

# NICK ARETAKIS

## AMERICANA

*Printed Manuscript Visual*

---

naretakis@mindspring.com 203-584-3469

U.S. Mail: PO Box 311 Guilford, CT 06437 UPS/FedEx: 64 Elizabeth Street Guilford, CT 06437

### *New York International Antiquarian Book Fair 2026*

#### *Rare Program for an Extensive History of African American Music*

1) [African Americana]: [Music]: THE MEN'S CLUB OF FIRST A.M.E. CHURCH PRESENTS FOR FIRST TIME IN OAKLAND HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN MUSIC ASSISTED BY BEN WATKIN'S ORCHESTRA AND FIRST A.M.E. CHOIR. Berkeley: Engraved and Printed by Tilghman Press, [1939]. 16pp., with illustrations throughout. Quarto. Original black wrappers, printed in gold, stapled. Fine.

Program for an extensive performance documenting the "History of the Negro in Music," presented by the Men's Club of the First A.M.E. Church for the first time in Oakland. Among the performers are Ben Watkin's Orchestra with a medley of spirituals, the First A.M.E. Church Choir singing Roll, Jordan, Roll, Wade in the Water, and other spirituals, and numerous others presenting orchestral selections, as well as poetry by Paul Laurence Dunbar, James Weldon Johnson, and others. The center spread features photographs and capsule biographies of eleven members of Ben Watkin's orchestra, and there are also images of the Lillian Jeter Davis Boys' Choir and the First A.M.E. Church Choir. The program also includes numerous advertisements for Oakland businesses, many of them Black-owned, including several for the Oakland Appliance Company.

I can find no copies listed in OCLC.

\$1,000

#### *A Survey of the American Colonies, Produced Just Two Years After Declaring Independence*

2) Alvarez, Francisco: NOTICIA DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y POBLACION DE LAS COLONIAS INGLESAS EN LA AMERICA SPETENTRIONAL.... Madrid: En la Oficina de Antonio Fernandez, 1778. 196pp. Small quarto. Slightly later Spanish tree calf, spine gilt, gilt leather labels, raised bands. Small scuffs to spine, slight wear to corners. Very minor foxing and tanning. Very good.

A Spanish compilation of information on the British colonies in North America, published just a year before Spain joined the French in supporting the colonists during the Revolutionary War. Included is a general history of the British colonies (their government, courts, money, religion, etc.), and individual sections on the Carolinas (with a considerable portion on Charleston), Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, New York, and Georgia, with a sketch of that colony's founding. There is also an account of the discovery of the Mississippi and its exploration, as well as the founding of New Orleans, and descriptions of Canada and Florida. More general observations are given of the laws, customs, religion, and costumes of Native American tribes; characteristics of American terrain, plants, animals, and climate; servants and slave; exports and imports; and more.

A significant compilation of information on the British colonies just two years after independence, giving much information to the Spanish populace.

PALAU 9252. SABIN 975. HOWES A192, "aa." MEDINA BHA V:4382. CLARK I:187. SERVIES 544.  
\$1,000

*Early Instruction for Coloring Engravings*

3) [American Art]: COMPLETE DIRECTIONS OF THE ART OF GRECIAN PAINTING [caption title]. [New York or Philadelphia? N.d., circa 1830]. Broadside, 9 x 8 inches. Text printed in two columns. Old folds and wrinkles, a few small edge tears and stains. Good plus.

A rare and ephemeral broadside giving directions on the "Art of Grecian Painting." It is undated and without a place of publication, but based on its style was likely created around 1830, and probably printed in New York or Philadelphia. Popular in the early 19th century, "Grecian painting" was often used to produce romantic, dusk-like night scenes, and was executed on a paper surface coated with pulverized marble dust. The text is very detailed, beginning with a "list of articles required for Grecian painting," including various brushes, drying oil, a pallet-knife, and "Grecian" and "White Copal" varnishes. Eleven colors are recommended, from Flake White to Ivory Black, and directions are given for mixing paints to use for figures and for landscapes. The most extensive directions are for preparing the recto and verso of the engravings for the coloring and what colors to use for what features. The title is printed in two handsome display types.

I can find no copies in OCLC or elsewhere. A very interesting and ephemeral document showing art instruction methods in a period before the widespread advent of printed color. Apparently unrecorded.

\$600

*Authorizing the Crown to Seek Peace with the Americans*

4) [American Revolution]: [Parliamentary Act]: ANNO REGNI GEORGII III...AN ACT TO ENABLE HIS MAJESTY TO CONCLUDE A PEACE OR TRUCE WITH CERTAIN COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA THEREIN MENTIONED. London: Printed by Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1782. [2],787-788pp. Folio. Modern red cloth, leather label. Faint ink smudge in lower margin of final page, else fine.

This important Parliamentary act officially set the stage for the conclusion of the American Revolution. With this act, the door was officially open for peace negotiations, which would soon begin in Paris.

While King George III was eager to maintain control of the colonies, support for the war at home was at an all-time low after the surrender at Yorktown. This brief yet highly consequential act empowers the King to undertake peace negotiations with any proper group or commission representative of the United Colonies, and to suspend any previous acts which would hamper the establishment of such negotiations: "Whereas it is essential to the Interests, Welfare, and Prosperity of Great Britain, and of the Colonies...in North America, that Peace, Intercourse, Trade, and Commerce, should be restored between them: Wherefore, and for a full Manifestation of the earnest Wish and Desire of his Majesty and his Parliament to put an End to the

Calamities of War, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty...that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty to treat...and conclude, with any Commissioner or Commissioners, named or to be named by the said Colonies...a Peace or Truce with the said Colonies...."

ESTC N58170.

\$3,500

*An Important Association Copy, Inscribed by Austin to Her Friend, the Poet George Sterling*

5) Austin, Mary: THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1903. xi,[5],280,[2]pp., including marginal illustrations, plus three plates and frontispiece. Original gilt pictorial ribbed olive cloth, spine gilt, t.e.g. Spine ends and corners worn, minor shelfwear, slightly cocked. A bit of light foxing (mostly to the endpapers), old tideline in gutter of final fifty pages. Presentation inscription on front free endpaper, bookplate on front pastedown (see below). Good plus. Lacks the rare dustjacket.

An outstanding association copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "For George Sterling from Mary Austin" and with Sterling's bookplate on the front pastedown.

George Sterling (1869-1926) was a prominent California poet and playwright and a leading figure in the Bohemian movement of his era. A protege of Ambrose Bierce and a close associate of Jack London, he was one of the first to popularize the town of Carmel as an artists colony. Mary Austin was also among Carmel's residents, and she and Sterling became close friends. Austin modeled a character in her novel, *Outland*, on him and wrote a posthumous appreciation of Sterling in the May, 1927 issue of Mencken's *American Mercury*, and in the *Overland Monthly* later that year. In her *American Mercury* piece Austin explains that "In 1903 I published a book about the Land of Little Rain where I was then living, and received a note from Sterling which proved him generous, shy and discriminating. A year later I met him....They were to me, these two - Jack [London] and George [Sterling] - the first professional literary men that I had known, a source of endless intellectual curiosity."

"The remarkable range and the intimate quality of [Sterling's] acquaintance, coupled with his long residence in the West, gave a cultural significance to his career quite apart from his writing. He was an incurable romanticist and indefatigable Bohemian, and his poetry and character came in time to reveal the strain of an insupportable exertion after the elusive phrase, the delectable experience" - DAB. Despite Austin's contention in her *American Mercury* appreciation that if Sterling's reputation be "not the highest, it will surely be not a low one" modern assessments would echo that of the *American National Biography*, which concluded that "Sterling...will be better remembered for his correspondence and as a literary man whose life touched those of his more celebrated contemporaries." In my experience, presentation copies of *The Land of Little Rain* are rare, especially in such a significant association, marking the beginning of a long and close friendship.

First edition, second issue of a California classic. Mary Austin, a native of Illinois, settled in the Owens Valley with her husband, the manager of an irrigation project there. She began to write sketches of the region for several journals and in 1903 published *The Land of Little Rain*, her first book and a landmark in the literature of California, the desert, and Native American life in the Southwest. It is also a key book on

the water history of California and the West. The illustrations by E. Boyd Smith are outstanding depictions of desert life.

"Surely no one will urge denial to the assertion that *The Land of Little Rain* ranks among the all-time great books on California, and is an acknowledged classic of the desert" - Edwards. "These charming sketches of the desert and semi-desert country comprising the Owens Valley and the approaches to the great sink of Death Valley have become practically a classic" - Zamorano 80.

ZAMORANO 80, 2. COWAN, p.24. ROCQ 2232. POWELL, CALIFORNIA CLASSICS, pp.44-52. ENDURING DESERT, p.14. DESERT VOICES, p.8. HOWES A400. HOWELL 50:273. GRAFF 114. STREETER SALE 3029. NORRIS CATALOGUE 155. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, CALIFORNIA CENTENNIAL 278. DYKES, FIFTY GREAT WESTERN ILLUSTRATORS (SMITH) 29. Stephen R. Tabor, "The Hidden Second Printing of Austin's *Land of Little Rain*," in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, 77:4 (1983), pp.468-469. DAB XVII, pp.585-86. ANB 20, pp.667-68. Mary Austin, "George Sterling at Carmel," in *American Mercury*, Volume 11 (1927), pp.65-72. \$2,500

*Presentation Copy of the "Author's Edition," With an Added Appendix*

6) Barnum, P.T.: STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS; OR FORTY YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS OF P.T. BARNUM. WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. Buffalo: Warren, Johnson & Co., 1874. vii,[2],14-772,837-870pp. (as issued), including in-text illustrations, plus thirty-three plates (including frontispiece). Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, spine richly gilt, gilt leather label. Small chip at head of spine, light shelf wear. Presentation inscription on front fly-leaf, ex-library (see below) with small paper call number on spine, two bookplates on front pastedown, and oval ink stamp on inscription page, dedication page, first page of contents, and verso of the second plate. Aside from the few discreet stamps, very clean internally. Very good.

A presentation copy of the "Author's Edition," of the autobiography of one of the most important American showmen and entrepreneurs of the nineteenth century, inscribed by Barnum on the front fly-leaf: "Presented to the Hornell University with authors compliments P.T. Barnum Bridgeport Conn Jan'y 17 1876." Barnum appears to have been slightly in error in his inscription, actually presenting this volume to the Hornell Public Library of Hornell, New York. This copy bears two bookplates of the Hornell Library on the front pastedown, as well as their circular ink stamp below the presentation inscription and in three other places.

Located in western New York, about 100 miles southeast of Buffalo, the small town of Hornell had a public library with an active lecture program. The library's website gives a lengthy account of its history, noting that in the 1870s it conducted a popular program featuring visiting speakers, among whom were Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Wendell Phillips, Mary Livermore, Anna Dickinson, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greely, and others. "The famous suffrage debate between Horace Bemis and Susan B. Anthony occurred during one of these two courses, which were maintained, with the exception of two years from 1868 to 1880. It is interesting to note that Henry Ward Beecher drew the largest audience of more than 1,000. Anna Dickinson proved the most popular, appearing five successive years to audiences averaging over 700 while the only other attractions which exceeded 700 in attendance were the Mendellsohn Quartet and P.T. Barnum" - (<https://hornellpubliclibrary.org/our-history/>).

Barnum's various memoirs - published under several titles and in numerous editions over the years - were among his most effective means of self-promotion. Originally published in 1869, *Struggles and Triumphs* sold at bookstores for \$1.50 but could be had at his circus for \$1 a copy. "Produced for nine cents, these sold 100,000 yearly. Barnum did not copyright the book, assuring that his words flowed everywhere" - ANB. Barnum actually did copyright *Struggles and Triumphs* in 1871, and this "Author's Edition" of 1874 is "revised, enlarged, newly illustrated and written up to March, 1874, by the author." Indeed, included in this edition are four appendices, the final one noted as "written up to July 25, 1874." This copy, however, is quite unusual for also including a fifth appendix, signed by Barnum in type and dated in type at the conclusion at Waldemere (in Bridgeport), April 2, 1875. A two-line printed note from the publisher, dated at Buffalo April 6, 1875 records that "Mr. Barnum was yesterday elected Mayor of the city of Bridgeport, Conn., leading his ticket by 800 votes." This fifth appendix appears to be uncommon, and is not found in all copies of this 1874 "Author's Edition."

ANB 2, pp.211-14.

\$2,000

*Illustrating the Horrors of Bloody Kansas, and the Politicians Responsible*

7) [Bloody Kansas]: [Magee, John L.]: LIBERTY THE FAIR MAID OF KANSAS - IN THE HANDS OF THE BORDER RUFFIANS [caption title]. [Philadelphia. 1856]. Lithograph 10 1/4 x 16 inches. Upper right corner neatly torn away, closed tear in lower edge neatly repaired on verso. Lightly tanned. Very good.

A remarkable American political satirical cartoon, illustrating the rapine, violence, and murder being perpetrated by the pro-slavery "Border Ruffians" in Kansas in the election year of 1856, and harshly mocking the leading Democratic politicians who were seen as their enablers. In the background are shown scenes of death and destruction not usually featured in this genre, as men, women, and children - no doubt meant to represent Free Soil settlers - are murdered with guns and knives, and their homes are burned and razed. The image comments on the effects of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which held that "popular sovereignty" should dictate whether those territories would enter the Union as free or slave states. This resulted in a rush of anti- and pro-slavery settlers moving to the region, and ensuing violence.

The Democratic politicians responsible for the carnage are shown in the foreground and identified: President Franklin Pierce, Secretary of State William Marcy, Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas (architect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and Abraham Lincoln's rival), Democratic candidate for President (and eventual winner) James Buchanan, and Michigan Senator (and Buchanan's Secretary of State) Lewis Cass. The men surround the kneeling figure of Liberty, the "Fair Maid of Kansas" who pleads "spare me gentlemen, spare me!!" Franklin Pierce, "dressed in the buckskins of a 'border ruffian'...has planted his foot on an American flag which is draped over Liberty....Pierce is armed with a rifle, and has a tomahawk, dagger, pistol, and scalp on his belt" (Reilly). Lewis Cass, dressed similarly to Pierce, stands on the opposite side of Lady Liberty, leers and laughs, promising that no harm will come to her. Douglas, on the far right, kneels over the body of a slain farmer and scalps him, while Buchanan and Marcy, on the far left, kneel over another slain man and loot him of his possessions.

Reilly attributes this image to the artist, John L. Magee, and calls it "a bitter indictment of the Democratic administration's responsibility for violence and bloodshed in Kansas in the wake of the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act....The print appeared during the presidential campaign of 1856."

REILLY 1856-9. NEVINS & WEITENKAMP, pp.78-79. WEITENKAMP, p.115. MURRELL, p.190.

\$3,250

*A Prominent New York Book Bindery Rises from the Ashes*

8) [Bookbinding]: Walker, E[dward] and Sons: NEW YORK BOOK BINDER, (ESTABLISHED 1836. BURNT DOWN JAN. 23, 1852. REBUILT 1st MAY, 1852.) E. WALKER & SONS, BOOKBINDERS, NO. 114 FULTON ST. RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE BOOK TRADE AND THEIR FRIENDS THAT THEY HAVE AGAIN RESUMED THEIR BUSINESS.... [New York: E. Walker & Sons, 1852]. Illustrated broadside, 9 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches. Light soiling. Near fine.

A rare broadside announcing the re-opening of a prominent American book-bindery. E. Walker and Sons "respectfully inform the Book Trade and their Friends that they have again resumed their business on the old spot, 114 Fulton street, where for many years they have carried on the Book Binding business so successfully." Edward Walker arrived in the United States from England in 1832, at the age of twenty-eight. By his retirement decades later he had built the largest book binding company in New York City. In 1850 he published *The Art of Book-Binding, Its Rise and Progress,; Including a Descriptive Account of the New York Book-Bindery*, a landmark American work on the binder's art.

Walker's bindery was destroyed by fire in January, 1852, but rebuilt relatively quickly, re-opening in May of that year. This broadside, which is headed by an illustration of a phoenix rising from the ashes, informs that "their new building has been so arranged in its construction as to adapt it specially for a Book Bindery, containing every facility for good workmanship and the dispatch of large editions of works on the shortest notice, in plain and elegant bindings." They tout their abilities at binding larger works, and specifically solicit binding work for the octavo editions of Audubon's works on the birds and quadrupeds of America. Other works that they name include Boydell's Shakespeare, Hogarth's works, Bibles, atlases, encyclopedias, and "Super Royal Portfolios." A list of references at the bottom includes the names of Victor Audubon, Harper and Brothers, Joseph Cogswell of the Astor Library, cartographic publisher John Tallis, and others.

The firm goes on to note that "they have had their Pictorial Patterns restored and re-engraved and hope by their strict attention to business and punctuality to merit your favors, which will soon enable them to forget the severe loss they sustained by the recent destruction of their property by fire."

I can find only one other example of this broadside, at the American Antiquarian Society. E. Walker & Sons also published a folio broadside in 1852, showing the front of their rebuilt establishment. That larger broadside is a bit more common, with a copy located at the University of Delaware, another featured in a Grolier Club exhibition, and at least two copies in the trade recently. A rare record of the trials and triumphs of a prominent book bindery in antebellum New York.

OCLC 83557127.

\$1,350

*Hundreds of Recipes for the Early American Republic*

9) Carter, Susannah: THE FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE: OR, COMPLETE WOMAN COOK. WHEREIN THE ART OF DRESSING ALL SORTS OF VIANDS, WITH CLEANLINESS, DECENCY, AND ELEGANCE, IS EXPLAINED IN FIVE HUNDRED APPROVED RECEIPTS...TOGETHER WITH THE BEST METHODS OF POTTING, COLLARING, PRESERVING, DRYING, CANDYING, PICKLING, AND MAKING DOMESTIC WINES, TO WHICH ARE ADDED VARIOUS BILLS OF FARE, AND A PROPER ARRANGEMENT OF DINNERS, TWO COURSES, FOR EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR. Philadelphia: Printed for Mathew Carey, 1802. 132pp., including one full-page illustration, plus two engraved plates. 12mo. Contemporary marbled boards with modern cloth backstrip. Boards rubbed, corners worn. Light tanning, old tidelines throughout. Contemporary woman's ownership signature on front free endpaper and margin of one of the plates. A good plus copy.

The fifth American edition of this popular cookbook, first published in America in Boston in 1772. As with most American cookbooks of the period, this text is from a work originally published in England. The Boston, 1772 edition, "re-printed and sold by Edes and Gill, in Queen Street," was taken from a London edition "Printed for F. Newbery, at the corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard." However, neither ESTC nor OCLC list any London editions earlier than 1795. ESTC lists a Dublin [1795?] edition located in only three copies. The Boston, 1772 edition had the two plates engraved by Paul Revere (see Brigham, PAUL REVERE'S ENGRAVINGS, pp.95-98). Brigham reproduces the titlepage of an undated London edition, and presumes it was published in 1772 (that copy was then owned by a private collector in Missouri).

As promised by the title, Susannah Carter's text presents hundreds of recipes for a variety of foods, including gravies and sauces, roasts, stews, soups, hashes, fricasees, fried and boiled foods, "ragouts," pastries, tarts, cakes, puddings, pickles, preserves, jams and jellies, and much more. This is truly "nose to tail" eating with many recipes involving meats or seafood that have long ago fallen into disuse (but may again come back into favor). The plates show a variety of game and fowl. The single-page plate displays the "arrangement of a dinner, or supper table, consisting of nine dishes, followed by twelve "bills of fare" involving nine-course meals.

This copy has an early ownership inscription in two places, one of them dated 1818, apparently reading "Mrs. Wm. Hostose."

LOWENSTEIN 30. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 2002.

\$1,250

*Rare and Ephemeral Guide for Civil War Soldiers in Philadelphia*

10) [Civil War]: [Corson, Robert R.]: THE SOLDIERS' GUIDE IN PHILADELPHIA [caption title]. [Philadelphia. January, 1863]. [8]pp. printed on both sides of a single sheet, measuring 7 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches when unfolded. 32mo. Moderate soiling and minor wear. Very good.

A rare and very ephemeral guide for Union soldiers visiting Philadelphia, issued in January, 1863, and apparently the first in a short-lived series of such guides. The governors of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland, as well as the local authorities in Washington, D.C., set up commissions to look after the welfare of soldiers during the Civil War. This little pocket guide is the product of Pennsylvania's efforts. Robert R.

Corson is listed as the "State Military Agent" for Philadelphia, and he is likely responsible for compiling this text.

The introductory text explains that "this little book of directions is gratuitously presented to the soldier in the hope that he may, by its aid, avoid many of the detentions that make his homeward way so tedious, escape many of the impositions that seek to deprive him of his hard-earned pay, and gain instruction, while he finds amusement, in exploring those places to which attach some real national or local interest." Included are travel instructions, a list of places of interest in Philadelphia (many of them related to the Revolutionary War and Founding eras, including the grave of Benjamin Franklin and his wife), a list of area military hospitals with their capacity and head surgeon's name, and more. The final page contains a simplistic map of the streets around the intersection of Market and Sixth streets in Philadelphia. An admonition from Corson admonishes soldiers to "especially beware of 'sharper's' lounging around the depots at Philadelphia and New York.

Robert R. Corson (1831-1904) came from a prominent Pennsylvania family and was quite active in the state's efforts during the Civil War. Not only was he its military agent in Philadelphia, he was also the military agent in Pennsylvania for a number of other states, and corresponded with other state governments on their sick and wounded in the Keystone State. He was Recording Secretary of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in Philadelphia, which provided for hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Significantly, Corson also helped organize and enlist more than 400 Black recruits from Philadelphia for Massachusetts's famed 54th Infantry, and worked with the Freedman's Relief Association after the war.

Sabin attributes the printing to George H. Ives of Philadelphia. Aside from the present copy, Rare Book Hub lists only one other offering of this title, at a 1907 Henkels auction. There seem to have been at least four editions of this Philadelphia guide in 1863-64, and OCLC notes other editions dated September, 1863, and July, 1864, one later edition with as many as thirteen pages. This January, 1863 edition seems to be the first, and may correspond to the OCLC record locating copies, at the American Philosophical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, and Emory University. A rare and fascinating survival of Civil War ephemera.

SABIN 16925. OCLC 22466354. Hiram Corson, *The Corson Family: A History of the Descendants of Benjamin Corson*, (Philadelphia. [1908].), pp.25 and 164-65. \$2,500

#### *The British Raise Funds for Confederate Prisoners*

11) [Civil War]: [Great Britain]: SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND....THERE ARE AT THIS TIME MANY THOUSANDS OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS OF WAR CONFINED IN THE VARIOUS FORTS AND CAMPS OF THE NORTHERN STATES. A LARGE PROPORTION OF THEM ARE WOUNDED OR SICK, AND ALL ARE IN A STATE OF DESTITUTION.... [caption title and beginning of text]. Liverpool: Printed at "The Albion" Office, [1864]. 11 1/4 x 8 3/4 inches, printed on thin paper. A bit of light wrinkling. Near fine.

Excellent, ephemeral evidence of British efforts to assist rebellious Southerners during the Civil War. Relations with Great Britain were among the foremost diplomatic concerns of both the Union and the Confederacy. The Lincoln administration feared that British recognition of the Confederate States of

America would bring international legitimacy and perhaps assistance from other nations. The British, meanwhile, were reliant on southern cotton for their manufacturers, and were also building ships for the Confederate navy, contrary to international law. Whether for political, economic, or humanitarian interests, there was a strong sympathy for the Southern cause in Great Britain.

The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund was a British organization based in Liverpool that worked with prominent citizens of South Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere to bring assistance to imprisoned Confederates. The text of this circular describes the sufferings of Confederate prisoners held by the Union: "These men, cut off from the assistance of their kindred or the protection of their Government, have peculiar claims on the patriotism of their countrymen in Europe, and upon Christian benevolence everywhere. They did not recklessly or from choice embrace the profession of arms...." The text goes on remind readers that even the most comfortable citizens of the South have been affected: "An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom privations, such as are endured by prisoners in the hands of the North, fall with increased severity."

The Committee, chaired by Christopher Atkinson of South Carolina, relates that in the past year they have raised £3000, and call on all Southerners living in Europe to contribute funds. On October 18, 1864, the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund held a five-day fundraising bazaar in Liverpool during which various items were sold, including a pipe donated by Robert E. Lee and wooden crosses made from the wreckage of Fort Sumter. The event raised £17,000 in profit. "The irony for the Confederates was that the bazaar had been too successful. The outpouring of support for the South by the British public would make it impossible for the U.S. government...to allow the distribution of the funds to Confederate prisoners without suffering a loss of face" - Foreman.

OCLC locates three copies of this call for assistance for Confederate prisoners, at Duke, Vanderbilt, and the University of California at Santa Barbara. There is also a copy at the Library of Virginia.

OCLC 22941703, 826942135. Amanda Foreman, *A World on Fire: Britain's Crucial Role in the American Civil War*, (New York. [2010]), pp.705-06. \$1,500

*Regulations for the Use of the First American Hospital Ship, Printed Aboard the Flagship*

12) [Civil War]: Davis, C.H.: GENERAL ORDER. U.S. FLAG STEAMER "BENTON," OFF MEMPHIS, JUNE 14, 1862. HEREAFTER THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS WILL BE OBSERVED BY THE VESSELS OF THE FLOTILLA IN THEIR COMMUNICATION WITH THE HOSPITAL-BOAT RED ROVER... [caption title and beginning of text]. [Mississippi River] Off Memphis. June 14, 1862. Broadside, 12 3/4 x 7 3/4 inches, on a folded sheet of ruled paper. Addressed in manuscript on the conjugate leaf (see below). Old folds. Some darkening along the folds. Very good.

A rare, quite possibly unique, example of the Union Army Western Flotilla's General Order detailing the procedures to be followed in utilizing the services of the "Red Rover," the first dedicated hospital ship in the United States fleet. This printing of the General Order was done aboard the U.S. Flag Steamer Benton on the Mississippi River, just off Memphis, and is signed in type by Charles H. Davis, the Flag Officer in Command of the Western Flotilla. This copy was sent to Commander Henry A. Walke of the Carondelet, a

famously effective Union ironclad. Undoubtedly printed in a small number, just enough for distribution to the other ships in the flotilla; I can find no other copies of this shipboard printing of this significant order.

The order presents the regulations to be "observed by the Vessels of this Flotilla in their communication with the hospital-boat Red Rover." It orders that "All sick persons in the fleet are NOT to be sent on board the hospital-boat indiscriminately. It will be understood, to the contrary, that only those patients are to be sent to the hospital-boat who it is expected will be sick for some time, and whose cases may require more quiet, and better attention and accommodation than can be provided on board the vessels to which they belong. Slight disorders and accidents will be treated by the Surgeon under whose care they may happen to fall." The text goes on to explain the procedures for making transfers to the Red Rover, including a written statement from the surgeon of the sailor's vessel, the transmittal of the statement up the chain of command, the responsibility of the initial surgeon to remain with the patient, if possible, and provisions for providing pay and rations to the sailor. An additional section instructs how to requisition ice from the Red Rover.

A converted side-wheeler captured from the Confederates who used it as a barracks ship, the Red Rover was fitted out as a hospital boat with ample, in fact elaborate, sanitary measures and adequate professional medical staff. On June 10, 1862, it was ready for service in the Union Army's Western Flotilla (the flotilla would not be transferred to the Navy until October, 1862) and by the 14th, the date of this General Order, it already had fifty-five patients on board. Sisters of the Order of the Holy Cross volunteered and served on board as nurses. During the summer of 1862 Red Rover took part in operations along the Mississippi, from Vicksburg to Helena, Arkansas. From February to July, 1863, the Red Rover took part in the campaign against Vicksburg and, after it fell, continued its services along the river until the fall of 1864. By the time it was decommissioned in November, 1865, the Red Rover had accommodated nearly 2500 patients, contributing significantly throughout its service to the mitigation of disease and the saving of lives. In 1865 it was commended by Fleet Surgeon Ninian N. Pinckney, who wrote: "there is less...sickness in the Fleet than in the healthiest portion of the Globe."

The U.S. Flag Steamer Benton, from which this order was issued, was considered one of the most powerful of the river gun boats. Its best-known victory, with Charles Henry Davis commanding, came shortly before this order was issued, when it led the flotilla against Confederate naval forces in the June 6, 1862, Battle of Memphis, destroying or capturing seven of the eight opposing boats. "Memphis surrendered to Captain Davis, and the pressure of relentless naval power had placed another important segment of the Mississippi firmly under Union control" - Civil War Naval Chronology. This copy of Davis's order is addressed in manuscript to Commander Henry A. Walke of the ship Carondelet, one of the most famous Union ironclad riverboats. Under Walke's leadership, from February to July, 1862, the Carondelet achieved a record of strategic victories as part of the Western Flotilla.

No copies of this printing of this highly-significant General Order are listed in OCLC, which lists only another issue of the order, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, which is much smaller at 7 3/4 x 7 1/4 inches. An excellent and rare artifact of the Union military activities on the Western waters during the Civil War, and of the procedures to be taken for treating the sick and wounded on the United States's first dedicated hospital ship, the Red Rover.

*A Seminal Work of the Early Abolition Movement, Also Including Phillis Wheatley Poems*

13) [Clarkson, Thomas]: AN ESSAY ON THE SLAVERY AND COMMERCE OF THE HUMAN SPECIES, PARTICULARLY THE AFRICAN, TRANSLATED FROM A LATIN DISSERTATION, WHICH WAS HONOURED WITH THE FIRST PRIZE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, FOR THE YEAR 1785, WITH ADDITIONS. London: Printed by J. Phillips..., and sold by T. Cadell, in the Strand, and J. Phillips, 1786. xxxi,[1],256pp, including a page of errata. Modern paneled calf, gilt, gilt leather labels, raised bands. Small paper remnant in upper inner corner of titlepage, old tideline in upper edge of titlepage and following seven leaves, else quite clean internally. Very good.

First edition of the famed abolitionist Thomas Clarkson's first published work, a cornerstone of the eighteenth-century abolition movement, written while he was studying at the University of Cambridge. Clarkson's work is comprised of three parts - a consideration of slavery in human history, an account of the slave trade in Africa, and a description of the enslavement of Africans in European colonies, including in the Americas. Included in this third section are descriptions of the horrors of the middle passage and the conditions and experiences of slavery, as well as a consideration of the humanity of the enslaved Africans. This final section also includes a one-page biographical sketch of Phillis Wheatley, followed by excerpts from her poems, "Hymn to the Evening," and "Hymn to the Morning."

Clarkson earned a B.A. in mathematics from Cambridge in 1783 and stayed on to study for the clergy. While undertaking his clerical studies he entered and won a Latin prize competition, the subject of which was "Is it lawful to enslave the unconsenting." The result was the present essay, which "was the first work in what was to be a lifetime of pamphleteering: in all [Clarkson] published twenty-three works, most of which dealt with slavery. The *Essay* had a great success....Clarkson took the title to be an invitation to consider the Atlantic slave trade, and read up the subject as well as he could in the few weeks available to him, beginning with Anthony Benezet's *Historical Account of Guinea*. What he discovered appalled him and oppressed him, both as a man and a Christian....[He] never ceased to work for anti-slavery, lending his pen and his prestige particularly to the cause of abolition in the United States" (DNB).

"Clarkson insisted that Africans deserved liberty and the rights of man, holding that the slave trade butchered thousands annually and contradicted the very spirit of Christianity. Citing Wheatley, he denied the myth of racial inferiority...." - Sinha. A year after the publication of his *Essay*, Thomas Clarkson - along with Granville Sharp, William Wilberforce, and others - formed a permanent committee to lobby for the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire, which was ultimately accomplished in 1833. "Between them, Clarkson and Wilberforce had achieved and seen accomplished the triumphant conclusion of a campaign, carried on by word of mouth and by means of printing press, for one of the fundamental rights of man" - PMM.

PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 232. ESTC T131468. LIBRARY COMPANY AFRO AMERICANA 2382. DUMOND, p.40. WORK, p.258 (1788 edition). SABIN 13484. KRESS B1026. OXFORD DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY (online). Manisha Sinha, *The Slave's Cause: A History of Abolition*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, [2016]), p.99. \$5,000

*Regarding the Return of a Fugitive Slave*

14) Clay, Henry: [MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED "H. CLAY" AS SECRETARY OF STATE, TO SPANISH MINISTER FRANCISCO FACON, REPLYING TO HIS REQUEST THAT THE PRESIDENT INTERCEDE ON THE CLAIM OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE BROUGHT TO BOSTON FROM PORTO RICO]. Washington, D.C. January 10, 1828. [2]pp. manuscript letter, signed, on a folded folio sheet. Lightly tanned, old folds. Near fine.

Secretary of State Henry Clay here replies to the Spanish minister's letter of December 21, 1827, requesting that President John Quincy Adams assist in a claim against Captain James Burham [Burnham?], of the vessel Mary, who was alleged to have "clandestinely brought to Boston" a fugitive slave from Porto Rico. In the letter, Clay demurs on behalf of the President from assisting the Spanish official, insisting that it is a private matter between a foreign subject and a U.S. citizen, and therefore more properly a matter to be pursued in federal court: "The case made out is that of a private injury, committed on the property of a foreign subject, by a citizen of the United States, with the aid of a private merchant vessel, engaged in ordinary navigation. In such a case the President has no power to interfere....By the Constitution and laws of the United States, ample security is provided for the access of Foreigners to the Federal Courts. I have abstained from all investigation into the correctness of the facts communicated by Mr. Salmon. Courts of justice are much better adapted to such investigations and to the full ascertainment of the truth, than the Executive."

Slavery was abolished in Massachusetts in 1783 and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 only guaranteed a right for a slaveholder to recover an escaped slave between states, but without international provision. The Papers of Henry Clay, under the date March 10, 1826, refer to an earlier correspondence on the matter between Hilario de Rivas y Salmon, but notes that "neither the Mary nor Captain Burnham has been further identified." \$5,000

*The First Twenty-Six Issues of an Important Post-War Periodical, With Significant Provenance*

15) Cohen, Elliot E., (editor): COMMENTARY INCORPORATING *Contemporary Jewish Record*. New York: American Jewish Committee, November 1945 - December 1947. Twenty-six issues bound in four volumes. Each issue numbering 100pp., each volume with a titlepage and index bound in at the front. Quarto. Contemporary leather, spines gilt and name stamped in gilt on the front board of each volume (see below). First volume with front and rear wrappers bound in for each issue, following three volumes with only the rear wrapper for each issue. Light wear to joints and edges. A few issues tanned, occasional staining from material that had been laid in. Very good.

The first twenty-six issues of the very important post-war periodical, *Commentary*, this set specially-bound for Allan M. Stroock, one of its founders. Started in late 1945 as the successor to the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, *Commentary* was edited by the talented and dynamic Elliot Cohen. In these early years some of its overriding editorial interests and positions were anti-Communism and support for containing Soviet expansion, the question of relations between Blacks and Whites in the United States and programs for advancing the condition of African Americans, and the role of Jews (and especially Jewish intellectuals) in American culture and society. In an interview with Time magazine in 1951, Cohen said that "the idea of

*Commentary* was not to tell people what to think but to give them the material to think with" (as quoted in Bloom). "From the beginning, the journal attempted to fulfill these two - not always compatible - obligations: It tried to both encourage social criticism and provide a means by which writers might feel at home in the United States" - Pells.

"*Commentary* set itself the task of becoming a successful intellectual magazine which extended beyond the traditional themes or audience of small Jewish magazines. A crucial element in the success of this venture was *Commentary's* ability to draw on a large roster of American intellectuals, especially those seeking to bridge the divisions in their own minds between intellectual roles and Jewish heritage" - Bloom. Cohen assembled a stunning group of editors and writers for *Commentary*, including Nathan Glazer, Daniel Bell, Irving Kristol, Lionel Trilling, Diana Trilling, Alfred Kazin, Hannah Arendt, Sidney Hook, Clement Greenberg, James Rorty, Irving Howe, Paul Goodman, George Orwell, Robert Warshow, Saul Bellow, Mary McCarthy, Reinhold Niebuhr, Oscar Handlin, Pearl Buck, and many more, including the artist, Marc Chagall. Included are lengthy articles, opinion pieces, fiction, poetry, book reviews, and much more.

This set belonged to Alan M. Stroock, with his name stamped in gilt on the front board of each volume. Stroock (1907-85) was a Yale-educated lawyer, a founder of *Commentary* and a member of its publication committee. He was also a leader of the American Jewish Committee (which published *Commentary*), chairman of the Board of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and a life trustee of New York University. In 1957, as vice president of the American Jewish Committee, Stroock publicized a report detailing the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The first issue of *Commentary* sold only 4,341 copies but its popularity grew steadily and by 1950 its circulation reached 20,000. A vitally important source for understanding the views and battles among the New York Intellectuals in the earliest years of the Cold War.

Alexander Bloom, *Prodigal Sons: The New York Intellectuals & Their World*, (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1986), pp.159-62. Richard H. Pells, *The Liberal Mind in a Conservative Age: American Intellectuals in the 1940s and 1950s*, (Middletown, Ct.: Wesleyan Univ. Press, [1989]), pp.73-4. \$1,000

### *Confederate Appropriation of a Famous Revolutionary War Image*

16) [Confederate Patriotic Cover]: THE DEVICE OF OUR FATHERS IN THEIR FIRST STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY,-1776. UNITE OR DIE. Charleston, S.C.: G.W. Falen, [circa 1861]. Printed text and engraved image on a mailing envelope (cover), 3 x 5 1/4 inches. Slight soiling. Near fine.

A highly-significant Confederate cover, appropriating one of the most famous and important visual motifs of the American Revolution to rally the Southern states to unify in support of the continuation of slavery.

This illustrated mailing envelope appropriates the "Join or Die" illustration of a snake severed into several parts, first published by Benjamin Franklin in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* newspaper on May 9, 1754. At that time the threat to America was from the French and Indian forces on the frontier of the British colonies. The illustration showed a snake cut into eight pieces, representing New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. A decade later the same illustration

was used to unify the colonies against the British crown during the Stamp Act crisis, and it reached the height of its significance during the American Revolution.

Here, the snake is surmounted by a Palmetto tree (the symbol of South Carolina, the first state to secede) and a Confederate flag. The snake is cut into fifteen pieces, representing each of the states that were hoped would secede. South Carolina is the head of the snake, followed by Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. Of course, not all of those states left the Union to join the Confederacy, hence the assumed date of 1861, before the secession process had been completed.

The printed text below the snake refers not to the cause of "States' Rights," as the reason for secession, but directly links the Confederate cause to the defense of slavery. It prints a quote from Jefferson Davis: "Slave states, once more let me repeat, that the only way of preserving our slave property, or what we prize more than life, our Liberty, is by a Union with each other." \$2,750

#### *Early Biography of a Pioneering African American Clergyman*

17) Cooley, Timothy Mather: SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV. LEMUEL HAYNES, A.M., FOR MANY YEARS PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN RUTLAND, VT., AND LATE IN GRANVILLE, NEW-YORK. WITH SOME INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D.D., PASTOR OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ALBANY. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837. xxv,[1],[27]-345,[3]pp., plus 12 (of 14)pp. of ads, lacking final advertising leaf. Portrait. Original brown floral-print cloth, neatly rebaked with original gilt backstrip laid down. Cloth a bit stained and discolored, corners worn, hinges repaired. Scattered light foxing and tanning, occasional tidelines. About very good.

The first - and for more than a century the only - biography of an important but little known African American Congregationalist clergyman. Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833) is believed to have been the first African American ordained by a mainstream denomination in the United States. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut to a White mother and a father of African descent, he was abandoned by his parents shortly after his birth, and was indentured to a White family in Massachusetts, named Rose, who saw to his education and Calvinist upbringing. Haynes served with the Minutemen in 1774, joined militia troops at Roxbury after Lexington, and marched to Fort Ticonderoga after its capture. He was a strong admirer of George Washington, an ardent Federalist, and a critic of Thomas Jefferson. In 1783 Haynes married Elizabeth Babbitt, a White schoolteacher, and they had ten children. In 1804, Middlebury College conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, the first ever bestowed on an African American.

As a youth Haynes had aspirations toward poetry but eventually decided to study for the ministry (declining an offer to study at Dartmouth). He was licensed to preach in 1780 and was ordained by the Congregational ministry in 1785. During his long career he served congregations in Torrington, Connecticut; Rutland, Vermont; and Granville, New York. His tenure at Rutland was the longest, serving a congregation there for thirty years before his political views (including opposition to the idea of New England's secession during the War of 1812) forced him from that pulpit. This stands in contrast to his earlier experience with his congregation in Connecticut, where racial animus forced him to seek another post.

Haynes published a number of sermons in his lifetime, and his *Universal Salvation*, was printed in more than seventy editions before the end of the Civil War. A sermon delivered in New Haven in 1814 won the approval of Yale President Timothy Dwight. Though often criticized for not being a more vociferous opponent of slavery, recent reassessments of Haynes' sermons and writings show that he did make pointed criticisms of slavery as early as the Revolution. Early on he wrote an essay that has only recently been discovered: "Liberty Further Extended: Our Free thoughts on the illegality of Slave-keeping...", in which his condemnation of slavery on Calvinistic religious grounds is firmly established (see Saillant).

NEWMAN, LEMUEL HAYNES, p.92. BLOCKSON 8993. LIBRARY COMPANY, AFRO-AMERICANA 2694. WORK, p.474. THE BLACK PRESENCE IN THE ERA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1770-1800, pp.102-08. GRAFFAGNINO, VERMONTIANA 79. GILMAN, p.65. BASSETT 477. SABIN 16366. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 43860. HEARTMAN 120:442. ANB 10, pp.417-18. John Saillant, *Black Puritan, Black Republican: The Life and Thought of Lemuel Haynes, 1753-1833*, (Oxford, 2003). \$2,750

*Containing News and Illustrations of Crockett's Death at the Alamo*

18) [Crockett, Davy]: "GO AHEAD!" VOL. 1 NO. 3. DAVY CROCKETT'S 1837 ALMANACK, OF WILD SPORTS IN THE WEST, LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS, & SKETCHES OF TEXAS [wrapper title]. Nashville: Published by the Heirs of Col. Crockett, [1836]. 48pp., including illustrations. Original pictorial gathered signatures, string-tied as issued. Moderate tanning and foxing, title-leaf with some old staining. Very good. Untrimmed.

The third Crockett almanac, and the one containing the news of Crockett's death at the Alamo, arguably the greatest and most desirable of the series for that reason. Streeter asserts that "this almanac has the zip and tang of the one for the year 1835." The final two text pages (44 and 46) contain an account of the Alamo battle and of Crockett's death, and the final two full-page illustrations show Crockett's heroism in battle at Bexar and his heroic death at the Alamo. "Col. Crockett's body was found in an angle of two buildings with his big dagger in his hand, and around him were lying seventeen Mexicans, eleven of whom had come by their deaths by his dagger, and the others by his rifle and four pistols, which laid beside him....A smile of scorn played on his features....Fear was a word he knew not the definition of."

As with other Crockett almanacs, this issue is also filled with text and illustrations of wild sporting adventures in the American wilderness, including "An Unexpected and Lucky Elk Hunt"; "A Tongariferous Fight with an Alligator"; "Two Panthers Killed During a Deer Hunt"; "Col. Crockett Annoyed by Varmints when Crossing the Mississippi"; a two-page illustration of a "Desperate and Fatal Contest Between a Party of Hunters and Gang of Grizzly Bears"; "Fortunate Escape of Two Ladies from a Catamount" and more. There is a passage giving tips on rifle shooting, and another reporting a Congressional speech of Crockett's in which he extolls his abilities.

The first Crockett almanac (Volume 1, Number 1) was issued for the year 1835, and they continued until the mid-1850s, long after Crockett's death but in service to his legend. Originally published in Nashville, various later editions were published in Boston, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. "It was the Crockett Almanacs which made Crockett a legendary figure and a part of American folklore....Rourke,

Crockett's biographer, observes that the legendary Crockett stories 'constitute one of the earliest and perhaps the largest in our cycles of myth, and they are part of a lineage that endures to this day, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Ozark Mountains.'" - Grolier American 100.

DRAKE 13411. HAUCK, pp.79-83. ROURKE, DAVY CROCKETT p.238. ALLEN, TENNESSEE 1286. AII (TENNESSEE) 591. HOWES C897 (note). SABIN 17576 (note). STREETER TEXAS 1194. STREETER SALE 343. GROLIER AMERICAN 100, 39. HENDERSON, EARLY AMERICAN SPORT, pp.55-56. \$6,500

*Powerful Condemnation of Slavery, Jefferson Davis, and the Confederacy*

19) [Davis, Jefferson]: Johnston, David Claypoole: THE HOUSE THAT JEFF BUILT [caption title]. [Boston]: D.C. Johnston, 1863. Engraved print, 11 3/4 x 16 3/4 inches. Tiny chip in upper left corner, a bit of light foxing, else near fine.

A powerfully moving print attacking the horrors of slavery and the actions of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy, published in the midst of the Civil War by the great illustrator, David Claypoole Johnston. Produced late in Johnston's life, this print includes images of enslaved men, women, and children in a cotton field, being beaten, and awaiting their sale. Other images show shackles and whips, slave traders and "breeders," slave "pens" and auctioneers. All of these are described as parts of the "house that Jeff built." Davis himself is portrayed in the print, and described as "the arch rebel...whose infamous course / Has bro't rest to the plow and made active the hearse / And invoked on his head every patriots curse / Spread ruin, and famine, to stock the slave pen...." The final panel shows the "symbols of slavery, an auctioneer's gavel, whip, auction notices, and shackles lying torn and broken with a notice of Jeff Davis's execution because '...Jeffs infamous house is doom'd to come down'" (Reilly).

"An extended and bitter indictment of Jefferson Davis and the Southern slave system. The work consists of a series of twelve vignettes with accompanying verse, following the scheme of the nursery rhyme, "The House That Jack Built"....The Library [of Congress's] impression of the work was deposited for copyright on July 3, 1863. The Boston Athenaeum owns Johnston's preliminary pencil drawings for the individual scenes in this work" - Reilly.

David Claypool Johnston (1799-1865) was born in Philadelphia, showed skill as an artist at a young age, and was apprenticed to the successful engraver, Francis Kearny, while in his teens. Early in his career he drew notice from his sharply observed social caricatures, and for a few years he was associated with theatrical companies as an actor in Philadelphia and Boston. But by the late 1820s he devoted himself to illustrating books and making drawings for comic prints. "His popularity increased rapidly, and he was in demand for drawing on wood, etching plates, and drawing on stone....His lithographs are equal, if not superior, to any in America at that time....Although Johnston was fertile in invention and quite original, the influence of Cruikshank is observable in almost everything he did, but in many instances his drawing was superior to that of his model" - DAB.

JOHNSON, DAVID CLAYPOOLE JOHNSTON, 75. REILLY 1863-9. WEITENKAMPF 138. DAB X, pp.139-40. \$2,000

*Inscribed by Debs to Claude Bowers*

20) Debs, Eugene V.: DEBS: HIS LIFE, WRITINGS AND SPEECHES WITH A DEPARTMENT OF APPRECIATIONS. Girard, Ks.: The Appeal to Reason, 1908. [4],ii,[2],515pp., including illustrations, plus ten photographic plates (including frontispiece). Original pictorial red cloth, gilt. Cloth lightly rubbed, light wear at extremities and spine ends. Very clean internally. Very good.

A presentation copy, inscribed by Debs on the front free endpaper: "To Claude Bowers / with affectionate / esteem and all good wishes / from his friend / Eugene V. Debs / December 25th 1908." Claude Bowers (1878-1958) was a noted newspaper columnist and editor, historian, and occasional political operative, serving as Franklin Roosevelt's ambassador to Spain, and later to Chile. Bowers first met Debs in 1903 when he moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, to take a newspaper job and the two men became friends. In his memoirs, Bowers writes warmly of Debs, his intellect, compassion, and personality: "He was not a traitor. He was not a revolutionist. He was, rather, an evolutionist. He had no faith in force. He was an idealist, a poet and an honest man." The two men carried on an engaged correspondence on politics in Indiana and nationally, and other matters as well, as evidenced by the several letters between the two in Debs's correspondence. Their relationship was warm. In a letter of March 28, 1907 Debs wrote Bowers that "I often wish you were a Socialist and I somehow feel that you will yet be. However this may turn out, my personal regard for you will remain always the same." A letter from Debs to Bowers of February 14, 1909 thanks him for his kind words about the present work: "I am glad you liked the book and I feel especially gratified to hear of your good mother's appreciative estimate of it."

First edition, published by the prolific Girard, Kansas, newspaper and publisher, *Appeal to Reason*, followed by editions in Chicago and St. Louis the same year. Debs had joined the editorial staff of the *Appeal to Reason* in 1907 and this work was published to bolster his image during his 1908 campaign as the Socialist candidate for President of the United States (his third of five runs for the office).

Bowers, Claude, *My Life: The Memoirs of Claude Bowers*, (New York. 1962), pp.50, 52-56, 101-02. Constantine, J. Robert (editor), *The Letters of Eugene V. Debs, Volumes 1-3*, (Urbana: Univ. of Illinois Press, [1990]). \$2,500

*Attractive Presentation of the Declaration of Independence for the Nineteenth Century American Home*

21) [Declaration of Independence]: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WITH FAC-SIMILES OF THE SIGNATURES AND LIKENESSES OF THE SIGNERS. THE ARMS OF THE STATES, AND OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS [caption title]. Boston: James Fisher, 1841. Engraving, 12 3/4 x 9 1/2 inches. Some oxidization on the verso bleeding through onto the recto. A few wrinkles. Reinforced around the edges on the verso, filling in a few marginal tears. Very good.

An attractive illustrated presentation of the Declaration of Independence, featuring the text beneath an engraving of Trumbull's famous painting, with facsimile signatures and a key to the persons pictured in the painting. The engraving is by Denison Kimberly and the lettering by J.B. Bolton. The text and illustration are surrounded by an ornamental border featuring portraits of the presidents and the seals of the various states. This is an updated version of the Franklin Print Company's 1838 printing of the Declaration text and Trumbull portrait and was printed by Charles Thomas, with the seal of the United States at the top center

replaced with a portrait of President Harrison, who would die on April 4, 1841. Bidwell notes that in this edition the portraits are engraved in more detail. The fact that three similar editions appeared within three years of each other is a testament to the contemporary popularity of this image, which married the text of the Declaration with Trumbull's already iconic depiction of the scene.

"To my knowledge, Boston engravers were the first to think of Trumbull's picture as an ancillary illustration, the first to publish prints where it was subsumed in a larger scheme featuring the Declaration text and the facsimile signatures. In 1838 the Franklin Print Company of Boston took the Binns cordon of state seals and combined it with medallion portraits of the presidents to make an ornamental border around a reproduction of the Durand print, the text in ornamental lettering, facsimile signatures, and a key. The facsimile signatures were designed to look like they had been inscribed beneath the document" - Bidwell.

BIDWELL, THE DECLARATION IN SCRIPT AND PRINT, 38 (note). BIDWELL, AMERICAN HISTORY IN IMAGE AND TEXT, 16 (note). HART, PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, 589a. \$350

### *Images and Verse Satirizing the Miner's Life*

22) [Delano, Alonzo]: [Nahl, Charles]: THE MINER'S PROGRESS; OR, SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A CALIFORNIA MINER. BEING A SERIES OF HUMOROUS ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE "UPS AND DOWNS" OF A GOLD DIGGER IN PURSUIT OF HIS "PILE.". Sacramento: Published at the Daily Union Office, 1853. 13,[3]pp., including illustrations. Gathered signatures, stitched. Soft vertical crease. Scattered light foxing, small abrasion on one page of text affecting two letters. Very good. In a cloth chemise and half blue leather and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

An important and entertaining California Gold Rush satire, featuring verse and illustrations depicting the triumphs and tribulations in the life of a gold miner. This is the first publication by the noted Gold Rush satirist, Alonzo Delano, and the second publication with drawings by the great Charles Nahl, the "Cruikshank of the mines." The contents mostly focus on the difficulties of the life of a gold miner, worn down by his labors, living in rags, and suffering from hunger and deprivation. His fortunes finally turn toward the end of the text when he strikes gold and makes his "pile," finally returning to the bosom of his family back East.

"The *Sacramento Union* employed the literary talents of Delano and the artistic skills of Charles Nahl to produce this delightful satire. In addition to this single publication, *The Miner's Progress* appeared as part of the July 4, 1853, issue of the *Sacramento Pictorial Union*" - Kurutz.

This copy lacks the original wrappers, but does contain the leaf of advertisements at the end for the *Sacramento Union* newspaper, giving details and prices of the daily, weekly, and steamer editions of the paper, and also promoting its forthcoming Fourth of July issue. This is the Larson copy, acquired at auction in 1995 and in a private collection until now.

KURUTZ 179a. GREENWOOD 382. WHEAT, GOLD RUSH 57 (note). COWAN, p.163. ROCQ 6043. STREETER SALE 2736. NORRIS CATALOGUE 949. \$3,000

*"...In all the relations of life and death, we are met by the color line..."*

23) Douglass, Frederick: THREE ADDRESSES ON THE RELATIONS SUBSISTING BETWEEN THE WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Bros., 1886. 68pp. Original printed green wrappers. Chip to left side of front wrapper, upper portion of spine, and upper outer corner of front wrapper, some staining. Lightly tanned. Very good.

Three powerful and important speeches from late in Frederick Douglass's life, delivered in the post-Reconstruction period and commenting on the state of race relations twenty years after emancipation. This pamphlet is comprised of Douglass's speech at Louisville, Kentucky on September 24, 1883, at a Convention of Colored Men, a speech in Washington, D.C. on April 16, 1885, commemorating the twenty-third anniversary of the abolition of slavery, and a speech the same day the following year on the twenty-fourth anniversary.

The 1883 Louisville speech is an important one in Douglass's canon. Delivered at the Convention of Colored Men, his speech answered the posed question - why are we holding this convention? In his answer Douglass asserted the importance and urgency for Black communities to secure full voting rights and fair and equal treatment: "We are asked not only why hold a convention, but, with emphasis, why hold a colored convention? Why keep up this odious distinction between citizens of a common country and thus give countenance to the color line? It is argued that, if colored men hold conventions, based on color, white men may hold white conventions based upon color, and thus keep open the chasm between one and the other class of citizens, and keep alive a prejudice which we profess to deplore. We state the argument against us fairly and forcibly, and will answer it candidly and we hope conclusively. By that answer it will be seen that the force of the objection is, after all, more in sound than in substance. No reasonable man will ever object to white men holding conventions in their own interests, when they are once in our condition and we in theirs, when they are the oppressed and we the oppressors. In point of fact, however, white men are already in convention against us in various ways and at many important points. The practical construction of American life is a convention against us. Human law may know no distinction among men in respect of rights, but human practice may. Examples are painfully abundant." Indeed, three weeks later, on October 15, 1883, the United States Supreme Court struck down the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

Biographer David Blight remarks on the significance of this Louisville speech: "Douglass reminded the country that black freedom had not emerged from 'the sober dictates of wisdom,' but 'of battle and of blood...from the hell of war.' He delivered a detailed analysis of the color line, of mob violence in the South reinforced by 'lynch law [and] lynch courts,' of the dead-end conditions of black laborers in American agriculture, and of the failure of black education. Douglass minced no words, calling the infinite manifestations of racism a 'National faith.' Well before Jim Crow laws dominated Southern statute books, Douglass described the 'color madness' that infected social and economic life in the former Confederate states....Douglass's critique of the relationship of labor and capital, of the 'slavery of wages' faced by powerless farmworkers and sharecroppers, was a departure for him. His faith in political solutions seemed shaken. Twenty years out from emancipation and the dream of land ownership, the vast bulk of freedmen toiled with little hope and no clout, crushed by debt and white landowners' 'power of life and death held over labor.' Rarely had Douglass employed a class analysis so directly and darkly."

His 1886 speech, the third speech printed in this pamphlet, is equally moving. Given on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the abolition of slavery, the speech, known as the Southern Barbarism speech, foreshadowed

Martin Luther King's rhetoric of the Civil Rights era: "The American people have this lesson to learn, that where justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob, and degrade them, neither persons nor property would be safe....While I hold now, as I held years ago, that the South is the natural home of the colored race, and that there must the destiny of that race be mainly worked out, I still believe that means can be and ought to be adopted, to assist in the emigration of such of their number as may wish to change their residence to parts of the country, where their civil and political rights are better protected than at present they can be at the South...."

Blight comments, "Douglass delivered a full-throated jeremiad against the depressing state of American race relations, and especially at the federal government's refusal to enforce law and protect black people. In an address infused with biblical passages and storytelling, the orator placed American emancipation in a tradition dating back to when Moses 'smote the Red Sea and the Hebrews passed safely over from Egyptian bondage.' His aggressive attacks got him accused of waving the bloody shirt by Democrats. Indeed he did; in the face of all the political violence in the South, Douglass wondered why the nation did not let forth a collective scream of pain."

Not in Blockson or Library Company Afro-Americana. While well represented institutionally, this collection of speeches by Douglass in the midst of the post-Reconstruction period is scarce on the market.

David W. Blight, *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom*, (New York. [2018].), pp.643-45, 665-66.

\$8,500

*Seeking to Keep Certain Voters from the Polls: The Same as It Ever Was*

24) Farrow, Henry P.: THE INJUSTICE OF POLL TAXES [caption title]: [Atlanta. circa 1867]. Broadside, 15 3/4 x 10 inches. Text printed in three columns. Old folds, minor foxing. Very good.

An eloquent speech made at a critical moment in the history of Reconstruction, arguing against the regressive and disenfranchising poll tax, made by a Southern champion of Reconstruction. In the post-Civil War era the poll tax - a tax not on property, possessions, or wealth, but on a person - was a popular method used by planters and political elites to prod the lower classes into the labor market. Inability to produce the money to pay the tax - which was often characterized as a levy to fund local education - resulted in penalties including the loss of the right to vote.

Henry Pattillo Farrow issued this appeal on behalf of the poor of all races in Georgia while the Reconstruction Constitutional Convention was meeting, a critical moment in the history of Reconstruction and the future of voting rights in the state. Georgia led the way in making the poll tax a bulwark against fundamental change in the South. Despite the opposition presented in this broadside, the poll tax was retained in the final draft of the Georgia Reconstruction constitution adopted in 1868, and was carried over in the 1877 revision. Other states followed Georgia's lead and by 1904 the tax prevailed throughout the former Confederacy.

After serving in the Confederate Army, Farrow (1834-1907) was a Georgia state attorney and a federal district attorney who strove to cooperate with Northern efforts at Reconstruction, and ensure the state's

compliance with the Sherman Reconstruction Bill, which required the former Confederate states to adopt constitutions that would embody Reconstruction principles. Georgia complied and held its convention between December 9, 1867, and March 11, 1868. In the proposed constitution Section 23 of Article I, "Declaration of Fundamental Principles" (a bill of rights in effect) stated: "No poll tax shall be levied except for educational purposes ...." In the text of this broadside Farrow asks that the words "except for educational purposes" be struck out. "Should the report...be thus amended...section 23 would then read 'there shall be no poll tax levied,' and the people of Georgia would thereby be forever secured against the most unjust and oppressive taxation ever imposed."

Farrow continues: "There is, in the humble judgment of the writer, no species of taxation ever assessed by any government more violative of the principles of the science of political economy and of common sense than taxation of that kind. A poll, or per capita tax is not upon property; is not upon a profession, a trade, or a business; it is a tax on man's inalienable rights - 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'....If the persons from whom you design to collect a poll tax are the honest, hard-working, laboring masses of both colors, who, being manual laborers with large families, are kept down with their nose upon the grindstone of poverty, without property upon which you can levy an ad valorem tax, then you are again asked the pertinent question - how will you enforce the collection of it?....There is but one other course by which its collection could be enforced, and that is the one usually resorted to where such taxes are imposed. It is to prohibit every citizen, white or black, from voting, who is unable to pay this poll tax. Indeed, the object generally sought by such unjust taxes, is the disfranchisement of the poor."

In the end White conservatives prevailed and the poll tax provision was retained (as section 29 of Article I in the final draft). The tax was abolished in 1870 by the Ackerman Law but reinstated in 1871 by Redemptionist Democrats and retained verbatim in the revised 1877 constitution. As every former Confederate state followed Georgia's lead by 1904, the southern poll taxes would trump the Fifteenth Amendment for the next six decades.

Scarce, with only seven institutional copies located in OCLC, at Yale, Duke, Williams College, Univ. of West Georgia, Clements Library, Vanderbilt, and the American Antiquarian Society. Hummel adds a copy at the University of Georgia.

A fine example of early and ultimately unsuccessful resistance to the institution of poll taxes in the South, and state efforts to disenfranchise voters.

HUMMEL 594. OCLC 191231416, 166645823, 86110718.

\$2,250

*Father Divine's Newspaper:  
Hope for His African American Followers in the Midst of the Depression*

25) [Father Divine]: THE "SPOKEN WORD." VOLUME 1. NUMBER 1 [to] VOLUME 2. NUMBER 26. [Los Angeles] and New York: Spoken Word Publishing Co., October 20, 1934 - February 25, 1936. Volume 1 containing twenty-six weekly issues of 16pp. each, final issue of volume 1 with 24pp. Volume 2 containing twenty-six weekly or bi-weekly issues of 32pp. each. Illustrations and advertisements. Quarto. Bound in two volumes. Contemporary green cloth, gilt. Cloth lightly stained, rubbed, and worn. Text moderately tanned, some occasional spotting. Very good.

An outstanding primary source for understanding the teachings and success of the charismatic African-American preacher of the gospel of prosperity, Father Divine, who numerous followers considered to be God himself. Father Divine did not dispute that characterization, and in fact promoted and preached it. More than sixty years after his death much of Father Divine's personal history remains unknown, but his popularity and influence cannot be contested. He preached a jubilant communal gospel of self-help, positive thinking, and the realistic attainment of wealth to millions of followers. *The "Spoken Word"*, his short-lived Depression-era newspaper, was a primary source for disseminating his thoughts, and understanding his impact.

"In the 1920s and 1930s, as the Great Migration pressed African Americans into Northern urban landscapes, a groundswell of alternative religious communities promised religious - and often metaphysical - answers to social and economic problems....These new black migrants lived under the double burden of poverty and Jim Crow laws. Though crippling economic and political realities might have led African Americans to despair of the possibility of the pursuit of happiness, an ebullient gospel infused them with new hope. Cross-pollinations of New Thought, pentecostalism, and African-derived traditions (hoodoo, voodoo) began to flourish in the urban north, as leaders like...Father Divine...promised to smooth the rough edges of capitalism and industrialism with theologies that countered poverty, disease, and despair. They sounded the ram's horn declaring the world to be - despite all evidence to the contrary - fundamentally good and ripe with opportunity....Father Divine's Harlem-based Peace Mission protected poverty-stricken believers by providing clothing, food, housing, and job training. In Depression-era America, Father Divine famously fed thousands daily at his Peace Mission banquets, lavish meals that defied segregation by seating black and white members beside one another" - Bowler.

Present here are the first two volumes (of a total run of three volumes) of Father Divine's newspaper, *The "Spoken Word"*. Included are articles on a wide variety of topics, both the spiritual and the earthly. Virtually each issue contains a lengthy sermon from Father Divine, noting the date and place it was delivered. The range of topics and articles in the newspaper include how to deal with personal debt, "Opinions on the Soviet Union," information of Father Divine's appearances around the country, an analysis of the Italian Communist Party's opposition to Mussolini, articles on Hitler and communist movements around the world, information on scientific discoveries and Father Divine's interpretation of their meanings, invocations of men wronged by the government, including the Scottsboro Boys and Tom Mooney, corruption in politics, and much, much more. Many of the issues in volume two contain a single-page serialization of a book project by a lieutenant in Father Divine's movement named Carnegie W. Pullen. The book, to be entitled "Father Divine is God," was apparently never published. Virtually every issue contains advertisements for local businesses in New York City (and sometimes in Los Angeles), many of them including text thanking Father Divine for his work.

The first volume of *The "Spoken Word"* consists of twenty-six weekly issues, running from October 20, 1934 to April 13, 1935, each issue numbering 16 pages, with the final issue in the first volume 24pp. The second volume began on October 19, 1935 and continued the weekly format until January 14, when it switched to a bi-weekly format. It consists of twenty-six issues running until February 25, 1936, each numbering 32pp. The Spoken Word Publishing Company was based in Los Angeles but the masthead for each issue of *The "Spoken Word"* gives a dateline of New York City, which it also dubbed "New Jerusalem." *The "Spoken Word"* appears to have lasted for only a little over a year beyond the issues included herein, concluding with Volume 3 at the end of July 1937. The present run, therefore, appears to represent two-

thirds of the total output of this fascinating organ of a popular and influential religious voice in the African American community during the Great Depression.

Individual issues of *The "Spoken Word"*, let alone extensive runs, appear to be quite uncommon in the market, and institutionally. Other than these two volumes I find no listings in Rare Book Hub. OCLC lists fewer than twenty institutions with issues of the newspaper.

Kate Bowler, *Blessed: A History of the American Prosperity Gospel*, ([New York]: Oxford University Press, [2013]), pp.26-29. \$3,000

*Important California Legal Case in Favor of the Chinese,  
Giving Them Fourteenth Amendment Protections*

26) [Field, Stephen J.]: [Brooks, Benjamin S.]: THE INVALIDITY OF THE "QUEUE ORDINANCE" OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO. OPINION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, IN HO AH KOW vs. MATTHEW NUNAN, DELIVERED JULY 7th, 1879. PRINTED FROM A REVISED COPY. San Francisco: J.L. Rice & Co., Law Printers and Publishers, 1879. 43pp. Gathered signatures, string-tied. Titlepage and final page chipped around the edges. Final three leaves with a small hole, touching a few letters of text. Lightly tanned. Contemporary inscription at top of titlepage. About very good.

An important decision by Supreme Court Associate Justice Stephen J. Field (acting as an individual jurist in the District of California) rejecting anti-Chinese legislation passed by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and protecting the rights of the Chinese in the City under the Fourteenth Amendment.

"The famous Queue Ordinance, passed by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, required all Chinese jailed on misdemeanors or other minor offences to have their queue (or pigtail) cut. Aggressively discriminatory, it was vetoed by Mayor Alvord. In the present pamphlet Justice Field confirms its invalidity" - Howell. The Board's ordinance mandated that every male imprisoned in San Francisco had to have his hair "cut or clipped to a uniform length of one inch from the scalp." This was clearly directed against Chinese men, who for centuries had worn their hair in long pigtails or "queues." Ho Ah Kow was arrested for living in an over-crowded boarding house, and his queue was cut off when he refused to pay the necessary fine. After his release he brought suit against the county for violating his constitutional rights.

"Contains the decision of Justice Stephen J. Field in the case; also an appendix, history of the legislation of the supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco against the Chinese, culminating in the passage of the present ordinance generally known as the Queue cutting ordinance, compiled by one of the counsel, Brooks, in the above case from the records of the supervisors and the newspapers of the city" - Cowan, *Chinese Question*. The appendix compiles a number of documents showing the open hostility toward the Chinese in San Francisco and in California generally. Benjamin S. Brooks, a prominent San Francisco attorney and a major landowner in the Sunset District, was very involved in legal matters relating to Chinese immigration in California in the 1870s. Cowan's bibliography of the "Chinese Question" contains six entries by Brooks relating to his activities in defense of the Chinese.

Not in Rocq. An important record of a significant civil rights decision in favor of Chinese immigrants and their Fourteenth Amendment rights.

COWAN, CHINESE QUESTION, p.13. COWAN, p.74. HOWELL 50:365. EBERSTADT 167:76.  
NORRIS CATALOGUE 776. \$3,000

*The Announcement of Florida Becoming an American Territory:  
A Document of High Importance and Great Rarity, Known in Only Two Other Copies*

27) [Florida]: Coppinger, Jose: HAVITANTES DE LA FLORIDA ORIENTAL: EL DIA DIEZ PROXIMO SE HA DE DAR POSESION DE ESTA PROVINCIA AL SENOR COMISIONADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS LEGITIMAMENTE AUTORIZADO PARA RECIVIRLA CORONEL DON ROBERTO BUTLER, EVACUANDO EL TERRITORIO LOS OFICIALES Y TROPAS ESPANOLAS, QUE OCUPARAN LOS OFICIALES Y TROPAS AMERICANOS, CON ARREGLO AL TRATADO CELEBRADO EN WASHINGTON EN 22 DE FEBRERO DE 1819... [caption title and beginning of text]. [St. Augustine: Richard Walker Edes, 1821]. Folio broadside, 31 x 19.5 cm. Rubricated in manuscript by Coppinger below his printed name. Trimmed at the upper and lower edges, not affecting text. Lightly tanned, a few small spots. Tear in upper left corner, residue in upper corners on verso, likely from previous mounting. Very good.

An exceedingly rare and fundamentally important document in the history of Florida and the expansion of the United States in the early nineteenth century. This broadside, located in only two other copies, is the official announcement from the Spanish governor of East Florida, Colonel Jose Coppinger, that on July 10, 1821, Spain would relinquish control of Florida to the United States, as dictated by the terms of the Treaty of February 22, 1819. This broadside is also the first known product of the press of printer Richard Walker Edes, the first printer in Florida who was a United States citizen, as opposed to a Loyalist refugee from the former British colonies.

Negotiated between the American Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and the Spanish Foreign Minister, Luis de Onis, the Adams-Onis Treaty, also known as the "Transcontinental Treaty," resolved boundary disputes between the two countries that had existed since the American acquisition of the Louisiana Territory in 1803. Like the Louisiana Purchase, the Transcontinental Treaty was an instance of the United States benefitting by the distress of European powers, as Spain struggled with independence movements in Mexico and their South American colonies. "The treaty ceded Eastern Florida and validated the seizure of West Florida by the United States [which occurred during the War of 1812]. It also defined the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. The agreed boundary began at the mouth of the Sabine River and zigzagged in a northwesterly direction to 42 degrees north which it followed to the Pacific Ocean. Spain also ceded its vague claims to the Oregon territory. For its part, the United States surrendered its doubtful claims to Texas...and assumed the damage claims of Americans against Spain, which totaled about \$5 million" - Brune.

The text begins (in translation): "Inhabitants of East Florida: On the upcoming tenth day, possession of this province is to be formally transferred to the Commissioner of the United States - Colonel Don Robert Butler - who is legitimately authorized to receive it, whereupon the Spanish officers and troops shall evacuate the

territory, which will then be occupied by American officers and troops, in accordance with the Treaty concluded in Washington on February 22, 1819."

Coppinger goes on to promise the residents of Florida that they will be able to exercise religious freedom (especially for Catholics) and that private property will be protected under United States control. He tells them that if they choose to leave Florida the Spanish crown will assist them in relocating, and recommends Cuba as a destination. He writes (in translation) that when the transfer to the United States is accomplished "the Spanish authorities shall cease in the exercise of their functions and the Americans shall enter to take charge of theirs. It is my duty to inform you of this important political change. I have before made known to you the stipulations made by our government in order to secure for you the free exercise of the Catholic religion, your property, and the privileges which the same treaty guarantees; I have also communicated to you the immunities, favors, and protection which our government offers to those who prefer to remove to any places under the Spanish Monarchy, and particularly to the Island of Cuba. I cease to govern you, but shall still remain amongst you the necessary time to finish some of the details of the commission whose decision I am awaiting from the superior government, and in the mean time you will find me ready to facilitate any means within my reach to those who request transportation to Havana and, wherever I may be, to testify to you the special regard and appreciation you merit from me. Floridians, you are about to give the last proof of your virtues by obeying the orders of His Majesty! Oh, that with this change all the vicissitudes which circumstances have made you suffer with heroic resignation may cease!"

The announcement is dated at Saint Augustine on July 7, 1821, and is signed in type by "friend and fellow-citizen," Colonel Jose Coppinger, who has also added his manuscript rubric. This copy has been trimmed slightly in the upper and lower margins, not affecting the printed text but touching Coppinger's manuscript rubric. The width matches that of the copy at the Florida Historical Society, which also bears Coppinger's manuscript rubric.

Douglas McMurtrie, in his 1944 article on "The Beginnings of Printing in Florida," published in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (Volume 23, Number 2, October, 1944, pp.63-96) gives information on the printing of this broadside: "Printing was permanently established in Florida only when it came under United States rule in 1821. The earliest known product of the new press was a Spanish broadside directed to 'Inhabitants of East Florida' announcing that on July 10, 1821, possession of the province of Florida was to be surrendered to Colonel Robert Butler, and that the Spanish troops were to evacuate the territory, in accordance with the treaty of February 22, 1819....Although there is no imprint on this document, it was certainly printed at St. Augustine by Richard Walker Edes, who established the *Florida Gazette* there early in July, 1821. Edes came from a family of distinguished patriot printers. His grandfather, Benjamin Edes, was a Boston printer for fifty years and published the *Boston Gazette*, chief organ of the revolutionary party. Richard's father, Peter Edes, printed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine, and during the Revolution was imprisoned by the British for his patriotic activities. Richard's older brother, Benjamin Edes III, printed at Baltimore during and after the War of 1812, and it was in his shop that the *Star-Spangled Banner* was first printed. It was with a firm American tradition and a family background of nearly seventy years in the printing business that Richard Edes had come to Florida in 1821. Unfortunately, Edes died October 15, 1821, in St. Augustine."

This broadside is exceedingly rare in the market, and institutionally. No copies are listed in Rare Book Hub, and Hummel locates only a single copy, at the University of South Florida. There is also a copy at the Florida Historical Society. No physical copies are listed in OCLC, and I can locate no others.

The incorporation of Florida as a territory of the United States in 1821, as confirmed by this broadside, marked the filling in by the United States of the entirety of the lands between Canada and Mexico, and between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River. Going forward, the expansionist energies of the nation would turn fully westward, as the United States sought to fulfill its "manifest destiny" of reaching the Pacific shores.

SERVIES 1063. HUMMEL 242. AII (FLORIDA) 471. McMURTRIE, PRELIMINARY SHORT-TITLE CHECK LIST, 1. McMURTRIE, BEGINNINGS OF PRINTING IN FLORIDA, pp.69-71. A facsimile of this broadside, with a translation into English (but mis-identifying the month of the transfer as August instead of July) appears in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 6, Number 1, (1927), pp.40-41. BRUNE, CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS I, pp.137-38.

\$35,000

*A Young English Entrepreneur Tours the West Indies in the 1860s, with Six Original Sketches*

28) [Forwood, William Bower, Sir]: [ILLUSTRATED DIARY OF A YOUNG BRITISH STEAMSHIP ENTREPRENEUR, DOCUMENTING HIS TRAVELS IN THE WEST INDIES, INCLUDING ORIGINAL HAND-DRAWN ILLUSTRATIONS OF HARBORS AND TOWNS. WITH ANOTHER DIARY OF HIS TRAVELS TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL]. [Various places in England, the West Indies, Spain, and Portugal, as described below. January 20, 1867 - March 27, 1867 and October 17, 1868 - November 25, 1868]. [63]pp. (totalling approximately 9,000 total words) plus six full-page sketches of West Indies towns and harbors; plus another [43]pp., (totalling approximately 6,000 words). Quarto. Original black leather, expertly rebaked with original backstrip laid down. Worn around the edges and spine ends. Very clean internally and easily readable. Very good.

A wonderfully written diary full of interesting observations about the West Indies (and one South American) locations that young William Forwood visited for his business and the people with whom he met and interacted, including all the named local agents of his company. Forwood did not stay anywhere very long, a couple of weeks at the longest, but he fully and articulately describes everything he saw and did, with whom he did it, and those he met along the way, as well as not being shy in giving his opinion of every place visited. The diary is filled with sharp descriptions of the people and places of the West Indies and is enhanced by six-full page drawings of towns and harbors that he visited.

William Bower Forwood (1840-1928) was an English merchant, shipowner, successful businessman, and Liverpool politician. He was knighted for his mayoral work in 1883. Forwood was no stranger to travel or adventure. As a seventeen-year-old, he left Liverpool on a round-the-world voyage and he travelled frequently throughout his business life. His autobiography, *Recollections of a Busy Life: Being the Reminiscences of a Liverpool Merchant 1840-1910*, was published in 1910. He also wrote, *Reminiscences of a Liverpool Shipowner*, published in 1920, and a memoir of his life in politics, *Incidents in my public life, 1840-1925*, published two years before his death. Though both those published works contain

extensive accounts of Forwood's political and business activities, neither includes text recounting either of the two voyages contained in these manuscript journals, other than in very brief mentions.

William Forwood and his brother, Arthur, formed the West India & Pacific Steamship Company in 1863, to operate passenger and cargo services to the West Indies, in competition with Alfred Holt. During their thirty-six years of independent operation, the company owned fifty-eight ships. The Forwood brothers were among Liverpool's most successful blockade-runners during the American Civil War, and each served a term as mayor of Liverpool, with William serving as president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in 1871, and from 1878 to 1881. He was also a city councilor for forty years. Although not signed, these manuscripts are clearly the work of William Forwood, based on the text and the associates he mentions.

The diary of William Forwood's travels in to the West Indies begins January 20, 1867, and he notes that he "Left the River Mersey in the 'Columbian'", a steamship owned by him and his brother. The Columbian, their second steamboat with that name, would, later that same year, be driven ashore in a hurricane at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, not to be salvaged until 1873. Forwood continues in his journal that "We arrived off Holyhead, wind getting up, made the water rather lumpy, and the consequence was the ship began to roll, and soon upset my equilibrium compelling me to leave dinner." Two days later he notes that he is still ill. Forwood's trip was a fast-paced business trip taken on his steamship, not a pleasure cruise. Forwood's tone is confident and opinionated, and he is a very observant traveller and writer, though he also betrays the bigotry and racial stereotypes common to his era.

The first port of call for the Columbian was Barbados, which they reached on February 7, 1867, and where they spent only a brief time. Forwood met with his agent there, Mr. De Costa: "At 11 AM I went on shore with Captain Baker & the Doctor. We visited Messers Dummett Co. our Agents, & Mr. De Costa senior partner in the house, accompanied us to the Icehouse, a place where they sell iced liqueur in these Islands; we then returned to the Agents house, & went all over it. It is a large shop (store), as they call them here, where you can get any article you wish for. We then wandered about the town, which "is much like a 2nd or 3rd rate English town. The shops or rather stores are very fair, & generally on a large scale. The town is crowded with Negroes, three Barbadian banjas, as they call themselves in the proportion of three women to one man, and three black men to one white man. We passed a number of negro houses which are entirely built of wood with lattice work all over. The streets are irregular, & white & the tropical sun blazing down upon them, makes it very sore for the eyes, and very hot. Business is executed here in a very energetic manner...."

Driving to the country "we arrived at the Barracks...built in a circle round the race course,...which acts as a drill ground. We saw the 16th Reg. & a Reg. of Blacks drill & heard the Black band play....In our ride we saw the Sugar cane which forms the main article of export....The negroes here are of a heavy build, with large faces, & high foreheads, & not as insolent as I expected to find them. The women are far worse looking than the men but dress very well, viz. in long airy white dresses, which look very neat as they walk along with a straight figure, & measured stride. They carry everything on their heads. Having had an iced drink at the Ice house we returned on board. Mr. De Costa, his son, & two daughters to whom I was introduced came off, and inspected the ship. The eldest is dark and not good looking, the second Miss Constance is much fairer & rather pretty. Mr. De Costa is a tall stout man, with a large but good looking face. He was extremely kind, and polite in every way. They left the ship about 7:30 P.M. and we got the anchor up & proceeded at 7:30. Altogether I was very well pleased with the island, but would not like to live in it for a

long period as there is a great want of amusement and in a day or so you would see everything that was to be seen. So good bye to Barbados....I expect we shall arrive at Puerto Cabello on Sunday at noon distance 420 miles from St. Vincent...."

On February 10th the Columbian arrived at Puerto Cabello, on the north coast of Venezuela, where Forwood observed: "The houses are poorly built, but white washed different colors which gives the town a nice appearance. The houses are generally built with a Bay window with Iron bars to the front, & shutters behind, but no glass. So that the gentlemen ride up, & speak to the ladies thro' the window. There a few good stores...thro' all the business streets a tramway runs. There are no carriages here every body rides. The harbour is good, & there is plenty of water....The Spaniards surrendered the town in 1823....We went to a Bull Fight...and proceeded to Mr. Bromley's (The English Engineer) house....There were a good many ladies already assembled, who favoured us with some music, and as the performance did not begin got up a Spanish waltz, a very pretty & graceful dance. The women are generally very good looking. Very dark, with fine black eyes (Spanish). The women here delight in dancing & would rather starve than not be able to dance & dress well. During the dances they never speak. The dancing being finished the Bull throwing commenced. It consisted in a bull being let loose and men mounted riding after it at full speed, & taking hold of its tail, and having got well up with it, or a little in advance by a violent twist throw it on its back, this they succeeded in doing two or three times whilst I was there. After each throw a black band plays."

Forwood describes the men who load and unload the ships in port: "The Natives here are creoles between the Indian, & Spaniard. They are a short strong fine race, of a dark yellow color, & they make very good workmen...." He describes a trip on horseback to a country house at San Esteban, and "all the Beauties of a wild Tropical Country." At this point in the diary he includes a full-page sketch plan of the harbor of Barbados, and another of Puerto Cabello. Forwood was a competent draftsman, and his drawings of ports and towns convey a good deal of information on these locales. The drawing of Barbados shows the harbor and wharves and includes a few streets and squares. Just near the harbor is an area referred to as "cultivated country," nearby to which are the "Negro Houses." In the rendering of the harbor of Barbados, Forwood shows the location of the wharf, customs house, and tramway, as well as the train station and tracks of the railroad. Near to the harbor is an area he labels a "very wild part of town."

Forwood's ship having been loaded, they steamed to Curaçao on the 14th, again including a drawing, a full-page sketch plan of the harbor and town, highlighting the two forts near the harbor and the large lagoons. He takes five pages to describe what he saw on his visit, writing about the harbor, houses, forts, coastline, and more. Following this is a visit to Colón, Panama, which Forwood describes in nine pages. He writes: "The hovels of the negroes here are simply built. 8 by four poles are at each corner joined at the top by pieces of wood & covered with leaves....Having arrived at Panama [City] we proceeded to the Aspinwall Hotel....The town is built of wooden houses with high verandas, some with one & others with two, one on the top of the other....It is about ten times as large as Colón - the stores are far better, & there is much more life, in fact it is rather gay but then it is much more hot not having the Sea breeze. I was introduced to a mighty host of Railway & Steamboat officials, to all the Chief Merchants....I must add another good point to the Colón's character, viz. its Turtle Steaks, which are excellent....Went to church....We had a very poor service, the congregation consisted chiefly of Blacks....As usual spent the day as best I could...played a game of Billiards...had a grand lunch to day at which all the elite of Colón were present....Dined with Mr. Martin the British V. Consul...ahead full steam for Kingston."

Forwood's description of his stay at Port Royal and Kingston, Jamaica, includes a full-page sketch of the harbor at Kingston, and a description of the beauty of the Blue Mountains. The sketch of Kingston shows the grid layout of the town, as well as the bank and palisades that protect the harbor. Forwood writes: "So after a stay of 11 1/4 days at a place where there is little to be seen, or done or heard, we proceeded on our voyage home....Arrived off Port Royal 63 hours from Colón, & at 8:30 arrived at Kingston..." He describes entering the harbor, where "you find yourself opposite the most considerable town of Jamaica....The town of Kingston is generally built of wood, the houses are generally two stories in height-having piazzas fitted up all round with Venetian blinds, or 'jalousies'. - The streets which are long, straight and regular incline gradually towards the Harbour...& are paved wretchedly....The houses are going to ruin...."

Forwood writes that in Kingston "the streets, which are long straight & regular, incline gradually towards the harbour being intersected by some cross one, all parallel, and are paved wretchedly. - There are a good number of churches & other public buildings. The houses are going to ruin, unpainted & disjointed....The shops of Kingston as far as I saw, were not as good as at some of the other Ports. In the town you never saw a white inhabitant walking....The scenery of the country is beautiful. The greater portion of the Island is covered with a wild jungle. Nothing can be grander either in color or grouping than the ravines of the Blue Mountain Range....From Plum Tree Point went close into the shore to Morant Bay Pt., the Eastern cape of Jamaica. The scenery is magnificent. The Blue Mountains appear entombed in the clouds...."

From Kingston it was on to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, also with a full-page sketch plan of the harbor area, including a small diagram of the layout near the harbor, locating the palace. Port-au-Prince, Forwood writes, is built "at the bottom of a large Bay, in a very low, & marshy situation. It is mostly built of wooden houses, but a large part is now being rebuilt of stone & brick having been burnt down lately. The streets are broad, but unpaved, all the dirt of the houses is thrown into them, & they are never cleaned. Along the side of the streets the main drain runs, across which in most places you have to jump. It is a very miserable hot place....[Met] Mr. Scott in the morning & [he] presented me to the chief merchants of the town, & in the afternoon we went on a ride into the country. We went passed the governor's house up a rivers bed to a considerable height up the mountains to the Spanish Consul's house, from where we obtained a beautiful view of the town below & bay beyond...."

On 10 March "we passed thro' the Cacos Passage, & shaped our course for the Fastnet [southern most point of Ireland]...." Then it was on to Roche's Point, Ireland, and then to Liverpool. On the 17th Forwood writes: "Chief Engineer reports only 250 tons [of coal] left or 9 1/2 days. We have 1789 miles to the Fastnet or 2089 miles to Liverpool. If therefore we have a head wind we shall be short." On the 20th "Ship rolling heavily. When we were getting up from dinner the ship took a violent roll & sent bread, spoons, plates, card, books to flying, the sight was most ludicrous every body holding on as if they were fearful lest they should fly into the middle of next week." On the 23rd he writes that "We have been going with 3 boilers for 2 3/2 days to save coals...great doubts expressed about the coal lasting." On March 24 Forwood records that they had "been getting anchors & cables ready for port...determined to proceed to Queenstown...came to our anchor at Monkstown. We have run from P. au P. to Queenstown in 16 days less 5 hours for diff. in time." They finally reached Liverpool on March 27, and Forwood includes a sketch plan of Queenstown, now called Cobh, and its harbor, followed by a sketch of a compass at the conclusion of the journal of the West Indies voyage.

Following the text of Forwood's 1867 voyage to the West Indies is a manuscript "Journal of Trip to Spain and Portugal in the S.S. 'Talisman' 1868. The journal of Forwood's trip to Spain and Portugal is a delightful, intelligently written account containing wonderful observations. The ship in which young Forwood voyaged to those countries, S.S. Talisman, was built in 1857, purchased by the Forwood's from Alfred Holt in 1864, and lost off Portugal in 1874.

On October 17, 1868 "at noon the 'Talisman' SS proceeded to Sea, having the fortunate writer on board..." and on the 18th "I had the pleasure to day of paying my respects to Neptune, and such debts are best paid early in the passage." Forwood's first landing is "the picturesque town of Santander." He "took a cruise in the Captain's gig, in and out of the numerous Bays of the Harbour...at the head of it is situated a small, quiet village with its ancient Moorish cottages and Spanish Dons fancy country houses. It would require a poet to describe the quiet lake like scenery all round this little place, with its mountains, luxurious pastures and glassy waters, but as I am no poet, I must leave it to wild fancy to picture." There is a long description of the town, and he gives his opinion of the local population: "The Spaniards are very indolent and procrastinating, their favorite proverb, which they follow rigidly, being, 'Never do today what you can put off till tomorrow.' Manãna is a word they are very fond of using." He describes the physical attributes of both sexes. Forwood take a train about 100 miles into the mountains to Reynosa [Reinosa], and later sails up the river Odiel to Huelva, where Columbus planned his 1492 voyage and where he visited his shipping agents and discussed the ore they transport. Back for dinner with the his ship's captain, he had "a capital Spanish dinner, from nine to thirteen courses."

The next morning Forwood took the "a large coach with three compartments, Back, Middle, & Front, and a place at the top. I took my seat No. 1 first compartment to the front, & just behind the animals, which are nine in number, donkeys, mules, & a horse for a leader," and started for Seville, a city he describes in detail. "We then went outside the walls to the alms house for poor old men called 'La Curidad' in the chapel of which there are several pictures by [Bartolomé Esteben] Murillo including some of his best, for instance 'Pan y Peces or Loaves & Fishes, Moses striking the Rock, there is also two pictures there by J[uan de] Valdés Leal....In the Museo there is a very large collection of Murillo's paintings....I may as well here try my hand at describing the handsome brunette girls of Spain. Middle height, magnificently developed figures, but perhaps a little heavy, pretty feet & ankles[?], square foreheads & Grecian noses, dark black hair, clear olive complexions richly colored, thick lips, & fine white teeth, large soft eyes with light blue eyeballs, and they dress with very great taste from the richest to the poorest. Although these girls look so pretty from 15 to 20 years of age, they make about the ugliest old women you can imagine...." He describes dances, meals, sightseeing, casinos, opera, and some business, all of which occupy him.

On 15 November Forwood's ship arrives at Lisbon during a hard gale. His first impression "From the Town of Belem, the city (as seen from the river) covering several hills with Palaces, churches, convents, and dazzling white houses rising more or less abruptly from the quay has a magnificent, & imposing view." Immediately "after the usual visit from the customs officers &c. I went on shore, & looked up our agent Mr. Garland, & with him went to the Exchange, to arrange a little business, passing across the Praça do Comércio...said to be the finest in the world...." On the 18th "Went on board at noon, and at 3 PM proceeded, took charge of quarter deck..." and headed for home, with "All sail set." On the 24th, "So ended my enjoyable trip to Spain and Portugal."

The last two pages are, "Abstract of Log out to Santander & Huelva/'Talisman' S S.", and "Abstract of Log home from Huelva, Sinis [Portugal] & Lisbon/ Talisman S S," recording date, wind, course, latitude, longitude, distance, and remarks. At the rear, Forwood has written a page entitled "Equality of Races," apparently composed at (or reflecting upon) Haiti, in which he lays out his belief that "the natives of the West Indies are not, & probably never will be the equals of Europeans in those Islands & any legislation which seeks to treat them as such must bear unjustly on the Europeans. How can one deem as equals a class swayed by no moral perceptions, fearing no divine retribution, & with whom falsehood is more familiar than the truth. When the superstitions & debasing effect of an immoral life, shall be supplanted by strict belief in a moral, if not divine law, then the natives with a better grace may be considered the equals of the more dominant race. Hayti."

For a biography of Sir William Forwood, see the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online).

\$5,500

*With Letters from the Author to His Literary Agent*

29) Gadow, Hans: THROUGH SOUTHERN MEXICO BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRAVELS OF A NATURALIST. [with:] [SIX AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, FROM HANS GADOW TO HIS LITERARY AGENT, W.M. COLLES, REGARDING THE PRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK]. London: Witherby & Co., 1908. xvi,527pp., including in-text illustrations, plates, and maps, plus folding map. Frontispiece. Original pictorial burgundy cloth, gilt, spine gilt. Spine lightly sunned. Endpapers a bit foxed, very clean internally. Very good. [16]pp. of autograph letters, signed, each written on a folded quarto sheet, and dated from July 15, 1907 to February 13, 1908. Near fine.

A nice copy of an important work on the people and natural history of southern Mexico, illuminated by a group of six letters from the author to his literary agent discussing several issues surrounding the production and publication of the book.

In 1880 Hans Gadow came to England from Germany to help with the *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum*, a task that was fast overwhelming the original author. He was responsible for Volume 8 (titmice, shrikes, and nuthatches) and Volume 9 (the sunbirds and honeyeaters). By 1884 Gadow had finished this work and moved to Cambridge, where he married, became a British citizen, and spent the rest of his career as curator of natural history collections at the University Museum of Zoology there. While writing many articles of a scientific nature he also discovered a talent for travel writing, publishing *In Northern Spain* in 1897, and the present work a decade later. The scientific purpose of his travel was to study the geographic distribution of animals. His wanderings - by train, cart, horse, and foot - covered the region from Mexico City south to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and he writes with real affection and sympathy for most all of the people (some of them more aptly described as characters) that he meets along the way. Typical was his description of Ramon, a servant who was scrupulously honest but a bit short of initiative: "It was not easy to break such a man in, and to instill into him livelier ways. One of the first lessons he received was intended to break him of the stereotyped answer, "Quien sabe." "Now look you, Ramon, never you use that phrase again...if you don't know, find out." Henceforth his usual retort was 'Nigun sabe, pero voy infomarme' - 'Nobody knows, but I will inform myself.'" Besides birds Gadow was also interested in reptiles, amphibians, plants, geology, archeology: in short, everything he saw.

Included with this copy are six autograph letters, signed, from Gadow to his literary agent, W.M. Colles, dated from July 15, 1907 to February 13, 1908, and written from Gadow in Cambridge. Each has a purple receipt stamp of Colles's firm, the Authors' Syndicate, and the number '3088' in blue pencil. The six letters are written in a close tight hand, and convey various concerns about the preparation of *Through Southern Mexico*.... In the earliest letter, Gadow sends Colles "the first 179 m.s. pages of my work on Mexico together with a nearly complete set of illustrations" [neither present here] and estimates that the entire work will number some 150,000 words.

As one might expect from a scientist, Gadow is most particular. A main topic is the illustrations for the book. The second letter, on four closely-written pages, contains detailed specifications of illustrations, and begins: "I abide by your judgment as to terms. To avoid misunderstandings and worry, we must be quite clear about the illustrations which I consider an important feature of the book. Mr. W's statements are not yet definitive. Although very busy I have taken the trouble of rather minutely going into number and size of the illustrations, giving size of the half form books in [square] inches. I beg your pardon for what follows but the perusal of the geometrics etc, will take you less time than they have cost me." The letter also includes a crude picture of a tree in purple pencil. It ends: "If the book is worth bringing out let us have it done nicely. It may possibly mean more than 16/- but is 17/6 an impossibility? As long as the B[ritish]. P[ublic]. hand over 1£ and return a bigger coin back, they feel happy."

In the third letter, dated January 11, 1908, Gadow expresses frustration with the dilatoriness of publisher Witherby in examining the manuscript: "If we cannot arrange matters satisfactorily with W. I shall (although extremely busy) polish the m.s., number the illustrations and mark their places in the m.s., in short make it absolutely ready for publication and then either put it away, or return it to you to deal with elsewhere." This threat apparently prompted the would-be publisher to action. In Gadow's letter of January 28 he instructs Colles: "By all means send me the agreement if you think that my interests are properly safeguarded. What about copyright and 2nd editions?"

The penultimate letter, dated February 4, 1908, discusses the selection of photographs for the book. The last letter, February 13, 1908, begins: "I am glad this business is settled and I returned [sic] the Agreement, signed by myself. Please correct, line 2, Hans not Hands." The letter continues with a discussion of editorial matters ("there are Mexican terms not always translatable; not even tortilla which after all is neither flapjack nor damper").

An interesting look into the thoughts and actions of a very detail-oriented author, accompanying a nice copy of the published book. \$950

*First History of the Revolution by an American,  
Owned by the First Chaplain of the House of Representatives*

30) 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. New-York: Printed by Hodge, Allen, and Campbell; and Sold at their respective Book-Stores, 1789. Three volumes: [12],[25]-443; [10],[25]-47;[36],[17]-446pp., plus folding frontispiece map in first and second

volumes. Modern speckled calf in an antique style, spines and edges tooled in gilt, gilt leather labels. Contemporary ownership signature on the titlepage and first full text page of each volume (see below). Lower outer corner of leaf 3H2 in first volume torn, outer margin of leaf MM2 in second volume torn, lower outer corner of leaf I2 in third volume torn, not affecting text in any instance. Map in first volume expertly mended along folds. A handsome set.

Reverend William Linn's copy, with his ownership signature on the titlepage and first full text page of each volume. Linn (1752-1808) graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1772 and was ordained a Presbyterian minister three years later. He served as a chaplain in the Continental Army, and was the second president of Queens College (now Rutgers). In 1789 he was made the first Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, was married to the noted novelist, Charles Brockden Brown. William Linn is listed in the subscribers list in the third volume; another owner of this set appears to have written their name over Linn's on the titlepages, though Linn's signature is clear on the first full text page of each volume.

First American edition of the "first full-scale history of this war by an American; to its preparation Jefferson contributed some aid" (Howes). Sowerby documents the correspondence between Jefferson and Gordon leading up to the publication of the London edition in 1788. For example, Gordon's account of Cornwallis's campaign in Virginia (including a description of the destruction of Jefferson's property) is taken almost word for word from a letter from Jefferson. Gordon in fact relied on a number of Revolutionary figures for source material: "William Gordon not only gained access to the papers of the Continental Congress but, after much flattering and importuning, persuaded George Washington to allow him to use the commander-in-chief's wartime papers. Gordon...was convinced that the intensive examination of documents was the only means to history's truths" (Cohen).

"Gordon was a dissenting minister in England, who like many of his class sympathized with the contentions 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 to many important events, and the associate of many of the chief patriots" - Reese. The text takes the form of a number of letters written to Gordon from various correspondents, which the author explains in the Preface as his chosen narrative device for representing "the truth truly represented." "Gordon's use of the epistolary form, the present tense, and shifting narrative perspectives evidences his concern to write history that both pleased literarily and gave the impression that he was creating 'a well-executed historical painting'" - Cohen.

John Adams, concerned from an early period with how the Revolution would be represented, was critical of Gordon's efforts. Historian Michael Kraus asserts that Gordon took much of his narrative from the *Annual Register*, and also relied on the concurrent writings of David Ramsay. "But the important fact about Gordon is not what he copied, but what he had learned as a result of his own intimate experience, especially in Massachusetts. Scattered throughout the volumes are significant bits of information and interpretation" - Jensen. "Gordon is deservedly reckoned as one of the most impartial and reliable of the numerous historians of the American Revolution" - Sabin.

The first volume gives a history of the British colonies in North America from the landing of the Puritans through 1775 and the beginnings of hostilities with the rebellious Americans. The second volume prints the texts of the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation and covers events in the war through 1779. Interestingly, the text of the Declaration is not given in a full, word-for-word transcription, especially

in the section indicting King George III for his actions. Instead, Gordon has removed the "he" referring to George III, putting the actions ascribed to the Crown into a more passive voice. The third volume takes the history of the Revolution through 1783, and also prints the text of the U.S. Constitution. The maps show the northern and southern states, and were engraved by Cornelius Tiebout of New York specifically for Gordon's *History*. Wheat and Brun note that the maps are re-engravings by Tiebout of maps that appeared in Morse's *American Geography* of the previous year.

Gordon returned to England after the war and first published his *History*... there, in 1788, followed the next year by the present American edition. George Washington ordered two copies of the London, 1788 edition of Gordon's *History*, and Jefferson a half dozen copies. It is not surprising, therefore, that their names do not appear in the lengthy subscribers list in the third volume of this first American edition. What is very interesting is that the subscribers list here gives not only the name and place of residence of each subscriber, but often identifies their profession, showing the wide range of occupations of the men who subscribed for Gordon's work, including retired military officers, merchants, grocers, cabinetmakers, tavern keepers, bakers, shoemakers, wine merchants, stationers, coopers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, leather dressers, and more.

An important contemporary history of the Revolution, in its first American edition, owned by the first Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

HOWES G256. EVANS 21861. SABIN 28011. ESTC W23226. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 86 (London edition). WHEAT & BRUN 150 & 492. SOWERBY 487 (London edition). Lester R. Cohen, *The Revolutionary Histories: Contemporary Narratives of the American Revolution*, (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, [1980]), pp.104 & 165. Michael Kraus, *The Writing of American History*, (Norman: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, [1953]), pp.70-72. Merrill Jensen, "Historians and the Nature of the American Revolution," in Ray Allen Billington, (editor), *The Reinterpretation of Early American History: Essays in Honor of John Edwin Pomfret*, (San Marino, Ca. 1966), pp.105-06. For William Linn see William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit; or, Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen, of Various Denominations...*, (New York. 1869). Volume IX, pp.75-78. \$14,000

*With Evidence of Contemporary Use by a Prominent Lawyer*

31) Greenleaf, Simon: A COLLECTION OF CASES OVERRULED, DOUBTED, OR LIMITED IN THEIR APPLICATION. TAKEN FROM AMERICAN AND ENGLISH REPORTS. Portland, [Me.]: Printed by Arthur Shirley, 1821. 127pp., interleaved with blank leaves, several of which have contemporary manuscript notes. Contemporary sheep, tooled in blind, gilt leather label. Boards a bit rubbed, small dent to upper edge of front board. Contemporary bookplate on front pastedown, two contemporary ownership signatures on front free endpaper. Leaf I3 with a three-inch tear in the outer margin, with no loss of text. About very good.

An important source for American lawyers, listing hundreds of American and British legal cases that could be cited as precedent but that were subsequently overruled, doubted, denied, or limited in their applicability. Simon Greenleaf (1783-1853) was a notable lawyer in Portland, Maine, and became a professor at the Harvard Law School in 1833. He explains in a prefatory note that he produced this work as a supplement

to Hobart's *Reports*, "now in preparation for the press." Marvin asserts that Greenleaf himself contemplated editing Hobart, "but for some cause relinquished the task." In the end, the Boston edition of Hobart's *Reports* was not published until 1829.

"For the original conception and final preparation of this very useful book, the profession are indebted to one of those mishaps, that its members sometimes encountered in the country, when law libraries were not as numerous as at present. The author, early in his professional life, had occasion to advise upon, and finally to argue a cause, which mainly depended upon an English Case supposed to be good law. Upon the day of trial, after proceeding with his argument, he adduced the Case relied upon as in point, and decisive of the question, whereupon he was informed by the Court that it was all very well, but the Case in question had quite recently been overruled. He, of course, lost his cause, but from that time resolved to ascertain what Cases had been overruled or questioned, and the above volume, prepared under no ordinary disadvantages, is the result of his researches. The utility of such a work, carefully continued, is indisputable, and would require no ordinary share of diligence in its preparation. The task has been partially performed, but an oversight in the first edition seems to have escaped the editor of the third, viz: the point overruled, or limited in its application, is frequently omitted. The second edition purported to be by Professor Greenleaf, but he had nothing to do with either the second or third, and all additions, since the first, are by other hands" - Marvin.

This copy has the bookplate on the front pastedown of J.S.H. Frink, and the contemporary ownership signature on the front free endpaper of N.A. Haven, Jr. (dated 1823), and slightly later signature of A.W. Haven. Some printed pages and blank interleaved pages have early ink notes adding or clarifying information on cases, and seem to be in the hand of N.A. Haven, Jr. Nathaniel Appleton Haven, Jr. (1790-1826) was a prominent attorney in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and editor of the *Portsmouth Journal*. I've not been able to discern A.W. Haven's relationship to N.A. Haven Jr., but he himself was a prominent resident of Portsmouth, and president of the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad. After A.W. Haven this copy passed to John Simes Hatch Frink (1832-1905), also of New Hampshire.

This first edition of Greenleaf's *Collection of Cases Overruled* is quite uncommon in the market. Rare Book Hub lists only one offering, a presentation copy, from Goodspeed in 1940. A significant work in the toolkit of the early nineteenth-century American lawyer.

MARVIN, p.348. COHEN 5514. WILLIAMSON, p.514. SHOEMAKER 5498. \$1,750

*Rare First State of an Important Early American Political Print*

32) [Griswold, Roger]: [Lyon, Matthew]: CONGRESSIONAL PUGILISTS [caption title]: [Philadelphia. 1798]. Engraving, 6 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches (plate mark) on a 9 x 11 1/2 inch sheet. Expertly backed by Japanese tissue, repairing edge tears. Very good.

A famous early American political print, here in its rare first state. This image ably shows that violence was endemic to American politics from the very beginning of the republic. In 1798, in the midst of the enmity growing from the Alien and Sedition Acts, Matthew Lyon, a Republican Representative from Vermont (who had been prosecuted under the Sedition Act), called into question the honor of Connecticut Federalists. Roger Griswold of Connecticut in turn repeated a story that Lyon had once been made to wear a wooden

sword as a mark of cowardice while in the Continental Army. In response to the story, Lyon spit in Griswold's face, and two weeks later the two brawled on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

"A crude portrayal of a fight on the floor of Congress between Vermont Representative Matthew Lyon and Roger Griswold of Connecticut. The row was originally prompted by an insulting reference to Lyon on Griswold's part. The interior of Congress Hall is shown, with the Speaker Jonathan Dayton and Clerk Jonathan W. Condy (both seated), Chaplain Ashbel Green (in profile on the left), and several others looking on as Griswold, armed with a cane, kicks Lyon, who grasps the former's arm and raises a pair of fireplace tongs to strike him" - Reilly. The expressions on the faces of the onlookers range from shock to laughter, with the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives appearing decidedly amused by the unfolding brawl.

Four lines of verse below the image read: "He in a trice struck Lyon thrice / Upon his head, enrag'd sir, / Who siez'd the tongs to ease his wrongs, / And Griswold thus engag'd, sir." Text in the lower right corner explains that this fight occurred at "Congress Hall, in Philada. Feb. 15, 1798."

Though the depiction of the Griswold-Lyon fight in this engraving makes the entire affair look absurd, it was in fact a very violent encounter. Griswold's walking stick was made of hickory, and he beat Lyon with it more than twenty times. "Though several men yelled to the Speaker to call the House to order, he refused, allowing Griswold to clear his name until onlookers intervened and pulled the two apart; the same thing happened minutes later, when the two men again took arms, some crying out 'Part them, part them,' others shouting 'Don't.' - Freeman. Joanne Freeman points out that this fight was very much in the tradition of dueling to settle affairs of honor, and that even James Madison, recently retired from Congress, remarked on the Griswold-Lyon fight that "no man ought to reproach another with cowardice, who is not ready to give proof of his own courage."

This plate is known in four states, as described by Reilly; the present example is the first state, and the most uncommon. Later states include identification in the margins of Dayton, Condy, and Green, and the addition of "S.E. Cor. 6th & Chesnut St." to the address, and the number 17 to the upper right margin. Weitenkampf believes that some or all of the subsequent states are later restrikes. This first state is quite rare in the market.

REILLY 1798-1. WEITENKAMPF, p.12. FOWBLE 329. MURRELL, pp.43-45. SNYDER, CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, pp.212-13. EVANS 33491. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 70. Joanne Freeman, *Affairs of Honor: National Politics in the New Republic*, (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, [2001]), pp.173-75. \$4,500

### *The Best History of the Short-Lived Texas Colony*

33) Hartmann, L., and Millard: LE TEXAS, OU NOTICE HISTORIQUE SUR LE CHAMP D'ASILE, COMPRENANT TOUT CE QUI S'EST PASSE DEPUIS LA FORMATION JUSQU'A LA DISSOLUTION DE CETTE COLONIE, LES CAUSES QUI L'ONT AMENEE, ET AL LISTE DE TOUS LES COLONS FRANCAIS, AVEC DES RENSEIGNEMENS UTILES A LEURS FAMILIES, ET LE PLAN DU CAMP. Paris: Chez Beguin...et a Gand, chez Houdin, June, 1819. [10],135pp., plus folding frontispiece plan. Half title. Contemporary blue wrappers. Wrappers lightly rubbed, light wear at edges.

Front and rear free endpapers composed of contemporary printer's waste from the *Journal Universel des Sciences Medicales*. Signed on the verso of the half title (see below). Later owner's signature on the blank recto of the leaf that gives (on the verso) an explanation of the plate. Moderate foxing. A very good copy, tall and untrimmed. In a blue half morocco and cloth clamshell box, spine gilt, raised bands.

This copy is signed on the verso of the half title by Hartmann (as is found in some copies) attesting to the authenticity of the work. The best contemporary account of the Champ d'Asile, a colony of Napoleonic veterans in Texas, a strange and fascinating episode in its history.

The HANDBOOK OF TEXAS (online) describes the short-lived enterprise and its significance: "Although Champ d'Asile, a colony of Bonapartist refugees founded on the Trinity River in 1818, endured barely six months, its impact on the future of Texas was strong. The concern aroused among United States and Spanish diplomats over this intrusion into disputed territory produced two immediate results. United States pressure forced pirate Jean Laffite and his men, who had assisted the French colonists, to leave Galveston. And French presence at Champ d'Asile precipitated the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, which eliminated the Neutral Ground agreement and established the Sabine River as the Louisiana-Texas boundary and the border between the United States and New Spain. The body of thought, art, and literature evoked in Paris around Champ d'Asile also had important long-term effects on Texas."

The first hundred pages consist of the diary of Hartmann, followed by a twenty-page account by Millard, both giving "a more or less consecutive account of the founding of the colony, the life there, the retreat to Galveston, and the dispersal of the colonists to the four winds" (Streeter). The text also includes a list of colonists, and the proclamation of the colony's leader, Gen. C.F.A. Lallemand, stating their intentions. The folding frontispiece plate shows the layout of the short-lived colony, and text on a preceding page describes the buildings depicted.

"This is the best contemporary account of the ill-fated colony of Napoleonic refugees in Texas. Of the four accounts by contemporaries, Thomas W. Streeter calls this one 'an indispensable source and by far the best of the group.' Besides giving an eyewitness account of one of the most fascinating events in Texas history, it includes much valuable information on Texas during a period that still remains historically clouded" - BASIC TEXAS BOOKS.

STREETER, TEXAS 1069. BASIC TEXAS BOOKS 85. GRAFF, FIFTY TEXAS RARITIES 6. HOWES H270, "b." RADER 1807. MONAGHAN 792. RAINES, p.109. SABIN 30706. EBERSTADT 162:386. HOLLIDAY SALE 490. BRAISLIN SALE 920. \$7,500

*The Speeches of the Eight Men Convicted of the Haymarket Bombing:  
"This, for the prisoners, was their supreme hour" - Avrich*

34) [Haymarket Riot]: THE ACCUSED THE ACCUSERS. THE FAMOUS SPEECHES OF THE EIGHT CHICAGO ANARCHISTS IN COURT. WHEN ASKED IF THEY HAD ANYTHING TO SAY WHY SENTENCE SHOULD NOT BE PASSED UPON THEM. ON OCTOBER 7th, 8th AND 9th, 1886. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Chicago: Socialistic Publishing Society, [1886]. [2],188pp. Original printed pink wrappers, expertly rebacked in matching pink paper. Wrappers a bit soiled, outer edge of front wrapper

with several small chips and a larger open tear. Quite clean internally. Very good. In a leather-backed cloth clamshell box, spine gilt.

One of the first - if not the very first - printings of the pre-sentencing statements of all eight of the anarchists convicted in the trial of the Haymarket Riot bombing. This volume contains the addresses to the court made by August Spies, Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, George Engel, Samuel Fielden, and Albert R. Parsons. Louis Lingg and George Engel made their statements in German, pausing as their words were translated into English in the courtroom. Parsons's speech, given over two days and lasting more than eight hours, takes up fully half of the text. Historian Paul Avrich, who wrote an excellent study of the Haymarket affair, calls the present volume of speeches a work "of fundamental importance."

"In no time [the speeches] became classics of anarchist propaganda, cherished as gospels of the workers' cause....They threw light on the personalities and aims of the defendants and scathingly exposed the unfairness of their trial....This, for the prisoners, was their supreme hour. They felt that what they said would go far beyond the confines off the courtroom, that the whole world would judge them and the cause for which they pleaded by their present utterances. Without exception they delivered powerful, deeply felt speeches, addressing themselves to workingmen everywhere."

On May 4, 1886, what began as a peaceful gathering in support of workers striking for an eight-hour day became a bloody melee when an unknown person threw a bomb at police as they dispersed the meeting. Seven police officers were killed by the blast and subsequent gunfire and an undetermined, but probably larger, number of demonstrators lost their lives. "The evidence against the eight anarchists was their ideas, their literature; none had been at Haymarket that day except Fielden, who was speaking when the bomb exploded" - Zinn. Seven of the eight were sentenced to death (Neebe was sentenced to fifteen years in prison) and four were executed the following year, including Parsons and Spies, leaders in the International Working Peoples Association. Louis Lingg killed himself in jail. Oscar Neebe, Samuel Fielden, and Michael Schwab were pardoned in 1893, with Illinois Governor John Peter Altgeld delivering a "stinging pardon message acknowledg[ing] the injustice of the trial" (Encyclopedia of the American Left).

Quite rare in the market; Rare Book Hub locates copies at auction in 1917, 1923, 1929 (the Paullin sale, a presentation copy from one of the convicted anarchists), and a copy at Swann in 1994, and one copy in the trade, offered by Goodspeed's in 1939 and 1940.

GLENN 546. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE AMERICAN LEFT, pp.295-97. Howard Zinn, *A People's History of the United States*, ([New York. 1995].), pp.264-66. Paul Avrich, *The Haymarket Tragedy*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, [1984].), pp.285-93 and 520. \$3,500

*Memoir of the "Wickedest Man in the World," After His Reformation*

35) Hogan, Ben: PLAIN TALK BY BEN HOGAN, EX-PUGILIST, CONTAINING WHAT THE PRESS AND MINISTERS SAY ABOUT HIM, ALSO HIS SERMONS, HIS LIFE, HIS IDEAS ON ATHLETIC EXERCISES, THE EXPERIENCES OF HIS CONVERTS AND HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE WORK, TOGETHER WITH HIS IDEAS ABOUT CHRISTIAN WORK. [Chicago]: The Chicago Legal News Company, 1882. 159pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers a bit soiled and worn around the edges,

separation along upper joint of front wrapper. Very clean internally. Very good. In a leather-backed cloth clamshell box, spine gilt.

A rare and strange proselytizing memoir by the self-proclaimed "Wickedest Man in the World," former thief, boxer, gambler, brothel-keeper, Civil War blockade runner (and more) Ben Hogan. Hogan had a knack for being in the right place at the right time. For example, in 1865 he was in the town of Pithole, in the booming Pennsylvania oil region, where he worked as a bouncer and card dealer, and also engaged in bare-knuckle prize fights. Five years later he was operating "Ben Hogan's Floating Palace of Pleasure" in the center of the Allegheny River, where all sorts of carnal and gambling pleasures were offered. So great was Hogan's notoriety that he was profiled in a 1878 book by "George Francis Trainer," apparently a pseudonym for Hogan himself.

However, sometime that same year Hogan wandered into a religious revival meeting in New York City where he was "saved," and decided to lead a life of missionary work and conversion, eventually settling in Chicago, where the present work was published in 1882. *Plain Talk* is the "yin" to Hogan's earlier work, but with a good amount off "yang" remaining. The brief, impressionistic chapters recount plenty off his earlier illicit adventures, but also include sermons, accounts of his missionary work, and theological musings, as well as his thoughts on physical culture and exercise.

Rare Book Hub locates no copies in the market, and OCLC locates only seven copies, at the New York Public Library, Yale, Library of Congress, Chicago History Museum, the Warren (Pennsylvania) Public Library, the Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary Library, and the California State University at Fullerton.

OCLC 12594794.

\$2,000

*Accusing the United States of Schemes to Dismember the Young Mexican Republic*

36) Ibar, Francisco: MUERTE POLITICA DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA, O CUADRO HISTORICO-CRITICO DE LOS SUCESOS POLITICOS ACAECIDOS EN LA REPUBLICA, DESDE EL 4 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1828, BASTA EL 25 DE AGOSTO DE 1829. Mexico: Imprenta de la Calle de Jesus Numero 2, A Cargo del C. Tomas Uribe y Alcalde, 1829. [8]pp. followed by thirty-four parts of 8pp. each, plus the 8pp. "Suplemento" and 8pp. "Defensa" to issue thirty-three, complete. Contemporary Mexican calf, tooled in gilt, spine gilt, gilt morocco label. Binding a bit rubbed. Adhesion residue to front and rear pastedowns. Scattered foxing. Very good.

A very rare, complete file of all thirty-four numbers of this series of articles on the "political death" of the Mexican Republic, specifically focused on political threats from within, and on events that transpired between Mexico and the United States. This copy also includes the eight-page "Suplemento" and eight-page "Defensa" to number thirty-three. These were originally published as a series of pamphlets from March 11 to August 15, 1829, and then gathered together and issued as a single volume, as here. Following the completion of this series of pieces on the imminent destruction of the young Mexican Republic, Francisco Ibar, an active political polemicist, returned with another periodical, called *Regeneración Política de la República Mexicana*.

Ibar had been opposed to the end of Spanish rule over Mexico, and the first number of *Muerte Política* lists several political actors who remain "los partidos patricidas," including Jose Maria Tornel, Lorenzo de Zavala, Vicente Filisola, and the American diplomat and politician, Joel Poinsett. He closes the number by imploring "Mexicanos! Mexicanos! Abrid los ojos." Ibar's sources in discussing the threats to Mexico are far ranging, with references to the Roman Republic and historical figures including Marcus Aurelius, Cicero, Confucius, Socrates, Epictetus, and more. Other sources are more immediate, including reports from New York and the New Orleans newspaper for Mexican expatriates, *El Español*.

"Complete copies are of almost legendary rarity....The work possesses extreme historic importance on the early relations between the two countries, the U. S. intentions, and events that ultimately came to pass. During the period immediately following the achievement of Mexico's Independence both the United States and Great Britain were actively scheming for the political control of the new Republic, and this series of tracts is a powerful and bitter attack on the United States, her plans, methods and purposes, and on her Minister, Joel Poinsett, who is openly named, accused and continuously denounced. The United States, which was believed to be already attempting to gain possession of Monterey and other California ports, is likewise accused of bad faith, deception, lying, false pretenses, and desire for more territory in the West. In addition, the tracts cite other events and periods in United States history as corroborative proof of the accusations. The Pike Expedition, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Burr Conspiracy, the Florida negotiation, and many other circumstances are adduced as proofs of the Northern Republic's hostile and avaricious attitude and scheme for the dismemberment and ultimate acquisition of Mexico's far western territory" - Bauer catalogue.

Not in Cowan. Rare Book Hub records only four complete copies, including the copy sold at the Bauer sale in 1958 for \$350 (bought by Dawson's), a copy offered by the Eberstadts in 1938 for \$175, and a copy offered at Anderson Galleries in 1937. The Streeter copy, which he acquired from Henry Wagner, sold for \$160 to Maury Bromsen.

PALAU 117580. SABIN 34149. STREETER SALE 225. BAUER SALE 204. EBERSTADT 113:69.  
\$5,250

*Written While Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*

37) Jay, John: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM JOHN JAY TO HIS WIFE, SARAH ("SALLY") LIVINGSTON JAY, REGARDING THEIR CHILDREN AND SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS]. Philadelphia. "Monday Evening" [February, 1794]. [1]p., on a folded folio leaf, with integral address leaf. Old folds, minor remnants from prior mounting, address leaf torn. Near fine. Housed in a half blue morocco and cloth folding case, spine gilt.

Written while serving as the first Chief Justice of the United States some months prior to being sent to Great Britain to negotiate the treaty named on his behalf, this is a touching letter from John Jay to his wife regarding his family and social matters. After acknowledging receipt of her letter, he writes regarding her travels and their children: "I am pleased to hear of your excursion to Rye, & of the benefit it as been to Wm. Kiss the dear little fellow for me & tell him I intend one of these days to write him a little letter. Let me know how Peter's rash go on. I hope he will be careful. He had better bore[?] some philosophical lectures

than health." At the time, William Jay (1789-1858) would have been four years old and Peter Augustus Jay (1776-1843) eighteen and a student at Columbia.

Jay continues, mentioning her visit with a family friend and his social activities in Philadelphia: "I am glad Mrs. Ludlow is so well satisfied. She is a widow, and to that circumstance much regard is due....I took tea with Mrs. Chew last Thursday evening. They made many friendly inquiries about you and seemed very sensible of your attentions to them in N. York...." He promises to deliver messages from her on his next visit.

Perhaps referring to the period leading to the reign of terror in Paris during the French Revolution, Jay writes: "I understand that Mrs. Montgomery whom we met in France, is now in that country - her situation is not to be envied...." It is unclear who Mrs. Montgomery might be, though perhaps Janet Livingston Montgomery (1743-1828), the widow of Revolutionary war officer Richard Montgomery, killed at Quebec in 1775, the sister of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and Sally's cousin. The letter closes referencing his sending a letter enclosed (not present) by a Mr. LeRoy, left with him by Mr. Curson who had returned to Baltimore.

Although undated (beyond "Monday Evening") the letter is docketed by Jay dated 1794 and the postmark on the address leaf would suggest it to have been in February. That month in 1794, Jay was indeed in Philadelphia, hearing arguments in several cases, including the important case of *Georgia v. Brailsford*.

\$2,250

*Attacking Jefferson and Exposing His Relationship with Sally Hemings*

38) [Jefferson, Thomas, and Sally Hemings]: [Dennie, Joseph (editor)]: THE PORT FOLIO ENLARGED. Philadelphia. October 2, 1802 - April 9, 1803. Nine scattered issues, each [8]pp. in length, as described below. Quarto. Dbd, many leaves loose. Seven of the issues moderately tanned, the final issue with some foxing. Very good.

Nine issues of the influential Federalist periodical, *The Port Folio*, containing all ten poems on the Thomas Jefferson-Sally Hemings affair, then only coming to the awareness of the American public.

Rumors of Thomas Jefferson's relationship with Sally Hemings, who was enslaved at Monticello and who was the half-sister of his deceased wife, Martha, had been swirling in political circles since the election of 1800. The rumors gained even more attention with the publication of articles in the *Richmond Recorder* in 1802 by James Callender, a Scottish-born writer and editor who, ironically, had previously been encouraged (or employed) by Jefferson to spread rumors about Federalist leaders, most notably about Alexander Hamilton's relationship with Maria Reynolds. As Callender's biographer, Michael J. Durey writes, he displayed early "a strong sense of self-righteousness and a Calvinist contempt for human depravity" (see ANB) that permitted him to attack perceived malefactors across the political spectrum, with remuneration inevitably following.

Callender's accusations were greatly amplified by a series of poems mocking Jefferson and Sally Hemings published in *The Port Folio*, the leading Federalist journal of politics and literature. All ten of the poems in that series are present in the nine weekly issues assembled here. Though salacious and satirical in the

extreme, the poems attacking Jefferson in *The Port-Folio* were part of a larger project by the editor - to expose what he saw as the hypocrisies of Jefferson and his political allies, and to criticize the political beliefs upon which the new American republic itself was built.

Founded by Joseph Dennie in 1801, just months before Jefferson's inauguration, *The Port Folio* is "an invaluable repository of social and political comment upon its times" (Mott). Published weekly and purportedly edited by "Oliver Oldschool" (Dennie's nom de plume), the journal was opposed to Jefferson from the start. "Politically the magazine was strongly federalist, and reactionary to a degree....Through the spring and summer of 1801 Jefferson was pilloried almost weekly; his pretensions to literary skill are the special butt of *The Port Folio* writers" - Mott. Dennie's writings on politics and apparent opposition to democracy resulted in an indictment on charges of seditious libel on July 4, 1803 (he was acquitted two years later).

Recent scholarship has delved even further into the motivation and effect of Dennie's writings in *The Port Folio*, including with regard to the Jefferson-Hemings affair. Catherine O'Donnell Kaplan writes that "Across the numbers of the periodical, Dennie pieced together a dystopian vision of an America in which individuals desperately pursued money, sex, and political power and in so doing debased themselves and failed to create beauty, stability or meaning." With regard to the treatment of Jefferson and Hemings in *The Port-Folio* specifically, Kaplan writes that "The liaison between master and enslaved woman perfectly revealed the secret shame and dependence that Dennie hoped to find in all of his opponents. Jefferson's relationship with Sally offered the most extreme expression of two more general trends, the destruction of order and the creation of unsavory dependence....The Hemings scandal provided *The Port Folio* with a racial metaphor for the vulgar transformation of the Republican politician and, beyond that, for the transformative power of uncontrolled desire."

William Dowling maintains that the attacks on Jefferson over his relationship with Sally Hemings were part of *The Port Folio's* project to demystify Jeffersonian mythology from the ugly reality of slavery, and its effects on democracy: "To Dennie and *The Port Folio* writers, the preeminent example of a mystified society, an order of the basest self-interest hiding behind the noblest protestations of liberty and equality, was the slave owning South in general and, in particular, the Virginia of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe....The Hemings affair...demands to be understood less as a personal attack than as a symbolic episode having to do with southern culture as a world of illusion or mystification. For the puzzle of the Hemings episode has always been that writers who in every other instance considered themselves to be above mere personal vilification so evidently saw nothing wrong with satirizing Jefferson's supposed relations with Sally....The point of the Sally Hemings episode thus has to do with a political culture based on illusion and empty rhetoric, and the mystery dwelt upon by *The Port Folio* is how Jefferson, as the representative of such a culture, can be taken by so many Americans as the very symbol of a new and attractive democratic order."

In *The Port Folio's* writings on the Jefferson-Hemings relationship, Jefferson is mocked again and again by the authors of the poems, including among them John Quincy Adams (see below). He is referred to as "A certain wise and virtuous great man" and "A virtuous great man." Hemings is treated much worse, referred to as "Sable Sal" and "Sooty Sal," and as a "wench" with a "smutty face." One of the poems asserts that Jefferson disguised himself as a Black man in order to woo Sally.

Each of the poems, save for the two noted below, appears on the rear page of the issue. There is much other noteworthy content in these issues, including excerpts from travels narratives in the United States and abroad, articles attacking Jefferson and his policies, literary works, humor, stories on legal matters, and more. It should be noted that an untitled poem appeared in the July 10, 1802 edition of *The Port Folio* attacking Jefferson for owning slaves, but not mentioning the Hemings controversy. The issues included here, with the titles of the poems relating to the Jefferson-Hemings relationship are:

1) Vol. II. No. 39. October 2, 1802. "A Song Supposed to Have Been Written by the Sage of Monticello." Set to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," the opening lines read "Of all the damsels on the green / On mountain, or in the valley / a lass so luscious ne'er was seen / As Monticellian Sally / Yankee doodle, who's the noodle? / What wife were half so handy? / To breed a flock, of slaves for stock, / A blackamoor's the dandy."

2) Vol. II. No. 43. October 30, 1802. "Horace, Book II, Ode 4. To Xanthia Phoceus. Imitated by Thomas Paine (not the Boston poet, but the Sophist of Thetford,) and Addressed to Thomas Jefferson." Also with another poem, "Another Imitation of Horace, Book II. Ode 4. For the Port Folio. Addressed to a Certain Great Man." At least the first of these two poems adapting Horace's ode to the slave girl Xanthia Phoceus was written by John Quincy Adams. The poem also makes reference to Phillis Wheatley and Ignatius Sancho.

3) Vol. II. No. 44. November 6, 1802. "A Philosophic Love-Song. To Sally." Written in Jefferson's voice, the poem asserts that "black's the hue for me," and goes on to describe Sally Hemings in base and brutal caricature. One stanza asserts that for Jefferson's "virgin daughters" Sally would "their mother's place supply."

4) Vol. II. No. 45. November 13, 1802. "A New Song, Being a Parody of an Old One, Lately Introduced in the New Opera of the Caledonian Discovery." Describes a scene in which "a modern philosopher" is seated in a "negro hut...with Sall, with my brats all around."

5) Vol. II. No. 48. December 4, 1802. "Phyllis to Demo-Phoon." It is interesting that the name "Phyllis" (almost certainly an allusion to Phillis Wheatley) is used for Sally Hemings here, pleading with Jefferson ("Demo-Phoon") to return to Monticello. This issue also contains another poem, "Parody on Othello's Account of His Courtship" which, if not directly addressing the Jefferson-Hemings affair, certainly alludes to issues of inter-racial relationships.

6) Vol. II. No. 50. December 18, 1802. "The Metamorphosis. By a Jacobin." This poem, filled with terribly racist content, appears on the seventh page of the issue. In one portion the poet observes Jefferson: "In darkness sneak to Sally's bed: With philosophic nose inquire, How rank the sable race perspire. In foul pollution steep his life, Insult the ashes of his wife: All the paternal duties smother, Give his white girls a yellow brother: Mid loud hosannas of his knaves, From his own loins raise herds of slaves."

7) Vol. III. No. 4. January 22, 1803. "Imitative Sketch of Horace, Ode 15. Book 3. For the Port Folio. In Thomam, Jan Senem." Encourages Jefferson to open "thy cobweb'd Bible" and consider the wages of sin.

8) Vol. III. No. 12. March 19, 1803. "Ego et Rex Meus. Myself and the President." Appears on the fourth page of the issue. This poem mocks Jefferson's silence on the question of Sally Hemings, which had been in the public discourse since the previous fall. The poem is followed by another imagining a meeting between Jefferson and a learned pig, which the President considers making a cabinet secretary.

9) Vol. III. No. 15. April 9, 1803. "In Black and White, in the Modern Style, with Notes; Or, a Parody on the Parody of Parodies." An over-the-top and at times violent imagining of conversations and interactions between Jefferson and Hemings.

A complete and highly-important series of poems on one of the major political and cultural scandals of the early American republic, the meaning of which is still being debated more than two centuries later.

MOTT I, pp.223-46. ANB 4, pp.235-37. Kaplan, Catherine O'Donnell, *Men of Letters in the Early Republic: Cultivating Forms of Citizenship*, (Chapel Hill, N.C. [2008], Chapter 5, especially pp.141, 152-54 & 166-68. Dowling, William C., *Literary Federalism in the Age of Jefferson: Joseph Dennie and The Port Folio, 1801-1812*, ([Columbia, S.C. 1999), especially pp.16-19. \$6,500

### *Satirizing Fanny Kemble's Views of Americans*

39) [Kemble, Frances Anne "Fanny"]: [Johnston, David Claypoole]: OUTLINES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE JOURNAL OF F\*\*\*\*\* A\*\*\* K\*\*\*\*\* ... [wrapper title]. Boston: Published by D. C. Johnston, 1835. Eight etched plates. Publisher's blue paper wrappers, stitched. Spine perished, wrappers lightly soiled and chipped around the edges. Minor foxing and offsetting. Very good.

The famous English actress, Fanny Kemble, came to America in 1832 and took the country by storm. In 1835, she first published her journal giving an account of her trip, a lively narrative describing her triumphant tour, her courtship by Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, and her marriage. Most of her observations are set in the large cities of the Northeast, particularly Philadelphia, but she went as far north as Boston, south to Washington, and on her honeymoon as far west as Niagara. "Fanny was young, still somewhat gauche socially, and she made many visitor's gaffes, criticizing the manners of Americans, their government, food, and intelligence, the looks and dress of the women, even the way their horses were trained....In 1835 she made her position in America difficult by publishing two volumes of her journal, detailing her introduction to America, which many of its citizens found hard to forgive, despite the dashes that partly concealed the names of those whom Fanny had encountered - and dissected" (DNB).

Her *Journal* engendered the present work by American cartoonist David Claypoole Johnston (1798-1865), an artist known as the "American Cruikshank." Murrell notes that Kemble's "superficial and ill-considered observations which gave great offence" prompted Johnston to make "some caustic if not coarse 'illustrations' to it, and printed them with the appropriate texts." As an artist, engraver, and lithographer, he produced numerous caricatures and political cartoons, many of which were considered too controversial for publication.

Interestingly, the rear wrapper includes the following Note: "Persons possessing the Journal may render its pages more interesting and intelligible by 'cutting up' the following illustrations, and transferring them to their proper places. The dotted line surrounding each print, marks the size of the page, and will serve as a guide in the process of excision."

The William Reese copy of this work, in a modern binding and without the wrappers (although with a letterpress title) sold for \$4788 at Christie's New York, May 26, 2022 (lot 166).

For Johnston, see STAUFFER I, p.143. HAMILTON I, p.162. MURRELL, HISTORY OF AMERICAN GRAPHIC HUMOR I, p.103 & 138. DAB X, pp.139-40. \$4,500

*Rare View of an Early Catholic Settlement in Kentucky*

40) [Kentucky]: [Nerinckx, Charles]: Courtois (artist): KLYN LORETTEN IN NOORD-AMERICA. PETIT LORETTE ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE. LITTLE LORETTO KENTUCKY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [caption title]. [Mechlin, Belgium. n.d., but circa 1806-07]. Engraving, 10 1/2 x 12 3/4 inches (plate mark) on a 11 3/4 x 14 3/4 inch sheet. Old folds. Expert repairs to upper left and lower left edges of the sheet, outside the plate mark. Very good.

A beautiful and uncommon engraving depicting the Kentucky frontier community of "Little Loretto," a convent and religious settlement founded in 1812 by Belgian Catholic priest, Charles Nerinckx. This is the presumed first state of the engraving, with the name of the artist ("Courtois") given.

Born in Herfelingen, Belgium, Father Nerinckx came to the United States in 1804 to assist Father Theodore Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, in the organization of new congregations and the building of churches in a vast spread of land on the Kentucky frontier. Shortly thereafter Nerinckx conceived of the idea of a convent, and upon a return to Europe began to publicize the idea and sought funding. This print, drawn and engraved by the Belgian artist, Courtois, was created circa 1806-07 as part of that fund-raising effort. Nerinckx's order of Catholic nuns, the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, was finally established in Kentucky in 1812, and he returned to Europe twice more in order to garner support for the settlement.

This print, created some five years before the establishment of the settlement, depicts a complex of log cabins, with the sisters gathered directly in the center, surrounding the vision of Mary with the Holy Crucifix directly above her, and two banners, carried by angels, reading: "O Suffering Jesus...O Sorrowful Mary." Beneath the image there are three key columns in Dutch, French, and English, captioning various parts of the engraving. Pictured are the steepled mission church (the only two-story building pictured), the school and orphanage, the house of the resident priest, the kitchen (with cook's quarter), a hut used for guests or for the sick, stables, and the graveyard. A gated fence surrounds the community. Courtois had little knowledge of the actual topography of Kentucky - the landscape is dotted with palm trees and tall alpine mountains loom in the background. The Order is still in existence today as well as part of the original settlement.

A rare and compelling image of an American frontier religious community. This print is quite uncommon; I last handled a copy (which was colored) nearly twenty years ago, and note only two copies at auction.

Edgar Breitenbach, "Little Loretto, Kentucky," in *American Printmaking Before 1876*, p.51. Anna C. Minogue, *Loretto: Annals of the Century*, (New York. 1912), pp.11-40. \$3,750

*The Imagined King of the Southern Parts of America*

41) [Larmessin, Nicolas de]: LE ROY DE LA FLORIDE, EN LA PARTIE OCCIDENTALLE DE AMERIQUE... [caption title and beginning of text]. Paris: Chez P. Bertrand, [ca. 1680]. Copperplate engraving, 9 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches (plate mark) on a 10 1/4 x 7 1/2 inch sheet. Old ink number in upper right corner. An attractive, dark impression. Near fine.

A handsome and essentially imaginary portrait of "Le Roy de la Floride," the Native American king of the southern part of North America (specifically mentioning Florida, Virginia, and Mexico) as well as of the Caribbean, the Bahamas, and South America. The subject is depicted with an interesting mix of European features and exotic adornments. He has a long mustache, at least one pierced ear, and wears a headdress that appears made of furs. He also wears a tunic made of a spotted animal fur over one shoulder, while the other shoulder is adorned with a beaded sash. Below the portrait is a smaller circular crest bearing the image of a large (presumably American) lizard with a crown above it. In the fourteen lines of text below the image the king is said to rule over a kingdom rich in gold mines, filled with wild animals, and with people who are strong, valiant, and cruel.

This engraving was part of a large series of portraits issued in France in the late 17th century depicting French monarch and aristocrats, as well as rulers from other parts of the globe. *Le Roy de la Floride* was paired in the series with a portrait entitled *Le Roy d'Albion ou Nouvelle Angleterre*, purporting to show the Native American ruler of New England. The ink number in the upper right corner might well represent this print's place in the portrait series. Nicolas de Larmessin was a talented and prolific printmaker. He married Marie Bertrand, the daughter of publisher Pierre Bertrand, and took over his business around the time this print was produced.

An attractive, though imagined, depiction of a Native American leader, speaking equally to the European fascination with the American "sauvage" and the desire to fit them into the tropes of classical depictions of European nobility.

BRITISH MUSEUM O,3.215.

\$1,500

*A Pioneering American Work on Speculative Physics*

42) [Ledyard, Isaac]: AN ESSAY ON MATTER. IN FIVE CHAPTERS. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1784. [8],26pp. Half title. Original marbled wrappers, printed paper label on front wrapper. Wrappers rubbed, chipped around the edges, spine perished, label torn. Light foxing. Good plus.

A rare early American scientific work, one of the first works of speculative physics produced by an American. Influenced by the Enlightenment and the discoveries of Isaac Newtown, Ledyard explains that "Matter cannot waste. Philosophy and Reason can allow nothing supernatural to happen in this world, as it carries with it an idea of imperfection in Omnipotence, which is both impious and absurd..." Ledyard discourses on the motion of matter, the generation and change (or death) of matter, the finer composition and action of matter, and other scientific subjects. He appears to deny the existence of a "soul" as distinct and separate from matter.

Isaac Ledyard (1754-1803) after whose family the town of Ledyard, Connecticut, is named, was a surgeon in the Continental Army and later the health officer for the Port of New York. Under the pseudonym "Mentor," he wrote a pamphlet in response to Alexander Hamilton's *Letter to Phocion*. Thomas Streeter's copy of this work was bound in the same manner as the present copy, in original marbled wrappers with a printed paper label on the front wrapper reading "essay on matter." Not in Rink.

EVANS 18554. ESTC W31979. HILDEBURN 4474. STREETER SALE 4152.

\$2,750

*The First Major American Color Plate Book on North American Indians*

43) Lewis, James Otto: [THE ABORIGINAL PORT FOLIO OR A COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED CHIEFS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS]. Philadelphia: Published by J.O. Lewis, 1835-36. Seventy-two hand-colored lithographic plates (of eighty). Extra-illustrated with an original wrapper from part Number Three, and also with advertisement sheets for the first, second, and third numbers. Folio. Contemporary calf "bound by R. Allen. Late S. Bennett...Mercury Office, Nottingham" (per binder's ticket on front pastedown, see below), boards paneled in gilt, front board stamped in gilt "Aboriginal Port-Folio." Expertly rebaked to style, spine stamped in gilt and blind, raised bands, gilt leather label. Boards a bit rubbed and lightly scuffed, corners restored. Scattered light foxing. Very good.

The first major American color plate book on North American Indians, and one of the rarest 19th-century American color plate books. This copy of James O. Lewis's *Aboriginal Port Folio* has a total of seventy-two plates, being the first nine parts of Lewis's project. Production of the tenth and final part was affected by the publication of McKenney and Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*, and copies of Lewis's work with all eighty plates are very difficult to acquire. Lewis's work is rarer than McKenney and Hall's portfolio, and rarer than the famous color plate works on Native Americans by Karl Bodmer and George Catlin. "Lewis' book...is both a remarkable record of Native Americans before they were overwhelmed by the advancing American frontier and an important landmark in American book production, the most ambitious work with color plates produced in the United States at the time of its publication" - Reese, *James Otto Lewis and His Aboriginal Portfolio*.

Lewis's portraits show chiefs, women, and children from a number of Native American tribes, including the Sioux, Fox, Iowa, Miami, Winnebago, Potawatomi, and Shawnee, as well as tribes that were present at the signing of treaties at Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, and Fort Wayne and scenes from those tribal gatherings. The plates for Lewis's *Aboriginal Port Folio* were created in Philadelphia by lithographers George Lehman and Peter S. Duval and designed to be issued in ten parts, with each part containing eight plates. The wrappers for part three (bound into this copy) note that the subscription price is \$2 per number, and that the parts were "payable on delivery." The wrapper in this copy bears a manuscript inscription to "Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq.," almost certainly the English writer and politician, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, a longtime member of Parliament and Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1858-59.

The present copy contains "advertisements" for the first three parts, dated in June and July, 1835. Lewis explains that his work "is the *first* attempt of the kind in this country" and remarks on the challenges he faced in creating the paintings in the field: "The great and constantly recurring disadvantages to which an artist is necessarily subject, while travelling through a wilderness, far removed from the abodes of

civilization, and in 'pencilling by the way,' with the rude materials he may be enabled to pick up in the course of his progress, will, he hopes, secure for him the approbation, not only of the critic, but of the connoisseur." In the advertisement for the second and third parts (also bound into the present volume) Lewis notes that he has been encouraged to provide a text with "Historical and Biographical Description of the Indians," meant to be issued with the tenth and final part. That text was never issued, unsurprising considering how abbreviated was the production of the plates in the final part.

The earliest portrait that Lewis produced that appears in the *Aboriginal Port Folio* was painted in 1823, and features Tens-Qua-Ta-Wa, known to Whites as The Prophet, who was the brother of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh. To create lithographs of his paintings, Lewis hired the Philadelphia firm of Lehman and Duval. The French-born Peter Duval was a talented lithographer and "a leading technical innovator in color printing. In 1836 Lehman and Duval worked for McKenney, producing some of the plates in the first volume of the *History*....In 1835, however, they must have devoted most of their time to Lewis and his breakneck schedule of production" (Reese). Given the size of the undertaking, the first nine parts were issued remarkably quickly, appearing monthly between May 1835 and January 1836. The reason for the haste was almost certainly the impending debut of the first part of McKenney and Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*.

Lewis's fears of the competition posed by McKenney and Hall, parts of which began appearing in 1836, were well-founded. There are a number of sets of the *Aboriginal Port Folio* consisting of eight parts (containing sixty-four plates), but very few with nine parts (with seventy-two plates, as in the present copy). Sets with all ten parts, consisting of the full complement of eighty plates and a titlepage are rarely found. There are only a half dozen or so recorded complete sets. The binding of the present copy can be dated to between 1836 and 1847 based on the binder's ticket. Samuel Bennett died in 1836, and Richard Allen took over as proprietor of the Nottingham *Mercury*. In 1847 the proprietorship passed to Thomas Bailey.

James Otto Lewis was born in Philadelphia in 1799 and moved west as a teenager, eventually settling in St. Louis by 1820, at which point he had become a painter and engraver. In 1823 he moved to Detroit and, at the request of Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan, painted the first of his Indian portraits. Lewis accompanied Cass on four expeditions to sign treaties with Indian tribes in the Great Lakes region in the mid-1820s, and painted tribespeople while in the field. Virtually all of the original paintings of the lithographs published here were executed by Lewis in that period. Many of Lewis's portraits were subsequently copied by Charles Bird King, and some appeared in the King versions in the McKenney and Hall portfolio.

Lewis was not as accomplished an artist as Charles Bird King, but his portraits are more convincing in their accuracy than the paintings by King and others for McKenney and Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*. "J.O. Lewis died in New York in 1858, his work already forgotten. Art historians have not been kind to his memory. He deserves to be remembered, though, as a determined artist who, under difficult circumstances in the field and in the arena of publishing, managed to carry to fruition the first published gallery of portraits of Native Americans, a work with its own primitive charm, and now recognized as a landmark in the field" - Reese. All of Lewis's original paintings were destroyed in the Smithsonian fire of 1865.

An important, rare, and pioneering collection of lithographs of Native Americans.

BENNETT, p.68. FIELD 936. EBERSTADT 131:418. HOWES L315, "c." SABIN 40812. REESE, STAMPED WITH A NATIONAL CHARACTER 23. William Reese, *James Otto Lewis and His Aboriginal Portfolio*, (New Haven. 2008). \$75,000

*One of the Earliest and Most Substantial Lincoln Bibliographies, with Three Mounted Photographs*

44) [Lincoln, Abraham]: Boyd, Andrew, and Charles H. Hart (compilers): A MEMORIAL LINCOLN BIBLIOGRAPHY: BEING AN ACCOUNT OF BOOKS, EULOGIES, SERMONS, PORTRAITS, ENGRAVINGS, MEDALS, ETC., PUBLISHED UPON ABRAHAM LINCOLN,...COMPRISING A COLLECTION IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COMPILER. Albany, N.Y.: Andrew Boyd, 1870. iv,[4],175pp., plus three mounted albumen photographs (including frontispiece). Large octavo. Contemporary black cloth, manuscript spine label. Edgeworn, corners bumped, worn at spine ends, label chipped. Rear hinge cracked, but holding firm. Very clean internally. Very good. Untrimmed.

A large, untrimmed copy of this early and scarce bibliography of works about Abraham Lincoln, featuring three mounted albumen photographs. Sabin notes "only a few copies printed." It is believed the edition consisted of only about 125 copies. The first part comprises Charles Henry Hart's Lincoln bibliography, followed by a check list of Andrew Boyd's collection of biographies, eulogies, engravings, medals, and more. Both men contributed biographical sketches of the late president. The three original albumen photographs include the frontispiece, which shows William E. Marshall's portrait painting of Lincoln, the original manuscript of the Emancipation Proclamation, and a plaster cast of Lincoln's right hand.

In 1941 Ernest Wessen, who knew much about the bibliography of Abraham Lincoln, wrote: "Part I the first 86 pages of the book contains C. H. Hart's bibliography of SERMONS, ORATIONS, ADDRESSES, ETC OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Fully meeting the bibliographical standards of the time, young Hart for he was but a boy went further; he consulted authors and publishers and provided many unique facts concerning his entries the number published, etc. The work was characteristic of the man who would one day become one of the world's leading art authorities. Herein he provided approximately 400 titles; many of which, no doubt, would have been lost but for his work.

"It is a little known fact that Hart prepared and completed this work with a view to publishing it as a supplement to Herndon's LIFE OF LINCOLN. Tired of waiting for Herndon, he turned the manuscript over to a famous Lincoln collector, and publisher of City Directories, Andrew Boyd; who published it along with a catalog of his own Lincoln collection....Hart remains the only honest extensive bibliographical work in the field." That assertion of Wessen's would remain unchallenged for only two years, as Jay Monaghan's two-volume Lincoln bibliography would appear in 1943.

In the past forty-five years only three copies (including the present copy) of Hart and Boyd's uncommon and significant bibliography of Lincoln have appeared at auction.

MONAGHAN 916. SABIN 41214. HERTZ SALE, PART 1, 41. MIDLAND NOTES 16:18. \$2,750

*The First Chaplain of the U.S. House Writes the Father of American Geography*

45) Linn, William: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM REV. WILLIAM LINN TO THE MINISTER AND EMINENT GEOGRAPHER, JEDIDIAH MORSE, SEEKING INFORMATION FROM MORSE RESPECTING THE NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA]. New York. May 30, 1797. [2]pp. autograph letter, signed, on a folded folio sheet. Addressed and docketed in manuscript on the fourth page. Old folds, with some darkening along the folds. Remnants of original wax seal. Two tears (one caused by the seal) repaired with paper and not affecting text. Very good.

An intriguing autograph letter, signed, from Rev. William Linn - the first Chaplain to the U.S. House of Representatives (1789-90) and a former chaplain to the Continental Army - to fellow minister and eminent geographer, Jedidiah Morse, seeking information on Native American tribes. The letter was written from Linn in New York to Morse in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was carried for Linn by the Rev. Samuel Spring, a Massachusetts Congregationalist minister and himself a former Continental Army chaplain.

Linn writes Morse: "The inclosed circular letter [not present] will inform you of my particular design in writing to you at present. The successful attention which you have bestowed on American Geography will enable you to give some useful information respecting the Indians, & your attachment to the interests of science & religion will induce you to contribute your share for the promotion of these. I write in haste & have not time to state the questions most difficult to me. Whatever communications you will please to make on the questions in the printed letter, or on whatever occurs to you necessary on this business will be gratefully received." The letter is docketed on the address page by Morse, noting that he answered Rev. Linn on June 28, 1797, with the promise of a "more full" response to come.

Revered Jedidiah Morse (1761-1826), considered the father of American geography, graduated Yale in 1783 and published his first work on geography, *Geography Made Easy*, the following year. Over the next few years he travelled throughout the United States, gathering information for his *American Geography*, first published in 1789 and drawn from Morse's travels and, coincidentally, questionnaires he sent to correspondents all over the country, much as Linn reached out to Morse with a questionnaire in 1797. Morse held a lifelong interest in Native American affairs, and in 1820 "accepted an appointment as an agent of the Department of Indian Affairs to determine the condition of various Indian tribes from western New York through the Great Lakes area" (ANB 15, pp.935-36).

Reverend William Linn (1752-1808) was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman and the first chaplain of the United States House of Representatives (serving May 1, 1789 to August 12, 1790). A graduate of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) he was a chaplain in the Continental Army, and later ministered in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Linn was a founder of the New-York Historical Society and the second president of Queen's College (now Rutgers).

It is uncertain if Linn was gathering information on Native American tribes for a publication, a sermon, or some other purpose. A reading of the two relevant published works by Rev. Linn that followed this 1797 letter do not relate to American Indians: his 1798 *Discourse on National Sins* (Evans 34003) touches on earthly issues only a bit, and in those instances mostly on rising tensions with France; his *Discourse...Before the New-York Missionary Society* delivered April 1, 1800 (Evans 37833) discusses the importance of bringing the Christian gospel to Native tribes, but only generally.

Autograph letters by William Linn appear to be quite uncommon in the market. The most recent example in Rare Book Hub is from a 1958 Swann Galleries sale of a copy of a published 1793 work by Linn, laid into which was a "full-page Autograph Letter Signed by Linn, to Jedediah Morse, 1797," perhaps the present letter. \$1,250

*Presentation Copy of a Remarkable Political Memoir*

46) Long, Huey P.: EVERY MAN A KING. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HUEY P. LONG. New Orleans: National Book Co., Inc., [1933]. viii,343pp., including in-text illustrations, plus frontispiece and fifteen leaves of plates. Original orange cloth. Cloth a bit soiled. Quite clean internally. Dustjacket with small edge tears expertly mended on verso. Very good.

A presentation copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "To my friend Slim Wisterman Regards Huey P. Long U.S.S."

One of the remarkable memoirs in all of American political history, written by Huey Long shortly after taking his seat in the United States Senate and published just two years before he was assassinated. *Every Man a King* is an impressive work of self-promotion and ably demonstrates Long's strong talents for crafting and conveying his image. The text resounds with stories of Long fighting the political establishment and corporate interests at every level of his career - as a member of the Louisiana Railroad Commission, governor of the state, and United States Senator. Throughout he emphasizes that he is fighting on behalf of the common people, promoting policies that would give "every man" an opportunity for a decent and happy life. As an example of a talented self-promoter's ability to bypass traditional media and take his message directly to the American people it is an instructive work, and of lasting significance.

Huey Long was elected governor of Louisiana in 1928, and then to the United States Senate in 1930, though he did not effectively take that seat until 1932 due to a conflict with his lieutenant governor over who would succeed him in Louisiana. Just forty years old when he published this memoir, Long was already eyeing the presidency and a challenge to the Democratic incumbent, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. "*Every Man a King* is a partial autobiography carrying the author up to what he obviously considered a mid-point in his life. It is a story of preparation for greater tasks" - Williams.

Alan Brinkley describes *Every Man a King* as "a lively and entertaining if less than fully candid book, it portrayed a sincere and selfless Huey Long whose every thought and effort had been directed toward aiding the common people of America. Reviewers scoffed at it....The work made clear, wrote Allan Nevins in the *Saturday Review*, that Long 'is unbalanced, vulgar, in many ways ignorant, and quite reckless.' But *Every Man a King* was not meant for the East Coast literati. Bound in a striking (some would say garish) gold cover, priced at a profit-denying one dollar a copy, it was intended for men and women not in the habit of reading books."

"[Long] dictated the book to a secretary a year before, shortly after he took his Senate seat, and completed the manuscript during the summer of 1933. He hired a New York journalist to edit it. After publishers rejected the manuscript, he incorporated his own publishing house in New Orleans and ordered that only union labor be used to set the book into type. He insisted that the book be wrapped in a gold jacket and have his picture on the cover. While self-serving, he was surprisingly candid in the book and made no

excuses for his harsh methods to crush his political enemies. He priced his book deliberately at a dollar to increase sales among the less wealthy. More interested in publicity than money, Huey printed 100,000 copies and sold about 20,000. Once, when his friend Will Rogers complained that his own books were not selling, Huey laughed. 'Why don't you do what I did,' he told Rogers, 'give them away'" - White.

The rear jacket shows a seemingly carefree Long in the midst of an effort to impeach him in 1929. Whether Slim Wisterman - the owner of this copy - paid a dollar for it or was given it for free by Long is unknown.

T. Harry Williams, introduction to *Every Man a King*, ([New York]: Da Capo Press, [1996]), p. xxiv.  
Richard D. White, Jr., *Kingfish: The Reign of Huey P. Long*, ([New York: Random House, 2006]), pp.187-88.  
Alan Brinkley, *Voices of Protest: Huey Long, Father Coughlin, and the Great Depression*, (New York: Vintage Books, [1983]), p.70. \$2,500

### *An Elegy for the Kingfish*

47) [Long, Huey P.]: Herndon, E.A.: IN MEMORY OF HUEY LONG [caption title]. Baton Rouge, La.: Franklin Press, 1937. Small broadside, 11 x 11 inches. Text in three columns, illustrations in upper left and upper right corners. Minor edge wear. Near fine.

A scarce and lengthy tribute in rhyming verse to the recently-assassinated Huey Long, touting his personal qualities and his many accomplishments over a short but legendary life in politics. The poem consists of thirty-one quatrains and begins: "Come, All of you, I pray you. / And listen to my song, / While I tell you of the doings / Of our beloved Huey Long." The text celebrates Long's many ideas and accomplishments: free school books, good roads and free bridges, the "Share the Wealth" campaign, pensions, taxes on oil companies, and the new state capitol building. Long is judged a greater leader than Napoleon, and it is hinted that his death was part of a conspiracy "backed by home rule hoboos." Herndon firmly believes that Long's movement and ideas will live beyond him, and cautions Long's critics (known as "Antis"): "Don't think because you say / That 'Long is dead' that his precepts / With him are laid away." As biographer Richard White writes, "to the poor country folk, [Long] was omnipotent and invincible and indeed, immortal."

The price of this broadside poem in honor of Huey Long was ten cents, and Herndon applied for a copyright of the text in September, 1936 (a year after Long's death), and it was granted the following year. The image in the upper left corner is a portrait from a photograph of an elderly man, likely E.A. Herndon himself, while the image in the upper right corner is a line drawing of the Louisiana State Capitol building at Baton Rouge, which was completed while Long was governor of the state.

OCLC locates five copies, at Historic New Orleans, Louisiana State University, Harvard, University of Michigan, and the DeGolyer Library.

OCLC 30939821. Richard D. White, Jr., *Kingfish: The Reign of Huey P. Long*, ([New York: Random House, 2006]), p.267. \$550

*On the Impressment of American Seamen*

48) Marshall, John: [MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED "J. MARSHALL" AS SECRETARY OF STATE, TO DAVID LENOX, REGARDING THE IMPRESSMENT OF TWO UNITED STATES SEAMEN ON BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS]. Washington, D.C. September 16, 1800. [1]p. manuscript letter, plus integral address leaf. Old folds.

A manuscript letter, signed by John Marshall as Secretary of State, regarding an increasingly vexatious problem in Anglo-American relations: the impressment of American sailors by the British navy. Although Jay's Treaty resolved numerous conflicts between the United States and Great Britain at the end of the 18th century, the continued British impressment of American seamen would create tension between the countries, leading in part to the War of 1812. While non-British subjects were not supposed to be impressed, "press gangs" stalked both American and foreign ports to forcibly seize anyone born a British subject regardless of naturalized American citizenship and take them onto British ships for military service. It is estimated that upwards of 6,500 American sailors would undergo this ordeal.

John Marshall served as Secretary of State to John Adams for less than a year (June 6, 1800-February 4, 1801) before being appointed to the Supreme Court, but it was an important moment in American foreign policy, as the United States sought to maintain neutrality in the conflict between England and France. The Washington and Adams administrations were thought to favor England in its conflict with France, as opposed to the pro-French Jeffersonian Republicans. But in his writings on the subject of impressment, Marshall was critical toward the British, calling it "an act of violence for which there is no palliative" and that if it were to continue "an open rupture is inevitable" (Marshall to the American Minister to England, Rufus King, September 20, 1800). Just a few months after this letter was written, John Adams would appoint Marshall to the Supreme Court, and Jefferson would assume the presidency.

This letter, written in a clerical hand and signed by Secretary of State Marshall, was sent to David Lenox, the American agent for the relief of seamen in London, and concerns two Americans who had been seized by the British and forcibly conscripted into naval service: "I enclose a deposition [not present] shewing that Thomas Matskill, a native of New Jersey, has been impressed and is detained on board the British Ship of War Zealand, and also a certificate and deposition relative to the case of Benjamin Roberts, a native of Boston, impressed and detained on board the Solebay. The Zealand is said to be lying at the Nore, and the station of the Solebay is uncertain. I request you will be pleased to make the usual application for their discharge." \$4,250

*A Seminally Important Publication, This Copy Presented to Samuel F.B. Morse*

49) Meeker, E[zra]: WASHINGTON TERRITORY WEST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS, CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF PUGET SOUND, AND RIVERS EMPTYING INTO IT. THE LOWER COLUMBIA, SHOALWATER BAY, GRAY'S HARBOR, TIMBER, LANDS, CLIMATE, FISHERIES, SHIP BUILDING, COAL MINES, MARKET REPORTS, TRADE, LABOR, POPULATION, WEALTH AND RESOURCES. Olympia, W.T.: Printed at the Transcript Office, 1870. 52,xxiii,[1]pp. Original printed grey wrappers. Soft vertical crease throughout, wrappers lightly chipped around the edges, vertical split neatly repaired along the left edge of the front wrapper, backstrip chipped.

A couple very shallow chips in the edges of the titlepage, small closed tear in foreedge of final leaf. Non-authorial ink presentation slip tipped in before the titlepage (see below). Very good. In a folding black leather case, gilt.

An excellent association copy, with a manuscript note presenting this copy to Samuel F.B. Morse, the artist and inventor who helped develop the telegraph: "This Book is Presented by Jas. W. Wright, operator, W. U., Teleg. Office, Puyallup W.T. To Prof. S.F.B. Morse. Long may He live, The Father of the Telegraph." James W. Wright, along with Ezra Meeker, was among the group of settlers who travelled through the Naches Pass to Puget Sound in 1853, becoming some of the first White settlers there. Telegraph service reached Seattle (some thirty miles north of Puyallup) and the rest of Washington Territory in the mid-1860s, and James Wright was one of the early telegraph operators in the region.

A very scarce, early, and exceedingly important description of Washington Territory, "the first work on Washington to be printed in the Territory and the first publication of Meeker of Oregon Trail fame" (Tweney). A large portion of the edition was bought up by the financier, Jay Cooke, in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A printed note from Meeker on the verso of the front wrapper notes that copies would be available at fifty cents apiece, with "a liberal discount to the trade."

Meeker's description of Washington Territory is detailed and extensive, covering climate, the quality of the soil, navigable waters, timber, fisheries, coal, trade on Puget Sound, manufacturing, land and land titles, population, the labor force, ship building, and more. There are also brief descriptions of towns, including Seattle, Olympia, Vancouver, Port Townsend, Steilacoom, and "milling towns." Transportation routes to the territory are described, and a short chapter on the Northern Pacific Railroad expresses confidence in the completion of the line by the end of the 1870s.

The final twenty-three pages are filled with advertisements for local businesses, followed by a listing of the more than seventy advertisers. Of particular note is the first entry in the advertising section, "Maps of Washington Territory" west of the Cascades, offered by Hazard Stevens, the son of Isaac Stevens, the first governor of the Territory and a member of the first group to make a documented ascent of Mount Rainier, in 1870. The other advertisements describe the wide range of goods and services offered in the territory, including real estate agents, hardware stores, photographers, dry goods merchants, lumber dealers, saloons, breweries, nurseries, and newspapers and journals, including *The Temperance Echo*, *A Journal for the Fireside* and *The Olympia Transcript*, the self-proclaimed "People's Paper" and the printer of Meeker's work.

Ezra Meeker (1830-1928) was born in Ohio and in 1852 moved with his young family from Iowa to Oregon, eventually settling in Puyallup, Washington Territory, where he later became mayor of the town. He engaged in hop farming for more than fifty years and grew rich, until much of his fortune was lost due to crop failures in the mid-1880s. "The abundant, detailed information in [*Washington Territory West of the Cascade Mountains*] illustrates the startling economic development of Washington in the 18 years after his first journey" - LC EXHIBIT. Meeker spent much of his later life as a prolific writer and promoter of the history of the Oregon Trail.

TWENEY, WASHINGTON 89, 51. SOLIDAY CATALOGUE II:1080. HOWES M478, "b." AII (WASHINGTON) 142. LC EXHIBIT (WASHINGTON) 106. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 6715. SABIN 47373. GRAFF 2740. STREETER SALE 3256. BRAISLIN SALE 1292.

MIDLAND NOTES 50:272. EBERSTADT 168:498. DECKER 37:196. JONES, ADVENTURES IN AMERICANA 1532. \$12,500

*Mississippi Settlers Declare Their Grievances Against the New Territorial Government*

50) [Mississippi Territory]: West, Cato, et al.: AT A COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS COMMENCED AND HELD FOR THE COUNTY OF PICKERING MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY ON THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE 1799. WE THE GRAND JURORS OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID CONGRATULATE OUR COUNTRY THAT JUDICIARY COURTS...ARE AT LENGTH OPENED IN THIS REMOTE AND TRUELY DEPLORABLE CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES... [caption title and beginning of text]. Pickering County, Ms. June 17, 1799. [5]pp. manuscript on two folio sheets, plus docketing slip reading ""Presentments of Grand Juries, Natches." Old folds. Old tidelines. Very good.

A remarkable contemporary manuscript copy of the grievances of the American settlers in the newly-created Mississippi Territory, complaining that the government was controlled by the Federalist governor and the courts, that the people were being taxed without representation, that they were not allowed to bring their slaves into the Territory, that as a result Americans were leaving Mississippi for nearby Spanish dominions, and calling on Congress to address their complaints. The petitioners included some of the leading men of the Territory, including a close ally of Thomas Jefferson's, and they invoke the guidelines of the Northwest Ordinance and the spirit and language of the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution to support their appeals.

This petition is in the hand of, and was almost certainly composed by, Cato West, native Virginian and close associate of Thomas Jefferson, a major figure in early Mississippi Territorial politics, and the foreman of the committee that submitted these grievances to the federal government. "Because of congressional oversight of the Mississippi Territory, national party politics dominated territorial politics in Mississippi. Federalist Winthrop Sargent served as Mississippi's first territorial governor. During Sargent's administration, West served as de facto opposition leader for Mississippi's Republicans. In 1799 West and a 'general committee' of the Mississippi Territory petitioned the U.S. Congress to address the 'arbitrary' and 'oppressive' measures taken by the Sargent government. Congress passed a number of reform measures for the territorial government, with most Republicans supporting West's desire to limit Sargent's power and Federalists generally voting to protect the governor's executive authority. The reforms led Sargent to hold the territory's first legislative elections, and many of those selected for the territorial assembly opposed Sargent. West was among them" - Mississippi Encyclopedia (online).

Cato West was considered a very able writer, as is evidenced by the powerful text in this document. The first paragraph begins with language evoking the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution, and expresses gratitude for the establishment of courts in the still untamed territory: "We the Grand Jurors of the County aforesaid, with hearts of gratitude to the Almighty disposer of events, congratulate our Country that Judiciary Courts similar to those under, and in support of which, our Ancestors for ages have fought and Conquered, and under which their lives, Liberties and property were secured and held sacred, are at length opened in this remote and truly deplorable corner of the United States. We therefore consider it our duty to take this first constituted opportunity of publickly, sincerely,

and solemnly declaring our warmest and most faithful attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and at the risque of our lives and fortune, to support the same."

West and his fellow grand jurors then begin to present their grievances regarding the territorial government and the powers of the governor and the courts at the expense of the people and their representatives: "We should be deficient in our duty and perfidious to our conscience and the rights of our fellow sufferers, should we pass over in silence the evils and grievances which are about to oppress us. We present as a grievance that so respectable and numerous a body of people as inhabit the Mississippi Territory, are allowed, in no shape nor manner to interfere in their own Government; in consequence of which our population is rapidly decreasing by our Inhabitants moving of to the Spanish dominions [i.e., the Louisiana Territory]."

They then invoke the Congressional Ordinance of July 13, 1787 - the Northwest Ordinance, which provided for the governance of new territories and states - in defense of their rights: "We present as a grievance that the Governor [Winthrop Sargent] and Judges should assume to themselves the liberty of making Laws, whereas the Ordinance of the late Congress of the 13th of July 1787 impowers them only to adopt Laws already made in the original States, as may best suit the circumstances of the Country." The circumstance of the residents of Mississippi Territory, they assert, amounts to taxation without representation: "We present as a grievance that the Governor and Judges should ascertain the sums proposed to be levied on the Country, or that any tax should be laid on the Country previous to a census of the people being taken."

They go on to complain that as a result "all confidence appears to be destroyed between them and the people." Further, they warn of foreign influence on the present territorial administration, that "persons well known to be hackneyed in Spanish duplicity and drudgery, whose former conduct is prophetic of their future...should be nominated for posts of profit, honor, and trust, and should also be (as we have reason to believe) the Governor's greatest confidants."

West and his fellow petitioners then turn to the issue of slavery. The 1798 Act that established the Mississippi Territory prohibited the importation of slaves from foreign "ports or places," posing problems for Mississippi slaveholders who wanted to transport slaves across the border with Spanish territory. The petitioners "present as a grievance that the Executive of this Government, should deny to Citizens who were permanent residents in this Territory, previous to running the boundary line between the United States and Spain the privilege of removing their Slaves from the Spanish dominions contrary (in our opinion) to the spirit of the Act."

Their final complaints are over violations of habeas corpus rights, of merchants keeping their shops open on Sundays, and "also that the tavern keepers should be allowed to keep open houses for drinking, rioting and gaming on the above days." They conclude by stating that "We sincerely bewail the disagreeable necessity we are under of enumerating so many impending calamities, and verily believe that if the Honorable the Congress had been truly informed concerning us, by Gentlemen who had it on their power to do us service and justice, there would not have existed so black a catalogue of grievances this day on record...May [Congress] be as sincerely inclined to do us Justice and permit us to be enrolled under the endearing appellation of fellow Citizens, as we are strenuously resolved to merit and support the character of Good Americans."

This manuscript is a contemporary copy created by, Cato West, as noted on the fifth page: "A true copy taken by Cato West." The original manuscript was sent to Secretary of State Timothy Pickering in Philadelphia. Cato West (circa 1750-1818 or 1819) played a highly significant role in the affairs of Mississippi Territory, serving as territorial secretary, and then acting territorial governor in 1804-05. "A native of Virginia, Cato West married a daughter of Thomas Green and migrated with the Green family to the Natchez district in the early 1780s. Together with his brothers-in-law Abner Green and Thomas Marston Green, West headed an influential Republican faction in the Mississippi Territory, whose members led the opposition to Federalist governor Winthrop Sargent and later became rivals of Governor William C. C. Claiborne and his supporters. Thomas Jefferson appointed West secretary of the Mississippi Territory in 1803, and he became acting governor of the territory later that year following Claiborne's departure for Louisiana. He actively sought a permanent appointment as governor, but was bitterly disappointed when Jefferson instead chose Robert Williams for the post in 1805. West subsequently resigned as secretary and largely withdrew from public life" - Founders Online, Cato West to Thomas Jefferson, 13 February 1804.

West has copied his original text here, and has signed his name twice on the fifth page, as well as recording the names of fourteen other prominent residents of Pickering County, including his brother-in-law, Thomas Marston Green, Sr. (a magistrate and associate of Andrew Jackson), Gibson Clarke, future territorial legislator Alexander Montgomery, and others. A docketing slip accompanying this manuscript reads "Presentments of Grand Juries, Natches." The original of this manuscript (with slight textual differences) was held by the Massachusetts Historical Society in their Pickering Papers, when it was published in 1937 in *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, in volume five, pages 66-69.

A remarkable manuscript petition of grievances from the settlers of the new Mississippi Territory to the federal government, appealing for their rights as American citizens and citing the language and spirit of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Northwest Ordinance. \$10,000

*The Financier of the American Revolution Signs a Promissory Note to His Business Partner*

51) Morris, Robert: [AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT, SIGNED, BY FINANCIER ROBERT MORRIS, BEING A PROMISSORY NOTE FROM MORRIS TO JOHN NICHOLSON, HIS PARTNER IN SEVERAL LAND SPECULATION VENTURES, PROMISING TO PAY THE SUM OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, PAYMENT DUE THREE YEARS HENCE]. Philadelphia. December 1, 1794. Autograph document on a 3 x 8 inch sheet of paper, signed on the recto by Robert Morris and endorsed on the verso by John Nicholson. A bit of foxing. Near fine.

A promissory note signed by Robert Morris and written in his hand, promising to pay John Nicholson, his partner in several land speculation ventures, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The text reads: "Three years after date, I promise to pay to Mr. John Nicholson on Order, fifteen hundred Dollars, for value received - Philad. December 1, 1794 Dollars \$1500," and it is signed by Morris on the recto and endorsed by Nicholson on the verso. Morris's land speculation association with John Nicholson began in 1792; in all they would be involved together in six land companies, in western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and also in the yet-to-be built federal city at Washington.

Robert Morris (1734-1806), merchant, land speculator, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is considered the "Financier of the American Revolution" for the crucially-important role he played in raising funds for military operations during the Revolutionary War, securing overseas loans, and inducing the American states to contribute to the cause of their independence. Among the most successful businessmen in North America, he laid the foundation for public credit and free capital markets in the early American republic. Morris's biographer, Clarence Ver Steeg, writes that the financier's successes in business, and during the Revolution and Confederation period only increased his ambitions, and that Morris "mistakenly believed that no venture was beyond his capacity to execute" (ANB)

Among Morris's major post-Revolutionary ventures was speculation in Western lands, which ultimately led him to create the North American Land Company, "an elaborately organized corporation often regarded as the largest land trust ever established in America" (ANB). Morris's initial partner in the company was John Nicholson, a former Pennsylvania state comptroller who, in the early 1780s, raised questions about Morris's financial dealings during the Revolution. By the early 1790s, Nicholson and Morris were allied, however, and in 1794 they established the Asylum Company, created to sell about one million acres of Pennsylvania land to prospective French settlers. The following year, financier James Greenleaf joined them and they founded the North American Land Company, though Greenleaf was bought out by Morris and Nicholson in 1796. The extensive holdings became involved in legal tangles when neither partner was able to raise sufficient cash to meet their obligations, and both men became bankrupt. The present promissory note from Morris to Nicholson is related to one of their land ventures. By the date Morris was to pay Nicholson the promised \$1500, he was already bankrupt; in February, 1798, Morris was imprisoned for debt at Philadelphia's Prune Street Jail; the following year, Nicholson would be incarcerated there as well.

Of the land dealings of Morris, Nicholson, and Greenleaf, biographer Charles Rappleye writes: "At the scale they were buying, the debts mounted rapidly, but always on credit, and with the prospect of fabulous sales just over the horizon. In the confidence game that was the underpinning of this first American land rush, these three partners inspired confidence in each other and in their lenders....They endorsed each other's notes, thereby multiplying their credit but also their obligations."

ANB 15, pp.908-11. Charles Rappleye, *Robert Morris: Financier of the American Revolution*, (New York. [2010]), pp.495-511. \$1,500

*Detailed Record of a Conference of Native American Luminaries*

52) [Native Americana]: Society of American Indians: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS. Washington, D.C.: Printed by Order of the Executive Council, 1912. 188pp., plus folding frontispiece and ten plates. Original printed wrappers bound into contemporary three-quarter pigskin and cloth, spine gilt. Some rubbing at joints, spine ends, and edges. Old, faint tideline in lower edge of first half of text. Very good.

Record of the first official congress of the Society of American Indians, an organization formed to promote unity among Native Americans regardless of tribal affiliation. The leaders of the Society were well-educated, and featured professionals from the fields of law, government, medicine, nursing, education, and

the ministry. They held the same beliefs in progress through education and government action as the reformers of the Progressive Era. Their first congress was held in Columbus, Ohio, October 12 to 17, 1911, and attracted a number of participants, including Charles Eastman, Rosa LaFlesche, Sherman Coolidge, Marie L. Baldwin, Hiram Chase, Henry Standing Bear, Laura Cornelius Kellogg, and several others. The folding frontispiece shows and identifies some of the men and women who attended, and the portrait plates show several participants.

This volume gives a brief history of the Society and a description of its organization, followed by a lengthy and detailed transcript of the proceedings of the conference. Included are reports on Native Americans in agriculture and industrial organizations; questions of educational methods and philosophy; a consideration of Native American art; the reservation system; "the Indian in the professions"; a lengthy and lively discussion of Native Americans and the law (including questions of treaties); and more. W.E.B. Du Bois is listed among the Associate Members of the Society of American Indians, and a one-page statement gives an account of the expenditures and receipts of the Society.

Well-represented in institutional collections, but quite uncommon in the trade, with no copies listed in ABPC since 1976, or on Rare Book Hub. \$1,250

*The Texas Revolution, Told by the Participants and with a Map*

53) Newell, Chester: HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION IN TEXAS, PARTICULARLY OF THE WAR OF 1835 & '36; TOGETHER WITH THE LATEST GEOGRAPHICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTRY, FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES. ALSO, AN APPENDIX. New York: Wiley & Putnam, 1838. x,[2],215pp., plus folding map printed on thin paper. 12mo. Original blindstamped brown cloth, neatly rebacked with original gilt backstrip laid down. Map with light foxing, two small stains. Scattered light foxing, old tideline in lower edge of most of text. 19th-century bookseller's ticket (W.A. Leary's Cheap Book Store of Philadelphia) on front pastedown. Very good.

An important early source on the Texas Revolution, drawn from a number of the actors involved in the conflict, and one of the first works on the Texas Republic. The main narrative begins with the events of 1832 and continues through the Congress that convened in the fall of 1836. Rev. Chester Newell went to Texas in 1837 for his health and spent a year there. He gathered his information from a variety of primary sources, including Sam Houston, who gives an account of Santa Anna's conduct after his capture (contained in the appendix). Among the Texas military leaders Newell drew from are Lamar, Huston, Poe, Ward, Neil, and Shackelford. "The quotations from participants are of considerable historical value....Newell describes the towns of the republic, offers advice to immigrants, analyzes the people of Texas, and projects the future. His predictions...are remarkable" - Jenkins.

There is considerable detail devoted to the settlements from Goliad north to Austin, and then east to Liberty. There is also a concluding section on natural resources, sketches of a number of towns (large and small), advice to emigrants, and a discussion of religion (Newell, a Protestant minister, thought Texans could be more pious), morals (again, they could be better) and education in the new Republic. The map shows the region from New Orleans west to 102 degrees, and from Matamoros in the south all the way north to the

Red River. Streeter mentions two issues of Newell's book - in the present copy the dedication is printed on page iv and page iii is blank, and the map is dated 1838.

"One of the rare and reliable books on Texas" - Raines. "One of the best, as well as one of the earliest, works published about Texas while it was a republic" - Clark.

STREETER, TEXAS 1318. BASIC TEXAS BOOKS 151. HOWES N115, "aa." SABIN 54948. RAINES, p.154. RADER 2479. CLARK III:215. GRAFF 3010. EBERSTADT 162:566. \$7,000

*Account of Civil War Service by a Black Soldier, Later a Prominent A.M.E. Minister*

54) Newton, A[lexander] H[eritage]: OUT OF THE BRIARS AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND SKETCH OF THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS. [Philadelphia: Printed by the A.M.E. Book Concern, 1910]. 269pp., plus frontispiece and fifteen plates from photographs. Errata slip tipped in. Original blue cloth, gilt. Lightly worn at spine ends and corners. Non-authorial gift inscription on front pastedown. Very good.

Autobiography of Rev. Alexander Herritage Newton (1837-1921), based on a diary he began to keep as a young man. Born in New Bern, North Carolina, Newton's father was enslaved, but his mother was a free Black woman and so he grew up a "free child." The short chapter on his life before the Civil War gives valuable information on the life of a free Black youth in the slave South. In 1861 Newton responded to Abraham Lincoln's call for troops, and so he went to New York and joined the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn. The New York Draft Riots led him to flee to Connecticut, where he eventually joined the 29th Connecticut Colored Infantry Regiment, which distinguished itself in the final year of the Civil War. A sixty-page chapter details Newton's activities with the 29th Connecticut and is "extremely valuable as one of the few narratives written by a Negro soldier" (Ne vins).

The rest of Newton's memoir details his life as an African Methodist Episcopal minister, "and his religious work in New England, the South, and, in particular, New Jersey" (Brignano). The final chapters of the text include some of his essays, sermons, and church resolutions. A chapter on "the Negro problem" gives Newton's views "pertaining to my race, relative to the Civil War and the time since then." He considers the heroic performance of Black soldiers during the War and the accomplishments of Black men and women in Reconstruction and beyond, and delivers a message of uplift, urging African Americans to work hard to advance themselves. Most of the photographic illustrations are of Newton's clerical colleagues, but also include portraits of Col. W.P. Wooster of the 29th Connecticut, Newton in his Civil War uniform, and a portrait of the author later in life.

Not in Work or in the Library Company of Philadelphia's Afro-Americana collection. Quite scarce in the market and an important account of Civil War service by a Black soldier.

BLOCKSON 3693. BRIGNANO 187. NEVINS I, p.137. DORNBUSCH I:3, p.26. \$3,250

*The Formal Beginning of the Nixon Impeachment Inquiry*

55) [Nixon Impeachment]: Rodino, Peter W.: HOUSE CALENDAR NO. 253 93D CONGRESS 2D SESSSION H.RES. 803...IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 1, 1974 MR. RODINO, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, REPORTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION....RESOLVED, THAT THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY...IS AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO INVESTIGATE FULLY AND COMPLETELY WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO EXERCISE ITS CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO IMPEACH RICHARD M. NIXON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA... [caption title and beginning of text]. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974]. 3,[1]pp., including printed docketing on fourth page. Printed on a folded folio sheet. Folio. Old soft folds, a couple of very small and faint stains. Near fine.

A "slip bill" printing of a hugely consequential act in the history of 20th-century American politics, this is the House Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate whether President Richard Nixon should be impeached as a result of the Watergate break-in and cover-up. "Slip bill" printings are by their nature ephemeral - printed to be used during the legislative process and discarded.

Peter Rodino was a long-serving but relatively little-known Democratic Congressman from New Jersey when he became chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in January, 1973. That was an eventful year in the unfolding of the Watergate scandal, with reports in the *Washington Post* and other news outlets increasing pressure on the White House and Congress, and culminating in the October 20 firing by Nixon of Watergate Special Prosecutor, Archibald Cox, in what became known as the "Saturday Night Massacre." That action resulted in numerous impeachment resolutions in the House, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee, chaired by Rodino.

This Resolution authorizes the Judiciary Committee to investigate Nixon, and to "report to the House of Representatives such resolutions, articles of impeachment, or other recommendations as it deems proper." The Committee is authorized to subpoena "the attendance and testimony of any person" and "the production off such things...as it deems necessary to such investigation." With regard to "things," the Committee could subpoena without limitation not only members of Nixon's administration but a number of things, including recordings, tapes, and transcripts.

Formal hearings of the House Judiciary Committee began on May 9, 1974, about a month after they subpoenaed the White House for tapes and transcripts of Nixon's conversation. The ensuing hearings and revelations, including the eventual release by the White House of the tapes, culminated in bipartisan votes in the Judiciary Committee to bring three Articles of Impeachment against Nixon, who resigned on August 9, 1974. \$1,500

*Classic Narrative of Overland Travel:*

*"The most complete description of the Oregon Trail that we now possess" - Thwaites*

56) Palmer, Joel: JOURNAL OF TRAVELS OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER; MADE DURING THE YEARS 1845 AND 1846: CONTAINING MINUTE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VALLEYS OF THE WILLAMETTE, UMPQUA, AND CLAMET; A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OREGON TERRITORY; ITS INHABITANTS, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, ETC., ETC.; A LIST OF NECESSARY OUTFITS FOR EMIGRANTS; AND A TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM CAMP TO CAMP ON THE ROUTE.... Cincinnati: J.A. & U.P. James, 1847. 189pp. Twentieth-century three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Joints and corners lightly rubbed. Bookplate on front pastedown. Lower outer corner of titlepage restored, not affecting text. Ex-Denver Public Library, with their ink stamp and call numbers on the verso of the titlepage. Scattered foxing. Overall, very good.

The Philip Ashton Rollins copy, with his bookplate on the front pastedown. First edition, second issue, with corrections made on pages 31 and 121, and without the errata slip tipped in at page 189. "Most reliable of the early guides to Oregon; in addition, the best narrative by a participant in the overland migration of 1845" - Howes, who affords this issue a "c" rating, "obtainable only with much difficulty."

The tide of overland migration that engulfed Oregon in 1843 was followed by even larger waves in subsequent years. The migration of 1845 produced one of the most complete accounts of wagon trail life in this work by Joel Palmer, the only contemporary account by a participant in the migration, which numbered some three thousand persons and more than doubled the White population of Oregon. Aside from Palmer's extensive, detailed, and incredibly informative account of his overland journey is a letter from Reverend Spaulding about his missionary work among the Nez Perce, vocabularies of the Chinook and Nez Perce languages, a description of Mount Hood, and what Streeter describes as one of the earliest printings of the Organic Laws of Oregon Territory.

In the 1906 reprint of Palmer's work, Reuben Gold Thwaites explains its great value: "Palmer makes no pretence of literary finish. He gives us a simple narrative of each day's happenings during his own first journey in 1845, taking especial care to indicate the route, each night's camping places, and all possible cut-offs, springs, grassy oases, and whatever else might conduce to the well-being of the emigrant and his beasts. The great care taken by the author, with this very practical end in view, results in his volume being the most complete description of the Oregon Trail that we now possess" - quoted in WAGNER-CAMP.

"Joel Palmer (1810-81) was born in Canada but settled in Pennsylvania and later Indiana, where he was a canal contractor, farmer, and legislator. Moved by the excitement over the Oregon boundary, he went to Oregon, and in 1846 returned for his family. Later he became an Indian agent in the Territory. He wrote this book with the hope of selling it to emigrants to pay the expenses of his second Oregon Journey" - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBIT.

WAGNER-CAMP 136:2. HOWES P47, "c." HILL 1287. FIELD 1165. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 7886. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 2286. PILLING, CHINOOKAN, p.57. AYER (CHINOOK) 48. LC EXHIBIT (OREGON) 177. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 98. GRAFF 3172. STREETER SALE 3146 (first issue). EBERSTADT 127:407. \$8,500

*A Constitutional Defense of Fugitive Slave Laws and the Dred Scott Decision*

57) Parker, Joel: PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS, (STATUTES OF MASSACHUSETTS,) AND SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, (CASE OF DRED SCOTT.). Boston: Wright & Potter, Printers,

1861. 97pp., plus errata slip. Original printed brown front wrapper. Rear wrapper and spine in matching modern paper. Front wrapper lightly soiled and edgeworn. Very good.

A scarce defense of fugitive slave laws and the constitutionality of the Dred Scott decision, written on the eve of the Civil War by an eminent jurist and Harvard Law School professor. In 1855 Joel Parker had been appointed to a three-man commission to revise the statutes of Massachusetts. Four years later, when the work was completed, he came under intense criticism in Massachusetts for refusing to revise certain aspects of the state's personal liberty laws that seemed to favor slaveholders and the apprehension of free Blacks. Throughout the essays in this work Parker adheres to a conservative, "strict constructionist" jurisprudence that argues that the role of judges is to interpret the laws as written, and that if the laws were deemed to be abhorrent to personal freedom or public sentiment, they should be revised by the legislative body.

A strong opponent of slavery, Joel Parker had no sympathy for Southern politicians such as John Calhoun who, he writes, argued in error that the Constitution permitted the extension of slavery into any new territories without popular local consent. Such theories, Parker writes, are "absurdities" and the results of an "evil imagination." Parker, instead, came to his conclusions by a strict reading of the provisions of the Constitution and subsequent legislation.

Writing in the midst of the secession winter and weeks before the outbreak of the Civil War, the present essays were originally published in the *Boston Journal*. "In the Civil War period Parker wrote numerous pamphlets addressing issues in law and politics. A self-described 'Conservative Whig,' he insisted that his 'opposition to slavery knows none but constitutional and prudential limits'....Parker parted company with many Republicans over the fugitive slave law, which he considered constitutional" - ANB. Joel Parker had been a prominent lawyer and judge before resigning the bench to teach at Harvard Law School. As a New Hampshire Superior Court judge he engaged in a long battle with Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story over federal power versus states' rights. Scarce in the trade and at auction - Rare Book Hub lists only this and four other copies of this pamphlet offered in the past 115 years.

SABIN 58698. ANB 17, pp.31-32.

\$1,250

*Signed by Colin Powell While an ROTC Officer at City College of New York*

58) Powell, Colin: [TYPED DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY SECOND LIEUTENANT COLIN POWELL AS PLEDGE OFFICER OF COMPANY A-8 OF THE PERSHING RIFLES WHILE HE WAS A STUDENT AT THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK, REGARDING "SOPHOMORIC PLEASANTRIES" THAT CANDIDATES FOR THE COMPANY WOULD HAVE TO RECITE DURING THEIR PLEDGING PERIOD]. [New York. Circa 1957]. Typed document, 13 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches (sight), signed in ink by Colin Powell. Three horizontal folds and one vertical fold. Typescript and signature a bit sunned, else near fine. Matted and framed.

An early and humorous document, signed by Colin Powell while a college student and ROTC officer at the City College of New York. Powell (1937-2021) had a long and distinguished career in the military and civil government, serving as National Security Advisor to Ronald Reagan from 1987-89, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under President George H.W. Bush, from 1989 to 1993, and as Secretary of State to George W. Bush from 2001-05. He was the first African American to hold the office.

Powell attended the City College of New York from 1954 to 1958 and majored in geology. He described himself as a "C average" student, but found his focus when he joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) at the school, and specifically the Pershing Rifles, the drill team begun by General John Pershing, and rose steadily through its ranks. He earned his military commission through the ROTC, the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs to do so.

Though he took his role in the ROTC seriously, the present typed document, signed by Powell as Second Lieutenant and Pledge Officer of the Pershing Rifles, shows his humor, and a less serious side of the training received by the pledges. The memorandum states that the "sophomoric pleasantries" in the pledge book "lend color and humor to the candidate's pledging period, at the same time they serve the useful purpose of accustoming the candidate to instant compliance with the wishes of his seniors."

The memo lists four questions and gives the answers that the pledge is expected to commit to memory. The first question asks "how is the cow," with the answer beginning, "Sir, she walks, she talks, she is full of chalk...." The second question asks "What is the definition of leather," followed by a rather detailed, yet comical answer. The third question asks the pledge the time, only to have the candidate give a long, convoluted, and technical response explaining that they do not know, as their watch is broken. The fourth, and longest, answer to be memorized essentially explains that the interrogated pledge is mentally inept.

A humorous artifact of Colin Powell's college and ROTC career, which was a significant experience early in his life. \$850

*With the First Printed Geological Map of Texas*

59) Roemer, Ferdinand: TEXAS. MIT BESONDERER RUCKSICHT AUF DEUTSCHE AUSWANDERUNG UND DIE PHYSICHEN VERHALTNISSE DES LANDES NACH EIGENER BEOBACHTUNG GESCHILDERT. Bonn: bei Adolph Marcus, 1849. xiv,[2],464pp., plus folding lithographed map, 22 x 19 inches, with some color highlights. Original printed yellow front wrapper bound into later 19th century paper-covered boards, manuscript spine label. Boards moderately rubbed and edgeworn. Small German bookseller's ink stamp on titlepage. Moderate tanning and foxing. The map with a few minor separations at folds, repaired on the verso. Very good. In a half morocco and marbled paper boards clamshell case, spine gilt.

An important and thorough study of Texas, its resources and prospects for German immigrants there, containing the first printed geological map of Texas.

The spectacular map identifies various geological strata, with color highlights. Data is laid over an excellent topographical map including details of road systems, towns, settlements, forts, ferries, etc. Roemer spent eighteen months in Texas under the auspices of the "Adelsverein," the Society for the Protection of German Emigrants, and he produced a pioneering study of the geology and physical features of Texas. He also relates incidents with the residents he encountered and observations on politics and the economy, and the conclusion of the text includes notes on the botany and zoology of Texas. His text has a special emphasis on the suitability of Texas for emigration from Germany, and many of his observations relate to the current and potential welfare of Germans there.

"This is one of the first scientific investigations of Texas made by someone qualified to do so. More than that, as Rupert N. Richardson has said, it is 'the best account available of the Texas frontier at that time'....Roemer came to Texas at the instigation of Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels to investigate the mineral resources of Texas and to produce a competent map of the country. With financial assistance from Alexander von Humboldt and the Berlin Academy, Roemer arrived in Texas in 1845, at the age of 28....During the ensuing year and a half, Roemer explored most of the settled areas except deep East Texas, going as far north as Dallas and as far west as the ruins of the Mission San Saba....The most important aspect of his tour was his scientific investigation. The map he produced is the first geological map of Texas, and one of the most accurate of its time. His fossil discoveries instigated a whole series of subsequent investigations. Donald C. Barton has stated that 'much of his geological observation and reasoning is just as good now and always will be as good as it was when he made them.' What Audubon's short trip to Texas caused in ornithological circles, Roemer's report caused in a dozen other areas of natural history, in such diverse areas as botany, ethnology, agriculture, and climatology. His study of the German settlements and recommendations regarding the future prospects of German colonization - not all favorable, by any means - came to be regarded as the most dependable analysis of its time. Incredibly, the book was not published in English for nearly a century" - Basic Texas Books.

The Siebert copy sold for \$19,550 total in 1999.

BASIC TEXAS BOOKS 179. DAY, MAPS OF TEXAS, p.58. RAINES p.177. DOBIE, p.59. HOWES R407, "b." SABIN 72593. GRAFF 3549. SIEBERT SALE 958. EBERSTADT 110:299. DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHY 11, p.500. \$22,500

*Little-Known Account of a Wild Life in the West:  
Fighting the Navajo, and Joining the Texas Rangers*

60) Rubesamen, Fred: GRENZERLEBEN. BILDER UND SKIZZEN AUS DEM "WILDEN WESTEN". Chicago: Selbstverlag des Verfassers: In Kommission bei Koelling & Klappenbach, 1894. iv,[2],167pp. Small octavo. Original burgundy cloth over beveled boards, front board and spine gilt. Minor shelfwear and rubbing. Paper cracked on front hinge. Near fine. In a grey cloth slipcase.

First and only edition of the self-published memoirs of Fred Rubesamen, relating his experiences in the American West. The title translates to "International Experience. Pictures and Sketches from the 'Wild West.'" Of great interest are the author's recollections of the Navajo Uprising of 1858, experiences with the Comanche, his service with the Texas Rangers, information on Geronimo and the Apache, mescal, and adventures in the southwest. There is information on Billy the Kid in the chapter on Comanche Joe, though it is not listed in Dykes's Bill the Kid bibliography.

Howes, who offers a brief synopsis of the contents, may not have actually seen a copy - he misspells Rubesamen's name and gives an incorrect publication date of 1892. Not in RANGERS ALL!, Jeff Dykes's series of catalogues of books by and about Rangers. OCLC locates sixteen copies, but I can locate only one other copy that has appeared in the market - a copy in good condition at auction in Germany in 2010, which sold for 1400 euros (about \$1750). Rubesamen is listed in Robert Ward's BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHY OF

GERMAN-AMERICAN WRITERS, but no information is given about the book. Quite scarce in the market.

HOWES R489, "aa." OCLC 4605202, 1342228589.

\$2,750

*Dramatic Illustrated Broadside for a Horse Whisperer*

61) Selden, Albert W.: 'TACHYHIPPODAMIA!' OR, THE ART OF TAMING WILD AND VICIOUS HORSES. DR. A.W. SELDEN, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., THE WORLD-RENOWNED HORSE DOCTOR & TRAINER, WILL GIVE A FREE LECTURE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY, DISEASES, ANATOMY, AND THE TRAINING AND HANDLING OF HORSES. [Wheeling, W.V.?]: Daily Intelligencer Print, [1864]. Illustrated broadside, 19 x 13 3/4 inches, with date and place of lecture provided in manuscript. Mounted to foam core. Light foxing, small holes in all four corners from where previously posted. Small scuff in center right portion of the sheet. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded - and dramatically illustrated - broadside advertising an appearance by the horse-tamer, Dr. Albert W. Selden. The center of the broadside is taken up by a large image of a rearing horse. The text explains that Selden, "the world-renowned horse doctor & trainer," will demonstrate his famed abilities at taming "wild and vicious horses." Selden, it is asserted, could make a horse lay down in five minutes; geld a horse alone in twenty minutes; ride any horse that lives in twenty minutes; drive any kicking horse in half an hour; break any balky horse; and much more. He would also demonstrate various veterinary techniques and "introduce his Indian War Bridle, which, if any scholar says is not worth the price of tuition alone, no charges will be made."

An 1862 advertisement in the *New York Times* described Selden as "the American Horse Master and equestrian missionary, the conqueror of Wm. [sic] Rarey in the great contest at Paris, Ill....Parties having wild or vicious horses are solicited to bring them forward." The "Rarey" in Selden's advertisement was John Solomon Rarey, the original horse whisperer. Rarey was very successful, and his *The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses*, spawned countless imitators. Rarey co-wrote a book called *Tachyhippodamia* with Willis J. Powell, who appears to have coined the term.

Manuscript notes on this copy show that it advertised an appearance by Selden at Union Hall in Millersville on Thursday evening, September 8, at 7 o'clock. This was almost certainly Millersville, Pennsylvania, just southwest of Lancaster. A contemporary advertisement shows Selden performing in Wilmington, Delaware on August 29, 1864. September 8 fell on a Thursday in 1864. The only "Daily Intelligencer Print" that I find in 1864 was located in Wheeling, West Virginia, hence the attribution of the place of printing.

No copies of this broadside are located in OCLC, though I do find a similar - unillustrated - Philadelphia printed advertisement for a Selden performance to be given at Wilmington, Delaware, on August 29, 1864 (one copy located only, at the Library Company of Philadelphia). An attractive and interesting broadside for a popular Civil War-era horse trainer, apparently unique.

\$3,250

*A Rare and Early Guide to the California Gold Fields*

62) Sherwood, J.E[ly]: THE POCKET GUIDE TO CALIFORNIA; A SEA AND LAND ROUTE BOOK, CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE EL DORADO; ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION; PEOPLE, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES, AND MINERAL WEALTH; WITH A CHAPTER ON GOLD FORMATIONS; ALSO THE CONGRESSIONAL MAP, AND THE VARIOUS ROUTES AND DISTANCES TO THE GOLD REGIONS. TO WHICH IS ADDED THE GOLD-HUNTER'S MEMORANDUM AND POCKET DIRECTORY. New York: J.E. Sherwood, Publisher and Proprietor, 1849. [4],78pp [of 80]., including in-text illustration. Lacks the final leaf of ads and the folding map. Original printed front wrapper, backstrip and rear wrapper in matching modern paper. Remnants of a cloth backstrip on the inner edge of the front wrapper. Front wrapper soiled, repaired at the outer corners and lower edge. Moderate tanning, scattered foxing. About very good. In a tan cloth clamshell case, gilt leather label.

The first edition, second issue, of this early and important guide to California, one of the earliest Gold Rush guides. This is the Jennie Crocker Henderson copy, and was offered by John Howell-Books in their Catalogue 50 (item 225). The first edition, first issue (of which the Streeter copy is an example) had no advertisements at the rear, with the pagination ending at page 72. Later issues extended the pagination to eighty and then ninety-eight pages, the additional pages consisting of advertisements. This copy ends at page 78 and so lacks the final leaf of advertisements, and also lacks the folding map, which is known in only a few copies.

Sherwood first published a guide to California in 1848 and the present work expands on that information, giving details on its mineral wealth, geography, agricultural resources, routes to California by sea and land, and its potential. In the introduction, dated February 12, 1849, Sherwood writes: "The enterprising at home, and the emigrant pausing here until he can supply his future wants from the varied resources of the home market, will here find embodied all the desirable information to enable him to direct his speculations to a successful and practical result in California...." He adds that he is especially proud of the information on the various routes to California, and that he has rendered advice that is "wholly impartial, and uninfluenced by the least interest in the various means of transportation."

"Although this compilation contains much that Sherwood had published in his *California: Her Wealth and Resources* of 1848...twelve subsequent months of travel and reporting brought to light much new material to be incorporated into his descriptions of the various routes. The new work contains perhaps the first announcement of travel to California by air, in a newly designed 'Revoloidal Spindle' by one Rufus Porter, who estimates that he can carry passengers profitably at a fare of one hundred dollars, including board - round trip" - Wagner-Camp. Porter's airship, which resembles a large dirigible, is illustrated on page fifty-seven, and it is described in a page and a half of text. Sherwood advises readers to "look out for the fast line."

As mentioned, copies of Sherwood's *Pocket Guide* appear with varying numbers of pages of advertisements. This copy has two leaves of advertisements at the front (included within the pagination) and three leaves of ads at the rear, comprising pages 73-78. This copy lacks the final leaf of ads, containing a total of five (of six) advertising leaves. "The advertisements that embellish this guide form a fascinating picture of the bewildering merchandise choices that bombarded gold seekers" - Kurutz. Included are ads from the Union India Rubber Company (which was selling a wide range of provisions), life insurance companies, those

selling pre-fabricated homes to build in California, mining equipment (such as gold washers), gold testers, foodstuffs, clothing, legal services, etc. Two of the advertisements are for daguerreotypists, including Mathew Brady's rooms at 205-207 Broadway in New York, and Gardner's Daguerrian Rooms at 293 Broadway.

HOWELL 50:225 (this copy). KURUTZ 582a. COWAN, p.583. VAIL, GOLD FEVER, p.23. WHEAT, GOLD RUSH 187. MINTZ 422. WAGNER-CAMP 173b. HOWES S409, "b." SABIN 80441. STREETER SALE 2601. HOLLIDAY SALE 995. \$7,500

*A Noted San Francisco Photographer Offers Tacit Support  
of the Chinese at a Time of Anti-Chinese Sentiment*

63) Shew, William: [SELF-PORTRAIT OF NOTED SAN FRANCISCO PHOTOGRAPHER, WILLIAM SHEW, WITH A GROUP OF CHINESE MEN AND CHILDREN]. San Francisco: Wm. Shew, 523 Kearny St., [circa 1882]. Original arch-topped albumen print, 7 1/4 x 9 inches, on the photographer's gilt-bordered mount. Small abrasion at left side of image. Near fine. Matted.

A striking photograph of the noted San Francisco photographer, William Shew, with a group of fifteen young Chinese men and children. It is an unusual and significant photograph in its staging, subject matter, and historical moment.

William Shew worked with the abolitionist movement in Boston, and then became involved in social issues in San Francisco. This image of Shew sitting with a group of Chinese men and two children (one male, one female) is notable for having been created at a time of rising anti-Chinese sentiment and the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The group is posed in Shew's studio, with the photographer seated in the middle surrounded by the fifteen Chinese. They are all nicely dressed, though their poses suggest a casualness and familiarity. One young Chinese man sits on the ground and holds his hat in his hand, while another young man rests his hand on Shew's shoulder and another places his hand against Shew's shin. The Chinese Exclusion Act, signed into law by President Chester Arthur in 1882, eliminated Chinese citizenship to residents, banned the immigration of laborers for ten years, and required certificates for reentry. The act would later become extended and made permanent.

This photograph was exhibited at the California Museum of Photography in 2022, and the exhibition cataloging notes that it "may suggest the photographer's political and social interests. He and other early photographers, ignoring the general prejudice against the Chinese, welcomed them (and their money) into their Daguerreotype studios. But, by 1854, the first of many Chinese operated studios was in place, and they were supported by the Chinese American community. Why then, around 1882, was Shew photographing himself with this group? Long before this time, when he lived in Boston, Shew worked with the abolitionist movement, and once in San Francisco, he became involved in social issues, as well as serving on the school board. This photograph may have been in response to the Chinese Exclusion Act signed into law by President Chester A. Arthur in 1882, which banned the immigration of all Chinese laborers and denied the possibility of citizenship to those already here. Was Shew demonstrating his support for the Chinese American community?"

William Shew (1820-1903) was born near Watertown, New York and in the early 1840s he and his brothers learned the art of daguerreotyping from Samuel F.B. Morse. William Shew had an active career from a young age, managing John Plumbe's daguerreian gallery in Boston and then starting his own business manufacturing daguerreotype cases, all while in his twenties. It was at this time that Shew was active in the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. William Shew went to California in 1851, following his brother, Jacob, who had travelled there in 1849, and the brothers worked together photographing local homes and businesses. Throughout the 1850s, at various locations in San Francisco, Shew offered daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and photographs made using the collodion process. Shew had a long career in photography, and Peter Palmquist calls him "one of San Francisco's most able and enduring studio photographers." The first Free-Soil Convention in California was held at Shew's rooms on the Plaza in San Francisco on October 8, 1852, and he also served on the local Board of Education. His studio was located at 523 Kearny Street from 1879 until past 1900.

PALMQUIST, PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHERS OF THE FAR WEST, pp.496-99. MAUTZ, BIOGRAPHIES OF WESTERN PHOTOGRAPHERS, p.168. California Museum of Photography, "California Stories: Photographs from the Stephen White Collection," February 26 - July 31, 2022. (<https://ucrarts.ucr.edu/california-stories/67-shew/>) \$6,500

*Lovely Advertisement for British Cutlery for the American Market*

64) Tillotson, Thomas: Marshall, Edward: COLONNADE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK. THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY AND HARDWARE STORE AND DEPOT. ESTABLISHED FOR THE INDEPENDENT SALE OF ARTICLES OF GENUINE AND SUPERIOR QUALITY. THOMAS TILLOTSON, MANUFACTURER & EXPORTER OF SUPERIOR CUTLERY & HARDWARE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. London: Bradshaw and Blacklock, Printers, [circa 1850]. Illustrated broadside, 16 1/4 x 9 3/4 inches, printed in a variety of colors and surrounded by an ornamental border, with a printed letter on half of the verso of the sheet. Old folds. One-inch closed tear in lower edge of sheet, just intruding into the ornamental border, else near fine.

A very attractive broadside, printed in red, green, blue, and gold, and with a printed letter on the verso. announcing the cutlery and hardware goods produced by the British firm of Thomas Tillotson, available in New York City from their agent, Edward Marshall. An illustration of the four-story Colonnade Building at 99 John Street in Manhattan, where could be found the Tillotson Store and its agent, is at the head of the broadside.

Based in Sheffield, England, Thomas Tillotson began as a manufacturer of knives in the late eighteenth century, and over the generations the firm expanded to produce all sorts of cutlery, as well as scissors, razors, saws, brace and bits, cast steel edge tools, and butt hinges. This handsome broadside lists dozens of their products and the styles in which they could be had, individually or in bulk, and in a variety of sizes. The printed text on the verso is from Edward Marshall at New York, advising customers that "I have the pleasure to inform you, that in addition to the extensive stock of goods which I always keep on hand, I have received...a large assortment of all the newest descriptions and patterns of cutlery and hardware, which have latterly been produced and made up for this Market; the respective kinds of which are particularized in the List herewith sent. Peculiar attention has been paid to the workmanship of all the articles I have in store;

and as the major part of them comes directly from our own Manufactory in Sheffield, England, I can conscientiously recommend them as being of genuine and superior quality."

A lovely broadside advertising fine English cutlery and hardware for the American market. \$500

*First Collected Edition of Tocqueville's Complete Works*

65) Tocqueville, Alexis de: [Beaumont, Gustave de (editor)]: OEUVRES COMPLETES D'ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PUBLIEES PAR MADAME DE TOCQUEVILLE [series title]. Paris: Michel Levy Freres, Librairies Editeurs, 1864-67. Nine volumes. Half title (i.e. series title) in each volume. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spines gilt, gilt leather labels. Bindings modestly rubbed and edgeworn. Bookplate on front pastedown of first volume, ownership signature on front fly leaf of fourth volume, binder's ticket on front pastedown of first three volumes (see below). Some foxing in the fifth and sixth volumes, else quite clean internally. Very good.

First collected edition of Tocqueville's complete works, edited by his longtime friend and travelling companion, Gustave de Beaumont, under the direction of Tocqueville's widow, Marie de Tocqueville (formerly Mary Mottley). The project began with the first volumes in 1861. In this set, the first three volumes, containing Tocqueville's most famous work, *De la Democratie en Amerique*, are dated 1864 and are the fourteenth edition of that title. Beaumont's edition is especially notable for containing the first printing of Beaumont's biography of Tocqueville, as well as his correspondence and lesser-known works and fragmentary writings. Indeed, biographer Hugh Brogan calls volumes five (containing Beaumont's biography) and six and seven (printing Tocqueville's correspondence) the most valuable in this collection. This set of Tocqueville's complete works contains:

Volumes 1-3: *De la Democratie en Amerique*. "Quatorzieme edition revue avec le plus grand soin et augmentee de la preface mise en tete des Oeuvres Completes."

Volume 4: *L'Ancien Regime et la Revolution*. "Septieme edition."

Volume 5: *Correspondance et Oeuvres Posthumes*. "Publiees pour la premiere fois en 1860."

Volume 6: *Correspondance*. "Publiee en 1860."

Volume 7: *Nouvelle Correspondance Entierement Inedite*. Previously unpublished.

Volume 8: *Melanges Fragments Historiques et Notes Sur L'Ancien Regime, La Revolution et L'Empire Voyages - Pensees Entierement Inedits*. Previously unpublished.

Volume 9: *Etudes Economiques Politiques et Litteraires*.

This set bears the bookplate and the ownership signature of the collector, J.F. McFarland, and was bound by William Detmold of Melbourne, Australia.

Hugh Brogan, *Alexis de Tocqueville: A Life*, (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, [2007]), p.688. Olivier Zunz, *The Man Who Understood Democracy: The Life of Alexis de Tocqueville*, (Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, [2022]), pp.347 & 354-55. \$4,500

*Fighting Over Credit for the Idea of the Erie Canal, Inscribed One of Its Major Proponents*

66) Troup, Robert: A VINDICATION OF THE CLAIMS OF ELKANAH WATSON, ESQ. TO THE MERIT OF PROJECTING THE LAKE CANAL POLICY, AS CREATED BY THE CANAL ACT OF MARCH, 1792. AND ALSO, A VINDICATION OF THE CLAIM OF THE LATE GENERAL SCHUYLER, TO THE MERIT OF DRAWING THAT ACT, AND PROCURING ITS PASSAGE THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE. Geneva, N.Y.: Printed by James Bogert, 1821. [2],23,[1],38pp. Modern paper-covered boards, spine gilt. Presentation inscription on the leaf following the titlepage (see below). Light, scattered foxing. Very good.

A fairly early western New York imprint concerning questions of canal building in the state just a few years before the opening of the Erie Canal. Robert Troup fought in the American Revolution, studied law (under John Jay, among others), and practiced law in Albany and New York City, becoming one of the best paid lawyers in the city. He served briefly in the state Assembly and in 1796 was appointed judge of the U.S. district court of New York. Troup was heavily involved in land speculation in the Genesee country, and was active in the creation of legislation that would affect his interests. "He was a master lobbyist and lived in Albany for several years to be near the New York legislature" - ANB. "Keenly watchful of western welfare, he was one of the early promoters of the Erie Canal" - DNB.

From 1815 to 1824 Troup lived in Geneva, New York, where this pamphlet was printed. The text consists of a lengthy letter from Troup to Elkanah Watson, dated November 27, 1820, in which Troup clearly expresses his strong interest in the development of western New York, and particularly of the Erie Canal, and gives Watson credit for the origin of the idea. Troup reviews the history of the idea of a canal across New York State, including those proposed by Christopher Colles and De Witt Clinton, discussing their ideas in detail but arguing that Watson was the true fountainhead of the Erie Canal. The thirty-eight page appendix gathers fourteen documents related to the development of canals in the region, with much information about its existing rivers, distances between them, geography, etc. New York Governor De Witt Clinton (who contested with Watson for many years over credit for the idea of the Erie Canal) responded to Troup's pamphlet later in 1821 with his *The Canal Policy of the State of New-York*.

This copy is inscribed on the first page of text: "Presented to the Albany Library on behalf of the author by his grateful friend, E. Watson, Albany May 1821." Elkanah Watson (1758-1842) banker, agriculturist, businessman, and founder of the American county fair, was bound out at age fifteen to the prosperous Providence merchant, John Brown, who he served well into the Revolution by transporting money for the Browns throughout the American colonies and to Benjamin Franklin in France. Watson was one of the foremost proponents of a canal transportation, visiting Holland in the early 1780s and in 1784 meeting with George Washington to discuss the potential of canals. He was an early advocate of connecting the Hudson River and the Great Lakes, proposing such a project as early as 1791 and in 1792 Watson and General Philip Schuyler formed a company to build locks and canals in the state. "From the very start, the Erie Canal was a highly eclectic idea, gathering its force from a number of sources, of which Elkanah Watson was merely the most prolific and insistent" - Seelye.

COHEN 11044. SABIN 97067. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 7010. For Troup: DAB XVIII, pp.651-52. ANB 21, pp.845-46. For Watson: DNB XIX, pp.541-42. ANB 22, pp.790-91. For more on Elkanah Watson see

John Seelye, *Beautiful Machine: Rivers and the Republican Plan 1755-1825*, (New York. 1991), especially pp.271-90 and Peter L. Bernstein, *Wedding of the Waters: The Erie Canal and the Making of a Great Nation*, (New York. 2005), esp. pages 83-93. \$875

*Mail Delivery on Sunday as an Issue of the Separation of Church and State*

67) [U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads]: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE PETITIONS AGAINST THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE SUNDAY MAILS. Philadelphia: Published by J. Marot - A. Waldie, Printer, [1830]. Broadside, 20 1/2 x 15 inches, printed in two columns. Woodcut illustration in top margin. Lightly soiled. Some closed marginal tears, not affecting text. Very good. Framed (not examined out of frame).

Rare broadside printing of a powerful and well-reasoned argument in favor of the separation of church and state. In 1829, the question of whether or not the mail should be delivered on Sundays became a political issue, with memorials introduced in the U.S. House seeking to end the practice in order to show proper respect for the Sabbath. This rare broadside prints the report of the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, chaired by Democratic-Republican Rep. Richard Mentor Johnson, who would go on to serve as Martin Van Buren's Vice President. Johnson, a Baptist, recognizes that Christians view Sundays as holy, that Jews also object to mail delivery on their Sabbath day, and that other Americans "believe that no one day of the week is holier than another." However, he cites the Constitution's prohibition of religious tests, and the first amendment, to assert that the question is not to be decided by the legislature due to the clear separation of church and state. Johnson writes: "If Congress shall, by the authority of law, sanction the measure recommended, it would constitute a legislative decision of a religious controversy, in which even Christians themselves are at issue. However suited such a decision may be to an ecclesiastical council, it is incompatible with a republican legislature, which is purely for political and not religious purposes."

The attractive woodcut in the upper margin of the broadside shows a handsome carriage being drawn by four horses, carrying a group of well-dressed men and women, perhaps on their way to Sunday church services. As far as we can see, the carriage is not carrying any mail. This broadside is not listed in OCLC. We are able to locate only one institutional copy, at the Library of Congress. The last copy that I can find at auction sold at Swann Galleries in 1990. Rare.

AMERICAN IMPRINTS 5104.

\$950

*Rare Printing of the Treaty Ending the Quasi-War with France*

68) [United States-France Treaty]: [Treaty of Mortefontaine]: [Quasi-War]: TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA. MASSACHUSETTS SPY, EXTRA - WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1800. [Worcester, Ma.]: Massachusetts Spy, December 24, 1800. [2]pp. folio newspaper "Extra." Text printed in four columns on both sides. Paper lightly tanned, old stain in upper left corner, tear in upper right corner (with paper loss, but not affecting text). Very good.

A newspaper "Extra" printing of the text of the important 1800 Convention of Peace, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and France. Also known as the Treaty of Mortefontaine, this agreement ended the tensions and threats of armed conflict that had existed between the two nations, known as the "Quasi-War." It is printed here as a two-page "Extra" of the Worcester newspaper, *Massachusetts Spy*, published by Isaiah Thomas, dated Wednesday morning, December 24, 1800. The treaty had been finalized on September 30, and though news of the signing reached the United States on November 7, an official copy of the treaty did not arrive until December. The signing of the Treaty of Mortefontaine was an important step in repairing relations between the United States and France just three years before the Louisiana Purchase.

The Quasi-War between the United States and France grew out of several perceived insults between the two nations, most famously the diplomatic incident known as the "XYZ Affair," where French government ministers demanded a bribe from American representatives in order to assure good relations between the two nations. At the same time, tensions had been growing between the two over the American treaty with Britain known as the Jay Treaty, which was perceived as giving favorable treatment to England. England and France were in a state of war at the time, and French leaders ordered its navy to capture American merchant vessels, in contravention of the tenet that "free ships" meant "free goods," as long as the trade was not in military contraband. All these factors and more resulted in calls for the Federalist administration of John Adams to assume a war footing toward France, on sea and on land. Though war was never formally declared (hence "Quasi-War") American and French vessels did skirmish in the Caribbean and elsewhere, and Adams appointed George Washington to the (largely symbolic) post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with Alexander Hamilton as his chief lieutenant, in case of a full-scale war between the United States and France.

Eventually, the United States and France decided to seek peace between the two nations. The American treaty negotiators, appointed by President Adams, were William Vans Murray, Oliver Ellsworth, and William Davie for the United States. Many of the disputes between the two nations dealt with naval issues and maritime trade, and the twenty-seven articles of the Treaty printed here address those issues and more. Through the treaty peace was restored between the United States and France, the Revolutionary War alliance of 1778 was recognized as no longer in operation, each side would restore naval vessels that had been captured over the preceding few years, arrangements for payments of debts were made, and the trading rights of neutral nations were reaffirmed - "free ships" would continue to mean "free goods," neutral nations would not trade at blockaded ports.

This Extra also prints the text of an address from King George III to Parliament on November 11 where he discusses a number of issues, including the state of relations between England and France and the ramifications of the French treaty with the United States. There is also a notice announcing Isaiah Thomas's new publication of *The Orator's Assistant*. Rare Book Hub lists a single copy at auction of this *Massachusetts Spy* Extra printing of the Treaty of Mortefontaine, sold in 2014 for \$5312.50.

MALLOY, pp.496-505.

\$4,500

*An Important Early American Treaty, Negotiated by Benjamin Franklin*

69) [United States-Sweden Treaty]: [Franklin, Benjamin]: [Creutz, Gustav]: WANSKAPS OCH HANDELS TRACTAT EMELLAN HANS MAJ:T KONUNGEN AF SWERIGE OCH THE FORENTE STATERNE I NORRA AMERICA....TRAITE D'AMITIE ET DE COMMERCE ENTRE SA MAJESTE LE ROI DE SUEDE ET LES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, CONCLU A PARIS LE 3 D'AVRIL 1783, RATIFIE A STOCKHOLM LE 23 MAI 1783, ET AU CONGRES DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE LE 29 JUILLET LA MEME ANNEE. Stockholm: Tryckt i Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1785. [48]pp., printed in double columns in Swedish and French. The Notice of the American ratification on the final three pages is printed in Swedish and English. Small quarto. Gathered signatures, stitched a issued. Signatures loosening. Minor marginal dampstain, scattered foxing. Very good.

The first regular treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and a neutral power, and only the third treaty made by the United States with a power other than France. Benjamin Franklin was the American negotiator, and this treaty offers good evidence of his diplomatic efforts in Europe beyond his work with the French and his peace negotiations with the British. Although the treaty was concluded on April 3, 1783 (see Evans 18245 for a broadside announcing the event) it was not printed until this Stockholm publication, and was likely printed in a very small edition for official use and certainly not generally circulated.

Previously, the United States had signed treaties of alliance and of amity and commerce with France (1778), a commercial treaty with the Netherlands (1782), and the treaty with Great Britain (1783) which ended the Revolutionary War. By the present treaty, Sweden became the fourth nation to recognize the United States. Sweden had offered the United States no formal aid during the Revolution. In fact, "perhaps the European ruler most hostile to the Revolution was King Gustavus III of Sweden, by no coincidence the monarch with the most bitter experience of parliamentary bodies" (Dull). Sweden was one of the major maritime powers of the period and the negotiation of this treaty must have given Franklin and his fellow American negotiators some extra leverage in dealing with the British. By this treaty the United States and Sweden grant each other most-favored nation trade status, agree on rules for trade in times of peace and war, and establish a framework for exchanging consular representation. While it follows Franco-American treaties and consular accords (and, in fact, John Adams's "Model Treaty" of 1776), the French treaties were colored by the mutual state of war with Great Britain.

The story of Benjamin Franklin's negotiation of this important treaty is told in great detail in the *Papers of Benjamin Franklin*:

"This treaty, negotiated by Franklin and the comte de Creutz, Swedish ambassador to the French court, was the first pact signed by the United States with a nation that was not already an ally in the War of Independence. Both parties recognized that its value was as much symbolic as commercial. King Gustavus III, who made an overture in April, 1782, as soon as Franklin began peace negotiations with Great Britain, wanted to be known as 'the first Power not at war with England that had sought [an] Alliance' with America. Moreover, he requested that the treaty be negotiated with Franklin, whom he held in high esteem.

"Franklin's papers provide scant information about the negotiations; he had promised to keep them confidential and had good reason to distrust the mail. Creutz, on the other hand, kept his monarch fully informed by means of secure couriers....Creutz and Franklin began negotiations on December 18, 1782, as

soon as Creutz received his instructions. Franklin's instructions had arrived a month earlier, at which time Creutz had said that he could not begin discussions until the preliminary articles between England and America were signed. Now that they had been signed, even though they were as yet provisional, the two men could compare the proposed treaties sent by their respective governments....Finally, on January 23 [1783] three days after all the belligerents signed preliminary treaties and a cessation of hostilities was declared, Creutz reported that Franklin agreed to "accept the treaty exactly as it was drafted by Your Majesty." They would probably "proceed to the signing" by the following week.

"Creutz now felt that timing was critical. Franklin had begun to pressure him as soon as the armistice was signed on January 20; the American's eagerness to conclude a treaty had induced him to follow Congress' advice and not wait for Sweden's decision on the congressional articles that were not included in the Swedish draft. On Sunday, February 2, the British ratification of the Anglo-French preliminary treaty arrived at Versailles. Vergennes gave Creutz a copy that same day, which he immediately sent to Sweden. On February 3 Vergennes exchanged ratifications with the British ambassador. With the British having announced that the Anglo-American preliminary articles granting independence to the United States would now take effect, Creutz believed that he had to 'seize the moment' and conclude the treaty with Franklin. If he did not (as he explained to the king), he risked forfeiting Sweden's opportunity to be the first power to sign a treaty with the new nation. Portugal, he had learned, had already started negotiating with the United States, with England's knowledge. Franklin was "growing colder by the day." He could not afford to wait any longer. On February 5, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Franklin and Creutz signed the treaty in the Swedish ambassador's residence after exchanging powers....Franklin agreed to keep the treaty secret until it was ratified."

As further explained in the Franklin papers, concerns of King Gustavus over British retaliation toward Sweden kept Creutz and Franklin from moving forward for three days, until the men agreed to solve the impasse by discarding the February 5 agreement and signing a new treaty on February 8 that would be undated and kept secret for the time. Word of the accord between Sweden and the United States leaked out, however, and spread across Europe, with no negative reaction from Great Britain. Over the next several weeks Creutz and Franklin worked out some remaining contentious issues, signing what became the finalized version on March 5, but agreeing to formally give it a date of April 3, 1783. Congress ratified the treaty a few months later, on July 29, though a few members did protest over the reference to the "United States of North America," a reference which remained in the title and text of the treaty, as printed here in Stockholm in 1785.

MALLOY, pp.1725-35. SABIN 100931. MAGGS BROS. 465:3212a. Jonathan R. Dull, *A Diplomatic History of the American Revolution*, (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press), p.71. Ellen R. Cohn (editor), *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin, Vol. 39, January 21 through May 15, 1783*, (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 2008, pp. 250-85. \$2,500

*Significant Abolitionist Work, Citing Douglass's Narrative Shortly After Its Publication*

70) Walker, Jonathan: A BRIEF VIEW OF AMERICAN CHATTELIZED HUMANITY, AND ITS SUPPORTS. Boston: Published by the Author. Dow and Jackson, Printers, 1847. 36pp. 12mo. Modern half

calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Old tideline in gutter of titlepage and following leaf, occasional marginal highlighting in pencil and ink. Very good.

Second edition, following the first of the year before. A prominent abolitionist best known as the "man with the branded hand," Jonathan Walker was a sea captain and Massachusetts native who had lived in Pensacola for several years. He was arrested and tried in Florida in 1844 for attempting to aid in the escape of seven runaway slaves, was fined more than six hundred dollars, pilloried, imprisoned in Pensacola, and his hand was branded with the letters "SS," for "slave stealer." He became a hero to Northern abolitionists, who held events to raise money to pay Walker's fine, and John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a poem inspired by his fate.

"Like all imprisoned abolitionists, Walker was radicalized even further by his encounter with the enslaved while in prison. He could 'see and feel the same chain attached to my leg' that was used to hold another slave and recorded the whipping of a slave woman in his journal....In 1846 he wrote *A Brief View of American Chattelized Humanity*, arrainging northern ignorance and indifference on slavery. He stated that American citizens 'partake' in the rights and wrongs of their government" - Sinha.

Walker writes that his goal is to expose the "overflowing scourge" of slavery "which has plunged us into deep disgrace in the eyes of the civilized world, and into awful guilt at the bar of our common humanity." He addresses the questions of "What are the American chattelized slaves? What is their condition? [and] By whose support are they held in bondage, and how long shall they remain there by our aid?" He discusses the punishments meted out to rebellious slaves and runaways (writing from his personal observations) and also reviews "the designs of government to perpetuate slavery." In the final three pages he quotes extensively and approvingly from the writings of Frederick Douglass, whose *Narrative* had just been published.

Rare Book Hub lists only one copy of this 1847 edition in the market - at a C.F. Libbie sale in 1879 - and no copies of the 1846 first edition. Rare and significant.

OBERLIN COLLEGE ANTI-SLAVERY CATALOGUE 226. LIBRARY COMPANY AFRO-AMERICANA 10893 (1846 ed). DUMOND, p.113 (1846 ed). AMERICAN IMPRINTS 46-7295 (1846 ed). FINKELMAN, SLAVERY IN THE COURTROOM, pp.170-75. Sinha, Manisha, *The Slave's Cause: A History of Abolition*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, [2016]), pp.394-95. \$2,500

### *The Legal Underpinnings of Slavery in the United States*

71) Wheeler, Jacob D.: A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SLAVERY. BEING A COMPILATION OF ALL THE DECISIONS MADE ON THAT SUBJECT, IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND STATE COURTS. WITH COPIOUS NOTES AND REFERENCES TO THE STATUTES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES, SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED. New York: Allan Pollock, Jr., and New Orleans: Benjamin Levy, 1837. [2],xviii,476pp. Modern half calf and marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt morocco label. Ex-Harvard Law School Library, with bookplate on front pastedown, ink stamp on titlepage and a few text pages. Scattered foxing. About very good.

Often, the law was a weapon as potent as the lash in controlling and perpetuating slavery in the United States. This work is the most extensive study from the period of the legal cases that supported the institution in antebellum America.

Jacob Wheeler was a New York lawyer and law reporter, and this work is one of the earliest comprehensive digests of court decisions on the subject of slavery in the United States. Wheeler includes or refers to hundreds of cases from the North and the South, covering all aspects of questions relating to the legal status of slavery. There are chapters on "who may be held in slavery" (including Black, Native American, and White people), slaves as property and issues of title, the hiring of enslaved people, issues of mortgages and doweries, warranties, the "increase" (i.e. children) of the enslaved and to whom they belong, punishment, "the liability of others to the master for abusing his slave" and "the liabilities of the master for the acts of his slave," and laws relating to the stealing and harboring of slaves. Other chapters address emancipation (and its several methods), lawsuits for freedom, runaway slaves, and actions to recover escaped slaves.

Interestingly, this work was co-published by Allan Pollock, Jr., in New York and the prominent New Orleans publisher, Benjamin Levy. Florence Jumonville points out that the text was printed in New York by Craighead and Allen (as noted on the copyright page). "The work bears marks of haste in its preparation, but it is a valuable compilation of decisions on practical questions, arising under the Law of Slavery in the United States. It will be serviceable to the Profession as a comprehensive digest of authorities on this branch of law, and it will afford much instruction to philanthropists and statesmen, interested in reconciling the welfare of slaves with the integrity and just operation of Constitutional Law" - Marvin.

COHEN 9883. MARVIN 729. WORK 344. DUMOND 116. LIBRARY COMPANY AFRO-AMERICANA 11122. SABIN 103187. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 48477. JUMONVILLE 998. KORN, BENJAMIN LEVY 164. \$3,000

*One of the Most Important Early Books on the Pacific Northwest,  
and a Primary Source on the 1843 Emigration*

72) Wilkes, George: THE HISTORY OF OREGON, GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL. EMBRACING AN ANALYSIS OF THE OLD SPANISH CLAIMS, THE BRITISH PRETENSIONS, THE UNITED STATES TITLE; AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION AND CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY, AND A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE PROJECT OF A NATIONAL RAIL ROAD, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. TO WHICH IS ADDED A JOURNAL OF THE EVENTS OF THE CELEBRATED EMIGRATING EXPEDITION OF 1843; CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROUTE FROM MISSOURI TO ASTORIA.... New York: William H. Colyer, 1845. 127,[1]pp., plus folding map, 9 1/4 x 11 1/2 inches. Modern three-quarter red morocco and cloth, spine gilt. Map bound in upside down. Titlepage a bit soiled, worn in the gutter. Upper outer corner of first two leaves of text neatly repaired. Very good.

A terrifically-important book on the history of the Pacific Northwest and the emigration there in 1843, the boundary disputes to the Oregon Territory, the necessity of a transcontinental railroad, and more. Published at the time that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over Oregon was reaching a boil,

Wilkes's text was an important source for American claims to the region. It is also a rather rare work, afforded a "c" rating by Howes, "quite rare, obtainable only with great difficulty."

George Wilkes was a crusading journalist deeply interested in American ownership of the Oregon Territory and in building a railroad across the continent to facilitate trade and transportation. As evidenced by the title, he sought to provide as much practical information on Oregon as possible, drawing from earlier authorities such as Robert Greenhow and Lieutenant Charles Wilkes. He describes the geography, natural features, rivers, and islands of the region and marshals together the United States's claims to the region. The idea of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific was especially important to Wilkes, and he spends fifteen pages discussing the project and its advantages to the United States. Of great importance is Wilkes's inclusion of the journal of future California governor Peter Burnett, describing the 1843 emigration to Oregon, a highly-valuable primary source which comprises the second half of the volume.

The untitled woodcut map, which Wheat characterizes as a "crude effort" is copied from Thomas Falconer's map of the same year. It shows a large area of the Pacific Northwest, from Queen Charlotte Island and the Salmon River in the north to well below the Columbia River. It traces Lewis & Clark's route as well as that of Alexander Mackenzie in 1793, the extensive river system of the region, locates mountain peaks, several forts, the then-boundary between British Territory and the United States, and more.

The catalogue of the 1922 Anderson Galleries sale of material on the "Early West" (mostly, if not entirely, consigned by Edward Eberstadt) is effusive in its praise of Wilkes's work: "One of the great quartet among all Overland Narratives, the others being the journals of Leonard, Hastings, Johnson-Winter....The account of the famous overland emigration of 1843, as contained in Part II of the book, is [Peter] Burnett's personal narrative of the journey....This narrative of experiences by the man who was to become the first Civil Governor of California, was fortunately given in its entirety by Wilkes, in conjunction with his own relation.... It must always remain one of the corner-stones of pioneer Western literature."

HOWES W418, "c." WAGNER-CAMP 119:1. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 11005. SABIN 103997. WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST pl.191 & item 501. ANDERSON GALLERIES SALE 1686, lot 1139. SOLIDAY CATALOGUE II:1293. STREETER SALE 3143. GRAFF 4657. LC EXHIBIT (OREGON) 204. \$12,500

### *Psychological Warfare Against Japan in the Philippines*

73) [World War Two]: [Psychological Operations]: PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE IN THE 6th ARMY VOL. 1 PREPARATION FOR THE FIRST PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN [wrapper title]. [No place, but New Guinea or the Philippines? 1944]. Eighteen leaves, containing thirteen photostats of letters or typed descriptions, plus twenty-three propaganda leaflets, printed in Japanese or English, many of them illustrated, some in color. Quarto. Original pictorial wrappers, string tied. Wrappers lightly soiled, light wear around the edges. A few staples rusting. Very good.

Fascinating documentation of the propaganda war carried on by the United States Sixth Army as it prepared for the invasion of the Philippines in the Fall of 1944. This volume reproduces several leaflets distributed to Japanese troops in September and October, 1944, and includes explanation and analysis of the creation of the propaganda, its uses, and desired effects. It is estimated that between October, 1944 and January,

1945 (when organized resistance at Leyte practically came to an end), some twenty million leaflets were dropped on the Philippines Islands. Most of the leaflets included here combine text with images. This volume offers excellent insight into the creation and desired effects of instruments of sophisticated psychological warfare in World War Two.

The "Forward" reproduces a typed letter from Col. H.V. White of the Sixth Army, dated October 9, 1944, explaining that "Propaganda is written to meet the needs of a changing situation. It is not static. Consequently, it cannot truly be divided into phases during any given period of time. Nevertheless, some division is necessary, if only by time intervals, to study the development of a propaganda campaign and assess its value and results. So far the work of the Sixth Army PWB [Psychological Warfare Branch] Unit has been aimed at the return of the American forces, spearheaded by the Sixth Army, to the Philippines. The Psychological Warfare Branch was established at Sixth Army on 1 September 1944, with limited facilities. With only six weeks in which to form the organization and put into operation the mechanical side of production, it has not been able to accomplish a large program."

Despite a brief, six-week period from establishment to operation, the Sixth Army's Psychological Warfare Branch, under the command of Douglas MacArthur, was rather productive, as evidenced by this record of their work. Included herein are twenty-three propaganda leaflets (a few of them being variations on a basic theme or design) and proclamations illustrating their propaganda output as they prepared for the invasion and liberation of the Philippines. The leaflets are accompanied by information sheets identifying them by title, language (Japanese and/or English), the target of the propaganda ("Jap concentrations in the Philippines," etc.), and remarks on the design, creation, message, and potential effectiveness, offering remarkable insight into the objectives of the psychological warfare campaign in the Pacific.

The leaflets usually contain some type of graphic - either a drawing or an illustration from a photograph - as well as text in the language of the target audience. Among the messages are the impending surrender of Germany and the growing isolation of Japan; the American domination of the skies; information on Japanese military defeats and American advances, and more. Four of the examples are variations of a "surrender flag," printed in Japanese and English, colored red, white, and blue, and meant to be used by Japanese soldiers ready to give up the fight.

The description of one of these surrender flags gives a good account of the approach of this analysis of American psychological warfare in Asia. The text (in the official translation) reads, in part: "Soldiers of Japan: The battle you have put up has our sincere respect. We are quite confident however, that victory will be ours, as in past operations. We have this confidence because of our officers and men, our superior scientific equipment, our artillery and our bombing. When you left home, many thousands of miles away, you thought the Japanese army would win. You since have learned that your planes and equipment are not a match for those of the Allied troops."

The Army's explanation of the creation and intent of this piece of propaganda reads, in part: "In essence, it sets forth the hoplessness [sic] of the Japanese position and provides a face-saving way out. An effort has been made to put up as few hurdles as possible for the enemy's mind to surmount. Controversial points are kept to a minimum, and complex arguments are avoided. In English, the appeal may seem flat and dull. In Japanese, the tone of the language lends more warmth and reflects a sympathetic attitude on our part. What is said and how it is said were determined in consultation with two Japanese prisoners of war and a Nisei of much experience with prisoners. They were unanimous in rejecting elaborate arguments in favor of

survival...." As the days progressed toward the late October American invasion of the Philippines the messages of the leaflets grew more dire toward the Japanese, with one of them entitled "Doomed" and showing an emaciated Japanese soldier lying across a representation of the Philippine Islands.

It was not only Japanese soldiers, but Filipinos themselves who were the targets of the Sixth Army's propaganda machine. The American invasion and Douglas MacArthur's promised return to the Philippines, as well as the return of Filipino President Sergio Osmena, were also a concern of the Psychological Warfare Branch, as is evidenced in the final group of items in this volume. One leaflet features images of MacArthur in heroic poses, and two examples are leaflets featuring the American and Filipino flags on either side. Also included are leaflets printing MacArthur's "I have returned" proclamation to the people of the Philippines, as well as other messages rallying the populace to resist the Japanese and aid in the American reconquest, explaining the manner of government under American military occupation, and expressing MacArthur's determination to hold the Japanese accountable for abuses against Filipino and American prisoners.

I can find no copies of this rare production of the United States 6th Army's activities in the Philippines in the market, or in OCLC. Likely produced in a small number for internal use, and quite informative on American propaganda tactics during a crucially important campaign late in the Second World War.

\$5,000

*Belonging to a Student Who Went on to Fame as a Temperance Advocate*

74) [Yale University]: [Marsh, John]: [Dwight, Timothy]: THE LAWS OF YALE-COLLEGE, IN NEW-HAVEN, IN CONNECTICUT, ENACTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS, THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1795. New-Haven: Printed by Thomas Green and Son, 1800. 40pp. [with:] Marsh, John: TEMPERANCE RECOLLECTIONS. LABORS, DEFEATS, TRIUMPHS. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. New York: Charles Scribner & Co., 1866. 6,vii,[1],[7]-373,[2]pp., plus portrait. Laws: Original blue-grey wrappers, stitched. Wrappers a bit foxed, half the spine paper perished. Lightly tanned. Very good. Untrimmed and unopened. Marsh: Original pebbled brown cloth, spine gilt. Cloth sunned, spine ends lightly worn. Contemporary ownership signature of Esther S. Bailey on front fly leaf. Old tideline in upper margin throughout. Good plus.

A quite early copy of the *Laws of Yale-College* signed in manuscript by student (and future minister and temperance figure) John Marsh, Yale President Timothy Dwight, and tutor Charles Jemison. A copy so signed served as proof of admission to the college. Standards for admission were high: No one would be admitted unless they were found to read, translate, and parse Tully, Virgil, and the Greek Testament, write true Latin in prose, learned the rules of vulgar arithmetic, and could produce satisfactory evidence of a "blameless life." The rules cover the government of the college, admission policies, expectations for student behavior and religious worship, the course of instruction, penalties for crimes and damage to the college, tuition, rules for the library, graduation, and more.

This copy belonged to the student, John Marsh (1788-1868). Despite being signed it remains unopened and, one can only assume, unread. Marsh entered Yale College in September 1800, aged twelve. Graduating in four years, he was preaching by twenty-one and soon took up the cause of temperance, which he championed until his death. His student days, however, were rather laxer. In his autobiography, *Temperance*

*Recollections* (a copy of which accompanies his copy of the Yale College *Laws*) Marsh recalls a Fourth of July event in which a barrel of wine was hoisted onto a table in the Yale College dining hall and none were allowed to leave until it was emptied. "The sensation has not been forgotten," he wrote (regretfully, or wistfully?) some 65 years later. His memoir was published by Scribner and Rev. Marsh would take it upon himself to personally sell copies. He may have sold this copy to Esther S. Bailey, whose ownership signature is dated 1866.

EVANS 39153. SABIN 105816.

\$1,750

*Very Early California Imprint*

75) [Zamorano Imprint]: [SHEET OF OFFICIAL SEALED PAPER, PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AGUSTIN ZAMORANO, THE PIONEER PRINTER IN CALIFORNIA, HEADLINED "SELLO TERCERO DOS REALIS"]. [Monterey, Ca: Agustin Zamorano, 1833]. Partially printed sealed paper, on a folio sheet, 12 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches. With the manuscript rubrics of Jose Figueroa and J.J. Gomez. Slight foxing, some tanning around the edges. Very good.

A very early example of printing in California, done under the supervision - if not by the hand - of Agustin Zamorano, the first printer in California. This "papel sellado" (or "sealed paper") was printed in 1833, and predates any of Zamorano's formal government broadsides, which were not issued until the next year. It also predates his acquisition of the Ramage press in 1834, generally considered the first printing press in California.

The printed text reads "Habilitado provicionalmente por la Comisaria subalterna interino del puerto de Monterey de la àlta California, para los años de mil ochocientos treinta y uno y ochocientos treinta y dos." The printed names of Manuel Victoria (former governor of California) and J.J. Gomez appear below this, followed by the phrase "Rebalidado por a espresada Oficina para los años de 1833 y 1834."

Zamorano began printing such sealed papers, which were valid for a two-year period and used to give validity to legal documents such as wills, depositions, deeds, receipts, etc., in 1831. The present sello is for the biennium 1833-34. The earliest iteration of this paper was in 1831, followed by the second generation in 1832, and then the present version, printed in 1833. Such sealed papers are very ephemeral and rare, and they represent an opportunity to obtain a Zamorano imprint at a relatively modest price. A nice example of some of the earliest California printing, from the press of Agustin Zamorano.

FAHEY, pp.9-11. HARDING, ZAMORANO, pp.187-189.

\$1,500

*Records of an Exclusive Gilded Age Dining Club:  
Beautifully Produced and with Type by Tiffany*

76) [Zodiac Club]: RECORDS OF THE ZODIAC AS THEY APPEAR IN THE MINUTE BOOKS 1868 - 1915. New York: Privately Printed, 1916. xv,[1],335,[9]pp., plus numerous portraits and two colored plates, including frontispiece. Half title. Quarto. Original half cloth and paper-covered boards, front board stamped with gilt insignia, gilt morocco spine labels. Front hinge a bit weak, bifolium containing the Honorary

Retired List and the first leaf of the Minutes loosely laid in, else near fine. In the original green cloth dustjacket, gilt (jacket with slight edgewear and tears at the spine ends).

From an edition of 100 copies, said to have been printed for the Zodiac Club by Charles Scribner and Sons, with type designed by Tiffany & Company. A second volume of the club's history appeared in 1928.

A magnificent artifact of a club founded in New York City during the Gilded Age, which continues to this day, and for whose dozen members the Gilded Age has never ended. This work records nearly fifty years of dinner meetings held by a club consisting of the financial and power elite of New York. The Zodiac Club was founded in 1868 by Civil War General Edward Elmer Potter and consisted of twelve of the wealthiest men in New York, men who wanted to socialize and enjoy food, wine, and gossip of the highest order. The twelve members were (and are) each named after a sign of the zodiac. Among the members were J.P. Morgan and his son, J.P. Morgan, Jr., politicians J. Hampden Robb and Nelson Aldrich, lawyers Joseph H. Choate and Lewis Cass Ledyard, coal magnate James Clendenin, and a number of military veterans.

This volume prints the constitution of the club, which calls for meetings on the final Saturday of each month from November through April, and also lists the names of the forty men who have been members to date. The menus and wine lists of 272 meetings are carefully recorded, and there are also brief notes on the business that was conducted and the cost of the meal. The Zodiac Club met at a variety of locations, usually at the Knickerbocker Club and the Union Club, but also including the Delmonico's and the private apartment of restaurateur Louis Sherry. The menu for each meeting was arranged by a "caterer" chosen from among the club members, each of whom tried to outdo the others in terms of lavishness. Members of the club contributed the wines. The records of the Zodiac Club thereby also allow us to chart tastes in food and wine at the highest levels in Victorian America.

This copy bears the bookplate of George Selleck on the front pastedown, and laid in is a typed note dated 1974 to Selleck from Porter Sesnon, as well as photocopies of five pages of documents. Selleck and Sesnon appear to have been members of a West Coast version of the Zodiac Club, founded in 1963 and emulating the original New York club. OCLC locates eleven copies (seven of those in New York institutions) of this first volume of the history of the Zodiac Club. OCLC 7013680, 228711432, 829993131. \$1,000