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ADAIR, John Lynch (1828-1896). *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation.*
Published by an Act of the National Council.

Parsons, Kansas: Foley R'y Printing Co., 1893. 8vo (8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches). First edition. [1]-426 [I]-VII [1]. 434 pp. Twentieth-century tan full cloth with chipped gilt-lettered red and black morocco lettering-pieces on spine, top edge dyed gray, with binder's stamp of Seybold Binder. Stamps on first two leaves, title on guard, final leaf with tape repair.

First edition of the most refined codification of laws regarding the Cherokee Nation.

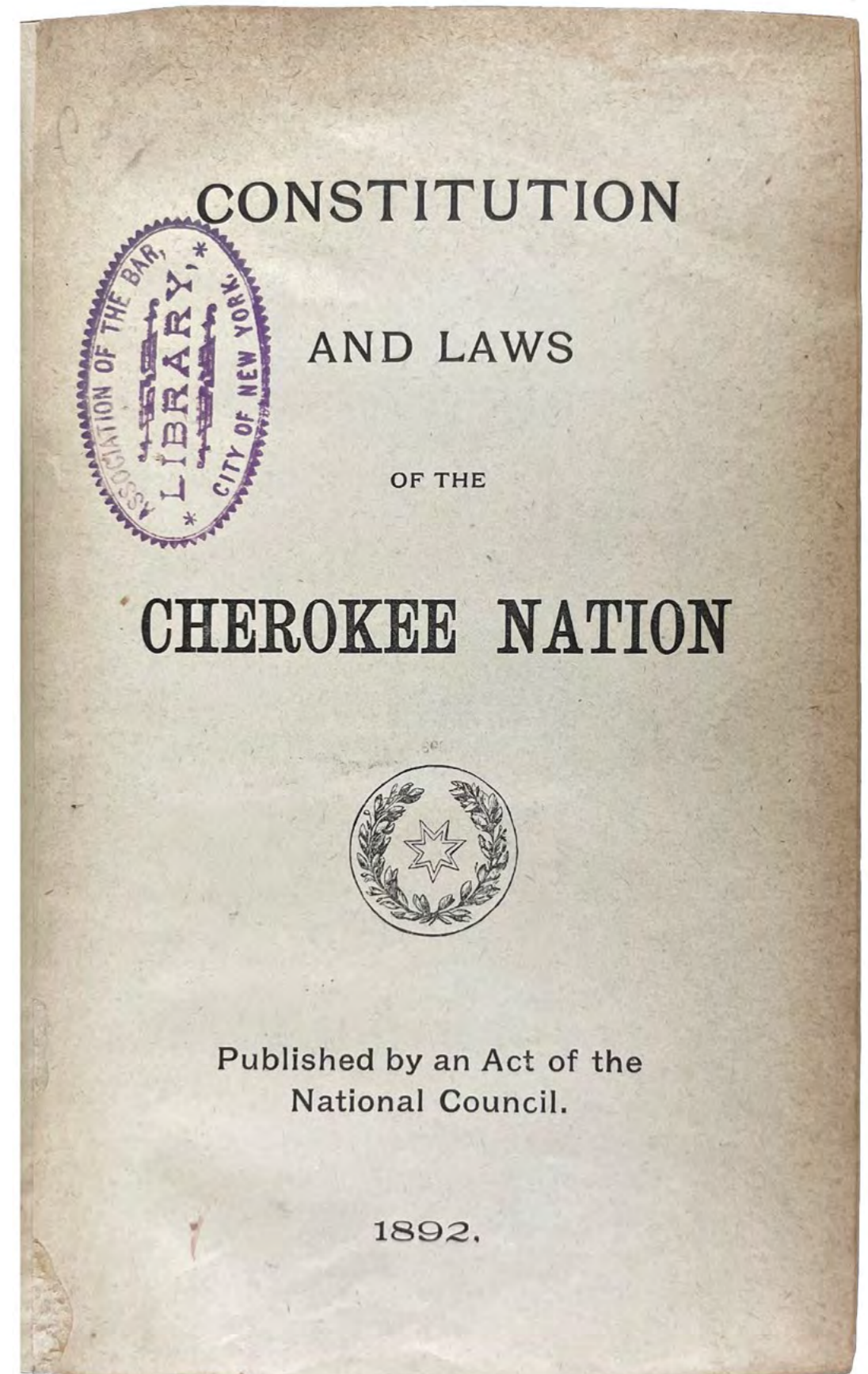
This work compiles amendments to the Cherokee Nation Constitution as well as Acts and Laws added since the original Constitution was drafted in 1827. Contains the Act of Union, the Constitution, amendments, and the revised statutes; the compact of 1843 with the Creeks and Osage and the supplemental compact of 1884; the agreement of 1867 with the Delaware, the agreement of 1869 with the Shawnee, excerpts from the 1833, 1835, 1846, and 1866 treaties with the United States, and a land patent issued by the US to the Cherokee Nation in 1838. In addition, it includes general laws and judicial procedures; duties of principal chiefs, deputies, and other officials; the acts regulating prisons, elections, and measures; as well as those on fires on the plains, destruction of fish, dangerous weapons, and myriad other aspects of reservation life.

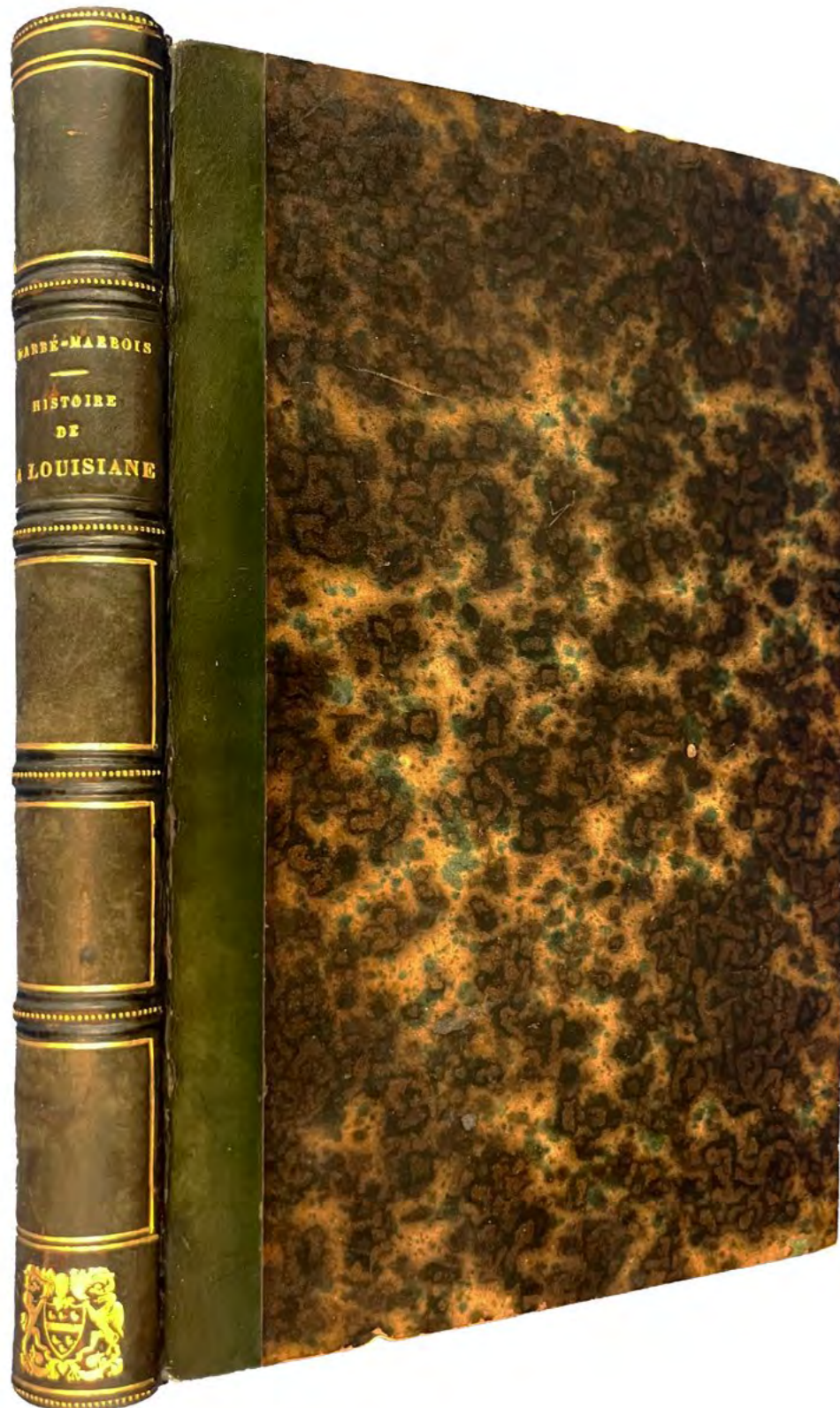
Adair, who was of European and Native ancestry, was the compiler of this book, which had a print-run of two thousand. He was born in Georgia, and was forced out by the US Army during the Cherokee Removal of 1838-1839. A previous compilation, not as comprehensive as the present work, was issued in 1875.

The Cherokee are a Native American people, indigenous to what is now the Southeastern United States, including Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Currently there are three federally recognized Cherokee tribes: the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, also in Oklahoma.

Gilcrease-Hargrett, p. 73. Hargrett 71. Rader 714.
(#29180)

\$ 250





BARBÉ-MARBOIS, François (1745-1837). *Histoire de la Louisiane et de la Cession de Cette Colonie by la France aux États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale; Precedee d'un Discours sur la Constitution et le Gouvernement des États-Unis. [History of Louisiana and the Cession of This Colony by France to the United States of North America; Preceded by a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States].*

Paris: Imprimerie de Firmin Didot, Imprimeur du Roi, Rue Jacob, No. 24, 1829. 8vo (8 1/3 x 5 inches). First edition. [6] 485 [1]. 492 pp. Engraved folding map titled "Carte Generale des États-Unis: Pour Servir a l'Histoire de la Louisiane, 1839" hand-colored in outline at rear. Half-title, title, dedication to prince, preliminary note, Discours, woodcut table, section title, Sommaire, Pièces Justificatives, table of contents, map. Text in French. Contemporary green quarter calf over brown marbled boards, spine gilt with four raised bands forming five compartments with gilt-lettering in second, blue marbled endpapers, on wove paper with green silk ribbon and bookplate on front pastedown.

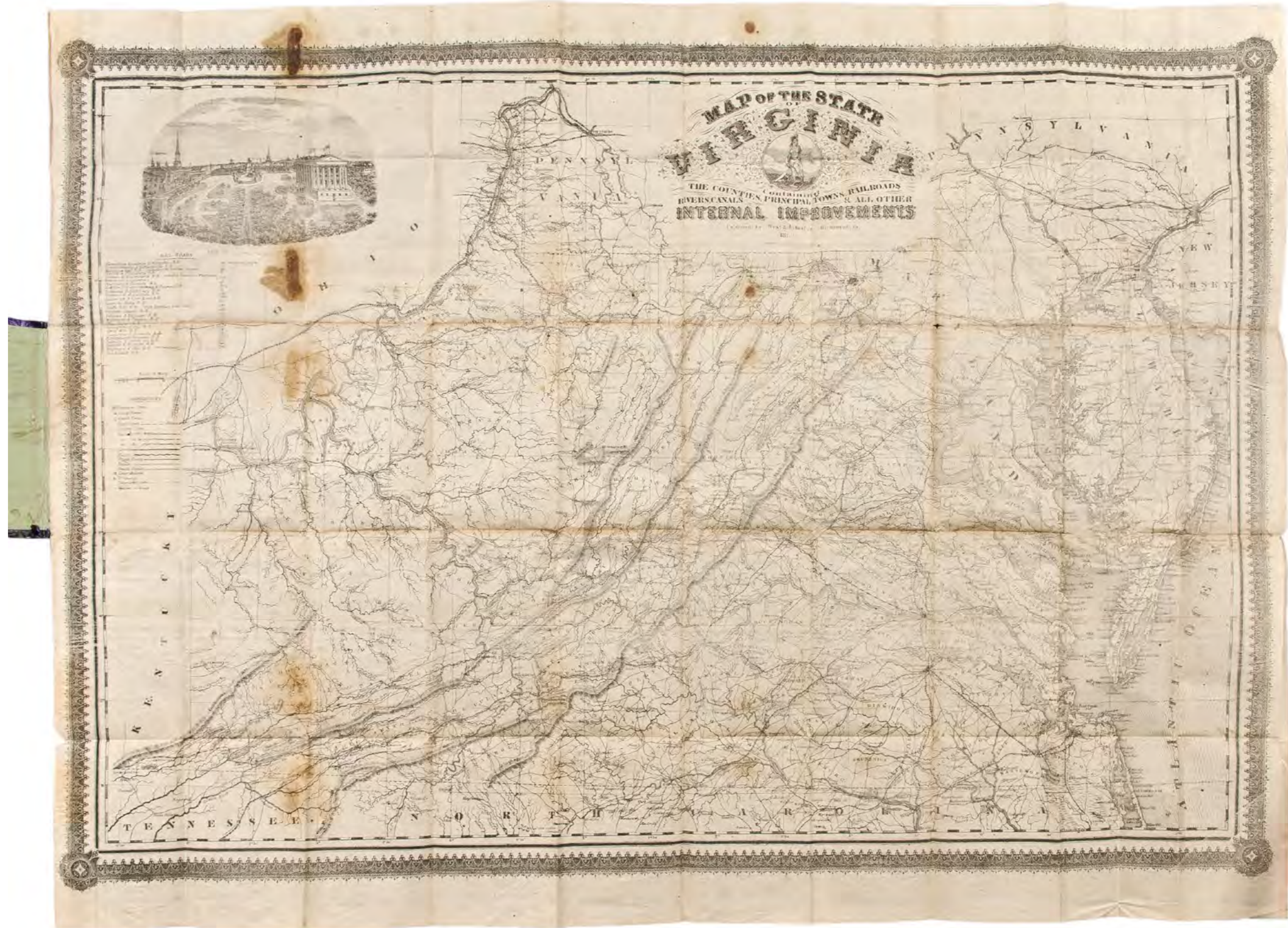
First edition of an essential history of the Louisiana territory by "the man who sold Louisiana." Here with the scarce hand-colored folding map.

"Barbé-Marbois represented France in the preliminary negotiations with the United States on the Louisiana purchase and his book is one of the main sources on that subject. It shows that in the claim by the United States in the negotiations with Great Britain, that the northern boundary of Louisiana included the area now comprised in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho was without foundation. The important map in the first edition indicated the 110th meridian as the western extent of Louisiana." - Streeter.

In 1780, Barbé-Marbois sent questionnaires to the governors of the 13 newly-independent states regarding the geography, natural resources, history, and government of each, to glean information for this book. Thomas Jefferson, who was then finishing his final term as Virginia's governor, responded to Barbé-Marbois's query with the manuscript that later became his *Notes on the State of Virginia*. Barbé-Marbois, now known as "the man who sold Louisiana," became Napoleon's Secretary of the Treasury in 1801. In 1803, he represented France in the negotiations with the US over the Louisiana Purchase. He was directed to sell Louisiana to the United States for 50 million francs, but negotiated a higher price of 80 million, for which he was liberally rewarded by Napoleon with a gift of 152,000 francs. The purchase included territory from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Northwest. The scarce hand-colored engraved folding map at the rear of the present work shows the dramatic increase in land the Louisiana Purchase brought to the United States.

Chadenat 746. Howes B-115, "aa." Sabin 3306. Streeter Sale III, 1599. Wheat 385. (#31400)

\$ 850



[BUCHOLTZ, Lewis von]. *Map of the State of Virginia containing the counties, principal towns, railroads, rivers, canals & all other internal improvements.*

Richmond: West & Johnson, 1862. Folding lithographed pocket map, ornamental border, inset view of Richmond. Sheet size: (27 1/2 x 37 inches). Folds into original dark blue and gilt card covers. Provenance: David B. Langston, 3d Georgia Regiment, Company K (pencil signature).

Rare Confederate pocket map of Virginia, with provenance to an officer in the 3rd Georgia.

(Description continues on the next page.)



This impressive Confederate map of Virginia was originally based upon work done by Ludwig von Bucholtz, in connection with his updating the famed Herman Boye map of Virginia in 1858. Bucholtz was hired to re-engage the copperplates for maps of Virginia originally made by Herman Boye in 1826. The ultimate products of his work were the very large maps of Virginia called the Boye-Bucholtz maps. Using knowledge from his work on this project, Bucholtz issued his own map in 1858, lithographed & published by Ritchie & Dunnivant in Richmond. This map was vastly superior in detail and accuracy to Bucholtz's revision of the Boye map.

In 1862, with the need of good maps of the region for use by Confederate officers, Richmond publishers West & Johnson re-issued the Bucholtz-Ludwig 1858 map of Virginia, reprinted from the original stone with minor alterations (including the removal of the cartographer's name). "There are minor geographic changes from Map 1 [the original 1858 Bucholtz map] on Map 2 [the West & Johnson issue]. For example, on Map 2 Jerusalem in Southampton Co. has been moved a little to the northwest of its Map 1 location near the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the road between the two points imperfectly erased (the remaining shadow is additional evidence that the Map 1 stone was involved). Still, for the most part, Map 1 and Map 2 are the same map" (Wooldridge, *The Bucholtz-Ludwig Map of Virginia and its Successors*). A second edition of the West & Johnson issue would be published in 1864.

The map shows all of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and includes an inset view of Capitol Square in Richmond. A chart below the view lists all the railroads with the length of each line. Interestingly, several additional routes winding from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg have been added faintly in pencil. The contemporary ownership inscription on the front pastedown reads: "D B Langston, Company K, 3rd Ga. Reg't, Anderson's Division." David B. Langston reached the rank of captain of the 3rd Georgia Infantry in the Confederate army, commanding its Company K, otherwise known as the Athens Guards. He was wounded at Chancellorsville.

"In stark contrast to the large, often colored maps pouring out of Northern presses, the Confederate imprints are few in number, modest in scale, and more often than not black and white, printed on poor paper. Long before the war was over, they weren't being printed at all" (Wooldridge).

Parrish & Willingham 6204; Swem 971; Wooldridge, "The Bucholtz-Ludwig Map of Virginia and its Successors" in *The Portolan*, 68 (Spring, 2007), pp.26-39; Stephenson 475.5; Wooldridge 254.

(#27015)

\$ 6,500



CARNEGIE, Andrew (1835-1919). *An American Four-In-Hand in Britain.*

London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1883. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 3/4 inches). viii, 338 pp., (1).

Frontispiece portrait of the author. 3/4 brown morocco; raised bands, gilt decoration, gilt title, marble boards, with a cloth slipcase.

First edition in a deluxe binding.

An account of Carnegie journey to Victorian Britain in 1881. The frontispiece 'artotype' by E. Bierstadt shows Carnegie on a horse-drawn coach, the 'four-in-hand' referenced in the title. Interestingly, the work was not designed to be a publishing success, but rather a sort of greeting card to those who had not accompanied him on the trip, and a souvenir gift for those who had.

Carnegie's talents as a writer come out in this Gilded Age classic, as one commentator put it in 1901: "In looking over Mr. Carnegie's writings one cannot fail to be struck by the terseness, felicity, and 'pith' of many of his phrases. It is not the studied elegance of the stylist, but the epigrammatic expression of a vigorous personality."

(#40783)

\$ 600





CARNEGIE, Andrew (1835-1919). *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, with Illustrations.*

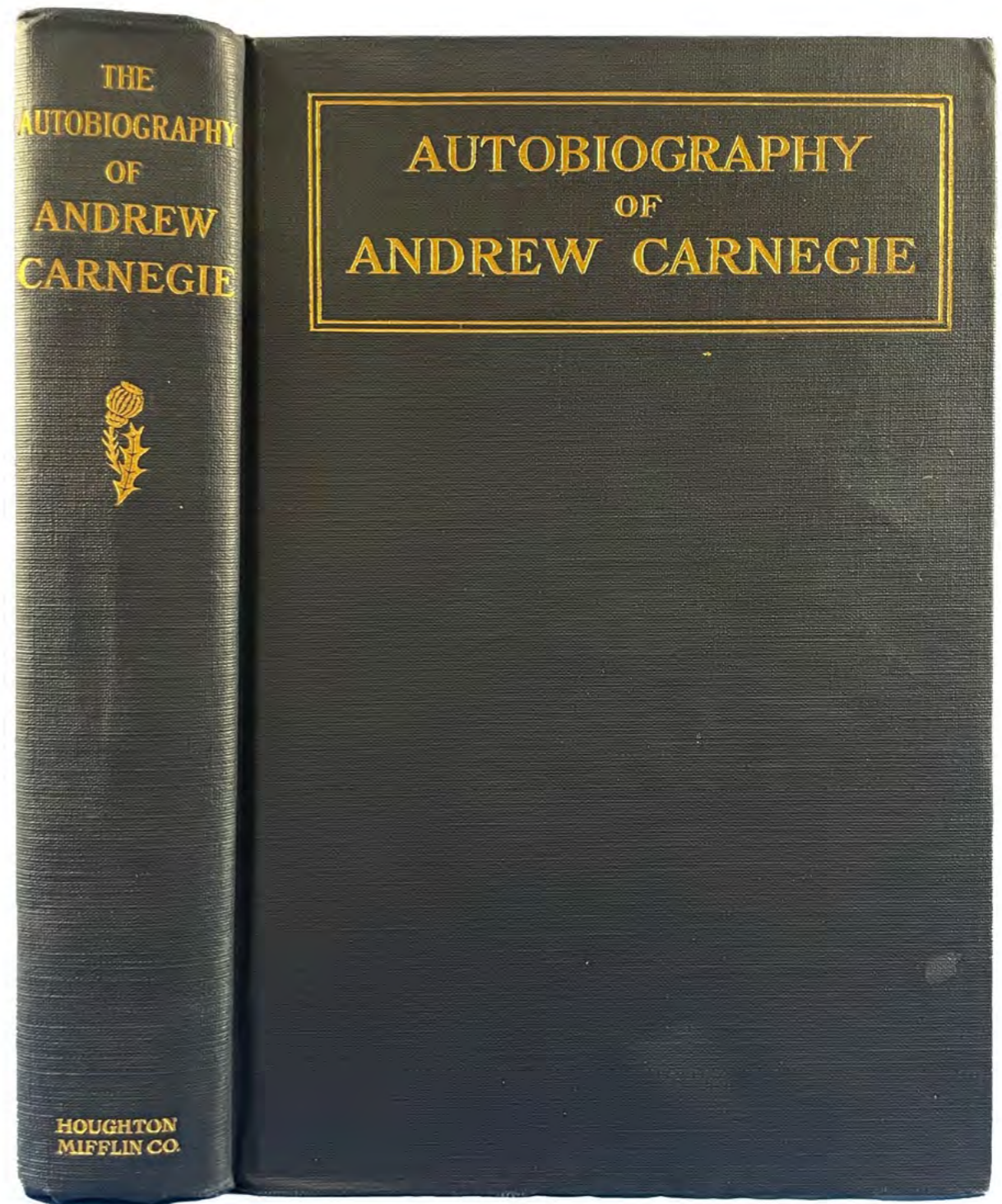
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 3/4 inches). xii, 385 pp. Frontispiece portrait of the author, numerous photographic illustrations. Publisher's blue cloth, matching cloth slipcase.

A posthumous look at the life of the great Andrew Carnegie.

The enlightening memoir of the Gilded Age industrialist as famous for his philanthropy as for his fortune, published the year after his death in 1919. "And what an extraordinary story the autobiography has to tell! It is indeed a unique record of personal achievement - he used the power his affluence gave him as a pioneer in vast beneficences, and, it may almost be said, as the founder of a new religion of wealth, the gospel of which he preached by word and deed" (The Atlantic, 1920 book review).

(#40782)

\$ 250





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. With a label ("The Gift of James Ford Bell") on the first free endpaper of each volume.

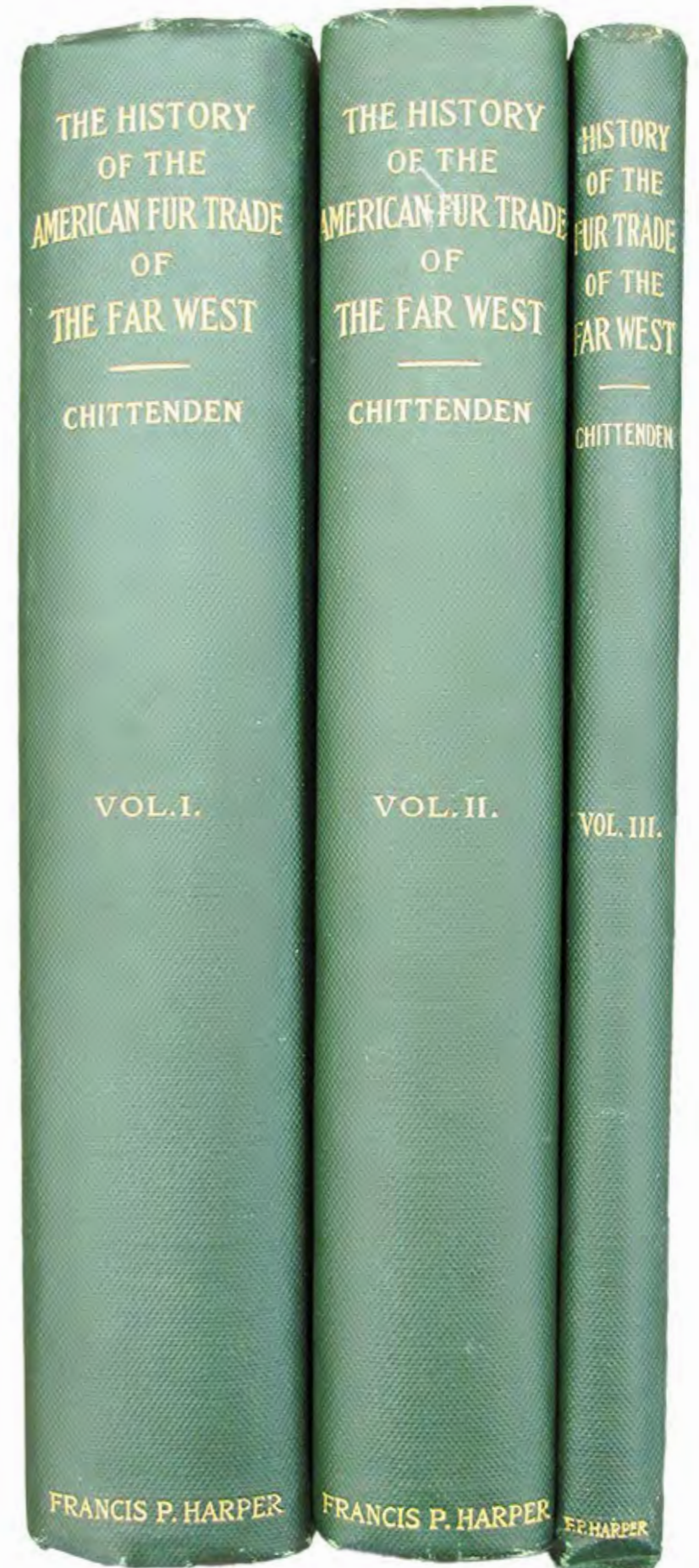
A fine copy of the definitive work on the American Fur Trade that remains unparalleled in its comprehensiveness.

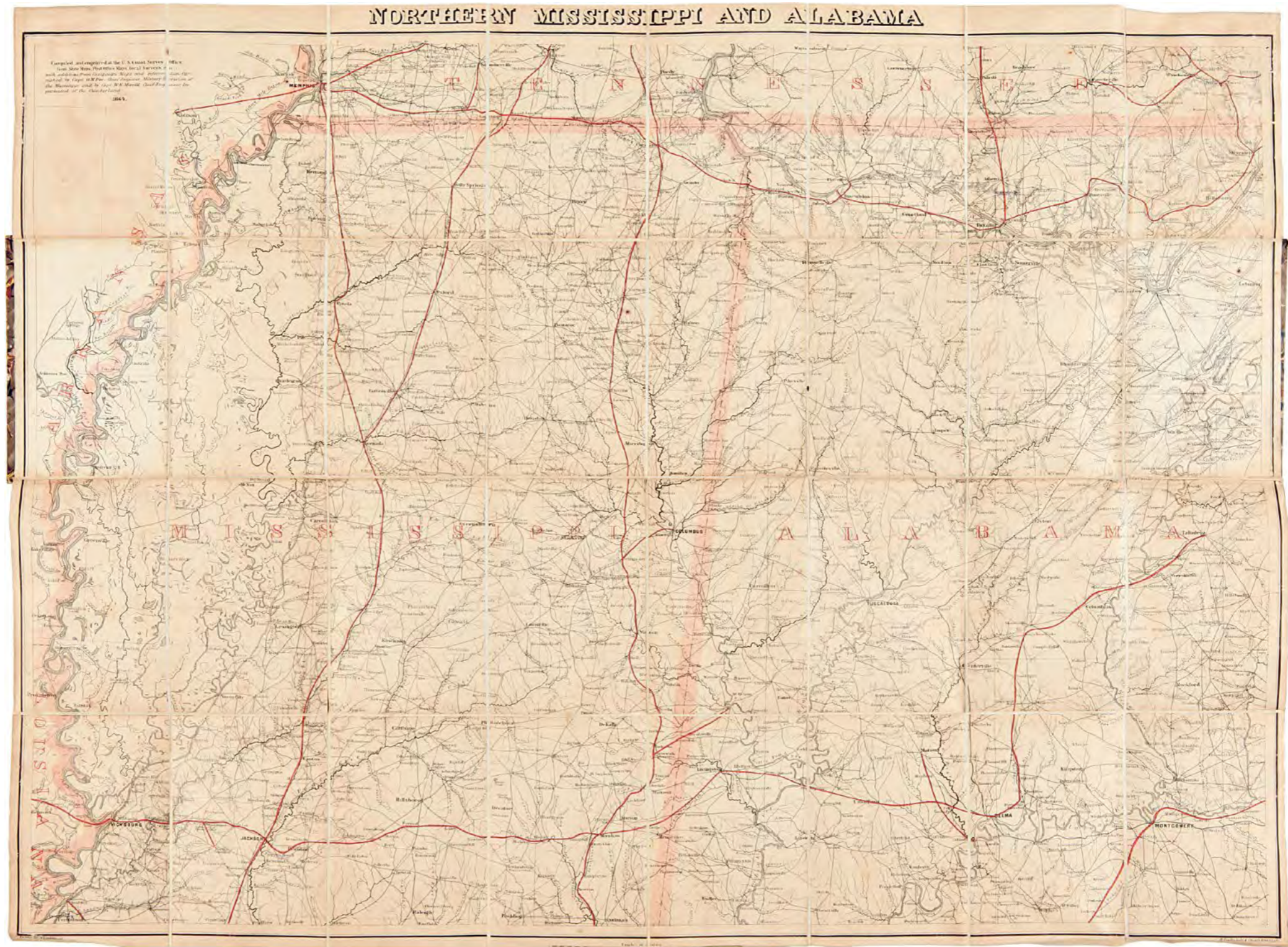
Hiram Martin Chittenden was an American engineer, historian, and author known for his significant contributions to both engineering projects and historical studies. Chittenden played a key role in the development and improvement of navigational infrastructure along the inland waterways of the United 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)

\$ 750





[CIVIL WAR] - LINDENKOHL, Adolph. *Northern Mississippi and Alabama.*

[Washington]: 1864. Folded map, 24 x 33 inches, in thirty-two segments mounted on linen. Original card covers with printed paper label. Contemporary ownership inscription on label. Some light wear and minor soiling.

Detailed field map for the Union Army in Northern Mississippi and Alabama.

(Description continues on the next page.)



A highly detailed map of the northern half of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the border with Tennessee and all points south to Vicksburg and Montgomery, produced to support the operations of the Union Army there in 1864. This is one of several maps compiled by the U.S. Coast Survey in an attempt to adequately map the South during the Civil War for military purposes. A note on the map indicates that the present map was compiled from various sources, including “campaign maps and information furnished by Capt. O.M. Poe, Chief Engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi, and by Capt. W.E. Merrell, Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.” Merrill was Sherman’s chief topographical engineer, and he contributed to several important maps of the area, including one of Northern Georgia produced in Chattanooga following the vital capture of that city.

With the beginning of the Civil War the United States Army found itself scrambling to obtain adequate field maps for military operations in the South. The most established cartographic branch of the Government, the Coast Survey, was pressed into service to provide these maps, some with a coastal component but mainly for landlocked locations. The cartographers of the Coast Survey reviewed all of the existing cartography available, but also drew on military and scouting reports and covert agents to assemble the most detailed possible maps of places, roads, railroads, natural features. The topography is illustrated with hachured and shaded relief, and railroads shown in red. The circulation of these maps was controlled, and only officers ranking major or higher were supposed to control copies. As a result, they are rare today.

Two key figures in the Coast Survey effort during the War were Henry Lindenkohl and his brother Adolph, who were responsible for actually drawing many of the field maps. The Lindenkohls were born in Germany, but emigrated to the United States as teenagers and became American citizens. Adolph had already worked at the Coast Survey before the War began, and Henry joined in 1861. Together they made a huge contribution to the war effort through their superb cartographic work, producing and revising maps of different theatres of operations through 1865. Both continued with the survey for the rest of their lives; Adolph died in 1904 after fifty years on the job, and Henry in 1920 after fifty-nine.

This map has the ownership inscription of Col. Joseph Corson Read (1831-1889). Read was one of the first wave of men to take up Abraham Lincoln’s call for volunteers to put down the rebellion in April 1861. He remained continuously in the army, serving first on General Jesse Reno’s staff and rising to the rank of Chief Commissary for the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas. Thomas was impressed with Read, and on May 1, 1864, with the spring campaign against Atlanta imminent, Thomas named Read Chief Commissary of the Army of the Cumberland in the Field. This meant that, although Col. A.P. Porter was the Army’s overall chief, Read would serve alongside Thomas in the field and had the responsibility to supply the entire army as it moved South. During the long and arduous Atlanta campaign he was the man on the ground, making the supply side work. Read developed a close relationship with Thomas, one with both personal and professional aspects.

An important map of Northern Mississippi and Alabama, particularly interesting as part of the greater project undertaken by the Coast Survey to map out the South during the Civil War, and with excellent provenance and associations.

(#27011)

\$ 3,750



[CIVIL WAR] - WAR DEPARTMENT. *General Orders No. 202-400.*

Washington, D.C.: War Department, 1863. 8vo (6 7/8 x 4 1/2 inches). Series of bound General Orders No. 202-400 (without No. 329, 381, 393). Penciled ownership notation, "H.H. Hine." Order No. 359 contains manuscript signature of Assistant Adjutant General, "E.D. Townsend". Quarter brown morocco with brown cloth boards, spine with raised bands in 5 compartments, lettered gilt.

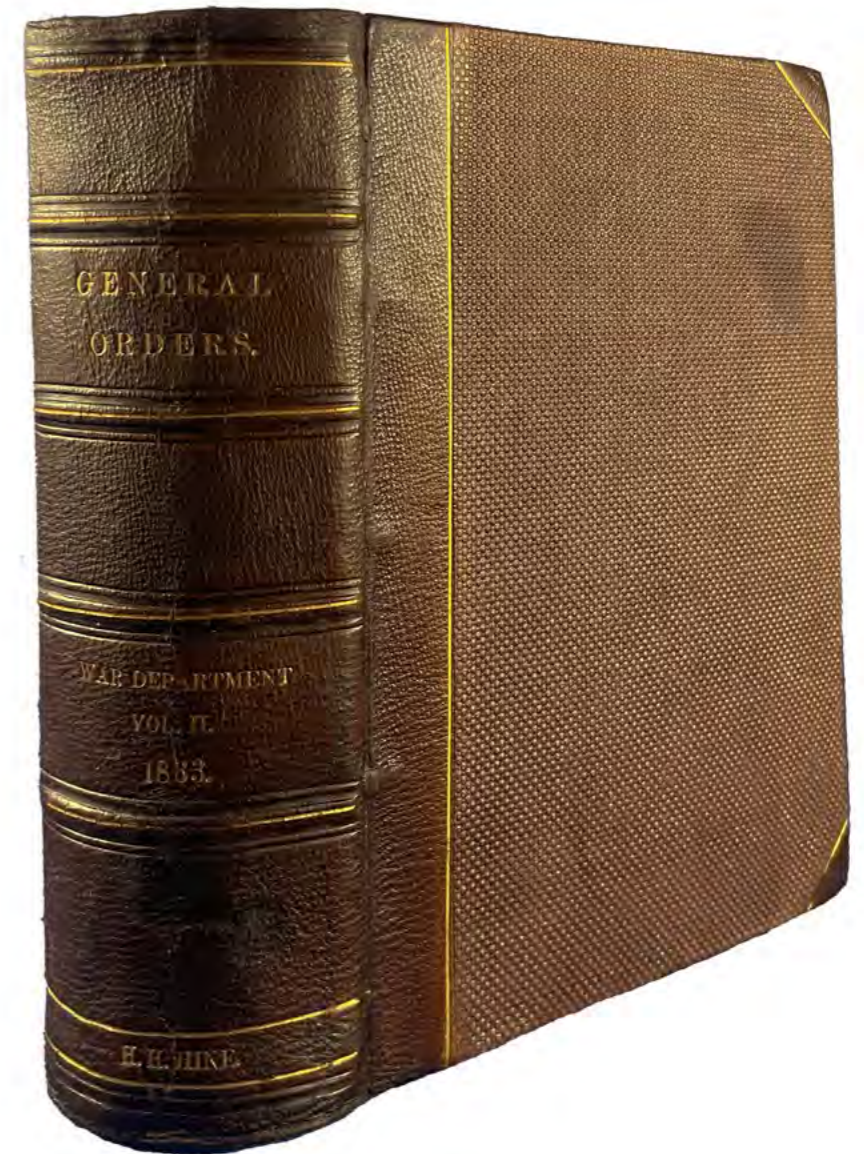
A fascinating bound volume of General Orders, which includes Lincoln's forceful response to unequal treatments of Black prisoners of war.

Bound volumes of War Department General Orders are rare. Each order was separately published and circulated and it was only government departments, or high-ranking officers or department heads who would have been in a position to receive them during the entire war. The present volume was assembled by "H. H. Hine," who was possibly Henry H. Hine who enlisted on 1 December 1861 and was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant into Co. D of the 2nd Colorado Infantry. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant and transferred to Co. M of the 1st Colorado Cavalry on 14 April 1863 before being dismissed on 3 May 1864.

The General Orders compiled in this volume span July to December 1863 and include numerous notable orders such as order No. 252, which President Abraham Lincoln issued as a response to reports of unequal and harsh treatment of Black Union soldiers who had been captured by Confederate forces. In this order, Lincoln sought to address the mistreatment of Black troops by issuing a directive that conveyed a forceful message. The order states: "For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed. For every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war." The concept of an-eye-for-an-eye retaliation which Lincoln employed, though politically and logistically impossible, highlights his commitment to the equal rights and humanity for all Americans. While the order conveyed a strong message of equality, these principles were still a work in progress and it could not eliminate the deeply ingrained racism and hostility present during the Civil War and the harsh mistreatment of Black prisoners of war persisted.

Other notable orders in this volume include order No. 315, which outlines the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, a controversial law that allowed the suspension of habeas corpus, giving President Lincoln and his administration broader powers to arrest and detain individuals suspected of disloyalty to the Union. This act remains a significant and debated chapter in U.S. legal and constitutional history, raising questions about the balance between civil liberties and government authority during times of national crisis. Other orders contain announcements important to the army. Order No. 349, for example, announced that Major General William T. Sherman was appointed to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, while order No. 398 contains a congratulatory message announcing that Major General Ulysses S. Grant and his troops received official thanks from Congress.

(#40294)



\$ 1,200



[CIVIL WAR]. *General Orders Book Referring to African-American Soldiers.*

Hilton Head, South Carolina: US Government's War Department of the South, January 1 - December 12, 1864. Small folio (8 x 5 1/2 inches). First edition. 512 pp. General Orders 1-172. Circulars I-16. Over fifty contemporary ink manuscript signatures throughout. Front board ruled in blue ink with contemporary ink manuscript title, stab-stitched, with no spine or back board, leaves uncut.

American Civil War book of General Orders, capturing the War's day-to-day progress in South Carolina and the incremental integration of Black people into the Union Army.

This book of General Orders and Circulars was kept by an officer in the Department of the South headquartered at Folly Island and Hilton Head in South Carolina during the American Civil War. The Department of the South had more opportunities to recruit African Americans than most other Army Departments and this collection of General Orders reflects that. Many of the Courts Martial, the reports of which make up the majority of this group of orders, involve African-American soldiers. Examples include:

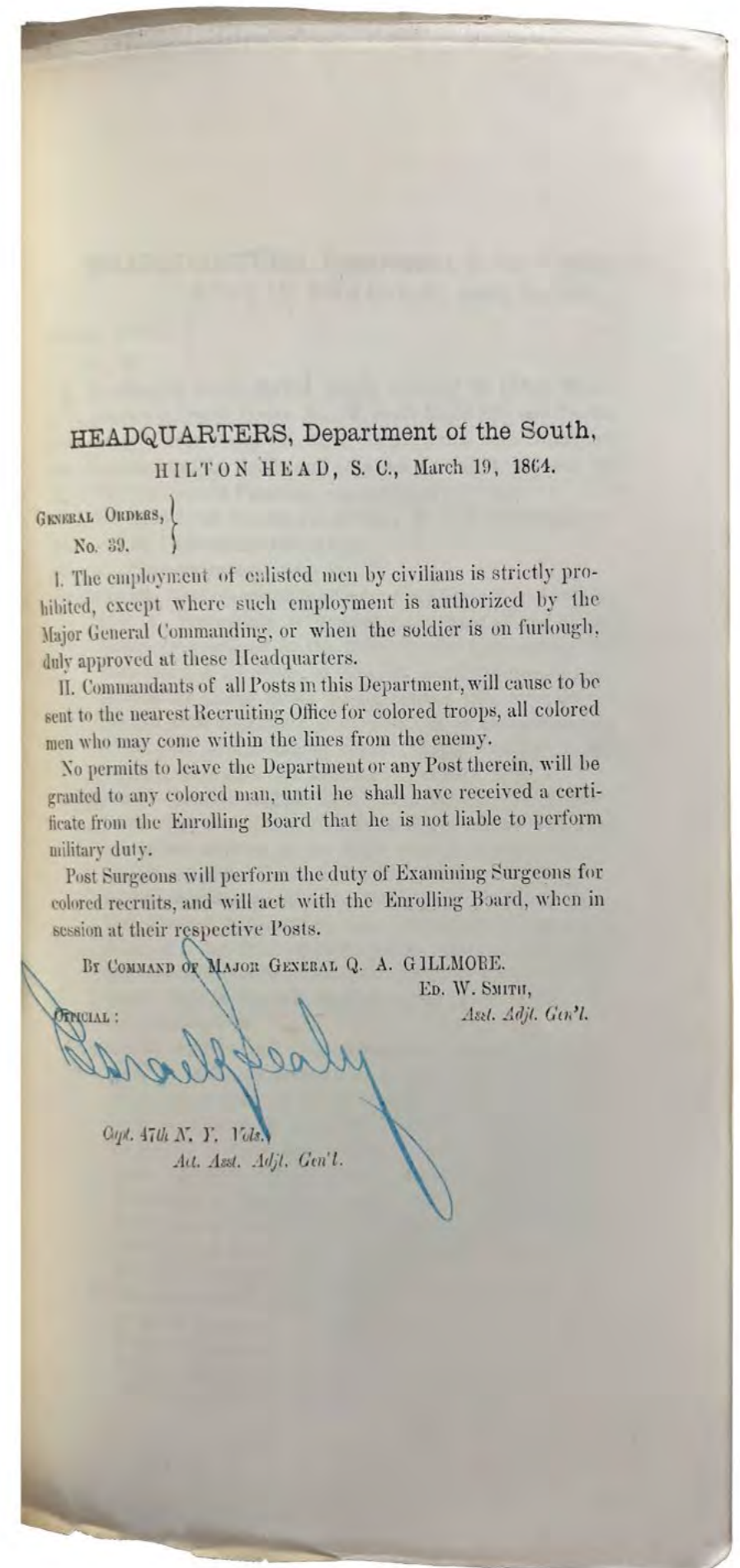
General Order No. 6 (January 1, 1864): "Ordered: That Major General Gilmore, commanding the Department of the South, be and he is hereby authorized: First: To enlist and organize all the colored troops that can be recruited in his Department, the said enlistments to be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the service and of the War Department, relating to the organization of colored troops. Second: General Gilmore is authorized to appoint a Board for the examination of white persons to officer the regiments and companies so raised by him and to make provisional appointments of the persons passed by said Board."

General Order No. 34 (March 8, 1864): "Pursuant to section 24, of the Act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the Act of March 3, 1863, Boards of Enrollments in districts in which there are any colored persons held to service, will, without delay, proceed to enroll all such persons as are liable to military duty."

General Order No. 44 (March 26, 1864): "In accordance with orders from the War Department, the 1st and 2d Regiments South Carolina, and the 1st Regiment North Carolina Volunteers (Colored), will, hereafter, be known and designated, respectively, as the 33rd, 34th, and 35th Regiments US Colored Troops."

(#40295)

\$ 1,200





CIVIL WAR, Confederate. [*Bound volume of 44 pieces of lithographed Confederate sheet music, mostly with illustrated covers*].

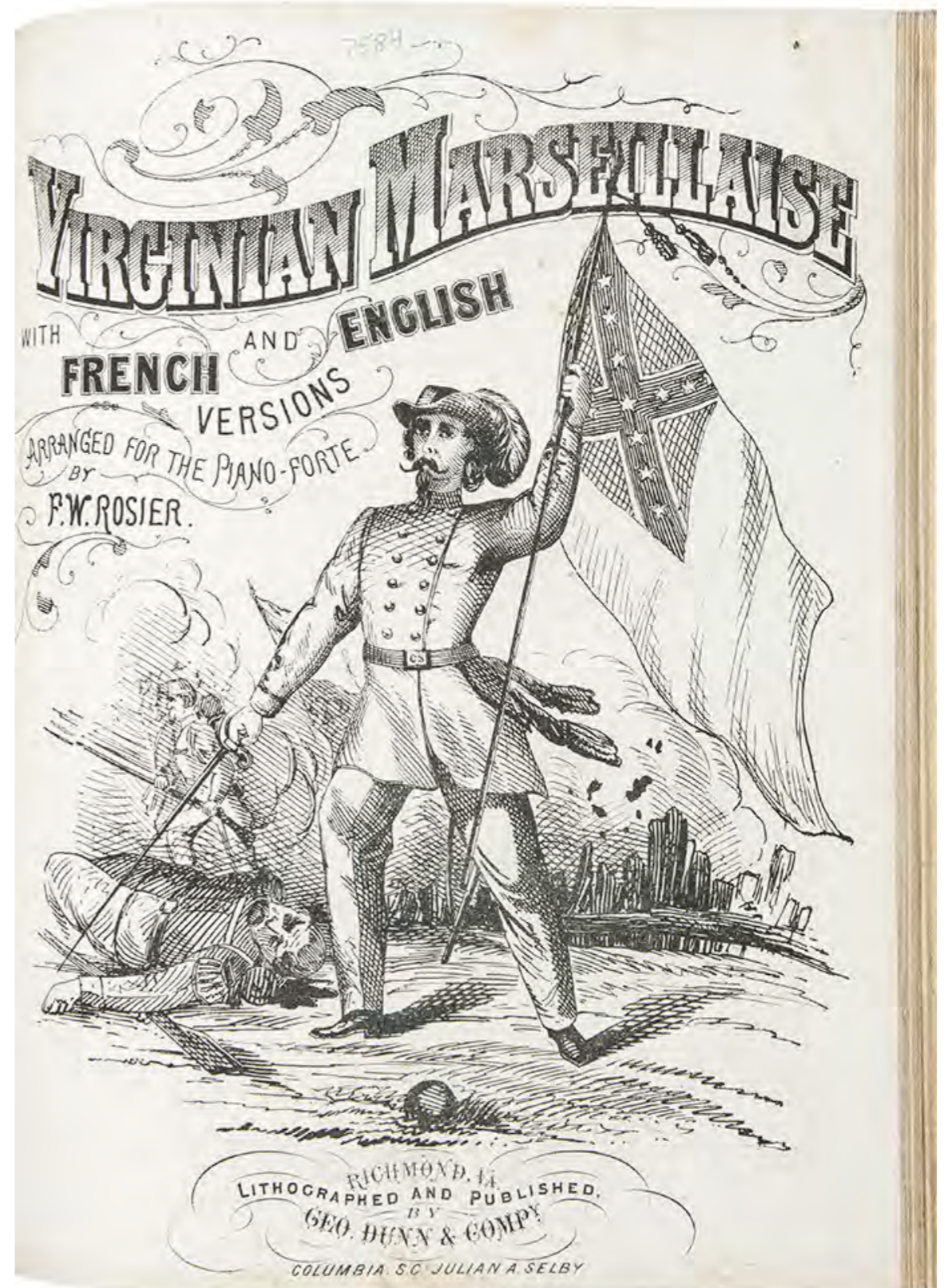
Richmond, Columbia, Augusta, and elsewhere: 1863-64. Quarto. Collation as below. Expertly bound to style in half dark purple morocco and purple cloth covered boards, flat spine ruled and lettered in gilt, yellow endpapers.

An impressive collection of Confederate lithographed sheet music.

This bound volume includes the majority of the imprints by Richmond publishers and lithographers George Dunn and Company, active in Richmond from 1862-64. The collection includes:

- 1) The Dying Soldier, or the Moon rose o'er the battle plain. 4pp. Richmond: J. W. Davies & Sons, lithographed by E. Crehen, 1864. P&W 6983.
- 2) Dear Mother I've come home to die. Words by E. Bowers, Music by Henry Tucker. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia, SC, Julian Selby, [nd]. P&W 6953.
- 3) God Save the South. Words by Earnest Halphin, music by Chas. W. A. Ellerbrock. 6pp. Lithographed by B. Duncan & Co., Columbia, SC. Baltimore: Miller & Beacham; Augusta: Blackmar & Co., nd. P&W 7064.
- 4) The March of the Southern Men. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7228.
- 5) On Guard. Words by Wallace Rowe. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1864. P&W 7327.
- 6) The Southern Soldier Boy. Song sung by Miss Sallie Partington in the Virginia Cavalier at the New Richmond Theatre. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7494.
- 7) The South. Poetry by Charlie Wildwood. Music by John H. Hewitt. 4pp. Columbia, SC: Julian A. Selby, B. Duncan & Co., lith., 1863. P&W 7474.
- 8) Palmetto Schottisch. Composed and Arranged by A. F. Turner. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 7348.
- 9) I Remember the hour when sadly we parted. 4pp. Mobile: H.C. Clarke [and others], 1864. P&W 7116.
- 10) Annie of the Vale. Words by G.P. Morris. Music by J.R. Thomas. 6pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 6806.
- 11) Good Bye Sweetheart, Good Bye. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7084.

(Description continues on the next page.)





- 12) Spring Time Polka. Composed by A.J. Turner. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 7505.
- 13) My Wife and Child Song. Poetry by the Late Lamented Hero General Stonewall Jackson. Music by F. W. Rosier. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7288.
- 14) Mother, Oh! Sing me to rest. Composed by M. Keller. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 7279.
- 15) The Musical Olio: or Favorite Gems of the Popular Southern Composer, John H. Hewitt. 4pp. Macon & Savannah: John C. Schreiner & Son, nd. P&W 6966.
- 16) Up With the Flag. Composed nd Respectfully Dedicated to the Fourth N.C. Troops by Dr. Wm. B. Harrell. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7572.
- 17) Pray, Maiden, Pray! Poetry by A. W. Kercheval. Music by A.J. Turner. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 7380.
- 18) The Standard Bearer. Words by Major T.N. P. C.S.A. Music by N.S. Cleman. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 7506.
- 19) No Surrender Song. Music by C.C. Mera. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1864. P&W 7301.
- 20) Keep me awake Mother. Words by Mrs. M.W. Stratton. Music by Jos. Hart Denck. 4pp. Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 7175.
- 21) Gen'l Morgan's Grand March. Composed by C.L. Peticolas. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1864. P&W 7049.
- 22) Nautical Song...The Alabama. By E. King. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co. 1864. P&W 6793.
- 23) All quiet along the Potomac To-Night. Words by Lamar Fontaine. Music by J. H. Hewitt. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 6796.
- 24) The Exotics. Flowers of Song Transplanted to Southern Soil. 4pp. Augusta: Blackmar & Broth.; Columbia: B. Duncan & Co., lith, nd. P&W 7361.
- 25) Mary of Argyle. Music by S. Nelson. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 7234.
- 26) Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still. Words by J.E. Carpenter. Music by W.T. Wrighton. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co., 1864. P&W 7097.
- 27) Harp of the South. Awake! A Southern War Song. Words by J.M. Kilgour. Music by C.L. Peticolas. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7090.
- 28) Mother is the Battle Over. Arranged by Jos. Hart Denck. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 7277
- 29) The Southern Cross. Words by St. George Tucker. Music by C. L. Peticolas. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7482.
- 30) The Star Spangled Cross and the Field of Pure White. Written and Composed by Subaltern. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1864. P&W 7510.
- 31) Virginian Marseillaise. By F. W. Rosier. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 7584.
- 32) Wait till the War, Love, Is Over. Words by A.J. Andrews. Music by C.W. Burton. 4pp. Richmond: West & Johnston, litho. by Geo. Dunn. & Co., 1864. P&W 7599.
- 33) When this Cruel War is Over. Words by Charles C Sawyer. Music by Henry Tucker. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 7630.
- 34) You Can Never Win Us Back ... Written by a Lady of Kentucky. Arranged by J.E. Smith. 4pp. Richmond: J.W. Davies & Sons., litho. by E. Crehen, 1864. P&W 7653.
- 35) Gems of Southern Song. 4pp. Macon: John W. Burke; Columbia: B. Duncan & Co., lith., nd. P&W 7576.
- 36) Call me not back from Echoless Shore. Words by Chas. C. Sawyer. Music by Henry Tucker. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 6878.
- 37) The Dearest Spot of Earth to Me Is Home. By W.T. Wrighton. 6pp. Augusta: Blackmar & Bro., nd. P&W 6954.
- 38) There's Life in the Old Land Yet. Poetry by Jas. R. Randall. Music by Edward Eaton. Augusta: Blackmar & Bro., lith. B. Duncan, Columbia., nd. P&W 7548.
- 39) Who Will Care for Mother Now. Poetry by C.C. Sawyer. Music by C.F. Thompson. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co. 1864. P&W 7638.
- 40) Christmas and New Year Musical Souvenir. Music by F.W.R. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 6903.
- 41) Our First President's Quickstep. By P. Rivinac. 4pp. Augusta: Blackmar & Bro., B. Duncan, lith. Columbia. P&W 7337.
- 42) Something to Love Me. Words by J.E. Carpenter. Music by E.L. Hime. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, nd. P&W 7467.
- 43) Silver Bells Mazurka. Composed by Charles O. Pape. 6pp. Columbia: P.L. Valdry, nd. P&W 7446.
- 44) We Have Parted. Poetry and Music by Miss Ella Wren. 4pp. Richmond: Geo. Dunn & Co.; Columbia: Julian A. Selby, 1863. P&W 7613.

(#35748)

\$ 8,500



DICKENSON, Jonathan (1663-1722). *God's Protecting Providence, Man's Surest Help and Defence, in Times of greatest Difficulty, and Most eminent Danger, evidenced in the remarkable Deliverance of Robert Barrow, with Divers other Persons, from the devouring Waves of the Sea, amongst which they suffered a Shipwreck; and also from the cruel devouring Jaws of the inhuman canibals of Florida ... The Fifth Edition.*

London: Mary Hinde, [1772]. 12mo. [14],126,[4]pp. Contemporary calf, front joint cracked. Housed in a green morocco backed box.

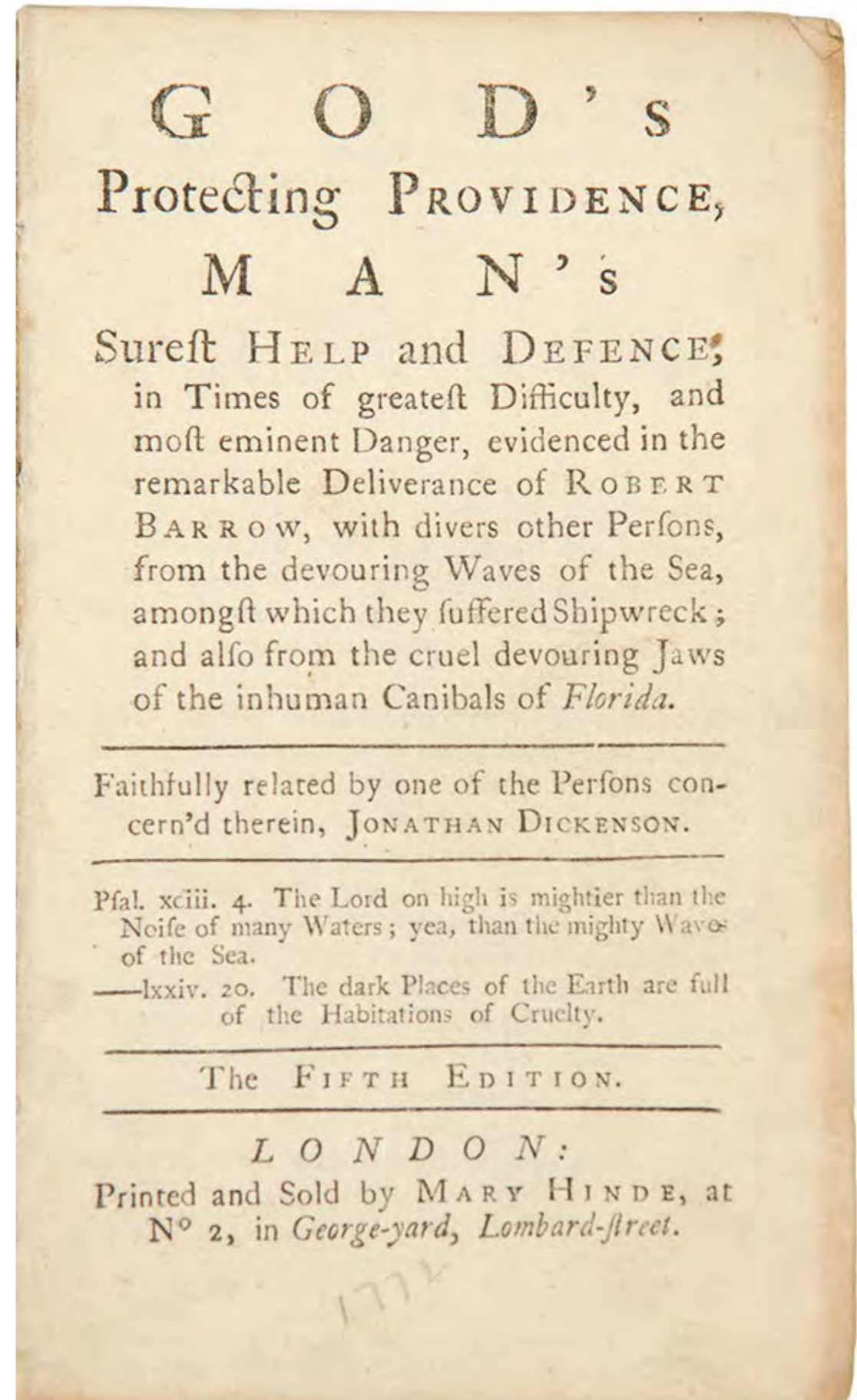
Scarce 18th century edition of a noted Florida shipwreck and indian captivity narrative.

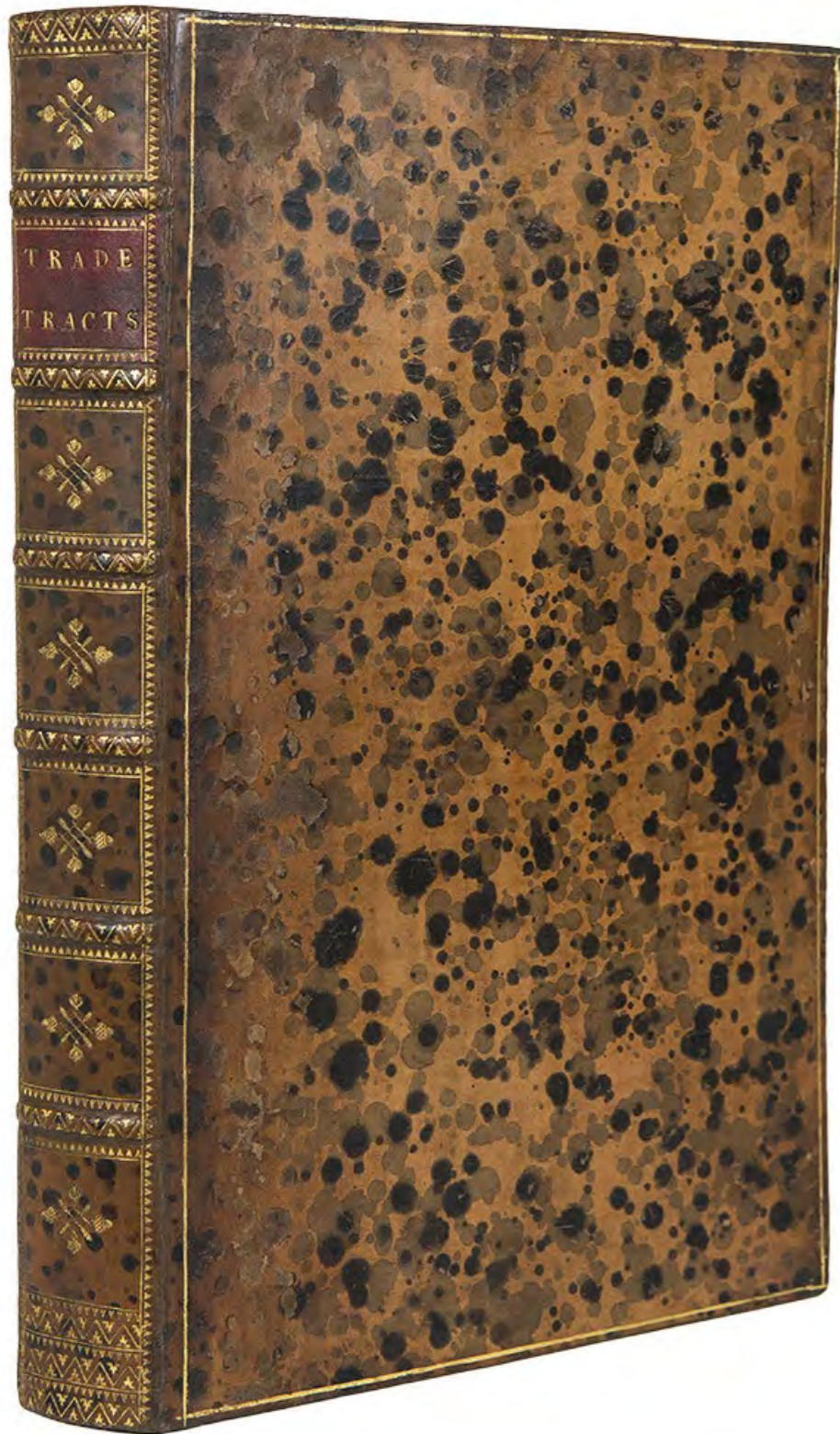
Dickenson, a Quaker merchant, departed from Port Royal in August 1696 with his family, a noted Quaker missionary named Robert Barrow, and more than 20 other passengers. Bound for Philadelphia, a storm shipwrecked their bark near present-day Jupiter Island Florida. Captured by Native Americans, they were stripped of their remaining possessions. The survivors endured an arduous journey by foot and canoe some 200 miles north to St. Augustine, where they arrived in starving and wretched condition. Taken in by the Spaniards, once recovered the group were sent on to Charleston, South Carolina, before eventually reaching Philadelphia.

The first edition, published in Philadelphia in 1699 -- being the first book of general interest printed in that city -- is a noted rarity of Americana, with only a handful of known copies. This was followed by the first English edition, printed in London the following year. Several 18th century editions, in both Great Britain and America followed. The 1772 date is ascribed to this fifth edition is based on the publication date of one of the books advertised in the rear. Scarce.

Howes D317; ESTC T138150; Ayer 68; Sabin 20015 (ascribing the date of 1759); Vail 612; Smith I, p. 529 (#34574)

\$ 2,500





ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA. [*Six works bound in one, mostly concerning the English colonies in America*].

London: 1719-1742. 6 works in one volume, folio (12 1/2 x 8 inches). Manuscript index. Contemporary English mottled calf, expertly rebaced to style, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece. *Provenance*: Samuel Sandys, 1st Baron Sandys (1695-1770).

An extraordinary sammelband of early 18th century Parliamentary reports and colonial laws relating principally to the English colonies in America, including the first collected printing of colonial charters and an important early work on Georgia.

1) **Report from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations ... a Scheme for the Registering the Wool of Great Britain and Ireland.** [London]: 1741 [but 1742]. 11, [1]pp.

This Parliamentary report, dated Feb. 12, 1741-2 and issued under Walpole's administration, details a fifty-point process for the licensing of wool from the moment of shearing, in an attempt to reduce the smuggling of wool and the avoidance of export tariffs. ESTC T150068.

2) **An Abridgement of Several Acts and Clauses of Acts of Parliament, Relating to the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, to, and from, and in the British Plantations in America.** London: John Baskett. 1739. Text in two columns. 44pp.

Includes text from the Molasses Act of 1733, as well as other British Acts of Parliament relating to colonial trade, the fisheries, piracy, and more, from as early as 1660 to 1735. Sabin 80; ESTC T111534 (recording only four copies in North America).

3) [MARTYN, Benjamin (1699-1763)]. **An Account shewing the Progress of the Colony of Georgia in America from its First Establishment.** London: 1741. [2], 71, [1]pp.

Ordered to be published by the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, this work -- the first history of the Colony of Georgia -- was issued as a Parliamentary paper, ordered to be printed 26 February 1741. "While Martyn's two earlier pieces of 1732, his *Some Account* and *New and Accurate Account*, were in the nature of prospectuses for the proposed colony of Georgia, the *Account shewing the Progress* is a year by year record of happenings there, preceded by a discussion of the charter, and especially its reasons for the prohibition against Negroes. There is also much on the relations between Georgia and South Carolina. This is the first year by year account, of the colony of Georgia..." (Streeter). A very few examples are extant with a map of Georgia inserted, not present here and not present in either the Streeter or Siebert copies. Rare. Clark I:121; De Renne I pp. 90--91; European Americana 174/147; Howes M353; Sabin 45000; Siebert sale 573; Streeter sale 2:1145; Vail 411; ESTC T103222.

(Description continues on the next page.)



4) **A List of Copies of Charters from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations ... Viz. Maryland ... Connecticut ... Rhode-Island ... Pennsylvania [sic] ... Massachusetts Bay ... Georgia ...** London: 1741. [2]; 12; 10; 14; 12; 21, [1]; 18pp. Text of the Maryland Charter in Latin.

The first collected edition of American colonial charters, issued as a Parliamentary paper and ordered to be printed 11 February 1741. ESTC notes two issues: the present with "John Clarke" on the last line of the first page of the Connecticut charter. Rare, with only a single example in the auction records for the past half century. Rich I:15; Sabin 41430; Tower 8; ESTC T80993.

5) **Acts of Assembly, Made and Enacted in the Bermuda or Summer-Islands, From 1690, to 1713-14.** London: John Baskett, 1719. [2], v, [1], 79, [1]pp. With separate title pages to each of the various sessions, i.e. at pages 28, 41 and 55.

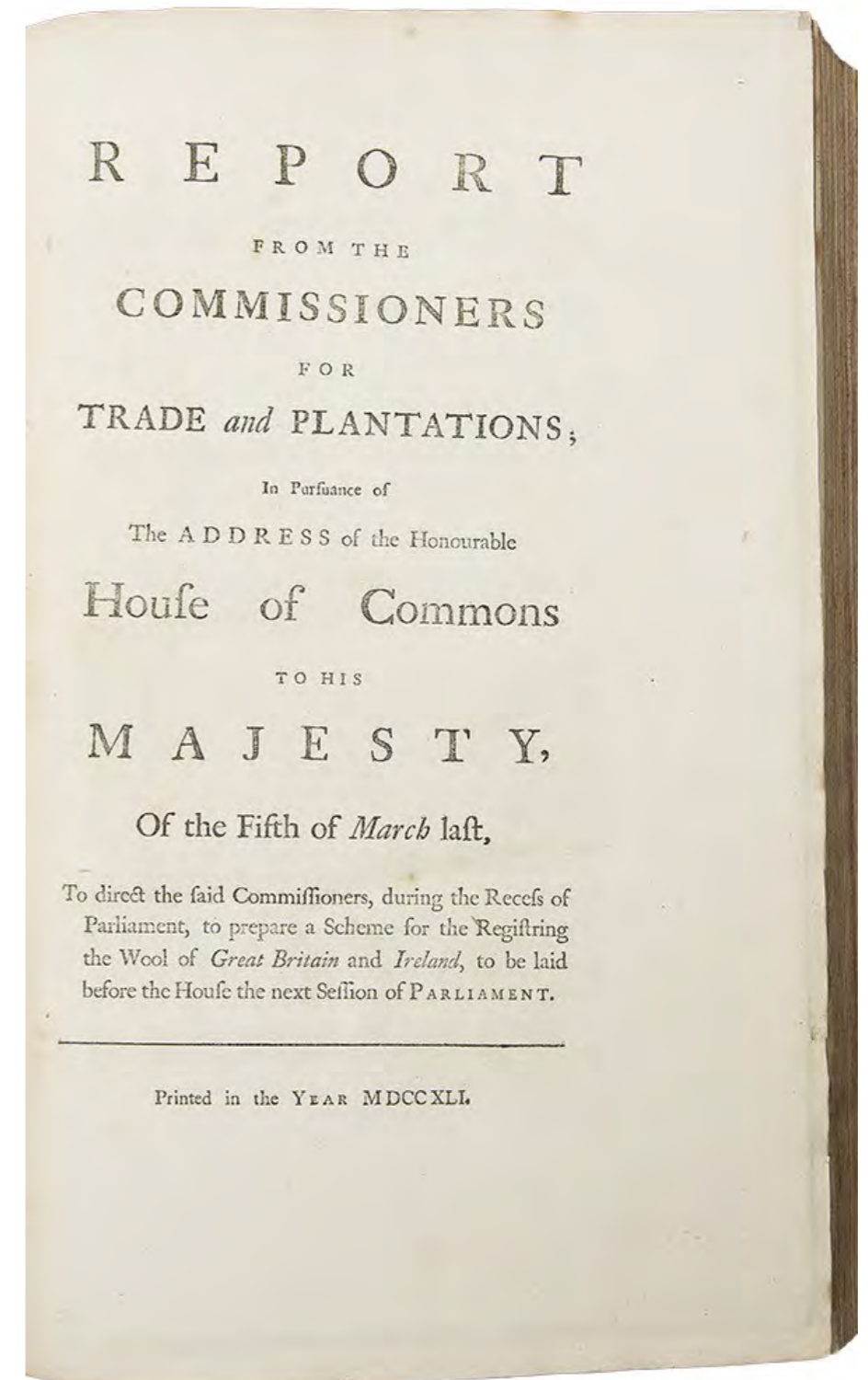
The first collected laws of Bermuda. Very rare, with no examples in the auction records for the past half century. Sabin 4906; Tower 4; ESTC T145163.

6) **Acts of Assembly, Passed in the Island of Barbadoes; From 1717-18, to 1738, inclusive. Part II.** London: John Baskett, 1739. x, [2, blank], 315-484pp. Preceded by pp. 315-318 [i.e. a supplement to Part I].

The first part was separately published in 1721 and reissued in 1732, comprising the laws from 1648 to 1718. This second part, recording the laws from 1717 to 1738, also includes an abridgment of the previous Acts of Assembly in the rear. Sabin 3260; ESTC T19070.

(#36184)

\$ 20,000





FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790), GIBELIN, Jacques (1744-1828, Translator). *Mémoires de la Vie Privée Écrits par Lui-Même, et Adressées à Son Fils; Suivis d'un Précis Historique de Sa Vie Politique, et de Plusieurs Pièces, Relative à Ce Père de la Liberté.* [Memoirs of Private Life Written by Himself, and Addressed to His Son; Followed by a Historical Summary of His Political Life, and Several Pieces, Relating to This Father of Liberty].

Paris: Chez Buisson, Libraire, rue Haute-feuille, No. 20, 1791. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8vo (7 3/4 x 4 3/4 inches). First edition. a4 A-I8 K6 A-M8 N6. [2], vi, 156; 207 [1] 380 pp. pp. 204-207 misnumbered as 360-363 as issued. Title page with woodcut printer's device, on laid paper. Text in French. Title, Preface, Part One: Chapters I-VII, Part Two: Chapters I-VIII, Recueil, La Science du Bonhomme Richard, Table of Contents. Contemporary tree calf binding rebacked with brown leather ruled blind into six compartments, with grey marbled endpapers on laid paper, housed in tan custom clamshell box with gilt-lettered spine. Two leaves with brown spots touching letters.

First edition, preceding any English printing, of Franklin's canonical autobiography. "The most widely read of all American autobiographies." [Grolier]

"This book holds the essence of the American way of life." [Grolier]

Franklin's best-known and most well-read book, a classic Americanum in which Franklin regales us with his rise from rags to riches - through thrift and frugality, of course. It is also one of the finest depictions of life in Philadelphia during the first half of the 1700s. It was said by some contemporaries that Franklin was remarkably honest about the people of whom he writes and of his motivations for his actions. This pirated true first edition appeared just a year after Franklin's death. The first British edition appeared in 1793; the first American edition in 1794, both after French, German, and Swedish editions had already been brought out.

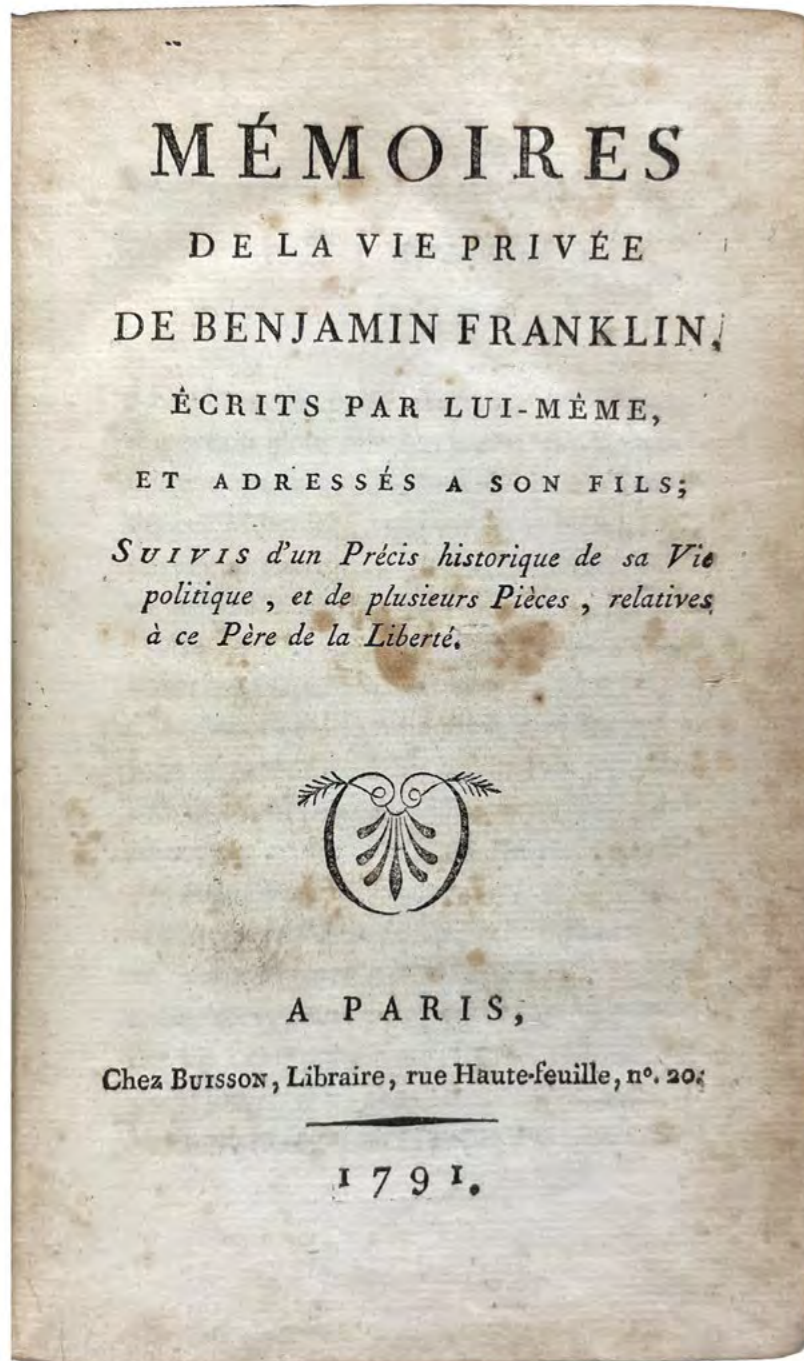
This French translation by the eminent French naturalist Gibelin is from Franklin's manuscript of 1771-1789 and covers the years 1706-1731 in the first part, and includes Wilmer's memoirs of Franklin for the period after 1731 in the second. The text of the first English editions came from re-translating this first French edition back into English, and not from Franklin's original manuscripts. [Green]

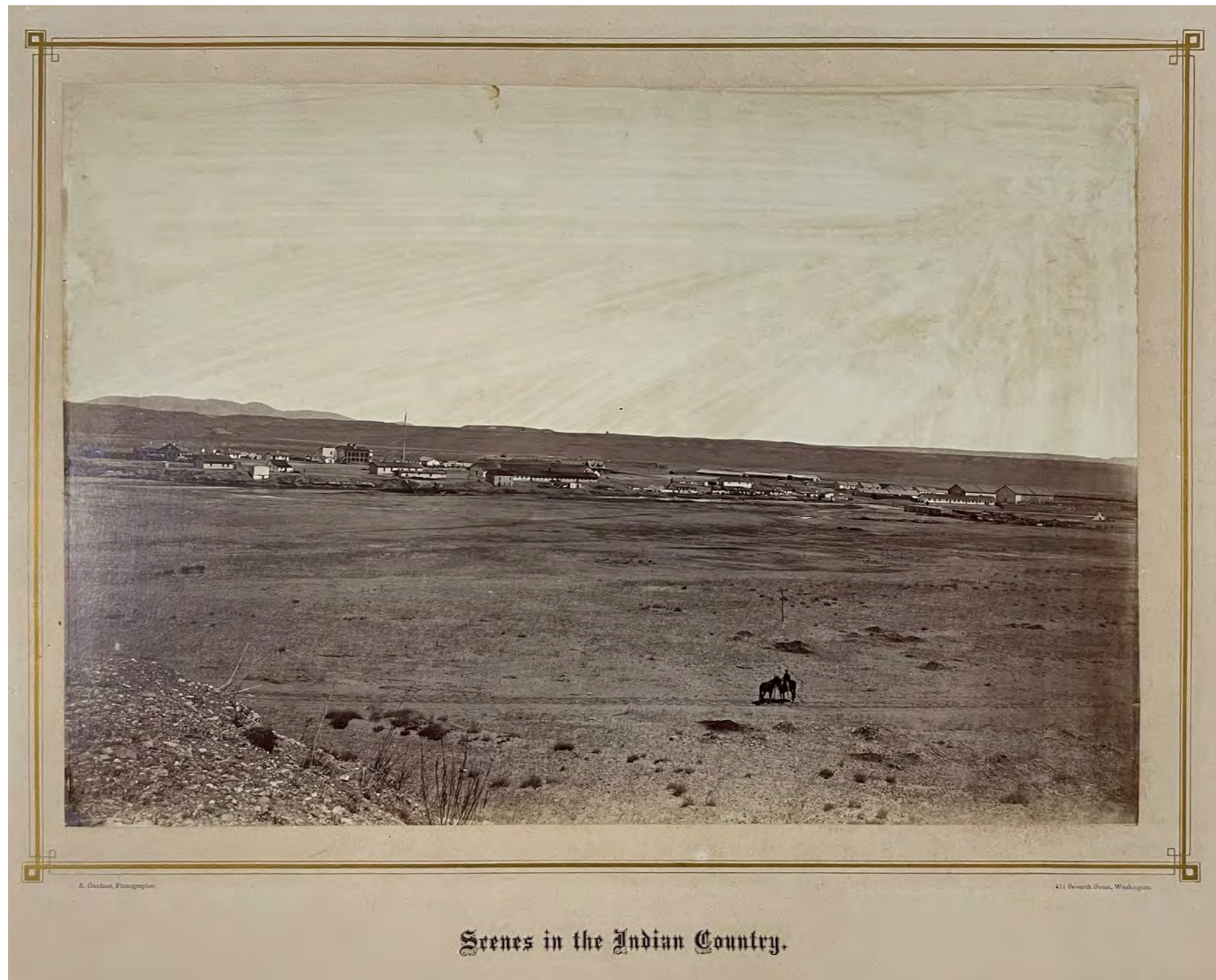
"This account is the epitome of Franklin's spirit. In it one sees him as a typical though great example of 18th-century enlightenment, a Yankee Puritan who could agree with Rousseau and Voltaire, and use the language of Defoe and Addison with a genial homely twang." [Hart 142] This French translation by Jacques Gibelin constitutes the first appearance of any part of Franklin's autobiography, covering Franklin's life until 1731, the year he founded the Library Company of Philadelphia. It was translated into French from one of the two manuscript copies sent to friends in France for further advice. The work remains the ultimate treatise on man's ability to better himself, notable for its humorous pragmatism and vivid portrayal of early 18th-century colonial America.

Ford 383. Grolier, *American 100* 21. Green, *Benjamin Franklin, Writer and Printer*, p. 153. Hart 142. Howes F323 "b." Sabin 25549. Streeter Sale 4171.

(#41726)

\$ 5,000





GARDNER, Alexander (1821-1882, Photographer). *Scenes in the Indian Country: Fort Laramie.*

Fort Laramie, Wyoming: A[lexander] Gardner. 511 Seventh Street, Washington DC, 1868. Albumen silver photograph on letter-pressed beige board mount with gilt decorative border joined by print attribution and series title caption, "Fort Laramie" pencilled in lower right margin. Image: (12 3/4 x 18 3/4 inches). Sheet: (19 1/4 x 23 3/4 inches).

An early townscape of Fort Laramie, Wyoming, taken by renown Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner. Fort Laramie was the negotiating site and namesake of two of the most notorious US broken treaties with Native Americans, in 1851 and 1868.

(Description continues on the next page.)



In 1868, Gardner was commissioned by the US Government to photograph the peace talks between the federally-appointed Indian Peace Commission, which included General Sherman, and chiefs of the Plains Indians tribes at Fort Laramie in Wyoming. Gardner's series of photographs, *Scenes in the Indian Country*, from which this present work comes, includes images of Indian tribal leaders who gathered at Fort Laramie to meet with the Indian Peace Commissioners. The series is considered to be among his most poignant works.

In the 1860s, Plains Indians found themselves in the middle of the country with white advancement on both sides. New railway lines were cutting through indigenous hunting grounds, which scattered the game necessary for their survival. In an attempt to end conflict, an unprecedented gathering of tribal leaders from the Northern Plains assembled at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1868. With his wagon serving as a darkroom, Gardner photographed scenes surrounding the treaty negotiations between the US Government's Indian Peace Commission and the tribes who agreed to give up land and move to reservations. Gardner's photographs serve as important documents of the indigenous peoples' presence in the West and their lifestyles, which were rapidly being destroyed by Western expansion and the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The US National Archives' description of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868:

"In this treaty [...] the US recognized the Black Hills as part of the Great Sioux Reservation, set aside for exclusive use by the Sioux people. In the 19th century, the US drive for expansion clashed violently with Native Americans' resolve to preserve their lands, sovereignty, and ways of life. From the 1860s through the 1870s, warfare and skirmishes broke out frequently on the American frontier. In 1865, a congressional committee studied the uprisings and wars in the American West. They produced a "Report on the Condition of the Indian Tribes" in 1867. This led to an act to establish an Indian Peace Commission to end the wars and prevent future conflicts. The US set out to establish a series of treaties with Native tribes that would force American Indians to give up their lands and move further west onto reservations. In the spring of 1868, a conference was held at Fort Laramie, in present-day Wyoming, which resulted in a treaty with the Sioux (Brule, Oglala, Miniconjou, Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, Cuthead, Two Kettle, Sans Arcs, and Santee) and the Arapaho. The goal of the treaty was to bring peace between White settlers and the tribes, who agreed to relocate to the Black Hills in the Dakota Territory. All the tribes involved gave up many thousands of acres of land that had been promised in earlier treaties, but retained hunting and fishing rights in their older territory. They also agreed not to attack railroads or settlers. In exchange, the US established the Great Sioux Reservation, consisting of a large portion of the western half of what is now the state of South Dakota, including the Black Hills, which are sacred to the Sioux people." However, once gold was found in the reservation, General Custer led a group of miners into the territory who eventually demanded further US military intervention, breaking the treaty.

Gardner was born in Paisley, Scotland in 1821. In 1850, he and his brother James traveled to the US to establish a cooperative community in Iowa in the Owenite mold. Eventually settling in New York, he found employment with Mathew Brady as a photographer. With the start of the Civil War in 1861, the demand for portrait photography increased, as soldiers on their way to the front posed for images to leave behind for their loved ones. Gardner became one of the top photographers in this field and went on to produce the most memorable photographs of the Civil War. Notably, Gardner photographed the then-newly elected President Abraham Lincoln twice as many times as any other photographer.

The present photograph, which shows a rider leading an extra horse across the vast landscape, portrays the rider and his animals as if they were a permanent fixture of the land, an immutable part of the West. In its wide expanse, Gardner centers the same thing the treaties did: land, who was on it, and who wasn't. In 1872, Gardner went on to become the official photographer for the Office of Indian Affairs. He eventually gave up photography to start an insurance company but "before then, along the proposed railroad route and all around Fort Laramie, Gardner photographed women and children, churches and schools, a woman picking flowers in a field, and a burial tree all subjects that had nothing to do with his assignments, but that he was compelled to preserve as he documented the fleeting, full life of the plains." [Rowell]

Aspinwall, "Introduction," in *Across the Indian Country: Photographs by Alexander Gardner, 1867-68*, Nelson-Atkins Museum. "Alexander Gardner," American Battlefield Trust. Rowell "In the 1860s Alexander Gardner Captured a Native Life, Now Lost," *National Geographic*.

(#40093)

\$ 16,000.



Scenes in the Indian Country.

GARDNER, Alexander (1821-1882, Photographer). *Scenes in the Indian Country: Lakota Indian Running Water with Members of the US Indian Peace Commission at the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty Signing.*

Fort Laramie, Wyoming: A[lexander] Gardner. 511 Seventh Street, Washington DC, April 1868. Albumen silver photograph mounted on beige board with letterpressed decorative border joined by print attribution and title caption. Image: (9 1/2 x 13 inches). Sheet: (13 1/2 x 19 inches). Frame: (21 1/4 x 25 1/2 inches).

A historically important photograph of a Lakota Indian with two members of the Indian Peace Commission at the pivotal Fort Laramie Treaty signing, taken by the renown Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner as part of his "Scenes in the Indian Country" series. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is one of the most notorious broken treaties by the US Government.

(Description continues on the next page.)



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The National Museum of the American Indian has identified the people in Gardner's photograph:

"Lakota people and non-Indians at the Fort Laramie treaty signing, 1868. Left to right: unidentified non-Indian man; Leon Pallardy (interpreter); unidentified Native woman; Running Water (Lakota); two unidentified non-Indian men; [Artist and Clerk to the Indian Peace Commission] John D. Howland (standing, in white hat); Peace Commission Secretary Ashton S. H. White (seated, in white hat); and unidentified non-Indian man." However, the Amon Carter Museum of American Art in their description of the same photo (P1967.3253) also name "Peter Richard Renshaw, Mrs. Peter Richard (?), and Baptiste Garnier (aka Little Bat)."

The US National Archives' description of the Fort Laramie Treaty:

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Aspinwall, *Across the Indian Country: Photographs by Alexander Gardner, 1867-68*, Nelson-Atkins Museum. Rowell, "In the 1860s Alexander Gardner Captured a Native Life, Now Lost," *National Geographic*. Sherman Collection of Gardner Photographs, National Museum of the American Indian. US National Archives, "Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868)," [archives.gov](https://www.archives.gov).

(#41579)

\$ 9,500.



GOUGH, John (1721-1791). *History of the People Called Quakers: From Their First Rise to the Present Time. Compiled from Authentic Records, and from the Writings of that People. Volumes I-IV.*

Dublin: Printed by Robert Jackson, Meath-Street, 1790. 4 volumes. 8vo (8 x 4 3/4 inches). Second edition. 542 pp. 557 pp. 526 pp. 573 pp. Contemporary full tree calf, spine ruled gilt into six compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco label in second.

Comprehensive early history of the Quakers, a central religious and political group in colonial America.

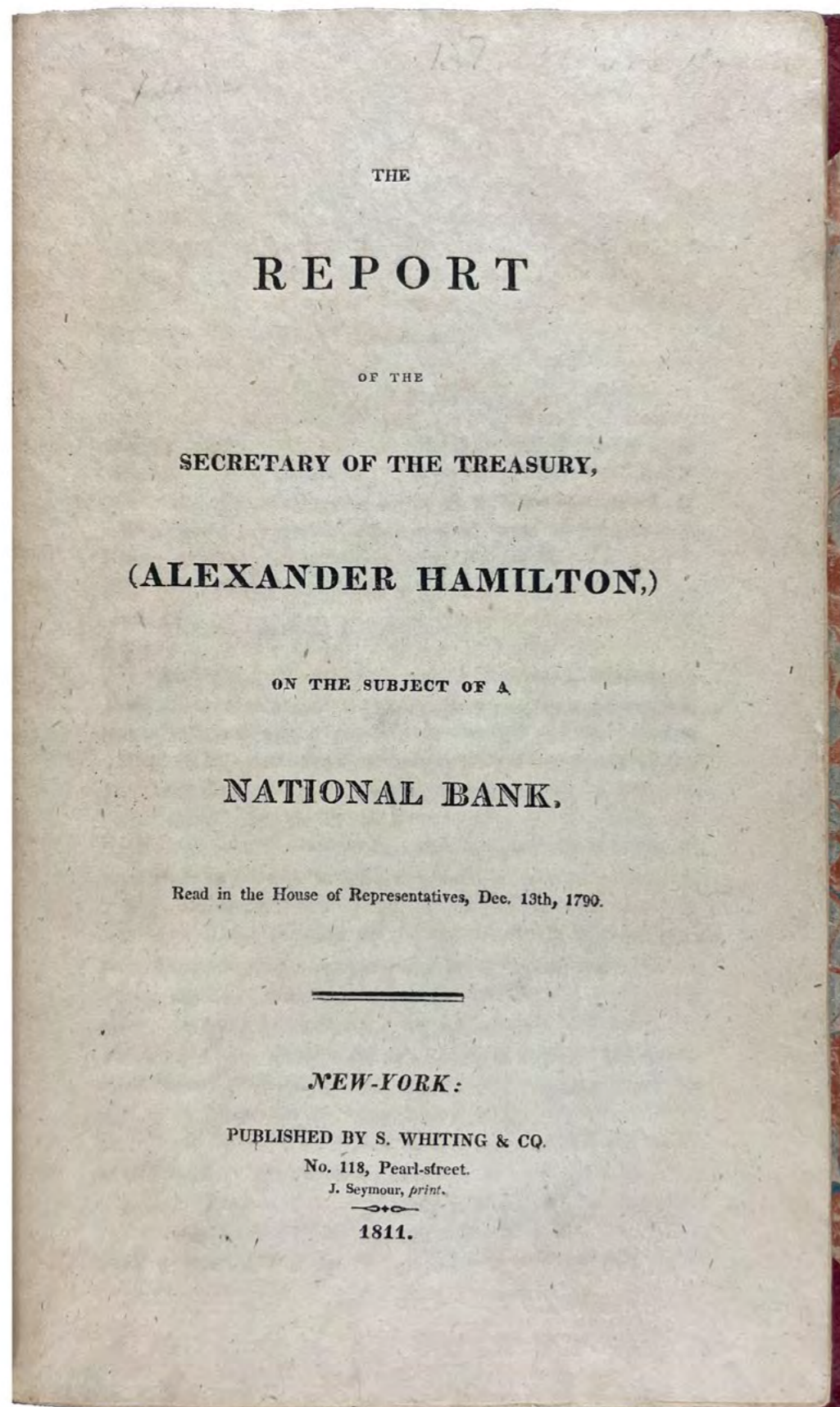
This well-known history of the Quakers gives a full, clear, and accurate portrayal of the history of the Friends. It added valuable information to what had already been recorded in Sewel's *History*, and extended the history of the Quaker people up to 1764. Written by a blind researcher, natural philosopher, and schoolmaster, Gough's history is an encyclopedic compilation of texts presenting the history of the founding of the Society of Friends. There are several references to the Friends in America in each volume.

Gough was born of notable Quaker stock. As an adult Gough became the master of boarding schools in Cork, Dublin, and Lisburn, but was also very active in the work of the ministry, both preaching and writing for the advancement of the gospel. In 1782, when sixty-one years of age, he commenced the present four-volume work, which he devoted eight years to completing.

ESTC T102429. Smith I, 857.
(#41727)

\$ 600





HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804). *The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, on the Subject of a National Bank, Read in the House of Representatives, Dec. 13th, 1790.*

New York: S. Whiting and Co. No. 118 Pearl Street. Printed by J. Seymour, 1811. 8vo (8 3/8 x 5 inches) . Third edition. [1]-44. 44 pp. Lettress title, Report &c. . Bound to style in red straight-grained half morocco over period orange stone-pattern marbled-paper boards, with spine ruled into six compartments and gilt-lettered in second, with gilt center tool in rest, on wove paper.

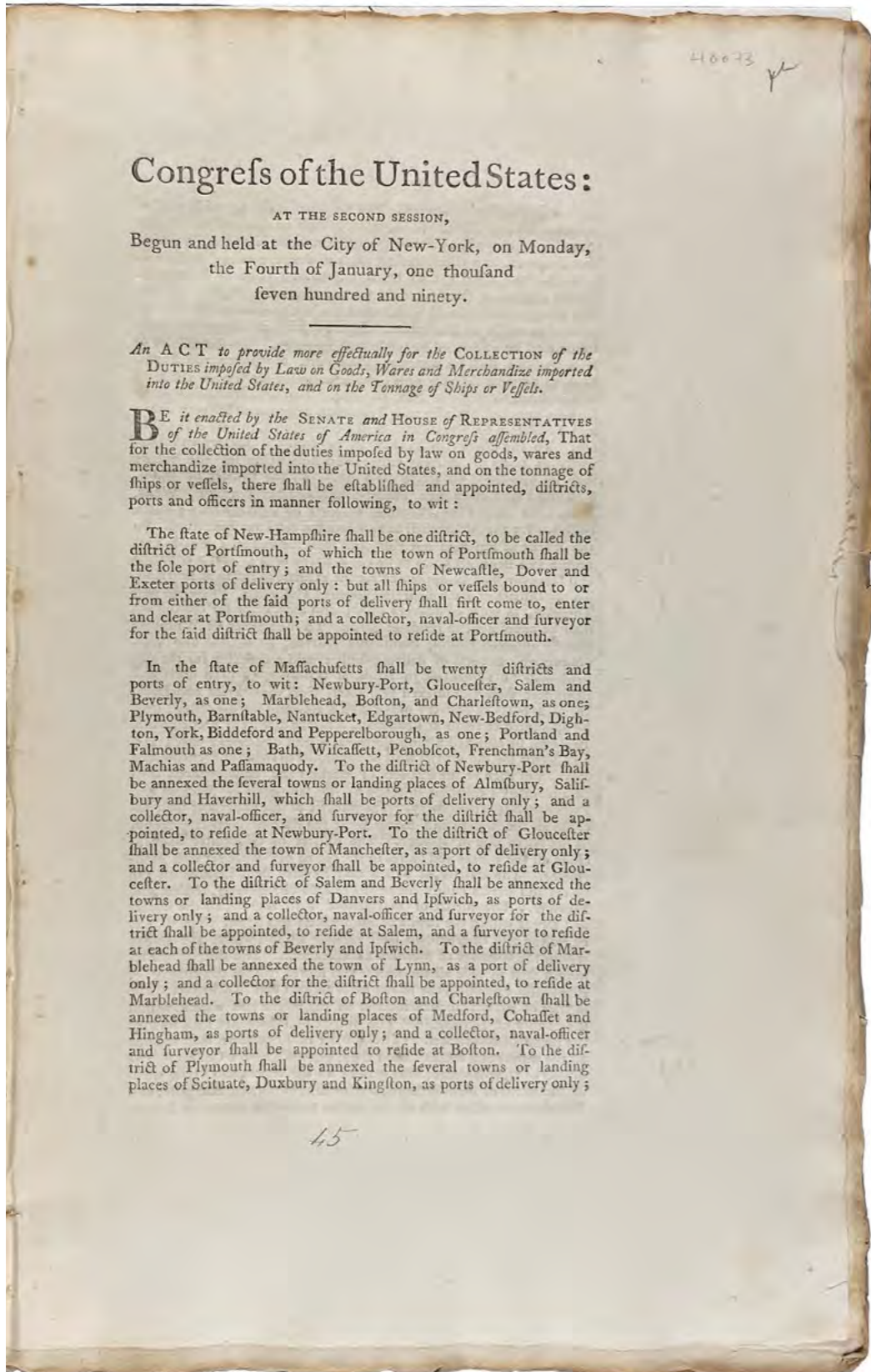
Hamilton's successful proposal for establishing a National Bank, here complete and finely bound.

This rare pamphlet by Hamilton, here finely bound, argues for the establishment of a National Bank. Hamilton, a Federalist, defends the institution from its Anti-Federalist critics, writing of the Bank's "primary importance to the prosperous administration of finances." This controversial proposal was opposed by Jefferson, who thought a National Bank would create a financial monopoly that might undermine state banks and adopt policies that favored financiers and merchants, who tended to be creditors, over plantation owners and family farmers, who tended to be debtors. Hamilton's measure was accepted only after much debate as to its constitutionality. It was capably run during its initial twenty-year tenure, and was instrumental in managing the critical issue of the young nation's public debt. It is likely Hamilton's greatest achievement as the first Secretary of the Treasury, central to the founding of America's economic system.

However, the National Bank's charter was set to expire in 1812, and so this 1811 edition, the third edition of the pamphlet, was likely published during debates about its renewal as part of an effort to extend the National Bank's charter. Despite the National Bank's successes, and Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin's (1761-1849) support, the charter was not renewed, with ensuing serious consequences for the country. The National Bank's charter's lapse led to economic stagnation and hardship amid the War of 1812, until a second National Bank was established in 1816 to revitalize the economy.

Evans 22998. Shaw and Shoemaker 24307.
(#40072)

\$ 1,850



HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804). *An Act to Provide more Effectually for the Collection of the Duties Imposed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.*

New York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1790. Small folio (13 x 8 inches). 41 pp. Bound to style in 1/4 morocco over contemporary marbled boards, gilt title on spine.

First edition of the act from Hamilton establishing the US Coast Guard.

In 1789, Congress passed the first Tariff Act, to both protect developing manufacturing industries at home as well as raise revenue sorely needed by the new Federal Government, by levying a five percent rate on all foreign goods arriving at U.S. ports. By 1790, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, calculating that the government needed close to \$3 million to cover operating costs, and even more to pay down foreign and domestic debts, realized that this rate was too low and sought to raise it closer to ten percent. In order to successfully collect these tariffs against smuggling, Hamilton proposed commissioning a fleet of vessels, called revenue cutters, to patrol the coast and offshore waters of the country in order to intercept contraband and ships looking to avoid the tariff. Page 37 of this act outlines this proposal, and the creation of what would come to be called the Coast Guard (the oldest continuous seagoing service of the United States and eventually the fifth branch of the armed services). It details, among other things, the number of ships to be commissioned, the appointment of Masters and officers, their salaries, as well as their duties, stating that they, “shall have power and authority to go on board every ship or vessel which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify the manifests herein before required to be on board of certain ships or vessels...”

Hamilton was intimately involved with the creation and functioning of this unit. As Ron Chernow observes, “Hamilton advised Washington to avoid regional favoritism by constructing the first ten revenue cutters in ‘different parts of the Union.’ Previewing his upcoming industrial policy, he recommended using homegrown cloth for sails rather than foreign fabrics. Once again, an instinct for executive leadership, an innate capacity to command, surfaced in Hamilton. He issued directives of breathtaking specificity, requiring each cutter possess ten muskets and bayonets, twenty pistols, two chisels, one broadaxe, and two lanterns...” (p. 305). He even went as far as managing the proper conduct of the Masters and crew aboard these ships, advising them to act with the strictest professionalism and conduct so as to avoid turning the public against the institution. Today Hamilton is recognized as the “Father” of the United States Coast Guard.

Evans 22970; Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (2004). (#40073)

\$ 9,500



JACKSON, William Henry (1843-1942). [Group of stereoview photographs of Colorado on original U.S. Geological Survey mounts].

[Colorado: 1873]. 36 arch-topped albumen stereoview photographs by Jackson, mounted on yellow Hayden Survey mounts, images numbered and titled within the negative (27 being standard cabinet size [approx. 4 x 7 inches]; 9 "deluxe cabinet" size [4 1/2 x 7 inches]). Within 2 cloth chemises, quarter morocco box.

Scarce group of Jackson stereoviews from the Hayden Survey.

(Description continues on the next page.)



William Henry Jackson was one of the great 19th-century American landscape photographers, best known for his descriptive photographs chronicling the western expansion. Jackson began his career in photography in 1858, working as a retouching artist in a studio in Troy, New York. In the 1860s, after serving briefly in the Union Army, he worked at several studios in Vermont before moving to Omaha, Nebraska in 1867, where he established his own studio. He worked on an extensive series of views for the Union Pacific Railroad, which earned him enough notice to be recruited by Ferdinand Hayden for the U.S. Geological Survey team. With the Survey, Jackson explored and photographed vast areas of the West, including Yellowstone and parts of Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Nevada.

Jackson's artistic growth as a landscape photographer evolved and quickly matured when he was hired by Hayden. Influenced by Thomas Moran, a painter on the survey, and photographers C. R. Savage and A. J. Russell, Jackson absorbed the aesthetic of romantic engagement of the western landscape and development and colonization of the Territories. However this was countered by the inherent drama of being the first to photograph many high mountain peaks, valleys and western scenes in a more detailed and topographic style.

This group, all depicting landscapes in Colorado from his 1873 series, includes the following images (deluxe size images marked with *):

[641] Long's Peak, from Estes Park [642] Estes Park [647] Long's Peak, from South East [648] Colorado or Front Range from Near Gold Hill [650] Castle Rock, Boulder Canon [652] Boulder Canon [656] In the Snow near Gold Hill [658] Down Clear Creek, From Empire Trail * [659] Trail from Empire to Georgetown [660] Gray's Peak * [661] Torrey's Peak * [666] Frozen Lake, Near James Peak [669] Chicago Lake, Mt. Rosalie [676] Eroded Sandstones, Monument Park [678] Eroded Sandstones, Monument Park [680] Gateway, Garden of the Gods [682] Cathedral Spires, Garden of the Gods * [684] Pike's Peak, from Garden of the Gods [686] Ute Falls, in Ute Pass [687] Mt. Lincoln, from Hoosier Pass * [691] Upper Twin Lake, Sawatch Mts. [692] Horseshoe Mtn. Park Range [from below] [693] Horseshoe Mtn. Park Range [from above] [697] La Platta Creek, Sawatch Range * [698] Red Rock Falls, Elk Mts. [700] Lower Twin Lake, Sawatch Range [702] Lake Creek Falls, Sawatch Range [703] Natural Bridge, Lake Creek, Sawatch * [706] Elk Lake and Snow Mass, Elk Mts. [707] Treasure Mtn. Elk Mtns. [708] Snow Mass Mtn from South Elk Mts [710] Marron Mtn. Elk Mts. [711] Elk Lake Cascade, Elk Mts * [714] Falls on Rock Creek, Elk Mts. [718] Mount of the Holy Cross, Sawatch Range [719] La Platta Creek, Sawatch Range *

Cf. Douglas Waitley, *William Henry Jackson: Framing the Frontier* (Missoula: 1998) 183; cf. Peter B. Hales, *William Henry Jackson and the Transformation of the American Landscape* (Temple University: 1988).

(#38272)

\$ 4,800



INDIAN RECORD of a Battle between the PAWNEES and KONZAS delineated on a BISON ROBE.

JAMES, Edwin (1797-1861). *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the Years 1819, and '20 & under the Command of Major Stephen H. Long.*

Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & Lea, 1822-1823. 3 volumes (text: 2 vols., octavo [8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches]; atlas: 1 vol., quarto [11 3/4 x 9 3/8 inches]). Atlas: 11 engraved plates and maps (2 double-page maps after S.H. Long by Young & Delleker; 1 double-page plate of geological cross-sections; 8 plates [1 hand-coloured] after S. Seymour [6], T.R. Peale [1] and one unassigned, engraved by C.G. Childs [2], Lawson [1], F. Kearney [2], W. Hay [1], Young & Delleker [1]). Text: expertly bound to style in full tree calf, covers bordered with a gilt double fillet, flat spine in compartments divided by darker tree calf bands and gilt roll tools, lettered in the second and fourth compartments, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers. Atlas: bound to style in half tree calf over period marbled paper covered boards, spine uniform to the text.

A fine copy of the first edition of one of the most important early western expeditions.

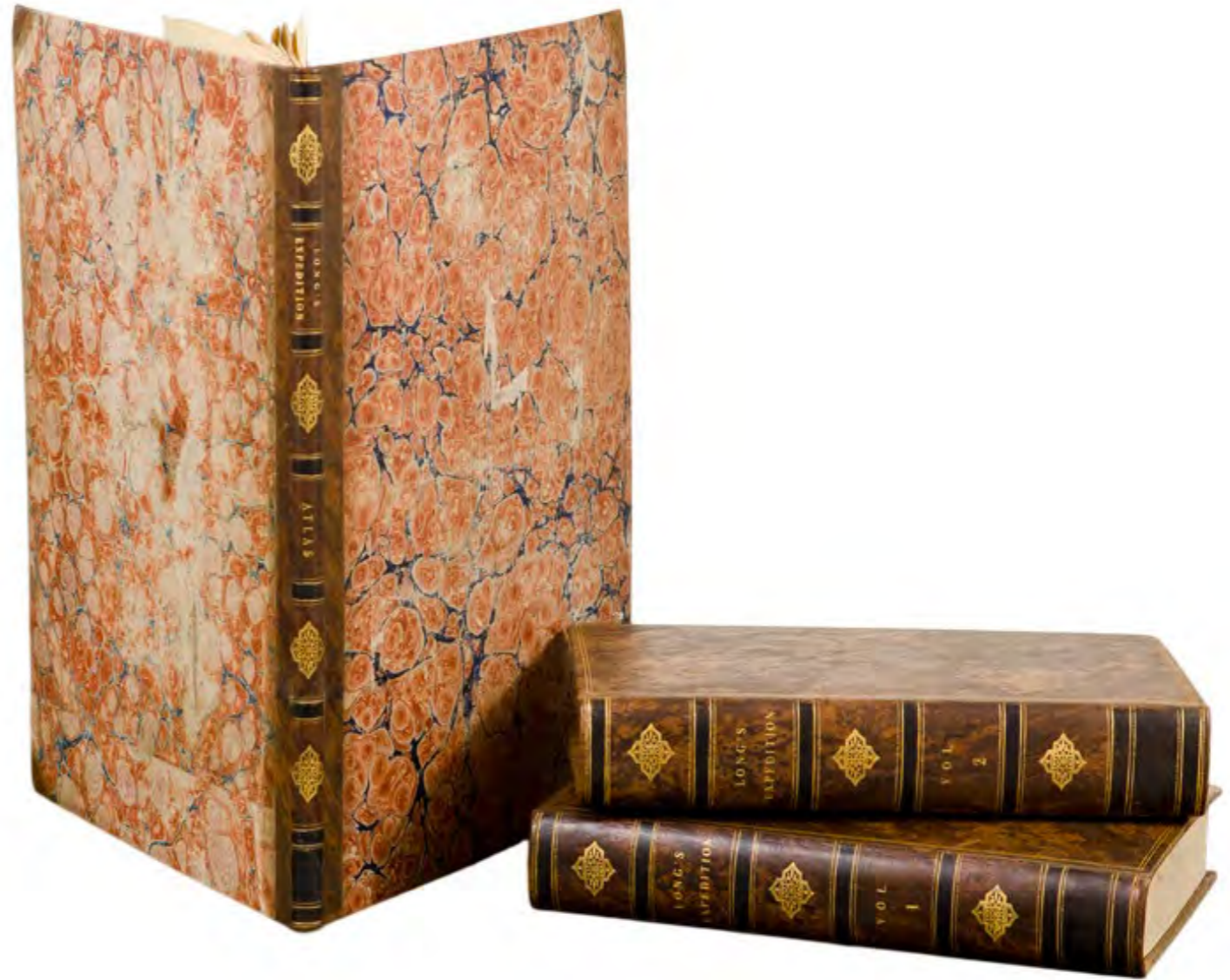
(Description continues on the next page.)



Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for this important government expedition, initially named the Yellowstone Expedition. Led by Major Stephen Long, the expedition added significantly to the earlier discoveries of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike. In addition to his duties on the expedition, James subsequently served as the editor and compiler of this text, relying “upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition’s naturalist]” (Wagner-Camp). Appendices to the text comprise astronomical and meteorological tables and Indian vocabularies. In addition to Long, James and Say, the expedition included Titian Peale as draughtsman and assistant naturalist; and Samuel Seymour as landscape artist. The published plates depict Oto Indians, views of the Plains, and buffalo.

Major Long was the principal proponent of government-sponsored exploration of the West following the War of 1812. He travelled farther than Pike or Lewis and Clark, and blazed trails that were subsequently followed by Fremont, Powell, and others. 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.

Cartographically, the atlas contains the first maps to provide detail 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 maps in James’s Account closely follows. The “Western Section” map is particularly interesting as it here that the myth of the Great American Desert was founded by Long: a myth which endured for decades. The designation Great American Desert appears east of the single range of the Rocky Mountains, together with a two-line note: “The Great American Desert is frequented by roving bands of Indians who have no fixed places of residence but roam from place to place in quest of game.” 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).



American Imprints 12942; Graff 2188; Howes J41; Sabin 35682; Streeter sale 3:1783; Wagner-Camp 25:1; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 353; see Nicholas and Halley, *Stephen Long and American Frontier Exploration* (1995).
(#26689)

\$ 20,000



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

London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1775. 8vo. [4], 91pp. Half title.
Bound to style in half calf and marbled paper covered boards.

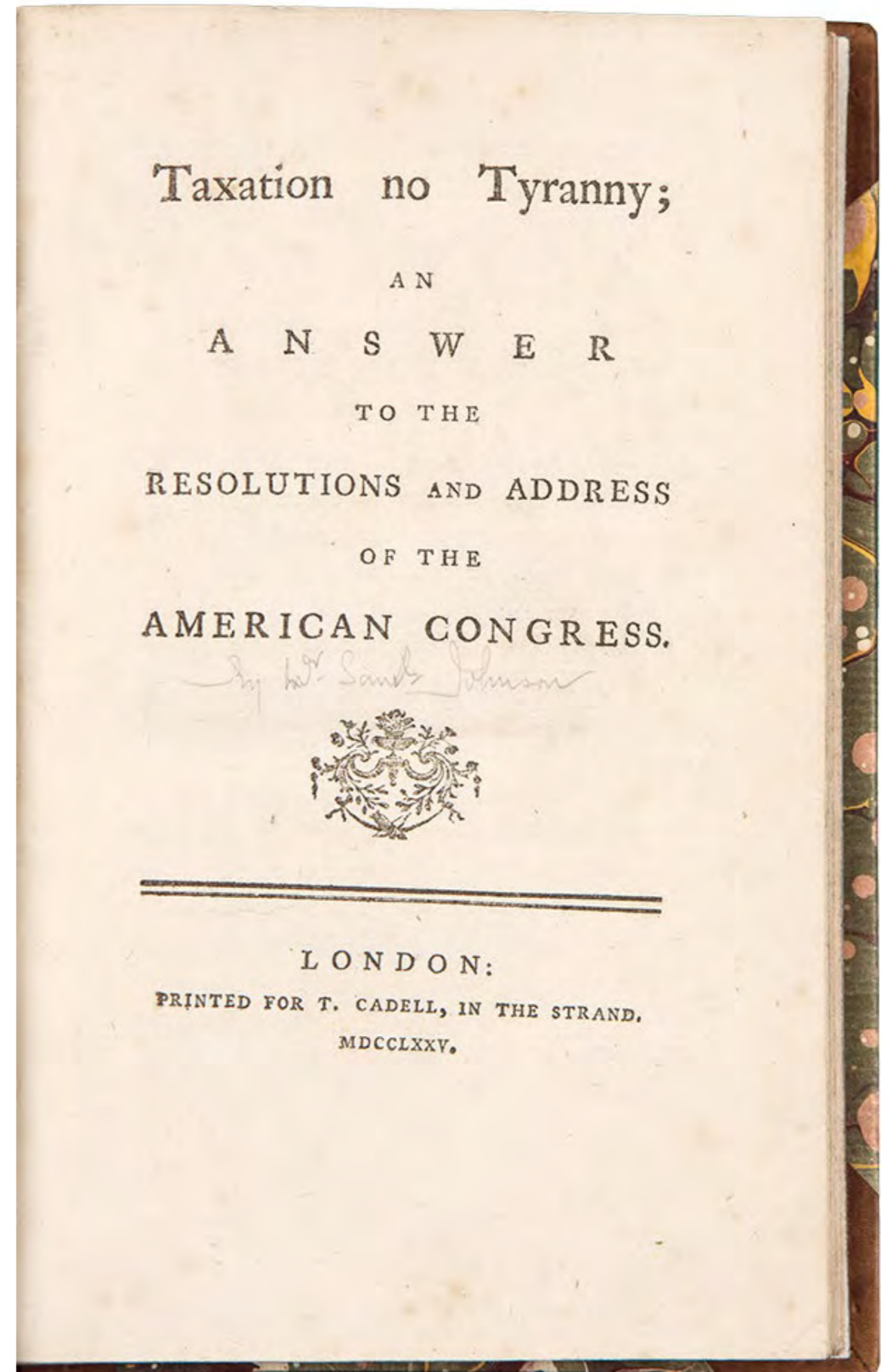
One of the most famous pamphlets of the Revolution.

Second edition, published the same year as the first, of this famous political pamphlet by lexicographer Samuel Johnson. This edition includes a number of textual changes from the first, and is also easily distinguished from the first by differing press marks. Written in response to the opening rumblings of the American Revolution, Johnson's acerbic pamphlet was published at the height of his popularity and fame.

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

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

ESTC T141339; Sabin 36303; American Controversy 75-69b; Courtney & Smith, p.125; Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 26.
(#37761) \$ 2,500





JUDAICA, American. *Constitution and By-Laws of the American Jewish Publication Society. (Founded on the 9th of Heshvan, 5606). Adopted at Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 30, 1845, Kislev 1, 5606.*

Philadelphia: C. Sherman, 5606 [1845]. 12mo (7 x 4 1/2 inches). 11, [1]pp. Publisher's plain wrappers. *Provenance:* Leeser Library Hebrew Education Society (inked stamp on title).

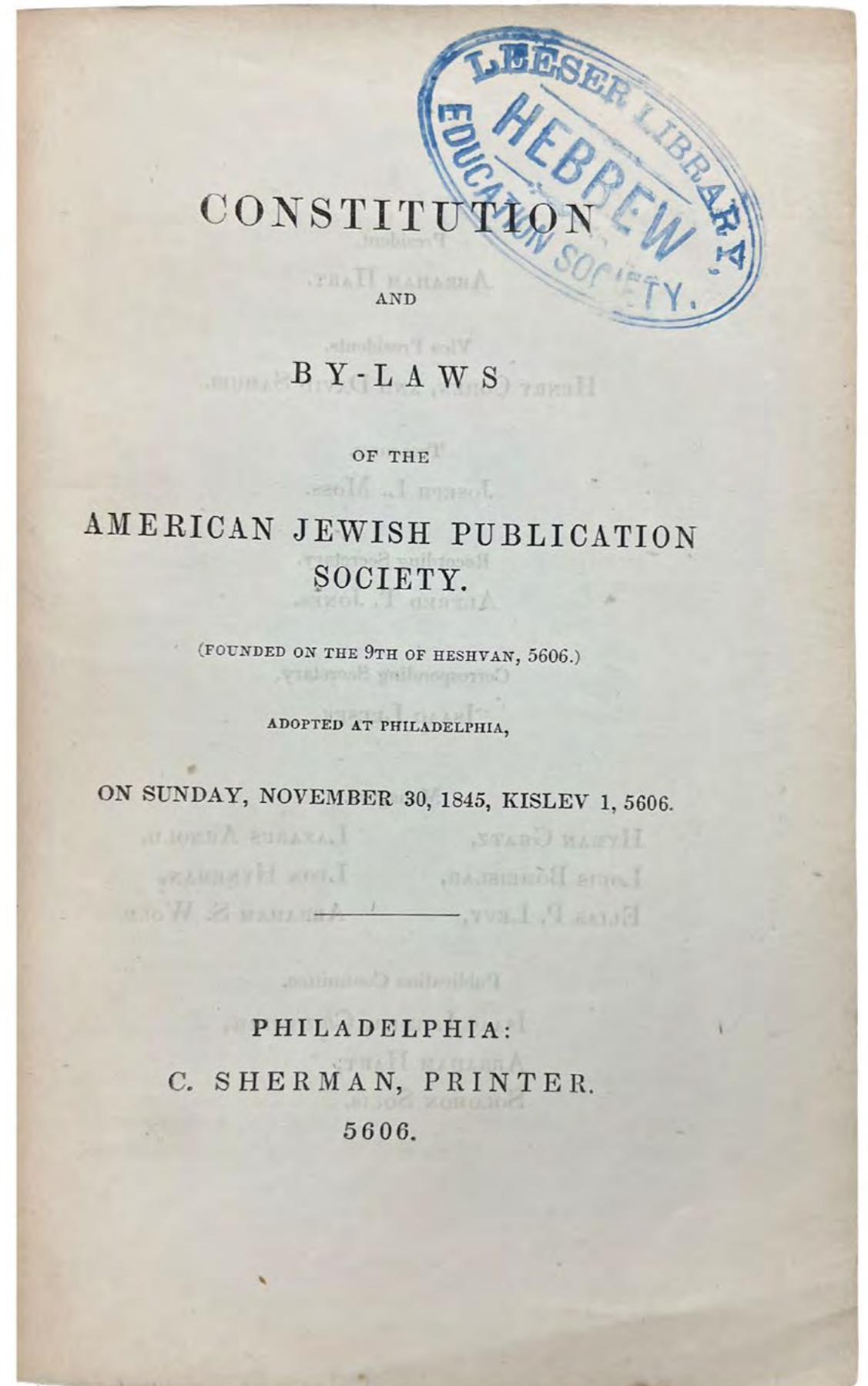
The founding of the American Jewish Publication Society: the first Jewish organization in the United States dedicated to the advancement of Jewish Culture and Religion.

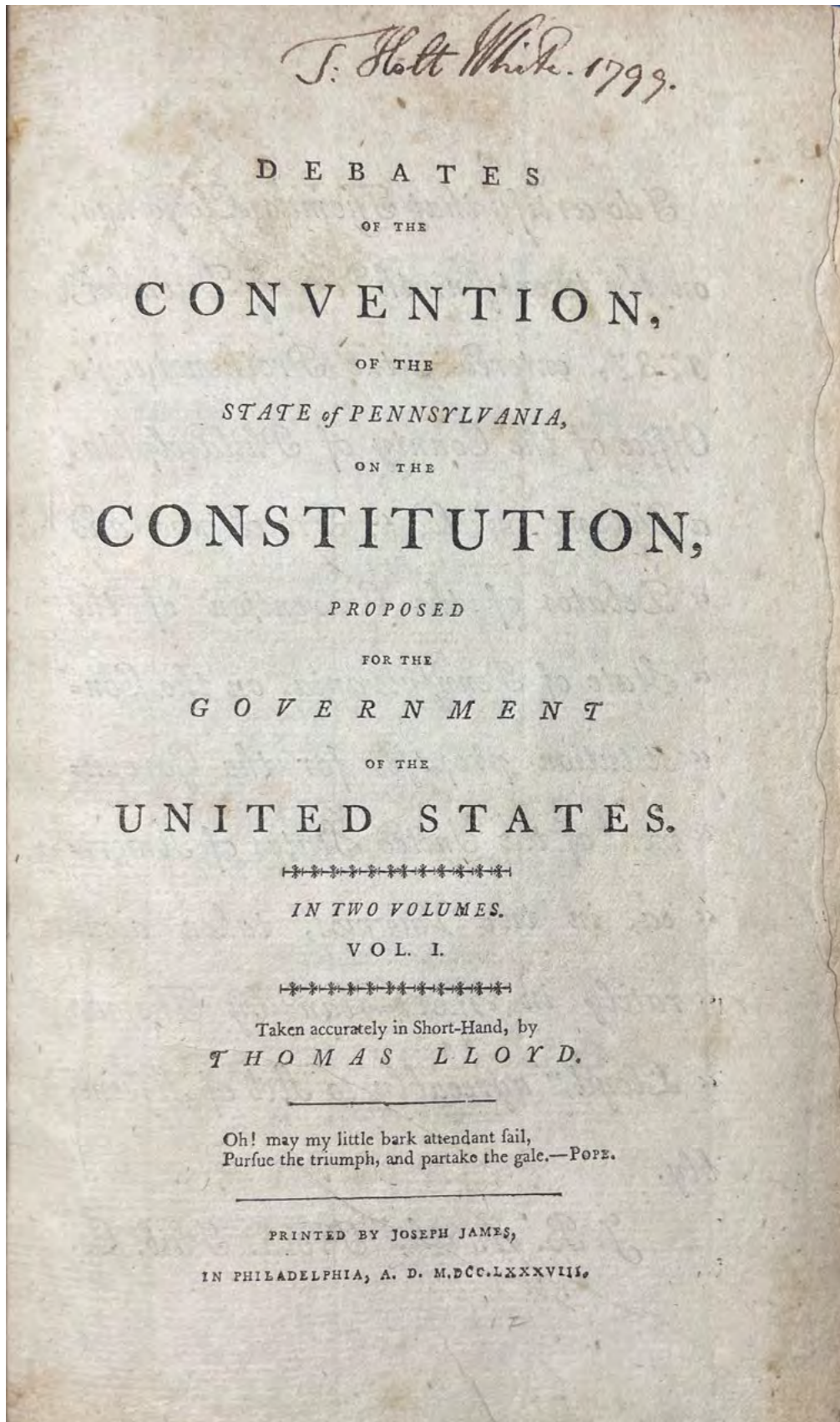
Isaac Leeser established the American Jewish Publication Society in 1845 in an effort to further Jewish education and defend against Christian missionaries. "The corresponding secretary and real workhorse of the Jewish Publication Society was Isaac Leeser" (Sarna, *JPS and the Americanization of American Culture*, pp. 1-4). The Society published fourteen works in a series entitled *Jewish Miscellany* before falling subscriptions, a stretched budget, Leeser's busy schedule, and finally, a destructive fire brought its activities to an end in 1851.

The Preamble of the Society's Constitution reads: "The subscribers, deeply impressed with the necessity of fostering Jewish Literature and of diffusing the utmost possible knowledge, among all classes of Israelites, of the tenets of their religion and the history of their people; and feeling that the attainment of this project is beyond the means of any individual, and that association is a powerful lever to foster any great and good cause, do combine, as a society, for the purpose of carrying the above objects into effect, and pledge themselves to each other to contribute all in their power to promote the interest of their association."

Singerman 881. Not in Rosenbach.
(#38179)

\$ 750





LLOYD, Thomas (1756-1827, Stenographer). *Debates of the Convention, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the Constitution Proposed for the Government of the United States. Volume I.*

Philadelphia: Joseph James, 1788. Volume I. 8vo (8 x 4 3/4 inches). First edition. Volume I of II only; Volume II never published. [A]4 B-T4. [1]-147 [3]. 150 pp. Title-page with ink manuscript signature dated 1799, Deposit statement, Lloyd's preface, the US Constitution, Debates of the Convention of Pennsylvania, letterpress Index and Errata leaf at rear. Bound to style in quarter calf over brown stone-pattern marbled boards, spine ruled gilt into six compartments, gilt-lettered red morocco titling-piece in second.

First edition with an early printing of the US Constitution, Lloyd's record contains debate speeches about Pennsylvania's ratification of the Constitution.

Lloyd's publication on the constitutional debates in Pennsylvania, a forerunner to his important *Congressional Register* of 1789-1791, contains a printing of the US Constitution just one year after it was first published. Although the title-page calls for two volumes, only the present volume, the first, which contains arguments in favor of adoption, was printed. The Federalists blocked the publication of a proposed second volume, which would have contained the arguments against ratification.

Debates of the Convention is a historical document of primary importance in creating the Constitution. It features two key speeches by the Federalist speakers Thomas McKean and James Wilson. Madison noted that Wilson spoke 168 times at the Constitutional Convention, second only in number to Governor Morris. Together McKean and Wilson worked to secure Pennsylvania's ratification vote for the new Constitution.

Lloyd, the reporter, would soon-after begin documenting the first session of Congress in his *Congressional Register*. Lloyd's *Register* became so important in that first year of American legislating that the congressmen discussed the paper itself at length on the Congressional floor. A stenographer called the "Father of American Shorthand," Lloyd served as the American public's eyes and ears to the electrifying governmental events of colonial America during and after the American Revolution. Lloyd's journalism work here was Sisphyean: daily transcription of long sessions of intricate, unamplified debate using quill pens, large sheets of paper, and primitive shorthand.

First edition, second issue, with a cancel title, first issued with a 1787 date.

ESTC W31192. Evans 21365. Sabin 60040. Tinley, "Thomas Lloyd's Reports on the First Federal Congress." *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 18 : 4 (Oct 1961), 521. (#40118)

\$ 16,000



PORTLOCK, Nathaniel (1748-1817). *A Voyage Round the World; but more particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon.*

London: Printed for John Stockdale and George Goulding, 1789. Quarto (11 7/8 x 9 1/8 inches). xii, 384, xl pp. 20 engraved plates, charts and maps (6 folding charts or maps, 2 engraved portraits, 12 engraved plates [including 5 ornithological plates with contemporary hand-colouring, as issued]). Contemporary full tree calf boards bordered in gilt, flat spine gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers.

Rare deluxe issue with hand-coloured plates of the first edition of a classic narrative of the early exploration on the Northwest coast.

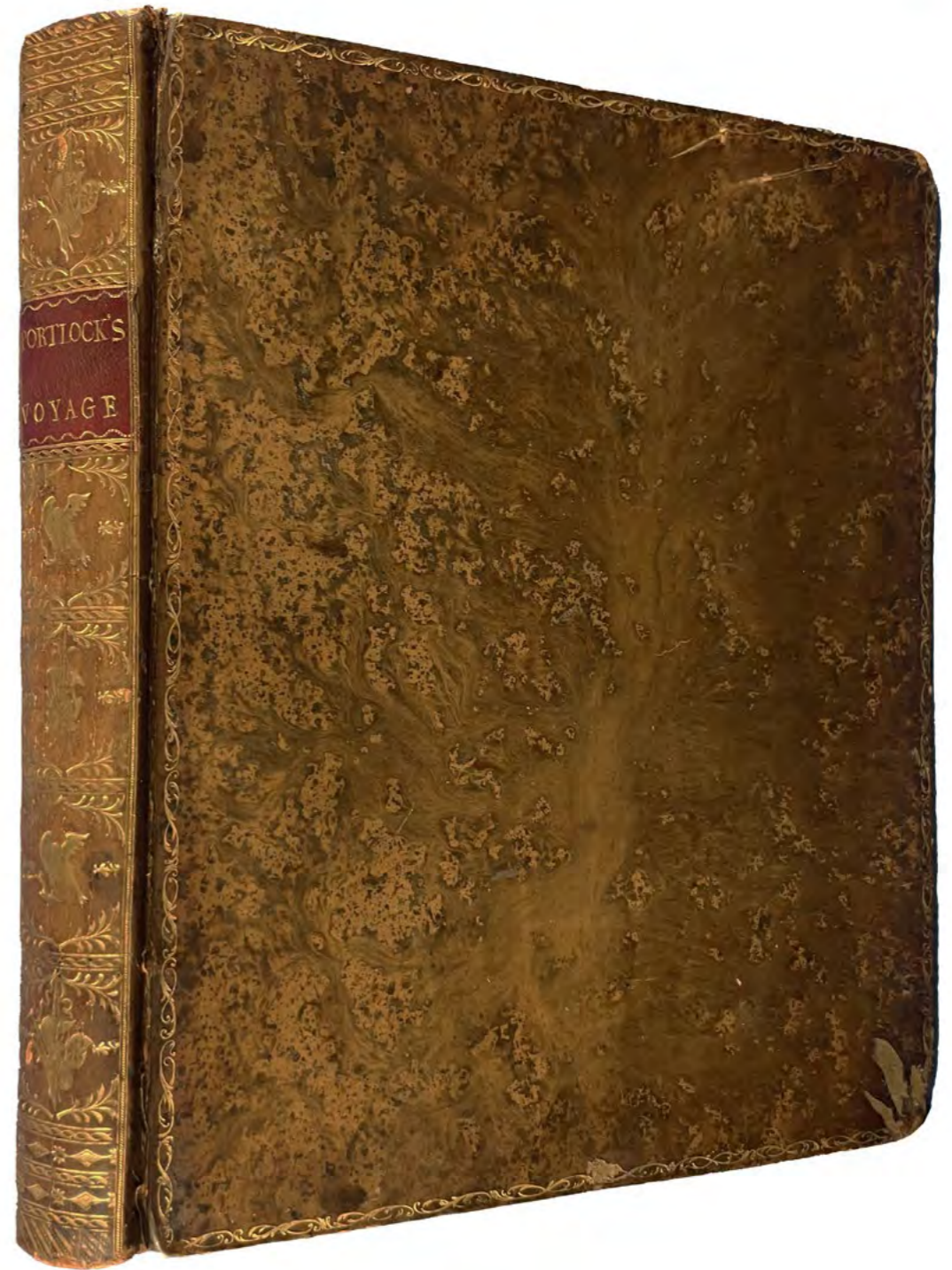
Portlock, a veteran of Cook's third voyage, and Dixon were sent by the King George's Sound Company to the Northwest coast of North America to investigate the economic possibilities of the fur trade there. En route, they had a long stay in Hawaii, and Portlock's narrative of this visit is of particular interest since Portlock and Dixon were the first captains to visit the Hawaiian islands since the death of Cook. He gives an important account of the situation there, already much altered by European contact. The voyage then proceeded to the Northwest to survey the region. Portlock and Dixon separated, with Portlock exploring northward up the Alaskan coast and Dixon proceeding southward to Nootka Sound. Both Dixon and Portlock published accounts of the voyage, but Portlock is of greater value for his particularly vivid descriptions of the Native Americans and Russians in the region.

In addition to the lively narrative, the work is well illustrated with 20 plates and maps: these include a fine large folding general map of the Northwest Coast, and five maps of particular harbours along the coast. In the regular issue, the five bird plates are uncoloured and the text is printed on laid paper. A contemporary advertisement announcing the publication offers "a few copies ... printed on fine paper, hot pressed and plates coloured." These deluxe issues, as here, are considerably more rare than the usual uncoloured examples. Besides the obvious benefit of hand-coloured illustrations, the paper used for the text of this deluxe issue is a higher quality paper.

Forbes *Hawaii* 177; Judd *Voyages* 147; Hill (2004) 1376; Howes P487 "b."; Lada-Mocarski 42; Sabin 64389; Streeter Sale 3485; TPL 599; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 738-43; Wood p.523.

(#39418)

\$ 12,000





SAGE, J. & SONS. *Turn-Out of the American Express Company Buffalo, N.Y.*

Buffalo: Sage Sons & Co., circa 1856. Very rare lithograph printed in colour and finished by hand. Sheet size: (20 3/4 x 27 7/8 inches).

Lithograph printed in colour and finished by hand, one of the earliest depictions of the American Express Company's beginnings in Buffalo, New York.

(Description continues on the next page.)



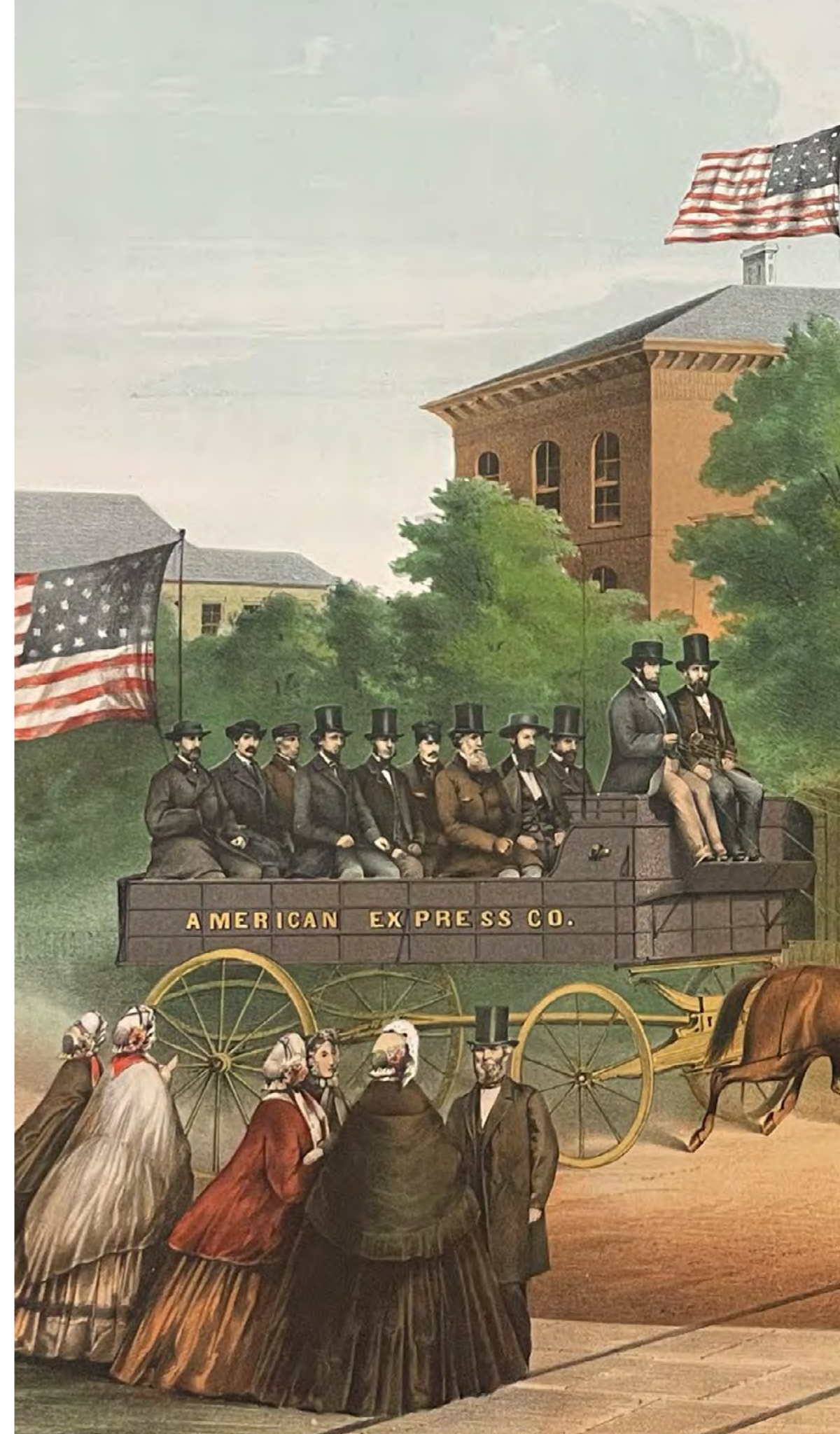
The American Express Company was founded on March 18, 1850 in Buffalo, New York, through the merger of three existing companies active in the express transport of goods, and valuables between New York City and Buffalo and points in the Midwest. These companies were: (1) Livingston, Fargo & Company (formerly Western Express), founded in 1845 by Henry Wells and William G. Fargo, later of Wells Fargo fame; (2) Wells & Co. (formerly Livingston, Wells & Co.), cofounded by Wells in 1846 and under his ownership at the time of the merger; and (3) Butterfield & Wasson, founded by John Butterfield and James D. Wasson. American Express was at first an unincorporated association of investors headed by Wells as president and Fargo as secretary. The company generated enough cash for company officials to begin purchasing real estate, including in New York City on the corner of Jay and Hudson Street where the new headquarters was completed in 1857. The present work, therefore, is one of few pictorial depictions that locates the company and its employees in Buffalo and alludes to American Express Company's history and origin.

The print shows American Express Company employees with unique, photorealistic faces "turning out" on Niagara Street in a wagon with the company's name proudly printed on its side. In the background can be seen the Niagara Street Methodist Church and the home of W.G. Fargo, one of the founders who later became the company's president. We believe the print depicts the company's founders. Since there were seven people on the board at the time of the company's founding, it is possible they are all represented here; sitting in the first row behind the carriage drivers are men with features resembling Wells and Fargo. The print's composition and execution by Sage Sons and Co. make the lithographed advertisement an impressive branding effort on the part of the newly established American Express Company. Harry T. Peters writes, "Turn-Out of the American Express Company, Buffalo, N.Y. is, I think for its pure expression of the spirit of lithography, with its eight horse team, and the gentlemen's high hats, one of the most delightful advertising prints I know of." No copies in OCLC or auction records.

Peters, *America on Stone*, p. 349; pl. 128; Grossman, *American Express*, p. 38-78; Severance, *The Picture Book of Earlier Buffalo*, p.105-150; Britannica, *The Editors of Encyclopaedia*, "American Express Company," *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

(#39045)

\$ 8,500





SARTAIN, John (1808-1897, Engraver), LAMBDIN, James Reid (1807-1889, Painter). *Andrew Jackson. "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved"*.

Philadelphia: William Smith, No. 102 South 3rd Street, 1856. Mixed method mezzotint engraving and stipple on cream wove paper. Lightly foxed in lower left-hand corner. Plate mark: (24 1/2 x 17 inches). Sheet size: (28 1/8 x 21 1/4 inches).

Large format, full-length mezzotint portrait of President Andrew Jackson, positioning him as the protector of America's Union.

Full-length portrait of President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) standing and facing left, right hand at his side, left hand resting on a book propped up on a table beside him next to other books and scrolls, wearing a dark suit with a tailcoat and cravat tied in a bow; column, curtain, and view from a terrace toward a large building in the background, which doesn't appear to be the White House, Tennessee State House, or Jackson's residence, the Hermitage.

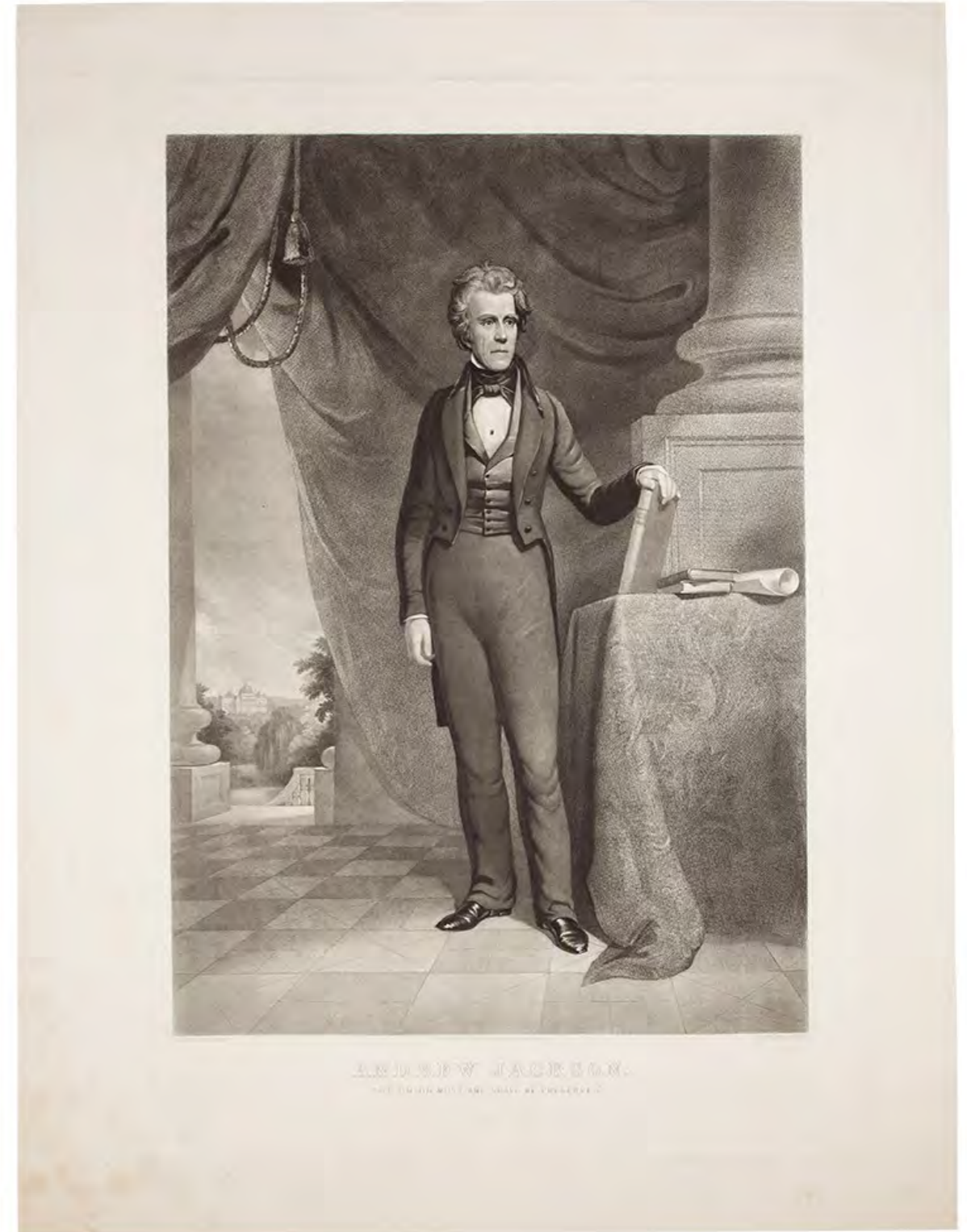
Jackson, one of the founders of the Democratic Party, served as the seventh president of the United States from 1829 to 1837. Before his presidency, Jackson gained fame as a general in the United States Army and served in both houses of Congress. As president, Jackson sought to advance the rights of common white men against what he framed to be a corrupt aristocracy; he recognized the Republic of Texas, leading to its annexation; and he held together the Union when South Carolina threatened to secede. But his treatment of Indigenous people - he signed the Indian Removal Act - has been condemned; his Vice President, John Calhoun, was one of the most racist figures in American history; and Jackson himself enslaved people. Due to this, Jackson remains one of the most controversial figures in American history, with no consensus as to his legacy, though in recent years his strain of politics has seemed to re-emerge.

Sartain, the engraver, was a close friend of Edgar Allan Poe and the editor of *Sartain's Union Magazine*. He pioneered and popularized the practice of mezzotint printing in the United States, and engraved portraits of numerous US presidents.

Copies of this print are held at the British Museum, the Library of Congress, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

LoC 89710359.
(#35622)

\$ 900





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