

BIBLIOGRAPHY WEEK
JANUARY 2023
a short list e-catalogue
DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

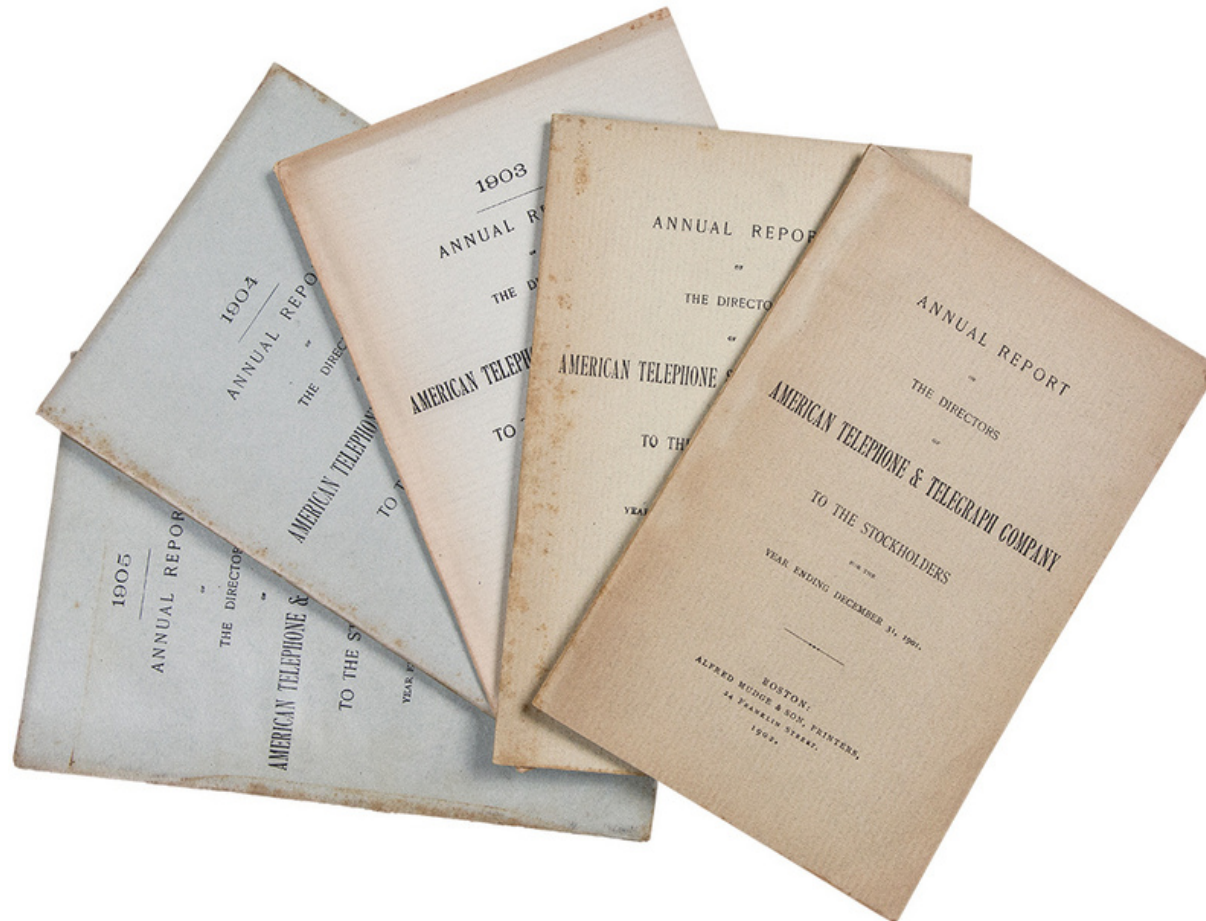


AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY. [Group of Annual Reports from AT&T for the years 1901-1905].

Boston: Mudge & Son, 1902-1906. 5 volumes, 8vo (5 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches). 19pp; 21pp; 21pp; 23pp, plus folding map; 32pp. Publisher's wrappers.

First consecutive annual reports for the years 1901-1905 of the company which would become AT&T, providing a summary from the business side of the telephone company and including a treasurer's statement with the operation exchanges, number of subscribers, miles of wire and pole lines, and instruments under rental. The fourteenth annual report illustrated with a folding map. On December 30, 1899, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company bought the assets of American Bell and the annual reports continued under the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (#38784)

\$ 350.





BARTON, William Paul Crillon (1786-1856). *A Flora of North America. Illustrated by coloured figures, drawn from nature.*

Philadelphia: vol. I: M. Carey & Sons; vol. II & III: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, [1820-]1821-1823[-1824]. 3 volumes, quarto (10 9/16 x 8 5/16 inches). Half-titles in each volume. To the Subscriber's leaf in vol. 2 present (often lacking). 106 hand-coloured engraved plates (two folding), including some partially printed in colours and finished by hand, from drawings by the author, by Cornelius Tiebout (29), G.B. Ellis (32), F. Kearney (23), J. Boyd (7), J. Drayton (6), C. Goodman (6), Jacob J. Plocher (2) and J.L. Frederick (1). . Expertly bound to style in half green calf and period marbled paper covered boards. Provenance: Charles H. Olmsted (early signature).

An important American flora, "magnificently illustrated" (DAB) with "Plates [that] are clear, soft and lovely" (Bennett). The work includes the first successful use of stipple-engraving in the United States.

In addition to its significance as a botanical work, Barton's Flora is also one of the most important early colour-plate books entirely produced in the United States. "The plates were made by [amongst others] Cornelius Tiebout, the first skilled engraver born in the United States, although he trained in London for two years in the 1790's to perfect his technique." (Reese, Stamped with a National Character p. 40). Barton states in the advertisement to the first volume that some of the "plates are printed in colour, and are afterwards coloured by hand. It is confidently believed by the author, that they will be found the most successful attempts at imitation by sound engraving, of the French style, yet made in this country." He goes on to note that the method of colour printing was the result of "repeated experiments" owing "to the impossibility of obtaining information as to the manner of colouring abroad." The text gives details of each species, its Latin binomial, common name, and class and order according to the Linnaean system, followed by interesting information about the history of the discovery of the species and details about its geographical range.

(#36215)

\$ 14,000.



STRYCHNINA HERBACEA.



BARTON, William Paul Crillon (1786-1856). *A Flora of North America, illustrated by coloured figures drawn from nature.*

Philadelphia: Vol. I: M. Carey & Sons; Vol. II & III: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1821-1822-1823. 3 volumes, quarto (10 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches). 106 uncoloured engraved plates (1 folding), from drawings by the author, by Cornelius Tiebout (29), G.B. Ellis (32), F. Kearney (23), J. Boyd (7), J. Drayton (6), C. Goodman (6), Jacob J. Plocher (2), and J.L. Frederick (1). (Plate 63 in vol. II bound as two plates, small rust hole in plate 80 in vol.III, half-titles lacking). Contemporary red morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into unequal compartments by two pairs of fillets, lettered in the second and numbered in the fourth compartments, the others elaborately decorated in gilt. Provenance: Abraham Bloodgood (Flushing, N.Y., book-labels); Daniel Bartlett Beard (author, conservationist and first superintendant of the Florida Everglades national Park, armorial bookplates).

Very rare uncoloured issue of an important American flora, "magnificently illustrated" (DAB) with "Plates [that] are clear, soft and lovely" (Bennett). The work includes the first successful use of stipple-engraving in the United States. This set includes the rare 'To Subscribers' leaf in Volume II.

In addition to its significance as a botanical work, Barton's Flora... is also one of the most important early plate books entirely produced in the United States. "The plates were made by [among others] Cornelius Tiebout, the first skilled engraver born in the United States, although he trained in London for two years in the 1790's to perfect his technique" (Reese). This uncoloured issue is particularly interesting as Barton states in the advertisement to the first volume that some of the "plates are printed in colour" - none of the plates in the present volume show any signs of colour and are therefore a variant issue of those used in the coloured version, and not merely plates that were not hand-coloured in this country. These may constitute early experimental issues of the plates - produced before the combination of colour-printing and hand-colouring was arrived at. The text gives details of each species, its Latin binomial, common name, and class and order according to the Linnaean system, followed by interesting information about the history of the discovery of the species and details about its geographical range.

(#19105)

\$ 4,500.





BENJAMIN, Asher (1773-1845). *The Country Builder's Assistant: Fully Explaining, the Best Methods for Striking Regular and Quirked Mouldings [...] Carefully Engraved on Thirty-Seven Copperplates with a Printed Explanation to each.*

Greenfield: Printed by John Denio, 1805. 4to (7 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches). Engraved frontispiece and 37 engraved plates, 2 of which folding, with accompanying text leaves. Contemporary sheep. Custom chemise and slipcase.

Fourth and final edition of the earliest original American book of architecture - a landmark work, and a cornerstone of any collection on American arts."There is scarcely a village which in moulding profiles, cornice details, church spire, or farm-house does not reflect his influence" (DAB).

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.

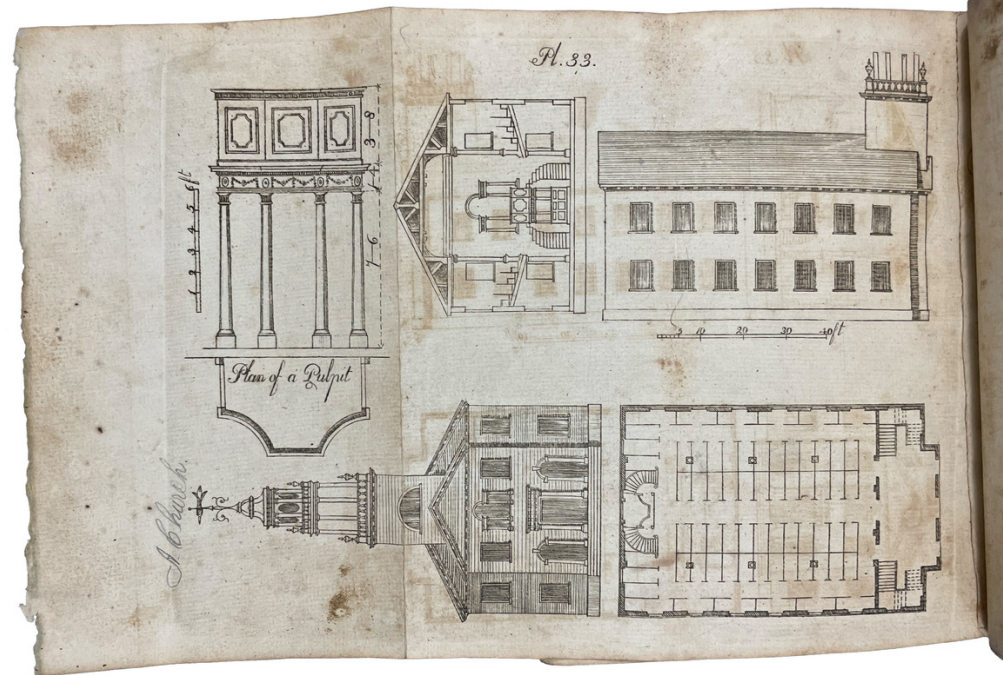
"The career of the first American architectural writer, Asher Benjamin (1773-1845), covered several decades of the early nineteenth century. Both the books he wrote and the buildings he designed had an influence on building in New England that is still visible. He probably will be best remembered for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

As 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; "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.

Hitchcock, *American Architectural Books*, 114; Rink, E. *Technical Americana*, 2501.

(#40497)

\$ 9,500.





[BRASS FOUNDRY PATTERN BOOK. [Early English trade catalogue of brass furniture hardware designs].

[Birmingham, England: late 18th century]. Oblong quarto (7 1/2 x 11 inches). 113 engraved plates, on laid paper, priced throughout in manuscript. Later calf backed marbled paper covered boards, flat spine ruled and lettered in gilt.

A rarely encountered pattern book or trade catalogue of 18th century English furniture hardware, including drawer pulls, keyholes, hinges, locks, castors, bolts and more.

By 1770, over thirty different brass foundries operated in Birmingham, England, making it the epicenter of furniture hardware design in the last quarter of the 18th century. At roughly the same period, trade catalogues, like the present, began to be issued by both furniture and hardware makers alike. In all, over 500 designs are shown on the 113 consecutively numbered plates, from rather simple hinges to incredibly ornate pulls.

Although no engravers' names are identified, it has been suggested that the foundries themselves produced such plates, utilizing the talents of their own craftsmen, who by their very occupation would have been highly skilled at etching on metal. Such pattern books "illustrate the beginning of what was then a new movement in the conditions of the crafts, namely, the growth of the organised factory as a means of production and distribution, as compared with the earlier limitation of these functions to the efforts of individuals" (Young).

(#36596)

\$ 8,500.





BROWN, Peter (fl.1776). *New Illustrations of Zoology, Containing Fifty Coloured Plates of New, Curious, and Non-Descript Birds, with a Few Quadrupeds, reptiles, and Insects. Together with a Short and Scientific Description of the Same. (French title) Nouvelles Illustrations de Zoologie, Contenant Cinquante Planches Enluminées d'Oiseaux Curieux, Et Qui Non Étés Jamais Descrits, Et Quelques de Quadrupèdes, de Reptiles Et D'Insectes, Avec de Courtes Descriptions Systématiques.*

London:[William Bowyer and John Nichols] for Benjamin White, 1776. Quarto (11 3/4 x 9 inches). Titles and text in parallel French and English, 50 hand-coloured engraved plates, most signed 'P. Brown' or 'Peter Brown'; several plates carry dates between January and May 1775. Contemporary straight-grained green morocco, spine richly gilt, gilt edges.

First edition, a handsome copy with fine hand-colouring. Brown's interests extended beyond Great Britain to include birds and other zoological subjects from Africa, the West Indies, North and South America, and Southeast Asia.

Brown's *New Illustrations of Zoology*, modelled on *The Natural History of Uncommon Birds* by George Edwards, was based on specimens from the natural history collections of the Royal Museum and the Royal Society; it also includes 20 plates after drawings by Ceylonese artist Pieter Cornelis de Bevere from the collection of John Gideon Loten, Dutch East India administrator in Ceylon. The British naturalist and antiquarian Thomas Pennant supported Brown in the making of this book, not just by providing him with specimens from his private collection, but also by writing much of the text. Pennant had previously employed Brown to make two of the plates in the former's *British Zoology*.

Forty-two of the delicately coloured plates in the *Zoology* depict birds (together with insects), five mammals, two insects and one reptile; The birds and mammals come from places across the globe, ranging from South Carolina and Florida to Surinam, Brazil, Jamaica, and Angola, as well as Ceylon and Java.

Anker 72; ESTC T143948; *Fine Bird Books* [1990], p. 82; Nissen IVB 151; Zimmer, p. 101; Wood, p. 264; P.S. Dance, *The Art of Natural History* (1978).

(#40444)

\$ 9,500.





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.

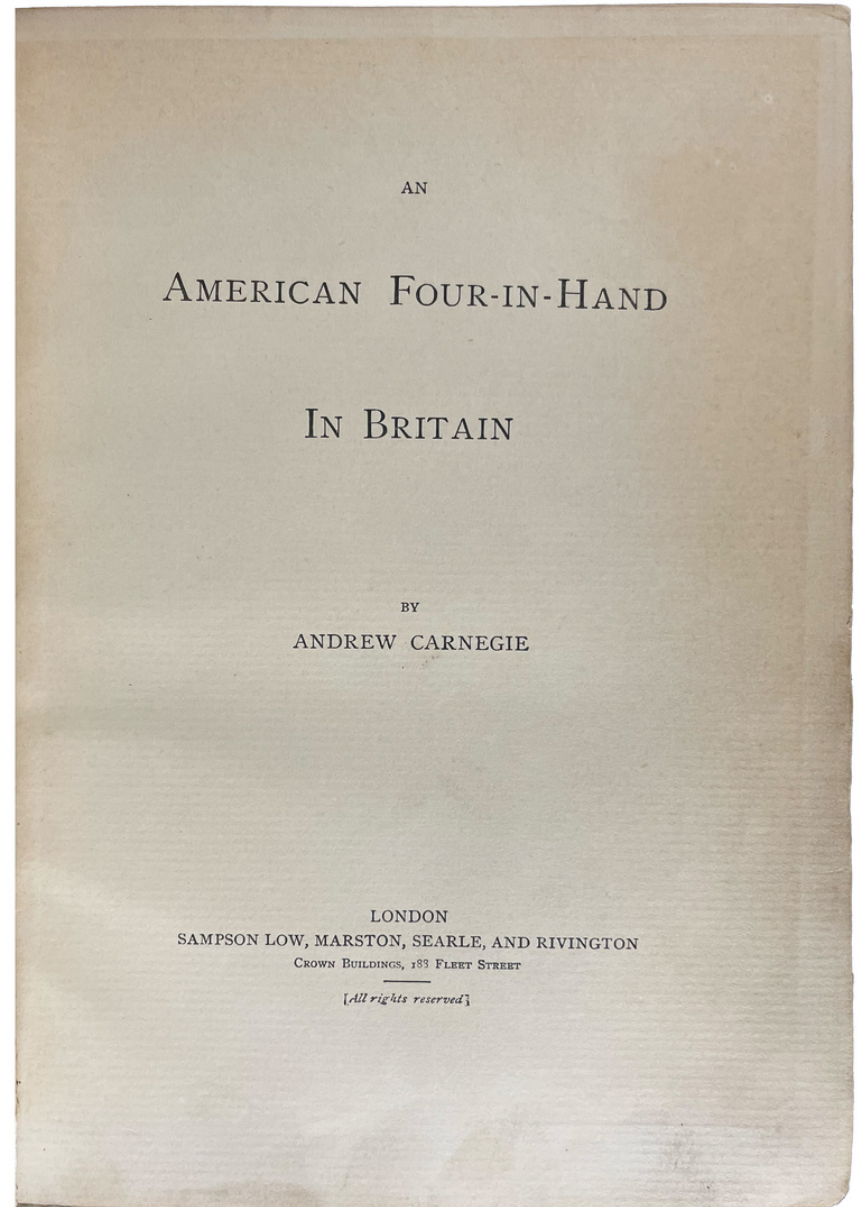
First edition in a deluxe binding.

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.





DAVILA, Pedro Franco (1713-1785); and J.B.L. de Rome de L'Isle (1736-1790).

Catalogue Systematique et Raisonne des curiosites...de M. Dávila.

Paris: Briasson, 1767. 3 vols. 8vo. (7 11/16 x 4 5/8 inches). [36], 571; [6], 656; [6], 290, 286, [1] pp. 30 engraved plates (some folding). Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spines in six compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, with armorial crests in two compartments, red edges.

First and only edition of this comprehensive catalog of the Parisian curiosity collection of Pedro Dávila.

Pedro Franco Dávila was born in Guayaquil in present-day Peru and studied natural sciences in Lima before moving to Paris in 1740. He took an interest in collecting around that time, and, over the course of 20 years, he amassed the largest collection of natural history specimens in all of Paris. He sought to preserve it by establishing an institution in Spain, but after King Carlos III rejected his request, Dávila was forced to put the collection up for auction to settle the debts he incurred in building it. The Dávila catalogue, as it became known, was prepared as a sale catalogue when he sold the collection off in Paris prior to returning to his native Peru. Considering the size of the collection, the sale became one of the major auction events of that time period, and the catalogue was distributed widely in Paris, London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Basel.

The catalogue describes 8,096 mineral specimens from a broad range of places, including Canada, Mexico, and Paraguay. It further describes over 12,000 prints and engravings, 1,741 original artworks, 441 maps, plus various scientific instruments and precious stones. It also lists 5,253 shells, 600 preserved animals, 101 plants, 3,915 fossils, 154 bezoars and calculi, and 402 books.

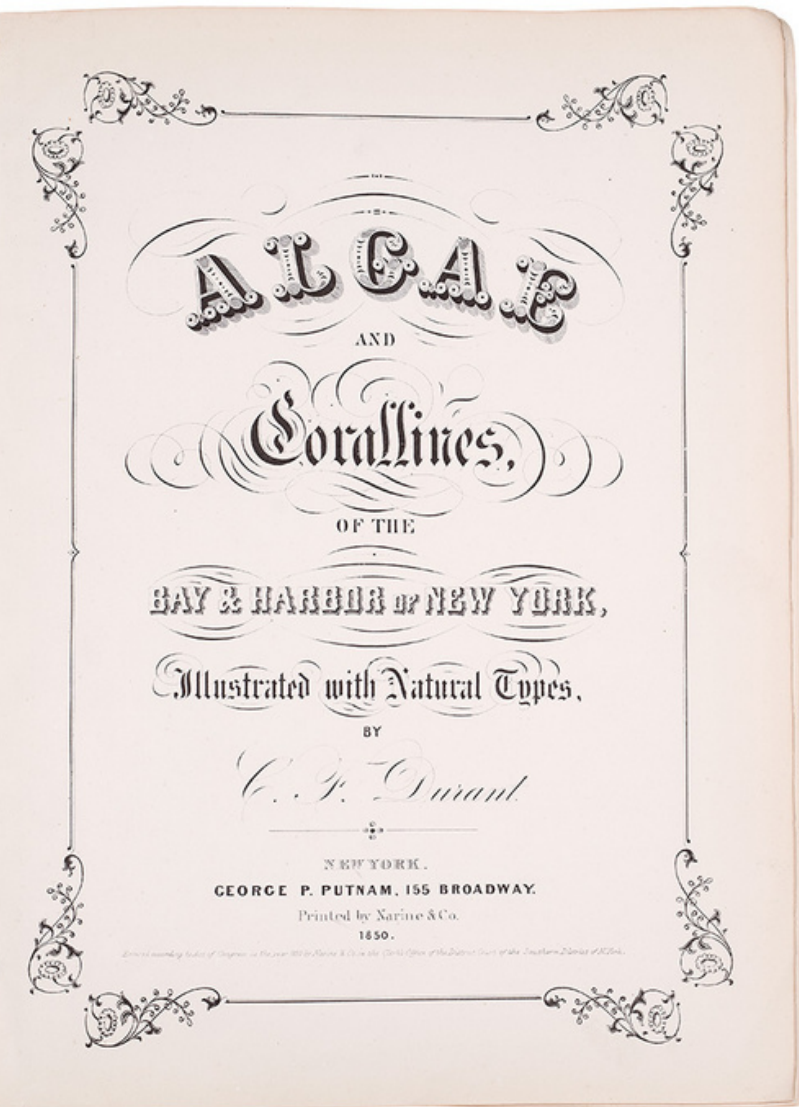
"Dávila had already written many descriptions, but it was his introduction through Balthasar Sage to the young Romé de l'Isle that created this remarkable record of the collection. Romé de l'Isle took the existing material, added considerably to the mineralogical descriptions, and put the catalog into publishable form. In this task he was assisted by Abbé Duguat who helped with the mineralogical descriptions and Abbé Gua de Malves [1712-1786] who described the shells. Through their efforts, two volumes describing natural history specimens were produced, one of which was entirely devoted to minerals. In addition, a third volume written by Romé de l'Isle probably with assistance from Pierre Remy, describes the fossils, artwork and books.

"The published catalog provides a detailed insight into his collection, his special tastes and preferences. The major value of the collection lay in its superb mineral specimens, many of which were finely crystallized examples. Romé de l'Isle fully described the many fine mineralogical specimens, which included examples of native silver from Norway, cassiterite from the Dutch East Indies, crocoite from Siberia, pyrite from Columbia, and calcite from Saxony, etc." (The Mineralogical Record).

Nissen ZBI 1050; Wilson 209; Conlon 67:1238; Sinkankas 1594.
(#39389)

\$ 6,850.





DURANT, Charles Ferson (1805-1873). *Algae and Corallines, of the Bay & Harbor of New York.*

New York: George P. Putnam ... Printed by Narine & Co., 1850. Large quarto ? x ? inches. 43, [1,blank], [2]pp. Title and dedication lithographed. Includes 2pp. press reviews in the rear. 41 leaves with 175 mounted specimens. Many of the specimens with numerical stamps referring to the text. With a few additional specimens, laid in. Publisher's red pebbled-grain morocco, covers elaborately titled and decorated in gilt, flat spine gilt, silk endpapers, gilt edges. Within modern quarter morocco box.

One of perhaps fifteen copies of the first work of its kind in the U.S. illustrated with actual seaweed specimens.

According to the press reviews in the rear, Durant had planned 50 copies of his work, though "the total number completed could hardly have exceeded fifteen," according to a 1907 article by Elizabeth Howe in *The Lamp*.

Better known as the first professional American aeronaut than for his algological investigations, Charles Ferson Durant (1805-1873), a native of New York City, accompanied the French balloonist Eugene Robertson on several ascents in Paris before making the first solo balloon flight by a native-born American on American soil, on September 9, 1830. After his marriage, he set up shop as a printer and lithographer and became active in Jersey City politics. His many other interests included the fabrication of the first American native silk, for which the American Institute awarded him several gold medals. He devoted the remainder of his spare time to collecting and classifying the local seaweed, "doubtless because of a business connection with the fish and oyster trade of New York City" (DAB).

"In his capacity as algologist, however, Durant participated in what was actually a somewhat popular Victorian pastime. Victorians loved seaweed, which they affectionately called ocean-flowers. They would gather it from the seaside, and then dry and mount it in the pages of seaweed albums, scrapbooks kept as souvenirs or given as gifts. Yet what sets Durant apart from other seaweed enthusiasts is the sheer volume of specimens that he was determined not only to collect and preserve, but also to share with the public. For Algology is not a personal album, but rather a work issued by a well-known New York publishing firm ... 'For two years,' explains Durant in the preface of *Algology*, 'I lived a sort of amphibious life, paddling about the shallows when the tide was out, in quest of specimens.' On some mornings, he would rise before dawn, walk the 10 minutes from his home to New York Bay, and wade the waters in the early hours, spared from 'the business affairs of the day.' On other days, though, Durant would visit more 'distant shores of the Bay,' and spend 'several hours,' or even an 'entire day,' collecting. 'The original design was to acquire at least one of each species indigenous to the harbor,' he explains. In size, the harbors seaweeds ranged from 'microscopic to gigantic growth,' and they came in all colors, though most commonly 'olive, red, and green' (Novakis).

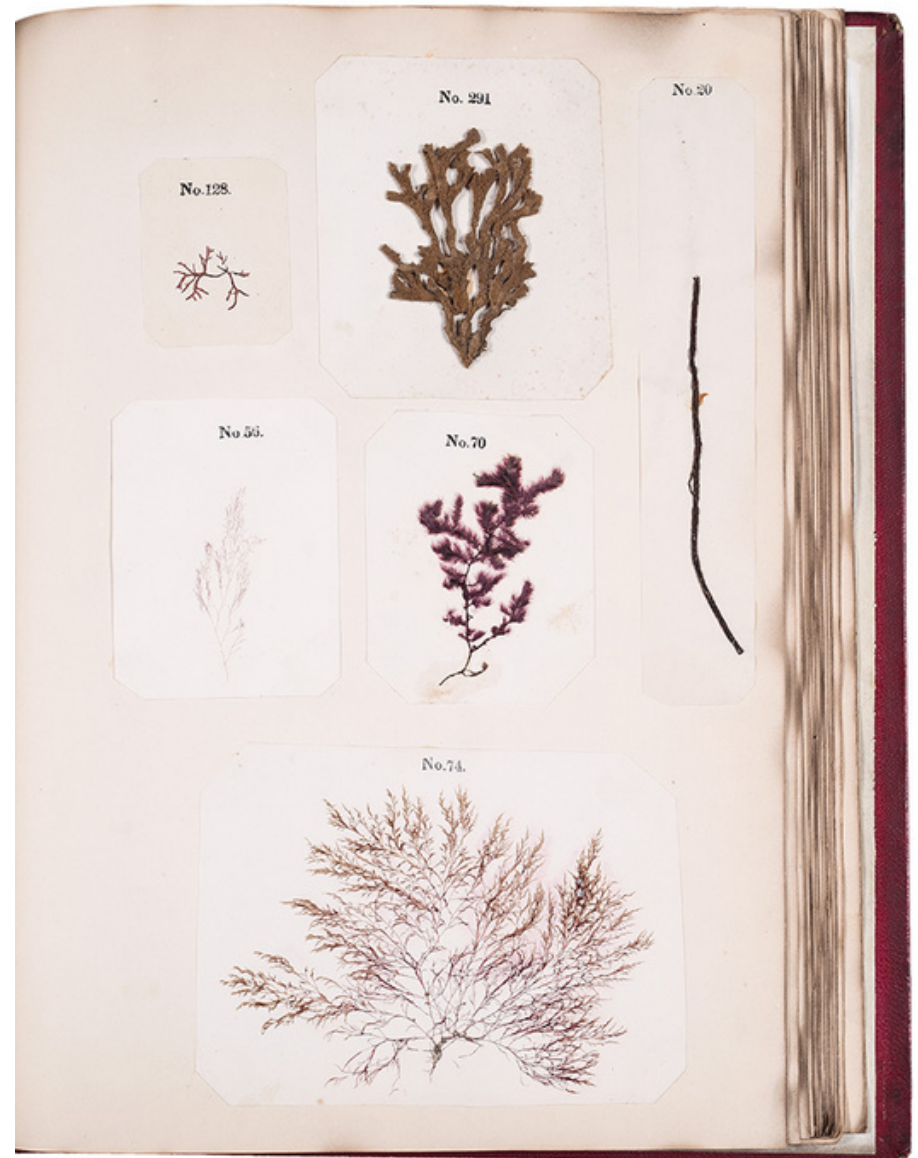


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Four copies are recorded in OCLC, held by the Botany Libraries of Harvard University, the American Museum of Natural History, Ohio State University Library, and Wellesley College Library; an additional example is held by the Huntington Library. A remarkable survival given the fragile nature of the specimens, and the very limited number of copies produced.

(#38730)

\$ 8,500





FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790) and David HALL (1714-1772), printers. *Laws of the Government of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware. Published by Order of the Assembly.*

Philadelphia: Franklin and Hall, 1752. Folio (11 1/2 x 7 5/8 inches). 363, [1, blank], xvii, [1, blank]pp. Woodcut coat of arms on the title. Bound to style in contemporary calf, covers ruled in blind, spine in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece in the second. Provenance: Joseph Burn (early signature on title); Robert Clay Justis (19th century signature).

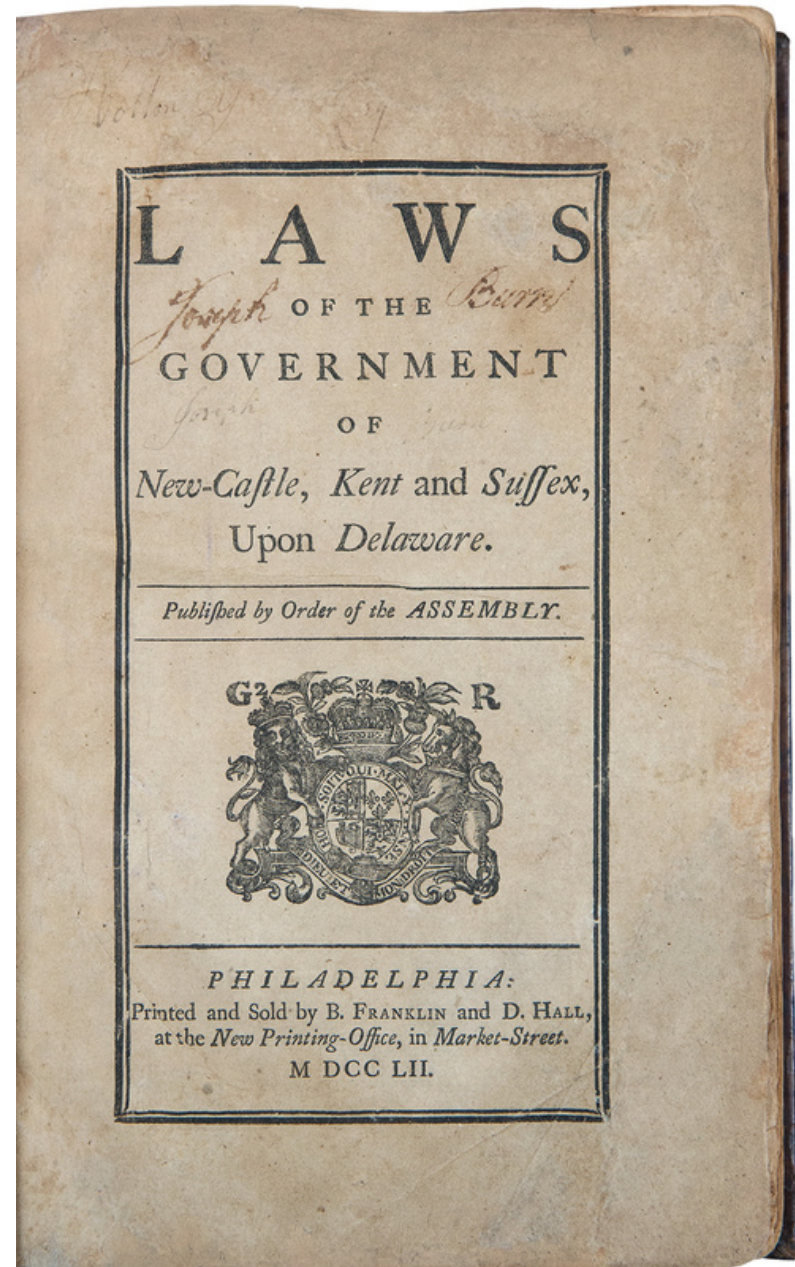
A rare Franklin imprint.

Compiled by Benjamin Chew, the present volume comprises the second collection of the laws of Delaware, with over twice as many as were included in the 1741 edition.

David Hall was an American printer who began working for Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1744. He became the foreman of Franklin's shop in 1746 and did all the editing and publishing of the Pennsylvania Gazette newspaper that Franklin started. In 1748, Franklin made Hall an official business partner on an eighteen-year contract, after which point the business became known as the Franklin and Hall firm. Franklin decided to retire and sold his share to Hall at the end of the contract, in 1766.

(#37364)

\$ 22,500.





GRAY, Major William and BOCHARD. *Travels in Western Africa, in the years 1818, 19, 20, and 21, from the River Gambia, through Wooll, Bondoo, Galam, Kasson, Kaarta, and Foolidoo, to the River Niger.*

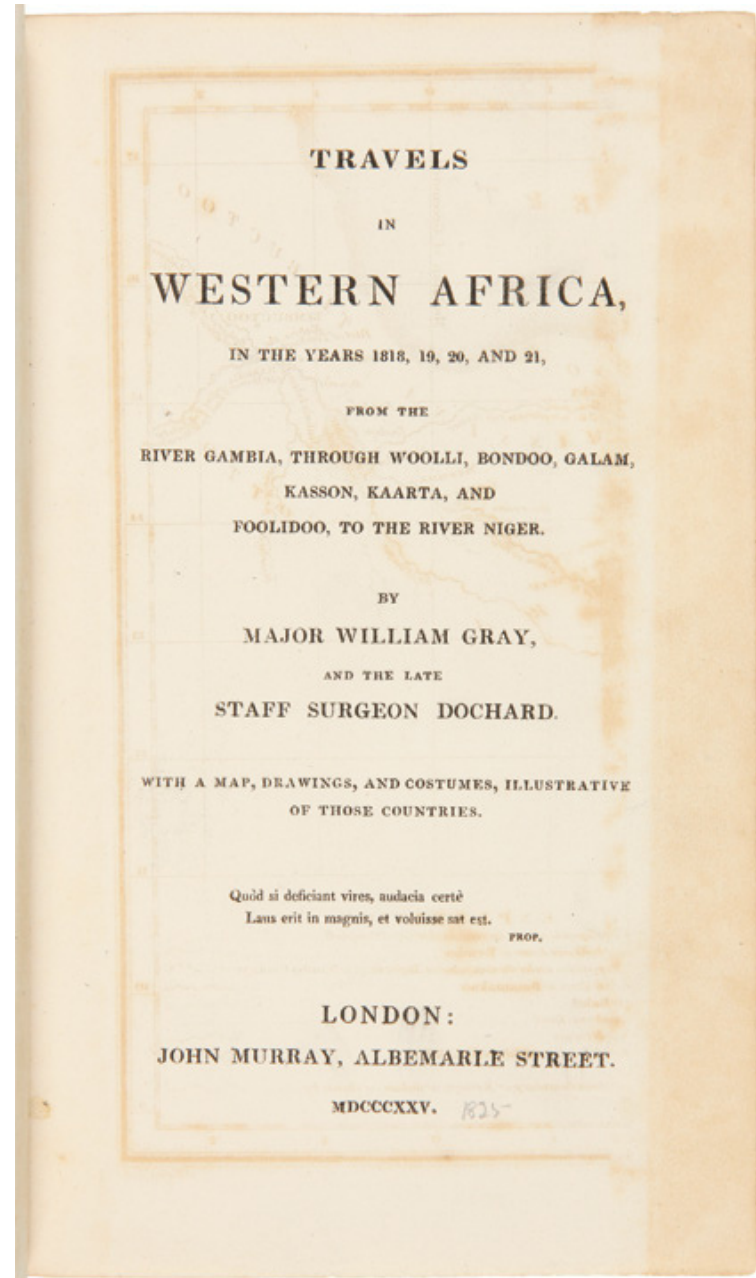
London: 1825. Octavo [8 1/2 x 5 inches]. [iii]-xv, [1], 413pp. 14 plates (10 aquatints, 4 lithographs), 1 folding map. (Without the half title, light spotting to frontispiece and title). Modern half calf over marbled paper-covered boards, the spine with raised bands, leather label.

First edition of this account of a British exploring expedition whose goal was to explore the interior of Africa starting on the western coast with the goal of locating the source of the Niger River.

The text describes the local scenery and populace, and the plates show native costumes, villages, local flora; one plate shows eight musical instruments. The author's final chapter discusses slavery and the nature of the African race in general.

(#24244)

\$ 750.





HAWAIIAN IMPRINT - EMERSON, John S. *He Hoakakaolelo No Na Huaolelo Beritania, I Mea Kokua I Na Kanaka Hawaii E Ao Ana Ia Olelo.*

Lahainaluna: Mea Pai Palapala o ke Kulanui, 1845. 8vo (9 1/4 x 5 1/2 inches). x, 184pp. Text in two columns. Expertly bound to style in half black morocco and period marbled paper covered boards. Provenance: Peter Gulick and William Gulick (contemporary inscriptions in Hawaii).

The first English-Hawaiian dictionary.

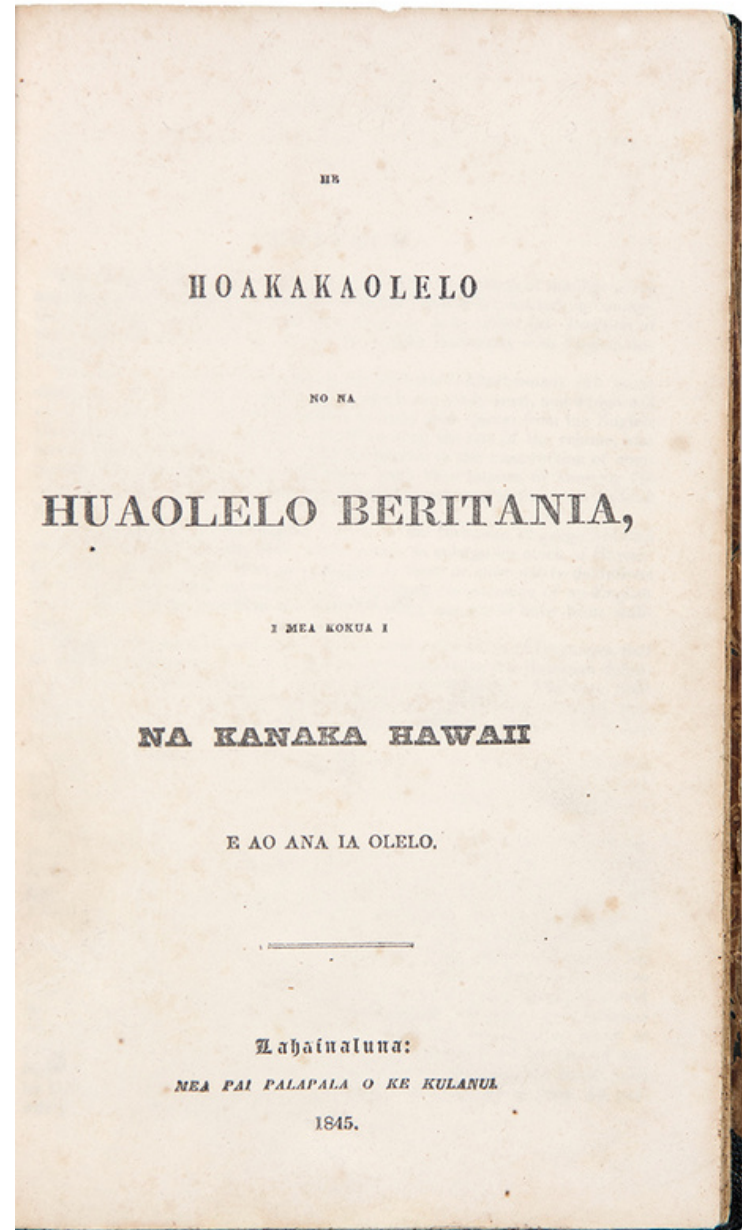
"The first English-Hawaiian dictionary, and one of the most important publications of the Lahainaluna Press" (Forbes). In the preface, Rev. Emerson states: "The design of this work is primarily to aid Hawaiian youth of intelligence in acquiring a knowledge of the English language; and it is intended, in connection with the grammar, to furnish them adequate help, under the direction of the living teacher, until they can use the English Dictionary with English Definitions."

With provenance to members of the Gulick family of missionaries who came to Hawaii in 1828 as part of the third company of missionaries from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Spending time on Kaua'i and Moloka'i, in 1847 they moved to O'ahu.

Forbes 1551; Judd 277; DAB IX, p.381.

(#38613)

\$ 6,500.





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 10 x 6 1/2 inches. 159 samples of wood on 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-II cover New York and adjacent states.

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.

(#2959)

\$ 1,750.





[LAW, John (1671-1729)]. [The Great Mirror of Folly...] **Het groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid vertoonende de opkomst, voortgang en ondergang der Actie, Bubbels en Windnegotie in Vrankrijk, Engeland, en de Nederlanden.**

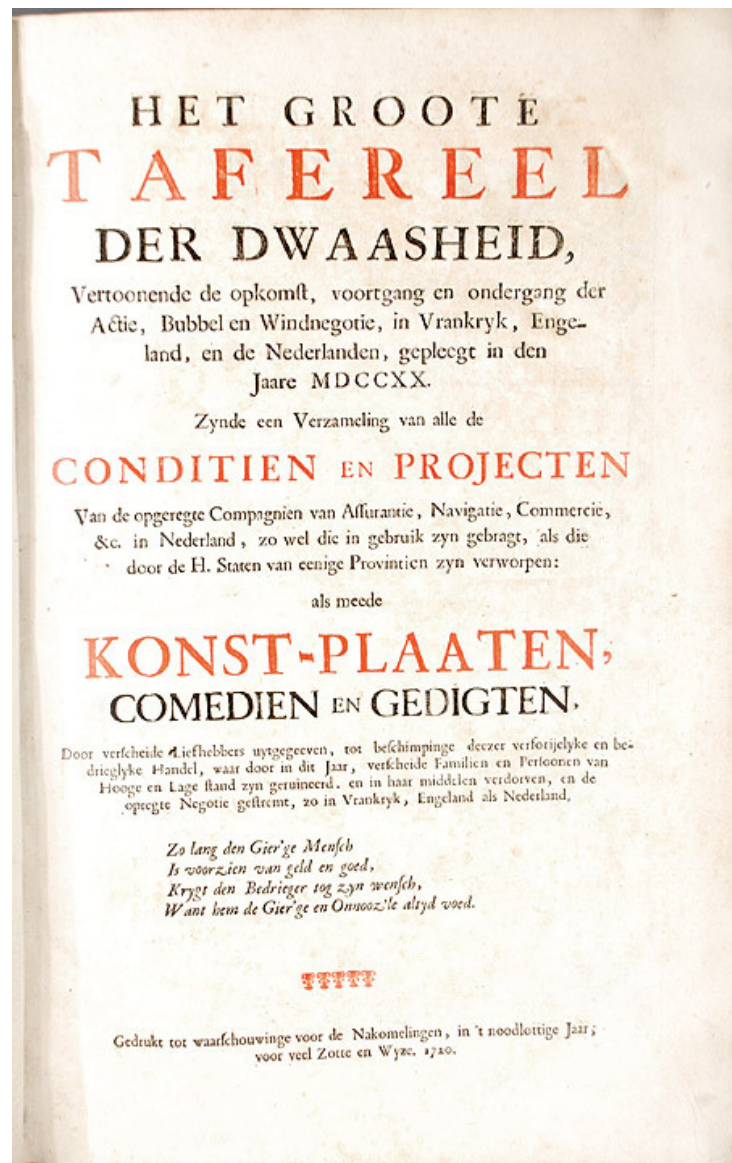
[Amsterdam]: 1720 [but circa 1725]. Folio (15 3/8 x 9 3/4 inches). Title printed in red and black. Folding engraved frontispiece, engraved list of plates within a decorative surround, 72 engraved plates, maps and broadsides on 73 leaves (5 of the single-page plates cut to the edge of the image and mounted [as issued], 45 double-page, 19 folding and including 10 which combine both engraving and letterpress text), one plate loosely inserted, 2 with sections of blank margins torn away, some other clean tears occasionally affecting the image area. Contemporary Dutch speckled calf, spine in eight compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, repeat decoration in gilt in the others.

A very rare collection of contemporary satirical prints relating to the financial exploits of John Law and his infamous Mississippi Bubble.

John Law (21 April 1671 - 21 March 1729) was a Scottish economist who believed that money was only a means of exchange that did not constitute wealth in itself, and that national wealth depended on trade. He is said to be the father of finance, responsible for the adoption or use of paper money or bills in the world today. Law was a gambler and a brilliant mental calculator, and was known to win card games by mentally calculating the odds. An expert in statistics, he was the originator of economic theories, including two major ideas: The Scarcity Theory of Value and the Real bills doctrine.

The present work records the economic crisis precipitated by Law. The crisis had its origins in the decision of the French regent, Philippe d'Orléans, to appoint John Law the Controller General of Finances for France. In May 1716 the Banque Générale Privée, which developed the use of paper money was set up by Law. It was a private bank, but three quarters of the capital consisted of government bills and government accepted notes. In August 1717, he bought the Mississippi Company, to help the French colony in Louisiana. In 1717 he also brokered the sale of Thomas Pitt's diamond to the regent, Philippe d'Orléans. In the same year Law floated the Mississippi Company as a joint stock trading company called the Compagnie d'Occident which was granted a trade monopoly of the West Indies and North America. The bank became the Banque Royale in 1718, meaning the notes were guaranteed by the king. The Company absorbed the Compagnie des Indes Orientales, Compagnie de Chine, and other rival trading companies and became the Compagnie Perpetuelle des Indes on 23 May 1719 with a monopoly of commerce on all the seas. The system however encouraged speculation in shares in The Company of the Indies (the shares becoming a sort of paper currency). In 1720 the bank and company were united and Law was appointed Controller General of Finances to attract capital. Law's pioneering note-issuing bank was extremely successful until it collapsed and caused an economic crisis in France and across Europe.

(description continues on the next page)





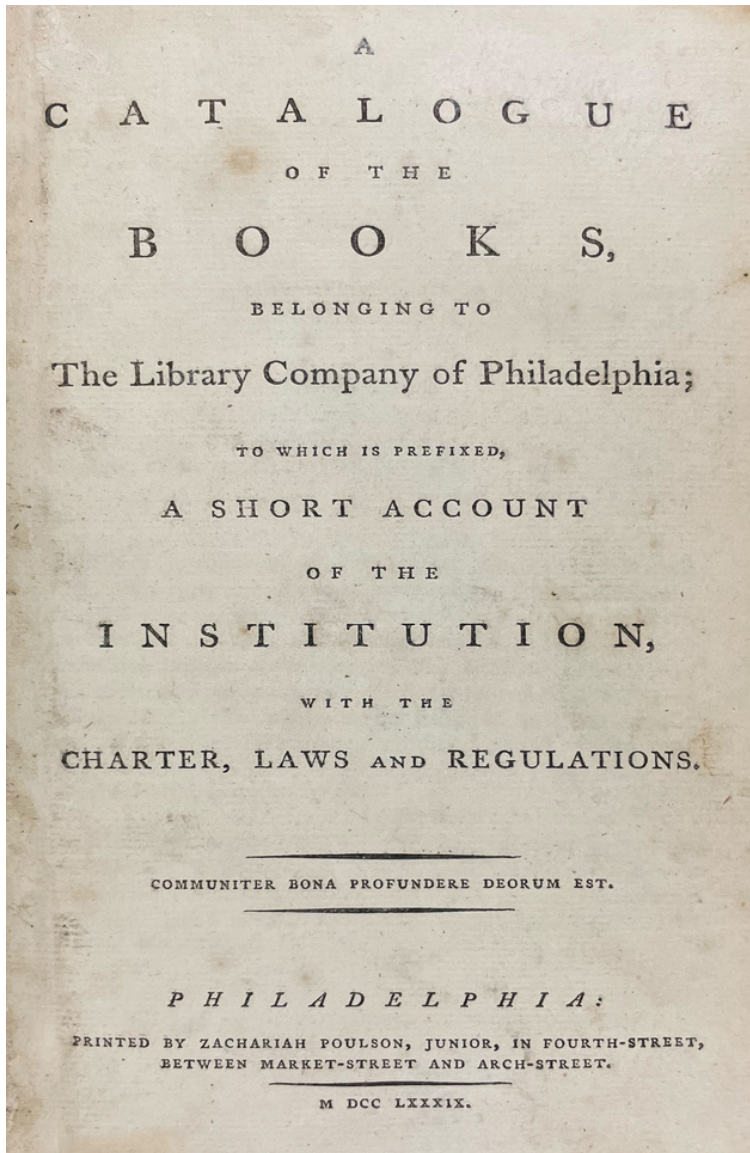
Law exaggerated the wealth of Louisiana with an effective marketing scheme, which led to wild speculation on the shares of the company in 1719. In February 1720 it was valued for a very high future cash flow at 10,000 livres. Shares rose from 500 livres in 1719 to as much as 15,000 livres in the first half of 1720, but by the summer of 1720, there was a sudden decline in confidence, leading to a 97 percent decline in market capitalization by 1721. Predictably, the bubble burst at the end of 1720, when opponents of the financier attempted en masse to convert their notes into specie. By the end of 1720 Philippe II dismissed Law, who then fled from France.

Originally published by a group of Amsterdam booksellers, the work has a convoluted bibliographic history owing to the ongoing enlargement of the number of prints published between late 1720 and the ensuing years, coupled with the issuance of the plates as separate unbound sheets, as well as later editions, with yet more plates, which maintained the title page dated 1720. In short, nearly every extant example is unique in composition. "This remarkable complexity helps to explain why the book continues to fascinate scholars and readers to the present day: Het groote tafereel der dwaasheid, in its many diverse copies, represents an important witness to the events of 1720 and their aftermath, which makes it valuable to cultural and economic historians ... [The book] presents the rise, progress and downfall of the deceptive trade of 1720 (what), that a group of booksellers (who) published it in 1720 (when) in Amsterdam (where) in order to restore social and ethical norms in Dutch society (why) by making fools of the greedy in a theatrical setting (how). In short, the Tafereel is an Amsterdam-born satirical comedy in disguise" (Kuniko Forrer, "Het groot tafereel der dwaasheid: A Bibliographical Interpretation" in *The Great Mirror of Folly: Finance, Culture, and the Crash of 1720*, Edited by William N. Goetzmann et. al., pp. 35-36).

The present example corresponds to Forrer's third edition, issued shortly after 1723, with the "Register" listing 73 plates, and bound in a contemporary binding attributed to the Double Drawer Handle Bindery. This edition noted as the final edition published in the 1720s, and the most complete, including portraits of Madame Law and the King of the Mississippi ("Der Koning van Missisipi") not found in earlier issues, among other additions.

(#20771)

\$ 15,000.



LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. *A Catalogue of the Books, Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia; to which is prefixed, a short account of the institution, with the charter, laws and regulations.*

Philadelphia: Zachariah Poulson, Jr, 1789. 8vo 8 3/4 x 5 1/4. (36) 406 pp, errata in rear, uncut. Bound to style in 18th-century half calf with contemporary marble paper boards, red morocco label spine gilt.

Catalogue of the famed library founded by Benjamin Franklin, published during the time when it served as the Library of Congress. Notable for categorizing books on Enlightenment principles of Memory, Reason, and Imagination.

An important record of the reading material Americans turned to after ratification of the U.S. Constitution. The 1789 catalogue of the Library Company, also serving at that time as Library of Congress, "was a radical departure from all other early American library catalogs. It listed books by subject, according to a scheme derived from the Diderot Encyclopédie, which divided all knowledge into three categories, Memory, Reason, and Imagination, that is history, arts and sciences, and belles lettres. Library catalogues are not only finding aids but also potentially a means of imposing intellectual order on a diverse collection and constituting it as an organic whole. The Library Company's 1789 catalogue did this brilliantly. Here for the first time the book culture of the old world was reconciled with the homely, quotidian realities of the new" (James Green, *Building a Library by Collecting Collections* [2004], p. 3).

The first catalogue of the Library Company was printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1741. Winans describes the 1789 edition (quoting from an advertisement) as a "social library catalogue: 4000 full author entries, with place and date of publication, numbered accession/shelf numbers, arranged by subject, and then by format within each subject ... donors of books are identified."

Includes a 7pp. list of members of the Library (including Benjamin Franklin), its charter and bylaws, as well as an index of authors in the Library's collection ca. 1789.

Evans 22066; Sabin 61785; ESTC, W42494; Winans 131.
(#40307)

\$ 5,500.



LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865); and Edward EVERETT (1794-1865).
An Oration delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, (November 19, 1863,) at the Consecration of the Cemetery Prepared for the Internment of the Remains of those who fell in Battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863.

New York: Baker & Godwin, 1863. 8vo (9 x 5 5/8 inches). 48pp. Publisher's lettered wrappers, publisher's ad on rear wrapper. (Repair to paper spine). Within a modern box.

"Four score and seven years ago...": the earliest publication of the Gettysburg Address in book form, preceded only by the exceptionally rare sixteen-page pamphlet, The Gettysburg Solemnities, known in only three copies.

Lincoln made his speech at the dedication of a cemetery on the Gettysburg battlefield some four months after the bloody and pivotal battle that turned the tide of the Civil War in favor of the Union. Lincoln's speech was preceded by an address from Edward Everett, the most famous orator of his day. Everett's speech took some ninety minutes to deliver, and is largely forgotten. Lincoln's speech, delivered in only a few minutes, is immortal. It is a supreme distillation of American values, and of the sacrifices necessary for the survival of liberty and freedom.

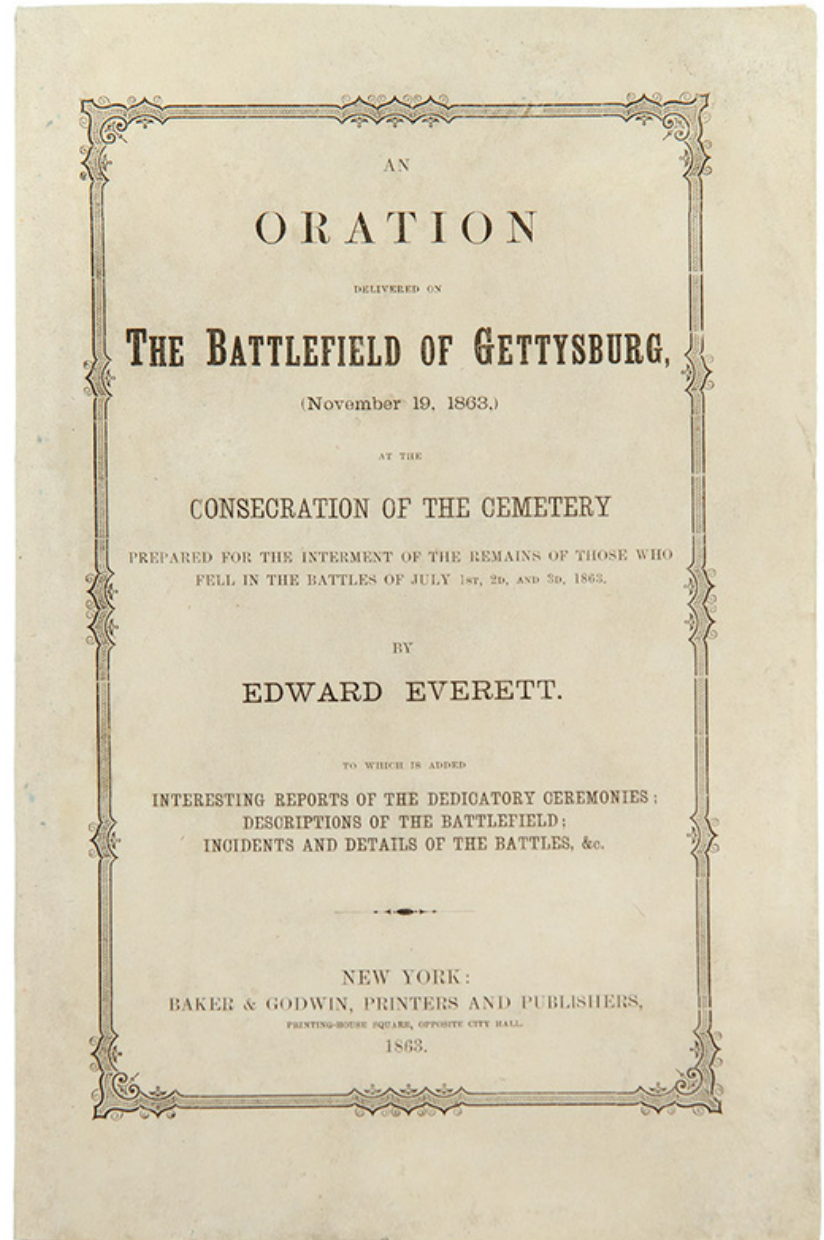
"The Washington Chronicle of 18-21 November reported extensively on this ceremony and included a verbatim text of 'Edward Everett's Great Oration.' On the fourth day it noted in passing that the President had also made a speech, but gave no details. When it came to the separate publication on 22 November, Everett's 'Oration' was reprinted from the standing type, but Lincoln's speech had to be set up. It was tucked away as a final paragraph on page 16 of the pamphlet [The Gettysburg Solemnities]. It was similarly treated when the meanly produced leaflet was replaced by a 48-page booklet published by Baker and Godwin of New York in the same year" (PMM).

Lincoln's address appears on page 40, and parenthetical notes are added indicating "applause" and "long-continued applause." A diagram on page 32 gives the details of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Howes E232, "b"; Monaghan 193; Grolier, American 100, 72 (note); Streeter Sale 1747; Sabin 23263; cf. Printing and the Mind of Man 351; Garry Wills, Lincoln at Gettysburg, pp.191-204.

(#31428)

\$ 35,000.





*James Low
from his Cousin the Author
Cal: 1836.*

A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

SOIL & AGRICULTURE

OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT

OF PENANG,

OR

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND,

IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA;

INCLUDING

PROVINCE WELLESLEY

ON THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.

WITH BRIEF REFERENCES TO THE SETTLEMENTS OF

SINGAPORE & MALACCA,

AND ACCOMPANIED BY INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF LOCAL INTEREST IN THESE STRAITS.

BY

CAPTAIN JAMES LOW,

OF THE MADRAS ARMY; IN CIVIL CHARGE OF PROVINCE WELLESLEY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

PRINTED AT THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

1836.

LOW, Captain James (1791-1852) . *A Dissertation on the Soil & Agriculture of the British Settlement of Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, in the Straits of Malacca; including Province Wellesley on the Malayan Peninsula. With Brief References to the Settlements of Singapore & Malacca, and accompanied by incidental observations on various subjects of local interest in these straits.*

Singapore: Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, 1836. Large octavo (9 7/8 x 6 inches). v, 321, errata leaf. Two hand-colored folding lithographic plates printed in Calcutta by J.B. Tassin (tears mended on versos). Presentation copy. Original cloth backed. Blue paper boards.

Rare Singapore publication, presentation copy inscribed on title page, "James Low, from his cousin the author, Cal: 1836."

Captain James Low was one of the first Europeans to visit the Andaman Sea coast of Thailand, stretching from Phuket to the Malaysian border, as part of his mission as an officer of the English East India Company based at Penang. Born on April 4, 1791, in Scotland, Low graduated from Edinburgh College and started his career in 1812 with a cadetship in the East India Company's Madras Army in 1812. By January of 1819, Low moved to the East India Company's settlement in Penang and spent the rest of his career in and around the Straits of Malacca, where he learned the languages of Malay and Thai. Low was a pioneer in the study of Thai language, literature, and art as a Westerner and he published several articles and books on the Thai language, history of Siam, and Thai Buddhist art, law, and society.

(#39091)

\$ 9,500.



MONIS, Judah (1683-1764). *Dickdook Leshon Gnebreet: A Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue.*

Boston: Jonas Green, 1735. 4to (8 3/4 x 6 7/8 inches). [4], 94, [2] pp. Bound to style in half 18th century calf, 18th century marble paper boards. Provenance: D. Barnes, 177[-], inscription on flyleaf.

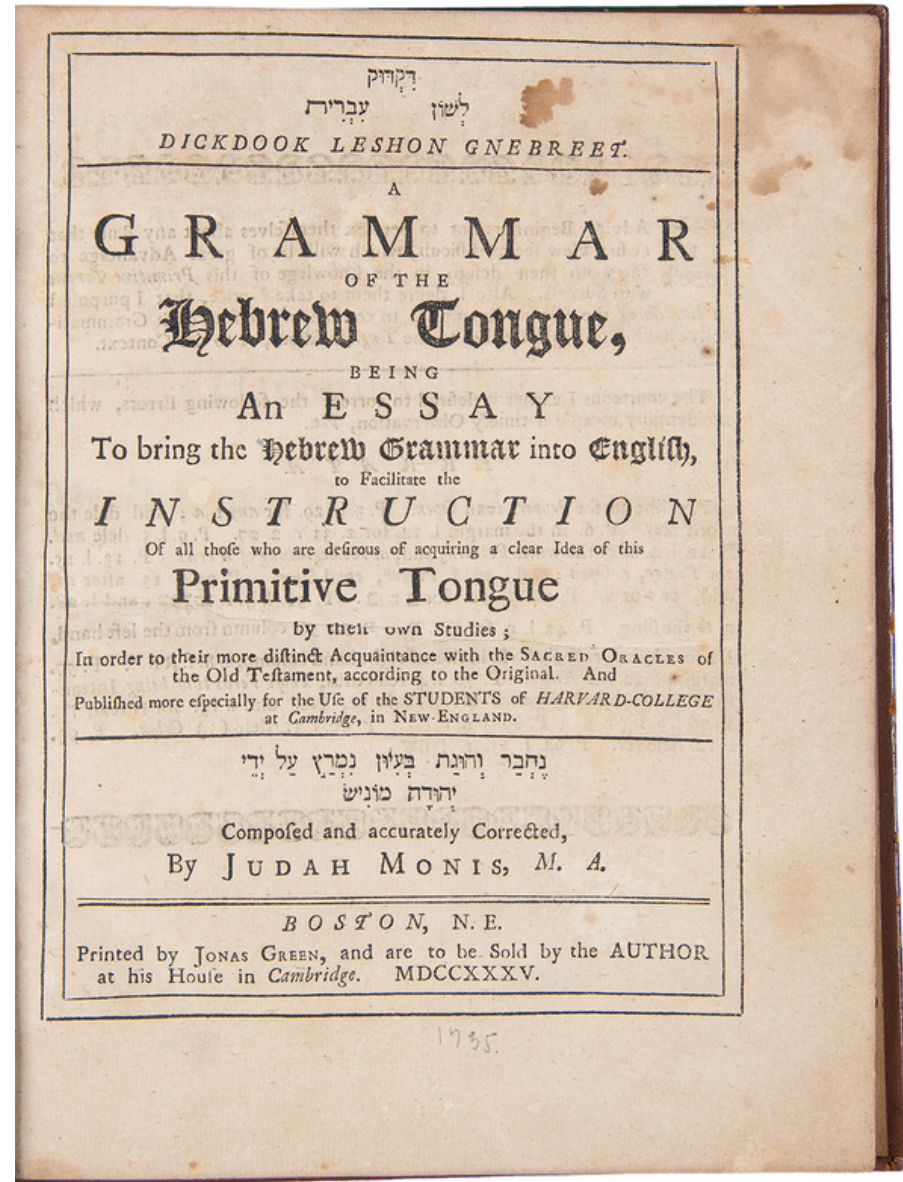
First edition of the first Hebrew grammar published in America and the first extensive use of Hebrew type in the colonies.

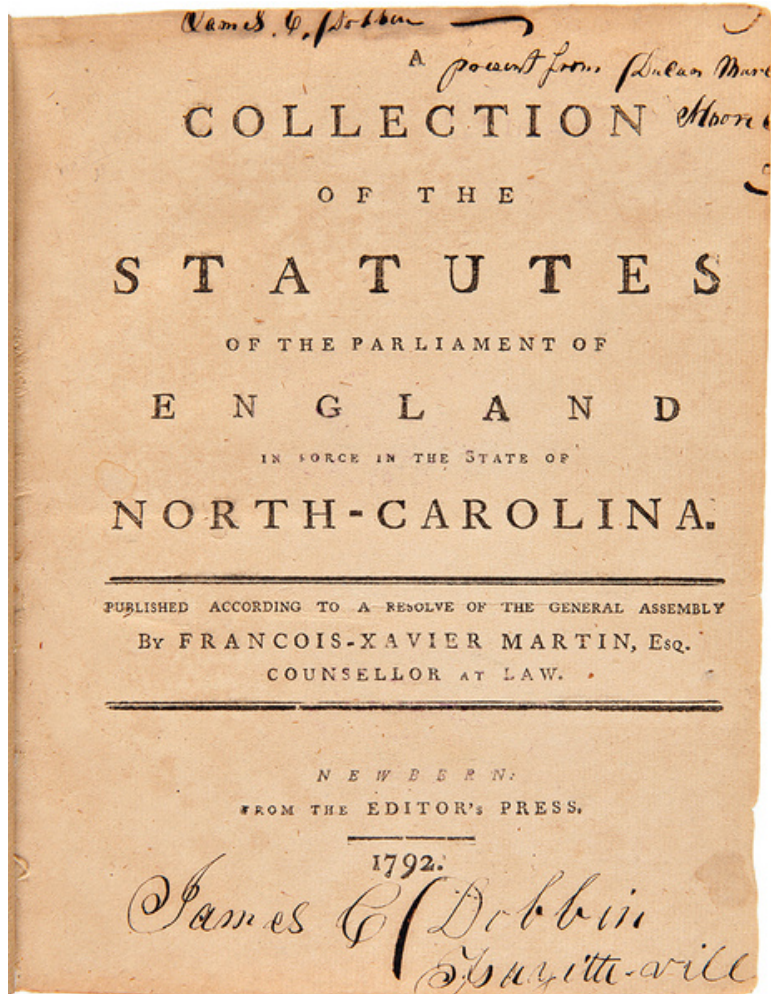
Judah Monis emigrated from Europe to North America around 1715. Settling first in Long Island and New York City, he eventually (ca. 1720) moved to Boston, where he was publicly baptized on March 27, 1722. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed Harvard College's first Hebrew Instructor, a position he held until his resignation in 1760. Already by 1720, Monis had completed a first draft of the grammar textbook he would eventually use to teach Hebrew at Harvard. Because of a lack of funds and sufficient Hebrew type, however, the book was not published until 1735. As the first Hebrew grammar printed on American soil, Dickdook Leshon Gnebreet would serve generations of students at Harvard and other institutions of higher learning in New England.

Evans 3931; Goldman Hebrew Printing in America 1735-1926 171; Rosenbach American Jewish Bibliography 28; Sabin 49979; Singerman Judaica Americana 24.

(#40058)

\$ 25,000.





[NORTH CAROLINA]. *A Collection of the Statutes of the Parliament of England in Force in the State of North-Carolina.*

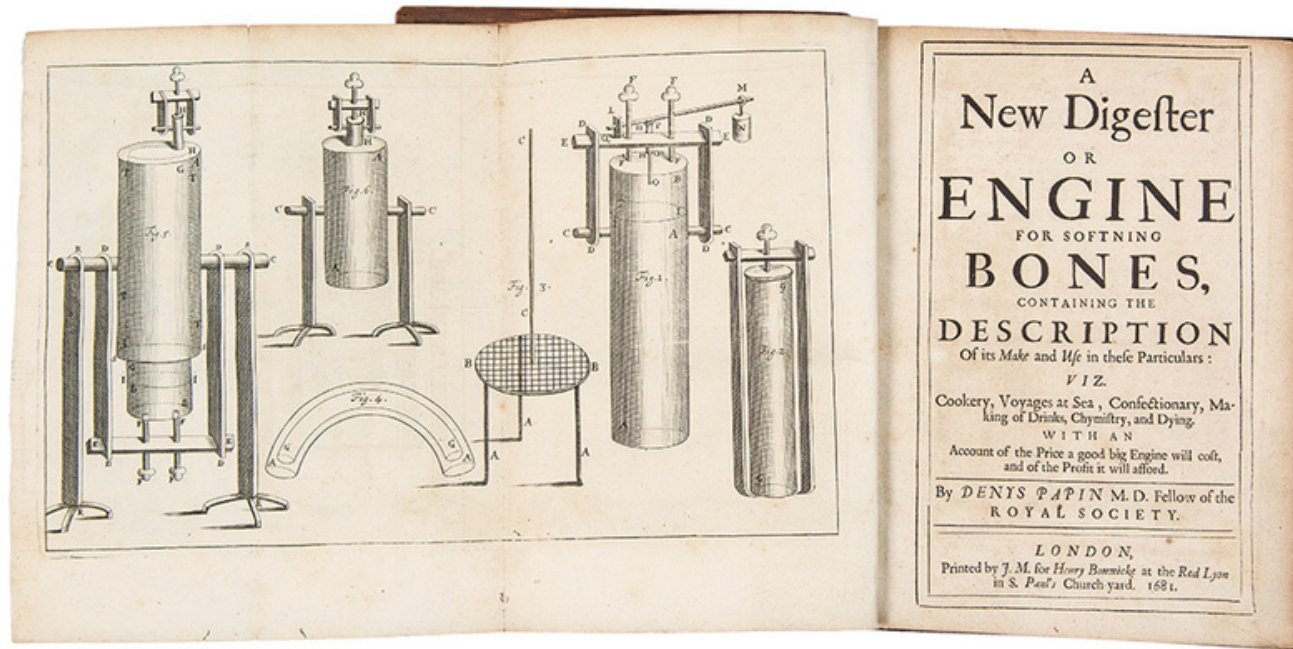
Newbern, [N.C]: From the Editor's Press, 1792. Quarto 8 5/16 x 6 1/2 inches. xxvi, 424, [3]pp. including errata and subscribers list. Bound to style in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on titlepage. One leaf with repaired loss to blank margin not affecting text.

An important legal reference for the early laws of the state, this collection prints all the British laws in force in North Carolina ten years after the end of the Revolution. Most of the penal and many of the civil laws in the state were based on Parliamentary statute and British custom, and Martin, who produced many contemporary volumes on the laws of North Carolina, goes all the way back to the era of the Magna Carta. He includes an extensive table of contents and index. There were fewer than two hundred original subscribers to the work, and it was likely not printed in a quantity much larger than the original demand.

Evans 24627; McMurtrie 180; Sabin 44870.

(#29623)

\$ 2,400.



PAPIN, Denis (1647-1712?). *A New Digester or Engine for Softning Bones, Containing the Description of its Make and Use in these Particulars: Viz. Cookery, Voyages at Sea, Confectionary...and Dying ... [Bound with:] A Continuation of the New Digester of Bones: It's Improvements and New Uses it Hath Been Applied to, Both for Sea and Land. Together With Some Improvements and New Uses of the Air-Pump.*

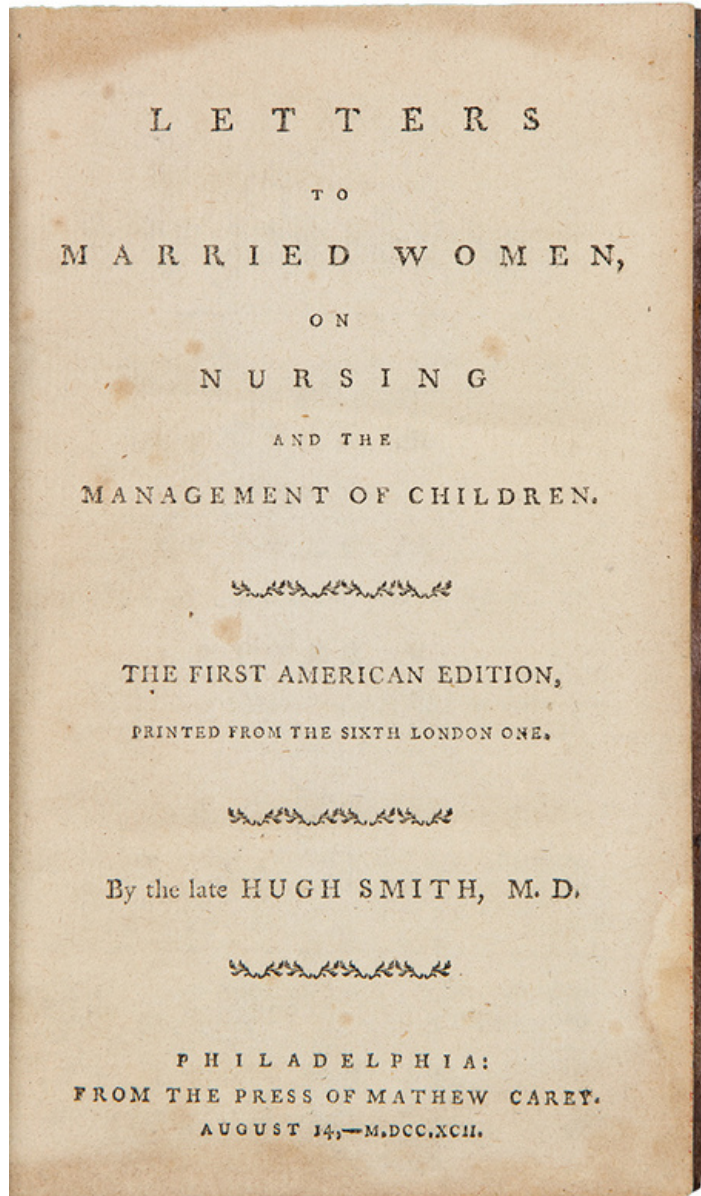
London: J.M. for Henry Bonwicke, 1681; London: Joseph Streater, 1687. Two volumes in one, small 4to. [New Digester:] [8], 54pp. Engraved folding plate. [Continuation:] [8], 123, [3]pp. Two engraved folding plates. Later calf, panelled in blind, repairs to front joint.

First editions of an important work leading to the development of the steam engine.

Papin's work, here complete with both parts, contains a description of his invention of the pressure cooker, including a safety valve which would become a technically important development relating to steam power. In addition, the Continuation includes an important description of pneumatic transmission. Papin had worked extensively with Boyle on his air pump experiments, and perceived that water's boiling point was raised when heated under pressure. Supported by Robert Hooke, he demonstrated his "digester" to the Royal Society in 1679. Papin would later develop the first steam engine, based on principles developed here.

"The present autoclave in such general use in laboratories, as a steam pressure cooker in kitchens, and as a retort in manufactories, is Papin's digester with improvements, and modifications to suit special purposes" (Bitting).

Wing P309 & P308; ESTC R17820 & R24444; Bitting, p. 355; Vicaire 653.



SMITH, Hugh (1736?-1789). *Letters to Married Women on Nursing and the Management of Children.*

Philadelphia: Matthew Carey, 1792. 12mo. 6 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches, [11]-167, [1]pp. Publisher's ad on verso of the terminal leaf. Contemporary speckled sheep, rebacked to style.

First American edition of an early mothercraft manual.

The present first American edition based on the sixth London edition by the British physician Smith would be among the earliest mothercraft manuals published in the United States. Smith was a strong proponent of a mother breastfeeding her own child, as opposed to surrogates or by hand, for both the health of the child and mother.

Evans 24796; Austin 1760; Sabin 82727; ESTC W13580 (#38225)

\$ 750.



[SOUTH CAROLINA]. *Digest of the Ordinances of the City of Charleston, from the Year 1783 to July 1818; to which are annexed, extracts from the Acts of the Legislature which relate to the City of Charleston.*

Charleston: Archibald E. Miller, printer, July 15, 1818. 8vo, 4 works in 1 (8 3/8 x 5 inches). 269, 36, 22pp. Contemporary red morocco, covers elaborately bordered in gilt and blind, original owner's name in gilt on the upper cover, spine with raised bands, elaborately tooled in gilt, gilt edges (recased with the original spine laid down, endpapers renewed). Provenance: Lionel H. Kennedy, Esq. Warden Ward No. 2 (gilt stamp to the upper cover).

A rare early sammelband of Charleston South Carolina laws, including ordinances relating to slaves and free blacks.

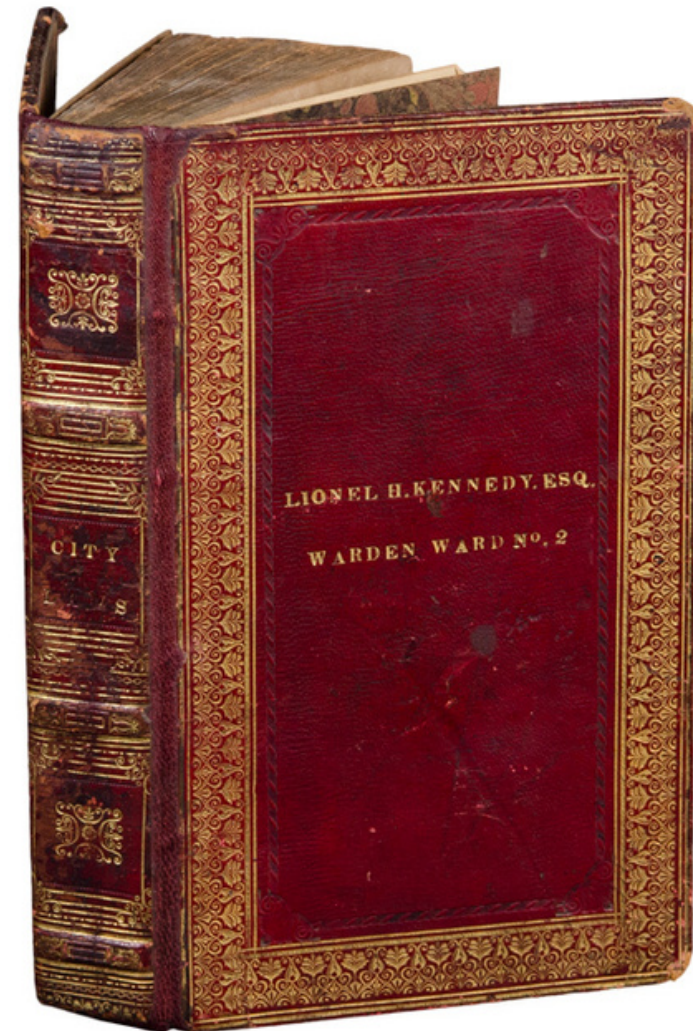
[Bound with:] A Collection of the Ordinances of the City Council of Charleston, from the twenty-eighth of September, 1818, to the twelfth of August, 1823. Charleston: Printed by Archibald E. Miller, 1823. [4], 57 pp. [And with:] A Collection of the Ordinances of the City Council of Charleston, from the third of February, 1824, to the thirtieth of May, 1826. Charleston: Printed by Archibald E. Miller, 1826.[2], 64pp. [And with:] A Collection of the Ordinances of the City Council of Charleston, from the 10th day of October, 1826, to the 13th day of March, 1832. Charleston: Printed by Archibald E. Miller, 1832. [2], 90pp.

This work provided the lawman a condensed version of the laws governing the city in an alphabetical format by subject and with and index. Among the laws relating to slavery (in the first work occupying pages 178-191) are those detailing the use of Charleston's slave badges, as well as the punitive 1806 ordinance restricting the movements of free blacks in the city. This copy in a presentation binding for South Carolina lawmakers and officials.

For the first work: Sabin 12048; Shaw & Shoemaker 43585; Cohen 8744.

(#26664)

\$ 2,750.





[SOUTH CAROLINA LAWS]. *Acts Passed at a General Assembly, Begun and Holden at Jacksonsburgh, in the State of South-Carolina, on Tuesday the Eighth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two...To Tuesday, the Twenty-Sixth day of February, in the said Year.*

[Philadelphia]: John Dunlap, [1782]. 4to 10 3/16 x 7 1/8 inches. 46pp. Bound to style in three-quarter cald and marble paper boards. First half of the page numbers re-numbered by hand in ink. Repaired tear, marginal repair to title page.

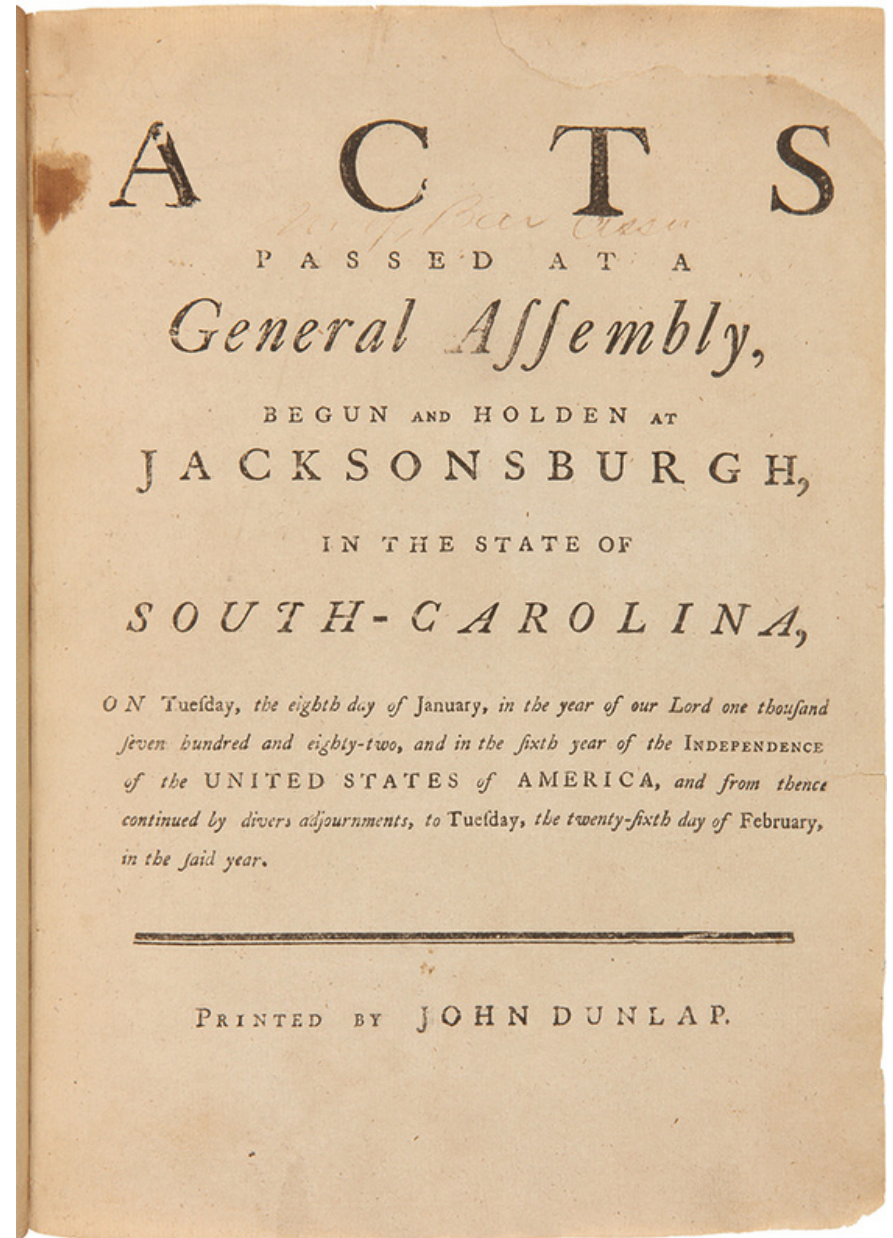
A scarce Revolutionary imprint recording the acts passed in the January/February session of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1782.

This is apparently John Dunlap's only printing of a South Carolina legal work. A likely reason for Dunlap's involvement with the printing involves the British occupation of Charleston, which lasted from the Spring of 1780 until December 1782. Printing by the revolutionaries in British-occupied Charleston, especially of official American legislative publications, would surely have been difficult to accomplish. ESTC records only one institutional copy, at the John Carter Brown Library, and OCLC only records the copy at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

ESTC W31388; Evans 17725; Hildeburn 4695; OCLC 460978671; Sabin 87633.

(#29392)

\$ 3,000.





STEDMAN, John Gabriel (1744-1797). *Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America; from the year 1772, to 1777: Elucidating the History of that Country, and Describing its Productions ... Second Edition.*

London: Printed for J. Johnson, 1813. 2 volumes, quarto (10 1/4 x 7 3/4 inches). xviii, 423 pp., (4); iv, 419 pp., (5). 81 engraved plates and maps (3 folding, 1 double-page) by William Blake, Francesco Bartolozzi and others after Stedman. Plate 30 facing title page of volume two. Half morocco over marbled boards, raised bands in 6 compartments, gilt morocco letterpieces.

Stedman's gripping account of slavery and insurrection in Surinam, with engraved plates by William Blake and others.

An eye-witness account of all aspects of life in Surinam at the end of the 18th century: the flora and fauna, plantation life, and most importantly a documentary record of the institution of slavery in South America. Stedman's descriptions of the savage tortures inflicted upon the enslaved, vividly portrayed with images by William Blake and others, provoked a public outcry when the work was first published.

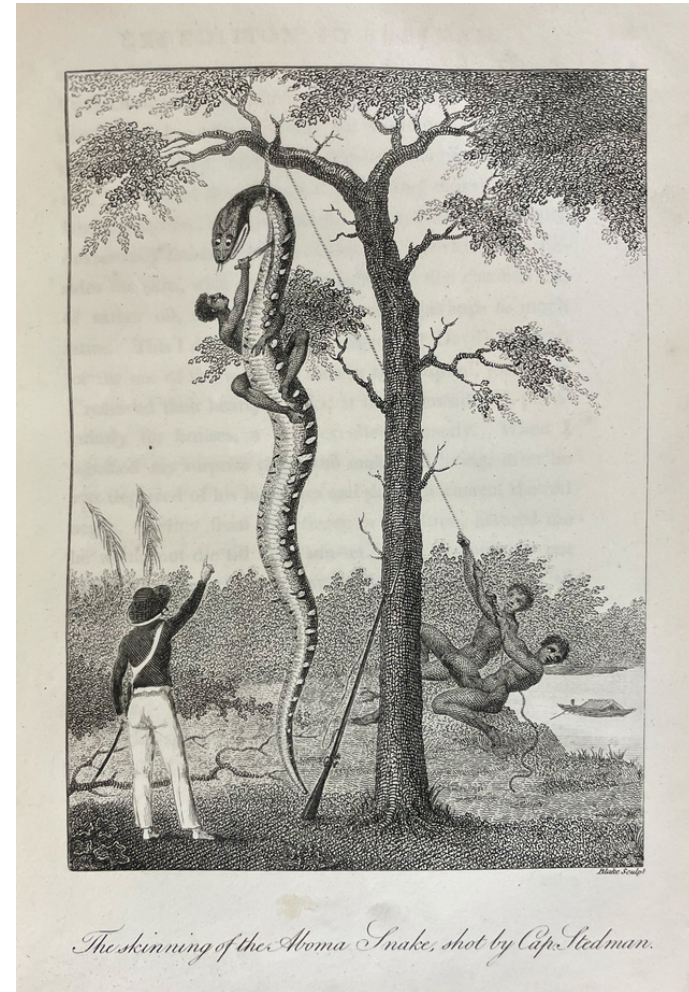
Stedman considered himself a gifted artist, and presented his publisher with 106 drawings, mainly watercolours, most made on the spot in Surinam. Johnson employed a number of engravers for the book's eighty-one plates, including Francesco Bartolozzi, who signed Stedman's self-portrait frontispiece, and William Blake, who was responsible for sixteen plates that 'have long been recognized as among the best executed and most generally interesting of all his journeyman work' (Keynes, 98).

Blake's plates powerfully demonstrate his empathy for the antislavery movement, and have helped perpetuate interest in Stedman's book. Each of the arresting engravings successfully blends Blake's own inner vision with Stedman's. The often-reproduced slave tortures (plates 11, 35, 71) convey 'extraordinary power and pathos, the wonderfully humanoid monkeys and the skinning of the giant anaconda (plates. 18, 42, 19) sprightly humour, and his emblematic representation of Europe Supported by Africa & America (plate 80) demure but unmistakable sensuality' (Richard Price for DNB).

'In 1772 [Stedman] volunteered to accompany an expedition sent out by the States-General to subdue the revolted Negroes in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana. This service, in which he was employed for five years, gave him the opportunity of his life. His narrative of it is a model of what such a book should be. The field of his curiosity embraced not only all branches of natural history, but also social conditions. His description of the cruelties practiced on the Negroes, and of the moral deterioration resulting to their masters, is a vivid indictment of slavery. While he did his duty as a soldier in the pay of Holland, he does not disguise his sympathy with the rebels. Not the least curious thing in the book is the story of his relations with Joanna, a beautiful mulatto, who nursed him when sick, and bore him a son' (DNB).

Cf. Abbey, *Travel*, 719 (1796 edition); Sabin 91075 (1796 edition); Bentley, *Blake Books* 499B. (#40885)

\$ 3,500.



The skinning of the Awoma Snake, shot by Cap. Stedman.



SWEET, Robert (1783-1835). *Cistineae: The Natural Order of Cistus, or Rock-Rose.*

London: James Ridgway, 1 July 1825 - January 1830. 28 original parts, 8vo (10 3/8 x 6 3/4 inches). 112 hand-coloured engraved plates by J. Hart, M. Hart, W. Hart and Mrs. Brown. Publisher's ads in parts 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 25; Sweet's change of address slip in part 20. Publisher's tan paper wrappers. Housed in a modern half green morocco box.

First edition in the very rare original parts of Sweet's highly decorative practical guide to the cultivation of the Rock-rose or Cistus: one of the most beautiful family of flowering plants.

Cistus species are upright evergreen shrubs, having mostly pink or purple flowers, which resemble roses. Originally published in 28 parts, at three shillings per part, between July 1825 and January 1830, each plate shows a single variety of Cistus or Rock-rose and is accompanied by text giving a taxonomic description and instructions for the plant's cultivation. In the years following completion, the work was reissued as a single volume, however sets of the first edition in the original parts, as here, are very rare.

Robert Sweet "was born in 1783 at Cockington, near Torquay, Devonshire. When sixteen years old he was placed under his half-brother, James Sweet, at that time gardener to Richard Bright of Ham Green, near Bristol, with whom he remained nine years. He subsequently had charge of the collection of plants at Woodlands, the residence of John Julius Angerstein ... In 1810 Sweet entered as a partner in the Stockwell nursery, and when that was dissolved in 1815, became foreman to Messrs. Whitley, Brames, & Milne, nurserymen, of Fulham, till 1819, when he entered the service of Messrs. Colvill. While in their employ he was charged with having received a box of plants knowing them to have been stolen from the royal gardens, Kew, but was acquitted after trial at the Old Bailey on 24 Feb. 1824. In 1826 he left the Colvills, and till 1831 occupied himself almost wholly in the production of botanical works, while still cultivating a limited number of plants in his garden at [Pomona Place] Parson's Green, Fulham. In 1830 he moved to [Cook's Ground, King's Road] Chelsea, where he had a larger garden and cultivated for sale to his friends... He died on 20 Jan. 1835... He had been elected a fellow of the Linnean Society on 14 Feb. 1812. The botanical genus Sweetia was named in his honour by De Candolle in 1825" (DNB).

Nissen BBI 1922; Great Flower Books (1990) p.141; Stafleu & Cowan 13.546; Pritzel 9078.

(#34776)

\$ 5,250.





THIERRY, A. *Colonie Agricole et Penitentiare de Mettray.*

[Paris]: Imprimerie de Lemercier, [circa 1850]. Oblong folio (11 x 15 3/4 inches). Lithographed title and 20 lithographed plates by Sauve, Tirpenne and Faivre after Thierry. Publisher's burgundy patterned cloth stamped in blind and gilt, with a floral and arabesque design, gilt lettering on upper cover, expertly rebacked to style, yellow endpapers.

First edition of a very rare book of views of a French prison for juvenile delinquents.

Founded in 1840 by Frederic Demetz with just six inmates, the juvenile-only facilities of the Colonie Agricole et Penitentiare de Mettray was a revolutionary penal institution inasmuch as youth delinquents had hitherto been incarcerated with adult offenders. Demetz worked in conjunction with Guillame-Abel Blouet, perhaps better known for the final design of the Arc de Triomphe, with a goal of actually rehabilitating young criminals rather than simply warehousing them. Set in an orderly open-air environment, the colony promoted manual labor and prayer, work, education and moral rectitude. Like many other idealistic attempts at penal reform, the once revolutionary methods at the Colonie Agricole et Penitentiare de Mettray devolved into often cruel and harsh punishment amidst deplorably overcrowded conditions. The full-page lithographs in this volume recount the various idealized activities and so-called schools within the colony, ranging from a general view of the colony, to church services, to sleeping quarters, to mess halls to agriculture and mining.

This work, usually found with foxing and spotting, is here in remarkably good condition.

Cf. J. Bourquin et E. Pierre, 'Une visite à Mettray par l'image: l'album de gravures de 1844,' in "Sociétés & Représentations", 2004/2 (no. 18), p. 207-216.



[VIRGINIA LAWS]. *The Acts of Assembly, Now in Force, in the Colony of Virginia. with the Titles of Such as are Expired, or Repealed...*

Williamsburg: William Hunter, 1752. Folio 13 1/2 x 8 1/4 inches. [2], vi, 455, [1]pp. Bound to style in three-quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt, leather label. Titlepage with slight marginal paper loss repaired.

A major early Virginia Imprint.

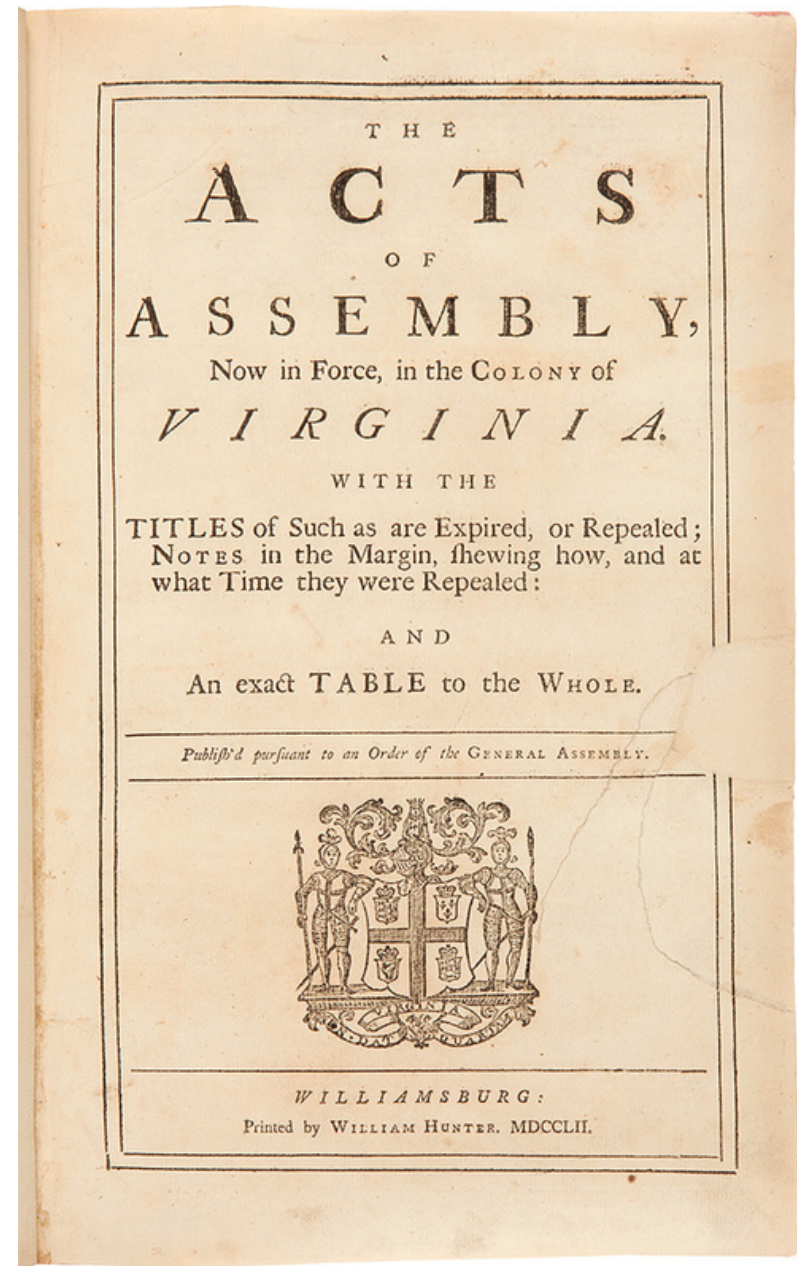
The first significant Virginia imprint from the press of the state's second printer, William Hunter. William Parks, the first printer, died in 1749, and Hunter set up his shop in Williamsburg in late 1750. In 1752 he was awarded the contract to print the laws for the General Assembly. This is the first major work from his press, recording all acts passed up to that time whether public acts still in effect or acts which had expired or been repealed in Virginia by 1752. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Deputy Postmaster General of North America along with William Hunter.

"Chronologically arranged, it serves as a record to all the acts passed by the General Assembly since its inception in 1619" - Berg. Very rare, with only a few copies located by Berg.

Berg 76; ESTC W7023; Evans 6941; Swem 22562; Torrence 205; Sabin 100388

(#29590)

\$ 8,500.





WEST INDIES. [Sammelband of 4 pamphlets relating to the sugar trade].

London: 1823. Four works in one volume, 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Collations as below. Contemporary half calf and marbled paper covered boards, flat spine tooled in gilt and blind.

A unique sammelband of pamphlets relating to the West Indian sugar trade.

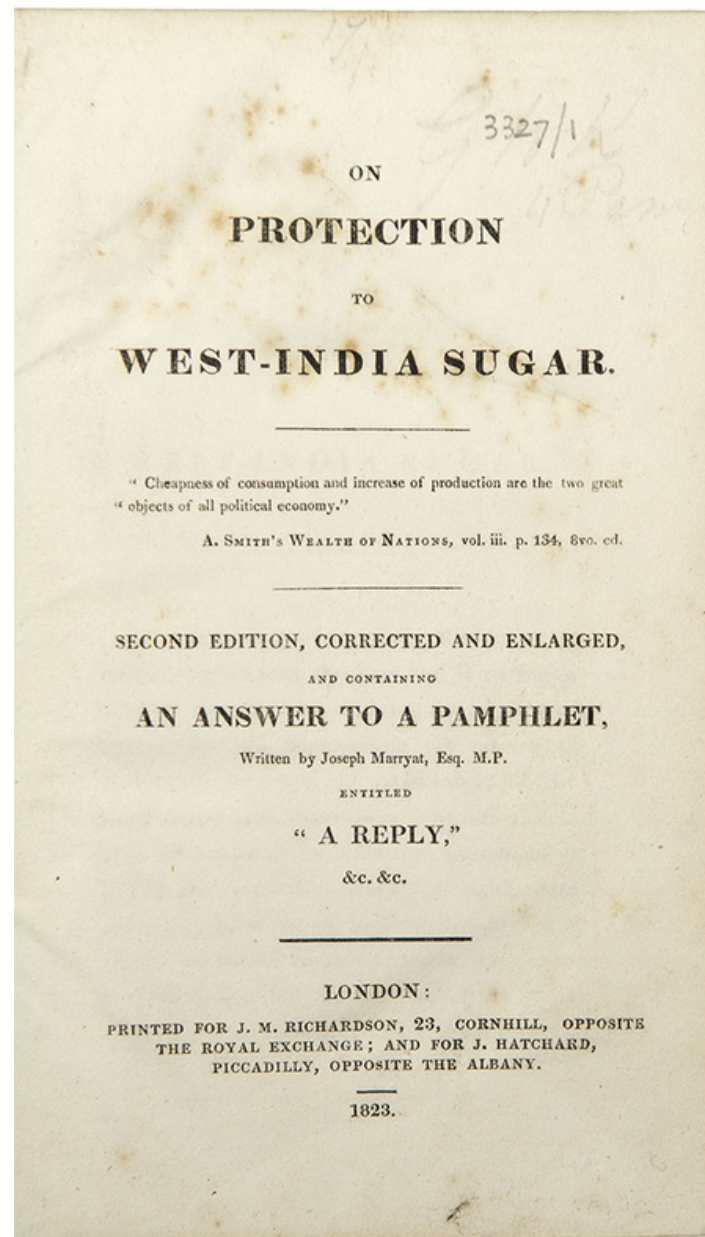
Comprising the following:

- 1) [Larpernt, Sir George]. On Protection to West-India Sugar ... Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged. London: Printed for J.M. Richardson, 1823. 159, [1]pp. Sabin 39068.
- 2) [Macaulay, Zachariah] East and West India Sugar or, a Refutation of the Claims of the West India Colonists to a Protecting Duty on East India Sugar. London: Printed for Lupton Relfe, 1823. [2], viii, 128pp. Sabin 42951.
- 3) [Macaulay, Zachariah] A Letter to William W. Whitmore Pointing out some of the Erroneous Statements contained in a Pamphlet by Joseph Marryat entitled "A Reply to the Arguments contained in Various Publications Recommending an Equalisation of the Duties on East and West India Sugars." London: for Lupton Relfe, 1823. [2], 38pp. Sabin 42953.
- 4) Marryat, Joseph. A Reply to the Arguments recommending an Equalization of the Duties on East & West Indian Sugar ... second edition. London: for J.M. Richardson, 1823. 111, [1]pp. Sabin 44708.

An interesting group of pamphlets focusing on the equalisation debate; i.e. an abolition argument that sugar growers in the East Indies were at a disadvantage to their counterparts in the West Indies due to the latter's use of slavery.

(#35353)

\$ 1,200.





WISTAR, Isaac Jones (1827-1905). *Autobiography of Isaac Jones Wistar 1827-1905 [together with:] Autobiography of General Isaac Wistar [Typed Manuscript].*

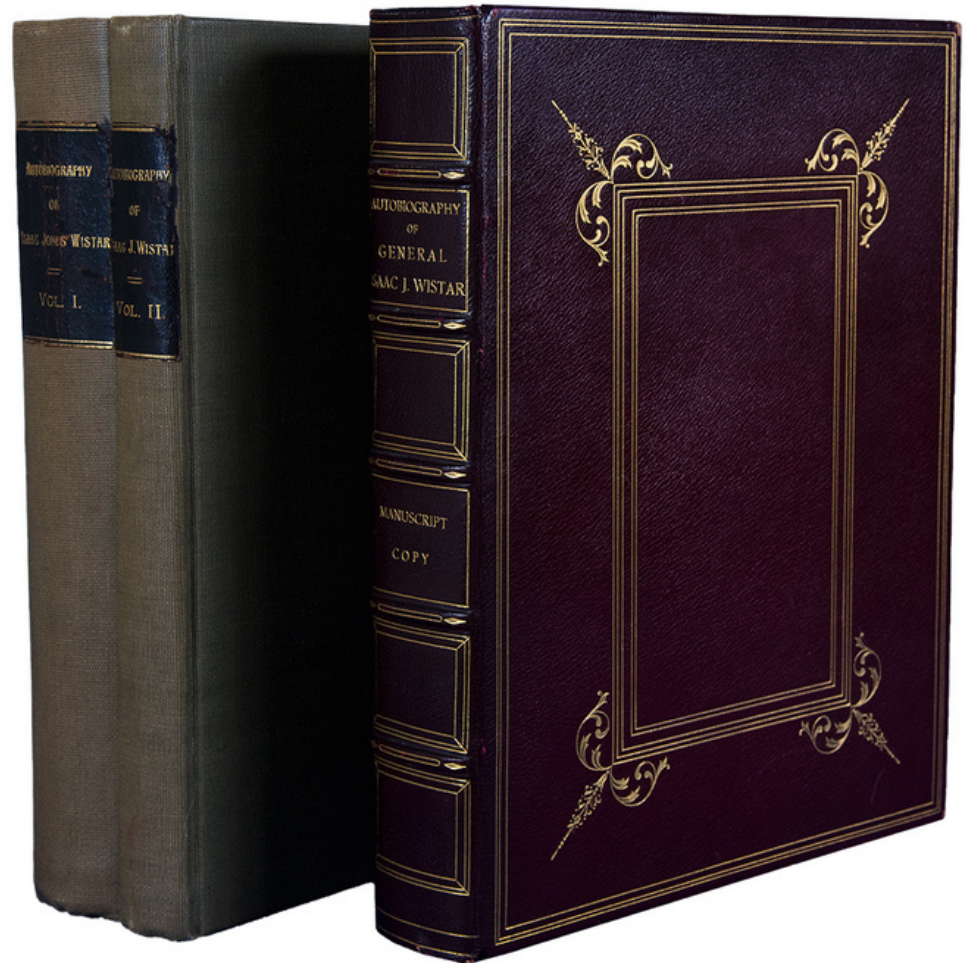
Philadelphia: Printed by the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1914. 2 vols, 4to (10 7/8 x 7 3/4 inches). ix, [1], 341; v, [1], 191pp. Frontispiece in both volumes, 4 black and white plates (2 in each volume), folding map at the rear of volume 1. Green cloth boards, black spine labels lettered in gilt. Presentation copy to William Jones Haines.

Scarce first edition of Wistar's "Autobiography" along with one of two copies known of the typed manuscript.

Born in 1827 in Philadelphia, Isaac Jones Wistar was a lawyer who served as a Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War, fighting in the Battle of Antietam and Battle of Ball's Bluff. Upon returning from the war, he resumed his practice in Philadelphia and served as the vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His "Autobiography" contains a long account of his life, including the years when he moved to California to mine gold and practice law between 1849 and the outbreak of the Civil War. The first volume discusses at length the settlement of the Western frontier from 1849 to 1860, including his experiences in Oregon, hunting, and with Native Americans, and the second volume discusses his experiences during the Civil War. The present copy is numbered 9 of 250 copies with an additional printed tipped-in slip that states: "The recipient of this book is requested to regard its contents, for the present, as confidential."

"Largely devoted to the opening and development of the far West from 1849 to 1860, in which Wistar played a conspicuous part before achieving fame and fortune in Pennsylvania" (Howes).

(description continues on the next page)





[TOGETHER WITH]:

Autobiography of General Isaac Wistar [Typed Manuscript].

Philadelphia, 1892. 4to (11 x 8 3/8 inches). 689 typed pages. 2 manuscript letters mounted to preliminary pages and 1 manuscript note. Contemporary full red morocco gilt, spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second and fourth.

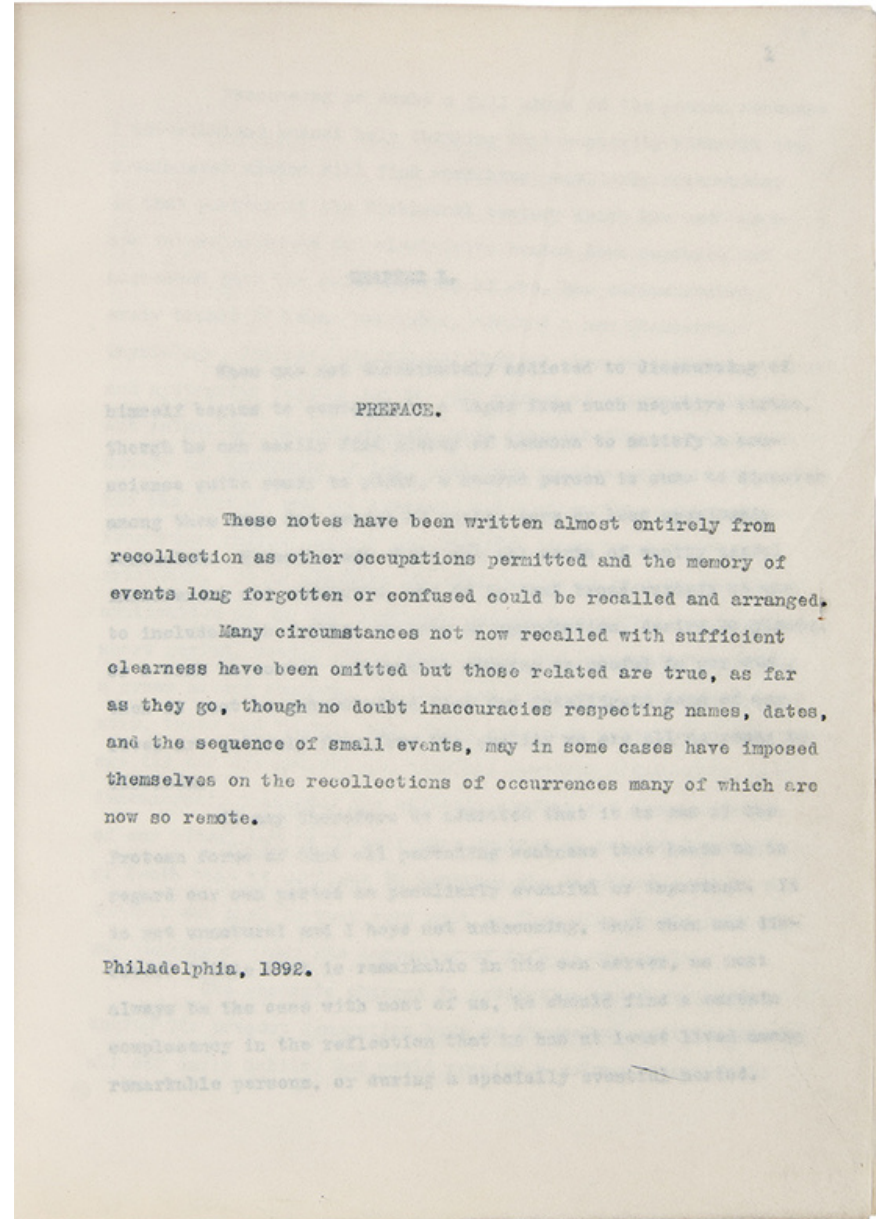
Along with the main work is a typed manuscript of Wistar's "Autobiography," beautifully bound in contemporary red morocco and decorated in gilt. It contains the same text as the published version except for the chapter titles, which may have been added later. A manuscript note at the beginning of the book reads: "These pages were typewritten from the original manuscript loaned to me by General Isaac J. Wistar for the purpose; in order that I might possess during his lifetime the 'Autobiography' which he directed should not be published until the period specified by him should have elapsed after his death. Mr. William D. Winsor has a similar type-written copy; he and I having shared in the cost of making them. Effingham B. Morris."

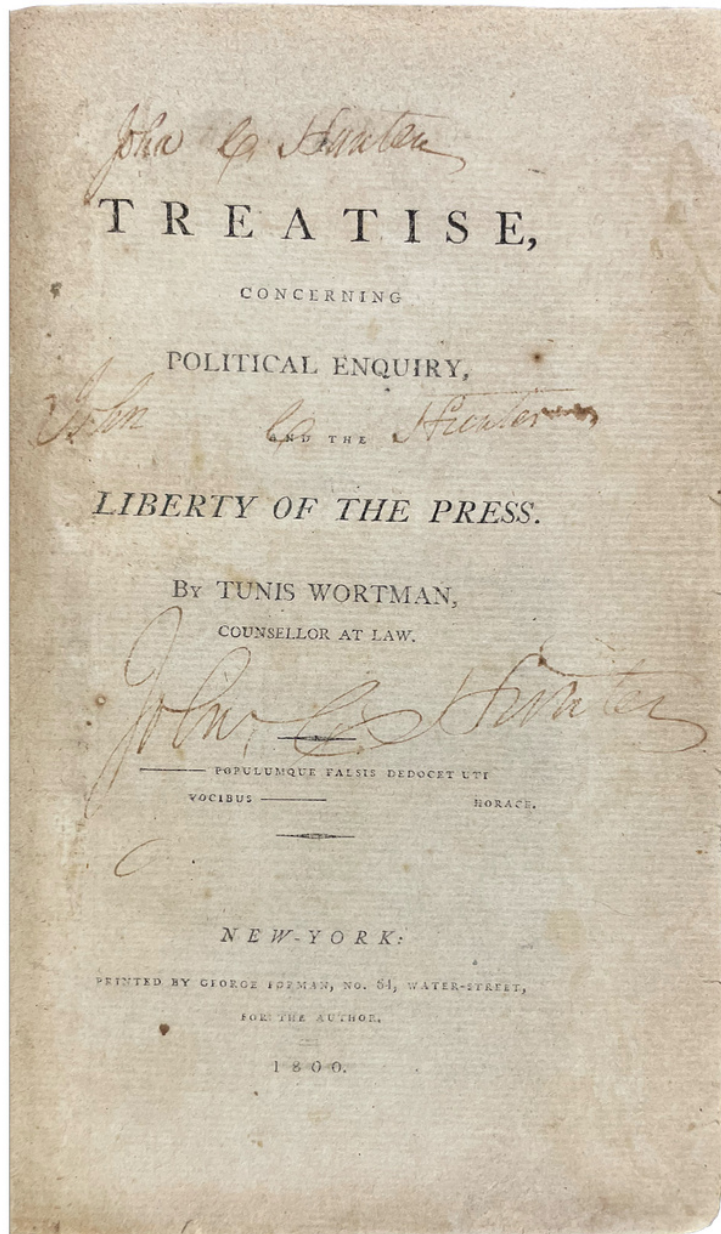
Effingham Buckley Morris was born in Philadelphia in 1856, the son of Israel Wistar Morris and Annis Morris Buckley, members of Philadelphia's oldest and most influential families. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and had a successful career as a financier, working for companies like the Philadelphia National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Commercial Trust Company, the Pennsylvania-Maryland Coal Co. and more.

Howes W598; Graff 4724; Mintz 501; Cowan, p. 692.

(#39768)

\$ 6,500.





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

New York: Printed by George Forman ... for the author, 1800. Octavo (8 1/8 x 5 inches). 296pp. Provenance: John Chapman Hunter (ownership signatures).

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

Writing in the wake of the Alien and Sedition Acts, Wortman argues that the premise of the Declaration of Independence that the people have the right to dissolve political bonds implies an "unlimited right" of individuals and society to express political opinions. For Wortman, a society interested in furthering knowledge or truth must leave speech "entirely unshackled." He held that open debate furthered the ability of society to arrive at the wisest course of action. He argued that the effect of the Alien and Sedition Acts was self-defeating, since coercion could not suppress thought, but only its expression, and so would inevitably lead to a lack of faith in the government, which he viewed as a worse consequence than any breach of the 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. Devoid of party polemics and of the characteristically American preoccupation with legal and constitutional problems, it is a work of political philosophy that systematically presents the case for freedom of expression...the outstanding characteristics of the book are its philosophic approach and its absolutist theses" (Levy).

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

Cohen 3603; Evans 39150; Leonard Levy, *Legacy of Suppression* (Cambridge, 1960), pp. 283-89; McCoy, *Freedom of the Press* W398; Sabin 105514; Federal Hundred 85.

(#40587)

\$ 7,500.