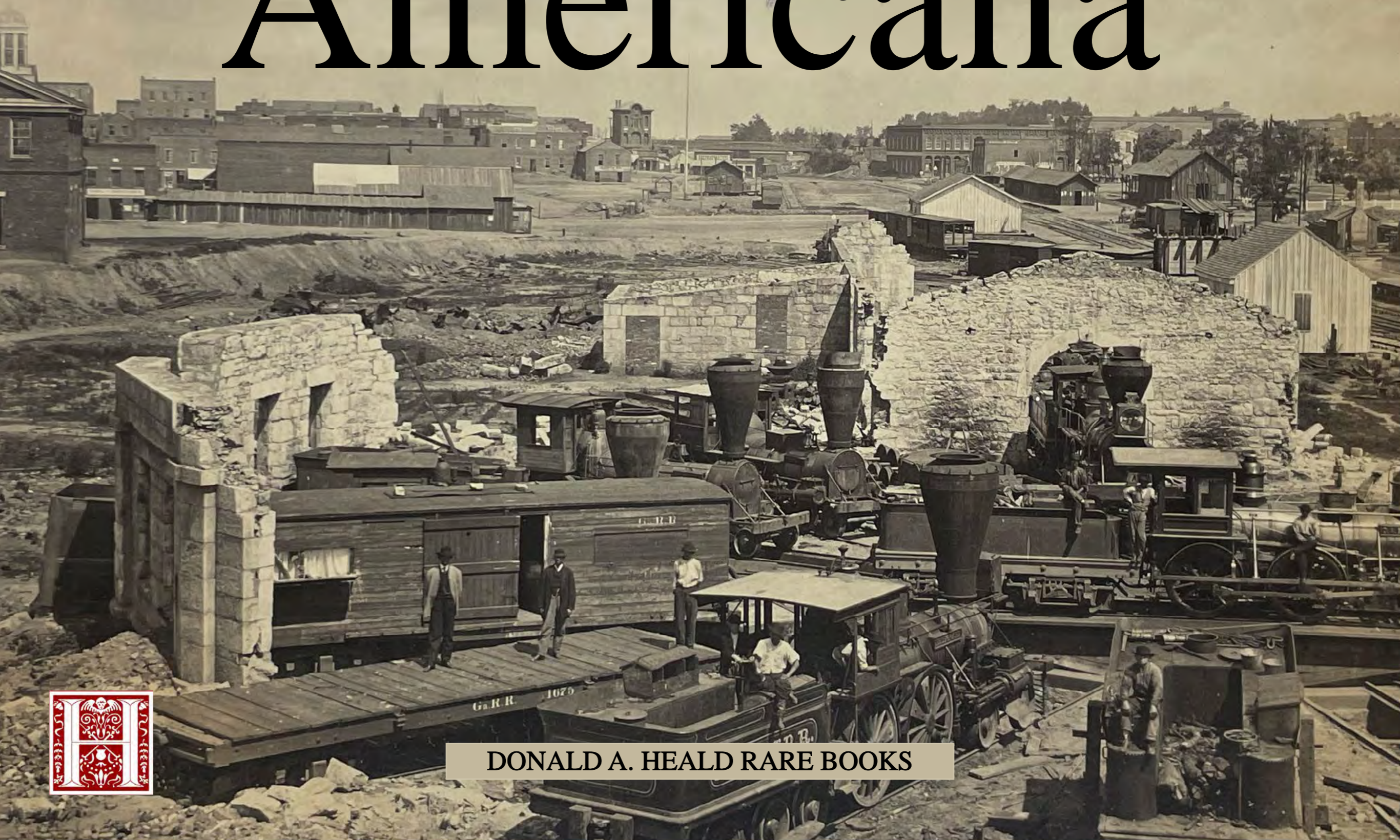


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THE THEORY OF SOCIAL REVOLUTIONS

BY
BROOKS ADAMS

New York
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1913
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ADAMS, Brooks (1848-1927). *The Theory of Social Revolutions*.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, 1913. 8vo (7 1/3 x 4 4/5 inches). First edition, first printing. [i]-[viii] 1-240 [8]. 256 pp. Half-Title, Title, Colophon, Prefatory Note, Contents: Theory of Social Revolutions, Collapse of Capitalistic Government, Limitations of the Judicial Function, American Courts as Legislative Chambers, Social Equilibrium, Political Courts, Inferences, Index, Advertisements. Publisher's original panelled brown cloth with spine ruled and lettered gilt reading: 'The Theory of Social Revolutions' and 'Brooks Adams'.

Scion of an American political dynasty, the historian Brooks Adams nevertheless was an unyielding critic of the American economy and political system. His insightful Jeremiads were popular in his day, but unlike Veblen, Sinclair, and other Progressive-era voices, he is now little read. First edition.

Brooks Adams was an American historian and critic of capitalism who questioned the success of American democracy and understood the March of Civilization to be a westward movement of centers of trade; for instance, during Brooks's lifetime, from London to New York. Adams came from a long Puritan line of Boston Brahmins: he was the son of Lincoln's ambassador at the Court of St. James, Charles Francis Adams Sr., brother to the historian Henry Adams, grandson of both President John Quincy Adams and the then-richest man in Massachusetts, Peter Chardon Adams, and the descendent of the second US president John Adams and the American revolutionary Sam Adams.

In 1913, Adams published *The Theory of Social Revolutions*, a study of the defects in the American form of government, developing the idea that the existence of great wealth is itself a danger because the wealthy exert private power but don't accept public responsibility. Adams disliked the economic system of the West writ large. He believed that commercial civilizations rise and fall in predictable cycles. First, masses of people draw together in population centers and engage in commercial activities. As their desire for wealth grows, they discard their spiritual and creative values. Their greed leads to distrust and dishonesty, and eventually society crumbles.

Adams wrote history from a seemingly endless conservative-aristocratic political genealogy. But the sophistication of his understanding of the workings of American Government up to 1913 is unmatched, and his work still reads as relevant. However, he doesn't seem conscious of the fact that it is the use of political power to benefit a narrow elite which is the basic problem of government. He instead focuses on the incompetence, illogic, and irrationality of those individuals who govern the country. His thoroughgoing critiques of the American system have ensured that his writing be memory-holed. Thousands have read about his illustrious pedigree, but few have had this opportunity to read the man's work.

OCLC: 1143716.
(#41441)

\$ 650



ADAMS, Brooks (1848-1927). *America's Economic Supremacy*.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900. 8vo (7 2/5 x 4 3/4 inches). First edition. Second printing. [i]-ix 1-222 [2]. Half-Title, Title, Preface, Contents, Spanish War, New Struggle, England's Decadence, Natural Selection in Literature, Decay of England, Russia's Interest in China, Advertisement. Publisher's original panelled brown cloth, gilt-lettered on spine: [AMERICA'S | ECONOMIC | SUPREMACY] and [ADAMS]. Ink manuscript signature from 1901 on inside pastedown.

Scion of an American political dynasty, the historian Brooks Adams was nevertheless an unyielding critic of the American economy and political system. His insightful Jeremiads were popular in his day, but unlike Veblen, Sinclair, and other Progressive-era voices, he is now little read. First edition, second printing of a forgotten classic.

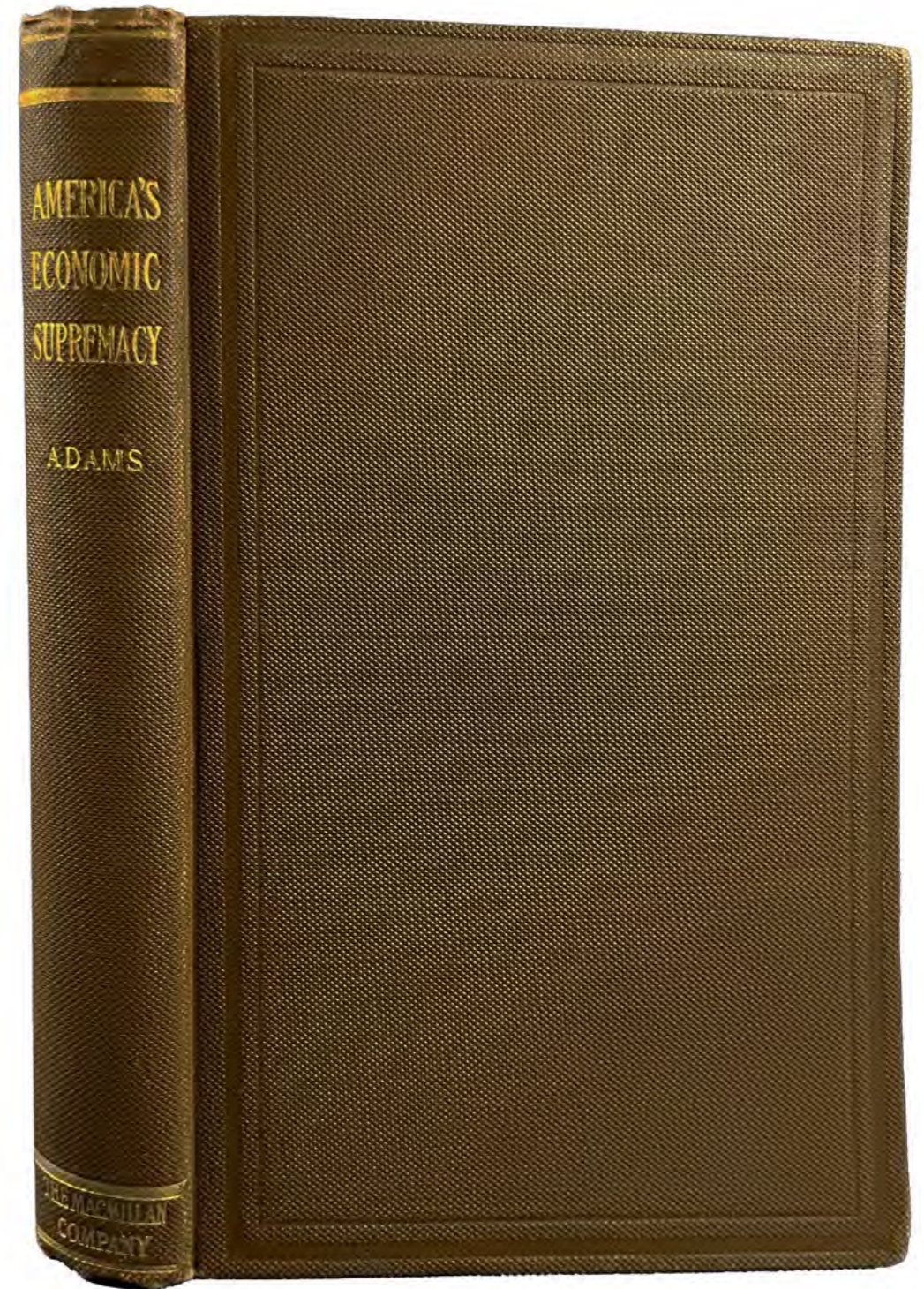
“During the summer of 1893 I became convinced that the financial convulsion which involved so many widely separated communities could only be due to some profound perturbation which extended throughout the world. Further reflection led me to surmise not only that such a disturbance actually existed, but that it originated at the very heart of the modern social system, or, in other words, at London, and that it was caused by a relative decline in British vitality and energy.” - Brooks Adams, from the preface

Brooks Adams was an American historian and critic of capitalism who questioned the success of American democracy and understood the March of Civilization to be a westward movement of centers of trade; for instance, during Brooks's lifetime, from London to New York. Adams came from a long Puritan line of Boston Brahmins: he was the son of Lincoln's ambassador at the Court of St. James, Charles Francis Adams Sr., brother to the historian Henry Adams, grandson of both President John Quincy Adams and the then-richest man in Massachusetts, Peter Chardon Adams, and the descendent of the second US president John Adams and the American revolutionary Sam Adams.

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(#41537)

\$ 300





A R T I C L E S
 OF Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.*

ARTICLE I. **T**HE stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Stile of the Confederacy

ART. II. EACH state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Sovereignty and Independence of the respective States.

ART. III. THE said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Design of the Confederation, as it regards common security.

ART. IV. THE better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

Social and mutual intercourse among the States.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor, or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

FULL faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

Manner of constituting the Congress of the States, with the qualifications & privileges of the Delegates

No

[ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION]. *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.*

[New London: Timothy Green, 1784]. Folio (11 9/16 x 6 13/16 inches). 3 leaves disbound pp. (6) Sheets toned. Housed in red chemise and matching red cloth box, with morocco lettering piece on spine.

(Article I) "The stile of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America': the final draft printing of the Articles of Confederation."

The Articles of Confederation, a unicameral constitution providing for a loose federation of the states, was drafted and approved by the delegates meeting in York-Town (now Lancaster), on November 15, 1777. It required unanimous ratification by the 13 states, therefore it only went into effect in March 1781 after the last state, Maryland, ratified. Its inception marked the end of the Continental Congress; it would remain in effect, in many ways, for seven years, until superceded by the Constitution of 1788. This printing constitutes "the final draft printing of the Articles, executed for the use of the Continental Congress. This version, with 'sundry small amendments in the diction, without altering the sense' was agreed to on Nov 15, 1777. The first edition subsequent to approval (Evans 15619) was printed at Lancaster by Francis Bailey shortly after." One of the great American documents.

Another copy of this 6 pp. printing was tentatively attributed to the Lancaster Press of John Dunlap by Evans (Evans 15620; Sabin 2142) and sold at Christie's New York on June 22, 2012, for \$25,000. This printing was extracted from the *Laws of Connecticut* (Evans 18409).

Evans 18409 (source); Evans 15620; Sabin 2142. (#40293)

\$ 1,875



BARNARD, George N. (1819-1902). *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign, embracing scenes of the occupation of Nashville, the great battles around Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, the campaign of Atlanta, March to the Sea, and the Great Raid through the Carolinas. From negatives taken in the field.*

New York: [November 1866]. Large oblong folio (16 1/8 x 20 inches). Letterpress title (verso blank), letterpress contents page (verso blank). 61 mounted albumen photographs (60 by Barnard, 1 by Mathew Brady; includes 1 unpublished photograph), each 10 x 13 inches, on individual two-tone thin card mounts, each with lithographic plate title and photographer's credit. Publisher's dark brown morocco, skilfully rebaked, covers panelled in blind, the upper cover titled in gilt. Patterned endpapers.

A very rare complete copy of Barnard's album, one of the two greatest photographic monuments to the Civil War and 'a landmark in the history of photography' (Keith F. Davis). The photographs are equally important as both a visual record of the war, and as photographic art of the highest order. As a contemporary reviewer wrote: 'These photographs... surpass any other photographic views which have been produced in this country - whether relating to the war or otherwise' ('Harper's Weekly', 8 December, 1866, p.771)

(Description continues on the next page.)



George N. Barnard's album and Alexander Gardner's *Photographic Sketchbook of the Civil War* (1866) are the two main photographic monuments of the Civil War. Between them, they contain some of the most famous images of the War's destruction. The present album, issued in an edition of between 100 and 150 copies, contains a total of sixty-one images from negatives originally taken between the winter of 1864 and the summer of 1866. The album starts with a single studio portrait of Sherman and seven of his generals taken by Mathew Brady in Washington in May 1865. The remaining 60 images by Barnard are of locations that figured prominently in the campaign.

In a series of haunting images the album records the trail of destruction left across the Confederacy by General William T. Sherman's army from 1864 to 1865 during his famous campaign from Nashville to Chattanooga then Atlanta and so to Savannah and the sea, then by-passing Charleston, north to Columbia. In the meantime a smaller force had occupied Charleston and Fort Sumter. The images run chronologically starting with Nashville, and including Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Resaca, Etawah Bridge, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston and Fort Sumter. To the North, the military campaign was brilliant, bold and decisive - an event worthy of the present monumental album. To the South, it was vicious, bloody and destructive.

Barnard had worked as a photographer documenting the Civil War from about 1861, initially working for Mathew Brady and Edward Anthony, and then, from December 1863, for the Topographical Branch of the Department of Engineers, Army of the Cumberland, based in Nashville. 'Under the direction of Captain of Engineers Orlando M. Poe, Barnard ran the army's photographic operations' (Keith F. Davis *George N. Barnard Photographer of Sherman's Campaign* p.63). Barnard continued to work for the Union army until June 1865, recording a number of well-known locations, and taking part in Sherman's campaign, behind the front lines, taking photographs in his capacity as an official army photographer.

'The publication of Alexander Gardner's *Photographic Sketchbook*... in early 1866 probably provided the immediate catalyst for Barnard's volume.... The [enthusiastic] reception of Gardner's album reinforced Barnard's belief that such complex productions could be done profitably. In addition, the *Sketchbook's* exclusive focus on the war's eastern theater... left the celebrated Sherman campaign completely to Barnard' (Keith F. Davis *op. cit.* p.97).

(Description continues on the next page.)



CITY OF ATLANTA, GA N°1



REBEL WORKS IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, GA N°2



In March 1866 Barnard wrote to both his former boss General Orlando Poe and General Sherman outlining his plans for an album of photographs of the campaign. Both responded enthusiastically, prompting Barnard to issue a printed prospectus, dated 'New York, April 3d, 1866' (proposing an album of sixty photographs, to be limited to one hundred sets priced at one hundred dollars), and to leave for the South during the second week of April 1866, accompanied by an assistant, the experienced photographer James W. Campbell. For two months Barnard retraced Sherman's steps, photographing the important locations that he had not visited in 1864-65, and re-photographing locations where he was not sure of his existing images. On 16 June, 1866, he and Campbell departed from Savannah on the steamer *Missouri* bound for New York.

There followed six months of intense work for Barnard before the *Album* was published to great critical acclaim in early November 1866. The final result, presented in a roughly geographic and chronological sequence, contains a mixture of photographs taken from the late winter of 1864 to March 1865 during Barnard's work for the army and from April to June 1866 during his return trip to the South. Numbers 2 to 8 and 38 to 44 were taken in 1864, numbers 52 to 55, 59 and 61 in 1865. Numbers 16 to 33 and 45 to 51, 57 and 58 were taken in 1866. The dates of the remainder are uncertain. Keith F. Davis writes: 'This combination [of photographs from two discrete periods] gives the album a narrative tension between the "present" of the war itself, and a retrospective memory of the conflict. Barnard blurred this distinction by sequencing his prints according to the chronology of wartime events and by not dating individual views' (*op. cit.* p.171).

'*Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign* is a remarkable work of great symbolic, historic, and artistic power. It is a result of a complex interweaving of Barnard's personal vision, nineteenth-century pictorial conventions, and larger ideas about war and the American landscape. The album was the most ambitious project of Barnard's career, and has long been recognized as a landmark in the history of photography' (Keith F. Davis *op. cit.* p.170).

Extremely rare. The last copy selling at Christie's in 2014 for \$149,000.

De Renne p.1317; Howes B150, "b."; Sabin 3462; Taft *Photography and the American Scene* pp.232 & 486; George N. Barnard *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign... with a new preface by Beaumont Newhall* New York: 1977; Keith F. Davis. *George N. Barnard Photographer of Sherman's Campaign* Kansas City, Miss.: 1990

(#41392)



\$ 225,000.



BOARDMAN, H. A.; - [President Millard C. FILLMORE]. *The New Doctrine of Intervention, tried by the Teachings of Washington: An Address Delivered in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 1852. 8vo (9 x 5 7/8 inches). 63pp., plus 24pp. of ads in the rear and 4pp. of ads tipped in at the front. Original printed wrappers. *Provenance:* President Millard C. Fillmore (presentation inscription on the upper wrapper, "President Fillmore, with respects of the Author").

Second edition, inscribed to President Millard Fillmore.

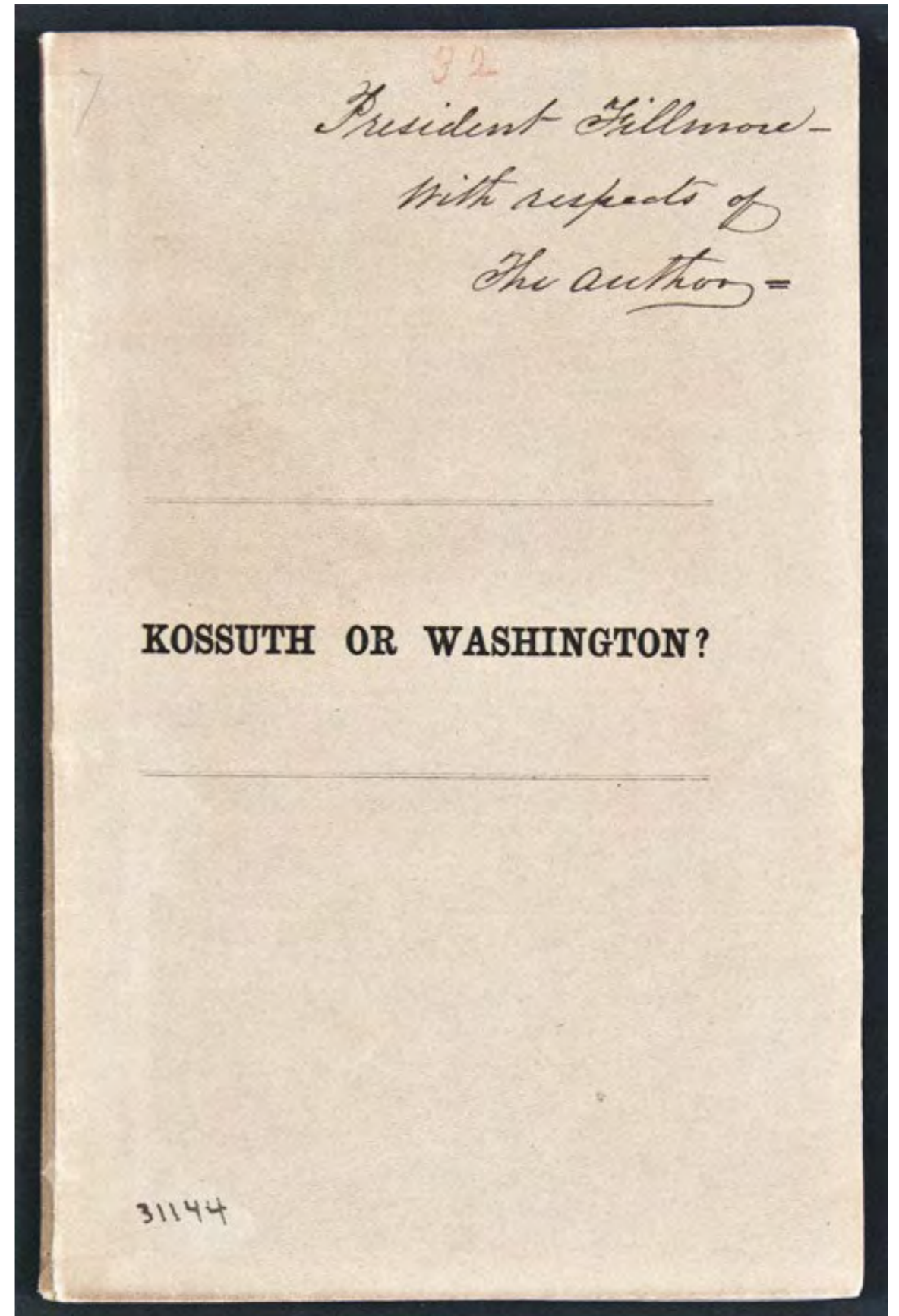
This address given by Henry Augustus Boardman, pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and prolific author, denounces the policy of political intervention proposed by deposed Hungarian leader Lajos Kossuth in his speech before Congress. Kossuth, who was briefly President-Regent of Hungary, fled the country in 1851 after the collapse of his power-base. Considered a revolutionary, he was feted across England and America and addressed the Congress, exhorting them to intervene in the quarrels of foreign countries to support democracy and freedom. Boardman is highly critical of this idea.

This copy is inscribed on the front wrapper "President Fillmore- With Respects of the Author-" At the time of the address Fillmore was President of the United States, although he failed to win renomination later in the year. By the time Fillmore received this pamphlet, he probably shared Boardman's views. Kossuth, who was a flamboyant figure, was invited to the White House at the time of his address to Congress, and used the opportunity to call for American intervention. Fillmore mildly rebuked him, making it clear that intervention in the affairs of Europe was not American policy. Kossuth was so angry at this that he behaved very badly for the rest of the evening.

Millard Fillmore, one of the most literate of Presidents, had one of the most extensive libraries of any President.

(#25986)

\$ 1,000





BURR, Aaron (1756-1836), CARPENTER, Thomas (fl.1790s-1810s, Court Reporter). *The Trial of Col. Aaron Burr, on an Indictment for Treason. Before the Circuit Court of the United States, Held in Richmond, (Virginia), May Term, 1807: Including the Arguments and Decisions on All the Motions Made During the Examination and Trial, and on the Motion for an Attachment against Gen. Wilkinson. Taken in Short-Hand by T. Carpenter. Vols. I-III.*

Washington City [Washington, D.C.]: Westcott & Co., 1807-1808. 8vo. 3 volumes (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Vol. I: 147 [2] 4-135 [3]. 284 pp. Title, Deposit Notice, Publisher's Note. Vol II: 465 [1]. 466 pp. Title, Deposit Notice. Vol. III: 418 I [i-1] [4]. 472 pp. Title, Appendix, Index. Previous owner's small stamp on front pastedowns. Contemporary full sheep, expertly rebacked spines in six gilt-ruled compartments with red morocco lettering-pieces in second compartments and volume numbers in fourth.

First edition of all three volumes of "the rarest and best account of the trial," (Eberstadt) which made US legal history in its interpretations of treason and executive sovereignty. This elusive set, almost always found without the third volume, is Burr's own report and is crucial to understanding early democracy in America. Of especial relevance today as other high-profile American politicians face their own accusations of treason.

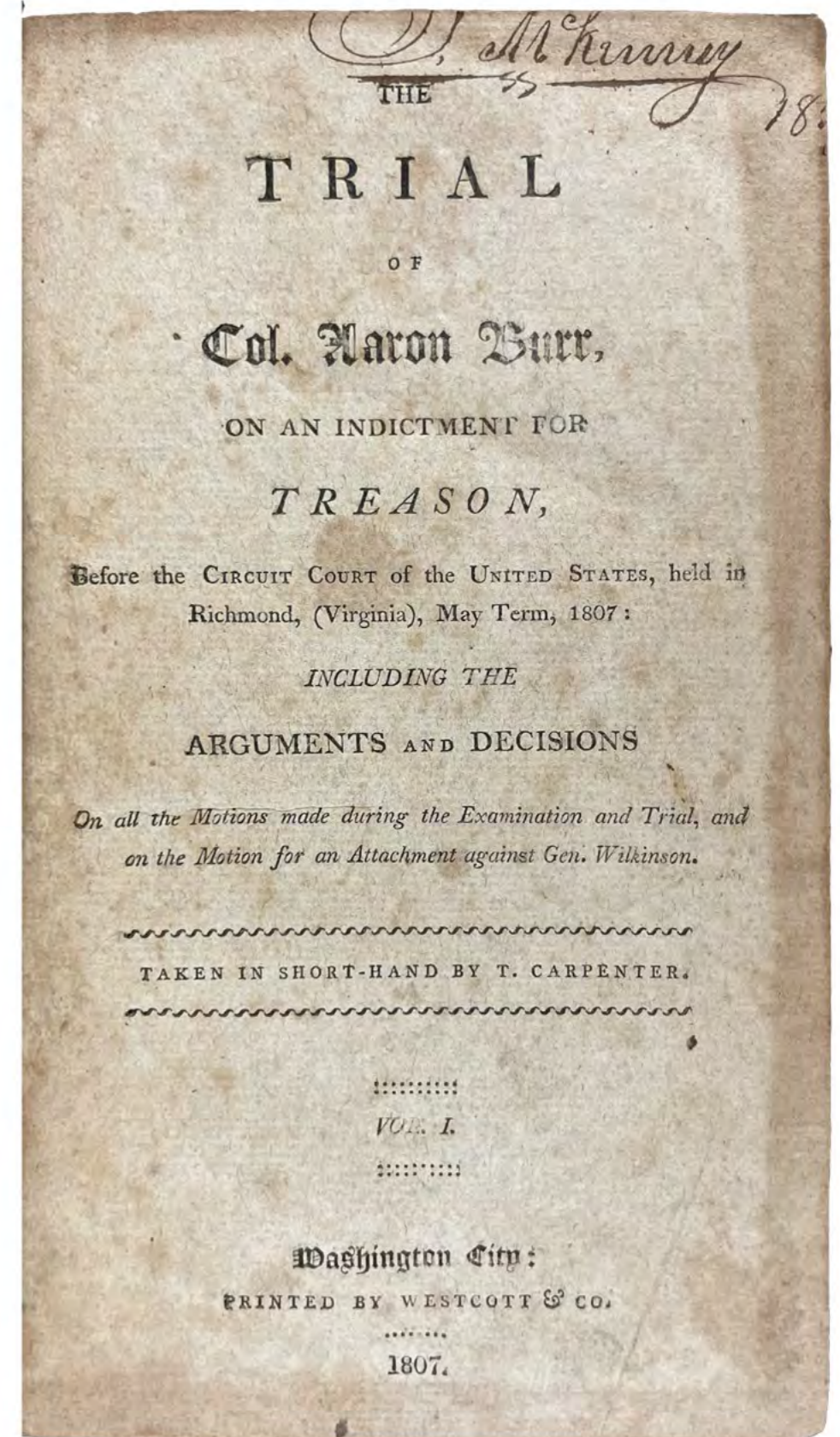
"The most exciting trial held in this country during the first half of the nineteenth century." (Graff)

Aaron Burr Jr. was an American politician, businessman, lawyer, co-founder of the Bank of New York, and Founding Father who served as Vice President during Jefferson's first term, and, more recently, served as the foil in Lin-Manuel Miranda's musical *Hamilton*. How Burr came to be arrested in Alabama in 1807 is bizarre and byzantine, but in brief: Burr was rejected by his own party, the Democratic-Republicans, for opposing Jefferson in the 1800 presidential election runoff in the House, and then was shunned by the Federalists for killing Alexander Hamilton in a duel. Burr went West to seek better fortunes, which included a rogue military adventure to seize lands belonging to Spain in Louisiana and Mexico, with incentive given to the Western states to join his adventure. However, Burr's longtime friend, General James Wilkinson, decided to abandon this dubious plan and inform the Feds instead. President Jefferson did not look kindly on his former Vice President's conspiracy to entice the Western states to leave the Union and join with him as he colonized new lands with the support of England. Jefferson alerted Congress and ordered Burr's arrest. Firm in his belief that Burr was a traitor, Jefferson had him charged as such. Luckily for Burr, Chief Justice John Marshall was Jefferson's longtime political foe and would preside at Burr's trial because he was also the federal judge for the US Circuit Court in Virginia. Burr was acquitted and fled for Europe.

Cohen, *Bibliography of Early American Law* 14091, 14092. Eberstadt 134-68. Graff 506. Howes B1013. Sabin 9433. Tompkins, Burr 18.

(#40181)

\$ 7,500





CALIFORNIA - Leonard MEARS, compiler. *Mears' Sacramento Directory, for the Years 1863-4: embracing a general business directory of residents.*

Sacramento: Printed by A. Badlam, 1863. 8vo (8 13/16 x 5 5/8 inches). 26, [iv], [25]-142, [3] pp. Publisher's calf-backed printed paper boards. Preliminary ads printed on yellow, red and green paper.

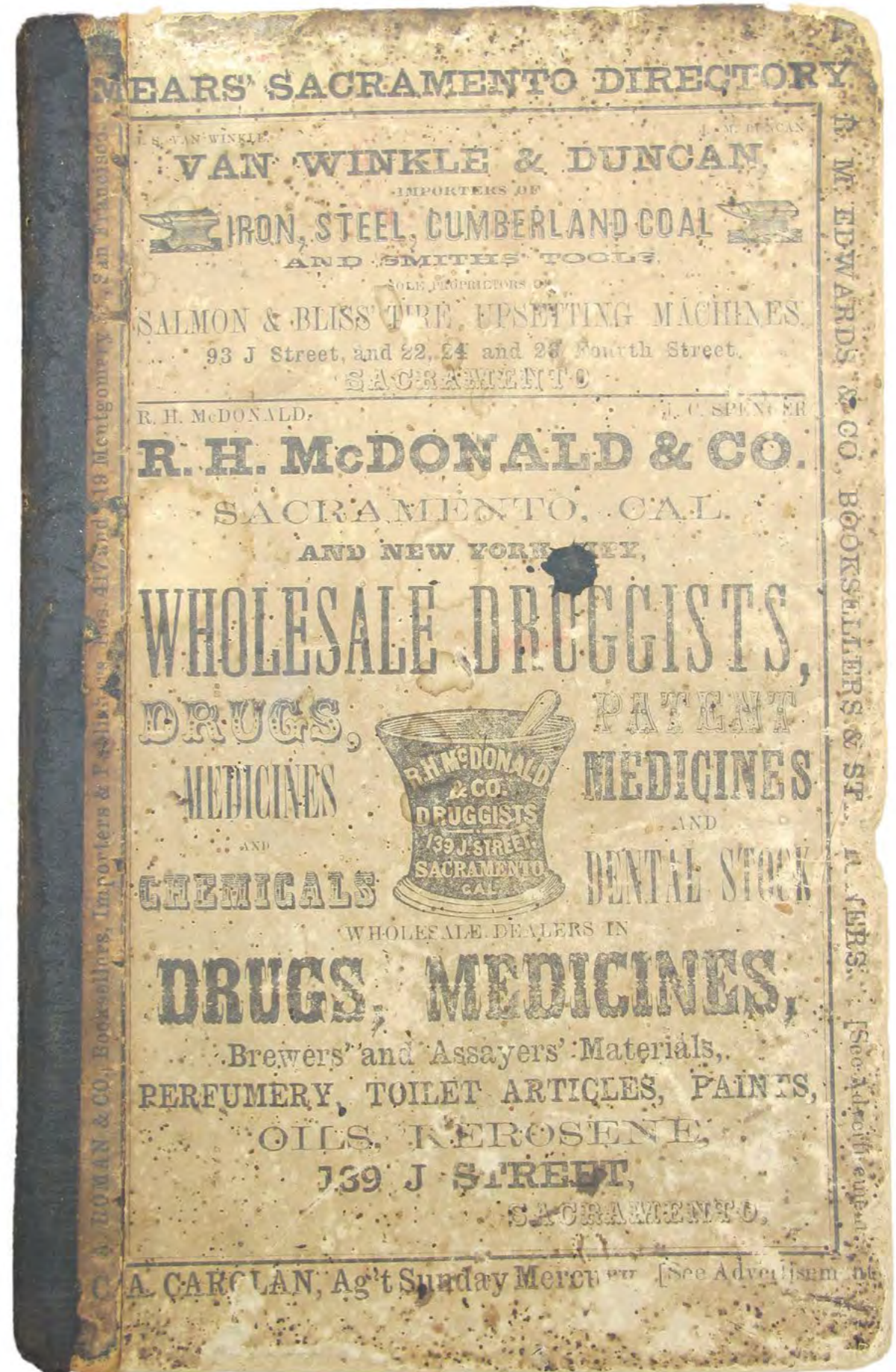
An early Sacramento business directory, published in California during the Civil War.

An invaluable source of information from the period, with advertisements for a wide-range of businesses including shippers, wine merchants, surgeons, dentists and druggists, printers and bookbinders, photographers, grocers, hardware dealers and more. Besides the alphabetical directory, the work includes a brief history of Sacramento, as well as information on the state, county and city offices, local institutions, as well as post offices and stage routes. With a few pencil annotations by an early resident of Sacramento about the people and places mentioned in the text.

Rare, with only five examples cited by OCLC, with only one being outside of California.

Rocq 6528. Not in Cowan.
(#29955)

\$ 2,800





CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839, Editor, Publisher). *The American Museum or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, &c. Prose and Poetical . . . [title changed to The American Museum, or, Universal Magazine in January 1790]. Vols. I-XII.*

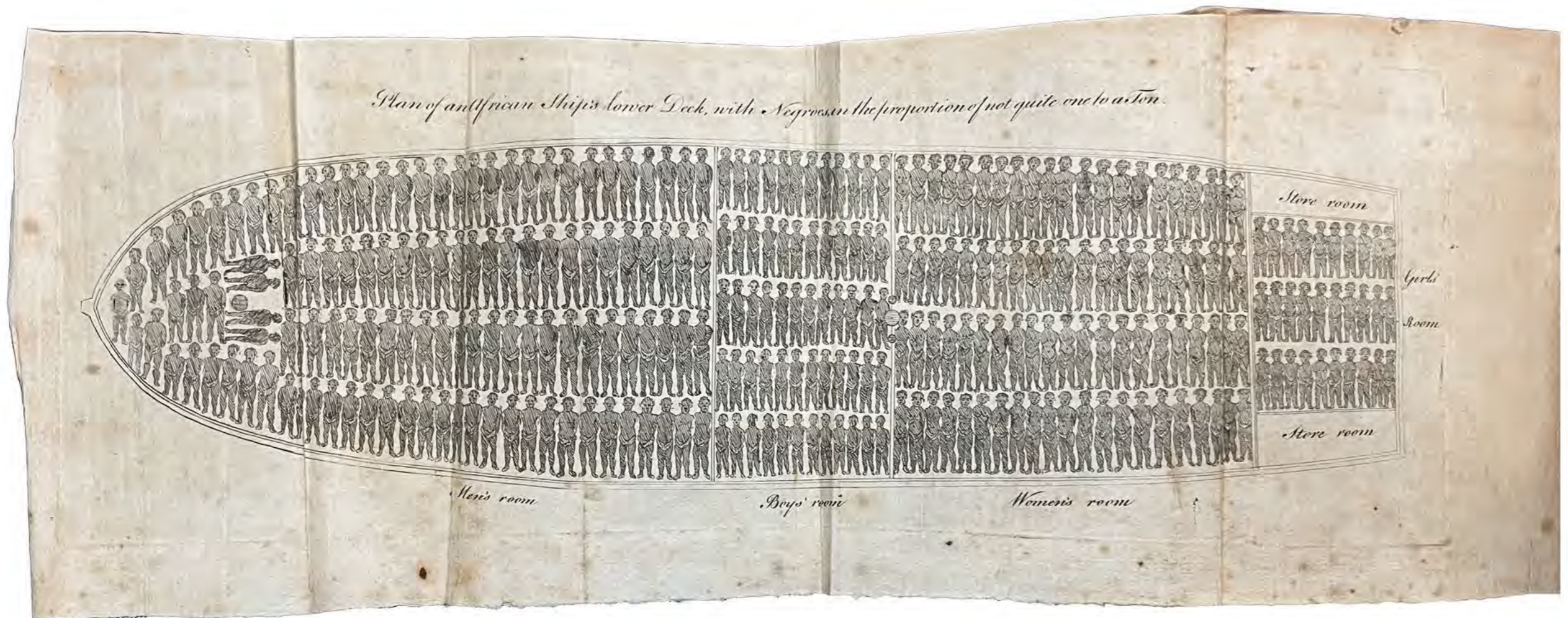
Philadelphia: Mathew Carey; Carey, Stewart, and Co. No. 188 Market-street, January 1787-December 1792, with collective 1798 titles. 12 volumes, comprising 72 consecutive monthly issues. 8vo (8 x 4 3/4 inches). Volume collations below. Contemporary tree sheep, each volume tastefully rebaced preserving original spines in six compartments ruled gilt with red morocco lettering-pieces in second compartments with the volume number in fourth compartments. Volumes numbered in contemporary ink manuscript on front pastedowns.

A complete copy of America's first literary magazine, including early printings of the US Constitution, the Bill of Rights, various State constitutions, Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures, and parts of the Federalist Papers. Rarely encountered complete, this set with Franklin's Chart of the Gulf Stream and the sought after folding plate of the slave ship Brooks, an indelible abolitionist image crystallizing the horrors of the Middle Passage.

“That it had considerable merit is universally acknowledged; and there is no vanity in the declaration.” - Mathew Carey

A complete run of the seminal American magazine the *American Museum*. Its highlights include the second American edition of Benjamin Franklin's Chart of the Gulf Stream; letters from the Federalist Papers; the first serial printing of the US Constitution; a printing of the proposed Bill of Rights; excerpts of Thomas Paine's "Common Sense"; and the first American printing of the iconic plan of the slave ship Brooks, "among the most effective propaganda any social movement has ever created." (Rediker) The Brooks folding plate depicts cross-sections of the ship with hundreds of shackled Africans on their way to the Americas.

(Description continues on the next page.)



Indeed, slavery is discussed throughout the *American Museum*, with essays on the education of African-American children, the Haitian Revolution, and Benjamin Franklin's essay "An Address to the Public, from the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes, Unlawfully Held in Bondage."

As usual this set is a mixed edition. The first eleven volumes are each bound with rarely seen 1798 collective title pages, issued in 1799 as explained by Carey: "Complete sets of the former *American Museum*, in twelve octavo volumes, from January, 1787, till December, 1792, may be had of the Publisher hereof, and of Charles Debret, London. Any numbers or volumes may be had to complete sets." Volumes I-III are of mixed second and third editions, while Volumes IV-XII are of first editions. Reference works speak to this: "Complete sets with all volumes and plates are extremely scarce. A number of the issues were reprinted, and sets when found are generally mixtures of printings." (*Federal Hundred*) This is especially true given the great value of the Brooks slave ship engraving, which usually causes it to be absent.

The magazine was a pioneering effort on the part of its publisher and editor, Mathew Carey, to develop and promote an indigenous American literary culture. Carey founded the *American Museum* using a \$400 loan from none other than the Marquis de la Fayette, who received a dedication leaf in Volume II. During its publication, Carey printed 72 monthly issues from January 1787 through December 1792, bound later by Carey into twelve volumes. Carey's original editorial goal was to cull the best essays on political, economic, and cultural subjects, as well as poetry and prose, and offer it to a national audience. *American Museum* was the "one magazine [that] reprinted some of the essays outside of New York City." (*Concise Guide*)

(Description continues on the next page.)



A favorable opinion of the *American Museum* from George Washington, who said a “more useful literary plan had never been undertaken in America,” is reprinted on the verso of each collective title and originally in Volume IV, which enhanced the magazine’s reputation. (Sabin) The *American Museum* became the first resort for governmental information, including the proceedings of Congress, texts of state constitutions, treaties with foreign countries, and international affairs. Carey cast a wide net in soliciting writers and topics for his periodical. Among the “most eminent writers of that day” who contributed were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Rush. (Evans)

The success of the *American Museum* helped establish Carey as the leading printer of his generation. Through the publication of the periodical he was able to develop a distribution network which greatly aided him as he became a leading book publisher. A congressional change in postal rates for magazines in 1792 forced Carey to end the run of *American Museum* “to have recourse to some other object that might afford a better reward to industry.”

Please refer to our website for the full collation of each volume.

Chielens, *American Literary Magazines*, pp.19-24. Crane, *Publius in the Provinces*, 590. ESTC P5460. Evans 20193-5. *Federal Hundred*, 12. Green, *Mathew Carey: Publisher and Patriot*, pp.6-7. G. E. Maggs, *Concise Guide to the Federalist Papers*, 816, 842. Mott, 100-103. *Realms of Gold* 1624. Rediker, *The Slave Ship*, 308. Sabin 1162. Sowerby 4903. Wheat 723.

(#40037)

\$ 48,000.





CARVER, Jonathan (1710-1780), LETTSOM, John Coakley (1744-1815). *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768.*

London: Printed for C. Dilly, in the Poultry; H. Payne, in Pall-Mall; and J. Phillips, in George-Yard, Lombard-Street, 1781. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 inches). Third edition. [x1] [a4] A-Nn4 Oo2. 302 ff. [12] [1]-22 [16] [i]-xvii 18-543 [21]. 604 pp. 8 plates including a mezzotint frontispiece portrait of Carver, 2 hand-colored folding maps, and five folding plates, four of which are hand-colored and include depictions of a tobacco plant and a peace pipe. Frontis, Title, Advertisement, Dedication, Address to the Public, Account of Captain J. Carver, Contents, Introduction, Journal of the Travels, Appendix, Directions for Placing Maps, Index. Half mottled morocco with blind roll-tooling over red and blue marbled-paper boards, spine ruled in gilt in six compartments with red calf lettering-piece in second compartment and gilt foliate printer's device in rest.

“Third and best edition” of Carver’s travels into the American West; containing the first published mention of Oregon. [Sabin]



A classic American travelogue, here in the third and best edition, with expanded text, an added biographical sketch of the author, an index, and the additional plate of the tobacco plant not found in the first two editions, which is especially well-colored. Carver traveled farther west than any Englishman before the American Revolution, going as far as the Dakotas, exploring the headwaters of the Mississippi, and passing over the Great Lakes. [Howes] His text and one of his two maps are the first published mentions of “Oregon.” Carver discourses on natural history and comments on the Native Americans he encounters on his travels. “His positive portrayal of their manners and customs helped dispel the eighteenth-century image of Indians as savages. In some cases Carver’s is the earliest description published of the Sioux and Chippewa groups he encountered.” [Davis] Carver’s work served as an important source book and stimulus for later explorers, especially Mackenzie and Lewis and Clark, but also more broadly rose the public’s curiosity in routes to the Pacific.

(Description continues on the next page.)



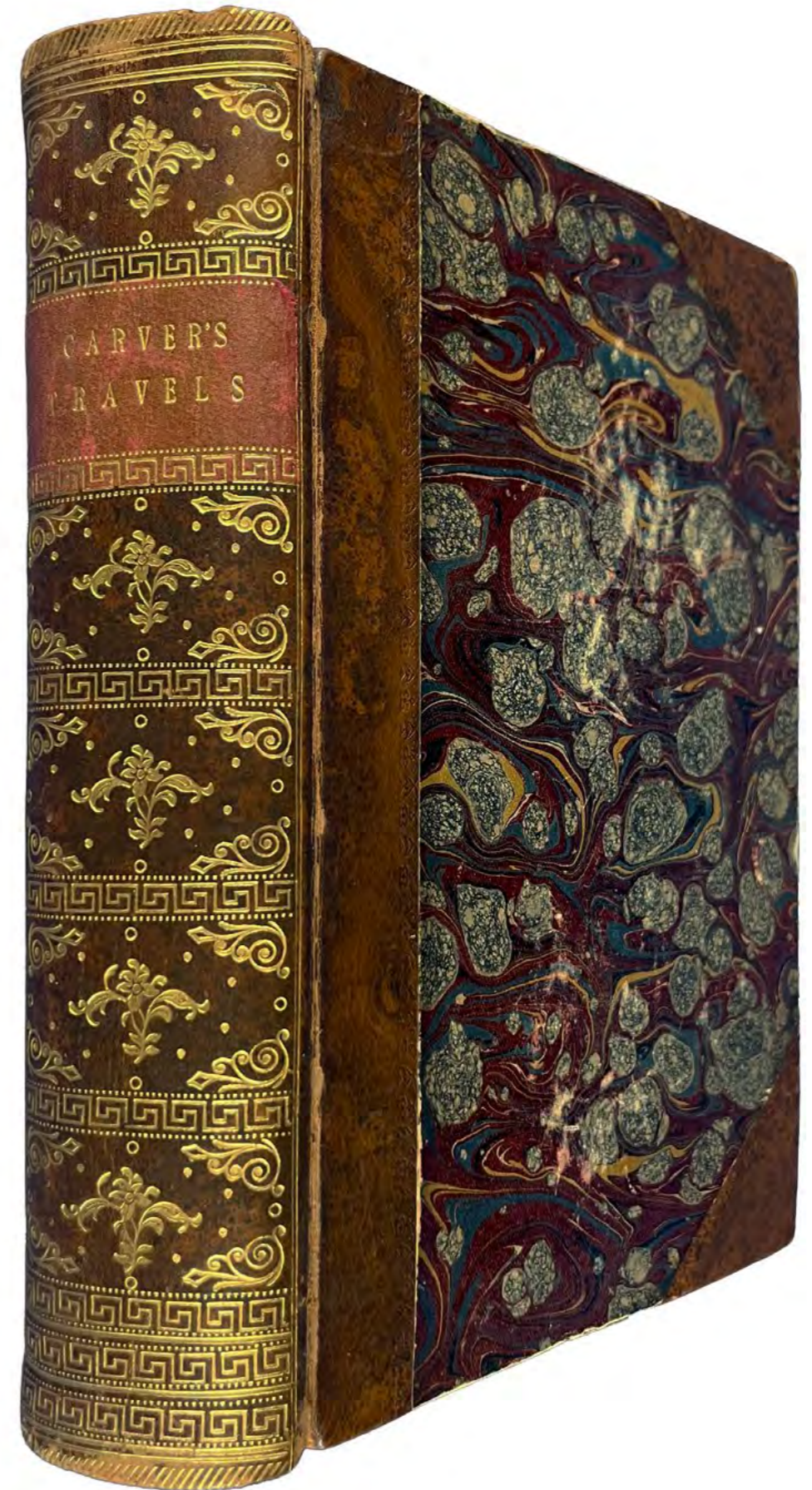
Carver, born in Massachusetts, was an explorer, cartographer, and author, who was one of the first white men to explore and map areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin, including what would later be named Carver County in Minnesota. He served in the Colonial militia during the French and Indian War and, while enlisted, mastered surveying and mapmaking. In 1763, he left the army to explore new territories, and in 1766, Robert Rogers appointed Carver to lead an expedition to find a route to the Pacific Ocean and East Indies. He kept a detailed account of this expedition to discover a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean.

After failing to find money to publish his journal, and in pursuit of a claim for compensation from the British Government for the work he put into the Northwest Passage expedition, Carver traveled to London and had the present work published. Carver's book was an immediate success when first published in 1778, and a second London edition followed the next year. It was an important book in the history of the exploration of the American West as Carver was the first English-speaking explorer to venture west of the upper Mississippi River. He anticipated the idea of a continental divide as he was the first to mention a large mountain range to the west (The Rockies) that blocks the westward passage.

Carver's friend, the well-known Quaker physician and author Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, explains his involvement in the present third edition on a single-page advertisement leaf at the front of the book: "Few works have had a more rapid sale. Two large editions having been disposed of in two years. This induced the proprietors to print a third: but, as soon as this impression was finished, I purchased both the printed copies and the copyright. I have since added to the work, some Account of the Author's life, and an Index to the Travels, which are published separately, for the convenience of the purchasers of the first and second editions."

Bell C102. Davis, Huntington Free Library. ESTC T133716. Evans 24181. Field 251. Graff 622. Greenly, *Michigan* 21. Howes C-215. JCB II, 2450. Lande 108. Lee, pp.165-169. Pilling, *Algonquian*, p.68. Reese, *Best of the West* 13. Reese and Osborn, *Struggle for North America* 88. Sabin 11184. Streeter III, 1772. TPL 415. Vail 670.
(#41557)

\$ 2,850



THE
A P P E A L
FARTHER DEFENDED;
IN ANSWER TO
THE
FARTHER MISREPRESENTATIONS
OF
DR. CHAUNCY.

By THOMAS B. CHANDLER, D.D.

—Not using your Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness.
ST. PETER.

If the Presbyterian Parity had any Place in the primitive Times as some do imagine, it must needs have been an intolerable Kind of Government, since all on the sudden it was univerfally abolished.

Maurice againft Baxter.

NEW-YORK:
Printed by HUGH GAINÉ, at his Book Store and
Printing-Office, in HANOVER-SQUARE.
M,DCC,LXXI.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury (1726-1790); PORTEUS, Beilby (1731-1809); SECKER, Archbishop Thomas (1693-1768). *The Appeal Farther Defended; In Answer to the Farther Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy*. New York: Hugh Gaine, at his Book Store and Printing-Office, in Hanover-Square, 1771. Title, [ii-iii], iv-vi, errata leaf, [1] 2-240. 248 pp.

[With:] THE CLERGY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. *An Address from the Clergy of New-York and New-Jersey, to the Episcopalians in Virginia; Occasioned by Some Late Transactions in that Colony Relative to an American Episcopate*. New York: Hugh Gaine, at his Book Store and Printing-Office, in Hanover-Square, 1771. Title, Half-title, title, [1] 2-58 [2]. 64 pp.

[And:] PORTEUS, Beilby (1731-1809). *A Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Secker*. New-York: Hugh Gaine, at the Bible and Crown in Hanover-Square, 1773. Re-printed from the London Edition. Half-title, Title, [i] ii-iii [iv], i-lxviii. 76 pp.

[And:] CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury. *An Appendix to the American Edition of the Life of Archbishop Secker: Containing His Grace's Letter to the Revd. Mr. Macclanechan, on the Irregularity of his Conduct; with an Introductory Narrative*. New York: H. Gaine, at his Book Store and Printing-Office, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, 1774. Title, [iii] iv-xx. [1] 2-28. 48 pp.

[And:] CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury. *A Free Examination of the Critical Commentary on Archbishop Secker's Letter to Mr. Walpole: To Which is Added, by Way of Appendix, A Copy of Bishop Sherlock's Memorial*. New-York: Hugh Gaine, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, 1774. Title, iii-iv [v] vi-xii, [1] 2-102 [103] 104-122 [2] Errata, advertisement. 136 pp.

5 volumes bound in 1; 8vo (7 11/16 x 4 1/2 inches). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century calf 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. Occasional ink annotations in a contemporary hand. .

The American Episcopalian controversy, stoked by the possible imposition of British Anglican bishops on the American colonists, dominated religious discourse in the Colonies. Here are five rare works from that generative debate, bound together in a sumptuous volume, serving as an eyelet onto the separation of Church and State in America and its gestation.

(Description continues on the next page.)

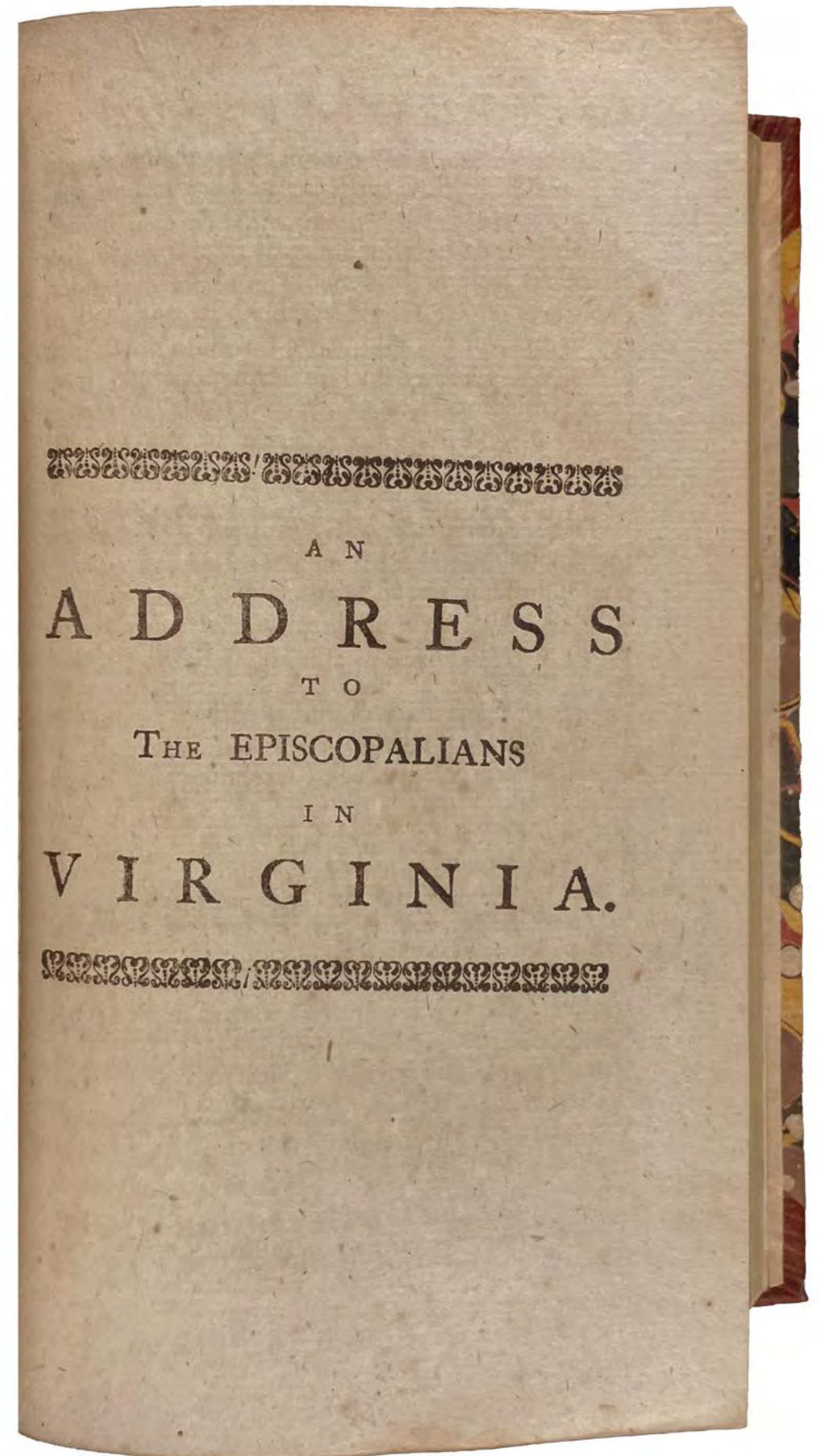


Thomas Bradbury Chandler was an Anglican clergyman and influential figure in the religious and political controversies of colonial America. Born in Woodstock, Connecticut, he graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1745. Ordained as an Anglican priest in 1747, he served in Elizabethtown and Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he gained a reputation for his eloquent preaching and unwavering commitment to the Church of England. Chandler vehemently opposed religious dissenters and advocated for the establishment of the Church of England as the dominant religious institution in the American colonies. His publication *An Appeal to the Public in Behalf of the Church of England in America* ignited the Anglican Bishop Controversy, intensifying tensions between Anglicans and dissenters during the revolutionary era. Chandler remained loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolution and eventually relocated to Nova Scotia, where he continued his ministry until his death in 1790. Due to his controversial positions, Chandler's writings contributed to the broader discourse on religious establishment, religious freedom, and the role of religion in colonial society.

The Appeal Farther Defended was published in 1771 as a response to Dr. Charles Chauncy's criticisms of Chandler's earlier publication, *An Appeal to the Public*. In it, Chandler addresses and counters the arguments made by Chauncy, who was a prominent Congregationalist minister and a vocal critic of the Church of England. Chandler specifically focuses on Chauncy's misrepresentations and challenges his criticisms of the Anglican Church. Chandler's work was part of a larger ongoing debate between proponents of the Church of England and dissenters in the American colonies. The present collection of works represents debates that touched on issues of religious authority, governance, and the relationship between church and state, of which Chandler's writings are fascinating examples. Another individual whose work appears in this grouping is Beilby Porteus.

Porteus was an Anglican clergyman, bishop, and social reformer in 18th-century York, England. After his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, Porteus was ordained as a priest in 1757. He gained recognition for his sermons, which were known for their clarity, moral teachings, and emphasis on social justice. He became a popular preacher in London and served as the chaplain to King George III. In 1769, he was appointed as the Bishop of Chester. As a bishop, Porteus was actively involved in various social and humanitarian causes. He was an advocate for the abolition of the slave trade and supported the work of abolitionist campaigners, such as William Wilberforce. Porteus's passionate sermons against slavery helped raise awareness and mobilize public opinion. In 1787, Porteus was transferred to the Diocese of London, becoming one of the most influential churchmen in the country. He continued his advocacy for social reform, promoting education for the poor, prison reform, and the alleviation of poverty.

(Description continues on the next page.)





A
 R E V I E W
 O F T H E
 L I F E A N D C H A R A C T E R
 O F
 A R C H B I S H O P S E C K E R.

By BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D.
 Rector of LAMBETH,
 AND
 Chaplain in ordinary to His MAJESTY.



N E W - Y O R K :

Re-printed from the *London* Edition, by HUGH GAINE,
 at the Bible and Crown in Hanover-Square,
 MDCCLXXIII.

Porteus left a legacy as a progressive and socially conscious bishop who used his position to champion important causes such as the abolition of slavery and social reform. The work which appears here is the first American edition of the publication that served as a eulogy for Archbishop Thomas Secker, the Archbishop of Canterbury and a proponent of establishing an American Episcopate. Porteus defends Secker against ministers like Jonathan Mayhew and Charles Chauncy, who opposed the appointment of bishops in the American colonies. Porteus criticizes their “unreasonable and groundless Jealousies of the Church of England” and clarifies that the intention behind the appointments was not to establish the Church of England as the dominant religion in America. The work highlights the religious and political conflicts of the time and demonstrates Porteus’s loyalty to the Church of England. Present here is also the appendix to this American edition of Porteus’s work which was written by Chandler. The appendix includes an introductory narrative by Chandler as well as excerpts of a letter written by Archbishop Secker addressing the irregular conduct of the Reverend Mr. Macclanechan.

This group of works represents points of view in the influential pamphlet wars that enveloped discourse on the role of the Church of England in the colonies, the legitimacy of British rule, the nature of religious freedom, and the rights of the colonists. All of which are debates that informed the intellectual landscape that shaped the path toward American independence.

Sabin 11875 (*Appeal Further Defended*); Sabin 16585 (*Address from the Clergy*); Sabin 11878 (*Free Examintion of the Critical Commentary*); Evans 12960, ESTC W29061 (*A Review of the Life & Character of Archbishop Secker*); Evans 13192.

(#40238)

\$ 4,500



THE
American Fur Trade
 OF THE
Far West

A History of the Pioneer Trading Posts and Early
 Fur Companies of the Missouri Valley and
 the Rocky Mountains and of
 the Overland Commerce
 with Santa Fe.

MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY
HIRAM MARTIN CHITTENDEN
 Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Author of
 "The Yellowstone."

THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK
 FRANCIS P. HARPER
 1902

CHITTENDEN, Hiram Martin (1858-1917). *The History of the American Fur Trade of the Far West.*

New York: Francis P. Harper, 1902. 8vo (9 3/4 x 6 inches). xxiv, [2], 482pp. plus [1]p. of advertisements; viii, [2], 483-892pp.; 893-1029pp. With half-titles in each volume. With frontispieces in first and second volumes and 8 plates, folding map in rear pocket of 3rd volume. Publisher's green cloth; spine lettered in gilt; all edges untrimmed; partially unopened. Ex-library with a label ("The Gift of James Ford Bell") on the first free endpaper of each volume.

A fine copy of the definitive work on the American Fur Trade that remains unparalleled in its comprehensiveness.

Hiram Martin Chittenden was an American engineer, historian, and author known for his significant contributions to both engineering projects and historical studies. Chittenden played a key role in the development and improvement of navigational infrastructure along the inland waterways of the United States. In addition to his engineering pursuits, Chittenden had a passion for history that led him to produce this notable work. His dedication to historical research was evident in his meticulous approach, involving the examination of primary sources, interviews, and consultations with historical documents and repositories. Notably, he was able to secure access to the private papers of influential St. Louis fur-trading families like the Chouteaus and Sublettes. His commitment to accuracy and thoroughness in historical documentation earned him a reputation as a conscientious historian. The present work commences with a concise exploration of the origins of the fur trade in eastern North America. Subsequently, it presents a detailed portrayal and examination of the prominent fur-trading enterprises that operated to the west of the Mississippi River.

Provenance: James Ford Bell (1879-1961), was an American businessman, philanthropist, and president and later chairman of General Mills from 1928-1948.

Howes C-390; Streeter Sale 3206; Graff 696; Rader 770; Smith 1721.
 (#37867)

\$ 950



CONRAD, Timothy Abbott (1803-1877). *New Fresh Water Shells of the United States, with Coloured Illustrations, and a Monograph of the Genus Anculotus of Say; Also a Synopsis of the American Naiades.*

Philadelphia: Judah Dobson, 1834. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches). 76, [8]pp. 9 hand-colored plates. Light foxing. Contemporary green cloth, paper title label on cover.

First edition.

Timothy Abbott Conrad was an American geologist and malacologist who worked in New York, where he was one of the state geologists and a contributor to the New York Geological Survey in the 1830s. He was paleontologist of the New York Geological Survey from 1838 until 1841, and wrote their annual reports. He also made the reports of paleontological discoveries in the Pacific Railroad Survey and the Mexican Boundary Survey. He was a frequent contributor to journals such as the American Journal of Science and Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Science and oversaw the posthumous publication of the last part of Thomas Say's "American Conchology."

Sabin 15904; Wheeler, p. 132; Binney, pp. 23-30; Nissen ZBI 945.
(#39388)

\$ 4,500





Engraved by James Akin Philad

The STATE HOUSE at COLUMBIA.

Taken from Rivers's Tavern May 1794.

DRAYTON, John (1766-1822), AKIN, James (1773-1846, Engraver). *A View of South-Carolina, as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns.*

Charleston: Printed by W. P. Young, No. 41, Broad-Street, 1802. 8vo (8 1/2 x 4 3/4 inches). Complete first edition. A-Hh4 Ii2. [4] [1]-252 [2]. pp.258. 3 folding maps, 1 hand-colored; 2 folding engravings; 2 folding tables; 1 engraved plate of the State House. With tipped-in postscript and Winyaw Bay map and 2 woodcut illustrations at rear. Title, Deposit Notice, Preface/Errata/List of Plates, Chapters I-III, Appendix, Postscript. Half red morocco with marbled paper boards, spine ruled gilt in six compartments with gilt flower device in each besides the second compartment, which is lettered gilt.

South Carolina's equivalent of "Notes on the State of Virginia"; a rare, classic compendium by Governor John Drayton. This first edition complete with the seldom seen tipped-in postscript and Winyaw Bay map.

"A desire to be well informed, respecting the concerns of my own country; led to the many researches, which have authorized the following work: and a knowledge thence derived, that no one book sufficiently comprehended the various informations, necessary for a due knowledge of the present situation of South-Carolina, has induced me to make the same public. How far I have been successful, the following pages will declare." - Governor John Drayton, Preface

(Description continues on the next page.)



Drayton became governor of South Carolina in January 1800, and given the state's two-year term limit at the time, served until December 1802, making him the thirteenth governor of the young state. *A View of South Carolina* was composed during his term, when he travelled extensively throughout the state, including into the remote reaches of the upper country. Drayton's wide-ranging interests and privileged position led him to accumulate materials on practically every aspect of South Carolinian life, including its natural history; Native peoples; minerals; agriculture; inland navigation; commerce and manufacturing; and cultural life. "It is the product not only of experience and observation, but of the written sources available to Drayton, including state papers and records. It is documented rather fully." (Clark) Drayton's work is well illustrated, with a large, hand-colored map of the state, as well as maps showing Santee Canal, Winyaw Bay, and Georgetown, and engraved plates of the State House at Columbia, a water rice machine, and several fossils discovered in the up-country. After the book was printed, Drayton came into a map of Winyaw Bay and had the map and a postscript printed and tipped into some copies, including the present one.

Drayton later wrote a history of the beginning of the American Revolution in the Southern colonies titled *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (Charleston: 1821). This text was based on documents Drayton inherited from his father, William Henry Drayton, a revolutionary leader prior to the Declaration of Independence. (Reese). Streeter considers Drayton's work authoritative; it is certainly an outstanding early Charleston imprint and an important account of the early American South.



List of Plates: "Map of the State," "Teeth and Bones," "Census of 1800," "Rice Machine," "Modes of Planting a Rice Crop," "Santee Canal," "View of Columbia," and "A Plan of the Entrance into Winyaw Bay and Georgetown."

American Imprints 2159. Clark II:88. Howes D492, "aa.". Reese, *Federal Hundred* 90. Rink 284. Sabin 20915. Shaw and Shoemaker 2159. Sheidley 185. Siebert Sale 605. Streeter Sale 1137. Turnbull I, p.391. (#40927)

\$ 20,000



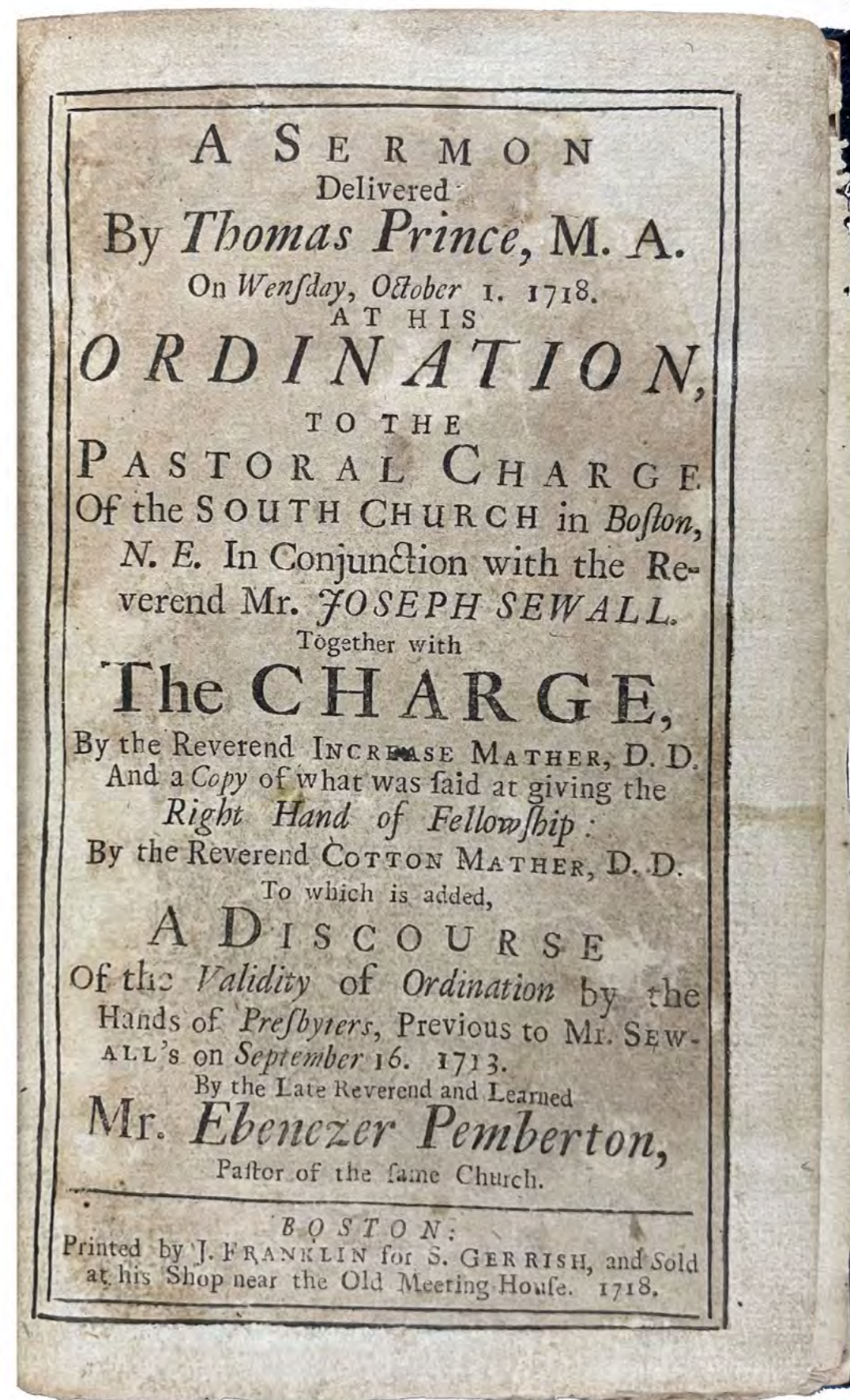
FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790), PRINCE, Thomas (1687-1758), MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728), MATHER, Increase (1639-1723), PEMBERTON, Ebenezer (1671-1727), COLMAN, Benjamin (1673-1747). *A Sermon Delivered by Thomas Prince, M. A. on Wednesday, October 1, 1718. At His Ordination, to the Pastoral Charge of the South Church in Boston, N. E. in Conjunction with the Reverend Mr. Joseph Sewall. Together with The Charge, by the Reverend Increase Mather, D. D. and a Copy of What was Said at Giving the Right Hand of Fellowship: By the Reverend Cotton Mather, D. D. To which is Added, A Discourse of the Validity of Ordination by the Hands of Presbyters, Previous to Mr. Sewall's on September 16, 1713. By the Late Reverend and Learned Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, Pastor of the Same Church.*

Boston: Printed by J[ames] Franklin for S[amuel] Gerrish, and Sold at his Shop near the Old Meeting House, 1718. 8vo (7 x 4 1/4 inches). First edition. A-K4 L2 A-B4 C2. [8] [1]-76 [4] [1]-15 [1]. 104 pp. Title, Dedication to the South Church in Boston by Prince, An Ordination-Sermon by Prince, The Charge by Increase Mather, The Fellowship of the Churches by Cotton Mather, A Discourse Title Page, Preface by Ben J. Colman, A Discourse to Prove that Ordination by the Hands of Presbitery is Valid and Regular According to Divine Institution by Ebenezer Pemberton. Woodblock printer's ornaments and historiated initials. Modern blue half morocco over blue cloth boards, spine gilt-lettered direct.

One of the first two books printed during a twelve-year-old Benjamin Franklin's apprenticeship at his brother's printing shop.

In 1717, a 20-year-old James Franklin (1697-1735), the printer of the present book, returned to the British Province of Massachusetts Bay after having spent several years in London learning the trade of printing. James Franklin brought back to the fledgling town of Boston a common printing press and printer's type, and opened his own shop on Queen Street. He found cheap labor in the form of his twelve-year-old brother, Benjamin, who began a nine-year term in 1718 with his elder brother as a printer's apprentice. It was an arrangement that only lasted five years before Benjamin struck out for Philadelphia.

(Description continues on the next page.)





TO THE
SOUTH CHURCH
IN
BOSTON.



HAVE manytimes wonder'd in my Travels abroad at the mysterious Reasons of Providence in carrying Me forth * & detaining Me so long from Returning † to My Native Land. Tho' GOD has endow'd Us with the Power of Reason to direct Us in all Our Designs & Actions, & in the Course of my Travels I was then ready to think I was Generally Guided thereby; Yet I must needs acknowledge,

that whenever I have made Reflections on that Part of My Life, I have not been able to see with Satisfaction the Reasonableness or Consistency of it. I have been often surprized to consider, how I have been unaccountably governed by various Views & Motives, & successively led on from One to Another till they all intirely vanished but the Prospect & Love of My Country.

UPON My Arrival, It seems as if I am awakened out of a long & continued Train of Dreams & Amusements, & have been insensibly wandering in Visionary Regions of Delusion & Error. But now Methinks I clearly see that a Wise & Designing Hand has over-rul'd & led Me, & some of the Ends of His Mysterious Dealings appear with Amazement, as the others remain concealed for the Exercise of my awful Reverence & profound Adoration.

* April 1. 1709. † July 20. 1717.

A 2

MY

The present work is one of the first two books to carry the J. Franklin imprint, the other being a re-printing of Theophilus Dorrington's *A Familiar Guide to the Right and Profitable Receiving of the Lord's Supper* (1718). It has not been conclusively determine which of these two titles was published first, though the current work had to have been printed after November 10, 1718, as that is the date of Benjamin Colman's preface to Ebenezer Pemberton's "Discourse." As no definitive order is known, the present work must share with the Dorrington reprint the honor of being the first book publication during Benjamin Franklin's printing apprenticeship. It is then the first original, non-reprinted book to be published by James Franklin, with the help of his apprentice. A 1946 Goodspeed auction record asserts it was young Benjamin who set the type. If so, it would have been he who set the exuberant woodcut printer's ornaments, headpieces, and historiated initials seen in this example.

The Pemberton lecture dates from 1713, and though it has a separate title, pagination, and signature sequence, it is called for in the book's general title, and has Colman's preface from 1718 introducing it. This book should only be considered complete with its inclusion.

This is a commemorative work to mark the occasion of Thomas Prince, then newly returned to Boston from Madeira, becoming an ordained pastor at Boston's venerable Old South Church. The South Church was then under the leadership of Joseph Sewall, famously immortalized in a panegyric by Phillis Wheatley, who would be his parishioner some decades after this publication. Prince himself is of note, having published widely, especially on the history of New England, and as a bibliophile: he owned both the Bay Psalm Book and the Eliot Indian Bible. This is one of his first publications.

Prince's sermon, which is richly footnoted in the publication, is joined by "The Charge" given by Increase Mather at Prince's ordination, and Increase's son, Cotton Mather's, "The Fellowship of the Churches." Increase Mather had been the president of Harvard, and Cotton Mather an vocal advocate of smallpox inoculation. Both were fundamental to religious life in Colonial America and were members of Boston's elite.

Americana Library of Laird U. Park, Jr. (2000). Campbell X1b. Dexter, *Congregationalism* 2743. ESTC W3071. Evans 1996. Holmes, *Cotton Mather* 332; *Increase Mather* 23. Sabin 65613. Stevens, *Bibliotheca Americana* 1795. Streeter sale II, 668.

(#41703)

\$ 5,750



FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). *Poor Richard Improved: Being an Almanack and Ephemeris of the Motions of the Sun and Moon ... For the Year of our Lord 1754.*

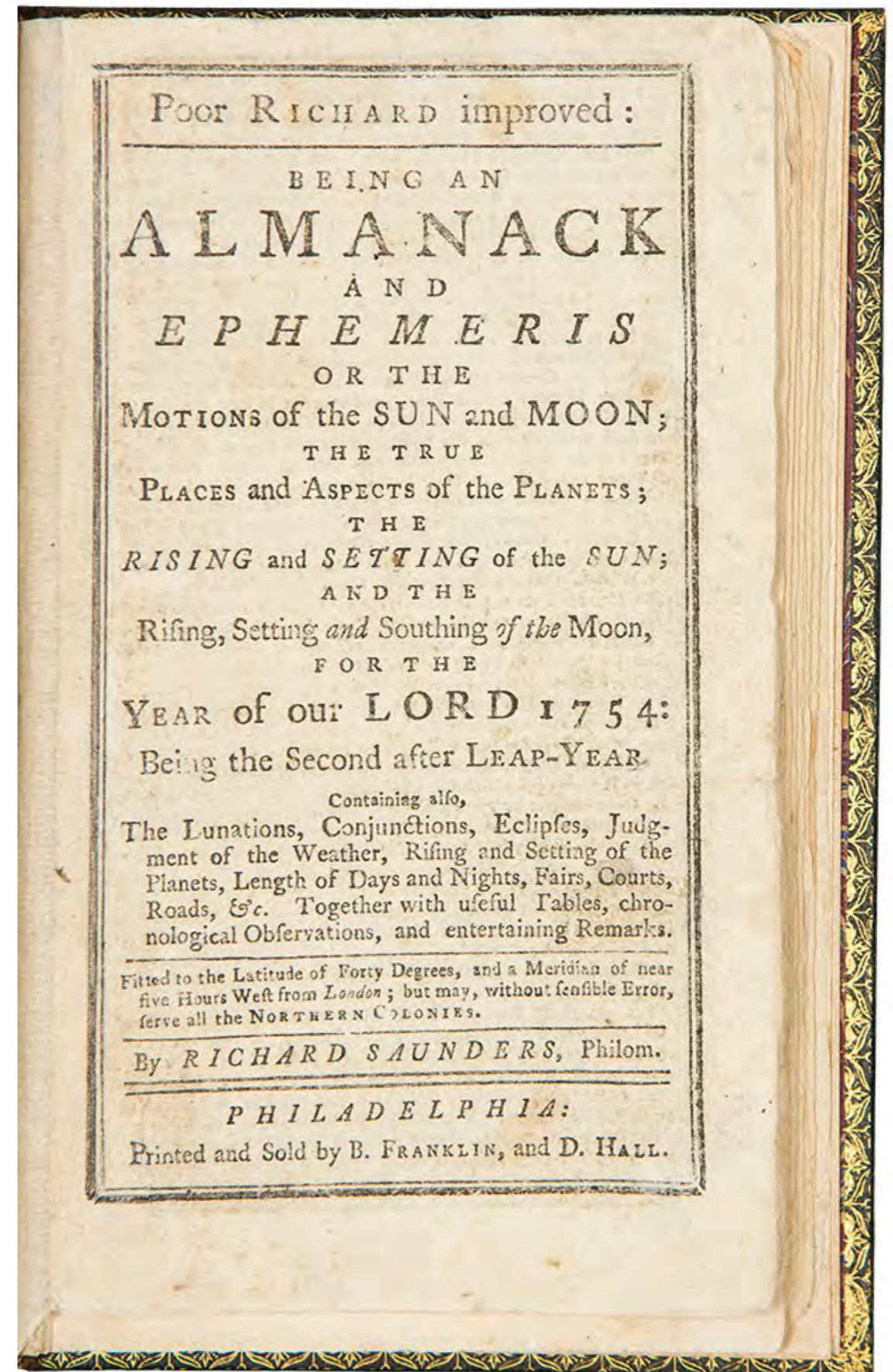
Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, [1753]. 12mo. [36]pp. Woodcut zodiac man and monthly panels. Expertly bound to style in 19th century dark green morocco, spine gilt with raised bands, marbled endpapers.

Rare issue of Poor Richard's Almanack, written and published by Benjamin Franklin.

All issues of Poor Richard's Almanack prior to 1758 -- Franklin's last year as author -- are rare. In the preface of the present 1753 edition of Franklin's famous almanac, he discusses the history of almanac makers (primarily by his own admission just to fill the page), followed by statistics on the population of New Jersey, a receipt for curing gammons, followed by astrological information. The calendar is interspersed with the conclusion of his essay "On Idea of the Creator from his Works." The final two leaves list court days in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York, as well as post road routes and Quaker meetings. Two issues are noted: the present without the advertisement on verso of E4.

Campbell 510; Drake 9756; Evans 7003; Ford 92; Hildeburn 1325; Miller 570; ESTC W22788.
(#36056)

\$ 20,000





HUTTICH, Johannes (1480-1544), GRYNÆUS, Simon (1493-1541). *Novus Orbis Regionum Insularum Veteribus Incognitarum.* [A New World of Islands Unknown to the Ancients].

Basel: Johannes Hervagen, 1537. Folio (12 1/2 x 8 inches). Augmented edition. a-d4 a-z6 A-Z6 Aa-Dd6 [Ee]2. [24] [1]-599 [1]. 624 pp. Lacking the woodcut world map attributed to Hans Holbein the Younger and Sebastian Münster. Woodcut printer's devices on title and verso of last leaf, historiated initials, head and tail pieces, woodcut illustrations on pp. 127-29. Title, Contents, Dedication, Grynaeus's Text, Index, Texts. Contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins. Contemporary full limp vellum with brown ink manuscript title on spine and remnants of two pairs of leather ties, with pill-shaped watermark on laid paper, a blue cloth clamshell box with gilt-lettered leather titling-piece on spine.

A fine example of the most influential collection of early sixteenth-century travel literature.

Besides the three voyages of Columbus, the present work includes descriptions of those of Petrus Alonzo and Pinzo, three of Vespucci's four voyages, and Peter Martyr's *De Insulis Nuper Inventis*. According to Borba, the present edition is the first to contain the letter of Maximilian of Transylvania reporting the news of Magellan's voyage (p. 585).

This augmented edition holds the second and third letters of Cortes, and selected letters of Juan Zumarraga, the first Archbishop of Mexico. Though the account of Magellan's voyage was originally published in 1522 in a 16-leaf ephemeral edition of a letter addressed to Charles V, its appearance in Grynaeus's collection of voyages marks the first time his landmark discoveries appear in an historical context side-by-side with those of Columbus, Vespucci, and the Portuguese navigators.

Adams G1337. Alden 537/14. Borba I. Burmeister 62. Church 123. HARRISSE 223. Sabin 34103. *European Americana* 537/14. (#39475)

\$ 6,250





JAMES, Edwin (1797-1861). *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 1820 ... under the command of Maj. S.H. Long, of the U.S. Top. Engineers. Compiled from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party, by Edwin Thomas, botanist and geologist to the expedition.*

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1823. 3 volumes, octavo (8 3/4 x 5 5/8 inches). vii, [1], 344; vii, [1], 356; vii, [1], 347pp. Folding engraved map, folding engraved plate with geological profiles, and eight other plates (two handcolored plates and six aquatint plates, by I. Clark after S. Seymour. Half titles in second and third volumes. Uncut. Publisher's paper-backed boards, expertly rebaked to style. Housed in a morocco backed box. *Provenance:* Richard M. Brown (bookplate).

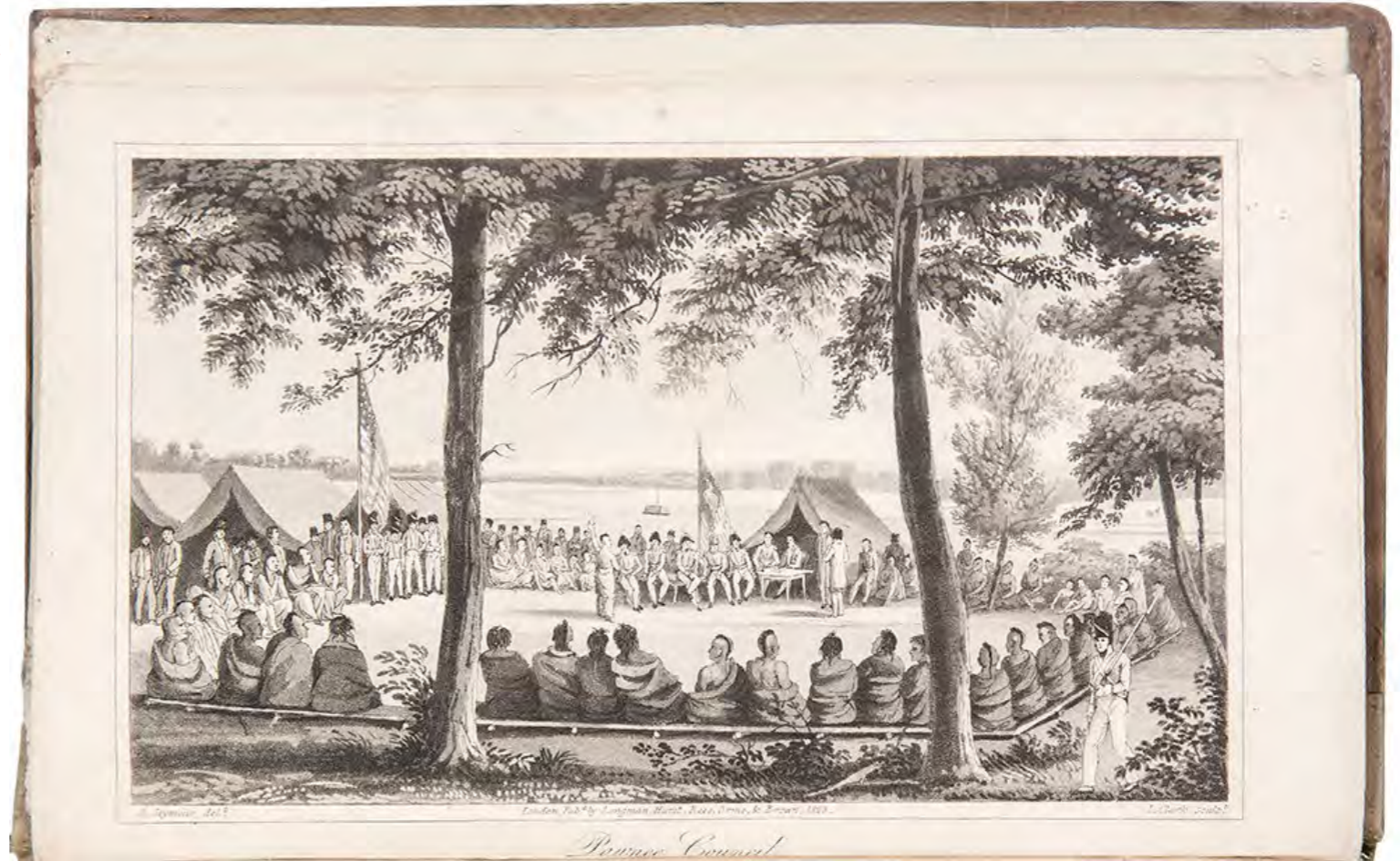
The first London edition of this cornerstone of Western Americana.

Originally named the "Yellowstone Expedition," the U.S. government expedition under Major Stephen Long was the most ambitious exploration of the trans-Mississippi West following those of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike. The expedition travelled up the Missouri and then followed the River Platte to its source in the Rocky Mountains before moving south to Upper Arkansas. From there the plan was to find the source of the Red River, but when this was missed the Canadian River was explored instead.

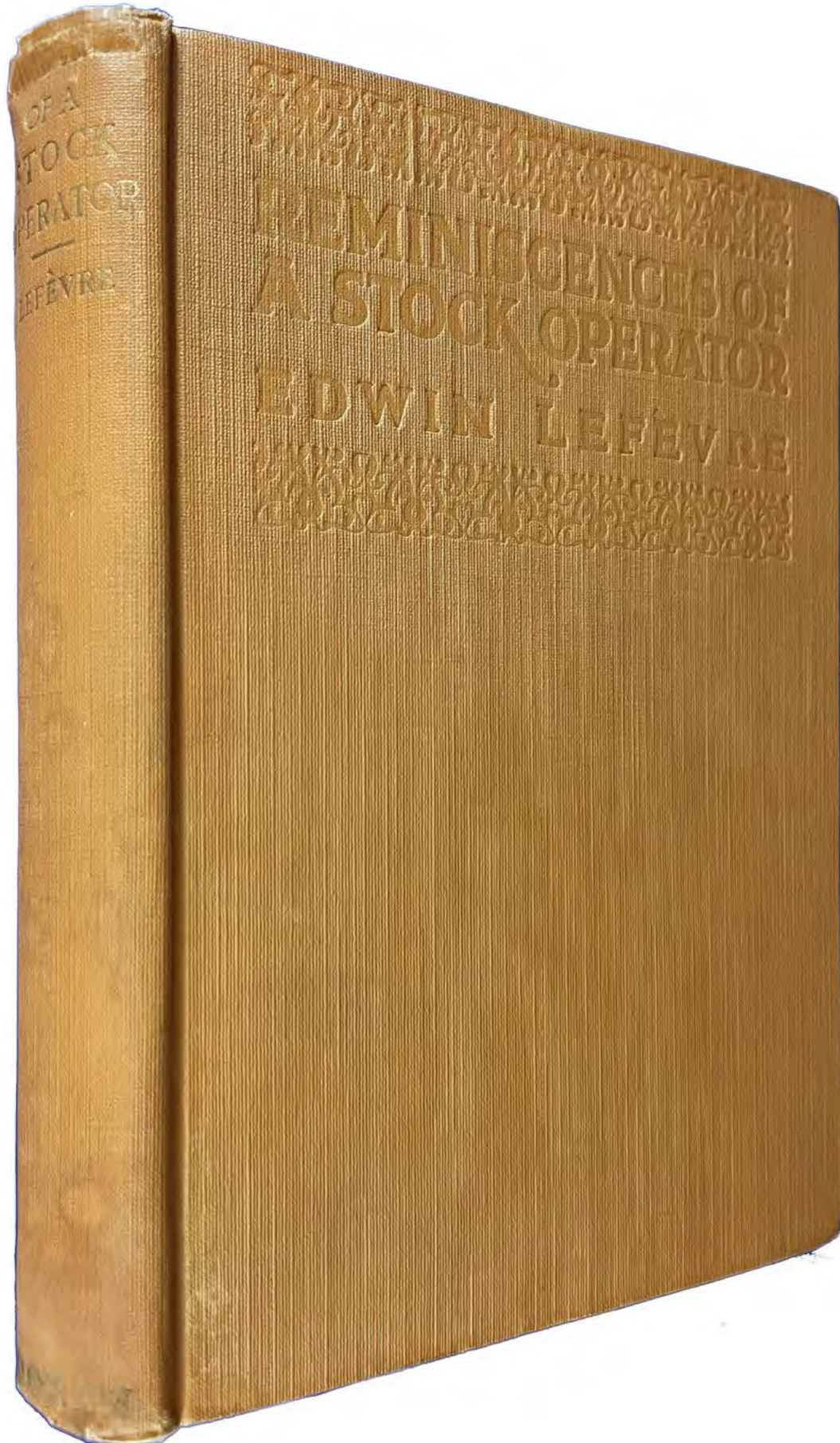
Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for the expedition and "based his compilation upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition's zoologist]" (Wagner-Camp). Significantly, Long's expedition was the first official US expedition to be accompanied by artists (namely Titian Peale and Samuel Seymour), and the illustrations are an important early visual record of the region. Cartographically, Long provided the first details of the Central Plains. Upon returning to Washington from the expedition, Long drafted a large manuscript map of the West (now in the National Archives) and the printed map in James's *Account* closely follows his original. The myth of the Great American Desert was founded by Long: a myth which endured for decades. Long's map, along with that of Lewis and Clark, "were the progenitors of an entire class of maps of the American Transmississippi West" (Wheat).

The American first edition was published in three volumes in Philadelphia in 1822-1823; this London edition followed. The London edition differs in some respects from the American: additional paragraphs of text were added, the plates were re-engraved and the two maps found in the American edition were here combined into one. James's *Account* deservedly ranks alongside the narratives of Lewis and Clark and Pike as the most important early exploratory narratives of the American west.

Abbey *Travel* II.650; Field 948; Howes J41, "b"; Sabin 35683; Wagner-Camp 25:2; Wheat *Transmississippi* 353.
(#38569)



\$ 5,800



LEFÈVRE, Edwin (1871-1943). *Reminiscences of a Stock Operator.*

New York: George H. Doran, 1923. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 3/4 inches). [viii], 299 pp. In light brown cloth. Cover blind stamped. Spine lettered in gilt. Ownership signature.

First edition, first issue in publisher's original cloth binding.

Reminiscences of a Stock Operator is a semi-fictional biography that chronicles the life and experiences of one Larry Livingston, a thinly disguised portrait of the legendary trader Jesse Lauriston Livermore. The book offers a firsthand account of Livingston's journey from a humble speculator to a successful and respected stock operator during the early 20th century. Through Livingston's narrative, Lefèvre explores the psychological aspects of trading, market speculation, and the lessons learned from both successes and failures. Though the book presents itself as a fictionalized account through the character of Livingston, it profoundly echoes Livermore's real-life experiences and trading philosophy.

The book's enduring legacy lies in its timeless wisdom about trading psychology, market dynamics, and risk management. It remains a must-read for those seeking insight into the mindset and strategies of a successful stock trader, with Jesse Livermore serving as the living inspiration behind the book's larger-than-life protagonist. Like Livermore himself, the book's allure endures, making it a classic of financial literature.

Zerden, p.102; Dennistoun 626
(#41344)

\$ 6,500



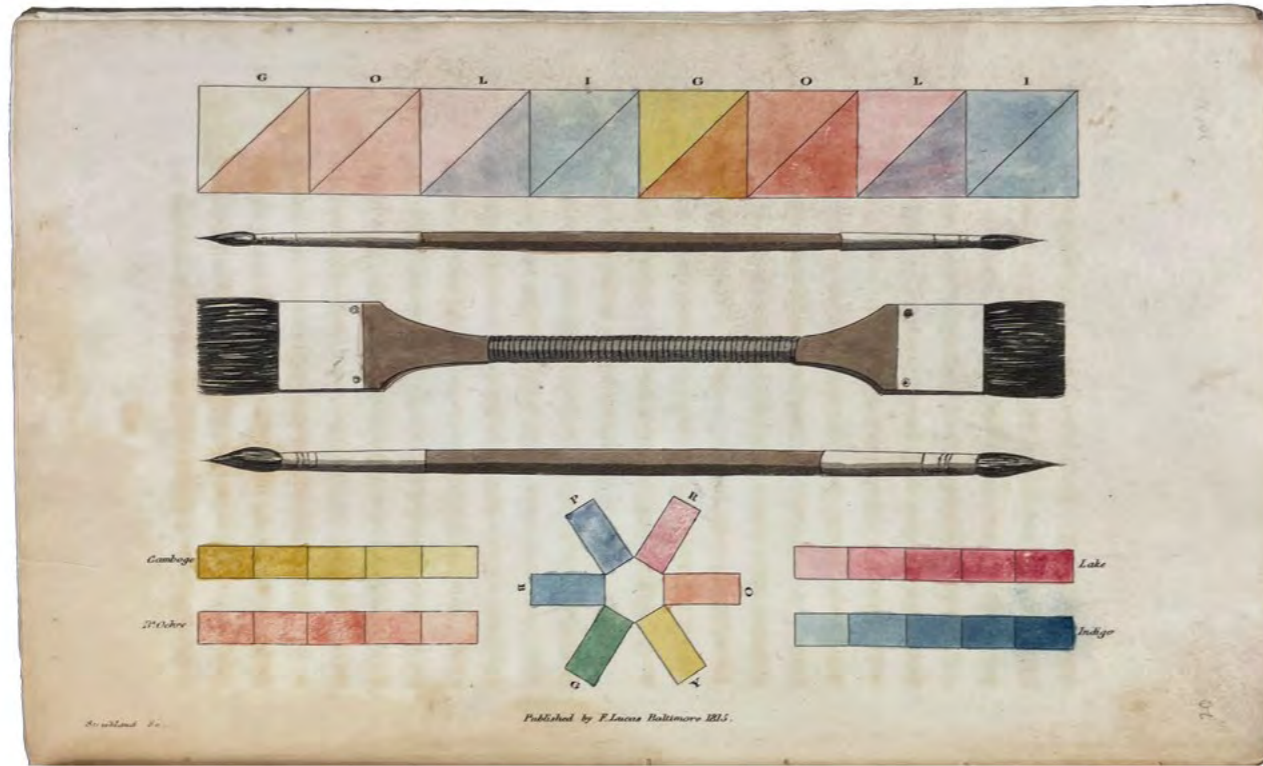
LUCAS, Fielding (1781-1854, Publisher), KNEASS, William (1780-1840, Engraver), STRICKLAND, William (1787-1854, Illustrator, Engraver), GROGAN, William (fl. 1780-1830, Author), COX, William (d.1851, Author), ALSTON, J. William (fl. 1780-1830, Author). *The Art of Colouring and Painting Landscapes in Water Colours accompanied with Ten Engravings Selected from the Best Masters on Those Subjects by an Amateur.*

Baltimore: Fielding Lucas Jr., No. 138 Market Street. Printed by Joseph Robinson, 1815. 4to (9 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches). First edition. [8] [1]-67 [1]. 76 pp. 48 ff. 11 total plates, 7 of which are hand-colored, including a hand-colored engraved additional title with vignette, 10 aquatints numbered I-X printed from 8 plates, 6 of which are hand-colored aquatint engravings, 4 are uncolored aquatint engravings, and 3 of those are heightened with white tint. List of Plates, Introduction, An Explanation of Technical Terms and Elementary Instructions, Art of Colouring, &c. Period green and orange boards, printed orange paper label with decorative border, skillfully rebacked preserving original spine, with an impressive artistic ink manuscript inscription to Susan M. Jones on a preliminary leaf.

A first edition of this early drawing instruction book which Reese called “the first American example of a popular genre.” With the additional hand-colored engraved title and all ten aquatint plates, including six hand-colored and three hand-tinted.

“The cultivation of the arts, unquestionably holds a very distinguished place among our enjoyments; and, as it tends to enlarge and exalt the mind, is justly considered an essential part of education in Europe, though hitherto in this country, it has been a matter of secondary consideration.” - Introduction

(Description continues on the next page.)



Though the author of this, the pioneering work of American art pedagogy, is unknown, it has been attributed variously to William Grogan by Shaw and Shoemaker; to William Cox by James A. Foster of the Maryland Historical Society; and to J. W. Alston in the Bernard Halliday catalog, likely due to a similar British Museum catalog entry. Reese states the innovative publisher and promoter Fielding Lucas himself might have written the text; he certainly was the force behind the project. As Reese relates, “Lucas was perhaps the most successful American publisher of 1810-1830, following the path of Benjamin Franklin and Isaiah Thomas in building a distribution network for his books throughout the United States.” More importantly, Lucas was “one of the first to experiment with color illustration in books outside of the large works issued by subscription. Lucas clearly saw that the addition of color could be an effective marketing tool for publishers.” [Reese]

This was Lucas’s first published book with color illustrations. Using color illustrations in books in the nineteenth century was expensive and labor-intensive. After creating the aquatint plate, it would be printed in black and white, and colored by hand with watercolors. Publishers drastically limited their market when they used color, as the price of the book was far higher

than a title with only black and white illustrations. However, with this initial book’s success, many such color-illustrated books published by Lucas followed, including 1820’s *The Art of Drawing Landscapes Being Plain and Easy Instructions* and 1827’s *Lucas’s Progressive Drawing Book*, which focused on American scenery.

The Art of Colouring’s ten didactic plates instruct readers on how to outline and shade a landscape, and then how to color increasingly complex scenes, ending with one of a burning ship at sea in the dark of night. The plates were drawn by William Strickland, the architect who studied with Benjamin Latrobe (1764-1820) and later became a leading exponent of the Greek Revival in America.

The present copy is in its original paper-backed boards with a printed label on the front cover. The title and date for the present copy are taken from the engraved title-page. The printed title-page reads somewhat differently from the engraved title-page, and is undated. A comparable copy sold at Christie’s for \$25,200 in 2022.

List of Plates:

Engraved Title and Vignette. 1. Pencils, Diagrams, Tints, &c. 2. Outline of Landscape. 3. First tints, in preparation. 4. Preparation. 5. Coloured Landscape. 6. Preparation for Sunset. 7. Sunset subject. 8. Moonlight subject. 9. Snow subject. 10. Fire subject.

Bennett, *A Practical Guide to American Nineteenth Century Color Plate Books*, p.69. Dreppred, *American Drawing Books*. Halliday, catalog no.177 (nos. 61, 155). Koke, “John Hill, Master of Aquatint, 1770-1850,” *New-York Historical Society Quarterly*, vol.43, no.1, January 1959, note 39, p.84. OCLC 9813364. Reese, *Stamped with a National Character 7; America Pictured to the Life 79*. Shaw and Shoemaker, *American Bibliography*, 33885, 34826. Weitenkampf, “Early American Landscape Prints,” *The Art Quarterly*, vol. 8, 1945, p.63.

(#41021)

\$ 12,000



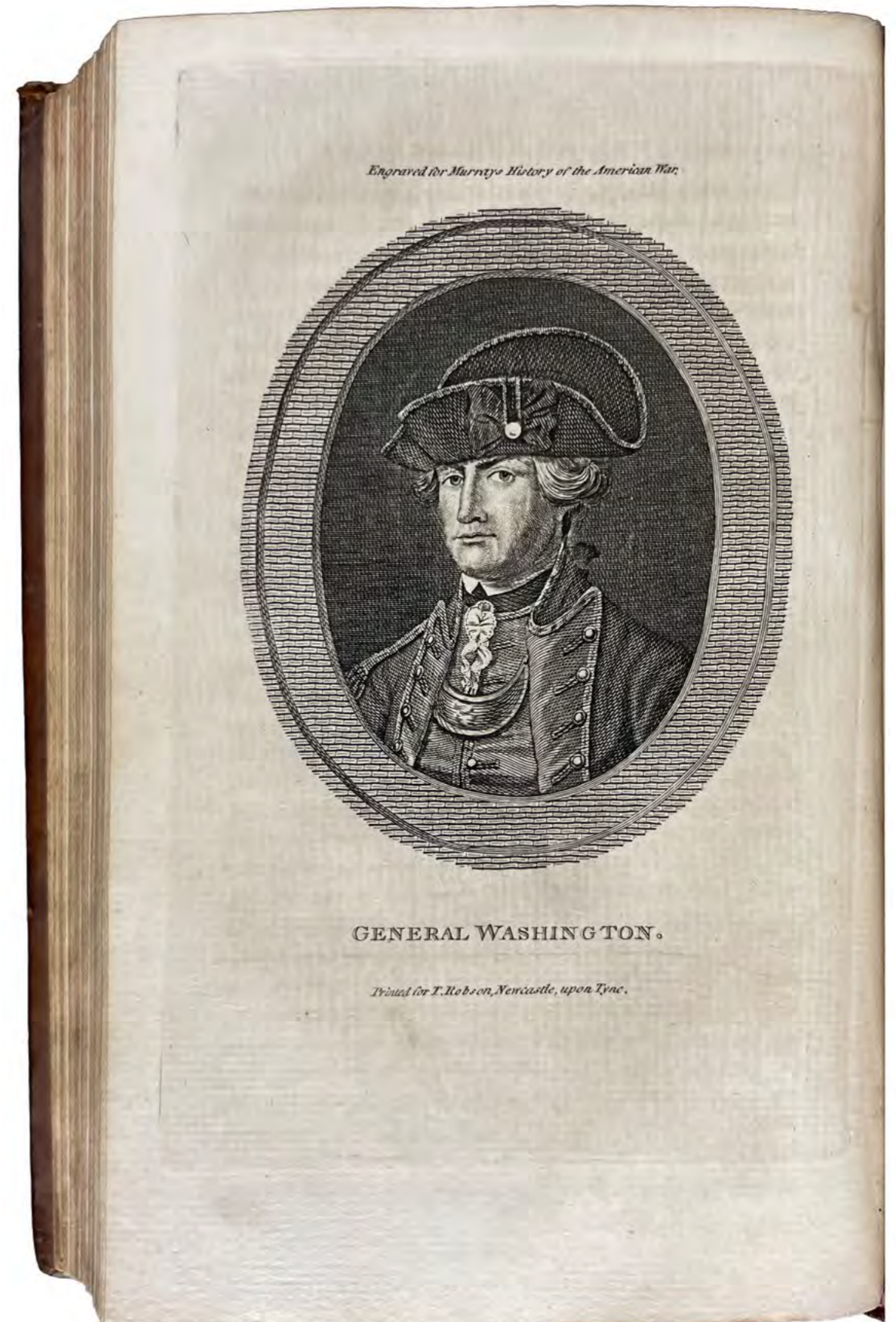
MURRAY, James (1732-1782), POLLARD, Robert (1755-1838, Engraver).
An Impartial History of the Present War In America; Containing an Account of its Rise and Progress, the Political Springs Thereof, with its Various Successes and Disappointments on Both Sides.

Vol I: Newcastle upon Tyne. Vol. II: London: Printed for T. Robson, Head of the Groat-Market, R. Baldwin, No.47, Pater-Noster-Row, London; N. Frobisher, York; C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow, [1778-1781]. 2 Volumes. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Complete as issued. Vol. I: [X1] [A]-4C4. [2] [i]-iv [5]-152 151-573 [1]. pp.578. 11 engraved portraits and the desirable *Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775*. George III Frontispiece, Title, Letter to the King, Chapters I-IX, A Virginia Charter. With *Plan of Town of Boston* at p.430. Vol. II: [X1] [A]-4C4 [X1]. [2] [3]-576 [2]. pp. 578. 12 plates of engraved portraits. General Gates Frontispiece, Title, Chapters X-XIV, Articles, Publisher's Acknowledgement. With Generals Montgomery and Gage plates, uncalled for in Adams. Contemporary full calf, spines with five raised bands forming six compartments, red lettering pieces in second compartments with gilt volume numbers in third.

A not-so-impartial Revolutionary War history by an English writer who blamed the conflict on Parliament, illustrated with an impressive array of American patriot portraits, including those of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and John Hancock.

Murray's history was the first general narrative of the Revolution beyond what appeared in the periodical press. Sabin notes: "The author's political principles were democratic in sentiment, and it is a little doubtful whether his history is 'impartial.'" The portraits are of particular interest, with subjects including Generals Washington, Lee, Arnold, Burgoyne, and Howe; Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, King George III, Benedict Arnold, Frederick Lord North, and others.

(Description continues on the next page.)





Engraved for Murray's History of the American War.



Tollard sculp.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
L.L.D.F.R.S.

One of the American Plenipotentiaries at the Court of France.

Printed for T. Robson, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Volume I examines the disputes over taxation that led to the Revolution; provides background on the early settlement, history, and government of the colonies; and depicts early battles through the siege of Quebec in the Winter of 1775-6. Volume II describes the events of 1776-8, including the Declaration of Independence; the failure of the British to split the colonies by capturing the Hudson; and the entry of the French into the war. Throughout the text Murray supports his account with extensive quotations from letters, news reports, and official documents.

The present copy includes the important *Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775*. The fold-out map portrays the famous battle at its height, with Charlestown in flames. The plan draws on the inset to Sayer and Bennet's *The Seat of War in New England*, which had been published in September 1775, shortly after the battle.

These two volumes are complete as issued. There was a later volume, some versions of which have additional plates, but the publisher's note in the second volume of this set speak of them as forthcoming, and therefore not called for in this issue. *Murray's War* is a scarce and bibliographically complicated work rarely found with the complete set of plates. "The bibliography of this work is somewhat complicated." [Sabin] Howes and Adams indicate that Volume I of the first edition has a London imprint, while Sabin calls for all volumes to have a Newcastle-upon-Tyne imprint. "Subscribers to this work received it in 31 parts between 1778 and 1781. The parts were to be bound in three volumes. Sets are to be found made up of all combinations." [Adams] Murray died on January 29, 1782, and the work was continued "by another hand," but ended with issue 31.

Adams, *American Controversy* 78-73c. ESTC 73299. Gephart 1016. Howes M916. *Library of Thomas Bewick* 15. Maytas, *Declaration of Independence* 78. Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 54. Rich, pp.262-263. Sabin 51505-7. Winsor II, p.663.
(#41522) \$ 4,800



RAMSAY, David, M. D. (1749-1815). *The History of the American Revolution. Vols. I-II. [William Temple Franklin's copy].*

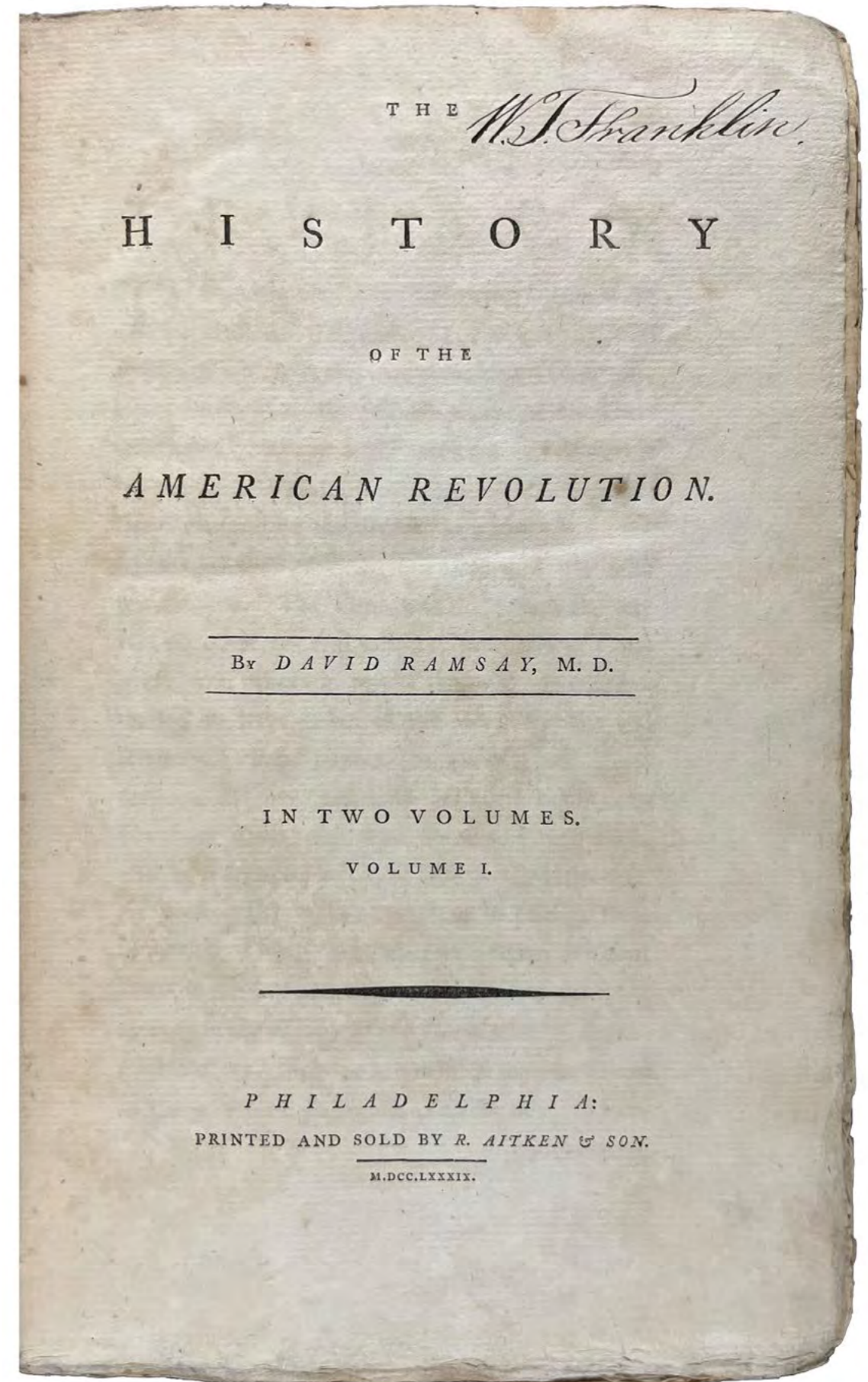
Philadelphia: Printed and sold by R. Aitken and Son, 1789. 2 volumes. 8vo (9 x 5 1/2 inches). First edition. Vol. I: [X]3 A-Xx4 Yy3. [i]-vi [1]-320 323-359 [1]. pp.366. Title, Preface, Contents, Chapters I-XIII. Paginations errors as issued. Vol. II: [X]2 A-Yy4. [i]-vi [1]-360. pp.366. Title, Contents, Chapters XIV-XXVII, Alphabetical List of the Members of Congress. Publisher's original cream and blue boards. Spine with six raised bands forming seven compartments with paper titling-label in second, book block with deckle edges. *Provenance:* William Temple Franklin (1760-1823): Ink manuscript signature on title page of Vol. I.

Benjamin Franklin's grandson William Temple Franklin's copy of Ramsay's important early historical account of the American Revolution; the first book to receive copyright in the United States.

“As a member of Congress, I had access to all the official papers of the United States. Every letter written to Congress by General Washington, from the day he took the command of the American army till he resigned it, was carefully perused, and its contents noted. The same was done with the letters of other general officers, ministers of Congress, and others in public stations.” - David Ramsay, Preface

William Temple Franklin (1760-1823) was the grandson of Benjamin Franklin and served as his secretary during his ambassadorial post to France during the American Revolution, where Franklin negotiated the decisive Franco-American Alliance. Later, Temple Franklin was Secretary to the American delegation who negotiated the independence of the States at the Treaty of Paris from 1782-1783. Benjamin Franklin's hopes for his grandson's diplomatic career were thwarted by Temple Franklin's bon vivant lifestyle which raised concerns that Thomas Jefferson shared with James Monroe to kill a government appointment for the younger Franklin.

(Description continues on the next page.)





Drawn largely from papers Ramsay studied while representing South Carolina in the Continental Congress, this account of the American Revolution - “the work of an alert and sturdy eye-witness” - extends as far as Washington’s inauguration as president. [Larned] “As a historian and public figure, Ramsay made an important contribution to events in Revolutionary America.” [Reese] Ramsay was a historian, physician, and statesman who was a “moderate Federalist, representative of the coast country group, a man of ability, integrity, and influence.” [DAB] Born in Pennsylvania, Ramsay was a graduate of Princeton, who earned his medical degree at Penn, and settled in Charleston, where he developed a practice. During the Revolution, he was a military surgeon in the Siege of Charleston, captured there by the British, and imprisoned for a year in St. Augustine. After the Revolution, he served three terms in the South Carolina Senate and was elected President of the Senate. Nominated to the US Senate, his nomination was defeated due to his abolitionist leanings. Before his assassination in 1815, he wrote a number of historical works of lasting value. He was the first American politician to be assassinated. Of his assassin, he said, with his last words, “I consider the unfortunate perpetrator of this deed a lunatic, and free from guilt.”

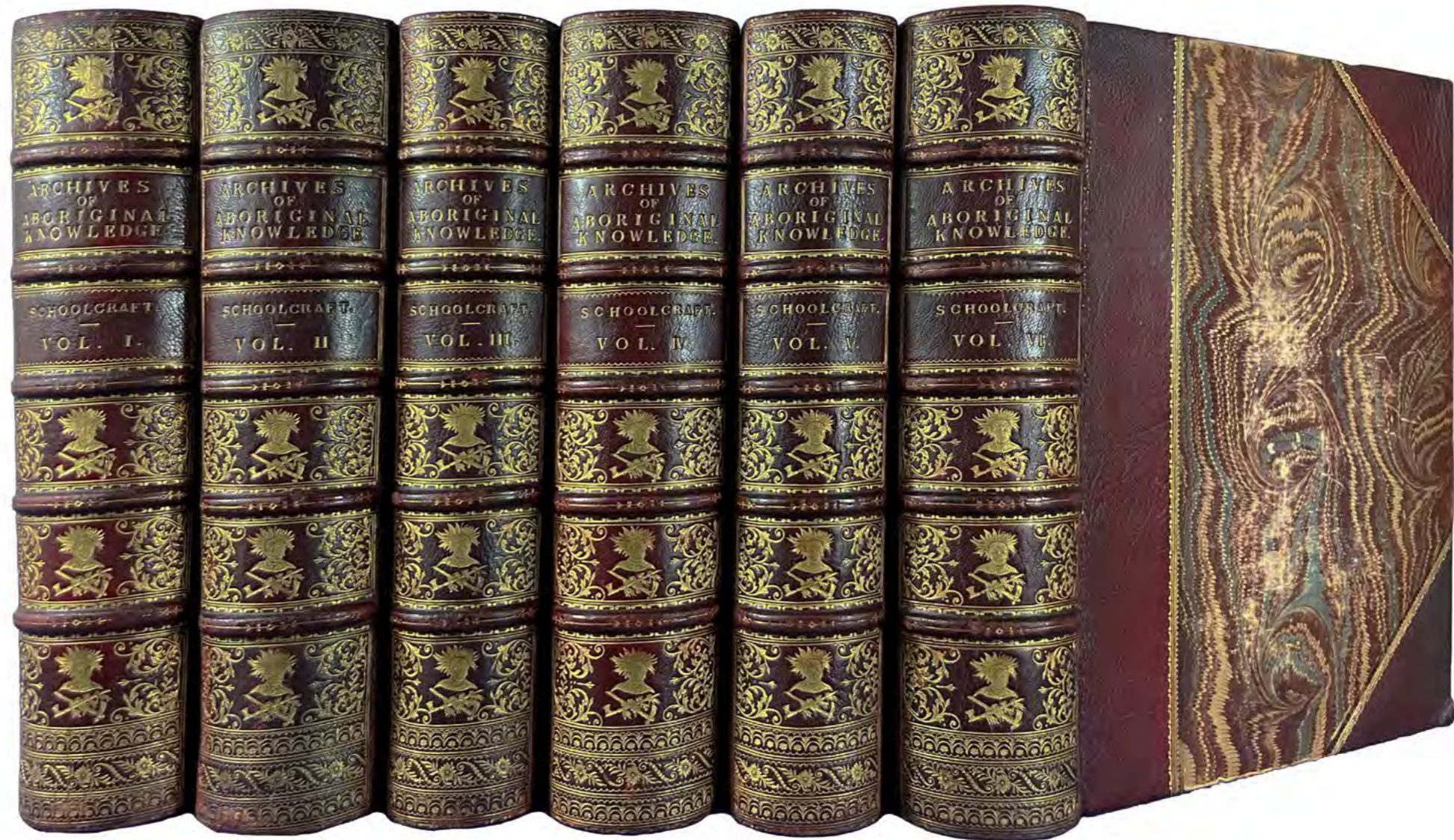
It has been argued by historian Lester H. Cohen that the few eighteenth-century American histories of the Revolution, most notably those authored by Ramsay, were part of a larger nation-building movement. Thus, this history of the revolution is distinctly American: in its writing, illustrations, printing, binding, and the socio-political impact it had on the young Republic’s cultural identity.

Alongside Ramsay’s *The History of the Revolution of South Carolina*, this present book was the first to receive copyright in America. First editions are rare of Ramsay’s *History*, and in the original boards, doubly so. With the Franklin association, as Ramsay writes about Temple Franklin’s grandfather Benjamin Franklin in the text, it is a fascinating piece of American history.

Evans 22090. Howes R35. Larned 1469. Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 80. Sabin 67687.

(#41523)

\$ 6,000



SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe (1793-1864), EASTMAN, Seth (1808-1875, Illustrator). *Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge. Containing all the Original Papers Laid before Congress Respecting the History, Antiquities, Language, Ethnology, Pictography, Rites, Superstitions, and Mythology, of the Indian Tribes of the United States. Vols. I-VI.*

Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1860. 6 volumes. Large 4to (12 1/4 x 9 1/2 inches). Complete. 331 steel-engraved and lithograph plates on 329 sheets, 136 of the plates are hand-colored, with numerous woodcuts across 4,026 pages in six volumes. Vol. I: [2] [i]-xxviii 11-575. 76 plates, 32 colored. 594 pp. Vol. II: [2] [i]-xxiv 17-614. 79 plates, 29 colored. 624 pp. Vol. III: [2] [i]-xviii 19-642. 42 plates, 24 colored. Woodcuts on 89, 216-7, 305-8, 378, 382, 384-391. 644 pp. Vol. IV: [i]-xxvi 19-674. 42 plates, 19 colored. Woodcuts on 26, 29, 40, 150, 160, 164-8. 682 pp. Vol. V: [i]-xxiv 25-718. 35 plates on 33 sheets, including one folding map, 11 plates colored, with 9 woodcuts. 718 pp. Vol. VI: [4] [i]-xxviii 25-756. 57 plates, 21 colored, plus frontispiece and 6 woodcuts. 764 pp. Contemporary red half morocco ruled gilt over red marbled boards, spine in six compartments with elaborate gilt Native American motif with raised bands and gilt in second compartment, and volume number in gilt in third compartment, bound by R. Calvert with printed attribution, top edges gilt, others uncut, red marbled endpapers. *Provenance:* Bookplate of Brayton Ives (1840-1914), notable book collector and co-founder of the Grolier Club.

Schoolcraft's masterpiece with profuse hand-coloring in a handsome uniform binding. A cornerstone of ethnological studies in America, Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge is by far the most extensive single work on Native Americans issued in the 19th century. It contains a "vast mass of really valuable information." (Field)

(Description continues on the next page.)



“Schoolcraft’s work was intended to be a great encyclopedia of information relating to the American Aborigines [for which he had] a great earnestness, some fitness for research, and a good degree of experience of Indian life.” (Field)

Schoolcraft was both the editor of *Archives of American Aborigines* and an agent of the U.S. Government’s Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1822 to 1841, while also married to an Ojibwa woman and able to speak her language. Schoolcraft, who was also a Michigan politician and founder of the Michigan Historical Society, was in an ideal position to assemble the data found herein. Field, lauds his work: “[Archives] has indeed performed a very important service for Indian history, in collecting and preserving an immense amount of historical data. Vocabularies of Indian languages, grammatical analyses, legends of various tribes, biographies of chiefs and warriors, narratives of captivities, histories of Indian wars, emigrations and theories of their origin, are all related and blended in an extraordinary manner.”

The other principal who gave the *Archives* immense value was the artist Seth Eastman. Eastman, an officer in the U.S. Army, trained as a topographical artist, a discipline which necessitated a rigorous, almost photographic approach to its subject, one which is ideally suited to recording landscapes, objects, and individuals as accurately as possible. The vast majority of the plates in the present work are from Eastman’s original drawings, or are from his copies of the drawings of others. The extensive labor and talent Eastman put forth in this work ensured that he would remain viewed as a leading pictorial historian of Native American culture and history.

Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge’s publication history is complex. This copy is the 1860 issue. This second edition was likely produced from the same text and plates as the first printing, but also contains slight changes, additional information, indexes, and new title pages. The first volume of *Archives* was first issued in 1851 under the title *Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Conditions, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* and it contained 65 color plates, including many chromolithographs produced by Bowen, Ackerman, and Duval. That volume was subsequently re-issued, with the same text, but with the title shortened to *Information Respecting . . .* and with the plates entirely redone, with black and white engravings replacing many of the chromolithographs, and nearly all of the plates included Lippincott’s imprint. This second issue contains 136 colored plates and, unlike the first issue, they are hand-colored.

There is confusion over the correct collation of the work, as the plate lists in each volume do not conform to what was actually published. The work should contain plates, not including the title pages, as follows: Vol. I, 76 plates; Vol. II, 79 plates (plate 30 skipped in the numbering); Vol. 3, 42 plates (plates 22-24 not issued in this volume); Vol. IV, 42 plates; Vol. V, 35 plates on 33 sheets (plate 9 not published, plates 17 and 36 on one sheet, plates 32 and 33 on one sheet); Vol. VI, frontispiece portrait and 57 plates. The book’s numbering of the plates is haphazard, as some plates were re-used from earlier volumes without changes to the numbering.

Bennett, p.95. Dippie, *Catlin and His Contemporaries*, chs. 4 and 5. Field 353, 1379. Howes S183, aa, b. Reese, *Best of the West*, 122. Sabin 77839, 77855. Servies 3691. Stoddard, “Amiel Weeks Whipple,” *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, vol. 28 (Autumn 1950). Wheat, *Transmississippi*, 780, 781, 782.

(#41524)



\$ 19,000



SHECUT, John Linnaeus Edward Whitridge (1770-1836). *Sketches of the Elements of Natural Philosophy. Accompanied with Sketches of a New Theory of the Earth.*

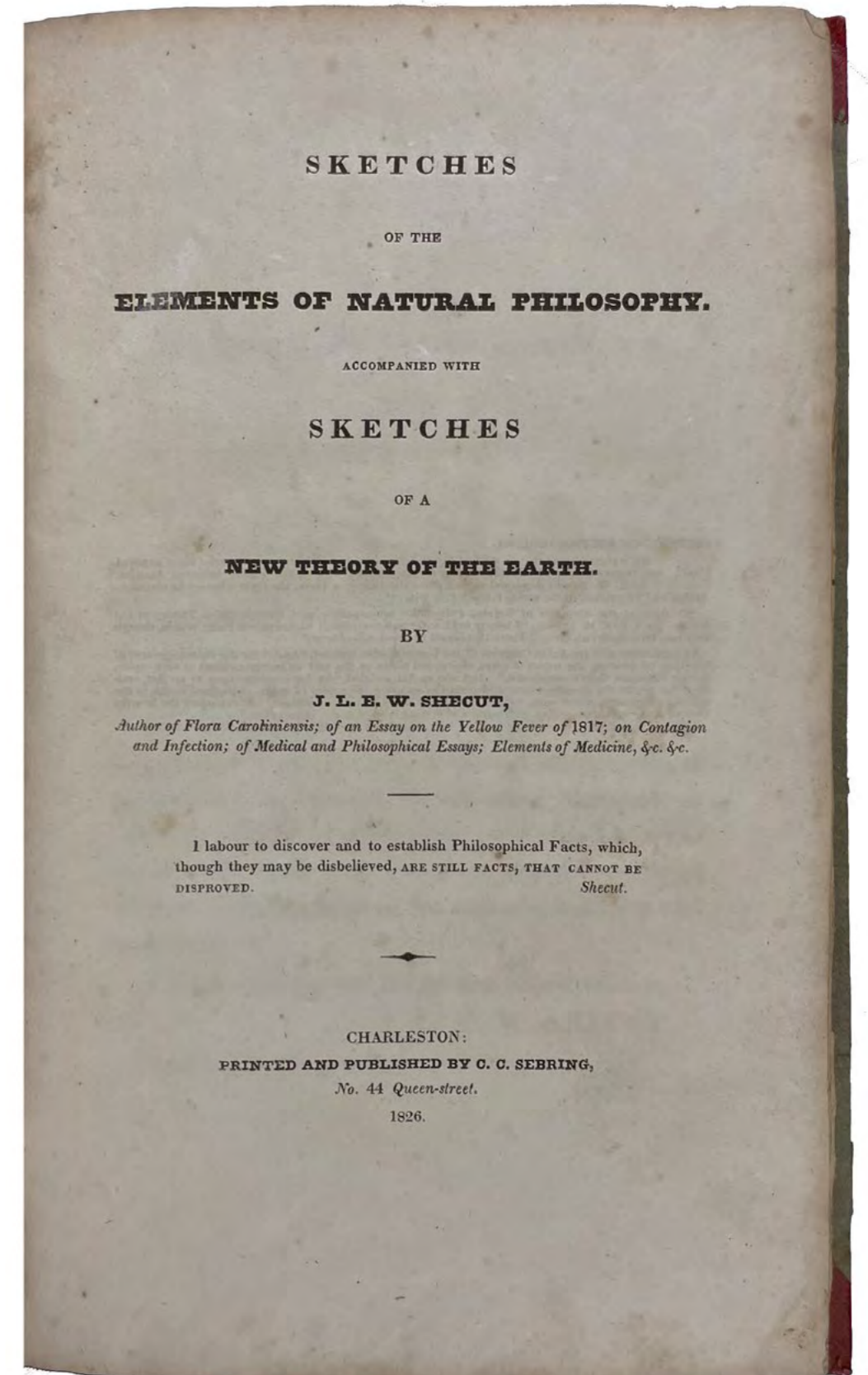
Charleston: Printed and published by C. C. Sebring, No. 44 Queen-street, 1826. 8vo (5 1/2 x 9 inches). First edition. Signed "1-17" in fours, "18" in two. [i]-vi [7]-140. 140 pp. Title, Deposit statement, Dedication to Samuel L. Mitchell, Preliminary Remarks, Elements of Philosophy I-XLV, Directions to the Binder, Index. One engraved plate with diagrams opposite p.18 titled "For the Elements of Philosophy" and one table on pp.24-25 titled "Jennings' Tabular View of Analogies". Red quarter morocco with tips over blue paper boards, spine ruled gilt into six compartments, gilt title in second, on wove paper, uncut.

Rare, electric work of natural philosophy by John L. E. W. Shecut, a South-Carolina Renaissance man of the early 1800s.

Shecut, an American botanist known for his descriptions of the flora and yellow-fever in South Carolina, herein tackles a Grand Theory of Everything. From today's viewpoint of academic overspecialization, the book is audacious, if not eccentric, but it was not out of the norm for the Enlightenment and the self-styled Renaissance men it wrought. His topics do truly range, from the "Formation of Solar Light" to an "Analysis of Acids" to "Proofs of the Universality of the Remains of Extinct Animals" to a "Sketch of a Theory of the Earth" itself. All of this in a lean 140 pages, and, somehow, for a treatise concerned with the explication of natural phenomena and the espousal of then empirical views, Shecut's first axioms for his "New Theory of the Earth" all concern the existence and righteousness of God.

Shecut, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1791, and soon afterward began to practice in Charleston, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a co-founder of the South Carolina Homespun Society, the first cotton-factory in the state, and in 1813, he organized the Antiquarian Society of Charleston, now the Literary and Philosophical society of South Carolina. Shecut maintained that a cause of yellow fever was the derangement of the atmosphere upon its being deprived its due proportion of electricity, and he is said to have been the first physician in Charleston to apply electricity in the treatment of this disease. He was the author of *Flora Caroliniensis, a Historical, Medical, and Economical Display of the Vegetable Kingdom* (1806); *An Essay on the Yellow Fever of 1817* (1817); *An Inquiry into the Properties and Powers of the Electric Fluid, and its Artificial Application to Medical Uses* (1818); and *Shecut's Medical and Philosophical Essays* (1819).

Shaw Shoemaker 26063.
(#40930)



\$ 6,500



SPADER, William Edgar. [*Sixty-two Original Ink Drawings Illustrating the Harriman Alaska Expedition, 1899*].

[N.p., likely New York: ca. 1900-1905]. Sixty-two line drawings on thick card stock, each signed “W. E. Spader.” Sizes vary between 4 1/4 x 8 inches to 17 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches, oriented both portrait and landscape. Minor edge wear, some thumb-soiling, a few examples with minor marginal surface wear.

A remarkable archive from the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

A substantial archive of original art by William E. Spader, one of the principal artists hired to create illustrations for Edward Harriman’s monumental fourteen-volume work *The Harriman Alaska Series*, published throughout the first decade-and-a-half of the 20th century. This important collection documents one of the great scientific expeditions of the late 19th century.



Edward H. Harriman was a wealthy railroad magnate, one of the original robber barons of lore, who greatly desired to hunt bear in Alaska. Never one to do anything small, he decided not only to travel to Alaska to hunt bear on Kodiak Island, but to finance a major scientific expedition to Alaska along the way. The Harriman Expedition comprised an elite roster of scientists, artists, photographers, and naturalists whose goal was to explore and document the Alaskan coastline. For almost two months, in June and July 1899, the S.S. George W. Wlder steamed up the coast from Seattle to Siberia while various experts, including John Muir, Edward Curtis, and other botanists, biologists, geologists, artists and photographers recorded what they encountered along the way. The greatest benefit of the expedition turned out to be the sizeable published record of the journey, which Harriman financed himself. The fourteen-volume *Harriman Alaska Series* was published by Doubleday beginning in 1901, and remains a landmark of Arctic exploration.

William Edgar Spader was a Brooklyn-born illustrator, whose work appears in much of *Harriman’s Alaska Series*.

(Description continues on the next page.)

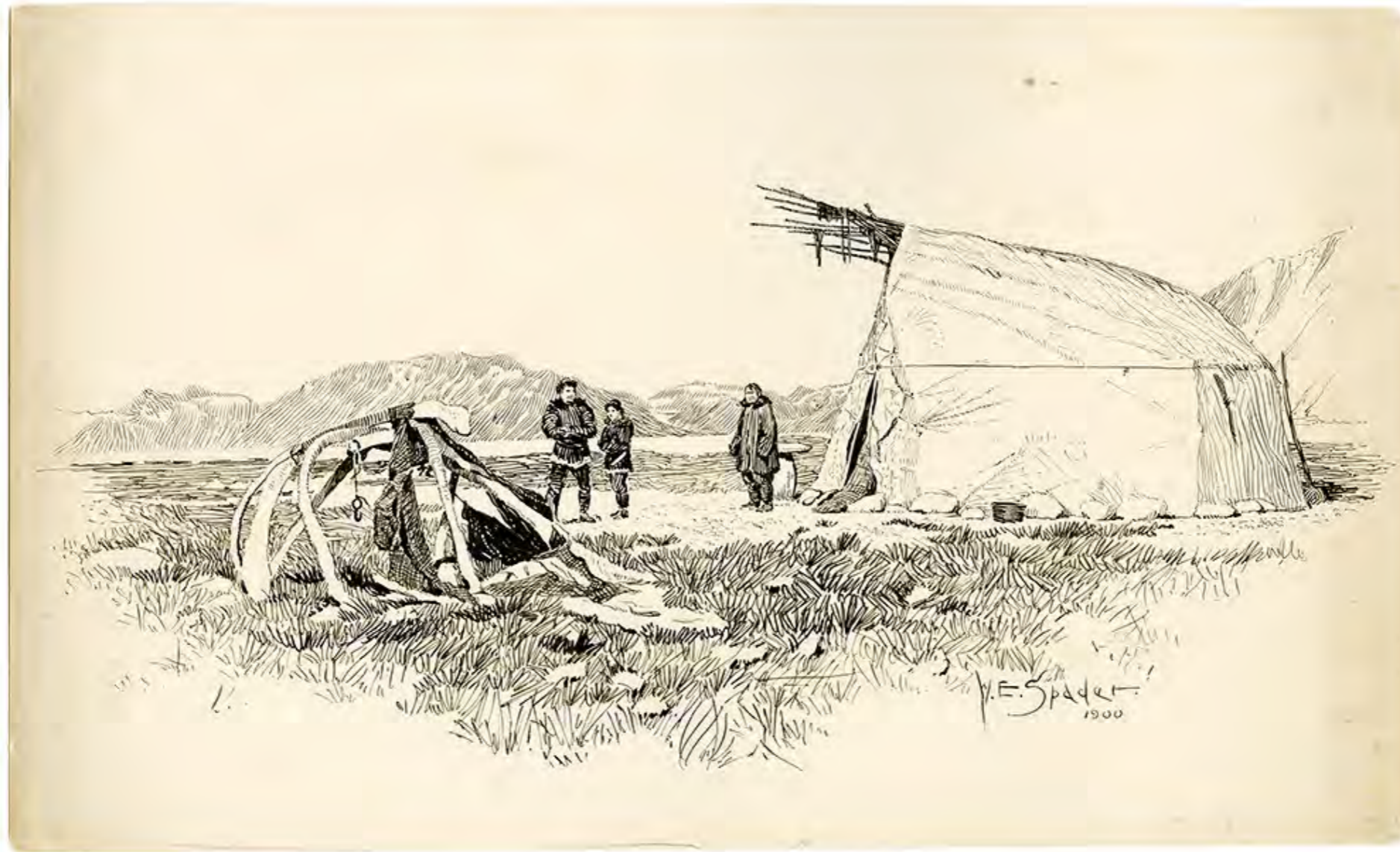


Spader's drawings here show landscapes, numerous views of glaciers, seal hunting, camp scenes, several scenes featuring canoeing or kayaking, one illustration of death head carvings, and much more. Some of the illustrations are captioned in pencil on the reverse, identifying specific views of Davidson Glacier, Hinchinbrook Island, Spruce Island, Hanging Valley, Grewingk Glacier, Charpentier Glacier, Plover Bay, Reid Glacier, Yale Glacier, Chilkoot Lake, Russell Fiord, College Fiord, the head of Lynn Canal, a view upland near Walker Bay, the tundra near Port Clarence, a view showing the caves in Barry Glacier, a landscape showing the ridged surface of Columbia Glacier, a large landscape showing the moraine of Columbia Glacier, a landscape of the hills near Brady Glacier, a large scene of an overturned forest near the La Perouse Glacier, an indoor view of a church at Metlakahtla, and a distant view of St. Paul Village, among others. A few examples show production notes, including size notations and penciled frame lines.

Spader's dozens of illustrations for Harriman's published work are well-executed black-and-white line drawings after photographs from the expedition by the likes of Grove Karl Gilbert, C. Hart Merriam, A. K. Fisher, W. B. Devereaux, and others. Numerous examples of Spader's original artwork was used to illustrate volume one of the Harriman Alaska series, starting with John Burroughs' introductory essay, "Narrative of the Expedition." One illustration is captioned on the reverse, "Little Auklets Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea For Burroughs' Article." It is marked in pencil "Vol. 1, Pg. 98," where it appears in the printed work. Another illustration captioned on the verso, in pencil, "Church at Metlakahtla" is captioned in the published work as "Interior of Church Made by Indians at Metlakahtla" on page 25 of Burroughs' work. An illustration by Spader of an irrigating water wheel can be seen on page 13 of Burroughs' essay, another of a canoe in drift ice in Yakutat Bay is found on page 95, and yet another of "Yakutat Indians Paddling" appears on page 60. More Spader illustrations can be found in John Muir's contribution in volume one of the Harriman Alaska series; two views of Davidson Glacier appear on page 121 of volume one with both of the original illustrations having pencil notations on the verso identifying them as "Davidson Glacier...Muir or After." Yet more Spader illustrations appear in the final essay in volume one of the published work, George Bird Grinnell's "The Natives of the Alaska Coast Region," namely: The Tlinkit Dance Rattle (p. 139), a Tlinkit canoe of southeast Alaska (p. 140), a Yakutat sealing canoe (p. 162), the aforementioned death's head carving (p. 165), an "Eskimo Summer House and Fireplace, Plover Bay, Siberia" (p. 171), an Eskimo man and woman at Plover Bay (p. 175), and an Eskimo umiak (p. 179).

(Description continues on the next page.)





Numerous illustrations of glaciers included here are featured in Gilbert's *Glaciers and Glaciation* (volume three of the series). An examination of the text yields no fewer than thirteen examples of Spader's artwork featured in the published version of Gilbert's work, highlights of which include large drawings of Barry Glacier, College Fiord, Reid Glacier from the Northeast, the ice cliff of Hubbard Glacier hovering over Disenchantment Bay, and the moraine of the Columbia Glacier.

Three of Spader's drawings present here illustrate a poem called "The Song of the Inuit" by William H. Dall, which was printed at the end of the second volume of *The Harriman Alaska Series*. Dr. Dall was a paleontologist for the U.S. Geological Survey, Honorary Curator of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, and also a member of the scientific party for the Harriman expedition. One illustration titled "Black Iceberg" is marked on the reverse, "Harriman Alaska Expd. Return original & proof to C. Hart Merriam Washington D.C." Clinton Hart Merriam was the head of the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy at the United States Department of Agriculture, one of the founders of the National Geographic Society, and most importantly here, the organizer of the scientific party for the Harriman Alaska Expedition. Merriam's treatise on the Bogoslof volcano in volume two of Harriman's Alaska yields yet another Spader illustration utilized in the published work, namely his drawing of Murre's eggs on p. 330.

This wonderful archive of Spader's work for the Harriman publication is a wealth of research material for understanding the utilization of art during book publication, and for examination of the artist's technique in translating photographs to drawings.

(#28802)

\$ 18,500



[The Slave Trade]. *Class D. Correspondence with Foreign Powers, Not Parties to Treaties or Conventions Giving a Mutual Right of Search of Vessels Suspected of the Slave Trade. From January 1st to December 31st, 1843, inclusive.*

London: William Clowes and Sons, 14, Charing Cross, For Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1844. Folio (13 1/8 x 7 7/8 inches). First edition. [a]-b2 B-Z4. [i]-[x] [1]-176. 186 pp. Diplomatic messages with the USA on pages 19-144. One full-page engraved map titled "Route of the Egyptian Army under Ahmed Pasha on a Slaving Expedition, February 1843" by Standidge and Co. (p. 169). Later black half morocco binding over black cloth with five raised bands forming six compartments on spine with gilt-lettered title in second and fourth compartments and date in sixth, with the binder's ticker of Monastery Hill Bindery on back pastedown.

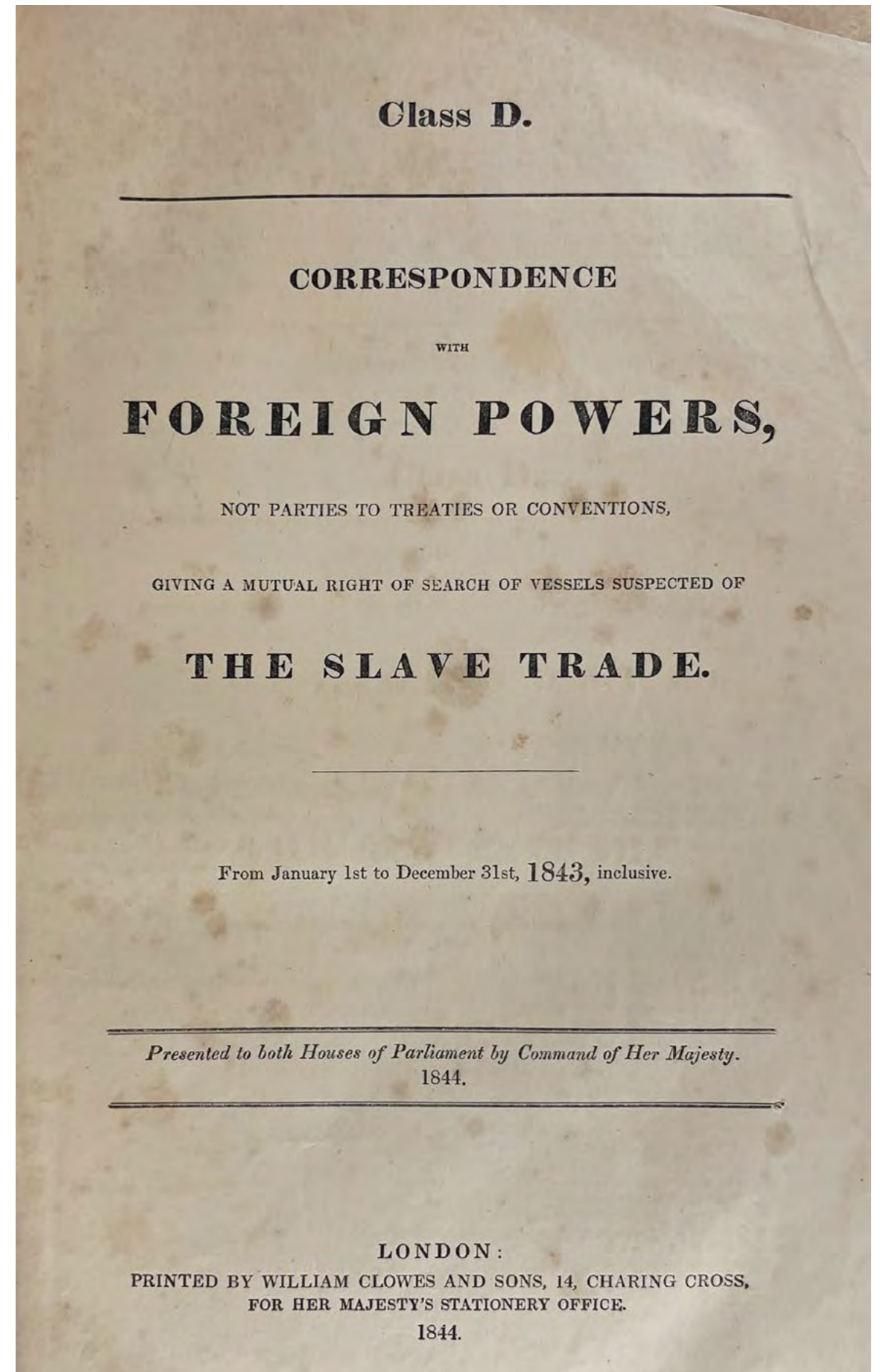
Important documents, letters, and reports regarding Great Britain's efforts to curtail the African slave trade across the globe, including over 100 pages of diplomatic cables with the USA.

"Class D. Correspondence" referred to diplomatic letters between the Foreign Office and nations that had not signed treaties with Great Britain regarding the slave trade. Every year from 1830 to 1859 this correspondence was presented to both Houses of Parliament and published: this is the annual compendium covering the year 1843. And though the importation of slaves was illegal in the United States at that time, there is a considerable amount of American-British interaction. Great Britain had abolished slavery in toto throughout its colonies in 1834 after the passage of the Abolition Act of 1833. It had been home to a powerful abolition movement that held influence in government for some time prior. Great Britain's economy had grown less dependent on slavery than its rivals like the US were, and slave revolts on its far-flung colonies had been costly to put down. Those reasons, coupled with domestic religious and social sentiment, had led the British Empire to take action.

Insistent British diplomatic correspondence is included here with other key major powers who had not yet signed on to trying to halt the slave trade. The present work covers contacts with Central America, Equator, New Granada, Peru, various consulates in the United States, the Barbary States, Egypt, Turkey, Crete, Albania, and Muscat. Much detail is provided about individual ships involved in the trade.

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