

THE CHARLES E. SIGETY COLLECTION
OF FINE PRINTED BOOKS AND AMERICANA, PART II

New York

7 December 2015

BY THE PRESIDENT
Of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

AS no truth is more clearly taught in the volume of inspiration, nor any more fully demonstrated by the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and a due acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme Being and of the accountability of men to Him as the searcher of hearts and righteous distributor of rewards and punishments, are conducive, equally, to the happiness and rectitude of individuals and to the well being of communities; as it is, also, most reasonable in itself, that men who are made capable of social acts and relations, who owe their improvements to the social state, and who derive their enjoyments from it, should, as a society, make their acknowledgments of dependance and obligation to Him who hath endued them with these capacities, and elevated them in the scale of existence, by these distinctions; as it is, likewise, a plain dictate of duty, and a strong sentiment of nature, that in circumstances

exalteth a nation, but that sin is the reproach of any people": That he would turn us from our transgressions and turn his displeasure from us: That he would withhold us from unreasonable discontent,—from disunion, faction, sedition and insurrection: That he would preserve our country from the desolating sword: That he would save our cities and towns from a repetition of those awful pestilential visitations under which they have lately suffered so severely, and that the health of our inhabitants, generally, may be precious in his sight: That he would favour us with fruitful seasons, and so bless the labors of the husbandman as that there may be food in abundance for man and beast: That he would prosper our commerce, manufactures, and fisheries and give success to the people in all their lawful industry and enterprize: That he would smile on our colleges, academies, schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of

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**THE CHARLES E. SIGETY COLLECTION
OF FINE PRINTED BOOKS AND AMERICANA, PART II
MONDAY 7 DECEMBER 2015**

AUCTION

Monday 7 December 2015
at 2.00 pm (Lots 1-320)

20 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

VIEWING

Monday	30 November	10am-5pm
Tuesday	1 December	10am-5pm
Wednesday	2 December	10am-5pm
Thursday	3 December	10am-5pm
Friday	4 December	10am-5pm
Saturday	5 December	10am-5pm
Sunday	6 December	1pm-5pm
Monday	7 December	10am-1pm

AUCTIONEERS

Thomas Lecky (# 1135170)
Francis Wahlgren (# 0868229)

AUCTION CODE AND NUMBER

In sending absentee bids or making enquiries, this sale should be referred to as **PRESIDENT-12436**

CONDITIONS OF SALE

This auction is subject to Important Notices, Conditions of Sale and to reserves.
[40]

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Front cover: Lot 2
Back cover: Lot 291

CHRISTIE'S

408.
7

BY THE PRESIDENT
Of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

AS no truth is more clearly taught in the volume of inspiration, nor any more fully demonstrated by the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and a due acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme Being and of the accountability of men to Him as the searcher of hearts and righteous distributor of rewards and punishments, are conducive, equally, to the happiness and rectitude of individuals and to the well being of communities; as it is, also, most reasonable in itself, that men who are made capable of social acts and relations, who owe their improvements to the social state, and who derive their enjoyments from it, should, as a society, make their acknowledgments of dependance and obligation to Him who hath endued them with these capacities, and elevated them in the scale of existence, by these distinctions; as it is, likewise, a plain dictate of duty, and a strong sentiment of nature, that in circumstances of great urgency and seasons of imminent danger, earnest and particular supplications should be made to Him who is able to defend or to destroy; as, moreover, the most precious interests of the people of the United States are still held in jeopardy, by the hostile designs and insidious arts of a foreign nation, as well as by the dissemination among them of those principles subversive of the foundations of all religious, moral and social obligations, that have produced incalculable mischief and misery in other countries; and as, in fine, the observance of special seasons for public religious solemnities, is happily calculated to avert the evils which we ought to deprecate, and to excite to the performance of the duties which we ought to discharge,—by calling and fixing the attention of the people at large to the momentous truths already recited, by affording opportunity to teach and inculcate them, by animating devotion and giving to it the character of a national act:—For these reasons, I have thought proper to recommend, and I do hereby recommend accordingly, that Thursday, the 25th day of April next, be observed, throughout the United States of America, as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer.—That the citizens, on that day, abstaining as far as may be from their secular occupations, devote the time to the sacred duties of religion, in public and in private: That they call to mind our numerous offences against the most High GOD, confess them before him with the sincerest penitence, implore his pardoning mercy, through the great Mediator and Redeemer, for our past transgressions, and that, through the grace of his Holy Spirit, we may be disposed and enabled to yield a more suitable obedience to his righteous requisitions in time to come: That he would interpose to arrest the progress of that impiety and licentiousness in principle and practice, so offensive to himself and so ruinous to mankind: That he would make us deeply sensible that “righteousness

exalteth a nation, but that sin is the reproach of any people”: That he would turn us from our transgressions and turn his displeasure from us: That he would withhold us from unreasonableness, from disunion, faction, sedition and insurrection: That he would preserve our country from the desolating sword: That he would save our cities and towns from a repetition of those awful pestilential visitations under which they have lately suffered so severely, and that the health of our inhabitants, generally, may be precious in his sight: That he would favour us with fruitful seasons, and so bless the labors of the husbandman as that there may be food in abundance for man and beast: That he would prosper our commerce, manufactures, and fisheries and give success to the people in all their lawful industry and enterprise: That he would smile on our colleges, academies, schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of sound science, morals and religion: That he would bless all magistrates from the highest to the lowest, give them the true spirit of their station, make them a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well: That he would preside over the councils of the nation at this critical period, enlighten them to a just discernment of the public interest, and save them from mistake, division and discord: That he would succeed our preparations for defence, and bless our armaments by land and by sea: That he would put an end to the effusion of human blood, and the accumulation of human misery, among the contending nations of the earth, by disposing them to justice, to equity, to benevolence and to peace: And that he would extend the blessings of knowledge, of true liberty, and of pure and undefiled religion, throughout the world.

AND I do, also, recommend that with these acts of humiliation, penitence and prayer, fervent thanksgiving to the author of all good be united, for the countless favors which he is still continuing to the people of the United States, and which render their condition as a nation eminently happy, when compared with the lot of others.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-third.



JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKENING,
Secretary of State.

o s k

1

[ALMANACS]. A collection of 109 American almanacs ranging 1736–1800 (51); 1801–1900 (58). Included are *The Farmer's Almanac*, *Bickerstaff's Genuine Almanack*, *Isaiah Thomas' Almanack*, *The New England Almanac*, and others. Wear throughout and many incomplete.

Includes: AMES, Nathaniel. *An Astronomical Diary, or an Almanack,...* 1736. Boston: J. Draper, 1736. — *Freebetter's New-England Almanack...* 1773. New London, [1772]. — WEST, Benjamin. *The North American Calendar... for ...* 1781. Providence, [1780]. — WARREN, Lemuel. *Warren Revived: An Astronomical Diary: Almanack for ...* 1783. Norwich: John Trumbull, [1782]. — BICKERSTAFF, Isaac. *The New-England Almanack*. Providence: Carter and Wilkinson, [1798]. — THOMAS, Isaiah. *Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New Hampshire & Vermont Almanack...* 1799. Worcester: I. Thomas, [1798].

(109)

\$3,000–5,000

2

ADAMS, John, President. By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation. Philadelphia, 6 March 1799.

Folio broadside, 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 in. Printed in two columns, printed circular seal. Small tear and minor loss at top corners. On verso, a note by Secretary of State Timothy Pickering and his free-frank.

PRESIDENT ADAMS PROCLAIMS A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER

“As no truth is more clearly taught more in the volume of inspiration than nor any more fully demonstrated by the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and acknowledgment of the governing providence of the Supreme Being...I have thought proper to recommend ...that Thursday, the 25th of April next be observed, throughout the United States of America,, as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer...”
Evans 36497.

\$12,000–18,000

3

ADAMS, John. Partly printed document signed (“John Adams”), as President, Philadelphia, 2 December 1799. *1 page, folio, on vellum, embossed paper seal of Navy Department in top left corner (seal cracked), boldly signed by Adams at lower right.* Crease marks from prior folding. Matted and framed with color engraving of Adams.

A WARTIME APPOINTMENT

As the un-declared naval War with France raged on the Atlantic, President Adams makes James Hervey Adams a Midshipman, “reposing special trust and confidence in [his] patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities.” A fine, bold Adams signature.

\$2,500–3,500

Thomas Aspinwall Esq^r.

Craven Street 9 June 1817-

Dear Sir,

I received your favour of Saturday, and am well satisfied with the Insurance which you have effected, presuming that under the term Furniture the Carriage ^{and Wines} will be understood to be included - My meaning is that the Insurance should be on all the effects I have on board the ship; and including the freight and premium they are undervalued at £ 5000 - The sum at which I requested you to have them valued in the Policy - I will thank you to send me a copy of the Policy

I was very much surprized to find the freight for which I am charged amount to 56 Tons - I have indeed never seen a great part of the furniture, which consisted of Bulky Articles - I presume that the admeasurement was regularly made

The disposal of the wines, left at your Office 560 /bottles of Claret and I think 298 of Champagne, I shall leave entirely at your direction. The terms mentioned in your letter will be satisfactory to me - You will reserve of the proceeds enough to pay the freight, insurance and shipping charges on the goods shipped in the Washington, and also the charges upon the effects to be shipped for Boston, and your own commission upon the whole, and pay the balance into the hands of Mr S. Williams - Be kind enough to send me with the copy of the Policy a minute of the Trunks and Cases remaining at your Office.

We intend to go this afternoon, but shall perhaps not get away till to-morrow. I leave with Mr Smith, an Order upon the Bankers for £ 500, to be given you when you call for it, on account of the Seaman's fund - With my best wishes for your health's happiness I remain, Dear Sir, ever faithfully yours
John Quincy Adams.

4

(partial lot)

4

ADAMS, John Quincy (1767-1848), President, Congressman. Autograph letter signed ("John Q. Adams") to Joseph Pitcairn (1764-1844), Berlin, 31 May 1800. 1 page, 4to, integral address leaf, wax seal (seal hole not affecting text). An early J. Q. Adams letter to a fellow American diplomat (Pitcairn was U.S. consul at the important shipping port of Hamburg), mixing personal and official business. "I am much obliged to you for your kindness in procuring the biscuits and the wine. Col. Swan when he was here mentioned that you had some fine tea of which you could dispose. If you have any of it left, and could let me have a dozen pounds of it, I should be very glad." Regarding a vacancy at a consular post at Bordeaux, Adams says, "I have so great a regard and esteem for Mr. Rogers that even without your recommendation nothing could give me greater pleasure than to have it in my power to serve him..." - ADAMS. ALS ("John Quincy Adams"), to Thomas Aspinwall, Craven Street, [London], 9 June 1817. 1 page, 4to, integral address leaf with most of wax seal. SHIPPING FURNITURE AND DISPOSING QUANTITIES OF WINE. Adams prepares to return from his stint as a diplomat in London, and carefully tallies various articles he is shipping home; he arranges insurance policies for furniture, trunks and a carriage. - ADAMS. ALS ("John Quincy Adams"), to T. H. Hubbard, Washington, 25 October 1819. 3 pages, 4to, chipped along edge costing portion of a few words, worn at folds, one portion of signature page browned. Adams disputes the attempt of a debtor to conflate a debt owed to his late brother Charles, who died of alcoholism in 1800, with a debt owed to him. "The question implied in your letter of 15 April was, whether the debt for which I held Mr. Justus B. Smith's note, had not in reality been a debt of my brother Charles, for which Mr. Smith had done him the favour to become responsible to [me.] I naturally supposed that you had a motive in putting the question to me. That you believed me possessed of the knowledge of facts which would enable me to answer it; and that if the debt had been my brother Charles's, it would be generous on my part towards Mr. Smith's heirs, to look for payment not to his note, but to my brother Charles's estate..." - ADAMS. ALS ("John Quincy Adams"), as Congressman, to Joseph Robbins, 17 January 1838. 1 page, 8vo. Ink stain obscuring a few letters. Framed (not examined out of frame). Rewarding a War hero. Adams informs Robbins (of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia) that he shall receive an \$80 pension, "during your natural life... for your services in the war of the American Revolution..."

(4)

\$2,000-3,000

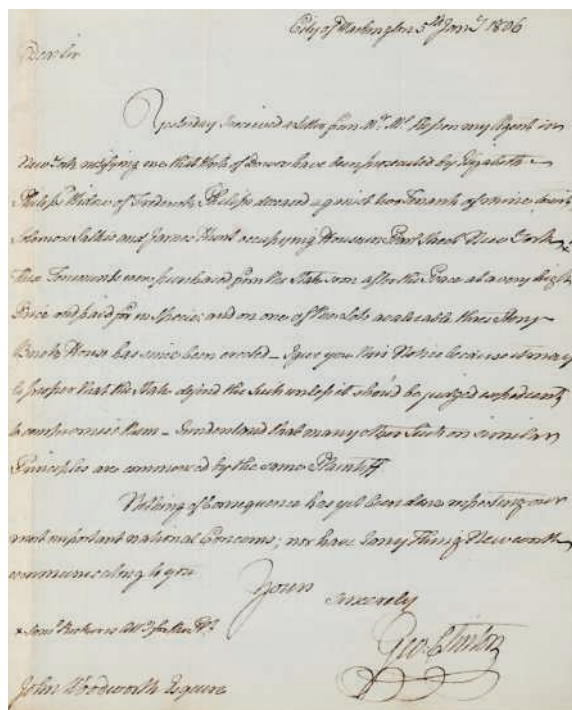
4



5

5
 [ALI-FRAZIER.] Photograph signed (“Joe Frazier”) and (“Muhammad Ali”), n.d. Black and white photo (15 x 19in.), signed by each fighter alongside his image in pen. Matted and framed. A fine image of the two great heavyweights landing simultaneous punches against each other in the second of their trilogy of bouts, this one, like the first, held at Madison Square Garden, on 28 January 1974. Ali won the 12-rounder by decision.

\$1,000–1,500



6

6
 [EARLY AMERICAN REPUBLIC.] A collection of 101 letters and documents signed by notable American political figures, 1783–1800. Highlights include: MIFFLIN, Thomas. LS to Nathanael Greene, 6 March 1784. 1p., folio. Appointing him commissioner to treat with the Indians. — CLINTON, George (1739–1812) Vice-president, Governor. Autograph letter signed (“Geo: Clinton”), as Vice-president, to John Woodworth, City of Washington, 5 January 1806. 1 page, 4to, paper mounting strip along left edge of verso. Commenting on gridlock in Washington: “nothing of consequence has been done respecting our most important national concerns...” — WARD, Artemas (1727–1800). Autograph letter signed (“Artemas Ward”), to Thomas Walter Ward, Philadelphia, 26 March 1792. 2½ pages, 4to, inlaid, discreetly repaired (on verso) at seal hole and folds. Foolish speeches and the public good: Ward laments to his son Thomas some of the economic traits of his countrymen and the long-windedness of his legislative colleagues. — LANGDON, Woodbury. Autograph letter signed (“Woodbury Langdon”), to Elbridge Gerry, Portsmouth (New Hampshire), 20 September 1785. 2 pages, folio, remnants of mounting on signature page. Langdon regrets his inability to attend the new session of the Continental Congress in New York, comments about Gerry’s work on the Congressional committee to select a new capital, and laments the continued harassment of American commerce by the British: “Are we to continue to be insulted by the British...” — CLARK, John. Autograph letter signed (“Jno. Clark”) to Elbridge Gerry, York Town, 13 June 1789. 3 pages, 4to, tape remnant on blank verso. Docketed by Gerry. Writing from his home in York, Pennsylvania, Clark thinks his hometown an excellent choice for the new “federal seat” and urges Gerry to press that option in the new Congress. “I can find no place so secure, and at the same time so well calculated in every respect as the banks of the Susquehannah at or near what is called Wright’s Ferry...” — WOLCOTT, Oliver. ALS to Yale president Jonathan Edwards, 13 January 1786. 1½pp., 8vo. Declining an invitation. — BAYARD, John. ALS to Elias Boudinot, 23 June 1790. 2pp., folio. Criticisms of Congress and fears they are losing public confidence. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel. ALS (retained copy) to Thomas Jefferson, 28 Feb. 1790. 1p., 8vo. Thanks for receipt of three Acts of Congress. — [HAMILTON, Alexander.] Printed document, page 21 from Hamilton’s report on State debts. Unsigned. — WALTON, George. DS, 28 Feb. 1785. 1p., folio. A subpoena. — NOURSE, Joseph. DS, 7 August 1794. Treasury dept. form for registering ships. — BURR, Aaron. DS, 20 July 1797. 1p., folio. An indenture. — BOUDINOT, Elias. ALS to John Dayton, 4 March 1791. 1p., 8vo. Discussing Land Office Bill pending in Congress. Complete listing available upon request.

(101)

\$5,000–7,000

7

[AMERICANA.] A group of 8 framed items of 19th century Americana. [TEXAS.] SEVEN, William. BURNET, David G. Engraved document signed, January 1841. *1 page, 8vo, framed*. A \$100 Republic of Texas bond. — [PASSPORT.] Partly printed document signed, 31 July 1890. *1p., folio. Framed*. Diplomatic passport for Henry Ballantine. — BROWN, William H. Group of four engraved silhouette portraits of American statesmen: Levi Woodbury, Samuel Lewis Southard, William Forsyth and Richard Mentor Johnson. *Each 14½ x 10½in.* separately framed with facsimile autograph examples by the subjects. — [OKLAHMOMA.] Printed broadside, n.d. (*11½ x 7½in.*, some chipping along edges). “Statehood is Assured.” Announcement of inaugural ceremonies at Guthrie, Oklahoma, 16 November 1907. Fort Smith, Arkansas: Fort Smith & Western Railroad Co., St. Louis, El Reno & Western Ry. Co. — [INDENTURE.] Manuscript document signed, 4 March 1809. Indenture for property known as Nelson’s Square. *1p., large folio. Matted and framed*. — CUNARD LINE. Broadside, 6 January 1871. *2 pages, folio*. Matted and framed (double-sided). Printed advertisement for steam ships from Liverpool and Queenstown (Cobh, Ireland) to New York and Boston. — PENNSYLVANIA. Manuscript document signed, 12 March 1836. *1p., folio*. Matted and framed. Indenture for Garret and Sarah Vansant for property in Bucks Co. — [BOSTON.] McNEILL, William Gibbs. Manuscript document signed, as engineer of the Boston & Providence Railroad Co. 14 August 1832. *1p., 4to*. Matted and framed. Solicitation of contractors to work on gradation of the roadbed of the Boston to Providence line.

(11)

\$1,000–2,000

8

[AMERICANA.] [MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.] A collection of 64 letters and documents from 19th century America. Highlights include: ROOSEVELT, Theodore. DS, 13 June 1897. *150pp., folio*. Signed by T.R. on first page only. Approving Naval Examining Board’s al of medical appointment for Raymond Spear, M.D., with Spear’s written medical examination and associated paperwork attached. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION.] FIDETY, Thompson. DS, 1 September 1820. *1p., folio (closed tears at creases)*. Fidelity served in Capt. Charles Dickson’s Company of the Pennsylvania lone for 15 months. Now, at age 64, he can no longer work “by reason of the infirmitys of age and a severe rheumatic complaint. Signed by Fidelity with his mark. DEARBORN Henry. Printed circular letter signed, to Nicholas Tilingham, 28 August 1809. *1p., 4to*. Chipped at edges. Requesting information to compile the Treasury dept.’s report on “manufactures in the United States.” BLAINE, James G. Three DS, 12 March 1881, comprising a passport and letters of introduction for Congressman Horace Davis. Together *5pp., 4to and folio*. [MEXICAN WAR.] Partly printed document signed, 1 December 1848. *1p., oblong*. Check for \$29.80 payable to Robert L. Wiley from U.S. Navy Yard, New York. [AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.] DUER, William A. Printed circular letter signed, to Rev. Dr. Knox, 10 December 1831. *2pp., 4to*. A promotional letter for the ACS directed to clerics to be read to their congregations. “...If we received them slaves, return them freemen. If they came hither pagans, let them go back Christians...” TOWNSEND, John. Partly printed document signed, 19 May 1829. *1p., 4to, engraved border*. A tavern-keeper’s license. A complete list of the lot available upon request.

(64)

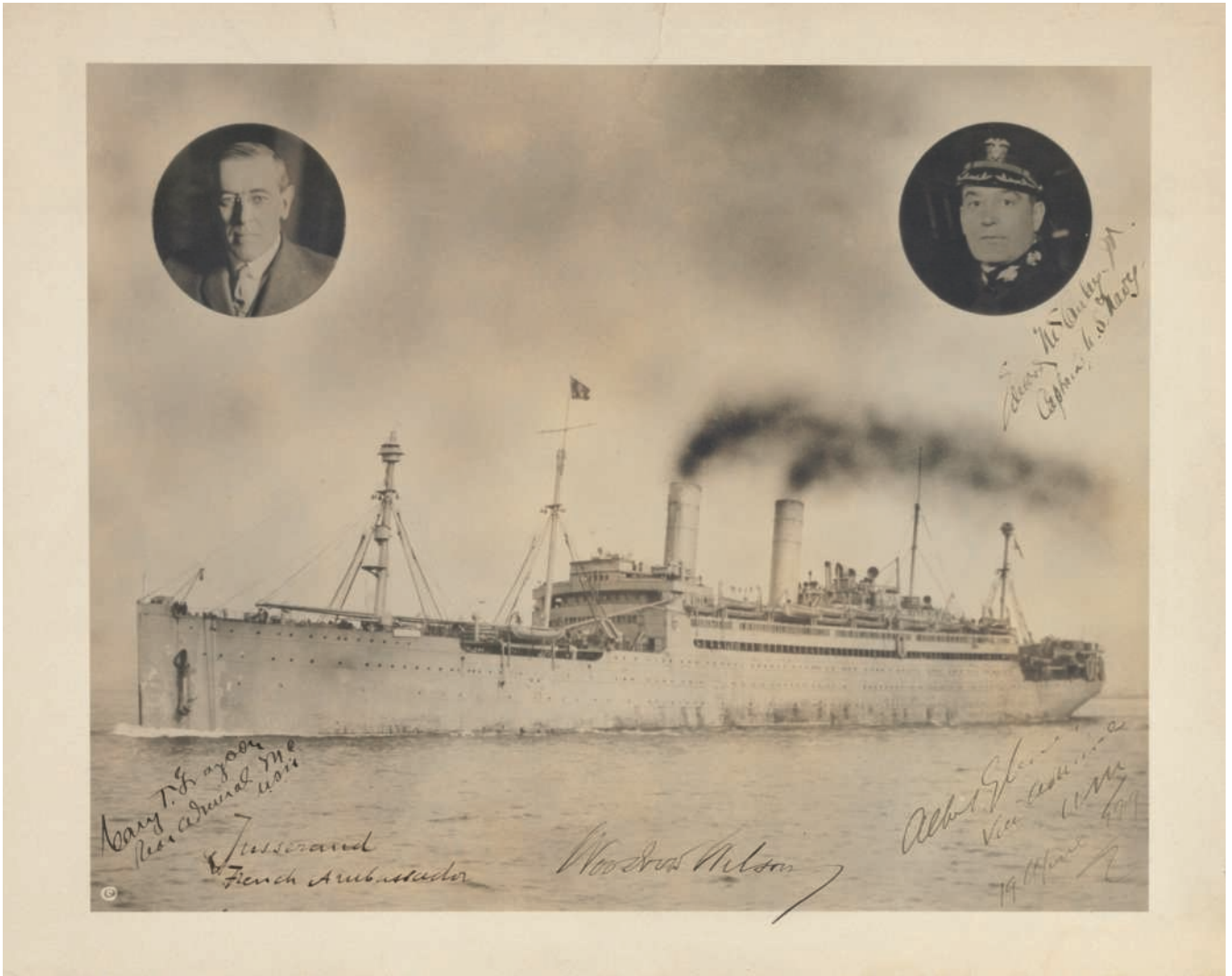
\$3,000–5,000

9

[AMERICANA.] MILITARY AFFAIRS. WELLES, Gideon. Letter signed, to R. J. Richardson, 30 October 1861. *1p., 4to*. Concerning his back pay. [NAVY.] Collection of 12 wartime letters from sailors to Navy Dept. regarding leaves, discharges, etc. [NAVY.] A collection of seven printed Naval department general orders. CIVIL WAR. Letter document signed by 24 residents of Gouveneur, NY, to Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, 11 August 1862. *1p., folio*. Recommending Wm. H. Andrews as a draft board assessor. [CIVIL WAR.] DS, 3 September 1864. *1p., 4to*. A provost Marshal’s Office form, accepting Wm. W. Fauna as a substitute. [CIVIL WAR.] Printed document, 27 September 1863. *1p., 8vo*. Circular No. 89, regarding commutation money. [CIVIL WAR.] Printed document, 10 April 1865. *1p., 4to*. A Statement of Volunteer form, for a bounty recipient. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] Two manuscript pay receipts, one signed by Oliver Ellsworth, 1776, 1777. *2pp., oblong*. INDENTURE. For John McDougal, November 1809. *1p., folio*. [PENNSYLVANIA.] MD, agreement between Stephen Girard and Commercial Bank of Penn., 28 Aug. 1827. *1p., folio*. COLDEN, Cadwalader. DS, 22 October 1722. *1p., large folio, vellum (folded), badly faded*. A land deed.

(28)

\$1,000–1,500



10
(partial lot)

10
AMERICAN POLITICAL AUTOGRAPHS. A group of 14 Presidential and Colonial documents signed, 18th to 20th centuries. JACKSON, Andrew. Document signed, 31 December 1833. 3pp., 4to, *torn at folds*. Letters patent to Zerah Blakeley, for a water wheel. — SHIRLEY, William. LS, 17 October 1743. 1p., folio. Listing new commissions for the County of Hampshire. — MADISON, James. DS, 21 December 1812. 1p., folio, *scalloped edge at top*. Ship's passport for brig Little Arnold of Baltimore. Counter-signed by James Monroe. — PIERCE, Franklin. ALS to Elizabeth Appleton, his Mother-in-Law, 24 July 1836. 3pp., 4to. Free frank. On his improved health. — MOULTRIE, William. DS, 5 August 1793. 2pp., folio, *with pendant seal*. A land grant, with plat drawing. — [CIVIL WAR.] Printed document, General Orders No. 4, Charleston, 27 December 1860. 1p., folio. An early call for troops. — THOMSON, Charles. DS, 12 August 1778. 2p., folio. A Congressional report on the memorial of Lt. Knoblauch. — OTIS, James. Ds, 21 September 1757. 2pp., folio. A summons in a legal case, to Andrew Belcher. — [REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] Thomas's Almanack, 1784. Worcester: Isaiah Thomas. 32pp., 12mo. Contains printing of Articles of Peace. — READ, Jacob. LS to Richard Beresford, 24 January 1784. 1p., 4to. Sending dispatches. — WITHERSPOON, John. LS to William Shipton, 29 August 1794. 2pp., narrow folio, *repaired*. Discussing various business transactions. — WILSON, Woodrow. Photograph signed, n.d. [ca. 1919]. The ship that brought Wilson home from the Paris Peace Conference. Also signed by Cary T. Grayson and two others. — CONGRESS. Printed document, signed in print by Charles Thomson, 7 April 1781. 1p., folio. Instructions to private vessels commissioned by letters of marque and reprisal. — THOMSON, Charles. ALS to unidentified, 21 November 1781. 1p., folio. Transmitting (not enclosed) recent proceedings.

(14)

\$3,000-5,000

New York 13th August 1762.

Dear Sir

I have tryed all methods to force the Masters of the Transports to compleat their Seamen, they offer extravagant wages, but all will not do, and I find I shall want sixteen men for that service. I am therefore necessitated to give you this trouble, as I imagine sixteen men may be very easily taken up from the Stews of the Town, that it will be an advantage to this Place to be rid of them, and the Constables shall be allowed 20 Shillings per man, if you think proper to direct the Mayor to take up that number I am
 your most Obedient Servant
 Jeff: Amherst

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11
 AMHERST, Jeffrey (1717-1797). Autograph letter signed ("Jeff: Amherst"), to Governor Monckton, New York, 13 August 1762. 1 page, 4to. Matted and framed. Fine condition.

AMHERST URGES ROUGH AND READY RECRUITMENT OF 16 SEAMEN FROM "THE STEWS OF THE TOWN" in this French and Indian War date letter. He tells Gov. Monckton he has "tried all methods to force the masters of the transports to compleat their seamen. They offer extravagant wages, but all will not do." Still 16 men short, he casually recommends that the number "may be very easily taken up from the Stews of the Town, that it will be an advantage to this place to be rid of them, and that the constable shall be allowed 20 shillings per man..."

\$2,000-3,000

12
 ARTISTS AND MISCELLANEOUS AUTOGRAPHS. A group of 65 letters and documents signed by prominent American artists such as Norman Rockwell, Rembrandt Peale, and Maxfield Parrish, along with letters and documents signed by various European and American notables. Highlights include: PARRISH, Maxfield. Partly printed check signed, 6 August 1936. For \$19.25 to Central Vermont Service Corp. — CHRISTY, Howard Chandler. ALS to John W. Miller, 10 March 1902. 2pp., 8vo. On a Scribner's publication of his drawings. — PARRISH, Maxfield. ALS to Arthur Brentano, 4 April 1904. 1p., 4to. His unwillingness to sell Italian Garden series of paintings. — ROCKWELL, Norman. TLS to Mr. Wolff, 15 April 1975. 1p., 8vo. Complying with an autograph request. — ROCKWELL, Norman. TLS to Mabel Salomey, 2 December 1949. 1p., 4to. Praising her drawing. — PULITZER, Joseph. Signed card. — TOLSTOY, Leo. Signed postcard. 5 March 1904. 1p., 12mo. — MICHENER, James. ALS to Pearl Buck, 23 June 1954. 1p., 4to. Praising her work. — PEALE, Rembrandt. ALS to Henry Paul Beck, 11 March 1853. 2pp., 4to. On European and American artistic practice. — WEST, Benjamin. ALS to Mr. Lawrence, 27 Feb. 1816. 1p., 4to. Likening a Lawrence family portrait to Spencer's Fairy Queen. — ROCKWELL, Norman. TLS to George Sirback, 11 June 1970. 1p., 4to. On completing a commissioned portrait. — CHRISTY, Howard Chandler. ALS to Mr Hubbard, 17 September 1938. 1p., 4to. Praising Hubbard's father. — ROCKWELL, Norman. TLS to Mr. Sirback, 22 Sep. 1970. 1p., 4to. Thanks for a painting. — GIBSON, Charles Dana. ALS to Mr McClure, 23 Oct. 1915. 1p., 4to. His praise of cartoons by Webster. — ROCKWELL, Norman. TLS to Miss Reinhardt, 7 April 1975. 1p., 8vo, Thanks for birthday note. — ROCKWELL, Norman. TLS to Peter F. Paul, 13 Oct. 1970. 1p., 4to. Declining an invitation to lecture. — FROST, Robert. Autograph endorsement signed, (15-lines) n.d. on fourth page of 4-page manuscript of poems by Carl E. Hirsch. Frost praises the poems but disagrees with Hirsch's interpretation of his work. A complete list of the lot available upon request.

(65)

\$4,000-6,000

13

ASTRONAUTS. A collection of 47 signed photographs, documents, and other ephemera of U.S. astronauts, including 12 signed photographs of Neil Armstrong and all of the subsequent astronauts who walked on the Moon. Signatures of 12 Gemini astronauts. Prominent names included in the group are Michael Collins, Buzz Aldrin, Charlie Duke, Edgar Mitchell and Frank Borman. Complete listing available by request.

(47)

\$6,000-8,000

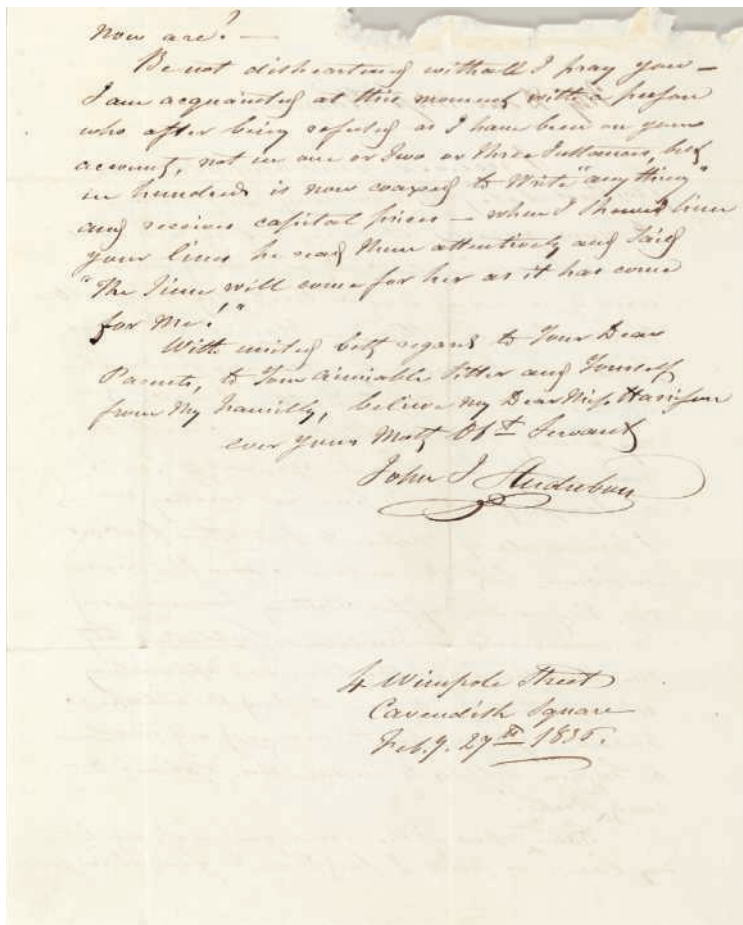


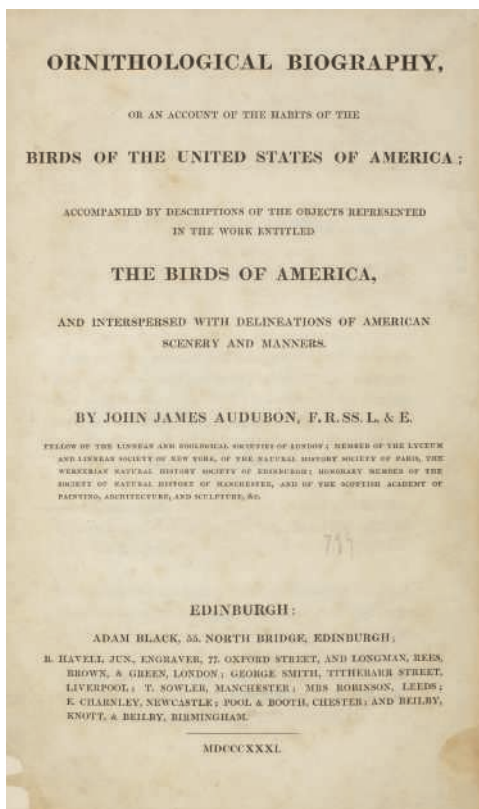
14

AUDUBON, John James (1774-1857). Autograph note signed ("John J. Audubon" with large flourish). 1 page, oblong (3¼ x 8 in.). May 1835. A ticket to a private museum in London. He writes: "Admit Miss Fothergill and friends to the zoological Gardens and to the Bruton Street Museum." The Bruton Street Museum was noted for its collection of stuffed and mounted zoological specimens. – AUDUBON. Autograph letter signed ("John J. Audubon"), to Miss Harrison, London, 27 February 1836. 2 pages, 4to. A feisty Audubon, in London supervising the publication of his masterpiece, *The Birds of America*, tries to find a publisher for a work by Harrison and resents the lack of interest her project elicits. "A reviewer who is himself a publisher told me that he feared the time was approaching when authors would have to send their works as presents (of course pay the carriage) and inclose a Guinea besides to induce these Patrons to read the Books!" He urges her to "be not disheartened" and relates the story of another writer who endured "hundreds" of rejections but is now "coaxed to write 'anything' and receives capital prices." His advice for Audubon to pass along to Miss Harrison was "The time will come for her as it has come for me!" – AUDUBON. Autograph letter signed ("John J. Audubon"), to Edward Harris, New York, 4 February 1842. 1 page, 4to, small closed tears along top edge. The excitement and energy of Audubon's creativity shines forth in this letter from the same year in which he published his octavo edition of *The Birds of America* and its 65 additional plates. "You have not yet made your appearance in this glorious city," he chides Harris, "as we all fully anticipated five weeks ago... Since my last to you I have been both sick, and again very busy. I have made a good number of drawings that you have not seen and that I long to show you. When will you be here?" He asks "what I am to do with the skins sent for you by young Hoppenthal and that are still unopened." Together 3 items.

(3)

\$4,000-6,000





15

15

AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851), [and William MACGILLIVRAY]. *Ornithological Biography, or an account of the habits of the birds of the United States of America; accompanied by descriptions of the objects represented in the work entitled the Birds of America, and interspersed with delineations of American scenery and manners.* Edinburgh, London, [etc.]: Neill & Co. for Adam Black, R. Havell, jun., and others, 1831-1835.

5 volumes, 8° (vol I. 250 x 158mm others 265 x 163mm). Half-titles vols. 2-5. (Lacking subscribers list, announcement of "The Birds of America," prospectus, and reviews, some spotting or staining, a few repairs). Modern red half morocco. *Provenance:* George and Laura Gifford (bookplate).

FIRST EDITION of the text that Audubon published to accompany the double-elephant folios of *Birds of America*. Although the text describes each of the plates, it was published separately by Audubon in order to circumvent the British copyright act of 1709 which required that a copy of any book with text published in Great Britain had to be sent to each of the nine copyright libraries. Audubon could ill-afford the loss in revenue that would have been involved in presenting nine sets of his engravings, so published them initially without letterpress. Cf. BM(NH) I, p.71; cf. Wood pp.207-8; cf. Zimmer pp.18-19.

(5)

\$1,000-1,500

16

AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851). *The Birds of America, from Drawings Made in the United States and their Territories.* New York: J.J. Audubon; Philadelphia: J.B. Chevalier, [1839-] 1840-1844.

7 volumes, royal 8° (262 x 164 mm). Subscribers' lists vol. I and vol. V. 500 hand-colored lithographed plates after Audubon by W.E. Hitchcock, R. Trembly and others, printed and colored by J.T. Bowen, wood-engraved anatomical diagrams in text. (Without half-titles, some occasional very pale offsetting, a few imprints just shaved, generally very fine). Original black half morocco, marbled boards, spines gilt-lettered and ruled, by P. Low, Boston, with their tickets (a few covers detached, a few leaves disbound, few repairs to joints, some rubbing, head of spine on vol. VII chipped with loss).

FIRST OCTAVO EDITION of John James Audubon's masterpiece, a fine, tall and wide copy with colors very clean and fresh. Audubon created 65 new images for the octavo edition, supplementing the original 435 of the double-elephant folio edition of 1827-38. The resulting series of 500 plates constitute the most extensive American color-plate book produced up to that time. The Philadelphia printer J.T. Bowen reduced the double-elephant plates by camera lucida and the resulting lithographs show significant changes in the backgrounds and compositions. The original configurations were altered so that only one species is depicted per plate. The text is a revision of the *Ornithological Biography*, rearranged according to Audubon's "A Synopsis of the Birds of North America" (1839). Ayer/Zimmer, p.22; Bennett, p.5; McGill/Wood, p.208; Nissen *IV/B* 51; Reese 34; Sabin 2364.

(7)

\$20,000-30,000

17

AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851). *The Birds of America, from drawings made in the United States and their Territories.* New York: George Lockwood, [ca 1870-1871].

8 volumes, royal 8° (275 x 187 mm). Half-titles, 500 hand-colored lithographic plates. (Some browning and spotting, a few short tears, plate 289 with tear crossing image.) Contemporary three quarter green morocco over marbled boards, gilt, spines gilt, top edge gilt (some light wear, particularly to extremities).

Later edition. The *Birds* became financial and popular successes in the smaller format, with the Audubon family authorizing as many as eight editions after Audubon's death in 1851. George Lockwood bound the *Birds* in eight, rather than seven, volumes and printed the plates



Scotland or Gyrfalcon.

1840 Printed & Col'd by J. T. Bowen, Philad^a

16

whenever possible from the same stone and stereotype plates made in the 1840s and 1850s. The Lockwood edition represents the last octavo edition printed from these original stones; they were destroyed sometime after 1870 by a fire in a Philadelphia warehouse. Roe Lockwood & Son published the second folio edition of Audubon's Birds, which failed commercially in part due to the outbreak of the Civil War. As a major creditor for the second edition, Lockwood gained publication rights and the lithographic stones for Audubon's works, from which this final octavo edition was printed. Ayer/Zimmer pp.25-26; Nissen *IVB* 52; Wood p. 209.

(8)

\$5,000-7,000



18



19

18
AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851) and Rev. John BACHMAN (1790-1874). *The Quadrupeds of North America*. New York: V.G. Audubon, 1849-1851-1854.

3 volumes, 8° (260 x 175 mm). Half-titles in vols. I and III (lacking in II). 155 hand-colored lithographed plates by W.E. Hitchcock and R. Trembly after J.J. and John Wodehouse Audubon. (Some minor scattered staining and foxing.) Original green morocco gilt, spines gilt, turn-ins gilt, edges gilt (a few hinges renewed).

FIRST OCTAVO EDITION of Audubon's final great work. It was the result of Audubon's collaboration with John Bachman, a Lutheran Pastor who had studied quadrupeds from his youth and who was recognized as an authority in the United States. The two began their association when Audubon stayed with Bachman and his family in Charleston for a month in 1831. Audubon knew that Bachman's contribution was critical but had to fight hard to convince his friend to take part. Bachman eventually relented, with the proviso that all profits (and expenses) would belong to the Audubons: the work was expected to show a healthy return and he was eager to benefit his sons-in-law Victor and John Woodhouse Audubon. Bennett, p. 5; Nissen *ZBI* 163.

(3)

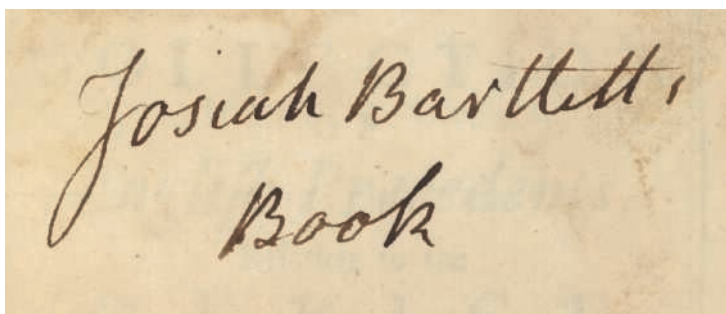
\$2,000-3,000

19
BARTHOLOMEW, Valentine (1799-1879). Cover title: "A Selection of Flowers." [London: Rodwell & Martin, August 1821-November 1822].

Large 4° (356 x 256 mm). Without text (as issued). 36 fine hand-colored lithographic plates by Bartholomew, printed by Charles Hullmandel. (A few pale stains.) Modern half leather, upper cover with title in gilt.

A FINE COPY OF A RARE WORK that, arguably, represents the first successful use of lithography in America in a botanical work. This copy includes the additional 12 plates rarely present and usually unrecorded by the bibliographies but present in the de Belder and Cleveland copies. The work was a collaborative effort between the 22-year-old Bartholomew and Charles Hullmandel (1789-1850), published with no text and without a title other than that on the original wrappers (here lacking). Ackermann had published *A Series of Thirty Studies from Nature* in 1812, but the present volume is the first published botanical work where the lithographer was able to surpass the work of contemporary engravers. Little is known of Bartholomew's life: he was born on 18 January 1799, and married Hullmandel's daughter in 1827. He was for many years the Flower Painter in Ordinary firstly to the Duchess of Kent and later to Queen Victoria. *Cleveland Collections* 849; cf. Dunthorne 22; cf. *Great Flower Books* p.48; cf. Nissen *BBI* 82.

\$1,500-2,500



20

20

[BARTLETT, Josiah (1729-1795)]. HARVEY, James. *A Collection of English Precedents, Relating to the Office of a Justice of Peace*. [London]: In the Savoy by Henry Lintot to be sold by J. Shuckburgh, 1751.

12° (172 x 100 mm). Title printed within double-rule border. (Marginal dampstain on a few leaves, some light spotting or stains.) Contemporary calf, covers blind-ruled, board edges gilt, spine in 5 compartments with 4 raised bands (some overall wear, joints starting). *Provenance*: Josiah Bartlett (signature on flyleaf); by descent to Ezra Bartlett (signature dated 1796 on title-page); listed by Goodspeed's Bookshop, 1930; sold New England Book Auctions 31 March 1998, lot 104.

Third edition, BELONGING TO JOSIAH BARTLETT, A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND SIGNED BY HIM. Bartlett began his career as a physician in Kingston New Hampshire in 1750, but increasingly became active in local politics. He was elected to the colonial assembly in 1765, and was appointed justice of the peace in 1767 by Royal Governor John Wentworth. His Whig affiliation put him in opposition with the governor, and he joined the Assembly's Committee of Correspondence in 1774. After Wentworth dismissed the assembly, he was elected to its successor, the Provincial Assembly. In the same year, he lost his home in a fire, which was allegedly set by Tories. He was appointed delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774; he declined this appointment to be with his family, but when appointed again in 1775, he accepted the appointment. He attended the convention in 1775 and 1776, and when the delegates signed the formal copy of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, he was the second signer after John Hancock. He eventually served as the chief Justice of the state supreme court in New Hampshire in 1778, and he served as governor of New Hampshire for four years, resigning in 1794.

\$1,500-2,000

21

[BAYARD, Nicholas (1644-1707)]. *An Account of the Commitment, Arraignment, Tryal and Condemnation of Nicholas Bayard Esq; for High Treason, in Endeavouring to Subvert the Government of the Province of New York in America, by his Signing and Procuring others to Sign Scandalous Libels...* London: Printed at New York: by order of his Excellency the Lord Cornbury and reprinted at London, 1703.

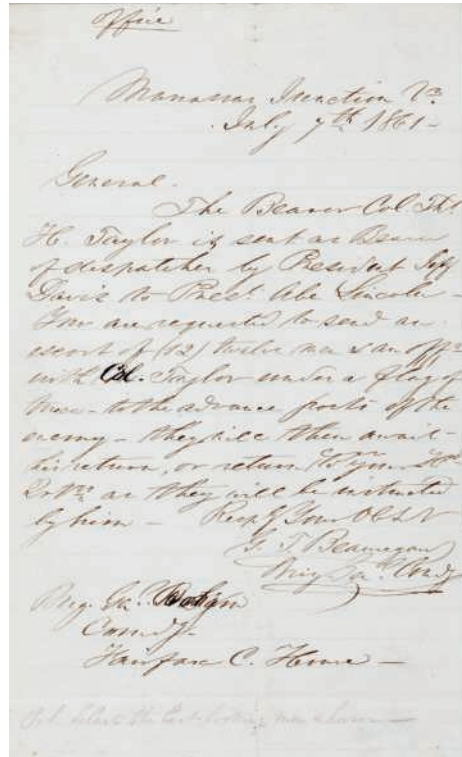
2° (306 x 188 mm). 32 pages. (title lined on verso with thin transparent tissue not affecting readability of text, marginal repaired tears, some pale browning). Modern calf-backed marbled boards.

FIRST ENGLISH (AND EARLIEST OBTAINABLE) EDITION ON ONE OF THE EARLIEST AMERICAN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. Nicholas Bayard, nephew of Peter Stuyvesant, was a mayor of New York and a member of the governor's council. When Jacob Leisler seized control of the government of New York in 1689, Bayard was a prime target. He fled to Albany, but was seized there and brought back to the fort and imprisoned. Governor Sloughter arrived from England and had Bayard released, but in 1697 the new governor Bellomont accused Bayard of complicity with the previous governor in the encouragement and protection of pirates. He was tried for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This work includes the entire text of the 170½ proceedings. The first edition was printed in New York in 1702 and is unobtainable. This English edition contains additional text and is almost as scarce. *American Book Prices Current* records no copies at auction in at least the last 35 years. Alden & Landis 703/12; Church 809; Howes B256; Ritz 1.05(2c); Sabin 53436.

\$1,000-1,500



22



22

22
 BEAUREGARD, Pierre G. T. (1818-1893), *Confederate General*. Autograph letter signed ("G. T. Beauregard") to Brig. General Milledge Luke Bonham, Manassas Junction, 7 July 1861. 1 page, 8vo, small closed tear at center fold; with an unsigned carte-de-visite of Beauregard.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S PRIVATE CHANNEL TO LINCOLN

"The bearer," Beauregard writes to the rebel commander at Fairfax County Courthouse, "Col. Thos. H. Taylor, is sent as bearer of dispatches by President Jeff. Davis to Prest. Abe Lincoln. You are requested to send an escort of (12) twelve men & an officer with Col. Taylor under a flag of truce, to the advance posts of the enemy. They will then await his return, or return to your Headquarters, as they will be instructed by him." A pencil note along the bottom edge reads "Select the best looking men & horses." Lincoln famously refused to recognize the Confederacy and avoided words and actions that even implied the rebels were an independent, sovereign power. There were, therefore, no official diplomatic channels between the warring sides, and special messengers were required. Ironically, the very dispatches that Col. Taylor carried to Lincoln dealt with an aspect of Confederate recognition. In them, Davis demanded that Lincoln treat the captured crew of the Confederate privateer *Savannah* as prisoners of war to be exchanged. At the moment the men were languishing in chains on Governor's Island as common pirates awaiting trial. Davis threatened to retaliate by meting out to Union hostages exactly the same punishment dispensed to the rebel seamen. Eventually the piracy charges were dropped. A fascinating document from the opening phase of the war.

\$2,000-3,000

23
 BENJAMIN, Judah P. (1811-1884). *Correspondence of the Department of State, in Relation to the British Consuls Resident in the Confederate States*. Richmond: Printed at the Sentinel Office, 1863.

8°. Stabbed-and-sewn as issued; cloth folding case.

FIRST EDITION of this pamphlet containing official letter and statements of concern between Confederate and British officials. The revocation of exequaturs concerned former British subjects seeking aid from the British to release them from Southern military conscription. They had no authorization for this. Operating under the assumption that England was a neutral country, President Davis had little choice but to expel them. Parrish and Willingham, 1783.

\$800-1,200

24

BLACKSTONE, William. *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1766. 4 volumes, 4°. Contemporary calf gilt, red and green morocco lettering-pieces gilt (rebacked). *Provenance*: Crawford Antrobus (bookplate). Second edition, volumes 1-2, FIRST EDITION, volumes 3-4.

[*With:*]

BLACKSTONE, William. *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. Oxford: the Clarendon Press, 1768. 5 volumes, 4°. Contemporary calf gilt, spines gilt, red and green morocco lettering-pieces gilt. *Provenance*: Lord Horatio Walpole (armorial bookplate of Lord Walpole of Woolerton). Third edition.

(9)

\$1,000-1,500

25

[BRITAIN.] VICTORIA, Queen of England. Document signed ("Victoria R"), 12 January 1891. Counter-signed by Lord Salisbury. 1p., folio. *Matted and framed*. Recognizing Henry Ballantine as U.S. consul at Bombay. — [LONDON.] Engraved color print, An Aeronautical View of London. London: R. Havell, 1831. 13 x 40in. *Matted and framed*. A fine, fresh color image, showing the Thames thronged with ships and vessels of all sizes, the Tower of London in the foreground, St. Paul's at center. A fine image of Victorian London. — [SCOTLAND.] Document signed, 2 November 1580. 1p., oblong 8vo, on vellum, with pendant wax seal. Indenture for lands given by James Rulany to John Murray of Touchadam. — [BRITISH LAWS.] Printed statute (disbound, pages 49-50 only), n.d. 2pp., 4to. *Matted and framed*. Penalties for fornication and bearing children out of wedlock.

(4)

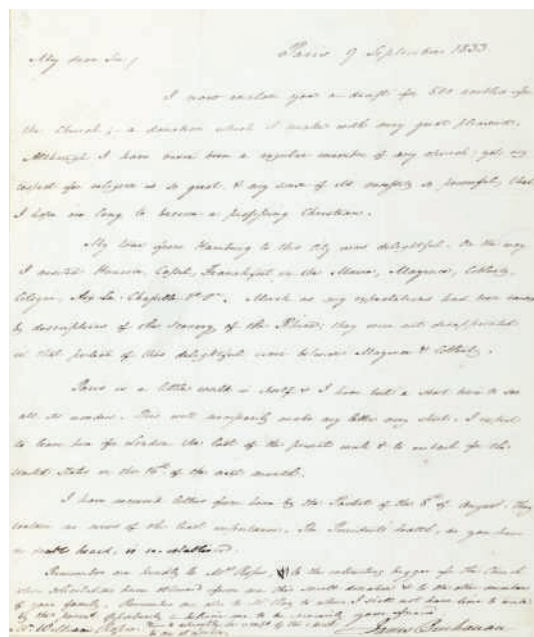
\$1,000-1,500

26

BUCHANAN, James (1791-1861). Autograph letter signed ("James Buchanan"), as former President, to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., Wheatland, 22 September 1865. 2 pages, small 4to, some soiling along edges and closed tears at bottom edge.

BUCHANAN AND LINCOLN RIDE TO THE INAUGURATION UNDER ROOFTOP GUARDS

Buchanan sends his publishers corrections for chapters of his presidential memoir, Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion (1866), including changes to his discussion of his carriage ride with Lincoln on Inauguration Day in 1861. "I return [not included] the six pages up to p.230 inclusive. All right..." He supplies the text he wants for chapter headings of chapters 12-13, but revisits earlier sections of the book dealing with Lincoln and Winfield Scott's fears of a violent threat to disrupt the Inauguration. "I hope you will not forget," Buchanan writes, "to change the word 'Vedettes,' in the 170th page to 'Sentinels.'" The passage in question refers to Winfield Scott's decision to station "sentinels on the tops of the highest houses and other eminences, so that all was ready to attack the enemy at the first moment of their appearance; but never did an Inauguration pass more peacefully and quietly." Lincoln, Buchanan went on to say, never evinced "the slightest apprehension of danger" on their carriage ride together to the Capitol. Buchanan's tone in that chapter is one of almost sarcastic dismissal of Gen. Scott's fears, in keeping with his general theme that the entire Civil War was an unnecessary overreaction.



[*With:*] BUCHANAN. Autograph letter signed ("James Buchanan"), as Ambassador to Russia, to William Ropes, Paris, 9 September 1833. 1 page, 4to., integral address leaf. Buchanan heads for home at the close of his tenure as U.S. Minister to St. Petersburg, and sends a contribution of 500 Russian rubles "for the church...Although I have never been a regular member of any church; yet my respect for religion is so great, & my sense of its necessity so powerful, that I hope ere long to become a professing Christian." — BUCHANAN. Autograph letter signed ("James Buchanan"), to James A. Caldwell, Washington, 14 January 1839. 1 page, 4to, blank integral leaf, autograph address leaf, with autograph free frank signed ("James Buchanan Free"). "The Senate, generally speaking, is remarkably dull," Buchanan reports, five years into his 11-year tenure in that Chamber. "The session will close without much business having been done..."

(3)

\$4,000-6,000



27

27
 BURR, Aaron (1756–1836), *Vice-president, duelist*. Partly printed document signed (“A. Burr”), New York, 20 August 1800. 1 page, oblong 8vo (2¾ x 7⅞in.), decorative border, cancellation cut, some spotting, vertical ink stroke at center.

A BURR CHECK FROM THE SAME YEAR AS HIS HISTORIC BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY. He pays John Batchelor \$31.43, drawn on the Manhattan Company, of which Burr was a director. The seeds of ill-will between Burr and Hamilton were sown during this 1800–1801 election crisis. When the vote was thrown into the House of representatives, Hamilton made clear his preference for his political rival Jefferson over a fellow Federalist whom he deemed untrustworthy and unfit to be President.

\$700–1,200

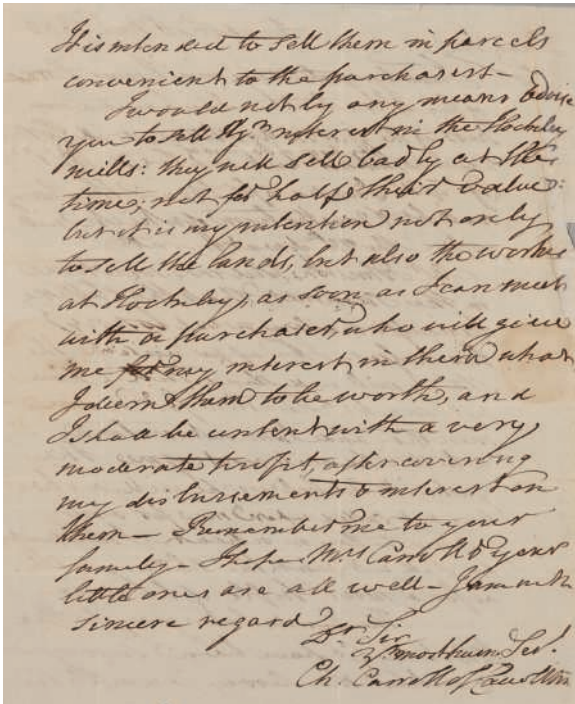
28
 [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH.] An archive of 12 letters from William, E. B. and Robert Patten to George Cole, 1848–1853. Together 35 pages, 4to., closely written. With additional Cole family documents.

“SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE OF THE MOST FILTHY STINKING MUDDY DISAGREEABLE HOLES...THAT EVER GOD MADE”

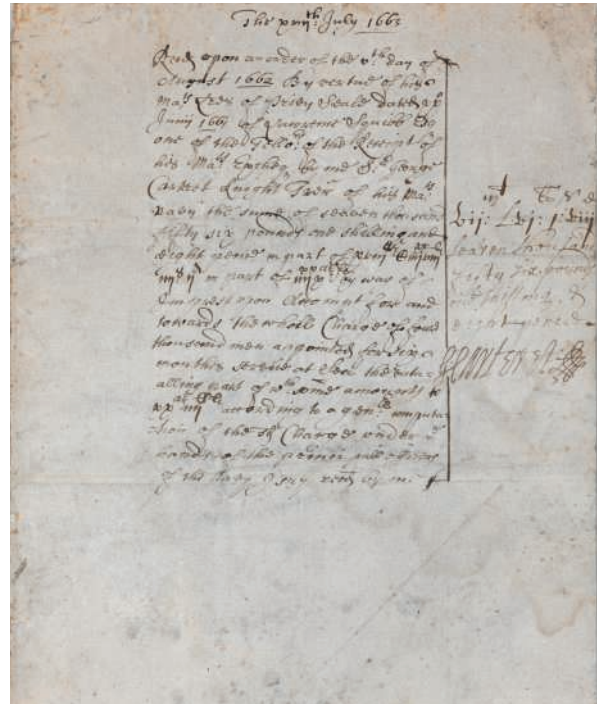
A fascinating and colorful Gold Rush archive. The three Patten brothers left Maine in 1849 to follow the gold rush to San Francisco. They wrote back home to their friend George Cole about their experiences: the familiar odyssey of initial high hopes for wealth bitterly dashed against the harsh realities of the rough and wild streets of San Francisco. [31 December 1848] “When we reach San Francisco whatever appears for the best we shall endeavor to do, we go prepared to proceed into the mines if we think proper and trust in Providence that we shall be spared to return to our homes and our friends in the course of eighteen months.” [26 December 1849] “This is a most extraordinary county as Paddy says and the town of San Francisco is one of the most filthy stinking muddy disagreeable holes now that ever God made or no, to say that God ever made such a place as this would blaspheme, so I will say that ever man made...” William reports that there are probably 20,000 inhabitants in the city, “from every nation and country under heaven.” Corruption and violence were rife. [21 August 1850] “I am of opinion that letter prepaid in this post office are often destroyed and the money pocketed by the damned rascally clerks...There was a devil of a fracas last week at Sacramento City. It arose out [of] what is called here the Squatter question. A number of persons have located themselves on vacant lands presuming they have as good a right to it as any other American citizen...two of the squatters were killed and several wounded. I don’t know how these scrapes will end, the people here are much dissatisfied with the present government. Gross charges of corruption are preferred against the public officers and not without cause, and if Uncle Sam does not take measures to settle the difficulties that are fast increasing in this country serious consequences must ensue. The mines are crowded to excess and murders and robberies committed almost every day. There is plenty of gold there no doubt but one half the reports circulating through the papers respecting the gold diggings are damned infernal lies and the authors of them deserve hanging.” A rich vein of California history.

(12)

\$7,000–10,000



29



30

29
 CARROLL, Charles of Carrollton (1737-1832), Signer, Maryland. Autograph letter signed (“Ch. Carroll of Carrollton”), to Daniel Carroll (1730-1796), Annapolis, 11 November 1800. 2 pages, quarto, blank integral, address panel, seal hole and paper loss along center fold (not affecting text).

Carroll, the last and oldest surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, gives us a glimpse into the early American industrial revolution in this letter to one of the Commissioners of the new city of Washington. “I have rented my part of the grist mill & slitting mill for 2 years;” he tells Carroll, “the term of the former will expire the 1st of Sept. & rented for £400 & the slitting mill for £200, the term of which will expire the 28th of next month.” Slitting mills cut metal into small strips, primarily for nails. “Mr. Johnston told me sometime in the summer that the slitting business & the nailery were losing businesses. I am apprehensive the slitting mill will stand still. I have not seen Mr. Johnston for some months, and I am not certain whether he will rent of me the grist mill, but believe he will, as he has not called upon me for any money to lay in interest. I suspect he will not rent the slitting mill, or for a mere trifle if he does. The lands belonging to the Hockley Co. have been surveyed & when the survey is completed it is intended to sell them in parcels convenient to the purchasers.”

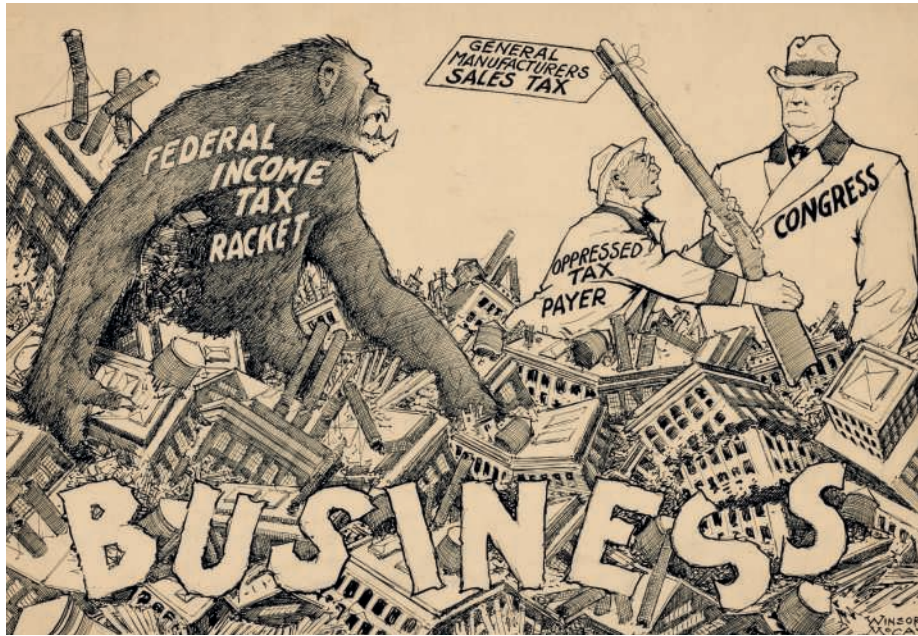
Carroll founded the Hockley Mill in 1760, an early example of the Chesapeake slave owners trying (with mixed success) to branch out of plantation slavery to industrial manufacturing pursuits. Here he gives Daniel Carroll some insider counsel about his stake in the mills: “I would not by any means advise you to sell yr interest in the Hockley mills: they will sell badly at this time; not for half their value, but it is my intention not only to sell the lands, but also the works at Hockley as soon as I can meet with a purchaser who will give me for my interest in them what I deem them to be worth, and I should be contented with a very moderate profit, after covering my disbursements & interest on them. Remember me to your family. I hope Mrs. Carroll & your little ones are all well. I am with sincere regard...”

\$3,000-5,000

30
 CARTERET, George (1610-1680). Manuscript document signed (“G. Carteret”), 17 July 1663. 1 page, folio, blank integral leaf (some soiling).

An order for “Seaven thousand fifty-six pounds one shilling, & eight pence...for and towards the whole charge of four thousand men appointed for six months service at Sea...” Loyal to the Stuarts during the English Civil War, Carteret received ample grants of land in North America and was one of the proprietor for both the Carolinas and New Jersey (which he named after his native island). The town of Carteret is named after him, and Elizabeth is named in honor of his wife. After the restoration of Charles II in 1660, Carteret won appointment as Treasurer of the Navy, in which capacity he issues this appropriation. RARE.

\$3,000-5,000



31
 [CARTOONS, COMIC STRIPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS]. An extensive collection of original cartoons, comic strips and illustrations, approximately 400, mostly first half of- to mid-20th Century, acquired by Charles E. Sigety en bloc from Morris Weiss (1915–2014), American comic book and comic strip artist and writer. Weiss was active from the 1930s through the mid-1970s, working on many strips but most renowned as the creator of the teen-comedy character “Margie” for Timely Comics (1940s predecessor to Marvel Comics), and for being the final cartoonist for the Mickey Finn comic strip. Many of the comics in the collection are inscribed to Weiss from the artists.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMIC STRIP (LIKE JAZZ AND THE MOVIES) IS A MAJOR INNOVATIVE AND CREATIVE CULTURAL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ONE THAT HAS SPREAD AROUND THE WORLD” (*The Smithsonian Collection of Newspaper Comics*, ed. Bill Blackbeard and Martin Wilson, 1977).

A VERITABLE WHO’S WHO OF TWENTIETH CENTURY COMIC ART

Few genres have blended humor, satire, political activism and cultural commentary as succinctly — and with as much populist influence — as American comic strips and cartoons. The present collection shows all of these facets, from some of the masters of the art. Included are a vast range of artists and styles, with highlights of the popular strips including: “Beetle Bailey” by Mort Walker; “Berry’s World” by Jim Berry; “Blondie” by Chic Young; “Dumb Dora” by Chic Young, Paul Fung, Bill Dwyer; “The Family Circle” by Bil Keane; “Hi and Lois” by Mort Walker; “The Lone Ranger” by Charles Flanders; “Louie” by “Harry Hanan”; “Prince Valiant” by Harold R. Foster”.

Illustrations and cartoons are included by: Winsor McKay (editorial cartoon for *New York American*); Dick Cavalli; Wally Bishop; Al Capp (early *Li'l Abner* cartoons); Robert L. Ripley (*Believe It or Not*); Ham Fisher (*Joe Palooka*); Bud Fisher (*Mutt & Jeff*); Ernie Bushmiller (*Fritz*); Milton Caniff (*Terry and Steve Canyon*); Al Smith (*Mutt & Jeff*); Gary Trudeau (*Doonesbury*); H.H. Knerr (*Katzenjammer*). A selection of sporting cartoons include Burris Jenkins, Jr. (Schmelting losing in his disputed decision), Carey Orr (Dempsey training for championship fight with Georges Carpentier) and two by Willard Mullin.

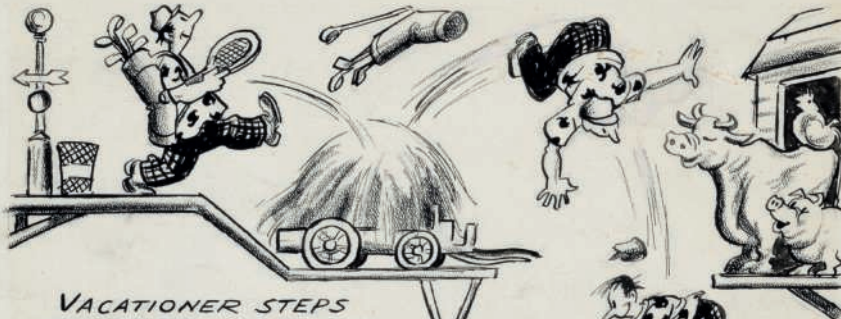
Among a selection of the cartoons that have been framed are many personally drawn for and inscribed to Weiss, including those by: Peter Arno, Milton Caniff, Percy Crosby, Al Posen and Walter Hoban. For a full listing of the collection, please contact the department.

A profile of Morris Weiss from 2006 reveals his legacy: “‘I’ve had a very interesting life,’ he says, and he is not being immodest. ‘I wonder if there’s anyone alive who has met as many of the great cartoonists as I have — Charles Dana Gibson, Winsor McCay, James Montgomery Flagg?... I was a night owl. I would work all night with a cup of coffee, a cigarette and the radio playing. I’d call up Milton Caniff at 3 a.m., and we’d talk and talk. He was another night-bird’... [Weiss] lived and worked in one of the great realms of imagination, cartooning, at a time when people followed comic strips as passionately as they watch TV nowadays” (Michael Browning, “Before Charles Schulz Drew, Morris Weiss filled the Funnies,” in: *Palm Beach Post*, 8 January 2006).

(400)

\$20,000–30,000

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR VACATION -



VACATIONER STEPS OUT OF TOWN, BOUNCES OFF SWEET-SMELLING PILE OF NEW-MOWN HAY AND PATS CONTENTED COW ON WAY PAST FARM WHERE HAPPY BARNYARD ANIMALS ARE WAITING TO WELCOME HIM -

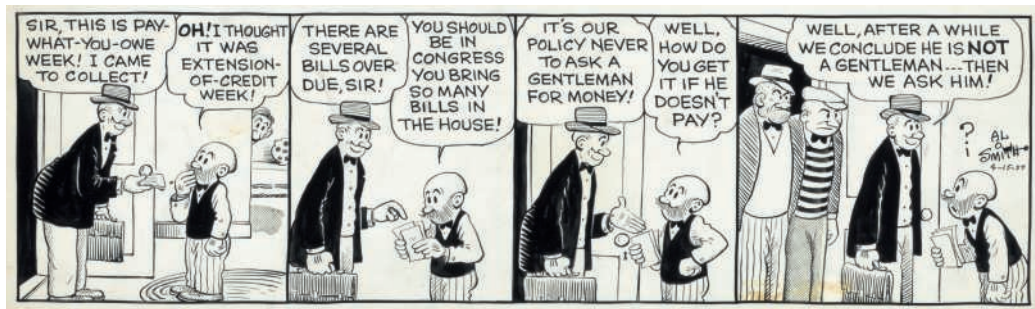
HE LANDS IN CANOE FACING BEAUTIFUL GIRL WITH ROMANTIC IDEAS -

CANOE GOES OVER FALLS JUST AS HE IS BEGINNING TO FORGET THE CRUEL FACTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE, CAUSING PULLEY TO OPEN LETTER BOX AND SWAMP HIM WITH UNPAID BILLS FROM HOME.



ROBE GOLDMEX P.





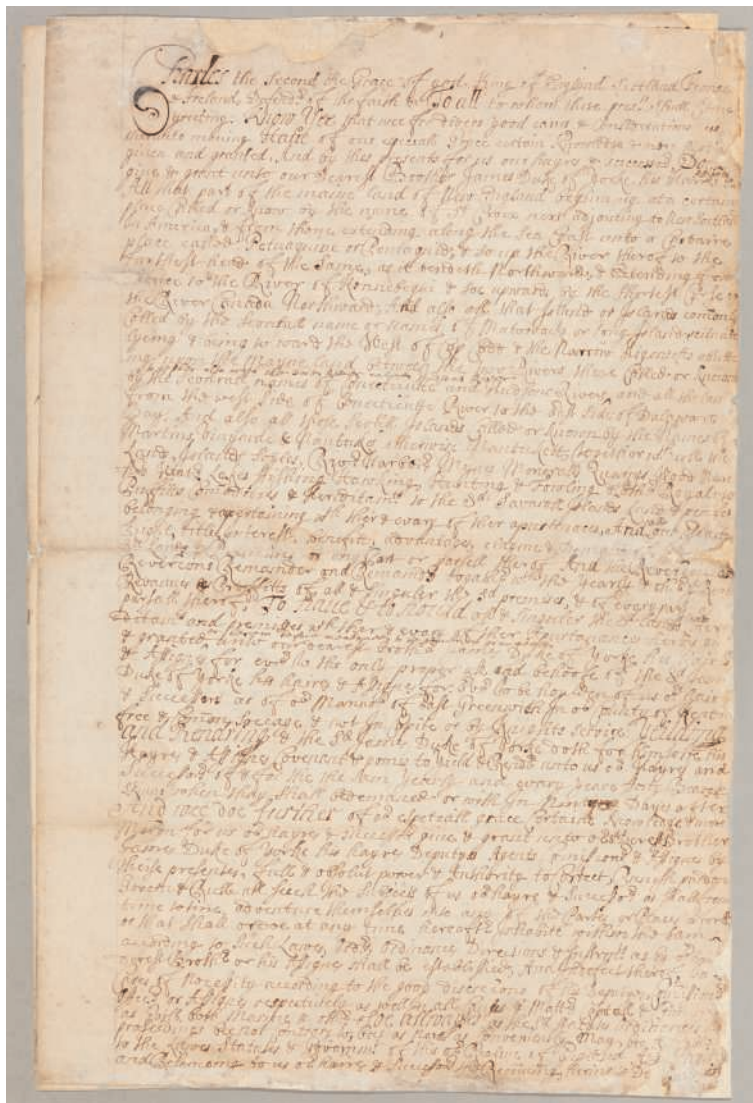
CATLIN, George (1796-1872). *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians*. London: Published by the Author, 1841. 2 volumes, 8°. Errata slip, frontispiece, maps, and numerous plates. Original publisher's cloth, paper labels on spines; folding case. FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with "Frederick" for "Zedikiah" on p.104.

[With:]

CATLIN, George. *North American Indians*. Edinburgh: John Grant, 1926. 2 volumes, 4°, titles printed in red and black, numerous colored lithographed. Original pictorial cloth gilt (edges very lightly rubbed), top edge gilt. Howes C241; Wagner-Camp 84.

(2)

\$700-1,000



33

[CHARLES II.] Manuscript document, unsigned. A contemporary transcription of Charles II's 12 March 1686 grant of the Dominion of New England to James, Duke of York. 3 pages, folio, edges and creases repaired, costing portions of several words. Docketed in a 17th century hand: "Copy of his Highness James Duke of York patent for lands in New England."

FROM CANADA TO THE DELAWARE BAY, CHARLES II GRANTS HIS BROTHER THE DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND

"Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, . To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye, that we for divers good causes and considerations... do give and grant unto our dearest brother James, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, all that part of the main land of New England, beginning at a certain place called or known by the name of St Croix, next adjoining to New Scotland in America; and from thence extending along the sea coast unto a certain place called Petuaquine or Pemaquid, and so up the river thereof to the farthest head of the same as it tendeth northward; and extending from thence to the river of Kenebeque, and so upwards by the shortest course to the river of Canada northward. And also all that Island or Islands, commonly called by the several name or names of Matowacks or Long Island, scituate, lying and being towards the west of Cape Codd and the Narrow Higansetts, abutting upon the main land between the two rivers there, called or known by the several names of Conecticut or Hudsons river; together also with the said river called Hudsons river, and all the lands from the west side of Conecticut, to the east side of Delaware Bay. And also all those several islands called or known by the names of Martin's Vineyard and Nantokes or otherwise Nantokett... to have and to hold all and singular the said lands, islands, heriditaments, and premisses, with their and every of their appurtenances, hereby given and granted, or herein before mentioned to be given and granted unto our dearest brother James Duke of York, his heirs and assigns forever..."

\$6,000-8,000

34

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Document signed ("Winston S. Churchill"), 4 March 1938. 2pp., folio. Framed.

PAYING THE TAX MAN. Churchill completes his property tax form for the Tonbridge & District Assessment Area, Sevenoaks Rural Council. This relates to his "Garage, Wellstreet Cottage." A fine example of Churchill's autograph, from the turbulent months that he urged aggressive confrontation of Hitler's threat to Europe in the fateful months before Munich, Prague, and the outbreak of the Second World War.

\$1,000-1,500

35

CHURCHILL, Winston. *The Unknown War the Eastern Front*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931.

8°. Photographic frontispiece and illustrations, in-text illustrations. Original cloth gilt. *Provenance*: Elbert A Wickes (presentation inscription from Churchill).

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, INSCRIBED BY CHURCHILL: "To Elbert A. Wickes Inscribed by Winston S. Churchill March 1932."

[*With:*] CHURCHILL, Winston. *The Second World War*. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd., [1948-1954]. 6 volumes, 8°. Numerous diagrams and illustrations. Publisher's black cloth, printed dust-jackets. FIRST TRADE EDITION. — Together, 2 works in 7 volumes, condition generally good. (7)

\$1,000-1,500

36

[CIVIL WAR.] A group of 48 letters and documents relating to the American Civil War, 1861-1865. Highlights include: BARTON, Clara. Autograph letter signed to her secretary, 21 June 1901. 4pp., 8vo. Humorous letter addressed to her "dear dear perplexed" assistant about organizational matters. "How out of patience and annoyed [you are] that that slow old President either do or say something..." CLEMENTS, James L. MDS, 28 July 1861. 1p., 4to, ink burns costing a few words. An oath of allegiance to the CSA. [NYC DRAFT RIOT.] OPDYKE, George. Thirty-one partly printed DS, September-December 1863. 1p., oblong, elaborately engraved. "Riot Damages" printed along left margin. A group of checks payable to business and property owners who sustained damage in the July 1863 New York City Draft riots. BOGART, John. Collection of 21 ALS to Emma C. Jefferis, 1864-1867. Together 96pp., 8vo, closely written. Some separations at folds and pencil underscoring. Rich details about the final months of the war, observations of Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe, where Bogart was stationed; and his postwar work on prospect Park in Brooklyn. "This Park has some six hundred acres and is to be laid out in the same general style as the New York Central Park..." [CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.] A group of 26 photographic prints, most 8x11 in., of famous Civil War images by Matthew Brady or Alexander Gardner, including images of Lincoln, Grant, Lee at his home after Appomattox, Gettysburg, George A. Custer, the hanging of Wirz, etc. [SLAVERY.] NEW ORLEANS. Manuscript document, unsigned, a ledge listing names of property owners and a column for "value of slaves." 2pp., folio, ca. 1850. [LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.] Printed document, 18 April 1865. 1p., 4to. Official expression of mourning on behalf of the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, by its Mayor D. J. Daniels. A complete list of the lot is available upon request. (48)

\$5,000-7,000

37

[CIVIL WAR.] A group of 10 framed items. WELLES, Gideon. LS to Acting Master Thomas E. Smith, 9 October 1862. Docketed on verso by Admiral David D. Porter. 2 pages, 4to. Matted and framed with images of both Welles and Porter. A rare combination of Lincoln's Navy Secretary with one of the Navy's chief officers during the Civil War. Welles grants Smith 10-days leave and orders him at the expiration of that leave to report to Porter at Cairo, Illinois. — WELLES. Gideon. LS to Edward Simpson, 20 February 1864. 1p., 4to, matted and framed with photograph, walking stick and printed service record of Simpson. Acknowledging Simpson's letter denouncing ironclads as "weak and unsafe." [CURRENCY.] CIVIL WAR. Engraved document, 2 March 1862. 1p., folio, with engraved image of Stonewall Jackson at top center.. A \$1,000 7% Confederate bond. — Broadside. Don't Unchain the Tiger! New York: Sinclair Tousey, 24 July 1863. 1 page, folio, closed tears along edges. Matted and framed. — [LINCOLN, Abraham.] Army and Navy Journal, 28 November 1863. 1p., folio. Matted and framed. A war-time printing of the Gettysburg Address, on page 213 of the Journal, beginning in the bottom of the second column and top of the third. — [DRAFT.] Engraved DS, 25 September 1863. 1p., oblong 4to. A commutation bond of \$300 (signed by Receiver of commutation money), for E. P. Michener. — SHERMAN, William T. Clipped signature. Matted and framed. — [LINCOLN.] Reproduction of newspaper notice of Evansville, Indiana Daily Journal, announcing Lincoln's candidacy for President. Matted and framed. — [CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.] Engraved document signed, 1 May 1861. 1p., 4to. A \$50 Confederate bond, five year note, payable at 8% interest. — WORDEN, John L. Partly printed DS, 1 May 1856. 1p., oblong 8vo. Matted and framed. A salary receipt for \$122.25. (10)

\$2,000-3,000

38

[CIVIL WAR AND EMANCIPATION.] *The New South*, Port Royal, SC, 13 December 1862. Printing (on p.2) Lincoln’s 1 December Annual message on compensated emancipation. 4 pages, folio. Repairs at folds.

A rare edition of the pro-Union paper published by Joseph H. Sears, in the free black community of Port Royal, South Carolina, the site of a famous effort to transform former slaves into independent wage workers and land-holders. On 7 November 1861 the Union Army occupied South Carolina’s Sea Islands, freeing approximately 10,000 slaves. Seizing the abandoned plantations, Union General Thomas W. Sherman in January 1862, brought teachers and missionaries from the North to help educate and train the now free men and women. Three months later U.S. Secretary of Treasury Salmon Chase appointed Boston attorney Edward L. Pierce to begin the Port Royal Experiment, which would create schools and hospitals for ex-slaves and allow them to buy and run plantations. It constituted the most dramatic example of granting American blacks the same rights and opportunities enjoyed by white Americans during the Civil War, and this even before the Emancipation Proclamation.

\$2,000-3,000

39

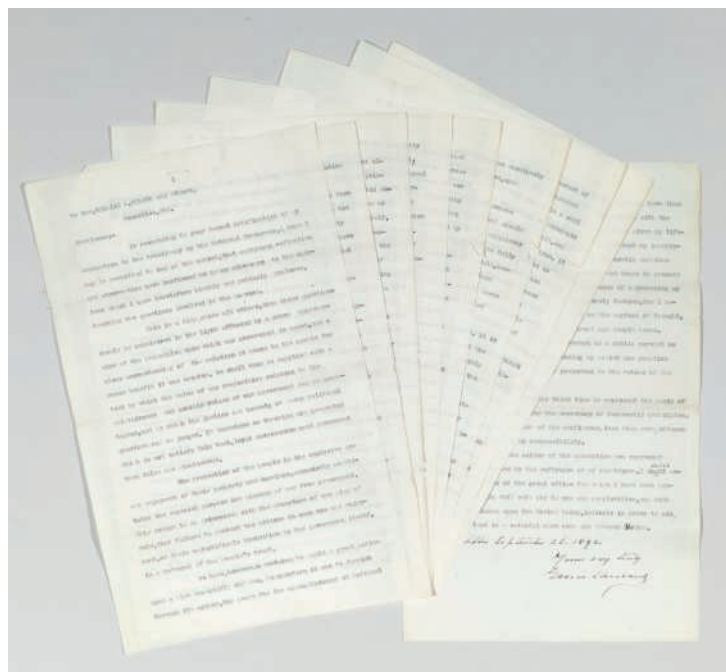
[CIVIL WAR.] CLARK, John B. (1802-1885). *U.S. and Confederate Congressman*. Autograph letter signed (“John B. Clark”) to Thomas C. Reynolds (1821-1887), Richmond, 7 March 1864. 5 pages, 4to, final leaf inlaid.

“THESE ARE EXTREME TIMES” A fascinating and detailed internal account of the workings of the Confederate government at Richmond, written to the Confederate governor of Missouri. Clark reports on the passage of a flurry of important laws: regulating the Confederate currency, an Army Act eliminating the use of substitutes, and a suspension of *habeas corpus* for 90-days. “The truth is something had to be done to improve our currency, or our Army could not be supported much longer.” As for the Army Act, “there is some grumbling by those who furnished substitutes, but the act forcing them in the field is so universally popular, that the poor fellows can’t find any sympathizers.” He grants that the suspension of *habeas corpus* was “an extreme measure, but these are extreme times.” He engages in a lengthy discussion of his eagerness to take the place of a Senator in the new Confederate Congress. His pleadings fell on indifferent ears: “Not answered,” Reynolds writes in his docket, “as I learned soon after he had violently abused me for not appointing him Senator.”

\$1,800-2,500

40

CLEVELAND, Grover (1837-1908). Typescript signed (“Grover Cleveland”), Gray Gables, 26 September 1892. 9 pages, folio, some holograph corrections, a few small splits and chips at edges.



CLEVELAND’S 1892 ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS: “PATERNALISM IN GOVERNMENT FINDS NO APPROVAL IN THE CREED OF DEMOCRACY” Cleveland’s 1892 acceptance address. Until Franklin D. Roosevelt broke the tradition, candidates did not give acceptance speeches at national party conventions. When notified of their nomination they submitted a written acceptance, setting out their platform. Here Cleveland accepts the Democratic Party nomination for president in 1892. He would go on to win the general election, becoming the first President to regain the White House after being denied re-election four years earlier (and the only one to receive a major party nomination in three consecutive election cycles). On the hot button issue of the day—whether to have a gold- or silver-based currency, Cleveland hints his openness to silver, satisfying a key Democratic constituency among indebted farmers and western silver mine owners: “The people are entitled to sound and honest money...but whatever may be the form of the people’s currency, national or state—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded...that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value.” He pledges both tariff and Civil Service reform, shies away from prohibitionist legislation. “Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy.” He approves of excluding immigrants “who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.”

\$4,000-6,000

Whereas, it is reported that several organized bodies of men (~~without employment or apparent means of support~~) are approaching the District of Columbia with the avowed purpose of, ~~petitioning~~ ^{obtaining} ~~Securing~~ ^{Securing} ~~such Congressional action as will redress the condition of unemployed laborers throughout the country,~~

And Whereas, (~~the leader of this illadvised movement has publicly invited~~) all unemployed men and others throughout the country ~~may be~~ ^{with this movement have been invited} who, ~~are~~ in sympathy ~~therewith~~, to assemble in front of the National Capitol on the first of May proximo, for the purpose of compelling favorable action by Congress by mere force of numbers and physical presence,

And Whereas, ~~such a method of exercising the sacred and~~ ^{such a method of exercising the sacred and} ~~con-~~ ^{stituted} ~~stitutional~~ ^{constitutional} ~~right of petition is dangerous to the peace and good order,~~ ^{such a method of exercising the sacred and constitutional right of petition is dangerous to the peace and good order,} ~~and is contrary to law,~~ ^{and is contrary to law,} ~~and is~~ ^{is} ~~contrary to the ordinary means of obtaining legislation duly and law-~~ ^{contrary to the ordinary means of obtaining legislation duly and law-} ~~fully provided for in our system of government,~~

And Whereas, it is further proposed by the leader of this movement, that the large army of unemployed and destitute people, ~~who~~ ^{who} ~~gather together for the purpose of remaining in the city of Washington on the first of May proximo, shall remain here and become a charge upon the community, until their mission has been fully accomplished,~~ ^{gather together for the purpose of remaining in the city of Washington on the first of May proximo, shall remain here and become a charge upon the community, until their mission has been fully accomplished,}

And Whereas, the city of Washington, which is not a commercial city and is without the usual avenues of affording employment ~~and for itself of ordinary means of affording employment~~ ^{and for itself of ordinary means of affording employment} common to other large cities, is now taxed to its utmost capacity in caring for its own poor and unemployed, the ranks of which have been largely augmented during the last few months, and is without means, public or private, to provide for the support of the indigent army who are urged to assemble here,

41

CLEVELAND, Grover. Typescript, unsigned, heavily corrected in Cleveland's hand, n.d. [ca. 1894]. 3 pages, folio, virtually every line bearing significant corrections in Cleveland's hand. Some 200 words in holograph.

CLEVELAND BRACES FOR THE DESCENT OF COXEY'S ARMY ON THE CAPITOL

Jacob Coxe began a march of about a hundred unemployed men, who left Massillon, Ohio on 25 March 1894 and made for Washington, D.C. to protest in front of the Capitol and demand that the Federal Government take action and provide public works jobs for the large number of unemployed during the great economic depression of 1893. The march grew to about 500, Cleveland nevertheless feels it necessary to menace these protestors with the threats contained in this document, issued in the name of the Commissioners of the District. "The constitutional right of petition," he says (after striking out the adjective "sacred" before "constitutional"), "does not justify such methods which are dangerous to peace and good order [and] which threaten the quiet of the National Capitol... The law does not permit the soliciting of alms, nor parades, or assemblages in the Capitol grounds, nor the obstruction of public grounds, streets, highways or avenues, and the approaches to public or private buildings, nor congregating for listening to public orations or speeches in public places or the indulgence in loud or boisterous conversation... The Commissioners give notice that criminal and evil doers... will be apprehended and summarily dealt with..." Coxe and several other protestors were arrested for trespassing on the grass of the Capitol grounds, and the march soon fizzled out.

\$2,500-3,500

42

[COLONIAL AMERICA.] A collection of 9 letters and documents including, ANDROS, Edmund. Manuscript document signed (“E. Andros”), as Capt. General and Governor of the Dominion of New England, 13 September 1688. 1p., folio, remnants of seal. Matted and framed. Appointing Johannes Bensingh a lieutenant of the Company of Foot in the Albany County Militia. — PENN, John. MDS (“John Penn”), 19 May 1764. 1 page, large folio (15 x 26¾in.) On vellum. Matted and framed. An indenture, boldly penned at top, “Thomas Penn and Richard Penn,” a land grant to John Jennings, Isaiah Jennings and Nicholas Scull. — BIDDLE, Clement. Manuscript DS, Philadelphia 6 May 1771. 1p., large folio (32½ x 29in.), on vellum, scalloped edge at top. Framed. An indenture between Biddle and Judah Foulke. — PENN, John. DS, 17 July 1765. 1p., folio, vellum, remnant of pendant seal. Framed. An indenture between Thomas and Richard Penn and Christopher Bitten Bender. — ROOSEVELT, Jacobus. DS, 13 May 1760. Counter-signed by his wife Catharine Roosevelt. 1 page, folio. Matted and framed. An indenture for sale of land to Alexander Beats. — [MASON-DIXON LINE.] WILMOT, Fiske. LS, to unidentified, 2 June 1768. 4pp., 4to. Matted and framed. “The business of running the lines was drawn so near a conclusion, that the Commissioners had already discharged the Surveyors...” — CHARLES II. LS, to Gov. William Berkeley, Camp at Stirling, 20 May 1651. 1 page, folio, text in a fine scribal hand. Matted and framed. The King asks Berkeley to pay a £460 debt owed by the King’s deceased servant Charles Murray to Edward Whitney. The King will then reimburse Berkeley. He explains that Whitney intends to settle in Virginia for “the remainder of his dayes.” — [QUEEN ANNE.] Printed proclamation, 18 June 1704. London: Charles Bill, 1704. Broadside folio (16½ x 13in.) soiled, chipped along edges. Woodcut of Royal Arms at top, and initial capital. Matted and framed. Establishing uniform currency rates for coins circulating in the American Colonies. — [COLONIAL AMERICA.] Partly printed DS, 16 March 1764. 1p., folio. Framed. An indenture between Matthias Mussleman and Philip Stover. Together nine items.

(9)

\$3,000–5,000

43

[COLONIAL AMERICA.] A collection of 37 letters and documents relating to Colonial American history, 17th and 18th centuries. Highlights include: [FRANKLIN PRINTING.] An Act for Granting His Majesty [George II] the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds... by a tax on all estates real and personal, within this Province. Philadelphia: B. Franklin, 1760. 4to, 44pp., wrappers (top half of first page and all of back page lost, spotted and foxed throughout). — [FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR]. AMHERST, Jeffrey. LS to Gov. Lyttleton, New York, 28 April 1759. 2 pages, folio. Amherst discusses the “contractors” who are “bound to carry and transport the provision to the places, forts and garrisons where the forces may be destined, at their own expense.” He mentions Pitt, and his (Amherst’s) intentions to cooperate with Admiral Saunders.” — [SLAVE MANUMISSION.] WARDER, Elizabeth. Partly printed document signed 15 January 1781. 1p., 8vo, repaired on verso. A Lower Makefield (Bucks Co.) woman grants a “Release from Bondage” of “my Negro Man named Virgil Williams, aged about forty years...declaring the said Negroe Man Named Virgil Williams...absolutely free, without any interruption from me, or any person claiming under me...” Signed by Warder with her mark (“X”). the docket on verso notes the manumission was recorded in “Quarterly Meeting Book, page the 23rd,” suggesting this manumission was accomplished by persuasion of a Quaker congregation. A complete list of the lot available upon request.

(37)

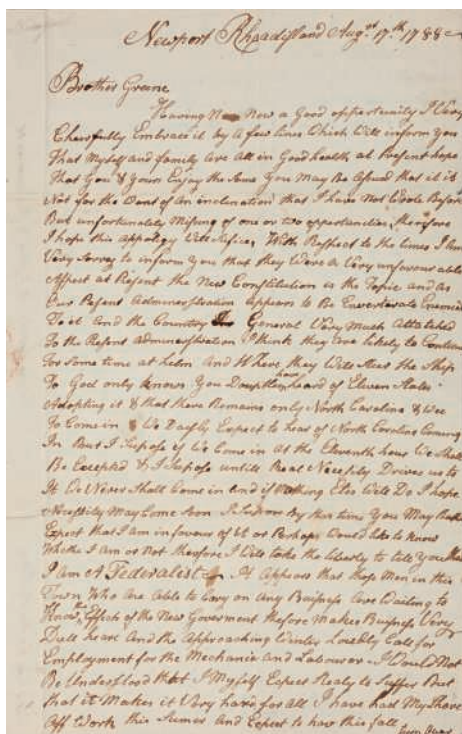
\$6,000–8,000

44

[COLONIAL ERA.] [NEWSPAPERS.] A group of thirteen Colonial era newspapers, 1650–1761. — *A Perfect Diurnall of some Passages and proceedings of, and in relation to, the Armies in England and Ireland*, 1–8 July 1650. Disbound. Reporting threatened invasion of England by King of the Scots. — *The London Gazette*, 2–5 December 1678. Accounts of sea battles, voyage of the *Concord*. — *Domestick Intelligence, or News from both City and Country*, 16 December 1679. Later a publisher in America, Benjamin Harris’s journal’s motto “Published to prevent false reports.” — *The London Gazette*, 1822 January 1682. Military news from Hungary and Holland. — *The London Gazette*, 14–18 February 1683. Accounts of battles in Hungary. — *The London Gazette*, 10 April 1684. Military reports from Europe. — *The Athenian Mercury*, 8 July 1693. Containing an advertisement for Increase Mather and Cotton Mather books on the Salem witch trials. — *The Post Boy*, 31 July –2 August 1718. Short notice on the death of the “eminent Quaker,” Sir William Penn. — *The London Gazette*, 11–15 January 1682. Refuting a false report of the death of William Penn, “to the great prejudice of his Affairs...There is no manner of ground for it...” — *The New York Weekly Journal*, 24 June 1734. A fine issue of John Peter Zenger’s paper. Foreign military news. — *The Gentleman’s Magazine*, August 1755[?]. 48pp., 8vo wrappers, disbound. Containing a vivid and dramatic account of Braddock’s defeat (pp.378–380). — *The London Chronicle or Universal Evening Post*, 18–20 October 1759. A tribute to General Wolfe. — *The Maryland Gazette*, 10 December 1761. The coronation of George III. Together 13 items.

(13)

\$3,000–5,000



45

[CONSTITUTION.] MOLTON, Michael. Autograph letter signed (“Michael Molton”) to Jeremiah Greene, Newport, 17 August 1788. 2 pages, folio, blank integral leaf, seal hole and wear at folds costing portions of a few words.

“I SUPPOSE UNTIL REAL NECESSITY DRIVES US TO IT, WE NEVER SHALL COME IN”

A Rhode Island Federalist laments his State’s refusal to adopt the new Federal Constitution, and notes the dampening effect on business. “The new Constitution is the topic” consuming all Rhode Islanders, Molton reports, “and as our present administration appears to be Envenerate Enemies to it and the Country in general very much attached to the present administration, I think they are likely to continue for some time at the helm and where they will steer the ship to, God only knows. You doubtless have heard of Eleven States adopting it & that there remains only North Carolina & we to come in. We daily expect to hear of North Carolina coming in, but I suppose if we come in at the eleventh hour we shall be accepted, & I suppose until real necessity drives us to it, we never shall come in...” This political uncertainty had a dampening effect on business. “It appears that those men in this Town who are able to levy on any business are waiting to know the effects of the new Government,” and this made “business very dull.” The approaching winter “loudly call for employment of the mechanic and labourer.” Molton, however makes his own political position clear: “I am a Federalist,” he writes in large letters, and as for the new charter, “I am in favour of it.”

Rhode Island was the last of the 13 original states to adopt the Constitution. It sent no delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1787, and the first state ratification referendum rejected the document by a 10-1 margin! More than a year after Washington’s inauguration, on 29 May 1790, Rhode Islanders finally relented and joined the Union.

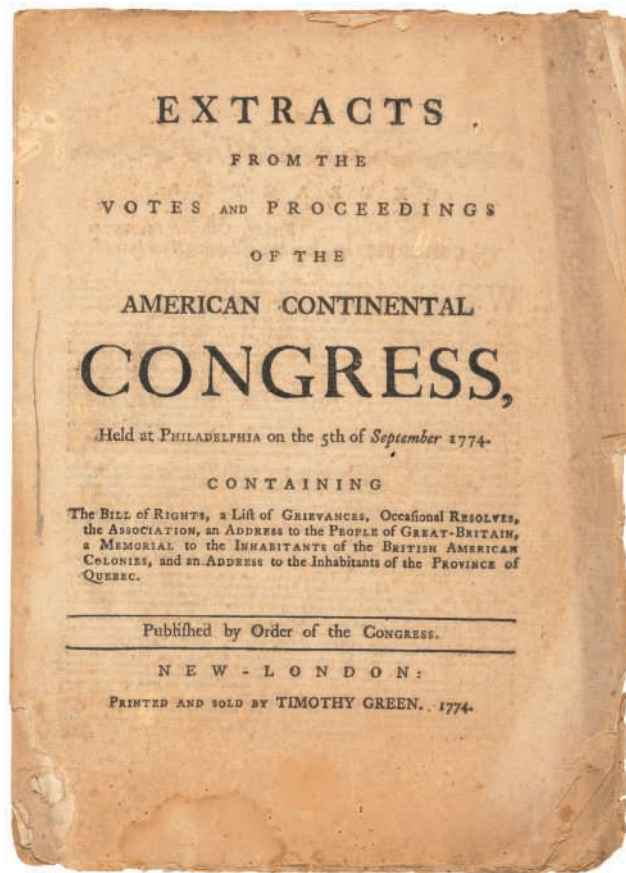
\$1,200–1,800

46

[CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS.] *The Pennsylvania Packet*, 6 October 1789. 4pp., folio, printed in 4-columns.

AN EARLY CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS (ON P.3), the twelve amendments that Congress sent out to the States for ratification in September. The first two of the twelve were not ratified, and what we know as our First Amendment was, in fact, the third listed here. The promise to add amendments guaranteeing civil liberties was a crucial factor in convincing several reluctant State ratifying conventions to adopt the new charter.

\$1,500–2,500



48

47

[UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION]. *Plan of the New Constitution for the United States of America, Agreed Upon in a Convention of the States with Preface by the Editor.* London: J. Debrett, 1787.

8° (209 x 124 mm). (Pale stain on title affecting first letter.) Modern half morocco.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION of the Constitution. This was presumably printed shortly after news of the American Constitution reached England in early November 1787. Howes P413 (calling for 8 pages of ads not present here); Sabin 63294.

\$1,000–1,500

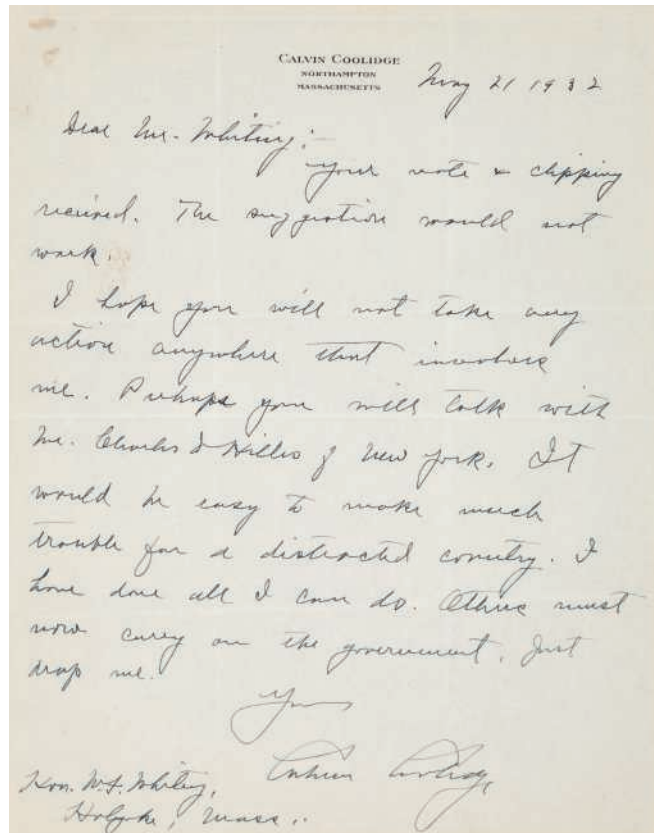
48

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, an Address to the People of Great-Britain, a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies, and an Address to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec.* New-London: Timothy Green, 1774.

4°, 16pp. Self-wrappers, sewn as issued. Edges chipped with paper loss at corners of opening leaves (not affecting text).

An important statement of American resistance from the First Continental Congress, as the Americans boldly assert their rights, but try to do so as loyal British subjects. Their statement of rights presages the language of the Declaration of Independence. “The inhabitants of the English colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following Rights: That they are entitled to life, liberty and property; and they have never ceded to any sovereign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent...” Not in Bristol, Church, or Sabin.

\$2,500–3,500



50

49

[COOKERY]. A group of works relating to cooking, comprising: *The Queens Closet Opened. Incomparable Secrets in Physick, Chirurgery, Preserving, Candyng, and Cookery*. London: for Nathaniel Brook, 1655. 12°. Contemporary calf. First edition of the most popular 17th-century cookbook. – COPPINGER, Joseph. *The American Practical Brewer and Tanner*. New York: Van Winkle and Wiley, 1815. Errata slip. Original boards, rebaked, uncut. An early American treatise on brewing beer. – NUTT, Frederic. *The Complete Confectioner, or, the Whole Art of Confectionary*. London and New York: reprinted for Richard Scott, 1807. 8°. Engraved frontispiece. Contemporary calf. – Together, 4 works in 3 volumes, condition varies.

(3)

\$800-1,200

50

COOLIDGE, Calvin (1872-1933). Autograph letter signed (“Calvin Coolidge”), to William Whiting, Northampton, Mass., 21 May 1932. 1 page, 4to (10¾ x 8 ⅜ in.), on Coolidge’s personal stationery, very lightly soiled.

COOLIDGE DECLINES A REQUEST TO AID ‘BONUS MARCHERS’: “I HAVE DONE ALL I CAN DO...OTHERS MUST NOW CARRY ON”

At the height of the Depression, from retirement in Northampton, Massachusetts, Coolidge responds to a note from William Whiting, who had served as Secretary of Commerce during Coolidge’s second term: “Your note & clipping received. The suggestion would not work. I hope you will not take any action anywhere that involves me. Perhaps you will talk to Mr. Charles D. Hillis of New York. It would be easy to make much trouble for a distracted country. I have done all I can do. Others must now carry on the government. Just drop me.” Whiting most likely asked for Coolidge’s assistance with the Bonus Marchers who had descended on Washington during the month this letter was written. Some 15,000 veterans entered Washington to lobby for immediate payment of the bonus awarded them in 1924. The bill, which had been enacted over Coolidge’s veto, awarded World War I veterans paid-up insurance redeemable in 1945. During the Depression, needy veterans sought immediate payment. Coolidge here suggests contacting Charles D. Hillis, who in the late 1920s had been Chairman of the Republican National Committee. *Provenance*: Forbes Collection, Part I, Christie’s New York, 27 March 2002, lot 62.

\$2,000-3,000

Palacio de los duques de Alba
Amalysa Lopez y abogada de don Juan
de los Rios don Juan de los Rios y don Juan de los Rios
don Juan de los Rios en la ciudad de Madrid a diez y siete
de mayo de mil e quinientos e noventa e tres años
Yo el Rey
Yo el Rey
Yo el Rey

28.

51

CORTÉS, Hernán de Monroy y Pizarro (1485-1547), *Conquistador*. Manuscript document signed (“Hernan Cortes”), [Nueva España], 20 February 1527. 1 page, 4to (*hand watermark*), *paper loss at lower right repaired, docketed on verso*. In Spanish.

A RARE AUTOGRAPH FROM THE FAMED CONQUISTADOR. Cortés orders “[Nicholas López de] Palacios Rubios to give [the soldier] Melchor López y Escobedo sixty pesos of common gold in payment for his expenses in the Armada that I am preparing for the discovery of the Especería, and is to be reflected in his pay receipt...” The docket on verso reads, “Order of payment for Melchor y Escobedo for LX pesos.” Cortés signatures are rare. Only 11 have appeared at auction in the last 40 years.

\$30,000-50,000

52

CROMWELL, Oliver. Letter signed (“Oliver P”), as Lord Protector, to unidentified, Hampton Court, 26 July 1658. 1 page, 4to, *spotted, closed tear along left edge repaired on verso, chipped along edges*.

CROMWELL DISCUSSES AN APPOINTMENT, addressing the “Trusted and Well beloved,” recipient, he writes: “We understand that Mr Woolwich is to be removed out of his employment, if so, we desire you not to dispose of that place until you speak with us about it...” Cromwell had little more than a month to live. Weakened from malarial fever, he died on 3 September 1658. His son Richard succeeded him as Lord Protector, but was unable to maintain the Puritan regime. The Stuarts regained the throne with Charles II’s restoration in 1660.

\$2,500-3,500

53

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. *In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of Human Events...* [Washington, D.C.] engraved by W.J. Stone (1823-1825), reprinted 1833 from the original copperplate, for Peter Force's American Archives (1837-1853), [Traditionally mis-dated 1848, see below].

Folio broadside (29 3/8 x 25 3/8 in.). Folded. Even age-toning, slight offsetting as is often the case. 10 small rust spots, small puncture to upper left margin, old creases, but a very good copy.

A FINE COPY OF PETER FORCE'S 1833 PRINTING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, FROM W.J. STONE'S 1823 PLATE. In 1823, with the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence approaching, Congress commissioned Stone to produce a high-quality, actual-size replica of the original engrossed Declaration. The signatures of the 56 delegates were to be carefully copied. Stone spent two years perfecting the plate and after he had printed the 200 copies ordered, his original engraved plate remained with the Department of State.

A decade later, Peter Force (1790-1868), historian, publisher and mayor of Washington D.C., conceived a massive 20-volume anthology entitled American Archives, containing copies of key letters, documents and broadsides from the Revolutionary War. Congress agreed to fund an edition of 1,500 sets. For the project, Force arranged with the State Department to print 4,000 copies of the Declaration, from Stone's original copperplate, on fine, wove paper. Stone's imprint was neatly burnished out at the top of the plate—and a discreet "W.J. STONE SC[ULPSIT] WASHN." added in the lower left quadrant.

Documentation recently unearthed shows that the Force edition was not printed in 1848 as previously believed, but earlier, in 1833. American Archives was published at intervals between 1837 and 1853, but paid subscriptions to the elaborate (and bulky) collection proved disappointing, and only 9 of the projected 20 volumes were issued. Of the 4,000 engraved Declarations, 1,500 went to the State Department, some 2,000 were evidently folded for binding, and a surplus of perhaps 500 remained unfolded. A surplus is likely to have been summarily destroyed.

\$15,000-20,000

54

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. *In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.* Broadside color reproduction of the Declaration. New York: Phelps & Ensign, n.d. 1 page, folio (27 1/2 x 21 1/2 in.). Text in three typefaces, bordered with intertwined laurel and leaf design and 14 oval vignettes representing the 13 States and the Great Seal of the United States. Framed. A fine, color facsimile.

\$1,000-1,500

55

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNERS.] RODNEY, Caesar Signer, Delaware. Autograph document signed ("Caesar Rodney"), Dover, 2 March 1776. 1 page, oblong (3 1/4 x 10 in.) the surviving portion of an indenture, signed by Rodney on verso, laid down. Four months to the day before he made his famous ride to reach the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in order to vote in favor of Independence, Rodney here acts as trustee, receiving "of Ezekiel Cowgill the sum of fifty pounds principal, and the sum of twenty three pounds, one shilling and ten pence interest in full discharge of the within mortgage." — PACA, William (Signer, Maryland). Letter signed ("Wm. Paca"), as governor, to Charles Biddle, Annapolis, 2 November 1785. 2 pages, 4to, integral address leaf, remnants of mounting on address leaf, Dr. Max Thorek ownership stamp on blank integral. On trying to help seamen suffering from ill treatment. — MORRIS, Lewis (1726-1798) Signer, New York. Manuscript document signed ("Lewis Morris"), New York, 7 April 1790. 2 pages, oblong 4to, inlaid. Morris acknowledges receipt of ten pounds, ten shillings from State treasurer Gerard Bancker, "for his services in canvassing the votes for a members to the General Government, also for governor, Lt. Governor, & members of the Senate." He was compensated at a rate of 14 shillings per day. — McKEAN, Thomas (1734-1817) Signer (Pennsylvania). Autograph letter signed ("Tho McKean" to Joseph Reed, President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 10 July 1780. 1p. 8vo, 10 x 8 in., integral address leaf, inserted a red morocco folding case with a transcript and an engraved portrait. A cover letter sent with a judicial opinion on the issuance of "a General Warrant to watch for deserters from French ships."

continued

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human Events it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all reference hath hitherto been to past Governments, not to alter their Forms of Government. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct and plain Consequence the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be presented to a candid and impartial World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of these Colonies, unless those Laws were suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers.

He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers. He has refused to assent to Laws for the Establishment of Judiciary Powers.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock, John Adams, John Jay, Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, etc. (List of signatories)

Recd. new York 15th June 1772 of Mr. Thomas Gardner
 Thirty Two Pounds Ten shillings on acc^t —
 £32 10 — Enter 114 Taylor DeLancey

Received New York 15 June 1772 of Mr. Tho^s.
 Gardner Fourteen pounds six shillings in
 full of Fran^{co}. Lewis Mon
 £14 6 0 Enter 114

55

— LEWIS, Francis (1713–1802) Signer, New York. Autograph endorsement signed (“Frans. Lewis”), 15 June 1772. 2 pages, oblong 8vo (disbound leaf from a receipt book). Lewis signs a receipt for fourteen pounds, six shillings received from Thomas Gardner. — HOPKINSON, Francis. Collection of eight engraved documents signed (“F. Hopkinson”), as U.S. Commissioner of Loans. A series of United States payment certificates, 1779–1780. Together 8 pages, oblongs, elaborately engraved in four-typefaces. A series of notes, to various recipients, to pay “interest due on Money borrowed by the United States.” Each note signed by Hopkinson in his capacity of treasurer of Loans. — HOPKINSON, Francis (1737–1791), Signer (Pennsylvania). Partly printed document signed (“Frans. Hopkinson”), in favor of Samuel Mifflin, a CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE BILL OF EXCHANGE, issued in Paris, countersigned by Thomas Smith. Number 995, 22 November 1779. 1 page, oblong (4¼ x 8 in.), the ornate borders were designed by Hopkinson, this denomination printed in reddish brown and black inks, neatly matted and framed. (Minor repairs to margins). A RARE CONTINENTAL LOAN CERTIFICATE, DESIGNED BY HOPKINSON for 60 dollars, in three livres tournois. An early example of an important series of certificates issued by the Congress to fund the American loan during the Revolutionary War. The payments were to be made through bills of exchange drawn against the U. S. line of credit with the French government. The year of this issue, 1779, marked the start of a sharp inflation that continued into the postwar period and caused many holders to sell their notes at greatly depressed prices. These notes appear in various denominations of varying relative rarity. W.G. Anderson, *The Price of Liberty*, US99, p. 89. — HEYWARD, Thomas, Jr. (1746–1809), Signer (South Carolina). Partly printed document accomplished and signed (“Thos. Heyward Junr.”) as Associate Justice of the Peace, Charleston, 13 January 1788. 1 page, oblong 4to. A warrant by which Heyward directs the sheriff to compel the appearance of Francis Goodwyn in a complaint of plea of trespass brought by Jacob Reed for the sum of 54 pounds. The verso with several endorsements. Heyward served in the second and third Continental Congress and signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. — CARROLL, Charles, of Carrollton (1737–1832), Signer (Maryland). Partly printed document signed (“Ch Carroll of Carrollton”), a check drawn on the Baltimore Office of Discount and Deposit, in favor G. Nielson, in the amount of \$103.50. [Baltimore]. 1 page, oblong 8vo, dated 21 February 1831. Carroll was the last surviving Signer at age 95; his advanced age is evident in his shaky signature. The

check is in perfect condition, with no slit cancellations. — RUSH, Benjamin. Signer, Pennsylvania. Autograph letter signed twice (“Benjn. Rush”) and in text (“Dr. Rush”), in third-person, to Henry Clymer, 9 December 1795. 1 page, 4to, integral address panel, foxing, creases and seal hole repaired. “Dr. Rush hereby acknowledges the liberal compensation for medical services, rendered to Mr. Henry Clymer, this day received in full of all demands.” — NELSON, Thomas, Jr. (1738–1789) Signer (Virginia). Autograph document signed, in text (“Colo. Nelson”), 21 September 1776. 1 page, 8vo. Stained and repaired along right edge, costing a few letters. Thomas Nelson writes a receipt to Jacob Hilkeimer for “keeping 5 Horses from the 9th of August to the above Date” and for “keeping your brother’s 2 horses from 10th to the 21st September,” for a total charge of £27.13

(11)

\$5,000–7,000

56

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, SIGNERS.] HANCOCK, John. Document signed (“John Hancock”), boldly signed, with paraph, Boston, 20 June 1781. 1 page, folio, paper seal top left. Framed. Hancock, in his capacity as governor of Massachusetts, counter-signs this oath of George S. Johnnot, attesting that his vessel, the Good Intent, has no British owners. A fine bold example of Hancock’s famous signature. — STONE, Thomas (MD). ADS, ca. 14 Feb. 1771. 1p., 4to. Framed. Legal pleading in case of Graham v. Porteus, as Stone seeks to recover two slaves for his plaintiff client. — MORRIS, Lewis (NY). Manuscript document signed, 4 February 1792. 1 page, folio, Matted and framed. A contract for the sale of “Negro wench Sarah” to George Hunter for the sum of £40. — ELLERY, William (RI). DS, 17 January 1807. 1p., folio. Matted and framed with image of Ellery. A bill of sale for one-eighth interest in the ship Hope to Joseph and William Lyon. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). Engraved DS, 21 April 1780. 1p., oblong 4to, on vellum. An appointment (as president of Congress) making Nathaniel Donnell a Captain of artillery. — HOPKINSON, Francis. Engraved DS, 11 May 1781. 1p., 4to, elaborately engraved. Matted and framed. A pay order for \$18 (90 French livres) to Gerard Alexander, “for interest due on money borrowed by the United States.” — SHERMAN, Roger (CT). ADS, 27 October 1777. 1p., 4to. Matted and framed. A subpoena for Ephraim Burton in a legal case. — HOPKINSON, Francis (PA). DS, 10 December 1789. 1p., 4to. Matted and framed. A writ and report of survey on the ship Mary Ann and its damaged cargo. Together 8 items.

(8)

\$4,000–6,000

57

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, SIGNERS.] A group of 24 letters and documents by Signers of the Declaration. SMITH, James (PA). ADS, 27 December 1783. 1p., 4to. Legal pleading in case of Smith v. Irwin. — WILSON, James (PA). DS, 24 April 1773. 1p., 4to. An arrest warrant for Conrad Manusmith, signed by Wilson on verso. — WALTON, George (GA). DS, 4 August 1802. Approving a petition by Benjamin Sims. — SHERMAN, Roger (CT). ALS to William Moreley, 18 January 1788. 1p., 8vo. A payment order. — WILLIAMS, William. DS, 29 September 1761. 1p., folio. A land indenture. — SMITH, James. DS. 15 October 1782. 1p., folio. Legal document in case of McCune v. Means. — WALTON, George (GA). DS, 13 September 1784. 1p., folio. An award of damages in a lawsuit. — WHIPPLE, William (NH). ALS to Nathaniel Peabody, 27 December 1779. 2pp., 4to. Reformation of Navy Dept. and political news in New Hampshire and Vermont. — WHIPPLE, William (NH). DS, 19 September 1776. 1p., oblong 8vo. Signed on verso of pay order for militia. — WILLIAMS, William (CT). DS, 10 May 1776. 1p., oblong 8vo. Pay order for Lynde Lord. — STOCKTON, Richard (NJ). Manuscript document signed, 1762. 2pp., folio, repaired. A legal pleading in case of Short v. Rogers. — WHIPPLE, William (NH). Clipped signature. — STOCKTON, Richard (NJ). ADS, 2 April 1773. 2pp., folio, losses of paper and text. Legal pleading in Tarr v. Covonhoven. — SMITH, James (PA). Partial DS, 6 May 1788. 2pp., 8vo. A power of attorney. — WILSON, James (PA). Partly printed DS, 27 October 1776. 1p., 4to. Order to Elijah Wickersham on collection of debts. — WILLIAMS, William (CT). ADS, signed twice, June 1788. 1p., 8vo. Statement of judicial expenses. — WOLCOTT, Oliver (CT). ADS, 23 November 1780. 1p., oblong 8vo. Statement of judicial costs. — WILLIAMS, William (CT). DS, 29 November 1780. 1p., oblong 8vo. A pay order for attending a convention. — THORNTON, Matthew (NH). DS, 29 March 1759. 1p., 4to. Affidavit of expenses. — STOCKTON, Richard (NJ). DS, 31 March 1775. 1p., folio. An affidavit, signed as Justice of the Peace. — WILSON, James (PA). DS, 5 March 1794. 1p., oblong. Endorsed on verso by Wilson to Robert Morris. — RUTLEDGE, Edward (SC). ANS, to unidentified, 16 February 1780. 1p., oblong 12mo. “Be pleased to let my servant have my horse.” — RUTLEDGE, Edward (SC). DS, 12 August 1783. 1p., oblong folio. A warrant for the arrest of James Browne and Lachlan McIntosh, debtors. — SHERMAN, Roger (CT). DS, 14 October 1766. 2pp., folio. Accounting of pay disbursed to judges of the Superior Court. Signed by four others including Jonathan Trumbull. Together 24 items.

(24)

\$8,000–12,000

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, SIGNERS.] Group of 26 letters and documents by Signers of the Declaration: CLYMER, George (PA). Partly printed check signed, 3 May 1804. *1p.*, *oblong*. Four dollars to Bronson and Chauncey (publishers of *Gazette of the United States*). — HEYWARD, Thomas (SC). DS, 13 June 1788. *1p.*, *oblong folio*. An arrest warrant for Thomas Roberts. — ELLERY, William (RI). Partial DS, 3 November 1808. *1p.*, *oblong*. Surviving portion of a ship's manifest. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, 13 September 1784. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. A receipt. — FLOYD, William (NJ). DS, 27 April 1785. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. Receipt for state supplies. — FLOYD, William (NJ). DS, 12 June 1793. *1p.*, *large folio*. An indenture. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). AMS, July 1784. *1p.*, *4to*. Order declaring administration of oaths to Benjamin Huntington. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, 17 May 1793. *1p.*, *folio*. Ornately engraved "Samuel Huntington, Esq." at top. A militia appointment for Stephen Morgan. — CLYMER, George (PA). DS, n.d. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. A receipt for rum duties. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, 2 June 1790. *1p.*, *folio, browned*. Military appointment for Solomon Newell. — HOPKINSON, Francis (NJ). DS, 1 February 1779. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. A 30-day note to Joseph Bullock. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, 20 July 1780. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo, vellum*. Continental Army appointment for Timothy Allen. — HOPKINS, Stephen (RI). MDS, 3 March 1756. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. Pay order for Thomas Cranston. Signed by 3 others. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, 19 April 1781. *1p.*, *8vo*. Pay order for James Hilhouse. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, 3 April 1776, as President of Congress. *1p.*, *4to*. Instructions for capture of British vessels and cargo. — HARRISON, Benjamin (VA). Partial ADS, n.d. *1p.*, *4to*. Accounting of goods belonging to Harrison. — CLYMER, George (PA). DS, 12 January 1807. A \$20 bank note. — HARRISON, Benjamin (VA). ALS to unidentified, 18 May 1782. *1p.*, *8vo*. Enclosing a report (not included) for the Assembly. — CLYMER, George. DS, 16 July 1802. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. Promissory note from Henry Clymer. — HUNTINGTON, Samuel (CT). DS, as president of Congress, 16 May 1780. *1p.*, *folio*. A pay order for James Wilkinson. — HEYWARD, Thomas (SC). DS, 7 July 1803. *1p.*, *8vo*. Statement of money owed by Heyward. — HARRISON, Benjamin (VA). DS, 1 June 1782. *1p.*, *folio, split, tape repairs*. A land grant to James Harrod. — GERRY, Elbridge (MA). DS, 7 March 1811. *1p.*, *folio, fine condition*. An appointment, making Henry Weld Fuller a justice of the peace. — HARRISON, Benjamin (VA). DS, signed twice, 22 Dec. 1785. *2pp.*, *folio*. An agreement for the purchase of 20,000 acres of land in the Ohio Valley. — GERRY, Elbridge (MA). DS, 22 May 1812. *1p.*, *oblong folio, browned*. An appointment making Daniel Longfellow a Lt. of militia. — [DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.] Engraved document, Facsimile Signatures to the Declaration of Independence. E. McCabe, engraver. Washington: n.d. *1p.*, *folio, laid down. Together 26 items.*

(26)

\$8,000-12,000

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.] Group of 25 letters and documents by Signers of the Declaration. LEE, Richard Henry (VA). ADS, n.d. [ca. 1761] *1p.*, *oblong 12mo*. Burned at top edge. Receipt for 5 pounds eight shillings from George Washington. Docketed by Washington on verso. — McKEAN, Thomas. LS (circular) to Gov. Greene, 21 September 1781. *1p.*, *4to, fine*. Enclosing (not present) Acts of Congress. — McKEAN, Thomas (PA). DS, 4 August 1786. *1p.*, *folio, ornately engraved*. Land grant to Michael Breitingner. — LIVINGSTON, Philip (NY). DS, 14 Feb. 1760. *1p.*, *8vo*. Notarized affidavit in a libel suit, Lydeck v. Lydebach. — [MORRIS, Robert (PA)]. Draft letter, unsigned from Morris to John Paul Jones (a copy sent to John Langdon), 18 February 1782. *2pp.*, *folio*. The building of the ship *America* and regretting Jones's feud with Langdon. — RUSH Benjamin. ALS to unidentified, 9 October 1804. *2pp.*, *4to*. A letter of introduction for a teacher. — MORRIS, Robert (PA). DS, 14 August 1797. *1p.*, *oblong, browned*. Receipt for North American land Co. — PAINE, Robert Treat (MA). AMS, 19 December 1787. *1p.*, *4to*. Legal pleading on behalf of James Lovel. — MORRIS, Robert (PA). DS, 31 October 1776. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo, stained*. Ordering a pilot for the ship *Mary & Elizabeth*, "in the Continental service." — MORTON, John (PA). DS, 3 April 1772. A one-shilling Pennsylvania note. — READ, GEORGE (de). DS, 3 December 1752. *1p.*, *4to*. Legal filing in Schultze v. Wink. — ROSS, George (PA). ADS, ca. January 1776. *1p.*, *folio, browned*. Legal pleading in Zuntzinger v. Woodward. — ROSS, George (PA). ADS, April 1751. *1p.*, *folio*. Legal pleading in Mifflin v. Buchanan. — READ, George (DE). ADS, Nov. 1778. *1p.*, *12mo*. Legal pleading in McGiver v. Toppin. PACA, William (MD). ADS, 17 Dec. 1796. A promissory note to John Kerney. — PENN, John (NC). DS ("J.P."), 1 August 1785. *1p.*, *oblong, 4to*. Legal pleading in Bristow v. Springfield. — ROSS, George (PA). ADS, ca. December 1759. *3pp.*, *folio*. Deposition in case of John Everly. — [MORRIS, Robert (PA).] Partly printed DS, 22 July 1793. *1p.*, *folio*. Land transfer with May 1794 notation noting transfer to Morris. — MORRIS, Robert (PA). DS, 12 May 1795. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. Signed on verso of \$1,500 promissory note from John Nicholson. — PAINE, Robert Treat (MA). DS, 3 June 1767. *1p.*, *oblong 8vo*. Ordering a defendant to appear. — MORTON, John (PA). DS, 26 July 1776. *1p.*, *oblong folio*. Appointing George Waln a major in Bucks Co. militia. — LIVINGSTON, Philip. DS, 11 October 1768. *1p.*, *oblong folio*. Naming Isaac Vroman captain of a company of militia. — PENN, John. Two DS, 16 March 1775 and 17 April 1765. A land grant to John Gibson (*1p.*, *folio, vellum, with pendant seal*) and a land grant for Peter Bixler (*1p.*, *folio, vellum*). — PENN, John. DS, 12 October 1776. *1p.*, *folio, vellum*. A land grant to Richard Wister. No no. — MORTON, John (PA). Clipped signature, on a receipt, n.d. *Together 25 items.*

(25)

\$8,000-12,000

60

DICKINSON, John. *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*. Boston: printed by Mein and Fleeming, and to be Sold by John Mein, 1768.

8° (196 x 128 mm). Early 20th-century half calf (rubbed).

Second edition of the first serious study of the legal rights of the British colonists in America, published the same year as the first printing in Philadelphia. After their initial publication in *The Pennsylvania Chronicle*, at least eight editions were issued in the colonies and abroad. Dickinson was one of the leading colonial statesmen to advocate a peaceful reconciliation with, or separation from, Great Britain. In these essays, however, he first admitted that the use of force might be both necessary and justified. All contemporary editions are very scarce, with no copies of the first edition appearing in *American Book Prices Current* in at least 35 years. Adams 54e; Evans 10875; Howes D329; Sabin 20044.

\$800-1,200

61

[DICKINSON, John]. *An Essay on the Constitutional Power of Great-Britain over the Colonies in America; with the Resolves of the Committee for the Province of Pennsylvania, and their Instructions to the representatives in Assembly*. Philadelphia: William and Thomas Bradford, 1774.

8° (189 x 113 mm). (Title with a few stains and repairs in gutter margin, last leaf somewhat browned and lightly worn at edges.) Early 20th-century red half morocco. *Provenance*: Samuel B. Webb (signature on title [cropped] with inscription “Philadelphia, Sept. 7th” and on last leaf, dated 1774.

FIRST EDITION, concerning the recent suppression of the colonists’ rights: “Colonies could not have been planted on these terms. What Englishman, but an ideot, would have become a colonist on these conditions?” (page 113). The resolves and instructions of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence form the preface to the work. Adams, *American Independence* 110a; Evans 13247; Howes D326; Sabin 20040.

\$800-1,200

62

[DICTIONARIES]. A group of dictionaries, comprising: JOHNSON, Samuel. *A Dictionary of the English Language*. Dublin: W.G. Jones for Thomas Ewing, 1768. 8°. Text printed in two columns. Later calf. Third edition. – WEBSTER, Noah. *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*. New Haven: From Sidney’s press for Hudson & Goodwin and others, 1806. 8°. Text printed in two columns. Contemporary calf. FIRST EDITION. JOHNSON, Samuel. *A Dictionary of the English Language*. Philadelphia: Moses Thomas, 1818-1819. 4 volumes, 8°. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Contemporary reversed calf. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION of Johnson’s Dictionary. – OBALDISTON, William Augustus. *The Universal Sportsman: or, Nobleman, Gentleman, and Farmer’s Dictionary of Recreation and Amusement*. Dublin: T.M. Bates, [1799]. 4°. Numerous hand-colored engraved plates. Contemporary calf. *Provenance*: Rich. Waller (bookplate). – Together, 4 works in 7 volumes, condition varies.

(7)

\$800-1,200

April 30, 1930

MR. T. A. EDISON:

SUBJECT:- Short Tube Tests

As you know, the single tamp nickel hydrate loading machine has been in use for the last twenty years for loading hydrate for test purposes. Three short 1/4" tubes have been loaded from each lot of hydrate and then tested electrically for 16 runs, 6 of which were at room temperature and 10 at 130° Fahrenheit. Upon the results of these tubes a hydrate was either accepted or rejected for use in the factory.

The tubes loaded on the short tube machine differ from the tubes loaded in regular production in length, weight of dump of hydrate and the method of tamping. The short tubes are loaded with a tamp after every dump of hydrate and after every dump of flake, while the long tube is tamped after every third dump of hydrate and flake. Because of this difference it is also necessary to test hydrate on regular production machines for mechanical or loading characteristics, because we want to know whether the tubes we sell are right.

Some time ago we agreed that we should get our test results from a tube which was loaded in the same manner as those going into the product which we were selling, in order that they might be truly comparable, so for the past two years tubes from the short tube machine and from the long tube standard machine have been run concurrently for electrical capacity. The long tubes receive three runs in accordance with present nickel hydrate specification and it has been found that the electrical results have been as fully satisfactory for the acceptance or rejection of the hydrate as the short tube results, so these results are now used as a basis for acceptance or rejection of a hydrate and the short tubes are used only as a check.

There would seem to be no advantage in continuing to load and run both the short and long tubes. Certainly we have received nothing from the short tube results that were not available from the long tubes, so since a continuation of our present practice of running both types of tubes results in a duplication of work, it is evident that one of them should be eliminated.

We are unable to discontinue the loading of the long tube, because the results of this loading are necessary in determining whether the hydrate is satisfactory for our factory machines, and

-2-

since we also have the additional advantage of testing a product loaded in the same manner as those which we sell, and comparable electrical tests during the last two years have proven the results from long tubes to be as reliable as those procured from short tubes, it is recommended that we discontinue running the short tubes.

This elimination will permit a labor saving of \$1400.00 a year.

May we have your approval to discontinuing the short tube tests?

G. E. STRINGFELLOW

GES:EME

CC-Mr. Theodore Edison

I approve dropping of short tube
May 10 1930-

Thos A Edison

63

EDISON, Thomas A. (1847-1931) Autograph endorsement signed ("Thos. A. Edison"), 10 May 1930. On 30 April 1930 typed memorandum from G. E. Stringfellow to Edison. 2 pages, 4to. Matted. Edison's endorsement and signature in pencil.

EDISON APPROVES A COST-SAVING CHANGE IN HIS LAB. Stringfellow's memo makes the case for discontinuing the use of quarter-inch tubes in their "tamp nickel hydrate loading machines." A longer tube was available. "Certainly we have received nothing from the short tube results that were not available from the long tubes," and using only the long tubes "will permit a labor saving of \$1400.00 a year." Edison accepts the proposal and writes: "I approve dropping of short tube."

\$3,000-4,000

Bund für die Einführung einer
internationalen Hilfssprache zur
Förderung der Verständigung, des
Friedens und der Zusammenarbeit
unter den Völkern.

Berlin,

Hierdurch erkläre ich mich bereit, dem Eh-
renauschuss des Bundes für die Einführung einer in-
ternationalen Hilfssprache zur Förderung der Verständ-
igung, des Friedens und der Zusammenarbeit unter den
Völkern beizutreten.

A. Einstein

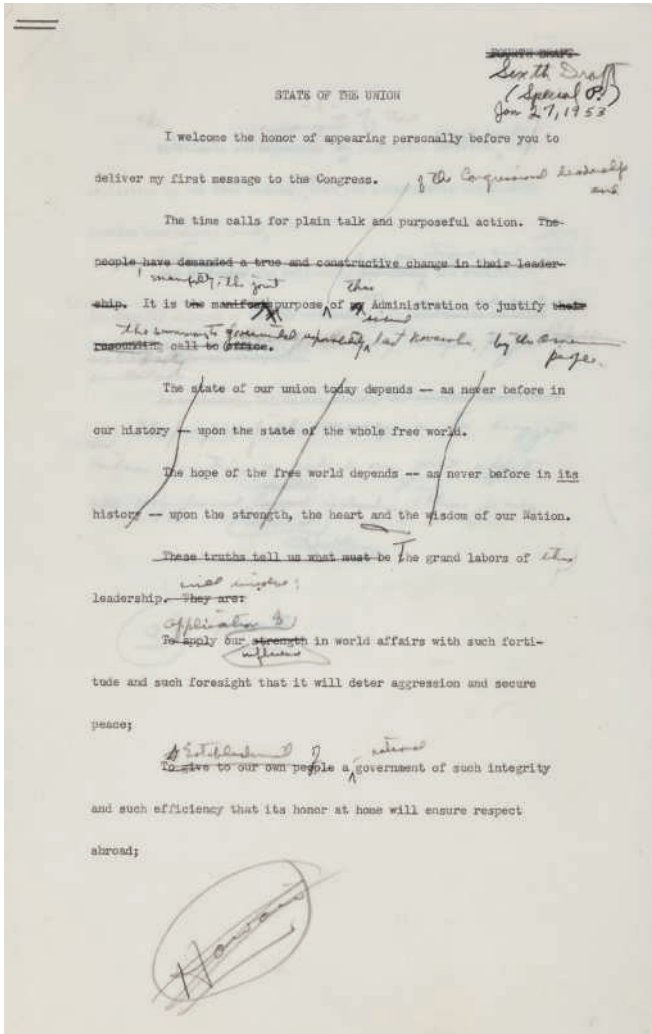
Berlin, 18. XII., den 1929

64

EINSTEIN, Albert. (1879-1955) Typed document signed ("A. Einstein"), Berlin, 18 December 1929. 1 page, 4to. In German.

Einstein endorses the Esperanto movement in this statement devised by the "organization for the adoption of an International Language for Clarification and Increased understanding for freedom and Unity Among people." Here Einstein says, "I hereby declare my willing to join the Honorary Board of the federation for the introduction of an international auxiliary language..." Long an opponent of nationalism, Einstein throughout his life championed efforts at world government and the elimination of the often deadly divisions that national leaders erected between peoples.

\$2,500-3,500



65

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. (1890-1969) Typescript draft of Eisenhower's 1953 State of the Union Address, WITH VERY EXTENSIVE AUTOGRAPH REVISIONS BY THE PRESIDENT, marked "Sixth Draft" at top of first page. [Washington, D.C.], 27 January 1953. 44 pages, folio (12½ x 8 in.), typed on rectos only, double-spaced, irregularly paginated, with unpaginated inserted leaves, stapled at top corner. [With:] Typed note (reportedly from E.J. Hughes, Eisenhower's speechwriter), n.d. 1 page, 12mo, White House stationary, identifying the typescript as "fourth draft of message," with "Presidential editing."

THE HEAVILY REVISED DRAFT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FIRST STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

A heavily reworked and rewritten draft, whose extensive authorial changes reflect the great significance the new President placed upon this, his very first State of the Union Address, delivered in person before the joint session of the 83rd Congress on 2 February 1953. The address, on which work had begun in December, went through many revisions, since Ike's speechwriter, Emmet Hughes "tended to strive for high-sounding phrases while Eisenhower wanted to talk in a direct, down-to-Earth way..." (G. Perret, *Eisenhower*, Holbrook, Mass., 1999, p.429). A comparison with the final version of the address reveals Eisenhower's decisive role in the preparation of this key address. On many pages, the original typewritten text is so heavily revised and exhibits such extensive deletions as to constitute a virtually new text, with Eisenhower's neatly penciled script filling the page margins.

The finished Address comprised a preamble and ten numbered sections; in the draft, there are 11 sections, each carrying a subject heading, "The War in Korea," "National Defense," "Labor" (calling for the amendment, not repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act); in the final address these were omitted. It is evident that the preamble of the address was largely created by Eisenhower's revisions here. One declarative sentence is completely lined out: "The people have demanded a true and constructive change in their leadership," and

Eisenhower has revised the next: "It is the manifest manifestly, the joint purpose of my the Congressional leadership and this Administration to justify their resounding call to office the summons to governmental responsibility issued last November by the American people."

Then, Eisenhower spells out four "ruling purposes" that he perceives will be the "grand labors of this leadership"; the changes here are quite interesting: "To apply Application of our strength and influence in world affairs with such fortitude and such foresight that it will deter aggression and secure peace; "To give to our own people Establishment of a national government of such integrity and such efficiency that its honor at home will ensure respect abroad; "To The release and encourage encouragement of the those incentives inspiring that inspire creative initiative in our free economy,' so that its productivity may fortify freedom everywhere; "And to foster Fostering the well-being of all our citizens, and working for and ensure the equality of opportunity enjoyed by them all our citizens, so that the freedom we enjoy may inspire free men everywhere our solidarity may multiply our strength in every needful project we undertake" (this sentence further altered in the final speech).

A half-page insert, which follows, contains Eisenhower's admission that "In the brief time I have been in office it has not been possible to prepare a complete and comprehensive program." In spite of his disclaimer, his lengthy address demonstrates that the President had given a great deal of thought to the issues facing the nation, and he spells out the principles and policies which will direct his Administration. In the longest section, dealing with world affairs, he observes "our country has come through a painful period of trial and disillusionment since the joyful summer of victory in 1945. We anticipated a world of peace and productivity...Stalin has forced us instead to live in a world of turmoil..." *Provenance*: John F. Fleming, New York; Forbes Collection, Part I, Christie's 27 March 2002, lot 182.

\$8,000-12,000

66

EISENHOWER, Dwight. A collection of seven signed and framed documents. TLS to John Niedecker, 10 November 1956. *1p.*, *4to*. Framed. Thanks for his work on National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon. EISENHOWER. DS, Gettysburg, Pa. 19 July 1918. *1p.*, *4to*. Matted and framed. An appointment, making Warren F. Myers a Sergeant in the Tank Corps. EISENHOWER. TLS to Mr. and Mrs. David Marx, At Sea, 19 July 1962. *1p.*, *4to*. Matted and framed. Thanks for gifts. EISENHOWER. TLS (“Dwight”) to Frank D. Parent, 23 November 1956. *1p.*, *8vo*, *White House stationery*. Matted and framed with original envelope. Acknowledging congratulations on re-election. “I cannot deny that the size of the vote gratified me greatly.” EISENHOWER. TLS to George L. Gaskell, 31 October 1952. *1p.*, *4to*. Matted and framed. Thanks for his help on the campaign. EISENHOWER. TLS to John Sloan, 4 December 1951. *1p.*, *4to.*, *personal stationery*. Matted and framed with original envelope. “The brochures on the Gettysburg Farm are indeed exciting. The whole project appears wonderful...I certainly would be most delighted to make your acquaintance and listen to your description of the plan. I can assure the time to allow me this privilege...” EISENHOWER. TLS to David Livingston, Hotel Commodore, New York, 16 January 1953. *1p.*, *4to*, *matted and framed*. Thanks for support during the campaign. “On November 4th we won the right to embark upon the Crusade to which you and I pledged ourselves.”

(7)

\$6,000-8,000

67

[ENGLAND - 17th and 18th Century]. A group of works relating to England in the 17th and 18th Century, comprising: J.M. *The Traveller's Guide, and, The Country's Safety. Being a Declaration of the Lawes of England against High-Way Men*. London: Richard and Edward Atkins, 1683. 12°. Contemporary calf, rebacked, title written on fore-edge. – *An Appendix, Containing Heads Of Daily Use to all Traders*. London: for John Dunton and John Harris, 1693. 8°. Later leather-backed boards. – [CLARENDON, Henry Hyde, earl of]. *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Winchester*. London: for E. Curll, 1714. 8°. Numerous engraved plates. Modern calf antique; slipcase. – TAYLOR, Samuel. *An Essay Intended to Establish A Standard for an Universal System of stenography, or Short Hand Writing*. London: printed for the author, 1786. – Together, 4 works in 4 volumes, condition varies.

(4)

\$1,000-1,500

68

ENGLISH ROYALTY. A group of 10 letters and documents signed by British monarchs, 17th-20th centuries. CROMWELL, Richard. DS, Whitehall, 20 October 1658. *1p.*, *folio*, *on vellum*. Appointing James Mowbray to the Vicarage of Southwell in Nottingham. – JAMES II. LS to Richard Earl of Ranleigh, 20 August 1686. *1p.*, *folio*. Ordering him to pay £7437 to Henry Duke of Grafton. – GEORGE I. DS, 22 September 1736. *4pp.*, *folio*. *In German*. A lease. – GEORGE III. LS to General Maj. Von Wallmoden, 4 September 1772. *1p.*, *folio*. *In German*. – GEORGE III. DS, n.d. *2pp.*, *folio*. Pay order for the garrison at Minorca. – GEORGE III. DS, 3 October 1807. *3pp.*, *folio*. Orders to Lord Eldon to treat with the Americans over damage claims ensuing from the Chesapeake-Leopard affair. – GEORGE IV. DS, 12 March 1824. *2pp.*, *folio*, *inlaid*. A list of 59 male convicts under sentence of transportation. – WILLIAM IV. DS, 6 December 1830. *1p.*, *folio*. A military appointment. – EDWARD VII. Autograph letter signed to his Uncle, Duke of Cambridge, 1 June 1902. *3pp.*, *8vo*. Informing him of the end of the Boer War. “I am greatly overjoyed. I do not know yet when the announcement is to be made public...” – EDWARD VIII. DS, 12 June 1936. *3pp.*, *folio*. Creating a new parish at Charlesworth and appointing a curate. *Together 10 items*.

(10)

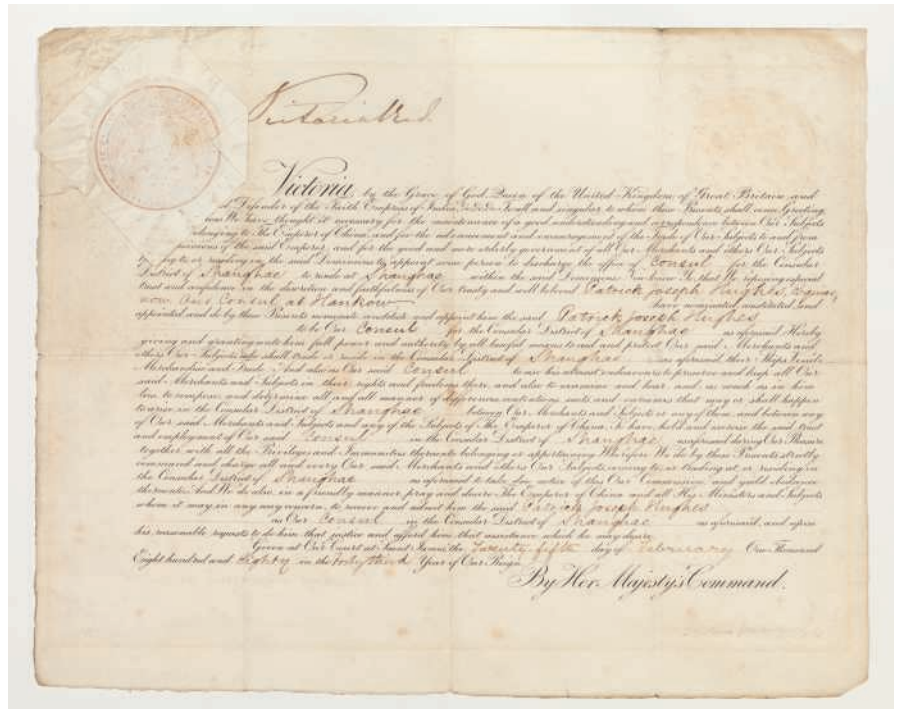
\$6,000-8,000

70

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN ROYALTY AND NAPOLEONICA. A group of 48 documents signed by various English and European monarchs, 18th–20th century, with documents signed by Napoleon Bonaparte. Highlights include: CHURCHILL, Winston and EDWARD VIII. 1924. 8pp., 8vo. Playbill signed by king and Churchill. BONAPARTE, Napoleon. 10th April, 1813. DS. 2pp., folio. Passport to American vessels entering Bordeaux. BONAPARTE, Napoleon. 21st June, 1808. LS. 1p., 8vo. Letter to Mr Dermont in anticipation of Napoleon’s visit to Rennes. CAROLINE, wife of George IV. 1st June, 1819. ALS. 5pp., 4to. Writes to future PM, George Canning, of return to England to defend character. ANNE OF AUSTRIA. 26th August, 1651. DS. 1p., folio on vellum. Signed as Queen Regent, granting soldier ‘brevet’ rank. VICTORIA. 2nd June, 1863. DS. 2pp., folio. George Meredith Esq. license to plead, with documents giving background. GEORGE III. 19th December, 1768. DS. 2pp., folio. Appointing Henry White Esq. to Council of New York. A complete list of the lot available upon request.

(48)

\$6,000–8,000



71

[EUROPEAN ROYALTY.] LOUIS XVI. DS, 10 November 1782. 1p., 4to. Framed. A military appointment for Bartholomew Philippe Felix. — CHARLES V. Manuscript DS (“Carolus”), 28 June 1539. 1p., folio. Matted and framed. A royal decree. In Latin. Together 2 items.

(2)

\$1,500–2,000

72

[EXPLORATION.] BYRD, Richard E. Printed DS, n.d. [ca. 1930] Engraved illustrated print expressing thanks to Waterbury Battery Co. for help during Byrd’s expedition. 1p., folio, browned. Framed. — [SPACE.] ARMSTRONG, Neil. DS, 16 March 1966. 1p., oblong. Framed. Postcard for Gemini Rendezvous Mission, U.S. Navy Recovery Force.

(2)

\$1,000–2,000

Flag Ship Hartford
Mobile Bay Nov. 15th 1864.

Dear General

Some time since Mr. D. G. Eaton expressed a desire to get his son an appointment at the Naval School, & I gave him such a letter as I could, not knowing the youth I could only speak of the father, as a good officer who has always been zealous in the cause of his country & the discharge of his duties in the command of his vessel, & that I had no doubt the young man would emulate his parent as an officer in a profession he was so anxious to enter -

I do not know what became of the letter, but I will take pleasure in recommending the young man to you, with the hope that you will use your influence in his behalf

73

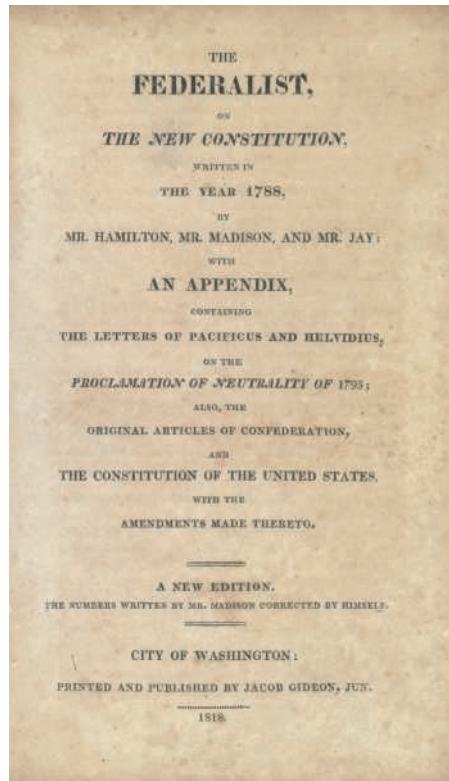
73

FARRAGUT, David G. (1801-1870), *Union Admiral*. Autograph letter signed ("D. G. Farragut"), to General Daniel Sickles (1825-1914), Flag Ship Hartford, Mobile Bay, 15 November 1864. 2 pages, 4to.

THE HERO OF MOBILE BAY—writing from that spot aboard his flagship—recommends a young man for the U.S. Naval Academy. "Some time since...Eaton expressed a desire to get his son an appointment at the Naval School, & I gave him such a letter as I could, not knowing the youth I could only speak of the Father, as a good officer who has always been zealous in the cause of his country & the discharge of his duties in the command of his vessel, & that I had no doubt the young man would emulate his parent as an officer in a profession he was so anxious to enter." An earlier letter on the subject had evidently "miscarried" so he writes this follow-up and urges Sickles to "use your influence in his behalf with the executive." Sickles, one of the many politically connected Generals who served on the Union side, saw action at several key battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, where a he lost a leg, and yet continued to serve important non-combat roles from his headquarters in New York.

A fine association of Farragut with the site of his most famous victory, in Mobile Bay where, just three months before, on 5 August, where he uttered his immortal words, "Damn the torpedoes."

\$1,200-1,800



74

74

[THE FEDERALIST PAPERS]. – [HAMILTON, Alexander (1739–1802), James MADISON (1751–1836) and John JAY (1745–1829)]. *The Federalist, on The New constitution, written in the year 1788...with an appendix...A New Edition. The numbers written by Mr. Madison corrected by himself.* Washington, D.C.: Jacob Gideon, 1818.

8° (208 x 130 mm). (Some spotting and browning.) Contemporary calf, flat spine gilt, red morocco lettering–piece gilt (hinges starting, some wear).

A new edition, the first edition to contain Madison’s corrections. The publisher notes that he received Madison’s copy of the work with his corrections, which he incorporates into this new edition “confidently presented to the public as a standard edition” (p.3). This edition also contains the Articles of the Confederation and the Constitution and its amendments. Sabin 23985.

\$1,200–1,800

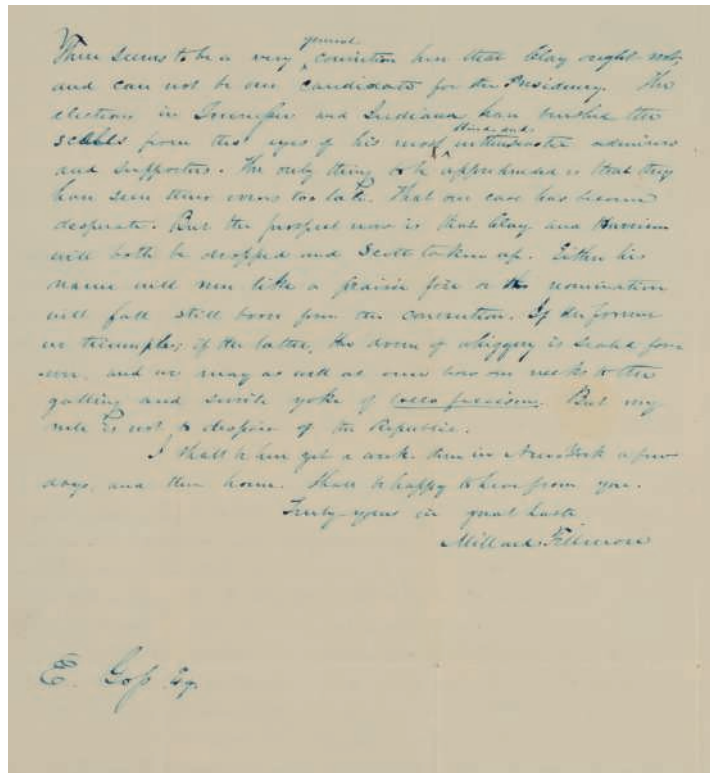
75

[FEDERALIST PAPERS]. Two editions of the Federalist Papers, comprising: [HAMILTON, Alexander, James MADISON, John JAY]. *The Federalist, on the New Constitution.* New York: George F. Hopkins, 1802. 2 volumes, 8°. Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt. Second edition, containing Hamilton’s final revisions and identifying Hamilton, Madison, and Jay as the authors. – [HAMILTON, Alexander, James MADISON, John JAY]. *The Federalist, on the New Constitution.* City of Washington: Jacob Gideon, 1818. 8°. Contemporary sheep, edges yellow. Later edition, but the first to contain Madison’s corrections. Madison, a chief architect of the Constitution, corrected his own copy of *The Federalist*, and the publisher presented this issue to the public as a “standard edition” incorporating those corrections. This edition also contains the Articles of the Confederation and the Constitution and its amendments. – Together, 2 works in 3 volumes, condition generally good.

[*With:*] MONROE, James. *Message from the President...* Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1823. 8°. Contemporary sheep, edges untrimmed (rebacked). of the Monroe Doctrine (pp.1–15), a fundamental document in American Foreign Policy.

(4)

\$800–1,200



76

FILLMORE, Millard (1800-1874), *President*. Autograph letter signed (“Millard Fillmore”) as Congressman, to Ephraim Goss, Albany, 1 September 1839. 1 ½ pages, 4to (9 15/16 x 7 7/8 in.), integral address leaf, in very fine condition.

CRITICIZING PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS HARRISON AND CLAY: “THE DOOM OF WHIGGERY IS SEALED FOREVER”

A cordial letter in which Fillmore candidly assesses Whig presidential hopefuls in the election of 1840. Writing to future New York State Senator Goss, Fillmore considers several local political issues before critically surveying the upcoming presidential campaign: “There seems to be a very general conviction here that [Henry] Clay ought not, and can not be our candidate for the Presidency. The elections in Tennessee and Indiana have brushed the scales from the eyes of his most blind and enthusiastic advisors and supporters. The only thing to be apprehended is that they have seen their errors too late...” The most likely scenario, he predicts, “is that Clay and [William Henry] Harrison will both be dropped and [Winfield] Scott taken up. Either his name will run like a prairie fire or the nomination will fall still born from the convention.” If Scott is the nominee, Fillmore writes, “the doom of whiggery is sealed forever, and we may as well at once bow our necks to the galling and servile yoke of *loco focoism*. But my note is not to despair of the Republic.” Forbes Collection, Part I, Christie’s New York, Mar 27, 2002, lot 72.

\$3,000-5,000

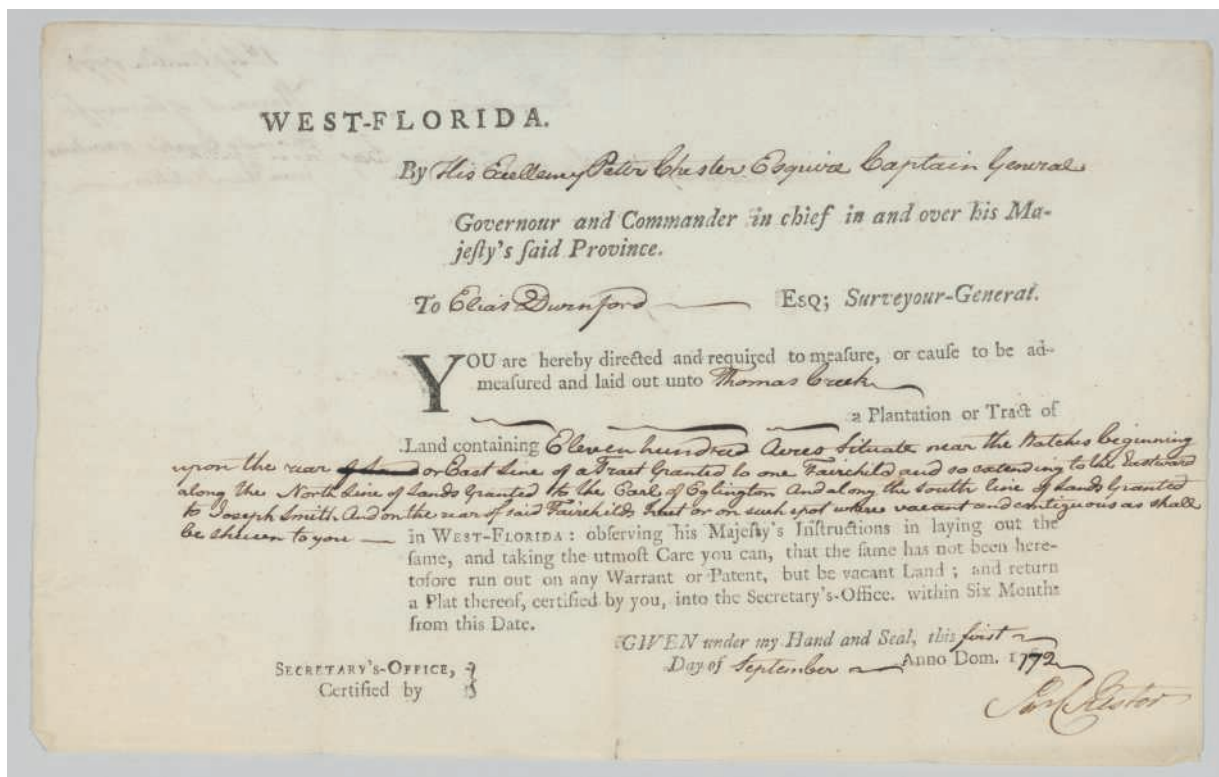
77

[FITCH, Thomas (1700-1774)]. *Reasons why the British Colonies, in America, Should not be charged with Internal Taxes, by Authority of Parliament; Humbly offered for Consideration, in Behalf of the Colony of Connecticut*. New Haven: B. Mecom, 1764.

8° (193 x 121 mm). Early 20th-century half calf.

FIRST EDITION OF “[A] clear & concise statement of the constitutional, historical, & economic arguments of the colony against the proposed stamp tax” (DAB). Fitch was then Governor of Connecticut and chair of the committee which authored this pamphlet in the year of the Sugar Act and in response to the proposed Stamp Act. Despite his objection to these measures here, Fitch eventually sided with the stamp collectors once the Act was put in force, causing much consternation among the colonists. Evans 9658; Howes F158; Sabin 86728.

\$800-1,200



78

[FLORIDAS.] CHESTER, Samuel. Partly printed document signed. 1 September 1772. 1 page, oblong folio.

AN EARLY FLORIDA DOCUMENT, appointing of Elias Durnford a surveyor for West-Florida. Documents regarding Britain's Florida colonies are rare. Spain ceded the lands which became British East Florida and British West Florida as part of the settlement of the French and Indian War. In return the Spaniards gained Havana, and most of the Spanish settlers relocated from Florida to Cuba. Economic and political development thrived in the new British colonies, as new communities were laid out and new roads and towns established. But little of the documentation of that development in the pre-Revolutionary war period survives.

\$1,500-2,500

79

FORCE, Peter (1790-1868). *American Archives: Consisting of a Collection of Authentick Records, State Papers...forming a Documentary History of the... North American Colonies...the American Revolution...the Constitution...* Fourth Series, vols. 1-6, Fifth Series, vols. 1-3 [all published]. Washington: M. St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, December 1837-January 1853.

9 volumes, 2° (650 x 227 mm). Numerous facsimiles of letters and documents, engraved maps, general and sectional titles in each volume (Short tear to Declaration at the fold touching letters, some light staining, spotting or browning). Modern half leather over sprinkled boards.

FIRST EDITION of Force's monumental collection of American historical papers. Only nine volumes, covering 1775-1776, of a projected 20 or more were issued, under authority of an Act of Congress. In 1853, perhaps as a result of disappointing sales, Secretary of State Marcy withdrew governmental funding and publication ceased. The enterprising Force, who had amassed an extremely valuable collection of original materials in his work, eventually sold the entire collection to the Library of Congress. Sabin 25053.

[With:] FORCE, Peter. *American Archives...* Fourth Series, vols. 2-4, 6. Washington, October 1839-March 1846. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (worn, covers detaching). Provenance: Cadle Memorial Library, Sons of the Revolution, Missouri Society (bookplate on pastedown).

(9)

\$2,000-3,000

Dear Sir,

I have perus'd the Parts of the
 &c. &c. you put into my Hands of the
 new Work on Commerce, &c. and must
 own myself extremely pleas'd with it. ~~The~~
~~Author appears to me~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~not~~ ~~a~~ ~~mere~~ ~~laborious~~
 It is a most valuable Collection of Facts
 which I should think every one, who has any
 thing to do with Publick Affairs, or is desi-
 rous of understanding that very interesting
 Subject, would gladly be possess'd of. The
 Author appears to me, not a mere laborious Com-
 piler, but to have collected with ~~great~~ Judgment, &
 his own Sentiments where he gives them
 are, I think, generally just. It would be
 a Miracle if in so large a Work there should
 not be some Mistakes; and some I ~~think~~ ^{conceive}
 there

*now, which the Author seems to have been almost
 led into by the general
 current of
 the Language; tho',
 I think, requires a little filing & polishing, for the Readers of
 the Age grow delicate; I am, my Dear Friend,*

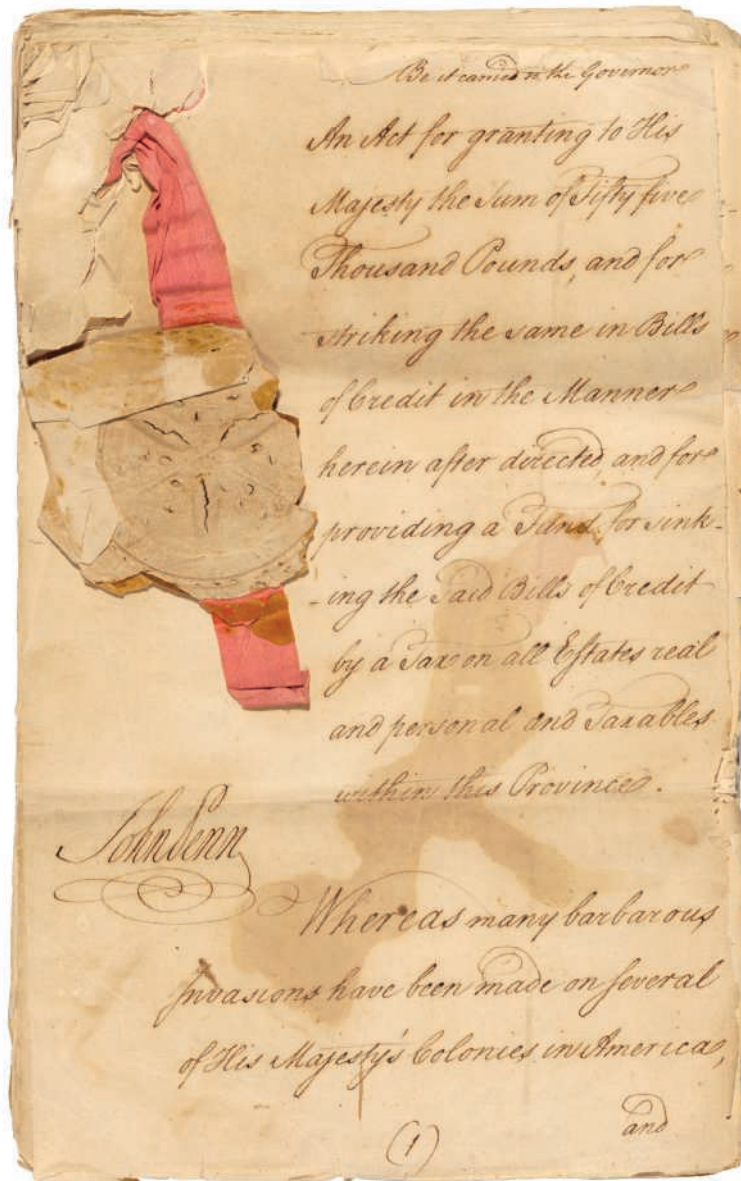
*Yours affectionately
 B. Franklin*

80
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790). Autograph letter signed ("B. Franklin"), to [William Strahan], [London] n.d., ca. 1759-62 or 1764-75. 1
 page, small 4to, discreet mends on verso.

"THE LANGUAGE...REQUIRES A LITTLE FILING AND POLISHING, FOR THE READERS OF THE AGE GROW DELICATE"

Franklin's appraisal of a "new work on Commerce." He tells Strahan, the noted London publisher, that he has "perus'd the parts you put into my hands of the new work on commerce, and must own myself extremely pleased with it. It is a most valuable collection of facts which I should think every one in Britain, Ireland & the Colonies who has anything to do with Publick affairs, or is desirous of understanding that very interesting subject, would gladly be possessed of. The author appears to me, not a mere laborious compiler, but to have collected with judgment; & his own sentiments where he gives them are, I think, generally just. It would be a miracle in so large a work there should not be some mistakes; and some I conceive there are, which the author seems to have been almost unavoidably led into by the general current of commercial writers. The language too, I think, requires a little filing and polishing, for the readers of the Age grow delicate..." Published in Willcox, et al., ed. *Papers* 21:610.

\$5,000-7,000



81

FRANKLIN, Benjamin. Document signed ("B. Franklin"), signed as Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly. "A New Levy for the Crown," 30 May 1764. Also signed by John Penn as governor. 86 pages, folio. leaves fastened at upper corner. Edges worn and chipped, brittle and browned, dampstained. Six leaves separated at folds. In a morocco gilt folding case.

THE CONESTOGA MASSACRE prompted this legislative response—a war tax—by Pennsylvania. "Whereas many barbarous Invasions have been made on several of His Majesty's Colonies in America, & on the frontiers of this province in particular, by...Parties of the Northern & Western Indians, whereby a great number of the inhabitants have been driven from their Habitations, [and] many perfidiously murdered...in manifest violation of the most solemn Treaties...therefore, We, the representatives of the People of this Province, desirous of complying in the fullest Manner, with the Requisition made of them by His Majesty's said Commander in Chief, and of cooperating with such offensive Measures as shall be judged necessary for reducing the said Indians and securing the future peace and quiet of the Colonies...pray that...the sum of Fifty-five Thousand Pounds...shall be given to the King's Use..."

Provenance: Frank T. Siebert Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier, Sotheby's, New York, 21 May 1999, lot 174.

\$10,000–20,000



82

82
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin. Partial document signed ("B. Franklin"), 26 October 1772. 1p., oblong, surviving portion of a receipt, matted and framed (not examined out of frame).

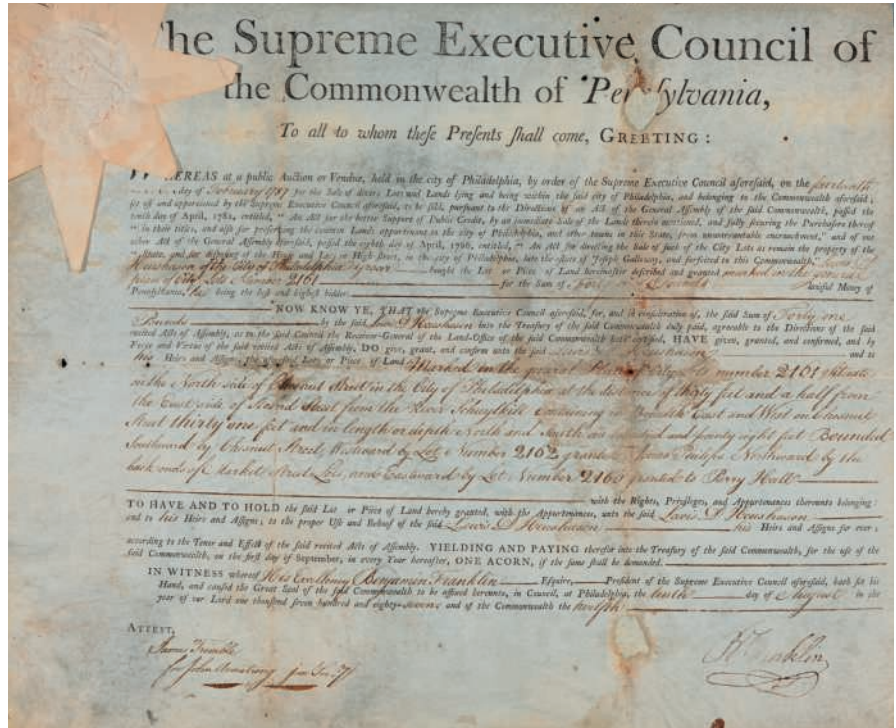
Franklin acknowledges receipt of thirty-three pounds, ten shillings and sixpence.

\$3,000–5,000

83
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin. Document signed ("B. Franklin"), as president of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 6 April 1787. 1 page, folio, on vellum. Paper seal at top left. Signed by Franklin beneath the Seal. Matted and framed (not examined out of frame).

A MONTH BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION WOULD BEGIN IN PHILADELPHIA, Franklin issues a land grant to Thomas Willett, in reward for his services as a private in the U.S. Army.

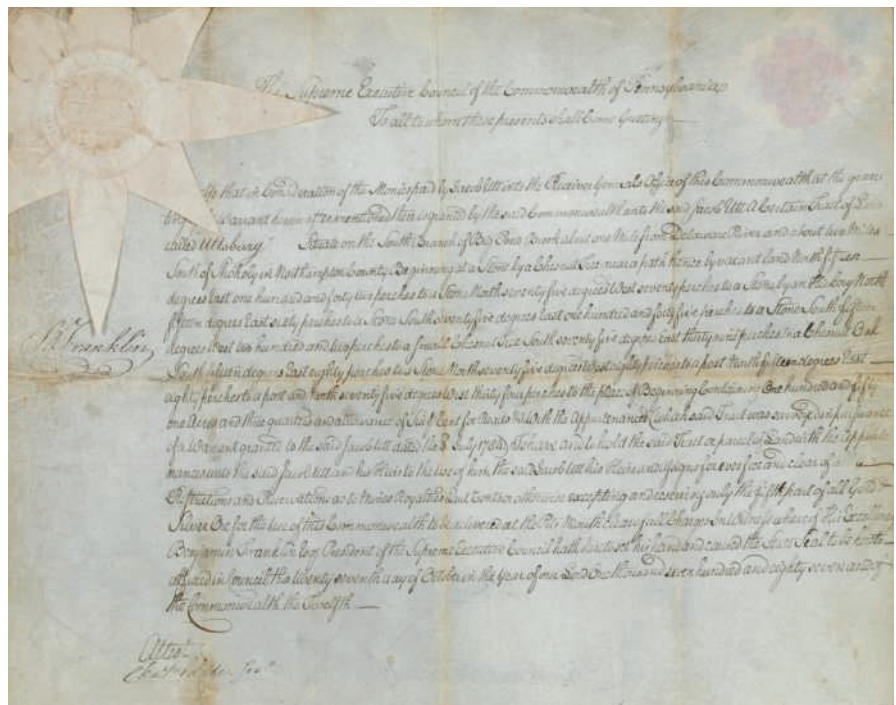
\$2,000–3,000



84
FRANKLIN, Benjamin. Document signed (“B. Franklin”), as president of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 10 August 1787. 1 page, folio (13 ¼ x 15 ¾ in.), on vellum (two holes repaired, staining along fold at upper right). Boldly signed by Franklin at lower right.

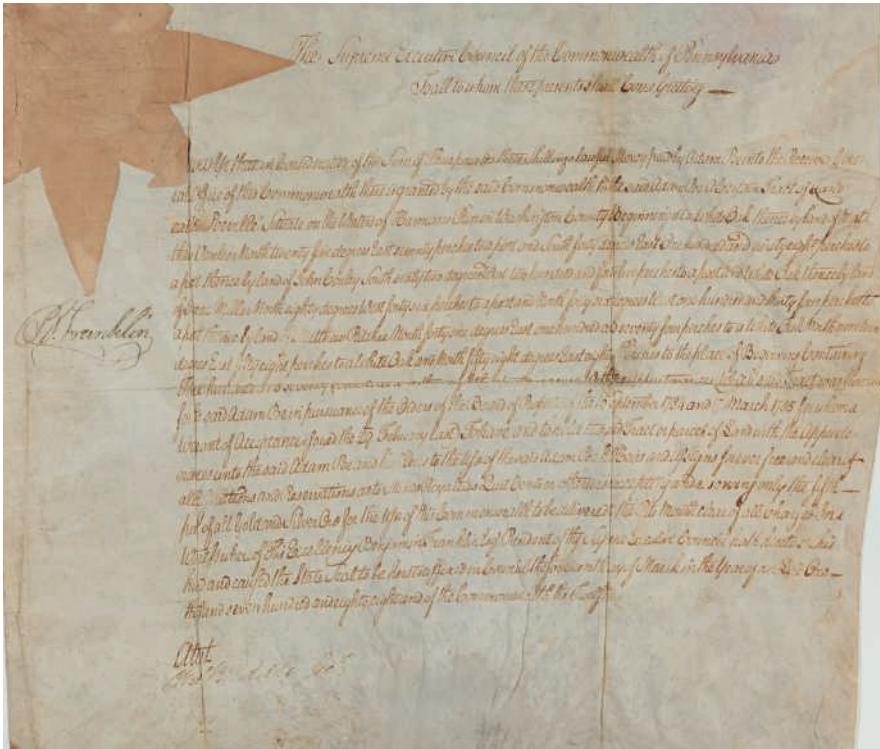
A FRANKLIN LAND GRANT TO A GERMAN MERCHANT, Lewis D. Heushasen, a grocer, for a parcel of land on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia. A fine, bold Franklin signature.

\$1,500–2,500



85
FRANKLIN, Benjamin *Signer (Pennsylvania)*. Document signed (“B. Franklin”) as President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Countersigned by Charles Biddle, Philadelphia, 27 October 1787. 1 p., oblong 4to, 13 ½ x 15 ¾ in. (clean tear catching Franklin’s flourish). Finely ENGROSSED ON PARCHMENT, large papered seal of Pennsylvania at top left corner, notary’s endorsement and seal on verso. A manuscript document in a very readable secretarial hand, granting Jacob Utt “a certain Tract of Land called Uttsburg in Northampton County. The precise boundaries of the tract in question are detailed with reference to trees, watercourses and other landmarks.

\$3,000–5,000

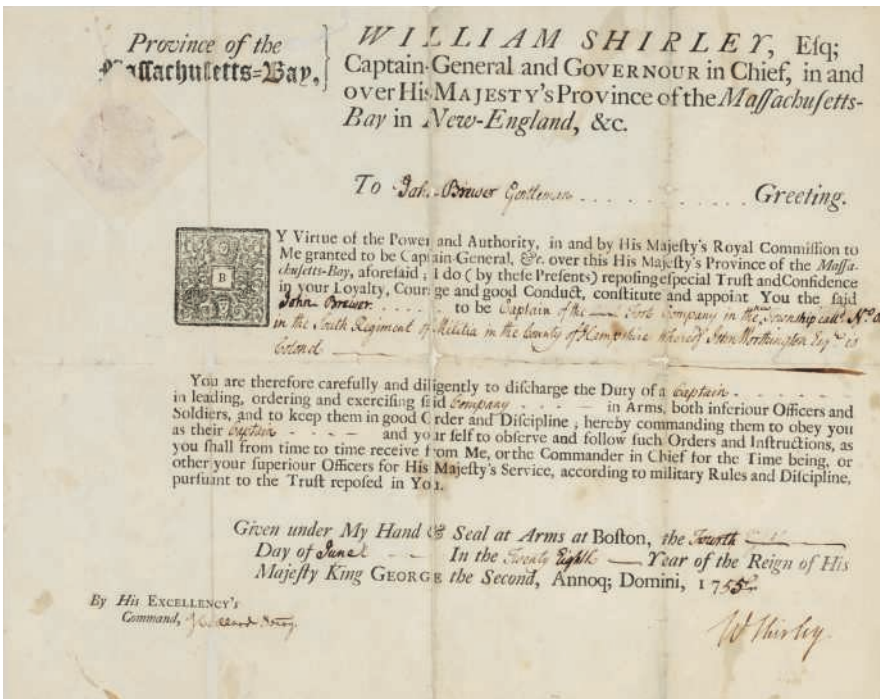


86

FRANKLIN, Benjamin. Document signed ("B. Franklin"), as president of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 14 March 1788. 1 page, folio (13 3/4 x 14 1/2 in.), on vellum, creased and some cockling obscuring a few words. Remnant of paper seal. Boldly signed by Franklin on left edge.

FRANKLIN AND POE (ADAM). Franklin approves a land grant for Adam Poe, for a tract of land, to be named Poeville, in Washington County.

\$2,000-3,000



87

[FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.] SHIRLEY, William (1694-1771). Partly printed document signed ("W. Shirley"), as Captain-General and Governour in Chief of Massachusetts Bay, Boston, 4 June 1755. 1 page folio (12 1/4 x 15 1/4 in.), woodcut initial capital, printed in four typefaces, worn and repaired at folds (catching several letters), paper seal at top left.

Governor Shirley makes "John Brewer, Gentleman" a captain of the Foot Company in the South Regiment of the County of Hampshire. Shirley was the longest serving governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He was a key military commander in the Anglo-French wars of 1745 (Louisbourg) and was commander-in-chief of British forces in the opening years of the French and Indian War.

\$700-1,200

New York April 16th 1814

Edward Livingston Esq.

Dear Sir Mr Hoffman informs me you have not sent to him for a statement of the accounts. he is going to Red Hook and will call on you. If other means are not provided it will be absolutely necessary to apply the total profits of the Steam boats for this season to pay the various demands against our general concerns or until money can be collected from the several companies. in this way I must apply my portion of the profits, my partner's portion must of course have a like application while necessary and as no other means have been devised by you to meet the debts. I have by the rights vested in me desired the captains. I hope you will make no objection to the captains paying all monies into the hands of Mr Hoffman, by the power vested for me

89

88

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY LAWS. A collection of 30 printed laws, 1790-1793. All 4tos, most with elaborate woodcut devices on title page. Some with paper losses and staining. AN INTERESTING COLLECTION CHARTING THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. The earliest laws are printed while the King still lives, and begin with the salutation: "Louis, by the Grace of God, & by the Laws of the State Constitution, King of France..." Most address the creation and issuance of assignats. Louis drops out of the language of the reports in the fall of 1792, and laws are issued simply in the name of the National Assembly or the National Convention.

(30)

\$1,500-2,500

89

FULTON, Robert (1765-1815). Autograph letter signed ("Robt. Fulton"), to Edward Livingston (1779-1843), New York, 16 April 1814. 1½ pages, 4to., mat burn along edges.

Fulton scrambles to collect his steamboat revenues in this 1814 letter to Livingston. "Mr Hoffman informs me you have not sent to him for a statement of the accounts. He is going to Red Hook and will call on you. If other means are not provided it will be absolutely necessary to apply the total profits of the steamboats for this season to pay the various demands against our general concerns or until money can be collected from the several companies. In this way I must apply my portion of the profits. My partner's portion must of course have a like application while necessary and as no other means have been devised by you to meet the debts—" here Fulton strikes through more legalistic language ("I have by the rights vested in me desired the captains")—in favor of a gentler tone: "I hope you will make no objection to the captains paying all monies into the hands of Mr Hoffman. By the power vested for me I have desired them to do so for the present." Livingston was the son-in-law of Fulton's deceased partner, Robert R. Livingston, who died in 1813. The partner he alludes to is likely Nicholas I. Roosevelt, with whom Fulton had embarked on far-ranging enterprise of establishing steamboat routes up and down the Mississippi. Tragically, Fulton himself would be dead just ten months later from pneumonia. A fine letter showing Fulton's hands-on concern for his thriving and diverse concerns.

\$4,000-6,000

FULTON, Robert (1765-1815). Document signed ("Robert Fulton on Behalf of the government of the United States"), JOHN R. LIVINGSTON ("John R. Livingston"), ROBERT M. LIVINGSTON ("Robert M. Livingston") and Henry Mead, n.p. [New York?], 3 June 1814. 2 pages, folio, text in a very clear secretarial hand. A "MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT" TO CONSTRUCT THE FIRST STEAM-POWERED WARSHIP. A contract between Fulton, acting on behalf of "the Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for constructing a steam Vessel of War," and the two Livingstons and Henry Mead; the agreement specifies that the Livingstons and Mead will supply Fulton "for the use of the United States, such copper boiler plates, and all other copper that may be wanted for the Engine and Machinery of said Steam Vessel of war and at the price of fifty cents per pound." They further agree to deliver a prescribed amount (not less than two tons per week), the boiler plates to each be "five feet long, three feet wide" and "of such thickness as said Fulton may order;" Fulton is granted the right to "reject any such plates or pieces or parcels of copper." The Livingstons and Mead agree to be liable to a penalty of \$5,000 in the event they cannot fulfill the specified order "of a good quality and in the time mentioned," after which Fulton is free to order the armor plate copper elsewhere, "provided always that the works are not destroyed or any other unavoidable accident shall happen to the Machinery for manufacturing such plates of copper." An additional clause, evidently added by Fulton, specifies that "the sheets of copper must be trimmed or cut, exactly at right angles as wide at one end as at the other, and as long on one side as on the other. Otherwise they will have to be trimmed at my shop, to waste and expense." — LIVINGSTON, John R. Two autograph letters signed ("J.R" Livingston"), TO ROBERT FULTON, New York, 30 June 1812 and 30 June 1814. Together 2 pages, folio, integral address leaf addressed to Fulton. Livingston, a principal of Livingston and Mead, metal founders, informs Fulton that "every possible exertion is making to complete the contract, both night and day," and discusses the size of plates, over which there has been some confusion:

"I will immediately go out to Dr. Mead with your directions. I

am confident that neither the blister or cracks which are hardly perceptible will injure the Boiler as they do not exceed the thickness of Paper. The cuts made with a cold chisel were not to conceal them but to find out how far they had entered." In the second letter, he complains that "we find many difficulties," and protests that some plates "are rejected for defects that appear to us very trifling;" and asking clarification of one aspect of their contract, vowing that the price charged for the copper plates "is much lower than they have ever been sold at." — FULTON, Robert. Document signed ("Robert Fulton"), New York, 1 November 1814. 1 page, oblong 4to. Fulton certifies receipt from "Col. Henry Rutgers Chairman Coast & Harbor D.C. [Defence Committee]" of \$7,000 "in Treasury Notes." With a related financial memorandum neatly attached to lower portion of the sheet. Together four items, all in very fine, crisp condition.

FULTON GOES TO WAR: THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST STEAM-POWERED WARSHIP, THE FULTON I

A fascinating archive exhibiting the financial arrangements and the considerable urgency behind Fulton's construction of the first steam-powered warship, the *Fulton I*, for the U.S. Navy. At the outset of the War of 1812, the American Navy was woefully inadequate to defend the nation against the large and well-equipped British Navy. Fulton, whose passenger steamboats had been in successful operation for several years, drew plans for a steam frigate and exhibited them in 1813 to Secretary of War Dearborn, Stephen Decatur and Oliver Hazard Perry (victor of the naval battle of Lake Erie). That vessel, christened the *Fulton I*, was launched on 29 October 1814 and Commodore David Porter was assigned command. The vessel, completed after Fulton's death in February 1815, never saw war service, and it not until 1837 that the American navy built a second steam-powered warship, the *Fulton II*.

\$2,000-4,000

91

GARFIELD, James A. Letter signed ("J. A. Garfield") to J. A. Smith, Mentor, Ohio, 15 July 1880. 1 page, 4to, remnants of mounting along left edge of verso, docketed on verso.

A FINE GARFIELD POLITICAL LETTER FROM THE 1880 CAMPAIGN, as he thanks Smith, of the Navy Pay Office, "for your information in regard to our campaign affairs and also for your suggestions." He invites him to visit his house "and see Mr. Rose" [his secretary George U. Rose] who will furnish Smith "the number of speeches I have made on different topics. I note what you say on the Navy question but I hardly think it is likely to be made a matter of controversy in this campaign. Neither party has sufficient bias I think to do injustice in the premises." The text of the letter is in the hand of J. Stanley Brown.

\$800-1,200

92

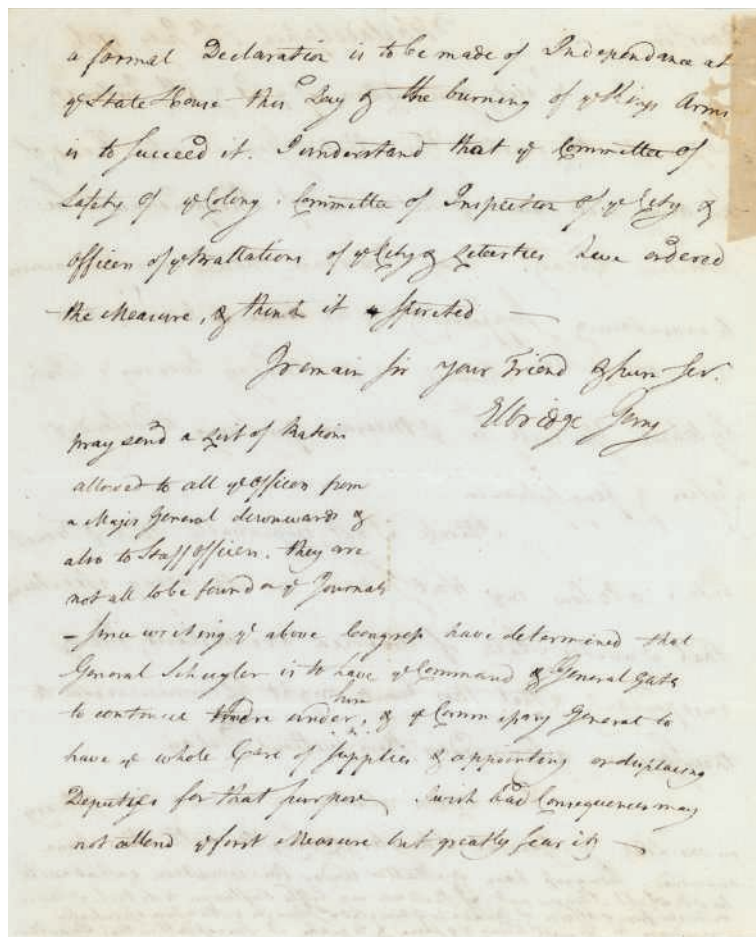
GERRY, Elbridge (Signer, Massachusetts). Autograph letter signed ("Elbridge Gerry"), to unidentified correspondent [possibly Joseph Trumbull], Philadelphia, 8 July 1776. 2 pages (recto and verso), 4to, tape remnant along top left edge of recto (and top right of verso).

"THE GENERAL AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY WILL CAUSE A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TO BE PUBLISHED & READ. MAY PROVIDENCE SUCCEED OUR ENDEAVOURS"

A dramatic and historic letter from Gerry in Congress just four days after approval of the Declaration of Independence, discussing its transmission and publication to the troops, and its likely effect on the course of the war. "I rec'd your letters of the 3d and 5th instant, & suppose ere this reaches you, that the General at the head of his Army will cause the Declaration of Independence to be published & read. May providence succeed our Endeavours to maintaining support [of] it...I think it not improbable that the French intend a blow in the West Indies on its being ascertained that the United States of America are declared free & independent, & that this event ought to be communicated to their Governors and Commanders there without delay." He turns briefly to the internal battles for command and rank within the Army, noting "Your letters relative to General Gates & Avery on one side & General Schuyler & Livingston on the other have [been] examined. Congress have the matter under consideration..." But then returning to the subject of Independence, he reports, "A formal Declaration is to be made of Independence at the State House this day & the burning of the King's Arms to succeed it." He understands the demonstration was called for by the Committee of Safety of the Colony, the Committee of inspection, and several other groups, and he thinks it "spirited."

In a lengthy postscript he alludes to the Congress's orders on supplying rations to the Army and returns to the jockeying for command among the top Generals. "Since writing the above, Congress have determined that General Schuyler is to have command & General Gates to continue under him...I wish bad consequences may not attend..." A remarkable letter from the dramatic, early days of Independence.

\$7,000-9,000





93

GOULD, John (1804-1881) & Nicholas Aylward VIGORS (1787-1840). *A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains*. London: [for the Author], 1831-[1832].

2 volumes, large 2° (545 x 370mm). 80 hand-colored lithographic plates by Elizabeth Gould after sketches by John Gould, printed by Charles Hullmandel. (Some spotting of plates, plate 68 with small discoloration mark in blank area.) Non-uniform binding, volume I, contemporary crimson morocco with wide gilt foliate border, gilt turn-ins (rubbed, spine worn at head), g.e., volume II, contemporary crimson half morocco and marbled boards, spine similarly tooled in gilt (lightly rubbed), g.e. *Provenance*: Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, Earl of Wharncliffe (armorial bookplate); Sir Giles Loder Bt. (1914-1999) British book collector (sold Christie's London 2 June 1999, lot 31, bookplate on pastedown).

GOULD'S FIRST WORK, FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE with the title-page dated 1831, and with the backgrounds uncolored ("You will probably recollect that in my first work ... neither the plants or Backgrounds were colored; In order to render the Series of my Publications complete ... I have had those parts colored in the few copies I have left...." Gould to Lord Derby, letter dated 5 Feb. 1844). This copy is unusual in being bound in two volumes, with all the plates in the first, and all the descriptions in the second. Sauer 1; Anker 168; *Fine Bird Books* p. 77; Nissen *IVB* 374; Wood p. 364; Zimmer p. 251.

(2)

\$10,000-15,000

Ulysses S. Grant,
 President of the United States of America.
 To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting

Whereas, on the 10th day of January, 1871, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware, one Philip M. Plunkett and one Frank E. Kelly were found guilty of carrying on business as rectifiers, without keeping the 'book,' as required by law, and sentence was suspended, that they might have an opportunity to make application for Executive clemency;

And whereas, on account of their general high character, the probability that they violated the law simply through ignorance of its requirements, the mental suffering and pecuniary loss they have undergone, and the service of one of them during the war, the Collector of Customs, the Collector and the Secor of internal revenue, the Postmaster and many leading citizens of Wilmington

94

...and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this
 sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1871, and
 of the Independence of the United States
 the one hundred and first

By the President:
 Ulysses S. Grant

Hamilton Fish,
 Secretary of State.

95

94
 GRANT, Ulysses S. Two manuscript documents signed ("U.S. Grant"), as President, Washington, 3 February 1871 and 21 March 1873. Each counter-signed by Secretary of State Hamilton Fish. Together 4 pages folio, with paper Great Seal of the United States.

TWO PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS issued by Grant to William B. Wiggins and to (co-defendants) Philip M. Plunkett and Frank E. Kelly. Wiggins was convicted of forgery in Delaware and sentenced to six years in prison. Grant confers upon him a full and unconditional pardon. Plunkett and Kelly were "found guilty of carrying on business as rectifiers, without keeping the 'book,' as required by law," but their sentencing was suspended while they sought executive clemency, which Grant provides. He gives them both a full and unconditional pardon noting they probably violated the law "simply through ignorance" and that one of them was a Civil War veteran.

(2)

\$2,000-3,000

95
 GRANT, Ulysses S. Document signed ("U.S. Grant"), as President, Washington, D.C., 16 February 1877. 2 pp., large folio, 5½ x 10½ in. Boldly penned in a strong italic hand. Countersigned by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, with a large impression of the Great Seal, A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON, granted to Herman H. Fletcher, who has been convicted "of carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid [the] special tax, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. "and whereas, his pardon is prayed for by respected citizens of the said State of Delaware, and is recommended by the United States Attorney who prosecuted him, and the Judge who sentenced him...I, Ulysses S. Grant...in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Herman H. Fletcher, a full and unconditional pardon..."

\$800-1,200

96

[HAMILTON, Alexander (1755-1804)]. *The Farmer refuted: or, A more impartial and comprehensive view of the Dispute between Great-Britain and the Colonies, Intended as a Further Vindication of the Congress...* New York: James Rivington, 1775.

8° (191 x 125 mm). (Title with a few old adhesions near gutter.) Early 20th-century black half morocco (rubbed at extremities).

FIRST EDITION OF HAMILTON'S SECOND PUBLICATION, his response to Samuel Seabury. "The pamphlet war was abruptly ended by a mob's destruction of Rivington's press. Ford writes: 'Samuel Seabury was suspected of being the 'Westchester Farmer,' and was seized by a party of 'Regulators,' and carried to New Haven, where he was kept in confinement and every endeavor made to induce him to confess himself the writer. They [Seabury's writings] were by far the ablest arguments against the Whigs in America; and were not only answered by them, but copies were, with due formality, tarred and feathered, or burned, by Sons of Liberty; and Rivington's printing office was entered, his presses broken, and his type thrown into the street.' The mob apparently did not take into consideration the fact that Rivington printed not only the Tory pamphlets of Seabury but also the Whig replies of Hamilton" (Goodspeed Cat. 539, item 65).

\$800-1,200

97

HANCOCK, John. Document signed ("John Hancock"), as president of the Continental Congress, In Congress, 1 July 1775. Counter-signed by Charles Thomson. *1 page, folio, remnants of mounting on corners of verso.* An exceptionally fine, bold example of Hancock's signature, with paraph.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE HANCOCK SIGNATURE One-year before he and Thomson would put their signatures to the Declaration of Independence. Hancock here makes Stephen Kimball a Captain in the 14th Regiment of the Continental Army, "commanded by Col. [Daniel] Hitchcock." This was part of the Rhode Island militia units that came to Boston to fight under the command of Nathanael Greene, and which were incorporated into the Continental Army. The regiment would go on to see action in the Battle of Long Island and at White Plains.

\$2,500-3,500

98

HANCOCK, John. Partial letter signed ("John Hancock"), as president of Congress, York Town, Pennsylvania, 5 October 1777. *2 pages, 8vo, comprising the first four-lines of the recto and the final three-lines and signature on verso.*

A FINE, BOLD HANCOCK SIGNATURE in the surviving fragment of a letter addressed to New York Governor George Clinton, transmitting a resolution of the Congress concerning the erection of a monument to Brigadier General Nicholas Herkimer, who died from wounds suffered at the Battle of Oriskany in August 1777. Hancock writes from York, Pennsylvania, where the Congress fled as a result of General William Howe's invasion.

\$2,000-3,000

Path. I have the Honour to be,
 Gentlemen,
 your most obed. &
 very able Serv.
 John Hancock Presd.

98
 (detail)

99

HANCOCK, John. Manuscript document signed ("John Hancock"), as Governor, 15 May 1781. Counter-signed by Caleb Davis, as Speaker of the House of Representatives page, 4to., docketed on verso.

A CAPTURED LEAD-COVERED CHEESE for General Washington is the unusual subject of this draft resolution directing that "the Agent for the Commonwealth present His Excellency General Washington with a cheese covered with lead [sic], and one cask Porter, taken in the prize *Little Porgey*, lately captured by the Ship *Mars*," which was captained by Simon Sampson. Washington politely acknowledged the gift on 1 August, telling Caleb Davis: "Will you Sir, be pleased to do me the Favor to convey to the Commonwealth of Massa. Bay and to Capt. Sampson, my sincere and respectable Thanks for this generous and very acceptable Present." He made no comment about the taste.

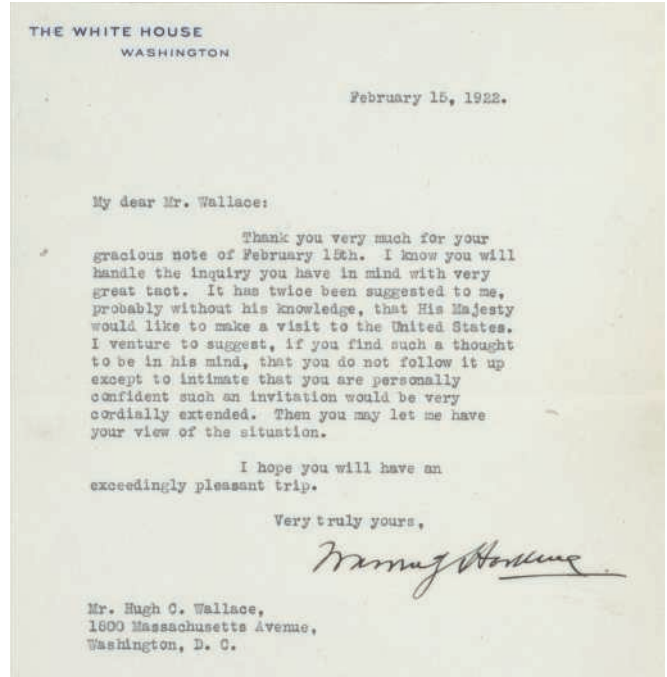
\$3,000-4,000

Commonwealth of Massachusetts } In the House of Representatives
 May 15th 1781
 Resolved That the Agent for the Commonwealth present His Excellency General Washington with a Cheese covered with lead taken in the Prize *Little Porgey* lately captured by the Ship *Mars*.
 Sent up for concurrence
 In Senate May 13th 1781
 Read & Concurred with an Amendment at A.
 Sent down for concurrence
 Ser: Powell Presd.
 viz, at A. insert, "and one Cask Porter"
 In the House of Representatives May 16th 1781.
 Read & concurred
 Caleb Davis Speaker
 Approve John Hancock

99



101



101

100

[HANOVER ENGLAND.] GEORGE III. Document signed, 30 May 1783. Counter-signed by Lord North. *1 page, folio. Matted and framed.* An appointment making Henry Williams a Captain Lieutenant of the 1st Warwickshire Regiment of Foot. — GEORGE III. DS, 27 October 1760. Counter-signed by William Pitt. *1p., folio. Matted and framed.* Making George Sherwin a Captain Lieutenant in the Sixty-seventh Regiment of Foot. — GEORGE II. DS, 22 May 1733. *1p., folio. Framed.* A warrant appointing Henry Lane to the Council of the Province of New York. — GEORGE II. Clipped signature, n.d. Matted and framed. — NORTH, Frederick Lord. Clipped signature. Matted and framed. — [GEORGE III.] Printed proclamation, 8 July 1761. London: Mark Baskett, 1761. 18 x 13⁷/₈ in. Woodcut of Royal Arms at top, woodcut initial capital. Matted and framed. "A proclamation declaring His Majesty's pleasure touching his Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof." Fixing the date for the ceremony as 22 September 1761 at Westminster. — [ENGLISH INDENTURE.] DS, 11 May 1778. *1p., folio. Framed.* An indenture between John Nalder Elizabeth Nalder and Edmund Whitfield. *Together 7 items.*

(5)

\$1,500-2,500

101

HARDING, Warren G. (1865-1923). Typed letter signed ("Warren G. Harding"), as President, to Hugh C. Wallace, 15 February 1922. *1 page, 4to, White House stationery.* [With:] HARDING. Black and white photograph by Harris & Ewing, (10³/₄ x 7in.) signed and inscribed "To Jack Jacobs, with cordial good wishes, Warren G. Harding." A fine sepia-toned portrait. Both letter and photo housed in a cloth folding case.

A FINE PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO THE AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, discussing a possible royal visit. "It has been twice suggested to me, probably without his knowledge, that His majesty would like to make a visit to the United States." Harding advises that if Wallace hears anything about this, "that you do not follow it up except to intimate that you are personally confident such an invitation would be very cordially extended. Then you may let me have your view of the situation." *Together two items.*

\$700-1,200

To the Cashier of the Bank of the United States
 Sir On the 30th of June next (1806) or as soon
 after as you may receive my salary for the
 quarter ending on that day - Please to pay to
 Mr Willm-Bullitt or his order three Hundred Dollars
 & charge the same without further advice -
 \$300/ Sir your Humble servant
 William Henry Harrison
 March 8th 1806

102

HARRISON, William Henry. Seven Harrison documents. Manuscript document signed ("Wm. H. Harrison"), 12 March 1795. 1 page, oblong 8vo, docketed on verso. FEEDING SPIES Lt. William Henry Harrison signs this receipt to supply "Provision return for two Spies for two days Commissary, the 11th and 12th of March 1795 inclusive GVille [Greenville]. No. Men 2, days 2, Complete Rations 6. Sir, issue on the above Return six complete rations." Evidently this espionage was against the Western Confederacy Indian tribes with whom Harrison was dealing in connection with the Treaty of Greenville. — HARRISON. Autograph document signed ("Willm. Henry Harrison"), 8 March 1806. 1 page, oblong 4to. Harrison issues a pay order to the bank of the United States. — HARRISON. Autograph note signed ("Wm. Henry Harrison"), as Indiana Governor, to Cashier of Bank of the United States, Vincennes, 20 February 1810. 1p., oblong, inlaid. Directing the cashier to pay \$20 of his quarterly salary to Benjamin Parker. — HARRISON. Autograph letter signed ("W.H. Harrison"), Acting as Secretary of War, to President James Monroe, Head quarters, Portage River (near present-day Toledo), 24 January 1813. 1 page, 4to, docketed on verso, minor browning along folds. EXPANDING THE ARMY. With a new war with Britain already a reality, the U.S. hurriedly increased its Army and Navy forces to meet the challenge. Here, the future president recommends a fellow officer: "In a conversation I had with Gov. [Return Jonathan] Meigs some time since, he mentioned his desire to enter into the army as a Brigadier. And I promised to communicate his wishes to you. His merits are, I presume, are well known to the General Government. There never was a more ardent patriot. His talents are very respectable, & he has devoted a considerable share of his attention to Military pursuits..." — HARRISON. Autograph document signed ("Willms Henry Harrison,") a "Forge Return, for three horses belonging to Genl. William Henry Harrison for April & May 1814." 1 page, oblong. Neatly ruled requisition showing the exact quantities for food and forage paid to the General for his three mounts during this period. — HARRISON. Autograph letter signed ("W.H. Harrison") as Senator, to James Barbour, Secretary of War, Washington, 13 March 1825. 1 page, 4to, with address leaf, several marginal chips. Writing as Ohio Senator, regarding an important appointment, in full: "In compliance with your wishes I repeat in this way my recommendation of Mr. W. Clark of F Street in this City for the appointment of clerk in your Department." — HARRISON. Autograph letter signed ("W.H. Harrison") to the "Committee of the Phrena Kosmian Society of the Pennsylvania College" at Gettysburg; North Bend [Ohio], 13 January 1837. 1 page, 4to, integral address leaf with panel in Harrison's hand, (neatly inlaid, seal hole repaired), a few light stains along left-hand edge. Only weeks after losing the 1836 Presidential election to Martin Van Buren, the Democrat Party candidate, Harrison writes graciously to the students of a Gettysburg College association. Harrison signs himself "Your fellow citizen, W.H. Harrison." Together 7 items.

(7)

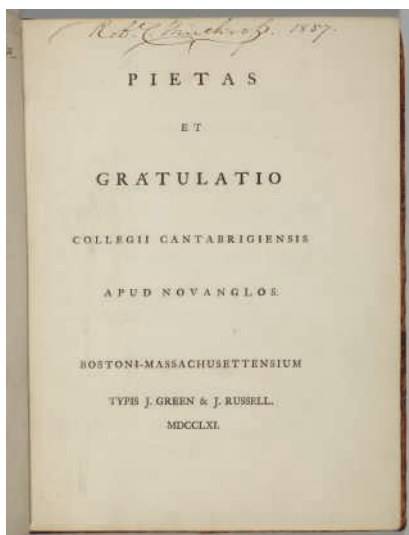
\$3,000-5,000

103

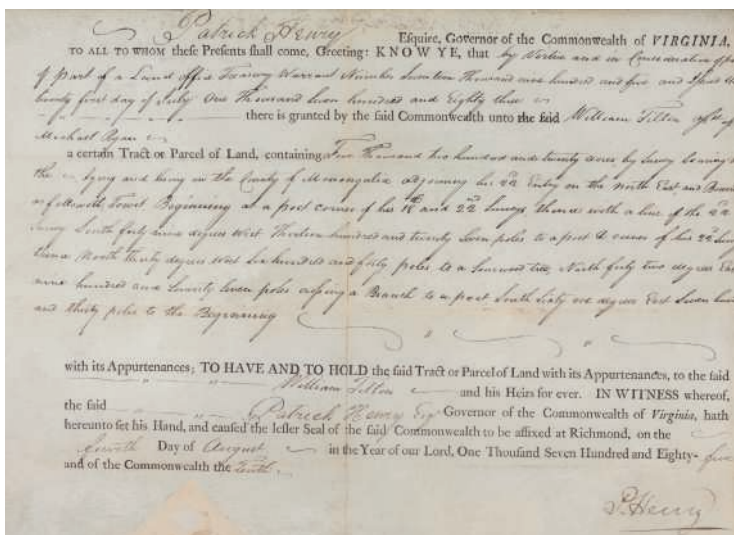
HARRISON, William Henry (1773-1841). Partly printed document signed (“W. H. Harrison”), AS PRESIDENT, Washington ca. March 1841. Counter-signed by Secretary of State Daniel Webster. *1 page, folio, paper Great Seal of the United States, with New Bedford notarial seal. Matted and framed.* A four-language ship’s paper (French, Spanish, English, Dutch), for the whaling ship *Hydaspe*, bound for the Pacific Ocean, bearing “provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage.”

THE GREATEST OF PRESIDENTIAL RARITIES, A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY HARRISON IN OFFICE and the only one known to exist on a passport for a whaling ship. The *Hydaspe* embarked from the whaling port of New Bedford, Massachusetts on 20 April, and the ship’s particulars are filled-in as of that date. Harrison was dead two weeks by that point, but new Customs forms bearing the new President’s signature had not yet arrived in the port. Harrison, as was customary of all Presidents, signed these forms in blank (counter-signed by the Secretary of State) to be distributed to the various port cities to be accomplished by the local Customs officer. Harrison took the oath of office on 4 March in a driving rain, but the illness that soon befell him was likely not related to the inclement weather of his inauguration but to the polluted waters of the Potomac from which he took his drinking water. A fine example of this rarest of all Presidential signatures.

\$30,000-50,000



104



106

104

[HARVARD COLLEGE]. *Pietas et Gratulatio Collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos*. Boston: G. Green & J. Russell, 1761.

4° (268 x 205 mm). Contemporary calf, marbled edges (spine repaired, some wear, hinges starting). *Provenance*: Sir Thomas Gery Cullum (armorial bookplate); Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-1894) Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (two ownership signatures, one dated 1857); Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr. (1906-1986) United States Federal judge (manuscript note); sold Goodspeed's Book Shop, 1965.

FIRST EDITION, the fourth and final state (see John Alden, *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 39, p. 321). ROBERT C. WINTHROP'S COPY with his autograph and dated 1857, including poems in Latin & Greek written by to honor the memory of the late King George II & the accession of George III. Contributors include: President Holyoke, John Lowell, Stephen Sewall, Benjamin Church, Peter Oliver, Francis Bernard, & James Bowdoin. [With:] *Catalogus Eorum qui in Universitate Harvardiana*. Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 1788. 8° (225 x 142 mm). (Some mostly marginal chipping.) Unbound, original stab-sewing. *Provenance*: John Carnes (early ownership signature dated 1788). A listing of early Harvard alumni from 1642 onward.

(2)

\$700-1,000

105

[HARVARD COLLEGE.] Two printed broadsides, for the Harvard commencement, 20 July 1791. *Illustrissimo Johanni Hancock, Armigero, LL.D., Gubernatori; Honoratissimo Samuel Adams, Armigero, Vice Gubernatori... Theses hasc, juvenes in artibus initiate...* Boston: Samuel Hall, 1791. The Order of the Exercises of Commencement, July 20, 1791. 22¼ x 17½in. Small closed tears along folds, small paper loss in center fold costing a few words. 1 page, 4to, soiling along lower edge. Both documents framed together (28¼ x 33in.).

THE HARVARD COMMENCEMENT The first broadside prints the theses completed by the graduating class in grammar, rhetoric, logic, theology, politics, mathematics, physics, aesthetics and philosophy. The second states the schedule of events. The program begins with "A salutatory oration in Latin" by Moses-Porter Phelps and ends with an "English Oration on the French Revolution" by John Phillips.

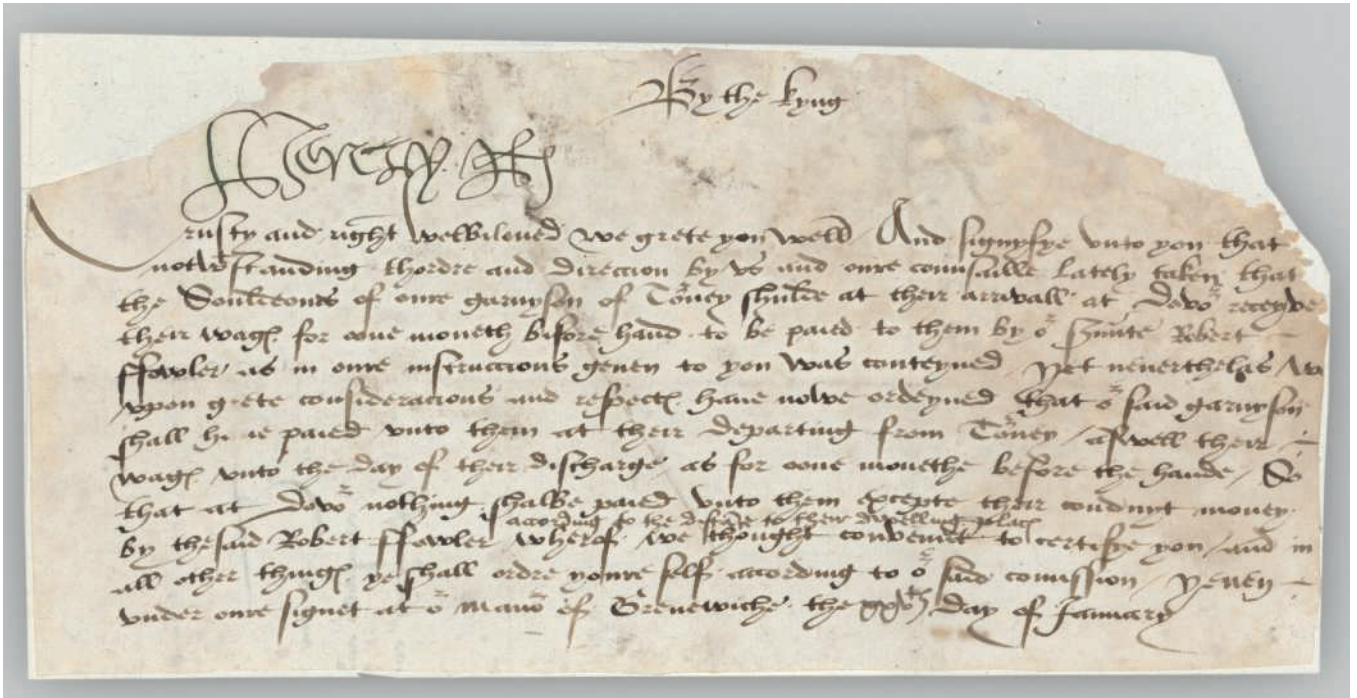
\$2,000-3,000

106

HENRY, Patrick (1736-1799), patriot, Virginia governor. Partly printed document signed ("P.Henry") as Governor, Richmond, 4 August 1785.

1 page, oblong (12½ x 16). PRINTED ON FINE PARCHMENT, text accomplished in a clear italic hand, large papered wax seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia (intact), BOLDLY SIGNED, very slight browning along old folds, docketed on verso. THE GREAT VIRGINIA ORATOR GRANTS LAND IN FRONTIER KENTUCKY. The attractive deed issued by Henry to "William Tilton" " details a tract containing 5,220 acres on the Monagahela County. Virginia granted extensive frontier lands to veterans who had served during the Revolution. Tilton, it explains, was assignee of Michael Ryan.

\$2,500-3,500



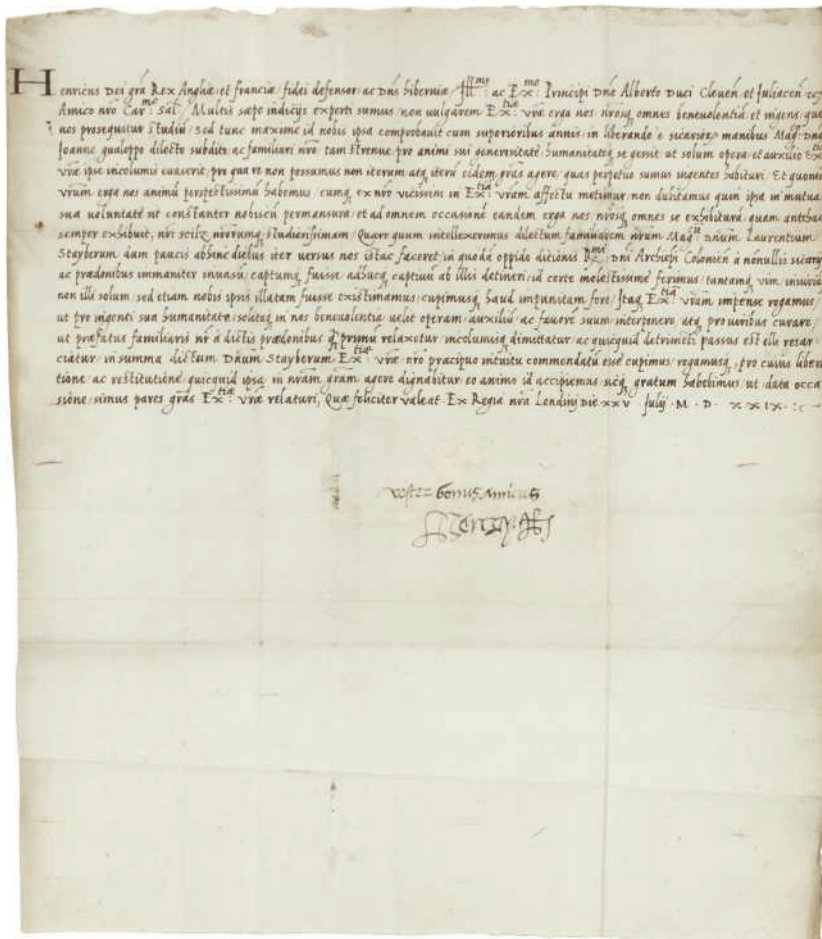
107

HENRY VIII. Manuscript letter signed ("Henry R"), to Sir Edward Poyning, Greenwich, 25 January [1519]. Oblong 8vo, laid down, paper losses at top corners, lower portion of recto shaved (costing docketed text on verso).

HENRY ORDERS THE PAYMENT OF THE ENGLISH GARRISON AT TOURNAI IN PREPARATION FOR THEIR EVACUATION

England's seizure of the French town in 1513, in conjunction with the forces of Emperor Maximilian I and Ferdinand of Aragon, was ratified by the Anglo-French Treaty of 1514. But maintaining the garrison proved a costly proposition. Economy, combined with Cardinal Wolsey's policy of détente with the French, led Henry to evacuate his troops. The text of the letter (in modern spelling) reads in full: "Trusty and right well-beloved, we greet you well: and signify unto you that notwithstanding the order and direction by us and our Council lately taken (that the soldiers of the garrison of Tournai should at their arrival at Dover receive their wages for one month beforehand to be paid to them by our servant Robert Fowler as in our instructions given to you was contained) – yet nevertheless We, upon great considerations and respects have now ordained that our said garrison shall have paid unto them at their departing from Tournai as well as their wages unto the day of their discharge, as for one month beforehand. So that at Dover nothing shall be paid unto them except their conduct money, according to the distance to their dwelling places, by the said Robert Fowler: whereof we thought convenient to certify you. And in all other things we ye shall order yourself according to our said commission. Given under our Signet at our manor of Greenwich, the 25th day of January." The following year Henry would meet with the French King Francis I at the field of the Cloth of Gold to seek an improvement in relations.

\$7,000–12,000



108

108

HENRY VIII. Letter signed (“Henry R.”), to Prince John, Duke of Cleves and Julich, London, 25 July 1529. 1 page, folio, text accomplished in a meticulous scribal hand. Fine condition. Matted and framed. In Latin.

HENRY ASKS THE PRINCE TO INTERVENE IN AID OF THE KIDNAPPED SIR LAWRENCE STAYBER, who was making “a journey towards us.” Staybar, “in a certain town under the government of the most Reverend Lord Archbishop of Cologne, was grossly attacked and taken prisoner by certain bandits and robbers, and until now has been kept captive by them.” Henry says “we take this very hardly” and asks the Prince “to interpose your effort, help and favour for us” so that “our aforesaid servant may be released as soon as possible from the said robbers and may be sent away unharmed.” He reminds the Prince that he relied on his good offices in a similar case “in freeing from the hands of bandits the worshipful Sir John Walopp. Prince John was as successful in this instance as in the earlier one. Staybar returned safely to England in February 1530. Ten years later, Henry would take Cleve’s daughter Anne of Cleves as his wife.

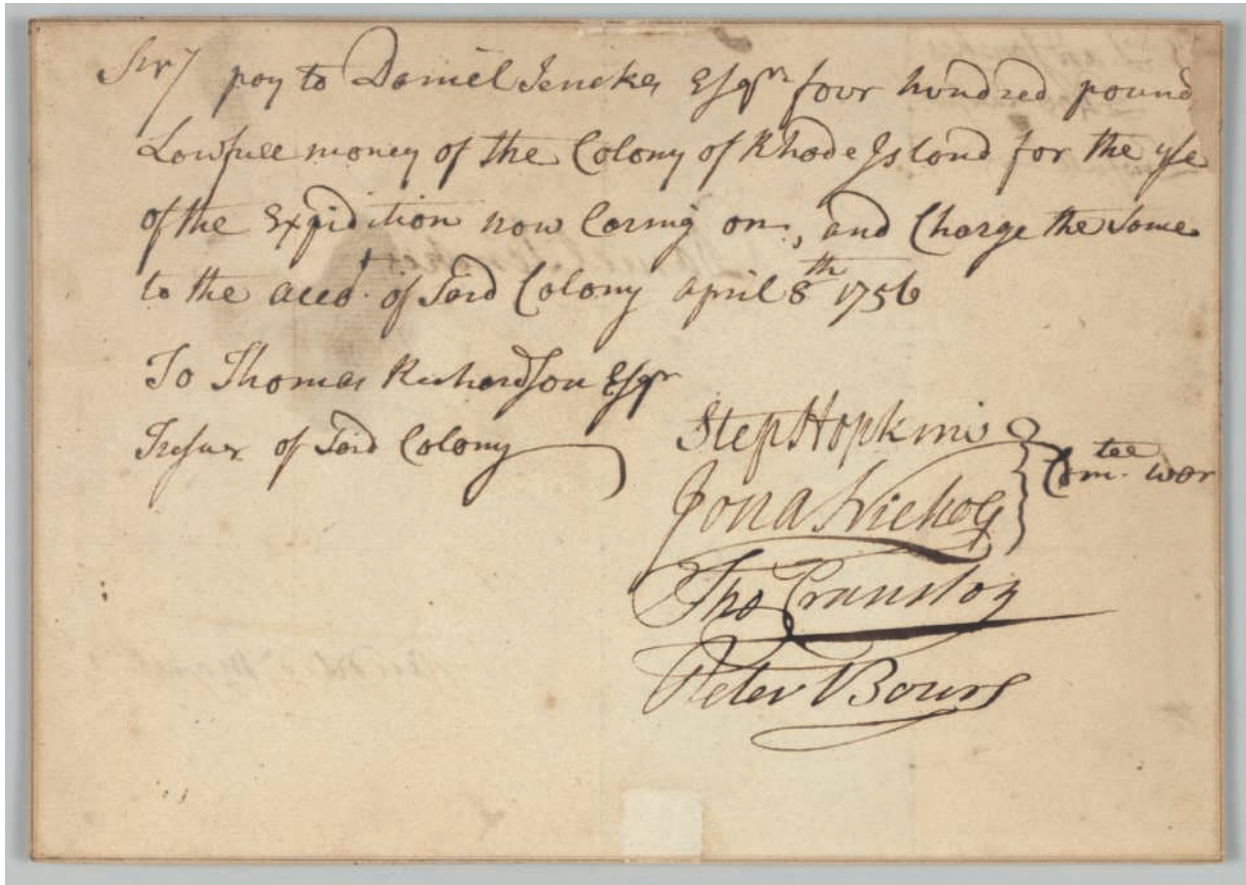
\$4,000–6,000

109

HEWES, Joseph (1730–1799). Signer, North Carolina. Manuscript document signed (“Joseph Hewes”), 14 June 1765. Counter-signed by five others. 1 page, 4to, ink burns through several words with some losses, repairs on verso.

Hewes affixes his signature to this legal document, a bond undertaken by George Erskine, John Gough, John Hodgson, and George Blair in the amount of £100, promising to appear to answer the trespassing charges against them of Hugh Wallace. Two of the names on the bond are crossed out. Hewes’s autograph is comparatively rare. Eighteen have appeared at auction in the past 40 years.

\$3,000–5,000



110

110

HOPKINS, Stephen (*Signer*, Rhode Island). Manuscript document signed ("Step. Hopkins"), as member of the Committee of War, 8 April 1756. Counter-signed by Jonathan Nichols, Thomas Cranston, and Peter Bours. *1 page, oblong 8vo, laid down on another sheet*

Hopkins fits up an expedition for the French and Indian War. Here he and his fellow Committee of war members order the Colony Treasurer, Thomas Richardson, to "pay to Daniel Jenckes Esq., four hundred pounds lawfull money of the Colony of Rhode island for the use of the Expedition now coming on, and charge the same to the acct. of the said Colony."

\$1,000-1,500

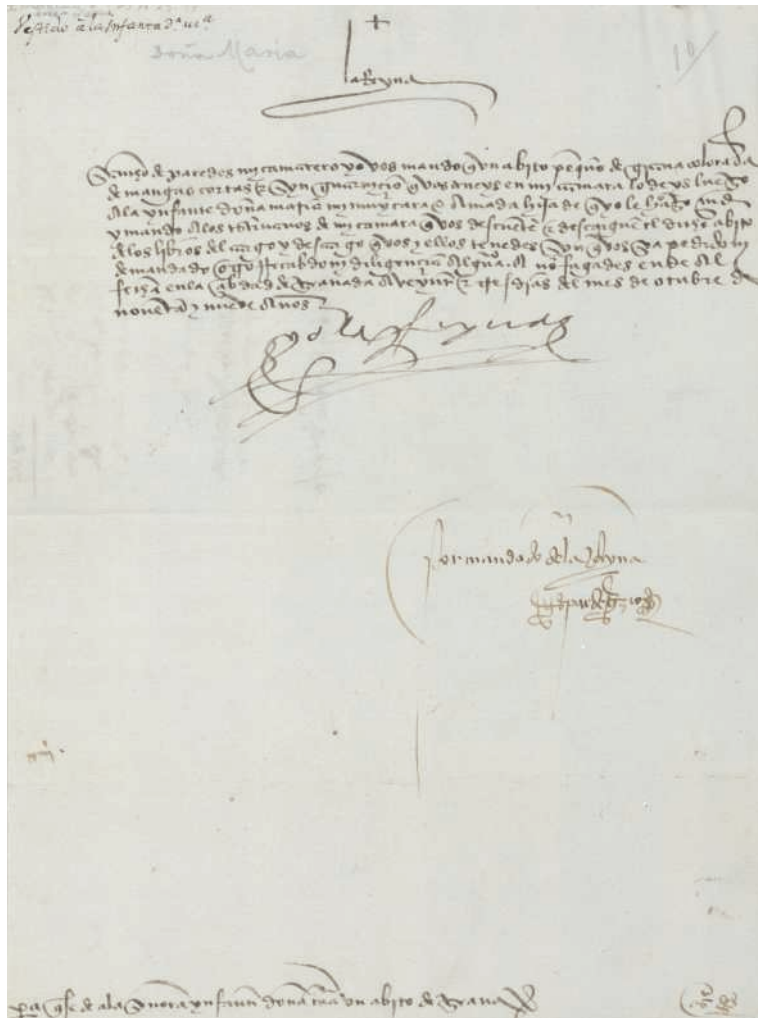
111

HOWITT, Samuels (1765?-1822) and Thomas WILLIAMSON (1790-1815). *Oriental Field Sports*. London: William Bulmer and Co. for Edward Orme, [1805]-1807.

Oblong 2° (428 x 526mm). Paper and plates watermarked "E&P1804" or "J. Whatman 1804." Hand-colored engraved additional title on india paper, 40 hand-colored aquatint plates by H. Merke, J. Hamble, and Viveres after Howitt's drawings after Williamson. (Engraved title and plate 40 with tears and creases affecting image and laid down, plate 31 with a repaired tear crossing the image, a few other marginal chips and tears, some creasing and soiling of leaves.) Later calf gilt.

One of "the most beautiful book in Indian sport in existence" (Schwerdt) bound from the 20 original parts and containing "the finest impressions of the plates" (Tooley). Plate XXXI is in Tooley's presumed first issue, reading "Hunting Jackals" (and not "Jackals rescuing a hunted brother"). This copy does not retain the advert slip which Tooley records in part 20. *Abbey Travel* 427; Mellon/Podeschi 88; Nissen *ZBI* 4416; Schwerdt II, pp. 297-298; Tooley 508.

\$800-1,200



113

112

[IRVING, WASHINGTON]. KNICKERBOCKER, Diedrich. *A History of New York, from The Beginning of the World to the end of the Dutch Dynasty*. London: for Thomas Tegg, 1839. 12° extended to 2°. Text leaves and numerous illustrations window-mounted, EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED by the addition of approximately 275 plates. 19th-century green morocco gilt, doublures gilt with red, green, and blue onlays and watered silk gilt, watered silk endpapers gilt, edges gilt; folding case. *Provenance*: John Allan (bookplate); S. Whitney Phoenix (stamp on title-page border). A fine extra-illustrated copy of Irving's work, which may be called "an Encyclopedia of Knickerbockian Art".

[With:] KNICKERBOCKER, Diedrich. *A History of New York*. New York: Inskeep & Bradford, 1809. 2 volumes, 8°. Engraved folding frontispiece. Contemporary sheep (rebacked). *Provenance*: F.H. Goodyear (bookplate). FIRST EDITION. – Another copy. 2 volumes, 8°. Contemporary sheep; slipcase. *Provenance*: J. Mechlin (signature on flyleaf). – Together, 3 works in 5 volumes, condition varies.

(5)

\$800-1,200

113

ISABELLA I OF CASTILE (1451-1504). Document signed ("Yo la reina"), 23 October 1499. 1 page, folio. *Docketed and tape repairs to verso*.

An order from the Queen addressed to her chamberlain Sancho de Paredes, instructing him to hand-over a short-sleeved dress of fine colored cloth to the Infante Dona Maria, as a gift from Isabella, her mother. Also signed by the Queen's secretary Gaspar de Trizio.

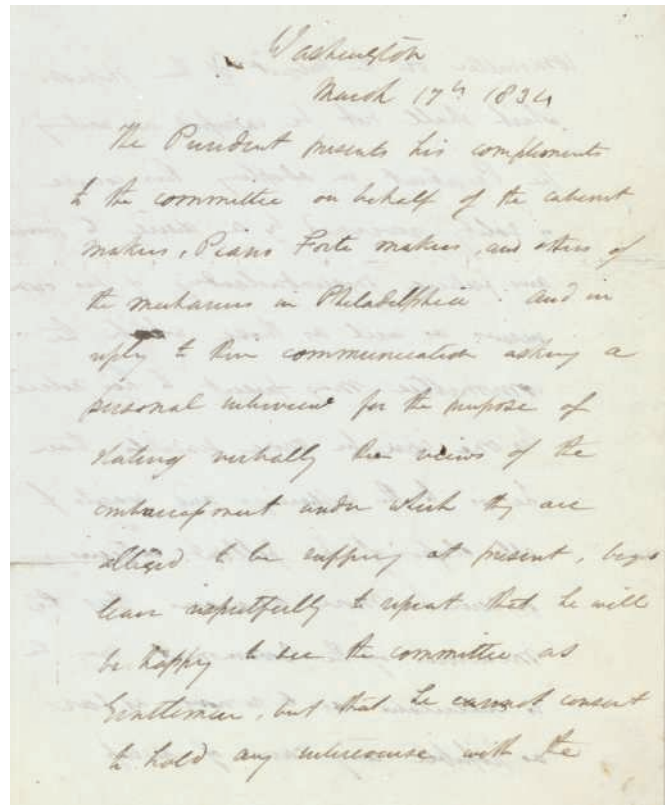
\$2,000-3,000

114

JACKSON, Andrew. Letter signed (“Andrew Jackson”), as President, to W. B. Flery and others, 17 March 1834. 3 pages, 4to. JACKSON SYMPATHIZES WITH SOME ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED CRAFTSMEN in this letter in which he responds to a memorial from cabinet makers, piano forte makers and other mechanics of Philadelphia, who asked to meet with him to discuss “the embarrassment under which they are alleged to be suffering at present.” Jackson declines to meet with him, but assures them, “No-one can be more sensible than he is to the and wants of all classes of his fellow citizens, or...be more anxious that the measures of the government may be so calculated as to remove... any cause of distress...” A fine Presidential letter. –JACKSON. Letter signed (“Andrew Jackson” to C.C. Camberlong, 1 March 1834. 2 pp. 4to. In very fine condition. Boldly penned. The President with his respects to Camberlong as the oldest member of the New York Delegation, begs leave to ask his attention to the enclosed [not present] recommendations for the office of district attorney in the place of Mr Hamilton and I request that he will submit the same to the Delegation generally. The object of the President of the President reference is to obtain the advice of the delegation...” The appointment of Colonel Hamilton expires soon, and the President “will be glad to hear from the Delegation by the 10th inst.” In a postscript he requests discretion and reiterates that the documents be returned to him.

(2)

\$2,000–3,000

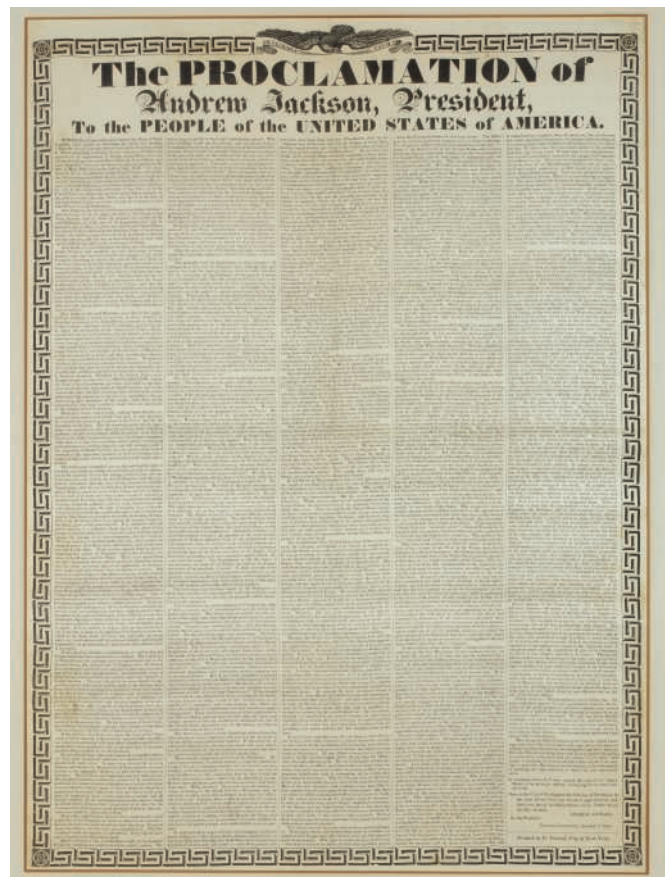


115

JACKSON, Andrew. Document signed (“Andrew Jackson”), as President, n.d. Counter-signed by Secretary of State Martin Van Buren. 1 page, folio, paper Great Seal of the United States, closed tears at folds. Matted and framed with engraved portrait of Jackson. A four-language ship’s paper (French, Spanish, English and Dutch). Blank and unused. The President and Secretary of State would customarily sign these forms in blank and send to the various commercial port cities for use as needed by the Port Collectors. This example was never used. — JACKSON. DS (“Andrew Jackson”), 19 March 1836. Counter-signed by Secretary of State John Forsyth and Attorney General Benjamin F. Butler. 1p., folio. Matted and framed. Approving a patent to Samuel Van tries for his forge anvil block. — [JACKSON, Andrew.] Printed broadside on silk, Proclamation of Andrew Jackson, President to the People of the United States. New York: E. Conrad [1832] 1 page, folio (36½ x 29½in.), eagle vignette at top center. In original frame. JACKSON’S BOLD DEFENSE OF THE UNION This 10 December 1832 Proclamation is Jackson’s answer to the 19 November 1832 convention in Charleston, SC, which sought to declare the federal tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null and void within the State. Any attempts to enforce the tariff, they warned, would result in South Carolina seceding from the Union. Jackson denounces the resolutions as “subversive of the Constitution” and warns the South Carolinians “of the consequences that must result!” The “undivided support of your government depends upon this great question, whether your sacred Union will be preserved!”

(3)

\$1,500–2,500



(11)

Philadelphia 16 June 1779

Sir,

Copies of two Acts of Congress of the 14th Inst
are herewith enclosed - one recommending to the States to exempt
Drivers of Waggon from Militia duties while in Service - The
Other for ascertaining their Wages --

I have the honor to be
with great Respect
Your Excellency
Most Obedt Servant
John Jay —
Rend

His Excellency
Governor Rodney —

117

116

[JACKSON, Andrew.] *The Floridian*. Pensacola, 4 March 1822. 4 pages (2 leaves), folio broadsheet (20 ¼ x 13 in.), printed in four columns. Age-toned and spotted.

A FLORIDIAN PAPER REPORTING PRESIDENT MONROE'S ORDERS TO ANDREW JACKSON "TO RECEIVE POSSESSION OF THE FLORIDAS" and making Jackson governor of the new American territory. The item is located on the second page of the paper, third and fourth columns: "Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism and abilities of Major General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, I have appointed him Commissioner of the United States with full power and authority to him to take possession and occupy, the Territories ceded by Spain to the United States" under the Adams-Onís Treaty of 22 February 1819.

\$2,000–3,000

117

JAY, John. Document signed ("John Jay"), 25 May 1779. 1p., oblong 4to. On vellum, with paper seal. A military appointment making Alexander Brackenridge a Captain in the Army. — JAY. DS ("John Jay"), as Governor, 25 April 1800. 1page, folio. Soiled. Matted and framed. A militia appointment, making Peter Ryal an Ensign. — JAY. Letter signed ("John Jay"), as president of the Congress, to Caesar Rodney (1728–1784), 16 June 1779. 1 page, 4to, blank integral leaf, docketed on verso. A fine war-date document linking two important Founders. John Jay, as president of the Continental Congress sends to Declaration of Independence signer, and now president (governor) of Delaware, Caesar Rodney: "Copies of two Acts of Congress of the 14 instant are herewith enclosed [not included]. One recommending to the States to exempt Drivers of Waggon from Militia duties while in Service. The other for ascertaining their wages." Rodney served in that post, in spite of failing health, from 1778 to 1781.

(2)

\$1,000–2,000

Albany 4th Jan^y 1797

Gentlemen.

I received yesterday a Letter from Gen^l. Van Cortlandt. of the 26th ult with a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th ult appointing a Committee relative to Fortifications, of which the enclosed are Copies.

You will perceive from these Papers the importance of conveying to the Committee accurate Information, respecting the State of our Fortifications, and the expediency of additional Works to render our Harbour secure. It is desirable that the Committee should make such a Report to Congress, as may induce them to provide more ample Supplies for these objects, than they have hitherto done, and in my opinion, it would be useful to employ the Engineer Mr Mangin and Col. Stephens, to wait on the Committee at Philadelphia, and communicate to them in detail all the Information, that may be requisite to enable them to understand the Subject properly. I think I sent to Col. Moxon, a Statement of the Expenses which would probably be incurred in finishing the Works. —

As it will be prudent to avoid Delays, I think it will be best to make the necessary Communications immediately, and I will write by the Post to Mr Van Cortlandt that the Committee will soon receive them from you. —

I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

your most obed^t Servant

Signed John Jay —

Gen^l Clarkson, R. Varick & others
Comm^{rs} for fortifying the Port & Harbour
of New York

Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday
the fourth of January, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT further to suspend Part of an Act, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported into the United States," and to amend the said Act.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," as obliges ships or vessels bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and deposit manifests of their cargoes with the officers at Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be, and is hereby further suspended, from the first day of May next, to the first of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Landing Places in Windfor and East-Windfor, in the state of Connecticut, shall be ports of delivery, and be included in the district of New-London.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States,*
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, the 15th of April, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

true copy

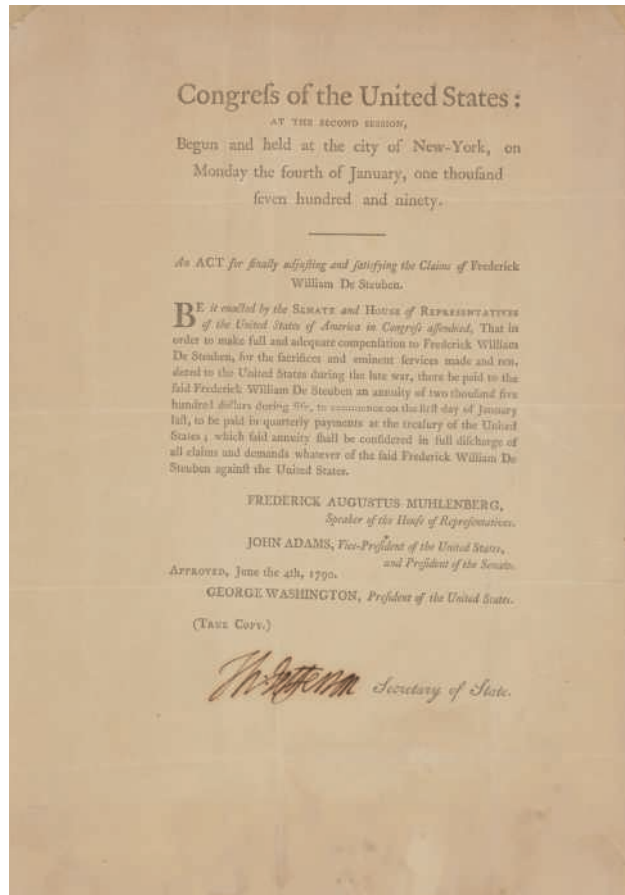
Th: Jefferson Sec^y of state

119

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Document signed ("Th: Jefferson"), as Secretary of State, New York, 15 April 1790. 1 page, folio, matted and framed with engraved portrait of Jefferson.

ONE YEAR INTO THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, Jefferson certifies this Congressional Act to suspend part of an Act to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels, and on Goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States." The law had obligated ships coming up the "Potowmac, to come to, and deposit manifests of their cargoes with the officers at Saint Mary's and Yeocomico," and it was that provision being suspended.

\$3,000-5,000



121

120

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Printed document signed (“Th: Jefferson”), as Secretary of State, 4 August 1790. 1 page, folio, matted and framed with engraved portrait of Jefferson.

Jefferson, as Secretary of State, signs and makes official, An Act for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidson. The Act remits the duties owed on a cargo of salt “casually destroyed by a flood” on the night the salt was landed and stored.

\$5,000–7,000

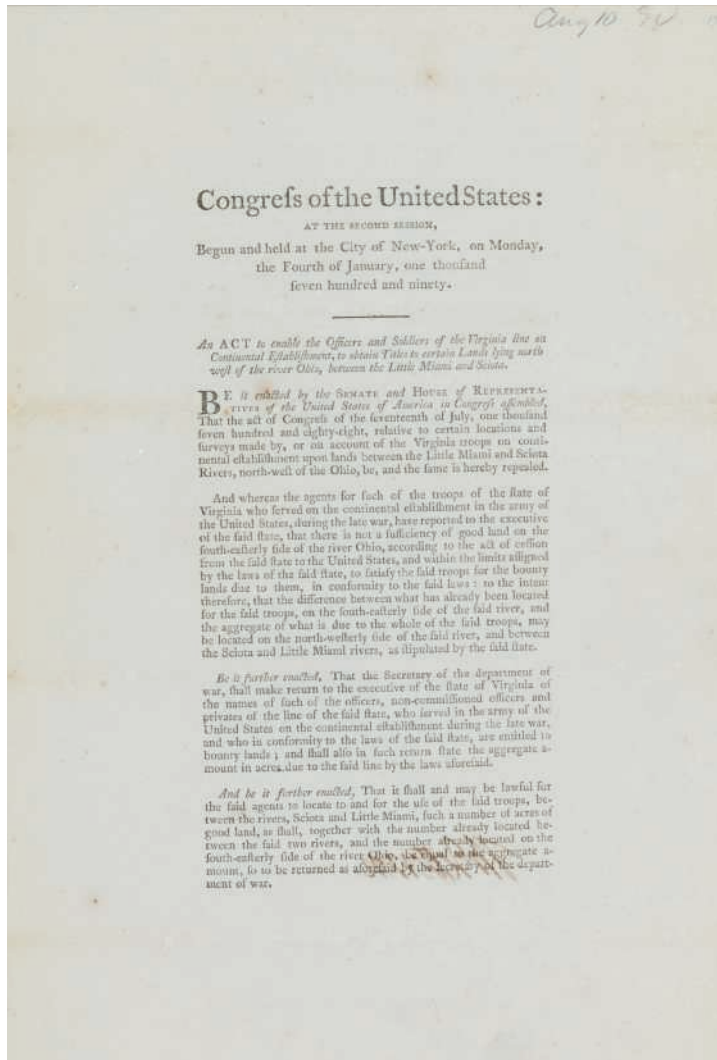
121

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Partly printed document signed (“Th: Jefferson”) as Secretary of State, New York, 4 June 1790. 1 p., folio. (Evenly browned). Countersigned in type by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House, John Adams, Vice-president and President of the Senate, and approved by Jefferson, constituting “An Act for fully adjusting and justifying the Claims of Frederick William De Steuben.”

RESCUING BARON VON STEUBEN. A most unusual enactment, intended “to make full and adequate compensation to Frederick Wilhelm Augustus De Steuben (1730–1794), for “the sacrifices and eminent services made and rendered to the United States during the late war...” He is to receive an annuity of two thousand five hundred dollars and “said annuity shall be considered in full discharge of all claims...against the United States.”

Von Steuben richly deserved the honor bestowed upon him. He arrived in Boston in December 1777 and joined Washington’s staff at Valley Forge in February, where he employed his rigorous European military training to the Continental Army: “perhaps the most remarkable achievement in rapid military training” (D.A.B.). He served at Monmouth, was promoted to Major General, and fought at under Greene and Lafayette in the Virginia campaigns. He compiled and published his methods in a widely used military manual. After the war he became an American citizen but was soon in serious debt. The present annuity proved inadequate and Alexander Hamilton and other friends arranged a “friendly mortgage” on his 16,000 acre farm in upstate New York, where he died in 1794.

\$4,500–6,500



123

122

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Document signed (“Th: Jefferson”), as Secretary of State, New York, 10 August 1790. 1 page, folio, matted and framed with color portrait of Jefferson.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to finish the Lighthouse, on Portland Head, in the District of Maine.

Jefferson approves a Congressional appropriation of \$1,500 for “finishing the light-house on Portland Head.”

\$2,000–4,000

123

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Document signed (“Th: Jefferson”), as Secretary of State, New York, 10 August 1790. 2 pages (recto and verso) folio, signed by Jefferson on verso.

JEFFERSON APPROVES AN ACT CARVING OUT A PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY FOR VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS. “An Act to enable the officers and Soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain Lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, between Little Miami and Sciota” sought to right an injustice. An earlier, 1788 law provided for land grants but the veterans and their agents found that many of the lands on the south-easterly side of the Ohio River were inadequate for settlement. This law provides territory northwest of the Ohio.

\$5,000–7,000

74

SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES:

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of PHILADELPHIA, on
Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT concerning certain FISHERIES of the United States, and for the Regulation and Government of the Fishermen employed therein.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the allowance now made upon the exportation of dried fish of the fisheries of the United States, in lieu of a drawback of the duties paid on the salt used in preserving the same, shall cease on all dried fish exported after the tenth day of June next, and as a commutation and equivalent therefor, there shall be afterwards paid on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every vessel or his agent, by the collector of the district where such vessel may belong, that shall be qualified agreeably to law, for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein at sea for the term of four months at the least, of the fishing season, next preceding which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen according to her admeasurement as licensed or certified, if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, one and an half dollars and if above thirty tons, two and an half dollars of which allowance aforesaid, three eighths parts shall accrue and belong to the owner of such fishing vessel, and the other five eighths thereof shall be divided by him, his agent or lawful representative, to and among the several fishermen who shall have been employed in such vessel during the season aforesaid, or a part thereof, as the case may be, in such proportions as the fish they shall respectively have taken may bear to the whole quantity of fish taken on board such vessel during such season: *Provided*, That the allowance aforesaid on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed one hundred and seventy dollars.

And be it further enacted, That on the last day of December annually, as aforesaid, there shall also be paid to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel of more than five tons, and less than twenty tons, or to his agent or lawful representative, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, the sum of one dollar upon every ton admeasurement of such boat or vessel; which allowance shall be accounted for as part of the proceeds of the fares of said boat or vessel, and shall accordingly be so divided among all persons interested therein: *Provided however*, That this allowance shall be made only to such boats or vessels as shall have actually been employed at sea in the cod fishery, for the term of four months at the least, of the preceding season: *And provided also*, That such boat or vessel shall have landed in the course of said preceding season, a quantity of fish not less than twelve quintals for every ton of her admeasurement; the said quantity of fish to be ascertained when dried and cured fit for exportation, and according to the weight thereof, as the same shall weigh at the time of delivery when actually sold; which account of the weight, with the original adjustment and settlement of the fare or fares among the owners and fishermen, together with a written account of the length, breadth and depth of said boat or vessel, and the time she has actually been employed in the fishery in the preceding season, shall in all cases

125

124

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Document signed ("Th: Jefferson"), as Secretary of State, Philadelphia, 11 February 1791. 1 page, folio, matted and framed with engraved portrait.

A fine Jefferson signature approving the Congressional Act making Appropriations for the Support of Government for the year 1791 "and for other purposes." These include \$100,000 for "an expedition against certain Indian tribes," \$87,463.60 for "invalid pensions," and \$399,199.54 for the Department of War.

\$4,500-6,500

125

JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Document signed ("Th: Jefferson"), as Secretary of State, Philadelphia, 16 February 1792. 3 pages, folio. Signed in printed type by George Washington and John Adams as Vice-president. Docketed in the hand of Samuel Huntington.

JEFFERSON APPROVES AN IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL ACT THAT ADDRESSES ONE OF THE VOLATILE OUTSTANDING ISSUES BETWEEN THE NEW UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, setting forth the ground rules for commercial fishing in American waters. It is titled, "An Act concerning certain Fisheries of the United States, and for the Regulation and Government of the Fishermen employed therein." A fine Jefferson signature.

\$4,000-6,000

as any other vessel is by law liable, and may be proceeded against for the wages of seamen or mariners in the merchant's service. And upon such proceeds for the value of a share or shares of the proceeds of fish delivered and sold as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the owner or his agent, to produce a just account of the sales and division of such fish according to such agreement or contract, otherwise the said vessel shall be answerable upon such proceeds for what may be the highest value of the share or shares demanded. But in all cases, the owner of such vessel or his agent, appearing to answer to such proceeds, may offer thereupon his account of general supplies made for such fishing voyage, and of other supplies therefor made to either of the demandants, and shall be allowed to produce evidence thereof in answer to their demands respectively, and judgment shall be rendered upon such proceeds, for the respective balances, which upon such an enquiry shall appear: *Provided always*, That when proceeds shall be issued against any vessel liable as aforesaid, if the owner thereof or his agent will give bond to each fisherman in whose favor such proceeds shall be instituted, with sufficient security, to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, one of whom shall be named by such owner or agent, and the other by the fisherman or fishermen pursuing such proceeds; or if either party shall refuse, then the justice first appointed shall name his associate, with condition to answer and pay whatever sum shall be recovered by him or them on such proceeds, there shall be an immediate discharge of such vessel: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any fisherman from having his action at common law, for his share or shares of fish, or the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the drawback heretofore allowed on the exportation of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the monies which shall remain in consequence of the abolition of the allowance on the exportation of the dried fish of the United States, and of the drawback on foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the payment of the allowances granted by this act, and in case the monies so appropriated shall be inadequate, the deficiency shall be supplied out of any monies which from time to time shall be in the treasury of the United States, and not otherwise appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall declare falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, being duly convicted thereof in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction of such offence, shall suffer the same penalties as are provided for false swearing or affirming, by the act before-mentioned, and to be in like manner sued for, recovered and appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February sixteenth, 1792.

G: WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

DEPOSITED among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

Th: Jefferson Secretary of State.

125

126

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Partly printed document signed (“Th: Jefferson”), as President, 18 July 1804. Counter-signed by Secretary of State James Madison. *1 page, folio, paper Great Seal of the United States at left edge. Matted and framed. With engraved portrait of Jefferson.*

TWO PRESIDENTS SIGNATURES appear on this four-language ship’s passport (French, Spanish, English, Dutch) for the ship *Roebuck*, captained by Edward Killey, out of Philadelphia, bound for Toningen.

\$2,000–4,000

127

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Engraved document signed (“Th: Jefferson”), as President, counter-signed by Secretary of State James Madison, 21 May 1807. *1 page, folio, on vellum, scalloped edge at top (loss to top left corner). Matted and framed with portraits of Jefferson and Madison.*

A SHIP’S PASSPORT FOR THE BRIG BETSEY OF YORK, Henry Donnell captain, out of Wiscasett, Massachusetts (now Maine), with a crew of seven men and cargo of 147 tons.

\$3,000–4,000

128

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (“Th: Jefferson”) to General Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn (1783–1851), Monticello, 18 December 1824. *1 page, 4to (9¾ x 7⅞ in.). Integral address leaf with panel in Jefferson’s hand, original circular post mark, WITH DEARBORNE’S FRANKING SIGNATURE, recipient’s docket. In excellent condition.*

WINE FOR MONTICELLO. Jefferson has received Dearborn’s letter “informing me of the arrival of a parcel of wines for me to your address, with your statement of the expenses of freight, duties, etc., which you have been as kind as to answer for me 31 D. 30.c which sum I have this day desired col. Payton to remit to you. For this and your kindness in dispatching to him without waiting to hear from me I am very thankful.” The retired president would welcome a visit from his former Secretary, General Henry Dearborne (1751–1819): “I shall be made very happy indeed by receiving a visit from my antient friend and colleague Genl. Dearborne, should the season and his conveniences admit it. It will renew many very dear recollections. Accept for yourself the assurance of my high esteem and respect.”

\$7,000–10,000

Dear Sir

Monticello Dec. 18. 26.

I received yesterday your favor informing me of the arrival of a parcel of wines for me to your address, with your statement of the expenses of freight, duties &c. which you have been so kind as to answer for me ^D31.30 which sum I have this day desired Col^o. Peyton to remit to you. for this and your kindness in despatching them to him without waiting to hear from me I am very thankful.

I shall be made very happy indeed by receiving a visit from my ancient friend and colleague Gen^l. Dearborne, should the season and his convenience admit it. it will renew many very dear recollections. accept for yourself the assurance of my high esteem and respect.

Th: Jefferson



129

129

[JEFFERSON, Thomas.] *National Intelligencer*. Washington City, 27 October 1807. Broadside folio (20x13in.), printed in four-columns. Some staining along right edge.

A FINE PRINTING OF JEFFERSON'S 1807 ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS, touching on the tumultuous events of that year, especially the Chesapeake-Leonard confrontation, which led to Jefferson's sweeping, and wildly unpopular, embargo. He discusses his reluctant preparations for a possible war: "The love of peace so much cherished in the bosoms of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry... I have called on the States for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defense, and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers; and I am happy to inform you that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the Union. They are ordered to be organized and ready at a moment's warning to proceed on any service to which they may be called..." To Jefferson's relief, peace was maintained. It fell to his successor to wage war with Britain in 1812.

\$1,200-1,800

130

[JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.] *The Massachusetts Spy and Worcester County Advertiser*, 12 July 1826. An issue containing an account of the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. "It becomes our duty this day to announce the death of two of the greatest men of our country, accompanied by the most remarkable coincidence of circumstances attending any event, perhaps that ever was placed upon record. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are no more... on the Anniversary of the most memorable act in the history of their lives and country, and, what is more remarkable, precisely at the close of half a century, on the day which was celebrated as the Jubilee of the nation, they both ended their eventful lives, and now sleep with their fathers. Wonderful coincidence! In view of it, the mind is lost in the depth of its own reflections, and is involuntarily led to exclaim, can it be the work of chance, or is it not rather the direction of a superintending Providence?"

\$1,500-2,500

131

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Thomas Jefferson RANDOLPH (1792-1875), editor. *Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies, from the papers of Thomas Jefferson*. Charlottesville: F. Carr and Co., 1829.

4 volumes, 8° (230 x 146 mm). Half-titles, engraved portrait frontispiece Vol. IV, facsimile letters Vol. IV. (Some spotting.) Original cloth-backed boards, edges untrimmed, printed paper spine labels. *Provenance*: Harry L. Wechsler (bookplate).

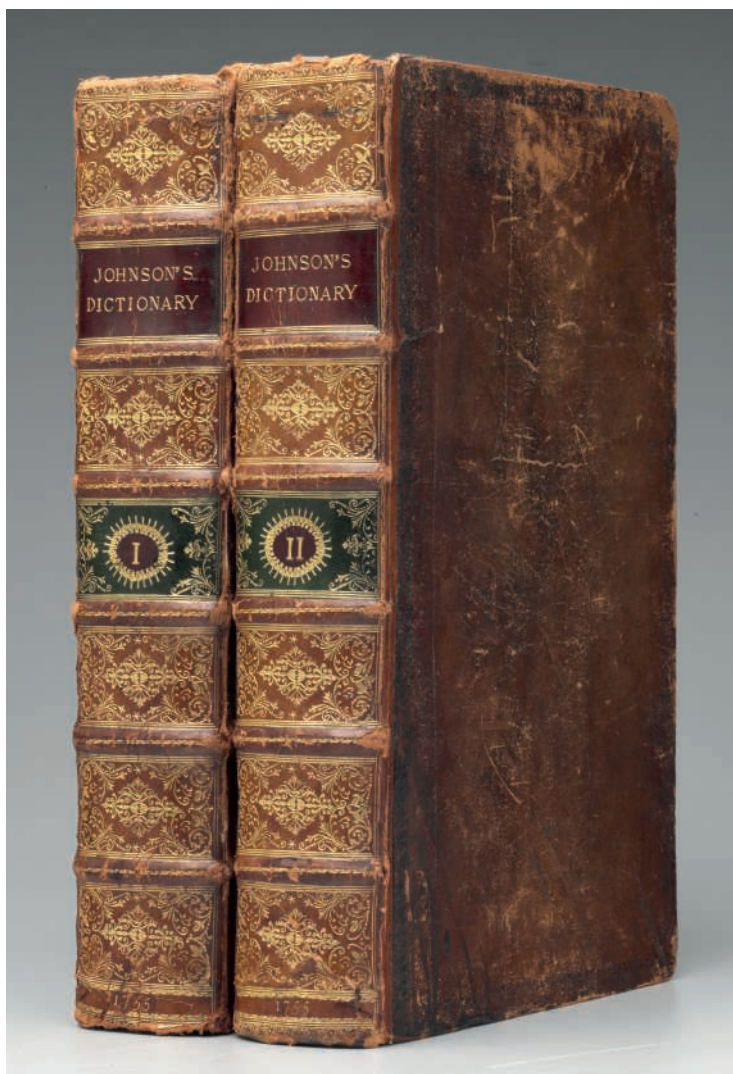
FIRST EDITION. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Jefferson's grandson, was born at Monticello, and published the first collection of Jefferson's papers.

[With:]

JEFFERSON, Thomas. A collection of 16 newspapers (each 4 pages) with material by and about Jefferson, published 1803-1806, during Jefferson's presidency. Newspapers include the Boston *Independent Chronicle*, the *New York Herald*, and New York's *Republican Watchtower*, and content includes pieces concerning Jefferson's alleged relationship with Sally Hemings, a report on the Lewis and Clark expedition, extracts from Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, and several messages and proclamations by Jefferson concerning public lands, the killing of a U.S. citizen by a British vessel in New York harbor, an Indian treaty, Barbary pirates, and other topics. — *Message from the President of the United States, accompanying A Statement of Expenditures from the 1st of January, 1797*. Washington City: William Duane and Son, 1803. Small 2°. Original paper-backed boards; printed paper label on spine.

(6)

\$1,000-1,500



132

JOHNSON, Samuel (1709-1784). *A Dictionary of the English Language: in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers*. London: W. Strahan for J. and P. Knapton, T. and T. Longman, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, A. Millar, and R. and J. Dodsley, 1755.

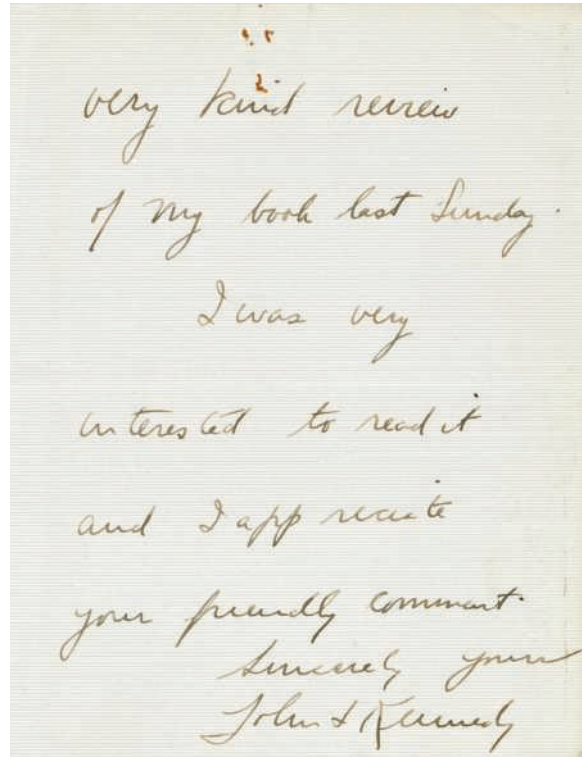
2 volumes, 2° (410 x 250 mm). Titles printed in red and black, woodcut tailpieces, two 30D gatherings bound in. (A few leaves with short marginal tears or small paper flaws, some touching letters, a few leaves with small marginal worming.) Contemporary blind-tooled tan calf, spine in 7 compartments with 6 raised bands gilt, brown and green with brown onlay calf lettering-pieces gilt (19th-century rebacking, some wear).

FIRST EDITION. Johnson, while of phenomenal memory and able to write with great rapidity, nevertheless suffered from writer's block. Strahan's ledger shows that a printing charge was made to the proprietors of the Dictionary at least as early December, 1750. However, there is no further reference to charges between December, 1750, and May, 1752, and at this stage the proprietors, who were entirely dependent on Johnson's goodwill and industry, must have wondered whether he would ever complete the work. A melancholy genius, assiduously cultivating in words the elegance which his person and surroundings lacked, and relying on an association of booksellers to promote an enterprise which royal and noble patronage would not support, Johnson was engaged in a struggle with debt, disease, grief over his wife's death, and admitted laziness. By the beginning of 1753, however, his differences with the booksellers were resolved, and progress became more rapid, though he did not start the second volume until April, 1753. The Dictionary was officially published on April 15, 1755, in an edition of 2000 copies, and sold at the high price of £4-10s-0d. Fleeman estimates that "more than half" the copies survive. Alston V, 177; Courtney and Smith p. 54; Chapman and Hazen p. 137; Fleeman I, p. 410; Grolier/English 50; PMM 201; Rothschild 1237.

\$8,000-12,000



133



134

133

KEATING, William H. (1799-1840). *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c, &c. Performed in the Year 1823, by the Order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long.* Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1824.

2 volumes, 8° (219 x 126 mm). Half-titles. Folding engraved map of the expedition (few separations along folds), 15 engraved plates. (Tear across 2*1, 26/3-4 with upper corners torn away, some light browning and foxing.) Contemporary tan half calf, flat spines gilt, brown morocco lettering pieces, marbled boards (some light wear). *Provenance:* Alexander Ramsay (signatures on titles); Wallace Schutz (bookplate); sold Christie's New York, 19 December 2002, lot 184.

FIRST EDITION. Keating was the geologist and historian for Long's second expedition, exploring the headwaters of the Mississippi. "The work is almost a cyclopaedia of material, relating to the Indians of the explored territory..." (Field 949). Graff 2280; Howes K20; Sabin 37137; Wagner-Camp 26b:1.

\$2,000-3,000

134

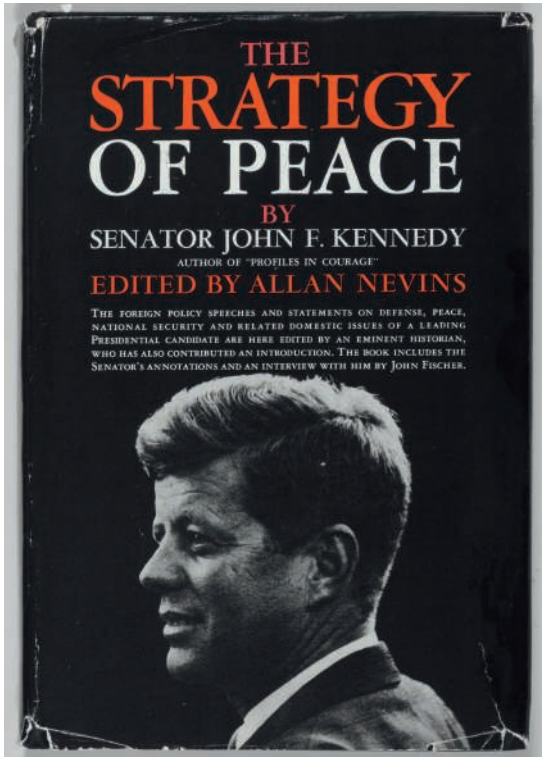
KENNEDY, John Fitzgerald, President. Autograph letter signed ("John F. Kennedy"), to S.T. Williamson. Hyannisport, Massachusetts, n.p. [12] August 1940. 1p., 8vo, 7 x 5½ in. on personal stationery. [With a reprint of the review in *The New York Times*.]

PRAISE FOR KENNEDY'S RECENTLY PUBLISHED "WHY ENGLAND SLEPT"

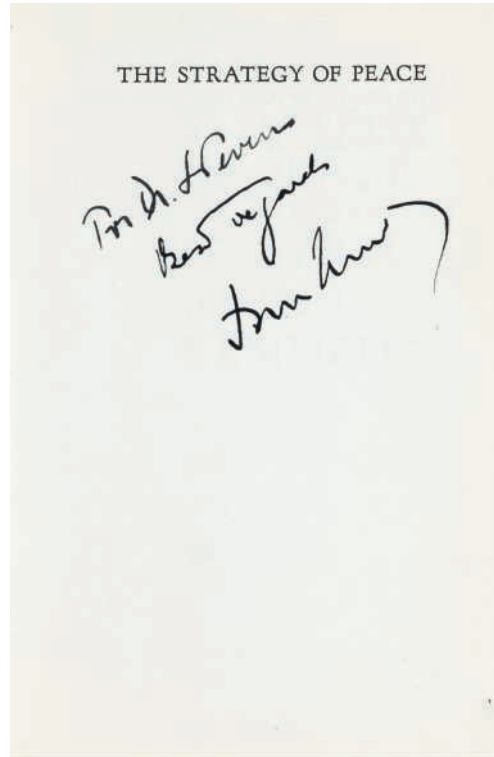
PRAISE FOR KENNEDY'S RECENTLY PUBLISHED "WHY ENGLAND SLEPT" reviewed by Williamson in *The New York Times Book Review*, August 11, 1940. In response to the very complimentary review Kennedy writes: "Dear Mr. Williamson: I thought I would write and thank you for your very kind review of my book last Sunday. I was very interested to read it and I appreciate your friendly comment."

Based on his Harvard thesis, Kennedy's first book turned out to be a critical success as well as a best-seller, with a foreword by media mogul Henry R. Luce. Williamson enthuses that Kennedy "has written a book of such painstaking scholarship, and mature understanding and fair-mindedness and of such penetrating and timely conclusions, that it is a notable textbook for our times..."

\$2,500-3,500



136



136

135

KENNEDY, John F. Group of eight autograph memoranda, unsigned, ca. 1957-1960. Notes and memoranda on foreign policy issues. *Together eight pages, 4to, 8vo, and 12mo.*

PRESIDENT NOW, NOT SENATOR

This fascinating series of notes touch mainly on foreign policy issues. One sheet (numbered 6 at top) states: “the proper policy of the U.S. is to accept the leadership in creating a workable system of free states, with the military force necessary to protect them. With the arrangements necessary for their economic development and with sufficient community of ideas and purposes for their political cohesion.” Another note, evidently written in the aftermath of the Russian’s Sputnik launch in 1957, complains about the lack of science advisors in the State Department. Shorter, telegraphic notes touch on: “NATO force goals...tension zone / Russians want demilitarization.” “One billion 6 hundred millions / Iraq experience slow – Aid is not enough.” A cryptic reference to “Withdrawal after reunification” could apply to Korea or Vietnam. Another touches on “John Barlow Martin / defense report / to see, read his report...Guinea – Bananas Guns / Emergence of Military dictatorship / Training of officers.” Perhaps most interesting, the top portion of a United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations notepaper, he crosses out all of the Senatorial references and writes underneath: “President.” The note goes on to say: “What percentage of money expended is for used interests here / used interests here / surplus—what happens to money.”

\$3,000-4,000

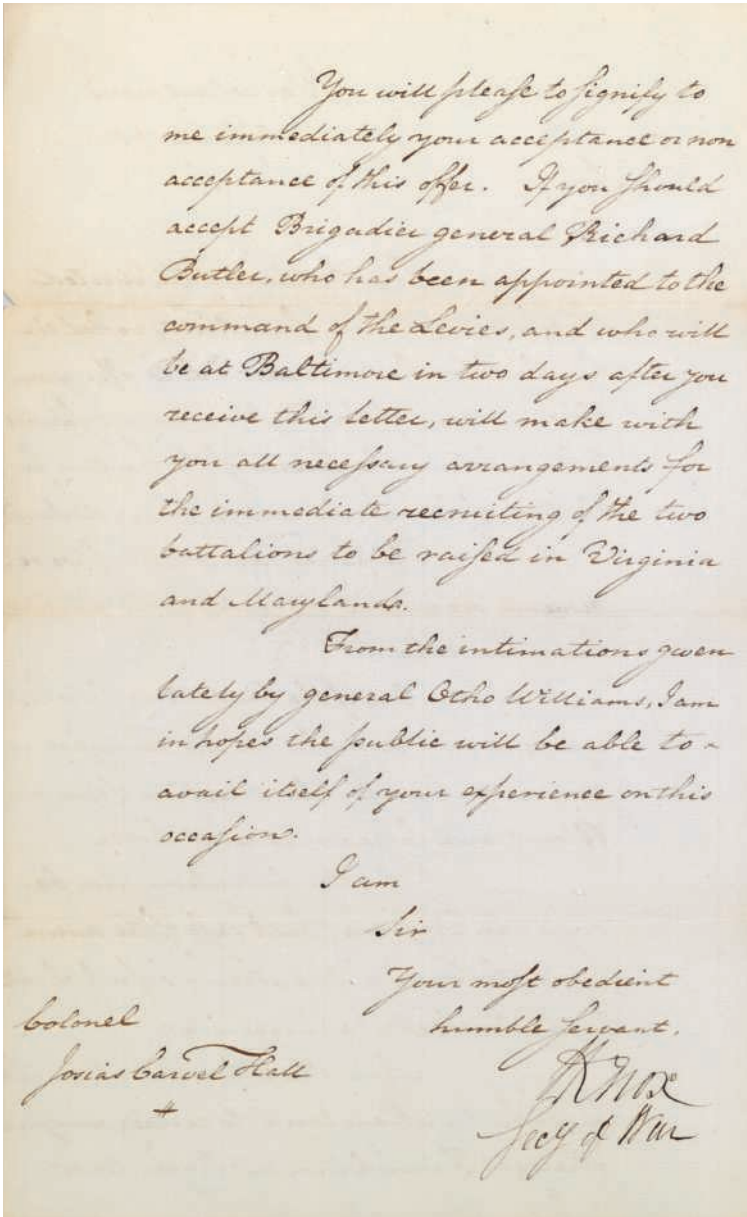
136

KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963). *The Strategy of Peace*. Edited by Allan Nevins. New York: Harper Brothers, 1960.

8°. Half-title. (Marginal inkstain on the first few leaves.) Publisher’s printed dust jacket (some minor chipping to extremities, inkstain on verso showing through at front fold); publisher’s printed black cloth (corners slightly bumped). *Provenance:* Dr. Stevens (presentation inscription on half-title).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED BY KENNEDY: “For Dr. Stevens / best regards / John Kennedy.”

\$1,500-2,000



137

137

KNOX, Henry (1750-1806). Letter signed ("H. Knox Sec. y of War") to Colonel Josias Carvel Hall, War Department, Washington, April 5, 1791. 1p., large folio. Integral blank.

KNOX MOBILIZES THE ARMY TO QUELL THE WHISKEY REBELLION. "The President of the United States in pursuance of authority vested in him by law, has directed me offer you the command of the First Regiment of Levies to be raised for the service of the frontiers...One of the battalions of the first regiment will be raised in the Tennessee government under the direction of Governor Blount and brigadier general Sevier. Another battalion will be raised in Virginia, south east of the mountains the principal rendezvous of which will at Winchester in Virginia. And the other will be raised in Maryland to rendezvous principally at Fredericktown and Hagerstown." Knox urges a quick decision and adds that "From the intimations given lately by general Otho Williams, I am in hopes the public will be able to avail itself of your experience on this occasion."

\$700-1,000

138

KOSSUTH, Lajos (1802-1894), *Hungarian president and patriot*. Letter signed ("L. Kossuth"), to President Millard Fillmore, Washington City, 12 January 1852. 4 pages, 4to.

KOSSUTH'S FOND FAREWELL TO "THE GREAT REPUBLIC OF THE WEST"

Kossuth's ends his remarkable American tour (during which he met an admiring Abraham Lincoln), by issuing this eloquent farewell to his host, President Fillmore, and the American people. "The exigencies of my country's affairs require me to depart from the City of Washington, and fulfill the agreeable duty of acknowledging personally that protective sympathy which many towns, cities and States of this glorious Confederation continue to manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's downtrodden independence; and the freedom of the European Continent

so intimately connected with it...And the millions of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favours were bestowed upon their exiled chief by the great Republic of the West, in acknowledgment of the justice of Hungary's cause..." He adds that by bidding for its independence against the Habsburg crown, Hungarians were following "that principle upon which stands so gloriously the very political existence of the U. States."

His brief tenure as president of Hungary after the 1848 revolutions prompted a backlash by Russian-backed monarchists who forced him into exile in 1850. He fled first to England, where he was warmly received, then came to the U.S., where he stayed from December 1851 to July 1852. His American reception was even greater than in Britain, with Kossuth following in the footsteps of Lafayette by addressing a Joint Session of Congress. Fillmore had him to the White house twice; he toured the heartland, hoping to drum up immigrant support for the European-wide independence movements, and during his stop in Springfield, Illinois, he was honored by a public banquet hosted by Abraham Lincoln, who called the Hungarian the "most worthy and distinguished representative of the cause of civil and religious liberty on the continent of Europe." Americans in the 19th century were enthusiastic supporters of national minorities seeking to throw off their crowned rulers, especially those such as Kossuth who explicitly cast himself in the tradition of America's 1776 independence fight.

\$1,000-1,500

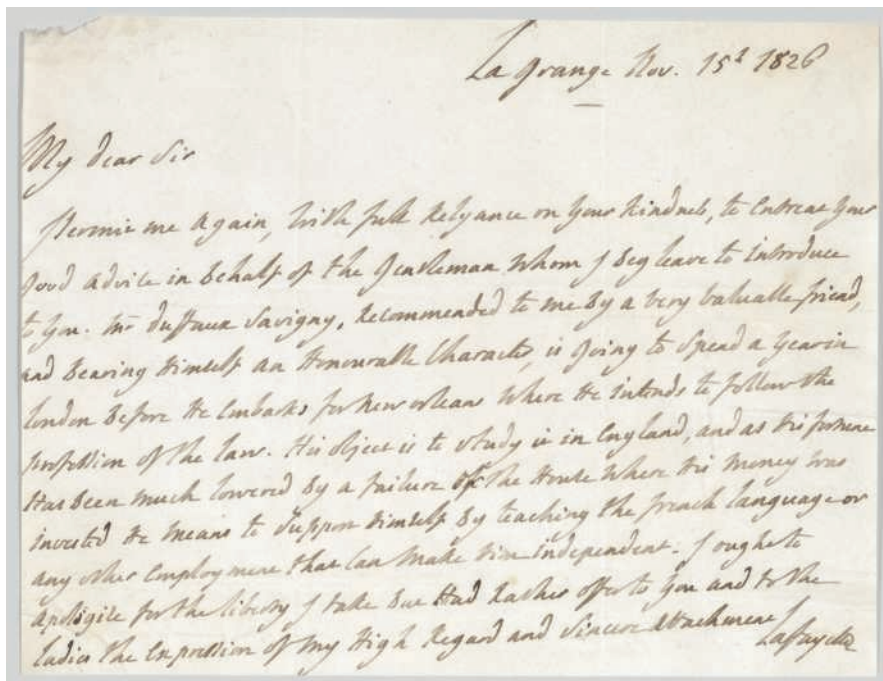
139

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert du Motier, Marquis. Manuscript document signed ("Lafayette"), 12 July 1808. 2 pages, folio. Matted and framed with engraved portrait of Lafayette. Lafayette's receipt and promissory note to Daniel Parker, an American in Paris, for the receipt of 131,101.60 French francs. Lafayette agrees to pay Parker 65,555.80 francs by 26 July 1811. - LAFAYETTE. ALS to Capt. Macy, 14 May 1828. 1p., 4to. Elaborately double-framed in gilt cabinet frame. Asking Macy to send along letters to his friends in America. Together 2 items. - LAFAYETTE. ALS ("Lafayette"), to unidentified, Le Grange, 15 November 1826. 1 page, 8vo. In English.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FOR A DISTRESSED FELLOW-FRENCHMAN, a Mr. Savigny, who "is going to spend a year in London before he embarks for New Orleans where he intends to follow the profession of the law. His object is to study in England, and as his fortune has been much lowered by a failure of the House where his money was invested, he means to support himself by teaching the French language, or any other employment that can make him independent..."

(3)

\$2,000-3,000

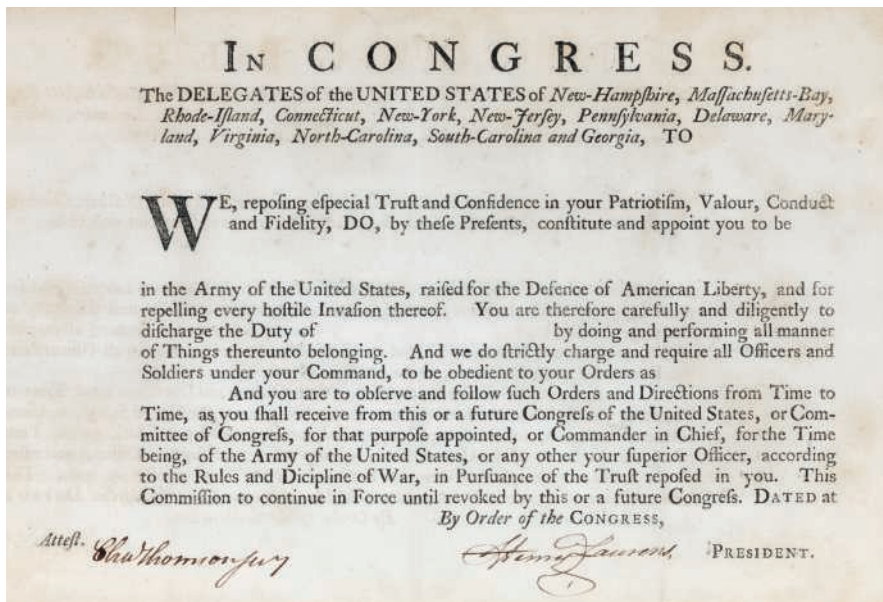


140

LAURENS, Henry, (1724-1792), President of the Continental Congress. Partly printed document, signed by Laurens as president, countersigned by Charles Thomson, Secretary. 1 page, oblong folio (8½ x 13 in). A blank document, unsigned and undated; the standard officer's appointment. In immaculate condition. - LAURENS. Partly printed document, signed by Laurens as president, countersigned by Charles Thomson, Secretary. 1 page, Oblong folio (8½ x 13 in). A blank document, unsigned and undated; the standard officer's appointment. In excellent condition. Two copies of unused appointment forms.

(2)

\$1,000-1,200



Lexington Va: 17 Apr '66

Sir

I thank you for your offer presented in your note of the 9th Inst: but I am now unable to purchase works of art of any kind.

The White House of Pamunkey as it lives in my memory must suffice for my purposes
myself

Yours truly
R. E. Lee

Mr J. Hope

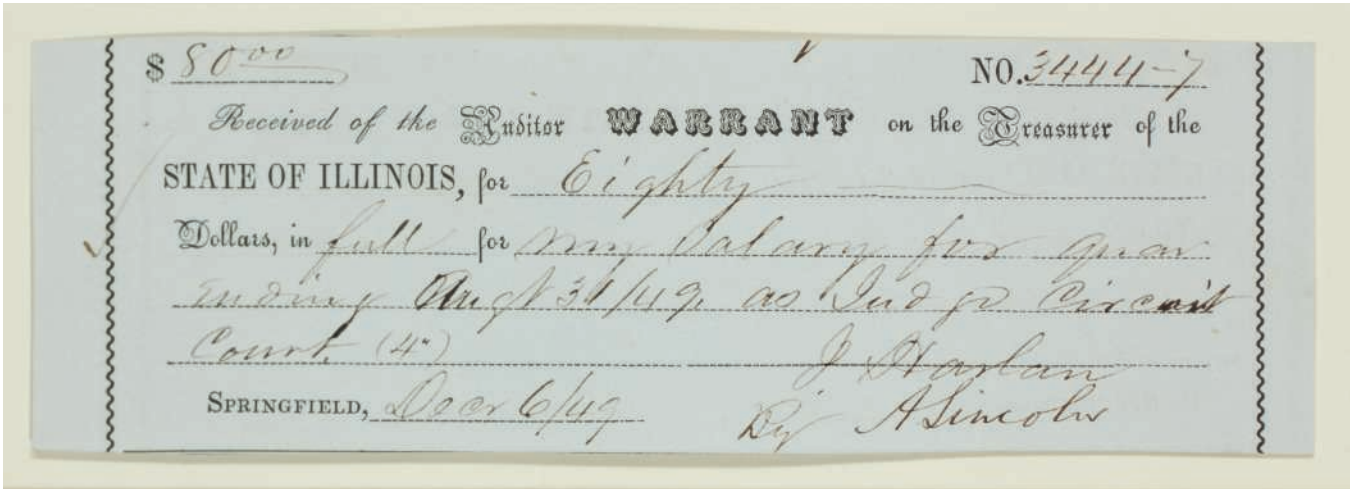
141

LEE, Robert E. (1807-1870) Autograph letter signed to J. Hope, Lexington, Virginia, 17 April 1866. 1 page, 8vo, with original autograph envelope (stamp removed).

A poignant postwar letter as Lee, in straightened financial circumstances, recalls the ruin and desolation of a beloved family home. He thanks Hope, a New York City artist, for offering a painting of a Custis family plantation, “but I am now unable to purchase works of art of any kind. The White House of Pamunkey [*sic*] as it lives in my memory must suffice for my purposes.” The Pamunkey property was the home of Martha Dandridge Custis (George Washington’s future wife) and her husband Daniel Parke Custis until his death in 1757. It was passed down through the Custis family, eventually to the son of Robert E. and Mary Anna Custis Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh “Rooney” Lee. When Union forces seized the Lee’s Arlington home in 1861, Mary Anna took refuge with Rooney at Pamunkey. They were forced to flee during the Seven Days campaign of spring 1862, when Union forces camped there.

The question of what to do with the property went up the Union chain of command to President Lincoln. McClellan felt honor bound to protect the house, telling Stanton on June 7. “I have given special directions to protect the property of the White House from any unnecessary injury or destruction because it was once the property of Gen. Washington & I cannot believe that you will regard this a cause for rebuke or censure.” Lincoln answered, “He doesn’t want to break the promise he has made, and I will break it for him.” In any case by the end of June McClellan was forced to retreat and Stanton ordered all military supplies burned but not the house. A Union soldier did, however, torch the mansion. J.E.B. Stuart saw the ruins next day and reported: “An opportunity was here offered for observing the deceitfulness of the enemy’s pretended reverence for everything associated with the name of Washington, for the dwelling-house was burned to the ground, and not a vestige left except what told of desolation and vandalism.” Published in Jones, *Personal Reminiscences of Robert E. Lee*, 227.

\$2,000-3,000

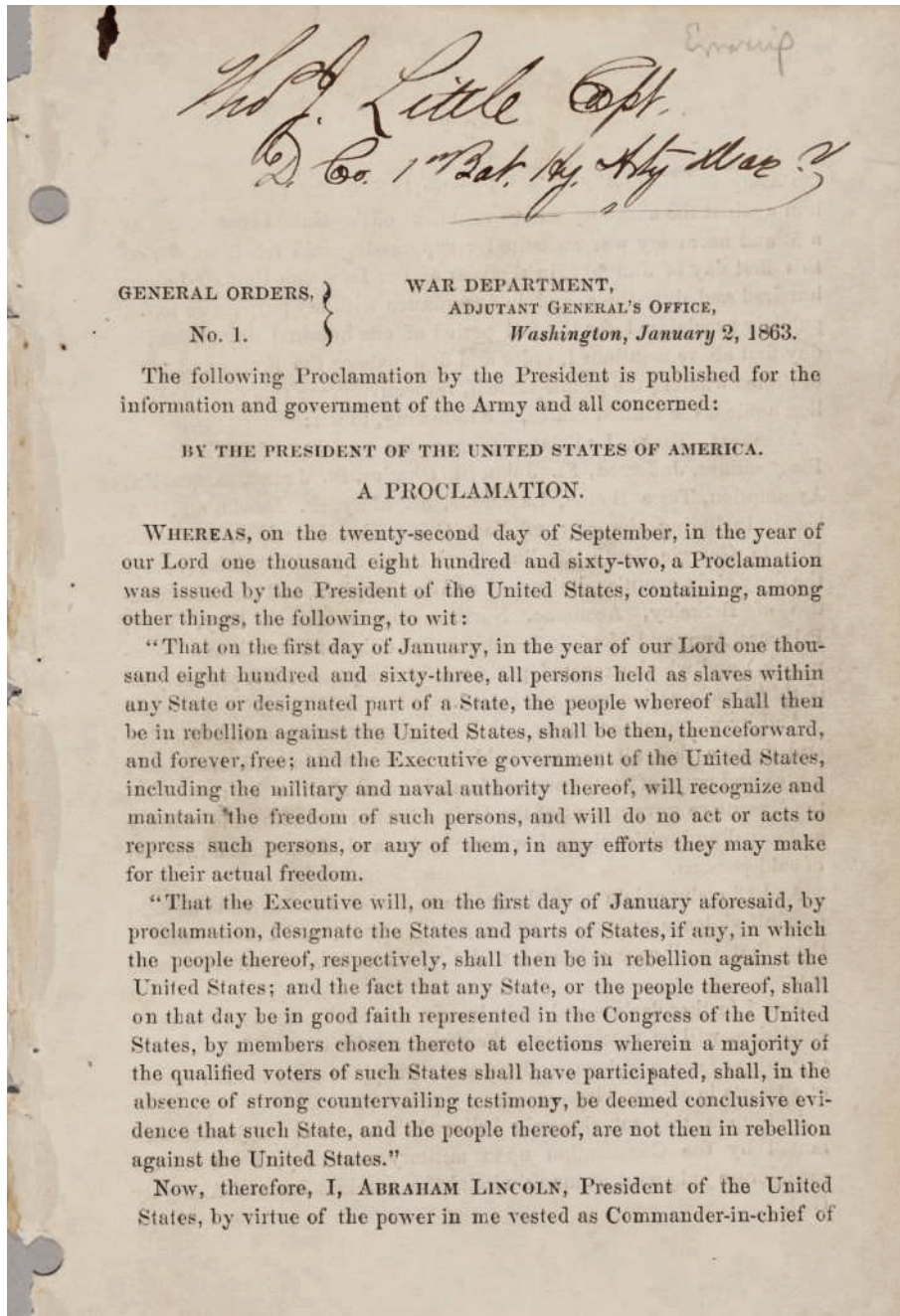


142

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Partly printed document signed ("A. Lincoln"), Springfield, Illinois, 6 December 1849. 1 page, oblong 8vo. Matted and framed with photo of Lincoln.

JUGGLING HIS DUAL ROLES AS CONGRESSMAN AND CIRCUIT RIDING LITIGATOR, Lincoln counter-signs this pay warrant for \$80, issued to J. Harlan, an Illinois Circuit Judge, for the quarter ending 31 August 1849.

\$5,000-7,000



143

LINCOLN, Abraham. Emancipation Proclamation. General Orders, No. 1. War Department, Adjutant General's Office. Washington, January 2, 1863. 8° (180 x 120mm). Disbound, 3pp.

The War Department's printing of Lincoln's resounding blow against slavery. "Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief...do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free." Lincoln's proclamation firmly committed the Union war effort to ending slavery. This was a radical step forward from where Lincoln and Northern public opinion began the war in 1861. Lincoln initially fought to save the Union and to leave slavery alone. Now in 1863 he made it clear that defeat of the Confederacy and restoration of the Union could only be accomplished by destroying slavery. Eberstadt 12; Grolier Club, One Hundred Influential American Books, 71; Streeter 1751.

\$2,000-3,000

144

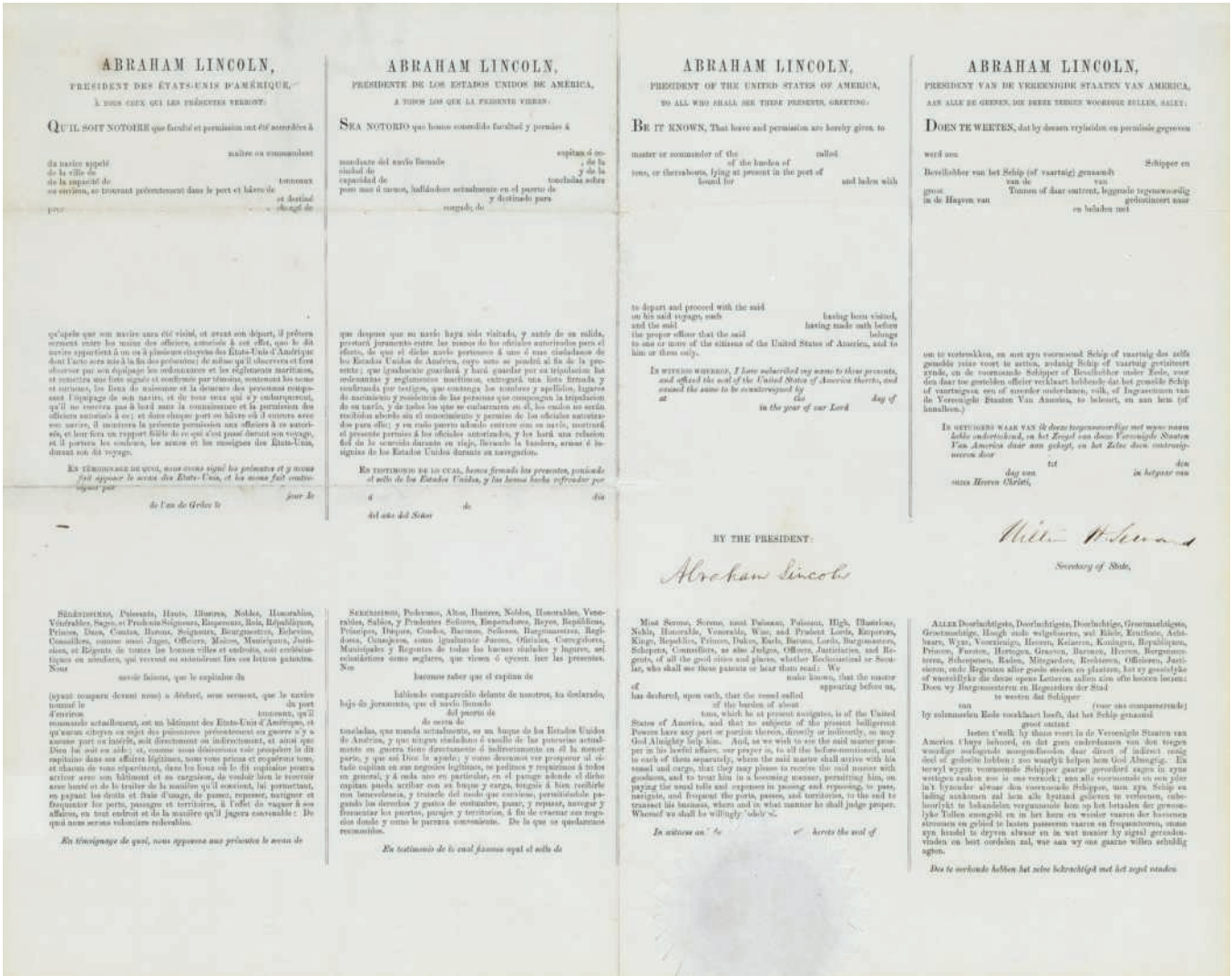
LINCOLN, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), as President, 28 June 1864. Counter-endorsed and signed by both Andrew Johnson, as Gov. of Tennessee, and Edwin M. Stanton. 1 page, oblong (surviving fragment of a larger letter). Matted. – LINCOLN. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), as President, 16 March 1865. 1 page, 12mo. Affixed to the same mat as the above.

A RARE COMBINATION OF LINCOLN AND HIS SUCCESSOR, ANDREW JOHNSON, ALONG WITH SECRETARY OF WAR STANTON on this 28 June 1864 parole: "Let this man take the oath of Dec. 8th and be discharged on bail to Gov. Johnson." Lincoln writes these words beneath Johnson's own endorsement, written as Military Governor of Tennessee: "I have made myself acquainted with the facts in this case; and I recommend it as a fit case for executive Pardon..." Beneath both of these remarks, the secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton writes, "Referred to Col. Hoffman to execute the order." Stanton would later become Johnson's nemesis, barricading himself inside his office to prevent being fired, and provoking the impeachment proceedings against Johnson in 1868. The lot also includes a second Lincoln parole relating to a former Confederate, R. E. Douglass, whom Lincoln orders discharged upon taking the December 8 Oath of Loyalty.

\$4,000-6,000

Let this man take
the oath of Dec. 8. 1863,
& be discharged.
A. Lincoln
March 16. 1865

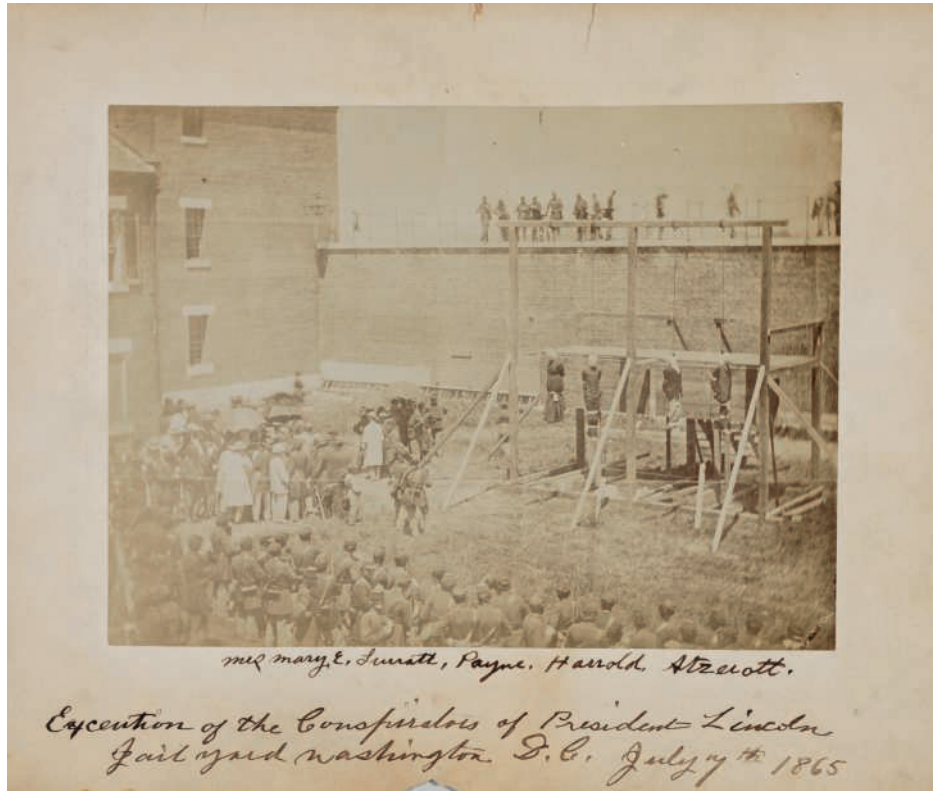
Executive Dept.
Nashville, Tenn
June 20. 1864
I have made myself
acquainted with
the facts in this
case; and I re-
commend it as
a fit case for
Executive Pardon.
Most respectfully
submitted.
Andrew Johnson
Mil. Gov. Tennessee
Let this man take the oath
of Dec. 8th 1863 and be
discharged on bail to Gov.
Johnson.
A. Lincoln
June 28. 1864
Referred to Col. Hoffman to
execute the order. E. M. Stanton



145 LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, *President*. Partly printed document signed (“Abraham Lincoln”) as President, countersigned by Secretary of State William H. Seward, Washington, D.C., a blank document. [1865?]. 1 page, folio, minor repairs at folds, large paper seal of the United States in lower portion, in very clean, fresh condition.

FOUR-LANGUAGE SHIP’S PAPERS SIGNED BY LINCOLN. Few such papers were used during Lincoln’s tenure as President. The document, with text in French, Spanish, English and Dutch, attempted to insure safe passage for American ships. Presidents usually signed unaccomplished ship’s papers that were sent to various ports to be filled out when required by the collector. Very few ships’ papers of this type were signed by Lincoln; we are aware of three other examples.

\$7,000–12,500



146

146

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. GARDNER, Alexander, photographer. Original albumen photograph of the execution of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, Washington, D.C., 7 July 1865. Albumen print, 6¼ x 8¾, mounted on card (card chipped along edges). Captioned on mount in a contemporary hand.

“AFTER THE DROP”: THE EXECUTION OF THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS. A grim, justly famous image, perhaps the best known of the famous series recorded by the camera of Alexander Gardner (assisted by Timothy O’Sullivan) in the yard of the Washington Penitentiary on the morning of 7 July 1865. These constitute a unique photographic record of the execution. The grim image shows the scaffold and the dangling, hooded bodies of Mary Surratt (who kept a boardinghouse where the conspirators met), George Atzerodt (charged with the attempted assassination of Vice President Johnson), David Herold (who assisted Booth on his flight from Washington) and Lewis Payne (who attempted to assassinate Secretary of War Stanton). As Gardner’s biographer, Mark Katz has written, these scenes “remain the most vivid images from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It was the longest picture-story recording of an event to date, capturing a complex, significant series of events. Gardner and O’Sullivan’s execution series was a 19th-century precursor of the kind of photo-journalism that subsequently became so important” (Witness to an Era, p.192.).

Even separate images from the series, which occur in several sizes, have become rare.

\$2,000-3,000

147

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. GARDNER, Alexander, photographer. Original albumen photograph of the execution of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, Washington, D.C., 7 July 1865. Albumen print, 6¼ x 8¾, mounted on card (mount age-toned and chipped). Captioned in contemporary hand, along bottom edge of mount: “Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, Payne, Harrold, Atzerott. Execution of the conspirators of President Lincoln / Jail Yard Washington, D. C. July 7th 1865.”

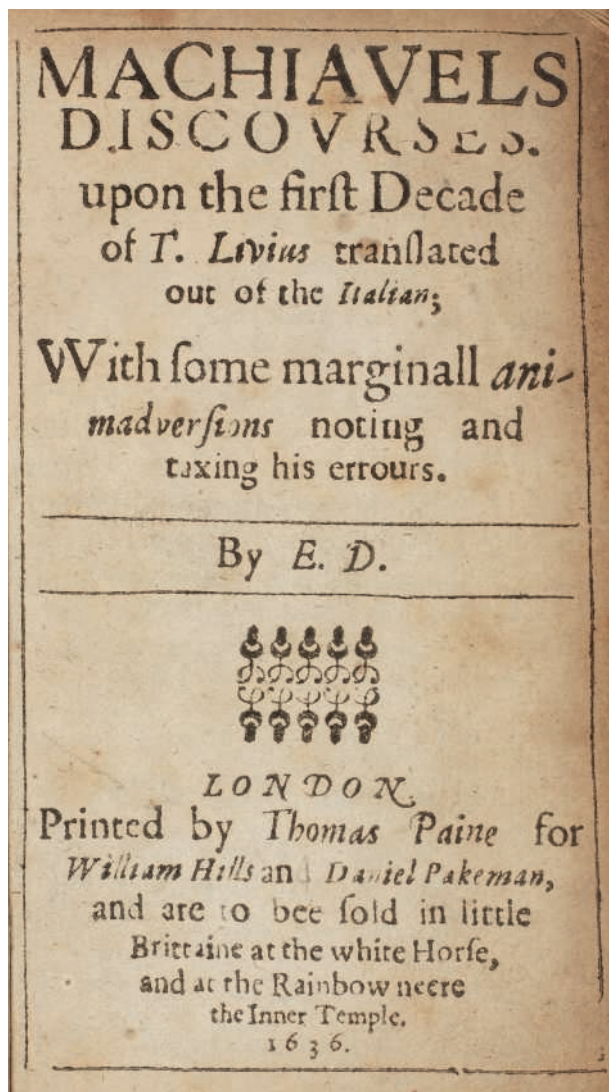
Another copy of this grim and historic image.

\$1,500-2,500

[LINCOLN, *President Lincoln's Farewell Address to his Old Neighbors, Springfield, 12 February 1861*. New York: The American News Company, [1865]. 1 page, broadside folio.

A fine printing of Lincoln's famous departing words to the people of Springfield, the hometown to which he would never return: "My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of the Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

\$1,000-1,500



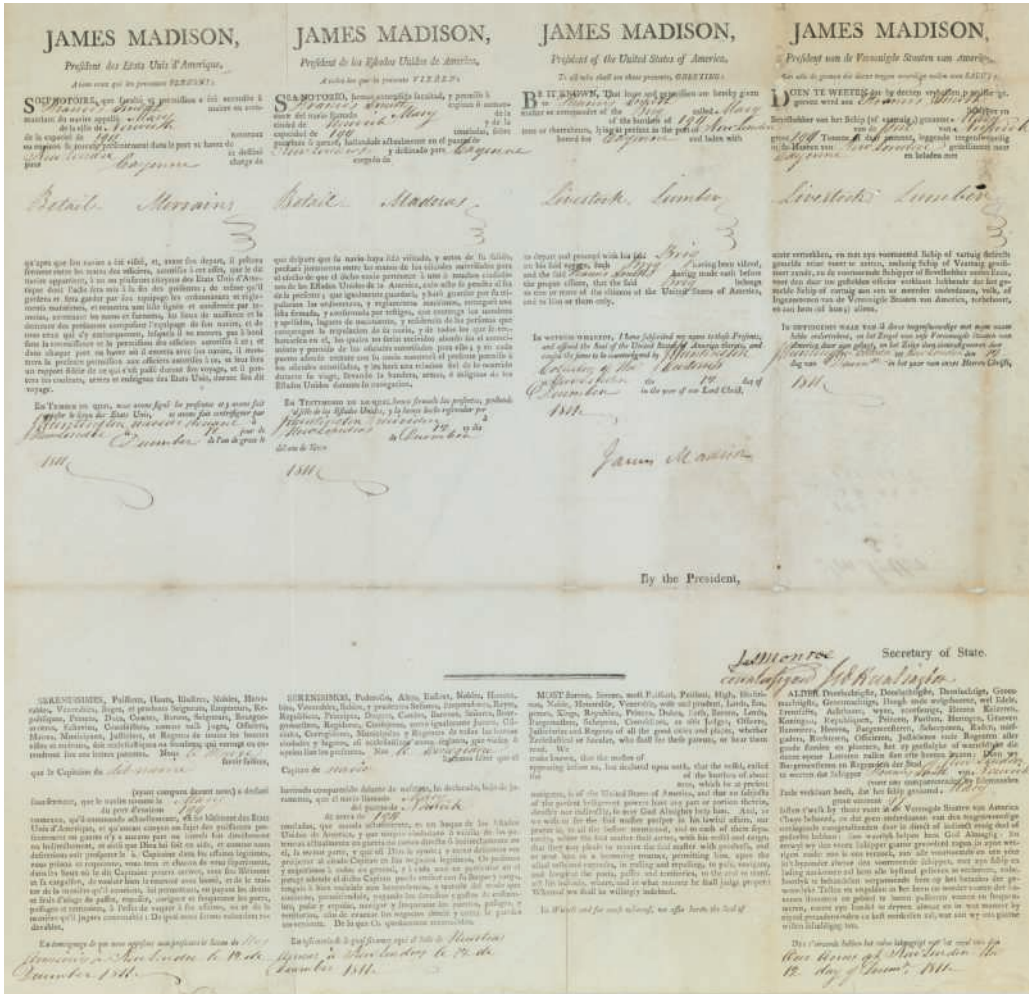
149

MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò (1469-1527). *Discourses, upon the first Decade of T. Livius... With some marginall animadversions noting and taxing his errors*. Translated by Edward Dakers. Printed by Thomas Paine for William Hills and Daniel Pakeman, 1636.

12° (144 x 83 mm). Woodcut ornaments and initials. (Some browning and occasional soiling.) Modern calf antique. *Provenance*: Edward Cole (signature dated 1684 on front flyleaf).

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. With animadversions in italics on the title-page, and [B1] a cancelandum. "Machiavelli founded the science of modern politics on the study of mankind - it should be remembered that a parallel work to *The Prince* was his historical essay on the first ten books of Livy" (PMM 63). STC 17160.

\$800-1,200



150

MADISON, James. Partly printed document signed (“James Madison”), as President, 7 February 1811. Counter-signed by Secretary of State Robert Smith and Attorney General Caesar A. Rodney. 2 pages, folio, printed on parchment, in four different typefaces. Remnant of paper Great Seal.

A patent issued to Samuel Bacon, for his invention of a steam still.

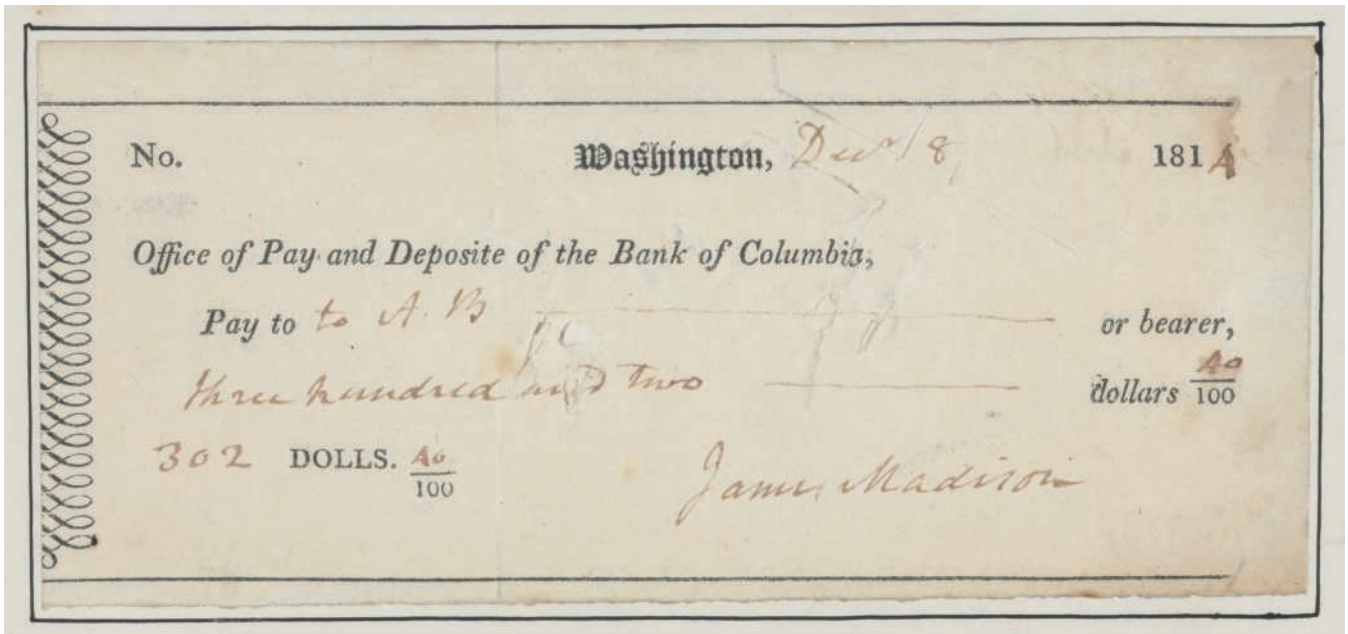
\$2,000–3,000

151

MADISON, James, *President*. Partly printed document signed (“James Madison”) as President, COUNTERSIGNED BY JAMES MONROE (“Jas. Monroe”) as Secretary of State, issued at Philadelphia, 12 December 1811. 1p., oblong folio (16½ x 21 in.), printed in four columns, boldly headed “James Madison President of the United States,” accomplished in manuscript and with notarial endorsements at bottom, papered seal, minor re[pairs along right-hand margins.

A standard four-language ship’s paper, printed in French, Spanish, English and Dutch, permitting the brig “Mary” of New London, under Captain Francis Smith, to sail with a cargo of livestock and lumber to Cayenne. The President certifies that no subjects of the present belligerent powers have any part or portion therein.” It is unclear to what extent these imposing maritime certificates actually succeeded in discouraging interference by the navies of the warring European nations. These interceptions remained a frequent occurrence and culminated in Madison’s declaration of war against Britain in June 1812.

\$900–1,200



152

152

MADISON, James (1751-1836), *President*. Partly printed document accomplished and signed ("James Madison") as President, drawn on Bank of Columbia, Washington, 8 December 1814. 1 page, oblong (2¾ x 6in.), printed scrollwork design in left margin, slit cancellations, laid down on mat, with engraved portrait of Madison.

MADISON WRITES A CHECK FOR THE SIZEABLE SUM OF \$302.40 to a recipient designated only as "A.B. or bearer." Madison checks are comparatively rare. Only 10 have appeared at auction in the past 40 years.

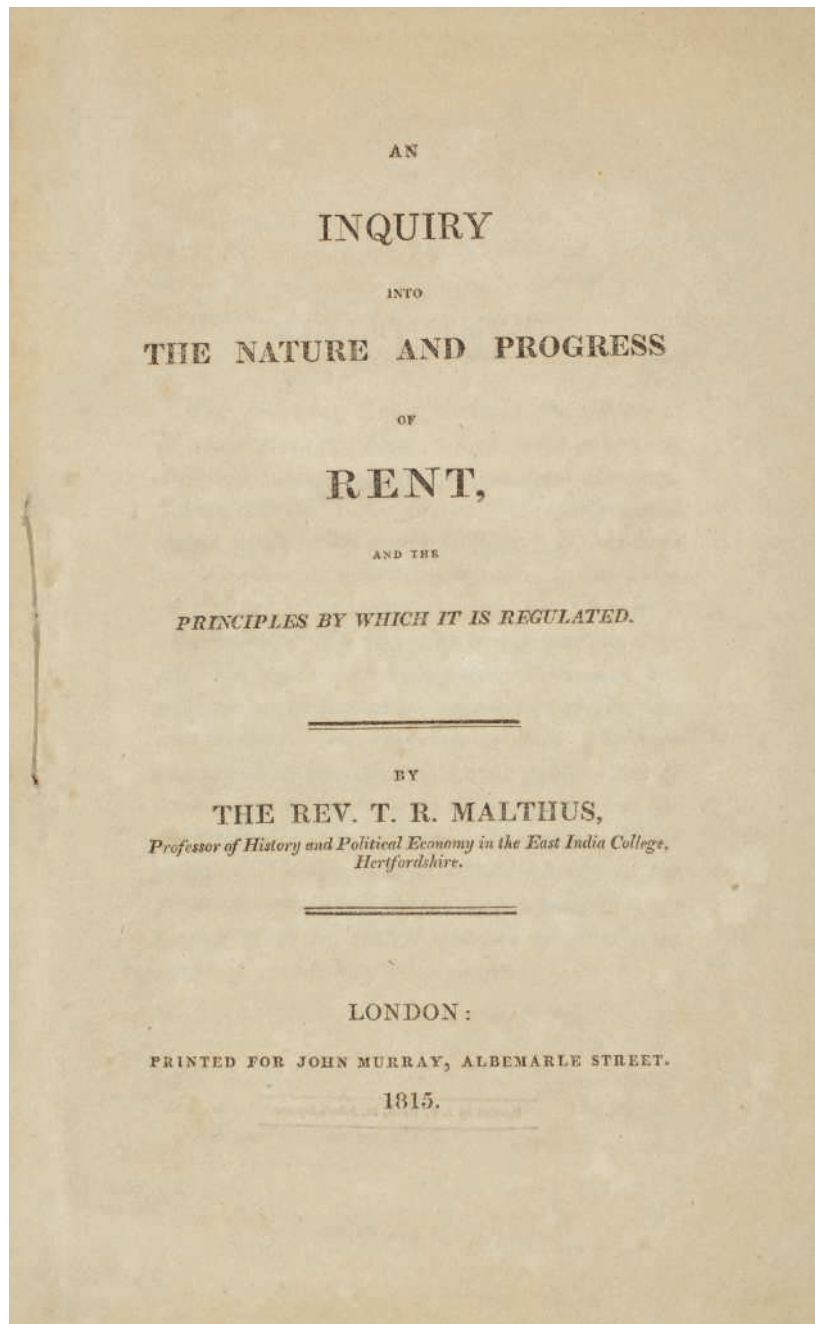
\$1,500-2,000

153

[MADISON, James and MONROE, James.] MADISON, James. Document signed, 6 January 1816. Counter-signed by Secretary of State James Monroe. 1 page, folio, paper Great Seal of U.S. at lower left. Matted and framed with color images of Madison and Monroe. A pardon for William Fitzgerald, imprisoned for six months for debt. — MONROE, James. Engraved document signed "James Monroe", as President, 28 April 1818. Counter-signed by Secretary of State JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and by Attorney General William Wirt. 1p., folio. Matted and framed with portraits of Monroe and Adams. A patent for John L. Sullivan for his invention of "paddles for propelling all kinds of vessels and boats." — MONROE, James. DS, 6 February 1822. 1p., folio, on vellum. Matted and framed. A land grant for Lawrence & Joseph Thompson. MADISON, James. DS, 5 December 1809. 2pp., folio. Framed. Granting a patent to Atkinson Farra, for a double-bored pendulum pump. — MONROE, James. Partly printed DS, 17 June 1823. Counter-signed by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams and Attorney General William Wirt. 1p., folio, Matted and framed. A patent for James Cooper for a wheel "to prevent ropes and chains from slipping when used for turning machinery." — MADISON, James. Partly printed document signed ("James Madison"), as President, 31 July 1813. Counter-signed by Secretary of State James Monroe. 1 page, folio, paper Great Seal of the United States at left margin. A four-language ship's passport (French, Spanish, English and Dutch), for the schooner Priscilla, captained by William Smith, out of Boston, bound for Cape Henry with a cargo of "fish, beef, boards, flour, pork, soap, shooks, springs, glass, candles and hose." Together 5 items.

(5)

\$3,000-5,000



154

MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *An Enquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent*, London: John Murray, 1815.

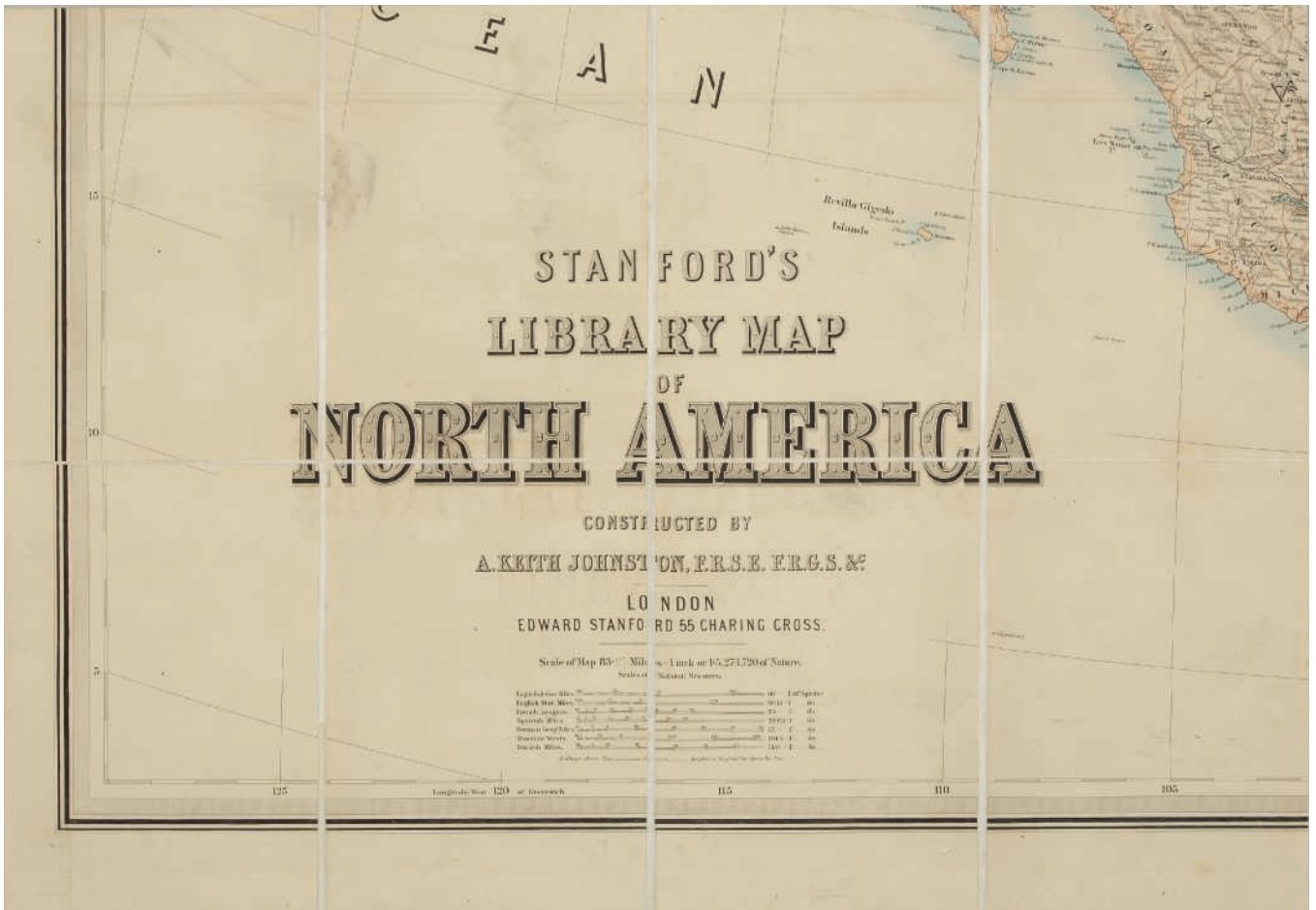
8° (221 x 146 mm). 8-page advertisements at end dated February 1815. Stabbed-and-sewn, uncut, as issued; quarter morocco slipcase.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, the issue with Murray alone (and not with J. Johnson) as publishers. "At the end of 1805 [Malthus] became professor of history and political economy at the newly founded college of Haileybury [East India College, Hertfordshire]. He ... gave lectures on political economy ... The lectures led him to consider the problem of rent. The theory at which he arrived is partly indicated in two pamphlets upon the corn laws ... and is fully given in the tract upon the 'Nature and Progress of Rent'" (*DNB*). Black 2877; Goldsmith 21130; Kress B6537. A SUPERB, UNSOPHISTICATED COPY IN ORIGINAL CONDITION.

\$800-1,200

MAPS

(LOTS 155-168)



156

155

[AMERICAS — MAPS]. A group of 5 maps including: MERIAN, Matheus. *America noviter delineata*. Frankfurt ca 1630. Hand-colored engraved map. — HOMANN, Johann Baptist. *Americae. Mappa generalis*. Nuremberg, ca 1746. Engraved hand-colored map. — Another copy. Engraved hand-colored map. — SEUTTER, Matthias (1678-1757). *Novus Orbis Sive America Meridionalis et Septentrionalis*. Augsburg, ca 1730. Hand-colored engraved map. — HOMANN, Johann Baptiste. *Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae, Floridae, Novae Angliae, Carolinae, Virginiae* . . . Nuremberg, ca 1720. Hand-colored engraved map.

(5)

\$1,000-1,500

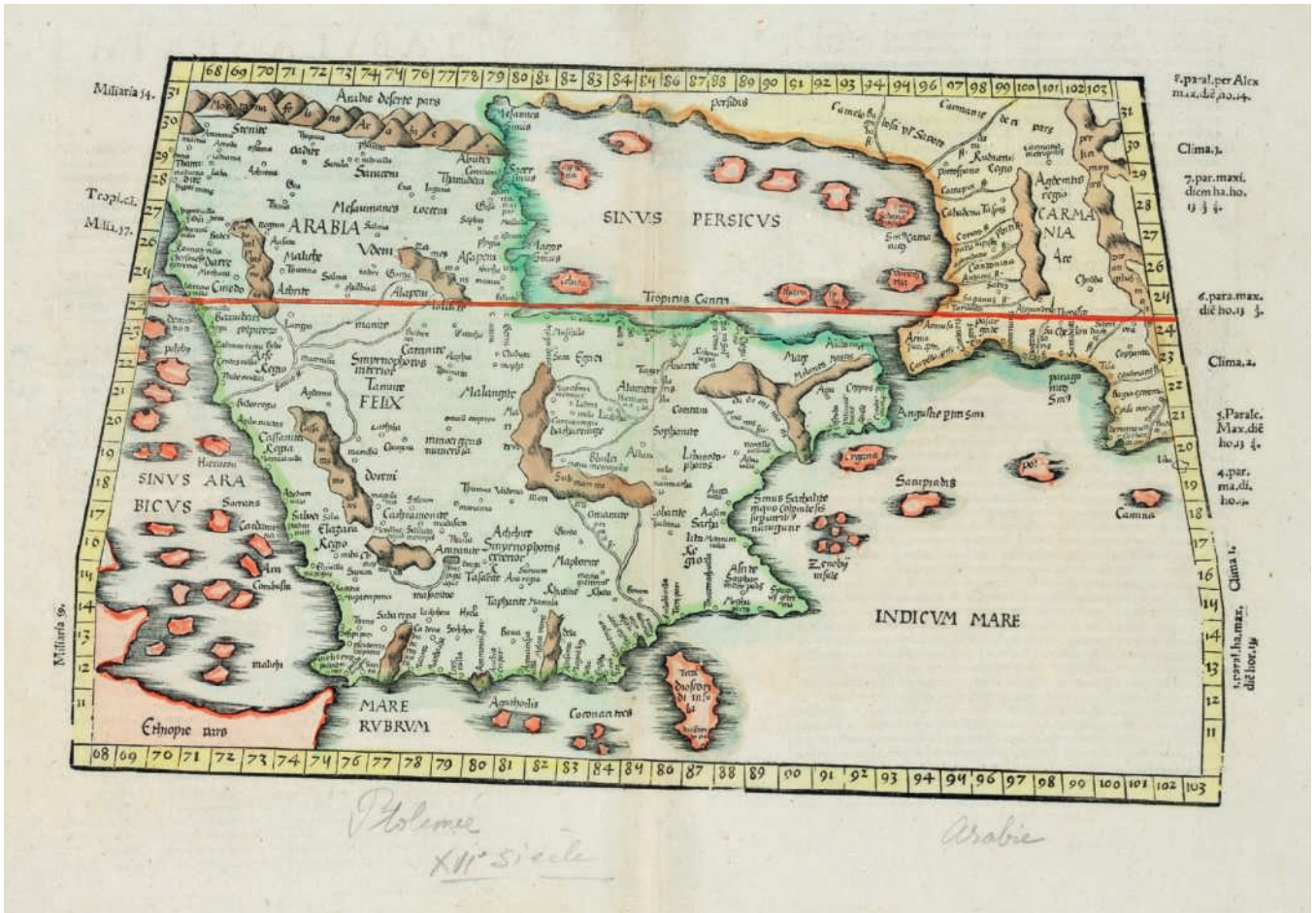
156

JOHNSTON, A. Keith and Edward STANFORD. *Stanford's Library Map of North America*. London: Edward Stanford, 1863/1875.

Large map of North America 1510 x 1330 mm (1700 x 1465 mm sheet) colored in outline, in four parts, each part dissected into 20 sections and linen-backed. (Light staining to a few panels.)

First published at the height of the American Civil War with additions dated 1875.

\$1,000-1,500



157

[MAPS]. A group of 10 maps and 2 atlas including: FRIES, Lorenz (1490–1550) after Claudius PTOLEMY (90–168 AD). *Tabula Sexta Asiae Complectitur Arabian felicem & Carmaniam*. [Verso title.] Hand-colored woodcut map. Vienna, ca. 1541. — ORTELIUS, Abraham. *Septentrionalium Regionum Descrip.* Antwerp, ca. 1573 or later. Hand-colored engraved map of Scandinavia. — BRUNACCI, F. *Planisfero del Globo Celeste artico Antartico...* Rome 1687. Engraved planisphere. — HONDIUS, Jodocus. *Nova Europae Descriptio*. Amsterdam, ca. 1630. Hand colored map of Europe. — l'Isle, Guillaume de. *Tabula Nova Imperii Turcarum...* Carte De La Turquie De L'Arabie Et De La Perse. Amsterdam : Pierre Mortier, n.d. Engraved map. Matted and framed. — WEIGEL, Johann Christoph. *Graeciae Septentrionalis Pars*. Nuremberg, ca. 1720. Hand-colored engraved map of Greece. — ORTELIUS, Abraham and Casper HENNEBERG. *Prussiae Regionis Sarmatiae Europaeae Nobiliss.* Amsterdam, 1584. Hand-colored engraved map. Framed. — SPEED, John. *Italia*. London, ca. 1676. Hand-colored engraved map of Italy. Matted and framed (not examined out of frame). — [ATLAS.] *Geographia antiquae*. London, ca. 1812. 33 engraved maps by R.W. Seale and others. Oblong 4°. Original boards. — FER, Nicolas de. *Introduction a la Geographie... Second Edition*. Paris, 1717. 6 engraved folding maps, engraved throughout. Contemporary calf. [With:] 2 reproductions.

(11)

\$800–1,200



158

MELISH, John (1771-1822). *Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities.* Philadelphia: John Melish, 1816.

Engraved folding map by J. Vallance and H.S. Tanner, dissected in 40 sections and mounted on linen, edged in blue silk, colored by a contemporary hand in outline, 912 x 1475 mm (a few small tears/nicks, some occasional pale staining). Folds with marbled end sheets.

THE FIRST AMERICAN-PRODUCED WALL MAP DEPICTING THE COUNTRY FROM COAST TO COAST. Apparently the fourth state, with Adelphi, Mansfield and Wooster added in Ohio and “Vevay or” added before “Swiss Vineyards” in southeastern Indiana. “An exquisite map, it distinguished Melish as the leading American map publisher of the second decade and placed American maps on equal footing with those produced by the prestigious firms in London and Paris. Incorporating data from state and military maps as these became available, Melish frequently revised and corrected the plates, limiting each printing to 100 copies” (Seymour I. Schwartz and Ralph E. Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, Edison, NJ, 2001, p.238). Martin/Ristow 24; Streeter VI:3798.

\$20,000-30,000



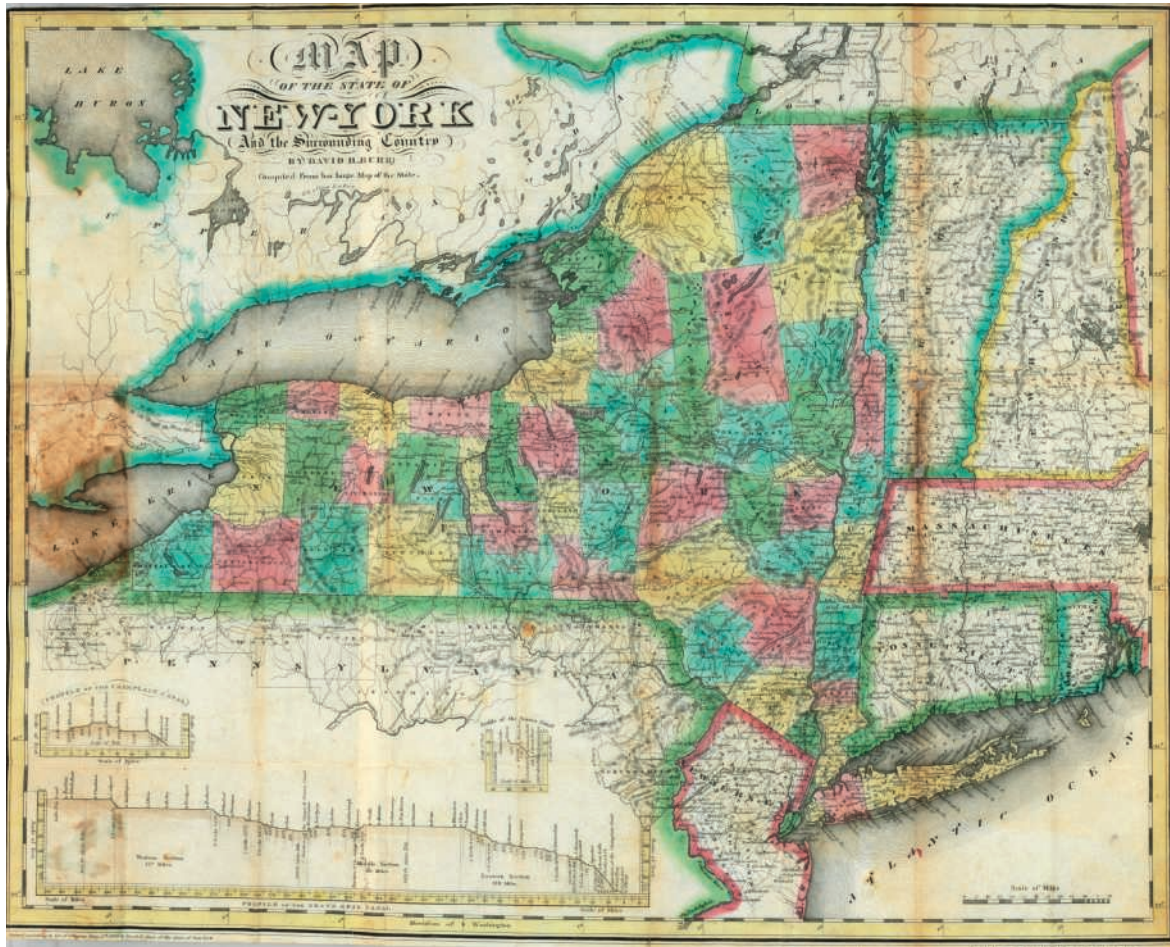
159

MERCATOR, Rumold (1545-1599). *Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio*. Amsterdam, dated 1587, [ca. 1619].

Engraved hand-colored double-hemisphere world map, image 286 x 520 mm (385 x 567 mm sheet). Elaborate strapwork borders, armillary sphere, compass rose, galleon and sea monster, Latin text on verso. (A few tears repaired on verso, central fold strengthened on verso.)

RUMOLD MERCATOR'S STRIKING WORLD MAP. Gerard Mercator's great world map of 1569 was condensed into this double-hemisphere map by his son, Rumold. "The engraving is a model of clarity and neatness, with typical cursive flourishes to the lettering of the sea names" (Shirley). The North Pole is illustrated as a landmass surrounding a sea from which four rivers radiate, and there is a well depicted northwest passage. A huge southern continent and the bulge in the south west coast of South America indicate the influence of Gerard Mercator. Shirley 157.

\$2,000-3,000



161

160

[NEW YORK]. A group of 4 manuscript maps and 7 printed maps including: LOSS, Charles. New York, October 29, 1803. Manuscript hand-colored survey of Bedford Street, Burton Street, Carmine Street, and Downing Dstreet in the Wedt Village. New York, 1803. — COSBYS MANOR, MOHAWK RIVER. A map of Lots 57-61 and others... In *Cosbys Manor...* by Charles Brodhead, copied by John F Ludlam April 1819. — Manuscript map of Deposit and Bennetsville. Early 19th century. — GRIM, David. "This plan of the City of New York, the great fire of 1776" New York, 1868. Lithograph map. — WINTHORP, Robert. *Old New York, "the Bowery."* New York, 1868. Lithograph map. JOHNSON and WARD. *Johnson's Map of New York and the Adjacent Cities.* New York, ca 1862. Knight, Charles. *New York.* London, 1839. Engraved map. [With:] 3 others.

(11)

\$600-900

161

[NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA]. A group of 10 pocket maps and guides including: *Miller's New York as it is; or Stranger's Guide-Book to the Cities of New York and Brooklyn.* New York, 1866. 12°. Contemporary cloth. — *The Constitution of the United States and State of New York.* Albany, 1831. With maps. Contemporary red leather. *Provenance:* John van Buren, Ulster (his name gilt stamped on binding.) — *The Stranger's Guide to the Public Buildings... of the City of Philadelphia.* Philadelphia, 1828. Maps and views. Contemporary half leather. — *Colton's Railroad & Township Map of the State of New York.* New York, 1869. Map in original cloth folder. — *Map of the City of New York.* New York, n.d. Original boards. — BARBER, J.W. *History and Antiquities of New Haven, (Conn.).* New Haven, 1831. 8°. Contemporary cloth. — *Road Map of the Country Around New York.* Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co., n.d. [With:] 3 others.

(9)

\$1,500-2,500

162

[AMERICAS — MAPS]. A group of 15 maps and one atlas including: BLAEU, Willem and Joan BLAEU. *Virginiae partis australis, et Floridae, partis orientalis*. [Amsterdam, ca 1640]. Engraved map of the East Coast of North America hand-colored in outline. — BLAEU, Willem and Joan BLAEU. *Nova Belgica Et Anglia Nova*. Amsterdam, ca. 1640. — MONTANUS, Arnoldus. *Virginiae Partis australis, et Floridae partis orientalis, interjacentiumq regionum Nova Descriptio*. Amsterdam, 1671. — VISSCHER, Nicholaus *Insulae Americanae in Oceano Septentrionali ac Regiones Adiacentes...* Amsterdam, ca 1680. — ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier. *Carte De La Virginie Et Du Maryland...* 1755. Engraved map colored in outline. — COVENS and MORTIER. *L'Amerique Septentrionale*. Amsterdam, 1757. Engraved map hand-colored in outline. — CHATELAIN, Henri Abraham. *Nouvelle carte de l'Amerique septentrionale* Amsterdam, 1721 or later. Hand-colored in outline. — KITCHIN, Thomas. *Map of the United States in North America: with the British, French and Spanish Dominions adjoining, according to the Treaty of 1783*. London, 1783. Engraved map. — *A New Chart of the Vast Atlantic Ocean; Exhibiting the Seat of War, both in Europe and America, Likewise the Trade Winds & Course of Sailing...* London, 1740. Engraved map of the Atlantic and the coastlines. First published in the “Appendix” to the “London Magazine” for the year 1740. — [With:] ORTELIUS, Abraham and Michel COIGNET. *Typus oris terrarum*. London, 1603. Engraved hand-colored world map — and 5 others.

\$1,000–1,500

163

[NORTH AMERICA — MAPS]. A group of 38 maps (7 framed) including: OGILBY, John. *Novi Belgii Quod nunc Novi Jorck, vocatur Nova qe Angliae & Partis Virginiae*. London ca 1670. Engraved map. Matted and framed. — CHATELAIN, Henri: *Carte De La Nouvelle France, ou se voit le cours des Grandes Rivieres de. S. Laurens & de Mississipi... Floride... Louisiane... Virginie... Marie-Lande... Nouvelle York... Nouv. Angleterre...* Amsterdam, ca 1719. Matted and framed. — ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier. *L'Amerique Septentrionale*. Paris, 1755. Matted and framed. — Homann, Johann Baptist. *America Septentrionalis*. Nuremberg, 1756. Outline coloring. Matted and framed. — *Map Showing the different routes travelled over by the Detachments of the Overland Command in the Spring of 1855 from Salt Lake City, Utah to the Bay of San Francisco*. New York, 1855. “A document of first quality showing three important routes” (Wheat 868). — HERBERT, L. Western Hemisphere. Pinkerton’s Modern Atlas. London, ca. 1812. Matted and framed. — DELAMARCHE, Charles Francois. *Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale avec les Isles Royale...* Paris, 1785. Hand-colored in outline. Matted and framed. — BACHE, A.D. *Cedar Keys and Approaches Florida*. N.p. 1854. Engraved map. — THOMSON, *Northern Provinces United States*. Edinburgh, 1817. — TALLIS, John. 7 maps of the Americas. N.p. ca1851. [With:] 17 others (one framed) and 5 regional map of England.

(32)

\$800–1,200

164

ORTELIUS, Abraham (1527–1598). *Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio*. Antwerp, dated 1587 [but 1595].

Engraved hand-colored map of the Americas, image 353 x 480 mm (451 x 570 mm sheet). Elaborate baroque title cartouche, galleons and sea-monster, Latin text on verso. (Some light darkening.)

Third issue of Ortelius map of America, dated 1587 under the author’s signature, showing the Solomon Islands (discovered 1568) for the first time. It has been suggested that the inlet, above the name Wingandekoa, is the first depiction of the Chesapeake Bay on a printed map. First issued in 1570, Ortelius’s America “was widely sold throughout Europe and had a great influence on the future cartography of the New World” (Burden). The outlines of South America are considerably improved and, without the bulge in Chili, are much closer to those recognized today. “One of the most famous and easily recognized maps of America, and one that is both functional as well as decorative ... had a great influence on the future cartography of the New World” (Burden, referring to the 1570 issue). Burden 64; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.69; Tooley *America* p.321.



\$1,000–1,500



165

SPEED, John (1552-1629). *A New and Accurat Map of the World*. [London:] Theodor Bassett, dated 1651 [1676].

Engraved hand-colored twin-hemisphere map of the world, image 410 x 521 mm (434 x 545 mm sheet), decorative borders incorporating polar celestial hemispheres, medallion portraits of the first four circumnavigators (Magellan, Drake, Cavendish and Van Noort), allegorical figures of the four elements, and diagrams of solar and lunar eclipses, English text on verso (some minor staining).

Twin-hemisphere map of the world, state 4 with the Tho. Bassett imprint, from Speed's *Prospect of the most famous Parts of the World* first published in 1627. The engraver may have been Abraham Goos, who engraved other maps in the *Prospect*. The map is principally based on William Grent's world map of the previous year and on Jodocus Hondius's world map of 1617. Shirley 317; Tooley, "California as an island", in *The Mapping of America*, 2.

\$2,000-3,000

166

WALDSEEMÜLLER, Martin (1470-1518) and Laurent FRIES (1508-1555). *Tabula orbis cum descriptione ventorum*. Vienna, dated 1522 [but 1541].

Woodcut world map, image 315 x 475 mm (383 x 486 mm sheet) directional lines criss-cross the surface, border of banners containing the names of the winds linked by looped coils of rope. (Some repairs on verso of fold, discreetly remargined at left and right.)

From Laurent Fries' edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. "The majority of the maps... were reduced copies from the corresponding maps in Waldseemüller's 1513 edition. The first of the two modern world maps in the atlas is however Fries' own rendering which is dated 1522 and is initialed "L.F." Shirley 48.

[With:]

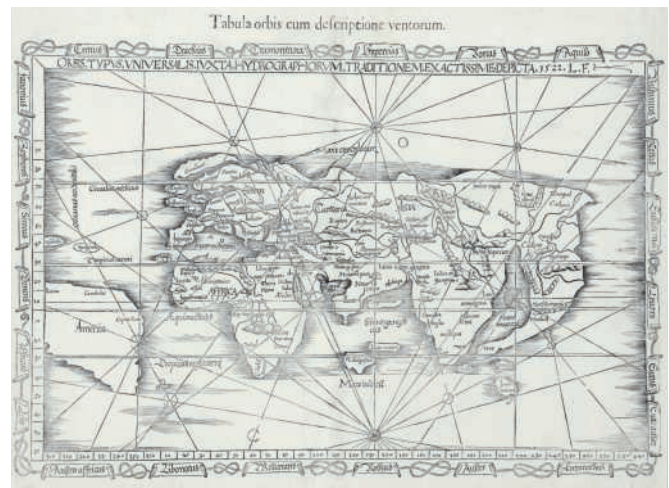
WALDSEEMÜLLER, Martin (1470-1518) and Lorenz FRIES (1508-1555). *Tabula nova totius orbis*. Vienna, 1541.

Woodcut world map, image 285 x 455 mm (353 x 470 mm sheet), vignettes show the kings of Russia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Taprobana and Mursuli, and in the upper left corner near Greenland is a vignette of an elephant. (Some darkening, a few repairs along edges, with some minor chipping affecting border in the left.)

The second modern world map in Fries's Ptolemaic atlas. A reduced version of the corresponding map in Waldseemüller's atlas of 1513, it shows only parts of the Americas at the very west of the map. "One of the earliest world maps available to a collector, and an unsophisticated but attractive rendering of what was generally known of the world at that time" (Shirley 49).

(2)

\$3,000-4,000



167

[WESTERN UNITED STATES]. FREMONT, John Charles. 1813-1890. *Geographical Memoir Upon Upper California, in Illustration of his Map of Oregon and California ... Addressed to the Senate of the United States*. Washington: Wendell and Van Benthuyzen, 1848. 8° (221 x 140 mm). Lithographed folding map, hand-colored in outline. Disbound. FIRST EDITION, SENATE ISSUE. This is the account of the third Frémont expedition. Wagner-Camp notes that most copies lack the map, which is present here: PREUSS, Charles. *Map of Oregon and Upper California from the Surveys of John Charles Frémont* (900 x 680 mm). Wheat devotes several pages to the map which shows the route of the expedition from Pueblo to White River, down to the Green, through almost new and uncharted territory to Utah Lake, eastern Nevada, and California. The text consists of Fremont's description of the third expedition, undertaken in 1845-46 but unpublished until 1848, with charts of astronomical observations. "The Map and *Geographical Memoir*... have a two-fold importance in history, first as contributions to geographical and cartographical knowledge in the year 1848, and second as historic documents concerning Fremont's notable Third Expedition" (Wheat). Cowan p. 223; Graff 1429; Howes F-366; Rittenhouse 227; Sabin 25837; Wheat *Gold Rush* 78; Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 559; Zamarano 80, 89. — COLTON, Joseph Hutchins (1800-1893). *Colton's Traveler and Tourist's Guide-Book through the Western States and Territories...* New York: J.H. Colton, 1855. 12° (149 x 94 mm). Lithographed colored folding map. Publisher's cloth upper cover gilt lettered and decorated in blind (some light staining, spine faded). Includes the map: SMITH, Calvin, J. *Guide through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin & Iowa. Showing the Township lines of the United States Surveys...* New York, 1855. (600 x 650 mm sheet).



\$600-900



168

WIT, Frederick de (1629/30 - 1706). Composite Atlas. Amsterdam: F. de Wit, [n.d. but circa 1680].

2° (514 x 312 mm). 100 double-page engraved maps (69 by de Wit and 31 others) ALL FINELY COLORED BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND, allegorical frontispiece depicting Atlas supporting the heavens, printed index on verso. (A few maps with small repairs on, minor mostly marginal worming to some plates.) 18th-century calf gilt (spine ends and corners repaired).

A RARE AND EARLY DE WIT ATLAS WITH VERY FINE CONTEMPORARY HAND-COLORING THROUGHOUT. All 69 of the de Wit maps in the rare first state, without the privilegium added after 1689. Only two of the maps are dated, ranging from 1660-1671. The world map (Shirley 451, ca, 1670, second state with cherubs placed in the cusps and a border added), showing California as an island with no Pacific Northwest or Alaska, the Great Lakes incomplete, and only parts of Australia, is surrounded by a magnificent engraved allegory of the four seasons and the signs of the zodiac, “one of the most attractive maps of its time” (Shirley). The map of the Americas (Burden II: 465, state 3) is ca. 1678. This copy contains the four maps of the continents. Frederick de Wit was one of the foremost mapmakers in Amsterdam in the late 17th century, taking over as the power and control of the Blaeu family declined. The work of other contemporary cartographers was kept in stock by de Wit and when clients requested maps of areas that he did not publish these were bound-in to order. This atlas contains 31 maps by other cartographers, including: Allard, Blaeu, Sanson, Laurenberg, Visscher, Janson and others. Of a total of twenty-one editions of the de Wit atlas to 1708, Koeman distinguishes only eight that were printed before the Privilegium was added in 1689, each highly variant. This atlas corresponds closely with Koeman’s Wit 8 and 9. Bagrow-Skelton, p. 183; Burden 465; See Koeman III, 8 and 9 and pp. 192-199.

\$10,000-15,000

169

MARKHAM, Gervase (1568-1637). *The Citizen’s and Countryman’s experienced Farrier*. Ed. by John Millis. Baltimore: Samuel Sower, 1797.

12° (161 x 92 mm). (Pale browning.) Contemporary tree calf (rubbed).

Second American edition, after the colonial-era first edition printing Wilmington, DE, 1764. “... Important and rare Marylandia... the second American edition of the earliest American publication devoted to the selection, care, and racing of horses, and the first book printed in Maryland about horses” (*Library Issues*, University of Maryland, Winter 1995, p.4). This popular handbook went into at least six editions by 1840. The first edition is scarce, with only two copies appearing in auction records in at least the last 35 years; no copies of this edition are recorded at auction. Evans 32419; Henderson, p.169.

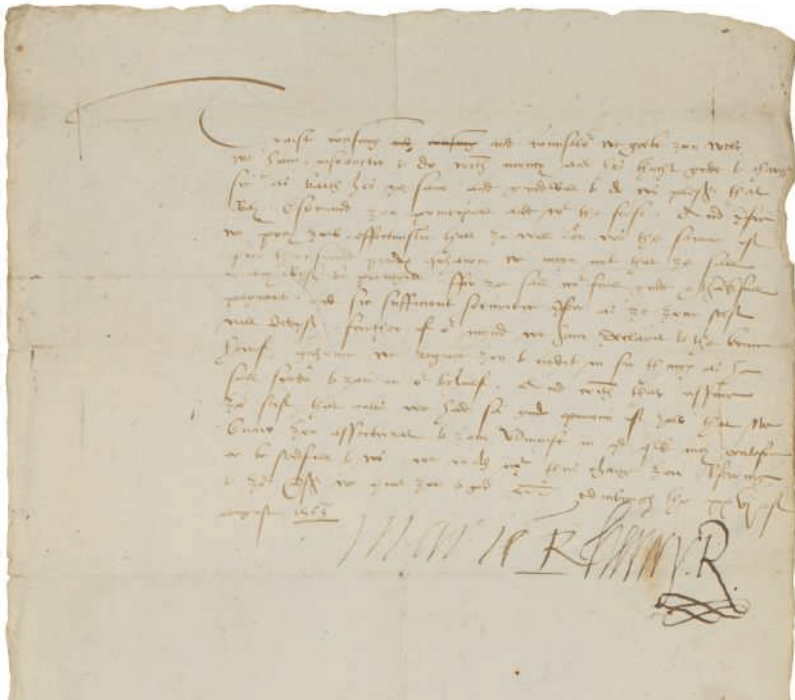
\$800-1,200



168



168



170
(detail)

170

MARY STUART, *Queen of Scots* and H STEWART, Lord DARNLEY, *Consort of Mary*. Letter signed (“Marie R” and “Henry R”), to William Keith, “Earle Marischal of Scotland,” Edinburgh, 26 August 1565. ½ page, folio, 300 x 210 (11 x 8 in.), the sheet with untrimmed edges, traces of red wax seal, verso addressed “To our traist [trusty] Cousing [cousin] and counsalor the erll m[ar]scheall.” Fine. Matted and framed.

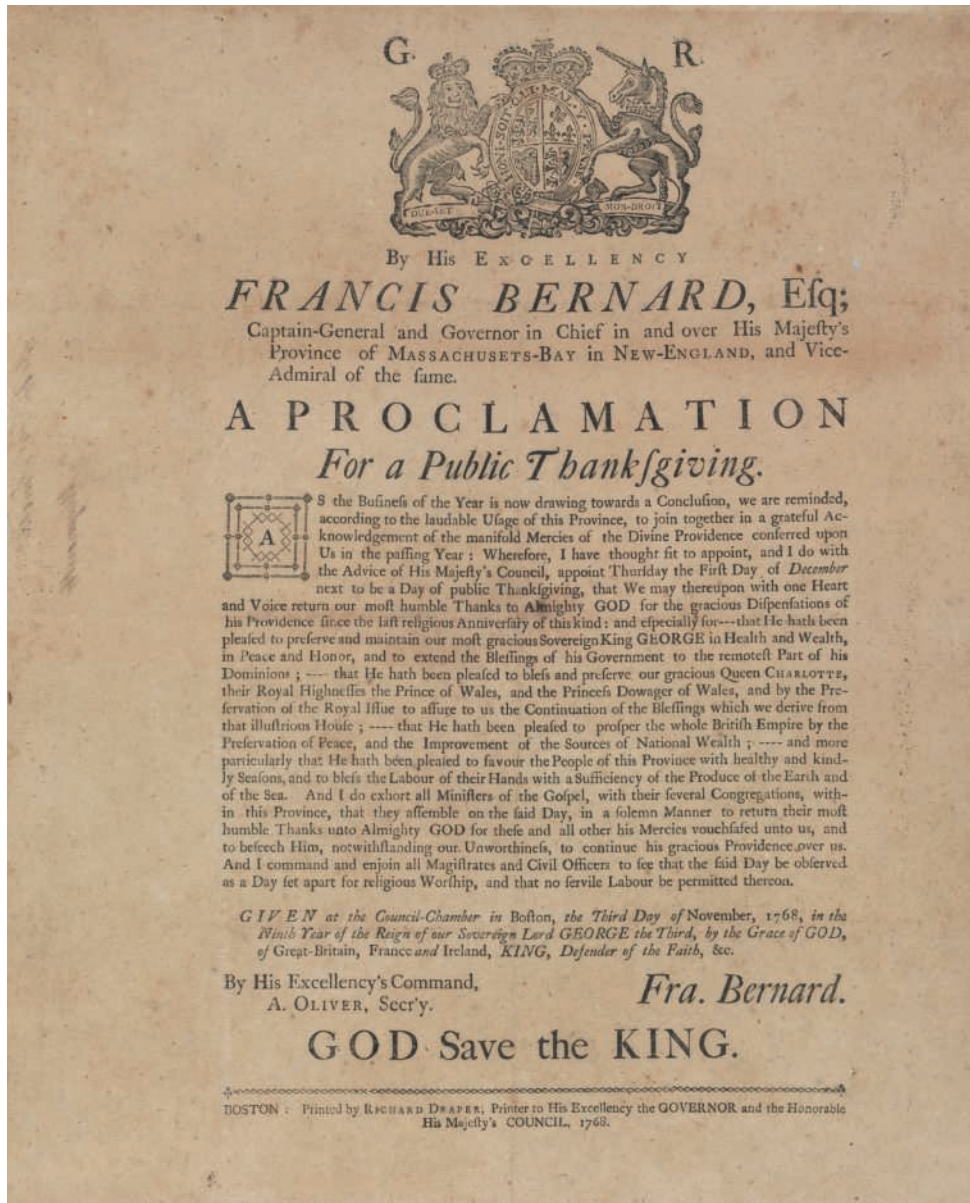
A MONTH AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE MARY AND DARNLEY BEG FOR A LOAN

A letter written only a month after Mary’s marriage to Darnley, to whom she granted the title of King, which he here uses. The letter, one of a small number signed by Mary and her second husband, was carried by hand to William Keith, fourth Earl Marischal (d. 1581), a member of Mary’s privy counsel. It reads: “...We have instantly to do with money, and have thought good to charge such as have the goodwill...to do us pleasure...And therefore we pray you effectually to loan us the sum of 4,000,...[W]e meaning not that you shall be in any ways [affected] by this — for you shall not fail [lack] good payment, and such sufficient security herefor as you yourself will devise. Farther of our mind we have declared to the bearer [of the present letter], whom we require you to credit in such things as he shall speak to you on our behalf...Assure yourself that unless we had such a good opinion of you that we know you affectionate to your uttermost in...what may gratify or be needful to us, we [would not] thus charge you...”

Mary had been sent to France in 1547, where she married the Dauphin, later Francis II. After his death, Mary returned to Scotland a widow in 1561. Meanwhile Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley (1545-1567), a great grandson of Henry VIII, had visited Scotland with permission from Elizabeth I, who entertained no illusions about the fact that Darnley was regarded in Catholic circles as a legitimate claimant to the English crown in place of Elizabeth. Both Darnley and Mary were strongly motivated by the possibility of gaining joint sovereignty over the two kingdoms, should Elizabeth I fall (or be driven) from power, and Mary actively sought the restoration of Catholicism. In March 1565 Darnley was knighted and created Earl of Ross. In July it was reported that he and Mary had secretly married and an official ceremony was performed under papal dispensation on July 29. The marriage soon proved a turbulent one, although “their common dangers and difficulties tended for the time being to foster cordiality” (DNB). Soon Darnley’s weakness, carelessness and lack of judgement became evident and he was effectively excluded from the Queen’s counsel, which made him resent the influence of David Riccio, Mary’s minister and secretary. He joined a plot which resulted in Riccio’s violent murder in 1566, but then betrayed his fellow plotters. Finally, Darnley was found strangled in 1567. The chief suspect in his murder, the Earl of Bothwell, was acquitted and later became Mary’s third husband. When the Protestant nobles rose against her, Mary was forced to abdicate; she placed herself under the protection of Elizabeth I, but was implicated in a conspiracy against the Queen, tried for treason and executed in 1586.

VERY RARE. While letters of Mary occasionally appear on the market, the present is the only one bearing the joint signatures of the queen and her unfortunate consort, Darnley, to be offered in some two decades.

\$5,000-7,000



171
 [MASSACHUSETTS BAY.] BARNARD, Francis. Broadside folio (16¼ x 13¼in.), 3 November 1768. A Proclamation for a Public Thanksgiving. Boston: Richard Draper, 1768. Woodcut of Royal Arms at top, woodcut initial capital., uneven borders, small hole in upper right not affecting text. Docketed on verso "The Rev. Mr. Smith, Weymouth."

AN UNINTENTIONALLY IRONIC EXPRESSION OF THANKSGIVING AND HUMBLE LOYALTY TO KING GEORGE III, just as the political crisis between the Colonists and king were intensifying. Governor Barnard designates 1 December "to be a day of public Thanksgiving, that we may thereupon with one heart and voice return our most humble thanks to Almighty God...that he hath been pleased to preserve and maintain our most gracious sovereign King George in health and wealth, in peace and honor...[and] that He hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the preservation of peace, and the Improvement of the Sources of National Wealth..." Barnard directs the reading of the proclamation in churches. This copy came to the hands of Rev. Smith in Weymouth. By the end of 1768, disagreement over the sources and control of that wealth was precisely what would disturb the peace and unity of the colonies, and fundamentally alter their attitude toward their "gracious sovereign." Evans 10964

\$2,500-3,500



172

MAXIMILIAN ZU WIED-NEUWIED, Prince (1782-1867). *Reise nach Brasilien in den Jahren 1815 bis 1817*. Frankfurt: Heinrich Ludwig Brönnner, 1820-21.

2 volumes text, 4° (302 x 250 mm) and 2 portfolios with plates, 2° (520 x 390 mm). 19 engraved plates in text volumes (chapter vignettes, printed on separate leaves), 22 engraved plates (5 hand-colored) and 3 maps (one folding). (Some light spotting and offsetting.) Text bound in original paper covered boards, spines with printed title and decoration, uncut (light wear to spine ends and minor spotting to covers); portfolios in original printed paper boards, with silk ties (light spotting and minor soiling, a few ties wanting). Provenance: Lauterbach (early ink stamp on title and small red morocco label on spines); Carlos R. Linga (bookplate); sold Christie's New York 19 December 2002, lot 191.

FIRST EDITION. Prince Maximilian's expedition to Brazil with the naturalists George Freyreiss and Friedrich Sellow was "from a scientific point of view... one of the most profitable of the nineteenth century. The enormous zoological collections which were assembled are today in the American Museum of Natural History of New York, acquired in 1872... When the work first appeared copies were sold for one thousand francs, an extravagant sum at that time." Borba de Moraes, p. 544; Palau 158782; Sabin 47018

\$1,500-2,000

173

McKENNEY, Thomas L. (1785-1859) and James HALL (1793-1868). *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*. Philadelphia: J.T. Bowen, 1848-1850.

3 volumes, 8° (267 x 169 mm). Hand-colored lithographed dedication and 120 hand-colored lithographed plates by J.T. Bowen, most after King (some occasional pale browning and spotting). Original brown half calf, spines gilt with black calf lettering-pieces gilt, edges marbled (some rubbing and wear, a few plates becoming disbound).

FIRST OCTAVO EDITION following the folio edition of 1836-1844. The plates, which Howes describes as "the most colorful portraits of Indians ever executed," are based on King's portraits in the Indian Gallery, Department of War, Washington, all of which were destroyed in the 1865 Smithsonian fire. The famous portrait of Pochontas is included in volume III. Howes M-129; Sabin 43411 (the 1850 edition).

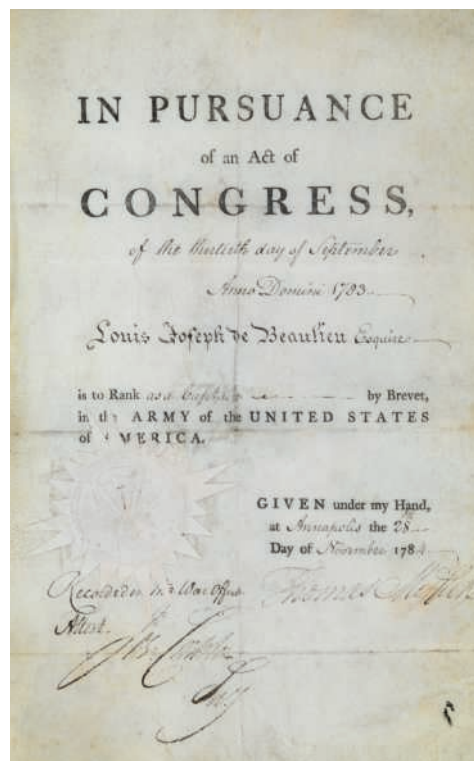
\$2,000-3,000



174

MIFFLIN, Thomas (1744-1800), President of the Continental Congress. Partly printed document signed ("Thomas Mifflin"), as President, Annapolis, 28 November 1784. 1 page, folio (12 x 7³/₄), accomplished in manuscript, PRINTED ON VELLUM, large paper seal. Boldly headed "in pursuance of an Act of Congress," Appointing Louis Joseph de Beaulieu to rank as a Captain by Brevet in the Army of the United States of America. Mifflin was a remarkable patriot, having served two terms in the Continental Congress (1772-1776), one as President of that assembly. Later, he was a delegate to the Constitutional Congress (1787), and Governor of Pennsylvania. During the Revolution he was aide-de-camp to Washington and Quartermaster General of the Army. Beaulieu was a lieutenant in the first Cavalry in Pulaski's command, but was captured at the fall of Savannah (9 October 1779), He was exchanged but was wounded again at Charleston (12 May 1780). This form of appointment is very rare.

\$1,000-1,500

**175**

[MILITARY]. A group of works relating to the military, comprising: [Cover title:] "Panorama of the seat of war." [New York: John Bachman, 1861]. Contemporary boards, modern rebacking. Comprising 6 chromolithographic birds-eye views of Virginia, Maryland, Washington D.C., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee. – [STOUDT, J(ames) D(e Forest)]. Engravings: "School of the Soldier, School of the company, School of the Platoon, School of the Battalion, War of 1812 Military Drills". [New York]: n.p., [ca.1813]. 41 engraved plates, some folding. Original sheep-backed boards, contemporary paper wrapper sewn over upper cover. Presumed first edition. *Provenance*: Thomas M. Marsh (signature dated "Quincy 1822"). – Another copy. *Provenance*: "Property of the State of New Hampshire" (signature on pastedown). [With:] STEUBEN, Baron de. *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*. Vermont: Anthony Haswell, 1794. Original leather-backed boards. 2 volumes. – [EISENHOWER, Dwight D., his copy]. *Dictionnaire Militaire Encyclopedie des Sciences Militaires*. Paris: Librairie Militaire Berger-Levrault, 1911. 4°. Publisher's cloth. EISENHOWER'S COPY SIGNED ON THE FRONT BLANK. – GORDON, William. *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America: Including an Account of the Late War; and of the Thirteen Colonies, from their Origin to that Period*. London: for the author, 1788. 4 volumes, 8°. Numerous folding maps. Contemporary tree calf (rebacked). – STEUBEN, Baron de. *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*. New York: Greenleaf's Press, 1794. 12°. Numerous engraved plates. Contemporary calf. [With:] a check to Tousains Lopez, New York, 21 October 1790. – Another copy. Albany: Backus & White, 1807. 12°. Numerous engraved plates. Contemporary calf. – *A Collection of Interesting, Authentic Papers, Relative to the Dispute between Great Britain and America; shewing the Causes and Progress of that Misunderstanding*. London: for J. Almon, 1777. 8°. Modern leather-backed boards. – MUELLER, John. *A Treatise Containing the Elementary Part of Fortification, Regular and Irregular*. London: for C. Nourse, 1782. 8°. Numerous engraved plates. Modern boards. – Together 10 works in 13 volumes, condition varies.

(13)

\$800-1,200

176

MONROE, James, President. Letter signed as President, to Governor Galushee of Vermont, Concord, New Hampshire, 19 July 1817. 1/4 pages, 4to. Fine condition.

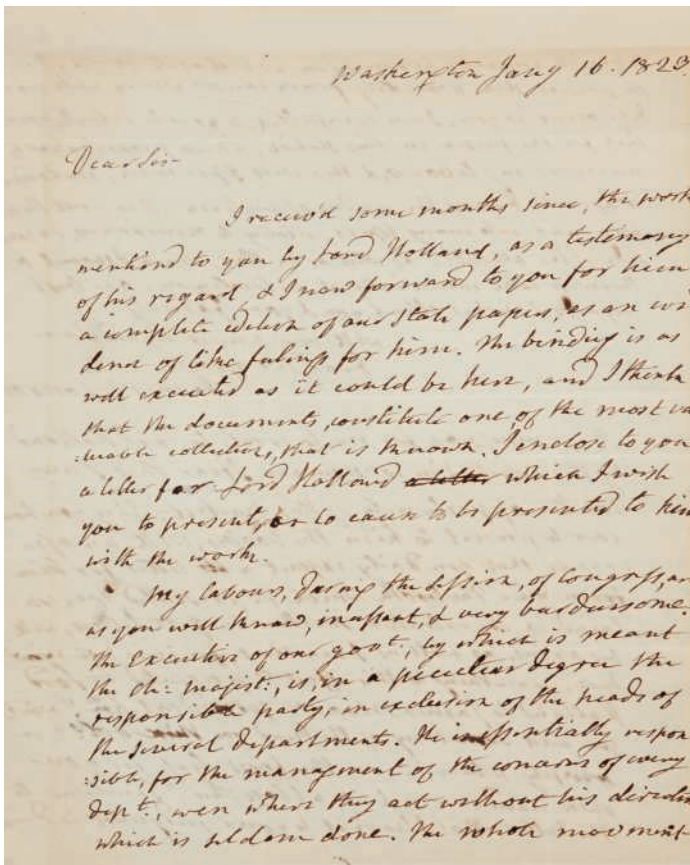
A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT. A fine letter spelling out the anticipated route on his historic tour of the nation, much like Washington had done after his election. Here, he expresses regret that he cannot stay with the Governor: "I have, just this morning decided to pass by way of Hanover, Royalton, Hancock & Vergennes to Burlington...I shall be at Middleburg on Tuesday afternoon. I need not say that it would give me great pleasure to see you, but I cannot allow yourself to subject yourself slightest inconvenience to meet me..."

\$1,800-2,500

MONROE, James, President. Autograph letter signed as President, to Mr. Thomas Swann, an attorney in Alexandria, Washington, D.C., 23 March 1818. 2 pages, small folio, in a dark blue morocco folding protective case with a portrait.

PRESIDENTIAL FINANCES. The president writes his agent in Alexandria about the debts of Mr Swart "... who has admitted, in some degree, that he must pay the balance due for the land, at the death of the late Judge Jones, but has never paid a cent of it..." Jones (1727-1805) had served a second father to Monroe on the death of his father, James Monroe senior. Monroe junior helped raise the young cousin Joseph Jones, Jr. and when that young man died in 1808 Monroe received control of the Oak Hill estate in Loudon County. Regarding Swart, Monroe states that "the object of Swart is to evade the payment in the hope of taking advantage of the act of limitation or some other circumstance. He had no title from the old gentleman & the young one could make none..." Should he sue him in Chancery, since "The legal title was not in me, except by the old gentleman's will..." He asks Swann about certain investments and notes that "you never mentioned whether you were so fortunate as to collect some bonds given you by Col. Mercer..."

\$2,500-3,500



178

MONROE, James. Autograph letter signed ("James Monroe") as President, to [Richard Rush] (1780-1859), U.S. Minister to Great Britain, Washington, D.C., 16 January 1823. 2 pages, 4to (9 5/8 x 7 5/8 in.), minorage-toning, otherwise fine.

MONROE ON THE BURDENS OF THE PRESIDENCY: "MY LABOURS, DURING THE SESSION, OF CONGRESS, ARE, AS YOU WELL KNOW, INCESSANT, & VERY BURDENSOME"

A fascinating letter which provides insight into the responsibilities and endless labors of the President of the United States—in the era before the emergence of massive, West Wing staffs. Presidents did a surprising number of executive tasks themselves, and for Monroe, the trials and tribulations of office made him joyful when his final days in the White House neared: "It was with a sense of relief that Monroe turned over the reins of power to Adams" (Ammon, James Monroe, p. 546). Here he expresses his displeasure to U.S. ambassador to Britain, Richard Rush after a difficult Congressional session filled with much rancorous speculation over whether or not he would seek a third term: "My labours, during the session, of Congress, are, as you well know, incessant, & very burdensome." Expounding upon the difficulties of his office, Monroe explains the obstacles he faced: "The Executive of our govt., by which is meant the Ch: Magist:, is, in a peculiar degree the responsible party, in exclusion of the heads of the several departments. He is essentially responsible, for the management of the concerns of every dept., even when they act without his direction which is seldom done. The whole movement takes its impulse from him, as well as its course. In the present state, proceeding from excesses which will...occur to you, I am compelled, to go into details, unusual for the person in this

station, which proportionally increases my labours, & this will I presume, continue to operate during the residue of my term." He sadly notes that the labors of his office make it impossible for him to: "enter into many topics, relating to occurrences, on your side of the Atlantic as well as on this, [in] which I should otherwise take much interest." By January of 1823, Monroe had overseen the creation of two important treaties with foreign powers, had endeavored to defeat the Seminole Indians in Florida, endured the economic crisis spawned by the Panic of 1819, and had witnessed the first major sectional crisis engendered by the controversy over Missouri statehood and slavery.

Exhibited: "Documenting the Constitution: A Manuscript History," The United States Supreme Court, Washington, D.C., May 1987-May 1988. Provenance: Malcolm S. Forbes Collection, sale Part I, Christie's, 27 March 2002, lot 43.

\$10,000-15,000

179

[MONROE, James.] *Washington Republican*, Extra Edition, Washington, D.C., 2 December 1823. Broadside folio, 1p., 5-column format. Matted and framed.

A FINE PRINTING OF MONROE'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ANNOUNCING THE MONROE DOCTRINE. "We owe it...to the amicable relations between the United States and those [European] powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But...any interposition...by any European power" against the existing nations of the hemisphere would be viewed as the "manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

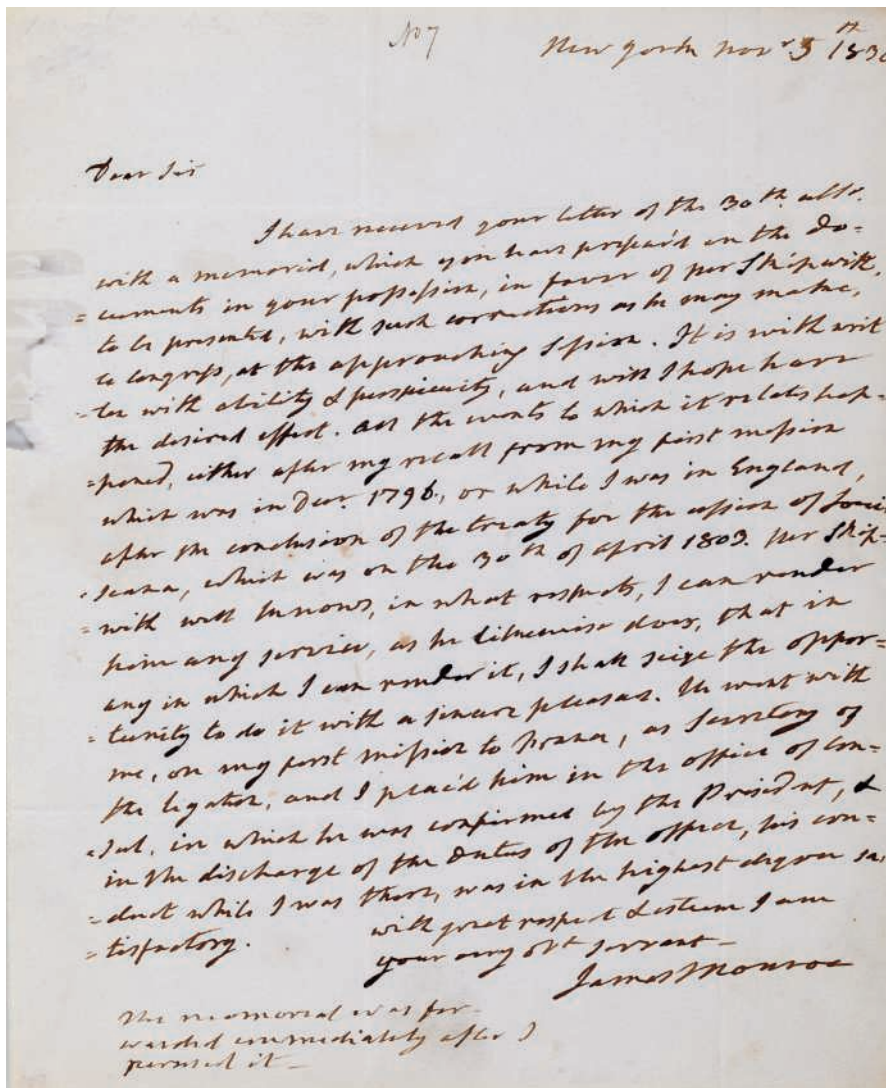
\$1,000-1,500

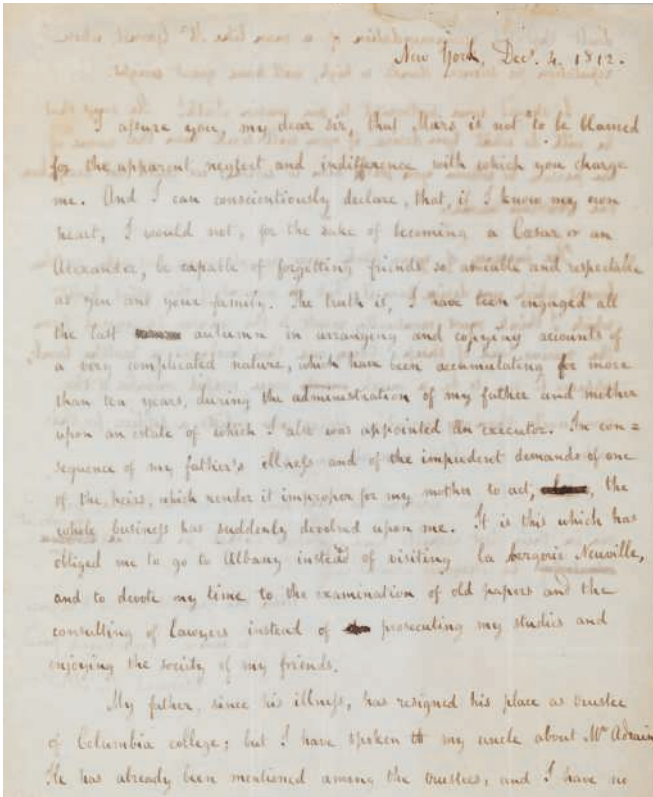
180

MONROE, James. Autograph letter signed ("James Monroe"), as former President, to unidentified, New York, 3 November 1830. 1 page, 4to, small chip along left edge (repairs on verso).

MONROE RECALLS HIS WORK ON THE "CESSION OF LOUISIANA" in this letter commenting on the memorial to Congress submitted on behalf of his former diplomatic colleague Fulwar Skipwith. He finds the document to be written with "ability & perspicacity, and will I hope have the desired effect. All the events to which it relates happened either after my recall from my first mission which was in Dec. 1796, or while I was in England after the conclusion of the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, which was on the 30th of April 1803." Monroe is willing to render Skipwith "any service...with a sincere pleasure. He went with me on my first mission to France, as Secretary of the Legation, and I placed him in the office of consul, in which he was confirmed by the President, & in the discharge of the duties of the office, his conduct, while I was there, was in the highest degree satisfactory."

\$1,200-1,800





181

181 MOORE, Clement Clarke (1779-1863). Autograph letter signed ("Clement C. Moore"), to unidentified, New York, 4 December 1812. 2 pages, 4to.

"THIS WICKED WAR IN WHICH WE ARE ENGAGED"

"Mars is not to be blamed for the apparent neglect and indifference with which you charge me," Moore tells his correspondent. A legal battle over an estate in which Moore and his parents were executors had claimed his time, not the raging war of 1812 between Britain and the U.S. "I have been engaged all the last autumn in arranging and copying accounts of a very complicated nature...In consequence of my father's illness and of the impudent demands of one of the heirs, which renders it improper for my mother to act, the whole business has suddenly devolved upon me. It is this which has obliged me to go to Albany instead of visiting la Bergerie Neuville, and to devote my time to the examination of old papers and the consulting of lawyers instead of prosecuting my studies and enjoying the society of my friends." He mentions his father's recent resignation as a trustee of Columbia College and congratulates his friend on "the increase of your flock." He thinks a growing "merino breed of sheep" will prove a great benefit to the country and turns that observation into an angry denunciation of the present war. "Every ewe that produces a healthy lamb, appears to me to be a much more useful member of the community than any recruiting officer who enlists a soldier for this wicked war in which we are engaged."

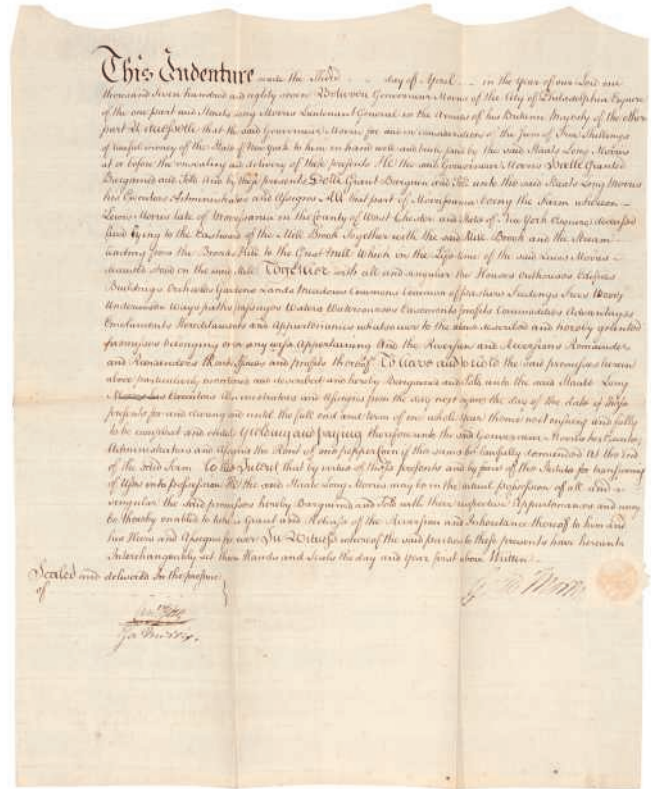
\$2,000-3,000

182

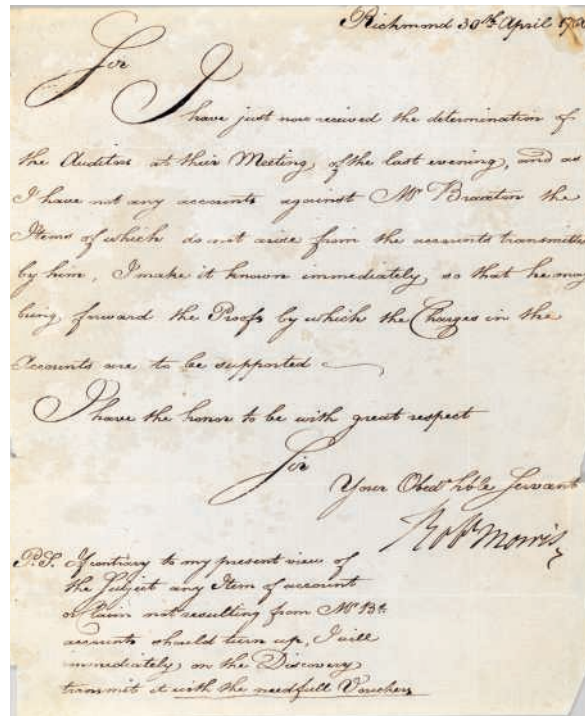
MORRIS, Gouveneur. Manuscript document signed ("Gouv Morris"), 3 April 1787. Counter-signed by James Morris and Samuel Ogden. 1 page folio, (17 1/2 x 15 in.). Paper seal alongside Morris's signature. In fine condition

RENTING IN THE BRONX. An indenture between Morris and his brother, Staats Long Morris, for a one-year lease of a portion of Morrisania, the vast Morris family estate that encompasses much of what is the southern portion of today's Bronx County. In the late 17th century the Morris family (brothers Lewis and Richard) acquired this land from Dutch farmer Jonas Bronck (whose name would be modified into the present-day usage, Bronx). Morrisania was damaged by the occupying British troops in the revolutionary War, but it remained in the Morris family until well into the 19th century.

\$2,000-4,000



182



183

183

MORRIS, Robert. Letter signed (“Robt. Morris”) to Alexander Montgomery Esq., Richmond, 30 April 1788. 1 page, 4to, 9 x 7¼ in. with detached address sheet, small seal hole, very minor spotting.

Morris has received “the determination of the Auditors at their Meeting of the last meeting, and as I have not any accounts against Mr. Braxton...I make it known immediately, so that he may bring forward the Proofs by which the Charges in the Accounts are to be supported...” In a postscript, he affirms that if “any item of Account or claim not resulting from Mr Br’s accounts should turn up, I will immediately... transmit it with the needful Vouchers.”

\$1,500–2,000

184

MORRIS, Robert. Autograph letter, unsigned, to John Nicholson, [2 May 1794]. 2 pages, 4to. Docketed and dated by Nicholson on verso.

A CONTENTIOUS FINANCIAL DOCUMENT between the two principal partners of the North American land Company. Morris titles this memorandum, “List of bills that were returned, protested & afterwards paid in London,” and then lists eight transactions and the amounts in question. He also reproduces an “extract of letter 5 Feby. 1794” that reads: “Thos. & Stephen Wilson holders of Mr Nicholson’s bills...”—here Nicholson underlines his name and writes over it “Your”—“who notwithstanding we very earnestly requested them to keep the bill until the departure of the Packet (this day) determined suddenly to return both Saturday... This behavior, so ungenteel & so contrary to what we should have expected from any person, that we conceive their chief motive in acting so unhandsome a manner was to get the re-exchange in America...”

\$3,000–5,000

185

MORRIS, Robert. Manuscript document signed (“Robt. Morris”), 13 June 1794. Counter-signed by John Nicholson, and others. 4 pages, folio, worn and repaired at folds (catching a few words).

A contract between Morris and his partner Nicholson and Thomas Stokely and John Hoge, for Stokely and Hoge to survey 120,000 acres of land “between the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers.” A vast surveying project for Morris and Nicholson’s North American Land Company.

\$1,500–2,500

Dear Sir
yesterday Mr Summers insisted on & got
the \$3000 you mention -
The enclosed letter is necessary
to be signed by you & sent to prevent
the money if it arrives at Salem, lying
there
Yours &c
RM
Nov. 21. 1794
Help, help, if you can -

186

186

MORRIS, Robert (*Signer*, Pennsylvania). Autograph letter signed ("RM"), to [John Nicholson] unidentified, 21 November 1794. 1 page, 4to.

"HELP, HELP, IF YOU CAN"

A desperate plea from Morris to his partner in the crumbling house of debt, The North American Land Co.: "Mr. Summers insisted on & got yesterday the \$3,000 you mention. The enclosed letter is necessary to be signed by you & sent to prevent the money, if it arrives at Salem, lying there." In a plaintive postscript he writes, "Help, help, if you can." Four years later, Morris would suffer the indignity of imprisonment for debt, between 1798 and 1801.

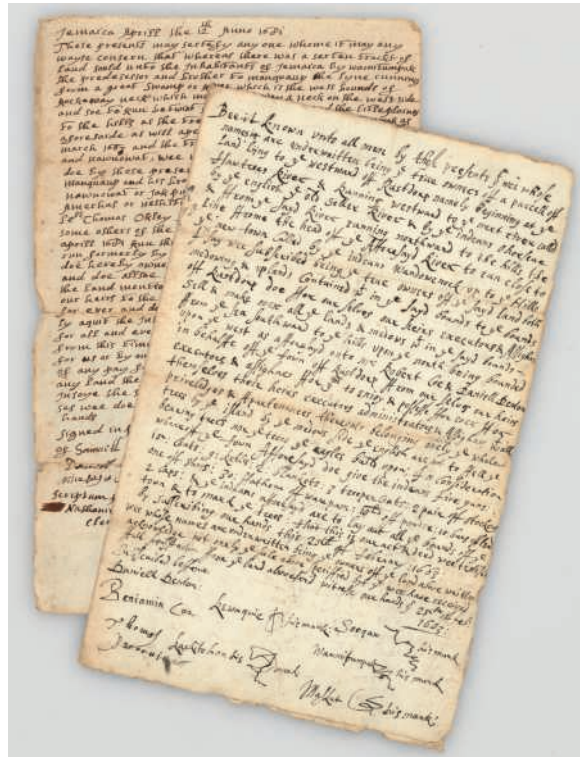
\$3,000-5,000

187

MOSBY, John Singleton. Typed letter signed ("Jno. S. Mosby"), with three-line autograph postscript signed ("J.S.M.") to Theodore Roosevelt, 5 October 1908. 1 page, 4to, *Department of Justice stationery*.

A UNIQUE ASSOCIATION OF TWO FAMOUS AMERICANS, united in their respect and admiration for Robert E. Lee. Mosby sends Roosevelt an October 1864 letter (not present) that Lee wrote to Mosby "at his headquarters near Petersburg, Virginia" in October 1864, "when Sheridan was in the Shenandoah Valley and was trying to rebuild the Manassas railroad line as a communication with Washington. The whole letter is in General Lee's handwriting, which you have probably never seen." Mosby asks T.R. to return the letter "as I wish to frame it and preserve it as a memento of the friendship of a great soldier and the brave days of old when I was proud to be under his orders." He also sends the President a newspaper clipping of a piece Mosby wrote about Gettysburg, telling him the article will have "enough ginger in it to suit your taste."

\$1,000-2,000



189

188

[NAPOLEONICA.] BONAPARTE, Napoleon. DS ("Bonaparte"), 12 Floreal, Year 5. [1 May 1797]. 1p., folio. Matted and framed with engraving of Napoleon. Extract from the register of Corps for the Army of Italy. Signed by 12 other officers. — BONAPARTE, Josephine. Autograph endorsement signed ("Lapagerie Bonaparte"), Bologna, 28 February 1797. 1p., 5-lines on address panel of letter from Spiridione Bonetti, petitioning for reimbursement on the loss of grain taken by French troops in Bologna. Matted and framed with Bonetti's letter. Josephine writes: "I ask of Citizen Confalonier to please consider this reclamation request. I would be very obliged." Together 2 items.

(2)

\$2,000-3,000

189

[NATIVE AMERICAN DEEDS.] Two manuscript documents signed with marks by twelve Native American sachems (with their Native American names supplied in clerical hand), ceding all of present-day Jamaica, Queens, on Long Island, New York to British settlers, 25 February 1663 and 12 April 1681. 2 pages, folio, the 1663 document with blank integral; both documents worn at folds, small losses and separations to the 1681 document. In a cloth folding case.

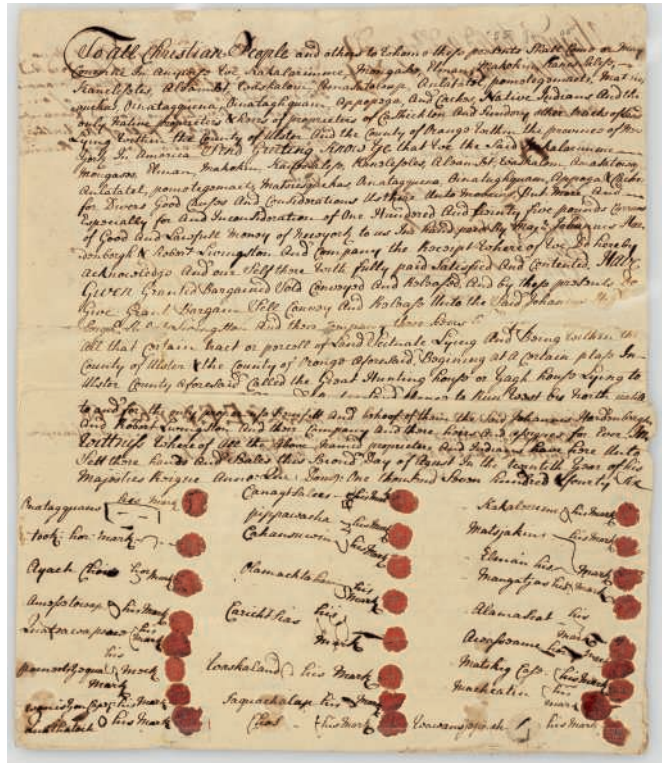
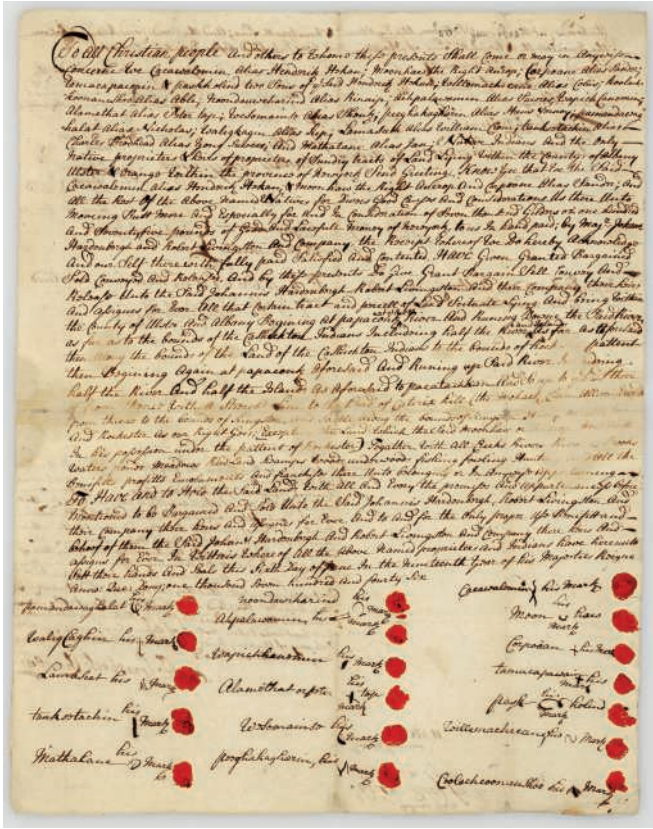
THE BRITISH BUY JAMAICA, QUEENS FOR 5 GUNS AND GUNPOWDER, 9 KETTLES, 2 BLANKETS, 15 COATS, 2 PAIRS OF STOCKINGS AND 1 PAIR OF SHOES

On 25 February 1663, five Sachems "Sell & make over all ye lands & medows [within] ye sayd bounds...liing to ye westward off Rustdorp... to ye new town called by ye Indians Wandowenock...unto Robert Coe & Daniel Denton...ye English are not to fell ye bearing trees nor ye trees ye eagles build upon..." In 1681 the Sachems give up any claims to any land described in the earlier document: "neither wee nor any of us or by our order shall ever make any more demands of any pay for any of the pecculiar purchases of any land...bought...freely and peaseably." The caveat against cutting down trees where eagles nested remained however. Denton and Coe settled in Long Island in 1644, after breaking with their Stamford, Connecticut church, and settled in Hempstead. Denton authored *A Brief Description of New York: Formerly Called New Netherlands* in 1670.

Provenance: John Fleming (memorandum included with the lot); Frank T. Siebert Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier Collection, Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 101.

(2)

\$5,000-7,000



190 [NATIVE AMERICAN DEEDS]. Two manuscript documents signed with marks by numerous Native American chiefs (with their Native American names supplied in a clerical hand), [6 June 1746] and 2 August 1746. Together 4 pages, folio, both silked and browned, original red wax seals affixed to each signature; the earlier document with small losses and discoloration at central fold, the later stained and with large losses along one fold (repaired). Red morocco portfolio, worn. Provenance: Frank. T. Siebert (his sale Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 147).

THE CEDING OF LANDS IN UPSTATE NEW YORK, ALBANY, ORANGE AND ULSTER COUNTIES The first document of 6 June 1746 records sachems representing the Cashickton tribe of New York state selling “Sundry tracts ... within the Countys of Albany Ulster & Orange ... for Seven thousand Gilders [£175] ... to us in hand paid; by Majr Johannis Hardenbergh and Robert Livingston and Company ...” Two months later, the second document records that Hardenbergh bought land “... at a certain place in Ulster County ... called the Great Hunting house or Yagh house ...” for £125.

\$3,000-5,000

NOW all Men by these Presents that we under-
 written Maquase Indians owners & native Proprietors,
 of a certain Tract or parcell of Land Lying above the
 Township of Schinnechtady and of that Lying to the
 Southward thereof. viz. Kanahquathio, ajeqhwatha,
 and Sooraghhowane, Principall owners, for divers
 Good Causes & Considerations us thereunto moving,
 but more Especially for the true Love & affection which
 wee bear to our trusty & well beloved friend Johannis
 vedder of the township aforesaid, wee have given,
 Granted, and Confirmed; and by these presents do
 fully freely, Clearly & absolutely give Graunt and
 Confirm all our Right title & Interest unto the said
 Johannis vedder his heirs & assigns for Ever, in a
 Certain Small Tract or parcell of upland Containing
 Sixty acres Situate Lying & being behind by meadow
 Land of Schinnechtady, adjoyning to the South or
 Southwest end of the upland this day sold by us unto
 the said Johannis vedder, which Land begins about
 Six hundred yards to the Southward of a certain hill
 or Creek Called & known by the name of Poentieskill,
 with all the woods underwoods, trees & timber there-
 unto belonging or in any wise appertaining To
 have and to hold, the said Land and other the
 Premises unto the said Johannis vedder his heirs &
 assigns to the Sole & only proper use benefit and
 behoofe of the said Johannis vedder, his heirs & assigns
 for Ever, In witness whereof wee have hereunto
 set our hands & Seals in Albany the 24th of Aug^r
 1713.

Signed Seald & Delivered Kanahquathio his marke
 in the presence of us
 Joh. Cuyler ajeqhwatha his marke
 Attend: Hantou Sooraghhowane his marke
 David Schuyler

191

[NATIVE AMERICAN DEED]. — MOHAWK DEED. Manuscript Indian deed to Mohawk land at Schenectady, New York, signed by three Mohawks with their totem signatures and accompanied by three wax seals to the right of their totems. One page with integral blank, docketed on verso of first leaf, light browning and scattered spotting, some small losses at folds. Provenance: Frank. T. Siebert (his sale Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 132; acquired from Walter R. Benjamin, 1955).

Three Mohawks (spelled as "Maquase," the early version of the name in English) grant the rights, title and interest to Johannis Vedder and his heirs for a parcel of land "behind meadow land of Schinnechtady."

\$4,000-6,000

192

[NATIVE AMERICAN]. A collection of deeds and documents relating to Native American affairs. *Provenance*. Frank T. Siebert (his sale Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, see lot references below): DEARBORN, Henry. Autograph letter signed ("H Dearborn") as Secretary of War, [Washington, D.C.], 9 July 1803, to Captain Callender Irvine, requesting a report on the condition of the Six Indian Nations and a geographical sketch of their country. *Two pages*. Siebert 218. — SPANGENBERG, Joseph. Letter signed, Bethlehem, 31 July 1758, to Richard Peters, provincial secretary of Pennsylvania. *Two pages*. The Moravian Indians are defended by their bishop in a diplomatic letter to the provincial secretary. Siebert 164A. — PETERS, Richard. Autograph letter signed, [Philadelphia], 10 March 1768, to Joseph Shippen. *One page*. Peters, a former Indian captive, was at this time provincial councilor and writes of news of a possible Indian disturbance. Siebert 180. — BRUGH, Pieter Van. Autograph letter signed, Albany, 9 May 1711, also signed by three other New York Indian Commissioners to Governor of New York, Robert Hunter, concerning the French threat in the New York frontier. *Two pages*. Van Brugh and fellow commissioners Hendrick Hansen, John Schuyler and Myndert Schuyler write of an alleged attack by the French, and request money and provisions. Siebert 130. — [NEW JERSEY]. Collection of eight manuscript acts, Trenton, 1796, 1801, 1804, 1806 (2), 1822, 1823, 1832. *Together 22 pages, various folio sizes*. A fine collection of documents relating to the final disposition of lands to Native Americans following the union of the Brotherton Indians in New Jersey with the Stockbridge Indians of New York and their eventual relocation to Green Bay, WI in 1833. Among the signatories is John Beatty, secretary of state and former captive after the surrender of Fort Washington in 1776. Siebert 213.

(12)

\$3,000-5,000

193

[NATIVE AMERICAN]. An extensive collection of approximately 40 documents, pamphlets and prints relating to Native Americans and Native American Affairs. Including: WALKER, Thomas, first non-Native explorer of Kentucky. Manuscript document signed. — FILKIN, Henry. Manuscript document signed, 18 August 1707, reporting "A rising of the Indians to the Eastward". — DEED. Indian deed for Long Island, ca. 1714. Copy of a 1683 deed between Capt. Opasum granting land near Oyster Bay. — INDEED DEED. Indian deed for Long Island, 1794. Copy of a 1666 deed for land in Hempstead. — SPICER, Jacob, Jr. Letter signed, 23 October 1758., mentioning the New Jersey treaty that was signed 24 October 1758. — "Statement. Exhibiting the amounts appropriated for the following objects for the year 1816." Broadside, including "Treaties with Indian Tribes." — and approximately 30 others, including prints from McKenney and Hall.

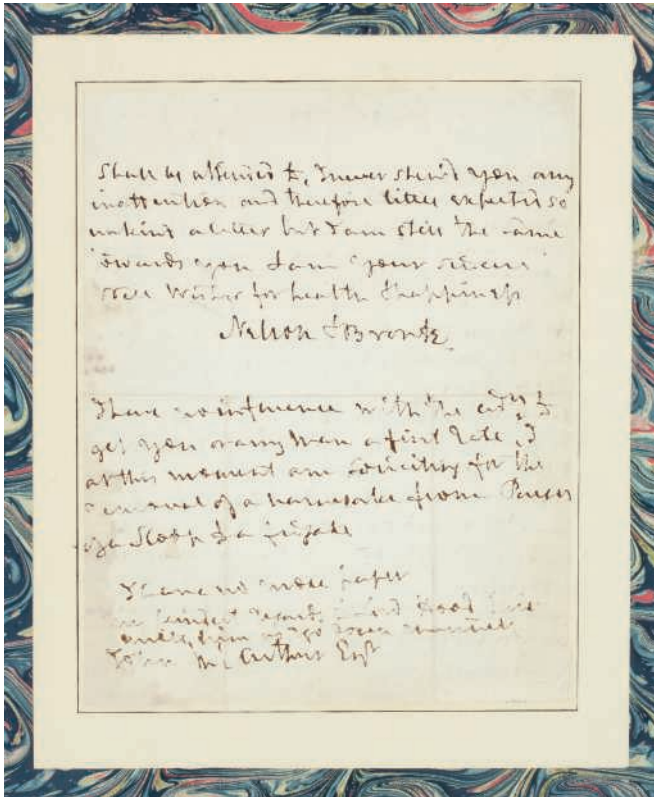
\$800-1,200

194

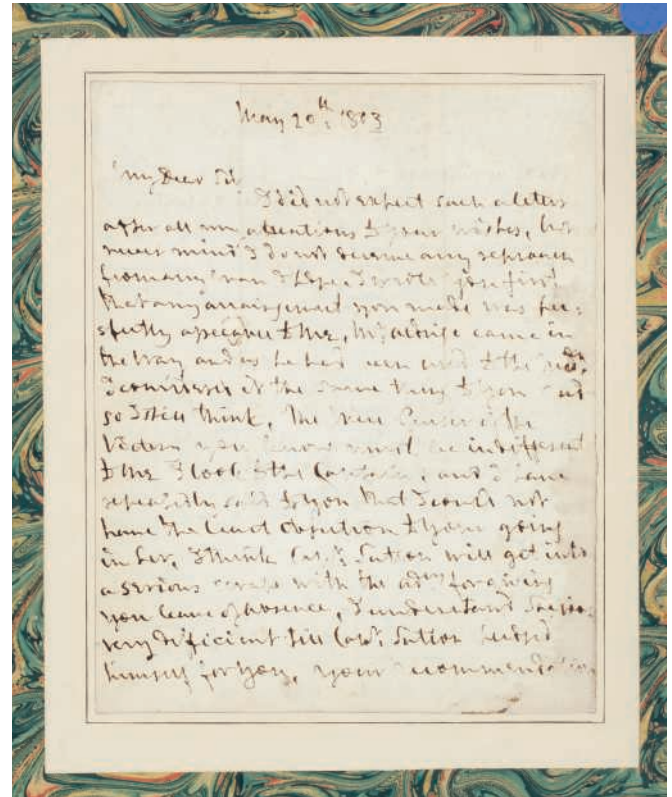
NAVAL REPORTS. A group of 22 printed U.S. Naval documents, 1802-1815, comprising Letters from the Secretary of the Navy, Reports of Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs. All in 8vo, wrappers (most foxed and stained, some chipped with losses). Housed in a three-ring binder. Items include: *Message from the President of the United States Communicating to Congress A Letter received from Capt. Bainbridge, Commander of the Philadelphia Frigate giving information of the Wreck of that vessel on the Coast of Tripoli; and that Himself, His Officers and Men, had Fallen into the Hands of the Tripolitans*. 20 March 1804. *Report of the Secretary of the Navy, containing an estimate of the Expences of the Marine Corps, for the Year 1801*. [With:] U.S. NAVY. A collection of original envelopes cancelled on board 50 American ships attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. [Also with:] NAVAL. A manuscript ship's ledger, possibly USS Minnesota.

(24)

\$2,000-3,000



195



195

195

NELSON, Horatio (1758-1805). Autograph letter signed ("Nelson & Bronte"), to John McArthur, 20 May 1803. 2 pages, 4to. Inlaid. Matted and framed.

"I LOOK TO THE CAPTAINING" NELSON SMOOTHS A FRIEND'S INJURED FEELINGS AND DISCUSSES THE VICTORY

"I did not expect such a letter after all my attentions to your wishes," Nelson writes, "but never mind. I do not deserve any reproach from any man I hope. I wrote you first that any arrangement you made was perfectly agreeable to me. Mr. Aldrige came in the way and as he had been used to the *Vicity* I considered it the same thing to you, and so I still think. The new Purser of the *Victory* you know must be indifferent to me. I look to the captaining and I have repeatedly said to you that I could not have the least objection to your going in her. I think Capt. Sutton will get into a serious scrape with the Admiralty for giving you leave of absence... I never showed you any inattention and therefore little expected so unkind a letter, but I am still the same towards you..." [With:] [NELSON & BRONTE.] Manuscript document, with secretarial signature ("Nelson & Bronte"), 21 October 1805. 1 page, folio. Matted and framed. A transcription of Nelson's testimonial to the intelligence services performed by Emma Hamilton. "I leave Emma Lady Hamilton therefore a Legacy to my King and Country, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life..." Together 2 items.

\$5,000-7,000

196

[NEW YORK.] [COLONIAL PERIOD.] NICOLLS, Richard. Document signed, 10 July 1667. A land deed. 1p., folio. Framed. — DUANE, James. DS, 4 January 1792. 1p., folio. Framed. A bond for a debt owed to Duane by Alexander Kidd, payable in 685 "Spanish milled silver dollars." — [LONG ISLAND.] DONGAN, Thomas. DS, 22 July 1686. 2pp., large folio (16½ x 23in.), stained, ink burn, small losses at folds and chips edges catching a few letters. A land grant to Edward Autill. — [NEW YORK.] MDS, 7 July 1729. 1p., large folio. Matted and framed. An early NY deed to Roger and Elizabeth Grove. — MARSCHALK, Francis. Manuscript survey signed, 16 July 1775. 1 page, oblong folio (19¾ x 42¾in.). A plat drawing showing lots from Catherine to Charlotte St., and water Street to William Street. Showing the Meadow and Fish Pond at top. A fine early New York survey. [MAP.] Gallia Le Royaume de France. Color map, n.d. 15 x 18in. Matted and framed.

(5)

\$1,000-2,000



197

[NEW YORK CITY.] CROOKE, Robert. Autograph survey map of Rutgers Farm, New York, 24 December 1728. 1 page, folio (12 x 15-³/₄ in.), pen and ink with watercolor. Repairs on verso. Tipped to card.

AN EARLY AND BELIEVED LOST SURVEY MAP OF MANHATTAN

An early and important survey map for lower Manhattan, showing one of the original Dutch West India Co. patents, "Bouwery No. 6." This survey was completed in connection with the sale of that patent by Nieltio Van Schayick (Schaik), the widow of Hendrick Cornelissen Van Schayick and others, to Hermanus Rutgers. This tract formed the core of what became the Rutgers Farm. I. N. Phelps Stokes, in his *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, discusses this 1738/9 transaction (3:612, and 6:134-137) and notes that the deed "recites a 'Map by Robert Croke near Fresh Water Hill,' which has not been found." This is that map. It contains a lengthy text description of the survey: "Surveyed and laid out a farm or piece of land on this island of New York near the fresh water for Nieltio Van Schayick..." The right side of the sheet is a crisply rendered plat map showing the East River, and the "Janesway Land" land running from "the Jews burying place" in the south, to the "spring" or fresh water meadows in the north. The structures depicted by Croke, "the House" and "Barn" are "the original Rutgers Farm House," described by Stokes, "on the east side of the Bouwery lane between the Collect and the Swamp, and a short distance north of the Jews' Burying Ground." This tract "was incorporated into the Rutgers Farm by purchase in 1732. Stokes notes it 'seems to have no early history ion the records. It is the only piece of land on the island of Manhattan that has not been traced back to a Dutch or English patent.'"

\$6,000-8,000

198

[NEW YORK GOVERNORS]. A collection of Governors of New York and Mayors of New York City collected by Herbert Gunnison (1858-1932), publisher of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The collection of Governors (71 items, including all governors from 1777-1932) includes: JAY, John. LS, 17 May 1788. 1¼ pp., 4to, integral leaf tipped onto page. Jay transmits an act of commerce from the King of France and a copy of a explanatory letter of Thomas Jefferson to Governor Johnston of North Carolina. — VAN BUREN, Martin. ALS as Vice President, 26 November 1835. 2½ pp., 8vo, old repair to page 1, integral leaf tipped onto page. Van Buren writes: “The President and all his Cabinet are hard at work preparing for Congress. His message will be an excellent one & give great...position for the people.” — CLEVELAND, Grover. ALS, 9 March 1883. 2 pp., 8vo, integral leaf tipped to page. A sympathetic letter in which Cleveland informs a woman that there are no available state jobs and writes: “For the rest I am not much of a politician and if I were I have no influence with the powers now in charge of the federal government.” — ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. TLS, 12 January 1931. 1 p., 4to. Roosevelt accepts Gunnison’s resignation from the Board of Visitors of the Brooklyn State Hospital. Also ALS, TLs, DsS and CsS of (many with multiple examples): CLINTON, G., LEWIS, M., TOMPKINS, D., TAYLOR, J., CLINTON, D., YALE, J., PITCHER, N., THROOP, E., MARCY, W., SEWARD, W., BOUCK, W., WRIGHT, S., YOUNG, J., FISH, H., HUNT, W., SEYMOUR, H., CLARK, M., ING, J., MORGAN, E., FENTON, R., HOFFMAN, J., DIX, J., TILDEN, S., ROBINSON, L., CARNELL, A., HILL, D., FLOWER, R., MORTON, L., BLACK, F., ROOSEVELT, T. (stamped signature), ODELL, B., HIGGINS, F., HUGHES, C., WHITE, H., SELZER, W., GLYNN, M., WHITMAN, C., SMITH, A., MILLER, N., and ROCKEFELLER, N.

(71)

\$1,200-1,800

199

New York Journal and Patriotic Register. Vol. 46, No. 31. 18 April 1792. Four-page broadsheet (18 14 x 11 ¾in.). Printed in four columns. Stained and chipped at lower right corner (not affecting text). Fourth page foxed. A few small holes costing a few words.

THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL VETO, AND THE CREATION OF THE U.S. MINT are the chief news items reported (on page two) of this New York paper: Thursday, April 5. A message was received from the President of the United States, returning the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, with objections. On motion, resolved, that the objections made by the President to the above bill be entered at large on the journals of the house, and that to morrow be appointed to consider them.”

\$800-1,200

200

[NEWSPAPERS.] A collection of 43 historic newspapers reporting events of the Federal Era and the early American Republic, 1784-1796. Issue reported on include the raging debates over the weakness of the Articles of Confederation, the proposed Constitution and it ratification, and the establishment of the new republic under the Constitution. There are numerous numbers of the *Columbian Centinel* and the *Gazette of the United States*, printing the early Acts of the first Congress and important presidential messages by George Washington. Highlights include: *Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, 24 April 1783. Reporting (pp.2-3) the King’s proclamation of cessation of hostilities in light of the provisional articles of peace. *Massachusetts Spy, or Worcester Gazette*, 26 February 1784. Report of arrival of Definitive Treaty of peace between U.S. and Britain. “Some British officers who were in town, it is said muttered some invidious expressions on this occasion...” *The New-Haven Gazette*, 7 June 1787. “The Political establishments of the United States of America.” A scathing look at the weakness of the country under the Articles of Confederation (written as Federal Convention met in Philadelphia). “Our civil and political establishments are essentially defective...Congress...is a burlesque on government.” *The Massachusetts Centinel*, 27 June 1787. Report on the delegates to the Federal (Constitutional) Convention in Philadelphia. Disbound. A report on clemency for participants in Shays’s Rebellion. A complete list available upon request.

(43)

\$1,200-1,800

201

[NEWSPAPERS.] A collection of 16 newspapers reporting the Inaugurations of American Presidents. *Massachusetts Centinel*, 6 May 1789. George Washington. *The National Intelligencer*, 4 March 1801. *Postscript to Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser*, 4 March 1797. John Adams. Jefferson's first. *Boston Gazette*, 14 March 1805. Jefferson's second. *Weekly Aurora*, 9 March 1813. Madison's second. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 6 March 1821. Monroe's first. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 5 March 1817. Monroe's second. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 5 March 1833. Jackson's second. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 5 March 1845. Polk. *National Intelligencer*, 6 March 1849. Taylor. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 5 March 1853. Pierce. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 5 March 1857. Buchanan. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 5 March 1861. Lincoln's first. *Daily National Intelligencer*, 6 March 1865. Lincoln's second. *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, 17 April 1865. Lincoln's assassination and Andrew Johnson's swearing-in. *The World*, 5 March 1869. Grant's first. *The Cincinnati Commercial*, 5 March 1873. Grant's second.

(16)

\$1,500–2,000

202

[NEWSPAPERS.] A group of 8 framed newspapers. [WASHINGTON, George.] *Columbian Centinel and Massachusetts Federalist*, 1 January 1800. 4pp., browned, stained and chipped (loss at top edge). Framed. Reporting death and funeral of Washington, with woodcut of coffin and list of pall bearers. — [LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.] *New York Herald*, 15 April 1865. A later, souvenir facsimile of the Herald's issue reporting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln (with engraved image of Lincoln on front-page). — [WASHINGTON, George.] *United States Chronicle*, 2 July 1789. 1p., folio. Matted and framed. Printing on its first page, the text of the First Act of the Congress of the United States, to regulate the Time and Manner of Administering Certain Oaths. — *National Chronicle. Journal of American Sports and Amusements*, 28 August 1869. 1p., folio. Matted and framed. Report of Harvard-Oxford boat race on the Thames. "Most exciting race on record." — *Supplement to The National Intelligencer*, Washington City, 22 November 1800. 1p., folio, matted and framed. Printing of President John Adams's address to Congress upon the occasion of the government assuming its permanent residence in Washington, D.C. "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their government..." — [REV. WAR.] *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, 26 June 1776. 4pp., folio, matted and framed in non-UV protective frame. Browned. Printing on p.3 Pennsylvania's Provincial Conference's 24 June 1776 concurrence with the Continental Congress's resolution "declaring the United Colonies Free and Independent States." — HAMILTON, Alexander. *The Massachusetts Centinel*, 26 September 1789. 4pp., folio. Matted and framed with image of Hamilton. A printing of Congress's Act to establish the Treasury Department. Also with several accounts about the storming and destruction of the Bastille in France and the beginning of the French Revolution. — FRANKLIN PRINTING. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, 14 September 1749. Philadelphia: B. Franklin. 4pp., folio. Matted and framed.

(8)

\$3,000–5,000

203

NEWSPAPERS. A collection of 26 historic American newspapers, 1800–1854, covering events from the death and funeral of George Washington, the Supreme Court decision of *Marbury v. Madison*, the War of 1812, Andrew Jackson, the Mexican War, and Perry's arrival in Japan. Complete listing of lot by request.

(26)

\$2,500–3,500

204

[NEWSPAPERS.] [CIVIL WAR.] A collection of 10 American newspapers from the Civil War era, including: *Vermont Watchman & State Journal*, 10 March 1865. Inauguration of President Lincoln (on p.2). — *Harper's Weekly*, 18 March 1865. Lincoln's Second Inaugural, with engraving on front cover of Lincoln being sworn-in by Chase. — *Goodhue County Republican* (Red Wing, MN), 9 December 1864. Broadside Extra edition, devoted solely to Lincoln's Annual Message to Congress. In Morocco folding case. — *New York Herald*, 26 August 1863. Union attack on Charleston and Fort Sumter. — *The Tri-Weekly Telegram* (Houston, Texas), 15 July 1863. 1p., broadside. Report on Emancipation Proclamation, fall of Vicksburg, and the death of Stonewall Jackson. — *Bucks County Intelligencer*, 30 June 1863. Publishing letters from Union soldiers camped in Harrisburg, on eve of Battle of Gettysburg. — [LINCOLN, Abraham.] Printed Proclamation, 30 March 1863, declaring 30 April 1863 to be a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. 1p., folio broadside. Browned, water-stained. With State proclamation of Andrew Curtin. — *New York Herald*, 30 December 1862. Confederate advances in Virginia, "Stuart's raid on Burnside's rear." Union gains in the West, "Reported Capture of Port Hudson by Admiral Farragut." — *The New York Herald*, 21 August 1862. "Important Rebel Movements." "What Stonewall Jackson is About." — *Clearfield Republican*, n.d. Extra edition. 2pp. (recto and verso). President Buchanan's Final Annual Message to Congress, 3 December 1860.

(10)

\$1,200–1,800

205

NEWSPAPERS. A collection of 32 historic American newspapers, 1865–1900, covering events from the Civil War and assassination of Abraham Lincoln, to the Johnstown Flood and the sinking of the Maine. *Daily Evening Bulletin* (Phil.), 3 June 1865. “Robert E. Lee. His Probable Indictment for Treason.” *New York Tribune*, 21 June 1865. “The Assassination. The Trial on Tuesday.” *Harper’s Weekly*, 18 March 1865. Lincoln’s second inaugural. *Harper’s Weekly*, 16 Nov. 1867. “The First Vote.” First page only. *New York Tribune*, 4 May 1865. Impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. *Newburgh [NY] Daily Journal*, 6 July 1868. GOP conventions nominates Grant-Colfax. *New York Times*, 19 June 1869. Death of Henry J. Raymond. Assassination of President Lincoln. A bound gathering of NYC papers reporting on the assassination and the capture, trial and execution of the conspirators, 15 April 1865 – 13 February 1866. *New York Tribune*. January–December 1864. Bound volume, folio. Spine going. *Harper’s Weekly*, 29 April 1865. He Murder of the President.” *New York Tribune*, 10 May 1865. “The Assassination. Commencement of the Trial.” *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 20 May 1865. Trial of Lincoln conspirators. “Further developments of the fiendish Plot.” *The World (NY)*, 22 July 1865. Launch of the US Ironclad, “Dunderberg.” *Harper’s Weekly*, 27 Oct. 1877. 1st page only. “Little Mac’s Headquarters.” “All Quiet on the Hudson.” *Harper’s Weekly*, 18 June 1870. 1st page only. “On the war Path.” Grant meets with Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Swift Bear. *The Days Doings (NY)*, 31 July 1875. “At the Saratoga races.” *Harper’s Weekly*, 30 Dec. 1876. Christmas issue. Includes Nash print of “Twas the Night Before Christmas.” *The Daily Graphic (NY)*, 3 Sep. 1881. Death of Garfield. *Latest News*, Binghamton, NY, 18 August 1882. “The War in Egypt.” *Warwick Advertiser* (Orange Co., NY). Two issues: 16 Sep. 1886. And 24 Sep. 1886. *Daily Sun and Banner*, Williamsport, PA, 4 June 1889. Johnstown Flood. “Thousands Lost! Unprecedented Calamity.” *Daily Williamsport Republican*, 5 June 1889. Johnstown Flood. “Beyond Conception.” “A Catastrophe Unequaled in the Pages of History.” *Saturday Globe* (Utica, NY), 12 Nov. 1892. “Cleveland is Winner.” Front-page engraving of Cleveland and his running mate Adlai Stevenson. *El Paso Times*, 16 February 1898. “Cruiser Maine Blown Up.” *El Paso Times*, 19 April 1898. “Congress Has Declared War.” *The Morning Call*. 22 September 1881. Reporting on the death of President Garfield. *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper*. Three issues (torn), 6 April 1861, 29 June 1861, and 13 July 1861. Broadside. “Stanley in the Wilds of Africa.” An advertisement for Explorations and Adventures. *Oakland Tribune* (2 issues), 27 April 1906. Reporting on the San Francisco earthquake. *New Haven Palladium*, 8 August 1876.

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\$1,000–1,500

206

NEWSPAPERS. A collection of historic U.S. newspapers, 1900–1950, touching on events such as the assassination of President McKinley, Charles Lindbergh, and the Second World War. *Herkimer Democrat*, 27 June 1900. *Buffalo Express*, 7 September 1901. “The President Shot at the exposition. Fred Nieman, a supposed Anarchist, attempts to assassinate him at the reception.” *Buffalo Evening News*, 7 September 1901. “The President Better.” *Boston Daily Globe*, 14 Sep. 1901. “Whole World Mourns” death of McKinley. *Philadelphia Record*, 15 September 1901. “Roosevelt Sheds Tears as he Takes the Oath.” *Philadelphia Record*, 17 September 1901. Progress of McKinley’s funeral train. *The Philadelphia Record*, 19 Sep. 1901. “Martyr Dead Now Lies in Old Home at Canton.” *Laramie Boomerang*, 24 Dec. 1903. *Leslie’s Weekly* (NY), 14 June 1906. 50th anniversary of Republican Party. *Allentown Leader*, 10 May 1915. Sinking of *Lusitania*. *The [Philadelphia] North American*, 30 July 1917. US entry into WW I. *Daily Mail*, 30 June 1919. Marking official end of World War I with signing of Versailles Treaty. *New York Tribune*, 10 October 1922. (Date on which Charles E. Sigety was born.) *Brooklyn Daily Times*, n.d., broadside print, 1p., folio. “Welcome Home Our Lindy.” *Allentown Chronicle and News*, 20 May 1927. “Lindbergh Hops off to Paris.” *Allentown Morning Call*, 22 May 1927. “Lindbergh Completes Non-Stop NY-to-Paris Flight.” *New York Times*, 23 May 1927. “Lindbergh’s own Story of Epochal Flight.” *New York Times*, 5 March 1933. “Roosevelt Inaugurated.” “Victory for Hitler Expected Today.” Disbound. *The [Bryn Mawr] College News*. 2 May 1928. Chipped. *Hunterdon County [NJ] Democrat*. 24 Jan. 1935. Bruno Hauptmann Trial. *Allentown Morning Call*, 3 August 1936. The Berlin Olympics. “New 100 Meters record Made by Jesse Owens.” *Norwich [NY] Sun*. 7 May 1937. Hindenburg disaster. Edward VIII abdication crisis. *New York World-Telegram*, 13 Feb. 1941. “13 Ships in Convoy Sunk.” War news and NYC crime stories. *Albany Times-Union*, 22 June 1941. “Nazis, Russia at War.” *Portland Press Herald*, 8 December 1941. “Japan Declares War. Hawaii, Guam Bombed.” *The [Harrisburg] Evening News*, 7 December 1941. “Japs Bomb Hawaii and Manila.” *Philadelphia Record*, 19 June 1944. “Yanks Trap 25,000 Nazis.” News of Normandy campaign, the capture of Cherbourg. *Philadelphia Record*, 13 April 1945. “Roosevelt is Dead.” *Philadelphia Record*, 15 April 1945. “FDR Rites Held in White House.” *Philadelphia Record*, 8 May 1945. “V-E Proclamation 9 A.M.; War is Ended in Europe.” *New York Times*, 21 January 1949. Truman Inauguration. Also, “Jerusalem’s Fate Held Issue in settlement of Palestine Question.”

(32)

\$1,500–2,000

207

[NEWSPAPERS.] A collection of six 19th and 20th century vintage New York State newspapers. *The Albany Argus*, 23 December 1828

Daily Albany Argus, 8 January 1829. *Albany Argus*, 28 April 1843. *The Albany Freeholder*, 4 April 1849. *Utica Daily Observer*, 24 January 1880. *Bainbridge Republican*, 23 November 1911. General commercial and political news.

(6)

\$500-700

208

NEWSPAPERS. A collection of historic 20th century newspapers, 1950-2000, including: *New York Times*, 5 November 1952. "Eisenhower Wins in a Landslide." (Lancaster, Pa.) *Intelligencer Journal*, 27 July 1956. Sinking of the *Andrea Doria*. *Dallas Times-Herald*, 22 November 1963 (Final Edition). "President Dead, Connally Shot." *Cape Cod Standard-Times*, 22 November 1963. "President Kennedy Assassinated." *The Sunday Bulletin* (Philadelphia), 24 November 1963. "JFK Laying in State." *Washington Post*, 20 January 1969. Inauguration of Richard M. Nixon. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9 August 1974. "Nixon Resigns." 2 copies. *Daily Intelligencer* (Bucks Co., Pa.), 3 July 1976. The U.S. Bicentennial. *The Patriot* (Harrisburg, Pa.), 31 March 1981. "Reagan Shot." *The Patriot*, 14 May 1981. Shooting of Pope John Paul II. *New York Times*, 11 September 1998. Preliminary leak of Ken Starr report on Clinton perjury. *New York Times*, 12 September 1998. 2 copies. Release of Starr report charging Clinton with perjury and recommending impeachment. *Wall Street Journal*, 1 January 1000 (11 Jan. 1999). Satirical edition. A Y2K Millennial Special edition.

New York Times, 1 January 2000. Press plate of front page for first page of new millennium.

(14)

\$800-1,200

209

NIGHTINGALE, Florence. Autograph letter signed ("F.Nightingale"), to Mrs. Robinson, 10 July 1894. 2pp., 8vo. Corrections and postscript signed ("F.N."), partly in pencil. Matted and framed with an engraved portrait of Nightingale. TENDING TO THE SICK AND NEEDY, Nightingale expresses concern over the health of Webb and asking Mrs. Robertson to spend 10 pounds on "beef & mutton or any food you think best for him." — NIGHTINGALE, Florence. A group of six printed books and two (framed) signed envelopes. — NIGHTINGALE. Notes on Nursing: What it is, and What it is Not. London: Harrison [1859]. 8°, brown cloth (rubbed, stained, spine split). FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE. — NIGHTINGALE. Notes on Nursing. Another copy (spine split). NIGHTINGALE. Notes on Nursing. Another copy. First edition, third issue. — NIGHTINGALE. Notes on Nursing. Another copy. — NIGHTINGALE. Notes on Nursing. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1860. 8°, original brown cloth (foxing, stained, front flyleaf torn). First American edition. — NIGHTINGALE. Notes on Hospitals. London: John W. Parker, 1859. 8°, original brown cloth. Second edition. — NIGHTINGALE. Two envelopes signed ("F. Nightingale"), oblong 12 mo., each matted and framed.

(9)

\$2,000-3,000

RICHARD NIXON
 677 CHESTNUT RIDGE ROAD
 WOODCLIFF LAKE, NEW JERSEY
 11- 16-88

Dear Jack,

You did an absolutely superb job on John's funeral. Dick Moore's eulogy was deeply moving & from all reports the ceremony at Arlington was spectacular. John finally got the recognition he deserved.

The only sour note was the absence of our Cabinet members. Where the hell were Rogers, Laird, Schlesinger, Weinberger, Rumsfeld, Schulz, & Kissinger. Scowcroft called me & said he would have come but was in California that weekend. They are all now on my - you know what - list.

With appreciation
 & warm regards - (RN)

210

NIXON, Richard M. (1913-1994), *President*. Autograph letter signed ("RN" in a circular paraph) as former President to Col. John V. Brennan, Woodcliff Lake, N.J., 16 November 1988. 1 page, 4to, personal stationery. [With:] Printed program for the funeral service for John N. Mitchell, St. Albans Church, Washington, D.C., 12 November 1988. 3pp. 8vo.

A BITTER NIXON ADDS WEINBERGER, RUMSFELD, SCHULTZ AND KISSINGER TO "MY—YOU KNOW WHAT—LIST"

In a very rare autograph letter to his former White House military attaché, Nixon rails at the conspicuous absence of many former members of his cabinet from the funeral of his disgraced Attorney General and campaign manager, John N. Mitchell (1913-1988): "You did an absolutely superb job on John's funeral. Dick Moore's eulogy was deeply moving & from all reports the ceremony at Arlington [National Cemetery] was spectacular. John finally got the recognition he deserved. The only sour note was the absence of our Cabinet members. Where the hell were Rogers, Laird, Schlesinger, Weinberger, Rumsfeld, Schulz [sic], & Kissinger. Scowcroft called me & said he would have come but was in California that weekend. They are all now on my—you know what—list."

Mitchell, the only U.S. Attorney General to serve time in prison, was a bitter-end Nixon loyalist and paid dearly for it, serving 19 months in federal prison and suffering disbarment. He was convicted of authorizing the break-in at the Democratic National headquarters in June 1972 and for controlling a secret "slush" fund used for dirty tricks and paying off Watergate defendants.

The evident unwillingness of former top officials to pay their last respects to Mitchell was an unpleasant reminder to Nixon of his own pariah status. Most of those whose absence he notes were either current or future Cabinet members in other GOP administrations: George P. Schultz was then serving as Reagan's Secretary of State, while Casper Weinberger had recently resigned as Defense Secretary; Brent Scowcroft would soon take the post of National Security chief in the first Bush administration, while Donald Rumsfeld would pilot the Pentagon in the second. William Rogers (State) and Melvin Laird (Defense) returned to lucrative private sector careers, and James Schlesinger remained as defense policy advisor to both Republican and Democratic presidents. Brennan, a Marine, after serving Nixon as military attaché, had resigned and continued to serve Nixon in San Clemente.

\$2,500-3,500

211

[OLDMIXON, John (1673-1742)]. *The British Empire in America, containing the History of the Discovery, Settlement, Progress and Present State of all the British Colonies on the Continent and Islands of America*. London: for John Nicholson [and others], 1708.

2 volumes, 8° (194 x 114 mm). Advertisement/errata leaf in vol. I and with Bb8 (advertisements) in vol. II 8 double-page and folding maps by Herman Moll (marginal tears to three maps). Varying contemporary paneled calf (rebacked to match, some light wear to extremities); blue quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: John Legge (vol. I with signatures on titles and pastedowns, dated 1813); Thomas Foley, Great Witley Court (bookplate on verso of second title); Laird U. Park, Jr. (his sale Sotheby's New York, 29 November 2000, lot 256).

FIRST EDITION of a valuable work on the early history of North America and the Caribbean, with especial reference to Pennsylvania, much information having been vouchsafed personally to the author by Penn. Sabin 57156; Howes O61; Kress 2597.

\$800-1,200

212

[ORNITHOLOGY]. A group of ornithological works, comprising: EDWARDS, George. *A Natural History of Uncommon Birds, and of Some other Rare and Undescribed Animals*. London: for the Author, 1743-1751. 4 parts in 2 volumes, 4°. Numerous fine hand-colored plates. Modern calf. – WILSON, Alexander and Charles Lucian BONAPARTE. *American Ornithology; or, The Natural History of the Birds of the United States*. London: Whittaker, Treacher, & Arnot; Edinburgh: Stirling & Kenney, 1832. 3 volumes, 8°. Numerous hand-colored plates. 19th-century green half calf, marbled boards (hinges renewed). *Provenance*: Louis Bennett Bishop (ownership stamp on flyleaves). – Together, 2 works in 5 volumes, condition generally good.

(5)

\$1,000-1,500

213

PAINE, Robert Treat (1731-1814), *Signer*, Massachusetts. Two partly printed documents signed ("Rob. Treat Paine"), as Massachusetts Attorney General, both 2 March 1780. *Together 2 pages, folio (16 x 10 3/4 in.)*, each with wear along folds costing some words, chipped along edges. Matted and framed.

SEIZING LOYALIST PROPERTIES. As the War of Independence still raged, Massachusetts adopted tough measure against former Loyalists, as embodied in this printed form signed by Treat Paine in his capacity as Attorney General. He accuses Andrew Cazneau "late of Boston" and Elisha Jones "late of Weston," of having "conspired to levy war against the government and people of this Province, Colony and State" since 19 April 1775, "and then and there adhered to the king of Great Britain." Jones is charged with having fled to the protection of General Gage. He describes the property being seized and declares they ought to "escheat, enure and accrue to the sole use and benefit of the Government and people aforesaid." Two fine specimens of the civil war fought out between Americans during the Revolutionary War.

\$3,000-5,000

Middlesex

To the Honorable the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Concord in and for the County of Middlesex on the second day of March Anno Domini, One Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty

BE it remembered, That Robert Trestman Esq. Attorney General for the Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay in New England

and in their behalf complains of Andrew Casneau late of Boston in the County of Suffolk Esq. and gives the Court here to understand and be informed, that the said Andrew Casneau since the nineteenth Day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-five, viz. on the twentieth Day of the same April, being an Inhabitant and Member of the late Province, now State of Massachusetts-Bay, levied War, and conspired to levy War against the Government and People of this Province, Colony and State; and then and there adhered to the King of Great-Britain, his Fleets and Armies, Enemies of the said Province, Colony and State; and then and there did give to them Aid and Comfort;

~~And that the said Andrew Casneau, Anno Domini, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-five, did withdraw himself from this Province, Colony and State, into Parts and Places under the acknowledged Authority and Dominion of the said King of Great-Britain, and into Parts and Places within the Limits of some of the said Provinces, Colonies and United States, being in the actual Possession, and under the Power of the Fleets and Armies of the said King, viz. to Halifax, in the Province, Colony and State of New-York, and that the said Andrew Casneau~~

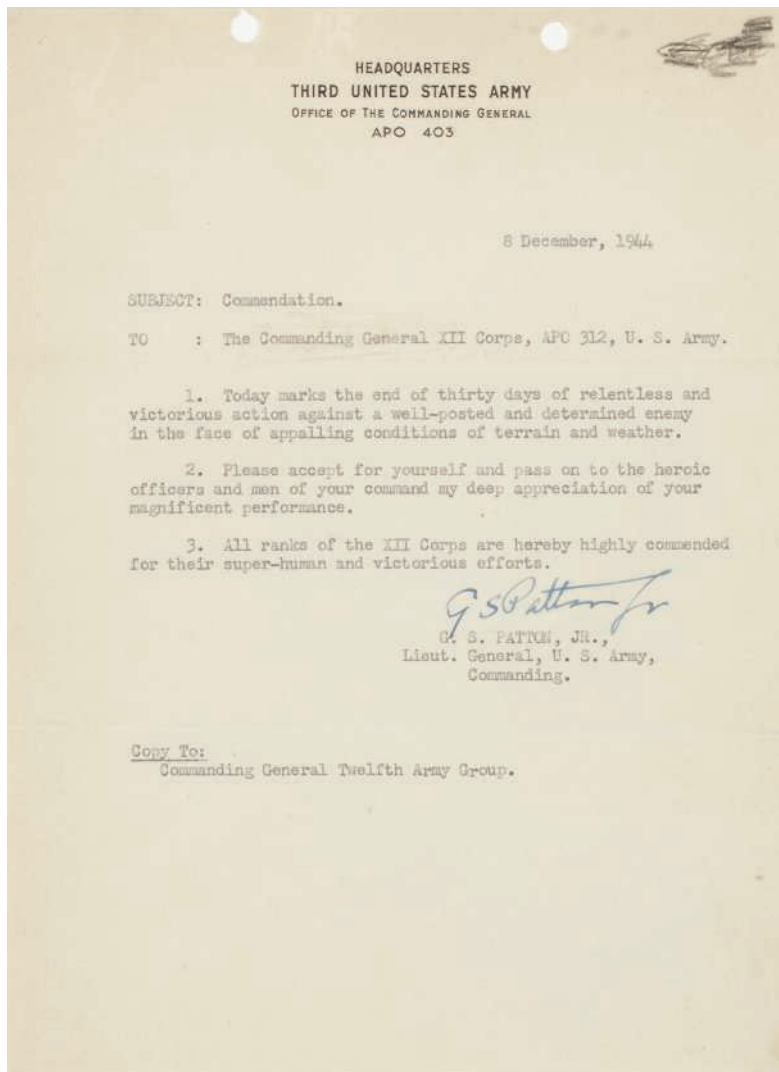
~~did withdraw himself from this Province, Colony and State, into Parts and Places under the acknowledged Authority and Dominion of the said King of Great-Britain, and into Parts and Places within the Limits of some of the said Provinces, Colonies and United States, being in the actual Possession, and under the Power of the Fleets and Armies of the said King, viz. to Halifax, in the Province, Colony and State of New-York, and that the said Andrew Casneau~~

hath not since returned into any of the said United States and been received as a Subject: by Means of all and singular the Offices aforesaid, hath freely renounced all Civil and Political Relation to each and every of the said United States, and hath become an Alien: And the said Attorney General further alleges, that the said Andrew Casneau since the said nineteenth Day of April aforesaid, viz. on the twentieth Day of the same April, was seized and possessed of, and caused to be seized and possessed of, and to have and demand to his own Use the following Land and Marsh situate in Malden in

The County of Middlesex vizt about three acres of Land being lately part of the Estate of Thomas Burdick late of said Malden deceased bounded as follows vizt by a line running from the middle of the house about Northwest across the middle of the wall to the fence of Sabra Burdick's garden and as the fence now stands about Northwest to the Road, then about North West by the Road to a fence and then about Southwest to the fence stands to sides serparately Land was about East by the Wall to the fence that parts the Orchard including about half an Acre of the Orchard and the Garden before the house, the West End of the House and the South part of the Barn standing on the same and its appurtenances, to him the said Andrew Casneau and his heirs also of about one Acre of salt marsh situate in said Malden adjoining to the old Mill Ponds being one half a lot of salt marsh that did belong to the said Thomas Burdick and its appurtenances to him and his heirs

and the said Attorney General further alleges, that by force of the Premises, and of the Law of this State, intituled, "An Act for confiscating the Estates of certain Persons commonly called Absentees," the above described Land and Marsh and appurtenances ought to Elcheat, Enure and Accrue to the sole Use and Benefit of the Government and People aforesaid, and they accordingly ought to be in the possession thereof: Wherefore the said Attorney General in behalf of the Government and People aforesaid, prays the advice of the Court here in the Premises and due Process in this behalf to be made.

Robert Trestman

**214**

PATTON, George S. Typed letter signed ("G.S. Patton, Jr."), to Commanding General XII Corps [Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy], 8 December 1944. 1 page, 8vo, two punch holes at top edge, Headquarters Third Army stationery. Matted and framed.

"TODAY MARKS THE END OF 30 DAYS OF RELENTLESS AND VICTORIOUS ACTION AGAINST A WELL-POSTED AND DETERMINED ENEMY in the face of appalling conditions of terrain and weather," begins this commendation to Eddy's Corps. "Please accept for yourself and pass on to the heroic officers and men of your command my deep appreciation of your magnificent performance. All ranks of XII Corps are hereby highly commended for their super-human and victorious efforts." Patton's Third Army raced across France to the German frontier as winter closed in in 1944. Americans indulged hopes that the collapse of Germany and the end of the war was near. But just eight days after this letter, Hitler launched the Ardennes offensive, plunging the American armies into months of deadly fighting.

\$2,000-3,000

215

PENN, William. Document signed ("Wm. Penn"), as Proprietor of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1 May 1684. 1 page, 4to, on vellum (some cockling, creases from earlier folding). With pendant seal. Signed by Penn along lower edge. Matted.

"William Penn, by the Providence of God and the King's Authority" issues this land grant to Elizabeth Shortor.

\$1,800-2,500

216

PENN, William. Manuscript document signed ("Wm Penn"), Philadelphia, 10 March 1701. 1 page, folio, on vellum. paper seal top left corner. Some soiling at top edge. Matted and framed with an engraved portrait of Penn. An appointment (space for appointees name left blank) of an agent to encourage "the Greenland and Eastland trades." — PENN. Manuscript document signed ("Wm. Penn"), 24 September 1681. 1 page, large folio (20½ x 26½in.), scalloped edge at top, accomplished in ornate calligraphic hand. Matted and framed. With small pendant wax seal. An indenture granting land to Enoch Flower. — PENN. DS ("Wm. Penn"), 8 September 1681. 1 page, folio, on vellum, ornate calligraphic hand, remnant of pendant wax seal. Losses to vellum repaired with loss of text. Spotted. Matted and framed. An indenture for Francis Smith.

(3)

\$2,000-3,000



215

217

[PENN, WILLIAM]. A group of works by William Penn, comprising: *A Collection of the Works of William Penn. In Two Volumes. To Which is Prefixed a Journal of His Life. With many Original Letters and Papers.* London: J. Sowle, 1726. 2 volumes, 2°. Modern leather-backed boards. The first collected edition. — *Select Works of William Penn. To Which is Prefixed a Journal of his Life.* London: n.p., 1771. 2°. Contemporary calf, gilt (repaired). — Together, 2 works in 3 volumes, condition varies.

(2)

\$800–1,200

218

[PENNSYLVANIA]. A group of works about Pennsylvania, comprising: CHALKEY, Thomas. *A Journal, or, Historical Account, of the Life, Travels, and Christian Experiences... of Jesus Christ.* Philadelphia: Franklin and D. Hall, 1749. 8°. Original calf. — [WILSON, James, his copy]. *The Acts of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia: Hall and Sellers, 1775. 2°. Original calf, repaired; folding case. JAMES WILSON'S COPY, A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION, with his name written on the fly-leaf. — FRANKLIN, Benjamin. *The Way to Wealth or Poor Richard Improved.* Paris: for Ant. Aug. Renouard, 1795. 12°. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Contemporary green calf (repaired); slipcase. — PROUD, Robert. *The History of Pennsylvania, in North America.* Philadelphia: Zachariah Poulson, 1797. 2 volumes, 8°. Engraved portrait frontispiece and map. Contemporary tree calf. — Another copy. 2 volumes, 8°. Modern calf. — *Stranger's Guide in Philadelphia.* Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1864. 8°. Illustrated. Original cloth. — WESTCOTT, Thompson. *Centennial Portfolio: Souvenir of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.* Philadelphia: Thomas Hunter, 1876. Oblong 8°. Numerous illustrations. Contemporary half leather (repaired). — Together, 7 works in 9 volumes, condition varies.

(9)

\$1,500–2,500

James K. Polk.

President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting

Whereas, at the May term last of the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Eben H. Clark, was convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to be imprisoned, at hard labor in the penitentiary, for the term of ten years, pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till his sentence be complied with

and whereas, in the petition of a number of citizens, it is represented, that up to the time of Clark's committing this offence, he sustained an unblemished reputation, and that if restored to society, he would, they believe, henceforth be a good citizen; that he has a wife and four children dependent upon him for support, and that he committed the offence in a moment of weakness, and not from hardened guilt: that since his confinement, his conduct has been good, and he appears to have repented of the crime; and some of the members of the bar

219

POLK, James K. Manuscript document signed ("James K. Polk"), as President, 16 January 1847. Counter-signed by Secretary of State James Buchanan. 3 pages, folio, paper Great Seal of the United States.

A RARE POLK PARDON, as he grants executive clemency to Eben H. Clark, convicted of "robbing the mail and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor" for ten years. Clark "has a wife and four children dependent upon him for support; and that he committed the offence in a moment of weakness, and not from hardened guilt." Even lawyers and jurors involved in his case "unite in soliciting a pardon for him." Polk deems "the punishment he has already suffered" is sufficient.


\$2,500-3,500

and officers of the court, also unite in soliciting a pardon for him: And whereas, furthermore, the jurors who convicted him, recommend his case to favorable consideration, and considering that the ends of justice have probably been answered, by the punishment he has already suffered, it doth satisfactorily appear to me, that the prisoner is a fit subject for the Executive clemency


Now be it known, that I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises aforesaid, and in regard to the reasons therein moving, have granted, and do hereby remit unto him, the said Eben H. Clark, the remaining portion of the aforesaid imprisonment, together with all costs, that may have accrued in the case, and do direct, that he be forthwith discharged from imprisonment.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day

of January A.D. 1847, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy first.

By the President: 

James Buchanan
Secretary of State



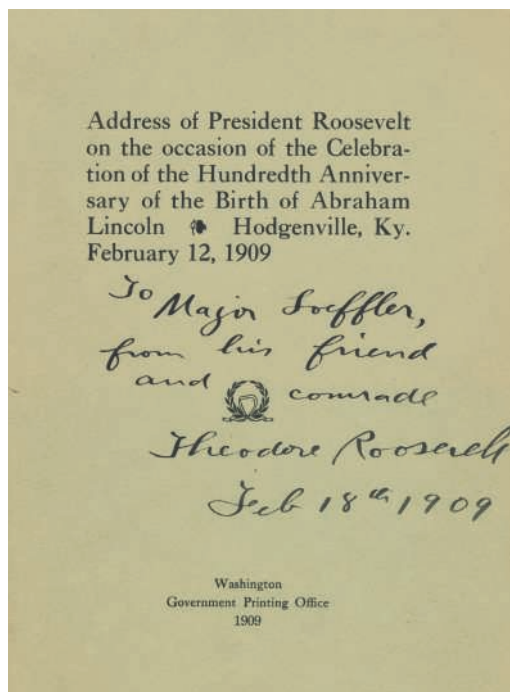


220

POWDER HORN. An engraved powder horn, with brass cast fittings, scalloped edges and stopper, wooden cap, decorated by a previous owner "MANASSEH MANUEL A.D. 1761." Overall 11 inches approximately. Incised decoration, including three two-masted ships under sale, stylized trees, an owl, two serpents, plus cross-hatching at the edges of the horn. (A later owner has engraved his name: "J.R.Riley"; minor staining). An attractive, relative early powder horn, conspicuous for its varied decoration. — POWDER HORN. An engraved powder horn, with a tooled wooden spout, the cap also of turned wood, decorated by a previous owner "ISAAK HICKS BUCKS C[OUN]TY MEL[IT]A 1781." Overall 11 inches approximately. Hicks's incised decoration comprises a map of the general area, including clustered small buildings in Philadelphia and landmarks including Chester, Fort Loudon, Chambers, Montgomery, Valley Forge, Paoli, Fort Shirley, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Allentown (New Jersey), Fort Lebanon and Wind Gap.

(2)

\$2,000–3,000



222

221

PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPH ALBUM. An autograph album, 1842, assembling more than 180 Senators and Congressmen, including three past or future Presidents. 8vo, 44 pages. Bound in blue morocco, stamped in blind and in gilt (hinge cracked, corners scuffed), all edges gilt. The three Presidents in the album are ADAMS, John Quincy ("John Quincy Adams"); BUCHANAN, James ("James Buchanan"); FILLMORE, Millard ("Millard Fillmore"). Other notable signatures in the album include John C. Calhoun, Henry A. Wise, Fernando Wood, and (in clipped signatures pasted in) William H. Seward and Daniel Webster. It was customary for some members of Congress to keep albums containing the signatures of all their fellow legislators.

\$1,000-1,500

222

[PRESIDENTS – SIGNED BOOKS]. A group of books signed by Presidents, comprising: HAYES, Rutherford B. *Message of the President of the United States Returning to the House of Representatives*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1879. 8°. Original wrappers; folding case. INSCRIBED BY HAYES on the front wrapper. – WILSON, Woodrow. *The State and Federal Governments of the United States*. Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1897. 8°. Original cloth; quarter morocco slipcase. SIGNED BY WILSON on flyleaf. – HARRISON, Benjamin. *This Country of Ours*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1897. 8°. Original cloth. – CLEVELAND, Grover. *The Public Papers*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889. 4°. Later half-cloth. INSCRIBED BY CLEVELAND to Mrs. Francis P. Kissnickett. – MCKINLEY, William. *Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley*. New York: Doubleday & McClure, 1900. 8°. 2 volumes, 8°. INSCRIBED BY MCKINLEY to Mark Hanna on flyleaf. – CLEVELAND, Grover. *Presidential Problems*. New York: The Century Co., 1904. 8°. Original cloth. SIGNED BY CLEVELAND on label on pastedown. – ROOSEVELT, Theodore. *Address of President Roosevelt on the Occasion of the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909. 8°. Original wrappers. INSCRIBED BY ROOSEVELT to Major Charles Loeffler on title-page. – TAFT, William Howard. *Political Issues and Outlooks*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1909. 8°. Original cloth. INSCRIBED BY TAFT to Thomas M. Hendricks on half-title. – TAFT, William Howard. *Our Chief Magistrate and his Powers*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1916. 8°. Original cloth. PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION FROM TAFT to EDWARD WHITE on flyleaf. – TAFT, William Howard. *The Presidency*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916. 8°. Original cloth. SIGNED BY TAFT July 30, 1921 on the flyleaf. – SMITH, Alfred E. *Address of Acceptance of the Nomination for President*. New York: Bartlett Orr Press, [1928]. 8°. Original morocco gilt; original box. LIMITED EDITION, number 14 of 500 privately printed copies. SIGNED BY SMITH on portrait frontispiece. – HOOVER, Herbert. *Addresses upon the American Road*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1938. 8°. Original cloth. 1p. TLS SIGNED BY HOOVER to Mr. Showalter tipped in: August 3, 1938. – HOOVER, Herbert. *America's First Crusade*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY HOOVER to Roy Folger on flyleaf. – HOOVER, Herbert and Hugh GIBSON. *The Problems of Lasting Peace*. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., 1943. 2 volumes, 8°. Original cloth, printed dust-jackets. INSCRIBED BY HOOVER to John Quentin Feller Jr. on flyleaf. – Together, 14 works in 16 volumes, condition generally good.

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\$1,000-1,500

223

[PRESIDENTS – SIGNED BOOKS]. A group of books signed by Presidents, comprising: NEWLON, Clarke. *L.B.J. The Man from Johnson City*. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Company, 1964. Original cloth. INSCRIBED BY JOHNSON on the half title: “Best wishes to William A. Wilson – Lyndon B. Johnson.” *Provenance*: William H. Wilson (presentation inscriptions from Johnson and Clarke Newlan). – JOHNSON, Rebekah Baines. *A Family Album*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1965. 8°. Original leather-backed boards; original printed dust-jacket. SIGNED BY LYNDON B. JOHNSON on half-title. – CARTER, Jimmy. *Keeping Faith Memoirs of a President*. Toronto: Bantam Books, 1982. 8°. Original cloth. SIGNED BY CARTER on the flyleaf. – Another copy. Toronto: Bantam Books, 1983. 8°. Original wrappers. SIGNED BY CARTER on the half-title. – NIXON, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. New York: Arbor House, 1985. 8°. Original cloth; original slipcase. SIGNED BY NIXON on the flyleaf. – CARTER, Jimmy and Rosalynn CARTER. *Everything to Gain Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life*. New York: Random House, 1987. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. SIGNED BY JIMMY AND ROSALYNN CARTER on fly-leaf. – CARTER, Jimmy. *An Outdoor Journal Adventures and Reflections*. Toronto: Bantam Books, 1988. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. SIGNED BY CARTER on title-page. – REAGAN, Ronald. *Speaking my Mind*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. SIGNED BY REAGAN on flyleaf. – FORD, Gerald. *The War Powers Resolution: A Constitutional Crisis?* Oroville, California: Butte College Press, 1992. 8°. Original leather backed boards; slipcase. SIGNED BY FORD on half-title. – Another copy. Original cloth. SIGNED BY FORD on the half-title. – CARTER, Jimmy. *Living Faith*. New York: Random House, 1996. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. SIGNED BY CARTER on a slip adhered to fly-leaf. – Together, 11 works in 11 volumes, condition generally good.

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\$1,000–1,500

224

[U.S. PRESIDENTS – BOOKS FROM THEIR LIBRARIES]. A group of books from President’s libraries, comprising:

[COOLIDGE, Calvin, his copy]. ROBERTS, Kenneth L. *Concentrated New England. A Sketch of Calvin Coolidge*. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1924. Contemporary blue half morocco, marbled boards. *Provenance*: Frank W. Stearns (presentation inscription on title-page from Kenneth Roberts, dated April 3rd, 1938); Calvin Coolidge (gift inscription, bookplate). SIGNED BY COOLIDGE on the flyleaf: “To Frank W. Stearns, With Regards, Calvin Coolidge.” Boston financier Frank Stearns, Coolidge’s closest friend, is quoted in this book.

[ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano, his copies]. *The Dew Drop: A Tribute of Affection for MDCCCLIII*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1853. Engraved frontispiece and title-page. Original black leather, blind- and gilt-stamped (chipping). SIGNED BY ROOSEVELT on the flyleaf: “Franklin D. Roosevelt Hyde Park. – LUZERNE, C.G. de la. *Explication des Évangiles des Dimanches*. Paris: Méquignon Junior, 1836. Volume 3 only, 8°. Contemporary tree calf. *Provenance*: sold “The Roosevelt Era” sale, Christie’s New York, 14 February 2001, lot 143. – *Les Petits Prophetes...* Cologne: Jean de la Pierre, 1714. Volume 12 only, 8°. Contemporary calf. *Provenance*: sold “The Roosevelt Era” sale, Christie’s New York, 14 February, 2001, lot 143.

[ARTHUR, Chester]. DAWSON, George. *Pleasures of Angling with Rod and Reel for Trout and Salmon*. New York: Sheldon & Company, 1876. 8°. Illustrated. Original gilt-stamped cloth. SIGNED BY ARTHUR ON FLYLEAF: Senator Vest with sincere regards, Chester Arthur June 20, 1882.”

[GARFIELD, James A., his copies]. BOOTH, Mary L. *History of the City of New York*. New York: W.R.C. Clark & Co., 1860. Illustrated. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (repaired); quarter morocco slipcase. SIGNED BY GARFIELD on paste-down: “J.A. Garfield 1862.” – BUNDY, J.M. *The Life of Gen. James A. Garfield*. New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1880. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Original cloth; cloth folding case. SIGNED BY GARFIELD on the flyleaf: Compliments of J.A. Garfield Mentor Dec. 2, 1880.”

[FILLMORE, Millard]. HAMMOND, Jabez D. *Life and Times of Silas Wright*. Syracuse: Hall & Dickinson; New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1868. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Original cloth; slipcase. *Provenance*: Rev. Dr. Charles (presentation inscription from Fillmore). SIGNED BY FILLMORE: “The Rev. Dr. Charles from his friend Millard Fillmore”. Together, 8 works in 8 volumes, condition generally good.

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\$2,000–3,000



G. Ford 10/14/94 *R. Nixon 8-25-93*
G. Bush 10-2-92 *Carter 11/4/92*

225

[PRESIDENTS.] Color photograph signed by four of the five Presidents, gathered for the dedication of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, Simi Valley, California, 4 November 1991. 8 x 10in. photo. Tipped to a mat. Signed by four Presidents on the lower edge of the mat.

A rare gathering of one current and four former Presidents, in a replica Oval Office at the Reagan library. Then current President George H. W. Bush stands at center, flanked on his left by Gerald R. Ford and Richard M. Nixon; and on his right by Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter. Signed by all except Reagan, with the date of signature indicated: "G. Ford, 10/14/94"; "Richard Nixon 8-25-93"; "George Bush 10-2-92"; and "J. Carter 11/4/92."

\$2,000-3,000

226

[PRESIDENTS.] Color photograph of Five Presidents, signed by all [4 November 1991]. 5½ x 9½in. A rare gathering of the current and all of the living former Presidents, at the dedication of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley, California. Here the five men are shown on the open air dais where the dedicatory remarks were delivered, with each man's signature beneath his image: BUSH, George H.W. ("George Bush"); REAGAN, Ronald ("Ronald Reagan"); CARTER, Jimmy ("Jimmy Carter"); FORD, Gerald R. ("Gerald R. Ford"); and NIXON, Richard M. ("Richard Nixon").

\$2,500-3,500

227

[PRESIDENTS.] Color photograph of Five Presidents, signed by all [4 November 1991]. 5½ x 9½in. A rare gathering of the current and all of the living former Presidents, at the dedication of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley, California. Here the five men are









shown on the open air dais where the dedicatory remarks were delivered, with each man's signature beneath his image: BUSH, George H. W. ("George Bush"); REAGAN, Ronald ("Ronald Reagan"); CARTER, Jimmy ("Jimmy Carter"); FORD, Gerald R. ("Gerald R. Ford"); and NIXON, Richard M. ("Richard Nixon").

\$2,500-3,500

228

[PRESIDENTS.] Four framed pieces. HOOVER, Herbert. Typed document signed ("Herbert Hoover"), 9 July 1930. 1p., 8vo, White House stationery. Matted and framed with photo of Hoover. A eulogy for Walter Hines Page. — TRUMAN, Harry S. Document signed ("Harry S. Truman"), 31 July 1950. 1p., folio, matted and framed with warrant signed by pardon attorney. Granting a pardon to Walter L. Hitch. — FILLMORE, Millard. Document signed ("Millard Fillmore"), 15 June 1852. 1p., 4to. Order to affix seal to a full power to negotiate an extradition treaty with Prussia. — WILSON, Woodrow. Document signed ("Woodrow Wilson"), 18 September 1920. 1p., folio. Matted and framed. A grant of commutation to William B. Sprague, terminating his prison sentence "at once."

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\$1,000-1,500

229

[PRESIDENTS.] Group of eight orders to affix the seal of the United States to warrants for pardons and other documents. Together 8 pages, 4to, matted in framed in two frames (four per frame). GRANT, Ulysses S. 13 June 1876, for the pardon of Daniel Pratt; PIERCE, Franklin, 1 July 1853, for the pardon of Minius Paice; BUCHANAN, James, 3 August 1860, to a letter to the Emperor of France responding to his announcement of the death of his Uncle; HAYES, Rutherford B., 29 March 1878, for the pardon of Byron Bacchus. VAN BUREN, Martin, 13 July 1839, for the pardon of Hans Knudsen. POLK, James K., 31 December 1846, for the remission of the remainder of the sentence of D. J. Hancock for robbing the mails. FILLMORE, Millard, 9 September 1850, for the pardon of Justus Marshall. TYLER, John, 7 May 1844, for the pardon of William Mason in return for serving as a government witness against those convicted of the murder of Antonio Jose Chavis.

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\$3,000-5,000



230

[PRESIDENTS.] Fourteen framed items, 19th and 20th centuries. PIERCE, Franklin K. Partly printed document signed ("Franklin Pierce"), 19 August 1853. Counter-signed by Secretary of State William L. Marcy. 1 page, folio, paper Great Seal of the United States. Matted and framed with engraved portrait of Pierce. A four-language ship's paper, French Spanish, English and Dutch, for the ship George Washington, captained by Granville S. Allen, out of Fairhaven, Massachusetts bearing "provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean." — TYLER, John. Partly printed document signed ("John Tyler"), as President, counter-signed by Secretary of State Daniel Webster ("Danl. Webster"), 7 June 1843. 1 page, folio (16 x 19 3/4 in.) Matted and framed (frame 24 x 39 1/2 in.) A four-language ship's passport (French, Spanish, English, Dutch), for the whaler Ann Maria, Captain John Carr, out of Fall River, Massachusetts, bound for the Indian Ocean. — WILSON, Woodrow. DS, as President, 18 January 1916. 1p., folio. Framed. Appointing Tillman D. Johnson as Federal Judge for District of Utah. — HOOVER, Herbert. DS, 9 July 1932.

1 page, folio. With paper Great Seal of the United States at lower left. Matted and framed. Recognizing the appointment of Luis Careaga Echevarria as Spanish consul to the United States for the region comprising Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma. — FORD, Gerald R. Printed DS, 9 August 1974. Illustrated reproduction of the text of Ford's Inaugural Address upon becoming President following the resignation of Richard M. Nixon. "My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. Our Constitution works..." — JOHNSON, Andrew. DS, 5 November 1866. 1p., folio, paper Great Seal of the United States. Matted and framed. Appointing Edward Lee Plumb head of the U.S. legation at Mexico City. — BUCHANAN, James. DS, 26 February 1861. 1p., 4to. Matted and framed. Order to affix the seal on the Convention between U.S. and Venezuela, signed at Valencia 14 January 1859. — ROOSEVELT, Theodore. TLS ("Theodore Roosevelt"), as President, to John Proctor Clarke, 27 May 1905. 1p., 4to, White House stationery. Matted and framed. Inquiring about a potential appointee. "Do you know Carter? He is a gentleman, a Yale man, and was one of your football players. Taft has much confidence in him..." — BUSH, George H. W. Typed letter signed ("George Bush") to "Mitch," 2 December 1990. 1p., 4to, White House stationery. Matted and framed. Explaining why he chose to select William Bennett as head of Republican National Committee. — COOLIDGE, Calvin. TLS to A. A. Kimble, 29 August 1924. 1p., 4to, White House stationery. Matted and framed. Congratulations on becoming an Eagle Scout, praising the Boy Scouts. — NIXON, Richard M. AGNEW, Spiro T. Two first day covers signed ("Richard Nixon") and ("Spiro T. Agnew"), on first day covers to mark the Inauguration of Nixon and Agnew as President and Vice-president, 20 January 1969. Each 3½ x 6½in. Matted and framed with photo of Nixon and Agnew. — HAYES, Rutherford B. DS, 19 March 1879. 1p., 4to. Matted and framed. Order to affix seal on pardon for M.B. Taylor. — VAN BUREN, Martin. Engraved DS, 1 April 1839. Counter-signed by Secretary of War J. R. Poinsett. 1p., folio, vellum, allegory of eagle and military paraphernalia. Matted and framed. Military appointment making Hannibal Day a captain. — TAFT, William H. Typed letter signed ("Wm. H. Taft"), as President, to Rev. Archbishop John Ireland, Washington, 2 July 1912. 1 page, 4to, White House stationery. [With:] TAFT. Photograph by Harris & Ewing, inscribed and signed ("Wm. H. Taft"), as President, 3 March 1913. 9¾ x 7in. Inscribed "For F. Cunliffe Owen, with regards and best wishes..." A fine portrait signed one day before the expiration of his term in office. Both photo and letter housed in a cloth, gilt stamped folding case. Taft tells Archbishop Ireland that he will be glad to appoint General James R. O'Beime as a pension agent in New York City.

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\$2,000-4,000

231

[PRESIDENTS.] A group of 36 documents and letters signed by Presidents (without Washington, Lincoln or Truman. Each in special French mounts (25 ½ x 19 ¼in.) (The Harrison example in facsimile; Andrew Johnson with a stamped signature). The lot includes: ADAMS, John. ALS to Secretary of the Treasury, Quincy, 10 July 1800. 1p., 4to. Enclosing (not present) a letter from Ralph Mather. JEFFERSON, Thomas. Engraved DS, 13 March 1805. 1p., folio, on vellum. A naval appointment, making George Colegate a Surgeon's Mate. MADISON, James. DS, 23 July 1812. 1p., folio, with Great Seal. Commissioning the schooner *Lottery* to engage British vessels. MONROE, James. ALS to unidentified, 20 October 1819. 1p., 4to. Concerning recommendations for appointments. ADAMS, John Quincy. DS, 1 April 1825. 1p., folio. A land grant to James White. JACKSON, Andrew. DS, 25 July 1832. 1p., folio. A patent for James Bennet for a cooking apparatus. VAN BUREN, Martin. DS, 6 July 1838. 1p., folio. A consular appointment for James Andrews. TYLER, John. DS, 23 March 1842. 1p., 4to. Order to affix for a Letter to the President of Mexico. POLK, James K. ALS to R. J. Walker, 15 June 1845. Asking the Treasury Secretary to call on him to discuss an important communication. TAYLOR, Zachary. DS, 26 September 1849. 1p., folio. A naval appointment making James S. Thornton a Passed Midshipman. FILLMORE, Millard. ALS to William Rich, 9 July 1850. 1p., 8vo. Acknowledging receipt of a package. PIERCE, Franklin. DS, 20 March 1854. 1p., folio. Appointing James A. Kennedy a Justice of the Peace for Washington, D.C. BUCHANAN, James. ALS to Henry M. Phillips, 30 April 1857. 1p., 4to. On changes in the Navy Yard. GRANT, Ulysses S. DS, 4 June 1873. 1p., folio. Appointing James E. dean Deputy Postmaster at Fishkill. HAYES, Rutherford B. DS, 14 June 1879. 1p., 4to. Order to affix for a pardon for Christopherr C. Scott. GARFIELD, James A. DS, as President, 14 May 1881. 1p., folio. A military appointment making William B. Homer a 1st Lt. CLEVELAND, Grover. DS, 15 may 1885. 1p., 4to. Suspending George E. Bowden as Collector of Customs. HARRISON, Benjamin. DS, 30 december 1890. 1p., folio. Making Fred E. Barrett a Postmaster in Keene, NH. CLEVELAND, Grover. DS, 17 February 1896. 1p., 4to. Order to affix seal authorizing various

76.

Quincy July 19. 1800.

Dear Sir

Inclosed is a Letter from Mr Ralph Mather
of Baltimore: if you find any usefull hints
in it, you know how to make use of them
better. than your humble servant

J. Adams

Secretary of the Treasury

people to attend Tsar's coronation ceremony in Moscow. MCKINLEY, William. ALS to US Consular Official, 18 March 1898. 1p., 8vo. A letter of introduction for Bishop Walden. ROOSEVELT, Theodore. DS, 14 September 1901. 1p., folio (stained top left). Proclamation of Mourning for President McKinley. TAFT, William H. TLS to William Loeb, 31 July 1912. 1p., 4to. Thanks for interjecting himself in controversy between Taft and TR. WILSON, Woodrow. Partly printed check signed, 28 January 1919. A \$1 payment to a "Dollar-a-Year Man," James C. Parrish, Jr. HARDING, Warren G. TLS to Lewis Strauss, 25 September 1922. 1p., 4to. Declining to give a distinguished service medal to Julius Rosenwald. COOLIDGE, Calvin. TLS to Thomas J. Hammond, 25 February 1925. 1p., 4to. Thank you note. HOOVER, Herbert. TLS to George L. Harrison, 26 April 1932. 1p., 4to. Punch hole, paperclip burn. Fear of impending disaster in banking sector. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. TLS to Charles F. Ernst, 9 December 1937. 1p., 4to. Sending greetings to a welfare conference. EISENHOWER, Dwight D. TLS to Robert Dechert, 6 July 1959. 1p., 4to. Accepting resignation as counsel for Defense Department. KENNEDY, John F. Typed memo signed, to Dean Rusk, 6 May 1963. 1p., 4to. Authorizing continued aid to Western Europe. JOHNSON, Lyndon B. TLS to Norman Cousins, 6 July 1967. 1p., 4to. Thanks for support and advice. NIXON, Richard M. TLS to Albert W. Johnson, 24 June 1971. 1p., 4to. On troop reductions in Vietnam. FORD, Gerald R. TLS to Abraham J. Multer, 6 December 1974. 1p., 4to. Thanks for a letter. CARTER, Jimmy. TLS to John Moss, 11 April 1978. 1p., 4to. Birthday wishes. REAGAN, Ronald. TLS to Neal Smith, 22 March 1985. 2pp., 4to. On the MX missile. BUSH, George H.W. Typed statement signed, 5 January 1990. Address to People of Kansas commemorating centennial of Eisenhower's birth. CLINTON, Bill. TLS to David Leopoulos, 5 January 1995. 1p., 4to. On tax cuts for middle class and single mothers.

(36)

\$18,000-25,000

Franklin Pierce
 President of the United States of America.
 To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting!
 Whereas it appears, that at the
 January term 1853, of the United States Court
 for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania,
 Alexander Sterrett was convicted of counterfeiting
 the gold coin of the United States, and sentenced
 to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a
 period of five years:
 and whereas it has been made
 satisfactorily to appear to me, that the prisoner
 is a fit subject for the exercise of the Executive
 clemency.
 Now therefore, be it known that I,
 Franklin Pierce, President of the United
 States of America, in consideration of the
 premises, divers other good and sufficient
 reasons, me therunto moving, have granted,
 and do hereby grant unto him, the said
 Alexander Sterrett, a full and unconditional

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pardon.
 In testimony whereof I have hereunto
 signed my name and
 caused the Seal of the
 United States to be affixed.
 Done at the City of
 Washington this Twentieth fifth
 day of February, A. D. 1857,
 and of the Independence
 of the United States, the
 51st.
 By the President— Franklin Pierce
 W. L. Marcy
 Secretary of State.

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[PRESIDENTS AND AMERICANA.] A collection of 41 letters, documents and ephemera signed by 20th century U.S. Presidents and other notables. Highlights include: EISENHOWER, Dwight. TLS to Sen. Edward Martin, 7 March 1956. 1p., 4to. Thanks for congratulations of his announcement to run for re-election. — EISENHOWER, Dwight D. Annotated document, unsigned. Doodles across a 5 April 1960 Congressional Leaders meeting agenda. ("Health Insurance for the Aged, Agriculture, Civil Rights, Status Reports"). — TRUMAN, Harry S. TLS to W.P. Kennard, 29 March 1963. 1p., 4to. "The judgment of history... will mark Dean Acheson among the top three or four great Secretaries of State..." — REAGAN, Ronald. Black and white photo signed, of Reagan and wife Nancy in front of Space Shuttle with Astronauts TK. Mattingly and H. Hartsfield. Also signed by Nancy Reagan and Hartsfield. — PIERCE, Franklin. Two manuscript documents signed ("Franklin Pierce"), 27 September 1854 and 25 February 1857. Each counter-signed by Secretary of State William L. Marcy. Together 4 pages, folio. Closed tears along folds affecting a few letters, small paper loss at lower right corner of 1857 pardon, not affecting text. TWO RARE PIERCE PARDONS, the first for Anthony G. Hasting, convicted of secreting and embezzling a letter and stealing the bank notes inside it. He received a ten-year sentence. The second is for Alexander Sterrett, convicted of counterfeiting and sentenced to five years in prison. Both receive full and unconditional pardons. Pierce pardons are scarce. Only 13 have sold at auction since 1975. Complete list of items in the lot available upon request.

(43)

\$6,000-8,000

233

[PRESIDENTS AND AMERICANA.] A group of 52 signed letters, documents, and photographs, including several U.S. Presidents, 19th-20th centuries but some important non-presidential Americana as well. Highlights include: TRUMAN, Harry S. Black and white photograph (8x10in.), signed and inscribed "To W. Norbert Engles, from Harry S. Truman with kind regards, 5-3-63." Matted and framed. — NIXON, Richard M. Signed card, n.d. 1p., oblong (4x3in.) matted and framed beneath photo of Nixon with Brezhnev. — NIXON, Richard M. Signed card, n.d. 1p., oblong 12mo. Matted and framed beneath photo of Nixon and Mao. — KENNEDY, John F. Black and white Bachrach photo portrait, n.d. 8x10in. Inscribed and signed, "For W. Norbert Engles, with best wishes, John F. Kennedy." Matted and framed. — EISENHOWER, Dwight D. Black and white photo portrait, n.d. 7 ¾ x 7in. Signed and inscribed "For Norbert Engles, with best wishes to a distinguished American. Dwight Eisenhower." Matted and framed. — JOHNSON, Lyndon B. Black and white photograph, n.d. 9 ½ x 7 ½in. Signed and inscribed "To Norbert Engles with appreciation and high regard from his friend Lyndon B. Johnson." Matted and framed. — ROOSEVELT, Franklin. TLS to John Riddle, 31 Oct. 1942. On GI Bill. — JACKSON, Andrew. Autographed check signed, 15 March 1836. To Alexander Donelson for \$150. — CORNBURY. Autographed endorsement signed, 8 Dec 1702. 2 pp, folio. Attesting will of J. Rattiers. A complete list of the lot available upon request.

(52)

\$6,000-8,000

234

[PRESIDENTS.] A collection of 55 signed Presidential and Americana documents, 18th - 20th century. Highlights include. KENNEDY, John F. Party printed DS, 23 May 1963. Counter-signed by Acting Secretary of State George Ball. 1p., folio, paper Great Seal of United States, age-toned. Appointing J. Curtis Counts to National Labor-Management Panel. PENN, William. DS, 20 April 1782. 1p., folio, vellum, worn along right edge. Indenture between Penn and John Shords. ROOSEVELT, Theodore. DS, 26 December 1901. Appointing Joseph C. Wilson, 2d Lt. of Infantry. ROOSEVELT, Theodore. DS 22 December 1906. Counter-signed by William Howard Taft. Appointing Benjamin M. Pursell, Major Infantry. TAFT, William H. DS, 8 June 1911. Making Lewis Foerster Captain of Cavalry. HARDING, Warren G. DS, 20 May 1922. Making Harriet De K. Woods superintendent of Library and Grounds. McKINLEY, William. DS, 230 August 1899. Making Conant S. Buttrick 1st Lt. of Infantry. ARTHUR, Chester A. DS, 27 October 1881. Counter-signed by Robert Todd Lincoln. Making Lyman W.V. Kennon 2d Lt. of Infantry. TAFT, William H. DS, 26 April 1912. Making Lyman W.V. Kennon Col. Of Infantry. McKINLEY, William. DS, 3 January 1900. Making Lyman W.V. Kennon Col of Infantry. HARRISON, Benjamin. DS, 7 January 1890. Making Lyman W.V. Kennon 1st Lt. of Infantry. — ROOSEVELT, Theodore. DS, 4 April 1908 (S. M. Neisser, 2d Lt.),— McKINLEY, W.H. DS, 23 April 1901 (L.B. Simmonds, Capt.); HARRISON, Benjamin. DS, 1 March 1890. Making Edwin L. Hage Supervisor of Census; *New York Tribune*, 23 Sep. 1862 (Emancipation Proclamation); *Elena Herald*, 10 Dec. 1874; *Columbian Centinel & Mass. Federalist*, 25 July 1804; *New York Times*, 1 July 1943 ("MacArthur Starts Allied Offensive in Pacific"). A complete listing of the lot is available upon request.

(62)

\$3,000-5,000

235

[PRESIDENTS.] A collection of 151 signed letters, documents, photographs and ephemera of U.S. Presidents, 19th-20th centuries. Highlights include. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. DS, 13 May 1916. Also signed by Eleanor Roosevelt and Sara Delano Roosevelt. 4pp., folio. An indenture between the Roosevelts and The New York Central Railroad, allowing a right of way through the Roosevelt's property. A rare combination on a single document of the signature of FDR, his wife and mother. — EISENHOWER, Dwight. TLS to Merriman Smith. 14th July, 1959. 1p., 8vo. Invitation to dinner. — TRUMAN, Harry S. TLS to Sen. Edward Martin. 27th July, 1951. 1p., 8vo. Discussing his meeting with MacArthur. — TRUMAN, Harry S. TLS to Emil Hurja. 7th March, 1946. 1p., 8vo. Thanks for a Lincoln letter. — NIXON, Richard. TLS. 2nd December, 1966. 1p., 4to. Letter to CY Laughter re golf tournament. — NIXON, Richard. DS. 3 May, 1984. 7p., 4to. Contract for *No More Vietnams*. — HOOVER, Herbert. TLS. 13th July, 1920. 1p., 4vo. To Mark Sullivan denying newspaper story. — JACKSON, Andrew. ALS. 1 June, 1839. 1p., 4to. To Messrs Nicholls, merchants to Nashville. Order of clothes for slave. — ROOSEVELT, Theodore. TLS. 10 March, 1917. 1p., 4to. To Meredith Langstaff. Rejecting possible presidential run on grounds of ill health. — ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. TLS. 5th June, 1941. 1p., 8vo. To Rabbi Jerome Unger. A Thank-you note. Complete listing available upon request.

(151)

\$10,000-15,000

The Answer of Patrick Henry Defendant to the bill of complaint exhibited against him and others by Thomas Lomax.

This defendant now and at all times hereafter saving to himself all and all manner of benefit and advantage, to the said bill of complaint and to the matters and things therein contained, for answer hereunto saith, that he admits it to be true, that the said complainant was justly and legally entitled to the quantity of land on Leatherwood creek stated in the said bill, viz. four fifths parts of the tract containing sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty acres, which was originally held in common by head and company and Lomax and company, the former being entitled to two fifths, and the latter to three fifths thereof. The said Lomax father

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this defendant was informed on enquiring since he heard of the same. Wherefore, praying that he may have his said three fifths laid off to him, and that the said bond as to him may be declared void, as a purchaser without notice, he prays to be hence discharged with his costs &c.

*Thomas to wit,
Sworn to before me this 18th day of June 1782 in due and lawful form of the justice of the peace for the county of Stafford. Edm: Randolph*

*True here and signature of
Edmund Randolph - Attorney
General in Washington's Cabinet*

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[RACKHAM, Arthur. illustrator]. WALTON, Izaak. *The Compleat Angler*. London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1931.

4°. Title-page printed in green and black. Color frontispiece and 11 plates by Rackham. Original vellum, gilt-lettered on front cover and spine, top edge gilt, others uncut (a few small stains on lower cover, generally fine).

LIMITED EDITION, number 368 of 775 copies SIGNED BY RACKHAM.

\$500-700

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RANDOLPH, Edmund. Manuscript document signed ("Ed: Randolph"), as justice of the peace, 18 June 1782, in the case of Thomas Lomax v. Patrick Henry. 8 pages, 4to, sewn at top left, tape repairs on several leaves.

Patrick Henry's answer to the complaint of Lomax regarding a real estate over disputed land titles acquired by Henry from Thomas Mann Randolph, the father of Thomas Jefferson's future son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr. Henry's pleading states that land he acquired from Randolph was populated by many families. "But most of these settlers altho' headstrong and law-less were after much altercation and trouble removed by this defendant from the land," except for a die-hard group claiming to have leases with Lomax's father and a William Turnstall "for three lives." Henry claims he had no knowledge of these purported leases when he acquired the lands (and sold other holdings to raise the cash needed to acquire them), and asks the court to grant him full and clear title to the disputed lands. Randolph, Washington's future Secretary of State, signs at the jurat at the end of the document.

\$1,500-2,000

cc Paul Herbo 9-6-68
 Dear Mr Smith
 It goes without saying that I'm very sorry that you weren't contacted about the delegation and you have my apology.
 Even though it does not excuse the oversight, let me describe the procedure. Since the committee had been formed all our lists & correspondence were turned over to the committee. As you can imagine, there was a scramble for not literally hundreds of good Republican candidates for the limited number of positions. This was further complicated by the legal geographical requirements plus the need to give adequate representation to our legislators, national & state wide.
 It was my understanding that all would be informed of the final decision & I'm disappointed only that it's ~~not~~ done.
 You have a right to make a decision about possible candidates, but I can't help but wonder if you've given full consideration to what support of Wallace might do to aid President Johnson?

Do to aid President Johnson? I'm enclosing a speech by Gov. Kirk of Fla. which expresses some interesting views on this subject.
 Again, my apologies
 R.R.
 Harold J. Smith
 Western Pacific Nat. C.
 Suite 601, Foreman Bldg.
 117 S. Dear St.
 L.A. 900-1

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REAGAN, Ronald. Draft autograph letter signed ("R.R."), as Governor, to Harold J. Smith, 3 June 1968. 2 pages, 8vo, marked through in red ink.

"I CAN'T HELP BUT WONDER IF YOU'VE GIVEN FULL CONSIDERATION TO WHAT SUPPORT OF WALLACE MIGHT DO TO AID PRESIDENT JOHNSON?"

Reagan tries to smooth over the ruffled feathers of a fellow Republican who was left out of the upcoming GOP convention in August and who was evidently contemplating voting for third-party Dixiecrat candidate George Wallace. "It goes without saying," Reagan writes, "that I'm very sorry that you weren't contacted about the delegation and you have my apology." He explains the complex administrative and political problem of selecting the delegates and of "the need to give adequate representation to our legislators, national and state wide... it does not excuse the oversight..." Then, responding to Smith's evident inclination to bolt the GOP ticket and vote for the segregationist George Wallace – Curtis Lemay ticket, Reagan says, "You have a right to make any decision about possible candidates, but I can't help but wonder if you've given full consideration to what support of Wallace might do to aid President Johnson? I'm enclosing a speech by Governor Kirk of Fla. Which expresses some interesting views on this subject." Reagan's reference to President Johnson was likely a slip. LBJ had bowed out of the campaign back in March. Hubert Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy were all running hard to gain the Democratic nomination. Reagan writes this just two days before the assassination of Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on 5 June 1968, on the night of the California primary.

\$2,000-3,000

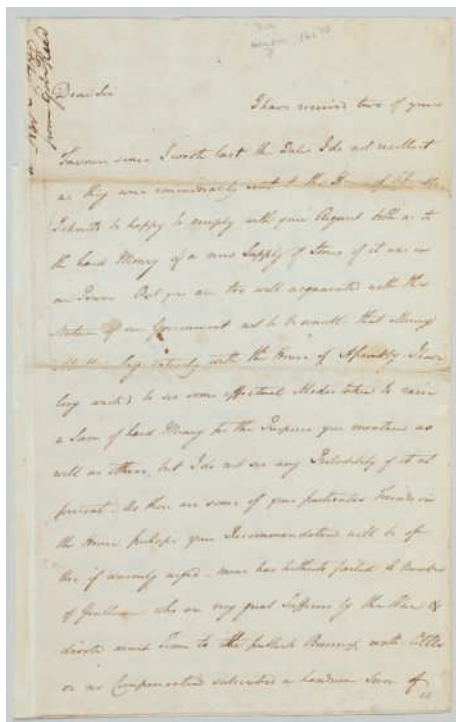
Rev. B. H. Cleaver
 1302 Normal Ave.
 Cape Hatteras, Miami
 8-30-68
 JK
 Dear Friend
 It was good to hear from you and heartwarming to read your kind & generous words.
 I'm afraid the 'Eureka Jazz Band' was fiction dreamed up by some commentator. Actually, the band was the same for all the demonstrations, held by the convention, & available to all.
 He reports his brother Neil's happiness over a visit with Cleaver, and closes by saying, "As for this branch of the family, just know that in the aftermath of Miami Nancy & I are greatly relieved & very happy."
 Love
 Dutch

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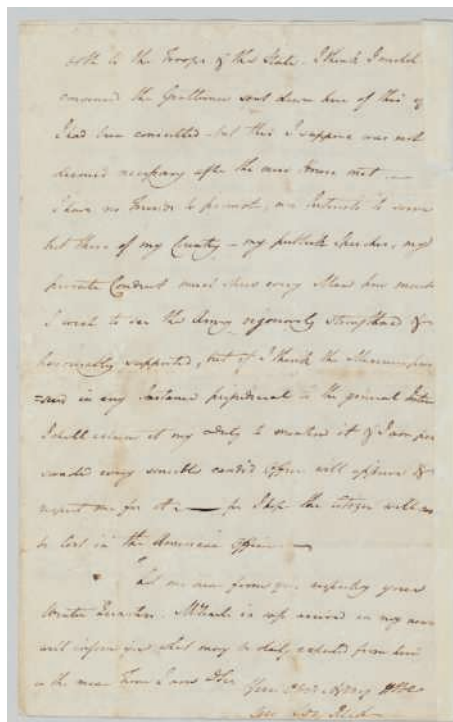
REAGAN, Ronald. Draft autograph letter signed ("Dutch"), as Governor, to Rev. B. H. Cleaver, n.d. [30 August 1968] 1 page, 8vo, struck through and initialed by his secretary.

REAGAN EXPRESSES "RELIEF" OVER NOT GETTING THE GOP NOMINATION IN 1968. Writing to "Dear friends" Reagan says "It was good to hear from you and heartwarming to read your kind and generous words. I'm afraid the 'Eureka Jazz band' was fiction dreamed up by some commentator. Actually, the band was the same for all the demonstrations, hired by the convention, & available to all." He reports his brother Neil's happiness over a visit with Cleaver, and closes by saying, "As for this branch of the family, just know that in the aftermath of Miami Nancy & I are greatly relieved & very happy." Reagan was one of three serious challengers to Nixon at the Republican convention in Miami from 5-8 August, the others being two moderates, Michigan's George Romney and New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller. But the Nixon campaign was too strong for any challenger to overcome, as Nixon won the nomination on the first ballot, with Rockefeller second in the voting and Reagan third.

\$1,000-2,000



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REED, Joseph. Letter signed ("Jos. Reed") to Archibald Lockry, Philadelphia, 27 March 1779. 3 pages, folio, age-toned, expert repairs catching a few letters.

"WE HAVE IT UNDER DELIBERATION TO OFFER A REWARD FOR INDIAN SCALPS"

The two-front war against the British and Native American Indian tribes on the western frontier occupy this fascinating letter to a western constituent, worried about exposure to Indian attacks. Reed tells Lockry that he personally visited "General Washington...in person" at the commander-in-chief's camp, and resolved matters "very much to his, and our satisfaction." Reed tells Lockry he has ordered 380 Rangers to the frontier, and dispatched "Colonel Rawlins's regiment, now at Frederick Town in Maryland guarding the British prisoners, to march to Fort Pitt and to be stationed at Kittanning...to cover the frontiers," as well as calling up other militia units. "We shall do everything in our power for your comfort and protection. We have it under deliberation to offer a reward for Indian scalps, but it involves in it some considerations of [a] political nature, affecting the general system of the war with Great Britain. However, if it will answer an effectual purpose, beneficial to you, we will not hesitate to do it..."

\$2,000-3,000

241

REED, Joseph (1741-1785). Autograph letter signed ("Jos: Reed"), as President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to General Anthony Wayne, Philadelphia, 6 November 1780. 8 pages, folio, paper reinforced along spine.

CRITICAL SHORTAGES AND CURRENCY PROBLEMS Very lengthy, thoughtful response to complaints of Wayne, concerning much-needed supplies and money to be supplied by Pennsylvania for the Continental Army. Reed patiently explains the difficulties: "I should be happy to comply with your Request both as to the hard Money & a new Supply of Stores if it was in our Powers. But you are too well acquainted with the Nature of our Government not to be sensible that money matters lie entirely with the house of Assembly... As there are some of your particular Friends in the House perhaps your Recommendation will be of use if warmly urged... Many new Members have come onto the House with Expectations to lower Taxes not to increase & still less change than in any Degree from paper to Specie it will therefore be very unpleasant to disappoint themselves & their Constituents..." He goes on to admonish Wayne: "You must be sensible & the Voice of the whole Army from the General to the Drummers confirm it is no State has paid such Attention to its Troops as we have. Sound policy & a due regard to the State will suggest the putting some Bounds to Expectations & Divisions..." A fine letter reflecting the frustrations of what would prove a worse winter than that at Valley Forge.

\$1,800-2,500

Please to supply the Bearer Nath. Call
with 600 feet of Pine Boards for Gen. Washington's
particular use. - S. M. Humphry
July 28. 1775
S. M. Humphry Trumbull.

Cambridge July 28 1775
Wee have been of Eight feet Boards upon the within.
Order I payed for the above call
000

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[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] *Pennsylvania Ledger and Weekly Advertiser*, 1 July 1775. Philadelphia: James Humphrys, Jr. 4 page, folio, disbound, printed in three columns.

DRAMATIC EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

“The army of Britain sallied out, and were then engaging our people, who had attempted a lodgment on Bunker’s Hill...the Regulars were twice repulsed with excessive slaughter, and finally gained the lines with the loss of seventy officers killed and wounded, and 1000 men. Our men have entrenched on an eminence in Charlestown about three quarters of a mile from the enemies encampment. We have lost sixty men, and upwards of an hundred wounded. Our troops are in high spirits, and eagerly wish for another trial. We have met with one capital loss; our worthy friend Doctor Warren was slain in the trenches, bravely struggling for the liberties of his country.” Contemporary newspaper accounts of this historic battle are rare.

\$1,500–2,500

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[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] REED, Joseph. Autograph document signed, to Jonathan Trumbull, [Boston] 28 July 1775. 1 page, 8vo, with autograph receipt and docket on verso. Matted and framed with engraving of Washington.

BUILDING THE CAMBRIDGE FORTIFICATIONS. “Gen. Washington’s order for Boards,” reads the docket on the verso of this requisition from Reed (Washington’s aide-de-camp) to Trumbull. Reed’s request, on the recto, reads: “Please to supply the Bearer Nath. Call with 600 feet of Pine Boards for General Washington’s particular use.” Call acknowledges receipt of the boards on the verso. A fine document from this daring and successful opening chapter of the long war for Independence.

\$800–1,200

In Convention of the Representatives of
the State of New York Aug^r 21st 1776

Ordered that Col: Curtenius as Commissary
of this State be ordered to pay to Col: William Malcom
or his Order the sum of Sixty pounds five shillings
being the purchase Money of Sixteen Muskets &
five Bayonets disbursed by Captain Jonathan
Blake for the use of his Company in Col: Malcom's
Battalion And that the said Col: Malcom do collect
of this money give a receipt to Col: Curtenius for
Sixteen ~~guns~~ Muskets & five Bayonets; specifying
their Marks & quality that the said Guns may
hereafter either be paid for or returned to the pub-
lic Stores of this State by Col: Malcom.

Extract from the Minutes
Rob: Benson Secy

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[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] *The New York Packet and the American Advertiser*, 4 July 1776. New York: Samuel Loudon. Four pages, folio, printed in four columns. Woodcut device of packet ship on masthead.

“FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES”

A New York paper printed on the day in which the Second Continental Congress, 90 miles to the south, approved the Declaration of Independence. That news would not reach New York City until 9 July. But this issue does report important events in the independence movement, such as the Pennsylvania Convention resolution in support of a complete break with Great Britain: “We the Deputies... unanimously declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies Free and Independent States.” Another report notes North Carolina’s decision to support independence, and the departure of a ship from New York harbor bound for Britain with a cargo of Tories! Only two New York papers printed on July 4, 1776.

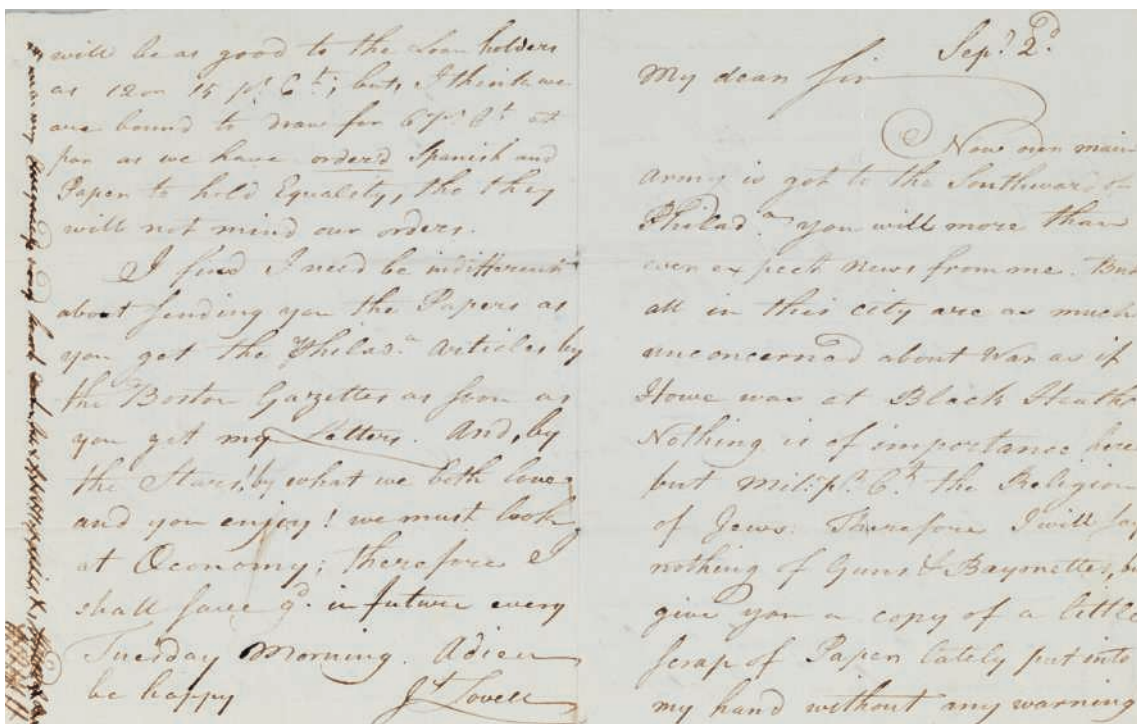
\$2,000–3,000

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[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] BENSON, Robert. Manuscript document signed, In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, 21 August 1776. 1 page, 4to, age-toned, worn at folds, small paper losses catching portions of a few letters, repaired on verso.

BUYING MUSKETS FOR THE RAGING BATTLE OF NEW YORK Benson, as secretary of the convention, orders that “Col. Curtenius as Commissary of this State be ordered to pay Col. William Malcom or his order the sum of sixty pounds five shillings being the purchased money of sixteen muskets & five bayonets disbursed by Capt. Jonathan Blake for the use of the Company in Col. Malcom’s Battalion...” Col. William Malcom was a prominent New York City merchant whose battalion would see action at White Plains and Monmouth, and endure the famous winter encampment at Valley Forge. Later they would guard the Hudson Highlands around West Point. Malcom’s second in command was Lt. Col. Aaron Burr.

\$1,000–1,500



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[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] *The Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, 9 January 1777. Boston: Powars and Willias. 4 pages, folio, disbound. Trimmed tightly along lower edge but no loss of text. Woodcut illustration by Paul Revere on masthead (“Sword in hand,” “Appeal to Independence.”).

“ARDOUR GLOWS IN EVERY FACE” WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE

A contemporary report of Washington’s bold stroke over Christmas, 1776. One account quotes the report of Maj. Gen. Heath to Jonathan Trumbull: “on the Morning of Thursday last, his Excellency in Person, at the head of about 3,000 of our troops, crossed the Delaware and attacked the enemy at Trenton, consisting of about 1600 men, and after a brisk action of 35 minutes, entirely routed them...All the prisoners except one were Hessians. Our troops behaved with the greatest bravery. This signal victory, at this time, will be productive of the best consequences. Ardour glows in every face....”

\$1,500–2,500

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[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] LOVELL, James (1737–1814), *Continental Congressman* (Mass.). Autograph letter signed (“Js. Lovell”), to unidentified, 2 September [1777]. 4 pages, 4to.

“SOME WERE BEGOTTEN BY THEIR PARENTS FOR SECONDARY PLACES”

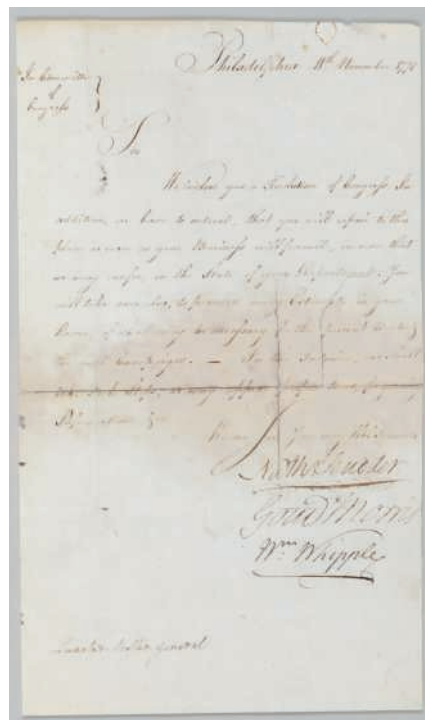
A jaundiced view from Congress of the military and political situation in Philadelphia under Howe’s threatening advance, and outrage at the high costs of living in the wartime capital. “Now our main Army is got to the Southward of Philadelphia you will more than ever expect news from me,” Lovell writes. “But all in this city are as much unconcerned about war as if Howe was at Black Heath.” Lovell himself seems more put out by the bill handed him by his landlady, “a religious, pious good Body,” for £63.5. “I must really live on rotgut Beer. Wine being 12 & 14 Dollars per Gallon...will give some idea of this cursed city, flowing with paper money as every Chap who has two grains of capacity has some employment of the Continent and the lame and the Blind are maintained as city guards by the United States.” About Gen. John Sullivan’s recent raid into Staten Island, Lovell says the “affair was conducted in a wrong headed way. Some were begotten by their parents for secondary places.” Turning to financial matters he says, “Negotiable certificates are still sought after by the Junto but I think we are too string for them. Bills of interest on France will be as good to the loan holder at 12 or 15 per cent; but I think we are bound to draw for 6 per cent at par as we have ordered Spanish and paper to hold equality, tho they will not mind our orders...”

\$1,200–1,800

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] WHIPPLE, William (1730-1785) *Signer*, Maryland. Letter signed ("Wm. Whipple"), to Quarter-Master General [Nathanael Greene], Philadelphia, 11 November 1778. Counter-signed by Nathaniel Scudder and Gouverneur Morris. 1 page, folio, repaired on verso.

TRYING TO AVOID ANOTHER VALLEY FORGE, Whipple and his fellow Congressmen Scudder and Morris "entreat" Greene to "repair to this place as soon as your business will permit, in order that we may confer on the state of your department. You will take care also, to procure every estimate in your power, of what may be necessary for the present winter, & the next campaigns. In the interim, we shall take such steps as may appear proper to us, for gaining information, ." Scudder, Morris and Whipple constituted the Congressional Committee that oversaw the Commissary and Quarter Master departments of the Continental Army. After the disaster of the Valley Forge winter encampment of the year before, Congress fired Thomas Mifflin as QMG and tapped the capable Greene to replace him.

\$800-1,200

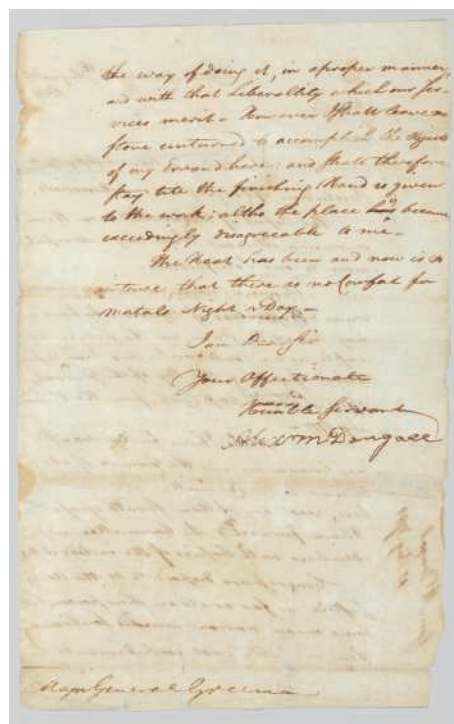


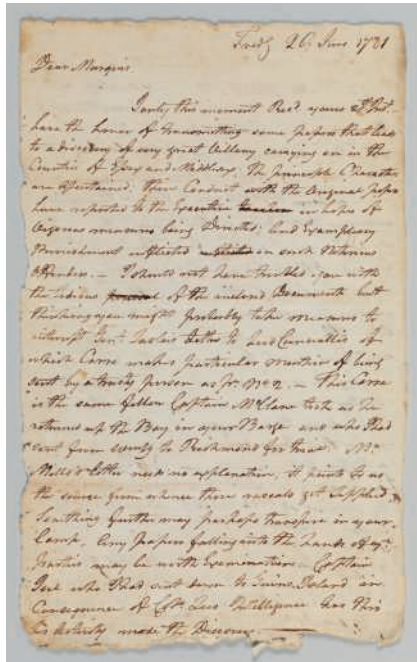
[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] McDOUGALL, Alexander. Autograph letter signed to Nathanael Greene, Philadelphia, 15 August 1780. 2pp., folio, wear at folds obscuring a few words.

GETTING BETTER PAY FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE DEAD

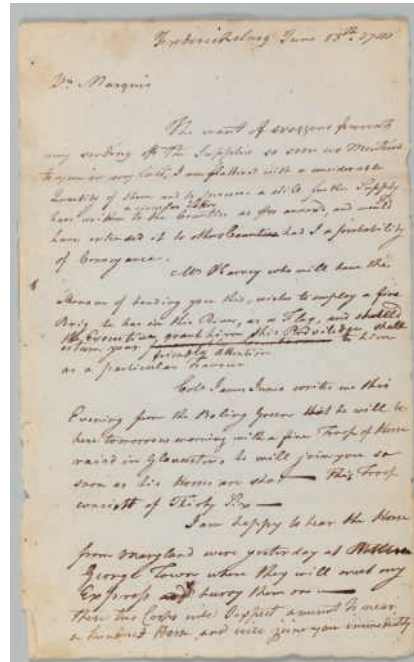
McDougall pledges to fight "narrow minded souls" who want to pinch pennies when it comes to providing for the widows and children of officers killed fighting for American independence. "Provisions will be made for the wives & families of officers who have or may die or be slain in the service as ample as we could wish. And I am in expectation of getting the pay of the general officers advanced 50 Cents from the 1st of January 1777...Congress are disposed to do the Army justice as far as its in their power, but some mean narrow minded souls among them artfully cast impediments in the way of doing it, in a proper manner and with that Liberallity which our services merit. However I shall leave no stone unturned to accomplish the objects of my errand here, and shall therefore stay till the finishing hand is given to the work; altho the place is become exceedingly disagreeable to me..."

\$1,200-1,800





251



251

250

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] ARNOLD'S TREASON. *The Pennsylvania Packet or, the General Advertiser*, Philadelphia, 20 March 1781. 4 page, broadsheet (16 x 10in.). Printed in 3-columns. Arnold's news printed near bottom right column of page one.

THE SHOCKING NEWS OF ARNOLD'S TREASON THROUGH BRITISH EYES appears on the first-page of the *Pennsylvania Packet* (reprinting the account from a London paper): "In consequence of the increasing jealousies and divisions among the leaders of the American army, the American general Arnold, grown tired of the service, contrived to give secret information thereof to Sir Henry Clinton; adding that he, that he not only had it in his power, but would actually bring over to the British standard, the major part of the rebel army, viz., 7000 men... Sir Henry Clinton... sent Major Andre, one of his aid du camps, over to him in disguise, to forward the promising design; unfortunately, however, the affair got wind the very night, preceding the intended execution of the plan, in consequence of which Major Andre was apprehended, and immediately hung up at American headquarters, while Arnold, with the utmost difficulty, escaped on horseback, by getting within the lines of the royal army."

\$800-1,200

251

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] WEEDON, George. Two autograph letters, unsigned, (retained copies) to Marquis de Lafayette, Fredericksburg, 18 June and 26 June 1781. Together 3 pages, folio, chipping along edges of 26 June letter costing a few words.

"I THINK HIS LORDSHIP WILL FIND US VERY TROUBLESOME SUBJECTS"

Two dramatic letters about espionage, possible treachery and the tricky problems of supplying Lafayette's forces as the Frenchman tracks Cornwallis's movements along the James River. On 18 June Weedon, alluding to Governor Thomas Jefferson, says "Mr. Harvey who will have the honor of sending you this, wishes to employ a fine brig he has in the River as a Flag [ship], and should the Executive grant him this privilege shall esteem your friendly attention to him as a particular favor." A "fine troop of horse raised in Gloucester" by Col. James Innes "will be here tomorrow morning... This troop consists of thirty-six. I am happy to hear the horse from Maryland were yesterday at George Town where they will meet my express to hurry them on..." Eight days later, as Lafayette battled Cornwallis at Spencer's Tavern, Weedon reports "a discovery of very great villainy" in "the counties of Essex and Middlesex. The principle characters are ascertained; their conduct with the original papers have [been] reported to the Executive in hopes of vigorous measure being permitted and exemplary punishment inflicted on such notorious offenders." He mentions the interception of letters to Cornwallis "of which Carre makes particular mention of being sent by a trusty person as per No. 2," evidently referring to an American spy among the British. Weedon then speculates on Cornwallis's likely next moves: "I have ever been of opinion the Enemy would finally settle in Williamsburg... however if we can prevent a chain from Queens to Colage Creeks I think his Lordship will find us very troublesome subjects." He hopes to avoid a general engagement, since a "rout to us would be ruinous." He closes by reporting the arrival of 54 gunships at Boston and enough supplies to feed the French Army at Rhode Island. A fascinating pair of letters from Lafayette's spirited Virginia campaign that served as a key prelude to Yorktown.

\$2,000-3,000

Philadelphia April 14th 1782

Dear Sir

Agreeable to your request I waited on
 General Lincoln on my arrival here, and inform'd
 him of the necessity of sending on (bathing) when he
 promised to send on three hundred drutchen immediately
 he was happy to hear of the prospects you had of getting
 men, and said you should be supply'd with Health by
 the speed the Finances is ever to any thing, but
 on, viz not for them ^{my} having any until they join the
 Army - I have had a good deal of conversation with your
 Nephew & Mr. Keiper, and think somewhat I have said
 to them both, that they will understand each other
 better for the future. Mr. Keiper seems to have
 the welfare of his Nephew at heart, and has it in view
 to fix him well as soon as he finds him qualified for
 his post, provided they do not separate. He told me
 he had in contemplation to fix him immediately in
 New York as soon as ~~they~~ ^{was} in our possession, but did not
 chuse to make this plain to know to any one for
 fear of some other getting before him - from what
 I could learn the misunderstanding arose from some
 suspicions of your Nephew, thinking that Mr. Keiper
~~thought that he~~ ^{was} in the way of some of his friends - I've endeavour'd
 to clear up that matter with your Nephew, and think
 that they may be very easily reconcil'd to one another
 I mention'd to Mr. Keiper your conduct on the
 matter & shew'd him the letter, which seem'd to have
 a good effect - I am to dine with him to morrow ~~at~~

252

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] A group of four autograph letters signed, all from physicians, including one from Washington's personal physician, James Craik, to Maj. Gen. William Smallwood (1732-1792), 13 December 1781 - 14 April 1782. Together 5 pages, 4tos, some splits at folds and chipping along edges costing portions of a few letters.

Washington's doctor, James Craik, writes from Philadelphia on 14 April 1782: "Money matters seem to be as disagreeable as ever ere, all the departments complain grievously, & the finances as much as any. Congress are reducing the pay of the staff considerably & reducing a number of the officers. Men are enlisted very slowly in this State. A great deal of party bickering still continues which certainly must greatly retard public business & render their lives very disagreeable..." He daily expects "something interesting from Europe & the West Indies," and complains that no trade can come into or out of the port, "the Bay is so closely watched." On 13 December 1781, Dr. W. Smith tells Smallwood, "I've a few of the Troops remaining here of the third & fourth Regt. That you requested to receive. They have now recovered their health & I shall be glad of your directions what is to be done with them..." Smith follows up on 2 January 1782, complaining that his bill has been disapproved: "I've charged no more than I charge in my private practice..." and repeats his request as to how to dispose of the recovered troops under his care. On 18 March 1782, Dr. Robert Johnson submits an inventory of items formerly belonging to the deceased Dr. James Browne, "which I know to be public Property." They include "A set of Amputating instruments" and "A small Medicine chest containing a variety of Medicines."

\$3,000-5,000

253

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] WALTON, George. Autograph letter signed (“GeoWalton”), to the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia 5 October 1782. Also signed by fellow Georgia Congressman, Thomas Savage. 1 full page, folio, in a dark red folding protective binder.

RESTORING ORDER AFTER THE TREATY OF PARIS, which ended the Revolutionary war. Walton and Savage issue a pass to assist numerous Carolina and Georgia citizens displaced by the war. “With the enclosed pass from the executive of Pennsylvania, you are requested to proceed to Elizabeth-town in New Jersey, for the purpose of conveying the letter from William Savage to Mr. Townsend in New York, by such means as are commonly used there, either by going yourself or by sending it as shall appear most proper. Should his Excellency Gov. Livingston be in the way or in the neighborhood of Elizabeth-town you will please to wait upon acquaint him him him him him with the object of your business... You will endeavor also, to ascertain whether public Flags [sailing ships] may be expected from New York soon, to carry home the numerous and unfortunate people of Carolina & Georgia yet in this City, as they still depend upon them. All expedition possible we wish you to make...”

\$2,500-3,500

254

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] DE HORN, C. Manuscript document signed, Newton, Long Island, 24 June 1782. A Hessian Muster Roll. 5 pages, folio, on fine paper. In English, accomplished in a neat clerical hand. Very good condition

A rare Hessian Muster Roll for Major Friedrich Pentzel’s company of the 3rd Regiment of Waldeck, on parole in occupied New York City. It lists 127 effective troops, three dead and one deserter, Peter Schumann, who “deserted from the Rospeth Ship at Havanna, 1 October 1781.” Signed by Col. C. De Horn and counter-signed by Lt. Wilhelm. Keppel, Lt. Carl Hohmann, Ensign Ludwig Schmid and Ensign Carl Muller. “This muster is taken for 182 days from the 25th December 1781 to the 24 of June 1782.” This regiment came over to America in 1781 to put down—unsuccessfully, as it happened—a Spanish rebellion in Britain’s Florida colonies. The regiment surrendered to the Spaniards at Pensacola but were paroled to a British harbor, New York, on a pledge not take up arms against Spain.

\$2,000-3,000

255

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] CONNECTICUT LOAN CERTIFICATIONS. A group of 23 Treasury loan certificates for Connecticut and Massachusetts. Oblong forms printed and signed by Treasurer Oliver Wolcott or John Laurence; many with imprint of Hartford: Hudson and Godwin, all with circular cancellations, numbered and dated 1777-1789, some assigned to veterans of the Continental Army. Small, oblong certificates, roughly 6 x 8 in., some with woodcut borders. Minor spotting.

\$2,500-3,500

257

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] Five framed items. LAURENS, Henry. DS, as president of Congress. In Congress, Wednesday, April 3 1776. 1p., folio, wear at folds. Matted and framed. Instructions to the Commanders of private Ships or vessels of War, which shall have Commissions or Letters of Marque and reprisal, authorizing them to make Captures of British Vessels and cargoes. — WAYNE, Anthony (“Mad Anthony”). Autograph letter signed, in third-person in text (“General Wayne”), to John Nicholson, 8 March 1796. 1 page, 4to, paper loss on address leaf (not affecting text). Matted and framed. Docketed by Nicholson and annotated, by an unknown third-party, as “Apology.” Wayne, writing to Nicholson on a Tuesday, tells him he cannot dine with him on Wednesday because of a previous engagement that “had escaped the General’s recollection until reminded of it last evening.” — ST. CLAIR, Arthur. Engraved DS, as president of the Congress, 2 April 1787. Counter-signed by Henry Knox as Secretary of War. 1p., 4to, on vellum with paper seal. Matted and framed. Appointing Ralph Hart Bowles a lieutenant in the Second regiment of the Army. — DICKINSON, John. DS, 11 April 1770. 1p., 4to. Matted and framed. Counter-signed by three others. A bond for William Hicks to serve as Deputy Register for Probate in Bucks Co. — [REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] Manuscript document, unsigned, 25 September 1783. 1p., 8vo. Matted and framed. Receipt to William Rowley for hire of a horse as an express rider. Together 5 items.

(5)

\$4,000–6,000

258

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] [NEWSPAPERS.] A group of eight Revolutionary War and pre-Revolutionary War era newspapers. — *The Boston Chronicle*, 4 April – 11 April 1768. Protest against the Townshend Duties and Declaratory Act. — *The New York Journal, or the General Advertiser*, 5 March 1772. General news (inoculation, runaway servant notices, foreign dispatches). — *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, 24 November 1773. Reporting on the protests and resolutions issued in Boston, under John Hancock’s leadership, against the Tea Tax. — *Supplement to the Pennsylvania Ledger*, 13 May 1775. American protests and petitions to the British King in response to the Intolerable Acts. — *New England Chronicle or the Essex Gazette*, 31 August – 7 September 1775. The Continental Congress’s response to Parliament: “That the colonies of America are intitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of giving and granting their own money.” But the British are wrong to present the dispute as solely pertaining to “the mede of levying taxes.” By claiming the right to tax the Americans in any circumstance whatsoever, the British “claim a right to alter our charters and established laws and leave us without any security for our lives or liberties.” — *The Lady’s Magazine*, July 1776. Contains a notice (p.90) about the early, American Revolutionary flag: “The colours of the American fleet were striped under the Union with thirteen strokes called the Thirteen United Colonies, and their standard a rattle snake, motto, ‘Don’t Tread Upon Me.’” — *The South Carolina and American General Gazette*, 17 April 1777. Hole in center columns with loss of text. War news from New York, a defiant Address by Abraham Ten Broeck, president of the Convention of the State of New York. “We do not fight for a few acres of land, but for freedom.” The Charlestown paper also includes several notices of slave auctions and runaway slaves. — *The Boston Gazette and the Country Journal*, 5 November 1781. Capt. Pierce’s “Dispatches from the General [Greene] to his Excellency the President of the Congress.” Dramatic accounts of key battles in the Southern theater.

(8)

\$3,000–5,000



259

[REVOLUTIONARY WAR.] A collection of 63 letters and documents pertaining to the American revolutionary War. Including: LAFAYETTE, Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier. Autograph letter signed to unidentified, 7 July 1824. 1p., 4to. Short note expressing thanks and regretting his delayed response. — JAY, John. DS, 3 April 1776 (signed ca. 1778), as President of Congress. 1p., folio, browned, repaired on verso. John Dunlap's printing of the Congressional instructions for Letters of Marque and reprisal, authorizing American ships to capture British vessels on the high seas. — [BRITISH PRISONERS.] Autograph note signed ("Prisoners on Board ye Guard Ship"), to Gov. John Hancock, Boston, 30 September 1782. 1p., 8vo. "With the greatest submission we make bold to acquaint you of our usage on Board the Prison Ship. We are very ill treated by Mr. Hopkins & beg to be Righted by your Honour." [With:] Manuscript document, unsigned, n.d. Account of cash Paid to Sundry Person s for guarding the Prison Ship. Together 2 items. — BOUDINOT, Elias. ALS to Ezekiel Williams, 23 December 1777. 1p., 8vo. Paper loss costing some words. Handling of British prisoners. — [QUAKERS.] MOON, James. Manuscript document signed in text, n.d. [ca. 1778]. 3pp., folio, stained, repaired, loss of a few words. Catalogue by a Loyalist Quaker of provisions and property seized form him by Continental Army. "[7 April 1777] came four men armed as soldiers and took my Waggon, two horses and gears to Newtown for to carry provisions...to the Valley Forge..." Complete listing available upon request.

(63)

\$12,000-18,000

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WASHINGTON.

December 20, 1919.

My dear Mr. Morrison:

As you know, I am very much interested in the matter of the Utica Postmastership, not from a partisan standpoint but because I feel that when any candidate of any prominence in his community is debarred by a technicality from even being considered under the Civil Service rules, particularly when he is obviously a man who would be given very serious consideration under the old method of hunting for the fittest man without examination, that a very serious blow is struck at the whole system of Civil Service examination for promotion. As this system is at present in an entirely experimental stage and will probably suffer some hard knocks in Congress after the next Presidential election, and as I am personally in favor of it, I would repeat anything which will tend to strengthen the hands of its advocates. You can easily see how an incident like this, where the Mayor of the town is refused a chance to get his name under consideration by a matter of three days and in spite of what he thought were sufficient assurances that he could make such application, will stir up the good people of Utica against the red tape of the whole Civil Service plan.

As to the basis of the belief that Mr. Smith could take the examination later, I am somewhat horrified to find that apparently Mr. Hoops' misunderstanding of a letter to him, and my subsequent misunderstanding of another from him form the basis for the impression that the date of examination would be held open until after election. I find in my files that I wrote Mr. Hoops on October 12th, when the request first came from Utica, that this examination be not held until election was over, enclosing a letter from Mr. Merrill, and adding that I felt that "if the matter could be held out of politics by deferring action until after election it would be for the general good of the service." By that I had in mind, of course, the deferring of the closing of the examination. On October 20th Mr. Hoops wrote me that "it is not likely that a certification will be received for some time." I read this somewhat surprisedly, and perhaps not unreasonably assumed that it meant that the examination would be deferred, although I find, on reading Mr. Hoops' letter over more carefully, that he evidently intended to say that the appointment would be held open for some time and that there was no real assurance in the letter as to the date of the examination.

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-2-

It seems that Mr. Hoops misunderstood my letter to mean that I was worrying about the making of the appointment, but as I was referring entirely to the date of the examination I naturally concluded that that was what he had in mind. Anyway, the fact remains that Smith is the innocent victim, and that he, in my judgment, felt that he had sufficient semi-official assurances to warrant his postponing his application. Under all these circumstances, I trust the Commission will rule, as it has in numerous instances in the past, that inasmuch as the names presented did not include all of the obviously eligible candidates, therefore the intent of the examination, which was to determine the best man, was thwarted, and will, accordingly, direct a supplementary examination for additional names.

As to who is the best man, that is entirely a matter for the Commission to determine as the result of the examination, but I feel very sorry to think that at least one of the best men was deprived of the opportunity of presenting his claims before you.

Yours very truly,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Hon. Martin A. Morrison,
President, U. S. Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

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260

RIVINGTON, James (1724-1802). Autograph letter signed ("Jas Rivington"), to unidentified, New York, 24 January 1793. 1 page, folio, chipped at corners catching portions of a few words.

"BOOKS, SEERS, HEIFERS & COWS"

The prominent Tory publisher and bookseller, turned double-agent, had lost his newspaper, the *New York Loyal Gazette*, after the British evacuation in 1783. But here, ten years later, he is still trying to ply his trade as a bookseller, and, evidently, a not very knowledgeable trader in livestock. "I have sent you several articles of late-published books, Cunningham's *Reports* excerpted, which, trusting that you have not already in yr library, I have ventured to forward. If all these prove not agreeable they may be returned. I have been in some sort induced to this from their being lately had from me by some of your profession, as Messrs [Elias] Boudinot, [Richard] Stockton." Switching from books to livestock, he writes, "When Mr Halstead sent the stock of steers, heifers & cows last summer I stood very much in need of this assistance to identify about three head of them..." He asks if Halstead might be induced "to allot some time to me" during his next visit to New York "for the arrangement of errors suggested by my neighbors, as I heartily wish that due justice should prevail on each side."

\$800-1,200

261

ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. Typed letter signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt"), as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Martin A. Morrison, Washington, 20 December 1919. 2 pages, 4to, official stationery, punch holes along top edge.

FDR writes the president of the U.S. Civil Service commission to try and fix a screw-up over one of his patronage appointees. "As you know," he writes, "I am very much interested in this matter of the Utica Postmastership," where FDR's preferred candidate for the post, the Mayor of Utica, was barred from consideration because he failed to take the required civil service examination in time. Roosevelt had requested an extension of that exam deadline until after a local election and through a miscommunication, thought it had been granted. "I trust the Commission will rule...that inasmuch as the names presented did not include all of the obviously eligible candidates, therefore the intent of the examination...was thwarted, and will, accordingly, direct a supplementary examination for additional names." As a junior Cabinet official, FDR lacked the sway he would later enjoy as President in such matters. Here, his concluding request is answered with a curt pencil marginalia: "No."

\$1,000-1,500

Franklin D. Roosevelt
 Vice President
 FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND
 55 Liberty Street New York City

July 21 '25

Your devoted Father

Good Old Bunny

You don't know how much it means to me to have you like your trip so much - Of course you & Jimmy shall stay on till it ends Aug. 21st. My only regret is that I can't be with you - I know a good many parts of the Western Country pretty well, though not just where you are. After all it is not just the scenery or the fun, but something deeper - some quality of man's relation to man & man's relation to nature which makes what you are doing worth while -

I hope you both got my cheques for \$20. each - You shall have more if you need it - for

even though your trip & Jimmy's will total over \$2,000. you will never regret it & I'm sure Mother & I won't either.

I am down here each mid-week for three days & have several new clients in addition to this Surety business - Two of my new interests are: a Canadian pulp, paper & power development; and a survey of a little ranch in Bolivia 60 miles in each direction! How would you like to take up the career of managing and developing new fields of that kind? It would take a knowledge of engineering, machinery, agriculture, etc., but old 'Mr. Common Sense' would determine whether you were a success or not!"

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ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. Autograph letter signed ("your devoted Father") to Elliott Roosevelt ("Good Old Bunny"), 21 July 1925. 2 pages, folio, Fidelity and Deposit Co. stationery. Matted and framed.

"MAN'S RELATION TO MAN & MAN'S RELATION TO NATURE"

FDR takes vicarious pleasure in the lengthy and expensive travels of two of his sons, through the American West. "You don't know how much it means to me to have you like your trip so much. Of course you & Jimmy shall stay on till it ends Aug. 21st. My only regret is that [I] can't be with you. I know a good many parts of the Western Country pretty well, though not just where you are. After all it is not just the scenery or the fun, but something deeper, some quality of man's relation to man & man's relation to nature which makes what you are doing worth while. I hope you both got my cheques for \$20. You shall have more if you need it, for even though your trip & Jimmy's will total over \$2,000, you will never regret it & I'm sure Mother & I won't either." Turning to his part-time legal career (limited due to his polio), FDR continues, "I am down here each mid-week for three days & have several new clients in addition to this Surety business. Two of my new interests are a Canadian pulp, paper & power development; and a survey of a little ranch in Bolivia 60 miles in each direction! How would you like to take up the career of managing and developing new fields of that kind? It would take knowledge of engineering machinery, agriculture, etc., but old 'Mr. Common Sense' would determine whether you were a success or not!" A fine FDR family letter.

\$2,000-3,000

Medora N.D.,
Sept 1st 96
Officer Rathgeber,
Many thanks
for the mail. Do not
send me any more;
and tell Miss Kelly I
shall probably be home
on Sept 10th.
Please ^{write} Col. Sanger &
President Roberts how sorry
I am that absence in
the west prevents my going
to the Fair. Write to
Assemblyman Leonard that

I have written the Board
of Health on behalf of
his sister, stating that
she was the only applicant
in whom I was interested.
Write ^{at once} to President Wilson of
the Health Board, saying that
if Miss Leonard's name is on
the eligible list for
Mercantile Inspector I earnestly
hope she will be appointed,
as she is the only eligible in
whom I am interested. Write to
Barrow and Wilkinson telling
them about the Civil Service
examinations.
I hope you are well. I have
shot four ^{your} bucks.
Theodore Roosevelt

263

ROOSEVELT, Theodore. Autograph letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), as New York City Police Commissioner, to Officer Rathgeber, Medora, North Dakota, 1 September 1896. 2 pages, 12mo, small closed tears at ends of creases.

"I HAVE SHOT FOUR BUCKS" TR's identities as Western big game hunter and New York City political patronage dispenser are nicely combined in this note to a colleague on the New York City Board of Police Commissioners. "Please write Col. Sanger & President Roberts how sorry I am that absence in the West prevents my going to the Fair. Write to Assemblyman Leonard that I have written the Board of Health on behalf of his sister, stating that she was the only applicant in whom I was interested. Write at once to President Wilson of the Health board, saying that if Miss Leonard's name is on the eligible list for Mercantile Inspector I earnestly hope she will be appointed, as she is the only eligible in whom I am interested. Write to Barrow and Wilkinson telling them about the Civil Service examinations." In closing he adds, "I hope you are well. I have shot four bucks." A wonderful early TR letter.

\$700-1,200

264

ROOSEVELT, Theodore. Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), as Governor, 2 May 1900. 1 page, 4to, Executive Chamber stationery, a few holograph emendations.

"THE BRITISH OUTNUMBER THE BOERS AT LEAST FOUR OR FIVE TO ONE, AND IT IS EXTRAORDINARY HOW THOSE ROUGH, HARD-FIGHTING PEASANTS STAND THEM OFF"



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

May 2nd, 1900.

Col. Wm. Cary Sanger,
American Embassy, London, England.
My dear Colonel:—

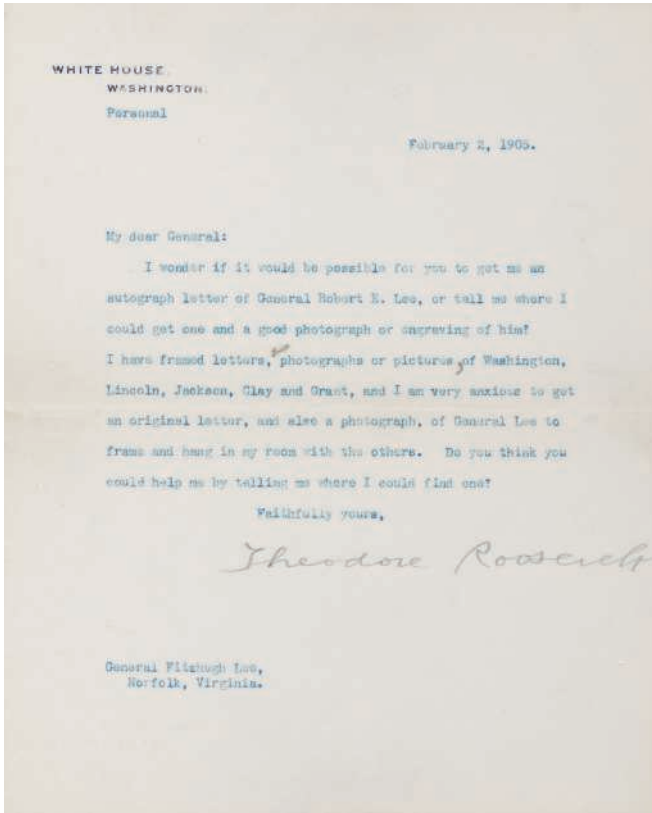
Again I thank you for your note of April 23rd and for the continuation of the preliminary draft of your report. I am just closing up my thirty day bills, being as usual hopelessly puzzled by the large number of bills which contain both good and bad, so that I have some misgiving about either signing or vetoing them; and I must do one or the other. When I am through with these bills I shall try to take up your report with General Roe. He, by the way, has just handled the Croton Dam strike in an admirable manner. You must be having an interesting time abroad. Heavens and earth, what a muss the British have been making of the South African business! For instance I cannot understand the publication of Roberts's censure of Buller and Warren unless those two generals were to be recalled. Neither can I understand such ambuscades as that in which Broadwood lost his seven guns. The British outnumber the Boers at least four or five to one, and it is extraordinary how those rough, hard-fighting peasants stand them off. I do not feel inclined to public criticism, for I have a keen remembrance of the antics ^{our people} cut in the Spanish war, but somehow we have grown to expect better things of the British regular army.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

TR reacts to the string of British defeats at the hands of Boer irregulars from December 1899 through March 1900. "Heavens and earth, what a muss [sic] the British have been making of the South African business!" He does not "understand the publication of Roberts's censure of Buller and Warren unless those two generals were to be recalled. Neither can I understand the ambuscades as that in which Broadwood lost his seven guns. The British outnumber the Boers at least four or five to one, and it is extraordinary how those rough, hard-fighting peasants stand them off. I do not feel inclined to public criticism, for I have a keen remembrance of the antics of our people cut in the Spanish war; but somehow we have grown to expect better things of the British regular army." Generals Redvers Buller and Charles Warren were the joint authors of the British disaster at Spion Kop of 24 January 1900, a battle witnessed by both war correspondent Winston S. Churchill and stretcher bearer Mohandas K. Gandhi. Both men would eventually be replaced by commander in chief, Field Marshal Frederick Lord Roberts. The disasters, however, continued into the spring, at the Battle of Sanna's Post, on 31 March 1900, when the Boers ambushed General Robert Broadwell, killing 155 of his men in addition to seizing the seven guns.

Roosevelt also mentions the flood of legislation on his desk at the close of session, "being as usual hopelessly puzzled by the large number of bills which contain both good and bad, so that I have some misgiving about either signing or vetoing them; and I must do one or the other." He promises to examine a report Roe has sent him and mentions "the Croton Dam strike." A fine TR letter written less than a year of assuming the Vice-presidency and 16 months before becoming President.



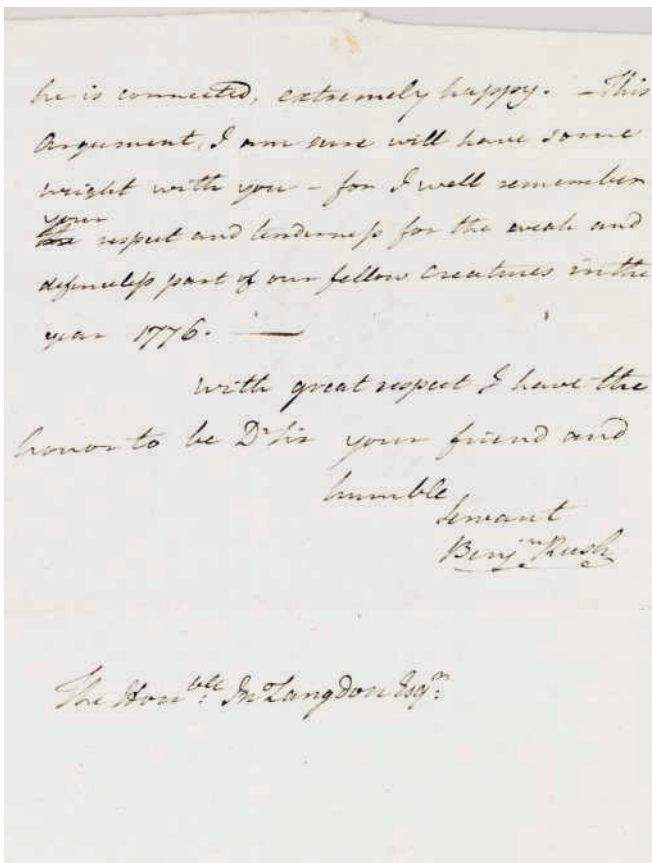
265

ROOSEVELT, Theodore. Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), as President, to General Fitzhugh Lee (1835-1905), Washington, 2 February 1905. 1 page, 4to, White House stationery.

TR ON THE HUNT FOR A ROBERT E. LEE LETTER

"I wonder," the President writes Robert E. Lee's nephew, Fitzhugh, "if it would be possible for you to get me an autograph letter of General Robert E. Lee, or tell me where I could get one and a good photograph or engraving of him? I have framed letters, & photographs or pictures, of Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Clay and Grant, and I am very anxious to get an original letter, and also a photograph, of General Lee to frame and hang in my room with the others. Do you think you could help me by telling me where I could find one?" A fascinating look at Roosevelt's passion for collecting American historical autographs. See also John Singleton Mosby's 1908 letter to Roosevelt about a Lee letter.

\$800-1,200



266

RUSH, Benjamin (Signer, Pennsylvania). Autograph letter signed ("Benj. Rush"), to Senator John Langdon (1741-1819), Signer of the Constitution (NH), Philadelphia, 14 March 1789. 3 pages, 4to.

RUSH CELEBRATES WITH LANGDON A "COMMON JOY IN BEHOLDING THE RESURRECTION OF ORDER AND JUSTICE IN OUR COUNTRY"

When they last met, Rush reminds Langdon, "we differed...about the comparative importance of commerce and agriculture to the United States, yet I am sure we agree in partaking of the same common joy in beholding the resurrection of order and justice in our country, under the new government of the United States... I have the pleasure of seeing the execution of this government committed to a body of those illustrious patriots to whom America owes her liberties & independence." After thus congratulating Langdon on being chosen one of New Hampshire's first Senators, he turns "to a subject of a private nature," and asks Langdon to provide whatever patronage he can for a Mr. Samuel Hanson of Maryland "who proposes to offer his services to the United States." Hinting that Hanson's wife and children were in some need, Rush closes by reminding Langdon of "your respect and tenderness for the weak and defenceless part of our fellow creature in the year 1776."

Langdon served in the Continental Congress until June 1776, then sat as a New Hampshire delegate in the Federal Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. He played a leading role in that State's ratification convention. Elected to the first Congress, he had the distinction being the first President pro tempore of the Senate and counted the unanimous Electoral College votes cast for George Washington. A fine Rush letter on the eve of the new republic.

\$2,500-3,500

RUSH, Richard (1780-1859). Autograph letter signed ("Richard Rush") to Daniel Webster, Sydenham, near Philadelphia, 29 January 1851. 6 pages, 4to.

THE RED SPECTRE IN EUROPE THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Rush, the son of Benjamin Rush, and a former U.S. ambassador to Britain and France, heaps fulsome praise on Secretary of State Webster for his 21 December 1850 letter to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Johann Georg Hulsemann, who had sent a blistering protest to President Fillmore over what the Austrian saw as undue American interference in the Hungarian battle for independence from the Habsburg crown. "True it is," Rush writes, "...that if your letter does not 'resound through the Universe,' it will at least wake up the cabinets of Europe...It will be likely to mark an epoch in our foreign relation, more distinctive than did the Monroe declaration." Webster's reply was a forceful denial of any intention to interfere, but an equally forceful assertion of the United States' eagerness to lend moral support to people seeking to overthrow their monarchical rulers. "The United States... cannot, however, fail to cherish, always, a lively interest in the fortunes of Nations, struggling for institutions like their own." As for the Hungarian independence movement, "as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments, on which the American Constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the People of this Country."

Yet for all his praise, Rush admits that he too thought it was a mistake to take sides in Hungary. "It seemed to me like jumping between two raging volcanoes." He was not at all comfortable about the radical movements sweeping Europe in that revolutionary era, and his letter gives voice—perhaps one of the earliest examples—of an idea that would dominate American diplomacy in the 20th century: fear of Communism. "With the success of that potent faction of Red Republicans and Socialists in France, calling themselves the masses but in reality not a tenth part of the downright numbers in France, or probably of any other people of Europe, but active, blind, deluded and the guiding portions of the headlong movements, eminently selfish, ingenious and wicked—woes would have come over Europe...such as mankind have probably not known since the barbarism that followed the days of Rome; because democracy, if succeeding in Europe, in this age, could scarcely avoid communism as its Ally." He closes by urging Webster to support Congressional legislation to dock the pay of American diplomats who were absent from their posts without leave. The practice had become "flagrant" and the abuses "monstrous." A fascinating look at American diplomatic thought and practices in the mid-19th century.

\$1,200-1,800

R. Rush
Sydenham near Philadelphia,
January 29. 1851

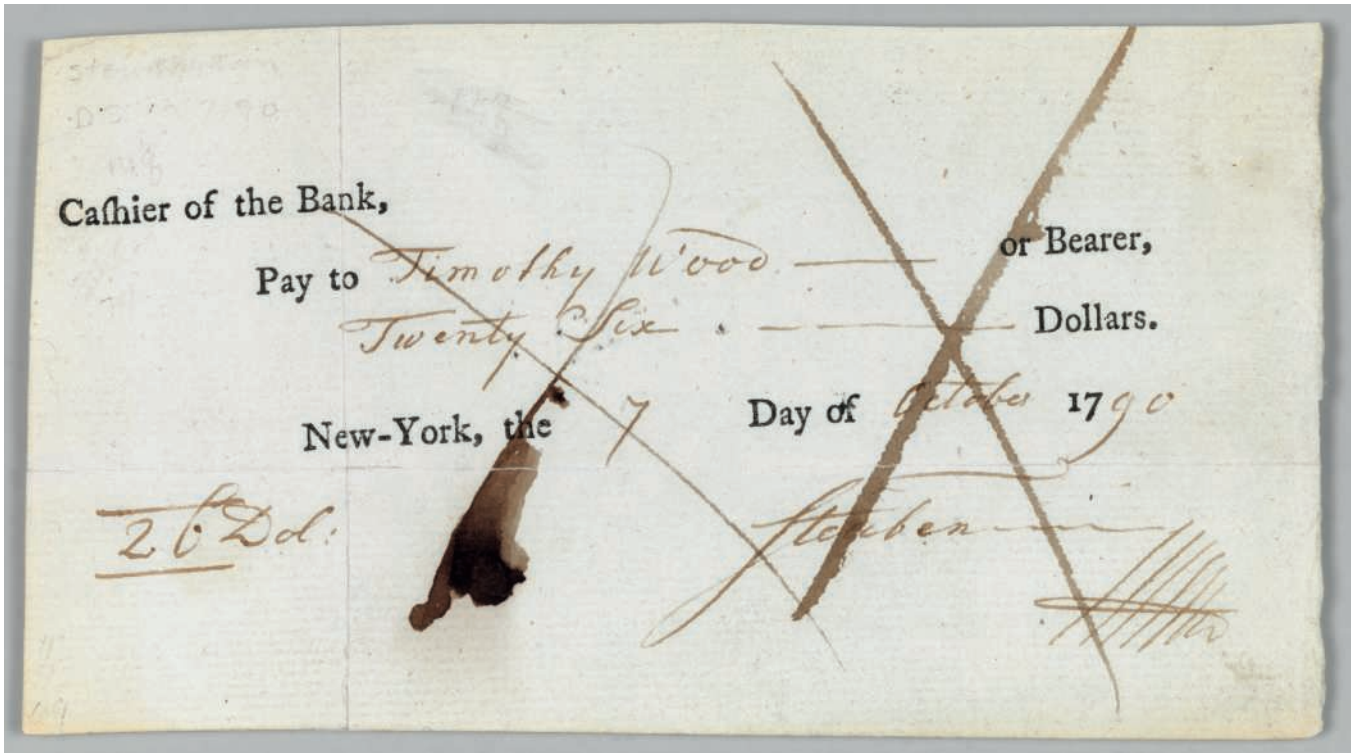
My dear Sir,

I am gratified at your kind remembrance in sending me the pamphlet copy of your speech at the celebration of the N. Y. New England Society, and of your letter to Mr. Hulsemann on "the Charter-Boykin question". I have already told you how I was delighted with the former. The latter I eagerly read, as I do every thing coming from you, on its first appearance in the newspapers when I was lately in Washington. It was on the day following I think, when, hearing the pleasure to see you at your home, I ventured to recall to you the concluding words of Grotius's character of Lord Chatham — that there was in him something that could establish a universal empire, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe. I said also that you had discharged a broadside of Buller's gun into the Austrian chape's. Truly you did. True it is, too, that if your letter does not 'resound through the Universe,' it will at least wake up the cabinets of Europe. What the Honorable
Daniel Webster,
you see.

of his character derived from Lord Houston, his successor in the mission to Mexico and a better person for it I should say) which I put into your hands last summer. If it had accidentally got mixed among your papers, I will gladly make every allowance, and am in no hurry for it; only I sincerely hope it may not, by any mischance have fallen into profane hands, and come to find its way into the newspapers. I wrote it from Paris not officially, but in the belief that I was imparting information to the administration then existing, which might be acceptable.

May I, in concluding, ask to be respectfully presented to the President. I judge his administration with no party feelings, and as far as I am able to judge, see in it nothing but an enlightened pursuit of the best interests of the able country. With a constant appreciation of your great services as his chief assistant, pray believe me my dear Sir

Yours most faithfully,
Richard Rush.



271

270

SILLIMAN, Benjamin (1779-1864), *Scientist*. Group of four autograph letters signed ("B. Silliman"), to Stephen Twining (1767-1832) and Alexander C. Twining (1801-1884), 1804-1846. *Together 5 pages, 4to.* [With:] SILLIMAN, Benjamin, Jr. Two ALS to A.C Twining, 4 Nov. 1857 and 6 July 1862. *2pp., 8vo.*

THE FAMOUS YALE SCIENTIST LIKENS MATHEMATICS TO "GRAVEL STONES IN CHICKENS GIZZARDS"

Silliman Senior writes the elder Twining in 1804 as he embarks for Scotland: "I...think of you all affectionately but do not wish to see your faces till I have seen Europe." A 2 September 1840 letter of introduction for Twining's son Alexander, a professor of mathematics, civil engineering and astronomy at Middlebury, explains that Twining is visiting Yale "charged with the duty of making known the urgent wants of that important institution." On 9 April 1846 he has editorial suggestions for a paper A. C. Twining submitted (presumably to his *American Journal of Science*): "It will be ...important to study brevity and great consideration as our readers are impatient of mathematical discourses." A theme he iterates in earthier imagery in an earlier (9 Feb. 1844) letter: "A certain portion of mathematics may be borne by our readers like gravel stones in chicken's gizzards, promoting, as in thought, digestion, although themselves not easily digested." That 1844 letter also discusses the extraction of iridium. Two notes from Silliman Junior discuss editorial and payment matters.

(4)

\$1,000-1,500

271

STEUBEN, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1730-1794). *Revolutionary War General*. Partly printed document signed ("Steuben"), New York, 7 October 1790. *1 page, oblong 8vo (3¼ x 6in.)*, cancellation marks.

Steuben writes a check for twenty-six dollars to Timothy Wood. After his illustrious war career on behalf of the American cause, von Steuben decided to remain in the U.S. and became a citizen, living lavishly beyond his means in New Jersey and New York. Congress awarded him a \$2,500 pension in 1790, and Alexander Hamilton and other comrades in arms arranged to find him a generous mortgage on a property in Remsen, near Utica, New York.

\$700-1,200

272

[STORY, Joseph]. *Reports of Cases Taken and Adjudged in the Court of Chancery in the Reign of King Charles I and to the 20th Year of King Charles II*. London: Printed by the Assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins for John Walthoe, 1693.

8°. Contemporary calf boards, rebacked. *Provenance*: Joseph Story (1779-1845), Justice of the Supreme Court, 1811-1845; Man[uel?] Kendall (signature on title-page); William L. Clements Library of American History (withdrawn stamp, on rear pastedown).

JUSTICE STORY'S COPY of this legal treatise, establishing the importance of judicial precedents for cases in equity. Story's own 1833 work, *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, would be the leading authority on the Constitution among scholars and jurists until the New Deal.

\$1,500-2,500

273

[SUPREME COURT]. A group of works relating to the Supreme Court, comprising: [WASHINGTON, Bushrod, his copy]. FONBLANQUE, John. *A Treatise of Equity*. Dublin: for P. Byrne and others, 1795. 8°. Contemporary calf (repaired); cloth folding-case. BUSHROD WASHINGTON'S COPY, SIGNED BY HIM on the title-page. [GOLDBERG, Arthur J., his copy]. – [MARSHALL, John, his copy]. GILBERT, Lord Chief Baron. *The History and Practice of the High Court of Chancery*. The Savoy: Henry Lintot, 1758. 8°. Contemporary sheep; morocco folding-case. SIGNED BY MARSHALL on the upper cover and fly-leaf. – [STONE, Harlan F., his copy]. HOLMES, Oliver Wendell. *Collected Legal Papers*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920. 8°. Original cloth. INSCRIBED BY HOLMES on flyleaf: "Oliver Wendell Holmes, February 9, 1932, in memory of a delightful afternoon." SIGNED BY STONE on flyleaf. – [FRANKFURTER, Felix]. Harlan PHILLIPS, ed. *Felix Frankfurter Reminisces*. New York: Reynal & Co., 1960. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY FRANKFURTER on flyleaf: "For Arthur J. Goldberg, who helps to vindicate the social function of the Anglo-American adversary systems and to justify advocacy, with the appreciation of Felix Frankfurter, June 13, 1960." – Another copy. 8°. Original cloth (lacking dust-jacket); quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: Warren E. Burger (presentation inscription from Frankfurter). SIGNED BY FRANKFURTER on flyleaf: "For Warren E. Burger, with the cordial regards of Felix Frankfurter, April 17, 1961." – JACKSON, Robert H. *The Struggle for Judicial Supremacy*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. *Provenance*: Ben V. Cohen (presentation inscription from Jackson). SIGNED BY JACKSON on flyleaf: "For Ben V. Cohen in appreciation of his labors in the vineyard and with good wishes Bob Jackson." – [GOLDBERG, Arthur J., his copy]. [BLACK, Hugo]. Stephen Parks STRICKLAND, ed. *Hugo Black and the Supreme Court A Symposium*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1967. 8°. Original cloth; original printed dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY BLACK and his wife on flyleaf: "To our friend, Arthur Goldberg, on his fifth-ninth birthday, with our warm and affectionate good wishes to him and to Dorothy Hugo L. Blank and Elizabeth, August 8, 1967." – [GOLDBERG, Arthur J., his copy]. WARREN, Earl. *A Republic, if You Can Keep It*. New York: Quadrangle Books, 1972. 8°. Original cloth; printed dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY WARREN on flyleaf: "For Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, dear friend and colleague whose life has been dedicated to keeping the United States the Republic the founding fathers envisioned. With affectionate regards, Earl Warren, 5/4/72." – Together, 8 works in 8 volumes, condition generally good.

(8)

\$800-1,200

274

SUPREME COURT. A collection of 50 signed letters, documents, photographs and clipped signatures of Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1798–1994. *Together 58 pages, various formats.* The collection comprises: JAY, John. Document signed, 7 April 1798. *1p., folio, worn at folds.* Appointing Charles Dennis and ensign in the Washington Co. militia. – CHASE, Salmon P. ALS to Edward Chase, 17 August 1844. *1p., 4to.* Payment of a debt. – HOLMES, Oliver W. ALS to George R. Farnum, 29 April 1932. *1p., 12mo, browned.* Praising Brandeis. – WARREN, Earl. Signed photo. – BYRNES, James F. Signed photo. – TANEY, Roger B. ALS to Mrs. Bosley, 22 August 1846. *1p., 4to.* Enclosing (not present) a sample of Andrew Jackson’s signature. – ELLSWORTH, Oliver. DS, 4 April 1773. *1p., oblong, laid down.* A receipt. — WOODBURY, Levi. ALS to E. Banks, 20 August 1851. *1p., 4to, inlaid.* His poor health. – JACKSON, Robert. TLS to Nathan Straus, 17 January 1939. *1p., 4to.* Declining an invitation. Additional letters and documents signed by G. Duvall, M. R. Waite, John McLean, B. R. Curtis, R. J. Meigs, W. Strong, S. Blatchford, S. Minton, D. J. Brewer, J. McKenna, W. Brennan, W.O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall, S. Matthews, J. Wayne, N.H. Swayne, N. Clifford, T.C. Clark, H. B. Livingston, W. Rutledge, E.D. White, P. V. Daniel, H. Burton, W. H. Moody, S. Field, H. B. Brown, H. Blackmun. Clipped signatures or signed Supreme Court cards: Louis Brandeis and John Marshall Harlan, Felix Frankfurter, Charles Evans Hughes, Stanley Reed, Benjamin Cardozo, Hugo Black, Harlan F. Stone, Frank Murphy, Henry Baldwin, James Wilson, L.Q.C. Lamar, and Smith Thompson.

(50)

\$2,500–3,500

275

TANEY, Roger B. *The Opinion of Hon. Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Habeas Corpus Case of John Merryman.* Baltimore: Lucas Brothers, 1861.

8°, 24pp., self wrappers.

FIRST EDITION. Taney’s landmark ruling and defiant challenge to President Lincoln. On 27 April 1861, Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus along the rail lines carrying troops from Philadelphia to Washington D.C. Pro-secession sentiment ran high in the crucial border state of Maryland, and John Merryman (1824–1881)—a loud secessionist—led a force in training of some 500 men. On 25 May, at 2:30 a.m., Union troops broke into his home, arrested him and threw him into Fort McHenry. His lawyers petitioned directly to Chief Justice Taney, correctly surmising they would get a sympathetic hearing from the author of the Dred Scott decision. Taney traveled to Baltimore to hear the petition, which he granted on 29 May. But Gen. George Cadwalader at Fort McHenry refused to accept the writ, and also refused to appear when Taney cited him for contempt. Lincoln was just as contemptuous of Taney’s opinion that only Congress could suspend the writ. Merryman stayed in jail.

RARE. Only one other copy has appeared at auction in the past 40 years (Skinner, 2011, an inscribed copy).

\$1,000–2,000



276

TARLETON, Sir Banastre (1754-1833). *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the Southern Provinces of North America*. London: T. Cadell, 1787.

4° (272 x 214 mm). Engraved folding map and four folding plates (outlines and military routes and positions hand-colored). (Some pale dampstaining.) Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, red morocco lettering piece (joints partly split). *Provenance*: Aylmer (armorial bookplate).

THIS BOOK HAS GREAT VALUE, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE IT CONTAINS MANY DOCUMENTS THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE WITHOUT GREAT LABOR” (Church)

FIRST EDITION. Tarleton’s is the standard work on the Southern campaigns in the American Revolution. Tarleton was the commander of a Tory cavalry unit, the British Legion, and served in America from May 1776 through the siege of Yorktown. He was renowned for his brutal tactics and hard-riding attacks. The plans illustrate the siege of Charleston, the battles of Camden and Guildford and the siege of Yorktown. The large folding map depicts the marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Carolinas, with Virginia, Maryland and Delaware Counties. Church 1224; Clark *Old South* 317; Howes T37; Nebenzahl *Battle Plans of the American Revolution* 60 (the later state, dated 3 February 1787, as published), 83, 90, 92, 197 (“this well-engraved map [of the siege of Yorktown in Virginia] conveys considerable useful information”); Sabin 94397.

\$2,000-3,000

277

TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow (1856–1915). *The Principles of Scientific Management*. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1911.

8° (227 x 150 mm). Original publisher's green cloth, spine gilt-lettered (minor wear to extremities). *Provenance*: William Sangster (signature dated 1911 on front pastedown).

THE RARE FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST EDITION, the origin of modern management theory. According to the statement on the title-page, this "special edition" was printed in February 1911 for confidential circulation among the members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers "with the compliments of the author." It precedes the trade issue, published later the same year, which omits the Foreword and the Appendix.

As an engineer in the Bethlehem Steel Works in Philadelphia, Taylor developed an organizational system that he called "scientific management," later known as "time and motion study". "His system was based on what he estimated to be a fair day's work and the best means of ensuring such a standard of production." He was interested in any factor that hindered or helped in attaining this end, and besides studying factory conditions and methods in great detail he was responsible for fundamental changes in machinery and machine tools. "The main lines of approach to increased efficiency were standardizing processes and machines, time and motion study, and payment by results..." (PMM 403).

\$800–1,200

278

TESLA, Nikola (1856–1943), *Inventor, scientist*. Autograph letter signed ("N. Tesla"), to George S. Viereck (1884–1962), Hotel New Yorker, New York, 20 December 1934. *Three pages, 8vo, personal embossed stationery*.

Writing to his "many sided friend," Tesla thanks him for recent letters but fears "I will get a swelled head from your praise." He does "not know whether I have brought out clearly the most striking feature of my mental adventure, namely, that everything I saw, heard or felt appeared *entirely new* to me. I never realized that I had actually lived the same life before until the final shock which shook my body like an earthquake. What I went through is not likely to be repeated for there is not more than one individual in millions who would survive. He suggests Viereck turn the subject of their recent correspondence into a magazine article. "We are two 'storm-tossed sailors stranded on the selfsame reef.' And a little of the filthy lucre would be soothing in this plight." In February 1935 Viereck did indeed publish a piece in *Liberty* entitled, "A Machine to End War," that outlined Tesla's utopian vision of how a combination of eugenics and new technology would perfect human society by 2035. Tesla concludes by declining an invitation due to lack of time, and jokes, "you know that I have already cut down my proposed span of life by a quarter of a century in abandoning alcohol and must take good care to conserve the one hundred and twenty five years left." Viereck, a controversial apologist for Germany in both World Wars, served five years in prison between 1942 and 1947 for being a Nazi agent.

\$3,000–5,000

279

THOMPSON, W.M., editor. Francis BEDFORD, photographer. *The Holy Land, Egypt, Constantinople, Athens, Etc. Etc.* London: Day & Son, [1866].

Small 4° (246 x 192 mm). 48 albumen prints, each approximately 4 x 5 in. (10.2 x 12.7 cm.) or the reverse, each with printed title, plate number and inscription, text and plates mounted on guards. (A few imprints just shaved, some light browning.) Later quarter morocco (worn). *Provenance*: Joseph K.T. Van Pell (gift inscription to his wife Nellie).

Photographed by Francis Bedford during the Tour in the East on which by Command he accompanied His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales on mount. Text and introduction by W.M. Thompson.

\$700–1,000



Hotel New Yorker
New York December 20, 1934.

J. S. Kierck, Esq.
627 West 113 Street, N.Y.

My dear many-sided friend:

Thanks for your letters of the 18th
and 20th inst. but I am afraid that I
will get a swelled head from your praise.

I do not know whether I have brought
out clearly the most striking feature of
my mental adventure, namely, that everything
I saw, heard or felt appeared entirely new
to me. I never realized that I had

actually lived the same life before until
the final shock that shook my body like
an earthquake. What I went through is
not likely to be repeated for there is
not more than one individual in millions
who would survive.

In view of your interest it occurs
to me that if we had a brief talk you
might write a short article including
my letter and, perhaps, a honorarium
could be realized. We are two "storm-tossed
sailors stranded on the selfsame reef"
and a little of the filthy lucre would
be soothing in their plight.

I was glad to learn that the

interview will come out soon as I
expect to render a real service to some
friends by converting them to my doctrine.
If it were not for my unbreakable re-
solve I would have been delighted to
accept Mr. Macfadden's hospitality. But you
know that I have already cut down my
proposed span of life by a quarter of a
century in abandoning alcohol and must
take good care to conserve the one hundred
and twenty five years left.

As ever Sincerely yours

N. Tesla

23 March 1894

Милая Любовь Яковлевна, настало время. Но со мною очень много работами надо мною и наша работа наша по-прежнему мне некорректировалась. Но, много поправками впрочем, мы два раза перебрали и исправилим их, сейчас будем, сама работа пронадеюсь и Алексей будет со ошибками. Мы знаем, что оно не оподает и что мы не очень надотем в своем неаккуратности. Есть ли еще, и на сколько помереть?

С любовью
 Алексей Толстой

280

TOLSTOY, Leo (1828–1910), *Russian novelist and philosopher*. Autograph note signed (“L. Tolstoy”), to Labor Yakerlanna, endorsed upon 23 March 1894 letter by Tolstoy’s daughter Maria, also to Yakerlanna. 1 page, 8vo.

TOLSTOY CORRECTS A MANUSCRIPT, writing Yakerlanna: “Please look through our corrections in order that our labors with ‘Amiel’ should not have been in vain. With friendly handshake...” in his daughter’s letter she writes, “I send you ‘Amiel’. Father and I worked hard on it and father asks you to correct it carefully. He begs you to trust our own corrections. We have read it twice...”

\$2,500–3,500

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

THE ALLIED ARMIES, THROUGH SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION AND WITH GOD’S HELP HAVE WRUNG FROM GERMANY A FINAL AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. Alarmed, the peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of the dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak.

The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific war as it has been proved in Europe.

For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and for its promise to the peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we, as a nation, give thanks to Almighty God, Who has strengthened us and given us the victory.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer.

I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the ways of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Washington, D.C., May 8, 1945

Harry S. Truman

281

TRUMAN, Harry S. Broadside signed (“Harry S. Truman”), as President, 8 May 1945. *By the President of the United States of America, A Proclamation*. 1 page, folio (19 x 13 in.). Type in three fonts, printed in two columns. Initial capital in gilt. Matted and framed.

“THE ALLIED ARMIES, THROUGH SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION AND WITH GOD’S HELP, HAVE WRUNG FROM GERMANY A FINAL AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.” Truman’s V-E Day proclamation, calling for a national day of prayer on Sunday, 13 May 1945. “Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the east. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed.”

\$1,000–2,000

[TRUMAN, HARRY S. (1884-1972, PRESIDENT)] A COMPLETE COPY OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OF 3 NOVEMBER 1948. Folio broadsheet. [With:] TRUMAN. Document signed ("Harry S. Truman"), as President, 27 April 1949. 1 page, oblong 12mo. First day issue commemorating the election of the first governor of Puerto Rico.

DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN

An edition of the most famous wrong-call in American political history. "Dewey defeats Truman" has become a catch-phrase for misplaced over-confidence. But on Election Day in 1948, it wasn't just Tribune publisher (and Truman hater) Col. Thomas McCormack who felt sure of Dewey's victory. Truman's own staff thought their man would lose. The majority of the nation's newspapers endorsed the Republican challenger. All the polls showed him safely ahead, and even a slight slip in late polls caused Dewey no great alarm. On election night, the early returns showed Dewey ahead. This edition was set in type by inexperienced workers brought in because of a strike at the paper. Thus the tell-tale "issue-point" of this edition: the 5 lines on the far-right column that are printed upside down.

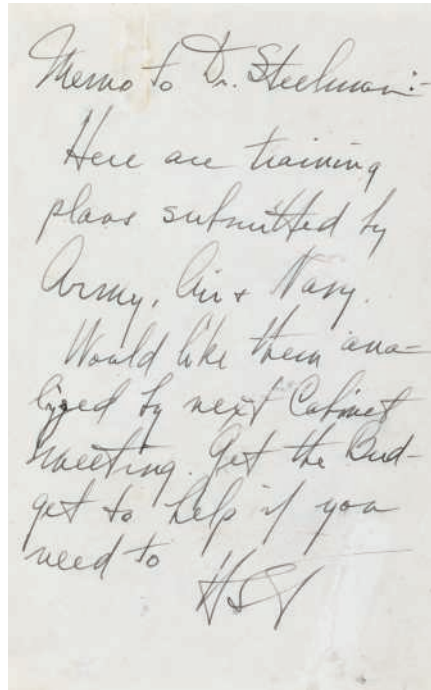


After printing and delivery of the papers, the gap between Truman and Dewey started to close. As the Democratic votes piled up, so did a sense of panic among Tribune officials. They sent staffers out to stop delivery trucks, even to scoop up copies from people's lawns. Many were reclaimed, but many survived, like this one, and the one that somebody thrust into Truman's hands at the St. Louis railway station the next morning. The President-elect held it up to the flashing press cameras, a huge smile on his face as he called out: "This is one for the books!"

\$1,500-2,500

TRUMAN, Harry S., President. Autograph letter signed ("H.S.T") as President, to Dr. John Steelman, Special Assistant to Truman, and Chairman of the National Security Board, [Washington, October 1948]. 1 page, 4to, boldly penned, a clean marginal tear repaired. In full: "Here are training plans submitted by the Army, & Navy. Would like them analyzed by next Cabinet meeting. Get the Budget to help if you need to. H. S. T." With an envelope inscribed by Steelman "Note on Reserve Order 1948." Written at a critical juncture in the Cold War; just two years before was broke out in the Korean peninsula. A fine example of a rare Truman letter as president.

\$1,500-2,000



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Oct. 4, 1951.

Dear Mr. Turner:

I appreciated your stand on the ceremony which marked the sealing of the original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, to preserve them for future generations.

It was an impressive ceremony. The Chief Justice of the United States made a great speech - as did the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Green. These great documents can now be seen by all who are interested. I am sure they will inspire patriotism in future citizens of our great country.

Sincerely,
Harry Truman
Ballston, California

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TRUMAN, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry Truman") as President, to Justin G. Turner, the White House, Washington D.C., 4 October 1951. 1 full page, 4to, White House stationery. Tipped to a mount.

PRESERVING THE DECLARATION AND THE CONSTITUTION. Truman replies to a letter from Turner (1953-1969) a distinguished collector and scholar "I appreciated your stand on the ceremony which marked the sealing of the original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, to preserve them for future generations. It was an impressive ceremony. The Chief Justice of the United States of the United made a great speech - as did the Senator from the state of Rhode Island, Mr. Green. These great documents can now be seen by all who are interested. I am sure they will inspire patriotism in future citizens of our great country."

\$3,000-5,000

285

TRUMAN, Harry S. Document signed ("Harry S. Truman"), as former President, 20 October 1959. 1 page, 4to, with note of Truman's aide C.J. Mara taped to top of document.

"GENERAL MARSHALL WAS THE EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE MAN OF TRUTH"

As soon as he learned of the death of General George C. Marshall, Truman hurriedly issued and signed this statement by way of eulogy: "General Marshall was an honorable man, a truthful man, a man of ability...General Marshall was a man of the greatest ability. He was the greatest General since Robert E. Lee. He was the greatest administrator since Thomas Jefferson.. he was the man of honor, the man of truth, the man of greatest ability..." Truman's military aide, C. J. Mara was with Truman in the mayflower Hotel in Washington when the former President received news of Marshall's death. His accompanying note explains the circumstances under which Truman issued this statement, and which Mara then distributed to reporters.

\$1,000-1,500

HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

March 18, 1963.

Dear Dean: It was with great pleasure and satisfaction that I read your Berkeley, Calif. speech on the "Great De Gaulle." In return I'm sending you a release I made for the North American Newspaper Alliance on the same fellow. Yours is much better than mine because it is a character analysis and mine is a historical statement of some years back.

Luckily I have kept those documents of that period — and they are available to you and anyone you suggest for any use you want to make of them. There were two sets of all these important

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TRUMAN, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry"), to Dean Acheson, 18 March 1963. 3 pages, 4to. Personal stationery.

"THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE IS WAY OUT IN FIELD LEFT OF THIRD BASE"

Truman takes a swipe at Charles De Gaulle and bemoans the government's lax method of maintaining presidential records and archives. He praises a recent speech by Acheson on the "Great De Gaulle." Truman points out that he has kept 'the documents of that period,' the years from 1946-1950, during US-French tensions over Marshall Plan aid and NATO. "There were two sets of all these important reports of these important meetings...I've no idea what the State, defense, Commerce and Agriculture did with their copies, but I have mine and expect to keep them for the use of my friends—you at the top of the list." He goes on to bemoan the lax way in which the government keeps records, and points out the recent theft from the National Archives of a set of valuable coins presented to the United States by a foreign head of state. "They may catch the thieves but they'll never find the coins..."

[With:] TRUMAN. Autograph letter signed ("Harry Truman"), to his former Secretary of State Dean Acheson (1893-1971), 3 pages, 4to (8½ x 6½). Boldly penned. PRESIDENTIAL HISTORY. The former president has "just had a letter from John McCormack informing me that the legislation authorizing the indexing and microfilming of Presidential papers has passed! If Hoover, those Republican Congressmen, [William] Knowland and our Democrats had not been asked, it wouldn't have happened. We've accomplished something that should have been done two generations ago...." He has been working to "place the history of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial in a position that young students can understand. You know I'm no scholar in any line — but I do know that our history and the men who made it have been left in the lurch. The New England historians saw to that. Why so called Puritans find it so hard with truth when it is against them. That is the reason I'm interested in having all the facts as we know them available. Maybe I am a nut on the subject...Historians, those who edit news stories and even men who think they know facts, have be studied and their errors put in the proper light..."

(2)

\$3,000-4,000

287

TRUMBULL, Jonathan. Letter signed (“Jonth. Trumbull”), to John Derk van der Capellen, Lebanon, Connecticut, 31 August 1779. 32 pages, folio, some closed tears at ends of fold. Marked triplicate and presumably a retained copy. Text in hands of Trumbull’s sons. In a green clamshell folding case.

“TO CONVINCe THE WORLD AS WELL AS OUR ENEMIES THAT LIBERTY OR DEATH WAS OUR DETERMINATION”

Van der Capellen, a Dutch nobleman friendly to the American cause, requested Trumbull to provide him a history of European settlement in America and the independence movement that led to the Revolutionary War with Britain. This remarkable, lengthy history was Trumbull’s response, written while that war still raged and the outcome uncertain. But Trumbull writes with a patriotic gusto that brims with confidence and defiance. “Many parts of the subsequent history of the military affairs of this country will appear almost incredible even to our Friends, and by our enemies will understandably be reprobated as ridiculously false. I shall dare however to oppose a simple narrative of facts to the cavils of an enemy known to be equally fruitful in arts of deception, as in cruelty and insolence.” He devotes a few opening pages to the early settlements starting with Jamestown in 1608, but most of the narrative is a gripping insider’s account of the fighting at Lexington and Concord, the actions around Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the summer of 1775, the ill-fated Canadian expedition and the Battles for Long Island and New York City in the summer of 1776. That same year, “On the fourth of July, the Congress convinced that the fix’d resolution of the British Court was conquest, despairing of any accommodation on rational or even tolerable terms, and willing to convince the World as well as our enemies that Liberty or Death was our Determination, publish’d their Manifesto and declaration of Independence, abjuring all future connexion with G. Britain in the view of a parent state forever...”

A remarkable early history of the Revolution. It would have an important impact on Van der Capellen’s own political career. His 1781 pamphlet, “To the People of the Netherlands,” urged his countrymen to follow the American example and abolish hereditary power and establish a representative republic.

\$6,000–8,000

288

TURNER, J.M.W. (1775–1851). Spine title: “Rivers of England.” [London: W.B. Cooke, 1823–1827].

A collection of 21 plates, general titles *Rivers of England* or *River Scenery*, after J.M.W. Turner by Charles Turner, T. Lupton, W. Say, G.H. Phillips, John Bromley, and S.W. Reynolds, images each approximately 194 x 253 mm, sheets each approximately 247 x 342 mm, matted. (A few lightly spotted). Housed in a full morocco folding case gilt (worn). *Provenance*: John Platt (armorial bookplate).

A fine assembled collection of plates by Turner, comprising: *River Scenery*, 1826–1827, Plate numbers 1, 3, 11–12, 16–17; *Rivers of England*, 1823–1825, plate numbers 2–15, 18, most second state. Complete list available on request.

\$1,500–2,500

289

TYLER, John. President. Autograph letter signed (John Tyler) to “His Honor the Mayor of Washington D.C.” Brown’s [Indian Princess] Hotel, 3 February 1861. 1 page, 4to, integral blank.

TYLER UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1861: a last-ditch effort to preserve the union, in the wake of Lincoln’s election and the secession of the southern states. Tyler has received “your letter...informing me that the City Council through the liberal kindness of the Messrs Willards [another hotel] in view of the proposed meeting...from the several states on the 4th Inst had placed at the disposition of the Commissioners Willard’s Concert Hall...” That offer, he writes “reached me on Friday afternoon at my residence in Virginia, and I take the earliest moment of acknowledging its receipt and to express the belief that it will be necessitated by the Commissioners with becoming thankfulness. I will submit to them your letter...” He adds: “I shall take leave to notify a meeting at the Hall through the medium of the morning papers...” In the wake of Lincoln’s election as president and following the secession of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, former president Tyler was unanimously chosen President of the Washington Peace Conference and delivered the keynote address, specifically aimed at the border states still neutral. But Tyler’s diplomacy proved futile. Some 100 delegates attended this, the final attempt to patch together a workable compromise. The die was cast: Civil War was inevitable. — TYLER. Autograph letter signed (“John Tyler”), as President, to Daniel Webster (1782–1852), Charles City County, Virginia, 22 May 1843. 2 full pages, 4to, inlaid. British Diplomacy, the Bunker Hill Monument and Patronage troubles occupy this wide-ranging and most interesting letter to his Secretary of State. “I have read and now return the private dispatches with which you favored me from Mr. Everett and your letter in reply. Lord Ashburton must certainly be

Mason's Hotel
Feb. 3. 1861

My Dear Sir;

Your letter of the 30 January informing me that the City Council through the liberal hands of the staffs Willard's in view of the suspended meeting of Commissioners from the several States on the 4th Inst had placed at the disposition of the Commissioners "Willard's Concert Hall" made me on Friday afternoon at my residence in Virginia, and I take the earliest moment of acknowledging its receipt and to express the belief that it will be accepted by the Commissioners with becoming thankfulness - I will submit to them your letter at their next meeting - I shall take leave to notify a meeting at the Hall through the medium of the morning papers at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

With high respect
I am D^r Sir
Respectfully
Y^rs
John Tyler

His honor
The Mayor
of Washington

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under great mistake in relation to what passed between you on the right of visit and of search. Most certainly but one language has been held in all our Cabinet consultations, which was uniformly in negative of any such right.”

(2)

\$4,000-6,000

290

[UNITED STATES CONGRESS]. *Acts Passed at the First [-Third] Session of the Congress of the United States of America... begun and held at the City of New York...* Philadelphia: Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1791.

3 volumes bound in one, 8° (218 x 132 mm). (Some scattered pale spotting.) Contemporary boards, uncut (rebacked in blue muslin).

Early reprint of Childs and Swaine's first official printing, which was issued in New York in 1789. This issue appeared in Philadelphia after the nation's capitol was moved there, and the printers had set up shop. All early printings are scarce, especially those of the first three sessions. These sessions record the original 12 articles of the Bill of Rights (only ten of which were ratified) and the acts establishing the departments of State, War, and Treasury. The second session included the establishment of the temporary and permanent capitols, treaties with the North American Indian tribes, and the "Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and His Britannic Majesty." The acts of the third session include the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the union. Evans 29674.

[With:] *Acts Passed at a Congress of the United States of America*. New York: Hodge, Allen and Campbell and Thomas LLoyd, 1789.

8°. (Some staining and wear at beginning and end, some pale browning.) Modern calf antique preserving original spine label. Provenance: R. Champion (signature on title).

This edition of the laws was printed as an addenda to the *Congressional Register, or History of the Proceedings and Debates of the First House of Representatives of the United States of America* (so stated on the verso of the title).

(4)

\$800-1,200

Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday
the Fourth of January, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the Government and Regulation of Seamen in the Merchant's Service.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of December next, every master or commander of any ship or vessel bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship or vessel of the burthen of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one state, to a port in any other than an adjoining State, shall, before he proceed on such voyage make an agreement in writing, or in print, with every seaman or mariner on board such ship or vessel (except such as shall be apprentice or servant to himself or owners) declaring the voyage or voyages, term or terms of time, for which such seaman or mariner shall be shipped. And if any master or commander of such ship or vessel shall carry out any seamen or mariner (except apprentices or servants as aforesaid) without such contract or agreement being first made and signed by the seamen and mariners, such master or commander shall pay to every such seaman or mariner, the highest price or wages, which shall have been given at the port or place where such seaman or mariner shall have been shipped for a similar voyage, within three months next before the time of such shipping; *Provided* such seaman or mariner shall perform such voyage; or if not, then for such time as he shall continue to do duty on board such ship or vessel, and shall moreover forfeit twenty dollars for every such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States; and such seaman or mariner, not having signed such contract, shall not be bound by the regulations, nor subject to the penalties and forfeitures contained in this act.

And be it enacted, That at the foot of every such contract, there shall be a memorandum in writing, of the day and the hour, on which such seaman or mariner, who shall so ship and subscribe, shall render themselves on board to begin the voyage agreed upon. And if any such seaman or mariner shall neglect to render himself on board the ship or vessel, for which he has shipped, at the time mentioned in such memorandum, and if the master, commander, or other officer of the ship or vessel, shall on the day on which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log-book of such ship or vessel, of the name of such seaman or mariner, and shall in like manner, note the time that he so neglected to render himself (after the time appointed) every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit for every hour, which he shall so neglect to render himself, one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of his wages. And if any such seaman or mariner shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such ship or vessel, or having rendered himself on board shall afterwards desert and escape, so that the ship or vessel proceed to sea without him, every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit and pay to the master, owner, or consignee of the said ship or vessel, a sum equal to that which shall have been paid to him by advance at the time of signing the contract, over and besides the sum so advanced, both which sums shall be recoverable in any court, or before any justice or justices of any state, city, town or county within the United States, which, by the laws thereof, have cognizance of debts of equal value, against such seaman or mariner, or his surety or sureties, in case he shall have given surety to proceed the voyage.

And be it enacted, That if the mate or first officer under the master, and a majority of the crew of any ship or vessel, bound on a voyage to any

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U. S. CONGRESS. *An Act to provide a Naval Armament*. Philadelphia: Third Congress, First Session, 27 March 1794. 2 pages (recto and verso), folio, puncture holes on left margin.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ACT AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

“Whereas the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection.” So begins this landmark piece of legislation which authorized the President, “by purchase or otherwise,” to “equip and employ four ships to carry forty four guns each, and two ships to carry thirty six guns each.” The Act then sets out the numbers of officers and crews for each category of warship, their pay, even their daily rations! “The crews of each of the said ships of forty four guns shall consist of one hundred and fifty seamen” and the 36-gun ships will have 130-men. Captains were to receive “seventy five dollars per month,” a lieutenant \$40 per month, a surgeon \$50, a gunner \$14. “The ration shall consist of as follows: Sunday, one pound of bread, one pound and a half of beef...” The final provision notes that “if a peace shall take place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, that no further proceeding be had under this act.” Algerian pirates had been attacking and in some cases enslaving American seamen for years. When

And be it enacted, That if any seaman or mariner, who shall have signed a contract to perform a voyage, shall, at any port or place, desert, or shall abscond himself from such ship or vessel without leave of the master, or officer commanding in the absence of the master, it shall be lawful for any justice of peace, within the United States (upon the complaint of the master) to issue his warrant to apprehend such deserter, and bring him before such justice, and if it shall then appear by due proof, that he has signed a contract within the intent and meaning of this act, and that the voyage agreed for is not finished, altered, or the contract otherwise dissolved, and that such seaman or mariner has deserted the ship or vessel, or absconded himself without leave, the said justice shall commit him to the house of correction, or common goal of the city, town or place, there to remain until the said ship or vessel shall be ready to proceed on her voyage, or till the master shall require his discharge, and then to be delivered to the said master, he paying all the cost of such commitment, and deducting the same out of the wages due to such seaman or mariner.

And be it enacted, That every ship or vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, of the burthen of one hundred and fifty tons or upwards, navigated by ten or more persons in the whole, and bound on a voyage without the limits of the United States, shall be provided with a chest of medicines, put up by some apothecary of known reputation, and accompanied by directions for administering the same; and the said medicines shall be examined by the same or some other apothecary, once at least in every year, and supplied with fresh medicines, in the place of such as shall have been used or spoiled; and in default of having such medicine chest so provided, and kept fit for use, the master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall provide and pay for all such advice, medicine, or attendance of physicians, as any of the crew shall stand in need of, in case of sickness, at every port or place, where the ship or vessel may touch or trade at, during the voyage, without any deduction from the wages of such sick seaman or mariner.

And be it enacted, That every ship or vessel, belonging as aforesaid, bound on a voyage across the Atlantic ocean, shall, at the time of leaving the last port from whence she sails, have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted flesh meat, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship-bread, for every person on board such ship or vessel, over and besides such other provisions, stores and live stock, as shall by the master, or passengers be put on board, and in like proportion for shorter or longer voyages; and in case the crew of any ship or vessel, which shall not have been so provided, shall be put upon short allowance in water, flesh or bread, during the voyage, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall pay to each of the crew, one day's wages beyond the wages agreed on, for every day they shall be so put to short allowance, to be recovered in the same manner as their stipulated wages.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States,*
and *President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, July the twentieth, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

PRINTED BY FRANCIS CHILDS AND JOHN SWAINZ.

ambassadors Thomas Jefferson and John Adams protested to their Algerian counterpart in London, they were told that the Algerians saw it as their religious "right and duty" to make war on such infidels, "that it was founded on then Laws of their Prophet, that it was written in their Koran, that all nations who should not have acknowledged their authority were sinners." Washington, in his 1793 Message to Congress, called for this legislation, saying "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it." [With:] U.S. CONGRESS. *An Act for the Government and Regulation of Seamen in the Merchant's Service.* New York: First Congress, Second Session, 20 July 1790. 4 pages, folio. "The very first law on the subject," this Act "constituted an advance over the practice of other nations at the time and established the main principles of American policy" (Johnson, *History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce in the United States*). Evans 27840; Evans 22959.

Both Acts are exceptionally rare. No other copies of the Naval Act have appeared at auction in over a century. Only four copies in institutions have been located (AAS, Brown Univ., National Archives of the United Kingdom, and Rhode Island Historical Society). Only four copies as well of the Merchant Service Act have been located (AAS, LOC, NYPL, and Yale). *Together 2 items.*

\$20,000-30,000

292

[UNITED STATES, Constitution]. *Thomas's Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New Hampshire & Vermont Almanack, with an Ephemeris, for the Year of our Lord 1788: Being Bissextile or Leap Year and Twelfth of the Independence of America...* Printed at Worcester [Mass.], by Isaiah Thomas. [1787]. 12mo. [48 pp.]. Lacks last leaf, browned, margins chipped with small losses, corners dog-eared. Stabbed and sewn as issued. Drake 3400; The complete Constitution occupies five pages headed "Proceedings of the Federal Convention; it includes the letters of transmittal signed by George Washington. [With:] *Thomas's... Worcester [Mass]*. By Isaiah Thomas, [1783]. [20 pp.]. Browned, a 2-inch tear with loss one leaf. Stabbed and sewn, as issued. Drake 3323. Contains text of Articles of Confederation. Together 2 items.

(2)

\$1,000-1,500

293

[UNITED STATES - JOURNALS OF CONGRESS]. A group of journals of Congress and other related material, comprising: *Journals of Congress. Containing the Proceedings From Sept. 5. 1774. to Jan. 1. 1776*. Philadelphia: R. Aitkin, 1777. Volume one only, 8°. Modern half leather. – *Journals of Congress, and of the United States in Congress Assembled. For the Year 1784*. Philadelphia: David Claypoole, 1781. Volume 7 only, 8°. Modern half leather. – WASHINGTON, George. *Official Letters to the honorable American Congress, Written, during the War between the United Colonies and Great-Britain, by his excellency George Washington*. New York: Samuel Campbell, 1796. 2 volumes, 8°. Contemporary calf, red morocco lettering-pieces gilt. – *Journals of the House of Commons From November the 29th, 1774... to October the 15th, 1776*. [London]: Printed by the order of the House of Commons, n.d. Volume 35 only, 2°. Modern half leather. – [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. *Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, on the Fifth of September, 1774*. London: reprinted for J. Almon, 1774. 8°. Modern leather-backed boards. – ADAMS, John. *Authentic Copies of the Correspondence of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry*. London: for J. Debrett, 1798. 8°. Later leather-backed boards. – Together, 6 works in 7 volumes.

(7)

\$1,500-2,500

294

[UNITED STATES CONGRESS]. *Journal of the Third Session of the Senate of the United States. Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia, December 6th, 1790*. Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1791.

2° (313 x 194 mm). Contemporary calf (old rebacking in brown muslin, rubbed).

FIRST EDITION. The third session includes the acts to admit Kentucky and Vermont into the Union as new states. Evans 23901.

\$800-1,200

295

[UNITED STATES LAW]. A group of works relating to law in the United States, comprising: PARKER, James. *Conductor Generalis: or, the Office, Duty and Authority of Justices of the Peace*. Woodbridge, New Jersey: Garrat Noel, 1764. 8°. Contemporary sheep. – *The Laws of the United States of America*. Philadelphia: Richard Folwell, 1796. 2 volumes (of 3), 8°. Contemporary sheep. – JEFFERSON, Thomas. *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice: for the use of the Senate of the United States*. Washington: William Cooper, 1812. 12°. Contemporary calf. Second edition. – *The Laws of the United States of America*. Philadelphia: Richard Folwell, 1796. 3 volumes, 8°. Modern leather. – [DRED SCOTT CASE]. HOWARD, Benjamin. *Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the opinions of the judges thereof, in the Case of Dred Scott versus John F.A. Sandford*. Washington: Cornelius Wendell, 1857. 8°. Original yellow printed wrappers; folding case. – [DRED SCOTT CASE]. *A Report of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Opinions of the Judges Thereof, in the Case of Dred Scott versus John F.A. Sandford*. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1857-1858. 2 volumes in one, 8°. Contemporary cloth. – HOLMES, Oliver Wendell. *The Common Law*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1881. 8°. Original cloth. – CARSON, Hampton. *The Supreme Court of the United States: Its History*. Philadelphia: John V. Huber Company, 1891. 2 volumes, 2°. Illustrated. Original blue leather gilt, edges gilt; original box. ARTIST PROOF NUMBER 3. *Provenance*: Mayor Sulzberger (gift inscription from Albert Rosenthal). – Together, 8 works in 12 volumes, condition varies. (12)

\$1,000-1,500

296

[UNITED STATES – RELIGION]. A group of works relating to religion in the United States, comprising: YOUNG, Ann Eliza. *Wife No. 19, or the Story of a Life in Bondage, being a Complete Exposé of Mormonism*. Hartford: Dustin, Gilman & Co., 1875. 8°. THE RARE PUBLISHER'S PROSPECTUS OR SALESMAN'S DUMMY consisting of the frontispiece portrait, table of contents, list of illustrations, 64 pages of text, and illustrations bound in original pictorial cloth boards with samples of the full gilt-stamped cloth spine and the leather spine gilt. Also included is a publisher's prospectus, and tipped in holograph testimonials of three "Reverends" followed by a subscribers list. – BAKER, Mary Eddy. *Science and Health*. Boston: Christian Scientist Publishing Co., 1875. 8°. Errata slip. Later blue morocco gilt by Bayntun, edges gilt. FIRST EDITION. – Together, 2 works in 2 volumes, condition generally good. (2)

\$700-1,000

297

[UNITED STATES – TRAVEL]. A group of works pertaining to travel in the United States, comprising: [KEY, Francis Scott]. "The Star Spangled Banner." In: *Analectic Magazine*. Philadelphia: Moses Thomas, November 1814. 8°. Original printed wrappers. THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" IN MAGAZINE FORM, here entitled "Defense of Fort M'Henry." – PARKMAN, Francis. *The Oregon Trail. Sketches of Prairie and Rock-Mountain Life*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1892. 8°. Numerous illustrations. Original pictorial cloth; original printed dust-jacket (some chips, torn at fold); folding case. *Provenance*: W.R. Townsend (inscription on flyleaf). – WELD, Isaac Junior. *Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada*. London: for John Stockdale, 1799. 2 volumes, 8°. Numerous engraved maps and plates. Modern half morocco. – Together, 3 works in 4 volumes, condition generally good. (3)

\$700-1,000



298

VAN BUREN, Martin (1782-1862), *President*. Autograph manuscript signed (in various forms) or initialed 23 times in the text, A CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH ON CARIBBEAN PIRACY, with a journal of Senator Van Buren's actions in this area. [Washington, D.C., 1824]. 43½ pages, 4to (9 7/8 x 7 7/8 in.), mostly on recto only, minor browning, otherwise fine.

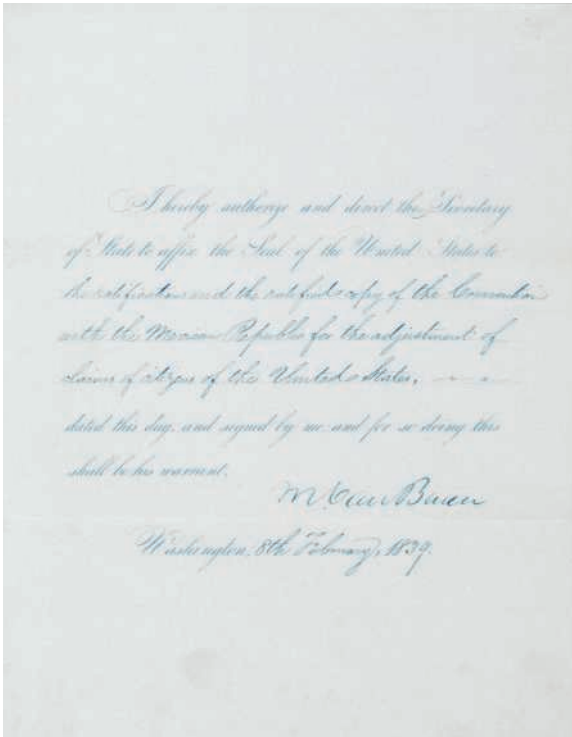
VAN BUREN ENDORSES A BLOCKADE OF CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

A rare autograph speech by the architect of the Democratic Party, then serving as New York Senator, testifying to the prodigious energy Van Buren brought to both politics and Congressional business, traits which would win him the post of Secretary of State under Jackson and, ultimately, to the White House. With the disintegration of the Spanish empire and the independence of many of her former colonies, a new and devastating breed of pirate had appeared, operating from the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico and preying on American merchant vessels. In 1819, Congress had declared that piracy was an offense punishable by death (this was the law under which the famous Amistad mutineers were prosecuted, in 1839); in 1823, a naval squadron under the command of David Porter (1780-1843) was dispatched to the Caribbean. (Porter's high-handed actions in seizing a fort at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, would lead to his courts-martial.)

Here, Van Buren ringingly calls on the Congress to enact a formal naval blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico; he argues that the depredations of the pirates are "of the utmost importance, requiring the prompt, zealous & efficient attention of the government"; the increase in piracy was "so alarming as to call for the most rigorous exertion of the government for their suppression." Van Buren acknowledges initiatives to increase the strength of the navy. In spite of their actions, Van Buren acknowledges that piracy has worsened: "the horrid practise had been gradually extending & assuming new features of atrocity until it had arrived at a height...destructive of the lives of our citizens and distressing to the cause of humanity." Van Buren argues that "the right of Blockade is...one of the highest acts of sovereignty which the law of nations allows to a belligerent." America's aggressive actions against the pirates in the Carribbean brought the nation close to war with both Cuba and Puerto Rico. An enlarged naval presence, though, had generally brought the activities of the privateers under control by 1827.

SUBSTANTIAL VAN BUREN MANUSCRIPTS ARE RARE. Provenance: Philip D. Sang (sale, Sotheby Parke Bernet, 14 November 1978, lot 586); sale, Robert Batchelder, 1980. Forbes Part I, 27 March 2002, lot 59.

\$2,000-3,000



299

VAN BUREN, Martin. Document signed (“M. Van Buren”), as President, Washington, 8 February 1839. 1 page, 4to. An order to affix the Seal of the United States “to the ratification and the ratified copy of the Convention with the Mexican Republic for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States...” An interesting piece of Texas history, as the U.S. and Mexico enjoy a peaceful pause after the two years of bloody fighting between Texas settlers and the Mexican government in 1835–1836, and the renewed hostility and full-blown war that followed Polk’s annexation of Texas in 1845. — VAN BUREN. Autograph letter signed (“M. V. Buren), as Senator, TO SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN C. CALHOUN, Albany, New York, 1 August 1821. 1 page, 4to, address panel in Van Buren’s hand. In full: “Mr. Grosvenor brother of the late Thomas P. Washington with the view of soliciting some appointment in your Department. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. G. but at the request of my friend M. Talcott, Atty General of this State, whose wife is a connection of Mr. G., I take the liberty of adding my wishes for his success, to those of his friends.” At this date Van Buren and Democratic supporters established the so-called “Albany Regency,” a powerful political machine which dominated New York politics for many years.

(2)

\$1,000–1,500

300

WARREN, Earl (1891–1974). *Governor of California, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.* Autograph speech manuscript, unsigned, n.d. [ca. 31 July 1957]. 10 pages, 8vo, in pencil, written on verso of Savoy Hotel stationery.

“AMERICA’S GREAT FRIEND, IN WAR AND PEACE, SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL”

The American Bar Association had the good sense to convene their annual convention for 1957 in London. The gathering, Earl Warren tells his English hosts, was a smashing success. “You have completely spoiled all of us for future conventions... You have transformed what, at best, would have been a workshop conference into a great legal, cultural and spiritual experience.”

They were received by the Queen, the Prime Minister, visited St. Paul’s and Westminster Abbey, and if that were not enough, “you cause us to be greeted by the

man who has done more to subordinate brute force to the rule of law, than any man of our time—America’s great friend, in war and peace, Sir Winston Churchill.” Then turning to address Churchill, seated near him on the dais, Warren says, “We feel honored, Sir, beyond our power of expression, that you who in the darkest days of history supplied the leadership which made the survival of free institutions on this continent possible, would now toast our profession and recognize it as a force for preserving those institutions.” When the U.S. entered World War II, Warren continues, “British soldiers sent the following message to our soldiers: ‘We welcome you as brothers in the struggle to make sure that the world shall be ruled by the force of law and not by the law of force.’...the struggle between force and law is not over. In many places personal freedom is still the victim of personal government. The rule of law is not yet fully accepted between nations...”



\$800–1,200



301

301

[WASHINGTON, George.] Autograph manuscript, plat survey of Washington's birthplace, the Wakefield estate on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1727. Drawn in pen, ink and watercolor, and signed by surveyor John Warner, 30 November 1727. 1 page, folio 16 5/8 x 12 3/4 in. Worn and repaired at folds and edges (partly silked), paper losses costing a few words and affecting the lines of the drawing.

A SURVEY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE, executed five years before he was born. The text at top left explains this is "A survey of a patent granted unto Tobias Butler for 720 acres, dated August 30, 1697, and by said Butler assigned to Daniel Field, September 28, 1697, lying in ye Parish of Washington and County of Westmoreland..." Washington's father inherited this land from Tobias Butler and it was here, at Henry Washington's Wakefield Estate, that Washington would be born in February 1732.

\$3,000-5,000

302

[WASHINGTON, George.] *The Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, Vol. IX No. 439. Boston: Powars and Willis, 16 January 1777. 4 page, broadsheet (15 3/4 x 10 in.). Printed in three-columns (woodcut device on masthead "Appeal to Heaven, Independence.")

"THE MEN BEHAVED WITH THE UTMOST BRAVERY"

BOSTON LEARNS OF WASHINGTON'S GREAT VICTORY AT THE BATTLE OF TRENTON AFTER CROSSING THE DELAWARE and surprising the Hessian garrison. Colonel Rall "was deep in an alcoholic sleep" (Boatner) when Washington led his 2,000 man force against the Germans. The paper takes up the dramatic story: early morning on 26 December "the whole body, which did not exceed 2400 Men, had crossed the Delaware... the attack began about 7 o'Clock... The men behaved with the utmost Bravery, finding that their Guns did not generally go off, owing to their having been exposed to the Snow and Rain for six hours, the men charged Bayonets, and with three Cheers rushed like Blood-Hounds upon the Hessians, who, astonished at their Fury, fled or threw down their arms..."

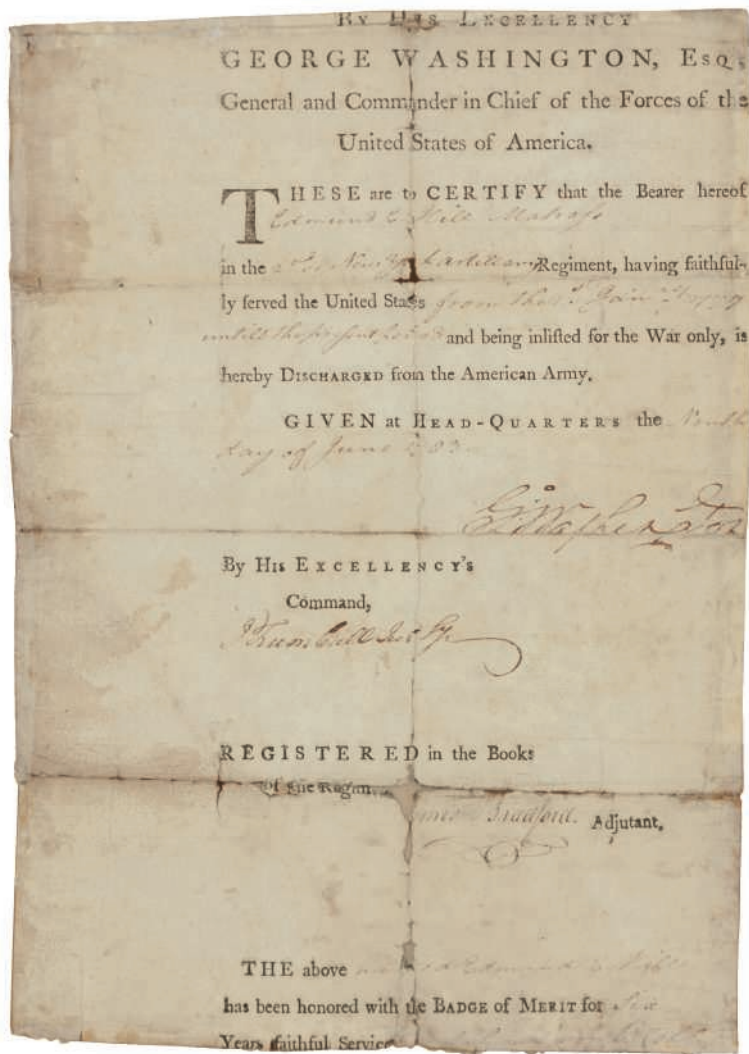
\$1,000-2,000

303

WASHINGTON, George. Partly printed document signed ("G:o Washington"), as Commander-in-Chief, 9 June 1783. 2 pages, folio, in worn condition, as are most discharge certificates (paper losses folds and at top and bottom edges costing some text). Matted and framed.

A discharge certificate for Edmund E. Hill, a matross in the 2d New York Artillery regiment. Hill was a long-serving veteran of the War for Independence, having enlisted on 1 January 1777, and serving honorably "until the present period."

\$3,500-4,500

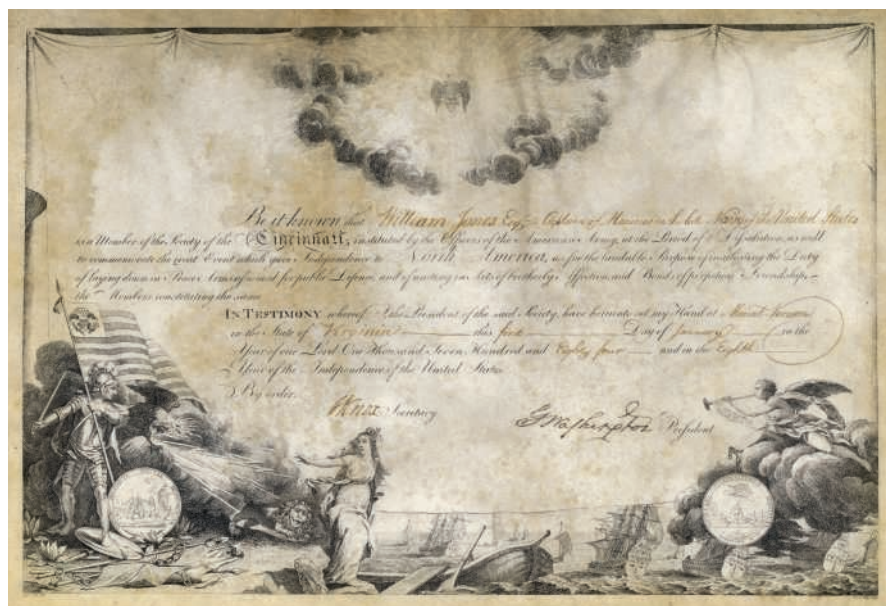


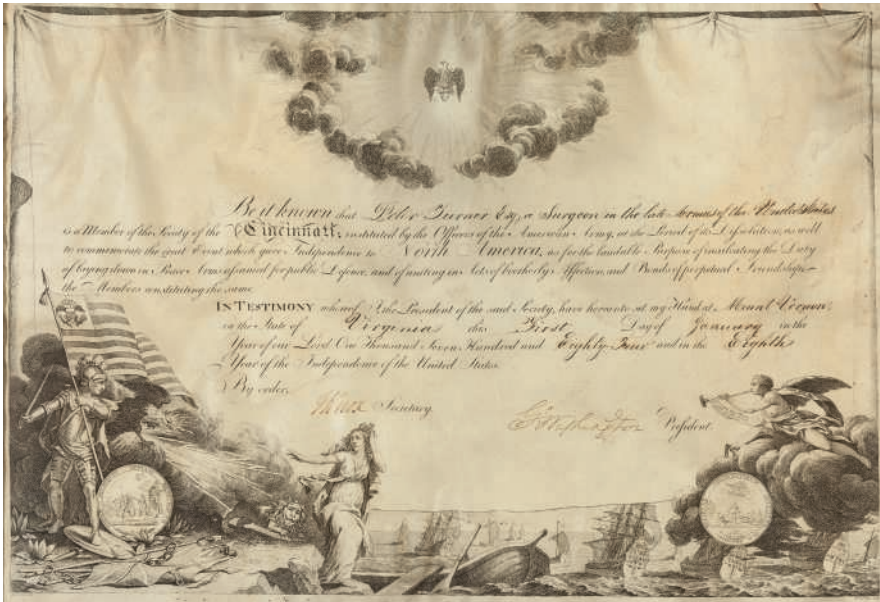
304

WASHINGTON, George. Engraved document signed ("G. Washington"), Mount Vernon, 1 January 1784. 1 page, folio, ON PARCHMENT. A few small tears along top edge. Matted and framed (21x28in.).

A certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, for William Jones, Captain of Marines in the Navy of the United States.

\$4,000-6,000



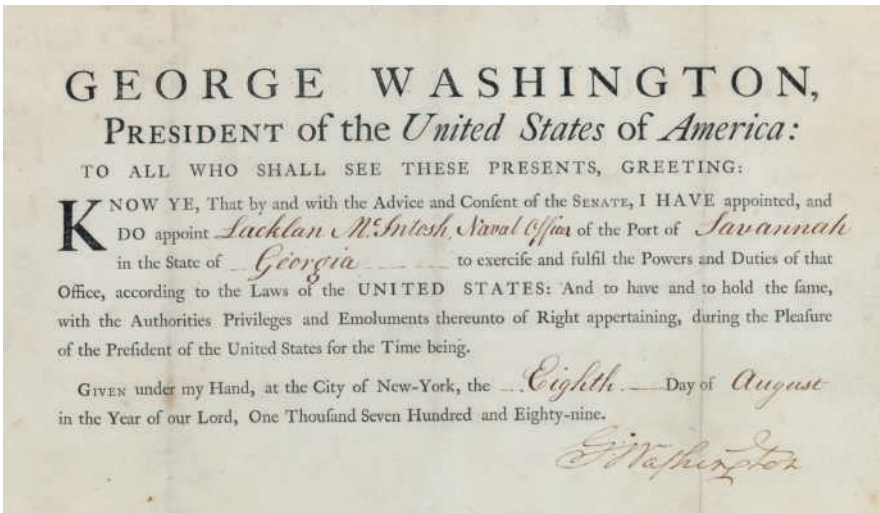


305

WASHINGTON, George. Engraved document signed ("G:o Washington"), 1 January 1784. 1 page, folio, on parchment. Framed.

A membership certificate in the Society of the Cincinnati for Peter Turner, Surgeon in the Armies of the United States.

\$3,000-5,000



306

WASHINGTON, George. Partly printed document signed ("G:o Washington"), New York, 8 August 1789. 1 p., oblong, 8 x 12 in., minor tear along one fold, not affecting text. Bold typographic heading "George Washington, President of the United States of America," certifying that "with the advice and consent of the Senate, he has appointed Lacklan McIntosh to serve as naval officer of the port of Savannah, Georgia. AN UNCOMMON FORM OF APPOINTMENT. MacIntosh (1725-1806) played an active role in the Revolution in the Southern states and organized the first Georgia militia. He became embroiled in a serious dispute with Signer Button Gwinnett and in a duel fought May 1777 was mortally wounded. To quiet the aftermath Washington gave MacIntosh command of several units of North Carolina troops at Valley Forge. He was captured by the British at the siege of Charleston.

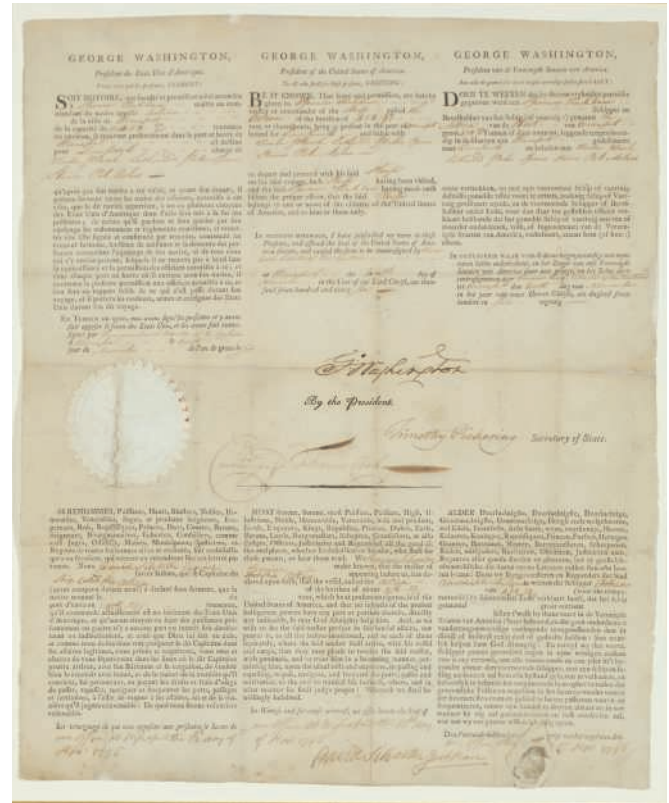
\$5,000-7,000

307

WASHINGTON, George. Partly printed document signed ("G: Washington"), as President, 12 November 1796, counter-signed by Secretary of State Timothy Pickering. 1 page, folio, with paper Great Seal of the United States (repairs at creases; Seal cracked). Matted and framed with engraved portrait of Washington.

A three-language ship's passport, in French, English and Dutch for the ship *Astrea*, captained by Spencer Tinkham, out of Wiscasset, Maine, bearing a cargo of "timber, plank, lathewood, poles, spans, staves and pot-ash bound for Liverpool.

\$6,000-8,000



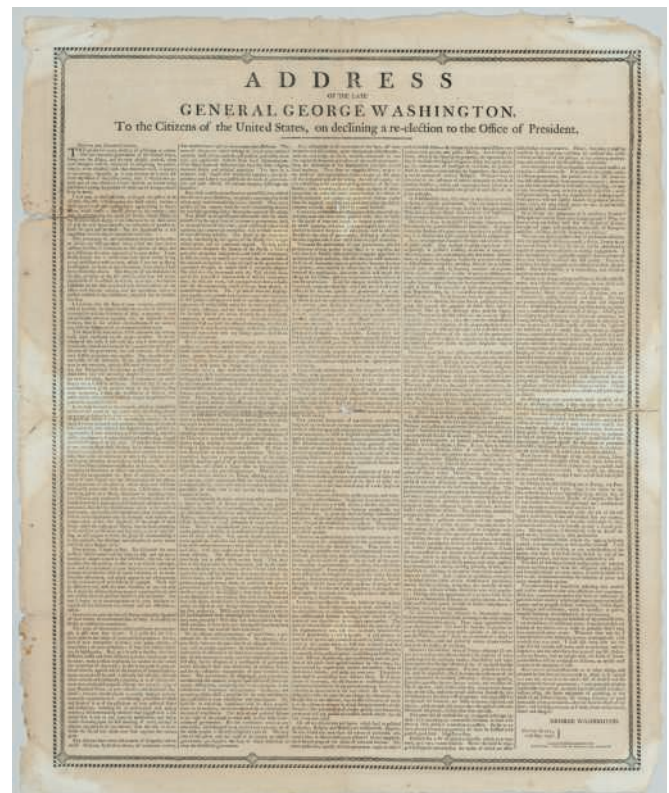
308

[WASHINGTON, George]. *Address of the late General George Washington, To the Citizens of the United States, on de-claiming a re-election to the Office of President.* Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, [1796].

Large folio, 22 x 18 in., full margins, printed in five columns within typographic border. (Lightly toned, tears along folds, other minor defects, catching a few letters).

A LARGE FORMAT PRINTING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. "The 'great rule' which Washington had set down in the Farewell Address served as a guide to American foreign policy for over a century; of all the Political Testaments of the 18th century the Farewell Address alone succeeded in achieving practical political significance..." (Felix Gilbert, *To the Farewell Address*, p.136). Another scholar regarded the Address as "an open letter to the American people, published in newspapers throughout country in the Fall of 1786, offering Washington's distilled wisdom on what he regarded as the true meaning of the American Revolution (*His Excellency*, p.234). He warns that "Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests."

\$1,500-2,500



ms. B. 1. 56
Sir,

Mount Vernon Dec: 13: 1799

I lately received a letter from J. M. Pintard Esq. in which he mentioned that he had some Madeira wine of a very superior quality, which he had sent to this County, six years since, for his own use. — that, as he had no immediate occasion for it, he would let General Washington have one or two pipes, at three dollars per Gallon, which, if wanted, might be had on application to you, in whose hands the wine was. —

In consequence thereof I wrote the enclosed answer to Mr. Pintard; but am apprehensive that he might have left the County before it reached him. — I have therefore taken the liberty of troubling you on this occasion; and if you should think proper to send to the General one pipe of the wine mentioned, upon the terms expressed in the letter to Mr. Pintard, your draft for the amount, at ninety days sight, will be ^{duly approved} ~~accepted~~. —

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obed: Servt

John Jay
204 N.W.

Mr. John Halcy
No. 77 Broad Street
New York —
you will be

P.S. — Please to address your answer to His Excellency Genl Washington —

309

[WASHINGTON, George.] LEAR, Tobias. Autograph letter, unsigned, to John Halsey, Mount Vernon 13 December 1799. 1 page, 4to, with *George Washington's watermark*.

ORDERING MADEIRA WINE FOR WASHINGTON ONE DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH

Lear tells Halsey, a New York merchant, that a Mr. J. M. Pintard had offered to sell George Washington “one or two pipes” of Madeira wine “at three dollars per gallon.” The wine was in the custody of Halsey in New York and Lear had written Pintard to take him up on the offer. But, worrying that Pintard may have already left the country, he asks the merchant “to send to the General one pipe of the wine mentioned, upon the terms expressed...” In an unintentionally poignant postscript he adds: “You will be pleased to address your answer to His Excellency General Washington.” The next day, however, Washington was dead.

It was a stunningly fast moving tragedy. Washington seemed in good health on the morning of 13 December—certainly the fact that his secretary could make such casual plans about wine shows there was no dire sense of urgency, no death-bed vigil taking place in the Washington household. The General made a horseback inspection of his plantation in wet and wintry weather and returned complaining of a cough and hoarseness. Thinking he was suffering from nothing worse than the cold Martha Washington had recently experienced, he took to his bed, but woke up at 2 a.m. with fever and severe shortness of breath. Martha called for Tobias Lear, who summoned Washington’s physician, Dr. James Craik and the plantation overseer, George Rawlins, an “expert” in bleeding. Lear would be a witness and chronicler of the tragedy that unfolded over the next 20 hours, as Craik and a sequence of other physicians administered a disastrous and painful regimen of bleedings and blisters. They extracted an astonishing 80 ounces of blood—40% of his body’s supply—in a 12 hour period. At about 10 p.m., with Lear and Martha Washington at his side, George Washington died. Medical historians think the illness was likely acute bacterial epiglottitis, an infection and swelling of the tissue just above the larynx, causing a blockage of the windpipe. Modern treatment with breathing tubes or an emergency tracheostomy, followed by antibiotics to treat the underlying infection, would have saved Washington’s life. The blood loss and dehydration caused by his well-meaning but ill-equipped attendants almost certainly hastened his end.

\$4,000–6,000

310

[WASHINGTON]. A group of works by or about George Washington, comprising: [WASHINGTON, George, but probably John RANDOLPH]. *Letters from General Washington To several of his Friends in the Year 1776*. London: for J. Bew, 1777. 8°. Unbound, original sewing, uncut; folding case. FIRST EDITION of this rare volume of forged letters which were repudiated by Washington. – WASHINGTON, George. *Official Letters to the Honourable American Congress, Written During the War*. Boston: Manning & Loring, 1795. 2 volumes, 8°. Contemporary calf, rebacked. – WASHINGTON, George. *A Message of the President of the United States, to Congress, relative to France and Great Britain*. Philadelphia: for Mathew Carey, October 24, 1795. 8°. Contemporary calf, handwritten paper label on cover. – WASHINGTON, George. *The President's First Address to the People of the United States*. N.p.: n.p., [1796]. 8°. 16pp. Modern quarter morocco. An early pamphlet printing of Washington’s address. – WASHINGTON, George. Jared SPARKS, editor. *The Writings of George Washington*. Boston: John B. Russell and others, 1834–1837. 12 volumes, 8°. Numerous engraved plates. Contemporary calf. Mixed issue. – Together, 5 works in 17 volumes, condition varies.

(17)

\$1,000–1,500

311

WASHINGTON, George (1732–1799). Jared SPARKS, editor. *The Writings of George Washington*. Volume I, XII: Boston: American Stationers’ Company. John B. Russell, 1837, Volumes II–IX: Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Metcalf, and Hilliard, Gray, and Co., 1834–1935. Volumes X–XI: Boston: Russell, Shattuck, and Williams, and Hilliard, Gray, and Co., 1836.

12 volumes, 8° (225 x 141 mm). Half-titles, advertisements in vols. II and III, illustrated with engraved portraits, maps, plans, and facsimiles. (Some light spotting.) Publisher’s muslin-backed boards, edges untrimmed, printed paper spine labels. *Provenance*: A. Gilman (signatures on flyleaves).

FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST ISSUES of all volumes. The Mt. Vernon Digital Encyclopedia entry on George Washington’s papers notes: “In January 1827, Bushrod Washington gave editor Jared Sparks permission to publish some of Washington’s papers. During his work, Sparks moved many of the papers to Boston and he visited repositories in both the United States and Europe to search for letters and documents not represented in Washington’s own papers. Unfortunately he was also free with giving favors of Washington’s handwriting.” Sabin 101765.

(12)

\$1,000–1,500



312

312

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. BROADSIDE, "To the People of the United States." Washington: C. W. Fenton, n.d. [ca. 1835]. 1 page, folio (18¾ x 12in.).

"THE GREAT WORK HAS BEEN COMMENCED. The corner-stone of the Washington National Monument has been laid with imposing ceremonies, and the sublime structure... will now be advanced to completion..." But finishing it would require a huge financial investment by the American people, which this broadside exhorts them to make. "It cannot be that the countrymen of Washington, to whom under heaven they are indebted for all the political blessings they enjoy, will suffer a structure which... will commemorate their own gratitude, to remain unfinished or unworthy of his fame and their patriotism..." It was a hard slog, but the people eventually complied. In spite of Congressional stinginess, and a Civil War, the monument was eventually funded and completed fifty years after the laying of the cornerstone, in 1885.

\$800-1,200

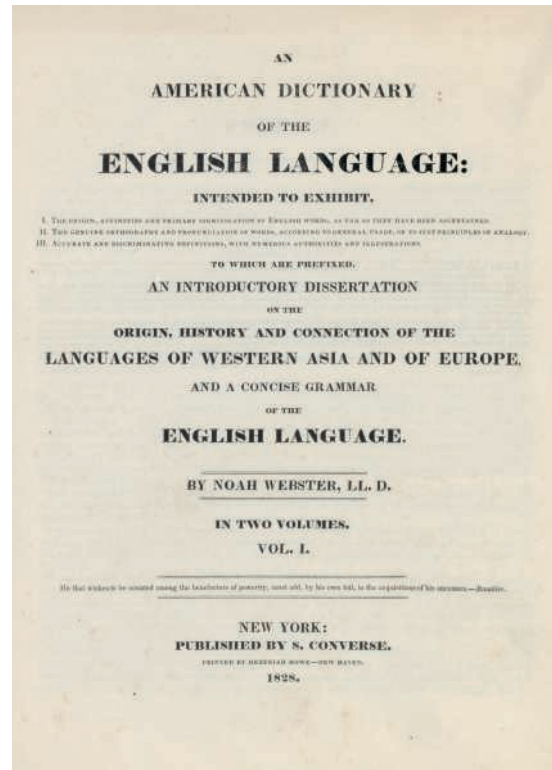
313

WEBSTER, Noah (1758-1843). *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. New York: Hezekiah Howe, New Haven for S. Converse, 1828.

2 volumes, 4° (286 x 231 mm). Engraved portrait frontispiece. (Some light spotting or staining.) Original gilt- and blind-tooled sheep, flat spines gilt with two red morocco lettering-pieces gilt (some overall rubbing or minor peeling, joints starting, a few stains); green cloth folding cases, green morocco lettering-pieces gilt.

FIRST EDITION of the quarto unabridged dictionary (preceded by the *Compendious Dictionary*, 1806, with its abridgement for schools, 1807). Grolier *American* 36 ("The most ambitious publication ever undertaken, up to that time, upon American soil"); Sabin 102335; *PMM* 291 ("Webster's great dictionary, all the 70,000 entries of which he wrote with his own hand... marked a definite advance in modern lexicography, as it included many non-literary terms and paid great attention to the language actually spoken... Webster succeeded in breaking the fetters imposed upon American English by Dr. Johnson, to the ultimate benefit of the living languages of both countries.")

\$3,000-5,000



313

Princeton, New Jersey,
19 March, 1893

My dear Mr. Scudder,

'Tis a long time "after the fact," I am afraid you will think, to speak of your estimate of the two party platforms in the November Atlantic; but I really have been hurried past all opportunities to write hitherto by pressing engagements of all sorts: and this, besides, is a cool distance from which to judge the article. I was looking over it again just now. It seems to me even more just and courageous than it seemed when it came out. It requires more courageous thinking to be just to two sides than to be just to only one; and, at this same safe remove from the heat of the campaign your "Two Programmes" seems to me

as I have no doubt will also his present employers and colleagues.

If you encourage me to go on and speak of him more at length and more to the point—with proof and circumstances, I will be only too glad to do so; and I sincerely hope to be able to serve Williams in this matter.

With warmest regards,

Cordially and faithfully Yours,
Woodrow Wilson

P. S. I trust you will not dislike my little "Epoch," "Division and Reunion".

W. W.

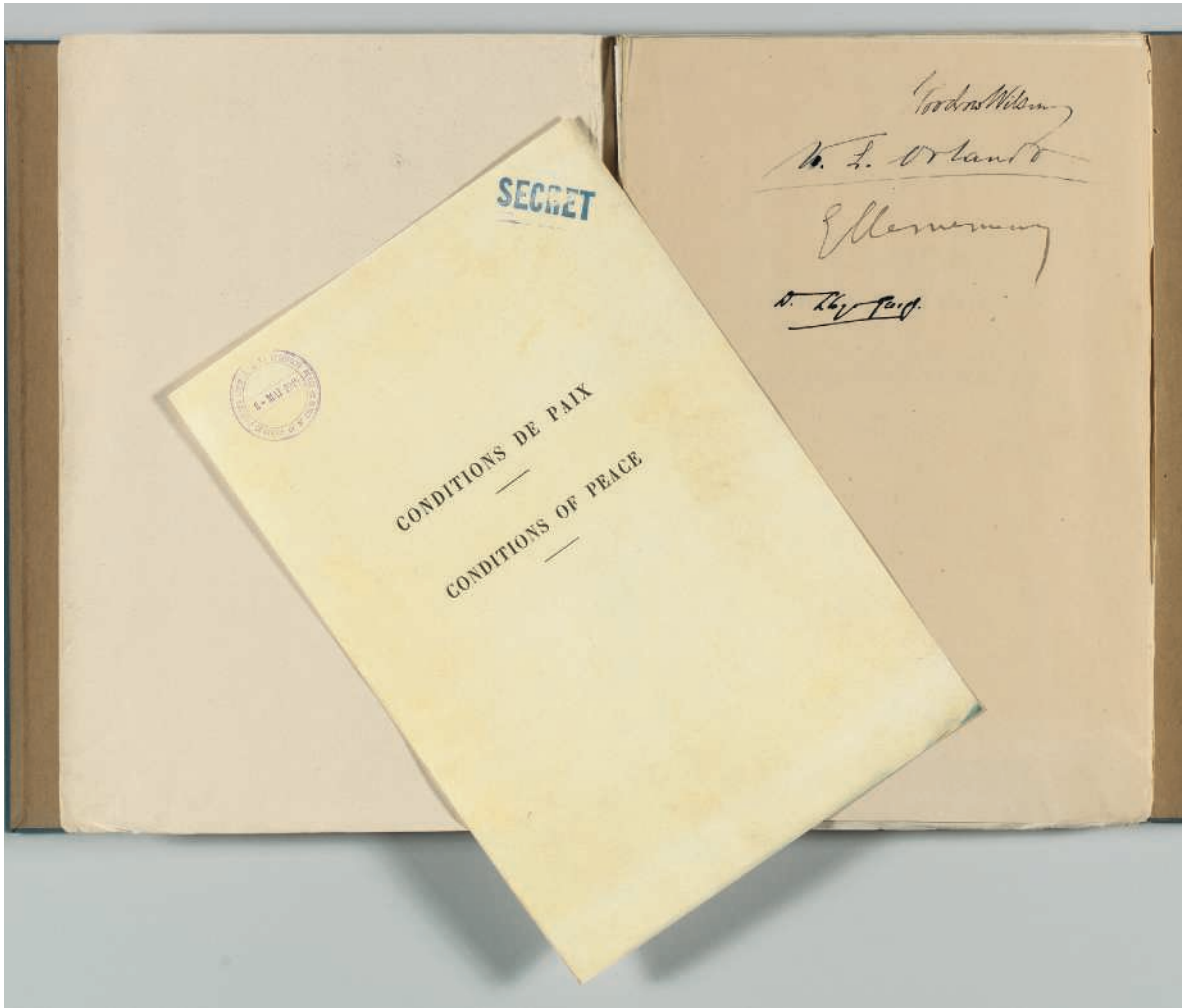
314

WILSON, Woodrow. Autograph letter signed ("Woodrow Wilson"), to Horace Scudder (1838-1902), Princeton, 19 March 1893. 4 pages, 8vo, one small closed tear at end of fold.

BUTTERING UP A FELLOW AUTHOR IN PREPARATION FOR ASKING A FAVOR, Wilson offers a belated response to Scudder's November 1892 piece in the Atlantic Monthly, "Two Programmes of 1892," which analyzed the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties in that election year. "It seems to me even more just and courageous than it seemed when it came out," Wilson writes. "It requires more courageous thinking to be just to two sides than to be just to only one." But after heaping praise on Scudder's writing he gets to "the real business of this letter," which is a faculty position at Williams College, where both Wilson and Scudder were trustees. Wilson wants to recommend his brother-in-law, Stockton Axson, for the post. "I could submit evidence of his worth which you would think of great value, even when submitted by a kinsman..." He adds a postscript about his own writing, "I trust you will not dislike my little 'Epoch,' 'Division and Reunion,'" Wilson's history of the Civil War and Reconstruction Eras, which appeared in 1892. — WILSON. Typed letter signed ("Woodrow Wilson") as President, to Lewis Strauss, at the Cosmos Club in Washington, 10 September 1918. 1 full page, White House stationery, in a dark blue morocco folding protective case. With a signed photograph. WILSON DECLINES TO MAKE A NAVAL APPOINTMENT. Wilson tactfully declines to break a ban on Navy enlistments. "I realize how you must feel about your brother's case, and I fear that the rule stopping enlistments in the Navy has resulted in other instances in great disappointment but I'm sure that your judgment will sustain you in the conclusion that I dare not make exceptions. It would be manifestly impossible for me to judge as between one case and another, and I can only express very great regret and the hope that your brother may not long be excluded from the service for which he is prepared and for which he has deliberately made ready."

(2)

\$1,500-2,000



315

[WILSON, Woodrow]. *Conditions de Paix. Conditions of Peace*. N.p., [1919].

Folio (13 5/8 x 8 7/8 in.). Parallel text in French and English. 4 large folding lithographic maps (some creasing). Original printed wrappers, uncut and unopened, wrappers slightly loose, with additional printed sheet reproducing title, both with inkstamps "Secret" and "American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Office of Mr. Grew. 8-Mai 1919"; quarter morocco slipcase.

THE END OF WORLD WAR I: ONE OF A HANDFUL OF PRINTED COPIES OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY GIVEN TO THE DELEGATES OF THE SIGNATORY NATIONS

SIGNED ON THE FRONT FLY LEAF BY THE CONFERENCE'S "BIG FOUR": U.S. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, ITALIAN PREMIER VITTORIO ORLANDO AND FRENCH PRESIDENT GEORGES CLEMENCEAU. The Treaty of Versailles placed full blame for the war on Germany, stripping it of all colonial possessions and awarding a number of its territories to France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Poland. The details of these geographic divisions are outlined in the accompanying maps. The treaty also provided for the establishment of the League of Nations.

While promoting the treaty valiantly, on a nationwide speaking tour, Wilson suffered a stroke from which he never fully recovered. His inability to rally the needed support prevented ratification in the Senate, and the U.S. never joined the League. "It could be argued that in one sense the Versailles Treaty represented Wilson's failure to reintegrate Germany into a new European order in a manner satisfactory to those postwar German leaders who most completely adhered to Wilsonian values. Actually, the Treaty had an effect which was the obverse of reintegration, in that it further discredited the German liberal-nationalist center in the eyes of its domestic opponents on the Right and Left" (N. Gordon Levin, Jr., *Woodrow Wilson and World Politics*, London, 1968, p.155). The stamp on the cover is that of Joseph Grew, Secretary-General of the American Peace Commission. VERY RARE: only two copies have been offered at auction in the past 25 years, the last a copy signed by 15 delegates (sold Sotheby's New York, 7 November 1994, lot 147 for \$16,000). Forbes Collection, Part I, 27 March 2002, lot 150.

\$5,000-7,000

316

[WORLD WAR II.] ATOMIC BOMBINGS. Three photographs signed, no dates. Each 7½ x 9½in. All framed together (31¼ x 16¾in.).

THE CREWS THAT DROPPED THE ATOMIC BOMBS ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

Two photos show the crews of the *Enola Gay* and *Bockscar*, each signed by their respective Captains (Paul Tibbets and Charles Sweeney) and five additional crew members from each plane. A third photo shows the *Enola Gay* in flight, signed by Tibbets, Van Kirk, and Ferebee.

\$1,000-1,500



317

[WORLD WAR II.] NIMITZ, Chester W. Black and white photograph signed ("C.W. Nimitz") of Japanese surrender ceremony, 2 September 1945. 10½ x 12in. Signed and inscribed by Nimitz along lower edge: "To Alice A. Cummings, with best wishes and warm regards, C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USA."

A FINE INSCRIBED IMAGE OF THIS HISTORIC MOMENT, marking the unconditional surrender of Japan and the close of World War II.

\$700-1,200

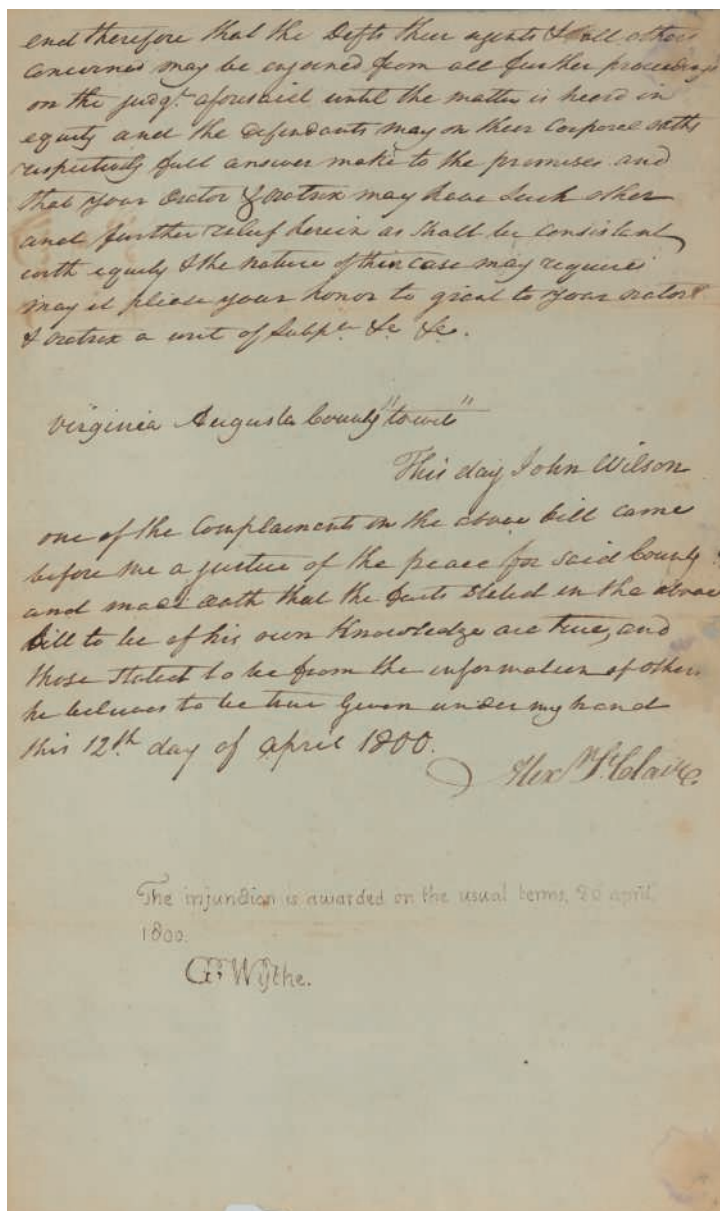


318

WYTHE, George (1726-1806) *Signer*, Virginia. Autograph endorsement signed ("G. o Wythe"), 26 April 1800. 3 pages, folio. Endorsed on final page of a pleading in the case of James Byrnside v. John Wilson, on a claim against Wilson as executor of the estate of James Ewing. Wilson seeks an injunction staying Byrnside's proceeding.

A FINE EXAMPLE OF WYTHE'S METICULOUS AND ARTFUL HAND AND SIGNATURE, as he grants Wilson's application: "The injunction is awarded on the usual terms." Wythe, in addition to the distinction of being a Signer of the Declaration, was a law professor and mentor for young Thomas Jefferson. Wythe would be murdered in 1806 by a mentally unbalanced family relation who poisoned him with arsenic.

\$1,500-2,500



319

XÁNTUS, János. *Levelei Északamerikából*. Budapest: Lauffer és Stolp Kiadó Könyvkereskedése Tulajdona, [1858].

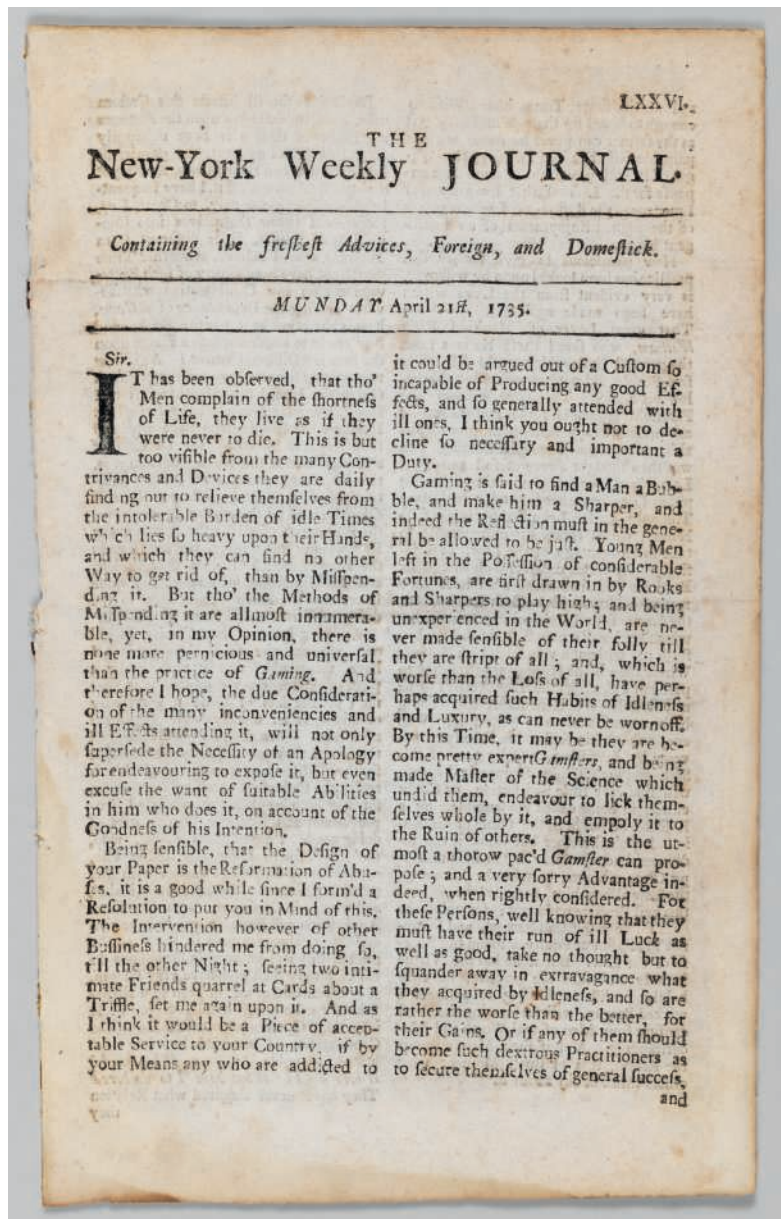
8° (208 x 135 mm). Lithographic frontispiece, 11 lithographic plates, in-text illustrations. (A few plate captions shaved, some light spotting.) Modern half morocco, marbled boards, marbled edges.

FIRST EDITION, consisting of letters Xántus wrote on his journey across North America to California in 1856, including letters written in Nebraska, Fort Laramie, new Orleans, Fort Riley, Los Angeles and San Francisco. A rare Hungarian piece of Western Americana. Graff 4784; Streeter 3066; Wagner-Camp-Becker 316.

[With:] FARKAS, Sándor Bölöni. *Útazás Észak Amerikában*. Kolozsvárt: Ifiabb Tilsch János Tulajdona, 1834. 8° (205 x 133 mm). Contemporary cloth-backed boards, marbled edges. FIRST EDITION of this early and important Hungarian account of travel in the United States. (See *Abroad in America*, the National Portrait Gallery's catalog for their 1976 exhibition of European travelers in the United States, pp.43-51).

(2)

\$1,000-1,500



320

ZENGER, John Peter (1697-1746). *The New-York Weekly Journal*, 21 April 1735. 4 pages, 4to (11 x 7in.). Printed in two-column format.

A FINE ISSUE OF ZENGER'S HISTORIC NEWSPAPER PRINTED WHILE HE LANGUISHED IN PRISON ON THE CHARGE OF SEDITIOUS LIBEL. After the *Journal* was found guilty of seditious libel, several of its issues from December 1733 and September 1734 were all too ceremoniously burnt by the city magistrates, and an arrest warrant sworn out against Zenger. He could not make bail and spent more than eight months in prison, but bravely continued to publish. Here Zenger gives his front-page over to a denunciation of gambling, but page three bears a letter from "Israel Whimsey" that is prefaced with: "As some people who read your papers turn everything that is there said to reflections upon the Governor and his Friends, I hope they won't do so with the following..." A clear invitation to do exactly that! The piece is evidently by Zenger himself, offering a lightly veiled satire upon his imprisonment: "My garrets, or rather Cocklofts are indeed very indifferently furnished...however I make shift to rub on in my little Way, and when rent day comes I must see and discharge as well as I can. Whensoever I am turned out ...depends upon a low spirited creeping Family, remarkable for nothing but being instrumental in advancing the reputation of the great Moor in Abchurch Lane..." When his cause finally came to trial Zenger won acquittal and struck a blow for freedom of the press.

\$3,500-4,500

END OF SALE

189

CONDITIONS OF SALE • BUYING AT CHRISTIE'S

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These Conditions of Sale and the Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice set out the terms on which we offer the **lots** listed in this catalogue for sale. By registering to bid and/or by bidding at auction you agree to these terms, so you should read them carefully before doing so. You will find a glossary at the end explaining the meaning of the words and expressions coloured in **bold**.

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- Certain words used in the catalogue description have special meanings. You can find details of these on the page headed "Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice" which forms part of these terms. You can find a key to the Symbols found next to certain catalogue entries under the section of the catalogue called "Symbols Used in this Catalogue".
- Our description of any **lot** in the catalogue, any **condition** report and any other statement made by us (whether orally or in writing) about any **lot**, including about its nature or **condition**, artist, period, materials, approximate dimensions, or **provenance** are our opinion and not to be relied upon as a statement of fact. We do not carry out in-depth research of the sort carried out by professional historians and scholars. All dimensions and weights are approximate only.

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- If you are planning to bid on a **lot**, you should inspect it personally or through a knowledgeable representative before you make a bid to make sure that you accept the description and its **condition**. We recommend you get your own advice from a restorer or other professional adviser.
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Christie's may, at its option, withdraw any **lot** from auction at any time prior to or during the sale of the **lot**. Christie's has no liability to you for any decision to withdraw.

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- Coloured gemstones (such as rubies, sapphires and emeralds) may have been treated to improve their look, through methods such as heating and oiling. These methods are accepted by the international jewellery trade

but may make the gemstone less strong and/or require special care over time.

- All types of gemstones may have been improved by some method. You may request a gemmological report for any item which does not have a report if the request is made to us at least three weeks before the date of the auction and you pay the fee for the report.
- We do not obtain a gemmological report for every gemstone sold in our auctions. Where we do get gemmological reports from internationally accepted gemmological laboratories, such reports will be described in the catalogue. Reports from American gemmological laboratories will describe any improvement or treatment to the gemstone. Reports from European gemmological laboratories will describe any improvement or treatment only if we request that they do so, but will confirm when no improvement or treatment has been made. Because of differences in approach and technology, laboratories may not agree whether a particular gemstone has been treated, the amount of treatment, or whether treatment is permanent. The gemmological laboratories will only report on the improvements or treatments known to the laboratories at the date of the report.
- For jewellery sales, **estimates** are based on the information in any gemmological report. If no report is available, assume that the gemstones may have been treated or enhanced.

8 WATCHES & CLOCKS

- Almost all clocks and watches are repaired in their lifetime and may include parts which are not original. We do not give a **warranty** that any individual component part of any watch is **authentic**. Watchbands described as "associated" are not part of the original watch and may not be **authentic**. Clocks may be sold without pendulums, weights or keys.
 - As collectors' watches often have very fine and complex mechanisms, you are responsible for any general service, change of battery, or further repair work that may be necessary. We do not give a **warranty** that any watch is in good working order. Certificates are not available unless described in the catalogue.
 - Most wristwatches have been opened to find out the type and quality of movement. For that reason, wristwatches with water resistant cases may not be waterproof and we recommend you have them checked by a competent watchmaker before use.
- Important information about the sale, transport and shipping of watches and watchbands can be found in paragraph H2(f).

B REGISTERING TO BID

1 NEW BIDDERS

- If this is your first time bidding at Christie's or you are a returning bidder who has not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years you must register at least 48 hours before an auction begins to give us enough time to process and approve your registration. We may, at our option, decline to permit you to register as a bidder. You will be asked for the following:
 - for individuals: Photo identification (driver's licence, national identity card, or passport) and, if not shown on the ID document, proof of your current address (for example, a current utility bill or bank statement);
 - for corporate clients: Your Certificate of Incorporation or equivalent document(s) showing your name and registered address together with documentary proof of directors and beneficial owners; and
 - for trusts, partnerships, offshore companies and other business structures, please contact us in advance to discuss our requirements.
- We may also ask you to give us a financial reference and/or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. For help, please contact our Credit Department at +1 212-636-2490.

2 RETURNING BIDDERS

As described in paragraph B(1) above, we may at our option ask you for current identification, a financial reference, or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. If you have not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years or if you want to spend more than on previous occasions, please contact our Credit Department at +1 212-636-2490.

3 IF YOU FAIL TO PROVIDE THE RIGHT DOCUMENTS

If in our opinion you do not satisfy our bidder identification and registration procedures including, but not limited to completing any anti-money laundering and/or anti-terrorism

financing checks we may require to our satisfaction, we may refuse to register you to bid, and if you make a successful bid, we may cancel the contract for sale between you and the seller.

4 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON

If you are bidding on behalf of another person, that person will need to complete the registration requirements above before you can bid, and supply a signed letter authorising you to bid for him/her. A bidder accepts personal liability to pay the **purchase price** and all other sums due unless it has been agreed in writing with Christie's, before commencement of the auction, that the bidder is acting as an agent on behalf of a named third party acceptable to Christie's and that Christie's will only seek payment from the named third party.

5 BIDDING IN PERSON

If you wish to bid in the saleroom you must register for a numbered bidding paddle at least 30 minutes before the auction. You may register online at www.christies.com or in person. For help, please contact the Credit Department on +1 212-636-2490.

6 BIDDING SERVICES

The bidding services described below are a free service offered as a convenience to our clients and Christie's is not responsible for any error (human or otherwise), omission, or breakdown in providing these services.

(a) Phone Bids

Your request for this service must be made no later than 24 hours prior to the auction. We will accept bids by telephone for **lots** only if our staff are available to take the bids. If you need to bid in a language other than in English, you must arrange this well before the auction. We may record telephone bids. By bidding on the telephone, you are agreeing to us recording your conversations. You also agree that your telephone bids are governed by these Conditions of Sale.

(b) Internet Bids on Christie's LIVE™

For certain auctions we will accept bids over the Internet. Please visit www.christies.com/livebidding and click on the 'Bid Live' icon to see details of how to watch, hear and bid at the auction from your computer. In addition to these Conditions of Sale, internet bids are governed by the Christie's LIVE™ terms of use which are available on www.christies.com.

(c) Written Bids

You can find a Written Bid Form at the back of our catalogues, at any Christie's office, or by choosing the sale and viewing the **lots** online at www.christies.com. We must receive your completed Written Bid Form at least 24 hours before the auction. Bids must be placed in the currency of the saleroom. The auctioneer will take reasonable steps to carry out written bids at the lowest possible price, taking into account the **reserve**. If you make a written bid on a **lot** which does not have a **reserve** and there is no higher bid than yours, we will bid on your behalf at around 50% of the **low estimate** or, if lower, the amount of your bid. If we receive written bids on a **lot** for identical amounts, and at the auction these are the highest bids on the **lot**, we will sell the **lot** to the bidder whose written bid we received first.

C AT THE SALE

1 WHO CAN ENTER THE AUCTION

We may, at our option, refuse admission to our premises or decline to permit participation in any auction or to reject any bid.

2 RESERVES

Unless otherwise indicated, all **lots** are subject to a **reserve**. We identify **lots** that are offered without **reserve** with the symbol • next to the **lot number**. The **reserve** cannot be more than the **lot's low estimate**.

3 AUCTIONEER'S DISCRETION

The auctioneer can at his or her sole option:

- refuse any bid;
- move the bidding backwards or forwards in any way he or she may decide, or change the order of the **lots**;
- withdraw any **lot**;
- divide any **lot** or combine any two or more **lots**;
- reopen or continue the bidding even after the hammer has fallen; and
- in the case of error or dispute and whether during or after the auction, to continue the bidding, determine the successful bidder, cancel the sale of the **lot**, or reoffer and resell any **lot**. If any dispute relating to bidding arises during or after the auction, the auctioneer's decision in exercise of this option is final.

4 BIDDING

The auctioneer accepts bids from:

- bidders in the saleroom;
- telephone bidders;
- internet bidders through 'Christie's LIVE™' (as shown above in paragraph B6); and
- written bids (also known as absentee bids or commission bids) left with us by a bidder before the auction.

5 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER

The auctioneer may, at his or her sole option, bid on behalf of the seller up to but not including the amount of the **reserve** either by making consecutive bids or by making bids in response to other bidders. The auctioneer will not identify these as bids made on behalf of the seller and will not make any bid on behalf of the seller at or above the **reserve**. If **lots** are offered without **reserve**, the auctioneer will generally decide to open the bidding at 50% of the **low estimate** for the **lot**. If no bid is made at that level, the auctioneer may decide to go backwards at his or her sole option until a bid is made, and then continue up from that amount. In the event that there are no bids on a **lot**, the auctioneer may deem such **lot** unsold.

6 BID INCREMENTS

Bidding generally starts below the **low estimate** and increases in steps (bid increments). The auctioneer will decide at his or her sole option where the bidding should start and the bid increments. The usual bid increments are shown for guidance only on the Written Bid Form at the back of this catalogue.

7 CURRENCY CONVERTER

The saleroom video screens (and Christie's LIVE™) may show bids in some other major currencies as well as US dollars. Any conversion is for guidance only and we cannot be bound by any rate of exchange used. Christie's is not responsible for any error (human or otherwise), omission or breakdown in providing these services.

8 SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Unless the auctioneer decides to use his or her discretion as set out in paragraph C3 above, when the auctioneer's hammer strikes, we have accepted the last bid. This means a contract for sale has been formed between the seller and the successful bidder. We will issue an invoice only to the registered bidder who made the successful bid. While we send out invoices by mail and/or email after the auction, we do not accept responsibility for telling you whether or not your bid was successful. If you have bid by written bid, you should contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to get details of the outcome of your bid to avoid having to pay unnecessary storage charges.

9 LOCAL BIDDING LAWS

You agree that when bidding in any of our sales that you will strictly comply with all local laws and regulations in force at the time of the sale for the relevant sale site.

D THE BUYER'S PREMIUM AND TAXES

1 THE BUYER'S PREMIUM

In addition to the **hammer price**, the successful bidder agrees to pay us a **buyer's premium** on the **hammer price** of each **lot** sold. On all **lots** we charge 25% of the **hammer price** up to and including US\$100,000, 20% on that part of the **hammer price** over US\$100,000 and up to and including US\$2,000,000, and 12% of that part of the **hammer price** above US\$2,000,000.

2 TAXES

The successful bidder is responsible for any applicable tax including any sales or compensating tax or equivalent tax wherever they arise on the **hammer price** and the **buyer's premium**. It is the successful bidder's responsibility to ascertain and pay all taxes due. Christie's may require the successful bidder to pay sales or compensating tax rates prior to the release of any purchased **lots** that are picked up in New York or delivered to locations in California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island or Texas. Successful bidders claiming an exemption from sales tax must provide the appropriate documentation on file with Christie's prior to the release of the **lot**. For more information, please contact Purchaser Payments at +1 212 636 2496.

E WARRANTIES

1 SELLER'S WARRANTIES

For each lot, the seller gives a warranty that the seller:

- is the owner of the lot or a joint owner of the lot acting with the permission of the other co-owners or, if the seller is not the owner or a joint owner of the lot, has the permission of the owner to sell the lot, or the right to do so in law; and
- has the right to transfer ownership of the lot to the buyer without any restrictions or claims by anyone else.

If either of the above warranties are incorrect, the seller shall not have to pay more than the purchase price (as defined in paragraph F1(a) below) paid by you to us. The seller will not be responsible to you for any reason for loss of profits or business, expected savings, loss of opportunity or interest, costs, damages, other damages or expenses. The seller gives no warranty in relation to any lot other than as set out above and, as far as the seller is allowed by law, all warranties from the seller to you, and all other obligations upon the seller which may be added to this agreement by law, are excluded.

2 OUR AUTHENTICITY WARRANTY

We warrant, subject to the terms below, that the lots in our sales are authentic (our "authenticity warranty"). If, within 5 years of the date of the auction, you satisfy us that your lot is not authentic, subject to the terms below, we will refund the purchase price paid by you. The meaning of authentic can be found in the glossary at the end of these Conditions of Sale. The terms of the authenticity warranty are as follows:

- It will be honoured for a period of 5 years from the date of the auction. After such time, we will not be obligated to honour the authenticity warranty.
- It is given only for information shown in UPPERCASE type in the first line of the catalogue description (the "Heading"). It does not apply to any information other than in the Heading even if shown in UPPERCASE type.
- The authenticity warranty does not apply to any Heading or part of a Heading which is qualified. Qualified means limited by a clarification in a lot's catalogue description or by the use in a Heading of one of the terms listed in the section titled Qualified Headings on the page of the catalogue headed "Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice". For example, use of the term "ATTRIBUTED TO..." in a Heading means that the lot is in Christie's opinion probably a work by the named artist but no warranty is provided that the lot is the work of the named artist. Please read the full list of Qualified Headings and a lot's full catalogue description before bidding.
- The authenticity warranty applies to the Heading as amended by any Saleroom Notice.
- The authenticity warranty does not apply where scholarship has developed since the auction leading to a change in generally accepted opinion. Further, it does not apply if the Heading either matched the generally accepted opinion of experts at the date of the auction or drew attention to any conflict of opinion.
- The authenticity warranty does not apply if the lot can only be shown not to be authentic by a scientific process which, on the date we published the catalogue, was not available or generally accepted for use, or which was unreasonably expensive or impractical, or which was likely to have damaged the lot.
- The benefit of the authenticity warranty is only available to the original buyer shown on the invoice for the lot issued at the time of the sale and only if the original buyer has owned the lot continuously between the date of the auction and the date of claim. It may not be transferred to anyone else.
- In order to claim under the authenticity warranty you must:
 - give us written details, including full supporting evidence, of any claim within 5 years of the date of the auction;
 - at Christie's option, we may require you to provide the written opinions of two recognised experts in the field of the lot mutually agreed by you and us in advance confirming that the lot is not authentic. If we have any doubts, we reserve the right to obtain additional opinions at our expense; and
 - return the lot at your expense to the saleroom from which you bought it in the condition it was in at the time of sale.
- You only right under this authenticity warranty is to cancel the sale and receive a refund of the purchase price paid by you to us. We will not, under any circumstances, be required to pay you more than the purchase price nor will we be liable for any loss of profits or business, loss of opportunity or value, expected savings or interest, costs, damages, other damages or expenses.

- Books. Where the lot is a book, we give an additional warranty for 21 days from the date of the auction that any lot is defective in text or illustration, we will refund your purchase price, subject to the following terms:
 - This additional warranty does not apply to:
 - the absence of blanks, half titles, tissue guards or advertisements, damage in respect of bindings, stains, spotting, marginal tears or other defects not affecting completeness of the text or illustration;
 - drawings, autographs, letters or manuscripts, signed photographs, music, atlases, maps or periodicals;
 - books not identified by title;
 - lots sold without a printed estimate;
 - books which are described in the catalogue as sold not subject to return; or
 - defects stated in any condition report or announced at the time of sale.
 - To make a claim under this paragraph you must give written details of the defect and return the lot to the sale room at which you bought it in the same condition as at the time of sale, within 21 days of the date of the sale.
- South East Asian Modern and Contemporary Art and Chinese Calligraphy and Painting. In these categories, the authenticity warranty does not apply because current scholarship does not permit the making of definitive statements. Christie's does, however, agree to cancel a sale in either of these two categories of art where it has been proven the lot is a forgery. Christie's will refund to the original buyer the purchase price in accordance with the terms of Christie's Authenticity Warranty, provided that the original buyer notifies us with full supporting evidence documenting the forgery claim within twelve (12) months of the date of the auction. Such evidence must be satisfactory to us that the property is a forgery in accordance with paragraph E2(h)(ii) above and the property must be returned to us in accordance with E2(h)(iii) above. Paragraphs E2(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) and (i) also apply to a claim under these categories.

F PAYMENT

1 HOW TO PAY

- Immediately following the auction, you must pay the purchase price being:
 - the hammer price; and
 - the buyer's premium; and
 - any applicable duties, goods, sales, use, compensating or service tax, or VAT.Payment is due no later than by the end of the 7th calendar day following the date of the auction (the "due date").
- We will only accept payment from the registered bidder. Once issued, we cannot change the buyer's name on an invoice or re-issue the invoice in a different name. You must pay immediately even if you want to export the lot and you need an export licence.
- You must pay for lots bought at Christie's in the United States in the currency stated on the invoice in one of the following ways:
 - Wire transfer
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.,
270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017;
ABA# 021000021; FBO: Christie's Inc.;
Account # 957-107978,
for international transfers, SWIFT: CHASUS33.
 - Credit Card.
We accept Visa, MasterCard, American Express and China Union Pay. A limit of \$50,000 for credit card payment will apply. This limit is inclusive of the buyer's premium and any applicable taxes. Credit card payments at the New York premises will only be accepted for New York sales. Christie's will not accept credit card payments for purchases in any other sale site.

To make a 'cardholder not present' (CNP) payment, you must complete a CNP authorisation form which you can get from our Cashier's Department. You must send a completed CNP authorisation form by fax to +1 212 636 4939 or you can mail to the address below. Details of the conditions and restrictions applicable to credit card payments are available from our Cashier's Department, whose details are set out in paragraph (d) below.

- Cash
We accept cash payments (including money orders and traveller's checks) subject to a maximum global aggregate of US\$7,500 per buyer per year at our Cashier's Department only
- Bank Checks
You must make these payable to Christie's Inc. and there may be conditions.
- Checks
You must make checks payable to Christie's Inc. and they must be drawn from US dollar accounts from

a US bank.

- You must quote the sale number, your invoice number and client number when making a payment. All payments sent by post must be sent to:
Christie's Inc. Cashiers' Department,
20 Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10020.
- For more information please contact our Cashier's Department by phone at +1 212 636 2495 or fax at +1 212 636 4939.

2 TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP TO YOU

You will not own the lot and ownership of the lot will not pass to you until we have received full and clear payment of the purchase price, even in circumstances where we have released the lot to you.

3 TRANSFERRING RISK TO YOU

The risk in and responsibility for the lot will transfer to you from whichever is the earlier of the following:

- When you collect the lot; or
- At the end of the 7th day following the date of the auction or, if earlier, the date the lot is taken into care by a third party warehouse as set out on the page headed 'Storage and Collection', unless we have agreed otherwise with you.

4 WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT PAY

- If you fail to pay us the purchase price in full by the due date, we will be entitled to do one or more of the following (as well as enforce our rights under paragraph F5 and any other rights or remedies we have by law):
 - we can charge interest from the due date at a rate of up to 1.34% per month on the unpaid amount due;
 - we can cancel the sale of the lot. If we do this, we may sell the lot again, publicly or privately on such terms we shall think necessary or appropriate, in which case you must pay us any shortfall between the purchase price and the proceeds from the resale. You must also pay all costs, expenses, losses, damages and legal fees we have to pay or may suffer and any shortfall in the seller's commission on the resale;
 - we can pay the seller an amount up to the net proceeds payable in respect of the amount bid by your default in which case you acknowledge and understand that Christie's will have all of the rights of the seller to pursue you for such amounts;
 - we can hold you legally responsible for the purchase price and may begin legal proceedings to recover it together with other losses, interest, legal fees and costs as far as we are allowed by law;
 - we can take what you owe us from any amounts which we or any company in the Christie's Group may owe you (including any deposit or other part-payment which you have paid to us);
 - we can, at our option, reveal your identity and contact details to the seller;
 - we can reject at any future auction any bids made by or on behalf of the buyer or to obtain a deposit from the buyer before accepting any bids;
 - we can exercise all the rights and remedies of a person holding security over any property in our possession owned by you, whether by way of pledge, security interest or in any other way as permitted by the law of the place where such property is located. You will be deemed to have granted such security to us and we may retain such property as collateral security for your obligations to us; and
 - we can take any other action we see necessary or appropriate.
- If you owe money to us or to another Christie's Group company, we can use any amount you do pay, including any deposit or other part-payment you have made to us, or which we owe you, to pay off any amount you owe to us or another Christie's Group company for any transaction.

5 KEEPING YOUR PROPERTY

If you owe money to us or to another Christie's Group company, as well as the rights set out in F4 above, we can use or deal with any of your property we hold or which is held by another Christie's Group company in any way we are allowed to by law. We will only release your property to you after you pay us or the relevant Christie's Group company in full for what you owe. However, if we choose, we can also sell your property in any way we think appropriate. We will use the proceeds of the sale against any amounts you owe us and we will pay any amount left from that sale to you. If there is a shortfall, you must pay us any difference between the amount we have received from the sale and the amount you owe us.

G COLLECTION AND STORAGE

1 COLLECTION

Once you have made full and clear payment, you must collect the lot within 7 days from the date of the auction.

- You may not collect the lot until you have made full and clear payment of all amounts due to us.
- If you have paid for the lot in full but you do not collect the lot within 90 calendar days after the auction, we may sell it, unless otherwise agreed in writing. If we do this we will pay you the proceeds of the sale after taking our storage charges and any other amounts you owe us and any Christie's Group company.
- Information on collecting lots is set out on an information sheet which you can get from the bidder registration staff or Christie's Cashier's Department at +1 212 636 2495.

2 STORAGE

- If you have not collected the lot within 7 days from the date of the auction, we or our appointed agents can:
 - charge you storage fees while the lot is still at our saleroom; or
 - remove the lot at our option to a warehouse and charge you all transport and storage costs
- Details of the removal of the lot to a warehouse, fees and costs are set out at the back of the catalogue on the page headed 'Storage and Collection'. You may be liable to our agent directly for these costs.

H TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

1 SHIPPING

We will enclose a transport and shipping form with each invoice sent to you. You must make all transport and shipping arrangements. However, we can arrange to pack, transport, and ship your property if you ask us to and pay the costs of doing so. We recommend that you ask us for an estimate, especially for any large items or items of high value that need professional packing. We may also suggest other handlers, packers, transporters, or experts if you ask us to do so. For more information, please contact Christie's Art Transport at +1 212 636 2480. See the information set out at www.christies.com/shipping or contact us at ArtTransportNY@christies.com. We will take reasonable care when we are handling, packing, transporting, and shipping a lot. However, if we recommend another company for any of these purposes, we are not responsible for their acts, failure to act, or neglect.

2 EXPORT AND IMPORT

Any lot sold at auction may be affected by laws on exports from the country in which it is sold and the import restrictions of other countries. Many countries require a declaration of export for property leaving the country and/or an import declaration on entry of property into the country. Local laws may prevent you from importing a lot or may prevent you selling a lot in the country you import it into.

- You alone are responsible for getting advice about and meeting the requirements of any laws or regulations which apply to exporting or importing any lot prior to bidding. If you are refused a licence or there is a delay in getting one, you must still pay us in full for the lot. We may be able to help you apply for the appropriate licences if you ask us to and pay our fee for doing so. However, we cannot guarantee that you will get one. For more information, please contact Christie's Art Transport Department at +1 212 636 2480. See the information set out at www.christies.com/shipping or contact us at ArtTransportNY@christies.com.
- Endangered and protected species
Lots made of or including (regardless of the percentage) endangered and other protected species of wildlife are marked with the symbol ~ in the catalogue. This material includes, among other things, ivory, tortoiseshell, crocodile skin, rhinoceros horn, whalebone certain species of coral, and Brazilian rosewood. You should check the relevant customs laws and regulations before bidding on any lot containing wildlife material if you plan to import the lot into another country. Several countries refuse to allow you to import property containing these materials, and some other countries require a licence from the relevant regulatory agencies in the countries of exportation as well as importation. In some cases, the lot can only be shipped with an independent scientific confirmation of species and/or age, and you will need to obtain these at your own cost.
- Lots containing Ivory or materials resembling ivory
If a lot contains elephant ivory, or any other wildlife material that could be confused with elephant ivory (for example, mammoth ivory, walrus ivory, helmeted hornbill ivory) you may be prevented from exporting the lot from the US or shipping it between US States without first confirming its species by way of a rigorous scientific test acceptable to the applicable Fish and Wildlife authorities. You will buy that lot at your own risk and be

responsible for any scientific test or other reports required for export from the USA or between US States at your own cost. We will not be obliged to cancel your purchase and refund the **purchase price** if your **lot** may not be exported, imported or shipped between US States, or it is seized for any reason by a government authority. It is your responsibility to determine and satisfy the requirements of any applicable laws or regulations relating to interstate shipping, export or import of property containing such protected or regulated material.

(d) **Lots of Iranian origin**

Some countries prohibit or restrict the purchase, the export and/or import of Iranian-origin "works of conventional craftsmanship" (works that are not by a recognized artist and/or that have a function, (for example: carpets, bowls, ewers, tiles, ornamental boxes). For example, the USA prohibits the import and export of this type of property without a license issued by the US Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control. Other countries, such as Canada, only permit the import of this property in certain circumstances. As a convenience to buyers, Christie's indicates under the title of a **lot** if the **lot** originates from Iran (Persia). It is your responsibility to ensure you do not bid on or import a **lot** in contravention of the sanctions or trade embargoes that apply to you.

(f) **Gold**

Gold of less than 18ct does not qualify in all countries as 'gold' and may be refused import into those countries as 'gold'.

(g) **Watches**

Many of the watches offered for sale in this catalogue are pictured with straps made of endangered or protected animal materials such as alligator or crocodile. These **lots** are marked with the symbol – in the catalogue. These endangered species straps are shown for display purposes only and are not for sale. Christie's will remove and retain the strap prior to shipment from the sale site. At some sale sites, Christie's may, at its discretion, make the displayed endangered species strap available to the buyer of the **lot** free of charge if collected in person from the sale site within 1 year of the date of the auction. Please check with the department for details on a particular **lot**.

For all symbols and other markings referred to in paragraph H2, please note that **lots** are marked as a convenience to you, but we do not accept liability for errors or for failing to mark **lots**.

I OUR LIABILITY TO YOU

- (a) We give no **warranty** in relation to any statement made, or information given, by us or our representatives or employees, about any **lot** other than as set out in the **authenticity warranty** and, as far as we are allowed by law, all **warranties** and other terms which may be added to this agreement by law are excluded. The seller's **warranties** contained in paragraph E1 are their own and we do not have any liability to you in relation to those **warranties**.
- (b) (i) We are not responsible to you for any reason (whether for breaking this agreement or any other matter relating to your purchase of, or bid for, any **lot**) other than in the event of fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation by us or other than as expressly set out in these conditions of sale; or
- (ii) give any representation, warranty or guarantee or assume any liability of any kind in respect of any **lot** with regard to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, description, size, quality, condition, attribution, authenticity, rarity, importance, medium, provenance, exhibition history, literature, or historical relevance. Except as required by local law, any warranty of any kind is excluded by this paragraph.
- (c) In particular, please be aware that our written and telephone bidding services, Christie's LIVE™, **condition** reports, currency converter and saleroom video screens are free services and we are not responsible to you for any error (human or otherwise), omission or breakdown in these services.
- (d) We have no responsibility to any person other than a buyer in connection with the purchase of any **lot**.
- (e) If, in spite of the terms in paragraphs I(a) to (d) or E2(i) above, we are found to be liable to you for any reason, we shall not have to pay more than the **purchase price** paid by you to us. We will not be responsible to you for any reason for loss of profits or business, loss of opportunity or value, expected savings or interest, costs, damages, or expenses.

J OTHER TERMS

1 OUR ABILITY TO CANCEL

In addition to the other rights of cancellation contained in this agreement, we can cancel a sale of a **lot** if we reasonably believe that completing the transaction is, or may be, unlawful or that the sale places us or the seller under any liability to anyone else or may damage our reputation.

2 RECORDINGS

We may videotape and record proceedings at any auction. We will keep any personal information confidential, except to the extent disclosure is required by law. However, we may, through this process, use or share these recordings with another **Christie's Group** company and marketing partners to analyse our customers and to help us to tailor our services for buyers. If you do not want to be videotaped, you may make arrangements to make a telephone or written bid or bid on Christie's LIVE™ instead. Unless we agree otherwise in writing, you may not videotape or record proceedings at any auction.

3 COPYRIGHT

We own the copyright in all images, illustrations and written material produced by or for us relating to a **lot** (including the contents of our catalogues unless otherwise noted in the catalogue). You cannot use them without our prior written permission. We do not offer any guarantee that you will gain any copyright or other reproduction rights to the **lot**.

4 ENFORCING THIS AGREEMENT

If a court finds that any part of this agreement is not valid or is illegal or impossible to enforce, that part of the agreement will be treated as being deleted and the rest of this agreement will not be affected.

5 TRANSFERRING YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

You may not grant a security over or transfer your rights or responsibilities under these terms on the contract of sale with the buyer unless we have given our written permission. This agreement will be binding on your successors or estate and anyone who takes over your rights and responsibilities.

6 TRANSLATIONS

If we have provided a translation of this agreement, we will use this original version in deciding any issues or disputes which arise under this agreement.

7 PERSONAL INFORMATION

We will hold and process your personal information and may pass it to another **Christie's Group** company for use as described in, and in line with, our privacy policy at www.christies.com.

8 WAIVER

No failure or delay to exercise any right or remedy provided under these Conditions of Sale shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor shall it prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

9 LAW AND DISPUTES

This agreement, and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with this agreement, or any other rights you may have relating to the purchase of a **lot** will be governed by the laws of New York. Before we or you start any court proceedings (except in the limited circumstances where the dispute, controversy or claim is related to proceedings brought by someone else and this dispute could be joined to those proceedings), we agree we will each try to settle the dispute by mediation submitted to JAMS, or its successor, for mediation in New York. If the Dispute is not settled by mediation within 60 days from the date when mediation is initiated, then the Dispute shall be submitted to JAMS, or its successor, for final and binding arbitration in accordance with its Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures or, if the Dispute involves a non-U.S. party, the JAMS International Arbitration Rules. The seat of the arbitration shall be New York and the arbitration shall be conducted by one arbitrator, who shall be appointed within 30 days after the initiation of the arbitration. The language used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English. The arbitrator shall order the production of documents only upon a showing that such documents are relevant and material to the outcome of the Dispute. The arbitration shall be confidential, except to the extent necessary to enforce

a judgment or where disclosure is required by law. The arbitration award shall be final and binding on all parties involved. Judgment upon the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof or having jurisdiction over the relevant party or its assets. This arbitration and any proceedings conducted hereunder shall be governed by Title 9 (Arbitration) of the United States Code and by the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of June 10, 1958.

10 REPORTING ON

WWW.CHRISTIES.COM

Details of all **lots** sold by us, including **catalogue descriptions** and prices, may be reported on www.christies.com. Sales totals are **hammer price plus buyer's premium** and do not reflect costs, financing fees, or application of buyer's or seller's credits. We regret that we cannot agree to requests to remove these details from www.christies.com.

K GLOSSARY

authentic: authentic : a genuine example, rather than a copy or forgery of:

- (i) the work of a particular artist, author or manufacturer, if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as the work of that artist, author or manufacturer;
- (ii) a work created within a particular period or culture, if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as a work created during that period or culture;
- (iii) a work for a particular origin source if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as being of that origin or source; or
- (iv) in the case of gems, a work which is made of a particular material, if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as being made of that material.

authenticity warranty: the guarantee we give in this agreement that a **lot** is **authentic** as set out in paragraph E2 of this agreement.

buyer's premium: the charge the buyer pays us along with the **hammer price**.

catalogue description: the description of a **lot** in the catalogue for the auction, as amended by any saleroom notice. **Christie's Group:** Christie's International Plc, its subsidiaries and other companies within its corporate group.

condition: the physical condition of a **lot**.

due date: has the meaning given to it paragraph F1(a).

estimate: the price range included in the catalogue or any saleroom notice within which we believe a **lot** may sell.

Low estimate means the lower figure in the range and **high estimate** means the higher figure. The **mid estimate** is the midpoint between the two.

hammer price: the amount of the highest bid the auctioneer accepts for the sale of a **lot**.

Heading: has the meaning given to it in paragraph E2.

lot: an item to be offered at auction (or two or more items to be offered at auction as a group).

other damages: any special, consequential, incidental or indirect damages of any kind or any damages which fall within the meaning of 'special', 'incidental' or 'consequential' under local law.

purchase price: has the meaning given to it in paragraph F1(a).

provenance: the ownership history of a **lot**.

qualified: has the meaning given to it in paragraph E2 and **Qualified Headings** means the paragraph headed **Qualified Headings** on the page of the catalogue headed 'Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice'.

reserve: the confidential amount below which we will not sell a **lot**.

saleroom notice: a written notice posted next to the **lot** in the saleroom and on www.christies.com, which is also read to prospective telephone bidders and notified to clients who have left commission bids, or an announcement made by the auctioneer either at the beginning of the sale, or before a particular **lot** is auctioned.

UPPER CASE type: means having all capital letters.

warranty: a statement or representation in which the person making it guarantees that the facts set out in it are correct.

If this catalogue has a Glossary, certain of the terms used in the catalogue are further explained therein. Any term that is stated in the Glossary to represent a qualified opinion is not subject to the warranty contained herein. The benefits of this warranty are not assignable and shall be applicable only to the original buyer of the **lot** and not subsequent assigns, purchasers, heirs, owners or others who

have or may acquire an interest in the purchased **lot**. This warranty is conditioned upon the buyer returning the **lot** in the same condition as at the time of sale.

The buyer's sole remedy under this warranty shall be the rescission of the sale and the refund of the original purchase price paid for the property. This remedy shall be exclusive and in lieu of any other remedy which might otherwise be available to the buyer as a matter of law, and neither Christie's nor the consignor shall be liable for any consequential damages, including without limitations, loss of profits. Except as specifically provided, all property is sold "as is" and neither Christie's, the consignor's agent, nor the consignor makes any express or implied warranty or representation of any kind or nature with respect to the property. In no event shall Christie's or the consignor be responsible for the correctness of, or be deemed to have made, any representation or warranty of merchantability, fitness for purpose, description, genuineness, attribution, quality, rarity, importance, provenance, exhibition history, literature, historical relevance, or condition concerning the property, and no statement set forth in this catalogue or made at the sale or in the bill of sale or invoice or elsewhere, whether oral or written, shall be deemed such a warranty or representation or an assumption of liability. Christie's and the consignor make no warranty or representation, express or implied, that the buyer of any work of art or other property will acquire any copyright or reproduction rights thereto.

It is Christie's general policy, and Christie's shall have the right to have the buyer obtain, at the buyer's expense, the opinion of two recognised experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Christie's and the buyer, before Christie's determines whether to rescind a sale under the above warranty. If the buyer requests, Christie's will provide buyer with the names of experts acceptable to it.

Christie's Limited Warranty does not apply to: (i) authorship which on the date of sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and specialists; (ii) any **lot** as to which the catalogue description, or saleroom notice specifically mentions that there is a conflict of scholarly or specialist opinion as to authorship; and (iii) identification of the period or dates of the execution of any property which may be proven inaccurate by means of a scientific process which was not generally accepted for use until after the date of the auction, unreasonably expensive or impractical to use or likely to have caused damage to the property.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Lots containing more than one title, letter or manuscript are sold not subject to return.

7. COPYRIGHT

The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material produced by or for Christie's relating to a **lot** including the contents of this catalogue, is and shall remain at all times the property of Christie's and shall not be used by the buyer, nor by anyone else, without our prior written consent. Christie's and the seller make no representation or warranty that the buyer of a property will acquire any copyright or other reproduction rights in it.

8. SEVERABILITY

If any part of these Conditions of Sale is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part shall be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid to the fullest extent permitted by law.

9. LAW AND JURISDICTION

The rights and obligations of the parties with respect to these Conditions of Sale, the conduct of the auction and any matters connected with any of the foregoing shall be governed and interpreted by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the auction is held. By bidding at auction, whether present in person or by agent, by written bid, telephone or other means, the buyer shall be deemed to have submitted, for the benefit of Christie's, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of that country, state, county or province, and (if applicable) of the federal courts sitting in such state.

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS CATALOGUE

The meaning of words coloured in **bold** in this section can be found at the end of the section of the catalogue headed 'Conditions of Sale'

◦ Christie's has a direct financial interest in the **lot**. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

△ Owned by Christie's or another **Christie's Group** company in whole or part. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

◆ Christie's has a direct financial interest in the **lot** and has funded all or part of our interest with the help of someone else. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

• **Lot** offered without **reserve** which will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of the pre-sale estimate in the catalogue.

~ **Lot** incorporates material from endangered species which could result in export restrictions. See Paragraph H2(b) of the Conditions of Sale.

■ See Storage and Collection pages in the catalogue.

Please note that **lots** are marked as a convenience to you and we shall not be liable for any errors in, or failure to, mark a **lot**.

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND EXPLANATION OF CATALOGUING PRACTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICES

△: Property Owned in part or in full by Christie's

From time to time, Christie's may offer a lot which it owns in whole or in part. Such property is identified in the catalogue with the symbol △ next to its lot number.

◦ Minimum Price Guarantees:

On occasion, Christie's has a direct financial interest in the outcome of the sale of certain lots consigned for sale. This will usually be where it has guaranteed to the Seller that whatever the outcome of the auction, the Seller will receive a minimum sale price for the work. This is known as a minimum price guarantee. Where Christie's holds such financial interest we identify such lots with the symbol ◦ next to the lot number.

◦ ♦ Third Party Guarantees/Irrevocable bids

Where Christie's has provided a Minimum Price Guarantee it is at risk of making a loss, which can be significant, if the lot fails to sell. Christie's therefore sometimes chooses to share that risk with a third party. In such cases the third party agrees prior to the auction to place an irrevocable written bid on the lot. The third party is therefore committed to bidding on the lot and, even if there are no other bids, buying the lot at the level of the written bid unless there are any higher bids. In doing so, the third party takes on all or part of the risk of the lot not being sold. If the lot is not sold, the third party may incur a loss. Lots which are subject to a third party guarantee arrangement are identified in the catalogue with the symbol ◦ ♦.

The third party will be remunerated in exchange for accepting this risk based on a fixed fee if the third party is the successful bidder or on the final hammer price in the event that the third party is not the successful bidder. The third party may also bid for the lot above the written bid. Where it does so, and is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for taking on the guarantee risk may be netted against the final purchase price.

Third party guarantors are required by us to disclose to anyone they are advising their financial interest in any lots they are guaranteeing. However, for the avoidance of any doubt, if you are advised by or bidding through an agent on a lot identified as being subject to a third party guarantee you should always ask your agent to confirm whether or not he or she has a financial interest in relation to the lot.

Other Arrangements

Christie's may enter into other arrangements not involving bids. These include arrangements where Christie's has given the Seller an Advance on the proceeds of sale of the lot or where Christie's has shared the risk of a guarantee with a partner without the partner being required to place an irrevocable written bid or otherwise participating in the bidding on the lot. Because such arrangements are unrelated to the bidding process they are not marked with a symbol in the catalogue.

Bidding by parties with an interest

In any case where a party has a financial interest in a lot and intends to bid on it we will make a saleroom announcement to ensure that all bidders are aware of this. Such financial interests can include where beneficiaries of an Estate have reserved the right to bid on a lot consigned by the Estate or where a partner in a risk-sharing arrangement has reserved the right to bid on a lot and/or notified us of their intention to bid.

Please see <http://www.christies.com/financial-interest/> for a more detailed explanation of minimum price guarantees and third party financing arrangements.

Where Christie's has an ownership or financial interest in every lot in the catalogue, Christie's will not designate each lot with a symbol, but will state its interest in the front of the catalogue.

FOR PICTURES, DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND MINIATURES

Terms used in this catalogue have the meanings ascribed to them below. Please note that all statements in this catalogue as to authorship are made subject to the provisions of the Conditions of Sale and **authenticity warranty**. Buyers are advised to inspect the property themselves. Written **condition** reports are usually available on request.

QUALIFIED HEADINGS

In Christie's opinion a work by the artist.

**"Attributed to ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion probably a work by the artist in whole or in part.

**"Studio of ..."/ "Workshop of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the studio or workshop of the artist, possibly under his supervision.

**"Circle of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work of the period of the artist and showing his influence.

**"Follower of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the artist's style but not necessarily by a pupil.

**"Manner of ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the artist's style but of a later date.

**"After ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion a copy (of any date) of a work of the artist.

"Signed ..."/"Dated ..."/

"Inscribed ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion the work has been signed/dated/inscribed by the artist.

"With signature ..."/ "With date ..."/

"With inscription ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion the signature/ date/inscription appears to be by a hand other than that of the artist.

The date given for Old Master, Modern and Contemporary Prints is the date (or approximate date when prefixed with 'circa') on which the matrix was worked and not necessarily the date when the impression was printed or published.

*This term and its definition in this Explanation of Cataloguing Practice are a qualified statement as to authorship. While the use of this term is based upon careful study and represents the opinion of specialists, Christie's and the seller assume no risk, liability and responsibility for the **authenticity** of authorship of any **lot** in this catalogue described by this term, and the **Authenticity Warranty** shall not be available with respect to **lots** described using this term.

POST 1950 FURNITURE

All items of post-1950 furniture included in this sale are items either not originally supplied for use in a private home or now offered solely as works of art. These items may not comply with the provisions of the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 (as amended in 1989 and 1993, the "Regulations"). Accordingly, these items should not be used as furniture in your home in their current condition. If you do intend to use such items for this purpose, you must first ensure that they are reupholstered, restuffed and/or recovered (as appropriate) in order that they comply with the provisions of the Regulations. These will vary by department.

STORAGE AND COLLECTION

STORAGE AND COLLECTION

All lots will be stored free of charge for 35 days from the auction date at Christie's Rockefeller Center or Christie's Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS in Red Hook, Brooklyn). Operation hours for collection from either location are from 9.30 am to 5.00 pm, Monday-Friday. Lots may not be collected during the day of their move to Christie's Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS in Red Hook, Brooklyn). Please consult the Lot Collection Notice for collection information. This sheet is available from the Bidder Registration staff, Purchaser Payments or the Packing Desk and will be sent with your invoice.

STORAGE CHARGES

Failure to collect your property within 35 calendar days of the auction date from any Christie's location, will result in storage and administration charges plus any applicable sales taxes.

Lots will not be released until all outstanding charges due to Christie's are paid in full. Please contact Christie's Client Service Center on +1 212 636 2000.

Charges	All Property
Administration (per lot, due on Day 36)	\$150.00
Storage (per lot/day, beginning Day 36)	\$12.00

Long-term storage solutions are also available per client request. CFASS is a separate subsidiary of Christie's and clients enjoy complete confidentiality.
Please contact CFASS New York for details and rates: Tel + 1 212 636 2070, storage@cfass.com

STREET MAP OF CHRISTIE'S NEW YORK LOCATIONS



Christie's Rockefeller Center
20 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 10020
Tel: +1 212 636 2000
nycollections@christies.com
Main Entrance on 49th Street
Receiving/Shipping Entrance on 48th Street
Hours: 9:30 AM - 5:00 PM
Monday-Friday except Public Holidays

Christie's Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS)
62-100 Imlay Street, Brooklyn, NY 11231
Tel: +1 212 974 4500
nycollections@christies.com
Main Entrance on Corner of Imlay and Bowne St
Hours: 9:30 AM - 5:00 PM
Monday-Friday except Public Holidays

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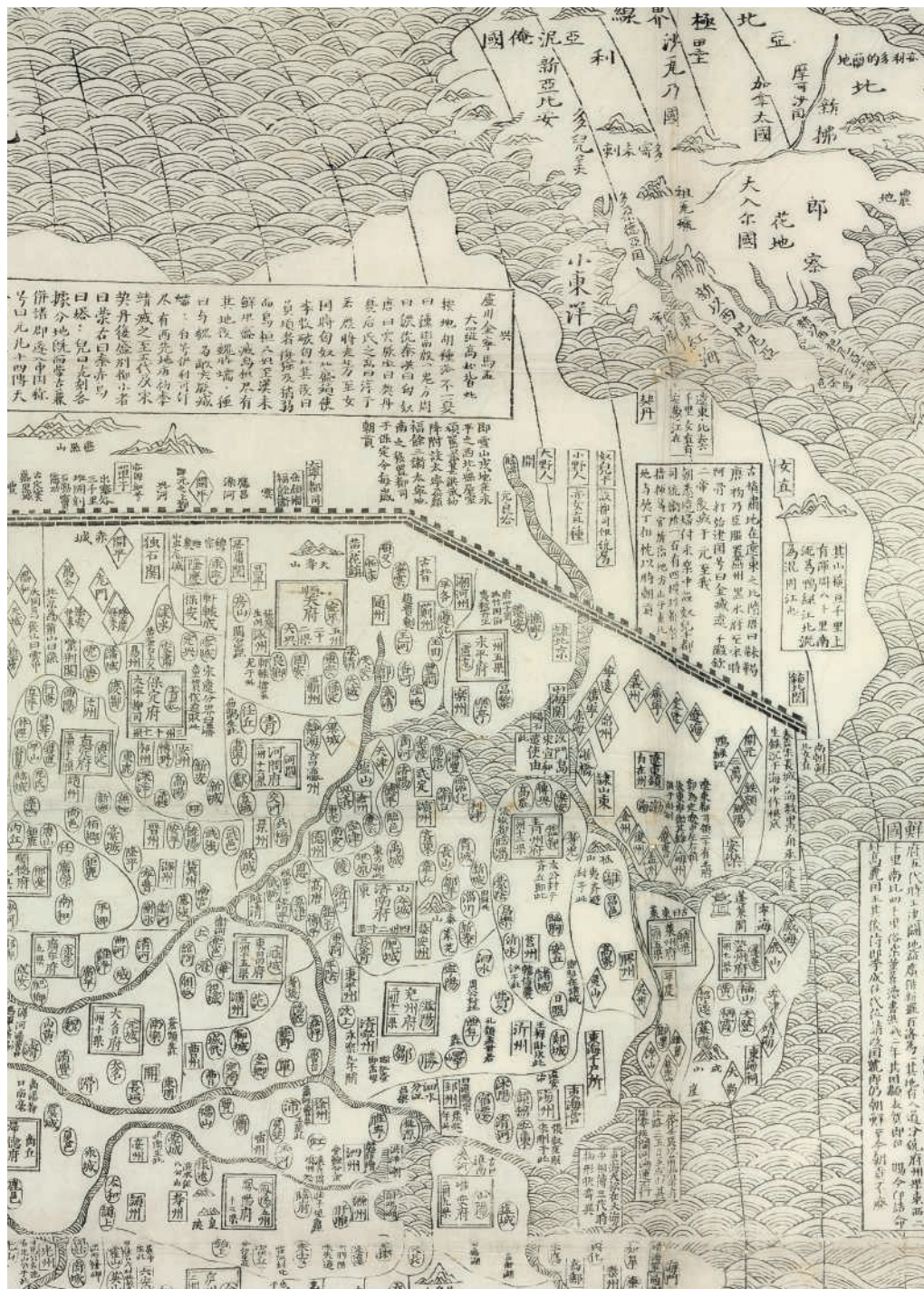
NY: *New York, Rockefeller Plaza*

PAR: *Paris*

SK: *London, South Kensington*

CAO, JUNYI (FL. 1644).

Tianxia jiubian fenye renji lucheng quantu. [A comprehensive map of the kingdom of China and neighbouring countries.]
Nanjing: beginning of summer in the 17th year of the reign of Emperor Chongzhen [i.e. 1644]. 1295 x 1277mm (detail)
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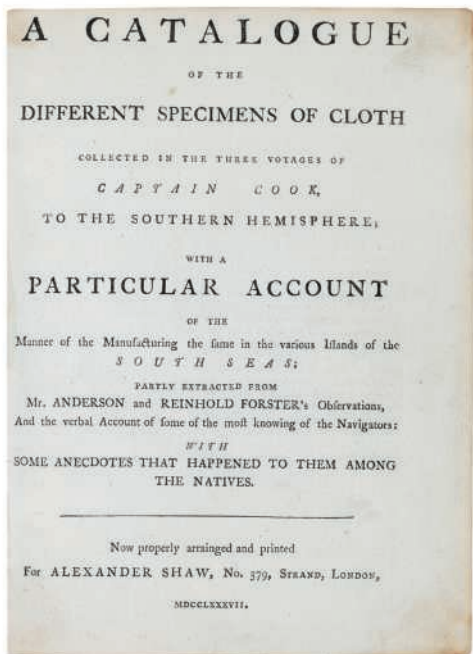
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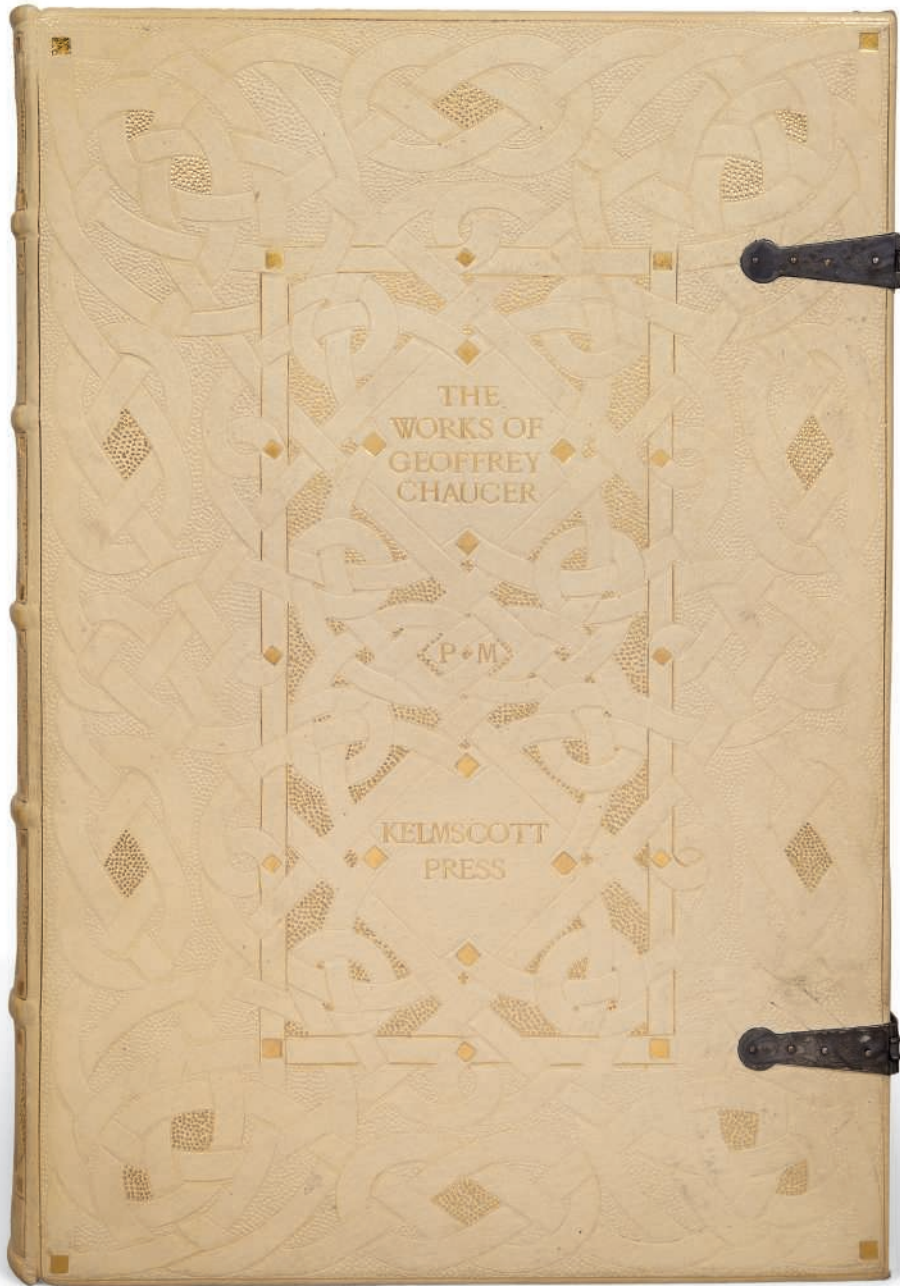
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The Works. Hammersmith: William Morris, 1896. In-folio.
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In a binding by Douglas Cockerell, dated 1927.
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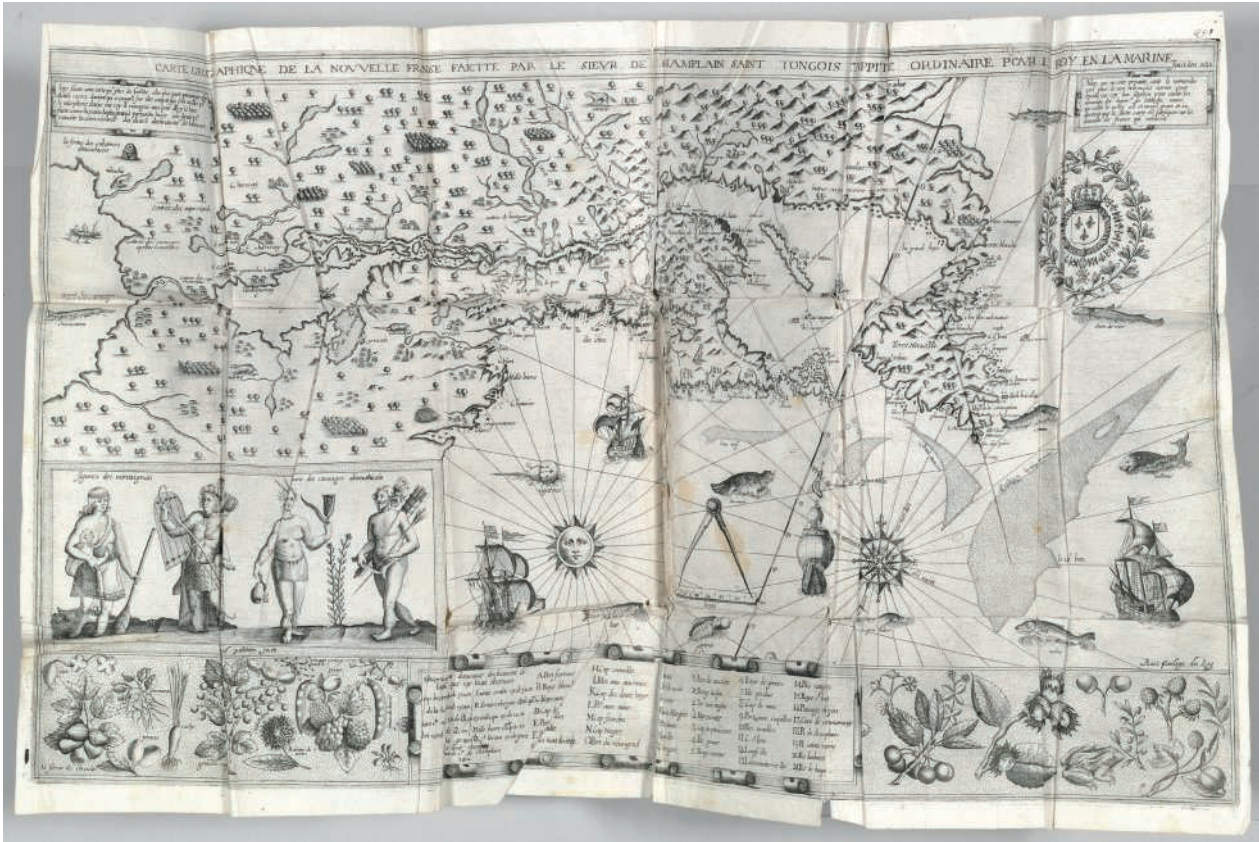
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CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE (1567-1635).

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Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday
the Fourth of January, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety.

*An ACT for the Government and Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants
Service.*

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of December next, every master or commander of any ship or vessel bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship or vessel of the burthen of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one state, to a port in any other than an adjoining State, shall, before he proceed on such voyage make an agreement in writing, or in print, with every seaman or mariner on board such ship or vessel (except such as shall be apprentice or servant to himself or owners) declaring the voyage or voyages, term or terms of time, for which such seaman or mariner shall be shipped. And if any master or commander of such ship or vessel shall carry out any seamen or mariner (except apprentices or servants as aforesaid) without such contract or agreement being first made and signed by the seamen and mariners, such master or commander shall pay to every such seaman or mariner, the highest price or wages, which shall have been given at the port or place where such seaman or mariner shall have been shipped for a similar voyage, within three months next before the time of such shipping; *Provided* such seaman or mariner shall perform such voyage; or if not, then for such time as he shall continue to do duty on board such ship or vessel, and shall moreover forfeit twenty dollars for every such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States: and such seaman or mariner, not having signed such contract, shall not be bound by the regulations, nor subject to the penalties and forfeitures contained in this act.

And be it enacted, That at the foot of every such contract, there shall be a memorandum in writing, of the day and the hour, on which such seaman or mariner, who shall so ship and subscribe, shall render themselves on board to begin the voyage agreed upon. And if any such seaman or mariner shall neglect to render himself on board the ship or vessel, for which he has shipped, at the time mentioned in such memorandum, and if the master, commander, or other officer of the ship or vessel, shall on the day on which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log-book of such ship or vessel, of the name of such seaman or mariner, and shall in like manner, note the time that he so neglected to render himself (after the time appointed;) every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit for every hour, which he shall so neglect to render himself, one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of his wages. And if any such seaman or mariner shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such ship or vessel, or having rendered himself on board shall afterwards desert and escape, so that the ship or vessel proceed to sea without him, every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit and pay to the master, owner, or consignee of the said ship or vessel, a sum equal to that which shall have been paid to him by advance at the time of signing the contract, over and besides the sum so advanced, both which sums shall be recoverable in any court, or before any justice or justices of any state, city, town or county within the United States, which, by the laws thereof, have cognizance of debts of equal value, against such seaman or mariner, or his surety or sureties, in case he shall have given surety to proceed the voyage.

And be it enacted, That if the mate or first officer under the master, and a majority of the crew of any ship or vessel, bound on a voyage to any

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