



DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

THE FEDERAL PERIOD

1783–1812

a short list e-catalogue

DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS





DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

THE FEDERAL PERIOD 1783-1812

a short list e-catalogue

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



CONTACT INFORMATION

WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM

INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM

212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10021



CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). *The American Museum or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, &c. ... [title changed to The American Museum, or, Universal Magazine in January 1790].*

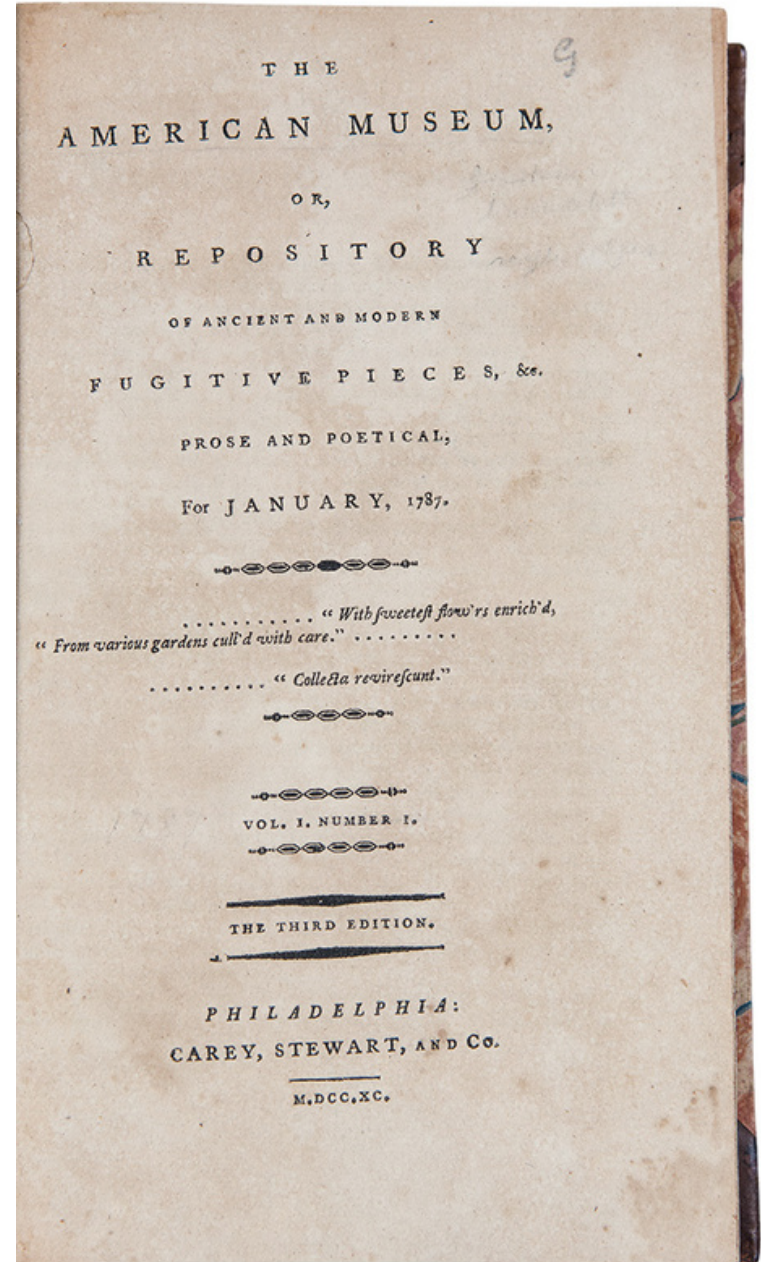
Philadelphia: Carey [and Carey, Stewart and Co.], January 1787- December 1792 [published 1787-1792]. 12 volumes, comprising 72 consecutive monthly issues, 8vo (8 x 4 3/4 inches). Collations as below. Expertly bound to style in half-period tree calf and marbled paper-covered boards.

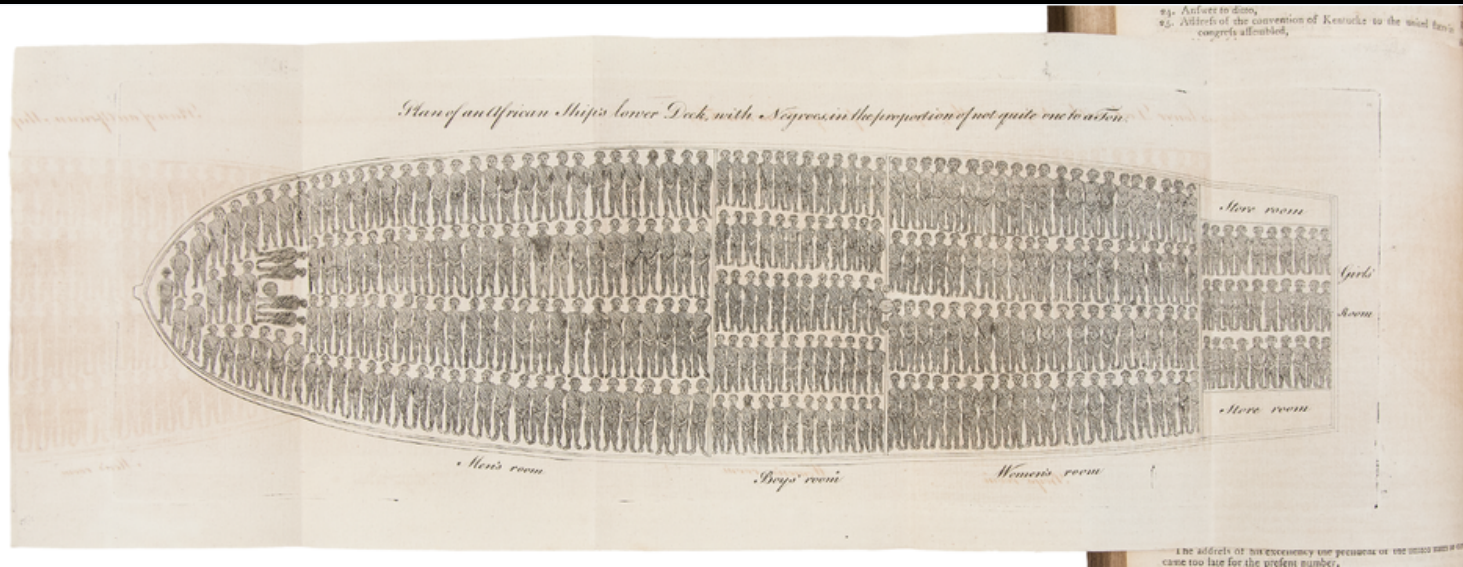
America's first literary magazine, including early printings of the Federalist Papers, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and Hamilton's Report on Manufactures. A rarely encountered complete set that includes the rare folding plate of the slave ship Brooks, an iconic image of the horrors of the Middle Passage.

A complete run of The American Museum, America's first literary magazine, and a pioneering effort on the part of its publisher, Mathew Carey, to bring news to a national audience, and to develop and promote an indigenous literary culture. Carey began The American Museum on the heels of a failed partnership with other printers called the Columbian Magazine. Carey's original goal in his solo venture was to cull from other sources the best essays on political, economic, and cultural subjects, as well as poetry and prose, and offer them to a national audience. Despite the note to the reader in his first issue apologizing for his journal being "destitute as it is of originality," he soon began to publish original work. A favourable opinion of the Museum from George Washington, often reprinted in advertisements, enhanced its reputation.

Carey cast a wide net in soliciting writers and topics for his periodical. Among the distinguished contributors are Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, James Bowdoin, David Rittenhouse, Benjamin West, Jeremy Belknap, Ezra Stiles, Noah Webster, H.M. Brackenridge, Joel Barlow, Timothy Dwight, Benjamin Rush, Joel Dickinson, and Tench Coxe. All of the major issues of the day, as well as scientific and cultural events, found a place in its pages. Not the least of these are the debates surrounding the Constitution, but also internal improvements, manufactures, agriculture, and the general state of the nation, as well as poetry and varied prose. The appearance of the Federal Constitution in the September 1787 issue is one of the first contemporary printings of the document, and the inclusion in the same issue of a "Letter Relative to the Hessian Fly" shows the range of the journal's interests. The American Museum became a vital source of information about the activities of the federal government, as Carey printed reports from cabinet departments, the proceedings of Congress, state constitutions, treaties with foreign nations, and foreign intelligence. Authors contributing literary essays and poetry include Francis Hopkinson, Philip Freneau, David Humphreys, Timothy Dwight, and John Trumbull.

(description continues on the next page)





Of particular importance are the American Magazine's contributions to the struggle to end slavery, including the May 1789 issue with the rare and highly sought-after first American printing of the slave ship Brooks, an icon of the antislavery movement in England and the United States. The folding plate depicts cross-sections of the ship with over 100 shackled Africans on their way to the Americas. It is one of the most enduring images of the Middle Passage. Even today, the engraving of the Brooks is one of the most powerful and recognizable images associated with slavery and abolition, but this is but one of many contributions to antislavery. Indeed, slavery is discussed throughout the American Museum, with essays on the education of African-American children, the Haitian Revolution, and Benjamin Franklin's essay "An Address to the Public, from the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes, Unlawfully Held in Bondage," published in the November 1789 issue.

The success of The American Museum helped establish Mathew Carey as the leading printer of his generation. Through the publication of the periodical, he was able to develop a distribution network which greatly aided him in the coming years as he became a leading book publisher. A congressional change in postal rates for magazines in 1792 forced Carey to end The American Museum in order "to have recourse to some other object that might afford a better reward to industry."

Complete sets with all volumes and all plates are extremely scarce. Sets are generally found as mixed editions, as Carey re-issued volumes and monthly issues at various times. The present set, entirely first edition with the exception of the first volume, collates as follows:

Volume 1 [January - June 1787]: iv, [5]-408, [421]-492pp, with errors in pagination [i.e. pp. 409-420 not issued]. With sectional titles for each monthly part, the volume index in the rear. Third editions of January-March (published 1790-1792), Second editions April-June (published 1788-1789).

Volume 2 [July - December 1787]: 600, 22, [2, blank] pp. With a dedication to Lafayette, a list of subscribers and Index. With sectional titles for each monthly part. First editions. With a printing of the U.S. Constitution on pp. 276-284.

Volume 3 [January - June 1788]: xvi, [17]-208, 109-172 [i.e. 209-272], 273-496, [ii, letter from George Washington to Carey dated June 25, 1788], 497-604pp [errors in pagination as issued]. Woodcut illustration of a constellation on p.214. With sectional titles for each monthly part. First editions.

(description continues on the next page)



Volume 4 [July- December 1788]: xvi, [17]-592pp, with errors in pagination as issued [i.e. with page 248 twice and without page 264]. Folding ad for printer Charles Cist preceding September issue (i.e. being an unaccomplished contract). With a general title; with the preliminary extract of a letter from George Washington leaf preceding general title. First editions.

Volume 5 [January - June 1789]: xvi, [17]-628pp. With a general title. With the engraved folding map of the Gulf Stream (March 1789) and the engraved folding Plan of African Ship's Lower Deck (May 1789). First editions.

Volume 6 [July - December 1789]: [4], 492, 46, [6]pp. With a general title. Woodcut of an African American boy with deformities on p. 350. First edition.

Volume 7 [January - June 1790]: 344, 44, 44, 44, 40, [4]pp [errors in pagination as issued; i.e. pp. 38-41 of third appendix not issued, pp. 13-15 and 18, of the fourth appendix not issued]. With a general title. First edition. With a printing of the Bill of Rights on pp. 11-13 of the second appendix. Printing flaw to Appendix III, p. 19.

Volume 8 [July - December 1790]: 288, 40, 80, 20, 52pp. With a general title. First editions.

Volume 9 [January - June 1791]: 344, 48, 40, 48pp. With a general title. Woodcut of a river on p. 254. First editions. Minor paper flaw to p. 343.

Volume 10 [July - December 1791]: 308, 36, 48, 44pp. With a general title. First edition.

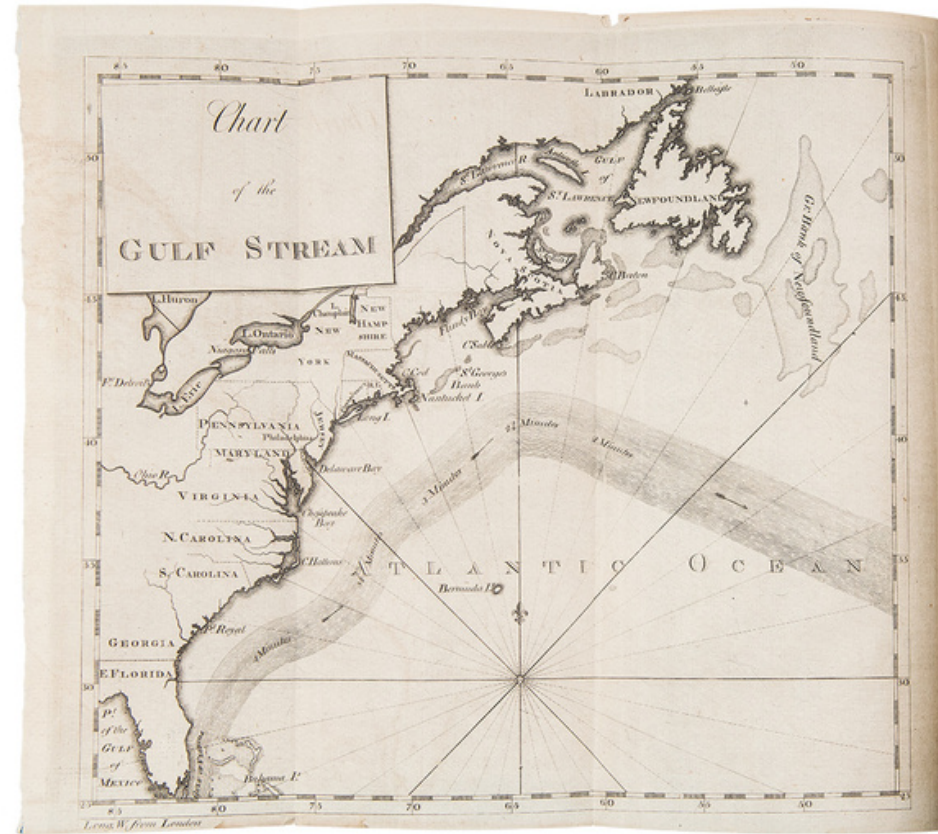
Volume 11 [January - June 1792]: 40, [2, ad], 41-308, 36, 92, 48, [4]pp. With a general title. First edition. Includes a printing of Hamilton's Report on Manufactures in Appendix 2. Advertisement for Currie's Historical Account of the Climates and Diseases of the United States at the end of the January issue.

Volume 12 [July - December 1792]: iv, [5]-196, [189*]-352, 36, 44, 40pp. With a general title. First edition.

James N. Green, Mathew Carey, Publisher and Patriot, pp.6-7; Chielens, American Literary Magazines, pp.19-24.

(#38147)

\$ 48,000





Enumeration of Persons in the several Districts of the United States.

| NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | FREE WHITE MALES. | | | | | FREE WHITE FEMALES. | | | | | All others free persons except Indians not taxed. | SLAVES. | TOTAL. |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|---|---------|-----------|
| | Under 10 years of age. | Of 10 and under 16. | Of 16 and under 20, including heads of families. | Of 20 and under 45, including heads of families. | Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families. | Under 10 years of age. | Of 10 and under 16. | Of 16 and under 20, including heads of families. | Of 20 and under 45, including heads of families. | Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families. | | | |
| New Hampshire, - - - - - | 30,694 | 14,881 | 16,379 | 17,589 | 11,713 | 29,871 | 14,192 | 17,153 | 18,381 | 12,158 | 852 | - | 183,638 |
| Massachusetts, - - - - - | 63,646 | 32,507 | 37,903 | 39,729 | 31,348 | 60,920 | 30,674 | 40,491 | 43,833 | 35,340 | 6,432 | - | 422,345 |
| Maine, - - - - - | 27,970 | 12,303 | 12,900 | 15,318 | 8,339 | 26,898 | 11,338 | 12,293 | 14,496 | 8,041 | 818 | - | 151,710 |
| Connecticut, - - - - - | 37,946 | 19,408 | 21,633 | 23,180 | 18,976 | 35,736 | 18,219 | 23,351 | 23,189 | 20,827 | 3,336 | 951 | 231,002 |
| Vermont, - - - - - | 29,420 | 12,021 | 13,232 | 16,544 | 8,076 | 28,272 | 11,356 | 12,603 | 15,287 | 7,015 | 537 | - | 134,455 |
| Rhode Island, - - - - - | 9,943 | 5,352 | 5,899 | 5,785 | 4,887 | 9,321 | 5,026 | 6,563 | 6,919 | 5,648 | 3,304 | 380 | 69,123 |
| New York, - - - - - | 33,161 | 35,933 | 40,933 | 52,454 | 25,497 | 79,154 | 32,822 | 39,086 | 47,710 | 23,161 | 8,573 | 15,001 | 484,033 |
| Supplemental return for New York state, - - - - - | 16,936 | 7,320 | 9,230 | 9,140 | 6,358 | 16,319 | 6,649 | 9,030 | 8,701 | 5,490 | 1,801 | 5,011 | 101,983 |
| New Jersey, - - - - - | 33,900 | 15,839 | 16,301 | 19,956 | 12,629 | 32,622 | 14,827 | 17,018 | 19,533 | 11,602 | 4,402 | 12,422 | 211,149 |
| Eastern district of Pennsylvania, - - - - - | 32,767 | 24,438 | 29,393 | 33,864 | 20,824 | 51,176 | 23,427 | 29,879 | 30,892 | 19,329 | 11,253 | 557 | 327,979 |
| Western district of Pennsylvania, - - - - - | 50,459 | 21,623 | 24,869 | 25,469 | 17,761 | 48,448 | 20,362 | 24,095 | 22,951 | 14,066 | 3,311 | 1,149 | 274,586 |
| Delaware, - - - - - | 8,250 | 4,437 | 5,121 | 5,012 | 2,213 | 7,628 | 4,277 | 5,543 | 4,981 | 2,390 | 8,268 | 6,153 | 64,273 |
| Maryland, inclusive of Washington county, in Columbia, - - - - - | 33,520 | 16,381 | 20,560 | 22,169 | 12,617 | 23,463 | 15,718 | 21,506 | 20,365 | 11,240 | 18,645 | 102,463 | 317,843 |
| Additional return for Baltimore co. Eastern district of Virginia, - - - - - | 567 | 226 | 318 | 343 | 246 | 371 | 222 | 375 | 318 | 199 | 41 | 647 | 4,276 |
| District of Columbia, in Virginia, - - - - - | 57,837 | 25,998 | 32,444 | 34,588 | 19,087 | 54,597 | 25,469 | 34,807 | 32,641 | 18,821 | 18,194 | 322,199 | 676,632 |
| Western District of Virginia, - - - - - | 889 | 320 | 483 | 557 | 221 | 670 | 313 | 479 | 473 | 189 | 383 | 1,172 | 5,949 |
| North Carolina, - - - - - | 34,601 | 14,302 | 16,284 | 15,674 | 11,134 | 32,728 | 13,366 | 15,923 | 8,632 | 15,166 | 1,930 | 23,597 | 204,518 |
| South Carolina, - - - - - | 63,118 | 27,073 | 31,360 | 31,309 | 18,668 | 39,074 | 23,874 | 32,980 | 30,663 | 17,314 | 7,043 | 133,296 | 476,103 |
| Georgia, - - - - - | 37,411 | 16,136 | 17,761 | 19,344 | 10,244 | 34,654 | 15,637 | 18,145 | 17,236 | 9,437 | 3,188 | 146,151 | 345,591 |
| Kentucky, - - - - - | 19,841 | 8,469 | 9,787 | 10,914 | 4,957 | 18,407 | 7,914 | 9,243 | 8,833 | 3,894 | 1,919 | 59,699 | 162,686 |
| Territory N. W. river Ohio, - - - - - | 37,274 | 14,043 | 15,793 | 17,699 | 9,236 | 34,945 | 13,433 | 15,524 | 14,934 | 7,073 | 741 | 40,343 | 220,959 |
| Indiana territory, - - - - - | 9,362 | 3,647 | 4,036 | 4,833 | 1,955 | 8,644 | 3,333 | 3,861 | 3,349 | 1,395 | 337 | - | 45,355 |
| Mississippi territory, - - - - - | 854 | 347 | 466 | 645 | 262 | 791 | 280 | 421 | 393 | 115 | 163 | 135 | * 5,641 |
| | 999 | 352 | 482 | 780 | 290 | 955 | 376 | 332 | 428 | 165 | 182 | 3,489 | 8,230 |
| † Tennessee, - - - - - | 19,227 | 7,194 | 8,282 | 8,352 | 4,124 | 18,450 | 7,042 | 8,554 | 6,992 | 3,491 | 309 | 875,626 | 5,172,312 |
| ‡ Maryland, (corrected) - - - - - | 36,751 | 17,743 | 21,929 | 22,553 | 13,712 | 34,703 | 16,787 | 22,015 | 21,723 | 12,180 | 19,937 | 107,707 | 349,692 |

* Persons 766 added to the particular items of this return.
† This return has been received since the communication of the above aggregate to Congress.
‡ This return has also been since received, and is stated by the Marshal to be a more correct return than the first, (above.)

CENSUS, Second. Return of the Whole Number of Persons within the Several Districts of the United States: According to "An Act Providing for the Second Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States," passed February the Twenty Eighth, One Thousand Eight Hundred.

Washington: The Apollo Press, by Wm. Duane & Son, 1802. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). [5]-88pp. plus a folding table. Half calf, contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, rebacked.

The second American Census.

(description continues on the next page)



The octavo edition of the complete returns of the second American census (the first to be printed by official order), following the very rare folio edition of the previous year. When the delegates of the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787, the population of America was a great unknown. Aside from the expected reduction in the male population due to the recent war, hoards of Loyalists had fled to Canada, while throughout the 1780s large numbers of families sought new opportunities in the frontier along the Ohio river. These dramatic shifts, combined with a known but unquantified increase in the number of births per annum, created a definite need for some sort of official count. Under Madison's leadership, six categories were determined for the first American census of 1790: heads of family, free white males over sixteen, free white males under sixteen, free white females, other free persons, and slaves. Despite the usual hesitancy of the people to offer such personal information to government officials, the effort was a resounding success; but due to rapid growth and increased contact with Indians, it was clear that the next census would require even more statistical enumeration.

In early 1800, Congress passed an act mandating a new census. The present effort contains a new layer of schedules, including places of residence, new age group brackets for free white males and females, and, most importantly, the qualification that untaxed Indians be left off the roll of "other free persons." All of the states are represented, as well as the aforementioned territories and other regions such as the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the District of Columbia here noted as part of Virginia. Such luminaries as Thomas Jefferson and Timothy Dwight of Yale called for even more specific information such as economic standing, occupation, and distinctions between immigrant and natural-born free people; but Congress, for now, ignored their appeals. The total population, with corrections, is given as just over 5.3 million. A most important record of the growth of the United States, at a key moment in the history of American demography.

Howes R-221; Sabin 70147; Evans 3442; Sowerby, *Jefferson's Library* 3289; Anderson, *The American Census*, pp.14-23; Cassedy, *Demography in Early America*, pp.206-42; *Federal Hundred* 88; Shaw & Shoemaker, 3442.

(#34659)

\$ 1,850.



CONSTITUTION, United States. *The Constitution framed for the United States of America ... [within The American Museum or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces ... for September 1787 ... Vol. II, No. III ... The Second Edition].*

Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, March 22, 1792. Octavo. [2], [211]-312pp., with the Constitution appearing on pages 276-284. 18th-century paper wrappers.

An early printing of the Constitution within a monthly issue of America's first literary magazine.

The American Museum, America's first literary magazine, was a pioneering effort on the part of its publisher, Mathew Carey, to bring news to a national audience, and to develop and promote an indigenous literary culture. Carey began The American Museum on the heels of a failed partnership with other printers called the Columbian Magazine. Carey's original goal in his solo venture was to cull from other sources the best essays on political, economic, and cultural subjects, as well as poetry and prose, and offer them to a national audience. Despite the note to the reader in his first issue apologizing for his journal being "destitute as it is of originality," he soon began to publish original work. A favourable opinion of the Museum from George Washington, often reprinted in advertisements, enhanced its reputation.

Carey cast a wide net in soliciting writers and topics for his periodical. Among the distinguished contributors were Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, James Bowdoin, David Rittenhouse, Benjamin West, Jeremy Belknap, Ezra Stiles, Noah Webster, H.M. Brackenridge, Joel Barlow, Timothy Dwight, Benjamin Rush, Joel Dickinson, and Tench Coxe. All of the major issues of the day, as well as scientific and cultural events, found a place in its pages. Not the least of these are the debates surrounding the Constitution, but also internal improvements, manufactures, agriculture, and the general state of the nation, as well as poetry and varied prose.

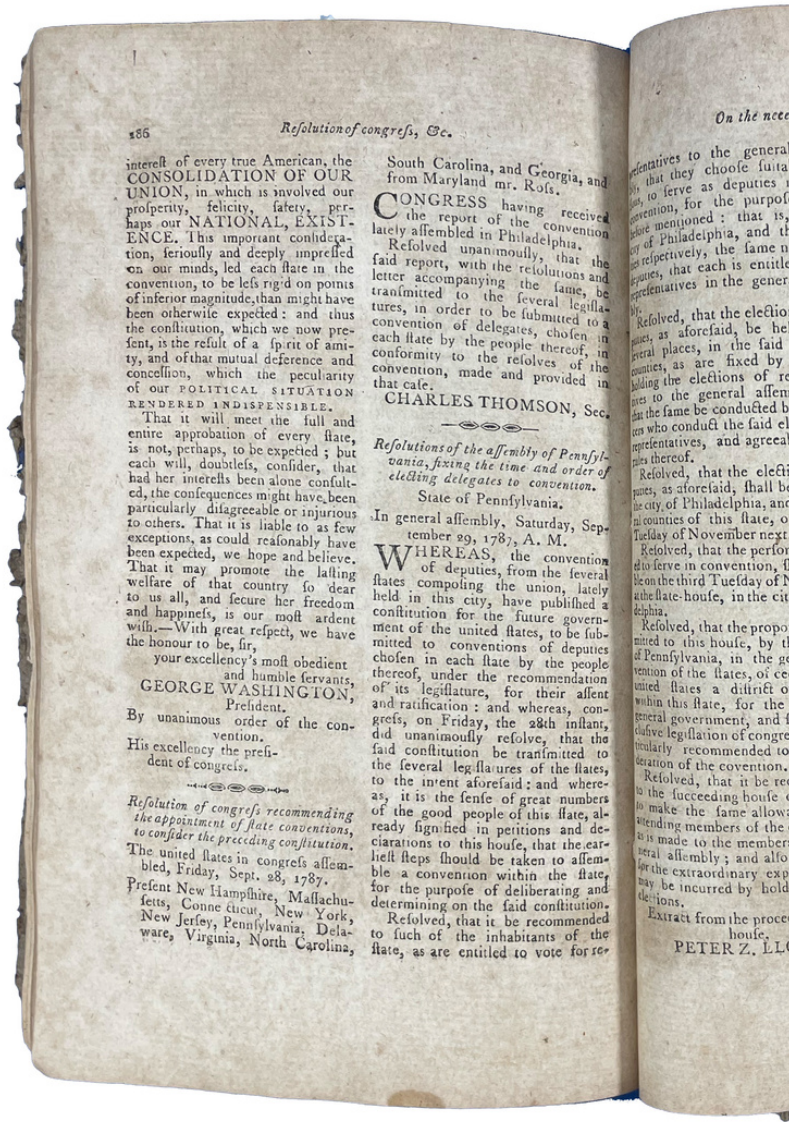
The success of The American Museum helped establish Mathew Carey as the leading printer of his generation. Through the publication of the periodical, he was able to develop a distribution network which greatly aided him in the coming years as he became a leading book publisher. A congressional change in postal rates for magazines in 1792 forced Carey to end The American Museum in order "to have recourse to some other object that might afford a better reward to industry."

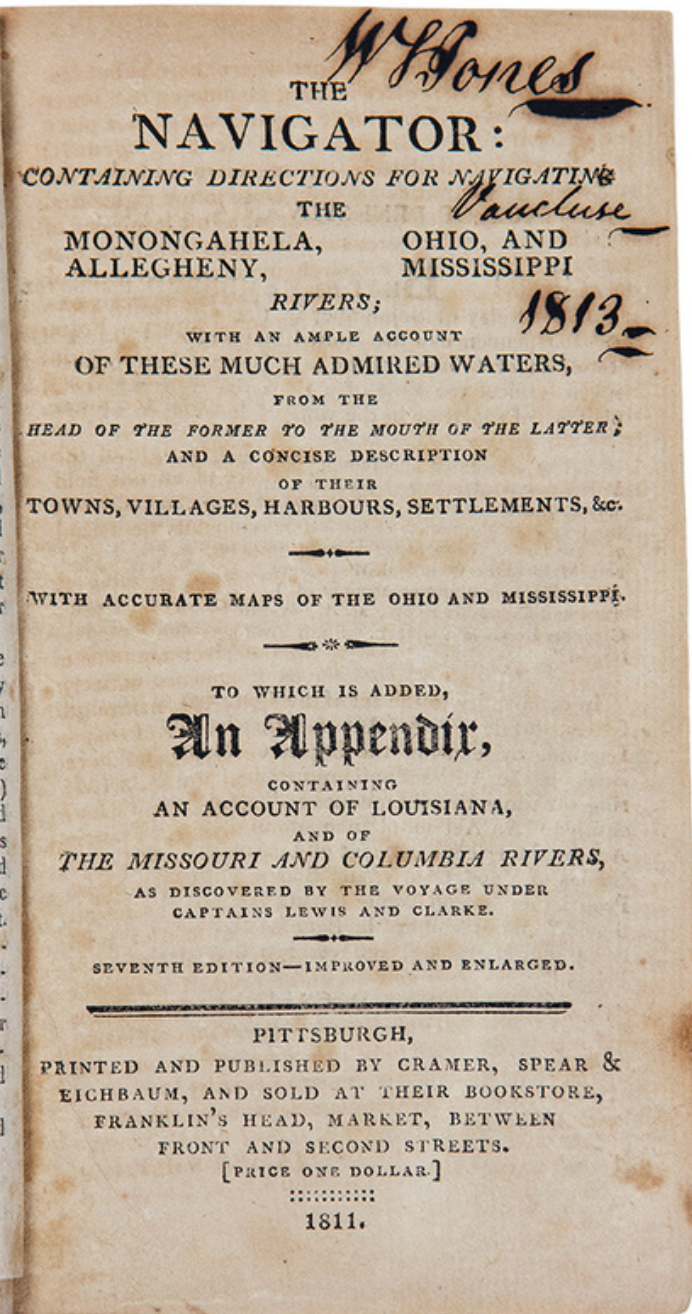
The appearance of the Federal Constitution in the September 1787 issue was one of the first contemporary printings of the document. The present example is the second edition of the issue when the back issues of the magazine were reprinted in 1792.

Chielens, *American Literary Magazines*, pp.19-24; James N. Green, *Mathew Carey, Publisher and Patriot*, pp.6-7.

(#38426)

\$ 1,750.





[CRAMER, Zadok]. *The Navigator: containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers; with an ample account of these much-admired waters, from the head of the former to the mouth of the latter; and a concise description of their towns, villages, harbours, settlements, &c. with accurate maps of the Ohio and Mississippi. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an account of Louisiana, and of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, as discovered by the voyage under Captains Lewis and Clarke. Seventh edition -- Improved and enlarged.*

Pittsburgh: printed and published by Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, 1811. 12mo (6 3/4 x 4 inches). 295, [1]pp. 28 full-page woodcut maps (including one of Pittsburgh, 13 of the Ohio and 13 of the Mississippi). Tipped to the title of this copy is a printed letter from James Smith to the publishers about alterations to channels in the Mississippi. Contemporary quarter calf-backed marbled boards, minor spine repair, spine flat, red morocco lettering piece. Provenance: "W S Jones Vaucluse (Frederick County, Virginia)" (bookplate and ownership signature).

The first navigational guide to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Cramer had been in Pittsburgh but a short time when he realized the necessity for a publication giving detailed information for navigating the Western rivers. It is generally supposed that the first edition of *The Navigator* was published in 1801 yet no copy bearing that date is known to be in existence. There are extant several copies of the edition of 1802. The earlier editions were small octavo pamphlets bound in coarse paper covers, the third containing some forty pages. First published in this form in 1806, a key to the success and longevity of the guide was the frequent republications, some with additions. The first edition to include information from Lewis & Clark's discoveries was published in 1808.

Cramer declared that he had obtained the information set forth "From the journals of gentlemen of observation, and now minutely corrected by several persons who have navigated those rivers for fifteen and twenty years." Cramer's *Navigator* was the "most widely used guide to western waters in the early period, both before and after the application of steam in 1807" (Howes).

Howes C855; Sabin 17385; Streeter Sale II 994.

(#39785)

\$ 5,800.



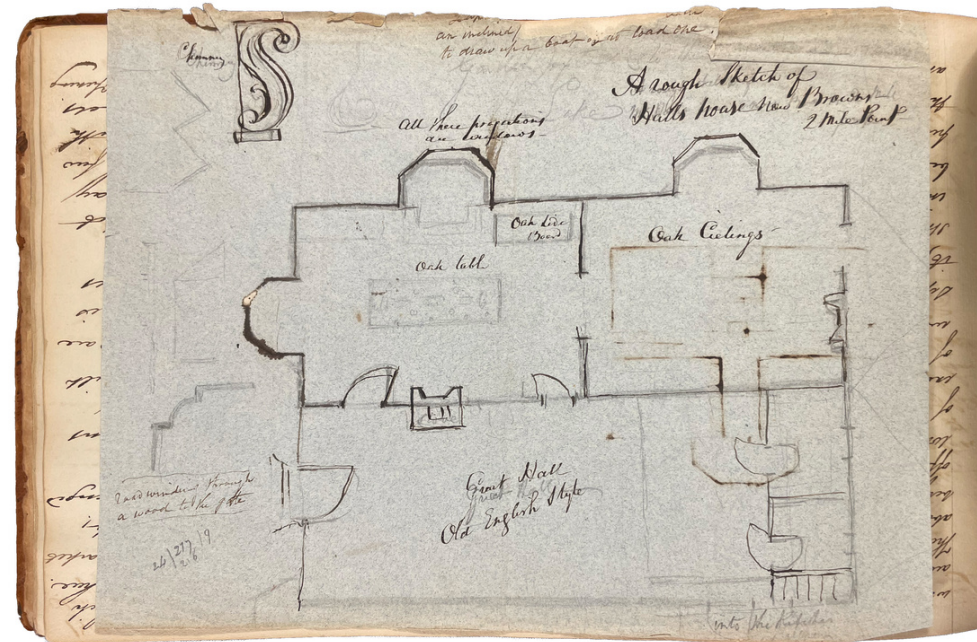
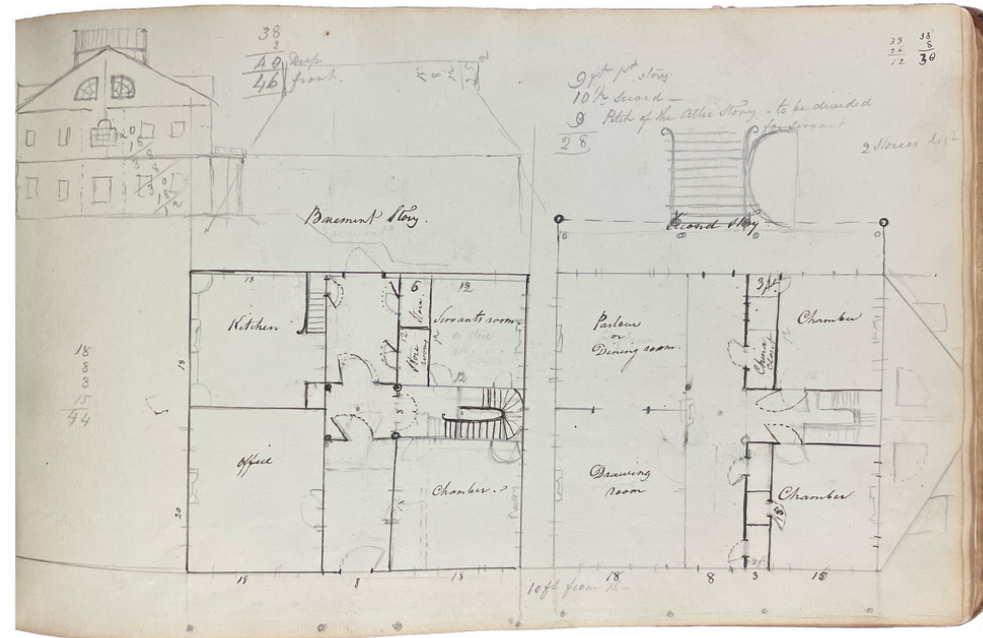
CUTBUSH, Edward. [*Manuscript Diary of Edward Cutbush, Surgeon for the Pennsylvania Militia and United States Navy, containing letters from the Whiskey Rebellion and recording his voyage on the U.S.S. United States during the Quasi-War with France*].

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

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

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

(description continues on the next page)





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

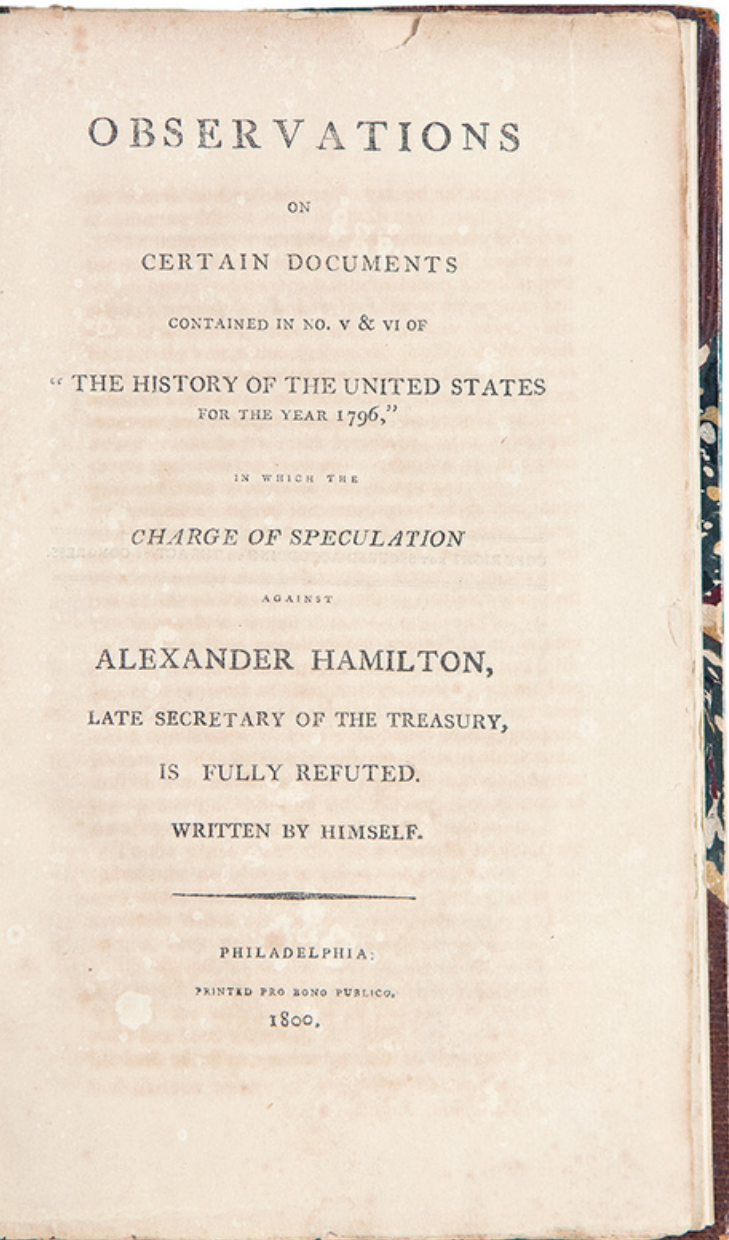
The subsequent account of the return journey across the Atlantic past the Bahamas and up the eastern seaboard contains several tables of navigational calculations, with a discussion of calculating longitude, and records some of the details of the voyage, which Cutbush deems 'long and disagreeable.' The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

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

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

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





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 1/8 inches). 37, [1], lviii pp. 19th-century half morocco marbled paper boards, marbled endpapers.

The 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 the 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)

\$ 15,000.



HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804). *An Act to Provide more Effectually for the Collection of the Duties Imposed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.*

New York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1790. Small folio (13 x 8 inches). 41 pp. Bound to style in 1/4 morocco over contemporary marbled boards, gilt title on spine.

The first edition of the act from Hamilton that established the US Coast Guard.

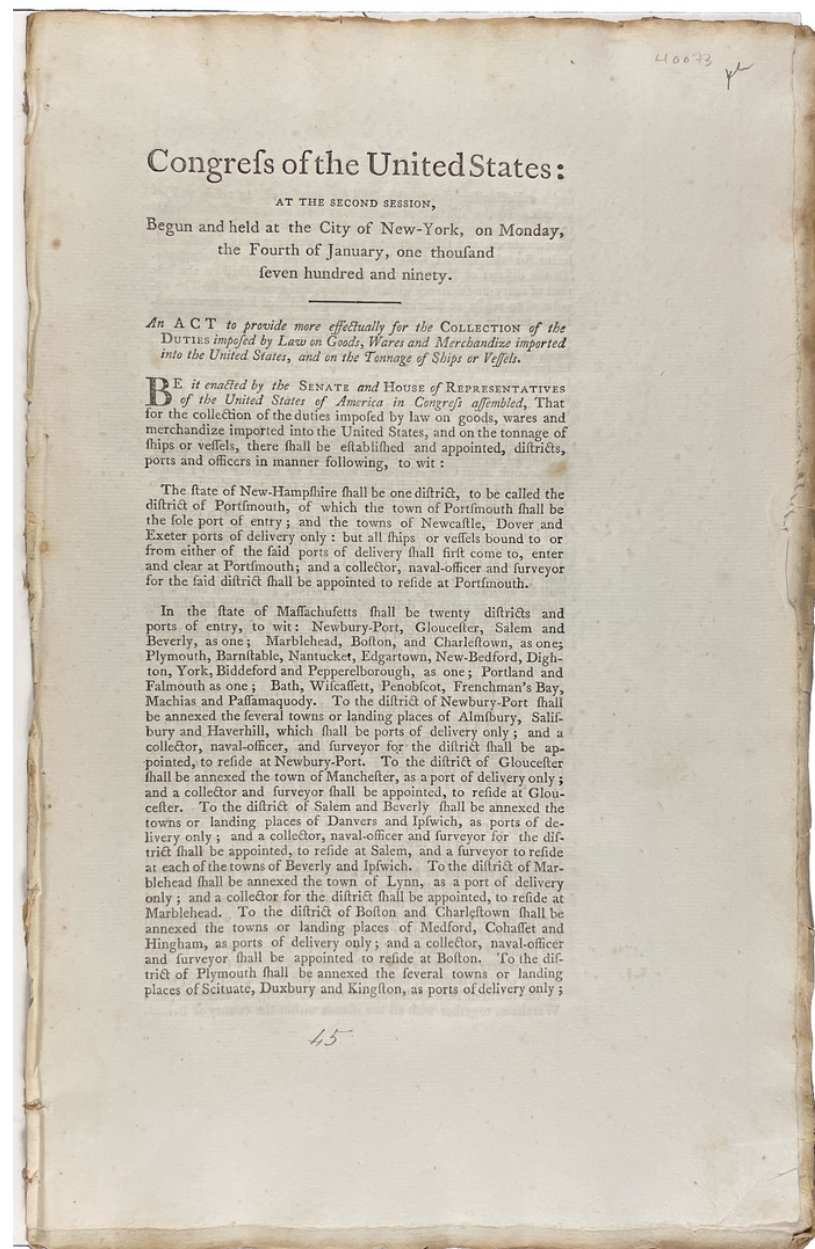
In 1789, Congress passed the first Tariff Act, to both protect developing manufacturing industries at home as well as raise revenue sorely needed by the new Federal Government, by levying a five per cent rate on all foreign goods arriving at U.S. ports. By 1790, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, calculating that the government needed close to \$3 million to cover operating costs, and even more, to pay down foreign and domestic debts, realized that this rate was too low and sought to raise it closer to ten per cent. In order to successfully collect these tariffs against smuggling, Hamilton proposed commissioning a fleet of vessels, called revenue cutters, to patrol the coast and offshore waters of the country in order to intercept contraband and ships looking to avoid the tariff. Page 37 of this act outlines this proposal, and the creation of what would come to be called the Coast Guard (the oldest continuous seagoing service of the United States and eventually the fifth branch of the armed services). It details, among other things, the number of ships to be commissioned, the appointment of Masters and officers, their salaries, as well as their duties, stating that they, "shall have power and authority to go on board every ship or vessel which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify the manifests herein before required to be on board of certain ships or vessels..."

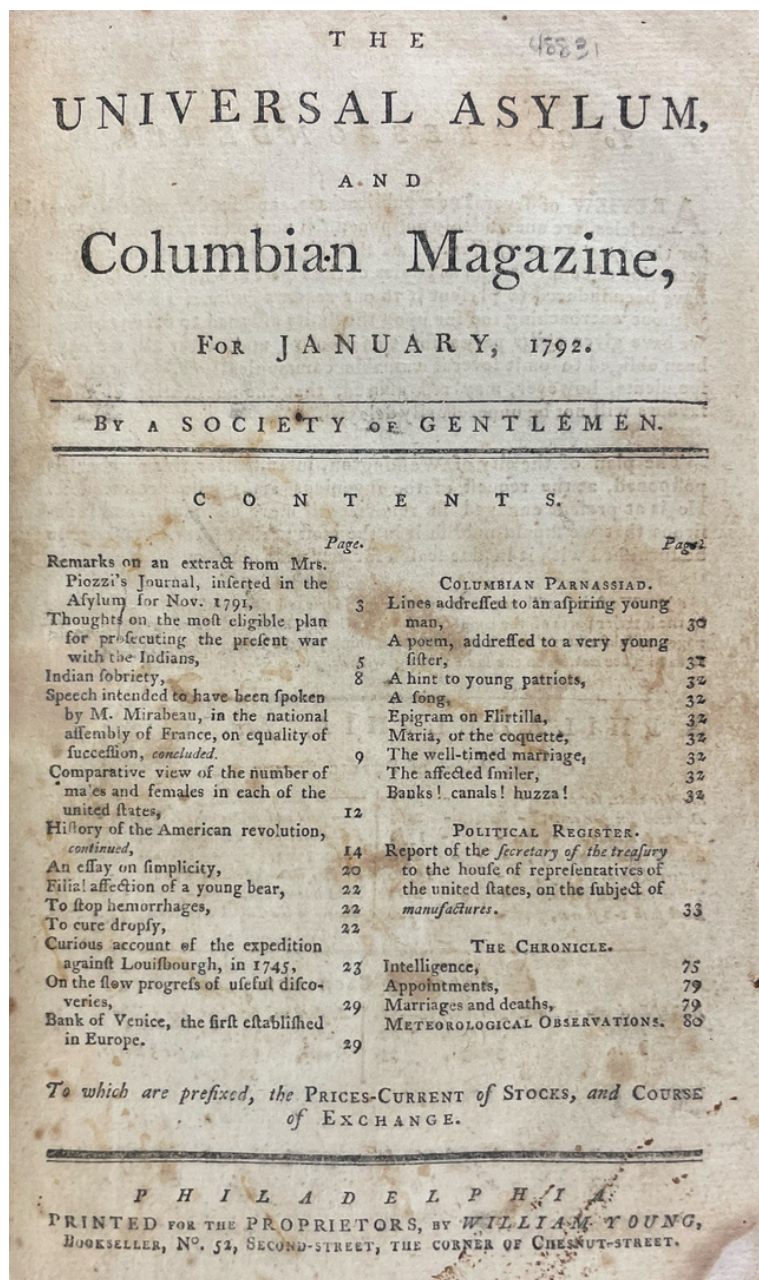
Hamilton was intimately involved with the creation and functioning of this unit. As Ron Chernow observes, "Hamilton advised Washington to avoid regional favoritism by constructing the first ten revenue cutters in 'different parts of the Union.' Previewing his upcoming industrial policy, he recommended using homegrown cloth for sails rather than foreign fabrics. Once again, an instinct for executive leadership, an innate capacity to command, surfaced in Hamilton. He issued directives of breathtaking specificity, requiring each cutter possess ten muskets and bayonets, twenty pistols, two chisels, one broadaxe, and two lanterns..." (p. 305). He even went as far as managing the proper conduct of the Masters and crew aboard these ships, advising them to act with the strictest professionalism and conduct so as to avoid turning the public against the institution. Today Hamilton is recognized as the "Father" of the United States Coast Guard.

Evans 22970; Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (2004).

(#40073)

\$ 9,500.





HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804). *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Subject of Manufactures.*

Philadelphia: Printed for the Proprietors, by William Young, 1792. (7 7/8 x 5 inches). Printed on pp. 33-75 in the magazine, The Universal Asylum, and Columbian Magazine, for January 1792. (ii), 33-79, (1) pp. (pp. 1-32 not present). Three-quarter tan calf, stamped in gilt, red morocco spine label, over marbled paper-covered boards.

Hamilton's classic report, referred to by Howes as 'One of the great American state papers, "the Magna Carta of industrial America"'.

The second printing of Alexander Hamilton's famous Report on Manufactures, printed here in The Universal Asylum, and Columbian Magazine soon after Hamilton delivered his report to Congress on December 5, 1791. 'Issued in December 1791, (the report) provided not only theoretical justifications for the promotion of domestic manufacturing but as a policy document made specific proposals for government action. These proposals included higher import duties on certain final goods, lower import duties on raw materials, pecuniary bounties (production subsidies) for selected industries, and government assistance for the immigration of skilled workers, among other measures. To this day, the report is often heralded as the quintessential American statement against laissez-faire doctrines of free trade and a plea for activist government policies, including protectionist tariffs to promote industrialization' (Irwin).

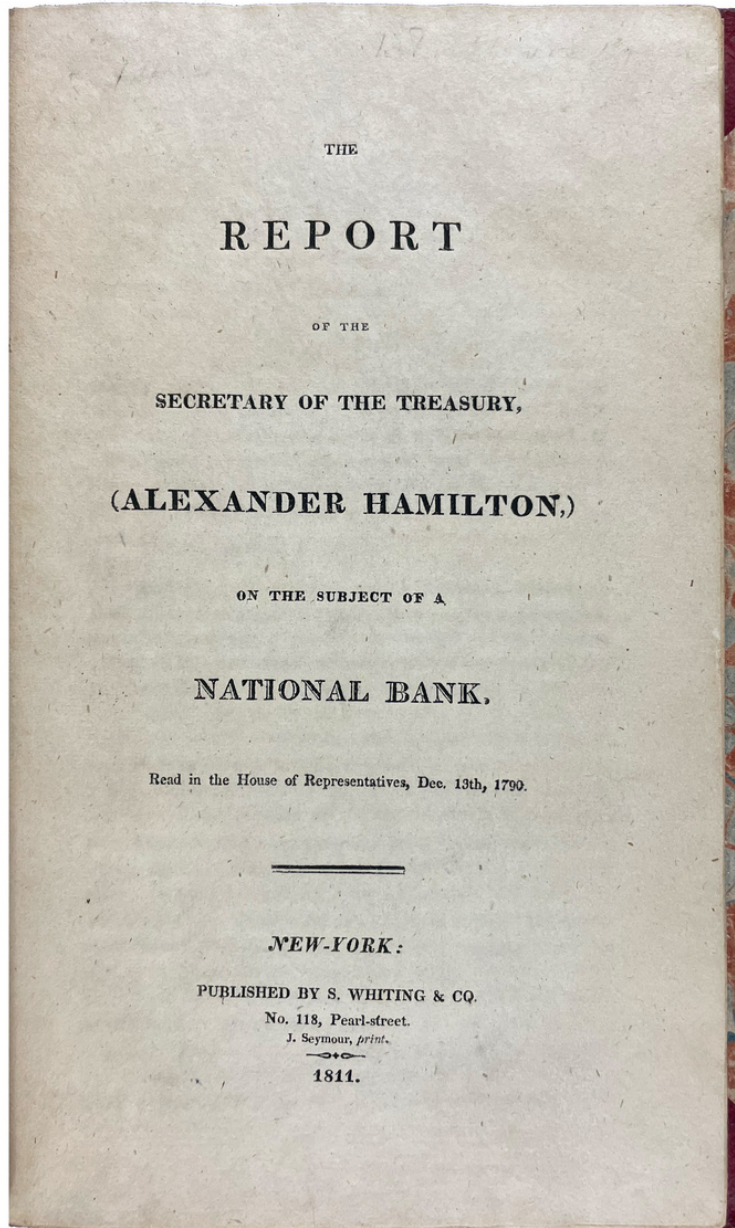
The report was met with criticism, especially from Thomas Jefferson, who viewed Hamilton's plan with alarm, as he thought it would disproportionately benefit Northerners at the expense of the Southern farmers he championed. Although the Report was rejected by Congress, Hamilton's vision offered a forward-looking model for national industrial development.

The present printing of Hamilton's Report provides a rare opportunity to own a contemporary printing of this classic work of Americana at an affordable price point. 'A prescient statement of American nationalism' (Chernow).

Howes H 123 (ref.); Sabin 29975 (ref.); Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (2004); Douglas A. Irwin, *The Aftermath of Hamilton's 'Report on Manufactures', The Journal of Economic History*, Cambridge, Vol. 64, No. 3 [Sep., 2004] pp. 800-821.

(#40074)

\$ 1,800.



HAMILTON, Alexander (1757-1804). *THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, (ALEXANDER HAMILTON), on the subject of a national bank: read in the House of Representatives Dec. 13th, 1790.*

New York: S. Whiting & Co. No. 118 Pearl Street, J. Seymour, print, 1811. 8vo (8 3/8 x 5 inches) . 44pp. Bound to style in half-red straight-grained morocco, period marble paper boards.

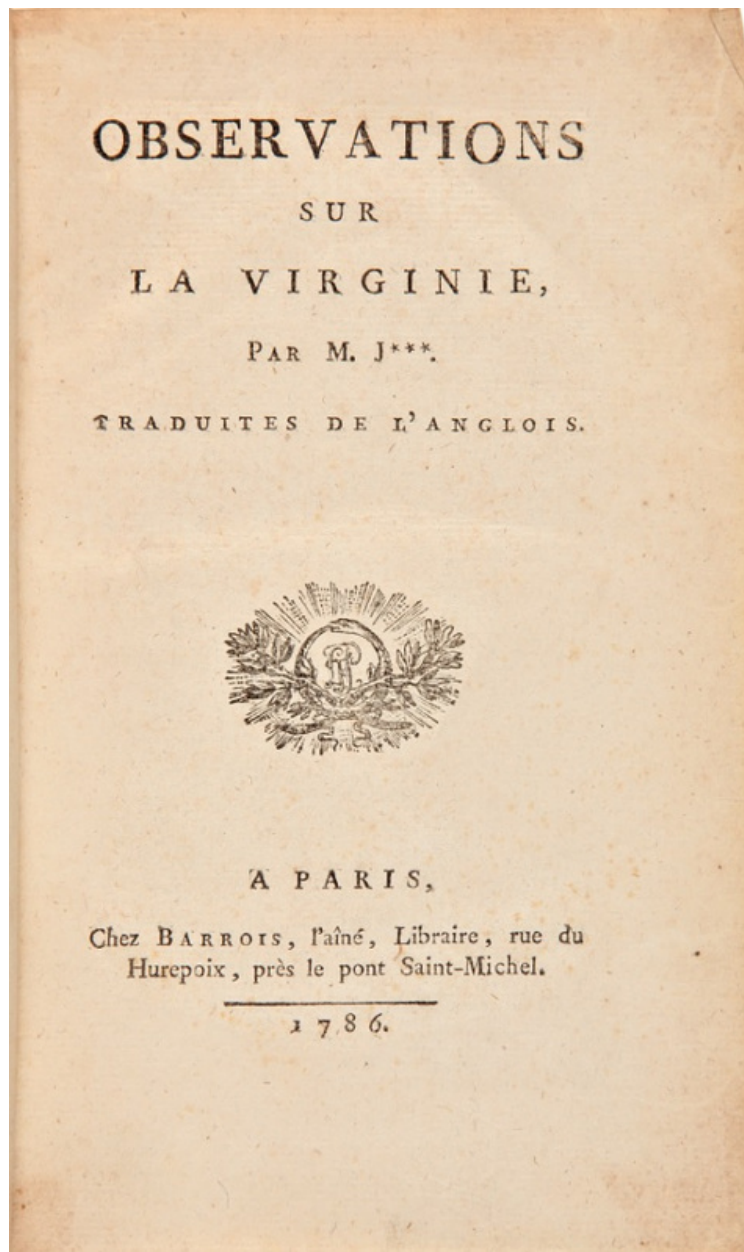
Hamilton's proposal for a national bank.

This controversial proposed financial measure was accepted only after much debate on its constitutionality and in spite of stiff opposition by Jefferson and others. The Bank was run capably throughout its 20-year charter and was instrumental in managing the critical issue of public debt. Despite Secretary Gallatin's strong support, the charter was not renewed, with serious consequences for the country.

Evans 22998. *American Imprints* 24307.

(#40072)

\$ 1,850.



[JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826)]. *Observations sur la Virginie, Par M. J***. Traduites de l'Anglois. French translation by the Abbé André Morellet.*

Paris: chez Barrois l'ainé, 1786. Octavo. [4], viii, 290 [i.e., 390]pp. plus [4]pp. errata and folding letterpress table. Without the map. Half title. Three-quarter calf and contemporary marbled boards, neatly rebacked. Minor foxing and soiling. Very good.

The first published edition of this enduring American classic.

The first edition of Notes... was printed privately for Jefferson in 1785 in an edition of 200 copies, which he distributed to personal friends. Initially, Jefferson had resisted the idea of publishing the work so that it could reach a larger audience. However, the widespread interest the book aroused soon led to rumors that a pirated edition would appear, and to forestall this, regular published editions came out with his blessing in French (the present work, Observations... translated by the Abbe Morallet and published in Paris in 1786) and in English (London, 1787) soon followed by an American edition (Philadelphia, 1788.) The work ultimately went through several dozen editions before his death, and remains in print today. This is the only book-length work published during Jefferson's lifetime and is a cornerstone of any collection of printed Americana. The first private edition is virtually unobtainable, making this edition not only the first published edition, but also the first which is even remotely obtainable.

Jefferson originally wrote the Notes... in response to a series of queries sent to him by the French diplomat Francois Barbe-Marbois, composing them after the defeat of the British at Yorktown in 1781. On the urging of their mutual friend, the distinguished French soldier and scientist, the Marquis de Chastellux, he later expanded his responses into a series of twenty-three essays on every aspect of his native state; geography, landforms, products, agriculture, climate, population, armed forces, Indians, towns, laws, religion, manners, and history. The Notes... are vastly informative, but they were also a mirror of Jefferson's tastes and personality. J. M. Edelstein noted, "Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the Notes, therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions."

Clark I:262; *Degrees of Latitude* 72, state 1; Howes J78; Sabin 35895; Sowerby IV, pp.301-30; Stephenson & McKee, *Virginia in Maps* p.92; Vail 746; Coolie Verner 'Mr. Jefferson's Map' in *Imago Mundi* XIV (1959) pp.96-108.

(#31110)

\$ 7,500.



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

Philadelphia: Zachariah Poulson, Jr, 1789. 8vo (8 1/4 x 4 7/8 inches). xl, 406 pp., [2].Errata leaf in rear. Full twentieth-century tan cloth, black morocco spine label, stamped in gilt; edges trimmed.

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

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

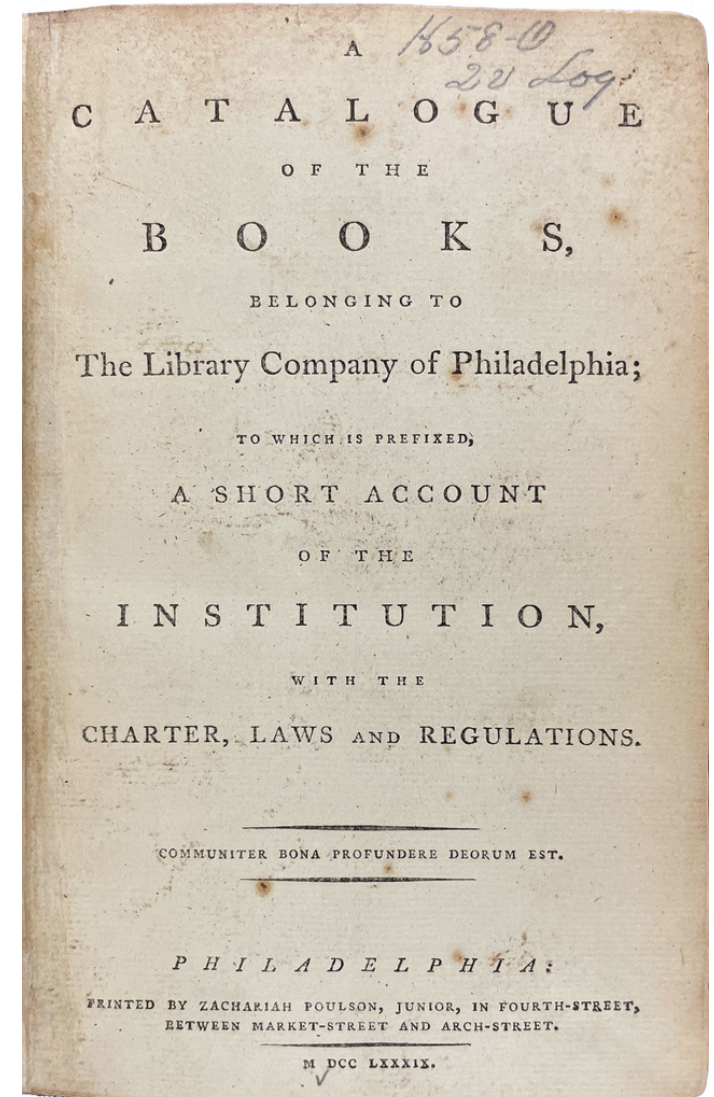
The first catalogue of the Library Company was printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1741. Winans describes the 1789 edition (quoting from an advertisement) as a "social library catalogue: 4000 full author entries, with place and date of publication, numbered accession/shelf numbers, arranged by subject, and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

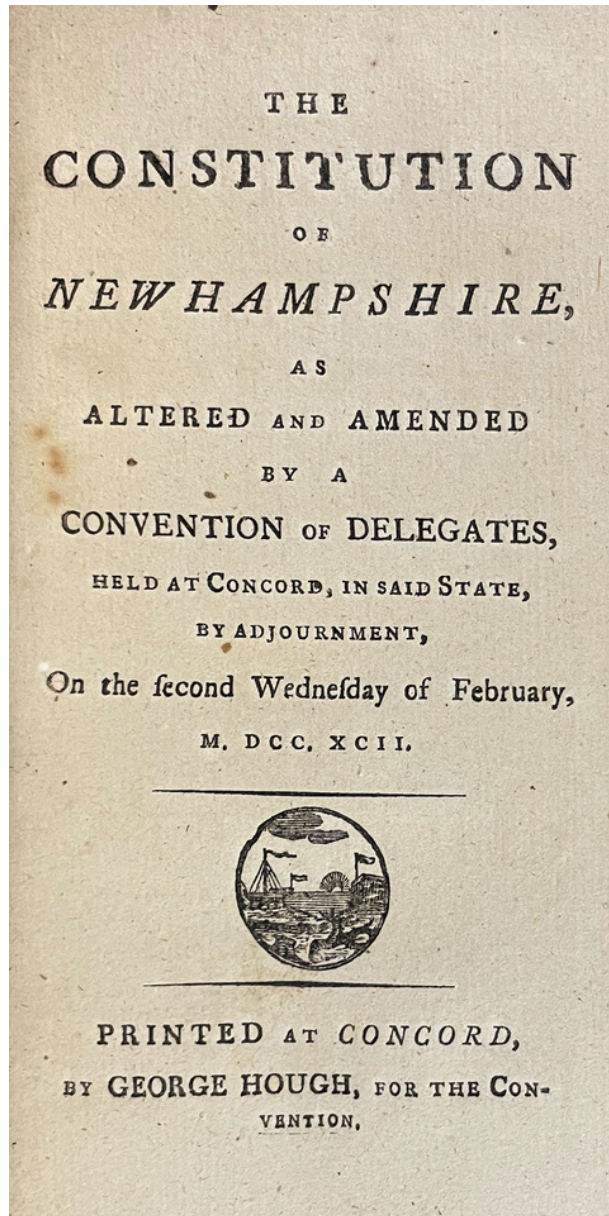
Includes a 7pp. list of members of the Library (including Benjamin Franklin), its charter and bylaws, as well as an index of authors in the Library's collection ca. 1789.

Evans 22066; Sabin 61785; Winans 131.

(#39866)

\$ 3,750.





[NEW HAMPSHIRE]. *The Constitution of New Hampshire, as Altered and Amended by a Convention of Delegates, Held at Concord, in said State, by adjournment, on the second Wednesday of February, M.DCC.XCII. [bound with:] Articles in Addition to and Amendment of the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, Agreed to by the Convention of said State, and Submitted to the People thereof for their Approbation.*

Concord; Dover: George Hough; E. Ladd, 1792. 8vo 7 x 4 inches. 59 pp.,; 31 pp. State seal printed on half-title, first 59 pp. untrimmed. Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label. .

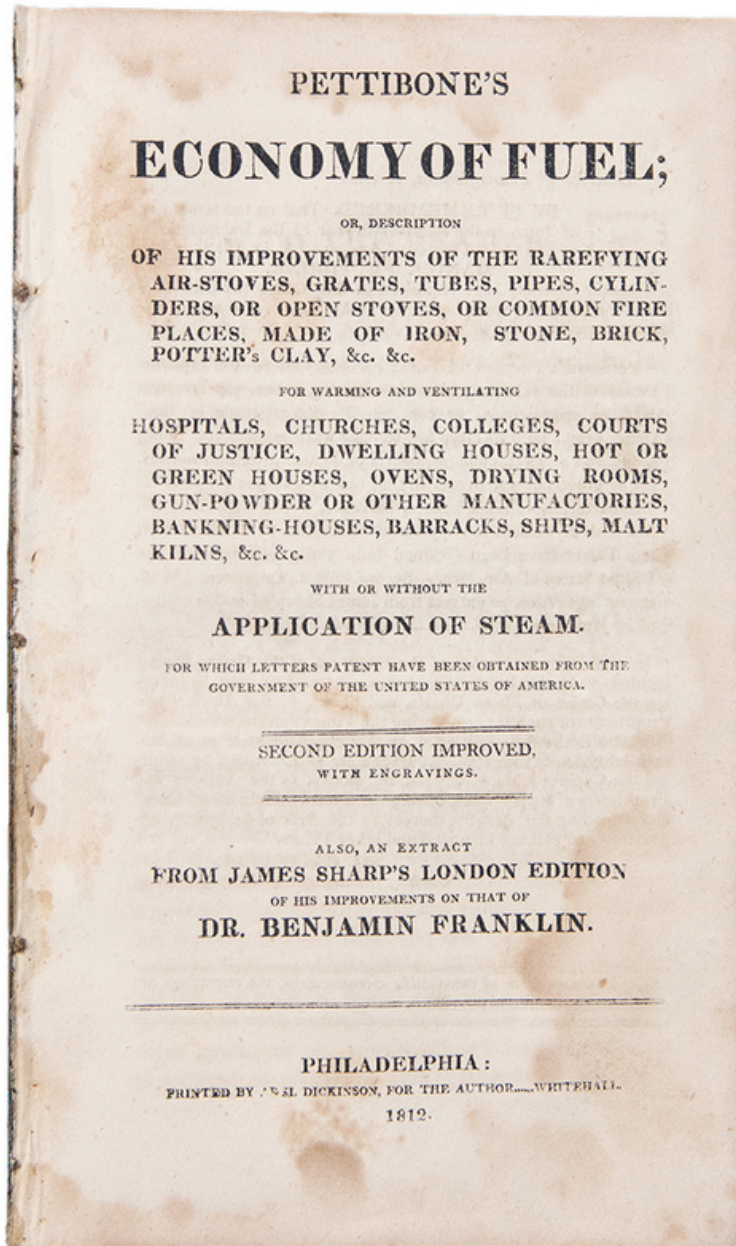
Two rare works relating to the first New Hampshire constitution.

The first work is a pre-approval, 1792 printing of the New Hampshire Constitution, emanating from the state's Constitutional Convention of 1791-92. As noted in the separately published Articles in Addition to and Amendment of the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire (included here), it was ordered that the state constitution be printed 'and sent to the several towns and incorporated places, as soon as may be, to be laid before each town and unincorporated place.' A final amended and approved version of New Hampshire's constitution, approved in September 1792, was also printed in Concord by George Hough later that same year. The second work contains the amendments to the first New Hampshire constitution. Having rejected the constitutions of 1781 and 1783, the people of New Hampshire finally hammered out something they could live within these seventy-two revisions to the 1792 constitution. They were approved by an election in August and took effect in September of 1792. Both works are rare.

Evans 25871 (listed in error under 1793), Evans 24577; OCLC 41886220, 1874728; Sabin 52815 (roman numerals in title mistranscribed).

(#29397)

\$ 1,500.



PETTIBONE, Daniel. *Pettibone's Economy of Fuel; or, Description of his Improvements of the Rarefying Air-Stoves ... Or Common Fire Places ... for Warming and Ventilating Hospitals, Churches ... &c. With or Without the Application of Steam...*

Philadelphia: Dickinson for the Author, 1812. 8vo. 62, [4]pp. Some foxing, and mild staining to the first few leaves. Disbound.

Second edition, a more detailed account of Daniel Pettibone's research into the improvement of artificial heat, including the application of steam.

Pettibone was a skilled metal worker, sword and gunsmith, and amateur inventor who called himself a "mechanician." He invented the warm-air furnace, which he called a "rarefying air-stove," the first successful central heating system in the United States. A self-aggrandizing selection of research, with a fair bit on how his inventions improve upon those of Franklin, and including commendatory quotations from a variety of notable sources. Also includes one small woodcut illustration on p.45, picturing a Pettibone invention.

Rink 2903; Shaw & Shoemaker 26439.

(#34715)

\$ 2,500



REINAGLE, Alexander (1756-1809). *Foederal [sic] March as performed in the Grand Procession in Philadelphia on the 4th of July 1788 composed and adapted for the pianoforte, violin or German flute.*

[Philadelphia: John Aiken, 1788]. 4to. Engraved sheet music, 1p. printed recto only. Image of a Liberty Pole and Cap at the top left. Small loss to the upper right corner not affecting the text. Housed in a blue morocco box. Provenance: Francis Hopkinson.

Very rare early American sheet music to the march performed at Philadelphia's July 4, 1788, Grand Procession, celebrating the ratification of the Constitution.

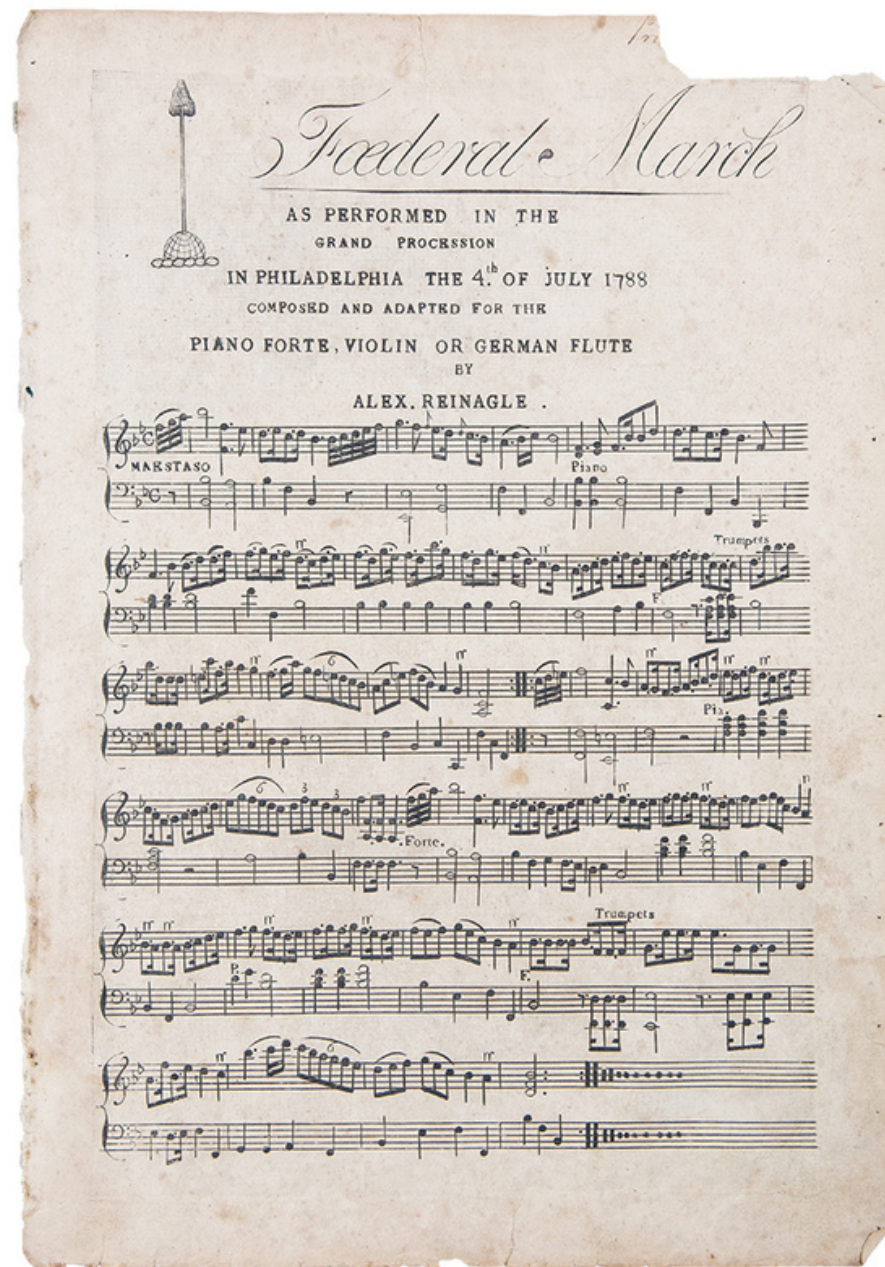
Published by John Aiken, this engraved sheet music was advertised as "just published" in the July 15, 1788 issue of the Pennsylvania Packet. Born in England, Reinagle came to America in 1786, becoming one of Philadelphia's first composers whose performances at the Chestnut Theatre were attended by George Washington. Indeed, Reinagle would later become Washington's granddaughter's piano teacher.

The provenance of this example, from the collection of a Signer of the Declaration, Francis Hopkinson, is extraordinary. A composer himself famed for his "Hail Columbia," Hopkinson, as the chair of the committee which organized the Grand Procession, authored a detailed description of the 3-hour, mile-and-a-half-in length parade, published by Carey in 1788 as a pamphlet and within the July 1788 issue of the American Museum. According to Hopkinson, Reinagle's Federal March was performed by a marching band following Peter Muhlenberg on horseback bearing a blue flag with the words "Seventeenth of September 1787" in silver. Behind the band was an ornamental 20-foot long light blue car in the form of a bald eagle, drawn by six horses and carrying the justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court holding the text of the Constitution fixed to a staff bearing the words "The People" and crowned with a liberty cap. Hopkinson estimated that 5000 people marched in the procession and that the assembled crowd numbered an additional 17,000 people; to put that number in perspective, the entire population of Philadelphia in 1790 was approx. 28,000.

Only two other examples of this engraved sheet music are extant: at the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. George Washington owned a copy, described within the catalogue of the final settlement of the estate. We know of no examples in private hands.

(#38995)

\$ 9,500





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

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

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

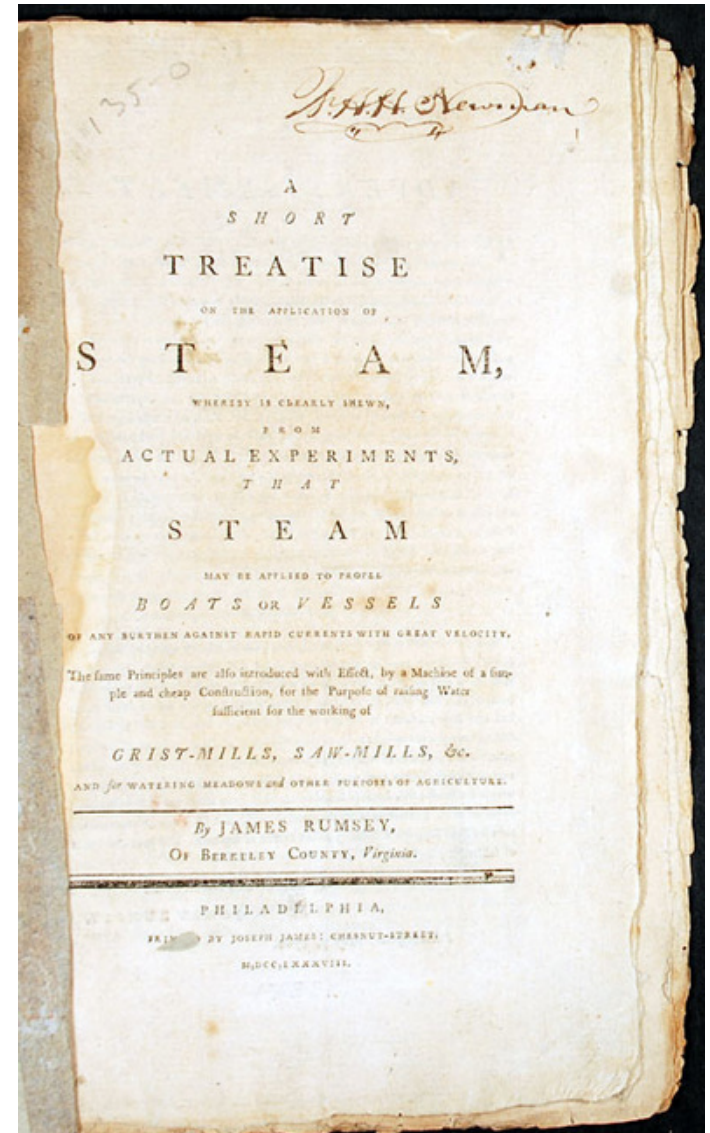
James Rumsey's pamphlet was first published under a slightly different title (A plan wherein the power of steam is fully shewn...) in 1788. It was then reprinted with this title, in two different issues (the first with the word 'chep' on the title, the second with the word correctly spelled, as here).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

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

Evans 21442; Norman 1859; Sabin 74128; Streeter sale 3961; Rink 2924; Howes R499 'b'.

(#24049)

\$ 4,500.





SCHULTZ, Christian. *Travels on an Inland Voyage through the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and through the territories of Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi and New-Orleans; performed in the years 1807 and 1808.*

New York: Isaac Riley, 1810. 2 volumes, octavo. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Schultz by Leney, 7 engraved maps and plates (5 folding). Old repairs at folds of the maps. Contemporary half calf and marbled paper covered boards, flat spine tooled in gilt, expert repairs to vol. 1. joints. Green cloth folding box. Provenance: Frank T. Siebert (his sale, Sotheby's 21 May 1999, lot 343).

Siebert's copy, complete with all maps and plates, of an important early American travel account down the Mississippi.

This epistolary narrative provides among the earliest detailed accounts of westward migration and on travel through Mississippi Territory and to Louisiana, with travel times, distances and potential dangers en route. The author's route took him from New York to the Great Lakes, through Ohio, and down the Mississippi to Louisiana, and back. Howes calls the work the "best description of this region at the period."

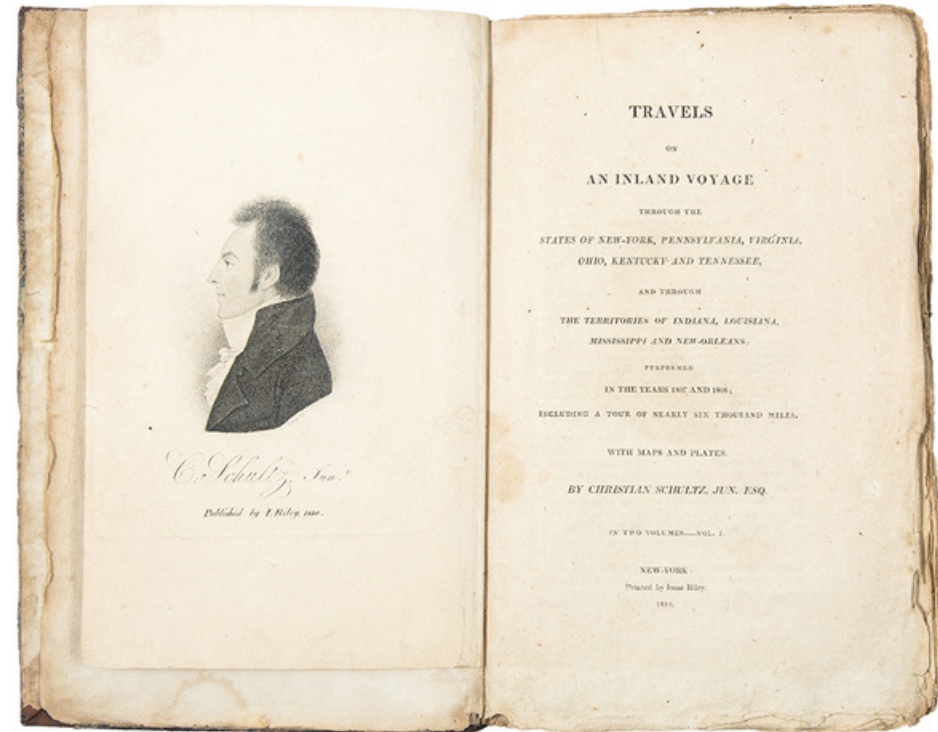
This example complete with all maps and plates, as well as the portrait frontispiece. Copies are rarely found complete, usually lacking the portrait or the general map of the United States (both present here), the latter believed not to have been issued in all copies. The maps and plates comprise:

- 1) Map of the United States including Louisiana. Engraved by Scoles. Vol. 1, facing p. 1.
- 2) View of the boats navigating the Mohawk River. Engraved by Maverick. Vol. 1, facing p. 7.
- 3) A Map of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. Engraved by Maverick. Vol. 1, facing p. 128.
- 4) A Plan of the Ruins of the Ancient Fortifications at Marietta. Engraved by Maverick. Vol. 1, facing p. 146.
- 5) A Map of the Ohio River and part of the Mississippi. Engraved by Maverick. Vol. 2, facing the title.
- 6) A Map of the Mississippi River. Engraved by Maverick. Vol. 2, facing p. 113.
- 7) A Section of the Channel and Banks of the Mississippi River. Vol. 2, facing p. 211.

American Imprints 21289; Buck, *Illinois* 70; Clark, *Old South* 2:166; Graff 3707; Howes S202; Sabin 78001; Thomson, *Ohio* 1027.

(#35082)

\$ 7,500





SCOTT, Joseph. *The United States Gazetteer: Containing an Authentic Description of the Several States. Their Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Soil, Produce, Climate, Population, Trade and Manufactures. Together with the Extent, Boundaries and Population of their Respective Counties. Also, an Exact Account of the Cities, Towns, Harbours, Rivers, Bays, Lakes, Mountains, &c.*

Philadelphia: F and R. Bailey, 1795. 12mo (6 3/8 x 3 3/4 inches). Engraved title, [iii]-vi, errata leaf, blank leaf, [292]pp. Nineteen engraved folding maps, including the large folding frontispiece map (one with hand colouring). Upper blank corner of title trimmed, tissue repairs to separations to the folding map. Contemporary sheep, expertly rebaced to style, red morocco lettering piece.

The first gazetteer of the United States with an important series of engraved American maps: an American cartographic cornerstone.

These, with the maps in Carey's American Atlas that were issued the same year, represent a major step forward in American cartography. Scott's maps cover the United States in general, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, the Northwest Territory, and the Southwest Territory. An important early work of U.S. cartography and among the earliest mappings of each state.

Howes S237; Sabin 78331; Evans 29476; Clark III:123; Wheat & Brun 125; *Federal Hundred* 54.

(#34916)

\$ 6,000





TOWNSEND, David (1753-1829). *Principles and observations applied to the manufacture and inspection of pot and pearl ashes.*

Boston: Isaiah Thomas & Ebenezer T. Andrews, 1793. 8vo (8 5/8 x 5 1/4 inches). 48pp. Partially unopened. (Chips to the title without loss to text, small clipped portions at the head of terminal two leaves without loss to text). Stitched self-wrappers.

Rare early American work on the manufacture of potash with an interesting related archive of manuscript material concerning the author, including a document signed by John Hancock.

[With:] Small archive of manuscript material relating to Townsend's service as an Inspector of potash, including a document signed by John Hancock. Comprised of:

- 1) Autograph document signed by Samuel Danforth, attesting that he is personally acquainted with Dr. David Townsend and that Townsend "is well acquainted with the principles of Chemistry in general and that from his particular application, he is well qualified to execute the business of a Assay of Pot & Pearl Ashes." Boston, 16 June 1791. 1 p.
- 2) Manuscript document signed by Justice of the Peace Samuel Bannett, attesting that Dr. David Townsend has "made oath that he would faithfully perform the duties of the Office of Inspector of Pot Ashes & Pearl Ashes to which he is appointed..." 16 July 1791. 1 p., lower blank portion of sheet clipped.
- 3) Manuscript document signed by John Hancock, as Governor of Massachusetts, an act concerning the fees for inspecting pot and pearl ashes. Boston, 26 March 1793. 1 1/4 pp.
- 4) Manuscript contemporary true copy of the above by John Avery Jr.
- 5) Manuscript document signed by N. Goodale, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts, acknowledging that David Townsend has registered the title of his "Principles and observations applied to the manufacture and inspection of pot and pearl ashes". 10 November [1793]. 1p. Paper-covered wax seal.
- 6) Autograph letter signed from Samuel Eliot to David Townsend, thanking him for sending a copy of his pamphlet "which as far as I can judge must be greatly serviceable to the manufacturing & commercial interests of the State..." 29 May 1796. 1 p.

(description continues on the next page)





In the mid-18th century, the manufacture of potash became a burgeoning cottage industry. Potash, a mineral-rich substance derived from leeching, boiling and distilling burned-out ashes from wood and plants, was used extensively in the colonies to make soap, glass and gunpowder and was also an important fertilizer. In 1790, the very first U.S. patent was issued to Samuel Hopkins for an improved furnace in manufacturing potash, attesting to its importance. The United States would be the world's leading producer of potash into the mid-19th century. This rare pamphlet by Townsend, the Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes for Massachusetts, reviews the various manufacturing processes in the early period.

Townsend graduated from Harvard College in 1770 and studied medicine under General Joseph Warren. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, he accompanied Warren as a surgeon in Bunker's regiment. During the war, he was the commissioned surgeon to the sixth regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel Asa Whitcomb and later was senior surgeon to the General Hospital, Northern department. He served with the Continental army under Washington during the harsh winter at Valley Forge. On October 9, 1781, he was made surgeon-general of the hospital department. For many years and up to the time of death he was the physician in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Dr. Townsend was an active member of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1785 to 1824, when he retired. Following the Revolution, Townsend was one of the charter members of the Society of the Cincinnati, being secretary of the Massachusetts chapter from 1817 to 1821, vice-president from 1821 to 1825 and president from 1825 to 1829.

Evans 26270; Rink, Technical Americana 3169; Sabin 96377.

(#26722)

\$ 4,250



[UNITED STATES - FIRST CONGRESS]. *Journal of the Second Session of the Senate of the United States of America, begun and held at the City of New-York, January 4th, 1790.*

New York: John Fenno, 1790. (? x ? inches). 224pp. Folio. Contemporary sheep, gilt leather label. Minor wear. Light scattered foxing.

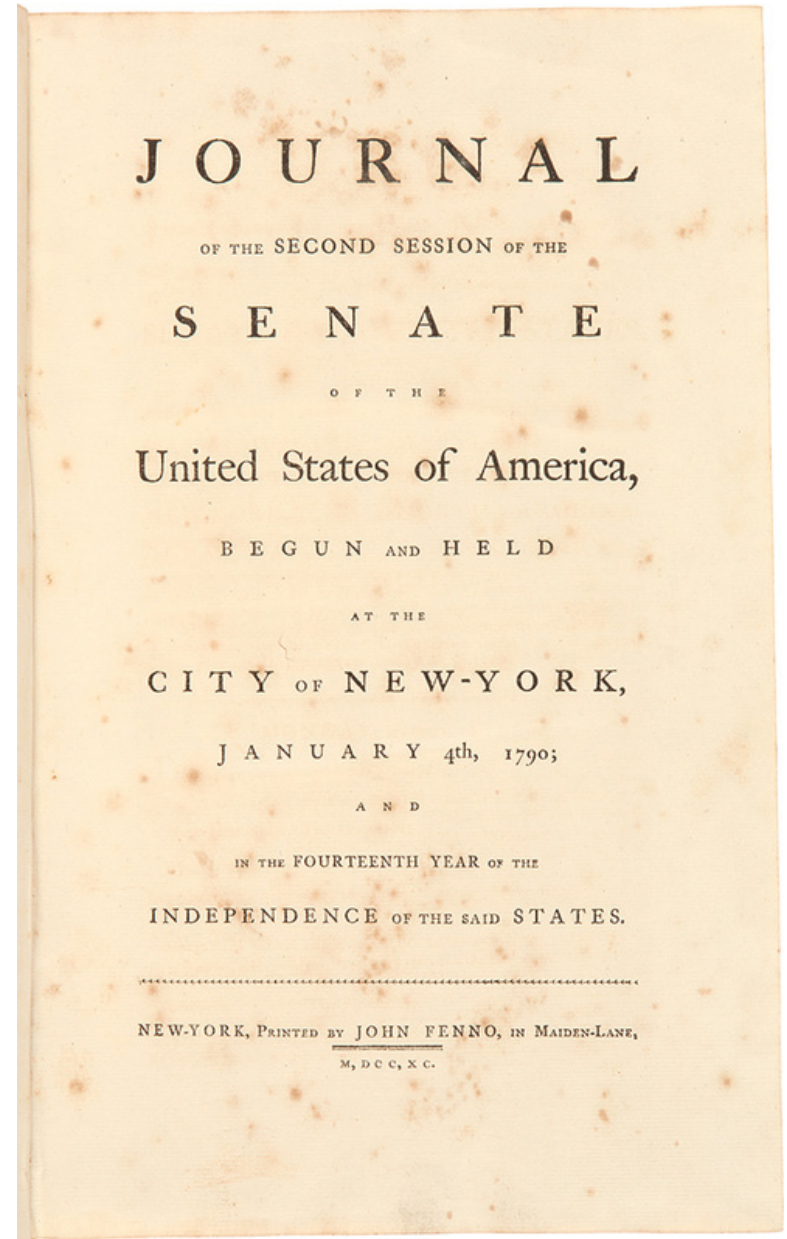
The second issue of the Senate journal of the second session of the first Congress, with the pagination of the two final leaves (pp.222-224) corrected and an errata added.

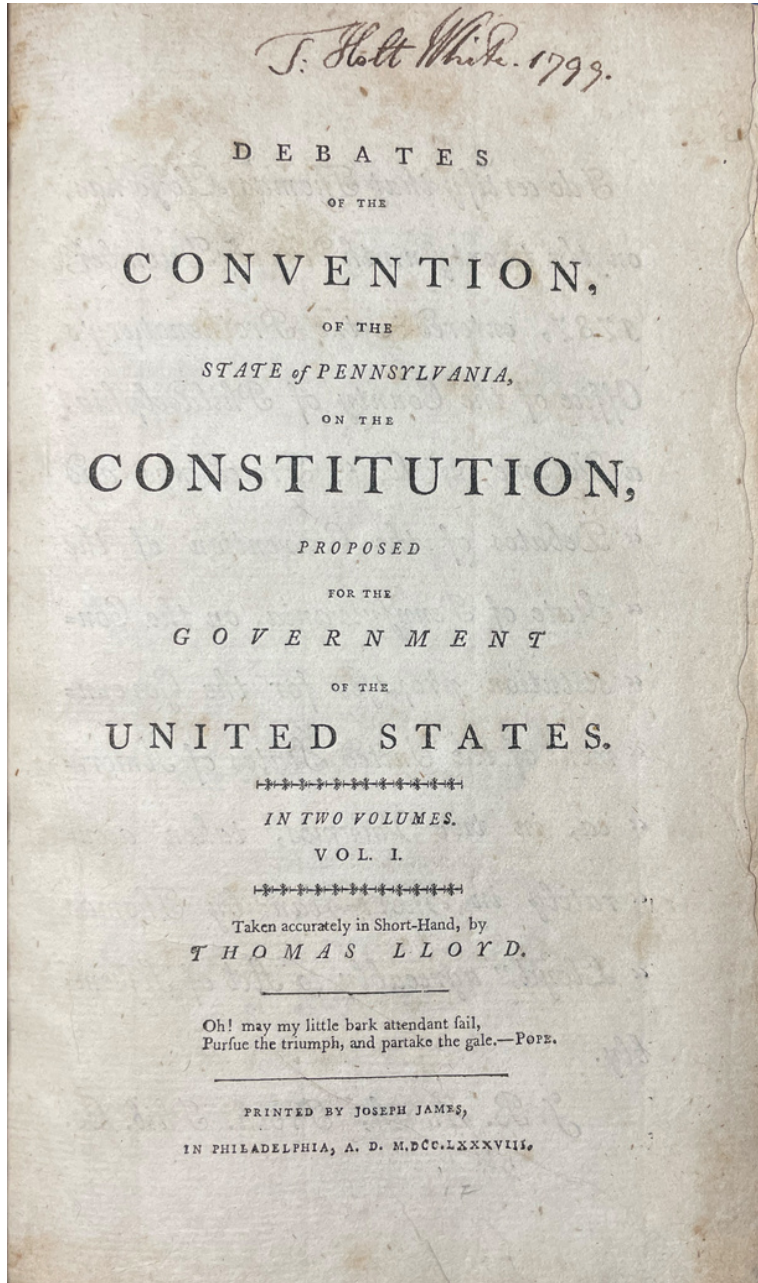
Many important issues were settled in the discussions recorded herein, and many significant moments in the nation's history are treated in depth. Included are George Washington's first State of the Union Message, discussions of state surrender of western lands, notices of ratification of the Bill of Rights, and discussions of questions of the seat of government and Hamilton's fiscal proposals. A highly significant journal describing some of the founding legislation of the United States.

Evans 22982; NAIP w020579.

(#30575)

\$ 3,500





[US CONSTITUION]. *Debates of the Convention, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the Constitution, proposed for the Government of the United States.*

Philadelphia: Joseph James, 1788. Vol. I [all published]. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 inches). Index and errata leaf at rear. Bound in style in quarter calf antique over brown marbled boards, red morocco label. Provenance: J. Holt White (signature on title page dated 1799).

The first edition, second issue, with a cancelled title, first issued with a 1787 date, containing speeches made during the debates concerning its ratification by the State of Pennsylvania.

Although the title calls for two volumes, only the first, containing the arguments in favour of adoption, was printed. The Federalists blocked the publication of a proposed second volume that would have contained the arguments against ratification.

A document of primary importance in the creation of the Constitution, with key speeches by two Federalist speakers, Thomas McKean and legal scholar James Wilson. James Madison noted that Wilson spoke 168 times at the Convention, second only in number to Governor Morris. Together McKean and Wilson worked to secure Pennsylvania's ratification vote for the new Constitution.

Evans 21365; Sabin 60040.

(#40118)

\$ 16,000



[VIRGINIA LAWS]. [*Important Collection of Virginia Session Laws Passed during the Early Federal Period, 1790 - 1798.*]

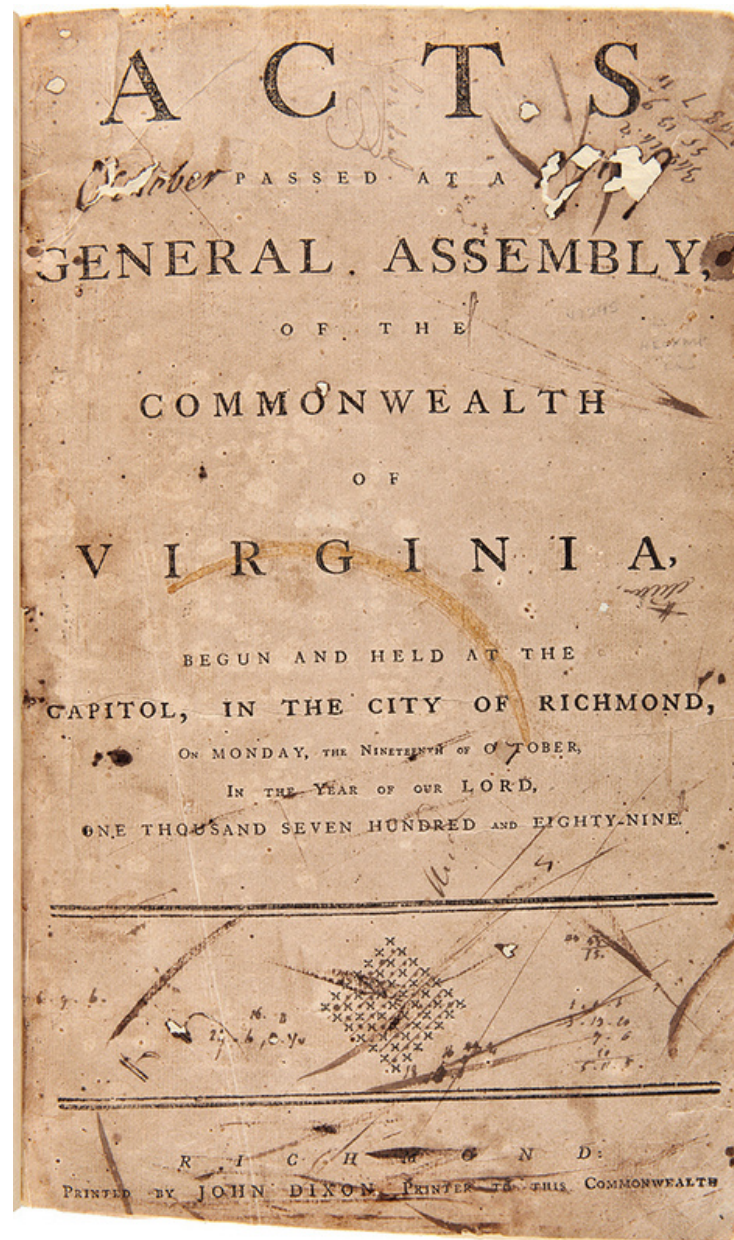
Richmond: 1790-1798. (12 5/8 x 7 3/4 inches). 48, 66, 44, 123, 56, 39, 59, 48, 51pp. Mild soiling. First title page tanned and expertly backed, with some ink stains and calculations on other title pages, all but three title pages with ink notations reading "Treasury." Minor foxing, last leaf of index lacking in the first imprint. Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards, leather labels.

A significant collection of Federal Period Virginia Laws.

An important collection of rare Virginia laws published from 1790-98. This volume contains all of the session laws of Virginia as a state from October 1789 through December 1797. Many of the title pages carry ink inscriptions (in some cases extensive, in fine period penmanship) stating "Treasury," they bear a number of contemporary annotations ranging from jottings to substantive notes. A complete list of the imprints included here is as follows:

- 1) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Monday, the Nineteenth of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine. [1790]. 48pp. Lacking the last leaf. Evans 23017. Includes both acts passed and the proceedings of the Assembly for the year. The act creating Kentucky is printed here.
- 2) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Monday, the Eighteenth of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety. [1791]. 66pp. Evans 23943. Includes acts passed and the resolution of the state Senate to accept the Assumption Act, trading claims in western lands in return for the Federal government taking over state debt, although a resolution of the House of Delegates rejecting the proposal is also printed here.
- 3) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Monday, the Seventeenth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-One. 1791. 44pp. Evans 24963. Includes acts passed, and the votes on the Bill of Rights as submitted. Virginia agreed to all twelve sent to the States, although in the end, only ten passed enough states.

(description continues on the next page)





4) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Monday, the First day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Two. 1793. 123pp. Evans 26388. Acts passed, including extensive regulations of the militia and the courts.

5) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Monday, the Twenty-First day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three. 1794. 56pp. Evans 27997. Acts passed, including, as in all years, laws ranging from large issues of national importance to myriad acts for the benefit of individuals, ranging from freeing a slave or annulling a marriage to major issues.

6) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four. 1795. 39pp. Evans 29796. All acts passed.

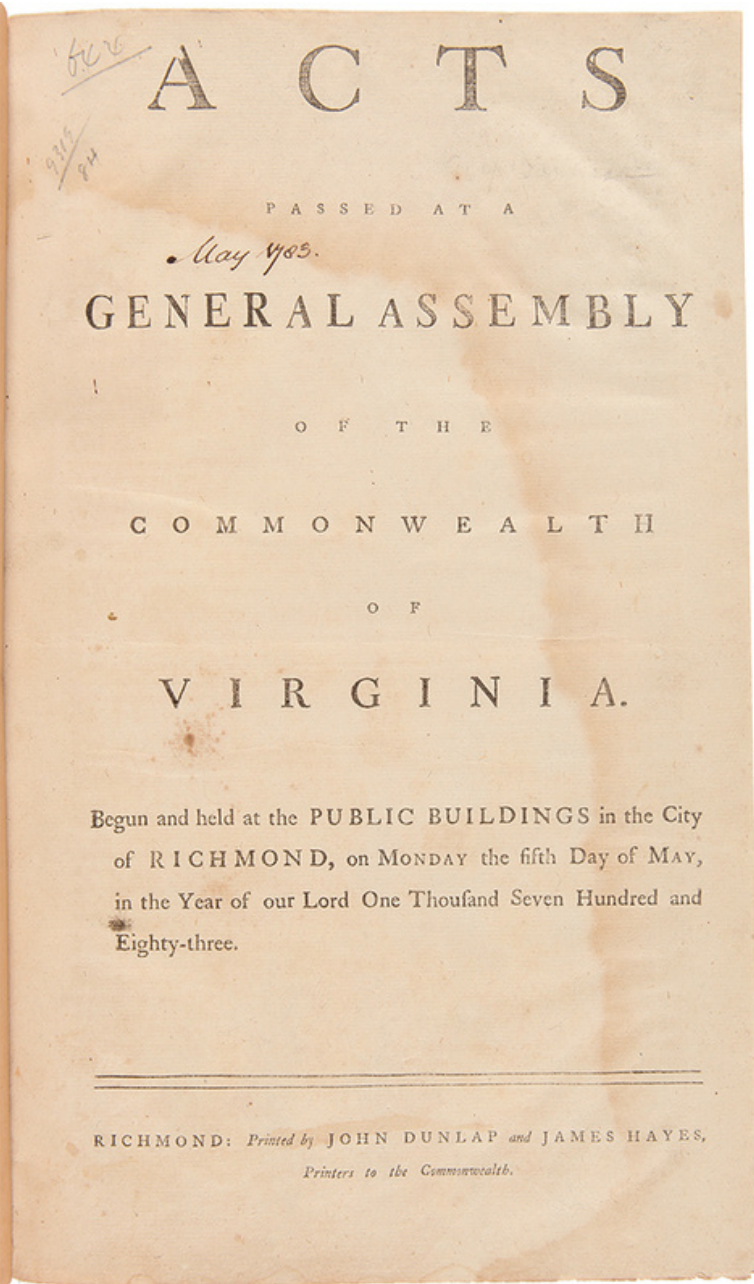
7) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Tuesday, the Tenth day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Five. 1796. 59pp. Evans 31499. All acts passed.

8) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Tuesday, the Eighth day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Six. 1797. 48pp. Evans 33126. All acts passed.

9) Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia...on Monday, the Fourth day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven. 1798. 51pp. Evans 34934.

Evans 23017, 23943, 24963, 26388, 27997, 29796, 31499, 33126, 34934.

(#28994) \$ 4,500.



[VIRGINIA LAWS]. *Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Begun and Held at the Public Buildings in the City of Richmond, on Monday the Fifth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Three. [with:] Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Begun and Held at the Public Buildings in the City of Richmond, on Monday the Twentieth Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Three.*

Richmond: Printed by John Dunlap and James Hayes, [1783]. Folio. (14 7/8 x 9 inches). 45, [1], 26pp. Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards, leather label. Short repaired tear to the second title page, some leaves toned, faint damp stain throughout.

Ending the Revolution in Virginia.

A rare pair of Virginia imprints comprised the session laws for the state assembly in 1783. These session laws are concerned with issues relating to the Revolutionary War, with acts in the first imprint touching on the seizure of British goods, claims for property taken for public use, soldier pay, and more. The war ended between the two sessions featured here, and as such, the second session is concerned with issues beyond the war, such as taxation, the emancipation of certain slaves who served Virginia in the war, and the surveying of land given to officers and soldiers of the Continental Army. Both works are rare in institutions and in the marketplace, with but three and two copies in OCLC, respectively.

ESTC W14155, W23693; Evans 18282, 18283; OCLC 7082991, 7082960.

(#29809)

\$ 4,800

RICHMOND: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP and JAMES HAYES,
Printers to the Commonwealth.



WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). *General Washington's Letter Declaring his Acceptance of the Command of the Armies of the United States.*

[Philadelphia]: Published for General Information, [1798]. Folio (18 x 11 inches). Letterpress broadside. Expert restoration at upper corners not affecting text.

Rare broadside printing of Washington's letter to President John Adams, accepting the role of Commander-in-Chief of the military during the Quasi War with France.

In July 1798, hostilities with France appeared to be veering toward open warfare, and President John Adams turned to the best qualified man to assume leadership of the nation's military. Former President Washington had been enjoying his retirement in Mount Vernon for more than a year, when Adams sent Secretary of War James McHenry to convince Washington that his country needed him once again.

This broadside records Washington's epistolary response to Adams, dated 13 July 1798. Washington expresses his "earnest wish that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war" and his hesitation "at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility." However, he also describes the "insidious hostility" of the French Directory, including "their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute." Thus he accepts the commission as Commander in Chief, "with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require my presence."

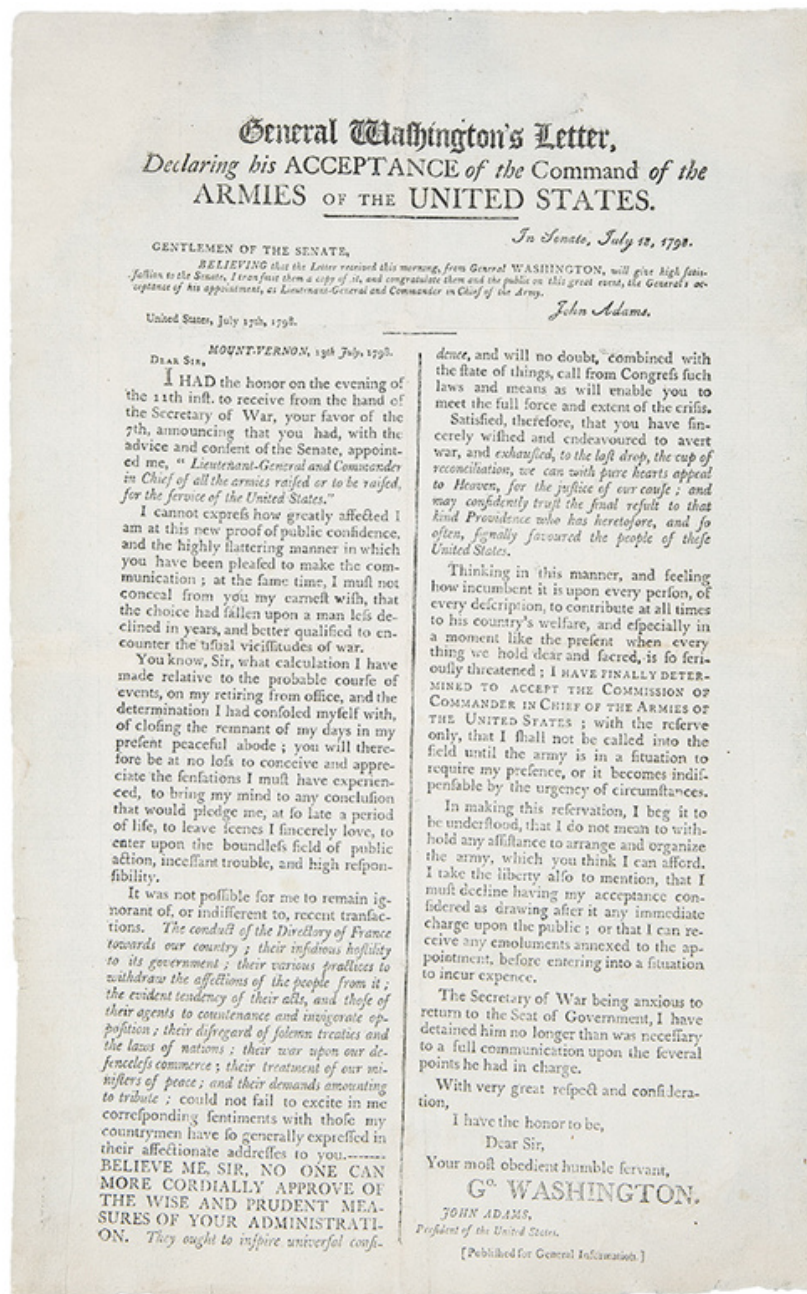
Washington remained Commander in Chief until his death a year and a half later. Though he was never required to lead his troops in battle, he played an active role in building the young nation's military capacity. This broadside is signed in type by Washington, and is preceded by the text of a 17 July letter from President Adams addressed to the U.S. Senate. Read to the Senate the following day, its subsequent publication as the present broadside must have been a great reassurance to a worried nation.

Rare, with only three examples listed in ESTC.

Evans 34829; Sabin 101713.

(#36674)

\$ 9,500



(#36674)



CONTACT INFORMATION

WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM

INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM

212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10021

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items are subject to prior sale. Prices quoted on our website are subject to change without notice.