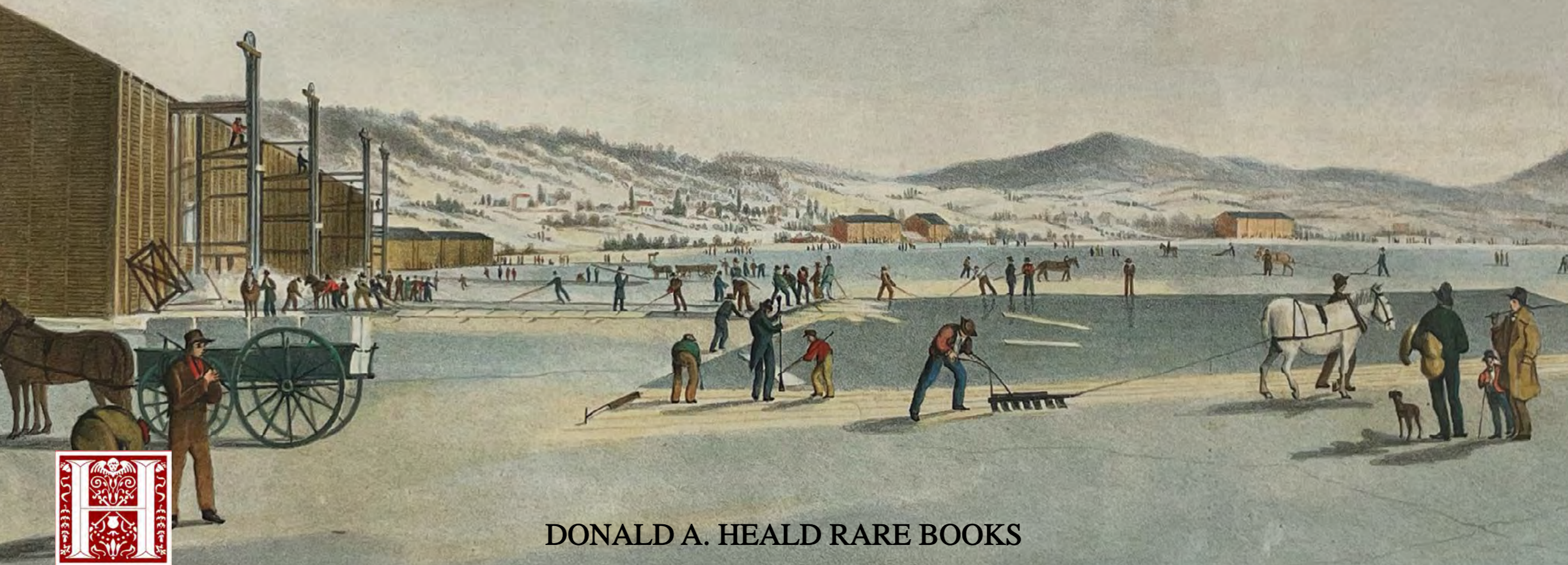


Americana



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[AMERICAN REVOLUTION] - Great Britain, Act of Parliament. *[The Stamp Act] An act for indemnifying persons who have incurred certain penalties inflicted by an act of the last session of Parliament, for granting certain stamp duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America.*

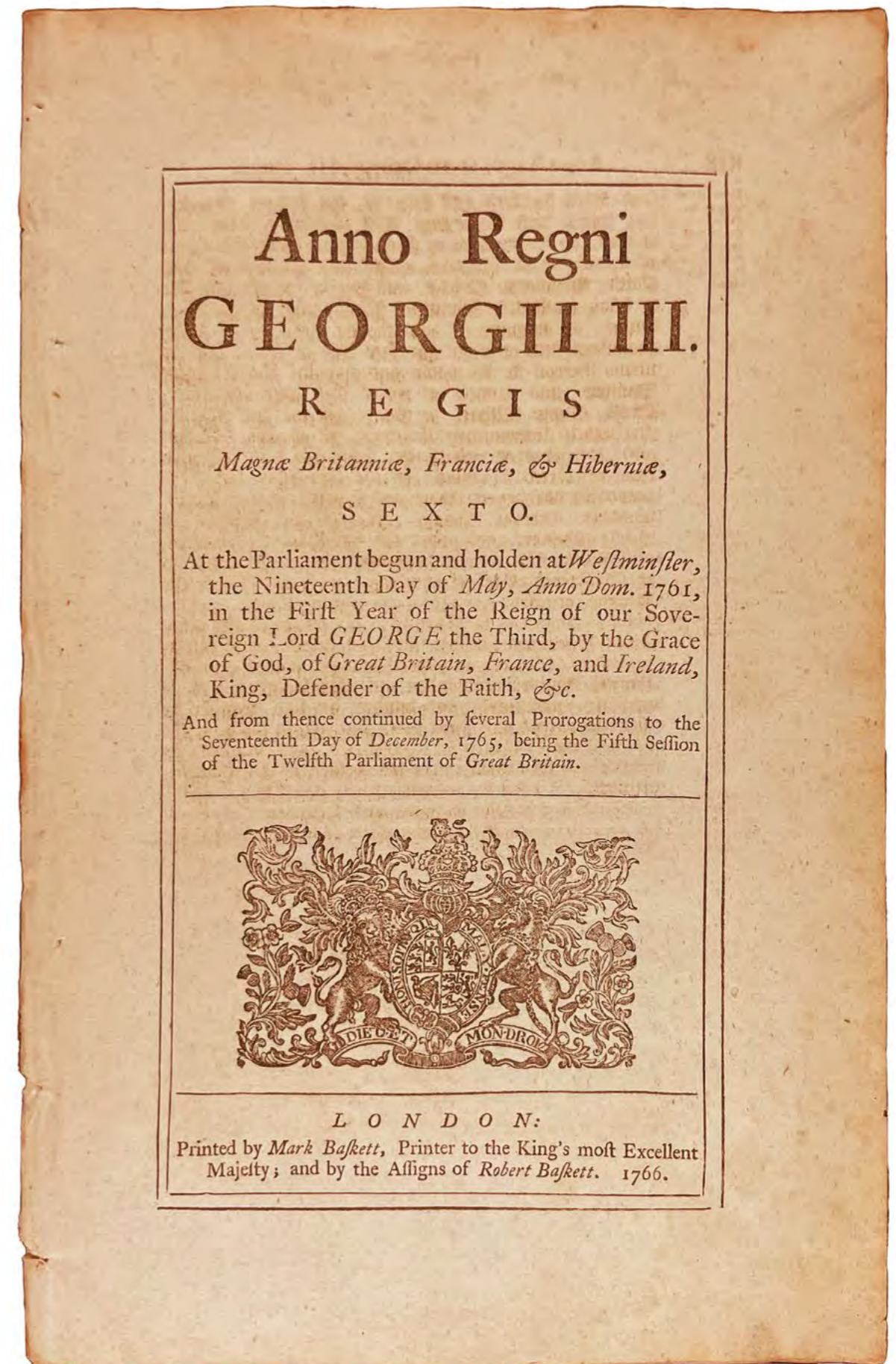
London: Mark Baskett, 1766. Folio. [2], 823-826 pp. 6 George II, cap. LI. Disbound.

Wiping the slate on the Stamp Act.

An official British Act passed after the repeal of the Stamp Act, in which those persons who had incurred penalties from non-compliance with the Stamp Act are cleared of charges against them. Because of the attacks on Stamp Act collectors, many persons had been unable to obtain the official stamped paper for various legal transactions. The Stamp Act, which caused such public outcry in the colonies, was repealed the year after it was passed. This nullified any remaining Stamp Act issues. Only three copies in ESTC, at the Lincoln's Inn Library, the Newberry, and the University of North Carolina.

ESTC N56936
(#35634)

\$ 2,250





AMERICAN REVOLUTION - [John ADAMS (1735-1826)].

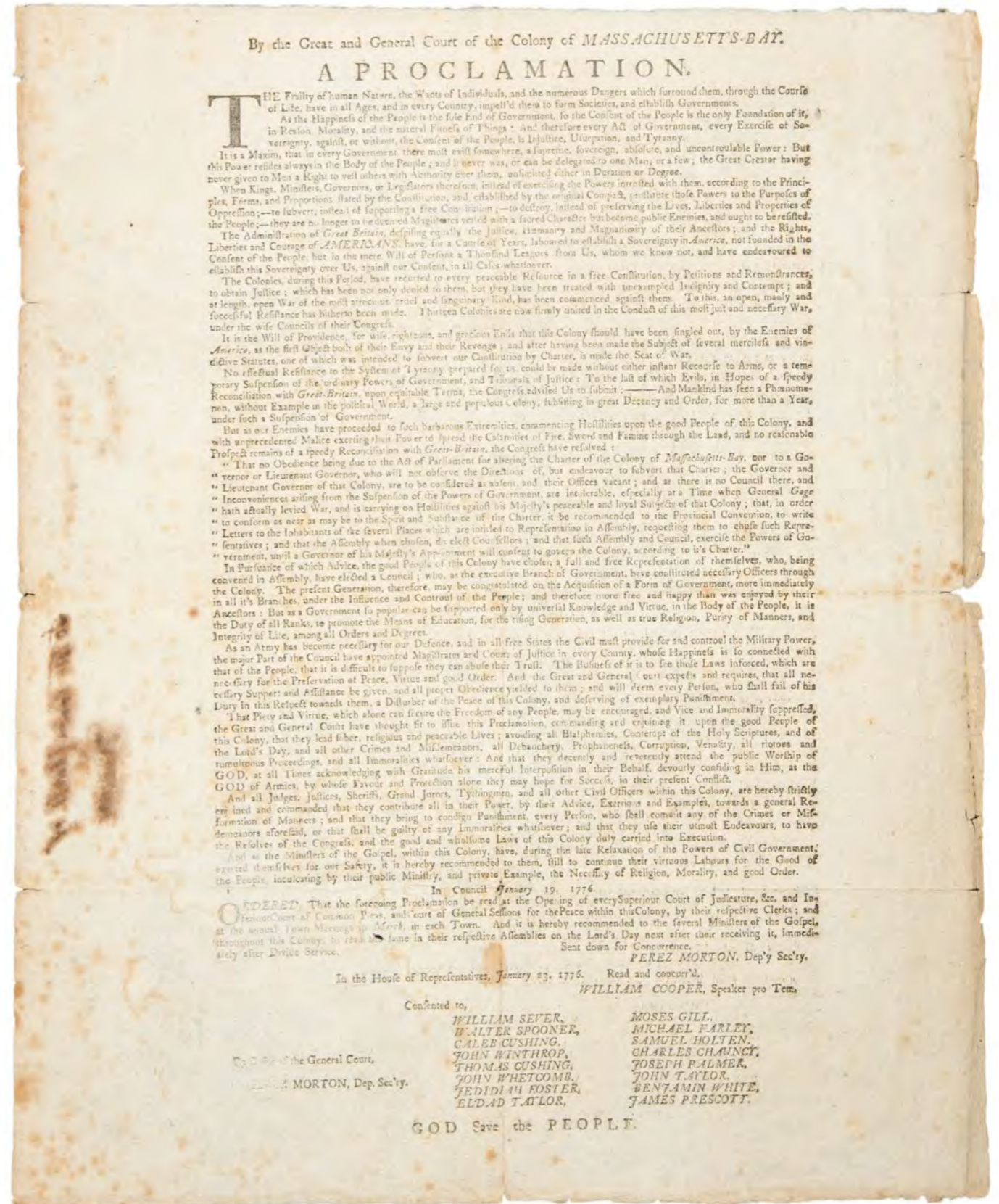
By the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay. A Proclamation. The Frailty of human Nature, the Wants of Individuals, and the numerous Dangers which surround them, through the course of life, have in all Ages and in every Country, Impell'd them to form Societies, and establish Governments. As the Happiness of the People is the sole End of Government, so the Consent of the People is the only Foundation of it, in reason, morality, and the natural fitness of things: and therefore every Act of Government, every Exercise of Sovereignty, against, or without the Consent of the people, is Injustice, Usurpation and Tyranny...

[Watertown: Benjamin Edes, 1776]. Broadside. Approximately 17 1/4 x 14 inches. *Provenance:* Town Clerk of Danvers (contemporary docketing on verso); Fitch Poole, 1803-1873; by descent.

The spark that lit the fuse of Independence: an extraordinary 1776 broadside Proclamation by John Adams which would lay the philosophical groundwork for the preamble of the Declaration of Independence.

In the midst of the siege of Boston, and in response to demands by western Massachusetts counties for a new constitution, a committee led by John Adams was formed by the General Court in late December 1775 “for the Purpose of inculcating a general Obedience of the People to the several Magistrates appointed under the present [i.e. Provincial] Government of this Colony.” By the beginning of January 1776, news had reached America of King George III’s October speech to Parliament in which he declared the American colonies to be in a state of rebellion, along with news that the British fleet had set sail with 5000 troops. And just two weeks prior to this broadside, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*. The Revolution was very much underway when this Proclamation was released on January 23, 1776.

“[Adams’s] first eight paragraphs read more like a preamble to a declaration of independence than a plea for acceptance of appointed magistrates. He even notes that Massachusetts took the milder course of a temporary suspension of government rather than instant





Recourse to Arms; in short, that as the Declaration of Independence would later argue, the people chose to suffer as long as evils could be borne rather than abolish the forms of government to which they were accustomed” (Papers of John Adams). The document contains all the axiomatic concepts of government then circulating among the colonies. The proclamation declares that sovereign power resided with the people; that officials of government existed for the common good and security of the people; and that when any government had violated its trust, the majority of the community had the right to resist and rebel against it. Much of the language would later find its clarion voice within the Declaration of Independence, not surprisingly co-authored by Adams.

The proclamation not only lists grievances but also sets forth a philosophical statement deeply rooted within the precepts of its colonial Charter. When Thomas Gage presided as military governor of Massachusetts between 1774 and 1775, he forced members of the colonial council to resign or take refuge with him in Boston. He cancelled the autumn elections to the General Court, with the towns claiming this to be illegal, and elected representatives to a Provincial Congress, which became the revolutionary government of the colony. This January 1776 Proclamation -- just one small step short of declaring independence -- asserts that “no reasonable Prospect remains of a speedy Reconciliation with Great Britain” and espouses open rebellion. The broadside continues from the above: “When Kings, Ministers, Governors, or Legislators therefore, instead of exercising the Powers intrusted with them ... prostitute those Powers ... to destroy ... the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the People; they are no longer to be deemed Magistrates vested with a sacred Character, but become public Enemies, and ought to be resisted.”

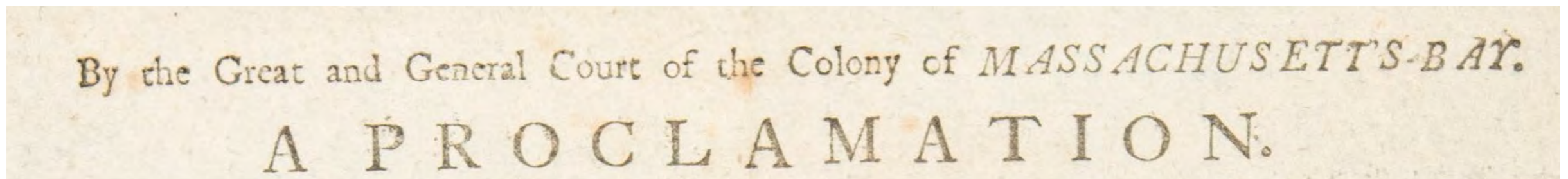
At the bottom of the broadside is the order of the General Court with the consent of the House of Representatives that the Proclamation be read at the opening of courts and town meetings, and by Ministers of the Gospel (signed in print by Perez Morton, William Cooper and sixteen others); the Proclamation then boldly and provocatively concludes “God Save the People” rather than the traditional “God Save the King.”

“This broadside is important because it so eloquently foreshadows the Declaration of Independence. It is more than an official proclamation; the rhetoric, and the general subject of human freedom, are focused sharply in an assessment of England’s tyranny over the colonies ... Throughout the document, the relationship between specific circumstances of the American colonies and some broader, more general principles of human nature has been drawn. Like the Declaration of Independence, this proclamation is a philosophical statement as well as a list of specific grievances, and its publication six months before the final adoption of many similar principles by all of the colonies, shows how strong the impulse for severance from England was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony” (Lowance and Bumgardner).

Copies of the Proclamation were circulated in January 1776 in broadside form, with the present example sent to the town clerk of Danvers. In 2005, the broadside was discovered in a trunk among the papers, autographs and historic document collection of antiquarian and librarian Fitch Poole (1803-1873) by his descendants. In 2008, the Massachusetts Superior Court found the broadside to indeed be the property of the Poole descendants, and not subject to replevin by Danvers.

Cushing 914; Evans 14839; Ford 1973; Lowance & Bumgardner, *Massachusetts Broad sides of the American Revolution*, 27.
(#36658)

\$ 120,000.





I am more proud of our Country than ever - The reason is simple
 but not true. - The heads of Departments have lately imitated
 terms in the improvement of Science in our Dear Version which I
 think will grow with as much Vigour and Strength as any of
 the Wild Plants of our sickly Swamps. - No pleasure was
 more readily felt by me than that of receiving the Letter of which
 I have spoken from Lewis Mc Lane of the Secretary Dept. - it
 goes saying that "and the Department feeling displeas'd
 to lend to the cause of Science any aid which may not
 be incompatible with a just regard to the Public Service;"
 I have to request that you will receive Mr. Audubon and
 his party with the utmost respect and board the better under your Command
 at any port where they may prefer themselves and where you may
 happen to be; - and also that you will convey them to such
 other points within your Cruising Limits where the Duties appertaining
 to the Revenue ~~will~~ ^{may} lead you and where they may
 wish to go. - R. H. Harlan

I think that we are positively improving and that very
 than the advancement of my Country to much had heard that I
 now and then with I could give the Meads and Meadows for
 a while for the purpose of performing in our own Land what they
 have so effectually accomplished in other ~~parts~~ ^{parts} of the World
 I need say 20 years ago. - how disappointed he must have felt
 when after writing to Jefferson he received not even an answer
 and how disappointed poor Audubon was when he was rejected at Phil^{del} a
 he was treated at so lately as 1824 =

Now no one of any merit may ever be unknown and
 unappreciated, and I think I am rising from my own ability through
 the kind interest my Country is now taking in the advancement of
 Science. - I really feel proud of her my Dear Harlan with a
 Cause! - Now should I live long enough to deserve her applause
 I shall die happy - I must go for a while bid you adieu -

The Mail has arrived but not a word from you - see
 Letter from S. A. Abert and one from my Brother in Law W.
 Beithoud. - Addey now and until further notice to the care
 of the Reverend John Bachman, Charleston S. C. a
 who will know all our movements and will be able to forward
 accordingly. - Kind remembrance to F. and others - Your friend
 J. J. Audubon

AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851). *Autograph letter signed "J. J. Audubon" to naturalist Richard Harlan, discussing Audubon's publication of "The Birds of America"*.

St. Augustine, Florida: John James Audubon, January 16-18, 1832. Bi-folded folio. 4 pp (9 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches). Integral address panel with St. Augustine postal stamp.

"Should I live long enough to deserve her applause I shall die happy." A remarkable signed manuscript letter from John James Audubon, which addresses in detail the publication of his landmark work "The Birds of America."

Audubon may have deemed the Florida landscape "poor beyond any idea that can be given in a common letter," but in the present correspondence he also reports his discovery of a new species of Ibis, which he proposes to name *Fantatus Fuscus*. Additionally, he records "3 different [sic] Species of Heaths," and notes his "curious observation" of warblers, "moving easterwards every warm day and returning every cold one." He also outlines his plans to travel up the St. John River aboard the US Navy schooner, the *Spark*.

Ever focused on the project at hand, Audubon discusses the prospect of government assistance for his work, including the possibility of Congress subscribing for 50 copies of *The Birds of America*: "What do you think of such a plan and how could it be brought to bear on the hearts of the Backwoodsman or on the Arts of the Metropolitans?" In conveying this possibility to Harlan, Audubon's excitement over the increasing patronage of the United States of the sciences in general, and of himself in particular, is unmistakable: "I am prouder of my country than ever."

Audubon's tone in this letter may not be quite as artless as it seems, since in a letter of January 4, 1832, to his wife, he describes his correspondence from Florida with Harlan and others as "Long accounts on my Peregrinations here abouts for Publication - and thou wilt see in the Papers more of my progress than through my letters I dare say." Audubon's expedition to Florida, projected as "my last Journey after Birds in North America," lasted from November 1831 until June 1832. Richard Harlan, a physician and naturalist of Philadelphia, had been a close friend and frequent correspondent of Audubon's since 1824. Harlan was a subscriber to *The Birds of America*.

(#41245)

\$ 28,000



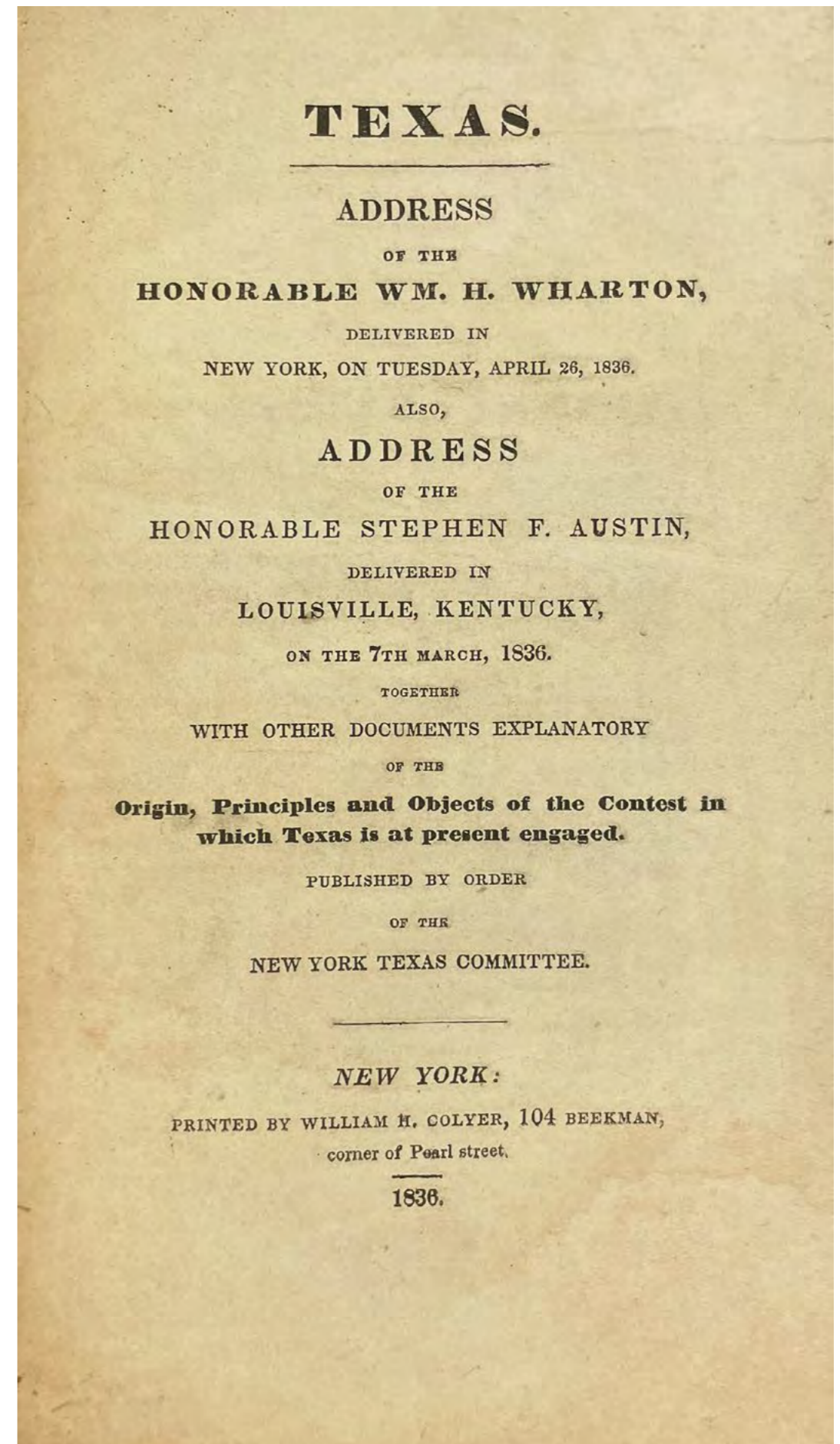
AUSTIN, Stephen F. *Address of the Honorable Stephen F. Austin, one of the Commissioners of Texas, Delivered at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th, of March 1836 [with:] The Declaration of Independence, Made by the Delegates of the People of Texas, in general convention, at Washington, on March 2, 1836.*

[New York: William H. Coyle, 1836]. 8vo (8 5/8 x 5 1/4 inches). Title. 56pp. Bound to style in half red morocco and period marbled paper covered boards.

First book printing of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

An important work that was instrumental in bringing detailed information about the Texas Revolution to the United States, containing the second printing of Stephen F. Austin's famous speech delivered in Louisville, Ky., on March 7, 1836, championing and urging support of the Texan cause. The first part prints a speech in a similar vein given by William H. Wharton, another of the commissioners of the Republic of Texas to the United States, in New York on April 26, 1836. Appended to Austin's speech is the first printing in book or pamphlet form of the Texas Declaration of Independence, passed at Washington, Texas, on March 2, 1836. This pamphlet was probably issued immediately after the April 26 meeting where Wharton spoke.

Howes W309, "aa."; Rader 3625; Raines, p.218; Sabin 95114; Streeter *Texas* 1260 (#32812) \$ 9,500.





BARREIRO, Miguel Comisario General del Ejército del Norte of the Mexican Army (fl.19th century).
Resumen Instructivo, que Publica el Comisario de División del Ejército de Operaciones Sobre Tejas. En él se da razon del estado que guarda la Comisaria de su cargo, así como de otros negocios relativos, que han ocurrido desde su nombramiento hasta su separación de ella, verificada el día once de marzo de 1837. [Instructional report published by the Army Division Commissioner for Texas operations. It explains the status of the Commissioner in his position, as well as other related matters that have occurred since his appointment until his departure, which took place on March 11, 1837].

Matamoros, Mexico: Imprenta del Mercurio a Cargo de Juan Southwell, 1837. 4to (7 3/4 x 5 1/2 inches). [3] 4-36 [4]. 40 pp. Engraved title-page with decorative border, Resumen Instructivo, Estado [Table] 1 by Manuel Mendiola, Estado 2 by Luis Jose de la Peza and Vicente Daza. Both estados are accounting tables giving the “ingreso” [income] and the “egreso” [expenditure] of the operation. The title carries the date of 3.11.1837, while the text sections are dated 3.14.1837. With woodcut printer’s device of an eagle and fleurons. Text in Spanish. Bound to style in 19th-century quarter red straight-grained morocco over 19th-century marble paper boards. *Provenance:* Hubert Hudson, Texas State Senator for Brownsville, 1957-1963.

A rare report detailing the failed Mexican mission to rein in the Republic of Texas following the Texan Revolution.

“In the fall of 1836 the Mexican government attempted, with complete lack of success, another expedition into Texas.” [Streeter]

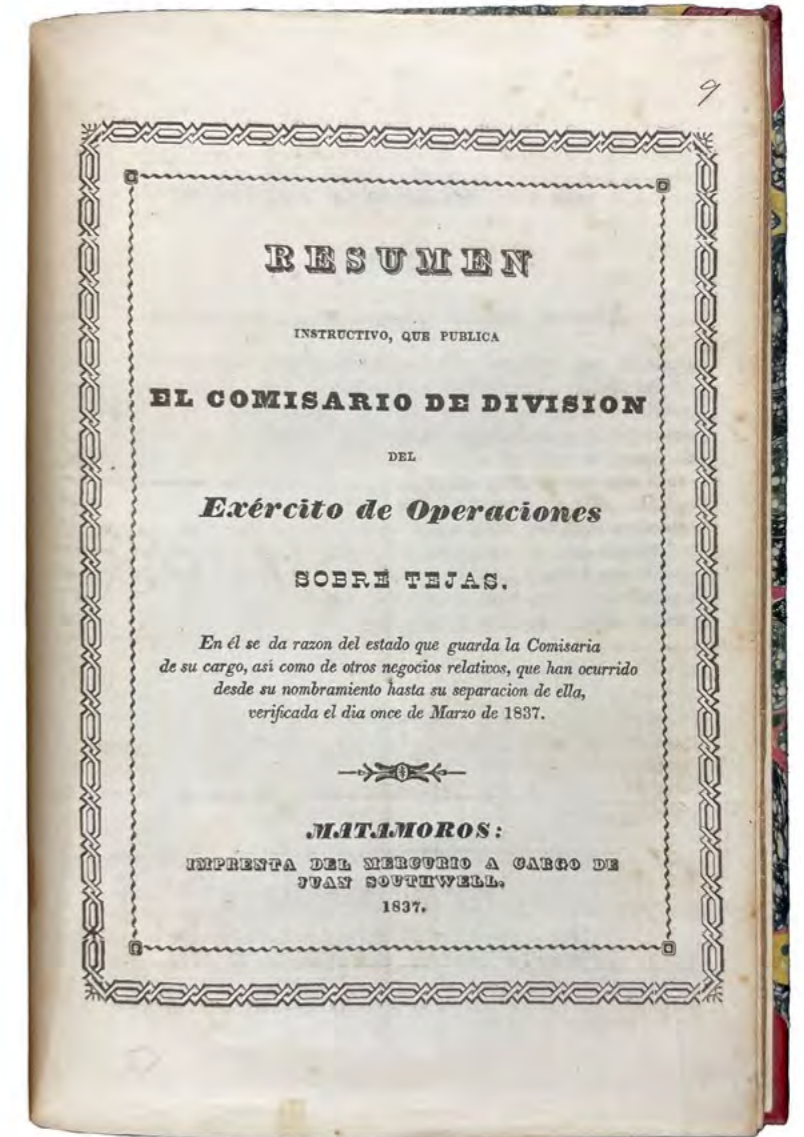
“Face-saving explanation for Mexico’s failure against the despised Texans in 1836-7.” [Howes]

This official pamphlet details the failed Mexican expedition into the Republic of Texas over the period of October 21, 1836, to March 14, 1837. Barreiro, an army commissioner in charge of the operation, concludes that the “ridiculo” Texan rebels were far less dangerous than the hostile desert terrain, which still incurs much human damage at the border:

“No es el numero del exercito de Tejas el temible. Bien despreciable y ridiculo es ese peloton de aventureros, que piensan que es como andar en cacerias de fieras haberselas con veteranos valientes y aguerridos: es el clima, son los desiertos horrorosos, son los rios invadeables, son los pantanos.” [It is not the number of the Texas army that is fearsome. Very despicable and ridiculous is that platoon of adventurers, who think that it is like going on wild beast hunts dealing with brave and seasoned veterans: it is the climate, it is the horrible deserts, it is the uncrossable rivers, the swamps.]

Texas had declared its independence on March 2, 1836, a culmination of the Texan Revolution which had begun on October 2, 1835. The United States did not diplomatically recognize the Republic of Texas until March of 1837, near the publication date of this pamphlet. Texas would remain an independent nation for a decade until it was annexed by the USA on December 29, 1845.

Howes B 170. Palau 24651. Streeter sale I, 357. Streeter, *Texas* 918.
 (#41693)



\$ 9,500



BRADY, Mathew B. (1823-1896, Photographer), LESTER, Charles Edwards (1815-1889, Editor), D'AVIGNON, Francis (1813-1861, Lithographer), GAMBARDELLA, Spiridione (fl.1842-1868, Artist). *The Gallery of Illustrious Americans, Containing the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Twenty-four of the Most Eminent Citizens of the American Republic, Since the Death of Washington.*

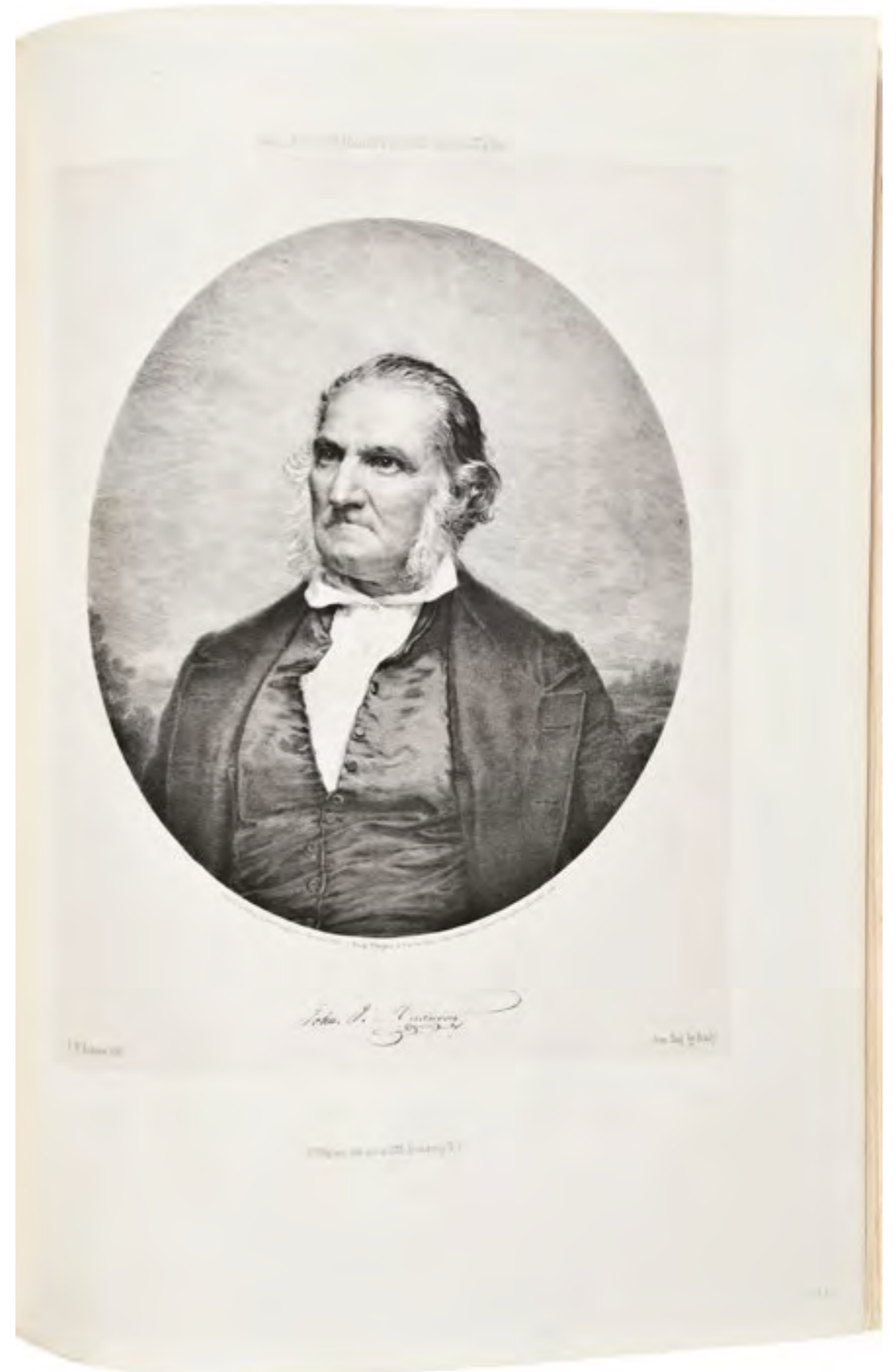
New York: M. B. Brady, F. d'Avignon, C. Edwards Lester, 1850. Folio (21 x 15 inches). Letterpress title and salutation leaf. 12 lithograph portraits on india paper, mounted as issued, by d'Avignon after daguerreotypes by Brady (11) and a painting by S[piridione] Gambardella (1). Each plate with the publisher's blindstamp in the lower margin. Expertly bound to style in quarter red morocco with tips and publisher's original red boards, upper cover elaborately gilt stamped, back cover blind stamped, spine tooled and lined gilt

Rare early American photographic work, including portraits of John James Audubon and President Taylor from daguerreotypes by Mathew Brady, the most famous American photographer of the mid-19th century. A fine copy without the foxing usually found.

The series is made up of twelve portraits, all but one from Brady's daguerreotypes, accompanied by biographical descriptions. It was intended as a celebration of the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century through the "noble deeds" of its most famous citizens. "In this Gallery, therefore, will be grouped together those American citizens, who have rendered the most signal services to the Nation, since the death of the Father of the Republic. As there is nothing sectional in the scope of this work, it will be comprehensive in its spirit; and it is hoped that it may bind the Union still more firmly together." - Brady, Preface

The work had its roots in 1845 when "Brady, the commercial photographer, became Brady the historian, who used a camera as Bancroft did his pen. It was in this year that Brady began work on the tremendous project of preserving for posterity the pictures of all distinguished Americans, which he planned to publish in a massive volume with the title of *The Gallery of Illustrious Americans*. The year 1850 was a milestone in Brady's life; his dream of having his Gallery published became a reality." [Horan]

Description continues on the next page.





A.C. Francour

The work was a joint publishing venture between the journalist and author Charles Edwards Lester, who wrote the biographical sketches; the lithographer Francis d'Avignon; and the senior partner Brady. The "book was issued by d'Avignon's press. It received fine notices from the *Herald* and other New York newspapers. Brady had paid d'Avignon a hundred dollars apiece for each of the lithograph stones and Brady soon recognized the book as a critical success but a financial failure." [Horan]

From the title it is clear that Brady originally planned to issue a second series of 12 portraits, but, according to Horan, Brady "reluctantly abandoned the project." Horan goes on to note that Sabin claims that the work was completed in 1856 but there are no extant copies of this second part, and it appears that Sabin was mistaken in this case.

The portrait subjects are as follows:

1. General Taylor, Twelfth President of the United States.
2. John Caldwell Calhoun.
3. Daniel Webster.
4. Silas Wright.
5. Henry Clay.
6. John Charles Fremont.
7. John James Audubon.
8. William Hickling Prescott.
9. General Winfield Scott.
10. President Fillmore.
11. William Ellery Channing.
12. Lewis Cass.

Horan *Mathew Brady: Historian with a Camera*, pp.10-14. Kunhardt, *Mathew Brady and His World*, pp.47-48. Pfister, *Facing the Light: Historic American Portrait Daguerreotypes*, p.22. Sabin 40221. Taft *Photography and the American Scene*, pp.59-60.

(#41384)

\$ 14,000.



[CIVIL WAR] - READ, Joseph Corson. *Southern Mississippi and Alabama Showing the Approaches to Mobile.*

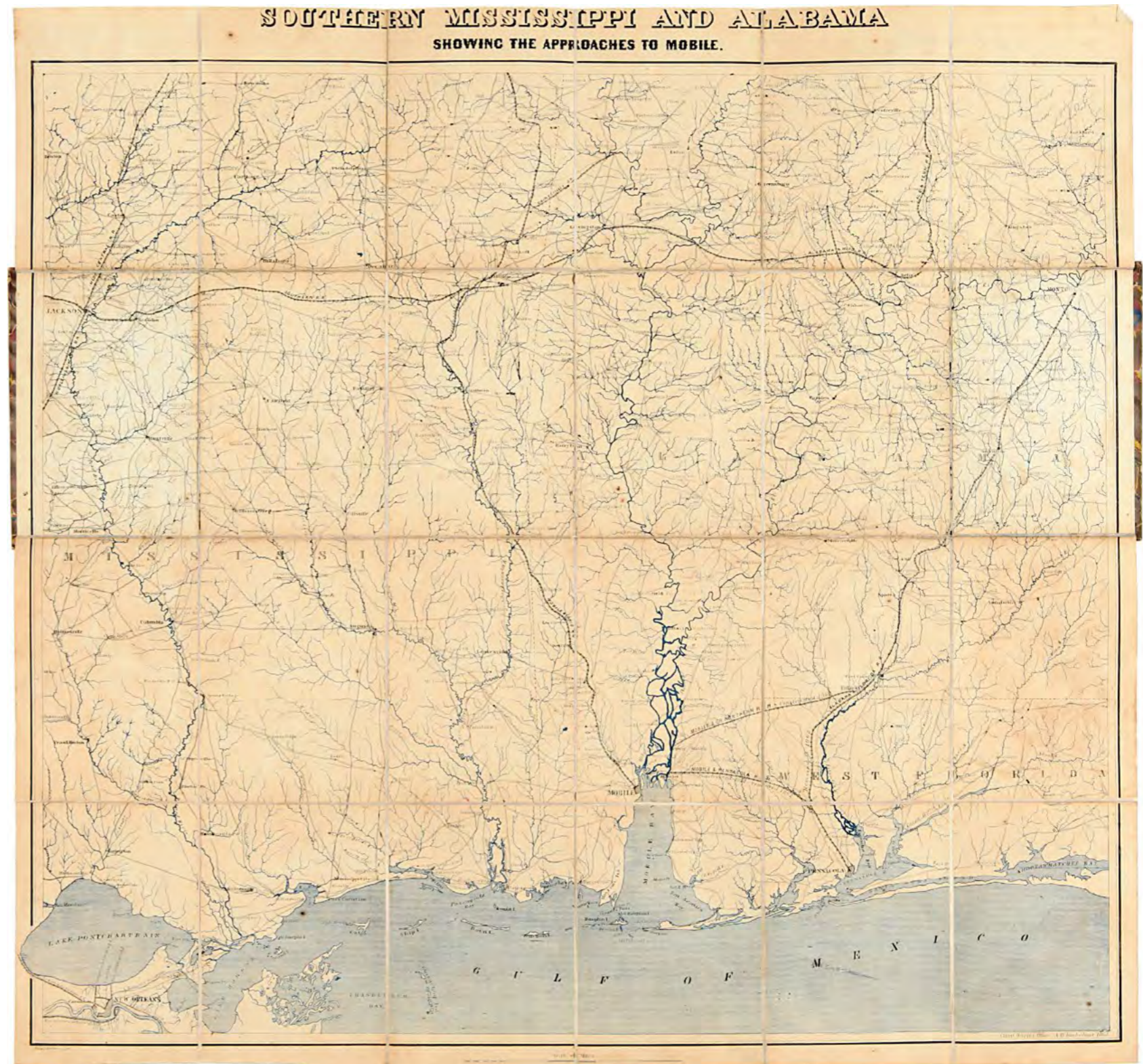
[Washington]: Coastal Survey Office, 1863. Folding map, (24 x 25 1/2 inches), mounted in twenty-four sections on linen. Original card covers with printed paper label. Contemporary ownership inscription on label. Light wear. Minor foxing.

Rare field operations map of Mississippi.

This rare Civil War map was created by the Coast Survey office, the main cartographic arm of the Union Army, for use in the Union campaigns into the South. This copy was owned and used by Colonel Joseph Corson Read, the Chief Commissary of the Army of the Cumberland.

In November 1863, the Union armies captured Chattanooga, the “Gateway to the South,” enabling them to stage a prolonged offensive into the Southern heartland. Grant moved very quickly to overwhelm the South and immediately ordered Sherman to move against Atlanta and its vital railroad supply lines, at the same time as he sent Nathaniel Banks to attack Mobile, Alabama.

Joseph Corson Read (1831-1889) was one of the first wave of men to take up Abraham Lincoln’s call for volunteers to put down the rebellion in April 1861. He remained continuously in the army, serving first on General Jesse Reno’s staff and rising to the rank of Chief Commissary for the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by George H. Thomas. Thomas was impressed with Read, and on May 1, 1864, with the spring campaign against Atlanta imminent, Thomas named Read Chief Commissary of the Army of the Cumberland in the Field. This meant that, although



Description continues on the next page.



Colonel A.P. Porter was the Army's overall chief, Read would serve alongside Thomas in the field and had the responsibility to supply the entire army as it moved South. During the long and arduous Atlanta campaign he was the man on the ground, making the supply side work. Read developed a close relationship with Thomas, one with both personal and professional aspects.

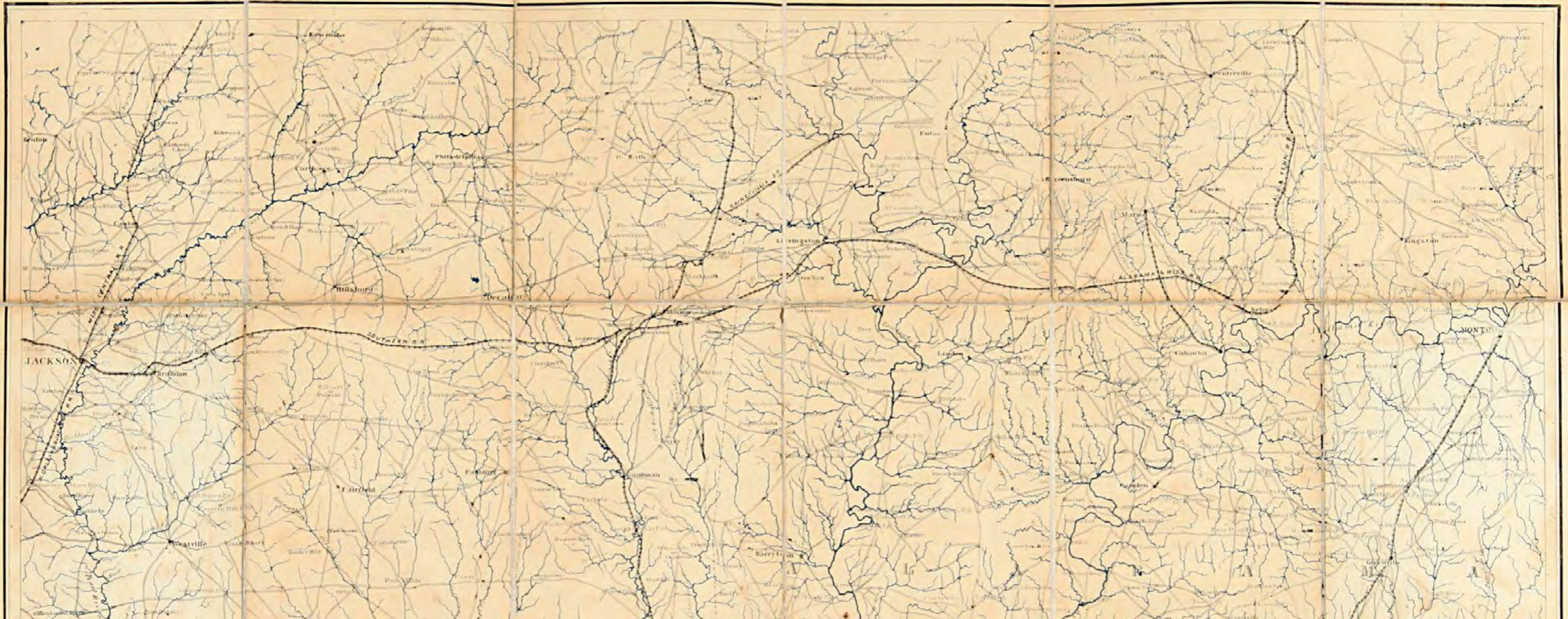
This map, scaled at ten miles to the inch, shows Mississippi and Alabama from Jackson to Montgomery, starting about fifty miles north of those two points and continuing south to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Rivers, roads, and rail lines, and all the towns they connect, are detailed, with waterways printed in blue. Two of the railroads, the Mobile & Pensacola, and the Mobile & Great Northern, construction and removal dates during the war.

An important map that would have been used by the Union Army in the field, specifically by the Chief Commissary of the Army of the Cumberland.

Library of Congress, *Civil War Maps* 260.1; Library of Congress, *Railroad Maps* 140.
(#27010)

\$ 3,900

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA SHOWING THE APPROACHES TO MOBILE.





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

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

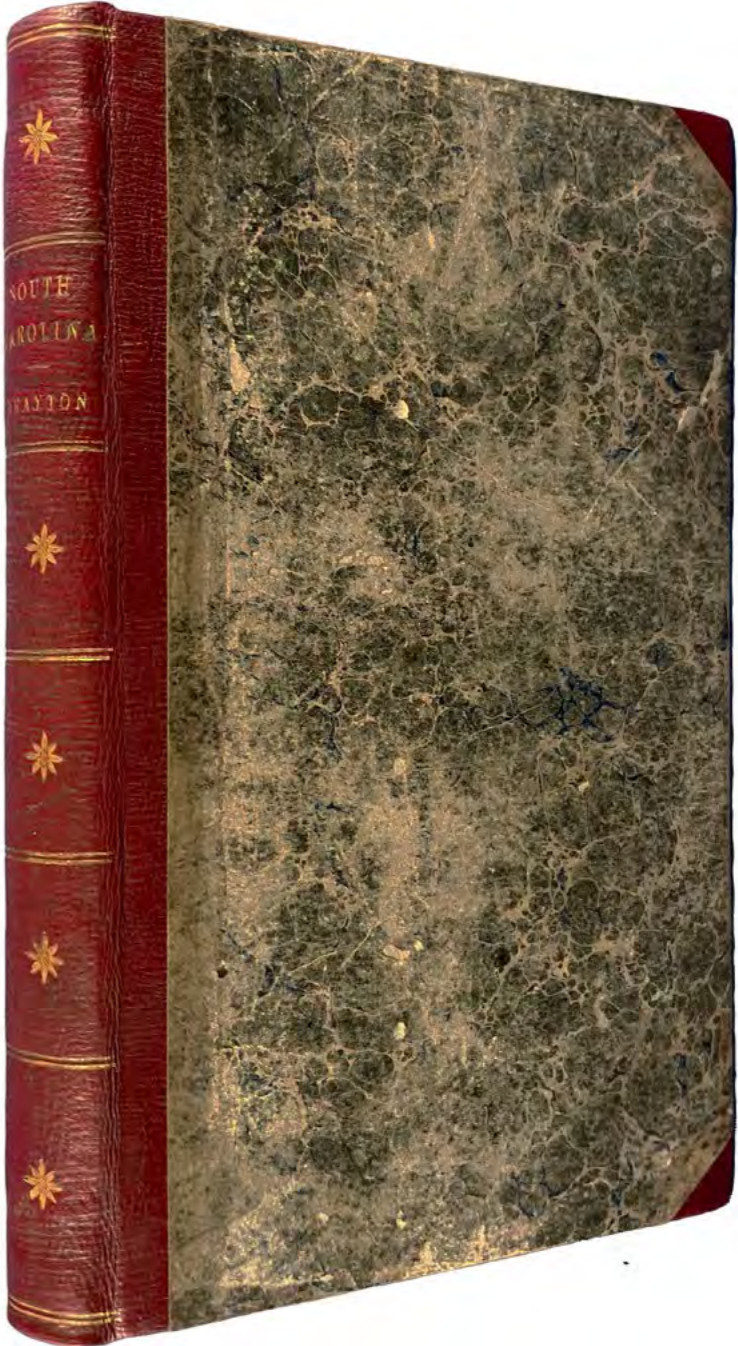
South Carolina's equivalent of "Notes on the State of Virginia"; a rare, classic compendium by Governor John Drayton. This first edition complete with the seldom seen tipped-in postscript and Winyaw Bay map.

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

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



Description continues on the next page.



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

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

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

\$ 19,500.



ROCKLAND LAKE - CUTTING ICE.
VIEW FROM THE NORTH EAST.

HILL, after John William (1812-1879). *Rockland Lake - Cutting Ice - View from the Northeast.*

C. & W. Endicott, c. 1845-9. Hand-coloured lithograph. Sheet size: 18 3/4 x 23 7/8 inches.

A captivating image which captures the winter tradition of ice-cutting at Rockland Lake, a hub of natural ice harvesting by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, showcasing a bygone era when communities relied on this seasonal task to keep their ice houses stocked and their lives cool.

Description continues on the next page.



The present image shows the winter task of collecting surface ice called “ice-cutting” or “ice-harvesting.” Though uncommon today, from the beginning of the 19th century to early 20th century many communities that was near fresh water harvested ice during the coldest months of the year. Rockland Lake, near the Hudson River about 25 miles north of New York City, was the largest natural ice harvesting operation of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which was the most prominent ice purveyor at the turn of the 20th Century. In fact, ice-harvesting at Rockland Lake was so renowned that in 1900 Thomas Edison Films documented the entire process. When a body of water freezes to the depth sufficient for harvesting, the first task is to mark the surface to the relevant size for the final ice block. A specialized horse-drawn plow with metal teeth would then be used to deeply score the ice, as depicted here in the foreground to the right of the image. The ice would then be cut with either a handsaw or a powered saw blade into long continuous strips and then cut into large individual blocks for transport by wagon back to the ice house, which is usually insulated by packed sawdust and peat and had a natural draining floor to carry away the melt water. Ice from Rockland Lake was transported via a railway over Hook Mountain and then in barges to New York City. Some of the ice shipped down the Hudson went to facilitate Manhattan’s Meatpacking district in the Lower West Side, while some was distributed throughout the city in special ice wagons or exported to destinations as far as Asia. Rockland Lake, because of its clean spring fed water and proximity to the Hudson River, New York City, and international shipping lanes, soon became the undisputed leader in the industry.

John William Hill was born in London in 1812 and immigrated to America with his family at age 7. His father, John Hill, a renowned engraver, and aquatintist, influenced his early artistic training. Settling in Philadelphia in 1819, the family later moved to New York in 1823, where Hill apprenticed under his father for seven years, contributing to aquatint prints for William Guy Wall’s Hudson River Portfolio. Hill began exhibiting at the National Academy of Design in 1828 and, in 1833, traveled to London for further art study, becoming an associate of the National Academy that same year. From 1836 to 1841, he served as a topographical artist for the New York State Geological Survey. His work during this period included illustrations for natural history publications. Later, employed by Smith Brothers in New York, he painted watercolor views of American cities for lithographs. An active member in the art community, Hill later became associated with John Ruskin and the Pre-Raphaelites, whose writings and philosophy influenced his later style.

(#41376)

\$ 1,250.





HUTAWA, Julius. *Map of Mexico & California Compiled from the latest authorities by Juls. Hutawa ... 2nd. Edition.*

St. Louis, Missouri: Julius Hutawa, 1863. Folding lithographic map (sheet size: 24 x 19½ inches) by Hutawa, hand-coloured in outline, small repaired tears, tipped onto the inner lower cover of the original drab paper-covered boards.

An interesting and rare Gold Rush-era map, showing the locations of various western Indian tribes, overland routes, and the region comprising present-day Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma.

The fourth issue of an interesting and historically-important map. The Cooke and Kearny routes to the Pacific are shown, and there is an inset showing the area around Mexico City.

This example is preceded by three earlier issues which all appeared within a couple of years of each other in 1847 to 1849. The present example differs from its precursors in that it is dated 1863, includes the words “New Mexico” printed on the map, and has colored boundaries indicating the Gadsden Purchase. “Particularly interesting is the number of routes west traced on the map; most of them are accurate. The locations given in New Mexico are very full” (Graff), also included are fascinating details of the locations of forts, trading posts, and various Native American tribes.

The German-born printer, Julius F. Hutawa, settled in St. Louis where, along with his brother Edward, he established a well-known lithography and printing business in the 1830s. The present map is a prime example of their specialized traveler’s maps.

Wheat *Gold Regions* 46N; Wheat *Transmississippi* 1072; Graff 2026; Howell *California* 52:440; David Rumsey Collection, list # 0335.001; Streeter sale, lot nos. 179 & 180; Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West III*, 562; Wheat *Maps of the California Gold Rush* 46; Wheat 1072. (#20275) \$ 3,750.





JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826); Library of - James A. ROSS (1744-1827). *Graecae Grammaticae Westmonasteriensis Institutio Compendiaria In usum juventutis civitatibus Americanis Studiosae ... Editio Secunda.*

Philadelphia: William Fry, 1817. 12mo (7 x 4 inches). viii, 100pp. Contemporary speckled calf, flat spine ruled in gilt (joints cracked but holding). Housed in a morocco backed cloth box. *Provenance:* Thomas Jefferson (presentation inscription from the author, initialled ownership mark on page 97); Jefferson estate (sale, Poor, 27 February 1829, lot 840); Rapin E. Smith (booklabel); Charles Francis Jenkins (bookplate).

Thomas Jefferson's copy of an important American Greek grammar: "...to read Latin & Greek authors in their original is a sublime luxury" - Thomas Jefferson.

By the end of the 18th century, Thomas Jefferson held the largest private library in America. In 1783, his library at Monticello included 2,640 volumes. Over the next thirty years, the collection swelled to over 6,000. In 1815, Jefferson's library was sold en bloc to the Library of Congress to replace their collection lost during the War of 1812 when the British burned the Capitol. The bulk of that collection was destroyed, again by fire, on Christmas eve 1851. Jefferson would build another library between 1815 and his death in 1826, which was dispersed at auction in 1829 by Nathaniel Poor.

The present volume derives from Jefferson's final library and is inscribed to Jefferson on the blank leaf facing the title. In a bold hand, Ross has written: "The Honble. Tho. Jefferson respectfully from James Ross." In addition, the volume bears Jefferson's "secret" ownership mark on page 97, being his initial T. preceding signature mark I. The volume further appeared in the 1929 Poor sale of the books from his estate, described in the catalogue as "Poor's Westminster Greek Grammar 12mo" -- the volume bears the wax pencil lot number 840 on the front pastedown.

The study of the classics, particularly in their original Latin and Greek, constituted an important part of Jefferson's education, and their study was actively promoted by Jefferson throughout his life. He would write that the classical languages "constitute the basis of good education, and are indispensable to fill up the character of a 'well-educated man'" and the study of classics, particularly in their original languages, would become an important element of the original curriculum at the University of Virginia. Jefferson would read Latin and Greek nearly every day of his adult life and once wrote that he thanked God on his knees for the teacher who had given him such a source of sublime pleasure.

The author of this grammar, James Ross, studied at Princeton and would become the first professor of languages at the new Dickinson College. In 1794, he would establish Franklin School, a "classical school" in Chambersburg and would later serve as professor of languages at Franklin College (i.e. the pre-cursor to Franklin & Marshall). His magnum opus was a Latin grammar first published in 1798. The present work -- a Greek grammar with explanatory text in Latin -- would first be published in 1813, prescribed for use at Princeton, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In his prefatory testimonial to this second edition, Princeton professor of languages Philip Lindsley notes that the first printing of Ross's grammar had been quickly exhausted.

Cf. Sowerby, *Library of Thomas Jefferson* 4786 (for Jefferson's copy of Ross's Latin grammar). (#35079)



\$ 45,000.



JEFFERYS, Thomas (1719-1771). *The American Atlas; or, a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America; Wherein are Delineated at Large its Several Regions, Countries, States, and Islands; and Chiefly the British Colonies.*

London: Printed and Sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1775. Folio (21 1/4 x 15 1/8 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved. 22 engraved maps, on 29 sheets (28 folding or double-page), all hand-colored in outline. Expertly bound to style in eighteenth-century half Russia over contemporary marbled boards, the flat spine richly gilt in eight compartments divided by filets, Greek-key and rope-twist roll-tools, lettered in the second, the others with elaborate rococo repeat pattern.



“The American Atlas” is the most important 18th-century atlas for America. Ristow describes it as a “geographical description of the whole continent of America, as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century. A major cartographic reference work it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution.”

As a collection, the *American Atlas* stands as the most comprehensive, detailed and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. Among the distinguished maps are; Braddock Meade’s “A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England,” the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; a map of “The Provinces of New York and New Jersey” by Samuel Holland, the surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull’s “A Map of Pennsylvania,” the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson’s “A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia,” the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lt. Ross’s “Course of the Mississippi” the first map of that river based on English sources.

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the English American colonies, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of “official work.” Jefferys died on November 20th, 1771, and in 1775, his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately-issued maps together and republished them in book form as *The American Atlas*.

The full list of maps can be found on our website.

Howes J-81. *New England Prospect* 13. *Phillips Atlases* 1165. Ristow, *Thomas Jefferys The American Atlas* facsimile edition, passim. Sabin 35953. Streeter Sale I, 72.

(#40437)

\$ 98,000.

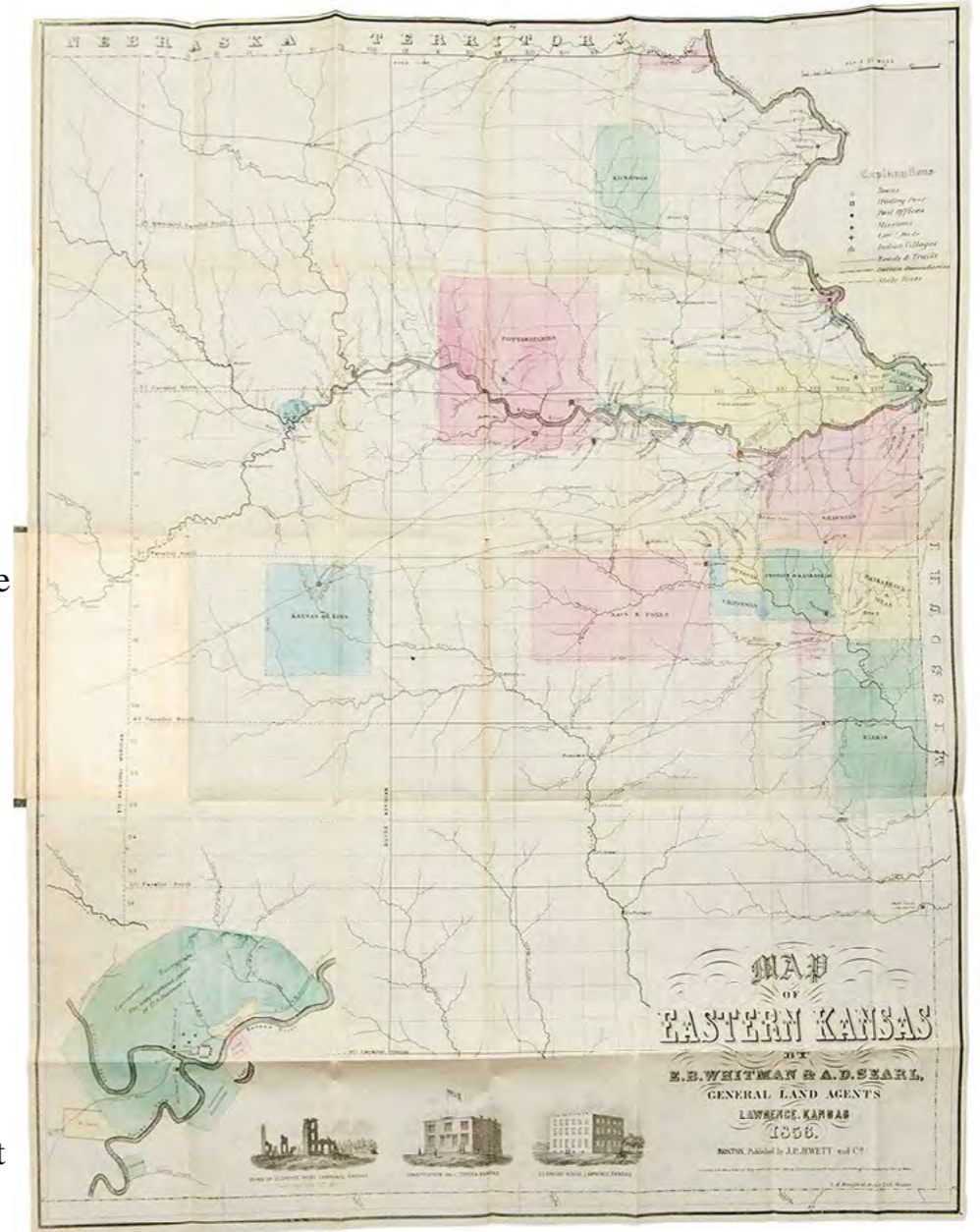


KANSAS - WHITMAN, E. B. and A. D. SEARL. *Map of Eastern Kansas.*

Lawrence, Kansas [Boston: J. P. Jewett and Co.], 1856. Lithographed [by L. H. Bradford & Co.] folding pocket map, Indian lands hand-coloured, three vignette views of buildings in Kansas. Folds into original green cloth covers, covers decoratively blocked in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, printed letter by Whitman and Searl on the inside front pastedown. Sheet size: 27 1/4 x 21 inches.

A Bleeding Kansas cartographic rarity: a map intended to promote Free Soil, anti-slavery activists to the region.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 created those territories with the provision that the settlers in those states would decide whether slavery would be lawful. The border state of Kansas thus became a breeding ground for anti- and pro-slavery conflict. Pro-slavery Missourians, known as border ruffians, flooded into the eastern half of the state, specifically along the Missouri River where slave-based agriculture would be feasible. Anti-slavery forces rallied, sending settlers from the North, with most coming from New England. Free state settlements were created in Topeka (identified on the map as the “temporary state capital”) and Lawrence (depicted here on the map as a red dot with a small American flag). On this map, both of those free soil strongholds are shown with encampments of “Shannon’s Posse” nearby, dated December 1855 -- pro-slavery forces intended to intimidate the Topeka Constitutional Convention. The Kansas troubles are further depicted with the three vignette views, two showing the before and after images of the Eldrige House. Also known as the Free State Hotel, the house served as temporary quarters to incoming New Englanders. Border ruffians destroyed the building on May 21, 1856. It was in retaliation to this attack and others in Lawrence on that day that John Brown attacked pro-slavery settlers in what would become known as the Pottawatomie Massacre, igniting further violence in the region, and making Bleeding Kansas a major portent to the Civil War.



Interestingly, on the advertisement by Whitman and Searle on the inside front wrapper, no mention is made of the troubles, even though Whitman was a known abolitionist and Jewett, the publisher, was the publisher of “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”. The two land agents offer their services to immigrants, offering to find plots, supply information to interested parties, and complete surveys. The primary colored features on the map are Native American tribal lands, shown as separate and with defined boundaries meant to entice settlers to a region without Indian troubles. Forts shown on the map include Fort Riley (both on the larger map and as an unbordered inset at lower left), Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Scott (abandoned). Also shown are Fort Laramie Road, California Road, Oregon Road, and Santa Fe Road.

This map, however, is at its essence a cartographic representation of the slavery conflict and the events leading to the Civil War.

Phillips, *A List of Maps of America*, p. 346; Streeter sale 3903; Graff 4640; Heaston, *Kansas Pocket Maps* 4; Baughman, *Kansas in Maps*, pp. 52-53; Eberstadt 137:24; Jones, *Adventures in Americana* 1354; Rumsey 3069; Siebert sale 717.

(#34898)

\$ 3,500.



KENTUCKY. *Laws of Kentucky; comprehending those of a general nature now in force; and which have been acted on by the legislature thereof. Together with a copious index and a list of local or private acts...to which is prefixed the Constitution of the United States with the Amendments, the Act of Separation from the State of Virginia, and the Constitution of Kentucky ... [With:] Laws of Kentucky ... Vol. II ... [With:] Laws of Kentucky ... Vol. III.*

Lexington: Printed by John Bradford [vols. 1-2] and F. Bradford [vol. 3], 1799-1807-1817. 3 volumes, 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches). 19 [i.e., lxxxvii], 514; [2], 506; 434pp. Bound to style in contemporary sheep, spines ruled in blind, red morocco lettering pieces.

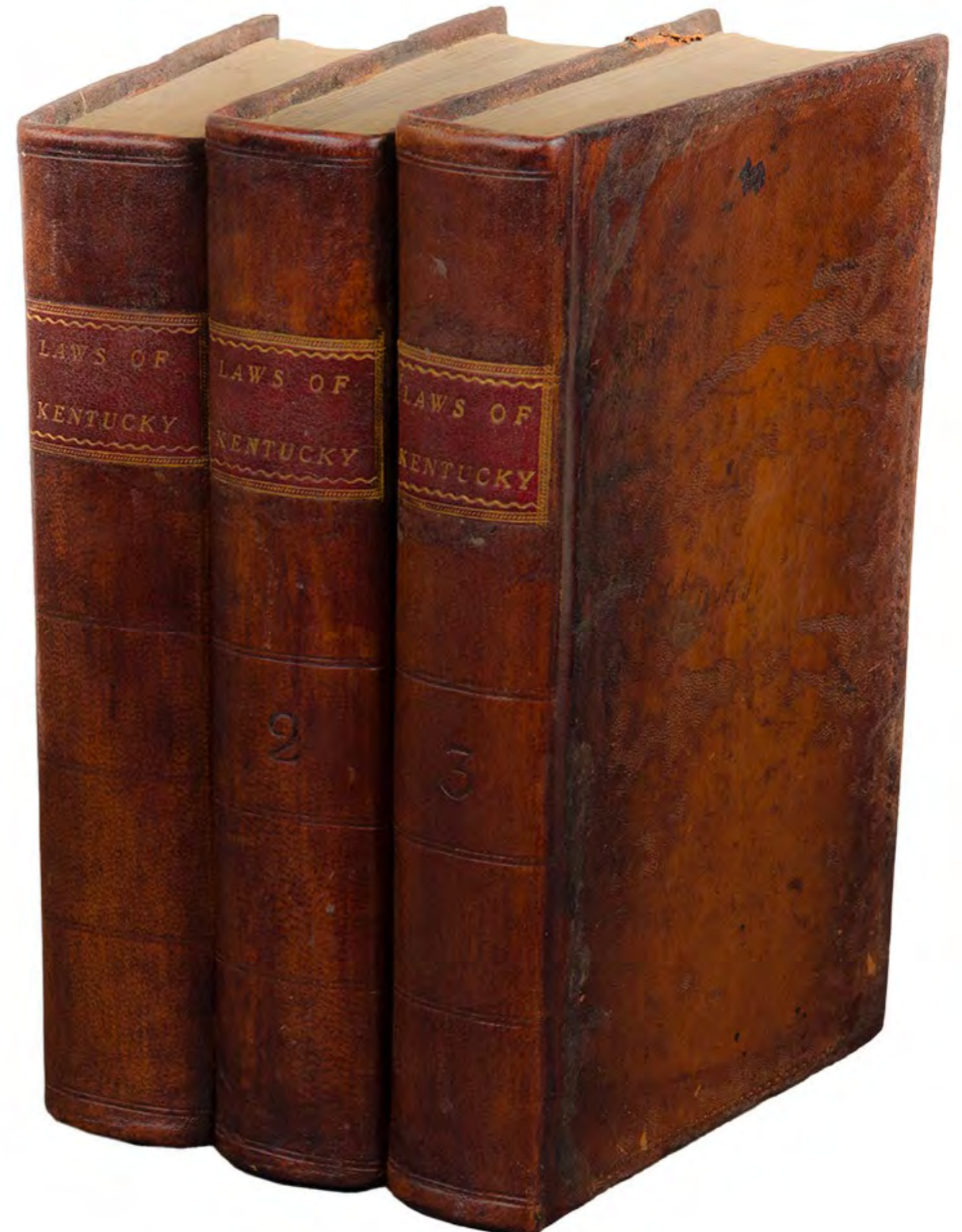
Crucial Kentucky laws: the earliest compendium of the laws of Kentucky, complete in three volumes, including the act providing for the gradual elimination of slavery in the state passed in February 1798.

This three-volume collection of the Laws of Kentucky serves as a critical historical record of the legal landscape in early Kentucky. Among its essential contents are the texts of the U.S. Constitution, the Act of Separation from Virginia, and the Constitution of Kentucky, reflecting the states foundational legal principles. Volume I features significant laws addressing the institution of slavery, underscoring its entrenched role in Kentucky society. Additionally, from pages 174 to 177, numerous acts regulate taverns and restrain tipling houses, illuminating the state's early efforts to navigate the social implications of alcohol consumption. These regulations are particularly noteworthy as they foreshadow Kentucky's emergence as a major producer of spirits, particularly whiskey, in the years to come.

Published in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, this collection represents one of the earliest major books printed west of the Allegheny Mountains. The final volume contains comprehensive indices for all three volumes, enhancing its utility as a research resource. Extremely rare both on the market and in institutional collections, these volumes are indispensable for the study of the complexities of American legal history and the historical treatment of slavery in Kentucky.

McMurtrie 118, 298, 648 (noting, but not distinguishing, two variant editions); Evans 35683; Shaw & Shoemaker 12862.
(#28981)

\$ 12,500.





[KENTUCKY LAWS]. *Consecutive Run of the First Session Laws of the General Assembly of Kentucky.*

Frankfort: 1817-1840. Twenty-four volumes; 8vo (7 5/8 x 4 5/8 inches to 9 1/16 x 5 5/8 inches). Individual details and paginations provided below. Ex-library, with blind and ink stamps on titlepages and front endpages, and with paper shelfmarks on spines. Minor soiling and shelf wear. Some tanning and light foxing. Uniformly bound in blue cloth, spines with black morocco lettering pieces, lettered gilt.

An impressive run of the laws passed by the Kentucky General Assembly during the first session called in each year from 1816 to 1839

This is apparently a full set of works from this period, as there are no recorded imprints from other sessions of the state assembly during this time. Individual volumes from this collection are themselves rare on the market, and only a handful of institutions possess extended runs of this series of imprints. The full list of works included can be found on our website.

(#30452)

\$ 6,500.



LITTELL, William. *The Statute Law of Kentucky; with Notes, Praelections, and Observations on the Public Acts. In Five Volumes.*

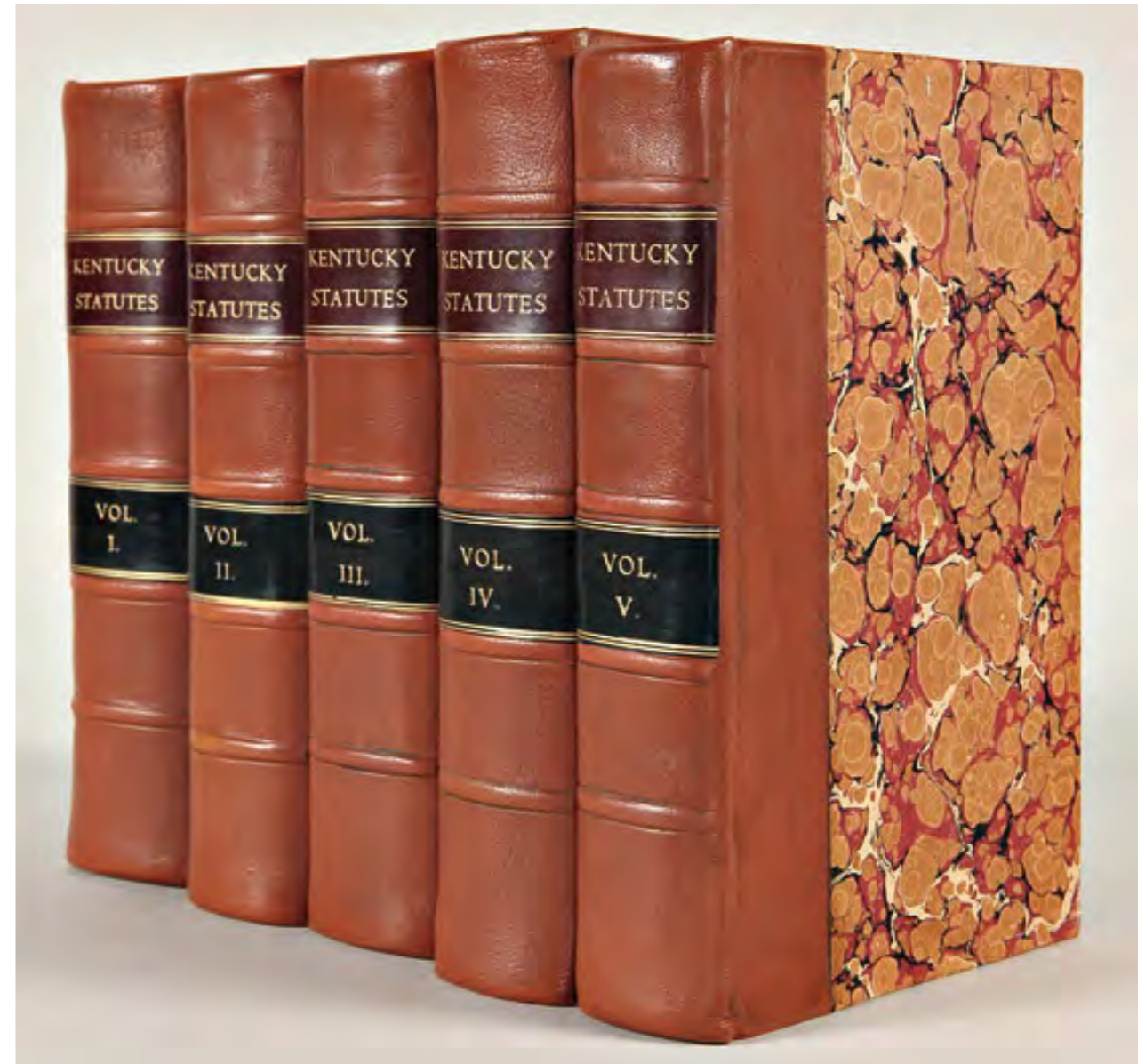
Frankfort: William Hunter; Butler & Wood, 1809-1819. Five volumes. Thick octavos (8 1/2 x 5 inches). [2], xiii, 759; [2], xvi, 630; vii, 621; v, [1], 536, [61], [vii]-ix; [4], 592, [32]pp.each titlepage. Light foxing and soiling to text. Half calf and marbled boards, leather labels. In second volume pp.545 and 547 have minor tape repairs.

A rare set of the Kentucky statutes compiled by noted Kentucky legal historian, William Littell.

Littell (1768-1824) moved to Kentucky in 1801 where he received a law degree and began writing about legal history for the state. The present statutes, published over a period of ten years, were originally intended to be just three volumes (as evidenced by the titlepages) but were later expanded to five. The Shaw & Shoemaker bibliography entry covers the five volumes as one work, though they are cited individually by McMurtrie. These are relatively early for Kentucky printing, which began in Lexington in 1787. Incredibly rare in the marketplace, especially complete in five volumes. The only other complete set we can locate at auction was in the Brinley sale in 1880.

McMurtrie 340, 363, 394, 508, 726; Shaw & Shoemaker 17866.
(#28983)

\$ 6,000.





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

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

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

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

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

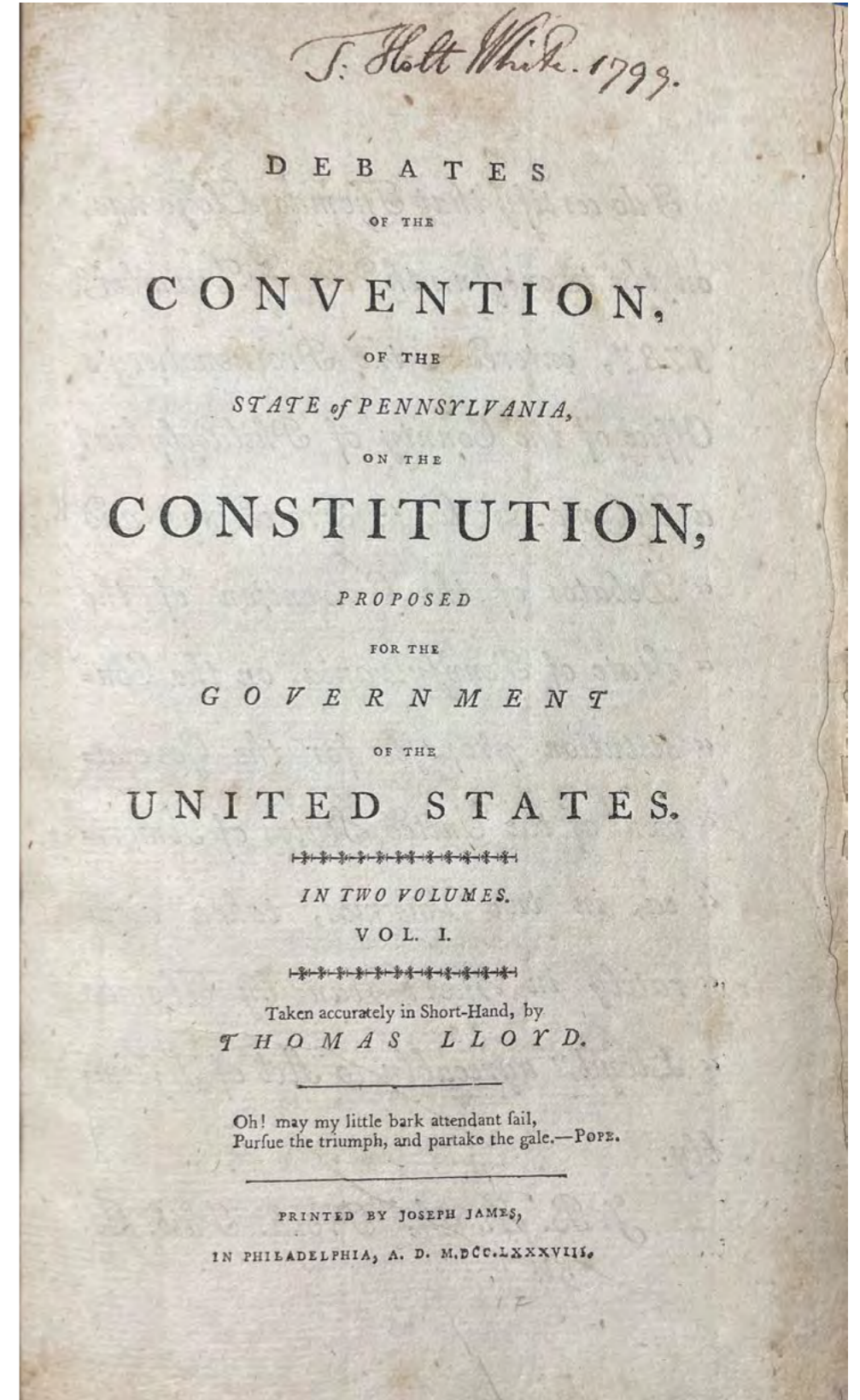
Lloyd, the reporter, would soon-after begin documenting the first session of Congress in his *Congressional Register*. Lloyd's *Register* became so important in that first year of American legislating that the congressmen discussed the paper itself at length on the Congressional floor. A stenographer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

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

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

(#40118)

\$ 16,000.





Know all Men by these Presents,
 That the Chiriqui Improvement Company,
 a body politic and Corporate, duly organized and
 established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania,
 and holding Charters, franchises & privileges under
 grants and laws of the Province of Chiriqui in the
 Republic of New Granada, hath under and by virtue
 of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of said
 Corporation Courened in due form and duly passed
 and recorded, made authorized, Constituted and ap-
 pointed, and by these presents doth make and haize
 constitute and appoint Ambrose W. Thompson,
 of the City of New York, the true and lawful attorney
 of the said Corporation, for it and in its Corporate
 name and to the use of the said Corporation, to
 negotiate with, contract, sell, convey, lease, demise,
 transfer, deliver, set over, and in every lawful way
 and manner to grant and dispose of all and
 singular, the property, estate, rights, titles, possessions,
 franchises and privileges belonging to or in any way
 connected with said Corporation in the said Province
 of Chiriqui, including the navigable waters, harbors
 and maritime rights and privileges thereunto ap-
 pertaining or in anywise belonging.

And also to contract with the United
 States Government or any other Government, Prince
 or Potentate, for the establishment of such mail service
 to and from the said Province or any part thereof and
 across the same, in his own name or otherwise
 as he may deem discreet or advantageous and to
 that end, to contract for the establishment, run-

POMEROY, Samuel Clark (1816-1891); THOMPSON, Ambrose W. (1810-1882); et al. *Archive: Abraham Lincoln's 1861-62 Chiriqui Colonization Project and Related Kansas Senator Samuel Clark Pomeroy Papers.*

Washington, DC: c.1858-1895. Archive. Sheet sizes variable. Over 60 ink and pencil manuscripts and typescripts, including copies, ledgers, letters, and US Government correspondence on paper.

This remarkable archive of manuscript materials tells the story of "Linconia," Abraham Lincoln's failed 1861-62 scheme to resettle free black Americans in the Chiriqui province of what is now Panama.

"You having been charged by the President of the United States with the execution of the Acts of the 1st Session of the 34th Congress for aiding in the Colonization of persons of color freed by the provisions of law in some tropical country." - Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith to Kansas Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy, 9/11/1862

This archive of materials related to President Lincoln's Chiriqui Project is important evidence in a story often unacknowledged in American history: that of the US Government's attempts to relocate black Americans overseas. The Chiriqui Colonization Project was a scheme Lincoln pushed to resettle over 13,000 black people, mostly freed formerly enslaved people from Washington DC, to "Linconia," a new colony on land in the Chiriqui province of Northwest Panama, to provide cheap labor for the coal industry. The project was set into motion by Philadelphia shipbuilder Ambrose W. Thompson, with Kansas Senator Samuel Clark Pomeroy acting as Colonizing Agent for the US Government.

The Chiriqui Colonization project was not an aberration. From Jefferson to Lincoln, major American politicians throughout the 19th century supported the mission of the American Colonization Society (ACS), which started in 1817 and established the colony for black Americans in Liberia. The ACS was founded by an odd coupling of anti-slavery Quakers and Southern slaveholders who thought free black people would incite slave rebellions. Lincoln had been an enthusiastic supporter of ACS colonization schemes to send black Americans abroad throughout his career and publicly advocated for such projects during the Civil War. The Chiriqui Project was approved just five days before the initial Emancipation Proclamation. These archive materials reveal the totality of Lincoln's views on slavery and race, not just the version seen through the rose-colored glasses of Spielberg bio-pics.

Description continues on the next page.



The papers in this Chiriqui Project archive also exemplify the folly and fraud that would plague the Republican administrations of Lincoln and Grant. The Chiriqui scheme begins with an enterprising scammer, Ambrose W. Thompson, who repeatedly tries to sell land to the US Government in what is now Panama, land to which he did not in fact hold the title. As early as 1862, Lincoln's Navy Secretary Gideon Welles had told Lincoln that there was "fraud and cheat in the affair." Nevertheless, Lincoln persisted, telling his Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase that he wanted the "Chiriqui coal contract . . . closed." Though the US Government subsequently signed that contract with Thompson, the Chiriqui Project was never realized due to problems with obtaining legal title to the land, strong opposition from white abolitionists and black leaders such as Frederick Douglass, unusable coal deposits, and intense resistance from powers in Central America. Costa Rica, for instance, had a claim to the land where the Chiriqui colony was to be located and its government called the 1861 US colonizing expedition there a "filibustering raid" that was "to be resisted by force if necessary." Douglass put the resettlement plan this way: "the President of the United States seems to possess an ever increasing passion for making himself appear silly and ridiculous."

The materials in this archive are fundamental to understanding how this plan was conceived and how it was thought that it would operate. The documents include the Chiriqui Improvement Company's 1858 board meeting minutes which supposedly gave Thompson control of the land; the Colonizing Agent appointment papers from the Secretary of the Interior Caleb Blood Smith to Senator Pomeroy; Pomeroy's ledger sheet for planned costs of resettlement to Linconia; Pomeroy's initial agreement with Thompson; and Pomeroy's estate papers. But the archive also includes more granular information including a great deal of Pomeroy's personal and business correspondence, much of which concerns unpaid debts related to the Chiriqui Project. There are over 60 documents in 4 broad divisions: Chiriqui Colony documents; Correspondence concerning Pomeroy debts; Correspondence between Pomeroy and General S. C. Boynton; and the general correspondence of Pomeroy and his wife Martha Pomeroy.

In a post-George Floyd, post-1619 Project America, when more Americans are reckoning with their country's ignominious past and the oppression black Americans have faced throughout US history, this archive on what was to be "Linconia" tells a story whose time has come.

Description continues on the next page.

Box 3935
Post Office
58 Broadway
New York Dec 15 1875

Hon S C Pomeroy
Dear Sir

Yours of yesterday is rec^d. I have drawn up the Bill for the yard, re making substantial alterations in it, and enclose a copy which with four other papers I enclose. They had now prepared to aid in the negotiation of the Virginia matter, & re late to the bill only so far as to give information upon its necessity to the Country and the substantial basis its propriety they describe afford to the Company. The memorial I have not yet drawn up, because I wished to see the Composition of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, & on Commerce, to determine which the matter had best chance in reference, & which might advise a democratic memorial. I want your opinion upon the memorial - that is, should it be very brief - setting forth only the strong points with the advantages to the Government, or be a little more enlarged, say covering three pages about of such substance I send, and embracing some of the evidence? I will prepare it tonight or tomorrow, so as to have it printed as soon

as I have your reply. There is one matter which could be inserted with effect if the members knew anything or engaged into practical economy. It is reported that John Stouch has stated publicly that he has a million & a half dollars worth of iron which he got from the Navy Dept. - worth for fifty thousand dollars, doubtless, this has already reached the ears of those who intend investigation. I should not like to do anything that would do an injury to the Secretary; but see what he could have said in this rough story if he had had recourse to selling mills in our yard, by which he could have had it as well as any form for other work & saved 75% of the cost which has been made. If Board's statement is true.

I wish to put the memorial & Bill in each house, and refered before the holidays, and then to come down personally to go before the Committee, and then arrange in the manner we may think best upon the basis of the suggestions made.

In the Senate, I think I shall have much democratic strength, perhaps nearly all through the influence of personal friends.

Keep the wanted papers sent to your self - I do not wish them public here.

Very Truly yours
A. W. Thompson

Box 3935
Post Office
58 Broadway
New York Dec 7/75

Hon S C Pomeroy
My dear Sir

I shall be so occupied here and in Virginia, that it will not be possible for me to remain at any time long in Washington during this Congress. I therefore would like to know if you could take entire charge and management of our International Steamship bill - It is my intention to again try, and to keep trying it till it is carried. Of course your interest in case of success will in a case like this be large - I believe that in your management it can be a success.

I have altered the bill, to avoid certain objections urged last year, and have popularized it, by making aid to wooden ship builders prominent. This aid will be important to them, because upon most of the

80,000 acres of the Coal land we have in Virginia, the original growth of the forest building timber for all kinds of ship work is still standing. I have assurance that the ship builders of New England will work for the measure. If you take hold of it in the manner suggested, of course I will when wanted come on to go before the Committee, and will furnish you with all the information on the subject as far as in my power as you require it.

The Virginia matter I am prepared to work with, & I think it will give strength to the other. Indeed I know it will in the Southern estimation. Let me hear from you & I will then go more into detail.

Very Truly yours
A. W. Thompson



Washington D.C.
 May, 24th 1881

I agree to pay to Mr. Pomeroy, one thousand Dollars, out of the money to be paid me, from the Appropriation for Postal Stations, so soon as I receive the same.

This is per obligation assumed by him.

A. W. Thompson

\$1000

2015 G Street N.W.
 Washington Aug. 18, 1881

Gen. Saml. C. Pomeroy
 Sir.

The acceptance of one thousand dollars by Mr. Rogers of my draft by your order, and endorsed by your order, having said endorsement upon it, and of which said Sam you received \$300. which you promised to pay at maturity will be due on the 20th Instant. Please have the Remittance to send me said sum of \$300. on or before Saturday morning of this week, that the transaction may be met.

Very Resp^t
 A. W. Thompson

Samuel C. Pomeroy was a Republican politician, one of the first two senators from Kansas, who initially moved there from Massachusetts as part of the movement to bring Kansas into the union as a free state. Prior to that Pomeroy was a representative in the Massachusetts House and a railroad man, who even served as the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad while he was a sitting senator. He introduced the bill that led to the creation of Yellowstone National Park. Pomeroy lost his seat amid a bribery scandal in which he paid a state senator \$7,000 to retain his position. Mark Twain satirized Pomeroy as "Senator Dillworth" in *The Gilded Age*.

Ambrose W. Thompson, head of the Chiriqui Improvement Association, was a shipbuilder and railroad man from Philadelphia who spent decades trying to sell land in Panama to various US Government agencies, land to which he did not have the legal right. He pushed for the construction of early shipping routes across the Isthmus of Panama prior to the digging of the canal.

Other parties who appear in documents in the archive include: Edward A. Bowers (1857-1924); General S. C. Boynton; Martha Pomeroy; Major W. H. Ritter; and Secretary of the Interior Caleb Blood Smith (1808-1864).

Bear, Rick. "Lincoln's Panama Plan," *New York Times*, Aug. 16, 2012. Schelp, "Lincoln and the Chiriqui Colonization Project," *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 37, No. 4. Vorenberg, "Abraham Lincoln and the Politics of Black Colonization," *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, Vol 14, No. 2, Summer 1993, 22-45. (#39463) \$ 27,500.



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

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

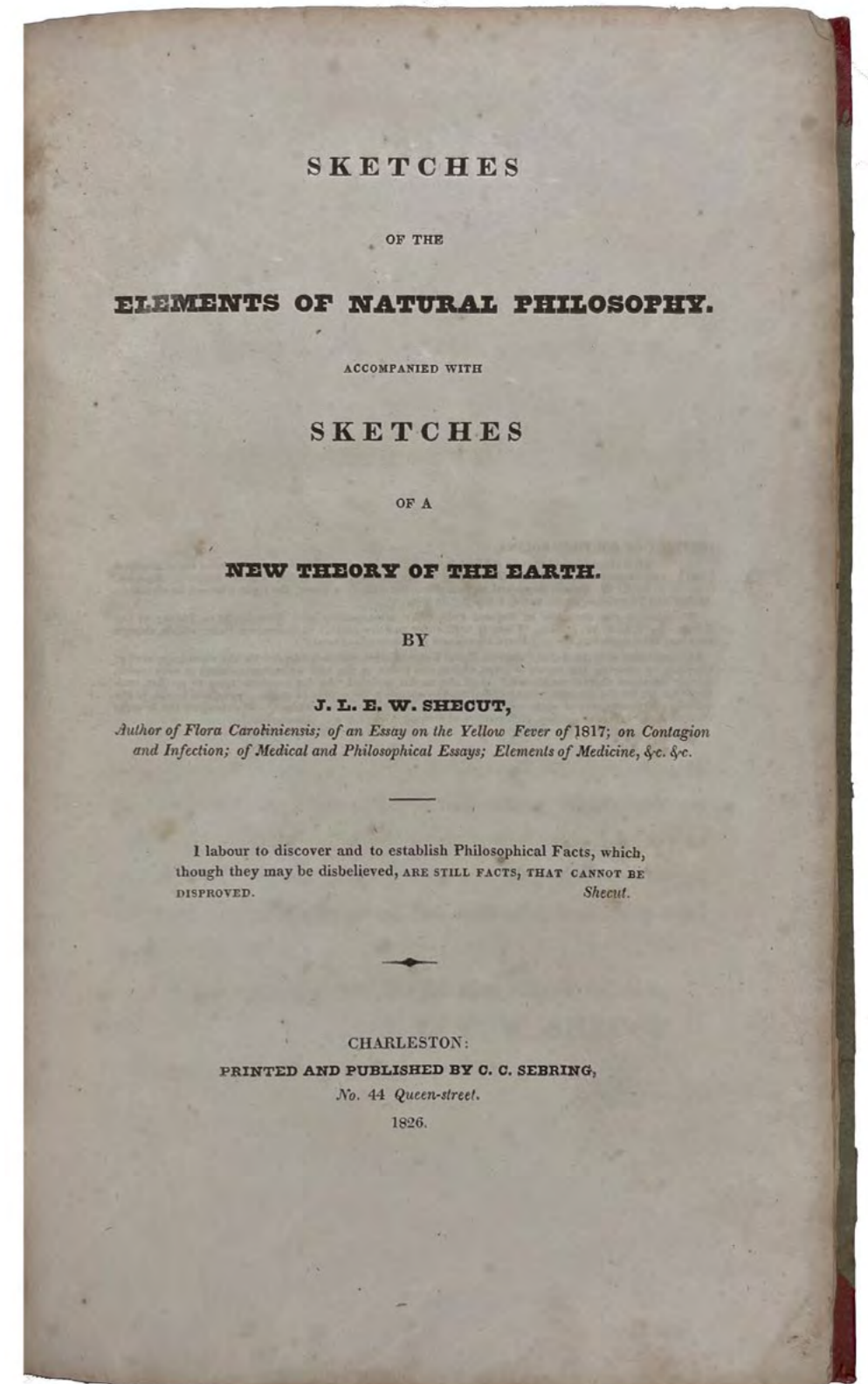
Rare, electric work of natural philosophy by John L. E. W. Shecut, a South-Carolina Renaissance man of the early 1800s.

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

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

Shaw Shoemaker 26063.
(#40930)

\$ 6,500.





SHINDLER, Antonio Zeno (1823-1899, Photographer). *Ma'-za-o-ya'-ti, Iron Nation Brulé [Chief Solomon Iron Nation of the Lower Brulé Lakota]. [380].*

Washington, D. C.: Addis Gallery, 308 Pennsylvania Ave., ca. February-April 1867. Albumen photographic print on contemporary mount. Image size (including text): (5 x 7 3/8 inches). Sheet size: (5 5/8 x 8 1/2 inches).

An official diplomatic portrait of Chief Solomon Iron Nation, signatory to numerous major treaties with the US Government, taken while in D. C. to negotiate on behalf of the Lakota. Photographed by Antonio Zeno Shindler, an ethnographic painter and photographer working for the Smithsonian who had been a member of William Henry Blackmore's expeditionary party.

Antonio Zeno Shindler (1823-1899), working for the Smithsonian as the official photographer of visiting delegations, took this portrait of Chief Solomon Iron Nation (Ma'-zu-o-ya'-te, variously referred to as Maza Oyate or Iron Nation) (1815-1894) of the Lower Brulé, a Lakota (Sioux) tribe in what is now South Dakota. The chief was visiting Washington D. C. on a diplomatic mission to negotiate a treaty, likely between February and April of 1867. Chief Solomon Iron Nation was a prominent Native American, a signatory to major treaties with the US Government, including the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty, the 1865 Fort Sully Treaty, the Black Hills agreement, and the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, which established the Great Sioux Reservation, in which Chief Solomon Iron Nation lived until his death from pneumonia in 1894. Iron Nation is remembered as a chief who actively tried to work with the US Government and the American settlers to achieve a positive outcome for his people. He was born just nine years after the Lewis and Clark expedition and saw during his lifetime the transformation of the Dakota Territory from terra incognita to full statehood. He led the Lower Brulé people through their most challenging years, transitioning the tribe from nomadism to life on reservations. Chief Solomon Iron Nation, the last head chief of his tribe, is buried in the Messiah Episcopal cemetery at Iron Nation, where there is a seven-foot monument marking his grave, erected by the Lower Brulé Sioux Tribe. It is the first such marker on the gravesite of a Lakota chief. Inscribed on Iron Nation's monument is the following:

*We, the Lower Brulé Indians
put up this stone in memory of our
dear Head Chief
Solomon Iron Nation
Who died November 14, 1894,
Aged 79 years.
Children, Love one another.*

Shindler, the photographer, was born in Bulgaria and studied in Paris. He immigrated to the US in 1845 as a member of the English ethnologist William Henry Blackmore's expeditionary party. He lived for a time in Chicago and Philadelphia, where he worked as a drawing instructor and exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, before settling in Washington, D. C., where he died on August 8, 1899. In D. C. he ran the Addis Photographic Gallery, which published this photograph, and worked with his brother-in-law under the name Shindler and Company. Commissioned by Blackmore to make photographic copies of his collection of images, he was also contracted by the US Government to photograph visiting delegations of Native Americans between 1867 and 1869. As Addis had taken over the McClees Studio, Shindler also had access to those negatives of visiting delegations from 1857-58. Thus Shindler's 1869 Smithsonian exhibition, the first exhibition of photography at the Smithsonian, included photographs printed from his own negatives, McClees's negatives, and copy prints made by Shindler of Blackmore's images.

(#41119)



\$ 2,200.



SPADER, William Edgar. [*Sixty-two Original Ink Drawings Illustrating the Harriman Alaska Expedition, 1899*]. [N.p., likely New York: ca. 1900-1905]. Sixty-two line drawings on thick card stock, each signed “W. E. Spader.” Sizes vary between 4 1/4 x 8 inches to 17 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches, oriented both portrait and landscape. Minor edge wear, some thumb-soiling, a few examples with minor marginal surface wear.

A remarkable archive from the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

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

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

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

Spader’s drawings here show landscapes, numerous views of glaciers, seal hunting, camp scenes, several scenes featuring canoeing or kayaking, one illustration of death head carvings, and much more. Some of the illustrations are captioned in pencil on the reverse, identifying specific views of Davidson Glacier, Hinchinbrook Island, Spruce Island, Hanging Valley, Grewingk Glacier, Charpentier Glacier, Plover Bay, Reid Glacier, Yale Glacier, Chilkoot Lake, Russell Fiord, College Fiord, the head of Lynn Canal, a view upland near Walker Bay, the tundra near Port Clarence, a view





showing the caves in Barry Glacier, a landscape showing the ridged surface of Columbia Glacier, a large landscape showing the moraine of Columbia Glacier, a landscape of the hills near Brady Glacier, a large scene of an overturned forest near the La Perouse Glacier, an indoor view of a church at Metlakahtla, and a distant view of St. Paul Village, among others. A few examples show production notes, including size notations and penciled frame lines.

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



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

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

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

(#28802)

\$ 15,000.



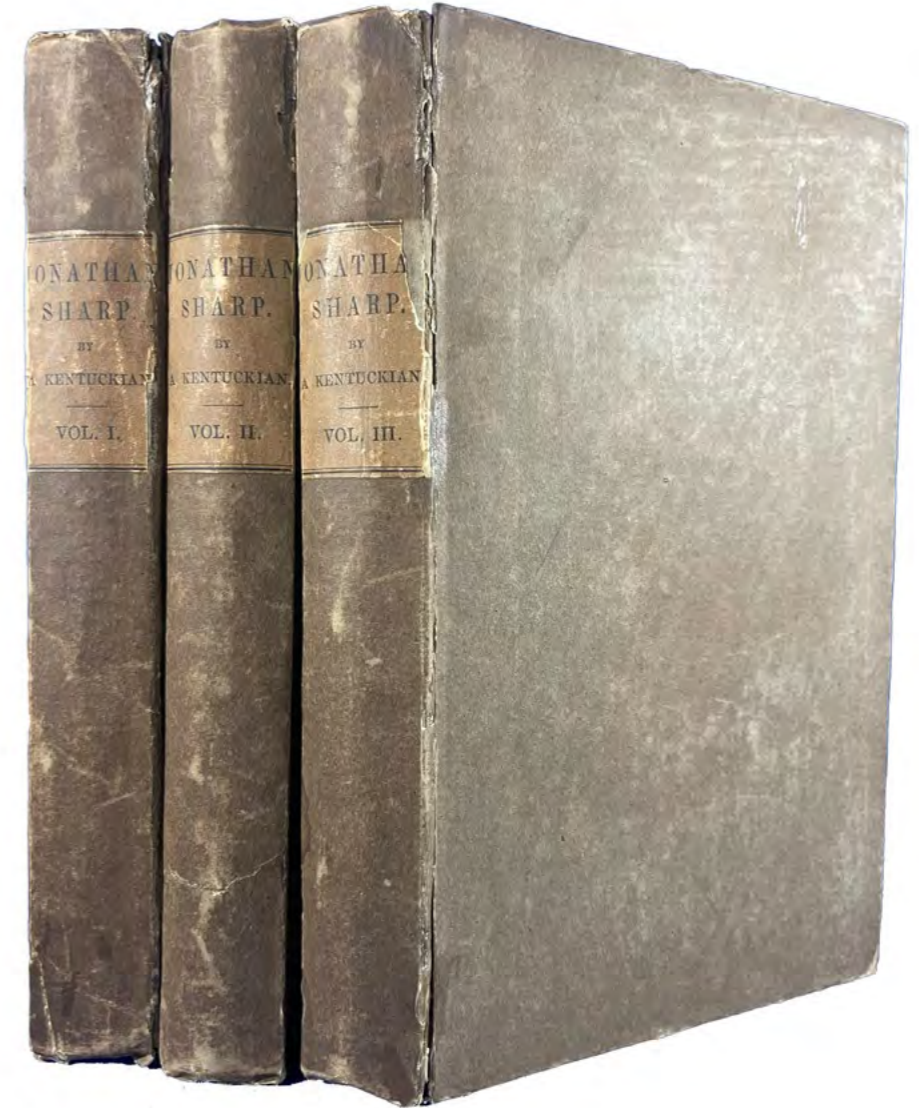
[TEXAS FICTION]. *Jonathan Sharp; or, The Adventures of a Kentuckian. Written by Himself.*

London: 1845 . 3 vols; octavo (7 7/8 x 4 3/4 inches). x, 336; [2], 320; [2], 334, [2]pp. Original boards, printed paper labels. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case.

A remarkable work of Frontier fiction.

Much of the story relates to Texas during the early 1840s, especially the events leading up to Annexation. Half of the first volume and all of the third volume are set in Texas, which the narrator describes as populated by swindlers, cowards and rascals. There are good descriptions of the various factions involved in a period of great turbulence, including the Mexicans, Indians, and the colorful characters both major and minor who dwelled in Texas during the period of independence. At the end the author accurately predicts the impending war with Mexico and urges the British to intervene: "I think it opportune for the legislators of wealthy England to exercise the whole of their influence to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States."

The story begins in the narrator's native Kentucky, but the scene soon shifts to New Orleans and Cuba, and then to Wisconsin, where Sharp is involved in a successful mining venture and makes his fortune. A considerable subplot revolves around his encounters with the early Mormons. In the second volume he has a long interview with Joseph Smith, or "Joe Smith," as he calls him, and subsequent adventures take him back to Nauvoo around the time of the anti-Mormon uprisings there. The story includes vivid details of Mormon character types just prior to the abandonment of Nauvoo in 1846, and westward migration in 1847. The identity of the author of this novel has never been determined. There is some similarity to the fiction and travel writing of Capt. Marryat, but it seems likely nonetheless that the author was in fact American. His account of life on the American frontier provides a vivid and highly critical picture of rampant speculation, lawlessness, immorality, and general chaos. There are interesting and quite sympathetic comments as well on the plight of both Indians and Blacks. The dialogue, characters, and local color all suggest a considerable first-hand acquaintance with the world described. At the same time, this is a novel with a message: the portrayal of the United States as a land of immense promise, debased by dishonesty and greed. As the author explains in the preface, his jaundiced view of a beloved Far West corrupted by "the deadly bowie-knife, and the cowardly 'Colt's six-barrel-self-revolving pistol'" led him to publish in London. The novel was, in fact, never printed in America.



"The story is of real Texas interest because of the unrestrained bitterness of its portrayal of Texas customs, morals, and people...From some comments it appears to have been written by a disgruntled Englishman, quite likely one who held Mexican bonds secured by Texas lands. From time to time there are attacks on the proposed annexation of Texas by the United States and the final sentence of the third volume is a plea that England's influence be used to prevent annexation" - Streeter. Very rare on the market, this copy is only the third that we have encountered. Not listed in Woolf, Block or Sabin.

Coleman, *Bibliography of Kentucky History* 2170; Streeter *Texas* 1609. (#33850)

\$ 4,500.



[WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL LAWS].

[Consecutive Run of Early Washington Territorial Laws, 1855 - 1869].

Olympia: 1856-1869. Fourteen volumes, individual publication details in the listing below. 20th-century tan buckram, gilt leather labels (one volume in black buckram). Minor chipping to labels, some staining. Small ink library stamps and ink ownership inscriptions on titlepages, most titlepages with embossed library blindstamp, some foxing and staining.

A major run of Washington territorial laws, covering the years 1855-69, all printed in Olympia, the eventual state capital.

The laws in this collection cover the period from the third to the sixteenth sessions of the territorial assembly. They begin over thirty years before Washington attained statehood on November 11, 1889, and provide a fascinating look into the particular challenges of creating laws for a territory on the western extreme of the nation. All of these imprints are rare.

The full list of imprints included can be found on our website.

McMurtrie (Washington) 22, 29, 35, 39, 49, 53, 59, 67, 76, 95, 107, 120, 128, 134.
(#29141) \$ 4,000.





WINTERBOTHAM, William (1763-1829), GRAINGER, William (1765-1809, Engraver), RUSSELL, John (Cartographer). *An Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the American United States, and of the European Settlements in America and the West-Indies.*

London: Printed for the Editor; J. Ridgway, York-Street; H. D. Symonds, Paternoster Row; and D. Holt, Newark., 1795. 4 volumes. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Book: (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Large folding maps: (21 x 16 1/2 inches). Complete first edition. 39 of 39 called-for plates. 9 engraved folding maps by Russell including the Washington map, 1 hand-colored engraving of a tobacco plant, four engraved frontispieces of Washington, Penn, Franklin, and Winterbotham by Grainger, 21 engravings of animals, plans, and views, and 5 letterpress tables printed recto verso. Volume I: A4 a4 B-4F4. [i]-viii [10] [1]-591 [1]. 4 plates including two engraved folding maps and engravings of the Falls of St. Anthony and the George Washington frontispiece. Title, Preface, Subscribers' Names, Contents, letterpress tables, text. Volume II: [A]-3R4. [6] [1]-493 [1]. 500 pp. 4 plates including 2 engraved folding maps and 2 engravings including a "View of the Ohiopyle Falls in Pennsylvania" and the engraved frontispiece of William Penn. Title, Contents, text. Volume III: [A] B-3U4 3X3. [6] [1]-525 [1]. 532 pp. 9 plates including 3 engraved folding maps, 5 engravings, 1 of which is hand-colored, and a folding letterpress table. Engraved frontispiece of Benjamin Franklin, Title, Contents, text. Volume IV: [A]4 B-3G4 A-F4 G3 H4 I2. [4] [1]-415 [1] [1]-54 [12]. 486 pp. 21 plates including 2 engraved folding maps, 4 double-sided letterpress tables including 3 folding, and 16 engravings including the frontispiece of Winterbotham and many plates of American wildlife. Title, Contents, Text, Tables, Appendices I-VI, Index, Directions to the Binder. Later speckled black half calf over period marbled paper-covered boards, with five gilt raised bands forming six compartments on spine, gilt-lettered red morocco titling-piece in second compartment and black morocco lettering-piece in third.



True first London edition with Russell's large folding maps of Washington and Kentucky (printed two years after statehood; portraits of Washington and Franklin); the hand-colored tobacco plant; and over thirty other plates, including many of American wildlife.

Winterbotham was a British Baptist minister and author. He was prosecuted for giving two sermons in Plymouth, England, in 1792, in which he espoused his radical and seditious views on religious persecution and the French Revolution. Winterbotham was found guilty, fined one hundred pounds for each sermon, and sentenced to Newgate Prison. He served time there from 1793 to 1797, and wrote the present work of richly-illustrated popular history from his cell. Subjects in the detailed index at the end of Volume IV suggests the breadth of Winterbotham's comprehensive coverage: the discovery and early settlement of the Americas; the American Revolution; each of the states of the Union; the Canadian Provinces and Northwest Territory; the West Indies; and South America. The work also includes considerable information on sugar and tobacco production, with numerous tables related to West Indian imports and the value of British plantation sugar. Gephart

Description continues on the next page.



writes that Winterbotham’s work is “a digest of more than two dozen contemporary sources, including the works of Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Belknap, Gordon, Ramsay, and Raynal, as well as census data, state constitutions, and religious tracts.”

Most of the book’s handsome plates illustrate American wildlife such as birds, quadrupeds, and reptiles, and were executed unsigned. The well-known hand-colored plate of the tobacco plant is present here in the third volume, as is every other called-for plate and map, including Russell’s often-lacking map of Washington, and the frontispieces of Washington, Franklin, and Penn. The list of plates at the rear of Volume IV erroneously calls for a plate of Niagara Falls rather than the plate of the Falls of St. Anthony that is present in all copies. [Howes, Sabin]

The present example is with the elusive Russell map of the District of Columbia. Russell’s map is an early English printing of the surveyor Andrew Ellicott’s plan for the city, based on designs by Pierre Charles l’Enfant. Engraved by Russell, it carries the imprint “J. Russell sculpt. Constitun. Row, Grays Inn Road.” It is only the fourth large-format map of Washington based on Ellicott, and while it carries no date, it was published in 1795. John Reid’s map of the same came in the American edition of Winterbotham, first published in New York in 1796. The plan shows Georgetown, the street layout for Washington, the President’s house, and the Capitol, with an attractive compass rose and a decorative cartouche. This Washington map by itself sold for

\$5,670 at auction in 2022. Here is a full list of the 9 included Russell maps in this book, all of which are folding:

1. “General Map of North America Drawn from the Best Surveys by John Russell, 1794.”
2. “An Accurate Map of the United States of America According to the Treaty of Paris of 1783.”
3. “Map of the Northern, or New England States of America.”
4. “Map of the Middle States of America.”
5. “Map of the Southern States of America.”
6. “Plan of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia Ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America and by Them Established as the Seat of Their Government after the Year 1800.”
7. “Map of the State of Kentucky with the Adjoining Territories, 1794.”
8. “A General Map of South America.”
9. “An Accurate Map of the West Indies with the Adjacent Coast of America.”

Decker 43:303. DNB XXI, pp. 693-694. ESTC T131074. Gephart 1039. Howes W581”aa.” Macleod, “Civil Liberties and Baptists: William Winterbotham of Plymouth in Prison and Thinking of America.” Phillips, *List of Maps and Views of Washington and District of Columbia in the Library of Congress*, p. 22. Sabin 104831, 104832. Verner 13.

(#40042)

\$ 7,800.



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. Bound to style in quarter morocco, marble paper boards. *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.

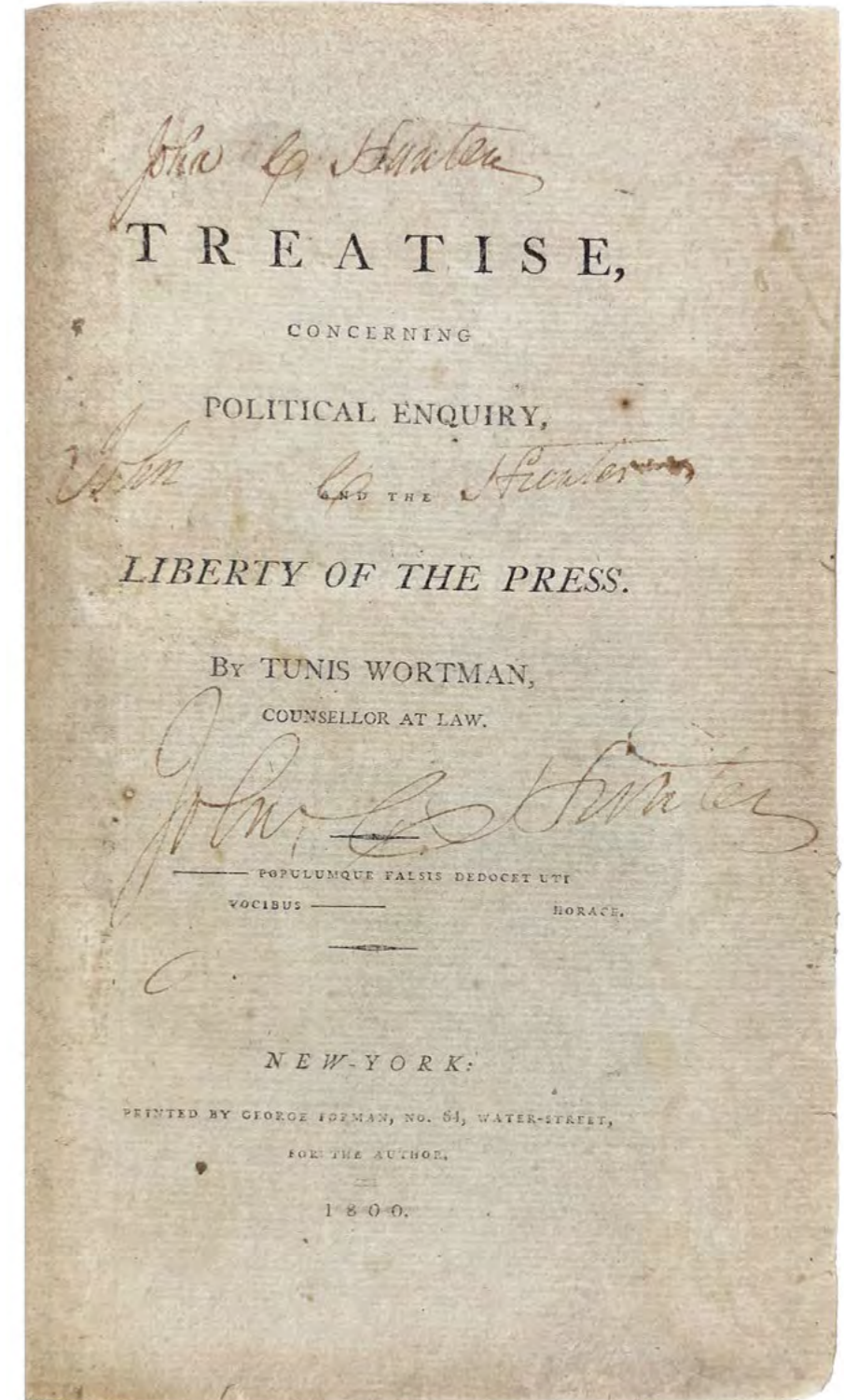
Writing in the wake of the Alien and Sedition Acts, Wortman argues that the premise of the Declaration of Independence that the people have the right to dissolve political bonds implies an “unlimited right” of individuals and society to express political opinions. For Wortman, a society interested in 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.





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