

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES

A short list e-catalogue

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DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES



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ON THE COVER

A page showing “The Cooke Sisters” from an album of the Cooke’s Royal Circus photographs and ephemera.



BEACH, William N. *[Three large photograph albums containing over six hundred photographs of Alaska and the Canadian rockies during the 1930s, compiled by author William N. Beach].*

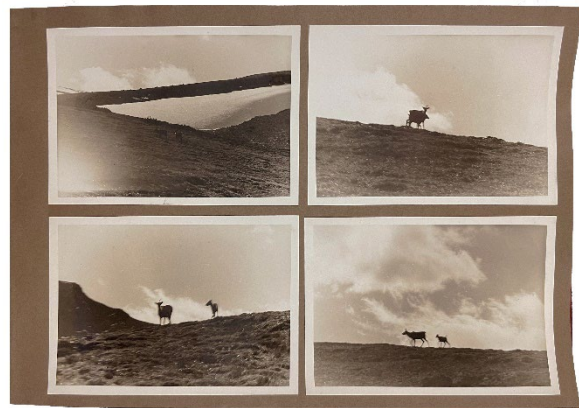
[Alaska & Canada. ca. 1933-1937]. Oblong folio. Three albums, with 601 photographs, each approximately 3¾ x 5¾ inches, with additional ephemera such as news clippings and a hunting license. Contemporary full red morocco, gilt tooled, by the Harcourt Bindery. Photos mounted directly on stiff grey album leaves. Very light wear to hinges and spine ends. Contents generally fine. Very good, overall. Two volumes in red cloth slipcases.

A magnificent and massive collection of over six hundred photographs, compiled by William N. Beach, famed big game hunter and author of "In the Shadow of Mount McKinley"

The first two albums here document a journey made by Beach through the Canadian Rockies in August and September, 1933. The third album focuses on his excursion through Alaska in 1937. All three postdate the publication of *Mount McKinley*, which established Beach as an important figure in the world of big game hunting.

(description continues on the next page)





According to one of the contemporary newspaper clippings tipped into the album, Beach's hunting party on his second trip documented here "was after specimens of Alaskan wild life to be placed in the Smithsonian," with W.L. Brown, curator of the Institute, accompanying the party. Shortly after the trip, an article by Beach entitled "With Moose and Caribou in Alaska" was published in *Exploration and Field-work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1937*, and featured photography from the "Alaska" album present here.

These expertly captured images of the Denali wilderness and the Rockies offer a rare and extraordinary glimpse not only into big game hunting, but also into remote and pristine landscapes of these areas in the 1930s. An outstanding and impressive group of photographs.



CHADWICK, James. *Autograph letter signed, written to George Frederick Kunz regarding his research on the Neutron.*

Cambridge: March 30, 1932. 1pp.

A short letter with an update about Chadwick's research on discovering the neutron.

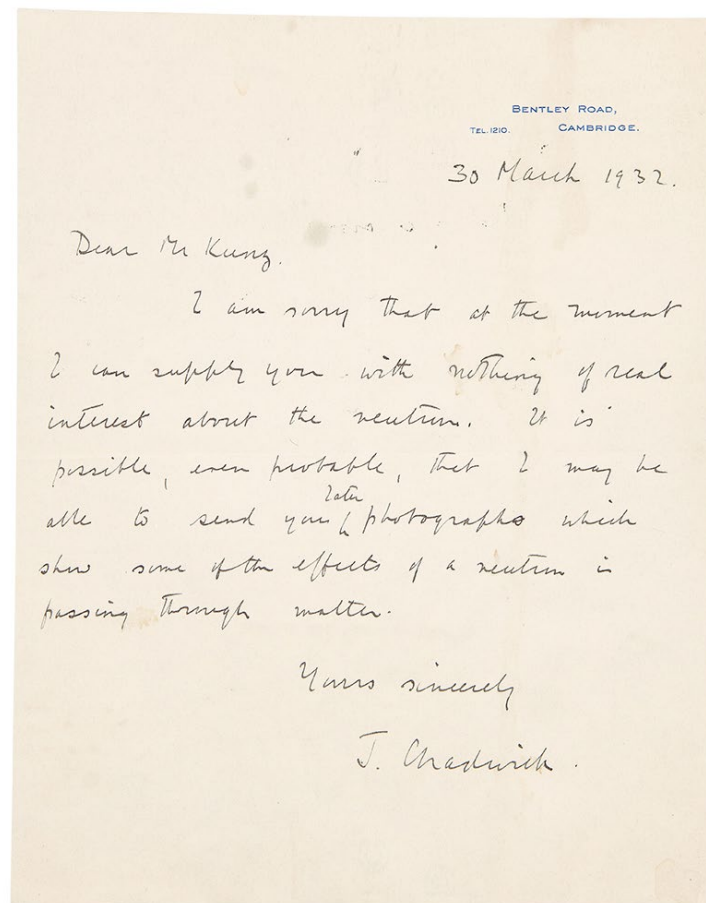
Two months prior to writing this letter, James Chadwick had only just begun experimenting with his research regarding the existence of a possible neutral particle in the nucleus of an atom alongside electrons and protons. In February of 1932, Chadwick published a paper titled "The Possible Existence of a Neutron," where he proposed this possibility. In the early months of his research, he sent the following letter in reply to George Frederick Kunz, the noted mineralogist and mineral collector and vice president of Tiffany & Co. at the time:

"Dear Mr. Kunz, I am sorry that at the moment I can supply you with nothing of real interest about the neutron. It is possible, even probable, that I may be able to send you later photographs which show some of the effects of a neutron in passing through matter. Yours sincerely, J. Chadwick"

Although the original letter from Kunz is unknown, it is implied that Kunz wrote to Chadwick inquiring for information regarding his early research into this ground-breaking discovery. Two months after sending this letter, in May of 1932, Chadwick published a paper definitively titled "The Existence of a Neutron," announcing that the nucleus of the atom contained an uncharged particle, which he called the neutron, that had previously been undiscovered. For this discovery, Chadwick was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1935, and his discovery radically changed scientists' view of the atom and paved the way for inventions such as the atomic bomb. Letters by Chadwick from this period are rare.

(#36849)

\$ 3,500.



[ATLANTIC TRADE] - [WEST INDIES].

[Account Book of the Brigs "Nimrod" and "Jasper" under Captain John Hill, 1826-1833].

[v.p., including Antwerp, London, Havana, Pensacola, New York: 1826-1833]. Folio (12 3/4 x 8 inches). 21 leaves, plus two additional manuscript leaves laid in.

Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, manuscript label on front board. Bookseller's label on front pastedown.

Account book of Atlantic trading voyages.

An interesting manuscript ship's log containing financial accounts for the brigs Nimrod and Jasper for an eight year period from 1826 to 1833, while they were under the command of a Captain John Hill. The two ships made numerous voyages between the United States, Europe, and the Caribbean. The present log book contains line accounts of expenditures for journeys from London and Marseilles to New York and Norfolk in 1827; from Antwerp to London in 1828; from Philadelphia to the West Indies in 1829; from Madeira to the Turks Islands in 1831; from the West Indies to Pensacola to Havana in 1832; from the Indies to New York in 1833; and other similar voyages. The log also contains two copies of an 1832 letter written in Havana by Hill to merchants there inquiring about the price of molasses, and a list of port charges at several major way points.

A fascinating artefact of trans-Atlantic trade in the 1820s and 1830s.

[illegible]



COURTMAN, Reuben (b. 1873). *[Manuscript journal of a voyage on the HMS Bonaventure, the Royal Navy flagship of the East Indies station].*

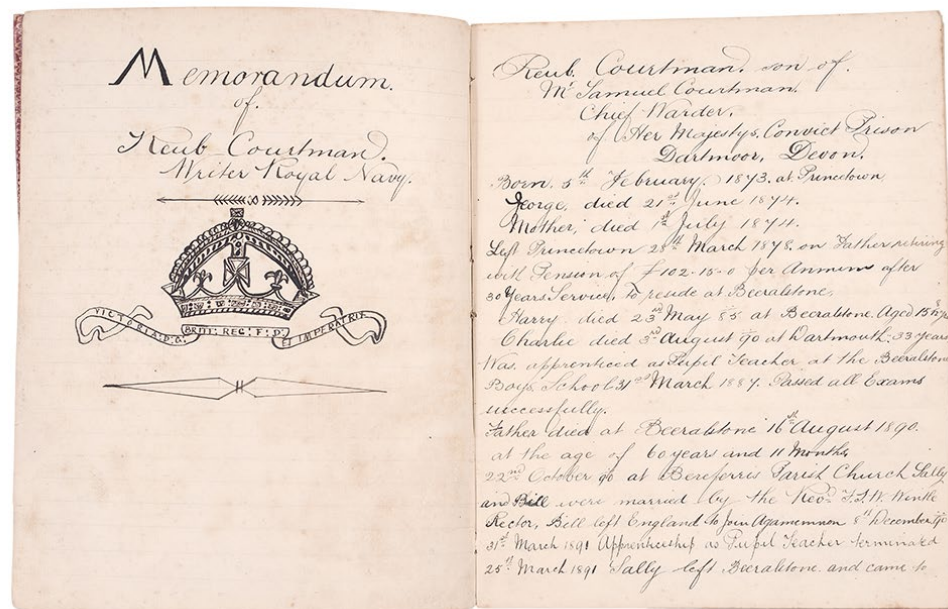
At sea: 1894-1897. Small quarto. 132pp. Contemporary stiff paper wrappers, rebaked with cloth, marbled endpapers. Housed in a cloth box.

Manuscript journal at sea in the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and along the coast of India by a writer in the Royal Navy.

After giving some biographical details, daily entries in the journal begin with his taking the exam to be a writer in the Royal Navy in June 1891, followed by service on a number of ships stationed near Great Britain (including taking part in a war simulation off the coast of Ireland). In July 1894, Courtman is commissioned aboard the HMS Bonaventure, which departed for the East Indian station in September of that year. Daily entries on the cruise between September 1894 and May 1897 include stops at Port Said, through the Suez Canal, to Aden, Colombo, Karachi, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, Pondicherry, Rangoon and more. Courtman frequently goes ashore and gives his impressions (generally not so favourable) of the landscape and peoples he encounters. Some examples:

Sept. 16, 1894: "[The Suez Canal] is truly a wonderful piece of engineering skill but there is nothing whatever fascinating about it. It is cut through the heart of the desert, there is nothing to be seen on either side but a trackless waste of sand..."

(description continues on the next page)





Dec. 18, 1894: "There are some fine buildings in Bombay. We visited the Great Indian Peninsula Railway station ... We also went through the market and the Royal Albert Sailors Home. In the evening we went to a naval & military tournament got up by the governor. It was a very grand sight."

Feb. 21, 1895: "The Maharajah of Mysore & about 30 followers came aboard to have a look round, looked like a poor broken down wandering theatrical company rather than a prince..."

June 23, 1895: "Arrived at Mahe, Seychelles ... The town is not up to much, all the principal shops are owned by Chinese. Very poor buildings, the inhabitants are principally French Creoles ... It is noted for its immorality and deserves its distinction in this respect..."

Dec.10, 1895: "Madras is a fine built city, some of the buildings being particularly imposing..."

Dec. 19, 1895: "[Calcutta] is a fine show, some of the buildings being wonders of art & massiveness."

Dec. 6, 1896: "Saw native village [in Andaman Islands], all convict labour employed ... The native Andamanese are black and in their native parts wear simple no clothing whatever, but they are not allowed in the civilized quarters unless they have a slight covering round the loins. Their weapons of offense and defence are poisoned arrows, spears and darts, and they are an extremely dangerous race and resent all attempts to civilise them."

Dec. 13, 1896: "Visited the Grand Pagoda which is the chief feature of Rangoon ... This edifice is beyond description ... At the entrance sit scores of beggars ... lame, blind and numbers of lepers, some of which are ghastly sights indeed..."

Dec. 30, 1896: "Went to McGregor's Saw Mills and saw the elephants at work, which was a most interesting sight, seeing the immense beasts supply the saws with great baulks of timber and stacking the same. I do not know which to praise most, the supernatural strength which they seem to possess or the almost superhuman intelligence which they display..."

May 26, 1897: "Dropped anchor in Plymouth Sound ... I may here remark that I have derived great comfort from this my diary, both in the keeping and the recapitulation which I used to find to be a first rare antidote to a fit of the blues. It has passed what would otherwise have been many monotonous & weary hours when at sea..."



CIRCUS - Cooke Family.

[Albums of photographs relating mostly to members of the Cooke family, depicting circus performances around the world, as well as portraits and other travel photographs].

Various places: Mostly 1920s. Disbound. Two oblong albums, or portions of albums, with many detached images. In all, approx. 300 photographs. Many trimmed and mounted, mostly 2x3 inches or smaller.

A fascinating archive of photographs relating to the famous family of Cooke's Royal Circus.

The Cooke family was one of several notable families, during their time, of circus performers and owners that spanned several generations. In circus families, family members were taught and trained in the necessary skills of various acts in the circus from a young age and then integrated into the family business.

(description continues on the next page)



Cooke's Royal Circus was started by Thomas Cooke in Scotland around 1780, after which he and his extended family members travelled around Scotland and England doing performances. They were especially noted for their equestrian acts and continued to gain in popularity and grow to around forty participating family members by the 1830s. In 1836, Thomas Cooke's son brought the show to America where they performed in cities including New York, Boston, and Philadelphia before returning to Britain following a mixed reception. They continued to perform throughout the rest of the 19th century and the 20th century in both travelling shows and various "permanent" locations.

Images include animal acts with elephants and horses, as well as clowns, stunts and other acts. Many images are captioned detailing locations, including Great Britain (including performances at Wembley Stadium), France, Italy and India. Although mostly from the 1920s, the album includes a loose carte-de-visite of John Henry Cooke, autographed by him on verso and dated 1874.

(#38961)

\$ 1,500





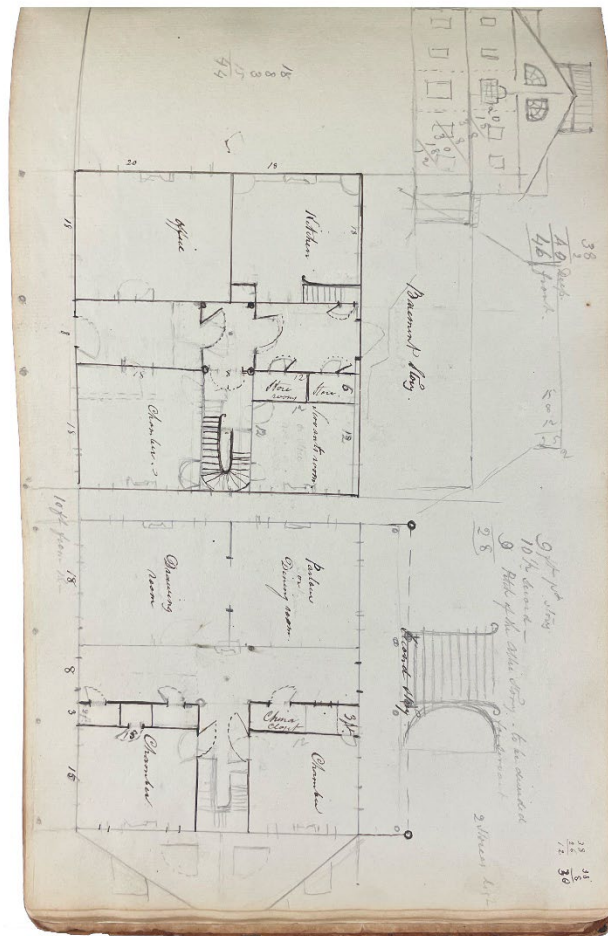
CUTBUSH, Edward. *[Manuscript Diary of Edward Cutbush, Surgeon for the Pennsylvania Militia and United States Navy, containing letters from the Whiskey Rebellion and recording his voyage on the U.S.S. United States during the Quasi-War with France].*

[Various places, including Bedford, Pa.; Philadelphia; Geneva, N.Y.: 1794-1803]. Oblong folio (7 5/8 x 12 inches). 40 leaves, manuscript written in ink and pencil, plus three watercolor sketches. Contemporary reverse sheep. Housed in a blue morocco backed box.

The diary kept on ship by the first surgeon of the United States Navy, with significant architectural drawings.

An outstanding journal kept across a decade spanning the end of the 18th century by Edward Cutbush, the first United States Naval Surgeon, and the pioneer of American naval medicine. Beginning in 1790, Cutbush was the resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the diary commences with a series of retained letters, with a number of his signatures, from his appointment as Surgeon General of the Pennsylvania Militia during the 1794 Whiskey Rebellion, and provides instructions for the operating of field hospitals and the proper form of a hospital register. Cutbush's entry of May 28, 1799 announces that he has been, "Appointed Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and rec'd orders to join the Frigate United States. 50 Guns. Commodore John Barry. James Barron Capt. Now, commences a new scene of life." The U.S.S. United States, one of the six original frigates ordered by the Naval Act of 1794, is considered the first ship of the U.S. Navy. The principal voyage recorded here set out in November 1799, when the United States left Newport with the Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of France, a group of diplomats that included Elbridge Gerry and Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States. The political environment during the Quasi-War was tense, and each ship encountered on the voyage is avoided or nervously approached including one which was "Rather shy of us, kept at a distance and hoisted American colours, & no doubt was pleased to see the American colours hoisted on board of us."

(description continues on the next page)





After making landfall in Portugal and describing the situation in Lisbon, the delegation headed towards France but were waylaid by an unscrupulous Spanish sailor who intentionally led them astray and into great peril ("the rascal ought to have been hung"). With La Coruña in sight, a group of heavily armed ships was spotted as they approached, including one which: "Came within gun shot and hoisted English colours, the frigate fired a shot, which fell ahead of us, we fired a gun to leeward and hoisted American colours. Lieut. Church came from Admiral Duckworth's ship Leviathan 74 guns, to apologize in the name of the Admiral, to Commodore Barry, for having fired the shot, he supposed us a Spanish ship under American colours." Upon their arrival in Spain in January 1801, Cutbush received news from another ship of the death of George Washington: "The bright luminary of the Western Hemisphere. Washington! The Father of the American people is alas no more. May the almighty God who led him through the path of victory and who raised him to the highest pinnacle of Earth's glory, place him in majesty at his right hand, thus to preside over and protect the Infant Republic of the United States whose welfare was ever the nearest wish of his heart."

The subsequent account of the return journey across the Atlantic past the Bahamas and up the eastern seaboard contains several tables of navigational calculations, with a discussion of calculating longitude, and records some of the details of the voyage, which Cutbush deems 'long and disagreeable.' The section ends with three striking watercolour drawings, one of a water spout seen after a gale off the coast of Spain, and renderings of a Spanish friar and 'a Spanish lady in a fashionable winter dress.'

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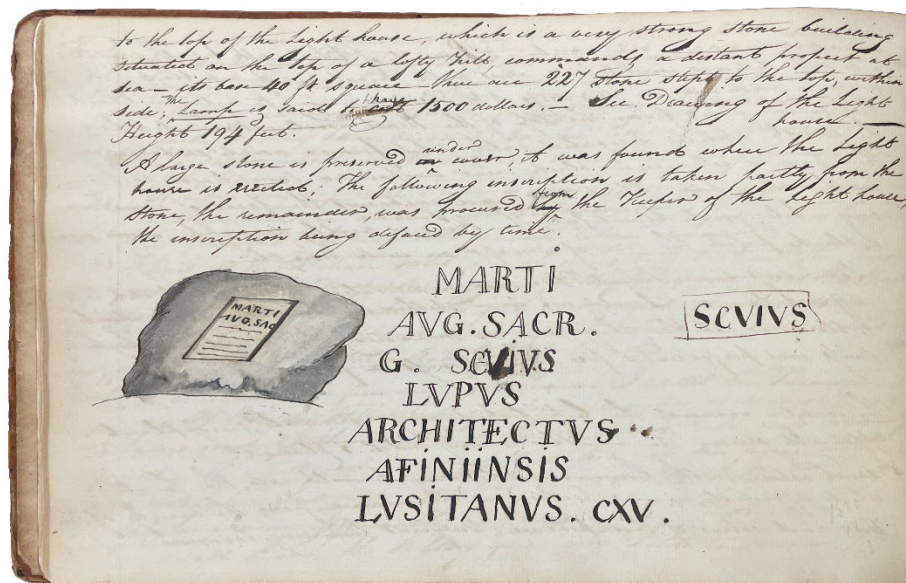
By Jan. 1801, the ship was near Antigua and several pages are devoted to a Thermometric Journal recording the temperature of the atmosphere, a type of chart associated with Benjamin Franklin, with Cutbush noting, 'The water sparkles very much, which is contrary to the opinion of Dr. Franklin....' In May 1802, during the Barbary Wars, the manuscript resumes from Gibraltar where Cutbush has arrived on the frigate Constellation and he provides a long description of the coast there and repeats the warning of the Algerian Consul that a Portuguese vessel had been taken with 70 killed and 278 made slaves. Cutbush's last note is dated June 1, 1802, when he visited Carthage, and following this is a short conclusion of his life events through 1829.

The remainder of the diary, nearly twenty pages, is devoted to finely accomplished plans and drawings in ink and pencil of Cutbush's estate in Geneva, New York. Several leaves are devoted to the design on the house itself, with detailed layouts for each floor, the construction of the staircase, and the appearance of the exterior. The rest of the plans deal with farming and out buildings of the estate, such as the barn, stables, and other animal enclosures, designed by Cutbush to be built around a central barnyard. There is also a design for a wine press based on an apparatus for producing cider. These drawings are an extremely early example of surviving manuscript American architectural designs, and therefore constitute an important document in and of themselves.

All together, this diary represents a fascinating amalgam of different records, with one volume acting as a letter copybook, diary, scientific and navigational journal, and artistic and architectural sketchbook, kept by a foundational figure in the history of the United States Navy.

(#33313)

\$ 20,000.





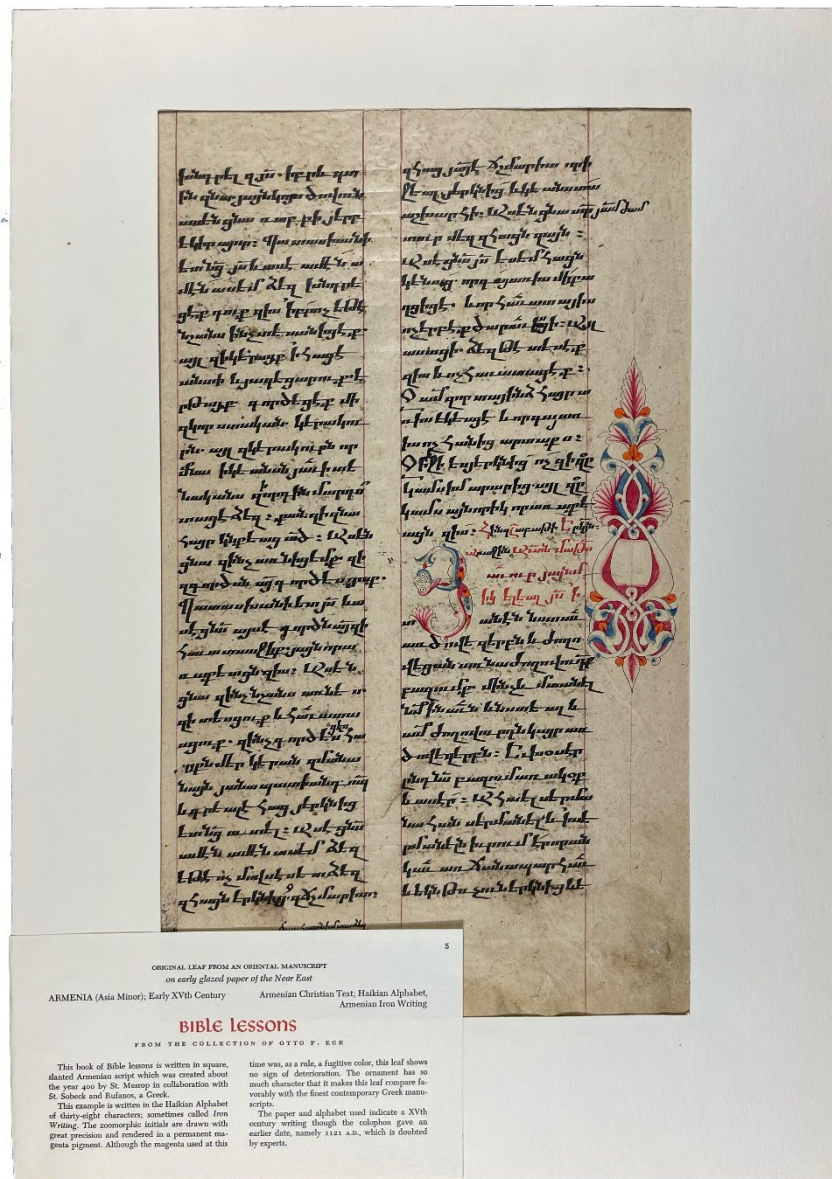
EGE, Otto F. (1888-1951). *Fifteen Original Oriental Manuscripts. 12th-18th centuries.*

15 manuscript leaves of various sizes, each hinged to uniform card window mounts (18 1/2 x 13 1/16 inches). 14 leaves on paper and 1 on vellum, some heightened in gold or with other illuminations, each with printed paper slip identifying the manuscript leaf, with printed contents leaf. Original black cloth portfolio with cloth ties.

Number 7 of only 40 sets of this celebrated portfolio of "Oriental" (i.e. non-Western) manuscript leaves, of which 8 are Arabic. Contains 15 manuscript leaves from the 12th century (Cairo) to the 18th century (Russia and Tibet). Languages represented include Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Armenian, Ethiopic, Tibetan, Greek, and Slavic

Otto Frederick Ege (1888-1951) was the Dean of the Cleveland Institute of Art, a lecturer on the history and the art of the book at Western Reserve University. He created a market for medieval manuscript leaves in America during the 20th century. Between 1917 and 1950, Ege acquired, deconstructed and subsequently dispersed medieval manuscripts and early printed books, wanting to give as many private collectors and public institutions as possible the opportunity of owning these individual leaves. He was convinced that his purpose of inspiring as many people as possible by bringing them in contact with historical and artistic heritage materials justified the means of scattering the manuscript fragments. From the 1940s onwards, he compiled his famous portfolios as limited editions, resulting in 40 portfolios with western medieval manuscript leaves and 40 portfolios with 12th to 18th century 'Oriental' manuscript leaves.

(description continues on the next page)





The present portfolio includes:

1. Koran by Mohammed: Egypt, Cairo, "early 12th century 1122 A.D." (according to Ege). Arabic Mohammedan text, Arabic script, Naskhi style. See the description by Barbara Schmitz, "Islamic and Indian manuscripts and paintings in the Pierpont Morgan Library" (in: *The Library*, 1997, no. 40.1, 16.1) .
2. Koran by Mohammed: North Africa, late 12th century ; Arabic Mohammedan text, Arabic script, Maghireli Kufic style.
3. Prayer book of service for the dead: Syria, late 13th century; Syriac text, Nestorian script.
4. Excerpts from the Evangelists: Byzantium, late 14th century; Greek text, cursive Byzantine script.
5. Bible lessons [Lectionary]: Armenia, Asia Minor, 15th-17th century; Armenian text, Haikian alphabet, Armenian iron writing. See the description of The Morgan copy in *Corsair*.
6. Greek liturgy with Byzantine Greek notation: Byzantium, 15th century; Greek text, Greek script, Byzantine Greek neumes
7. Hymnal: Ethiopia, middle 17th century; Ethiopic style script.
8. Anthology of poetry: Persia, early 17th century; Persian text, Nastaliq style script.
9. Mohammedan law: Turkey, Istanbul, late 18th century; Turkish Mohammedan text, Arabic, Shikastah style script.
10. Gulistan (Garden of roses) by Saadi [Sa'di]: Persia, late 18th century ; Persian text, Arabic, Nastaliq style script.
11. Koran by Mohammed: North Morocco, Fez, late 18th century; Arabic Mohammedan text, Arabic script, Naskhi style. See the description by Schmitz, *supra.* no. 47.2, 16.1.
12. Koran by Mohammed: Arabia, late 18th century; Arabic Mohammedan text, Arabic script, Naskhi style.
13. Prayer scroll: Tibet, 18th century; Tibetan Buddhist text, Tibetan script.
14. Church holiday songs: Russia, late 18th century; Church Slavic, text, Cyrillic script, Kriuki music symbols.
15. Bible stories: Russia, late 18th century; Slavic text, Cyrillic script.

Other Ege portfolios are represented in several museums and libraries including The Newberry Library, Duke University, Cleveland Institute of Art, State University of New York at Buffalo, New York Public Library, Middlebury College, Wesleyan University, The Morgan Library, and the Brooklyn Museum.

(#40360)

\$ 12,500.



Newtown. Nov^r 16th - 1757

I here may Certify your Honour that as some time
about the first of Decem^r 1755
that m^r Isaac Titsoort & that is now Supposed to be Deceased
was sent to parley or hold a Treaty with the Indians there
making settlements on our front Tears with some
others by Co^l Jacob Ford & Co^l Abraham Van Campen
Hath never returned & by report was near about that
time killed
& the wife of the Deceased is a Considerably
bereaved of her natural Reason & is not thought fit
nor proper by us the Subscribers to administer on his Estate
& the Heir of his Estate of Leonard Titsoort is the Eldest Son
& Heir of his Estate In Witness Where of we have here
unto Set our Hands

Henry Simson
Joseph Byram
John Anderson
Thomas Woolverton
Joseph Parry

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. *Manuscript document signed by the selectmen of Newtown, NJ, attesting that Isaac Titsoort [i.e. Tietsoort], was sent in December 1755 to negotiate with Indians on the Pennsylvania frontier, but was killed.*

Newtown, NJ: November 16, 1757. 1p. Signed by Henry Simson, Joseph Byram, John Anderson, Thomas Woolverton and Joseph Parry.

The French and Indian War on the New Jersey "Front Tears."

In the wake of Braddock's defeat, with tensions with the Delaware Valley Indian tribes rising and with a perceived threat that the tribes of the Delaware Valley would invade into New Jersey, at the end of November 1755, Governor Belcher detached hundreds of West New Jersey troops to the New Jersey/Pennsylvania border (and into Pennsylvania), many under the command of Colonel Abraham van Campen. The present document concerns the death of a resident of Sussex County, who evidently travelled with Van Campen and Colonel Jacob Ford to the "front tears" to "parley or hold a treaty with the Indians there" but "hath never returned & by report was near about that time killed." The document advocates for his bereaved wife and suggests that his eldest son be appointed heir and estate administrator. Another copy of this document, addressed to "Your Honour," appears in the Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, first series, vol. xxxii, p. 326.

(#38668)

\$ 2,500.



FUR TRADE - [BRIDGER, Jim and John SARPY]. *[Manuscript Document Signed by John P. Sarpy Testifying to the Dispersal of the Estate of Henry Fraeb and the Difficulty of Collecting Money from Famed Mountain Man Jim Bridger].*

St. Louis: June 20, 1843.

A remarkable window into the business dealings of famed mountain man Jim Bridger.

This signed manuscript affidavit of John P. Sarpy, testifies to his actions on behalf of the estate of fellow fur trader Henry Fraeb, who was killed by Indians in the Rocky Mountains. Sarpy, who was a partner in the major firm Pierre Chouteau & Co., had worked closely with Fraeb and knew him well. In his affidavit he writes about the Chouteau Company's concerns about Jim Bridger, Fraeb's partner at the time of his demise, and the difficulty of getting Bridger to pay his debts.

Dated at St. Louis, Sarpy's affidavit says that "on the 8th day of August last he was appointed...administrator of the estate of Henry Fraeb then lately deceased. Said Fraeb had been a trader in the mountains, & was at the time of his death in partnership with a man of the name of James Bridger, & said Bridger & Fraeb were indebted to the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., & it was feared by the members of said firm that unless some one became the administrator of the said Fraeb, the said Bridger might interpose difficulties in the settlement of the accounts existing between them & Bridger & Fraeb. & for the purpose of doing justice to themselves, as well as to the said Fraeb, the said Sarpy applied for letters of administration, which were granted to him as above mentioned. The said Bridger has however since this time been here & has settled in full the accounts existing between the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co. & the said Bridger & Fraeb. And the said Sarpy says that no property has come into his hands as the administrator of the said Fraeb, although it may be that the said Fraeb has property in the [mountain?] country or in the hands of James Bridger his former partner." Though he may have been one of the greatest and most beloved mountain men of all time, Jim Bridger was not the best debt in the world, nor did Pierre Chouteau & Co. forget business.

State of Missouri
County of St. Louis

John P. Sarpy being sworn upon his oath says, that on the 8th day of August last he was appointed by the judge of the Probate Court for the County of St. Louis, administrator of the Estate of Henry Fraeb then lately deceased. Said Fraeb had been a trader in the mountains, & was at the time of his death in partnership with a man of the name of James Bridger, & said Bridger & Fraeb were indebted to the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., & it was feared by the members of said firm that unless some one became the administrator of the said Fraeb, the said Bridger might interpose difficulties in the settlement of the accounts existing between them & Bridger & Fraeb. & for the purpose of doing justice to themselves, as well as to the said Fraeb, the said Sarpy applied for letters of administration, which were granted to him as above mentioned. The said Bridger has however since this time been here & has settled in full the accounts existing between the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co. & the said Bridger & Fraeb. And the said Sarpy says that no property has come into his hands as the administrator of the said Fraeb, although it may be that the said Fraeb has property in the mountains or in the hands of James Bridger his former partner.

1843
John P. Sarpy



Head quarters
W. of the South
Nashville August 3rd 1818
Rec'd Aug. 21st 1818
Dr. Sir
I reached this place on the 29th of June last, in bad health, where I had the pleasure to receive the books you had the goodness & liberality to present to me. Ill health added to a press of publick business that crowded on me at the close of the Campaign, has hitherto prevented me, from acknowledging the receipt of this real mark of your personal respect & esteem for me. These books are an invaluable addition to my small library, and when leisure occurs will afford me much edification & amusement & a lively & gratefull recollection of the donor. Accept my Dr. Sir for this gratefull present my sincere thanks. and believe me to be with sentiments of great respect
Yr. me. ob. servt.
Andrew Jackson
Mr. M. Carey.

JACKSON, Andrew (1767-1845). *[Autograph letter, Signed, from Andrew Jackson to Philadelphia bookseller Mathew Carey, thanking him for a gift of several books].*

Nashville: Aug. 3, 1818. Quarto. [1]p. Old fold lines. Contemporary paper strip along left edge on verso.

Andrew Jackson writes to Philadelphia publisher and bookseller Mathew Carey, thanking him for a gift of some books; written from Nashville, after Jackson's return from the Seminole campaign. Jackson has addressed his letter from Headquarters, Department of the South, writing:

"Dr. Sir, I reached this place on the 29th of June last, in bad health, where I had the pleasure to receive the books you had the goodness & liberality to present to me. Ill health added to a press of publick business that crowded on me at the close of the campaign, has hitherto prevented me, from acknowledging the receipt of this real mark of your personal respect & esteem for me. These books are an invaluable addition to my small library [sic], and when leisure occurs will afford me much edification & amusement & a lively & gratefull recollection of the donor. Accept my dr. sir for this gratefull present my sincere thanks...."

As a former lawyer, Congressman and judge, Jackson had a decent library, though mostly comprised of law and history books and political pamphlets. Jackson remained commander of the Southern Division of the army until 1821, when he resigned his commission and became governor of Florida. This letter is marked as "Rec'd Aug. 21," likely in Carey's hand



JUKES, Francis (1745-1812), Patrick COLQUHOUN (1745-1820), James STEUART and Robert ANDERSON. *[A group of three documents concerning a joint business venture 'heretofore carried on in the engraving and sale of 'Views in Scotland and in Calcutta']*.

4 June 1803.

A fascinating and rare glimpse into the private financial workings of the London print trade at the turn of the 19th century.

[Comprising:]

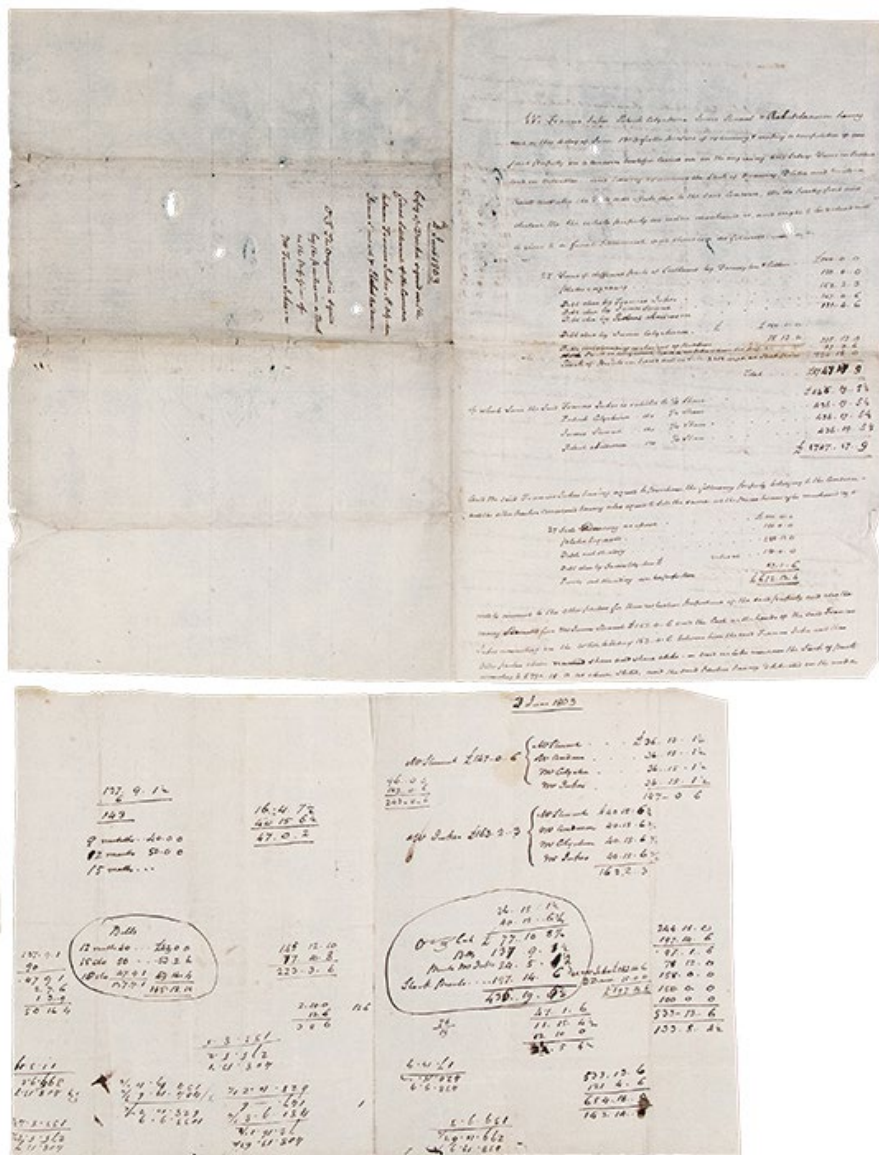
1. Robert COLQUHOUN. An autograph document, signed twice by Jukes, Colquhoun, Steuart and Anderson, dated in the text 4 June 1803, in quasi-legal language, recording the meeting and the financial agreements reached between the four members of the consortium assembled to print and market the 'Views of Scotland and Calcutta', 3pp. of a bifolium, quarto, with a short memorandum of the contents on the fourth page (old folds).

2. Robert COLQUHOUN. An autograph note, 4 June 1803, with rough workings of the financial matters agreed at the meeting (see above), 4pp., small quarto.

(description continues on the next page)

Division of the Profit common between M^r. D. Colquhoun, M^r. James Steuart, M^r. Robt. Anderson and M^r. Jukes, determined 4th June 1803

		Dr		Cr				Dr		Cr	
<i>M^r. Steuart</i>						<i>Pro Contra</i>					
To Books received	500	98	8 6	By Balance of Profit	500	107	10 6				
To do divided		104	10 -	To do do do		101	10 8				
Expenses of Cash		77	10 9 3/4	Cash		77	10 9 3/4				
Books of M ^r . Jukes		28	5 1/2								
Bills		107	9 1/2								
		236	19 5 3/4								
<i>M^r. Anderson</i>						<i>Pro Contra</i>					
To Books received	500	107	10 6	By Balance of Profit	500	107	10 6				
To do divided		104	10 -	To do do do		101	10 8				
Expenses of Cash		77	10 9 3/4	Cash		77	10 9 3/4				
Books of M ^r . Jukes		28	5 1/2								
Bills		107	9 1/2								
		236	19 5 3/4								
<i>M^r. Colquhoun</i>						<i>Pro Contra</i>					
To Books received	500	107	10 6	By Balance of Profit	500	107	10 6				
To do divided		104	10 -	To do do do		101	10 8				
Expenses of Cash		77	10 9 3/4	Cash		77	10 9 3/4				
Books of M ^r . Jukes		28	5 1/2								
Bills		107	9 1/2								
		236	19 5 3/4								
<i>M^r. Jukes</i>						<i>Pro Contra</i>					
To Books received	500	236	19 5 3/4	By Balance of Profit	500	107	10 6				
To do divided		78	10 -	To do do do		101	10 8				
J. Colquhoun's Debt to J.		160	-	Cash		77	10 9 3/4				
Colquhoun's Debt to J.		160	-								
By Drawings		100	-								
		78	10 -								
Cash from M ^r . Steuart		107	10 6								
To do do do		104	10 -								
		1029	9 1/2								
						<i>M^r. Steuart's Bill</i>					
						To do do do	107	10 6			
						To do do do	104	10 -			
						To do do do	77	10 9 3/4			
						To do do do	28	5 1/2			
						To do do do	107	9 1/2			
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						To do do do	104	10 -			
						To do do do	77	10 9 3/4			
						To do do do	28	5 1/2			
						To do do do					



3. Francis JUKES. - **Autograph document, signed by Jukes (twice), Colquhoun, Steuart and Anderson**, 4 June 1803, a financial statement headed 'Division of the Print concern between Mr. P. Colquhoun... [etc.], determined 4th. June 1803', with added notes by Colquhoun, 2pp. of a bifolium, tall thin folio, with a short memorandum by Colquhoun signed by Jukes on verso.

These three documents appear to mark the final allocation of the assets of the consortium set up to print and market a number of topographical views. The documents make general mention of 'Views in Scotland and Calcutta', but it appears that the Calcutta views had already been dealt with as the documents only go into financial details about '27 Views of Different parts of Scotland by Farrington & Catton'. It is not possible to be certain which views are referred to but Charles Catton, senior (1728-1798) and Charles Catton, junior (1756-1819) are responsible for a number of Scottish views, including a series of four views of the border country that were engraved and first published by Jukes in March 1793. Joseph Farrington (1747-1821), now best known for his diary, was also a topographical draughtsman of note: his best known work in this regard is probably his views of the Lake District (published in 1789). He was also responsible for a number of Scottish watercolours that were commissioned by Jukes and his consortium. The consortium were made up from a very disparate group: Colquhoun, a speculator in land in America, best known for his pioneering work on the London police force; James Steuart of the Calcutta coachmakers, Steuart & Company (established in 1783), Jukes an engraver and publisher of London, and Robert Anderson, about whom little is known.

(#19420)

\$ 750.



KENT MOTOR CLUB. *[Album of newspaper clippings, photographs, and ephemera related to the Kent Motor Club].*

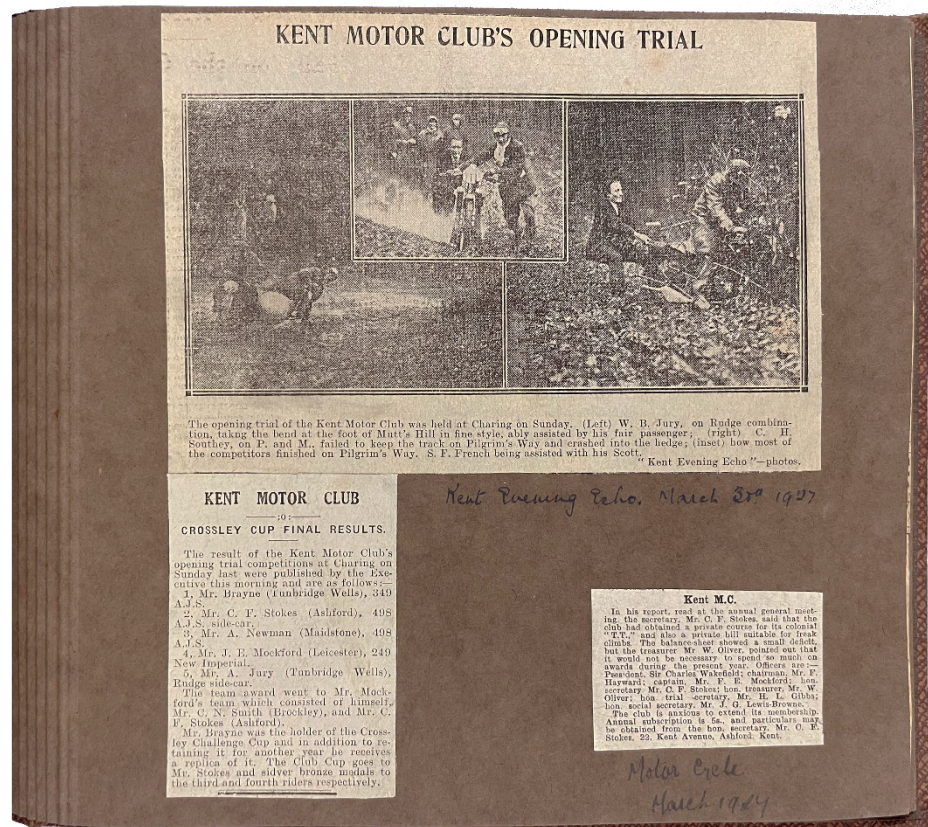
Np: 1924-1927. (8 x 9 3/4 inches). Approx. 24 pages of newspaper clippings, 1 folding, pasted into album. 2 loose photographs and a program card.

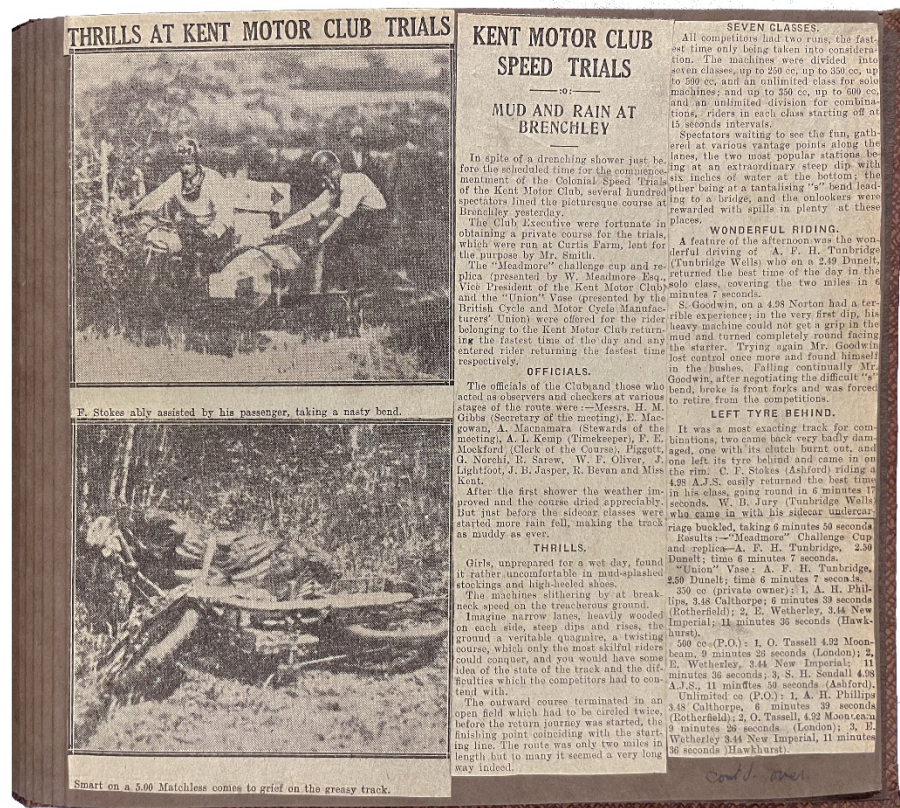
A scrapbook album chronicling the founding, trials, and successes of a motorcycle club in the early years of the sport.

This scrapbook shows the evolution of the Kent Motor Club, formed in the county of Kent, England, from its initial beginnings around 1924 and the trials and championships it participated in up to 1927. The articles include details about the club's opening runs and trials including the names of organizers, competitors, and locations. Two of the clippings are letters to the editor which discuss a rivalry between the Kent Motor Club and the Ashford Motor Club, which was founded in 1922. Each newspaper clipping has a hand-written caption underneath with the name of the newspaper and the date of the article.

According to one of the newspaper articles, the Kent Motor Club was founded in December of 1925 with a membership of 72 riders. The founding board included the president, Sir Charles Wakefield; the chairman, F. Hayward; the captain F. E. Mockford; vice-captain S. F. Finch; honorary secretary C. F. Stokes; honorary treasurer W. Oliver; honorary trial secretary H. L. Gibbs; honorary assistant trial and publicity secretary L. Hildyard; and several others.

(description continues on the next page)





Sir Charles Wakefield was an entrepreneur who patented the automatic lubricator for steam engines and, in 1899, founded the Wakefield Oil Company, which came to be known as Castrol, after the ingredient of castor oil used in their lubricant. Castrol was used in the engines of motor cars, airplanes, and motorcycles and today remains a prominent British oil company. Wakefield was also the mayor of London from 1915-1916 and was further known for his philanthropy, which the Kent Motor Club may have been a recipient of.

One article describes the Club's first annual dinner, whose guests included vice president R.C. Rootes, likely the motoring pioneer Reginald Claud Rootes (co-founder of the British car company, Rootes Group), and speaker F. E. Mockford, a well-known figure in the motorcycling world at the time. In 1926, Mockford and his business partner, Cecil Smith, formed a company called London Motor Sports Ltd. and in 1927, they brought motorcycle racing to one of motorsport's oldest venues, the Crystal Palace circuit in south London. The sport proved to be quite popular with the spectating public, who came to the stadium in the tens of thousands to watch competitors on bikes with no brakes fling their way around the track's sharp corners at breakneck speeds.

Overall, the album paints a lively picture of the exciting early years of motorcycle speedway racing in Kent, a county home to several motor pioneers.

(#36779)

\$ 350



MACDONA, Brian Fraser (1901-1971). *[Archive of photographically-illustrated typescript memoirs of travels in Africa before, during and after World War II].*

Africa: 1936-1948. Seven typescripts in two volumes, 4to. Approximately 325 typed pages, plus approx. 200 illustrations, including original photographs, clippings, postcards, hand-drawn maps, etc. [With:] Macdona, B. F. **Ethiopia in Wartime: 1941-1942.** Edited by Frederic J. Sharf. (Hollywood, CA: Tschai, 2004). Later half black morocco and cloth covered boards.

An extraordinary first-hand look at war-time East Africa, by a fantastic writer.

Macdona began working for Barclays in 1917, beginning his career as a shorthand typist. Slowly working his way up the ladder, by 1929 he had transferred to East Africa, becoming the Superintendent of all East African branches in 1937, overseeing nearly 20 bank branches spread out over nearly 680,000 square miles. During the war, Macdona became one of three bankers to oversee finances of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, as well as managing the account of the U.S. Finance Office. He would return to London after the war, eventually becoming General Manager and serving on the board of Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

Provenance:

After his death, these two volumes were inherited by Macdona's sister and upon her death they were sold by a British bookseller to Nigel Webb, who in turn sold them to African collector Humphrey Winterton, whose collection was sold by Maggs Brothers in 2003, with the present volumes being sold to Frederic Sharf. The following year, Sharf published two of the memoirs within his *Ethiopia in Wartime* (a copy of which accompanies the typescripts). Copies of the typescripts are located in the Rhodes Library, Oxford University.

(#38768)

\$ 3,600.





42138 24434

U. S. Store Ship Fredonia

(No 17) July 5th 1847 - Off Anton Lizardo

My own precious little wife, I wrote a hasty - a very hasty line the day before yesterday by an Officer who left the same day for New Orleans - I was hurried so, and obliged to "brak off" so soon, that I am sure I must have left unsaid many things which I might have said, and, perhaps, said some things which I ought not to have said (at least, without something further in explanation of the things that I did say) - Today, a vessel leaves for Pensacola, and I hasten to dispatch by her another hasty line, my sweetest love, in which I will make sure to repeat, whilst I have time to explain, my request that you will direct letters here - after, and until you have further instructions, to

U. S. Store Ship Fredonia
Gulf Squadron
Vera Cruz
Via New Orleans -

(Postage paid)

As often as once in ten days, and continue, at the same time, my dearest Jenny, to write to Pensacola quite as often as usual; or, my little darling, you can arrange it so as to have a letter written as often as once a week, and direct first to Vera Cruz, and then to Pensacola, Alternately -

Dearest, sweetest Jenny, don't fail to write as often as once a week, for you must bear in mind, always, it is my only source of happiness whilst in an thus separated -

I regret very much that this arrangement was not made

[MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. *[Autograph letter, signed, from a sailor to his wife during the Mexican-American War].*

U.S. Store Ship Fredonia, off Anton Lizardo. July 5, 1847. 4pp. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines. Central fold, running the horizontal length of the sheet, reinforced with tape. Minor soiling, else fine.

An affectionate letter from a sailor to his wife back home, full of pining declarations of love and devotion.

The sailor, Gregory, notes that he is safe and likely to stay that way, as they are at a good anchorage and the coast has been entirely secured. He indicates that she should direct her letters both to Vera Cruz and Pensacola, and that either way they will surely find him with the Gulf Squadron. He also mentions a possible posting to the Naval Observatory, which would bring him home to his dearest Jenny.

"The frigates 'Potomac' & 'Raritan' have both sailed for home some days ago, but we had no opportunity of writing by them, as the former sailed from Sacrificios & the latter from Tobasco. You will doubtless have heard long ere you receive this all about the taking of Tobasco. The whole coast is now in our possession and there remains not the slightest chance of any more fighting for the squadron. I must not omit to mention, my sweet little wife, the Gibbon, Edwards, Kennard & myself have received an answer from Mr. Maury respecting our application for the Observatory. He says he is very anxious to have us all back again, and that he would that day (22d of April) go to see the Honl. Secretary and try to get us ordered; but he said he had but faint hopes of success, for it was known at the same time, at the Dept., that we were very short of officers in this squadron."



OWEN, C.W. [*An archive of letters written to Dr. C.W. Owen.*]

[Various places: 1872-1920]. Approx. 50 handwritten letters, 12 typed letters, 32 printed documents, 5 handwritten documents, 1 architectural plan, 6 photographs.

A fascinating archive of letters and documents related to Dr. C.W. Owen, medical adviser to the Maharaja of Patiala and the Commander-in-Chief of India.

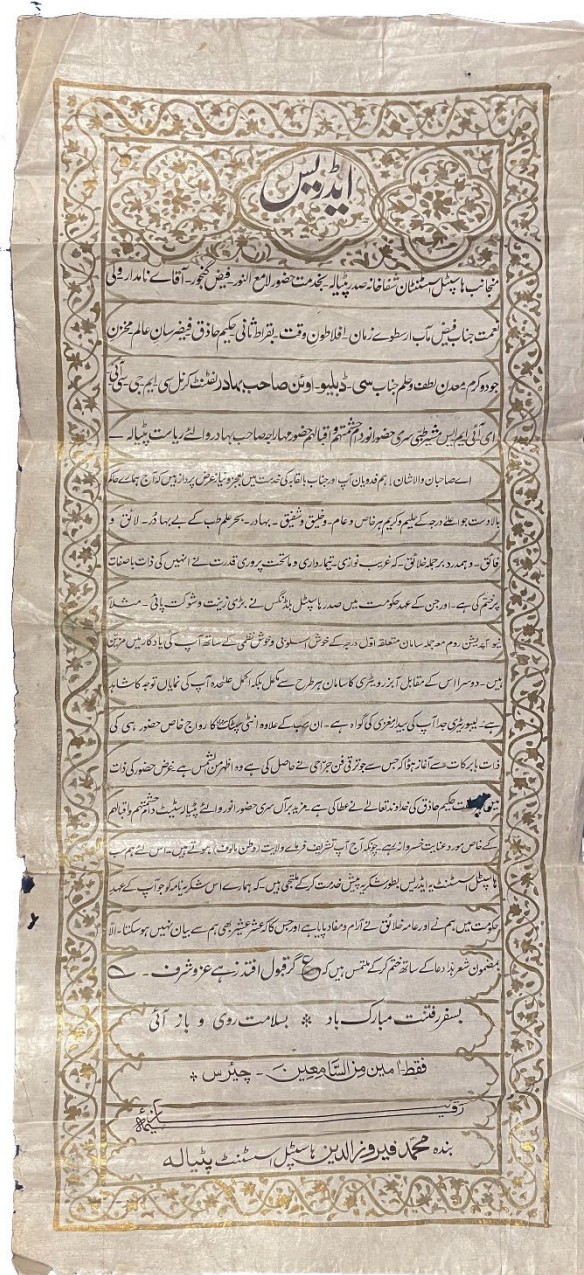
Dr. C.W. Owen served in the Afghan War from 1879-80 and established a Charitable Dispensary in Kabul City before continuing his career as a surgeon and medical adviser to government officials in colonial India. Beginning in 1893, he was the surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief in India, Frederick Roberts, one of the most successful British military commanders of his time and medical adviser to the Maharaja of Patiala, Rajinder Singh, who was awarded the Grand Cross of the Star of India in 1897 and was known for being very active in polo, field hockey, and cricket. Owen was appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his services in the military and in India.

The archive includes correspondences addressed to Owen from a number of government and military-affiliated individuals in India as well as close friends and acquaintances in England. It includes a miscellany of documents related to Dr. Owen, including 18 copies of his records of service over time, professional certificates (including from the British Red Cross Society and Naval and Military Club), and letters of professional recommendations.

These correspondences mostly follow C.W. Owen's professional life as a surgeon and medical adviser in colonial India and details of his furlough beginning in 1900. Some more personal letters discuss his interest in polo and details of his friends' lives. There are letters in English and Urdu.

(#37454)

\$ 2,800

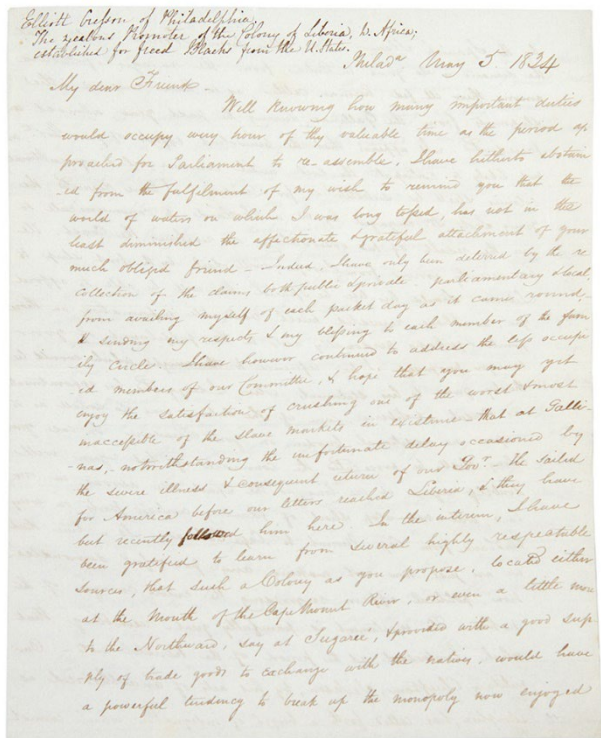




SLAVERY - CRESSON, Elliott (1796-1854). *Autograph letter signed to Member of Parliament Benjamin Hawes, concerning the Spanish slave market in Sierra Leone and the colony at Liberia.*

Philadelphia: 5 May 1834. 3pp. Later annotation at head of first page.

Scarce letter on the Liberian colonization movement by one of its founders.



Writing to Hawes, a member of Parliament and a committee member of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, Cresson wishes for success in the British anti-slavery action off the coast of Sierra Leone, writing "[I] hope that you may yet enjoy the satisfaction of crushing one of the worst & most unacceptable of the slave markets in existence, that at Gallinas..." After mentioning the travels of the colonial governor of Liberia, he writes: "... I have been gratified to learn from several highly respectable sources, that such a Colony as you propose, located either at the mouth of the Cape Mount River, or even a little more to the Northward, say at Sugaree, & provided with a good supply of trade goods to exchange with the natives, would have a powerful tendency to break up the monopoly now enjoyed by the Spanish Slavers. My letters from Africa state that the demand is so great in Cuba, from the ravages of Cholera among their ill-fed human cattle, as to have rendered the shipments from the Gallinas, during the past year, almost unprecedented. It appears that the benevolent efforts of your Govt. are not likely to extirpate the evil, until commercial & agricultural colonies shall be substituted for cruisers." The letter continues with news from their consul at Liberia, before turning to American politics: "... political affairs engrossing the entire energies of the nation. The excitement is painfully great ... Our military chieftan Jackson, by his acts of unauthorized assumption, has called forth a burst of indignation which cannot subside until we get rid of the offender." The letter concludes with an introduction for Gerard Ralston. Cresson, a noted Philadelphia businessman and philanthropist, was among the most ardent supports of colonization, the movement to relocate former slaves and free African Americans to colonies in Liberia. In 1833, Cresson and the Philadelphia Young Men's Colonization Society, a branch of the American Colonization Society, founded Port Cresson in Liberia. However the colony was attacked in 1835 by Bassa tribesmen, incited by Spanish slave traders, and destroyed.



SLAVERY - CRESSON, Elliott (1796-1854).

[Autograph letter signed to Member of Parliament Benjamin Hawes, sending him the proposed resolution to establish the British African Colonization Society, and on William Lloyd Garrison's opposition to the colonization movement].

[England: June 1833]. 3pp.

Scarce letter on the Liberian colonization movement by one of its founders.

The letter begins with the 2-page text of a resolution to establish the British African Colonization Society: " ... that Colonies composed of fare settlers of African race established on judicious principles on the Coast of Africa appear calculated beyond any other plan to put an effectual stop to the slave trade ... Resolved that a Society be formed to be called the British African Colonization Society and that is objects be to cooperate with the American Colonization Society and with the several missionaries and other religious and charitable societies in Great Britain and the United States of America, in such measures as may promote the total abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of Christianity and Civilization among the Natives of Africa chiefly by the employment of Free Persons of African birth or descent..." The proposed Society was to be established under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex.

(description continues on the next page)

*Proposition for a Society to co-operate
with the Colony of Liberia*

1 That Colonies composed of, fare
Settlers of African Race established
on judicious principles on the Coast
of Africa appear calculated beyond
any other plan to put, an effectual
stop to the Slave Trade and to
introduce under the guidance &
protection of Divine Providence
the blessings of Christianity and
Civilization among the Native Natives,
by affording the assistance of pious
and well educated instructors
of bodily constitutions adapted
to the climate to the several
~~Missionaries and other religious and~~
~~charitable societies~~ as well as by
the immediate influence and example
of the settlers.

2 Resolved that a Society be formed
to be called the British African
Colonization Society and that its
objects be to cooperate with the
American Colonization Society, and

[illegible]

In the letter which follows, Cresson writes of William Lloyd Garrison's opposition to the colonization movement: "... I send the list of officers as far as accepted, several others have not yet answered, but I trust we shall present a bold front. I have just heard thro his Chaplain from the Duke. Garrison has written to poison his mind and probably will annoy our meeting. I trust that as the notice has been so short, our friends will bring many with them ... My letter to the Times in answer to Garrison they have not yet noticed, so that it will be put in the Globe whose Editor has offered it a place in his columns..."

Cresson, a noted Philadelphia businessman and philanthropist, was among the most ardent supports of colonization, the movement to relocate former slaves and free African Americans to colonies in Liberia. In 1832, he travelled to England to promote international support for the movement. The following year, Cresson and the Philadelphia Young Men's Colonization Society, a branch of the American Colonization Society, founded Port Cresson in Liberia. However the colony was attacked in 1835 by Bassa tribesmen, incited by Spanish slave traders, and destroyed. Although initially in favor of colonization, William Lloyd Garrison would change his mind decrying the efforts of the American Colonization Society as a perpetuation of slavery. For Garrison's 28 June 1833 letter to the Duke of Sussex, referenced above, see *The Letters of William Lloyd Garrison*, I:107.



[TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de (1805-1859)].
[Four manuscript letters from Tocqueville to John Stuart Mill (3) and Henry Reeve (1), written in the hand of Gustave de Beaumont evidently in preparation for his edition of Tocqueville's Oeuvres].

Paris: 1839-1849. 17pp., written recto only on 17 sheets. With a few pieces of related ephemera by J.P. Mayer (the editor of the Gallimard edition of Tocqueville's Oeuvres Completes).

From the Tocqueville papers of Gustave de Beaumont.

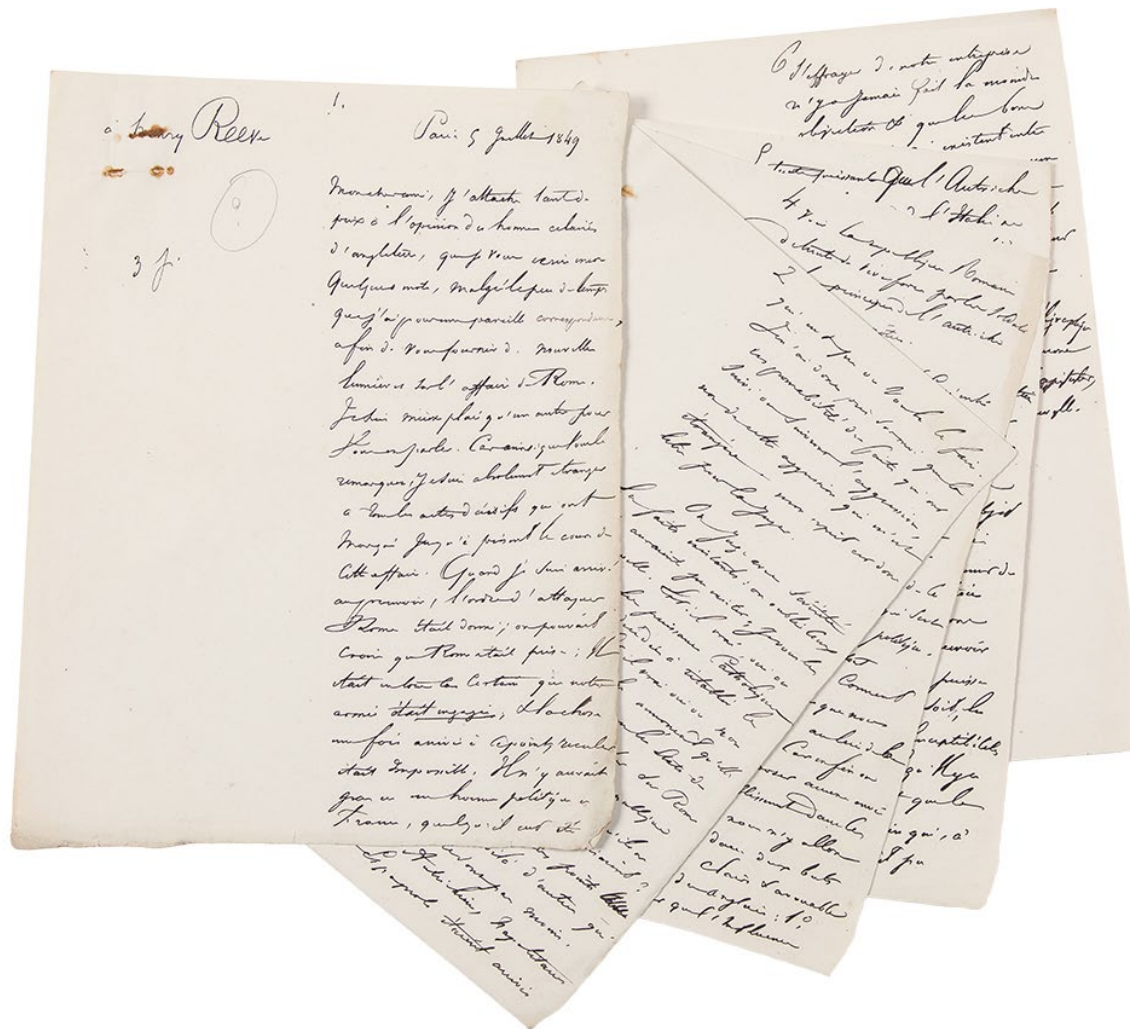
The letters comprise as follows:

To John Stuart Mill, 15 October 1839. OC (ed. de Beaumont), vol. VI, p. 93.

To John Stuart Mill, 18 December 1840. OC (ed. de Beaumont), vol. VI, p. 106.

To John Stuart Mill, 23 April 1847. OC (ed. Mayer), vol. VI, p. 348

To Henry Reeve, 5 July 1849. OC (ed. Mayer), vol. VI, p. 103.



(#35374)

\$ 3,000.



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