealthy family in Charleston, South Carolina. Although the granddaughter, on her mother's side, of early Quaker preacher Mary Fisher, Sophia was raised in the Anglican faith of her father. In 1721, she married Robert Hume, a prominent Charleston lawyer. As a fashionable and well-to-do member of Charleston society, Sophia indulged in the frivolous luxuries and idle amusements afforded to women of her social position. However, following serious illness and the death of her husband, Hume underwent a religious conversion. Renouncing her former lifestyle, which she had come to view as an obstacle to salvation, Hume embraced a life of austerity and simplicity. In 1741, having given up many of her possessions, Hume moved to London where she joined the Society of Friends. She returned to Charleston in 1747, bringing warnings of the spiritual dangers of wealth and luxury, but Hume's defiance of the social and gender norms of Charleston's polite society were deemed an affront. Unwelcome in her native city, Hume returned to London, but not before travelling to Philadelphia, where, with the help and encouragement of the Quaker community there, she published her views in AN EXHORTATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA (1748), which went through several editions in Philadelphia, London, Bristol, and Dublin.

Several years later, in 1754, Hume published the present volume, a follow-up to AN EXHORTATION entitled AN EPISTLE TO THE INHABITANTS OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. Prompted by news of the devastating hurricane that had struck Charleston on September 15, 1752, Hume took the opportunity to again write “an Epistle of tender Love and Sympathy” to the people of Charleston. According to Hume, “this late awful Visitation from the Lord” was “intended to chastise some for the Breach of his divine Laws; to humble and reduce others to a Conformity to his holy Will, and wean the Affections from worldly and uncertain Enjoyments.” As in AN EXHORTATION, Hume here condemns the “inordinate Desire of Wealth” and “the sinful lusting after many Things which are destructive to the Life of Christianity.” Hume's EPISTLE appeared in only one edition, the present London edition of 1754, and, as a result, is less common in the market than her EXHORTATION.

The present copy bears the ownership inscription of one “Eliz. [Jackson?],” dated 1769 in ink on the title page. The inscription has been partially lost due to trimming of the text block. An important work by a remarkable Quaker woman minister. This is the first copy we have handled.

SABIN 33781. ESTC T98611. SMITH, FRIENDS' BOOKS I:1020. ANB 11, pp.463-4. Rebecca Larson, DAUGHTERS OF LIGHT: QUAKER WOMEN PREACHING AND PROPHECYING IN THE COLONIES AND ABROAD, 1700–1775 (New York, 1999). \$2250.

North America on the Eve of the French and Indian War

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

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

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

HOWES H840, “aa.” SABIN 34027. LANDE 463. EVANS 7434. ESTC W28956. WROTH, AMERICAN BOOKSHELF, p.142. DNB X, pp.322-323. APPLETON’S CYCLOPÆDIA III, p.330. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 26 (note). \$6500.

*Ricky Jay’s Copy of a Rare Pamphlet:
Behold the Incredible Bonassus!*

60. [James, Joseph E.]: Spooner, Alfred: **THE BONASSUS. AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THIS WONDERFUL, NEWLY DISCOVERED ANIMAL, TAKEN UPWARDS OF 2,700 MILES IN THE INTERIOR OF AMERICA; DESCRIBING THE MANNER HE WAS CAUGHT – HIS FIGURE – DIET, AND NUMEROUS EXTRAORDINARY QUALITIES, ALIKE PLEASING TO THE CURIOUS, AND INSTRUCTIVE TO THE NATURALIST, THE PHILOSOPHER, AND HISTORIAN.** London: Printed for the Author, by W. Benbow, 1821. 20pp. Modern half red morocco and cloth, spine gilt with raised bands. Ricky Jay’s manuscript notes on front free endpaper. Fine.

A rare pamphlet from the esteemed collection of magician and historian of extraordinary amusements, Ricky Jay, with his bookplate laid in and manuscript notes on the front free endpaper. This pamphlet details the grand adventure undertaken by one “Captain Alfred Spooner” in order to capture a specimen of the elusive Bonassus and carry it back to England, where it would be revealed to the public at Joseph E. James’ Grand Royal Menagerie. The truth of the matter can be explained best by Ricky Jay himself, who in his article, THE BONASSUS: VERBAL DECEPTION DECIPHERED, writes:

“The Bonassus, according to contemporary handbills, had been captured as a six-week-old cub deep in the interior of America. It survived the long journey to the East Coast, the longer sea voyage to England, and the final excursion to central London after its debarkation in Liverpool. It was presented to a populace eager for amusement and edification, whose appetite for curiosities, both animal and human, was insatiable. Advertisements for the unusual attraction greeted Londoners in March 1821: A Newly Discovered Animal....Using every conceivable method of prevarication, the playbills of the day unabashedly concealed the true identity of this ‘newly discovered’ Bonassus, this ‘new genus’ of the animal kingdom never before seen in England. He was none other than the American buffalo. As for ‘ne’er seeing his like again’ [as quoted from Shakespeare on the titlepage of this pamphlet], in 1821 the buffalo was the most numerous hoofed-quadruped on the face of the earth.”

This pamphlet, doubtlessly authored by James in the entirely fabricated character of Alfred Spooner, describes the supposed capture of this never-before-seen creature. “The BONASSUS, although a native of America, is not so well known there as he is now in LONDON,” he writes, “England is the mart where the best price is given for any thing curious in nature or art; and we Americans are so well aware of this fact, that even if the Sea Serpent should be caught, he would be shipped off for LONDON.” Deep in the Appalachian Mountains (which are, according to “Spooner,” located in northern Illinois), the author supposedly travelled with a party of Chippewa to hunt the mysterious Bonassus in its “secret haunts.” After audaciously describing an encounter with a group of American bison, which are of course a completely different animal, the author retells the slaying of a seven-and-a-half foot tall, two-ton Bonassus mother and the capture her fleeing cub, which even in restraints is ferocious enough to kill one of his Chippewa companions.

Regardless of the fictitious nature of the Bonassus, James' grand discovery found an eager audience in London. Exhibited in the midst of the Queen Caroline Affair (incidentally one of the esteemed personages who James claims has paid to see the Bonassus, along with the Duke of Wellington and others), the city's publishers and printers of popular media had a glut of content for the presses. The present pamphlet was printed by one such man: a leading publisher of caricatures, song-sheets, and pornography named William Benbow, whose offices were just up the street from James' menagerie. Others drew plenty of material from the rare creature as well – publisher George Humphrey even combined the two sensational stories of the day in his print “An Old Friend with a New Face, or the Baron in Disguise,” which depicts Queen Caroline lovingly embracing a Bonassus with the face of rumored paramour Bartolomeo Pergami.

Rare Book Hub notes no other copies of the present text offered since a 1938 Maggs catalogue, and OCLC records only six copies of this rare pamphlet, at the Clements Library, Yale, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the University of Vermont, and Miami University of Ohio. A wonderful example of hucksterism and sensational printing in Georgian London, from the collection of one of the world's greatest scholars and collectors of all things magic, gambling, and unusual entertainment.

Ricky Jay, “The Bonassus: Verbal Deception Deciphered,” in *JAY'S JOURNAL OF ANOMALIES*, (New York, 2003), pp.17-23. SABIN 89599. OCLC 15604493. \$2750.

Thomas Jefferson Writes to Paris Booksellers

61. Jefferson, Thomas: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO PARIS BOOKSELLERS DE BURE FRÈRES, ARRANGING PAYMENT FOR AN ORDER OF BOOKS]. Monticello. June 29, 1819. [1]p. on a single folded sheet, plus integral address leaf, franked. Old folds, tanned, and light foxing. Very good.

An unrecorded autograph letter, written in the third person by Thomas Jefferson and signed by him in the text, to the French booksellers, de Bure Frères, dated June 29, 1819. Writing from Monticello, Jefferson arranges payment for an order of books. The text of the letter reads as follows:

“Th: Jefferson incloses to Messr. Debure freres Stephen Girard's 4th of Exchange on James Laffite & co. of Paris for 525. Francs, through the Secretary of States office, because tho' slower it is more sure than the conveyances by mercantile vessels thro' which Mr. Vaughan has sent the other copies & he prays Messr. Debure to accept his respectful salutations. Monticello in Virginia June 29. 19.”

In 1815, Thomas Jefferson's personal library, consisting of some 6,500 volumes amassed over the course of fifty years, was purchased by Congress, becoming the foundation for what is today the Library of Congress. Ever the bibliophile, Jefferson was not about to give up his passion for books and so immediately set about assembling a new library, often referred to today as Jefferson's “retirement library.” It had been barely a month since the last wagonload of books had been carted away from Monticello, bound for the nation's capital, and already Jefferson was writing to John Adams about “reprocuring some part of the literary treasures which I have ceded to Congress.” This was the same letter in which Jefferson famously confessed to Adams that “I cannot live without books.” And so, as Mark Dimunation explains, “In the very moment that he let go of one library, Jefferson launched the acquisition of another.”

In his task of rebuilding his book collection, Jefferson enlisted the aid of George Ticknor, who was about to embark on a four-year tour of Europe, where he would be able to acquire books for Jefferson that could not otherwise be obtained in America. Ticknor, whom Jefferson described as “the best bibliograph I have met with,” was a bibliophile in his own right, and after returning from his tour of Europe, which included two-years' graduate study at the University of Göttingen, would go on to become professor of belles lettres and of Spanish and French language and literature at Harvard. Having furnished Ticknor with a catalog of books and his preferences as to edition, translation, binding, and format (he preferred octavos “because not too heavy for the hand, and yet large enough to lie open on the table” and “good bindings and handsome, without being over elegant for use”), Jefferson set about the process of identifying and selecting “a good bookseller in Paris,” who, as he explained to Ticknor, “will save you all further trouble in seeking out any particular edition to be had in Paris, or procuring them from any part of Europe where they are to be had; giving you no other trouble than that of receiving and paying.” Ultimately, Jefferson settled on the booksellers de Bure Frères, a firm owned by two brothers, Jean Jacques de Bure and Jacques de Bure, who had come from a long line of eminent booksellers. As David Bailie Warden explained in a letter to Jefferson, “The Debure, who are the sons of the well-known Debure, have the reputation of being honest in their business.” They had come

highly recommended to Warden by his “friends mr. Chevallier, Librarian of the Pantheon Library – and mr. Van Præet of the Royal Library.”

Soon Jefferson was corresponding with de Bure Frères directly. In a letter dated June 6, 1817, he explained his intention to address them “annually” with a request for books. The process followed a more or less consistent pattern from year to year. Jefferson’s Philadelphia friend John Vaughan would deposit the funds Jefferson had designated that year for the purchase of books at the Bank of Stephen Girard in Philadelphia. The funds would be used to draw a bill of exchange on the Paris bank of James Laffitte & Co. and would then be made available to Ticknor or de Bure to pay for books drawn from lists Jefferson had provided in advance. Once obtained, the books would be sent, with invoice, to Reuben Beasley, the American Consul at Le Havre, who would forward them to Jefferson. A duplicate copy of the invoice was sent to Albert Gallatin, then Ambassador to France, and forwarded on to Jefferson. Jefferson was careful to insist that the books always be shipped no later than September, “that they may not be exposed to the certain damage of a winter passage.”

The present letter from Jefferson to de Bure, dated June 29, 1819, offers a glimpse into this elaborate process by which Jefferson assembled his retirement library, a process that involved logistical planning and multiple levels of mediation. The amount of 525 Francs recorded in the present letter corresponds to the amount earmarked for de Bure in a letter dated ten days earlier, on June 19, 1819, from Vaughan to Jefferson and with the summary of Jefferson’s account sent by de Bure on September 11, 1819. The invoice of books that de Bure enclosed with his September 11 letter to Jefferson contains a list of books that were purchased, at least in part, with the 525 Francs mentioned in the present letter. These books included a copy of the works of Dionysius, Samuel Musgrave’s edition of Euripides, the works of Lucian, Alexandre Viard’s *LE CUINSIER ROYAL*, Baron d’Holbach’s *TABLEAU DES SAINTS* and *LA CONTAGION SACRÉE*, and Laurent-Pierre de Jussieu’s *SIMON DE NANTUA* among others. The full catalog of Jefferson’s retirement library can be found in Nathaniel Poor’s auction catalogue, published in 1829.

This letter was acquired by the collector, H. Richard Dietrich II in 1963, and has remained in the Dietrich American Foundation since. It is apparently unrecorded, and is not listed in either the *JEFFERSON PAPERS* or *Founders Online*. An outstanding letter that speaks to Jefferson’s passion for book collecting and the lengths to which he was willing to go to assemble the retirement library that served him in the final decade of his life. Endrina Tay, “Unquestionably the Choicest Collection of Books in the U.S.’: The 1815 Sale of Thomas Jefferson’s Library to the Nation” in *COMMONPLACE: THE JOURNAL OF EARLY AMERICAN LIFE*, Vol. 16, no. 4 (September 2016). Mark Dimunation, “‘The Whole of Recorded Knowledge’: Jefferson as Collector and Reader” in *THE LIBRARIES, LEADERSHIP, AND LEGACY OF JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFERSON*, edited by Robert C. Baron and Conrad Edick Wright (Golden, Co. 2010), pp.21-40. Kevin J. Hayes, *THE ROAD TO MONTICELLO: THE LIFE AND MIND OF THOMAS JEFFERSON* (New York. 2008), pp.564-80. Nathaniel P. Poor, *CATALOGUE. PRESIDENT JEFFERSON’S LIBRARY...* (Washington, 1829). The following letters, all from *FOUNDERS ONLINE*: Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, June 10, 1815. Thomas Jefferson to George Ticknor, July 4, 1815. David Bailie Warden to Thomas Jefferson, July 12, 1816. David Bailie Warden to Thomas Jefferson, August 9, 1816. Thomas Jefferson to de Bure Frères, June 6, 1817. John Vaughan to Thomas Jefferson, June 19, 1819. de Bure Frères to Thomas Jefferson, September 11, 1819. Enclosure: Thomas Jefferson’s Invoice of Books From de Bure Frères, September 6, 1819, Enclosure no. 1 in de Bure Frères to Thomas Jefferson, September 11, 1819. Enclosure: Thomas Jefferson’s Account with de Bure Frères, [ca. September 11, 1819]], Enclosure no. 2 in de Bure Frères to Thomas Jefferson, September 11, 1819. \$22,500.

The Atlas of the Revolution

62. **Jefferys, Thomas: THE AMERICAN ATLAS: OR, A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE CONTINENT OF AMERICA; WHEREIN ARE DELINEATED AT LARGE ITS SEVERAL REGIONS, COUNTRIES, STATES, AND ISLANDS; AND CHIEFLY THE BRITISH COLONIES....** London: Printed and sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1782. Letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved throughout. Twenty-three engraved maps on thirty-one sheets (eighteen folding, eleven double-page), all hand-colored in outline. Antique-style half speckled calf and marbled boards, spine with raised bands, bands and ornaments tooled in gilt, leather label. Titlepage somewhat soiled, early ownership inscription at top. Minor edge wear and edge soiling to some maps; a few minor instances of foxing. A few closed tears, not affecting images, neatly repaired. A handsome, near fine copy.

THE AMERICAN ATLAS is the most important 18th-century atlas for America. Walter Ristow describes it as a “geographical description of the whole continent of America, as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century...as a major cartographic reference work it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution.”

As a collection, THE AMERICAN ATLAS stands as the most comprehensive, detailed, and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. Among the distinguished maps are Braddock Meade’s “A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England,” the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; “The Provinces of New York and New Jersey” by Samuel Holland, the surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull’s “A Map of Pennsylvania,” the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson’s “A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia,” the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lieut. Ross’ “Course of the Mississippi,” the first map of that river based on English sources.

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750 he published a series of maps of the English American colonies that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of “official work.” Jefferys died on November 20, 1771, and in 1775 his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered together these separately issued maps and republished them in book form as THE AMERICAN ATLAS.

The only difference between this 1782 edition and the editions of 1776 and 1778 is the titlepage; the maps are all the same. They are as follows:

- 1) Braddock Meade (alias John Green): “A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.” Published June 10, 1775. Six sheets joined into three, a total of 43½ x 49½ inches. This great wall map was chiefly issued to expose the errors in Delisle and Buache’s map of the Pacific Northwest, published in Paris in 1752.
- 2) “Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. The Russian Discoveries.” Published March 2nd 1775. One sheet, 18 x 24 inches.
- 3) Thomas Pownall after E. Bowen: “A New and Correct Map of North America, with the West India Islands.” Published July 15th 1779. Four sheets joined into two, 43 x 47 inches. Thomas Pownall updated Bowen’s North America map of 1755. Pownall’s version includes the results of the first Treaty of Paris drawn up after the end of the French and Indian War.
- 4) Thomas Jefferys: “North America from the French of Mr. D’Anville, Improved with the English Surveys Made since the Peace.” Published June 10, 1775. One sheet, 18 x 20 inches.
- 5) Samuel Dunn: “A Map of the British Empire in North America.” Published August 17, 1776. Half sheet, 12 x 19 inches. This updates Dunn’s map of 1774.
- 6) Thomas Jefferys: “An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti....” Published May 25, 1775. Two sheets joined into one, 23½ x 37 inches.
- 7) Sayer and Bennett: “A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence....” Published March 25, 1775. One sheet, 19½ x 24 inches.
- 8) “A Map of the Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Laurence....” Published April 6, 1775. One sheet, 15 x 27¼ inches.
- 9) James Cook and Michael Lane: “A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland....” Published May 10, 1775. One sheet, 21½ x 22 inches. James Cook went on to gain renown for his Pacific exploration.
- 10) “A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland....” Published March 25, 1775. One sheet, 19½ x 26 inches. Based on the surveys of James Cook (see above), Chabert, and Fleurieu.
- 11) Braddock Meade (alias John Green): “A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the Adjacent Parts of New England and Canada....” Published June 15, 1775. One sheet, 18½ x 24 inches. Originally published in 1755, at the beginning of the French and Indian War, this map “proved to be an important documenting in evaluating respective French and English claims to this part of North America” (Ristow). England gained sole possession of the region by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.
- 12) Braddock Meade (alias John Green): “A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England.” Published November 29, 1774. Four sheets joined into two, 38¾ x 40 ¾ inches. The first large-scale map of New England. “The most detailed and informative pre-Revolutionary map of New England...not really supplanted until the nineteenth century” – NEW ENGLAND PROSPECT 13.
- 13) Capt. [Samuel] Holland: “The Provinces of New York and New Jersey, with Part of Pensilvania....” Published August 17, 1776. Two insets: “A plan of the City of New York” and “A chart of the Mouth of

Hudson's River." Two sheets joined, 26½ x 52¾ inches. An important large-scale map of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, by Samuel Holland, surveyor general for the northern British colonies. With fine insets including a street plan of colonial New York City.

- 14) William Brassier: "A Survey of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point and St. John." Published August 5, 1776. One inset: "A Particular Plan of Lake George. Surveyed in 1756 by Capt. Jackson." Two sheets joined into one, 26 x 18¾ inches. This is the second state of Brassier's terribly important and magnificently detailed map of Lake Champlain. In our experience it is the first state that is included in the 1776 edition of Jefferys' atlas. This second state illustrates the very first battle fought by the U.S. Navy – the Battle of Valcour Island, which transpired near present-day Plattsburgh, New York on October 13, 1775.
- 15) "A New Map of the Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation, of the 7th of October 1763, from the French Surveys Connected with those made after the War, by Captain Carver, and Other Officers...." Published February 16, 1776. One sheet, 19¼ x 26¼ inches.
- 16) William Scull: "A Map of Pennsylvania Exhibiting not only the Improved Parts of the Province but also its Extensive Frontiers." Published June 10, 1775. Two sheets joined, 27 x 51½ inches. The first map of the Province of Pennsylvania to include its western frontier. All earlier maps had focused solely on the settled eastern parts of the colony.
- 17) Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson: "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia, containing the Whole Province of Maryland...1775." [nd]. Four sheets joined into two, 32 x 48 inches. "The basic cartographical document of Virginia in the eighteenth century...the first to depict accurately the interior regions of Virginia beyond the Tidewater. [It] dominated the cartographical representation of Virginia until the nineteenth century" – Verner.
- 18) Henry Mouzon: "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers." Published May 30, 1775. Four sheets joined into two, 40 x 54 inches. First sheet [numbered 23], second sheet [numbered 24]. "The chief type map for [the Carolinas] during the forty or fifty years following its publication. It was used by both British and American forces during the Revolutionary War" – Cumming 450.
- 19) Thomas Jefferys: "The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana...The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida. Published 20 Feby. 1775." Two sheets joined into one, 19½ x 48 inches. A large-scale map of Florida, based upon the extensive surveys conducted since the region became an English possession by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.
- 20) Lieut. Ross: "Course of the Mississippi...Taken on an Expedition to the Illinois, in the latter end of the Year 1765." Published June 1, 1775. Two sheets joined into one, 14 x 44 inches. The first large-scale map of the Mississippi River, and the first based in whole or part upon British surveys.
- 21) Thomas Jefferys: "The Bay of Honduras." Published February 20, 1775. One sheet, 18½ x 24½ inches.
- 22) J.B.B. D'Anville: "A Map of South America...." Published September 20, 1775. Four sheets joined into two, 20 x 46 inches.
- 23) Cruz Cano [etc]: "A Chart of the Straits of Magellan." Published July 1, 1775. One sheet, 20½ x 27 inches.

PHILLIPS, ATLASES 1169. HOWES J81, "b." SABIN 35953. STREETER SALE 72 (1775 ed). Walter Ristow (editor), THOMAS JEFFERYS The American Atlas LONDON 1776, facsimile edition (Amsterdam 1974). HILL 882. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 44 (ref). \$110,000.

An Extraordinary Work of Early American Jewish Calligraphy

63. **[Jewish Americana]: Cardozo, Isaac Nunez: A FAMILY GENEALOGY SAMUEL BEALS AND REBEKAH WILKERSON WERE MARRIED THE 16th JULY 1778. CEMENTED WITH LOVE CHILDREN OF THIS COUPLE....** Boston: Isaac N. Cardozo, 1795. Ink on paper, 20½ x 15½ inches. Paper unevenly toned. Near fine. Framed.

A beautiful hand-drawn family genealogy created by Isaac Nunez Cardozo, an accomplished 18th-century Jewish-American calligrapher and artist. 18th-century artworks in any medium by American Jews are exceedingly rare. The present work, which was featured in the 1984 exhibition at the Jewish Museum in New York called "The Jewish Heritage in American Folk Art," is an exceptional example of Jewish-American art. Of the fourteen items from the 18th century included in that exhibition, only five (including samplers, congregational records, a marriage contract, and the present genealogical manuscript) are demonstrably by a Jewish hand.

Isaac Nunez Cardozo (1751-1832) was born in London and brought to New York by his parents when he was only one year old. Prominent American jurist Benjamin Cardozo was Isaac Cardozo's great-grandson. As a young man Isaac Cardozo lived in New York and Philadelphia, where in 1782 he contributed to the cost of building a new synagogue for Congregation Mikveh Israel, the second oldest in the country. He married Sarah

Hart in 1798 and moved with her to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he endeavored at various trades, including school teaching, tailoring, and the sale of patent medicine. He is best known today, however, for his illuminated works, including the present FAMILY GENEALOGY, his most ambitious and accomplished effort to survive.

This work falls into the folk art genre of family registers, which were quite popular in late 18th and early 19th-centuries New England. This work records the family genealogy of Samuel Beals and Rebekah Wilkerson, who were married July 16, 1778 and had nine children. The names and birth dates of the children are given, stretching from June 16, 1779 (Samuel Beals, Jr.) to Oct. 13, 1795, the birth date of Isaac Nunis Cardozo Beals, named after the artist himself, and indicative of the close nature of the relationship between Beals and Cardozo. Within a rectangle of wreaths is a casket and the information that the family patriarch, Samuel Beals, died Nov. 15, 1795 at age thirty-nine. Sixteen lines of text attest to Beals' outstanding character, kindness, and generosity. The elder Beals' death likely prompted the creation of this genealogy. As with another ink-on-paper work done by Cardozo a few years later, reproducing the Ten Commandments, the present work bears an arch carrying the phrase: "cemented with love." The illustration bears a wealth of Masonic iconography, some twenty-eight symbols in all, including the all-seeing eye, the beehive, and the compass. The records of the Rising States Masonic Lodge list Samuel Beals as a member in 1794.

Labels on the verso of the frame indicate this manuscript genealogy had in the past been offered by the Old Print Shop and by Kennedy Galleries (both of New York), and that it was included in the Jewish Museum exhibition.

An exceptional and highly appealing 18th-century folk art family genealogy, by an accomplished Jewish-American artist and calligrapher.

KLEEBLATT & WERTKIN, THE JEWISH HERITAGE IN AMERICAN FOLK ART 14. \$32,500.

In the Uncommon Dust Jacket

64. **Johnson, Owen: THE TENNESSEE SHAD CHRONICLING THE RISE AND FALL OF THE FIRM OF DOC MACNOODER AND THE TENNESSEE SHAD.** New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1911. Pictorial red cloth, stamped in black and white. Frontis. Gilt morocco collector's bookplate on front pastedown (offset to free endsheet), otherwise fine and bright, in a somewhat dust darkened pictorial white dust jacket with minuscule loss at the extreme crown of the spine and a few other small edge nicks and tears. In a half morocco slipcase and chemise.

First edition. Perhaps the best known of the sequence of Johnson's Lawrenceville stories. Uncommon in dust jacket.

PETER PARLEY TO PENROD, p.129. \$500.

One of 100 Signed Copies

65. **Joyce, James: HAVETH CHILDERS EVERYWHERE. FRAGMENT FROM WORK IN PROGRESS.** Paris: Henry Babou and Jack Kahane, 1930. Quarto. Printed wrappers. Book fine, in glassine with snagged tears and small chips. Publisher's slipcase present but broken.

First edition, deluxe issue. One of one hundred numbered copies on "Imperial hand-made iridescent Japan," signed by the author, from a total edition of 685 copies.

SLOCUM & CAHOON A41. \$14,500.

Little Known Photographic Assignment by Karsh

66. **Karsh, Yousuf: [ORIGINAL GELATIN SILVER PRINT PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPH OF TWO ZULU TRIBESWOMEN].** [N.p.: The Photographer, ca. 1963]. Original glossy double-weight gelatin silver print from negative, 14 x 11 inches (inclusive of margins). Captioned in pencil on verso. About fine.

An original print of one of the sequence of superb photographs taken by Yousuf Karsh on location in South Africa during the filming of the 1964 Diamond Films production, ZULU, directed by Cy Endfield. Karsh's invitation to join the production and photograph the cast and locale resulted in a sequence of photographs of a very high order. The present image is a beautiful half-length portrait of two Zulu tribeswomen in tribal dress, including elegant headgear, against the background of the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains. The image

is identified in pencil on the verso as “No. 208” in the series. Although this project is not as widely known as Karsh’s formal portraiture, examples of the resulting images have featured prominently in both museum and print retrospectives of his career. \$900.

Rockwell Kent Original

67. **Kent, Rockwell: [ORIGINAL PENCIL AND INK STUDY OF A KNIGHT AND SQUIRE].** [N.p.: The Artist, n.d. but probably late 1920s – 1930s]. Original pencil and ink drawing on paper, image area 27 x 18 cm (10 3/4 x 7 inches) plus margins. Matted. Mat a bit dusty, drawing in very good state,

An attractive and very characteristic rendering of a caped bearded man with broad sword at ease, with a younger clean-shaven figure, also caped, standing behind his right shoulder. The drawing is not captioned, but it may have been a preliminary study for Kent’s Chaucer or Shakespeare, though it differs from anything finally published in either. With the Kent estate paraph in the lower right corner. \$3000.

A Pioneering Northern Voyage

68. **Kerguelen-Trémarec, Yves-Joseph de: RELATION D’UN VOYAGE DANS LA MER DU NORD, AUX CÔTES D’ISLANDE, DU GROENLAND, DE FERRO, DE SCHETTLAND, DES ORCADES & DE NORWÈGE; FAIT EN 1767 & 1768.** Paris: de l’Imprimerie de Prault, 1771. viii,[2],220pp. plus fifteen plates (seven folding) and three folding engraved maps. Titlepage printed in red and black with engraved vignette. Lacks the sixth preliminary leaf, “Avis,” with list of maps and plates. Quarto. Contemporary paper boards, original paper label (ink inscription faded). 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown. Titlepage slightly soiled and age-toned. Slight age-toning at edges, occasional minor foxing, one leaf at rear dampstained. Edges untrimmed. A very good copy.

An account of French explorer Kerguelen-Trémarec’s voyage in the North Sea, including the coasts of Iceland, Greenland, and Norway, undertaken in 1767 and 1768. A second edition was published the following year in Amsterdam and Leipzig, and an English translation appeared in the first volume of John Pinkerton’s collection of voyages and travels issued in the early 19th century. According to the preface, the purpose of the expedition was to “give protection and encouragement to the cod fishermen on the coast of Iceland, and to preserve order among the French fishermen” (Cox). Complementing the three folding engraved maps are several plans and coastal profiles, and four fine plates depicting the indigenous peoples of the Arctic regions. Kerguelen-Trémarec’s later expeditions included a voyage to the South Seas, where he discovered the Kerguelen and Desolation islands in the Antarctic in 1772.

SABIN 37616. JCB 1493-1800, III:1806. COX II, p.21; III, p.94.

\$4000.

Thirty “Legal Propositions” to Protect the Rights of Indigenous Kingdoms

69. **Las Casas, Bartolomé de: AQUI SE COTIENE TREYNTA PROPOSICIONES MUY JURIDICAS EN LAS QUALES SUMARIA Y SUCCINTAMENTE SE TOCA MUCHAS COSAS PERTENECIETES AL DERECHO QUE LA YGLESA Y LOS PRINCIPES CHRISTIANOS TIENEN, O PUEDE TENER SOBRE LOS INFIDELAS DE QUAL QUIER ESPECIE QUE SEAN...** [Seville: Sebastian Trugillo], 1552. [20]pp. including woodcut title border and first initial. Titlepage printed in red and black. Contemporary limp vellum. Recased, endpapers renewed. Very light tanning and soiling. Very good plus.

First edition of one of Bartolomé de Las Casas’ shortest and boldest tracts. In this work, the tireless advocate for the indigenous people of the New World attempts to clarify the relationships and boundaries between the three great authorities at work in the region: the Spanish crown, existing indigenous sovereigns, and the Catholic church. Through thirty “legal propositions,” Las Casas delineates these powers and asserts the right of indigenous leaders to continue and maintain their rule in peace, whether converted to Christianity or not. After declaring that no war against the natives could be justified unless approved by the Church and that the titles granted to the Spanish crown by the papacy in no way invalidate the existing authority of local rules, Las Casas lays out one of his most important points clearly in his tenth proposition:

“Among the infidels who have their own kingdoms which have never heard news of Christ...there are true lords, Kings and Princes, and their lordship and royal dignity and prominence belong to them by natural law and the law of nations...therefore in the advent of Jesus Christ...they were not universally deprived [of this divine right] IPSO FACTO or IPSO IURE” [our translation].

Further, Las Casas rails against the opposing argument that non-Christian leaders encountered should be converted by force or exterminated, describing it as “erroneous and most pernicious...at the same time both impure and iniquitous, and the cause of innumerable depredations and violence, tyranny and havoc, atrocities, irreparable wrongdoings, grievous sin...and the certain damnation of infinite souls.” On the other hand, possibly in response to growing opposition at home and rumblings of heresy or treason, Las Casas is quick to assert that the kings of Spain are nonetheless the “authentic...and universal rulers” of the Indies. In the remainder of his propositions, the author counters the many arguments favoring war against indigenous Americans and in particular argues against the ENCOMIENDA system, which essentially granted subjugated peoples as slaves to their conquerors.

The Church was on Las Casas’ side in this matter, at least at first: at the end of May and beginning of June, 1537, influenced in part by Las Casas’ efforts, Pope Paul III promulgated two significant documents. First, the PASTORALE OFFICIUM, which stated that any person enslaving or otherwise abusing indigenous Americans would be excommunicated (which was quickly annulled in the face of massive backlash), and then the more enduring SUBLIMIS DEUS, a papal bull which declared that the inhabitants of the New World, whether converted or not, were fully rational beings with the same rights as born Christians. This support would unfortunately fall away when Paul III was succeeded by Pope Julius III, who was too busy with personal scandals and religious conflicts in Europe to pay much attention to the New World. The clash of ideologies in approaching indigenous Americans eventually led to a landmark moral debate between Las Casas and opposing scholar Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda at Valladolid in 1550. These thirty propositions are a fair summation of Las Casas’ arguments against Sepúlveda (who held that the natives forfeited the right to self-rule by their cultural sins and inherent nature). Las Casas would be marginally vindicated when the passing of the New Laws in 1553 ended the ENCOMIENDA system, although the continued abuse of native peoples otherwise is well known.

An exceedingly important document from the early days of the complex debate over the treatment of indigenous Americans, by one of their most stalwart champions in Europe. Rare Book Hub records only three copies since the Streeter sale in 1966, two of those bound into sammelbands of Las Casas’ works (as was the Streeter copy). This is the first copy we have handled.

CHURCH 94. FIELD 867. MEDINA, BHA 150. PALAU 46946. JCB 3(1), p.169. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 552/12. STREETER SALE 19. ESCUDERO (SEVILLE) 542 (6). STREIT I:63. SABIN 11233. \$22,500.

In the Spring of the Hunchback of Notre Dame

70. [Laughton, Charles]: Van Vechten, Carl: [ORIGINAL PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPH OF CHARLES LAUGHTON]. [New York]. 4 April 1940. Original borderless gelatin silver print, 35 x 27 cm (11 x 14 inches). Formerly matted, it would appear, with residue of mat tape on verso at tips and one edge, otherwise about fine.

A striking and characteristic portrait by Van Vechten of the British actor, director, and dramatist, seated backward in a chair, looking off camera, slightly to his left. With Van Vechten’s studio stamp on the verso, and with his manuscript subject identification, negative number and date in ink (April 4.1940, negative number IV.R.32). Laughton’s early standout role, as THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME, opened in the U.S. on 29 December 1939. Three images from the same sitting are in the Library of Congress Van Vechten photo archive catalogue, but not this particular image. Five images from this sitting are in the Van Vechten photo archive catalogue at Yale, but not this particular image.

KELLNER G737.

\$1500.

First Bibliography of Americana

71. León Pinelo, Antonio de: EPITOME DE LA BIBLIOTHECA ORIENTAL, Y OCCIDENTAL, NAUTICA, Y GEOGRAFICA.... Madrid: En la oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, 1737-1738. Three volumes. [466]; [442]; 202pp. Contemporary vellum over paste boards, retaining button and loop closures. Vellum a bit soiled, especially on spines; inner hinges open in a few places, but bindings strong. Occasional water stain or other sign of exposure to dampness; a few gutter margins (only) of first volume with a short worm track; some cockling of paper. Ownership stamp of Carlos Sanz in several places. Good overall.

Second edition. Antonio de León Pinelo (1589-1660) was a Spanish-colonial historian. Born in Cordova de Tucuman and educated at the Jesuit college of Lima, he left the New World for Spain in 1612 and there enjoyed a highly successful career, becoming attorney of the Council of the Indies and later a judge in the Casa

de Contratacion in Seville. His EPITOME... was originally published in Madrid in 1629 and is here in the second edition, enlarged and annotated by Andres Gonzalez de Barcia. It was the first bibliography for the field of Americana and to this day it remains an important source for scholars and collectors of the colonial era of the New World for its wealth of bibliographic data and most especially information about manuscripts. Rich says of this edition: “[It is] the most complete general bibliography of geographical works, travels, missionary reports, etc.” “Ouvrage extremement important pour la bibliographie americaine” – LeClerc.

The work is handsomely printed (although erratic in its pagination and signature markings), in double-column format, featuring titlepages in black and red with an engaging small engraved vignette of a ship between pillars reading “Plus” and “Ultra.”

SABIN 40053. PALAU 135738. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 737/135. MEDINA, BHA, 3071. BORBA DE MORAES, p.150. LeCLERC 872. \$9000.

Inscribed to a Friend

72. **Liebling, A.J.: NORMANDY REVISTED.** London: Gollancz, 1959. Cloth textured boards. Light foxing to endsheets, jacket slightly tanned at spine and edges, but a very good copy in dust jacket,

First U.K. edition. An excellent association copy, inscribed by Liebling on the front free endsheet to fellow NEW YORKER staff writer Berton Roueché: “For Bert Roueché Joe Liebling March 12, 1959.” The recipient, Chicago native Berton Roueché (1910-1994), joined THE NEW YORKER in 1944, after a decade of work for midwestern papers. He specialized in medical topics, particularly epidemiology, and published over twenty books, some on allied topics, others suspense fiction. \$1250.

*Contemporary Printing of Lincoln’s Admonishment to McClellan:
“You must act.”*

73. **Lincoln, Abraham: THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McCLELLAN. WASHINGTON, APRIL 9, 1862. TO MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN: MY DEAR SIR – YOUR DISPATCHES, COMPLAINING THAT YOU ARE NOT PROPERLY SUSTAINED, WHILE THEY DO NOT OFFEND ME, PAIN ME VERY MUCH...**[caption title and beginning of text]. [N.p., but likely Washington, D.C. 1862]. Broadside, 9¾ x 7¾ inches, signed in type by Abraham Lincoln. Marginal losses repaired and entire sheet backed with Japanese tissue. Very good.

Rare broadside printing of the famous telegram sent by Abraham Lincoln to General George B. McClellan early in the Civil War, expressing his frustration at McClellan’s unwillingness to engage the enemy during the Peninsular Campaign and urging him in no uncertain terms to attack the Confederates. Lincoln uses a combination of reason, force assessment, and strategic reasoning in an attempt to draw McClellan into the fight, famously concluding, “you must act.” This small broadside was likely published in an effort to galvanize the public into pressuring the always reluctant McClellan to engage Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston.

Six months following its stinging defeat at the Battle of Bull Run, the Union Army was reorganized, trained and reformed into the Army of the Potomac by Major General George B. McClellan. After four months of training and reorganization, however, McClellan had done little more with his troops than run drills and reviews. In December, 1861, President Lincoln took matters into his own hands and proposed the Peninsular Campaign (March, 1862 – July, 1862) against Johnston’s Confederate forces in which the Army of the Potomac would use a flanking attack in the nearby Occoquan Valley to capture Johnston and his army. McClellan rejected Lincoln’s plan in favor of his own, which consisted of a flanking movement much further south without leaving enough troops behind to protect Washington. Although Lincoln eventually acceded to McClellan’s plan, he held back the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac under the command of General McDowell for the protection of Washington. McClellan’s plans were thwarted by Johnston who had in the interim moved the Confederate forces further south, causing McClellan to march his men all the way to Yorktown, deep in the Virginia peninsula. Instead of mounting a direct attack against the 17,000 Confederates near Yorktown with his massive contingent of 70,000 Union soldiers, McClellan, always overestimating Confederate forces and always fearful of failure, took the safer route and laid siege to Yorktown, which allowed Johnston to move his whole army down to Yorktown in opposition.

In an April 7th telegram to Lincoln, McClellan, firm in his belief that he was always outnumbered by the Confederate forces, complained that Lincoln held back too many troops for the protection of Washington, which

hamstrung his efforts for a successful campaign. In the present telegram to McClellan, composed on April 9, Lincoln patiently responds: "Your dispatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much." Lincoln continues, "After you left [to begin the Peninsular Campaign], I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a field battery were all you designed should be left for the defense of Washington....This presented, or would present...a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington....My explicit directions that Washington, sustained by the judgment of all the commanders of corps should be left secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell." Lincoln refutes McClellan's belief that he did not have enough troops by using McClellan's own troop estimates, obtained from the Secretary of War, to argue McClellan into action, stating that when "the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you...I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow."

Lincoln patiently tries to convince McClellan of the consequences of his inaction: "the enemy will readily gain on you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and re-enforcements than you can by re-enforcements alone," and forcefully concludes, "And once more let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow."

Lincoln then shows his brilliance as a judge of character, addressing McClellan's fear of failure by holding up the public consequences of his inaction: "The country will not fail to note – is now noting – that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched [sic] enemy, is but the story of Manassas repeated." Then, knowing by experience of McClellan's personal defensiveness, Lincoln concludes (in the words of Lincoln biographers John G. Nicolay and John M. Hay) "with as much consideration and kindness as a father would use towards a querulous and petulant child." He ends his telegram writing "I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you, in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment, I consistently can. But you must act."

Ultimately, the Peninsular Campaign failed, and the Army of the Potomac withdrew from the Virginia Peninsula in July, 1862. By November of 1862, Lincoln, frustrated with McClellan's lack of initiative on the field, finally removed him from command and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln would later encounter McClellan as his Democratic adversary in the Presidential election of 1864, easily defeating him.

The text of this important telegram from Lincoln to McClellan was published in the hope that Lincoln's ability to use reason, knowledge, and tact to convince the defensive McClellan to finally engage Confederate forces, would also convince the public to support Lincoln and pressure McClellan into action. OCLC lists just six copies, located at New York Historical Society, University of Delaware, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Boston Athenaeum, Library Company of Philadelphia and the Huntington Library. We find no copies in the market since Ernest Wessen offered a copy in 1961. A rare and important printing of one of Lincoln's most famous messages of the Civil War.

John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *ABRAHAM LINCOLN: A HISTORY* (New York: The Century Company, 1890), Volume 5, p.362. OCLC 14145261, 77947518. \$4250.

Georgia Scenes

74. [Longstreet, Augustus B.]: **GEORGIA SCENES, CHARACTERS, INCIDENTS, &c. IN THE FIRST HALF CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC.** By a Native Georgian. Augusta, Ga. 1835. 235pp. Original plain paper-covered boards, cloth backstrip, remnants of paper label. Moderate rubbing and soiling, extremities worn, joints tender. Bookplate on front pastedown, ownership ink signature, minor scattered foxing. Good plus. In a brown half calf and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

The rare first edition of a classic of southern literature and manners, *GEORGIA SCENES...* is written in the form of a series of sketches set in frontier Georgia at the beginning of the 19th century. Although in fictional form, the book is such realistic social history that it presents one of the best pictures of life in that time and place, and straddles the line between fact and fiction. Longstreet said that his purpose was "to supply a chasm in history which has always been overlooked – the manners, customs, amusements, wit, dialect, as they appear in all grades of society to an ear and eye witness of them...there is scarcely one word from the beginning to the end of the book that is not strictly GEORGIAN." The book stands at the beginning of a long line of southern humor. Goodspeed's bought the Streeter copy for \$375 in 1967.

HOWES L448, "b." STREETER SALE 1168. DE RENNE I, p.445. GEORGIANA 28. SABIN 41936. WRIGHT I:1721. BAL 12946. \$7500.

Rare, Early American Book of Magic Tricks from the Collection of Ricky Jay

75. [Magic]: **THE WHOLE ART OF LEGERDEMAIN, OR HOCUS POCUS LAID OPEN AND EXPLAINED, BY THOSE RENOWNED MASTERS SENA SAMA, HAMED BEN-ALLA, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED AND MYSTERIOUS PROFESSORS OF THE ART OF NATURAL MAGIC, WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO PERFORM THE VARIOUS TRICKS. ON CARDS, DICE, BIRDS, EGGS, RINGS, &c.** Philadelphia: Leary & Getz, 1853. [4],12,71,[1]pp. plus [52]pp. of publisher's advertisements. Title leaf, frontispiece, and pp.[3]-12 duplicated. Frontis. 12mo. Original printed paper boards. Light shelf wear, boards a bit soiled with small ink stain to front board. Light scattered foxing and soiling, closed tear to one leaf of advertisements. Bookplate of Ricky Jay on front pastedown. Very good.

Famed magician, author, actor, and collector Ricky Jay's copy of of this early American book of magic tricks. Henry Dean's *THE WHOLE ART OF LEGERDEMAIN; OR, HOCUS POCUS...* was first published in London in 1722 and subsequently copied or printed in dozens of editions over the next century. While still loosely based on Dean's original work, American editions by the mid-19th century no longer had much in common with the original, and the *HOCUS POCUS* title rather became a sort of catch-all title for books of parlor tricks and sleight-of-hand. The maneuvers in this book range from the classic, such as vanishing a coin into a handkerchief, to the much more elaborate and arcane, such as making milk glow by stirring in paste made from the pholas mollusc. This copy was apparently issued with a binding error duplicating the first six leaves, including titlepage and frontispiece. We identified no other copies in this state.

This copy comes from the collection of Ricky Jay, one of the great sleight-of-hand artists of all time in addition to being an actor, consultant, collector, accomplished author, and scholar of all things relating to magic, gambling, and unusual entertainment. A rather nice copy of a scarce book that is usually found in poor condition, with highly significant provenance. OCLC records this edition only at the Library of Congress (in two copies), Brown University, and the University of London.

TOOLE STOTT 729. OCLC 28584188.

\$3000.

With the Important Map and View

76. [Martyn, Benjamin]: **REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING THE COLONY OF GEORGIA, WITH REGARD TO THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE INCREASE OF OUR PEOPLE, AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT IT WILL AFFORD TO GREAT NUMBERS OF OUR OWN POOR, AS WELL AS FOREIGN PERSECUTED PROTESTANTS. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE DESIGN OF THE TRUSTEES.** London: Printed for W. Meadows, 1733. 48pp. plus engraved map and engraved frontispiece and tailpiece after J. Pine. Quarto. Contemporary marbled wrappers, stitched as issued. Wrappers worn, spine perishing. Some dust soiling at edges, an occasional fox mark. Very good, in original condition. In a cloth slipcase and chemise.

An important and rare Georgia tract from the time of the colony's founding, complete with a map of the region. Martyn was a strong advocate and defender of the colony and herein gathers a number of interesting documents in addition to his own arguments, including a letter from Oglethorpe to the Trustees from Savannah, their reply to him, a list of the Trustees, etc.

The map is the second state of that which first appeared in the 1732 edition of *SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DESIGNS OF THE TRUSTEES FOR ESTABLISHING THE COLONY OF GEORGIA IN AMERICA*, altered by removal of some of the notations and relocation of a few incidentals (see De Renne I, p.18 for details). The frontispiece, after J. Pine, is an imaginary view of the laying out of Savannah, and shows a group of men cutting timber to construct a house, while a large fort and town plan can be seen on the river in the background.

This is the first edition, second issue of Martyn's tract, and includes the eight-page "Postscript" not found in the first issue. The postscript prints, among other extracts, the text of a letter written by James Oglethorpe which describes the progress of the colony and speaks optimistically about relations with the local indigenous tribes. "A well-written tract; plausible in its arguments, glowing in its descriptions, valuable for its information, and pertinent in its appeals to the philanthropic and benevolent" – Sabin. The Streeter copy was bought by Nebenzahl for \$225 in 1967.

DE RENNE I, pp.44-45. SABIN 45002. HOWES M356, "aa." LC, GEORGIA 104. STREETER SALE 1144. CUMMING 211.

\$12,000.

A Critical Guide to the Art of Navigation

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

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

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

With Original Color Lithographs

78. **[Miró, Joan]: Prévert, Jacques, and G. Ribemont-Dessaignes: JOAN MIRÓ.** [Paris]: Maeght Éditeur, 1956. 219pp. Small quarto. Color lithographed pictorial wrapper over stiff wrappers. Illustrations and plates. Light shelf-rubbing to extreme edges of wrapper, otherwise near fine.

First edition. Includes seven original lithographs, four of them double-panel foldouts, in addition to the color title-page vignette and the lithos on the front and rear of the wrapper. \$1000.

Early Grievances in Mississippi Territory

79. **[Mississippi]: [MANUSCRIPT PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SHORTLY AFTER ITS CREATION, PROTESTING NEW LAWS, TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION, AND IMPOLITIC BEHAVIOR ON THE SABBATH].** [Natchez, Ms.] June 6, 1799. [9]pp. plus integral blank leaf, written in manuscript on three separate bifolia. Folio. Old folds, scattered light stains, faint dampstain to gutter throughout. Very good.

A contemporary manuscript copy of a strongly worded petition from citizens of the just-organized Adams County in the newly created Territory of Mississippi. Dated the 6th of June, 1799, the petitioners present both internal and external grievances, invoking the language and spirit of the still-recent American Revolution in decrying the sudden new laws imposed upon the Territory. They protest new tax policies, the power of sheriffs to arrest delinquents without due process, the seizure of the property of non-residents, the location of the new jail, a lack of regulated weights and measures, and more.

Many of their arguments are focused on trade and taxation. For example, they "present as a grievance the taxing of batteaux and boats carrying above twenty barrels, as it will thereby prevent the freighting our produce and necessities to and from New Orleans in our own bottoms to the manifest injury of our own people employed in that line." They also complain of the Territory's crumbling infrastructure, presenting "as a very great Grievance the present ruinous state of the Roads and Bridges throughout the whole of this Territory to the great shame and neglect of an industrious and civilized people." Further, they state that they object to the levying of taxes for infrastructure, preferring statute labor "of the male inhabitants and negroes as was the custom heretofore practiced." Other noteworthy grievances include the lack of "a proper white person" in the role of Indian Inspector, "which has hitherto been effected by a Negro slave to the great shame of a

free and independent people,” and the need for “qualified persons...appointed to visit and examine the several public and private Cotton Gins throughout this Territory, as the success and prosperity of this Country chiefly depends up on our particular care and attention to that valuable branch of Agriculture.”

Other concerns are of a more local color, such as “the great number of idle and disorderly people who assemble and meet at the different public houses in the town of Natchez on the Sabbath day and particularly during divine service to the great interruption of well disposed Christians and to the great encouragement of vice, prophaneness and immorality,” “the great number of Hogs which are suffered to run at large through the Streets of Natchez to the great injury and annoyance of the Inhabitants,” and “suffering Negro slaves &c to play about the fences of the out lots at cards, dice and chuck penny upon the above day.”

The latter part of the petition parallels the settlers of Mississippi Territory to the American colonists – and the American government to the British crown. They remind the reader that they remain “a people descended from the same stock, possessing the same principles and animated with the same desire of freedom” as those vaunted individuals. “We present as a great and enormous grievance that the code of laws said now to exist in this Territory, have been framed by people not well acquainted with, or who did not pay that attention to the local circumstances and interest of the good people of this Territory that they required, particularly, the Section, wherein no time was allowed for removing their negroes out of the Spanish territory.” They close with a severe reprimand to the young United States, before appending their names:

“We totally disapprove of the unexampled, oppressive and enormous fees demanded by the law (for licenses particularly) which surpasses anything ever yet heard of. We know from woeful experience that Imperfections and Impositions with their attendant concomitants, apathy, cruelty, and oppression, will in time prevail on the wisest and best of governments and we are sorry to find that ours even in its present infant state is fetching large strides to attain that disgraceful and fatal period, which it is our duty as guardians of the good people of this Territory to prevent with that dignity energy and spirit becoming a free people.” This document bears the manuscript names of seventeen citizens of Natchez and the surrounding region who, despite lodging these numerous complaints, “acknowledge our loyalty and attachment to Government with zeal and firmness and a determined resolution to support and defend it with our lives and fortunes....”

These great and terrible forces oppressing the nascent Adams County clearly did not stunt its growth too much, however – the first county in Mississippi had become the wealthiest in the United States by 1860. This text of this petition was published in *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, Volume 5, pages 63-66, from another manuscript copy in the Timothy Pickering Papers at Massachusetts Historical Society, though we do not locate any further copies. Any manuscript material from early Mississippi Territory is quite rare, and this petition in particular provides a fascinating window into local sentiments after one of the United States’ earliest territorial acquisitions. \$6000.

One of 28 Copies

80. Mizon, Luis, and Julius Baltazar [illustrator]: LE LIVRE DES COMMENCEMENTS ...THE BOOK OF BEGINNINGS. New Haven: Wequetequock Cove, [2019]. Oblong quarto (22 x 25.5 cm). Loose leaves and bifolia laid into stiff printed wrapper. Original photographic portrait. Illustrated throughout. Fine.

First edition, with English text translated by Joshua Watsky printed in parallel with the French text. From an edition of 28 copies only, this is copy #19 of 24 copies for sale. The edition was printed on vélin d’arches by Francois Huin, with original enrichments throughout the work by Baltazar, executed in Chinese ink, watercolors, and colored pencil. The photographic portrait of the author and the artist is by Pierre-Yves Charbonnier and is signed by him in the lower margin. The colophon is signed by the poet, the artist, the translator and the photographer. A beautiful production in every regard. Two variant examples of the errata sheet are laid in, one with a correction in red ink. \$1650.

A Wealth of New World Views, Including New Amsterdam

81. Montanus, Arnoldus: DE NIEUWE EN ONBEKENDE WEERELD: OF BESCHRYVING VAN AMERICA EN ‘TZUID-LAND.... Amsterdam: Jacob Meurs, 1671. [8],585,[27]pp. plus seven portraits, thirty-two double-page plates, large folding hemispheric map, and fifteen double-page maps. Seventy engraved in-text illustrations. Engraved titlepage. Thick folio. Original vellum, blindstamped cover, raised bands, manuscript title on spine. Internally clean and near fine. Minor repairs to hemispheric map. An excellent copy.

Correctly called “a classic book on America” by Borba de Moraes, Montanus’ narrative contains a wealth of interesting maps and illustrations on both North and South America. The work was later translated into English, with various alterations, by John Ogilby, but this Dutch edition is the true first.

The North American section of Montanus contains notable versions of the Blaeu map of New England and New Netherland, as well as versions of the John Smith Virginia and Carolina maps. Among the engravings in the text is one of the first engraved views of New York (the very first, the Van der Donck view, appeared twenty years earlier). There is also a detailed map of Bermuda. There are numerous engraved views of cities and scenes in Mexico and the Caribbean. Much of the second half of the volume is devoted to Brazil, where the Dutch were deeply involved for decades in the 17th century, illustrated with numerous maps and views. The large double-sheet views are excellent and much copied in later publications; but, as Church comments: “The finely executed engravings of this work are especially brilliant in this, the original edition.”

Howes states that the portrait of the Prince of Nassau, present herein, only appears in the first issue. The large map, credited here to “Gerardum a Schaden,” as stated in Borba de Moraes, is also sometimes credited to “Jacobum Meursium,” the publisher of the book.

One of the most interesting iconographic and cartographic sources of early Americana.

CHURCH 613. BORBA DE MORAES, p.586. HOWES M733, “b.” ASHER, NEW NETHERLAND 14. SABIN 50086. SERVIES 200. MILES & REESE, AMERICA PICTURED TO THE LIFE 29. \$28,500.

A Lovely Watercolor View of Mount Vernon, Featuring an Enslaved African American

82. [Mount Vernon]: [After Jukes, Francis, and Alexander Robertson]: **VERNON IN VIRGINIEN LANDSITZ DES NORDAMERICANISCHEN PRAESIDENTEN** [manuscript title]. [Virginia? After 1827]. Watercolor painting, 14½ x 19 inches, matted to 18½ x 23 inches. A few spots of soiling, even tanning and dust soiling. Closed tears in lower portion of sheet, touching two letters in the manuscript title. Very good overall.

An attractive watercolor painting of Mount Vernon by an unidentified, presumably amateur, artist inspired by the national craze for images of Washington’s legendary home. The painting is signed, but the name is slightly obscured by a small stain, leaving only what appears to read “Pleskon” (?). The view is quite significant for featuring at least one enslaved person in the image, making it likely one of the first portrayals of an enslaved person at Mount Vernon.

One of the most famous images of Mount Vernon is the engraving by Francis Jukes after Alexander Robertson. Published in 1800 just a few months after Washington’s death, this image has been copied and adapted numerous times over the past two centuries. One notable adaptation is German-American artist C.A. Düring’s **BERG VERNON IN VIRGINIEN**, completed in 1827, which appears to have inspired the painting in hand, as well as its title: **VERNON IN VIRGINIEN...** Like Jukes/Robertson, Düring and our artist place the house at the center of the image viewed from the northeast, framed by trees and rolling hills, with the Potomac River stretching to the south. The choice of view and framing highlights Mount Vernon’s distinct architectural features, such as its long piazza, cupola, Palladian windows, and the connection to the buildings leading off the rear of the house. Lydia Mattice Brandt notes that “the river view is an essential component of the composition, offering a visual connection between the rural plantation and the nation beyond....Waterways were essential components in American views, providing the artist with an easy way to create spatial depth in a picture while also hinting at America’s rich natural infrastructure.” Accordingly, Düring and our artist follow Jukes/Robertson in exaggerating the height of the hill, the breadth of the river, and the size of the ships, to emphasize the vast resources coming from Mount Vernon (though they change the location of the ships).

From here, Düring and our artist diverge significantly. In the Jukes/Robertson engraving, a lone female figure walks the grounds, perhaps referencing Washington’s recent death. Düring and our artist portray two couples, one in the foreground and another closer to the house. Of the two figures in the foreground of Düring’s painting, one is clearly African American and may be one of the first portrayals of an enslaved person at Mount Vernon. Our artist seems to have reversed the couples; those in the foreground are clearly not enslaved, while the couple closer to the house are too vague to discern, although one person is carrying a tool or farm implement of some sort. Further, our artist, while certainly competent, forgoes some of the detail found in Jukes/Robertson; they also follow Düring in misrepresenting the size of the cupola in relation to the chimneys. Otherwise, our artist sets forth a handsome homage to both Düring and Jukes/Robertson.

George Washington was certainly the most famous figure in early America, and his private home was no less captivating to the American public. Images of Mount Vernon were quite common in the late 18th century, usually incorporated into larger depictions of Washington himself. However, by the late 1700s, depictions of historic buildings, battlefields, and other significant locales became increasingly popular, and Mount Vernon was one of few private homes to receive such attention. Depictions of Mount Vernon not only idealized the house itself, but also captured the mystique of Washington as the embodiment of the ideal classical statesman who, like Cincinnatus, voluntarily relinquished his sword and national command to return to his farm and a noble life of agriculture.

We could find no record of this painting and no other examples of images under this title. The Düring painting has appeared at auction twice.

Lydia Mattice Brandt, "Picturing Mount Vernon" in *IMPRINT: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL PRINT COLLECTORS SOCIETY* 38:1 (Spring 2013). \$12,500.

With Fine American Color Plates

83. **Munson, Laura Gordon: FLOWERS FROM MY GARDEN. SKETCHED AND PAINTED FROM NATURE...WITH AN INTRODUCTORY POEM BY MRS. L.H. SIGOURNEY.** New York: Anson D. F. Randolph, 1864. Eighteen handcolored lithographic plates, each accompanied by a poem on a separate text leaf. Large quarto. Original tan morocco, stamped in blind and gilt, neatly rebacked with original backstrip laid down, raised bands, a.e.g. Extremities rubbed. An occasional fox mark, but plates are generally clean and very bright. Overall very good. In a cloth clamshell case.

Fine colored lithographs of flowers, with poetry by Hooper, May, Hunt, Longfellow, Mrs. Hale, and Felicia Hemans. OCLC locates seven copies of this scarce title. BENNETT, p.81. McGRATH, p.209. OCLC 4063649. \$5500.

A Manuscript Songbook of Sailors' Sea Ballads

84. **[Music]: [FEDERAL-ERA MANUSCRIPT SONGBOOK CONTAINING LYRICS TO TWENTY-NINE SEA SONGS, BALLADS, AND SAILORS' SHANTIES, INCLUDING "HAIL COLUMBIA," A SONG ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON, A VICTORY BY THE U.S.S. CONSTITUTION, AND ANOTHER WITH LYRICS INSPIRED BY THOMAS PAINE].** [N.p., but possibly Philadelphia. N.d., ca. 1798-1812]. [56],[17 blank pages],[1]pp. manuscript songbook, mostly ink with some pencil. Quarto. Leaves partially stitched, laid into makeshift wrapper, front wrapper decorated with engraved print of THE PRODIGAL SON (HE RECEIVES HIS PATRIMONY). Tissue guard for each leaf. Staining and soiling throughout, expert paper repairs to wrapper and along some corners and edges. About very good. In a thick-paper chemise and archival clamshell box.

A very interesting American manuscript songbook, likely composed in the years leading up to the War of 1812 and shortly thereafter, containing lyrics to twenty-nine sea songs, ballads, and sailors' shanties. Among the songs herein are distinctly American songs, including "Hail Columbia," and "Liberty Tree," the lyrics of which are after a poem by Thomas Paine.

The songs contained in the present volume reflect a mix of traditional English sea ballads and American patriotic music. Most of the songs consist of numbered stanzas and include either the accompanying chorus or indications as to where the chorus should be sung. As with many traditional folk tunes, the composers of many of these songs cannot be identified, but in a handful of instances, the composers are known. Many of the songs included here can be attributed to English composer Charles Dibdin (1745-1814). Among the present titles written by Dibdin are "Tom Bowling," "The Plough-Boy," "Every Inch a Sailor," "Tom Tough," "Post Meridian," and "Spanking-Jack." Also featured are songs by Michael Arne ("Homeward Bound"), James Hook ("Lash'd to the Helm"), and Philip Phile ("Hail Columbia"). Here also are lyrics to a handful of American patriotic songs, including "Hail Columbia," as well as "Commerce and Freedom," "Battle between frigate Constitution and Guerriere," "On Washington," and "Liberty Tree," the last of these having originated as a poem written by Thomas Paine. Many of the titles appear in standard bibliographies of printed broadside ballads as well as online at the American Antiquarian Society's Isaiah Thomas Broadside Ballads Project and Broadside Ballads Online from the Bodleian Libraries. A complete list of song titles and first lines is available upon request.

As historian Marcus Rediker explains, "maritime culture and community were expanded and sustained by a variety of activities – singing, dancing, telling tales, and drinking," but, of these, perhaps "the most important

cultural form for creating bonds among men of the sea was song.” Seamen, Rediker writes, have long been “celebrated for their music, their voices, their lyrics, and their ballads.” These songs of the sea addressed themes as various as love, loss, separation, danger, tragedy, shipwreck, storms, naval battles, impressment, heroism, drinking, patriotism, and adventure. “Such songs,” writes Rediker, “in all their variety, were the very vessels of a collective consciousness at sea, the media through which tars expressed their common fears, hopes, needs, and social realities.”

The engraved print on the wrapper of this volume, entitled THE PRODIGAL SON (HE RECEIVES HIS PATRIMONY), is dated 1795 and was printed by Joseph Brown in Philadelphia. This was part of a series of engravings of The Prodigal Son which Edwin Wolf 2nd has identified as “the earliest executed in America.” Wolfe suggests that the engraver, identified here only as “W.P. Sulp,” was perhaps William Priest, a musician who had come to the United States in 1793 as a member of the orchestra with the English dramatic company of Wignell and Reinagle, and who was in Philadelphia in 1795. As Wolf notes, Priest was not only a musician, but a music engraver who advertised his services in the January 3, 1795, issues of both the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER and the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The compiler of the present songbook has not been identified, though the “Capt. Summers” whose name appears in pencil on the first page, accompanied by a drawing of a ship sailing just offshore, seems a likely candidate. According to the handwritten inscriptions in the back of the songbook, this volume had been in the possession of “John S. Wood, of Jericho” (likely Jericho, New Jersey) “since he was a young man” and passed from him to “Dr. E. Holmes, of Greenwich,” and then to “Robert B. Potter.” The songbook was acquired by the collector H. Richard Dietrich II in 1983 and has remained in the Dietrich American Foundation since.

An intriguing piece of maritime history that reveals the significance of music and song in the cultural lives of early American seamen.

SONNECK (ref). WOLFE, SECULAR MUSIC IN AMERICA (ref). Marcus Rediker, BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA: MERCHANT SEAMEN, PIRATES, AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MARITIME WORLD, 1700–1750 (New York, 1987), pp.189-190. Edwin Wolf 2nd, “THE PRODIGAL SON in England and America: A Century of Change” in EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PRINTS IN COLONIAL AMERICA: TO EDUCATE AND DECORATE, ed. Joan D. Dolmetsch (Williamsburg, Va. 1979), pp.146-151. \$15,000.

The New Jersey Constitution

85. [New Jersey]: [Griffith, William]: EUMENES: BEING A COLLECTION OF PAPERS, WRITTEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXHIBITING SOME OF THE MORE PROMINENT ERRORS AND OMISSIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY...AND TO PROVE THE NECESSITY OF CALLING A CONVENTION, FOR REVISION AND AMENDMENT. Trenton: Printed by G. Craft, 1799. vi,[9]-149,[6]pp. Later plain wrappers, paper label. Wrappers edgeworn, splitting along front hinge. Light, even tanning. About very good. In a half morocco box.

This copy bears the ownership signature of Elisha Boudinot on page 29. The tract’s author, William Griffith, studied law in Boudinot’s office in Newark before being admitted to the bar in 1788. Boudinot’s brother, Elias, was an important New Jersey lawyer and politician, a member of the Continental Congress in the 1770s and ‘80s, and a U.S. Representative from 1789 to 1795.

This scarce collection of essays by William Griffith, a prominent Burlington lawyer and legal writer, argues for the revision of the Revolutionary-era New Jersey constitution. The original constitution, crafted over a period of five days and signed just before the Declaration of Independence, was a document that did little more than proclaim the state’s independence from royal authority and establish a basic framework for government. In these essays, some of which had been printed in the STATE GAZETTE, Griffith sought to “bring home to every man’s heart, a conviction of the actual evils which arise out of the theoretic errors of the constitution.” The fifty-three essays point out the defects in the constitution and describe Griffith’s alternatives on issues such as the judiciary, representation, etc. Though Griffith and his Federalist cohorts supported revising the 1776 constitution, the Republicans in the state opposed revision and carried the day. The New Jersey constitution would not be revised until 1844.

EVANS 35570. FELCONE 105. SABIN 28829. COHEN 3194.

\$3500.

A Famous New York Scene

86. [New York City]: Bennett, William James: **BROAD WAY FROM THE BOWLING GREEN.** New York: Henry I. Megarey, [1834]. Aquatint, 12½ x 16 inches. Minor toning from previous mat. Near fine. Sheet size: 14 x 20¼ inches, matted to 17¾ x 21 inches.

A fine view of Broadway in New York City, drawn and engraved by notable American artist William Bennett (1784-1844). "The splendid aquatint serves as an introduction to William James Bennett, who conceived the view and rendered it on copper. His work, full of radiant harmonies and contrasts, makes a lasting impression on any initiate gaining familiarity with collections of topographic views of American cities. He was America's leading master of aquatint in the first half of the nineteenth century....In all likelihood, Bennett's view of New York as seen from the Bowling Green, prepared for Henry Megarey's STREET VIEWS, is one of the earliest he executed upon coming to America" – Deák. The scene shows an idyllic upper class neighborhood, the street lined with handsome brownstones on the left and a park on the right. The steeple of a church can be seen in the background. A handsome view, perfect for display.

DEÁK, PICTURING AMERICA 350.

\$3500.

African-American Witnesses to and Victims of the New York Draft Riots

87. [New York City Draft Riots]: [Colyer, Vincent]: **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS FOR THE RELIEF OF COLORED PEOPLE, SUFFERING FROM THE LATE RIOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.** New York: George A. Whitehorne, 1863. 48pp. Original printed front wrapper (rear wrapper lacking). Minor chipping and soiling to edges of front wrapper, with a contemporary ink ownership inscription dated the month and year of publication (see below). Soft vertical crease throughout, minor foxing to terminal leaves. About very good.

A scarce and important work, containing firsthand accounts by African-American victims of the bloody New York City Draft Riots in mid-July 1863. Between July 13 and July 16, 1863, Lower Manhattan was torn apart by vicious riots sparked by the passage of the Enrollment Act of 1863, designed to reinforce the Union army. Poor whites, unable to afford the \$300 substitution fee, grew angry at the terms of the conscription act, and turned their ire on people and property in Manhattan. Three days of murder, riot, and looting were particularly aimed at African Americans, whom the largely Irish mob blamed for the Civil War and resented because of the Emancipation Proclamation. White mobs tore through Black neighborhoods in Lower Manhattan, beating, raping, or killing anyone in their path, even burning an African-American orphan asylum and hanging some unfortunate souls from lamp posts. Over 800 federal troops, including some who had just finished fighting at the Battle of Gettysburg, had to be called in to quell the rampage. The 1863 New York City Draft Riots remain the most destructive riots in the history of the city.

The Committee of Merchants for the Relief of Colored People sought to aid African Americans harmed or dispossessed by the riots. The present work contains reports from Vincent Colyer, their secretary, and from their treasurer, a listing of people whom the committee has assisted, an address to the committee from the "Colored Ministers and Laymen" of New York, several pages listing donor names and amounts of donations, and packages of clothing received by the committee. Most importantly, the work records a number of firsthand accounts by African Americans who were victimized in the event and other accounts of the tragedy in a sixteen-page section titled, "Incidents of the Riot." This section also details others killed or attacked by the rioters and gives other accounts of the events of July 1863. Toward the conclusion of this section, Colyer writes, "By referring to the first twelve incidents, it will be seen that among the killed are men, women, and children – White, Colored and Indian – from the tender babe of three days old, up to the venerable man of three score years and three....And all were slain, either while in the peaceful pursuit of their honest, though humble vocations, providing for their families, or while endeavoring to escape from the hands of their destroyers."

This is one of two variants of the pamphlet, with page twelve ending in the word "no," the right column on page forty-five ending "Total.....\$41,086 08," and with twenty-two package donors listed on page forty-eight. This copy bears the contemporary ownership signature on the front wrapper of J.C. Julius Langbein, dated July, 1863. Langbein (1845-1910) includes his address in the inscription, locating him at 102 St. Marks Place in New York City. Langbein was only seventeen years old at the time, but already distinguished: he had been the drummer boy of the 9th New York Regiment, and saved the life of a Union officer under heavy fire, for which he later won the Medal of Honor. His sister, Caroline, a New York teacher, was listed at this 102 St. Mark's Place address in 1864.

An important historical record of one of the most unfortunate and destructive riots in American history.
LIBRARY COMPANY, AFRO-AMERICANA 7082. WORK, p.561. SABIN 54633. \$5500.

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

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

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

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

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

Reproduced by Benjamin Edes in his weekly newspaper, **THE BOSTON GAZETTE**, on January 13, 1777, this printing of Paine’s **THE AMERICAN CRISIS** is the first appearance of the tract in a Boston publication. It occupies the entire second page of the newspaper and is printed in three columns, with an advertisement at the end for copies of **COMMON SENSE** available at the Fleets’ printing house. Edes and the **GAZETTE** had radical tendencies from the early days of the colonies’ disputes with Great Britain, famously sensationalizing the news of the Boston Massacre in 1770 and publishing Paul Revere’s now immortal engraving of the event, and it printed the works of numerous significant figures in the American Revolution. By the winter of 1777 it was one of just three newspapers still publishing in Boston. Three days later, on January 16, Paine’s work was printed by Edes’ former partner, John Gill, both in broadside form and in his own Boston newspaper, **CONTINENTAL JOURNAL**, as well as by Nathaniel Willis in the third city paper, **THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICAL**.

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

One of 26 Handcolored Copies

89. **Parker, Robert Andrew: AMAZONS TO ZAPATA ...**[wrapper title]. [New York: Ink, Inc., February 2009]. Quarto (26.5 x 20 cm). Twenty-six loose sheets, plus justification leaf, laid into stiff wrapper with hand-colored title vignette, the whole enclosed in a silk-covered clamshell box with hand colored label.

First edition of this artist’s alphabet, made up of 26 handcolored prints and two handcolored vignettes by Parker. Copy #4 of 26 numbered copies, signed on the justification leaf by the artist. \$1750.

Early Description of Louisiana and West Florida

90. **Pendergrast, Garrett Elliott: A PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, LOWER LOUISIANA, AND A PART OF WEST FLORIDA.** Philadelphia: Printed at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. 1803. 34pp. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, leather label. Early ownership signature on titlepage. Lightly toned. Very good.

Generally credited with being the first American scientific description of the lower Mississippi Valley, based on the observations of the author and material supplied by William Dunbar. The author was a native of Nat-chez, and this work (dedicated to some of the most eminent scientists of the day) was his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Jones notes this work as “very rare,” and the Eberstadts call it “a great rarity.”

STREETER SALE 1532. HOWES P197, “b.” SABIN 65056. EBERSTADT 164:299. JONES 196. SERVIES 772. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 26 (note). \$9500.

Significant Shipboard Imprints from the Perry Japan Expedition

91. **[Perry Japan Expedition]: JAPAN EXPEDITION PRESS. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS, AGREED BETWEEN COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY [AND]...COMMISSIONERS OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, ON BEHALF OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS. [with:] JAPAN EXPEDITION PRESS. COMPACT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF LEW CHEW...** [with:] **JAPAN EXPEDITION PRESS. SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR HAKODADI [all caption titles].**

At sea: Japan Expedition Press, 1854. Three broadsides, each approximately 15 x 9¾ inches, text in double columns. Printed on mulberry paper, each with an American eagle vignette. All three broadsides with old fold lines. Small chips in lower left corner of first and third broadsides. Small tear along fold on left edge of second broadside, and then continuing diagonally for 1½ inches, with no loss of paper or text. Top right corner of first broadside neatly repaired. Third broadside with two-inch tear along fold repaired; lightly stained along tear, else quite clean. The three broadsides in very good condition overall. In a cloth chemise and half calf and cloth clamshell case, gilt.

A group of three rare and important broadsides printed on board the United States Steam Frigate Mississippi in July, 1854, detailing treaty agreements between the United States and Japan made during the Perry Expedition, as well as giving sailing directions to the port of Hakodate. These three rare and ephemeral pieces of shipboard printing are an important record of one of the most significant diplomatic achievements of the United States in the nineteenth century, the “opening” of Japan. The first of them contains additional articles to the landmark Treaty of Kanagawa, the first treaty between the United States and Japan, signed by Perry a few months earlier.

In 1852, Commodore Matthew C. Perry was appointed head of a naval expedition charged with inducing the Japanese government to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. In 1853 the Japanese were finally forced to accept a treaty demanding better treatment of shipwrecked seamen and which allowed American ships to dock at two Japanese ports to purchase fuel and supplies. “The most important result, however, was that the visit contributed to the collapse of the feudal regime and to the modernization of Japan” – Hill. Perry’s on-board press was used to publish information for the expedition crew, disseminate sailing instructions and other information regarding harbors and coasts to other ships (including vessels which were not part of the expedition) and to print important official agreements, as here. It was also used to publish playbills for on-board theatrical productions. All of the material from the Press is quite rare.

The first broadside in this group, printed on board the U.S.S. Mississippi on July 21, 1854, is a document of the greatest importance, being additional regulations to the Treaty of Kanagawa, the first treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Japan, signed by Perry and Japanese envoys on March 31, 1854. The twelve additional articles establish the basis for immediate contacts between the Americans and Japanese and lay out the terms for the formal treaty. Articles include where actual landings by Americans would be allowed, the limits of American service personnel in Japan, establishment of coaling stations and appointment of harbor masters, and finally that the Japanese Emperor will appoint whoever he chooses as his commissioner for the final treaty. These additional articles allow for the fact that Hakodate (spelled here “Hakodadi”), which had been named in the treaty as an American coaling station) was a difficult place to deliver coal, and that the Japanese would be relieved of the obligation at Hakodadi. Article Ten allows that since “the shooting of birds and animals is generally forbidden in Japan...this law is therefore to be observed by all Americans.” Article Seven asserts that communications between American and Japanese officials would not be conducted in Chinese, “except when there is no Dutch interpreter.”

The second broadside here, printed aboard the Mississippi on July 17, 1854, is the text of the compact between the United States government and the Kingdom of Lew Chew (today the Ryukyu Islands, a part of Okinawa). The agreement indicates that Americans will be allowed to wander freely in the kingdom without being followed or spied upon, and will be “treated with great courtesy and friendship...but if they violently go into

houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things, or do other such like illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers, but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the Captain of the ship to which they belong, for punishment by him.” Americans would be allowed to buy goods, and to procure wood and water for their ships, and local authorities would assist wrecked American ships.

The third broadside was produced aboard the Mississippi on July 20, 1854, and describes the location of and navigation into the port of Hakodadi. The directions are attributed to Lt. William Maury, previously a member of the Wilkes Expedition and then assigned to the Perry Expedition. The location of the port (a “spacious and beautiful bay, which for accessibility and safety is one of the finest in the world”) is described in great detail, as are the directions for sailing into it. It is noted that supplies of wood, water, and fish are readily available there.

We find no copies of any of these three broadsides in auction records. In his census of the output of Perry’s shipboard press, Samuel Eliot Morison located copies of the first broadside at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the National Archives; there is also a copy at Yale (as part of a group of seven examples of printing from Perry’s shipboard press). Morison located copies of the second broadside at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the Kress Library; no copies are located in OCLC and it is absent from the Yale grouping. Morison located copies of the third broadside at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the Kress Library, and there is also a copy at Yale.

Of Perry’s shipboard press, Morison writes “Since the State Department had not seen fit to supply paper for the press, the Commodore wrote to his flag interpreter, the sinologist S. Wells Williams, ‘in great haste’ on 4 January 1854 begging him to procure paper at Canton. Perry’s paymaster had already purchased a ‘quantity’ of European-made paper at Hong Kong but not enough for probable needs. Williams procured a lot of the flimsiest sort of mulberry-leaf paper and some blue rag paper, which Perry used to splice out his insufficient supply of low-quality white stock bought in Hong Kong. The press was capable of printing only single sheets of about 6 x 8 inches, but by running double sheets through twice, a number of two-page leaflets were produced....The sailing directions are evidence of Perry’s desire to help all ships of all nations.”

These three broadsides were sold by this firm to a private collector in 2010 and have been reacquired; they are the only copies that we have ever handled or can find in the market. Three rare and interesting pieces of Perry Expedition history documenting the dawn of American relations with Japan and the growth of the United States as an international power.

Robert W. Lovett, “The Japan Expedition Press” in *HARVARD LIBRARY BULLETIN* (Cambridge, Ma., Spring, 1958), Vol. 12, Number 2, pp.242-52. Samuel Eliot Morrison, “Commodore Perry’s Japan Expedition Press and Shipboard Theatre” in *PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY* (Worcester, Ma., 1967), Vol. 77:1, pp.35-43. OCLC 54294307. \$87,500.

Streeter Copy of a Major and Monumental Map of the Thirteen Colonies

92. Popple, Henry: A MAP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA WITH THE FRENCH AND SPANISH SETTLEMENTS ADJACENT THERETO. London: Engrav’d by Willm. Henry Toms, 1733 [but ca. 1735]. Engraved map by William Henry Toms on fifteen double-page and five single-page sheets, mounted on guards throughout, with the double-page key map by Toms, and the contents leaf tipped in as a fold-out from the rear free endpaper. Folio. Original half calf and marbled paper boards, raised bands. Boards with moderate wear and rubbing, loss to marbled paper in a few places, joints starting to separate but still strong, spine ends chipped. Bookplate and pencil notes on front pastedown (see below), light rumpling to endpapers. Minor worming at lower margin near gutter on the first few leaves (no text affected), one instance of slight staining, but overall very clean internally. Near fine.

The Thomas W. Streeter copy of the first large-scale map of North America, and the first printed map to show the thirteen colonies, in original boards, complete with the separate key map and the contents leaf.

Henry Popple produced this map under the auspices of the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to help settle disputes arising from the rival expansion of English, Spanish, and French colonies. “France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries – in practical terms, an area of half a continent” – Goss, p.122. The present copy of Popple’s map would have been particularly useful in these early disputes.

Benjamin Franklin, on May 22, 1746, ordered two copies of this map, “one bound the other in sheets,” for the Pennsylvania Assembly. It was the only map of sufficient size and grandeur available – and the map is on a grand scale: if actually assembled it would result in a rectangle over eight feet square. Its coverage extends from the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to about ten degrees west of Lake Superior, and from the Great Lakes to the north coast of South America. Several of the sections are illustrated with handsome pictorial insets, including views of New York City, Niagara Falls, Mexico City, and Quebec, and inset maps of Boston, Charles-Town, Providence, Bermuda, and a number of others.

“Little is known of Henry Popple except that he came from a family whose members had served the Board of Trade and Plantations for three generations, a connection that must have been a factor in his undertaking the map, his only known cartographic work” – McCorkle. Mark Babinski has made a detailed study of the issues and states of the Popple map. This copy is in Babinski’s state 5: the imprint on sheet 20 reads, “London Engrav’d by Willm. Henry Toms 1733”; and sheet one includes the engraved figure “1” in the upper left corner just above the intersection of the two neat lines. The very rare small format table of contents is present. The key map is in Babinski’s state 1, with only Toms’ name below the border at the bottom and no additional place names in the seventeen small insets.

Thomas W. Streeter’s pencil notes on the front pastedown of this copy are significant with regard to the quality and provenance of this copy. He writes that “this fine copy in original binding and broad margins with the key map and leaf of contents attached to the final blank leaf [was acquired] from Roland Tree of Henry Stevens, Sept. 18, 1941. It was exchanged for a rebound copy lacking the key map and the leaf of contents and with narrow margins....I gave Stevens the former copy plus \$75. The large key map is of considerable importance and I believe is somewhat rare as is the leaf of contents.” Interestingly, Streeter’s own notes on the provenance of this copy are at odds with the note in the catalogue of his sale, which states that he acquired this copy from Levinson in 1957.

This copy sold at the Streeter sale to Sessler’s in 1967 for \$5250, acquired for H. Richard Dietrich Jr., and has remained in his Dietrich American Foundation since then.

Mark Babinski, HENRY POPPLE’S 1733 MAP (New Jersey, 1998) (ref). BROWN, EARLY MAPS OF THE OHIO VALLEY 14. CUMMING, THE SOUTHEAST IN EARLY MAPS 216, 217 (refs). DEGREES OF LATITUDE 24, state 4 (but with engraved number to sheet 1). FOWBLE, TWO CENTURIES OF PRINTS IN AMERICA 1680-1880 (1987), 6, 7. JOHN GOSS, THE MAPPING OF NORTH AMERICA (1990), 55 (key map only). GRAFF 3322. HOWES P481, “b.” LOWERY 337, 338. McCORKLE 21. PHILLIPS MAPS, p.569. SABIN 64140. SCHWARTZ & EHRENBERG, p.151. STREETER SALE 676 (this copy). STEPHENSON & McKEE, VIRGINIA IN MAPS, map II-18A-B. \$250,000.

New York Cabinetmaker’s Accounts Over Three Decades

93. Prine, Peter: [MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT BOOK KEPT BY ACCOMPLISHED NEW YORK CABINETMAKER PETER PRINE]. [Auburn, N.Y. 1826-1854]. [87]pp. Small quarto. Original half calf and plain paper boards. Binding worn, vertical tear in paper on front board, paper partially detached from rear board. A few leaves torn out, first leaf detached. Good.

A rare survival documenting early 19th-century American craftsmanship, this is the account book of successful upstate New York cabinetmaker Peter Prine, kept over a period of nearly thirty years. Prine’s account book, noted as “Peter Prine His Book April the 25th 1826” on the first page, has a mix of journal and ledger entries, billing customers for a voluminous amount of furniture and other wood products, including dining and breakfast tables, clock cases, maple French bedsteads, mahogany bookcases and bureaus, coffins, and much more, interspersed with his personal purchases and material received in barter. There is also a recipe for varnish on one page. Though the bulk of Prine’s work concerns finished products such as tables and coffins, he also records work such as planing wood, forming mills, and other various carpentry projects. Notable additions to the standard account content are two illustrations: an ink diagram titled “Directions for a Loom or a Half Loom,” and a diagram for a cabinet with measurements on the rear pastedown.

The journal-type entries herein are more detailed “running accounts” organized by the person Prine bought from, sold to, or worked for over the course of his life. Besides his carpentry work, Prine seems to have sold various crops from his farm, including buckwheat, peaches, corn, and more. The vast majority of the entries in the account book emanate from before 1841.

Peter Prine (1804-1882) was a cabinetmaker and carpenter in Auburn in western New York, having apparently learned the trade from his father, Daniel. By 1850 he had removed to the nearby town of Ira, and later in life he moved further west to Wyoming County, New York, continuing to practice the same trade. An 1895 history of Wyoming County notes that "Peter Prine learned the trade of cabinet maker, carpenter, and joiner, working for some time as a journeyman at Auburn."

Manuscript material from early American carpenters and cabinetmakers is always desirable, and growing increasingly scarce in the market.

BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW: THIS VOLUME CONTAINS BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE LEADING CITIZENS OF LIVINGSTON AND WYOMING COUNTIES NEW YORK (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1895), p.502. \$6000.

With the Rare Supplements

94. **Ross, John: NARRATIVE OF A SECOND VOYAGE IN SEARCH OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, AND OF A RESIDENCE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS DURING THE YEARS 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.** [with:] **APPENDIX....** [bound with:] **Braithwaite, John: SUPPLEMENT TO CAPTAIN SIR JOHN ROSS'S NARRATIVE...CONTAINING THE SUPPRESSED FACTS....** [bound with:] **Ross, John: EXPLANATION AND ANSWER TO MR. BRAITHWAITE'S SUPPLEMENT.** London. 1835. Two volumes. [8],xxxiii,[1],740pp. plus twenty-nine plates and maps (three colored) and two large folding maps. APPENDIX: xii,120,cxlv,cii,[ii]pp. plus twenty plates (twelve colored). SUPPLEMENT: [2],ii,18pp. EXPLANATION: [2],8pp. Quarto. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, gilt leather label, both volumes neatly re-backed with original spines laid down. Scattered foxing. Very good plus.

A fundamental Arctic narrative, offered with the rare illustrated appendix. Despite the failure of his trip in 1818, Ross set out in 1829 in the small ship Victory to find a northwest passage, but the vessel had to be abandoned in 1832. Ross and his party were rescued in the summer of 1833 in Lancaster Sound. In the meantime Capt. George Back had set out in search of Ross. Back's account of his explorations was published the year after this volume appeared. The greatest scientific yield of the trip was the discovery of the Magnetic Pole. The many attractive plates are listed in detail in Abbey. A number of them depict the natives and events during the voyage. The lengthy appendix adds significantly to the work and includes additional color plates of Eskimos, a vocabulary of the Eskimo language, and a report about the natural history of the Arctic.

This set is remarkable for having both the rare SUPPLEMENT TO CAPTAIN SIR JOHN ROSS'S NARRATIVE... by John Braithwaite (an engineer who supplied the steam boilers for Ross' ship) and EXPLANATION AND ANSWER TO MR. BRAITHWAITE'S SUPPLEMENT, Ross' incredulous rebuttal to Braithwaite's accusations regarding the ship's failure. The second pamphlet is of the greatest rarity, and to find the set with both supplements is notable.

ABBEY 636. ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 14866. LANDE 1462. HILL 1490. SMITH 8792. TPL 1808. SABIN 73381. PILLING PROOF-SHEETS 3388, 3391. \$7000.

One of 90 Copies

95. [Rummonds, Richard-Gabriel (printer)]: **Cheever, John: ATLANTIC CROSSING EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF ...** [Cottdale, Al.: Ex Ophidia, ca. 1986]. Narrow quarto (31 x 19cm). Full reddish brown Niger morocco. Fine,. In folding silk over boards slipcase.

First edition. Foreword by Susan Cheever. One of 90 press-numbered copies printed by Rummonds on dampened handmade paper specially made by Richard Johnson and bound by Craig Jensen. SMYTH 41. \$650.

One of Ninety Copies

96. [Rummonds, Richard-Gabriel (printer)]: **Gioia, Dana, and Fulvio Testa [illustrators]: JOURNEYS IN SUNLIGHT POEMS ...** [Cottdale, Al.: Ex Ophidia Press, 1986]. Small folio (33.5 x 21 cm). Quarter morocco and marbled paper over boards. Illustrated with three original etchings. Fine in glassine wrapper and clamshell box, the latter with a few faint spots on the upper lid.

First edition in this format. Illustrated with three original etchings by Fulvio Testa. One of ninety press-numbered copies printed by Gabriel Rummonds and associates in Dante types on dampened handmade Italian

paper, signed by the author and the artist. Laid in are two printed publisher's slips, one pertaining to the significance of the glassine wrapper (fashioned by Paula Marie Gourley), the other Rummonds's announcement of his move to Seattle.

SMYTH 42.

\$1000.

A Major Saint Domingue Imprint

97. [Saint Domingue]: **PROPOSITIONS DES CITOYENS DE LA COLONIE QUI ÉTOIENT RASSEMBLÉS À LÉOGANE, ET RÉPONSES DE M. LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.** Port-au-Prince: de l'Imprimerie de Mozard, August 23, 1790. 20pp. Gathered signatures. Small color pencil notation on titlepage, minor dampstain in gutter throughout, else very good.

Proposals from the citizens of the colony who were gathered in Léogane, and replies from the Governor General. The military, supported by the Royal Governor of Saint Domingue, took action against the Assembly of Saint Marc on July 29-30, and the dissidents fled on the ship *Le Léopard* on August 8. It was felt necessary, especially in the south and west of the colony, to continue to contain the fugitive dissidents. A meeting held in Léogane was surrounded by the Governor's troops and the militia of planters called the Voluntary Patriots. In the end some restricted proposals were put forward, to which Governor Peinier gave mostly conciliatory replies. In the present document the introduction by Peinier is followed by the proposals opposing the Governor's proposals. A rare work, with only seven copies in OCLC.

ROQUINCOURT 4203.

\$4750.

Splendid Colored Engravings

98. **Sauvage, Sylvain [illustrator], and Pierre Louys: CONTES ANTIQUES.** Paris: Éditions du Bois Sacré, 1929. clxxxiii,[1]pp. Small folio (225 x 255 mm). Printed wrappers. Frontis. Illustrated with original colored engravings, ornamental initials, and with decorative head- and tail-pieces in color. Two leaves show minor marginal foxmarks, Fine, but without the slipcase.

First edition with these illustrations. From an edition of 237 copies, this is one of 185 numbered copies on vélin de Montval Spécial. Sauvage's thirty-two highly stylized copperplate engravings were executed in collaboration with D.-A. Maillart, and printed by P. Haasen. A luxurious example of Sauvage's book decoration at its very best.

MONOD 7389. TALVART & PLACE (Louys) 34.

\$1650.

Frobisher's Second Voyage

99. [Settle, Dionysus]: [Frobisher, Martin]: **I.N.J. HISTORIA NAVIGATIONIS MARTINI FORBISERI ANGLI PRAETORIS SIVE CAPITANEI, A.C. 1577. MAJO, JUNIO, JULIO, AUGUSTO & SEPTEMBRI MENSIBUS, JUSSU REGINAE ELISABETHAE....** Hamburg: Joh. Naumanni & Georgi Wolffii, 1675. [19],37pp., including engraved frontispiece. Small quarto. 19th-century half parchment and marbled boards. Boards lightly rubbed. Even tanning, scattered light foxing. Small repair in lower edge of titlepage, gutter between leaves A3 [i.e. A4] and B1 reinforced. A very good copy.

The second and best Latin edition of Settle's account of Frobisher's second voyage to North America in 1577. This edition was translated by Giovanni Tomasso Freigio from Chuppin's French edition of 1578 and edited by D. Capell, who includes many notes and valuable additions which are not present in the first Latin edition of 1580, nor in any of the other contemporary editions in English, French or German. Frobisher sailed with three ships, attempting to penetrate further up Davis Strait and discover a Northwest Passage. He reached as far north as Baffin Island, where he was tricked by a pyrite (a.k.a. 'fool's gold') outcropping into thinking he had hit it rich – but as Freigio's translation puts it, "non omnia esse aurea, quae auri colore luceant." The ships hauled two hundred tons back to England, along with an Inuit couple and their son (who are depicted in the frontispiece). Despite the diversion, this voyage was the furthest penetration up to that time toward the Holy Grail of a Northwest Passage. The frontispiece, engraved by J. Wichmann, depicts a map and illustration of Frobisher Strait (in actuality a bay, rather than a strait), along with an illustration of a unicorn. A rare and valuable edition of this important journey.

CHURCH 638. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 675/157. JCB (2)II:1121. SABIN 79346. HOWGEGO F80.

\$9000.

One of Eleven Large-Paper Copies

100. [Sharp, William]: Baker, W.S.: Hart, Charles Henry, arranger: **WILLIAM SHARP: ENGRAVER, WITH A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF HIS WORKS.** Philadelphia: Printed for the author, 1875. [2], 121pp., extra-illustrated with an additional titlepage, eight manuscript documents, two partially-printed diplomas, and seventy-nine engraved plates. Large quarto. Original morocco, boards decorated in blind and gilt, spine richly gilt with raised bands and leather labels, gilt turn-ins. Boards rubbed and a bit discolored, corners and spine ends mended, some wear along the joints. Front free endpaper, preliminary blank, half title, and first portrait all neatly reattached at the gutter. Occasional light foxing. Very good.

A very rare, extra-illustrated, large-paper copy of this descriptive catalogue of the renowned engraver William Sharp's work; number five of only eleven copies printed on large paper. Sharp was a remarkably prolific and skillful British engraver who produced the most distributed prints of paintings by Benjamin West and John Trumbull and countless illustrations after the baroque masters, though he is perhaps best known as the hand behind the famous engravings for the official printing of Cook's Third Voyage. This extra-illustrated edition includes letters in Sharp's hand regarding the payment or delivery of his works, as well as official letters in French and German announcing his honorary membership in L'ACADEMIE IMPERIALE ET ROYALE DES BEAUX ARTS and the AKADEMIE DER BILDENDEN KUNSTE in Vienna, with partially-printed diplomas issued to him, along with manuscript English translations of each (one of which is in Sharp's hand). In addition, seventy-eight of Sharp's engravings have been inserted and labeled near their appropriate locations in the catalogue. These notably include his portraits of Richard Brothers and Joanna Southcott – contemporary British prophets whom Sharp followed devoutly (indeed, his portrait of Brothers is subtitled "Fully believing this to be the man whom GOD has appointed; I engrave his likeness"). A manuscript character sketch of Sharp also bound in refers to the eccentric artist as "an eminent engraver, and honest, misled enthusiast," and relays the tale of how, when put on trial for treason thanks to his "bold and undisguised" support for the French Revolution, he was promptly dismissed with a laugh after presenting the entire Privy Council with the prospectus for his "Siege of Gibraltar," and requesting their subscriptions.

This biography and bibliography of Sharp was written by William Spohn Baker, vice president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and except for the eleven large-paper copies was published as a small octavo or duodecimo with only a single portrait. The large paper extra-illustrated edition was assembled by Charles Henry Hart (depicted in the frontispiece), an eminent historian and fine art specialist as well as a member of the Historical Society, which likely helped him supply the manuscript documents bound in to this copy. Rare Book Hub records only one other copy of this large-paper edition at auction, sold at Anderson Galleries in 1922. OCLC places only two of the eleven large-paper copies in institutions, at the Harvard Library of Fine Arts, and Duke University. A rare, important, and extensively illustrated account of the life and work of one of the most important engravers of his era.

OCLC 70964755.

\$10,000.

*Remarkable Volume of Manuscript Musical Compositions
by a Noted American Composer and His Female Student*

101. [Shaw, Oliver]: [Hazard, Julia]: **[BOUND COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPT MUSIC TRANSCRIBED AND COMPOSED BY OLIVER SHAW AND HIS PUPIL, JULIA HAZARD, INCLUDING AN EARLY VERSION OF "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" AND MANY OTHER COMPOSITIONS ON AMERICAN POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL THEMES].** [Newport, R.I. ca. 1821-1850]. [256]pp. More than 160 distinct compositions. Quarto. Half burgundy morocco with gilt burgundy label ("Julia S.M. Hazard") on front board. Boards heavily worn, corners bumped, some loss of spine leather, text block mostly detached and loose. Pages trimmed with only a few minor losses to text. A few pages with chipping at edge, some light tanning, a few fingerprints, and some bleedthrough from ink, but internally very good over all. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

A remarkable collection of manuscript music, including transcriptions, arrangements, and compositions from the hands of both noted composer Oliver Shaw and his student, Julia Hazard. Oliver Shaw was the first prominent American composer and songwriter, and Julia Hazard – child of a noted Rhode Island political family – was only in her mid-teenage years when she began to create this volume. This collection of manuscript music is an important record of early music education in the United States, of the achievements of a talented young female musician, and of the interpretation of popular American songs of the day. In all, there are more than 160 distinct manuscript musical works in this volume, several with political or historical themes. Some pieces

are excerpts, but many are complete compositions, often with lyrics and occasional notes on performance. Most of the pieces date to the 1820s and 1830s, though one is dated as late as 1850.

One of the most interesting pieces is a very early rendition of “The Star-Spangled Banner” in Julia Hazard’s hand. Francis Scott Key wrote the poem, “The Defense of Fort McHenry,” in 1814, only seven years earlier during the War of 1812; it was an instant hit as a poem and was immediately retitled “The Star-Spangled Banner.” It was soon associated with the music we now know, “To Anacreon in Heaven,” and this may have been due to some influence from Key, who had used the music in 1805 to accompany another poem he wrote to honor Commodore Stephen Decatur (the music was very popular at the time). “The Star-Spangled Banner” did not become the national anthem until 1931; before this, it was one of several popular patriotic songs, along with “Hail, Columbia”; “My Country, ‘Tis of Thee”; and finally “America the Beautiful,” which had also been considered for the national anthem. Nevertheless, people throughout the 19th century appropriated the music and the text of “The Star-Spangled Banner” for their own ends, including abolitionists: “Oh, say do you hear, at the dawn’s early light, The shrieks of those bondmen, whose blood is now streaming”; and temperance activists: “Oh! who has not seen by the dawn’s early light, Some poor bloated drunkard to his home weakly reeling” (as noted by Robin).

Julia Hazard clearly felt free to take extensive liberties with the music of “The Star-Spangled Banner” – only occasional strains are recognizable. She also made some changes to the poem, repeating “O’er the ramparts we watch’d where [sic] so gallantly streaming...” (substituting “where” for “were” – a possible misspelling), and repeating the final line, “O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.” Hazard includes the second verse with no alterations. Many other patriotic compositions are present, including “General Washington’s March”; a short and slightly different “Yankee Doodle”; “A New Ode Sung at the Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence. Boston, July 4th 1802”; John George Henry Jay’s “Jefferson’s March”; “Bristol March – Jefferson and Liberty”; “Hull’s March”; and a composition dated 1850 called “Field of Monterey,” showing that even after Oliver Shaw’s death in 1848, Julia Hazard continued to work on her musicianship.

Oliver Shaw’s compositions “Governor Jones’ [of Rhode Island] March” and “Bristol March” are included, but perhaps the most important work here is “A Military Divertimento...Dedicated to Genl. La Fayette on his visit to Providence” (published by Shaw as WELCOME THE NATION’S GUEST...). During 1824-25 the Marquis de Lafayette returned to America in anticipation of the fiftieth anniversary of independence. He toured all twenty-four states of the Union, visiting the northern and eastern states in the fall of 1824, with stops at Monticello to visit Jefferson, and then Washington, where he was received at the White House by President Monroe. From August 21 to 24 he travelled through New Haven and Old Saybrook, Providence, Stoughton, and finally Boston. These visits inspired several dedicatory compositions like Shaw’s. While there is no evidence that Shaw’s piece was performed during Lafayette’s visit, there are detailed performance notes, marking the places in the music when Lafayette arrives in town, when he is received at the state house, and when he departs. Either way, the work was well-received at the time, has been regularly reprinted and included in anthologies of 19th-century keyboard compositions, and is still performed today.

The remaining pieces are overwhelmingly popular operas, ballad operas, and traditional Irish and Scottish songs, including “The Favorite Overture to the Blind Boy” by John Davy; “Fancy’s Vision” by Arthur F. Keene; an arrangement of Thomas Moore’s “The Meeting of the Waters”; Charles Jefferys and Sidney Nelson’s “The Rose of Allendale”; and excerpts from “Lalla Rookh.” Despite Shaw’s training, but perhaps because of Hazard’s interests, there are few classical pieces; only Daniel Steibelt’s ballet, “Le Retour du [sic] Zephir,” and “Life Let Us Cherish” with variations by Mozart, are notable. It should be noted that the dates of this manuscript overlap with the lifetimes of classical composers we now regard as some of the most important in Western music: Beethoven (d.1827), Schubert (d.1828), and Rossini (d.1868) were all alive and composing at this time, and Haydn had just died in 1809.

Oliver Shaw (1779-1848), the first prominent American composer and songwriter, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts. As an adult, Shaw was blind: an accident with a penknife in early childhood blinded him in his right eye, and then a fever combined with eyestrain led to the loss of sight in his left eye by the time he was twenty-one. However this did not seem to hold him back. He began his formal musical education in 1800, primarily with organist John L. Birkenhead in Newport, Rhode Island, and the better-known composer, conductor, and publisher, Gottlieb Graupner, in Boston. Born in Germany, Graupner performed in Haydn’s orchestra in London, and once in the U.S. he taught and conducted, and founded the Handel and Haydn Society, the third oldest musical organization in America (with which Shaw occasionally performed). Shaw moved to Providence in 1807, where he worked as a as a composer, publisher, teacher, church organist (of the First

Congregational Church of Providence), and tenor soloist; and as an organizer and leader of musical societies. He published more than seventy songs and over thirty instrumental works. One of his more prominent students was Lowell Mason (1792-1872), a leading figure in American church music. Mason is perhaps best known for his now-ubiquitous arrangement of "Joy to the World," but in his lifetime he composed and arranged about 1,700 hymn tunes, including "Bethany" (for "Nearer, My God, to Thee"), "Olivet" ("My Faith Looks Up to Thee"), and "Hamburg" ("When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"). Mason is largely credited with introducing music into American public schools, and is considered the first important U.S. music educator.

Julia Sophia Hazard (1806-1878) was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, the granddaughter of George Hazard (1724-1797), who served as mayor of Newport and was a Newport representative to the state convention to consider the new national constitution. Julia married Abiel Sherman in 1828. There is no record of Julia pursuing a professional life in music; however, Shaw's wife and family frequently performed with him, so it would not be unusual for his students to do likewise.

A fascinating overview of a music student adapting and enhancing the "hits" of the day with the guidance of America's first great composer. This is also quite uncommon: we could find no instances of Oliver Shaw's or Julia Hazard's manuscripts for sale or at auction, and no major institutional holdings of Shaw's manuscript compositions.

Caroline E. Robinson, *THE HAZARD FAMILY OF RHODE ISLAND 1635-1894: BEING A GENEALOGY AND HISTORY OF THE DESCENDENTS OF THOMAS HAZARD...* (Boston: Printed for the Author, 1895). William Robin, "How the National Anthem Has Unfurled" in *NEW YORK TIMES* (June 27, 2014). \$18,500.

Rare Southern Indian Captivity

102. **Smith, Mary: AN AFFECTING NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY & SUFFERINGS OF MRS. MARY SMITH, WHO, WITH HER HUSBAND AND THREE DAUGHTERS WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY THE INDIANS IN AUGUST LAST (1814) AND...WAS FORTUNATELY RESCUED FROM THE MERCILESS HANDS OF SAVAGES BY A DETACHED PARTY OF THE ARMY OF THE BRAVE GENERAL JACKSON, LATE COMMANDING AT NEW-ORLEANS.** Providence: Printed for L. Scott, [1816?]. 24pp. Folding woodcut frontispiece with light contemporary coloring. Original plain blue wrappers, resewn. Wrappers a bit chipped and torn. Some light foxing on frontispiece. Scattered foxing throughout. Contemporary ownership inscription on last page. Still, a fresh, very good copy in original state, untrimmed. In a cloth chemise and half morocco clamshell case, spine gilt.

Mrs. Smith and her family were taken captive by the Chickasaws near the Yazoo in 1814. Her husband was used for tomahawk throwing practice and her three daughters were burned in front of her. She was saved from a similar fate by the raid of a company of Tennessee troops. This captivity tale was first published in Providence in 1815. The narrative was apparently a bestseller for its day, as at least seven editions appeared by 1818, all of which are rare today. The printer, Scott, produced several twenty-four-page and thirty-two-page editions with a new woodcut frontispiece and variant titlepages; some include the text about the murder of thirty people after Mrs. Smith escaped. The present edition was printed after Jackson's defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, as reflected in the title.

Very rare. Sabin cites only two copies, of which one is imperfect. The Siebert/Littell copy of this edition, also in original wrappers, sold for \$8050 in 1999. Not in Ayer. HOWES S638, "b." SABIN 83539. SIEBERT SALE 971. \$12,500.

Rare Antarctic and Pacific Account

103. **Smith, Thomas W.: A NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE, TRAVELS AND SUFFERINGS OF THOMAS W. SMITH: COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIFE, ADOPTION BY THE GIPSY [sic]; HIS TRAVELS DURING EIGHTEEN VOYAGES TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, DURING WHICH HE WAS FIVE TIMES SHIPWRECKED; THRICE ON A DESOLATE ISLAND NEAR THE SOUTH POLE, ONCE ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND, AND ONCE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.** Boston. 1844. 240pp. Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Boards somewhat scuffed, light wear to edges and corners. Front hinge repaired, front free endpaper refreshed. Occasional light foxing and dampstaining. About very good.

Smith was born of respectable British parents, but after his father died he was sent to work as an errand boy at age seven, and not unlike other young men in his situation, he soon found himself at sea. He participated in seven whaling voyages to the Pacific from 1816 to 1832, as well as numerous other sea adventures all over the world, including the South Pacific, the Atlantic coast of South America, Africa, and the Antarctic regions. Rosove notes that the work has been missed by many bibliographers because it is “so rare and little known.”

Besides whaling, Smith took part in hunting elephant seals on South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in 1816-18, and whaling and sealing on the South Shetland Islands in 1820. This visit, only a year after the discovery of the islands, is the earliest account of sealing there, and an important early Antarctic narrative, with harrowing tales of surviving on penguin hearts and livers and contesting territory with other sealers.

Smith also describes a voyage from London to Cape Horn, then to Juan Fernandez and the Galapagos, Easter Island, and points in South America including Colombia and Panama. Later, in New Zealand, he describes scrapes with natives, witnessing battles between the Whorowrarians and Kivakivians. He also visited Japan, Guam, and other Pacific islands. He gives details of whaling activities, including advice on “the most expeditious way of killing a whale” (pp.228-229). Smith made further whaling voyages to the Pacific Ocean in the 1820s aboard the British whalers Spring, Grove, and Hibernia. He ended up trying to do good in New Bedford, but debt and a lung ailment prevented him from achieving his dream of becoming a minister.

A rare book, not in the Hill Collection. The Brooke-Hitching copy realized approximately \$21,000 at his sale in September 2015.

HUNTRESS 331C. FORSTER 86. SPENCE 1139 (listing an 1840 ed., an error in dating). ROSOVE 312. HOWES S679. \$6250.

The Elusive Limited Edition

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

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

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

In 1868 the NEW YORK HERALD hired Stanley to cover war in Abyssinia and in 1869 sent him to find Dr. Livingstone. For the next twenty years Stanley explored and charted much of the African interior, wrote several best-selling books, and helped establish the Congo Free State of Belgian King Leopold II, setting the stage for one of the darkest chapters in the history of European imperialism. In the final years of his life, Stanley lectured widely on his adventures and defended Leopold's massive project against international charges of mass murder and de facto slavery. During this time he also worked on his AUTOBIOGRAPHY, “as he indicates,

out of a desire to make his nature and character comprehensible to the world which knew him in the day of his fame" (DAB). The book, which Stanley did not live to complete, was edited and prepared for publication by his wife, Dorothy. Nearly half the work is devoted to Stanley's early life in Wales and America, the formative years that molded the conquering figure of international renown. "It was the American Stanley," according to Constance Lindsay Skinner in the DAB, "the man who had seen the wheel-ruts of pioneer wagons on the western prairie and young sturdy towns on recent Indian battle-grounds, who looked at the Congo region and saw nothing there to daunt determined men thoroughly equipped with the means and methods of civilization." Contemporary scholars write of Stanley and his AUTOBIOGRAPHY with a less celebratory tone, noting the excesses of his career as a Congo taskmaster and the various contradictory and probably fanciful elements in his memoirs (Hochschild, pp.23-25, 235). Nevertheless, Stanley's life and his final book, here in its finest edition, stand as monuments to his era's boldest notions of personal resolve and self-creation. DAB XVII, pp.509-13. Adam Hochschild, KING LEOPOLD'S GHOST (Houghton Mifflin, 1998). \$4500.

Signed Issue

105. **Stein, Gertrude: MORCEAUX CHOISIS DE LA FABRICATION DES AMERICAINS. HISTOIRE DU PROGRÈS D'UNE FAMILLE.** Paris: Éditions de la Montagne, [1929]. Quarto. Printed wrapper over stiff wrappers. Portrait frontis. Tiny chip at top edge of rear outer wrapper, else about fine in lightly frayed glassine.

First edition in French of portions of THE MAKING OF AMERICANS, introduced and translated by Georges Hugnet. From a total edition of 302 copies, this is one of eighty-five numbered copies on vergé bouffant, with the extra portrait of Stein by Christian Berard, and signed by the author and artist. WILSON D5d. \$2000.

The Father of American Libertarianism

106. **Taylor, John, of Caroline: NEW VIEWS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.** Washington City: Printed for the Author, 1823. [4],316pp. Contemporary sheep, leather label. Head of spine chipped, corners bumped, hinges cracked. Contemporary bookplate of Richard D. Spaight, Jr. on front paste-down, ownership inscription on titlepage. Pencil notations on fly leaf. Moderate to heavy foxing throughout. Good.

The fourth and last of Taylor's full-scale books on the Constitution, in which he fully expounds his philosophy of government. Taylor was one of the major political theorists of the early United States, as well as the most articulate and persuasive exponent of states' rights, agrarian school. This copy bears the bookplate of Richard D. Spaight, Jr., a senator and governor of North Carolina in the mid-19th century. HOWES T64. SABIN 94493. COHEN 2925. \$2750.

An American Classic

107. **Tocqueville, Alexis de: DE LA DÉMOCRATIE EN AMÉRIQUE.** Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1835-1840. Four volumes. [4],xxiv,367; [4],459; [4],v,[3],333; [4],363pp. plus a handcolored folding map bound in at the end of the fourth volume. Half title in each volume. Antique-style French half calf and marbled boards, vellum corners, spines gilt. Minor shelf wear. Occasional toning to text, minor foxing, including on the map. Overall, very good.

The first edition of both parts of Tocqueville's famous classic, DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. Because the two parts were published five years apart, and because the first part was done in such a small number, it is quite difficult to obtain a set of first editions.

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

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

HOWES T278, T279, "aa." SABIN 96060, 96061. CLARK III:111. Library of Congress, A PASSION FOR LIBERTY, ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE ON DEMOCRACY & REVOLUTION (Washington, 1989).

\$32,500.

Printed in a Small Number, and Never Offered for Sale

108. [Tuttle, James H.]: **WAM-DUS-KY: A DESCRIPTIVE RECORD OF A HUNTING TRIP TO NORTH DAKOTA**. Minneapolis: Hall, Black & Co., 1893. 178pp. Photographic frontispiece plus thirty-one photographic illustrations by Adelaide Murphy in the text, one line illustration. Photographic titlepage vignette. Publisher's brown cloth, gilt lettered "Wam-dus-ky" on upper cover. Light wear to corners and spine ends. Hinges neatly reinforced, contemporary date note in blue pencil on front fly leaf. Publication date neatly effaced from titlepage and copyright page. Very clean internally. Near fine.

Few copies of this account of a late 19th-century hunting trip in North Dakota were printed and, according to Tuttle, none were for sale. "An entertaining and well written account, with some good photographs and sketches of a duck and goose hunting trip to North Dakota in the fall of 1892" – Streeter. In the preface, Tuttle states that some 600 ducks were shot on the excursion, as well as a number of geese and prairie chickens. "Printed for the members of the party only....A hunting and shooting narrative of the first importance" – Eberstadt. Howes states that a total of thirty-five copies were printed.

PHILLIPS, SPORTING BOOKS, p.392. OWES T440, "aa." EBERSTADT 110:305. STREETER SALE 4113.

\$15,000.

An Incredibly Rare Complete Set

109. [United States Continental Congress]: [COMPLETE SET OF THE MONTHLY AND WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1779]. Philadelphia: Printed by David C. Claypoole, 1779. Forty-one individual issues, details provided below. First issue folio, the remainder octavo. Contemporary reverse sheep, boards tooled in blind, manuscript title on spine. Noticeable rubbing to boards, spine titles mostly rubbed away and faded, some soiling. Two old, unobtrusive ownership signatures on front endpapers. Folio issue trimmed and folded, and with closed tears along folds of final leaf. Moderate toning and foxing, occasional minor staining. Very good. In a brown cloth clamshell case, gilt morocco label.

An extraordinarily rare complete set of David Claypoole's monthly and weekly issues of THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS for 1779, running consecutively from the January 1 issue (the only issue printed in folio format) to the last issue in December. The collected set includes three monthly issues (covering January, February, and March), followed by thirty-eight weekly issues running from the beginning of April through the end of the year.

Shortly after the Declaration of Independence, Congress recognized the necessity of publishing its proceedings on a timely basis. These volumes appeared in more or less annual volumes, but in inconsistent formats, and from three different printers: Robert Aitken, John Dunlap, and David Claypoole. During the year 1779 they were also printed in individual monthly and weekly issues, thus appearing in a more immediate manner. These more frequent printings were executed in very small numbers, and are extremely rare; each is known in only a few institutional copies (a single annual volume was reprinted from them in 1780, and this is what appears in sets). The Journals for 1779 contain the records of deliberation and legislation on a number of important issues facing a new country in the midst of its revolution, including budgetary and fiscal issues, such as the devaluation of currency; diplomatic affairs, including multiple mentions of Benjamin Franklin as plenipotentiary to France; military matters, including the inspection of the army, numerous communications from General George Washington, and passages relating to the court martial of Benedict Arnold. Also included are the roll call records of votes, and president of the Congress John Jay's circular letter to the states encouraging the idea of nationhood and a lasting union.

A total of forty-one issues of the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS were published in 1779, and they are all present in this volume. All are separate imprints and assigned separate numbers by Evans and other bibliographers.

The dates and pagination of the individual issues, all printed in Philadelphia by David C. Claypoole, are as follows:

- 1) Friday January 1st, to Monday February 1st, 1779. [2],10pp. The only issue from this year printed in folio format, folded to fit into the present volume. EVANS 16585.
- 2) Monday, February 1st, to Monday, March 1st, 1779. 50pp. EVANS 16586.
- 3) Monday, March 1st, to Tuesday, to March 30th, 1779, Inclusive. 56pp. EVANS 16587.
- 4) Wednesday, March thirty-first, to Saturday, April tenth, 1779, Inclusive. 24pp. EVANS 16588.
- 5) Monday, April 12th, to Saturday, April 17th, 1779, Inclusive. 19pp. EVANS 16589.
- 6) Monday, April 19th, to Saturday, April 24th, 1779, Inclusive. 24pp. EVANS 16590.
- 7) Saturday, April 24th, to Monday, May 3d, 1779. 16pp. EVANS 16591.
- 8) Saturday, May 1st, to Monday, May 10th, 1779. 15pp. EVANS 16592.
- 9) Monday, May 10th, to Saturday, May 15th, 1779, Inclusive. 14pp. Closed tear to titlepage. EVANS 16593.
- 10) Monday, May 17th, to Saturday, May 22nd, 1779, Inclusive. 24pp. EVANS 16594.
- 11) Monday, May 24th, to Saturday, May 29th, 1779, Inclusive. 20pp. EVANS 16595.
- 12) Monday, May 31st, to Saturday, June 5th, 1779, Inclusive. 15pp. EVANS 16596.
- 13) Monday, June 7th, to Saturday, June 12th, 1779, Inclusive. 19pp. EVANS 16597.
- 14) Monday, June 14th, to Saturday, June 19th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16598.
- 15) Monday, June 21st, to Saturday, June 26th, 1779, Inclusive. 13pp. EVANS 16599.
- 16) Monday, June 28th, to Saturday, July 3d, 1779, Inclusive. 15pp. EVANS 16600.
- 17) Monday, July 5th, to Saturday, July 12th, 1779, Inclusive. 9pp. EVANS 16601.
- 18) Monday, July 12th, to Saturday, July 17th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16602.
- 19) Monday, July 19th, to Saturday, July 24th, 1779, Inclusive. 14pp. EVANS 16603.
- 20) Monday, July 26th, to Saturday, July 31st, 1779, Inclusive. 16pp. EVANS 16604.
- 21) Monday, August 2d, to Saturday, August 7th, 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16605.
- 22) Monday, August 9th, to Saturday, August 14, 1779, Inclusive. 9pp. EVANS 16606.
- 23) Monday, August 16th, to Saturday, August 21st, 1779, Inclusive. 13pp. EVANS 16607.
- 24) Monday, August 23rd, to Saturday, August 28th, 1779. Inclusive. 14pp. EVANS 16608.
- 25) Monday, August 30th, to Saturday, September 4, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16609.
- 26) Monday, September 6th, to Saturday, September 11th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16610.
- 27) Monday, September 13th, to Saturday, September 18th, 1779, Inclusive. 22pp. EVANS 16611.
- 28) Monday, September 20th to Saturday, September 25th, 1779, Inclusive. 9pp. EVANS 16612.
- 29) Sunday, September 26th, to Saturday, October 2d, 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16613.
- 30) Monday, October 4th, to Saturday, October 9th, 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16614.
- 31) Monday, October 11th, to Saturday, October 16th, 1779, Inclusive. 8pp. EVANS 16615.
- 32) Monday, October 18th, to Saturday, October 23d, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16616.
- 33) Monday, October 25th, to Saturday, October 30th, 1779, Inclusive. 13pp. EVANS 16617.
- 34) Monday, November 1st, to Saturday, November 6th, 1779, Inclusive. 7pp. EVANS 16618.
- 35) Monday, November 8th, to Saturday, November 12th [sic], 1779, Inclusive. 11pp. EVANS 16619.
- 36) Monday, November 15th, to Saturday, November 20th, 1779, Inclusive. 19pp. EVANS 16620.
- 37) Monday, November 22d, to Saturday, November 27th, 1779, Inclusive. 15pp. EVANS 16621.
- 38) Monday, November 29th, to Saturday, December 4th, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16622.
- 39) Monday, December 6th, to Saturday, December 11th, 1779, Inclusive. 10pp. EVANS 16623.
- 40) Monday, December 13th, to Saturday, December 18th, 1779, Inclusive. 12pp. EVANS 16624.
- 41) Monday, December 20th, to Friday, December 31st, 1779, Inclusive. 16pp. Printed just after the turn of the calendar, in January 1780. EVANS 17025.

This complete set of 1779 monthly and weekly issues is an unprecedented offering from this firm. Previously, we have sold runs of twenty-nine and twenty-one issues, respectively, but that was as close as we have ever come to a complete set, until now. \$35,000.

The Official Printing of the First American Treaty with Any Power

110. **[United States-France Treaty]: TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ ET DE COMMERCE, CONCLU ENTRE LE ROI ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, LE 6 FEVRIER, 1778.** Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1778. 23pp. Quarto. Antique-style half calf and marbled boards. Contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage. Very good.

The official French printing of the first French-American treaty, the first treaty between the United States and any other country, and a decisive moment in the American Revolution. Having struggled to find allies in their fight against England, the fledgling United States achieved recognition from France when news of Burgoyne's defeat reached Paris. In February 1778 the American commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee, and Silas Deane, negotiated both the treaty of amity and commerce, published herein, and a treaty of military alliance. Because France wished to consult with its ally, Spain, the alliance treaty was not immediately published in France, and probably first appeared in print in Philadelphia; the amity and commerce treaty was published immediately, however, first appearing in this Paris edition. France and the United States grant each other most-favored-nation trade status and agree to protect each other's commercial vessels. Both parties also agree to abstain from fishing in each other's waters, with the United States especially agreeing to refrain from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.

Howes records two Paris editions of 1778: this official twenty-three-page printing and another of eight pages, both of which appear in the NUC, and OCLC records regional printings in Aix and possibly Grenoble. The NUC locates seven copies of this official royal printing. A rare edition of a treaty of the greatest importance to the United States, marking its first recognition by another power and the beginning of a relationship crucial to the winning of American independence.

BRUNET I:12. MALLOY, p.468. SABIN 96565. HOWES T328. ECHEVERRIA & WILKIE 778/36. STREETER SALE 791. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 51. \$25,000.

Portrait of St. Settlement

111. **Van Vechten, Carl: [ORIGINAL PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPH OF MARTHA FLOWERS].** [New York]. 17 February 1953. Original borderless gelatin silver print, 23.5 x 18 cm (9.25 x 7.25 inches). Fine.

A fine portrait of the young singer, then in the ascendance of her career, less than a year after her role as St. Settlement in the Broadway revival of Gertrude Stein's *FOUR SAINTS IN THREE ACTS*. This print bears Van Vechten's blindstamp, and on the verso his ink studio stamp. The subject, date and negative number are also written on the verso in ink, in Van Vechten's hand. There is a print of another negative from the same sitting, albeit dated in the catalogue entry a week earlier – an impossibility as it is separated from this photograph by only one other exposure and the set and dress are identical – in the LC Van Vechten photo archive. KELLNER G434. \$750.

Detailed Report by the British Commander in the West Indies

112. **Vaughan, Sir John: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE WEST INDIES, SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, TO FOREIGN SECRETARY WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, REPORTING IN DETAIL ON THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS].** Saint Pierre, Martinique. November 24, 1794. [8]pp. autograph letter, signed, on two folded folio sheets. Old folds, some light staining. Very good plus.

A lengthy and thorough letter from Sir John Vaughan, commander of British forces in the West Indies during the French Revolutionary Wars, explaining in frank detail the precarious military situation set before him, sent to Foreign Secretary William Wyndham. Sir John Vaughan (1731-95) found success in the British military in the mid-1700s, when he fought in both Germany and North America during the Seven Years' War, notably earning great distinction at the capture of Martinique in 1762. He was a major general during the American Revolution, participating in the assaults on Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery, until he was reassigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in 1779. He returned to that post in November, 1794, in order to combat local uprisings supported by the French.

Vaughan arrived in Martinique eight days before writing this letter to British Foreign Secretary William Wyndham. He begins:

“I think it is my first duty after my arrival here...to state to you, in the plainest manner, our real situation in the Caribbee Islands, together with what may be expected to be effected by the Reinforcements, which are daily looked for. I found the enemy in possession of all Guadeloupe, Fort Matilda excepted, and this they have closely besieged for a month.”

Vaughan paints a bleak but honest picture of the task ahead of him. The British regiments in the region were all but broken by “great sickness and mortality,” and supplies were desperately low. He eagerly awaits the arrival of 4000 reinforcements, though through a detailed reckoning of exactly where they should be deployed he imagines they will not be nearly enough. After staffing the under-protected garrisons and “some allowance, and I am convinced one fourth is not too great” made for the sick, only 2000 soldiers would remain to assault the enemy at Guadeloupe. “Their force by the best accounts is from four to five hundred Whites, and four or five thousand Blacks, who are all armed with musquets and bayonets. The issue, although they are not equally disciplined with us, must be admitted doubtful.” Even if the British are successful in taking the fort, he argues, it would take all of the troops then present merely to hold it. More men would be desperately needed in any case, as “if not immediately, the climate will reduce [our force] in some months, to a similar situation in which it now is. This conclusion is warranted by past experience.”

He gives his final assessment: “Under these circumstances I am of opinion that nothing more can be tried at this moment at Guadeloupe, than to raise the siege of Basse-Terre and to keep the enemy in check in that Island, and by great vigilance in our cruisers endeavor to reduce them by famine; at the same time throwing garrisons of five hundred men each into Antigua, St. Christopher, and Domenica, the islands most exposed in this situation....”

Notably, Vaughan displays a lack of confidence in the Black Carolina Corps, who he claims “are the greater part unfit for service, and at best can only be considered as Pioneers.” Regardless, the situation was dire enough that he recognized the necessity of raising Black troops. The Dictionary of National Biography notes that “His proposal to raise black regiments was vetoed by the secretary for war, Henry Dundas, at the behest of the British plantation-owners, a decision against which Vaughan protested vigorously as the subordination of the national interest to private advantage, and which he partly defied.”

The remainder of Vaughan’s letter discusses the French “recruiting quarters and storehouses” of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, and remarks on depredations by American pirates: “A considerable number of Privateers infest the Islands of St. Kitts and Antigua; and parts adjacent, and indeed extend their depredations farther. As they are numerous and small, they avoid the Frigates by running in Shore: they are mostly manned by Americans. This Breach of neutrality, which is exercised in a very open Manner, will I hope procure the attention of his Majesty’s Ministers, and some measure be adopted to remedy this growing Evil.” As fate would have it, Vaughan would not need to worry about the situation in the West Indies for long – he died of sickness (or possibly poison) in Martinique less than a year later.

An excellent and detailed letter describing the precarious position of the British army in the Caribbean during the French Revolutionary Wars.

DNB, “Vaughan, Sir John” (online).

\$3500.

One of the Earliest Printed Maps of the Western Hemisphere

113. [Waldseemüller, Martin]: **TABULA TERRE NOVE [THE ADMIRAL’S MAP]**. [Strassburg: Johann Schott, March 12, 1513]. Woodblock map on two joined sheets. Overall joined sheet size: 18¼ x 20¾ inches. Evidence of previous mounting on outer margins (not touching text), light even tanning. Diagonal tear in lower left corner, with loss of paper (not affecting text). Very good.

An excellent copy of the earliest obtainable printed map focusing on the western hemisphere. It is preceded only by Peter Martyr’s map of the Spanish Main (Seville, 1511), and Johannes Stobnicza’s 1512 map. This was the most important map featured in Johann Schott’s edition of Claudius Ptolemy’s *GEOGRAPHIE OPUS NOVISSIMA TRADUCTIONE E GRECORUM ARCHETYPIS CASTIGATISSIME PRESSUM*, the first modern atlas.

This map depicts the eastern coast of North and South America in a continuous line from the northern latitude of 55° to Rio de Cananor at the southern latitude of 35° (approximately the Rio de la Plata), with about sixty places named. The notably blank interior of the continent is appropriately labeled “Terra Incognita.” In the Caribbean, Cuba is identified as “Isabella,” after Queen Isabella of Spain; Hispaniola is “Spagnolla”; and

Puerto Rico is “Boriguem.” Jamaica (Jamaiqua) is also featured, together with several smaller islands in the Caribbean and Bahamian archipelagos. North America is somewhat compressed, and includes a river named Caninor, quite possibly the St. Lawrence River. About twenty places are identified on the North American coastline, drawn primarily from Portuguese sources, including the Cantino Portolano PLANISPHERE (1502) and the Caverio map of the world (ca. 1505).

The depiction of the Floridian peninsula and the curve of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico suggests that Waldseemüller had access to reports from as-yet unrecorded voyages. The first recorded European contact with Florida was by Ponce de León’s voyage, which was in 1513, the same year this map was printed; the first mapping of the Gulf was done during Alonso Álvarez de Pineda’s voyage in 1517-19. The text printed near the northern coast of South America explains that the land and adjacent islands were discovered by Columbus: “Hec terra cum adiacentib[us] insulis inuenta est per Columbu[m] ianuensem ex mandato Regis Castelle” (“This land with its adjacent islands was discovered by Columbus, sent by the king of Castile”). Some scholars have suggested that this was Waldseemüller’s effort to correct his 1507 map, which credited Amerigo Vespucci with the discovery of America. Adding to further debate, Waldseemüller notes the source of this map as “the Admiral,” with some scholars asserting this must be Columbus, and others arguing that it refers to Amerigo Vespucci. Recent scholarship suggests that it may be from an inscription on the Caverio map noted above.

Regardless, this map is central to the cartographic history of the Americas. Excepting the smaller edition of this map published by Laurent Fries in Lyon (1522), it was not until 1534 that another large-scale map of the Americas was published, by Giovanni Battista Ramusio. Martin Waldseemüller (ca.1470 – ca.1522) was one of the leading cartographers during the first great period of global exploration by European powers. He studied at the University of Freiburg, and then joined a group of humanist scholars based at the Abbey of St. Dié in Alsace. Waldseemüller was inspired by Vespucci’s work MUNDUS NOVUS, which argued for the first time that the “New World” was a distinct landmass. Accordingly, in 1507, Waldseemüller published the first map, printed or in manuscript, to depict a separate Western Hemisphere, with the Pacific as a separate ocean (UNIVERSALIS COSMOGRAPHIA SECUNDUM PTHOLOMAEI TRADITIONEM...). This map clearly portrays the Americas as “the Fourth Part of the World,” with a western coastline, showing it to be completely separate from Asia. This map was perhaps a bit too controversial at the time, and this TABULA TERRE NOVE, while still revolutionary, may have been his attempt to scale back the claims in the 1507 map. Here, Waldseemüller does not show a western coastline, leaving the possibility of the Americas as a separate landmass to be ambiguous. The label “America” is also absent, and credit for discovery is given solely to Columbus. In spite of this, “America” was utilized by Mercator in 1538, and from then on was the name of the New World.

This striking map is a foundational item in the history of cartography, and is uncommon to find separate from Schott’s Ptolemy.

BARLOW SALE 2037. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 513/6. HARRISSE 74. JCB (3)I:57-58. SABIN 66478. SHIRLEY, WORLD MAPS 34. STREETER SALE 6. PHILLIPS, ATLASES 359. WORLD ENCOMPASSED 56. Bagrow, HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY, p.126. PANZER VI:283. PROCTOR 10271. SHIRLEY, BRITISH ISLES 10. Stevens, PTOLEMY’S GEOGRAPHY (1908), p.44. \$45,000.

Dedicated to Washington by a Famous Woman Patriot

114. **Warren, Mercy Otis: POEMS, DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.** Boston: I. Thomas and E.T. Andrews, 1790. 252pp. 12mo. Handsomely bound in antique-style calf, boards ruled in gilt, spine richly gilt, gilt leather label. Early library bookplate on front pastedown, two ink ownership inscriptions on front free endpaper. Toning around edges of titlepage, text with moderate, even tanning. Occasional foxing. Very good.

First and only edition of this significant collection of early American verse and two plays, by Mercy Otis Warren. Best known for her pioneering history of the American Revolution, the present collection is dedicated to George Washington, who had been inaugurated as President the previous year. Mercy Otis Warren was the younger sister of revolutionary theorist James Otis, the wife of Patriot leader James Warren, and a friend of John and Abigail Adams. Her interest in political affairs is evident in this collection, which contains several poems and two long tragedies. In the AMERICAN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, Winfred Bernhard writes that the plays, entitled THE SACK OF ROME and THE LADIES OF CASTILE, “depict the triumph of misrule and the failure of the champions of liberty [and] must be seen as reflective of Warren’s increasing doubts about the viability of the American republican experiment. While both plays suffer from conventionality, the interweaving of gender politics with the rise and fall of states make them more challenging reading for modern sensibilities than the occasional poems that comprise the rest of the volume.”

EVANS 23035. STODDARD & WHITESELL 424 WEGELIN (POETRY) 417. WEGELIN (PLAYS), p.78. ESTC W28913 SABIN 101486. ANB 22, pp.728-29. \$4000.

A Key Work Arguing for a Stronger Constitution

115. [Webster, Pelatiah]: **A DISSERTATION ON THE POLITICAL UNION AND CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES, OF NORTH-AMERICA: WHICH IS NECESSARY TO THEIR PRESERVATION AND HAPPINESS, HUMBLY OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, By a Citizen of Philadelphia.** Philadelphia, Printed: Hartford: Re-Printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1783. 30pp. 12mo. Modern half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Titlepage a bit stained, and with a faint blindstamp in lower portion. Light tanning and foxing, contemporary ownership inscription on final text page. Very good.

The most important work by noted Revolutionary-era political economist Pelatiah Webster, sometimes called the first American political economist. This is the second edition, following the Philadelphia edition of the same year; no other editions would follow. Webster advocated supporting the Revolution by taxation instead of loans, a free trade, and the reduction of the issuance of paper money. In the present work he expresses his faith in a stronger union, and thus became an early advocate of the Constitution. It was on the basis of this work that Hannis Taylor later claimed that Webster was the true author of the Constitution. Although there is no concrete evidence that the 1787 Constitutional Congress used his model as a blueprint, his DISSERTATION reportedly influenced James Madison's thinking.

Born in Connecticut in 1726 and trained in theology at Yale, Webster later moved to Philadelphia and became a very successful merchant. A strong proponent of the Revolution, he was imprisoned multiple times by the British authorities for speaking out. Beginning during the war, Webster was already an older man by the time he began to write extensively. He produced a number of important political tracts in the Confederation and Federal periods, most of them arguing for principles of free trade and later in support of the Bank of the United States, a key component of Hamilton's fiscal plans. Whether or not the Constitution was his idea, he supported it strongly and argued against its critics. His POLITICAL ESSAYS (Philadelphia, 1791) gathered together many of his Federalist arguments.

EVANS 18300. SABIN 102402. HOWES W208, "aa." ESTC W38137. DAB XIX, pp.597-98. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 2. \$4500.

Detailed Whiskey Rebellion Journal of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry

116. [Whiskey Rebellion]: [Moore, Joseph]: [MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL AND ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOSEPH MOORE, PHYSICIAN TO A MILITIA CAVALRY UNIT DURING THE WHISKEY REBELLION, DESCRIBING THE EVENTS OF LATE 1794 AS HIS COMPANY MARCHED WESTWARD THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA, GIVING AN IMPORTANT DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION, ITS SETTLERS, AND THE EXPERIENCES OF HIS UNIT]. [Various locations in Pennsylvania. September 22 – December 1, 1794]. [48]pp., written dos-a-dos. Approximately 8,000 words in total. Later pagination in pencil. Small quarto. Gathered signatures, sewn, backed with later paper. Light tanning, scattered stains. A few leaves with minor paper repairs to corners and edges, with occasional loss of a word. Very good overall. In a cloth chemise (with modern bookplate) and slipcase, gilt leather label.

The detailed and intimate manuscript journal of Joseph Moore, a physician from West Chester, Pennsylvania who volunteered with Joseph McClellan's Light Dragoons to "quell the western insurgents" during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. The military component of the Whiskey Rebellion was relatively short-lived and geographically contained, and any substantial manuscript account of militia forces involved is rare. Joseph Moore's detailed journal of his actions in the Fall and Winter of 1794 provides valuable firsthand information on the events of this early American rebellion against the federal government.

The Whiskey Rebellion, when inhabitants of the western frontier mounted forceful opposition to the American government's first domestic goods tax, was one of the most important early tests of the fledgling nation's legal authority and enforcement abilities. After resistance became violent in 1794, President Washington reluctantly agreed to field a large militia to suppress the uprising. In the face of an army numbering well over ten thousand men, the rebels scattered and no large-scale use of force was necessary. While the tax remained nigh impossible to collect, the government's response showed that the infant nation had the willingness and ability to enforce its laws and keep its citizens in line. In the words of Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Mifflin (as

quoted by Moore in this journal), “every enemy of the republic, internal as well as external, will eventually find that those who have fought to obtain a free government, will also cheerfully fight to preserve it.”

Joseph Moore (ca. 1758-99) was born in Goshen, Pennsylvania and studied medicine at the medical school in Philadelphia. He began work as a practicing physician in his childhood home immediately afterwards, marrying in 1780. In 1792, shortly before the Whiskey Rebellion began, Moore and his family moved to West Chester, where he remained and continued to practice medicine until succumbing to consumption in July of 1799. The same year he moved to West Chester, Moore also penned a rather extensive letter to Jefferson detailing the pernicious effects of the Hessian Fly, as requested by a Philosophical Society circular printed on April 17.

Though he saw no combat during his brief service in the fall of 1794, Moore’s thorough and minutely detailed account remains rich with content, and reveals much about the situation in western Pennsylvania in the late 18th century, as well as the peculiarities of large-scale military mobilization in a country with little to no standing army. Despite the lack of organized confrontation and their distance from the center of resistance, a large group of well-armed men moving through small Pennsylvania communities inevitably brought trouble. Moore describes one fatal encounter in this not-quite-bloodless rebellion:

“Encamp’d at M. Whitehill’s, about four miles from the river, where we were inform’d that some of our troopers from Philad. shot a Mr. Hintrick, which I was inform’d was in consequence of an information being lodged against a brother of his, who was in the house at the time but made his Escape out of a back window, and he unfortunately to save his Brother made some resistance at the door which occasioned the Troopers to fire and left him dead on the spot.”

Another violent outburst nearly occurred a few days later, when “40 men assembled, arm’d with Riffles, with a full intention of Interupting our troop, but from our formidable and warlike Appearance they dispers’d without doing us any Injury.” On the other hand, soldiers were as dangerous to themselves as to the locals, such as a few weeks later when Moore notes how in their disorganized march “a man unhappily shot at a duck across a creek and hit two men who rode down the opposite side, one they say is mortally wounded and the other dangerous.”

One notable throughline of Moore’s journal is the deterioration of modern comforts and “civilization” as he marches westward through Pennsylvania. At the beginning of the journey in September, Moore describes how, “soldier-like,” the troops “drownded all our s---- in Madera” as they traveled through relatively well-stocked and well-populated Lancaster. As they approached Carlisle, where “most of them are opposed to our present Government,” many of the townspeople fled before troops arrived. Beyond there, they passed into the frontier: “the poorest and roughest country god ever created. Mountain after mountain and hill after hill. The few huts on the road are all taverns, the dirtiest I ever saw. Where they sell wiskey.” The people of these settlements are generally cooperative despite their meager means. Moore describes one incident where a woman was driven to tears by the sudden influx of boisterous and hungry young men:

“I this day went with Isaac Culin who had a relapse of his Ague: and did not return to camp till next morning. When I came up, the wagon was loaded and the Troop on horseback. I had rode four miles through the rain, was both wet and hungry, having had no breakfast. There was but one hut in our encampment. They had destroyed all the wretch had, except a small stack which contained about fifteen day of rye....The old woman was crying and said they had ruined hers and now was carrying off all she had left....I told her if she would give me a good breakfast I would guard it, she said she would. I immediately drew my sword and drove the horsemen away...although it rained violently I stood two hours, until the army all past. During this time she prepared a breakfast which I ate heartily of. During breakfast, I requested them to toast the bread which was not half baked, a dirty wretch cut off three or four pieces which she threw on the coals and half burned however I never enjoyed with a better appetite.”

As they pressed on, the troops encountered fewer people, and fewer still with whom they could communicate. Moore recounts a meeting with a kind German man who gave him a bottle of whiskey, and his encounters with the Pennsylvania Dutch. “Several of the inhabitants are Dutch,” he writes, “and appear as if they preferred their own business and concerned themselves little about Politicks, which I believe is best.” Despite his generally uncharitable opinions of their homes and cleanliness, Moore had no reason to suspect why they choose to live so far out – he frequently comments on the quality of the land, which he sees as rich with opportunity. Other incidents along the march include the court-martial of seven men for hog theft (all but one are pardoned, with this last forced to ride a rail out of camp), thieves in camp stealing salt and boot buckles,

alternating rain and snow emblematic of November in Pennsylvania, and their arrival in Bedford (“Drums fifes and French horns, a great deal of parade but no fighting”).

Of particular interest is the state of the armed forces in this intermediary period in American military history. In 1794, the Regular Army numbered only a few hundred men – the remaining ten thousand or more sent to quell the Whiskey Rebellion were raised from the militia or drafted, with widely varying training and organization. Except when drawing up their lines for Washington’s inspection in October, the impression of their westward march that emerges is not one of a regular column of troops marching in line and erecting their strictly organized camps each evening, but rather an AD HOC approach to travel and provisioning. Moore buys, sells, and trades his mounts with locals and other soldiers as it suits him, and thanks to his horse can frequently range far ahead or behind the main body of troops in order to do personal shopping and washing, do his own foraging and hunting, or just visit friends. As for lodgings, while the troops certainly do pitch their tents and camp under the stars from time to time, most nights it seems they simply impose on the nearest tavern or private residence for a place to lay their heads and draw supplies.

These arrangements bring Moore into contact with a wide cast of characters, and he records many of them in his journal. At one point, Moore lodges with a man named Charles Banner and his family near Monongahela. Moore was snowed in for several days, during which time Barnes’ children show him human bones, weapons, and money which they have found at the nearby site of Braddock’s defeat almost forty years prior. For entertainment, Banner plays the violin for Moore while his children sing along. Moore records the lyrics of one of the songs in its entirety, which he says is called “The Indian Chief.” It appears to be an almost word-for-word rendition of British poet Anne Hunter’s “Indian Death Song,” though the names are changed and a fifth stanza has been added. During his stay he also tends to Banner’s wife, who was “attacked by hysterical fits,” and received from her in return the tale of an Indian captivity:

“She gave me a history of a woman one of her neighbours who was taken Prisoner by the Indians, with three of her children. Two of which they killed and scalped, they not being able to keep up, the other a child of 16 months she carried and traveled 30 miles the first day, where she was left in company with three Indians, two of which went and left her, some time after one returned, and the other went off. Her guard being much fatigued went to sleep, she attempted to get his gun but could not, therefore took her child and made her escape and got safe into Pittsburg, to her husband who happened to be absent at the time she was taken away.”

Shortly before returning home, Moore stayed a few days with a Dutch woman, and describes her situation in detail: “Our Landlady can not understand one word of English, nor we of Dutch....These people appear to live well and happy, their furniture consists of one table some benches, a wheel and two beds, they have five children. Their breakfast and supper is a sort of soup prepared of bread, potatoes, and a piece of fat pork. They first stew the pork and potatoes, and pour it on the sliced bread, they season it with spice, it is served in one dish, which they all sit round and eat very hearty. Their dinner is sourcroust and Pork. Their house built of logs and covered with puncheons, is divided into two apartments, the first a kitchen about eight feet, the other part a stove room about fifteen feet square.”

Moore’s journal is written “dos-a-dos,” and he has also kept a careful record of his expenses during the campaign, including those accrued by his various lodgings (Banner charged only fifteen shillings for an extended and entertaining stay). The following pages include personal transactions for 1799 and 1800 in a different hand, likely recorded by a family member in the months following Moore’s death. Worth noting is that, despite 1792’s Coinage Act, the expenses kept during the Whiskey Rebellion are recorded entirely in pounds sterling – by 1800, the dollar had grown prevalent enough that most (though not all) transactions are based in the new currency.

This journal was part of the collection of Justin G. Turner, a major collector of American manuscripts and autographs, particularly related to the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A portion of his collection was sold at Sotheby’s in 1980, where this manuscript was purchased by H. Richard Dietrich II for his Dietrich American Foundation, where it has remained since.

A valuable record of the young United States government’s first major internal threat, of life on the western Pennsylvania frontier, and of the minute day-to-day proceedings of a very early American militia operation.

\$37,500.

Signed Receipt for Royalties

117. **Whitman, Walt: [AUTOGRAPH RECEIPT, SIGNED].** [Camden, N.J.]. 9 October 1889. One page (2.75 x 8.25 inches visible through mat). Boldly executed in ink and signed in full signed in full. Very good (not examined outside of frame). Attractively matted and framed under plexi (16.75 x 14.75 inches), with a reproduction of the Pearsall portrait photograph.

An acknowledgement of his receipt of royalties from his publisher, David McKay: "Received of David McKay ninth of October, Eighteen Hundred & Eighty Nine, Eighty Eight Dollars 56/100 as Royalty for my books, Walt Whitman." After he bought out the business interests of Rees Welsh, David McKay was Whitman's primary publisher through the end of his life and for years thereafter. \$6350.

Pioneering Work on Investment, Inscribed by the Author

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

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

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

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

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

With Significant Ephemera

119. **Yeats, William Butler: THE WORDS UPON THE WINDOW PANE: A PLAY IN ONE ACT, WITH NOTES UPON THE PLAY AND ITS SUBJECT.** Dublin: The Cuala Press, 1934. Linen-backed boards, paper spine label. Title woodcut engraving "Monoceros de Astris" by T. Sturge Moore. Fine.

First edition. One of 350 copies. Accompanied by the original Cuala Press invoice to Cecil Harmsworth, accomplished and signed in ink by Elizabeth Yeats, as well as a copy of the single-side broadsheet stocklist beginning with NEW STORIES OF MICHAEL ROBARTES.

WADE 174. MILLER 52.

\$750.

Important Fine Press Bibliography

120. **[Yellow Barn Press]: Walsdorf, Jack: THE YELLOW BARN PRESS A HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Council Bluffs, Ia.: The Yellow Barn Press, 2001. Small folio (32.5 x 23 cm). Half black morocco and decorated paper boards. Illustrated with photographs, facsimiles, wood-engravings, etc. Fine. In clamshell case, with original prospectus laid in.

First edition. One of 175 numbered copies designed and printed by Neil Shaver in Monotype Perpetua set by the Bixlers on Zerkal paper. A substantial number of the illustrations are wood-engravings by John De Pol. A few items of ephemera are either laid in, or bound in (as issued). \$600.