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Fine Americana
November 2022

a Poem SEVERAL *Buclly*
Nov 1773
P O E M S

Compiled with great Variety of WIT and LEARN-
ING, full of DELIGHT;

Wherein especially is contained, a compleat Discourse and
Description of

The Four

- ELEMENTS,
- CONSTITUTIONS,
- AGES of MAN,
- SEASONS of the Year.

Together with an exact EPITOME of the three first
MONARCHIES, viz. the

ASSYRIAN, ROMAN COMMON
PERSIAN, WEALTH, from its begin-
GRECIAN, and last KING.
ging, to the End of their

With divers other pleasant and serious POEMS.

By a GENTLEWOMAN in New-England.

Printed by the Author,

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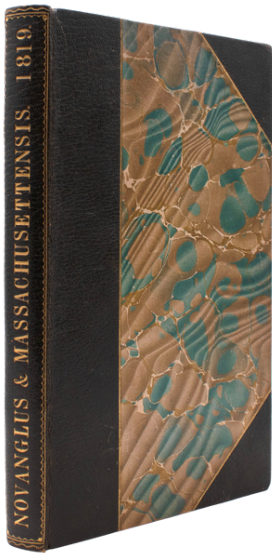
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First Collected Edition

1] Adams, John; [and Daniel Leonard].

Novanglus and Massachusetts; or, Political Essays, Published in 1774 and 1775, on the Principal Points of Controversy, between Great Britain and her Colonies.

312pp. 8vo. Boston: Hews and Goss, 1819. First collected edition. Nineteenth century half morocco and marbled boards, endpapers toned. Howes A63; Sabin 263.

[345721] Sold

"[I]n virtually every province men debated the wisdom of extremist leadership, the prudence of the steps taken by the Congress, and the nature of the proper relationship between colonies and mother country. Especially intense in Massachusetts, this debate gave rise to the famous exchange of pseudonymous newspaper letters between John Adams as Novanglus and Daniel Leonard as Massachusetts ... In 1818 Abraham Hews Jr. and Sylvester Goss, inspired by the burst of nationalist fervor which swept across the country in the aftermath of the War of 1812, conceived the idea of reproducing the Novanglus and Massachusetts letters together in a single book" (Papers of John Adams, editorial note).

*An American Patriot Jailed for Attacking British Officers
Three Months Before Lexington & Concord*

2] (American Revolution) - Otis, Joseph.

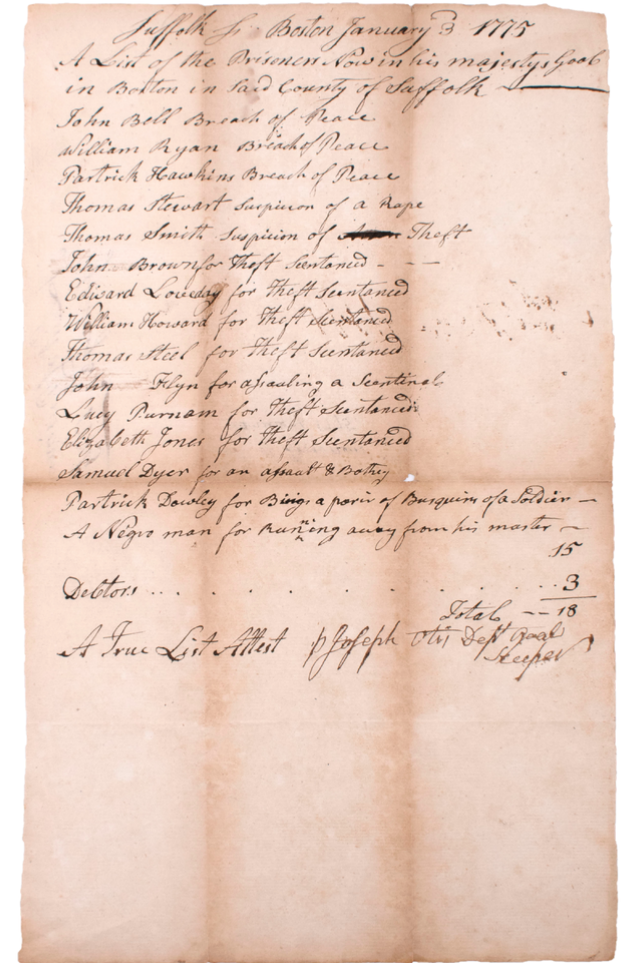
Manuscript document signed by Otis as Goal Keeper being "A List of the Prisoners Now in his Majesty's Goal in Boston in said County of Suffolk", including American "patriot" Samuel Dyer.

1p. Docketed on verso. 12-1/4 x 7-1/2 inches. Boston: January 3, 1775. Old folds with some discoloration along the folds.

[346118] Sold

This document, dated just three months prior to Lexington and Concord, lists fifteen prisoners by name in the Boston jail, including their crimes. Among those listed is Samuel Dyer, jailed "for an assault & battery."

Dyer's story is an intriguing one. An American sailor, in 1774 Dyer was brought aboard the Royal Navy Ship Captain, Admiral Montagu's flagship, where he confessed to Montagu that Samuel Adams had tried to convince him to encourage other sailors to desert from the navy and added that he had information regarding the Boston Tea Party. Brought to London and interrogated he was found to have no information and sent back by ship to Boston. Upon arriving in Newport he accused the British of kidnapping him and being offered money to implicate "King Hancock" and the Sons of Liberty but had refused. On October 20, just several days later, Dyer attacked British officers Col. Samuel Cleaveland and Capt. John Montresor in the street, firing pistols at them at close range and attacking them with Cleaveland's own sword. He was shortly thereafter jailed at Cambridge before being transferred to the Boston jail.



*For full descriptions and additional images
visit our website www.jamescumminsbookseller.com*

An Extraordinary Group of 18th Century Silhouette Portraits of Notable Philadelphia Women of the Revolution

3] American Revolution

[Revolutionary War-era hand-cut silhouette portraits of Peggy Shippen, Becky Redman and Peggy Chew, likely cut by a British officer in Philadelphia during the occupation].

Each on laid paper, each unmounted. Comprises 2 cut-out [i.e. the removed portion of a hollow-cut silhouette] portraits of Redman (either both traced from the same sitting or one a contemporary copy of another), 1 cut-out portrait of Peggy Chew and one hollow-cut portrait of Peggy Shippen. [With:] Three other hand-cut silhouette portraits of members of the Carey or Cary family. All annotated in pencil in the same early hand as the preceding. [Philadelphia]: [circa 1778]. Some soiling and foxing, old folds. Provenance: James Stevens Cox, F.S.A. (1910-1997).

[338815] \$22,500

An extraordinary group of 18th century silhouette portraits of notable Philadelphia women: Margaret "Peggy" Shippen (who would later become Mrs. Benedict Arnold), Margaret "Peggy" Chew and Rebecca "Beckey" Redman. The dating of the silhouettes is ascribed based on the J. Whatman watermarks (Heawood 1846 and 1846a, dating 1777-1781), as well as the subjects.



During the Revolutionary War, British-occupation of Philadelphia between 1777-1778, these three women caught the attentions of Major John André and his officers. Indeed, they were central to André's infamous May 18, 1778 Meschianza, the lavish farewell party to honor General Howe, which featured a ritualistic jousting tournament in which knights contested for the honor of fabulously-costumed women, including Chew and Redman. The most descriptive contemporary account of the Meschianza was penned by André himself and given to Chew, whom he had championed in the Meschianza joust. More than a soldier and spymaster, best known for being the British agent to recruit and run Benedict Arnold, during the occupation of Philadelphia André wrote poems and plays, drew sketches, and designed costumes and scenery for theater. Intriguingly, André was a well-known amateur silhouette artist, presenting several much acclaimed hollow-cut silhouettes accomplished by his own hand to Redman. His account of the Meschianza and his silhouettes survive in the Chew Family Papers at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and in the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Of the various types of hand-cut silhouettes practiced in America in this early period, the hollow-cut silhouette would prove the most popular, particularly among amateur artists. Most used a shadowgraph – essentially a large wooden frame stand with paper in the center in which the subject sits on one side in profile with a lamp behind them and the artist on the other side tracing their profile, most often used in conjunction with a pantograph to resize the profile on a smaller sheet mounted above. The resulting resized pencil profile would then be cut from the sheet and the "hollow-cut" portion, i.e. the resulting sheet with the cut away portion, would then be mounted onto black cloth or silk (black paper being generally unavailable) and framed. Interestingly, the present grouping includes discarded, i.e. cut away, parts from such hollow-cut silhouettes. Included also is one finished but unmounted hollow-cut (Peggy Shippen).

Although the present silhouettes are unsigned and unattributed, given the watermarks and subjects, they seem likely to have been accomplished by a British officer in André's circle during the occupation, perhaps sent or brought by the officer back to his family in Great Britain.

1.



Very Rare Lithographed Baseball Cartoons

4] (Baseball) Baseball Andrews, Ed.; illustrator.

Our National Game [wrapper title].

Lithographed throughout by F. Van Horn. 32pp., comprising 16 lithographed baseball-themed humorous cartoons with ads on verso, the ads printed in blue or green ink. 8vo. Philadelphia: Holmes & Co, 1869 [copyright date]. Publisher's green lithographed wrappers, upper wrapper nearly detached. Not in Grobani.

[346497] \$8500

The plates comprise:

[1] Base Bawler [a crying girl smashing a doll and drum]

[2] Pitcher [a man being thrown out a window with a broken pitcher on the ground beneath him]

[3] Batter [a chef with a large mixing bowl attempting to hit a flying bat with his spoon]

[4] Catcher [an overweight police officer chasing a woman]

[5] Out Field [two men climbing through a wooden fence being chased by a bull]

[6] First Base [a man playing a cello]

[7] Second Base [a second man playing a cello]

[8] Third Base [a man playing a bass drum]

[9] Home Run [a Civil War officer with sword running toward Washington]

[10] Fly Catch [a young girl standing on a chair trying to catch a fly]

[11] Out on a Fly [two men standing by a water pump, one with his arm on the other]

[12] Short Stop [a man on the ground with his legs spread apart holding a broken rope]

[13] Scorer [a man drinking at a bar with the bar tender chalking on the wall his drinks]

[14] Matches between Clubs [two baseball bats leaning against an oversized box of matches]

[15] Innings [man on ice skates falling through the ice on a lake]

[16] Fowl Ball [a bird hatching from a rounded egg]

We can find only a single example of this baseball-themed book of cartoons located at the American Antiquarian Society (with the upper wrapper trimmed and the wrapper and each plate mounted within a scrapbook, dated by AAS circa 1870 based on newspaper clippings within the scrapbook).

The New Testament in Greenlandic

5] (Bible in Eskimo) - [Fabricius, Otho].

Testamente Nutak Kaladlin Okauzeennut Nuktersimarfok, Nar'kiutingoenniglo Sukuïarsimarfok.

viii, [9]-1072 pages. 8vo. Kiöbenhavnime [Copenhagen]: C.F. Skubartimit, 1827. Third edition. Contemporary calf, expertly rebacked, spine title in blind. Bookplate and withdrawn stamp on front pastedown (Bowdoin College), binder's ticket on front pastedown. Occasional light foxing and even light tanning throughout, light pencil annotation to titlepage. One gathering unopened. Very good. Ayer Indian Linguistics, Eskimo 20; Pilling, Proof-Sheets 1256; Darlow & Moule 3500; Sabin 22874.

[332984] \$7500

The third edition of Otho Fabricius' translation of the New Testament into Kalaallisut, or West Greenlandic, revised by Niels Giessing Wolf. Fabricius first published his translation in 1794, improving on Poul Egede's 1766 translation, the first appearance of any part of the Bible in Kalaallisut. Fabricius made substantial improvements to the language's orthography, and deliberately avoided reliance on loan words to designate things or ideas foreign to Inuit experience. Instead, he constructed new words based on existing language patterns, a method still used to introduce foreign concepts to Kalaallisut.

Fabricius began work on translating the Hebrew Bible and was reviewing proof pages for the book of Genesis when he died. This work was taken up by Wolf, also a missionary and Greenlandic language scholar. Johan Kleinschmidt and H.F. Jorgensen followed on Wolf's work, though a translation of the entire bible was not published until 1893. Supposedly, the 1794 edition of Fabricius' New Testament was almost entirely destroyed in the Copenhagen Fire of 1795, and so the 1799 and 1827 editions have been the only attainable editions. Even so, both are very rare in the trade, and only the 1827 edition has ever appeared at auction.



"Cornerstone of New England Belles Lettres" by America's First Female Author

6] [Bradstreet, Anne].

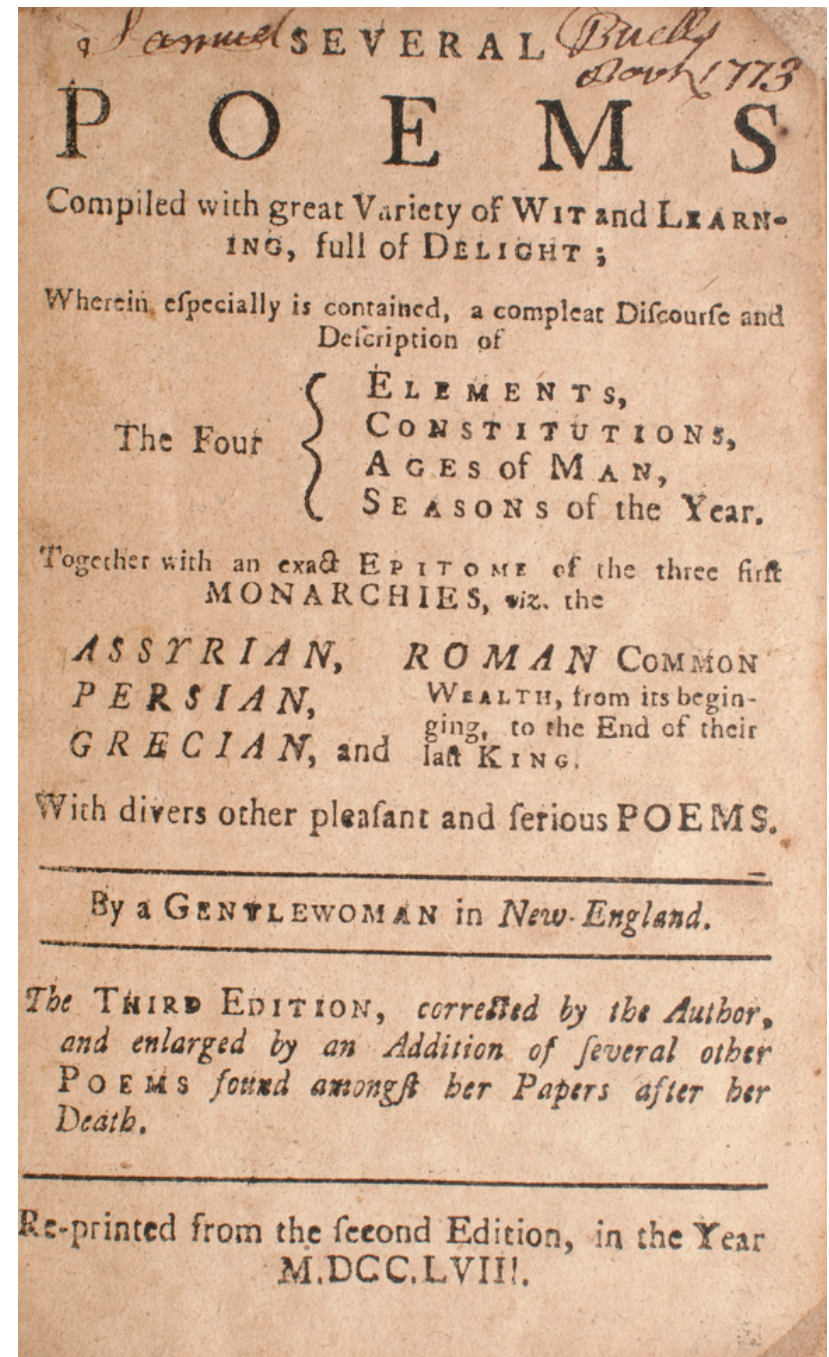
Several Poems Compiled with great Variety of Wit and Learning, full of Delight ... By a Gentlewoman in New-England. The Third Edition, corrected by the Author, and enlarged by an Addition of several other Poems found amongst her Papers after her Death.

xiii, [1 blank], 233, [1 blank] pp. Ornamental head- and tail-pieces. 12mo. [Newport, Rhode Island?]: Re-printed from the Second Edition [by Anne Smith Franklin and James Franklin, Jr.], 1758. Second American edition and the earliest obtainable one. Modern antique calf, red morocco lettering piece. Trimmed a bit close but without significant losses. Provenance: Samuel Buell (signature on title dated 1773). Evans 8091; ESTC W22243; Sabin 7298; Wegelin 30; Stoddard and Whitesell 116.

[338667] \$75,000

Although this edition is traditionally ascribed by Evans and others to have been printed in Boston, Stoddard and Whitesell suggest Newport, Rhode Island, printed by Anne Smith Franklin or James Franklin Jr., based on identification of the printer's ornaments. Bradstreet's poems were first published in London in 1650 under the title *The Tenth Muse* (without her knowledge or consent), with a greatly expanded first American edition appearing in Boston in 1678 published by John Foster. Both of those editions are prohibitively rare. The present third edition reprints the expanded 1678 first American edition, with the errors noted on the errata of the former corrected. Rosenbach, offering an example of this edition in 1917 for \$135, writes: "This Boston issue is just as rare as the London edition of 1650!"

Born in England, Anne Bradstreet was the daughter of Thomas Dudley, a colonial magistrate who served several terms as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1628, she married Simon Bradstreet, who afterward became governor of the same colony, and the couple arrived in America in 1630, settling initially in Cambridge but by 1644 in North Andover. Her first collection of poems was published in London in 1650 without her knowledge, and for the most part comprised of her early work accomplished while still in England. In 1678, six years after her death, a new edition of her poems was published in Boston. "[That edition] contained her revisions of her earlier poems, and the greater part of her mature work. These later poems show that she had not only learned to see nature and human life directly, but also to look into her own heart and write with the imaginative vision of a poet. The long poem 'Contemplation' is more than external description. The New England landscape, which invites her meditation, has grown familiar enough to be quietly possessed ... Her personal poems ... throw light on the Puritan view of life, as it looked to one born to it. It is a view without harshness, the view of one strong in mind, devout of heart, one to whom the beauty of holiness is beauty indeed. In the slender sheaf of Anne Bradstreet's best work there is a quality which marks her as a poet for whom her sex and the date 1650 are only incidental" (Notable American Women: A Biographical Dictionary).



After Frederick Douglass, the Most Important Fugitive Slave Narrative

7] Brown, William Wells.

Narrative of William W. Brown, a Fugitive Slave. Written by himself.

Engraved frontispiece portrait. xi, [1], [13]-110, [2]pp. 8vo. Boston: Published at the Anti-Slavery Office, 1847. First edition. Publisher's brown cloth, blocked in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, minor restoration along the joints. Minor foxing. Blockson 9748; Dumond, p. 33; Howes B874; LCP Afro-Americana 1729; Sabin 8594; Work, p. 311. See also Greenspan, William Wells Brown An African American Life (W.W. Norton & Co., 2014).

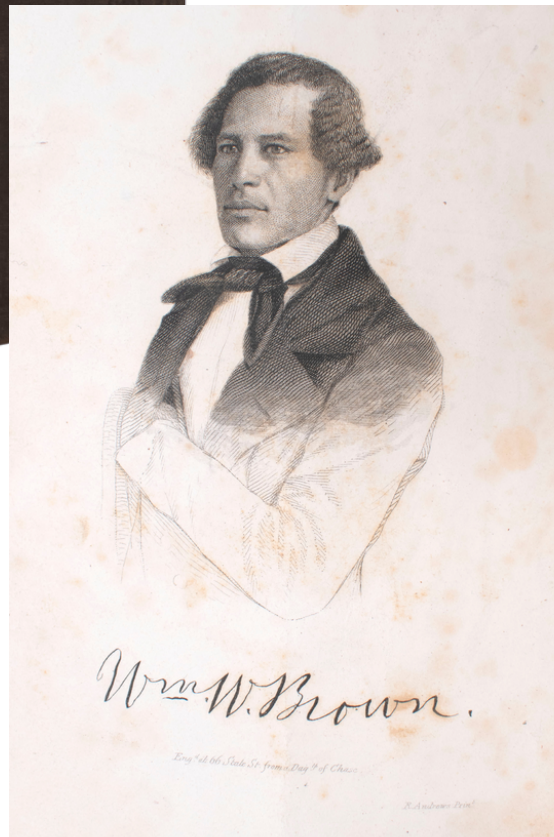
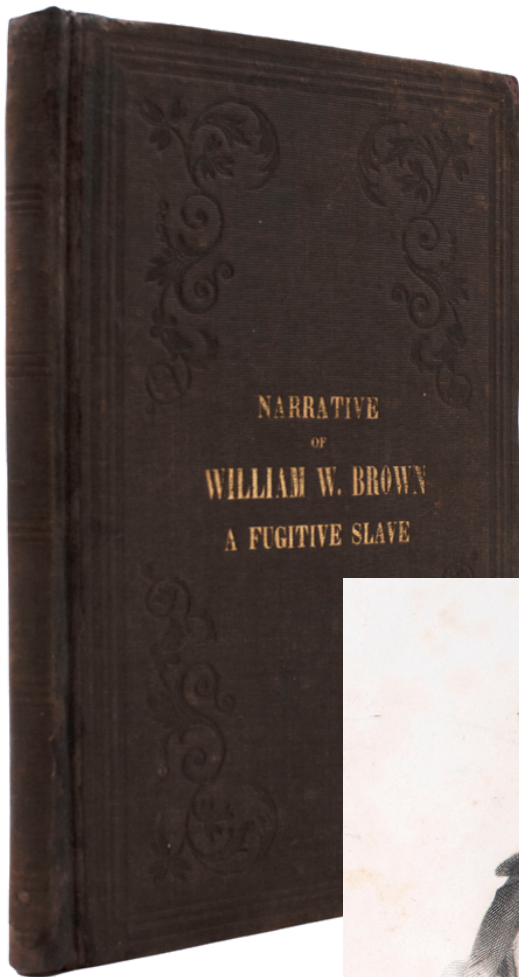
[346281] \$25,000

Born near Lexington, Kentucky, the son of a white man and an enslaved African-American woman, Brown's autobiography recounts the story of his enslavement principally in Missouri, the horrors he witnessed, as well as his escape to the north on New Year's day 1834. Brown "began his literary career with a remarkably distinctive life story to tell in print. He had traveled to places and witnessed activities that far exceeded the experiential range of the vast majority of both free and enslaved Americans ... While [Frederick] Douglass's heroic narrative was one of self-emancipation culminating in victorious selfhood, Brown's was a story of dislocations and relocations, of shifting identities and equivocal truths" (Greenspan, p. 155).

Like Douglass's Narrative, Brown's autobiography was published in Boston at the offices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Published in September 1847, 3000 copies were printed and sold out by November of that year; four American and five British editions followed before 1850, attesting to its reception. Next to Douglass's Narrative, Brown's Narrative is widely considered the most important slave narratives of the period.

Brown's first published work, the Narrative laid the foundation for his impressive literary career, which included Three Years In Europe (1852), the earliest African American travelogue, Clotel (1853), the first published novel written by an African American, and the Escape (1858), the first published play written by an African American. The 1847 Narrative occupies not only an important place within the fugitive slave narrative genre, but within the entire African American literary tradition.

The first edition has become notably scarce on the market, this being the first copy this firm has handled in over forty years. We find no complete example in the auction records in the last decade.



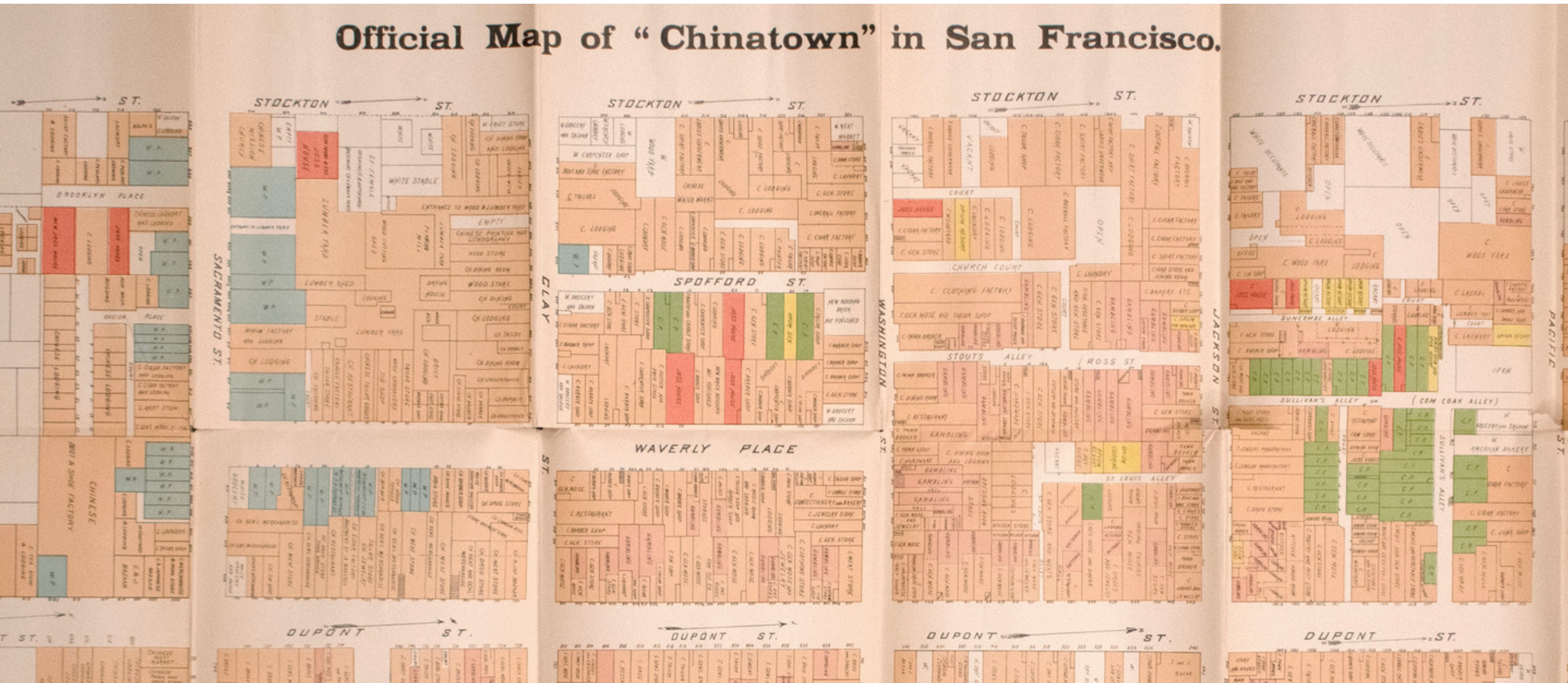
8] (California) Farwell, W. B.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco on the Condition of the Chinese Quarter and the Chinese in San Francisco. July, 1885.

Illustrated. 95pp. [With:] Official Map of "Chinatown" in San Francisco. 23-1/4 x 33 inches. Laid in. 8vo. San Francisco: P. J. Thomas, Printer and Publisher, 1885 [pamphlet]; San Francisco: Engraved and Printed by Bosqui Eng. and Print. Co. [1885]. First edition, first issue, with the first issue large-format version of the map by Bosqui laid in, as issued. Original tan lettered wrappers, minor wear and light soiling. Minor separations at folds of map as usual. Cowan, Bibliography of the Chinese Question 398; Hansen, The Chinese in California: A Brief Bibliographic History, p. 54.

[333147] \$17,500

An inflammatory report submitted by W.B. Farwell and John E. Kunkler of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, depicting Chinatown as overpopulated with opium dens and prostitution. The report was issued in three versions: 1) as a separate report dated July 20, 1885 with the large-format map laid in [as here]; 2) as part of a bound collection of Municipal Reports for the fiscal year 1884-1885 with a small-format issue of the map; and 3) sometime after September 1885, within a work titled *The Chinese At Home and Abroad*, with a smaller format version of the map and without the Appendix found in the previous two issues. The map, depicting the area bordered by California, Stockton, Broadway, and Kearny Streets and color coded to show the locations of gambling houses, opium "resorts" and both Chinese and White houses of ill repute, was issued in a variety of formats. The first "official" issue, as here, is printed by Bosqui in a larger format (approx. 23-1/4 x 33 inches), with the text and key below the image. A separately-issued variant was published by Bosqui with the text and key located to the left of the map (see Rumsey 6714.001). Subsequent issues of the map are in a much smaller format (approx. 8-1/2 x 19-1/2 inches).



9] Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia.

[Articles of the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia and their Rules of Measuring and Valuing House Carpenters Work].

Engraved frontispiece "bookplate" with arms of the Company [see note below], engraved floorplan of Carpenters Hall, engraved view of Carpenters' Hall, and 34 (of 35) engraved plates (2 folding) [lacks Peterson's plate xxii]. Without the letterpress title, list of members or text, save for a single text leaf remaining (pp. 29-30, with prices accomplished in manuscript). Interleaved with blanks at a contemporary date. 8vo. [Philadelphia]: [1786]. First edition. Contemporary sheep, covers with a decorative roll tool in blind, likely bound by Philadelphia binder Benjamin January, rebacked somewhat crudely at an early date. Provenance: John Wilson (inscription); Isaac P. Carlile (18th century label); William S. Reese (booklabel on the chemise). Housed in a cloth chemise and slipcase. Bristol B6260; Rink 1738; ESTC W3628; Placzek and Giral, editors, *Avery's Choice: Five Centuries of Great Architectural Books*, 203. See Charles E. Peterson, editor. *The Rules of Work of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia* (1971). Exhibited at The Grolier Club, December 2013-February 2014, *Selling the Dwelling*, curated by Richard W. Cheek.

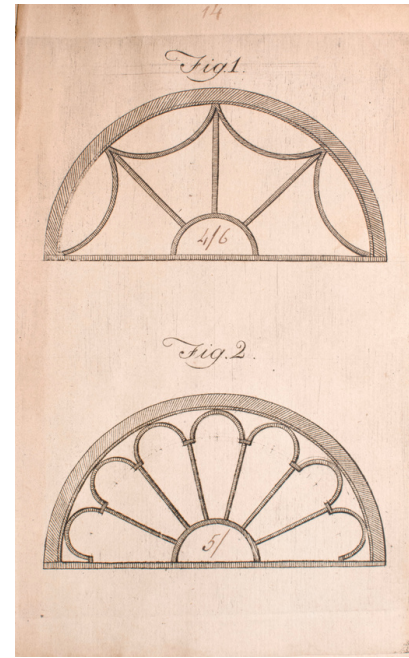
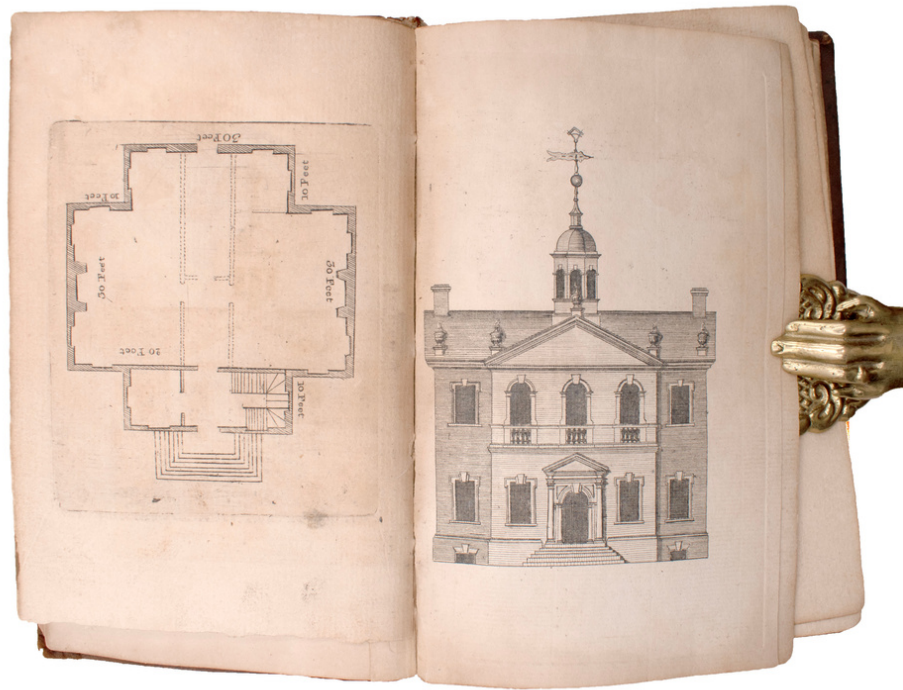
[338749] \$17,500

Founded in 1724 as a commercial guild based on the Worshipful Carpenters of London, the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia (CCCCP) is oldest extant craft guild in America. Designed by renowned Philadelphia architect and CCCCCP member Robert Smith in 1770, Carpenters' Hall, located next door to Independence Hall, was used in the 18th century by the Continental Congress in 1774, by Benjamin Franklin's Library Company, and by the Pennsylvania Assembly.

"The Philadelphia Articles and Rules book was a strictly American production illustrated with drawings made by Company member Thomas Nevell of structural and decorative elements used in Philadelphia. Although modest in format alongside the great folio volumes of London and the continent, it can be called the first really American work. It is more than a price book. The fact that it was illustrated by copper plates delineating both the classical order and designs for such elements of building as chimney pieces, fanlights, dormer windows and fancy railings (in this case Chinese) entitles it to be considered in part as a 'pattern book'" (Peterson, p. xi). Peterson details the production of the book, with the plates being engraved and printed by Thomas Bedwell after the original drawings by member Thomas Nevell (the original printing plates survive in the archives of Carpenters' Hall). According to their records, the text was printed by Hall and Sellers and the work bound by Benjamin January.

continued





Placzek and Giral add: "This work (privately circulated) was the first to describe and picture American building practice and is therefore the first truly American architectural book. All others before Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant (1797) copied British publications ... Because of its 35 engraved illustrations, the Philadelphia Articles was unique in the eighteenth century. Since the plates show Philadelphia styles for such building details as dormers, fan sashes, chimney pieces, etc. it was also in fact the first American pattern book."

"There is no mystery about its scarcity: the little volume had been in its own time highly restricted as a trade secret. Any member showing it to outsiders was liable to expulsion and when he died, the Company promptly called on the widow for his copy. Even Thomas Jefferson, writing from Charlottesville, was unable to obtain one as late as 1817 ... " (Peterson, p. ix). Indeed, the engraved frontispiece comprises a "bookplate" with the arms of the CCCCPC within an elaborate rococo border, with a space at the bottom for the Company member's name beneath the words "Lent To," suggesting ownership of the book remained with the Company and not the member. The present example with the name of the original member, John Wilson (elected to membership in 1788 but died 1793), written in manuscript, and with a printed overslip of the second owner's name, Isaac P. Carlile (elected to membership in 1796), tipped on. In 1786 there were 80 living members of the Society, suggesting that fewer than 100 copies were printed.

Peterson cites less than half a dozen complete copies, with most presumably held by the archives of the CCCCPC (Peterson having found a wooden case containing several in the attic of Carpenters' Hall in the 1950s); Paczek and Giral suggest fewer than 10 extant. Such pattern books were in heavy use by members, and as prices became no longer applicable, it would seem logical that text leaves were removed, particularly after a new edition was published in 1805. ESTC records examples at Columbia and the Pennsylvania State Library; Rink adds Williams College and the American Philosophical Society. No copies, complete or otherwise, are held by the Library of Congress, the American Antiquarian Society or the Library Company of Philadelphia. The present example, exhibited at the Grolier Club in 2013, is the only copy recorded in the auction records; the only other example we can find on the market was sold by Rosenbach in 1917 for \$160.

One of 13 Copies on Vellum

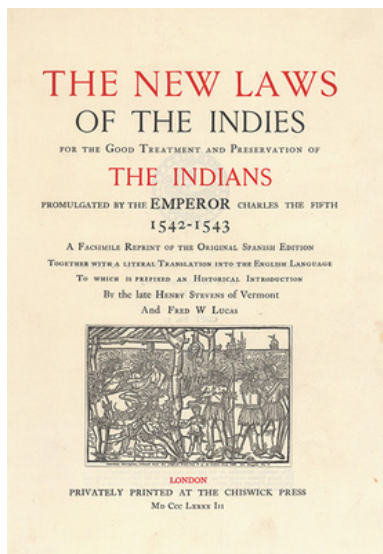
10] Charles V, King of Spain.

The New Laws of the Indies for the Treatment and Preservation of the Indians ... A facsimile reprint of the original Spanish edition together with a literal translation into the English language. To which is prefixed an Historical Introduction by Henry Stevens of Vermont and Fred W. Lucas.

Title with vignette, numerous woodcut illustrations, and large initial capitals. Folio. London: Chiswick Press, 1893. No. 11 of 13 copies printed on vellum. Loose, as issued, in publisher's decorated board portfolio with maroon velvet straps, in publisher's maroon morocco-backed clamshell box with printed label on upper cover; box worn, a few rust marks on upper board.

[236066] \$8,000

"Las Leyes Nuevas" are reprinted here in this fine facsimile from the copy on vellum in the British Museum, and are followed by an English translation. Much of the book is taken up by the historical Introduction by Henry Stevens. A magnificent and impressive production by the Chiswick Press, one of only 13 printed on vellum.



Documenting Chicago Before the Fire, with the Original Prospectus

11] (Chicago) - Sheahan, James W.

Chicago Illustrated. 1830. 1866. Literary Description by James W. Sheahan Esq. Illustrations by the Chicago Lithographing Co [wrapper title].

52 two-, three- or four-color tinted lithographed views after Louis Kurz. 52 text leaves describing each view (with a duplicate of one text leaf and the missing text leaf supplied in early manuscript facsimile). With a later typed list of plates inserted. Without title page, as issued. Early manuscript annotations to the plates. [With:] Letterpress broadside prospectus for the work, tipped in at the front. Oblong folio. Chicago: Jevne & Almini, 1866-1867. First Edition. Nineteenth century half morocco and cloth, spine with raised bands lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, minor wear at extremities. A few short edge tears repaired to endpapers and text leaves, old tear to Trinity Church plate repaired. Original front and rear wrapper to part 6 bound in, upper wrapper creased. Howes J108; Graff 3747; Sabin 12623; Chicago Ante-Fire Imprints 1047.

[332978] \$35,000

Chicago Illustrated was originally issued in monthly parts (costing \$1.50 per part) from January 1866 to January 1867, when the project was ended. This set is notable for containing the original front wrapper for Part 6 (June 1866) and for also containing the original printed prospectus. The wrapper shows views of Chicago past (a Native American family by the lake) and present (an elegantly dressed man and woman walking along the river), and also shows a view of Jevne and Almini's Chicago Lithographic Company offices, a four-story building on South Clark Street. Their office was located in the district destroyed by the 1871 fire which, along with the limited number of sets of Chicago Illustrated that were created, contributes to its rarity.

Confederate Ladies Military Pass

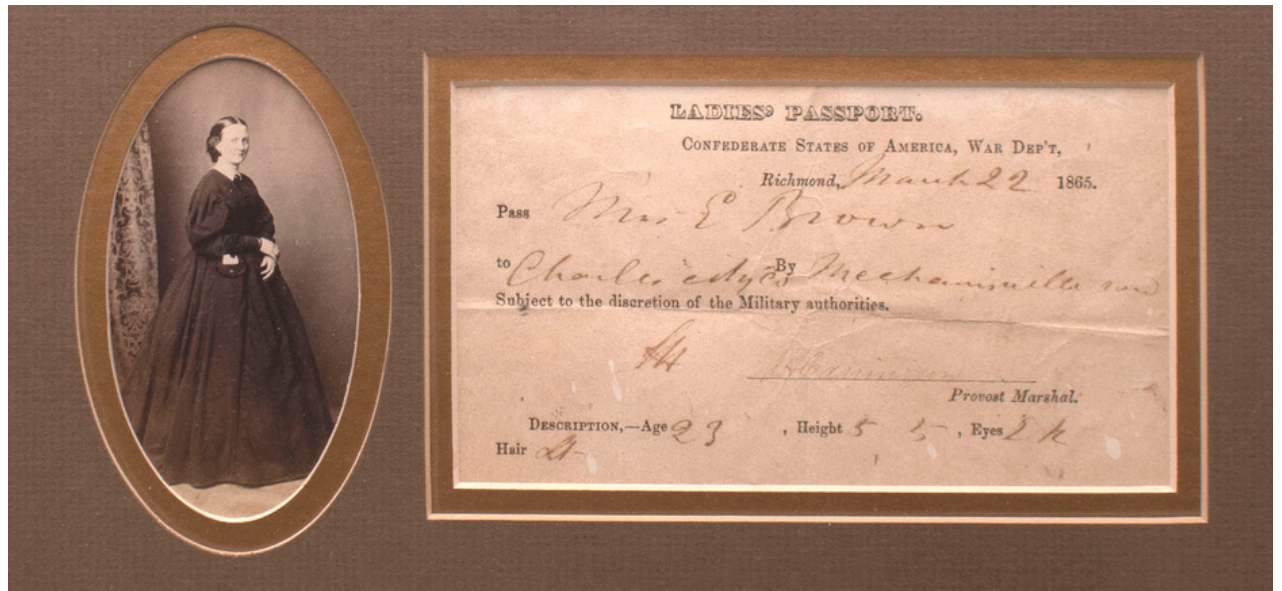
12] (Civil War, Confederate)

Ladies' Passport. Confederate States of America, War Dep't ... [Partly-printed military pass with the above heading, accomplished for Miss E. Brown to Charles City Co. by Mechanicsville road [Virginia] and signed by Provost Marshal Isaac H. Carrington].

Approx. 3-1/2 x 6 inches. Richmond: March 22, 1865. Framed and glazed with a carte-de-visite of a woman, presumably Mrs. Brown. Not in Parrish & Willingham.

[346117] SOLD

Unaccomplished examples are located in the Museum of the Confederacy and the Boston Aethenaeum. An unusual Confederate military pass, issued at the very end of the war.



Fur Trade on the Western Frontier

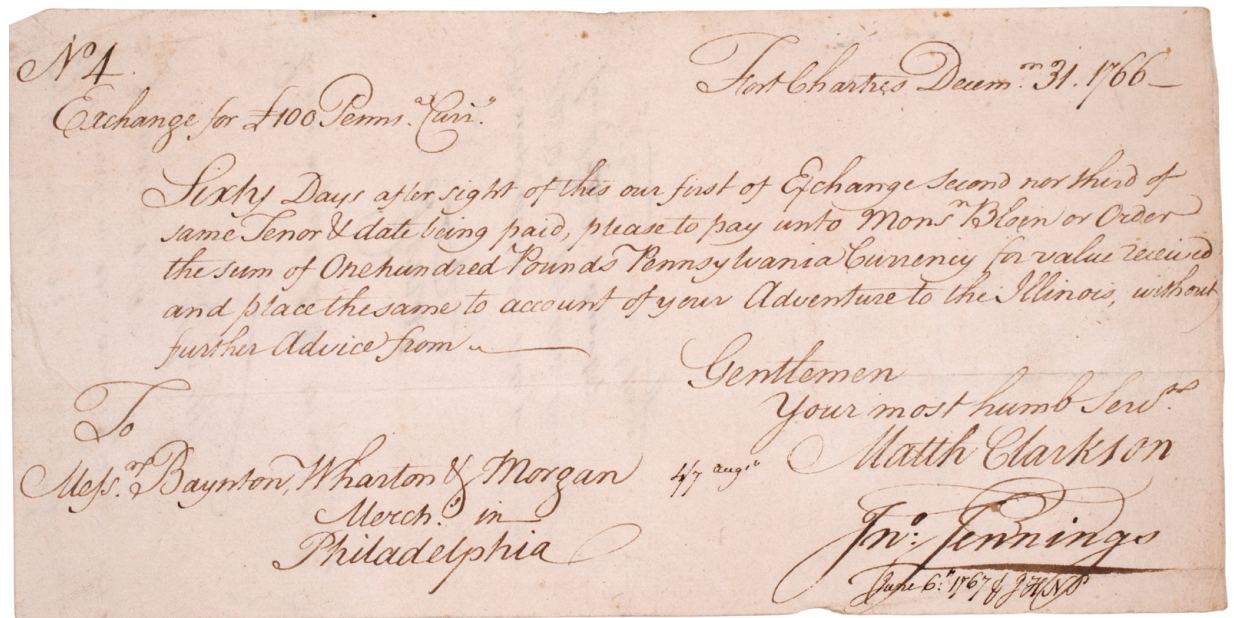
13] Clarkson, Matthew.

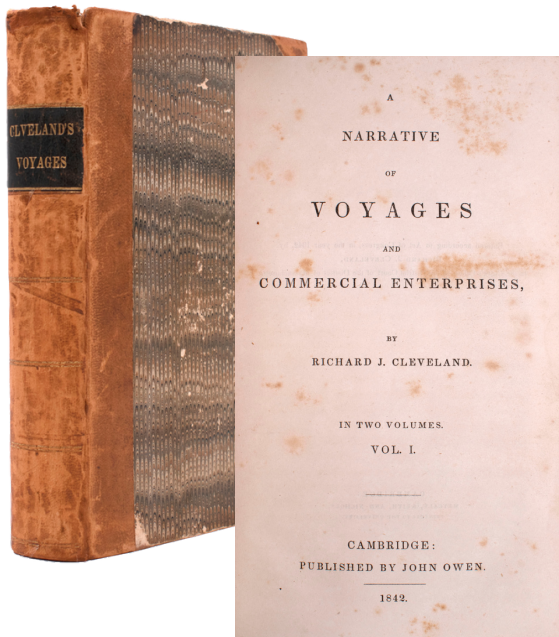
Autograph document signed, a bill of exchange for £100 Pennsylvania currency drawn on Baynton, Wharton & Morgan to Daniel Blouin, "to account of your Adventure to the Illinois".

Countersigned by Jonathan Jennings on behalf of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, endorsed on verso by Blouin and another French trader. 4-1/2 x 9 inches. Fort Chartres, Illinois Country: December 31, 1766.

[324033] \$4750

Following the French and Indian War, the Treaty of Paris (1763) extended British control of the frontier as far west as the Mississippi River and transferred the French forts along the river to the British. This included Fort de Chartres (approx. 40 miles south of present day St. Louis), the seat of the French civil and military government in Illinois Country, becoming the farthest western outpost in what would become the United States and an important post for the North American fur trade. A rare 18th century document related to the fur trade along the western frontier.



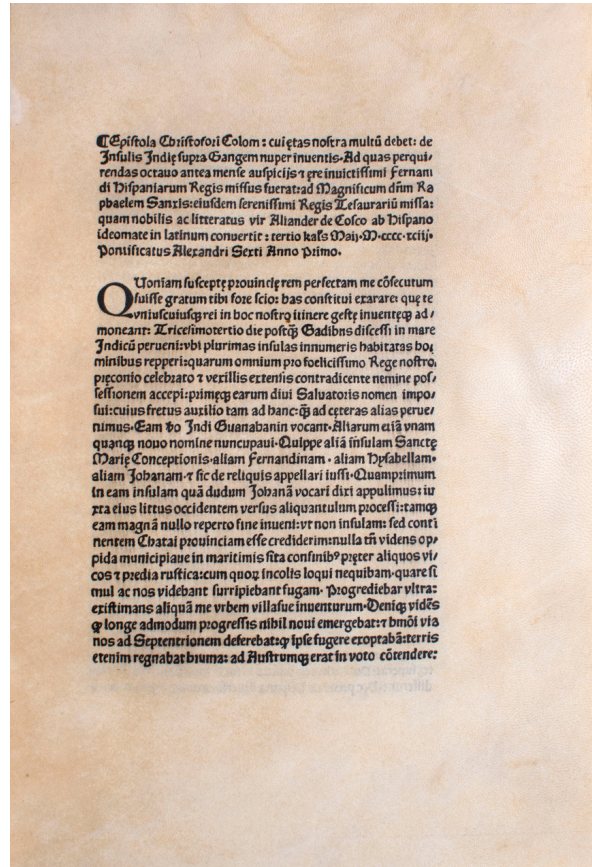


On the Northwest Coast

14] Cleveland, Richard J.
A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises.
 xvi, 249, [1]; viii, 240pp. Two volumes in one. 12mo. Cambridge: John Owen, 1842. First edition. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, black morocco lettering piece, rubbed, joint cracked. Some foxing. Cowan p. 131; Eberstadt 113-082; Graff 764; Hill 313; Howes C485; Lada-Mocarski 115; Sabin 13665; Streeter sale 2496; Wickersham 6661.

[346072] \$2750

"In 1799 [Cleveland] visited the northwest coast, including Alaska, and in 1803 California ... [he] was at the Old Sitka site of the first Russian establishment the day following Baranov's making a deal with Katleut, a Sitkan chief, which enabled him to start building an outpost of the Russian-American Company on that spot" (Lada-Mocarski).

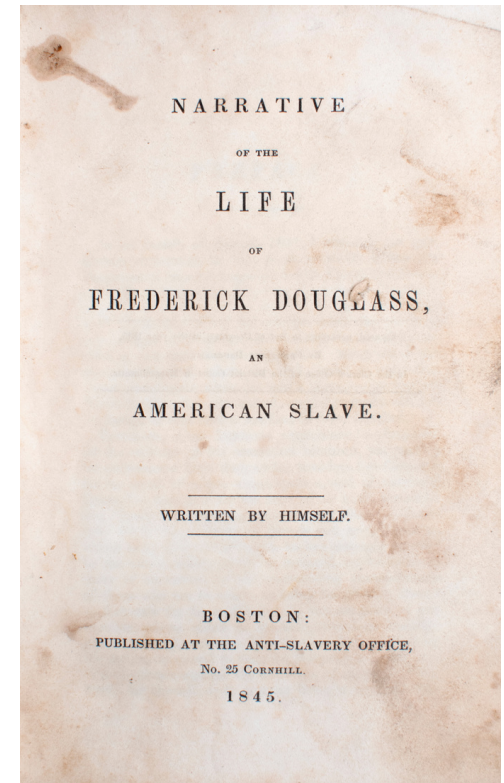
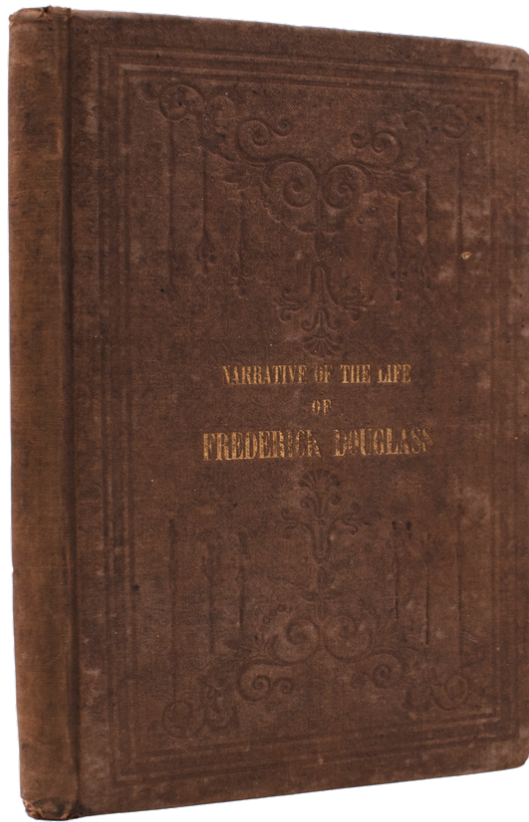


Columbus Letter Printed on Vellum

15] Columbus, Christopher.
Epistola Christophori Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de Insulis Indię supra Gangem nuper inuentis.
 Printed on vellum. [8], [2] pp. 8vo. [Genoa: No date, but circa 1893]. One of 25 copies on vellum: XXV tantum exemplaribus membranaceis non venalibus. Original decorated paper boards, sympathetically rebaked at an early date
 [346106] \$3500

A facsimile of the Rome 1493 edition of the Columbus printed by Stephan Planck, the first edition in Latin.





First Edition

16] 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 ribbed brown cloth, decorated in blind, titled in gilt on front cover, a bit cocked, minor fading to gilt, minor spotting and wear. Foxing. Blockson 9739; Blockson 101, no. 27; Dumond, p. 48; Weinstein, *Against the Tide*, no. 83; Work, p. 474.

[338591] Sold

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).



Early American Bookseller's Label

17] (Dunlap, William; bookseller) - Godolphin, John.

The Orphan's Legacy: or, a Testamentary Abridgment. In three parts.

[8],456,459-478,[20]p. 4to. London: printed by the assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, Esquires; for Robert Vincent in Cliffords-Inn Lane in Fleetstreet, 1701 [Sold by William Dunlap in Philadelphia in 1760]. Fourth edition. Contemporary calf, tooled in blind, red morocco lettering piece, joints worn and partially cracked but cords holding. Text browned and toned. With William Dunlap's Market Street, Philadelphia bookseller's label on the front pastedown.

[346382] Sold

"The book store was a usual part of the colonial printer's establishment ... It appears Dunlap got his start in the book business by taking over a consignment which James Read, a relative of Mrs. Franklin, had ordered from Thomas Osborne in London but had not paid for. In the fall of 1760 Dunlap issued a catalogue" (Franklin). The catalogue, known in but two copies (Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Library of Congress) lists over 400 books for sale ranging from classics, literature, law, travel and more. Included on page seven of the catalogue is "Orphan's Legacy" - presumably the present copy.

"... Jefferson & Burr have each 73 votes..."

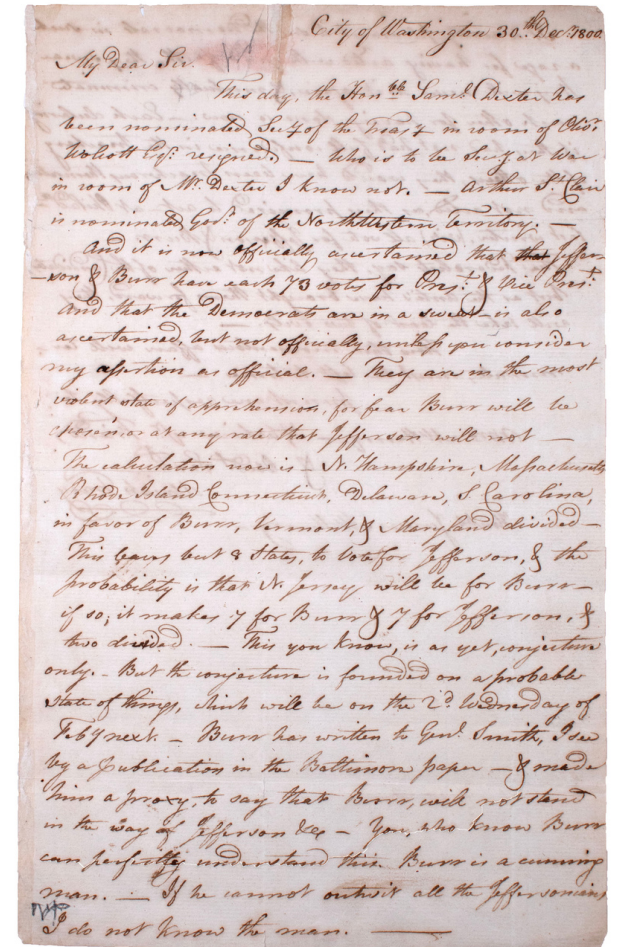
18] (Election of 1800) - Tracy, Uriah.

Autograph letter signed to James McHenry, on the contentious election of 1800 and the political chaos which ensued due to Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr receiving the same number of electoral votes.

2pp., single small folio sheet. City of Washington: December 30, 1800. Published in *The Life and Correspondence of James McHenry* (1907) pp 483-4. [346090] Sold

The Election of 1800, sometimes referred to as the Revolution of 1800, was a significant moment in American political history, being the first election in which the power of the Federal government transferred from one party (John Adams's Federalists) to the other (Thomas Jefferson's Democratic Republicans). But the election was not without major controversy. In the years prior to the passage of the 12th Amendment, no distinction was made between electoral votes for the president and vice president, with the second place winner serving in the latter position regardless of the party affiliation of the former. For the first time, in the election of 1800 the parties put up slates of candidates, with Adams running with Charles C. Pinkney and Jefferson with Aaron Burr. However, because electors could not distinguish between president and vice president when voting, Jefferson and Burr each received 73 electoral votes. Thus with the electoral vote tied, per the Constitution the presidential election was decided by the House of Representatives.

In the midst of this confusion, Uriah Tracy, the Federalist Senator from Connecticut and President pro temp of the Senate, wrote the present letter to former Secretary of War James McHenry. Tracy begins relaying news of federal appointments: "This day, the Hon.ble Saml. Dexter has been nominated Sec.y of the Treas.y in room of Oliv.r Wolcott Esq. resigned. Who is to be Sec.y. of War in room of Mr. Dexter I know not. Arthur St. Clair is nominated Gov.r of the Northwestern Territory." The letter continues regarding the electoral tie between Jefferson and Burr: "And it is now officially



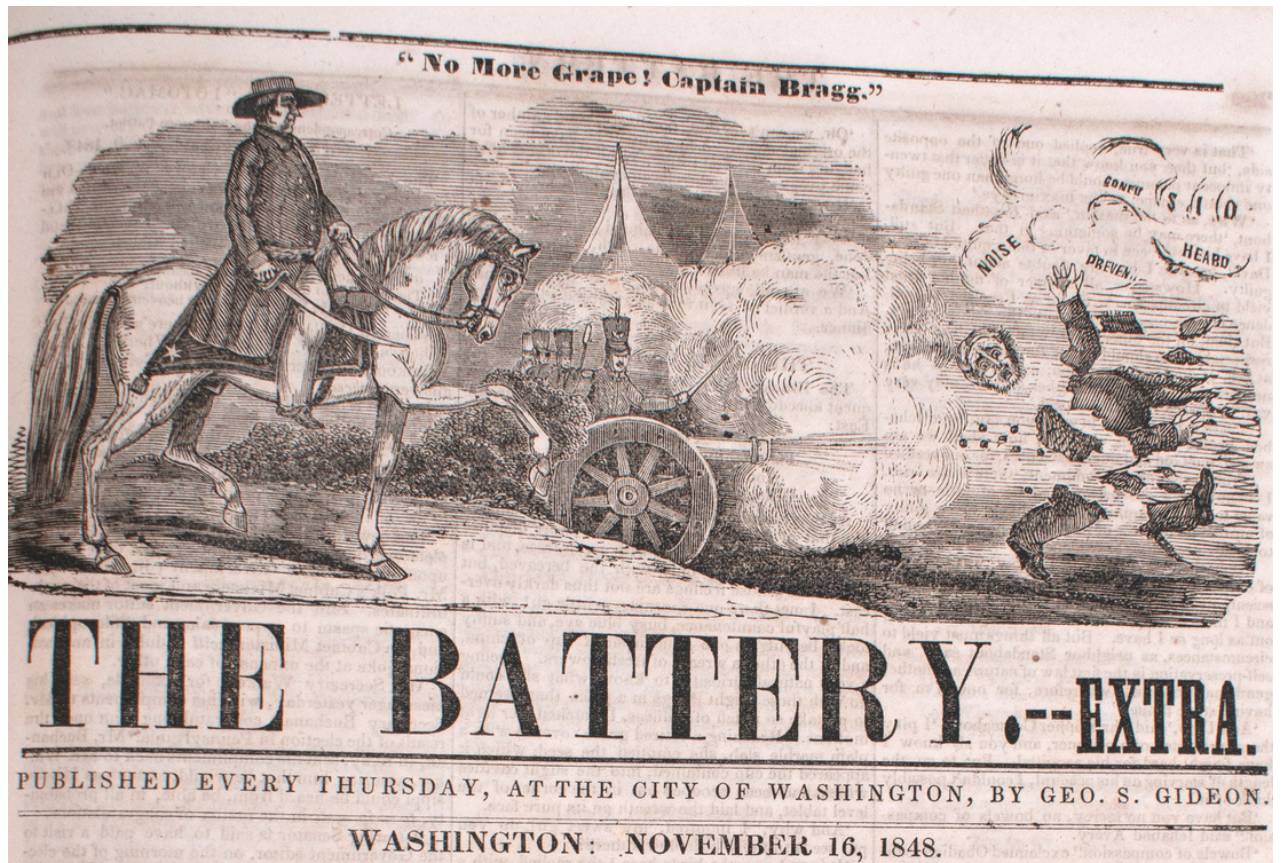
ascertained that Jefferson & Burr have each 73 votes for Pres.t & Vice Pres.t and that the Democrats are in a sweat is also ascertained, but not officially, unless you consider my assertion as official. They are in the most violent state of apprehension, for fear Burr will be chosen, or at any rate that Jefferson will not." Tracy details which states he thinks will direct their votes to each, before continuing, "This you know is as yet conjecture only. But the conjecture is founded on a probable state of things which will be on the 2d Wednesday of Feb.y next."

continued

Referring to Republican member of the House Samuel Smith of Maryland and the charge that Burr was actively campaigning against Jefferson, Tracy continues: "Burr has written to Gen.l Smith I see by publication in the Baltimore paper & made him a proxy to say that Burr will not stand in the way of Jefferson &c. You, who know Burr, can perfectly understand this. Burr is a cunning man. If he cannot outwit all the Jeffersonians I do not know the man."

Tracy, an avowed Federalist, closes the letter relishing in the predicament the Democrats have created: "It is really pleasant to see the Democrats in such a rage for having acted with good faith, they swear they will never do it again & mutually criminate each other for having done so now. Each declaring that if they had not full confidence in the treachery of the others, they would have been treacherous themselves and not acted as they promised to act at Philad.a last winter, (viz) all vote for Jefferson & Burr. The Federalists say they like not either of the candidates but as the Anti's have brought them forward, they will take the least of two evils. How this momentous affair will terminate must be left to time..."

From February 11 to 17, 1801, the House cast a total of 35 ballots to decide the presidency, each ending in a tie, with most Federalists backing Burr. On the 36th ballot, after Alexander Hamilton had actively campaigned against Burr, Delaware representative James Bayard changed his vote to abstain, thereby giving the dramatic victory to Jefferson.



Whig Campaign Newspaper for Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore

19] (Election of 1848) - Gideon, George S.; editor.

The Battery.

Vol. 1, Numbers 1-18, plus a November 16 extra [all published]. 312pp. 4to. Washington, D.C: George S. Gideon, July 6 to November 16, 1848. Contemporary half black morocco and marbled paper boards, worn at joints and edges. Provenance: Truman Smith (morocco label on the upper cover).

[346068] \$2250

Scarce complete run of the weekly political newspaper "devoted to the support of Taylor and Fillmore" published during their campaign in the Election of 1848, which pitted the Whig Zachary Taylor against the Democrat Lewis Cass. The masthead features a woodcut of a horseback Taylor with his Mexican War troops firing a canon at Cass. In the final post-election Extra, which includes the news of Taylor's victory, the masthead has changed to the canon blowing Cass to pieces. The final page of the Extra comprises a prospectus for a New Series of the Battery.

This example with provenance to ardent Taylor supporter Senator Truman Smith of Connecticut, who served on the Whig Executive Committee of Congress and who contributed within the pages of the campaign newspaper.

Franklin's Electricity

20] Franklin, Benjamin.

Experiments and Observations on Electricity, made at Philadelphia in America ... [Bound with:] A letter from Mr. Benjamin Wilson...

[Franklin:] 7 engraved plates (2 folding). [2],iv,[2],496 [i.e. 510, accounting for mispagination, plus four extra pages where the page numbers have been duplicated, i.e. page numbers 112-113 and 416-417 appear twice], [16]pp. [Wilson:] Two engraved plates. 35, [1]pp. Some contemporary manuscript marginalia in French. Two volumes in one. 4to. London: Published by Printed for David Henry, and sold by Francis Newbery, 1769; London: [William Bowyer], 1764. The fourth edition, being the first collected edition Contemporary French mottled calf, raised bands, red morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers, spine lightly worn at bands and at top and tail, scuff to upper cover. Minor toning.

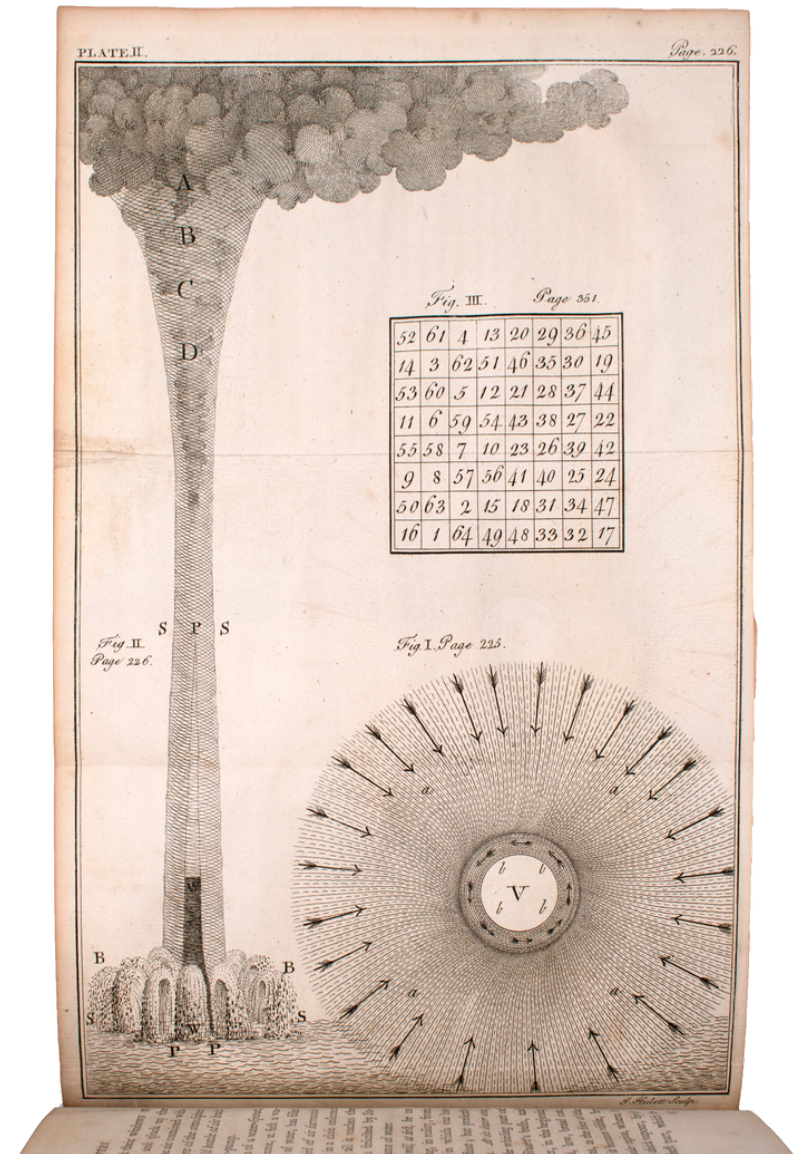
[339652] \$35,000

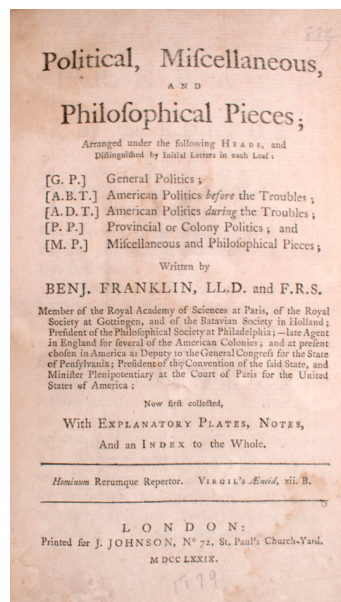
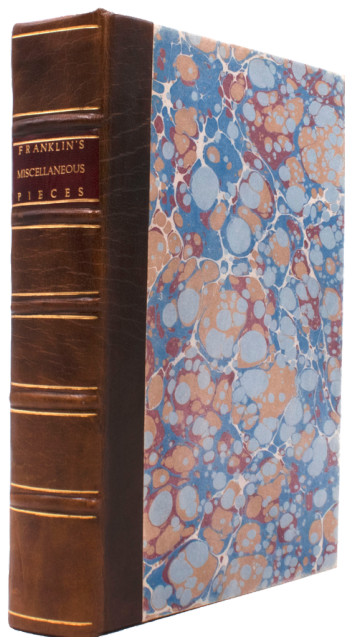
The fourth edition, being the first collected edition, and by far most desirable edition, containing for the first time complete notes on all the experiments, as well as correspondence between Peter Collinson, Franklin, and other collaborators.

Franklin began experimenting with electricity as early as 1745, demonstrating the electrical property of lightning and inventing the lightning conductor. This volume includes summaries of his work with Leyden jars, charged clouds, and lightning rods, as well as his famous kite and key experiment. In addition to the electrical experiments, it contains the important discovery of the course of storms over North America and other important meteorological observations. The work caused a sensation in the scientific world when first published in 1751, and ranked in the eyes of many of Franklin's contemporaries as far beyond any of his political achievements. Harvard and Yale awarded him honorary degrees in 1753; he received the highest award of the Royal Society, the Copley Medal, the same year; and he was elected to the Society in 1756, the first American to be so honored.

This fourth edition is the first complete edition of the original work. The earlier editions were issued in separately published parts. Franklin edited this new one-volume edition himself, significantly revising the text, adding for the first time a number of his own philosophical letters and papers, introducing footnotes, correcting errors, and adding an index.

This example in a contemporary binding and bound with a second work on electricity; i.e. Benjamin Wilson's Letter ... to Mr. Aepinus (which according to Bowyer's records only 150 copies printed). Franklin and Wilson disagreed publicly and vehemently on the question of whether lightning conductors should be round (Wilson) or pointed at the top (Franklin).





First Edition

21] Franklin, Benjamin.

Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces.

Engraved portrait frontispiece, 3 engraved plates (1 folding), folding table. xi, [1], 565, [1], [8]pp. 8vo. London: J. Johnson, 1779. First edition. Modern quarter calf and marbled paper boards. Howes F330; Sabin 25565; ESTC T58635; Ford 342; Adams, American Controversy 79- 38b; Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 56.

[345607] \$12,000

"First edition of a noted selection of Franklin's essays published in London during the American Revolution, edited by his close friend Benjamin Vaughan. This is the 'only edition of Franklin's writings (other than his scientific), which was printed during his life time; [and] was done with Franklin's knowledge and consent and contains an 'errata' made by him for it" (Ford). Franklin was serving as American ambassador in Paris at the time these essays were published in the enemy capital. Many of the pieces published here relate to the Revolution, including the transcript of Franklin's famous appearance before Parliament in 1766 in which he argued successfully for the repeal of the Stamp Act. Also present here is the culmination of his sagacious Poor Richard advice, his *The Way to Wealth*. And although the compilation is predominantly political or social essays, the collected work also includes his paper on the effectiveness of lightning rods" (Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred*).

Signed by George III

22] (French and Indian War) - George III.

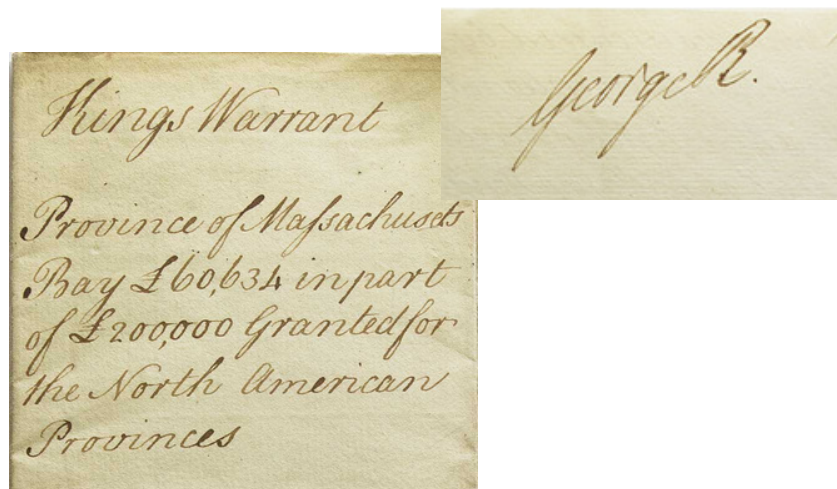
Manuscript document signed "George R" authorizing payment of £60,634 to the Province of Massachusetts Bay in compensation for levying, clothing and paying troops to fight against the French.

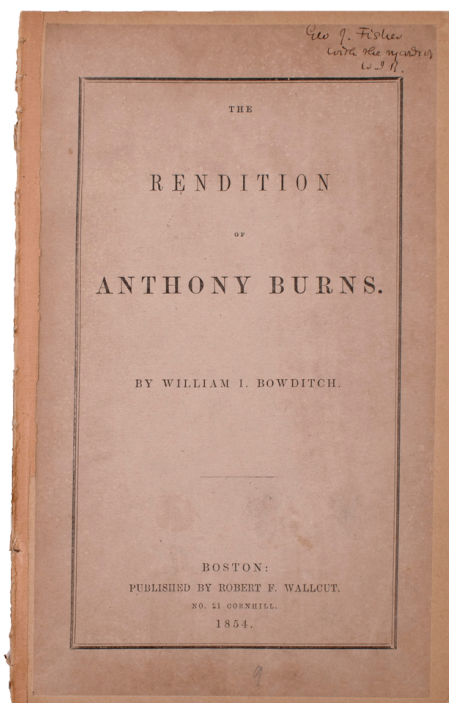
2pp., plus integral blank. Docketed on verso "King's Warrant / Province of Massachusetts / Bay £60,634 in part / of £200,000 Granted for / the North American / Provinces." Signed by George III at the head of the first page, countersigned on the second page by William Wildman Barrington, James Oswald and Gilbert Elliot. Folio (14 1/4 x 9 1/2 inches). [Great Britain]: [circa 1761]. Usual folds.

[319882] \$6500

Towards the end of the French and Indian War, William Pitt started a specie grant program to reward colonies for raising troops, thus putting the colonies in competition with each other for a share of an annual 200,000 pounds. With specie scarce in the colonies, the colonial assemblies were thus incentivized to raise troops to fight against the French. The present document authorizes Henry Fox to make payment to Massachusetts via their colonial agent (William Bollan) for their share of the annual grant. Although successful, the policy was abandoned in favor of direct taxation after 1762, leading to the Sugar Act and, most notably, the Stamp Act.

This undated document – the space for the date being blank suggesting it to possibly be a draft – is countersigned by William W. Barrington (Chancellor of the Exchequer 21 March 1761 to 8 May 1762); Sir Gilbert Elliot, third Baron Minto (Lord of the Treasury 1761-62), and James Oswald (Commissioner of the Treasury 1759-63). The date would therefore appear to be 1761 or early in 1762. George III documents relating to North America from the early years of his reign are particularly scarce.





Presentation Copy

23] (Fugitive Slave Act) - Bowditch, William Ingersoll.

The Rendition of Anthony Burns.

40pp. 8vo. Boston: Robert F. Wallcut, 1854. First edition. Presentation copy inscribed on the upper wrapper. Later wrappers with original upper wrapper laid down. Disbound. Ex-library with inked and perforated stamps. Sabin 7009; Dumond p. 30.

[346112] \$2500

An important legal critique of the decision to send Anthony Burns back into slavery under the Fugitive Slave Act written by noted antislavery lawyer and underground railroad activist William Ingersoll Bowditch. The present example inscribed in the upper corner and signed by Bowditch with initials to George P. Fisher, likely (1827-1909), noted New England theologian and historian (although George P. Fisher [1817-1899], the Unionist attorney general of Delaware is possible too). Scarce.

A Tale of African American Pirates on the Florida Coast

24] [Howison, John].

The Florida Pirate, or, An Account of a Cruise in the Schooner Esparanza; with a Sketch of the Life of her Commander.

Hand-colored engraved frontispiece portrait. 24pp. 12mo. New York: Published by D. Felt & Co.; Pittsburgh: Cook and Schoyer, 1834. Disbound. Sabin 24863 (1823 edition); Howes F210 (not noting this edition); Streeter sale 1208 (1823 edition).

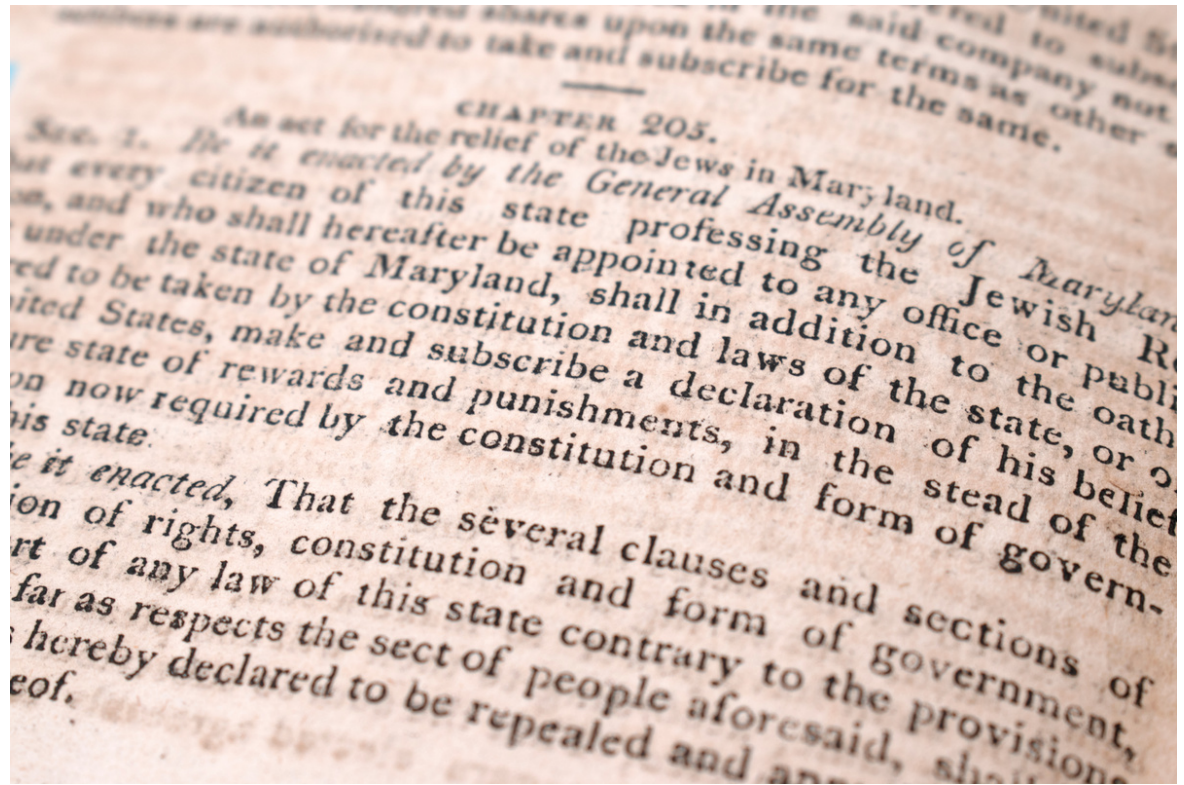
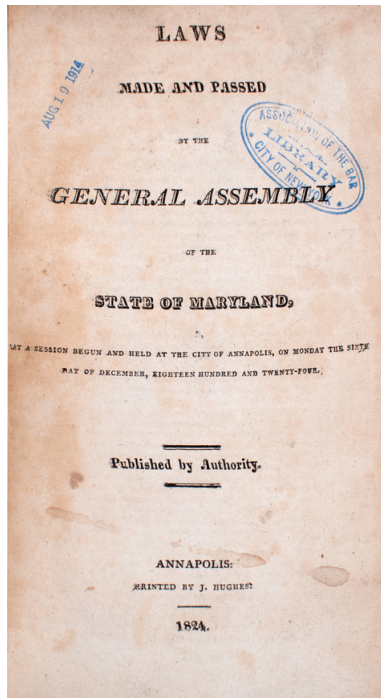
[346400] Sold

First published within Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine in 1821, separate editions with slightly variant titles quickly followed in Haverill, New Hampshire by Sylvester T. Goss in 1822 (one known copy), five separate editions in New York between 1823 and 1828, and finally the present Pittsburgh edition in 1834.

The story, told from the perspective of a white doctor aboard the pirate ship Esparanza, relates the experiences of Captain Manuel, an African American runaway slave and his fugitive slave crew. "Read within the context of uniquely early American anxieties, fantasies and debates about slavery and the infectious possibility of the Haitian Revolution, Howison's 'The Florida Pirate' exposes an integral relation between the source of terror within the tale and its correlative within national discourse ... A story of an ex-slave turned pirate captain, 'The Florida Pirate' utterly captivated early republican readers ... Particularly striking in its implicit link between southern slave insurrection and the large-scale slave violence that liberated Saint-Dominique, 'The Florida Pirate' touches upon core anxieties of the early republic, anxieties of race, slavery and collective violence" (Woertendyke, Gretchen. "John Howison's New Gothic Nationalism and Transatlantic Exchange." *Early American Literature*, vol. 43, no. 2, 2008, pp. 309-35).

All the separate American edition are scarce, though this final Pittsburgh edition (published in the wake of Nat Turner's rebellion) particularly so, with only two examples located by OCLC.





The Jew Bill

25] (Judaica).

An Act for the Relief of the Jews of Maryland ... [printed within:] Laws Made and Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at a Session begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the Sixth Day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-four.

167, [1]pp. The Jew Bill appearing on pages 154-155. [With:] Laws made and passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at the Session begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the Twenty-sixth Day of December, 1825 [which includes the enactment of the Jew Bill on page 21]. 2 vols. 8vo. Annapolis: J. Hughes, 1824-1825. Later tan cloth. Association of the New York Bar (inked stamps and blindstamps).

[338079] \$25,000

Although Article VI of the Constitution of the United States declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States" at the federal level, many states continued to prevent Jews, Catholics, and Quakers from occupying public offices. Beginning as early as 1797, Jewish citizens of Maryland, led by Jewish leaders Solomon Etting and Jacob Cohen, had regularly, but unsuccessfully petitioned the legislature for equal status. The "Jew Bill," as it came to be known, was defeated in 1802, 1804, 1819 and 1823. In 1824, led by Irish Catholic Thomas Kennedy and with a Democrat majority in the legislature, the Jew Bill was once again brought before the legislature, passing at the beginning of 1826.

The present volumes recording the laws passed by the General Assembly at those sessions include both the proposed law – that "every citizen of this state professing the Jewish religion ... appointed to any office of public trust [shall] make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, in the stead of the declaration now required..." – and the final vote of passage on January 5, 1826, ensuring to Jews the same rights and privileges as Christians in the state.

An important record of a seminal moment in Jewish American history.

The Rarest Early Oregon History

26] Leonard, Herman LeRoy Williams.

Oregon Territory: Containing A Brief, But Authentic Account of Spanish, English, Russian, and American Discoveries on the North-West Coast of America.

88pp. 12mo. Cleveland: Younglove's Steam Press, 1846. Original green printed wrappers (front wrapper missing). Spine paper mostly lacking, rear wrapper chipped and creased at the edges. Titlepage a touch soiled and edge worn, a bit of light soiling to the text, offsetting on two pages. About very good. Howes L-261 ("dd"); Wagner-Camp-Becker 122a; Graff 2459; Streeter Sale 3357.

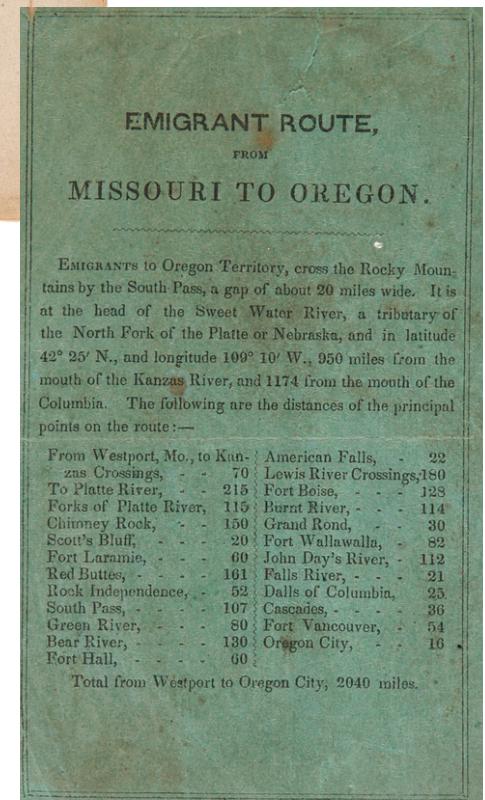
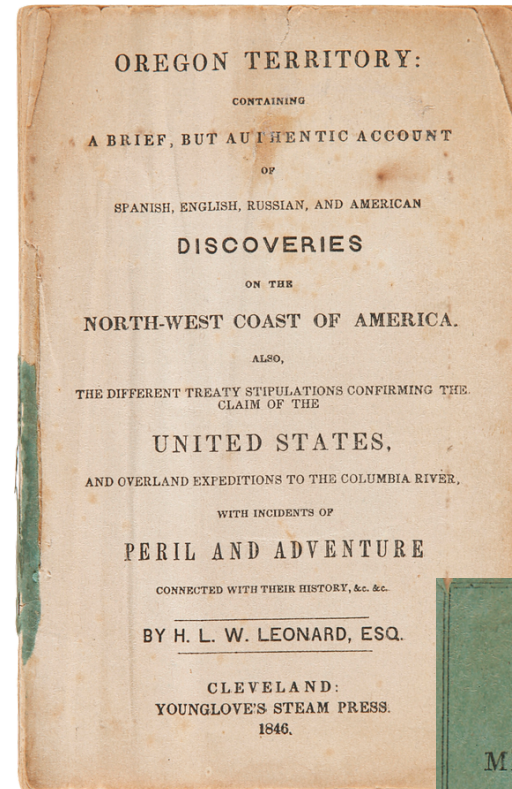
[320300] \$27,500

A great western rarity, one of the rarest overland guides to Oregon during a crucial period in the region's history. Leonard's guide to the Oregon Territory merits a "dd" rating from Howes, representing "superlatively rare books, almost unobtainable." Initially unknown to Henry Wagner and Charles Camp, it did not appear in Wagner-Camp until the third edition of that reference, published in 1953.

Herman Leroy Williams Leonard issued this work at a tense period in the international history of the Pacific Northwest, when the United States and Great Britain both made strong claims to the Oregon Territory, threatening the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations. The "Year of Decision"(1846) was a notable year not only for guides to Oregon Territory, but also for American migration to the region. Streeter praises the table of distances that appears on the rear wrapper, giving the emigrant route from Missouri to Oregon, a distance of 2040 miles.

Leonard gives a history and description of the vast, enticing territory, including early explorations, the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Anglo-American friction over the territory and its boundaries. He also includes a detailed chapter on the voyage of Captains Gray and Kendrick. Captain Gray is credited with discovering the Columbia River, which he named after his ship. The Astoria expedition, spearheaded by William Price Hunt is detailed, as well as the region's shift towards fur trading with the opening of the northwest fur trade in the 1790s.

Howes, Graff, and Streeter each asserted that there were only three known copies of this work: the Streeter copy, the Graff copy (now at the Newberry Library), and the copy at Yale (the W.R. Coe copy). We are aware of nine known copies, including the present (four in private collections).



Lincoln's First Presidential Proclamation and De Facto Declaration of War

27] Lincoln, Abraham.

By the President of the United States. A Proclamation. Whereas the laws of the United States have been, for some time past, and now are, opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas ... hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union.

Broadside, 10 x 8 inches. 4to. Washington, D.C: April 15, 1861. Pencil date at top of sheet. Fine. In a blue morocco case, gilt.

[322211] \$125,000

President Abraham Lincoln's first proclamation, calling for troops to suppress the rebellion of the secessionist states and "maintain the existence of our National Union," issued two days after the fall of Fort Sumter. A document of the greatest consequence for the nation, this momentous proclamation was also an important antecedent of the Gettysburg Address, embodying Lincoln's first official articulation of a central theme of his presidency and the war effort - the "perpetuity of popular government." This Department of State circular is the only separate, contemporary printing and - for an officially printed state paper of such profound significance - is exceedingly rare; the only known copies are the present one and the copy in the National Archives.

On Sunday morning, April 14, 1861, President Lincoln, who had been in office a mere six weeks, received news that Fort Sumter had fallen and met with his cabinet and military advisers to address the crisis. Later that day he sat down to formulate his response: a proclamation calling 75,000 state militiamen into federal service. He found his legal precedent for doing so in the Militia Act of 1795, passed in the wake of the Whiskey Rebellion:

"...whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to call forth the militia of such state, or of any other state or states, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed...."

continued

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

April 15 1861

Whereas the laws of the United States have been, for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law :

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union ; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress.

Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States
the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Lincoln wrote the principles and much of the language of this clause into the opening paragraphs of his Proclamation:

"Whereas the laws of the United States have been, for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of several States of the union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

Had Lincoln indicated that he meant only to defend Washington, the consequences of the Proclamation might have been very different. Instead, he spoke of suppression and deemed "it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union..." although he added that "the utmost care will be observed...to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country." Either way, this was all too much for other southern states, where it was interpreted as a declaration of war. Secessionists were incensed and southern Unionists felt betrayed. Within two days Virginia seceded, and Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina soon followed.

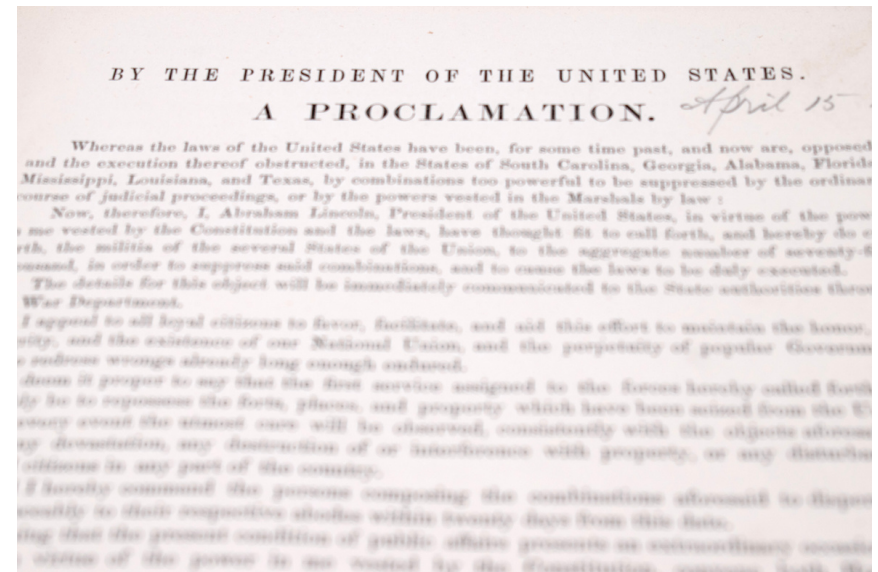
Lincoln appealed "to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government...." Lincoln calls on Senator and Representatives to assemble to "consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand." He chose the resonant date of July 4 for the Congress to assemble in this extraordinary session.

In the North the result was a nearly unanimous outpouring of patriotism. The President's political opponent, Stephen Douglas, rose to the occasion and declared his support, urging others to rally to the Union cause, ensuring unanimity across the political spectrum. Lincoln's theme of union and democratic government had found its mark, and would later receive its highest expression in the final passage of the Gettysburg Address: "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

While the text of this proclamation was widely printed in newspapers, this State Department circular was the only official separate printing, and on the evidence of this copy – recently found among the papers of U.S. Representative, Senator, and Civil War general Gilman Marston of New Hampshire - was circulated to members of Congress, among others. An inscription, most likely in Marston's hand, appears on the verso, reading simply: "President's Proclamation."

Not recorded in OCLC, Monaghan, Stern, or the online catalogue of the Lincoln Library. The Library of Congress, which owns Lincoln's manuscript draft of the proclamation, does not have a copy, as confirmed through consultation with Clark Evans, the resident Lincoln expert at the Library of Congress. We know of only two other copies, one in the collections of the National Archives and the other in private hands.

A truly rare and highly consequential proclamation, marking the official beginning of the Civil War.



The Celebrated Mrs. Macaulay and the American Revolution

28] Macaulay, Catharine; [and Benjamin Rush].

Loose Remarks on Certain Positions to be Found in Mr. Hobbes' Philosophical Rudiments of Government and Society with a Short Sketch of a Democratical Form of Government in a Letter to Signior Paoli ... The Second Edition with Two Letters one from an American Gentleman to the Author which Contains some Comments on her Sketch of the Democratical Form of Government and the Author's Answer.

[2], 35, [1, blank] pp. Uncut and partially unopened. 4to. London: Printed for W. Johnston [and others], 1769. Second and best edition including her correspondence with Benjamin Rush. Modern three-quarter cloth binding. Paper losses (not affecting text) to first three leaves pages at bottom right corner. Title page with minor paper loss at upper left corner restored. ESTC N2809; Sabin 42945. Not in Adams.

[345661] \$12,000

Catharine Macaulay (1731-1791), sometimes referred to as the "Celebrated Mrs. Macaulay" and described as the first English female historian, proved an influential Whig political theorist, best remembered for her multi-volume History of England written in response to David Hume's own Tory history. Central to her thesis was a theory of republican liberty, built upon virtue and the common good, and that the history of England should be viewed through the lens of the people struggling to maintain their freedom. Needless to say, as conflicts with the American colonies escalated over the ensuing years, Macaulay would be sympathetic to the revolutionary cause and establish relationships with Benjamin Rush, John Adams, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren and others.

Shortly after the first publication of her pamphlet, Macaulay met the American physician Benjamin Rush. "Sometime in early January 1769 at a dinner at the [the publisher] Dilly's home, Rush met Macaulay. A couple of weeks later, he wrote to her with a question regarding a position she had taken in her fourth volume [of her History]: 'you propose that "the representative assembly should not have the power to imposing taxes till the subject has been first debated by the senate." Give me leave to observe here that I Cannot help thinking that the assembly should retain the exclusive right of taxing to themselves. They Represent the greatest part of the people. They are ... from all parts of the commonwealth and are therefore much better acquainted with the circumstances of the country. Besides, they ... are naturally supposed to have more property in the state, and therefore have a better right to give it away for the purposes of government" (Ruppert). For the second edition of her Loose Remarks, Macaulay anonymously included Rush's letter as well as her response. All editions of her work are rare, but particularly this second and best edition of her Loose Remarks which includes for the first time her correspondence with Rush.

LOOSE REMARKS ON CERTAIN POSITIONS
TO BE FOUND IN MR. HOBBS'
PHILOSOPHICAL RUDIMENTS OF
GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY
WITH A SHORT SKETCH OF A
DEMOCRATICAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT
IN A LETTER TO SIGNIOR PAOLI
BY CATHARINE MACAULAY
THE SECOND EDITION
WITH TWO LETTERS
ONE FROM AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN
TO THE AUTHOR WHICH CONTAINS
SOME COMMENTS ON HER SKETCH OF THE
DEMOCRATICAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT
AND THE AUTHOR'S ANSWER.



LONDON
PRINTED FOR W. JOHNSTON IN LUDGATE-STREET.
T. DAVIES IN RUSSEL-STREET COVENT-GARDEN.
E. AND C. DILLY IN THE POULTRY. J. ALMON IN
PICCADILLY. ROBINSON AND ROBERTS IN PATER-
NOSTER ROW. AND T. CADELL IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXIX.



The First Photographically Illustrated American Medical Book

29] (Medicine) - Kerlin, Isaac Newton; and Frederick Gutekunst.

The Mind Unveiled; or a Brief History of Twenty-two Imbecile Children.

Wood-engraved frontispiece view of the School, 1 full-page wood-engraved plate and 2 illus. in the text. With 1 mounted salt print portrait photograph facing p. 97 (Neddie). 147 pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: U. Hunt and Son, 1858. First edition. Publisher's blue cloth gilt, repair to spine. Minor dampstaining. Provenance: Hugh J. Brooke.

[345477] \$4500

“This is the first photographically illustrated medical book published in the United States, issued only five years after *Homes of American Statesmen*. The text makes it apparent that the...*School for Feeble Minded Children* was ahead of its time in its faith in redeeming backward children. Dr. Parrish regards this approach as ‘among the greatest discoveries of the present century.’ It is thus a work of considerable sociological interest, also evident in the way the photographs were taken” (*Truthful Lens*). Copies are known without photographs, and with between one and five photographs. Rowley describes it as an “exceptionally rare book” (*Photo Illustrated Medical Literature* [2004], p. 4).

Including Presentation Copies

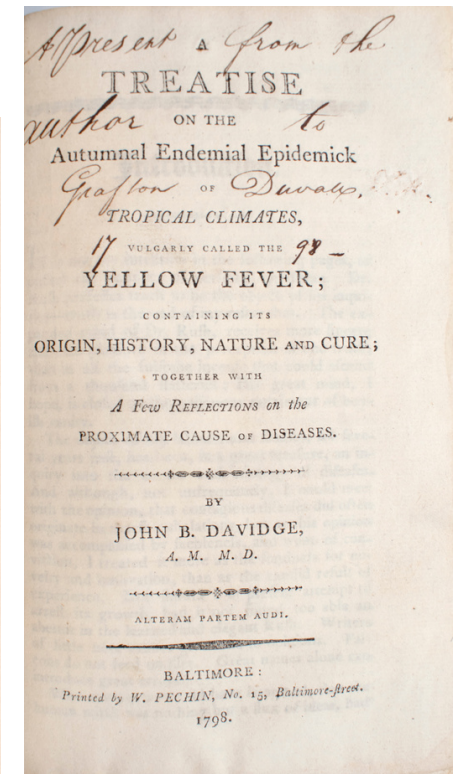
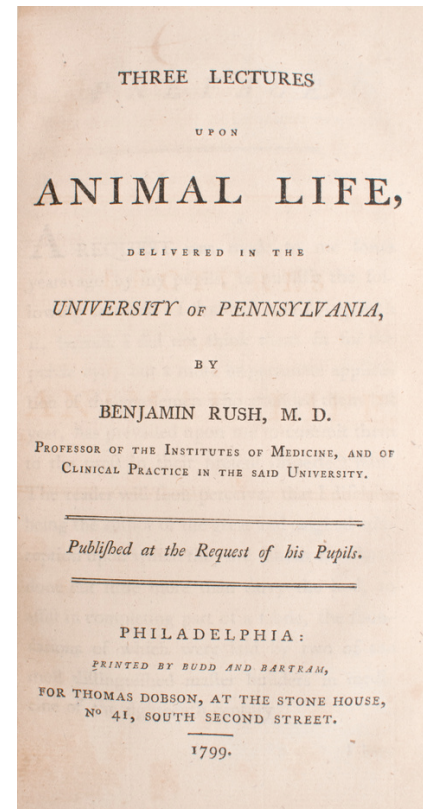
30] (Medicine)

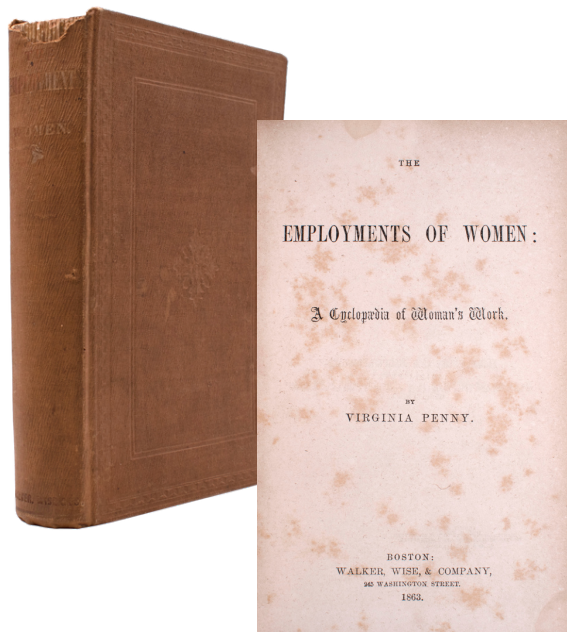
[Sammelband of 11 pamphlets, by early American physicians and scientists, including several on Yellow Fever and several presentation copies].

Contemporary manuscript table of contents. Detailed listing and collations below. 8vo. Vp: 1793-1802. Contemporary tree sheep, red morocco lettering piece, minor scuffing to front board. Provenance: Grafton Duvall (signatures, inscriptions and booklabel on front pastedown).

[338937] Sold

A sammelband compiled by Maryland physician Dr. Grafton Duvall (1780-1841) [and evidently one of several as the present volume includes a 2 on the spine], who received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1802.





Entering the Workforce

33] Penny, Virginia.

The Employments of Women: A Cyclopaedia of Woman's Work.

xxiii, [1], 500 pp. 8vo. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co, 1863. First edition. Contemporary brown cloth, covers panelled in blind, yellow endpapers, small loss at top of spine. Foxing and toning. Sabin 60794 [346157] Sold

First edition of the first work of its kind in America. Published for women seeking employment, Penny systematically studied female employment in America, before such information was available within the U.S. Census, sending out thousands of questionnaires by mail and conducting numerous interviews with employers. She identifies over 500 different occupations in which women were employed (from Amanuenses to Water Carriers), and describes the safety, rate of wages (noting the salary gender gap), training, qualifications, prospects of employment, "the comparative superiority or inferiority of women and men in each branch" and more.

Published on Board the Transcontinental Railroad

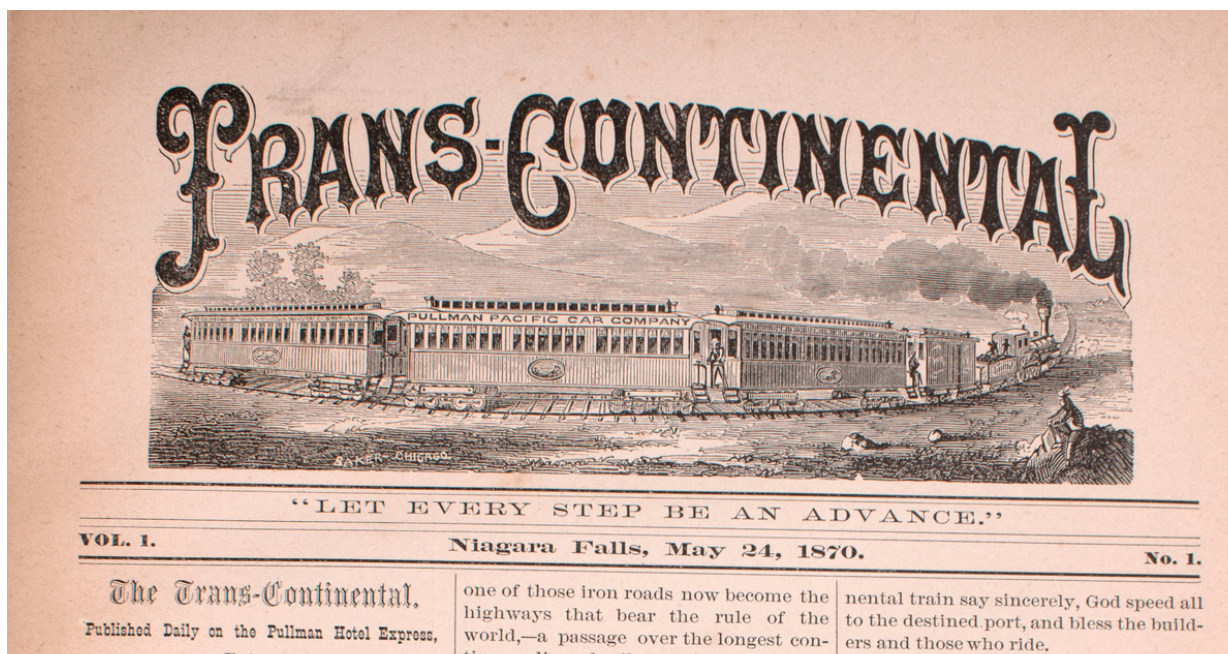
34] (Railroads) - Steele, W. R.; editor.

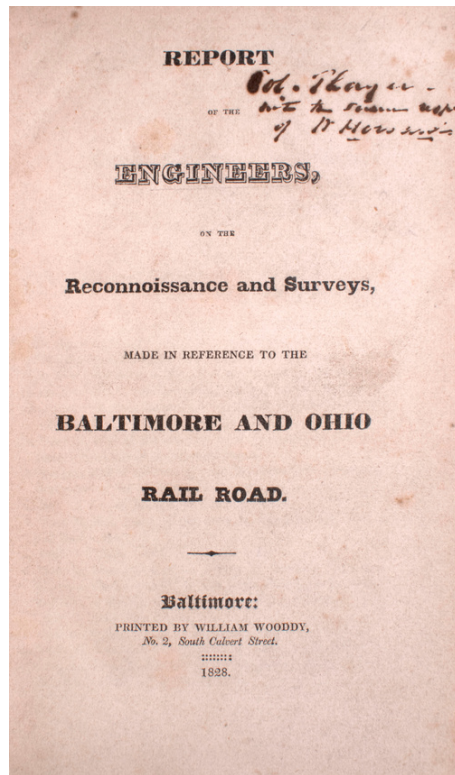
Trans-Continental ... "Let Every Step Be An Advance"

Vol. 1, Numbers 1-12 [all published]. [2, Dedication leaf to the Executive Committee of the Boston Board of Trade, with verso blank], 48pp. 4to. Published Daily on the Pullman Hotel Express, Between Boston and San Francisco, May 24 to July 4, 1870. First edition. Publisher's green pebbled cloth, upper cover blocked in gilt. Eberstadt 107-364a; Howes S929; Train to Plane 4.

[346077] Sold

"This extraordinary newspaper was written, put into type and published on board one of the first trains to make the trip across the continent and back. The press room was in the baggage car, and the compositor's room in the smoker. Aside from recording the incidents of this early journey by steam, the paper describes the entire route, with historical notes on the regions traversed and articles descriptive of the cities and country. A remarkable and extremely interesting memorial of the overland railroad and its first press" (Eberstadt). Publishes in book form all twelve numbers of Steele's newspaper, the first newspaper to be printed aboard a transcontinental train. The paper carried world news, advertisements for businesses along the stops, descriptions of social activities on board, and stories of honored guests who visited the train. For example, a notice in issue one announces: "Wanted. - In the 'Revere' Car a Tenor and Bass." During the stop in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young dined with the guests, the newspaper reporting: "Brigham Young informed our party that he had now 16 wives and 49 living children only, and that he was sixty-nine years old, and had only attended school eleven days when a boy." These issues also contain descriptions of the route from Boston to San Francisco and back, and the places of publication reflect the progress of the journey. The publication locations include Niagara Falls, Omaha, Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Summit Sierra Nevadas, San Francisco, Promontory Point, Laramie, Grand Island, Burlington (Iowa), and Boston.





Presentation Copy of the First B&O Engineering Report

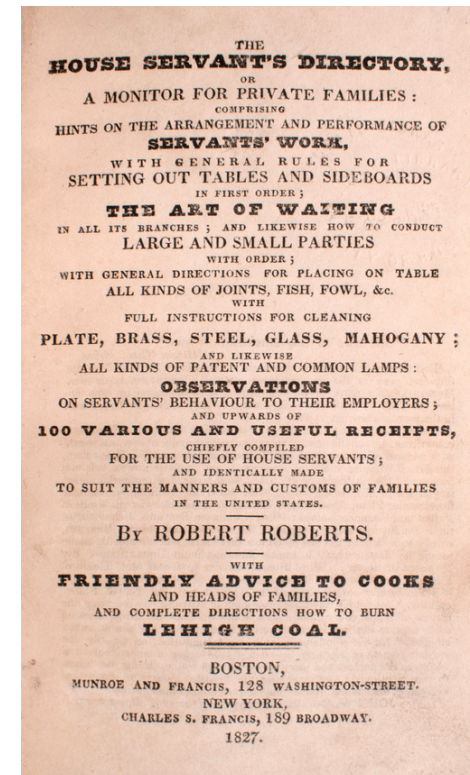
35] (Railroads).

Report of the Engineers, on the Reconnoissance and Surveys, made in Reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

xxiii, [1], 500 pp. 8vo. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co, 1863. First edition. Contemporary brown cloth, covers panelled in blind, yellow endpapers, small loss at top of spine. Foxing and toning. Sabin 60794

[346105] \$6500

The first commercial railroad in the United States, this first engineering report on the B&O Railroad includes a presentation inscription by its first civil engineer William Howard. Chartered in 1827, construction on the railroad began in July 1828 with the first section opening in May 1830. This report by Howard and others includes great detail of the proposed routes along with recommendations on elements of construction. The work includes an appendix containing Descriptive Memoirs by Lieuts. Barney and Trimble and Mr. F. Harrison, Jr.



First Edition of the First Cookbook Written by an African American

36] Roberts, Robert.

The House Servant's Directory, Or a Monitor for Private Families: Comprising hints for Arrangements and Performance of Servants' Work.

xiv, [15]-180 pp. 8vo. Boston: Munroe & Francis; New York: Charles S. Francis, 1827. First edition. Modern quarter morocco and cloth. Small ink burn marks on p. 137, short edge tears to pp 59-66, scattered spotting. Discreet Boston Public Library blindstamp and pencil notation on verso.

[346512] \$17,500

First edition of the first cookbook written by an African American and the first book by a black American ever published by a commercial publisher. Roberts was employed for many years by Christopher Gore, governor and senator from Massachusetts. "Some historians think this work was seminal in producing men of singular ability as caterers, and managers – rather than servants – of large households" (Longone). Roberts' Directory was popular enough to warrant a second and third edition, and the book remains in print today in various reprint editions. Roberts would become a prominent abolitionist and contributor to William Lloyd Garrison's The Liberator.

Bristol: To the Sheriff or Marshall of the County
of Bristol or either of their Deputies or Constables of the Town
of Swanzey To any or either of them Greeting
In his majesties name you are Required to Attach the goods or
Estate of Joshua Hall an Indian Man of Swanzey in the County of Br
istol labourer to J Value of forty Shillings due for want there of to la
the Body of the sd Joshua Hall if he may be found in your province
and him safely keep so that he may be had before me John Rogers
Esq one of his majesties Justices of the Peace for the County aforesd at my Dw
elling House in Swanzey on ~~Monday~~ Wednesday the Twenty Second day of
April next Enting the Date here of at two of the Clocks in the after
noon of sd day then and their to answer to Joseph Cobs of Swanzey in
the County of Bristol aforesd: Yeoman: In a plea of the case for not
paying to the sd the Sum of one pound five Shillings and six pence
in money Justly Due and owing to the Plaintiff for Team works
done in hauling a Cannew and for one Jackit sold and delivered to
the Deft some time in February or in the beginning of march
1717) as shall then and there appear by the sd Cobs or an
Authentic Copy of the same y^t the Deft to pay the aforesd
Sum of one pound five Shillings and six pence to the same
Joseph Cobs at the often requested he hath Refused or neglected
and still Doth Refuse or neglect To the Damage of the sd Joseph
Cobs (as he saith) the Sum of thirty Shillings as shall then and there
appear with other due Damages: And of this Writt with your
Deputy there on you are truly to return unto my self at or before
the 22 day of April next Dated at Swanzey this fourteenth
day of march in the Fifth Year of his majesties
Reign Annoq Domini: 1718/9
John Rogers

Arresting a Native American in 1718

37] Rogers, John.

Manuscript document signed, as Justice of the Peace, ordering the arrest of Joshua Hall, "an Indian man of Swanzey" for failing to pay Joseph Cobs for work done and goods delivered.

1p. Remnants of red wax seal at top left. 7-1/4 x 6 inches. Swanzey [i.e. Swansea], Bristol County, Massachusetts Bay: March 14, 1718/9. Very minor staining at lower left. Corner mounted, matted and framed.

[324464] \$2000

Hall owed money for "team works done in hauling a cannaw and for one jackit sold and delivered...".

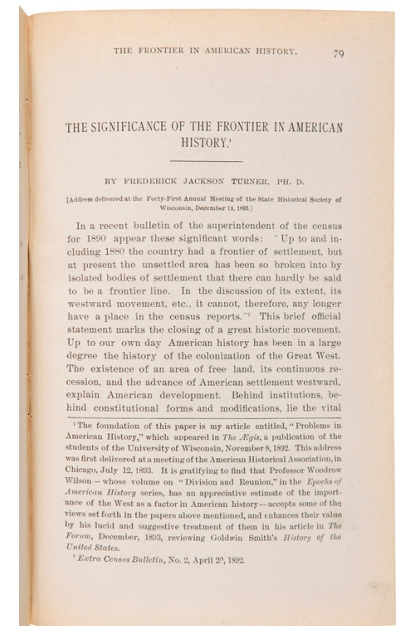
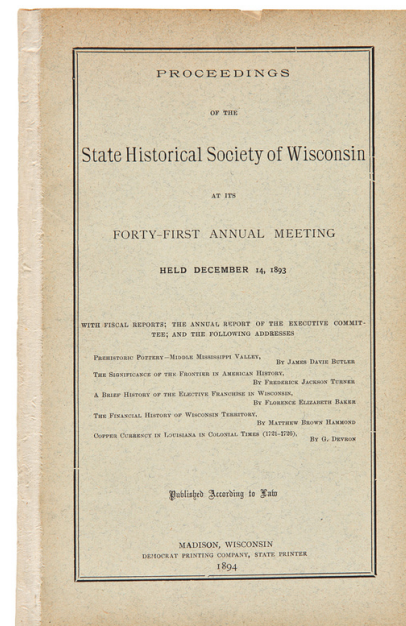
The Frontier Thesis

38] Turner, Frederick J.

The Significance of the Frontier in American History. [In:] Proceedings of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin December 14, 1893.

Frontispiece and two additional inserted plates. [1-3], 4-173, [3, blank] pages. 8vo. Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, State Printer, 1894. First printing. Original printed wrappers, removed from a larger volume. Small chip in top edge of front wrapper, recent reinforcement to spine. PMM 379; Grolier 100 American, 96; Graff 4209; Streeter 4288; Howes T422. [322216] \$12,500

The very rare first printing of Turner's epochal thesis, as it was originally published in the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society for 1893. Turner's thesis was that the open frontier played a tremendous role in shaping American character, culture, and politics, and that the growth of the United States to its natural western borders, marking the closing of the frontier, would have equally significant consequences on the national identity. Perhaps the most influential work of American historiography, it moved Turner immediately into the first rank of American commentators. To this cataloguer's mind the impact of Turner's thesis on the field of American history was not unlike that of Einstein's theory of relativity on the field of physics – all subsequent historians would have to deal with the implications of Turner's ideas.



Early Account of a Shooting Trip in the Dakotas

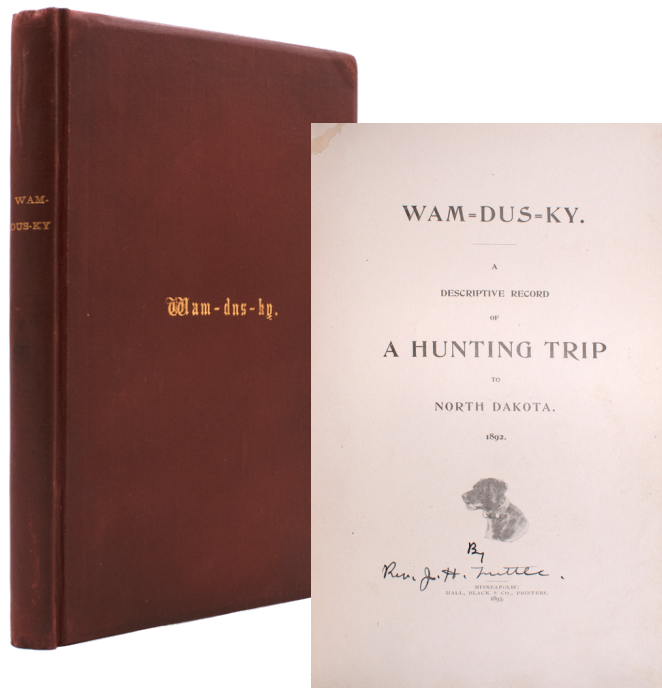
39] [Tuttle, James Harvey].

Wam-dus-ky. A Descriptive Record of a Hunting Trip to North Dakota.

With photographic frontispiece, approximately 30 photographic illustrations by Adelaide Murphy in the text, one line illustration. 178 pp. 8vo. Minneapolis: Hall, Black & Co., Printers, 1893. First edition, one of perhaps 35 copies printed. Publisher's brown cloth over bevelled boards, gilt lettered "Wam-dus-ky" on upper cover. Contemporary ink identification of owner at foot of title page. Finely rebacked, preserving original spine, with highest quality conservation repairs to gutter of first two leaves. Handsome copy of a rare book. Howes T440, "aa"; Streeter 4113; Litchfield p. 60; Heller 2:766.

[317256] \$16,000

Scarce, the author noting that "This book contains little, it is presumed, which outsiders would particularly care to read, and hence none of the very limited numbers of copies published are offered for sale." "An entertaining and well written account, with some good photographs and sketches of a duck and goose hunting trip to North Dakota in the fall of 1892" (Streeter). During two excursions the small party (consisting of several families from Minneapolis and New York) shot 600 ducks.



First American Uniform Book for the U.S. Navy

40] United States Navy.

Regulations for the Uniform & Dress of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

15,[1]pp., text printed mostly in two columns, plus fifteen lithographed plates, thirteen in color. Folio. Philadelphia: Printed for the Navy Department, by T.K. and P.G. Collins, 1852. Contemporary black morocco backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, some wear and scuffing. Scattered light foxing and soiling. Bookplate of the New England Historic Genealogical Society on front pastedown (with withdrawal stamp) and their blindstamp on titlepage. A bit of soiling, small old stain in lower edge of titlepage and text. Very good. Hiler, page 864; Sabin 68960.

[332767] \$6500

A rare color plate book describing and illustrating the uniforms and dress of officers in the United States Navy and Marines. Contains several pages of detailed regulations on the dress of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the Navy and Marines, along with fifteen lithographed plates. The lithographs, done by P.S. Duval & Co. after drawings by artist and Gold Rush adventurer J. Goldsborough Bruff, depict full dress uniforms as well as details of epaulets, hats, belts, swords, and other accoutrements. This copy has the bookplate of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, indicating it was donated to them by Com. George H. Preble.

Early Work on the Tobacco Trade in Virginia

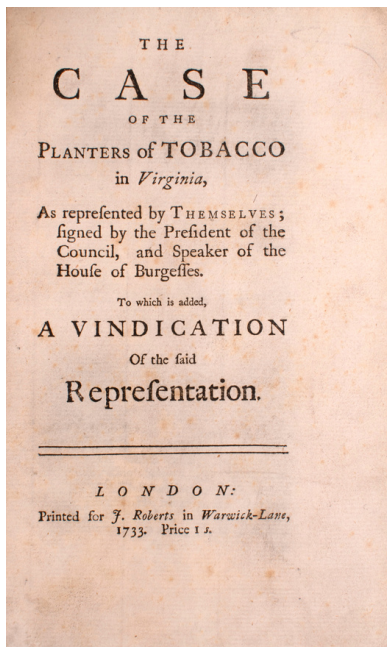
41] Virginia.

The Case of the Planters of Tobacco in Virginia, as represented by Themselves; signed by the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Burgesses. To which is added, a Vindication of the said Representation.

64pp. 8vo. London: Printed for J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane, 1733. Preferred third edition with the additional Vindication. Later calf, bound by Pratt for Henry Stevens, rebacked, marbled endpapers. Provenance: John Gribbel (bookplate).

[345470] Sold

“The Preamble to this pamphlet ... contains a summary of the various imposts on tobacco landed in England, an account of the complicated customhouse procedures, & of the frauds most prevalent at importation & exportation ... This introductory account is signed by Robert Carter, President, & John Holloway, Speaker, of the Virginia House of Burgesses” (Arents).



One of the Earliest American Lithographic View Books

42] [Vivian, W.]

Views of the Great Falls of Niagara [wrapper title].

5 lithographed plates printed on chine collé and mounted, as issued. With the original tissue guards. Oblong small folio (11-1/2 x 15 inches). Philadelphia: Published by Kennedy & Lucas Lithographers ... R. H. Hobson and S. M. Stewart, [circa 1830]. First American edition. Stitched lettered wrappers, minor foxing, minor chips at edges. Housed in a cloth box. Dow p. 892 (London edition).

[338825] \$15,000

The exceptionally rare American edition of this series of lithographic view of Niagara Falls, pirated from the British edition published in London by Ackermann circa 1827, is among the earliest lithographic view books produced in the United States. Printed by Kennedy & Lucas, one of the first lithographic firms to operate in Philadelphia, three of the five plates were drawn on stone by Hugh Bridport (c. 1794-1868) and the other two by William B. Lucas, one of the partners in the firm. Peters, in his comprehensive America on Stone, notes the firm in operation from 1829-1835 and describes their work as "above the average" in this early period, but was unaware of the present views. The booksellers/printers/stationers noted below the Kennedy & Lucas imprint were independently active on Chesnut Street only from 1829-1831.

Unrecorded in the usual bibliographic literature, only two examples are identified in OCLC (the Paul Mellon copy at Yale and a copy at the Huntington).

The First Baptist Hymnal Published in America

43] Wallin, Benjamin.

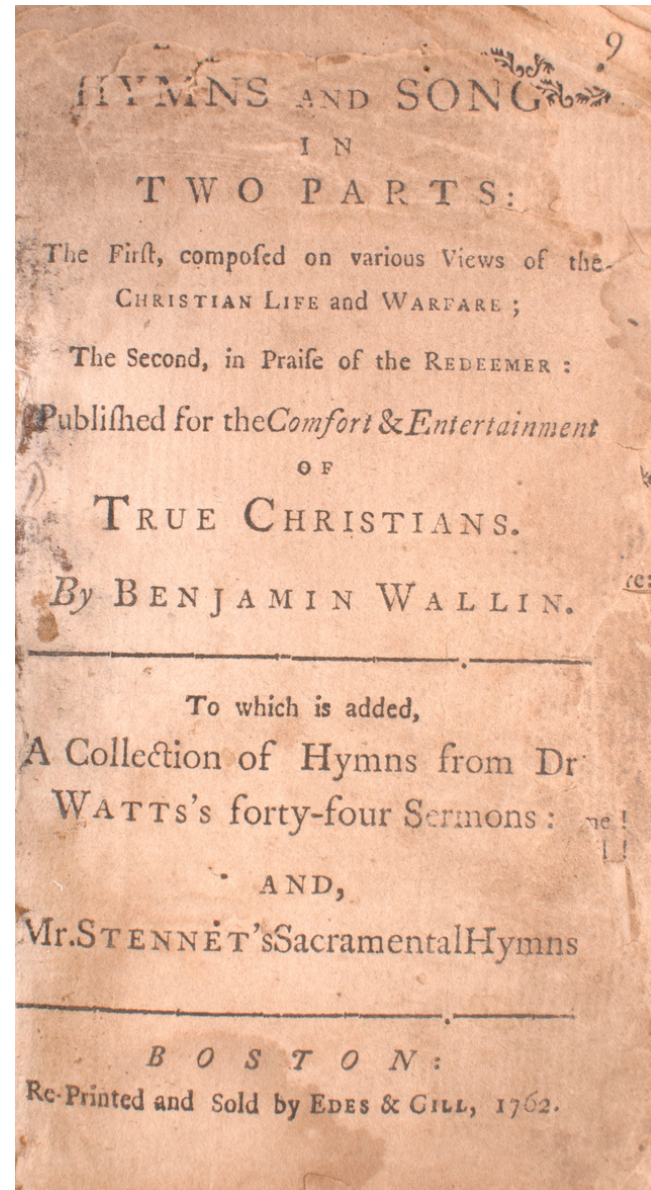
Evangelical Hymns and Songs: in Two Parts: The First, composed on various Views of the Christian Life and Warfare; The Second, in praise of the Redeemer.

155, [1]pp. 12mo. Boston: Re-printed and sold by Edes & Gill, 1762. First American edition. Contemporary sheep, defective lacking part of the upper cover. Title page with paper losses affecting text, minor paper losses to upper corners of the first few leaves, usual browning, scattered edge tears. Contemporary manuscript numerical notations (numbering the hymns 1-63 by Wallin). Provenance: Ebenezer Rogers (signature on verso of the final leaf, dated 1769). Evans 9297; ESTC W20306; Brinley sale 6043; Whitley, Baptist Bibliography 26-750. Cf. Music & Richardson, "I Will Sing the Wondrous Story," pp. 117-118.

[346175] \$9500

Wallin's hymns were first published in London in 1750. The present first American edition was arranged for publication by Isaac Backus, with the addition of hymns by Watts and Stennet. In a letter to Wallin in 1767 (published in The Diary of Isaac Backus [Brown University Press, 1969]), Backus writes: "The first knowledge I had of yourself was by having your hymnbook and a few other pieces lent to me in Boston, and the first hymn touched so clearly upon a subject that I have had much exercise upon, that it gave great entertainment to my mind, and the whole book was delightful to me, which caused me to transcribe most of the hymns before I returned the book and I shewed them as I had occasion to my friends in various places who manifested their desire to have them published here. And accordingly I prevailed to have it done in Boston, with the addition of hymns of Dr. Watts (which we have not in any of his hymnbooks) as also Mr. Stennet on baptism."

The 1762 Boston publication is referred to by Music and Richardson as "The first known publication of hymns by Baptists" in America. ESTC records but four known examples. Only two examples have appeared in recorded auction records: the Brinley sale in 1881 (described even then as "very scarce" and selling for \$3.75) and the rebound Huth-Harmsworth copy (purchased at the latter sale by Maggs in 1953).



"... Phillis, the extraordinary Negro Poet ..."

45] Wheatley, Phillis.

Farewell to America / To Mrs. S.— W.— [poem, printed within The Massachusetts Gazette and the Boston Weekly News-Letter ... May 13, 1773].

Issue no. 3632. 4pp. The Wheatley poem at the bottom of the third column on the final page, 60 lines in 15 stanzas, under the dateline Boston, May 10, 1773 and prefaced with: "Saturday last, Capt. Calef sailed for London in whom went Passengers Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley, Merchant; also, Phillis, the extraordinary Negro Poet, Servant to Mr. John Wheatley." Folio. Boston: May 13, 1773. Disbound, trimmed close particularly at the top, minor staining. Robinson 1773.B.21.

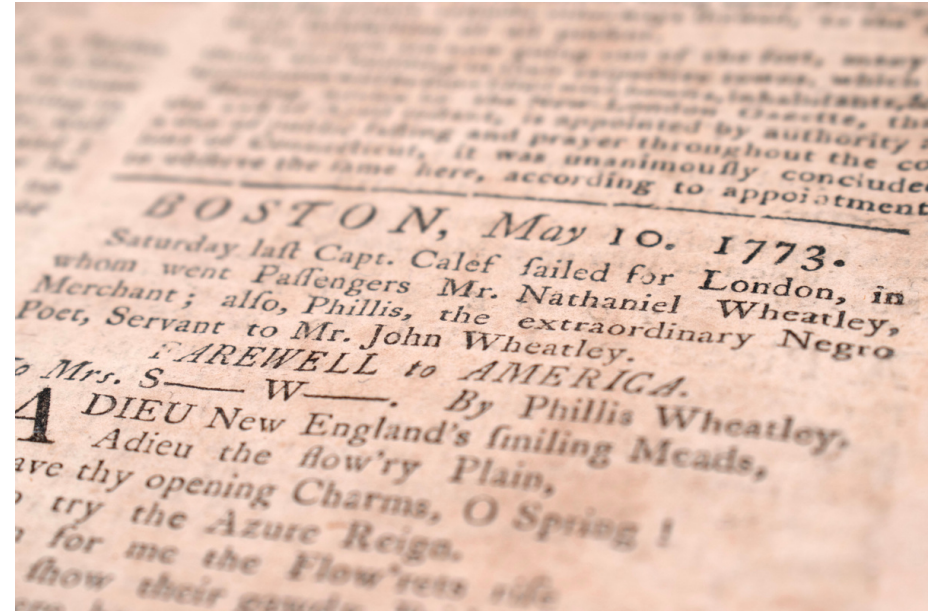
[346479] Sold

Wheatley penned *Farewell to America*, among her most well-known poems, at a pivotal moment in her life and career, just days prior to her leaving Boston for London in the spring of 1773. The voyage was her first trans-Atlantic crossing since she had been seized in West Africa as a child, and although the principal reason for the voyage was to improve her health (she suffered from chronic asthma), it was also to have a better chance of publishing her book of poems after refusals in America.

Dedicated to her mistress Susannah Wheatley, the poem has been read by modern scholars with the subtext of her enslavement; that it, that Wheatley's description of spring in America not applying to her, and her finding good health in England, can rather be read as her search for freedom from slavery: "In vain for me the Flow'rets rise / And show their gawdy Pride, / While here beneath the Northern Skies / I mourn for Health deny'd..."

The present newspaper printing is among the earliest in America, printed just days after leaving Boston for London. It is preceded by printings in the *Massachusetts Gazette and the Boston Post-Boy Advertiser* (May 10, with the expanded original title *To the Empire of America Beneath the Western Hemisphere. Farewell to America*) and the *Boston Evening Post* (May 10). The poem, here simply titled "Farewell to America", is printed in 15 stanzas and 60 lines. Notably, the poem would be shortened to 13 stanzas and 52 lines when it appeared within her printed book later that year.

All American newspaper printings of Wheatley poems are of the utmost rarity.



"...the most popular of all Indian captivities" - Vail

46] Williamson, Peter.

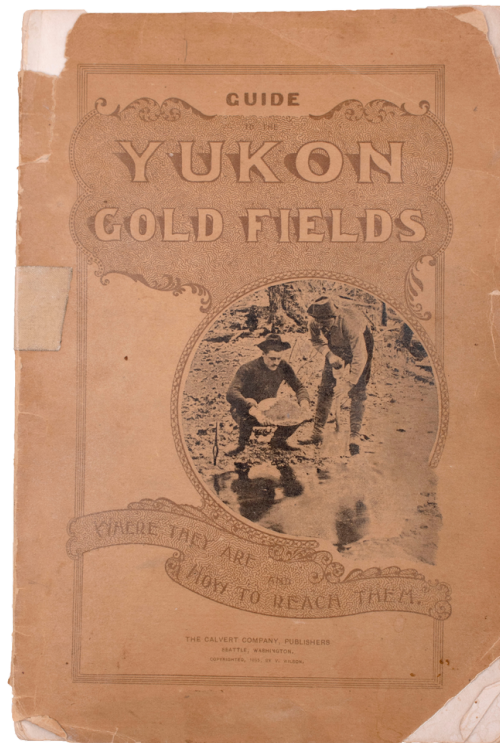
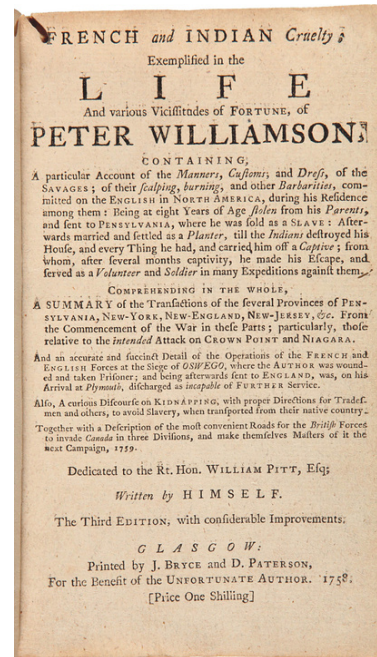
French and Indian Cruelty: Exemplified in the Life and Various Vicissitudes of Fortune, of Peter Williamson, Containing, a Particular Account of the Manners, Customs, and Dress, of the Savages.

iv, 112pp. Glasgow: J. Bryce and D. Paterson, 1758. Early half calf and marbled boards, black morocco gilt label. Boards rubbed, corners bumped, spine ends worn. Small wormholes at gutter of top and bottom of textblock running the length of the volume (just touching one letter of the title, otherwise no text affected). Vail 526a; Sabin 104469; Ayer 317; Howes W500, "B."

[322201] \$9500

The self-styled "third edition, with considerable improvements," issued the year after the superlatively rare first, of what Vail calls "the most popular of all Indian captivities." Peter Williamson was born in Scotland, but was kidnapped and sold into bondage in Pennsylvania when he was eight years old. His master proved kind and ultimately became his benefactor, leaving Williamson enough money to marry and establish himself on a farm near the forks of the Delaware. In 1754 he was captured by Indians, probably Delaware, held captive for three months, and submitted to various tortures and humiliations. Escaping in January 1755, he joined the army and was first sent to Boston, and then with the expedition to defend Oswego. When Oswego was captured by the French, he was wounded and taken prisoner. Ultimately he was paroled and sent to England, arriving in November 1756.

Williamson's narrative is vivid and detailed, deserving of the interest and editions it evoked. It served as a model for many later narratives, and numerous fictional treatments stole details from it. One of the earliest obtainable editions, the first existing in only a few copies.



One of the Earliest and Best Guides to the Yukon

47] Wilson, Veazie.

Guide to the Yukon Gold Fields.

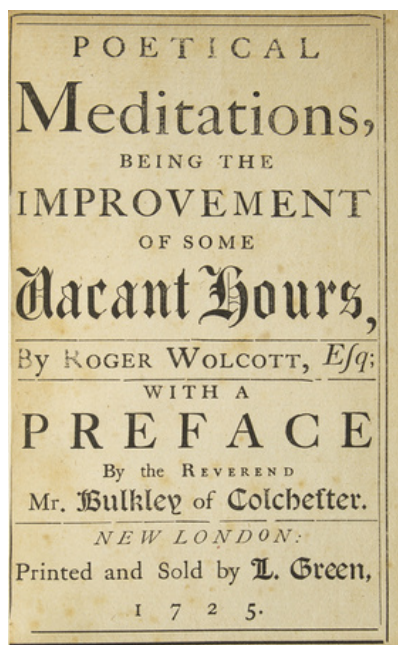
21 plates, 3 folding maps, illustrations. 72; 14 [Seattle Wholesale Houses Directory]; 22 [Juneau Directory]pp. Ads in the rear. 8vo. Seattle: The Calvert Company, Publisher, 1895. First edition, scarce issue with the directories in the rear. Original wrappers, chipped with losses, small old tape repair at spine. Frontispiece with tear in the image repaired with Japanese tissue on verso. Blue morocco backed slipcase. Graff 4710; Howes W541; Kurutz 622b; Smith 11103; Streeter sale 3542; Wickersham 3996.

[346078] Sold

"Wilson died at age thirty, shortly before this book reached publication. Apparently, a life of suffering and physical hardships in the Yukon and Alaska wilderness took its toll. Written in 1894, this book ranks as one of the earliest and best guides to cover gold mining in the Yukon, and it proved to be of sufficient value to warrant subsequent editions ... He includes straightforward descriptions of the major routes, landmarks along the way, freighting, tramways, climate, clothing, mosquitos and an analysis of prospecting and mining" (Kurutz).

"This is not only one of the first of the guides to the Yukon gold fields before the big rush of 1897, but one of the best. At the end are advertisements of the Seattle Wholesale Houses and a Juneau Business Directory, neither being present in the 1897 [revised second] edition" (Streeter).

Like the Streeter copy, the present example includes the Seattle and Juneau directories, not found in all copies according to Kurutz.



Connecticut's First Book of Verse

48] Wolcott, Roger.

Poetical Meditations, being the Improvement of some Vacant Hours.

[2] ff., lvi, i, 78, [1, errata], [3, advertisement] pp. Title page in fine facsimile on old paper. Half title backed. Small 8vo. New London: Printed and Sold by L. Green, 1725. First edition. 18th-century sheep, with later red morocco spine label. Later (dated in plate 1923) bookplate of Ilion Wolcott. Finely rebacked in period style. Evans 2722; Trumbull 1696; Johnson 207; Wegelin 465.

[224756] \$2500

“The first book of verse in Connecticut. Joseph Dewey, a maker of woolen cloth in Colchester...bore the expense of printing on condition of inserting his advertisement of three pages at the end” (Evans).

The author, Roger Wolcott (1679-1767) was a self-educated weaver from Windsor, Connecticut, who became colonial governor of Connecticut from 1751 and 1754.

A Famous Rarity

49] (Women's Suffrage) - Smith, Miss Julia E.

Abby Smith and Her Cows. With a Report of the Law Case Decided Contrary To Law.

Frontispiece. 94pp. 8vo. Hartford: [American Publishing Company], 1877. First edition. Printed wrappers, publisher's ads on rear and inside wrappers. cf. Stanton et. al., History of Woman Suffrage, vol. 3. DAB XVII:233-234. Not in Krichmar.

[346095] \$6500

The Smith sisters of Glastonbury, Abby and Julia Smith, occupy an important place in the history of the women's suffrage movement. In 1869, the town's annual tax collector visited the elderly Smiths twice the same year, arguing that the town needed them to pay the following years taxes early, as the town had incurred additional expenses in registering male voters (insert irony here). The following October they received a bill yet again for the same amount. In 1872, learning that their town's tax assessor had increased the value of their property, along with the property of another widow in the town, but had not raised the taxes on a single male landowner, the Smith sisters refused to pay the increase, arguing that it amounted to "taxation without representation" and demanded to be registered as voters. On January 1, 1874, their prized cows were seized and sold at auction. That Spring, when their property was additionally seized and sold under questionable circumstances for a bargain price to a neighbor to offset owed taxes, the Smith sisters sued (arguing that the town violated the law by seizing property prior to movable property against outstanding tax debt), beginning a lengthy legal process with numerous appeals until they finally won in state Supreme Court in 1876. Over the course of their legal battle, the sisters became a cause célèbre among the Suffrage Movement, attracting the notice of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Isabella Beecher Hooker and others. Their cows became a symbol of the movement, with their final two cows being popularly renamed Taxey and Votey.



Election of 1876

50] (Women's Suffrage) - Stanton, Elizabeth Cady; Matilda Johnson Gage; and Susan B. Anthony.

Address of the National Woman Suffrage Association to the National Democratic Convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1876 [caption title].

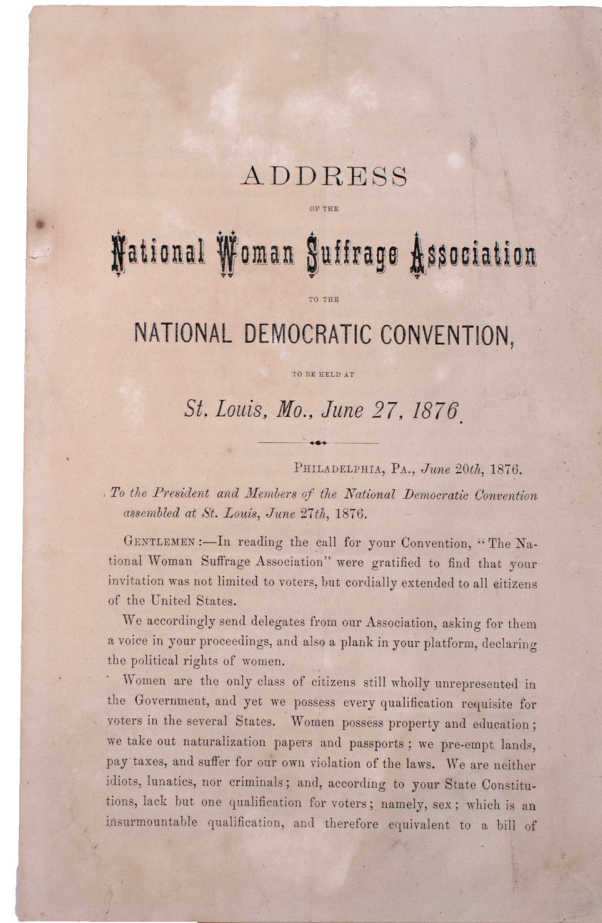
[4]pp. Signed in print by Stanton, Gage and Anthony. 8vo. [Philadelphia]: [National Woman Suffrage Association], 1876. Old folds, lightly tanned. Very good. OCLC 918897405. Not in Krichmar.

[346371] Sold

The summer of 1876 proved an eventful one for the Women's Suffrage movement, culminating in their protest at the July fourth Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in which, after being denied the right to speak, they took over the platform and read their Declaration of the Rights of Women. The month prior, the movement had sent representatives to both the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominating conventions at Cincinnati and St. Louis, requesting that women's suffrage be added to each party's official platform. The present Address comprises Association's memorial to the Democratic convention, marking the first time a female representative was granted the right to speak before that body. Escorted onto the convention floor by two men, the Association representative Phoebe Couzins was met with laughter, according to the Official Proceedings, and after speaking submitted the present Address.

The outcome of the Election of 1876 would result in the end of Reconstruction, with the so-called Compromise of 1877 giving the deadlocked election to the Republican Rutherford B. Hayes over Democrat Samuel Tilden in exchange for the withdrawal of Federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana among other considerations. The result would not only be the end of Reconstruction but the beginning of the Democratic Party dominance in the South, coupled with the rise of white supremacy that reversed many of the protections for African Americans following the Civil War.

Interestingly, in the present address Stanton, Gage and Anthony blatantly appeal to the Democrat's concern over the African American vote in the south. The Address begins by reminding the convention that women were "the only class of citizens still wholly unrepresented in the government" even though they possess both property and education and are denied the vote solely because of their gender, "an insurmountable qualification": "Our rulers may have the right to regulate the suffrage, but they cannot abolish it altogether for any class of citizens ... without a direct violation of the fundamental law of the land." Having reminded the Convention of the laws which granted enfranchisement to African Americans, the Address continues by praising the Democratic party for being the party which first removed the property qualification and noting that it was a Democrat-controlled legislature in Wyoming which had granted women the vote in 1869. The Address reminds the Democrats that



African Americans had been afforded the right to vote, and had the Democrats supported suffrage earlier that they would have won in 1868 and 1872. Going farther, they suggest that if the party supported suffrage in their platform that the Democrats would receive the women's vote, which would more than offset the African American vote and give the Democrats victory in the election: "Are the rights of women in all the Southern States, whose slaves are now their rulers, less sacred than those of the men of Louisiana? ... Whether the Democratic party will take the initiative in this reform, and reap the glory of crowning fifteen million women with the rights of American citizenship, and thereby vindicate our theory of self-government, is the momentous question we ask you to decide in this eventful hour..." The Association's petition, however, would be referred to committee, where the issue died without being included in the platform.

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