

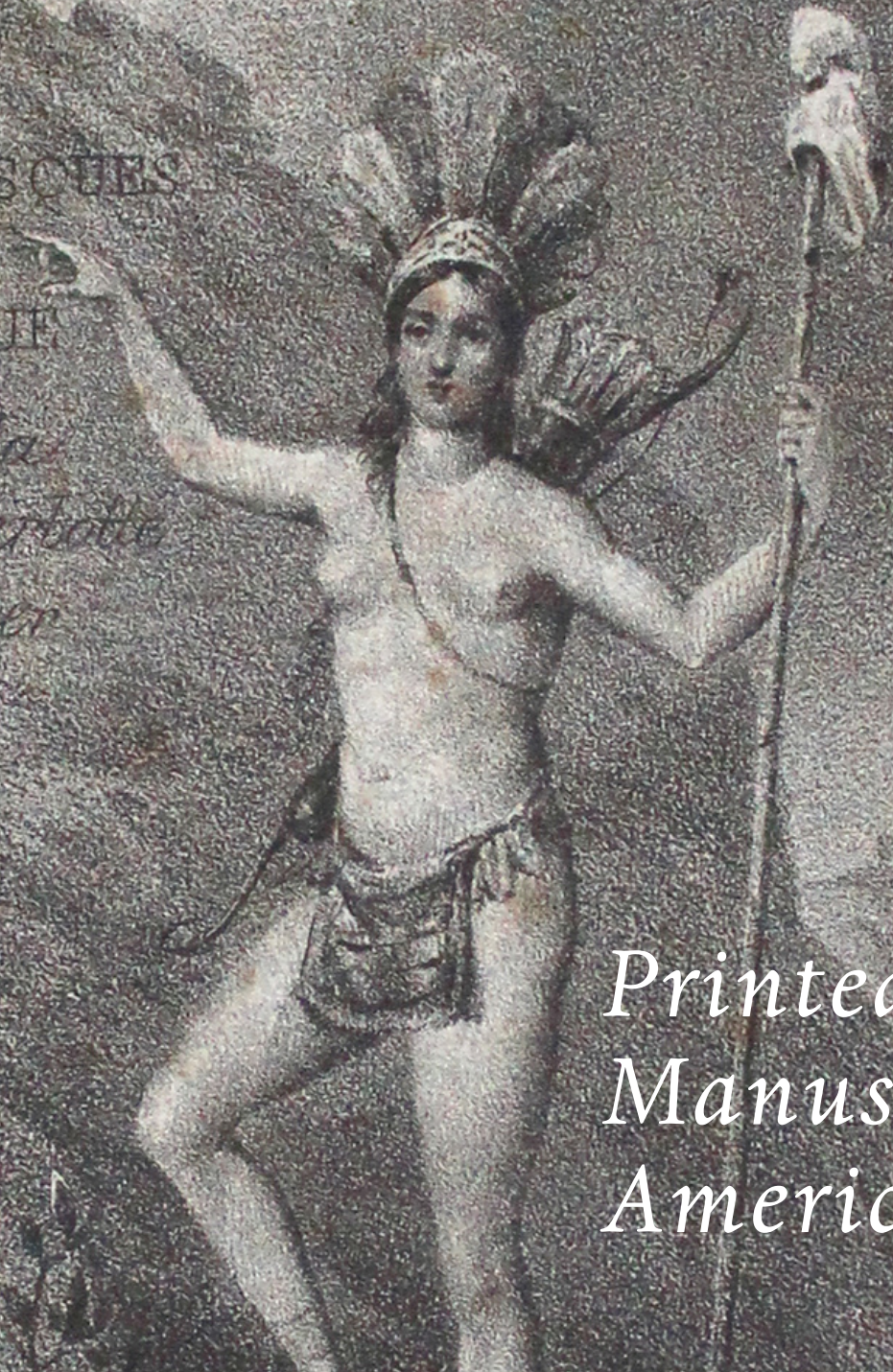
JAMES
CUMMINS
bookseller

VUES PITTORESQUES

DE L'AMERIQUE

*dessinées par la
Comtesse Charlotte
De Salm-Salm*

1824



*Printed &
Manuscript
Americana*

1] Adams, John Quincy.

Extraordinary autograph letter signed "J. Q. Adams" to William Cranch, on the proposed Constitution, detailing at length his objections to various sections of Article 1, criticizing the proposed document as not in the democratic interests of the people to protect their liberties, quoting from Blackstone and his father's Defense of the Constitutions, and concluding: "We shall in a short time slide into an aspiring aristocracy, and finally tumble into an absolute monarchy, or else split into twenty separate and distinct nations perpetually at war with one another; which God forbid!"

4pp. 4to. Newburyport: December 8, 1787. Usual folds. Docketed by the recipient at the top left corner of the first page.

[366584] \$95,000

Roughly a month after the Constitution was referred to the states for ratification, Adams and Cranch began a correspondence on the merits and shortcomings of that document. Much of their discussion focussed on Article 1, which laid out the bicameral legislative branches of government and their respective powers. In this, the final letter in their correspondence on the subject, Adams outlines his democratic objections to the Constitution, which he believed did not do enough to protect the liberties of the people.

Arguably the crux of the letter is the defense of his position on the problems with Art. 1, §8 and how those issues portend a greater problem with the proposed Federal government. Using his own father's words from his Defence of the Constitutions and from Blackstone's Commentaries, he fears that such a government would be unable to protect the liberties of the people: "As to the powers granted to the Congress I objected to them only as they were indefinite; but I am more and more convinced, that a continental government, is incompatible with the liberties of the people. 'The plan of three orders,' you say, 'in government is consistent with my father's Idea of a perfect government.' Very true, but he does not say that such a government is practicable, for the whole continent. He does not even canvass the subject, but from what he says, I think it may easily be inferred that he would think such a government fatal to our liberties. But I am far from being convinced that upon the proposed project, the three orders would exist; it appears to me, that there would in fact be no proper representation of the people, and consequently no democratical branch of the constitution. ... I wish if you have time you would again peruse the defence of the constitutions; it appears to me, there is scarcely a page in the book, which does not contain something that is applicable against this proposed plan ... 'The liberty of the people depends entirely on the constant and direct communication between them and the legislature, by means of their representatives. Now in this case, there could not possibly be any such communication, and this you yourself admit when you prove the inability of the people to recall their representatives even if the right should be given them...'"

when you prove the inability of the people to recall their representatives even if the right should be given them.

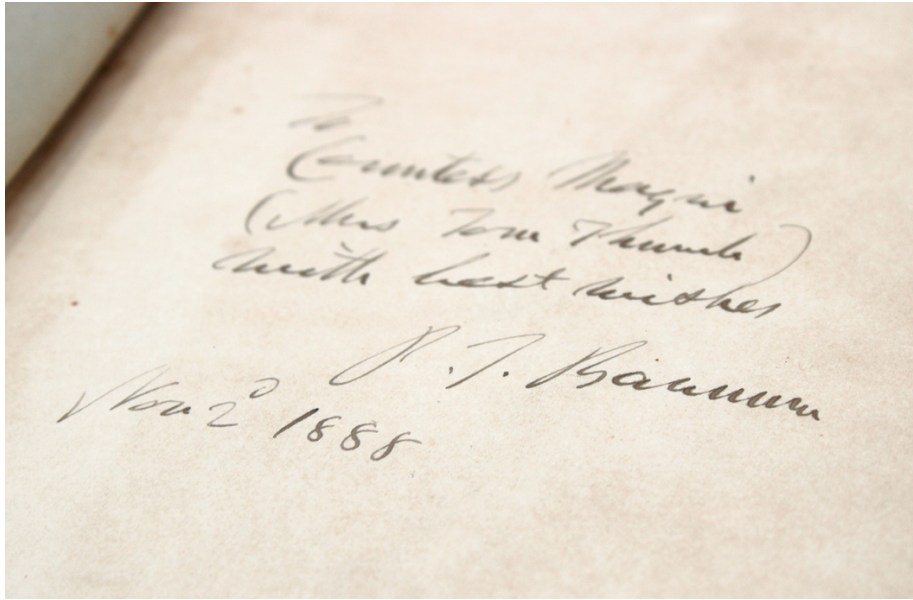
You are mistaken I believe when you say the jealousy of the people is considered as an error on the right side. It is said "the caution of the people is much to be applauded;" and it is not usual to applaud an error, even if it be on the right side.

As to the 13th article you ask whether it was not made by a majority of the people? if you enquire for information I can answer no. it was made by the whole people. The confederation did not take place till all the states had acceded to it; many land delayed the matter I think as much as two years longer than any of the other states, so that the confederation which was made in July 1778 was not ratified till March 1781. and thus upon your own argument I say, that what was made by the whole, can with propriety be altered only by the whole.

In short I must confess I am still of opinion that if this constitution is adopted, we shall go the way of all the world: we shall in a short time slide into an aspiring aristocracy, and finally tumble into an absolute monarchy, or else split into twenty separate and distinct nations perpetually at war with one another; which God forbid!

Yours
J. Q. Adams.

[Click the Images for Full Descriptions](#)



Inscribed to Mrs. Tom Thumb

2] Barnum, P.T.

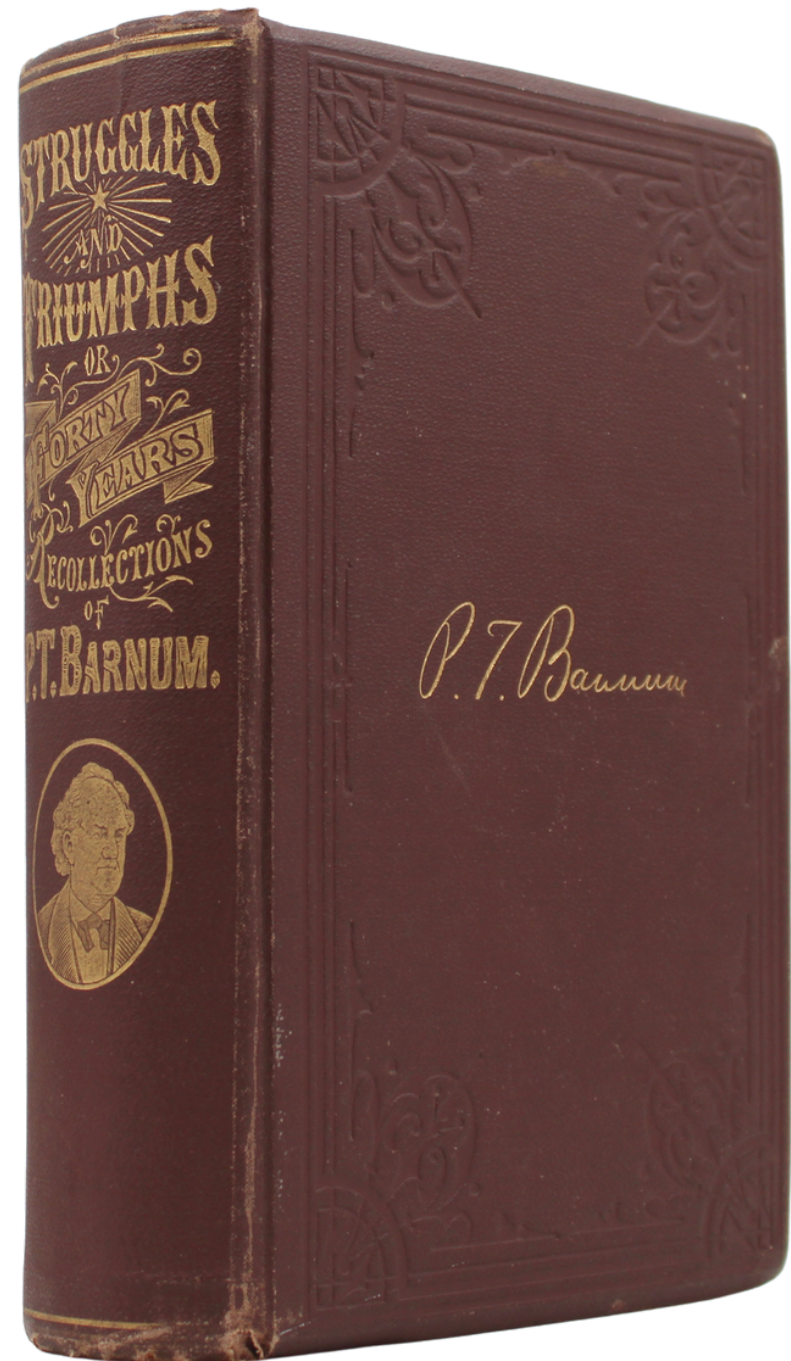
Struggles and Triumphs; or, Forty Years' Recollections.

Plates and illustrations. 792pp. 8vo. Buffalo: The Courier Company, 1882. Author's Edition, Revised, Enlarged, Newly Illustrated and Written up to December, 1881. Presentation copy inscribed by Barnum to Mrs. Tom Thumb. Publisher's cloth, minor wear.

[366739] Sold

Signed and inscribed by Barnum: "To Countess Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb) with best wishes" and dated November 2, 1888."

Mercy Lavinia Warren married Charles Sherwood Stratton (i.e. Tom Thumb) to much fanfare in 1863. Indeed, their wedding was said to be one of the biggest events of the entire century, with Barnum selling upwards of 5000 tickets to the reception at \$75 each. After Stratton's death in 1883, Lavinia remarried Count Primo Magri in 1885 and continued exhibitions and appearances, and even a silent film, until her death in 1919. Chapter XXXVII in Barnum's revised autobiography treats Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, describing his first impressions of Lavinia as "a most intelligent and refined young lady, well educated and an accomplished, beautiful and perfectly developed woman in miniature."



Very Rare Pictorial Americanum by the Niece of Napoleon

3] Bonaparte, Charlotte.

Vues Pittoresques de l'Amerique dessinés par la Comtesse Charlotte de Survilliers 1824.

Lithographed pictorial wrapper title page on blue-grey paper, printed by Jobard after a drawing by Michel Stapleaux; 12 lithographs with printed captions [one with pencilled caption] each signed in the plate Charlotte, del. Oblong folio. [Brussels]: Lith. de Jobard, 1824[-1827]. Later half red morocco and marbled paper covered boards, vellum tips, marbled endpapers. Presentation inscription by Charlotte Bonaparte on the lower margin of the wrapper title: "Dessiné et lithographiés par la Princesse Charlotte Bonaparte fille du roi Joseph. Donnés à mon cousin"; Joseph Hopkinson (inscription in upper left). Sabin 93915. Not in Deak, Haskell/Stokes or Brunet.

[366728] Sold

A very rare work, with lithographed views in America after drawings made by the French artist, socialite, and niece of the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, Charlotte Napoléon Bonaparte (1802-1839). The daughter of Napoleon's older brother Joseph, Charlotte studied engraving and lithography in Paris with the Swiss artist Louis Léopold Robert (1794-1835), who is reputed to have fallen in love with her. In Brussels she was a pupil of the great French painter Jacques Louis David (1748-1825). After her father was deposed as King of Naples in 1813, he moved to America and purchased "Point Breeze", an estate on the Delaware River near Bordentown, New Jersey. His palatial house was filled with paintings and sculpture by Jacques-Louis David, Antonio Canova, Peter Paul Rubens, and Titian. Joseph Bonaparte played host to many of the nation's wealthiest citizens, and his art collection played a crucial role in transmitting high European taste to America.

Charlotte, known as the Countess de Survilliers (as the name appears here on the title page), lived with her father in New Jersey from December 1821 to August 1824. While there, she sketched numerous landscapes including Passaic Falls, her father's "Point Breeze" estate, the town of Lebanon, and others. Extant drawings by her include Passaic Falls, a view near Tuckerton, and Schooley's Mountain. She also painted portraits (Cora Monges, 1822; Emilie Lacoste, 1823) and exhibited her work at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1822. She left the United States in August 1824, marrying her cousin Napoleon-Louis Bonaparte in Florence, Italy in 1826. She died in Italy following a caesarian section in 1838.



The recipient of this copy of her work, Joseph Hopkinson (1770-1842), was a lawyer, musician, writer, politician, and judge. "Joseph Hopkinson was one of Joseph Bonaparte's closest friends and neighbors in the United States. He also composed the lyrics to America's unofficial national anthem. ... His father was Francis Hopkinson, a lawyer, writer, musician and patriot who signed the Declaration of Independence and may have designed the American flag. ... In 1791, he began practicing law in Philadelphia. ... As a young lawyer, Hopkinson established his reputation in some of the most famous trials of the day. ... One of the things Joseph Hopkinson was renowned for during his lifetime was writing Hail Columbia. This was the *de facto* national anthem of the United States for most of the 19th century. It remained a contender until 1931, when 'The Star-Spangled Banner' officially gained the title. 'Hail Columbia' is now the official Vice Presidential anthem. ... In addition to their home in Philadelphia, the Hopkinsons had a small farm in Bordentown. It was here that they got to know Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte during his exile in the United States. Joseph Bonaparte shared Joseph Hopkinson's love of art and his interest in literature and politics. They became close friends. In Joseph's letters of introduction for Hopkinson's children when they visited Europe, he speaks of Hopkinson as a great friend and neighbor of mine, and my nearest neighbor in the country.' When Bonaparte returned to Europe in the 1830s, he left Hopkinson in charge of his affairs in the United States and maintained a frequent correspondence with him" (Selin). Given the inscription at the top left "Monsieur Hopkinson", the presentation inscription to "mon cousin" is likely a term of endearment, rather than a literal familial relationship.

The title leaf, depicting a Native American woman holding a staff, pointing to the title on the side of the mountain, while in the foreground is a stone inscribed with the names Washington and Franklin, was drawn by the Belgian artist, Michel Ghislain Stapleaux (1799-1881), another pupil of David. The views after Charlotte include nine after drawings accomplished in America and three after her return to Italy.

We find no record of her work of views being commercially available upon publication and it was likely only produced in a small number for distribution to family and friends. OCLC locates only the copy at the New York Public Library, purchased at the Stickney sale in 1910 and referenced by Sabin. We find but one other copy, located at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Près des chûtes de la Passaie.

Charlotte del.

Unrecorded in OCLC

4] (Broadside).

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Notice to Colored People. All Colored People (Bond or Free) wishing to travel on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, will be required to bring with them to the Ticket Office, President Street Depot, some Responsible White Person, A Citizen of Baltimore, known to the undersigned, to sign a bond to the Company before they can proceed.

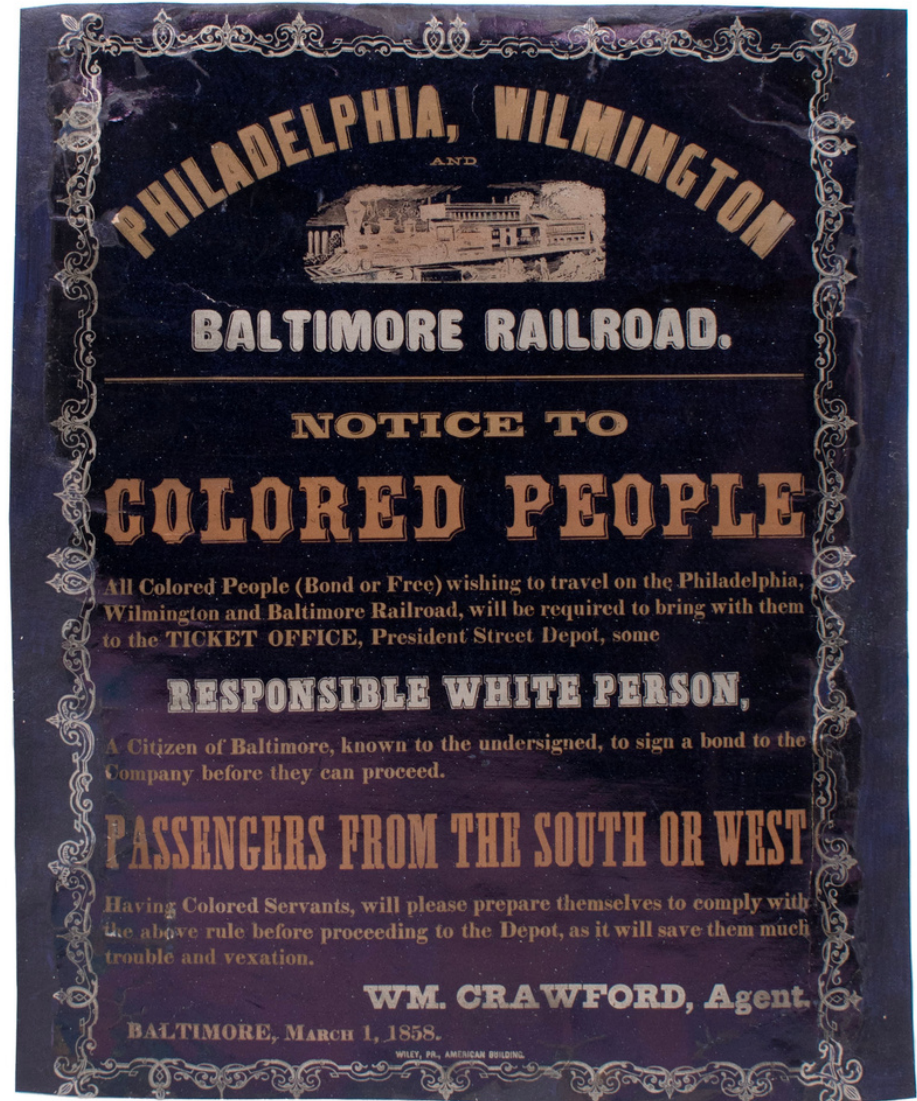
Broadside, printed in gold and silver on coated glossy black paper, within an ornamental border. Signed in print by William Crawford, Agent. 12 x 10 inches. Baltimore: Wiley, Pr., American Building, March 1, 1858. Extensive restoration at the margins including some of the border and a few letters at the lower left in expert facsimile. Framed.

[346518] \$35,000

In their Annual Report for 1857, the directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (PWBR) noted that lines have been or would shortly be connected for a direct train service from Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee to Philadelphia: "This safe and quick inland route will command a very large portion of the Southern business as soon as it becomes generally known." Given the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, the concern of liability against the railroad resulting from fugitive slaves from the south riding north to freedom in Philadelphia no doubt prompted increased regulations directed toward African American passengers.

Indeed, the PWBR had been among the railroads which had transported Henry "Box" Brown to the abolitionist Passmore Williamson in 1849 (albeit as cargo and not as a passenger). Furthermore, in July 1855, enslaved Jane Johnson and her children had arrived in Philadelphia via the railroad with their master, North Carolina politician John H. Wheeler, leading Williamson and fellow Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society abolitionist William Still to assist in their self-emancipation. Williamson's subsequent arrest and imprisonment for aiding the slaves would become a cause celebre among the abolitionist community.

Though often reproduced as the pre-eminent example of a mid-19th century broadside enforcing racial discrimination (largely reproduced from a digital image of a photostat at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture), this broadside is quite rare. There are no examples of the actual broadside located in OCLC. Although such signs from the Civil Rights era are frequently on the market, we have never before encountered another from the antebellum period.



The Earliest African American Travelogue

5] Brown, William Wells.

Three Years in Europe.

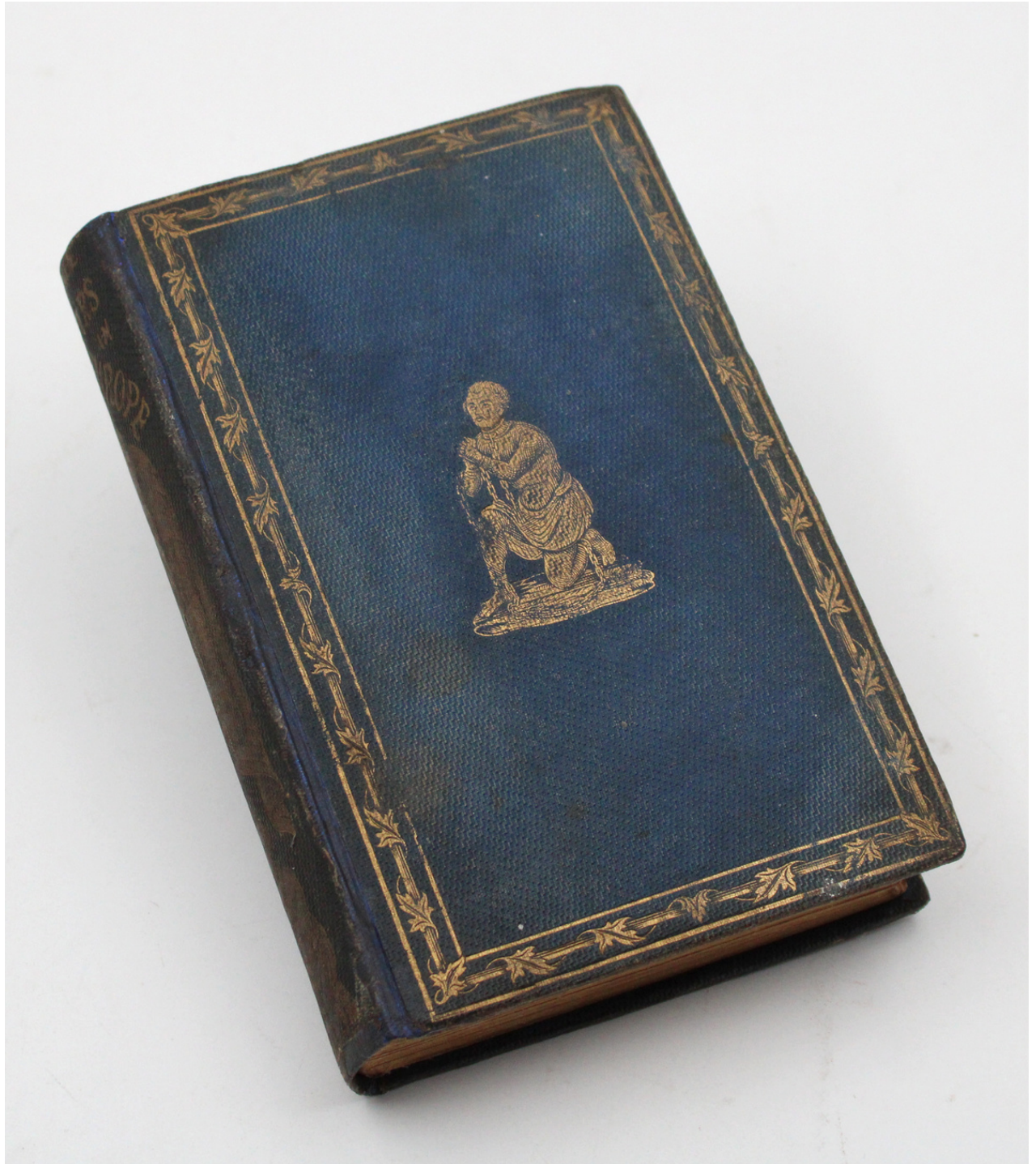
Portrait frontispiece. iii-xxxii, [1]-312pp. Lacks half-title. 12mo. London: Charles Gilpin, 1852. First edition. Publisher's cloth, expertly rebaked with the original spine laid down. Foxing to the portrait, front endpaper renewed.

[365559] Sold

William Wells Brown (1814-1884), African-American abolitionist lecturer, novelist, and historian, was born into slavery in Kentucky and escaped to Cleveland in 1834. He lectured in New York and Massachusetts and wrote a best-selling Narrative (1847) before traveling to Paris and London in 1849. He remained there five years.

"He went to Europe to participate in the Paris Peace congress, and he stayed on to lecture more frequently and write more extensively against slavery than anyone else in Britain. He traveled more than 25,000 miles across the British Isles, by his estimate, and gave more than a thousand talks" (Greenspan).

In 1852 he published in London his travelogue Three Years in Europe (London, 1852), being an account of this period. It is considered the earliest African American travelogue.



First American Edition

6] Burgh, James.

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

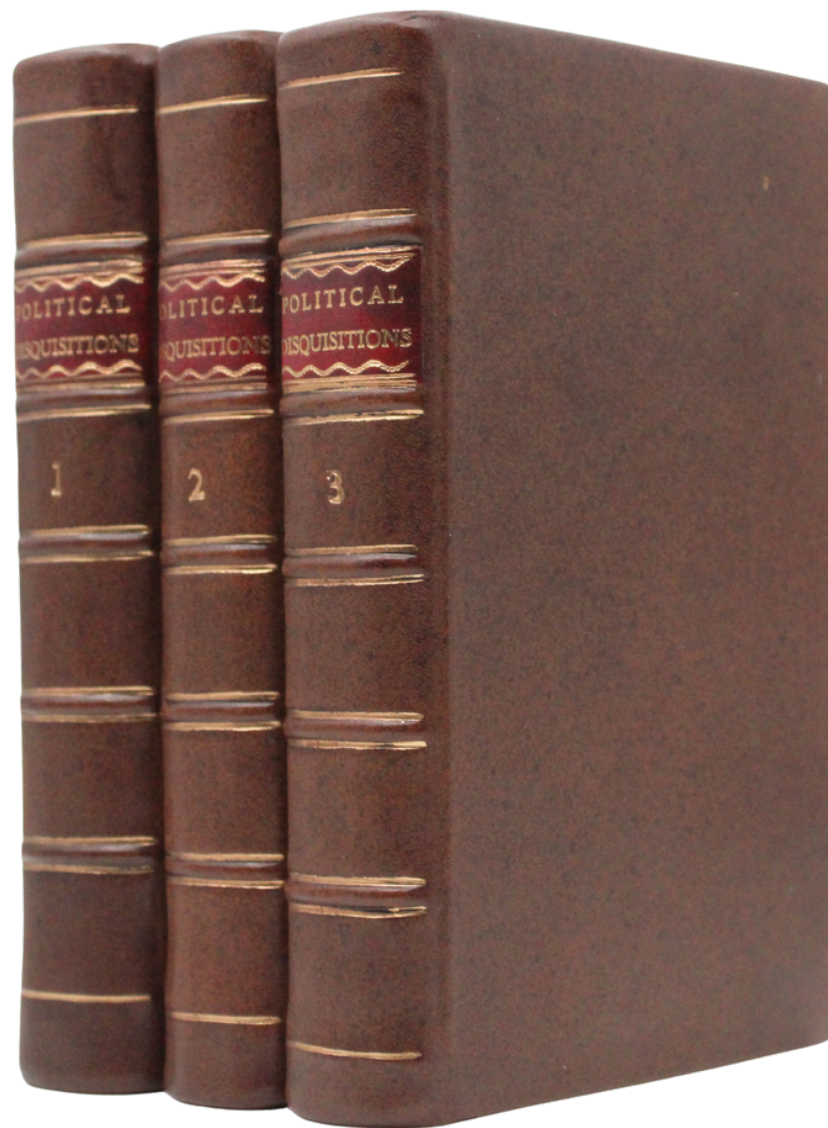
xxii,[8],486; vii,[7],477; [16],460,[53]pp. plus publisher's advertisements in each volume. 3 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: Robert Bell and William Woodhouse, 1775. First American edition. Contemporary calf, rebacked (vols. 1-2) and modern near uniform calf (vol. 3). Usual foxing. Small clipped portion in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

[366702] \$12,500

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

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

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



Promotional Broadside for the Chang & Eng

7] (Chang and Eng).

Siamese Twins. For [1] Day only. The United Brothers, Chang-Eng ...

Printed broadside, woodcut illustration at top, within an ornamental border. Partially accomplished in manuscript. 12-1/2 x 7-5/8 inches. New York: J. M. Elliott, Printer, [ca. 1838].

[366719] \$1600

A rare promotional broadside for Chang & Eng, the original "Siamese Twins" who became a cultural phenomenon in the United States, England, and Europe in the 1830s. The broadside is undated and has blank spaces filled in with the date and duration of their appearance, the city and the venue, and the hours during which they would receive the curious. The woodcut illustration of the twins shows them at a relatively young age, and in dress and scenery invoking their native Siam.

This broadside was likely printed toward the end of the twins' 1829-1839 first major set of tours. As the American Antiquarian Society catalogue notes, the printer, J. M. Elliott, is listed in New York directories at the address printed on the broadside (33 Liberty Street, New York) from 1838 to 1845 and issued lithographs of the twins in 1837 and 1839. This broadside is one of the last depictions of the twins in "exotic" costume.

SIAMESE TWINS

For 1 Day only.

THE
UNITED BROTHERS, CHANG-ENG,
Very respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of
Washington
THAT THEY WILL BE IN THAT PLACE ON
April 12
And will receive Visitors at the
Meeting House
The Hours of Admission will be from *12* till *3* in
the *after*-noon, and from *6* till *9* in the Evening.
ADMITTANCE 50 CENTS.
Pamphlets, containing an historical account of the Twins, with many interesting
particulars never before published, can be purchased at their Room. Price, with
an engraved likeness, 12 1-2 cents—with a lithograph, 18 3-4 cents.
The Twins have also a few copies of a very superior likeness, executed in litho-
graph, and suitable for framing.
NO RE-ADMISSION TO THE ROOM.
J. M. Elliott, Printer, 33 Liberty street, New York.

8] (Civil Rights Act of 1964).

88th Congress 1st Session. S. 1732 ... A Bill To eliminate discrimination in public accommodations affecting interstate commerce ...

9, [3]pp. Small folio (11x7-1/2 inches). Washington, D.C: June 19, 1963. Stapled self-wrappers, as issued.

[366806] \$3500

Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birmingham campaign in the spring of 1963 proved a watershed moment in the civil rights movement, leading directly to the shift in President John F. Kennedy's position on civil rights, with the President announcing in a televised address to the American people on June 11, 1963 the urgent need for civil rights legislation. On June 19, Kennedy sent his civil rights bill to Congress, calling for the enforcement of voting rights, equal accommodations in public facilities, provisions for the Attorney General to initiate school desegregation suits, new programs to ensure fair employment practices such as support of a Fair Employment Practice Committee, the establishment of a Community Relations Service, and the granting of authority to the federal government to withhold funds from programs and activities in which discrimination had occurred.

Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield (D, Montana) immediately took Kennedy's proposal and on June 19 introduced it as three bills within the Senate. The first, S. 1731, comprising the exact text of the administration's proposal, was read twice and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The second, S. 1732 [i.e. the present printing], included only the second article of the administration's proposal, i.e. the section regarding discrimination in public accommodations, which was read twice and referred to the Senate Commerce Committee. The final bill, S. 1750, containing the text of S. 1731 but without the text of S. 1732, was likewise read and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee held hearings on S. 1731 in July to September 1963, made some amendments, but neither S.1731 nor S.1750 was ever reported out of committee. The Senate Commerce Committee held their hearings on S.1732 in July to August 1963 and reported the bill out of committee with various amendments on February 10, 1964. But with the House version of the Civil Rights Act (H.R. 7152) proceeding through its process, the Senate chose to wait for its passage to consider amending that bill before taking up its own.

Nevertheless, the present June 19, 1963 slip bill printing of the Senate bill respecting discrimination in public accommodations encompasses among the earliest Congressional drafts of what would become the monumental Civil Rights Act of 1964.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1732

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 19, 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BEALL, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. FONG, Mr. CLARK, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. HART, Mr. CASE, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. McGEE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To eliminate discrimination in public accommodations affecting interstate commerce.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 *That this Act may be cited as the "Interstate Public Accom-*
4 *modations Act of 1963."*

FINDINGS

6 SEC. 2. (a) The American people have become increas-
7 ingly mobile during the last generation, and millions of
8 American citizens travel each year from State to State by
9 rail, air, bus, automobile, and other means. A substantial
10 number of such travelers are members of minority racial

Field Printed General Orders on the Union Victory at the Battle of Gettysburg

9] (Civil War).

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, July 4, 1863. General Orders No. 68. The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. An enemy superior in numbers and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this Army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the Army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed will be matters of history to be ever remembered ...

Signed in print by Maj. Gen. Meade. 6-3/8 x 6-1/2 inches. [Gettysburg, PA]: July 4, 1863. Old folds. Housed in a blue morocco backed box.

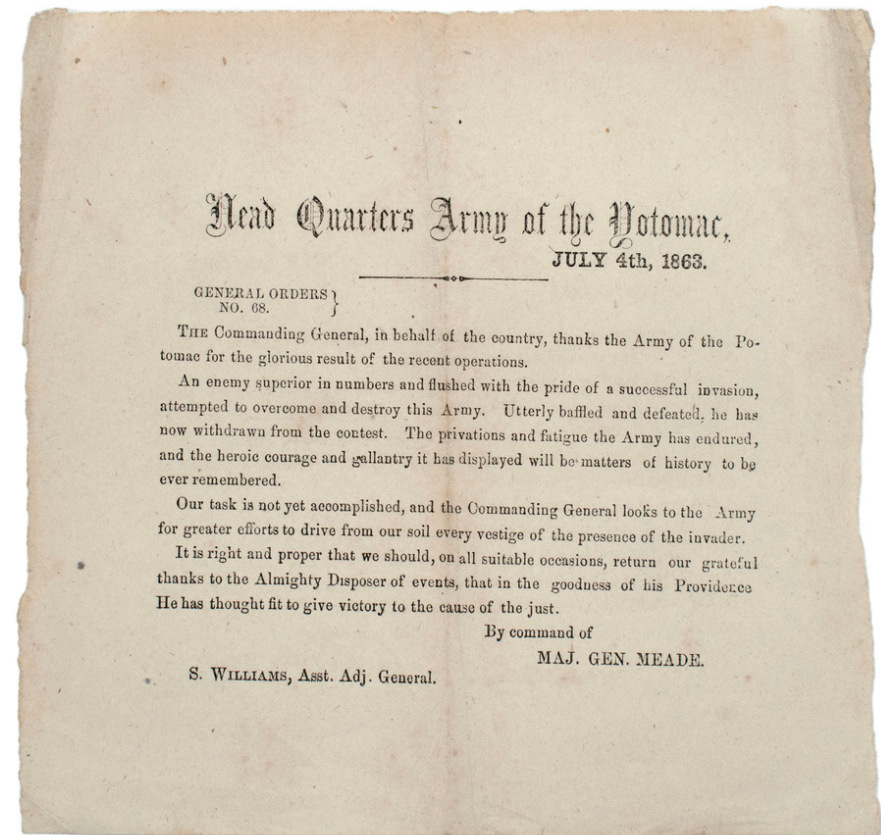
[353816] \$32,500

The General Orders continues: "Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the Army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader. It is right and proper that we should, on all suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness of his Providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just."

Fewer than ten known copies of this battlefield-issued printing of Meade's victory message are recorded, in several variant printings. The use of tabletop field printing presses by both the Union and Confederate armies helped make quick field communication possible, but minor typographical differences were certain to occur given the circumstances of their composition. In addition, a more formal printing of General Orders 68 was issued in Washington and can be found in annual bound volumes of such orders (though is frequently misidentified as the present field-printed order). The last example on the market sold at Sotheby's in May 2016.

[WITH:] Two-page manuscript official true copy of Meade's General Orders No. 66, assuming command of the Army of the Potomac just prior to the Battle of Gettysburg, dated June 28, 1863, written and signed by Acting Assistant Adjutant General Paul Nason.

This example accompanied by a contemporary official manuscript true copy, written and signed by A.A.A.G. Paul F. Nason, of Meade's General Orders No. 66 in which he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac on the eve of the Battle of Gettysburg: "The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of an hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest."



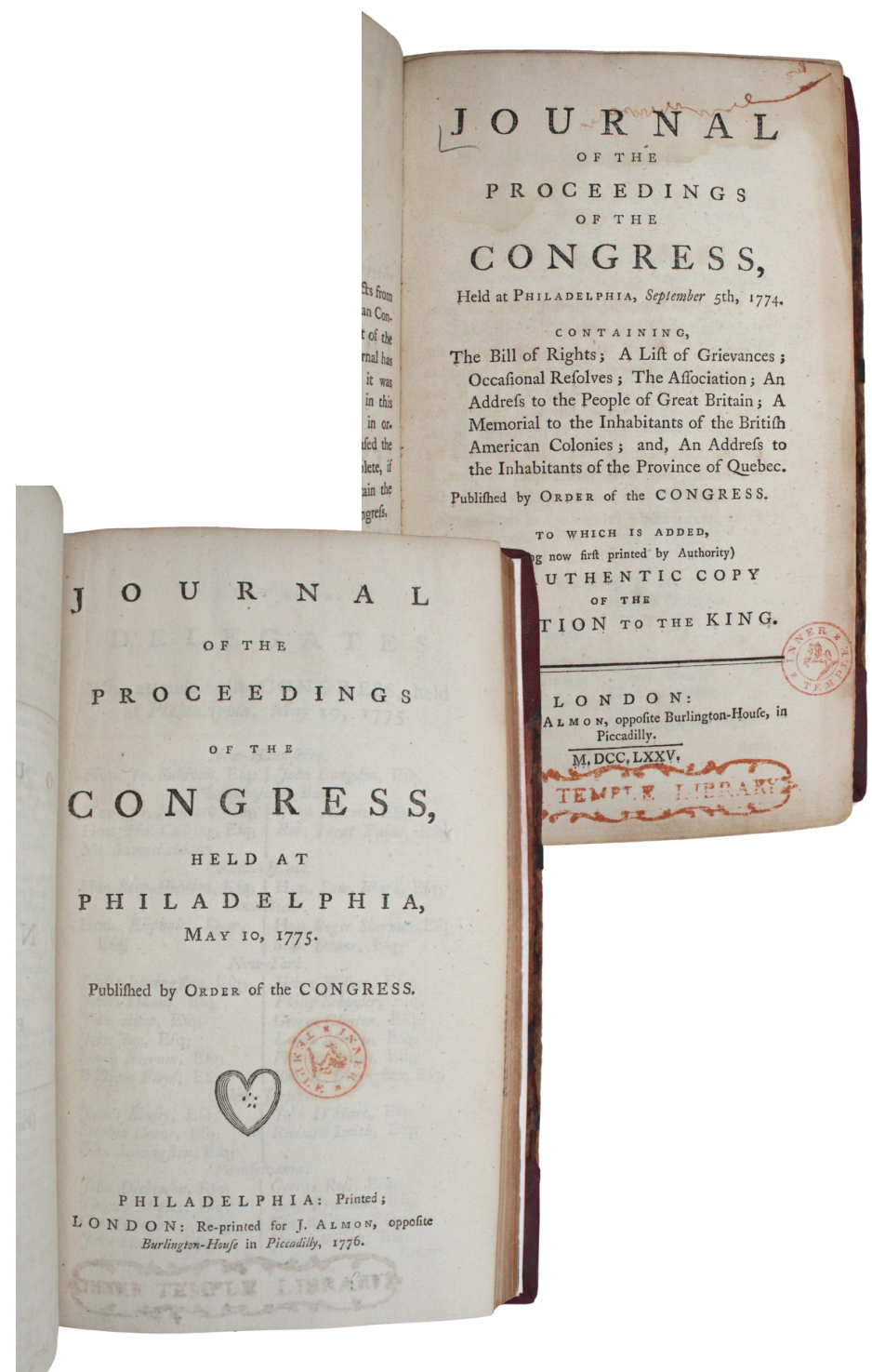
10] Continental Congress.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress, Held at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774. Containing the Bill of Rights, A List of Grievances ... to which Is Added (Being Now First Printed by Authority) an Authentic Copy of the Petition to the King ... [Bound With:] Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia, on the Fifth of September, 1774 ... [Bound With:] Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress Held at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. Published by Order of the Congress ... [And With:] Journal of the Proceedings of Congress, Held at Philadelphia, from September 5, 1775 to April 30, 1776.

[2],66,[2]; [4],59,[1]; [4],168,159-200; [3]-202pp. Final work printed in double columns. Half title in first three items. Four volumes in two. 8vo. London: J. Almon, 1775; 1774; 1776; 1778. Contemporary mottled boards, rebacked and retipped. Slight dampstaining (mostly in second work), but generally internally clean and very good. Provenance: Inner Temple Library (gilt stamp on upper covers, red inked stamps).

[366928] \$4250

A group of London printings of the earliest proceedings of the American Continental Congress, closely relating the chain of events that eventually culminated in the Declaration of Independence. The first two works print the entire proceedings of the Congress for its very first session, beginning Sept. 5, 1774, and include the Petition for the Redress of Grievances, the last real effort to reach a resolution with the Crown. Also included are the Bill of Rights, the list of grievances, the Association, the Address to the People of Great Britain, and the Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies. The third item records the transactions of Congress for the period from May 10 to Aug. 1, 1775. It includes, among other items, the draft of the address of the Congress to the Six Confederated Indian Nations stating the grievances against Britain, the "Declaration...setting forth the causes and necessities of their taking up Arms," the rules and regulations of the Continental Army, the appointment of Washington as Commander in Chief, the Olive Branch Petition, etc. The final item is the first British edition of these crucial journals of the Continental Congress, covering the proceedings after the outbreak of hostilities, but before the writing of the Declaration.



Including the Laughing Song by African American Singer George W. Johnson

11] Edison, Thomas Alva.

Entertainment Extraordinary. Thomas A. Edison's Automatic Concert Phonograph ... Programme ... Thursday Evening, March 21st ...

Broadside, printed on blue paper. 12-3/8x9-1/4 inches. Urbana, Ohio: Urbana Publishing Company, [1896].

[366879] Sold

A broadside advertisement for a Miamisburgh, Ohio exhibition of Edison's phonograph. Edison's concert phonograph including cylinders that larger in diameter, allowing a deeper cut into the wax which could achieve a higher speed, thus increasing the volume level for public performances. Such regional performances were used by Edison to promote the sale of his phonographs.

Of great note on the program for this 1896 concert was the playing of the *Laughing Song* by African American musician George W. Johnson (c. 1846-1914), largely credited as the first African American musician to be recorded. His hit song (indeed, the first African American hit song) sold tens of thousands of copies in the 1890s.

This broadside unrecorded in OCLC.

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

... THOMAS A. EDISON'S AUTOMATIC ...

CONCERT PHONOGRAPH.

Pastors' Column.	Programme.	Press Notices.
<p>MASSILLON, O., Mar. 1, 1895.</p> <p>The Phonograph Concert given in the First M. E. church, under the auspices of the Epworth League, was a great success. A large audience listened with interest and pleasure to the choice selections by Prof. F. Drew. Every body should hear this wonderful invention.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">WM. JOHNS, President.</p> <p>BUCKRUS, O., Feb. 16, 1895.</p> <p>The entertainment given under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Presbyterian church, by Prof. Drew on Edison's Automatic Phonograph, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. All were well pleased and speak in the highest terms of the entertainment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SAM. NEFF, Pres. Y. P. S. C. E.</p> <p>TROY, O., Mar. 15, 1895.</p> <p>It affords me great pleasure to most highly recommend Prof. Drew with his Automatic Concert Phonograph. The entertainment was a rare treat to the large audience.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">V. F. BROWNIE, Pastor M. E. Church.</p> <p>GARDNER, MASS.</p> <p>I am glad to recommend the Concert Phonograph as operated by Prof. F. Drew. The selections were distinct and of good variety.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. E. RAMSELL, Pastor Cong. Church.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gilmore's Band.</p> <p>Halleluiah Chorus. America. Selections from Robin Hood. Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Holding's Military Band.</p> <p>Night Alarm. Isseler's Parlor Orchestra, N. Y. Picolo and Cornet Duett. Wing Dance. Overture, Southern Pastimes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sousa's Grand Concert Band.</p> <p>Liberty Bell March. Picolo Solo. Medley Jig. Geo. Swinefest Rose Menks Solo. Rosie, Sweet Rosabel. John McCollough, Ravings in the Asylum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cornet Solo.</p> <p>Yankee Doodle, Jules Levy Last Rose of Summer. W. Mygrant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">George W. Johnson (colored).</p> <p>Laughing Song.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whistling Solo.</p> <p>Mocking Bird. Prof. Smith</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Russell Hunting, Humorist.</p> <p>Casey Departing by Rail Road. L. Spencer—Vocal Solo. Nearer My God to Thee. Violin Solo. Prof. Wass</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hand Organ Selections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Male Quartette.</p> <p>Cornfield, Manhauset Big Bells Ring in Zion, Unique Breakfast Bell, Standard</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Xylophone Solo.</p> <p>Home, Sweet Home, Prof. Low, California</p>	<p>ASHLAND (O.) GAZETTE.—The Phonograph exhibition given at the Presbyterian church last evening, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., was well attended. The Phonograph was of Edison's patent and the reproductions could be heard from any point in the auditorium without the aid of ear tubes. The reproductions were artistic and of high order and all seemed well pleased.</p> <p>MANSFIELD (O.) NEWS.—Prof. Drew's Phonograph Concert at the First Congressional Church, last evening, was a decided success. An ingenious arrangement allowed the audience to hear as well in the remote corners of the church as though within a foot of the instrument.</p> <p>GALION (O.) INQUIRER.—The Presbyterian church was literally packed Wednesday evening to hear the Edison Concert Phonograph. The concert was far above the expectation of the audience.</p> <p>BUCKRUS (O.) TELEGRAM.—The Automatic Phonograph Concert at the Presbyterian church, last evening, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., was a grand success, both musically and financially. The parts rendered were of a varied character, consisting of selections from Gilmore's and Sousa's bands. Miss Josie Haman and Mr. Humiston both sang, both were reproduced by the Phonograph causing considerable amusement to the audience.</p>

M. E. CHURCH, MIAMISBURGH, OHIO.

Thursday Evening, March 21st.

URBANA PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS, URBANA, OHIO.

12] Franklin, Benjamin.

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

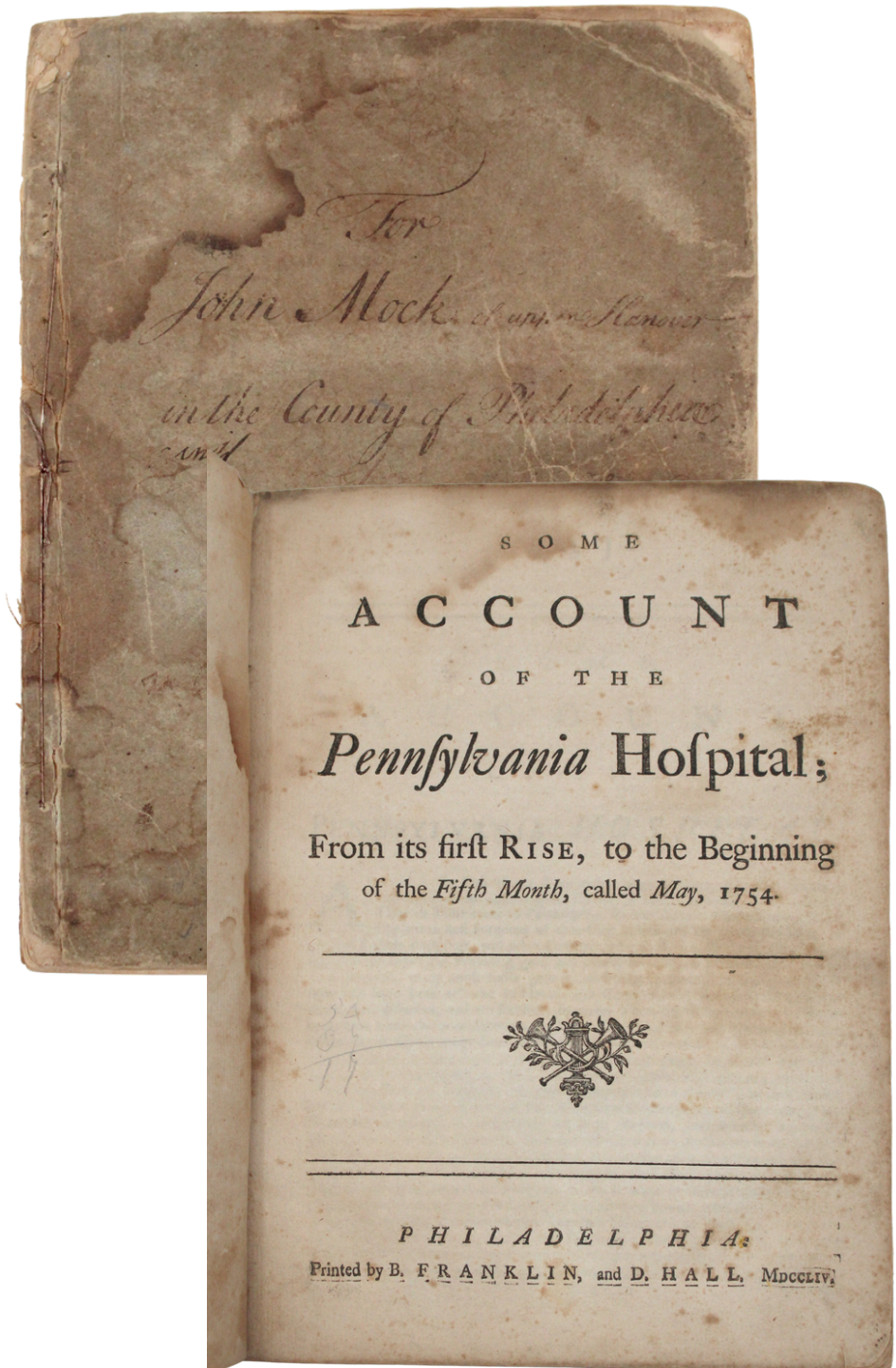
38 [of 40, see note below]; [2], 41-77, [1, blank]pp. Two volumes in one. Small 4to. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1754; 1761. First editions of both parts. Presentation copy inscribed in an unknown hand on the upper wrapper. Original blue paper wrappers, stained with small losses, splitting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

[366862] \$35,000

Written by Franklin, the Account "describes the plan on which the hospital was founded, rules for admission, rules for the choice of staff, and an 'Abstract of Cases Admitted'" (Streeter). The Pennsylvania Hospital was one of Franklin's most effective ideas for civic improvement. "Franklin was a prime force in founding the institution, its first secretary, and later chairman of its trustees; in his Autobiography ... he wrote that he could remember no maneuver the success of which gave him at the time more pleasure than that of persuading the citizens and assembly to contribute matching funds to start the hospital initially" (Miller).

In 1761, "the trustees of the Hospital, finding themselves in financial straits, appointed a committee chaired by Samuel Rhoads to write an account of the progress of the institution from 1754 to 1761 and present it to the Assembly along with a renewed plea for funds ... This seven-year history is a continuation of Franklin's Account (1754) of the founding of the Hospital and was designed in signatures, pagination, and paper size to serve as its sequel and be bound with it" (Miller).

The 1761 Continuation is far more rare than the 1754 Account, the former printed in only 500 copies and the latter printed in 1500 copies. Interestingly, the present example has both parts bound together in contemporary wrappers, suggesting that a number of undistributed copies of the first part remained on hand in 1761 and were distributed by the Hospital committee of managers. The present example includes a presentation inscription on the upper wrapper, presumably by one of the managers in 1761 (perhaps Treasurer Hugh Roberts), to John Mock of Upper Hanover. The present example without the final leaf of the first part, i.e. the 2-page list of contributors and their contributions to 1754. Given that the list of contributors and their contributions in the second part (i.e. pages 71-77) included the previous list, it would seem likely that the leaf was removed intentionally prior to the two parts being stitched together. This is further born out by the continuous pagination, with the title of the second part comprising pages 39-40.



Printed for Franklin with the First Appearance of the Seal of the U.S.

13] (Franklin, Benjamin).

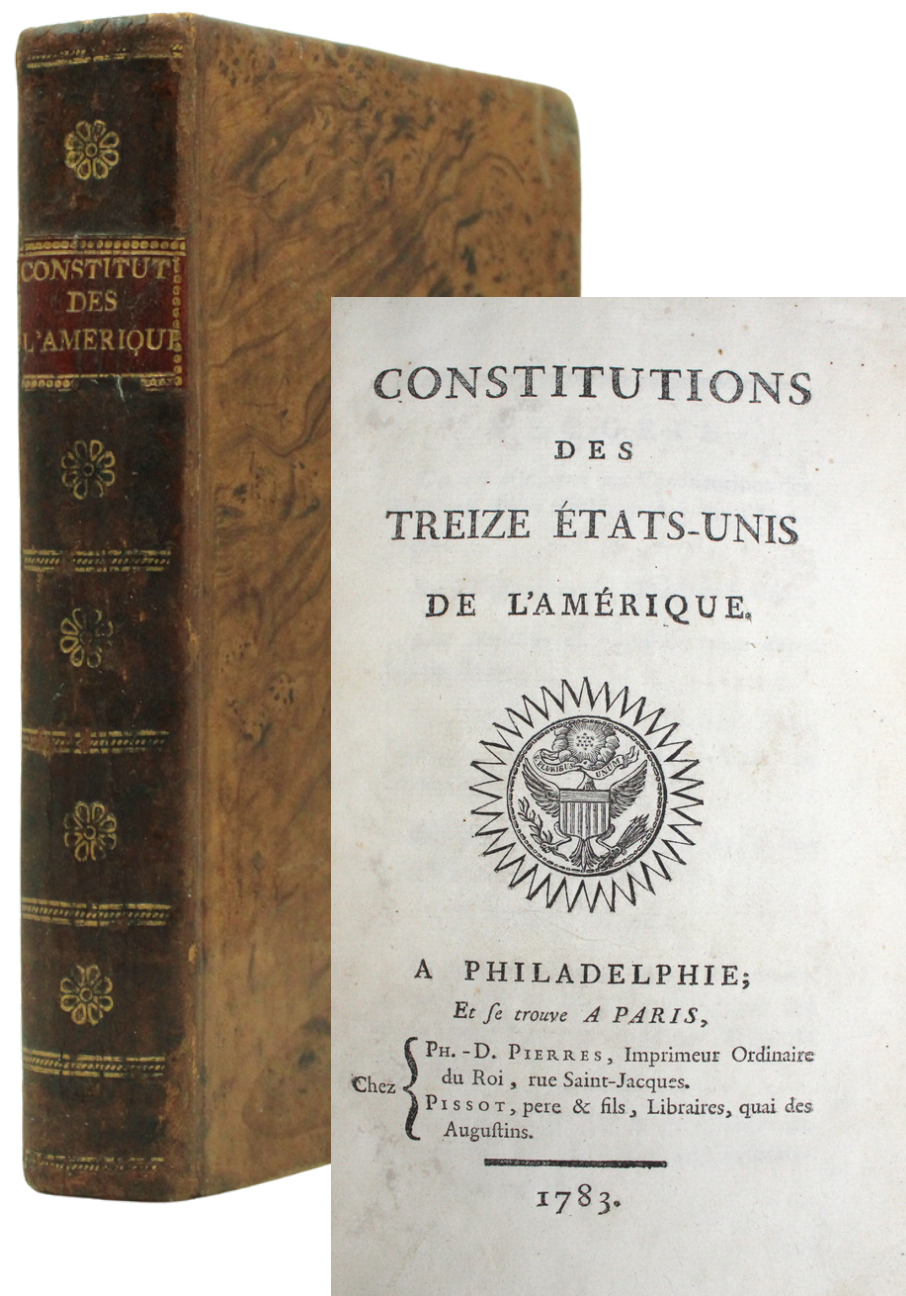
Constitutions des Treize États-Unis de l'Amérique.

[4], 540pp. Seal of the United States on the title. 8vo. Paris: A Philadelphie, Et se trouve à Paris, Chez Ph. D. Pierres ... Pissot père & fils, 1783. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt with red morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers.

[366771] \$4500

The Franklin-inspired French edition of the Constitutions of the original thirteen states of the newly created United States of America. Only 600 copies were printed for Franklin, of which 100 were on large paper for distribution to foreign ministers. Franklin was then ambassador to the French Court and had just completed negotiations with Great Britain for the independence of the United States. The work was translated by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld at Franklin's suggestion and includes over fifty footnote annotations by the latter.

"Franklin's grand gesture in publishing and distributing these constitutions, about which there was an intense interest and curiosity among statesmen, was one of his chief achievements as propagandist for the new American republic" (Streeter). Also included are the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the treaties between the United States and France, the Low Countries, and Sweden. The title-page bears the first appearance in a book of the seal of the United States designed by Franklin (the eagle, stars, and stripes).



First English Translation of Franklin's Autobiography

14] Franklin, Benjamin.

The Private Life of the Late Benjamin Franklin, LL.D ... originally written by himself, and now Translated from the French.

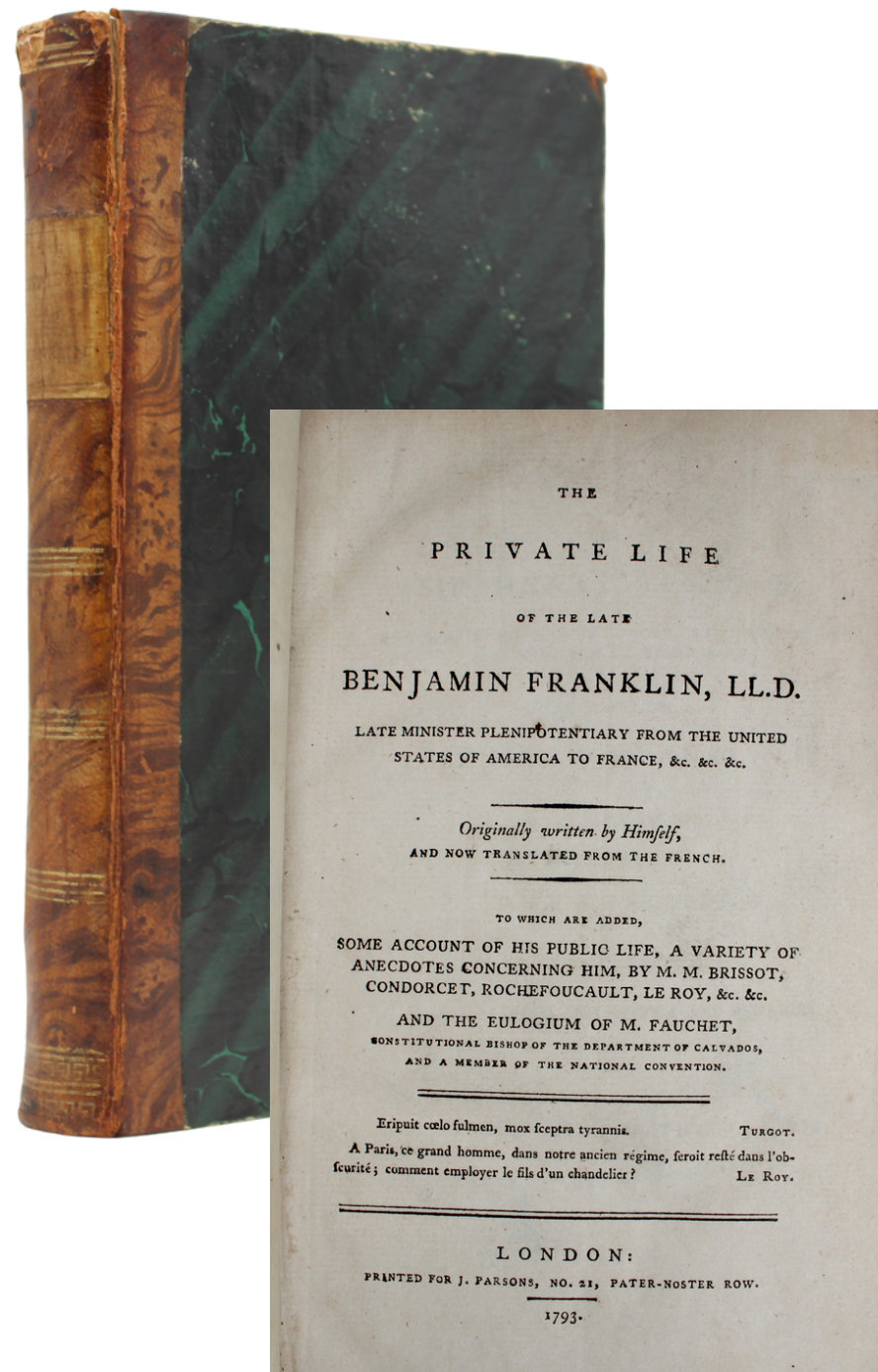
xvi, 324 pp. 8vo. London: Printed for J. Parsons, No. 21, Pater-noster Row, 1793. First edition in English. Contemporary calf-backed boards, minor wear at top of spine. Housed in a morocco backed clamshell box.

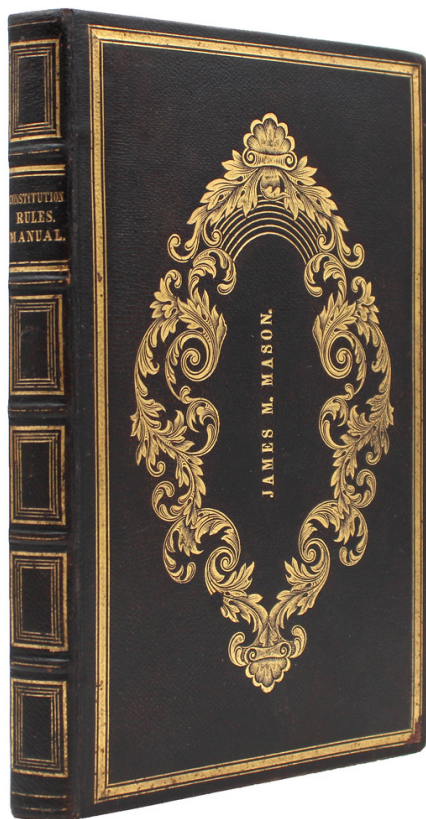
[367004] \$4500

First English translation of Franklin's Mémoires de la Vie Privée (Paris, 1791), with material added, containing many vivid descriptions of his early life in the two great cities of colonial English America, Boston and Philadelphia. There is a wealth of detail of daily life and characters, as well as Franklin's role in founding some of the first great civic institutions in America.

Franklin wrote the first five chapters of his autobiography in England in 1771 covering his life from 1706 to 1731, resumed again 13 years later in Paris and again in 1788 when he returned to the United States. A draft of the first part was obtained by a French publisher and printed in Paris in 1791. That work would be translated into English and printed in London in 1793, with a continuation by the editor added. The complete version with all parts as written by Franklin would be published in 1818 by his grandson and literary heir William Temple Franklin.

"The most widely read of all American autobiographies ... this book holds the essence of the American way of life" (Grolier American). A classic piece of Americana.





Signed Binding

15] Gaskill, Benjamin; binder.

Constitution of the United States of America: Rules of the House of Representatives, Joint Rules of the Two Houses and Rules of the Senate. With Jefferson's Manual.

222pp. 8vo. Washington, D.C: Thomas Allen, Printer to the House, 1837. Contemporary full dark purple morocco, bound by Gaskill of Philadelphia with his binder's ticket in the rear, covers elaborately blocked in gilt, spine gilt with semi-raised bands in six compartments, pink glazed endpapers, gilt edges. Heavy toning to title, minor foxing to front and rear blanks.

[365685] \$1250

Pages 111-222 comprise Thomas Jefferson's Manual on Parliamentary Practice. From the library of James Murray Mason, member of the House of Representatives from Virginia who authored the Fugitive Slave Act; his house in Winchester was destroyed by Union soldiers during the Civil War. Noted for his embossed bindings, Benjamin Gaskill Sr. worked as a binder in the Philadelphia from ca. 1809 to 1855. Another copy of the present volume in the same binding is recorded by Spawn & Kinsella.

Paying Massachusetts to Fight against the French

16] 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. George III documents relating to North America from the early years of his reign are particularly scarce.

King's Warrant
Province of Massachusetts
Bay £60,634 in part
of £200,000 Granted
the North American
Provinces

George R.

Whereas by an Act of Parliam
year of Our Reign For Enab
One Million for the Uses and
And for further appropriate
in that Session of Parliame

Rare in Original Boards

17] Gordon, William.

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

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

[367003] \$15,000

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

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



Deluxe Issue

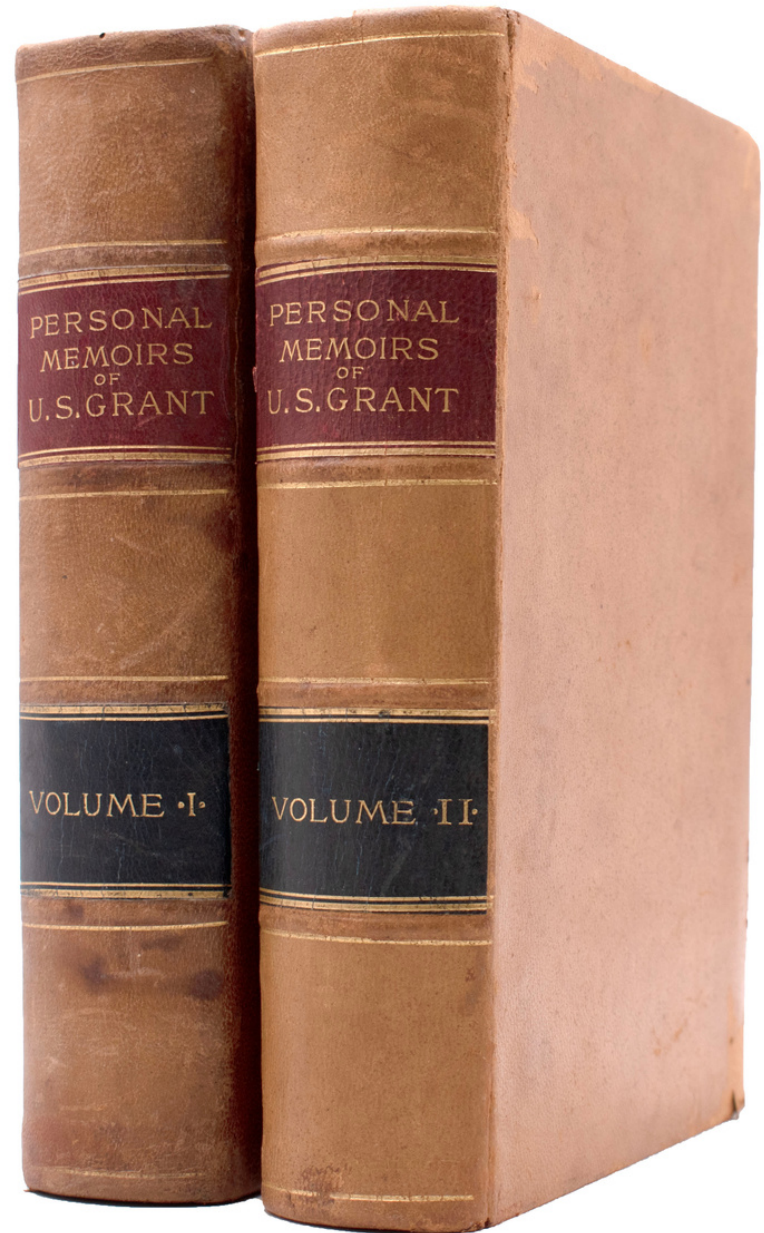
18] Grant, Ulysses S.

Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant.

Illustrated. 584; 647, [1] pp. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Charles L. Webster, 1885-1886. First edition, the deluxe binding. Publisher's full tan sheep with contrasting labels, marbled edges. Faintest traces of rubbing, a near fine set. [346630] \$3000

The president and Civil War general's remarkable memoir, written in the final years of his life. Suffering both physically, from throat cancer, and financially, as the result of financial misfortune, Grant began writing his autobiography in the fall of 1884 and finished in July of 1885, five days before his death. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) encouraged Grant and shepherded the book to publication through the Webster connection.

Eagerly anticipated by a public that had been following Grant's illness in the press, the book was an immediate success upon its release, and has long been considered one of if not the best memoirs written by an American president. Since its publication, it has received acclaim from literary figures including Twain and Gertrude Stein, and from numerous modern American historians and political commentators from Eric Foner to Ta-Nehisi Coates.



An Important Abolitionist Work

19] Grimke, Angelina E.

Appeal to Christian Women of the South [caption title].

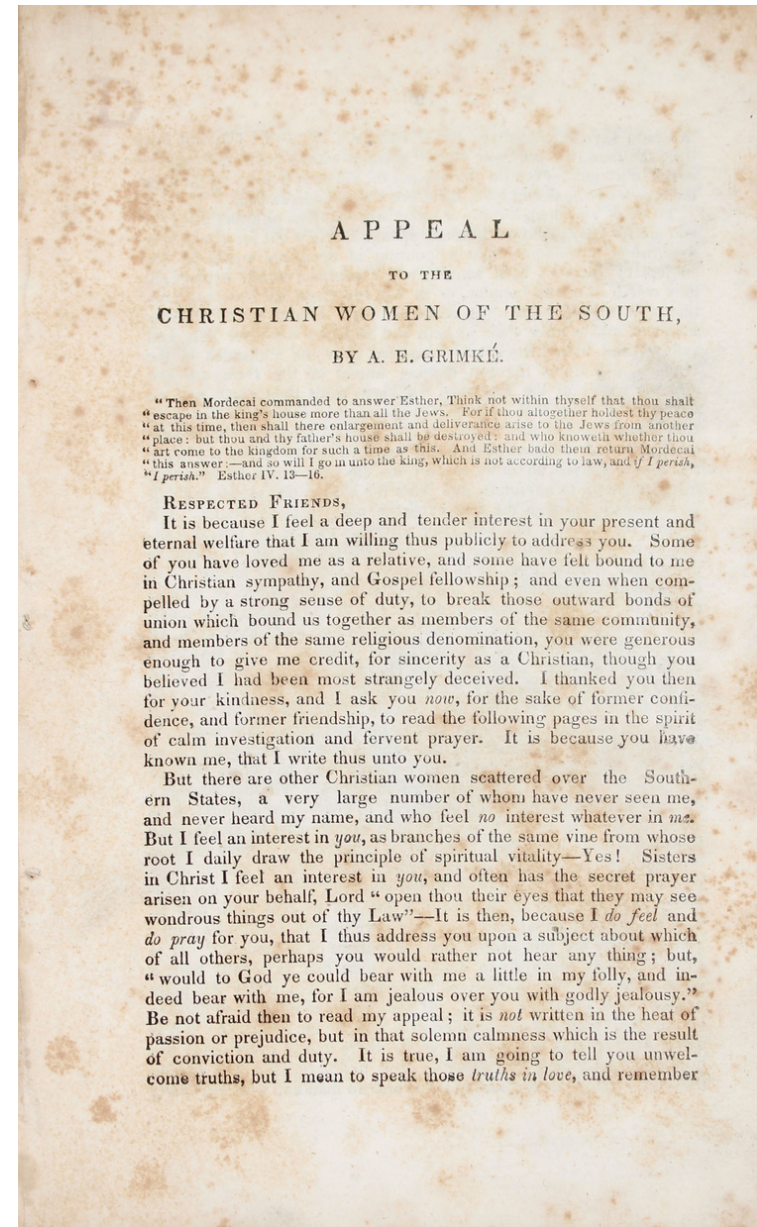
36pp. 8vo. [New York]: [American Anti-Slavery Society], [1836]. Third edition. Disbound. Foxing.

[365561] \$6500

"Angelina called her *Appeal* '46 pages of foolscrap paper' but it was in actuality a passionate sermon to white women like herself who could 'use their influence with their husbands and brothers' to enact the 'justice and humanity' denied to the enslaved ... Indeed as the first widely distributed abolitionist pamphlet written by a Southern white woman, the *Appeal*'s impact on white women's abolitionism cannot be overstated ... Angelina's appeal was a form of personal reckoning ... Angelina appealed to all slaveholding Southern white women 'not in the heat of passion, or prejudice, but in that solemn calmness which is the result conviction and duty.' As she put it, 'I am going to tell you unwelcome truths, but I mean to speak those truths in love'" (Greenidge, *The Grimkes*, pp. 71-2).

While Grimke's *Appeal* was publicly burned in Charleston, reaction in the northeast was split; applauded by many, particularly those involved in the American Anti-Slavery Society who promoted the pamphlet, but scorned by others, who felt a woman should not be publically involved in political debate. Its publication, however, launched Grimke's abolitionist career and did more to involve women in radical abolitionism than any other work.

All editions are scarce.



Second Edition of "The Best Commentary on the Principles of Government"

20] Hamilton, Alexander; James Madison; and John Jay.

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

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

[366932] \$16,500

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

The Federalist comprises the collected printing of the eighty-five seminal essays written in defense of the newly-drafted Constitution. The essays were first issued individually by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in New York newspapers under the pseudonym Publius to garner support for the ratification of the Constitution. This first collected edition was published in early 1788: volume I published in March, contains the first thirty-six numbers, volume II published in May, includes the remaining forty-nine, together with the text of the Constitution. Upon its publication, George Washington noted to Alexander Hamilton that the work "will merit the Notice of Posterity; because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of government, which will always be interesting to mankind" (George Washington, letter to Hamilton, August 28, 1788). The genesis of this "classic exposition of the principles of republican government" (Bernstein, p.242) is to be found in the "great national discussion" which took place about the ratification of the Constitution, and the necessity of answering the salvos in print from the Anti-Federalists and other opponents of a strong Federal government.

The second edition is notable for the addition of the federal constitution and the first eleven amendments, and a series of articles written by Hamilton under the pseudonym "Pacificus," defending Washington's "Neutrality Proclamation" of 1793 regarding the Anglo-French war. It is arguably the most complete edition, and the only other English language edition issued in Hamilton's lifetime.



Hancock's Oration on the Boston Massacre

21] Hancock, John.

An Oration; Delivered March 5, 1774, at the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston: to Commemorate the Bloody Tragedy of the Fifth of March 1770.

[3]-20pp. Lacks the half title. 4to. Boston: Printed by Edes and Gill, in Queen Street, 1774. First edition. Unstitched. Paper losses in top margin affecting headlines restored, repaired tears at gutter, other conservation. Early owner's crude annotations on title and final page.

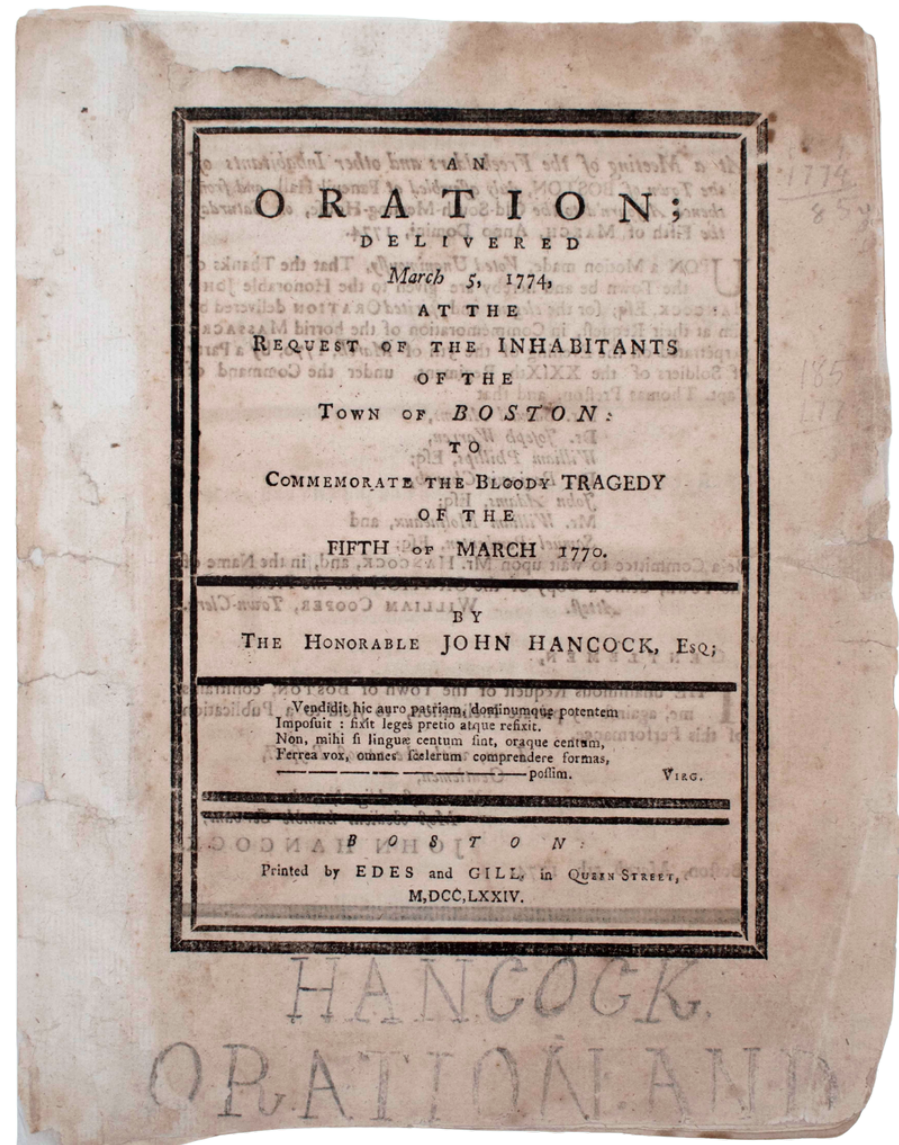
[326712] \$9500

To "perpetuate the memory of that wanton and bloody massacre to all Generations", Bostonians fanned the flames of Revolution by holding an oration each year on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. In 1774, just a few months after the December 1773 Boston Tea Party and with Boston facing punishment under the Intolerable Acts beginning with the Boston Port Act passed at the end of March 1774, John Hancock's fiery oration was published.

Authorship of the oration has been attributed to Samuel Adams, to Benjamin Church and Joseph Warren, and to Samuel Cooper. Adams notes that "in all probability a number of Boston radicals had a hand in its composition." On the verso of the title-page, the Committee appointed to request publication of the address is listed, including Samuel and John Adams, Warren and Church.

In his impassioned commemoration address, Hancock exhorted his audience to take up arms against the British troops, recalling "the inhuman, unprovoked murders of the fifth of March" and that "the Troops of George the Third have cross'd the wide atlantick, not to engage an enemy, but to assist a band of traitors in Trampling on the rights and liberties of his most loyal subjects in America." Hancock strikes a strongly inflammatory tone: "Let every parent tell the shameful story to his listening children 'till tears of pity glisten in their eyes, and boiling passions shake their tender frames ... I conjure you by all that is dear, by all that is honourable, by all that is sacred, not only that you pray, but that you act; that, if necessary, ye fight, and even die... Break in sunder, with noble disdain, the bonds with which the Philistines have bound you..."

The oration was widely printed, including two Boston editions as well as editions in Newport, New Haven and Philadelphia. The first edition is scarce in commerce.



Stunning Western Rarity of Importance to Yellowstone National Park, President Chester Arthur and Yellowstone's Chief Photographer: One of Twelve Copies Made & Perhaps the Only in Private Hands

22] Haynes, F. J; photographer.

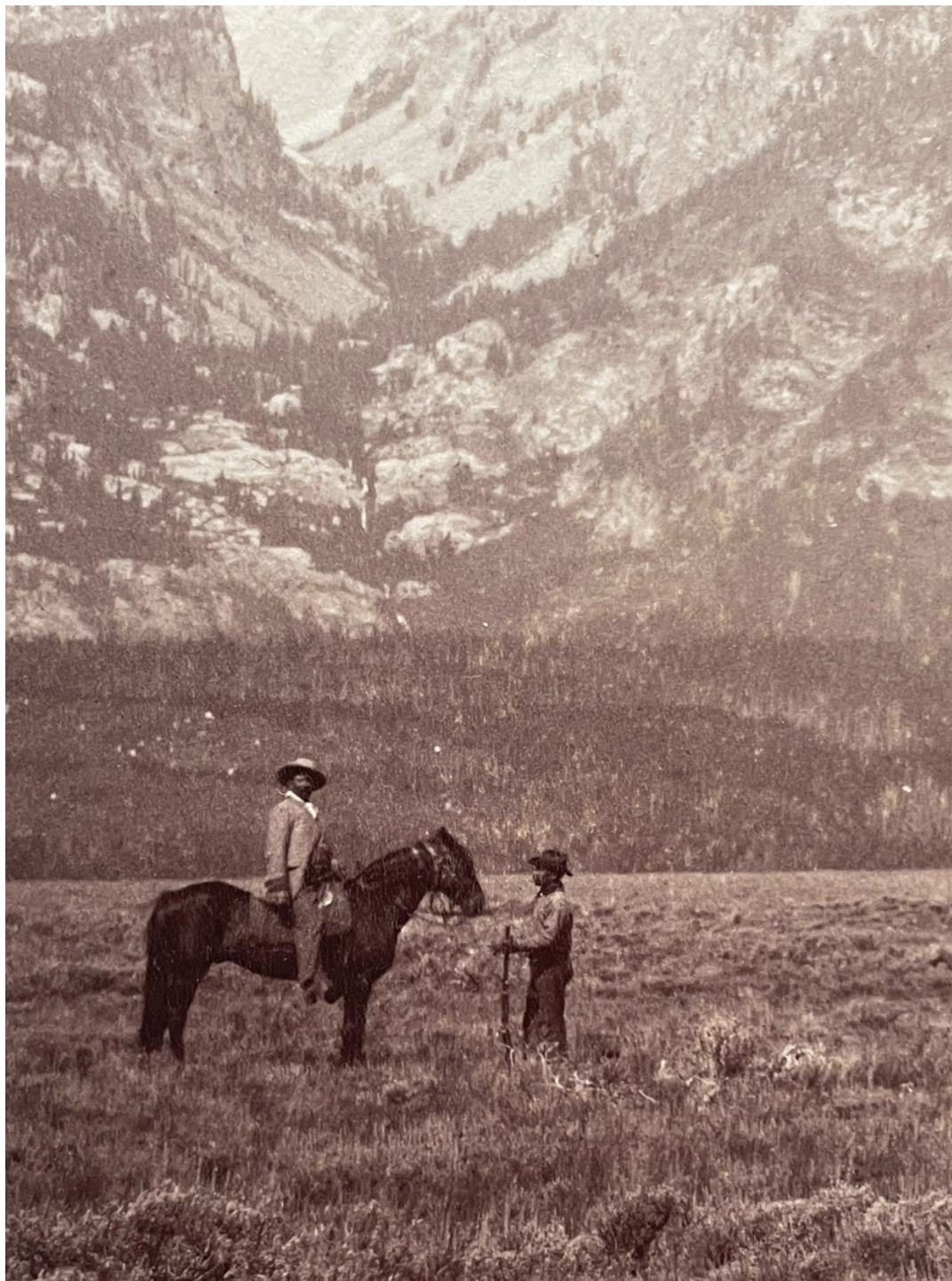
Journey through the Yellowstone National Park and Northwestern Wyo-ming 1883. Photographs of party and scenery along the route traveled and copies of the Associated Press dispatches sent whilst en route.

Title leaf and 43 text leaves printed recto only and tipped in. 104 albumen prints mounted on the rectos of 44 card leaves, including 32 large-format images measuring 6 x 8.75 inches and 72 dome-top half stereoviews measuring 3.75 x 2.875 inches. Oblong folio. Washington, D.C: 1883. One of 12 copies produced for President Arthur and the members of the expedition. Contemporary dark brown morocco, upper cover titled in gilt, sympathetically rebacked, minor wear at board edges. Title leaf and two text leaves in expert facsimile on period paper, some minor edge fading to some images. Provenance: John Schuyler Crosby, with two related telegrams to him, laid in. [353735] P.O.R.

An exceptionally rare and important photographically-illustrated work documenting President Chester Arthur's legendary trip to Yellowstone National Park at a critical moment in its history, featuring photographs by expedition member Frank Jay Haynes, who would subsequently become the official Yellowstone photographer.

Just twelve copies of this album were made, one for each of the principal members of the expedition. Until now only six were known to be extant, all held by institutions. This newly-discovered seventh example—originally owned by expeditionist and territorial Montana governor John Schuyler Crosby—is believed to be the only known example in private hands.

Separate Catalogue Available Upon Request





Unusual Images of the Hopi Snake Dance

23] James, George Wharton.

[Important group of 14 photographs on the Hopi reservation in Walpi, Arizona, mostly being images of the Snake Dance].

Silver prints. One on a card mount. Five with James's red inked stamp on verso. Approx. 3-5/8 x 4-3/4 inches, each. Walpi, AZ [printed Pasadena, CA]: [ca. 1898].

[365580] \$8500

James (1858-1923), born in England, came to California in 1881. An editor of both the Craftsman and Out West, he lectured extensively and authored some twenty books and numerous articles on California and the southwest. He is perhaps best remembered, however, for his photography, especially his documentation of the Hopi and their ceremonies. "In writing about Adam Clar Vroman, a notable contemporary photographer of the Southwest, Beaumont Newhall made the following comparison: 'Many of [James] photographs, particularly of the Snake Dance of Oraibi, rival those of Vroman in both technical and documentary quality'" (quoted in Larson, p. 35).



24] Jefferson, Thomas.

Report of the Secretary of State, on the Privileges and Restrictions of the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries.

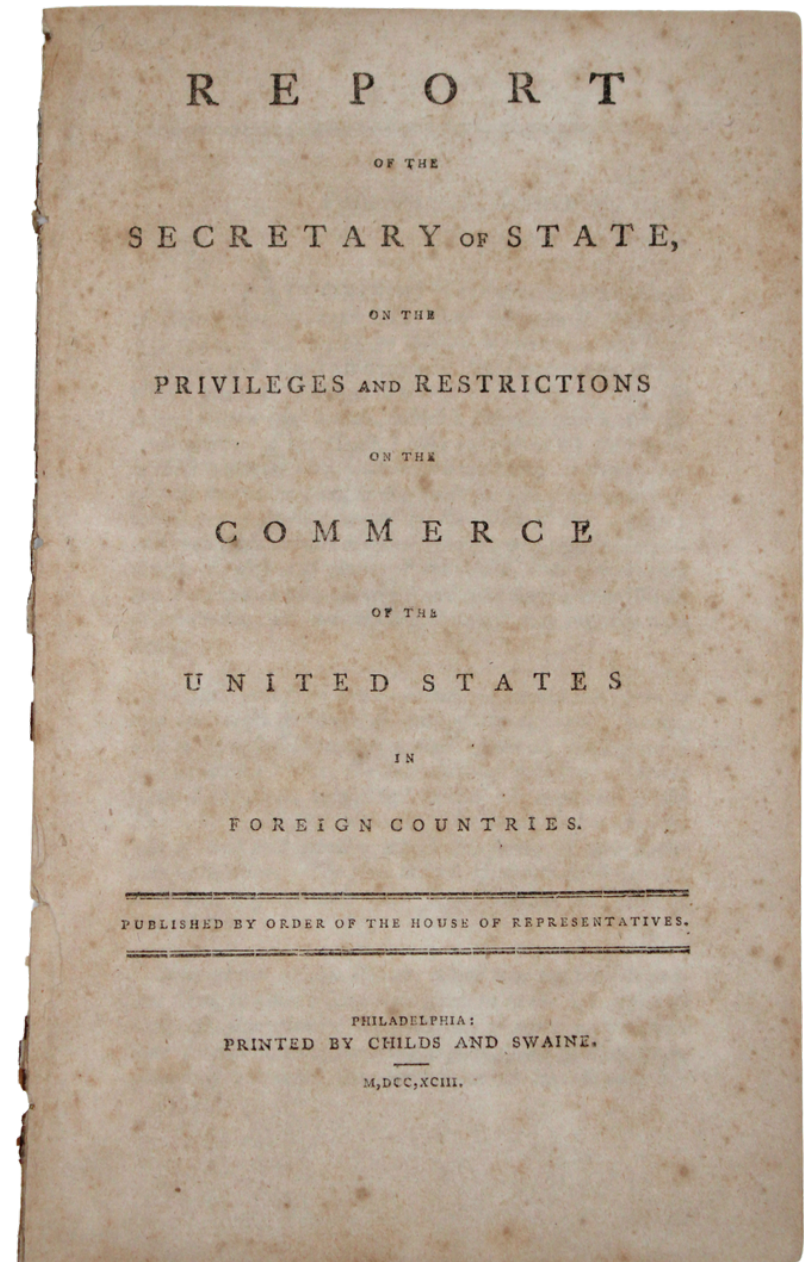
20pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Printed for Childs and Swaine, 1793. First edition. Disbound. Old ink staining on B1 with small burn hole.

[366513] \$9500

This important report on the commerce of the United States was the last report made by Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State, transmitted to the House of Representatives on Dec. 16, 1793, just two weeks before his resignation from the Cabinet and retirement to Virginia. Jefferson had long delayed making the report as he gathered more information. With his resignation already announced, effective at the end of the year, he submitted the document at the end of the Congressional session. According to Jefferson's biographer, Dumas Malone: "The paper embodied his thoughts over a long period about commerce and the economic development of the country ... this was not the work of a mere theorist or inexperienced provincial, for its author had more direct contact with the problems of international trade than any other American in public life ... Commerce loomed large in his mind ... he now recognized the need for manufacturing in the future economy of the country. His report is notably well balanced and distinctly national in spirit."

Jefferson had gathered statistics on trade since the beginning of his tenure as Secretary, at times with the aid of James Madison and Tench Coxe. He used these to describe in detail the imports and exports of the country, and its balance of trade with its major trading partners in Europe. In the balance, Jefferson let the facts speak for themselves. The greatest enemies of American commerce were the interests of Great Britain and the restrictions Britain had placed on American trade to itself and its remaining colonies after the Revolution. Jefferson urged that the U.S. protect its own trade by placing restrictive tariffs on British products and negotiating trade treaties with other European powers, especially the French. He also suggested that American manufacturing would result in less dependence on foreign goods. Malone points out that in this regard, Jefferson and Hamilton were much closer in their beliefs than is usually thought.

The Jefferson commerce report was the last of only seven published reports he made as Secretary of State in the slightly over four years he held the post. The others are the Weights and Measures Report, the Cod and Whale Fisheries Report, the coinage reports of 1790 and 1793, the Indian lands report of 1792, and the message relative to France and Great Britain of 1793. The present document touched not only on the important areas of commerce, but also on Jefferson's vision of the United States. V.G. Setser called it "the farewell declaration of his policy," and Malone says, "...his report on commerce was abundantly justified on broad grounds of statesmanship."



Shelving His Draft of the Declaration

25] Jefferson, Thomas.

Autograph manuscript, signed within the text with initials, a catalogue of his personal papers.

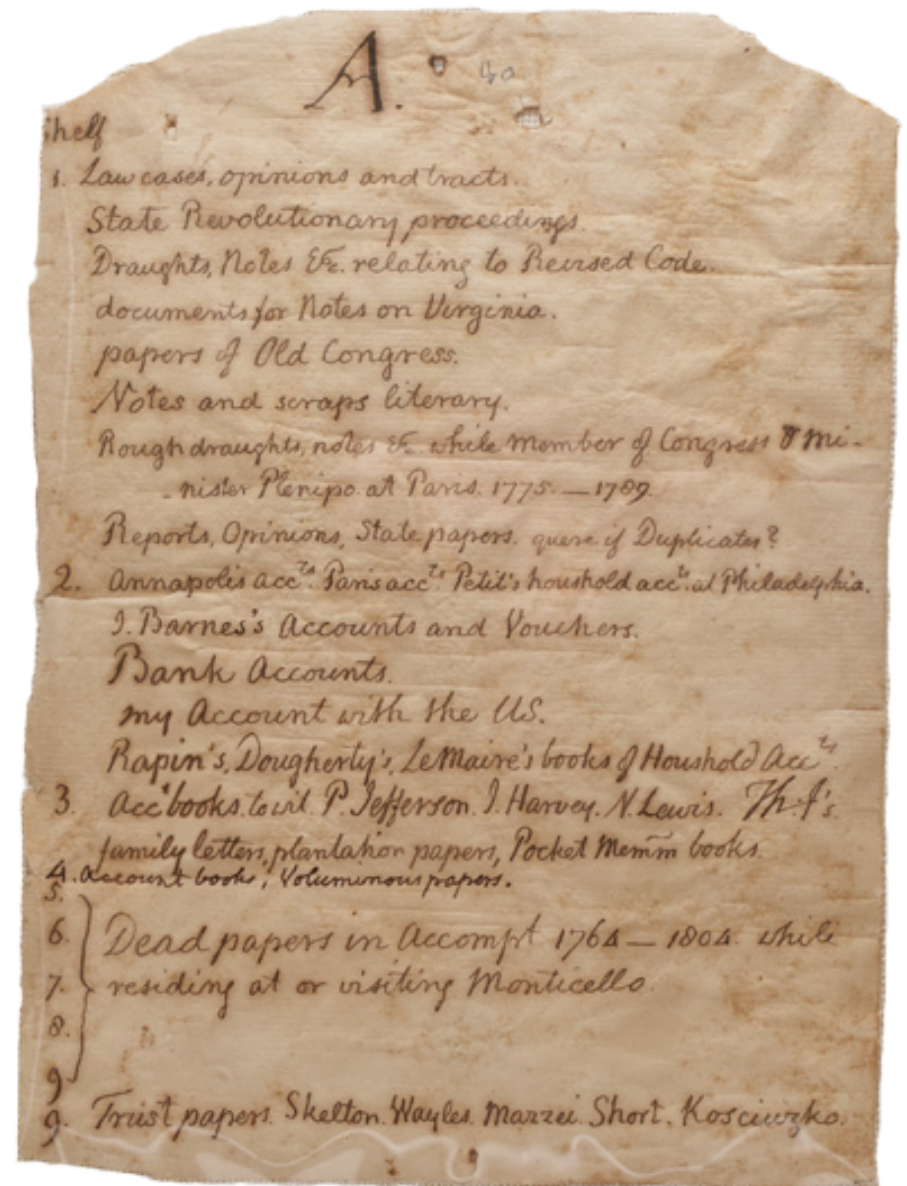
1 page, approx 100 words. 8vo (8 x 5-3/4 inches). [Washington or Monticello]: [after 1804]. Trimmed irregularly, small pin holes (from hanging?). Framed and glazed.

[366897] On hold

Upon his death on July 4th, 1826, and per the terms of his will, Thomas Jefferson's papers passed to his grandson Thomas Jefferson Randolph. "Dispersed and confused as Jefferson's personal archives have become since 1826, they must have presented at his death an exemplary picture of systematic arrangement. A single fragment of what was probably a comprehensive catalogue of his records shows in part what that arrangement was" (Papers of Thomas Jefferson [Princeton Univ. Press, 1950], vol. 1, p. xiii). The present manuscript in Jefferson's hand is that very fragment.

Of the founding fathers, Jefferson perhaps most espoused the ideas of the Enlightenment and the Age of Reason, particularly the importance of scientific method and reductionism. Called "one of the most systematic of men" by Dumas Malone, the organization of his papers reflected that ethos. "Jefferson kept his papers in drawers or bundles on shelves, dividing them into those public in nature and those private. His public correspondence was in combined chronological and alphabetical arrangement by the periods of his public service, while his private correspondence was alphabetical by correspondent. Numerous separate categories existed for reports, opinions, drafts, notes, accounts, deed papers, and trust papers. This arrangement apparently survived virtually intact until the first major showing of the papers at the hands of the Congressional library committee and its agent, Henry A. Washington, after purchase by Congress of the bulk of the papers in 1848" (<https://small.library.virginia.edu/collections/featured/the-thomas-jefferson-papers/>).

Of particular note in the above organization is shelf 1, with the "rough draughts" undoubtedly including Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence. Other items of importance include the original research for his Notes on the State of Virginia, his revolutionary war papers, and his plantation records. The presence of the accounts of Philip Mazzei and Thaddeus Kosciuszko suggest the document to have been accomplished prior to 1815, when the sale of his library to the the Library of Congress settled the latter.



On the Events of Bleeding Kansas

26] (Kansas Territory) Walsh, Hugh S.

Autograph letter signed, to territorial Governor James W. Denver in Washington, in the midst of the events of Bleeding Kansas.

4pp., recto on 4 folio sheets. Lecompton, Kansas Territory: July 11, 1858. Usual folds. With the original mailing envelope.

[366572] \$2000

The letter begins by updating Denver on reports from Major Sherman and Captain Weaver before turning to events in the territory: "The Territory appears quiet and your resignation is deprecated by all parties. Calhoun still withholds the certificates of election and it is now too late for their issuance to do any good. The free state men cannot be made to believe in his integrity and his authorizing the Wyandott paper to publish his intention of so doing has only added another shade to the infamy which already attacks his character. No explanation can be made and I cannot endure a scoundrel who needlessly betrays his friends into a false position and whose every act belies every apology that can be made for him..."

The letter continues regarding the appointment of a sheriff and continues: "I am maturing a plan to lay before you on your return which if it can be effected and which in any other country would be feasible, for a complete police organization throughout the territory. If this can be accomplished Kansas Territory can be governed without a soldier or any military expense to the general government."

Walsh discusses problems with Marshall Farris and the difficulty of finding officers to serve under him to combat violence in the region. "Davis has already arrested two men in Wyandott or rather prosecuted them since their arrest before the magistrate one of whom is bound over and the other committed to close custody, both are killings or attempts to kill and both are free state men." The letter closes with a discussion of Stanton and his support for Black Republicans.

Hugh Sleight Walsh (1810-1877), was a native of New York who but also lived for a time in Alabama before coming to Kansas Territory in 1857. In Kansas, Walsh worked as a private secretary, first to Frederick P. Stanton and later to James W. Denver, with whom he appears to have cultivated a close political relationship. On May 12, 1858, Walsh became the territorial secretary, replacing Denver, who had vacated the position to become territorial governor. As territorial secretary, Walsh had the job of serving as acting governor when necessary. Walsh helped the border ruffians in their efforts against Captain James Montgomery, and developed a poor reputation among Free Staters before his eventual retirement from office in June of 1860.



The Graduating Class of KMI at the Start of the Civil War

27] (Kentucky Military Institute) Webster, Israel and Edward; photographers. **Senior Class of 1861** [spine title, photographically-illustrated yearbook of the Kentucky Military Institute belonging to graduating cadet John F. Heafer].

33 oval albumen photographs, approx. 7-1/2 x 5-1/4 inches each, comprising 15 portraits of members of the Board of Governors or faculty and 18 portraits of graduating cadets. 12 with signatures and autograph sentiments tipped onto the interleaved blanks, others with manuscript identifications on the mounts below the images. With a photographic trade card by the photographer's mounted to the front pastedown and a carte-de-visite of the photographers mounted to the rear pastedown. [With:] Document signed on vellum, Heafer's graduation diploma, laid in [And with:] Printed program from Heafer's funeral, laid in. 4to (approx. 10 x 8 inches). Louisville, KY: 1861. Contemporary brown morocco, recased, repairs at top and tail of spine. Minor foxing to tissue guards. Provenance: Cadet John F. Heafer.

[366765] \$22,500

An extraordinary photographic yearbook of the Kentucky Military Institute, belonging to a graduating cadet, at the very start of the Civil War. Founded in 1845 as a military academy in the style of the Virginia Military Institute, KMI was just the third U.S. military academy after West Point. "After the outbreak of the Civil War on April 12, 1861, there was a wholesale exodus of cadets from KMI. Tension had been growing among the cadets during the presidential campaign leading up to the election of Abraham Lincoln and tempers had occasionally boiled over. William Simpson cites one instance of a number of fistfights that broke out during dinner. Within a few short weeks there were only a few cadets and faculty members at the school" (Young, Character Makes the Man, pp. 18-19). The diploma belonging to graduating cadet J. F. Heafer is dated June 4, 1861; the Institute closed shortly thereafter, reopening after the end of the Civil War.

At the start of the Civil War, border-state Kentucky vowed to stay neutral. It was not long, however, before the state legislature moved to side with the Union. Nevertheless, many of its citizens, and many of the graduates of KMI, sided with the Confederacy. Thus the present yearbook inadvertently captures the images of many soon-to-be soldiers in the Confederate Army.

Photographically illustrated works from this early period were seldom printed in large quantities and given the number of graduates from KMI being only 18 cadets in 1861 it seems unlikely that many more than that were ever produced. That fact, coupled with the destruction caused by the Civil War in the years immediately following, it is no wonder that we find no other examples of an 1861 yearbook from KMI.



Bright Copy in the Very Rare Dust Jacket

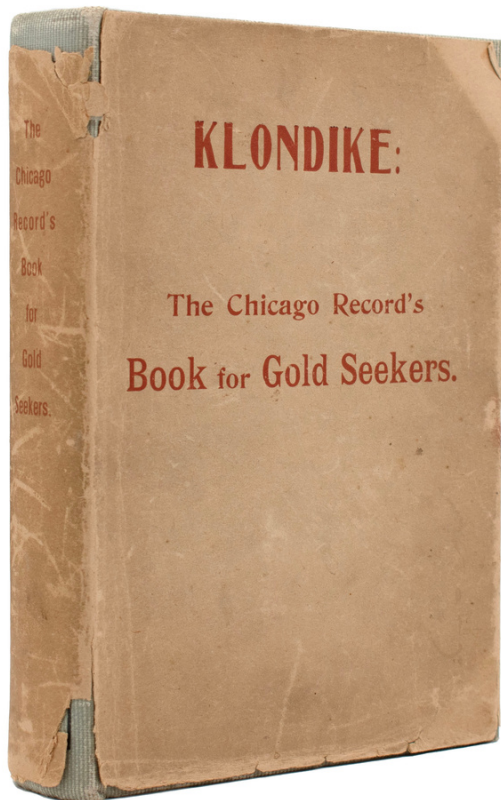
28] (Klondike Gold Rush).

Klondike. The Chicago Record's Book for Gold Seekers.

Plates and illustrations. 413pp, plus ads in the rear. 8vo. Chicago: The Chicago Record Co, 1897. "Souvenir Edition" stamped in gilt on upper cover. Publisher's pictorial cloth gilt, in publisher's plain dust jacket lettered in red. Chips to top and bottom of spine panel of jacket, else very fine.

[353743] \$3500

"The Chicago Record newspaper published what is arguably the best known of all the Klondike guidebooks. The advertising matter in the back of the volume proudly narrates how the newspaper's on-the-spot reporters covered every aspect of the Yukon gold mania from the beginning ... Put together quickly to capitalize on the great discovery, the thick volume provided detailed information for would-be stampedeers on routes, outfits, geography and climate, the richness of the placers, hints for miners, mining laws, gold pan values, mail service, and life in Dawson City" (Kurutz). This copy is the first issue of the "souvenir edition" with its highly decorated pictorial binding. Kurutz does not record a dust jacket.



Texas Rarity

29] L'Heritier, Lous Francois.

Le Champ-D'Asile, Tableau Topographique et Historique du Texas.

viii, 247. Half-title. 8vo. Paris: Ladvocat, 1819. First edition, first issue. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt with red morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers, some wear to extremities.

[365696] \$9500

An important early Texas work recording the abortive colony of exiled Napoleonic loyalists established on the Trinity River in 1818, here in original, unsophisticated condition. Along with accounts by Hartmann & Millard and the anonymous "C.D.," this work comprises one of the three chief publications on the colony.

"The book is a fanciful and idealized account of the Champ d'Asile...Chapter XII gives an extensive account of the laws said to have been adopted by the colonists, and at pages 44-47 is the text of the MANIFESTO of May 11, 1818. Chapters II-IX, pages 25-149 are mostly an account of Texas..." - Streeter. An important early Texas item, in very rare original condition.



A Leading Revolutionary Becomes a Leading Anti-Federalist

30] [Lee, Richard Henry].

Observations Leading to a Fair Examination of the System of Government, Proposed by the Late Convention; and to Several Essential and Necessary Alterations in it. In a Number of Letters from the Federal Farmer to The Republican.

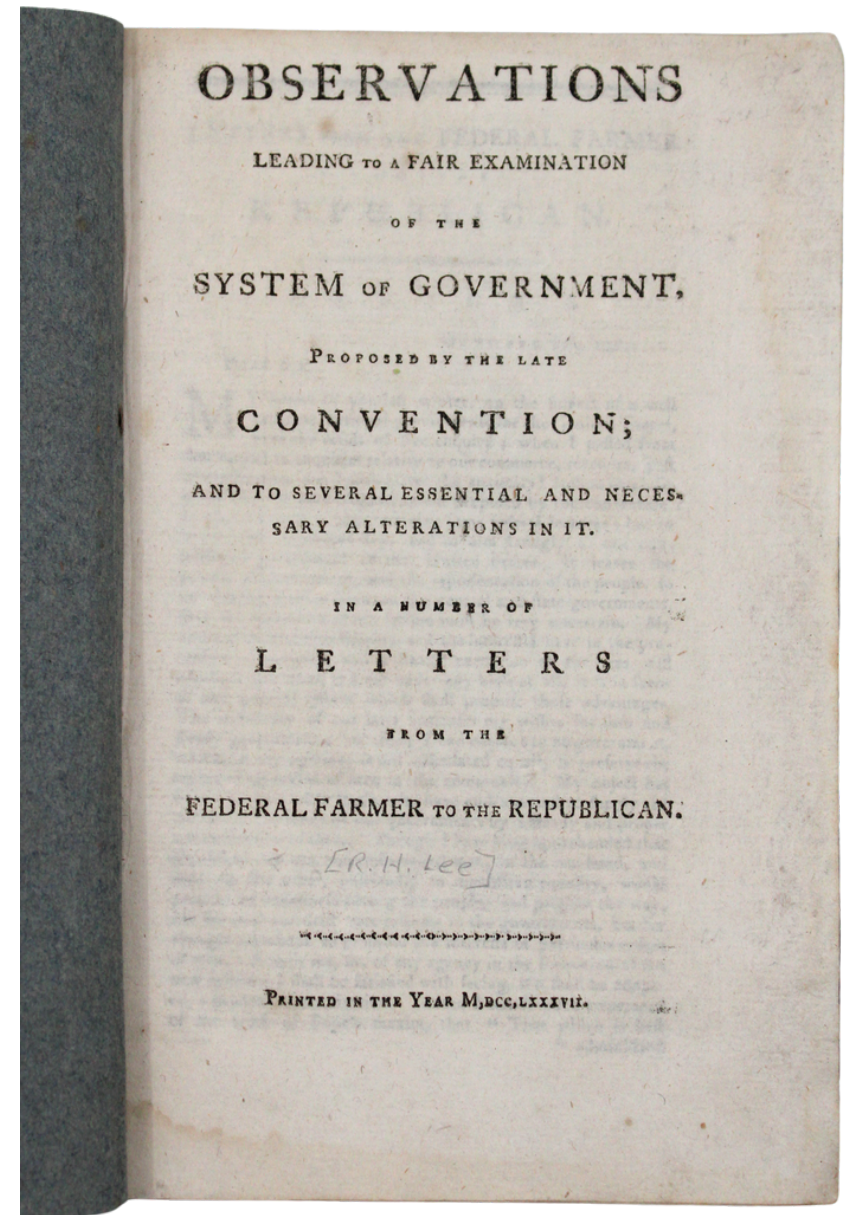
40pp. 8vo. [New York]: 1787. Early blue paper wrappers. Housed in a morocco backed box.

[366965] \$17,500

A fundamentally important early critique of the just-drafted Constitution. "The Letters of a Federal Farmer, was, to the anti-Federalists what The Federalist was to the supporters of the Constitution" (Ford). His work takes the form of five letters, written on consecutive days in October 1787, just a few weeks after the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention. Lee thought the proposed federal government would degenerate into bureaucracy, or eventually into an aristocracy. He instead favored strong individual states, joined in a loose federation to work together on foreign affairs, defense, and coinage. He also opposed the Constitution over the absence of a Bill of Rights, and felt the people were underrepresented in the House.

Lee's Letters "became a sort of textbook for the opposition" (DAB) and there was no greater political figure, except possibly Patrick Henry, opposed to the Constitution in Virginia. No less a commentator than Chancellor Kent called Lee's argument "one of the most plausible and ingenious that was written against the new Constitution."

This is the second issue of the first edition of the Observations, with the date corrected on the title-page.



The First English Translation of the Complete Hebrew Bible by a Jew

31] Leeser, Isaac; translator and editor.

Torah Nevi'im U-Kethuvim ... The Twenty-Four Books of the Holy Scriptures: Carefully Translated According to the Massoretic Text, on the Basis of the English Version, After the best Jewish Authorities; and Supplied with Short Explanatory Notes.

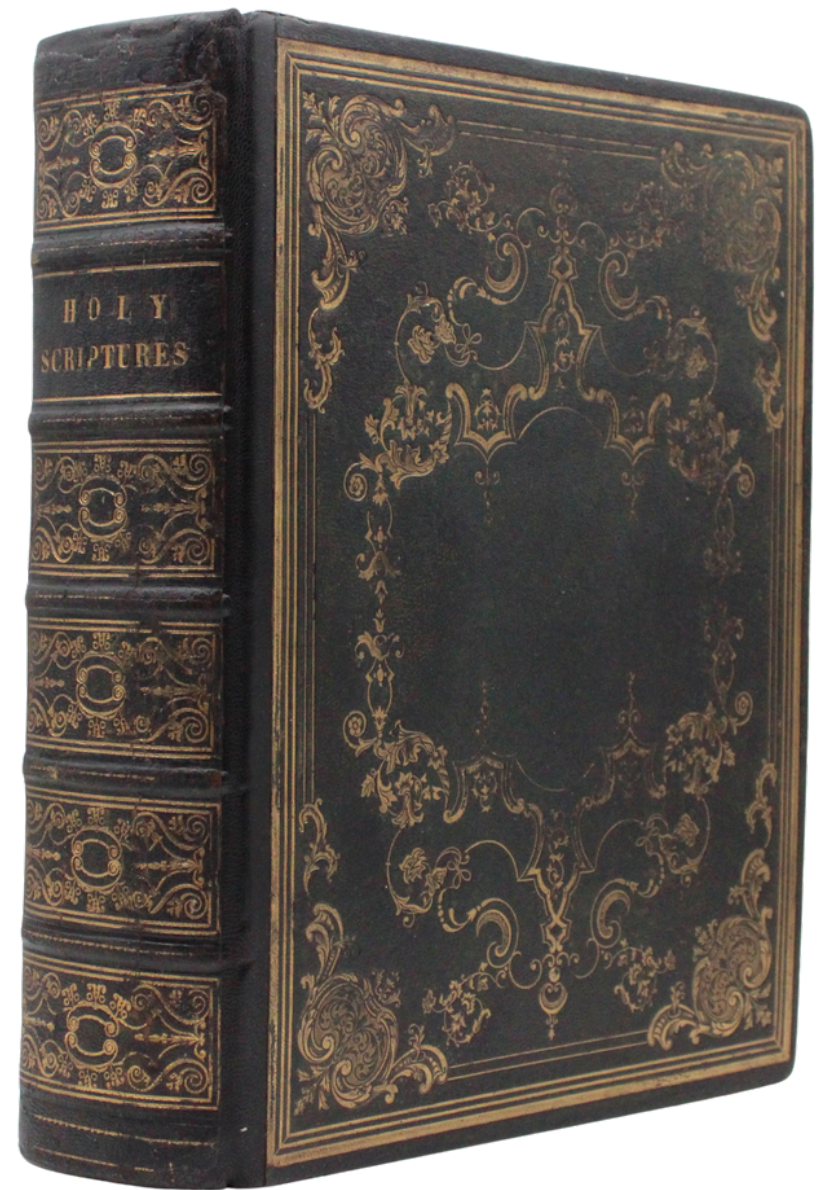
Text in two columns. iv, 1011, [1, blank]pp., plus [4]pp. family register in the rear accomplished in manuscript. 4to. Philadelphia: Published at 371 Walnut Street [stereotyped by L. Johnson & Co.], 5614 [i.e. 1853-1854]. First edition. Contemporary morocco gilt, rebaked with the original spine laid down, yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Restoration at fore-edge margin of first few leaves (without loss of text). Provenance: Benjamin F. Peixotto (signature on front endpaper, family register recording marriages and births of Peixotto and his descendants).

[366471] \$12,500

"Leeser's literary magnum opus and most lasting contribution to Judaism in America was an English translation of the Hebrew Bible (1853-54) complete with 'short explanatory notes' ... Leeser's Bible, as it has come to be known, quickly became 'the standard bible for English speaking Jews, especially in America...' (Sussman).

Leeser's first biblical translation was his The Law of God, published in five small-format volumes in 1845, with vocalized Hebrew text of each of the Five Books of Moses, together with an English translation and notes, as well as the haftarot. His larger-format Bible of 1853-54 comprised a new English translation of the full "Tanakh", revising his earlier translation of the Pentateuch and translating the remaining parts between April 1852 and September 1853. The first edition would be published shortly thereafter, with a second edition in 1859 and subsequent quarto editions thereafter.

This copy with esteemed early American Jewish provenance to Benjamin Franklin Peixotto (1834-1890) and his descendants. Peixotto was the grandson of Benjamin Mendes Seixas (1747-1817) one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange, the brother of hazzan Gershom Seixas, and among the notable early members of Congregation Shearith Israel. Peixotte married Hannah Straus (aka Strauss) of Louisville Kentucky in 1858. He worked as a journalist in Cleveland Ohio, and founded the Hebrew Benevolent Society and a chapter of B'nai B'rith. In 1866 he moved with his family to New York, working as a lawyer. In 1870, he became American consul to Romania, and in 1877 to Lyon, France. The register records the marriages of his children and the births of his children and grandchildren through 1892.



First Portrait of Lincoln After Receiving the Nomination

32] (Lincoln, Abraham) - Marsh, William;
photographer

[Portrait of Abraham Lincoln].

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

[354180] \$25,000

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

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



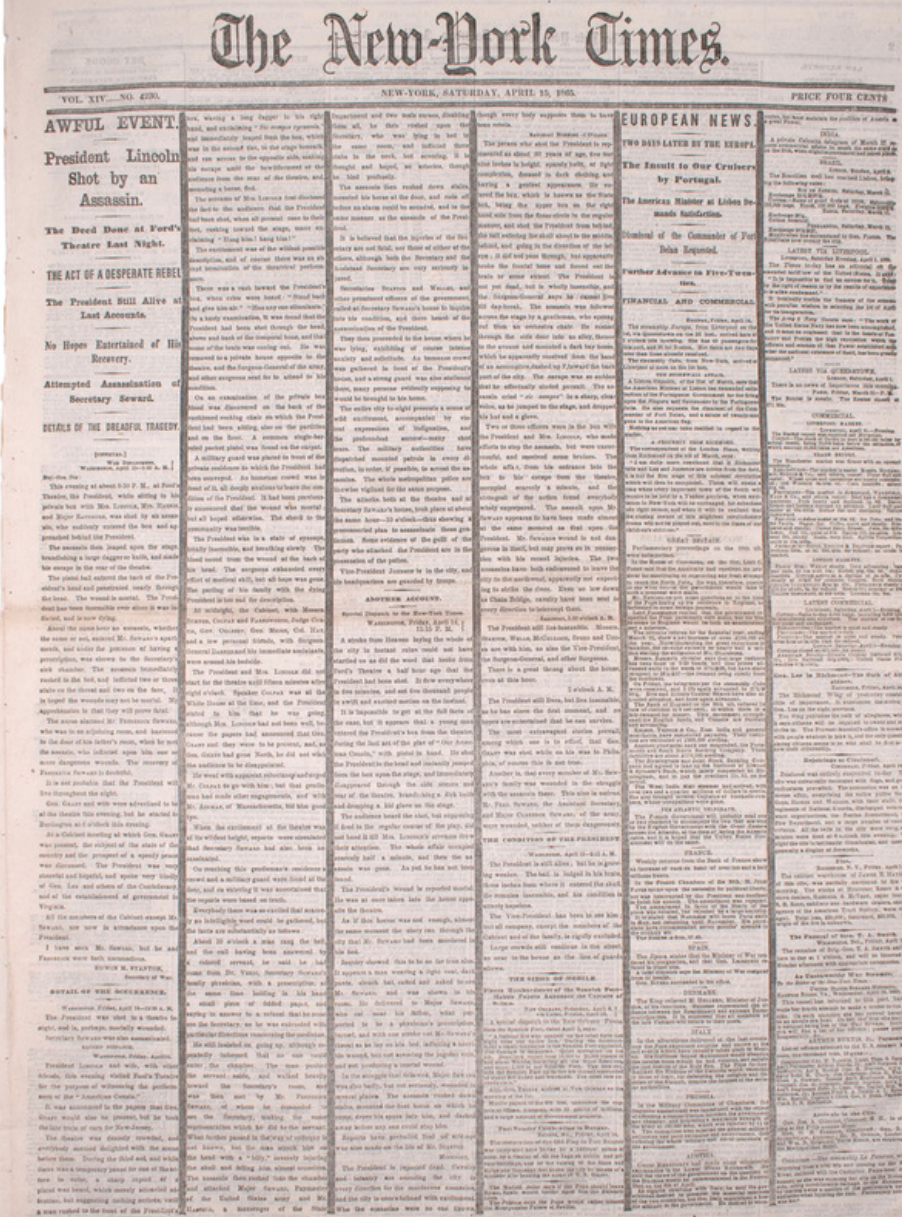
33] (Lincoln, Abraham).

The New-York Times ... April 15, 1865 ... Awful Event. President Lincoln Shot by an Assassin. The Deed Done at Ford's Theatre Last Night.

8pp, front page in mourning borders. Folio. New York: April 15, 1865. Disbound. Very minor stain at lower right, very minor browning at horizontal centerfold, else very good.

[351865] \$4500

The full eight-page edition, published between the time Lincoln was shot and his death a few hours later.



Civil War Diary of a Newspaperman in Missouri

34] McCarty, Harry M.

Unusual manuscript diary of a newspaperman in Missouri during the Civil War, detailing life under Union occupation in Independence and on Confederate guerrilla warfare.

Approx. 70pp., written in pencil. Mostly brief daily entries, although with some gaps. Lacks pages for Nov. 27 to Dec 2. With approx. 30pp of memoranda in the rear recording significant events 1861-1862 and with detailed accounting of income and expenses. Principally Independence, MO and Paroquet, KY: 1 January 1863 - 26 December 1863. Black morocco wallet style binding, some leaves detached

[365213] \$12,500

Prior to the Civil War, the area around Kansas City and Independence Missouri served as an important starting point for travelers heading to California. In 1858, journalist and publisher Harry Milburn McCarty (1822-1891) founded *The Border Star*, a pro-slavery Democratic newspaper based in nearby Westport, now part of Kansas City. Publication under that banner seems to have ceased in 1860 as the newspaper became the *Kansas City Enquirer and Star* and with the outbreak of the Civil War publication seems to have stopped altogether. Although the dates are a bit confused, it would seem that around the time of the Union occupation of Independence, McCarty was arrested as a Confederate sympathizer, jailed at Fort Leavenworth and his newspaper office destroyed by the military.

The present diary for 1863 opens, seemingly shortly after being released from prison, with McCarty in Union-occupied Independence, accepting a job working for fellow newspaperman (and later Mayor) William Peacock. Over the next three months (approx. 28pp) McCarty records the divided nature of Independence, detailing guerrilla raids by Quantrill, Todd and others, and on the military occupation. On Jan. 9 he writes: "Fight on the prairies between Geo. Todd's guerrillas and some Federals. Four dead Federals brought to town and some wounded. Two missing. 11 prisoners brought from Kansas City and put to work." Two days later he records: "Another dead today brought in to town. Killed in Friday's fight by the bushwhackers. His ears were cut off close to his head." The following week he recounts a similar act: "It is said that a soldier was killed by guerrillas and his body horribly mutilated ... one ear filled with powder and exploded."



Life in Union-occupied Independence was filled with suspicion and harsh treatment. On Jan. 22, he writes: "Gen. [Benjamin F.] Loan has issued an order directing his subordinates to treat confederate soldiers found in their districts as guerrillas and outlaws, to hang or shoot them when taken prisoner, to shoot them down like wild beasts and to serve their aiders, abettors and sympathizers in the same way..." He recounts a few days later that a citizen has been imprisoned for sending his mules across the river. The situation seems to worsen by the beginning of February, writing on Feb. 4 and 5: "Squads of soldiers are daily sent to the country to hunt out guerrillas and discover southern sympathizers ... Several houses in the country were today burned and two men killed by the troops. Five girls brought in as prisoners of war." On Feb. 8 he details a raid on a guerrilla hideout after someone betrayed their location, "eight or ten were slaughtered as they came out of their cave."

He writes on March 5: "The neighborhood overrun with Kansas Red Legs and other thieves. Not a night passes without somebody being robbed." The following day a "Gang of 40 runaway negroes passed through town on their way to Kansas and received assistance from the military." On March 22 another guerrilla raid close to town causes "great excitement": "The number of dead brought in from the battle-field are 8, all Federals. The flag-bearer shot in the forehead ... Soldiers highly excited and take out their spite on citizens. Some beaten, some knocked down, and others driven from the square ... General consternation among the secesh. Fears of a general riot ... People afraid to leave their houses." On March 29, McCarty determines to leave Missouri and return to his family home in Paroquet Springs, Kentucky: "Life not safe here any longer."

On the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana

35] (Montana).

[Exceptional group of photographs in Montana, including images of the Grass Dance on the Blackfeet reservation.]

21 silver print photographs. Captioned in pencil on verso. [Montana]: [1899]. Uniformly matted.

[365579] \$8500

Although the photographer is unidentified, the captions on the verso are in the same hand and the image quality suggests a pictorialist such as Dan Duto, or an extremely talented amateur. The group is noted for its images on the Blackfeet reservation, including several of the Grass Dance dated 1899.

The captions comprise:

Grass Dance 1899

Grass Dance 1899

Inside Medicine Lodge

Camp on Cut Bank on Reserve

Cut Bank

Cut Bank Creek

Cut Bank [in winter]

Cut Bank [in winter]

Camp in Cut Bank [in winter]

View in the large park on Cut Bank

Peak up Two Medicine

Upper St. Mary's Lake

Upper St. Mary's

Up Birch River

Birch Creek south line of reserve

Birch Creek

Birch Creek

Fish Lake south of reserve

Fish Lake

Grinnell Mt and Swift Current Fall

On the trail to Bull's Head Mine in the Swift Current country, back of Grinnell Mt. Mt Wilbur in distance.



Provoking Symbol of the Early Abolitionist Movement

36] Pennsylvania Abolition Society.

Plan of an African Ship's Lower Deck, with Negroes in the Proportion of Not Quite One to a Ton ... [Published in: The American Museum, for May, 1789].

Engraving folding plate (4-1/2 x 14-5/8 inches). [429]-[524]pp. 8vo. [Philadelphia]: [Mathew Carey], [May 1789]. Disbound. Repaired tear to the plate. [366874] \$8500

The earliest American publication of this provoking symbol of the abolitionist movement, depicting the horrors of the Middle Passage.



First published in Plymouth, England in late 1788 to accompany a 4-page abolitionist essay by William Elford and the Plymouth chapter of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, this version was published by Mathew Carey within the May 1789 issue of his Philadelphia magazine the American Museum, at the request of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. It would subsequently be published by Carey for the Society as a separate broadside with Elford's text below.

Another version of the image would later be used by Thomas Clarkson in his The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament. The diagram of the lower hold of the slave ship Brooks, with rows upon rows of nearly 300 enslaved Africans for transport to America, became arguably the most widely-known and influential images of the abolitionist movement.

Presentation Copy to the President of Haiti

37] Redpath, James.

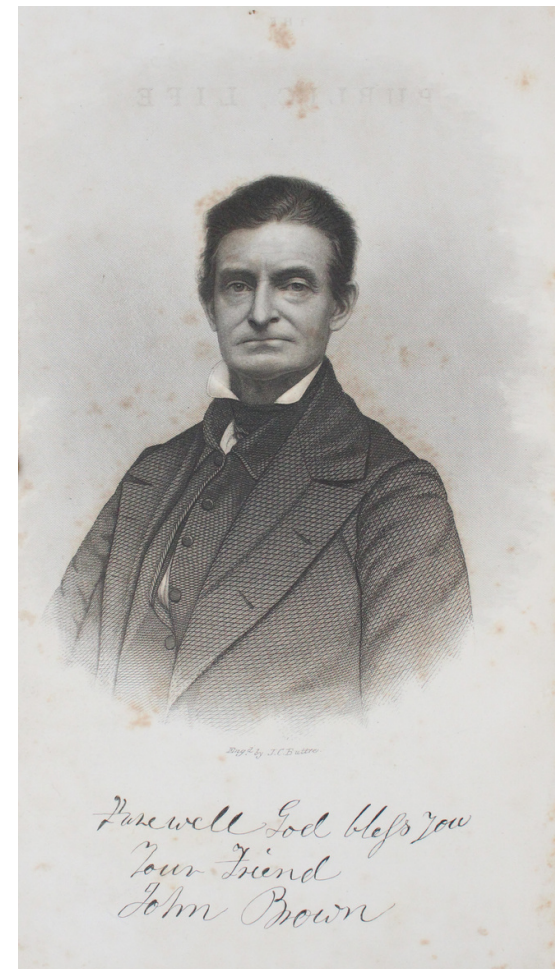
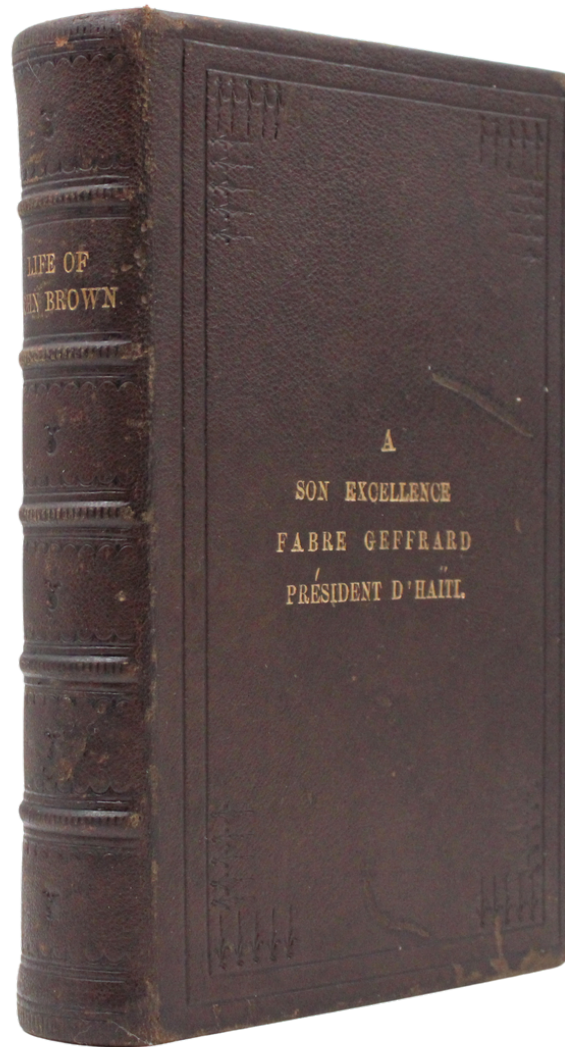
The Public Life of Capt. John Brown.

Engraved frontispiece portrait of John Brown by J.C. Buttre, 2 plates. 407, [1]pp. 12mo. Boston: Thayer and Eldridge, 1860. First Edition, thirtieth thousand. Contemporary full brown turkey morocco presentation binding, covers blocked in blind, upper cover lettered presentation in gilt. Lacks front endpaper. Some foxing. Provenance: Fabre Geffrard, President of Haiti.

[366700] Sold

The work was edited and published by James Redpath, a noted abolitionist and associate and biographer of John Brown. In 1860, Redpath toured Haiti as a reporter and returned to the United States as the official Haitian lobbyist for diplomatic recognition and promoter for free Black emigrants. The present example of his work was undoubtedly given by him to the President of Haiti Fabre Geffrard, although there is no holograph presentation. Geffrard, a former general in the Haitian army, served as President from 1859 to 1867 before being deposed. A supporter of abolition in the United States, he presided over a state funeral for John Brown following his execution. Three years after his trip to Haiti, in the midst of the Civil War, Redpath would publish the first edition in English of Toussaint L'Ouverture's autobiography.

A presentation copy of one of the first works to purvey the legend of Brown as warrior-saint and heroic martyr to the cause of abolition.



Letter Between Two Founding Fathers in the Confederation Period

38] Reed, Joseph.

Autograph Letter Signed, "Jos: Reed," to Elbridge Gerry, expressing pleasure at the news of his agreeing to serve again in the Confederation Congress and recommending his brother-in-law Charles Pettit for a treasury appointment.

2pp., written on both sides of a single folio sheet, clipped portion of the original address panel mounted at lower edge on verso. Philadelphia: December 9, 1784. Minor foxing. Small tape repair along one fold.

[321444] \$1850

Written in the brief period while the fifth Confederation Congress was meeting at French Arms Tavern in Trenton, New Jersey (Nov 1 to Dec. 24 1784), the Commissioner of the Board of Treasury position had been offered to William Denning, though he would decline on the day following this letter from Reed to Gerry. Perhaps no single issue most dominated the Confederation Congress more than how to deal with the debt of the new nation. In 1781, Robert Morris was designated Superintendent of Finance and managed the country's finances through 1784, when he resigned because of ill health. In March 1784, the Congress created a Treasury Board of three Commissioners. However, it took nearly a year for the three to be appointed: Arthur Lee, Samuel Osgood, and Walter Livingston.

Joseph Reed (1741-1785) was a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer and Revolutionary officer; he served as General Washington's secretary and aide-de-camp, and subsequently as adjutant general of the Continental Army. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1778 and President of Pennsylvania from late 1778 to 1781. In 1784, being in ill health, he travelled to London for recuperation, returning at the end of the year around the time of this letter. Gerry (1744-1814) served in the Continental Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was an early and vigorous advocate of American Independence, and played a crucial role in the formation of the new United States government, insisting on a bill of rights being added to the new Constitution. He served as James Madison's Vice President, though his name is perhaps most remembered, however ignominiously, in connection with the term "gerrymandering."

Philad. Dec. 9. 1784

Dear Sir

I receive with great pleasure
your kind congratulations on my return & shall be
happy on every opp^t to express how much of love truly
I value your obliging friendship. Your acceptance of
a seat in Congress was an unexpected pleasure as I
was informed you had actually declined it. Indeed your
long service might have intitled you to claim some
Indulgence, but it is the more generous in you to
waive it - if your experience now enables you to render
more important service I was appropriated without my
conscience of with express leave to consult my private
Affairs which I must do to a considerable degree if Congress
remains at Trenton. But the Gentlemen in the delegation
conform so generally in sentiment with each other &
with those interests which I heartily respect that I have
the less concern on that head. You will find them all
of Principles & proposing fresh ideas of Government as I
think you approve - I had heard of the candidate for

Inscribed to his Son

39] Roosevelt, Franklin D.; and Winston Churchill.

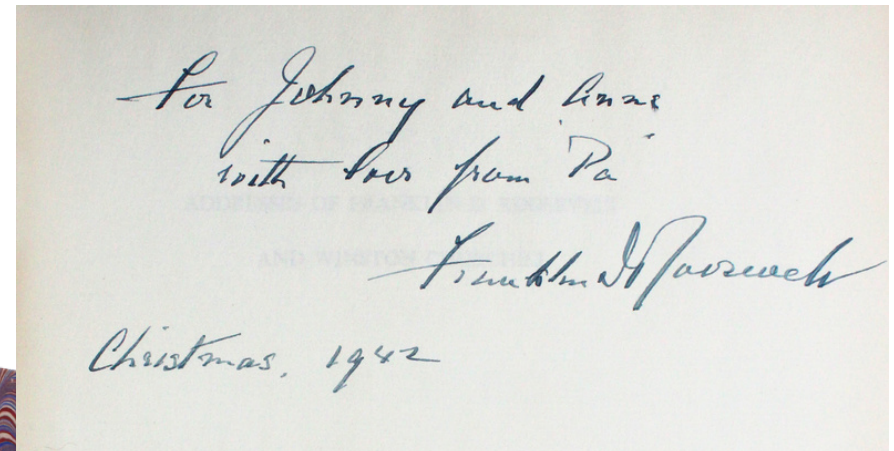
Addresses.

Printed in black, blue and red. Large folding facsimile of the joint Declaration of the United Nations. [2], 56, [4]pp. 8vo. Washington, D.C: The White House [Government Printing Office], Christmastide, 1942. First edition. Number 22 or 100 copies, inscribed by FDR to his son John Roosevelt and daughter-in-law Anne. Publisher's vellum-backed boards, blue leather spine label, slipcase. Minor discoloration to the spine, lettering piece with minor wear, minor wear to slipcase. Without the original acetate.

[366506] \$35,000

Includes the following speeches by FDR: Dec. 8, 1941 (delivered in Congress the day following Pearl Harbor, requesting a declaration of war against Japan, and including the famous line "a date which will live in infamy"); Dec. 9, 1941; Dec. 11, 1941 (requesting a declaration of war against Germany and Italy); Jan. 6, 1942 (State of the Union address). In addition the work includes the joint Christmas greetings by FDR and Churchill on Dec. 24, 1941, Churchill's Dec. 26, 1941 address to Congress and the text of the Jan. 1, 1942 Declaration by the United Nations.

Inscribed on the front endpaper and signed in full: "For Johnny and Anne with love from Pa."



Life of a Famous Texas Ranger

40] Rose, Victor S.

The Life and Services of Gen. Ben McCulloch.

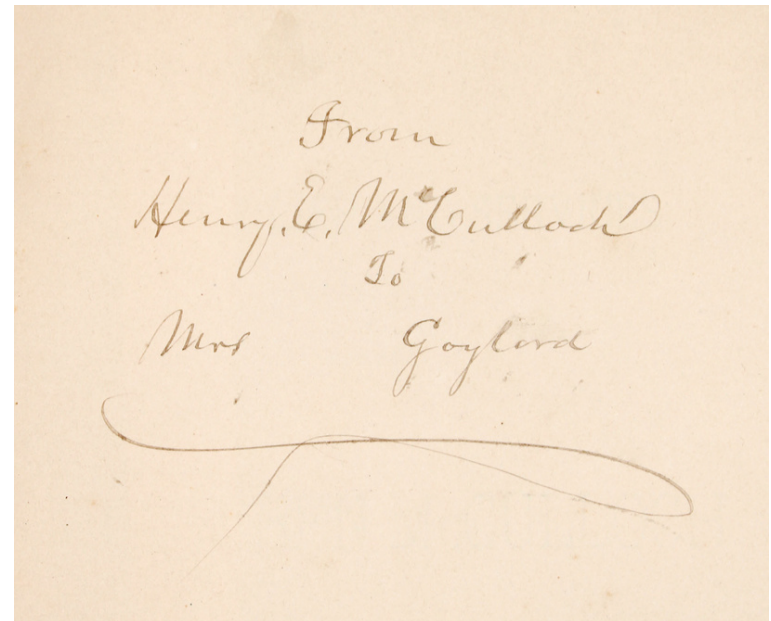
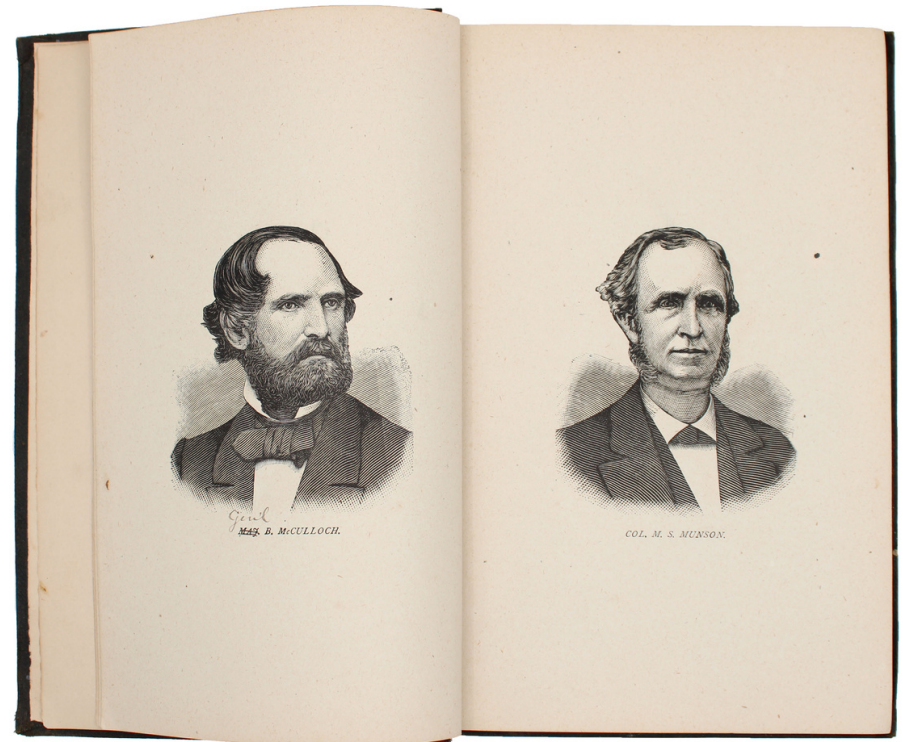
Two portraits. [6],[25]-260pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Pictorial Bureau of the Press, 1888. First edition. Presentation copy by McCulloch's brother. Original blindstamped cloth, spine gilt. Corners and edges worn, spine fraying at extremities. Text lightly tanned. Presentation inscription from McCulloch's brother to "Mrs. Gaylord" on front free endpaper. Very good overall.

[365627] \$5000

A scarce biography of the "most famous Texas Ranger," according to Howes. Ben McCulloch went to Texas from Tennessee with Davy Crockett (his neighbor growing up in Dyersburg), fought in the Texas Revolution at San Jacinto, joined the Texas Rangers during the Republic, and served as Zachary Taylor's Chief of Scouts during the Mexican-American War. After a brief stint in California during the Gold Rush (during which time he was elected Sheriff of Sacramento), he was appointed U.S. Marshall for Texas in 1852, and was involved in the Utah War. McCulloch was commissioned a colonel in the Confederate Army almost immediately after Texas seceded, and slain by a Union sharpshooter at the Battle of Pea Ridge the following year. McCulloch's dramatic story is told through a mixture of traditional narrative and text from personal letters and military reports.

This copy was presented by Ben McCulloch's younger brother, Henry Eustace McCulloch, to a "Mrs. Gaylord." Henry, who has also corrected his brother's rank from "Major" to "Gen'l" below his portrait, was a towering Texan in his own right, and stood side by side with his brother through nearly all of his exploits. He had somewhat more political influence than Ben, serving in both the House and Senate of Texas and as a delegate to the Texas secession convention. Unlike his brother, Henry survived his service in the Confederate States Army and became an active opponent of Reconstruction in his state.

A scarce and important Texas biography, presented by the subject's equally noteworthy brother.



Early American Manuscript Metamorphosis

41] Sands, Benjamin; after.

[Early manuscript copy of Sands's *Metamorphosis or, A Transformation of Pictures with Poetical Explanations, with charming hand colored drawings*].

8 hand-colored drawings, within floral borders, with manuscript verse. On a 13 x 15-1/2 inch folded sheet of laid paper, folded to four 6-3/8 x 3-7/8 inch panels, each panel with upper and lower flaps. [United States]: [circa 1800]. Repairs at folds on verso, minor staining.

[367060] \$12,500

"Published at a time when children's literature was still almost entirely moral and instructional in content, the earliest movable books helped usher in an era of more entertaining literary fare ... Stories about Harlequin and other popular characters from plays were reproduced as turn-up booklets until more elaborate toy theatre publications became available. They were made of a single sheet of paper folded vertically into four sections, with slits cut along the tops and bottom of the fold to create flaps. When closed, the flaps illustrated one scene; by lifting one flap after another the reader could enjoy a surprise 'unfolding' of the story" (McGrath).

Benjamin Sands's *Metamorphosis or, A Transformation of Pictures with Poetical Explanations*, first published in 1787, quickly became the most popular form of this work, with Welch recording nearly forty editions published to 1820. As in the published version, the present anonymous manuscript copy depicts Adam transforming into Eve as a mermaid; a lion transforming into an eagle; a man becoming rich; and the rich man falling ill and dying. Each image is accompanied by moralistic verse telling the tale, beginning "Here Adam comes upon the stage..." Although unsigned and undated, the laid paper and iron gall ink suggest the work to have been accomplished at the end of the 18th century. Although such manuscript copies by schoolchildren are known, they are quite scarce given their delicate ephemeral nature.



42] Smith, John.

The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captaine John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Affrica and America, from Anno Domini 1593 to 1629 ... Together with a continuation of his generall History of Virginia, Summer-Iles, New England, and their proceedings, since 1624, to this present 1629.

Engraved arms on verso of title. [10], 60pp. Later edition of the folding plate, laid in. Quarto. London: Printed by J.H. for Thomas Slater, 1630. First edition. Later calf, bound by Bedford, marbled endpapers, gilt edges, rebacked, a bit worn.

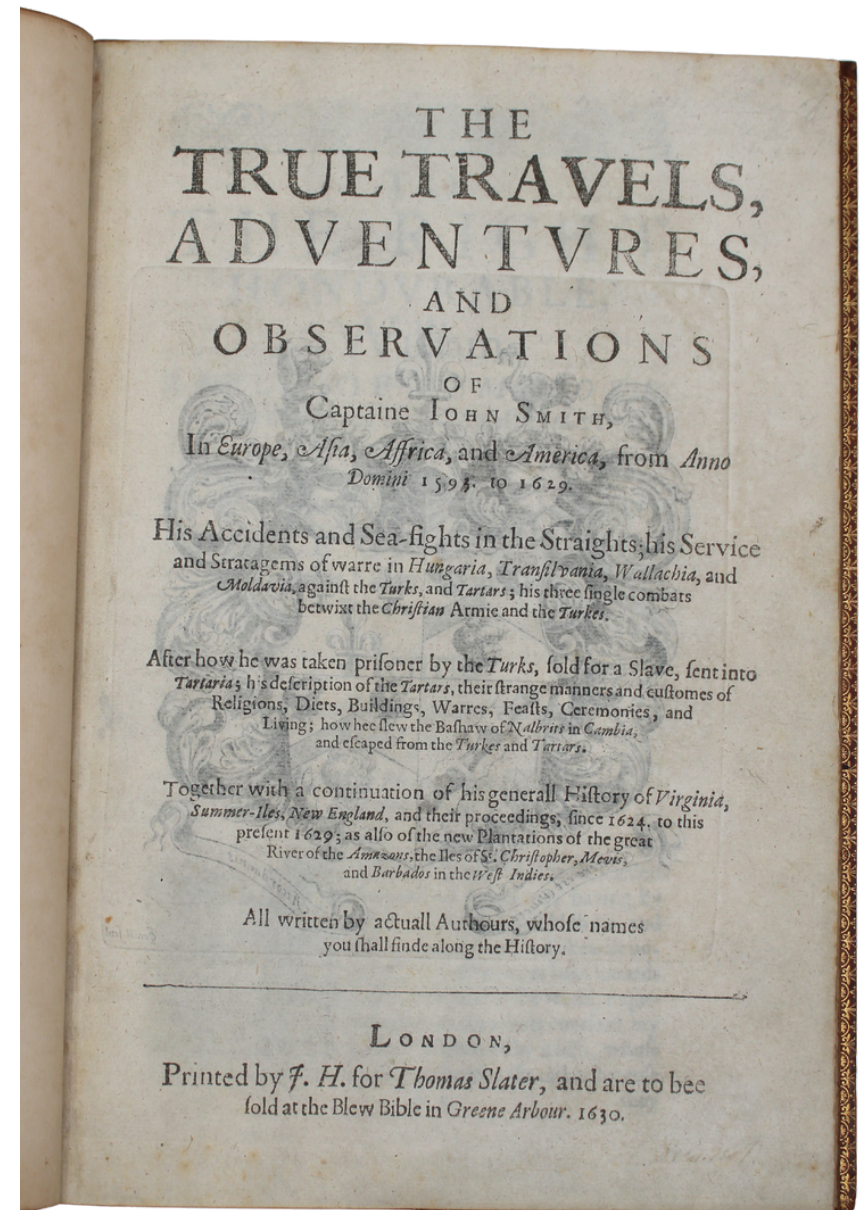
[367087] Sold

Very rare first edition of Smith's autobiography, giving an account of his life prior to his voyage to Virginia, though including an additional section relating to the colony since his publication of the *Historie*. "Most of what we know about Smith's life before Jamestown comes from his *The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captaine John Smith* (1630). He provides such a daredevil account of his life that critics have sometimes accused him of exaggerating his exploits. But by comparing Smith's own account with letters and documents of the time, scholars such as biographer Philip Barbour have confirmed his story and clarified it. It is an amazing story" (Meredith Hindley, "Soldier of Fortune: John Smith before Jamestown" *Humanities*, January/February 2007, Volume 28, Number 1).

Captain John Smith's description of his adventures throughout the world as a pirate and English mercenary, includes accounts of his military service in Hungary, the beheading three Turkish soldiers in a series of single combat duels, and his life as a prisoner of the Turks. The folding plate, usually lacking, illustrates nine scenes from Smith's adventures (present here from the Richmond 1819 edition).

Chapter XXI (pp. 41-44) comprises the continuation of his *Historie of Virginia* from 1624 to 1629, including notice of the dissolution of the Virginia Company and its losses, an update on the number of settlers and their leaders, on their agriculture, food and drinks, cultivation of tobacco and the departure from London of Sir John Harvey to be the new governor. Subsequent chapters similarly treat New England and the possessions in the West Indies.

A rare and important work by Smith, once dismissed as incredible, but now largely supported by other research, with only two examples in the auction records for the last quarter century.



First Edition of an Important American Military Manual

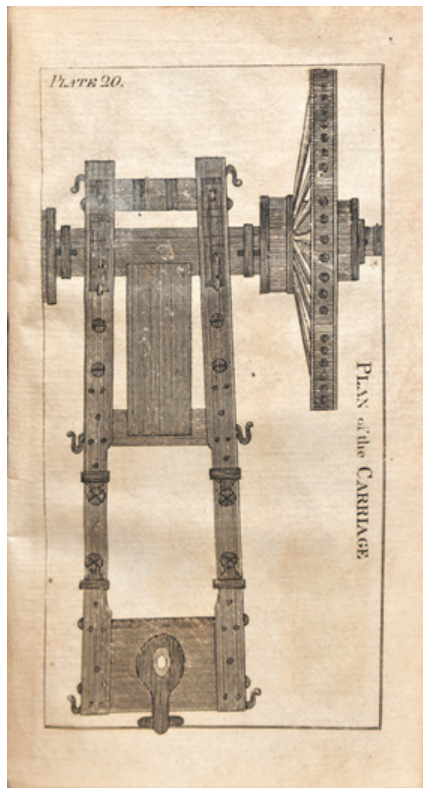
43] Stevens, William.

A System for the Discipline of the Artillery of the United States of America, or, the Young Artillerist's Pocket Companion.

24 engraved plates. 4, [1], 14-260 pp. Vol. I [all published]. 12mo. New York: William A. Davis, No. 26, Moore Street, for the Author, 1797. First Edition. Contemporary marbled sheep, spine ruled in gilt, black morocco lettering piece, minor wear.

[366378] \$2750

The author was a captain of artillery during the American Revolution under Gen. John Lamb, who provides herein a recommendation for the book. William Rollinson, a line and stipple engraver in New York, executed the plates. A complete copy of an unusual and important American military manual, usually lacking some or all of the plates.



An Important Work on Freedom of the Press

44] [Sullivan, James].

A Dissertation upon the Constitutional Freedom of the Press in the United States of America. By an Impartial Citizen.

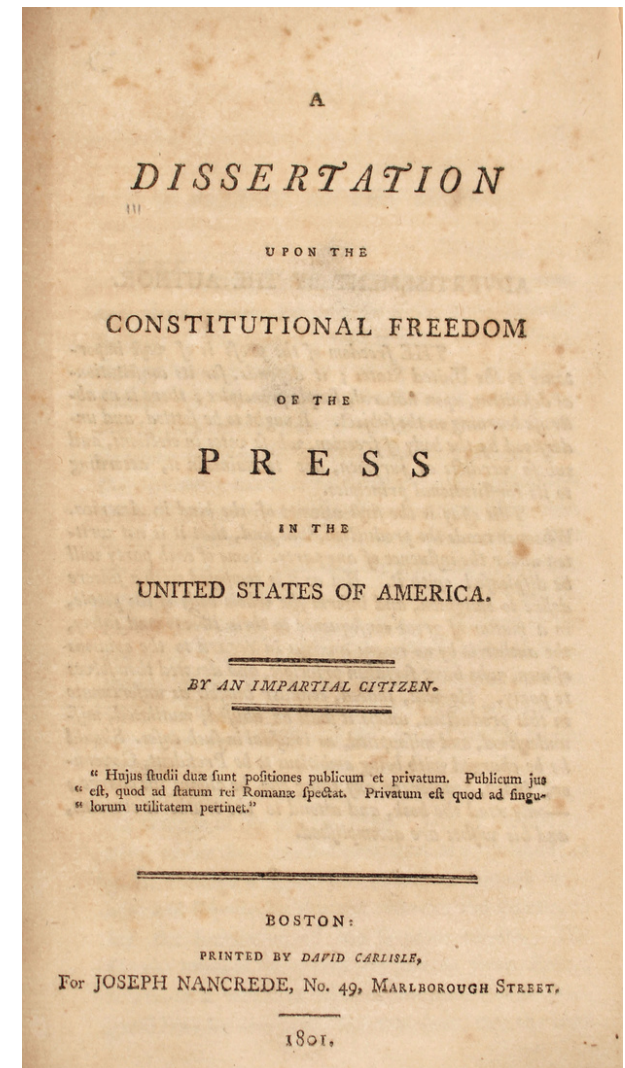
54pp. 8vo. Boston: Printed by David Carlisle for Joseph Nancrede, 1801. First edition. Later marbled paper wrappers.

[365825] \$4500

Sullivan (1744-1808) was a leading jurist and politician in Massachusetts, serving on its supreme court, practicing as one of the state's leading lawyers, and acting as attorney general from 1790 to 1796. He became governor in 1807 and died while in office. Sullivan was "throughout his career a man to be reckoned with as perhaps the richest, ablest, and most powerful of the Democrats...in what was Federalist territory" (DAB).

Leonard Levy cites this tract as one of the most important works on freedom of the press to be published in the wake of the suppression of the Alien and Sedition laws "which compose the main body of original and significant Jeffersonian thought on freedom of speech-and-press." Of the authors of those works, Sullivan was the most contradictory. As attorney general, he had prosecuted cases for seditious libel against the legislature, and he was not ready to accept the full libertarian stance of such authors as Tunis Wortman; instead, he attempted more simply to reconcile freedom of the press and the common law of criminal libel. Perhaps Sullivan's background caused him to be somewhat nearer the Federalists on freedom of the press issues. His opinions, Levy suggests, may have been the reason for his choice of anonymous authorship of the present pamphlet.

Scarce, with only a single example in the auction records in the last half century.



A Highly Influential Statement of States' Rights

45] Taylor, John; of Caroline.

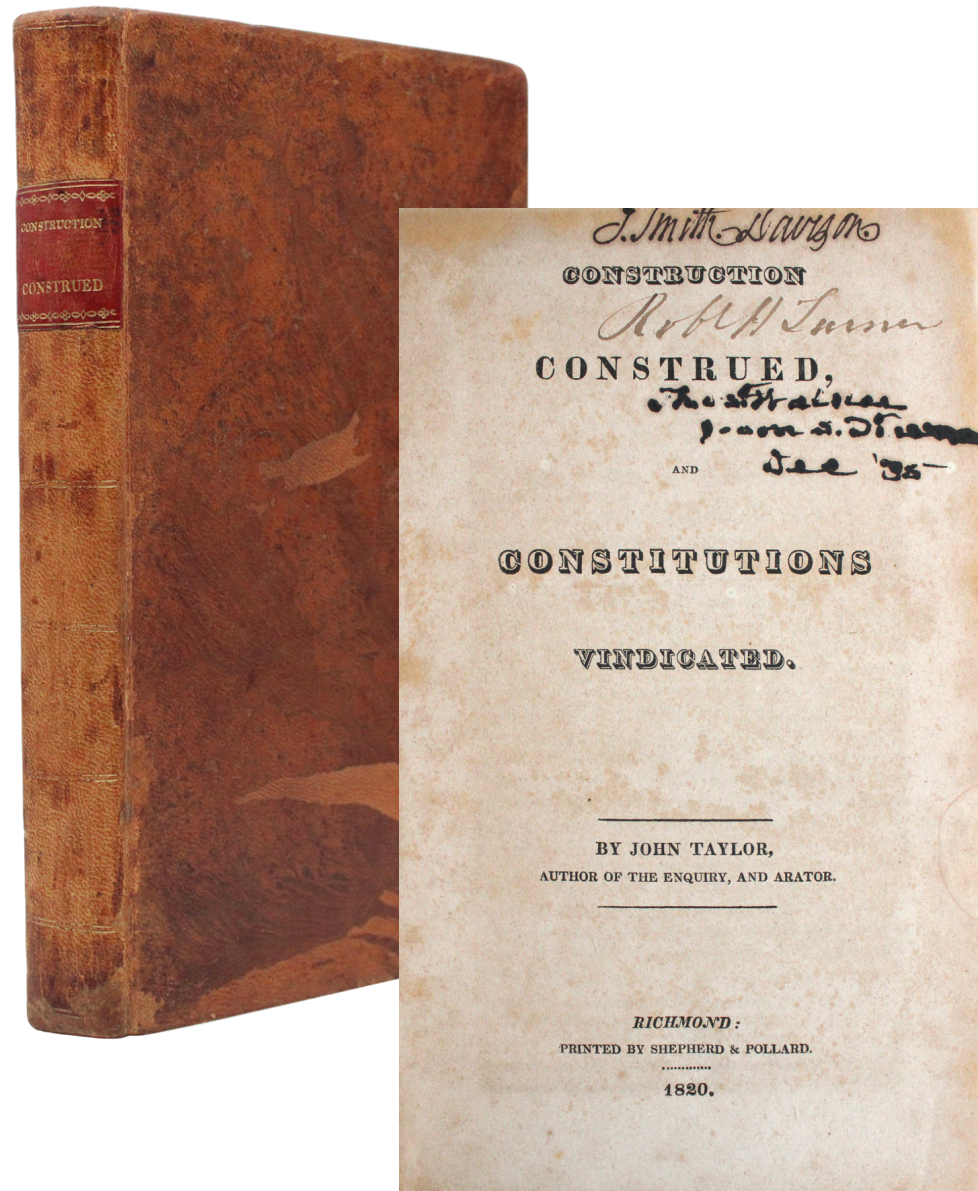
Construction Construed and Constitutions Vindicated.

[2],iv,344pp. 8vo. Richmond: Shepherd and Pollard, 1820. First edition. Contemporary tree calf, red morocco spine label, bound by Frederick A. Mayo (with his binder's ticket on the pastedown) some scuffing to the covers. Minor foxing and staining. Early owner's signatures to title.

[366770] Sold

An important work by America's great proponent of agrarian liberalism. Taylor was an important Constitutional theorist and states' rights advocate. He believed the greatest danger to American democracy lay in consolidation and in the creation of an aristocracy of "paper and patronage." This work is one of several in which Taylor sets forth his theory of the U.S. Constitution and related federal government policies (e.g. taxation, banking, and tariffs). It is also one of his rarest works, far harder to find than his *New Views of the Constitution or Tyranny Unmasked*.

This example bound by Frederick Mayo, noted as the best bookbinder in Virginia at the time and who bound many books for Thomas Jefferson. See Hannah French, "Thomas Jefferson's last binder, Frederick August Mayo" in *Bookbinding in Early America*, pp. 148-220 (American Antiquarian Society, 1986).



Among the Earliest Collected Printings of the Acts of the First Congress

46] United States.

Laws of the United States of America. Volume I. [all published].

vii, [1], [5]-592pp. Errors in pagination as issued. 8vo. New York: Childs and Swaine, [1791]. First edition. Contemporary sheep, red morocco lettering piece, front joint cracked but cords holding. Foxing.

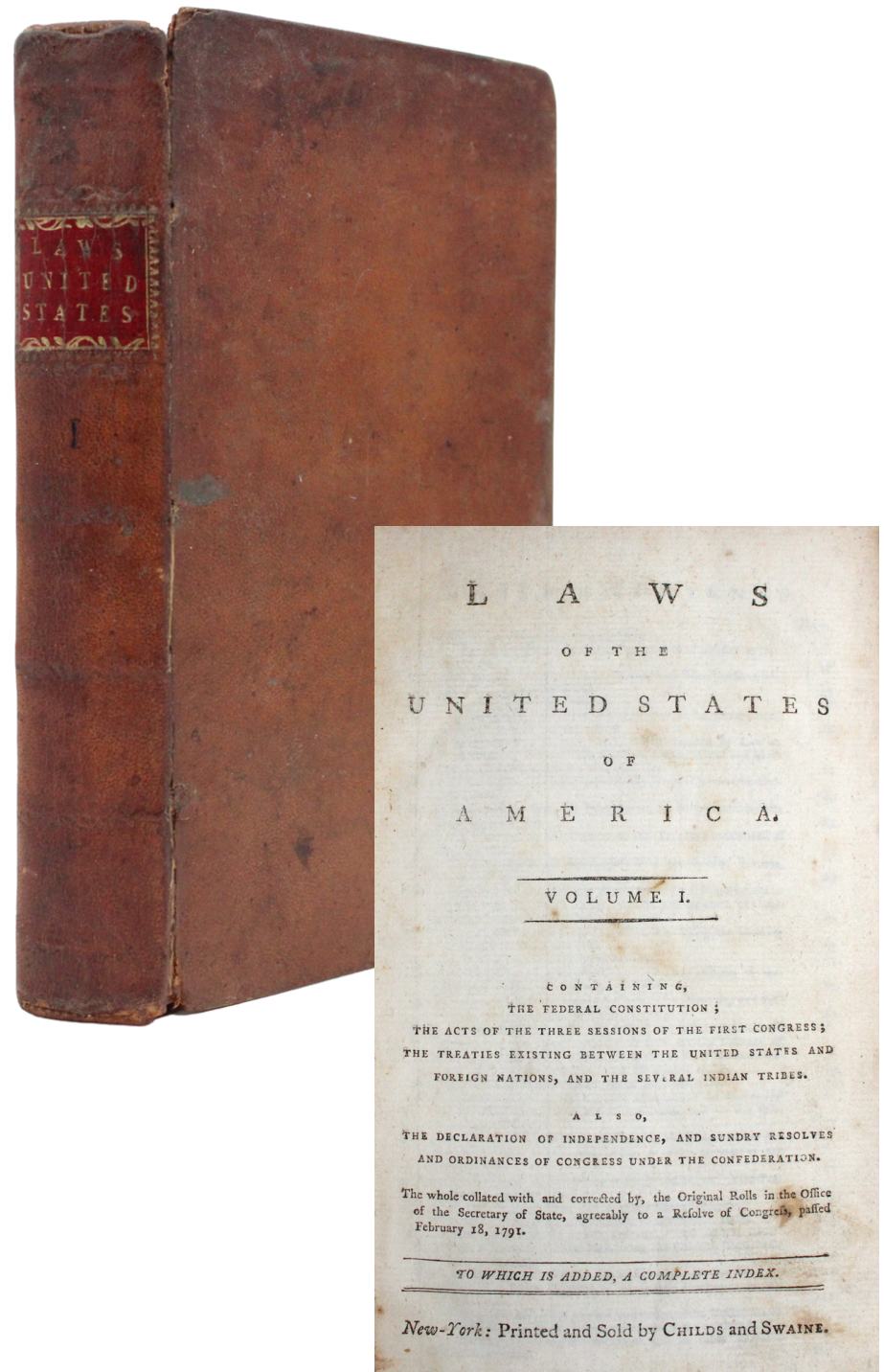
[366775] \$2500

Among the earliest collected printings of the Acts of the first three sessions of the First Congress, together with ratified treaties between foreign nations and Native American tribes, the Declaration of the Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

In 1789, Childs and Swaine were contracted as the official printers to publish the acts of Congress, publishing the first session acts in folio format that year, the second session of acts in folio in 1790 and the third session acts in 1791 (along with a re-issue of the first session in folio which had already become scarce). These folio printings of the Acts of each session, however, were largely done for the members of Congress with few available to the public. In January 1791, Philadelphia printer Andrew Brown petitioned Congress to allow him to publish a collected octavo version "in such cheap forms as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them" and requesting that the publication be authorized by Congress to ensure their authenticity and correctness. A joint resolution of Congress, approved by Washington, would be passed on February 18, 1791, allowing Brown, "or such other printer" to print such an edition, providing that the printer pay for the comparison of the proof sheets with the original rolls.

Childs and Swaine, who already had access to the original laws as the official printers, quickly advertised for subscribers to their own octavo edition (see for example the February 26, 1791 issue of Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser), but Brown would beat them to print, publishing around the beginning of September 1791 (i.e Evans 23903). The present Childs and Swaine edition, published in New York, would be advertised as "just published" in November 1791. Their intention to continue the laws of each Congress in this format did not continue beyond this first volume, though the idea would be revived by printer Richard Folwell in 1796-91.

Both the Brown and Childs and Swaine octavo printings of the laws of the first Congress are scarce.



Mycall's Revolutionary Psalms

47] Watts, Isaac.

The Psalms of David, imitated in the Language of the New Testament, and applied to the Christian State and Worship bound with Hymns and Spiritual Songs ... The fortieth edition, corrected, and accommodated to the use of the Church of Christ in America.

325, [11]pp. 12mo. Newburyport, MA: Printed and sold by John Mycall, 1781. First edition with Mycall's revisions, removing references to Great Britain or the King. Contemporary calf, recased. Without endpapers.

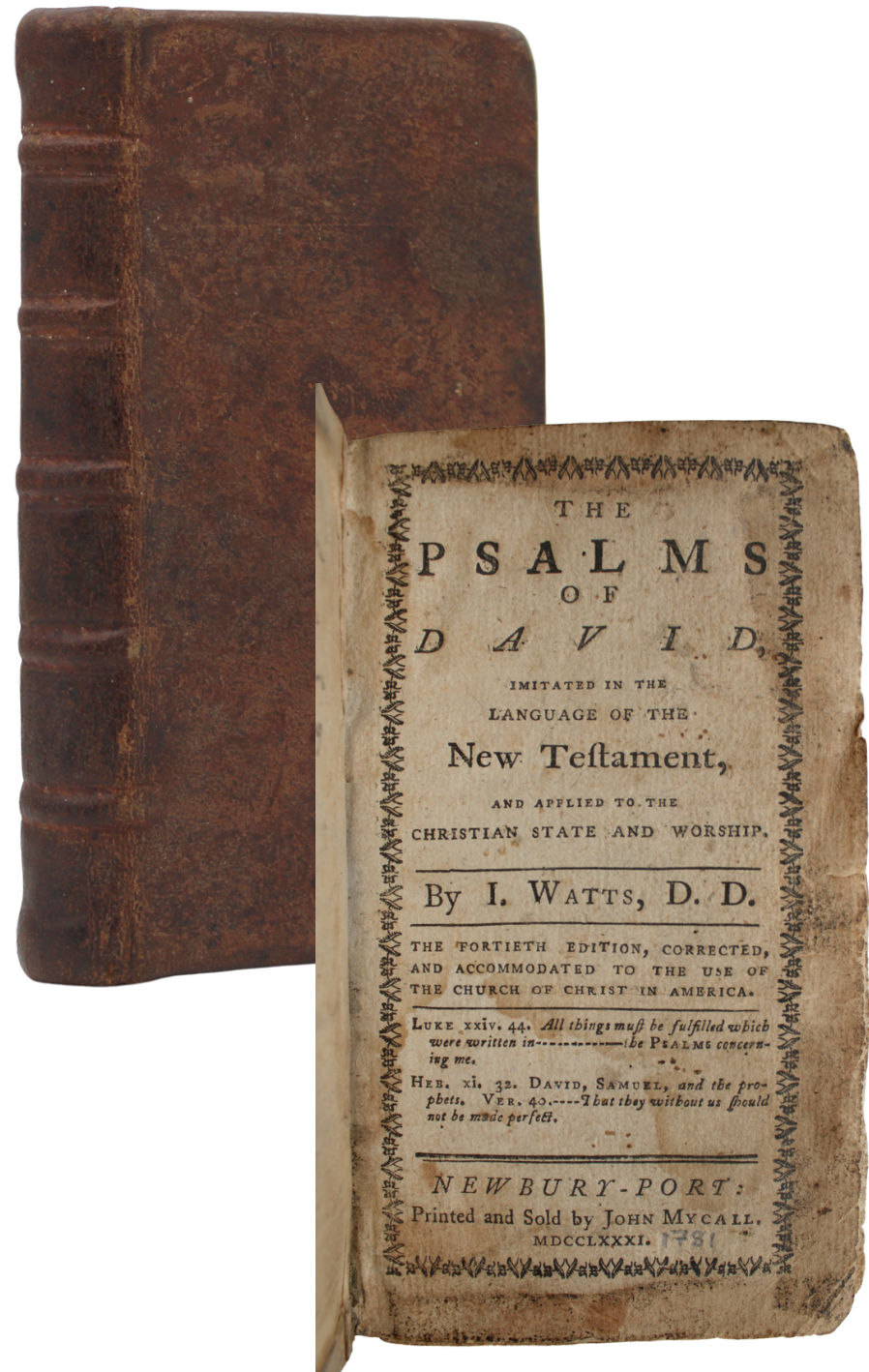
[367307] \$7500

In 1781, following the American victory in Yorktown and with Robert Aitken in Philadelphia publishing the first edition of the Bible in English in the United States, printer John Mycall in Newburyport published an unusual edition of the Watts's Psalms, with all references to Great Britain and the King removed to make it more palatable to the nascent United States. Ezra Stiles noted in his diary: "This year has been published the fortieth Edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms: it was printed at Newburyport in Massachusetts by Mr. Mycall, Printer. He with the Advice & Assist of neighbors ministers & others, has made some Alterations in Psalms where G. Britain is mentioned, & references to the King of Gt. Britain — as in the 75th Psalm. At first it may seem as if these alterations were many: however they really are but few. Thus the Ps. Book is well adapted to the Ch in America" (The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901] vol. II, p. 571).

"One can readily reproduce in imagination the anxious but fervid consultations of Mr. Mycall's committee and the scrutiny by approving eyes throughout New England of the results of their patriotic labors. Their book is indeed a precious memorial of the times. Yet one cannot but find his sense of humor appealed to by this patriotic necessity of getting King George well out of King David's Psalms. Why indeed had he ever got in?" (Benson).

As Stiles noted above, perhaps the most obvious of the changes made by Mycall was to Psalm 75, which had been titled by Watts: "Power and government from God alone. Apply'd to the Glorious Revolution by King WILLIAM, or the Happy Accession of King GEORGE to the Throne." Mycall altered the title to read: "Power and government from God alone. Applied to the glorious revolution in America, July 4th 1776." In addition, the second verse was rewritten as "America was doom'd a slave, / Her frame dissolv'd, her fears were great ; / When God a right'ous council gave, / To bear the pillars of the state." Other changes include the removal of references to Great Britain in Psalm XXI ("our States"); Psalm XLVII ("These ransom'd States"); Psalm LXVII ("ye rescu'd States"); Psalm LX ("New England"); Psalm LXXV ("America"); and Psalm CXLVII ("Columb'a").

Rare in commerce, with only two examples in the auction records in the last century.



48] Whitbourne, Richard.

A Discourse and Discovery of New-Found-Land, with many reasons to procue how worthy and beneficiall a Plantation may there be made, after a far better manner than now it is. Together with the Laying Open of Certain Enormities and abuses committed by some that trade to that Countrey, and the means laid downe for reformation thereof.

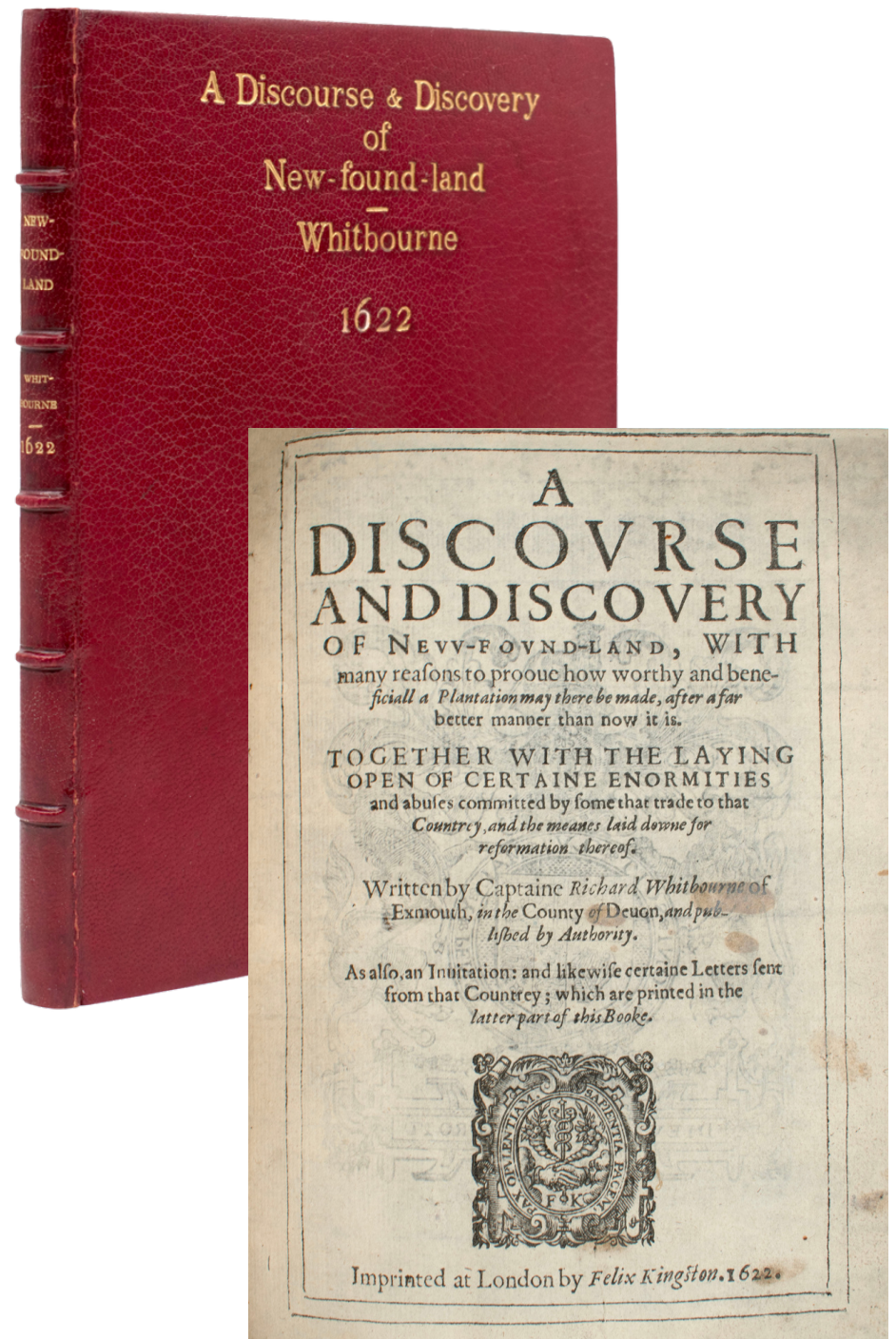
Woodcut printer's device on the title, woodcut royal coat of arms on verso of title, initials and headpieces. [24], 107, [5], 15, [1]pp. Collating as A1-T4. Small 4to (7-1/8 x 5-1/2 inches). London: Felix Kingston, 1622. Expanded second edition. Full crushed red morocco by Riviere & Son. Washed and restored at the time of binding. Small booklabel removed from the front pastedown.

[365071] \$35,000

A foundation tract of British settlement in North America by "the father of Newfoundland". This is the second edition, enlarged with "A Loving Invitation" (also printed separately) as well as 15 pages of letters in the rear which give the earliest and only account of Avalon, the colony founded by Sir George Calvert in 1621. After a struggling existence of eight years, the colony removed to Maryland to form the foundation of Lord Baltimore's colony.

Whitbourne made his first voyage to Newfoundland in 1579 on a whaling and trading expedition and subsequently during Sir Humphrey Gilbert's annexation in 1583 and Sir Bernard Drake's raid on Portuguese shipping in 1585. "He commanded his own ship and three others against the Armada in 1588, subsequently receiving letters of recommendation from the lord high admiral, Lord Howard. His voyages to Newfoundland continued and, in 1612, Whitbourne was taken prisoner by 'that famous Arch-Pirate,' Peter Easton ... About 1617 he was consulted by William Vaughan, the first independent speculator to purchase land on the island from the London and Bristol company. Vaughan sent his first colonists out to Renewse in that year, and in 1618 Whitbourne sailed as their governor. He found that the settlers had been so ineffectual that they had not even built themselves an adequate shelter ... he succeeded in reorganizing the settlement" (Dictionary of Canadian Biography).

First published in 1620, Whitbourne's promotional tract gives a comprehensive account of the colony, its geography, people and trade. The work was given the approbation of the Privy Council, and the archbishops of Canterbury and York distributed the work and raised funds for the prospective plantation. The present second edition followed in 1622, expanded to include Whitbourne's A Loving Invitation, as well as letters written from Avalon the previous year. A third edition (or more accurately a second issue of the second edition) would be printed in 1623. The work is rarely found complete, often lacking the preliminary leaves A2 and A3 following the title (present here) and according to Church ranks in importance with that of Champlain.



The First Pacific Coast Guide

49] Wilkes, Charles.

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

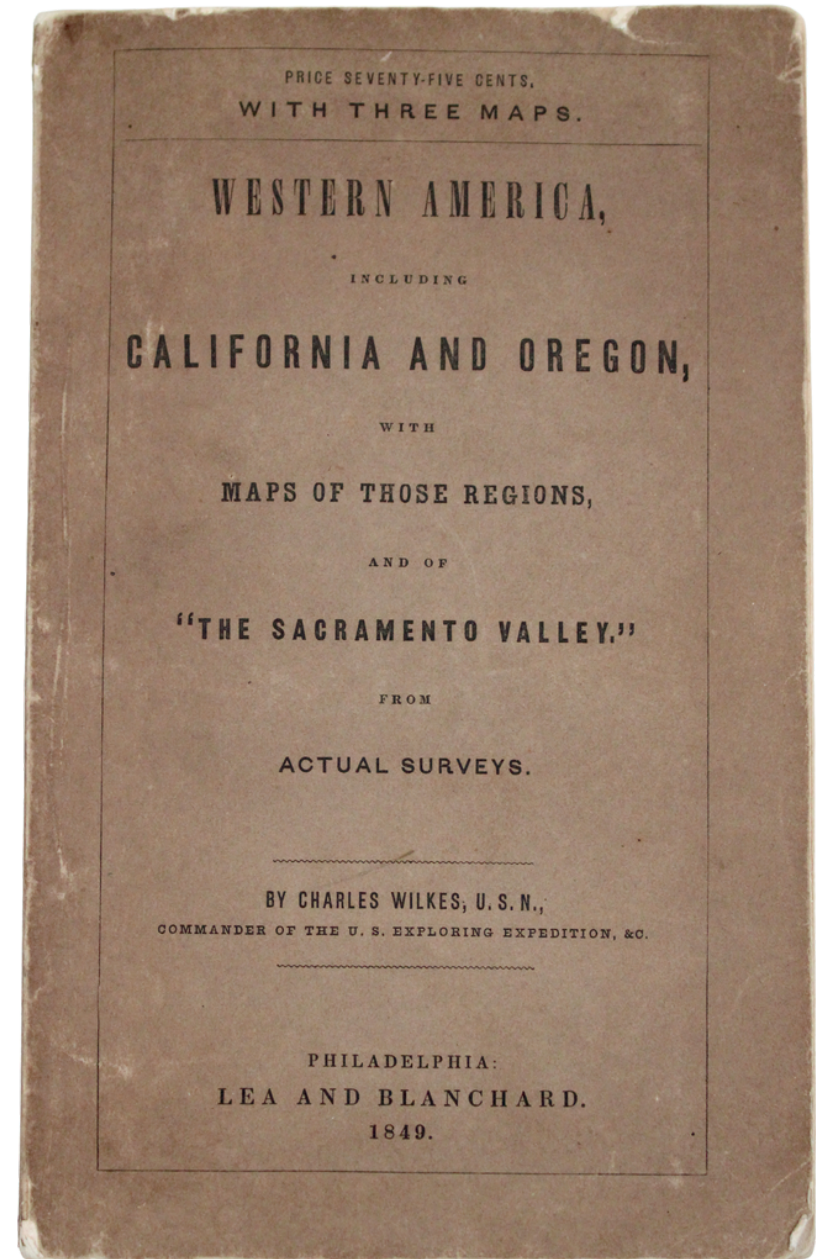
Three folding maps. 2,v-ix,[1],13-130pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1849. First edition. Publisher's lettered wrappers.

[366713] \$9500

The only English language edition of this important early guide to the West Coast. Wilkes had conducted extensive surveys in California and Oregon while commanding his famous U.S. Exploring Expedition of the Pacific Ocean from 1838-42. This work includes material not published with the official report, additional geographical notes supplied by Father De Smet, and material from the Emory and Fremont reports. "In a sense, it constitutes the first Pacific Coast guide" (Howes).

The large map of the Sacramento Valley is one of the first large-scale maps of the gold region. The small maps show Upper California and Oregon, respectively.

An important addition to gold rush literature, now quite scarce.



50] Wilson, James; and Thomas M'Kean – Thomas Lloyd; reporter.

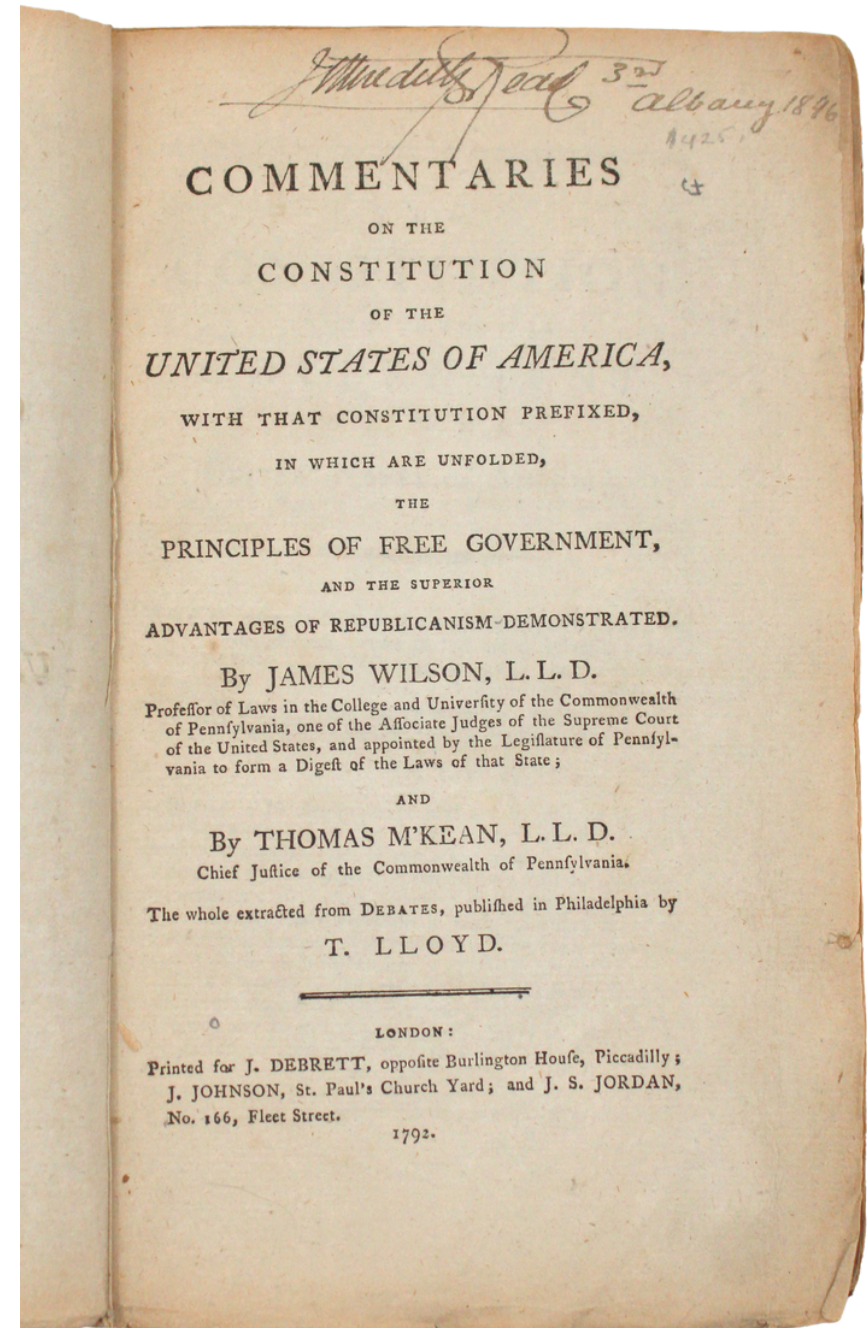
Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of America, with that Constitution Prefixed, in which are unfolded the Principles of Free Government and the Superior Advantages of Republicanism Demonstrated ... The whole extracted from Debates, published in Philadelphia by T. Lloyd.

[4],[5]-19, [1, blank], 20-23, 25-147, [3]pp. Half title, errata in rear. 8vo. London: J. Debrett ... J. Johnson ... and J. S. Jordan, 1792. Disbound, remnants of wrappers on the spine, japanese tissue repair at gutter of half title. Housed in a cloth box. Early owner's signature on the title (J. Meredith Read, III). [366933] \$22,500 On hold

The rare London edition of the speeches in favor of the United States Constitution made during the debates concerning its ratification in Pennsylvania. These speeches are of primary importance in the establishment of the Constitution, since Pennsylvania was a key state in the ratification process. Indeed, the two main Federalist speakers were two of the primary architects of the Constitution, James Wilson – Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and University of Pennsylvania law professor – and Thomas M'Kean – Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Although it was initially promised that both the speeches for and against the Constitution in the Pennsylvania ratifying convention would be printed, only one volume, i.e. the one containing a printing of the proposed Constitution and the arguments favoring adoption, was ever published. The work was first printed in Philadelphia in 1788 (Evans 21365). Howes and others suggest a Philadelphia 1787 printing, but we find no known copy and believe it to be a ghost. This London edition, made up largely from the sheets of the first edition, is quite rare on the market and is little known. The text is comprised largely of a remainder of the Philadelphia printing but with new preliminary leaves and pages 20-23 reprinted in England, the latter replacing pages 20-24 from the first edition.

Thomas Lloyd, "considered the most competent stenographer in the country" (Tinling) had independently recorded the Pennsylvania debates in shorthand and arranged for its publication in 1788. Some have argued that Lloyd deliberately suppressed the printing of the Anti-Federalist arguments; others, however, simply suggest that there was not enough public interest to make it financially viable for a second volume. When the first Congress met in New York in 1789, Lloyd became the quasi-official reporter, publishing the floor debates in his Congressional Register. Lloyd left Philadelphia for London by late 1791 to visit family and find business opportunities overseas. However, within a year he was bankrupt and jailed for debt and libel. According to Tinling, and presumably referring to the present edition of the Pennsylvania ratification debates, "while in prison he advertised for sale works he had originally recorded and printed in America..."



All items, as usual, are guaranteed as described and are returnable within 10 days for any reason. All books are shipped UPS (please provide a street address) unless otherwise requested. Overseas orders should specify a shipping preference. All postage is extra. New clients are requested to send remittance with orders. Libraries may apply for deferred billing. All New York and New Jersey residents must add the appropriate sales tax. We accept American Express, Master Card, and Visa.

JAMES CUMMINS

Bookseller

699 Madison Avenue, New York City, 10065

Telephone (212) 688-6441

Fax (212) 688-6192

info@jamescumminsbookseller.com

jamescumminsbookseller.com

Member ABAA, ILAB

