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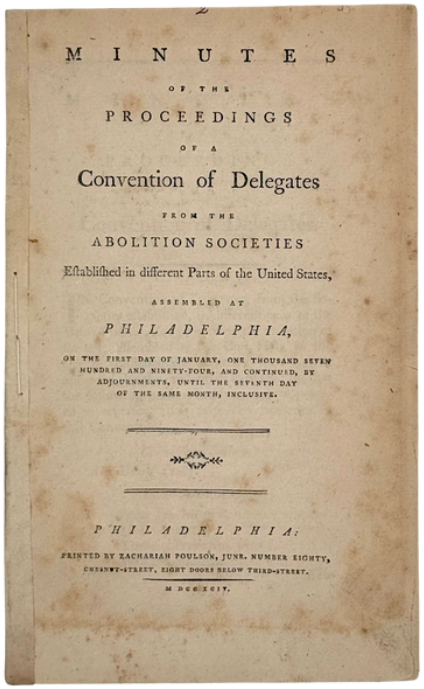


MINUTES

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF A

Convention of Delegates

FROM THE

ABOLITION SOCIETIES

Established in different Parts of the United States,

ASSEMBLED AT

PHILADELPHIA,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR, AND CONTINUED, BY ADJOURNMENTS, UNTIL THE SIXTH DAY OF THE SAME MONTH, INCLUSIVE.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUNR. NUMBER EIGHTY, CHESNUT-STREET, EIGHT DOORS BELOW THIRD-STREET.

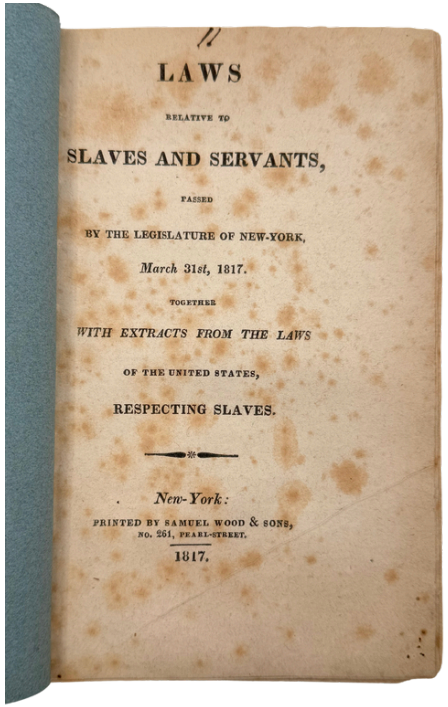
M DCC XCIV.

First Convention of the First National Anti-Slavery Organization

1] (Abolition).
Minutes of the Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates from the Abolition Societies Established in different Parts of the United States, Assembled at Philadelphia.
30, [2, blank]pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson Junr, 1794. First edition. Restitched, repair at spine.
[371109] $3000

The proceedings of the first convention of the first national anti-slavery organization.

On January 1, 1794, delegates from the abolition societies of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland met in Philadelphia as "a loosely organized federation of the several state societies" (Dumond) – the first national anti-slavery convention. At the first convention, the group voted to petition Congress to prohibit the slave trade and also to appeal to the legislatures of the various states to abolish slavery. The group planned to meet each January until slavery was abolished. Twenty-six conventions would be held prior to 1837, though the minutes from the 18th century conventions, like the present, are scarce.



LAWS

RELATIVE TO

SLAVES AND SERVANTS,

PASSED

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK,

March 31st, 1817.

TOGETHER

WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS

OF THE UNITED STATES,

RESPECTING SLAVES.

New-York:

PRINTED BY SAMUEL WOOD & SONS, No. 261, PEARL-STREET.

1817.

The First Separate Printing of New York's Emancipation Legislation

2] (Abolition).
Laws Relative to Slaves and Servants, Passed by the Legislature of New-York, March 31st, 1817. Together with the Extracts from the Laws of the United States, Respecting Slaves.
Early underlinings on passages largely regarding fugitive slaves. 12mo. New York: Printed by Samuel Wood & Sons, 1817. First edition. Later blue paper wrappers. Minor foxing.
[371247] $7500

In 1799, New York State passed its first, albeit limited, gradual emancipation legislation. The law prohibited those born after July 4, 1799 into slavery, although required that the children of slaves remain as indentured servants for an extended period of time, until age 28 for boys and 25 for girls; those already enslaved prior to 1799 remained in slavery. On March 31, 1817, New York State passed further legislation, setting July 4, 1827 as the date of final emancipation for all those held in bondage. The 1817 legislation further detailed out-of-state slaves being brought into the state, as well as the status of fugitive slaves. Interestingly, the present example with much contemporary underlinings of text relating to those passages. This separate printing of the legislation is rare, with only a single example located on the market, sold by Heartman in 1948; OCLC locates only 2 other copies (Yale and Amherst), with an additional copy located at the American Antiquarian Society.

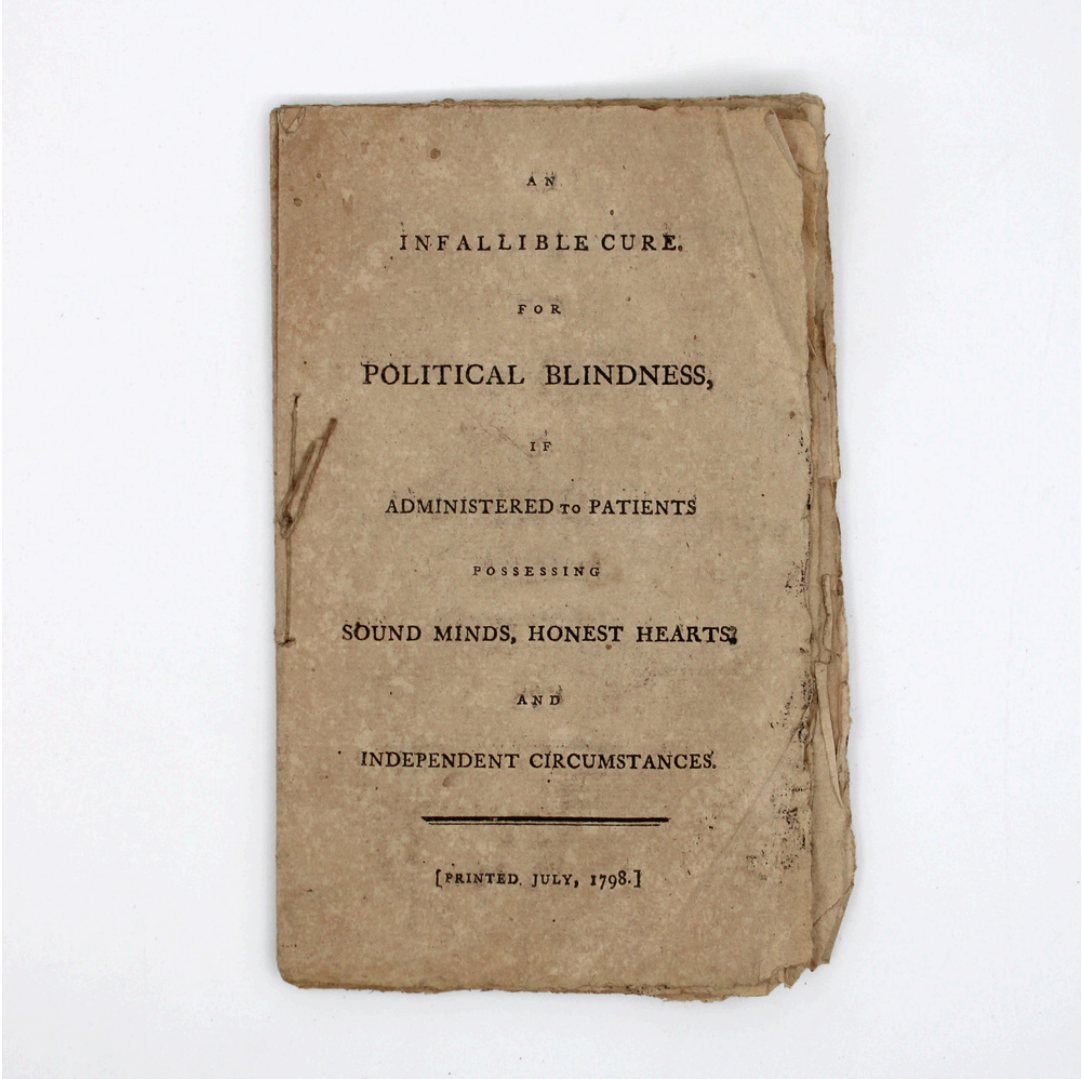
First Edition

3] [Addison, Alexander].
An Infallible Cure for Political Blindness, if administered to Patients possessing Sound Minds, Honest Hearts, and Independent Circumstances.
38, [2, blank]pp. 12mo. [Richmond]: [Thomas Nicolson], July 1798. First edition. Stitched, a bit toned and dog-eared.
[370914] $6500

Given as an oration in Washington, Pennsylvania on May 10, 1798, Addison's speech on the deteriorating relationship with France following Jay's Treaty was a harsh critique of James Monroe, who wrote that the oration "seems to have collected all the calumnies heretofore circulated against me." Addison called Monroe a "weak zealot, subsurvient to [French] ambition and insolence," and accused him of a variety of public and private sins, including the neglect of his official duties, speculation in French funds, the purchase of a "princely palace," playing host to Thomas Paine, and refusing to toast President Washington at a Fourth of July dinner.

The present first pamphlet printing of Addison's oration was accomplished in Virginia at the behest of William Heth, who authored the preface headed To the People of Virginia. Heth (1750-1807), a Henrico County planter, had served with distinction in the Revolution and here published Addison's oration as a call to arms against what he perceived as the impending war with France. In July 1798 he would send Washington a copy of the pamphlet, noting: "I had no difficulty in making up my mind, never to withdraw from tempestuous scenes, when my Country shall be in danger. And should my services be deemd necessary in the field, before the present gathering storm shall be dispel'd, it would be the pride and glory of my Heart, to be placed by your side as an aid-de-camp, with a rank proportion'd to my former rank, experience, and service, so that I might be able to take command on any emergency." Washington's copy of An Infallible Cure was in his library at the time of his death, becoming part of the collection at the Boston Atheneum (Griffin 100).

The work is ascribed to the press of Thomas Nicolson by Evans. Rare, with ESTC locating but two copies (Boston Athenaeum [i.e. George Washington's] and William and Mary), and with no examples in the auction records for the last half century.


AN
INFALLIBLE CURE.
FOR
POLITICAL BLINDNESS,
IF
ADMINISTERED TO PATIENTS
POSSESSING
SOUND MINDS, HONEST HEARTS,
AND
INDEPENDENT CIRCUMSTANCES.
[PRINTED JULY, 1798.]

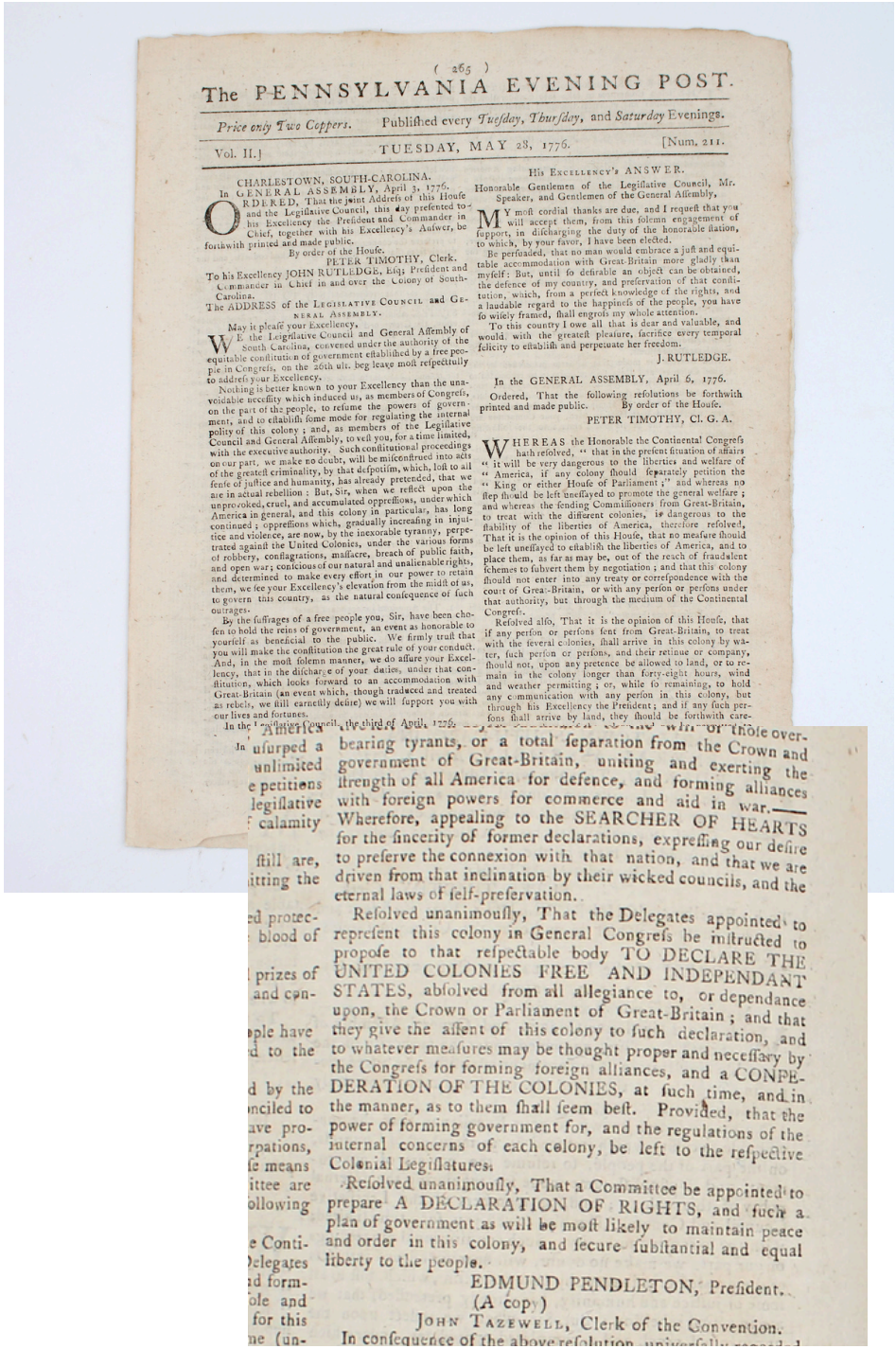
4] (American Revolution).
The Pennsylvania Evening Post ... Tuesday, May 28, 1776 ... to Declare the United Colonies Free and Independant [sic] States ... [an important newspaper printing of the Virginia and North Carolina resolutions of Independence].
4pp. 4to. Philadelphia: Benjamin Towne, May 28, 1776. Vol. II., Num. 211. Unbound.
[369593] $12,500

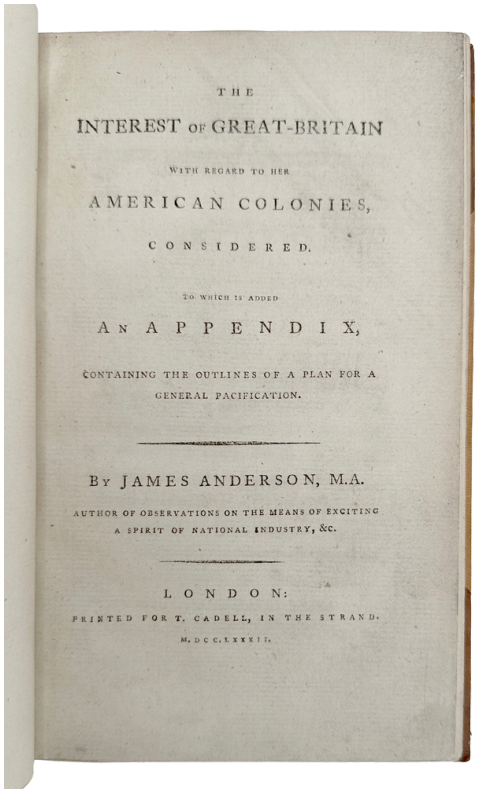
An important May 28, 1776, issue of The Pennsylvania Evening Post containing both the Virginia and North Carolina resolutions on independence, printed the day after they were presented to the Continental Congress – two major precursors to the Declaration of Independence. The May 15th Virginia Resolution and the April 12th North Carolina Halifax Resolves were the two most important and influential state resolutions on independence. North Carolina was the first to empower their delegates to vote for independence, and Virginia instructed their delegates to propose independence and vote for it, which led directly to the Declaration of Independence and the historic July 2, 1776 vote. This May 28th issue of the Pennsylvania Evening Post was the first newspaper to print these two important resolutions after they were submitted to Congress.

The April 12, 1776 North Carolina resolution, later known as the Halifax Resolves, listed specific grievances against the King and Parliament and resolved "That the Delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the Delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony." This is likely the earliest existing newspaper printing of the Halifax Resolves, as there are no surviving 1776 issues of North Carolina newspapers, and we have yet to find any earlier printings from other states.

The May 15, 1776 Virginia resolution took bolder action: "the Delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body TO DECLARE THE UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES..." This resolution led directly to a momentous series of events: the creation of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the creation of the Declaration of Independence. The Virginia resolution was first printed in two Virginia newspapers, the May 17th issue of Purdie's Virginia Gazette and the May 18th issue of Dixon and Hunter's Virginia Gazette; this Philadelphia printing appears to be the first printing outside of Virginia.

The two resolutions printed in this May 1776 newspaper have great historical significance, as they were a direct influence and catalyst for the vote on American independence.


(265)
The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.
Price only Two Coppers. Published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.
Vol. II.] TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1776. [Num. 211.
CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, April 3, 1776.
ORDERED, That the joint Address of this House and the Legislative Council, this day presented to his Excellency the President and Commander in Chief, together with his Excellency's Answer, be forthwith printed and made public.
By order of the House.
PETER TIMOTHY, Clerk.
To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esqi President and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of South-Carolina.
The ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
May it pleaſe your Excellency,
WE the Legiſlative Council and General Aſſembly of South Carolina, convened under the authority of the equitable conſtitution of government eſtabliſhed by a free people in Congreſs, on the 26th ult. beg leave moſt reſpectfully to addreſs your Excellency.
Nothing is better known to your Excellency than the unavoidable neceſſity which induced us, as members of Congreſs, on the part of the people, to reſume the powers of government, and to eſtabliſh ſome mode for regulating the internal polity of this colony; and, as members of the Legiſlative Council and General Aſſembly, to veſt you, for a time limited, with the executive authority. Such conſtitutional proceedings on our part, we make no doubt, will be miſconſtrued into acts of the greateſt criminality, by that deſpotiſm, which, loſt to all ſenſe of juſtice and humanity, has already pretended, that we are in actual rebellion: But, Sir, when we reflect upon the unprovoked, cruel, and accumulated oppreſſions, under which America in general, and this colony in particular, has long continued; oppreſſions which, gradually increaſing in injuſtice and violence, are now, by the inexorable tyranny, perpetrated againſt the United Colonies, under the various forms of robbery, conflagrations, maſſacre, breach of public faith, and open war; conſcious of our natural and unalienable rights, and determined to make every effort in our power to retain them, we ſee your Excellency's elevation from the midſt of us, to govern this country, as the natural conſequence of ſuch outrages.
By the ſuffrages of a free people you, Sir, have been choſen to hold the reins of government, an event as honorable to yourſelf as beneficial to the public. We firmly truſt that you will make the conſtitution the great rule of your conduct. And, in the moſt ſolemn manner, we do aſſure your Excellency, that in the diſcharge of your duties, under that conſtitution, which looks forward to an accommodation with Great-Britain (an event which, though traduced and treated as rebels, we ſtill earneſtly deſire) we will ſupport you with our lives and fortunes.
In the Legiſlative Council, the third of April, 1776.
His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,
MY moſt cordial thanks are due, and I requeſt that you will accept them, from this ſolemn engagement of ſupport, in diſcharging the duty of the honorable ſtation, to which, by your favor, I have been elected.
Be perſuaded, that no man would embrace a juſt and equitable accommodation with Great-Britain more gladly than myſelf: But, until ſo deſirable an object can be obtained, the defence of my country, and preſervation of that conſtitution, which, from a perfect knowledge of the rights, and a laudable regard to the happineſs of the people, you have ſo wiſely framed, ſhall engroſs my whole attention.
To this country I owe all that is dear and valuable, and would with the greateſt pleaſure, ſacrifice every temporal felicity to eſtabliſh and perpetuate her freedom.
J. RUTLEDGE.
In the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1776.
Ordered, That the following reſolutions be forthwith printed and made public.
By order of the Houſe.
PETER TIMOTHY, Cl. G. A.
WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congreſs hath reſolved, "that in the preſent ſituation of affairs "it will be very dangerous to the liberties and welfare of "America, if any colony ſhould ſeparately petition the "King or either Houſe of Parliament;" and whereas no ſtep ſhould be left uneſſayed to promote the general welfare; and whereas the ſending Commiſſioners from Great-Britain, to treat with the different colonies, is dangerous to the ſtability of the liberties of America, therefore reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that no meaſure ſhould be left uneſſayed to eſtabliſh the liberties of America, and to place them, as far as may be, out of the reach of fraudulent ſchemes to ſubvert them by negotiation; and that this colony ſhould not enter into any treaty or correſpondence with the court of Great-Britain, or with any perſon or perſons under that authority, but through the medium of the Continental Congreſs.
Reſolved alſo, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that if any perſon or perſons ſent from Great-Britain, to treat with the ſeveral colonies, ſhall arrive in this colony by water, ſuch perſon or perſons, and their retinue or company, ſhould not, upon any pretence be allowed to land, or to remain in the colony longer than forty-eight hours, wind and weather permitting; or, while ſo remaining, to hold any communication with any perſon in this colony, but through his Excellency the Preſident; and if any ſuch perſons ſhall arrive by land, they ſhould be forthwith care-
bearing tyrants, or a total ſeparation from the Crown and government of Great-Britain, uniting and exerting the ſtrength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war.—Wherefore, appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the ſincerity of former declarations, expreſſing our deſire to preſerve the connexion with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of ſelf-preſervation.
Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Delegates appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs be inſtructed to propoſe to that reſpectable body TO DECLARE THE UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDANT STATES, abſolved from all allegiance to, or dependance upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great-Britain; and that they give the aſſent of this colony to ſuch declaration, and to whatever meaſures may be thought proper and neceſſary by the Congreſs for forming foreign alliances, and a CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES, at ſuch time, and in the manner, as to them ſhall ſeem beſt. Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the reſpective Colonial Legiſlatures.
Reſolved unanimouſly, That a Committee be appointed to prepare A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and ſuch a plan of government as will be moſt likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and ſecure ſubſtantial and equal liberty to the people.
EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.
(A copy)
JOHN TAZEWELL, Clerk of the Convention.
In conſequence of the above reſolution, univerſally

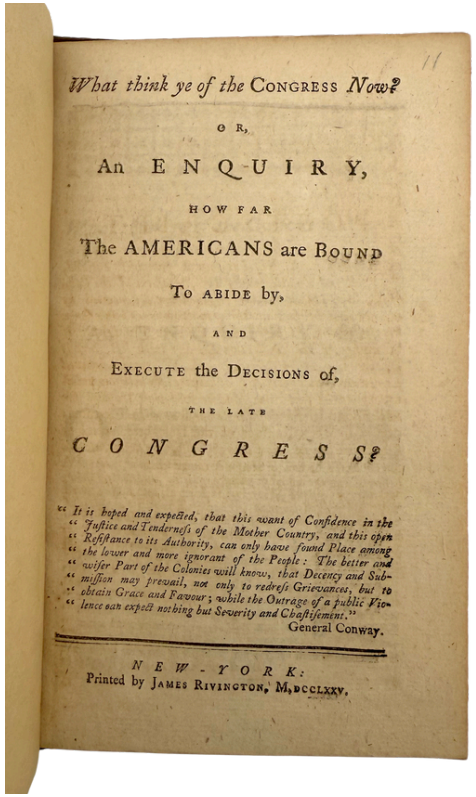


THE
INTEREST OF GREAT-BRITAIN
WITH REGARD TO HER
AMERICAN COLONIES,
CONSIDERED.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING THE OUTLINES OF A PLAN FOR A GENERAL PACIFICATION.
By JAMES ANDERSON, M.A.
AUTHOR OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEANS OF EXCITING A SPIRIT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY, &c.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
M, D C C, L X X X I I.

First Edition

5] (American Revolution) Anderson, James.
The Interest of Great-Britain with regard to her American Colonies, Considered. To which is added An Appendix, Containing the Outlines of a Plan for a General Pacification.
iii-vii,[1],136,36pp. Without half title. 8vo. London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1782. First and only edition. Later half smooth tan calf and cloth boards, minor wear and abrasions, label removed from bottom left of front boards. Bookplates.
[370215] $3500

Anderson argues that rather than advancing the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, the American colonies are in fact a hindrance. He presents a number of statistics to bolster his argument, and also comments on issues of emigration, population, civil liberties, and taxation. In the appendix he proposes a peace and commerce treaty highly advantageous to the Crown. "Asserts that settling the colonies was unwise and all subsequent aid impolitic; they were a detriment to British trade and power. However, he submits a plan for pacification" (Howes).



What think ye of the CONGRESS *Now?*
OR,
An ENQUIRY,
HOW FAR
The AMERICANS are BOUND
To ABIDE by,
AND
EXECUTE the DECISIONS of,
THE LATE
CONGRESS?
"*It is hoped and expected, that this want of Confidence in the "Justice and Tenderness of the Mother Country, and this open "Resistance to its Authority, can only have found Place among "the lower and more ignorant of the People: The better and "wiser Part of the Colonies will know, that Decency and Sub-"mission may prevail, not only to redress Grievances, but to "obtain Grace and Favour; while the Outrage of a public Vio-"lence can expect nothing but Severity and Chastisement.*"
General Conway.
NEW-YORK:
Printed by JAMES RIVINGTON, M,DCCLXXV.

A Loyalist Attack on the Continental Congress

6] (American Revolution) [Chandler, Thomas Bradbury].
What think ye of the Congress Now? or, An Enquiry, How Far the Americans are Bound to Abide by, and Execute the Decisions of, the Late Congress?
48pp. 8vo. New York: James Rivington, 1775. First edition. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards.
[371390] $3500

First edition of a rare Tory pamphlet critical of the Continental Congress. "Although he had advised the repeal of the Stamp Act, [Chandler] was as ardent a Loyalist as churchman, and the events of the next few years moved him to vigorous protest against the drift toward revolution" (DAB). The pamphlet "Accuses the New England Republicans of urging Congress beyond the purpose for which its members were elected, and calls upon the people of New York to reject the acts of Congress and withdraw from the association" (Church). In May 1775, a mob destroyed Rivington's press. As often, this example without the added 4-page Appendix comprising Joseph Galloway's Plan of the Proposed Union between Great-Britain and the Colonies; Adams suggests that copies "may have been issued without the Plan."

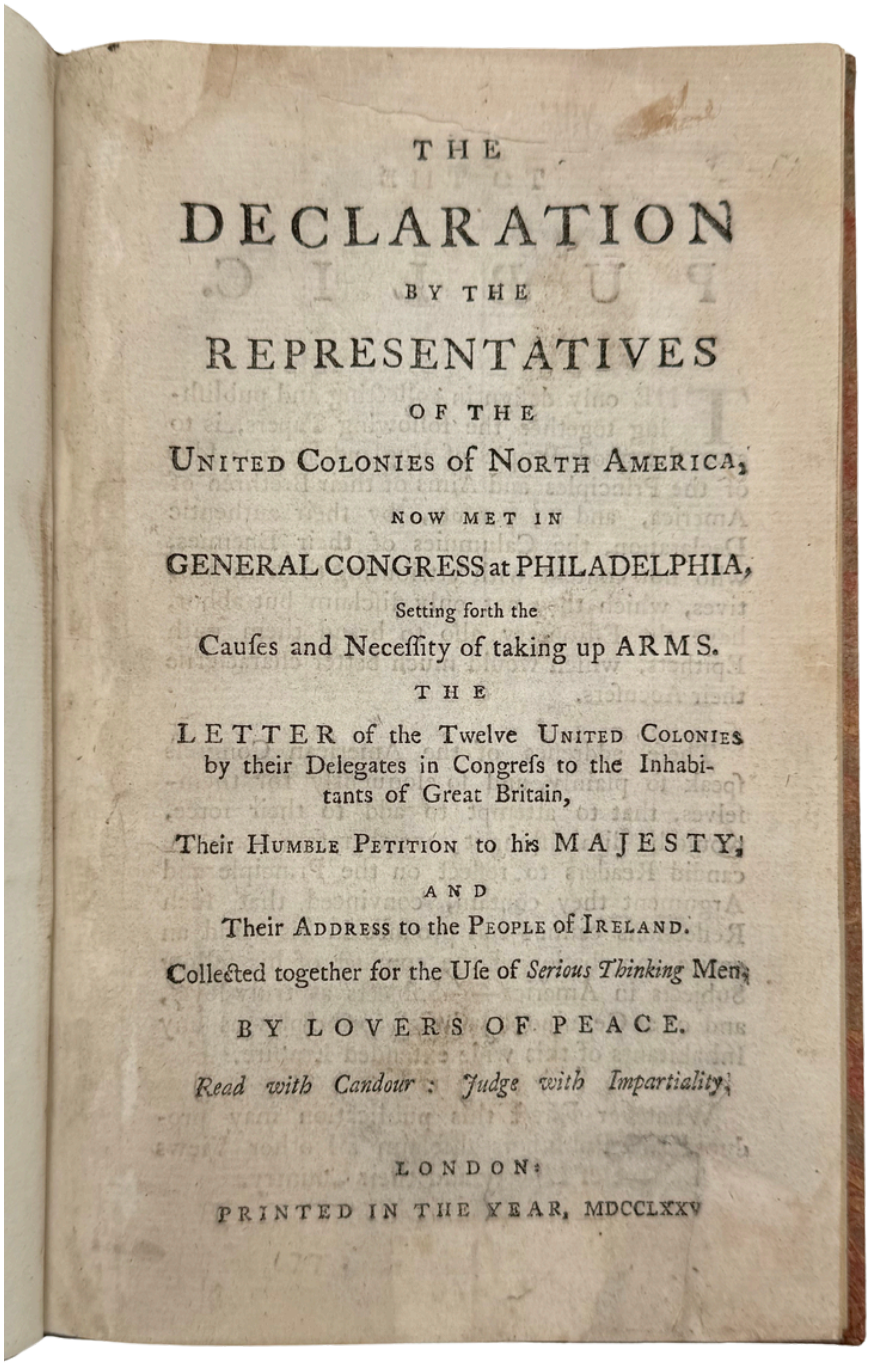
7] (American Revolution) Continental Congress.
The Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, Setting forth the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms.
32pp. Contemporary manuscript corrections. 8vo. London: 1775. First British edition, first issue. Modern calf-backed marbled paper boards. Repairs to title.
[371017] $22,500

The very rare first British edition of this crucial Revolutionary document – the Declaration of Congress issued July 6, 1775, giving reasons for the American colonies taking up arms against Great Britain. Primarily a collaboration between John Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson, two of the most elegant and incisive pens of the American Revolution, and published a year before the Declaration of Independence, it set the colonies on a path toward unity and outright revolution. With this document, the Continental Congress and the American colonies crossed the Rubicon and the road to independence became the only realistic path forward.

Issued in the wake of the battles of Lexington and Concord and at Bunker Hill, and a year before the formal Declaration of Independence, this Declaration is one of the most significant statements of the Continental Congress – a clear indication of the seriousness and intractability of the Americans. Meeting in Philadelphia in June 1775, a committee was formed to respond to unfolding events. Consisting of John Rutledge, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, and others, the first report of the committee was judged to be unsatisfactory. Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson, author of Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, were added to the committee, which quickly produced a new declaration. Jefferson's draft, which was deemed too provocative by some, was revised by the older and more cautious Dickinson, who nevertheless went further in severity than the young Virginian, proclaiming that "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable."

The work was first published in Philadelphia by William and Thomas Bradford, with subsequent printings in America. The first British edition comprised a collection of Continental Congress papers, including the aforementioned Declaration of July 6, 1775, but also: the address to the twelve colonies on July 8 calling for support; and the Olive Branch Petition, the last attempt at conciliation, issued Sept. 4, 1775.

"This London edition was secretly issued, with no printer shown, as propaganda for American sympathizers" (Howes). Several issues of the first British edition are known, with corrections to the text; the present example the first issue, with the corrections in manuscript.



THE
DECLARATION
BY THE
REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED COLONIES of NORTH AMERICA,
NOW MET IN
GENERAL CONGRESS at PHILADELPHIA,
Setting forth the
Cauſes and Neceſſity of taking up ARMS.
THE
LETTER of the Twelve UNITED COLONIES by their Delegates in Congreſs to the Inhabitants of Great Britain,
Their HUMBLE PETITION to his MAJESTY;
AND
Their ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of IRELAND.
Collected together for the Uſe of *Serious Thinking* Men,
BY LOVERS OF PEACE.
Read with Candour: Judge with Impartiality.
LONDON:
PRINTED IN THE YEAR, MDCCLXXV

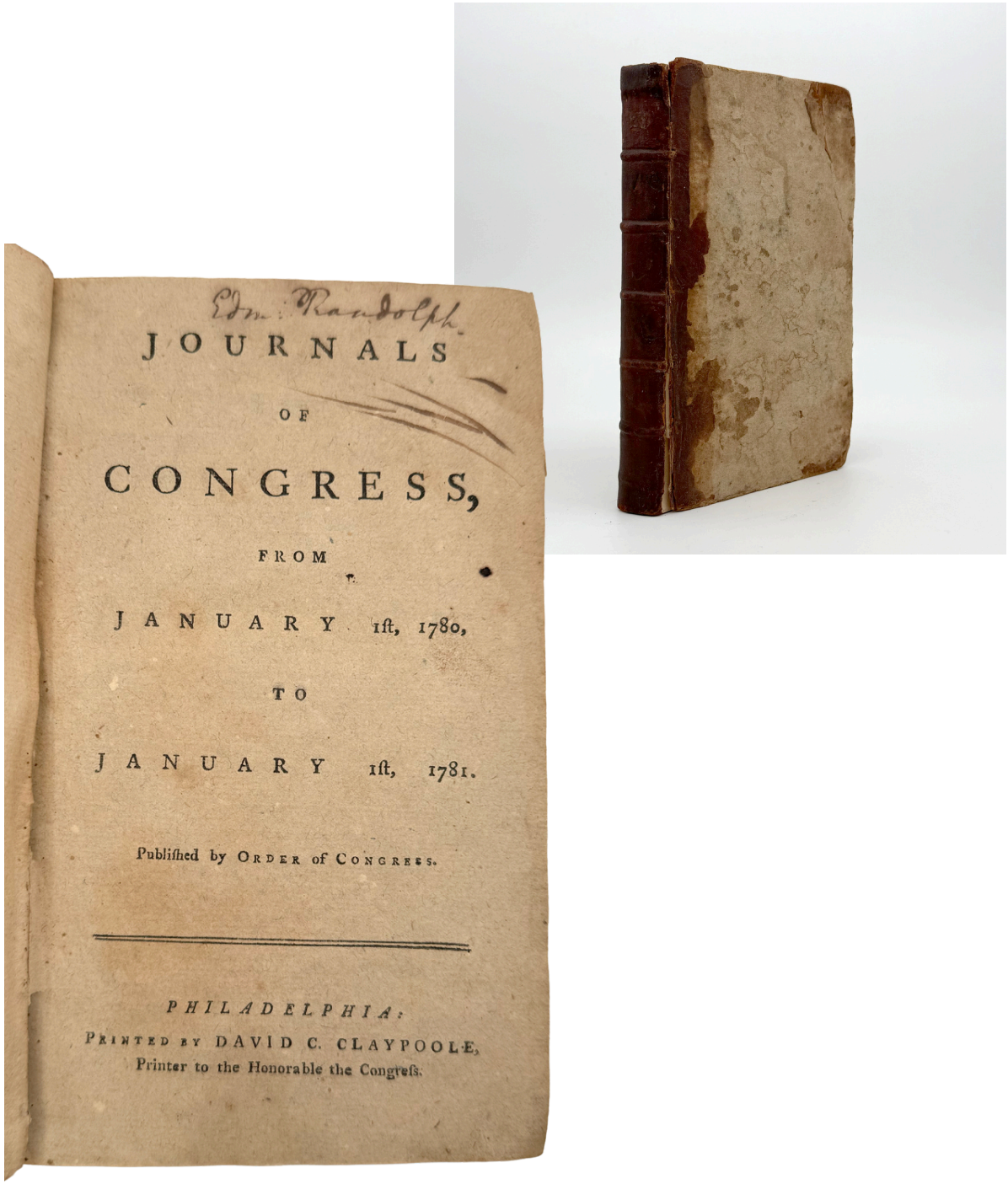
Edmund Randolph's Copy

8] (American Revolution) Continental Congress. **Journals of Congress, from January 1st, 1780, to January 1st, 1781. Published by Order of Congress.** 403, [1, blank]pp. Without the Index or Appendix found in some copies (but not noted by Evans as part of the collation of the December issue and likely issued later). 8vo. Philadelphia: Printed by David C. Claypoole, [1780-1781]. Contemporary half calf and blue paper covered boards, worn, joints cracking. Bookplates on front pastedown. Provenance: Edmund Randolph (signature on title).
[371510] $12,000

The rare Journals of Congress for 1780 bound from the original monthly parts, from the library of Founding Father Edmund Randolph of Virginia.

From April to December 1779, the Continental Congress issued its proceedings weekly, reprinting them at the end of the year for the annual volume. A more economical method of producing the Journals was adopted in 1780, during which the proceedings were printed monthly, with continuous pagination, and then gathered for the annual volume with a separately printed title. 1780 was the only year in which the journals of the Continental Congress were published in this manner, and the present collection comprises the complete set for the year, together with the general title.

The present example signed by Edmund Randolph on the general title. Randolph (1753-1813), served as one of George Washington's aides-de-camp in 1775, but returned to Virginia at the end of that year and served in the Virginia Convention. He was selected as one of 11 delegates to represent Virginia at the Continental Congress in 1779 and served as a delegate until 1782, i.e. covering the period of the present Journals. He later served as Governor of Virginia, delegate from Virginia to the Constitutional Convention and as the first Attorney General of the U.S.


Edm: Randolph
JOURNALS
OF
CONGRESS,
FROM
JANUARY 1ſt, 1780,
TO
JANUARY 1ſt, 1781.
Publiſhed by ORDER of CONGRESS.
PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE,
Printer to the Honorable the Congreſs.

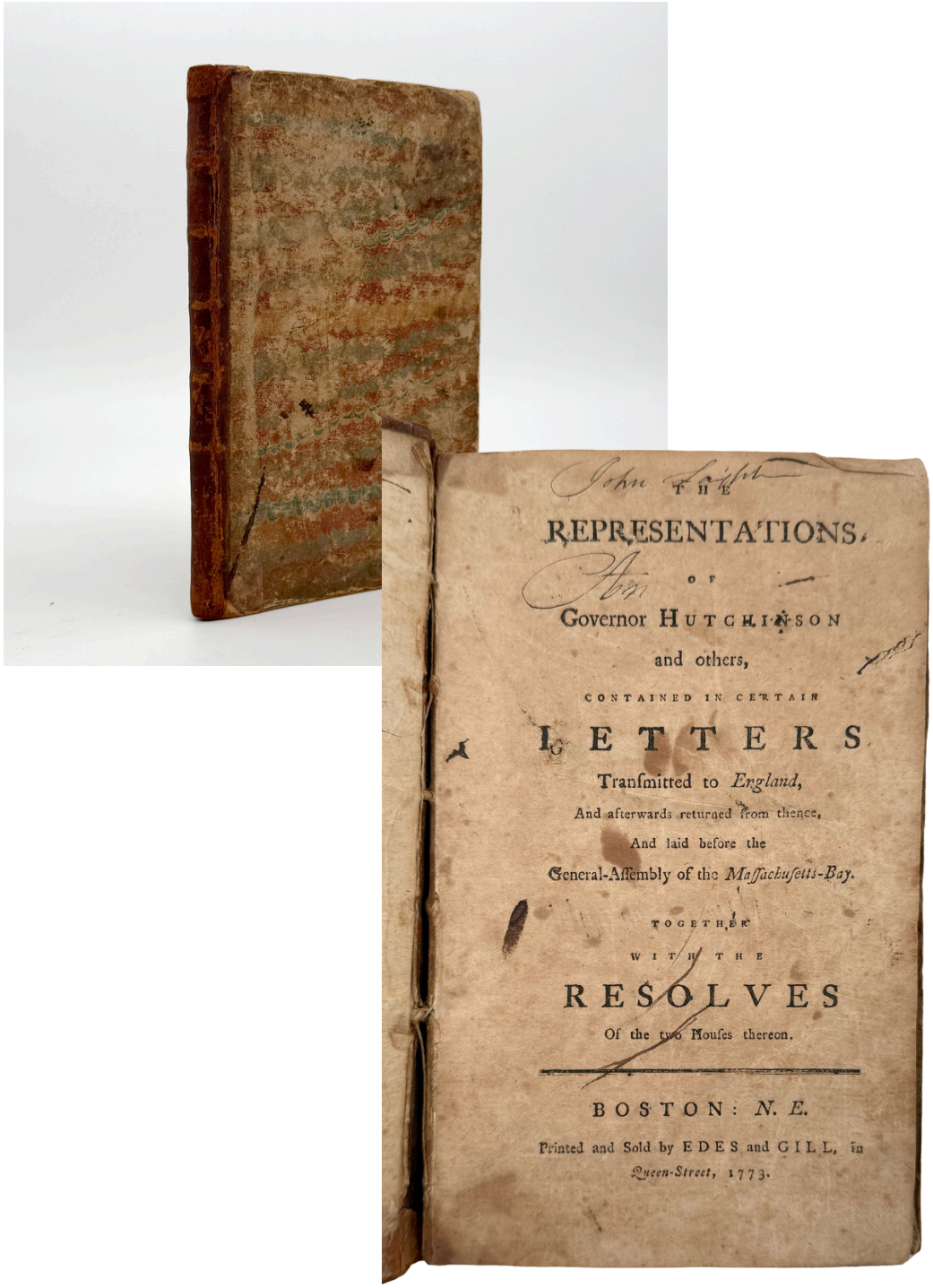
One of the Most Inflammatory Pamphlets of Pre-Revolutionary Boston

9] (American Revolution) Hutchinson, Thomas.
The Representations of Governor Hutchinson, and Others, Contained in Certain Letters Transmitted to England and Afterward Retained from thence and Laid Before the General-Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay. Together with the Resolves of the Two Houses Thereon.
[2], 94pp. 8vo. Boston: Edes & Gill, 1773. First edition thus. Contemporary calf-backed marbled paper boards, minor wear, lacks endpapers; foxing and browning, early owner's inscriptions on pastedown and title, lower blank margin of terminal leaf clipped (without affecting text).
[371406] $6500

One of two Boston editions of a pamphlet printed in 1773 exposing the sentiments of Royal Governor Thomas Hutchinson and Lieutenant Governor Andrew Oliver towards the colonists of Massachusetts. Despite the different title, this pamphlet as an edition of the pamphlet titled Copy of Letters Sent to Great Britain; significantly, Adams notes this edition contains the added "proceedings of the House of Representatives" (pages 50-94), which describes the colonial response to the letters, the first edition to include their resolves.

The present pamphlet is comprised of a series of letters written between 1767 and 1769 by Hutchinson, Oliver, and others, to correspondents in Britain. The letters include a transmission from Hutchinson encouraging the dispatch of more troops to Boston to quell the upstart agitators. This letter and the others included here eventually fell into Benjamin Franklin's possession (how, exactly, remains a secret to this day), then in Britain as colonial agent for Pennsylvania. Franklin agreed to make the letters available to sundry colonial leaders in Boston with the stipulation they were not to be published or circulated. Despite his plea, the letters appeared in the Boston Gazette in 1773, after which the two pamphlets were printed. Public outcry was enormous. The mistrust of colonial intentions revealed in the letters created a firestorm of criticism in Boston and led to Hutchinson literally fleeing the colony. Franklin was hauled before the Privy Council for his role in leaking the letters, was publicly embarrassed, and left Britain disillusioned and at odds with the ministry.

The pamphlet "fanned revolutionary sentiment in America more than any other book of the period" (Howes). An important edition of one of the most inflammatory pamphlets of pre-Revolutionary Boston.

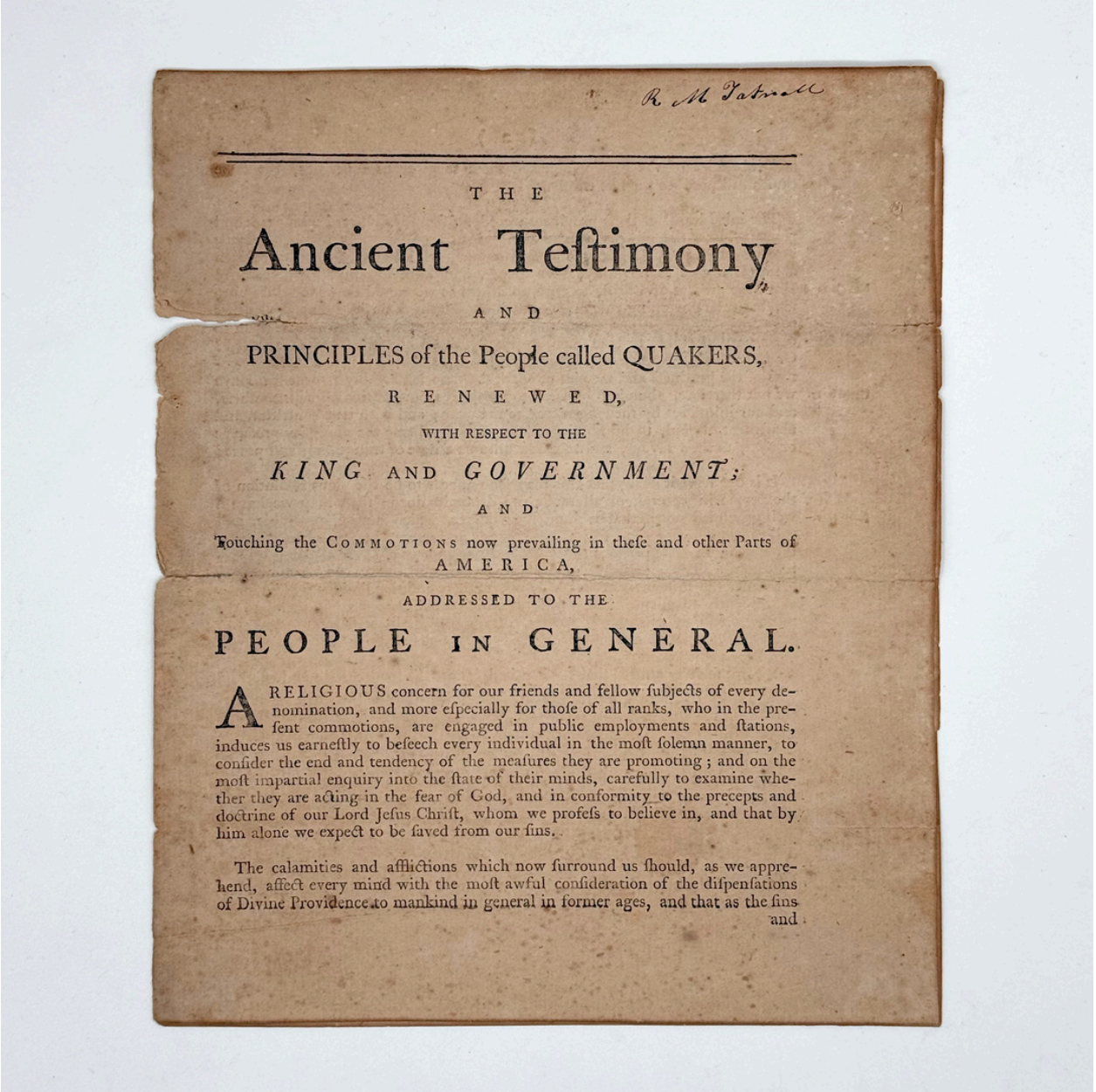

THE
REPRESENTATIONS
OF
Governor HUTCHINSON
and others,
CONTAINED IN CERTAIN
LETTERS
Tranſmitted to *England*,
And afterwards returned from thence,
And laid before the
General-Aſſembly of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.
TOGETHER
WITH THE
RESOLVES
Of the two Houſes thereon.
BOSTON: *N. E.*
Printed and Sold by EDES and GILL, in
Queen-Street, 1773.

10] (American Revolution) Pemberton, John.
The Ancient Testimony and Principles of the People called Quakers, Renewed, with Respect to the King and Government; and Touching the Commotions now prevailing in these and other parts of America, addressed to the People in General.
4pp. Bifolium. Philadelphia: 1776. Folds, separated at vertical gutter fold. Signature on title (R. M. Tatnall).
[371114] $6500

Issued by Pemberton on behalf of a Quaker meeting held in Philadelphia to address the "commotions now prevailing" – i.e. just ten days after the first printing of Common Sense – the statement concludes: "May we therefore firmly unite in abhorrence of all such writings, and measures as evidence a desire and design to break off the happy connection we have heretofore enjoyed with the kingdom of Great Britain ..."

"As rumblings of war and revolution increased in the 1770s the Friends drew more and more into their earlier position of passive resistance. By 1776, they had become thoroughly alarmed at the now warlike atmosphere of the colonies ... [The publication of The Ancient Testimony] put the Quakers (in the minds of most of the extremists) squarely on the Tory side ... It was against this that Tom Paine wrote his Epistle to the Quakers in which he accused that 'factional and fractional' part of the 'whole body of Quakers' which had been responsible for the publication of the testimony of being traitors to their own principles" (Falk, Robert P. "Thomas Paine and the Attitude of the Quakers to the American Revolution." The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 63, no. 3, 1939, pp. 302–10).

The Ancient Testimony would be republished within Large Additions to Common Sense, but the present first separate printing is quite rare. Considered by many revolutionaries to be a treasonous document, its rarity suggests it was possibly suppressed or destroyed.


R M Tatnall

THE

Ancient Teſtimony

AND

PRINCIPLES of the People called QUAKERS,

RENEWED,

WITH RESPECT TO THE

KING AND *GOVERNMENT;*

AND

Touching the COMMOTIONS now prevailing in theſe and other Parts of AMERICA,

ADDRESSED TO THE

PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

A RELIGIOUS concern for our friends and fellow ſubjects of every denomination, and more eſpecially for thoſe of all ranks, who in the preſent commotions, are engaged in public employments and ſtations, induces us earneſtly to beſeech every individual in the moſt ſolemn manner, to conſider the end and tendency of the meaſures they are promoting; and on the moſt impartial enquiry into the ſtate of their minds, carefully to examine whether they are acting in the fear of God, and in conformity to the precepts and doctrine of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, whom we profeſs to believe in, and that by him alone we expect to be ſaved from our ſins.

The calamities and afflictions which now ſurround us ſhould, as we apprehend, affect every mind with the moſt awful conſideration of the diſpenſations of Divine Providence to mankind in general in former ages, and that as the ſins and

11] Bochoráková-Dittrichová, Helena.
Indiáni jindy a dnes. Kniha dřevorytů ... [Indians Then and Now. A Book of Woodcuts].
51 woodcuts, including woodcut illustrated title. Printed on handmade paper. 4to. Hranice & Brno: Josef Hladký, 1934. Signed by Bochoráková-Dittrichová on the front endpaper. One of 125 copies (100 for the publisher and 25 for the artist), this copy number 73. Original beige cloth, spine lettered in gilt, gilt motif and lettering on front cover, fore and bottom edges uncut, orange silk bookmarker. Housed in original brown card slipcase. A few faint spots to cloth, contents clean; slipcase a little marked: a fine copy in near-fine slipcase.
[370735] $7500

This graphic, or wordless, novel portrays a history of Native Americans, from their lives before contact with with European settlers and the centuries of violence that ensued. Bochoráková-Dittrichová, widely considered the first female graphic novelist, was both a writer and an artist; the woodcuts are prefaced by a narrative account in Czech imagining episodes from Native American history. The book pictorially describes the struggles of the American Indians in New England, the Midwest and the Southwest, including with the Pilgrims and Ottawa war chief Pontiac's Rebellion, the movement west, and depictions of the Pueblo.

Bochoráková-Dittrichová (1894-1980) was inspired by a trip to America in 1931 during which she visited Peche Island, the summer hunting grounds of Chief Pontiac, and Taos Pueblo, the oldest continuously inhabited indigenous American settlement. In the introduction, she describes "burning with anticipation to see my childhood dreams embodied here in this precinct of old romantic fables" (our translation, p. 4) and imagines observing the ghosts of Native American civilizations through the fog clouding the landscape. The resulting work illustrates scenes of domestic life, cultural customs, and warfare: "From this perch on Lake Erie arose my wordless book. Here the whole ancient life of the red tribes arose for me from its mists" (p. 6).

The signed limited edition comprises 125 copies, of which copies 1 to 100 were designated for the publisher and the rest, numbered I to XXV, designated for the author.





First American Folio Edition of the Book of Common Prayer

12] Book of Common Prayer.

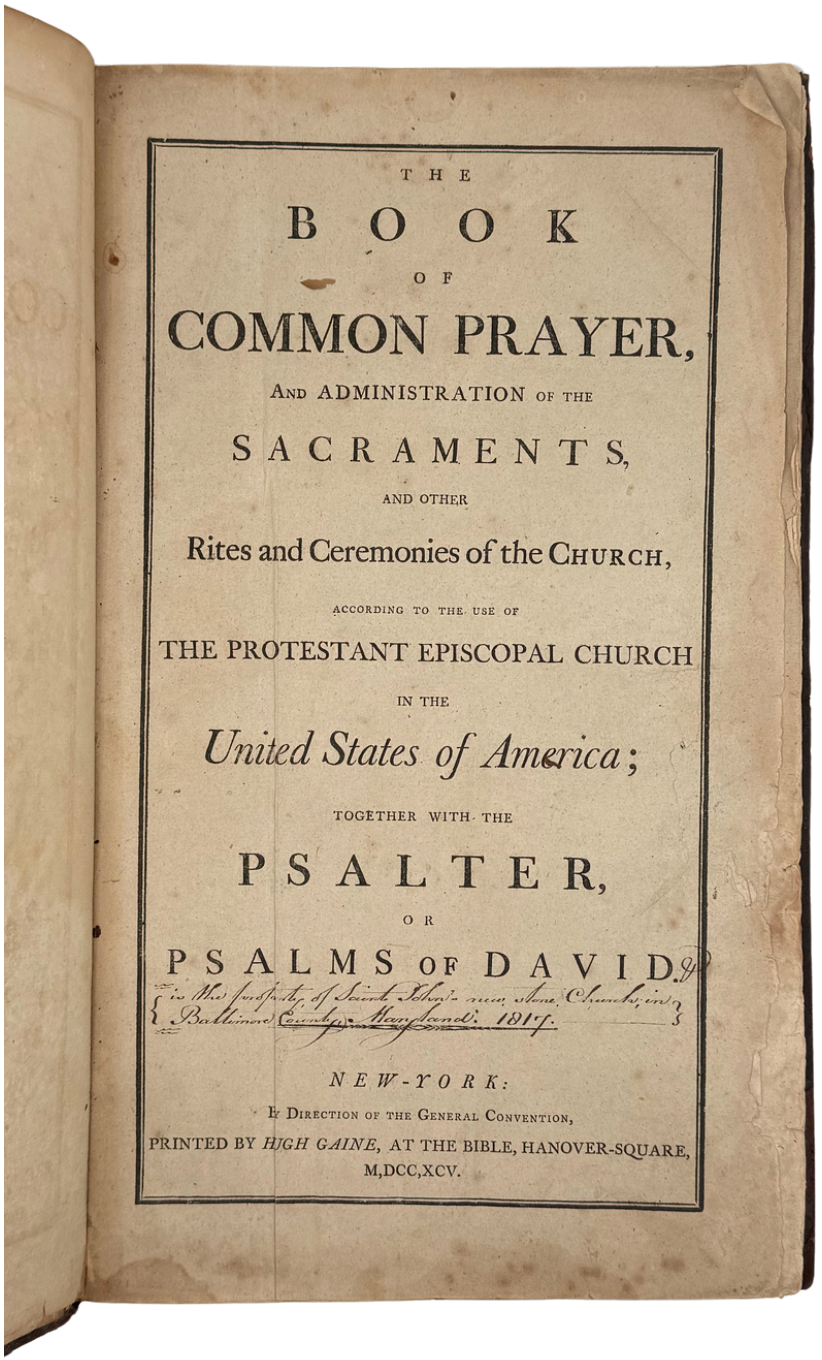
The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; Together with the Psalter or Psalms of David.

Printed in two columns. [208]pp. A-d2, A-3B2. Folio. New York: Hugh Gaine, 1795. Contemporary tree calf, rebacked and restored at an early date with the original spine laid down and other repairs to losses. Minor chips and tears Provenance: St. Johns Church, Baltimore (inscriptions dated 1817).

[371091] $4500

Very rare first folio edition of the 1789 United States Book of Common Prayer, the second standard American prayer book, beautifully printed by Gaine and designed for lecturn use. Most extant examples with the leaves containing the morning and evening daily prayers defective from overuse (A1-C1), here complete.





THE

BOOK

OF

COMMON PRAYER,

AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE

SACRAMENTS,

AND OTHER

Rites and Ceremonies of the CHURCH,

ACCORDING TO THE USE OF

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IN THE

United States of America;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PSALTER,

OR

PSALMS OF DAVID.

In the Parish of Saint John's new Stone Church in Baltimore County in Maryland. 1817.

NEW-YORK:

BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION,

PRINTED BY *HUGH GAINE*, AT THE BIBLE, HANOVER-SQUARE,

M,DCC,XCV.

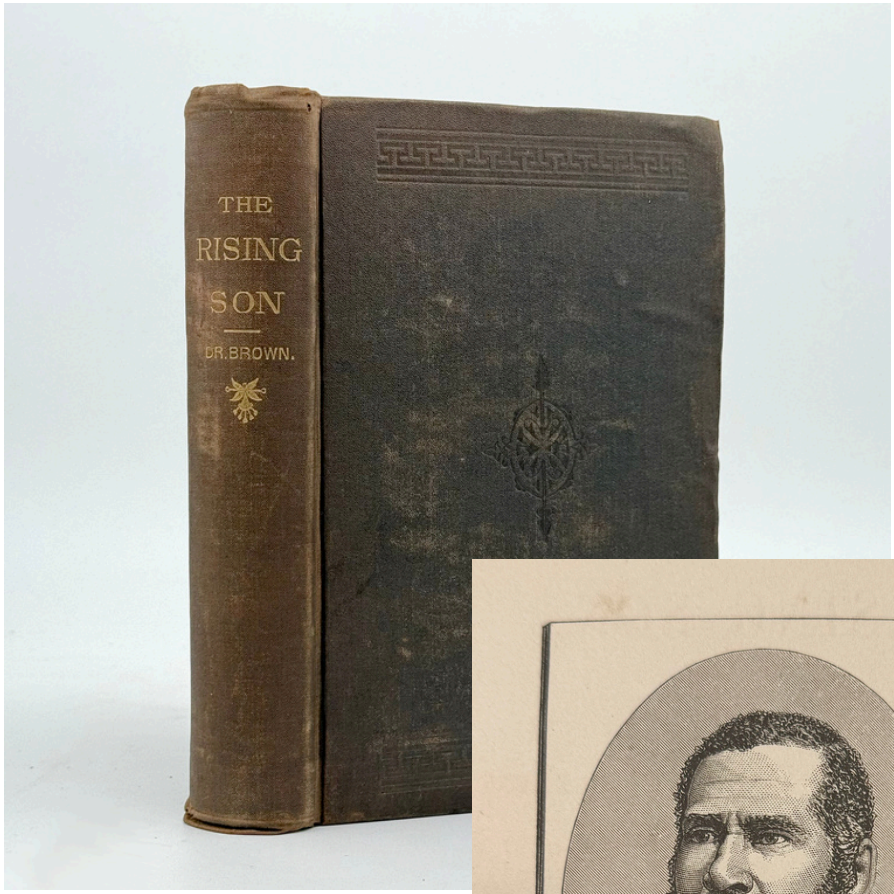
Self-Published

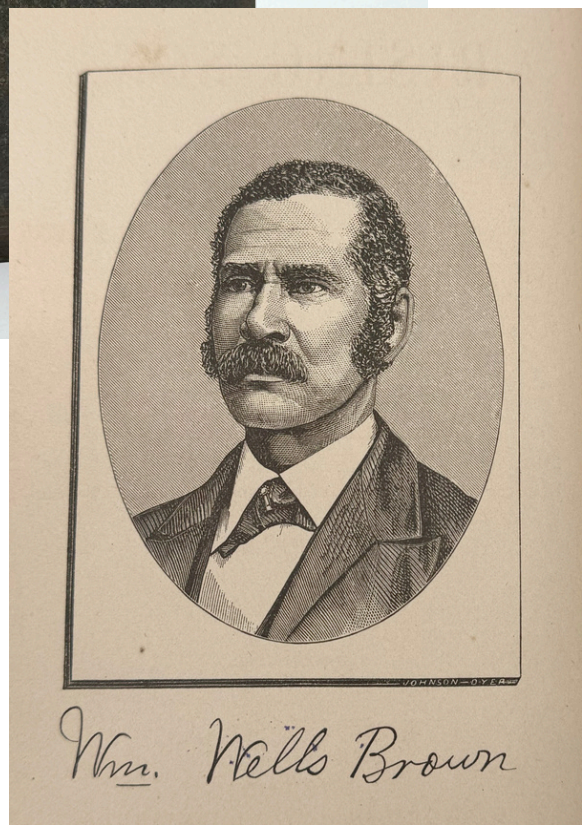
13] Brown, William Wells.
The Rising Son.
Portrait frontispiece. 555, [1]pp. 8vo. Boston: A. G. Brown & Co, 1876. Publisher's cloth, recased with the endpapers renewed. Inked stamp of the AME Church Publication Department on the title.
[371123] $3500

Brown's "popularized account of black historical experience, this time a work broadened to include Africa along with his enduring interest in the Caribbean and the Americas ... was his longest, most comprehensive book ... It was almost as though Brown, working in his Cambridge study, was attempting to assemble as much information as he could find about any and all aspects of the black African diaspora, sift through it, and organize his material into a composite account fit for a broad reading public ... Brown conceived the book as encyclopedic rather than biblical, more reference work than systematic narrative ... His table of contents suggests not an attempt at exhaustive, sweeping historical synthesis but instead a miscellany of topics supposedly of interest to contemporary readers about Africa, the Caribbean and the Americas as seen from a black perspective" (Greenspan).

Notably, the work includes brief biographies of nearly eighty Africans or African-Americans of note: "Hannibal, Toussant, and Joseph Cinque were interwoven with Nat Turner, Harriet Tubman, Robert Small, and men of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts" (Greenspan).

The publication history of the work is interesting. Brown had completed the manuscript in 1873 and had arranged publication with Lee and Shepard, his publisher's of his previous works, Clotelle and the Negro in the American Rebellion. But the Panic of 1873 led to the publisher's pulling back from the deal, and Brown instead "arranging for the stereotype plates to be manufactured at his own expense and self-publishing it as a book to be sold only by subscription. Out of the turmoil of the Panic of 1873 (or perhaps simply the bad breaks of business) arose the family publishing house of A. G. Brown and Company, [his wife] Annie G. Brown president" (Greenspan). Initially published in 1874, the work was not an instant bestseller and would be reprinted by Brown over the ensuing decade, i.e. reprintings from the stereotype plates with changes to the title. The present example, dated 1876, is noted on the title as the twelfth thousand. All editions are scarce on the market.





The Rare "Carlisle" Issue

14] [Burke, Edmund].

An Impartial History of the War in America, between Great Britain and Her Colonies, from its Commencement to the end of the Year 1779.

Folding map and thirteen engraved plates. xi,608,44pp. Carlisle: J. Milliken, 1780. First edition. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt, marbled endpapers, joints cracked but cords holding, loss to one of the morocco labels on the spine. Internally very good. Provenance: George Holme Sumner (armorial bookplate); Joseph Y. Jeanes (booklabel).

[371145] $7500

First edition with the rare Carlisle imprint of this work, with the portraits and map. "Of the narrative on the American war in the 'Annual Register,' Dr. William Smyth, in his 'Lectures on modern history,' says '...The account is understood to have been drawn up by Edmund Burke'...The sections from the Register were reprinted as 'An impartial history of the war in America, between Great Britain and her colonies, from its commencement to the end of the year 1779" (Winsor).

This copy has the rare portraits, showing important historical figures in full length, including William Howe, John Hancock, an American rifleman, Samuel Adams, George Washington, Robert Hopkins, Charles Lee, Richard Howe, General Putnam, Benjamin Franklin, Benedict Arnold, David Wooster, and Horatio Gates. Howes notes that only some copies of this issue have the portraits, upgrading copies which include them from "aa" in rarity to "b." The book also contains a map titled "A New Map of North America," which has no separate imprint or publication information. The map shows America from Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay south to Florida and all the west into the Louisiana Territory. It is highly detailed, labeled with forts, factories, rivers, Indian tribes, and settlements.

Fewer than ten copies of this edition in ESTC.



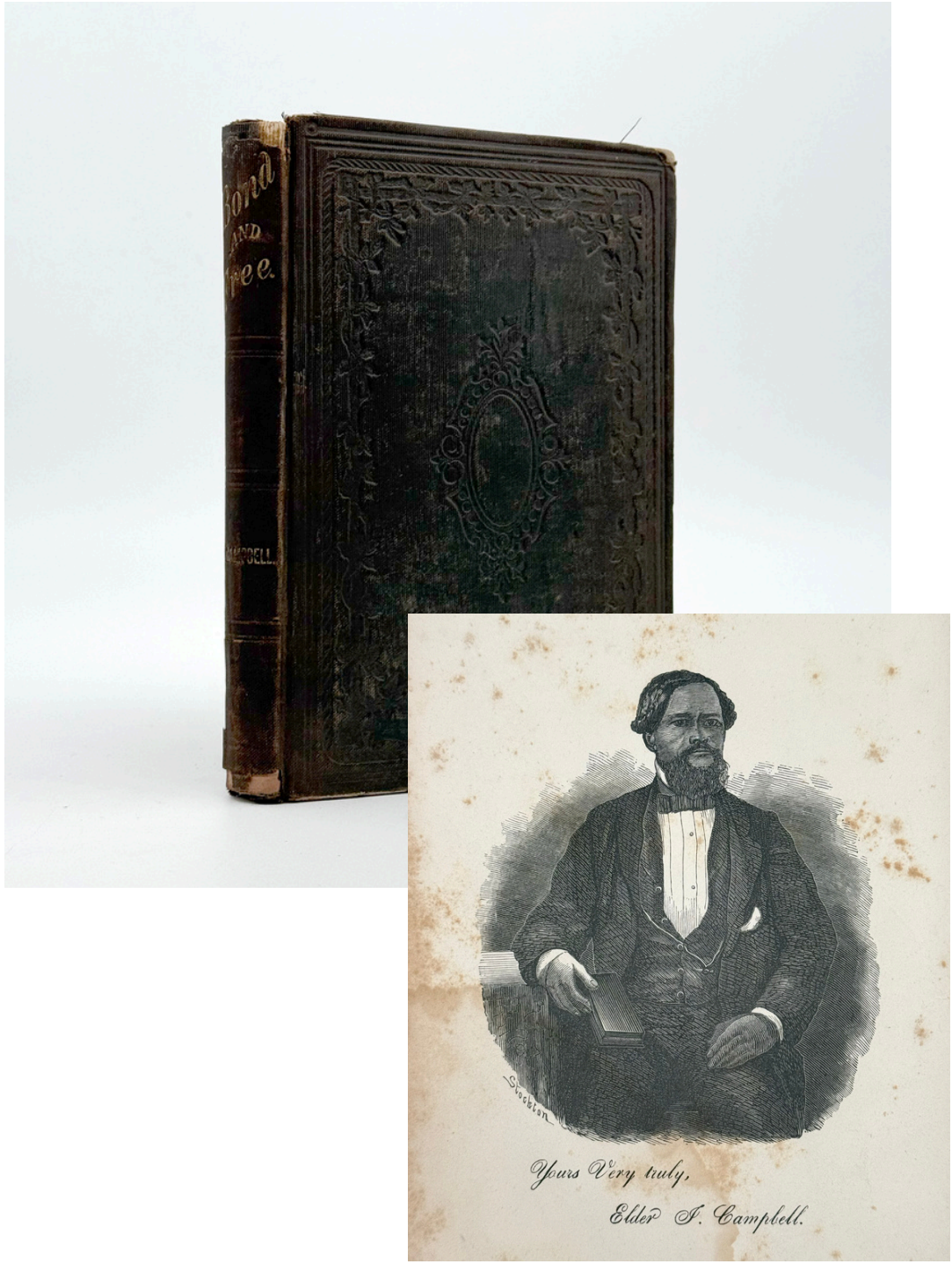
A Very Rare Slave Narrative, Self-Published by the Author

15] Campbell, Israel.
An Autobiography. Bond and Free: or, Yearning for Freedom, from Green Brier House. Being the Story of My Life in Bondage, and My Life in Freedom.
Portrait frontispiece. 320pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Published by the Author, 1861. First edition. Publisher's cloth, covers blocked in blind, spine lettered in gilt, wear at top and tail of spine and at board edges, lacks rear endpaper. Staining to the portrait, minor foxing. Not in Library Company Afro Americana, Blockson, Porter, Howes or Sabin.
[371117] $30,000

Born enslaved in Russellville, Logan Co, Kentucky in 1815, Campbell was separated multiple times from family members, eventually living as a slave in Tennessee. In 1847 he decided to escape: "I hardly thought when I attempted it, that I should be successful in getting away, but I made up my mind that I would make the desperate effort. I also thought that if they saw that I was about to get away, they would shoot me; but for this I did not care much, for life was a misery to me and I sometimes felt that I had just as leave be dead as alive" (p. 143). He was indeed captured on his first attempt and imprisoned for nearly six months. After escaping again, he stayed hidden, in what he called his Green Brier House, for several weeks until the search was given us. After being captured, and escaping again, he made his way through Kentucky, to Illinois and then to Detroit, crossing into Canada and eventually settling in Ontario. Besides relating his life enslaved and his daring escape, Campell's Autobiography includes much on his activities in Canada helping to support other fugitive slaves, his ordination in 1855, as well as a brief time at Oberlin and on missionary tours.

Following the Civil War, Campbell would serve as a Baptist missionary in Texas and organized the Antioch Baptist Church in Houston and reorganized the African Baptist Church at Galveston. "In February 1891 Campbell retired as pastor of the First Regular Missionary Baptist Church. By the time of his retirement he was popularly known as the father of black Baptists in Texas" (www.tshaonline.org).

Self-published in Philadelphia in 1861, Campbell's Autobiography is very rare, with no examples in the auction records and only a handful of institutional holdings. The work's rarity is confirmed by its absence in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia Afro-Americana, as well as Blockson.



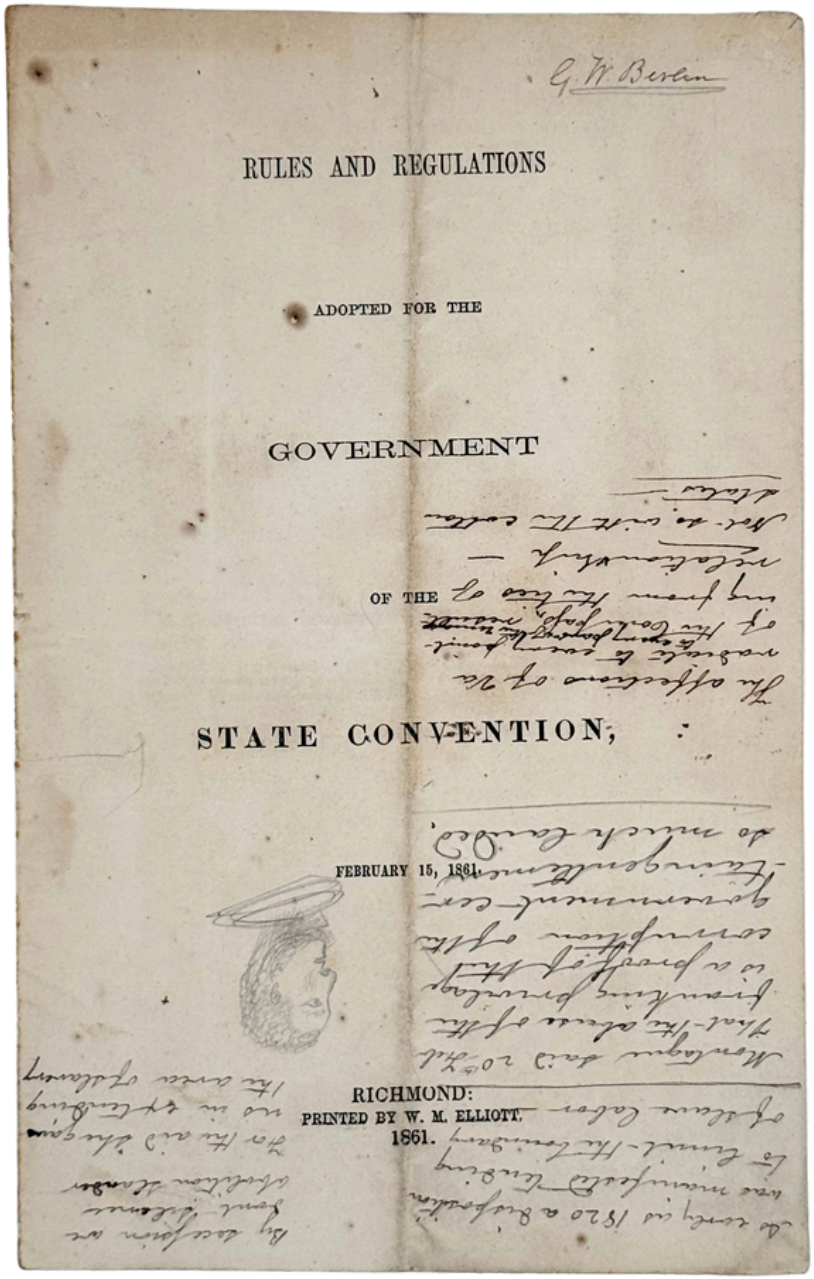
16] (Civil War).
Rules and Regulations adopted for the Government of the State Convention. February 15, 1861.
8pp. Pencil inscriptions traced over in ink. 8vo. Richmond, VA: Printed by W. M. Elliott, 1861 [February 15, 1861]. First edition. Self-wrappers. Folds. Provenance: G. W. Berlin (signature at head of title, annotations and small drawing on title).
[370804] $7500

South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union, on December 20, 1860, followed in January by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, and by Texas on February 1, 1861. Despite the fact that Richmond eventually became the capitol of the Confederacy, and that Robert E. Lee's force was the "Army of Northern Virginia," the state of Virginia did not begin its months-long secession convention until February 13, 1861, by which time the new Confederate Constitution had been written. Nearly two-thirds of the 152 delegates to the Virginia convention initially held moderate views, with the remainder evenly divided between pro-Unionists and pro-secessionists. About a quarter of the delegates to the convention came from counties that would eventually comprise West Virginia. Among them was the owner of the present copy of the Rules, George William Berlin of Upshur County, Virginia.

Berlin was elected to the secession convention as a Unionist, though critical of the "fanatical abolitionism of the north." His inscriptions on the front cover of this pamphlet are intriguing and perhaps constitute notes for a speech, or quotes he heard from others on the floor. Most notable among these is the inscription: "The affections of Va radiate to every point of the compass, to every part of the union, resulting from the ties of relationship. Not so with the cotton states." Other inscriptions read: "As early as 1820 a disposition was manifested tending to limit the boundary of slave labor" and "By secession we won't silence abolition slander for the aid she gave us in extending the area of slavery."

The pamphlet, likely the very first publication of the convention, comprises 35 numbered rules, regarding attendance, quorum, voting, committee structure, witnesses, the introduction of motions, etc. After two months of debate, the final vote count was 103 to 46 in favor of secession (with Berlin voting against) and Virginia formally seceded from the Union on April 17, 1861, five days after the attack on Fort Sumter. Interestingly, on April 23, Berlin would petition the convention to allow him to change his vote in favor of secession.

According to the note on the leaf following the title, dated February 15, 1861, "that the rules of the Virginia Convention of 1850, so far as applicable, be adopted for the government of the convention, and that two hundred copies of the same be printed of this body." OCLC locates only two extant examples: University of Virginia and the Library of Virginia.


G. W. Berlin

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ADOPTED FOR THE

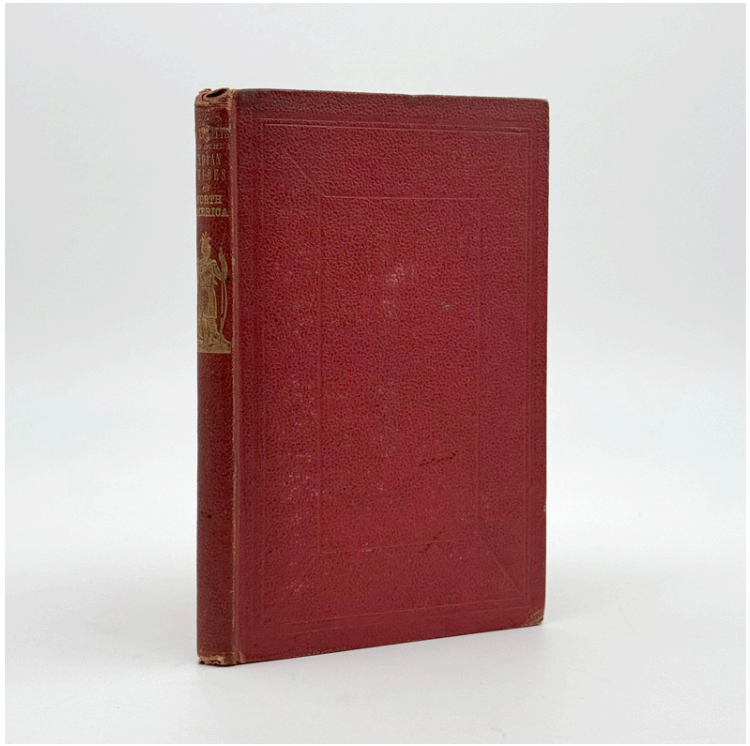
GOVERNMENT

OF THE

STATE CONVENTION;

FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

RICHMOND:
PRINTED BY W. M. ELLIOTT.
1861.

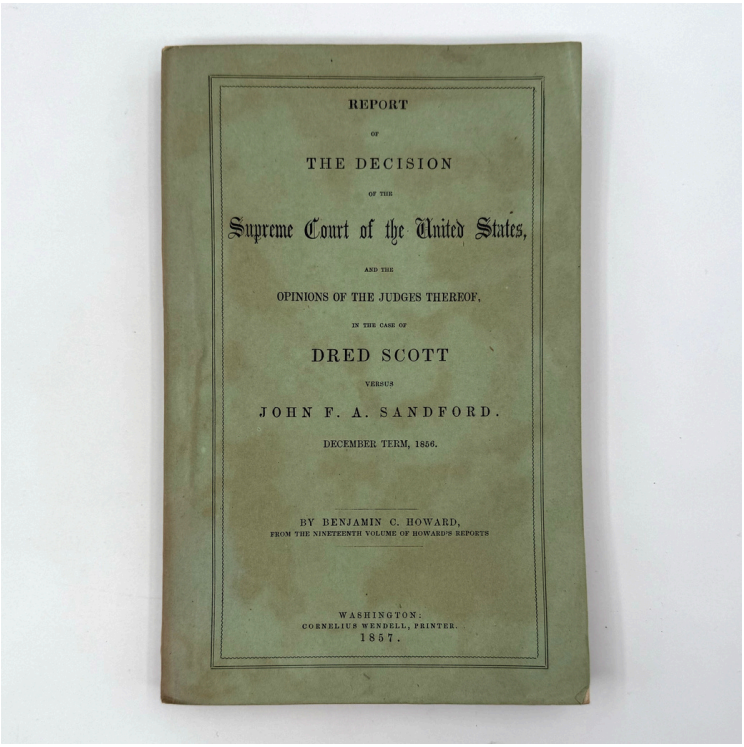


A Rare Work by the Huron Historian

17] [Clarke, Peter Dooyentate].
Origin and Traditional History of the Wyandotts, and Sketches of other Indian Tribes of North America. True Traditional Stories of Tecumseh and his League, in the Years 1811 and 1812.
158pp. 12mo. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co, 1870. First edition. Publisher's blindstamped red pebbled cloth, spine gilt, binder's ticket on the front pastedown, gift inscription on the front endpaper.
[370771] $3750

"The lapse of ages has rendered it difficult to trace the origin of the Wyandotts. Nothing now remains to tell whence they came, but a tradition that lives only in the memory of a few among the remnant of this tribe. Of this I will endeavor to give a sketch as I had it from the lips of such, and from some of the tribe who have since passed away" (Preface).

Clarke, the son of an English officer and a Huron mother, lived at the Anderdon Reserve in southern Ontario and the present history of the Wyandotte was the first from an indigenous historian. Scarce, with no examples in the auction records in the last quarter century.



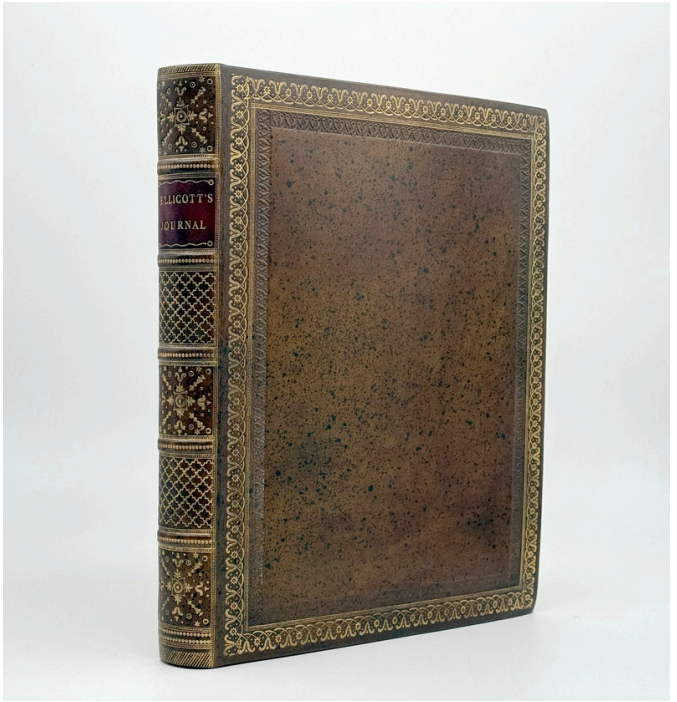
The Dred Scott Decision

18] (Dred Scott) Howard, Benjamin C.
Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Opinions of the Judges Thereof, in the Case of Dred Scott versus John F. A. Sandford.
239, [1]pp. 8vo. Washington, D.C: Cornelius Wendell, 1857. First edition. Publisher's green wrappers.
[370936] $2500

In 1846, Scott sued for his freedom on the grounds that he had lived in Illinois, a free state, from 1834 to 1838 and in the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. While the decision did not directly lead to war, the Court's ruling that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and that Scott's residence in free territory had not made him free greatly intensified sectional hostilities, and taught the North that the courts could not be relied on to settle such disputes. There were two editions of 1857: one with the New York imprint, and one with a Washington imprint, as here.

The First Thorough American Survey of the Lower Mississippi, and One of the Earliest American Reports on West Florida: Mapmaker Aaron Arrowsmith's Copy

19] Ellicott, Andrew.
The Journal of Andrew Ellicott, Late Commissioner on behalf of the United States during part of the Year 1796, the Years 1797, 1798, 1799, and part of the year 1800: for Determining the Boundary of the United States and the Possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America, containing Occasional Remarks on the Situation, Soil, Rivers, Natural Productions, and Diseases of the Different Countries on the Ohio, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico.
Fourteen folding maps and charts [the first two joined, as issued]. vii, [1, blank],[1]-232, 232*-299, 151, [3]pp. Errata in rear. Extra-illustrated with later stipple-engraved portraits of Washington and Hamilton. 4to. Philadelphia: Printed by Budd & Bartram, for Thomas Dobson, 1803. First edition. Modern full calf in Regency style, spine gilt, marbled endpapers. Provenance: Aaron Arrowsmith (presentation inscription on p. 1 from John Shallcross, pencil annotations to the maps [see below]); Gardner Greene and Esther Lathrop Hammond (bookplate).
[370212] $22,500





At the end of the 18th century, Andrew Ellicott was one of the most experienced surveyors in the United States. Following the Revolution he had worked with David Rittenhouse and Bishop James Madison to extend the survey of the Mason-Dixon line through the Ohio country, what would become the old Northwest Territory. Ellicott was tasked, after Alexander Hamilton's Compromise of 1790 created a new U.S. capital, with accomplishing the surveys and laying out the plans for Washington, D.C. As the new nation grew, attention turned to its southernmost border. Thomas Pinckney's 1796 treaty with Spain defined that border between the United States and Spanish Florida, guaranteed United States navigation rights on the Mississippi River and ended the West Florida conflict. Among the terms of the treaty was the need for a new survey of the boundary, and Ellicott was appointed to that end by George Washington. He started his work in the winter of 1797 in Natchez, and his travels and surveys occupied four years, covering the Mississippi Valley, Florida and the southern hinterlands, concluding in Georgia in the spring of 1800.

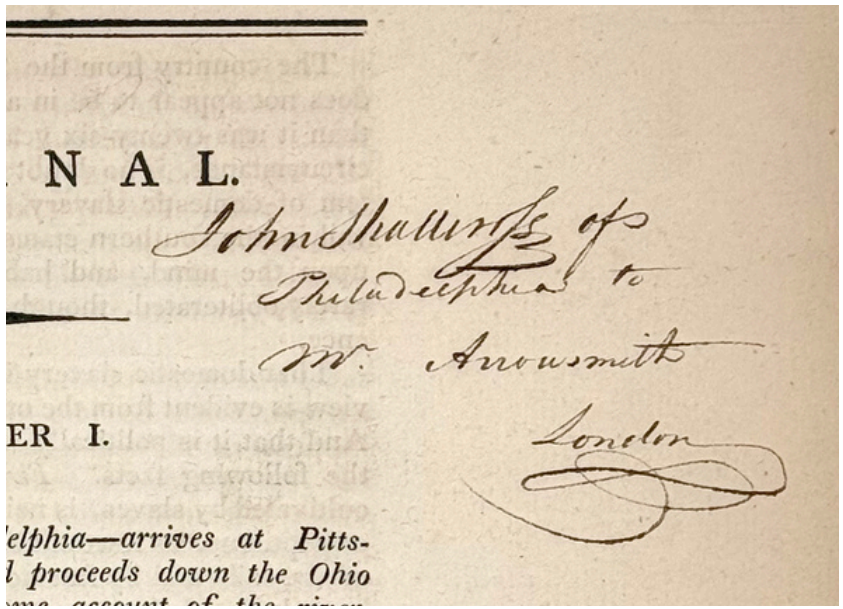
The account of his survey was first published in 1803 to widespread acclaim, announced for sale in Philadelphia newspapers at the end of September of that year at $6 bound or $5 in boards. "The text provides a detailed summary of his work, while the fourteen maps show the border and the region in far more detail than they had been illustrated previously. It was the first thorough American survey of the lower Mississippi, and one of the earliest American investigations of West Florida. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase, this was one of the foremost authorities available on the region" (Reese).

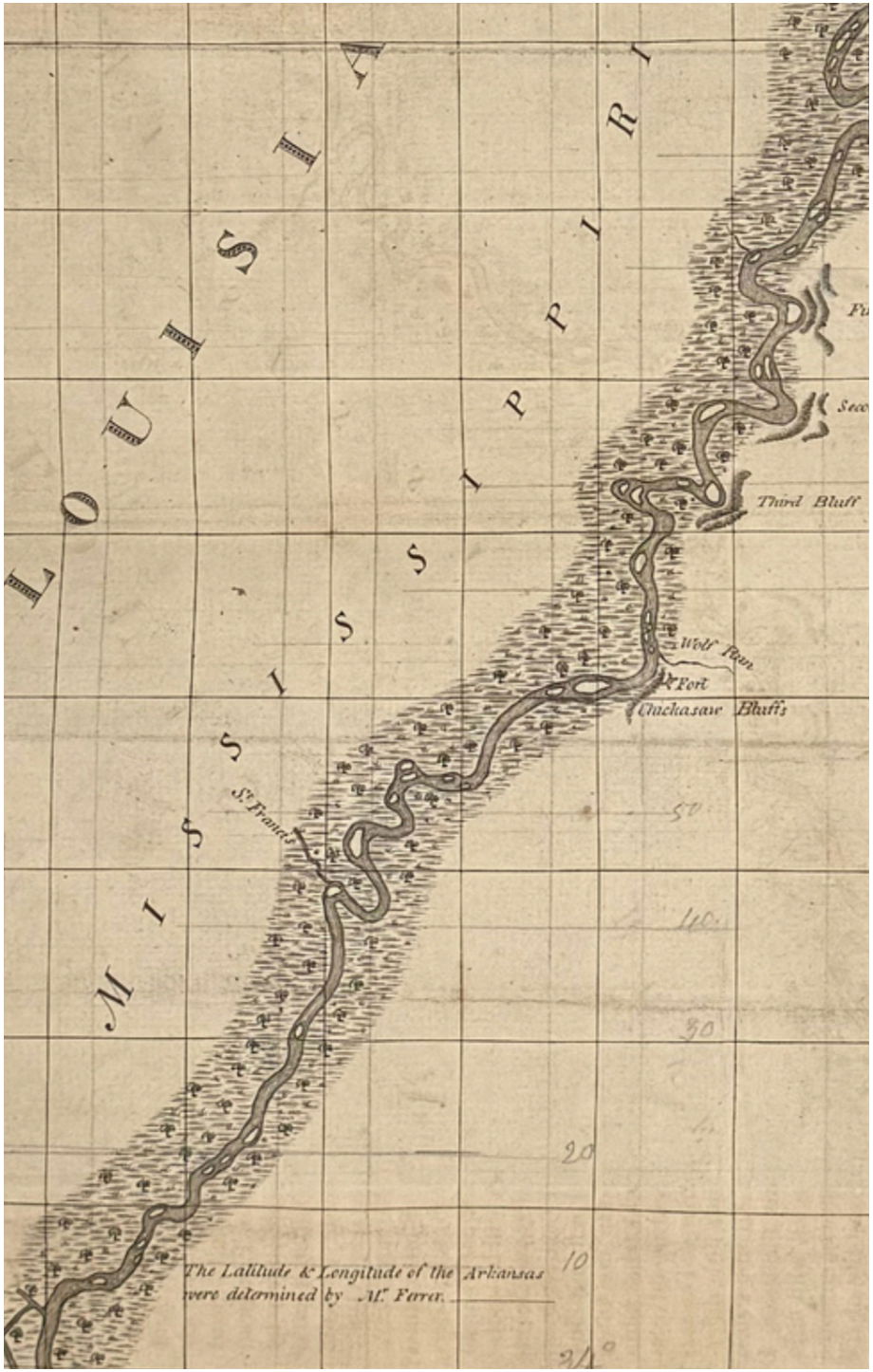
continued

continued

Indeed Ellicott's work would be profoundly influential on the Lewis and Clark expedition, particularly to Meriwether Lewis who studied under Ellicott in preparation for the journey and based his astronomical and thermometrical observations on Ellicott's instruction. Erickson et. al. posit that a copy of the first edition was "probably carried on the expedition"; furthermore, the manuscript map of the west by Nicholas King used by Lewis and Clark on the expedition was based in part on Ellicott's survey, with Albert Gallatin writing to Thomas Jefferson on March 14, 1803, "In this [King's map] I intend to insert the course of the Mississippi as high up as the Ohio from Ellicott's [chart]."

This example of the first edition with extraordinary provenance to famed British mapmaker Aaron Arrowsmith, inscribed to him by wealthy Quaker merchant John Shallcross of Wilmington, Delaware. Aaron Arrowsmith (1750–1823), Hydrographer to the King of England, was among the most important cartographers and mapsellers of the late 18th and early 19th century. "His role in cartographic production was to gather the best information available from a wide variety of sources, weigh the relative merits of conflicting data, and compile from this the most accurate depiction possible of an area" (Martin & Martin, p. 113). Indeed, his detailed maps, particularly his maps of America, are noted for being continually updated and re-issued as new cartographic information became available, including the present surveys of Ellicott. Portions of the maps in this example of Ellicott's Journal have been gridded in pencil with lines of latitude added, most certainly so that the information could be copied onto other maps at the correct scale. This can particularly be seen in the mapping of the Mississippi River between the Arkansas River and the Ohio River and the mapping of the Bay of Appalachia in Florida.



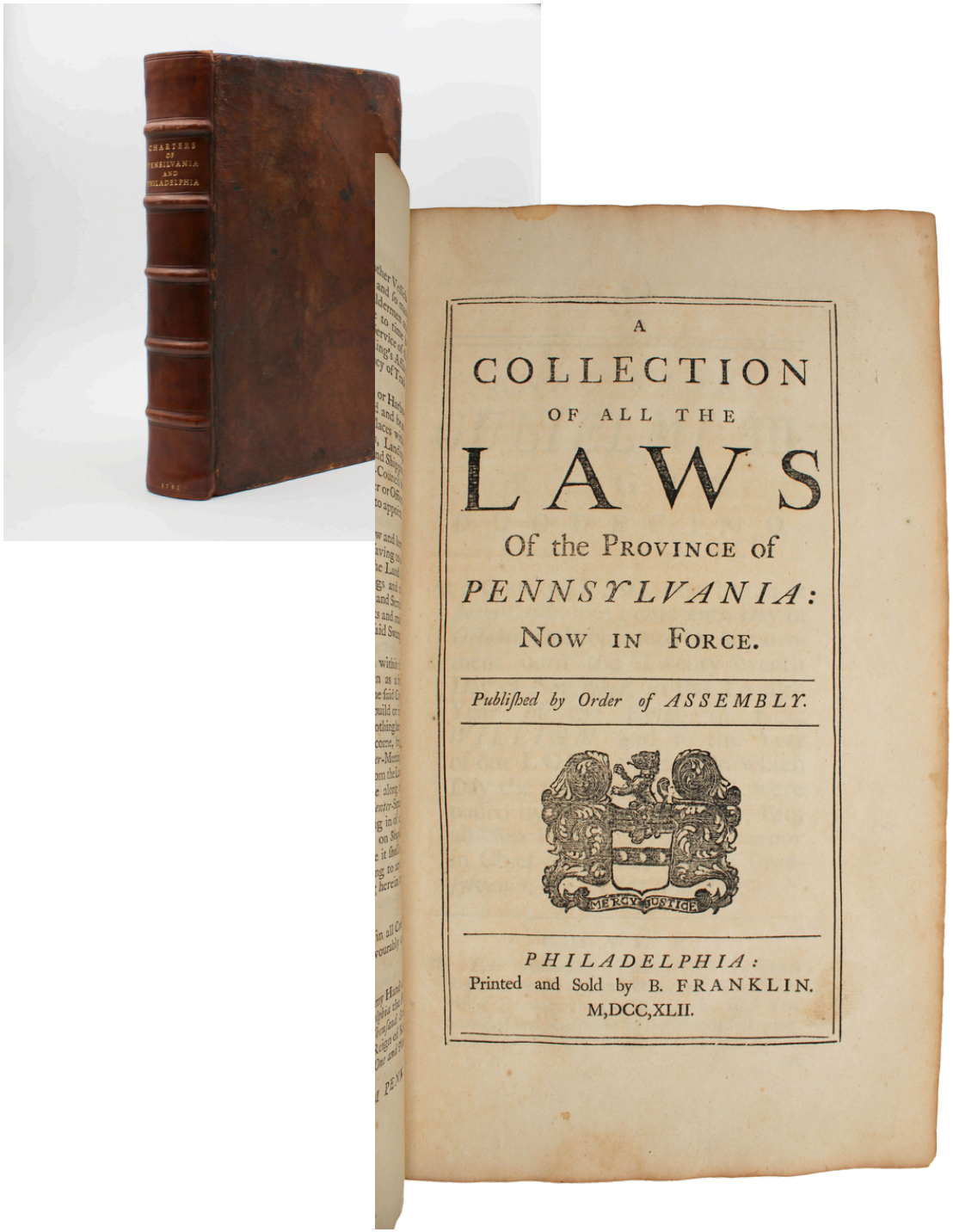


20] Franklin, Benjamin, printer.
The Charters of the Province of Pensilvania [sic] and City of Philadelphia [bound with:] A Collection of all the Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania ... [bound with:] An Appendix; containing a Summary of such Acts of Assembly as Have Been Formerly in Force within this Province.
Three parts bound in one. 30; 562; iv, 24, xi, [1, blank]pp. Small folio. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, 1742 [but 1743]. First edition. Contemporary calf tooled in blind (likely bound by Joseph Goodwin, see Miller roll 23), restoration to corners and edges, rebacked, repair to rear hinge. Losses to front endpaper restored, minor repairs to edges of title, scattered foxing and browning. Provenance: William Jones (signature dated 1781).
[369457] $17,500

An important volume of the Charters and Laws of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, printed by Benjamin Franklin, for which he billed the Assembly £261. The last complete edition of Pennsylvania laws had been printed in 1728 by Andrew Bradford, and the need for a corrected edition led t\o the appointment in 1739 of Kinsey, Speaker of the Assembly and Attorney General of the Province, to prepare a new edition. Kinsey completed a revised edition in 1741 and turned it over to Franklin, who required two years to complete the job. He finished presswork for the volume in the spring of 1743, the year after the date of imprint. Included are laws on slavery, roads, maritime issues, timber, blasphemy, witchcraft, debt, brandy and ales, Native Americans, and much more.

This copy possibly from the library of William Jones (1760-1831), Pennsylvania politician, member of the American Philosophical Society, Secretary of the Navy during the War of 1812 and President of the second Bank of the United States. Jones was a frequent correspondent of Franklin, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Gallatin and others. Eighteenth century Philadelphia directories, however, note multiple people with the name William Jones.

One of the most extensive and important early Franklin imprints.

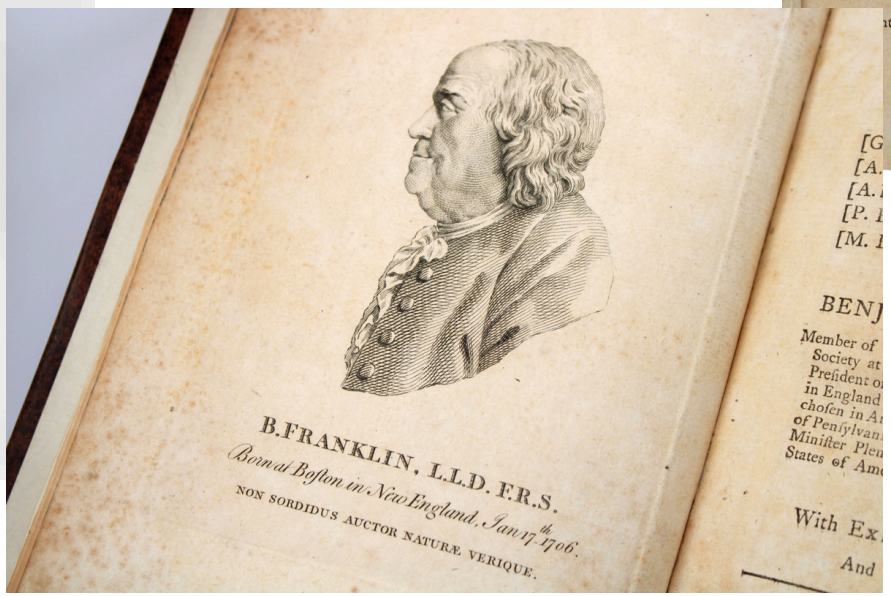


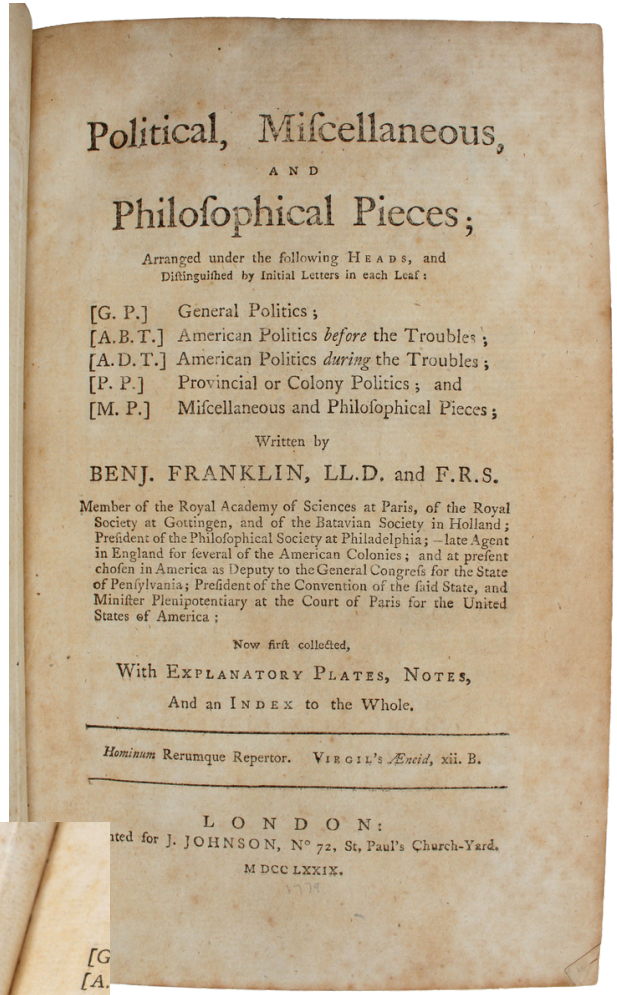
Revolutionary Essays by a Founding Father

21] Franklin, Benjamin.
Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces.
Engraved portrait frontispiece, 3 engraved plates (1 folding), folding table. xi, [1], 565, [1], [8]pp. 8vo. London: J. Johnson, 1779. First edition. Later calf, red morocco lettering piece, marbled edges. Foxing to the portrait and preliminaries, else very good. Provenance: Otto Orren Fisher (bookplate).
[369466] $10,000

"First edition of a noted selection of Franklin's essays published in London during the American Revolution, edited by his close friend Benjamin Vaughan. This is the 'only edition of Franklin's writings (other than his scientific), which was printed during his life time; [and] was done with Franklin's knowledge and consent and contains an 'errata' made by him for it' (Ford). Franklin was serving as American ambassador in Paris at the time these essays were published in the enemy capital. Many of the pieces published here relate to the Revolution, including the transcript of Franklin's famous appearance before Parliament in 1766 in which he argued successfully for the repeal of the Stamp Act. Also present here is the culmination of his sagacious Poor Richard advice, his The Way to Wealth. And although the compilation is predominantly political or social essays, the collected work also includes his paper on the effectiveness of lightning rods" (Reese, Revolutionary Hundred).





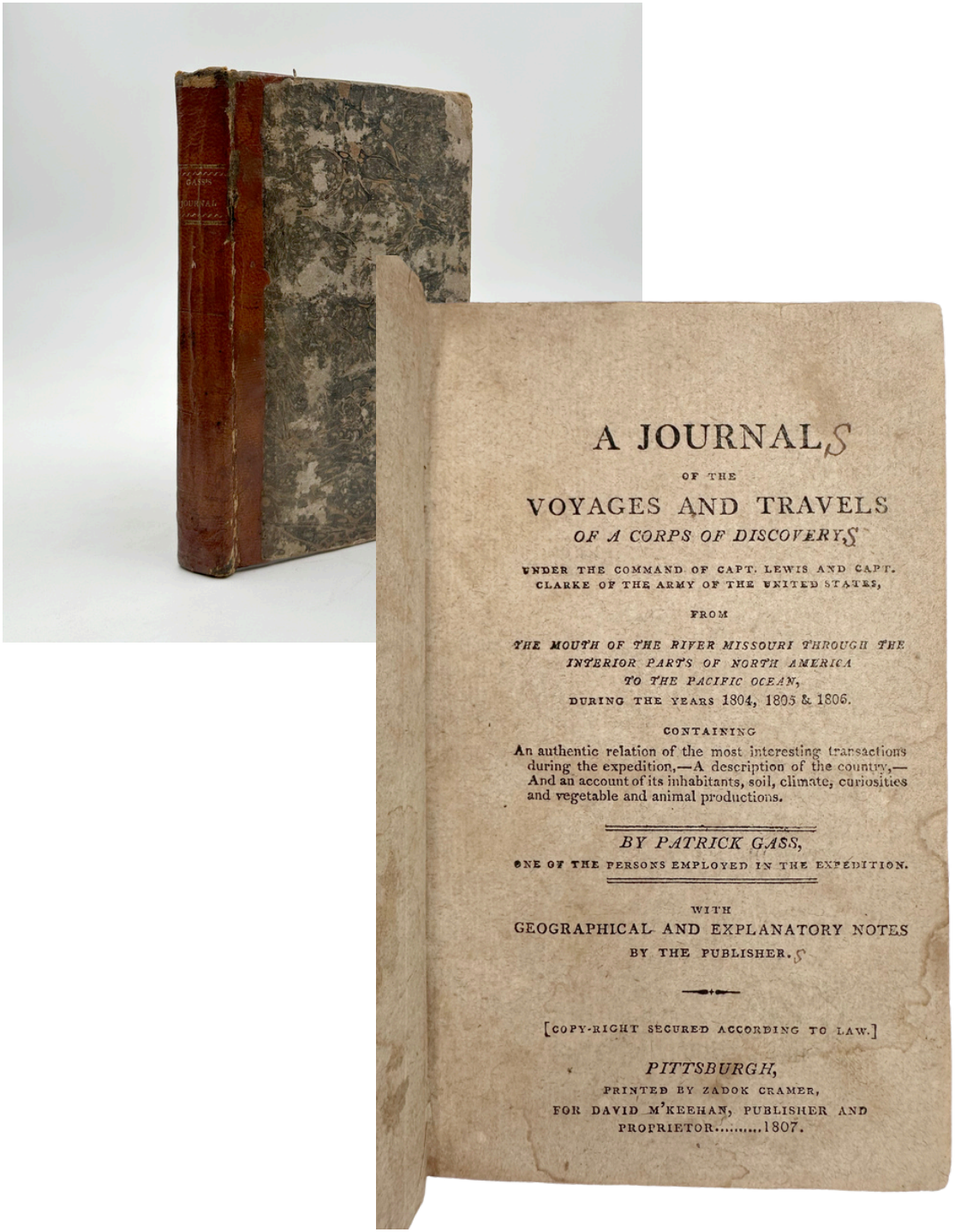

Political, Miſcellaneous,
AND
Philoſophical Pieces;
Arranged under the following HEADS, and Diſtinguiſhed by Initial Letters in each Leaf:
[G. P.] General Politics;
[A.B.T.] American Politics *before* the Troubles;
[A.D.T.] American Politics *during* the Troubles;
[P. P.] Provincial or Colony Politics; and
[M. P.] Miſcellaneous and Philoſophical Pieces;
Written by
BENJ. FRANKLIN, LL.D. and F.R.S.
Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, of the Royal Society at Gottingen, and of the Batavian Society in Holland; Preſident of the Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia; —late Agent in England for ſeveral of the American Colonies; and at preſent choſen in America as Deputy to the General Congreſs for the State of Penſylvania; Preſident of the Convention of the ſaid State, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Paris for the United States of America;
Now firſt collected,
With EXPLANATORY PLATES, NOTES,
And an INDEX to the Whole.
Hominum Rerumque Repertor. VIRGIL's *Æneid*, xii. B.
LONDON:
ted for J. JOHNSON, N° 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
M DCC LXXIX.

22] Gass, Patrick.
A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery under the Command of Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke [sic] of the Army of the United States, from the Mouth of the River Missouri through the Interior Parts of North America to the Pacific Ocean During the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806.
viii, [9]-262 pp. 12mo. Pittsburgh: Printed by Zadok Cramer for for David M'Keehan, Publisher and Proprietor, 1807. First Edition. Contemporary half calf and patterned paper boards, spine gilt, boards rubbed and worn, with about half of the paper on the rear board perished, corners exposed, spine a bit chipped, calf along joints cracked. Corner of front free endpaper torn away with old tape repair along gutter. Two small ink letters added to titlepage at an early date, small marginal corner chip to one leaf, a few leaves trimmed close to text. Tanned and occasionally foxed, as usual. Overall in very good condition, in a contemporary binding. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.
[370561] $17,500

A very nice, unsophisticated copy of the first edition of the earliest published firsthand account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. "One of the essential books for an Americana collection" (Streeter).

The origins of Gass' journal are explained in an April 7, 1805 letter from Meriwether Lewis to President Thomas Jefferson: "We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power." Because of the delay in the publication of the official account, Gass' journal became the first to appear in print, and as such was eagerly taken up by readers starved for information about the discoveries. "Gass became one of the best-known members of the expedition for several reasons: his key role as sergeant brought his name up frequently in the journals of Lewis and Clark; his account was the first to be published; he was the first to have a biography written about him; and finally, he outlived the other members of the Corps of Discovery by several decades, dying at the age of ninety-nine in 1870" (Wagner-Camp).

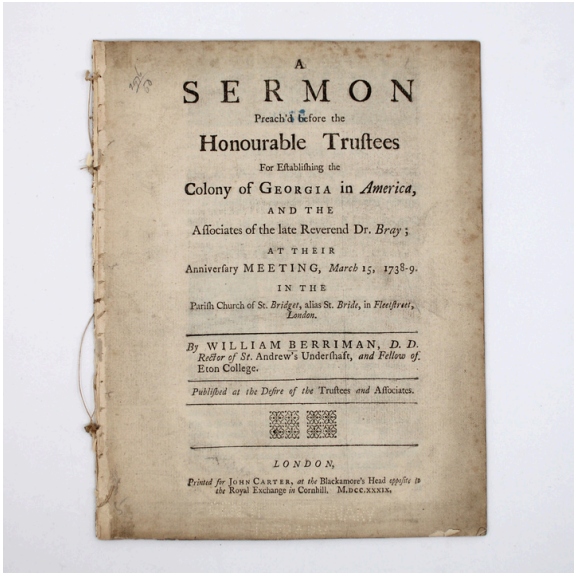
Printed in Pittsburgh in 1807, the work is rarely found in good condition. This example, even with its faults, a tall copy and desirable as being entirely unsophisticated.


A JOURNAL
OF THE
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS
OF A CORPS OF DISCOVERY,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. LEWIS AND CAPT. CLARKE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
FROM
THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER MISSOURI THROUGH THE INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,
DURING THE YEARS 1804, 1805 & 1806.
CONTAINING
An authentic relation of the most interesting transactions during the expedition,—A description of the country,—And an account of its inhabitants, soil, climate, curiosities and vegetable and animal productions.
BY PATRICK GASS,
ONE OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE EXPEDITION.
WITH
GEOGRAPHICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES
BY THE PUBLISHER.
[COPY-RIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.]
PITTSBURGH,
PRINTED BY ZADOK CRAMER,
FOR DAVID M'KEEHAN, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.....1807.

Early Georgia Sermon

23] (Georgia) Berriman, William..
A Sermon preach'd before the Honourable trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America.
24pp. Small 4to. London: John Carter, 1739. Disbound. Perforated stamp on the first and final leaves.
[371044] $1500

"An early Georgia item, the first colonists having settled only six years before. Berriman exhorts them to be kind to the Indians. 'It has been a great matter of complaint, that the Cruelties and Oppressions of other Europeans have possessed the barbarous Americans with the greatest Aversion from the Christian name ... Let your milder treatment take off the Force of this unhappy Prejudice'" (Eberstadt).


A
SERMON
Preach'd before the
Honourable Truſtees
For Eſtabliſhing the
Colony of GEORGIA in *America*,
AND THE
Aſſociates of the late Reverend Dr. *Bray*;
AT THEIR
Anniverſary MEETING, *March* 15, 1738-9.
IN THE
Pariſh Church of St. *Bridget*, alias St. *Bride*, in *Fleetſtreet*, *London*.
By WILLIAM BERRIMAN, *D. D. Rector of St.* Andrew's Underſhaft, *and Fellow of* Eton College.
Publiſhed at the Deſire of the Truſtees *and* Aſſociates.
LONDON,
Printed for JOHN CARTER, *at the* Blackamore's Head *oppoſite to the* Royal Exchange *in* Cornhill. M.DCC.XXXIX.

With the First Printed Report of the Trustees of the Colony

24] (Georgia) Burton, John.
The Duty and Reward of Propagating Principles of Religion and Virtue exemplified in the History of Abraham. A sermon preached before the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America ... To which is annexed, The General Account exhibited by the Trustees to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor.
50pp. Without the terminal blank. Small 4to. London: Printed by J. March and sold by Messieurs Mount and Page, 1733. Disbound. Perforated stamp on title and terminal leaves.
[371045] $2500

"John Burton was not one of the original Associates; but by the end of 1730, when, under the leadership of Oglethorpe, they were informally expanded into the twenty-one petitioners for the Georgia Charter, Burton and Hales were amongst those who had definitely come into the scheme of founding a charity colony ... Not until some months after the Charter had been obtained did the work of the Georgia Trustees become fully differentiated from that of the Bray Associates ... When the two organizations held a joint anniversary meeting in the parish church of St. Mary-Ie-Bow, London, 15 March, 1733, John Burton preached on the subject of Abraham a sermon that was ordered by his hearers to be printed" (Fant).

Importantly, besides the sermon, the work includes the first printed report of the trustees of the Colony, and covers the expenditures of the first year of the Colony, from the ninth day of June, 1732, the date of the Royal Charter incorporating the Trustees, to the ninth of June, 1733. Rare, with no examples in the auction records for over half a century.


The Duty and Reward of Propagating Principles of Religion and Virtue exemplified in the Hiſtory of Abraham.
A
SERMON
Preach'd before the
TRUSTEES for *Eſtabliſhing the Colony of* GEORGIA *in* America.
And before the
ASSOCIATES of the late Rev. Dr. *THOMAS BRAY for Converting the Negroes in the Britiſh Plantations, and for other good Purpoſes.*
AT THEIR
ANNIVERSARY-MEETING
In the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary-Le-Bow.*
On *Thurſday March* 15, 1732.
By *JOHN BURTON*, B. D. *Fellow of* Corpus Chriſti College in *Oxford.*
Publiſhed at the Deſire of the TRUSTEES *and* ASSOCIATES.
To which is annexed,
The General Account exhibited by the TRUSTEES to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Juſtice of His Majeſty's *Court of Common-Pleas*, purſuant to the Directions of their Charter.
LONDON: Printed by *J. March*, and Sold by Meſſieurs *Mount* and *Page*, on *Tower-Hill*. M.DCC.XXXIII.

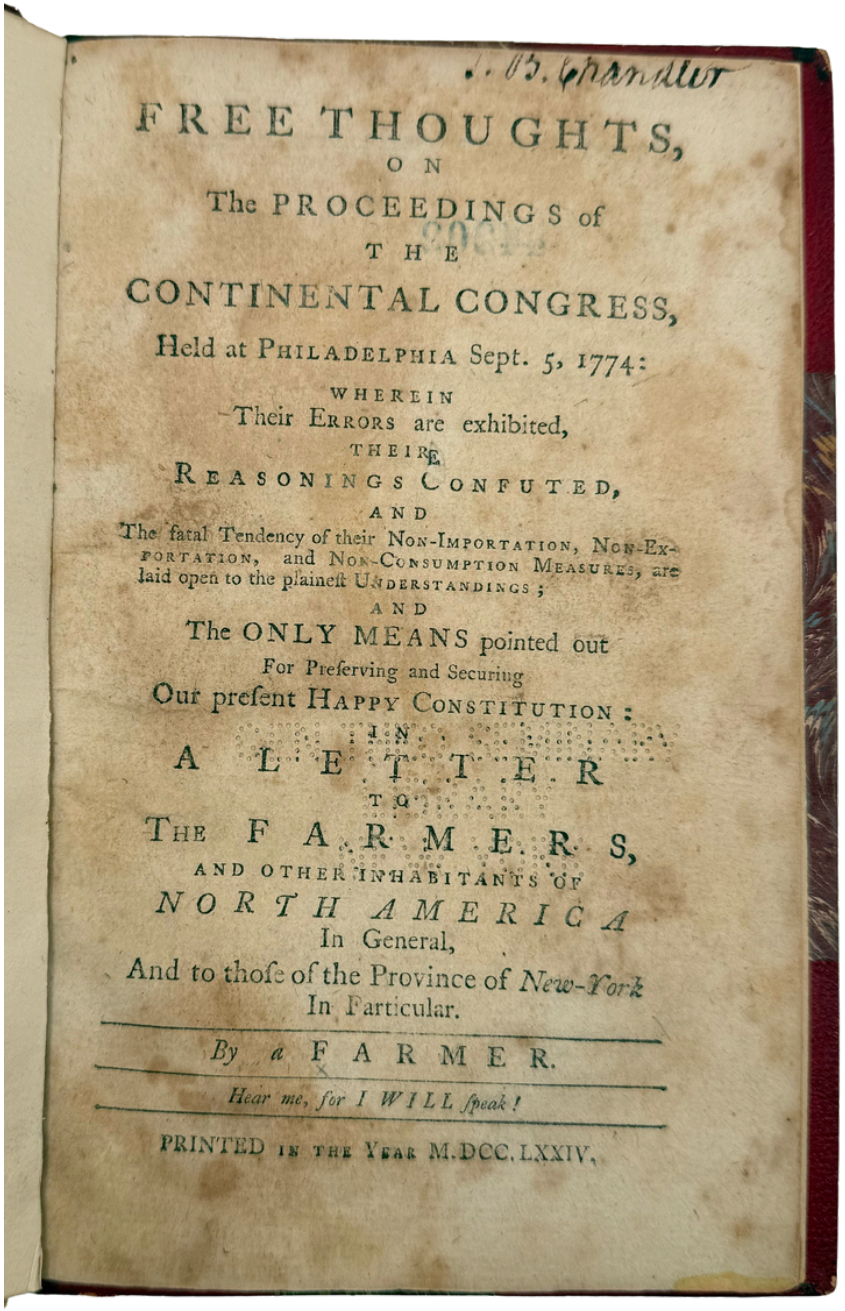
The Start of the Pamphlet War with Alexander Hamilton

25] (Hamilton, Alexander) Seabury, Samuel.
Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774: Wherein their Errors are Exhibited, the Reasonings Confuted, and the Fatal Tendency of their Non-Importation, Non-Exportation and Non-Consumption Measures are laid open to the Plainest Understandings and the Only Means pointed out for Preserving and Securing our present Happy Constitution: in a Letter to the Farmers and other Inhabitants of North America in general, and to those of the Province of New-York in particular. By a Farmer.
24pp. 8vo. [New York]: [James Rivington], 1775. First edition. Later half red morocco and marbled paper, worn at joints, spine darkened, repair at front hinge. Foxing. Perforated and inked stamps. Provenance: T. B. Chandler (signature on title).
[371395] $3500

At the outset of the American Revolution "Seabury [first bishop of the Episcopal Church in America] and his colleagues began their major literary struggle to keep the colonies loyal to the Crown. His most important pamphlets were signed A.W. Farmer" (DAB). Alexander Hamilton, at age seventeen, replied to Seabury's Free Thoughts... with A Full Vindication of the Measure of Congress. This sparked a pamphlet war between the two, which produced three more publications by Seabury and another one by Hamilton. Through the present work and other pamphlets Seabury sought to nullify the measures enacted by the Continental Congress.

Sabin lists only the present issue as the first edition, but Adams notes three separate American issues and calls this the third. This example with provenance to Thomas Bradbury Chandler, a prominent Loyalist and Anglican clergyman who authored his own Tory pamphlet critical of the Continental Congress, titled What think ye of the Congress Now?, also printed by Rivington in 1775.

In May 1775, a mob destroyed Rivington's press. The supposed Loyalist printer, who also printed Alexander Hamilton's works in reply to Samuel Seabury, is now thought to have been a Patriot agent while he remained in New York during the British occupation.


T. B. Chandler

FREE THOUGHTS,
ON
The PROCEEDINGS of
THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,
Held at PHILADELPHIA Sept. 5, 1774:
WHEREIN
Their ERRORS are exhibited,
THEIR
REASONINGS CONFUTED,
AND
The fatal Tendency of their NON-IMPORTATION, NON-EXPORTATION, and NON-CONSUMPTION MEASURES, are laid open to the plaineſt UNDERSTANDINGS;
AND
The ONLY MEANS pointed out
For Preſerving and Securing
Our preſent HAPPY CONSTITUTION:
IN
A LETTER
TO
THE FARMERS,
AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF
NORTH AMERICA
In General,
And to thoſe of the Province of *New-York*
In Particular.
By a FARMER.
Hear me, for I WILL ſpeak!
PRINTED IN THE YEAR M.DCC.LXXIV.

Hamilton's Second Published Work, Arguing for the Revolutionary Cause

26] [Hamilton, Alexander].
The Farmer Refuted: or, A more impartial and comprehensive View of the Dispute between Great-Britain and the Colonies, intended as a Further Vindication of the Congress: In Answer to a Letter from A.W. Farmer, intitled A View of the Controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies.
iv, 78 (i.e. 79)pp. Errors in pagination as issued. 8vo. New York: James Rivington, 1775. First edition. Later half calf and marbled paper boards, minor rubbing. Perforated stamp at bottom of title and final leaf, ink numerical stamp on verso of title. Provenance: A. Inglis (signature on title).
[370986] $25,000

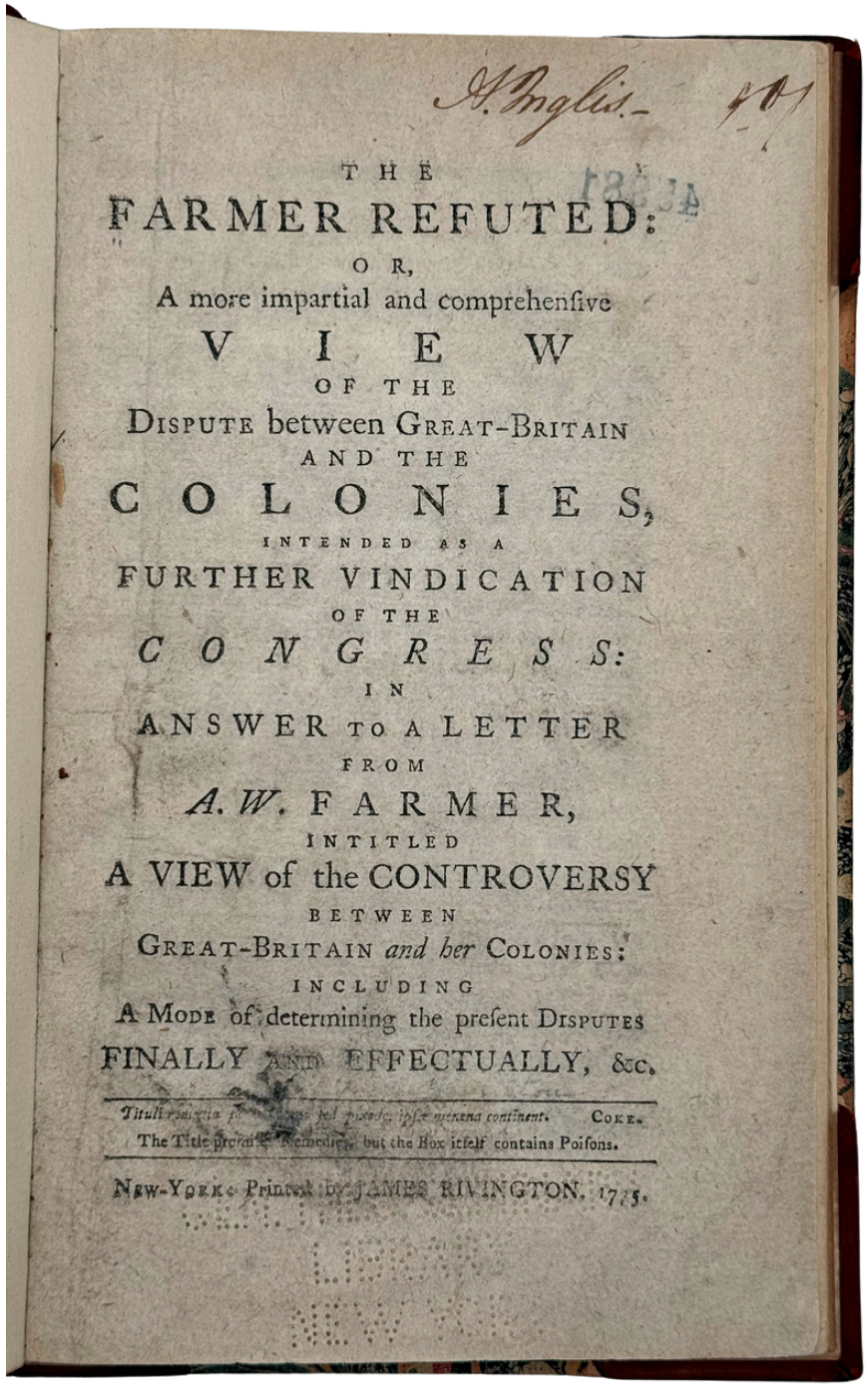
Alexander Hamilton's second work, written while a teenage student at King's College (now Columbia). It is the third round in a pamphlet war, replying to Samuel Seabury's A View of the Controversy (1774), which was itself a rejoinder to Hamilton's first publication, A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress (1774). This well-reasoned argument by the young prodigy came several months later, but before the events at Lexington and Concord brought open war.

It is interesting that Hamilton's works were printed by James Rivington, who published most of the Tory tracts, including those by Samuel Seabury. Soon after this was published, in May 1775, a mob destroyed Rivington's press and Seabury was confined by revolutionaries. The supposed Loyalist printer is now thought to have been a Patriot agent while he remained in New York during the British occupation.

Two states of the first edition title page are noted: one with the second line of title in italic caps, third line has words "impartial" and "comprehensive" beginning with caps, and in imprint "James Rivington" is in caps and small caps; the second state (as here) has the second line of the title in full caps, the third line has the words "impartial" and "comprehensive" beginning with small letters, and in imprint "James Rivington" is in full caps.

This example, deaccessioned by the General Theological Seminary, is signed by A. Inglis, possibly Anne Inglis (1776-1827), the daughter of Bishop Charles Inglis, a noted Loyalist, the author of the reply to Paine's Common Sense titled The True Interest in America, and the rector of Trinity Church.

Hamilton's pre-Revolutionary pamphlets are among the rarest of Hamilton items. Only two examples appears in the auction records for the last quarter century.


A. Inglis.

THE
FARMER REFUTED:
OR,
A more impartial and comprehenſive
VIEW
OF THE
DISPUTE between GREAT-BRITAIN
AND THE
COLONIES,
INTENDED AS A
FURTHER VINDICATION
OF THE
CONGRESS:
IN
ANSWER TO A LETTER
FROM
A. W. FARMER,
INTITLED
A VIEW of the CONTROVERSY
BETWEEN
GREAT-BRITAIN *and her* COLONIES:
INCLUDING
A MODE of determining the preſent DISPUTES
FINALLY AND EFFECTUALLY, &c.

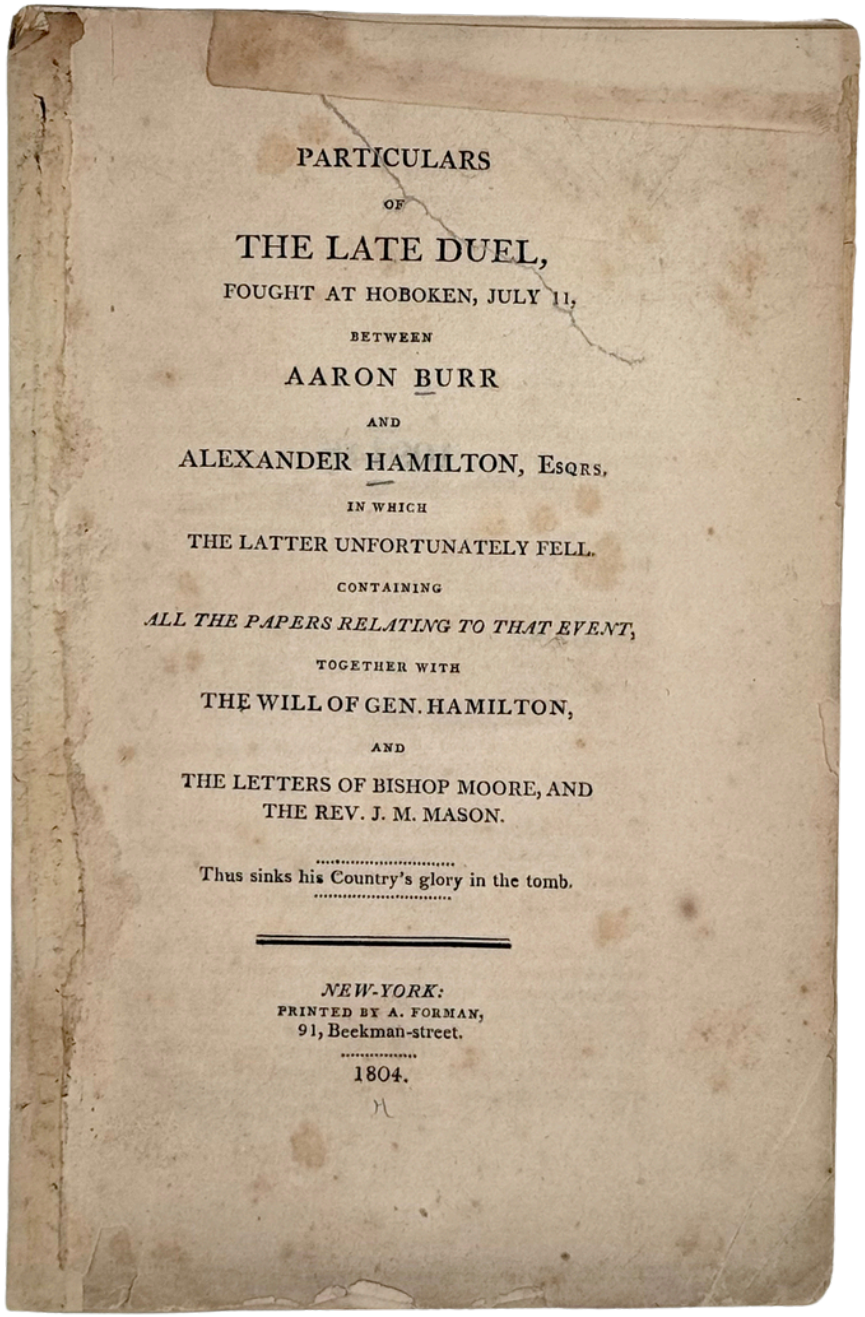
Tituli ruinam [illegible] vel paradoxi ipſæ venena continent. COKE.
The Title promiſes Remedies, but the Box itſelf contains Poiſons.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JAMES RIVINGTON, 1775.

27] (Hamilton, Alexander).
Particulars of the late Duel, Fought at Hoboken, July 11, between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, Esqrs in which the latter Unfortunately Fell. Containing all the papers relating to that event, together with the Will of Gen. Hamilton, and The Letters of Bishop Moore, and the Rev. J.M. Mason.
32pp. Contemporary manuscript annotation on page 20. 8vo. New York: Printed by A. Forman, 1804. First edition. Disbound. Old repair at title, repair at gutter, numerical stamp on verso of title, minor chips and edge tears.
[371075] $7500

Scarce first edition of the account of the infamous Burr-Hamilton duel, containing the correspondence between the two men in the lead up to that fateful evening: "The shocking catastrophe which has recently occurred, terminating the life of Alexander Hamilton, and which has spread a gloom over our City that will not be speedily dissipated, demands that the circumstances which led to it, or were intimately connected with it, should not be concealed from the world" (preface).

Only two copies appear in the auction records in the last forty years.



PARTICULARS
OF
THE LATE DUEL,
FOUGHT AT HOBOKEN, JULY 11,
BETWEEN
AARON BURR
AND
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, ESQRS.
IN WHICH
THE LATTER UNFORTUNATELY FELL.
CONTAINING
ALL THE PAPERS RELATING TO THAT EVENT,
TOGETHER WITH
THE WILL OF GEN. HAMILTON,
AND
THE LETTERS OF BISHOP MOORE, AND
THE REV. J. M. MASON.

Thus sinks his Country's glory in the tomb.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY A. FORMAN,
91, Beekman-street.
1804.

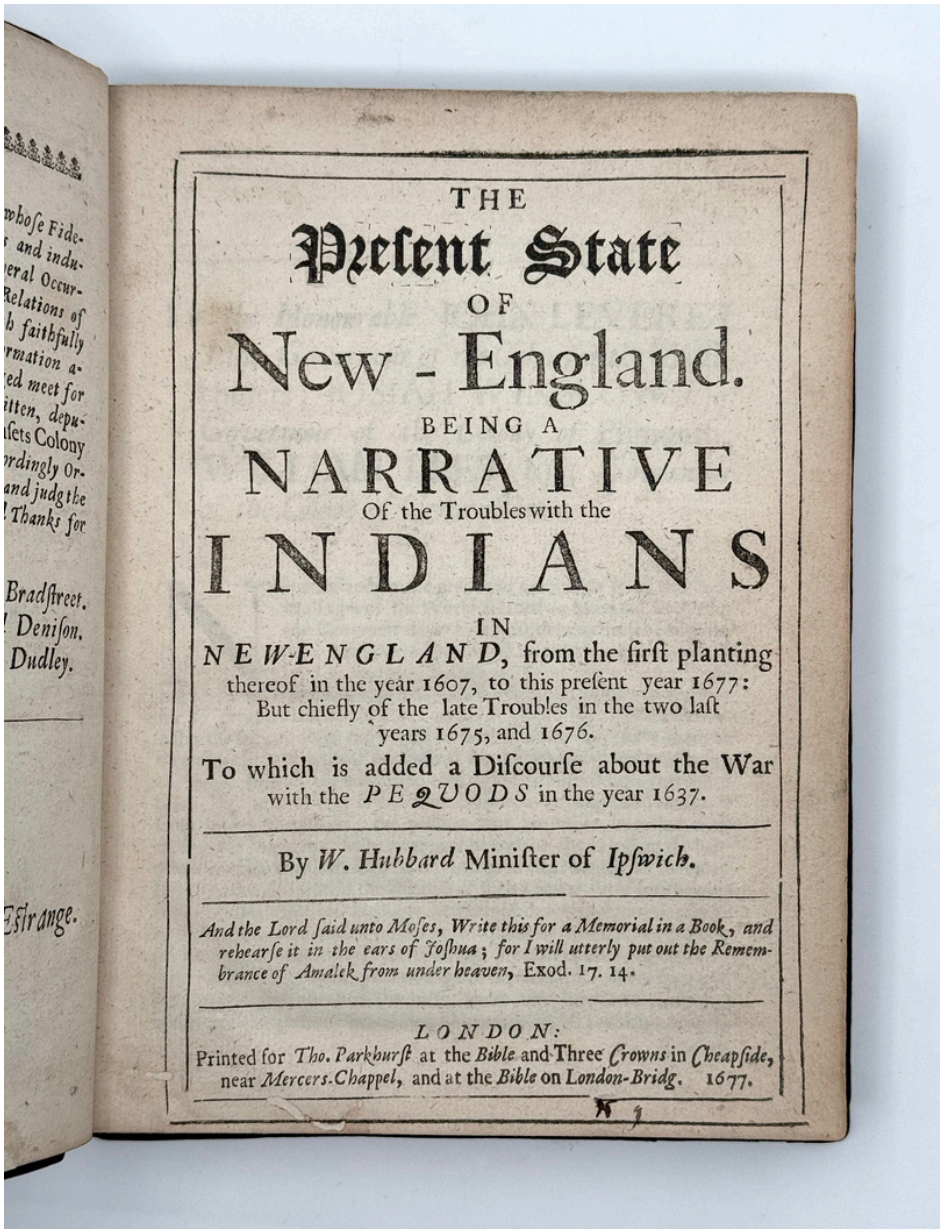
28] Hubbard, William.
The Present State of New-England. Being a Narrative of the Troubles with Indians in New England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607, to the present year 1677: But chiefly of the late Troubles in the two last years 1675, and 1676. To which is added a Discourse about the War with the Pequods in the year 1637.
[14],131,[13],88pp. With the Wine Hills folding woodcut map in 19th-century lithographic facsimile. 4to. London: Printed for Tho. Parkhurst, 1677. First London edition. Eighteenth century calf, rebacked, spine gilt with red morocco lettering piece.
[370462] $27,500

The first British edition, after the very rare Boston edition of the same year, of William Hubbard's crucially important history of the Indian wars of New England, a cornerstone Americanum.

Hubbard was born in England and came to the colonies in 1635, eventually becoming pastor of the church in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was closely involved in the government of Massachusetts during King Philip's War, and this is probably the best and fullest account of those events in Massachusetts. "For nearly half a century after the Pequot War, the English and Native Americans of New England found ways to avoid military conflict. As the population of New England's Puritan communities increased, however, so too did their disputes with the region's Indian leaders" (Creating America). Of the three contemporary histories of the conflict by Hubbard, Increase and Cotton Mather, Hubbard's "was distinguished, in an age and country of bigots, for his liberality, moderation, and piety, and his narrative has always been regarded as authoritative by historians" (Church).

The map by John Foster in the preceding Boston edition was the first to be entirely produced in America, published to illustrate important locations in King Philip's War. The present map (provided here in facsimile) is very similar to Foster's original, the only substantial difference being the renaming of the White Hills as the Wine Hills.

"A corner-stone authority on the subject" (Howes).


THE
Present State
OF
New - England.
BEING A
NARRATIVE
Of the Troubles with the
INDIANS
IN
NEW-ENGLAND, from the first planting
thereof in the year 1607, to this present year 1677:
But chiefly of the late Troubles in the two last
years 1675, and 1676.
To which is added a Discourse about the War
with the PEQUODS in the year 1637.
By W. Hubbard Minister of Ipswich.
And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a Memorial in a Book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua; for I will utterly put out the Remembrance of Amalek from under heaven, Exod. 17. 14.
LONDON:
Printed for Tho. Parkhurst at the Bible and Three Crowns in Cheapside, near Mercers-Chappel, and at the Bible on London-Bridg. 1677.

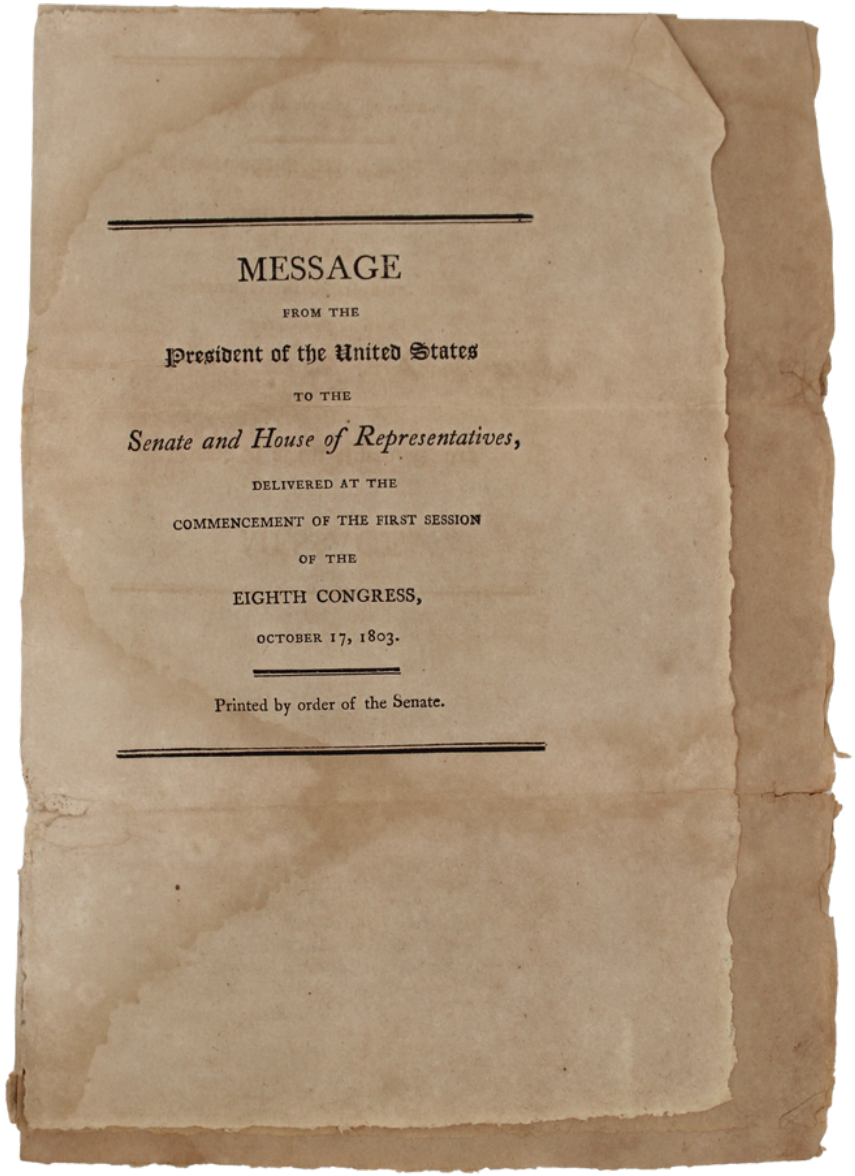
29] Jefferson, Thomas.
Message from the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives, Delivered at the Commencement of the First Session of the Eighth Congress, October 17, 1803.
10, [2, blank]pp. Uncut and unopened. 12mo. [Washington, DC]: Printed by Order of the Senate, [1803]. First edition. Self-wrappers. Toning and dampstaining.
[370923] $15,000

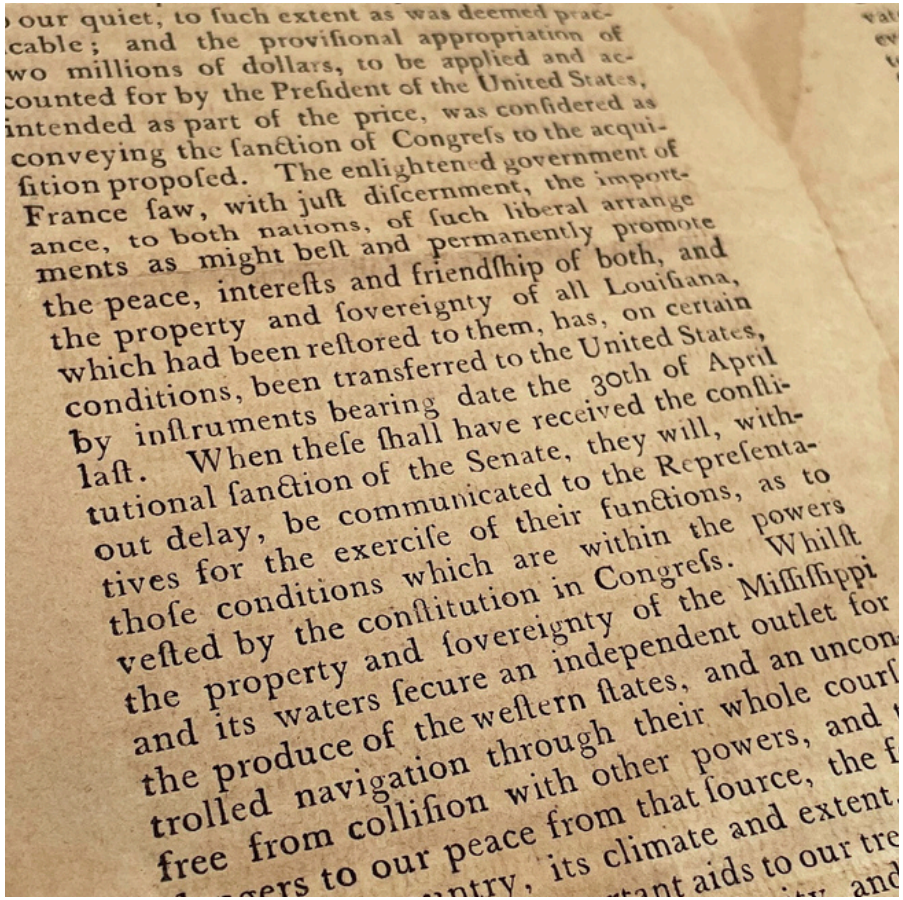
A great rarity of Western Americana, Jefferson's first official announcement to Congress of the Louisiana Purchase.

Spain's cession of Louisiana to France in 1800 prompted fears of Napoleon's military intentions in North America, with a possible French invasion and restrictions on the navigation of the Mississippi. But the situation in Louisiana was precarious from the French perspective due to Spain procrastinating on the final signing of the treaty, and with New Orleans largely indefensible given an impending war with Great Britain and Spain's stronghold in Florida. In 1803, through back channel diplomacy by Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours on Jefferson's behalf, Napoleon offered to sell all of Louisiana to the United States: the vast region, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico in the south to Rupert's Land in the north, and from the Mississippi River in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west. The American negotiators, led by Robert Livingston and James Monroe, were originally authorized to attempt to buy New Orleans only from the French, but fearful that the offer would be withdrawn, agreed on April 30, 1803. The Purchase was announced in brief in newspapers on the return of Livingston and Monroe on July 4, 1803.

Jefferson waited for his official announcement of the Purchase to Congress until the opening day of the first session of the eighth Congress, in this third annual joint address, asking for the treaty to be ratified and necessary appropriations made, detailing its importance and laying out his philosophy of expansion and neutrality: "The enlightened government of France saw, with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship, and interests of both: and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them, has, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States..." He looks forward to Congress taking "those ulterior measures which may be necessary for the immediate occupation and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our Union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly-adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property: for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for ascertaining the geography of the country acquired," a reference to the Lewis and Clark expedition.

continued


MESSAGE
FROM THE
President of the United States
TO THE
Senate and House of Representatives,
DELIVERED AT THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE
EIGHTH CONGRESS,
OCTOBER 17, 1803.
Printed by order of the Senate.


our quiet, to ſuch extent as was deemed prac-
cable; and the proviſional appropriation of
wo millions of dollars, to be applied and ac-
counted for by the Preſident of the United States,
intended as part of the price, was conſidered as
conveying the ſanction of Congreſs to the acqui-
ſition propoſed. The enlightened government of
France ſaw, with juſt diſcernment, the import-
ance, to both nations, of ſuch liberal arrange
ments as might beſt and permanently promote
the peace, intereſts and friendſhip of both, and
the property and ſovereignty of all Louiſiana,
which had been reſtored to them, has, on certain
conditions, been transferred to the United States,
by inſtruments bearing date the 30th of April
laſt. When theſe ſhall have received the conſti-
tutional ſanction of the Senate, they will, with-
out delay, be communicated to the Repreſenta-
tives for the exerciſe of their functions, as to
thoſe conditions which are within the powers
veſted by the conſtitution in Congreſs. Whilſt
the property and ſovereignty of the Miſſiſſippi
and its waters ſecure an independent outlet for
the produce of the weſtern ſtates, and an uncon
trolled navigation through their whole courſ
free from colliſion with other powers, and
gers to our peace from that ſource, the f
ntry, its climate and extent
tant aids to our tre
and

continued

he continued: "While the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western States, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide-spread field for the blessings of freedom and equal laws." He anticipates future costs of the acquisition to add about $13 million to the U.S. debt, but hopes this can be paid for through "the ordinary augmentation off imposts from increasing population and wealth…without recurring to new taxes."

The Louisiana acquisition meant much more to Jefferson than simply expanding the boundaries and revenues of the nation. Here was ample room for the American republican experiment to unfold, safe from the ravages of European wars. In one of the most eloquent passages of this Message Jefferson says: "Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise, indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace, and happiness; of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason rather than of force."

The speech was first printed as a broadside newspaper extra by the National Intelligencer, with other newspapers printing the text as well. This was quickly followed by two pamphlet printings of the speech, the present Senate issue and a House of Representatives issue. The Journal of the Senate, on October 17, 1803 – the day of the speech – note that 500 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed "for use of the Senate" (the House Journal not detailing the number of copies printed of that issue). OCLC locates but six copies of the Senate issue: Library of Congress, Yale, American Antiquarian Society, University of North Carolina, Navy Dept Library, and Clements.

Both the House and Senate versions are prohibitively rare on the market, with only a single auction record of either in the last half century (House issue, Swann Galleries, December 4, 2003, selling for $5980). Although not in the Streeter sale, Thomas W. Streeter did own a copy of the House issue, which was gifted by him to the American Antiquarian Society.

Jefferson's Message is not in Wagner-Camp, or most other bibliographies pertaining to the American West, and copies of Jefferson's Message are notably absent from many of the most important collections of Western Americana formed in the first half of the 20th century (e.g. Holliday, Littell, Bauer, Braislin, etc.).

30] Jefferson, Thomas.
An Account of Louisiana, being an Abstract of Documents, in the Offices of the Departments of State, and of the Treasury.
[2], 48, [2, blank]pp. Uncut. 8vo. [Washington]: [circa November 14, 1803]. First edition. Contemporary blue paper wrappers. Toned. Wagner-Camp 2b:1.
[370922] $15,000

The true first edition of one of the most important books in Western Americana, the first real account of the Louisiana Purchase, the vast new western territory to become available to the American people, with details of geography, inhabitants, Indians, laws, agriculture, and navigation. Although the Philadelphia 1803 edition has been called the first edition of this work, it is, in fact, the second edition, issued after this undated Washington edition which Thomas Jefferson presented to members of Congress.

The bibliographic history of the Account and its Appendix is a source of much confusion, though is correct in the fourth edition of Wagner-Camp's The Plains and the Rockies. A contemporary note in the Yale copy, inscribed: "Sam. Mitchell Washington Nov 14, 1803", revealed much about the work which helped clarify its printing history. On the verso of the title of that copy, Mitchell has written: "This pamphlet was written by Mr. Wagner, chief-clerk in the office of Mr. Madison Secretary of State; the materials were collected by the President of the U.S. who received them in answer to certain interrogatories put by him to discreet and intelligent men in Louisiana. The various answers to these executive queries were put into the hands of Mr. Wagner to be compiled and digested in the Congress by Mr. Jefferson on 15th November, 1803. [i.e. Nov. 14]."

The Appendix volume was initially issued separately about two weeks later, with Yale's copy of the Appendix also inscribed by Mitchell, but dated Nov. 28, 1803. That the Appendix, which is not present here, was initially issued separately from the Account is confirmed by Jefferson's own November 14, 1803 communication to the Senate, sending the Account: "I now communicate a digest of information I have received relative to Louisiana, which may be useful to the legislature in providing for a government of the country. A translation of the most important laws in force in that province, now in press, shall be the subject of a supplementary communication, with such farther and material information as may yet come to hand." The Philadelphia edition was printed from this Washington edition, and in the next year a flood of second, third, and fourth generation editions from Baltimore; Providence; Albany; Carlisle; Wilmington; and Raleigh, North Carolina appeared, indicating the nation's eagerness to overcome the general lack of previous information on Louisiana. The work deserved to appear in as many editions as it did.

The true first edition is superlatively rare – an item of paramount importance, and a cornerstone of any collection of Western Americana, here in unsophisticated condition.



AN
ACCOUNT
OF
LOUISIANA,
BEING AN
ABSTRACT
OF
DOCUMENTS,
IN THE
OFFICES
OF THE
DEPARTMENTS OF STATE,
AND OF THE
TREASURY.

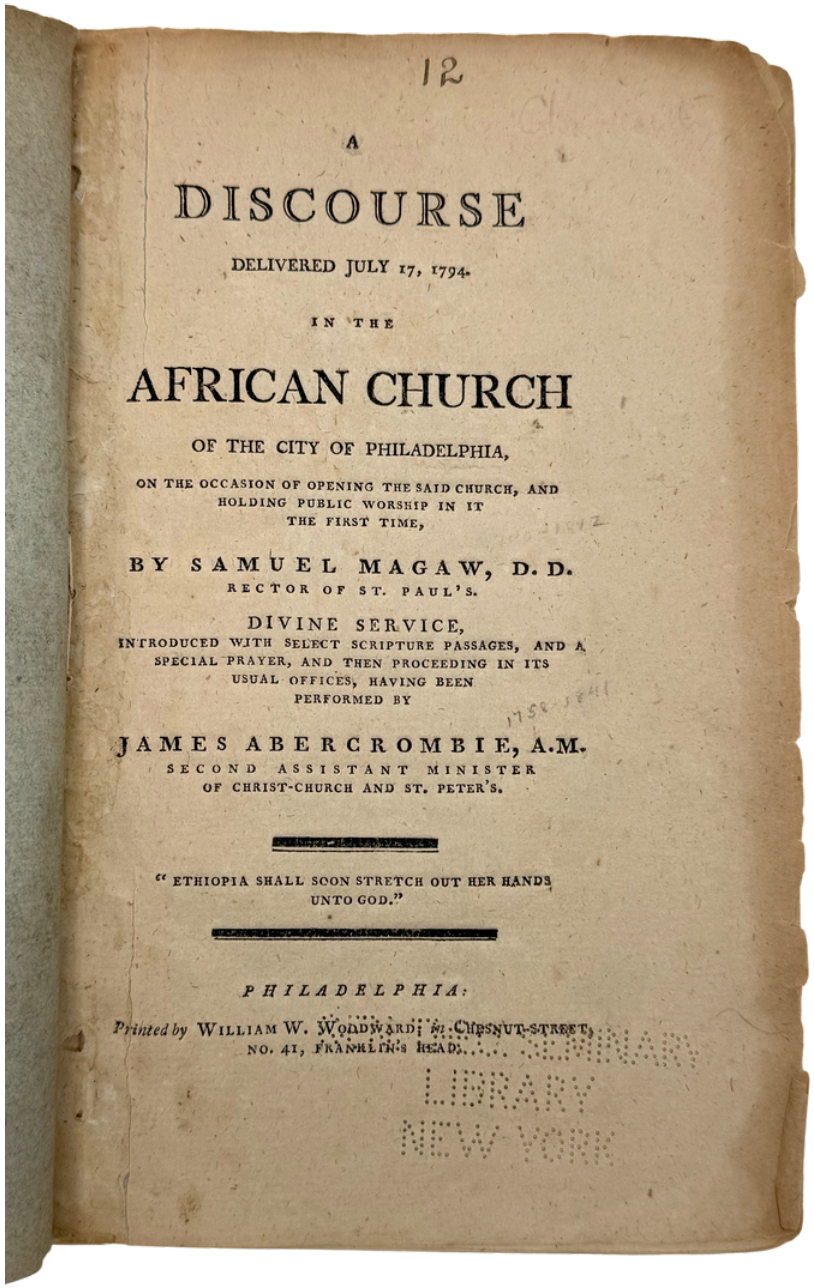
31] (Jones, Absalom) Magaw, Samuel.
A Discourse delivered July 17, 1794. In the African Church of the City of Philadelphia, on the Occasion of Opening the said Church, and Holding Public Worship in it the First Time.
24pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: William Woodward, [1794]. First edition. Stitched, original blue sugar paper front wrapper, lacking rear wrapper. repairs at gutter to title. Perforated library stamp to title and terminal leaf.
[371024] $7500

Rare printing of the sermon preached at the opening of the Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the first and oldest African Methodist Episcopal congregation in the United States, founded by Absalom Jones in 1794. "The occasion on which the following Discourse was delivered, ought not to be deemed too inconsiderable for any father notice. The opening of an African Church, in America; and, perhaps, the first, is a remarkable event in the progress of Christian knowledge" (preface).

Magaw, the rector of nearby St. Paul's Episcopal Church, preached on Isaiah IX:9 ("The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light..."): "Can a poor African, dragged in fetters from his native land – and here, driven and tormented under the lashes of cruelty, be any thing else than dark, dark!"

Born enslaved in Sussex County, Delaware, Absalom Jones learned to read and write at Anthony Benezet's school and would eventually be manumitted in 1784. Three years later, along with Richard Allen, he founded the Free African Society, the first Black mutual aid religious organization in Philadelphia. Excluded, or discriminated against by St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, he held services at the Free African Society. Jones wanted to establish an independent African-American congregation while remaining part of the Episcopal Church. After a successful petition, the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, the first Black church in Philadelphia, opened its doors on July 17, 1794. Jones was ordained as a deacon in 1795 and as a priest in 1802, becoming the first African-American priest in the Episcopal Church.

Very rare, with no copy on the market in the last half century.


12

A

DISCOURSE

DELIVERED JULY 17, 1794.

IN THE

AFRICAN CHURCH

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

ON THE OCCASION OF OPENING THE SAID CHURCH, AND HOLDING PUBLIC WORSHIP IN IT THE FIRST TIME,

BY SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S.

DIVINE SERVICE,
INTRODUCED WITH SELECT SCRIPTURE PASSAGES, AND A SPECIAL PRAYER, AND THEN PROCEEDING IN ITS USUAL OFFICES, HAVING BEEN PERFORMED BY

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A.M.
SECOND ASSISTANT MINISTER OF CHRIST-CHURCH AND ST. PETER'S.

" ETHIOPIA SHALL SOON STRETCH OUT HER HANDS UNTO GOD."

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, at CHESNUT-STREET, NO. 41, FRANKLIN'S HEAD.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY NEW YORK

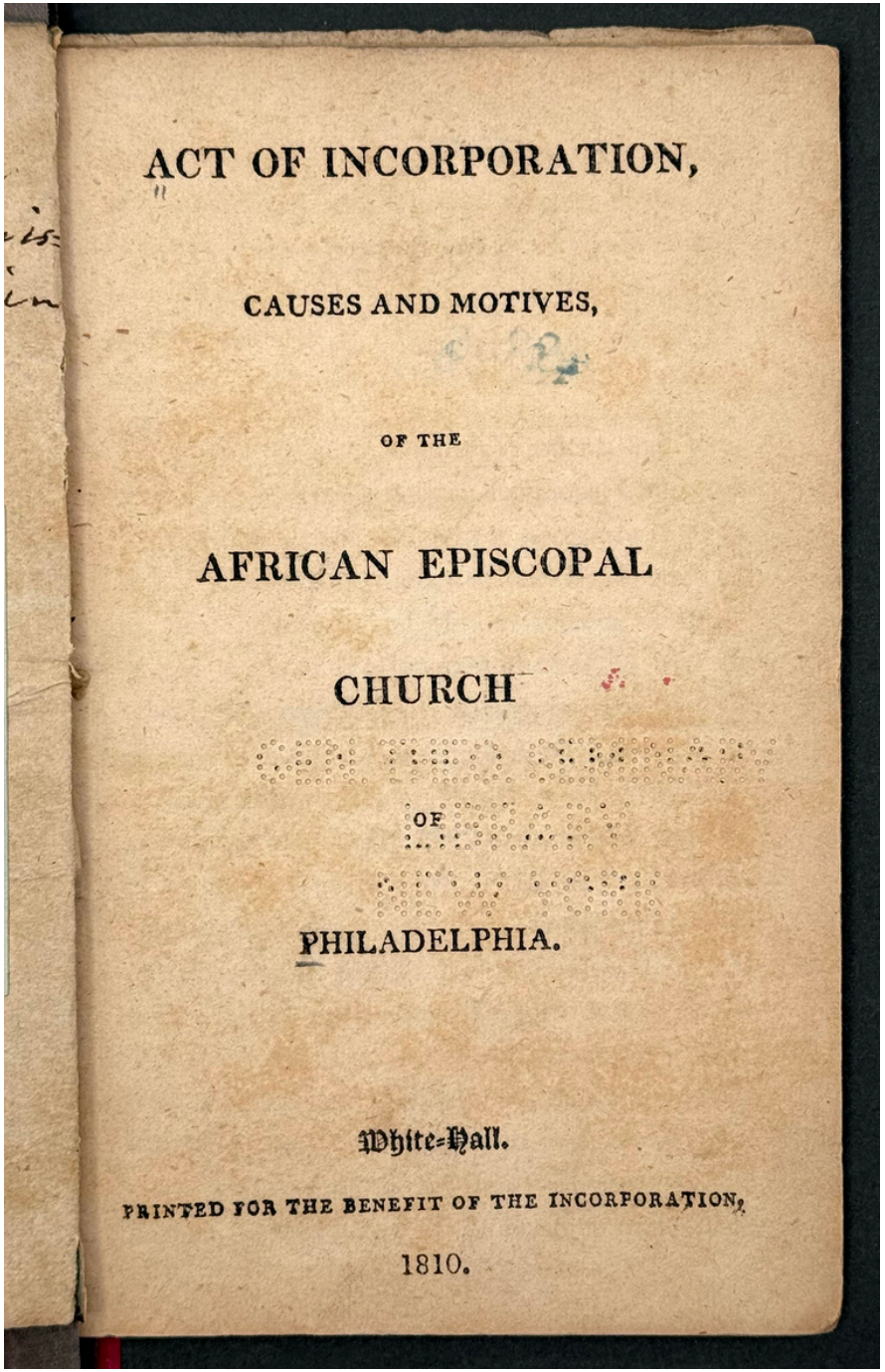
One of Three Known Copies

32] Jones, Absalom.
Act of Incorporation, Causes and Motives, of the African Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.
24pp. 12mo. White-Hall [Philadelphia]: Printed for the Benefit of the Incorporation, 1810. Original blue paper wrappers. Stitched into library cardboard covers. Perforated stamp on the title and terminal leaf. Provenance: J. Chapman (signature and inscription on the inside front wrapper: "Presented to him by the Rev. Absalom Jones, Minister of St. Thomas; Church in Philadelphia"; General Theological Seminary.
[371019] $15,000

Born enslaved in Sussex County, Delaware, Absalom Jones learned to read and write at Anthony Benezet's school and would eventually be manumitted in 1784. Three years later, along with Richard Allen, he founded the Free African Society, the first Black mutual aid religious organization in Philadelphia.

Excluded or discriminated against by St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, he held services at the Free African Society. Jones wanted to establish an independent African-American congregation while remaining part of the Episcopal Church. After a successful petition, the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, the first Black church in Philadelphia, opened its doors on July 17, 1794. Jones, named as a Trustee of the Church on the dedication leaf, was ordained as a deacon in 1795 and as a priest in 1802, becoming the first African-American priest in the Episcopal Church.

The present pamphlet includes a Preface (iii-iv), the Act of Incorporation (5-12), the Causes and Motives (13-18) and Constitution of the Church (19-24). One of three known copies, the others at the Library Company of Philadelphia and the American Antiquarian Society.


ACT OF INCORPORATION,

CAUSES AND MOTIVES,

OF THE

AFRICAN EPISCOPAL

CHURCH

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

White-Hall.

PRINTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INCORPORATION,

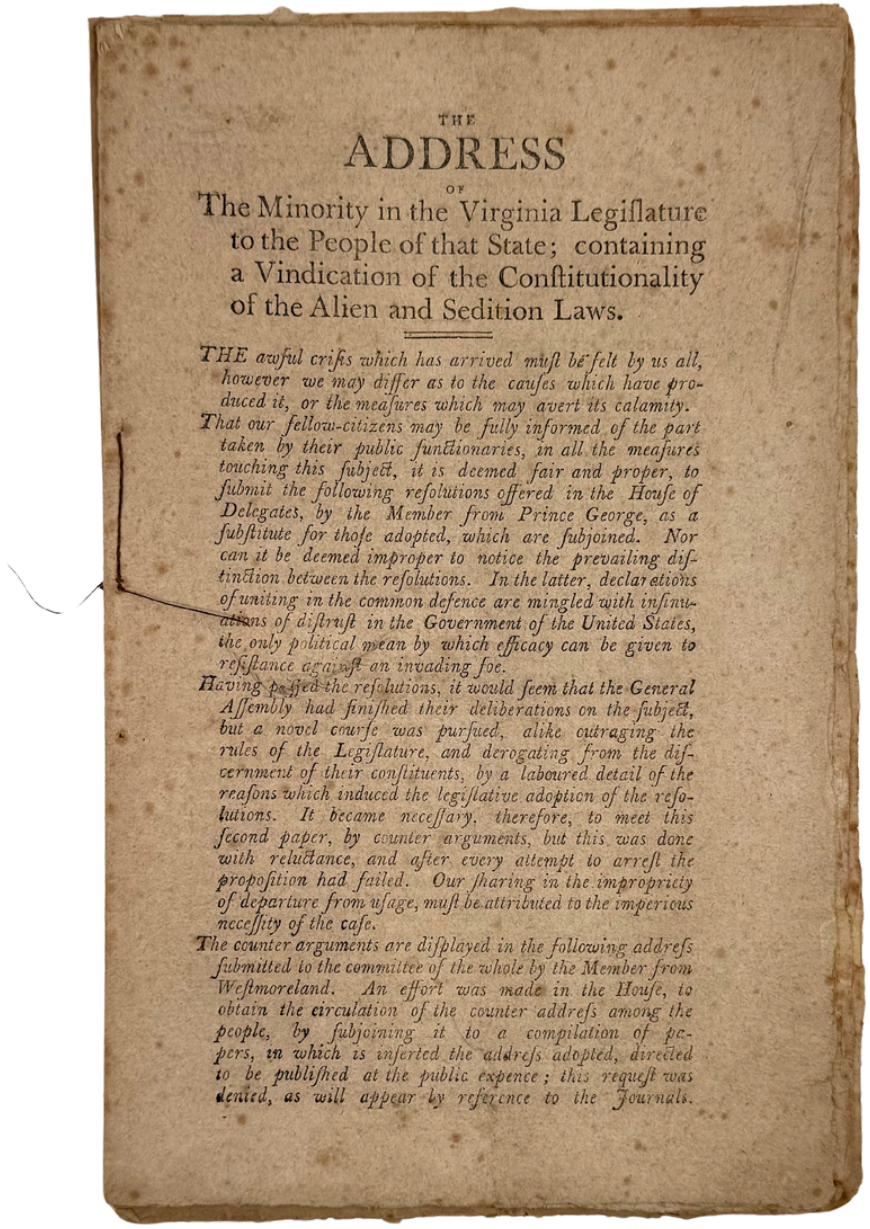
1810.

33] [Lee, Henry; or John Marshall].
The Address of the Minority in the Virginia Legislature to the People of that State; Containing a Vindication of the Constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Laws [caption title].
16pp. Uncut. 8vo. [Richmond]: [1799]. First edition. Stitched self-wrappers.
[371407] $4500

The Virginia Resolutions, passed by the Virginia House of Delegates on Dec. 21, 1798, put forward the principal that any state could nullify a law passed by the federal government if the state deemed it to impede civil liberty or be outside the power of the Constitution. Drafted by James Madison in consultation with Thomas Jefferson as a reply to the Federalist enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts in the summer of 1798, the Resolutions were introduced in the House of Delegates by the great libertarian, John Taylor of Caroline. Although they had no immediate application, they loom large in American constitutional debate, serving as the justification for the South Carolina Nullification movement in 1832 and for States Rights and strict construction advocates ever since. As such, they are among the most important of the Jefferson-Madison state papers.

This pamphlet, which offers the Federalist counter-argument to the Virginia Resolutions, is usually attributed to Henry Lee, as he submitted the Report to the Assembly. Although Beveridge attributed authorship to John Marshall (Life of John Marshall, page II:401-404), the late 20th century editors of the Marshall Papers (i.e. Cullen et. al.) have excluded the work from his canon. More recent scholarship by Lash and Harrison, however, has revived the case for attribution, at least in part, to Marshall, arguing that the work "anticipates the broad reading of federal power that Marshall articulated in cases like McCulloch v. Maryland" and "contains arguments that not only track his views on the Acts, but also utilize unique constitutional reasoning which would reappear almost verbatim in the future Chief Justice's constitutional opinions." Moreover, they argue that the attribution to Lee "rests primarily on Lee's formal submission of the Report to the Virginia Assembly and Lee's assumed publication of a similar work, Plain Truth, at around the same time." Interestingly, at least one noted Federalist politician, Theodore Sedgwick, the President pro tempore of the Senate and later Speaker of the House, attributed the work to Marshall, writing to Alexander Hamilton on February 7, 1799: "You have seen, I presume, the address of the minority of the house of Representatives of Virga to their constituents. It is said to have been drawn by Marshall. It is able, & elegant, and eloquent…"

A motion was made to publish the minority opinion at the expense of the state, as the Assembly had deemed it proper to publish the Virginia Resolutions, but the motion was denied and the present pamphlet evidently privately printed. Rare on the market, with only one other example in the auction records in the last half century.



THE
ADDRESS
OF
The Minority in the Virginia Legiſlature to the People of that State; containing a Vindication of the Conſtitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Laws.

THE awful criſis which has arrived muſt be felt by us all, however we may differ as to the cauſes which have produced it, or the meaſures which may avert its calamity.

That our fellow-citizens may be fully informed of the part taken by their public functionaries, in all the meaſures touching this ſubject, it is deemed fair and proper, to ſubmit the following reſolutions offered in the Houſe of Delegates, by the Member from Prince George, as a ſubſtitute for thoſe adopted, which are ſubjoined. Nor can it be deemed improper to notice the prevailing diſtinction between the reſolutions. In the latter, declarations of uniting in the common defence are mingled with inſinuations of diſtruſt in the Government of the United States, the only political mean by which efficacy can be given to reſiſtance againſt an invading foe.

Having paſſed the reſolutions, it would ſeem that the General Aſſembly had finiſhed their deliberations on the ſubject, but a novel courſe was purſued, alike outraging the rules of the Legiſlature, and derogating from the diſcernment of their conſtituents, by a laboured detail of the reaſons which induced the legiſlative adoption of the reſolutions. It became neceſſary, therefore, to meet this ſecond paper, by counter arguments, but this was done with reluctance, and after every attempt to arreſt the propoſition had failed. Our ſharing in the impropriety of departure from uſage, muſt be attributed to the imperious neceſſity of the caſe.

The counter arguments are diſplayed in the following addreſs ſubmitted to the committee of the whole by the Member from Weſtmoreland. An effort was made in the Houſe, to obtain the circulation of the counter addreſs among the people, by ſubjoining it to a compilation of papers, in which is inſerted the addreſs adopted, directed to be publiſhed at the public expence; this requeſt was denied, as will appear by reference to the Journals.

First Edition of the Definitive Account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

34] Lewis, Meriwether, and William Clark.
History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark to the Sources of the Missouri, Thence Across the Rocky Mountains and Down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed During the Years 1804–5–6. By Order of the Government of the United States.
With 5 engraved plans and charts. The large folding map, issued with some copies, present in facsimile. xxviii, 470; [x], 522 pp. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep, 1814. First edition. Contemporary calf, rebacked. Foxing, a few edge tears, one text leaf supplied from another copy, early booksellers' catalogue clippings tipped in. Housed in a brown morocco backed slipcase.
[370803] $12,500

The most famous of all western travel narratives, and the cornerstone of any collection of Western Americana. Described by Wagner-Camp as "the definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent," the book describes the expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase, undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri River to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. They brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent.

This official account of the expedition is as much a landmark in Americana as the trip itself. The narrative has been reprinted many times and remains a perennial American bestseller. The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography, and science. It is the first great U. S. government expedition, the first book on the Rocky Mountain West, and a host of other smaller firsts. It is among the most famous American books.



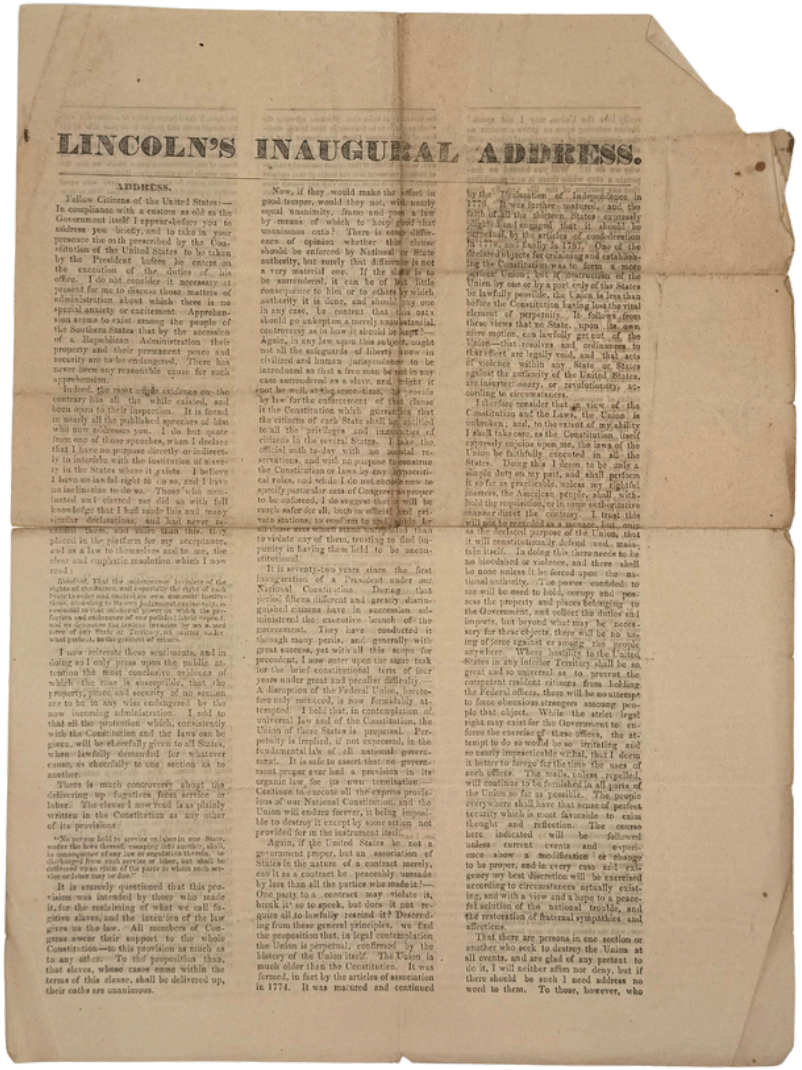
35] Lincoln, Abraham.
Lincoln's Inaugural Address.
2pp. Text in three columns. Folio broadsheet (14x10-1/2 inches). [New England]: [March 1861]. Folds. Small loss to upper corner without loss to text.
[371113] $8500

Lincoln began drafting his first inaugural in Springfield soon after his election, hoping the speech would impart a spirit of reconciliation toward the seceded states. His speech balances his pledge to protect Federal property in the south, while insisting that he would not use military force unless attacked first. In all, he eloquently argues against secession, presenting the United States as undissolvable. Lincoln ends his speech with the memorable lines: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

"Lincoln became President on March 4, 1861. Before being sworn in, he gave his First Inaugural Address, devoting it entirely to the secession crisis. It was the linguistic equivalent of an optical illusion: one could view it two ways. As historians have noted, he seemed to placate the South; he would not 'interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists.' This language was the old Lincoln … The new Lincoln was a resolute executive who had no choice but to enforce the Constitution, a contract that does not allow states to withdraw from it unilaterally. In his enforcement, there would be no bloodshed 'unless it be forced upon the national authority" (Mazy Boroujerdi, editor, Abraham Lincoln: His Life in Print, p. 108).

Following the printing of the full address, this unrecorded broadsheet includes two extracts from the Boston Journal concerning the transit of Mercury and the weather in the South, suggesting a New England printing. Interestingly, the latter extract concerning the weather in the South includes the following statement: "The [Charleston] Mercury anticipates that about the middle of next month strawberries and green peas will be among the luxuries supplied to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, which would seem to indicate that the fort is not to be taken by the 4th of March, after all."

Broadsheet or broadside printings of the First Inaugural, disseminated on the eve of the Civil War, are very rare.



LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:—In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of the duties of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension.

Indeed, the most ample evidence on the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add to that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law gives us the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.

Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, would they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good this unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case, be content that this oath should go unbroken on a merely unessential controversy as to how it should be kept?—Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and human jurisprudence to be introduced so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave, and might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypothetical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both to be offered and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success, yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty.—A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.—Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it?—One party to a contract may violate it, break it so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary, or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and, to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent the competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist for the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have the same undisturbed right of choosing their own rulers, according to the Constitution and laws, that they have exercised for seventy-two years, and no more. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and to every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope to a peaceful solution of the national trouble, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

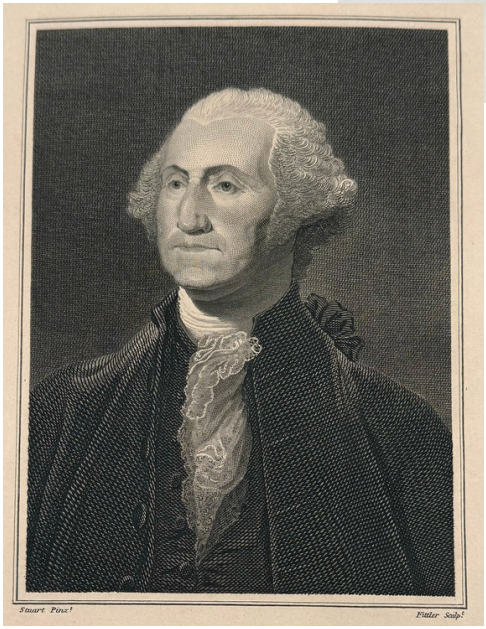
That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who

Lovely Copy of the Best Edition

36] Marshall, John.
The Life of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Forces During the War which Established the Independence of His Country, and First President of the United States. Twelve folding maps and three frontispiece plates. xxxii,458; vii,[1],541,[2]; viii,460; vii,[1],589; vii,[1],669,[4]pp. 5 vols. 4to. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 1804-1807. First English Edition. Contemporary full tree calf, covers with a decorative roll tool border, flat spine gilt with red and black morocco labels, marbled endpapers, minor edge wear. Slipcase. Provenance: Le Gendre Pierce Starkie (armorial bookplate).
[371176] $9500

First quarto British edition and, according to Howes, the best edition of Marshall's classic biography of Washington. "After the able, accurate and comprehensive work of Chief Justice Marshall, it would be presumptuous to attempt a historical biography of Washington" (Jared Sparks). The first American edition and this first British edition contain a history of the colonies in the first volume which was omitted from later editions. Howes calls for ten maps and six plates, but the present copy conforms to the list of maps and plates in the rear of the fifth volume.





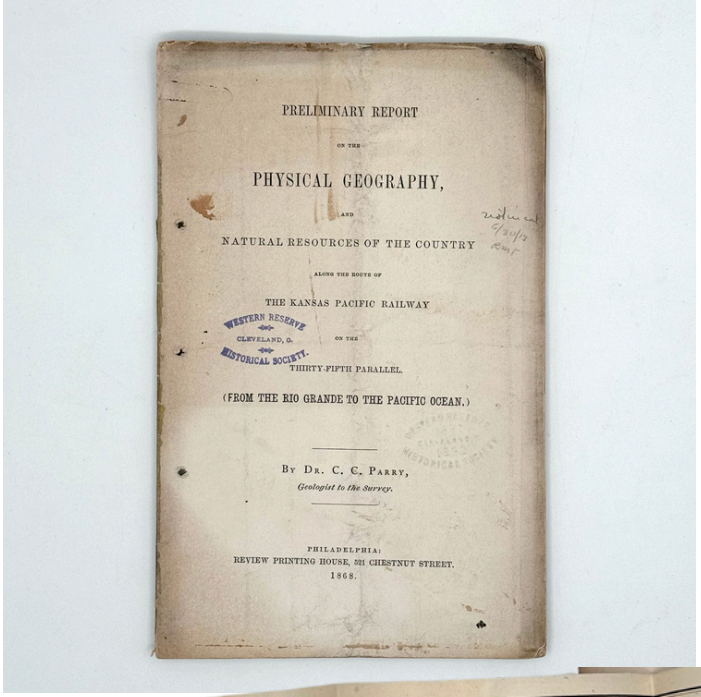
37] Parry, Charles C.
Preliminary report on the physical geography and natural resources of the country along the route of the Kansas Pacific Railway on the 35th parallel, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean.
Folding map. 20pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Review Printing House, 1868. First edition. Unstitched. Library stamps, soiled.
[371112] $4500

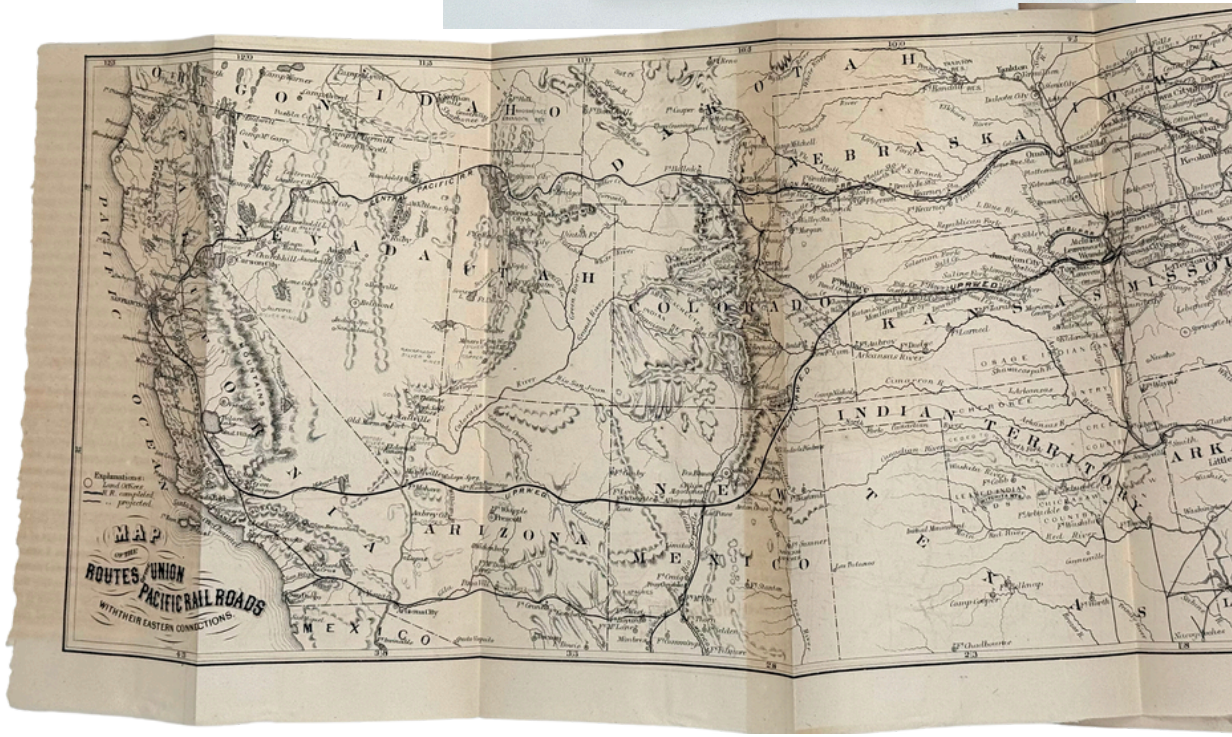
A very rare preliminary report by the geologist on Palmer's survey, the noted botanist and physician Charles C. Parry. The report intended to give preliminary findings on the "natural resources and habitable character" of the country surveyed for the route of the transcontinental railroad, with a favorable opinion of the proposed route. Focussed on the region from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, the work includes sections on climate, water supply, native vegetable products, prospects for agriculture, minerals and more. The information from the report would be included in Palmer's Report of Survey's Across the Continent in 1867-'68 (Philadelphia: 1869).

The map is a reduced version of Keeler's important map of 1867, depicting the region from Nashville in the east to the Pacific in the west, from Yankton in the north, to the Mexican border in the south, with railroad routes depicted, as well as towns, mines, forts, rivers and Native American reservations.

Born in England, Parry (1823-1890) came to the United States in 1832 and studied under Asa Gray and John Torrey. He served as the botanist and surgeon on the Mexican Boundary Survey (1848-55), and made extensive collections of botanical specimens in the west. From his own autobiographical account, he writes: "In 1867 I accompanied a railroad surveying party in the interests of the Pacific Railway Company, across the continent, on the line of the 35th parallel of north latitude. The most valuable part of my collections during that season were made in western Kansas and southeastern Colorado, passing by the Sangro de Cristo Pass to northern New Mexico; thence late in the winter season through Arizona, crossing the Sierra Nevada at Tehachapi Pass, and through the Tulare and San Joaquin valleys to San Francisco" (White, p. 417).

"A valuable report to Gen. Palmer, continuing to the Pacific the observations of LeConte" (Eberstadt). Scarce.


PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON THE
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,
AND
NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY
ALONG THE ROUTE OF
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
ON THE
THIRTY-FIFTH PARALLEL.
(FROM THE RIO GRANDE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.)
By Dr. C. C. Parry,
Geologist to the Survey.
PHILADELPHIA:
REVIEW PRINTING HOUSE, 921 CHESTNUT STREET.
1868.
WESTERN RESERVE
CLEVELAND, O.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



Rare Contemporary Drawing of a Pony Express Rider

38] (Pony Express) Andrews, George Henry. **[Original drawing of a Pony Express rider].** Pencil, pen and black and sepia inks on paper. 9-3/4 x 13-3/4 inches. [St. Joseph's, Missouri]: [Summer 1861]. Provenance: George Henry Andrews (his sale, Christie's, 5 June 1899, lot 54).
[371680] $25,000



The romance and myth of the Pony Express lives large in the story of the opening of the American west. Awarded the government contract to carry the mail between California and St. Joseph's, Missouri, relays of horse-mounted riders travelled the 1900 miles in but ten days. The Pony Express was in existence for only eighteen months between April 1860 and October 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph rendered the service largely obsolete; nevertheless, the heroics of its riders became deeply intertwined with the lore of the American west.

In the spring of 1860, Illustrated London News publisher Herbert Ingram brought artist George Henry Andrews to the United States to cover the state visit and extensive tour of the United States and Canada by the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward (later Edward VII). The tour began in the summer of 1860 with several months in Canada, including the opening of the Queen Victoria Bridge in Montreal, before travelling into the United States, going as far west as St. Louis. Following the tour, Andrews stayed in the United States to continued his travels in the south and the west, sketching for the Illustrated London News in the midst of the outbreak of the Civil War. While in St. Joseph, Missouri, in the summer of 1861, Andrews had the opportunity to witness one of the riders coming in from the Great Plains and produced the present drawing. It is believed to be the only eyewitness drawing of a Pony Express rider extant.

An engraving of Andrews's work appeared in the October 12, 1861 issue of the Illustrated London News, which reported: "Our Artist saw one of the expresses arrive at St. Joe. The young man who rode was a long, wiry reddish-haired chap, who looked made to gallop through the world on a horse's back. He wore a red worsted shirt, a rowdy hat, and a long, light blue great-coat, with a little cope and plenty of brass buttons. This young man had ridden on one occasion two hundred miles in twenty-four hours without rest or food except such as he could get on the pony's back. The rider usually rides fifty miles, using two ponies, who run twenty-five miles each…" (p. 386-7).

Titled below the image "The American Pony Express, en Route from the Missouri River to San Francisco," the accompanying article gives a history of the Express and description of the route and difficulties encountered by the riders. Andrews's work was also adapted as a lithograph, retitled The Persuit [sic], published in Boston later in the 1860s by Bufford.

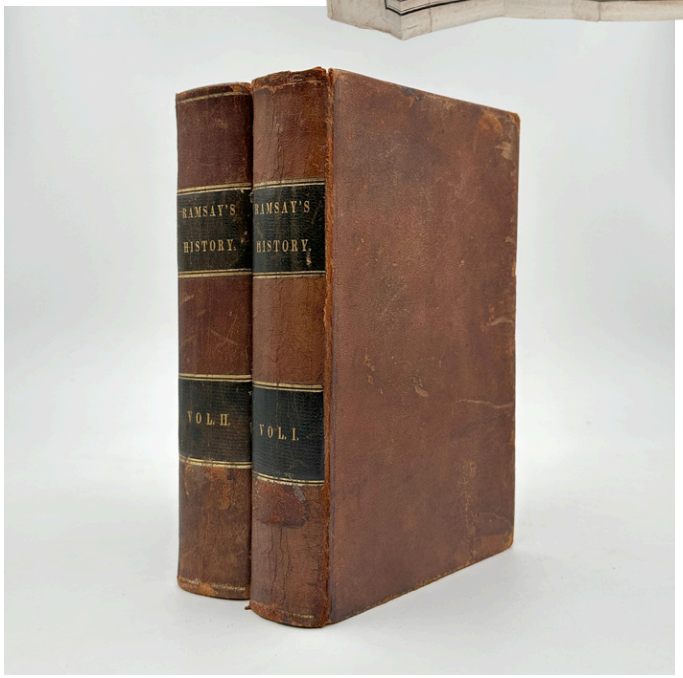
An extraordinary, contemporary drawing of a Pony Express rider during its brief existence, perhaps the only such drawing extant.

39] Ramsay, David.
The History of South Carolina from its First Settlement in 1670, to the Year 1808.
Two folding maps (one outlined in contemporary color). xii, 478; iv, 602 pp. 2 vols. 8vo. Charleston, [South Carolina]: Published by David Longworth, 1809. First Edition. Contemporary calf, gilt leather labels. Extremities lightly worn, boards rubbed. Contemporary ownership inscription on each titlepage, slightly effaced; modern bookplate on rear pastedowns. Lightly toned throughout, some light scattered foxing. Old repair to the large map. A good, solid set.
[370226] $4500

The better part of the book is devoted to the southern campaigns of the Revolution and America's tumultuous first decades, and to biographies of prominent early Carolinians. The Streeter sale catalogue notes that "as a survey of life in contemporary South Carolina is of great value."

Ramsay "was a passionate opponent of British policy ... If medicine was Ramsay's vocation, revolutionary politics was his most ardent passion. A strong supporter of the federal Constitution in his writings and as a member of the state ratifying convention, Ramsay ran for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1788 ... It is no exaggeration to say that Ramsay defined an American national history. Among his contemporaries he stands out... for having been the first to compose histories addressed to the needs of the newly developing phenomenon of revolutionary nationalism." His History of the American Revolution and History of South Carolina "stood as prototypes for Ramsay's generation, and he became the nation's most respected historian and one of its premier literary figures" (ANB).



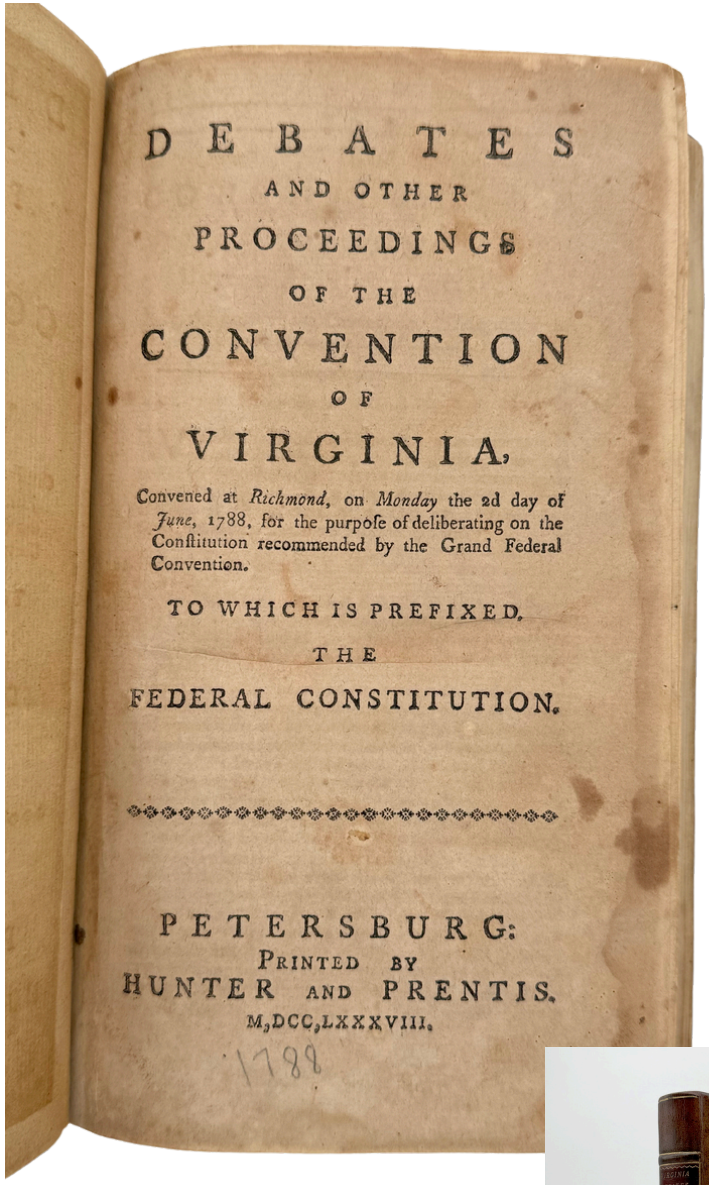


40] Robertson, David; transcriber.
Debates and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond, on Monday the 2d day of June, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention. To which is prefixed, the Federal Constitution.
194; 195, [1]; 228pp. Errata in rear of each vol. With an early manuscript index in the rear. Three volumes in one. 8vo. Petersburg: Hunter and Prentis, 1788 [vols. 1-2]; William Prentis, 1789 [vol. 3]. First Edition. Modern speckled calf, red morocco lettering piece. G4 torn with loss to upper right corner with missing text in facsimile, foxing and staining. Provenance: Samuel D. Rawlins (signature in pencil on endpaper and booklabel on front pastedown); William Roy Rawlins (signature and inscription in pencil in the rear, noting that he had read the book and "I am convinced in the opinion that the states right doctrine advocated by Grayson, Randolph & others best subserve the Republican form of Government & is the only anchor which will ride the ship of State through the many storms she is yet to encounter in safety and triumph").
[370226] $95,000

"... Robertson's Debates hold a unique place in Virginia history and in the history of the debate over the ratification of the Constitution. Never before had the debates of a deliberative body in Virginia been published; and no more complete and informative set of debates exists for any of the other state conventions. In the preface to the 1805 [second] edition ... Robertson underlined the significance of the debates when he noted that 'When such talents were combined with such an unshackled and manly spirit of investigation, what could have been expected but luminous and valuable discussions?'" (The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution Digital Edition, ed. John P. Kaminski, Gaspare J. Saladino, Richard Leffler, Charles H. Schoenleber and Margaret A. Hogan. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2009).

Perhaps no other state ratifying convention to debate the proposed U.S. Constitution would prove as important as those held by Virginia in June 1788. Led by James Madison, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph and George Mason, the Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments presented would lead directly to the drafting and passage of the Bill of Rights during the first Congress the following year. "In no other state was the situation so complicated; in no other state was there so striking a division among the political, social, and economic leaders" (Main). Among the leaders of the pro-Constitution (Federalist) faction were Madison and John Marshall, while in opposition stood Henry, Richard Henry Lee, James Monroe, Mason and other anti-Federalists who were concerned by the creation of a strong central government.

continued


DEBATES
AND OTHER
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF
VIRGINIA,
Convened at *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 2d day of *June*, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Conſtitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
PETERSBURG:
PRINTED BY
HUNTER AND PRENTIS.
M,DCC,LXXXVIII.
1788



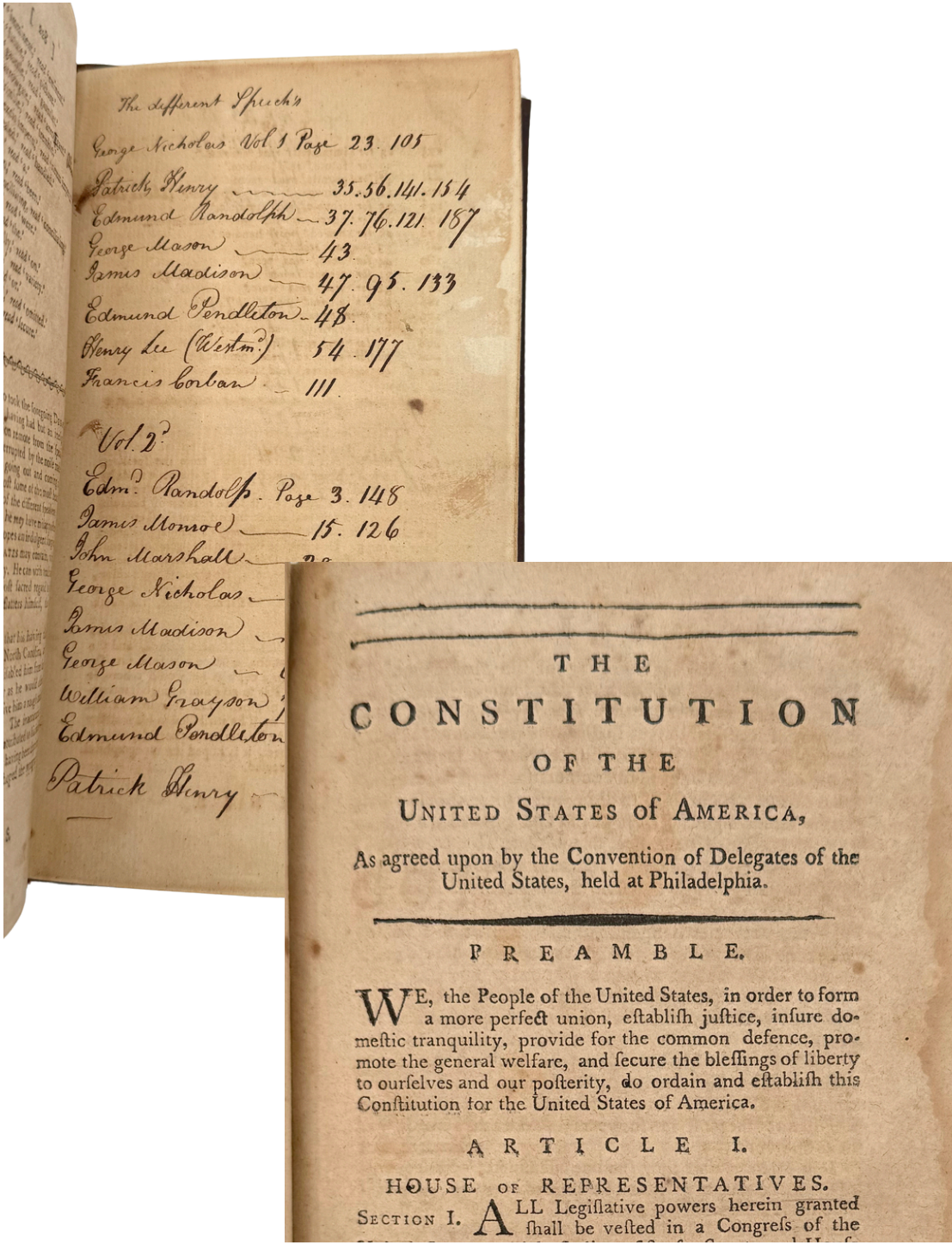
continued

There were also regional divisions in Virginia that dictated support or opposition to the Constitution. Henry alone made two dozen major addresses on the perceived faults and weaknesses of the Constitution, including a very influential address (on June 5th) on the dangers to liberty posed by a large, consolidated government. One of the ablest defenders of the Constitution, unsurprisingly, was Madison, an architect of the document and one of the authors of the Federalist. Both Henry's and Madison's many speeches are included in these volumes. One of the major issues that grew out of the Virginia convention was the protection of individual rights, and many of those opposed to the Constitution called for a guarantee of those rights, akin to the Virginia Declaration of Rights. The Virginia convention ultimately ratified the Constitution, by a vote of 89 to 79, on June 25th.

Transcribed in shorthand from the gallery, David Robertson's record is the only source for many of the speeches at the convention. Robertson, who had arrived in Virginia from Scotland at a tutor, had become a prominent Petersburg lawyer. Although accused by some of having a Federalist bias, his transcription "still provides the most comprehensive record of what occurred in any of the state ratifying conventions" ("The Virginia Convention, 2–27 June 1788 (Editorial Note)," Founders Online, National Archives, https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-11-02-0057).

Almost immediately, in June 1788, Virginia newspapers began advertising for subscribers to Robertson's work. One advertisement promoted the work as "printed on good paper and [in] a legible Type" priced at one dollar (six shillings) for every 200 pages with a twenty-five percent discount to subscribers to the entire work. The first volume of the work was printed at the end of October 1788; the second volume followed sometime in June or early July 1789 and the final volume later that summer. Newspaper advertisements suggest that approx. 500 sets were printed. Yet by 1805 the work was already unobtainable, prompting Robertson to publish a second edition. He writes in the Preface to that edition: "The great and general eagerness to know their deliberations induced the publication of these debates which were taken down in short hand as fully and accurately as an ineligible seat and other disadvantageous circumstances permitted the stenographer to take them … The transcriber had no opportunity of examining and correcting the sheet first committed to the press, so as to render all the other sheets accurate … Yet the substance of those debates was so interesting that the work met with general approbation: and a much greater number of volumes might have been easily sold than were published. The book is now in great demand and not to be procured" (Preface to the second edition [1805], quoted in Swem).

The first edition, complete with all three volumes, is very rare on the market. A critically important work covering a momentous event in the development of Constitutional thought.



Very Rare Anti-Slavery Oration by an Early Free Black Political Organizer

41] Sidney, Joseph.
An Oration, commemorative of the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the United States; delivered before the Wilberforce Philanthropic Association, in the City of New-York, on the Second of January, 1809.
20pp. 8vo. New York: Printed for the Author, J. Seymour, printer, 1809. First edition. Disbound. Loss to B3 affecting approximately 7 lines of text on each page, small hole on title.
[371208] $15,000

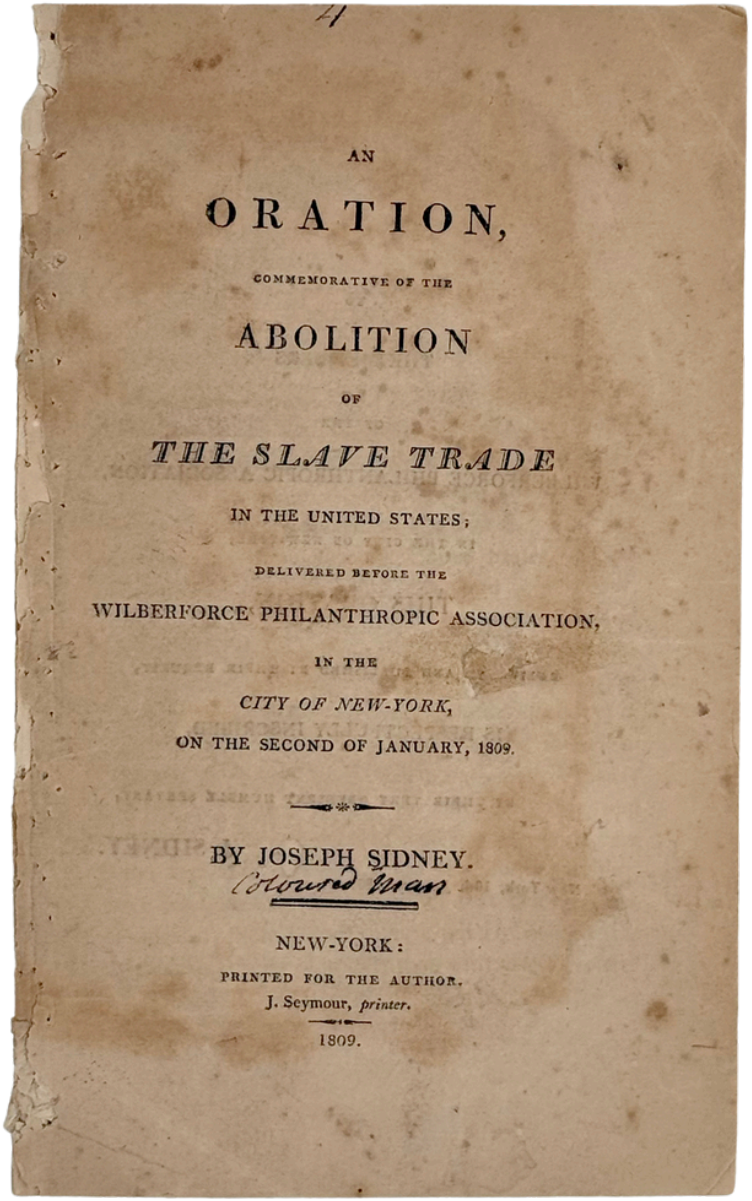
The one year anniversary of the Act Prohibiting the Importation of Slaves (1808) prompted important early celebrations among the free black communities, most notably in Philadelphia and New York. Among them was an event held by the Wilberforce Philanthropic Association, a mutual aid society for free blacks founded the year prior and named after the British abolitionist. The celebration included a parade with a band, badges and banners through the heart of lower Manhattan, beginning at Liberty Hall and marching "up Leonard-street, down Broadway, to Lyceum" and after a keynote address, back "through Broadway, down Pearl-street, through wall street, up Broadway to Liberty Hall" (p. 18).

The address, as published here, was given by free black Joseph Sidney, a local cooper and early black political organizer. His work is noted for its strong Federalist leanings, criticizing the southern Jeffersonian Democrats for their support of slavery and calling on the listeners and members of the Association to support the Federalists: "Can you then, my countrymen, for a moment hesitate in choosing between your enemies and your friends? between slavery and freedom? Will you run into the camp of your enemies? Will you flock to the Slavery-pole of democracy? Or will you patriotically rally round the standard of liberty? A standard which was erected by the immortal Washington; and which has been consecrated by the blood of the martyred Hamilton" (pp. 14-15).

Modern scholars have noted that the oration is an early example of what W.E.B. Du Bois would later call "double consciousness," seeking to navigate between conflicting identities as black and American. In his conclusion to his speech, Sidney encouraged his black audience to rise above the low expectations of their community. "In the end, his primary message to the Black community was a harsh admonition; arguing that only through proper conduct could they 'effectually put to silence every cavil, which may be offered against African emancipation, and eventually convert our enemies into friends.' Epitomizing moral uplift thought during the early national era, Sidney's language reflected the belief that Blacks would eventually be treated as free and equal citizens if they demonstrated their worthiness" (Alexander, Leslie M. African or American [Univ. of Illinois Press: 2012] p. 21).

The final two pages comprise the lyrics to two songs composed by African American Robert Y. Sidney, the Secretary of the Association, for the occasion. The first, simply titled Anthem 1, begins: "Dry your tears, ye sons of Afric, / God has shown his gracious power; / He has stopt the horrid traffic, / That your country's bosom tore. / See through clouds he smiles benignant, / See your nation's glory rise; / Through your foes may frown indignant, / All their wrath you may despise."

The pamphlet is very rare, with only a single example on the market in the last half century and roughly a dozen examples located by OCLC.


AN
ORATION,
COMMEMORATIVE OF THE
ABOLITION
OF
THE SLAVE TRADE
IN THE UNITED STATES;
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
WILBERFORCE PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION,
IN THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
ON THE SECOND OF JANUARY, 1809.
BY JOSEPH SIDNEY.
A Coloured Man
NEW-YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
J. Seymour, printer.
1809.

42] (Slavery).
The Assiento; or Contract for Allowing to the Subjects of Great Britain the Liberty of Importing Negroes into the Spanish America.
[2], 48pp., printed in English and Spanish in parallel columns. Without the Privilege leaf preceding the title. Quarto. London: Printed for John Baskett, 1713. Trimmed and inlaid into folio sheets and bound within a folio volume of treaties between Great Britain and Spain assembled by the British Foreign Office Library, approx. 850pp in total. 19th century half roan and marbled paper boards, worn, some restoration at joints. Provenance: British Foreign Office Library (bookplate on the front pastedown).
[370449] $15,000

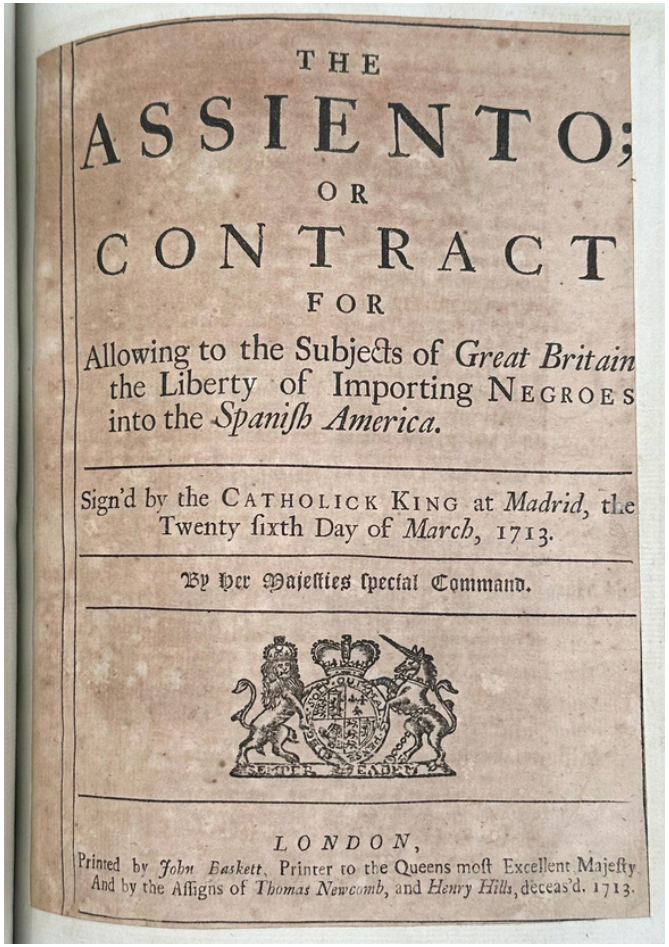
First edition in English of one of the most important documents in the history of slavery in the Americas, and in the political and financial history of Europe and the Americas in the early 18th century.

Though the term "assiento" could refer to any number of Spanish contracts, "The Assiento" almost always refers to the Assiento de Negros: a monopoly contract granted by the Spanish crown between 1528 and 1779 for the sole right to import slaves from Africa into the Spanish colonies. Normally granted to individual companies, the 1713 Assiento was granted directly to the British crown as part of negotiations for the Treaty of Utrecht which ended the War of Spanish Succession. In the decades following this 1713 Assiento an estimated 200,000 enslaved Africans were transported across the Atlantic.

The document grants sole privilege for the trade to the British crown for a period of thirty years, expiring in 1743. The agreement, consisting of forty-two articles, allows for a maximum of 4800 slaves to be introduced to the colonies each year, with a provision for increasing that annual amount each year by paying an added duty, places limits on sale prices, sets the cost of the duty to be paid for each enslaved person, allows for the use of British or Spanish ships and mariners in the slave trade, provides for the French Guinea Company's extraction from the colonies, and establishes the details of precisely where British ships would be allowed to travel and trade.

The present example comes from the British Foreign Office Library, inlaid and bound into a folio volume of other treaties between Great Britain and Spain, arranged chronologically by treaty date. Over the course of many years, the library of the Great Britain Foreign Office inlaid copies of nearly every treaty involving Great Britain to folio size and bound them together by region. The library was dispersed in the late 20th century. Most of the other treaties with Spain within this volume are clippings or extracts from larger works, or true copies in manuscript, of treaties dated between the years 1176 and 1739. Included in the volume, however, is a separately-printed English edition of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain as part of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) (ESTC T51509).

A crucially important document in the history of colonial trade, Spanish-British relations, English finances, and slavery in the Americas.


THE
ASSIENTO;
OR
CONTRACT
FOR
Allowing to the Subjects of *Great Britain* the Liberty of Importing NEGROES into the *Spaniſh America.*

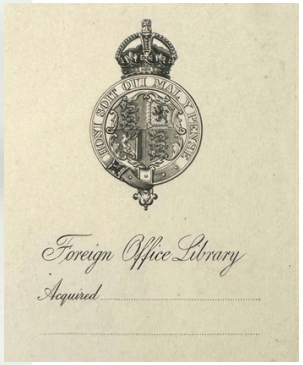
Sign'd by the CATHOLICK KING at *Madrid*, the Twenty ſixth Day of *March*, 1713.

By her Majeſties ſpecial Command.

SEMPER EADEM

LONDON,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Queens moſt Excellent Majeſty And by the Aſſigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1713.




Foreign Office Library
Acquired

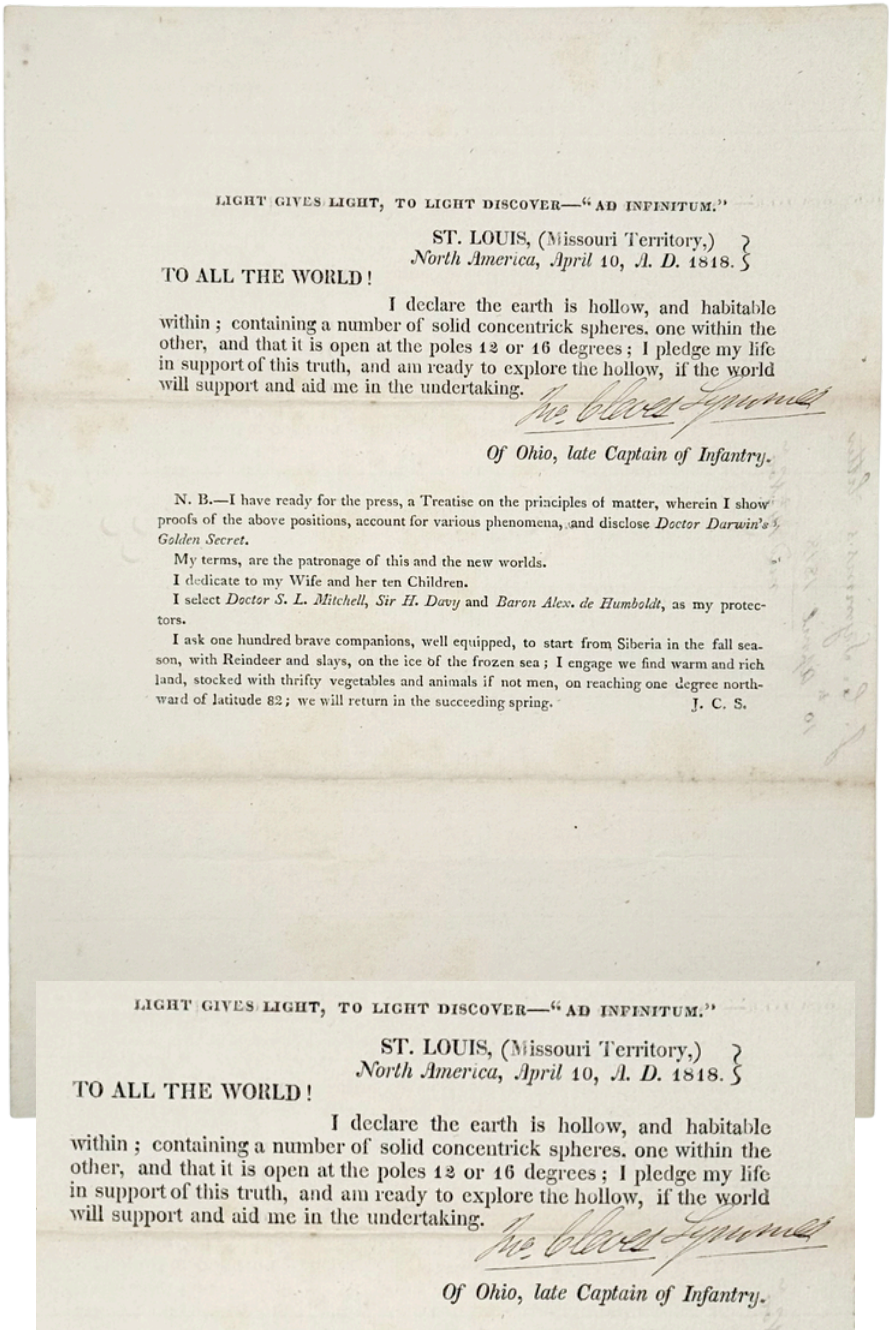
43] Symmes, John Cleves.
Light gives light, to light discover – "Ad infinitum." ... To all the world! I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.
1p. Without the blank leaf for address. Signed by Symmes, "Jno. Cleves Symmes". 4to. Saint Louis, Missouri Territory: 1818. Usual folds. Docketed on verso, "recd 14th Novr"..
[370885] $22,500

The original signed broadside proposing an expedition to the Hollow Earth led by Capt. John Cleves Symmes.

Symmes (1779-1829) saw distinguished service in the War of 1812 and thereafter devoted himself to popularizing his theory that "the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles . . ." This was rooted in the Mundus Subterraneus (1665) of Athanasius Kircher, and the pseudoscience notions of concentric spheres and polar openings propounded by astronomer Edmund Halley in 1692 in an attempt to account for observed magnetic phenomena. Symmes was a charismatic and persuasive lecturer: "... I have ready for the press, a Treatise on the principles of Matter, wherein I will show the proofs of the above position ... I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with Reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea; I will engage to find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82 ..."

Despite his assertion, Symmes published nothing after this broadside. He twice petitioned Congress for funds for the expedition, but it was never undertaken, and he died at a relatively young age. It was a disciple, James McBride (1788-1859, who published Symmes' Theory of Concentric Spheres; Demonstrating That the Earth is Hollow, Habitable Within, and Widely Open about the Poles (1826). The ideas of Symmes proved remarkably long-lived: his youngest son Americus in 1878 published The Symmes Theory of Concentric Spheres. Symmes is cited as a likely influence upon Poe's Antarctic fantasia, Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket (1838), and the theories also inspired a tradition of hollow earth stories in science fiction and fantasy, beginning with Symzonia (1820) and continuing into the twentieth century with Edgar Rice Burroughs' novels At the Earth's Core (1914) and Pellucidar (1915).

Only three locations are noted in OCLC: AAS, Lilly Library, and Univ. of Missouri (St. Louis Mercantile).



LIGHT GIVES LIGHT, TO LIGHT DISCOVER—"AD INFINITUM."

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri Territory,)
North America, April 10, *A. D.* 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

Jno. Cleves Symmes

Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B.—I have ready for the press, a Treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose *Doctor Darwin's Golden Secret.*

My terms, are the patronage of this and the new worlds.

I dedicate to my Wife and her ten Children.

I select *Doctor S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy* and *Baron Alex. de Humboldt*, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with Reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea; I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82; we will return in the succeeding spring. J. C. S.

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ST. LOUIS, (Missouri Territory,)
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Jno. Cleves Symmes

Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

The First Connecticut Printing of the Constitution

44] United States.
The Constitution of the United States. We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America [caption title].
[8]pp. Folio. [Hartford]: [Hudson & Goodwin], [1788]. Minor browning and dampstaining. Provenance: John Tallmadge (1757-1823, signature).
[371408] $45,000

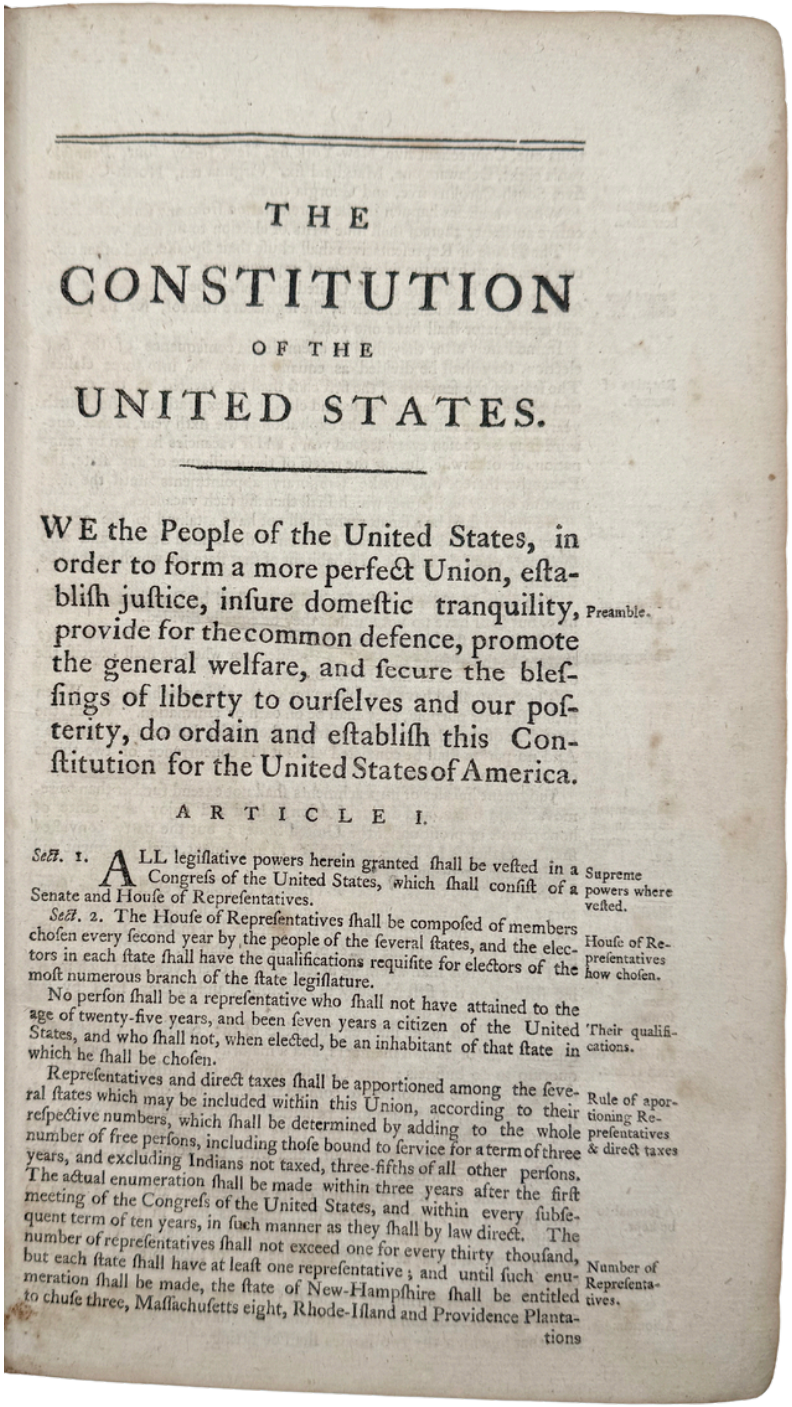
A very rare printing of the Constitution of the United States: one of the primary texts of American history.

This is the first official Connecticut printing published after the state ratified the Constitution on January 9, 1788. Connecticut was the fifth state to ratify the Constitution, putting the document more than half way toward the goal of the nine states needed for adoption. The Connecticut ratifying convention opened on Jan. 4, 1788, and among the delegates were Oliver Ellsworth, Oliver Wolcott, and Matthew Griswold (who served as president). The final vote was 128 delegates in favor of ratifying the Constitution, while forty dissented.

Connecticut Governor Jonathan Trumbull wrote to George Washington, "With great satisfaction I have the Honor to inform that last Evening the Convention of this State, by a great Majority, Voted to ratify & adopt the new proposed Constitution for the United States ... With additional pleasure I can inform that the Debates on with this subject, have been conducted a spirit of great Candour, Liberality & fairness - and the Decision received with the universal Applause of a numerous Body of the People of the State, who attended the public Deliberations of their Convention - & expressed their cordial Assent, on the moment of Decision, with a general Clap."

This first Connecticut printing of the Constitution followed shortly thereafter and includes on the final page the text of the official ratification.

continued



THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America. Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives. Supreme powers where veſted.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature. Houſe of Repreſentatives how choſen.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen. Their qualifications.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of three years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New-Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations Rule of apportioning Repreſentatives & direct taxes

Number of Repreſentatives.

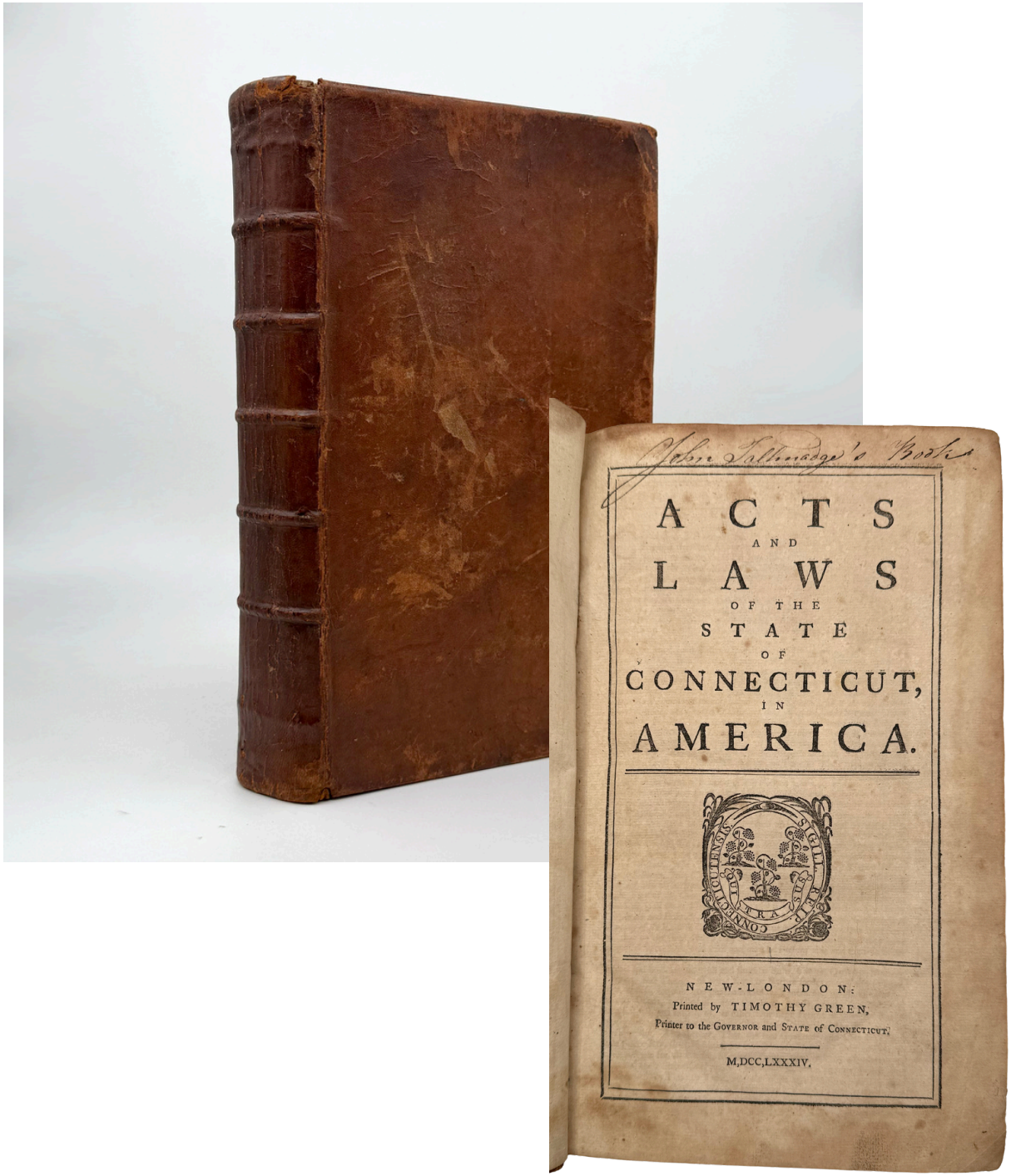
continued

[The Constitution bound within:]
Acts and Laws of the State of Connecticut ... [Bound with 22 continuing session laws to 1793]. New London: Timothy Green, 1784 [but New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green, 1784 and with session laws printed Hartford: Nathaniel Patten or E. Babcock, 1788-1793]. Twenty-three volumes in one. Folio, contemporary calf, minor wear, small split at top of front joint. Scattered foxing and edge tears, one leaf of the manuscript index torn.

This volume printed beginning in 1784 comprises the earliest Connecticut state acts and laws after the American Revolution. The volume was originally printed with the Articles of Confederation following the 8-page introduction, but here the Articles have been replaced by an early owner or bookseller before binding with the separately-printed Constitution. A similar volume of Laws with the Constitution replacing the Articles is located in the American Antiquarian Society.

This is the second edition of the the 1784 Laws, with the seal of the state replacing the ornamental design on page 1 and the text reset. Evans suggests it to have been reprinted in New Haven, though maintaining the original New London imprint. The initial publication ran to 265 pages, and is here bound with a twenty-two separate publications of session laws, complete through 1793 (the gap at page 397 being an error in pagination per Evans 22426). Notable among these is the October 1788 session law which includes Connecticut's first law prohibiting the slave trade.

The volume includes important provenance to John Tallmadge (1757-1823), a longtime member of Connecticut's General Assembly and brother of Revolutionary hero Benjamin Tallmadge.


John Tallmadge's Book
ACTS
AND
LAWS
OF THE
STATE
OF
CONNECTICUT,
IN
AMERICA.
NEW-LONDON:
Printed by TIMOTHY GREEN,
Printer to the GOVERNOR and STATE of CONNECTICUT.
M,DCC,LXXXIV.

45] (Wounded Knee). [Trager, George; and Clarence Morledge; photographers]
[Archive of 27 photographs of the Lakota Sioux, the Wounded Knee massacre and the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota].
25 boudoir size cabinet cards, on photographer's mounts (approx. 5x8-1/2 inches); the other two regular cabinet cards (approx. 6-1/2x4 inches). Chadron, Nebraska: Northwestern Photographic Co, [1890-91]. Some fading, yellowing and staining, some remnants of stickers on verso, worn at corners.
[371748] $15,000

Wounded Knee was the last of the major conflicts with the Sioux and the effectual end to the Indian Wars. "Long a marker of the end of the Indian wars and the close of the frontier era, the massacre at Wounded Knee holds a prominent position within western history and popular consciousness" (Klein). On the morning of December 29, 1890 the U.S. 7th Cavalry attempted to disarm a band of Lakota Sioux whom they had rounded up the previous day over concerns about participation in the messianic movement, the Ghost Dance – seen as a resistance to assimilation and the reservation system and act of self-determination. Tensions with the Sioux had been mounting for months over the loss of reservation land, displeasure with a new Indian agent, and fears of the Ghost Dance. In the process of disarming the Lakota, a gun went off and the cavalry opened fire with Hotchkiss guns, murdering about 300 Sioux, most of them women and children.

Trager, a German immigrant, had arrived in America in 1876, opening his first photography studio in Wisconsin. In 1890, he opened a studio in Nebraska, selling landscapes and portraits to those traveling to the gold fields, and began photographing among the Sioux at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Trager was among the first to photograph the scene after the massacre, along with Clarence Grant Morledge of the Omaha World-Herald. In the wake of the massacre, they captured hundreds of images of the dead and captured and returned to Chadron, Nebraska to print and market the images as the American Indian's last stand. To do so Trager formed the Northwestern Photographic Company with a partner, Joe Ford, and Morledge would eventually sell his negatives to the new company. Trager would advertise over 200 views of the Indian unrest. "Trager played a crucial role in the mass marketing and distribution of Wounded Knee images, handling Morledge's vast out-put as well as his own. He also took the only photographs that preserved the bloody aftermath of the battle" (Klein). Although the images initially sold well, by the end of 1891 and by the following year Trager would evidently close his studio.

continued



continued

The present images include photographs before and after the massacre, mostly comprising images of Lakota Sioux or soldiers of the 7th Cavalry at Pine Ridge. Of note are images of a Sioux War Dance, a portrait according to the caption identified as Chief Crazy Bear in a Ghost Dance Suit (though is neither Crazy Bear nor a Ghost Dance suit), and an image showing General Nelson Miles, Captains Baldwin and Moss and Buffalo Bill (who had arrived at Pine Ridge to negotiate with Sitting Bull and would take many of the prisoners after the massacre to use in his Wild West Show). Two images depict the deaths after the massacre, titled in the negative: Gathering up the Dead at the Battle of Wounded Knee; and Big Foot. The latter image likely staged by the photographers by turning over the corpse to lie facing the camera.

"Over the years the pictures these photographers made to satisfy the needs of the moment drifted in to museums and historical societies, separated form the stream of events that caused them to be. The photographs of Pine Ridge ceased to be pictures of the 'seat of war' as the reporters called it. Rather, they evolved into glimpses of reservation life … Separated from the immediacy of the incident that caused their creation, their significance dimmed with the passing of time" (Jensen, et. al., p.39). Taken together with images by other photographers, the photographs by Trager and Morledge established "our collective visual memory of the tragedy at Wounded Knee" (ibid., p. 60).

Original negatives by Trager are housed in at the Nebraska State Historical Society and the Denver Public Library. The cabinet cards he produced are sometimes found individually, but rarely in large groups, and are generally found in poor condition.







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