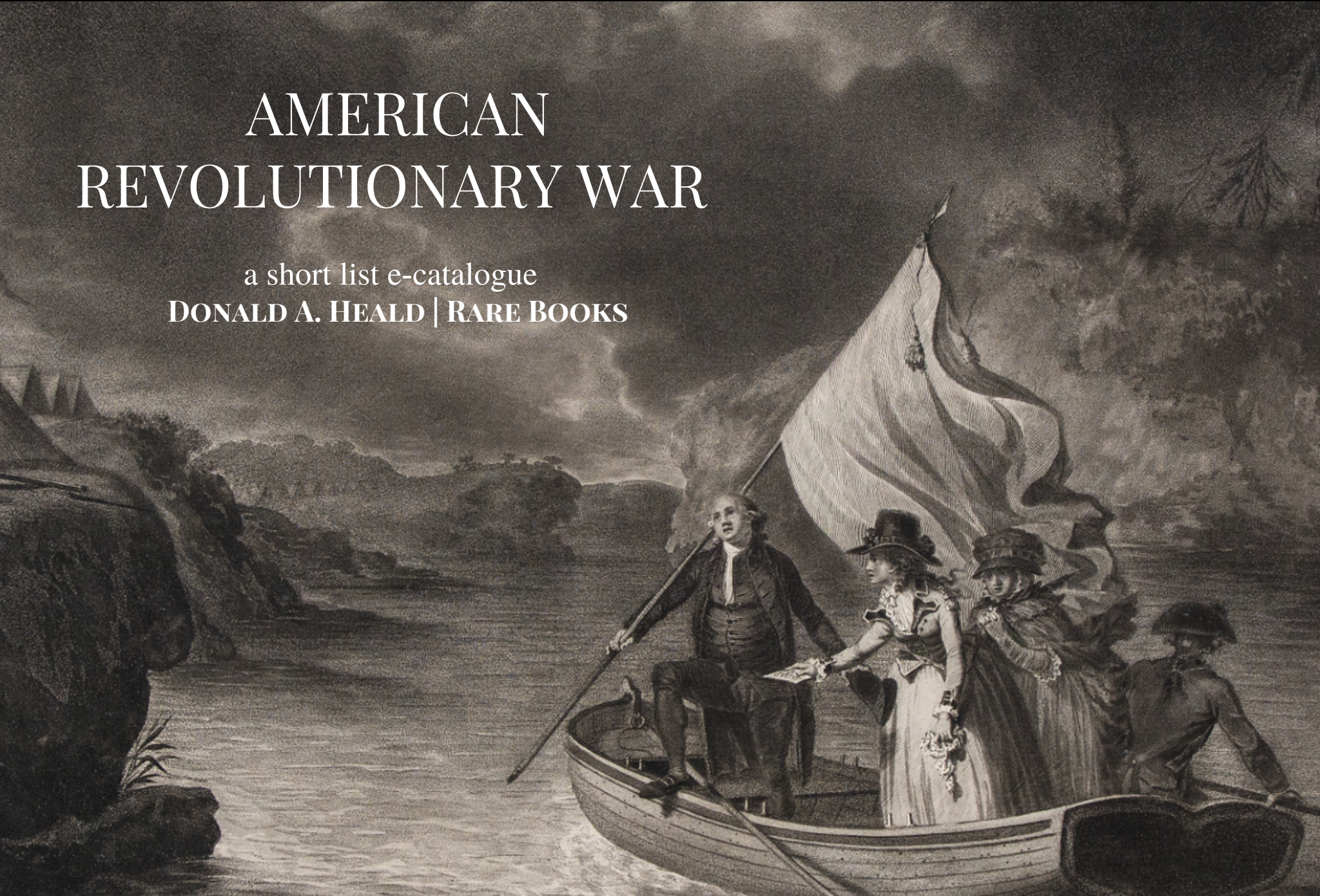




DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

# AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

a short list e-catalogue  
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**AMERICAN REVOLUTION - [John ADAMS (1735-1826)]. *By the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay. A Proclamation. The Frailty of human Nature, the Wants of Individuals, and the numerous Dangers which surround them, through the course of life, have in all Ages and in every Country, Impell'd them to form Societies, and establish Governments. As the Happiness of the People is the sole End of Government, so the Consent of the People is the only Foundation of it, in reason, morality, and the natural fitness of things: and therefore every Act of Government, every Exercise of Sovereignty, against, or without the Consent of the people, is Injustice, Usurpation and Tyranny...***

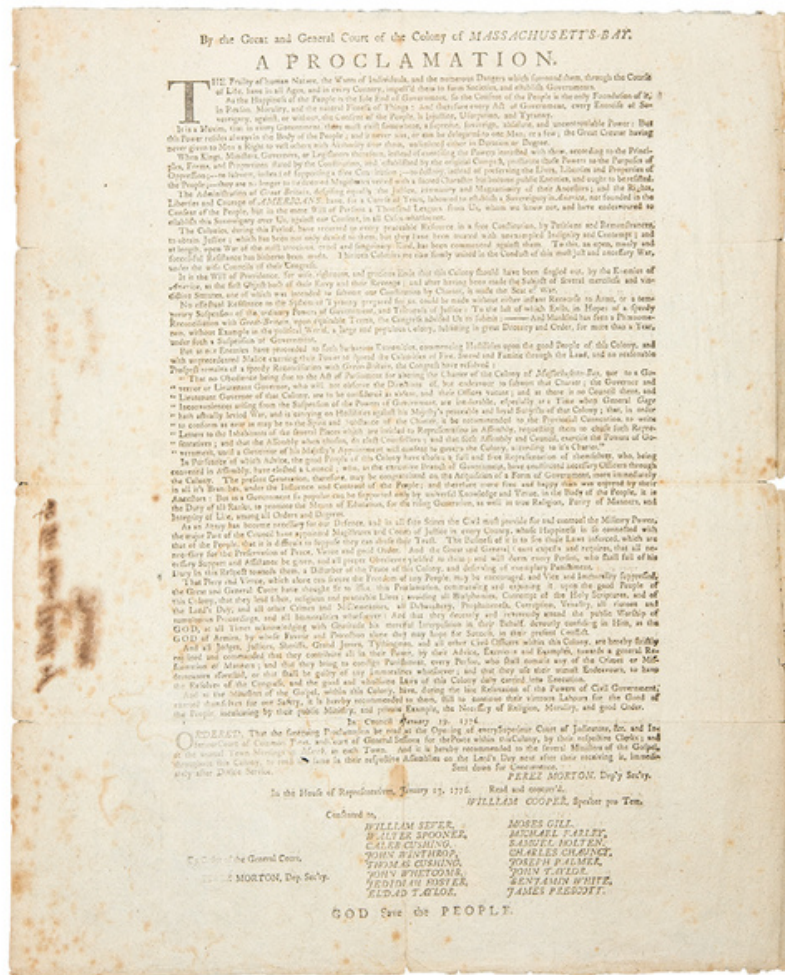
[Watertown: Benjamin Edes, 1776]. Broadside. Approximately 17 1/4 x 14 inches. Provenance: Town Clerk of Danvers (contemporary docketing on verso); Fitch Poole, 1803-1873; by descent.

The spark that lit the fuse of Independence: an extraordinary 1776 broadside Proclamation by John Adams which would lay the philosophical groundwork for the preamble of the Declaration of Independence.

In the midst of the siege of Boston, and in response to demands by western Massachusetts counties for a new constitution, a committee led by John Adams was formed by the General Court in late December 1775 "for the Purpose of inculcating a general Obedience of the People to the several Magistrates appointed under the present [i.e. Provincial] Government of this Colony." By the beginning of January 1776, news had reached America of King George III's October speech to Parliament in which he declared the American colonies to be in a state of rebellion, along with news that the British fleet had set sail with 5000 troops. And just two weeks prior to this broadside, Thomas Paine published Common Sense. The Revolution was very much underway when this Proclamation was released on January 23, 1776.

"[Adams's] first eight paragraphs read more like a preamble to a declaration of independence than a plea for acceptance of appointed magistrates. He even notes that Massachusetts took the milder course of a temporary suspension of government rather than instant Recourse to Arms; in short, that as the Declaration of Independence would later argue, the people chose to suffer as long as evils could be borne rather than abolish the forms of government to which they were accustomed" (Papers of John Adams). The document contains all the axiomatic concepts of government then circulating among the colonies. The proclamation declares that sovereign power resided with the people; that officials of government existed for the common good and security of the people; and that when any government had violated its trust, the majority of the community had the right to resist and rebel against it. Much of the language would later find its clarion voice within the Declaration of Independence, not surprisingly co-authored by Adams.

(description continues on the next page)





The proclamation not only lists grievances but also sets forth a philosophical statement deeply rooted within the precepts of its colonial Charter. When Thomas Gage presided as military governor of Massachusetts between 1774 and 1775, he forced members of the colonial council to resign or take refuge with him in Boston. He cancelled the autumn elections to the General Court, with the towns claiming this to be illegal, and elected representatives to a Provincial Congress, which became the revolutionary government of the colony. This January 1776 Proclamation -- just one small step short of declaring independence -- asserts that "no reasonable Prospect remains of a speedy Reconciliation with Great Britain" and espouses open rebellion. The broadside continues from the above: "When Kings, Ministers, Governors, or Legislators therefore, instead of exercising the Powers intrusted with them ... prostitute those Powers ... to destroy ... the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the People; they are no longer to be deemed Magistrates vested with a sacred Character, but become public Enemies, and ought to be resisted."

At the bottom of the broadside is the order of the General Court with the consent of the House of Representatives that the Proclamation be read at the opening of courts and town meetings, and by Ministers of the Gospel (signed in print by Perez Morton, William Cooper and sixteen others); the Proclamation then boldly and provocatively concludes "God Save the People" rather than the traditional "God Save the King."

"This broadside is important because it so eloquently foreshadows the Declaration of Independence. It is more than an official proclamation; the rhetoric, and the general subject of human freedom, are focused sharply in an assessment of England's tyranny over the colonies ... Throughout the document, the relationship between specific circumstances of the American colonies and some broader, more general principles of human nature has been drawn. Like the Declaration of Independence, this proclamation is a philosophical statement as well as a list of specific grievances, and its publication six months before the final adoption of many similar principles by all of the colonies, shows how strong the impulse for severance from England was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony" (Lowance and Bumgardner).

Copies of the Proclamation were circulated in January 1776 in broadside form, with the present example sent to the town clerk of Danvers. In 2005, the broadside was discovered in a trunk among the papers, autographs and historic document collection of antiquarian and librarian Fitch Poole (1803-1873) by his descendants. In 2008, the Massachusetts Superior Court found the broadside to indeed be the property of the Poole descendants, and not subject to replevin by Danvers.

Cushing 914; Evans 14839; Ford 1973; Lowance & Bumgardner, *Massachusetts Broadside of the American Revolution*, 27.

(#36658)

\$ 120,000.



**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. - Eleazer HUNTINGTON (engraver). *In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.***

[Hartford, Connecticut]: Eleazer Huntington, [1820-1824]. Engraved broadside, printed on wove paper. Sheet size: approximately 25 x 20 inches. Expert restoration.

**Among the rarest broadside printings of the Declaration in the early 19th century.**

According to John Bidwell's list, this is the sixth broadside edition of the Declaration of Independence. Bidwell locates only three copies of the Huntington printing of the Declaration, at the Huntington Library, Massachusetts Historical Society, and American Antiquarian Society.

The Declaration of Independence, the foundation document of the United States, has been printed numerous times since its original publication in 1776. At first as broadsides, then as an essential addition to any volume of laws, it was from the beginning a basic work in the American canon. The present document is one of the earliest broadside editions of the Declaration, done within a few years of the first broadside republications

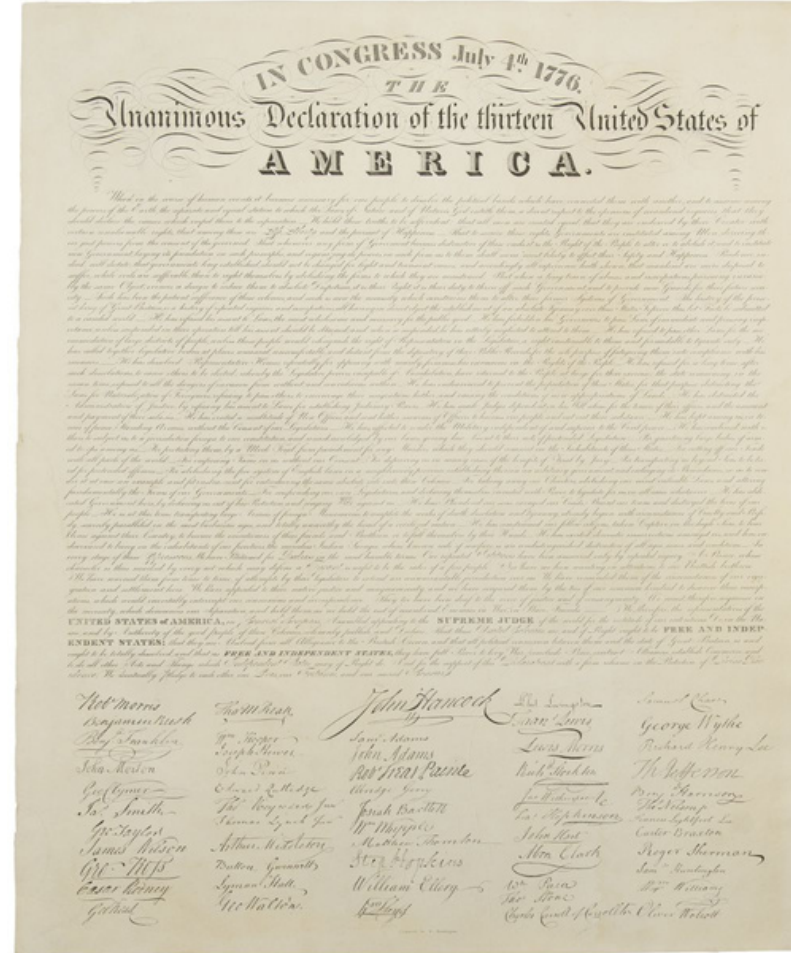
In the period following the war of 1812, Americans began to look back, for the first time with historical perspective, on the era of the founding of the country. The republic was now forty years old, and the generation which had taken part in the American Revolution, including the signers of the Declaration, was dropping away. With nostalgia and curiosity Americans began to examine the details of the nation's founding: documents such as the debates of the Constitutional Convention were published for the first time. Against this background it seemed extraordinary that the Declaration of Independence, as created, was unknown to Americans, when the text was so central to the national consciousness. Several entrepreneurs set out to bridge this gap by printing exact copies of the document, often featuring calligraphic text, portraits, or other decorative flourishes.

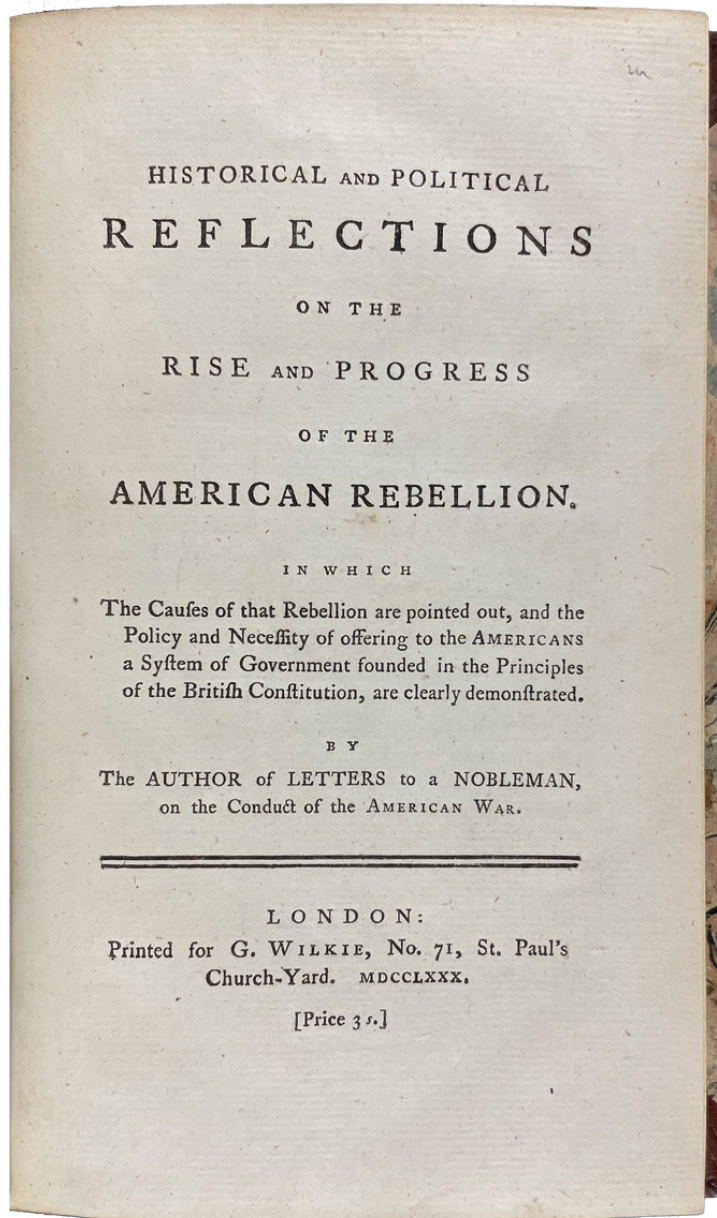
The first to do so was a writing master named Benjamin Owen Tyler, who created a calligraphic version of the Declaration... and published it in 1818, recreating exactly the signatures of the signers as they appeared on the original. Three other broadside printings of the Declaration... were issued in 1818 and 1819, each containing ornamental borders or illustrations. These were followed in the early 1820s by the present printing by Hartford engraver and penmanship author Eleazer Huntington. Huntington followed Tyler's example by creating a calligraphic facsimile of the Declaration..., but stripped out the ornaments and illustrations that had been added by previous publishers, returning the document to the simple title and text of the original, and providing the signatures of the signers in exact facsimile.

John Bidwell, "American History in Image and Text" in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, 1988, Vol. 98, pp.247-302 (also issued as a separate pamphlet by AAS), item 6.

(#34810)

\$ 15,000.





HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL  
REFLECTIONS  
ON THE  
RISE AND PROGRESS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN REBELLION.

IN WHICH

The Causes of that Rebellion are pointed out, and the Policy and Necessity of offering to the AMERICANS a System of Government founded in the Principles of the British Constitution, are clearly demonstrated.

BY

The AUTHOR of LETTERS to a NOBLEMAN, on the Conduct of the AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON:

Printed for G. WILKIE, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCLXXX.

[Price 3 s.]

**GALLOWAY, Joseph (1731-1803).** *Historical and Political Reflections on the Rise and Progress of the American Rebellion, in which the Causes of that Rebellion are Pointed Out, and the Policy and Necessity of Offering to the Americans a System of Government Founded in the Principles of the British Constitution, are Clearly Demonstrated.*

London: G. Wilkie, 1780. 8vo (7 3/4 x 4 1/2 inches). 135 pp. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

**The rare second issue with passages on pp. 38-39 and p. 107 expurgated.**

Galloway was one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania Assembly, a close ally of Benjamin Franklin, and a member of the first Continental Congress. At the outbreak of the war, however, he sided with Great Britain, becoming one of the most prominent Loyalists and leaving America for London in 1778. In the present work, he reviews the critical events leading to the Revolution, including the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, the formation of the Continental Congress, etc. He argues for the end of the armed conflict and reiterates some of his arguments for union first proposed when serving in the Congress.

Adams, *American Controversy* 80-32; ESTC T2256; Howes G39; *Revolutionary Hundred* 760; Sabin 26431.

(#40131)

\$ 4,500.



**GALLOWAY, Joseph (1731-1803).** *Candid Examination of the Mutual Claims of Great Britain, and the Colonies, with a Plan of Accommodation on Constitutional Principles.*

New York: James Rivington, 1775. (2), 62 pp. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

**'One of the most famous Tory tracts, upholding unlimited parliamentary supremacy. In several colonies copies were officially burned' (Howes).**

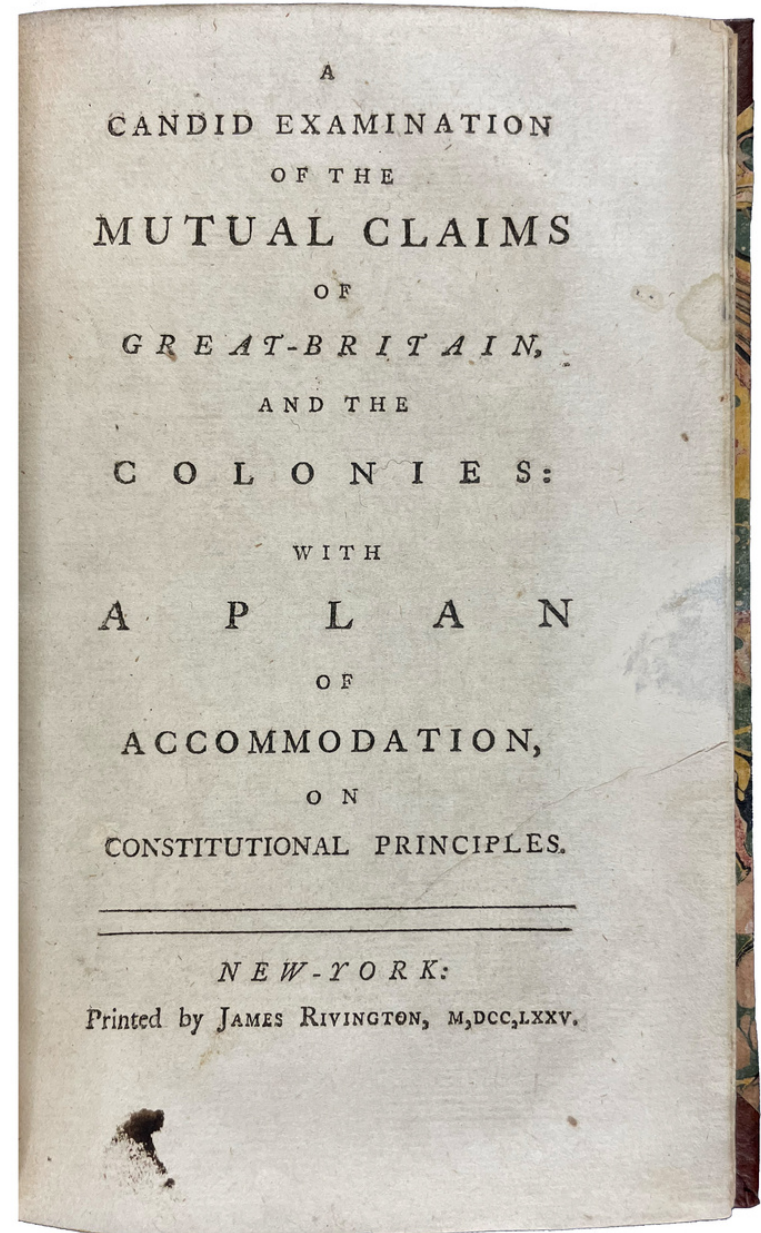
An important Loyalist tract from the leading Loyalist printer, James Rivington, in which Galloway upholds unlimited Parliamentary supremacy. Copies were officially burned in several colonies due to Galloway's inflammatory arguments.

Joseph Galloway (1731-August 10, 1803) was an American politician who, essentially, functioned as a centrist in the battle between loyalists and patriots. Galloway was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, where he proposed a compromise plan for Union with Great Britain which would provide the colonies with their own parliament subject to the Crown. The Continental Congress, perhaps stubbornly, rejected it by one vote. Galloway ceaselessly urged reform of the imperial administration and was critical of the various trade laws, the Stamp Act of 1765, and the Townshend Acts enacted in 1767; and he had a conciliatory plan to end the disputes between Britain and the colonies. He also believed, however, that the British had the right to tax and govern their colonies, keep the peace, and help their colonies to survive and flourish. Congress voted to expunge Galloway's plan from their journal, so he published it himself in 1775, reprimanding Congress for ignoring his analysis of Parliament's powers and colonial rights. He proposed a written constitution and joint legislature for the whole British Empire, and he advocated for complete parliamentary supremacy: his ideas certainly had the potential to prevent the Revolutionary War, and it's interesting trying to untangle exactly why they didn't, as to understand that failure is to understand the stubbornly revolutionary mindset of the Patriots. But what is perhaps more intriguing about this work are the alternative histories its propositions, if they had been enacted, might have implied.

The present copy is the rare first state of the pamphlet, without the errata statement on the verso of the title page.

ESTC W2878; Evans 14059; Sabin 26423; Adams, *American Independence* 164; Howes G34.  
(#40279)

\$ 4,500.





**GORDON, William (1728-1807).** *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment, of the Independence of the United States of America: Including an Account of the Late War; and of the Thirteen Colonies, from their Origin to that Period.*

London: Printed for the Author, 1788. 4 volumes, 8vo (8 x 4 7/8 inches). Vol. 1: (24), 504 pp. Folding map: "The United States of America." Vol. 2: (6), 584 pp. Folding maps: "Boston, and its Environs," "The Jerseys, &c. &c.," "New York Island, & parts adjacent," and folding map of Canada at rear. Vol. 3: (6), 499 pp. Folding maps: "The Carolina's, with part of Georgia," "A Sketch of the Operations before Charlestown, south Carolina, 1780." Vol. 4: (6), 445 pp., 34 pp. index. Folding maps: "The Part of Virginia which was the Seat of Action," "Yorktown, and Gloucester Point, as besieged by The Allied Army." Modern half red morocco over marbled boards, spine in 6 compartments, lettered gilt.

**A fine set of the desirable first edition of the "first full-scale history of this war by an American; to its preparation Jefferson contributed some aid," with 9 engraved folding maps (Howes).**

William Gordon was a dissenting minister in England, who like many of his class sympathized with the contention of the Thirteen Colonies. Going to America during the disturbances, and becoming pastor of the church at Jamaica Plain, now a district of Boston, he was throughout the Revolution a spectator close at hand of many important events, and the associate of many of the chief patriots.

Gordon's is considered the most reliable of the first generation of American Revolution historians. The work is noted for its folding maps, engraved by T. Conder, which include a general map of the United States, as well as maps of New England, New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, maps of the areas surrounding Boston and New York City, plus battle plans of Fort Moultrie and Yorktown.

Sabin 28011; Larned 134; Gephart 996; *Revolutionary Hundred*, 86; Howes G256.

(#40752)

\$ 8,000.







**JEFFERYS, Thomas (1719-1771).** *The American Atlas: or, a geographical description of the whole continent of America: wherein are delineated at large its several regions, countries, states, and islands; and chiefly the British Colonies.*

London: Printed and sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1776. Folio (21 3/4 x 16 1/4 inches). Letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved throughout. 22 engraved maps on 29 sheets, all hand-coloured in outline. Expertly bound to style in half eighteenth century russia over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, brown morocco label in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

**The most important 18th century atlas for America: a "geographical description of the whole continent of America, as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century ... as a major cartographic reference work it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution" (Ristow).**

As a collection, the American Atlas stands as the most comprehensive, detailed and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. Among the distinguished maps are; Braddock Meade's A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England, the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; a map of The Provinces of New York and New Jersey by Samuel Holland, the Surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull's A Map of Pennsylvania, the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia, the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lt. Ross's Course of the Mississippi, the first map of that river based on English sources.

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the English American colonies, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work." Jefferys died on 20th November 1771, and in 1775, his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately-issued maps together and republished them in book form as *The American Atlas*. The present second edition, issued in 1776, includes A new Map of the Province of Quebec (a significant addition) in place of Jefferys' *The Middle British Colonies* and a second issue of Samuel Holland's *The Provinces of New York and New Jersey*, published on 20 December 1775.

For the full list of maps in this volume please navigate to our website.

Howes J-81; cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1165 and 1166; Sabin 35953; cf. Streeter Sale I, 72 (1775 edition); cf. Walter Ristow (editor) Thomas Jefferys *The American Atlas* London 1776, facsimile edition, Amsterdam 1974.

(#24879)

\$ 120,000.





Taxation no Tyranny;

AN

A N S W E R

TO THE

RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS

OF THE

AMERICAN CONGRESS.



L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXV.

[JOHNSON, Samuel (1709-1784)]. *Taxation no Tyranny; An Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress.*

London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1775. 8vo (7 7/16 x 4 1/2 inches). [4], 91pp. Half title. Bound to style in full calf, spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second. Housed within a navy blue chemise and morocco-backed slipcase. Provenance: Hannah D. Rabinowitz (bookplate).

**One of the most famous pamphlets of the Revolution.**

Second edition, printed within a few days of the first impression, of this famous political pamphlet by lexicographer Samuel Johnson. This edition includes a number of textual changes from the first, and is also easily distinguished from the first by differing press marks. Written in response to the opening rumblings of the American Revolution, Johnson's acerbic pamphlet was published at the height of his popularity and fame. In Johnson's response to the colonists' rallying cry of "No taxation without representation," he argues that the colonists "are represented ... by the same virtual representation as the greater part of England."

He writes of the Americans: "That it is their duty to pay the cost of their own safety they seem to admit; nor do they refuse their contribution to the exigencies, whatever they may be, of the British empire; but they make this participation of the public burden a duty of very uncertain extent, and imperfect obligation, a duty temporary, occasional and elective, of which they reserve to themselves the right of settling the degree, the time, and the duration, of judging when it may be required, and when it has been performed."

This pamphlet elicited many responses, and doubtless further spurred the cause of the Revolution.

ESTC T49891; Sabin 36303; Adams, *American Controversy* 75-69b; Courtney & Smith, p.125; *Revolutionary Hundred* 26; Kress 11291.

(#39791)

\$ 3,500.



**MACPHERSON, James (1736-1796).** *The Rights of Great Britain Asserted Against the Claims of America: being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress.*

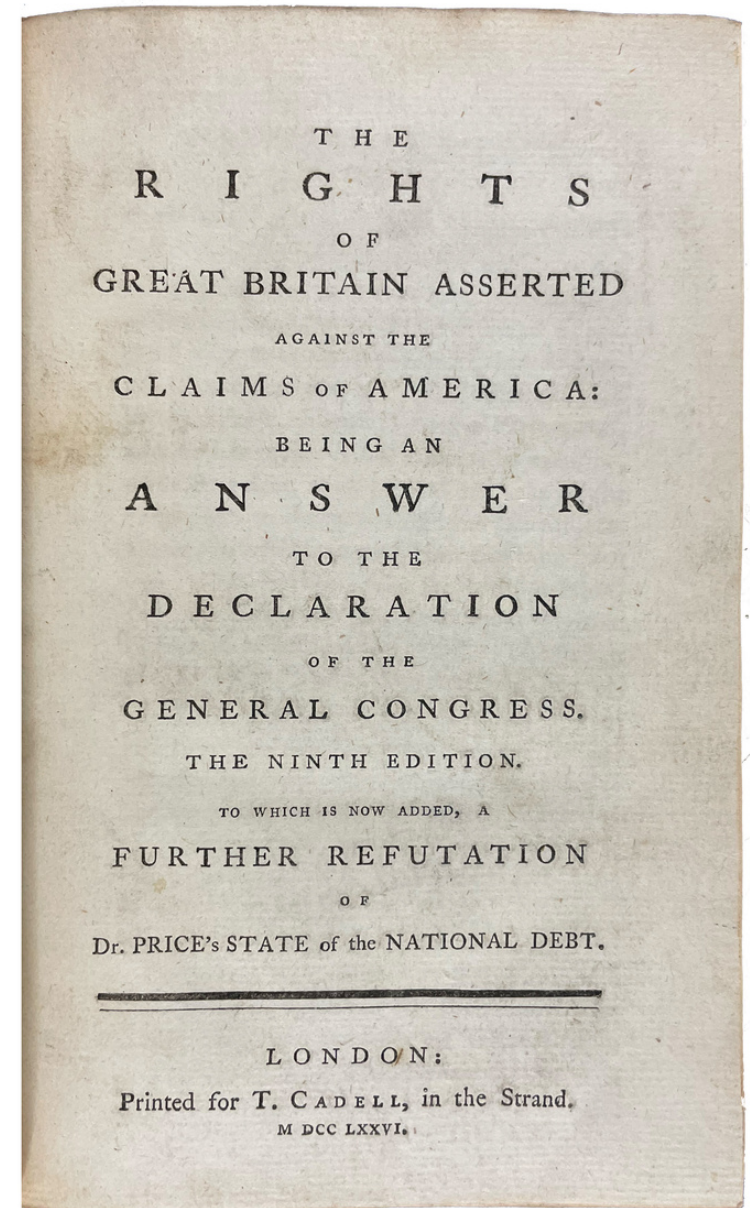
London: T. Cadell, 1776 (ninth edition). 8vo. (4), 131 pp., (1). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russet over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

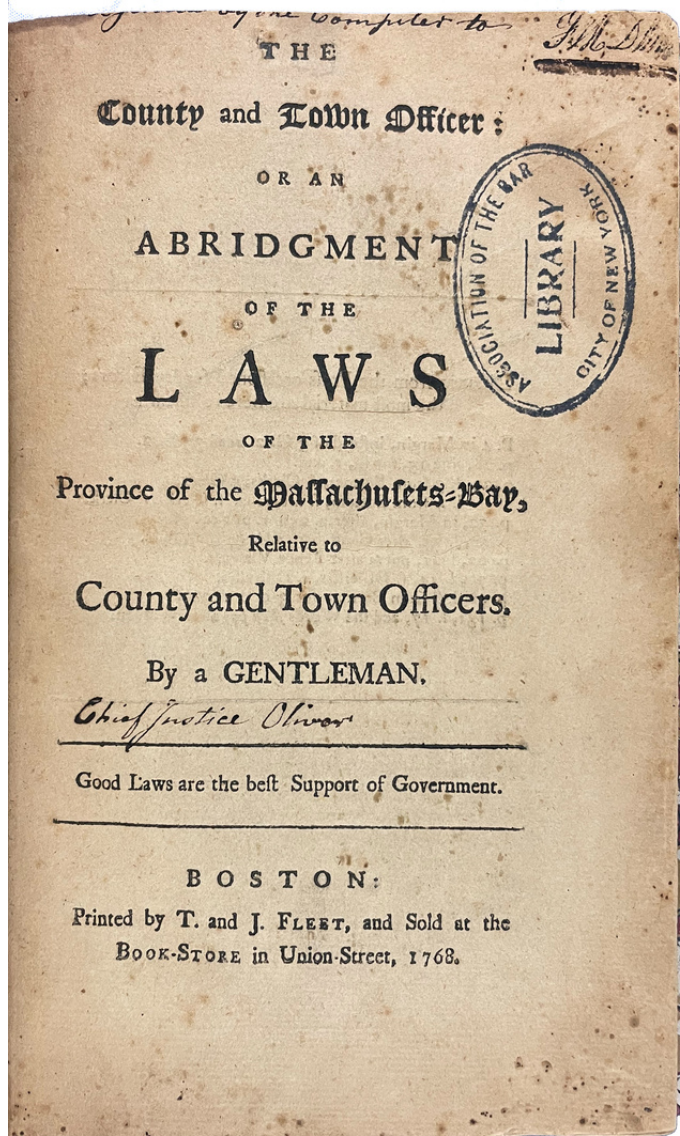
An important political tract, replying to the American Congress' "Declaration... setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms," which is printed in the rear of the pamphlet. Authorship of this work is in doubt, Adams crediting James Macpherson, who was retained by Lord North as a political writer, and Howes crediting Sir John Dalrymple. The pamphlet, which was widely disseminated, sets forth the ministerial position on the situation in America. One of the most widely circulated pamphlets of the English side of the debate.

Adams, *American Controversy* 75-95a. Howes D37. *Revolutionary Hundred* 37 (refers). ESTC N12881; Sabin 27145.

(#40280)

\$ 1,200.





[OLIVER, Peter (1713-1791)] [MASSACHUSETTS]. *The County and Town Officer: or an Abridgment of the Laws of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Relative to County and Town Officers.*

Boston:T. and J. Fleet, 1768. 8vo (8 1/2 x 4 inches). (2), ii, 149 pp., (3). Modern half calf and marbled boards, leather label. Ink library stamp and ownership inscription on titlepage.

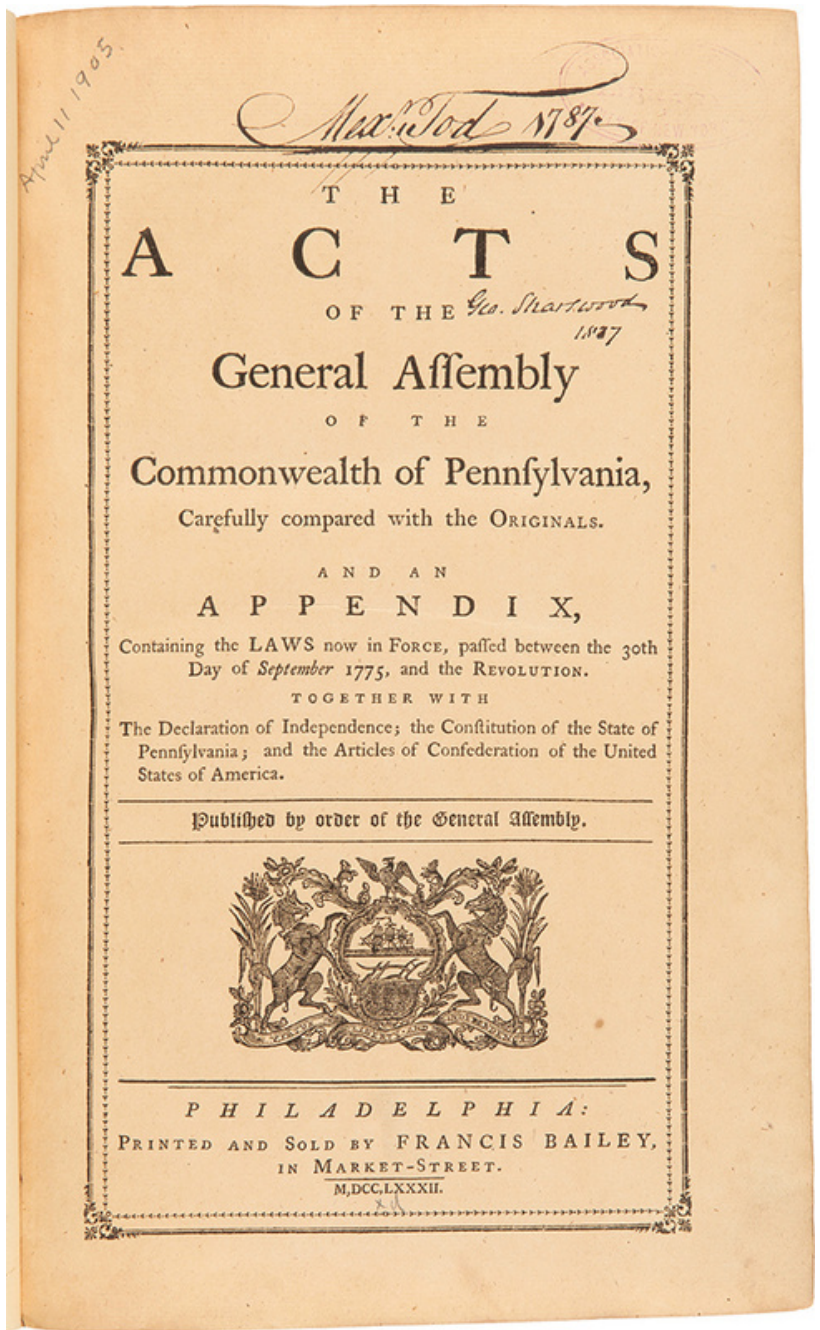
**Rare abridgment of Massachusetts laws intended for quick everyday reference, with provenance from Peter Oliver, the infamous Tory writer and politician.**

Short digests of colonial laws were useful guides for selectmen and other local officials. According to the preface 'this abridgment was made from the book of perpetual laws, published Feb. 9. 1759, and from the temporary laws, published May 30. 1763.' However, magistrates also consulted these books, as testified by the title page signature, "Chief Justice Oliver," indicating that this copy was owned by Peter Oliver, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1772 to 1775. Oliver was later an ardent Loyalist during the Revolution and left for England in 1776. For the rest of his days, he categorized the American Revolution as a rebellion, and wrote scathing pamphlets on the revolutionaries, whom he saw as instigating the rebellion for economic reasons.

Cushing 753; Evans 10967; OCLC 26870557; Sabin 45700.

(#29643)

\$ 950.



**[PENNSYLVANIA].** *The Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, carefully compared with the originals. And an Appendix, Containing the Laws now in Force, passed between the 30th day of September 1775, and the Revolution. Together with the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania; and the Articles of Confederation of the United States of America.*

Philadelphia:1782. Folio. [4], xxxi, [1], 527, [1], viii pp. Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards in antique style, leather label. Very faint old ink stamp and contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage. In a cloth clamshell case.

**The first collection of Pennsylvania laws to be published following the American Revolution.**

An important collection of laws for the Revolutionary period, printing as well the Declaration of Independence, the Pennsylvania constitution, and the Articles of Confederation. Edited by Thomas McKean.

Evans 17656; Hildeburn 4179; NAIP w006513; Sabin 5982; Tower 774.

(#29601)

\$ 3,500.



REDDITION DE L'ARMEE DU LORD CORNWALLIS

Les Anglois, réduits et malades, amenés à York en Virginie par l'armée combinée des États-Unis et de France, mettent sur les armes et se rendent prisonniers de guerre le 19<sup>ème</sup> 1781, abandonnant aux vainqueurs ses dépouilles, ses canons et 8 milliers de Charrons, vaissaux de la marine, une frégate, 3 corvettes et 64 bâtimens de transport, ferons pris ou détruits. L'armée victorieuse sous les ordres de G<sup>ral</sup> Washington et de M<sup>rs</sup> de Rochambeau, arriva pour Officiers généraux M<sup>rs</sup> de la Fayette, Lincoln, Barlow, de Tuden, M<sup>rs</sup> de Plamondon, de l'Oratoire, de St. Julien, de Choisy, de Guzman et de Laurion. Dans le nombre des Officiers qui ont brisé l'épée de ce capitaine, on voit M<sup>rs</sup> Robert Butler, Schellén, Rappley et Washburn. Les Bâtimens de M<sup>rs</sup> de l'Espion, de Deux Ponts, de Serval, de Lamoth, Belle Isle, Lin et du Tonne, leur donnèrent des draps à la reconnaissance publique.

La Capitulation fut rédigée par M<sup>rs</sup> le Vicomte de Stalle, le Colonel Laurens, et deux Officiers repréens de Lord Cornwallis. Le 3<sup>ème</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> le Comte de Grasse commandant la flotte française, ayant reçu par ordre M<sup>rs</sup> de Minto et de Rochambeau, arriva à bord l'Amiral français qui vint au secours de Lord Cornwallis. Le vaisseau le Terrible, de 74 canons, fut brûlé; les frégates l'Urs et le Richmond pris. M<sup>rs</sup> le Mar<sup>quis</sup> de Chabot, de Montcalm, le C<sup>te</sup> de Franconi, Capitaines de Champagne, de Guadalupe, Capitaines en second, de M<sup>rs</sup> de Minto, l'Émirale, Malines, Rochambeau, de Kéroul, de Marquis de Minto, Amiral de la Flotte, le Comte de Rochambeau, de Lambert, de Brochenard et de Minto, furent blessés en traitant l'honneur de partir en France avec eux. M<sup>rs</sup> de Rochambeau et de M<sup>rs</sup> de la Fayette furent reçus à Paris, le 20<sup>ème</sup> de novembre, à 11 heures, à l'Élysée, sous le drapeau de la République.

A. P. D. R.

**PONCE, Nicolas (1746-1831) and others. *Recueil D'estampes Representant Les Differents Evenemens de la guerre qui a procuré independence aux Etats Unis de l'Amerique.***

Paris: chez M. Ponce et chez M. Godefroy, [1784]. Quarto (11 1/8 x 8 3/4 inches). Engraved throughout: title with integral text and vignettes, 15 plates and maps with integral explanatory text (12 views, 2 maps, and a final plate celebrating the peace of 1783). Original French blue paper-covered boards, contained within a 20th-century blue morocco-backed cloth-covered folding case, titled in gilt on spine.

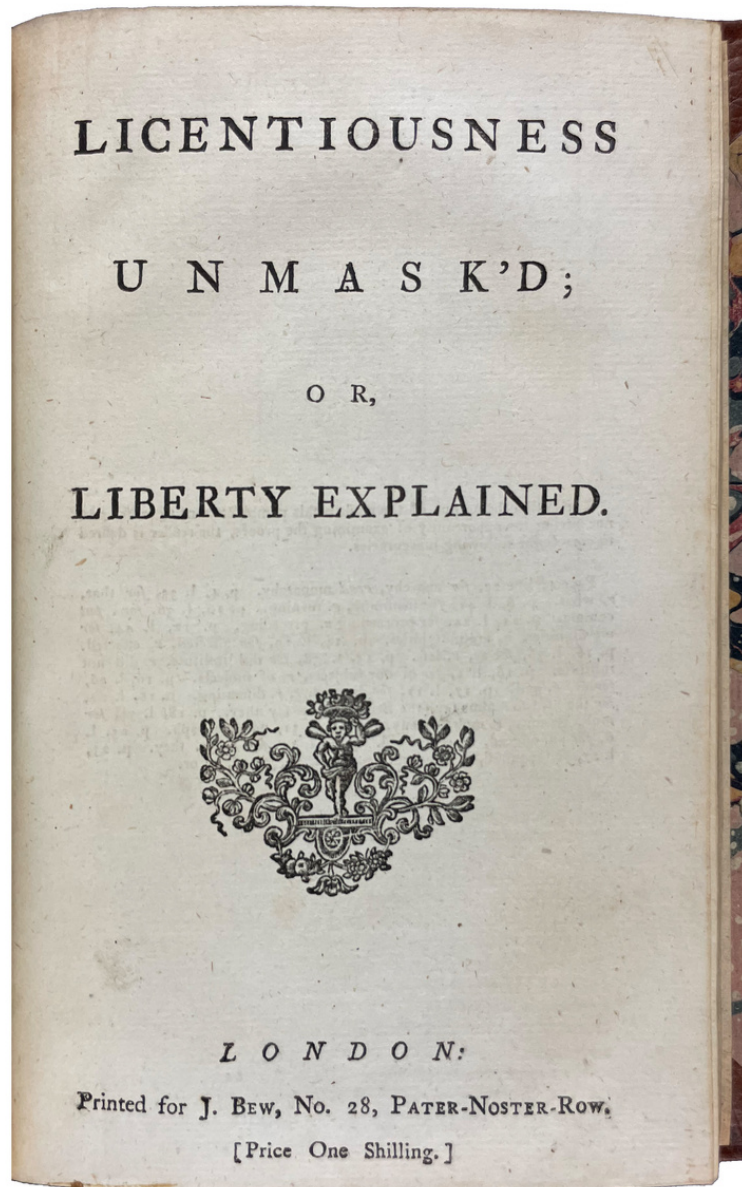
**Striking contemporary French views of the American Revolution and the first book to name the United States on the title.**

This collection of striking views is one of the few contemporary publications to illustrate scenes from the American Revolution. The first leaf is an engraved title with explanatory text and vignettes of battles. The plates illustrate the tarring and feathering of a tax collector; the battle of Lexington; the surrender at Saratoga; the attack of French forces on the island of Dominica; the surrender of Senegal; the capture of Grenada; Galvez capturing Pensacola; the capture of Tobago; the surrender of Cornwallis; three more scenes of fighting on Guadeloupe; two maps, and the final plate a series of vignettes commemorating the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Howes notes that this is the first French book to name the United States on the title.

Cresswell 303-307, 333-342; Howes C576; Sabin 68421; Beinecke *Lesser Antilles* 359; Winsor V, p. 185n.

(#25091)

\$ 4,000.



**PRICE, Richard (1723-1791).** *Licentiousness Unmask'd; or Liberty Explained.*

London: J. Bew, [1776]. 8vo (7 7/8 x 5 inches). (2), 56 pp. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

Price was a well-known British Presbyterian minister and the author of several notable books about moral philosophy and economics. He was particularly friendly with a number of Americans, and vigorously argued their part in the British debate over colonial taxation and government. Price was later offered honorary American citizenship by the Continental Congress, which he declined.

Howes P586; Adams, *American Independence* 224w; Adams, *American Controversy* 76-118; Evans 15032; Sabin 65452; *Revolutionary Hundred* 38 (refers); Kress 7243; Goldsmiths 11512.

(#40281)

\$ 4,800.



**SAYER, Robert and John BENNET (publishers).** *The American Military Pocket Atlas; being an approved collection of correct maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies; especially those which now are, or probably may be the Theatre of War: Taken principally from the actual surveys and judicious observations of engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collett; Maj. Holland, and other officers.*

London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennet, [1776]. Octavo (10 5/8 x 8 1/4 inches). Letterpress text: title (verso blank), 2pp. dedication to 'Gov. Pownall', 2pp. 'Advertisement', 1p. 'List of maps' (verso blank). 6 folding engraved maps, all hand-coloured in outline, all cut into sections, hinged with linen and folded. (Large triangle from upper outer corner of dedication leaf torn away without affecting the text). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine ruled in gilt in compartments, lettered direct in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

**The Holster Atlas: one of the most important atlases of the American Revolution designed for use in the field. The Holster Atlas was issued at the suggestion of Governor George Pownall and included the "maps that the British high command regarded as providing essential topographical information in the most convenient form" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg).**

This collection of maps was published by Sayer and Bennet at the beginning of the Revolution for the use of British officers. "Surveys and Topographical Charts being fit only for a Library, such maps as an Officer may take with him into the Field have been much wanted. The following Collection forms a Portable Atlas of North America, calculated in its Bulk and Price to suit the Pockets of Officers of all Ranks" (Advertisement). Although the publishers claimed the atlas would fit into an officer's pocket, it was more usually carried in a holster and thus gained its nickname.

For the details of the six maps in this volume, please navigate to our website.

Fite & Freeman *A Book of Old Maps* pp.212-216; Howes A208; Nebenzahl *Atlas of the American Revolution* pp.61-63; Phillips *Atlases* 1206; Rumsey p.311; Sabin 1147; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.190; Streeter Sale 73.

(#23542)

\$ 16,500.







**TARLETON, Sir Banastre (1754-1833). *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the Southern Provinces of North America.***

London: printed for T. Cadell, 1787. Quarto (10 13/16 x 8 1/2 inches). vii, [1], 518pp. plus one leaf of publisher's ads. Folding engraved map with routes marked by hand in color, and four folding engraved plans, with positions and troop movements marked by hand in colors. Early 20th-century half brown morocco, patterned endpapers, spine elaborately gilt in six compartments with raised bands.

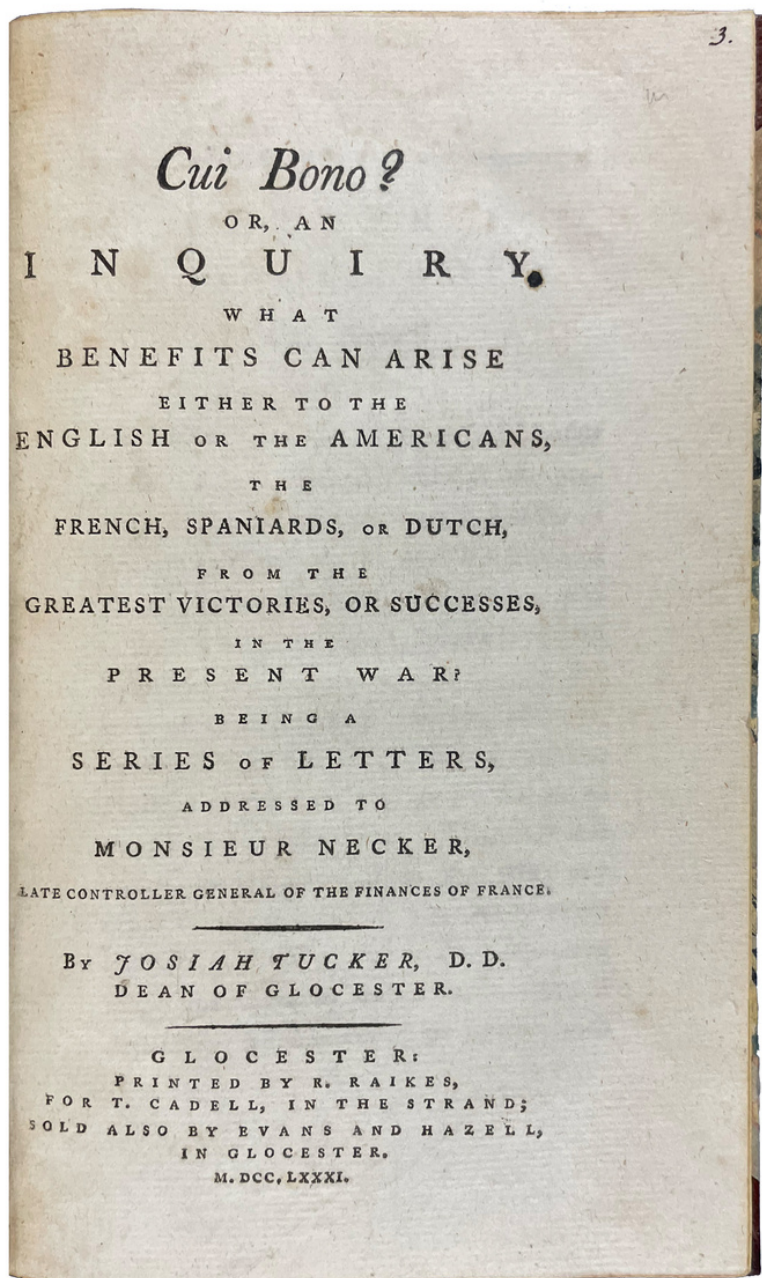
**First edition of a key work concerning the southern campaigns of the American Revolution.**

Tarleton, the commander of a Tory cavalry unit, the British Legion, served in America from May 1776 through the siege of Yorktown. He was infamous for his brutal tactics and hard-riding attacks. His narrative is one of the principal British accounts of the Revolution, notable for his use of original documents, a number of which are included as notes following the relevant chapters. The handsome maps and plans include "The Marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces...." showing the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware (with routes traced by hand in color); and plans of the siege of Charlestown, the battles of Camden and Guildford, and the siege of Yorktown.

Church 1224; Clark, *Old South* I: 317; Howes T37; Sabin 94397; Nebenzahl, *Battle Plans of the American Revolution*; 60, 83, 90, 92, 97; *Revolutionary Hundred* 85; Gephart 6589.

(#39794)

\$ 6,000.



**TUCKER, Josiah (1713-1799).** *Cui Bono? or an Inquiry, what Benefits can arise either to the English or the Americans, the French, Spaniards or Dutch, from the Greatest Victories or Successes in the Present War.*

Gloucester: R. Raikes for T. Cadell, 1781. 8vo. 141pp. With rear advertisement leaf. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

**First edition of Tucker's economic argument for American independence in which he insisted "it would be to England's interest to let her colonies go" (Connor, 85).**

Josiah Tucker, the Dean of Gloucester, was a Welsh clergyman known as an economist and a political writer on the subjects of free trade, Jewish emancipation and American independence. As early as 1749, Tucker asserted that the American colonies would seek independence, arguing with prominent thinkers such as Edmund Burke and John Wilkes and taking a distinctive stance on the American War of Independence. Though he believed that separation was inevitable, Tucker was critical and skeptical of the idea of independent colonies. Tucker wrote a long series of tracts, extending over a period of ten years, in which he advocates the peaceful separation of America from the Crown. His views, which now appear thoroughly sagacious, were considered at the time as visionary and exasperating.

In this work, Tucker held that the supposed advantage of the colonial trade to the mother country was a delusion, urging that it was in Britain's interest to grant America its independence. Tucker's position is backed by economic principles. Anticipating Adam Smith's theory of the invisible hand, Tucker denies the economic benefit of possessing colonies, maintaining that trade would still occur as long as British goods remained competitive. With the disciplinary defining notion later cemented by Smith that actors in a given economic market acts according to their self-interest, Tucker saw the separation of the colonies from Britain as an eventuality given the Colonies' rapid economic growth and dislike of regulation. In Letter VII of the present publication titled "A Plan for a general Pacification; with Remarks." (pp. 121-139), the Postscript contains the news of Cornwallis' surrender whereupon Tucker remarks: "To congratulate my Country on being defeated is contrary to that Decency which is due to the Public. And yet, if this Defeat should terminate in a total Separation from America , it would be one of the happiest Events, that hath ever happened to Great Britain."

Kress B. 432; Sabin 97334; Howes T-382; Adams, *American Controversy*; 81-71a; Cornish, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; Connor, *Josiah Tucker* 85; Lock, *Edmund Burke*, I:388.

(#40130)

\$ 2,400.



**AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *Collection of eight mezzotint portraits of American officers and leaders of the Revolution.***

[London or Augsburg:1775-1778]. Sizes as below. Each uniformly matted. Housed in a red morocco backed box.

**Wonderful collection of mezzotint portraits of American Revolution heroes.**

Public curiosity for prints of Revolutionary heroes was not limited to America but spread to the English and European print shops, where an inquisitive audience clamored for a glimpse of the key figures of the war. London and Augsburg publishers, using the names C. Shepard, Thomas Hart, and John Morris, issued a series of mezzotints of the officers of the American Revolution. Public interest reached such a frenzy that European printmakers published fictitious portraits before they had accurate likenesses of the sitters, often using old plates and simply changing the name of the sitter. The present collection is comprised of portraits George Washington and John Hancock, among others. For the full list of individuals depicted in this set, please navigate to our website.

See *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints; a Checklist of 1765-1790 Graphics in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Donald H. Cresswell, 1975.

(#34644)

\$ 32,500.



**[BROOKSHAW, Attributed to Richard]. [John Paul Jones, Commander in a Squadron in the Service of The Thirteen United States of America, 1779].**

Circa 1780. Mezzotint. Scratch lettered impression without title or publication details. Scratched initials R.B in left corner of title space. In good condition. Image size: 12 7/16 x 10 inches. Plate mark: 14 x 10 inches. Sheet size: 21 7/8 x 14 1/2 inches.

**This stunning print is a rare portrait of John Paul Jones, the father of the American Navy, and one of the most celebrated American heroes.**

During this period naval portraits adopted a certain compositional formula in which the sitter was positioned in front a scene illustrating his most noteworthy victory. Thus, this striking portrait of John Paul Jones. Jones holds a telescope, his hand resting on a large anchor, calmly facing the viewer, while his ship explodes in the background, prelude to his famous victory over Captain Pearson of the Serapis.

John Paul Jones is the father of the American Navy and one of the nation's heroes. Fought in the English Channel, Jones's surprising victory over the Serapis and the merchantmen she was escorting was his most famous engagement, and became a great morale booster to the American side. It was during this heated battle when his ship, Bon Homme Richard was sinking, and he was requested to surrender that he said, "I have not yet begun to fight".

*Olds, Bits and Pieces of American History* p. 395, no. 457; Cresswell, *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints* no. 132; Fowble, *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880* p.121; Chaloner Smith, *British Mezzotinto Portraits* p.1735; O'Donoghue, *Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits... in the British Museum* 5.

(#3733)

\$ 3,500.



[HANCOCK, John (1737-1793)] - C. SHEPHERD, publisher. *The Honble. John Hancock. of Boston in New-England; President of the American Congress. Done from an original picture painted by Littleford.*

London: C. Shepherd, October 25, 1775. Mezzotint engraving. Image size (including text): 14 x 9 5/16 inches. Sheet size: Uncut, 18 3/4 x 12 3/8 inches. Framed (1 1/2" gold leaf Federal frame with ribbed panel and acanthus lead corners, archival Antique white mat and UV Plexiglas).

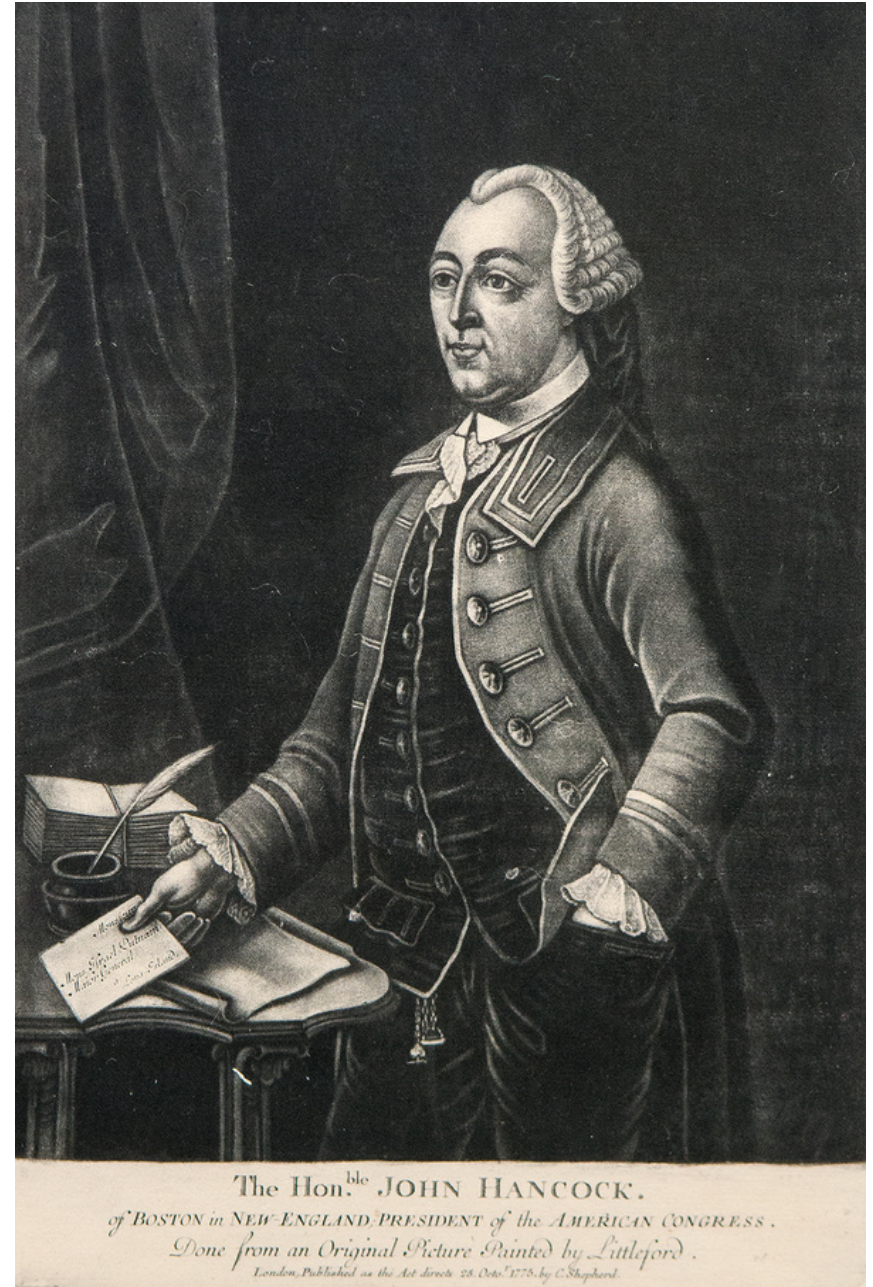
**A rare image showing Hancock standing at a writing table, holding a letter addressed to Israel Putnam.**

"As president of the Continental Congress in 1775, Hancock was newsworthy in both London and the colonies, and he was a tailor-made subject for the print publishers. Some entrepreneurs, like Shepherd in his anxiety to get the first prints on the street, were willing to supplement truth with a generous portion of fiction ... [On 25 October 1775 Shepherd] published this [portrait of Hancock] ... holding a letter addressed to 'Monsieur Mons. Israel Putnam Maior General a Long-Island' (Fowble p.115). "Littleford" is evidently a fictitious artist's name, and the supposed model for this image is J.S. Copley's oil portrait of Hancock done from life in circa 1772-4. However, if Shepherd did have knowledge of Copley's portrait then it can only have been a verbal description as the resemblance between his print and the original is so loose. "In reality, Shepherd was not taking an appreciable risk that his fictitious version would be rejected by the market. Only the relatively few individuals who were personally acquainted with Hancock or who had enjoyed an opportunity to see Copley's portrait could have been any the wiser" (Fowble p. 115).

Fowble, *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880*, 63; Russell ENA III.6; Smith, John Chaloner, *British Mezzotinto Portraits* III.5.

(#39789)

\$ 6,500.





**HANCOCK, John (1737-1793) - [attributed to C. CORBUTT (pseudonym R. PURCELL)].** *The Honble. John Hancock. of Boston in New-England; president of the American Congress. Done from an original picture painted by Littleford.*

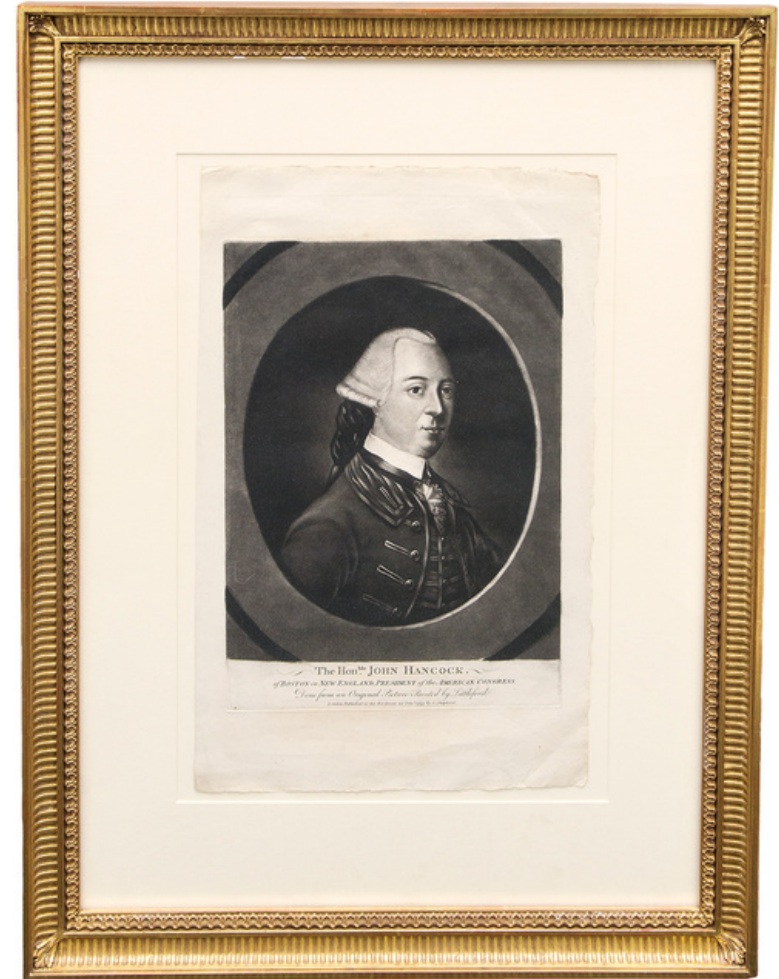
London: 'C. Shepherd', October 25, 1775. Mezzotint engraving, 14 x 10 inches, superb impression with full margins. Framed (1 1/2" gold leaf Federal frame with ribbed panel and acanthus lead corners, archival Antique white mat and UV Plexiglas). 28 x 21 5/16 inches.

**A striking and very rare mezzotint portrait of John Hancock as president of the Continental Congress.**

This portrait was already highly valued in 1904, when S.V. Henkels described the Hampton L. Carson copy of this print as being 'Of extreme rarity, in beautiful condition with wide margin. The only copy I ever saw'. Henkels' assessment was borne out by the eventual hammer price of \$120.00 - a huge price when compared to a number of the other prints of John Hancock in the same sale which fetched under \$1.00. (See S.V. Henkels and Davis & Harvey. Catalogue No. 906 Part III Unique Collection of Engraved Portraits [The Hampton L. Carson Collection]. Philadelphia: [1904], lot number 3189).

The American patriot is depicted in the rectangular image within an oval frame, wearing a formal wig with ribbon, a high collar, vest, and top coat, the tones of the print are deep and rich, and the features clearly defined. This mezzotint was issued in England as the full reality of the conflict with the American colonies was becoming clear. London publishers, using the names C. Shepherd, Thomas Hart, and John Morris, issued a series of mezzotints of the officers of the American Revolution. This mezzotint of John Hancock was probably done by R. Purcell, who worked under the pseudonym C. Corbutt. Peter Thomas, in his volume, *The American Revolution in the series The English Satirical Print, 1600-1832*, writes, "The possibility of a compromise solution to the war had been embarrassing for those opponents of government who adopted a civil war interpretation of the conflict.... This was founded on the belief or assertion that the King's government posed a sinister threat to liberty in all his dominions.... The rebels across the Atlantic were therefore the first line of defence of British liberty, and a series of prints throughout the war depicted as heroes American leaders like George Washington and John Hancock [including the present print]." Thomas reproduces what at first glance is the same engraving from the British Museum collection, but a closer examination reveals that the image of Hancock shows some marked differences to the present example, which is most likely an earlier state. Thomas identifies the artist as "Charles Corbutt" [i.e. R. Purcell], noting that the name, "Littleford," in the caption may be fictitious. Cresswell, in *The American Revolution in drawings and prints*, also discusses this engraving, but notes (? incorrectly) that the portrait was "after a painting done by Copley in 1770-72."

(description continues on the next page)





W.C. Andrews *Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War* (New York: 1896) pp.89-90; Cresswell *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints* 102; George *Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires ... in the British Museum* V. 5293; S.V. Henkels and Davis & Harvey. Catalogue No. 906 Part III *Unique Collection of Engraved Portraits* [The Hampton L. Carson Collection]. Philadelphia: [1904], lot number 3189; Russell *English Mezzotint Portraits* (Engraver not ascertained, Class III) 5; Chaloner Smith *British Mezzotinto Portraits* (Engraver not ascertained, Class III) 5; P. Thomas *The American Revolution* 44.

(#39790)

\$ 5,500.



**POLLARD, Robert (1755-1838). *Lady Harriet Ackland [sic]...***

London: R. Pollard, November 15th, 1784. Aquatint and line engraving. Platemark: 17 5/8 x 22 inches. Sheet size: 19 x 24 inches.

**Very rare Revolutionary War print.**

The title continues, describing the scene depicted: "This amiable Lady accompanied her Husband to Canada in the Year 1776, & during two Campaigns, underwent such fatigue & distress as female fortitude was thought incapable of supporting; and once She narrowly escaped with life from her Tent which was set on fire in the Night. The Event here commemorated deserves to be recorded in History. In the unfortunate Action between G. Burgoyne & G. Gates Oct., 7, 1777, Major Ackland was wounded & made Prisoner, when his Lady received the news She formed the heroic Resolution of delivering herself into the hands of the Enemy that she might attend him during the Captivity For this purpose, with a Letter from G. Burgoyne to G. Gates, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Brudinell who carried a Flag of Truce, one female servant, & her husband's Valet, she rowed down Hudsons River in an open boat towards the America Camp, but Night coming on before she reached their outposts the Guards on duty refused to receive her & threatened to fire upon her if she moved till morning. In this dreadful situation for 7 or 8 dark & cold hours, she was compelled to wait on the Water half dead with anxiety & terror. The morning put an end to her distress, she was receiv'd by Gen. Gates & restored to her husband with that politeness & humanity her sex, quality, & Virtue so justly merited."

Lady Harriet Caroline Fox-Strangways Acland (1749-1815) was the wife of John Dyke Acland, 7th Baronet (1746-1778), then major in the 20th Regiment of Foot. Unwilling to be a stay-at-home, she accompanied her husband to Canada and down the Hudson River corridor during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. During the latter, Major Acland was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bemis Heights, 7 October 1777. The now-pregnant Lady Harriet, accompanied by a chaplain, her maid and the major's servant, bravely crossed the Hudson and made her way to the camp of the American army. The following morning, she entered the camp and so impressed General Horatio Gates that she was allowed to care for him and after his health returned, he was paroled and they were allowed to return to England.

Cresswell 276.

(#38077)

SOLD

