

# NICK ARETAKIS

## AMERICANA

*Printed Manuscript Visual*

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### *New York International Antiquarian Book Fair 2025*

#### *Featuring Portraits of Amistad Captives*

1) [Amistad Captives]: [Abolition]: THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1841. BEING THE 65th YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. CALCULATED FOR BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES. Boston: Published by J.A. Collins, 1841. 36pp., including in-text illustrations. Original pictorial blue wrappers, string-tied as issued. Minor chips to spine ends. Clean internally. Near fine.

An uncommon and important abolitionist almanac, featuring engraved portraits and biographical sketches of three of the Amistad captives. One page of text reviews the details of the slave ship, Amistad; the captured Africans on board who were destined for enslavement; their resistance and actions in taking control of the ship; and the way the ship came to be steered toward America. Legal proceedings regarding the captives went all the way to the United States Supreme Court, which heard the case in early 1841, ultimately ruling in favor of the Africans. The text also contains brief biographical information on three of the prominent figures in the Amistad revolt: Cinque, Grabeau (second in command to Cinque on the ship), and James Covey (the African-born interpreter for the captives), who are portrayed in woodcut profiles after those of Connecticut engraver, John Barber, who had published a notable, illustrated history of the Amistad case the year before.

Apart from a few pages of calendars for 1841 the rest of the text consists of abolitionist tracts, including "hints to anti-slavery debaters" (such as "keep your temper," "stick to your point," and "have your proofs ready"), poetry, advances toward emancipation, and a "Congressional Roll of Infamy," listing the names of Northern Congressmen who voted for most recent iteration of the "gag rule," prohibiting debates over slavery in the U.S. House. Quite uncommon in the market - Rare Book Hub lists only two copies at auction since 1918.

DRAKE 4222. SABIN 52655. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 41-3726.

\$1,750

#### *An Extensive Description of Mid-Nineteenth Century America, with the Maps Bound In*

2) Andree, Karl: NORD-AMERIKA IN GEOGRAPHISCHEN UND GESCHICHTLICHEN UMRISSEN. MIT BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG DER EINGEBORENEN UND DE INDIANISCHEN ALTERTHUMER, DER EINWANDERUNG UND DER ANSIEDELUNGEN, DES ACKERBAUES, DER GEWERBE, DER SCHIFFFAHRT UND DES HANDELS. [with:] KARTENWERK ZU DR. KARL ANDREE'S NORD-AMERIKA. NACH DEN NEUESTEN MATERIALIEN....von Henry Lange. Braunschweig: George Westermann, 1854. xiii,[1],810pp., including in-text illustrations, plus [4],28pp. of

folding text leaves and eighteen double-page, colored maps (one folding). Half title. Modern tan cloth, gilt morocco label. Contemporary ownership signature on half title, small inkstamp at foot of titlepage. Very clean internally. Very good.

Second edition, after the first of 1851, and the first edition with maps. Andree gives a thorough, detailed, and lengthy description of the geography of the United States, with an emphasis on the West, which was undergoing significant settlement. Each state and territory, including Texas and the Southwest, has a general and historical chapter, and there is also a section on Canada. The chapter describing Utah contains information on the Mormon faith and its history. "Andree's general treatment of the usual historical and descriptive material is interspersed with chapters relating to each of the states. He describes in some detail the emigration and settlement of Germans in this country as well as their professional occupational opportunities..." - Clark.

The text is bolstered by eighteen colored maps by Henry Lange, each accompanied by geographical descriptions and statistical tables. There is a section of prefatory text giving general and statistical information keyed to individual maps. Included is an excellent map of Texas, with the land granted to the "Texas Vereins" (i.e. Adelsverein) outlined and the road to New Braunfels from the port city of Indianola traced in red. The large general map of the West shows a Utah that encompasses all of Nevada as well as eastern Colorado, and gives the location of a large number of native tribes. Another map is devoted solely to ethnography and gives even more information on concentrations of specific tribes.

The map of California shows the region from Sacramento south to Stanislaus County and west to the Pacific Ocean, and features a birds-eye view of San Francisco. Rivers into the gold region are shown and named, including the evocative "Disappointment Slough," and a number of towns that no longer exist, including "New York of the Pacific" and "Boston (near Sacramento) are shown. "The words 'Gold Region,' in English, appear along the Sierra foothills. New Helvetia' still elbows Boston and Sacramento City at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers" - Wheat, regarding map 13, "Oregon, Californien, Utah, Neu Mexico."

An important German guide to the Americas, with a number of significant maps and cartographic information.

HOWES A247 (atlas), A248 (text), "aa." FLAKE 164 (text), 4740 (atlas). CLARK III:265. BUCK 471 (text) 521 (atlas). SABIN 1461. WHEAT, GOLD REGION 264. \$3,000

### *A Grueling Thirty-Day Auto Trek in 1915*

3) [Automobile Travel]: Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company: 7500 MILES IN 30 DAYS A STORY OF A REMARKABLE TRIP AS TOLD BY THE MEN WHO DROVE 250 MILES AVERAGED EACH DAY FOR 30 DAYS WITH THE MITCHELL RELIABILITY STOCK CAR THE LIGHT FOUR. Racine, Wi.: Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., 1915. 32pp., including a full-page map and illustrations from photographs. Original printed wrappers, stapled. A bit of light sunning to the wrappers. Near fine.

Rare account of an epic, early American automobile trip, covering much of the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast, and venturing as far west as Kansas and Nebraska. The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, based

in Racine, only existed from 1903 to 1923, but it was an incredibly active two decades, with steady growth in production, vigorous marketing efforts, and participation in a number of distance driving contests to show the quality and reliability of their cars.

The trip documented herein, in a 1915 Mitchell Light Four, began in Chicago on September 23, 1914. The drivers, William H. Halsey (of the Williams-Halsey Motor Car Company and an accomplished cross-country driver), Ray Barnett (who had previously driven a Mitchell Six a record distance without a stop), and Frank Zirbes (of the Mitchell Company, and the trip's navigator) were challenged to go as far as they could in a month, and covered 7500 miles, averaging 250 miles a day. The map shows the route taken by the car, as far north as Portland, Maine; down to Washington, D.C.; twice across the Midwest; and westward into Nebraska and Kansas. The first portion of the text gives a general overview of the journey, followed by a day-by-day account of the car's travels, including conditions that tested the car's cooling system, suspension, ability to cross muddy dirt roads, and other challenges. Profusely illustrated throughout with illustrations from photographs, showing the many cities visited, the car in front of Mitchell dealerships, stuck in mud in Kansas, traversing a primitive road in Missouri, and much more.

As this journey only went about halfway across the country, it does not qualify for inclusion in Bliss's *Autos Across America*, though the total distance covered is certainly that of a trip from coast to coast and back. OCLC locates only a single copy, at Yale. OCLC 1127861796. \$1,000

*One of the Best Narratives of a Fur Trader in the Civil War Era, with the Map*

4) Boller, Henry A.: AMONG THE INDIANS. EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST: 1858-1866. EMBRACING SKETCHES OF MONTANA AND SALT LAKE. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell, 1868. 428pp., plus folding frontispiece map. Half title. Original brown cloth, expertly rebaked with original backstrip laid down, printed paper label. Label rubbed, corners expertly repaired. New front free endpaper. Very clean internally. A very good copy.

An important narrative of travel and adventure in the upper Rocky Mountain West by a fur trader, this copy complete with the folding map, which is in excellent condition. "Most authoritative narrative of fur-trading among the plains Indians of the upper Missouri, for the period" - Howes. "[Boller's] account is one of the most vivid and well written narratives of the trade, and one of the few for the period it addresses, providing a fascinating portrait of the Indian tribes he dealt with" - Reese.

In the summer of 1858 Henry Boller, a trader for the American Fur Company, went up the Missouri River by steamboat to Fort Atkinson (later named Fort Berthold) in Dakota Territory. For several years he roamed throughout the region trading and encountering native tribes, all of which he describes with verve and detail. Boller recounts trading and negotiations with various tribes (including the Sioux, Mandan, Assiniboiné, and others), battles between American troops and hostile Indians, their personal behavior, agricultural practices, and more. In 1863 and 1864 Boller was at the Alder Creek gold camps in Montana and describes life there and in the Idaho gold mining settlements as well, with material on vigilantes and outlaws. Toward the end of his narrative he describes his experiences in Utah and encounters with the Mormons, giving negative assessments of Brigham Young and Heber Kimball.

The map shows Montana, the Dakotas, and parts of Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah. Wheat remarks that the map is notable for the many places located and described in the text. Numerous towns, settlements, and forts throughout the region are shown, and two Union Pacific routes out of the Platte and Smoky Hill are traced. Though the titlepage bears an imprint of 1868 the book is copyrighted 1867 and Graff and Siebert owned copies inscribed in 1867. There are a few binding variants known - this copy is in plain brown cloth with a printed paper spine label.

"Has a short chapter on the vigilantes and outlaws of Montana and the hanging of Henry Plummer, but most of the book is devoted to the author's life with the Indians. Most of the existing copies of this rare book lack the map" - Adams.

HOWES B579, "b." FIELD 147. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 172. SABIN 6221. FLAKE 582. WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST V, part 2, pp.240-41 and item 1180. RADER 390. ADAMS, SIX GUNS 235. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 928. GRAFF 341. STREETER SALE 3079. SIEBERT SALE 734. \$5,000

*First Account of the Siamese Twins After Attaining Their Freedom*

5) [Bunker, Chang & Eng]: [Hale, James W.]: A FEW PARTICULARS CONCERNING CHANG-ENG, THE UNITED SIAMESE BROTHERS, PUBLISHED UNDER THEIR OWN DIRECTION [wrapper title]. New York: Printed by J.M. Elliott, 1836. 16pp. Lithographic frontispiece. Original printed yellow wrappers. Wrappers neatly repaired along the spine, and with some light edgewear and small tears. A bit of light foxing in the text. Very good.

The first "post-emancipation" account of Chang and Eng - the "Siamese Twins" who became a cultural phenomenon in America, England, and Europe in the 1830s. The text was written by their friend and former business manager, James W. Hale, and it was published upon their return to the United States in 1836 following a tour of Britain and Western Europe. Hale's first account of the brothers was published in London in 1829 and then in New York in 1831. At that time they were still "owned" by Abel Coffin and Robert Hunter, who had signed a five-year contract with them in 1829 and brought them from their native Thailand to the United States. In 1832, feeling exploited and mistreated, Chang and Eng demanded their emancipation and broke their contract with Abel Coffin and his wife, Susan. It is highly significant that the title of the present work explains that it is "published under their own direction," recognizing their hard won freedom from the Coffin family and their ability to control their own lives and image.

This pamphlet was available only at Chang and Eng's public appearances, and so the original owner of this pamphlet was not only generally curious about the Siamese Twins but almost certainly saw them in person. This copy varies from another copy of this edition that I have seen with regard to the full-page portrait of the twins situated before the start of the text. The other copy features a portrait of the lithographic frontispiece of Chang and Eng that was originally published in London in 1830, re-engraved by Samuel Maverick of New York. In the present copy the portrait, entitled "Eng & Chang" (and therefore identifying them correctly with regard to the gaze of the viewer) is a lithograph that was published in Holland, drawn by R. de Vries Jr., and lithographed by J. Plukac, almost certainly created for sale at the appearances that the pair made in the Netherlands in 1835. Furthermore, whereas the other lithograph shows the twins at age

eighteen, wearing Asian clothing, this Dutch image shows them older and more mature, their braided queues cut into a more distinctly western hairstyle, and wearing western clothing. Significantly, Eng holds a small book in his hand, a signifier of the intelligence of the young men.

James Hale, a Bostonian, was hired by Abel Coffin and Robert Hunter, the "owners" of the twins who brought them to America in 1829, and he remained their manager for two years. Hale was the nearest thing to a friend that Chang and Eng had in their early years in the United States, and he remained close with the pair even after resigning as their manager over his own disagreements with the Coffin family in late 1831. In 1833, after the young men had achieved their freedom, Hale volunteered to write a new pamphlet to be sold at the twins' appearances. This text was not published until 1836, however, after their return from a long series of appearances in Britain and Europe. Hale stresses that Chang and Eng were involved in the production of the pamphlet, that it "has been written with their knowledge and under their supervision. Great care has been taken to render it as correct as possible...." Hale reuses the earlier reports of English and American physicians who examined the twins in 1829 and 1830, and provides some historical background on the Kingdom of Siam. Most of the text, though, is devoted to describing the travels of Chang and Eng in Europe in recent years, as well as their personal qualities, appearance, and skills, and it places an emphasis on the fact that their heritage was three-quarters Chinese, and that Chinese heritage provided a privileged place in Siamese society. The rear wrapper contains a lengthy list of the places they had appeared in the past few years, from Upper Canada to Cuba, with numerous stops in every state along the East Coast, and west to Indiana and Louisiana.

Biographer Joseph Orser writes at length about the significance of this pamphlet in the lives and careers of Chang and Eng: "The twins' primary interest in this new publication was not only to dispel any notion that their mother had sold them into slavery but also to show that they had been treated like slaves by Coffin....Their exceptional Chineseness was juxtaposed against the common Siameseness of the Siamese, and in so doing they positioned themselves at a level similar to the privileged white bourgeois against a racially ambiguous proletariat....The narrative of their European tour allowed Chang and Eng to turn the gaze around. Rather than be the object of scrutiny, the twins did the scrutinizing. And coming into contact with the great museums and cathedrals of Europe and rubbing shoulders with royalty enabled the twins to make another claim to class respectability" (Orser, pp.71-74).

As with Hale's 1831 publication, the front wrapper of this 1836 promotional features a cut of an American eagle holding a banner reading "E Pluribus Unum" and the phrase "Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and for ever" - undoubtedly a knowing and purposeful pun in the wake of their emancipation from their own slavery.

Scholarly interest in the original Siamese Twins seems only to be growing nearly two centuries after their first appearance in America. Since 2012 three books have been published about Chang and Eng - their lives and their interaction with American culture. This 1836 promotional pamphlet is scarce - OCLC locates only two copies, at the New York Historical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society, and American Imprints adds the Library of Congress, the Maryland Historical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and "NeU."

OCLC 191241609. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 37431. Yunte Huang, *Inseparable: The Original Siamese Twins and Their Rendezvous with American History*, (New York. 2018), pp.26-183. Joseph Andrew Orser, *The Lives of Chang & Eng: Siam's Twins in Nineteenth-Century America*, (Chapel Hill, 2014), pp.14-75.

Irving Wallace and Amy Wallace, *The Two*, (New York. 1978), pp.46-157. Cynthia Wu, *Chang and Eng Reconnected: The Original Siamese Twins in American Culture*, (Philadelphia. 2012). \$1,750

*Complete with 110 Maps*

6) Colton, George W.: Fisher, Richard Swainson: COLTON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD, ILLUSTRATING PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY. ACCOMPANIED BY DESCRIPTIONS GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL. VOLUME I. - NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, ETC. [bound with:] VOLUME II. - EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, OCEANIA, ETC. New York: J.H. Colton and Company, 1859. Two volumes bound in one, as issued. Sixty-two maps in first volume and forty-eight maps in second volume, plus accompanying introductory text and one to three pages of text for each map. Letterpress and lithographic titlepages in both volumes. Folio. Original publisher's pictorial red morocco, stamped in blind and gilt, expertly rebacked with most of original gilt backstrip laid down, a.e.g. A bit of scuffing to the binding. Lithographic titlepage in first volume repaired with tissue at outer edge, Some tanning and foxing. Very good overall.

A complete copy of Colton's extensive atlas of North and South America and the world, containing 110 maps. This edition, published in 1859, is copyrighted 1855 and editions were published that year, as well as each of the next four years. It is a significant atlas for showing the United States on the eve of the Civil War, and includes maps of the Polar regions, Australia, Pacific Islands, and Africa, as well as the rest of the world.

The first volume contains maps of the United States, including maps of several cities, as well as of the Caribbean, and Central and South America. Several of the maps are over two sheets, including the map depicting Kansas and Nebraska, which was the site of much political violence in the years preceding the Civil War. The double-page map of Texas is a "new map...compiled from J. De Cordova's large map" and while the eastern half of the state is quite detailed, the western and southern portions of Texas are quite spare. The territories of New Mexico and Utah are on a single map, with Utah including what is now Nevada, and New Mexico encompassing Arizona. The accompanying text for each map gives much historical, statistical, and geographic information, some of it a bit dated. For example, the text describing Nicaragua mentions that the American filibusterer, William Walker, holds the office of president "at the present date (1856)." The second volume, covering the rest of the world, includes attractive maps of the North and South poles, as well as of Australia, Africa (on three sheets), and a map showing several Pacific Island groups, including Hawaii.

This edition of Colton's Atlas of the World is not listed in Phillips, *ATLASES*, which does list the 1858 edition, containing ninety-six maps. Sabin lists only the 1856 edition. This 1859 edition is rather scarce in the market - though several copies of the Colton world atlas for 1855 and 1856 are listed in Rare Book Hub (in varying degrees of condition and completeness), only one copy of this 1859 edition is listed, selling at a German auction house in 1858 for 3248 euros.

PHILLIPS, *ATLASES* 827 (1858 edition). SABIN 14787 (1856 edition). \$3,250

*Early Biography of a Pioneering African American Clergyman*

7) 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 rebacked 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

*Original Stock Certificate Made out to Charles Crocker,  
For Shares in the Company that Built the Central Pacific Railroad*

8) Crocker, Charles: Central Pacific Railroad: INCORPORATED OCTOBER 28, 1867. THE CONTRACT AND FINANCE COMPANY. SACRAMENTO [November 19th, 1873]. THIS CERTIFIES THAT [Charles Crocker] IS THE OWNER OF [Forty One Hundred & Sixty-Seven] SHARES IN THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CONTRACT & FINANCE COMPANY TRANSFERABLE ONLY ON THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY BY SURRENDER OF THIS CERTIFICATE PROPERLY ENDORSED. [Sam. A. Hopkins] PRESIDENT. San Francisco: Britton & Rey, November 19, 1873. Illustrated stock certificate, 7 x 9 3/4 inches. Vertical folds. Near fine.

A highly significant document in the financing and construction of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Transcontinental Railroad, the greatest engineering accomplishment of nineteenth century America. This is a stock certificate made out to Charles Crocker for more than 4000 shares of stock in the Contract and Finance Company, the mechanism that financed and built the railroad.

Crocker and his colleagues Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and Leland Stanford - known collectively as the "Big Four" - were the driving force behind the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad which, when joined with the Union Pacific in May, 1869, completed the first Transcontinental Railroad. Crocker was in charge of the construction of the Central Pacific, and the Contract and Finance Company was the organization by which the Big Four financed the construction of the railroad, and which enabled them to attain fantastic wealth.

Contract and Finance Company stock certificates are very rare in the market. I know of only a handful of surviving copies of Contract and Finance Company stock certificates. Stanford University received ten that were issued to Leland Stanford, one of which was deaccessioned a few decades ago and is now at the Huntington Library. It is also likely that there is a copy or copies of this stock certificate in the Collis P. Huntington papers at Syracuse University. I am aware of one other stock certificate made out to Charles Crocker, which is in a private collection. The present certificate was discovered in an old warehouse in San Francisco, in a safe that contained other (much less significant) papers relating to Charles Crocker.

This is Contract & Finance Company Stock certificate number Fifty-Nine, dated November 19, 1873, made out to Charles Crocker and giving him 4167 shares in the company. The company's stock consisted of 50,000 shares, valued at \$100 each. The certificate is signed by Samuel A. Hopkins as President of the Company. I have been unable to find further information about Samuel Hopkins, but he was likely related to Mark Hopkins. This certificate is also signed on the verso by William H. Crocker, the son of Charles Crocker. I have seen a copy of this stock certificate that also includes the signature of Jonathan Miller as Secretary of the Company - this copy lacks Miller's signature.

The Contract and Finance Company, though not very well-known, served the same function as the Union Pacific's more famous financing mechanism, the notorious Credit Mobilier. It appeared to function as an independent contractor in the construction and equipping of the Central Pacific while it was in fact owned and operated by the Big Four, and it charged construction rates greatly above costs. "The Associates [i.e., the "Big Four" plus Crocker's brother, Edwin] later claimed that they incorporated the Contract and Finance Company in an attempt to attract outside capital, but there is no evidence for this. Its nominal incorporators actually held stock for the five Associates, who never paid anything for it. Instead, they gave their notes for



the stock. The Central Pacific paid the Contract and Finance Company inflated prices for constructing the line....Other transfers in which the Contract and Finance Company received bonds as well as stock were more lucrative still. It was, as Collis P. Huntington wrote years later, 'as rotten a corporation as ever lived'" - White.

Charles Crocker (1822-88) was born in Troy, New York, the son of a struggling merchant, and was raised in an impoverished household. While still in his teens he moved to Indiana, where he found some modest prosperity as a sawyer, and eventually bought an iron forge. In 1850 he and two brothers went to California in search of riches from gold mining, but after less than a year of mining Crocker and his brother, Clark, opened a general store near Sacramento. Crocker's business thrived and he moved to downtown Sacramento. By 1856 he was involved in Republican politics, through which he met his future "Big Four" colleagues. "Like Hopkins, Huntington, and Stanford, Crocker was a substantial businessman, but he alone fairly radiated strength and dynamism. A bear of a man, standing over six feet and weighing 260 pounds, he abstained from tobacco and alcohol. An insomniac, he habitually arose at four and worked until he was exhausted" - ANB.

By the outbreak of the Civil War Crocker was worth a quarter million dollars, and he, Hopkins, Huntington, and Stanford were becoming intrigued by the notion of a transcontinental railroad and the plans of a brilliant young engineer named Theodore Judah. Sensing the possibility of huge profits, in mid-1861 the four became majority shareholders in Judah's Central Pacific Railroad. "Like the others of the Big Four, [Crocker] subscribed \$150,000 in company stock, paying the legal minimum of 10 percent down. The \$15,000 subscribed by each of the Big Four, plus lesser amounts from a handful of others, would a decade later balloon into the greatest aggregation of industrial capital in the history of the nation to that point" - ANB.

Crocker and his colleagues quietly invested in C. Crocker & Co., and in December, 1862, after the passage of the Pacific Railway Act, the firm was awarded the contract for the construction of the first eighteen miles of the railroad. Crocker, with his energy and zeal, was made the construction boss of the project, but progress on the railroad was fitful and expensive as subcontractors worked against each others interests and efforts. "In 1867...the promoters, pleading the necessity of obtaining additional capital, organized a new \$5,000,000 corporation - the Contract and Finance Company - in which Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, and Charles Crocker were practically the only stockholders" - Carman & Mueller.

On December 3, 1867 the Contract and Finance Company was awarded the exclusive contract for construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, not just to the eastern boundary of California, but all the way until it joined with the Union Pacific, which was building eastward from Council Bluffs, Iowa. The two lines met at Promontory Point in Utah in May, 1869, with the Contract and Finance Company providing the capital for construction of the Central Pacific, as well as other lines connecting San Francisco with Sacramento and San Jose, and in California's Central Valley from south of Fresno all the way to the Oregon border.

"Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, and Crocker awarded contract after contract to Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, and Crocker....The profits which the quartet obtained under the guise of the Crocker Company were dwarfed in comparison with those secured in the role of the Contract and Finance Company. For the five hundred and fifty-two miles which it constructed, this company received \$47,452,000, half in gold and

half in stock, an average of \$86,000 per mile. Here again the actual cost...was far less than the amount paid" - Carman & Mueller.

Just a few years after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad the United States Congress began to investigate the Union Pacific and Central Pacific for financial malfeasances, and the account books of the Contract and Finance Company were subpoenaed. When pressed to produce the books, Mark Hopkins (the Big Four's accountant) claimed that they had been lost and perhaps destroyed in a fire. "When we consider that at a generous estimate the cost of the entire line of the Central Pacific from Sacramento to Promontory Point, a total distance of 737.51 miles, probably did not exceed \$36,000,000; that the company received United States land grants and United States bonds to the value of \$38,422,923; and that Stanford admitted that \$54,000,000 of Central Pacific stock which the Contract and Finance Company received for its work was virtually a net profit, we can understand in part why the books were destroyed" - Carman & Mueller.

The financing of the Central Pacific and the accounts of the Contract and Finance Company were never thoroughly investigated, and any documentation of the company's activity is rare and of great importance. Crocker's ability to orchestrate and direct the largest single labor force in the United States at the time is one of the great managerial feats of the age, and was directly responsible for the completion of the greatest engineering accomplishment of nineteenth century America.

Harry J. Carman and Charles H. Mueller, "The Contract and Finance Company and the Central Pacific Railroad," in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Volume 14, Number 3 (December, 1927), pp.326-41. ANB 5, pp.746-47. Richard White, *Railroaded: The Transcontinentals and the Making of Modern America*, (New York: Norton, [2011]), p.29. \$17,500

#### *Wild Davy Crockett Adventures, Including Backwoods Romances*

9) [Crockett, Davy]: "GO AHEAD!!" VOL. 2. NO. 2. THE CROCKETT ALMANAC 1840. CONTAINING ADVENTURES, EXPLOITS, SPREES & SCRAPES IN THE WEST, & LIFE AND MANNERS IN THE BACKWOODS [wrapper title]. Nashville: Published by Ben Harding, [1839]. 33,[3]pp. Original pictorial self-wrappers, stitched. Outer leaves and page edges a bit soiled. Some light foxing. Very good. Untrimmed.

The sixth Crockett almanac, and the second "published" by Ben Harding, a fictional character who often accompanied Crockett on his adventures in these almanacs. "Harding" was based on Ben Hardin, 1784-1852, a Whig Congressman from Kentucky. The Crockett almanacs played a major role in the development of the American image of the frontiersman and the wild, adventurous West. As had become customary in Crockett almanacs, this issue is filled with text and illustrations of wild sporting adventures in the American wilderness, including a rather unheroic cover illustration of Crockett being scared by an owl, and a story and illustration showing Crockett losing a shooting match. Other illustrations (with accompanying stories) show Grace Peabody (a Kentucky woman) withstanding an attack by scores of wolves; crapes with Native Americans; a shipwreck; and a bear attacking a backwoods suitor. Awkward or dangerous courtships recur in other stories, including one called "Gum Swamp Breeding," relating Crockett's raucous courtship of a woman named Jerusha Stubbs, and another featuring Ben Harding's youthful wooing of a woman who mistook him for a much more attractive prospect.

"It was the Crockett Almanacks 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 13416. HAUCK, pp.79-83. ROURKE, DAVY CROCKETT p.238. STREETER SALE 4189. HOWES C897, "aa" (note). ALLEN, TENNESSEE 1545. AII (TENNESSEE) 692. SABIN 17576 (note). AMERICAN IMPRINTS 55899. HENDERSON, EARLY AMERICAN SPORT, pp.55-56. GROLIER AMERICAN 100, 39. \$4,250

### *The Largest Mass Execution in American History*

10) [Dakota War of 1862]: Wise, John C.: EXECUTION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT SIOUX INDIANS AT MANKATO MINNESOTA DECEMBER 26, 1862. Buffalo: Hayes Litho. Co., 1883. Chromolithograph, 15 1/2 x 21 inches. Small chips in the upper left and lower right corners, some light creasing in the margins, extending into the upper portion of the image in two instances. Small scuff in upper portion of image. About very good.

The famous view of the execution of thirty-eight Dakota warriors following the Dakota War of 1862, still the largest mass execution in American history. Skirmishes between the Dakota (also called Sioux) and White settlers began breaking out in late summer of 1862, as more and more settlers encroached on native lands, and the Dakota were being forced onto poor agricultural land and sparse hunting grounds. In August and September the Dakota were highly effective, killing some 400 settlers and soldiers, but by late September army reinforcements resulted in an American victory at the Battle of Wood Lake, and the surrender of the native tribes. Military trials were held in late November and Minnesotans initially called for the execution of some 300 Sioux, but President Lincoln reviewed the cases and reduced the number to thirty-nine. One sentence was commuted, and thirty-eight Dakota men were executed in Mankato the day after Christmas, 1862.

Two images dominate the center of this view - a proudly-waving American flag flying from a pole, and the scaffold holding the thirty-eight condemned men, just to the right of the flag. The thirty-eight Dakota stand along the four edges of the scaffold, hands tied behind their backs, their heads covered by hoods, a noose around each neck. Radiating out from the center are angular rows of soldiers in blue uniforms, several on them on horseback. The entire scene is ringed by thousands of spectators - residents of Mankato and those who had come from far and wide to witness, and likely celebrate, the executions. Several of Mankato's larger buildings are shown in the background.

There are two issues of this chromolithograph, one published by the Milwaukee Litho. and Engraving Company (famous for their Anheuser-Busch advertisement featuring "Custer's Last Fight), and the present version, published in Buffalo by the Hayes Litho. Company. The copyright was held by John C. Wise, a newspaperman in Mankato, who issued this print to mark the twentieth anniversary of the executions.

\$2,000

*Inscribed by Debs to Claude Bowers*

11) 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

*Rare Edition of a Famous Gambling Memoir*

12) Devol, George H.: FORTY YEARS A GAMBLER ON THE MISSISSIPPI. New York: Home Book Company, [1894]. [4],9-98pp. Portrait frontispiece. Original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers soiled, a few shallow chips in the edges, paper splitting along upper portion of front joint. Text uniformly tanned. Very good.

A rare, early, quite possibly pirated edition of this classic memoir of the notorious nineteenth-century gambler, George Devol, who was the bane of suckers and sharpers throughout the rivers and towns of the Mississippi Valley. Devol's memoir was originally published in Cincinnati and New York in 1887, and a second edition followed in 1892. In 1894 New York's short-lived Home Book Company, publishers best known for their cheap editions of fiction titles, issued two editions, one of 300 pages (as in the first edition) and the present edition, abbreviated and in pictorial wrappers. The edition in hand bears no date on the titlepage and the copyright page states 1887, though the front wrapper bears a publication date of 1894. Of

this edition I can find only six institutional copies (though there may be seven others - see below), and I am unable to locate any previous copies in the market.

As he explains in the lengthy subtitle, Devol could steal cards and cheat the boys at eleven; stack a deck at fourteen; he bested soldiers on the Rio Grande during the Mexican War; won hundreds of thousands from paymasters, cotton buyers, defaulters, and thieves; fought more rough and tumble fights than any man in America; and was "the most daring gambler in the world." Born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1829, Devol was running a keno game by the time he was fourteen, and quickly built a small fortune by running games and taking his cut. He moved on to three-card monte and other card games on Mississippi River steamboats, and claims to have made friends with slaves at some of the big plantations along the river, so that he could impersonate the plantation master if he had to get off a boat and out of a tight situation in a hurry. His work is equal parts a boasting memoir of a colorful career, and an apologia for a life lived in the shadows of polite society. It is one of the most important memoirs of a nineteenth-century American gambler.

The text of this edition is only a third as long as the 1887 edition, but covers most of the highlights of Devol's remarkable career. The front wrapper illustration is of "A Planters Card Game Before the War," and shows four well-dressed men playing what could be five-card stud, while an African-American slave stands nearby. In the caption, the slave-owner explains to his man, named "Eph," that if he loses this hand he will have a new owner. The enslaved man replies "All right Master, if you loose [sic] me try and loose me to as good a master as you is."

George Devol, a gambler through and through, self-published the first edition of his memoir. It is appropriate that the present edition was published by the Home Book Company, one of many imprints owned by John W. Lovell, a publisher who was even more of a gambler than is normally found in that trade. Tebbel calls Lovell "the shooting star of publishing in the last quarter of the nineteenth century....a born blue-sky promoter and snakeoil salesman whose schemes and expectations were so grand that they exceeded even his remarkable grasp." Lovell founded several publishing firms in the late nineteenth century, with the goal of publishing cheap editions of popular books, usually disregarding the niceties of copyright restrictions. The copyright statement in this edition states "all rights reserved" to George Devol, and it seems like he may have actually contracted with the Home Book Company for their later editions of his memoir. As noted below, OCLC finds a half dozen copies in Louisiana institutions, and the present copy also emerged from a Louisiana collection. Devol spent the final years of his life (he died in 1903) in New Orleans, selling copies of his memoir to earn money, having gone through his fortune. The front wrapper of this copy bears a printed price of fifteen cents.

The first edition of Devol's famed memoir is rather common institutionally and appears in the market with some regularity. This wrapper-bound abbreviated edition, however, seems to be rare. OCLC identifies copies at four institutions, all in Louisiana, holding a total of six copies: LSU (three copies), Louisiana Tech, Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette, and Northwestern State University of Louisiana. Another OCLC record, however (accession number 10894357), lists the Home Book Company as the publisher, with a pagination of ninety-eight pages and gives a date of 1887. However, since the Home Book Company only existed for a few years in the 1890s these could very well be the present 1894 edition without wrappers and with the copyright date as the only clue as to publication. I can find no record in Rare Book Hub of any copies of the present edition at auction or in the trade.

A rare and interesting edition of an American gambling classic.

HOWES D295. CLARK III:297. GRAFF 1071. EBERSTADT 105:108 (all for the first edition, none noting the present edition). Jackson Lears, *Something for Nothing*, (New York. 2003), pp.121-24. OCLC 15645822. OCLC 10894357 (ref.). TEBBEL II, pp.344-352. \$1,000

*Excellent Description of Central America in the Wake of the Independence Movements*

13) Dunn, Henry: GUATIMALA, OR, THE UNITED PROVINCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, IN 1827-8; BEING SKETCHES AND MEMORANDUMS MADE DURING A TWELVE MONTHS' RESIDENCE AT THAT REPUBLIC. New York: G. & C. Carvill, 1828. 318pp., plus [1]p. of errata. Contemporary plain paper boards backed with modern calf, gilt morocco spine label. Boards lightly shelfworn. Ex-library, with the bookplate of the Fitchburg Athenaeum on the front pastedown, and their small oval blindstamp on the titlepage. Scattered foxing. Good plus. Untrimmed.

First edition of this thorough description of Guatemala and Central America generally, published in the wake of the independence movements of the area. Dunn describes his voyage from England, with stops at Jamaica, Belize, the Mosquito Coast and Yucatan before arriving at Guatemala. He comments on slave populations, climate, disease, immigration, Indians, customs, superstitions, etc. Once in Guatemala Dunn describes the capital city, the social scene there, public morals, education, the prison system, village life, religion, and more. One chapter focuses on amusements, and describes booksellers, the literary culture, bullfights, theatre, and fine arts. Part three includes a lengthy history of the revolutionary movement earlier in the decade, and another chapter is devoted to the native population. "One of the classic travelogues, written by an Anglican clergyman traveling in company with the Dutch consul general during the conflicts relating to the independence movement" - Grieb. In the preface, Dunn explains that he desired a map to accompany this first edition, but that he could not find one that was adequate. An English edition, with a map, was published in London the following year.

GRIEB GU 392. PALAU 77296. SABIN 21320. GRIFFIN 3558. \$650

*Racial Politics in the 1836 Presidential Election*

14) [Election of 1836]: [Johnson, Richard Mentor]: AN AFFECTING SCENE IN KENTUCKY [caption title]. [N.p., n.d., but likely New York: Henry R. Robinson, 1836]. Lithographic print, 14 x 21 inches. Two vertical creases. A few light fox marks. Two closed tears in the lower margin, neatly repaired on the verso. Very good.

A racist attack on Democratic vice-presidential candidate Richard M. Johnson during the 1836 presidential campaign. The Kentucky Congressman's nomination, in May 1835, as Van Buren's running-mate raised eyebrows even among party faithful, because of Johnson's common-law marriage to a mixed-race woman, Julia Chinn, by whom he fathered two daughters. Seated in a chair with his hand over his face, a distraught Johnson lets a copy of James Watson Webb's *New York Courier and Enquirer* fall to the floor and says "When I read the scurrilous attacks in the Newspapers on the Mother of my Children, pardon me, my friends if I give way to feelings!!! My dear Girls, bring me your Mother's picture, that I may show it to my friends here."

To the right, Johnson's elegantly dressed mixed-race daughters, Adaline and Imogene, present him with a framed portrait of their mother. One says "Here it is Pa, but don't take on so." The second daughter says, "Poor dear Pa, how much he is affected." Johnson and his daughters are surrounded by a Black gentleman, a gaunt abolitionist, a political ranter, and a stout postmaster, who all pronounce their support. A man behind them exclaims, "Can the slayer of Tecumseh be thus overcome like a summer cloud! Fire and furies. Oh!" The abolitionist holds a copy of the *Emancipator*, a Hartford, Connecticut newspaper, and says, "Be comforted Richard; all of us abolitionists will support thee." The Black man pledges, "...de honor of a Gentlemen dat all de Gentlemen of Colour will support you."

According to Reilly, "The print seems to date from early in the campaign of 1836. Johnson's wife Julia Chinn died in 1833. Adaline, one of the two daughters pictured, died in February 1836. Although Weitenkampf dates the print at 1840, when Johnson was again Van Buren's running-mate, the presence of both daughters and the drawing style are persuasive evidence for an 1836 date." Johnson, the little remembered ninth Vice President of the United States, served as a colonel of a regiment of mounted Kentucky riflemen during the War of 1812, where he attained fame for defeating the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh.

REILLY 1836-15. WEITENKAMPF, p.61. PETERS, AMERICA ON STONE, p.78. DAB X, pp.114-16.  
\$2,750

*New York Federalists Make a Practical and Philosophical Argument  
Against Embargo and War with England*

15) [Embargo]: [War of 1812]: AT A VERY NUMEROUS MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF TROY...ON THE 7th DAY OF MAY, 1812...TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE PRESENT EMBARRASSED AND CALAMITOUS SITUATION OF OUR COUNTRY....RESOLVED, [caption title]. [With, as issued:] (CIRCULAR.) TROY, N.Y. MAY 7, 1812. SIR, THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF TROY, FEELING IN COMMON WITH THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS THE CALAMITIES WHICH THE DISASTROUS POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS OVERWHELMED OUR COUNTRY.... [Troy, N.Y.? May, 1812]. Two leaves, on a large folded sheet. Resolutions printed on the first page, Circular printed on the third page. Addressed in manuscript and postmarked May 15 at New York on the blank fourth page. Folio. Old folds for mailing. Some edgewear and tears along the folds (affecting only two letters of text). Tanned, some staining. Very good overall.

A rare and urgent set of resolutions issued by the citizens of Troy, New York in opposition to James Madison's embargo on trade with Great Britain, which requested by the President on April 1, 1812. These resolutions were pronounced by the citizens of Troy just a month after that and directly challenge Madison's embargo, but ultimately to no effect. The formal of declaration of war against Great Britain came in June, resulting in the War of 1812.

Years of British harassment of American vessels trading with Europe, and England's continuing impressment of American sailors into the service of His Majesty's Navy, strained Anglo-American relations to the breaking point by early 1812. Madison hoped that an embargo on trade with Great Britain might convince Parliament to end its commercial restrictions. On April 1, Madison requested an embargo of sixty

days; the Senate extended the time period to ninety days (in the hopes of giving England more time to react) and Congress approved the embargo on April 4. "A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants" of Troy, New York was held on May 7, and they issued a series of ten resolutions, printed here.

The resolutions are both practical and high-minded. They remind the readers "That Commerce, the nurse and support of Agriculture, is the basis of the wealth and prosperity of the Northern and Eastern States, congenial with the habits, the genius, and the character of their inhabitants. The total interdiction of Commerce, therefore, is an evil which presses with peculiar and unequal weight upon these States, and if persevered in, must dry up their resources, paralyze the spirit of industry and enterprize, and extend incalculable distress to every class of the community." They continue with the assertion that "acts of Congress prohibiting the exportation of the Produce and Manufactures of their Country, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and destructive of the vital interests of the United States." Further, they implore that only *defensive* war is compatible "with the genius, the spirit and safety of a free government," and that a war of *conquest* "will most certainly lead to the establishment of a permanent military force, dangerous to the Constitution and liberties of our Country."

The penultimate resolution names fifteen prominent citizens to make up a "Committee of Correspondence to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to our fellow-citizens in other parts of the country," inviting their concurrence and cooperation. Among the members of the Committee are several prominent residents of Troy (which was a Federalist-leaning community) including former Congressman George Tibbits (chairman of the committee) and Hugh Peebles, among others. The third page of this document contains that printed "Circular," dated at Troy on May 7, and signed in type by the fifteen members of the Committee, transmitting the resolutions of the townspeople "with an unanimity unexampled for the last thirteen years [i.e., since the Quasi War with France], assembled and expressed to the Government and World, their most decided disapprobation of the recent measures and views of Congress."

This copy was sent to Stephen Row Bradley, a United States Senator from Vermont and is addressed to him at Washington on the blank fourth page. Stephen Row Bradley (1754-1830) was a significant figure in the early political history of the state of Vermont. Born in Connecticut and a graduate of Yale, he studied law and commanded a volunteer company during the Revolution, and then moved to Vermont where he was involved in politics and law. After Vermont attained statehood in 1791 Bradley was elected one of the first two senators from the state, serving until 1813 (with the exception of 1795 to 1801, when he was out of office). Bradley was a Jeffersonian and a supporter of Madison's and these resolutions were likely sent to him to inform him of Federalist sentiment in upstate New York, not far from the Vermont border.

I can locate only two other copies of these resolutions and circular letter from the citizens of Troy, at the National Archives and at Yale. OCLC lists several microform and electronic records, apparently provided by the American Antiquarian Society, but the AAS online catalogue states that they do not own an actual copy. Very rare and significant, coming less than a month before the formal declaration of war against Great Britain in June, 1812.

SHAW & SHOEMAKER 24653. OCLC 54178507.

\$4,500



*Officer's Account of the War with Mexico*

16) Giddings, Luther: SKETCHES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN MEXICO. IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FORTY-SIX AND SEVEN. New York: George P. Putnam, 1853. 336pp., plus frontispiece map and folding plan. Original blindstamped brown cloth, spine gilt. Cloth sunned, light shelfwear. Scattered foxing, map and plan tanned. Lacks front and rear free endpapers. Very good.

Giddings, a major in the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, gives a history of the Mexican-American War from the annexation of Texas to Taylor's victory at the Battle of Buena Vista. While he does emphasize the exploits of Ohio troops, and the leadership of Zachary Taylor, he gives a very good overall history of the important battles and engagements of the war. Giddings' text is highly descriptive and provides a wealth of information about military events and his experiences in the country. His feelings about the Texas Rangers and their depredations are decidedly mixed, and his views of the Mexican people are, unsurprisingly, tinged by his notions of Anglo-Saxon superiority. The frontispiece map of Northern Mexico shows the region from San Antonio (Texas) to Tampico, and delineates the routes of Taylor and Wool's armies. The folding plan of Monterrey shows the locations and routes of American troops and identifies several buildings in the town.

GARRETT, p.139. HAFERKORN, p.45. TUTOROW 3387. EBERSTADT MEXICAN WAR COLLECTION, 248. HOWES G156. SABIN 27330. \$1,500

*Arguing for Britain to Take the Greatest Advantage  
From France at the Close of the French & Indian War*

17) [Heathcote, George]: A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR; THE WORSHIPFUL ALDERMEN, AND COMMON-COUNCIL; THE MERCHANTS, CITIZENS, AND INHABITANTS, OF THE CITY OF LONDON. FROM AN OLD SERVANT. London: Printed for W. Owen,...R. Baldwin,...and C. Pugh, 1762. [2],90pp. Errata on verso of titlepage. Half title. Modern half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, raised bands. Half title and final page a bit soiled. Very good.

A thorough discussion of trade and manufactures in the American colonies in the final years of the French and Indian War, and a strong argument urging the British government to give the least favorable terms as France negotiated for peace in 1762. The text examines and gives copious statistics of all sorts of American trade and goods, including fisheries, tobacco, and sugar plantations. Heathcote wrote as negotiations were underway between England and France to end the war, and is very concerned that the government do all it can to limit France's ability to rebuild. He writes: "The future Security, Happiness, and Glory of Great Britain absolutely depends upon keeping that Balance of foreign Coin and Bullion, and the great Nursery of Seamen in our own Hands: And that whoever shall in making a peace with France, make such Concessions to her, as shall turn that Balance and restore her naval Power, will infallibly raise the Greatness of France, out of the Ruins of Britain."

Heathcote reviews at length the productions of several of the British colonies and plantations in America, including Newfoundland, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and the West India Islands, the trade of Great Britain with those colonies, and the portion of trade from the Americas controlled by France. Often, Heathcote discusses the importance of goods and monies from the Americas in supporting

slavery in the colonies - both in providing enslaved labor in North America and the West Indies and in outfitting slaves in the colonies.

This first edition is uncommon in the trade; two more editions followed the same year. SABIN 31193. ESTC T38421. JCB III(1):1326. GOLDSMITHS-KRESS 9768. SOWERBY 2750. \$1,500

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

18) Ibar, Francisco: MUERTE POLITICA DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA, O CUADRO HISTORICO-CRITICO DE LOS SUCECOS 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 Politica* 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

*Attacking Jefferson and Exposing His Relationship with Sally Hemings*

19) [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 Phoeus. 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 Phoeus 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

*"A Literary and Historical Classic" - Reese*

20) Kendall, George Wilkins: NARRATIVE OF THE TEXAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION, COMPRISING A DESCRIPTION OF A TOUR THROUGH TEXAS, AND ACROSS THE GREAT SOUTHWESTERN PRAIRIES, THE CAMANCHE AND CAYGUA [sic] HUNTING-GROUNDS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUFFERINGS FROM WANT OF FOOD, LOSSES FROM HOSTILE INDIANS, AND FINAL CAPTURE OF THE TEXANS, AND THEIR MARCH, AS PRISONERS, TO THE CITY OF MEXICO. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1844. Two volumes. [2],405; xii,[1],12-406pp., plus five plates and folding map. Original blindstamped brown cloth, expertly rebaked with original gilt pictorial backstrips laid down. Cloth a bit rubbed and faded. An occasional light fox mark, a handful of leaves opened roughly. Very good.

First edition, first state, with "1844" stamped at the foot of each spine. This set with the ownership signature of Eliphalet Terry, Jr. on both titlepages and both front free endpapers. Terry (1776-1849) was a prominent resident of Hartford, Connecticut and president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He is best remembered today as the subject of one of Samuel F.B. Morse's most famous portraits, painted in 1824 and now in the collection of the National Gallery of Art.

"Kendall's book on the unsuccessful Texan attempt to seize New Mexico in 1842 is a literary and historical classic. The Texan Santa Fe expedition was conceived by Texan President Mirabeau B. Lamar in an attempt to wrest New Mexico and its lucrative Santa Fe trade away from Mexico, while securing a territory claimed by Texas since 1836. Kendall, editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, accompanied the expedition as an observer. Due to poor navigation, faulty planning, and harassment by Indians, the expedition lost most of its momentum, and upon arrival in New Mexico, the entire force was taken captive" - Reese. The members of the expedition were imprisoned for nearly two years, though Kendall's release was secured in May, 1842. Kendall's work was immediately popular upon its publication, and went through several editions and some 40,000 copies over subsequent years. In his preface, Kendall accuses Captain Marryat of plagiarizing some of this text (as it had appeared earlier in the *Picayune*) for the latter's *Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet*.

The map shows Texas as well as parts of the United States and Mexico and highlights the route of the Texan Santa Fe expedition and their march into Mexico as prisoners; several rivers and trails; the routes of Josiah Gregg, Albert Pike, and others; the Llano Estacado ("imperfectly shown," according to Wheat); and "herds of buffalo" north of Austin. "The map, along with the narrative, stimulated renewed interest in Texas" - Martin & Martin. Streeter lauds the map as "excellent."

"Best first-hand story of the ill-fated invasion of New Mexico in 1841, an unsuccessful effort to extend the western border of the Republic of Texas to the Rio Grande" - Wagner-Camp. "Not only is this the best account of the Santa Fe Expedition, it is one of the best campaign narratives ever written. Rupert Richardson said Kendall's experiences 'represent practically every element of adventure and peril that could have befallen men on the southwestern frontier. Through his skillful organization and superb narrative and descriptive ability, he produced one of the classics of western Americana'" - Jenkins.

WAGNER-CAMP 110. SABIN 37360. STREETER, TEXAS 1515. RADER 2157. RAINES, p.131. RITTENHOUSE 347. HOWES K75, "aa." FIELD 818. CLARK, OLD SOUTH III:188. MARTIN & MARTIN, plate 34. BASIC TEXAS BOOKS 116. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 84. DOBIE, p.56.

WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST II, p.188 & item 483. GRAFF 2304. GRAFF, FIFTY TEXAS RARITIES 26. JONES 1089. \$2,000

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

21) 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). \$85,000



*The Foundation of Today's Road Maps,  
And One of the Earliest Maps to Show American Railroad Lines*

22) Mitchell, S. Augustus: MITCHELL'S TRAVELLERS GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES. A MAP OF THE ROADS, DISTANCES, STEAM BOAT & CANAL ROUTES. [with:] [FOLDING BROADSIDE CONSTITUTING A DETAILED INDEX TO THE MAP, AS WELL AS A LISTING OF STEAM-BOAT AND CANAL ROUTES, STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE UNITED STATES, LENGTHS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS, CANALS AND RIVERS, AND MORE]. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1832. Folding map (colored in outline) and folding table, each 17 3/4 x 22 inches. Both folding into original 16mo. red roan, gilt. Binding lightly soiled and rubbed. Small closed splits along a few folds and cross-folds of the map. Very good.

First printing of this important map and accompanying index, published by S. Augustus Mitchell. This 1832 edition is designated by Howes as the first printing of Mitchell's "Travellers Guide" map; Clark notes only the 1836 and later editions. This is one of the earliest maps to show American railroad lines.

"Internal improvements coupled with the great Irish and German migrations beginning in 1827 led to the production of traveler's guides that depicted roads and their distances, steamboat and canal routes, and lengths of principal railroads....In 1832 Samuel Augustus Mitchell first issued his *Traveller's Guide through the United States* and complimented it two years later with *Tourist Pocket Map* of different states. These early works and their multitudinous progeny over the next fifty years laid the foundation of the road maps of today" - Schwartz & Ehrenberg.

The map is very detailed, and shows the United States from the East Coast all the way west to Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas Territory, and also includes portions of what is called "Missouri Territory" (actually parts of present-day Oklahoma and Kansas). Turnpike roads, "principal travelling roads" and "common roads" are all located, as well as canals and railroads, with figures printed on the map itself showing the distance in miles from place to place. Native tribes are located throughout, not just in the western territories. Cherokee are still noted in Georgia and Chickasaw in Mississippi, this map being issued in the earliest years of the Trail of Tears. Nine inset maps show major cities as well as the vicinity of Niagara Falls.

"Many of Mitchell's earlier maps were engraved by J.H. Young, and compare favorably with the contemporary work of John Arrowsmith the younger, distinguished English mapmaker. Mitchell entered the field of cartography at an opportune moment, when national expansion, following the expeditions of Lewis & Clark, Pike, and others stimulated an interest in the newer parts of the country and created a market for travel maps and guidebooks. He remains an outstanding figure in the development of American cartography" - DAB. The map was engraved on steel by J.H. Young and D. Haines.

The index sheet, which contains a wealth of information, is not always found with the map. It provides a detailed index to the map as well as much useful information for the contemporary traveller (and the modern historian). Sections include steamboat and canal routes, a statistical table of the United States, and other tables on topography, rivers, railroads, and principal canals ("finished or in progress"). One table, entitled "Different Class of Inhabitants - 1830" gives separate listings for Whites, Free Blacks, and Slaves (then representing one-fifth of the country's population), as well as "Deaf and Dumb," "Blind," and "Aliens" (who constituted about one percent of the White population.)

Not in Modelski's selective bibliography of railroad maps of the United States in the Library of Congress, which lists only one earlier map of American railroads, published by Tanner in 1830.

SCHARTZ & EHRENBERG, THE MAPPING OF AMERICA, p.255. THOMSON, CHECK LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON AMERICAN RAILROADS BEFORE 1841, 638. HOWES M690. CLARK, OLD SOUTH III:73 (1836 and later editions). DAB XIII, p.61. \$2,500

*Characterizing the Civil War as a "war of capital against labor"*

23) New York Workingmen's Association: THE IRON PLATFORM. - EXTRA. THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST WORKINGMEN. A LETTER TO MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, FROM THE NEW YORK WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION [caption title]. [New York: The Iron Platform, 1864]. Broadsheet, 12 x 9 1/2 inches. Text printed in three columns on both sides. Two small tears in upper corners. Single horizontal fold, with neat, closed splits at each end of the fold (no loss of text or paper). Evenly tanned. About very good.

An interesting and significant pronouncement from a major labor organization in the months before the election of 1864, calling for unity among white laborers in the North and South, and asking the Democratic nominee for President, George McClellan, to clarify his views on various issues important to their cause. The New York Workingmen's Association was quite active in the election of 1864, reaching out to both the Republican and Democratic presidential nominees. In the spring of that year they offered honorary membership in the Association to Abraham Lincoln, who gratefully accepted in a letter to the group of March 21.

The majority of the text in the present broadsheet is a lengthy letter to Democratic presidential nominee, George McClellan, dated September 12 and expressing the Association's opposition to the Confederate cause as anti-Democratic and inimical to the interests of the laboring classes, and in support of the Union. That does not keep the Association from expressing its views of the potential outcome of the war: "We hold that the present war is a war of centralization and aristocracy against the rights and interests of the masses. It is a war of capital against labor, in the form of land and slaves, against labor and freemen." Further passages quote from Southern publications to show that a resolution to the war resulting in a capitalist aristocracy would mean the "enslavement" of white laborers. With regard to the enslavement of African Americans, a resolution of the Association printed here desires "the gradual, peaceful, and profitable extinction of slavery, with the consent of the people, by the enlightened legislation of the State where it exists, and without discord, bloodshed, or disunion."

The self-proclaimed duty of the New York Workingmen's Association was "to make every practicable effort to reach the workingmen of the South with our appeals for union and brotherhood among the workingmen of the country, in all places where it is possible to reach them." To that end they formed a Printing Committee to "furnish a full supply of our publications to the large number of Confederate prisoners now within our lines" and appealed "to the friends of the Union for aid in the circulation of our publications" (as reported in the *New York Times* on August 20, 1864).

*The Iron Platform*, "a journal of progress, politics, and opinion," was edited by William Oland Bourne, who was also secretary of the New York Workingmen's Association. The final column on the verso of this

broadsheet advertises other pro-labor titles available through the journal, and lists prices for the present publication (100 copies for a dollar). Text at the foot of the recto announces that this broadsheet is "Sold by all Newsdealers. The Trade supplied by Sinclair Tousey." Tousey (1818-87) was a pioneering newspaperman and founder of the American News Agency.

OCLC locates only a single copy under the title *The Great Conspiracy Against Workingmen*, at the New York Historical Society Library, and lists only a handful of broadsides or pamphlets published in 1864 by *The Iron Platform* relating to the New York Workingmen's Association. Rare.

OCLC 79437367. SABIN 35097 (ref).

\$950

### *Drawings of Newfoundland at the Turn of the 20th Century*

24) [Newfoundland]: Hamilton, Joseph, Major: [SKETCHBOOK WITH TWENTY-FIVE ORIGINAL PENCIL DRAWINGS OF SCENES AROUND NEWFOUNDLAND AT THE TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, DRAWN BY MAJOR JOSEPH HAMILTON OF BRANTFORD, ONTARIO]. [Various places off the coast of Newfoundland, as described below. Circa 1900]. Twenty-five pencil sketches, with captions, on twenty-four sheets of a small, oblong sketchbook, 3 1/2 x 5 inches. Original tan cloth, with cloth closure band at the foreedge. A bit soiled and stained. Hinges a touch loose. Some of the pencil a bit smudged, but in general quite clean internally. Very good.

An intriguing collection of pencil sketches of Newfoundland, most of them of the island as seen from the coast, with numerous views of small towns and settlements, harbors, lighthouses, etc. All of the drawings are captioned in pencil and most of the captions are legible, though in some cases the pencil has smudged. The artist was apparently a military officer from Brantford, Ontario, who travelled to Newfoundland around the turn of the twentieth century, with this sketchbook at hand. The sketches are not the most accomplished or finished but by no means amateurish, and convey interesting views of the remote Canadian island province.

The first drawing is a view from the water of a hilly coastline, entitled "Break of day, first sight of Newfoundland." Following that are several more views of towns from the point of view of the artist on a boat off the coast, including sketches of the entrance to St. John's Harbour and a settlement at Port aux Basques, both showing growing towns. Other drawings show Gregory Island, Signal Hill in St. John's Harbour, Woody Point, the Lobster Cove Head Lighthouse, the Keppel Island Lighthouse and the entrance to Port Saunders, the Flowers Cove Lighthouse, as well as other views of small islands, steamships and boats, bays and inlets, lighthouses, etc. One drawing is captioned "Dr. Grenfell's Hospital" at Battle Harbour," and shows the two-story building which opened in 1893 and provided some of the earliest permanent medical services in Labrador and northern Newfoundland. There is also a single view of Labrador's coast.

I have not been able to find any information on the artist, who has signed the front pastedown of the sketchbook "Major Jo. Hamilton / Brantford, / Ont." These drawings are in a sketchbook with the ticket on the front pastedown of Winsor & Newton, Ltd., of London, a specialist dealer in art supplies that has been in business since 1832. It is identified as "Sketch Book, Series 26, Containing 30 Leaves of Whatman's Drawing Paper."

\$1,250

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

25) 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

*Setting the First Tuesday in November as the Date of Presidential Elections*

26) [Presidential Elections]: 28th CONGRESS, 2d SESSION. H.R. 432....A BILL TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM TIME FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION [caption title]. [Washington]. December 4, 1844.

2pp. Folio. Removed from a sammelband. Printed on poor paper, lightly chipped around the edges, else very good.

A "slip bill" printing of a highly-significant law in American history, this bill was enacted into law in January, 1845, and set the first Monday after the first Tuesday in November as the date of election for President and Vice President of the United States. This version of the Bill, as introduced to the House of Representatives, appears to be the earliest version of the law, before the specification of the first Tuesday following the first Monday was made, a change that is part of the final Bill.

Initially, federal law allowed each state legislature to set its own day to choose presidential electors, as long as that date was within a thirty-four day period before the first Wednesday in December, when the Electoral College was scheduled to meet. The development of the telegraph in the early 1840s transformed the speed by which information could travel over distance, and revolutionized communication. The fear that news of electoral results might influence results in a state yet to cast its votes led to a call for a uniform national date for choosing presidential electors.

Introduced by Rep. Alexander Duncan, a Democrat of Ohio, this bill was read and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on December 4, 1844, during the second session of the 28th Congress. The bill required that "all regular stated elections for the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held on the same day, and on one single day, in all the States of the Union." Section Two of the Bill specifies the now-familiar date of Presidential elections in the United States: "The next regular stated election for the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held in each State on the first Tuesday in the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and on the first Tuesday in the month of November in every fourth year thereafter, a regular stated election shall be held in each State for the choice of electors of President and Vice President for the then next regular presidential election under the constitution of the United States."

This Bill, with a slight modification specifying the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as election day, was approved by the Congress on January 23, 1845 and signed into law by President John Tyler.

"Slip bill" printings are by their nature ephemeral - printed to be used during the legislative process and discarded. I can find no copies in OCLC. Rare, and significant in documenting a concerted effort to alter rules for the election of the President in the mid-1840s. \$7,500

*With the First Printed Geological Map of Texas*

27) 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

*Rare German-Language Almanac, Published in the Year of the Stamp Act*

28) Saur, Christopher: DER HOCH-DEUTSCHE AMERICANISCHE CALENDER, AUF DAS JAHR NACH DER GNADENREICHEN GEBURT UNSERS HERRN UND HEYLANDES JESU CHRISTI 1766. Germantown: Christoph Saur, [1765]. [24] leaves, including full-page frontispiece woodcut. Text printed in German. Small quarto. Formerly stitched, leaves and gatherings now loose, with remnant of stitching still present. First leaf torn in upper outer corner, just intruding into the border of the woodcut,

small chips in the edges. Tanned and stained, with old dark stain in lower gutter of six leaves into the text, but not obscuring the lettering. Good.

An uncommon almanac published by Christopher Saur (also sometimes spelled Sauer) in Germantown in the year of the Stamp Act. Saur first issued *Der Hoch-Deutsche Americanische Calender* in 1738 (the year he began his press in America) and continued it annually for several decades. "A conspicuous contribution toward the understanding of the Germans in the colonies and the young nation is *Der Hoch-Deutsche Americanische Calender*, published at Germantown by Christop Saur. The issue, which first appeared in 1738 and continued until after 1800, would be basic for a study of early America" - Denker.

Following the monthly calendar information typical of an almanac, the text also lists significant judicial rulings from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey, reprints an excerpt from the *Gentleman's Magazine* describing a journey to Louisiana, and gives some news from Europe as well. One page lists other publications available from Saur, the most prolific German-language publisher in the English colonies at the time. The large and striking woodcut illustration was used by Saur for many editions of this almanac, and shows a dock scene in a substantial city - perhaps meant to be Philadelphia - with two men conversing on the waterfront and a large ship in the water. A winged Mercury figure, holding a banner, flies through the sky near the printed date "1766."

Any pre-Revolutionary editions of this almanac are uncommon. Rare Book Hub lists only a single copy of this almanac for 1766, offered at a Henkels sale in 1919.

DRAKE 9884. EVANS 10004. HILDEBURN 2132. BOTTE & TANNHOF, GERMAN PRINTING 318. ESTC W4876. David D. Denker, "American Almanacs in the Eighteenth Century," in *The Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, Vol. 18, Number 1 (1954), pp.12-25. \$1,500

*"A high-water mark in American naval lore" - Smith*

29) Seymour, Samuel: [War of 1812]: CAPTURE OF H.B.M. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN 38 GUNS CAPT. CARDEN. BY THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES 44 GUNS COMMODORE DECATUR. AFTER A CLOSE ACTION OF SEVENTEEN MINUTES. ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES 5 KILLED. 7 WOUNDED. ON BOARD THE MACEDONIAN 36 KILLED. 68 WOUNDED. Philadelphia: Published by W.H. Morgan, [circa 1813]. Hand-colored aquatint, 14 x 17 3/4 inches (sight). Lightly tanned, save for the upper right and lower left corners, which are a bit brighter. Coloring a bit muted. Very good. Matted and framed (not examined out of the frame).

A dramatic hand-colored aquatint showing an important American naval victory early in the War of 1812. This scene depicts the victory of the U.S.S. United States, commanded by Stephen Decatur, over the British frigate, Macedonian, in the waters of the Canary Islands on October 25, 1812. Two years earlier, while at Norfolk, Virginia, "British Captain John S. Garden of the Macedonian wagered that if the ships ever meet, his vessel would take United States in battle. It would not be long until the rival captain's bet would become reality" (Naval History and Heritage Command online, which has a good description of the battle between the two ships). Decatur took the Macedonian as a prize and brought it to New York. It was the first British warship to be taken in the War of 1812.

The image was drawn by John James Barralet (circa 1747-1815), and engraved by the talented artist, Samuel Seymour. Seymour (circa 1775-circa 1832) was an illustrator, painter, and engraver best known for his work as artist on the Stephen H. Long expeditions to the West, conducted in 1819-23. He established himself as an artist in Philadelphia in the 1790s, and worked steadily over the ensuing decades, creating illustrations of landscapes, scenes in towns and the countryside, ornithological studies, and naval scenes during the War of 1812.

This aquatint shows the U.S.S. United States in the left foreground and the Macedonian in the right background, sailing in choppy seas with storm clouds in the sky. Smoke is seen between the two ships, indicating that the United States has just fired its guns at the British ship. National flags fly from both vessels, and the United States has its sails and masts intact, while the sails and some masts on the Macedonian have fallen under the effect of fire from the American ship. The coloring on the print is nicely done, the colors a bit muted.

"Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr. was appointed to the command of one of the country's finest ships, the United States....Decatur fell in with HMS Macedonian, a frigate of similar size and armament to his own. In relatively short order it was clear that the American gunnery was superior. Macedonian struck, and a prize crew was put aboard in command of Lieutenant William Allen....Both vessels then proceeded to Newport, Rhode Island, and thence down the sound through Hell Gate to New York. The dashing Decatur, already a national hero...thus became the first officer to bring a British man-of-war as a prize into an American port....Decatur's great victory, together with his sense of the dramatic - bringing his prize all the way from the Canary Islands to New York - must be regarded as a high-water mark in American naval lore" - Smith.

This print is quite rare in the market and institutionally: Rare Book Hub records only a single offering, at a Henkels auction in 1900, and OCLC locates only one copy, at the Clements Library.

SMITH, AMERICAN NAVAL BROADSIDES, p.109 & Number 85. OLDS 164. FIELDING, AMERICAN ENGRAVERS UPON COPPER AND STEEL, 1430. GROlier CLUB, UNITED STATES NAVY 1776 TO 1815, 66. OCLC 860754392. \$3,000

### *Notorious Alaska Outlaw*

30) Shea, Chris, and Fred Patten: [Le Febre, H.B.]: THE "SOAPY" SMITH TRAGEDY. Skagway, Ak.: Compiled and copyrighted by Shea & Patten, [The Daily Alaskan Print], 1907. [24]pp., each with a photo-illustration on the recto and text on the verso. Oblong octavo. Original pictorial red wrappers, stapled. Wrappers worn along the spine and edges, with more significant chipping in the fore-edge. A bit of soiling. Very good.

An early, illustrated source for the life and misdeeds of the con artist and swindler, Jefferson Randolph "Soapy" Smith, the most notorious outlaw of the Klondike Gold Rush in Alaska. Known best for swindling his victims through his gambling dens, saloons, and auction houses, Smith's criminal behavior began in Colorado when he was not yet twenty, and ended with his death at age thirty-seven in a shoot-out on a wharf in Skagway. The many photographic illustrations are from images by the Case & Draper firm of Sitka, and show Soapy Smith, his victims, and his stomping grounds, as well as several morgue photographs of Smith's corpse. "This exceedingly rare little book is said to have been written by H.B. LeFevre [sic], of



Skagway. It is a condensed history of the reign of terror and outlawry in White Pass and the Skagway country in 1898, the formation of the vigilance committee, Soapy Smith's counter organization of thugs and cutthroats known as the 'Law and Order Committee of 303,' and the killing of Soapy and the breaking up of his gang" - Adams.

Kurutz notes that Chris Shea and Fred Patten were the actual compilers of the text, with Shea providing the illustrations from his own collection of photographs. "Catherine Holder Spude, in her brilliant book *'That Fiend in Hell': Soapy Smith in Legend* (2012), wrote: 'The booklet was no doubt intended to promulgate jokes, laughter, and barroom conversations about local politics. No one, especially its creator, meant for it to be taken seriously, much less to promulgate a legend.' Nonetheless, it was popular, and by November 4, 1907, 500 copies had been sold" - Kurutz.

KURUTZ, KLONDIKE 529. HOWES L229. WICKERSHAM 1606. TOURVILLE 2672. ADAMS, SIX-GUNS 1988. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 9385. SOLIDAY IV:19. \$1,000

*One of Sixty Copies with the Photographs Printed on Japan Paper*

31) Starr, Frederick: INDIANS OF SOUTHERN MEXICO. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC ALBUM. Chicago: [Printed for the author by the Lakeside Press], 1899. 32pp., followed by 141 collotype plates printed on rectos only, with one or two images to a plate. Four silver or albumen photographs measuring from 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches to 7 x 9 1/2 inches laid in (see below). Oblong folio. Original black cloth, gilt. Cloth a bit rubbed and stained, worn at the edges and corners. Very clean internally, the plates in excellent condition. In a cloth slipcase, gilt.

This copy is one of sixty with the plates printed on Japan paper, from a total edition of 560 numbered and signed copies. The printing of the photographic images on Japan paper results in a fine tonality and high degree of detail. This is copy number 14, signed by Frederick Starr on the limitation page.

An important study, featuring anthropological photographs of members of native tribes in the Mexican states of Michoacan, Tlaxcala, Puebla, and Mexico. Frederick Starr made two trips to Mexico in the 1890s, first in 1896 "through a purely Indian country," where he was "not prepared for the accompanying diversity of physical types," and again in 1898. He visited a number of tribes, including the Otomi, Tarascan, Aztec, Tlaxcalan, Mixtec, Triqui, Zapotec, Mixe, Tehantepecano, Juave, Chontal, Cuicatec, and Chinantec. Photographers Charles B. Lang and Bedros Tartarian took from fifty to sixty photographs of each tribe, including individual portraits (front and profile views), group images (showing full figures in their traditional dress), and images recording daily life and industries. A selection of those photographs, with identifying captions, is presented here, preceded by introductory text giving brief information on each tribe, its language, and further descriptions of the photographs. The images show men, women, children, settlements, dwellings, boats, crafts, and tribespeople engaged in a variety of activities.

"Frederick Starr (1858-1933), an American, created the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago in 1892, where he worked until his retirement in 1923. He conducted ethnographic expeditions worldwide but was especially interested in Japan and Mexico. Starr was one of the chief exponents of physical anthropology and saw the value of photography in being able to provide what was believed to be 'scientific' evidence of racial characteristics and differences. In 1899, he published a photographic album,

*Indians of Southern Mexico*, representing the different physical characteristics of various indigenous groups" - Merewether.

Laid into this copy are four loose silver or albumen photographs. Two are by William Henry Jackson, showing a railroad tunnel at Temasopa Canon in Mexico (the largest photo of the four) as well as the city of Guanajuato. Another photograph, by C.B. Waite of Mexico City, shows a small tourist boat on the Coatzacoalcas River. The fourth photograph, the smallest of the group, is unsigned and unidentified, and apparently shows a lodging for tourists in Mexico.

Charles Merewether, Curator, "From Empire to Revolution" exhibition, Getty Center, 2001. \$5,000

*Difficulties Involved in Building an Early Railroad Through Texas and to the Pacific*

32) [Texas Railroad]: CIRCULAR TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. New York: Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers, 1855. 27pp. Dbd. Light foxing. Very good. In a half calf and cloth clamshell box, spine gilt.

Message from the officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, including President R.J. Walker, to the stockholders explaining to them the conflict between the railroad and the state of Texas in building a road that they hoped to extend to the Pacific. Governor Elisha Pease had blocked further construction on the line, which aimed to build all the way to California, as stated in its charter of the previous year. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad also had the right to develop the Texas Western Railroad Company, and the officers explain the advantages held by the company, the quality of the route through Texas and to southern California surveyed by Captain A.B. Gray, and emphasize the need for stockholders to transfer their stock to the Texas Western company. Also includes the text of an 1854 Act encouraging railroad construction in Texas, and the 1852 Act establishing the Texas Western Railroad Company.

OCLC locates eleven copies. Only one copy is listed in Rare Book Hub, offered at an Anderson Galleries auction in 1923. A significant and early Texas railroad project, with much detail on the economics and politics involved in building the road.

SABIN 2294. RAILWAY ECONOMICS, p.175. OCLC 1295618756. \$850

*Conditions in the Newly-Independent Guatemala*

33) Thompson, G.A.: NARRATIVE OF AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO GUATEMALA FROM MEXICO. London: John Murray, 1829. xii,vi,528pp., plus folding map. Half title. 12mo. Slightly later three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Front board and half of backstrip smoke-darkened, map singed at edges and along one fold. Closed three-inch tear in map near gutter, splits along folds. Text quite clean. A good copy.

George Alexander Thompson, a British commissioner to Mexico, was sent to Guatemala to report on conditions in the newly-independent United Provinces of Central America, and the potential for British colonization. He delivers a fairly comprehensive report on Guatemala, its people, villages, capital city,

government, civil structure, the role of the church in society, mines, the state of the slave trade, and also offers some thoughts on Mexico and Belize. The map shows Central America from the Yucatan to Costa Rica's southern border, and has an inset showing a proposed canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean.

GRIEB GU 1293. PALAU 331831. SABIN 95511. GRIFFIN 4403.

\$600

*Signed by Truman*

34) [Truman, Harry S]: TRUMAN SPEAKS. New York: Columbia University Press, 1960. xii,[2],133pp., plus four plates (including frontispiece). Half title. Blue cloth with red and blue spine, gilt. Front hinge weakening a touch. Faint offsetting on four text pages. Very good, in a very good dustjacket (lightly edgeworn).

Signed by Truman on the half title. This volume prints the text of three lectures, a student "press conference," and other discussions conducted by former President Truman at Columbia University in 1959. Truman's lectures covered the topics of the Presidency, the Constitution, and the dangers of demagoguery in American political life, and not only are his remarks presented, but also the follow-up discussions with students and his participation in a seminar on statecraft.

\$750

*Description of the Six Osage Who Visited Paris, and a History of the Tribe*

35) [Vissier, Paul]: HISTOIRE DE LA TRIBU DES OSAGES, PEUPLADE SAUVAGE DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, DANS L'ETAT DU MISSOURI, L'UN DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE; ECRITE D'APRES LES SIX OSAGES ACTUELLEMENT A PARIS...SUIVIE DE LA RELATION DU VOYAGE DE CES SAUVAGES, ET D'UNE NOTICE HISTORIQUE SUR CHACUN DE CES INDIENS CELEBRES DANS LEUR TRIBU PARLEURS EXPLOITS GUERRIERS. Paris: Chez Charles Bechet...et Chez les Marchands de Nouveautes, 1827. 92pp. Half title. Original printed brown wrappers bound into modern half blue morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Bookplate of Kenneth Nebezahl on front pastedown. Several small, neat tissue repairs to interior edges of wrappers. Scattered foxing and staining. Very good.

An uncommon work on the Osage Indians, prompted by the visit of a delegation of six men and women from the tribe to France in 1827. The arrival of the six Native Americans from Missouri led to a fascination among the French to learn more about Osage, resulting in public appearances, lithographic portraits, and the present work, among others. The text gives an account of the Osage tribe, the journey to Paris of the six Osage men and women who are "celebrated for their warrior exploits," a description of each of them, and speculates on whether Native Americans were descendants of the twelve lost tribes of Israel. Vissier also gives information on the customs, agricultural practices, law system, religion, commerce, food, marriage habits, wars, and more of North American Indians.

The group was treated very well upon their arrival in Paris, staying at fine hotels, feted at dinners, experiencing a hot-air balloon ride, and being given an audience with the French monarch, Charles X. They were objects of public and media fascination, and became subjects of public exhibition, posing for portraits,

put on display in theatres, and generating substantial profits for the promoters who exploited their popularity. Unsurprisingly, very little money came to the Osages themselves, and public interest in them eventually waned. Their promoter ran out of money and was imprisoned for debt, effectively abandoning the Osage. They spent the next two years begging for food and lodging, until a newspaper article about their plight came to the attention of the Marquis de Lafayette who, with others, helped raise funds for the Osages' return to America.

Since the sale of the Holliday copy at auction in 1954 there have been only three copies at auction, according to Rare Book Hub: the Siebert copy in 1999, bought for Jay Snider and reappearing at his sale in 2004; the Bruce McKinney copy at Bonhams in 2010; and this Kenneth Nebenzahl copy at his sale at Christie's in 2012. Not in Field, and both Streeter and Graff lacked a copy. Quite uncommon in the market, especially with the half title and original wrappers, as here.

WAGNER-CAMP 33a. HOWES V133, "b." JONES CHECK-LIST 890. SABIN 100607. SIEBERT SALE 821. HOLLIDAY SALE 1131. \$4,250

*Magnificent Photographs of Yosemite by Carleton Watkins*

36) Whitney, J.D.: [Watkins, Carleton]: THE YOSEMITE BOOK; A DESCRIPTION OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY AND THE ADJACENT REGION OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, AND OF THE BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA, ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. New York: Julius Bien, 1868. 116pp., plus twenty-eight albumen prints, 6 x 8 inches (or the reverse), mounted to larger sheets (with lithographed titles and numbers on the sheets), and two folding maps. Half title. Quarto. Original three-quarter morocco and pebbled cloth, gilt, expertly rebaked with the original gilt backstrip laid down, a.e.g. A bit of light scuffing to the spine. Some light foxing in the text, slight waviness to the mounts (as usual). The albumen photographs are clear, bright, and with a full range of tonality; only a few images have slight fading at the top or edges, as is often seen in Watkins photographs of the era. Near fine. In a cloth clamshell box, gilt morocco label.

A handsome copy of this landmark book, depicting and describing the majesty of Yosemite, issued in an edition of only 250 copies (with photographs) and published by authority of the California State Legislature. Another edition, without photographs and meant to be more of a utilitarian guidebook, was also published. "One of the major contributions to Sierra Nevada literature" - Currey & Kruska.

The photographs are beautiful and striking images of the Yosemite Valley, and must have been even more breathtaking to an audience in the late 1860s than they are today. Twenty-four of them are by Carleton Watkins, and the other four are by W. Harris. State geologist J.D. Whitney remarked that "the pictures...will give satisfaction to those who are themselves unable to visit the scenes which they represent; and that, to those who have had that privilege, they will be of the greatest interest as recalling some of the most striking points of view" (quoted in Kurutz and Bothamley). To make the pictures "Watkins bought a new wide-angled landscape lens that allowed distant objects to be approached more closely, broadened the pictorial scope, and entirely covered the negative with high-definition information. He no longer needed to trim the tops of his pictures to an arch and could realize the finest detail while retaining the grand sense of scale the lens allowed" (Nickel).

The photographs are:

- 1) "The Yosemite Valley, from the Mariposa Trail."
- 2) "The Bridal Veil Fall."
- 3) "El Capitan."
- 4) "El Capitan and Cathedral Rock, View Down the Valley."
- 5) "Cathedral Rock, Near View from the Front."
- 6) "Cathedral Rock and Spires."
- 7) "The Cathedral Spires."
- 8) "The Three Brothers."
- 9) "Sentinel Rock."
- 10) "The Yosemite Falls."
- 11) "The Yosemite Falls, from Sentinel Dome."
- 12) "The North Dome, Royal Arches and Washington Column."
- 13) "The North Dome."
- 14) "The Half Dome."
- 15) "View up the Canon of the Illilouette."
- 16) "The Vernal Fall."
- 17) "The Nevada Fall and the Cap of Liberty."
- 18) "The Nevada Fall, Near View."
- 19) "Views from Sentinel Dome. No. 1."
- 20) "Views from Sentinel Dome. No. 2."
- 21) "Views from Sentinel Dome. No. 3."
- 22) "View Looking Towards the Nevada and Merced Falls, from Glacier Point."
- 23) "The Grizzly Giant, Mariposa Grove."
- 24) "Base of the Grizzly Giant" [shows Yosemite Guardian and guide, Galen Clark, standing at the base of the huge sequoia].
- 25) "Summit of Mount Hoffman."

26) "Lake Tenaya."

27) "Cathedral Peak, from Soda Springs."

28) "Valley of Mount Lyell Fork of the Upper Tuolumne."

"The act of the California legislature, approved April 2, 1866, provided the legislative framework to survey Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove and to explore the adjacent region for the purpose of preparing a 'full description and accurate statistical report' to be published 'in connection with the reports of the Geological Survey.' *The Yosemite Book* provides an extensive description of the Yosemite Valley, the surrounding High Sierra from the head of the Tuolumne to the head of the San Joaquin, and the big tree groves" - Currey & Kruska.

The text was based largely upon a field survey made by Clarence King and James T. Gardner in 1866 (though Whitney found the work unsatisfactory) and the survey was completed by in 1867 by Charles F. Hoffman. The folding maps are of Yosemite Valley and a portion of the Sierra Nevada, and are among the best maps of those regions at the time.

*The Yosemite Book* is not listed in the landmark DeGolyer Library catalogue of photographically-illustrated books of the American West, called *To Delight the Eye*, though it is listed in the appendix. Scarce in the market, especially in such nice condition. "Among the first American books devoted entirely to photographs of landscape" - *Truthful Lens*. "Nothing of its kind had been published before in America" - Palmquist.

CURREY & KRUSKA 60. FARQUHAR 7a. KURUTZ & BOTHAMLEY, CALIFORNIA BOOKS ILLUSTRATED WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS, 1856-1890, pp.4 & 18, item 88. TRUTHFUL LENS 185. HOWES W389, "aa." ZAMORANO SELECT 32. COWAN, p.699. ROCQ 5170. GRAFF 4646. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 174. HOWELL 50:929. Peter E. Palmquist, *Carleton E. Watkins: Photographer of the American West*, (Albuquerque: Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1983), pp.26-27, 30, 212. Douglas R. Nickel, *Carleton Watkins: The Art of Perception*, (San Francisco: Museum of Modern Art, [1999]), p.11. \$16,500

*Records of an Exclusive Gilded Age Dining Club:  
A Handsome Copy, Beautifully Produced*

37) [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