

PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST
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conciliation is thought of now by non
d madmen: and as we cannot offer terms
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o call ourselves by some name, I shall
of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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rs arms either by land or s
declaration

JAMES
CUMMINS
bookseller

Americana

Among the Earliest Illinois Country Fur Trade Contracts

1] La Forest, François Dauphin de; and Henri de Tonty.

Manuscript document signed, a three-year contract for George Parent to serve as a voyageur under Sieur Haco in the Illinois Country.

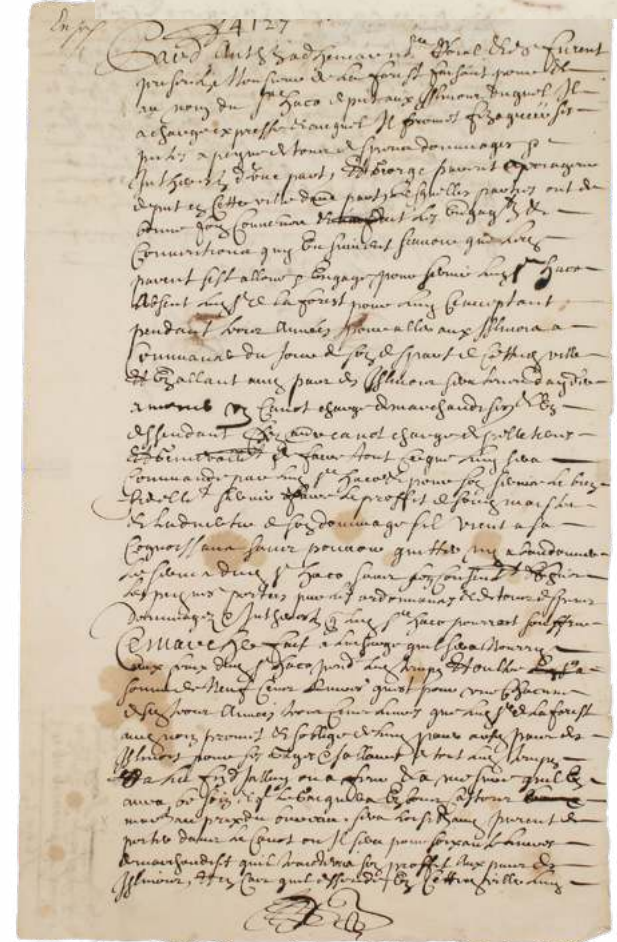
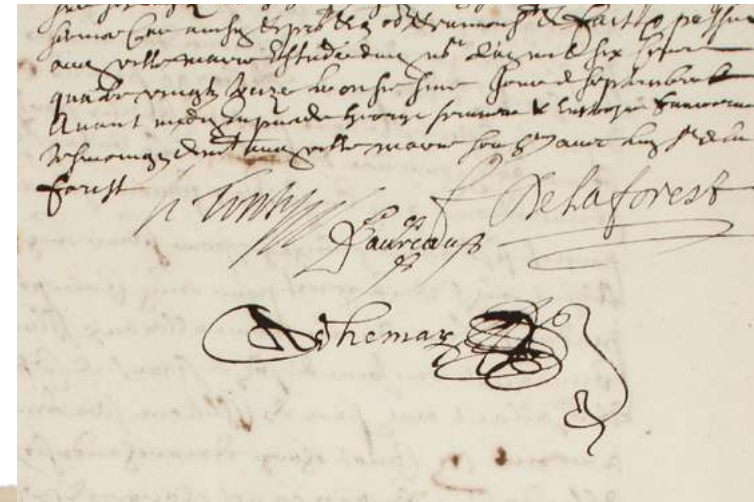
In French. 2pp., recto and verso of a single small folio sheet. Signed by La Forest, Tonty, Eustache Faureau (as witness), and Antoine Adhémar de Saint-Martin (royal notary). With an English translation. Villemarie, Montreal: September 11, 1693. Usual folds, some minor spotting, small repairs at separations along fold. Very good. Housed in a calf case, lettered in gilt. Provenance: Lawrence M. Lande.

[368916] \$14,000

The Illinois Country, essentially the Upper Mississippi watershed, was first explored in 1673 from Green Bay to the Arkansas River by the Canadian expedition of Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette, who claimed the region for France. A decade later, with De La Salle having successfully descended the Mississippi River, the region became of great importance as a potential hub for the French North American fur trade. Henry de Tonty (1650-1704) and François Dauphin de La Forest (c.1649-1714) came to Canada in the 1670s in the company of La Salle and had accompanied him on his first expedition down the Mississippi, and afterwards Tonty re-ascended the Illinois and helped to establish Fort St. Louis (i.e. Starved Rock in present day Illinois). In charge of the fort, Tonty and La Forest explored the region, founding outposts, and advancing relations with local tribes. When Tonty left in search of La Salle, who had gone missing on his second expedition, "La Forest took over command at Fort Saint-Louis and managed everything himself, making the fur-trading contracts and purchasing goods. To comply with the governor's orders, he had in addition to raise parties of Illinois to harry the English fur-traders and the Iroquois" (Dictionary of Canadian Biography).

In 1689 Tonty and La Forest secured the exclusive privileges of trading in the Illinois Country, receiving the concession of Fort St. Louis from King Louis. By the summer of 1693, the date of this contract, the two traders had just returned from the Ottawa country with fur-laden canoes, and were settling accounts and preparing for their next expedition. In this agreement, made on 11 September 1693, La Forest represented his colleague Sieur Haco in hiring George Parent as a voyageur for a three-year term. Parent was to go to the Illinois Country to assist Haco. He was to paddle a canoe to the Illinois Country laden with merchandise, and return via canoe loaded with furs. Per the terms of the contract, he was to be fed and clothed at the expense of Haco, and be paid 300 livres per year in good marketable beaver at the Price of the Bureau. By specifying payment in "Castor au Prix du Bureau" Parent was guaranteed that his salary was tied to the current price of beaver set by the Bureau du Castor at Quebec. In addition, Parent was allowed to take sixty livres worth of merchandise to trade on his own behalf. The contract was signed by La Forest, Tonty (as witness), [Eustache] Faureau (as witness), and Antoine Adhémar de Saint-Martin (royal notary); the agreement was composed and written by Antoine Adhémar de Saint-Martin (1639- 1714), a prolific Montreal notary used by most of the outfitters and fur traders.

The Tonty and La Forest concession in Illinois Country was short-lived. In 1696 the king closed all the posts in the west except for Saint-Louis, but on condition that no fur-trading be carried on there. Tonty left for Mobile, and La Forest remained in Illinois Country, eventually receiving from the governor of Louisiana the command of Detroit. Nothing is known of either the voyageurs Haco or Parent.



The Brinley Copy

2] Morton, Nathaniel.

New England's Memorial: or, A Brief Relation of the most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence.

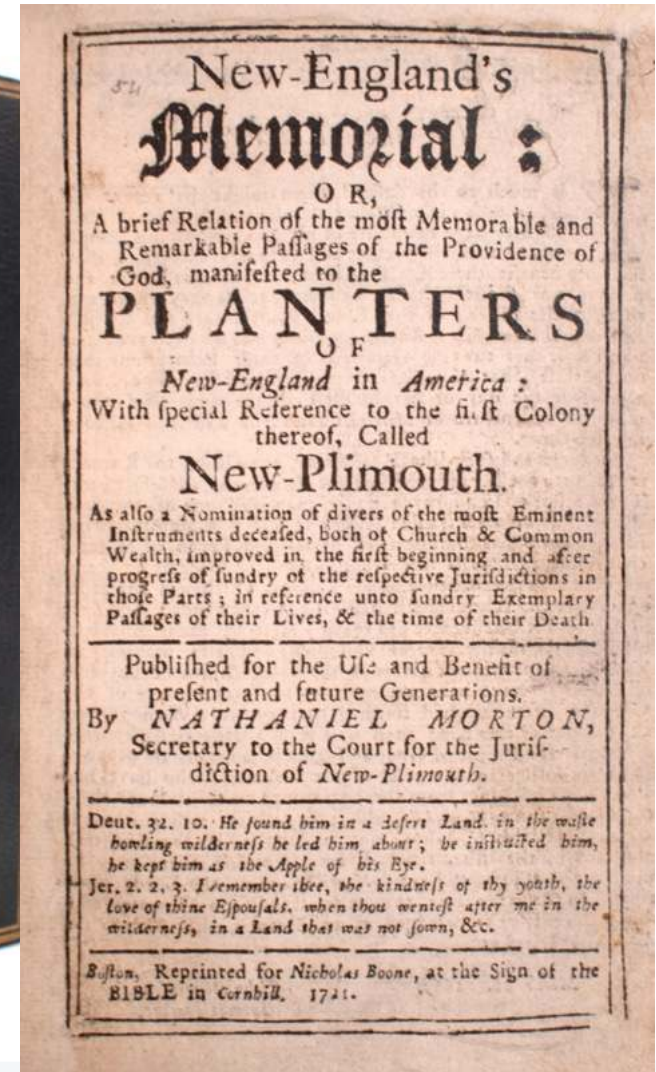
[10],248,[2]pp. Terminal ad leaf. 12mo. Boston: Reprinted for Nicholas Boone, 1721. Second edition. 19th-century full green morocco gilt, spine and dentelles richly gilt, a.e.g. Trimmed close at lower margin, but only affecting catchword on C2 recto. Light tanning and occasional dust soiling, but clean internally. A very good copy. Provenance: George Brinley (booklabel). In a marbled slipcase.

[346779] \$15,000

The Brinley copy of the second edition of one of the most important New England books, possibly rarer than the first of 1669. First issued in a very rare 1669 Boston edition, this second American edition includes a supplement by Josiah Cotton concerning events in New England between 1669 and 1691

Morton was the nephew of William Bradford, governor of the Plymouth Colony, and much of this book, valuable for its history of the colony, was drawn from Bradford's papers which had passed into his possession. Generally considered one of the foundation works of New England history, and the first secular book published in New England, it is probably also the first secular book to be reprinted, a tribute to its enduring interest.

There are two issues of this edition, revealing of Boston book trade practice of the time, since one bills the bookseller Daniel Henchman as publisher, the other his less successful competitor, Nicholas Boone, as in the present copy. The 1669 first edition of Morton has become virtually unobtainable, and even the Siebert collection lacked a copy. This edition is in many ways equally important. A very good copy, from the library of a pioneer in Americana collecting.



The First Great American Philosophic Work

3] Edwards, Jonathan.

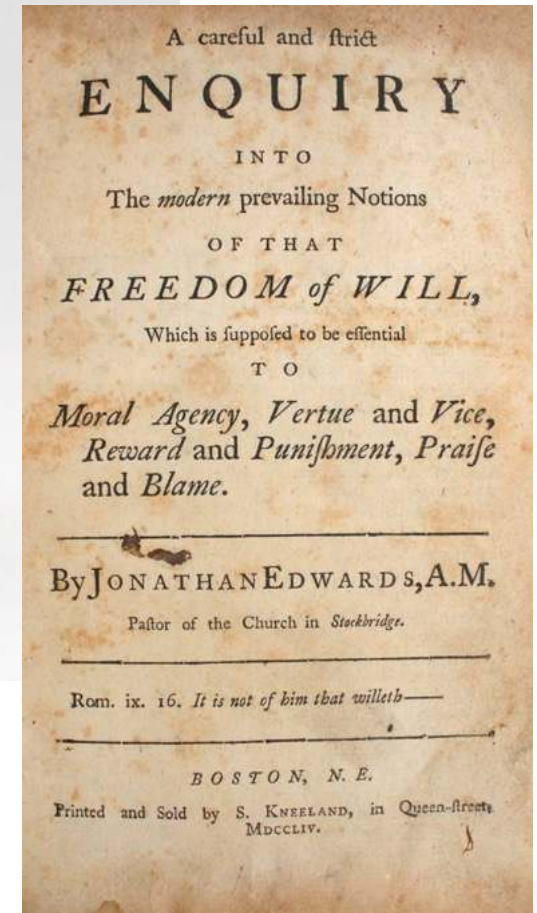
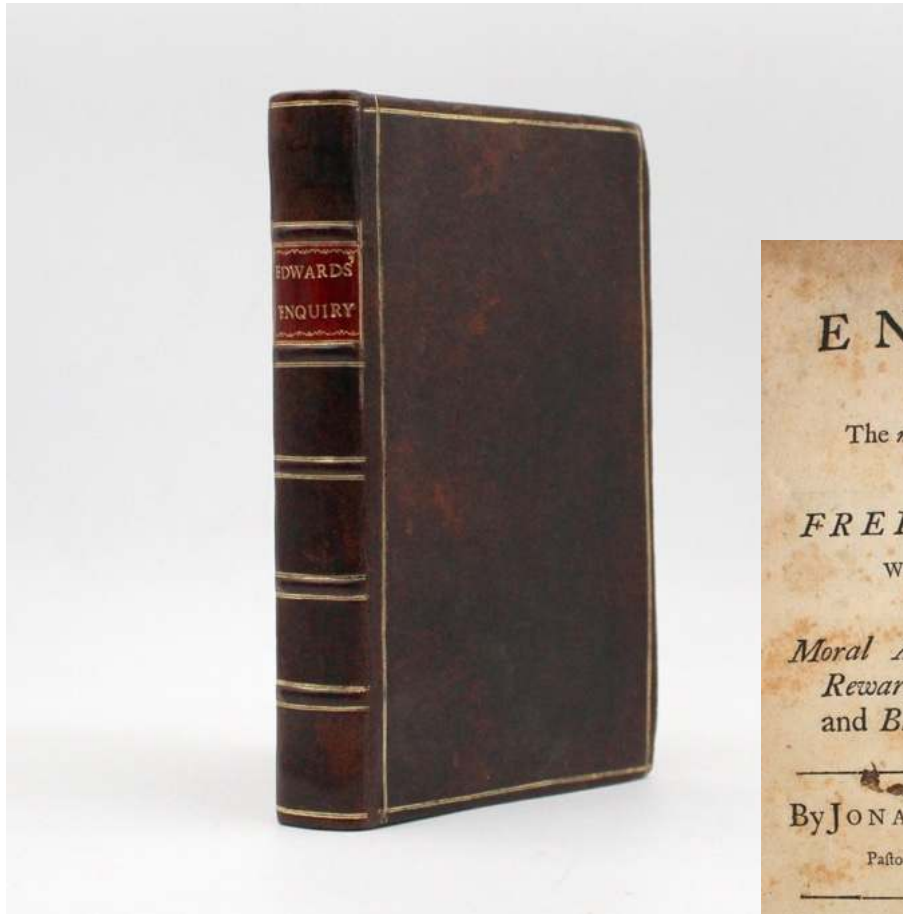
A Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of that Freedom of Will, which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Vertue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame.

[2],vi,[4],294,[14]pp. including list of subscribers. 4to. Boston: Printed and sold by S[amuel] Kneeland, 1754. First edition. Contemporary calf, rebacked. Provenance: John Lew (signature on rear endpaper noting purchase from "Garret Lidecker, parson of a parish in New Jersey" and dated 1776.

[366924] \$14,000

First edition of the first great philosophical work by an American, and one of the most important texts produced in colonial America. Edwards had risen to prominence as a revivalist preacher during the Great Awakening, but this book, called by Thomas Johnson "one of the few great books in English theology," marks Edwards' mature theological thinking. The Grolier 100 catalogue comments: "Edwards was a strict Calvinist fighting a losing battle against progressive forces...this book was a brilliant piece of special pleading which succeeded in bolstering for awhile longer the Calvinist doctrine of 'the total depravity and corruption of man's nature' which could be saved only through divine intervention."

The DAB says this book "revealed him as the first great philosophic intelligence in American history. The work shows his debt to Locke but also his profound originality, logical acumen, and critical discrimination...its purpose was to maintain the dogma of absolute divine sovereignty and unconditional predestination...."



1754

Bound with the Continuation in Original Wrappers

4] Franklin, Benjamin.

Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from its first Rise, to the Beginning of the Fifth month, called May, 1754 ... [Bound with:] Continuation of the Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; From the First of May 1754, to the Fifth of May 1761.

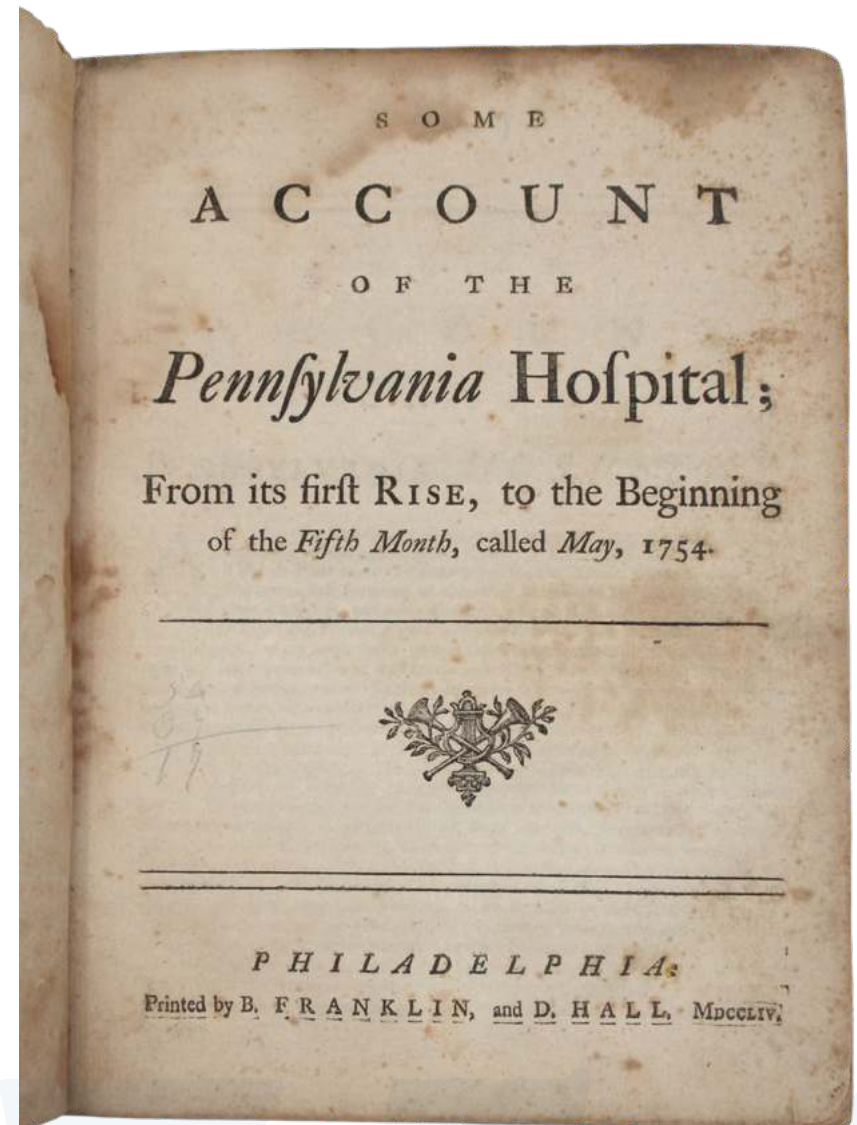
38 [of 40, see note below]; [2], 41-77, [1, blank]pp. Two volumes in one. Small 4to. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1754; 1761. First editions of both parts. Presentation copy inscribed in an unknown hand on the upper wrapper. Original blue paper wrappers, stained with small losses, splitting at front joint, some foxing and browning. Later brown buckram case. Provenance: John Mock of Upper Hanover (contemporary presentation inscription on upper wrapper).

[366862] \$35,000

Written by Franklin at the request of the Hospital trustees, the Account "describes the plan on which the hospital was founded, rules for admission, rules for the choice of staff, and an 'Abstract of Cases Admitted'" (Streeter). The Pennsylvania Hospital was one of Franklin's most effective ideas for civic improvement. "Franklin was a prime force in founding the institution, its first secretary, and later chairman of its trustees; in his Autobiography ... he wrote that he could remember no maneuver the success of which gave him at the time more pleasure than that of persuading the citizens and assembly to contribute matching funds to start the hospital initially" (Miller). In 1761, "the trustees of the Hospital, finding themselves in financial straits, appointed a committee chaired by Samuel Rhoads to write an account of the progress of the institution from 1754 to 1761 and present it to the Assembly along with a renewed plea for funds. Hall completed the edition of 500 copies, July 25, 1761 ... This seven-year history is a continuation of Franklin's Account (1754) of the founding of the Hospital and was designed in signatures, pagination, and paper size to serve as its sequel and be bound with it" (Miller).

The 1761 Continuation is far more rare than the 1754 Account, the former printed in only 500 copies and the latter printed in 1500 copies. Interestingly, the present example has both parts bound together in contemporary wrappers, suggesting that a number of undistributed copies of the first part remained on hand in 1761 and were distributed by the Hospital committee of managers. The present example includes a presentation inscription on the upper wrapper, presumably by one of the managers in 1761 to John Mock of Upper Hanover. A landowner, Mock owned and operated a mill in Upper Hanover and would indeed contribute to the hospital between 1762 and 1763. The present example is without the final leaf of the first part, i.e. the 2-page list of contributors and their contributions to 1754. Given that the list of contributors and their contributions in the second part (i.e. pages 71-77) included the previous list, it would seem likely that the leaf was removed intentionally prior to the two parts being stitched together.

An important account written by and printed by Franklin of the founding and operation of the first proper hospital established in the English colonies, bound in original wrappers with the rare continuation and with a contemporary presentation inscription.



An Early Work by the Revolutionary Patriot

5] Dickinson, John.

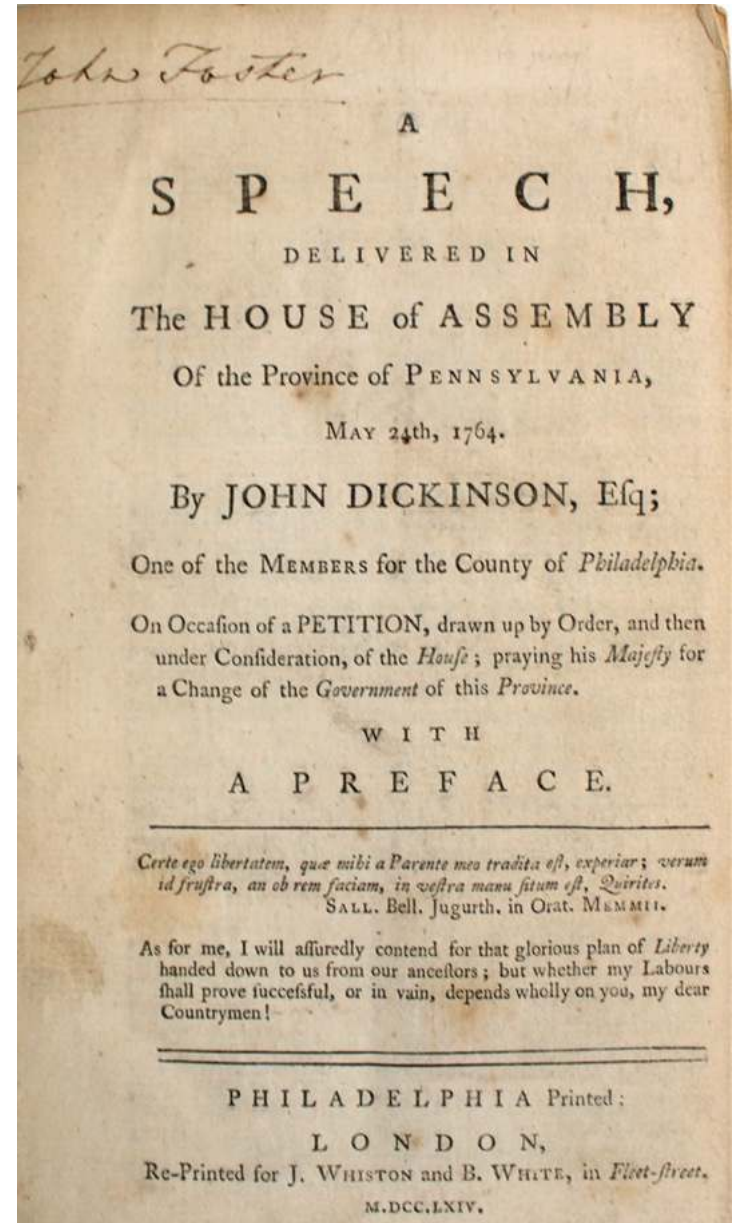
A Speech, Delivered in the House of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, May 24th, 1764.

xv, 31pp. 8vo. London: Re-printed for J. Whiston and B. White, 1764. Later stiff blue wrappers, spine browned; all edges trimmed; large illustrated bookplate of James Strohn Copley on inner front wrapper; contemporary ownership signature of John Foster on title-page; small contemporary printed slip mounted at top of p. 1, not affecting text ("It is said the subject of divers appeals from North America is the expediency of annexing their several proprietary governments to the Crown of Great Britain."); scattered light spotting to text; in tan quarter morocco chemise with same Copley bookplate.

[369735] \$3,500

The first British edition of Dickinson's famous speech, issued the same year as the first American edition. In his speech Dickinson, politically conservative by nature, opposes Benjamin Franklin's faction in the Pennsylvania Assembly on the question of the proprietary government of the colony. Franklin favored transferring Pennsylvania from the control of the Penn family of proprietors to a royal government. Dickinson "adopted the unpopular side. In the great debate of 1764 he admitted all the evils of the proprietary system but feared that any change might bring worse, and that any royal government granted by a British ministry of that day would be still more dangerous" (DNB).

In the late 1760s Dickinson would pen his famous Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, making a strong case for the rights of the American colonists, a subject which united him and Franklin. The present speech is fine evidence of the factionalism present in colonial American politics before the Stamp Act and other British measures united the colonists against a common foe. "Mr. Dickinson reasons like a man of extraordinary good sense, with the knowledge of an able politician, and the pleasing flow of an accomplished orator" (quoted in Sabin).



A Broadside That Helped Light the Flame of the American Revolution

6] [Adams, Samuel].

Gentlemen, We, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Boston . . . apprehending there is abundant Reason to be alarmed that the Plan of Despotism, which the Enemies of our invaluable Rights have concerted, is rapidly hastening to a completion, can no longer conceal our impatience under a constant, unremitted, uniform Aim to inslave us ...

Letterpress broadside, signed in manuscript by the Secretary of the Committee of Correspondence William Cooper and addressed to the Selectmen of Kingston. 12 3/4 x 12 inches. Boston: Edes & Gill, November 20, 1772. 3x2 inch area of loss in the bottom right corner (affecting text), other smaller areas of loss within the text, a few archival repairs, minor toning. Housed in a half morocco and cloth folding case.

[320968] \$19,500 On Hold

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

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

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

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

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



GENTLEMEN,

BOSTON, November 20, 1773.

WE, the Freemen and other Inhabitants of Boston, in Town-Meeting duly assembled, according to Law, apprehending there is abundant Reason to be alarmed that the Plan of *Despotism*, which the Enemies of our invaluable Rights have concerted, is rapidly hastening to a completion, can no longer conceal our impatience under a constant, unremitting, uniform Aim to inflame us, or confound in an Administration which threatens us with certain and inevitable destruction. But, when in Addition to the repeated Inroads made upon the Rights and Liberties of the Colonists, and of those in this Province in particular, we reflect on the late extraordinary Measure in affixing Stipends, or Salaries from the Crown to the Offices of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, making them not only intirely independent of the People, whose Lives and Fortunes are so much in their Power, but absolutely dependent on the Crown, (which may hereafter be worn by a *Tyrant*), both for their Appointment and Support, we cannot but be extremely alarm'd at the mischievous Tendency of this Innovation; which, in our Opinion is directly contrary to the Spirit of the British Constitution, pregnant with innumerable Evils, & hath a direct Tendency to deprive us of every thing valuable as Men, as Christians, and as Subjects, entitled, by the Royal Charter, to all the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of native Britons. Such being the critical State of this Province, we think it our Duty on this truly distressing Occasion, to assist you, What can withstand the Attacks of mere Power? What can preserve the Liberties of the Subject, when the Barriers of the Constitution are taken away? The Town of Boston, consulting on the Matter above-mentioned, thought proper to make Application to the Governor by a Committee; requesting his Excellency to communicate such Intelligence as he might have received, relative to the Proceedings of the Judges having their Support independent of the Grants of this Province, a Copy of which you have herewith in Paper No. 1. which we received as Answer the Paper No. 2. † The Town on further Deliberation, thought it advisable to refer the Matter to the General Court, accordingly in a second Address, as No. 3. † they requested his Excellency that the General Court at the Time which they then stood prorogued; to which the Town received the Reply as No. 4. † in which we gave his Intention further to prorogue the General Assembly, which has since taken place. Thus, Gentlemen, it is evident his Excellency declines giving the least Satisfaction as to the Matter in Request. The Affair being of public Concernment, the Town of Boston thought it necessary to consult with their Brethren throughout the Province; and for this Purpose appointed a Committee, to communicate with our Fellow Sufferers, respecting this recent Instance of Oppression, as well as the many other Violations of our Rights under which we have groaned for several Years past.—This Committee have briefly recapitulated the sense we have of our invaluable Rights as Men, as Christians, and as Subjects; and wherein we conceive those Rights to have been violated, which we are desirous may be laid before you, that the Subject may be weighed as its Importance requires, and the collected Wisdom of the whole People, as far as possible, be obtained, on a deliberation of such great and lasting moment as to involve in it the Fate of all our Posterity.—Great Pains has been taken to persuade the British Administration to think, that the good People of this Province in general are quiet and undisturbed at these Measures; and that any Uneasiness that appears, arises only from a few factious designing and disaffected Men. This renders it the more necessary, that the sense of the People should be explicitly declared.—A free Communication of your Sentiments to this Town, of our common Danger, is earnestly solicited and will be gratefully received.—If you concur with us in Opinion, that our Rights are properly stated, and that the several Acts of Parliament, and Measures of Administration, pointed out by us, are subversive of these Rights, you will doubtless think it of the utmost Importance that we stand firm as one Man, to recover and support them; and to take such Measure, by directing our Representatives, or otherwise, as your Wisdom and Fortitude shall dictate, to rescue from impending Ruin our happy and glorious Constitution. But if it should be the general Voice of this Province, that the Rights, as we have stated them, do not belong to us, or, that the several Measures of Administration in the British Court, are no Violations of these Rights; or, that if they are thus violated or infringed, they are not worth contending for, or resolutely maintaining.—Should this be the general Voice of the Province, we must be resigned to our wretched Fate; but shall forever lament the Extinction of that generous Ardor for Civil and Religious Liberty, which has been the Face of every Danger, and even Death itself, induced our Fathers, to forsake the Bosom of their Native Country, and begin a Settlement in a new Creation.—But we trust this cannot be the Case: We are sure your Wisdom, your Regard to Yourself and the rising Generation, cannot suffer you to doze, or set supinely indifferent, on the brink of Destruction, while the Iron Hand of Oppression is daily plucking the choicest Fruit from the fair Tree of Liberty, planted by our worthy Predecessors, at the Expence of their Treasure, and abundantly water'd with their Blood.—It is an observation of an eminent Patriot, that a People long inured to Hardships, loose hold of the very notions of Liberty; they look upon themselves, as Creatures at *Mercy*, and that all Impositions laid on, by Superior Power, are legal and obligatory.—But thank Heaven this is not yet verified in *America*! We have yet some Share of public Virtue remaining: We are not afraid of Poverty, but disdain Slavery.—The Fate of Nations is so precarious, and Revolutions in States so often take Place at an unexpected Moment, when the Hand of Power, by Fraud or Flattery, has secured every Avenue of Retreat, and the Minds of the Subject debas'd to its Purpose, that it becomes every Well-Wisher to his Country, while it has any Remains of Freedom, to keep an Eagle Eye upon the Innovation and Stretch of Power, in those that have the Rule over us. A recent Instance of this we have in the late Revolution in *Sweden*; by which the Prince, once subject to the Laws of the State, has been able of a sudden, to declare himself an absolute Monarch. The Swedes were once a free, martial and valiant People: Their Minds are now so debas'd, that they even rejoice at being made slaves to the Caprice and arbitrary Power of a Tyrant, and kiss their Chains. It makes us shudder to think, the late Measures of Administration, destructive of the like Catastrophe; which Heaven forbid!—Let us consider Brethren, we are struggling for our best Birth Right, which being infringed, renders all our Blessings precarious in their Enjoyments, and consequently trifling in their Value; which being disappointed the Men, who are raising themselves on the Ruin of this Country. Let us convince every Invader of our Freedom to be as free as the Constitution our Fathers recognized, will justify.

In the Name and by Order of the Town,

* See Appendix to the Inclosed, No. 1. † Item, No. 2. ‡ Item, No. 3. § Item, No. 4.

To the Select-Men of Kingston

William Cooper

Jefferson Seeks to Settle His Father-in-Law's Estate, Including the Sale of Hundreds of Slaves

7] Jefferson, Thomas.

[Manuscript letter signed, from Thomas Jefferson to English merchants Farrell and Jones, regarding the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, John Wayles, part of the debt coming from the consignment of a large number of slaves].

[4] pp. manuscript letter, signed by Jefferson and with internal address in his hand. Plus an additional manuscript note Signed by Jefferson, with thirteen lines of text, titled in Jefferson's hand. Charles City, Va: July 9, 1773. Expertly repaired at fold separations, affecting about than ten words of text. Very good. In a half morocco and cloth folding case, spine gilt. Papers of Thomas Jefferson 15, pp. 643-649 and 657-661.

[346761] \$45,000

An outstanding, early, and lengthy Thomas Jefferson letter, written in the immediate aftermath of the death of his wife's father, John Wayles, and seeking to settle the outstanding debts of the Wayles estate. Dumas Malone writes of the impact of the Wayles estate and its debt on Jefferson: "Here also is the personal background for the philosophy of economy and hostility to debt which he voiced in public life, both as Secretary of State and President. The whole of his later life was colored by the fateful Wayles inheritance, which first enriched and then impoverished him." Jefferson's bitter experiences with the debts he inherited from his father-in-law strongly affected his personal views on debt and inheritance. As he famously wrote James Madison in a letter of September 6, 1789, no doubt with the ongoing dissolution of the debts of John Wayles firmly on his mind: "The question whether one generation of men has a right to bind another...is a question of such consequences as not only to merit decision, but place also, among the fundamental principles of every government...I set out on this ground, which I suppose to be self-evident, that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living."

This is one of the earliest and most substantial Jefferson letters that we have seen on the market. Its interest is heightened by the fact that it involves the young Thomas Jefferson (then thirty years old) dealing with the legacy of his father-in-law, John Wayles. When John Wayles died some eighteen months after Jefferson's marriage to Martha Wayles, Jefferson and two of his brothers-in-law, Francis Eppes and Henry Skipwith, became the executors of the Wayles's estate. The present letter was written at the beginning of that process, which was not completely resolved for decades. Jefferson inherited (through his wife) more than eleven thousand acres of land upon the death of his father-in-law, doubling his own estate, and adding more than 100 slaves. Some of this land Jefferson kept, including Poplar Forest - on which he built his second home, as a retreat from the constant stream of visitors at Monticello. Among the slaves Jefferson inherited from his father-in-law were members of the Hemings family, including Sally Hemings, who was the daughter of John Wayles by his slave mistress, Elizabeth Hemings. Martha Jefferson died in 1782, at the young age of thirty-three. A few years later Thomas Jefferson would take Sally Hemings, his deceased wife's half-sister, as his own slave mistress, fathering several children with her and adding another aspect to the complicated relationship between Thomas Jefferson and John Wayles.



773

Charles City Virginia July 9. 1773.

Gent. I have the honor to receive your letter of the 23rd of April last, in answer to the letter of the 10th of the same month, which I have since perused with great care and satisfaction. I am glad to hear that you are well, and that your business is going on as usual. I have since that time been very busy, and have not had time to write you more fully than I have done. I have since that time been very busy, and have not had time to write you more fully than I have done. I have since that time been very busy, and have not had time to write you more fully than I have done.

...I shall immediately set out to visit my father's estate, and shall be absent some weeks. I shall therefore make every grateful return in my power. I therefore direct that my estate be kept together and the whole tobacco made thereon be shipped unto the said Farrell and Jones of Bristol until his debt and interest shall be fully and completely paid and satisfied: unless my children should find it to their interest to pay and satisfy the same in a manner that may be agreeable to the said Farrell and Jones. ...
The Jefferson
Messrs Farrell and Jones.

This letter is written to Wayles' primary creditors, the English merchant firm of Farrell and Jones. John Wayles' relationship with the Bristol-based firm was complicated and deep. As a Virginia tobacco farmer he was one of a number of tidewater planters who relied on the British merchants to market and sell their tobacco. Wayles' relationship with the firm went beyond the mere receipt of credit for tobacco, however. He was also the attorney for Farrell and Jones in the colony, and was responsible for collecting debts owed to the firm by his fellow Virginians. Moreover, a considerable part of Wayles' debt to Farrell and Jones was over the consignment of more than 400 slaves that Wayles and his partner, Richard Randolph, hoped to sell in Virginia. Jefferson and the other executors were greatly hindered by the fact that many of the slaves, sent to Virginia the previous fall on the ship, Prince of Wales, remained unsold. Furthermore, Richard Randolph could not collect the bonds of the Virginia planters and slave dealers who had in fact bought some of those slaves. The letter is a long and detailed account by Jefferson of the current state of the Wayles estate, his efforts to liquidate portions of it, and the prospects for the payment of John Wayles' outstanding debt to Farrell and Jones. We relate here some of its significant aspects. Jefferson begins by assuring Farrell and Jones of Wayles' intention, voiced even on his deathbed, to settle his debts to the firm: "Gent. Your favors of April 23, 1773 came to hand a few days after the death of Mr. Wayles an event of which I doubt not Mr. Evans [a Farrell and Jones agent] has before this advised you. We are assured that you sympathize on this occasion with his family and friends here, as a correspondence kept up, and we hope approved thro' a long course of years must have produced on your part some degree of that friendship which we know him to have expressed and felt for you. The favors received at your hands he spoke of with particular warmth to the hour of his death, a very few days before which he added a codicil to his will almost solely to secure to you a proper return. The words of it, relating to yourselves, are as follows, 'Messieurs Farrell and Jones have on every occasion acted in a most generous manner to me. I shall therefore make every grateful return in my power. I therefore direct that my estate be kept together and the whole tobacco made thereon be shipped unto the said Farrell and Jones of Bristol until his debt and interest shall be fully and completely paid and satisfied: unless my children should find it to their interest to pay and satisfy the same in a manner that may be agreeable to the said Farrell and Jones.'"

Jefferson continues, "On his death the settlement of his affairs devolve together with his estate on his three daughters, all of whom are married, the eldest to myself, the second to Mr. Francis Eppes, and the youngest to Mr. Henry Skipwith; and we can assure you with truth that we enter on the transactions of his estate with every friendly and grateful disposition towards you, fully purposing to exert every effort for the payment [sic] of your debt, and to touch no shilling of the estate till that be accomplished." Jefferson goes on to write that he and the executors are surprised by the size of the debt to Farrell and Jones, and that they will consign future tobacco crops to the firm, in an effort to pay the debt. However, he writes that tobacco alone will not settle the debt, and that they will need to sell some of the Wayles lands, but that these lands are generally of low value. Jefferson then describes the plight that he, Eppes, and Skipwith find themselves in - the situation in Virginia being so unsettled that they are having difficulty collecting debts owed to them, while at the same time having to pay their own debts in a timely fashion. He writes: "There is indeed another circumstance necessary to be mentioned here. We estimate that the debts due to the estate in the country are much about equal to the country demands against it. But as the former are in a great measure unsettled, and indeed as yet unknown to us, our debtors take advantage of the delay which will necessarily attend the settlement of our accounts against them, and withhold the monies due to us; whilst those to whom we owe, are ready and pressing to have their demands answered." Jefferson writes that as a result they may have to borrow even more money from Farrell and Jones. He lists some of his creditors, so that the firm is aware of them. Among these are "Thomas Waller of London Bookseller" to whom is owed some £200 sterling.

Jefferson devotes an entire paragraph to a discussion of the debt owed on the consignment of more than 400 slaves, ordered by John Wayles and Richard Randolph and delivered to Virginia the previous fall. He writes: "The Guinea consignment you were so kind as to engage the last year for Messieurs Wayles and Randolph becomes a matter of serious attention. Two courts have now passed at which considerable sums should have been paid, yet little is done, and at so low an ebb is the circulating money of this colony at present that the business of a collector is of all the others the most subject to disappointments. That you should suffer no inconvenience in a matter which in no way could have brought you advantage we should think peculiarly hard, and therefore shall do every thing to guard against it. For this purpose the activity of Mr. Skipwith will be called to our assistance who is in that season and situation of life best equal to the task. He will act in this matter in concert with Colo. Richard Randolph and we think we may expect from his efforts whatever the times will admit." This entire passage is underscored in manuscript, showing the attention that Jefferson wanted to draw to this particular aspect of the Wayles debt.

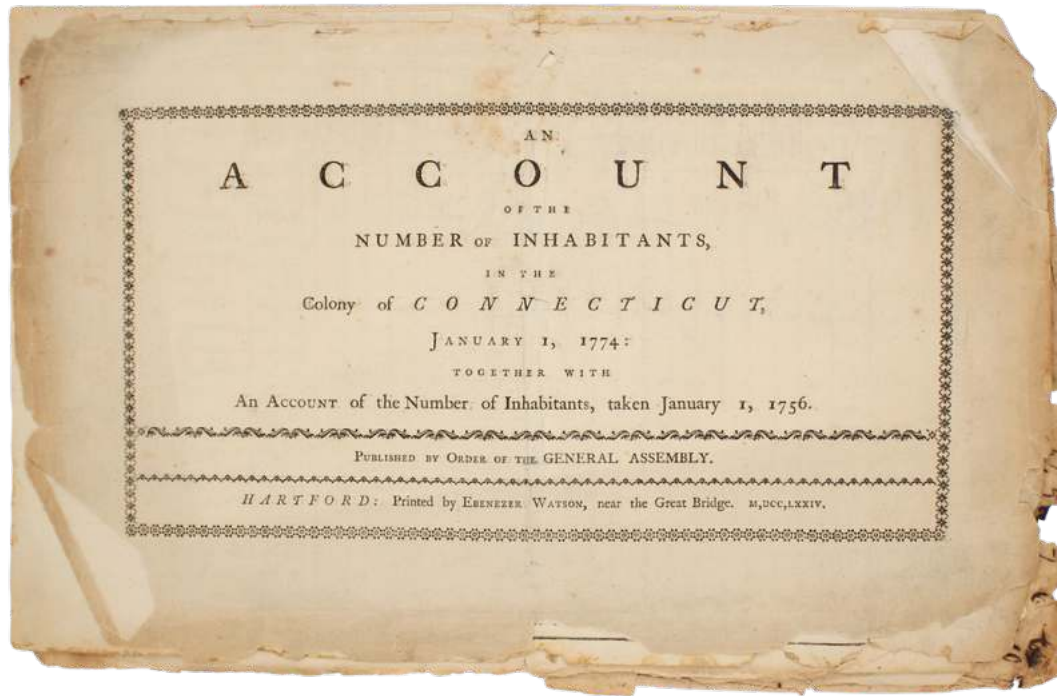
This letter was unknown to the PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON project when the first volume in their series was published in 1950, but they did include it in their Volume 15, which contained a supplement printing previously unlocated letters from the period 1772 to 1790, including a series of letters relating to the estate of John Wayles. The present letter is the longest and most consequential letter by Jefferson included therein. This letter is not written in Jefferson's hand, though it is signed by him on the fourth page, and the internal address at the bottom of the fourth page is also written in his hand.

An outstanding and lengthy Thomas Jefferson letter, written at the outset of a financial responsibility that would burden him for decades, and which would influence his thinking about personal and public debt. Jefferson inherited lands and slaves (including the Hemings family) from his father-in-law, and had to sell land and slaves to settle the debt, making this letter deeply illustrative of the tangled relationship Jefferson had with his father-in-law, John Wayles.

Invoice of goods to be sent to the Executors of John Wayles.

- ✓ 1500 ells best cagnabrigs
- ✓ 1000 yds best plains
- ✓ 500 d. low price
- ✓ 4 P. d. milled blue plains
- ✓ 25 lb. cagnabrigs thread. 20 lb. shoe thread
- ✓ 8 pieces Dutch blankets
- ✓ 50 sachs salt
- ✓ 6 frying pans
- ✓ 6 Iron pots to hold abt. 8 galls
- ✓ 6 doz. m. mouth Cups
- ✓ 12 doz. wash hose.
- ✓ 4 doz yarn ditto.

Th. Jefferson



The Earliest Census in the United States

8] (Connecticut).

An Account of the Number of Inhabitants, in the Colony of Connecticut, January 1, 1774: Together with an Account of the Number of Inhabitants, Taken January 1, 1756. Published by Order of the General Assembly.

9 leaves (of 10; lacking the terminal blank), printed recto only. Oblong small folio. Hartford: Printed by Ebenezer Watson, 1774. First edition. Stitched self wrappers, unstitched. Chips at edges, one leaf with larger void to the bottom margin without loss to text, the final 6 leaves trimmed at the side margins with minor losses to all but the final leaf (with loss to the final two columns). With a duplicate copy of the final leaf without loss to text. Housed in a brown cloth case.

[368774] \$4,500

*This rare, separately printed American colonial census is quite likely the first census of any interest printed in the British colonies in North America. The distinctive feature of this census, aside from the chronological priority, is its classification by race, gender, and age. The first U.S. Census of 1790, mandated by the Constitution, is generally credited with introducing this innovation in statistical representation. The revolutionary organization and presentation of data in this census, which seems so ordinary and commonplace to the modern eye, distinguishes this effort from earlier European-style unpublished tax register rolls. The United States led the way in census taking, as the first modern census studies for Europe did not commence until at least ten years after the first U.S. census. This colonial census, then, is apparently not only the earliest separately printed American census, but also the first printed census in America or Europe to employ the modern methods of statistical presentation. The statistical presentation here, organized by county and town, separately enumerates African Americans and Native Americans, and distinguishes all inhabitants by gender and by age. The comparative statistics for 1756 are contained on a single final leaf. The 1774 census was preceded by the census of 1756 mentioned in the title (apparently never published), and was followed by a published official census of Connecticut in 1776 (Evans 14701) and another in 1782 (Bristol B5504). A published census for New York followed in 1790, as did the first U.S. Census of the same year. "On the surface the American census seemed like a political accident, but there is a real connection between democratic forms of government, with their attendant publicity, and the taking of a census. Until the nineteenth-century, the statistical data gathered by countries of continental Europe were usually treated as secrets of state. The modern census began in the United States in close association with democratic forms of government, and even at the start the results were immediately made public" (Walter Willcox, *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*). By all accounts, a remarkable and very rare colonial imprint. Evans cites the copy in the American Antiquarian Society and the NUC notes a single copy, at the Newberry Library; we know of two additional copies in private hands.*

Friends to Liberty

9] (American Revolution).

To All True Whigs, and Particularly to such as are Independent Electors of the City and County of New York.

Letterpress broadside, approximately 9 x 8 inches. New York: September 28, 1775. Old repaired tears, chips in margins, mat burn. In half morocco box.

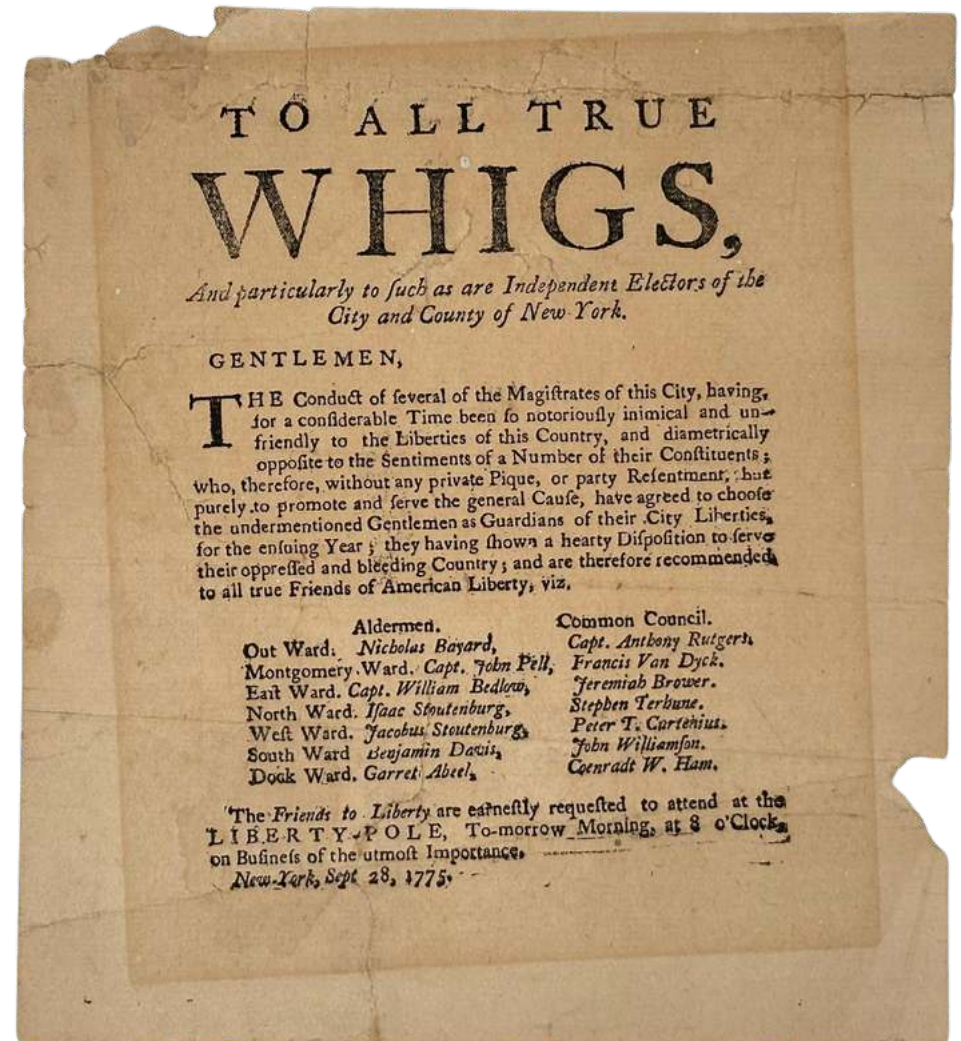
[370617] \$17,500 On Hold

An extremely rare revolutionary-era New York broadside, promulgated by the Friends to Liberty in September 1775, encouraging electors to reject sitting pro-British Aldermen and Council members in the upcoming election in favor of candidates that supported independence. In 1769, the James De Lancey-controlled Assembly, backed largely by the merchant population and allied with the colonial governor Colden, passed a special tax to raise funds to implement the Quartering Act to house and provision British troops. The Sons of Liberty and the artisans of the city objected and conflict between the De Lanceyite non-expansionists and the Livingston/McDougall revolutionaries ensued. By the time of the news of Lexington and Concord, De Lancey's hold on the council was in jeopardy. The present broadside called on those who supported the Sons of Liberty and the expansionists who advocated for a break with Great Britain to the ballot box to finally defeat the Loyalist politicians controlling New York City.

The short text reads: "Gentlemen, The Conduct of several of the Magistrates of this City, having for a considerable Time been so notoriously inimical and unfriendly to the Liberties of this Country, and diametrically opposite to the Sentiments of a number of their Constituents; who, therefore, without any private Pique, or party Resentment, but purely to promote and serve the general Cause, have agreed to choose the undermentioned Gentlemen as Guardians of their City Liberties for the ensuing Year; they having shown a hearty Disposition to serve their oppressed and bleeding Country; and are therefore recommended to all true Friends of American Liberty...."

The broadside goes on to name fourteen men, candidates for Alderman and Common Council in each of the seven wards of New York City, and to call for a meeting of the Friends to Liberty at the Liberty Pole to take place at 8 o'clock the next morning, the day of the election.

A fascinating, highly ephemeral, and rare piece of early Revolutionary history in New York. ESTC locates only one copy of this broadside, at the Library of Congress.



A Seminal Political Work Which Influenced the Founders

10] Burgh, James.

Political Disquisitions; or, an Enquiry into Public Errors, Defects, and Abuses. Illustrated by ... Facts and Remarks, Extracted from a Variety of Authors, Ancient and Modern.

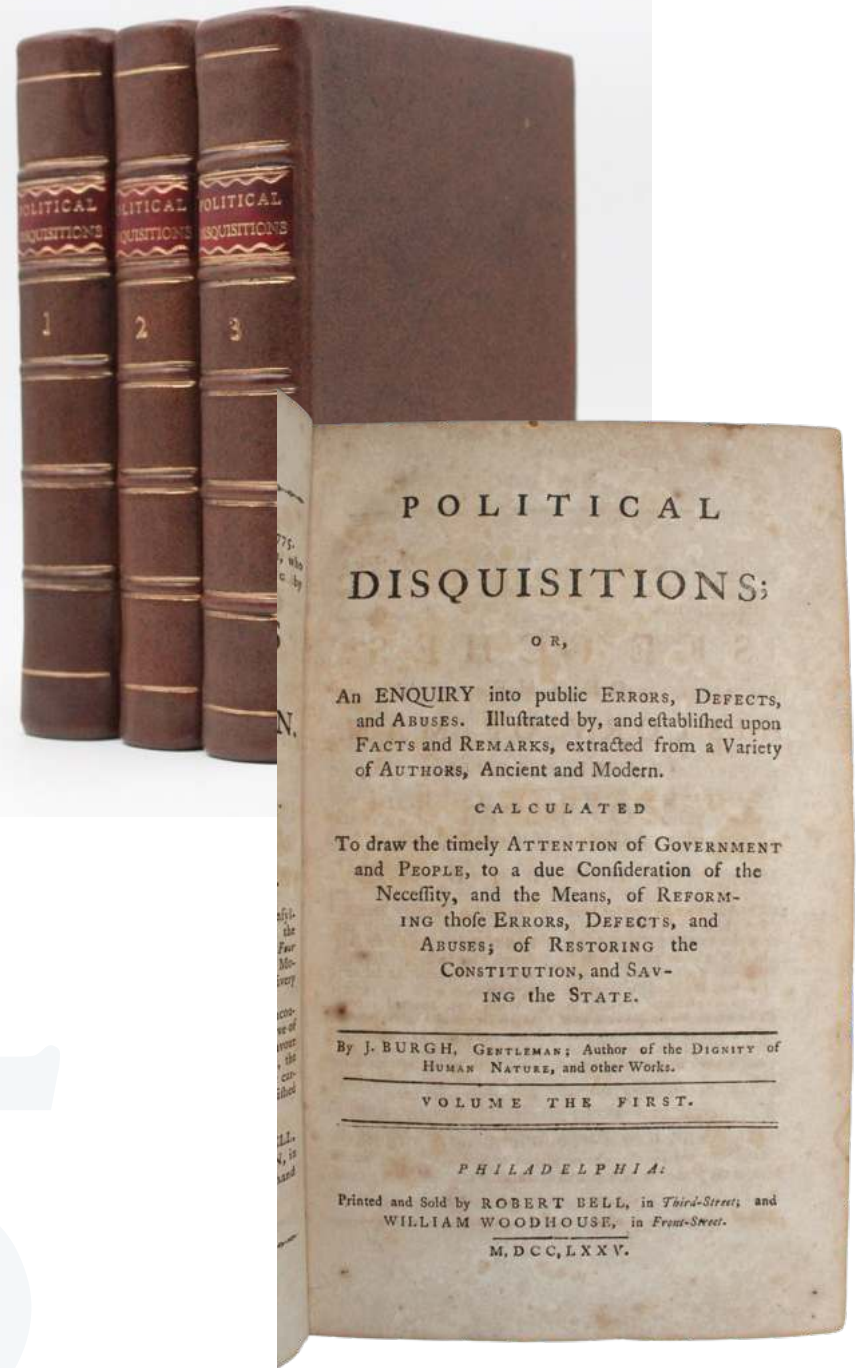
xxii,[8],486; vii,[7],477; [16],460,[53]pp. plus publisher's advertisements in each volume. 3 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: Robert Bell and William Woodhouse, 1775. First American edition. Contemporary calf, rebaked (vols. 1-2) and modern near uniform calf (vol. 3). Usual foxing. Small clipped portion in upper blank portion of vol. 3 title, perforated library stamp on vol. 3 title.

[366702] \$12,500

This lengthy political treatise is actually of the utmost interest for its espousal of a moderate political stance, and especially for having influenced the Founders. The book includes a seventy-page section on taxation of colonies, with heavy criticism of oppressive duties imposed upon the colonists. The third volume of this first American edition includes a list of subscribers beginning with George Washington, "Generalissimo of all the Forces in America, and a Member of the Honorable, the American Continental Congress." Other members of the Continental Congress listed are Samuel Chase, John Dickinson, John De Hart, Silas Deane, Christopher Gadsden, Robert Goldsborough, John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Mifflin, Henry Middleton, Thomas McKean, George Ross, John Sullivan, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, Charles Thomson, and John Zubley.

With a roster of such distinguished subscribers, one might assert that since Burgh's work was at the fingertips of these men, the book was likely of considerable influence among them. Indeed, it has been stated that "Burgh's POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS are said to have produced a great effect upon the mind of the American colonists during the Revolution" (W. Govane quoted by Sabin).

With the list of subscribers is a lengthy aside by the American editors (Bell and Woodhouse) quoting Sullivan ("It is better that 50 Thousand Men should be slain...than that 50 Thousand Men should live to be made slaves"), and castigating "any of Mr. Lukewarm's Family, who are always numerous among the timid, [who] buy this Book, and unhappily think he hath too much for the Money. He may immediately apply the following remedy - Either tear the offensive leaf out - or more effectually to punish the forward Editor - Burn the whole Book....For some Minds are strangely squeamish, and think it a great Crime for a struggling bookseller, to support or produce Opinions, although he charge nothing for them...."



Rare Piece of Revolutionary Drama

11] [Sewall, Jonathan].

The Americans Roused, in a Cure for the Spleen. Or Amusement for a Winter's Evening; Being the Substance of a Conversation on the Times, over a Friendly Tankard and Pipe. Between Sharp, a Country Parson. Bumper, a Country Justice. Fillpot, an Inn-keeper. Graveairs, a deacon. Trim, a barber. Brim, a Quaker. Puff, a late representative. Taken in short-hand, by Sir Roger de Coverly.

32pp. 8vo. New-England, printed; New-York, re-printed: James Rivington, [before November 1775]. First New York edition. Disbound. Repaired tear to title. Provenance: Samuel Jarvis (inscription on title); New York Historical Society (withdrawn stamp on final leaf); Swann Galleries, February 14, 1991, lot 318.

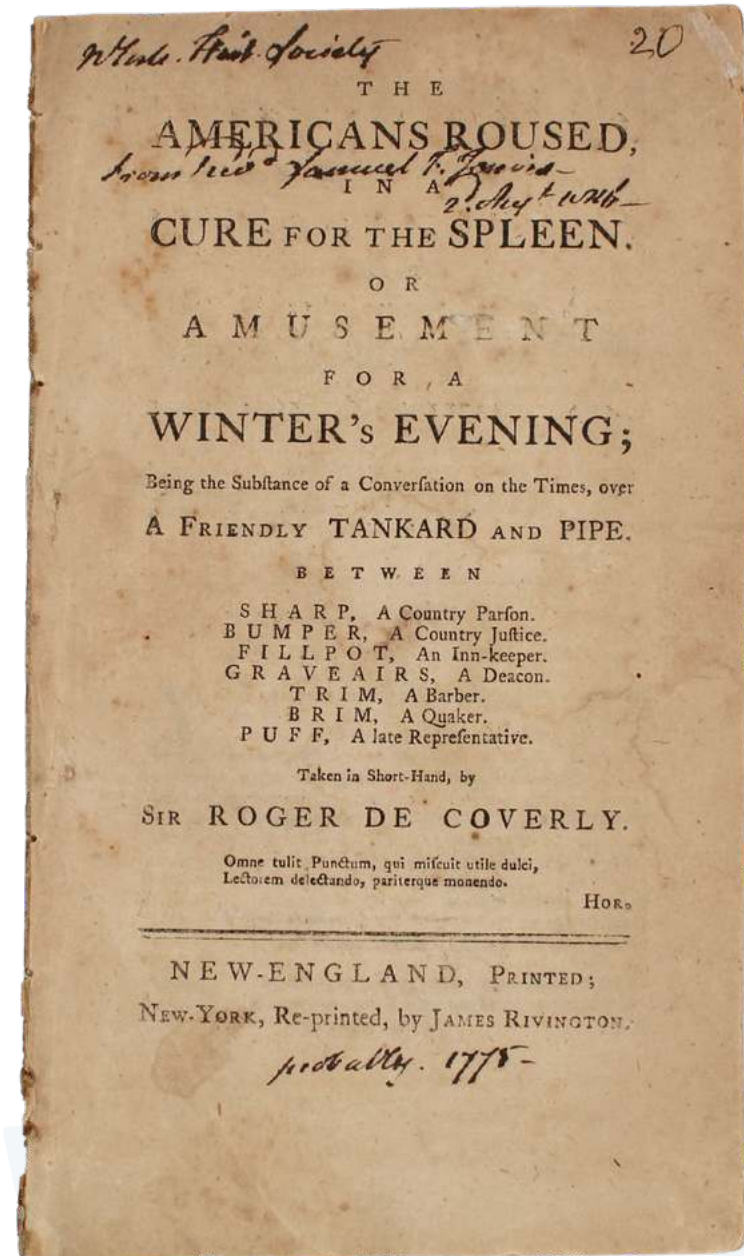
[369343] \$6,500 On Hold

Attributed to Sewall, writing under the pseudonym Sir Roger De Coverly, this loyalist dialogue or dramatic work was first published in "America" [presumed to be Boston] in 1775 with the title: A Cure for the Spleen. Or Amusement for a Winter's Evening. Set in a Boston tavern, Parson Sharp corrects six less-educated friends of the errors of their revolutionary arguments.

Two issues of the Boston printing are noted, with and without four lines on page 30 following "should not bull a Tory cow," evidently suppressed, according to Stevens, because the printer was a woman and was offended by the suggestion that the Tory bull would quench the "burning flame" of the cow. These lines were not included in the present New York edition published by Rivington. Rivington's press was destroyed by the Sons of Liberty in November 1775 and his type said to be converted to bullets, making the present work one of the last.

Sewall (1728-1796), the nephew of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts Stephen Sewall, graduated Harvard in 1748 and became a noted Boston lawyer. A rival of James Otis, Sewall was believed to have been turned from the patriot cause by the refusal of the colonial legislature to forgive the debts of his uncle. In the 1760s, he became solicitor-general, attorney-general (which appointment he received in 1767), advocate-general, and judge of admiralty. John Trumbull satirizes him in "McFingal" as "the summit of newspaper wit." After Sewall signed an address to Governor Thomas Hutchinson, his mansion in Cambridge was destroyed by a mob in September 1774. He fled to Boston, and a few months later took ship for Great Britain.

All editions are rare, with no other example of any edition in the auction records for the last fifty years.



Rare Separate Pamphlet Printing of the Third and Final Part to the American Crisis

14] Paine, Thomas.

The American Crisis, Number III. By the Author of Common Sense.

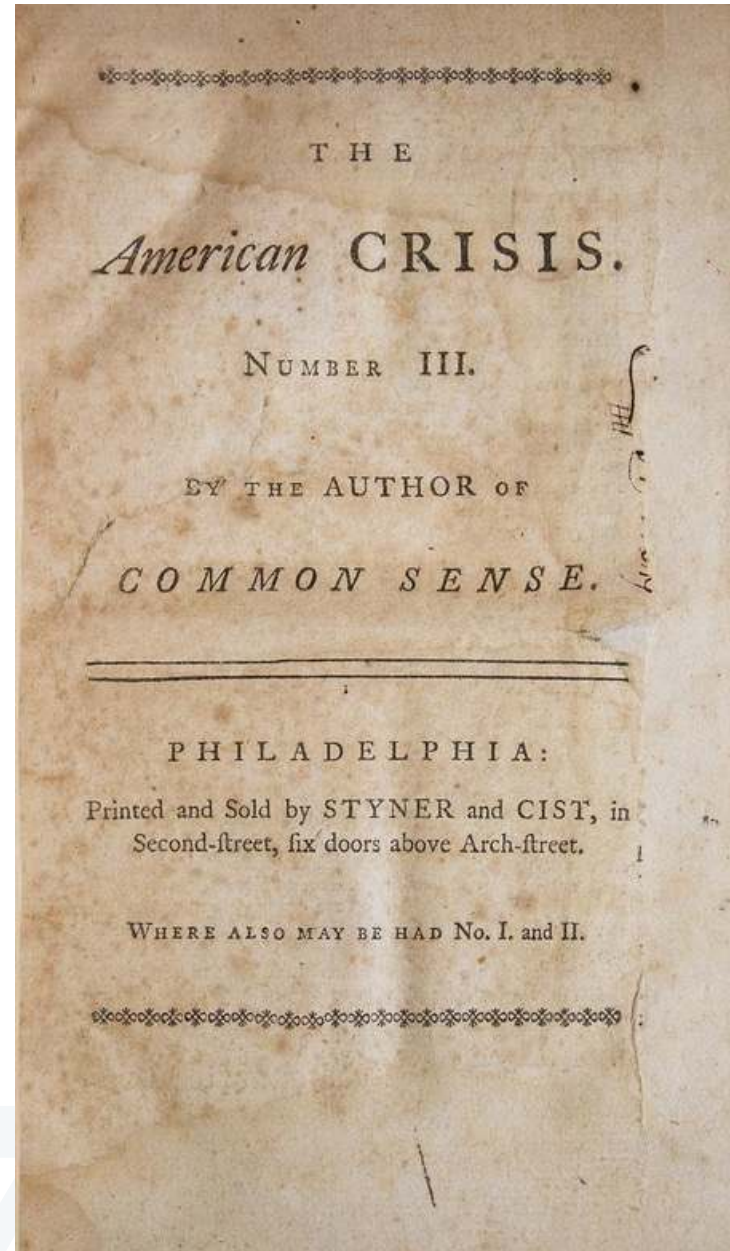
[2], 27-56pp. 8vo. [Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Styner and Cist, 1777]. First edition, second state. Modern three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, bound in antique style, spine gilt lettered. Title-page trimmed, slightly repaired at fore-edge. Light tanning and dampstaining.

[311185] \$22,500 On Hold

The very rare third part of the series by Paine, written to boost the morale of American troops. The pamphlet is dated "Philadelphia, April 19, 1777" at the end of the text. The verso of the title-page prints proclamations by Gen. George Washington dated April 6 and 8, 1777, offering pardons to all army deserters who rejoin their corps before May 15, 1777. Paine thus wrote the pamphlet in mid-April 1777.

In the text Paine predicts that Philadelphia will be a target of the British armies, as indeed it was that summer. "Britain, like a gamester nearly ruined, hath now put all her losses into one bet, and is playing a desperate game for the total. If she wins, she wins from ME my life; she wins the continent as the forfeited property of rebels; the right of taxing those that are left as reduced subjects; and the power of binding them as slaves." Paine goes on to argue that complete independence is the only path forward.

The separate pamphlet editions of The American Crisis, all of which are rare, were printed in various cities and towns, and all seem to be distinguished by having caption titles only. The older references, such as Evans and Howes, describe the Philadelphia printings of Parts I-III, but later findings by Edwin Wolf 2nd and R.W.G. Vail have uncovered other early editions of this historical American political work. See especially Wolf's explanation of the various Philadelphia editions of the first three parts of The American Crisis printed by Styner and Cist ("Evidence Indicating the Need for Some Bibliographical Analysis of American-Printed Historical Works" in PBSA 63 [1969], pp.266-68). Accordingly, the present copy is the second state.



The Aitken Bible, First English Bible Printed in America

15] (Bible in English) – Robert Aitken, printer.

The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, Newly Translated out of the Original Tongues.

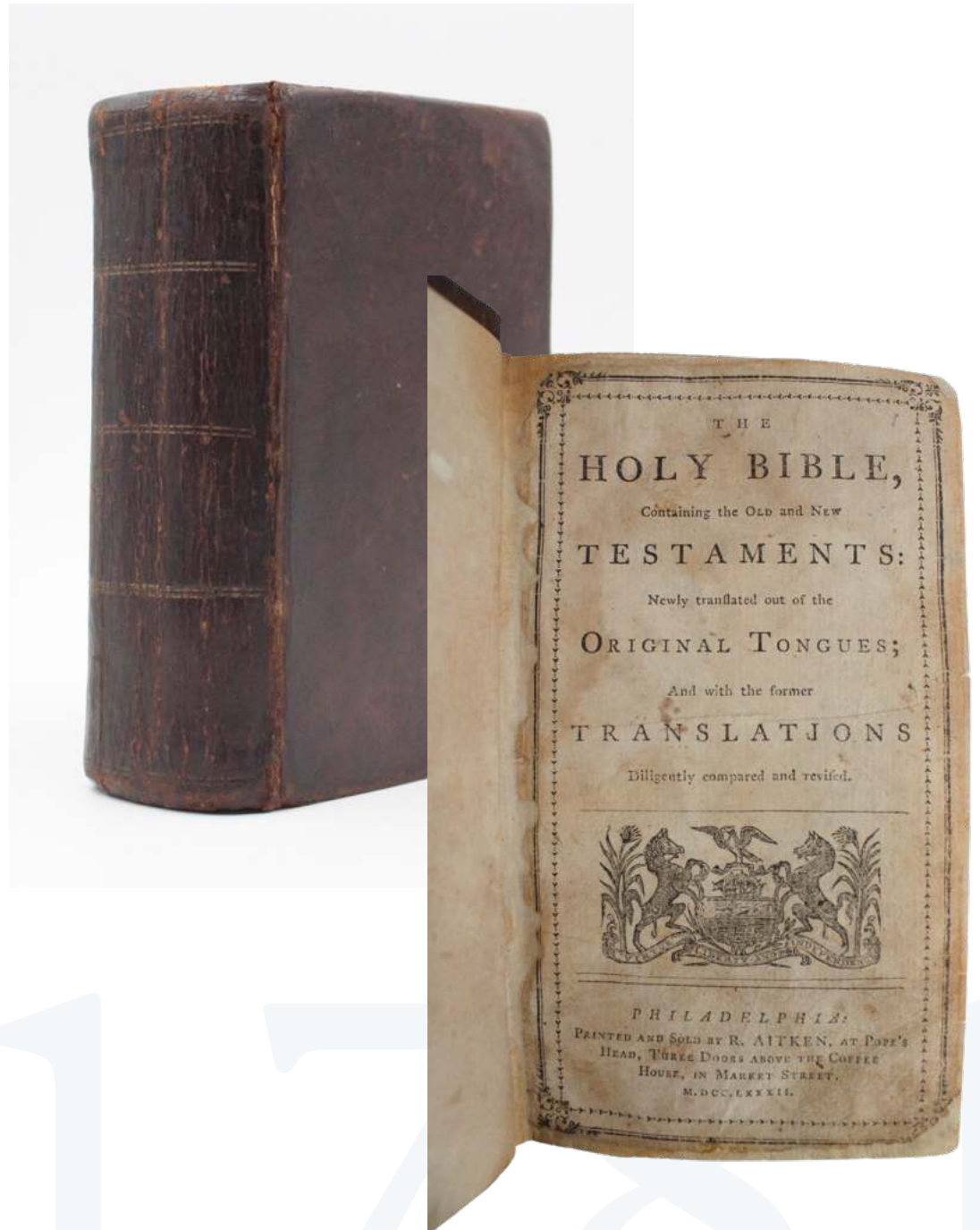
[1452] pp., text in two columns. Unpaginated, the Old Testament collates [pi], A-ZZ in twelves, Aaa5; The New Testament collates A-Dd in sixes (including a W signature). Complete with the title-leaves to both the Old and New Testaments, along with the certification leaf from Congress. Two parts bound in one volume. 12mo. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Robert Aitken, 1781-1782. First edition. Contemporary sheep, usual wear. Skillful remargining to O.T title-page and leaves A2-A5, and to NT title-page and terminal leaf, some headlines, text and catchwords cropped with minor loss of text, scattered minor tears or small holes, B6-7 and G6-7 supplied, usual browning and staining throughout. Housed in a clamshell box. Provenance: George Walton (signature on A2); Louis H. Silver (booklabel); Newberry Library (bookplate; deaccessioned as duplicate in 1993); Dr. William F. Conour (booklabel); Sotheby's New York, June 18, 2002, lot 106.

[366519] \$165,000

The Aitken Bible is one of the most celebrated American bibles, being the first complete English Bible printed in America. During the colonial era the monopoly on printing English bibles belonged to the Royal Printer, and the colonies were supplied entirely with bibles printed in England. The first Bible printed in the British colonies in America was the famous Eliot Indian Bible, in Algonquin, issued in Cambridge in 1661-63 and reprinted in 1680-85. The 18th century saw the printing of bibles in German.

With the American Revolution, the British monopoly on English-language bibles naturally ended, and the embargo on goods from England acted to create a shortage. Aitken, a Philadelphia printer, undertook the task, producing the New Testament in 1781 and the Old Testament in 1782. On completion, he petitioned the Continental Congress for their endorsement and received it in September 1782. Because of this official endorsement and the reasons behind its production, the Aitken Bible is often referred to as "The Bible of the Revolution."

A major rarity in American bibles and American printing, this highspot of printed Americana has become very difficult to find in any condition.



First American Edition

16] Adams, John.

A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United Sates of America.

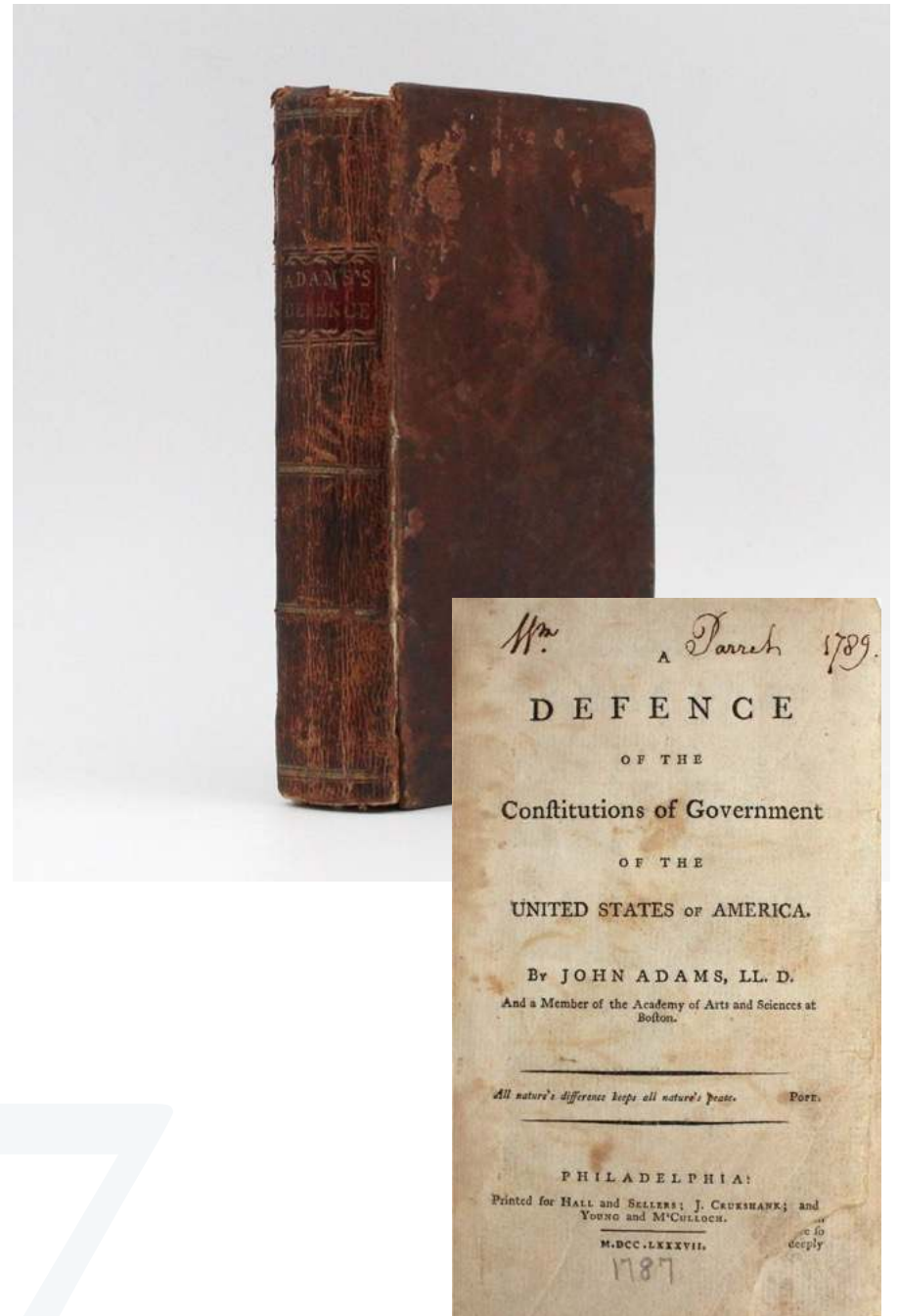
xx, [3]-390 pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Printed for Hall and Sellers; J. Crukshank; and Young and M'Culloch, 1787. First American edition. Contemporary calf, red morocco lettering piece, a bit rubbed, joints starting but cords holding. Bottom fore-edge corner of title torn not affecting text, minor foxing and browning. Housed in a cloth box. Provenance: William Parret (signature dated 1789); Thomas Emmerson (typographic bookplate dated 1794); later inscriptions and signatures.

[367777] \$9500

Written and originally published in London in 1787, at the time Adams was serving as the first United States ambassador in England, an uncomfortable position for a recent rebel, but he was ever ready to argue the American point of view. Here he forcibly states the principles on which he perceived the United States to be founded. He calls for a doctrine of the separation of powers, a system of checks and balances, and a legislature of two houses.

Its issuance as the Federal Constitutional Convention was assembling added to its popularity and resulted in several American reprintings, and according to the DAB, "its timeliness gave it vogue." The work's timely publication and thesis influenced the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and played an important role in the development of American political theory.

Given the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, the present Philadelphia 1787 edition is particularly desirable. This copy with provenance to William Parrett (1752-1804), a revolutionary war soldier, prominent citizen of Salem, NJ and member of the state legislature and the legislative council. Subsequent provenance is to Thomas Emmerson (1773-1838), the first Mayor of Knoxville and noted Tennessee jurist.





Only a Single Recorded Copy

17] (Children's Book).

Etwas für Kleine und Grosse Deutsche Kinder.

87, [1]pp. Four woodcut illustrations within the text, woodcut tailpiece on the final page, ornamental headpieces. 12mo. Philadelphia: Melchior Steiner, 1787. First Edition. Decorated contemporary wrappers.

[369355] \$7500

"This curious little book printed soon after soon after the death of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, is largely devoted to original material about him" (Pennypacker sale, Stan V. Henkels, November 1908, lot 1222). The Pennypacker copy, described as badly stained, is the copy at AAS, the only one recorded by ESTC.

1787

In Original Boards

18] Gordon, William.

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America: including an account of the late war; and of the thirteen colonies from their origin to that period.

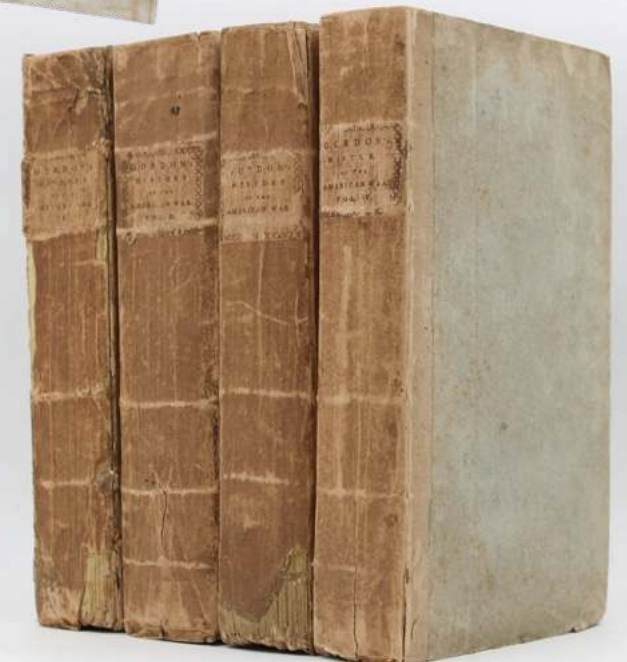
9 folding maps. [26],504;[8],584;[8],499;[6],445,[35] pp. Uncut. 4 vols. 8vo. London: Printed for the Author, 1788. First edition. Original paper-backed boards, paper spine labels, wear with minor losses to paper spines, vol. 1 front joint starting. Morocco-backed slipcases.

[367003] \$15,000

"First full-scale history of this war by an American; to its preparation Jefferson contributed some aid" (Howes). "Gordon is deservedly reckoned as the most impartial and reliable of the numerous historians of the American Revolution" (Sabin). Gordon was a dissenting minister in England, who like many of his class sympathized with the contention of the Thirteen Colonies. Going to America during the disturbances and becoming pastor of the church at Jamaica Plain, now a district of Boston, he was throughout the Revolution a spectator close at hand of many important events, and the associate of many of the chief patriots.

The excellent maps illustrate the eastern United States, Boston, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Vermont, the Carolinas and part of Georgia, Charlestown with Sir Peter Parker's attack on Fort Moultrie, part of Virginia, and "York Town and Gloucester Point, as besieged by the allied army."

Rare in original boards.



First American Edition

19] Crèvecoeur, Michel-Guillaume Saint Jean de.

Letters from an American Farmer, Describing Certain Provincial Situations, Manners, and Customs, and Conveying Some Idea of the State of the People of North America.

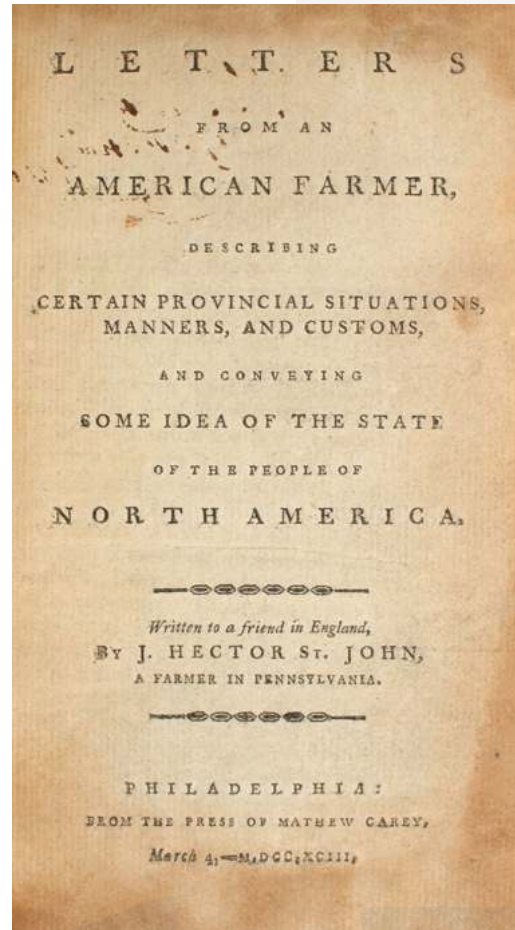
viii, [9]-240pp. Errors in pagination, as issued. 12mo. Philadelphia: From the Press of Mathew Carey, 1793. First American Edition. Contemporary calf, red morocco spine label, minor wear. Provenance: S. F. Sterling (signature and inscription, presenting the book to the F[rankin] L[iterary] Society); Charles Mortan Ewing (bookplate, covering two earlier bookplates).

[369161] \$1,500

Crèvecoeur, born in France, was educated in a Jesuit College and at an English school. He went to Canada to fight with Montcalm there during the French and Indian War, and eventually naturalised in New York. 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 those times. Four of the twelve "letters" are about Nantucket and one about Martha's Vineyard and the whale fishery. Throughout, there is much information on the natural history of British North America, and ethnographic information on American Indians is also provided. He was acquainted or corresponded with such famous Americans as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, and was eventually appointed French Consul for the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

"Description of American life of great influence in attracting European immigration in the post-revolutionary period. As literature unexcelled by any American work of the eighteenth century" (Howes). Written during the Revolution and first published in London in 1782, the present example is the first edition published in America. Certainly one of the chief works of literature, and one of the most important observations on America during the era of the Revolution.

The Franklin Literary Society was founded in 1797 at Canonsburg Academy, later Jefferson College, as a secret debating society; by the mid-19th century the Society library included over 3500 volumes.



The First Ballad Opera Written in America

20] Barton, Andrew [pseud. for Francis Hopkinson].

The Disappointment: or, the Force of Credulity. A New Comic-Opera, in Three Acts.

iv, [3], 8-94, [2]pp. Without frontispiece (as in the Library Company and British Library copies). 12mo. Philadelphia: Printed for and sold by Francis Shallus no. 40, Vine-Street, 1796. Second edition, revised and corrected with large additions by the author. Stitched at a later date. Toned, a bit brittle. Small faint library stamp on verso of title and duplicate stamp on recto. Provenance: Evert Jansen Wendell (sold American Art Association, Oct. 15, 1919, lot 2442; catalogue clipping with description matching).

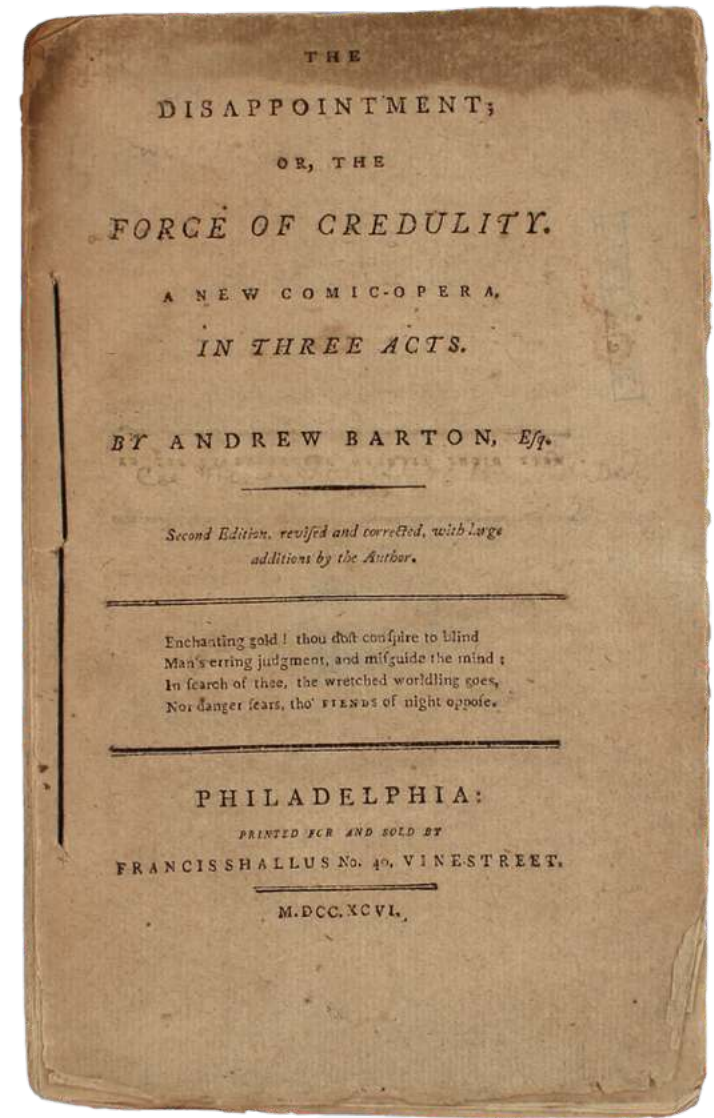
[369465] \$5,000 On Hold

First published in 1767, this work written under the pseudonym Andrew Barton Esq. was the first musical work composed for the stage in North America. A musical comedy lampooning individuals in Philadelphia, and perhaps the Royal tax collectors as well, its debut performance by David Douglass' American Company was abruptly cancelled as being too controversial and the publication of the libretto perhaps suppressed given its extreme rarity.

*The plot of the first edition centers on four pranksters (Hum, Parchment, Quadrant, and Rattletrap) who convince four "old fellows" (Raccoon, Washball, Trushoop, and McSnip) that they have a map to the pirate Blackbeard's buried treasure. Comedy, love interests and subplots ensue; and in the end, one of the "old fellows" betrays the existence of the treasure to a Royal collector in hopes of a larger share, only to discover the chest is filled with rocks. In the present 1796 second edition, revised and expanded by the author, instead of four dupes we now have five (with McSnip replaced by "Buckram, a Taylor" and the addition of "Trowell a Plaisterer", and "Perrance, Servant to Trushoop"). Other new characters include "Mrs. Trowell, Wife to Trowell" and "Dolly, Servant to Mrs. Trushoop." References in the opera to King George are replaced with the President of the United States, among other significant and insignificant changes. See Sonneck, *Early American Operas*, pp. 23-45 for a detailed discussion of the plots of the 1767 and 1796 editions.*

Sometimes attributed in the past to Thomas Forrest or John Leacock, more modern scholarship has attributed the farce to revolutionary patriot Francis Hopkinson. "Throughout his life Hopkinson had the ability to see the comic in situations and transpose it into rhyme. He was a prolific writer, and his known works include sentimental poetry, parodies of both gentle fun and biting satire, and political commentaries which appeared under long lists of some thirty known pseudonyms. The pen name most frequently used by Hopkinson was 'A.B.' which his biographer says was used 'so regularly that he may have established a sort of title to it in the Philadelphia press.' ... After Hopkinson passed the Pennsylvania Bar, he appended "Esquire" to his name which added to A. B. easily produced the nom de plume 'Andrew Barton, Esq'" (Shepard).

The first edition of 1767 is extremely rare, with no copy appearing in the auction records since the Brinley sale in 1886 (\$13), and only six extant copies identified by ESTC. The present second edition of 1796 is almost as rare, with the last example on the market selling at Anderson Galleries in 1921, with eighteen examples located by ESTC. The example of the second edition located at the American Antiquarian Society includes a plate engraved by Seymour as the frontispiece, numbered at the top right Plate II, though this plate does not appear in other extant examples and may be inserted in that copy from another source.



The Spanish Spy to the Commander of the U.S. Army

21] Wilkinson, James.

Autograph letter signed to General Anthony Wayne, commander of the Legion of the United States, delaying a regiment of dragoons.

1-1/2 pp. Docketed on verso by Wayne. Folio. Greenville: July 12, 1796. Usual folds, remnants of prior mounting at left margin.

[368833] \$1,750

An interesting association between the two generals in the midst of a political feud and accusations against Wilkinson of being a Spanish spy. Wilkinson, Wayne's second in command, had spent years undermining him for his own advancement by writing negative letters about him to Washington insiders but also publishing negative articles in anonymously in newspapers. All the while, Wilkinson was in fact a Spanish spy, delaying rations and supplies to hinder the growth of the army and passing intelligence to Spain. Wayne was in the midst of investigating Wilkinson after being alerted to the possibility by Henry Knox, when Spanish couriers carrying payments for Wilkinson were intercepted. Wayne died before Wilkinson could be court-martialed.

In this letter, Wilkinson anticipates Wayne's arrival at his quarters and writes of his decision to delay the travel of a regiment of dragoons: "Lt. Smith my aid de camp, goes in to prepare my old Quarters, with your permission, for the accommodation of my family during our short stay at Fort Washington, and to make some necessary arrangements in my private affairs, previous to my ascent of the River to Pittsburgh. The Dragoons here, would in the first instance, have been sent to your Excellency, but that they were not judged competent to the Journey in & out, and I considered it more essential, that they should be kept in flight, to attend you to the Head of the Line. Mrs. Wilkinson being accommodated in a back room, put up during the winter, I must hope, Sir, you will resume your old apartments, which are ready for you, and make use of my Table during your stay here."

Greenville July 12th 1796

Sir I had the Honor to receive your favor of the 5th Inst. last evening, and in daily expectation of receiving you here, I have sought to add, but that every thing will be done, to move at your service.

Lt. Smith my aid de camp, goes in to prepare my old Quarters, with your permission, for the accommodation of my Family during our short stay at Fort Washington, and to make some necessary arrangements in my private affairs, previous to my ascent of the River to Pittsburgh.

The Dragoons here, would in the first instance, have been sent to your Excellency, but that they were not judged competent to the Journey in & out, and I considered it more essential, that they should be kept in flight, to attend you to the

of the Line. —

Mrs. Wilkinson being accommodated in a back room, put up during the winter, I must hope Sir, you will resume your old apartments, which are ready for you, and make use of my Table during your stay here.

With due consideration & respect, I have the Honor to be Sir your most obed^t & affec^t Servant

James Wilkinson

12 July 1796
James Wilkinson

As Recd
Maj^r General Wayne

The Rare First Edition: By the First American to Meet a Chinese Emperor

22] Braam Houckgeest, Andreas Everard von.

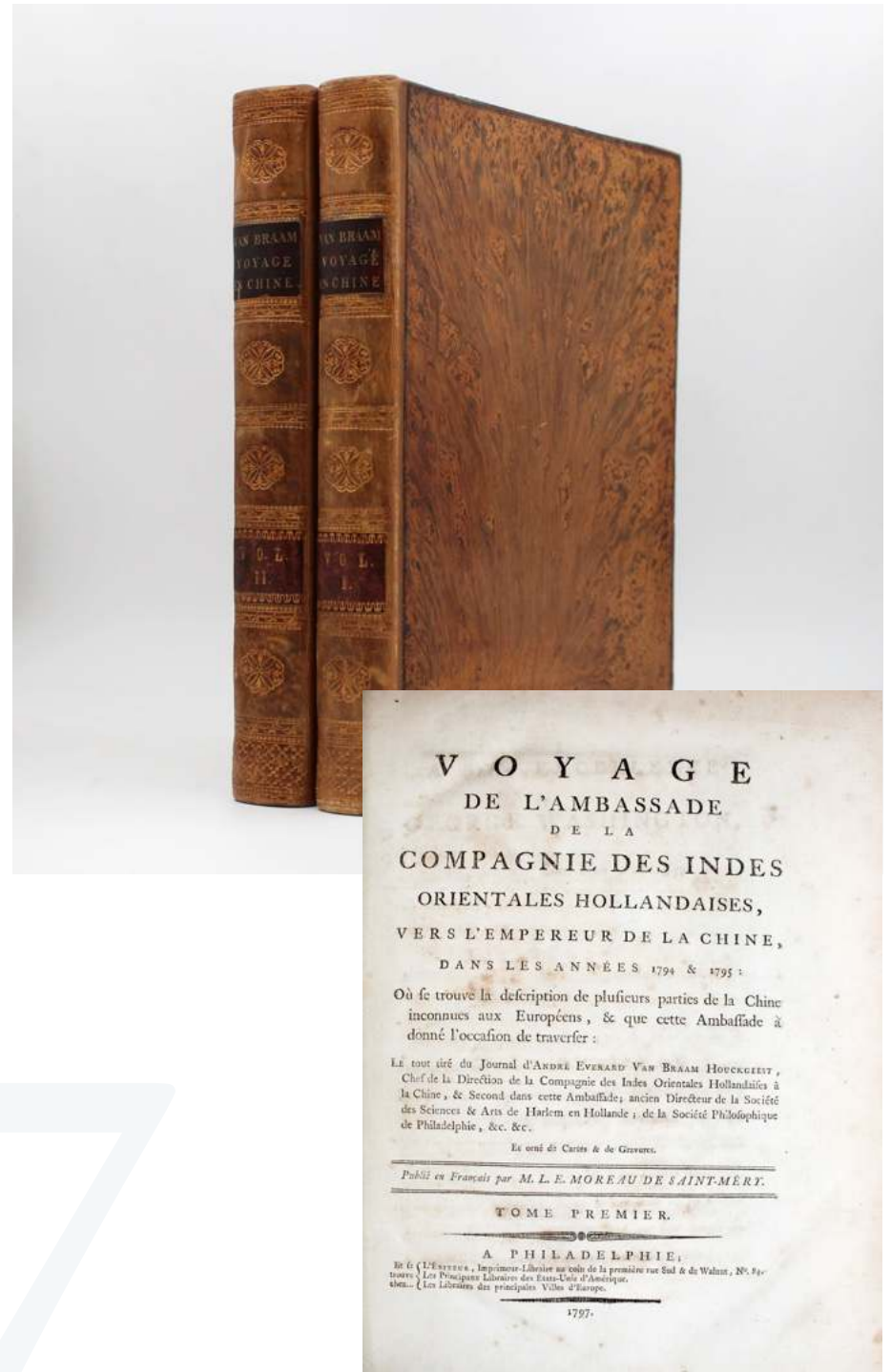
**Voyage de l'Ambassade de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales
Hollandaises, vers l'Empereur de la Chine, dans les années 1794 & 1795...**

lxxx,437; xii,520pp. Three folding maps and eight (of 12; see note) engraved plates. 2 vols. 4to. Philadelphia: Moreau de St. Mery, 1797-1798. First edition. Contemporary tree calf, rebacked. Provenance: Harriet Beauclerk, Duchess of St. Albans (armorial bookplate); Michael Zinman (booklabel).

[368901] \$15,000

Andre Everard van Braam Houckgeest embarked on his first journey to China under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the mid 18th century. Following the American Revolution, he came to the United States as the Dutch consul to South Carolina and Georgia; settling near Charleston, he became an American citizen in 1784. In 1794, still a representative of the VOC, he joined Dutch Ambassador Isaac Titsingh on his embassy to the Qianlong Emperor, making him the first American to meet a Chinese Emperor. The mission aimed to assert Dutch interests in competition with the failed British embassy led by Earl of Macartney and was the final Western diplomatic mission to China until the late 19th century following the Opium Wars. Braam Houckgeest's firsthand account of the expedition offers a vivid portrayal of the embassy's arduous journey from Canton to Peking, traversing uncharted regions of inland China, their experiences during New Year celebrations and reception at the Forbidden City and Yuanmingyuan and important early descriptions of Chinese customs, agriculture, etc. His account of the embassy is of particular value for the detailed descriptions of many parts of China which had never before been visited by Europeans.

Braam Houckgeest returned to Philadelphia in April 1796 aboard the ship *Lady Louise*, accompanied by five Chinese individuals, along with a cargo of Chinese export goods. Of particular note, however, was the large collection of Chinese art and decorative art he brought with him, marking the first such collection in America. Settling just outside Philadelphia, he commenced work on the manuscript of his narrative and the decoration of *China Retreat*, his Chinoiserie estate. By December 1796, Braam Houckgeest had completed the manuscript and engaged noted Philadelphia bookseller and printer M. L. E. Moreau de Saint-Mery for the work's translation from Dutch to French, as well as its publication. Moreau de Saint-Mery, a French Creole who had sought refuge in Philadelphia in 1794, had established a prominent bookshop and press that attracted French expatriates.



V O Y A G E
DE L'AMBASSADE
DE LA
COMPAGNIE DES INDES
ORIENTALES HOLLANDAISES,
VERS L'EMPEREUR DE LA CHINE,
DANS LES ANNÉES 1794 & 1795 :

Où se trouve la description de plusieurs parties de la Chine
inconnues aux Européens, & que cette Ambassade a
donné l'occasion de traverser :

Le tout tiré du Journal d'ANDRÉ EVERARD VAN BRAAM HOUCKGEEST,
Chef de la Direction de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales Hollandaises à
la Chine, & Second dans cette Ambassade; ancien Directeur de la Société
des Sciences & Arts de Harlem en Hollande; de la Société Philologique
de Philadelphie, &c. &c.

Et ont été Gravés de Gravures.

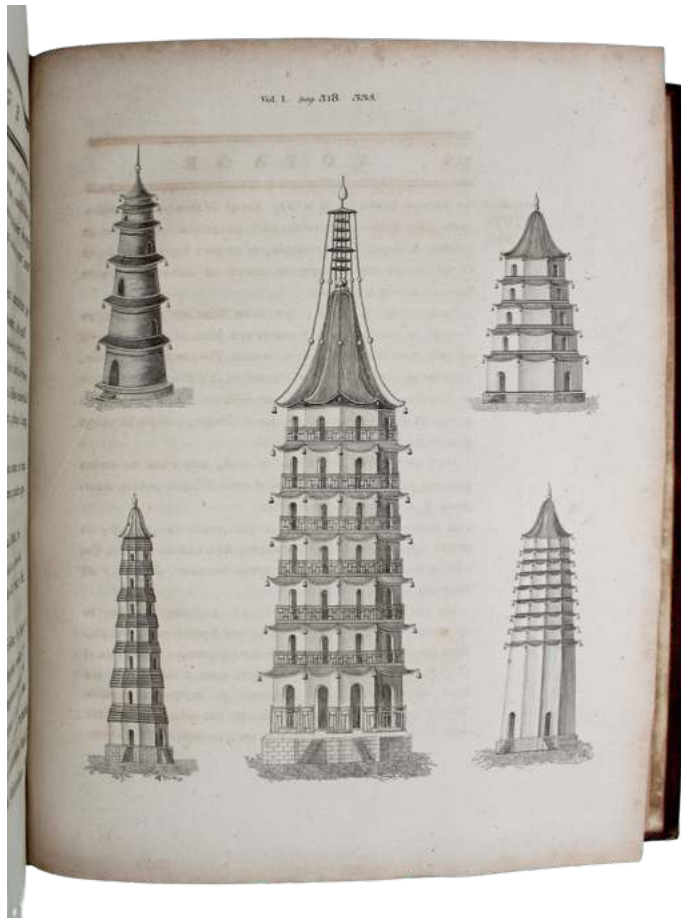
Publié en Français par M. L. E. MOREAU DE SAINT-MÉRY.

TOME PREMIER.

A PHILADELPHIE :

Et à L'ESTREUX, Imprimeur-Libraire au coin de la première rue Sud & du Walnut, N^o. 84.
chez Les Principaux Libraires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique,
chez Les Libraires des principales Villes d'Europe.

1797.



The work, dedicated to George Washington, was announced for sale in July 1797, priced \$4 for subscribers and \$5 for non-subscribers. Some 500 copies of the first volume of the work was exported to London soon after publication, but the ship was captured by a French privateer and those copies lost. However a copy from the seized ship was used for a piracy of the first volume, published in Paris in 1798. This was subsequently translated into English and published in London the same year. Both of those piracies, however, constitute the first volume only. The 2-volume, first edition of Braam Houckgeest's work published in Philadelphia remains a rarity, described by Aldridge as the "first original book about the Far East published in the Western Hemisphere."

The first edition of the work includes American-engraved plates and maps, including two folding maps detailing the Embassy's route and a plan of Macao. Though the work mentions a plan of Peking, it was never published. The work includes an explanation of the Chinese game of chess, with a board and several pieces pictured on a plate in the second volume; and a paraphrase of Chon-fon-kau, possibly only the third work of Chinese theatre in a European language. The work is almost never found with the full complement of twelve plates, as described by Landwehr; it has been suggested that as different engravers were used for different plates that the staggered availability of the engravings may explain the variety in collations among extant copies. The present copy has eight plates, lacking Landwehr numbers 3, 7, 11 and 14. This copy collates as per the examples in the Library of Congress, John Carter Brown Library and the New York Public Library .

Second Edition

23] [Hamilton, Alexander, James Madison and John Jay].

The Federalist, on the New Constitution. By Publius. Written in 1788. To which is added, Pacificus, on the Proclamation of Neutrality. Written in 1793. Likewise, the Federal Constitution, with all the Amendments. Revised and Corrected.

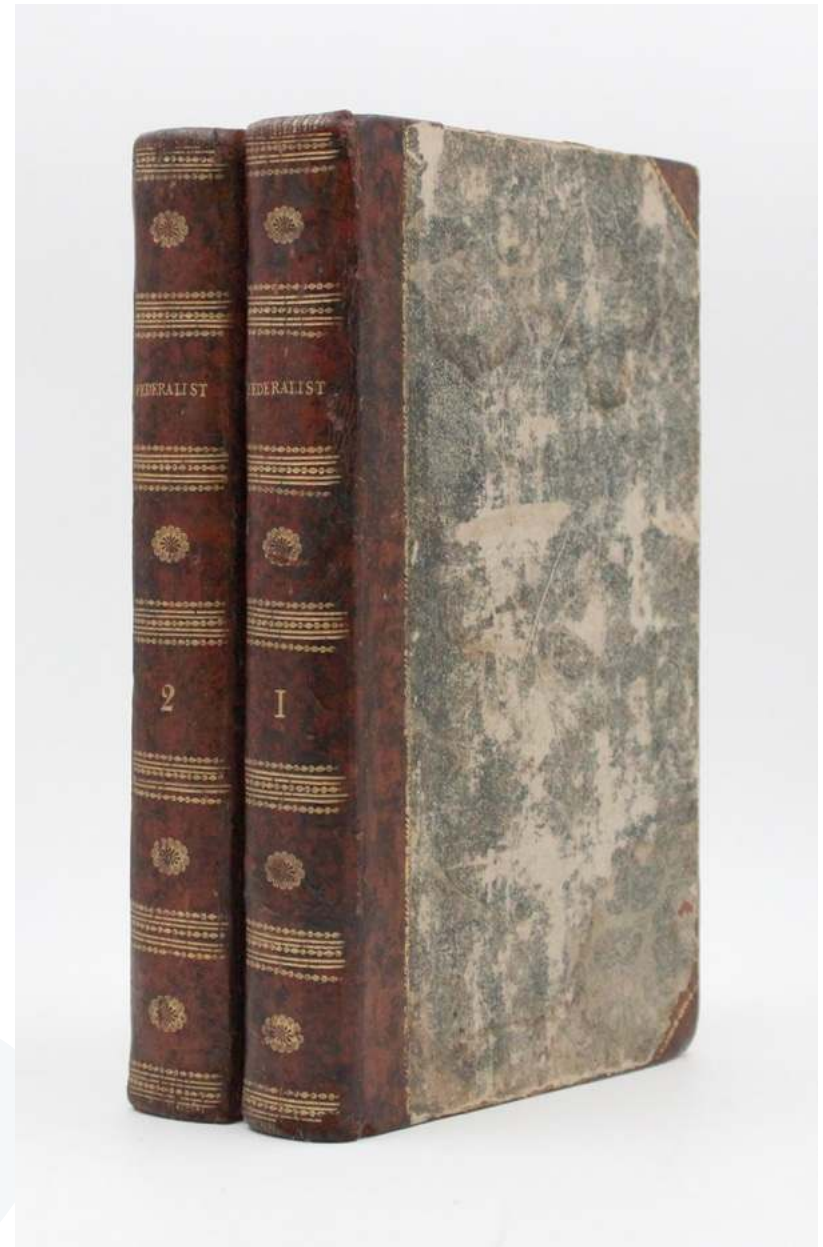
viii,317,[1] (complete with two pages numbered 167 and two pages numbered 168, as noted on the erratum on verso of the vol. I terminal text leaf, and with page numbering 263-270 repeated, as issued); v, [3], 351, [1] pp., including an ad leaf bound following the table of contents. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Printed and sold by George F. Hopkins, 1802. Second edition. Contemporary half tree calf and marbled paper covered boards, flat spine gilt, minor wear at extremities. Minor dampstaining at front of vol. 1., else scattered minor foxing.

[366932] \$16,500

Second edition, "revised and corrected," of the most important work of American political thought ever written and according to Thomas Jefferson "the best commentary on the principles of government." This is the first edition to identify Hamilton, Jay, and Madison as the authors, and the last edition published in Hamilton's lifetime.

The Federalist comprises the collected printing of the eighty-five seminal essays written in defense of the newly-drafted Constitution. The essays were first issued individually by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in New York newspapers under the pseudonym Publius to garner support for the ratification of the Constitution. This first collected edition was published in early 1788: volume I published in March, contains the first thirty-six numbers, volume II published in May, includes the remaining forty-nine, together with the text of the Constitution. Upon its publication, George Washington noted to Alexander Hamilton that the work "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" (George Washington, letter to Hamilton, August 28, 1788).

Styled the "revised and corrected" edition on the titlepage, with additions to the first edition of 1788, Ford attributes editorship of this second edition to John Wells, though Sabin attributes it to William Coleman, noting it as "the last issued during Hamilton's life." The second edition is notable for the addition of the federal constitution and the first eleven amendments, and a series of articles written by Hamilton under the pseudonym "Pacificus," defending Washington's "Neutrality Proclamation" of 1793 regarding the Anglo-French war. It is arguably the most complete edition, and the only other English language edition issued in Hamilton's lifetime. Significantly, it identifies Hamilton, Jay, and Madison as the authors, but does not specify who wrote which essays: "It was at first intended to mark the numbers distinctly which were written by each; but considerations have since occurred which would perhaps render this measure improper." Clearly issued by Hamilton partisans, the preface implies that virtually all of it was Hamilton's work, and the republication of the Pacificus essays (written in opposition to Madison) confirms the Hamiltonian slant.



Mississippi Valley during the Revolution

24] Haswell, Anthony.

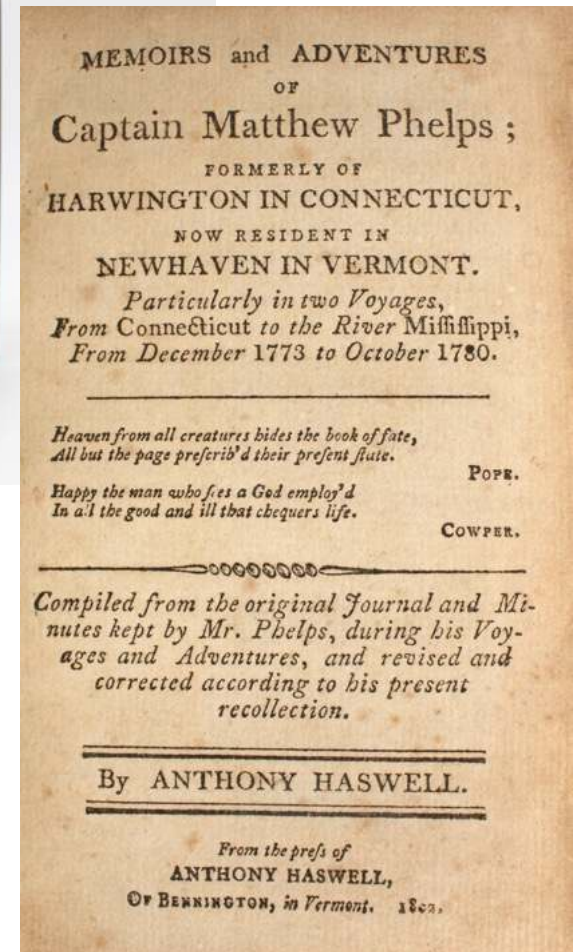
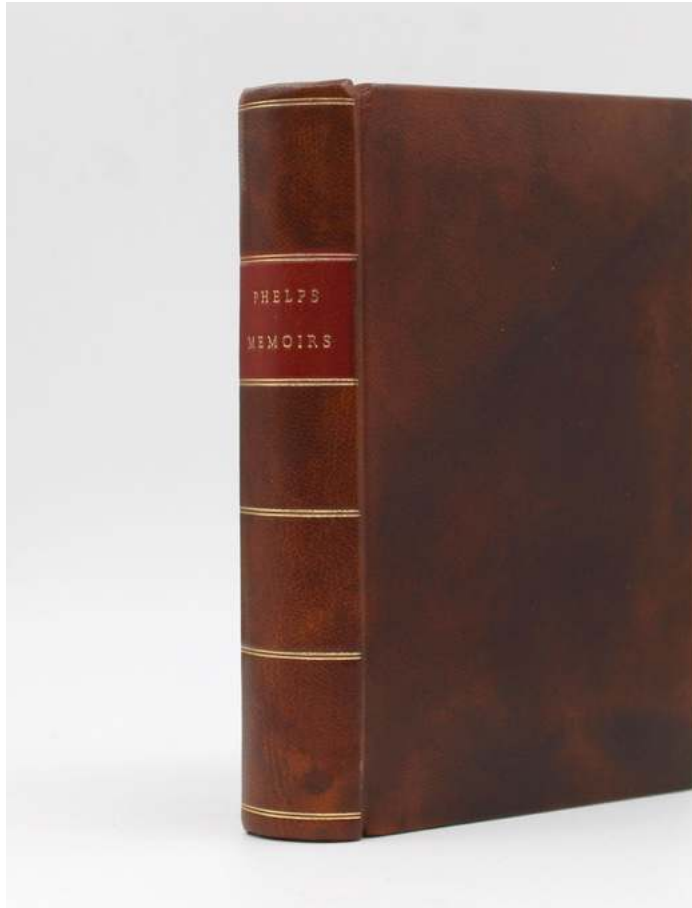
Memoirs and adventures of Captain Matthew Phelps; formerly of Harweington in Connecticut, Now Resident in New Haven in Vermont. Particularly in Two Voyages from Connecticut to the River Mississippi, from December 1773 to October 1780.

iv, 5-210, 1-63, [3], xii pp. List of subscribers in the rear. 12mo. Bennington, Vermont: from the Press of Anthony Haswell, 1802. First Edition. Modern calf. Provenance: Thomas W. Streeter; Charles R. Sanders, Jr. (booklabel).

[368647] \$6,500

One of the only sources for this period, and probably the only printed narrative by an eyewitness and participant in the opening campaigns of the American Revolution in Louisiana and the "Natchez Country." In May 1776 Phelps and his wife and children, along with a group of families, sailed from New Haven around Florida up the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from there up the river to the Big Black River into what is currently the state of Mississippi. Their struggles were immense, and Phelps himself eventually lost his entire family. Graff calls this part of the narrative "one of the most fascinating and harrowing narratives of the early nineteenth century." The latter part of the book deals with the conditions of settlers there during the Revolution, their unsuccessful attempts to maintain neutrality, and their exploitation at the hands of both British and American soldiers. Clark states that his account is "valuable chiefly for the light it sheds on frontier conditions in the lower Mississippi Valley during the American Revolution and the instability of the population in their support of opposing forces under stress of war."

Field described the work as "very scarce" in 1875, and Owen dubs it "exceedingly rare." Although rebound and without the booklabel, this is in fact the Thomas Streeter copy, purchased at the sale by Charles Sanders, Jr.



Louisiana Purchase Rarity

25] [Tucker, St. George].

Reflections on the Cession of Louisiana to the United States. By Sylvestris.

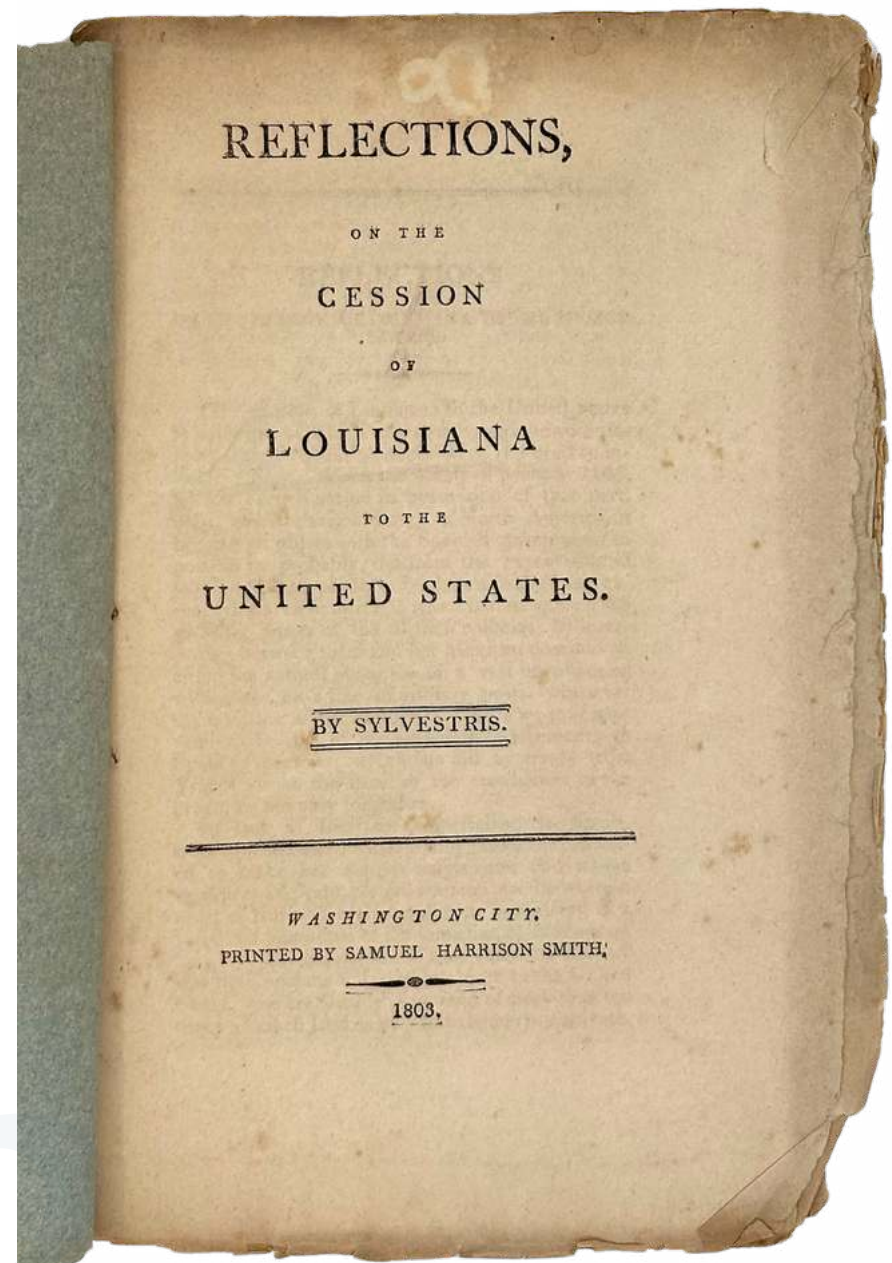
27, [1, blank]pp. 8vo. Washington, D.C: Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, 1803. First edition. Original blue paper wrappers, stitched.

[369929] \$12,500 On Hold

"The work is among the earliest of Washington City imprints. The author eulogizes the acquisition, and points out the many advantages accruing therefrom. Among these were the safeguarding to the Western border from British, French, or Spanish attack; possible use of portions of the land for negro settlement in the event of abolition; and for purposes of trade with the Indians for the 200,000,000 acres of land owned by them in the States" (Eberstadt).

The anonymous work, signed Sylvestris, has at times been attributed to James Madison and William Stedman, but is most usually ascribed to Virginia jurist Tucker. St. George Tucker (1752-1827) was born in Port Royal, Bermuda, to English colonists, and in 1772, he moved to Virginia to study law under George Wythe. During the American Revolutionary War, he was commissioned into the Virginia militia, and when the war ended, resumed his legal career. In 1788, he was elected by the legislature as a judge of the General Court of Virginia in Richmond, and served until 1803, when he was appointed to the state Supreme Court of Appeals. In 1813, President James Madison appointed Tucker as a United States District Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Virginia. Tucker supported the gradual emancipation of slaves, which he proposed to the state legislature in a pamphlet published in 1796.

The work is scarce, with only one other copy in the auction records for the last half century and not found in the collection of Thomas W. Streeter.



First Major Historical Work by an American Woman

26] Warren, Mercy Otis.

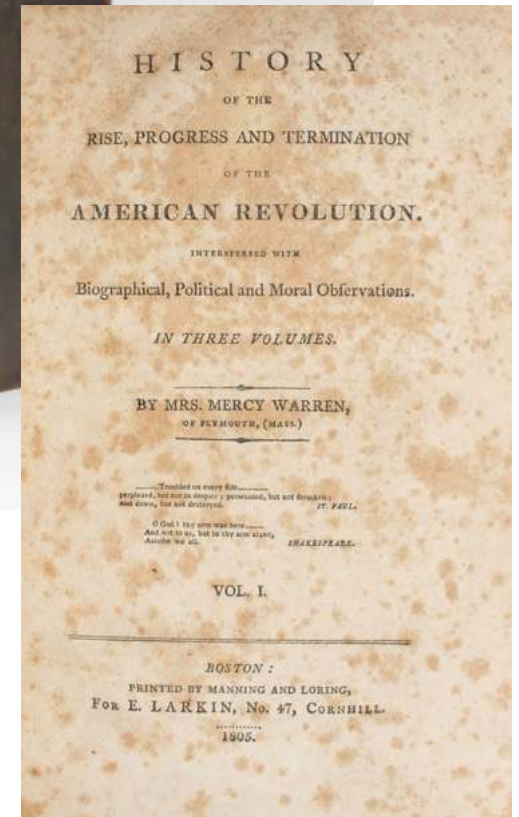
History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution. Interspersed with Biographical, Political and Moral Observations.

xii, 447; vii,[1], [1]- 412; vi, [1]-475 pp. 3 vols. 8vo. Boston: Printed by Manning and Loring, for E. Larkin, No. 47, Cornhill, 1805. First edition. Near contemporary calf, spines gilt with black morocco labels, worn. Age toning and foxing.

[368944] \$7,500

*This excellent account of the events of the Revolution was written by a woman intimate with those prominent in the Revolutionary councils of Massachusetts. 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.*

Howes describes this book as the first important historical work by an American woman. "Her history is interesting both for the expert knowledge it reveals of public affairs and for its lively and penetrating commentary upon the leading figures of the day, more especially for the caustic analysis of character and motives among the 'malignant party' who opposed American freedom" (DAB).



The Earliest Published Firsthand Account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

27] Gass, Patrick.

A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery under the Command of Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke [sic] of the Army of the United States, from the Mouth of the River Missouri through the Interior Parts of North America to the Pacific Ocean During the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

viii, [9]-262 pp. 12mo. Pittsburgh: Printed by Zadok Cramer for for David M'Keehan, Publisher and Proprietor, 1807. First Edition. Contemporary half calf and patterned paper boards, spine gilt, boards rubbed and worn, with about half of the paper on the rear board perished, corners exposed, spine a bit chipped, calf along joints cracked. Corner of front free endpaper torn away with old tape repair along gutter. Two small ink letters added to titlepage at an early date, small marginal corner chip to one leaf, a few leaves trimmed close to text. Tanned and occasionally foxed, as usual. Overall in very good condition, in a contemporary binding. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

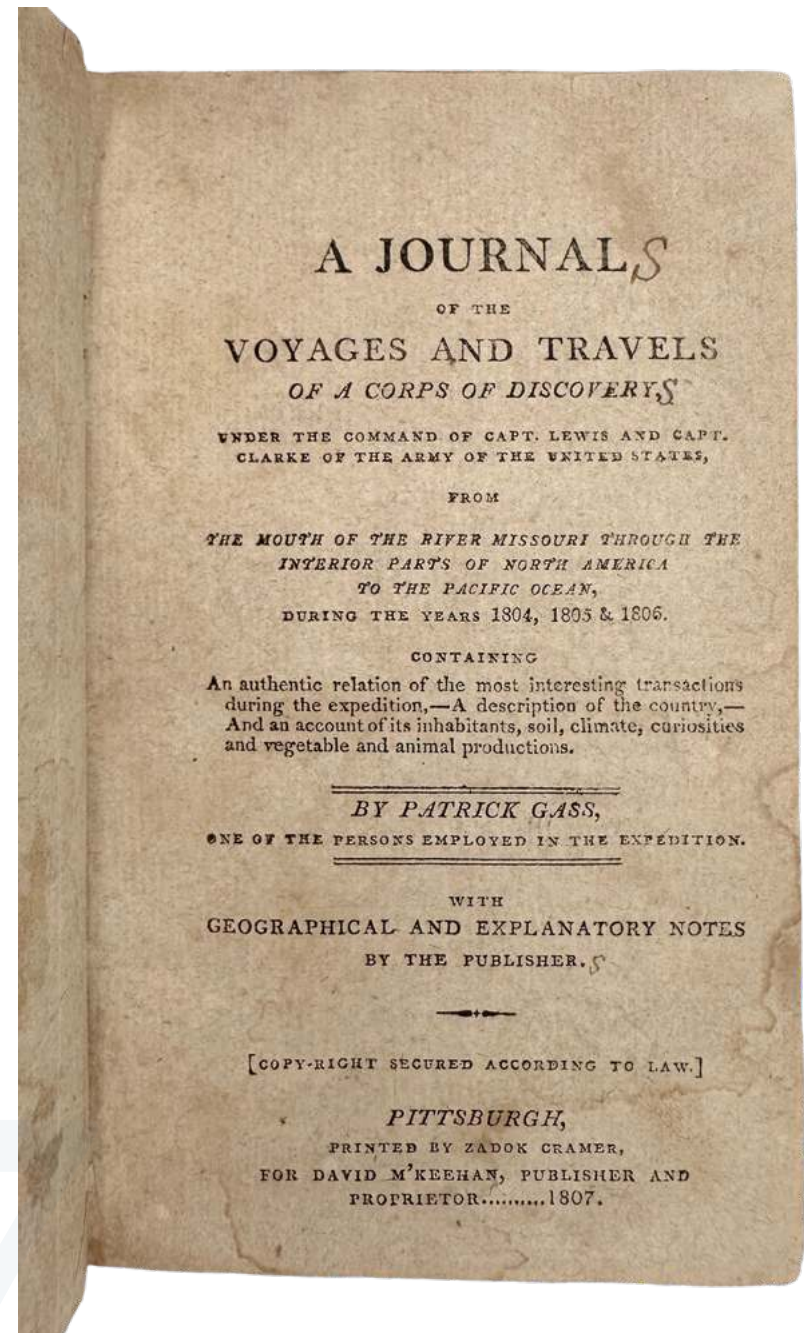
[370561] \$17,500

A very nice, unsophisticated copy of the first edition of the earliest published firsthand account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. "One of the essential books for an Americana collection" (Streeter).

The origins of Gass' journal are explained in an April 7, 1805 letter from Meriwether Lewis to President Thomas Jefferson: "We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power." Because of the delay in the publication of the official account, Gass' journal became the first to appear in print, and as such was eagerly taken up by readers starved for information about the discoveries. "Gass became one of the best-known members of the expedition for several reasons: his key role as sergeant brought his name up frequently in the journals of Lewis and Clark; his account was the first to be published; he was the first to have a biography written about him; and finally, he outlived the other members of the Corps of Discovery by several decades, dying at the age of ninety-nine in 1870" (Wagner-Camp).

"Patrick Gass was a rough reliable frontier soldier when he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was made a sergeant when Sergeant Floyd died. He writes a terse soldier's narrative with rugged honesty....For seven years his story offered the only real information the nation had of the Oregon country and of the Louisiana Purchase. It is a work of primary importance" (Webster A. Jones).

Printed in Pittsburgh in 1807, the work is rarely found in good condition. This example, even with its faults, a tall copy and desirable as being entirely unsophisticated.



Primary History of the French Colony in Texas

28] Hartmann, L., and J. B. Millard.

Le Texas, ou Notice Historique sur le Champ D'Asile.

xii, 447; vii,[1], [1]- 412; vi, [1]-475 pp. 3 vols. 8vo. Boston: Printed by Manning and Loring, for E. Larkin, No. 47, Cornhill, 1805. First edition. Near contemporary calf, spines gilt with black morocco labels, worn. Age toning and foxing.

[367046] \$7,500

This is the primary source book for the history of the ill-fated effort of a group of Napoleonic veterans to establish a colony in Texas. The French group, under Gen. C.F.A. Lallemand, landed at Galveston in January 1818 and attempted to establish a colony on the Trinity River. The effort failed that summer, and the remaining starving colonists retreated to New Orleans. Despite its short life, the colony was the center of an important episode in the maneuvering between Spain, the United States, and the not yet independent state of Mexico, for control of Texas. The French settlers dreamed of establishing a new Napoleonic empire in the New World, and with more support they might have succeeded. This is one of four contemporary French books on the Champ d'Asile colony, and Streeter calls it "an indispensable source and by far the best of the group." It consists of the diaries of Hartmann and Millard, a list of colonists, and Lallemand's proclamation, as well as a folding plate showing the layout of the colony. A rare and important piece of early Texana.



1819

With a Lengthy Description of Fanny Wright

29] Holley, Mary Austin.

[Two autograph letters signed, written by Holley to her children in the period just prior to her involvement in the colonization of Texas].

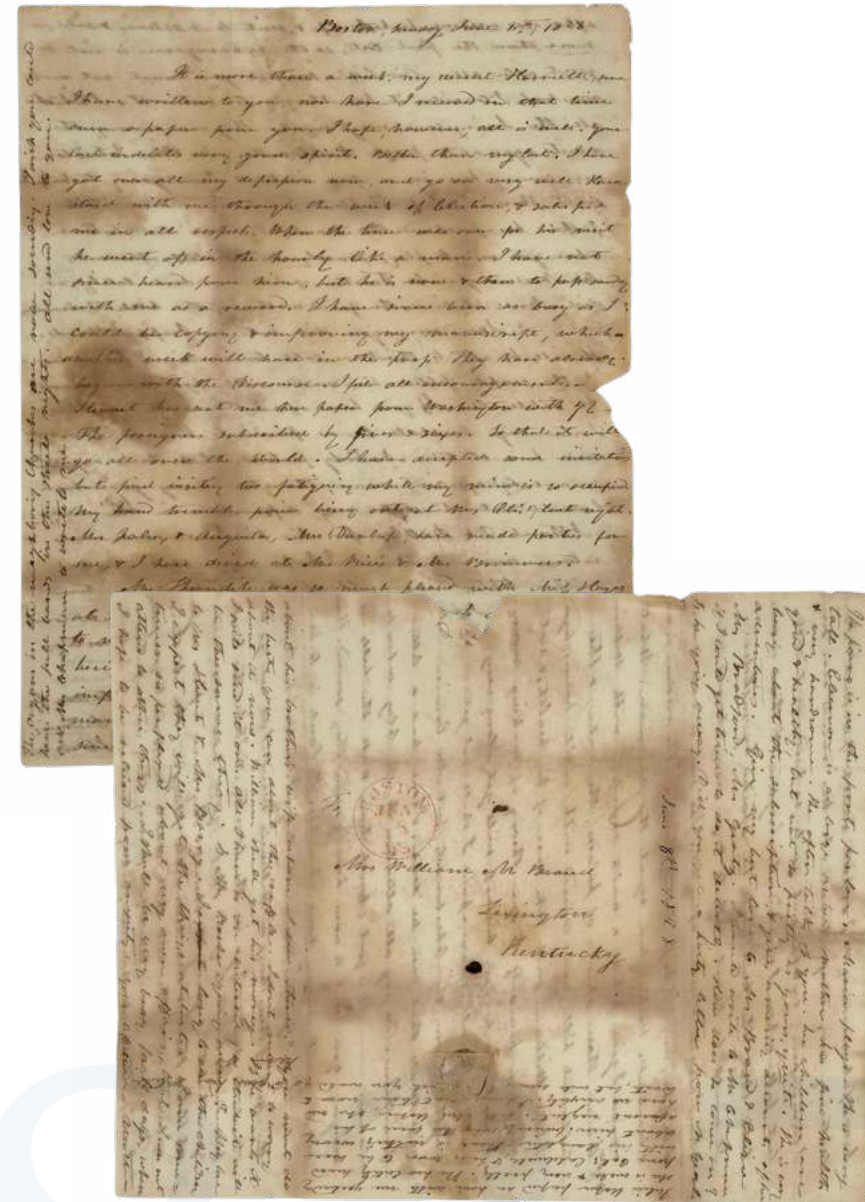
Each 4pp, on folded quarto sheets with integral address leaves. New Orleans: May 21, 1824; Boston: June 8, 1828. Usual folds, toned, some darkening along the folds. With related material.

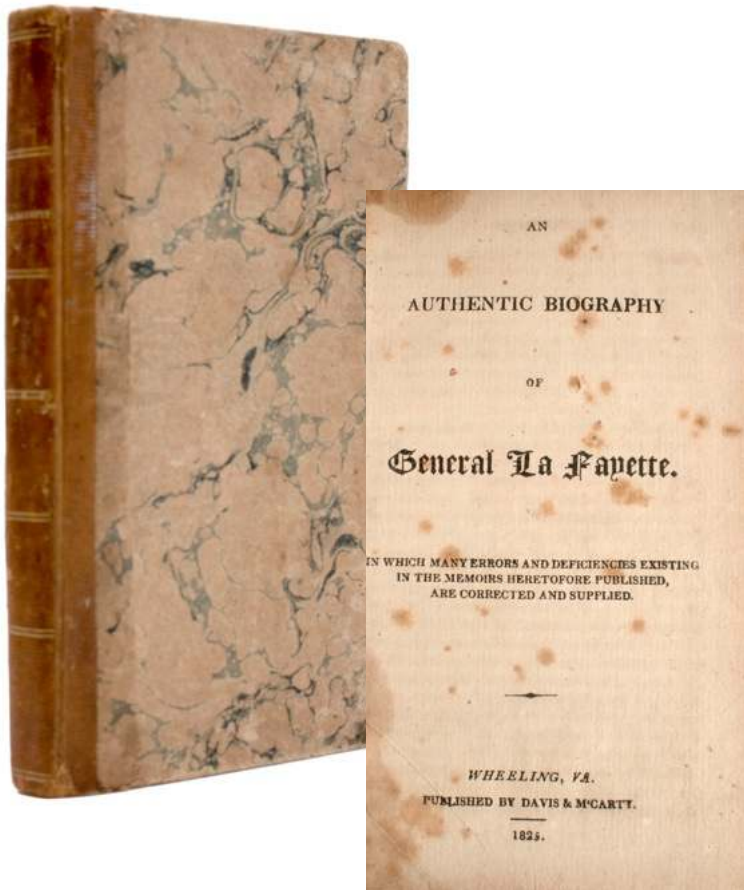
[368788] \$4,800

The first letter is written by Holley from New Orleans, shortly after leaving Lexington, Kentucky after her husband Horace Holley had left his position as President of Transylvania University. Recounting a dinner with the Mayor of New Orleans, she writes: "it was so perfectly French, there were so many dishes & such strange ones. A turkey without any bones in it, & covered with jelly. No Yankee could ever have guessed what it was. A dish of little birds, looking like so many mice, I found very nice. Any common mouth could have taken one at a mouthful..." After detailing the other guests at the dinner, she continues by discussing the reason for their trip to New Orleans, that is, to explore the possibility of founding a new school there and moving from Kentucky. The letter continues with a discussion of social reformers Robert Dale Owen and Fanny Wright, who were in New Orleans at the time, the latter suffering from malaria which she had contracted at her colony Nashoba, founded to educate and emancipate slaves: "The celebration Miss Wright and a son of Mr Owen are here, and you may suppose we have plenty of conversation as they are as good talkers as your father. I have so much interest & curiosity about it that I do not leave the parlour long at a time. They are persons of very simple manners & character, & great intelligence, but of course great enthusiasts, thinking of nothing but reforming the World, an object, certainly great enough to occupy them. They sail for France in a few days, in search of health, both of them suffering with intermittents not having passed the period of acclimation. Miss Wright is by no means an ill-looking woman. She is very tall, has a fine classical head, with short curly hair, fair & soft like little William's. She is a very good resemblance of the head of Antinous. The expression of her countenance is very agreeable, especially when she is animated in conversation..."

The second letter is written from Boston four years later, following the death of her husband, while working on her manuscripts, gathering subscriptions and preparing her first publication, a biography of her husband titled *A Discourse on the Genius and Character of the Reverend Horace Holley* (1828): "I have got over all my depression now, and go on very well. ... I have since been as busy as I could copying & improving my manuscripts, which in another week will have in the prep. They have already begun with the Discourse. I feel all encouragement. Mrs. Stewart has sent me her paper from Washington with 72. The foreigners subscribed by fives & sixes. To that it will go all over the World..." Less than a year after this letter, Austin became governess to the Hermogene Labranche family in Louisiana and soon after visited Austin's colony (1831) and authored two important works on Texas (1833 and 1836).

A nice pair of letters by Holley (1784-1846), the cousin of Stephen F. Austin and an important early writer and promoter of Texas.





Published in West Virginia during Lafayette's Tour

30] (Lafayette, Marquis de).

An Authentic Biography of General La Fayette. In which many errors and deficiencies existing in the memoirs heretofore published, are corrected and supplied.

156pp. 12mo. Wheeling, VA: David & M'Carty, 1825. First Wheeling edition. Contemporary morocco backed marbled paper boards, minor wear. Foxing.

[353808] \$1,750

First published in Philadelphia in 1824, the present edition no doubt published in Wheeling during Lafayette's tour (he visited Wheeling in May 1825). Very rare in commerce.



First American Economics Textbook

31] M'Vickar, John; [and John Ramsay McCulloch].

Outlines of Political Economy: being a republication of the article upon that subject contained in the Edinburgh supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica. Together with notes explanatory and critical, and a summary of the science.

vi, [1], 8-188. 8vo. New York: Wilder & Campbell, 1825. First edition. Early half morocco and marbled paper covered boards, spine a bit abraded. Provenance: Tilden Library (inked stamp on verso of title with additional discard stamps on the dedication leaf).

[368602] \$1,500 On Hold

A republication of the Britannica article by John Ramsay McCulloch, to which McVickar added extensive notes and an additional analysis of economical science in America. Considered the first American economics textbook, the work was published just seven years after McVickar founded the first separate chair in political economy at Columbia. Surprisingly scarce.

Early Work on Steam Engines

32] Evans, Oliver.

The Young Steam Engineer's Guide: containing an investigation of the principles, construction and powers of steam engines. A description of a steam engine on new principles, rendering it much more powerful, more simple, less expensive, and requiring much less fuel than an engine on the old construction. A description of a machine, and its principles for making ice and cooling water in large quantities, in hot countries, to make it palatable and wholesome for drinking, by the power of steam: invented by the author. A description of other patented inventions.

2 engraved plates. xii,73,[3],[83]-139pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: H.C. Carey and I. Lea, [circa 1825]. Contemporary tree calf, joints cracked but cords holding. Bookplate removed from front pastedown with staining.

[369346] \$4,500

Evans was the first American to build steam engines. He was a pioneer in steam engine design, and this book describes his ideas in the early stages of this important 19th-century industry. The plates detail Evans' designs and his other patented machines.

The scarce second edition of Oliver Evans's Young Steam Engineer's Guide was first published in 1805 under the title The Abortion of the Young Steam Engineer's Guide. The present edition contains two plates instead of the original four, and omits one brief article; otherwise it contains the same text as in the original edition with a new title. The titlepage in this issue is undated, which has led many to ascribe a publication date of 1804 or 1805 (see Shaw & Shoemaker), but Rink points out that the printers did not begin identifying themselves as H.C. Carey and I. Lea until 1822. The work is listed as a "new publication" by Carey and Lea in the March 1825 U.S. Literary Gazette.



33] Cardozo, Isaac N.

A Discourse Delivered in Charleston, (S.C) on the 21st of Nov. 1827, Before the Reformed Society of Israelites, for Promoting True Principles of Judaism According to its Purity and Spirit, on their Third Anniversary.

18, [2, blank] pp. 12mo. Charleston, SC: James S. Burges, 1827. First and only edition. Modern pale yellow wrappers. Custom chemise and quarter morocco slipcase. Some pale foxing to title, otherwise clean.

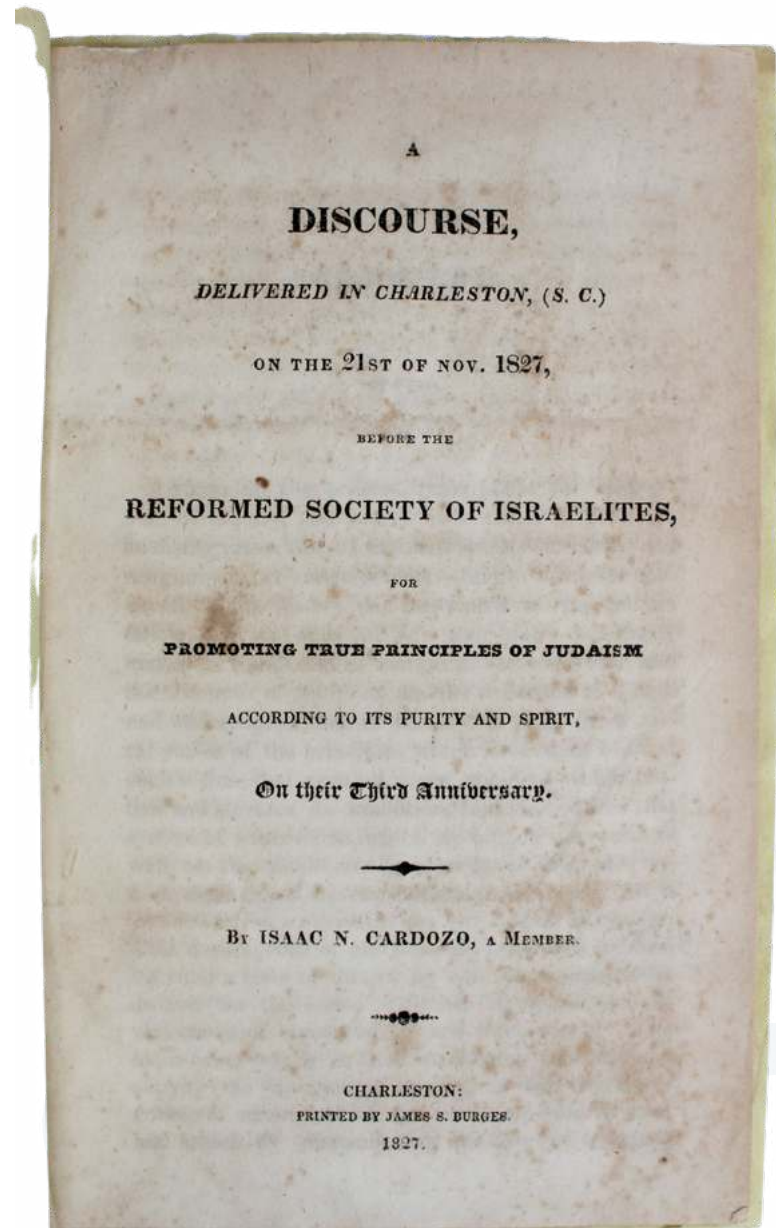
[305824] \$35,000

A rare pamphlet issued by the first Jewish Reform movement in the United States, the Sephardic Reformed Society of Israelites in Charleston, South Carolina, recording an address by one of the movement's leaders. The Reformed Society of Israelites formed in 1824 when it split off from the Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim (KKBE) synagogue in Charleston, seeking to implement a number of reforms it deemed crucial to engaging the rising generation. In the process, the Society posited a distinctly American form of practice. Led by Isaac Harby, Abraham Moise and David Nunes Carvalho the Reformed Society of Israelites reflected the fact that, as Jonathan Sarna has phrased it: "Jews who did not feel at home in synagogue no longer had to compromise their principles for the sake of consensus; they felt free to withdraw and start their own congregations. In free and democratic America, congregational autonomy became the rule, resulting in a new American Judaism - a Judaism of diversity and pluralism."

The present address was delivered on the third anniversary of the Society by Isaac Cardozo (1786-1855), who served as the group's Vice-President from 1828-1832. Cardozo invokes a "spirit of reform in all existing institutions [which] is abroad" and reminds the group of its origin as "a society that was instituted mainly for effecting the observance of order and decorum in Hebrew worship: for adapting it to the feelings and propensities of the enlightened Israelite of the present day; and for endeavoring to bring about by argument and petition, what neither necessity nor persuasion could before accomplish," before he goes on to defend the mission against various critiques.

Apart from being a leader within Charleston's Sephardic Jewish community, Cardozo was also the patriarch of an important southern African-American family. He had six children with his common-law wife Lydia Weston, a free black woman from a prominent Charleston family—one of a number of openly mixed-race households in antebellum Charleston. One of their sons was Francis Cardozo (1836-1903), who became the first African-American to hold statewide office in the United States, serving as Secretary of State in South Carolina from 1868 to 1872. Another son, Thomas, served as State Superintendent of Education from 1873 to 1876.

Rare: OCLC reports only four institutional copies, and A.S.W. Rosenbach, in his American Jewish Bibliography, located only one copy, in a private collection.



34] [Austin, Stephen F.]

El Ciudadano Estevan F. Austin, Empresario, para introducir Emigrados Estrangeros, en las Colonias que le tiene, designadas el Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, por los contratos celebrados entre el dicho Gobierno y el mismo Austin.

Printed document, completed in manuscript. Signed by Samuel M. Williams. 6 x 8 inches. San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten, 1829. Small loss along old fold (affecting a few letters). Else very good. Housed in a morocco backed slipcase.

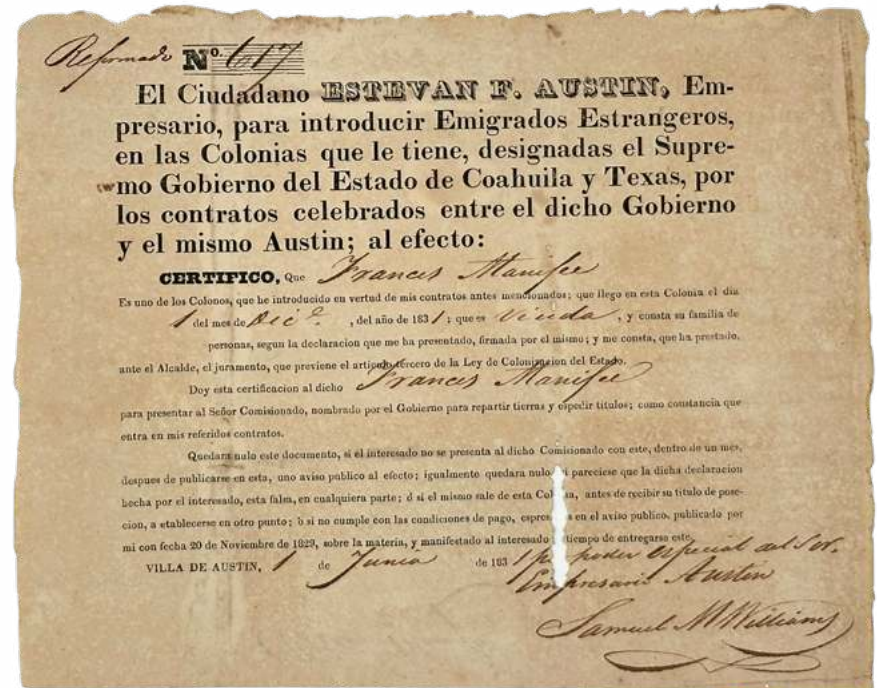
[370560] \$17,500

A rare imprint from the San Felipe de Austin press of Godwin Brown Cotten, and a variant printing of Streeter Texas 9. This is effectively the earliest obtainable Texas imprint, since any earlier ones are only surmised or exist in a few copies in institutions. It is now extremely rare in the marketplace.

"These grants were the foundation of the colonization of Texas" (Streeter). This document reflects one of the four essential steps in the colonization process, being the empresario's certification stating that the immigrant (in this case a widow named Frances Manifee) had been admitted as a member of Austin's colony. The next step would be to present this certificate to the commissioner charged with issuing land titles in the Colony. This document is signed in manuscript by Samuel M. Williams, a close associate of Stephen F. Austin. Streeter refers to a similar form in his collection dated June 2, 1831, also signed by Samuel M. Williams. "For thirteen years Williams was Austin's lieutenant; he wrote deeds, kept records, and directed colonial activities during the empresario's absences" (New Handbook of Texas).

This is apparently a variant printing of Streeter Texas 9, most definitely a new type setting, as it exhibits more than ten slight textual differences from the earlier document. The most notable difference is the addition of a "3" where the date appears on the printed form; previously the partially-printed date read "18" followed by blank space - in this iteration of the document the date reads "183" followed by space for completion of the date. In Streeter Texas, Streeter refers to a similar form in his collection, most certainly the same printing as the present example: "An original certificate of admission in my collection, filled out by Samuel M. Williams for 'Empresario Austin' on June 2, 1831, is practically identical with the one entered here, except that the printed part of the date reads '183-' instead of '18-.'"

A much inferior copy, with loss on the top margin, sold at Sotheby's in the Texas Independence Collection sale on June 18, 2004 for \$30,000 including premium. A extraordinarily rare variant printing of a foundational Texas document.



The Great Moon Hoax

35] [Locke, Richard Adams].

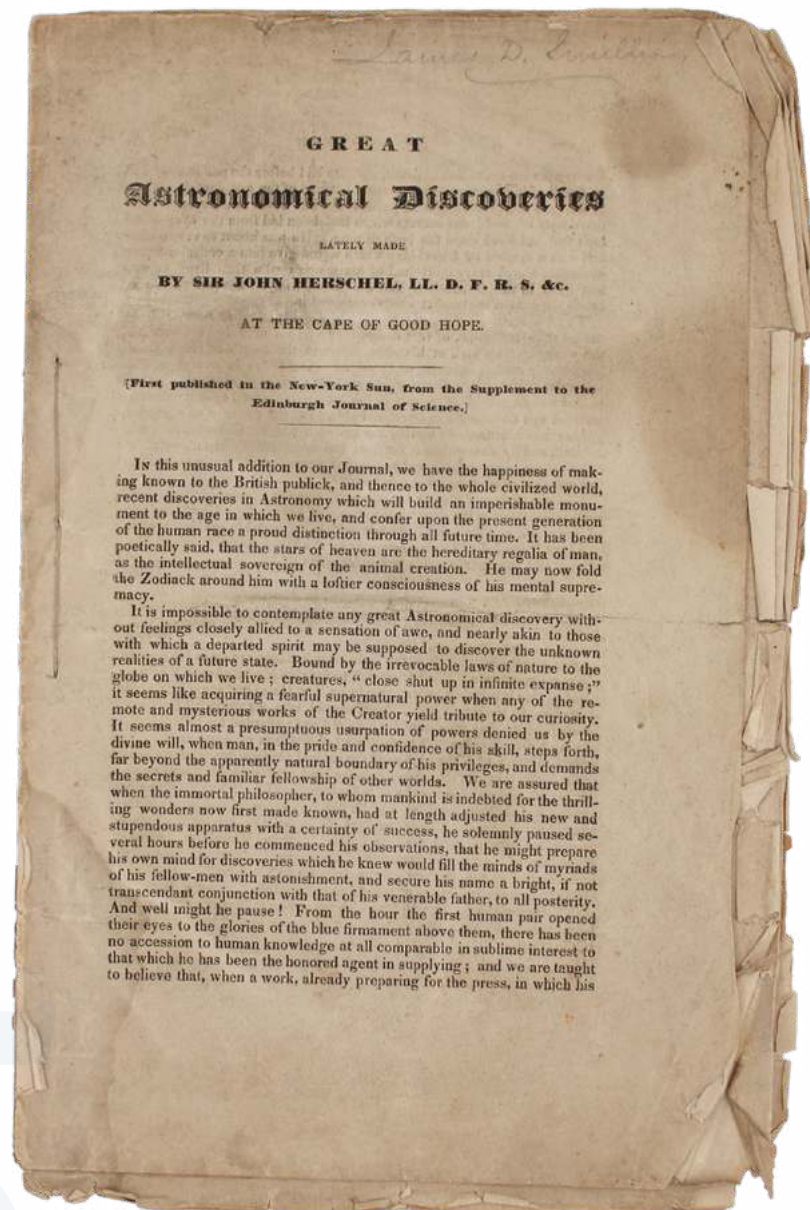
Great Astronomical Discoveries Lately Made by Sir John Herschel ... at the Cape of Good Hope. First published in the New-York Sun, from the Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science ... [caption title].

28pp. Uncut. [New York?]: [New York Sun Office?], [1835]. First edition in book form. Stitched. Toned, small hole in final two leaves with minimal loss. Provenance: James D. Smillie (signature at top of first page).

[368674] \$6,500

The 1835 Great Moon Hoax was prompted by a series of six articles published in the New York newspaper The Sun, about the supposed discovery of life and even civilization on the Moon. The present pamphlet is the first publication in book form of those articles. Authorship of the hoax is generally attributed to Richard Adams Locke, a reporter at the Sun who had edited Poe's "Lunar Discoveries..." at the Southern Literary Messenger just months earlier.

"This fabulous account of flora and fauna on the surface of the moon originally appeared as a 'news story' in the New York Sun in August and September in 1835 under the title 'Discoveries in the Moon lately made at the Cape of Good Hope by Sir John Herschel.' Purportedly based on a news release by the Royal Society, the story achieved short-lived credibility by describing the construction and working of a powerful telescope"--Lilly Library, Science Fiction and Fantasy, page 12.



Scarce Early Texas Promotional Tract, Dedicated to Stephen F. Austin

36] Holley, Mary Austin.

Texas.

Handcolored folding map. viii,410pp. 12mo. Lexington, KY: J. Clarke & Co, 1836. First edition. Publisher's cloth, remnants of paper spine label, worn. Repairs to separations of the folding map. Provenance: H. M. Spalding, Denton TX (ink ownership stamp on title); James P. Waggener (booklabel); Ted Lusher (booklabel). Housed in a clamshell box.

[367057] \$15,000

This is Mrs. Holley's second book on Texas, intended as a practical and informative guide for emigrant's to the area. Despite the title, which is similar to the author's Baltimore 1833 book, this is a completely different work. Jenkins in Basic Texas Books calls it "a much more important book."

Dedicated to Austin, included herein is a general history of Texas to May 5, 1836, a printing of the Texas and Mexican constitutions, Stephen Austin's farewell address of March 7, and specific information regarding settlements, towns, business and banking matters, transportation and communication facilities, etc. While her earlier book served to promote the enthusiastic interest of prospective emigrants to Texas, Mrs. Holley in this work provides the hard facts of what they would find there. As Stephen F. Austin's cousin, she was in a position to know.

"In addition to the San Jacinto reports, it includes the first book printing of the Texas Declaration of Independence, of the Republic of Texas Constitution, of Travis' famous letter from the Alamo, of Austin's Louisville Address of 1836, and other key documents of the revolution. It includes the full text of the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and translations of the colonization laws, as well as chapters on money and banking, the mails, trade, natural history, society and manners, religion and Indians. It includes the best physical description of Texas up to that time, and a clear and concise analysis of the colonization and land grant system and of Austin's colonization activities" (Basic Texas Books).

The Hooker "Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas" was published several times in the 1830s, with revisions to reflect the changing face of Texas. Based on the mappings by Stephen F. Austin and David Burr, the map appeared as a separate ca. 1833 (see Streeter 1136), in Holley's 1833 book (Streeter 1135), and in A Visit to Texas (Streeter 1155) before appearing here. Each version shows additions and changes to reflect the events as the Revolution unfolded. This issue particularly noteworthy, with the land grants entirely hand colored and with Thorn's grant stamped "now Filisola", among other changes. The map shows not only the geography of the Republic, but the location of Indian tribes and villages and herds of of wild horses, cattle, and buffalo. Taliaferro, Cartographic Sources in the Rosenberg Library 241: "Hooker's map is one of the earliest maps of Texas to show all of Texas to the Arkansas River, including the Panhandle."



Original Manuscript by Audubon

37] Audubon, John James.

[Autograph manuscript, his description of the Glossy Ibis for publication in his Ornithological Biography, the text for the elephant folio first edition of Birds of America].

[1]p., about 400 words in ink, with cross outs and corrections, small folio sheet. With a handcolored lithographed print of the ibis from the first octavo edition. 13-1/2 x 7-7/8 inches. [London]: [circa 1837]. Old folds. Housed in a blue morocco backed slipcase.

[369728] \$17,500

To accompany his ambitious elephant folio edition of the Birds, Audubon separately published the text under the title Ornithological Biography. Although text and plates were planned together, British copyright law compelled Audubon to publish the volumes under a separate title or else risk bankruptcy by having to deposit sets of the Birds in all nine depository libraries within the United Kingdom.

This manuscript was evidently a draft for the sketch on the ibis which appears on pp. 607-8 of the fourth volume of Audubon's Ornithological Biography. Audubon had first seen a Glossy Ibis in Florida in 1832. The warm-weather migratory water bird, known for its stunning colors in the breeding adults, can be found in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas.

Interestingly, the text of Audubon's manuscript differs from the published version. The first part of the manuscript corresponds to the published version, but when Audubon reaches a discussion of his disagreement with ornithologists George Ord and Charles Bonaparte over the nature of the species, the present manuscript descends into pure vitriol. Instead of the critical but balanced comment which appears in the published version, Audubon attacks both his old enemy, Ord, and his former friend (now enemy), Bonaparte, in sarcastic terms. Since the manuscript breaks off there, instead of turning to a discussion of feeding habits, as in the published version, it would seem that this is a first draft, and that Audubon later gained control of his anger over the betrayal of Bonaparte, with whom he had formerly been on good terms, but whom he felt had plagiarized his work.

or Mexican
Glossy Ibis.
The Mexican, Ord. - Latham & C^o
The first instance of this species of this beautiful
species of Ibis, is due to Mr. George Ord of Philadelphia,
the friend and companion of the celebrated Major W. Williams,
and the bird was first seen in the name of "Carolinian
Mexicanus" in the first Volume of the Journal of the
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia page 103.
The account of this bird is as follows: "On the
fourth of May of the present year, Mr. Thomas Jay received
from Mr. Ord, of Great Egg Harbour, a few specimens of
Ibis, which had been shot there. It is the first instance which
has come to my knowledge of this species having been found
in the United States. I was informed that a recent specimen
of this bird was taken in the month of May, probably in the
District of Columbia, and that two individuals were killed
in the District of Columbia." In the sequel Mr. Ord compares
the species with Doctor Latham's account of the Carolinian
Mexicanus of that author, and conjectures that his bird is the
same; an opinion in which I very fully concur.
It is not a little curious to see the change of opinion
which has arisen within the lapse of a few hours among
such Naturalists who have thought of comparing, as well
as of determining, whether birds found in America, and
as far west, the same as those which they meet in Europe, and
plunging in other features of the locality. The Prince of Montague
for instance, who has given a figure of the very individual
mentioned by Mr. Ord, was at the time when
he published his 2^d Vol. of the Ornithology of Williams's
American Ornithology, that our Glossy Ibis was the one
described by old European Writers under the name of
Ibis galinulata, because they thought that no comparable
members of our kind were possible. The same Mr. Ord, who
in Europe could be compared to them. Some American Birds
that Latham has so completely attacked in this opinion,
as to cause the wish to prove that no bird found in our
Continent can possibly be the same as that found in
other Countries, at my suggestion that Mr. Ord was correct
in presuming our Glossy Ibis different from the Galinulata
of Authors, has now been admitted and our bird is
restored to its place at the head of this article, and which was
given to the species of Ord.
but under that name of Ord.

On Presentation Copies of the Portfolio

38] Catlin, George.

[Autograph letter signed, to an unnamed recipient, apologizing for failing to make him a drawing, on the closing of his exhibition, and on his poor financial footing after presenting copies of his Portfolio and having issues with a sales agent].

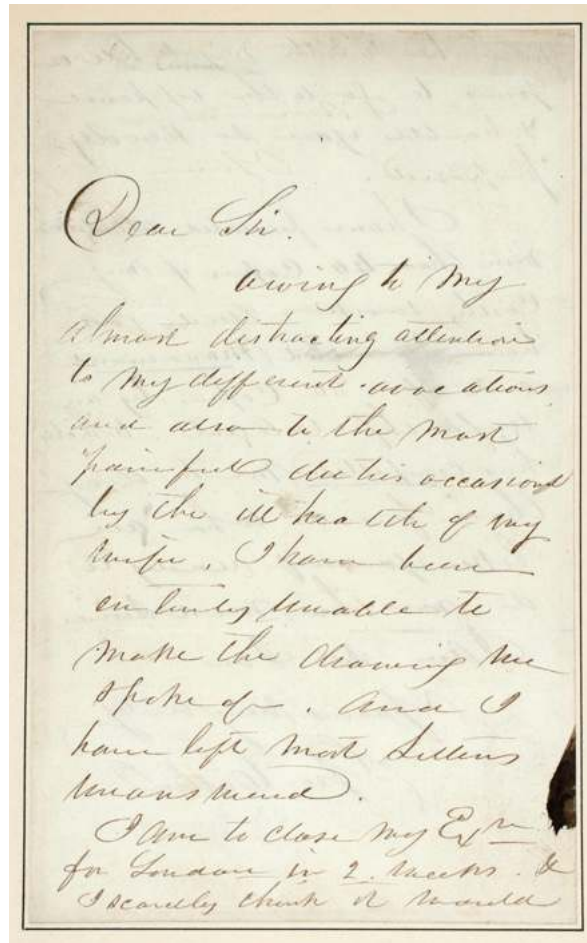
2pp. 8vo. [Great Britain]: [circa May 1845]. Inlaid.

[354004] \$4,500 On Hold

"Owing to my almost distracting attention to my different avocations and also to the most painful duties occasioned by the ill health of my wife, I have been entirely unable to make the drawing we spoke of, and I have left most letters unanswered. I am to close my Ex[hibutio]n for London in two weeks and I scarcely think it would now be worth my while or yours to go to the expense and trouble you so kindly proposed. I have presented altogether more than 40 copies of my costly work and just manoeuvred out of 80 copies by an unfaithful agent which has compelled me to deny those friends who are like yourself ready to do me the most service..."

Catlin opened his Indian Gallery in London's Egyptian Hall in January 1840 with great success. He used staged re-creations of Indian dances and rituals with white men made up to imitate Plains Indians - the first Wild West show of its kind. As a showman and entrepreneur, Catlin initially attracted large crowds to his Indian Gallery in London and subsequently in Paris. The French critic Charles Baudelaire remarked on Catlin's paintings, "He has brought back alive the proud and free characters of these chiefs, both their nobility and manliness." Catlin closed his London exhibition and opened his Paris exhibition in June 1845; his wife passed away from poor health a month later on July 28.

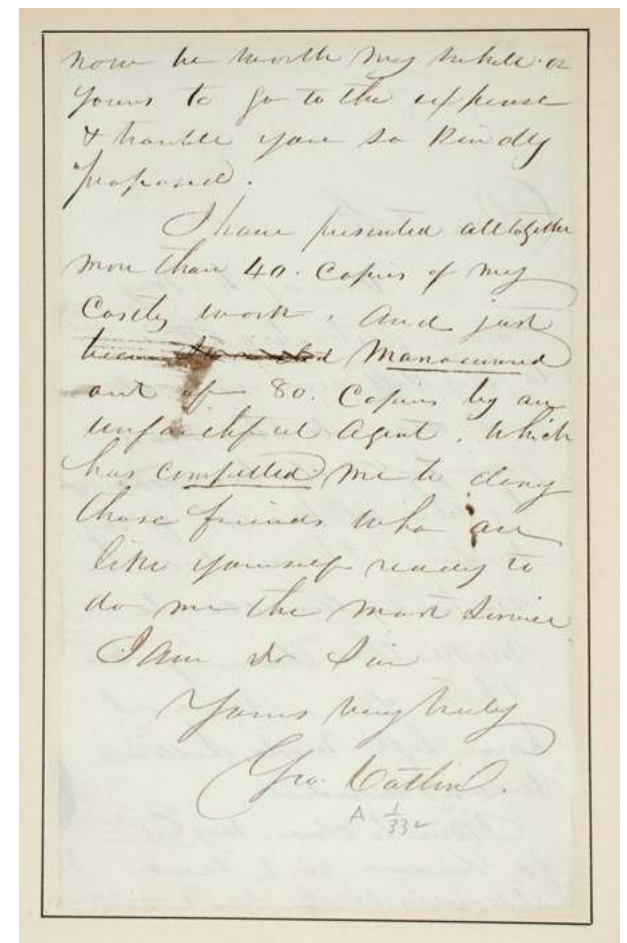
Catlin's Portfolio was first self-published in late November 1844 and the rights given over shortly thereafter to Henry G. Bohn, who it would seem was the "unfaithful agent" referred to by Catlin in this letter



Dear Sir,

Owing to my almost distracting attention to my different avocations and also to the most painful duties occasioned by the ill health of my wife, I have been entirely unable to make the drawing we spoke of, and I have left most letters unanswered.

I am to close my Ex[hibutio]n for London in two weeks and I scarcely think it would



now be worth my while or yours to go to the expense & trouble you so kindly proposed.

I have presented altogether more than 40. Copies of my costly work, and just manoeuvred out of 80. Copies by an unfaithful agent, which has compelled me to deny those friends who are like yourself ready to do me the most service.

I am Dr Sir

Yours very truly
Geo. Catlin.
A 332

1845

First Edition

39] Douglass, Frederick.

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself.

Engraved frontispiece portrait. xvi, 125 pp. 8vo. Boston: The Anti-Slavery Office, No. 25 Cornhill, 1845. First edition. Publisher's cloth, decorated in blind, titled in gilt on front cover.

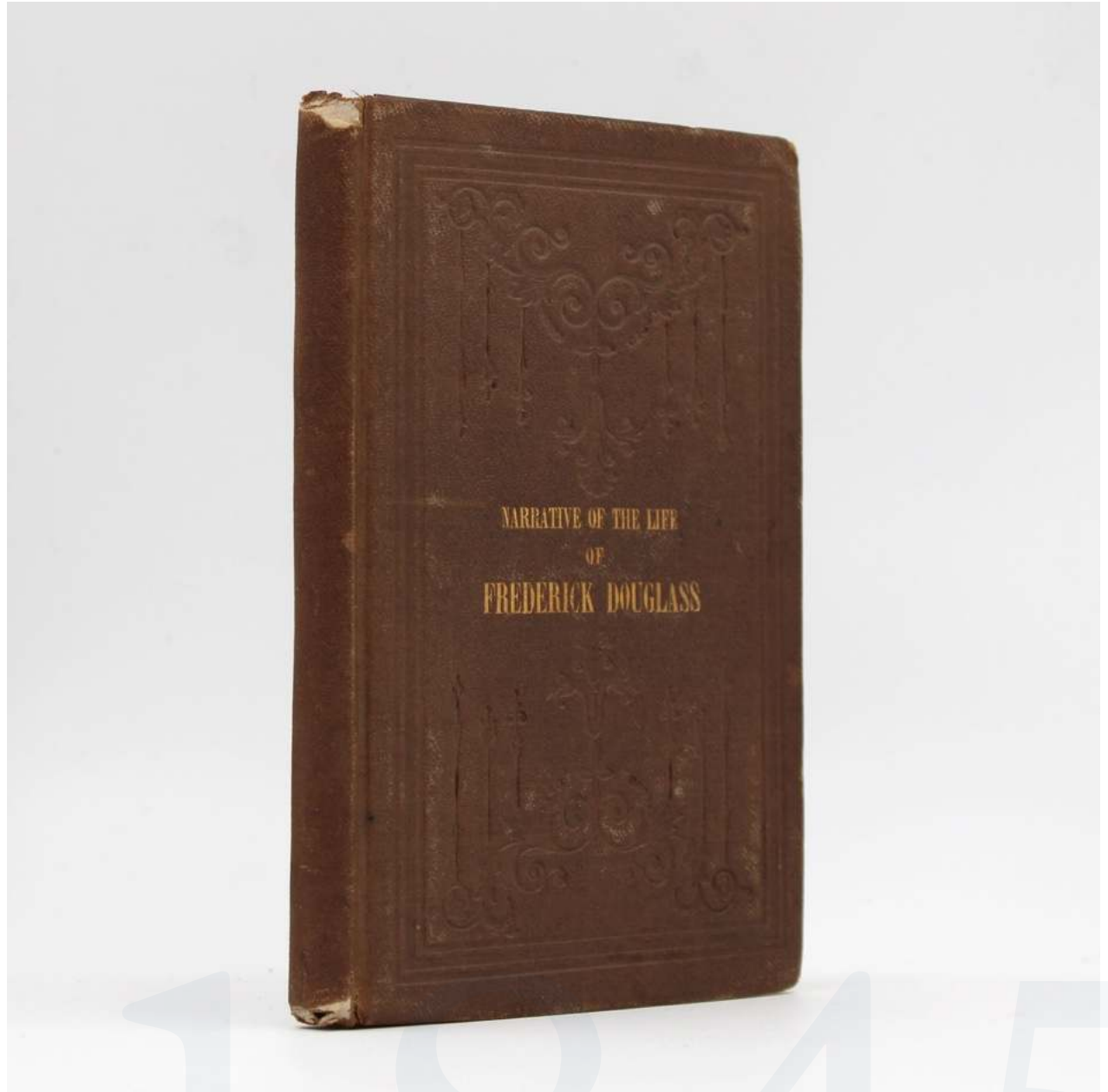
[368601] \$35,000

The first edition of the first book by Frederick Douglass, describing his years in captivity in Maryland and his eventual escape and involvement in the abolition movement. "Published seven years after the author escaped slavery. It is probably the best known narrative of the ante-bellum period" (Blockson).

Henry Louis Gates, Jr., in his essay "What is an African American Classic," names The Narrative, along with The Souls of Black Folk, by W.E.B. Du Bois, and Their Eyes Were Watching God, by Zora Neale Hurston, as the "three most classic of the black classics." With a preface by William Lloyd Garrison, who had advised against publication, fearing details in the work would lead to Douglass's recapture.

The Narrative was published in mid-May 1845 in 5,000 copies and sold for 50 cents. It was followed by two more autobiographies — My Bondage, My Freedom (1855) and Life and Times of Frederick Douglass (1881).

"Since at least his teenage years, Douglass had understood the power of words; he had rehearsed over and over in oral form the tales of the slave who had descended into psychic despair, been beaten to his knees, risked all to find freedom, dreamed his way onto the decks of Chesapeake ships, fought with his hands and his brains to survive, and found in literacy his own way to breathe, dream, speak and write his path to liberty. Now the twenty-seven year old wielded this weapon of words into a book for the ages" (Blight, p. 137).



1845

First Edition

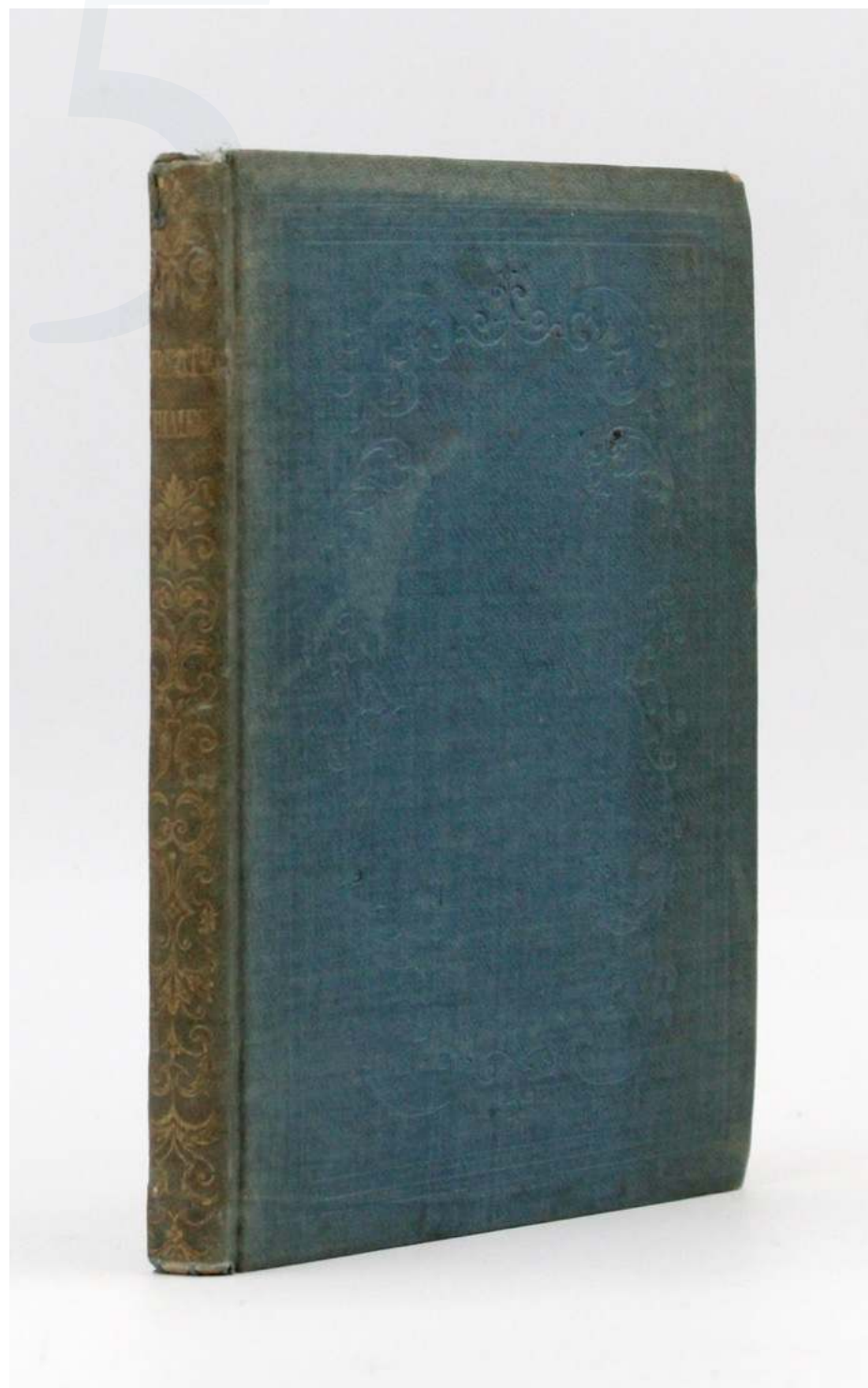
40] Whipple, Francis H.; editor.

Liberty Chimes.

148pp. 12mo. Providence: Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, 1845. First Edition. Publisher's blue blind stamped cloth, with the small yellow book label of binder' Bound by J.W. Root Market St. Providence, minor wear at head and tail of spine, minor staining on covers. Provenance: Wm E. Van Dyke (signature on front free endpaper).

[367543] \$5,000

A scarce collection of abolitionist essays and poems, including an essay on "Reform" by Wendell Phillips; the poem "The Contrast" by James Russell Lowell; a long story "The Slave-Wife" by Frances Harriet Green, née Whipple (Eleanor Eldredge's ghostwriter); 2 poems by Sarah Helen Whitman (Poe's fiancée) titled "Lines Written in November" and "The Golden Ball"; "Ahmed's Letter" from "The Kosmian", a long letter on slavery in Texas by Ahmed el Korah (i.e. Francis H. Whipple); and "A Letter" by John Brown (of East Greenwich, RI).



"Five of the rarest lithographs of the [Mexican] War" (Tyler)

41] Whiting, Daniel P.

Army Portfolio. By Capt. D. P. Whiting, 7th Inf'y, U.S.A. No. 1 [wrapper title, all published].

Five tinted lithographed plates by Chas. Fendrich, F. Swinton (2), and C. Parsons (2), after Whiting, printed by G. & W. Endicott. Each approximately 18 x 23 inches. Folio. New York: G. & W. Endicott, 1847. First edition. Presentation copy, inscribed on front upper wrapper in ink, in an unidentified hand: "Presented by Johnson Whiting". Original wrappers, rebacked, some edge tears and staining to the wrappers. Expert restoration to the plates.

[367054] \$27,500

A very scarce series of Mexican-American War views, which according to Whiting family tradition was limited to no more than twenty-four sets (quoted by Goodspeed's of Boston in "The Month at Goodspeed's Book Shop" Vol. XXI, Nos. 2-3, November - December, 1959, p.43).

Daniel Powers Whiting was born in Troy, New York and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, where he received formal training as a topographical artist. He was assigned to the 7th U.S. Infantry, with which he served in various garrisons before being promoted to captain in the spring of 1845. In the Mexican-American War he served with the army of Gen. Zachary Taylor and saw action in the battles of Fort Brown, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo. Late in 1845, General Taylor's army was camped at Corpus Christi, Texas. In January 1846 it advanced to the United States side of the Rio Grande, remaining there until May, when it marched on the strongly fortified city of Monterey, eventually taking the city in September. It was this portion of the campaign that is portrayed in the present work by Whiting.

This work is one of the primary visual records of the conflict (with the Walke and Nebel portfolios), accurately recording the area at a turning point in its history. Whiting intended the series to continue beyond the single part which appeared; however, the loss of the original drawings for the other plates aboard a steamboat that sank in the Mississippi prevented any more than the present five plates being published.



"The First Pacific Coast Guide – with a Large Map of the California Gold Region

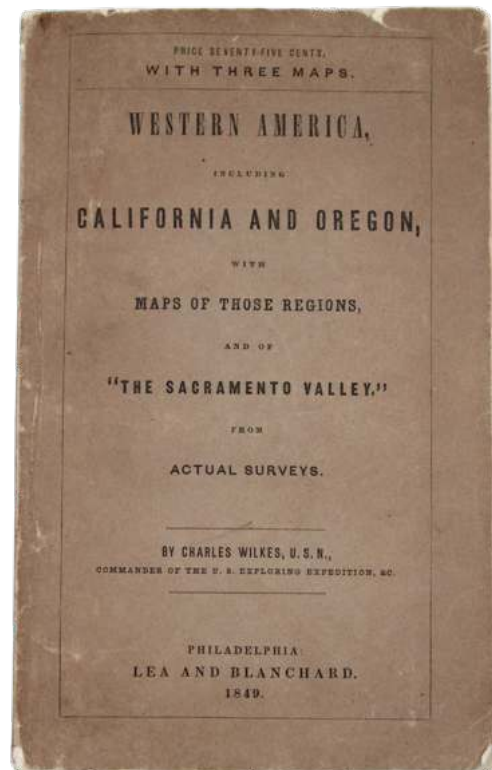
42] Wilkes, Charles.

Western America, Including California and Oregon, with Maps of Those Regions, and of "The Sacramento Valley."

Three folding maps. 2, v-ix, [1], 13-130pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1849. First edition. Publisher's lettered wrappers.

[366713] \$9,500

The only English language edition of this important early guide to the West Coast. Wilkes had conducted extensive surveys in California and Oregon while commanding his famous U.S. Exploring Expedition of the Pacific Ocean from 1838-42. This work includes material not published with the official report, additional geographical notes supplied by Father De Smet, and material from the Emory and Fremont reports. "In a sense, it constitutes the first Pacific Coast guide" - Howes. The large map of the Sacramento Valley is one of the first large-scale maps of the gold region. The small maps show Upper California and Oregon, respectively. An important addition to gold rush literature, now quite scarce.



Sending the Proofs of her First Academic Paper

43] Mitchell, Maria.

[Autograph letter signed, to U.S. Coast Survey Superintendent Alexander Dallas Bache, sending him an article she has written about the Coast Survey, after spending the preceding summer at Mt. Independence, Maine, using a zenith sector and the zenith telescope to make latitude and longitude observations for the great field triangulation survey].

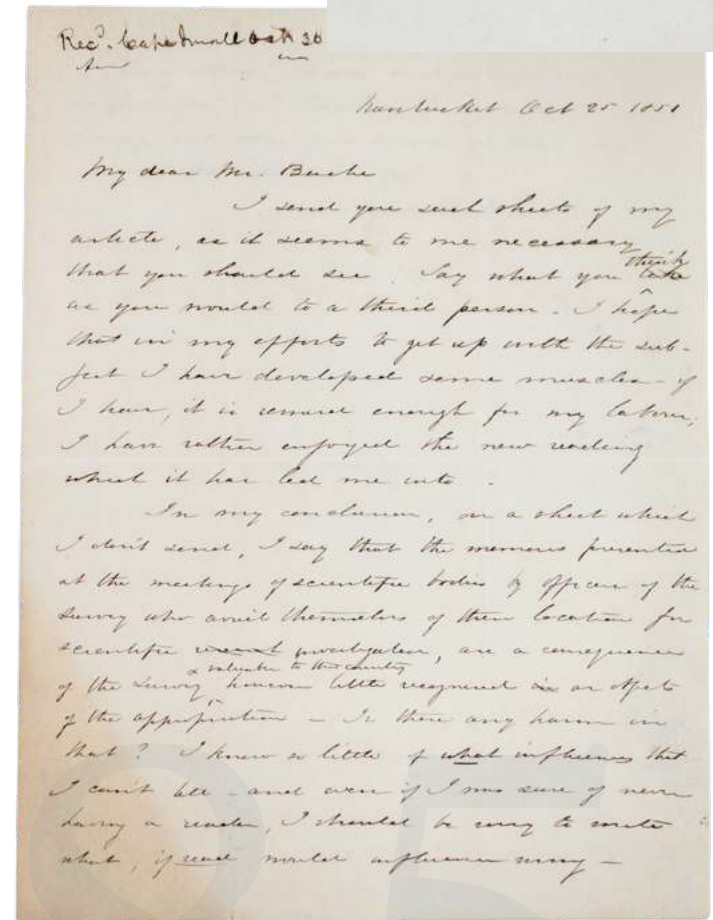
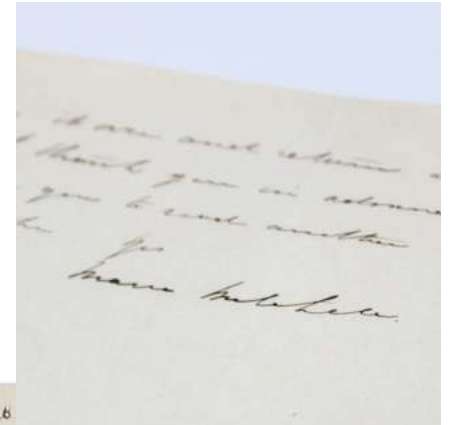
1-1/4pp, on a folded 4to sheet. Nantucket: October 25, 1851. Minor staining at bottom left.

[368759] \$3,500

Just two years after her comet discovery, Mitchell accepted a computing and field research position for the U.S. Coast Survey undertaken at the U.S. Nautical Almanac Office. Her work consisted of tracking the movements of the planets -- particularly Venus -- and compiling tables of their positions to assist sailors in navigation. That summer, she was invited by Bache, who had been an mentor and indefatigable supporter, to participate in the astronomical party at Mount Independence, Maine as part of the U.S. Coast Survey. "That summer, she always felt, was enchanted. Long afterward the memory of the far vistas of the rocky Maine coast came to cheer her. In dark moments she remembered nights on the mountain top where they made latitude and longitude observations for the great field triangulation survey from Maine to North Carolina. Yet, most of all, she remembered the kindly, good-natured and great man who had made it all possible" (Helen Wright, *Sweeper in the Sky* [New York: 1949]).

Mitchell's work for the survey constituted among the first, if not the first, examples of a woman being employed by the federal government in a professional academic capacity. Following her return to Nantucket, Mitchell authored a detailed article on the work of the survey and the use of zenith instruments, which would be published in the January 1852 issue of the *Christian Examiner*. It would be her first detailed academic paper. The present letter to Bache sends him the proofs of her article for his comments. She writes: "I send you such sheets of my article, as it seems to me necessary that you should see. Say what you think as you would to a third person. I hope that in my efforts to get up with the subject I have developed some muscles -- if I have, it is reward enough for my labour; I have rather enjoyed the new reading which it has led me into. In my conclusion, on a sheet which I don't send, I say that the memoirs presented at the meetings of scientific bodies by officers of the survey who avail themselves of their location for scientific investigation are a consequence of the survey & valuable to the country however little recognized as objects of the appropriation. Is there any harm in that? I know so little of what influences that I can't tell, and even if I was sure of never having a reader, I should be sorry to write what, if read, would influence many. Please skim over and return as soon as possible..."

Letters by Mitchell directly related to her scientific pursuits or her academic articles are very unusual. "The most prominent woman professor ... and the first real 'scientist' since Jane Colden in the 1750s, in that she published at least seven scientific articles, was the astronomer Maria Mitchell, certainly the most important woman scientist in America in the nineteenth century. Her election to a professorship at Vassar College opened a new era for women in American science" (Rossiter, *Women Scientists in America I*, p. 13).



Presentation Copy

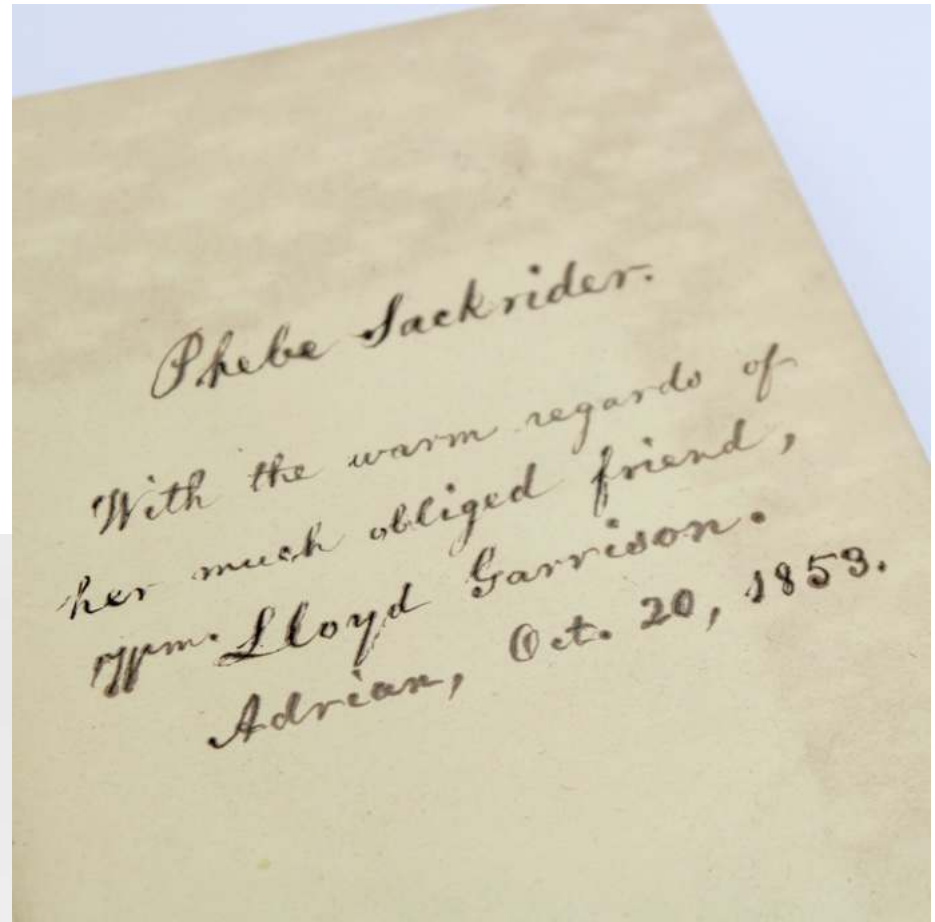
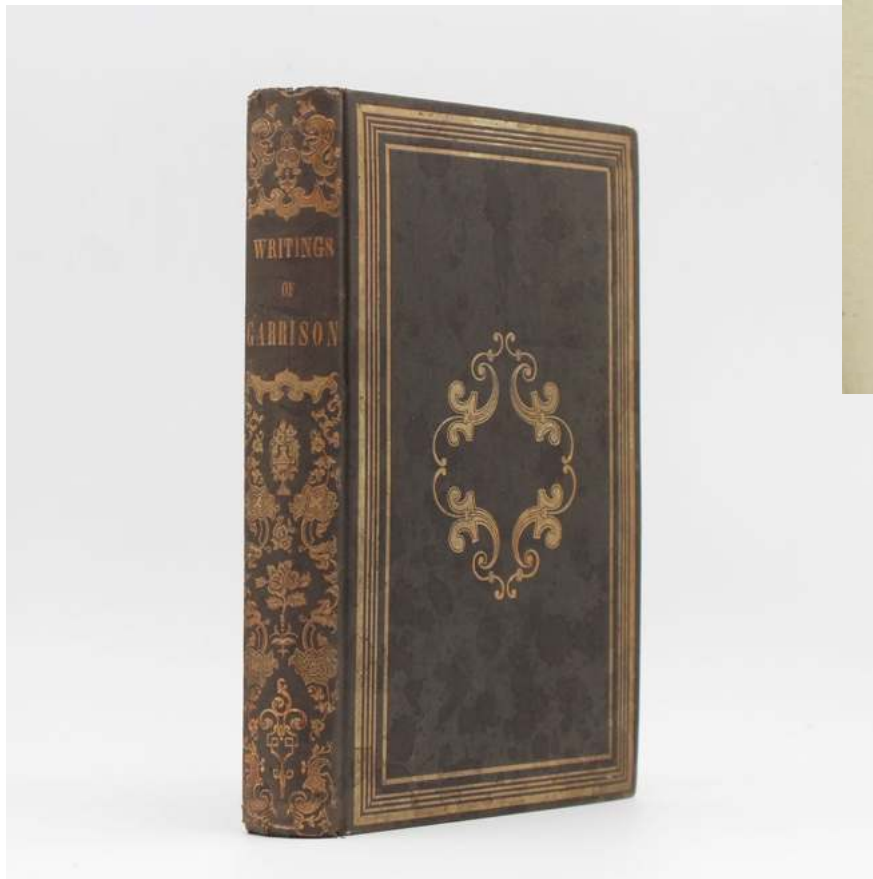
44] Garrison, William Lloyd.

Selections from the Writings and Speeches of ... with an Appendix.

xii, [13]-416 pp. 8vo. Boston: R.F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill, 1852. First edition. Presentation copy, inscribed by Garrison on the front endpaper. Publisher's brown cloth gilt, minor spotting. A few signatures toned in the rear.

[368759] \$3,500

With a presentation inscription by Garrison to Phebe Sackrider, an abolitionist from Palmyra Township, Michigan. The inscription is dated October 20, 1853 while on a lecture tour in Michigan shortly after he attended the National Woman's Rights Convention in Cleveland.



852

45] Hernisz, Stanislas.

A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages for the Use of Americans and Chinese in California and Elsewhere.

[3],viii,41,[3],179pp., printed in English and Chinese characters. Oblong 8vo. Boston, Cleveland and London: Published by John P. Jewett [et al], 1854 [wrapper dated 1855]. First edition. Original printed yellow wrappers, printed in English on the front wrapper and spine, and in Chinese characters on the rear wrapper. Wrappers a bit soiled and edgeworn. Very clean internally. A very good copy, partially unopened. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

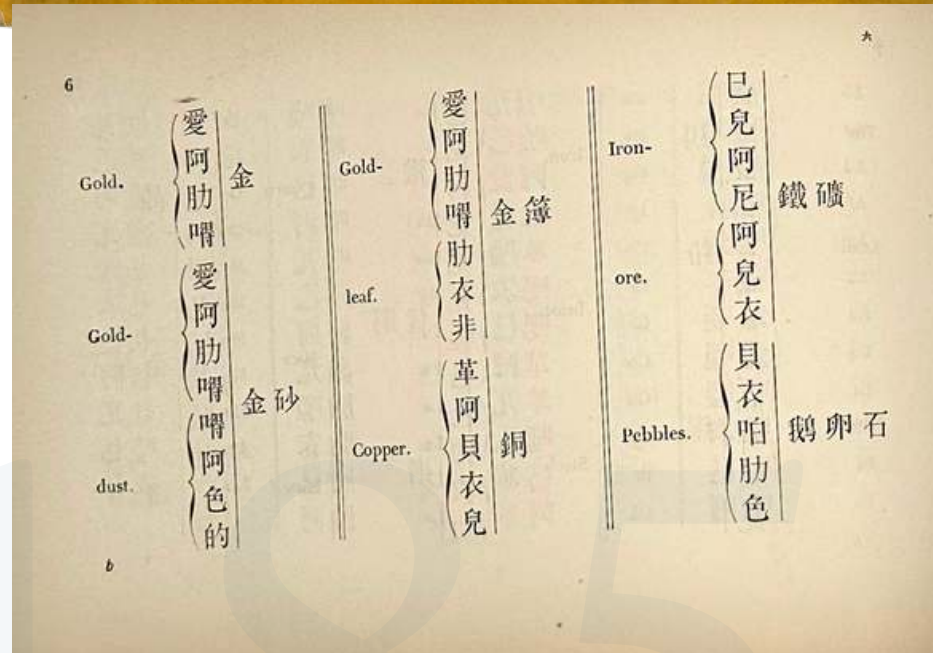
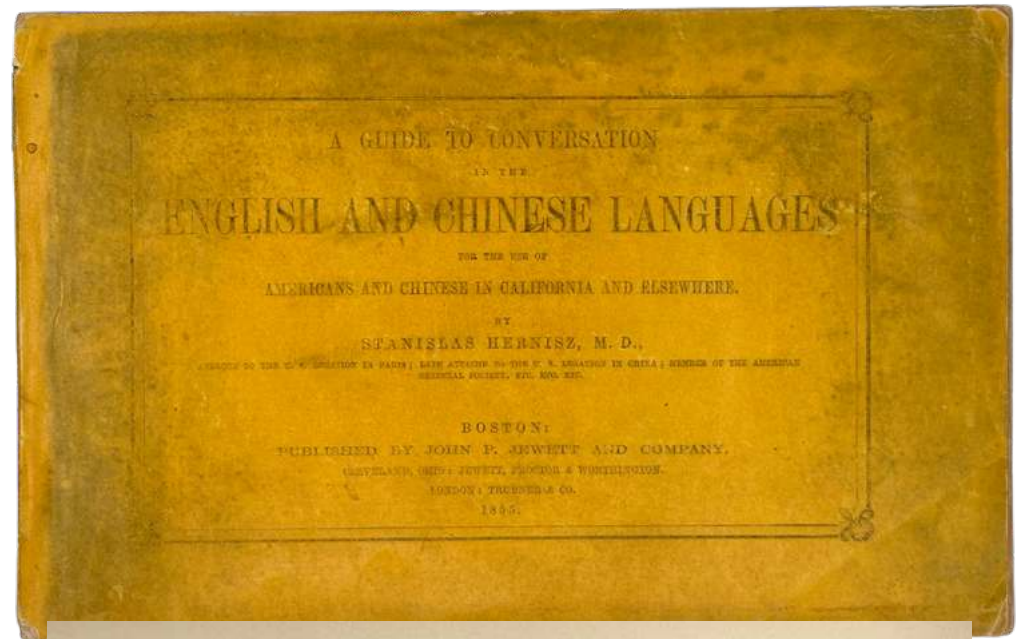
[370562] \$6,500

A very early and significant guide to Chinese-English conversation, one of the first such produced in the United States. The text contains hundreds of words and phrases, written in English and Chinese characters, and in Anglicized Chinese. Hernisz had served as an attaché to the U.S. diplomatic legation in China. He notes in the introduction that "the conclusion of treaties with western nations, the opening of the Five ports, and the discovery of gold in California, have caused a vast increase in the trade, more extensive intercourse, and closer relations" between the United States and China.

The central importance of the Gold Rush is clear in the vocabulary, which lists "gold" as the first word, followed by "gold dust," "gold leaf," "iron-ore," and a host of other mining terms before moving on to food, clothing, and the other necessities of life. The text is quite comprehensive, however, listing hundreds of basic, everyday words and phrases - as well as some odd locutions.

"The Chinese characters used in this volume were a part of the collection of type engraved by Marcellin Legrand, the first European to manufacture a set of Chinese type. The book was printed to supply, on the one hand, to Americans some knowledge of the Chinese idiom, and on the other, to the Chinese, some elementary instructions in the English language" (Howell).

An important artifact of the growing Chinese presence on the west coast of the United States in the second half of the 19th century, quite uncommon in the market, especially in the original wrappers.



Among the Earliest Susan B. Anthony Letters on Suffrage

46] Anthony, Susan B.

[Small archive of 5 items pertaining to Susan B. Anthony's upstate New York speaking tour on women's suffrage in the winter of 1855, comprising 2 Autograph Letters Signed by Anthony to Edwin Clark concerning the rental of a hall for her speech, an Autograph Manuscript Signed, being the text for a proposed handbill to advertise her lecture, and two retained Autograph Letters Signed from Clark to Anthony regarding the proposed event].

Together, 6pp. Rochester, Caldwell [i.e. Lake George] and Ogdensburg, NY: February 8-27, 1855. Usual folds.

[365265] \$27,500

Anthony was introduced to Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1851 and attended her first women's rights convention the following year, quickly rising to become one of the leaders of the movement. In the summer of 1854, focus turned to New York State, where legislative petitions were drafted for both suffrage and for equal property rights. "Susan B. Anthony was appointed General Agent, and it was decided to hold a series of Conventions in all the counties and chief cities of the State, in order to roll up mammoth petitions with which to bombard the Legislature at every annual session ... the State was thoroughly canvassed every year until the war, and petitions presented by the thousands until the bill securing the civil rights of married women was passed in March, 1860" (Stanton, et. al. *History of Woman Suffrage*, 1:p.619).

In order to keep pressure on the legislature to consider the petitions, besides the aforementioned conventions, Anthony began a grassroots speaking tour through upstate New York in the winter of 1854-1855, a model that she would eventually employ to build the movement nationally. "At the close of 1854, Miss Anthony decided to make a thorough canvass of every county in New York in the interest of the petitions to the Legislature, a thing no woman ever had dreamed of doing." After receiving a \$50 donation from Wendell Phillips to fund the trip, "she started out alone, at the beginning of winter, to canvass the great State of New York ... The plan adopted was to hold these meetings every other day, allowing for the journey from place to place; but whenever distances would permit, one was held on the intervening day. Occasionally Miss Anthony had the assistance of another speaker, but more than half the meetings were conducted with the little local help she could secure. In the afternoon she would read half of her one and only speech and try to form a society, but there was scarcely a woman to be found who would accept the presidency. In the evening she would read the other half, sell as many tracts as possible and secure names to the petitions. In almost every instance she found the sheriff had put up her posters, inserted notices in the papers, had them read in the churches and prepared the courthouse for her ... Most of the towns never had been visited by a woman speaker, and wagon-loads of people would come from miles around to see the novelty" (Harper, I., pp. 122-124).

Baldwell Feb. 22. 1855
Edwin Clark
Sir
Your letter stating
that Eagle Hall can be
had on Thursday evening
March 1st
at that place
Enclose
handbill
please be
liberal of
the one
most for
the Bills
the one we
noticed of
I will
time of
go from
hung on

Rochester Feb. 24/55
Sir
Will you rent
your Hall for a Woman's
Rights Meeting, on Thursday
evening March 1st - and on
what terms - If your
Hall cannot be had
what one can -
Will you see that
Handbills are printed
& properly posted & that
notice is inserted in
your City Papers -
Please answer at your
earliest convenience & I
will send you form of
Notice & Bill -
All this & Oblige
Yours Respectfully
Susan B. Anthony

Form of Handbill

Woman's Wrong

Susan B. Anthony
of Rochester
Will speak on the
Pecuniary, Legal & Political
disabilities of woman
at Eagle Hall
on Thursday Evening March 1st
at 7 O'clock -
Admission 12 1/2 cts -

The present small archive concerns the arrangements for such a meeting, comprising her correspondence with Edwin Clark, the owner of Eagle Hall in Ogdensburg, arranging to rent the space for March 1, 1855 and sending the text for a circular. She writes on February 8, 1855: "Will you rent your hall for a Woman's Rights Meeting on Thursday evening March 1 - on what terms - if your hall cannot be had what one can - Will you see that Handbills are printed and properly posted & that notice is inserted in your City papers- please answer at your earliest convenience and I will send you form of Notice of Bill."

Included in the group are retained drafts of Clark's replies. He writes on February 13th, stating that the hall can be rented for ten dollars and that "the printers here will print and circulate or post any bill you may require." Anthony then replies, on February 22, from Caldwell [i.e. Lake George], thanking Clark for the reply and writing: "I will be there at that time. Enclosed is a form of handbill, which you will please hand to the most liberal of your printers, or the one you think will be most faithful in having the Bills thoroughly posted, and the one who will give Editorial notice of the meeting. I will settle all bills at the time of meeting, shall go from Malone to Ogdensburg on Thursday A.M. If possible, please have notice of the meeting given at your churches on Sabbath - also in your schools."

The enclosed proposed handbill, signed within the text by Anthony, reads:

(Form of Handbill)

Woman's Wrongs

Susan B. Anthony / of Rochester / Will Speak on the / Recurring, Legal & Political / Disabilities of Woman / at Eagle Hall / On Thursday Evening March 1st / at 7 O'Clock / Admission 12-1/2 cts

The lecture in Ogdensburg, however, never took place, with Clark replying to Anthony's letter on February 27: "Yours of the 22d did not come to hand till late this evening which I must regret as I engaged the Hall (only last night) ... for Thursday Evening and his notices will be published in the papers to day ... The Hall is not now engaged for any other evening and if any other will answer please advise me and I will see the printers print and circulate the bills."

Anthony built the grassroots methods that would eventually lead to the movement's success during these early years. Her entry in the American National Biography states: "The political methods that Anthony worked out in New York set the pattern she would follow nationally for the rest of her life. Her objectives were to change laws, and she took her arguments to the public through lectures, pamphlets, subscription newspapers, and personal appeals for signatures on petitions. Each year had its cycle: fieldwork with education and petitions paced to produce an annual presentation of opinion to the legislature. At Albany she would schedule the best speakers in a large meeting to coincide with the start of the legislative session in order to attract politicians and the press. As the movement gained importance, she could schedule hearings as well. When she left a town, she sought to leave behind some 'wide-awake' individuals who would carry on the education."

The present letters are the earliest Anthony letters we have handled and find nothing earlier in the auction records for the last century.

The Beginnings of the Republican Party

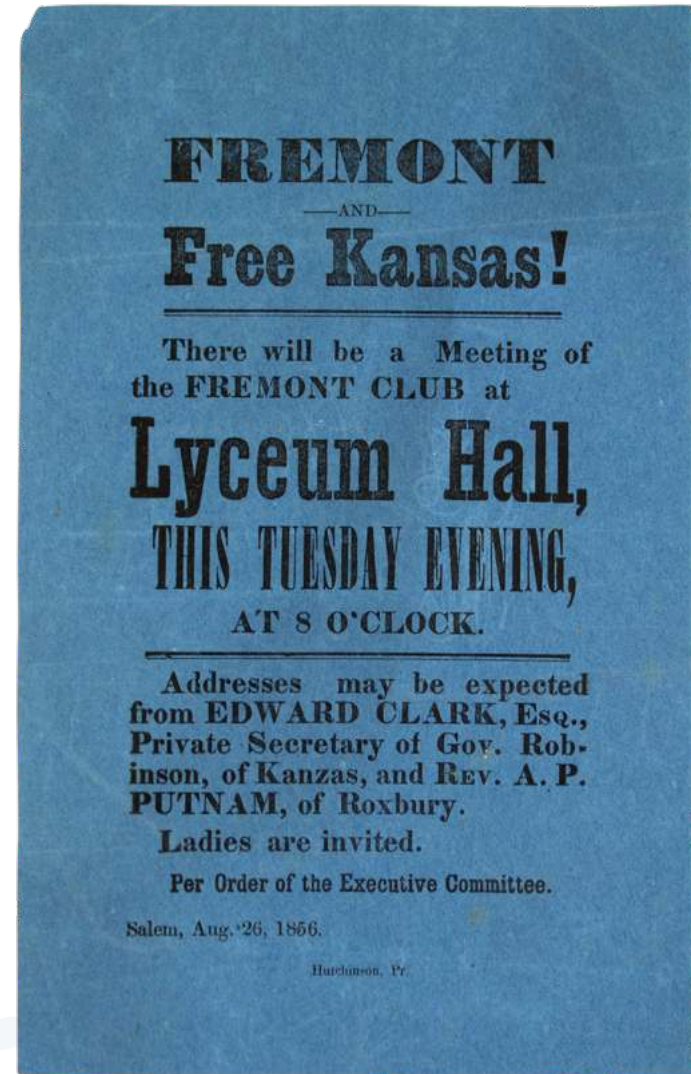
47] (Election of 1856).

Fremont and Free Kansas! There will be a Meeting of the Fremont Club at Lyceum Hall, This Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock ... Ladies are invited.

Small 1p. handbill, printed on blue paper. 8-3/8 x 5-1/4 inches. Salem, MA: Hutchinson, Pr, August 26, 1856.

[368705] \$1,250 On Hold

With the expansion of slavery following the 1854 Kansas Nebraska Act as the primary issue of contention, the election of 1856 pitted, in a three-way contest, Democrat James Buchanan, Republican John C. Fremont and Know Nothing Millard Fillmore. The election was notable as the first national election for the Republican party, which had been organized in 1854 by opponents of the expansion of slavery in the territories. This handbill advertises a pro-Fremont rally in August 1856, just two months after Fremont's nomination. Fremont (1813-1890), the famed explorer and military officer and Senator from California, was the first presidential candidate of the new Republican Party. The 1856 campaign was particularly vitriolic, as the Democrats attacked Fremont's illegitimate birth and his Catholic religious beliefs and warned that if elected he would use a federal army to incite slave insurrection and bring about civil war. In the end, Buchanan won the election easily with 174 electoral votes (to Fremont's 114). Unrecorded in OCLC.



1856

Lovely Copy of the First Edition

48] Olmsted, Frederic Law.

A Journey through Texas; or, A Saddle-Trip on the Southwestern Frontier: With a Statistical Appendix.

Frontispiece and engraved folding map of Texas by J. H. Colton. xxxiv, 516pp. 8vo. New York: Dix, Edwards & Co, 1857. First Edition. Original cloth with gilt lettered spine, printed advertisements in red on the yellow endpapers. One signature starting to come loose, else very good.

[369454] \$2,250

"Olmsted, later famous as a landscape architect and the designer of Central Park, undertook a series of travels in the American South in the 1850s which are probably the best picture of antebellum life by any single author. A careful observer and entertaining writer, his description of Texas in 1856 deserves equally high praise as a picture of life in the southwest at the time" (Reese).



1857

First Printing of the Cooper Union Address

49] Lincoln, Abraham.

Tribune Tracts. – No. 4. ... Speech of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, Delivered at the Cooper Institute, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

[1], 2-15, [1]pp. Lincoln's speech comprises pages 1-11 (out of a total of 16 pages). With New York Tribune ads and subscription terms on rear wrapper. 8vo. New York: Office of the New York Tribune, 1860. First edition, Monaghan's first issue. Stitched self-wrappers, minor toning, minor chip to terminal leaf.

[367583] \$6,000

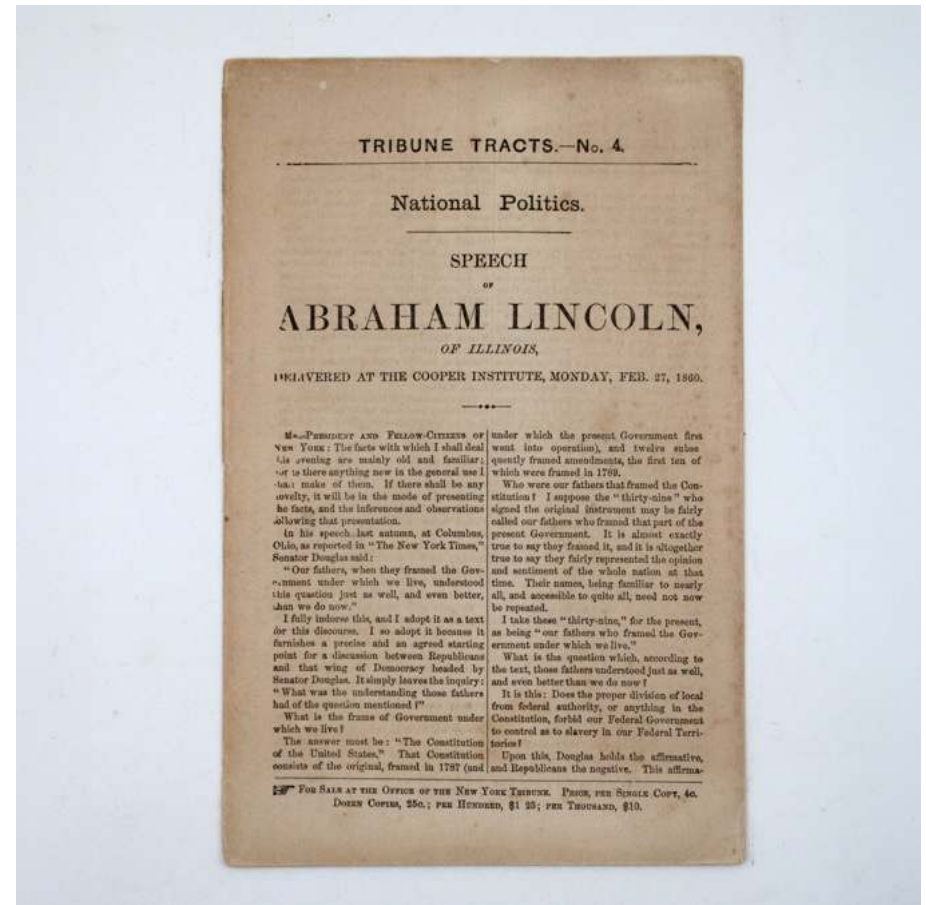
This address, made at the Cooper Institute in New York on Feb. 27, 1860, catapulted Lincoln into the public eye and made him a viable presidential candidate. Indeed, many historians have considered it the key to his success in the 1860 election. It is probably the most important speech Lincoln made after the Gettysburg Address and his inaugural addresses.

The Cooper Union address was months in preparation; Lincoln was fully aware of its importance in moving himself from a regional favorite son to a viable national candidate. In the event, some 1500 people, including many prominent political figures, attended on a snowy New York evening. The speech divides into three major parts. In the first, Lincoln addressed the spread of slavery, arguing that the framers of the constitution had been opposed to it, and that the Federal government could regulate the question. In the second, he argued that the Republicans were not a sectional, Northern party, and attacked the threats of southern Democrats to secede if the Republicans should win the election. Finally, he addressed his fellow Republicans, calling on them to act carefully and do "nothing through passion and ill temper....Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The Cooper Union speech was a resounding success. Horace Greeley described it as "one of the happiest and most convincing political arguments ever made in this City....No man ever made such an impression on his first appeal to a New York audience." Greeley quickly issued the speech in the form of this "Tribune Tract." It includes a final page of advertisements for other Tribune publications. The speech was later widely reprinted, and made Lincoln nationally famous.

This printing differs from other editions by its inclusion of a speech by James Doolittle, Senator from Wisconsin, and the message of Samuel Medary, Democratic governor of the Kansas Territory, vetoing the Kansas abolition bill.

"The Cooper Union address tested whether Lincoln's appeal could extend from the podium to the page, and from the rollicking campaigns of the rural West to the urban East. Cooper Union held the promise of transforming Lincoln from a regional phenomenon to a national figure. Lincoln knew it, and rose to the occasion" (Harold Holzer, *Lincoln at the Cooper Union: The Speech That Made Abraham Lincoln President*).



First Portrait of Lincoln After Receiving the Nomination

50] (Lincoln, Abraham) – William Marsh, photographer.

[Portrait of Abraham Lincoln].

[Salted paper print photograph from a glass negative, mounted to a larger card. With a small gem size photograph of Lincoln mounted on verso (Ostendorf O-2). 7-1/4 x 5-1/4 inches oval (image size). [Springfield, IL]: [May 1860] [printed ca. 1860]. Professionally cleaned with small areas of retouching, the mount irregularly trimmed. Framed. Ostendorf O-21.

[354180] \$25,000

"This photograph, made in Springfield, Illinois, on May 20, 1860, was the first portrait taken of Abraham Lincoln after he had received the nomination for president at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. It is one of five photographs taken by William Marsh for Marcus L. Ward, a delegate from Newark, New Jersey. Although many in the East had read Lincoln's impassioned speeches, few had actually seen the senator from Illinois. At fifty-one years old, Lincoln appears much younger in this photograph, innocent as yet of the great toll the presidency would take on him. His face is an odd contradiction of parts: his right eye typically wanders, his large right ear flaps behind a high cheekbone and sunken cheek, and his hair, described by Sir William Howard Russell as a 'thatch of wild Republican hair,' is loosely combed. He did not grow his characteristic beard until October 1860" (<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/283191>).

A very rare image, with the only comparable example of this imperial size on the market we could find being from the Lloyd Ostendorf collection, selling for \$14,100 in 2004. A 3-1/2x2-1/2 inch salt print of the same image sold at the 2009 Railsplitter auction for \$16,060, the catalogue of which noting only two examples of original salt prints to come onto the market in the past twenty years.



Rare Slip Bill Printing of the SC Secession Ordinance

51] South Carolina Secession Convention.

An Ordinance To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of North America."

Broadside, 11-1/2 x 8-1/4 inches. [Charleston, S.C: Evans and Cogswell, December 20, 1860]. Old folds. Nicely mounted, framed and glazed.

[369308] \$60,000

One of the earliest Confederate imprints: South Carolina's official act of secession, printed for delegates at the secession convention. This first printing of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, the document which caused the departure of South Carolina from the Union, set the nation irrevocably on the path to the Civil War.

After Lincoln's election, South Carolina moved vigorously to follow through its threat to secede from the Union. A secession convention was called, and assembled at Charleston on December 20, 1860. Their entire business was to debate the issue of secession, which they favored overwhelmingly, and to settle on the wording of a secession ordinance. Within the day, the 169 members of the Convention voted unanimously for the ordinance. This is the printing of the ordinance made for the use of the delegates to the Convention. The ordinance was set up in the form of a "reading bill" or "slip bill," familiar to most delegates as the typical form of a legislative bill in working draft, with the body of the text in numbered, double-spaced lines to facilitate the making of corrections.

*Presumably only several hundred copies of this "slip bill" version of the Secession Ordinance were printed – just enough to distribute to the members of the convention. They were probably printed just before the convention began. Indeed, setting and printing it would have taken a few hours at most. After its passage, the ordinance would famously be published as a newspaper extra by the Charleston Mercury with the following words in bold below the text of the ordinance: **The Union Is Dissolved!** This is one of four extant examples of the slip bill, the others being examples at the Huntington Library, Emory University and one in private hands (being the example once belonging to Jay Snider, sold to him by the William Reese Company in 1997 and resold at the sale of his collection at Christies, June 21, 2005, lot 165, selling for \$66,000).*



1860

Sherman's March to the Sea: "... order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless ..."

52] (Sherman, William T.) – S. M. Dayton.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, In the Field ... Special Field Orders No. 120 [manuscript general orders issued by William T. Sherman, signed on his behalf by his aide-de-camp S. M. Dayton and sent to Sherman's Chief commissary officer Col. Amos Beckwith, detailing the plan for his March to the Sea].

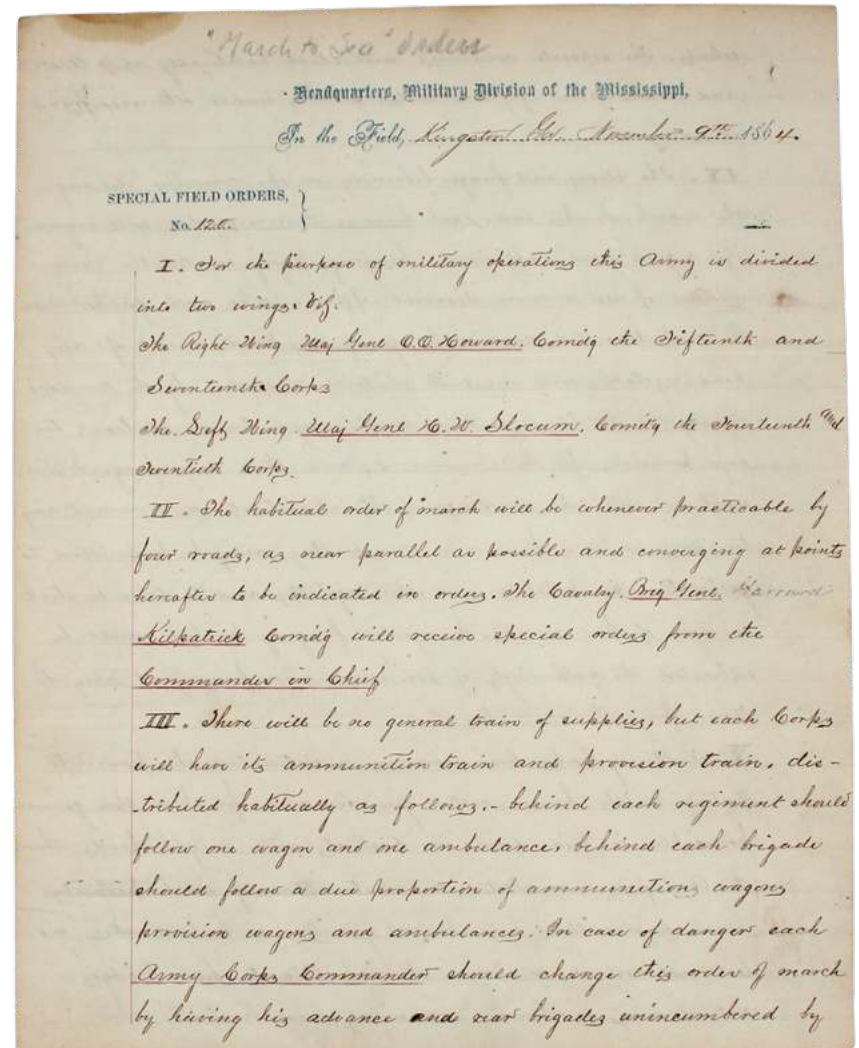
4pp. 4to. Kingston, Georgia: November 9, 1864. Usual folds. Published in the Official Records, Ser. I, Vol. XXXIX, Part 3, pp. 713-14, as well as in Sherman's Memoirs, vol. II, pp. 174-176.

[369732] \$25,000 On Hold

Gen. William T. Sherman's marching orders for the March to the Sea, was issued by his Assistant Adjutant-General L.M. Dayton immediately before the burning of Atlanta and setting out on the famous, or infamous, march – one of the most audacious military actions in American history. These orders were crucial to the organization of the campaign and to the establishment of policy towards foraging for an army that had cut itself loose from its chain of supply. Most importantly, the orders vividly illustrate Sherman's strategy for taking the war to the civilian population of the South, and authorizing the destruction and appropriation of property. Although Sherman in his Memoirs downplayed the importance of the order, its effects in preventing the resupply of Lee's Army in Virginia was an important factor in hastening an end to the war. Perhaps more importantly, it raised the morale of the North while breaking the spirit of the Confederacy and cemented Sherman in myth and memory.

Among the key provisions are Sections IV and V of the special field order, which delineated guidelines for foraging and destruction. Relating to violence against civilians, in Section V, he ordered: "To army corps commanders alone is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton-gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless according to the measure of such hostility."

We are aware of only one other manuscript copy of this order, which was a true copy and unsigned by Dayton. The present example, signed by Dayton, was issued, appropriately, to Colonel Amos Beckwith, Sherman's chief commissary officer, and must have been one of several such examples issued on November 9 to Sherman's senior staff and commanders. A wonderful manuscript field orders for a campaign that proved crucial in ending the Civil War.



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