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Americana Highlights



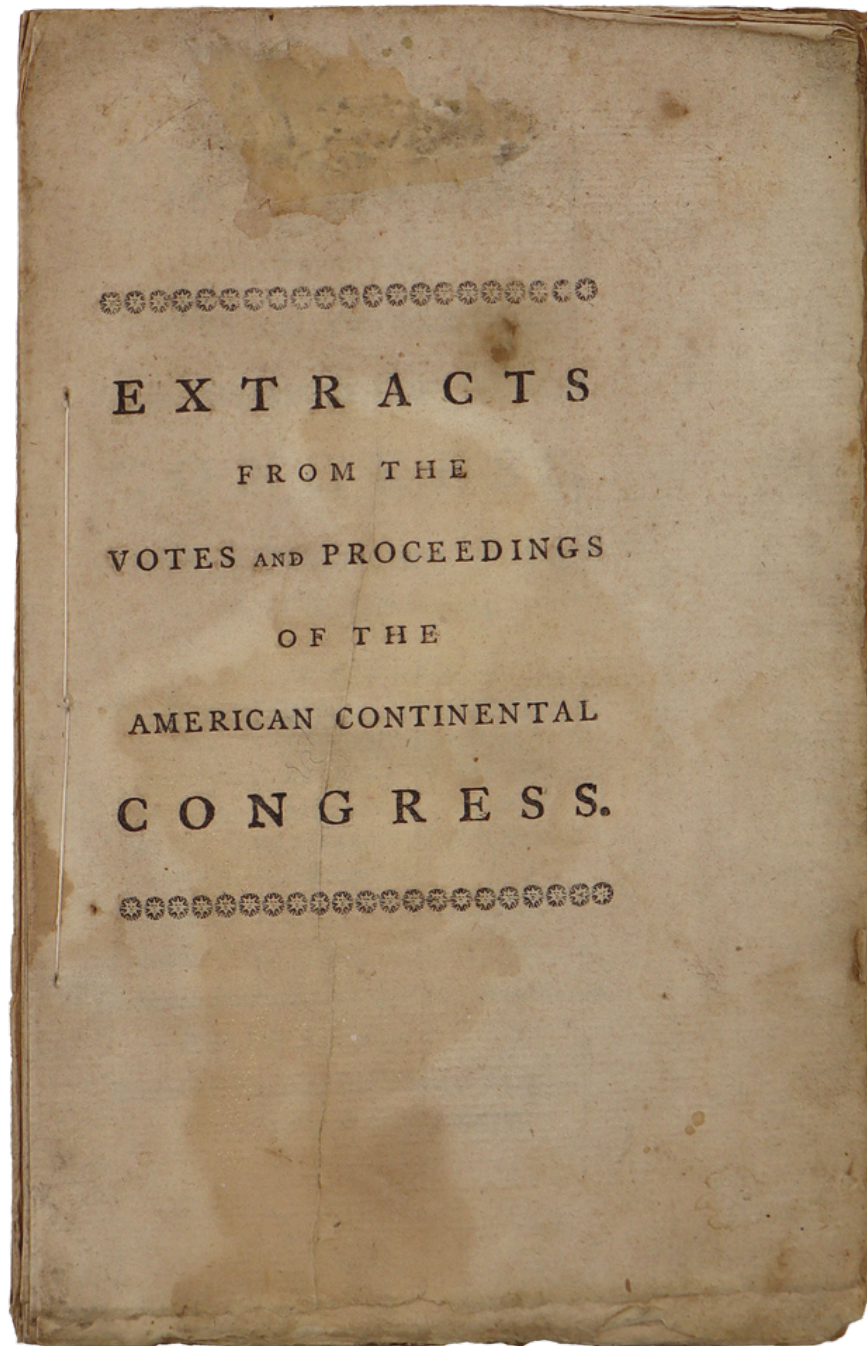
Americana Highlights

Two hundred and fifty years ago, America declared its independence from Great Britain. This July represents a landmark month, ripe for contemplating the democratic ideals our nation attempted to codify.

This catalogue, including selections from the Gilder Lehrman Collection, covers a wide swath of Americana from the first depiction of the American flag, an early printing of the Star Spangled Banner, rare maps from the Revolution and Civil War and more.

The following twenty five highlights were hand-selected by specialist Jeremy Markowitz from our recent Americana catalogue, which can be viewed in full [here](#).

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The First Documents of Revolution

1] (American Revolution) Continental Congress.

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia on the 5th of September 1774. Containing the Bill of Rights, a List of Grievances, Occasional Resolves, the Association, and Address to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies.

[4],23,[1],36pp. Half title. 8vo. Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford, 1774. Early Philadelphia edition. Restitched, some staining to half title. Uncut. Howes E247; Evans 13715; Sabin 15528; Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 25; Adams, American Controversy 74-83a.

[376862] \$15,000

One of the most significant documents of the American Revolution, condensing the most important proceedings of the First Continental Congress between Sept. 5 and Oct. 26, 1774. The work publishes the Declaration of Rights, passed Oct. 14, by which Congress asserts the colonists' rights as Englishmen and claims they were violated by the Stamp Act, the Townsend Acts, the Coercive Acts and the Quebec Acts. It further asserts their right to peaceably assemble and have their own legislatures. The Declaration is followed by the Association, by which the colonies bound themselves to an agreement regarding non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption of British goods, and resolved to reassemble the following May if wrongs had not been redressed. This is followed by two addresses, one to the people of Great Britain and the other to the inhabitants of the colonies, justifying the conduct of the Congress. These actions laid the basis for American resistance and organized rebellion which escalated into open warfare in the spring of 1775.

Needless to say, the actions of the Continental Congress were of the greatest interest in the colonies, and these Extracts were published first in Philadelphia while Congress was still sitting. The Bradfords printed multiple editions in October, the first with the date of October 24th in the imprint line, and two others with "October 27th" in the same spot. The copy in hand is one of the latter issues. Printings followed in Albany, Annapolis, Boston, Hartford, Lancaster, New London, New York, Newport, Norwich, and Providence, all in 1774.

The First Published Appearance of the American Flag

2] (American Revolution) Sprengel, Matthias.

Historisch Genealogischer Calender oder Jahrbuch

Engraved title-page, hand-colored folding map, and 17 engraved plates (three hand-colored, one double-page). [24],74,[6],182 pp. 24mo. Berlin: [1784]. First edition, first issue. Contemporary faux-tortoise shell pastepaper boards, vellum gilt lettering piece. Howes S846 "aa"; Church 1207; Jantz, *The New World in the Treasures of an Old European Library* (Wolfenbüttel catalogue) 228; Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 77.

[377845] \$7,500

"Sprengel's work was the first summary account of the American Revolution to appear in Germany after the war. It reflects the interest Germany took in the development of North America" (Jantz).

This book is also notable for its illustrations. The engravings show scenes from the war, the capture of André, a meeting of Congress, the surrender of New York, and the like. Most notable are the three color plates, for which the book is famous. One is considered the first accurate published view of the American flag, and the other two show American Revolutionary soldiers' uniforms. An outstanding copy of this extremely rare work

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With Forster's Important American Botanical Catalogue

3] Bossu, Jean Bernard.

Travels through that part of North America formerly called Louisiana ...Translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster, F. A. S. Illustrated with Notes relative chiefly to Natural History. To which is added by the Translator A Systematic Catalogue of all the Known Plants of English North America, or a Flora Americae Septentrionalis.

[2], viii, 407, [1]; [4], 432pp. 2 vols. 8vo. London: Printed for T. Davies, 1771. First edition in English. Contemporary smooth tan calf, spines gilt, red and green morocco lettering pieces, minor repair at upper joint of vol. 1. Bookplates removed from endpapers, else very good. Graff 363; Howes B626; Sabin 6465; Clark II:5; Streeter sale 1518.

[377756] \$6,500

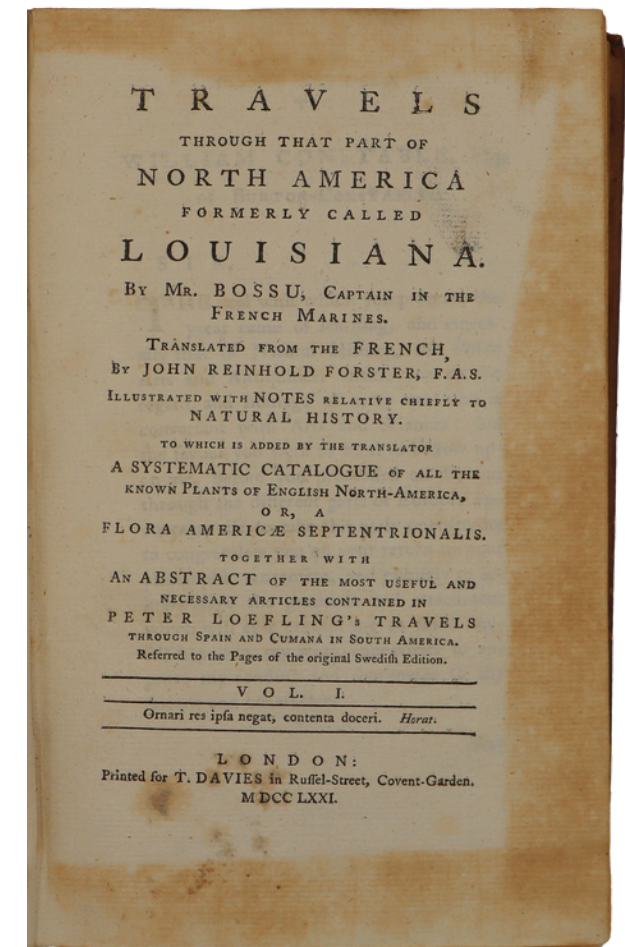
Originally published in French in Paris in 1768, this is the first English translation of *Nouveaux voyages aux Indes occidentales*. Bossu served two tours of service as a Captain of Marines, travelling among the Indians of the Mississippi River Valley and this work consists of twenty-one letters to the Marquis de L'Estrade describing his journey from 1751 to 1762. His ventures ranged from Fort Chartres in present-day Illinois, to Mobile, and along the Mississippi. His visit to New Orleans took place only thirty years after its founding, and he was able to gather considerable information from the memories of locals.

"Bossu wrote well and his letters not only give an interesting picture of life in the Mississippi Valley and the Mobile Country to the east at the beginning of the second half of the eighteenth century, but incorporated also are many sketches of events in preceding years" (Streeter).

Almost all of the second volume of this edition is given over to the catalogue of plants, making it an important piece of American natural history. The catalogue, which does not appear in the first edition in French, was compiled by the translator of this English edition Johann Reinhold Forster, the well-known German explorer and botanist.



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The United States Military Occupies New Orleans

4] (Civil War) Butler, Benjamin.

Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from its first Rise, to the Beginning of the Fifth month, called May, 1754 ... [Bound with:] Continuation of the Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; From the First of May 1754, to the Fifth of May 1761.

Proclamation. Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 1st, 1862. The city of New Orleans and its environs, having surrendered, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana... Broadside, 24-1/4 x 7-1/2 inches. Signed in print by Butler. [New Orleans]: Office of the True Delta, [circa May 1862]. Old folds. Archivally tissue-backed. Streeter sale 1280.

[377684] \$6,000 ON HOLD

The first proclamation issued by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, issued when he took command of New Orleans for the Union occupation of the city. Butler proclaims that the goal of the United States Army is to "restore order, maintain public tranquility, [and] enforce peace and quiet under the Laws and Constitution of the United States." To that effect, he spells out the measures now in place. Butler proclaims martial law and calls for all rebels in the area to surrender arms to Union forces. These martial laws also included a ban on flags other than that of the United States, the requirement of oaths of allegiance, the necessity of returns on public property, a suspension on the right to assemble, etc. Butler brands as rebels any holding allegiance to the Confederacy, calls on the people to resume their occupations, and avers that all property rights shall be respected under United States laws. Importantly, Butler asserts that the killing of a Union soldier will be considered murder, to be punished accordingly. He forbids publication of troop movements or editorial comments against United States authority, and replaces the civilian with military government.

"Issued on the day that General Butler took possession of New Orleans. He sent the proclamation to the True Delta office to be printed but the editor refused; the press was promptly seized and army printers recruited to set up the historic document" (Streeter).

The provision concerning flags had an immediate result when William Mumford was executed for lowering the flag that Farragut had raised over the mint prior to Butler's entering the city. This action, coupled with Butler's infamous Order No. 28, which allowed New Orleans women who showed contempt for a Union officer to be treated as if a prostitute, resulted in Butler's nickname as "The Beast.".

PROCLAMATION

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 1st, 1862.

The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and having been surrendered by the rebel forces in whose possession their arms, arms, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the forces of the United States will be for the present and during a state of war, enforced and maintained. For the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as those who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority.

Third, before, has the city of New Orleans been rescued from the hand of a foreign government, and still more odious domestic insurrection, by the army and arms of the United States. It has, of late, been under the military control of the rebel forces claiming to be the people's friends of its citizens, and at each time, in the judgment of the Commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of law martial. Every force the infernal from its execution by the rebel soldiers, and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the Civil Authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve public tranquility. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed until the restoration of municipal authority, and his further orders, by the law martial, a measure for which it would seem the previous record furnishes sufficient precedent.

All persons in arms against the United States are requested to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited still to co-operate with the forces of the United States to that end, and, so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these Headquarters.

All flags, ensigns and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flag of foreign Governments, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American Ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost reverence and respect by all persons under pain of severe punishment.

All persons will disavow towards the Government of the United States who shall render their oath of allegiance, will receive the safeguard and protection in its person and property of the armies of the United States, the violation of which, by any person, is punishable with death.

All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the authorities of the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to the respective governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms and return to peaceful occupations and private quiet and order, holding no further correspondence with going and coming to their Head Quarters; the United States, will not be disturbed either in person or property, except as far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property whether State, National, or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museum, as well as all public buildings, all in places of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full return thereof to these Head Quarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these Head Quarters their kind and places of business.

All rights of property of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, except only to the laws of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to preserve their usual occupations, all places of business and amusement, are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services to be had in churches and religious houses as in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public houses, coffee houses, and hotels, will report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal, will there receive license and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbances of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws. The killing of an American soldier by any dishonorable person or mob, is simply assassination and murder and not war, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in or from which such murder shall be committed will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace, and crimes will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment; civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collections of all taxes save those imposed by the laws of the United States are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for military purposes. Taxes are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate notes, bonds, evidences of debt, or scrip, or any trade in the same is strictly forbidden.

No publications either by newspaper, pamphlet, or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers of the United States within this Department, including in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending, in any way, to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States will be permitted; and all articles of war news, or editorial comments, or correspondence, making references upon the movements of the armies of the United States, or the rebels, must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these Head Quarters.

The transmission of all communications by Telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these Head Quarters.

The Armies of the United States come here not to destroy but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of laws in place of the previous of mob; to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty as his flag, as to commit any outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the Provost Marshal, as that he may be punished and his wrongful act relieved.

The municipal authorities as far as the police of the city, and crimes are concerned except as before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets either by day or by night tend to disorder and are forbidden.

The various companies composing the Fire Department in New Orleans will be permitted to retain their organizations and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal.

And, finally, it may be well to add, without further enumeration that all the requirements of Martial law will be imposed so long as, in the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary. And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly and after the wishes of the people, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and fearfully administered as occasion calls.

By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

'I want to last till the War closes - if 'tis a possible thing'

5] (Civil War) Gilson, Helen Louise.

Group of 5 autograph letters, signed ("Helen"), all to Mary Ann (Gilson) Holmes.

13 pp. in total, 3 letters on U.S. Sanitary Commission letterhead, 1 letter on monogram personal stationery ("G"). Washington, D.C. and City Point, VA: November 18, 1862–November 29, 1864. Usual folds, light marginal soiling, second letter with small archival tape reinforcements near bottom edge affecting text without loss, three letters have transmittal envelopes (postage stamps removed). About near fine.

[375169] \$5,000

A group of letters written by Union nurse Helen L. Gilson (later Osgood) (1835-1868) to her sister Mary Ann. Determined to join the war effort but rejected by Dorothea Dix twice because of her youth, she accompanied her uncle, politician and philanthropist Frank B. Fay (referred to in these letters as Mr. Fay), to the front. After a few months caught in administrative red tape, Gilson found a position with the U.S. Sanitary Commission in the spring of 1862. She would spend the rest of her nursing career in the thick of battle, tending the wounded at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, among many others.

The first letter, from early in her career, was written from the Sanitary Commission headquarters to her sister's children in Boston. The affectionate letter does not gloss over the dangers she faced: "The other day your Aunt Tiny was riding in a wagon to find some sick soldiers, when the naughty Rebels fired some heavy guns, and killed two men very near to me." Like other letters, it reflects her deep faith: "your Aunt Tiny was not hurt, and you know who took care of her and kept her from all harm. It was our dear Heavenly Father who loves us."

The other letters date from 1864 — perhaps the most intense period of Gilson's work — and paint vivid, poignant portraits of her experiences. In a letter from April 15, 1864, she laments being pulled from the front lines on the Potomac: "All ladies have been ordered away [...] It alters my plans materially and I am very much disappointed I can assure you, but a few women have made trouble, and the innocent must suffer with the guilty." On November 29, 1864, she describes the capture of Confederate general Robert A. Pryor: "He came down to our picket line dressed in Civilian's clothes [...] and was "gobbled up" - according to Army phrase by our men. He hung his head as he walked to the Boat."

Gilson is best known and most commended for her service to African American troops at the "Colored Hospital" in City Point, Virginia from which two of these letters are addressed. Her expressive anecdotes (sometimes related in vernacular) convey her affection for the patients in her care and the residents of the contraband camps. "It is terribly hot here," she writes on August 2, 1864, "and we have plenty work. We had a number of wounded come in yesterday to the Colored Hospitals, the negroes having made a charge the day before. They told lively stories [...] describing the scene in glowing colors of frying-pans and tin plates filling the air — it seems they surprised the Rebs at Breakfast." After her return to the hospital from the front lines on November 29, she writes: "The Colored men and the Contrabands said they were 'bery glad to see Miss Helen, an' now dat she'd come - ebery ting would go straight.'"

"I think I shall settle this winter in some white hospital at the Front," she concludes in the same letter. "I am not quite strong enough to work as hard this winter, as I did this summer, and I must take a smaller hospital, where there will not be quite as much responsibility. I want to last till the War closes - if 'tis a possible thing." Though she died young during childbirth in 1868, she did indeed last until the war's close.

Women's letters from the front are extremely scarce.





Unrecorded Field Map

6] (Civil War) Merrill, William Emery [and Capt. Preston C. F. West].

No. 5. Map of Chattanooga and Vicinity.

Printed field map, on four joined sheets of blue paper, with manuscript annotations in red by Captain Preston C. F. West. Signed by West below the cartouche. 25x38-3/4 inches. Chattanooga: November 21, 1863. Archival repairs on verso to folds. Not in Stephenson.

[377677] \$9,500

The urgent need for Union military purposes of detailed maps of the interior of the southern states in rebellion quickly became evident after the events at Fort Sumter. While the Army Corps of Engineers had skilled mapmakers who had honed their proficiency in the antebellum explorations in the west, their numbers were too few and their services needed in other military engineering roles. Thus, many of the best mapmakers of the Civil War would be members of the U.S. Coast Survey, tasked with mapping the inland regions of the war in addition to their services along the coasts. Among them was Captain Preston C. F. West (1835-1901) detached to service on the staff of General William F. "Baldy" Smith for the first three years of the war, rising to the rank of Major and taking part in numerous battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor.



West's most significant accomplishments would be his role in the Chattanooga campaign in October and November 1863 as a scout, intelligence officer and cartographer. He would be among those thanked by Major General George H. Thomas in a November 22, 1863 letter to USCS superintendent A. D. Bache: "Permit me to thank you most cordially for your kindness in placing under the direction of Brigadier General W. F. Smith, chief engineer department of the Cumberland, Messrs. P. C. E. West, Clarence Fendall, F. W. Dorr, and J. W. Donn, officers of the Coast Survey service. In the short time they have been on duty at these headquarters, they have rendered most valuable service in reconnoitring, surveying, and mapping the country" (quoted in the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey ... 1863).

In Brigadier General Smith's January 19, 1864 report on the Battle of Chattanooga submitted to Brigadier General John A. Rawlins, he forwarded maps of the region by West, writing: "These maps are mainly due to the exertions of Captain West, U. S. Coast Survey, of my staff, and to the labors of Captains Dorr and Donn ... and who all deserve the thanks of the general for their labors. By them, the distances were determined before the battle of the use of the artillery and also the heights of the artillery positions occupied by us and the enemy" (quoted in the Official Records).

The Chattanooga campaign, taking place between September and November 1863, resulted in a decisive Union victory that effectively ended Confederate control of Tennessee and paved the way for the invasion of the Deep South. The present map, on a scale of two inches to the mile and dated just days before the decisive battle, depicts the region from the Tennessee River bend on the western side of Raccoon Mountain in the west to three miles to the east of Tyner's Station on the Chattanooga Knoxville Railroad line in the east, to Walden's Ridge in the north and the Georgia boundary in the south – i.e. approx. 228 square mile region centered on the Tennessee River just northeast of Chattanooga. This point comprised the strategic Union position on the heights overlooking the city and the river crossings used by the Union to attack the Confederate position on Missionary Ridge. West has added manuscript annotations in red showing the Union positions and movements. Interestingly, the map's cartouche states that it was compiled from surveys under the direction of Captain W. E. Merrill, although West has crossed out his name and added his own in manuscript, suggesting the true source of the survey.

This unrecorded field printed map was likely produced via photozincography (aka "zinc"), a process that allowed a manuscript map to be quickly duplicated via a photographic method that transferred a collodion glass plate negative via contact transfer to produce a negative on zinc that could be inked and printed like a lithograph, though without the need for heavy lithographic stones. It was an ideal method for the printing of maps for military use in the field and was a process first used a decade earlier in Great Britain to reproduce maps for the Ordnance Survey.

Signed by Sherman

7] (Civil War) Sherman, William T.

Military Map Showing the Marches of the United States Forces Under the Command of Maj. Genl. William T. Sherman During the Years 1863, 1864, 1865.

Large map, drawn by Capt. William Kossak and John B. Muller under the direction of Maj. W. L. B. Jenney, engraved by Evans and Courtenay. 33x51 inches (sheet size). Military movements hand colored. St. Louis: Printed by Joseph Gedney, 1865. Inscribed by Sherman at the lower right "With compliments of W. T. Sherman Lt. Genl. Saint Louis MO September 21, 1868". Old folds, repairs on verso along folds, minor staining. Stephenson 72; Rumsey 3876.

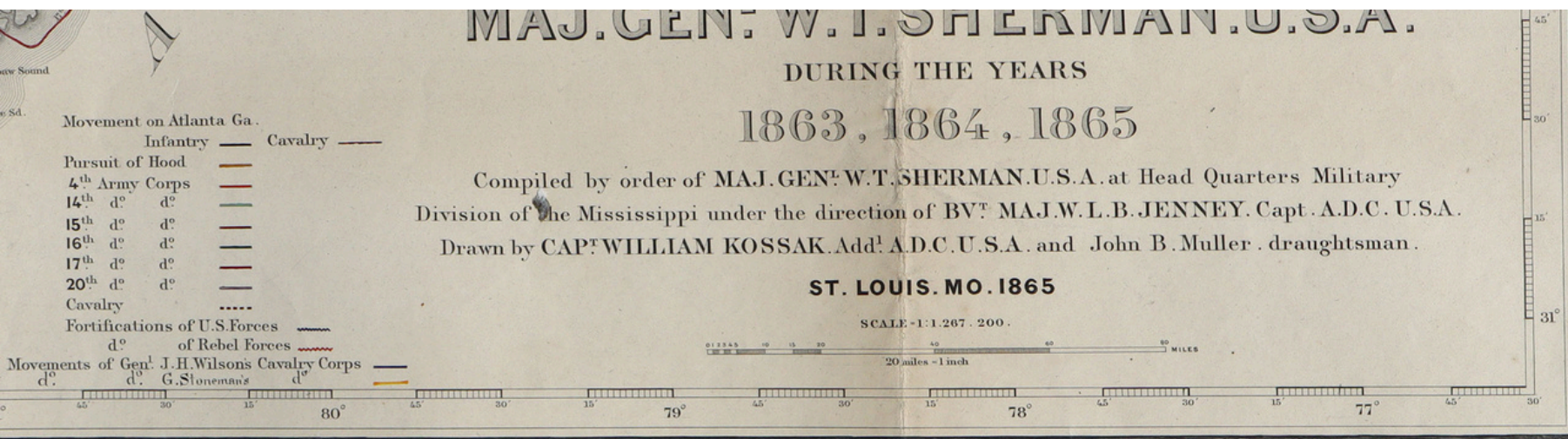
[377676] \$15,000 ON HOLD

An impressively large map covering most of the southern theater of the Civil War, extending from Washington D.C. in the northeast to Brunswick, GA in the south and westward as far as Natchez, Little Rock and St. Louis. The map is filled with remarkable detail including roads, towns and villages, rivers, creeks, and railroads. Compiled under the direction of Bvt. Maj. W.L.B. Jenney by order of General Sherman, 13 different authorities are credited in its preparation.

A key to the hand coloring at the bottom reveals the true reason for the map, i.e. to chart Sherman's taking of Atlanta and his infamous march to the sea: black lines show the route of the infantry, yellow the pursuit of Hood, red the 4th Army Corps, green the 14th Army Corps, and so on; Union fortifications are colored blue and Confederate in red; the routes of Wilson and Stoneman's cavalry corps are also separately delineated.

There are various versions of this map, similarly titled, but produced for different publishers and reasons. The most common includes the imprint of Ferd. Mayer, Genl. Lith. of New York who printed the map for inclusion in Sherman's Memoirs (New York, 1875). Another version was produced at a reduced scale for inclusion in the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, with the imprint of Julius Bien (plate CXVII). Yet another includes the The American Photo-Lithographic Company of New York imprint at the lower right. The present version, however, with the St. Louis imprint of Joseph Gedney at the lower left, would appear to have been separately published. Given the present version inscribed by Sherman, it was perhaps produced on his behalf.

We have never encountered another of these maps inscribed and signed by Sherman.



Engraved at Head Qrs. Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. by H.C. Evans & F. Courtenay.

With compliments of
W.T. Sherman
Lt Genl.

Saint Louis Mo
September 21. 1868.



A Revolutionary War Battle Plan for New York City

8] Faden, William.

A Plan of New York Island, with part of Long Island, Staten Island & East New Jersey, with a particular Description of the Engagement on the Woody Heights of Long Island, between Flatbush and Brooklyn, on the 27th of August 1776, between His Majesty's Forces Commanded by General Howe, and the Americans under Major General Putnam, Shewing also the Landing of the British Army on New-York-Island, and the Taking of the City of New York &c. on the 15th of September following, with the Subsequent Disposition of Both of the Armies.

[Copper engraving with contemporary hand coloring, with letterpress text in four columns below titled "An Account of the taking of the City of New York, by His Majesty's Forces, on the 15th of September 1776. Taken from Gen. Howe's Letter to Lord George Germaine, principal Secretary of State for the American Department." 29x21 inches (sheet size). London: William Faden, 1776. Minor age toning, else very good. Stevens and Tree 41d; Nebenzahl, Atlas of the American Revolution, plate 12; Nebenzahl, Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution, 107.

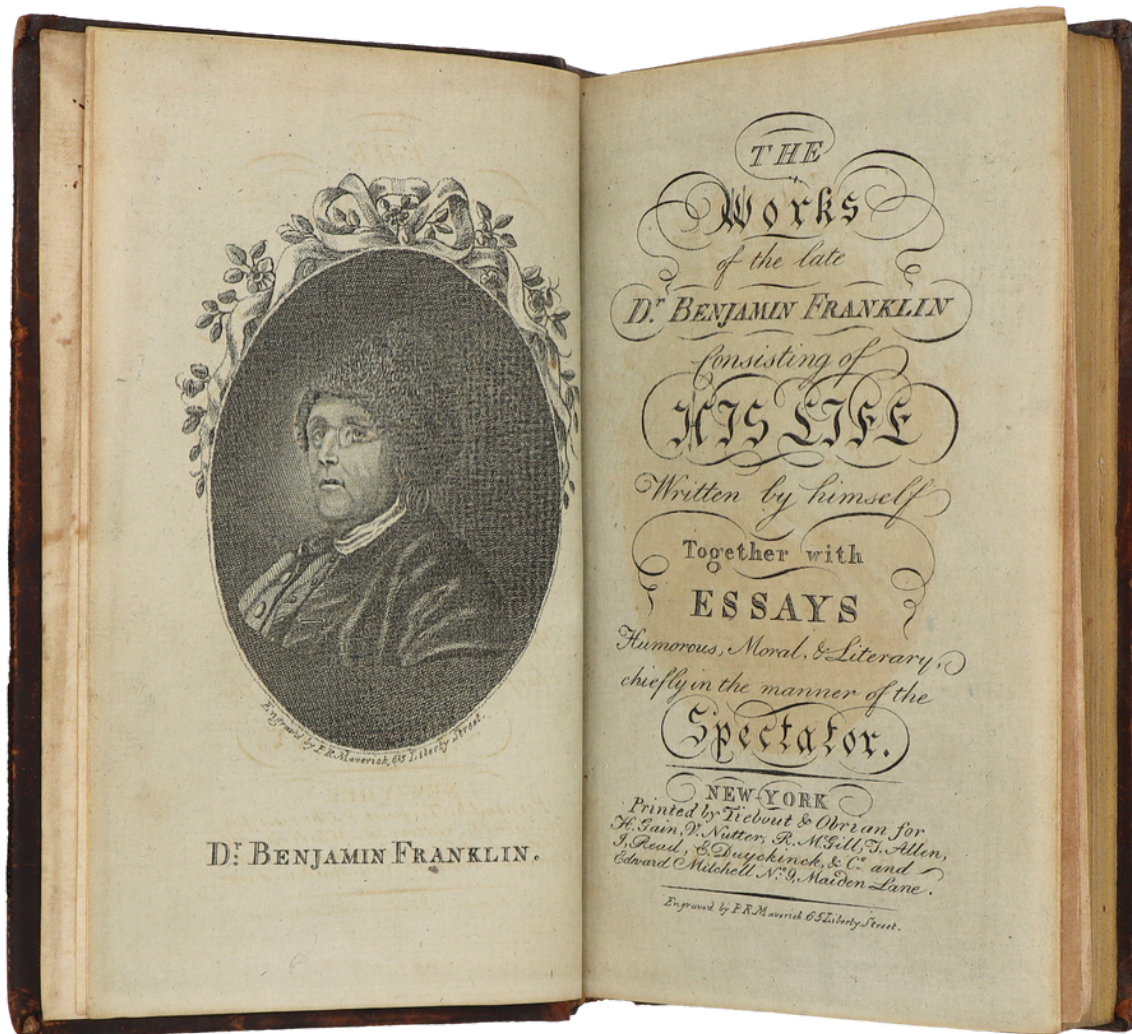
[377018] \$15,000

A highly important broadside battle plan for the American Revolution depicting the fall of New York City and George Washington's retreat: a significant 18th century cartographic record of the first major battle following the Declaration of Independence. The map shows all of Manhattan Island, the Bronx, parts of Westchester and neighboring New Jersey, northern Staten Island, and most of Queens and Brooklyn, with British and American troops and movements identified.

After the British evacuation of Boston in March 1776, the theatre of war in the north shifted to New York. On Aug. 22, 1776, the "largest British Armada in history" arrived at the entrance to New York Harbor and disembarked troops on the present-day southern Brooklyn shore. The British Army marched north through Flatbush to the Brooklyn highlands ("The Woody Heights") near present-day Prospect Park, where an engagement with the Americans took place on Aug. 27. The Battle of Woody Heights led to the retreat of Gen. Washington from Long Island to Manhattan, and to the eventual British capture of the city on September 15. Washington's retreat from Long Island to Manhattan in which 9000 troops safely crossed the river was miraculous, seen by modern military historians as one of his greatest accomplishments. The Battle of Long Island, which a resounding British victory, also that showed there would be no quick end to the war.

This is the fourth of five issues. The map was originally issued without the letterpress text, which was added with the second issue. The third issue included military information in the text through August 27. This fourth issue includes both map and text in a mature form, with information to Sept. 15, the day the British Army occupied New York. Battle information on the map has also been updated through Sept. 15, and a "British Brigade" is shown occupying lower Manhattan. The final issue includes lists of those British officers killed, wounded and missing.





First American Edition of Franklin's Autobiography

9] Franklin, Benjamin.

The Works of the Late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, consisting of his life written by himself, together with Essays, humorous, moral & literary, chiefly in the Manner of the Spectator.

Engraved frontispiece portrait & engraved vol. 1 title, each by Peter Maverick. 174; [3]-139, [3]pp. Two volumes in one. 16mo. New York: Printed by Tiebout & Obrian for H. Gain [and others], [1794]. First American Edition. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt, minor wear. One signature partially sprung, minor foxing. Provenance: George Goodwin, Jr. (early owner's signature). Ford 441; Evans 27007; Howes F323; ESTC W17368; cf. Grolier American 21.

[378165] \$6,500

Franklin wrote the first five chapters of his autobiography in England in 1771 covering his life from 1706 to 1731, resumed again 13 years later in Paris and again in 1788 when he returned to the United States. A draft of the first part was obtained by a French publisher and printed in Paris in 1791. That work would be translated into English and printed in London in 1793, with a continuation by the editor added. The complete version with all parts as written by Franklin would be published in 1818 by his grandson and literary heir William Temple Franklin.

The Tiebout & Obrian edition of Franklin's Works, a reprint of a British edition by G. G. J. and J. Robinson from 1793, contains the first American edition of the Autobiography, which comprises the entire first volume. The second volume, issued bound together with the first volume and without an engraved title [see Ford], comprises various essays including Franklin's Way to Wealth.

"The most widely read of all American autobiographies ... this book holds the essence of the American way of life" (Grolier American).

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Jefferson's Celebrated Report on Weights and Measures

10] Jefferson, Thomas.

Report of the Secretary of State, on the Subject of Establishing a Uniformity in the Weights, Measures and Coins of the United States.

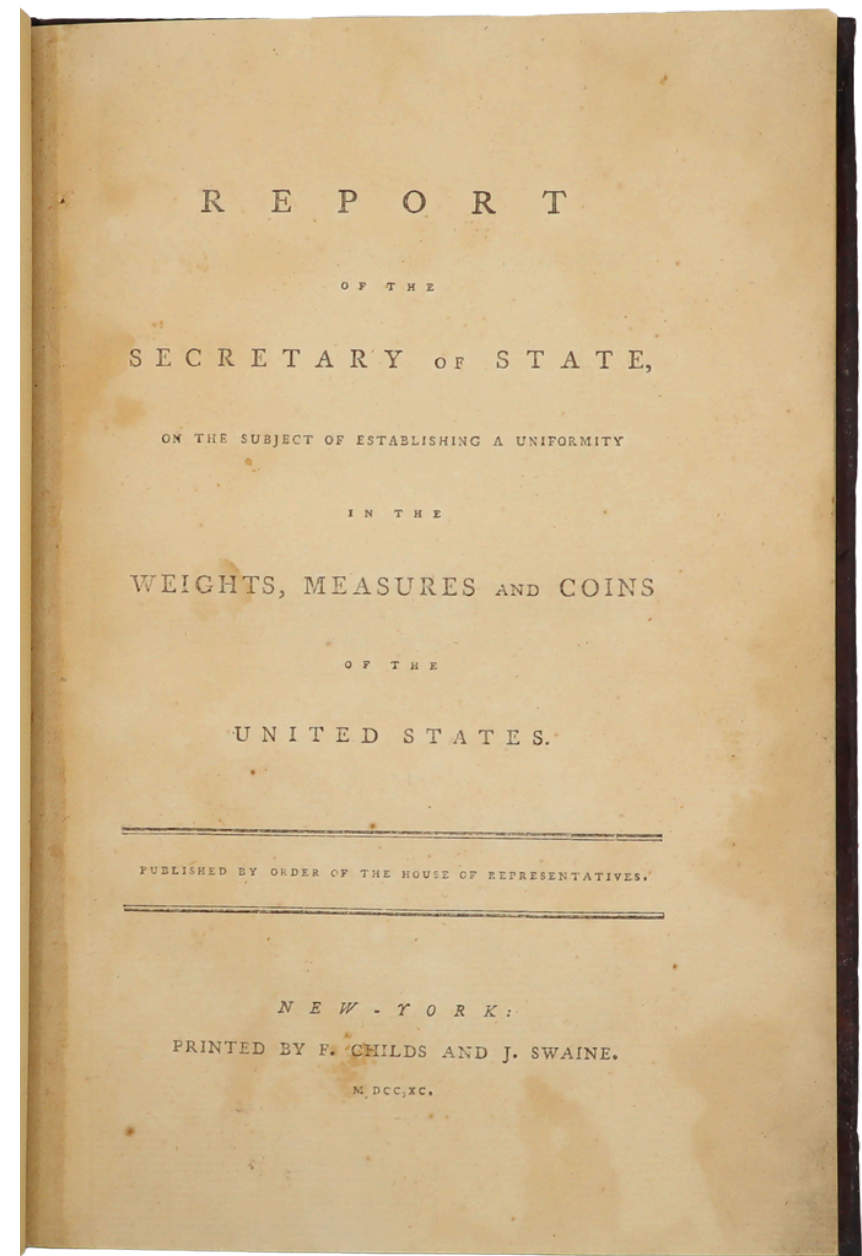
v, [4], 10-49, [3]pp. Manuscript correction in Jefferson's hand on p. 12. 8vo. New York: Printed by F. Childs and J. Swaine, 1790. First octavo edition: thick paper copy. Recently bound in antique tree calf, red morocco lettering piece. Evans 22997; Rink 877; Sowerby, Jefferson's Library 3760; Reese, Federal Hundred 30. See Thomas Jefferson Papers, XVI, pp.602-75.

[376330] \$45,000

Thomas Jefferson's famous report as Secretary of State on the uniformity of a system of weights and measures is a primary document in the establishment of the federal government and in the implementation of Jefferson's ideas concerning science and government, the influence of which is still felt in the daily lives of all Americans. This edition of the report, the second overall, is the one Jefferson kept in his own library, although notably, this example a rare thick paper issue likely produced for presentation by Jefferson.

Jefferson had long pondered the difficulties of establishing uniform weights and measures, and the desirability of doing so. Colonial America had struggled with a multiplicity of measures borrowed from Europe, few of them based on rational systems. Jefferson felt that commerce would be greatly aided by having a single standard, that politically it would serve to bind the nation together as a unit with similar measures, and that invention would be encouraged by uniformity in standards. He also felt strongly that a decimal-based system would make transactions easier for less educated persons, and thus be more democratic. It is, the editors of the Thomas Jefferson Papers write, "an almost perfect embodiment of his dual allegiance to Newtonian physics and to Lockean concepts of government."

Jefferson had considered the problems of standard currency as early as 1782. In 1784 he wrote and privately-published a pamphlet on the topic titled *Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit*, incorporated as an appendix to some copies of the privately printed first edition of *Notes on the State of Virginia*. He and Madison corresponded frequently on the larger issue of weights, measures, and standards from 1785 on. It was a topic he was eager to take on when the House of Representatives asked him to prepare a report on the problem on January 15, 1790. Working with Tench Coxe, David Rittenhouse, and James Madison, he developed the concept of a single, integrated system based on decimal calculation. "The idea of using the pendulum as an invariable and universal standard came straight from Newton's *Principia*, and the aim of constructing a system of weights and measures "bringing the principal affairs of life within the arithmetic of every man who can multiply and divide plain numbers" was fully in accord with both reason and the rights of man" (Jefferson Papers, editorial note). According to the editors of the Jefferson Papers, it was "...a thoroughly radical departure: indeed it is doubtful whether a reformation of similar extent, in comprehensive fullness and explicitness, has ever been similarly reduced to the brevity of two small sheets of paper [in the manuscript draft]."



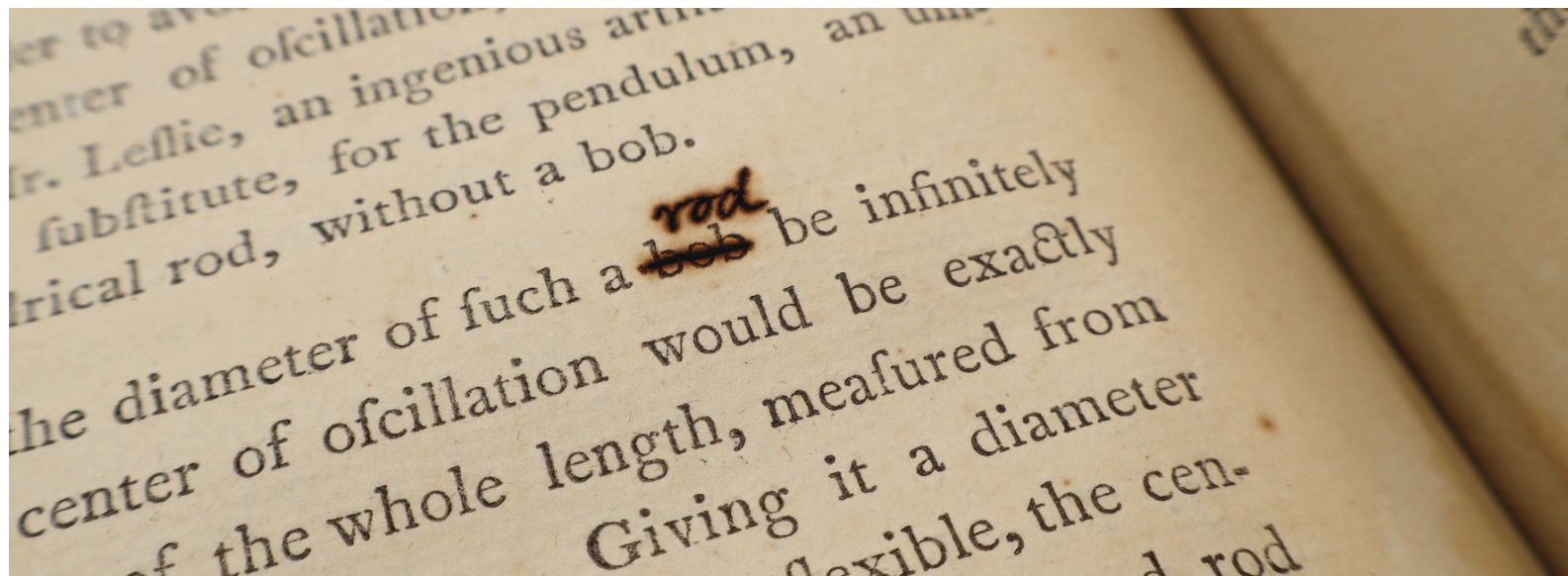
The Report was delivered to the House of Representatives on July 13, 1790 and immediately ordered printed. The first edition was printed in folio format for the use of the House. Two other folio editions followed and, traditionally (though incorrectly), these folio editions were given priority over the present octavo edition. However, both the second and third folio editions include a postscript dated January 1791 that is not found in the present octavo edition. It is therefore more recently established that this octavo edition is in fact the second published overall.

Remarkably, given the large bibliographic oeuvre on Jefferson, the existence of thick paper copies has hitherto been unnoticed, with no description of such examples in Evans, Sowerby or elsewhere. The only reference to a thick paper example in the auction records prior to the discovery of the present example is in the 1881 George Brinley sale. However, copies of the thick paper issue, printed on noticeably thick paper often with a Whatman Strasbourg lily watermark (Churchill 324), can be found in the Library of Congress, the John Carter Brown Library, the American Antiquarian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Library Company and elsewhere.

While there is no direct evidence that such thick paper examples were intended for presentation, it should be noted that George Washington's own copy at the Boston Athenaeum is thick paper, as is a presentation copy by Jefferson at AAS. There are known letters by Jefferson sending copies of the report, though without indication which edition or issue he distributed (see, for example, TJ to Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr. 3 August 1790, sending two copies, one for Randolph and the other for "the Society at Edinburgh"). Jefferson's account book does show a payment for printing to Childs and Swaine on July 6, 1791 in the amount of £1.4.4-1/2, though there is no evidence what that charge was for and the amount would not seem large enough for the full run of printing (which would in theory have been charged to the Treasury anyway). Nevertheless, like examples of the Federalist Papers on thick paper, it would be entirely in keeping with the period for such thick paper copies to have been specially printed for distribution by Jefferson or his office to friends or dignitaries of note.

While not inscribed, this example does have a manuscript correction in Jefferson's hand on page 12, changing the printed word "bob" to "rod." Similar corrections to that word are found in George Washington's copy and the presentation copy at AAS.

While Jefferson's full recommendations were never implemented, much of his report was adopted, and his ideas on decimal measures form the basis for American standards of currency and other basic measures. This report remains one of the clearest expressions of his extraordinary ability to conceive of ways for government to rationally order the world, and remains his most celebrated written contribution as Secretary of State. As the editors of the Jefferson Papers put it, this was the plan one would have expected "of the pen that produced such revolutionary documents as the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom."



The Rare First Edition of an Important Americanum

11] Laet, Johannes de.

Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien, wt veelerhande Schriften ende Aenteekeningen van verscheydn Natien by een versamelt.

Gothic letter. 10 double-page engraved maps by Hessel Gerritsz. [24], 510, [16]pp. Small folio, bound in sixes. Leyden: Isaack Elzevier, 1625. First edition. Contemporary quarter vellum with tips and pastepaper covered boards, minor soiling and wear, front hinge starting. Some toning, foxing and staining, split at the lower fold of the first map, minor worming, two leaves of the register in the rear (2x3-4) with restoration to the lower corners affecting a few letters. Provenance: Jan van der Hasselt (signature dated 1775). European Americana 625/125; Sabin 38554; Borba de Moraes I, p. 450; Streit II:1557; JCB (3)II:193; Bell L28; Burden 215; Stokes VI:pp. 261-262. Not in Church.

[377751] \$25,000 ON HOLD

De Laet (1581-1649) served as one of the founding directors of the Dutch West India Company, a position he held from 1620 to the end of his life. Organized in a similar fashion to the more well known Dutch East India Company (VOC), the Dutch West India Company (WIC) received its charter from the States-General in June 1621, granting it a 24-year monopoly on trade and colonization that included the American coast between Newfoundland and the Straits of Magellan.

Among the first accomplishments by *De Laet* was the compilation and publication of the present work, a comprehensive description of the areas covered by their charter. Using a variety of eyewitness accounts and printed sources – including those by Antonio de Herrera, Lopez de Gomara, Giovanni Battista Ramusio, Peter Martyr, Samuel Champlain, Jan Huygen van Linschoten, John Smith, Richard Hakluyt, Samuel Purchas and others – the work was divided into fifteen chapters, each covering a different region: West Indies, Canada, Virginia (including New England, New York), Florida, Nova Hispania, Nova Galicia (including California and New Mexico), Guatemala, Terra Firma, Granada, Peru, Chile, Rio de la Plata, Brazil, Guiana, and Nova Andalusia. The descriptions include notes on the exploration and establishment of the Europeans in America, the geography and natural history of America, and the character and manners of its native peoples. Stokes notes the importance of *De Laet's* account of Hudson's voyage of 1609, which was "probably based on a journal of Hudson, now lost." The work is especially valuable for the descriptions of Dutch activities in Brazil and other parts of South America.

"Considerable effort went into the text and maps of this work, which was the most accurate description of the Americas available at the time. It is arguably the finest published in the seventeenth century. The exhaustive research involved *De Laet* reading all of the published and manuscript material he could find. For the cartographic work he had much to call on, being a director of the recently formed



Dutch West India Company in charge of all Dutch interests in the America and Africa. He therefore had access to the latest geographic knowledge" (Burden).

The first edition work is illustrated with ten maps by Hessel Gerritz (1581-1632), the cartographer of the Dutch West India Company, a disciple of Willem Blaeu:

- 1) *De Groote ende Kleyne Eylanden van West-Indien*
- 2) *Nova Hispania, Nova Galicia, Guatimala [Burden 215]*
- 3) *Tierra Firma met Nuevo Reyno de Granada ende Popayan*
- 4) *Peru*
- 5) *Chili*
- 6) *Provincien van de Straet van Magallanes, ende vande Straet Le Maire*
- 7) *Paraguay, ó Prov. de Rio de la Plata*
- 8) *T Landt van Brasil*
- 9) *Guiana*
- 10) *Venezuela*

Burden notes the importance of the map of Nova Hispania: "Although many maps had been produced of New Spain, few extended north in the area of present day Texas." The map is also notable for naming the mouth of the Mississippi river "B. del Spiritu Santo."

Subsequent enlarged editions published in Dutch (1630 and 1644), Latin (1633) and French (1640) included additional maps not included in this first edition. Among the most valuable early histories of America, the first edition is considerably more rare than the later editions and is seldom encountered.



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Americana catalogue
on our website*

Denouncing Spanish Cruelty in the New World

12] Las Casas, Bartholome de.

An Account of the First Voyages and Discoveries Made by the Spaniards in America. Containing the most Exact Relation hitherto publis'd, of their unparallel'd Cruelties on the Indians, in the destruction of above Forty Millions of People.

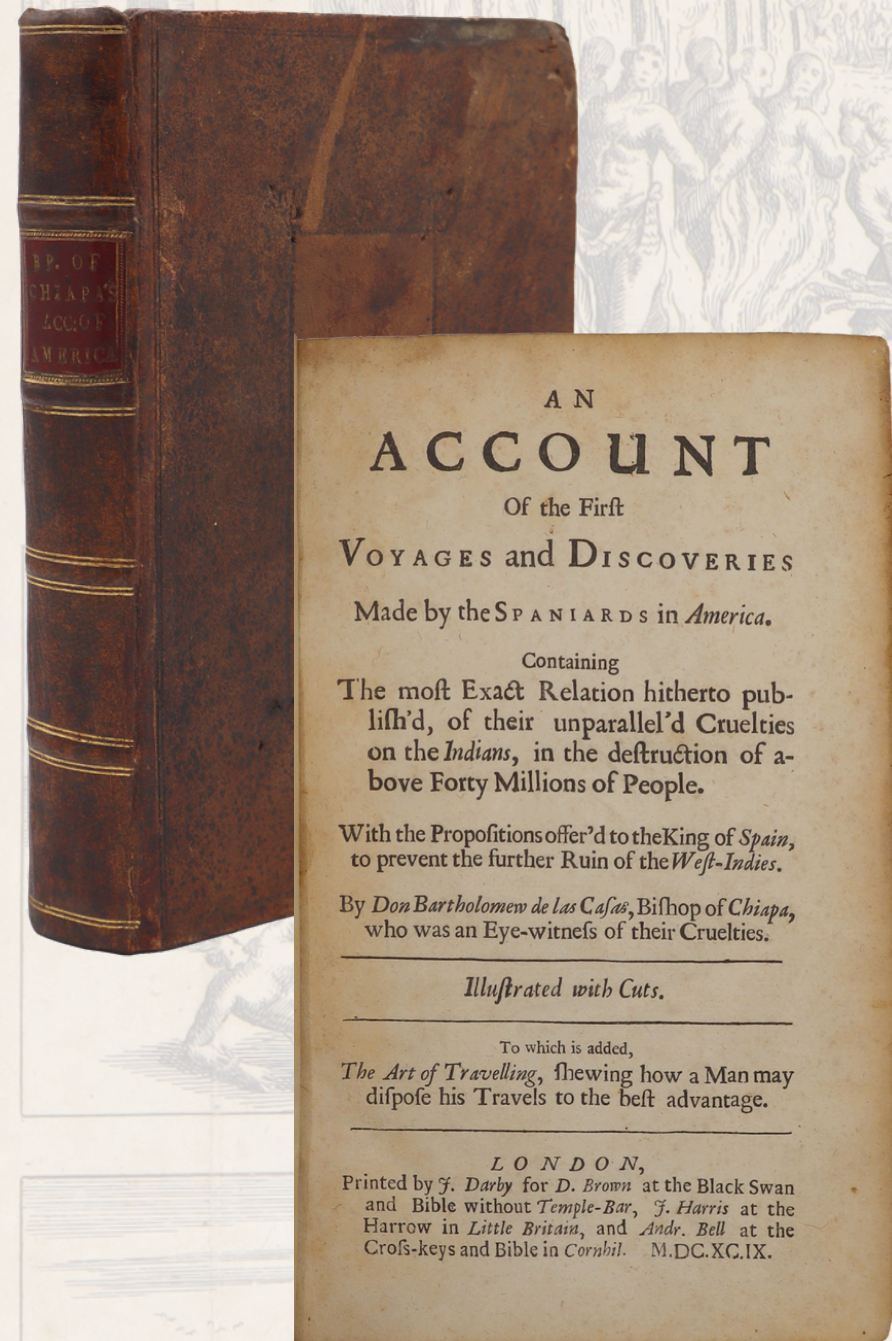
2 engraved folding plates. [8], 248, 40pp. 8vo. London: Printed by J. Darby for D. Brown [and others], 1699. Contemporary panelled calf, rebaked, red morocco lettering piece. Foxing. Provenance: T. Beale (armorial bookplate); Herbert Leon (bookplate). Sabin 11289; European Americana 699/33; Wing C797; Church 780; Field 881. Colin Steele, *English Interpreters of the Iberian World* (Oxford, 1975).

[377781] \$6,000

Las Casas, the first great historian and humanist of the New World, arrived in Cuba in 1502 and spent most of his time in the Caribbean and Mexico until his return to Spain in 1547. An early critic of Spanish policy, he nonetheless rose to be Bishop of Chiapas. After his return to Spain, he launched a series of attacks on Spanish Indian policy. His tracts, first published in 1551-52 denounce Spanish cruelty to Indians in the West Indies and Mexico.

This is the fourth edition of Las Casas to appear in English (the first was in 1583), but it is, in fact, a separate, new translation, and according to Colin Steele, "an improvement over previous translations." Church notes that it translates six of the nine tracts. As with earlier English versions, it was issued during a period of war with Spain and served a function as anti-Spanish propaganda. Unlike previous issues, it contains, at the end, the essay, "The Art of Travelling to Advantage," which instructs would-be travellers on how to observe and report their travels.

There is some bibliographical confusion regarding the two folding plates which comprise 22 illustrations after De Bry that graphically illustrate the atrocities committed by the Spanish against the Indians. In some copies, binders have separated one or both folding plates along their centerfold and bound in as three or four plates rather than two folding plates as issued (and as in the present example).



AN
ACCOUNT
Of the First
VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES
Made by the SPANIARDS in America.

Containing
The most Exact Relation hitherto pub-
lish'd, of their unparallel'd Cruelties
on the Indians, in the destruction of a-
bove Forty Millions of People.

With the Propositions offer'd to the King of Spain,
to prevent the further Ruin of the West-Indies.

By Don Bartholomew de Las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa,
who was an Eye-witnes of their Cruelties.

Illustrated with Cuts.

To which is added,
The Art of Travelling, shewing how a Man may
dispose his Travels to the best advantage.

L O N D O N,
Printed by J. Darby for D. Brown at the Black Swan
and Bible without Temple-Bar, J. Harris at the
Harrow in Little Britain, and Andr. Bell at the
Cross-keys and Bible in Cornhil. M.DC.XC.IX.

Signed by Lee

13] (Lee, Robert E) Brady, Mathew; photographer.

Gen. R. E. Lee and Staff ... [Large mounted albumen photograph of General Robert E. Lee, George Washington Custis Lee, and Walter Herron Taylor, Signed by Lee on the mount].

Albumen photograph on the photographer's mount with printed title as above, Signed on the mount at the lower right ("R. E. Lee"). Approx. 8-1/2x6-7/8 inches (image size), 10x8 inches (overall). Richmond, VA [printed in Washington, D.C.]: Brady & Co, April 1865. Very minor silvering to the image, otherwise with dark tones and largely unfaded. Mount slightly trimmed along right side. Provenance: a descendant of Reynolds Tarr, who served in the Army of Northern Virginia; Property of a Lady (sold Christie's New York, May 17, 1991, lot 215); Gilder Lehrman Collection, deaccessioned 2026. Roy Meredith, *The Face of Robert E. Lee*, New York, 1947, pp. 64-69; Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man, pp. 195-196, 368, cover illustration and pl. 114.

[377019] \$60,000

One of the most remarkable of all existing images of Lee and VERY RARE signed.

Taken only days after his surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, this iconic photograph by Mathew Brady depicts the Confederate General seated and wearing the uniform in which he surrendered, flanked on either side by his son George Washington Custis Lee and aide Walter Herron Taylor. Taken at Lee's estate in Richmond, Virginia in April of 1865, it is described by historian Robert Wilson: "...the hatless general's head is squarely centered in front of the crossed rails of a panel door, suggesting Christ on the cross to those for whom Lee would become a powerful symbol of the martyred South. Lee posed right after Lincoln's death, perhaps in an effort to introduce a sense of calm to a volatile time....". Matthew Brady took a total of six photographs of the defeated Commander on the back porch of Lee's house, "Brook Hill," on Franklin Street in Richmond, where he had retired in the wake of the surrender.

Matthew Brady was in Petersburg when news of the surrender broke. Immediately proceeding to Appomattox they found the site already abandoned, so followed Lee to Richmond. "It was supposed," he told one of the war correspondents, 'that it would be preposterous to ask him to sit, but I thought it would be the time for a historical picture.'" (Meredith, p. 64). Initially refused, Brady appealed to his friend General Robert Quid, Federal Commissioner of Prisoners, who prevailed on Mrs. R. E. Lee, who in turn convinced the General to agree to pose.

The next day, Brady was permitted to come to the Franklin Street house and was allowed one hour in which to photograph Lee. Brady took six pictures, only five of which survive, with two of them depicting Lee seated on the house's back porch. "There was little conversation, Brady said later, though Lee changed his position readily under the photographer's direction; he was still the soldier going through with what he must do. But the camera has caught his true feelings. The tense strain of war is still upon him, and he is here facing up to another ordeal. His bearing is closely controlled. . . his gaze is sharply direct; but in all the pictures his eyes are shadowed with suffering, his jaw is set. It is a remarkable group of photographs" (Meredith).

We know of only one other example of this photograph signed by Lee.



'one of the supreme utterances of the principles of democratic freedom' (PMM)

14] Lincoln, Abraham; and Edward Everett.

An Oration Delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, (November 19, 1863) at the Consecration of the Cemetery Prepared for the Interment of the Remains of Those Who Fell in the Battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863.

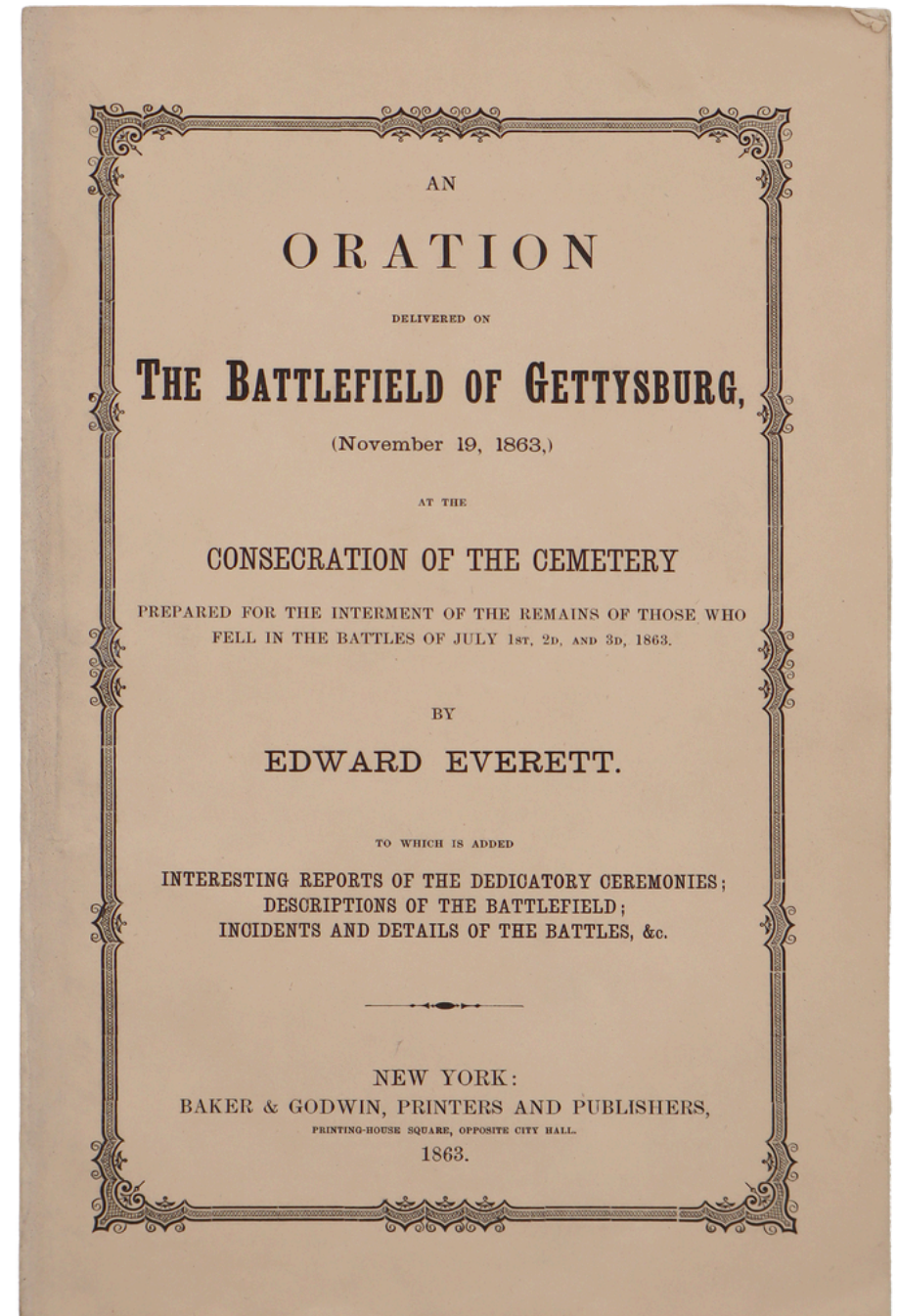
48 pp. 8vo. New York: Baker & Godwin, 1863. First edition in book form. Original printed wrappers, expert restoration to the spine. Housed in a morocco backed box. PMM 351; Wills, 191-204, 261-263; Howes E233; Sabin 23263; Streeter sale 1747; Monaghan 193.

[376857] \$50,000

A lovely copy of the rare first edition of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address delivered at the dedication of a cemetery on the Gettysburg battlefield four months after the bloody and pivotal battle that turned the tide of the Civil War in favor of the Union. Lincoln's speech, delivered in only a few minutes, stands as a supreme distillation of American values and of the sacrifices necessary for the survival of liberty and freedom.

Much controversy surrounds the circumstances and content of the address as it was actually delivered at Gettysburg. The words spoken in the speech differ in the versions appearing in newspapers and the text which appeared in Washington several days later (published as The Gettysburg Solemnities and known in only four copies) which is now taken as the closest version to Lincoln's final intent because of its correspondence to the known manuscript versions. Interestingly, and according to Carbonell, the text of the first appearance of the speech in book form, published a few days later as An Oration Delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg (i.e. the present printing), is taken largely from the New York Tribune printing. Lincoln's address appears on page 40, and parenthetical notes are added indicating "applause" and "long-continued applause." A diagram on page 32 gives the details of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

"Lincoln's speech, composed on the train on the way to Gettysburg and written down, according to tradition, on scratch-paper and the backs of envelopes, comprised ten sentences and took only a few minutes to deliver. From the first words - 'Four score and seven years ago' - to the last - 'that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth' - it is immortal, one of the supreme utterances of the principles of democratic freedom" (PMM).



Rare Printing of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

15] Lincoln, Abraham.

The Proclamation of Emancipation, by the President of the United States, to Take Effect January 1st, 1863 [wrapper title].

7, [1, blank]pp. Miniature, 3-1/4x2-1/8 inches. [Boston]: J.M. Forbes, [December 1862]. Original wrappers, unstitched. Small repair to tears at gutter. Housed in a blue morocco backed box. Eberstadt 7; Monaghan 147.

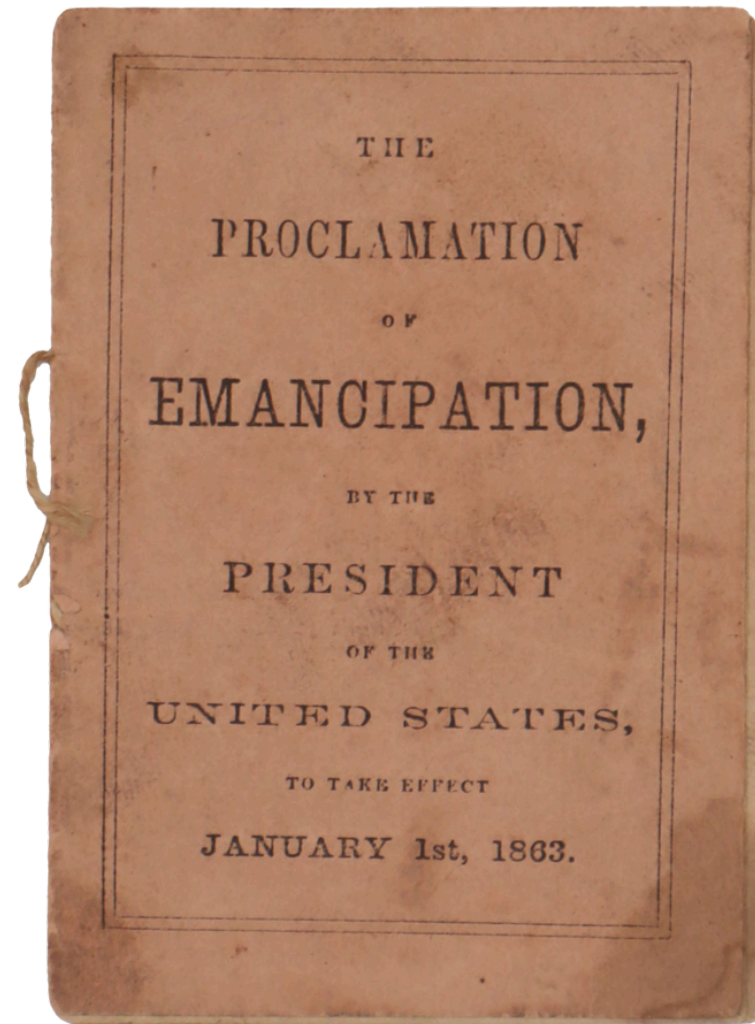
[376858] \$25,000

The first and only contemporary printing of Lincoln's historic preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in separate pamphlet form.

This small pamphlet was printed by John Murray Forbes, a Boston industrialist and abolitionist, for distribution by Union soldiers to African Americans in the south. In 1899, the publisher's daughter recalled the genesis of this pocket-sized edition: "With the view of placing the Proclamation of Emancipation in the hands of the negroes themselves, my father had printed 1,000,000 copies on small slips, one and half inches square, put into packages of fifty each, and distributed among the Northern soldiers at the front, who scattered them about among the blacks, while on the march. [Massachusetts Senator Charles] Sumner approved the idea ..." (Sara Forbes Hughes, Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes, pp. 348-49). Indeed, in a letter to Forbes on Christmas Day, 1862, Sumner asked, "Why not send to all the hospitals, camps, posts? The more the better?" However, the diminutive printing's scarcity in institutions and in the market would seem to belie that notion, as it is among the rarest of editions of the Proclamation, no doubt in part because of its small size.

The preliminary proclamation of the Emancipation Proclamation was issued on September 22, 1862, shortly following the Battle of Antietam, and declared the freedom of all slaves in any Confederate state that did not return to Union control by January 1, 1863. The text of the final, official proclamation was the result of Lincoln's consultation with his cabinet on the morning of Dec. 31, 1862, in which many changes were suggested. Lincoln then retired to consider all the cabinet members' recommendations and compose the final proclamation, which he completed late in the day just before it would take effect.

A signal moment in American history and the ideological raison d'etre of America's bloodiest war.



A Scarce First Printing

16] Madison, James.

The Papers of James Madison, Purchased by order of the Library of Congress; Being his Correspondence and Reports of Debates during the Congress of Confederation and his Reports of Debates in the Federal Convention; Now Published from the Original Manuscripts ... Under the Superintendence of Henry D. Gilpin

lx, 580, xxii; [2], xxii, [2], [581]–1242; [2], xiv, [2], [1243]–1624, ccxvi, [32]pp. Facsimiles of handwriting in the rear of vol. 3. Half-titles in vols. 2 and 3. 3 vols. 8vo. Washington, D. C: Langtree and O'Sullivan, 1840. First edition. Publisher's calf, morocco labels, minor scuffing as usual, minor staining to vol. 2 boards. Provenance: John W. Van Cleve (signatures). Sabin 43716.

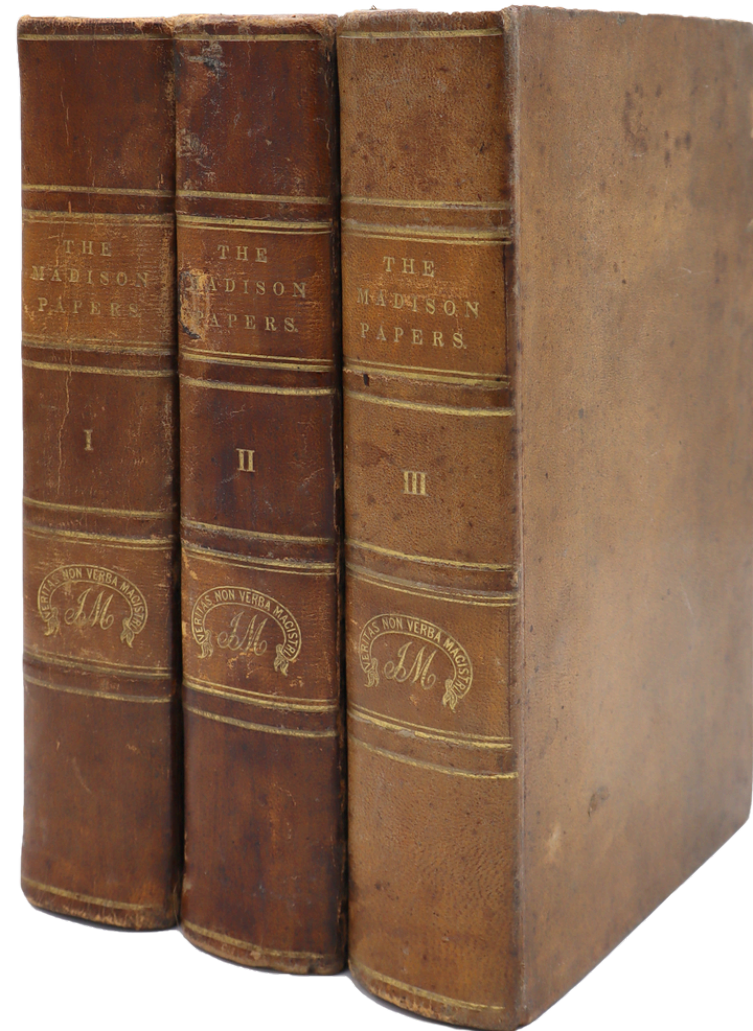
[376924] \$6,500 ON HOLD

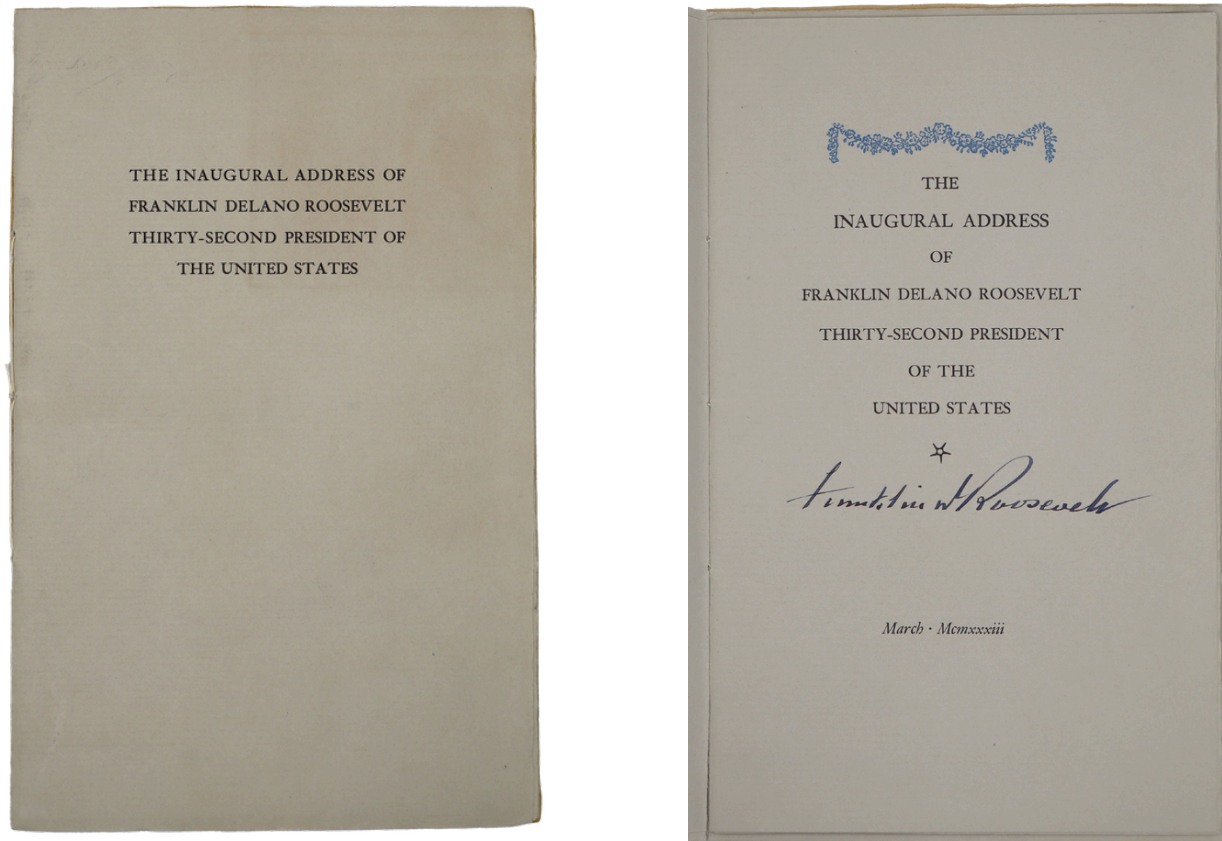
First printing of James Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention, and very scarce in this Washington edition. Other editions were produced in New York in 1841, and Mobile in 1842.

In financial straits in his old age, Madison sold many of his papers, including his famous notes on the Federal Convention, to the Library of Congress. This collection constitutes the first printing of Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention, which he insisted on keeping secret until after his death. They have become one of the key texts in modern constitutional debates over the intentions of the founders.

The papers were published under the auspices of Henry D. Gilpin, who at the time was Attorney General of the United States. The first thirty pages of text in the first volume contain Thomas Jefferson's notes on the debate over the Declaration of Independence, while the plates in the rear of the final volume comprise an engraved facsimile of the fair copy of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's hand, as well as engraved signatures of the signers of the Constitution.

This example from the library of John Whitten Van Cleve (1801-1858), a noted early citizen of Dayton Ohio who served as the city's Mayor, had a notable early Ohio library and was among the founders of the Dayton Library Association.





Signed by FDR: "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself..."

17] Roosevelt, Franklin D.

The Inaugural Address of Franklin Delano Roosevelt Thirty-Second President of the United States.

16pp. Title page and the first page of text printed in blue and black. 8vo. [New York]: Privately Printed for the Friends of the Harbor Press, March 1833. First edition, Halter's third state. One of 150 copies. Gray wrappers. Boldly signed on the title. Halter T548.

[377020] \$12,000

Delivered in the midst of the Great Depression, FDR's first inaugural is most remembered for its iconic phrase "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Instilling hope and courage, the address would be a key moment in 20th century American history in which FDR laid out what would become known as the New Deal.

The present Harbor Press edition of FDR's First Inaugural was taken from a stenographic transcript and thus incorporated Roosevelt's numerous last-minute changes. It "is therefore the first appearance in book form of the First Inaugural as listeners actually heard it delivered" (Halter, p.107). Beautifully printed, the design of this publication is characteristic of the work of John S. Fass (1890-1973), who co-founded the Harbor Press with Roland Wood (1896-1980) in 1925.

Three issues of the work were printed in variant bindings: 10 copies bound in scarlet calfskin issued to FDR and his closest advisors; 30 unnumbered copies in green cloth; and 150 in gray wrappers. However it is very unusual to find examples of this edition signed by Roosevelt.

An American Classic, Inscribed

18] Roosevelt, Theodore.

The Rough Riders.

Etched frontispiece portrait of Roosevelt in three states by W.H.W Bicknell (the first signed in pencil) and three plates each in three states by H.L.V. Parkhurst and M.E. Riddick. ix, [1], 294pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Gebbie and Company, 1903. Uniform Edition. Inscribed and Signed on the front endpaper. Contemporary full tan morocco, spine gilt with raised bands. Provenance: Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr. (Christies New York, March 27, 2002, lot 142). Cole and Vail A18 (not noting this edition).

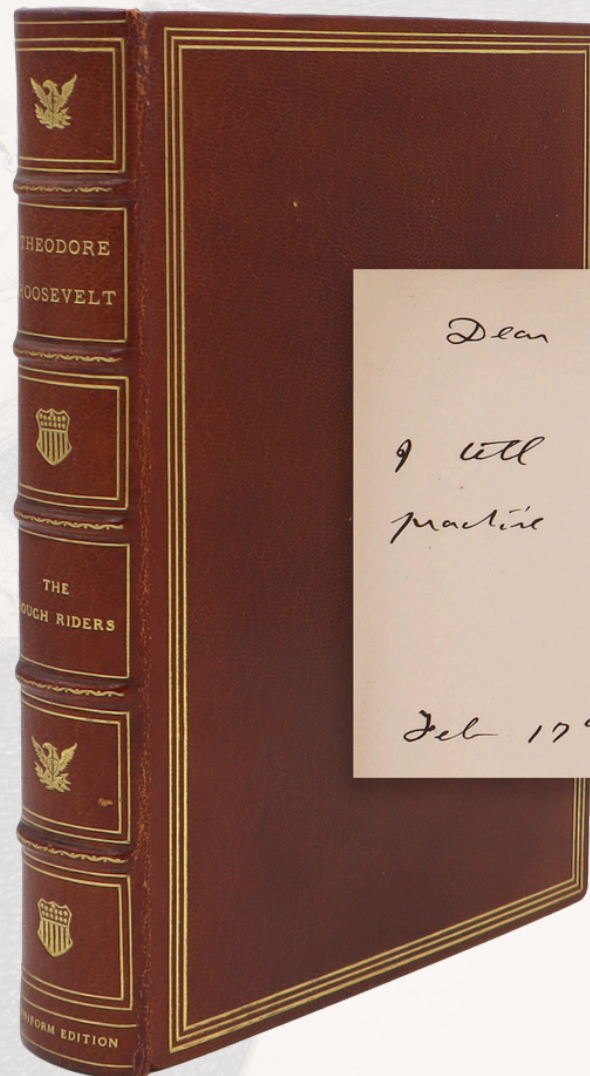
[378171] \$12,500

Roosevelt's classic account of the Spanish American War. Presentation copy, inscribed on the endpaper: "Dear Sager, In this book I tell how I tried to practice what I preached. Yours Theodore Roosevelt Feb 17th 1917."

Roosevelt recruited and commanded the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry in 1898, and the flamboyant unit, popularly dubbed the Rough Riders served in Cuba. An especially bold charge up Kettle Hill, near San Juan Hill, received widespread press coverage, and made Roosevelt a national figure.

In 1898, Roosevelt "began to dictate his war memoirs, inevitably called The Rough Riders. At \$1,000 per serial installment ... the work was the most profitable he had ever undertaken" (Edmund Morris, The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt, New York, 2001, p.722). Issued serially in Scribner's Magazine, the first book edition was first published by Trow Directory Printing in May 1899 in an edition of 5000 copies, with two additional printings quickly following.

The present later edition is from a 22-volume 1902-1903 edition of all of Roosevelt's works to that date, the first collected edition of his writings. The edition consisted of 1310 copies, with 60 not for sale. However, only 250 sets were sold with the remainder sold unbound to Charles Scribner's Sons, who issued a new title and marketed the set as the Elkhorn edition. Copies with the original Gebbie imprint are rare.



*Dear Sager,
In this book
I tell how I tried to
practice what I preached.
Yours
Theodore Roosevelt
Feb 17th 1917*

Early Movable Book

19] [Sands, Benjamin].

[Early manuscript copy of Sands's *Metamorphosis or, A Transformation of Pictures with Poetical Explanations, with charming hand colored drawings*].

8 hand-colored drawings, within floral borders, with manuscript verse. On a 13 x 15-1/2 inch folded sheet of laid paper, folded to four 6-3/8 x 3-7/8 inch panels, each panel with upper and lower flaps. [United States]: [circa 1800]. Repairs at folds on verso, minor staining. Welch 1163.1-39, pp. 387-96; McGarth, *This Magical Book* p. 9 (ref); Young, *Drawn to Enchant*, p. 195.

[367060] \$12,500

"Published at a time when children's literature was still almost entirely moral and instructional in content, the earliest movable books helped usher in an era of more entertaining literary fare ... Stories about Harlequin and other popular characters from plays were reproduced as turn-up booklets until more elaborate toy theatre publications became available. They were made of a single sheet of paper folded vertically into four sections, with slits cut along the tops and bottom of the fold to create flaps. When closed, the flaps illustrated one scene; by lifting one flap after another the reader could enjoy a surprise 'unfolding' of the story" (McGrath).

Benjamin Sands's *Metamorphosis or, A Transformation of Pictures with Poetical Explanations*, first published in 1787, quickly became the most popular form of this work, with Welch recording nearly forty editions published to 1820. As in the published version, the present anonymous manuscript copy depicts Adam transforming into Eve as a mermaid; a lion transforming into an eagle; a man becoming rich; and the rich man falling ill and dying. Each image is accompanied by moralistic verse telling the tale, beginning "Here Adam comes upon the stage..."

Although unsigned and undated, the laid paper and iron gall ink suggest the work to have been accomplished at the end of the 18th century. Although such manuscript copies by schoolchildren are known, they are quite scarce given their delicate ephemeral nature.



Helped Light the Flame of the American Revolution

20] (Stamp Act) Dickinson, John.

Late Regulations Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America Considered: In a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his Friend in London. 62pp. Without the terminal ad leaf. 8vo. London: J. Almon, 1765 [but February 1766]. First English edition. Modern full speckled calf, spine gilt, red morocco label. American Controversy 65-5b; Howes D238; Sabin 20043; Bailyn, Pamphlets of the Revolution 14.

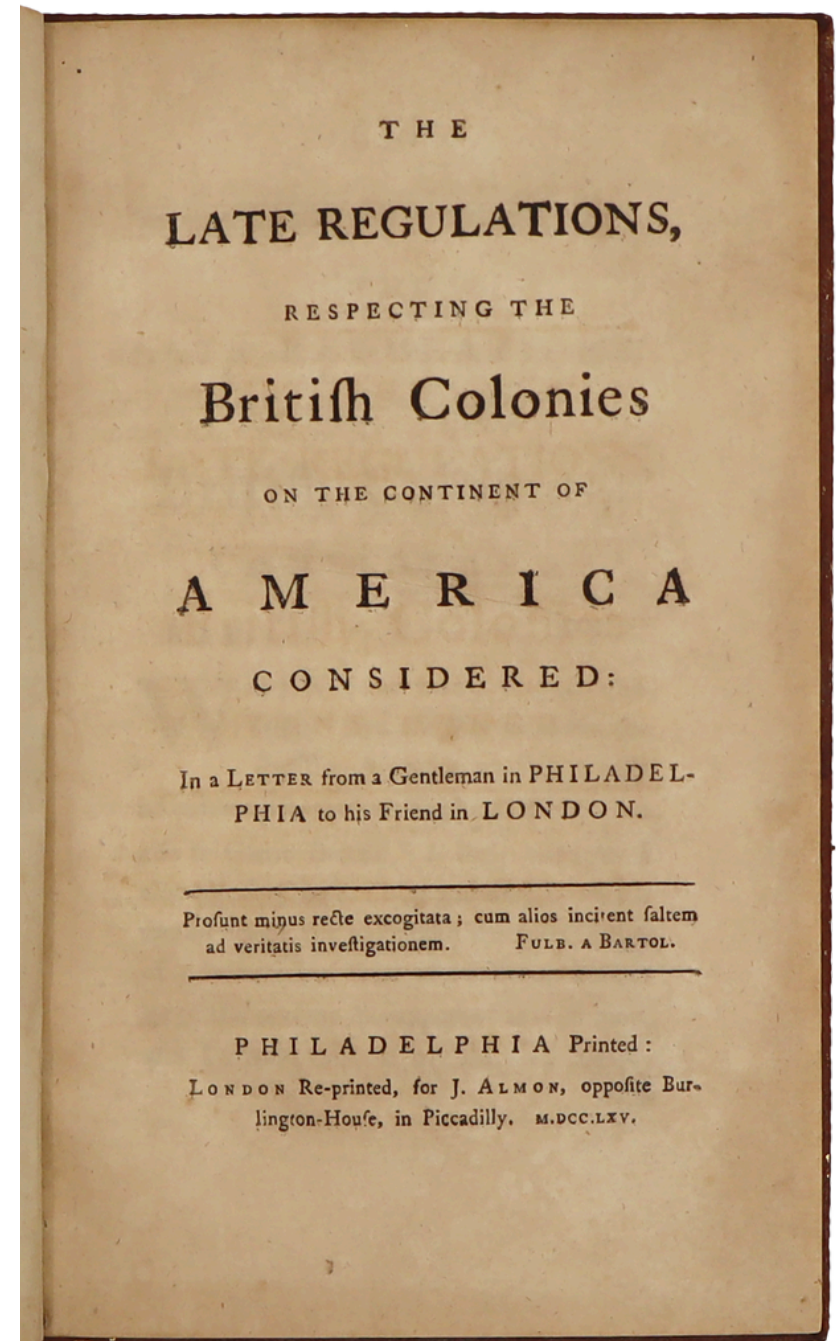
[376944] \$8,500

The scarce first British edition, after the first edition printed in Philadelphia in December 1765, of Dickinson's first work, an important tract against the Stamp Act. Here, Dickinson argued against stricter trade regulations that drained the colonies of currency and warned that taxing the colonies without their consent was a step toward slavery. "Considered only as an essay in economic theory the pamphlet is notable, for its discussion of paper money, of flows of trade, and of the mechanisms and effects of taxation are sophisticated for the time...But the essay is more than a technical treatise. Stylistically, it has the vivid phraseology, the dramatic, exclamatory italicization and paragraphing, and the aptness of illustration that would soon make Dickinson the most widely read pamphleteer in the colonies" (Bailyn).

This can be exemplified by the culminating section of this work, in which Dickinson writes: "Late measures have indeed excited an universal and unexampled grief and indignation throughout the colonies. What man who wishes the welfare of America, can view without pity, without passion, her restricted and almost stagnated trade, with its numerous train of evils—taxes torn from her without her consent—Her legislative assemblies, the principal pillars of her liberty, crushed into insignificance—A formidable force established in the midst of peace, to bleed her into obedience—The sacred right of trial by jury, violated by the erection of arbitrary and unconstitutional jurisdictions—and general poverty, discontent and despondence stretching themselves over his unoffending country?"

Indeed, it was in the wake of the dissent following the Stamp Act that Dickinson emerged as arguably the first hero of the Revolution, an important spokesman against British tyranny. His Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, published in 1768, would put him at the forefront of the Patriot movement and the philosophical underpinnings of that work can be found in his Late Regulations. It is widely believed that Benjamin Franklin, then in London as the colonial agent for Pennsylvania, arranged for the work's publication there, timed with his famous testimony before the House of Commons protesting the Stamp Act.

Both the Philadelphia and London first editions of Dickinson's Late Regulations are considerably more scarce than his Letters from a Farmer, with only a single example of either edition appearing in the auction records in the last quarter century.



Rare and Early Printing of the Star Spangled Banner

21] (Star Spangled Banner).

American Star Being a Choice Collection of...Patriotic & Other Songs

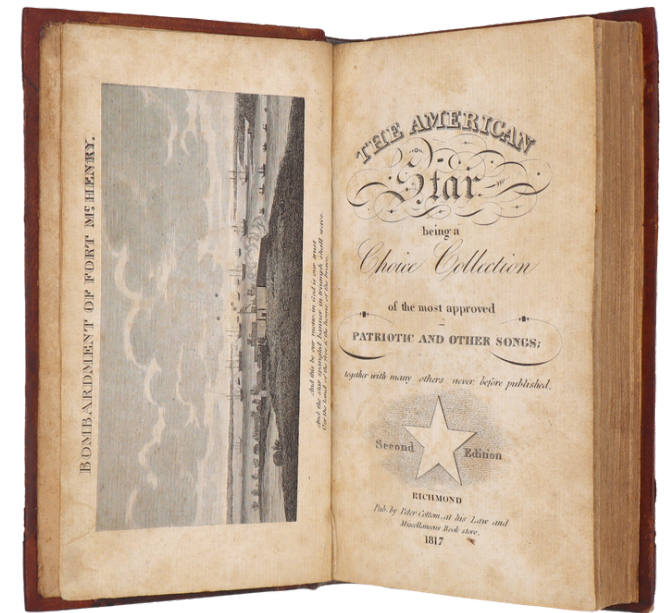
Engraved frontispiece by Kneass titled "Bombardment of Fort McHenry", engraved additional title, engraved folding plate. 215, [1]pp. 8vo. Richmond, VA: Peter Cottom, 1817. Second and best edition. Contemporary calf, rebaked, flat spine gilt. Minor foxing. Cloth box. Shaw & Shoemaker 39993; Lowens 532; Sabin 1224; Swem 98; Filby, Star Spangled Books B32; Muller, p. 27n; Hill p. 35

[376898] \$15,000

First published in 1814, that edition of *The American Star* did not include Francis Scott Key's *Star Spangled Banner*, published here in the 1817 second edition for the first time. The 1817 edition also includes for the first time a frontispiece engraving by William Kneass depicting the bombardment at Fort McHenry (Stauffer 872), the former edition including a different frontispiece.

The first printing of the *Star Spangled Banner* in book form, under the title *Defense of Fort McHenry*, occurred in a compilation titled *National Songster*, published in Hagerstown, Maryland in 1814. The present printing, however, is a very early appearance under the title *The Star Spangled Banner* and is believed to be the first compilation printing to identify Francis Scott Key as the author.

Very rare, with no complete example in the auction records for the last half century.



The Rare Japan Vellum Issue

22] Stokes, I. N. Phelps.

The Iconography of Manhattan Island 1498 - 1909. Compiled from Original Sources and Illustrated by Photo-Intaglio Reproductions of Important Maps Plans Views and Documents in Public and Private Collections.

Engraved title-pages in each volume present in two states, proofs on india mounted, signed by the artist; with proofs on india of chapter head- and tail-pieces (those in vols. I-III, signed by artists Sidney L. Smith and Walter Airman), numerous engravings and facsimils trh. 6 vols. 4to. New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1915-1928. First edition, one of 42 copies on japan vellum. Original half vellum and blue cloth, t.e.g. Vol. II with gilt stamp of The Rose Bindery, Boston, on front turn-in. Blairhame label, David L. Godine bookplate. Near fine set (usual variations in vellum). Howes S1026; Streeter Sale VII:4392.

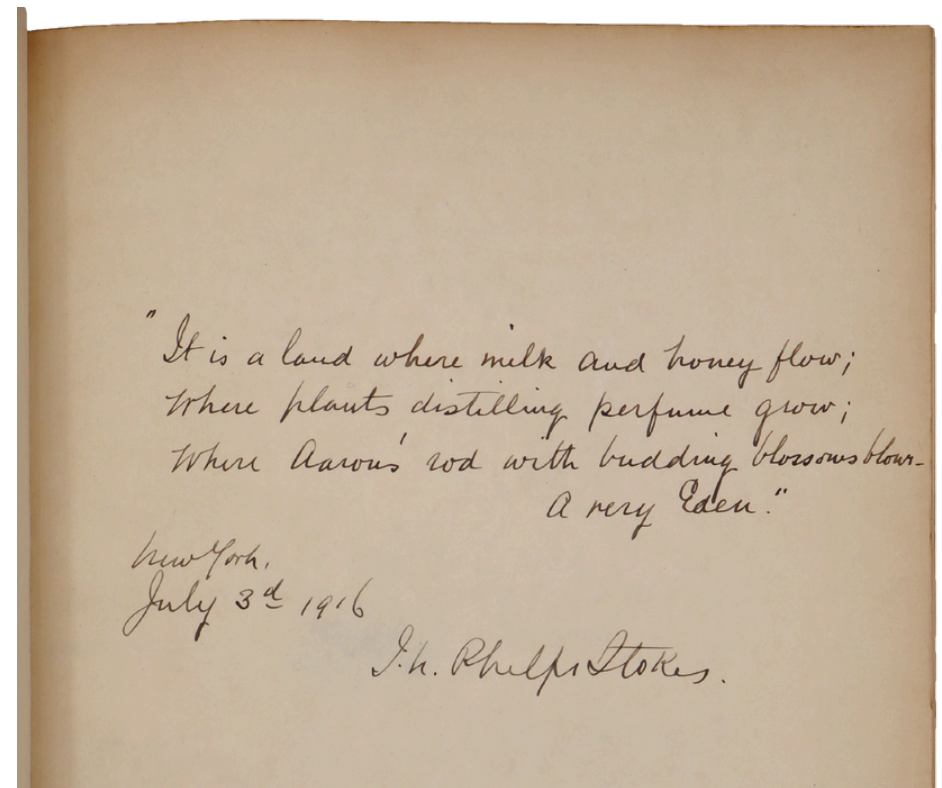
[377832] \$12,500

The monumental work of Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes, published from 1915 to 1928, the fruit of years of collecting and researching prints and maps. Stokes announces his aim in the Preface: "The Iconography of Manhattan Island represents the result of a two-fold purpose: to collect, to condense, and to arrange systematically and in just proportion, within the confines of a single work, the facts and incidents which are of the greatest consequence and interest in the history of New York City, with special reference to its topographical features and to the physical development of the island; and to illustrate this material by the best reproductions obtainable of important and interesting contemporary maps, plans, views, and documents; in other words, to produce a book dealing with the physical rather than the personal side of the city's history, which shall be at the same time useful and interesting to the student of history, the antiquarian, the collector, and the general public."

With a nice presentation inscription in volume I, "It is a land where milk and honey flow; / where plants distilling perfume grow; / where Aaron's rod with budding blossoms blown; / a very Eden' New York, July 3d 1916, I.N. Phelps Stokes"

One of 42 sets printed on japan vellum (of 402 sets total). A comprehensive work on the maps and views of Manhattan, the work contains a tremendous amount of historical material related to New York in general. Despite the somewhat narrow focus of the title, Stokes is so expansive in his treatment of sources that this is also the best reference work available on numerous publications which touch only briefly on New York, but which are described in full herein; e.g. the Scenographia Americana and the Atlantic Neptune.

Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes (1867-1944) was an architect, historian, and housing reformer. Together with John Mead Howells, he founded the firm Howells and Stokes and designed many prominent buildings, including the Baltimore Stock Exchange, the New York headquarters of the American Geographical Society, and St. Paul's





Cathedral at Columbia University. A tireless advocate for social housing reform, he designed tenement buildings and helped draft the New York Tenement House Law of 1901. Of his interest in the topographical history of New York and the publication of his *Iconography*, the ANB notes the following:

“In 1908 Stokes, while visiting a friend, was struck by the sight of an engraving of a view of New York harbor, drawn in 1794 by Charles de Saint-Mémin. Stokes later wrote: ‘Something in the aspect of the little group of houses clustering along the river bank...combined with something in the attitude of the two figures in the foreground and in the appearance of the coach hurrying along the road in the middle distance, suggested to me the idea of writing a book on the history of New York prints.’ From this random incident grew Stokes’s passion for collecting prints, drawings, maps, and images of all kinds relating to New York. He eventually donated his unparalleled collection to the New York Public Library. Out of Stokes’s interest in collecting historic views of New York developed his interest in the history of the city. In 1915 he began publication of his monumental historical work, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498–1909*, which grew to six thick quarto volumes (completed in 1928), lavishly illustrated and filled with the results of extensive scholarly research, including a detailed chronology of the history of the city and a carefully compiled index that gives ready access to a wealth of information....His *Iconography* is an essential source for New York history.”

“Most elaborate and comprehensive history of New York City” (Howes).

First Printed Draft of the Constitution: James Wilson's Copy

23] United States.

We the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity ... [Committee of Detail Printed Draft of the U.S. Constitution].

7, [1] leaves; the first two leaves in facsimile. Two contemporary manuscript corrections on fol. 3 (to Art. VI, Sect. 11 [striking fifteen words and adding "and Representatives"]; and changing the second Art. VI to VII). Folio. [Philadelphia: John Dunlap & David Claypoole, August 6, 1787]. Unbound, old folds with minor repaired tears, restoration to the final leaf. Provenance: James Wilson (docketed in his hand "Report of the Committee of five"); to his son Bird Wilson; to his niece Emily Hollingsworth; to her cousin Effingham B. Morris (inscribed below Wilson's docketing, "Above endorsement is in the handwriting of the Hon. James Wilson-so his granddaughter Miss Emily Hollingsworth tells me-Sept. 1, 1886. Effingham B. Morris."); Unnamed consignor, Sotheby Parke Bernet, Washington, D.C., December 5, 1970, lot 96; • Property of a Gentleman, Sotheby Parke Bernet, New York, April 29, 1980, lot 124; Gilder Lehrman Collection, deaccessioned 2026. Evans 20815; ESTC W13935; Ford. Bibliography of the Constitution, 8; Ford, Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States, 20. The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution. Vol. 1, pp. 260-269.

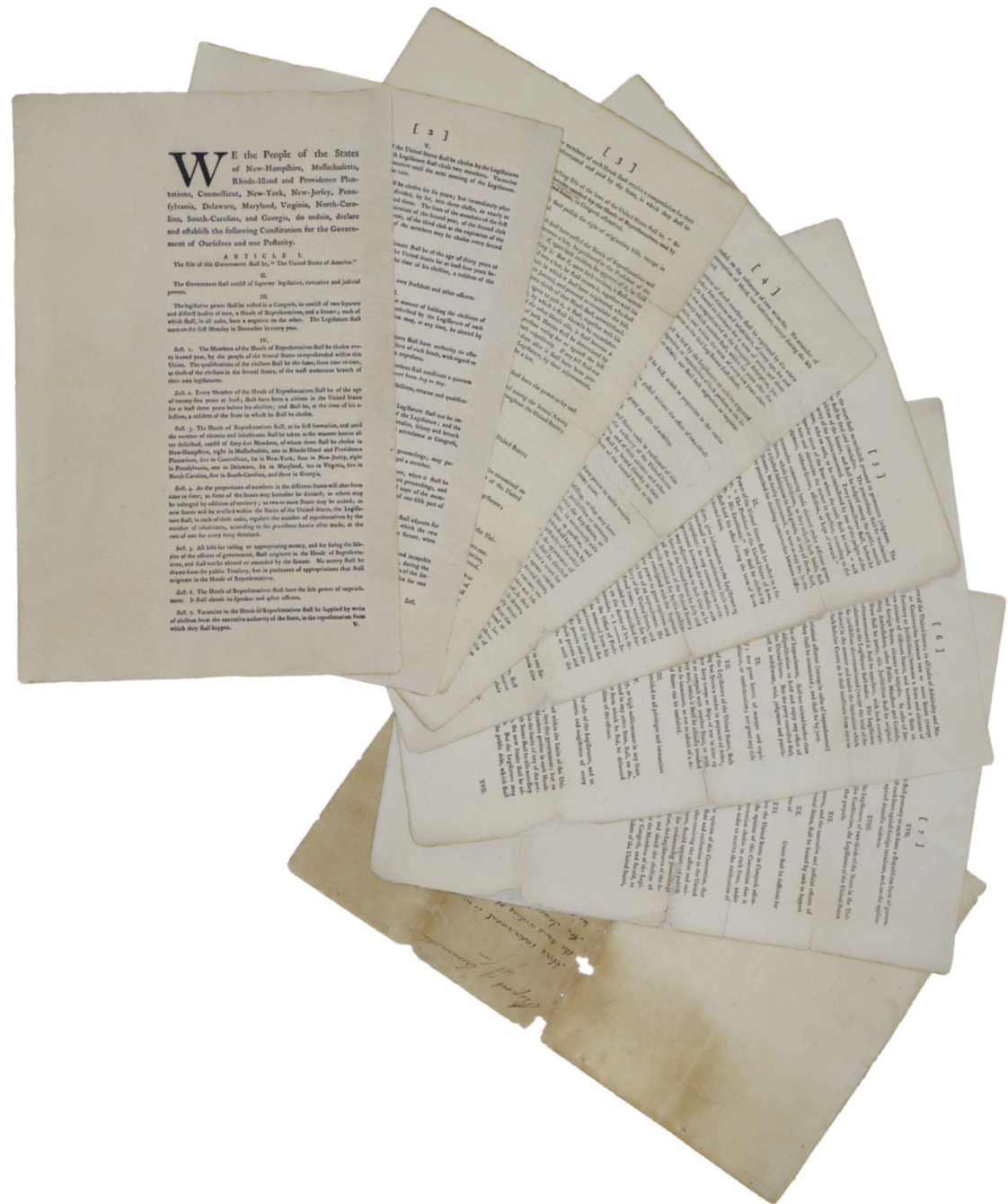
[376957] \$1,250,000

• THE FIRST PRINTED DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION

• FROM THE PAPERS OF JAMES WILSON, AMONG THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF DETAIL THAT ISSUED IT

• ONE OF ONLY SEVENTEEN EXTANT EXAMPLES AND THE ONLY KNOWN IN PRIVATE HANDS

• PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP, THE PRINTER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, STRICTLY FOR USE BY DELEGATES AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787



Two hundred and fifty years ago, America declared its independence from Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence, however, did more than simply codify a legal or diplomatic status. In Thomas Jefferson's famous Preamble, the Declaration asserted in no uncertain terms that the power of government is derived from the people, that the justification for government is the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that it is the "Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness." While the Revolution began in 1776, it would culminate in 1787 with the drafting of the Constitution, the document that truly established the form of government promised by the Declaration, and whose own preamble harkened back to the same democratic idea that government begins with the consent of the governed: We the People.

Soon after the Declaration had been passed in 1776, John Dickinson and other members of the second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation, the first attempt at a government for the new nation. Passed in 1777, the Articles created a single legislative body with equal representation from each state, but without a judicial or executive branch, and with a weak central government which did not have the ability to tax, regulate foreign or interstate commerce or otherwise compel individual states to enforce laws. The "league of friendship" or "perpetual union" it created ensured above all the independence and sovereignty of each state, an understandable priority given its passage in the midst of the war to gain independence from a tyrannical king.

But with the end of the war, the decentralized government created by the Articles lacked the ability to pay down its war debts, to effectively negotiate international treaties or trade agreements, or even ensure the stability or safety of each individual state from powers foreign or domestic. In short, it could not hold the fast growing nation together.

Led by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, by 1786 a Federalist movement had begun, calling for a convention to revise the Articles. Meeting at the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia in May 1787, with George Washington as the convention's president, it did not take long for the delegates to agree that a revision of the Articles would not be sufficient to address its problems and that a new form of government needed to be established. On May 29, Madison and Edmund Randolph presented their plan for the creation of a national government with three branches and a bicameral legislature. Known as the Virginia Plan, it outlined in fifteen draft resolutions the basic principles of a new government. Debates, revisions and counterproposals ensued, and by July 24, the delegates "voted unanimously to submit 'the proceedings of the Convention for the

Sec. 10. The members of each House shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained and paid by the State, in which they shall be chosen.

Sec. 11. The enacting style of the laws of the United States shall be, "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate of the United States, in Congress assembled."

Sec. 12. Each House shall possess the right of originating bills, except in the cases beforementioned.

Sec. 13. Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States, for his revision: if, upon such revision, he approve of it, he shall signify his approbation by signing it: But if, upon such revision, it shall appear to him improper for being passed into a law, he shall return it, together with his objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. But if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall, notwithstanding the objections of the President, agree to pass it, it shall, together with his objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of the other House also, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered in the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within seven days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

VII.

Sec. 1. The Legislature of the United States shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States; To establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States; To coin money; To regulate the value of foreign coin; To fix the standard of weights and measures; To establish post-offices; To borrow money, and emit bills on the credit of the United States; To appoint a Treasurer by ballot; To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; To make rules concerning captures on land and water; To declare the law and punishment of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and the punishment of counterfeiting the coin of the United States, and of offences against the law of nations; To subdue a rebellion in any State, on the application of its Legislature; To make war; To raise armies; To build and equip fleets; To call forth the aid of the militia, in order to execute the laws of the Union, enforce treaties, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; And to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested, by this Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 2. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or any of them; and in adhering to the enemies of the United States, or any of them. The Legislature of the United States shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. No person shall be convicted

establishment of a national government’ to a committee ‘for the purpose of reporting a Constitution....’” (Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution).

The committee it created, named the Committee of Detail, consisted of five members: John Rutledge of South Carolina (chairman), Edmund Randolph of Virginia, James Wilson of Pennsylvania, Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, and Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts. Two days later, the resolutions and various plans were turned over to the Committee of Detail “to arrange and systemize the materials which that honorable body have collected,” as the July 28 Pennsylvania Herald reported. With the oppressive Philadelphia summer heat in full force, the Convention then adjourned until August 6, leaving the five-member committee the monumental task to actually draft the Constitution.

The Committee of Detail, sometimes referred to as the Committee of Five – like the Committee of Five which drafted the Declaration – represented a geographical cross section of the Convention, with members from the south, the mid-Atlantic and the northeast. There are no records of their meetings between July 26 and August 6, so the story of how the Constitution was actually drafted relies on a manuscript outline by Randolph with annotations by Rutledge, manuscript notes and a manuscript draft by Wilson (again with annotations by Rutledge) and the final draft as printed and submitted to the convention on August 6. The end result – the first printed draft of the Constitution – laid down for the first time at a granular level the framework for the form of republican government that has survived to this day.

“The Committee of Detail went considerably beyond the previous resolutions of the Convention in writing the first draft of the Constitution. The Committee incorporated provisions from the Articles of Confederation, from some of the state constitutions, and from plans submitted to but not accepted by the Convention ... Edmund Randolph, John Rutledge, and James Wilson wrote and annotated successive drafts, and then the Committee had the final draft set in type. After correcting the proof, the draft was printed in final form, the first printed document submitted to the Convention” (Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution).

The Committee of Detail draft proposed much of the language in its earliest form that would eventually become codified in the final Constitution, including the supremacy clause, the full faith and credit clause, and the necessary and proper clause. It would also propose for the first time the idea of an electoral college, a feature not found in any of the plans presented to the Convention to that point. And of course, the preamble to the draft would begin with the first iteration of the famous opening words, “We the People...”

Importantly, what followed those words would change over the ensuing weeks. In the Committee of Detail draft the opening words continue: “... of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare, and establish, the following Constitution for the government of ourselves and our posterity.” This would change in the next printed draft by the Committee of Style, issued on September 12 to: “We the People of the United States...” (emphasis added). This notable change served two ends, one practical and the other symbolic. Rhode Island had refused to send delegates to the Convention, so naming them among the States was perhaps an overreach by the Committee of Detail which needed to be corrected. The change, however, metaphorically united the individual states toward a common goal of a stronger federal government.

“[T]he committee of detail had done a remarkable job, one that blended faithfulness to orders, skill at borrowing, and the exercise of discretion in equal amounts, with several dashes of inventiveness and one of disobedience thrown in to prove that the members had minds of their own ... Many familiar words of the Constitution appeared for the first time in the report of August 6. Major officers and organs of government were designated as the President, Speaker, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; engaging phrases such as ‘We the People,’ ‘state of the Union,’ ‘privileges and immunities,’ and ‘necessary and proper’ twinkled here and there in the gloom ... The committee had drawn on many sources – the resolutions of the Convention, the rules of Congress, the crude plans of Paterson and Pinckney, the constitutions of the states (especially those of Massachusetts and New York), and above all the Articles of Confederation (as well as various proposals to bolster the Articles) – for the phrasing of their draft, and the familiarity of its language must have given these reform-minded men a paradoxically comfortable sense of continuity with the past ... They had provided for the internal organization of both houses of Congress, worked out the exact procedures of the qualified veto, defined the jurisdiction of the courts, adjusted certain relations among the states, and armed the President with powers of guidance (of the legislature), appointment (of his own aides), administration, command, ceremony, and mercy. In some instances the

[4]

viated of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

Secl. 3. The proportions of direct taxation shall be regulated by the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, (except Indians not paying taxes) which number shall, within six years after the first meeting of the Legislature, and within the term of every ten years afterwards, be taken in such manner as the said Legislature shall direct.

Secl. 4. No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State; nor on the migration or importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited.

Secl. 5. No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.

Secl. 6. No navigation act shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House.

Secl. 7. The United States shall not grant any title of nobility.

VII.

The acts of the Legislature of the United States made in pursuance of this constitution, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the several States, and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII.

Secl. 1. The Senate of the United States shall have power to make treaties, and to appoint ambassadors, and judges of the supreme court.

Secl. 2. In all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or that may hereafter subsist between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or territory, the Senate shall possess the following powers. Whenever the Legislature, or the Executive authority, or the lawful agent of any State, in controversy with another, shall, by memorial to the Senate, state the matter in question, and apply for a hearing; notice of such memorial and application shall be given, by order of the Senate, to the Legislature or the Executive Authority of the other State in controversy. The Senate shall also assign a day for the appearance of the parties, by their agents, before that House. The agents shall be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question. But if the agents cannot agree, the Senate shall name three persons out of each of the several States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as the Senate shall direct, shall, in their presence, be drawn out by lot; and the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy; provided a majority of the judges, who shall hear the cause, agree in the determination. If either party shall neglect to attend at the day assigned, without shewing sufficient reasons for not attending, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, the Senate shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the clerk of the Senate shall strike in behalf of the party absent or refusing. If any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court; or shall not appear to prosecute or defend their claim

or

committee had decided to make up the Convention's mind: it placed the power to impeach in the House and to convict in the Supreme Court, provided that new states be admitted 'on the same terms with the old' on a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress, fixed the ratio of representation in the House at one member for every forty thousand 'inhabitants,' and covered the constitutions as well as the laws of the states in the supremacy clause" (Rossiter).

By August 4, the Committee had completed its task. One of very few contemporary accounts of the Convention noted on that day, "Their report in the hands of Dunlap [sic] the printer to strike off copies for the members" (McHenry, quoted in Farrand). The choice of John Dunlap, the printer of the Declaration of Independence, as the printer to the Convention was no accident. Rapport writes that more important than Dunlap's experience was his discretion: "The Convention members were pledged to strict secrecy – a pledge by and large maintained. With the printing of the Report of the Committee of Detail they were having to risk that secrecy."

In partnership with David Claypoole, Dunlap on August 6 printed approximately 60 copies of the Committee of Detail's draft strictly for the use of the members of the Convention in their debates. Given the importance of the document, before printing the run, Dunlap produced at least one proof of the document, given to Edmund Randolph to correct any errors in typesetting. Not all typesetting errors were caught, however, most notably the misnumbering of Article VII (as a second Article VI) and all subsequent numbering.

After receiving the Committee of Detail draft, the delegates at the Convention over the ensuing weeks would debate the language and proposals within the Committee of Detail draft. Ideas like giving the federal government veto power over state laws or the establishment of Council of Revision of Executive and Judiciary representatives to veto legislation would be removed, among other changes. On September 8, 1787, another five-member committee would be appointed and tasked with revising and re-organizing the Committee of Detail draft. Comprised of Gouverneur Morris (Pennsylvania), Alexander Hamilton (New York), James Madison (Virginia), Rufus King (Massachusetts) and William Samuel Johnson (Connecticut), the Committee of Style over the course of four days would reduce the twenty-three articles of the Committee of Detail draft to seven, reorganize it by branch, sharpen its language and draft changes reflecting the debates. On September 12, a second printed draft would be published by Dunlap and Claypoole on behalf of the Committee of Style and reported to the Convention. It was voted on by the delegates, inscribed on parchment by Jacob Shallus and signed by 39 of 55 delegates on September 17. That same day, using much of the same setting of type from the Committee of Style printing, Dunlap and Claypoole printed the first official edition of the Constitution.

"In the two and a half centuries since the first printing press reached the hemisphere there had been nothing comparable" (Rapport).

Provenance

Born in Scotland in 1742, James Wilson studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh under prominent thinkers of the Scottish enlightenment, including Francis Hutcheson, David Hume, and Adam Smith. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1765 in the midst of the Stamp Act disturbances and would serve as a legal apprentice to Founding Father John Dickinson. He became the head of a Committee of Correspondence at Carlisle, Pennsylvania in 1774, and was a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, becoming a Signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. After serving as a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Constitutional Convention, and a member of the Committee of Detail, he would go on to serve as the first Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He would be the only person to sign both the Declaration and the Constitution and to serve as a Supreme Court Justice.

"As much as any man of his day [Wilson] was involved in the great events out of which this nation was born. In the pre-Revolutionary agitation against Great Britain, in the affairs of the Continental Congress, in the development of a system of national finances, in the framing of the Constitution of the United States, in the early decisions of the Supreme Court, he played leading roles. He made important and original contributions to American jurisprudence, to political thought, and to economic theory ... James Wilson stood in the front rank of 'founding fathers' and has a legitimate claim to be considered one of the principal architects of our Nation" (Smith).

It is his role in drafting the Constitution, however, that would be his greatest accomplishment. "Sitting with his colleagues in this first session of the Federal Convention, Wilson was certainly aware of the challenge that faced the delegates. If some members were beguiled by the idea that the inept Articles could be reshaped into an effective 'frame of government,' Wilson had no such illusion, and indeed no such wish. For ten years he had been fighting, in Congress and out, for a strong and energetic national government with power to carry out its resolves. The opportunity was now at hand and, if it was lost, it would hardly come again" (Smith).

Wilson would be credited for the creation of a single executive and the electoral college, for proposing the three-fifths compromise, and for authoring the enduring first words of the preamble to the Constitution. "Wilson, more than any other delegate, consistently advocated placing as much power as was feasible with the people themselves—giving them as direct control as was possible over operation of the federal government's machinery...Wilson alone, who wielded formidable intellect on behalf of democracy throughout the Convention, is a major part of the reason why the Constitution ended up as democratic a document as it did" (Pederson).

[5]

or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be final and conclusive. The proceedings shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and shall be lodged among the public records for the security of the parties concerned. Every commissioner shall, before he sit in judgment, take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward."

Sec. 3. All controversies concerning lands claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they respect such lands, shall have been decided or adjusted subsequent to such grants, or any of them, shall, on application to the Senate, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding controversies between different States.

IX.

Sec. 1. The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His title shall be, "The President of the United States of America;" and his title shall be, "His Excellency." He shall be elected by ballot by the Legislature. He shall hold his office during the term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.

Sec. 2. He shall, from time to time, give information to the Legislature of the State of the Union: he may recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary, and expedient: he may convene them on extraordinary occasions. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, with regard to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he think proper: he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly and faithfully executed: he shall commission all the officers of the United States; and shall appoint officers in all cases not otherwise provided for by this constitution. He shall receive Ambassadors, and may correspond with the Supreme Executives of the several States. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons; but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar of an impeachment. He shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. Before he shall enter on the duties of his department, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation, "I ——— solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States of America." He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed.

X.

Sec. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as shall, when necessary, from time to time, be constituted by the Legislature of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

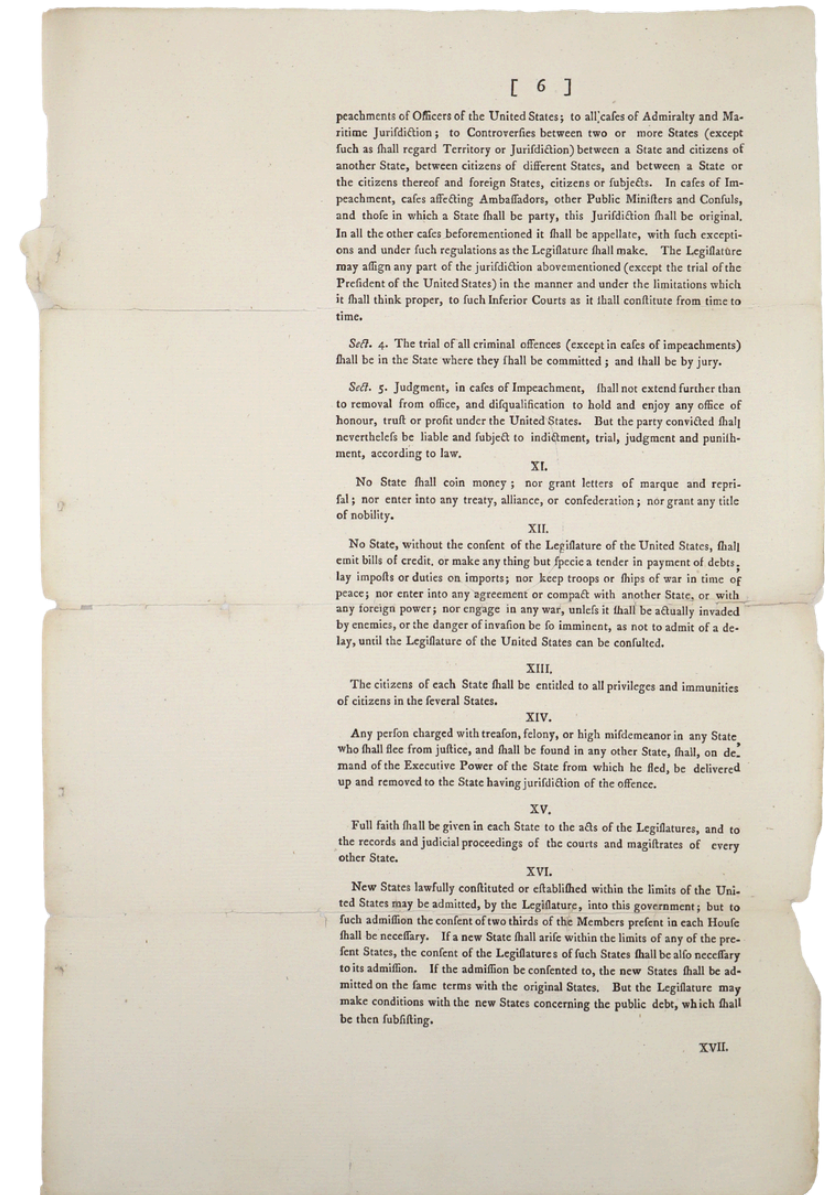
Sec. 3. The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to all cases arising under laws passed by the Legislature of the United States; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls; to the trial of impeachments

James Wilson died penniless in 1798. His papers passed to his son Bird Wilson (1777-1851), a professor of divinity at the General Theological Seminary in New York, who used them to publish *The Works of James Wilson* in 1804. Upon his death in 1851, the Wilson papers were inherited by Bird Wilson's niece, Emily Hollingsworth (1815-1895), James Wilson's granddaughter, i.e. the daughter of Mary Wilson (1772-1832), James Wilson's only child to marry. In 1876 and 1877, with "the help of Dr. Caspar Morris, Hollingsworth selected 'a number of Manuscripts of my Grandfather, James Wilson, respecting various subjects'" (Toler, Addendum) for donation to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. These are described by Toler and Ewald, and included Wilson's original manuscript draft of the Committee of Detail report.

After Hollingsworth's death in 1895, additional Wilson papers passed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania via one of her executors, a distant relative Israel W. Morris. Other Wilson papers, however, were scattered, descending to her second and third executors Thomas Montgomery and Effingham B. Morris, also relatives. Toler writes: "It seems that Wilson's papers (those not given to the Historical Society in 1876 and '77) were split among Emily's executors as part of her estate's 'residue.' Each executor preserved the papers in his own way, Israel Morris donating his to the Historical Society and Montgomery keeping his in the family. It is unknown whether Eppingham [i.e. Effingham a.k.a. Eppingham] Morris acquired and disposed of any papers." The existence of the present Committee of Detail printing with the inscription on verso by Effingham B. Morris (1836-1937) would confirm that he did indeed have further Wilson papers in his possession. It is unknown whether the first two pages missing here were missing prior to Morris's possession, lost among the Wilson papers inherited by others, or if they were separated prior to their inheritance by Emily Hollingsworth or Bird Wilson.

A collection of Morris family papers belonging to the estate of Effingham B. Morris would be sold at auction by Samuel T. Freeman & Co. on February 19-20, 1948, but there is no evidence that the present item was within that group. However, the printing would appear at auction twenty-two years later, offered by Sotheby Parke Bernet in Washington, D.C. December 5, 1970, lot 96 and resurface again at Sotheby's New York April 29, 1980, lot 124, both times belonging to unnamed consignors. The document has been in the Gilder Lehrman Collection since 1991, until deaccessioned in 2026.

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Census of Known Copies

Besides the present example belonging to James Wilson, twelve other copies of the Committee of Detail printing survive (in no particular order):

- 1) Edmund Randolph (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, proof copy)
- 2) George Washington (National Archives)
- 3) David Brearley (National Archives)
- 4) James Madison (Library of Congress)
- 5) Charles Pinckney (Library of Congress)
- 6) Alexander Hamilton (annotated by Hugh Williamson, Library of Congress)
- 7) William Samuel Johnson (Library of Congress)
- 8) Unknown delegate (Library of Congress)
- 9) Unknown delegate (Library of Congress)
- 10) John Dickinson (Library Company of Philadelphia)
- 11) Elbridge Gerry (Massachusetts Historical Society)
- 12) Abraham Baldwin (Morgan Library)
- 13) Pierce Butler (without annotations, University of Indiana, Lilly Library)
- 14) George Mason (Huntington Library, lacking the first two leaves)
- 15) Unknown delegate (Huntington Library, with the bookplate of Henry F. De Puy, lacking leaves five and six)
- 16) Pierce Butler (his second copy, this one annotated, Gilder Lehrman Collection)
- 17) James Wilson (the present copy, deaccessioned by the Gilder Lehrman Collection in 2026)

By way of comparison, fifteen examples are known of the Committee of Style printing, and thirteen known of the final official version, all printed by Dunlap & Claypoole.

Only three of the seventeen extant copies of the Committee of Detail printing have appeared at auction: the present example as described above; the Pierce Butler annotated copy now located in the Gilder Lehrman Collection (number 16 in the above census), sold Sotheby Parke Bernet, April 15, 1969 and offered again at Sotheby's New York in the Harry J. Sonnenborn collection, June 5, 1980; and the example from an unknown delegate at the Huntington Library (number 15 in the above census), sold in the first part of the Henry F. De Puy sale in 1920.

We know of no examples of the Committee of Detail printing in private hands, making the present example belonging to James Wilson, perhaps the last to appear on the market.

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Richard B. Bernstein. *Are We to Be a Nation? The Making of the Constitution*. (Cambridge, 1987).

Max Farrand. *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*. (New Haven, 1937).

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Nicholas Pederson. "The Lost Founder: James Wilson in American Memory," *Yale Journal of Law & the Humanities*, 22:2 (2010), pp. 257-337.

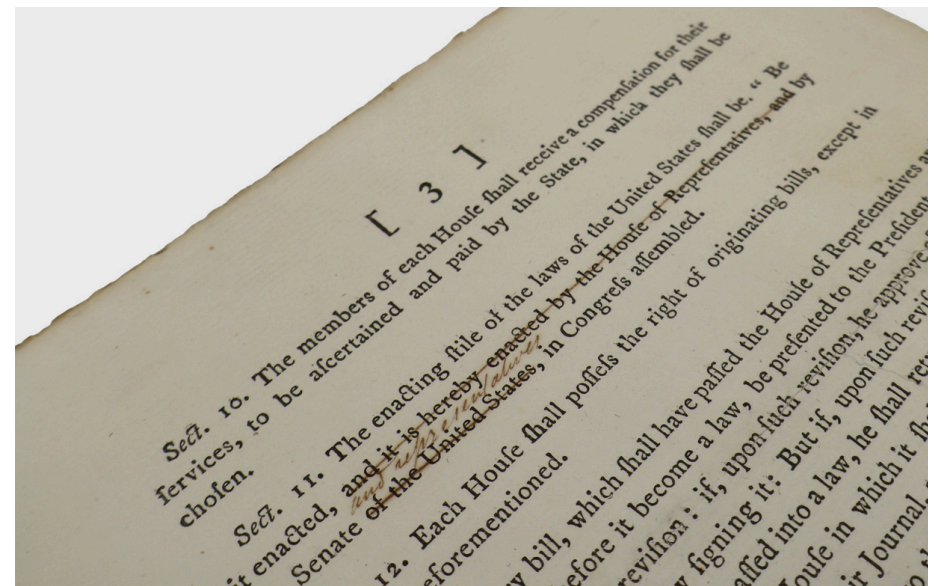
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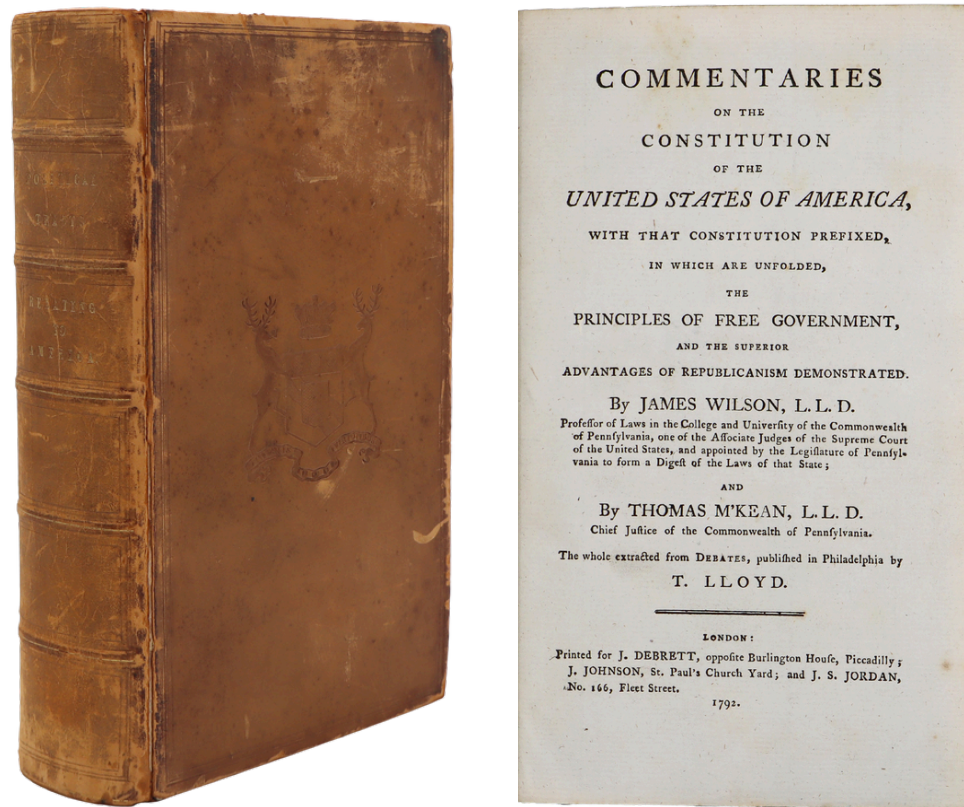
Charles Rossiter. 1787: The Grand Convention. (New York, 1987).

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Lorianne Updike Toler and William Ewald. "Early Drafts of the U.S. Constitution." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 135, no. 3 (2011), pp. 227–38.

Lorianne Updike Toler. "Addendum." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 135, no. 3 (2011), pp. 367-74.





From the Library of the Second Earl of Leitrim

24] Wilson, James; Edmund Randolph; George Washington; and others.

[Sammelband of pamphlets relating to America from the library of the second Earl of Leitrim].

Nine volumes in one. 8vo. London or Dublin: 1792-1815. Nineteenth century smooth tan calf, worn. Provenance: Maggs Brothers, Bibliotheca Americana Part VII, Catalogue No. 502 (1928), item 5922, £12.12s.

[377901] \$25,000

1) Wilson, James; and Thomas M'Kean – Thomas Lloyd; reporter. *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of America, with that Constitution Prefixed, in which are unfolded the Principles of Free Government and the Superior Advantages of Republicanism Demonstrated ... The whole extracted from Debates, published in Philadelphia by T. Lloyd. London: J. Debrett ... J. Johnson ... and J. S. Jordan, 1792. [3]-19, [1, blank], 20-23, 25-147, [5]pp. Errata in rear, lacks half title. ESTC T138356; Sabin 104627; Ford, Federal Constitution 91; Cohen 2966. Howes L407 (ref). Randolph Adams, "Descriptive Bibliography of Works of and Relating to James Wilson 1742-1798" in Selected Political Essays of James Wilson, pp.345-56. Marion Tinling, "Thomas Lloyd's Reports of the First Federal Congress" in William & Mary Quarterly, vol. 18, no. 4 (1961).*

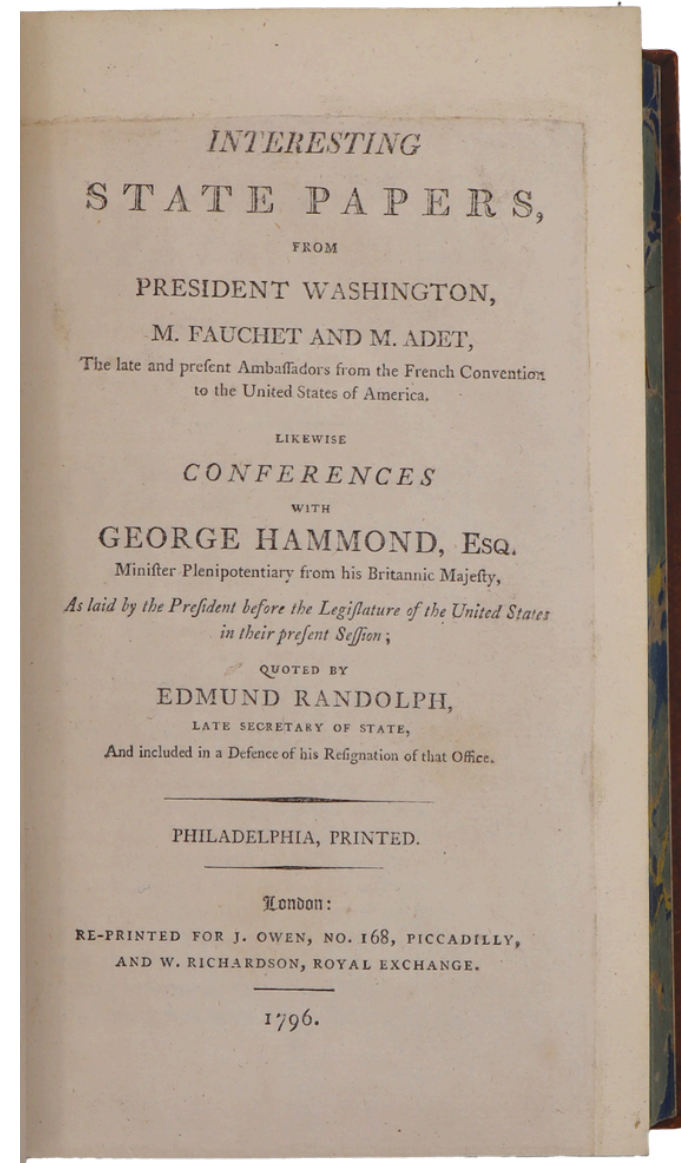
The rare London edition of the speeches in favor of the United States Constitution made during the debates concerning its ratification in Pennsylvania. These speeches are of primary importance in the establishment of the Constitution, since Pennsylvania was a key state in the ratification process. Indeed, the two main Federalist speakers were two of the primary architects of the Constitution, James Wilson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and University of Pennsylvania law professor, and Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Although it was initially promised that both the speeches for and against the Constitution in the Pennsylvania ratifying convention would be printed, only one volume, i.e. the one containing a printing of the proposed Constitution and the arguments favoring adoption, was ever published. The work was first printed in Philadelphia in 1788 (Evans 21365). Howes and others suggest a Philadelphia 1787 printing, but we find no known copy and believe it to be a ghost. This London edition, made up largely from the sheets of the first edition, is quite rare on the market and is little known. The text is comprised largely of a remainder of the Philadelphia printing but with new preliminary leaves and pages 20-23 reprinted in England, the latter replacing pages 20-24 from the first edition.

Thomas Lloyd, "considered the most competent stenographer in the country" (Tinling) had independently recorded the Pennsylvania debates in shorthand and had arranged for its publication in 1788. Some have argued that Lloyd deliberately suppressed the printing of the Anti-Federalist arguments; others, however, simply suggest that there was not enough public interest to make it financially viable for a second volume. Although Lloyd also took down the debates at the Maryland ratification convention in April 1788, these were not published. When the first Congress met in New York in 1789, Lloyd became the quasi-official reporter, publishing the floor debates in his Congressional Register. Lloyd left Philadelphia for London by late 1791 to visit family and find business opportunities overseas. However, within a year he was bankrupt and jailed for debt and libel. According to Tinling, and presumably referring to the present edition of the Pennsylvania ratification debates, "while in prison he advertised for sale works he had originally recorded and printed in America..."

2) [Randolph, Edmund]. *Interesting State Papers, from President Washington, M. Fauchet and M. Adet, the late and present Ambassadors from the French Convention to the United States of America*. London: J. Owen, 1796. [2], 136pp. Lacks half title. Title remargined at an early date. Sabin 34900; ESTC T102371.

An important work regarding early American international political intrigue. In 1795, a french ship captured by the British was found to be carrying secret dispatches between Secretary of State Edmund Randolph and French minister Jean Antoine Joseph Fauchet concerning Hammond and their secret efforts to thwart Anglo-American diplomacy in the wake of Jay's Treaty. After Hammond revealed the plot to George Washington, Randolph was forced to resign. Randolph first published this work as *Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation* (Philadelphia: 1795). It justifies his conduct and publishes the correspondence alongside other papers, including accounts of his meetings with George Hammond, the first British envoy to the United States. Randolph portrays Hammond as scheming for his downfall, due to Randolph encouraging Washington to not ratify the Jay Treaty in response to British confiscation of US-bound French grain ships. This is the first English edition of the work.



3) Washington, George. *The Address of General Washington on his Resigning the Presidency of the United States of America*. Dublin: Printed for W. Byrne, 1796. [2], 32pp. ESTC N16056 (six copies); Sabin 101559; Not in Paltsits.

Written largely by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's famed Farewell Address was first printed in newspapers in September 1796 at the end of his second term as President, emphasizing the importance of unity and morality, the dangers of political factions and sectionalism and warning against "insidious wiles of foreign influence." The reaction to the address was immediate and overwhelmingly positive, printed within regional newspapers and as separate pamphlets and broadsides not only throughout the United States but overseas as well. Revered as one of the most important documents in American history, this is an early, if not the first, Dublin printing of the Farewell Address.

4) Harper, Robert G. *Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France*. Dublin: William Watson and Son, 1798. 160pp. Howes H290; Sabin 30432; ESTC T185714.

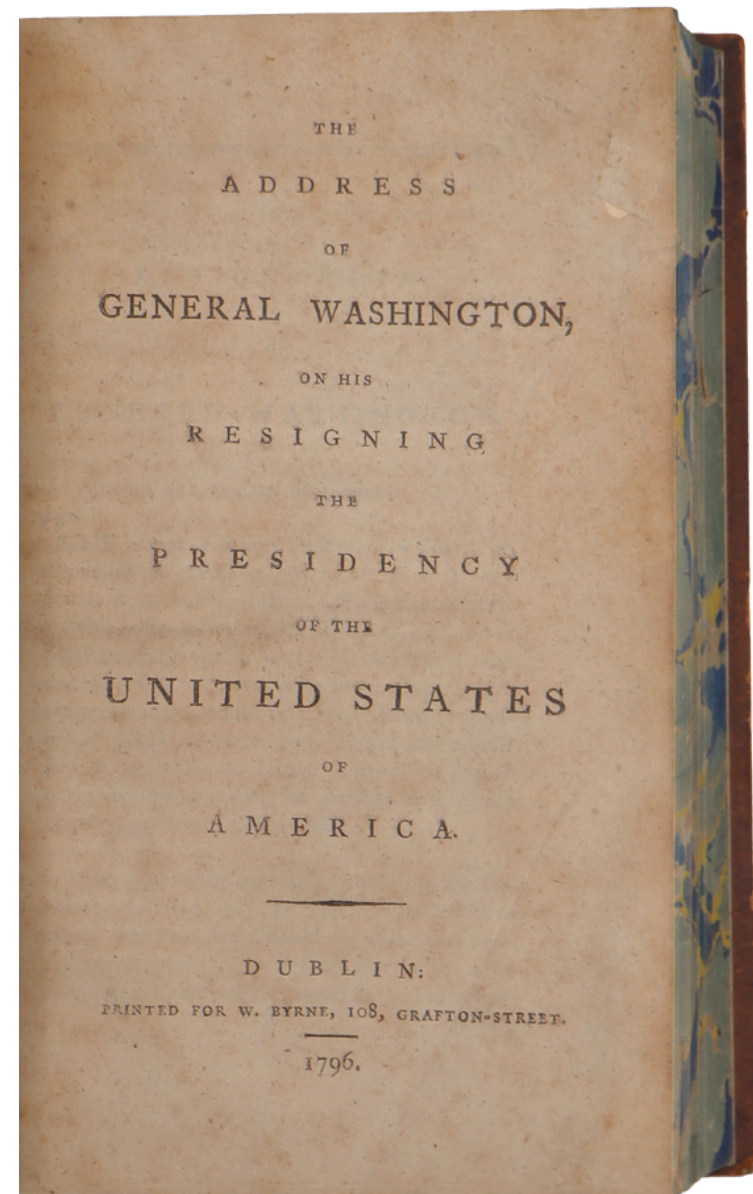
Stated third edition, published the year after the first American. Harper, a U.S. Congressman from South Carolina, pours scorn on the French, and his Federalist, pro-British stance naturally was popular in England.

5) Monroe, James. *A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, as Connected with the Mission to the French Republic, during the years 1794, 5 & 6*. London: James Ridgway ... and Sold by P. Byrne, Dublin, 1798. [2], 117, [1]pp. Lacks half title and final ad leaf. Howes M727; Sabin 50020; ESTC T198100.

Stated third edition. Monroe, returned from his difficult and frustrating mission to the French Republic as ambassador, here defends himself against the criticisms he met on return. He blames Washington and his policies for many of the problems of the mission.

6) *Official Correspondence and Communications between C. C. Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry, envoys extraordinary of the American States, and M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs in France. To which is added, a copy of the instructions given to the American envoys. Laid before Congress by the President of the United States, April 3, 1798*. Dublin: Campbell and Shea, 1798. 64pp. ESTC T155124. Cf. Howes T16.

An early Dublin printing of these controversial diplomatic exchanges, which first appeared in President John Adams' Message ... of April 3, 1798. The incident known as the XYZ affair had its origins in a French attempt to coerce a bribe from American envoys in order to engage in negotiations to improve relations between the two countries. The incident only served to sour Franco-American relations, leading to the



so-called "Quasi War." These French machinations were of great interest to the British, who had been at war with France for several years.

7) [Cobbett, William]. *The Republican Judge: or the American Liberty of the Press, as exhibited, explained, and exposed, in the base and partial prosecution of William Cobbett, for a pretended libel against the King of Spain and his ambassador, before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. With an address to the people of England by Peter Porcupine.* London: J. Wright, 1798. [2], 96pp. Lacks final ad leaf. ESTC T44803; Sabin 14013. Stated second edition.

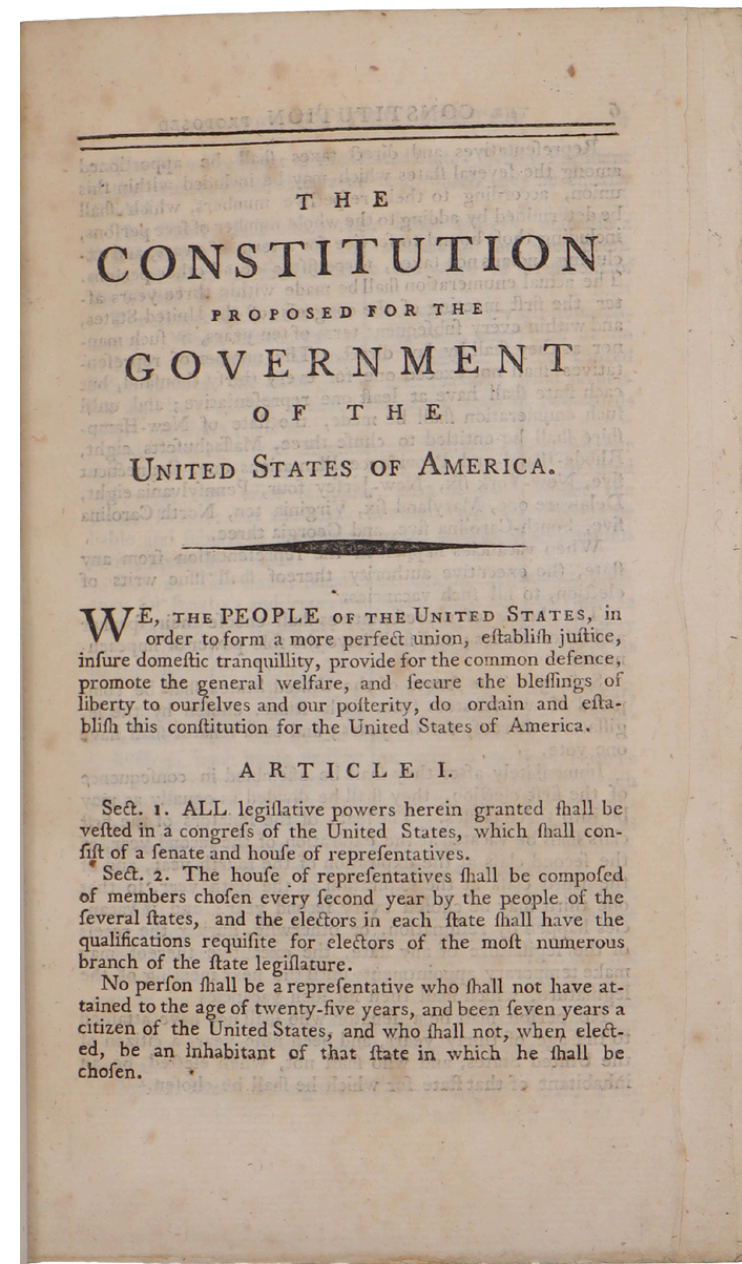
London edition of Peter Porcupine's account of his own highly publicized, politically charged trial for libel in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

8) [Cobbett, William]. *Detection of a Conspiracy formed by the United Irishmen: with the evident intention of aiding the tyrants of France in subverting the government of the United States of America.* By Peter Porcupine. Dublin: J. Milliken, 1799. [2], 32pp. ESTC T164862.

Dublin edition of Peter Porcupine's inflammatory work accusing Irish immigrants in the U.S. of orchestrating a radical plot with France to overthrow the American government.

9) [Dallas, A. J.]. *Twelfth Edition. An Exposition of the Causes and Character of the Late War with Great Britain. Published by Authority of the American Government.* London: W. I. Clement, 1815. [4], 101, [1]pp. Howes D25; Sabin 18311.

London edition of the official pamphlet authored by United States Secretary of the Treasury Alexander James Dallas, written as a formal justification for the American declaration of war in 1812.



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GAĀ NAH SHOH

Ne

DE O WAĀH'SĀ O'NYOH GWAH

NA'WĒN NI'YUH.

Ho nont'gah deh ho di'ya do'nyoh.

DO SYO WĀ :

[Seneca Mission Press.]

1843.

Early Work from the Seneca Mission Press

25] [Wright, Asher].

**Gaa Nah Shoh Ne De O Waah Sa O Nyoh Gwah Na Wen Ni Yuh.
Honont Gahdeh Hodi Yado Nyoh.**

136pp. 16mo. Do Syo Wa [Buffalo Creek Reservation]: Seneca Mission Press, 1843. Contemporary calf, minor wear. Minor foxing. Pilling, Proof-Sheets 1347; Pilling, Iroquoian, p.176; Sabin 26277.

[377914] \$7,500

A scarce hymn book in the Seneca language (i.e. an English phonetic rendering of Seneca), printed at the Mission Press on the Buffalo Creek Reservation in western New York. The title is roughly translated to Sacred Songs for Praising God, with the subtitle noting that it was for the use of worship in church gatherings. The one hundred and eleven hymns are prefaced by a brief essay on speaking and singing the Seneca language by Asher Wright, and the index to the hymns at the end is in English. Wright, missionary to the Seneca tribe in western New York State, produced a variety of works in the Seneca language, all of which are rare.

The present volume is one of the earliest works printed on the Seneca Mission Press and one of just three known books from the press while at its original location at the Buffalo Creek Reservation. Only a single other copy appears in the auction records in the last century. Not in Ayer who only mentions a later edition; Siebert, likewise, did not have a copy.

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