



Ein Königlich Ungarischer Tolpatscher Fendrich  
im Feld.

Albrecht Schmidt exc. A.V.

# Additions

INCLUDING

# New Arrivals

DONALD A. HEALD RARE BOOKS

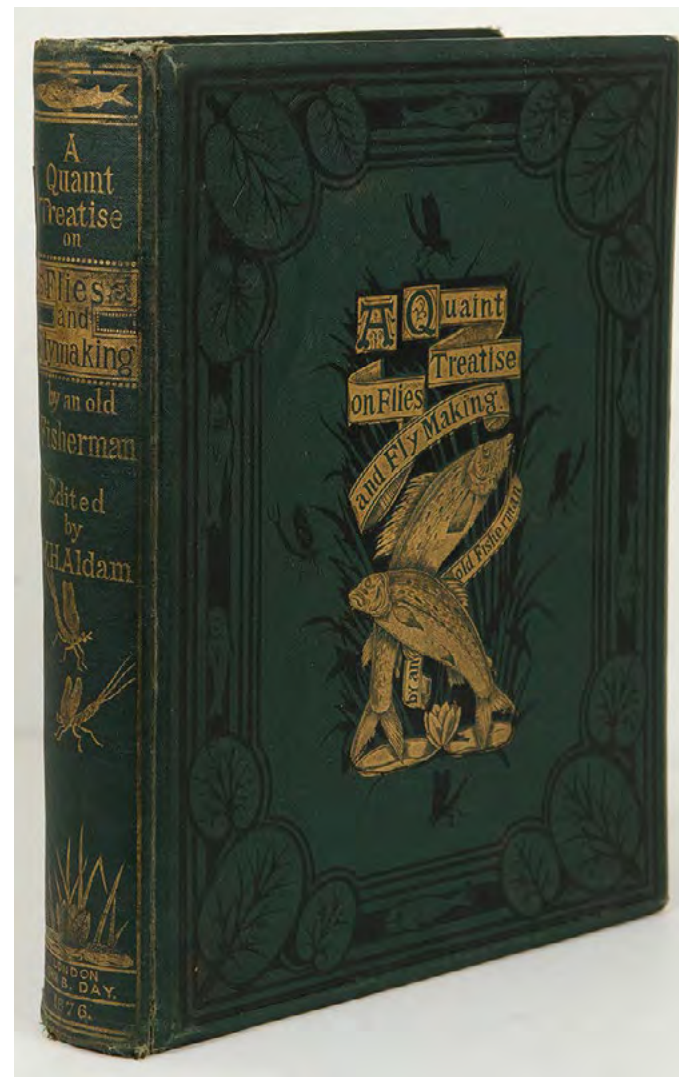




Additional illustrations of each item can be found on our website by clicking the linked description.

Contact Information:  
[www.DonaldHeald.com](http://www.DonaldHeald.com)  
[info@DonaldHeald.com](mailto:info@DonaldHeald.com)  
212 744 3505  
124 East 74th Street  
New York, NY 10021





**ALDAM, W. H. *A Quaint Treatise on “Flees, and the Art of Artyfichall Flee Making” By an Old Man Well Known on the Derbyshire Streams as a First-Class Fly-Fisher a Century Ago.***

London: John B. Day, 1876. 4to (10 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches). 2 chromolithographed plates, 2 completed flies and 23 flies with dressing materials displayed in 22 sunken mounts on six cards. Extra-illustrated with an albumen photograph of the author signed “Yours faithfully, W.H. Aldam.” (mounted on verso of the dedication leaf). Publisher’s green cloth, elaborately blocked in gilt and black.

***First edition, second issue: extra-illustrated with a signed photograph of Aldam.***

The manuscript upon which Aldam based his text appeared at auction in 1999; the author’s name was revealed to be Robert Whitehead, but nothing further of the author is known. Both issues of this scarce work bear the date 1876 on the spine; a very few are recorded with a title page date of 1875, but it appears that no copies were actually sold until the Spring of 1876. Approximately 200 copies were sold over a period of several years.

Heckscher 18; Litchfield 49; Gee 84; Kerridge 79; Westwood & Satchell 3; Flyfisher’s Journal, Summer 2000, pp.31-36.  
(#33415)

\$ 4,200



ANONYMOUS; [EDEN, William (1745-1814, misattribution)]. *The History of New Holland, from Its First Discovery in 1616, to the Present Time. With a Particular Account of Its Produce and Inhabitants; and a Description of Botany Bay:..to which is prefixed, an Introductory Discourse on Banishment, by the Right Honourable William Eden.*

London: John Stockdale, 1787. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 1/8 inches). (xxiv) 254pp, 2pp ads, 2 folding hand-coloured maps, a world map illustrating the route of the First Fleet “A General Chart of the Passage from England to Botany Bay in New Holland 1787” and the entire continent as then known, with an inset map of Botany Bay “A New Chart of New Holland on which are delineated New South Wales and a Plan of Botany Bay”. Bound to style in 18th-century morocco over 18th-century marble paper boards.

*One of the earliest and most widely read descriptions of Australia, published to coincide with the departure of the First Fleet from England.*

The author was anonymous, but the work is often erroneously attributed to William Eden, because his “Principles of Penal Law” are included in the preface. The book was published before the arrival of the First Fleet, and the content consists of a digest of the works of previous writers of all that was known of New Holland. The interest lies in the author’s preface, listing convict ships and its promotion of Botany Bay; it deals directly with the plan for settlement at Botany Bay, discussing new possibility of discoveries in natural history, and converting the natives, “who were never found to possess a single trace of religious worship.”

Ferguson 24; Holmes 66; Beddie 27.

(#41729)

\$ 3,250





**BLOUET, Guillaume Abel (1795-1853).** *Chutes du Niagara. Niagara Falls...Sketched from Nature in March 1837 by A. Blouet. Drawn on stone by C. Remond.*

Paris: Delpech, 1838. Folio (20 7/8 x 14 3/4 inches). Title and 4pp. text in French and English. Title with a cartographic vignette. 6 hand-coloured plates lithographed by Jean-Charles-Joseph Redmond after the drawings of Blouet, captions in French and English. Contemporary red half-canvas, smooth spine, green title label, marbled paper covers.

*A hand-coloured copy of a very rare illustrated book of American scenery, depicting Niagara Falls in winter.*

(Description continues on the next page.)



Blouet, a French architect noted for his work on the Arc de Triomphe, toured the United States in 1836-1837 with Frederic-Auguste Demetz to study American prison architecture and administration for the French Ministry of the Interior. While his report on prisons is sometimes encountered, the present work is very rare: Lande cites but three known copies (Bibliothèque Nationale, Toronto Public Library and his own).

“These views have been sketched on one of the last days of March 1837... Great part of the snow which covered the earth, had been melted by the sun and shone for us but few moments... The East wind blew the everlasting cloud, and Canada seemed a new found country, covered with ice trees, most part of which had lost half of their boughs... However, this delightful scene was nearly finished for us, the clouds were heaped up in the sky; at length it began to rain, the mist fell upon us and spread around... The curtain was soon drawn upon so much majesty; we went away, keeping a long memory of this queen of cataracts” (Blouet 4).

The plates comprise:

1. Vue de la Grande Chute du Fer a Cheval prise de l’Ile de la Chevre / View of the Great Horse-Shoe-Fall taken from Goat-Island
2. Vue de la Chute du Centre prise de l’Ile de la Chevre / View of the Central Fall taken from Goat Island
3. Vue de la Chute de Schlosser prise de la Rive de l’Etat de New-York / View of the Schlosser Fall taken from the New-York Shore
4. Vue de la Chute de Schlosser prise de l’Escalier qui conduit au Passage du Fleuve / View of the Schlosser Fall taken from the Stairs of the Ferry
5. Vue du Passage sous la Grande Chute du Fer a Cheval prise du bas de la Rive du Canada / View of the Passage under the Great Horse-Shoe-Fall taken from the Shore on the Canada side
6. Vue Centrale des Chutes prise de la Rive du Canada / General View of the Falls taken from the Canada Shore

Stanton and Tremaine 2043; Adamson, *Frederic Church’s Niagara: The Sublime as Transcendence* 148; Dow II 891-892; Eland 137; Lane 51; McKinsey 73; Seibel, *300 Years since Father Hennepin: Niagara Falls in Art* 10

(#40958)

\$ 8,500





**BURROUGHS, Stephen (1765-1840). *Memoirs*.**

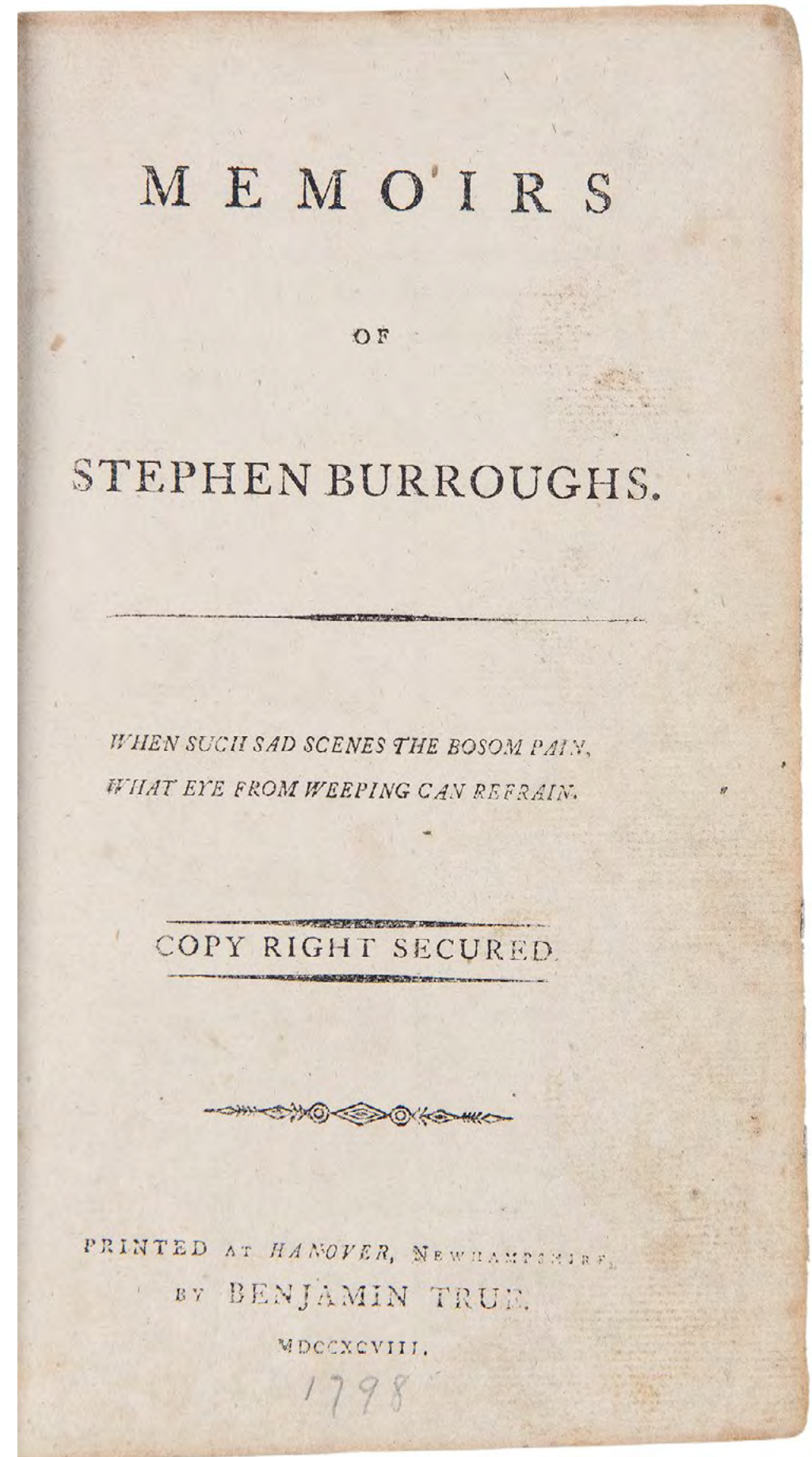
Hanover, 1798; Boston, 1804: Benjamin True, Hanover; Caleb Bingham, Boston. 2 volumes, 8vo (8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches) and 12mo (7 x 4 1/2 inches). [2], 9-296; 202 pp. Contemporary sheep, morocco spine labels.

***First edition, with the rare second volume, of the memoirs of the notorious counterfeiter.***

Burroughs (1765-1840) was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, the son of a Congregational minister, and quickly gained a reputation as a troublesome child. Streeter says, "One of the great criminal autobiographies, and an important piece of picaresque Americana." Prior to his reformation, Burroughs enlisted in the army at age 14, later deserting and attending Dartmouth College. After a troubled academic career, he left Dartmouth and fled to Newburyport, where he joined the crew of a privateering vessel, later posing as a ship's surgeon. His next fraud involved teaching and impersonating a clergyman for six months in Pelham, MA, It was there that he was arrested for counterfeiting; his imprisonment did not last long, however, as he escaped from jail in Northampton by burning the building down. Despite being arrested and imprisoned again, Burroughs soon escaped and fled to Canada, where once again he became involved in counterfeiting. He later became a teacher and was arrested for attempting to seduce one of his female students, and was found guilty by trial. His sentence was to receive one hundred and seventeen stripes on the naked back, stand for two hours in the pillory, sit one hour on the gallows with a rope around his neck, and then be confined in prison for three months, and after being released he must procure bonds for good behavior and pay the charges of prosecution. He suffered about two thirds of his punishment before escaping. Later in life he reformed, joined the Catholic Church, and became a beloved teacher to privileged youth.

Evans 33478; Howes B1022; Reese *Federal Hundred* 72; Sabin 9466; ESTC W20739; Shaw 5957; Streeter Sale 724 (#40061)

\$ 4,800





**COXE, William (1747-1828).** *Account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America. To which are added, the conquest of Siberia, and the history of the transactions and commerce between Russia and China.*

London: Printed by J. Nichols, for T. Cadell, 1780. 4to (10 1/4 x 8 1/8 inches). pp. [v] vi-xxii, [2] 3-344, [16], including index and advertisement leaf. Five engraved maps, charts and panorama plate. Contemporary full red morocco, spine with raised bands forming six compartments, elaborately tooled and lettered gilt, gilt dentelles, all edges gilt.

*A very fine copy in a fine contemporary red morocco binding of an account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America offering a detailed examination of Russian explorations in North Western America, highlighting interactions with Indigenous peoples and the implications for trade and imperial expansion during the late 18th century.*

William Coxe, an English historian and clergyman, is best known for his travel writings and historical works, many of which focused on Eastern Europe and Russia. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, Coxe served as a tutor to the British aristocracy. The present work draws upon Coxe's deep research into Russian sources, as well as his connections with diplomats and explorers of the era.



This seminal work provides a comprehensive account of the exploratory voyages undertaken by Russian navigators in the late 18th century, detailing their interactions with indigenous peoples and the geographical complexities of the Bering Strait. Coxe synthesizes firsthand accounts and navigational charts, illuminating the significance of these discoveries for both Russian expansion and the burgeoning interest in the North Pacific region. His exploration of trade routes and the potential for commercial enterprise underscores the growing global interconnectedness of the era, marking a pivotal moment in the history of exploration and imperial ambition. Coxe's historical narrative, combined with detailed maps, illuminates these expeditions and the growing commercial exchanges between Russia and China during the 18th century, giving European readers an unprecedented view of Russia's geopolitical ambitions in the East.

List of maps and charts:

- 1.) General Map of the Russian Empire
- 2.) Krenitzin's and Levasheff's Voyage to Fox Islands in 1768 and 1769
- 3.) Chart of Synd's Voyage Towards Tschukotskoi Noss
- 4.) Chart of Shalauoff's Voyage

ESTC T134277; Howes C-834; Forbes 134; Hill 391(first); Sabin 17309; Lada-Mocarski 29; Streeter Sale 3502; Smith 29851; Wickersham 5882.  
(#41893)

\$ 6,000



[DOUGHTY, JOHN AND THOMAS]. *The Cabinet of Natural History, and American Rural Sports with Illustrations.*

Philadelphia: J. and T. Doughty, 1830-1833. 4to (11 1/4 x 8 3/4 inches). Three volumes. vii, [1], 298, [2]; vii, [3], 292; 96pp. Text in two columns. Three uncolored steel-engraved titles with vignettes, two uncolored steel-engraved portrait frontispieces, and fifty-seven plates (three uncolored). Contemporary three-quarter dark green morocco and marbled boards, spines gilt; volume three bound to style.

***First major American color plate sporting book and the first major book of any kind with colored lithographic plates printed in America***

A scarce complete set of the *American Rural Sports* containing the “first colored sporting prints made in America” (Henderson), including twenty-three original lithographs by Thomas Doughty, the founding father of the Hudson River School.

*The Cabinet of Natural History*, “an amalgam of natural history, sporting accounts, travel narratives, and practical advice for the countryman” (Reese), was started by the brothers Thomas and John Doughty in Philadelphia. It was issued in monthly parts and ran from the end of 1830 until the spring of 1834 when it abruptly ceased publication. The first volume (made up of twelve parts) was certainly the work of both Doughty brothers, with virtually all the plates being the work of Thomas, but, by the time the third part of the second volume had been issued the partnership had been disbanded. Thomas had moved to Boston to pursue his career as a painter, and as of May 17, 1832, John Doughty was the sole proprietor. Evidently Thomas’ input was sorely missed and by mid-summer John was advising his subscribers that unless the level of support improved he would have to discontinue the publication. In the end, the periodical continued for almost another year before John Doughty’s prediction was fulfilled and the publication came to a sudden halt with part IV of the third volume. The abrupt termination of the third volume accounts for its great rarity, with most extant sets comprised of only the first two volumes. Despite its relatively short life, *The Cabinet of Natural History* left behind an important legacy as the “first major sport print color plate book produced in America” (Bennett).

The prints contained within the work are among few by Thomas Doughty, a significant American artist. “Of all the predecessors to [Thomas] Cole and his followers, the single artist who could most reasonably claim Cole’s mantle as the

(Description continues on the next page.)





founder of the [Hudson River] school is the appealing figure of Thomas Doughty, who at one juncture was hailed as ‘the all-American Claude Lorrain’” - Howat, p.31. As a painter Doughty “holds a place unique among artists of this country as having initiated the American discovery of the American landscape” (Looney). His importance as a printmaker, however, has yet to be fully recognized or adequately defined, for though “there are many prints to which Doughty’s name is attached as artist only, there are only a few for which he was initially completely responsible...These are the 23 lithographs made specifically for Volume I of...*The Cabinet of Natural History*” (op. cit.). Doughty initially trained as a leather currier but by 1820 was listing himself in the Philadelphia City Directory as a landscape painter. “He was restless...energetic...gifted...[and] was popular almost from the start. People obviously liked his vision of a benevolent natural world...He exhibited frequently in Philadelphia and elsewhere” (op.cit.). His work was engraved for use in various publications from the early 1820s onwards, but his “major contribution to the world of printmaking, however, lies not in the 40-odd illustrations taken from his paintings and drawings but rather in the plates he himself made for [the present work]” (op.cit.). American lithography was still in its infancy when the Doughtys began their periodical, and it is not clear where Thomas learned the art. “He proved himself an able practitioner in the plates of Volume I of the *Cabinet*, which are important as the first sporting prints in color made in America” (op.cit.).



This volume also has the distinction of being the first major book of any kind with colored lithographic plates printed in America. There were two earlier minor works but “their lithographic illustrations, being chiefly diagrams, have not the same artistic quality as those of the *Cabinet* of 1830 with its studies of birds and animals in natural settings and dramatic landscapes. Moreover, the *Cabinet* was widely distributed, and the first eight issues at least were a popular success. In this way, introducing the colored lithograph to a wide audience, it made an important contribution to the development of American lithography...1830 was thus crucial in the history of American lithography for the lithographic print came of age, and this was largely through the work of Thomas Doughty” (Looney). “It marks the beginning of dominance of lithography in book illustration” - Reese.

Bennett, p.35; Gee, pp.48-49; Henderson, p.37; J.K. Howat, *The Hudson River and Its Painters* (1972), p.31; Howes D433; Robert F. Looney, “Thomas Doughty, Printmaker” in *Philadelphia Printmaking* (West Chester, 1976), pp.130-48; McGrath, p.187; Meisel III, p.404 (vols. I and II only); Phillips, *Sporting Books*, p.69. . . Reese, *Stamped with a National Character* 12; Sabin 9795 (vols. I and only); Wood, p.275.

(#33098)

\$ 6,250



**EVELYN, John (1620-1706). *Silva: or, a Discourse of Forest-Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in his Majesty's Dominions: As it was delivered in the Royal Society on the 15th day of October, 1662, upon Occasion of certain Quaeries propounded to that illustrious Assembly, by the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, together with an Historical Account of the Sacredness and Use of Standing Groves.***

York: Printed by A. Ward for J. Dodsley et al, 1786. 4to; 2 vols. bound in 1 (11 5/8 x 9 1/16 inches). (44), 311 pp., (10); (8) 343 pp., (8. )Engraved frontispiece portrait of Evelyn by Bartolozzi, 42 engraved plates (one folding), 3 folding printed tables. Contemporary red morocco gilt.

***The expanded edition of this highly influential book, the first important book published in England on forest trees, with numerous plates and supplemented with Evelyn's Terra (1676) in a fine red morocco binding.***

First published in 1664, this work was written by Evelyn at the request of the Royal Society in London in an effort to address the problem of the fast disappearing forests and woodlands of

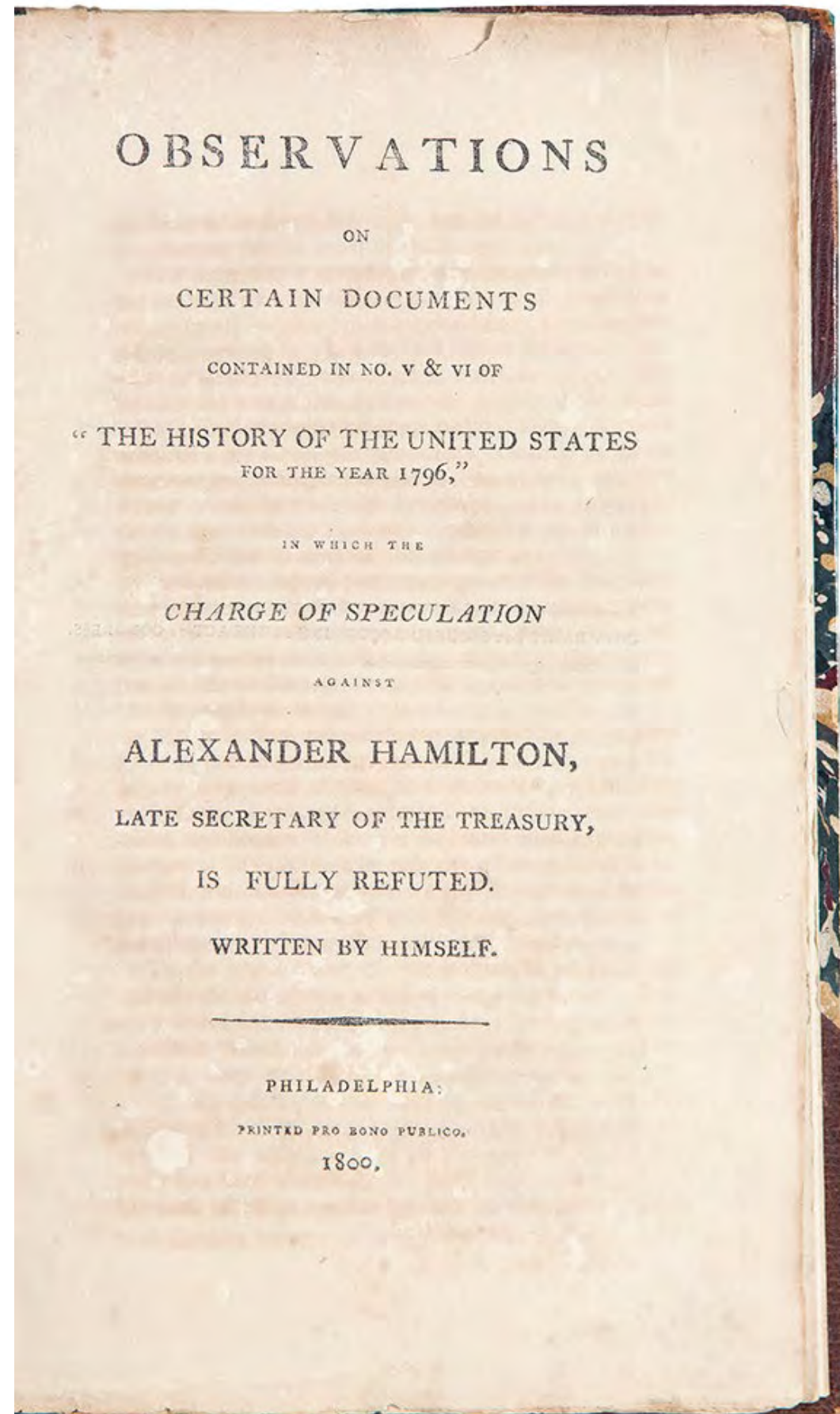
England. 'Arboriculture was an endless source of interest and delight to Evelyn. Throughout his life he was constantly adding to his knowledge on the subject, from his own experience in the planting of trees, from observations made during his travels at home and abroad, and from other men's writings. From 1664 until 1706 Evelyn published four editions of Sylva and on each occasion the work was expanded. It contains an enormous amount of information concerning the cultivation of the various kinds of forest trees, and the uses of their timber, together with facts and anecdotes obtained from the books, both classical and contemporary. The work was a success from the start. Its publication gave a stimulus to planting in Britain, Charles II setting the example with the replenishing of the Royal forests' (Henrey, I, p. 107).

This new edition is the first to contain Evelyn's Terra (originally published as A Philosophical Discourse of Earth, 1676), his notable contribution to horticulture.

Henrey *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature Before 1800*, p.138; Oak Spring Silva 33. (#40477)



\$ 8,500



**HAMILTON, Alexander (1755-1804).** *Observations on Certain Documents Contained in No. V & VI of "The History Of The United States For The Year 1796," in which the charge of speculation against Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted.*

Philadelphia: Printed [by William Duane] Pro Bono Publico, 1800. 8vo (8 13/16 x 5 1/78 inches). 37, [1], lviii pp. 19th-century half morocco marbled paper boards, marbled endpapers.

*Second edition of the infamous Reynolds pamphlet in which Hamilton confesses to his affair with Mrs. Reynolds.*

The second edition of the infamous "Reynolds pamphlet," in which Hamilton describes his affair with Maria Reynolds and admits to paying off a blackmailer. Hamilton had paid Mrs. Reynolds' husband to keep the affair secret, and in turn, Hamilton was blackmailed by her husband, who falsely implicated Hamilton in participating in Reynolds' own illegal speculation practices. In the pamphlet Hamilton takes the extraordinary step of admitting to adultery in order to clear his name of the financial scandal. While mostly successful in its purpose, it destroyed any hope of a political career on the national stage, and provided salacious ammunition for Hamilton's enemies.

This scarce edition was published by Hamilton's opponents to keep the scandal alive in the election of 1800, after the Hamilton family had purchased and destroyed most of the original 1797 edition. At the height of conflict between Federalists and anti-Federalists, Hamilton's enemies reprinted the pamphlet and capitalized on these accusations to generate a smear campaign against him.

Evans 37571; Howes H120; Sabin 29970; Ford 65.  
(#39197)

\$ 9,500.



**JUDAICA, American - BIBLE IN HEBREW and ENGLISH - Isaac LEESER (1806-1868), editor.**

*Torat Ha-Elo-Him ... The Law of God ...*

Philadelphia: Printed by C. Sherman for the Editor, 5605 [i.e. 1844-1845]. Five volumes, 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 3/4 inches). Hebrew and English text on facing pages. Contemporary black morocco, covers elaborately tooled in gilt, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, yellow endpapers, gilt edges, expert repairs to joints and tops of spines. *Provenance*: M. Nathans (name in gilt on the upper covers).

*The first Jewish translation of the Pentateuch into English: in an elaborate contemporary binding.*

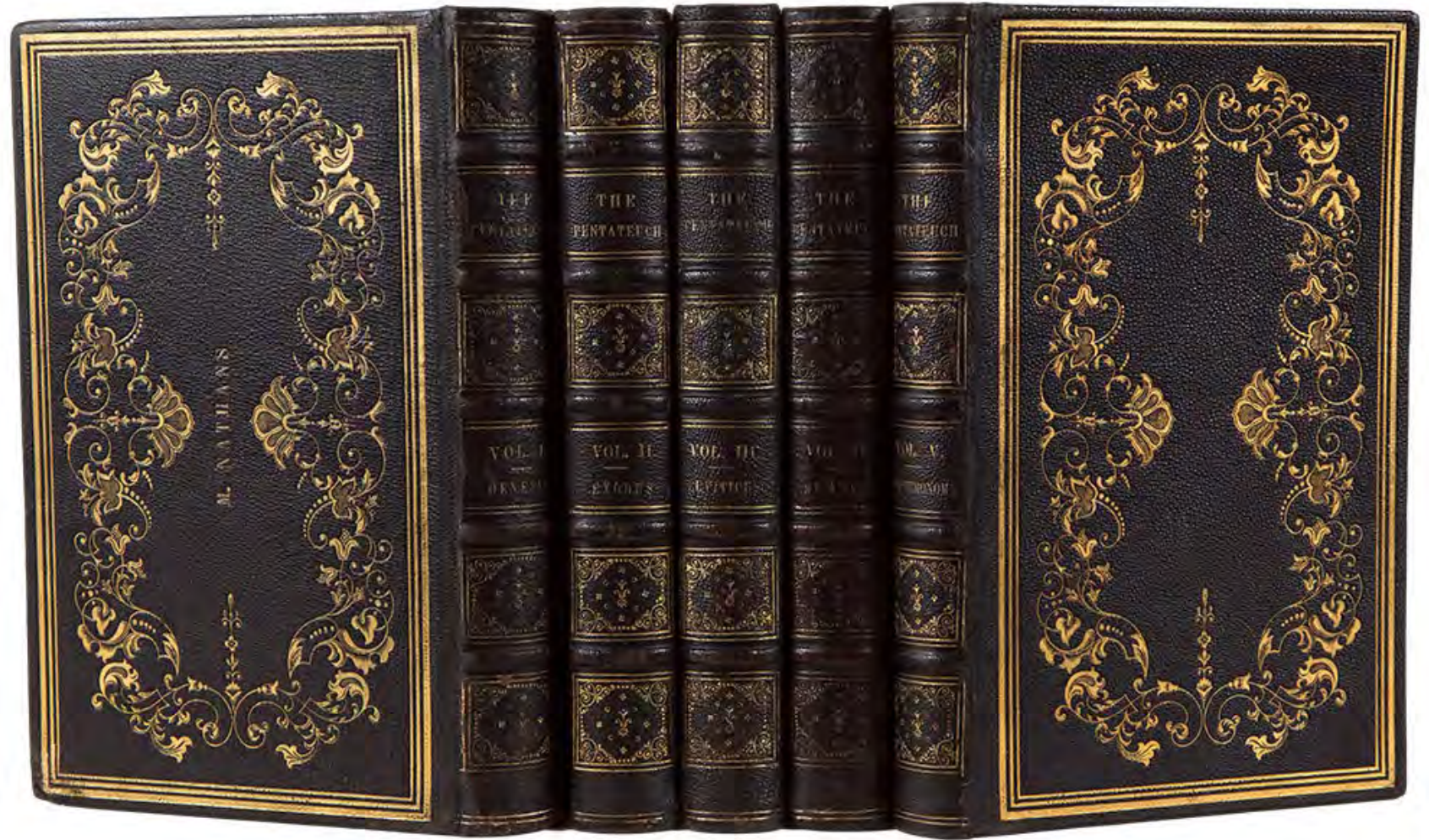
More than any other person of his time, Isaac Leeser (1806-1868) envisioned the development of a major center of Jewish culture and religious activity in the United States. He single-handedly provided American Jews with many of the basic religious texts, institutions, and conceptual tools they needed to construct the cultural foundation of what would later emerge as the largest Jewish community in the history of the Jewish people.

Printed in 1845, this edition of the Pentateuch in five volumes included a vocalized Hebrew text of each of the Five Books of Moses together with an English translation and notes, as well as the haftarot (prophetic readings). Leeser actually began working on *The Law of God* in 1838. Among the factors involved in his decision to begin systematically working on a translation was the recent opening of Rebecca Gratz's Sunday School, which met for the first time in March 1838, in Philadelphia, and was desperately in need of appropriate study material. Students were compelled to use the King James Bible for want of a Jewish alternative. Religiously objectionable passages in other texts provided by Protestant organizations were either pasted over or torn out by Gratz's staff. Leeser, who supported the Sunday School and was its chief academic resource person, felt compelled to find more suitable texts for the students. The impetus for Leeser throughout was always his desire to provide the Jews of America with an English text of the Bible that was produced by one of their own and was not tainted by conversionist motivations.

This binding is consistent with similar bindings on gift books of the era published and bound by Lippincott. This example with provenance to M. Nathans, likely Moses Nathans (1811-1873), a prominent congregant of Philadelphia's Congregation Mikveh Israel.

Rosenbach 569; Singerman 884; Goldman 7; Lance J. Sussman, "Another Look at Isaac Leeser and the First Jewish Translation of the Bible in the United States," *Modern Judaism*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Gershom Scholem Memorial Issue. (May, 1985), pp. 159-190.

(#38544)



\$ 18,500



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

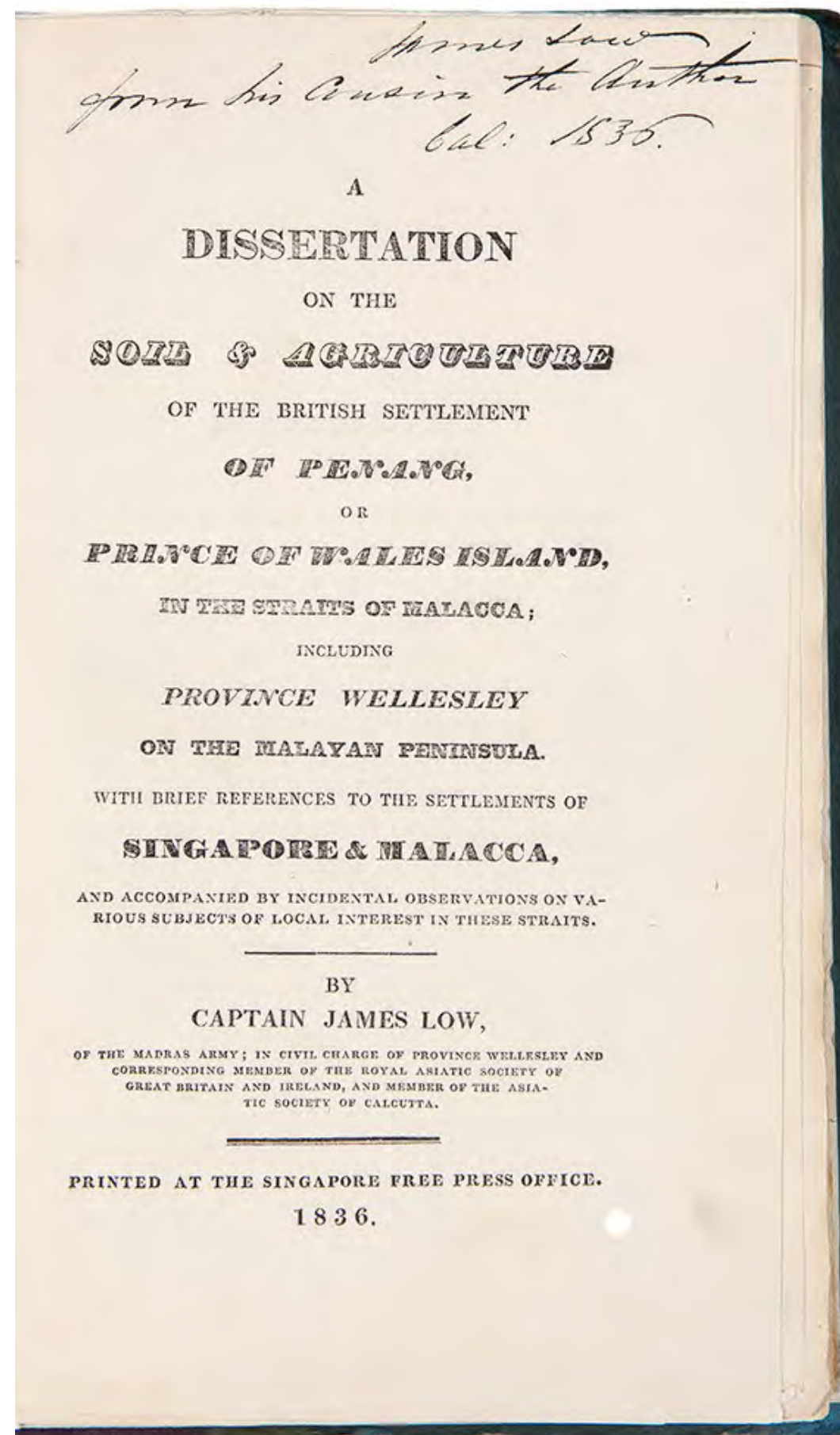
Singapore: Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, 1836. Large octavo (9 7/8 x 6 inches). v, 321, errata leaf. Two hand-colored folding lithographic plates printed in Calcutta by J.B. Tassin. Presentation copy. Original cloth backed. Blue paper boards.

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

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

(#39091)

\$ 8,500





**MALTHUS, Thomas Robert (1766-1834).** *An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, A view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions. By T.R. Malthus, A.M. late fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. In two volumes. Vol. II-III. First American [edition], from the third London edition.*

Washington City: Roger Chew Weightman, 1809. 2 volumes, 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). [Vol. 1] xvi, 510, xxxiv pp.; [Vol. 2] vii, 542 pp. Contemporary tree calf, skilfully rebaked. Spines gilt ruled forming six compartments, lettering pieces in the second compartment. *Provenance:* Possibly John Barclay (1749-1824), former Mayor of Philadelphia from 1791 to 1793.

*First American edition of a fundamental text of Modern Economics.*

Thomas Robert Malthus was an English economist, cleric, and scholar influential in the fields of political economy and demography. Malthus came to prominence for his publication of the present work, first published in 1798. Between 1798 and 1826, Malthus published six versions of the essay, updating each edition to incorporate new material, to address criticism, and to convey changes in his own perspectives on the subject.

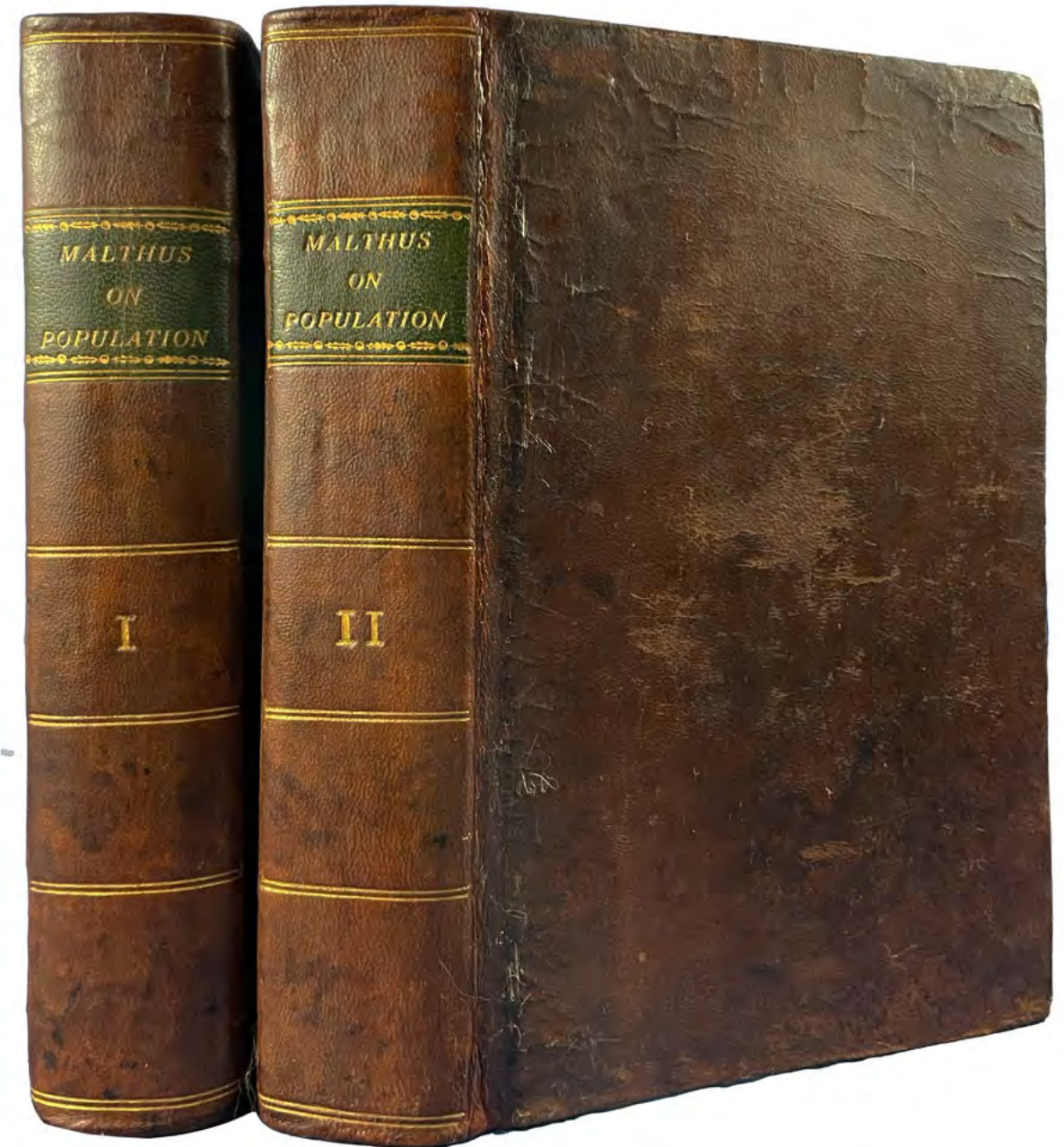
Writing in response to Jean-Jacques Rousseau and William Godwin, specifically their approaches to the improvement of society, Malthus opposed the optimistic view in 18th-century Europe that saw society as improving and, in principle, as perfectible. Malthus saw population growth as inevitable whenever conditions improved, thereby precluding real progress towards a utopian society: “The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man.”

Malthus laid the “theoretical foundation of the conventional wisdom that has dominated the debate, both scientifically and ideologically, on global hunger and famines for almost two centuries” (Daoud). He remains a much-debated writer.

Shaw 17975; Daoud, Ade, “Robbins and Malthus on scarcity, abundance, and sufficiency: The missing sociocultural element” in *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 69.4: 1206-1229; Harvey, David, “Population, Resources, and the Ideology of Science” in *Economic Geography* 50(3): 256-277.

(#40999)

\$ 1,950





**AURELIUS, Antoninus Marcus (121-180 AD).** *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus the Roman emperor, His meditations concerning himselfe: treating of a naturall mans happinesse; wherein it consisteth, and of the meanes to attaine unto it. Translated out of the originall Greeke; with notes: by Meric Casaubon ... The Second Edition.*

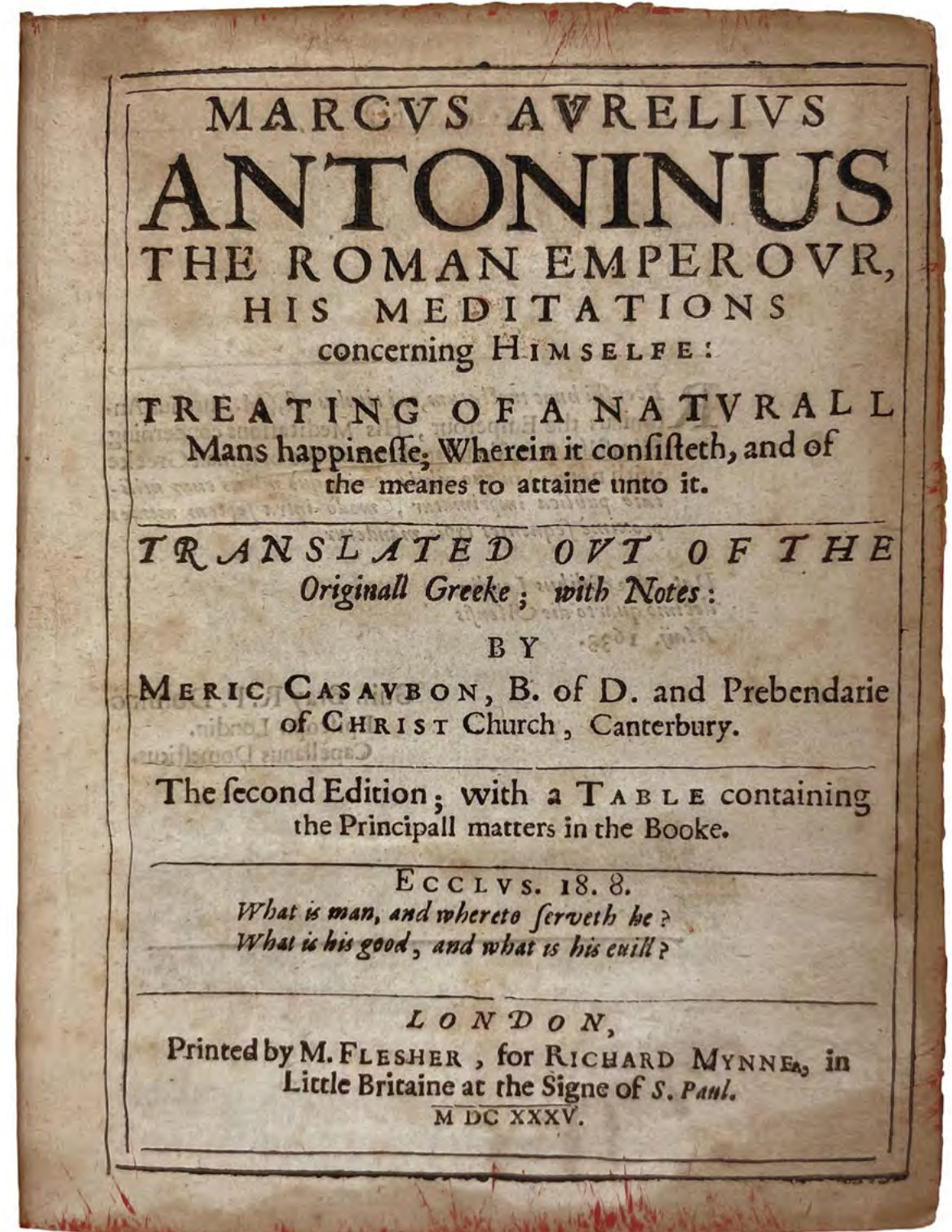
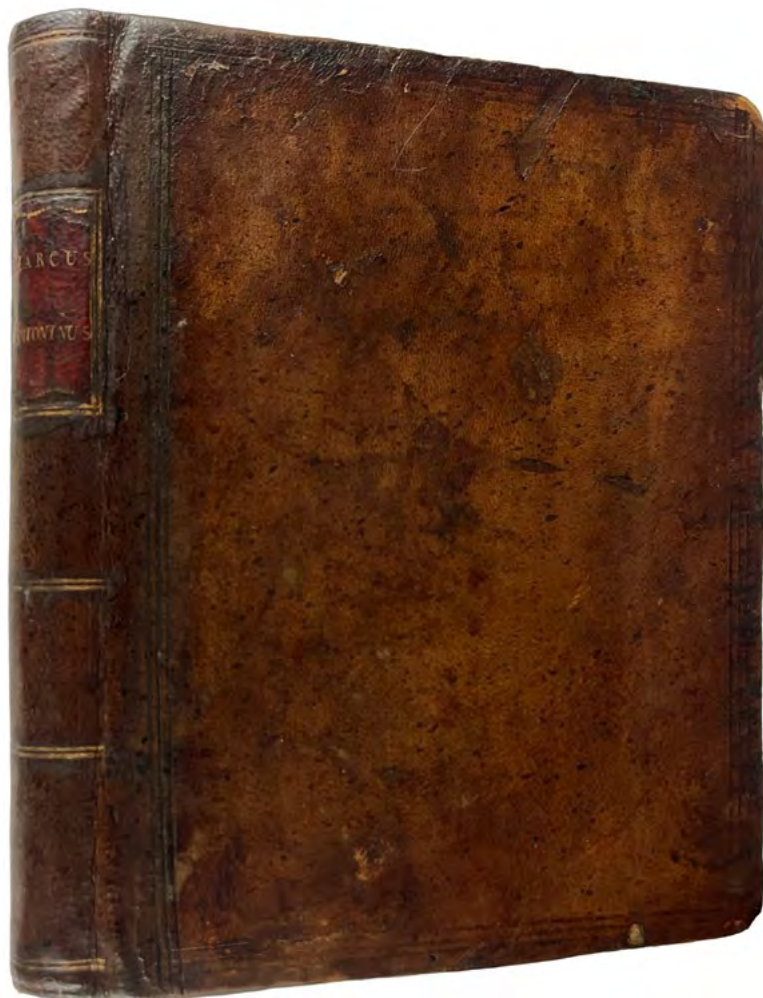
London: M. Flesher for Richard Mynne, 1635. 8vo 7 1/4 x 5 5/8 inches. [14], 27, [1], 209, [1], 52, [8]pp. 1 engraved plate. Contemporary calf, neatly rebacked. Provenance: William Hardman (bookplate); William Wakeling Borcham (bookplate).

*Second edition of Marcus Aurelius's Meditations in English.*

In this notable work, Marcus Aurelius reflects on his life and long career and includes notes and ideas related to Stoicism. His philosophical musings, meant to offer himself guidance and not intended for public view, give an insight into the questions he was privately grappling with throughout his life.

ESTC S101510.  
(#34579)

\$ 1,000





**MARX, Karl (1818-1883). *Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production.***

New York: The Humboldt Publishing Co., [1891]. 8vo (9 x 5 5/8 inches). xviii, 506pp. Publisher's red cloth with rules and Humboldt Library emblem stamped in black to front board and in blind to rear board, gilt lettering and black rules stamped to spine, plain endpapers.

*Early and rare issue of the first English-language edition printed in the United States of "Das Kapital," in the publisher's cloth binding.*

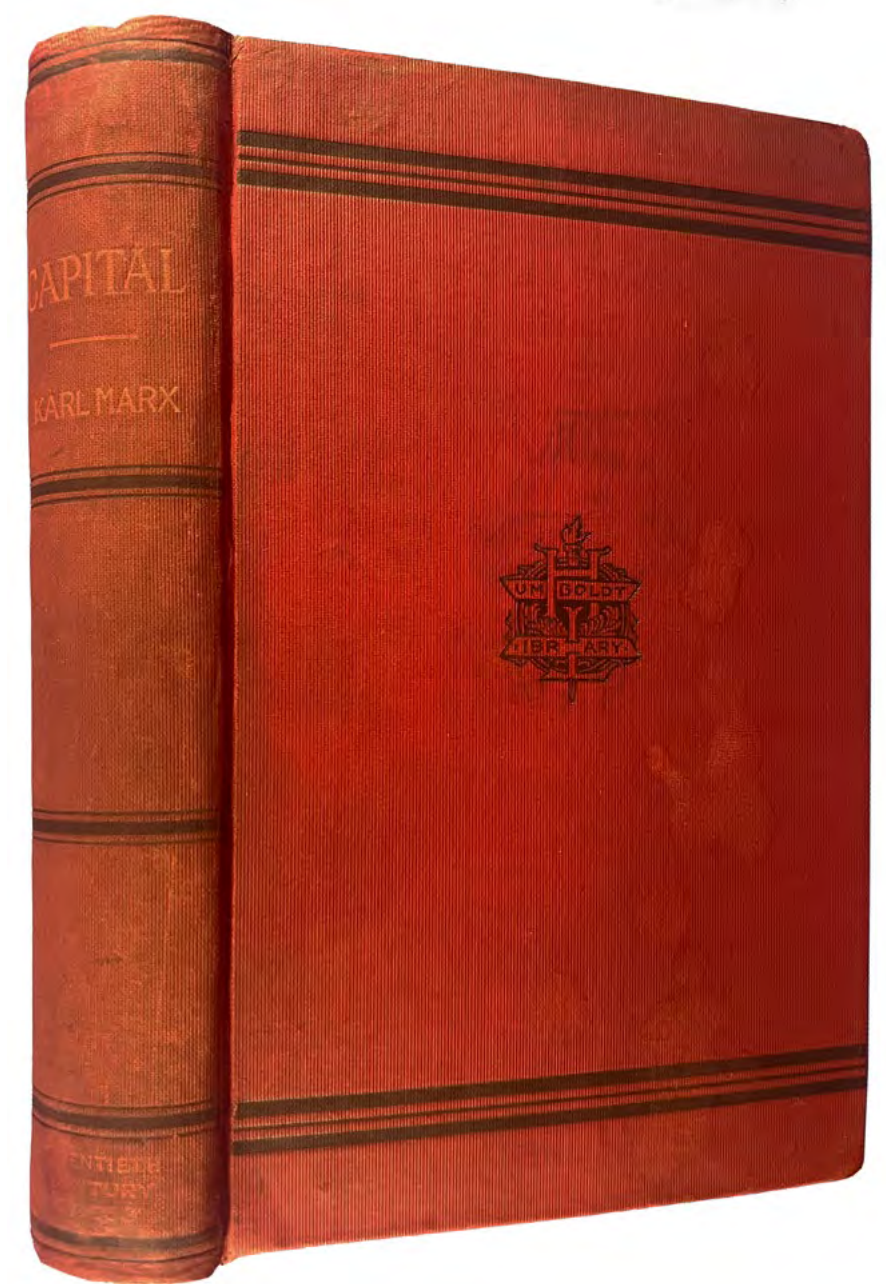
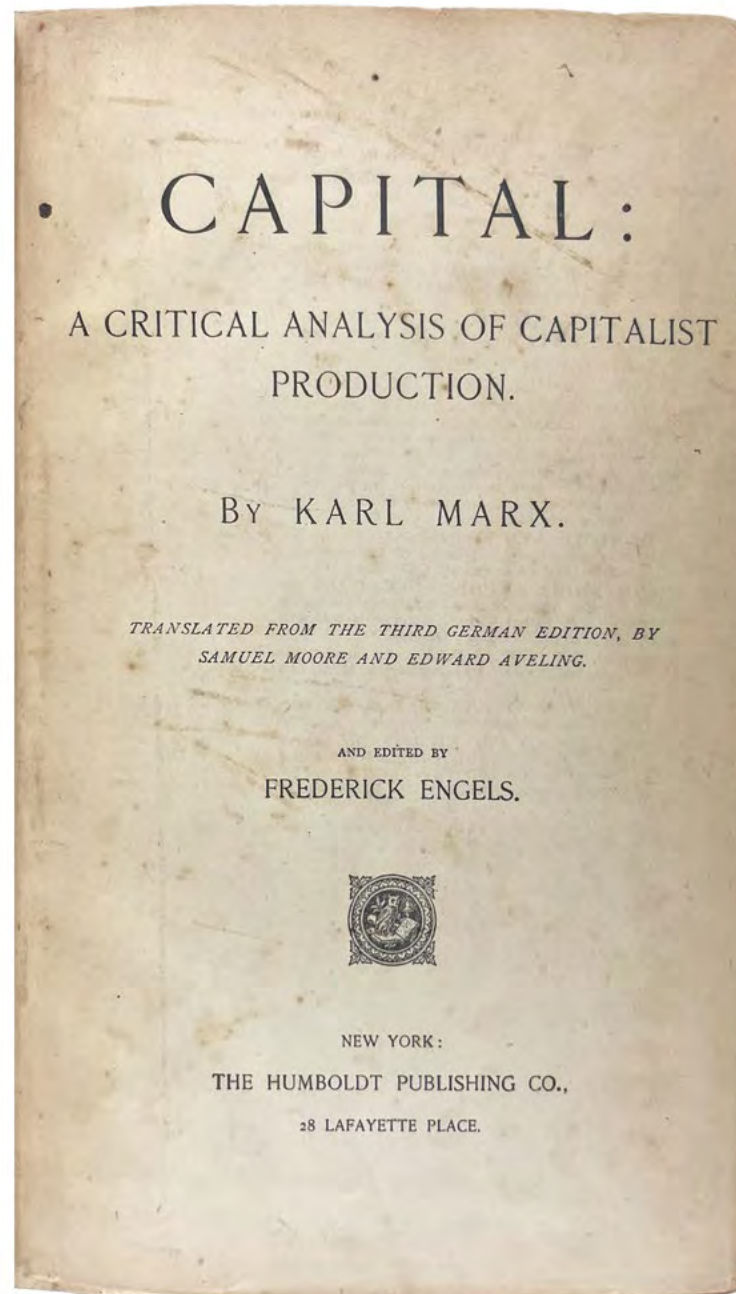
One of the most important and influential works of modern times, Marx's "Capital" is an incisive critique of private property, capitalism, and the social relations it creates. The Humboldt Publishing Company, a small left-wing publisher, first published this work in four parts as part of the "Humboldt Library of Science" publication between September and October 1890. The following year, they bound the four installments together and released a single volume (the present work) without the permission of Marx's family, Friedrich Engels, or the European publishers.

This copy is bound without advertisements which accompanied the original parts. The text comprises Moore and Aveling's translation of the first volume of *Das Kapital*, Marx's prefaces to the first and second editions, and Engels' preface to the first English edition.

Cf. PMM 359 (first edition); Jason D. Martinek, *Socialism and Print Culture in America, 1897-1920* (London: Pickering & Chatto, 2012).

(#40253)

\$ 4,800





**MELVILLE, Herman (1819-1891). *Moby Dick, or, The Whale*.**

New York: Harper & Brothers, 1851. 12mo (7 3/8 x 4 7/8 inches). xxiii, [1], 635, [1], [6]pp. Publisher's ads in the rear. Publisher's red cloth, cover bordered in blind and with central Harper & Brother's circular stamp in blind, spine lettered in gilt, rebacked retaining the original spine, original brown/orange coated endpapers. Housed in a cloth box. Light foxing as usually found.

***Rare first American edition of arguably the greatest work in American literature.***

The first American edition followed the three-volume English edition by a month and contained some thirty-five passages which had been edited out of the English edition. "[Melville's] great book, *Moby Dick*, was a complete practical failure, misunderstood by the critics and ignored by the public; and in 1853 the Harpers' fire destroyed the plates of all of his books and most of the copies remaining in stock [only about sixty copies survived the fire] ... Melville's permanent fame must always rest on the great prose epic of *Moby Dick*, a book that has no equal in American literature for variety and splendor of style and for depth of feeling" (Dictionary of American Biography).

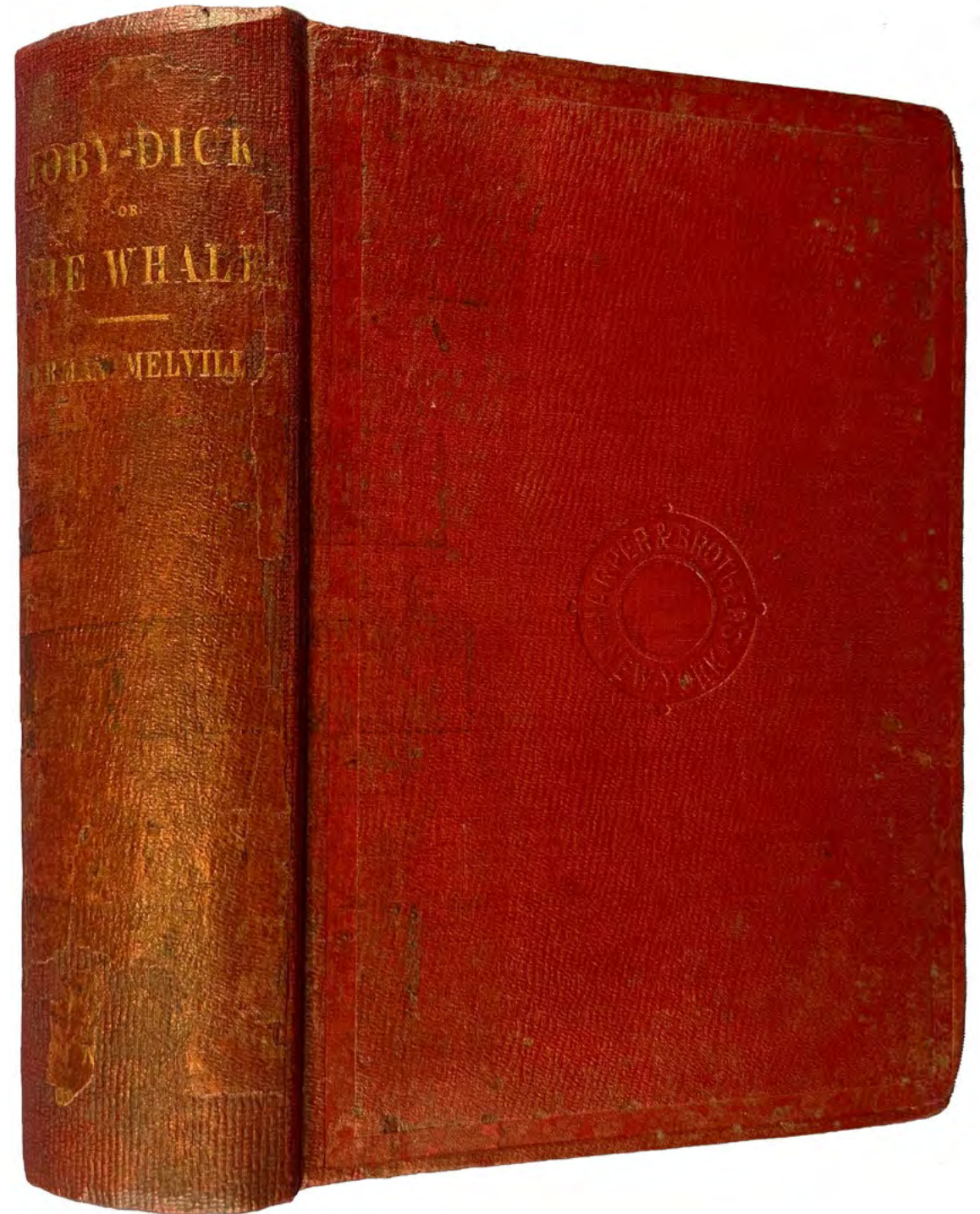
"*Moby Dick* is the great conundrum-book. Is it a profound allegory with the white whale the embodiment of moral evil, or merely the finest story of the sea ever written?" (Grolier, American).

This example complete with the six pages of advertisements in the rear and in the publisher's red "A" cloth.

BAL 13664; Grolier *One Hundred American Books* 60; Johnson High Spots 57; Wright II:170; Tanselle 2; Sadler *Excursions* 229.

(#36148)

\$ 24,000

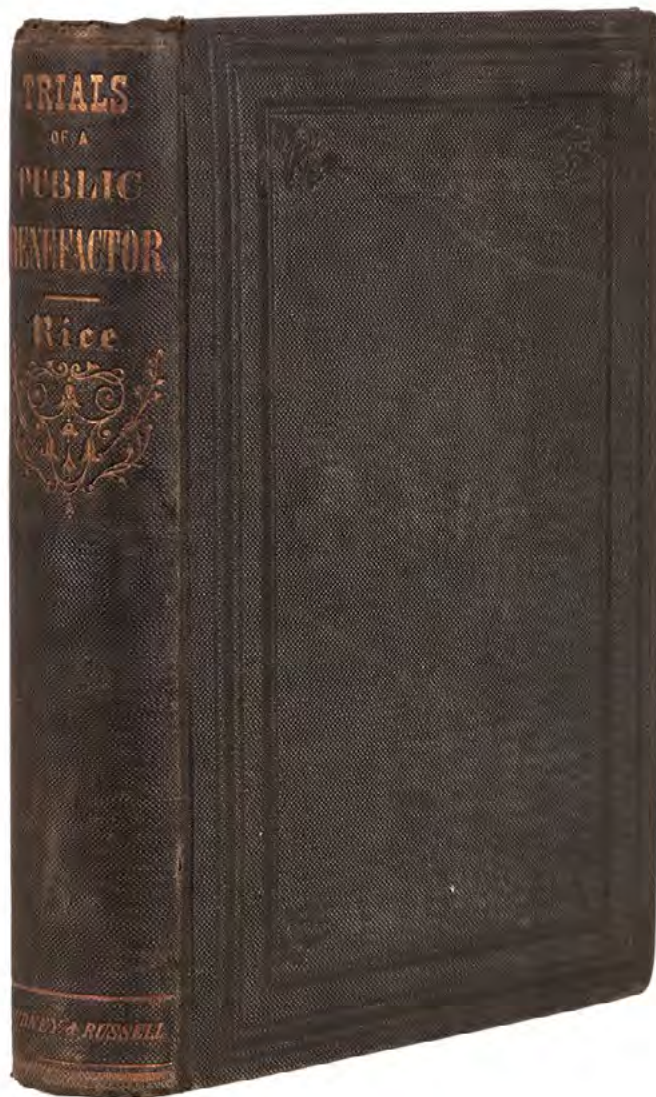




**RICE, Nathan P.** *Trials of a Public Benefactor, as illustrated in the discovery of Etherization.*

New York: Pudney & Russell, 1859. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 7/8 inches). Complete. xx, [13]-460 pp. Engraved portrait frontispiece of Dr. William T. G. Morton. Half-title. Two engravings of Morton administering ether (p.62, p.92) by G. R. and H. B. Hall, with the two-page spread of two engravings of the front and back of Morton's Institut National de France medal from 1850 (p.218). Publisher's brown cloth, covers bordered in blind, spine lettered and stamped in gilt, yellow endpapers. *Provenance*: Presentation inscription by Dr. William T. G. Morton to Richard Fletcher.

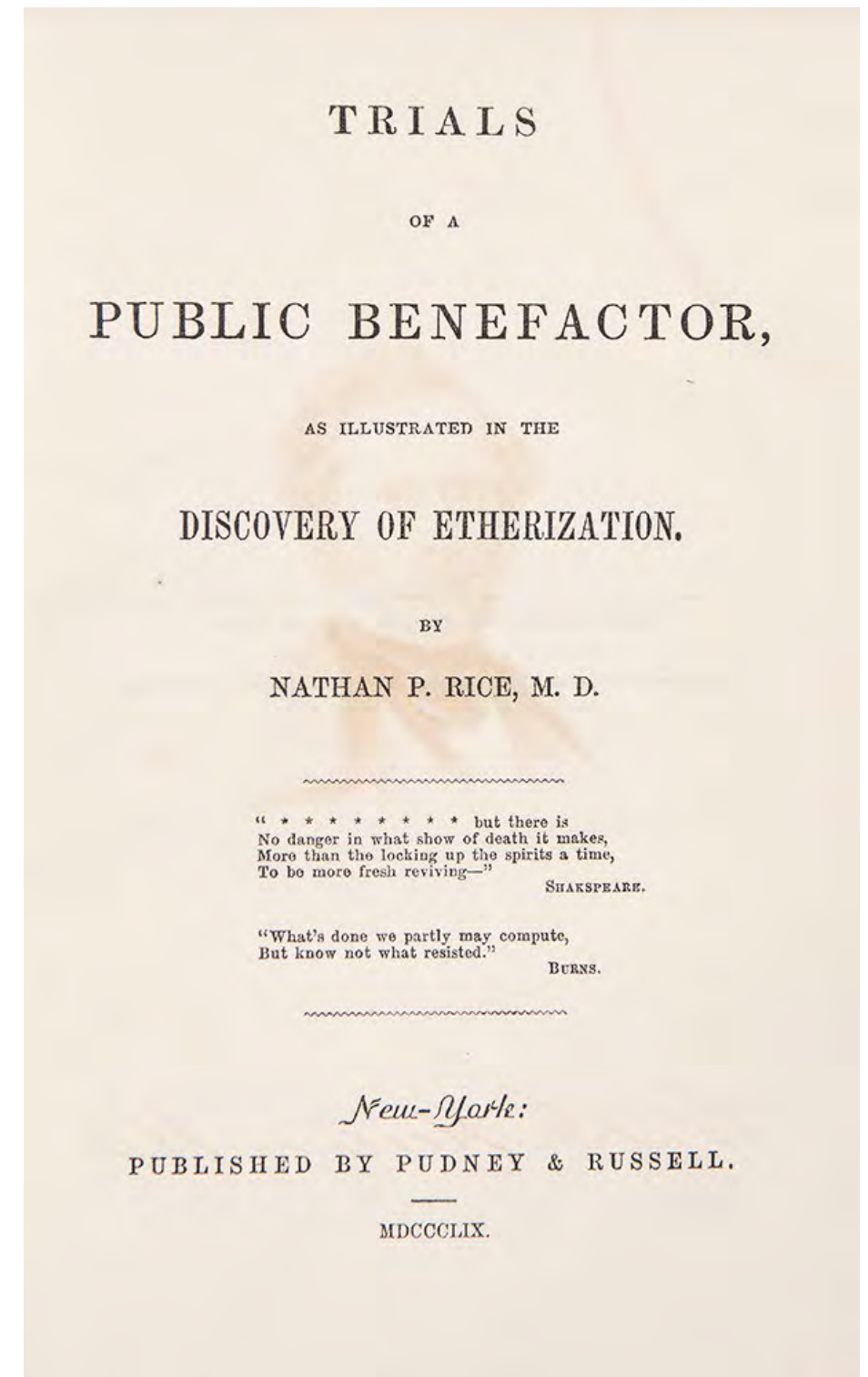
*Presentation copy inscribed by Dr. Morton to Vermont Governor Richard Fletcher for his Town Library in Cavendish, Vermont, with all plates.*



First edition of the first biography of William T. G. Morton, the Boston dentist who in 1846 demonstrated to the medical profession the efficacy of sulfuric ether as a general surgical anesthetic. Completed in three months, *Trials of a Public Benefactor* was first issued in October 1858 in an unillustrated advance "press copy" edition, with the title-page dated 1858. The published edition, with the date changed to 1859 and quotations from Shakespeare and Burns added to the title, appeared a few months later, as here.

*Trials of a Public Benefactor*, with its self-serving rendition of Morton's role in the discovery of ether anesthesia, is a key document in the history of the ether controversy. "As the account most readily available, this has been the principal document that historians and researchers have depended upon for what they believed were the facts of the matter ... Over-reliance on the Rice version, to the exclusion of looking beyond it, has largely been responsible for legitimizing the claim of William T.G. Morton while at the same time abrogating the claims of his principal rivals, Horace Wells and Charles T. Jackson, or, at least, diminishing the critical roles they played in Morton's ultimate success" (Wolfe).

Fulton & Stanton IV.66; Wolfe *Tarnished Idol* pp 62; 407-11; Osler 1432.  
(#38989)



\$ 3,500



**SCHMIDT, Albrecht (1667-1744). *Hussars and Pandurs on Horseback from the War of Austrian Succession: Twelve Plates.***

Augsburg: Albrecht Schmidt, c.1740-1744. Folio. (14 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches)  
12 hand-coloured copper-plate engravings heightened with silver and gold on rectos of thick handmade laid paper bound into a slim volume. Each plate has an engraved title, several with accompanying humorous 4-line rhyming verses in German and Latin. Quarter-bound to style in contemporary calf with gilt-detailing in six compartments, a red Morocco letter-piece in the second compartment gilt, period marbled paper boards.

*A rare collection of 12 engravings from the War of Austrian Succession, Schmidt's handsome martial portraits depict the regalia and weaponry of the war's main players, from Prussian Hussars and Royal Hungarian infantrymen to the Slavonian Pandurs and their corrupt leader, Baron Franz von der Trenck.*

Albrecht Schmidt's typological watercolors date from the War of Austrian Secession, an eight-year war in Central Europe over the right of Maria Theresa to succeed her father Emperor Charles VI as the head of the Habsburg Monarchy. Prussia was the Monarchy's main antagonist in the war, but all of the major European powers were eventually drawn into the struggle. Plate 8, which depicts a "Prussian knight" on horseback, cloaked in black and wearing a death's head as if a Horseman of the Apocalypse, shows on which side of the war Schmidt likely stood. The painting is an effective, early piece of modern war propaganda.

Baron Franz von der Trenck, pictured in Plate 12, became famous during the War of Succession as the leader of a unit of Pandurs, or paramilitary troops, who employed guerrilla tactics and surprise hit-and-run actions, and into which he recruited experienced Croatian mercenaries. Trenck's Pandurs became infamous for the brutal atrocities they committed on civilian populations. At the Battle of Soor, Trenck and his irregulars plundered when they should have been fighting and were accused of allowing Prussia's King Frederick the Great to escape. Trenck was later court-martialed in Vienna by the Empress and convicted of selling commissions to his officers without her permission, of punishing his men without heed of the military code, and of drawing pay and allowance for fictitious men. Trenck spent the rest of his life in captivity in Brno.





Ein Königlich Ungarischer Tolpatschen Fendrich  
im Feld.

Albrecht Schmidt exc. N. V.

Schmidt was a prolific German printmaker and publisher of popular prints, religious imagery, and playing cards. Schmidt, who was born in Ulm, lived in Augsburg, then a free Imperial city of the Habsburg monarchy with a strong economy that was a leading center of book publishing in the German language. His woodcuts and engravings, often hand-colored, are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Princely Collections of Liechtenstein, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Plate titles:

1. Ein Königl Ungarischer Hanack, wie er zu Felde geht. [A royal Hungarian hanack going into the field.]
2. Ein Königl Ungarischer Talpatschen Tambour zu Pferd. [A royal Hungarian infantry drummer on horseback.]
3. Reginae Hungariae Majestatis, non nullorum Husaronum agminum constituti Ducis, de Menzel, repraesentatio. [A representative of Her Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, not of any Hussar troops appointed by Duke de Menzel.]
4. Ein Königlich Ungarischer Tolpatschen Fendrich un Feld. [A royal Hungarian infantry standard-bearer in the field.]
5. Ein Königl Ungarischer Sfangen-Reiter. [A royal Hungarian lancer on horseback.]
6. Se. Hochgraeffe Excellenz, Herr Baron von Berenklaui, Königlich Ungarischer Comandirender General en Chef der Husaren und Panduren. [Senior High Count, Baron von Berenklaui, the royal Hungarian Commanding General in charge of the Hussars and Pandurs.]
7. Vorstellung eines commandirenden Dalpatschen Obristen. [Image of a commanding infantry colonel.]
8. Borussus Eques | Preussischer Hussar: Levis armaturae et nigri in dumentis, pro ligno hominus demortui crania gerens. [A Prussian knight in light armor and a black cloak, wearing the skull of a dead man for an emblem.]
9. Vorstellung eines Königlich Ungarischer Sicharen Rittmeister. [Image of an assured royal Hungarian captain.]
10. Königlich Ungarischer Husaren Corporal im Comando. [A royal Hungarian Hussar Corporal in command.]
11. Ein Königlich Ungarischer gemeiner Pandur. [A royal Hungarian common Pandur.]
12. Obrist Trent, Chef der Slavonischen Panduren. [Colonel Trenck, head of the Slavonian (present-day Croatia and Serbia) Pandurs.]

(#39351)

\$ 5,400



**SHAKESPEARE, William (1564-1616), JOHNSON, Samuel (1709-1784), HOPKINSON, Joseph (1770-1842, Editor), FIELD, Robert (1769-1819, Engraver).**  
*The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare. Corrected from the Latest and Best London Editions, with Notes, by Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. To which are Added, a Glossary and the Life of the Author. Embellished with a Striking Likeness from the Collection of His Grace the Duke of Chandos. First American Edition. Vols. I-VIII. Complete.*

Philadelphia: Bioren and Madan, 1795-96. 8 Volumes. 12mo (6 1/2 x 3 3/4 inches). Vol.1: Title [2] Frontispiece [2] [i-iii] iv-xlvi, [1-3] 4-384. 432 pp. Vol. 2: [1-7] 8-412. 412 pp. Vol. 3: [1-7] 8-432. 432 pp. Vol. 4: [1-7] 8-447 [1]. 448 pp. Vol. 5: [1-7] 8-392. 392 pp. Vol. 6: [1-7] 8-388. 388 pp. Vol. 7: [1-7] 8-452. 452 pp. Vol. 8: [5] 8-304, [i-iii] iv [5-7] 8-128. 432 pp. Contemporary tree sheep, rebaked, preserving spines in six compartments ruled gilt with red and brown morocco lettering-pieces in second and fourth compartments and gilt foliate in rest, [SHAKSPEARE'S | WORKS] in second compartment and volume number in fourth compartment. Some early ownership signatures on titles.

*A complete copy of the rare first American edition of the works of Shakespeare, here spelled "Shakspeare." This is the first edition to be printed outside the British Isles, with the first engraving of Shakespeare printed in the New World, in contemporary bindings in fine condition.*



"Old World, he is not only thine! Our New World too has part, in his stupendous mind and heart." - Inscription on a Shakespeare statue in Central Park, erected 1872

In a time of high anti-British sentiment in the newly-formed United States, after the American Revolutionary War and before the War of 1812, Joseph Hopkinson, son of Founding Father Francis Hopkinson, decided to edit and publish an eight-volume set of that most English of writers, William Shakespeare. Later to be a US Congressman, Joseph brought out the first three volumes in 1795, and the remaining five in 1796. Joseph, whose father was also America's first composer, wrote the preface and "Life of the Author," marking the first publication of American literary criticism of Shakespeare. Befitting an American, Hopkinson, in his preface, takes issue with the competing "authoritative" British editorial interpretations of Shakespeare, in favor of a less-guided, more individual reckoning with his writing and its meaning. It was only sixty years prior, in 1730, that an American audience first saw a performance of a Shakespeare play, an amateur production of *Romeo and Juliet* in New York. At that point, Shakespeare had been dead for 114 years. It would seem that part of American tardiness on this matter was due to conservative public morality, as the preface to the first American edition is consumed with defending Shakespeare's plays against claims of moral indecency. Hopkinson assures his readership that the poet is a genius, if still yet imperfectly known, and asides, his contemporaries were even more base: "[W]e contend that none of his personages are expressly drawn to recommend vice, and that his plots are never, like those of Farquhar, and others, in a state of opposition to conjugal virtue. His works indeed abound with exquisite maxims of morality."

(Description continues on the next page.)



The stipple engraved frontispiece portrait of Shakespeare is the first published image of the author in America. The engraver, Robert Field, was a British artist, trained at the Royal Academy, who worked in Philadelphia, and made engravings of images of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Field first appeared in America in 1794 and worked in the young country for over a decade, spending time in Washington DC, and later, Canada and Jamaica. In a 1927 guide to Field's work, the author Harry Piers calls Field's Shakespeare portrait, "a poor reproduction of the original, and does not equal Field's other engravings" but to the modern eye there is a freshness to the less restrained marking method in Field's engraving that evokes the populism of Shakespeare's work and brings him to life.

As Anna Kerr at the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Library writes, Shakespeare, from this first American edition forward, became imbricated in our nation's public life, inseparable from the United States and its conception of itself:

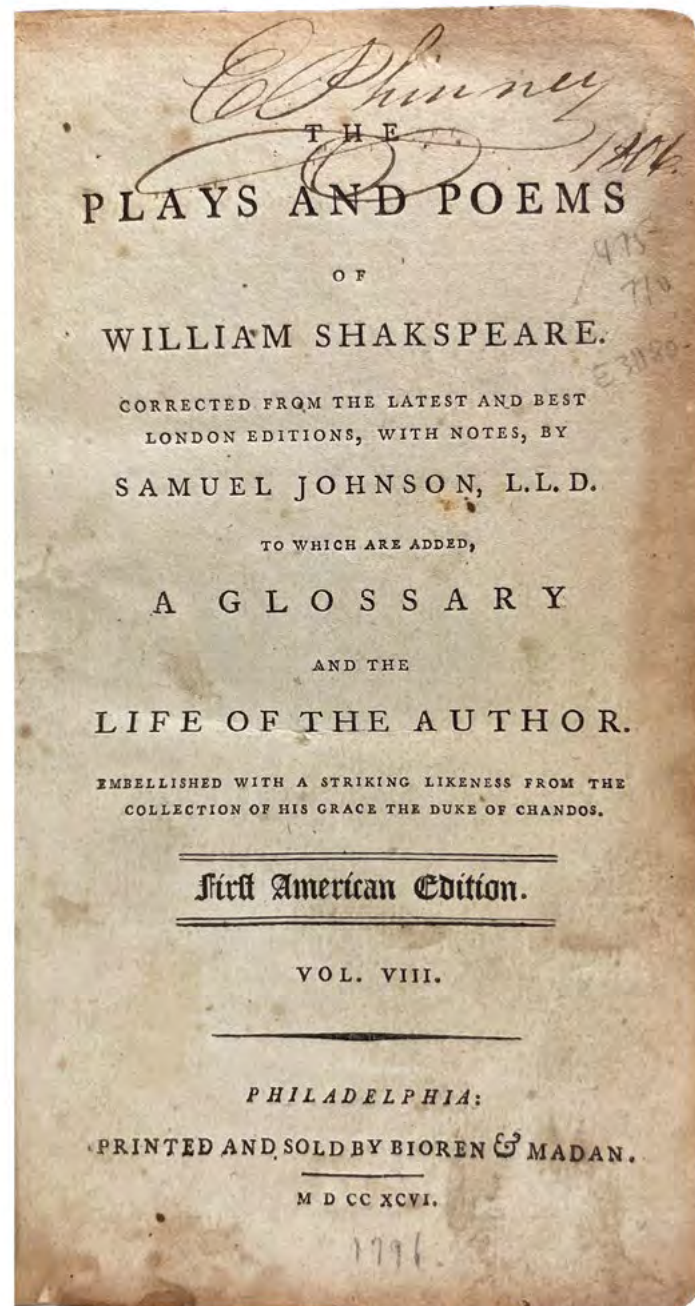
"This first American edition, nonetheless, foreshadows the American engagement with Shakespeare throughout history, by people from every walk of life. Abraham Lincoln, for example, invoked the words of Shakespeare as political rhetoric during the Civil War, even as soldiers from both sides of the conflict performed his plays in between battles. Pioneers, miners, and farmers moving West often performed his plays as a form of entertainment during times of hardship. African-American actors and playwrights developed their own theatres in the early 19th century, from which Ira Aldridge, the noted Shakespearian actor, found his beginning, and subsequent immigrant movements to the United States have continued to engage with Shakespeare as a means of sharing in the American spirit, from Yiddish King Lear to Kabuki Macbeth."

#### Contents:

- Vol. 1. Frontispiece; Title; Preface; The Life of Shakspeare; Shakspeare's Will Extracted from the Registry of the Archbishop of Canterbury; A Glossary, Explaining the Obsolete and Difficult Words in Shakspeare's Works; *Tempest*; *Two Gentlemen of Verona*; *Merry Wives of Windsor*; *Measure for Measure*; *Comedy of Errors*; Erratum.
- Vol. 2. *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Love's Labours Lost*, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, *Merchant of Venice*, *As You Like It*.
- Vol. 3. *Taming of the Shrew*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, *Twelfth Night: or, What You Will*, *The Winter's Tale*, *Macbeth*.
- Vol. 4. *King John*, *Richard II*, *Henry IV, Part I*; *Henry IV, Part 2*; *Henry V*.
- Vol. 5. *Henry VI, Part I*; *Henry VI, Part 2*; *Henry VI, Part 3*; *Richard III*.
- Vol. 6. *King Henry VIII*, *Coriolanus*, *Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*.
- Vol. 7. *Timon of Athens*, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Titus Anronicus*, *Cymbeline*, *King Lear*.
- Vol. 8. *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, Advertisement, Dedication, and The Author's Poems including "Venus and Adonis," "Tarquin and Lucrece," Sonnets, "Passionate Pilgrim," and "A Lover's Complaint."

Evans 29496, 31180. ESTC W28892. Jaggard, p.507. Piers, *Robert Field: Portrait Painter in Oils, Miniature and Water-Colours and Engraver*, pp. 16, 194. Sabin 79727. (#38954)

\$ 27,500





**TEXAS, Provisional Government.** *Journals of the Consultation held at San Felipe de Austn [sic], October 16 [-November 14], 1835. Published by the Order of Congress.*

Houston: [Telegraph Power Press], 1838. 54pp. 12mo (7 3/4 x 4 1/2 inches). Bound to style in quarter old morocco over 19th-century marble paper boards.

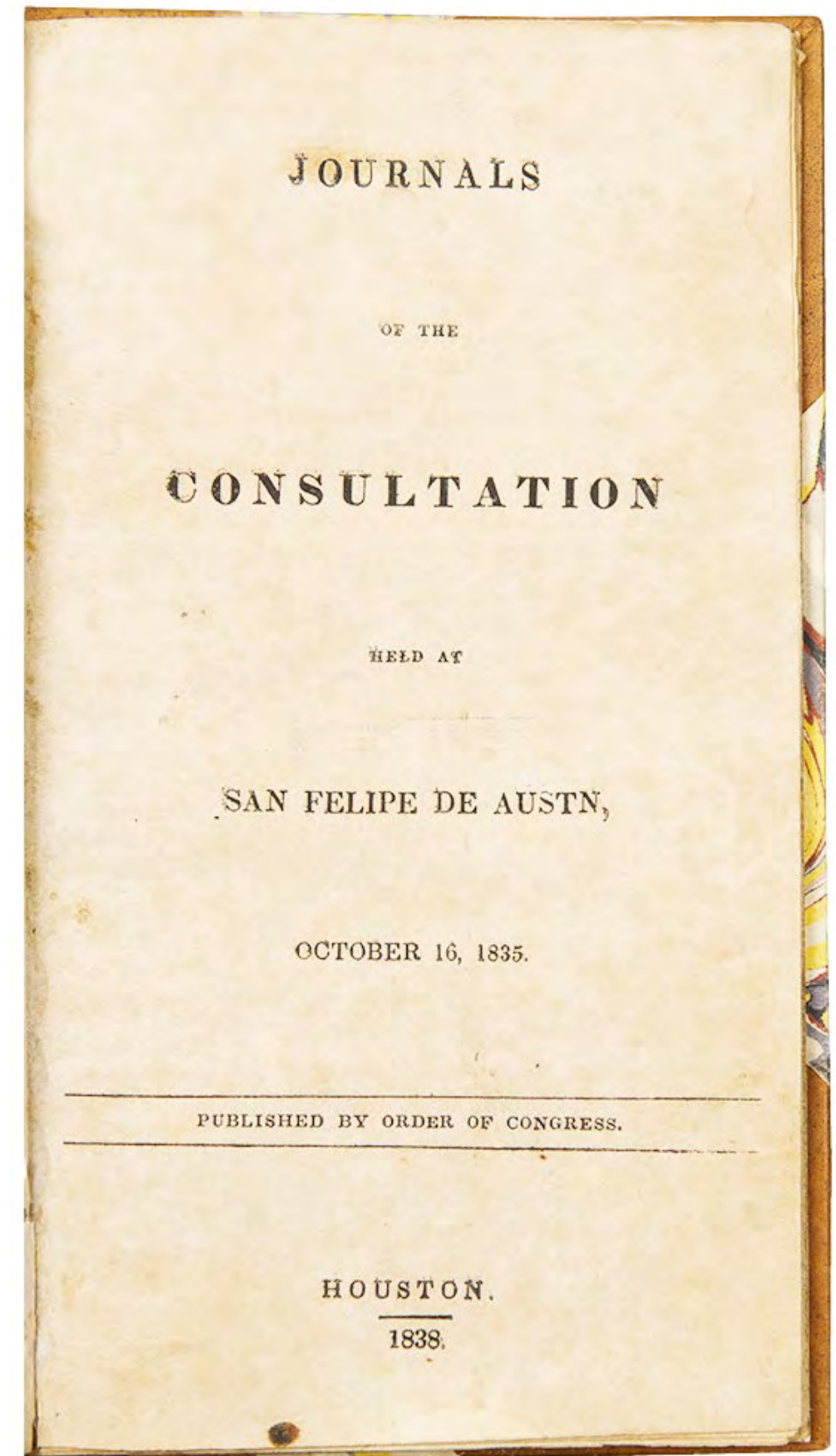
*The beginnings of independence in Texas and the formation of the provisional government at the start of the Revolution: the rare first edition of "the record of the proceedings of the group of Texans which first set up a formal ... government for Texas as a state independent of Mexico" (Streeter): a seminal work of Texana and an early Houston imprint.*

This Journal documents the proceedings of the Consultation in October and early November of 1835, as it guided Texas towards independence amidst the Siege of Bexar. The work includes a printing of the "Declaration of the People of Texas, in General Convention Assembled" (p. 21), a declaration of causes for taking up arms against Mexico preliminary to the Texas Declaration of Independence. On November 13, the Consultation prepared twenty-one articles (pp. 42-49) creating the framework for a provisional government for Texas; from that date, until March 1, 1836, the Consultation was the only governing body in Texas.

The formation of the Consultation is described by Streeter: "At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia held on August 15, 1835, it was resolved that 'a consultation of all Texas, through her representatives is indispensable,' ... it having become apparent, because of the opening of hostilities with Mexico, that there would be difficulty in assembling a quorum, on October 11, 1835, a small group, acting on a suggestion made by Stephen F. Austin a fortnight or so before, set up at San Felipe an informal organization sometimes referred to as the 'Permanent Council' and sometimes as the 'General Council of Texas.' The 'Permanent Council' were so informally chosen that this Journals of the Consultation may be regarded as the record of the proceedings of the group of Texans which first set up a formal, though provisional, government for Texas as a state independent of Mexico. They were the body that drew up the Declaration of the People of Texas, in General Convention assembled. These Journals, not printed until 1838, are the first record of all the sessions of the Consultation."

Five hundred copies were printed of this record of the birth of an independent Texas; Streeter records fifteen extant, including his own.

Streeter, Texas I:245; Rader 3054; Sabin 94952; Howes S69; Raines, p.229; Eberstadt 110:259 (#33849) \$ 24,000





**WILSON, Samuel (active 1682).** *An Account of the Province of Carolina in America. Together with an abstract of the patent, and several other necessary and useful particulars, to such as have thoughts of transporting themselves thither. Published for their information. The Second Edition, corrected.*

London: printed by G. Larkin for Francis Smith, at the Elephan [sic] and Castle in Cornhil, 1682. Text: 4to (7 3/4 x 5 3/4 inches). 27 [1] pp.

**[Together with:] SPEED, John (c.1551-1629)** *A New Description of Carolina.*

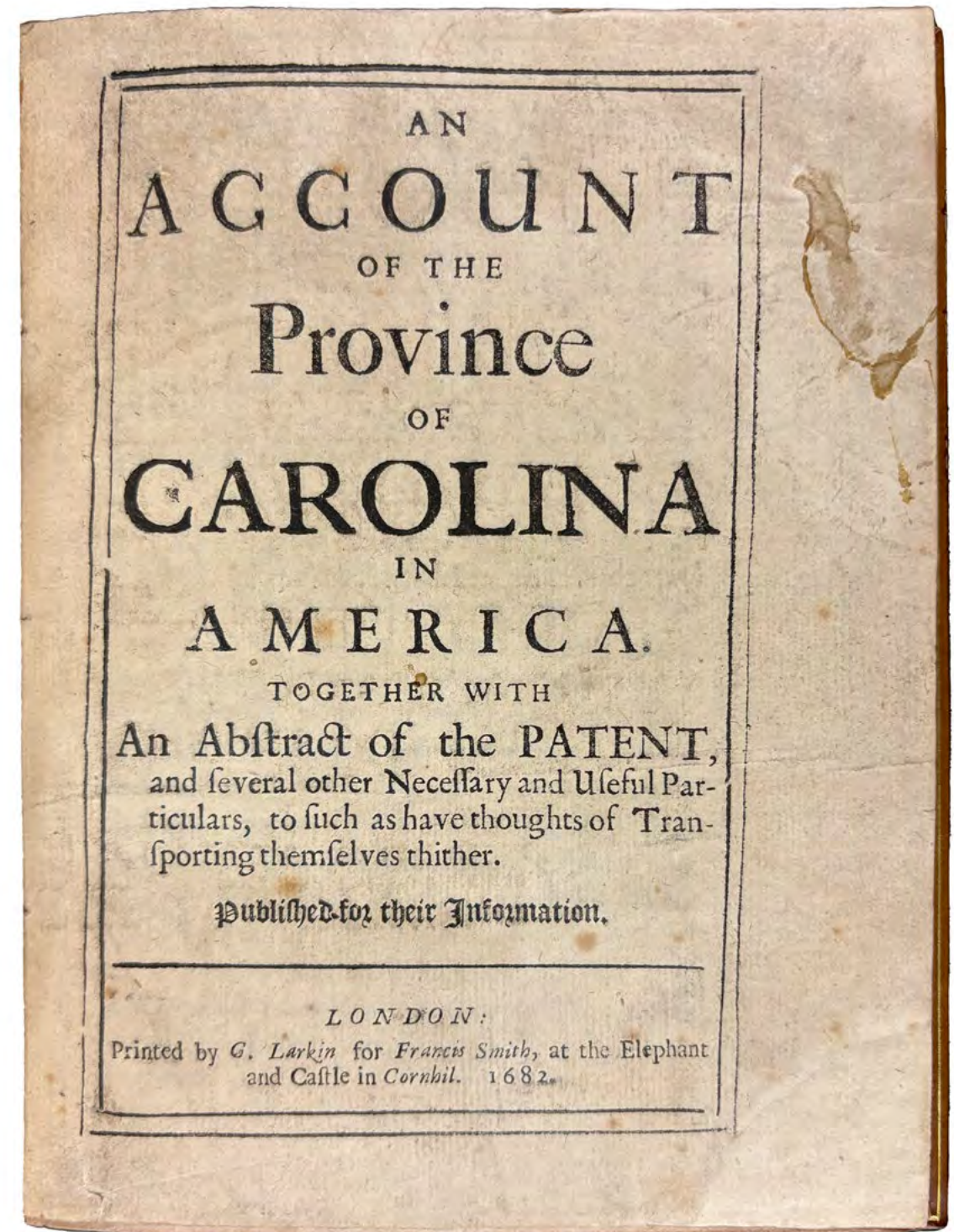
[London:] Sold by Tho: Basset in Fleetstreet. and Ric: Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard, [1676]. Copper plate engraving by Francis Lamb. Backed with cloth. [Text:] Full mottled calf with French fillet, spine gilt-stamped and with green leather at the center, all edges gilt. [Map:] bound in three-quarter mottled calf over brown-cloth covered boards, spine gilt-stamped and with brown leather at the center, top edge gilt, with marbled endpapers; bound with additional blank leaves. Both housed within custom quarter morocco over brown cloth slipcase, spine gilt-stamped with raised bands.

*Samuel Wilson's influential pamphlet provides a compelling narrative that not only reveals the alluring opportunities beckoning settlers to Carolina but also alludes to the painful realities of exploitation and enslavement that shaped the course of this influential colony and its lasting impact on American history. Accompanied by John Speed's map of the Carolinas that embodies the complex interplay of exploration, colonization and cartographical representation in the late 17th century.*

In the early 1660s, the Province of Carolina emerged as a land of promise, nestled between the English colony of Virginia and the Spanish territory of Florida. Initially granted to eight political allies of King Charles II, known as the Lords Proprietors, the colony faced challenging early years marked by a lack of settlers and financial struggles. Despite the initial setbacks, the Lords Proprietors were determined to see Carolina flourish. In 1682, they orchestrated an ambitious promotional campaign to attract new settlers, seeking to address the colony's difficulties. At the heart of this campaign was the present influential pamphlet by Samuel Wilson. As the Secretary to the Lords Proprietors, Wilson felt a sense of duty to dispel the lack of knowledge about Carolina among prospective settlers.

Examples of this pamphlet, including the present volume, are often accompanied by various maps of the period. Here, the pamphlet is accompanied by John Speed's "A New Description of Carolina," engraved by Francis Lamb for the 1676 edition of *A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World*. Based on the Lords Proprietors' Map, Speed's

(Description continues on the next page.)





map reflects the political ambitions behind Charles II's land grant while also perpetuating geographical myths introduced by explorer John Lederer, including a vast interior lake and the so-called Arenosa Desert. Derived from John Ogilby's c.1673 map, it notably marks Charles Town on the Ashley River before its relocation in 1680. As both a product of exploration and colonial aspirations, Speed's map captures the evolving understanding of the Carolina region in the late 17th century and serves as both a document of territorial ambition and a reflection of the ever-evolving quest for geographical knowledge.

Wilson's narrative painted Carolina as a land of opportunity, a place where even those facing economic challenges could improve their lives. He highlighted success stories of individuals who, through hard work and determination, had amassed wealth and were now living in abundance. In his text, Wilson celebrated the idea of personal advancement and prosperity, foreshadowing the ideals that would shape the nation in the centuries to come. The pamphlet also enticed potential emigrants with grand claims about Carolina's environment. Wilson praised the invigorating air of the colony, which, he believed, granted people improved health and vitality compared to England. As word spread about the prospects of life in Carolina, the campaign succeeded in attracting over 500 new settlers to the colony. While accounts like Wilson's might have embellished the benefits and downplayed the challenges, they played a crucial role in convincing people to embark on the journey of becoming colonists in the New World. Amidst the idyllic portrayal of opportunity, Wilson's pamphlet also held darker undertones that would significantly impact the colony's future. The economy of Carolina was largely based on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of cash crops such as rice, indigo, and tobacco. To meet the demand for labour, the colony heavily relied on the institution of slavery. Enslaved men and women played a pivotal role in Carolina's economic success. Wilson boasted of their ability to thrive in the colony's climate, requiring fewer clothes and, consequently, being a cost-effective investment for slaveholders.

For those intrigued by Wilson's portrayal and seeking more information, the pamphlet provided practical advice. The cost of passage to Carolina was set at five pounds, and ships were available year-round. Additionally, interested parties could visit the Carolina Coffee House in London, where some of the Lords Proprietors or Wilson himself would be available every Tuesday at 11 o'clock to address questions and provide further encouragement.

Sabin 104685; ESTC R14637; Church 677; Cumming *Southeast* 70; *European Americana* 682/201; Howes W535 ("c"); JCB II:111; Streeter sale 1110; Vail 216; Wing W2932. [Speed map:] Burden 457; Cumming 77.  
(#42043)

\$ 29,500





[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.*

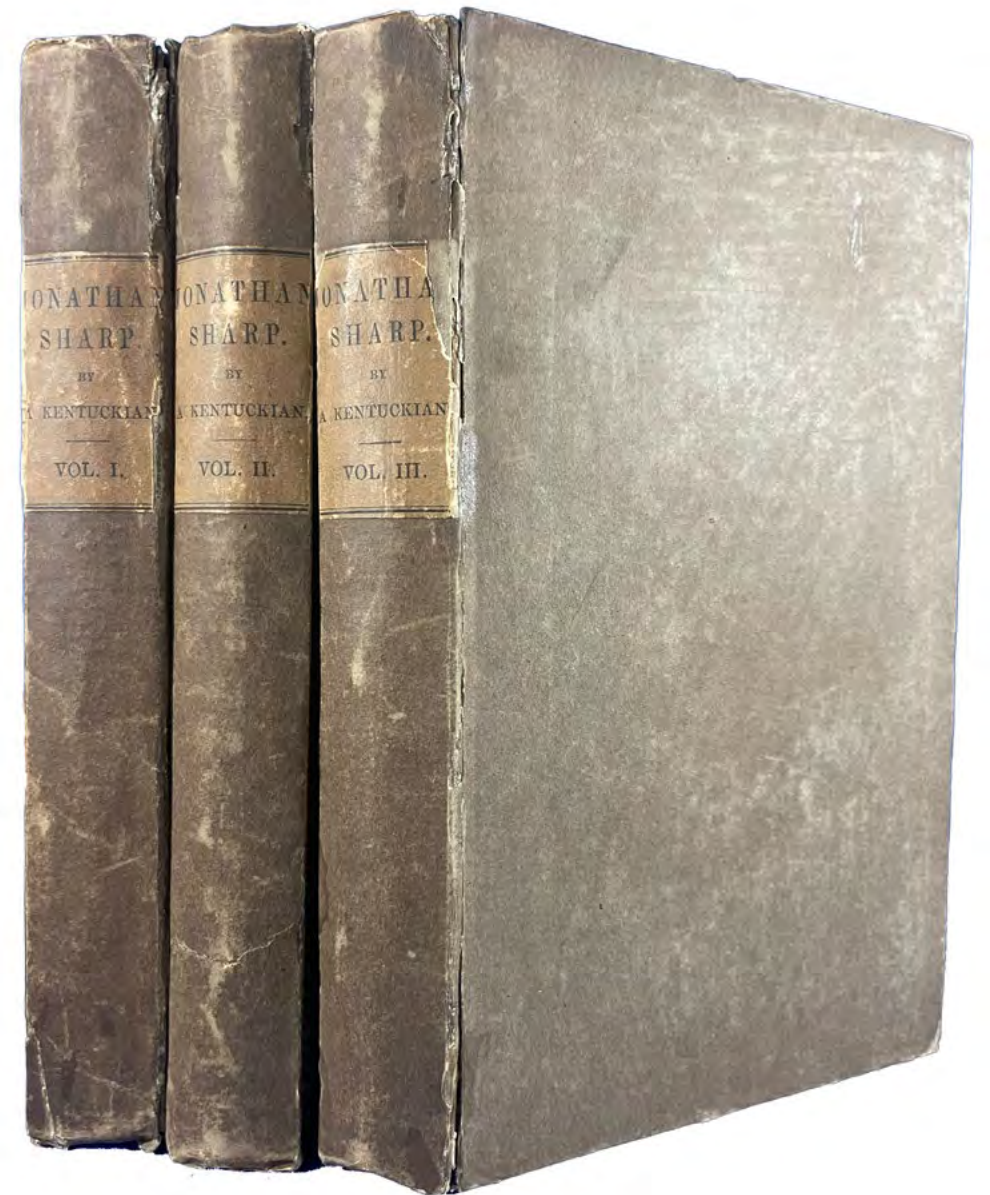
Much of the story relates to Texas during the early 1840s, especially the events leading up to Annexation. Half of the first volume and all of the third volume are set in Texas, which the narrator describes as populated by swindlers, cowards and rascals. There are good descriptions of the various factions 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. Not listed in Woolf, Block or Sabin.

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



\$ 4,000



Contact Information:  
[www.DonaldHeald.com](http://www.DonaldHeald.com)  
[info@donaldheald.com](mailto:info@donaldheald.com)  
212 744 3505  
124 East 74th Street  
New York, NY 10021

*All items are guaranteed as described and are subject to prior sale. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund if notified within 10 working days and returned in the same condition. Payment accepted via wire, major credit cards, bank drafts, checks, and PayPal. We are happy to accommodate the deferred billing, shipping, or payment schedules of our institutional customers. All items purchased within the US will be shipped via Federal Express Ground unless the buyer requests otherwise. Express and international shipping will be shipped Federal Express and billed at our cost. We do our best to accommodate all requests for alternative methods of shipping.*

