

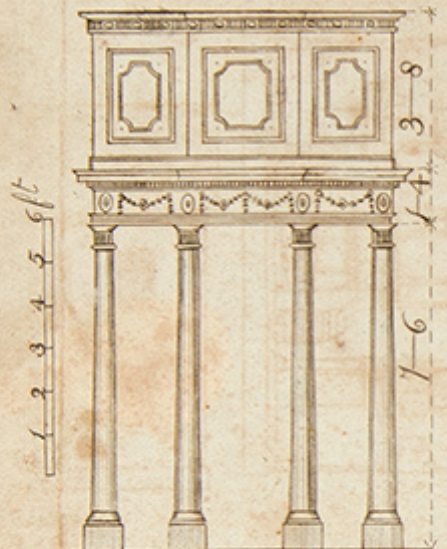


# AMERICANA

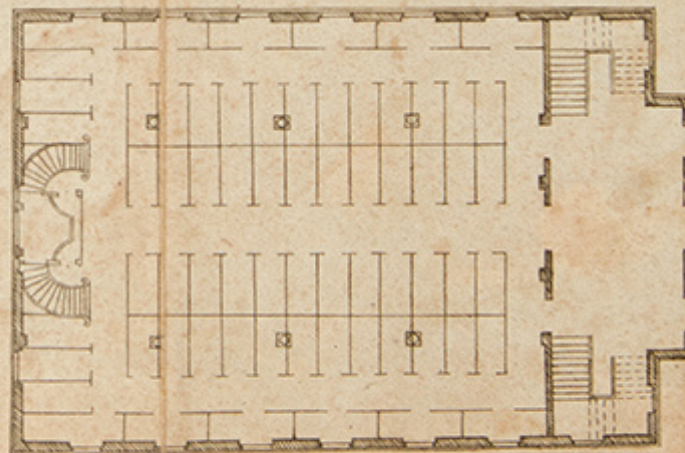
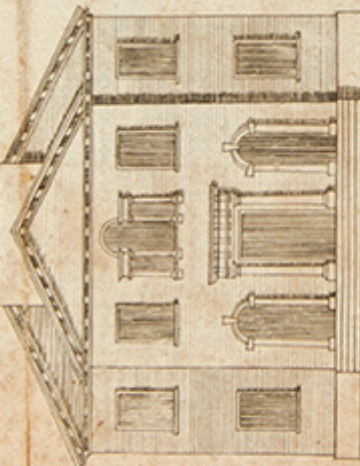
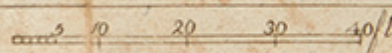
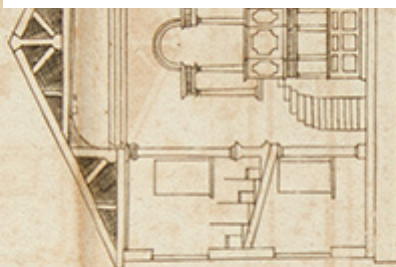
November 2022

a short list e-catalogue

**DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS**



*Plan of a Pulpit*



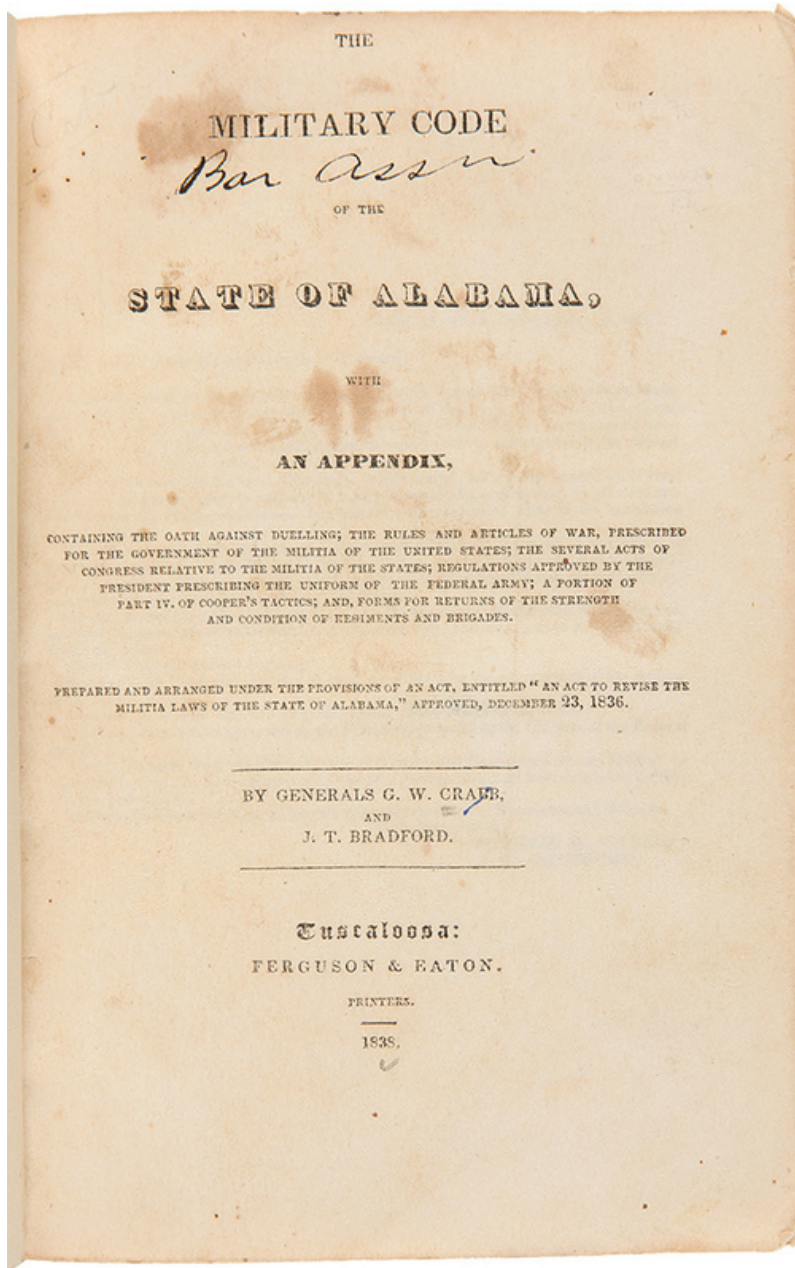


# AMERICANA

November 2022

a short list e-catalogue

**Additional illustrations** of each item can be found on our **website** by clicking the linked descriptions.



[ALABAMA] - CRABB, George W.; BRADFORD, J.T. *The Military Code of the State of Alabama, with an Appendix....*

Tuscaloosa:Ferguson & Eaton, 1838. 136pp. Modern half morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label. Ownership inscription on titlepage. Light foxing and soiling.

**Military Code of Alabama in 1838.**

The rare military code for the state of Alabama. The text includes constitutional provisions, organizational guidelines, training and exercises, regulations for war, duties and privileges, penalties and fines, information on courts martial, as well as oaths against dueling. Scarce, with about ten copies in OCLC, but none recorded in commerce.

American Imprints Inventory (Alabama) 271.

(#29110)

\$ 4,750.



**BENJAMIN, Asher (1773-1845). *The Country Builder's Assistant: Containing a Collection of New Designs of Carpentry and Architecture.* Greenfield**

MA: Thomas Dickman, 1797. Small 4to (7 11/16 x 5 1/2 inches). [32]pp. Thirty engraved plates (two folding). Somewhat toned. Plate 21 strengthened with old paper backing on verso. Contemporary calf, flat spine ruled in gilt. Old repair to spine. In modern red morocco backed slipcase and folding chemise. Provenance: George Wager (signature to front free endpaper).

**The first edition of the earliest book of architecture written by an American and printed in the United States: a legendary rarity, a landmark work, and a cornerstone of any collection on American arts.**

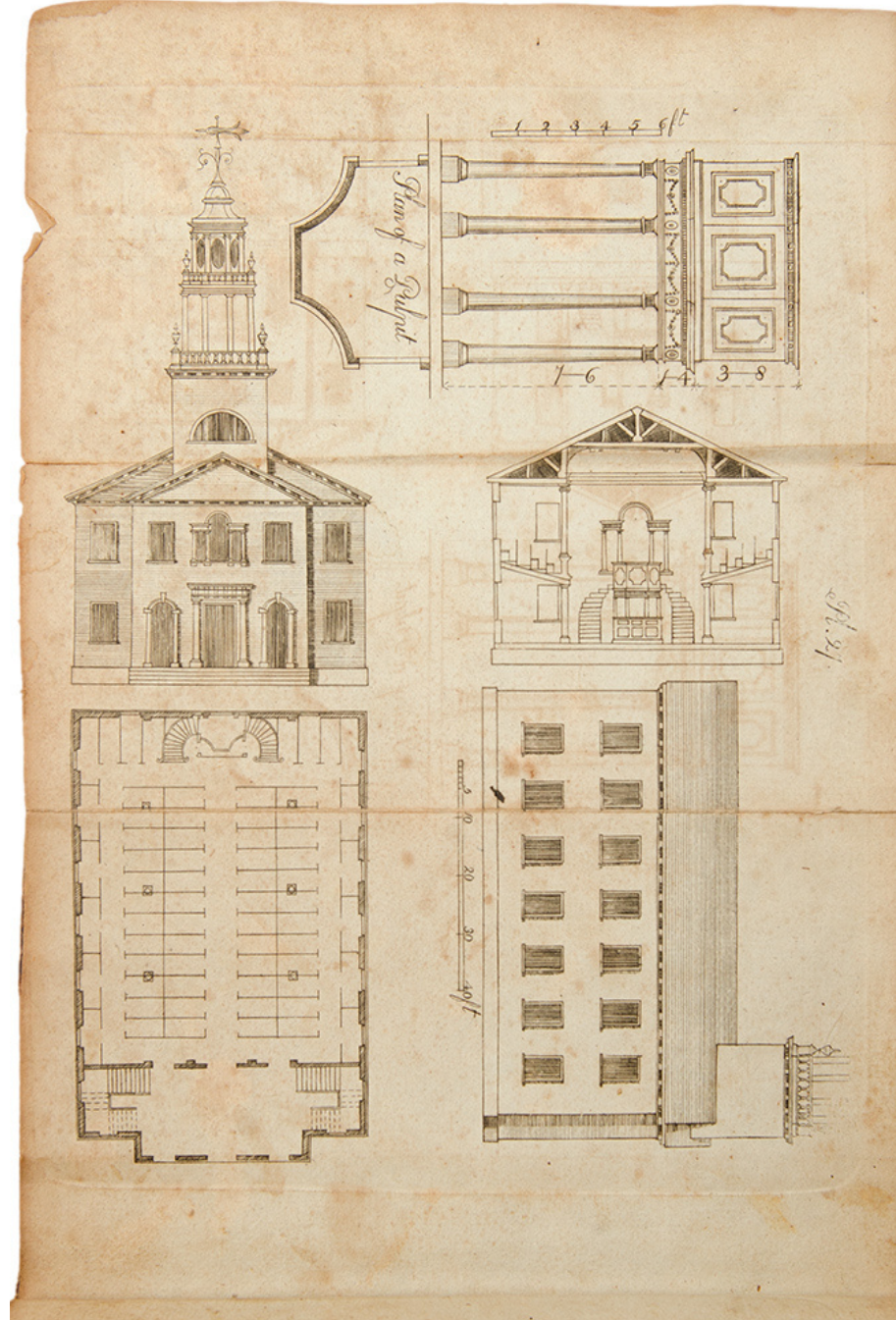
Earlier architectural works printed in the United States were simply compilations or reprintings of British material (e.g. John Norman's *Town and Country Builder's Assistant* of 1786). Benjamin's work is a classic and important American architectural treatise, by the man who was most responsible for disseminating late colonial details throughout New England, beautifully illustrated with engravings of colonial buildings, elevations of churches and homes, ornaments, cornices, etc., reflecting the influences of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

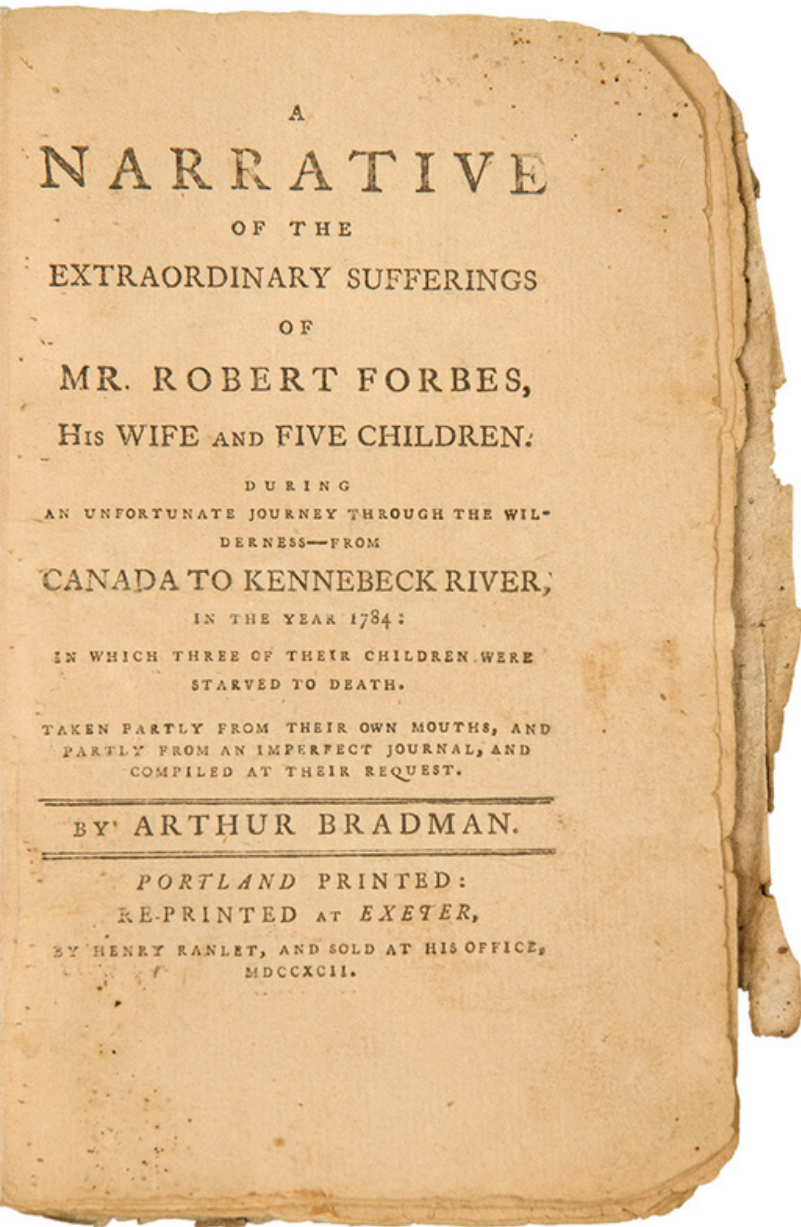
"[T]here is scarcely a village which in moulding profiles, cornice details, church spire, or farm-house does not reflect his influence" (DAB).

"The career of our first American architectural writer, Asher Benjamin (1773-1845), covered several decades of the early nineteenth century. Both the books he wrote and the buildings he designed had an influence on building in New England that is still visible. He probably will be best remembered for his popularization of the federal style through his early books (and the Greek revival in his later ones)" (Thompson).

As with the present copy, most copies of Benjamin's book were heavily used, accounting for its present rarity. Although the title states that each plate would be accompanied by textual descriptions, no descriptions were issued for plates 25-27.

As a testament to its importance in the development of American architecture, the text appears in several relevant exhibition catalogues. These include: "The Sources of Classicism," Univ. of Texas, 1978 (later edition); "Printed Books on Architecture," Univ. of Illinois, 1960 (later edition); "The Builder's Guide," Colby College, 1969 (later edition), "The Colonial Scene," John Carter Brown Library, 1950; "A Society's Chief Joys," American Antiquarian Society, 1969; and "Wellsprings of a Nation," American Antiquarian Society, 1977.





**BRADMAN, Arthur.** *A Narrative of the Extraordinary Sufferings of Mr. Robert Forbes, His Wife, and Five Children; During an Unfortunate Journey through the Wilderness---from Canada to Kennebeck River, in the Year 1784: in which Three of their Children were Starved to Death. Taken Partly from their Own Mouths, and Partly from an Imperfect Journal and Compiled at their Request.*

Exeter:Henry Ranlet, 1792. Octavo 7 x 4 3/8 inches. 23, [1]pp. Expert restoration with facsimile to half title and terminal leaf. Contemporary paper wrappers, restitched. Housed in a red morocco box.

**Very rare narrative of a man and his family abandoned in the wilds of Maine.**

Robert Forbes, an American residing with his family in Canada on the Chaudiere river, departed overland in mid-March 1784 with three Dutch guides, intending to relocate his family to a settlement on the Kennebec. Ten days into the journey, Forbes, his wife and five children were tricked, robbed and abandoned by their guides. Struggling on alone, they were assisted by a local Native American, who supplied them with moose meat and directions. But by April 12th, with supplies dwindling and terrain too difficult for his wife and all but his oldest child, Forbes made camp and left his wife to seek help. Travelling by raft and foot and surviving on a couple of ounces of moose meat and their leather shoes, Forbes and his eldest son were found by hunters on April 22. A rescue party for his wife and children was immediately raised, but the camp could not be reached until June 2, fifty days since being left at camp with little to no supplies. Emaciated and weak, remarkably, Forbes's wife and one child survived.

Forbes' tale evidently struck a chord with the locals, and his narrative was set to paper by Arthur Bradman. The work was first published in Portland in 1791, followed by the present Exeter printing the following year. Editions in Windsor (1792), Norwich (1793), Worcester (1793) and Philadelphia (1794) followed. All editions prior to the Philadelphia edition are very rare; only three institutional examples of this Exeter printing located in OCLC.

(#28761)

\$ 10,000.



**BENZONI, Girolamo (1518/19-1570).** *Novae Novi Orbis Historiae, id est, Rerum ab Hispanis in India Occidentali Hactenus Gestarum...Libri Tres, Urbani Calvetonis Opera...ex Italicis...Latini facti...His ab eodem adjuncta est, de Gallorum in Floridam Expeditione, & Insigni Hispanorum in eos Saevitiae exemplo, Brevis Historia.*

[Geneva]:Eustatium Vignon, 1578. 8vo (6 1/2 x 4 inches). [32], 480, [13]pp. Includes errata leaf. Contemporary pigskin, covers elaborately tooled in blind, paper title label in manuscript at head of spine, two metal and leather clasps, all edges painted blue. .

**First Latin edition of Benzoni's important early account of the New World, translated from the first edition printed in Italian in 1565.**

Benzoni's history is the first significant work on the Americas based on firsthand observations by a non-Spaniard, and was one of the most widely disseminated texts of its day. This edition also includes the Latin translation of Nicolas Le Chailleux's *Discours de l'Histoire de La Floride*, first published in Dieppe in 1565, an account of the French expedition to Florida in the mid-16th century.

Born in Milan, Benzoni spent fourteen years travelling through the Americas, beginning in 1541. He was familiar with the Antilles, Guatemala, and the west coast of South America, and provides descriptions of these regions, as well as a history of the New World from the arrival of Columbus to the conquest of Peru. The work is also notable for containing an early account of the use of tobacco. Engaged in commerce, Benzoni quickly developed an intense enmity for the Spanish and their administration, and he treats them quite unfavorably in his text. He denounces the Spanish for their treatment of the Indians (in contrast, a good portion of the text describes Indian life before it became corrupted by European contact), and the author is also critical of the Spanish for their importation of slaves to America.

"[The work] contains interesting details about the countries he visited, but abounds in errors and often in intentional mis-statements. What Benzoni states about the Antilles is a clumsy rehash of Las Casas. His reports on the conquests of Mexico and Peru bristle with errors" - Catholic Encyclopedia.

Despite these inaccuracies, the wide distribution of his book made Benzoni the single most influential figure in describing the New World to Europe in the mid-16th century. His work went through many printings, though Arents notes that "it appears never to have been permitted to circulate in Spain." Its final and perhaps most influential version was as parts IV-VI of De Bry's *Grand Voyages*, where its anti-Spanish slant helped to advance the "Black Legend" of Spanish depravity in the New World.





THE  
HOLY BIBLE,  
CONTAINING THE  
OLD and NEW  
TESTAMENTS:

TRANSLATED OUT OF

The Original Tongues,

AND WITH

THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY  
COMPARED AND REVISED.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Printed and sold by

HUDSON & GOODWIN.

1809.

**BIBLE - [CONNECTICUT].** *The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments: Translated Out of the Original Tongues, and with the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised.*

Hartford, Connecticut: Printed and Sold by Hudson & Goodwin, 1809. 12mo (6 7/16 x 4 1/8 inches). [810]pp. Original sheep binding, spine flat. Slight wear.

A fine copy of the first edition of the first Bible printed in the state of Connecticut, complete with the separate title page for the New Testament.

On October 18, 1809, an announcement in the "Connecticut Courant" (now known as the Hartford Courant) read: "Hudson and Goodwin have the satisfaction to announce to the public that they have this day completed their first edition of the School Bible. The type is entirely new, imported at heavy expense...and the paper is so good a quality that it is asserted with confidence to be the best of the kind offered for sale in this country."

Henry Hudson, a partner in the Hudson and Goodwin publishing firm, which was also the publisher of the Connecticut Courant, was the secretary of the newly-formed Connecticut Bible Society at the time. At the encouragement of the society, Hudson and Goodwin published this Bible, which they referred to as the School Bible.

(#39623)

\$ 1,250.



[CONGRESS]. *Acts Passed at a Congress of the United States of America, Begun and Held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March...Being the Acts Passed at the First Session of the First Congress.*

New York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine. Re-printed at New Haven, by Thomas and Samuel Green.,c. 1789. Folio. 81, (1) pp. Original limp blue wrappers, stab-sewn with original thread. Several contemporary or near-contemporary signatures on front wrapper, including that of Renee Butler, Lucretia Cook, and Allan Von must (?), as well as the name of "Harrington Parish" (a Presbyterian meeting house in Maine), all edges uncut.

**First New Haven edition of acts passed at the first session of the first congress. Including the house printing of the Bill of Rights.**

Rare New Haven folio edition of the official acts of the first United States congress. This important volume comprises the acts establishing the Executive Department, the Treasury Department, the Post Office, the judicial courts, the War Department, and other articles establishing compensation for the President, Vice President, and members of Congress. It also contains the first 12 proposed amendments to the Constitution, drafted by James Madison. Articles 3-12 would be ratified on December 15, 1791, forming the first ten Amendments known as the Bill of Rights. Article 2 would be ratified as the 27th Amendment in 1992, while Article 1 is still pending ratification.

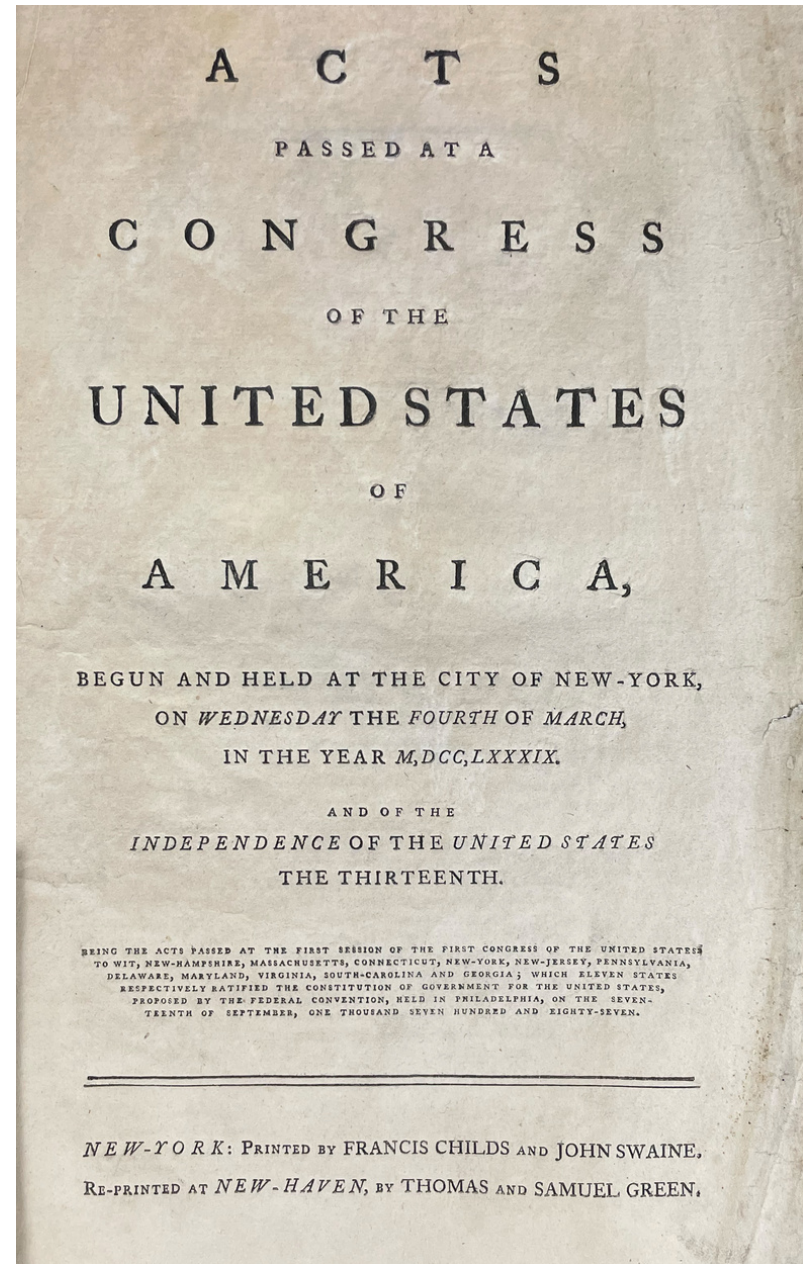
Harrington Parish was a Presbyterian meeting house built in 1772 in Bristol, Maine, near Fort William Henry. It operated continuously until its final service in 1915.

Folio printings of the 1789 first acts of the first Congress and Bill of Rights, published in any city, are extremely rare. We can locate only seven copies of this edition, in the following institutions: The American Antiquarian Society; The New York Public Library; Yale University, Sterling Memorial; Faulkner University; Indiana University; Connecticut Historical Society; Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

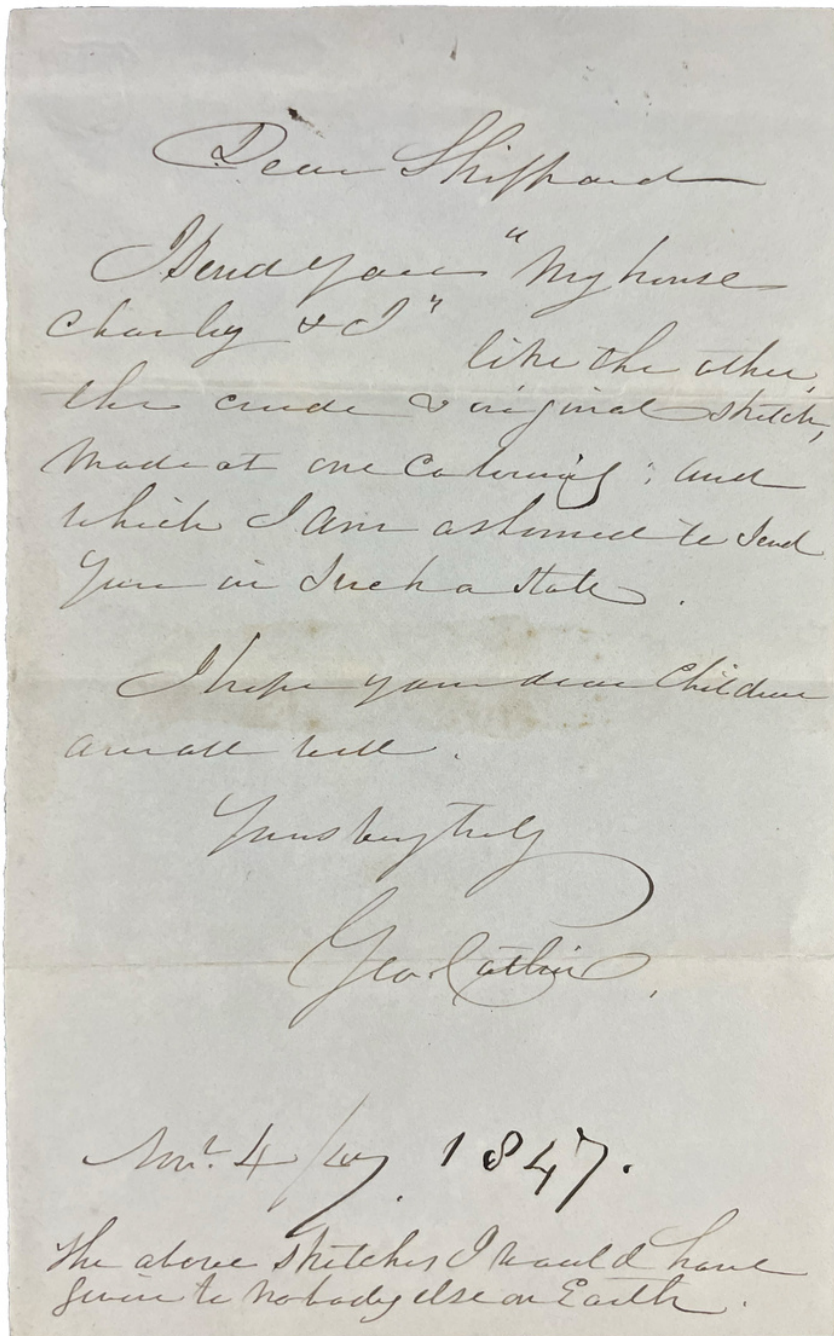
This is the first copy of this printing to be offered at auction in over a hundred years. In 1913, Anderson Galleries referred to this edition as "very rare."

(#40017)

\$ 45,000.







**CATLIN, George (1796-1872). [Archive of three autograph letters signed from George Catlin to Captain William Shippard].**

[Great Britain:1840s]. Together, 4pp. Each approximately 7 x 4 3/8 inches. Usual folds. Housed in a morocco backed slipcase.

**Three personal, handwritten letters by the artist George Catlin to his friend, Captain William Henry Shippard.**

During the 1830s, George Catlin, a self-taught artist, traveled the Great Plains of the American West, absorbing the ways of the North American Indian tribes he found still flourishing there. Over the next decade, Catlin embarked on a journey to create a faithful visual study of the people, customs, and surroundings of the tribes he was welcomed by, which culminated in his numerous publications of prints and drawings of North American Indians. These letters offer a more intimate look into Catlin's daily thoughts and matters, at a time when he had returned from the West and was in England working on his portfolios and exhibition of his works.

The letters are each written to Capt. William Henry Shippard, who Catlin describes in his Notes of Eight Years Travels and Residence in Europe, as "my best of friends." Shippard worked on Catlin's behalf in the exhibition and attempted sale of his collection, and further assisted in his research as a reader at the British Museum.

The letters comprise:

1] Autograph letter signed to Captain William Henry Shippard, 4th January 1847. 1p. & envelope, sending him a picture: "I send you 'My Horse Charley &c'" like the other, the crude & original sketch, made at one colouring; and which I am ashamed to send you in such a state ... The above sketches I would have given to nobody else on Earth."

2] Autograph letter signed to Captain William Henry Shippard. "Tuesday" [no date]. 2pp. & envelope: "... I spent the whole of Sunday looking over Mr. Waldeck's drawings, and have had the headache ever since ... I go tomorrow at 1 o'ck with Sir Thos. Phillipps to call on him and you must not fail to be at my rooms at the house." Sir Thomas Phillipps, baronet (1792-1872) was an avid collector of books and manuscripts, amassing one of the biggest collections in the world in the 19th century. "He had a particular sympathy with Catlin's crusade not merely to depict but to preserve the way of life of the indigenous peoples of North America" (DNB).

3] Autograph letter signed to Captain William Henry Shippard. Postmarked 1848. 1p. with conjugate address leaf: having received a letter from his children, "they were all well, and cheerful but their alarm has been great ... I don't know when I can get them and my collection here, as the railways are all broken up. I am in much distress of mind."

(#36456)

\$ 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.

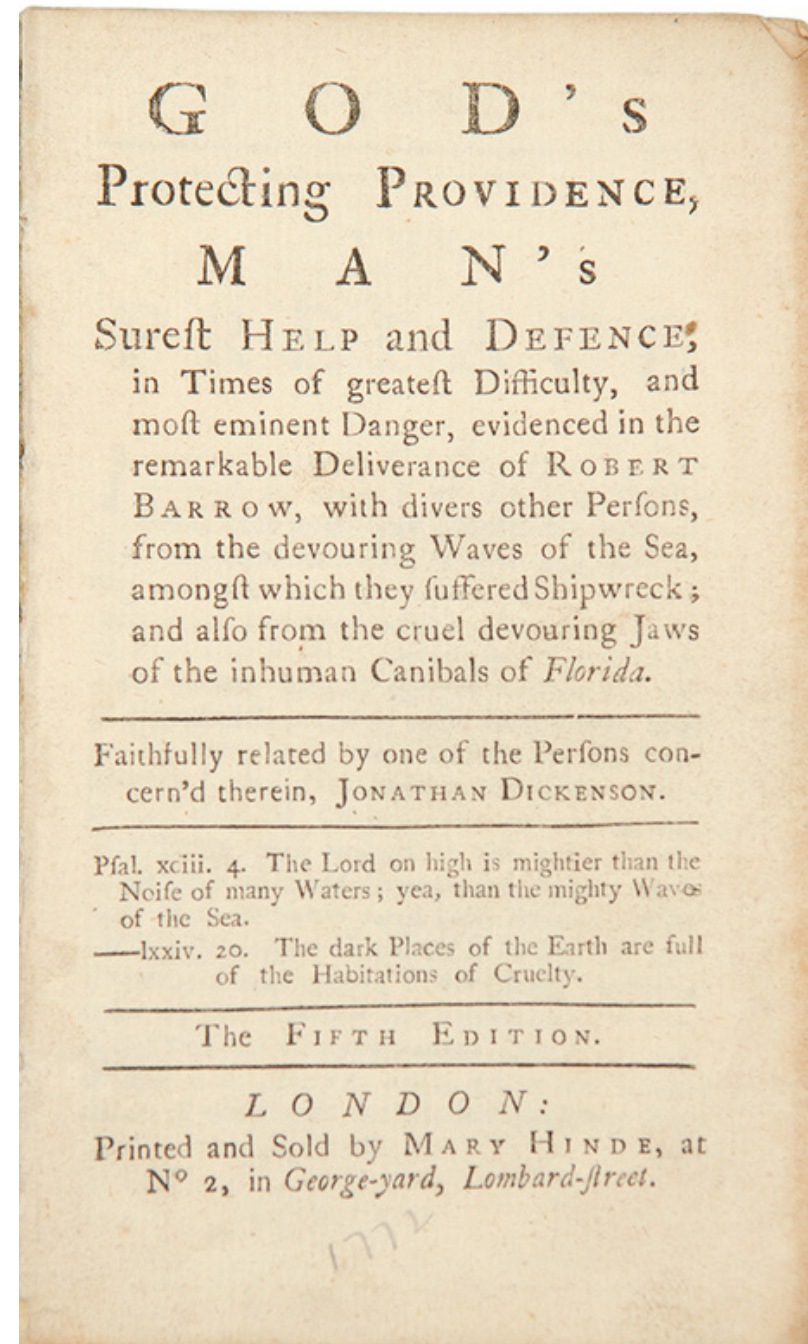
**Scarce 18th century edition of a noted Florida shipwreck and indian captivity narrative.**

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.

(#34574)


\$ 3,500.





M. T. CICERO'S  
*CATO MAJOR,*  
OR HIS  
DISCOURSE  
OF  
*OLD-AGE:*  
With Explanatory NOTES.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*  
Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN,  
MDCCLXIV.

1744

**FRANKLIN, Benjamin (printer); Marcus Tullius CICERO; James LOGAN (translator).** *M. T. Cicero's Cato Major, or His Discourse of Old-Age: With Explanatory Notes.*

Philadelphia: B. Franklin, 1744. 4to 7 5/8 x 5 1/2 inches. viii, 159 pp. Title printed in red and black, typographical ornaments throughout. Translated and edited by James Logan, and with his cut signature on vellum, mounted to verso of front free endpaper. Inscribed by Dr. John Archibald Ashburner to his half brother John Forbes Jr., 1820, on second free leaf. Mounted portrait of Logan and previous cataloguer's notes on front free endpaper verso; previous cataloguer's description in pencil on first free leaf, blindstamp of Castle Newe Strathdon Aberdeenshire on same. Early nineteenth-century (ca. 1820) brown straight-grain morocco binding, stamped in gilt; all edges gilt; gilt dentelles; red endpapers.

**First edition of Franklin's famous Cato Major, often considered the finest example of colonial American printing. Second issue (with misprint "ony" on page 27 corrected to "only").**

Among the 16 books he printed, Franklin's edition of Cicero's Cato Major is the only one that wasn't an English reprint. 'Only once did [Franklin] publish an original, full-sized book at his own expense, James Logan's translation of Cicero's Cato Major. He printed it in large type on creamy paper to flatter the Quaker grandee and to show off his own prowess as a printer' (Benjamin Franklin In Search of a Better World, p. 79).

'Next to the almanacs the Cato Major is probably Franklin's best known publication: many think it his most handsome piece of printing, and for a large number of important collectors [...] it was the only Franklin imprint worth having in their collections' (Miller).

The text and notes are by the most learned American in the colonies, James Logan (1674-1751), the Philadelphia scientist, statesman, bibliophile and friend of Franklin. The Cato Major followed upon Logan's translation of Cicero's Moral Distichs, printed by Franklin in 1734 (Miller 99).

This example of the first edition is the second issue, with the misprint "ony" on page 27 corrected to "only."

(#39865)

\$ 22,500.



**HARIOT, Thomas, [and John WHITE]. - Theodor DE BRY and Johann Theodor DE BRY. [Hariot's Virginia] *Admiranda narratio fida tamen, de commodis et incolarum ritibus Virginiae ... Anglico scripta sermone, a Thoma Hariot.***

Frankfurt: Typis Johannis Wecheli, Sumtibus vero Johannis-Theodori de Bry, '1590' [but circa 1608]. Folio (13 1/4 x 9 inches). Collation: a4, b6, c4, d6, \*2, A6, B-C8, D6, E8, F5. Title page to text with two pasted on paper panels bearing the title and publishing details in Latin, all within an engraved surround (as issued), letterpress title to plates, engraved arms on dedication leaf, blank D6. 1 double-page engraved map of Virginia [Burden 76, state 2], 1 engraved plate of Adam and Eve (first state with inscription "Iodocus a Winghe in / / Theodore de Bry fe", 27 engraved plates after John White (including 5 plates of Picts), with blank D6 but without the final blank F6 (as in Church), various small neat expert repairs, three leaves misbound. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century blue/green morocco, covers with gilt roll tool border, the flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools and fillets, lettered in the second compartment, the others tooled with alternating neo-classical tools, 18th-century marbled endpapers.

**A beautiful copy of the second edition, second issue of this foundation work on the early exploration and delineation of America which combines a critically important text with a series of spectacular images, all relating to the first British colony to be established on the sub-continent.**

This volume was the first issued by the publisher, Theodor De Bry, in his extraordinary series, "Grand Voyages," which set out to describe the exploration of the New World. This copy includes a variant title: Church does not mention an issue of the title with letterpress slips pasted in position, but the engraved surround corresponds most closely to Church's third issue.

This work recounts the history of the abortive Roanoke colony established by the British in North Carolina in 1585. Thomas Hariot's text, describing the country of Virginia and North Carolina, was first published in London in 1588 (only six copies are known) and here republished in Latin. Hariot, like the artist, John White, was part of the Roanoke expedition and wrote his account from actual observation. It is the first description of the Virginia and Carolina country. The map which accompanies the volume is the first really good map of the Virginia coast and Carolina capes, showing the coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to Wilmington, North Carolina.

John White's illustrations are among the most famous of early American images. White was the lieutenant-governor of the colony, and a skilled artist. His carefully executed watercolors, gleaned from close observation and remarkably accurate renderings of the Carolina Indians and their customs, costumes, rituals, hunting practices and dwellings, are here expertly engraved by De Bry. No other artist so-carefully rendered American Indians until Karl Bodmer worked on the Missouri in the 1830s. Besides these illustrations, there are plates showing White's conception of the ancient Picts of Scotland, to whom he wished to compare the American natives.

(#18659)

\$ 75,000.





**HOUGH, Romeyn Beck (1857-1924). *The American Woods. Exhibited By Actual Specimens...***

Lowville, N.Y.:1888 (Volume I) and 1898 (Volume II, Second edition). Volumes I-II only (of 14), 8vo portfolios. Plates and illustrations. 159 samples of wood in 53 card mounts, each wafer thin transverse, radial and tangential sections illustrating 53 species. Text in original wrappers, samples on card mounts unbound as issued, each text volume and accompanying samples loose within original green cloth covers, the covers in matching original cloth slipcases, with metal catches and bosses to covers, contained in a single modern green cloth box. Provenance: Medford, Mass. Public Library (stamps, labels, perforation mark).

**One of the greatest American works on trees and woods, a labor of love, and of the greatest rarity in complete sets.**

This remarkable work was the lifetime achievement of Romeyn B. Hough, who devoted himself to the study of American trees, and who is best known for his Handbook of Trees of the Northern States and Canada, long a standard reference work in American dendrology. In this work, Hough sought to describe the woods found in America, with a detailed description in an accompanying pamphlet, and with thin cross-sections of actual woods mounted and labeled in accompanying stiff cardboard mounts. These provide a unique record of American wood types, arranged geographically. Generally each species is shown with wood cut on traverse section, radial section, and tangential section. The samples are so thin as to be easily translucent. The age of these specimens gives them tremendous importance from an ecological standpoint, as well as their great interest to students of American furniture and woodcrafts. The trees available to Hough at the time make such an endeavor impossible to contemplate today. Parts I-IV cover New York and adjacent states, part V covers Florida, parts VI-X describe the Pacific Slope, parts XI-XII cover the Atlantic states, and part XIII southern Florida. Part XIV contained a continuation of the work on the trees of Florida with text by Marjorie Hough, using specimens and notes prepared by her father before his death in 1924.

Hough explained the unique nature of the work thus: it is 'illustrated by actual specimens, and being in this way an exhibition of nature itself it possesses a peculiar and great interest never found in a press-printed book. The specimens are....about 2 x 5 in. in size, and sufficiently thin to admit of examination in transmitted light...Looked at in reflected light they appear as in the board or log... These specimens are mounted in durable frame-like Bristol-board pages, with black waterproofed surfaces...and each bears printed in gilt-bronze the technical name of the species and its English, German, French and Spanish names. The pages are separable...and are accompanied with a full text...giving information as to the uses and physical properties of the woods, and distributions, habits of growth, botanical characters, habitats, medicinal properties, etc., of the trees.. The woods used for the specimens are personally collected by the author... and are sectioned and prepared by a process of his own device'.

Complete sets of this work are very rare. The volumes were priced at five dollars each, a high price reflecting the work involved in assembling them. Since subscribers came and went over the 25-year period of publication and many only bought the volume or volumes on the areas that interested them. The rarity of complete sets can be judged from the fact that Stafleu and Cowan record the work as being complete in 6 volumes.





N O T E S  
ON THE  
STATE OF VIRGINIA.

WRITTEN BY

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A MAP, including the States of VIRGINIA, MARY-  
LAND, DELAWARE and PENNSYLVANIA.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, OPPOSITE  
BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

**JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). *Notes on the state of Virginia.***

London: printed for John Stockdale, 1787. 8vo (8 1/4 x 4 3/4 inches). [4],382pp., plus folding table. [With:] Engraved folding map, titled "A Map of the country between Albermarle Sound and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania." Hand coloured in outline. Expert restoration at the folds with minor facsimile. Matted. Contemporary tree calf, expertly rebaced to style retaining the original lettering piece. Provenance: George Washington Craik (signature).

**The first English edition of Jefferson's famous work. This is the only book-length work by Jefferson to be published in his lifetime, and has been called "one of America's first permanent literary and intellectual landmarks." With provenance to one of George Washington's secretaries.**

Jefferson's greatest work was largely written in 1781 and first published in Paris in 1785. Written in the form of answers to questions about Virginia, the book supplies a description of the geography, with an abundance of supporting material and unusual information. As J.M. Edelstein notes: "Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the Notes, therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions." The handsome map which accompanies this edition (but is often lacking), based on the Fry and (Peter) Jefferson map, was not issued with the Paris editions. The story of the creation of this book and its publishing history is an interesting one. It is told fully by Millicent Sowerby in her catalogue of Jefferson's library, where it occupies some thirty pages in small type.

This example of the book together with its important map, here separately matted: "Densely packed with place-names, save in its western parts, the map is devoid of ornamentation ... The map presents Jefferson's cool scientific demeanor as a man of the Enlightenment -- all data and no embellishment ... Thomas Jefferson was a synthesizer who brought together the best existing work" (Mapping Virginia).

This copy of the book was owned and is inscribed by George Washington Craik (1774-1808), the son of George Washington's personal physician, James Craik. The younger Craik's education was underwritten by Washington, and he became one of Washington's secretaries in 1796.

(#34704)

\$ 32,500.



**LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809) and William CLARK (1770-1838). *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, Thence Across the Rocky Mountains and Down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed During the Years 1804-5-6.***

Philadelphia: J. Maxwell for Bradford & Inskip and Abm. H. Inskip of New York, 1814. 2 volumes, octavo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Five maps and charts. Large folding map in expert facsimile. . Expertly bound to style in full tree calf, covers bordered with a gilt roll tool, flat spines in compartments divided by a gilt roll tool, black morocco lettering piece in the second compartments. Provenance: Samuel Hegamin (signature dated 1814 on p. 1 of both volumes); Daniel L. Weckerly (signature dated 1838 on both titles).

**The first edition of the "definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent" (Wagner-Camp). A cornerstone of Western Americana.**

The book describes the Government-backed expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. Lewis and Clark brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent.

This official account of the expedition is as much a landmark in Americana as the trip itself. The narrative has been reprinted many times and remains a perennial American bestseller. The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography and science. It is the first great U.S. government expedition, the first book on the Rocky Mountain West, and a host of other firsts. It is among the most famous American books.

(#27019)

\$ 19,500.





**MARTYR, Peter; Gonzalo OVIEDO; and Giovanni RAMUSIO. [Summario de la General Historia de l'Indie Occidentali...(title given on verso of first leaf)].**

Venice: 1534. 79; 64, [2]; [15] leaves. Double-sheet map. Woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary full vellum, manuscript title on spine, raised bands. Neat bookplate on front pastedown, old bookseller's label on rear pastedown. Contemporary ownership signature on front free endpaper. Title leaf and first leaf of text remargined, not affecting text. Slight dampstaining in upper outer corner of first thirty-four leaves. Closed tear in leaf 56. Occasional contemporary ink notations in margins, manuscript start of an index on rear fly leaf. Two small burn holes in map, not affecting any printed area. Overall a very good copy. In a brown half morocco slipcase.

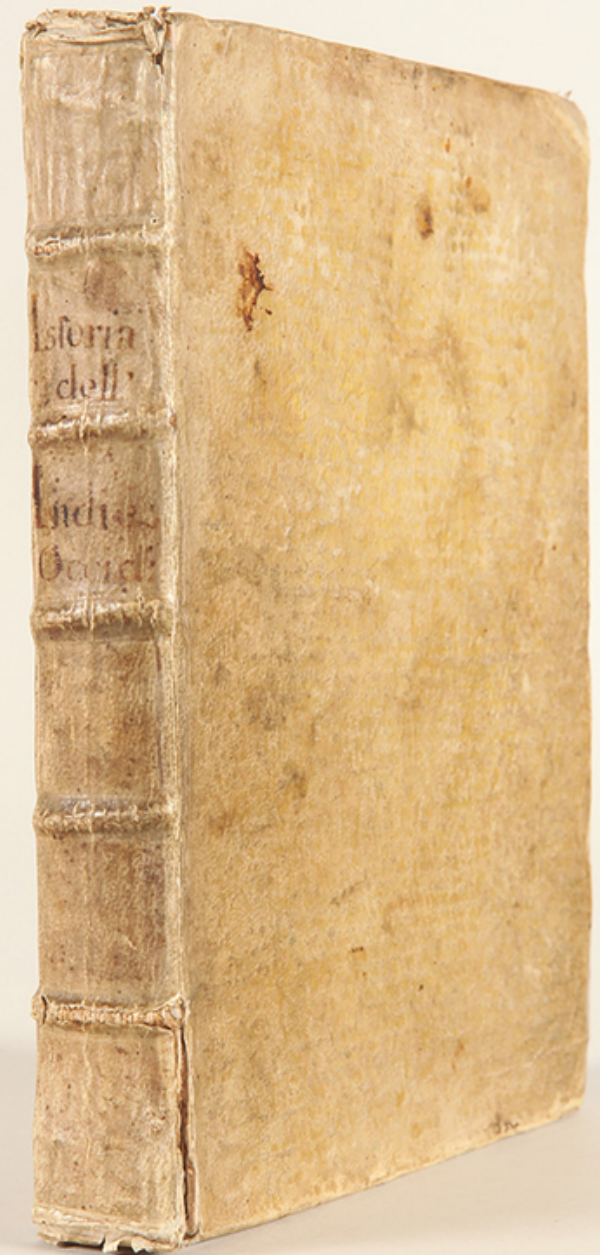
**The earliest voyage collection focusing on the New World.**

This important collection of voyages and narratives is the work of several authors, although most bibliographers attribute it to Peter Martyr, a translation of whose work makes up the first section. The present volume is one of the first attempts anywhere to assemble a group of accounts of travel and exploration. It was probably assembled for publication by the Venetian, Giovanni Ramusio, later famous for his much larger collection, *Navigazioni...*, which began publication in 1554. Only the Montalboddo collection precedes it as a collection of voyage narratives outside Europe; this is the first collection to focus entirely on the New World.

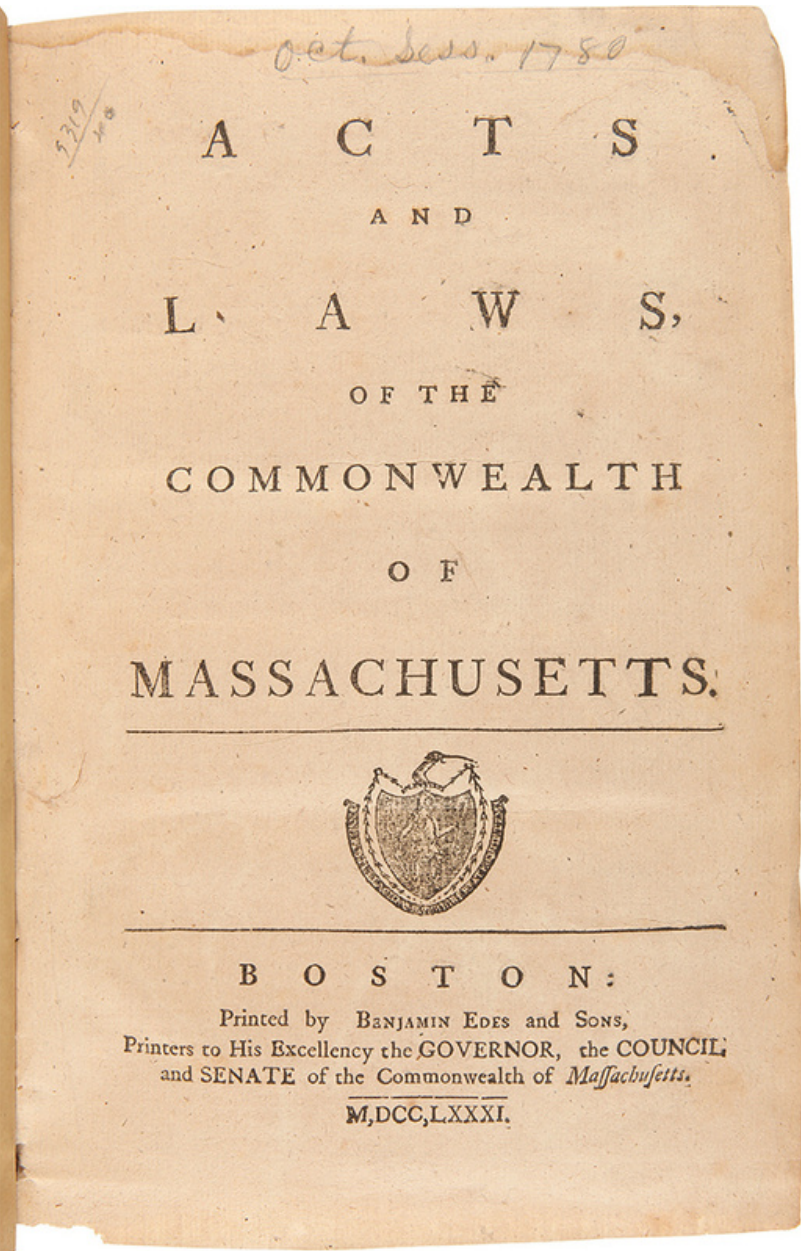
The *Historia...* is divided into three books. The first part is made up of material from the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, drawn from the edition of 1530, the first complete edition to present all eight *Decades*. The second and most important part is drawn from the first published work of the great historian and chronicler of the early West Indies, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo's *De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias* (Toledo, 1526). Since that pioneering work of American natural history (which is a completely different book from Oviedo's later *Historia general...*) is virtually unobtainable today, the present 1534 publication is the only form in which the first work of Oviedo can be had. Oviedo's observations are the first accurate reports of New World plants and animals. He also provides one of the first accounts of Bermuda, where he tried to land while en route to Spain in 1515, only to be driven off by adverse winds. The distinction of being the first obtainable edition is also true of the third part, a translation of an anonymously written tract entitled *La Conquista de Peru*, first published in Seville, also in 1534, of which only three copies survive. It gives the text of the tract in full. Both are among the first published accounts of the conquest of Peru.

The woodcuts in the text are both drawn from the work of Oviedo and made up by the Venetian printers. They are some of the earliest published images of the New World based on actual experience, as opposed to the fantasies of European woodcut artists. There is also a handsome double-page woodcut map of Hispaniola, an extremely early piece of detailed New World cartography.

The earliest voyage collection focusing on the New World, a work of tremendous importance in the dissemination of knowledge of America to Europe.







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C O M M O N W E A L T H  
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M A S S A C H U S E T T S.



B O S T O N :  
Printed by BENJAMIN EDES and SONS,  
Printers to His Excellency the GOVERNOR, the COUNCIL,  
and SENATE of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.  
M,DCC,LXXXI.

[MASSACHUSETTS]. *Acts and Laws, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

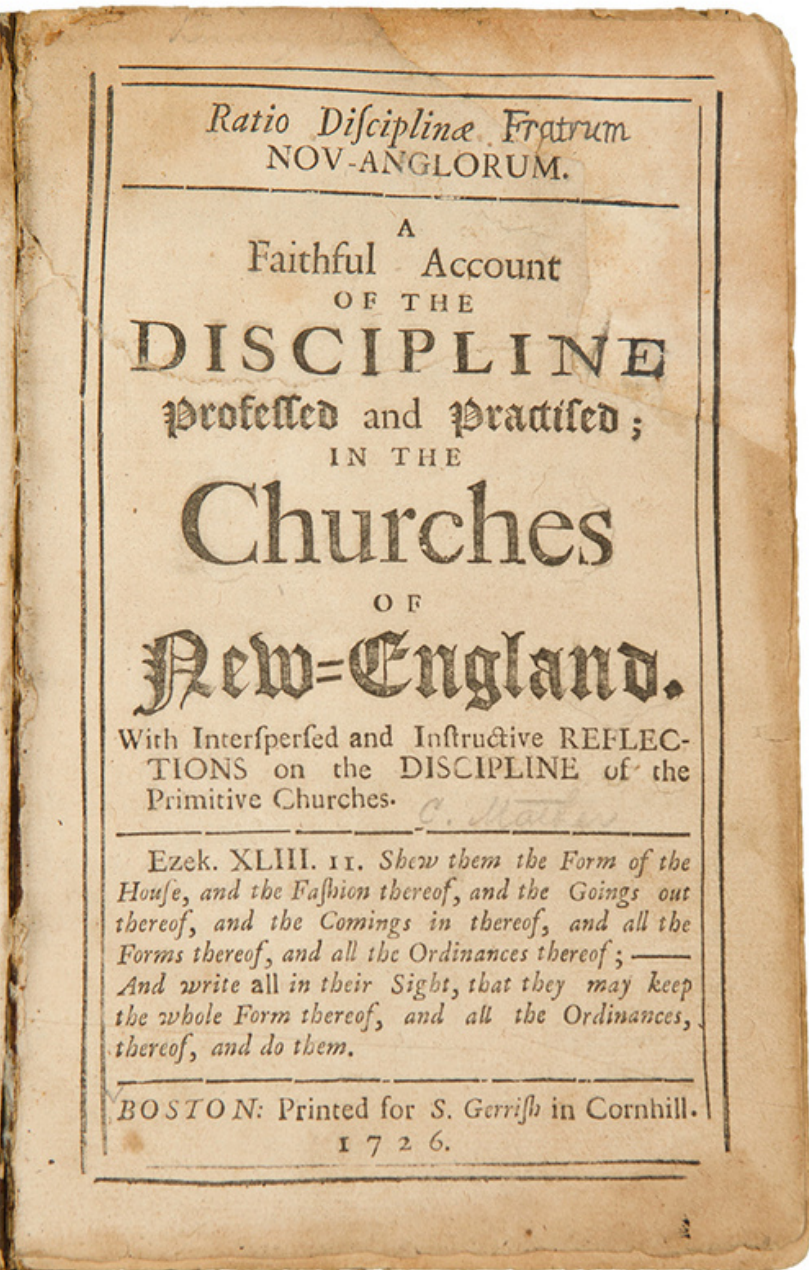
Boston: Benjamin Edes & Sons, 1781[-1783]. Folio. 245pp. 20th century buckram, leather label. Some faint dampstaining to top edge of text. Ink stamp on p.75 and p.133. Some contemporary annotations. Light foxing and toning.

**An interesting and complete run of session laws from the last two years of the Commonwealth before the year the Treaty of Paris was signed in September 1783.**

Adams and Nourse took over as state printers from Edes and Sons after the final session here, and pagination of the laws was restarted. All these session laws are scarce and include much of Revolutionary War import, since the war was still raging in the South and around New York. These include bills to raise funds, the creation of a state lottery to fund clothing for troops, the seizure of property of "conspirators," (meaning Loyalists), the new state militia act, which takes up much of the whole, acts on deserters, and various treason statutes.

(#28967)

\$ 2,500.



[MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728)]. *Ratio Disciplina Fratrum Nov-Anglorum. A Faithful Account of the Discipline professed and practised; in the churches of New-England. With interspersed and instructive reflections on the discipline of the primitive churches.*

Boston: printed for S. Gerrish in Cornhill, 1726 . Small octavo, signed in 4s (6 3/4 x 4 1/8 inches). [2], iv, 10, 207, [3]pp., including contents leaf. H3 torn, lower margin of Ee4 clipped, upper corner of title torn with loss to a few letters supplied in old manuscript facsimile. Contemporary panelled calf, rebacked. Provenance: W. Cogswell (early signature).

**Mather's discourse on church principles - a key work of New England church history.**

One of Cotton Mather's most important works and an "important exposition of the tenets of Congregationalism that carefully reaffirms the principles of the Cambridge Platform" (Streeter).

Holmes reveals that although published in 1726, the work was actually written in 1701, quoting from Mather's Diary from October 3 of that year: "About this Time I finished a Work, which cost me much Time, and Care and Study. I wrote in a Book of above an hundred pages in Quarto, an account of the Principles and Practices of the Churches of New England. But I embellished it all along, with a further Account of what was done in the primitive Churches, which required some exquisite labor. I concluded, that a Book of this Importance, would have a mighty Tendency, to preserve the holy Discipline in our own Churches, from the Dangers of the Apostasy which may threaten it, and promote the Designs of Reformation abroad in the world."

Holmes reviews and explains the many delays in Mather publishing the work, the addition of Increase Mather's Attestation dated 1719 and the eventual publication in 1726. The final publication was nearly derailed as the original manuscript was scattered by a strong gust of wind, with the loose sheets finding their way into the garden, the wood pile, and strangers's hands. That every page was recovered without the loss of a single sentence was, as Mather reveals in a letter to Thomas Prince, a sign that the "Angel of the Lord Look'd after it ... I don't wonder that such a work must be brought forward with a Struggle. Tis a sign, tis for the Kingdome of God!" (quoted in Holmes).

(#34373)

\$ 3,500.



**MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728). *Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from its first planting in the year 1620. unto the year of our lord, 1698. In seven books....***

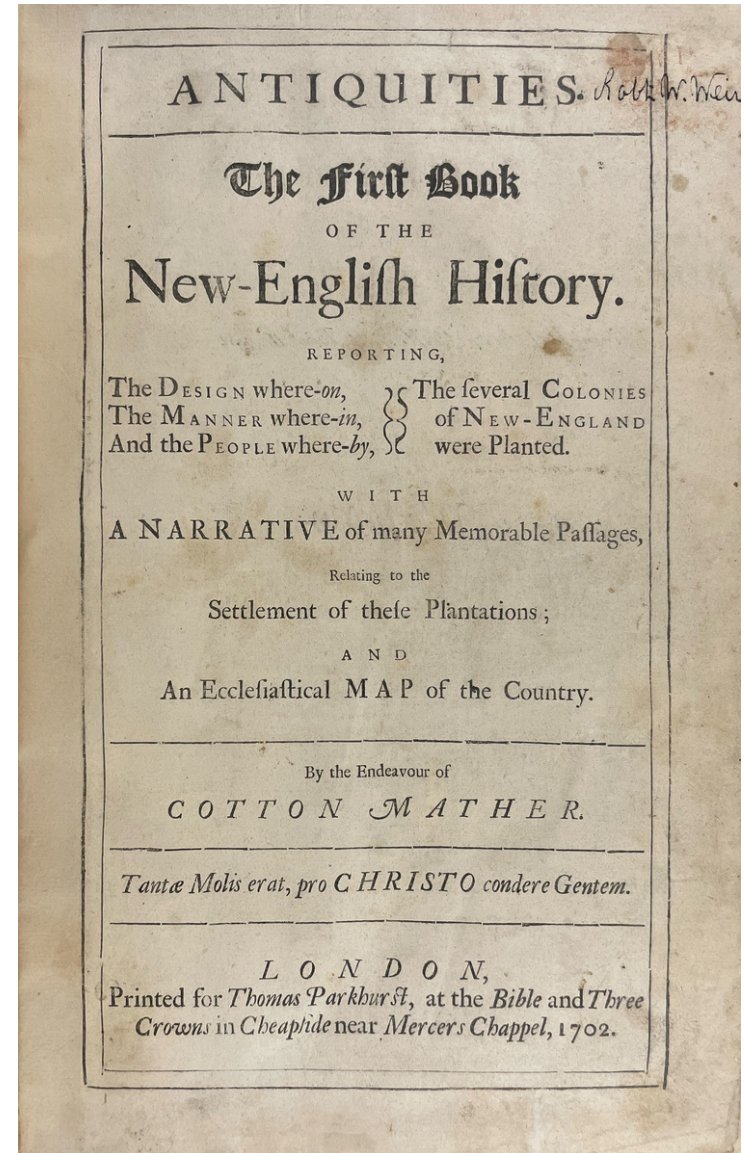
London: printed for Thomas Parkhurst, 1702. Folio (12 3/8 x 8 inches). Divided into seven parts, each with sectional title. Text in two columns. (30), 38 pp.; (2), 75 pp., (1); (2); 238 pp.; (2), pp. 125-222; 100 pp.; (2), 88 pp.; 118 pp. Double-page engraved map of New England and New York. 4 pages of publisher's advertisements at rear. Late 19th-century brown morocco, paneled in gilt and blind with central gilt cartouche, spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, 2 reserved for gilt lettering, the others with repeat gilt fleurons, gilt-ruled dentelles, all edges gilt. Provenance: The copy of Robert. W. Weir, with his name twice on the title, i.e. recto and verso; bookplate of R. Percy Alden.

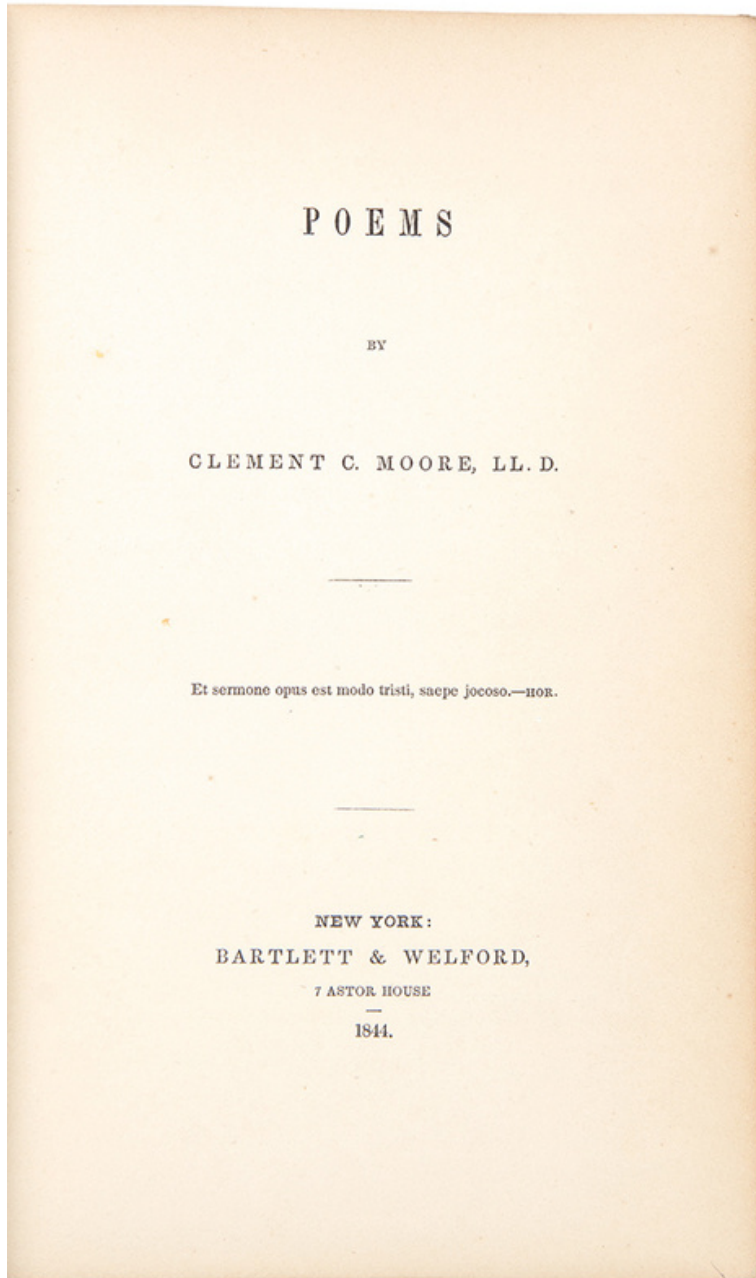
**First edition of the greatest history of New England: a landmark in New England religion and American literature.**

The first edition of what Howes calls the 'most famous 18th century American book' and one which Streeter describes as 'the most famous American book of colonial times.' Mather's opus is rightly considered an indispensable source for the history of New England in the 17th century, both for its biographies its history of civil, religious, and military affairs, and its discussion of the Salem Witchcraft Trials, among other topics. The seven books include 1) the history and settlement of New England; 2) the lives of its governors and magistrates; 3) biographies of 'Sixty Famous Divines'; 4) a history and roll of Harvard College; 5) a history of the Congregational Church in New England; 6) a record of the remarkable providences revealing divine influence in the colonies; and 7) the 'War of the Lord' dealing with the devil, the Separatists, Familists, Antinomians, Quakers, clerical imposters and the Indians.

Mather, a prolific writer, distilled many of his important early works into the Magnalia. Much of the book's value rests in its incomparable wealth of detail regarding daily life in early colonial New England. David Hall has referred to it as 'a mirror of the 1690s,' the decade in which most of it was written. Far from being a dull chronicle of events, the Magnalia is full of lively biographical pieces, vivid descriptions of the times, and many surprising sidelights. It has been mined by all modern scholars of social and religious history for its unsurpassed view of New England.

The equally famous map, known as the 'Mather map' is actually titled 'An Exact Mapp of New England and New York.' The first eighteenth-century general map of New England, it depicts an area from Casco Bay, west to the Hudson then south to Manhattan and northwest past Long Island to Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod, before heading north again past Boston to Casco Bay in present-day Maine. The information concerning the early roads is particularly valuable, and early versions of the spelling of the towns and rivers cast a fascinating light on the early topographic nomenclature of colonial America.





**MOORE, Clement C. (1779-1863). *Poems*.**

New York: Bartlett & Welford, 1844. 12mo. xi, [1], [13]-216pp. Contemporary russet morocco, glazed yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Red morocco gilt slipcase. Provenance: Annie W. Morris (author's presentation inscription on the half title).

**First edition, presentation copy: includes an early printing of Moore's famous poem commonly referred to as "Twas the Night Before Christmas."**

The poem "A Visit from St. Nicholas" appears on pages 124-27 for the first time in the context of a collection of the author's own work. The present edition was collected and published at the request of the Moore's children. The famous poem, known better today as "Twas the Night Before Christmas," was first published in the newspaper The Troy Sentinel in 1823, and was reprinted for the first time in book form in an anthology with works by other writers in 1837.

"Moore, a professor of Hebrew, wrote this poem in 1822 as a Christmas gift for his children. A houseguest copied it in the fall of 1823, and later sent her copy to the editor of the Troy Sentinel, where it was published first, anonymously, December 23, 1823. It first appeared between covers in the New Brunswick Almanack for ...1825 ... It was quickly picked up by Readers and Anthologies ..." (Grolier).

The present Poems is the first appearance of "A Visit from St. Nicholas" in an anthology of Moore's own verse and considered the definitive edition.

(#38220)

\$ 7,500.



OUTLAWS OF THE FOX RIVER COUNTRY.

A TALE OF THE

WHITEFORD AND SPENCER  
MURDERS.



[BAIRD STAMPING WHITEFORD TO DEATH.]

By J. W. MURPHY,

Late Editor of the Alexandria (Missouri) Commercial.

PRICE: 50 CTS.

HANNIBAL, MO.:  
HANNIBAL PRINTING COMPANY,  
1882.

Copyright, 1887, by J. W. MURPHY.

**MURPHY, John William.** *Outlaws of the Fox River Country. Story of the Whiteford and Spencer Tragedies, the Assassination of Judge Richardson, the Execution of John Baird, and the Mobbing of W.J. Young: criminal career of Frank Lane, the pseudo detective; Laura Sprouse and her lovers, and her Ohio rival; the Kansas Expedition after John B. Glenn; the raid on St. Francisville; Robbery of the Luray postoffice; confessions of Brady and Marmaduke; a Clark County campaign.*

Hannibal, MO: Hannibal Printing Company, 1882. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 1/2 inches). 138pp. 7 full-page black and white illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Housed in cloth box.

**A very fine copy of this rare account of illegal acts in Missouri, Iowa, and Ohio in the 1860s and 70s, with illustrations of the crime scenes and perpetrators' portraits.**

"Lurid narrative of midwestern crime, comparable to Bonney's classic Banditti of the Prairies" (Howes).

"History of the outlaws of the Nauvoo country. The author, an Alexandria, Missouri editor, was personally acquainted with many of the desperate characters in this chronicle" (Adams).

(#39488)

\$ 3,500.



**NEW YORK, General Assembly. *Acts of Assembly passed in the Province of New-York, from 1691-1725. Examined and compared with the originals in the secretary's office.***

New York: William Bradford, 1726. Folio (12 1/4 x 7 5/8 inches). [10], 124 [i.e., 128], 121-252, 261-319, [1, blank] pp. [mispaginated, as issued]. Woodcut arms of King George I on the title. (Head of title clipped without loss of text and expertly repaired). Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, ruled in gilt on either side of each band, red morocco lettering piece. Provenance: Richard Price (early owner's signature on title and manuscript additions to the final page of the table).

**An early New York imprint from the press of William Bradford, the "pioneering printer of the English middle colonies" (DAB) and first printer of New York.**

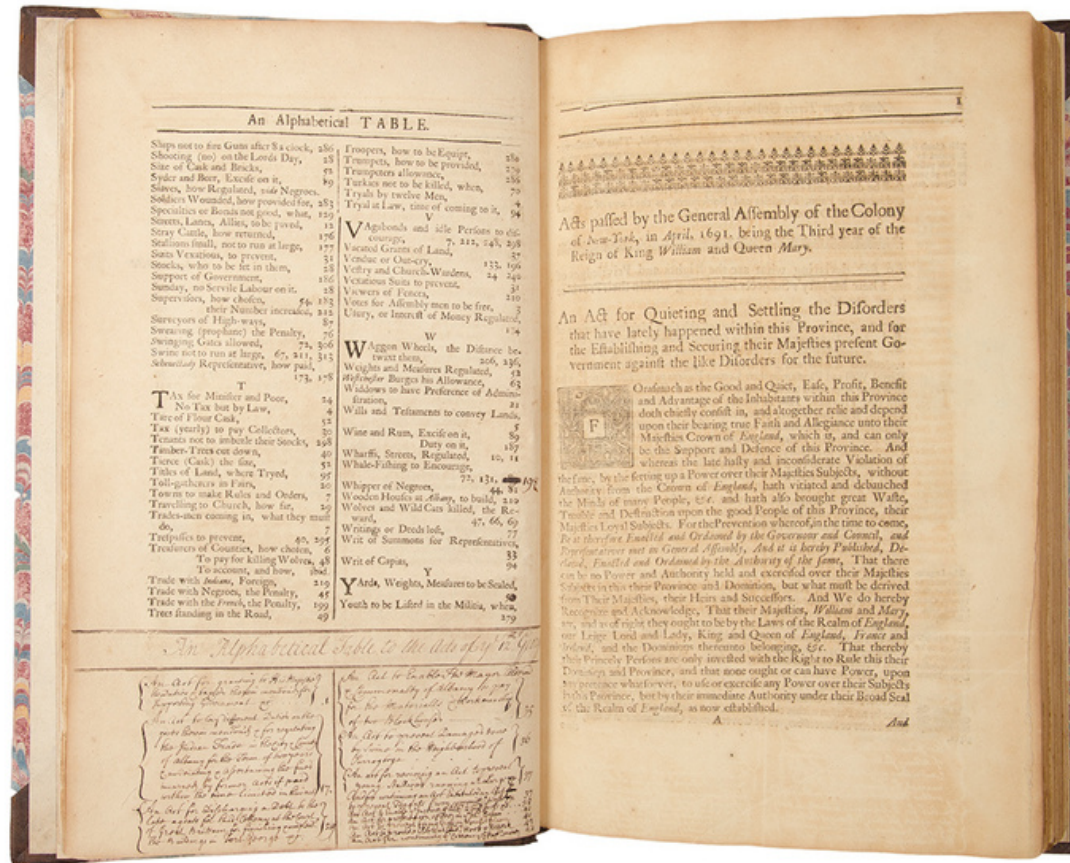
Bradford (1663-1752) originally settled in Pennsylvania, where he began operating a printing press in 1685 and a bookstore in 1688. Controversies within the Quaker community, with Bradford supporting the dissident George Keith, led to the temporary seizure of his type and paper in 1692, and in 1693 he moved to New York.

The present acts of Assembly cover the legislation passed between 1691 and 1725. Laws here include acts "for quieting and settling the Disorders that have lately happened within this Province" (1691), "for restraining and punishing Privateers and Pyrates" (1693 and 1698), and "against Jesuites and Popish Priests" (1700), as well as numerous acts "for Regulating Slaves" and one for "Baptizing them" (1706). Other Acts include those relating to Queen Anne's War, as well as the continuing conflicts with the French and Indians.

A major early New York imprint, from the press of its first printer.

(#28889)

\$ 9,850.





**RHODE ISLAND, Colony of.** *The Charter Granted by His Majesty King Charles II, to the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode-Island, and Providence-Plantations in New England, in America ... [Bound with:] Acts and Laws of the English Colony of Rhode-Island, and Providence-Plantations, in New-England, in America.*

Newport: Samuel Hall, 1767. Folio (11 1/4 x 7 inches). 15, [1, blank], [2]. 3-272, [2]pp.  
Publisher's marbled paper wrappers. Provenance: Hazard (early signature at head of title).

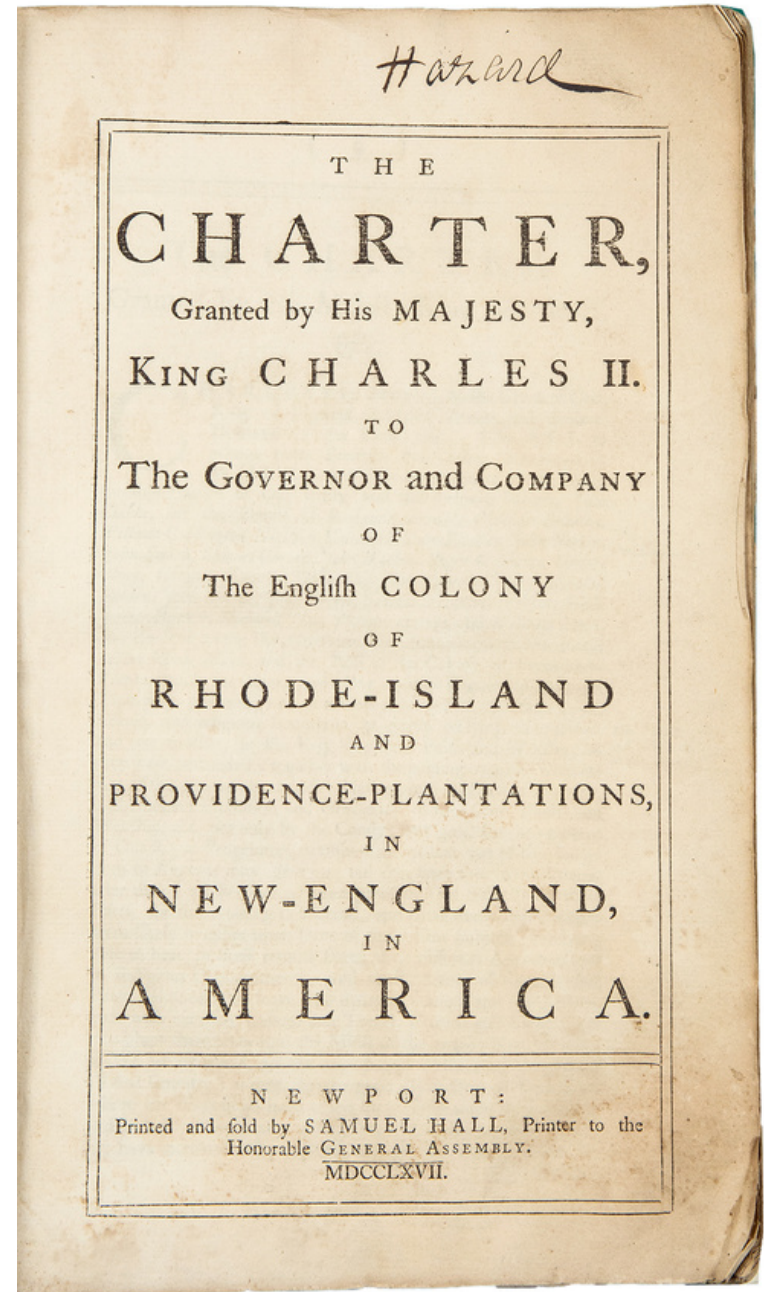
**Rare American printing of the laws of Rhode Island: from the library of the Hazard family.**

The laws of Rhode Island were first published in Boston in 1719, with the second revision following in 1730, being the first to be published in the colony, printed by Benjamin Franklin's older brother James. Preceding the present printing of the laws, i.e. the fourth revision, is a printing of the colonial charter of Rhode Island, renowned for its religious toleration and protection of the Native Americans. A separately-issued 46pp. Table (printed the following year) is occasionally found bound in the rear, but is not present here; this copy with the rare final leaf, often lacking, comprising a resolve of the session of May, 1767 repealing an Act passed in 1746 requiring all freemen to take an oath against bribery and corruption. According to the records of the General Assembly, only 200 copies were printed of this edition.

This copy from the library of the Hazard family, among Rhode Island's most influential first settlers and possibly belonging to Jonathan Hazard (1744-1824), who served in Washington's army during the Revolution, a member of the Continental Congress, and later as a member of the state House of Representatives and a delegate to Constitutional Convention.

(#38228)

\$ 5,000.





**RUMSEY, James (1743?-1792).** *A Short Treatise on the Application of Steam, Whereby is Clearly Shewn, From Actual Experiments, That Steam May be Applied to Propel Boats or Vessels of Any Burthen Against Rapid Currents With Great Velocity. The Same Principles are Also Introduced with Effect, by a Machine of a Simple and Cheap Construction, for the Purpose of Raising Water Sufficient for the Working of Grist-Mills, Saw-Mills, &c. and for Watering Meadows and Other Purposes of Agriculture.*

Philadelphia: printed by Joseph James, 1788. Small octavo (8 3/4 x 5 3/8 inches). [1-]26 pp. Contemporary paper wrappers, early manuscript title on upper wrapper, uncut (wrappers with repaired tears). Provenance: W.H.H. Newman (Buffalo, New York, bookplate and signature on title).

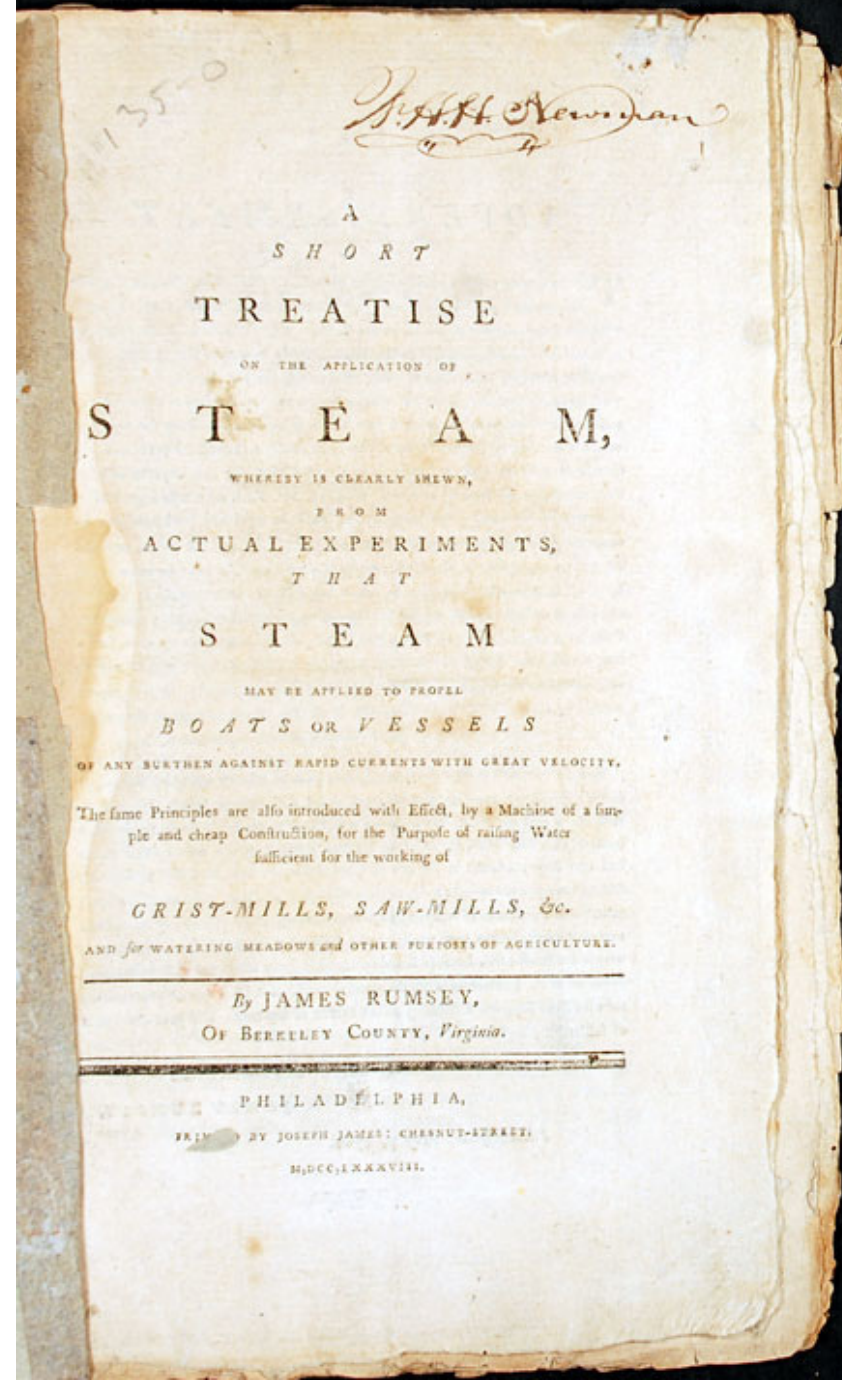
**Second edition, second issue of this important early pamphlet on steam navigation by one of the two American steam pioneers.**

James Rumsey's pamphlet was first published under a slightly different title (A plan wherein the power of steam is fully shewn... ) in 1788. It was then reprinted with this title, in two different issues (the first with the word 'chep' on the title, the second with the word correctly spelled, as here). Rumsey states in the "Advertisement" on the verso of the title that this pamphlet is reprinted from "a pamphlet published in Virginia, to prove the authors prior right of applying steam, to propel boats &c. as well as to establish the principles on which he has done it, a few copies were then thought sufficient for that purpose, but as Mr. Fitch intends to answer the pamphlet, it is therefore necessary to re-publish as much of it as respects Mr. Fitch, which is done with no other variation, from the original, than to correct a few of the omissions and mistakes that were introduced into the first publication".

Rumsey and John Fitch entered into a controversy over whose steam-powered boat had priority. Fitch was the first to publicize his invention and obtained a 14-year privilege for the manufacture of steam vessels, giving him a virtual monopoly on its production in America. Rumsey's pamphlet prompted John Fitch to reply by publishing his Original steamboat supported, (1788) in which Fitch attacked Rumsey's claim to priority. Though neither man was financially successful, Fitch went on to inaugurate the first commercial steamboat service on the Delaware River in 1790.

(#24049)

\$ 4,500.







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

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

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

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

(#39794)

\$ 6,000.



**TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de (1805-1859). *De la Démocratie en Amérique.***

Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1835. 2 volumes, octavo (7 7/8 x 4 3/4 inches). [4], xxiv, 367; [4], 459pp. Half-titles. 1 folding hand-coloured lithographic map. Nineteenth century brown morocco backed marbled paper covered boards, spines with raised bands, lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. House in cloth chemises and a morocco backed slipcase.

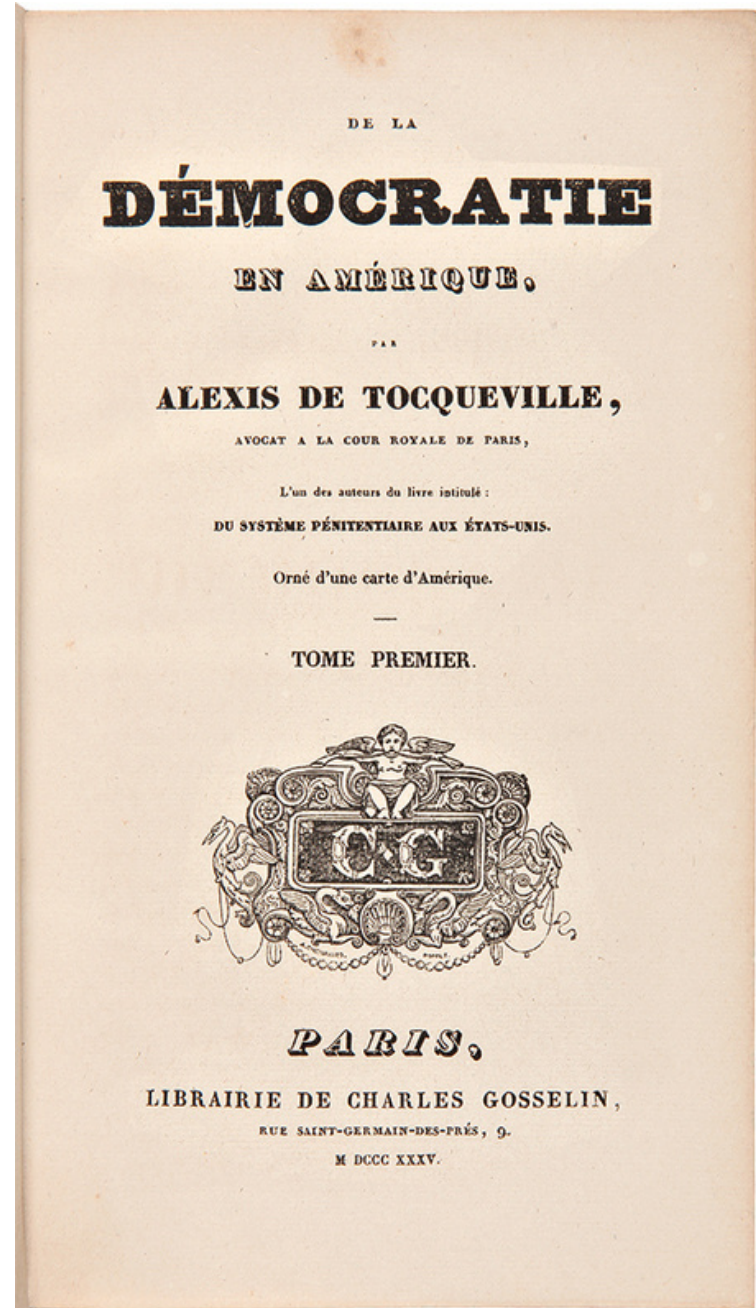
**The first edition of the rare first part of Tocqueville's famous classic Democracy in America.**

From the time of its first publication, Democracy in America has enjoyed the reputation of being the most acute and perceptive discussion of the political and social life of the United States ever published. The present first part was published in an edition of less than 500 copies in January 1835. The book was an instant and sustained success with numerous editions.

The origins of the book lie in the observations Alexis de Tocqueville made during a nine month tour of the United States starting in the spring of 1831. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow student, Gustave de Beaumont, and their original goal was to study the penitentiary system of the United States. After visiting prisons in the East, they undertook a tour of the South as far as New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi, visited the Great Lakes and Canada, and returned via New York. After writing their report on prisons, Tocqueville worked on the first part of Democracy in America in 1833-1834, publishing it in Paris in 1835 to great acclaim. The 1840 second part was equally as successful and the book remained in print throughout the 19th century: there were probably more than fifty editions in English and French published before 1900, besides numerous translations.

(#28637)

\$ 15,000.





*John C. Hunter*  
T R E A T I S E,

CONCERNING

*John C. Hunter*  
POLITICAL ENQUIRY,

AND THE *Speaker*

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

By TUNIS WORTMAN,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

*John C. Hunter*

POPULUMQUE FALSIS DEDOCET UTI

VOCIBUS

HORACE.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY GEORGE FORMAN, NO. 84, WATER-STREET,

FOR THE AUTHOR.

1800.

**WORTMAN, Tunis (d. 1822). *A Treatise Concerning Political Enquiry, and the Liberty of the Press.***

New York: George Forman, 1800. Octavo (8 1/8 x 5 inches). 296 pp. Bound to style in quarter red morocco and period marble paper boards. Provenance: John Chapman Hunter (ownership signatures).

**First edition of an important work on freedom of speech and a free press in the early years of the Republic.**

Writing in the wake of the Alien and Sedition Acts, Tunis Wortman argues that the Declaration of Independence, which stated that the people have the right to dissolve political bonds, implies an "unlimited right" of individuals and society to express political opinions. For Wortman speech must be "entirely unshackled," arguing that open debate was the future of the United States. The Alien and Sedition Acts were self-defeating, since coercion could not suppress opinion, but only its public expression, and so would inevitably lead to lack of faith in the government, a worse consequence than any breach of peace.

"Tunis Wortman, a New York lawyer who was prominent in Tammany politics, contributed pre-eminently to the emergence of American libertarianism in his book [...] It is, in a sense, the book that Jefferson did not write, but should have." (Levy).

This copy with provenance to John Chapman Hunter (1762-1849), prominent Justice of the court in Fairfax County, Virginia.

(#39801)

\$ 7,500.