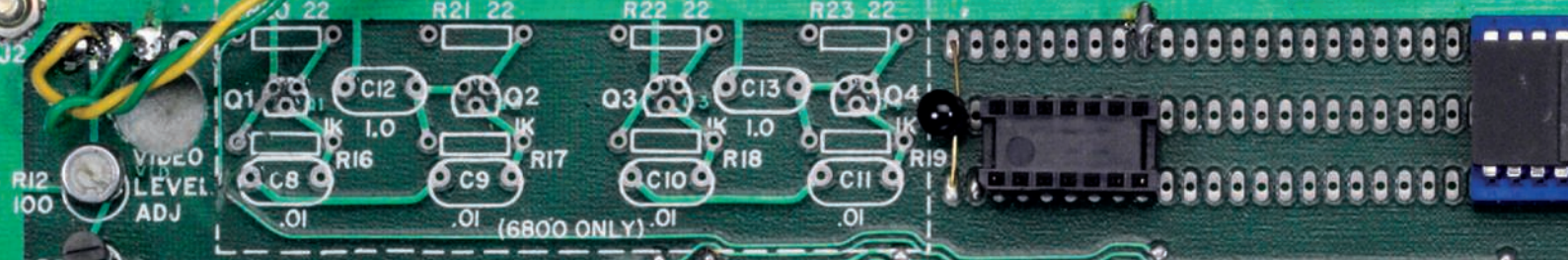


FINE PRINTED BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS  
INCLUDING AMERICANA

New York 15 June 2017



CHRISTIE'S



74166 2513 2504 2504 74160 74161 74161

Labels: D, A, B, 3K, 3K, 1.5K, 3K

7404 (6800 ONLY) 2519 74157 7427 7410 74174 7450

Labels: C, 7.5K, 7.5K, 7.5K, 7.5K, 7.5K, 86152, 74157 PC F 7591, SN271427 PCF 7403, 7410, 74174 PC 7612, DM7517451N M38051N 220

**Apple Computer 1**  
Palo Alto, Ca Copyright 1976



7400 7410 74163 74507 74507 74507 74507

Labels: B, 27K, 47 PF, 10K, 6502, 3K, 3K, 3K

FROM A1 FROM A2 6820 (PIA) 6502 (MICRO PROCESSOR)

Labels: A, 6801-1J 7639L APPLE A-1, 6801-1J 7639L APPLE A-1, MC6820P BR7814, S7541



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# FINE PRINTED BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS INCLUDING AMERICANA

THURSDAY 15 JUNE 2017

## AUCTION

Thursday 15 June 2017  
at 2.00 pm (Lots 201-446)

20 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, NY 10020

## VIEWING

Saturday	10 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm
Sunday	11 June	1.00 pm - 5.00 pm
Monday	12 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm
Tuesday	13 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm
Wednesday	14 June	10.00 am - 5.00 pm

## AUCTIONEERS

John Hays (#0822982)  
Adrien Meyer (#1365994)

## 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 such bids at or above the reserve.**

## AUCTION LICENSE

Christie's (#1213717)

## AUCTION CODE AND NUMBER

In sending absentee bids or making enquiries, this sale should be referred to as **BUNKER-14376**

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

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

Front cover: Lot 377  
Inside front cover: Lot 378  
Inside back cover: Lot 407  
Back cover: Lot 223

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21/06/16

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# CHRISTIE'S

The Eric C. Caren  
Collection:  
How History  
Unfolds on Paper

Lots 201-309

... by our ...  
124 Miles up the M  
& in many place  
but our perseveran  
Stream to go Down  
are to proceed as I  
farther West. Our ha  
if our Colonies ar  
directed we are st  
I can say nothing  
cheerfully. My be  
offer my love to  
remove you from  
become my home fo  
Shore of the Banks  
a wide estate & w  
pray to God to en  
pray you to give  
heard you & I mus  
Women to make them

PHILADE  
A Two o'Clock t  
this City a Ge  
prefs from New  
ing interesting  
which were sent

B O S T

I T being understood th  
Dartmouth, rather li  
her to London, with the  
there was on Monday la  
tee of several of the nei  
Mr. Rotch was sent for, a  
ed his resolution to comp  
assembled, at the Old-S  
Tuesday preceeding. M  
rim he had taken the adv  
that in case he went on o  
to sea in the condition, s  
ruin him, and therefore  
he had said at the said m  
sion and unadvised, and  
en to abide by it, when  
utterly ruined in case he

Mr. Rotch was then a  
clearance for his ship in  
refusal enter a protest, an  
pafs, and order her to fe  
negative, the committees  
tive constituents of what  
the body was again affe  
Houfe on Tuesday after  
present, was enquired of  
and seconded, that Mr.  
pair to the Collector of t  
for his ship, and ten gent  
him as witnesses of the d  
with the committee to M  
demand. Mr. Harrifon  
till he consulted the Com  
next morning, give a dec  
Rotch and the Committe  
meeting was adjourned t

T H U

Having met on Thurf  
for Mr. Rotch, and aiked  
and demanded a clearanc  
said, that he could not,  
clearance, till all the du  
they then demanded of h  
the Collector; he said he  
his peril, to give immed  
ship ready for sea, that da  
the Custom-Houfe, and  
nor, (who was at his sea  
mand a pafs for his ship  
journed to 3 o'clock P.  
having met according to  
meeting ever known, (it  
thousand men from the  
till about 5 o'clock, whe  
turn, they began to be v  
the meeting, and finally  
moderate part of the mee  
sequences, begging that  
and wait till Mr. Rotch's r  
to do every thing in the  
ording to their resolves  
together one hour longer  
Mr. Rotch returned, his a

\* By the act, any dutiable  
days in a harbour becomes  
people waited till the last  
cure the duties then payable  
tody of the man of war.

PHIA, Dec. 24.  
 This Afternoon arrived in  
 Gentleman, who came Ex-  
 -York, with the follow-  
 Advices from BOSTON,  
 there by Expreſs alſo.  
 O N, DEC. 16.

That Mr. Rotch, owner of the ſhip  
 engaged in his preparations to return  
 Eaſt-India Company's Tea on board,  
 at, P. M. a meeting of the Commit-  
 neighbouring towns, in Boſton, and  
 and enquired of whether he continu-  
 ly with the injunctions of the body  
 uth Meeting-Houſe, on Monday and  
 Mr. Rotch answered, that in the inte-  
 ice of the beſt council, and found  
 of his own motion, to ſend that ſhip  
 he was then in, it muſt inevitably  
 he muſt beg them to conſider what  
 meeting, to be the effect of compul-  
 ſion conſequence that he was not hold-  
 he was now aſſured that he muſt be  
 did.

asked whether he would demand a  
 the Cuſtom-Houſe, and in caſe of a  
 and then apply in like manner for a  
 a. To all which he answered in the  
 , doubtleſs, informing their reſpec-  
 had paſſed, a very full meeting of  
 mbled at the Old-South Meeting-  
 noon, and Mr. Rotch being again  
 as before, and a motion was made  
 Rotch be enjoined forthwith to re-  
 the Cuſtoms and demand a clearance  
 ſemen were appointed to accompany  
 demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded  
 r. Hariſon's lodgings, and made the  
 obſerved, he could not give anſwer  
 ptroller, but would at office hours,  
 ſiſive anſwer. On the return of Mr.  
 e to the Body with this report, the  
 o Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Friday morning, 10 o'clock, they ſent  
 d him if he had been to the Collector,  
 ce, he ſaid he had; but the Collector  
 conſiſtent with his duty, give him a  
 ſatisfiable articles, were out of his ſhip;  
 im whether he had proteſted againſt  
 had not: They ordered him\* upon  
 late orders to the Captain, to get his  
 y, enter a proteſt immediately againſt  
 then proceed directly to the Govern-  
 at Milton, ſeven miles off) and de-  
 to go by the Caſtle. They then ad-  
 M. to wait on Mr Rotch's return,  
 o adjournment, there was the full eſt  
 was reckoned, that there were two  
 country) they waited very patiently  
 n they found Mr. Rotch did not re-  
 very uneaſy, called for a diſſolution of  
 obtained a vote for it: But the more  
 ting fearing what would be the con-  
 they would re-conſider their vote,  
 return, for this reaſon, that they ought  
 ir power to ſend the Tea back, ac-  
 . They obtained a vote, to remain  
 ; in about three quarters of an hour  
 nſwer from the Governor was, that he

le goods on board a veſſel after lying 20  
 liable to the payment of the duties. The  
 day, and in a few hours the ſhip, (to ſe-  
 ) was to have been delivered to the cuſ-



The AMERICAN CRISIS.  
 NUMBER I.

By the Author of COMMON SENSE.

THESE are the times that try men's souls  
 The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot  
 will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his  
 country; but he that stands it now, deserves the  
 love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny  
 like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have  
 consolation with us, that the harder the conflict,  
 the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain  
 cheap, we esteem too lightly: 'Tis dearness only  
 that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows  
 how to set a proper price upon its goods; and  
 would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article  
 FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain  
 with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared  
 that she has a right (not only to TAX) but "to BIND  
 us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," and if being bound  
 in that manner is not slavery, then is there not such  
 thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression  
 rapacious, for so unlimited a power can belong only  
 to God.

Whether the Independence of the Continent was  
 declared too soon, or delayed too long, I will not  
 now enter into as an argument; my own simple  
 opinion is that had it been eight months earlier,  
 it would have been much better. We did not make  
 proper use of last winter, neither could we, while we  
 were in a dependant state. However, the fault,  
 if it were one, was all our own; we have none  
 to blame but ourselves\*. But no great deal is lost yet  
 all that Howe has been doing for this month past  
 rather a ravage than a conquest, which the spirit  
 of the Jerseys a year ago would have quickly repulse  
 and which time & a little resolution will soon recover.

I have as little superstition in me as any man living,  
 but my secret opinion has ever been, and still is,  
 that God almighty will not give up a people  
 to military destruction, or leave them unsupportedly  
 to perish, who had so earnestly and so repeatedly sought  
 to avoid the calamities of war, by every decent method  
 which wisdom could invent. Neither have I  
 so much of the infidel in me, as to suppose that He  
 has relinquished the government of the world, and  
 given us up to the care of devils; and as I do not  
 cannot see on what grounds the king of Britain can  
 look up to heaven for help against us: A common  
 murderer, a highwayman, or a housebreaker, has  
 no good a pretence as he.

'Tis surprising to see how rapidly a panic will  
 sometimes run through a country. All nations and  
 ages have been subject to them: Britain has trembled  
 like an ague at the report of a French fleet  
 at bottomed boats; and in the fourteenth century  
 the whole English army, after ravaging the kingdom  
 of France, was driven back like men petrified with  
 fear; and this brave exploit was performed by a few  
 broken forces collected and headed by a woman, Joan  
 of Arc. Would, that Heaven might inspire some  
 Jersey maid to spirit up her countrymen, and save  
 her fair fellow sufferers from ravage and ravishment.  
 Yet panics, in some cases, have their uses; they pro-  
 duce as much good as hurt. Their duration is al-  
 ways short; the mind soon grows through them,  
 and acquires a firmer habit than before. But their pec-  
 uliar advantage is, that they are the touchstones

## “These Are a Few of My Favorite Things”

In 1965 when *The Sound of Music* came out I was not yet six years old but already I had caught the collecting bug and I loved the movie. In fact “Climb Every Mountain” still moves me to tears on occasion but always has inspired me to “Search High and Low” for the material that is presented proudly here by Christie’s and by me.

It is fitting that Christie’s is doing this sale. The first major sale I made at about age 16 was a painting by a 19th century Italian artist named Pietro Barucci. I bought it at a train depot turned antique shop for \$100 (a fortune for me at the time) and I believe I got my money back ten-fold when I sold at Christie’s. Like the first newspapers that I bought when I was 11; I carried the massive and ornately carved gilt framed painting several miles home. I enjoyed every moment of the experience just as I have every moment of my collecting over the past half a century. My first collection of rare newspapers was sold to form the nucleus of The Newseum on Pennsylvania Avenue. Since then I have bought and sold millions of examples of “How History Unfolds on Paper.” What you have in the following pages are some of the best of the best of what I have collected for these many decades.

Unlike printed books, most of the material here is either unique or perhaps only one or two have come up on the market in the past 50 years. In many cases I feel that the items representing the particular events are unrivaled. I would say that the following items are as good as it gets either due to content, display value, rarity, provenance or a combination of these factors: the execution of Sir Thomas More tract with the title-page cut of King Henry VIII; the manuscript articles of war from King Philips Indian War; the dramatic deposition and detailed first-hand account of an encounter with a Salem Witch resulting in one of the 19 executions in the infamous trials of 1692-1693; the Zenger newspaper penned from jail with a plea for liberty of speech and press; the Tombstone Edition protesting the Stamp Act along with the repeal of the Stamp Act broadside; the Boston Tea Party “Christmas Box” broadside (something I chased since I was 15 years old); the Siege of Boston manuscript journal including Lexington and Concord as well as Bunker Hill; the “Great News from New York” Washington Crossing the Delaware and Battle of Trenton broadside; the front-page printing of Paine’s immortal “These are The Times that Try Men’s Souls” American Crisis #1; the unique multiple banner headline “Laus Deo” on Cornwallis’ Surrender; the front-page printing of the U.S. Constitution; the Zebulon Pike payment for the end of his brilliant Southwestern expedition; the Gold Rush letter with gold intact; the First Treaty with China document signed by President Polk; my discovery of the last item printed by the Confederates, still holding on months after the Fall of Richmond and Surrender of Lee and printed on a small army press in the “sticks”; the incredible discovery of Custer’s body and blame letter written on the spot at Little Big Horn by a friend and fellow officer; the drawing and manuscript description of Edison’s Light Bulb signed by Clarke as the first President of Edison Electric; the Ryerson Titanic Letter settling blame firmly on Ismay and the White Star Line; the ENIAC Presidential Medal of Science Award for inventing the first important large scale computer—an invention which changed the world much as the light bulb did in the previous century. Last but not least a very special item done just for me: the breakthrough 1974 article describing the invention of TCP/IP Protocol with lengthy inscriptions by both “fathers of the Internet,” Vint Cerf and Robert Kahn. I befriended Cerf who inscribed it and then kindly forwarded the article to his partner Kahn for another inscription, thus obtaining manuscripts from both inventors describing in their own words arguably the biggest game changer in the recorded history of mankind.

I dedicate this sale to Chris Coover who is one of the finest Specialists in Books and Manuscripts ever to grace a major auction house and more than that ... He is a rarity these days: a gentleman!

Eric C. Caren  
The Caren Archive



LIANI Caesaris P.F. Aug. obitum Nenia.

Idium CAROLVM Hispaniarum Regem &c. inuicissimum Rich. Sbrulij Foroiuliani Poetae Caesaris Epitola.

**R**OD pauca ante diebus, Carole rex inuisibilis de immenso altitue, & lametabili diu Maximiliani Caesaris tui tui obitu, fuis tuus colore Heatonstichon fecit: id tibi iure opto dicendum dico. Nam cui aptum Regum Roma quā tibi, & eius nepoti amabilissimo, & Regiū nobilissimo atq; potentissimo deplorat: Accipe igitur dicit Carole mancipi tui carmen illius egregiae eruditionis, at certe ingenue pietate reserens delecte mihi quoquo modo visum est: facillimum illud capui ex cuius salute atq; inco-lumitate optimus quicq; presidium sibi firmissimū petebat. Te vero summe rex toto pectore orone do-lo: illo diuini ingenij tui aciem minima ex parte turbari sinas cuius insistentibus vt expulsi, fedicallio meire pergas: eodem opinor deo Optimo Maxi-mo iudice, agere dieris, & vteritis: feracissima ma-icibus tua diu in terris beatissimum degat vltima me penitus delecto atq; deuoteo. Auguſtae An. Chri. M.D.XIX. quarto. Id. Februā.

Eiusdem Richardi Sbrulij Heaſtichou.

tere si gemina Parens faheimilij daretur  
 et fluuere amnes nocte dieq; genis.  
 etiam nullo cum sit placibile luctu:  
 calium quid nos collachrimare iauer:  
 me luctificum prope depono dolorem  
 Carole non animo conuenit ille tuo?

Epitaphium d' Caesaris

Moete salus hominis summi pater  
 Ad iustos aditus, non nisi morte datur  
 Xenia mors miseris p'hibet mortibus vna  
 Illa bonis prodest, & nocet illa malis.  
 Maximilianus habet iam finire Caesar obij  
 Inter celsos emicat ille choros.  
 Lara vltima in terris regna tenebat:  
 In caelis residens sic meliora tenet.  
 Aposciit Empyrea sublimem sede tonantem  
 Neſcit in excelsis ambrosiamq; caput.  
 Vix fuit huic Caesar varijs par laudibus alto  
 Summa vni virtus fors quoq; summa fuit

Eiusdem Richardi Sbrulij Epigramm  
 Ad illustrissimum Ferdinan-dum diai Maximiliani Caesaris P.F. Aug. Nepotem.

Optabam seta tibi Ferdinando campna  
 Plaudere: scitiam Caesar vniq; dabat.  
 Nunc incedibilis nos Caesar meror ade  
 Inuicissimos carmina nulla iuuant,  
 Nectam ablitae desfontolati mentis  
 Solutio calamo ludere pau libet.  
 Paree pijs nictos manibus vitlare capillo  
 Tu lachrymis loboles Caesaris adde mo  
 Maxionis Empyreum confendit Caesar o  
 Te seta scriptum sumere fronte iubet.  
 Nam quibus excelsa populi ditione regun  
 Non debet ignis solitare dolor.  
 In te Caesar erit terraq; subinde reuult  
 Fortunent omen numina Caesar eris.

Rich. Sbrulij Foroiuliani poetae Caesaris Elegidium Ad diai Marguritam vnicam diai quodam Maximiliani Caesaris P.F. Aug. filiam sepe pegeram viragintē. D.D. Clementissimam.

Vnica si plorat amissum nata parentem:  
 Non miror si sua luctibus ora rigas.  
 Scilicet est Caesar tibi sumere raptus acerbo:  
 Et mundi dominus concidit ante diem.  
 Ast ego Caesarum solabar iure puellam:  
 Caesareo vati conuenit iste labor.  
 Ipse Panompei stat Caesar ad ora tonantis:  
 Nec potis est sobolem non meminisse suam.  
 Illis legimos prospicisti latus honores:  
 Et faciles superos ad sua vota trahis.  
 Auspacia rerum potendi sentis habens:  
 Iamq; suam cernit cuncta tenere domum.  
 An dubitarem eam sublimi sede repositum?  
 Quo nihil in toto iustius orbe fiat.  
 Quid te flere iuuet regni? celsibus auctum?  
 Gaudia num lachrymis sunt violanda pijs.  
 Inclita luctificos rogo Margurita dolores  
 Excut: cella tuus nam coisita parens.

IN DIVI MAXIMILIANI CAESARIS P.F. AVG. OBITVM NENIA

one sanificae sublimia cuncta legores  
 os inuicissimū precipitare modis:  
 vos diuitias nec vos diademata tangunt:  
 et quod precipat fugit ad astra decus.  
 non facies quemq; non virtus eximit orco:  
 Omnia mors equo percussit atra pede.  
 Maura vita datur: datur & sine scenore nobis:  
 Quicq; dat, hanc iusto tollere iure potest:  
 Tunc cito, nuncifero redeunt sua munera danti:  
 et certam morant illa tenere diem.  
 in patria cecidit Pyramus non summa iacentem  
 et non postui summa iurare domus.  
 et Alexander cecidit: nec bellica virtus  
 hinc aut fortis regna parata manu.  
 in fulmine necculenti Scipio Mirris:  
 et ius presidio, nec ius altus honos.  
 Jit id ius preclarus numinis hospes:  
 prior cenotriq; religionis apex.  
 non minus Nireus, Eudimoniaq; fuit.  
 ena hygie pressi caligine noctis.  
 Alcides, sanfon, Aecoidesq; iacent.  
 in tota gloria fessit  
 in tota gloria fessit  
 in tota gloria fessit  
 in tota gloria fessit

Magnanimi lachrymis humectant ora Nepotes:  
 Sublatamq; cita morte queruntur auam.  
 Te Latium Caesar, tu te Germania iugos  
 Hispani, Belgae, Pannoniq; viri.  
 Heu heu, quanta gens decurunt flumina nostris:  
 Ex desiderio Maximiliane tui.  
 Quis te maior erat: quis te clementior vno?  
 Tu princeps parit ut poterat quos ens.  
 Iulius ad inuicem Caesar placabilis omnem.  
 Ingenuo vultum se potes ipse tuos.  
 Et tua Traianus vestigia pronis adores:  
 Armaq; suscipiat, suspicatusq; togam.  
 Amulus non est vltius praestantior annis:  
 Quicquid habent omnes luminis, vnus habes.  
 Si genus insipicimus: quis te generosior vici?  
 Ille potest. Reges quis tot habet? ille annos.  
 Si faciem quis te grauib; ineciorior annis  
 Quis magis aetas flore decorus erat.  
 Si spectanda venit virtus animiq; vlties:  
 Fortior in quicq; eund; doloq; fuit.  
 Quon p'gressus hominum decorat gloria tantū:  
 Te coluit dominum, & vixit terra suam.  
 Quis illo, quis pace abbas, & iustitiam?  
 Arte prelois elaps primis, & iustis doces.  
 Cumq; iustum potes euertere fundis hostem.

Nunc tua progenies amplissima regna gub  
 Dirigit auspicijs illa vella suis.  
 Numinibusq; bonis non dominabitur ort  
 Sedibus alpices omnia seta pijs.  
 Quam tua iam dudum voluissent pectoris  
 Hanc genus aspiciant paree tum.  
 Carolus Hispani Rex inuicissimus actis  
 Impia videris conterant manu.  
 Horribitas belli propebit daudere port  
 Et sanctam toto profertur orbe fidem.  
 Germaniac; pares tibi Ferdinandus honore  
 Quere, & austracas amplificabit opes.  
 Praecipuas vero fert vnica filia laudes:  
 Quae mira populos dexterate regit.  
 Foemina virtutis specimen, & vera virago  
 Margarita noui scepra de reuemet.  
 Tot bona, totq; animi dotes  
 Obscuras mortis non ten  
 Purgareum nobis raptentam  
 Ante diem Caesar regna qd  
 Mens erat in campis pro Ch  
 Hanc eripit clemens sed sine ce  
 Maloris nunq; cernemus funera regis.  
 Summus ens lachrimis omnis summus.  
 Omnia lachrima cecidit, omnia p'p'ia

201

MAXIMILIAN I, Holy Roman Emperor— [Maximiliani Caesaris P.F. Aug. obitum Nenia. [Augsburg; Grimm and Wirsing, 1519.]

Very rare broadside on the death of Emperor Maximilian I with an Old Master woodcut. Extremely few illustrated news broadsides on any topic from this early date survive. The fictitious scene of family mourning by Maximilian's coffin is by Hans Springinklee, a pupil of Albrecht Dürer who worked with him on the monumental print, "The Arch of Maximilian I." This Emperor's death was particularly curious: since 1514 he had been travelling with his own coffin and he left grisly instructions for the penitential treatment of his body, which was then publicly displayed. Dodgson, *Early German and Flemish Woodcuts in the BM*, I.409.

Broadside (430 x 325mm). Woodcut illustration (155 x 137mm.) by Hans Springinklee. (Edges chipped and trimmed with loss of text, laid down.) Matted and framed.

\$5,000–7,000



202

MORE, Thomas (1478-1535)— *Von der vorurteilung und Tode etwan des Grossen Cantzlers von Engeland, Herr Thome Mori...* [Erfurt: Matthes Maler? 1535.]

**A very rare contemporary printed description of the execution of Thomas More, with rare woodcut portrait of Henry VIII.**

Written by an anonymous apparent eyewitness, this is a translation from the Paris newsletter report which appeared on 4 August 1535. The full title translates as: "Of the Condemnation and Death of the Great Chancellor of England, Sir Thomas More, since he had refused to follow and support the same Kingdom's counsel and new law. Not unworthy to be read by everyone for the man's outstanding courage and constancy." This German version is remarkably humanist, describing More as a paragon of constancy rather than specifically a martyr (Gregory *Salvation at Stake* 1999, pp.262-264). It includes a description of More's daughter Margaret clinging to her father as he is led to the Tower. We trace no copies of this title or any other printed version of the Paris newsletter account in the auction records.

Quarto (181 x 140mm). 8pp. Woodcut on title-page depicting Henry VIII with orb and scepter (leaves re-hinged, some soiling and staining, small hole in last leaf affecting one letter). Recent boards.

\$7,000-9,000

203

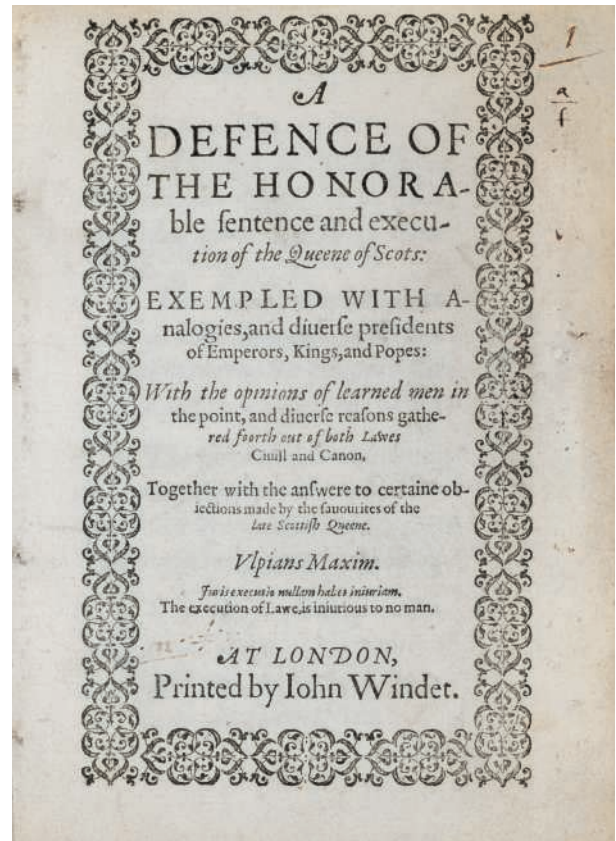
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-1587)— *A Defence of the Honorable Sentence and Execution of the Queene of Scots: Exempled with Analogies, and diverse presidents of Emperors, Kings, and Popes....* London: John Windet, [1587].

**The rare first edition of this argument in favor of Queen**

**Mary's execution**, second state of L1 with putti ornament on verso. This copy includes Anthony Babington's letter to the Queen of Scots at the end and has the same collation as the copy at the Newberry Library. *Provenance*: John Harvey (early ownership inscription); Ickwell-Bury Library (inkstamp to first blank). Collier, *A Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language*, 1865, p.207; STC 17566.3.

Quarto (178 x 128mm). 106pp. Title with ornamented border. Early manuscript foliation (2 small marginal holes to title, some headlines trimmed, closed tear to L1). Disbound.

\$3,000-5,000



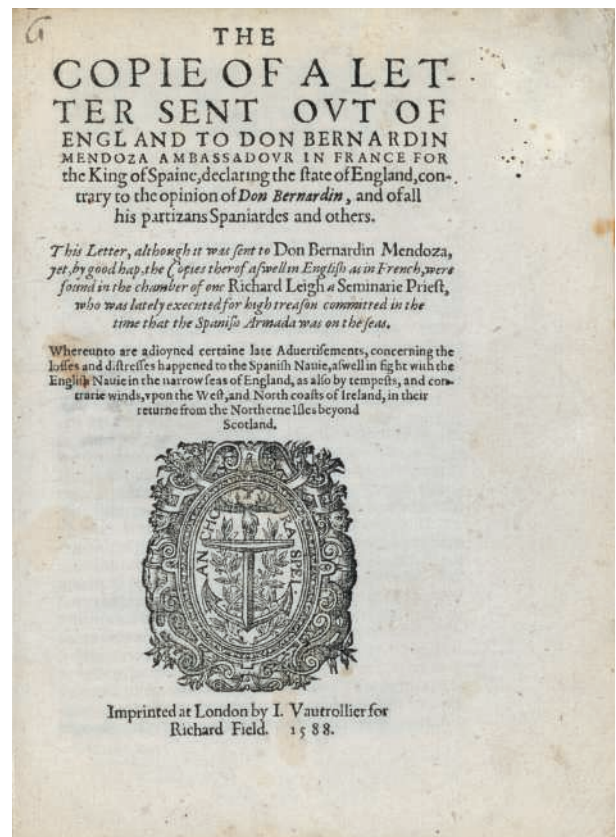
204

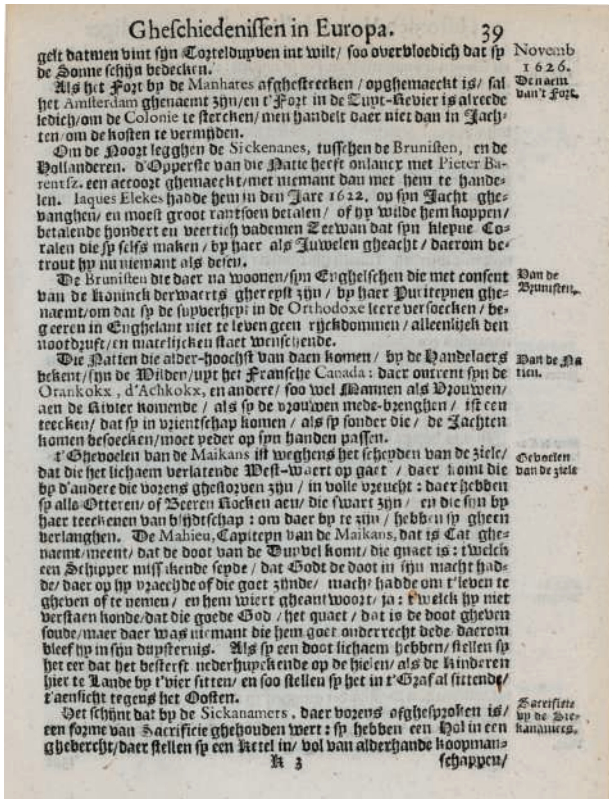
SPANISH ARMADA — [LEIGH, RICHARD.] *The copie of a letter sent out of England to don Bernardin Mendoza ... concerning the losses to the Spanish nauie.* London: J. Vautrollier for Richard Field, 1588.

**The first edition: a contemporary account in English of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.** The second part is separately titled and paginated and provides a harrowing description of the destruction suffered by the Armada in Irish waters, part of the founding myth of the "Black Irish."

Two parts bound in one. Quarto (190 x 138mm). Modern brown morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. *Provenance*: Bent Juel-Jensen (bookplate); Helmut N. Friedlaender (bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000





**205**  
 NEW YORK – WASSENAER, Nicolaes. *Historische Verhael alder ghedenck-weerdichste geschiedenissen....* Amsterdam: [1622–35]. [With]: *Hollantze Mercurius*. Haarlem: 1665–70.

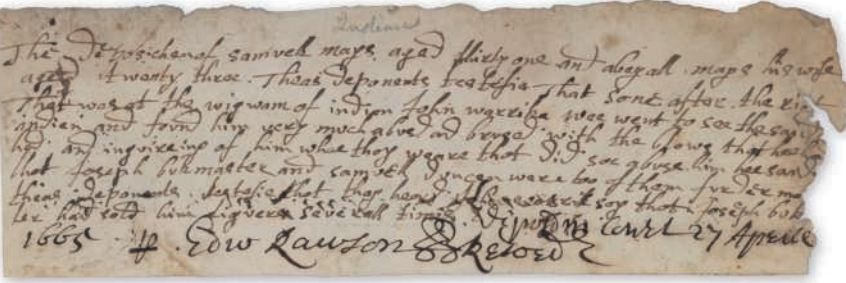
“The colony is now established on the Manhates ....”  
 (November 1626, in translation).

**Very rare Dutch periodicals chronicling the activities of Peter Minuit and the early settlement of New Netherlands, including the first mention of that country in print and a contemporary printing of the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions** (March 1630). Primary source material on early 17th century Manhattan and environs is extremely rare, especially as news annuals as a category had only just come into existence around this time. Wassenaer was very interested in the Dutch North American settlements and even dedicated the second issue to the West India Company. The details provided here include descriptions of Fort Nassau (Albany), the Hudson, surrounding Indian tribes and their customs, maize, Mohawk[?] vocabulary, flora and fauna, specific encounters between settlers and natives, etc. The account of the settlement on Manhattan is detailed, “The colony is now established on the Manhates, where a fort has been staked out by Master Kryn Frederycks, an engineer. It is planned to be of large dimensions ... The counting-house there is kept in a stone building, thatched with reed; the other houses are of the bark of trees. Each has his own house. The Director and Koopman live together; there are thirty ordinary houses on the east side of the river, which runs nearly north and south...”

The 1665 volume chronicles English encroachments on New Netherlands. All translations are from Jameson’s *Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664*, 1967, a copy of which is included with the lot. See pp.61–90 and pg.411. Sabin 102039.

*Historische Verhael*: 21 volumes bound in 7. Quarto. Engraved title-pages. Contemporary vellum (except first vol. in modern vellum). *Hollantze Mercurius*. Volumes 15–20 bound in 1. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum (spine defective). Sold as periodicals, not subject to return.

\$5,000–8,000



**206**  
 LIQUOR AND NATIVE AMERICANS – RAWSON, Edward (1615–1693) Manuscript document signed (“Edw Rawson”) as Secretary of Massachusetts Bay, [Bellerica, Mass.], 27 April 1665.

One page (58 x 178mm). Minor losses at right margin affecting text, light soiling.

**A rare deposition concerning an early incident of selling liquor to Native Americans.** The deposition of Samuel Mays

and his wife concerns an incident involving “indian John Warrick,” who had been abused by two English colonists. The deposition reads in most part: “...Deponents testifie that so[o]ne aftar the riot[?] that was at the wigwam of indyan John Warricke wee went to see the said indyan and found him very much abus[ed]... he said that Joseph burmaster and smauel duncen were too of them... the deponents testafie that they heard John Warricke say that Joseph bur[master] had sold him Liguers severall times.” Edward Rawson was born in Dorset and emigrated to Massachusetts, settling in Newbury in 1637. Two years later he was chosen Public Notary and Registrar for the town. In 1638 he became a deputy in the General Court, serving until 1650 when he became Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

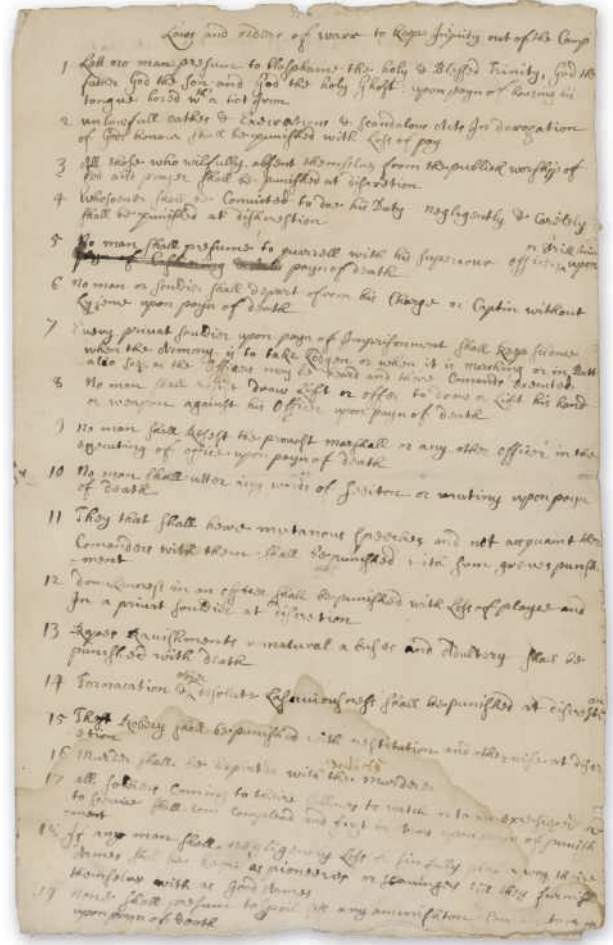
\$3,000–5,000

KING PHILLIP'S WAR – Manuscript document [Massachusetts, c.1675], detailing the articles of war, as promulgated by the Massachusetts General Court, for a company raised against the Narraganset tribe during King Phillip's War. .

Two pages (312 x 195mm). (Marginal wear, dampstain.)

**“Laws and orders of warr to keepe Iniquity out of the Compy.”**  
**A scarce and important manuscript detailing military regulations written for Massachusetts militia raised to fight in King Phillip's War. One of the most important manuscripts related to the war extant.** An important document, likely drafted by a captain of a company of Massachusetts militia as promulgated by the Massachusetts General Court. The regulations begin with a distinct nod to the fervent religiosity of the colony: “Lett no man presume to blasphame the holy & Blessed Trinity, God the father God the Son; and God the holy Ghost: upon payn of having his tongue bored w[i]th a hot Iron[.]” Other articles offer similar strictures on irreligious behavior (with more mild punishments). For instance, “unlawfull oaths & Execrations, & Scandalous Acts In derogation of Gods Honour,” would be punished by a loss of pay. Those who did not attend divine services would also be subject to punishment at the captain's discretion. Other regulations concerned largely military matters, offering prohibitions against mutiny, disobedience to orders, desertion, gambling, murder, stealing ammunition—many of which were punishable “upon payn of death.” Similarly, “Raypes Ravishments unnatural abuses and Adultery shall by punished with death.” (This was also the punishment for “Fornication & other desolute Lasciviousness”.) Interestingly, the author of this version neglected to add the General Court's definition of arbitrary punishment, or discretionary punishment, which they defined as “meant not to extend to life or limb.” (Perhaps the captain wished to keep his men guessing, lest they lose their discipline.) Documents concerning King Phillip's War are seldom offered for sale. The text of the general orders published in Thomas Hutchinson, *The History of the Colony of Massachuset[t]s Bay...* London: 1765, 279.

\$4,000–6,000

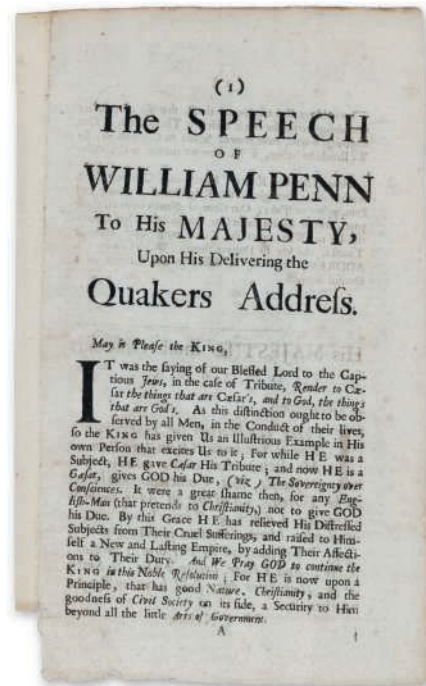


PENN, William (1644–1718). *The Speech of William Penn to his Majesty upon his Delivering the Quakers Address.* [London, 1687.]

**One of the foundations of religious liberty: William Penn appeals to King James II to protect freedom of conscience for the Quakers.** An eloquent appeal to the King, citing Jesus' oft-quoted phrase, “Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God, the things that are God's.” While observing that “this distinction ought to be observed by all Men, in the Conduct of their lives, so the King has given Us an Illustrious Example in His own Person that excites Us to it; For while HE was a Subject, HE gave Caesar His Tribute; and now HE is Caesar, gives GOD his Due, (viz) The Sovereignty over Consciences.” At the bottom of the second page, James offers his acknowledgement “that conscience ought not to be Forced.” In 1687 James II proclaimed the Declaration of Indulgence or Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, the first step in establishing freedom of religion in Great Britain.

Broadsheet, two pages, quarto (280 x 175mm). (Minor toning at top margin, minor loss at bottom left not affecting text.)

\$1,000–1,500



## 209

SALEM WITCH TRIALS – Manuscript Document, the deposition of Mary Daniel against Margaret Scott, Rowley, MA, 4 August 1692. Sworn to on 15 September 1692 then introduced as evidence, with autograph endorsement signed by Stephen SEWALL (1657-1725) as Clerk to the Salem Court.

One page, 188 x 155mm.

**“I was taken very ill again all over & felt a great pricking in ye soles of my feet, and after a while I saw apparently the shape of Margret Scott, who, as I was sitting in a chair by ye fire pulled me with ye chair, down backward to ye ground, and tormented and pinched me very much, and I saw her go away at ye door, in which fit I was dumb and so continued till ye next morning, finding a great load and heaviness upon my tongue....”**

**A superlatively rare and thrilling artifact from the Salem Witch Trials.** In harrowing detail, the teenage Mary Daniel details the torments she endured, over multiple nights, inflicted by the specter of the widow Margaret Scott. In part, “There appeared to me the shape of some woman, who seemed to look and speak most fiercely and angrily, and beat, pinch’d and afflicted me very sorely telling me I should not have said so, or told such things & to yt purpose ... In some of ye fits yt I had afterwards, I was senseless and knew not yt I saw who it was yt afflicted me. In one fitt (upon ye beginning it) I thought I saw Goodw Jackson, and widow Scott come walking into the chamber with yr staves, one of ym came & sat upon me so yt I could not stir ... In another fitt I saw ye appearance of sd Scott in ye room who afflicted me, and being speechless, I continued so, untill I went to ye sd Scott, who taking me by ye hand, I had ye liberty of speech again as formerly. The last fitt I had was upon ye last Sabbth day, in which I saw ye shapes of four women or five, of whom widow Scott was one, ye rest I knew not, nor knew yt any did hurt me, unless sd widow Scott.”

On September 22, 1692, less than a week after this document was presented in evidence, Scott and seven others were executed for crimes of witchcraft at Gallows Hill. Not much is known of Mary Daniels except that she was a recent convert to Puritanism (baptized in 1691). She may have been a servant of Edward Payson, the minister of Rowley, whose name appears on this document as a witness to her oath. Margaret Scott (1616-1692) was the only person from Rowley to be executed. As an elderly, poor widow who had had several children die young, she had long been the subject of rumors in her community and was exceedingly vulnerable when the witch hunts began. Extremely little original material from the 1692 Salem Witch Trials survives in private hands and the present is a quintessential example. *Provenance:* Alfred Tredway White (1846-1921); by descent until c.2001.

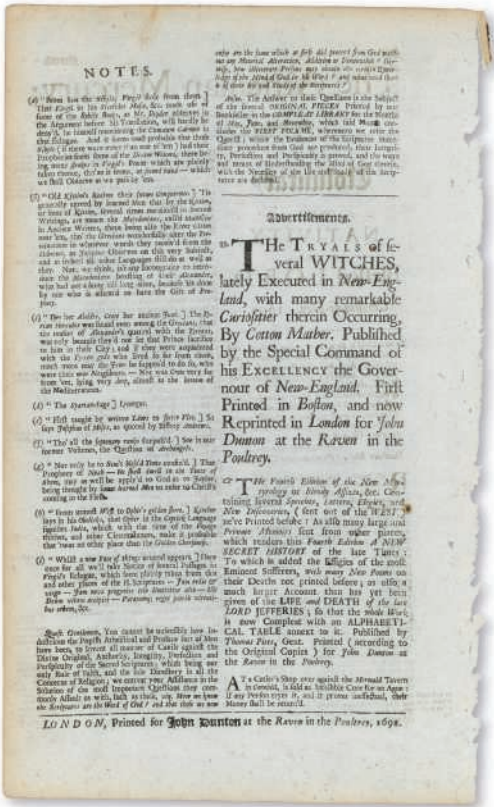
\$50,000-80,000

The Deposition of Mary Daniel aged nineteen years or  
thereabouts. Do Depoent testifyeth yf upon the 2<sup>d</sup> day  
of the last week last past, towards night, it was suddenly taken  
very ill, and went to lye down on a bed, soon after which, there  
appeared to me the shape of some woman, who seemed to look, and  
speak most fiercely & angrily, and beat, pinched & afflicted me very sorely,  
telling me, I should not have said so, or told such things to your grace.  
I cannot positively say whose shape it was yf I saw y<sup>e</sup> first fitt, & next  
night after, I was taken very ill againe all over & felt a great prick-  
ing in y<sup>e</sup> soles of my feet, and after a while, I saw apparently the  
shape of <sup>widow</sup> Scott, who, as I was sitting in a chair by y<sup>e</sup> fire,  
pulled me with y<sup>e</sup> chair down backward to y<sup>e</sup> room, and tormented  
and pinched me very much, and I saw her go away at y<sup>e</sup> door, in  
which fitt I was dumb and so continued till y<sup>e</sup> next morning, finding  
a great load and heavyness upon my tongue. In some of y<sup>e</sup> fitts  
yf I had afterwards, I was senseless and knew not yf I saw who it  
was yf afflicted me. In one fitt (upon y<sup>e</sup> beginning of it) I thought  
I saw Godd<sup>d</sup> Jackson and widow Scott come walking into the  
chamber with y<sup>e</sup> slaves, one of y<sup>e</sup> came & sat upon me, so yf  
I could not stir. Godd<sup>d</sup> Jackson I saw no more, nor knowe yf  
she did me any harm. In another fitt I saw y<sup>e</sup> appearance of Scott in y<sup>e</sup> room  
who afflicted me, and being speechless, I continued so, untill I  
went to y<sup>e</sup> Scott, who taking me by y<sup>e</sup> hand, I had y<sup>e</sup> liberty  
of speech againe as formerly. The last fitt I had was upon  
the last sabbath day, in which I saw y<sup>e</sup> shapes of four women  
or five, of whom widow Scott was one, yf any I knew not,  
nor knew yf any did hurt me, unless so widow Scott.

Rowley August 4. 1692

Mary Daniel owned y<sup>e</sup> truth of y<sup>e</sup> above written evidence upon o-  
ath yf Jurys of Inquest Sept<sup>r</sup>. 15. 1692

M<sup>r</sup>. Edward Paison Made Oaths that  
Mary Daniel did declare as above  
is written attest St. Sewall Ju-  
ri Court at Salem Sept<sup>r</sup>. 16. 92



210

SALEM WITCH TRIALS – *The Athenian Mercury*. London: John Dunton, 31 December 1692 & 3 January 1693 [i.e. 1693]. Vol.9, Nos.6-7.

**Notice and advertisement for Cotton Mather's *Tryals of Witches*, the first lengthy account of the Salem Witch Trials.**

The publisher of the present newspaper, John Dunton, was also the publisher of the first English edition of the book. Mather finished writing it in October 1692 and rushed it to press in both Boston and London. The first of these issues describes it as “published this Week.”

Two issues, two pages each, folio (325 x 193mm).

\$1,200–1,800



211

PIRATES – *The London Gazette*. London: Edw. Jones, 22-25 January 1699. No. 3563.

**A very rare mention of Captain Kidd in Boston. *The London Gazette* was the official paper of record in England and had the best coverage of piracies but even so mentions of William Kidd in America are extremely rare. In full: “And besides these three [James Kelly, Joseph Bradish, Tee Wetherly], and Capt. Kid and Capt. Davies taken some time ago, there are at this time 15 or 16 more in the Gaol of this place.”** Soon enough both Kelly and Kidd were repatriated to England for trial and execution. This issue also details that Kelly “for several years committed Pyracies in the South Seas, and afterwards being on board the *Mocha Frigate* in India, murdered Captain Edgecombe the Commander, and debauched the Seamen, then turn’d Mahometam and served the Mogul...” Also that pirates Joseph Bradish and Tee Wetherley attempted to take refuge with some remote Indians but these gave him up to the New Englanders for a “Reward of 300 Pieces of Eight.”

Two pages, folio (297 x 164mm). (Toned, pale dampstain.)

\$2,000–3,000



212

DEERFIELD MASSACRE – CHAPIN, Josiah. Autograph letter signed, to his brother Jaspeth Chapin in Springfield, Mendon, 8 April 1704.

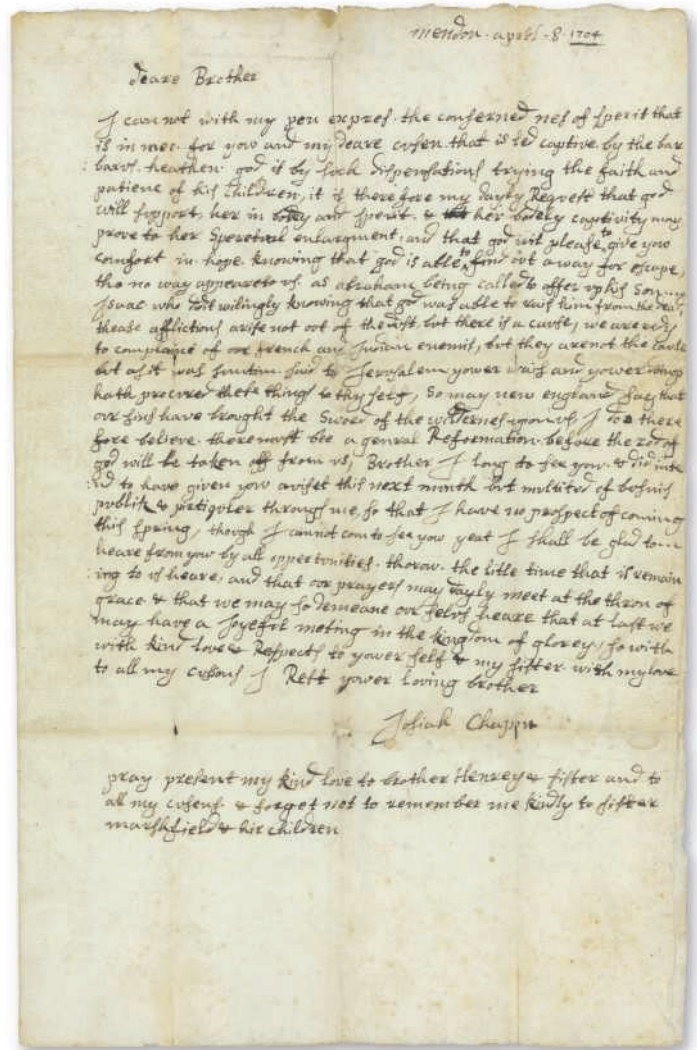
One page (300 x 195mm), bifolium. Addressed on last panel. (Pinholes at fold intersections infilled.) Matted and framed.

**An extraordinary and rare letter concerning the most dramatic episode of Queen Anne’s War: the 1704 French and Native American raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts. Josiah Chapin writes to his brother in Springfield, expressing his horror over the abduction of his cousin Hannah Chapin Sheldon.**

A moving letter from Josiah Chapin to his brother Jaspeth, offering his moral support after receiving news that his niece, Hannah Chapin Sheldon, had been abducted in the 1704 raid on Deerfield: “I can not with my pen express the concernednes of sperit that is in mee for you and my deare cosen that is led captive by the bare backed heathen. god is by such dispensations tyring the faith and patience of his children, it is therefore my dayly Request that god will support her in body and sperit & her bodely captivity may prove to her Speuetral englargment, and that god will please to giv yow comfort in hope knowing that god is able to find out a way for her to escape...” But Chapin did not blame the French, nor their native allies for the raid and abductions: “we are redy to complaine of our french and indian enemies, but they are not the cause... So ma[n]y new england[ers] say that our sins have brought the Sword of the wildernes upon us, I do therefore believe there must be a general Reformation before the rod of god will be taken off from us...”

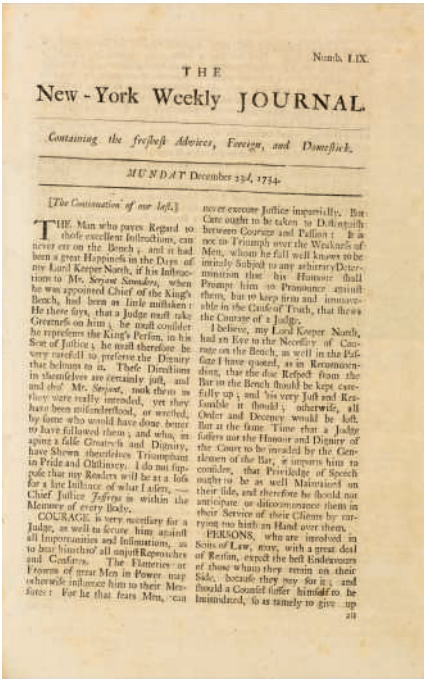
A rare contemporary letter from the infamous raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts on 29 February 1704, led by the French and their Native American allies. According to family tradition, during the raid, Hannah Chapin Sheldon (1680–1765) and her husband, John Sheldon, attempted escape by jumping from the second story window, but upon landing Hannah sprained her ankle. She urged her husband to leave her behind so he could run to neighboring Hatfield and sound the alarm. The French and native raiders captured Hannah, and she and 111 other captives were forcibly marched to Montreal. Ninety-six survived the journey to Canada. Hannah, like most of the captives, was settled in one of the native villages surrounding Montreal for nearly two years. She was ransomed in 1706 and returned to Massachusetts soon afterwards. See: *The Chapin Book of Genealogical Data*, 1924, p.12.

\$15,000–25,000



The door to the Sheldon house, still bearing marks from a tomahawk, is preserved at the Memorial Hall Museum in Deerfield, Massachusetts. Photograph courtesy of Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Memorial Hall Museum, Deerfield, Massachusetts.

ZENGER, John Peter (1697-1746) *The New-York Weekly Journal*. New York: John Peter Zenger, 23 December 1734. No. 59.

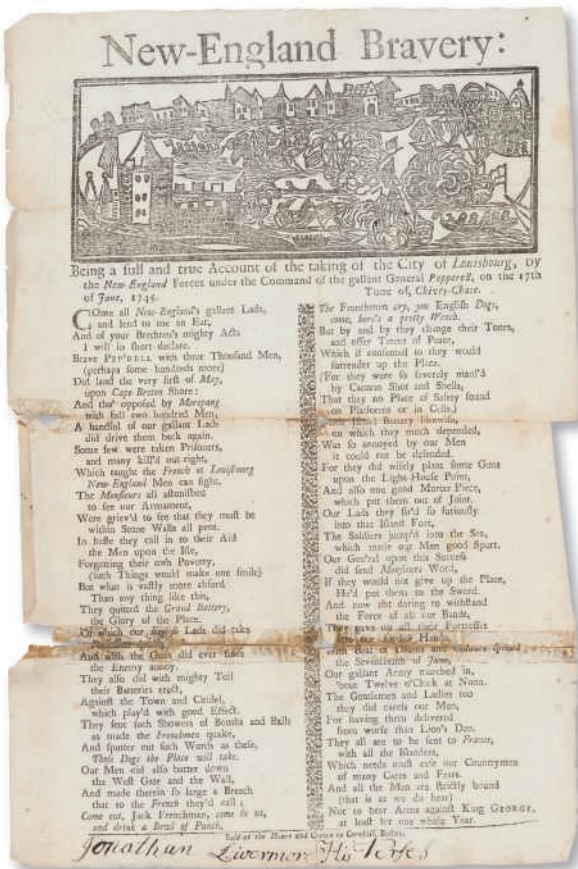


“I was deny’d the Use of Pen, Ink and Paper...” (p. 4).

An issue of John Peter Zenger’s newspaper printed during his imprisonment, with an account of the harassment he endured before his arrest and “edited by him from the hole in the door of his cell” (Heartman). *The New-York Weekly Journal* was the first newspaper in America to be the organ of a political faction and its printer, Zenger, was soon charged with and imprisoned for seditious libel. The present issue carries a long diatribe by Zenger against his nemesis, William Bradford, headed, “From my Prison, December 20th 1734.” He continues with an account of how he was physically threatened by Francis Harison and notes, “What private Orders the Sheriff had concerning me are best known to himself. This I know that from the Time of my being apprehended till the Return of the Precept by virtue of which I was taken, I was deny’d the Use of Pen, Ink and Paper; Altercations were purposely Made on my Account, to put me into a Place by my self, where I was so strictly confin’d above 50 hours that my Wife might not speak to me...” Zenger was eventually found not guilty thanks to the eloquence of his counsel, Andrew Hamilton, and the case is considered the first major victory for freedom of the press in North America.

Four pages, folio (300 x 190mm). (Even toning.) Tipped into: HEARTMAN, C. *John Peter Zenger and his Fight for the Freedom of the American Press*. Highland Park, NJ: Weiss, 1934. No. 14 of an edition limited to 99. (Some chipping to spine and box.)

\$4,000-6,000



KING GEORGE’S WAR, THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBOURG – *New-England Bravery: Being a full and true Account of the taking of the City of Louisbourg, by the New-England Forces under the Command of the Gallant General Pepperell, on the 17th of June, 1745*. Boston: sold at the Heart and Crown [1746].

A rare, graphic broadside celebrating the capture of the French Fortress of Louisbourg on 17 June 1745—likely the first American broadside concerning a major event to bear an illustration. The imposing French fortress at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island posed a significant threat to the New England fishing fleet plying the Grand Banks, while providing a haven for privateers. In 1745 a large force of New England militia under the command of William Pepperell, laid siege to the fortress, forcing its surrender on 28 June 1745. When the British government returned the fortress to France under the terms of the 1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was viewed by New Englanders as a betrayal. The fortress would again fall to British forces in 1758—this time permanently. Not in Evans. Ford, *Mass. Broad-sides* 833 (notes a copy in a private collection). We could trace only one other copy, in the Massachusetts Historical Society (but bearing a variant center-column divider). Ford notes that the woodcut was reused on “Two favorite Songs made on the Evacuation of the Town of Boston, by the British Troops, on the 17th of March, 1776.”

Broadside, 312 x 208 mm. with handwritten annotation at bottom margin: “Jonathan Livermore His Verses” and again on verso: “Jonathan Livermore His Verses May 24 1746.” (Weak and partially separated folds reinforced with tape on verso with mild toning to recto, some moderate wear.)

\$12,000-18,000

215

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790), printer. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 4 April 1754; another issue. [B. Franklin and D. Hall], 11 July 1754. Nos. 1319 & 1333.

**Reports of the young George Washington's exploits in the Ohio Country at the very beginning of the French and Indian War, including the Battle of Jumonville, and printed in Benjamin Franklin's own paper.**

Exciting news of George Washington's military career at the very beginning of the French and Indian War. The first paper includes letters to Major Washington from William Trent and Christopher Gist detailing conversations between the French, led by "La Force" (Michel Pépin), and local Indian tribes as Trent and Gist attempted to construct a storehouse for the Ohio Company at the mouth of Redstone Creek. The letters urge Washington to make all possible haste to the Forks of the Ohio as the enemy are gathering steam. In part, "Monsieur La Force had made a speech to some of our Indians and told them, that neither they nor the English there, would see the Sun above 20 days longer ... When La Force made his Speech to the Indians, they sent a string of Wampum to Mr. Croghan, to desire him to hurry the English to come ... Pray, send a line by Mr. Stewart and let us know the exact Time you will be here, that we may speak Truth in all we say to our Friends...." By the time this newspaper was printed, Washington had in fact just left for the Ohio, on April 2, but with only 160 men.

This campaign culminated in Washington's successful ambush of Jumonville's party and the second paper has front-page news of that event, on 28 May 1754. Again from the information of Christopher Gist: "Some friendly Indians informed the Colonel [Washington] of their Design, and he, with the Vigilance and Bravery of a good Officer, met them with a Party of about 40 men and gave them so proper a Reception that ten of them fell in the Action ... This well-timed success has riveted the Indians to our Interest, who scalped those they had killed, and have sent the Scalps, and a black Belt, to all their Allies, to oblige them to take up the Hatchet (as they express it) and strike the French...." Washington's attack occurred well before news of the formal declaration of war reached America and occasioned considerable controversy. Most ironically, by the time this account appeared in print, Washington had retreated to build Fort Necessity and surrendered the same to the French on 3 July. Miller 593.

Two issues. Four pages each, folio (380 x 250mm). (Second issue without additional half-sheet of advertisements, toned.)

\$3,000-5,000

(2)

216

FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790), editor. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 5 March 1754; another issue. B. Franklin and D. Hall, 31 March 1763.

**Front-page report of electrical experiments and lightning in Franklin's own paper.**

The front page of the 5 March Franklin imprint carries a long report on the death of [Wilhelm] Richmann who was electrocuted while attempting to repeat the experiments of Benjamin Franklin. The report concludes that "the new Doctrine of Lightning is, however, confirm'd by this unhappy Accident and many Lives may hereafter be sav'd by the Practice it teaches" and then explains the principal of the lightning rod which Franklin had invented in 1749. The 1763 paper bears an advertisement: "For the Entertainment of the Curious: A Course of Electrical Experiments" described over about a third of a column on the second page. This issue also offers news concerning the close of the French and Indian War. Miller 593 & 788.

Two issues. Four pages each, folio (385 x 247mm). (Second issue has marginal tear with slight loss.)

\$2,500-3,500

(2)



Gentlemen of the Council  
and of the Assembly

The dangerous Encroachments made by the Subjects of the French King in Divers parts of his Majesty's Dominions in North America by Building Fortifications and other unwarrantable acts demand the Aid of all and each of his Governments and their united Force not only to Demolish such Fortifications as We have just Pretending to but to erect others in such Parts of the Continent as may appear most probable to be usefull

When a War with France shall happen more particularly it should be the Particular view of these Governments that are exposed Both in Peace and in War to the Depredations of the Indians to Build and Restrain as much as in them lies those French Forts in the French King's Possession which have served as a place of safe Retreat to the Indians if they had Committed the most grievous outrages on our Frontiers

To answer those Ends amongst others His Excellency William Shirley Esq<sup>r</sup> in his speech to the General Assembly of his Government of the 13<sup>th</sup> of February last Recommended the necessity of Building a strong Fort near the French Fort at Crown Point the Recommendation was Committed Reported upon and accepted by the whole Legislature the Governour's speech and the Committees Report shall order to be laid before you

That you may be Informed what measures that Government has thought Expedient in Consequence of the Governour's Recommendation and in support of the Common Cause from the Reparations his Majesty has been Pleas'd to make to Redress the French from their unjust Encroachments Novagotia and on the Ohio it appear to me a most favourable Conjunction to give the French Troops a further Division by Erecting a strong Fort at or near their Fort at Crown Point and I do in the most earnest Manner Recommend it as Essential to the future Peace and Welfare of all his Majesty's Colonys I shall not therefore doubt but that you will forthwith as a Committee of both Houses take this matter under your Consideration and Report what Measures this Province ought to take in Conjunction with his Majesty's other Governments in this general Concern

Governour Shirley has so far as Imposted to me the Resolution taken by his Government for the same herein mentioned but by the Advice of His Majesty's Council I put a stop to the Exportation of all Kinds of Provisions and Warlike Stores from this Port to any of the French Colonys and have given the necessary Orders to the proper Officers for a Due Obeyance therof But to render my Orders more Effectual and to prevent the Port from being presently shut up which may be Injurious to our Trade a short Act is still wanting on the present Occasion

The Government of the Massachusetts have pass'd an Act to enforce the Governour's Orders in this particular and his Honour James De Lancey Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieutenant Governour of New York by the last Post Transmitted an Act pass'd in that Government for a Time therein Committed for the same Purposes which shall be laid before you for your Guidance

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CROWN POINT – WENTWORTH, B[enning] (1696-1770). Manuscript petition, Portsmouth, 12 March 1755.

Three pages, 302 x 186mm (toned, repair to fold, second leaf cut off after closing date).

**Defending the northern frontier: impassioned plea for the construction of Fort Crown Point in response to French and Indian depredations.** Benning Wentworth was the colonial governor of New Hampshire from 1741 to 1766, overseeing land grants in much of what is now southern Vermont (despite claims from the province of New York). Bennington is named after him. His conclusion here is particularly pointed: "Therefore let it not ever hereafter be told in Cath or ever Published in the Streets of Askelon so many Populous Colonies of Protestants should tamely submit to Entail irretreivable miseries and Bondage on the Generations yet to be born...."

\$1,200-1,800

218

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR – GEORGE II, King of England (1738-1820). *His Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King ... Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Seventeenth Day of May, 1756*. London: printed by Thomas Baskett, 1756.

**The first and official printing of George II's Declaration of War, beginning the French and Indian War (or Seven Years' War).**

King George's declaration details a string of "unwarrantable Proceedings" by the French, but the last straw was the lack of repentance when, "in a time of profound Peace, without any Declaration of War, and without any previous Notice given, or Application made, a Body of French Troops, under the Command of an Officer bearing the French King's Commission, attacked in a hostile Manner and possessed themselves of the English Fort on the Ohio in North America." The ensuing French and Indian Wars would ultimately determine the power structure of the North American colonies. Rare; there is only one copy in the auction records of RBH.

Broadside (520 x 412mm). Wood-engraved headpiece and initial. (Mild creasing and edge-tears, tiny hole at center, lower quadrant lightly toned.)

\$10,000-15,000



His Majesty's  
**DECLARATION**  
Of WAR against the *French* King.

GEORGE R.



THE unwarrantable Proceedings of the *French* in the *West* Indies, and *North America*, since the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and the Usurpations and Encroachments made by them upon Our Territories, and the Settlements of Our Subjects in those Parts, particularly in Our Province of *Nova Scotia*, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient Evidence of a formed Design and Resolution in that Court, to pursue invariably by such Measures, as should most effectually promote their ambitious Views, without any Regard to the most solemn Treaties and Engagements. We have not been wanting on Our Part to make, from time to time, the most serious Representations to the *French* King, upon these repeated Acts of Violence, and to endeavour to obtain Redress and Satisfaction for the Injuries done to Our Subjects, and to prevent the like Causes of Complaint for the future: But though frequent Assurances have been given, that every thing should be settled agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between the Two Crowns, and particularly that the Evacuation of the Four Neutral Islands in the *West* Indies should be effected (which was expressly promised to Our Ambassador in *France*) the Execution of these Assurances, and of the Treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the most frivolous Pretences; and the unjustifiable Practice of the *French* Governors, and of the Officers acting under their Authority, are still carried on, till, at length, in the Month of *April*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty four, they broke out in open Acts of Hostility, when, in Time of profound Peace, without any Declaration of War, and without any previous Notice given, or Application made, a Body of *French* Troops, under the Command of an Officer bearing the *French* King's Commission, attacked in a hostile Manner, and possessed themselves of the *English* Fort on the *Ohio* in *North America*.

But notwithstanding this Act of Hostility, which could not but be looked upon as a Commencement of War, yet, from Our earnest Desire of Peace, and in Hopes the Court of *France* would disavow this Violence and Injure, We contented Ourselves with sending such a Force to *America*, as was indispensably necessary for the immediate Defence and Protection of Our Subjects against fresh Attack and Insults.

In the mean Time great Naval Armaments were preparing in the Ports of *France*, and a considerable Body of *French* Troops embarked for *North America*; and though the *French* Ambassador was sent back to *England* with specious Professions of a Desire to accommodate these Differences, yet it appeared, that their real Design was only to gain Time for the Passage of those Troops to *America*, which they hoped would secure the Superiority of the *French* Forces in those Parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive Projects into Execution.

In these Circumstances We could not but think it incumbent upon Us, to endeavor to prevent the Success of so dangerous a Design, and to oppose the Landing of the *French* Troops in *America*; and in Consequence of the just and necessary Measures Whom taken for that Purpose, the *French* Ambassador was immediately recalled from Our Court; the Fortifications at *Dunkirk*, which had been repairing for some Time, were enlarged; great Bodies of Troops marched down to the Coast; and Our Kingdoms were threatened with an Invasion.

In order to prevent the Execution of these Designs, and to provide for the Security of our Kingdoms, which were thus threatened, We would no longer forbear giving Orders for the seizing at Sea the Ships of the *French* King, and his Subjects. Notwithstanding which, as We were still unwilling to give up all Hopes that an Accommodation might be effected, We have contented Ourselves hitherto with detaining the said Ships, and preserving them and (as far as was possible) their Cargoes entire, without proceeding to the Confiscation of them; but it being now evident, by the hostile Invasion actually made by the *French* King of Our Island of *Minorca*, that it is the determined Resolution of that Court to hearken to no Terms of Peace, but to carry on the War, which has been long begun on their Part with the utmost Violence, We can no longer remain, consistently with what We owe to Our own Honour, and to the Welfare of Our Subjects, within those Bounds, which, from Desire of Peace, We had hitherto observed.

We have therefore thought proper to declare War; and We do hereby Declare War against the *French* King, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the Help of Almighty God, in Our just Undertaking, and being assured of the hearty Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects, in Support of so good a Cause; hereby willing and requiring Our Captain General of Our Forces, Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Our High Admiral of *Great Britain*, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Ports and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to execute all Acts of Hostility, in the Prosecution of this War against the *French* King, his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts: Willing and require all Our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the said *French* King, or his Subjects. And We do hereby command Our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said *French* King; Declaring, That whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be so withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said *French* King, the same, being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize.

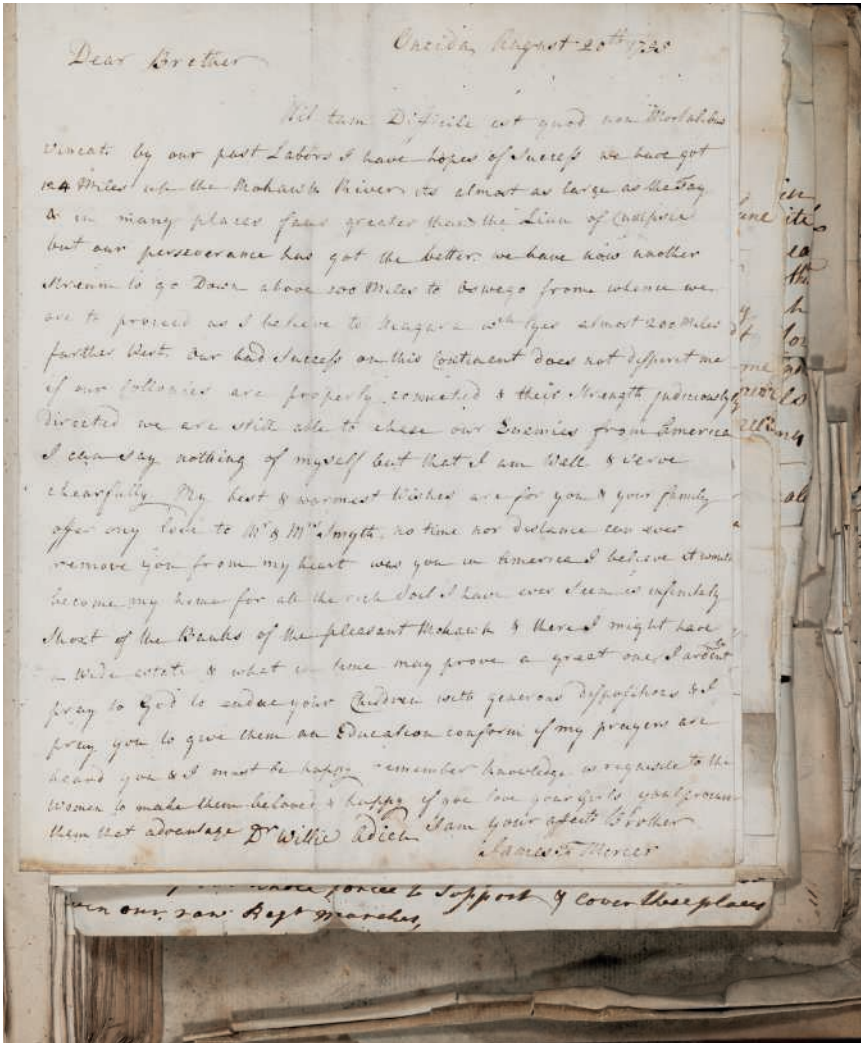
And whereas there are remaining in Our Kingdom divers of the Subjects of the *French* King, We do hereby declare Our Royal Intention to be, That all the *French* Subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Effects.

Given at Our Court at *Kennington*, the Seventeenth Day of *May*, 1756, in the Twenty ninth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

L O N D O N :

Printed by *Thomas Baskett*, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1756.



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FRENCH & INDIAN WAR – MERCER, James (d. 1756). An archive of 40 letters from Mercer to his mother and brother, William Mercer, written during his travels in Europe, Jamaica, and North America, 1736-1755 (Including five letters by Col. Mercer from Fort Oswego, 1755-56), and approximately 70 letters written in the aftermath of Col. Mercer's death, including correspondence of James Grahame, Mercer's friend, and a 13-page account of the Battle of Oswego by Grahame, praising Mercer and indicting Gov. William Shirley.

220 pages, (various sizes), bound together in boards bearing spine-title, "Lt. Col James Francis Mercer of Sir William Pepperell's Late 562st Regt of Infantry. Dr Grahame & Mr Douglas." (Right margins of some letters frayed, several letters folded).

**"The constitution all through British America is a democracy." An important French and Indian War archive from a high-ranking British officer in command of Fort Oswego, in which he narrates the events preceding his death in battle, as well as some of his impressions of America – foreshadowing the coming revolution.** On 18 February 1755, Mercer provides his first impressions of America, which he finds much more hospitable than the disease-ridden West Indies: North America, he writes, is "the finest country on the globe, luxuriant and abounding with all the necessaries of life. The industrious hand is the only thing wanting here to make it a perfect paradise." 9 June 1755: "We are forming four attacks against our enemys on this continent, in which if we succeed, I hope they'l abandon Canada." 22

July 1755, he mentions Braddock's defeat and death: "We have just heard of our loss in the back parts of Virginia, with the death of the general." He is not always impressed by the American inhabitants of this natural paradise. 22 July 1755. "The constitution all through British America is a democracy," which allowed for "dissentions and animosities" which only gave "advantages to the enemy." Nothing would satisfy Americans "while there is a Frenchman on this continent," but they seemed inclined to let "their Mother country [be] at the expense of chasing them off it."

In the summer of 1756, the war intensifies, and Mercer's responsibilities increase as he gains his fateful command at Fort Oswego. "I am now," 14 March 1756, "by various causes, the second in command on this continent, and not entirely without some hopes of another testimony of his Majesties favor." Fate, and General Montcalm, had other plans. The French general led a force of 3,000. But poor supplies had forced Mercer's regiment of Massachusetts men to suffer badly in winter quarters. By the time Montcalm descended upon them, Col. Mercer's force of 2,000 was just over half that number in fighting effectiveness. Indeed, the men had been close to mutiny in the spring, as outlined in Grahame's damning account of the battle. Montcalm also showed his tactical superiority, gaining the high ground on Mercer, and pounding the fort's fortifications to rubble. When a cannonball killed Mercer on the morning of 14 August, the defenders quickly surrendered. [With:] *Papers Relating to the First Settlement and Capture of Fort Oswego. 1727-1756.* [n.p., n.d.]. pp. [443]-506, octavo, bound in titled wraps with four folding maps.

\$25,000-35,000

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR – TRUMBULL, Jonathan (1710-1785). Autograph document signed (“Jonth Trumbule Colo of ye 12th Regiment”) Lebanon, [Conn.], 12 August 1757.

One page, 312 x 190 mm. Minor chips along right and bottom margins affecting a few words of text.

**Responding to the fall of Fort William Henry – immortalized in Cooper’s *Last of the Mohicans* – Jonathan Trumbull issues an urgent call to mobilize the Connecticut militia against the French.**

An impassioned plea by the future governor of Connecticut, then a colonel in the Connecticut militia, responding to a panicked call for reinforcements by General Daniel Webb, commanding Fort Edward. Trumbull sounds the alarm to raise the Connecticut militia: “By Advices from General Webb, Communicated by the Honble James Delancey Esqr. Lt Govr of new York & from David Witney Colo— from Connecticut; Fort Wm Henry surrendered from the Enemy the 9th— of August instant, & the Night following Fort Edward was Attacked; & that This Loss & further Attempt rendered it Absolutely Necessary that all The Assistance that Can be Spared be dispatched from the Neighbouring Governments for the Preservation of the Country & to Prevent ... Devastation being spread over it & desiring with the Greatest Speed, so great a Number of the Militia as can be sent from this Colony; Every man besides his Arms & Ammunition bringing with him, as much provisions as he can conveniently carry; Once which I have rec<sup>d</sup> no further Order from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Fitch Esq<sup>r</sup> Capt Gen<sup>l</sup> of this Colony but am in hourly expectation thereof— These are therefore to Direct you forthwith To apply yourselves & the Souldiers of the respective Companies To examine into the State of the Arms & Ammunition of your respective Companies; & see to it that each Souldier will furnish according to Law, & Enquire into the State of the Health of your Souldiers, & their Abilities for the Service; & Encourage them to get their Horses fixed, such as are fit for such Service; Let the Souldiers be advised of the Neighbouring of the Present Emergency & Exhorted to be in all possible Readiness to act & save themselves in the Defence of their Country, & to Go for the relief succour & Assistance of his Majesty’s Subjects, Towns, Towns or places that shall be Assaulted by the Enemy or in Danger thereof, at the Shortest Call or Notice that may be Given them. Given under my Hand in Lebanon this 12<sup>th</sup> August 1757.

The reaction to the report was swift. Nearly a quarter of Connecticut’s militia, some 5,000 men, responded to the alarm. Massachusetts mobilized nearly 7,000. By the time Trumbull issued this order, nearly 5,000 New Englanders were already encamped outside Fort Edward’s palisades awaiting the anticipated French advance, and more would follow in subsequent days. The alarm would soon pass as intelligence indicated that Montcalm, lacking sufficient provisions, was destroying Fort William Henry and withdrawing northward. While the alarm proved expensive—consuming approximately a third of the military expenditures for the year—the New England colonies “had demonstrated a capacity to respond to a military emergency without parallel in the English-speaking world.” (Anderson, *Crucible of War*, p.201).

\$5,000–7,000

To all the Military Officers in the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment in the Colony of Connecticut— Greeting By Advices from General Webb, Communicated by the Honble James Delancey Esq<sup>r</sup> Lt Gov<sup>r</sup> of New York & from David Witney Col<sup>o</sup> from Connecticut; Fort Wm Henry surrendered to the Enemy the 9<sup>th</sup> of August instant, & the Night following Fort Edward was Attacked; & that This Loss & further Attempt rendered it Absolutely Necessary that all the Assistance that Can be Spared be dispatched from the Neighbouring Governments for the Preservation of the Country & to Prevent Ruin & Devastation being spread over it; desiring with the Greatest Speed so great a Number of the Militia as can be sent from this Colony; Every man besides his Arms & Ammunition bringing with him, as much provisions as he can conveniently carry; Once which I have rec<sup>d</sup> no further Order from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Fitch Esq<sup>r</sup> Capt Gen<sup>l</sup> of this Colony but am in hourly expectation thereof— These are therefore to Direct you forthwith To apply yourselves & the Souldiers of the respective Companies To examine into the State of the Arms & Ammunition of your respective Companies; & see to it that each Souldier will furnish according to Law, & Enquire into the State of the Health of your Souldiers, & their Abilities for the Service; & Encourage them to get their Horses fixed, such as are fit for such Service; Let the Souldiers be advised of the Neighbouring of the Present Emergency & Exhorted to be in all possible Readiness to act & save themselves in the Defence of their Country, & to Go for the relief succour & Assistance of his Majesty’s Subjects, Towns, Towns or places that shall be Assaulted by the Enemy or in Danger thereof, at the Shortest Call or Notice that may be Given them. Given under my Hand in Lebanon this 12<sup>th</sup> August 1757.

Jon<sup>s</sup> Trumbull, Col<sup>o</sup> of the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

Thursday, August 4.

Paris, July 29. The King's... The King's... The King's...

COUNTRY NEWS. France, July 28. Monday... The King's...

SMITHS. Providence, July 28. The King's... The King's...

ARRIVALS. Providence, July 28. The King's... The King's...

New York, Boston, and Bermuda... The King's...

LONDON. The King's... The King's...

The King's... The King's...

Monday the first edition of Lord... The King's...

The King's... The King's...

The King's... The King's...

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MASON AND DIXON SURVEY - The London Chronicle or Universal Evening Post. London: Sold by J. Wilkie, 4 August 1763.

The birth of the Mason-Dixon Line: a rare mention of the Mason and Dixon Survey in a London newspaper. The fifth page of the issue observes that "Lord Baltimore, Proprietary of Maryland, and Messrs. Penn Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, have appointed Mr. Mason and Mr. Dixon, two eminent mathematicians, to settle the bounds of their respective settlements in those colonies, and put a final issue to a dispute which has subsisted on that head ever since 1693."

Eight pages, folio (271 x 206mm). (Partial separation at spine fold, minor tear at top margin affects title on page one, light dampstains.)

\$800-1,200

[Dedicated, Miscellaneous]

[NUMB. 61.]

PROVIDENCE AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; and Country JOURNAL. Containing the best Advice, and the most useful News, both Foreign and Domestic.

SA T U R D A Y, December 17, 1763. [Vol. II.]

By the KING, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the said Proclamation...

By the KING, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the said Proclamation... The King's... The King's...

222

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR - The Providence Gazette; and Country Journal. Providence: William Goddard, 17 December 1763. Vol. 2, No. 61.

A full, front-page printing of the Royal Proclamation of 1763, stating the new boundaries of colonial America at the end of the French and Indian War. This important proclamation drew the boundary line for European settlement along the Appalachian crest, strictly limiting westward expansion. American colonists, including George Washington, were deeply aggrieved, as they had fought to win some of this territory and were now being forbidden to profit from it.

Four pages, folio (396 x 255 mm). (Brown stain.)

\$1,500-2,500





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BRADFORD, William (1719-1791), editor. *The Pennsylvania Journal; and Weekly Advertiser*. Expiring: *In Hopes of a Resurrection to Life again*. Philadelphia: William Bradford, 31 October 1765.

“Adieu, Adieu to the LIBERTY of the PRESS.”

An icon of American journalism and patriotism: the renowned “Tombstone Edition” of William Bradford’s *Pennsylvania Journal*, issued the day before the Stamp Act took effect and announcing that he was suspending publication. The Stamp Act instituted the first direct tax on the British American colonies, causing unprecedented ire and presaging the Revolution. It affected a range of printed matter of which newspapers were the most important. William Bradford here announces that he will suspend publication due to the burden of the tax and surrounds an image of the death’s head with the legend: “An Emblem of the Effects of the Stamp. O! the fatal Stamp.” On the back page, an image of a coffin is captioned: “The last Remains of the Pennsylvania Journal, Which departed this Life, the 31st of October, 1765 of a Stamp in her Vitals, Aged 23 Years.” More seriously there is a long editorial on the blessings of liberty. The specific theme is that the “Liberty of the Press has very justly been esteemed one of the main Pillars of the Liberty of the People.” Rare.

Four pages, folio (397 x 260mm). Printed in mourning borders, woodcuts of skulls and crossbones, a coffin, shovels and pickaxes (light soiling, some wear along folds affecting several letters, with deckle edges preserved).

\$30,000-50,000

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL,  
EXTRAORDINARY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1766.

This Morning arrived Capt. WISE, in a Brig from Pool in 8 Weeks, by whom we have the GLORIOUS NEWS of the

REPEAL OF THE STAMP-ACT,

As passed by the King, Lords and Commons. It received the ROYAL ASSENT the 18th of March, on which we most sincerely congratulate our Readers.

An Act to repeal an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expenses of attending, protecting and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.*



HEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same, and for amending such parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as directed the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned:* And whereas the Continuance of the said Act would be attended with many Inconveniences, and may be productive of Consequences greatly detrimental to the Commercial Interests of these Kingdoms; May it therefore please your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and sixty six, the above-mentioned Act, and the several Matters and Things therein contained, shall be, and is and are hereby repealed and made void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

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REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT – *Supplement to the Pennsylvania Journal, Extraordinary. Philadelphia, May 19, 1766. This Morning arrived Capt. Wise, in a Brig from Pool in 8 Weeks, by whom we have the Glorious News of the Repeal of the Stamp Act...* [Philadelphia: William Bradford], 1766.

**The very rare first American broadside printing of the Stamp Act's repeal.** Below the heading, the *Journal* has reprinted the full text of “An Act to repeal an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expenses of attending, protecting and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the Several Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.”

Issued as part of issue 1224 [p.5] of the *Pennsylvania Journal*, the supplement is not recorded in Hildeburn. A survey of extant papers and broadsides of the period reveals no earlier printings of the full text of the Stamp Act repeal in a broadside or newspaper. (Only the *Boston Post-Boy* reprints the whole text of the Parliamentary Act in full, but within the paper's regular issue, not as a broadside.) OCLC cites but one institutional example of the present broadside (Huntington Library), and it has appeared for sale only twice in a major auction or dealer catalog in the past century (Rosenbach, 1917, 8:1168; Anderson Galleries, 10–12 January 1921, lot 180).

Broadside, small folio (340 x 215 mm). Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, “An Act of Parl[iamen]t passed the 18th March 1766 to repeal the Stamp Act.” (Moderate toning and scattered foxing, weak fold repaired on verso).

\$25,000–35,000



The Honorable  
Comity of the town of Boston To  
Jonathan Drury - D  
To Riding to Cambridge Brookline Roxbury  
and Dorchester with Leter to Each  
Town. - - - - - Hors and self £ 1:4:0  
Dec 3 1773  
Alow

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BOSTON TEA PARTY – DRURY, Jonathan. Autograph document, [Boston], 3 December 1773, an invoice directed to “Mr Samuel Adams In Boston”, and docketed on verso by COOPER, William (d. 1809), clerk for the Boston Committee of Correspondence.

One page, 110 x 180mm.

**An invoice submitted to Samuel Adams for the express rider who spread the call for the fateful mass meeting in Boston that would set the stage for the Boston Tea Party.** Only days following his ride through the countryside near Boston, Drury drafted an invoice to “The Honorable Comity of the town of Bosto[n] To Jon[a]than Drury... To Riding to Cambridg[e] Bro[o]kline Roxbury and Do[r]chester with Leter to Each Town..... Hors[e] and self £1:4:0” The Boston Committee of Correspondence had hired Dury to carry copies of a letter, dated 28 November 1773, that warned of the arrival of the *Dartmouth*: “A part of the Tea ship’d by the East India Company is now arrived in this Harbour,” and calling for a meeting “at Faneuil Hall” the following morning, “to give us your advice what steps are to be immediately taken in order effectually to prevent the impending evil” (*Minutes of the Boston Committee of Correspondence*, 6:458-460).

Thousands responded to the call, prompting Samuel Adams to move the meeting to the Old South meeting House. The mass meeting passed a resolution urging the captain of the *Dartmouth* to leave the port without landing the tea, nor paying the import duty. In response, Governor Hutchinson prevented the ship from leaving port without landing the tea. Soon afterwards, two more tea ships, the *Eleanor* and the *Beaver*, arrived in Boston, further inflaming popular passions. On 16 December 1773, thousands gathered in and around the Old South Meeting House to protest the second landing. When a report arrived that Governor Hutchinson was still refusing to allow the ships to leave, Samuel Adams purportedly announced, “This meeting can do nothing further to save the country.” Soon afterwards, people began pouring out of the meeting house, with some in the crowd donning Mohawk costumes that would figure prominently later that night as the members of the Sons of Liberty boarded the tea ships and dumped their cargo into the harbor.

\$15,000-25,000





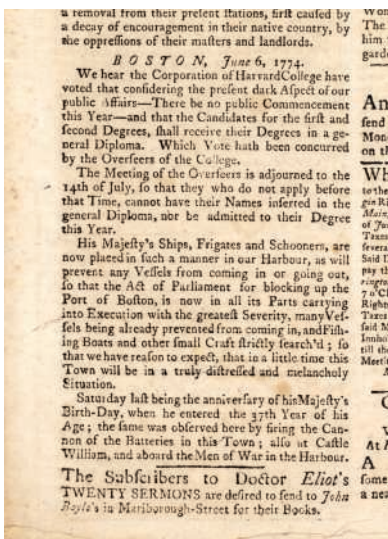
229

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE RIGHTS OF BRITISH AMERICA – *Postscript to the Pennsylvania Packet. No. 173.* [Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1774.] No.173.

**An important precursor to the Declaration of Independence, in Dunlap’s own paper as a broadsheet extra.** Thomas Jefferson was en route to the Virginia Convention of 1774 when he fell ill and sent a written statement instead, being the *Summary View of the Rights of British America*. It has been judged, next to the Declaration, as “the greatest literary contribution to the American Revolution” (Parker, *Wellsprings of a Nation*). Although Jefferson’s stand was deemed too incendiary to be adopted by the Convention, it was printed separately by Clementina Rind of Williamsburg and at least one copy of her pamphlet was carried (by Patrick Henry) to the Congress in Philadelphia and there reprinted by John Dunlap. This Dunlap printing of the preface refers to the work as “just published.” The preface is addressed to King George and signed “Tribunus,” thought to be Arthur Lee of the famous Virginia family. In part: “The times are big with great events. What will be the consequence, is not in human sagacity to foretell. But if the same system be pursued, which for a long time hath employed the attention of your Majesty’s ministers, they ought to tremble for their heads....”

Broadsheet, two pages, folio (425 x 254mm). (Minor staining.)

\$3,000–5,000



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BOSTON PORT ACT – *The Boston Evening-Post*. Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 6 June 1774. No. 2019.

**Same-day report on the Boston Port Bill, in the local Boston newspaper.** The first of the so-called Intolerable Acts, the Boston Port Act, took effect on 1 June 1774. It closed the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the tea destroyed in the Tea Party, effectively besieging the entire city rather than punishing individuals. The majority of this Boston paper is devoted to angry reactions to the Act and other patriotic content. Most importantly there is a report dated 6 June, from Boston that the British blockade is in effect: “His Majesty’s Ships, Frigates and Schooners, are now placed in such a manner in our Harbour, as will prevent any Vessels from coming in or going out so that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port of Boston, is now in all its Parts carrying into Execution with the greatest Severity, many Vessels being already prevented from coming in, and Fishing Boats and other small Craft strictly search’d; so that we have reason to expect, that in a little time this Town will be in a truly distressed and melancholy Situation.” It is also announced that Harvard canceled public commencement.

Four pages, folio (390 x 248mm). (Backfold taped, some toning.)

\$2,500–3,500



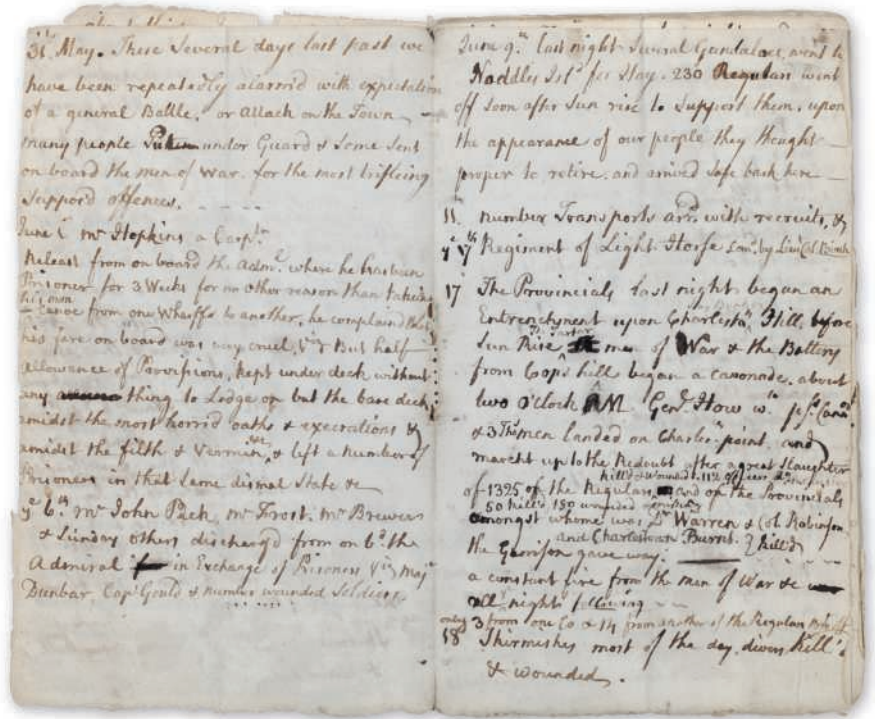
231

JOIN OR DIE – *The Massachusetts Spy, or Thomas's Boston Journal*. Boston: Isaiah Thomas, 27 October 1774. Vol.4, No.195.

**Paul Revere’s famed “Join or Die” snake and dragon cartoon.** This issue with the front page full of reports from the Massachusetts Provincial Congress including a long address from the Worcester Committee to General Gage protesting the behavior of the King’s troops and the enforcement of the Port Bill, a continued call to boycott East-India tea, and a resolution for public Thanksgiving, signed in type by John Hancock to occur the day before the first anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. The original “Join or Die” graphic was created by Benjamin Franklin in 1754 to underscore the need for colonial union at the start of the French and Indian War. During the American Revolution it acquired additional meaning, and Revere adapted the design, lengthening the snake and adding a dragon.

Four pages, folio (461 x 295mm). (Some even browning, ink splashes, second leaf tipped to mount.)

\$3,000–5,000



**232**

SIEGE OF BOSTON – NEWELL, Timothy (c.1718–1799).  
Autograph manuscript, [Boston], 19 April 1775–16 March 1776.

22 pages, 160 x 198mm. Disbound, edgewear to first and final leaves affecting a few letters.

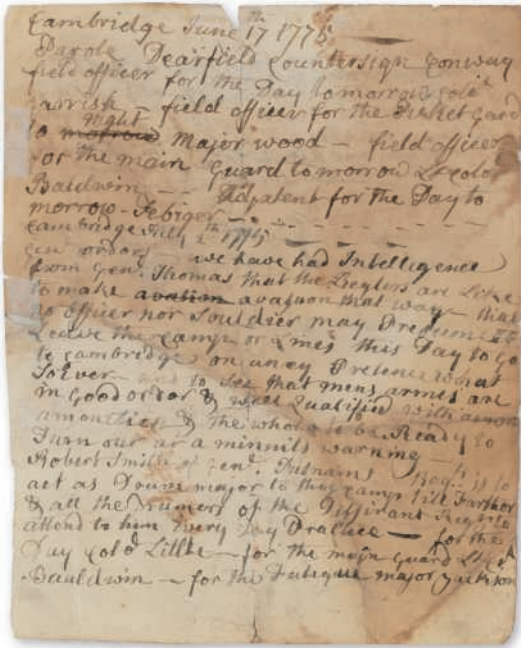
**Timothy Newell, Boston Selectman, describes the battles of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill as well as the Siege of Boston, written while inside the British-occupied city.** Newell was one of seven Boston Selectmen overseeing the town of Boston at the start of the Revolutionary War. Unlike fellow Selectman John Hancock who left the city to join the Provincial Congress at Lexington, he remained in Boston during the siege, offering a unique perspective on the nearly year-long siege of British-occupied Boston. Newell was a moderate, but his entries betray a decided bias toward the rebel cause.

Newell’s journal opens with the events of 19 April 1775, including the Battles of Lexington and Concord: “Last night the King’s Troops marcht out from the Bottom of the common, crost over to Phip’s farm marcht on till they came to Lexington where they fired and kill’d 8 of our people, and proceeded to Concord where they were sent to destroy magazines of Provisions and after doing some damage ... they halted and were soon attackt by our people, upon which they retreated ... upon their retreat they were found by a Brigade commanded by Lord Piercy who continued the retreat and were beat by our people from there down to Charlestown which fight was continued till Sunset. Our people behaved with the utmost bravery...” Newell also records the first large-scale battle of the war, the Battle of Bunker Hill of 17 June 1775: “The Provincials last night began an Entrenchment upon Charleston (Bunker) Hill before sunrise. Men of War & the Battery from Cops hill began a cannonade about two o’clock A.M. Genl Howe with [?] cannons and 3 Thou men landed on Charles point and marched up to the Redoubt after a great slaughter killed and wounded 112 officers... 1325 of the Regulars and of the Provincials 50 killed 180 wounded ... The Garrison gave way. A constant fire from the Men of War all ye nights following.”

Newell records daily life in the occupied city as the siege of Boston continued. By the start of August, food was becoming scarce. On 1 August 1775, Newell observed, “Very trying Scenes. This day was invited by two Gentlemen to dine upon Ratts.” Newell also describes how British troops began to turn people out of their homes for quartering and the plundering of church pews for a pig-sty (on orders of General Burgoyne). Finally, in March 1776, as Washington prepared to occupy Dorchester Heights, which would allow the rebels to bombard Boston with artillery, the British decided to evacuate. His entries for 13–16 March 1776 captured the scene: “The General sent to the selectmen and desired their immediate attendance which we did accordingly. It was to acquaint us that as he was about retreating from the town and it was his advice for all the inhabitants to keep in their houses and that his orders were to injure no person. He could not be answerable for any irregularities of his troops. The General told us that the Man of War would continue in the harbour loaded with Carcases & combustibles that in Case the King’s Troops met with any Obstructions in their retreat; he should set fire to the Town ... that he thought it his duty to destroy much of the property in the town to prevent it being useful to the Rebel Army...” It appears that Newell wrote the present copy sometime after the event, likely to consolidate information. The complete transcript — nearly all of which relates specifically to the siege, cannonade, and skirmishes with the Provincials, and other matters — is available on request. Newell’s journal was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1852 and frequently cited thereafter. See, for example: Berger, *Diary of America*, 1957; Humphrey, *Voices of Revolutionary America*, 2011; Carr, *After the Siege*, 2005; Winsor, *Memorial History of Boston*, 1882; and more. [With:] 525 x 420 mm. oil portrait of Newell, housed in a gilt frame (690 x 575 mm). With identifying label affixed to reverse of frame.

Further excerpts from Newell’s journal can be found at [christies.com](http://christies.com).

\$25,000–35,000



**233**

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL – Manuscript, Cambridge (Mass.), 17 June to 5 July 1775.

Two pages, 195 x 160mm. Partial fold separations repaired, marginal chips infilled, moderate soling.

**Pages from the orderly book of Ephraim Doolittle’s 18th Massachusetts Regiment, including the orders of the day issued on the morning of the Battle of Bunker Hill.** Ephraim Doolittle’s regiment responded to the Lexington Alarm of 19 April 1775 and participated in the siege of Boston. On the morning of 17 June 1775, Doolittle’s orderly sergeant recorded the following orders for the day, which for reasons of secrecy did not mention what would be in store for the regiment that day: “Cambridge June 17 1775 — Parole Dearfield Countersign Conway field officer for the Day tomorrow Colo Garrish — field officer for the picket guard to night Major wood — field officer or the main Guard tomorrow Lt. Colo Baldwin — Adjatent for the Day tomorrow Febrizer —.” Doolittle’s regiment marched out of Cambridge later that morning for Charlestown Neck where they would form the center of the American line on Breed’s Hill under the command of William Prescott — sustaining two frontal assaults by British regulars before retreating after the third and final charge late in the afternoon.

A disorderly retreat following the battle, and the general disorganization that prevailed throughout the large untrained army is the most likely reason that the next entry doesn’t appear for nearly two weeks. The next entry for 2 July, accomplished directly below the entry for 17 June, records “intelligence from Genl. Thomas that the Reglers are Like to make avasion that way — that no officer nor Souldier may Presume to Leave the Camp or Lines this Day to Go to Cambridge on any Pretence what in Good ordor & well Qualified with ... amonition & the whole to be Ready to Turn out at a minuits warning...” 2 July is also the day that George Washington arrived in Cambridge to formally take charge of the forces surrounding Boston. Likely in anticipation of that event, Robert Smith of Putnam’s regiment was ordered to train “all the Drum[m]ers of the Diffirant Regts to attend to him Every Day [for] Practice—” On 4 July, Washington began issuing a slew of orders to instill discipline, which had been severely lacking up to that point. On 5 July, the orderly book records “Genl ordors — that Eacy Regt ... keep their Respective Perades Clean and Every Regt Lend a Sergt to come to wait on the Genl to Receive ordors and to ... [be] well Dressed and his Hair well Powdered... [and] that an ordorly Drum[m]er be ap[p]ointed in Every Regt whose Duty it shall be when Ever he hears the Drum Beat where the ordors are Deliver[e]d out, to beat ... calling his own Camp that the Sergt maj at attend their Duty and obay ordors in this Respect to be confied for Tryal that the fategue men from each Regt be Paraded at the main guard Parade Every morning when the gun fires and not to Leave it until they are told of by one of the acting adjatents.”

\$8,000-12,000

**234**

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL – *The New-England Chronicle or Essex Gazette*. Cambridge: Printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, Harvard-College, 22 June 1775.



**The first newspaper account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, printed less than a week after the event, including rumors of the death of Howe or Burgoyne.** The report offers great detail of the events on 17 June 1775, including the construction of the entrenchments the previous night, the successful defense of the works against successive British charges, as well as the destruction of Charles Town “...almost all laid in Ashes by the Barbarity and wanton Cruelty of that infernal Villain, Thomas Gage.” The account of the battle is accompanied by an additional report “From a Person of Credit” who noted he “heard the Officers and Soldiers say that they were sure that they had a Thousand or more killed and wounded; that they were caring the wounded Men from 4 o’Clock on Saturday until I came away... A great many officers are dead...” Another report suggests “that one of the Enemy’s General Officers is among the Slain, said to be either Howe or Burgoyne.” (Both survived the day.)

Two pages (as issued), folio (385 x 245mm). Subscriber’s name (“Capt Jon Judd”) accomplished above title. (Folds, minor marginal chips do not affect text.)

\$4,000-6,000



235

PAINÉ, Thomas (1737-1809) – BOGARDUS, Jacob. Autograph letter signed (“Ja Bogardus”), to Robert Livingston, Jr., Sharon, [N.Y.], 21 March 1775.

Three pages, 315 x 195mm, bifolium with address panel on fourth page. Losses at bottom margin affects several lines of text, light toning along folds, marginal wear.

**Thomas Paine’s Common Sense rouses passions for independence and liberty: “the Pamphlet called common sense, formerly much applauded here but now preached up as a Christian Doctrine in our Pulpits.”** Written by a prominent Hudson Valley Landlord fearing general anarchy: **“It is now come to this what our Zealots declare is liberty, no one must gainsay at his peril, such Liberty I think leads to licentiousness and Tyranny.”** A remarkable letter written in the wake of the seismic shift in public opinion in favor of independence occasioned by the publication of Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*. The impact of Paine’s work cannot be overestimated. His plain arguments transformed the course of the American Revolution. Whereas most Whigs chose to blame Parliament for the troubles, Paine placed responsibility squarely at the feet of George III—and in so doing, questioned the legitimacy of the monarchy itself—setting the stage for a rush toward American independence.



Paine’s forceful critique of monarchy also prompted many to question other pillars of authority—both political and economic. Bogardus, a prominent Hudson valley landlord, fretted over the strong passions unleashed by Paine’s words, especially among the often restive tenants in his neighborhood who had resisting prominent Hudson valley landlords for some time: “I think it must be prudence to guard against the opposite extreme. It is now come to this what our Zealots declare is liberty, no one must gainsay at his peril, such Liberty I think leads to licentiousness and Tyranny. When the reins are holden thus loosely we run wildly on without a guide to ruin. Such sticklers for liberty carry their views to the subversion of liberty itself, the strongest in that case has only his liberty to do what he pleases.” Although Bogardus believed that London’s policies toward the colonies were “honest” in “principle,” he worried that some acts (among which included the tea duties), were “designedly intended as a bait,” and “they might in future plead it as such, and unmask their batteries and play with lavish hands upon our land and every species of property... I sincerely pray they may never succeed, but while we are thus opprest is not reason for us to fall in the same extreme...” A fascinating letter underscoring the complex nature of colonial politics at the start of the American Revolution.

\$7,000–9,000

236

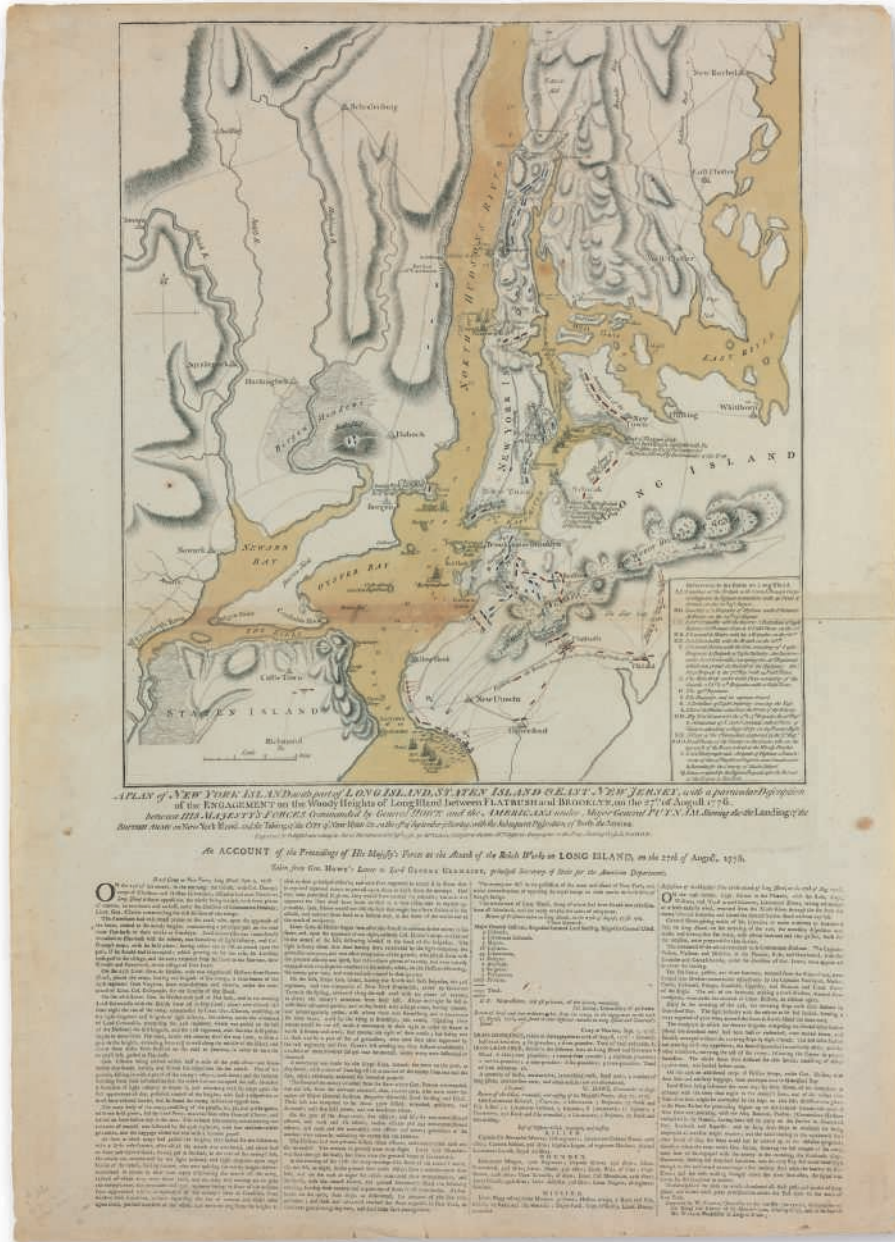
ROGERS, John, editor. *The American Gazette: Or, The Constitutional Journal*. Salem: John Rogers at Ezekiel Russell’s printing-office, June 18, 1776. Vol. 1, No. 1.

**The inaugural number of this short-lived patriot newspaper.** The publisher’s advertisement specifically promises special coverage of the “glorious cause the American colonies are so unitedly interested in.” Indeed, in just the fifth issue, Rogers’ *American Gazette* became the first in Massachusetts to print the Declaration of Independence. Even that scoop was not enough to keep the paper in business and the seventh number was its last.

Four pages, folio (393 x 253mm). (Leaves nearly separated, few stains.)

\$2,000–3,000





237

FADEN, William (1749-1836). *A Plan of New York Island with Part of Long Island, Staten Island & East New Jersey, with a particular Description of the Engagement on the Woody Heights of Long Island ... on the 27th August 1776.* London: W. Faden, 1776.

**A large broadside with a map of the British invasion of New York City, published within weeks of the battle of Long Island but still reporting that General Putnam held Manhattan. This broadside was issued on two different papers, of which this is the larger and thicker.** Faden's broadside map gives a detailed account of the battle of New York taken from General Howe's letter to Lord Germain dated from his camp at New Town, Long Island (present-day Elmhurst, Queens) on 3 September 1776. Above the lists of ordnance and killed, wounded and missing, Howe concluded, "The enemy are still in the possession of the town and island of New York, and make demonstrations of opposing the royal troops in their works on both sides of King's Bridge. The inhabitants of Long Island, many of whom had been forced into rebellion, have all submitted..." Stevens & Tree 41e.

Engraved map with contemporary hand-coloring above letterpress text in 4 columns, 768 x 553mm (sheet size). (Minor toning, centerfold reinforced on verso and with some browning, two marginal spots.)

\$8,000-12,000

Mashpee 24<sup>th</sup> Sep. 1776

I have the satisfaction to advise you  
 that since I wrote last my people have  
 attended the publick worship well.  
 On the 8<sup>th</sup> instant I read the Declaration  
 of Independance to above an hundred  
 of my people who were at meeting—  
 Many of them are in the service To-  
 wards Canada, near N. York & in the  
 sea service sundry have enlisted. Of  
 late several have returned from sea  
 having been captivated and greatly  
 solicited to enter into the service of  
 their captors.

I know you cannot help me nor  
 my people, but you will permit me  
 to advise you that our aged are suf-  
 fering and they solicite my charity, but  
 what can I do; I am reduced to beggary.  
 I am obliged to labor abroad & many times  
 so hard that I cannot rest at night.

GHW

238

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE – HAWLEY, Gideon (1727-1807). Autograph letter signed (“Gideon Hawley” & “GH” in postscript) to William Phillips in Boston, Mashpee, [Mass.], 24 September 1776.

3 pages, 233 x 185 mm, bifolium. (Minor chips and tears reinforced along right margin, other minor losses not affecting text.)

**Important Missionary Gideon Hawley reads the Declaration of Independence to the Mashpee Wampanoag in September 1776—** additionally observing that many members of the tribe had enlisted in an expedition to Canada, while others had gone to sea, where some were captured and subsequently pressured “to enter into the service of their captors.” An exceedingly rare (and perhaps unique) contemporary reference to a public reading of the Declaration of Independence before a Native American audience. Hawley writes, “I have the satisfaction to advise you that since I wrote last my people have attended the publick worship... On the 8th instant I read the Declaration of Independence to above an hundred of my people who were at meeting— Many of them are in the service Towards Canada, near N. York & in the sea service sundry have enlisted. Of late several have returned from sea having been captivated and greatly [illeg.] to enter into the service of their captors....” Hawley additionally reports that he was “going next week to visit the Indians below and expect to administer the Sacrament of the supper at Yarmouth...” but adds that he has so little income, he has been “reduced to beggary,” finding himself having to additionally labor at the expense of his mission, and hoping that “provision [be] made for Indian missionaries, in America.”

[With:] *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, Post-Master, and D. Hall at the New Printing-Office, near the Market, 15 August 1754, No. 1338. 6 pages (380 x 240mm). Chipping and minor tears along vertical spine fold. The issue of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* mentions Hawley on page two: “Boston, August 5... Wednesday last the reverend Mr. Gideon Hawley was ordain’d in the Old South Meeting-house, to the Work of the Ministry, more especially as a Missionary among the Mohawk Indians, whose Language he has learned...” Two years later, the French and Indian War forced Hawley to abandon his mission and he returned to Boston. In 1758, the commissioners for the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts appointed Hawley pastor the Mashpee Wampanoags on Cape Cod — where he remained until his death.

\$10,000-15,000

Name	Pay
1. James Mifflin	50
2. John Mifflin	50
3. John Mifflin	50
4. John Mifflin	50
5. John Mifflin	50
6. John Mifflin	50
7. John Mifflin	50
8. John Mifflin	50
9. John Mifflin	50
10. John Mifflin	50
11. John Mifflin	50
12. John Mifflin	50
13. John Mifflin	50
14. John Mifflin	50
15. John Mifflin	50
16. John Mifflin	50
17. John Mifflin	50
18. John Mifflin	50
19. John Mifflin	50
20. John Mifflin	50
21. John Mifflin	50
22. John Mifflin	50

**239**  
**CONTINENTAL ARMY – READ, George (1733-1798).**  
 Autograph document (with signature tipped in to lower right margin “Geo:Read”), [Philadelphia], October 1776, headed: “Pay of Regimental Officers to be inlisted during ye War”.

One page, 313 x 205mm. (Weak vertical folds reinforced on verso, minor loss at bottom left corner.) Housed in a custom blue cloth folder.

**Declaration of Independence Signer George Read outlines the reorganization of the Continental Army and Navy, including John Paul Jones, following the loss of New York City to the British.** Likely prepared by Read to communicate Congress’ resolves to the state of Delaware, Read outlines the proposed changes to the structure and strength of the Continental Army as passed by Congress from 7-10 October. The reorganization expanded the size of the Continental Army, so as not to become too dependent on the militia, which according to Washington, often did more harm than good (Boatner). Read additionally records the names of the commanding officers in the Continental Navy, listing the names of twenty-six ship captains, together with the name of the ship under their command and the number of guns. Most notable is John Paul Jones.

\$8,000-12,000

25<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1776  
 Dear Sir  
 I have the honor to receive  
 your letter of the 23<sup>rd</sup> inst  
 in relation to the crossing  
 of the Delaware River  
 and am glad to hear  
 that you are going  
 with the army  
 I am Sir  
 Your Obedt<sup>l</sup> Servant  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Meredith

**240**  
**MEREDITH, Samuel (1741-1817).** Autograph note signed (“Saml Meredith”) to Captain Thomas Rodney (1744-1811) at Mr Coxes’, Neshaminy, Bristol, Penn, [morning of] 25 December 1776.

One page, 196 x 162mm, integral address leaf (old repair to seal hole and two small fold intersection holes, some soiling/fading to address leaf). Morocco backed clamshell case.

**A Christmas Day note carried on the historic Crossing of the Delaware and directly related to its planning — one of the greatest survivals imaginable from the days leading up to Washington’s critical triumph at the Battle of Trenton.** The note arranges a meeting between General John Cadwalader and Captain Thomas Rodney on Christmas, the very day of the crossing of the Delaware by Washington’s troops and the partial crossing by those of Cadwalader. The recipient was among those who would successfully cross the Delaware River that night despite the notorious ice floes and bitter cold. Captain Rodney would then wait three hours before turning back due to the unsuccessful crossing of Cadwalader’s artillery. Rodney kept an invaluable diary which is among the best primary sources of the winter campaign of 1776-1777. This diary

provides both excellent context for the present note and a probable reason for its even being retained. Rodney had arrived in Bristol, Pennsylvania on 22 December with 35 men, billeted with William Coxe near Neshaminy Creek. He met with Cadwalader right away, recording “I told him I was sorry for Gen. [Charles] Lee because I knew him personally and had a great regard for him, but I did not view his capture as unfavorable but as an advantage; that too much confidence had been put in General Lee that this must have greatly embarrassed the commnder in chief ... but not he would be at liberty to exert his own talents. He asked what could be done. I answered, that in an enterprise a small number was best, that 500 men was enough to surprise any of the British Posts on the Delaware, he then said that General Washington intended some enterprise of that sort but was waiting for men to make him strong enough ... [I replied] that the measure ought not to be delayed a moment on that account.” Cadwalader wrote to Washington with that advice and Washington replied that he was already planning the Christmas crossing. See *Diary of Captain Thomas Rodney, 1776-1777*, Historical Society of Delaware, 1888. This diary also describes Rodney’s crossing itself.

\$12,000-18,000

# GREAT NEWS FROM NEW-YORK.



S A L E M, JANUARY 6, 1777.

At Half past One o'Clock on Saturday last arrived an Express from Governor TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, to the COUNCIL of this State, with the following most AGREEABLE and IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE, VIZ.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PEEK'S-KILL, December 30, 1776.

**B**Y Colonel CHESTER this Moment arrived from his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, who was at *Newtown*, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that early on the Morning of Thursday last, his Excellency in Person at the Head of about Three Thousand of our Troops, crossed the Delaware, attacked the Enemy at *Trenton*, consisting of about Sixteen Hundred Men; and after a brisk Action of Thirty-five Minutes, entirely routed them, taking

One Colonel, Two Lieutenant-Colonels, Three Majors, Four Captains, Eight Lieutenants, Twelve Ensigns, One Judge Advocate, Two Surgeon's Mates, Ninety-two Serjeants, Twenty Drummers, Nine Musicians, Twenty-five Officers Servants, Seven Hundred and Forty Rank and File. Total, Nine Hundred and Nineteen. Exclusive of Killed and Wounded. Together with Six Brass Pieces, Two of which were Twelve Pounders, Twelve Hundred Small Arms, Four STANDARDS, Twelve Drums, (Brass Barrels,) A Number of Trumpets, Clarionets, &c. Six Waggon's with Swords, Cups, &c. A Number of Horses, (say Thirty or Forty,) A Quantity of Rum, (all foye.)

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 Consequence. Ardor glows in every Face; and I hope we shall soon retrieve all our Losses.

SALEM: Printed by E. RUSSELL.—May be had, Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack. Beware of a Counterfeit with one Plate printed by Boyles, Draper, and Phillips, in Bolton

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CROSSING THE DELAWARE AND THE BATTLE OF TRENTON – *Great News from New-York ... His Excellency General Washington ... in Person at the Head of Three Thousand of our Troops, crossed the Delaware, attacked the Enemy at Trenton ... and after a brisk Action of Thirty-five Minutes, entirely routed them.* Salem: E[zekiel] Russell, January 6, 1777.

**“Our Troops behaved with the greatest Bravery. This signal Victory, at this Time, will be productive of the best Consequence. Ardor glows in every Face”**

**A broadside employing enormous type and a wonderful woodcut of a Continental soldier to convey the dramatic news of Washington’s Crossing of the Delaware and signal victory at Trenton. This is the only extant copy known.** In part, “By Colonel Chester this Moment arrived from his Excellency General Washington, who was at Newtown, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that early on the Morning of Thursday last, his Excellency in Person at the Head of about Three Thousand of our Troops, crossed the Delaware, attacked the Enemy at Trenton, consisting of about Sixteen Hundred Men; and after a brisk Action of Thirty-five 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 Consequence. Ardor glows in every Face; and I hope we shall soon retrieve all our Losses,” being the text of General William Heath’s letter to John Avery (*State Papers* V:249). The news was then relayed to Governor Trumbull in Connecticut and then to the Massachusetts Council, received on Saturday, [4 January]. This broadside is dated the following Monday, immediately following the Sabbath. The printer, Ezekiel Russell, had a flair for dramatic headlines: he is also responsible for the famous “Bloody Butchery” broadside issued following the Battle of Bunker Hill. The attractive cut of the Continental soldier with communiq  and cutlass seems to be Russell’s own (see also Ford 2061). Evans 15355; Ford 2062.

One page, oblong folio (212 x 350mm). Illustrated with a woodcut of a Continental soldier. (Light wear at folds including a tiny hole affecting one letter, laid down on japan paper, mild spotting.)

\$40,000–60,000

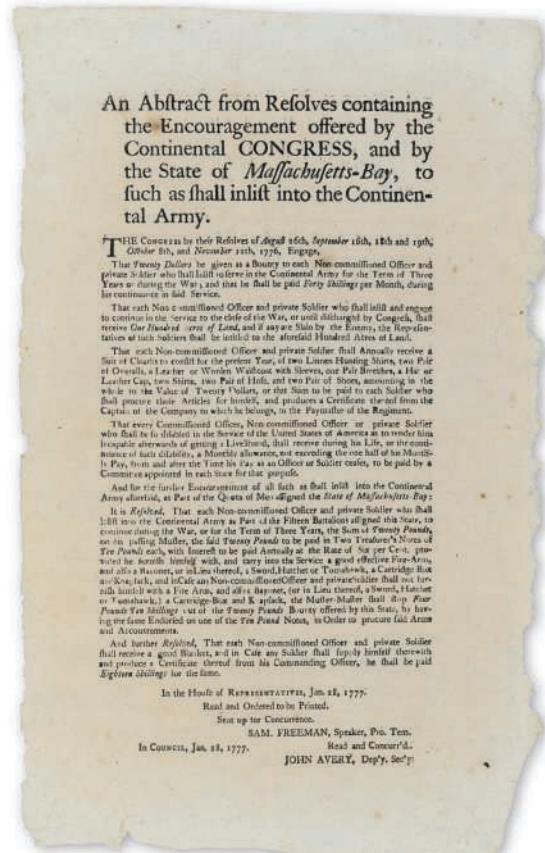


CONTINENTAL ARMY RECRUITING POSTER – An Abstract from Resolves containing Encouragement offered by the Continental CONGRESS, and by the State of Massachusetts-Bay, to such as shall enlist into the Continental Army ... In the House of Representatives, Jan. 28, 1777. [Boston: Benjamin Edes, 1777.]

A persuasive and early Revolutionary War recruitment poster, with a vivid description of the well-equipped soldier. This broadside itemizes the arms that soldiers are responsible for procuring themselves: “a good effective Fire-Arm, and also a Bayonet, or in Lieu thereof, a Sword, Hatchet or Tomahawk, a Cartridge Box and Knapsack,” and closes with a separate resolution that although soldiers shall be given “a good Blanket,” anyone who is able to provide one’s own blanket shall be reimbursed 18 shillings. It further lists the strong incentives to enlist including 20 dollars in bounty, 100 acres of land, a new suit of clothes every year and a disability allowance. Evans 15418; Ford 2076.

One page, folio (348 x 215mm). Deckle edges preserved (mild toning).

\$4,000–6,000



CONTINENTAL ARMY – State of Massachusetts-Bay In the House of Representatives, April 30th, 1777. [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, 1777.]

Massachusetts issues a draft call for troops in order to rebuild the Continental Army after thousands of enlistments expired on 1 January 1777, reducing Washington’s forces to critical levels. The circular, issued to restate and amend the draft call issued in January 1777 for one-seventh of all able-bodied male inhabitants of the state over the age of sixteen. “Whereas this court have undoubted intelligence that our enemies are determined ... to enslave the inhabitants of America ... Resolved, that in such towns ... as have not already ... inlisted a number of able-bodied men ... shall on the said 15th day of May, call their several companies together, and endeavour to compleat the same...” At the end of 1776, thousands of soldiers left the Continental Army, citing that their terms of enlistment had expired—despite entreaties from Washington and two important battlefield victories at Trenton and Princeton. By the time the army settled in Morristown for their winter cantonment, the army only numbered a few thousand. By the time the army left winter quarters in May 1777, successful recruiting efforts had swelled the ranks to over 8000 (Boatner). Rare: Evans records only six copies in institutional holdings. Evans 15432; Ford, W. C. Mass Broadside; Cushing, J.D. Mass. Laws, 996.

Broadsheet, two pages, (345 x 223 mm). (Toned at folds, several contemporary ink emendations, one indicating that this copy was originally directed to “Hopkinton” but redirected to “Ashfield,” Massachusetts.)

\$5,000–7,000



Head Quarters Hurley 17<sup>th</sup> Oct 1777

Dear Brother

Report soon reach you with some disagreeable account of Kingston being laid in Ashes by the Enemy - They landed before my Troops arrived after a little opposition by the few Militia Col. Pawling & Snyder could collect, and marched about 1000 Men immediately up to Town where they were told by some Tories who continued in it that my People were advancing on the Hurley Road & they immediately set it in Flames and extracted precipitately on Board their Vessels tho their Orders were to proceed to Hurley & the adjacent Neighborhoods to give them the same Fate, so that tho I was not able to get my Troops Time enough to save Kingston they saved this and the other Parts of the Country near it. This will show you the Fate New Windsor & the other Settlements along shore are to partake on the Enemy's Return down. Therefore the Necessity of removing the Forage from the Banks of the River among which remember my Sleigh in the Barn as it is now the only moveable Property I have left, the Best being removed to Kingston shared its Fate, tho indeed a great share of Property has been saved out of Town. The Enemy sailed up the River this Morning as high as Saugerties burning along Shore as they go. When they go a little higher I [will] follow them. They have Parties on both Sides of the River. Tryon commands those on the East & Vaughan on the West Side [of] the River." Although the British raids on the Hudson Valley proved devastating to the local population, the object of the raid, to relive pressure on Burgoyne at Saratoga, was a failure. The same day Clinton wrote the present letter, Burgoyne and his army were taking part in the surrender ceremonies at Saratoga.

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CLINTON, George (1739-1812). Autograph letter signed ("Geo Clinton") to his brother, James Clinton, "Head Quarters" Hurley, [N.Y.], 17 October 1777.

Two pages, octavo, with integral transmittal leaf addressed in his hand. (Toned at margins, minor loss from seal tear.)

**New York Governor George Clinton reports on the burning of the state's capital at Kingston: part of Sir Henry Clinton's foray into the Hudson Valley—a desperate attempt to relieve Burgoyne, who had surrendered the same day.** Writing his

brother in New Windsor, George Clinton reports on the burning of Kingston: "Before this can reach [you,] you will receive the disagreeable account of Kingston being laid in ashes by the Enemy. They landed before my Troops arrived after a little opposition by the few militia Cols Pawling & Snyder could collect, and marched about 1000 Men immediately up to Town where they were told by some Tories who continued in it that my People were advancing on the Hurley Road & they immediately set it in Flames and extracted precipitately on Board their Vessels tho their Orders were to proceed to Hurley & the adjacent Neighborhoods to give them the same Fate, so that tho I was not able to get my Troops Time enough to save Kingston, they saved this and the other Parts of the Country near it. This will show you the Fate New Windsor & the other Settlements along shore are to partake on the Enemy's Return down. Therefore the Necessity of removing the Forage from the Banks of the River among which remember my Sleigh in the Barn as it is now the only moveable Property I have left, the Best being removed to Kingston shared its Fate, tho indeed a great share of Property has been saved out of Town. The Enemy sailed up the River this Morning as high as Saugerties burning along Shore as they go. When they go a little higher I [will] follow them. They have Parties on both Sides of the River. Tryon commands those on the East & Vaughan on the West Side [of] the River." Although the British raids on the Hudson Valley proved devastating to the local population, the object of the raid, to relive pressure on Burgoyne at Saratoga, was a failure. The same day Clinton wrote the present letter, Burgoyne and his army were taking part in the surrender ceremonies at Saratoga.

\$6,000-8,000

246

JONES, John Paul (1747-1792) — SURTEES, Anthony. Manuscript letter, retained copy, Bridlington, [Yorkshire], 26 September 1779.

One page, 225 x 185mm, bifolium.

**"At 7 O'Clock pass'd by Flambro head 5 Frigates, 3 arm'd ships in quest of Paul Jones ... there is not the least doubt but they will come up with him."** Unusual memento from John Paul Jones' terrorization of the English coastline, specifically mentioning Flamborough Head and dated just three days after the legendary battle between the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard* in which Jones is credited with saying, "I have not yet begun to fight." Major Surtees may have well witnessed or even taken part in this battle, as Bridlington is just a few miles from Flamborough lighthouse.

\$1,500-2,500

Bridlington 26. Sept. 79

Sir;

I have pleasure to inform you that this morning at 7 O'clock pass'd by Flambro head 5 Frigates 3 arm'd ships in quest of Paul Jones and it is thought by the Sailors here, there is not the least doubt but they will come up with him, a Gun was fired from the Coast as a signal w<sup>th</sup> they returned, and Mr Foster went in a boat to give them information signed Ant<sup>o</sup> Surtees Major

Paul Jones  
was the Steel Pirate



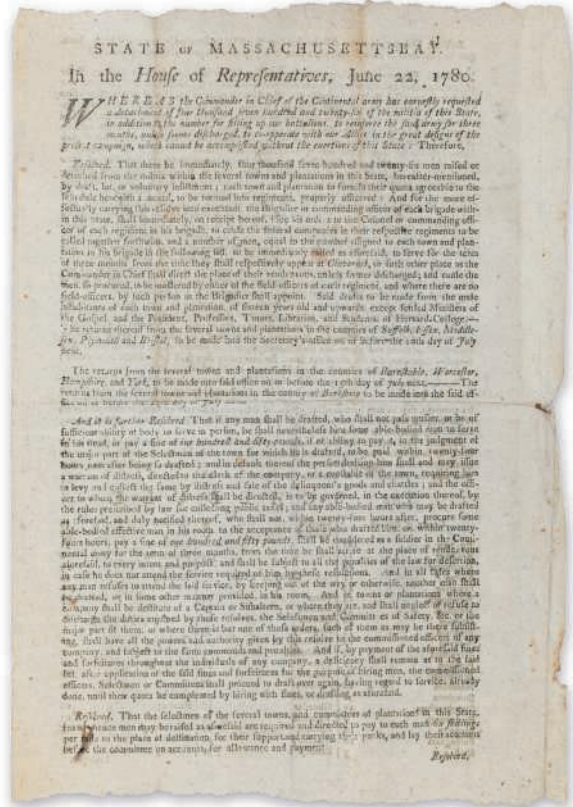
247

CONTINENTAL ARMY — *State of Massachusetts Bay. In the House of Representatives, June 22, 1780. Whereas the Commander in Chief of the Continental army has earnestly requested a detachment of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-six of the militia of this State. . . .* [Boston: John Gill, 1780.]

**Fine and extremely rare recruitment circular, Ford locates only two copies.** Signed in type by John Hancock as Speaker. The inner pages contain a schedule of exactly how many men are to be enlisted or drafted from every town in Massachusetts Bay, from Boston (162 men) to York County hamlets such as Fryeburgh and Sandford (2 men each). Evans 16858; Ford 2244.

Four pages, folio (312 x 215mm). (Deckle edges preserved.)

\$2,500–3,500



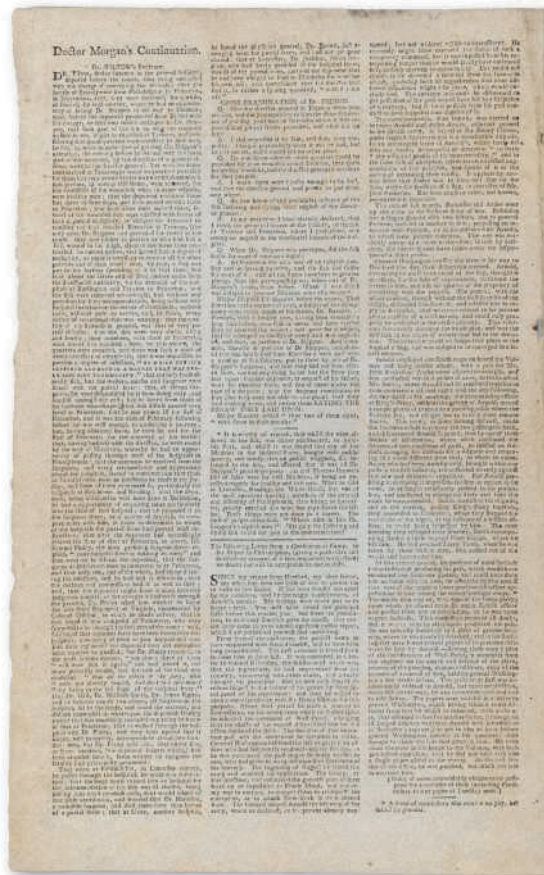
248

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S TREASON – *The Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser.* Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 14 October 1780.

**Alexander Hamilton's detailed report on the capture of John André and the treason of Benedict Arnold.** Over a full column of the second page contains the first half of a letter from Alexander Hamilton, then aide-de-camp to General Washington, to John Laurens in Philadelphia. It gives an insider's knowledge of the machinations of André and Arnold in the days leading up to the discovery. Of André's capture itself, he writes, "At this critical period, his presence of mind forsook him—instead of producing his pass, which would have extricated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own, he asked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party—distinctive appellations known among the enemy's refugee corps." Neither Hamilton nor his correspondent is named in this printing but the letter is published in full in Hamilton's *Papers*, vol. 2, p. 460–470.

Four pages, folio (410 x 260mm). (Mild toning, small marginal hole.)

\$2,500–3,500



T H E

# Freeman's Journal:



OR, THE North-American Intelligencer.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Printed by FRANCIS BAILEY, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets.

## BE IT REMEMBERED!

THAT on the 17th Day of October, 1781, Lieut. Gen. Charles Earl CORNWALLIS, with above 5000 British troops, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to his Excellency Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, commander in chief of the allied forces of France and America.

## LAUS DEO!

A number of copies, To the Press of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

WE observed in the last number of your Journal a copy of the public order, published, on the 17th of the last month, after the British had been taken into a American situation. It appears from hence that you had not the honor to receive the full and complete copy, printed at Philadelphia, on the 17th of Mr. Bradford's. In order to satisfy you, we have printed a copy of the public order, which is not a general beyond a doubt in the name of America. The English, however, before our arrival here, had been told to make out the necessary orders, and to send them to the committee, in order to be published in the name of the United States. We have, therefore, in order to satisfy you, printed a copy of the public order, which is not a general beyond a doubt in the name of America. The English, however, before our arrival here, had been told to make out the necessary orders, and to send them to the committee, in order to be published in the name of the United States.

It is to be remembered that on the 17th of October, 1781, the British General Cornwallis, with above 5000 troops, surrendered to the American General Washington. This was a great victory for the American cause, and it is a day which will be remembered as long as the world lasts. The British were forced to surrender because they were surrounded by the American and French forces. This was a turning point in the Revolutionary War, and it led to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. We are proud to have this news in our journal, and we hope that it will inspire all Americans to continue to fight for their freedom and independence.

Mr. F. R. I. N. T. E. I was extremely sorry to see the following piece, which is a copy of the public order, published on the 17th of the last month, after the British had been taken into a American situation. It appears from hence that you had not the honor to receive the full and complete copy, printed at Philadelphia, on the 17th of Mr. Bradford's. In order to satisfy you, we have printed a copy of the public order, which is not a general beyond a doubt in the name of America. The English, however, before our arrival here, had been told to make out the necessary orders, and to send them to the committee, in order to be published in the name of the United States.

**249**  
SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS – *The Freeman's Journal: or, the North-American Intelligencer.* Philadelphia: Francis Bailey, October 24, 1781. No. 27.

### “LAUS DEO!”

The end of the Revolutionary War announced in unprecedented banner headlines the same day that Congress learned the news. Very likely the first printing of the news of Cornwallis' surrender: the pivotal event that secured American independence. Rare. Tench Tilghman, aide-de-camp to General Washington, arrived in Philadelphia with the Commander's letter to Congress in the wee morning hours of October 24. The news must have been very fresh to Bailey, or even hear-say as, apart from the extraordinary 8-line headline, there are no further details from Yorktown in this paper. The Pennsylvania Packet prints Washington's letter the next day. Interestingly the *Journal* gives the pivotal date to remember as October 17 which is indeed the day that Cornwallis proposed a meeting to discuss surrender, but the actual surrender and the date of Washington's letter was October 19, 1781. *The Freeman's Journal* was a weekly which may have influenced the editor's decision to publish this momentous news just hours after Tilghman arrived in the city with the official dispatch. In his jubilation, he removed half a page of typeset to give the momentous news eight lines of large type. Bailey also printed an extra the following day which included the Articles of Capitulation.

Four pages, folio (432 x 268mm). Deckle edges preserved (some soiling and light wear at folds).

\$15,000–25,000

SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS – GOODWIN, Nehemiah. Autograph letter signed (“Nehemiah Goodwin”) to his brother in Berwick, Massachusetts, Forton Prison [Portsmouth], England, 4 December 1781.

Three pages, 322 x 220mm, bifolium with address panel on fourth page. Toned, weak and cracked at folds, and some minor losses to second page resulting in the loss a few words of text.

**A rare prisoner of war letter, accomplished in the notorious Forton Prison in Portsmouth, describing the British reaction to the surrender of Cornwallis.** A remarkable letter written by an American who had been captured in the West Indies and subsequently transported to England. Writing to his brother in New England, he reports: “This being the first opportunity I have had of Writing to you I joyfully Imbrace it to Let you Know my misfortune for the 21st Novr 1780 on our passage from the Westindes in the Latt of 37 N. we [were] Captured by an English man of war Who Carried us into St. Luce and after keeping us About three months on bo[a]rd then put us on bo[a]rd a prison Ship where we was very Clos[e]ly Confin’d For two months then was Sent on board transports And Sent to this Unhappy place and was Committed To this prison the 27 of Last June in a very Low Condition being not able to help my Self in the least But thanks be to God I have Recovered my health Again a Great Measure but being Disstetut of Money you know what I must Suffer in this Cold prison where we want for Every Necessary of Life.”

But not all was bleak for Goodwin, as he reports that “the Unwelcome news of Conrwalles being Captured and All his army having Just Reached the parliments Ear it Seems to put them in a Great Confusion and Causes great Debats in the house the majority is for Settling with America on any terms... this you must think Givs us Great Joye to hear of our Countrys Success and for it Gives us Great hopes of a Speedy Redemption.” In an additional note, accomplished opposite the second page, he implores his brother to send news of his whereabouts to his mother, adding “I hope it will not be Long before we Shall all meet Again in peace Where I may once more breath in that Land of Liberty which my God Grant”.

\$3,000–5,000



DECLARATION OF THE CESSATION OF ARMS – *The Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser*. Boston: Printed by John Gill, in Court-Street, 10 April 1783, No. 373.

**An early, if not first, printing in the United States of the Declaration of the Cessation of Arms as proclaimed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay in Paris.** Although the text of the Declaration of the Cessation of Arms as proclaimed by George III on 14 February 1783 arrived in print in Philadelphia on the same date (see *Pennsylvania Packet*, 10 April 1783), the version as proclaimed in Paris by Franklin, Adams and Jay was first printed in Boston. Page two of this issue also prints the full text of the Treaty of Paris.

4 pages, folio (390 x 250mm). (Some toned spots.)

\$3,000–5,000



# American Herald.

[VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1787.

[NUMBER 312.]

BOSTON [COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS] PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD EVELETH POWARS,  
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, IN COURT-STREET.

## PROCEEDINGS of the FEDERAL CONVENTION.

WE, the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATE in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, Do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

### ARTICLE I.

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

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

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

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representatives from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The first class shall be chosen in the first year, the second in the second year, and the third in the third year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall on a writ of habeas corpus to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been created during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall have the objection at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the yeas and nays shall be determined by yeas and nays, and each house shall determine the yeas and nays in which the bill shall be entered on the journal, if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its operation, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be preferred to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare wars, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; but shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all imposts or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Congress. No State shall

pass any bill of ex post facto laws, nor shall any State, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

iii.

A rare and spectacular front-page printing of the United States Constitution, utilizing banner headlines and published only two weeks after its final approval by the Philadelphia Convention. The whole text of the Constitution covers the entirety of page one and most of page two, concluded by a letter from Washington submitting the document for ratification by the states: "We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us most advisable. the friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident — hence results the necessity of a different organization."

Four pages, folio (428 x 275 mm). (Folds, faint dampstains, subscriber's name in ink at top left).

\$30,000-50,000

THE GRAND FEDERAL PROCESSION — The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole, 4 July 1788; another issue, 10 July 1788.

Celebrating ratification of the Constitution: Francis Hopkinson presents the order of march for the Grand Federal Procession in Philadelphia for 4 July 1788—the first appearance in print, issued on the day of the parade. Offered with the 10 July issue of the Pennsylvania Packet bearing a detailed account of the events of 4 July. When news arrived that New Hampshire had ratified the Constitution, meeting the minimum number of states to bring the Constitution into force, prominent Federalists, led by Francis Hopkinson, organized a grand procession to celebrate the momentous event. The Pennsylvania Packet was the first to describe the "Order of Procession," The highlight of the parade was "GRAND FEDERAL EDIFICE," a nine-columned structure designed by Charles Wilson Peale, symbolizing the states that had already ratified the Constitution.

The procession, which also included representatives of all the trades, from "Cordwainers" to "Plasterers", as well as civil servants, diplomats and other dignitaries, amounted to an estimated 5,000 marchers, with 17,000 Philadelphians looking on from the streets and windows along the route.

Two issues, four pages each, folio (465 x 285 mm). (Pages separated at left spine folds, minor marginal chips not affecting text.)

\$2,500-3,500

Philadelphia, July 4. Order of Procession. The Grand Federal Procession... List of participants including the President, Congress, and various trades. Includes a section for 'TRADES and PROFESSIONS' listing groups like Shipwrights, Shipmasons, and Shipbuilders.

Foreign Intelligence.

DAVID... The Grand Federal Procession... A short notice regarding news from Philadelphia.

# Gazette of the United States.

(No. 1.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1789. Published at Philadelphia on Saturday.

T. H. B. T. A. B. I. E. T.—No. 1.

There are papers in circulation in which it is

**P**ERHAPS there is not more misery in any question, than whether men are more to be pitied in being slaves, or in being free. The original founders have showed perpetual streams of affection on the one hand and fidelity on the other. The former of causing the care of their posterity is found in all the well-ordered, well-administered governments, and every other civil authority, that can be said to be wisely conducted in the pursuit of retaining the liberties of man from one generation to another.

In the property of one generation to another, it discovers itself most strongly among men, and is the basis of all the laws of society. The laws of the United States, which are the basis of all the laws of society, are the laws of the United States, which are the basis of all the laws of society.

When a monarch or other elevated authority differs in authority, opposite disposition, they are the interests and obligations of the world. The duty of the monarch is to preserve the peace and tranquility of the world, and to be the father of his people. The duty of the subject is to obey the laws of the monarch, and to be faithful to his duty.

**REPORT, &c.**  
The following address of the Secretary of the Executive of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. Morris, to the Senate, on the 25th of September, 1789, is published in the following manner.

**THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.**

It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I receive the address of the Secretary of the Executive of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. Morris, to the Senate, on the 25th of September, 1789, in which he has laid before you the state of the Union, and the measures which he has taken to execute the laws of the United States.

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**MARIA ANTONIETTA, QUEEN of FRANCE.**

My heart has not been able to find rest, since I was called by the laws of a monarch to the throne of France. I have seen the state of the Union, and the measures which he has taken to execute the laws of the United States.

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The presumed first printing of the final Bill of Rights as passed by both houses of Congress and submitted for ratification by the states, published in the leading Federalist newspaper of the day. An early printing of the twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution as passed by the House and Senate on 25 September 1789: "The Convention of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—" The Congress resolved, "That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

All but two of the proposed amendments (the first and second) were ratified by December 1791. The first, a proposal to regulate the number of citizens represented by a member of the House of Representatives, is a pending amendment to this day. (Considering that the amendment, if in force as written, would charge each member of the House with representing no more than 50,000 people, there would be over 6,000 Congressmen in office today.) The second proposed amendment, which stipulated that Congress could not pass legislation regarding its compensation that took effect before an election of Representatives to the House was finally ratified as the 27th Amendment on 5 May 1992.

Four pages, folio (427 x 268mm). (Mild dampstains, marginal losses infilled, minor losses to text restored.)

\$15,000-25,000

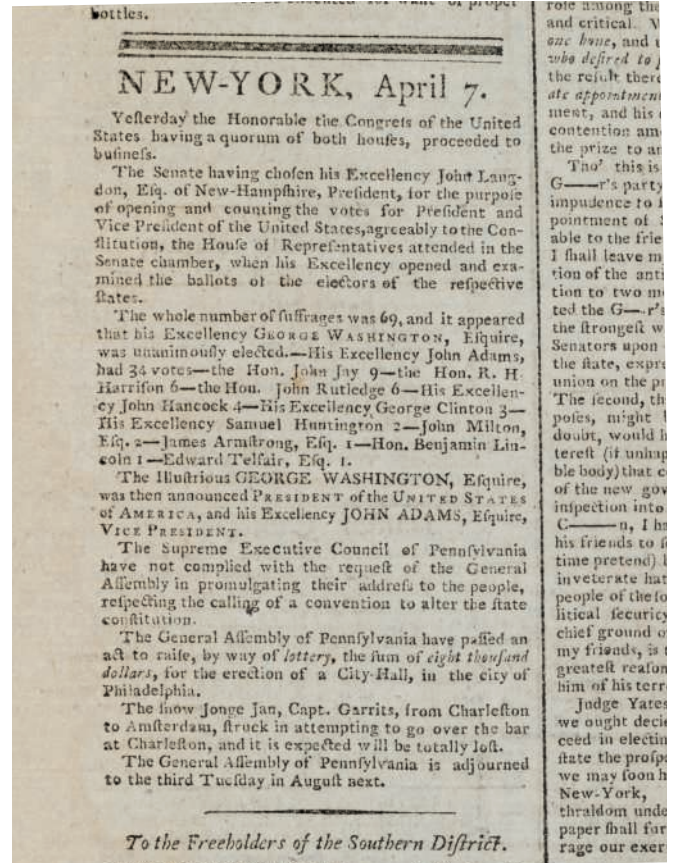
255

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799) - *The Daily Advertiser*. New York: Printed by Francis Childs, 7 April 1789.

**The first report of George Washington's unanimous election as President.** After observing that the previous day (6 April) Congress had reached a quorum, it immediately began the formal count of electoral votes for President and Vice President: "...agreeably to the Constitution, the House of Representatives in the Senate chamber, when his Excellency opened and examined the ballots of the electors of the respective states." The count revealed that the "whole number of suffrages was 69, and it appeared that his Excellency George Washington, Esquire, was unanimously elected - His Excellency John Adams, had 34 votes..." After noting the runners-up for Vice President, the next paragraph triumphantly proclaims: "The Illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, was then announced President of the United States of America, and his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, Vice President."

Four pages, folio (515 x 315 mm). (Partial separation at spine fold, with original deckled edges.)

\$3,000-5,000



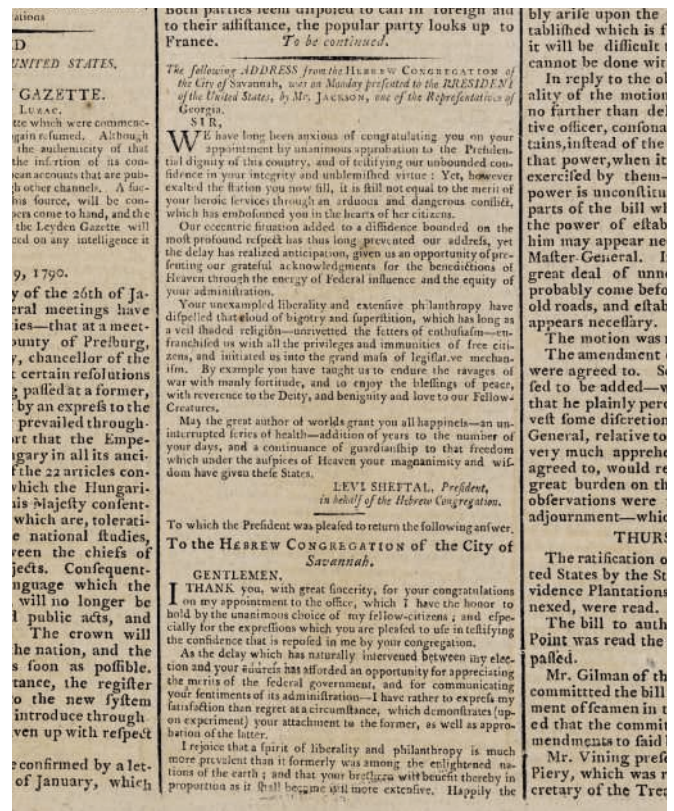
256

WASHINGTON & THE SAVANNAH HEBREW CONGREGATION - *Gazette of the United States*. New York: 19 June 1790. Vol. 2, No. 20.

**Levi Sheftal's congratulations to President George Washington, being the first address by a Jewish community to Washington after the election.** "Your unexampled liberality and extensive philanthropy have dispelled that cloud of bigotry and superstition, which has long as a veil shaded religion..." Both Sheftal's address, as President of the Hebrew Congregation of Savannah, and Washington's reply are printed on page two.

4 pages, folio (416 x 255mm). (Even toning.)

\$4,000-6,000





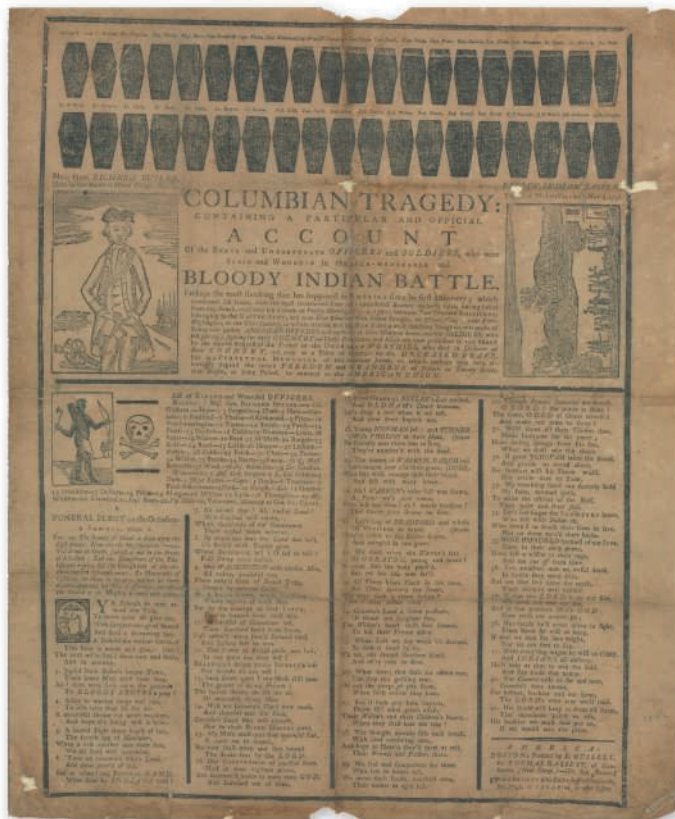
257

HAMILTON'S ASSUMPTION PLAN – *Gazette of the United States*. New York: John Fenno, 7–28 August 1790. Vol.2, Nos.34, 36, 38 & 40.

**The debate on the federal assumption of state debts plays out in the first Congress.** The first issue prints the “Act making provision for the Debt of the United States” as passed on 4 August 1790 and one of the first practical actions taken to execute the plan laid out in Hamilton’s First Report on Public Credit. Subsequent issues print following Acts and some of the surrounding debate. Hamilton’s Assumption Plan was strongly opposed by his former ally James Madison and its passage would lead to the formation of the opposition Democratic-Republican party by Madison and Jefferson.

Four weekly issues, being four pages each, folio (423 x 265mm except first issue 400 x 250mm). (Even pale browning, restoration to folds and a few margins.)

\$2,500–3,500



258

NORTHWEST TERRITORY: ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT – *The Columbian Tragedy: Containing a Particular and Official Account of the Brave and Unfortunate Officers who were Slain and Wounded in the Ever-Memorable and Bloody Indian Battle. Perhaps the most shocking that has happened in America since its first Discovery.* Boston: Printed by E. Russell for Thomas Bassett, [November or December 1791].

**A striking, oversize broadside announcing the catastrophic defeat of General Arthur St. Clair at Miami Village. This news electrified the young nation and temporarily dashed hopes for the opening of the Ohio River Valley to new settlement.**

As noted by early commentator Benson Lossing, “this event was the theme for oratory, the pulpit, poetry, art, and song. I have before me a dirge-like poem, printed on a broadside, and embellished with rude wood-cuts entitled ‘The Columbian Tragedy’ ... it was published ‘by the earnest request of the friends of the deceased worthies who died in defense of their country.’” (Lossing, *Field Book of the War of 1812*, ch 2, fn 42). Rare. Evans 23268; Ford 2612; Streeter 1314; Winslow 29.

Broadside (540 x 440mm). Mourning border, woodcuts of 39 coffins in two rows, two large rather crude woodcuts flanking title (“Maj. Gen. Richard Butler, Slain in the Battle...” and “Bloody Indian Battle Fought at Miami Village, Nov. 4, 1791”), 3 other woodcuts, funeral elegy printed in 4 columns. (Browned, some edge chips and small holes including one with loss of 3 letters, lined.) Matted and framed. *Provenance:* William Guthman (his sale, Sotheby’s New York, 1 December 2005, lot 248).

\$10,000–15,000



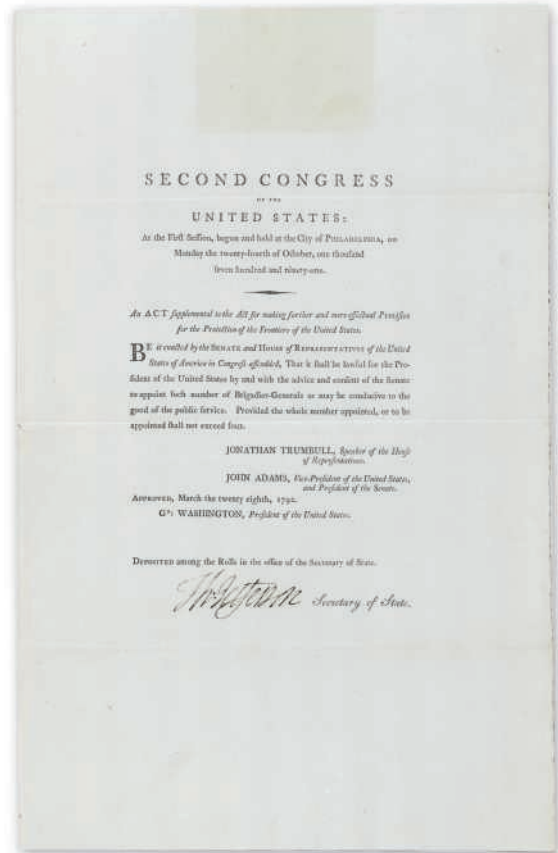
259

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Document signed ("Th: Jefferson") as Secretary of State, Philadelphia, 28 March 1792.

One page, 383 x 242mm. (Pale rectangular stain to top margin.)

**The Federal Army's first campaign: Washington's authorization to protect the Northwest Frontier.** Jefferson certifies this Congressional Act giving the President authority to appoint up to four Brigadier-Generals for the protection of the frontier. Signed in type by George Washington, Jonathan Trumbull and John Adams. Following St. Clair's disastrous defeat at the Wabash, Washington's administration put forward several bills to strengthen the frontier army. Despite budget concerns and suspicion of Washington's hawkish stance, these bills largely passed, establishing the precedent for a standing army in the United States.

\$7,000-10,000



260

WELLINGTON, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769-1852). Autograph manuscript battle map, captioned "The Council of War held the 26th of September [1792], where all were for attacking Dumouriez but the D[uke] of Brunswick." N.p., n.d. [c.1815?]

One page, 232 x 185mm. (Some light spotting, laid down.) Matted and framed.

**A detailed manuscript battle plan by the Duke of Wellington, the great hero who crushed Napoleon.** Apparently the first and only such item ever offer at auction. This map depicts the aftermath of the Battle of Valmy, the first major victory of France's "citizen army." This Battle was of great interest to military strategists as Brunswick led a force equal to that of the French under Dumouriez and Kellerman but chose to withdraw to the East and not seriously pursue the French. Speculation ranges from the unexpected *esprit de corps* of the anthem-singing French troops to the possible treachery or bribery of Brunswick. The Duke of Wellington was not at this Battle but it is unsurprising that it was of enduring interest to him. By a strange twist of fate, General Dumouriez defected to the Austrians the year after his victory at Valmy and ended up in London and a personal friend and advisor to Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington around 1814-1815 and the Battle of Waterloo. *Provenance:* Romer Williams to Sir Henry Horne (gift inscription on verso of frame dated July 1917).

\$3,000-5,000



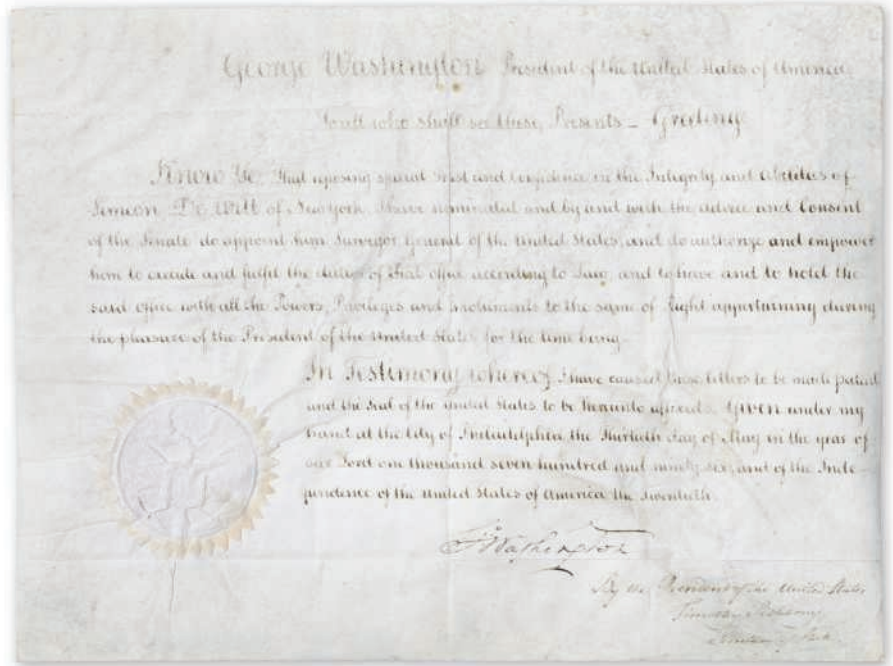


**261**  
 WASHINGTON AND ALGERIA –  
*Federal Gazette Extra*. [Baltimore], 12 March  
 1796. Vol. 4, No. 734.

**Broadside extra printing, in full, of one of America’s first independent treaties with a Muslim nation.** This treaty was negotiated by David Humphreys and Joseph Donaldson with Vizir Hassan Bashaw, Dey of Algiers. Signed in type by George Washington and dated from Philadelphia just five days before this printing.

One page, folio (488 x 314mm). (Light marginal chipping, some toning, centerfold with loss of several letters and taped on verso.)

\$1,500–2,500



**262**  
 WASHINGTON, George (1732–1799). Document signed (“Go: Washington”) as President, appointing Simeon De Witt as Surveyor General of the United States, Philadelphia, 30 May 1796.

One page on vellum, oblong folio (265 x 350mm). Countersigned (“Timothy Pickering”) as Secretary of State. (Expected folds, paper seal of the United States intact.)

**George Washington appoints the first Surveyor General of the United States.** Simeon De Witt (1756–1834) who ably served the Continental Army in the capacity of surveyor general, was Washington’s first choice for the newly-created federal post: “...reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Abilities of Simeon De Witt of New York, I have nominated and by and with the advice and Consent of the Senate do appoint him Surveyor General of the United States...” Washington had thought quite highly of his first choice, describing him as “a modest, sensible, sober, and deserving young man—Esteemed a very good Mathematician...” (Washington to Thomas Jefferson, 3 March 1784). De Witt, who was serving as New York State’s surveyor general, declined the appointment, instead choosing to remain in his New York post, where he worked for nearly four more decades until his death. DeWitt was also one of the commissioners who planned the modern street grid of Manhattan in 1811.

\$15,000–25,000

263

ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS – *The Federalist*; *New-Jersey Gazette*.  
Trenton: G. Craft, printer to the State, 31 December 1798.

**A Federalist paper vehemently defends the Alien and Sedition Acts and attacks Thomas Jefferson for his association with the African American polymath Benjamin Bannecker.** The front page of the present issue is consumed with a lengthy defense of the Alien and Sedition Acts, beneath the headline “Genuine Liberty of Speech and of the Press,” while taking a vicious swipe at Thomas Jefferson (on page 3), “whose attachment, objects, religion, philosophy, and morals, are wholly French...” In the editor’s opinion, Jefferson’s infamy would not only stem from “his impracticable, speculative, wicked politics,” but for his “intimacy with Benjamin Bannecker, the black...”

Four pages, folio (485 x 290 mm). (Split at vertical spine fold.)

\$1,000–1,500



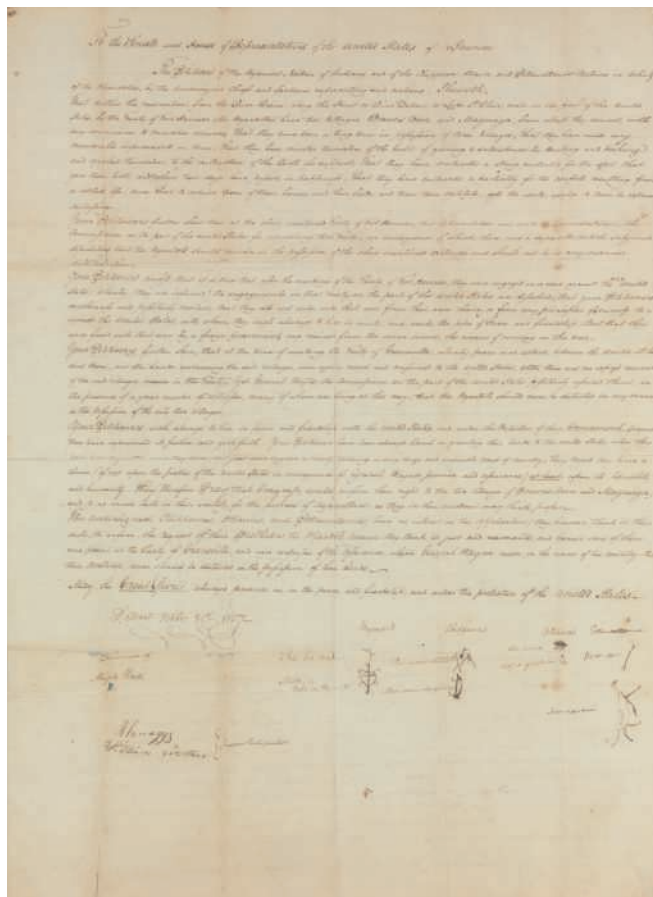
264

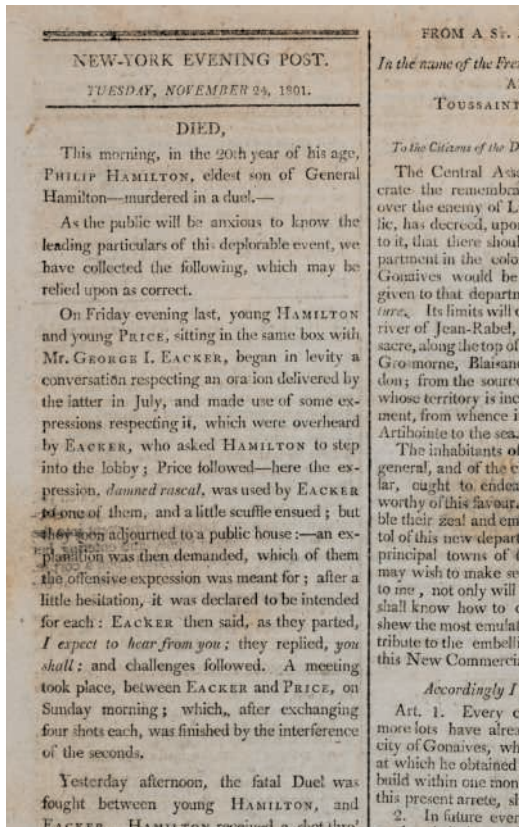
WYANDOT NATION – Manuscript Document Signed with totems by eight Indian chiefs, being a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States by the Wyandot Nation to retain the villages of Brownstown and Maguaga, Detroit, 31 October 1807.

One page, 748 x 540mm, laid down to linen-backing, (some minor splitting along folds, a few tiny chips with partial loss to five or six words). *Provenance:* Walter R. Benjamin; Frank T. Siebert (his sale), Sotheby’s New York, May 21, 1999, lot 339.

**An important early manuscript petition to Jefferson’s Congress, seeking to retain tribal lands as promised by the federal government in 1789.** A petition by the Wyandot Nation to the U.S. Congress to retain the villages of Brownstown and Maguaga along the Detroit River. Signed by eight representatives of four tribes with their pictorial totems, including a turtle, a horse, birds, and other animals. The petition argues that the Wyandot “have been a long time in possession of these Villages ... that they have divested themselves of the habit of gaining a subsistence by Hunting and Fishing and applied themselves to the cultivation of the Earth for support; that they have contracted a strong partiality for the spot that gave them birth ... that they have contracted a partiality for the comforts resulting from a settled life; and that to deprive them of their houses, and their fields, and turn them destitute, into the woods, would to them be extremely distressing.” The petition cites the Treaty of Fort Harmar (1789) as well as the oral promise of General Anthony Wayne that the Wyandot could remain in these villages. In addition to the signatures of the two Wyandot chiefs there are the signatures of two representatives each of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Nations, who “think it their duty to enforce the request of their Brethren, the Wyandots, because they think it just and reasonable, and because some of them were present at the Treaty of Greenville, and were witness of the assurance, which General Wayne made ... that their Brethren never should be disturbed in the possession of those Lands.” The petition proved unsuccessful. Four of the tribes represented on the present document ceded their lands (including the two villages mentioned here) in the Treaty of Michigan, which went into effect a month later.

\$8,000–12,000





265

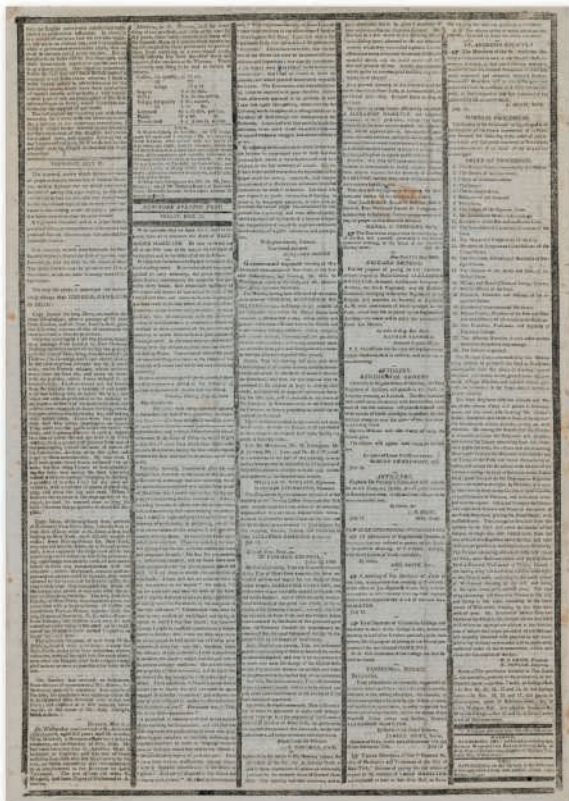
HAMILTON, Alexander & Philip – *New-York Evening Post*. New York: Michael Burnham, 24 November 1801. No.8.

**Same-day news of Alexander Hamilton's son's death in a duel, printed in Hamilton's own newspaper, the recently founded *New York Post*.** The news of 20-year old Philip Hamilton's murder by dueling was a leading article in the newspaper which his father had founded just a few weeks before. It includes a description of the quarrel which occasioned the duel though omitting the central fact that Philip's murderer had made a public speech criticizing Alexander Hamilton which was infuriating to his son. The article concludes, "Reflections on this horrid custom must occur to every man of humanity; but the voice of an individual or of the press must be ineffectual without additional, strong and pointed legislative interference. Fashion has placed it upon a footing which nothing short of this can controul."

In one of history's great tragic ironies, Philip's father, Alexander Hamilton, dueled in the same spot and his mortal wound was attended by the same doctor, less than three years later (see lot 266).

Four pages, folio (490 x 346mm). (Leaves detached.)

\$2,000-3,000



266

HAMILTON, Alexander – *New-York Herald*. New York: Michael Burnham, 14 July 1804. No. 265.

**Alexander Hamilton's own newspaper announces Hamilton's death after his infamous duel with Aaron Burr: "We stop the press to announce the melancholy tidings that General Hamilton is dead!"** *The New-York Herald* was a weekly paper which spun off of the daily *Evening Post*. The page with news of the death was printed in mourning borders and includes diverse eulogies and accounts. News of the Burr-Hamilton duel in one of Alexander Hamilton's own newspapers is exceedingly rare. In one of history's great tragic ironies, Hamilton's son Philip dueled in the same spot and his mortal wound was attended by the same doctor, less than three years earlier (see lot 265).

Four pages, folio (525 x 358mm). (Leaves separated, modest toning.)  
Provenance: General C. Huntington (subscriber's name).

\$4,000-6,000

267

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION – *National Intelligencer, and Washington Advertiser*. Washington: Samuel Harrison Smith, 12 July 1805.

A very early front-page report from the Corps of Discovery in the national paper: pre-dating by almost 2 weeks the printing of Clark's letter to W.H. Harrison which has been called the first substantive report. This account derives from William Clark's letter to his brother Jonathan Clark, in Louisville, Kentucky; it is stated to have been first printed in the *Kentucky Gazette* but that issue is untraceable. For years, the "only known existing copy of this account appeared in the Boston *Centinel* of July 13, 1805" (Cutright *History of the Lewis and Clark Journals* p.173) but this paper is a day earlier and in excellent condition. It covers Lewis and Clark's ascent of the Missouri to Fort Mandan including descriptions of terrain, Indian tribes, and animals: "Buffaloes are said [by Clark] to be in great numbers, and of large size...."

Four pages, folio (525 x 334mm).

\$2,000-3,000



268

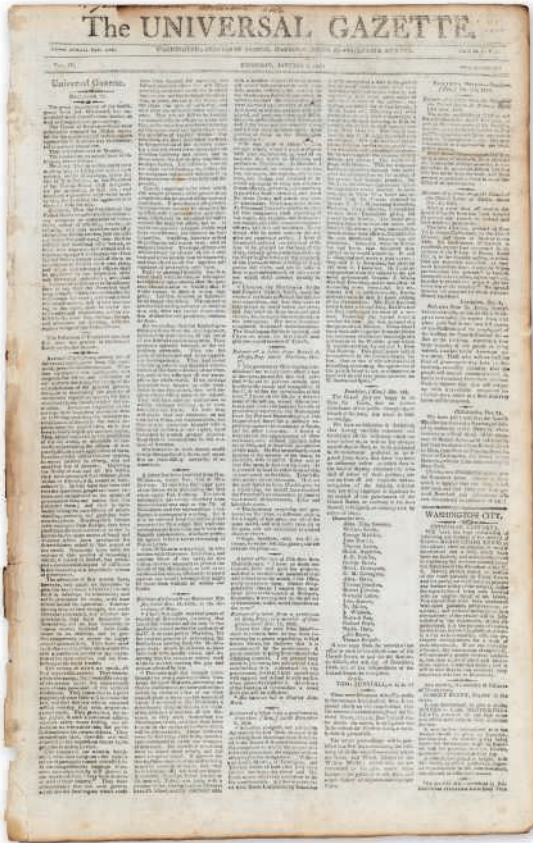
LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION – *The Universal Gazette*. Washington: Samuel Harrison Smith, 17 September 1807. Vol. 5, No. 502. [With]: *The Pittsburgh Gazette*. Pittsburgh: John Scull, 7 April 1807. Vol.21, No.1072.

Rare 1807 prospectuses for the map and published journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In the September paper an entire column is devoted to "Proposals, by Conrad, Lucas & Co. ... For Publishing Lewis and Clark's Tour to the Pacific Ocean through the interior of the Continent of North America," described in three volumes; and a separate "Map of North America." The volumes were to be "put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication." Meriwether Lewis's delay in publication is well-known, he died in 1809, and the volumes were not actually published until 1814. There is some foreshadowing of this delay in the final paragraph which permits earlier subscribers to relinquish if they are put off by the price (\$31 all together). This is dated 27 July and signed in type by Meriwether Lewis. *Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, p. 227. The April paper has a front-page, local prospectus for Patrick Gass's *Journal of the Corps of Discovery* published by David McKeehan in Pittsburgh that year. Gass's was the first account of the expedition to be published.

Two issues. Four pages each, folio (483 x 315mm and 437 x 275mm respectively). (First with browning and some edge-chipping, closed tear to first leaf, small adhesion to last page. Second with a small stain.) (2)

\$2,000-3,000





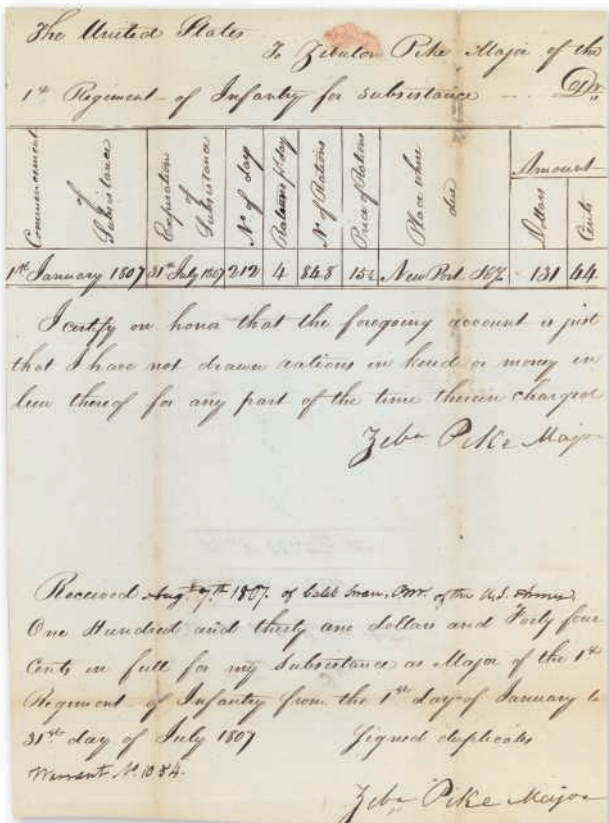
269

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION – *The Universal Gazette*.  
Washington: Samuel Harrison Smith, 1 January 1807. Vol.4,  
No.462.

**An important local front-page report of Meriwether Lewis’s arrival in Washington D.C., marking the official close of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.** “We have the high satisfaction of informing our readers of the arrival of Captain Meriwether Lewis at this place; after an absence of nearly three years and a half, which have been exclusively and actively employed in exploring the western country.” The report continues that details from the expedition are forthcoming and that a public dinner in Lewis’s honor is planned for January 10, by which time it is hoped Captain Clark will also be in attendance. This reception was indeed held at the White House but since Clark had not yet arrived the honorees were Lewis and the Mandan Chief, Sheheke.

Four pages, folio (505 x 314mm). (Small hole, pale dampstain, subscriber’s name trimmed.)

\$3,000–5,000



270

PIKE, Zebulon (1779–1813). Manuscript document signed (“Zebn Pike”) twice, as Major of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, n.p., 7 August 1807.

One page, 272 x 200mm. (Folds with a few tiny holes and light wear).

**A very rare survival from the actual Pike Expedition, the first government exploration of the Southwest, covering the entire period of Pike’s captivity and almost half the Expedition.** This report and receipt covers “subsistence” for the first six months of 1807. Zebulon Pike departed for the southwestern borders of the Louisiana Purchase in July of 1806. He had orders to explore the Arkansas and Red Rivers, and to obtain information about nearby Spanish territory. It was on this trip in early November that he attempted to climb the mountain peak later named for him, being the highest peak in the Front Range of the Rockies. Subsequently his party headed south from Colorado, ending up in what is now northern New Mexico, where they were stopped in February of 1807 by Spanish officials and charged with illegal entry into Spanish-held territory. Pike’s capture proved an excellent opportunity for reconnaissance as he was taken to Sante Fe and through Chihuahua, gleaned knowledge of Mexican discontent with Spanish rule. Pike and most of his men were released on the Louisiana border on 1 July 1807. The present document is dated barely a month later and covers the entire period of his Spanish capture and about half of the entire expedition. Pike was killed in battle during the War of 1812 at the age of 34. All documents signed by him are rare, and we trace no other documents for public sale which relate directly to the Pike Expedition.

\$8,000–12,000

271

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826) *National Intelligencer Extra*.  
Washington, 8 November 1808.

**Very rare broadside first printing of Jefferson's final address to Congress.** Broadside extra of Thomas Jefferson's last "state of the union" speech, looking back on his legacy as James Madison was being elected. Most prominent is his urging of Congress to fund military defense: "For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is the best security..." Shaw & Shoemaker 15689.

Broadside extra, folio (506 x 318mm). (Even toning, light wear along folds including 2 tiny holes in text, contemporary manuscript docket on verso.)

\$3,000-5,000

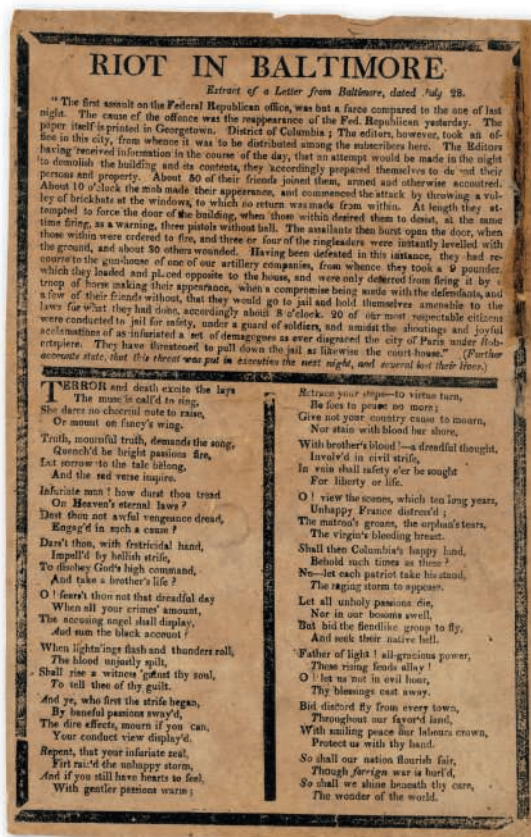
272

WAR OF 1812 - *Riot in Baltimore Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated July 28* [Boston, 1812].

**The first of a long line of attacks on newspapers: "The assailants then burst open the door, when those within were ordered to fire, and three of four of the ringleaders were instantly levelled to the ground," printed on a striking black-bordered Federalist broadside.** A forceful Federalist response to the mob attack on the offices of the *Federal-Republican* in Baltimore, long hostile to the Madison administration. The largely Republican population of Baltimore had become increasingly irritated with the staunch-Federalist paper's attacks on the Madison Administration - attacks that only grew increasingly shrill following the declaration of war against Great Britain in June 1812. On 22 June, a partisan mob pulled down the paper's offices on Gay Street, compelling the publishers to decamp to the less volatile Georgetown where they continued to print the newspaper. Not to be cowed by threats of violence, one of the publishers defiantly opened a branch office in Baltimore the following month - much to the fury of Baltimore Republicans. On the night of 28 July 1812, another mob gathered outside of the Charles Street house and began to attack the building: The text of the broadside opens with a nod to the June riot: "The first assault on the Federal Republican office, was but a face compared to the one last night... About 10 o'clock the mob made their appearance, and commenced the attack by throwing a volley of brickbats at the windows, to which no return was made from within... The assailants then burst open the door, when those within were ordered to fire, and three of four of the ringleaders were instantly levelled to the ground..." The rioters outside responded brining a cannon, "a 9 pounder," from one of the local artillery companies but were prevented from firing by the appearance of a body of mounted soldiers who intervened and took the Federalist defenders into protective custody. Below the text describing the event are two columns of verse decrying the attack. An excellent piece that underscores the bitter political feuding that marked the opening of the War of 1812. Rare: we could trace only one other extant copy of this broadside, in the collections of the American Antiquarian Society. Paul A. Gilje, "The Baltimore Riots of 1812 and the Breakdown of the Anglo-American Mob Tradition," *Journal of Social History*, (Summer 1980), pp. 547-564.

Broadside (315 x 200 mm.), black bordered. (Losses at right margin affect one letter of text and black border infilled, toned.)

\$3,000-5,000



New London  
Dec 7. 1812

Dear Bullus

this morning  
I arrived here ~~on Monday~~ last night  
I parted company, owing to the darkness  
of the night, from my prize, the British  
Frigate Macedonian of 49 guns, the weather  
is now so thick that notwithstanding  
she has a pilot on board she will not  
be able to come in. I however anticipate  
the pleasure of seeing her the moment it  
lightens up, & then as soon as possible  
I will endeavor to gratify you by a sight  
of her, she is a beauty, a look at her will  
be good for sore eyes, it was a long fight  
but neither doubtful, close, or hard on our  
sides, we had 5 killed & 7 wounded, she 36 killed  
& 68 wounded. I have given John a copy of my  
official letter, & told him to show it to your friend  
not to get hold of her send me immediately

273

DECATUR, Stephen (1779-1820). Autograph letter signed ("Stephen Decatur") to "Bullus," New London, 4 December 1812.

Two pages, 325 x 195 mm. Silked, housed in a custom blue cloth clamshell folder. Provenance: Frank P. Hadley.

**Returning to the United States following one of the important naval victories of his career, Stephen Decatur reports on his victory over the HMS Macedonian describing the prize in glowing terms: "she is a beauty, a look at her will be good for sore eyes."** Following his defeat of the HMS *Macedonian* in the Atlantic, 500 miles south of the Azores on 25 October 1812, Decatur, determined to preserve a prime frigate, sent a crew aboard to repair the valuable prize. After two weeks repairs, the *Macedonian* sailed in company with Decatur's USS *Untied States* toward Newport, Rhode Island, but on the evening of their arrival in Long Island Sound, the two ships lost sight of one another. Upon his arrival, Decatur reported to his friend from New London: "I arrived here this morning. Last night I parted company, owing to the darkness of the night from my prize, the British Frigate *Macedonian* of 49 guns, the weather is now so thick that notwithstanding she has a pilot on board—she will not be able to come in. I however anticipate the pleasure of seeing her the moment it lightens up. I then as soon as possible I will endeavor to gratify you by a sight of her, she is a beauty, a look at her will be good for sore eyes. It was a long fight but neither doubtful, close, or hard on our side, we had 5 killed & 7 wounded, she 36 killed, 68 wounded." Unbeknownst to Decatur, the *Macedonian* had arrived in Newport, Rhode Island the same morning. The sight of the British prize in the harbor set off a mass celebration in the seaport town, and soon across the country—an important morale booster for the United States after a string of military defeats and civil discord in the opening months of the War of 1812.

\$4,000-6,000



274

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER – *Baltimore Patriot & Evening Advertiser*. Baltimore: Munroe & French, No. 54 South Street, 21 September 1814.

**The first obtainable printing of any portion of "The Star Spangled Banner."** The *Baltimore Patriot*, which the previous day had the honor to be the first to print the "Star Spangled Banner," uses its immortal closing lines to celebrate the repulse of the British at Baltimore—the inspiration for Francis Scott Key's poem. The successful defense of Fort McHenry proved a tremendous morale boost following the rout of American forces at Bladensburg and the subsequent burning of Washington by the British. Of the failed British attempt to take Baltimore by land and sea, the editors crowed: "...It is certain their commander in chief, Gen. Ross, has paid for his cheaply earned laurels at the Capitol, with the forfeiture of his life at Baltimore. It is also well ascertained, that the invaders sustained a loss in the last affair, beyond all comparison greater than the loss of American in both. If they make another attempt, it will be a desperate one, and desperately will they be met. For '—The star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave, O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.'" The 20 September 1814 issue of the *Baltimore Patriot*, which features the first, full printing of "The Star Spangled Banner" has never appeared on the market.

Two pages, 490 x 320 mm. (Marginal losses affect portions of text, tape at lower right corner). Matted and framed.

\$8,000-12,000

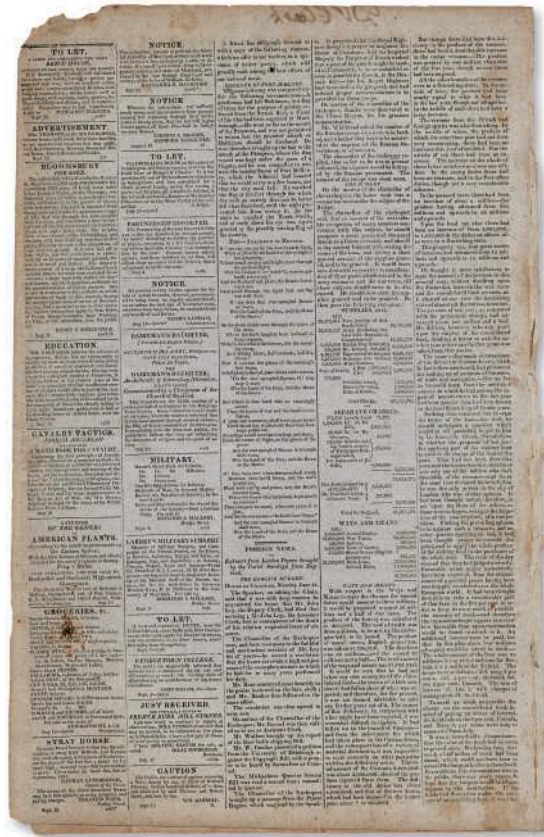


THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER – *Daily Federal Republican*.  
Georgetown: 22 September 1814.

**The earliest obtainable full printing of The Star Spangled Banner.** The second page features the text of Key's poem, beneath the title, "The Defence of Fort McHenry" and offers the details of its composition: "The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances – A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of Truce for the purpose of getting released from a British fleet, a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough.– He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, at an early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country." The poem was to be sung with the melody of "Anacreon in Heaven". This is the earliest obtainable full printing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The 20 September issue of the *Baltimore Patriot* containing the first printing of Key's poem, (which precedes this issue) has never been offered for sale.

Four pages (5 & 6 not present), folio (488 x 302 mm). (Spine fold partly separated, minor loss at top right corner.)

\$7,000–10,000



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER – *Baltimore Patriot & Evening Advertiser*. Baltimore: Munroe & French, 19 October 1814.

**The notice of the first public performance of "The Star Spangled Banner."** The bottom of page three bears an advertisement offering a program the evening of Wednesday, 19 October at the Baltimore Theatre featuring a performance of "an historical play in five acts, called COUNT BENYOWSKY; or the CONSPIRACY of KAMSCHATKA." Directly following the performance, "Mr. Hardinge will sing a much admired NEW SONG, written by a gentleman of Maryland, in commemoration of the gallant defence of Fort McHENRY, called THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" Most ironically, the theatrical notice is flanked by advertisements offering slaves for sale or offering rewards for runaways.

Four pages, folio (490 x 312 mm). (Minor chips at margins do not affect text.)

\$3,000–5,000

JOHN WARDELL, Assignees.  
oct 19 dt7n

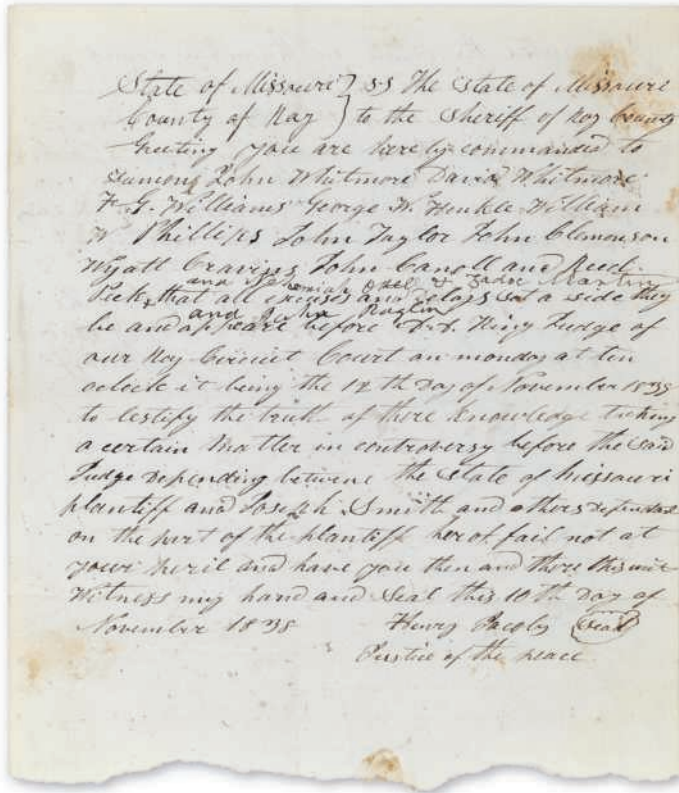
**BALTIMORE THEATRE.**

**GLORIOUS VICTORY**  
*On Lake Champlain, and Defeat of the Enemy on Land, at Plattsburg.*

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,  
Will be presented, an historical play in five acts, called  
**COUNT BENYOWSKY ;**  
OR, THE  
**CONSPIRACY of KAMSCHATKA.**  
After the Play, Mr. Hardinge will sing a much admired NEW SONG, written by a gentleman of Maryland, in commemoration of the gallant defence of Fort McHenry, called **THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.**  
A Military Horopipe, by Miss Abercrombie,  
Comic Song—"The Patriotic Diggers"  
by Mr. Blissett.

And,  
**A New Grand Scene,**  
Will be exhibited, (for the 1st time) representing the situation of the two Fleets, during the **GLORIOUS VICTORY**, achieved by the American Fleet, commanded by Commodore MACDONOUGH, over a very superior British Fleet—ending in the capture of the Frigate *Confiance*, of 39 guns, *Brag Linnet*, of 16 guns, and *Sloops Club and Finch*, of 11 guns each, &c. painted expressly for the purpose by Mr. GUARS, marine painter.

To which will be added, the farce of  
**KILLING NO MURDER.**  
oct 18



277

SMITH, Joseph (1805-1844) – JACOBS, Henry. Autograph document signed, (“Henry Jacobs Justice of the peace”), to Ray County, Mo. Sherriff B.J. Brown, [Richmond], Ray County, Mo., 12 November 1838. Endorsed by Sherriff Brown on verso, 25 November 1838.

Two pages. 220 x 190mm.

**The manuscript summons for witnesses to testify against the Prophet Joseph Smith and his fellow prisoners at the conclusion of the Mormon War of 1838.** At the conclusion of three months of hostilities in Missouri during the summer of 1838 that became known as the “Mormon War,” Governor Lilburn Boggs signed an executive order authorizing the state militia to subdue and expel Mormons from the state. Joseph Smith was one of the first to be arrested and was nearly executed after a hastily assembled military court found him guilty of treason. Fortunately for Smith, cooler heads prevailed, and Smith, among other Mormon leaders were transferred to a series of civilian jails as they awaited trial. On 9 November 1838, Smith and his fellow defendants arrived in Richmond, Missouri to stand trial. The preliminary trial began on the 12th and lasted until the end of the month. During the trial, Justice of the Peace Henry Jacobs issued the following summons for witnesses to testify in favor of the prosecution: “you are hereby commanded to summon John Whitmore David Whitmore F G. Williams George W. Henkle William W Phillips John Taylor John Clemson Wyatt Cravins John Carroll and Reed Peck ... [to] appear before A. A. King Judge of our Ray Circuit Court on monday [sic] at ten o clock.... to testify the truth of there [sic] knowledge tuching

[sic] a certain matter in controversy before the said Judge depending between the State of Missouri plaintiff and Joseph Smith and others Defendant on the part of the plaintiff herof fail not at your peril and have you then and there likewise Witness my hand and Seal this 12th day of November 1838 Henry Jacobs (Seal) Justice of the peace

[sic] a certain matter in controversy before the said Judge depending between the State of Missouri plaintiff and Joseph Smith and others Defendant on the part of the plaintiff...” On the verso Ray County Sherriff endorses the summons, noting he was able to summon all the men named save for “F. J. Williams” who “was not to be found in Ray County”. The court determined that probable cause existed to charge Smith with treason and he, and other fellow Mormon leaders, spent the next several months in jail awaiting trial. He and his companions escaped custody in April 1839 and rejoined his followers on the banks of the Mississippi in Illinois to establish Nauvoo.

\$8,000–12,000



278

TAIPING REBELLION – A series of paintings by an unidentified artist depicting British naval battles with Chinese Taiping Rebels., Zhenjiang, China, c.1853.

Ten watercolor paintings on paper, c.100 x 140 - c.209 x 317mm (each mounted to cardstock).

**British Warships attack Taiping-held villages and junks on the Yangtze River – a series of contemporary watercolors depicting the event in dramatic detail.**

A dramatic visual record of the joint-Chinese Imperial and British naval actions against Taiping

rebels who had seized control of this strategic Yangtze River city only two months before. Seven of the ten paintings bear captions, including “Interview of Lieut. Spratt and self, with Li. Mandarin, in command of the Imperial Fleet blockading Chin-Kiang-fou July 5th / 53.”; “Engaging Stockades at the entrance of the Grand Canal.”; “Fleet of Chinese junks in action.”; “H.M.S. Hermes fighting pirates.”; “Firing junks at night at a pirate village.”; “H.M.S. Hermes forcing passage of the Yangtse River, fired on by junks and forts.”; “Silver Island, Yang-tse-Kiang.”

(10)

\$3,000–5,000

I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary  
of State to affix the Seal of the United States to a  
power to exchange the ratifications of a treaty  
between the United States of America and His  
Majesty the Emperor of China, which power is  
dated this day, and signed by me, and for so doing this  
shall be his warrant.

James K. Polk

Washington, 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1845.

279

POLK, James K. (1795-1849). Document signed ("James K. Polk") as President, Washington, 15 April 1845.

One page, 246 x 190mm, partially-printed document completed in manuscript (mild toning). Housed in a custom cloth folder with leather spine label.

**The first formal treaty between the United States and China.** The Treaty of Wangxia granted the United States privileges to purchase land in the five treaty ports, and to learn Chinese (hitherto forbidden to foreigners), helping thwart British dominance in China in the wake of the Opium Wars. Signed on 3 July 1844 and ratified by the Senate in January 1845, the Treaty also stipulated that the United States would declare the opium trade illegal and hand over offending dealers to the Chinese authorities.

The present document is an order that authorizes the formal exchange of the ratified treaty between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of China. A milestone document – marking the beginning of a formal relationship between the two powers.

\$40,000-60,000



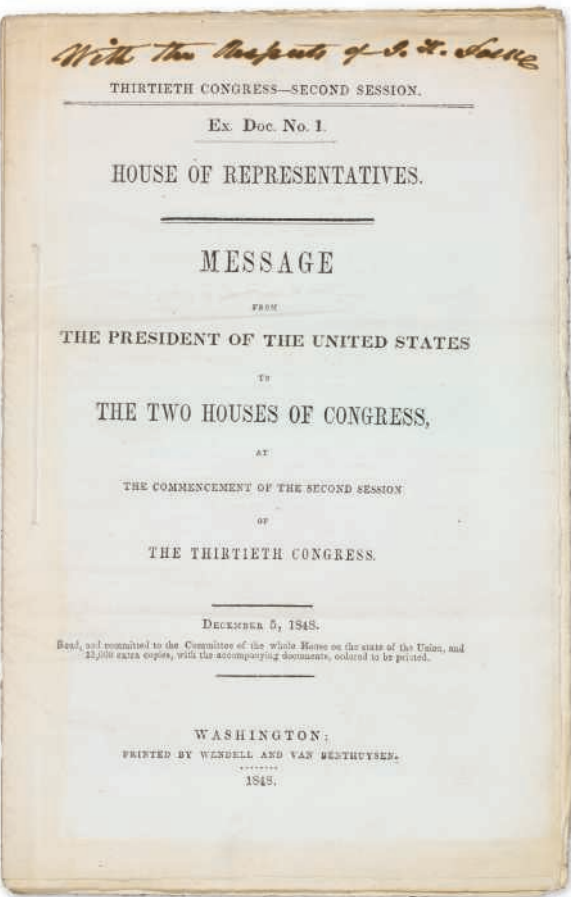
280

END OF THE MEXICAN WAR – *Head Quarters Army of Mexico, Mexico, March 6, '48. Orders, No. 18. ... Military Convention for the Provisional Suspension of Hostilities.* [Mexico City: Army field press, 1848.]

**U.S. troops suspend hostilities in Mexico: a rare broadside printed at the scene in English by the Army field press.** “Article II of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed 2 February 1848, provided for holding meeting between representatives of the heads of the two armies to work out ‘a provisional suspension of hostilities.’ This broadside signed in writing as official by Irwin McDowell, then in the adjutant general’s department at Mexico. Gives the terms for such suspension of hostilities and marks, for all practical purposes, the end of the Mexican War” (Streeter). The present is the only copy which appears in the auction records apart from the Streeter copy, acquired from Forest Sweet. Streeter 248.

One page, folio (442 x 308mm). (Old folds and minor soiling, verso with some strengthening to centerfold.)

\$6,000–9,000



281

GOLD DISCOVERY – POLK, James K. (1795–1849). *Message from the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress ... December 5, 1848.* Washington: Wendell and van Benthuysen, 1848.

**Presidential presentation copy of the official announcement of the discovery of gold in California, inscribed and signed by President Polk on the title:** “With the Respects of J.K. Polk.” In part: “The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in public service.” Also included in this document is Colonel Richard Mason’s first-hand account of his trip to the newly discovered placers, among the most crucial of 1848 eye-witness accounts. Kurutz 105; Howes P-446.

Octavo (235 x 157mm). (Some toning to title.) Stab-sewn. Custom chemise and clamshell box.

\$4,000–6,000

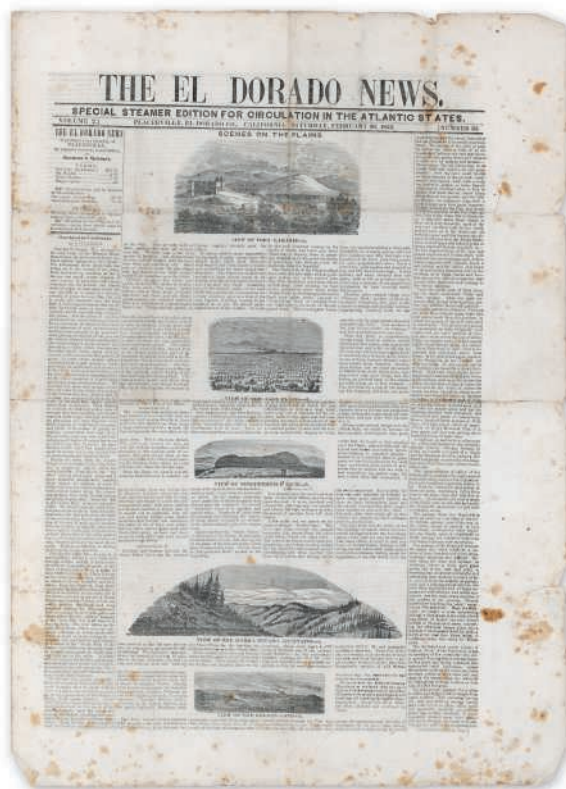
282

GOLD RUSH – WADSWORTH, W[illiam]. “Overland to California.” In: *The El Dorado News*. Placerville, El Dorado Co., Calif.: 26 February 1853. Vol.2, No.32.

**A very rare, previously unrecorded and unusually graphic Gold Rush “Steamer Edition,” with an illustrated precursor to William Wadsworth’s guide to California covering the front page.** Wadsworth’s *Guide* is itself known in only 4 copies and considered by Thomas Streeter to be “the most satisfactory of the overland guides ... [Wadsworth] knew how to write” (Streeter 3185). Of the present overland narrative we locate no bibliographic record at all. It covers the route from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento and takes up the entire oversize front page and most of a column on the back page. Further, it is illustrated by five views: “View of Fort Laramie,” “View of the Sage Plains,” “View of Independence Rock,” “View of the Sierra Nevada Mountains,” and “View of the Golden Gate.” Wadsworth made the journey himself in 1852 and this is published in early 1853 but his book, *The National Wagon Road Guide ... to California*, was not published until 1858 and included information based on other routes as well. Any issue of *The El Dorado News* is quite rare. This particular one bills itself as a “Special Steamer Edition for Circulation in the Atlantic States.” See Kurutz 656; Streeter 3185 and Wagner-Camp 313, but this title not mentioned.

Four pages, folio (574 x 415mm). Illustrated with 5 wood-engraved views. (Some foxing, wear at folds including a small hole not affecting Wadsworth’s narrative.)

\$2,500–3,500



283

GOLD RUSH: MURIETA, Joaquin (c. 1829–1853) – DUNNING, Benjamin P. Autograph letter signed (“Benjamin P. Dunning”), to his mother in Campbell, Maine, Nevada City (Calif.), 23 September 1853.

Three pages, 245 x 194mm, bifolium. Minor dampstain to address panel.

**A California gold prospector offers a vivid, contemporary account of the capture and killing of Joaquin Murieta, the “Robin Hood of El Dorado.” Offered with period photographs of both the author and recipient of the letter.** An account of the capture of Murieta and his gang, as told by Benjamin Dunning, a gold prospector from Maine, writing from Nevada City, California. After reporting on several transactions involving mining claims, he reports having seen “...The head of Joquin [sic] and the hand of three finger[e]d Jack the great rob[b]ers and pirets [sic] have bin Nevada and I talked with the men by whom they was taken...” According to the men with whom he spoke, “they took them in the morning while a sleep there was 7 of the rob[b]ers together when they was found...” While attempting to sneak up on the party, they awoke one of the bandits, known as Three-Fingered Jack, who warned the rest, including Murieta, who “ordered his band all to run which they did but was pursued... Joquin [sic] was cut off from his pistols and horses saddell [sic] and when discovering that he mounted his horse bare backed, and ran his horse as fast as he could lying down on his horse and hiding his head firs[t] on one side of the horses neck and then on the other to prevent being shot...” Murieta’s pursuers finally resolved to shoot the horse in the legs, and “Joquin was obliged to jump of and run but was soon over haled[sic] by his enemy who told him to surrender but he would not but still tried to get to his pistols and he having a knife in his hand they d[a]re not take a hold of him therefore was obliged to shoot him dead...” Three-Fingered Jack suffered a similar fate soon afterwards, while two others were taken prisoner. The California Rangers who killed the outlaws, took Murieta’s head, together with Three-Fingered Jack’s hand, and preserved them in a jar of alcohol, and placing them on exhibit as proof. The preserved relics were destroyed in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire. [With:] Two sixth-plate ambrotypes housed in brass mats, one of which is identified as “Benj. Dunning,” the author of the present letter, and the other as “Hiram Dunning,” the letter’s recipient.

\$3,000–5,000





**284**

GOLD RUSH – SWART, A. Autograph letter signed by Harriet Swart of Port Jackson, NY, Auburn, California, 2 March 1856.

Four pages, 245 x 195mm, with original transmittal envelope, slip of paper and about seven flakes of gold.

**A rare survival of actual flakes of gold from the California Gold Rush, still enclosed in the original transmittal letter.** In part: “I send you home a sample of our gold such as we are dig[g]ing out every day ... it is fine dust and has been gathered with quicksilver and does not look so brite as that does which has had none; one cannot gather the fine gold without it.”

\$2,500-3,500



**285**

OREGON TRAIL – HANCOCK, Samuel (1818-1883). Manuscript [Whidbey Island, Washington Territory, c. late 1850s-1860].

294 pages (approx.), octavo. (Light marginal wear, minor losses and tears to two pages.)

**An extensive and rare first-hand manuscript account of an early western settler, describing his overland journey to Oregon in 1845, his life in the Oregon and Washington Territories, relations with the local native population, the Cayuse War, and gold prospecting in California.** This lengthy manuscript, which was not published until many years after his death in 1927, is divided into four parts. The first section, consisting of fifty-one pages, is entitled “Travels to Oregon,” in which Hancock chronicles his overland journey from Liberty County, Missouri to the Oregon Territory in the spring of 1845 amongst a train of forty wagons.

He describes encounters with Native Americans, both peaceful and bellicose, along the trail (not to mention vast herds of bison and enormous swarms of crickets). The second part of the manuscript, being the most lengthy (168 pages), Hancock describes his experiences in the Oregon country, including vivid descriptions of the physical scenery, hostilities with the local natives, and his experiences as a gold prospector in northern California. He dedicates nearly thirty pages to his time in the gold fields, in which he offers an account of mob justice for an accused thief. He not only prospected, but traded goods to miners as well, before moving north toward Puget Sound, and includes good descriptions of the Olympic Peninsula and his eventual home, Whidbey Island.

The third section of Hancock’s manuscript (forty-one pages) picks up in the winter of 1852. He describes his life in the Oregon Territory where he established himself as a successful trader with the local Pacific Coast tribes, trading in fish and oil, and offering good descriptions of local native villages in the Pacific Northwest. The fourth and final part of Hancock’s narrative (thirty-five pages), headed “In the winter of 1857,” contains several disparate pieces, but perhaps most interestingly, it contains four pages of Chinook vocabulary, together with a page entitled, “Chinook language,” documenting the common trade language that pervaded most of the tribes of the region. An additional five pages offer phrases in the dialect, including “I want to eat,” “hear friend,” “that’s my horse,” and “mighty pretty woman.” Although letters written from the Oregon Trail have appeared at auction on several occasions, according to ABPC only one other lengthy account has been sold at auction (that one copied in 1882 from an earlier manuscript).

\$10,000-12,000

286

PONY EXPRESS WAY BILL – Manuscript document, headed, “No. 3 / Pony Express Way Bill from St. Joseph to San Francisco July 11, 1861, 7am,” signed by Paul Coburn as agent at St. Joseph and others, various places, 11-21 July, 1861.

One page, 247 x 200mm (dampstain along edges, laid down on album leaf). [With:] Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung. New York: 15 February 1862. With illustration of a Pony Express rider. (Chipped, pale staining.)

**Uniquely rare survival from the Pony Express Company, a legend in the romance of the West. Almost nothing survives from the Pony Express except the highly prized covers and stamps; this document, being authored by the Company itself, is even more desirable.** This way bill is the only one to appear in the sale records of RBH and we trace no other type of original material from the Company itself (much is thought to have been destroyed in the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906). This is from a trip accomplished in only 10½ days and undertaken near the end of the Pony Express. It bears several remarkable aspects. At the foot is a manuscript note by the Agent in St. Joseph: “No through Eastern Mail last night which accounts for smallness of Mail. Cars off track H[annibal] & St. Jo. R.R. Detained Pony till 9 A.M. for it.” Indeed, no covers from this particular trip are known to survive. Also, the ponies rode past Rock Creek Station, Neb. within hours of the McCanles shooting, “Wild Bill” Hickok’s first step into gun-slinging legend. Hickok himself was a freight driver for the parent company of the Pony Express and it was at the Pony Express office that the shooting took place. Rock Creek is not listed as one of the stations on this way bill, the first being Ft. Kearney, reached the afternoon of July 12 and there signed by the station manager, Ellsworth. Camp Floyd station is named, the same month it was abandoned as soldiers headed to the Civil War and just west of Camp Floyd is the “Outer Tel[egraph] Station” which would soon enough put the Pony Express out of business.

\$12,000-18,000

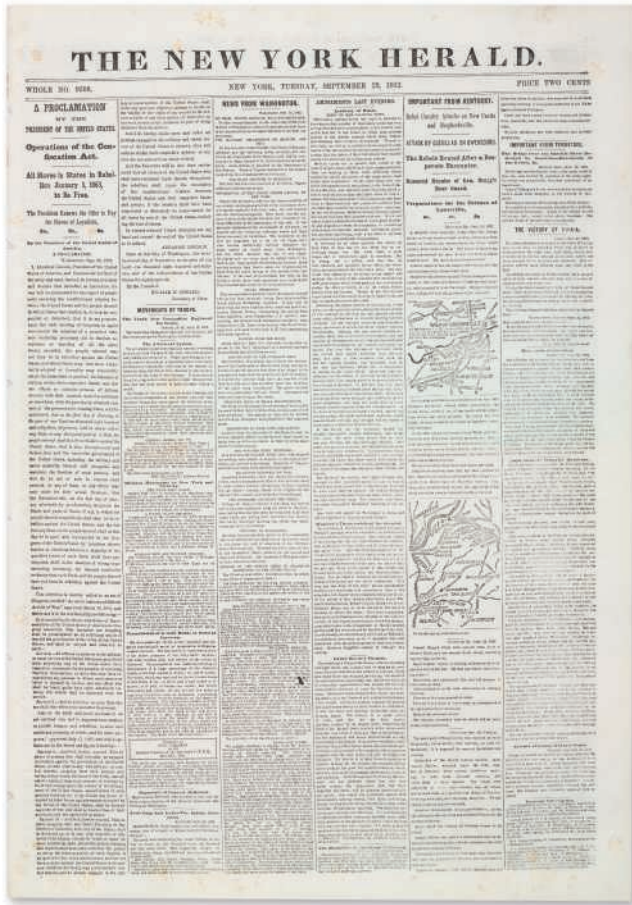
No 3  
 Pony Express Way Bill  
 From St. Joseph To San Francisco July 11, 1861, 7am  
 Recd from Coburn

Stations	Date	H. M.	To	To	To	Signature
			St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	
Ft. Kearney	July 12	pm	1	in	1	Ellsworth
Julienburg			1			
Ft. Laramie	14 5. 15 pm		1		1	W. G. ...
Fort Lathrop City	17 6	am	2	1	1	L. B. ...
Ft. Bridger			0		0	
Camp Floyd	" 17 10 30 am		2		1	Ellsworth
Outer Tel. Station			1		2	
Valm City	" 20 7. 15 am		1		1	H. P. Rice
Yuma						
Virginia City			1	2		
Placerville						
Sacramento			2	2	2	
San Francisco	July 21 1 2 pm		1	6		

No through Eastern Mail last night which accounts for smallness of Mail. Cars off track H. & St. Jo. R.R. Detained Pony till 9 A.M. for it. P. Coburn Agent at St. Jo.

1 Pkg for Salt Lake City from Julienburg





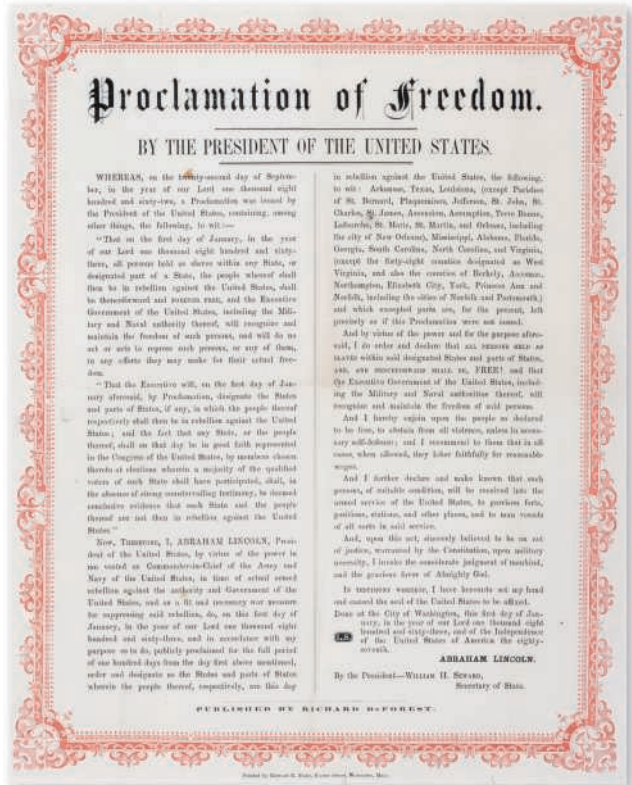
287

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION – [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809–1865)] *The New York Herald*. New York: 23 September 1862. No.9506.

Front-page first printing of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation headlined: “All Slaves in States of Rebellion January 1, 1863, to Be Free.” The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation was also published by the *New York World* on 23 September, as here being the day following its issuance. However that printing was on the fourth page and is more common on the market.

Eight pages, folio (569 x 398mm). (Few light foxmarks.)

\$3,000–5,000



288

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION – LINCOLN, Abraham (1809–1865). *Proclamation of Freedom by the President of the United States*. Worcester: Edward R. Fiske, printed by Richard DeForest, [c.1863].

Rare broadside printing of the Emancipation Proclamation. Eberstadt and OCLC record only one copy, at the Lincoln Memorial University Library. Eberstadt 20.

Broadside (374 x 297mm). Text within light red ornamental border. (Couple of spots, folds.) Matted and framed.

\$2,500–3,500



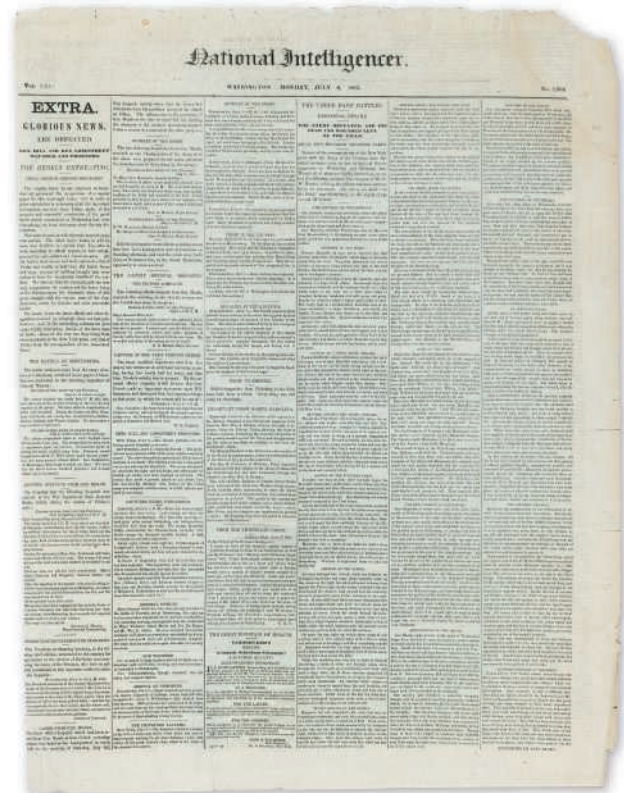
289

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – *National Intelligencer*. Washington: 6 July 1863. Vol. 54, No. 9504.

**Broadsheet extra with “Glorious News” headline covering the Battle of Gettysburg.** Front page dominated with late dispatches from the battlefield at Gettysburg including printings of Lincoln’s congratulatory order to Meade’s Army, orders from Meade and reports on the killed and wounded. Reflecting the fast-paced events, the main headline features the inaccurate reports of the wounding and capture of Confederate Generals A.P. Hill and James Longstreet.

Two pages, folio (616 x 471mm). (Minor edge-chipping.)

\$1,000–1,500



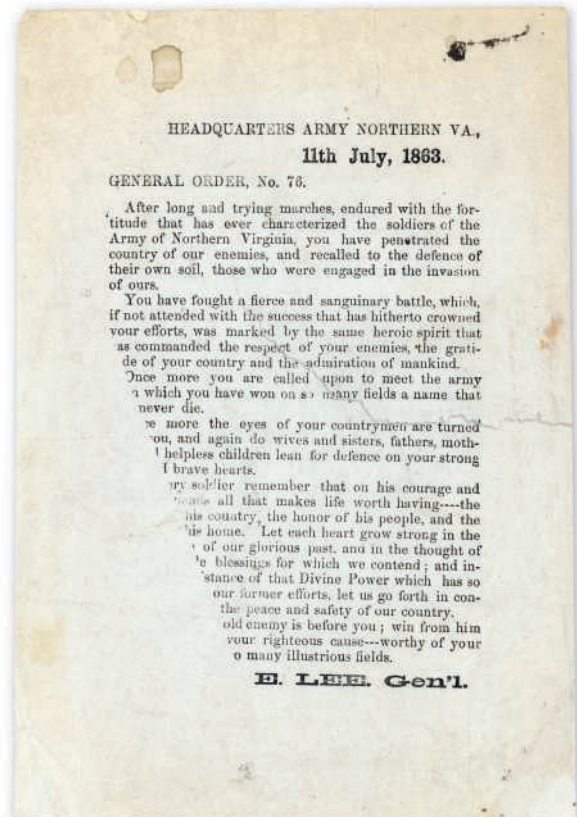
290

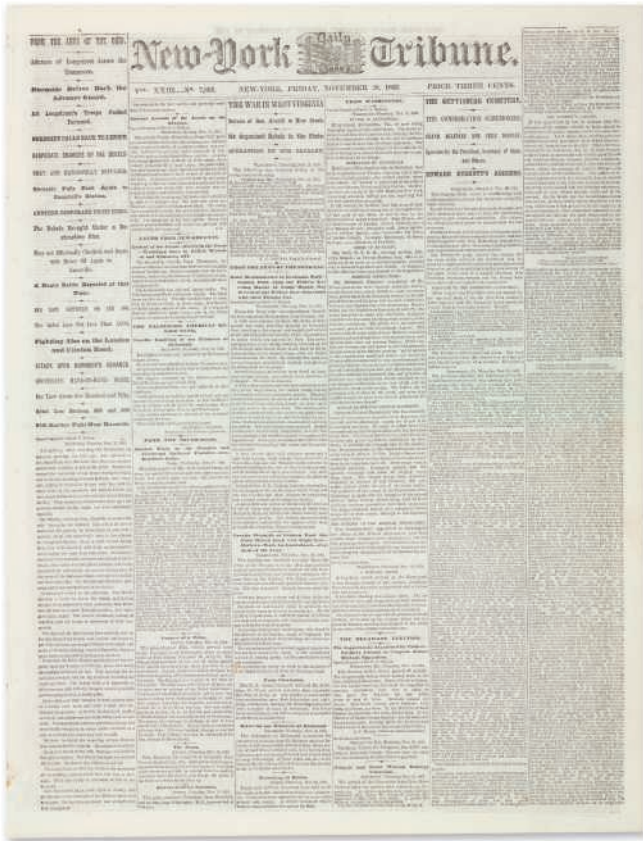
GETTYSBURG – LEE, Robert E., 1807-1870. *Headquarters Army Northern VA., 11th July, 1863. General Order, No. 76.*

**A Confederate field-printed broadside: Lee thanks his men for their bravery at Gettysburg during the retreat from that battle.** This copy preserved even though misprinted and torn, being an extremely evocative survival. It reads in part, “You have fought a fierce and sanguinary battle, which, if not attended with the success that has hitherto crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that [h]as commanded the respect of your enemies, the grati-[tu]de of your country and the admiration of mankind. / Once more you are called upon to meet the army [from] which you have won so many fields a name that [will] never die....” Lee’s words, though stirring, could never have fully succeeded in rallying the spirits of the Confederacy after the epic losses at Gettysburg. Parrish & Willingham 1226.

One page, octavo (222 x 150mm). (Misprinted, long closed tear with tape on verso, some soiling and stains.)

\$3,000–5,000





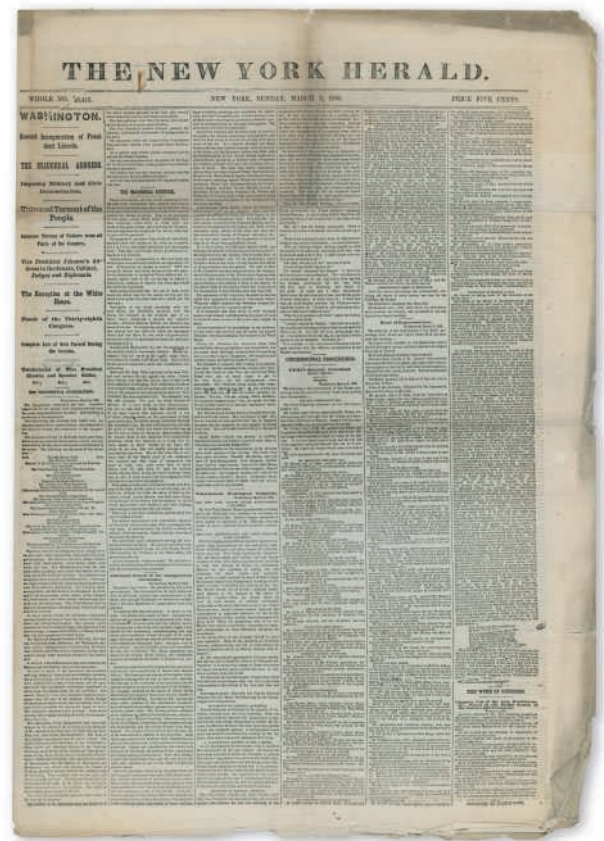
291

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS – *New-York Daily Tribune*. New York, 20 November 1863.

**A first and front-page printing of Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address.** Lincoln’s short, but eloquent address is dwarfed by the seven columns of text dedicated to Edward Everett’s lengthy oration that preceded it at the dedication ceremonies for military cemetery at Gettysburg. The paper also prints news of fighting near Knoxville, Tennessee and other theaters of operation.

Eight pages, folio (518 x 400mm).

\$5,000–8,000



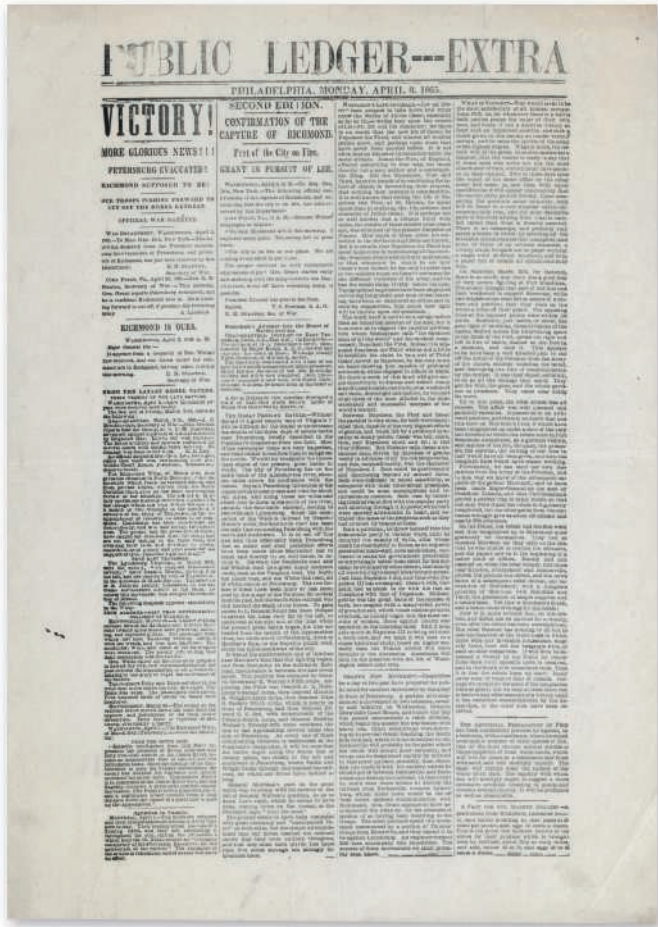
292

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809–1865).— *The New York Herald*. New York: 5 March 1865. No.10,415.

**Front-page first printing of Lincoln’s second Inaugural Address, “with malice toward none, with charity for all…” Rare.**

Eight pages, folio (580 x 419mm). (Some toning and edge-wear, light soiling to top quarter and margins, closed tear.)

\$3,000–5,000

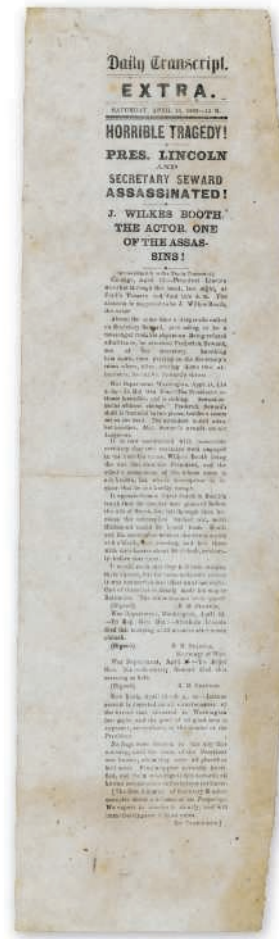


293  
 FALL OF RICHMOND – *Public Ledger — Extra*, Philadelphia, 3 April 1865. Second Edition.

Same-day broadside extra: “Richmond is Ours.” The news of the fall of the Confederate capital unfolded in a series of cables, evidenced in this one-sheet broadside. The top of the first column proclaims “Victory! Most Glorious News!!! ... Petersburg Evacuated! Richmond Supposed to be,” then, from a 10:45am cable, “It appears ... that our forces are in Richmond” and finally at the top of the second column there is the official confirmation: “We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning.”

Broadside, folio (433 x 308mm).

\$1,500–2,500



294  
 LINCOLN ASSASSINATION – *Daily Transcript Extra*. [Peoria, Ill.], 15 April 1865 – 12 [P]M.

“Horrible Tragedy!” A rare home-state handbill with news of the death of Lincoln and a false report of the death of Seward. The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library has a copy of the *Daily Transcript* assassination extra second edition, dated just two and a half hours after this one, but we locate no record of this first edition.

Broadside (415 x 117mm). (Mild foxing.)

\$1,500–2,500



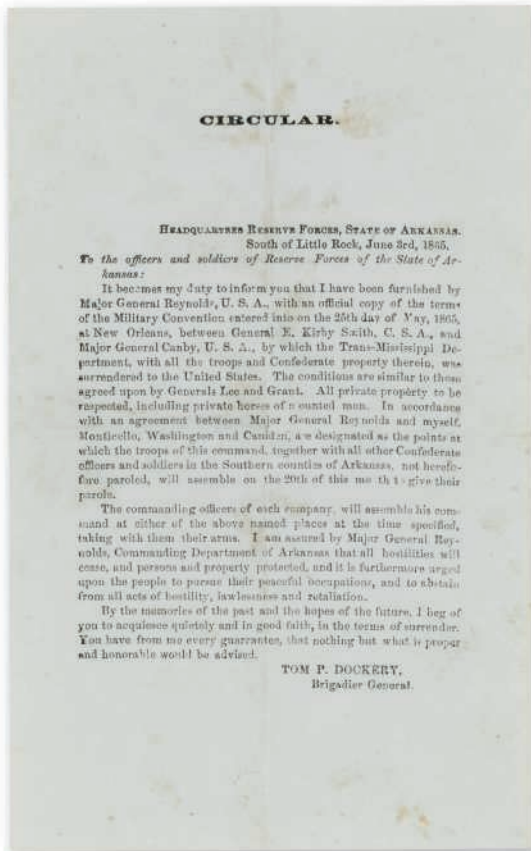
295

SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX – *Lynchburg Virginian Extra*. Lynchburg: 27 April 1865 (evening).

**Confederate broadside extra with details of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox courthouse. Rare.** This issue also contains news on the progress of Lincoln's funeral train, the search for John Wilkes Booth, and an extract from *Harper's* titled "What Next?" on the hope of north-south reconciliation.

One page, folio (433 x 282mm). (Trimmed at left and bottom edges with some loss, pale dampstain at bottom.)

\$1,500–2,500



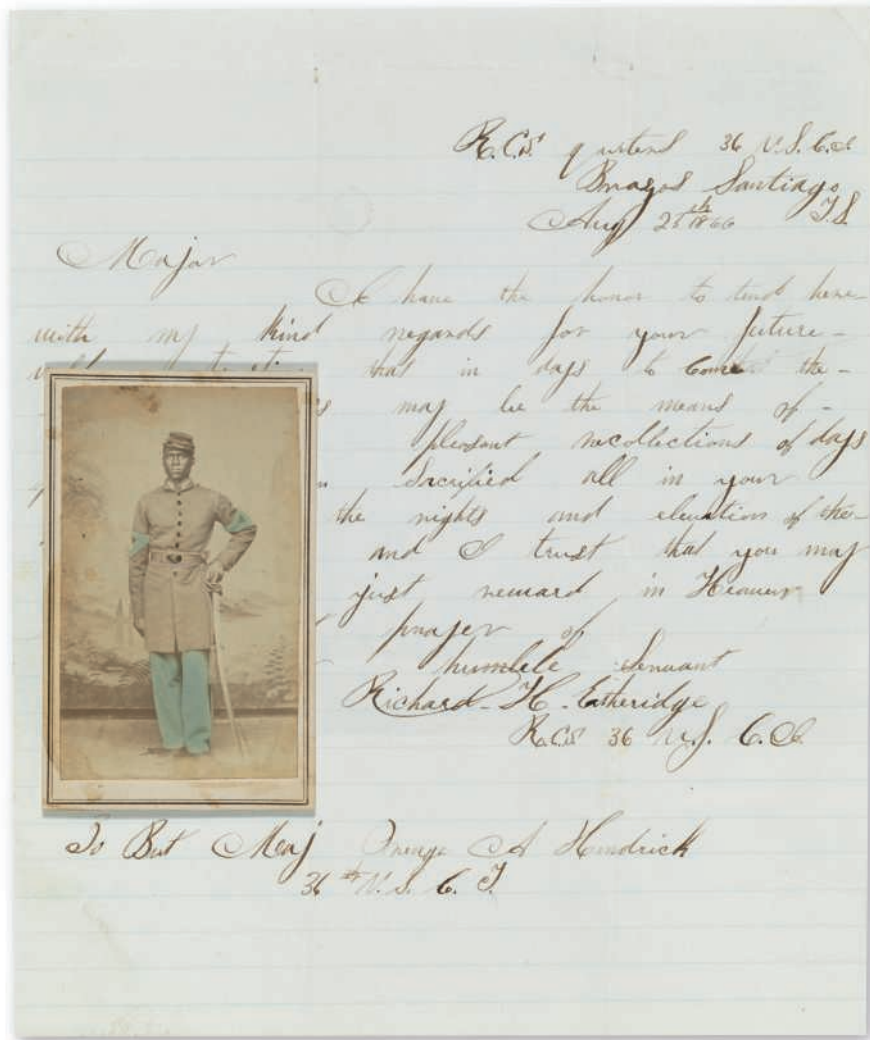
296

CONFEDERATE IMPRINT – *Circular. Headquarters Reserve Forces, State of Arkansas. South of Little Rock, June 3rd, 1865.*

**The final Confederate imprint, issued nearly two months after Lee's Surrender at Appomattox, ordering the surrender of forces in Arkansas. Newly discovered, unrecorded and very rare:** no other example of this imprint could be traced in institutional or private holdings; not in Parrish & Wallingham. General Thomas P. Dockery addresses "the officers and soldiers of Reserve Forces of the State of Arkansas," writing, "It becomes my duty to inform you that I have been furnished by Major General Reynolds, U.S.A. with an official copy of the terms of the Military Convention entered into on the 25th day of May, 1865 at New Orleans, between General E. Kirby Smith, C.S.A., and Major General Canby, U.S.A., by which the Trans-Mississippi Department, with all the troops and Confederate property therein, was surrendered to the United States. The conditions are similar to those agreed upon by Generals Lee and Grant. All private property to be respected, including private horses of mounted men. In accordance with an agreement between Major General Reynolds and myself, Monticello, Washington and Camden, are designated as the points at which the troops of this command, together with all other Confederate officers and soldiers in the Southern counties of Arkansas, not heretofore paroled, will assemble on the 26th of this month to give their parole. The commanding officers of each company, will assemble his command at either of the above named places at the time specified, taking with them their arms. I am assured by Major General Reynolds, Commanding Department of Arkansas that all hostilities will cease, and persons and property protected, and it is furthermore urged upon the people to pursue their peaceful occupations, and to abstain from all acts of hostility, lawlessness and retaliation. By the memories of the past and the hopes of the future, I beg of you to acquiesce quietly and in good faith, in the terms of surrender. You have from me every guarantee, that nothing but what is proper and honorable will be advised." Although most fighting ceased after the surrender of Joseph E Johnston's army to William T. Sherman on 26 April 1865, sporadic fighting continued in the Western Theater. On 23 June 1865, Cherokee leader Stand Waite became the last Confederate General to surrender his forces.

Broadside, 197 x 122 mm. Light scattered foxing.

\$6,000–8,000



297

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE CIVIL WAR – ETHERIDGE, Richard H. Autograph letter signed (“Richard H. Etheridge R.C.S. 36 U.S.C.T.”), Brazos, Santiago, Tex., 23 August 1866 to Oren A. Hendrick.

One page, 235 x 198 mm, on lined paper. [With:] Carte-de-visite photograph of Etheridge (65 x 100mm.), full-length in uniform, with elements hand-tinted in blue and red, together with a period envelope enclosing the same. Light soiling.

**A rare letter from an African-American Civil War soldier, writing to his former captain, honoring his sacrifice “for the rights and elevation of the Colored race.” Enclosed with the soldier’s full-length portrait on a hand-tinted carte-de-visite sent as a remembrance.** Etheridge writes to his former captain, Oren A. Hendrick, while stationed on the Rio Grande River, in August 1866, guarding against a potential invasion by Mexican forces loyal to Maximilian. Recalling their shared service during the Civil War, Etheridge writes, in full: “I have the honor to tend here with my kind regards for your future welfare trusting that in days to come the enclosed business may be the means of bringing to you pleasant recollections of days past when you Sacrificed all in your power for the rights and elevation of the Colored race and I trust that you may receive your just reward in Heaven is the Constant prayer of Your humble Servant...” A remarkable and poignant letter.

Etheridge was born into slavery, but was apparently free and living on Roanoke Island prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in the 36th United States Colored Infantry in October 1863 at Portsmouth, Virginia. The regiment saw action at the siege of Petersburg, New Market heights, Fair Oaks, Dutch Gap, the occupation of Richmond and the Appomattox Campaign. In May 1865, the regiment moved to the Rio-Grande on the U.S.-Mexican border to guard against a potential invasion by Maximilian. He received his discharge in October 1866. After his return to North Carolina’s outer banks, he gained local fame as the “Keeper” of the African-American crew for the U.S. Lifesaving Service at Pea island. (Bryant, *The 36th Infantry United States Colored Troops in the Civil War: A History*, 2012, p. 16) His former captain, Oren A. Hendrick (d.1890), was a native of Agwam, Massachusetts. (Ibid, 138).

\$8,000-12,000

It so - He divided his men  
and the four companies with  
him were butchered to a man  
The balance suffered various  
loss but justified themselves  
Under Reno - and our coming  
 drove the devils off - We can  
do nothing with our present force  
We saw the Indian Columns - but  
could not attack them - Our horses  
was jagged out with the great  
March - There had not been 20  
for three nights - Consider the situation  
I am here out of bullets - We are  
safe now - God bless my Accountants  
17th

Camp on Little Big Horn  
Wednesday, June 26th 1876

Oh! darling Auntie, how can  
I ever write the horrible events  
of the past few days - The  
7th Mass is cut up - 300 hundred  
Officers and men butchered -  
Three Captains, Cooks Yates & Detmold  
altogether 16 Officers butchered -  
I had a lack of the General's  
hair off for his four wives  
His sister, Mrs. Calhoun, loses  
in one day husband, 3 brothers  
and a nephew, my Rev.

Head of Moore - who with  
his sister came to spend the  
summer with his uncle General  
Smyth just came too late -  
Had I do not know that we  
could have done much  
than men over 3000 well  
armed, well organized Russian  
warriors - better armed than  
our Cavalry - We have 40  
wounded on our hands, and  
one commiserate a few want  
back to the boat this evening  
I cannot describe the honors  
I have seen - The General's body  
is extracted - his expression  
serene and peaceful - He was  
perfectly naked - as they threw  
for souls - This will send a  
shudder of horror through the country -  
I do not know what will be done  
but dearly as I love my husband  
and my babies - I do not want  
to see them again until we  
have done something - I feel  
10 years older - The horror, the  
pity of it - Bad generalship  
on Curtis's part the cause  
I do not like to say this - but



298

CUSTER, George Armstrong (1839-1876) – MICHAELIS, Otho E. (1843-1890) Autograph letter signed (“Otho”), to his wife, “Camp on the Little Big Horn,” 28 June 1876.

Four pages, 255 x 185mm, in pencil, (minor wear and losses to right margin do not affect text, partial fold separation to third and fourth pages). Matted and framed with a cabinet card photograph of Custer, 106 x 150 mm (minor loss and crack at bottom left).

**Custer’s Last Stand: An on-the-spot report from the 7th Cavalry’s chief of ordnance, describing, in vivid detail, his discovery of Custer’s body: “The General’s body is untouched – his expression is serene and peaceful... Bad generalship on Custer’s part the cause & do not like to say this – but I do – He divided his command and the five companies with him were butchered to a man.” An important letter from a close friend who places the blame for the debacle squarely on Custer.** A vivid and emotional letter from Otho Michaelis, the chief of ordnance for the 7th Cavalry during the Little Big Horn campaign, to his wife describing the terrible scene he witnessed on his arrival at the battlefield on 28 June 1876: “Oh darling Sunshine, how can I ever write the horrible events of the past few days – The 7th Cav’y is all up - 300 hundred men and officers butchered[.] Three Custers, Cook, Yates, Dr DeWolf altogether 16 officers butchered. Sent a lock of the General’s hair off for his poor wife[.] His sister, Mrs. Calhoun loses on one day [a] husband, 3 brothers and a nephew... I do now know that we could have done much there were over 3000 well armed, well organized Indian warriors – better armed than our cavalry – We have 40 wounded on our hands, and we commenced a slow march back to the boat this Evening[.] I cannot describe the horrors I have seen. The General’s body is untouched – his expression serene and peaceful – of course perfectly naked... I do not know what will be done but dearly as I love my Sunshine and my babies – I do not want to see them again until we have done something – I feel 10 years older[.] The horror, the pity of it— Bad generalship on Custer’s part the cause & do not like to say this – but I do – He divided his command and the five companies with him were butchered to a man. The balance suffered smaller loss but fortified themselves under Reno- and our coming drove the devils off – We can do nothing with our present force. We saw the Indian Columns – but could not attack them.”

[With:] *The World*. New York, 7 July 1876. Eight pages. folio (542 x 379mm). Newspaper features significant coverage of the Battle of Little Big Horn, mentioning Michaelis on the front page.

\$40,000-60,000



299

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA – SCHIEFFELIN, Edward Laurence (1847-1897). Autograph letter signed ('Ed. Schieffelin'), to his aunt, Mary Throckmorton, Tombstone, 3 February 1880.

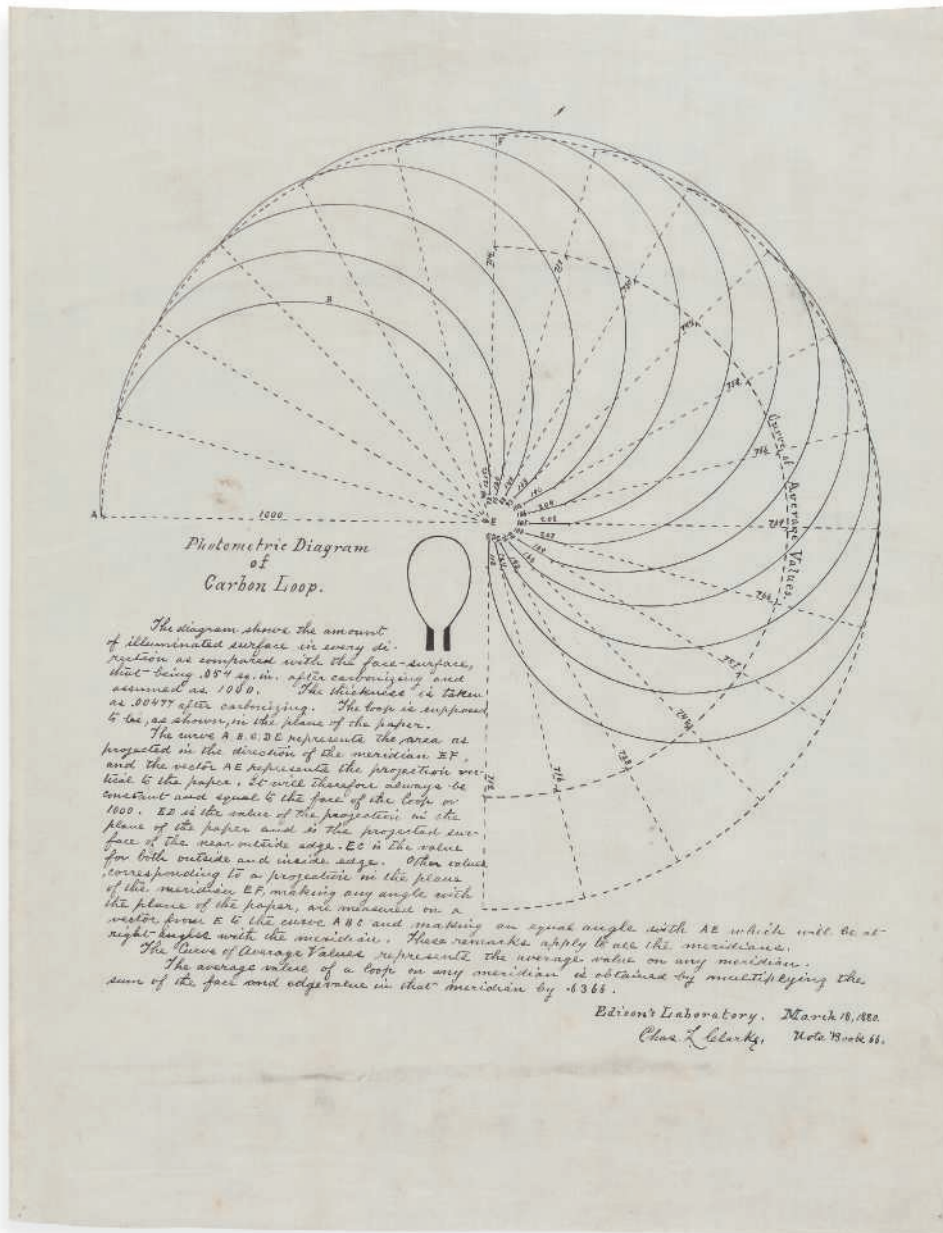
Six pages. 255 x 200mm, with the original autograph transmittal envelope. (Envelope bears loss at top right affecting a word of text.)

**The founder of Tombstone, Arizona, Edward Laurence Schieffelin, explains how he came to give that name to the notorious Arizona settlement – only a year after the town's formal establishment in 1879. Offered with a period photograph of Schieffelin in mining attire.** A lengthy and informative letter from Schieffelin offering his explanation as to how he came to name the southern Arizona town: '... when I first came too Tombstone it was considered almost sure death for a man too come in here most especially a lone, and to this day I have never seen a hostile Indian in or near tombstone. That is how the district got its name people used too [sic] say too me when I was prospecting for and in the district, as I was all a lone, that I would go out some day and find

my Tombstone and they told it too me so often that it impressed me with the idea of naming the first ledge of mineral that I found with the name which I done. and when I and my partner and some other parties organized the district I told them how I came too give that mine its name and suggested it for the district which they all sanctioned. But that mine we do not own at the present it was sold nearly two years ago The mines are developing beyond our expectations, and Tombstone is destined too be a very large mining camp, it improved wonderful[] y while I was going on my trip and would have been in the mountains too day but I broke my rifle and came in too get it repaired, and now my partners wont let me go out for a while. and it dont take very hard coaxing too keep on account of the now on the hills, but let the snow disappear and the weather moderate and see how long they will keep me.' [With:] Photograph, a *carte-de-visite* by Edouart & Cobb, San Francisco. A full-length portrait of Schieffelin with a pick axe in hand and rifle over his shoulder. Expected folds, else very clean.

\$12,000-18,000





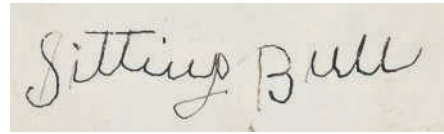
300

EDISON'S LIGHT BULB – "Photometric Diagram of Carbon Loop." Pen and ink drawing with long manuscript caption, Edison's Laboratory, [Menlo Park, New Jersey], 18 March 1880, signed by Charles L. CLARKE (1853-1941) and inscribed "Note Book 66," lower right.

One page, 400 x 310mm, on starched drafting linen. (Mild soiling and a few spots, fingerprint.)

**A very important 1880 manuscript diagram of Edison's electric light bulb, one of the most epoch-changing inventions of the modern era, from the personal collection of Charles L. Clarke, the Chief Engineer and first President of the Edison Electric Light Company.** A central, simple line drawing of the iconic glass vacuum tube is surrounded by a diagram showing the amount of illuminated surface around the bulb. Edison built his first high resistance, incandescent electric light in Menlo Park in 1879 but the filaments burned out within just a few hours. Over the next year, he and his team tested thousands of filament materials before finally settling on carbonized cotton. The light bulb as we basically know it today was patented on January 27, 1880, less than three months before the date of this drawing. Such original material is rare. The present is signed by and derives from the collection of Charles L. Clarke who had retained a scrapbook of personal material from his days as one of Edison's top engineers.

\$12,000-18,000



detail of verso

**301**

SITTING BULL (1831-1890) – Photograph, signed (“Sitting Bull”) on the verso of a cabinet-card portrait by Palmquist and Jurgens, St. Paul, Minn., 1884. Inscribed by John M. Burke (1842-1917) on verso.

165 x 108mm. Crack along left corner affects “B” in signature, minor losses at bottom margin. *Provenance:* Floyd E. Risvold Collection (sold, Spink-Shreves, lot 326, \$11,600).

**The most desirable signed photograph of Sitting Bull obtainable, accomplished by the Sioux Chief at Standing Rock Agency, and bearing handwritten provenance from John M. Burke, William F. Cody’s manager responsible for bringing the Sioux chief to perform with *Buffalo Bill’s Wild West*. Signed the same (and only) year Sitting Bull performed for Buffalo Bill’s travelling show.** On the verso Burke writes, “This is Sitting Bulls signature on back. Given [to] me at his camp on Thunder Hawk Creek - Dakota (near Fort Yates, Standing Rock Agency)- 1885-” The second note, written along the left margin of the reverse notes that “This belongs to Allison Nailor Jr. Wash D.C.” Sitting Bull performed only four months in *Buffalo Bill’s Wild West* before returning to the Standing Rock Agency. Burke, who secured Sitting Bull’s services, was a legendary publicist and Cody’s manager largely responsible for the enormous success of *Buffalo Bill’s Wild West*.

\$8,000-12,000



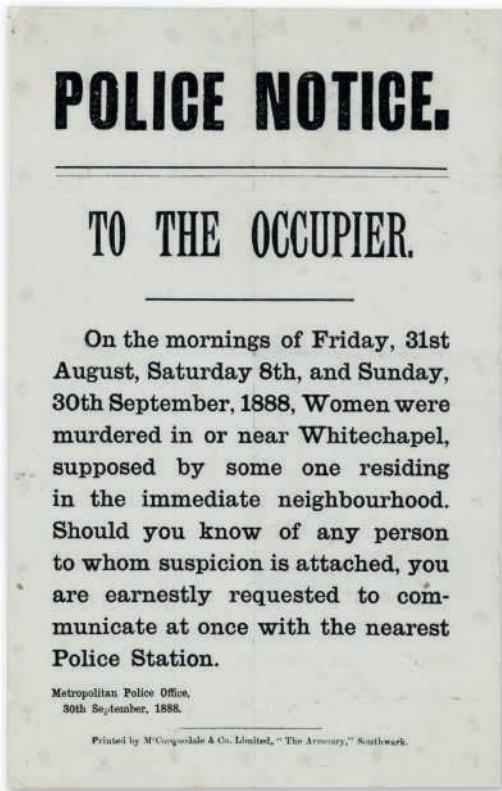
**302**

GERONIMO (1829-1909) – FLY, Camillus Sidney (1849-1901). *Council Between General Crook and Geronimo*. [Tombstone, Ariz.: C.S. Fly, 1886.] No. 176.

Albumen print photograph (188 x 240mm) on original mount (254 x 256mm) with pencil rules and printed caption label (some sunning, mount with mild soiling and wear).

**Oversize, iconic photograph of the Council between Geronimo and General Crook.** This series of photographs taken by C.S. Fly in the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico is one of the great photojournalistic scoops. Fly was tipped off to Crook’s expedition by an unknown source and followed him, with all his equipment and an assistant, over 80 miles to Gaudalupe Canon. There Fly made about 15 exposures over three days, often requesting both the Apaches and the white men to modify their poses for more artistic effect. When they were published by *Harper’s* they were advertised as “the only photographs ever taken of a hostile camp before surrender.” *Published: Harper’s Weekly*, 24 April 1886, cover image.

\$6,000-8,000



**303**

**JACK THE RIPPER – METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE.** *Police Notice. To the Occupier. On the mornings of Friday, 31st August, Saturday 8th, and Sunday, 30th September, 1888, Women were murdered in or near Whitechapel, supposed by some one residing in the immediate neighborhood...* London: printed by McCorquodale & Co., 30 September 1888.

**A very rare handbill dating from the peak of the “Jack the Ripper” murders. Apart from newspapers we trace no other original source material from these murders for public sale.** On the very Sunday when Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes were killed within an hour of each other in the so-called “double event,” approximately 80,000 of these handbills were printed. This was enough for distribution to every household in Whitechapel, the impoverished East End neighborhood where the murders occurred. Despite the large print run, these handbills were imminently ephemeral and their existence would hardly be known were it not for the police records.

One page, 117 x 139mm. (Laid down to album card, old folds.)

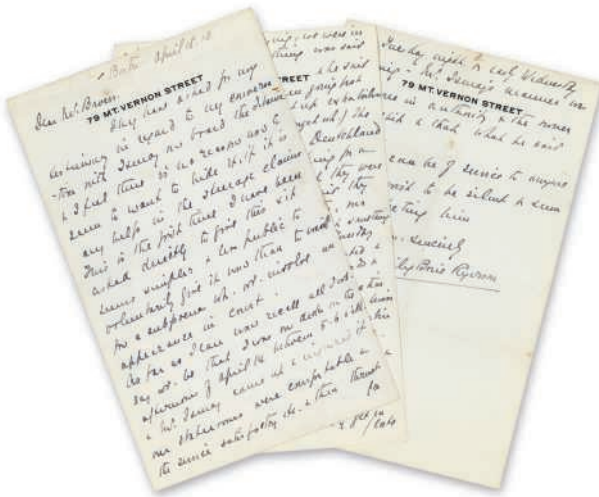
\$7,000-10,000

**304**

**TITANIC – RYERSON, Emily Borie (1863-1939).** Autograph Letter Signed (“Emily Borie Ryerson”), Boston, 18 April 1913.

Three pages, 234 x 146mm. (Light wear.)

**Celebrity millionaire and Titanic survivor offers sensational testimony about her conversation with Bruce Ismay: that he was recklessly speeding up the ship despite his awareness of hazardous icebergs.** The present is one of the most damning *Titanic* letters written, in which a first-class passenger reports on the conversation she had with *Titanic* builder and White Star chairman, J. Bruce Ismay, just hours before the *Titanic* struck an iceberg. Ryerson’s testimony made headlines at the time of the enquiries, and cemented Ismay’s reputation as one of the great corporate villains of all time. If the *Titanic* had not been racing at nearly top speed among the icebergs, the force of impact would not have been enough to sink her. In part: “I was on deck in the afternoon of April 14 between 5-6 o’clock & Mr. Ismay came up and enquired if our staterooms were comfortable & the service satisfactory etc. & then thrust a Marconigram at me, saying, we were in among the icebergs. Something was said about speed & he said that the ship had not been going fast yet that they were to start up extra boilers that afternoon or evening ... I was not much interested & cannot remember the exact words & details but repeated the conversation immediately to my husband & to Miss Bowen when I went down to my cabin & she remembers it & the strong impression wh. was left in my mind & hers was that they were speeding the ship up—to get away from the ice ... Mr. Ismay’s manner was that of one in authority & the owner of the ship & that what he said was law.”



Emily Ryerson was traveling to her eldest son’s funeral with her husband, three of her children, Miss Bowen (a governess) and her maid. Emily’s husband, Arthur Ryerson was killed in the sinking (unlike Ismay) but she and the rest of her party were rescued from Lifeboat 4. Emily’s son Jack was initially denied access to the lifeboat but his father’s pleas that he was only 13 were fortunately effective. This letter is published in Barratt, *Lost Voices of the Titanic* (2010). See also the June, 1913 transcribed deposition of Emily Ryerson in the Limitation of Liability hearings (titanicinquiry.org) and “Rich Men and Poor Men: The Story of the Ryerson’s on the *Titanic*” in: *Journal of the Titanic Historical Society*, summer 1990. A copy of the latter, a period photograph of Ismay, and related documentation is included with the lot.

\$7,000-10,000



### 305

NUREMBERG TRIALS – MILITARY TRIBUNALS. *Case No. 5. The United States of America against Friedrich Flick, Otto Steinbrinck, Odilo Burkhardt, Konrad Kaletsch, Bernhard Weiss, and Hermann Terberger, Defendants.* N.p., [1946-1947].

**Rare mimeographed trial transcripts for the fifth Nuremberg Trial, this set prepared for the presiding Judge, Charles Sears, and with frequent pencil notes and emphasis marks.**

This case, known as the Flick Trial, was the first of three trials of leading German industrialists. Friedrich Flick (1883-1972) made his initial fortune during the First World War and established a far-reaching coal and steel conglomerate. In 1932 Flick joined Wilhelm Keppler's "Circle of Friends of Himmler," a fund-raising group that supported the N.S.D.A.P. to the tune of 1 million Reichsmark per year. During the Second World War, Flick's conglomerate, Flick Kommanditgesellschaft (or Flick KG), produced heavy armament while taking advantage of the readily available supply of slave labor. At the close of the war, Flick, together with his top directors, stood trial at Nuremberg for war crimes. The tribunal convicted Flick and two of his directors, sentencing all three to prison terms. Following his release, Flick became the largest shareholder in Daimler-Benz, and soon after, the wealthiest man in West Germany. At the time of his death in 1972, his conglomerate encompassed over 300 companies employing nearly 300,000 people. These transcripts were not regularly published and OCLC records only one other set (of 47 volumes) at the Lilly Law Library. This probably belonged to Frank Richman, one of the other judges at the Flick trial and later an Indiana Supreme Court Justice. Charles B. Sears (1870-1950) was a prominent New York jurist and politician, serving as a judge from 1917 to 1940 in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

32 volumes bound in 57. Folio (324 x 195mm). Comprising mimeographed typed testimony, pleas, documents, prosecution's briefs and closing statements for each defendant. Some documents reproduced in photo-facsimile and bound or laid in. Buckram, spines gilt-lettered. *Provenance:* Judge Charles B. Sears, 1870-1950 (scattered ownership inscriptions); Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (bindings, inkstamps).

\$8,000-10,000

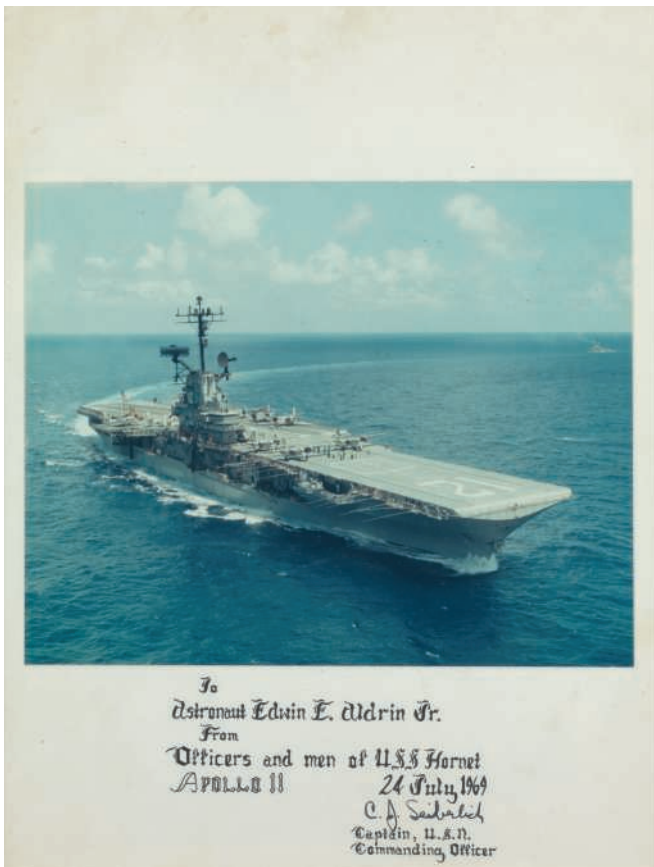
### 306

APOLLO 11 – [ALDRIN, Edwin E. "Buzz" (b.1930).] Color photograph, signed by the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. *Hornet*, Carl J. Seiberlich ("C.J. Seiberlich").

190 x 240mm on a 345 x 270mm. mount, inscribed at lower mount: "To Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. / from Officers and men of USS *Hornet* / Apollo 11, 24 July 1969." Framed.

**A striking Apollo 11 memento: dated the day of splashdown, signed by the man who oversaw the crew's recovery by the *Hornet*, and presented to Buzz Aldrin, the second man to walk the surface of the moon.** The photograph shows the full length of the *Hornet*, including the flight deck where Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins first walked on Earth after their historic mission.

\$4,000-6,000



**307**

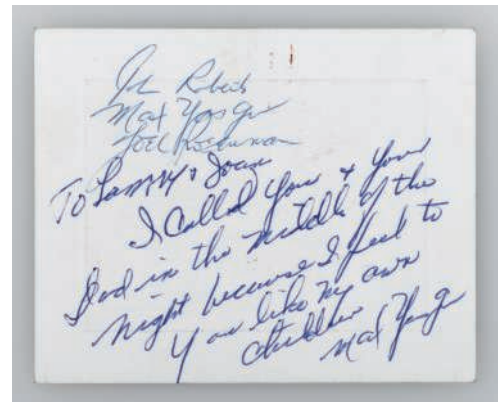
WOODSTOCK – Manuscript draft schedule [Woodstock, N.Y., c. July–August 1969].

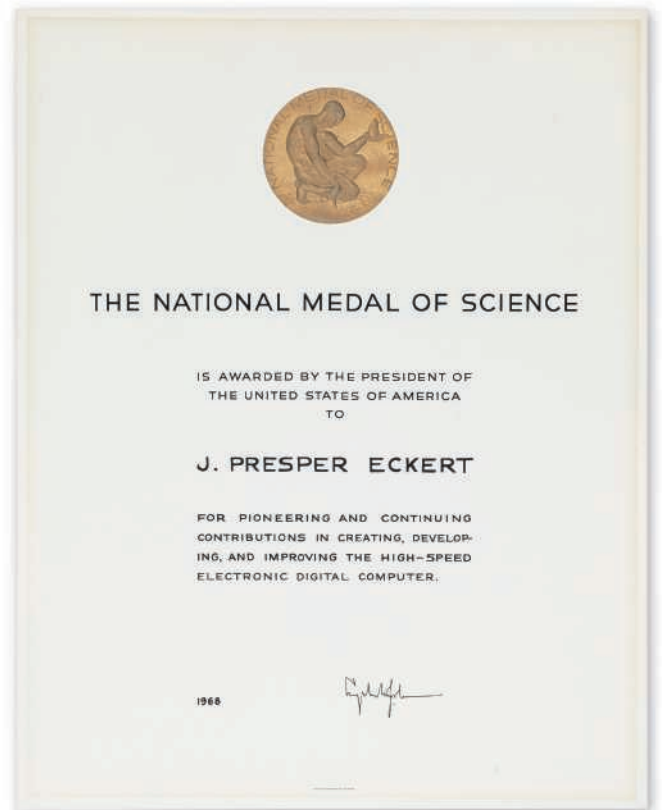
One sheet, c.715 x c.1100 mm, accomplished in various color markers and pencil, (some ink bleed to right portion at horizontal fold). *Provenance:* Jean Val Ernst; by decedent to his wife Joan and son Lanny Ernst.

**A newly discovered preliminary plan for the Woodstock concert.** A testament to the moving target that was the Woodstock festival during its planning stages, the festival here appears to be intended to run from Wednesday 13 August, running an entire week to Wednesday 20 August 1969. The plan lists each day horizontally, and each row is divided into smaller, but unspecified time intervals (perhaps 10 minutes per slot?). Only the prime nights (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) were scheduled, and many of several of the planned acts, including Joan Baez, The Grateful Dead, The Jefferson Airplane and The Who, were scheduled to play four nights in a row – each consuming generous amounts of time. Oddly enough, only two slots were allotted for Jimi Hendrix (Sunday night) followed by an equally short set by Johnny Winter. Other acts that would perform at the Bethel, New York festival mentioned here include Canned Heat, Ravi Shankar, Janis Joplin, Ritchie Havens, Sha-Na-Na, Country Joe and the Fish, Crosby Stills & Nash, Sweetwater, Incredible String Band, Mountain, and Arlo Guthrie. Proposed acts that did not perform in August 1969 include Spontaneous Sound and (penciled at the close of Sunday evening) Iron Butterfly (who failed to make the festival). Jean Val Ernst, a staff member of Woodstock Ventures discovered the chart in a trailer behind the stage after the conclusion of the festival.

[*With:*] YASGER, Max. Autograph note signed (“Max Yasger”) to Jean Val Ernst and Joan Bernas [Swan Lake, N.Y.], 8 November 1969 on the verso of a printed invitation to a dinner held in honor of Max Yasger, signed again at top by Yasger as well as promoters Joel ROSENMAN and John ROBERTS; *Life*, special Woodstock Edition, 1969 signed and inscribed to the Ernsts on the interior by promoters Joel ROSENMAN and John ROBERTS (beside their respective images), and signed on a different page by Max YASGER and Mimi YASGER; related ephemera from the festival including Jean Val Ernst’s employee vehicle pass; a pay stub a Woodstock employee identification badge; a vehicle title for a jeep purchased by Ernst’s wife from Woodstock Ventures; and a 28 April 2012 letter of provenance signed by Joan and Lanny Ernst.

\$10,000–15,000





**308**

ENIAC: ECKERT'S MEDAL OF SCIENCE – National Medal of Science awarded in 1968 to J. Presper Eckert (1919–1995) in Engineering Sciences for “pioneering and continuing contributions in creating, developing, and improving the high-speed electronic digital computer.”

**Heralding the digital age: Eckert’s National Medal of Science award, comprising the actual medallion and Presidential signed certificate for the co-invention of ENIAC, the world’s first large-scale multipurpose digital computer and among the most important inventions of the past 200 years.** J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly began their work on ENIAC at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering in 1943 to aid the war effort by computing ballistic firing tables. By the time ENIAC was announced to the public in early 1946 it was 1000 times faster than any other computer in existence *and* capable of being re-programmed. Eckert and Mauchly went on to found the world’s first computer company and build BINAC and UNIVAC, the first commercial digital computers.

Bronze, 82mm diameter. Allegorical figure of Man tracing a scientific formula in the sand on obverse, reverse is lettered “Awarded by the President of the United States of America to J. Presper Eckert / 1968”; velvet-lined black leather case stamped “Medallic Art Co., New York” and a typed label with Eckert’s name on back. [With]: Award Certificate signed by President Lyndon Johnson (“Lyndon B. Johnson”), 480 x 380mm (mat-toning); White House invitation and program for the Presentation Ceremony on January 17, 1969; 2 black-and-white photographs of the event.

\$20,000–30,000

Bob Kahn and I did the initial design of the Internet over the period from Spring to Fall, 1973. The paper you see at right was published in May 1974. By Nov 22, 1977 we had demonstrated a 3-network system using the TCP/IP protocols linking ARPANET, the Packet Radio Net and the Atlantic Packet Satellite net. By 1983 we launched the operational Internet (on January 1). By 1988, we knew it needed a commercial economic engine to drive growth and obtained permission to link the Internet to the commercial MCI Mail System. By 1989, three commercial Internet services were in operation: UUNET, PSINet and CERFNET.

*Vinton Cerf*

Vint and I wrote this paper during the Summer of 1973. We presented it for the first time at the Nato Advanced Study Institute on Computer Communications Networks held during the period Sept 9-15, 1973 at the University of Sussex in Brighton, England. It was published the next year with only minor changes made since. Vinton's name on communications today, must of the basic architectural pillars remain valid this year later. *Robert E. Kahn*

### A Protocol for Packet Network Intercommunication

VINTON G. CERF AND ROBERT E. KAHN, MEMBER, IEEE

**Abstract**—A protocol that supports the sharing of resources that exist in different packet switching networks is presented. The protocol provides for variation in individual network packet sizes, transmission failures, sequencing, flow control, end-to-end error checking, and the creation and destruction of logical process-to-process connections. Some implementation issues are considered, and problems such as internetwork routing, accounting, and timeouts are exposed.

INTRODUCTION

IN THE LAST few years considerable effort has been expended on the design and implementation of packet switching networks [1]-[7], [14], [17]. A principle reason for developing such networks has been to facilitate the sharing of computer resources. A packet communication network includes a transportation mechanism for delivering data between computers or between computers and terminals. To make the data meaningful, computers and terminals share a common protocol (i.e., a set of agreed upon conventions). Several protocols have already been developed for this purpose [8]-[12], [16]. However, these protocols have addressed only the problem of communication on the same network. In this paper we present a protocol design and philosophy that supports the sharing of resources that exist in different packet switching networks.

After a brief introduction to internetwork protocol issues, we describe the function of a gateway or an interface between networks and discuss its role in the protocol. We then consider the various details of the protocol, including addressing, formatting, buffering, sequencing, flow control, error control, and so forth. We close with a description of an interprocess communication mechanism and show how it can be supported by the internetwork protocol.

Even though many different and complex problems must be solved in the design of an individual packet switching network, these problems are manifestly compounded when dissimilar networks are interconnected. Issues arise which may have no direct counterpart in an individual network and which strongly influence the way in which internetwork communication can take place.

A typical packet-switching network is composed of a set of computer resources called hosts, a set of one or more packet switches, and a collection of communication media that interconnect the packet switches. Within each host, we assume that there exist processes which must communicate with processes in their own or other hosts. Any current definition of a process will be adequate for our purposes [13]. These processes are generally the ultimate source and destination of data in the network.

- 1) Each network may have distinct ways of addressing the receiver, thus requiring that a uniform addressing scheme be created which can be understood by each individual network.
- 2) Each network may accept data of different maximum size, thus requiring networks to deal in units of the smallest maximum size (which may be imperceptibly small) or requiring procedures which allow data crossing a network boundary to be reformatted into smaller pieces.
- 3) The success or failure of a transmission and its performance in each network is governed by different time delays in accepting, delivering, and transporting the data. This requires careful development of internetwork timing procedures to insure that data can be successfully delivered through the various networks.
- 4) Within each network, communication may be disrupted due to unavoidable mutation of the data or missing data. End-to-end restoration procedures are desirable to allow complete recovery from these conditions.

Paper approved by the Associate Editor for Data Communications of the IEEE Communications Society for publication, without oral presentation. Manuscript received November 3, 1973. The research reported in this paper was supported in part by the Advanced Research Project Agency of the Department of Defense under Contract DARC 15-72-CRDN.

V. G. Cerf is with the Department of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

R. E. Kahn is with the Information Processing Technology Office, Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense, Arlington, Va.

309

THE INTERNET – CERF, Vinton (b.1943) and KAHN, Robert (b.1938). “A Protocol for Packet Network Intercommunication,” extract from: *IEEE Transactions on Communications*. May, 1974. Vol.Com-22, No.5. pp.637-48.

**The foundation of the internet: first edition of Cerf and Kahn’s breakthrough Protocol, signed and inscribed by both authors with lengthy personal accounts, made at the specific request of Eric Caren.** Cerf and Kahn have each given a synopsis of their invention of the TCP/IP protocol, allowing the creation of an international network of computer networks; i.e. the Internet. The word “Internet” was coined circa 1973 as an abbreviation for “internetworking of networks.” To quote Cerf’s inscription in full: “Bob Kahn and I did the initial design of the Internet over the period from Spring to Fall, 1973. The paper you see at right was published in May 1974. By Nov 22, 1977 we had demonstrated a 3-network system using the TCP/IP protocols linking ARPANET, the Packet Radio Net and the Atlantic Packet Satellite net. By 1983 we launched the operational Internet (on January 1). By 1988, we knew it needed a commercial economic engine to drive growth and obtained permission to link the Internet to the commercial MCI Mail System. By 1989, three commercial Internet services were in operation: UUNET, PSINet and CERFNET. Vinton Cerf.” Autograph material by either Cerf or Kahn is understandably very rare; the present inscriptions were made specifically for Eric C. Caren though he is not named.

Quarto (273 x 205mm). Plain cloth binding.

\$12,000-18,000

**Autographs and Manuscript Americana**  
**Lots 310-365**

glad every  
 will - I hope you  
 The honor list at the  
 bi-weeklies - soon will  
 your first regular report  
 will be well up  
 the form.

MEMORANDUM  
 Anna  
 Elliott  
 Franklin, Jr.  
 John

If the spirit moves you you can write  
 to me U.S.S. HOUSTON, San Diego, California,  
 by air mail, provided you post it by Monday  
 morning, September 30th. Also you can write  
 to c/o Governor of the Canal Zone, Balboa,  
 Canal Zone, by regular mail up to October 7th  
 and by air mail, same address, up to Friday  
 evening, October 11th. This last letter re-  
 quires an air mail stamp. You can take a  
 plane to the Canal Zone by mail up to Monday e-  
 ning, October 14th. Write to me if the  
 plane is late, as there is only a three ho-  
 connection before I leave.

for 5-3  
 Jimmy  
 James  
 tickets  
 was great  
 collection  
 obvious  
 Room



Franklin D. Roosevelt

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

Brother  
 It is fine to hear your  
 hope you know  
 I will



Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.  
 Exeter School  
 Exeter Mass  
 horse



THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON

In the Pacific

Dearest Ethel & Paul

I'm so thrilled at the joyful  
 news - not only about His Majesty  
 the Baby - but that Ethel is all  
 right too - It is perfect and  
 I long to get back to see the  
 three of you -

We opened a bottle of champagne  
 to drink your health & the baby's  
 & Eugene & Ethel Sr.'s & Mother's &  
 had an uproarious time - six of  
 us, in one quart! And at that



Personal

Roosevelt Jr.

ball? No



65 to pay  
for Broadway  
bill for Theatre  
- Reviewer  
to put in  
hands with  
building  
for 1 1/2 years  
Pa

Suggest fly only  
to Minneapolis -  
take train to  
wherever I am.  
We will wire you  
any change in my  
itinerary -  
W. F. W.

Send me a line before I  
black out, keep well  
up with the work - delay  
with affection  
Dad

Master Franklin Roosevelt Jr  
Groton Sch



SEVELT & O'CONNOR  
COUNSELORS AT LAW  
120 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

Wm

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Sept 26

Dear Old Dad -

Here is the

quad or figure

next 3 months

forgot to get

three very

bills -

What do

Do think

very fit

I used

work - or are you playing

its me lots & lots of

Dear Dad

I shall

on the quad

- We go a

hours

Take care

If you can

for Sunday Nov

repair be paid  
two so much

Dearest F.  
Here is check  
\$500 - allowance  
for \$1,000 for your  
bill which I paid

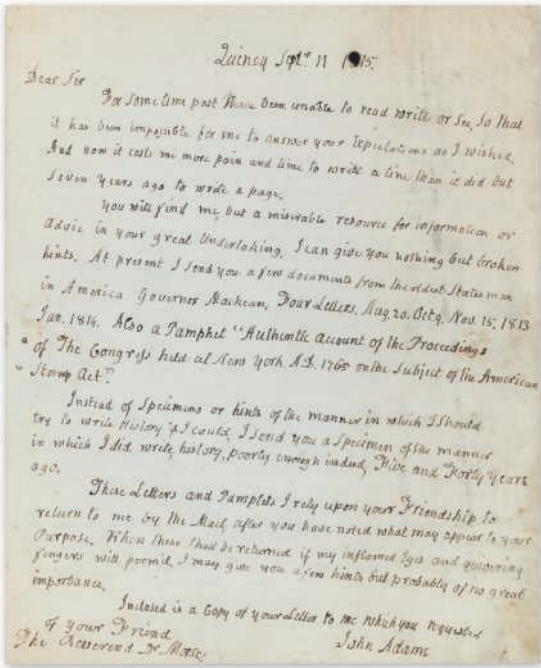
San Diego



M. Franklin Roosevelt Jr  
2 Holyoke Place  
Cambridge

**310**

ADAMS, John (1735-1826). Autograph letter signed ("John Adams") to Jedidiah Morse, Quincy, 11 September 1815.



One page, 250 x 203 mm, bifolium. Integral transmittal leaf addressed in another hand (light soiling, small loss from seal tear). Housed in custom clamshell case.

**John Adams lends letters and pamphlets concerning the 1765 Stamp Act Congress to Jedidiah Morse for his Annals of the American Revolution.**

Adams opens by apologizing for his inability to correspond recently, explaining that "For some time past I have been unable to read or write or see, so that it has been impossible for me to answer your Expectations as I wished. And now it costs me more pain and time too write a line than it did but seven years ago to write a page. You will find me but a miserable resource for information or advice in your great Undertaking. I can give you nothing but broken hints. At present I send you a few documents [not present] from the oldest States man in America Governor Mackean, Four Letters Aug. 20. Oct. 9. Nov. 15, 1813 Jan. 1814. Also a Pamphlet 'Authentic account of the Proceedings of The Congress held at New York. A.D. 1765 on the Subject of the American Stamp Act.' Instead of Specimens or hints of the manner in which I should try History if I could, I send you a Specimen of the manner in which I did write, history, poorly enough indeed, Five and Forty years ago. These Letters and Pamphlets I rely upon your Friendship to return to me by the Mail, after you have noted what may appear to your Purpose. When these shall be returned if my inflamed Eyes and quivering fingers will permit, I may give you a few hints but probably of no great importance..." Adams continued to supply Morse with additional information over the next several years, much of which proved to be valuable source material for his 1824 history, *Annals of the American Revolution*.

\$10,000-15,000

OTHER PROPERTIES

**311**

ARTIST'S MANUAL – Manuscript subscription list for the "Artist's Manual," signed by numerous subscribers, various places, [c.1813-1814].

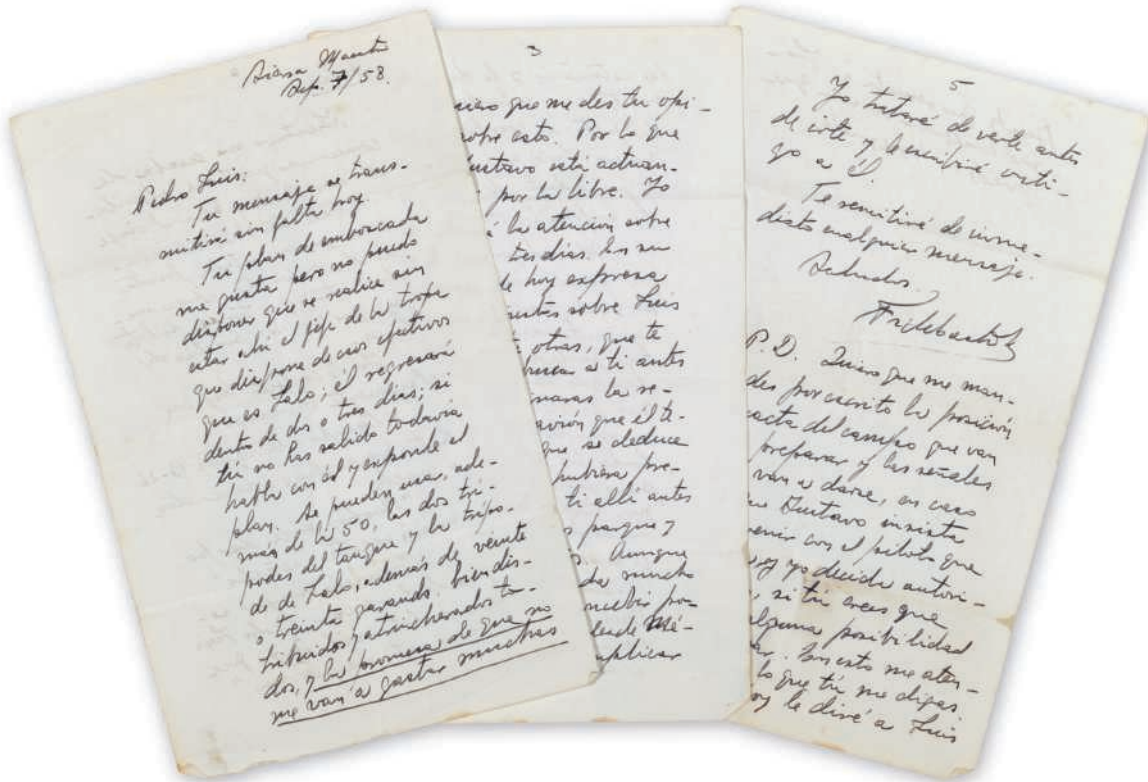
24 leaves, 227 x 168mm. (Two pages loose, a few pages lightly soiled, minor marginal chips to a few leaves.) Housed in a blue-leather clamshell case.

**The subscription list for James Cutbush's *The Artist's Manual, or Dictionary of Practical Knowledge in the Application of Philosophy to the Arts and Manufactures, including an order by Thomas Jefferson and signed by Rembrandt Peale, Laurence Washington, Oliver Evans, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, and Andrew Ellicott.*** A fascinating survival that records the initial subscribers for chemist James Cutbush's 1814 volume, published by Johnson & Warner and R. Fisher of Philadelphia. The manuscript records the "Subscriber's Names," their "Residence," (noting if "delivered" in the same column), "No. of Copies," and whether the copies ordered were to be in "Boards" and/or "Bound." That many of the entries are signed by the subscribers would indicate that the agent travelled from town to town obtaining orders. The names follow in a geographic order, first in and around Philadelphia, Chester County, before ranging further into Virginia, and later Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York. A superb record documenting the history of the publication and distribution of new books in the early republic. *A complete list of the subscribers is available upon request.*

\$5,000-7,000

*Artist's Manual*

Subscriber's Name	Residence	Copies	Boards	Bound
David Longstrech	Philadelphia	one		do
Thomas Gypin	Philadelphia	do		do
Mr. P. P. Potter	Philadelphia	do		do
John W. Wilson	Philadelphia	do		do
William P. Peale	do	do		do
Mr. E. I. Du Pont	do	do		do
Mr. J. M. Smith	do	do		do
Mr. C. S. Smith	do	do		do
Laurence Washington	Virginia	one		do
Edwin A. Mendenhall	do	one		do
Oliver Evans	do	one		do
Mr. Chandler	do	one		do
John Ellicott	do	one		do
Mr. S. Mendenhall	do	one		do
Mr. C. Watson	do	one		do
Mr. Bobson	do	one		do



312

CASTRO, Fidel (1926–2016) Autograph letters signed, (“Fidel Castro R[uz]” & “Fidel”) to Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, Chief of the Revolutionary Air Force, Sierra Maestra, 7, 14 & 23 September 1958.

In Spanish, 21 pages total, 202 x 126mm, (23 September letter faded, but still legible).

**Rare autograph letters by Fidel Castro written during the Cuban Revolution, addressed to the head of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force, arranging for air-drops of critical arms, ammunition and supplies, in addition to arranging financing during the final months of the war that would bring him to power in January 1959.** A wide ranging set of letters to Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz who served as chief of Castro’s Revolutionary Air Force from 1957 to 1959. The first letter concerns Diaz’s “plan of ambush,” which Castro supported, but was unable to confirm without hearing from “Lalo,” commanding ground troops essential to supporting the operation. Castro adds that “Gustavo has just told me that he has rented one B-26 for the trip” and explains that he had told Gustavo to await Diaz’s counsel, but fears that “Gustavo is acting almost on his own .... Even though this displeases me greatly and does not allow me to have any hopes from Mexico, I do not want to complicate the situation...” Castro complains of wasted resources: “I become indignant every time I think of the hundreds of thousands of pesos, collected with such great sacrifice, has been lost.” To compensate Castro accelerated “all collection efforts to send Lorie all the funds gathered” and ordered them “deposited in Miami in the name of Tony Busch, so he will give it to Lorie, and that way not to draw attention to his name.” In his second letter, written a week later, Castro informs Diaz that he had just heard “from Lorie” and that he had responded inquiring about the number of packages dropped by airplane. His final missive, dated 23 September 1958, Castro briefs Diaz on desperately-needed supplies including generators, rounds for anti-tank guns, M-1 rifles, machine guns and bazookas, as well as a “light radio transmitter, short wave, so it can be transported by mules wherever I may go...”

Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz joined Fidel Castro’s rebels in 1957. An experienced airline pilot, he later became head of the Revolutionary Air Force. After Batista’s fall on 1 January 1959, he was formally installed as the head of the Cuban Air Force while also serving as Castro’s personal pilot. Within months he became disillusioned with the regime and became a vocal critic. In June 1959 Fidel Castro relieved him of his post, and Diaz left immediately for Florida with his family. He would later become a member of Operation 40, a group of CIA operatives working covertly in Cuba. [With:] CASTRO, Raul (b. 1931) Document signed (“R Castro Ruz”) [Cuba] 17 July 1958. In Spanish, one page, 275 x 215mm. A commendation for bravery unto Pedro Luis Diaz. “for having been the first of our pilots to land in territory liberated by the Second Front..”

(4)

\$10,000–15,000



313

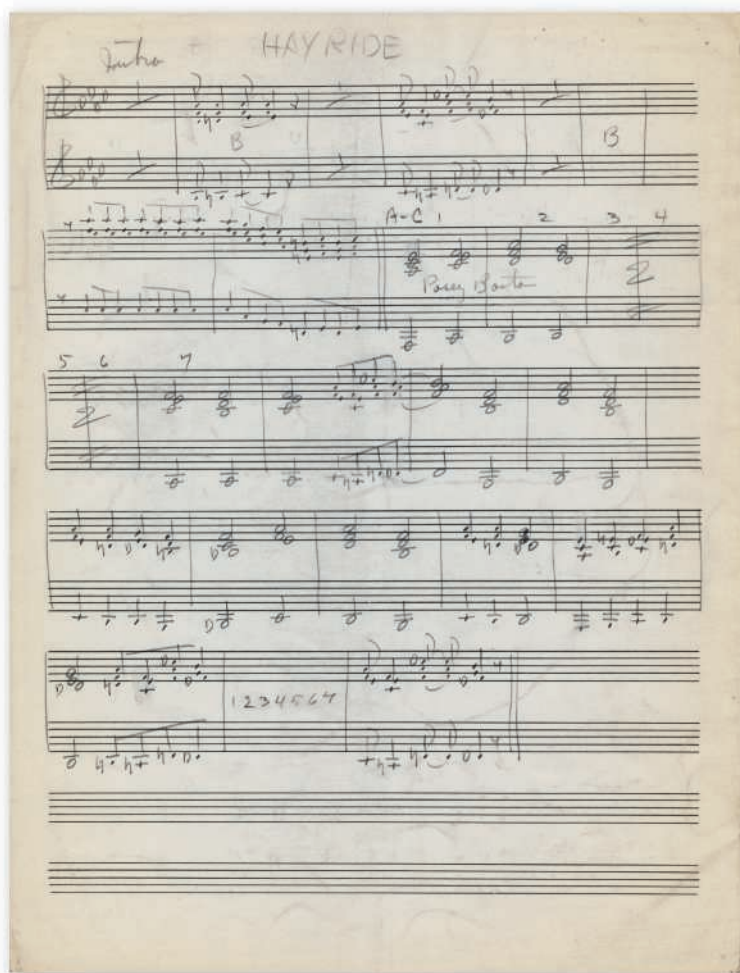
EDISON, Thomas (1847-1931). Photograph, signed ("Thos A Edison"), Orange, N.J., 28 November 1926.

238 x 280mm (sight size), sepia. Matted and framed.

**Thomas Edison inscribes a photograph: "To my little neighbors." This is likely a unique image.**

Everett Colby, Jr. and Charles L. Colby, both also sign the photograph in the lower margin besides Edison's bold signature. Additionally signed by Gilbert Murray, a professor of Greek from England who had been visiting the Colby family. The reverse of the frame bears an additional note: "For Everett Colby Jr. talked on Mr Edisons [illeg.] at his house, in Llewellyn Park - West Orange, N.J. With Gilbert Murray, Prof. of Greek in England was visiting Everett Colby - Nov. 28, 1926."

\$2,000-3,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

314

ELLINGTON, Edward Kennedy "Duke" (1899-1974). Autograph manuscript of "Hayride," [n.p., n.d.].

Four pages, 325 x 241mm, in pencil on pre-printed music staff paper (light smudging).

**Ellington's manuscript for an apparently unpublished song, "Hayride".**

A rough sketch of the song with the basic theme for two hands on the first page, together with several other parts, naming the intended players who would solo over them. Named players include saxophonist Johnny Hodges, whom Ellington identifies by his nickname, "Rabbit" and instructs to "ad lib." Other parts were written specifically for Harry Carney (baritone sax) and for "Posey" (trumpet, a.k.a. Fred Douglas Jenkins).

\$4,000-6,000

PROPERTY OF A LADY

**315**

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). – SASSE, Arthur (1908-1975). Photograph signed in the upper right margin (“A Einstein ‘51”), [Princeton, 1951].

250 x 175mm (sight). Matted and framed.

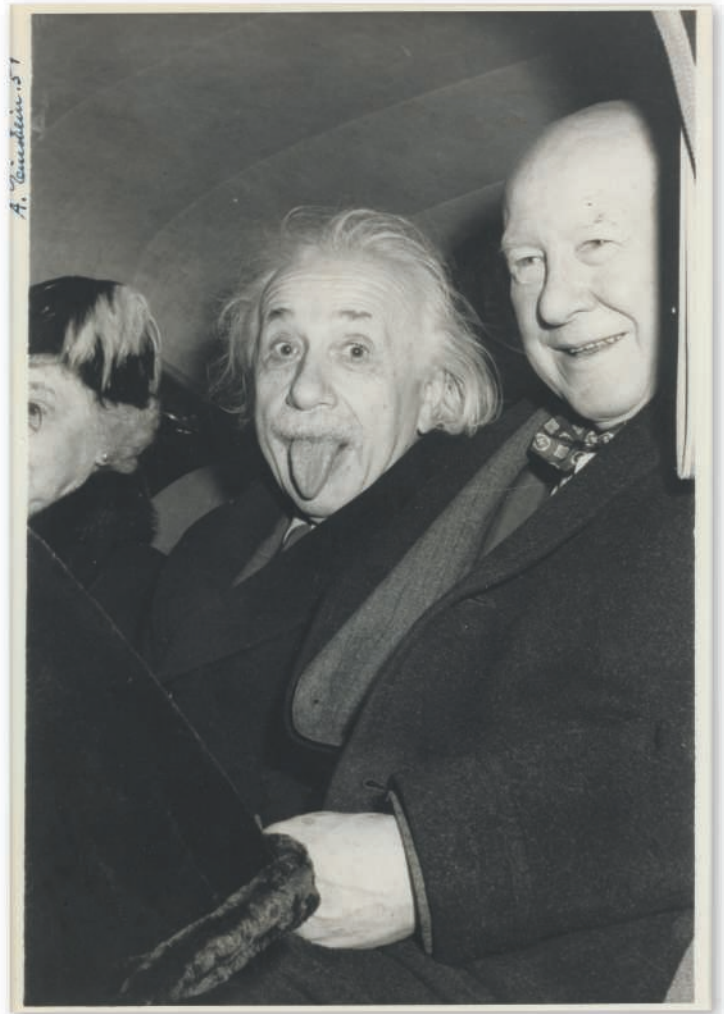
**The iconic (and comical) portrait of Einstein sticking out his tongue for the photographers on his 72nd birthday. A very rare example signed by Einstein.**

Einstein is shown seated in an automobile between Dr. Frank Aydelotte, head of the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton and his wife, returning from a celebration of Einstein’s 72nd birthday at the Princeton Club. For the benefit of a gaggle of photographers, Einstein stuck out his tongue, but only Arthur Sasse, a United Press International photographer, managed to capture it. Sasse’s editors debated the appropriateness of the photograph for some time before submitting it for publication. It became the most popular photograph ever taken of the Nobel Laureate, demonstrating his playful side. Einstein was so delighted with the photo that he ordered multiple prints of this image. Most examples of this photograph are cropped to Einstein’s head, while this example shows the entire scene in its proper context.

\$30,000-50,000



detail



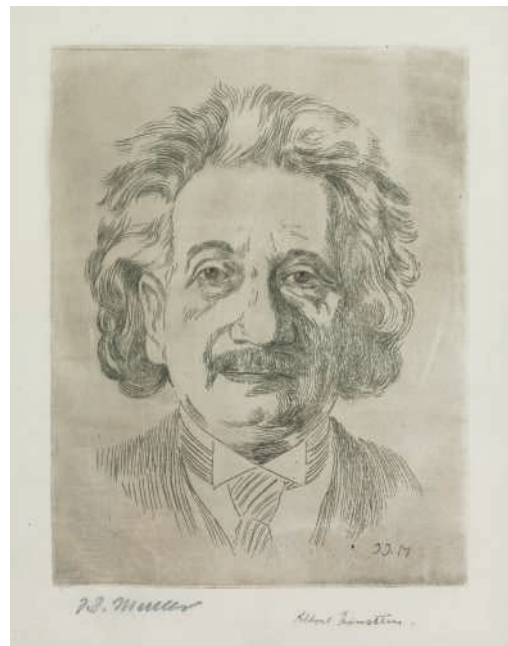
**316**

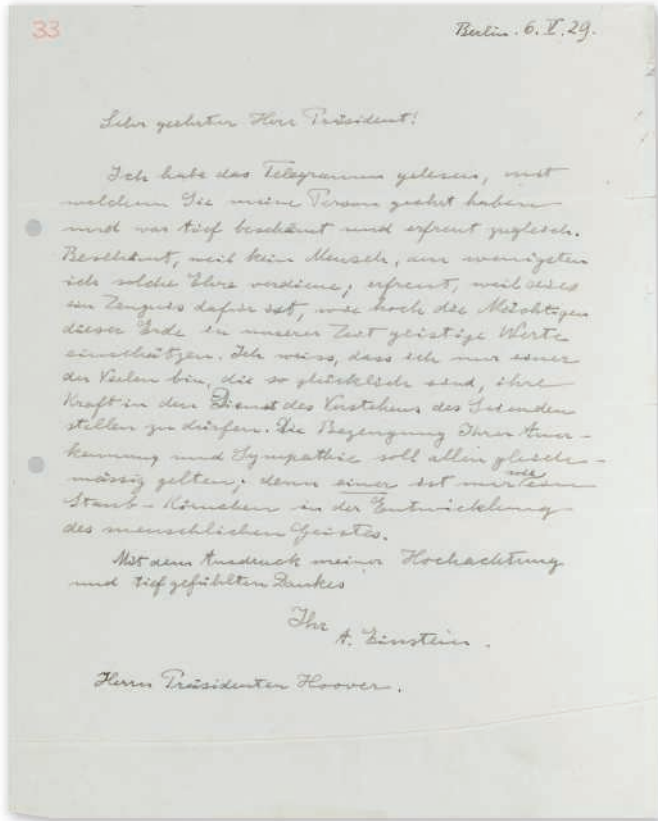
EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Signed portrait (“Albert Einstein”), n.p. [1934].

Etching, 195 x 150mm on a 235 x 190mm sheet (sight). Additionally signed by the artist (“J. J. Muller”) in pencil in the lower left margin. Matted and framed.

**Albert Einstein signs an attractive etched bust portrait by German printmaker J.J. Muller.**

\$3,000-5,000





OTHER PROPERTIES

**317**

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein") to Herbert Hoover, Berlin, 6 May 1929.

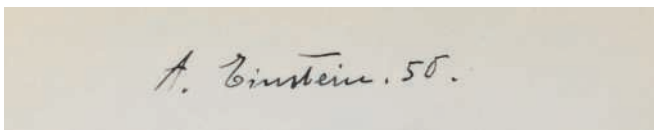
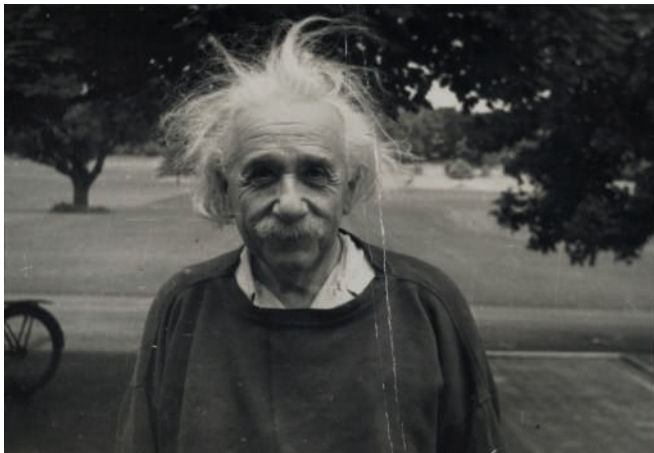
In German, one page, 276 x 220mm. (Minor chips and tears to extreme bottom margin, horizontal crease.)

**Albert Einstein thanks President Herbert Hoover for his good wishes on the occasion of his 50th birthday, offering a humble self-assessment of his monumental achievements in theoretical physics: "I alone am but a grain-of-dust in the development of the human spirit."**

A remarkable self-assessment, written in response to President Hoover's laudation of Einstein on the occasion of his 50th birthday. In acknowledging receipt of Hoover's telegram: "I have read the telegram with which you have honored me, and I was both profoundly humbled and elated. Humbled, because no person, I least of all, is worthy of such an honor; elated, because this is proof of how highly the powers-that-be of this earth esteem intellectual values in our time. I know that I am just one of the many who are so happy to use their energy in the service of the understanding of the Sciences. Your testimony of recognition and congeniality shall refer to all of us equally; because I alone am but a grain-of-dust in the development of the human spirit."

We are aware of only one other letter by Einstein written to a sitting U.S. President: the fateful 1939 letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him about the German drive to produce an atomic bomb (Forbes Collection, Christie's, 27 March 2002, Lot 161, \$2,096,000).

\$30,000-50,000



**318**

EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). His signature ("A. Einstein 50") in an autograph album containing numerous other signatures gathered at the Institute for Advanced Study, including Robert J. OPPENHEIMER (1904-1967) and Niels BOHR (1885-1962).

Approximately 32 leaves filled in, octavo album bound in green boards (rubbing to boards and spine, pages lightly toned at extreme margins).

**A 1950 autograph album featuring some of the leading intellectual lights at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton including Albert Einstein, Robert Oppenheimer, and Niels Bohr—some of the most important figures in the development of nuclear weapons.**

Other signatories include Wolfgang PAULI (1900-1958), Abraham PAIS (1918-2000), George KENNAN (1901-2005), Oswald VEBLER (1880-1960), Deane MONTGOMERY (1909-1992), John von NEUMANN (1903-1957), and many others. Although Einstein himself was not directly involved in research into nuclear fission, it was his famous 1939 letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, warning the President of German intentions to do the same which helped ignite intensive research into developing a working nuclear weapon. [With:] Photograph, 115 x 165mm. A candid portrait of Einstein, c.1950 (vertical crease).

\$10,000-15,000

PROPERTY OF A FORMER AMERICAN DIPLOMAT

319

FORD, Gerald (1913-2006). Typed letter signed ("Gerald R. Ford") as Congressman, to John B. Anderson, Chairman of the House Republican Conference, Washington, 3 December 1973.

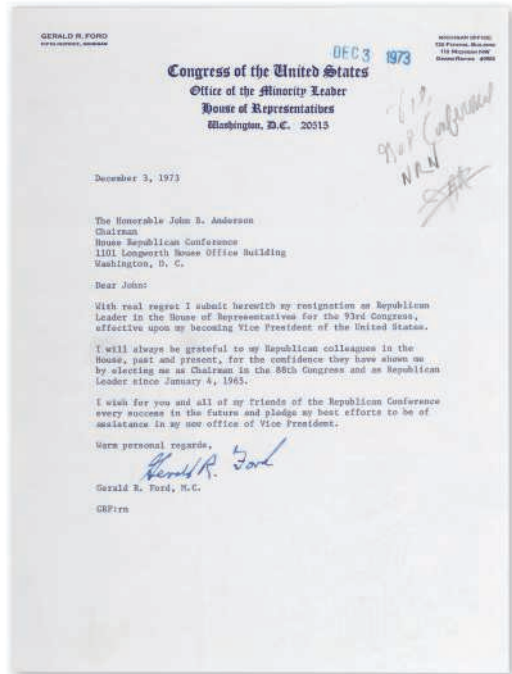
One page, 265 x 200mm, on Congressional letterhead. With John B. ANDERSON (b.1922) endorsement signed by ("JBA") in pencil at top right.

**Three days prior to taking the oath of office as Nixon's Vice President, Gerald Ford offers his resignation as House Republican Leader. The first time an executive had been chosen by Congress under the 25th Amendment.**

An historic letter written three days before he would assume the office of the Vice President, following the resignation of Spiro T. Agnew in October 1973. Ford writes to John B. Anderson, Chairman of the House Republican Conference: "With real regret I submit herewith my resignation as Republican Leader in the House of Representatives for the 93rd Congress, effective upon my becoming Vice President of the United States." Ford adds, "I will always be grateful to my Republican colleagues in the House, past and present, for the confidence they have shown me by electing me Chairman in the 88th Congress as Republican Leader since January 4, 1965. I wish for you and all my friends of the Republican Conference every success in the future and pledge my best efforts to be of assistance in my new office of Vice President."

Two days after Agnew's sudden resignation on 10 October 1973, Richard Nixon nominated Ford as his choice for Vice President. Following weeks of hearings, the Senate confirmed his nomination on 27 November. When the House of Representatives gave its assent on 6 December, Ford became the first Vice President to assume power under the provisions of the 25th Amendment. [With:] typed letter signed ("Jerry") as Vice President, to John B. Anderson, Washington, 14 December 1973. One page, 187 x 266mm on Vice Presidential letterhead. Endorsed by John B. ANDERSON, ("JBA").

\$4,000-6,000



PROPERTY FROM THE COLLECTION OF DR. JEROME AND MRS. EVELYN OREMLAND

320

FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). Autograph Letter Signed ("freud") [to Percy Allen (1875-1959)], Vienna, 7 November 1935.

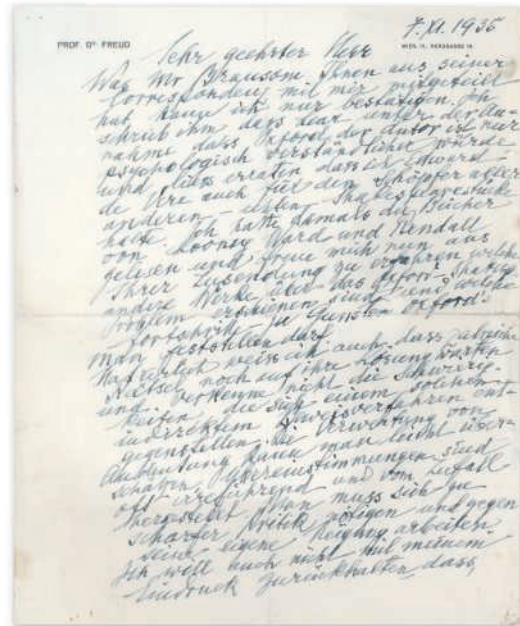
In German, two pages, 280 x 226mm (some creasing and minor spots, small marginal repair). Matted and bound with typed translation in custom full black morocco album; cloth clamshell box.

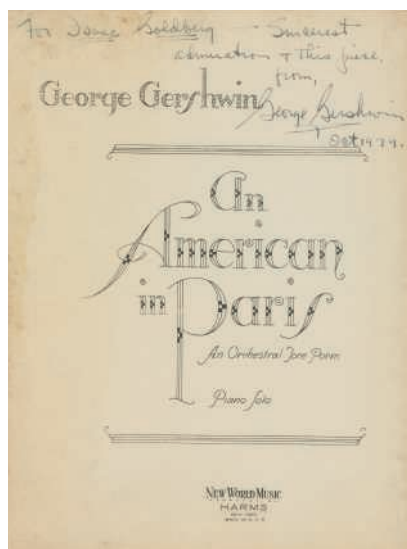
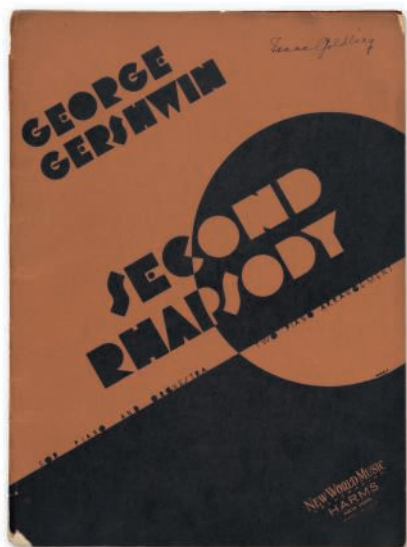
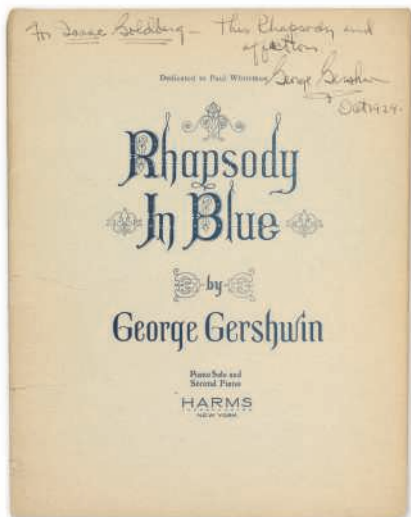
**Freud denying William Shakespeare's authorship of the plays: "Lear" can only be understood psychologically by assuming [Edward de Vere, Earl of] Oxford is the author and ... I believe Edward de Vere to have been the author of all the other genuine Shakespeare plays** (in translation). Freud began reading Shakespeare at the age of eight; he remained a favorite and often quoted author throughout his life. References to Shakespeare are frequent in Freud's work and psychoanalytic interpretations of the plays have been deeply influential.

Today one can hardly think of Hamlet without the Oedipal complex and, indeed, Shakespeare's play was a more direct influence on Freud than that of Sophocles. However, despite Freud's admiration (one could suspect with undeclared hostility to the object of his admiration), Freud announced in 1930 that he no longer believed the man from Stratford could be the author

of the plays. Of particular appeal to Freud was that de Vere's father died when he was young and that de Vere's estranged mother remarried quickly à la Hamlet. King Lear, mentioned in this letter, was also one of Freud's favorites; he analyzed the opening scene in "The Theme of the Three Caskets" (1913). The recipient of this letter is Percy Allen, a fellow Oxfordian. Allen took it a bit further, suggesting that de Vere had a child by Queen Elizabeth. This idea Freud finds fantastical. See Norman Holland, "Freud on Shakespeare," *PMLA*, vol. 75, no. 3.

\$15,000-20,000





#### PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

Isaac Goldberg (1887-1938), was a prolific musician, author, critic, and translator. He earned a BA in 1910, an MA in 1911, and a Ph.D from Harvard University, and was fluent in Yiddish, French, Spanish, German and Portuguese. He authored biographies of Havelock Ellis, H.L. Mencken, W.S. Gilbert, Arthur Sullivan, and George Gershwin. In 1931, Goldberg published the first biography of Gershwin and his music. The following music scores are from Goldberg's collection; nearly all are inscribed by Gershwin to Goldberg. The warmth of the inscriptions in the present volumes attest to the close friendship between scholar, critic, librettist and composer. (Lots 321-328)

#### 321

GERSHWIN, George (1898-1937). *Rhapsody in Blue*. New York: New World Music, Harms Inc., [1929].

#### First edition, presentation copy inscribed by George Gershwin:

"For Isaac Goldberg, this Rhapsody and affection. George Gershwin. October 1929." *Rhapsody in Blue* is dedicated to band leader Paul Whiteman and first performed at Whiteman's historic Aeolian Hall concert, 12 February 1924.

Large quarto (300 x 235mm). Original printed wrappers, back wrapper with advertisements for Gershwin's "Tip, Toes," and "Lady, Be, Good" (covers and title-page detached, marginal tears). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscription from George Gershwin).

\$1,000-1,500

#### 322

GERSHWIN, George (1898-1937). *Second Rhapsody for Piano and Orchestra. Two Piano Arrangement*. New York: New World Music, Harms Inc., [1932].

**First edition**, with scattered brief corrections most likely in Goldberg's hand.

Quarto (310 x 230 mm). Original sepia printed wrappers (chipping, covers loose). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (signature).

\$1,500-2,500

#### 323

GERSHWIN, George (1898-1937). *An American in Paris*. New York: New World Music, Harms Inc., [1929].

#### First edition, presentation copy inscribed by George Gershwin:

"For Isaac Goldberg. Sincerest admiration & this piece, George Gershwin, Oct. 1929." The piano score of one of Gershwin's most enduringly popular works, premiered at Carnegie Hall in 1928 with the composer at the keyboard; the musical was basis for the very successful 1951 film. This was certainly the first modern score to feature "taxi horns" (first appearance on p.3). The piano score of "An American in Paris" is unexpectedly rare: *American Book Prices Current* records only two copies in the last 40 years: the Goodwin copy (sold in 1977) and a copy sold at Christie's New York in 2002 (sold for \$23,900).

Quarto (357 x 233 mm) Original printed wrappers, back wrapper advertising "George Gershwin's Famous Compositions," including "Rhapsody in Blue" (1924) and "Preludes" for Piano (1926) (wrappers detached, tape repair to spine, minor soiling). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscription from George Gershwin).

\$3,000-4,000



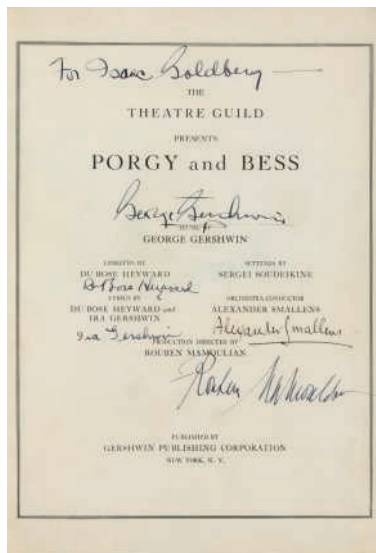
324

GERSHWIN, George (1898-1937). *Porgy and Bess*. New York: Gershwin Publishing Corp., [1935].

**First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by George Gershwin:** “For Isaac Goldberg.” **Additionally signed by four other collaborators under their names on the title-page:** Ira Gershwin, Rouben Mamoulin (director), Alexander Smallens (orchestra conductor), and DuBose Heyward (lyricist). The Gershwin brothers’ historic collaboration with the Heywards on *Porgy and Bess* remains the most successful and highly regarded American operatic work.

Quarto (330 x 225 mm). Frontispiece portrait of the composer. Original gray printed wrappers, cloth-backed spine (slight tear at top of upper joint, some spotting). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscription from George Gershwin).

\$3,000-4,000



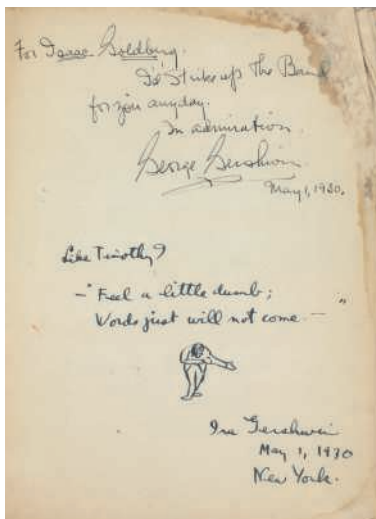
325

GERSHWIN, George (1898-1937). *Strike Up the Band*. New York: New World Music, Harms Inc., [1930].

**First edition, triple presentation copy, inscribed by George Gershwin, Ira Gershwin, and Morrie Ryskind:** “For Isaac Goldberg. I’d Strike up the Band for you any day. In admiration, May 1, 1930.”; “Like Timothy [the lead character] – ‘I Feel a little dumb; words just will not come.’ – Ira Gershwin May 1, 1930, New York.” with a small drawing of a bowing figure; “In New York Boston or any old burg I’d be glad to sign for Dr. Goldberg. Morrie Ryskind, Yom Kippur. 1933.”

Large quarto (291 x 221mm). (Some minor dampstaining.) Original printed wrappers blocked in red and blue (corners chipped, tape repairs, spine defective). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscriptions from George Gershwin, Ira Gershwin, and Morrie Ryskind).

\$2,500-3,500



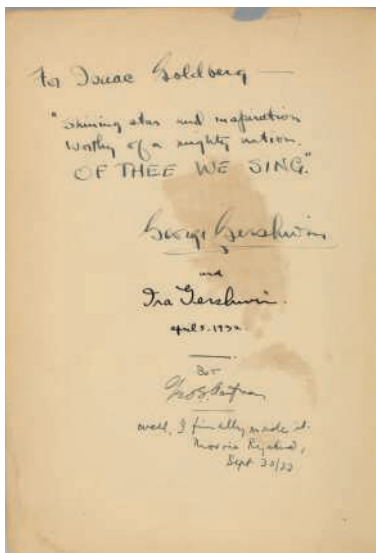
326

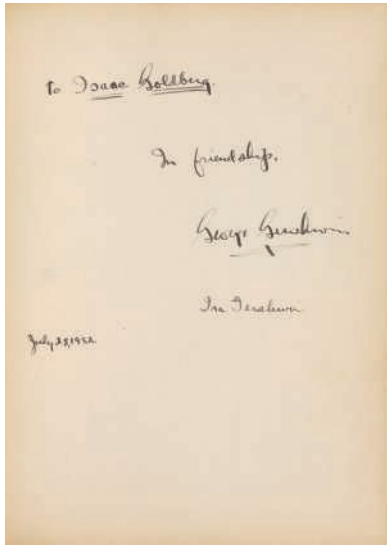
GERSHWIN, George (1898-1937). *Of Thee I Sing*. New York: New World Music, Harms Inc., [1932].

**First edition, triple presentation copy, inscribed by George Gershwin, Ira Gershwin, and Morrie Ryskind:** “For Isaac Goldberg – ‘Shining star and inspiration worthy of a mighty nation – OF THEE WE SING.’ George Gershwin and Ira Gershwin / April 5, 1932.”; “Well I finally made it...Morrie Ryskind Sept 30/33.” Additionally signed by George S. Kaufman.

Quarto (305 x 225 mm). (Old tape repair to “List of Characters.”) Original printed wrappers with cover design of the U.S. Capitol (edges chipping, old tape repairs). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscriptions from George Gershwin, Ira Gershwin, and Morrie Ryskind).

\$2,500-3,500





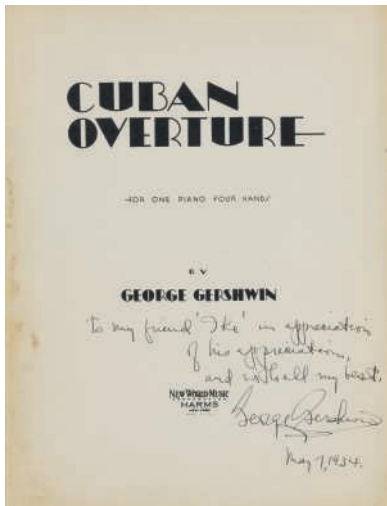
**327**

GERSHWIN, George (1898–1937). *George Gershwin's Song-Book*. New York: Random House, 1932.

**Limited edition, one of 300 copies** marked “Out of series copy,” signed by Gershwin and Alajalov. **Presentation copy, inscribed by George Gershwin and Ira Gershwin:** “To Isaac Goldberg. In friendship, George Gershwin. Ira Gershwin, July 28, 1932.”

Quarto (321 x 232 mm). Frontispiece photograph of Gershwin, photograph of Gershwin’s hands, 18 full-page color illustrations by Constantine Alajalov. (Lacking the inserted song sheet in back pocket.) Original dark blue morocco gilt (worn, spine defective). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscription from George and Ira Gershwin).

\$2,000–3,000



**328**

GERSHWIN, George (1898–1937). *Cuban Overture. For One Piano Four Hands*. New York: New World Music, Harms Inc., [1933].

**First edition, presentation copy inscribed by George Gershwin:** “To my friend ‘Ike’ in appreciation of his appreciation, and with all my best. George Gershwin, May 7, 1934.”

Quarto (357 x 233 mm). (Some marginal dampstaining). Original printed wrappers with red-brown cubist design (some light wear). *Provenance:* Isaac Goldberg (presentation inscription from George Gershwin).

\$800–1,200

OTHER PROPERTIES

**329**

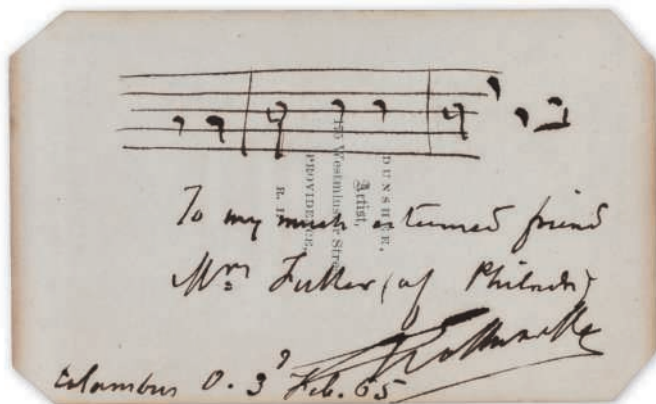
GOTTSCHALK, Louis Moreau (1829–1869). Photograph, signed (“L Gottschalk”), Columbus, Ohio, 3 February 1865.

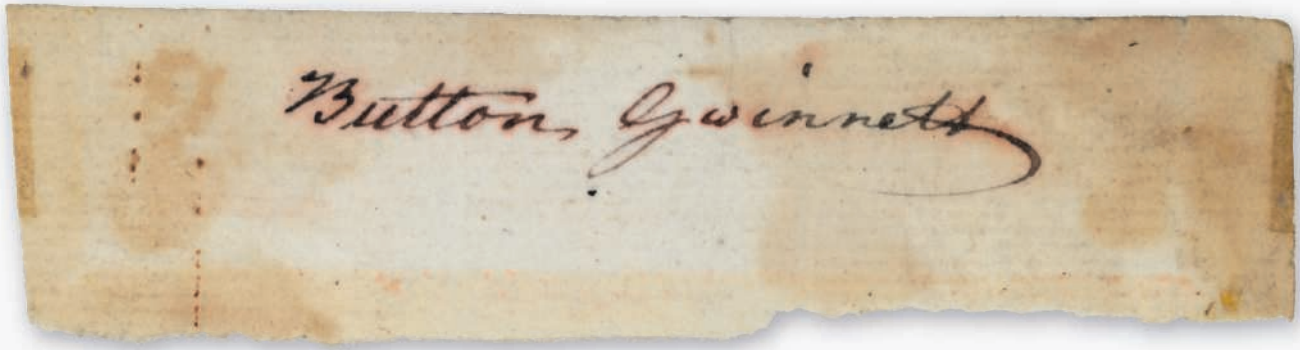
Carte-de-visite (100 x 61mm), signed on the verso adding a three-bar musical quote and a short inscription: “To my much esteemed friend Mrs. Fuller (of Philad[e]lphia).” With printed photographer’s credit on verso: “Dunshee, Artist, 175 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.” (Corners clipped, light soiling, minor loss to albumin at bottom margin).



**An attractive signed photograph of Gottschalk, who adds a musical quote on the verso, accomplished during his final tour of the United States.** Later the same year Gottschalk was forced to leave the country following a scandalous affair with a young woman at the Oakland Female Seminary in California. He never returned to the United States again before his death in 1869,

\$3,000–5,000





### 330

GWINNETT, Button (1735-1777). Signature ("Button Gwinnett"), n.p., n.d.

One page, 21 x 92mm on laid paper. (Mounted resulting in a faint red hue surrounding some letters, mild dampstain, two vertical creases).

*Provenance:* Bruce Gimelson; the present owner.

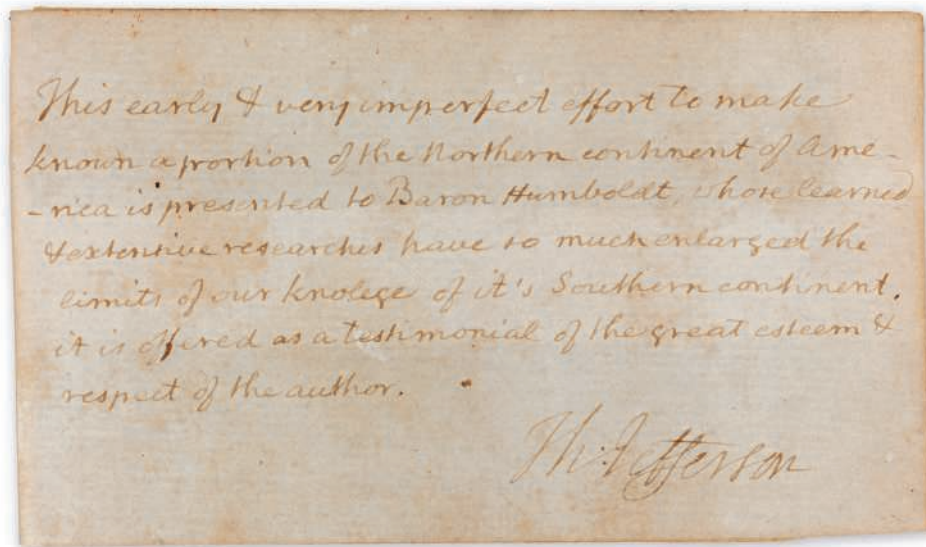
**The signature of Button Gwinnett, the rarest of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.** It is somewhat ironic that Gwinnett, who left few written records on either side of the Atlantic, has attained a high degree of recognition—at least among collectors—based on the extreme rarity of his signature rather than any particularly crucial role in the achievement of American independence. Little is known of his early life. Born in Down Hatherly, Gloucestershire, Gwinnett established himself in Bristol as a merchant, then emigrated to the American colonies, settling first in Charleston, S.C., and later in Savannah, Georgia. In October 1765 he purchased a large tract of land on St. Catherine's Island, which he intended to develop as a plantation. He became friendly with patriot Lyman Hall, a neighbor, and active in the independence movement. In January 1776 he attended a meeting of the Georgia Council of Safety and was selected as one of Georgia's five delegates to the Continental Congress. Taking his seat in May, he was present for the vote for independence on July 2, and with his fellow delegates, signed the Declaration of Independence. His service in Congress, though, was relatively brief and after returning to Savannah in August he served as Speaker of the Georgia Assembly. He played a part in the drafting of the state Constitution and helped quash a move to make Georgia a part of South Carolina. On the death of Governor Bulloch in March 1777, Gwinnett became President of the state of Georgia and Commander-in-Chief, but failed to win re-election. A long-simmering antipathy between Gwinnett and fellow patriot Lachlan M'Intosh culminated in a fateful duel, fought on 17 May 1777 in which both men were wounded. Gwinnett succumbed to his injuries on May 25 at the age of forty-five, further ensuring the rarity of his documents. His activities in support of the patriot cause resulted in the total destruction of his property during the British occupation of Savannah and surrounding areas.

Gwinnett's signature, perceived as rare since the era of Lyman Draper and the earliest collectors of the Signers, has become increasingly so in the last three decades, as many complete sets of the 56 Signers have passed into permanent institutional collections. (At least one other example, presently in a private collection, is also destined for a noted university rare book collection.) It is highly unlikely that any additional previously unrecorded Gwinnett letters or documents will come to light. Since 1980, only six other examples of Gwinnett's signature have been offered individually at auction:

1. Document signed, [7 April 1763?], as a subscriber of the Charity School of Wolverhampton (Forbes Collection, Christie's, 27 March 2002, lot 2, \$270,000).
2. Signature, undated, on a small irregular piece of paper, damaged, with serious lacunae and considerable restoration (Marshall Coyne Collection, Sotheby's, 5 June 2001, lot 107, \$110,000).
3. Partly printed document signed, 9 July 1774. From the former Bamberger set (Superior Galleries, Los Angeles, 6 November 1993, lot 311, \$150,000).
4. Document signed, 19 February 1773, a receipt (Sotheby's, 22 May 1990, lot 38, \$135,000).
5. Letter signed by Gwinnett and five other members of the Marine Committee of Congress, 12 July 1776 (Estelle Doheny Collection, Christie's 22 February 1989, lot 2168, \$190,000; Sotheby's, 14 April 2010, lot 189, \$600,000).
6. Signature [c.1772], mounted with a note indicating that it was removed from a document recommending an applicant for collector of the port of Sunbury, Georgia (Sotheby's, 1 May 1985, lot 17, \$31,000).

The standard census of Gwinnett documents, records a total of 51 extant autographs, not including the present example. See Ryan Speer, "Button Gwinnett Signatures: A Census," *Manuscripts*, Vol. 60, No. 4, 2008), pp. 273-294.

\$100,000-150,000



PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

331

JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Autograph note signed ("Th:Jefferson") to [Alexander von] Humboldt, [Monticello, c.14 April 1811].

One page, 80 x 120mm. (Top margin tipped to a larger sheet, verso reinforced.) Housed in a simple frame.

**Thomas Jefferson's offers a humble inscription to naturalist Alexander von Humboldt, a page from his *Notes on the State of Virginia*. A superb association piece linking two great figures of the Enlightenment.** The President was eager to meet Humboldt, the young savant who had just completed an epic journey of exploration through South America, and the two enjoyed several meetings together during his week-long stay in the American capital in June 1804. The pair continued their discourse via a long-distance correspondence that lasted until a year before Jefferson's death in 1825. On two occasions, Humboldt asked Jefferson if he would oblige him with an inscribed copy of his *Notes on the State of Virginia* (12 June 1809; 23 September 1810). In 1811, Jefferson honored Humboldt's request sending along a copy with the following inscription:

"This early & very imperfect effort to make known a portion of the Northern continent of America is presented to Baron [sic] Humboldt, whose learned & extensive researches have so much enlarged the limits of our knowledge of its Southern continent. It is offered as a testimonial of the great esteem & respect of the author."

Jefferson's letter of enclosure that once accompanied the volume expressed similar sentiments: "...In sending you a copy of my Notes on Virginia, I do but obey the desire you have expressed. they must appear chetif [ie. *weak* or *thin*] enough to the author of the great work on South America. but from the widow her mite was welcomed, & you will add to this indulgence the acceptance of sincere assurances of constant friendship & respect." (14 April 1811, Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire de Genève). Humboldt responded with delight: "On my return I was quite happy to find the very interesting letter that you so kindly wrote me, accompanied by a gift that I prize most highly. The Notes on Virginia will be placed in the library established by my brother and me." (Jefferson to Humboldt, 14 April 1811).

Although it was Humboldt's intention at that time to form a research library, circumstances at the time of this death prevented it. In 1855, four years before he died, he added a codicil to his will granting the whole of his estate, including his vast library of over 11,000 volumes to his man servant, Castellan Siefert, who had worked for years. In 1860 Albert Cohn of Asher & Co., the Berlin publishers and booksellers purchased the library from Siefert, and in turn sold it to dealer Harry Stevens. Stevens published the catalog of the collection in 1863 and in 1865 offered it for a 31-day sale in London at Sotheby, Wilkinson & Co. beginning of 1 June 1865. However on the third day of the auction, the sale rooms caught fire, and much of Humboldt's storied library were consumed. (The charred remains were auctioned in 1871 realizing a paltry £134.19.0). Interestingly, no copy of Jefferson's *Notes* appears in Steven's catalog. Humboldt was known for his generosity, giving away volumes. It may also be possible that Seifert held back a few volumes, many that held special meaning for his late employer and sold them privately — as could have Asher or Stevens at any given point assuming they had possession of the volume.

The present slip of paper, which in most regards appears to be consistent with the size and paper type used in Jefferson's first, privately-printed edition of *Notes on the State of Virginia*, was inherited by the present owner from his father. Whether the original volume from which this slip was cut still survives, is unknown at the time of writing.

References available on [Christies.com](https://www.christies.com)

\$10,000-15,000

PROPERTY OF A LADY

**332**

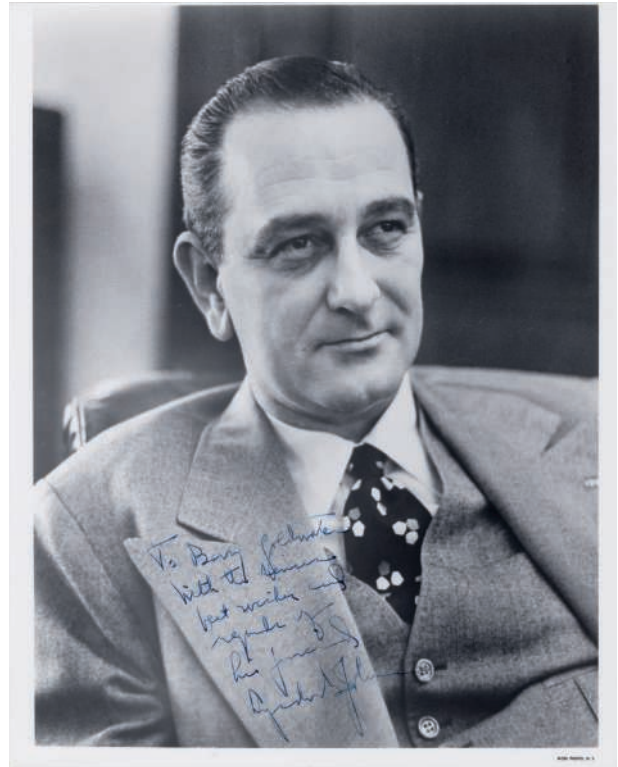
JOHNSON, Lyndon Baines (1908–1973). Photograph inscribed and signed (“Lyndon B Johnson”), as Senate Majority Leader, n.p., [c.1960].

202 x 255mm. Inscribed to Senator Barry Goldwater: “To Barry Goldwater with the sincere best wishes and regards of his friend London B Johnson.” [With:] HUMPHREY, Hubert (1911–1978) Photograph inscribed and signed (“Hubert H Humphrey”) as Senator, 198 x 255mm. (Light toning along mild vertical crease.) Inscribed to Senator Barry Goldwater: “To Barry Goldwater a powerful adversary in the political arena and a fine friend with admiration and respect — Hubert H Humphrey.”

**A pair of fine portrait photographs, each inscribed to Barry Goldwater, one of their greatest political rivals.** These superb association pieces link the opposing candidates in the election of 1964 in which Johnson and Humphrey would roundly defeat Goldwater at the polls.

(2)

\$2,000–3,000



**333**

KENNEDY, John Fitzgerald (1917–1963). HALSMAN, Philippe (1906–1979), photographer. Photograph inscribed and signed (“John Kennedy USS-Mass.”) to Barry Goldwater as Senator, n.p., [c.1955].

185 x 255mm.

**John Kennedy signs and inscribes a photograph to one of his main Senate rivals: Barry Goldwater.** A bust portrait of Kennedy, inscribed by then Senator Kennedy: “To Barry Goldwater with the best wishes and highest regard of his friend - John Kennedy USS-Mass.” Photographer Philippe Halsmann was one of the best-known portrait photographers of his time, remembered today for his striking portraits of Dali, Einstein, Brando, and many others.

\$8,000–10,000







© Getty Images



ANOTHER PROPERTY

**334**

KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963). Kennedy's personal Rosary beads and sterling silver crucifix, presented by Kennedy to his best friend and special assistant, David Powers.

**One of the most important and personal possessions of John F. Kennedy ever offered for sale, with impeccable provenance: JFK's personal Rosary beads with silver crucifix, later given by him, America's only Roman Catholic President, to one his best friends and most trusted aides, Dave Powers.**

The rosary consists of a sterling silver cross, 42mm wide and 60mm long, with "John F. Kennedy" engraved on the reverse. The black onyx beads measure approximately 5mm in diameter. A small openwork sterling silver circle, 18mm diameter, connects the decade beads to the antiphon beads, and bears the descending dove of the Holy Spirit inside of a triangle.

*A portion of the proceeds of the sale will be donated to the David Powers Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation supporting the Boys and Girls Club and military families.*

\$300,000-400,000

My dear Brother, Phil<sup>a</sup> January 15<sup>th</sup> 1792

Your favor of the 2<sup>d</sup> inst<sup>ant</sup> reached me the last evening - I thank you for your kind solicitude concerning my health - the journey was indeed very disagreeable but fruit with no injury to my health - Since here, I have been afflicted with the Colds that hurt me. The weather since I arrived here on the 21<sup>st</sup> of Decem<sup>r</sup>; except 2 or 3 days; has been uniformly very bad - I found the Delaware frozen here, and so it has continued, and so I am told it will probably continue until the last of February. Thus you see there is not a chance for sending your goods, nor will there probably be any for boats to come - So that I must have conveyed very little in town among the Shops concerning the prices of the things your order - ed, but I am warranted to think from what I learn from those about me, that the goods you have ordered will probably cost \$40.00 our money besides packages freight<sup>s</sup> and besides \$40.14.0 our cur<sup>re</sup>ncy that I have already paid here to the order of Mr<sup>r</sup> Ireland and 1/8 of that I am to pay Dr<sup>r</sup> Beatty - China is very scarce & so here is any India ship expected before Call in May, I have enclosed a small estimate of what you ordered for your personal use. The Counters are certainly 4 dollars a piece, and the best Fish will not be less than \$2.8.0 when I left Chantilly, the want of money had determined me to sell my share in the Potomac Company - But Mr<sup>r</sup> Ch. Lee and others were so clearly of opinion that these shares would sell high in the Spring, as well because of the progress already made, as because a rich Dutch Company had already purchased all the vacant shares & had paid interest on them from the respective calls of the Co. heretofore made. And Agents for other Dutch persons were there buying - That the punctual supply of money in time to come must, they said, quicken the business greatly, and so raise the value. These considerations persuaded, at that time, my determination to sell, and I contented myself with enquiring of the keeper of the Company's books what were the Calls of the Company unpaid by me, and found that only the tenth call for \$10 sterling remained due from me -

Being

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

335

LEE, Richard Henry (1732-1794). Autograph letter signed ("Richard Henry Lee" and again "R. H. Lee") to his brother (Francis Lightfoot or Arthur?), Philadelphia, 15 January 1792.

Three pages, 239 x 202mm, bifolium. (Partial separation at vertical spine fold, binding remnant on verso.)

**Richard Henry Lee contemplates selling his shares in the Potomac Company.** "...When I left Chantilly, the want of Money had determined me to sell my share in the Potomac Company - But Mr. Ch. Lee and others were so clearly of opinion that these Shares would sell high in the Spring, as well because of the progress already made, and because a rich Dutch Company had already purchased all the vacant Shares & had paid interest on them from the respective calls of the Co. heretofore made. And Agents for other Dutch persons were there buying - That the punctual supply of money in time to come must they said, quicken the business greatly, and so raise the value..." Lee then launches into lengthy instructions on how to meet "the Calls of the Company unpaid by me..." without disposing of his shares in the short-term.

\$4,000-6,000



Springfield, March 14, 1860  
Jas F. Babcock, Esq  
My dear Sir.  
Yours of the 9<sup>th</sup> sent  
me at Norwich, was duly received—  
At Bridgeport, the package was handed  
me, of which, doubtless, you had some  
knowledge— All straight—  
Please remind the State Committee  
that when they shall have finished  
their canvass of the state, they have  
promised to write me the results  
Yours very truly  
A. Lincoln

PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

336

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph Letter Signed ("A. Lincoln"), to James F. Babcock, Springfield, 14 March 1860.

One page, 180 x 128mm. (Toned at margins, folds weak at margins with partial separations.)

**Lincoln writes to a prominent Connecticut newspaper editor and supporter attempting to gauge his level of support in advance of the Republican National Convention in Chicago.** Lincoln received a flood of invitations to speak following his triumph at the Cooper Union. Already planning to visit his son Robert at Exeter, Lincoln agreed to stump in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the latter of which was holding elections for governor in April. Lincoln also spoke in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, gaining many new supporters that would prove critical to his hopes for nomination. James F. Babcock, editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, hosted Lincoln during his stay in New Haven, Connecticut, where Lincoln spoke before a large audience at Union Hall, followed by a street procession led by local marching bands. Following Lincoln's departure, Babcock worked behind the scenes to marshal support for Lincoln's nomination.

Soon after his return to Springfield, he wrote to Babcock: "Yours of the 9th sent me at Norwich, was duly received At Bridgeport, the package was handed me, of which, doubtless, you have some knowledge — All straight — Please remind the State Committee that when they shall have furnished the canvas of the state, they have promised to write me the result." To prevent alienating delegates bound to their first choices (e.g. Seward, Chase, Cameron), Lincoln sold himself as a strong second choice. His work in New England paid off handsomely. The majority of New Hampshire's delegates chose Lincoln on the first ballot at Chicago, while two from Connecticut and four from Massachusetts also cast their votes for the Rail Splitter, helping place a strong second place on the first ballot and setting the stage for his nomination. Unpublished. Not in Basler.

\$15,000-25,000

**337**

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, to Edwin Stanton, Washington, 22 December, 1862. Endorsed on verso by Stanton ("Edwin M. Stanton"), 23 December 1863.

One page, 223 x 125mm, on Executive Mansion stationery (slight toning at extreme margins).

**Lincoln asks to see the evidence against Colonel Thomas H. Ford, accused of incompetence after abandoning Harper's Ferry allowing the easy capture of the federal arsenal by Confederate forces in September 1862.** Thomas H. Ford, Colonel of the 32nd Ohio, was stationed on the Maryland Heights above Harper's Ferry during the Antietam Campaign. When a superior Confederate force under the command of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson threatened his position, he abandoned his post, allowing for the easy capture of the federal arsenal. Although he claimed he retreated under orders of Colonel Dixon Miles, an Army inquiry found him negligent and he resigned his commission on 8 November 1862. Desiring to understand the circumstances surrounding the event, Lincoln requested of Stanton, "I wish to examine the evidence in Col. Ford's case, and will be obliged if you will send it, or a copy of it to me." Stanton approved the request and ordered the Judge Advocate General to comply with the President's request.

\$5,000-7,000

FROM THE COLLECTION OF NORMAN S. BOAS

**338**

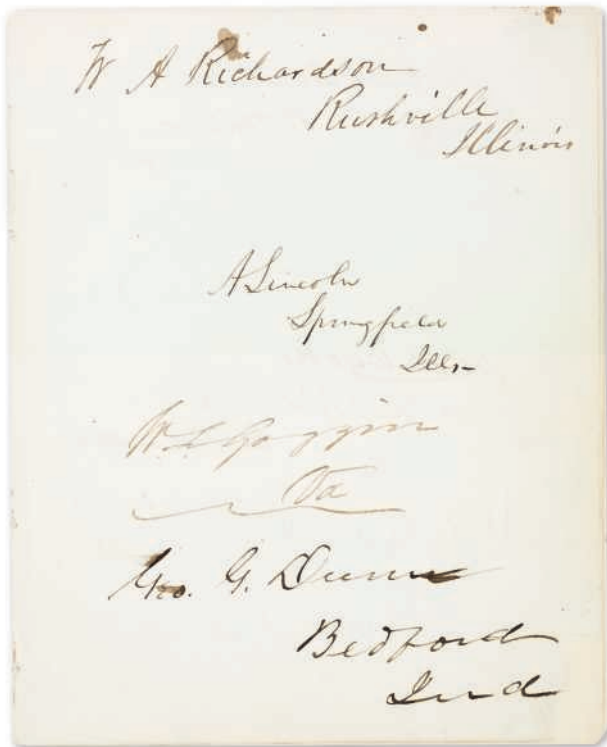
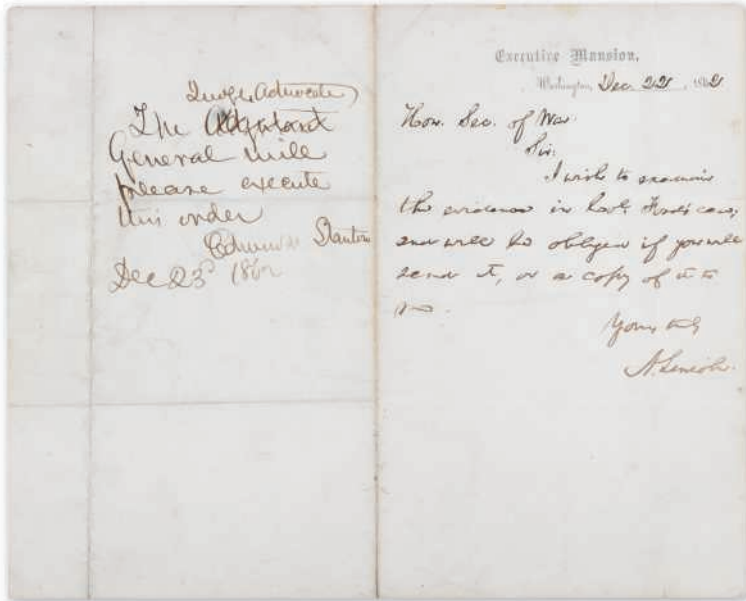
LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Signature ("A Lincoln Springfield Ills.") as United States Representative, Washington, 22 February 1849.

Accomplished on a 190 x 155mm leaf within a disbound autograph album, inscribed on front pastedown "Robt. D Nelson's Peeks Kill N.Y. Washington D. C. Feb. 22d 1849"

**A rare Lincoln signature from his single term in the United States House of Representatives, together with nearly 200 members of the 30th United States Congress.** Other notable signatures include those of future Confederate Vice President Alexander STEPHENS (1812-1883), on verso of leaf bearing Lincoln's, Horace GREELEY (1811-1872), Thaddeus STEVENS (1792-1868), Humphrey MARSHALL (1812-1872), David WILMOT (1814-1868), and Robert TOOMBS (1810-1885).

Lincoln served as a Whig representative for a single term. His firm stance against the Mexican War did not win him many friends in his home district and he was not nominated to run in the subsequent election. [With:] *Journal of the House of Representatives of the eleventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at their called session, begun and held at Springfield, December 9, 1839.* Springfield: Wm. Walters, Pubic Printer, 1839. 340 pp + index, octavo, in contemporary boards (boards chipped and rubbed, pages dampstained).

\$2,000-3,000



## 339

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). [*First Inaugural Address.*] [Springfield: Illinois State Journal, January 1861.] Endorsed on verso of final page by, William Henry BAILHACHE (1826-1905). With an Autograph document signed, (“William Henry Bailhache”), n.p., n.d.

Seven pages, quarto (350 x 215mm). (Extremely minor marginal wear and penciled emendations in an unknown hand.) Bailhache's document has been affixed to the front of the printed speech with a red ribbon at top margin through a pair of file holes reinforced with grommets. Two pages, 310 x 200mm. (Clean fold separation to first page.) [*With:*] *Special Session. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1. Inaugural Address of The President of the United States on the Fourth of March, 1861.—Ordered to be printed.* [Washington, 1861.] 10 pages, octavo, disbound.

**The privately-printed first draft of Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address, a rare copy retained by its Springfield, Illinois printer: William H. Bailhache. Believed to be the only extant copy in private hands.**

After Lincoln had prepared the first draft of his inaugural address, he contracted William Henry Bailhache of the *Illinois State Journal* to print a small run of copies for his private use. Upon reaching Washington, Lincoln circulated some of the copies among his friends for comment, and used one of the copies to construct the final draft of his speech delivered 4 March 1861. The penciled emendations on the present copy, presumably done by Bailhache, note the edits that were made by Lincoln for the final version as delivered on 4 March 1861. Perhaps most important was his revision of his conclusion, which originally read: “In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you, unless you first assail it. You have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to ‘preserve, protect and defend’ it. You can forbear the assault upon it; I can not shrink from the defense of it. With you, and not with me, is the solemn question of ‘Shall it be peace, or a sword?’” That paragraph was replaced less bellicose language: “I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.”

Lincoln gave Bailhache the present copy as a keepsake. Later, Bailhache affixed a manuscript statement to the printed sheets to explain the provenance: “I hereby certify that the printed sheets, numbered one to seven inclusive, hereto attached, contain a full, perfect and exact copy of the original draft of the Honorable Abraham Lincoln's first Inaugural Address, printed for his personal use, from his own manuscript, given to me for that purpose... This was done in the month of January, A.D. 1861, about four weeks before he departed for Washington, at the office of the ‘Illinois State Journal,’ Springfield, of which I was the general manager for many years. Expecting the injunction of secrecy, there was no formality or affectation in his manner regarding the printing. I had the work done under my personal supervision in a private room in the Journal Building, by a trusted employee, sworn to secrecy. When it was finished I returned the manuscript, together with the printed copies in to Mr. Lincoln's own hands, and he then gave this copy to me, which I retained ever since in my possession, regarding it valuable as an heirloom....”

Not listed in Monaghan, *Historical Collections*. We have located five (mostly edited) copies in the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress and an additional edited copy in the Papers of Robert Todd Lincoln at the Library of Congress. It appears that this is the only extant copy in private hands.

\$6,000-8,000

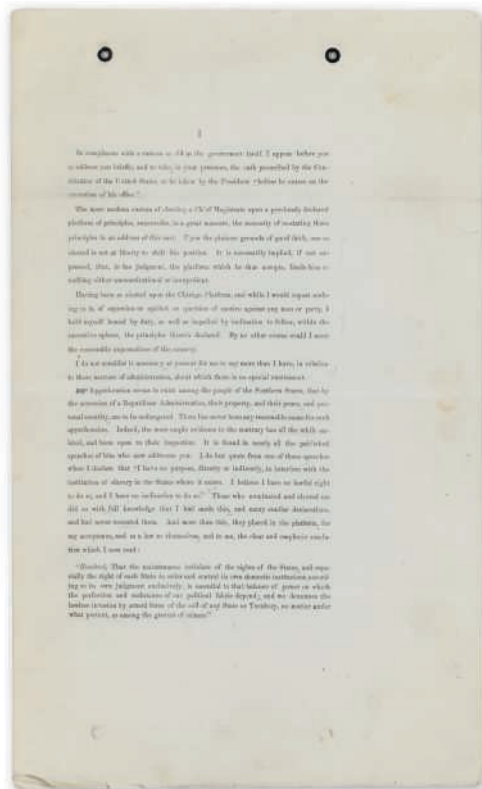
## 340

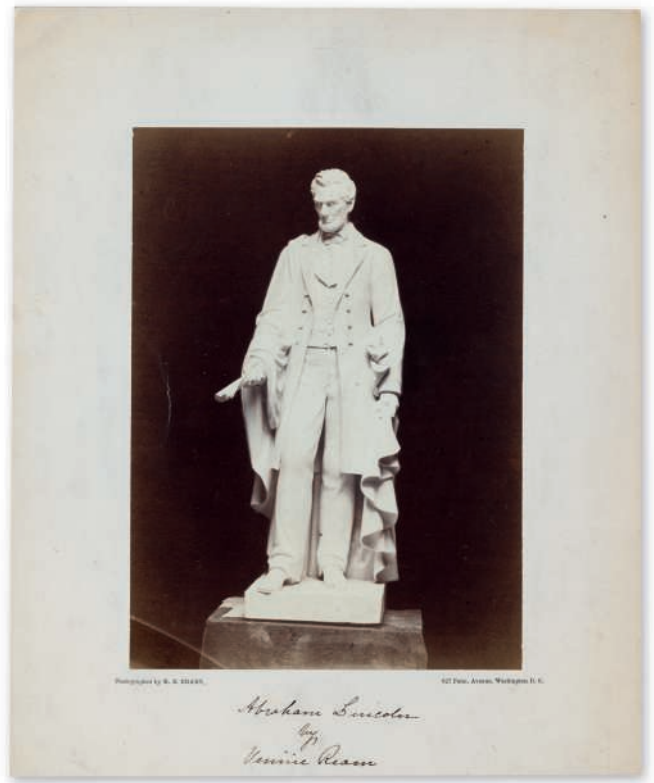
LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Public Lands in Illinois. January 17, 1839. Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.* [Vandalia: The State of Illinois, 1839.]

**One of the first imprints to mention Abraham Lincoln, according to Jay Monaghan.** Abraham Lincoln had yet to join the bar when he began his first stint in politics in the Illinois legislature in 1834. He would serve four consecutive terms in the assembly, concluding in 1841. Monaghan, *Illinois Historical Collections* 1.

Three pages, octavo, disbound.

\$2,000-3,000





**341**

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865) – REAM HOXIE, Lavina Ellen “Vinnie” (1847-1914). Photograph, signed (“Vinnie Ream”), Washington, 1871.

Albumen photograph (229 x 165mm), mounted (362 x 268mm), by Matthew Brady, with additional inscription on verso (“Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1871, by Vinnie Ream, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington”) together with a presentation inscription from Ruth Norcross Hoxie dated 1926. [With:] Albumen photograph (230 x 177mm), mounted (300 x 245mm), by Alexander Gardner, with identification in an unknown hand (“The Lincoln bust made from sittings of Abraham Lincoln at the White a house a few months before his death.”), and a 1926 presentation inscription from Ruth Norcross Hoxie (adding “The Lincoln statue was developed from this.”)

**The nexus of art, photography and women in the arts: Vinnie Ream’s personal photographs of her sculptures of Lincoln with her copyright notice.** Vinnie Ream was one of the first women employed by the federal government, working as a clerk in the dead letter office from 1862 to 1866, during which she apprenticed in Mills’ sculpting school. In 1864, when she was just seventeen, Abraham Lincoln agreed to sit for her in the mornings for a five-month period, producing the bust shown here. In 1866, the U.S. Congress commissioned the now 18-year old Ream to sculpt a memorial statue of the late Abraham Lincoln – making her the first female artist chosen to create a work of art for the federal government. That statue, unveiled in 1871 stands today in the Capitol Rotunda. Lauded in the press for her masterful work, Ream landed more commissions, including George A. Custer (who sat for her in 1875), David G. Farragut (that statue stands in Farragut Square), as well the first free-standing statue of Sequoyah for Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. Additionally, Ream exhibited three marbles for the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition. In 1878 Ream married Richard L. Hoxie of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Following her death, Hoxie married Ruth Norcross, who presented these two photographs in 1926 to the City Library Association of Springfield, Massachusetts.

\$8,000-10,000

**342**

LINDBERGH, Charles Augustus (1902-1974). Two typed letters signed (“Charles A. Lindbergh”) to Earl Findley, Sevenoaks [Kent], 26 June and 7 October 1936.

Together two pages, 250 x 200mm.

**Writing from England during his self-imposed exile from the United States, Charles Lindbergh reports on promising “developments in military aircraft,” while looking forward to “very active and intelligent competition with European designs in the future.”** A fine pair of letters from the young aviator, written during his first year in England following his sudden departure from the United States in December 1935 in order to escape intrusive publicity in the wake of the kidnapping and subsequent trial of Bruno Richard Hauptman. In these letters, Lindbergh offers reports on aviation advances in Europe: “Some of the English developments in military aircraft look extremely interesting. The military performance figures are, of course, held confidential and I have made no attempt to inquire into military information in this country. However there has certainly been great progress in English design during the past few years and I think that we may have to work very hard if we hope to maintain our past leadership in certain classes.” Writing again in October, Lindbergh writes that he hopes he would “be able to meet Mr. [Griffith] Brewer some time in the future, as he sounds like an interesting man.” Brewer was an important supporter of the Wright Brothers in the early years of aviation. He again alludes to great military advances in Europe: “The aviation developments in Europe are becoming more interesting all the time. We can certainly look forward to very active and intelligent competition with European designs in the future.” [With:] BERGSTROM, Florence O. Typescript, “Why Lindbergh is Successful”. Seven pages, 275 x 215mm on *U.S. Air Services* letterhead.

\$2,000-3,000

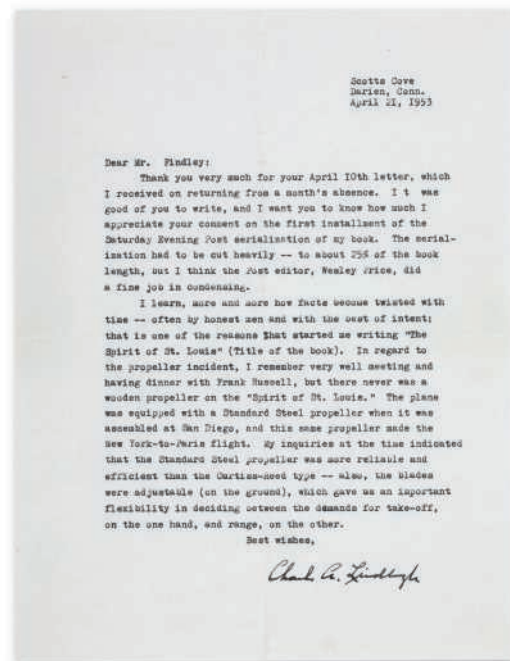
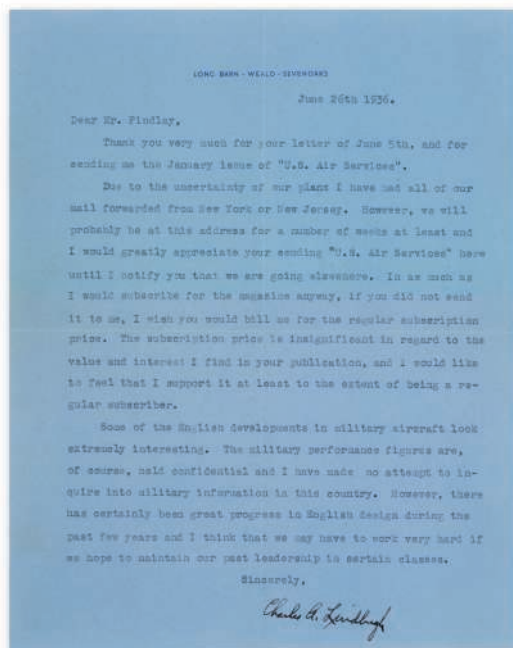
**343**

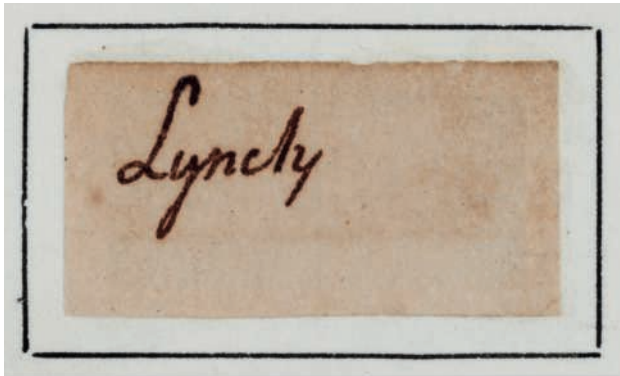
LINDBERGH, Charles Augustus (1902-1974). Typed letter signed (“Charles A. Lindbergh”) to Earl Findley, Darien, Conn., 21 April 1953.

One page, 278 x 215 mm

**“I learn, more and more how facts become twisted with time...”** Charles Lindbergh corrects the record on the type of propeller used on the *Spirit of St. Louis* during his historic trans-Atlantic flight. Lindbergh reflects on his 1927 flight, lamenting “I learn, more and more how facts become twisted with time — often by honest men and with the best of intent; that is one of the reasons that started me writing ‘The Spirit of St. Louis’ (Title of the book).” He then continues to correct the record concerning the propeller on his plane: “In regard to the propeller incident, I remember very well meeting and having dinner with Frank Russell, but here never was a wooden propeller on the ‘Spirit of St. Louis.’ The plane was equipped with a Standard Steel propeller when it was assembled at San Diego, and this same propeller made the New York-Paris flight. My inquiries at the time indicated that the Standard Steel propeller was more reliable and efficient than the Curtiss Reed type — also, the blades were adjustable (on the ground), which gave us an important flexibility in deciding between the demands for take-off, on the one hand, and range, on the other.” [With:] Two news-service photographs. The first (205 x 245mm, black and white) shows Lindbergh standing beside Orville Wright as he was awarded the Harmon Medal on 13 December 1928. The second (152 x 205mm, sepia) pictures Lindbergh and Wright with two Army Air Corps officers, c.1930.

\$1,500-2,500





PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

**344**

LYNCH, Thomas, Jr. (1749-1779). Clipped signature (“Lynch”), cut from a leaf in a book once owned by him. n.p., n.d., [c.1767].

19 x 38mm, mounted on 88 x 131mm card, in turn affixed to a larger piece of cardstock bearing an ALS by Lyman Draper (1815-1891), Hillsdale, California, 13 January 1890, attesting to the provenance.

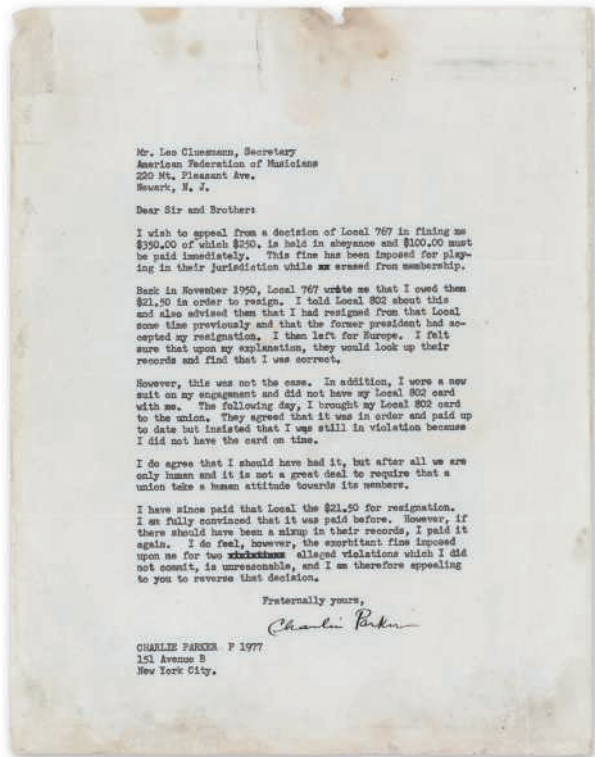
**The exceptionally rare signature of a Signer who died at age 30.**

Lynch died three years after signing the Declaration of Independence at age only 30; he was the youngest to die of any of the fifty-six Signers. This signature was clipped, like nearly all of the surviving examples, from a

book in his library. The handwritten authentication of the historian Lyman C. Draper notes that “This Lynch signature was discovered & obtained from a descendant of a sister of the Signer, of North Carolina, since the printing of my Essay on the Autograph Collections of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence & of the Constitution – it was taken from the fly-leaf of a volume of Swift’s Works published in London, in 1766...”

Thomas Lynch Jr. of South Carolina sprung from an aristocratic family of planters, studied at Eton and Cambridge and read law in London. His father, Thomas Lynch Sr., served in the Continental Congress from 1774, but suffered a stroke in early 1776. His son went to Philadelphia to care for his ailing father and also to serve in Congress in his place. The Lynch’s were the only father-son team to serve concurrently in Congress. The young South Carolinian attended session during the eventful period of May to November 1776, and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence, before he and his father returned to South Carolina. In 1779, the thirty-year-old Lynch and his wife left South Carolina for southern France on a ship that foundered. A total of eighty-one Lynch autographs have been inventoried by Dr. Joseph E. Fields; of these, the overwhelming majority derive from books owned by Lynch; fully 48 consist of a clipped signature. Lyman C. Draper, Director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, obtained a group of clipped Lynch signatures from a descendant of Lynch between 1889 (when he published an *Essay on the Autographic Collections of the Signers*) and 1891, the year of his death. Among these were a series of clipped signatures from the title-pages of an eighteen volume edition of Swift, apparently purchased by the young Lynch when he was a law student in England from 1766 to 1770. A list of the present locations of these is given by Joseph T. Fields, “A Signer and His Signatures or The Library of Thomas Lynch, Jr.,” *Harvard Library Bulletin*, xiv, 2 (Spring 1960), pp. 210-252.

\$12,000-15,000



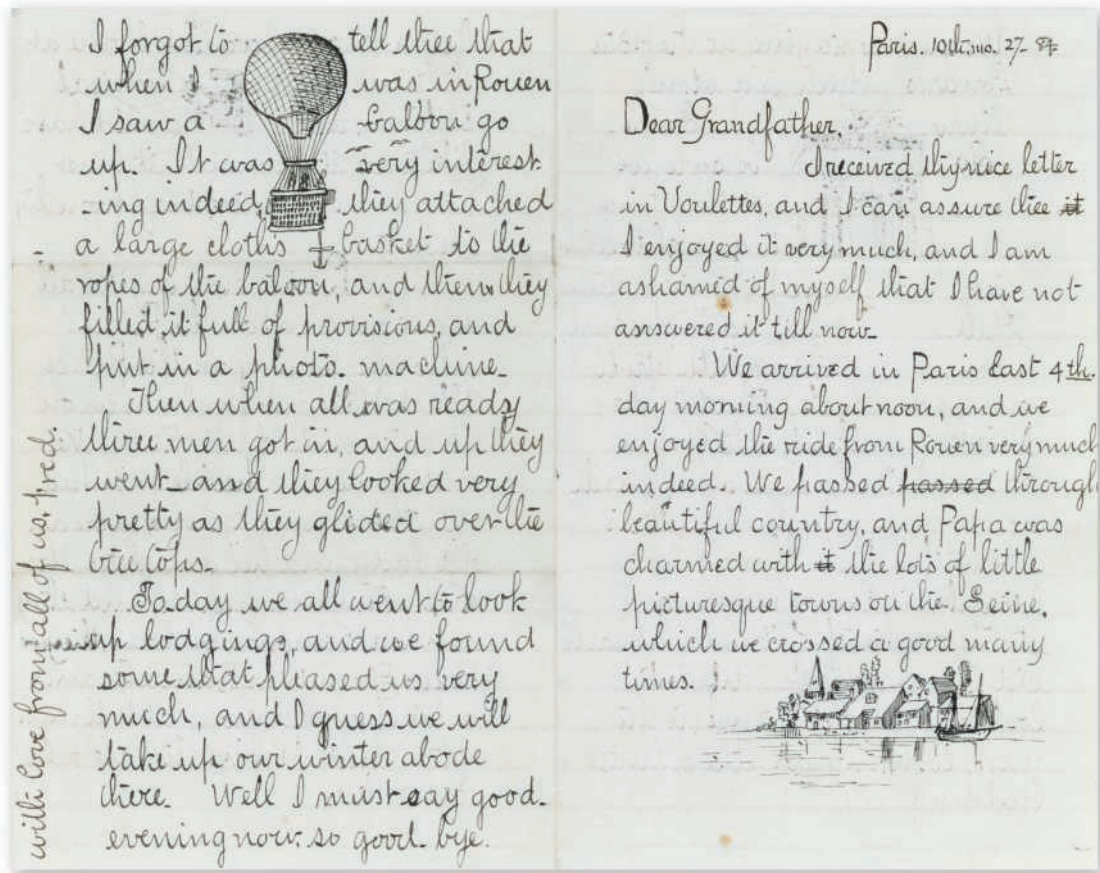
**345**

PARKER, Charles “Charlie,” Jr. (1920-1955). Typed letter signed (“Charlie Parker”) to Leo Cluesmann, Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, New York, c.1951.

One page, 275 x 215mm (soiled at margins, minor loss at top margin).

**Parker appeals a union fine levied after his resignation from the American Federation of Musicians.** Parker presents a detailed appeal against a fine of \$3.50 that was imposed following his resignation from the union for playing in another local’s jurisdiction while not having his union card with him. “Back in November 1950, Local 767 wrote me that I owed them \$21.50 in order to resign. I told Local 802 about this and also advised them that I had resigned from that Local some time previously and that the former president had accepted that resignation.” After leaving for Europe believing that the union would discover the error and waive the fine, he returned to the United States to learn that “this was not the case.” Parker explained that he had worn a new suit to the fateful gig and had forgotten his union card. Although he produced it the following day, the union still insisted on fining him. “I do agree that I should have had it, but after all we are only human and it is not a great deal to require that a union take a human attitude toward its members.”

\$3,000-5,000



ANOTHER PROPERTY

346

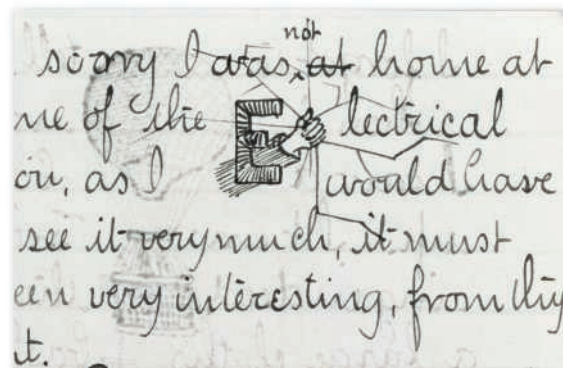
PARRISH, Maxfield (1870-1966). Autograph letter signed ("Fred") to his grandfather, Paris, 17 October 1884.

Four pages, 200 x 125 mm (minor ink bleed).

**A rare illustrated letter by a fourteen year-old Maxfield Parrish to his grandfather describing his journey from Rouen to Paris and his first week in the French capital – the only extant example known in private hands.** Parrish writes to his grandfather in the fall of 1884 soon after his arrival in Paris where he was to study art, part

of a lengthy stay in Europe with his parents. He opens describing the picturesque journey from Rouen “through beautiful country,” observing that “Papa was charmed with the lots of little picturesque towns on the Seine,” beneath which he adds an image of a riverside hamlet with a sailboat. Parrish also sketches the Arc de Triomphe, as well as a balloon he witnessed in Rouen. Despite all the new adventures, he regretted he “was not at home at the time of the Electrical Exhibition, as I would have liked to see it very much, it must have been very interesting, from thy account.” Parrish has embellished the “E” in “Electrical” with a hand handling lightning bolts. Parrish was born Frederick Parrish, but later adopted the surname of his maternal grandmother as his middle name. He would later drop his first name entirely. This is apparently the only extant example of an illustrated letter from Parrish’s youth in private hands. The only other examples are housed in the collections of the Delaware Art Museum. See Stuart, *Young Maxfield Parrish*, 1992.

\$4,000-6,000



detail

347

REAGAN, Ronald (1911-2004). Six draft autograph letters signed ("Ronald," "Ron," or "RR") as Governor, to various recipients, April 1967 - September 1968.

Together six pages, 223 x 151mm to 310 x 200mm. With various edits and emendations in Reagan's and other hands.

**Ronald Reagan as Governor of California - a collection of draft letters on a variety of subjects including Vietnam, education funding, capital punishment and his Irish family tree.** A fascinating group of handwritten letters prepared by Governor Reagan for his typists. 19 April 1967: "I am convinced that [capital] punishment is a deterrent and that some citizens are alive today because of this threat to those who would murder." His correspondents in this instance, Dr. and Mrs. Richard L. Sagg, had written to criticize him for being "callous and unfeeling" in handling a case and for throwing out the first pitch at a ballgame the day of the execution. To a Mrs. Schliesmayer he says, "I don't know what we can do until our govt. in Wash. quits pretending this war can go on in Viet Nam without the rest of us joining in as we have in every war." On his father, Reagan tells Miss Eileen O'Reagan that he "was orphaned when he was 3 yrs. old and hence didn't talk too much about family or his parents. I do know that his father (my grandfather Michael Reagan) came from County Cork with a sister named Margaret," and settled in Bennett, Iowa. "That's about the extent of my information." [With:] Manuscript letter from a constituent to Regan, 9 July 1967, concerning cuts to education funding.

(8)

\$5,000-7,000

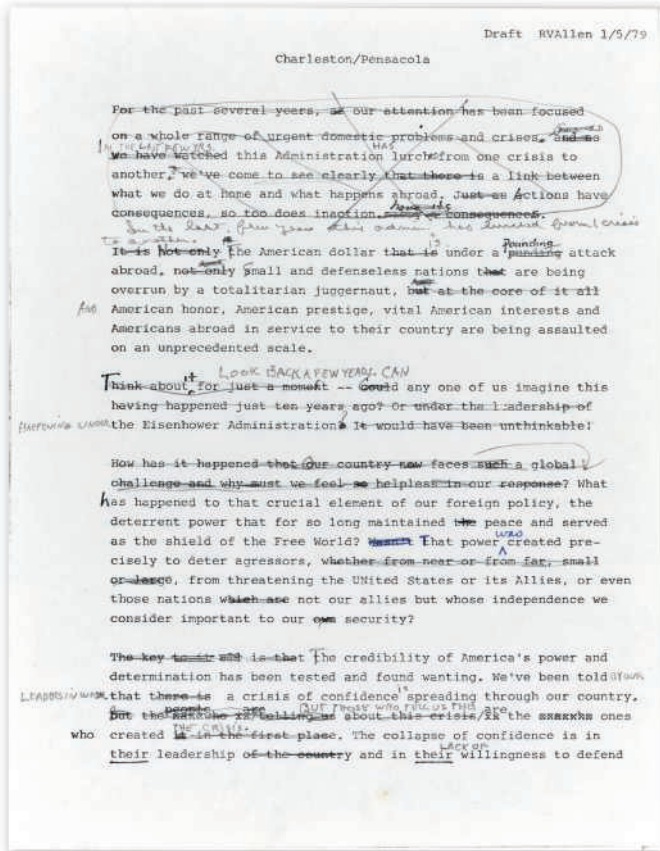
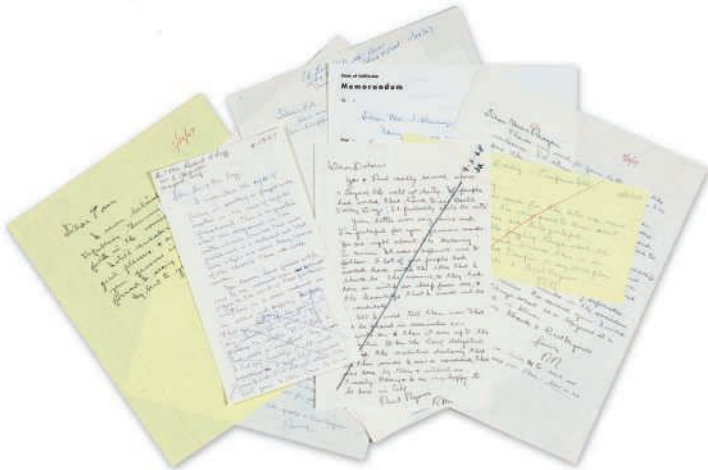
348

REAGAN, Ronald (1911-2004). Typescript "Charleston/Pensacola," with numerous autograph corrections and emendations, Charleston, S.C. and Pensacola, Fla., [c.5-9 January 1979].

Four pages, 272 x 210mm, on white and yellow-lined sheets.

**Early in his run for President of the United States, Ronald Reagan takes a swipe at the Carter Administration's handling of Afghanistan, Iran and the Soviet Union: "The credibility of America's power and determination has been tested and found wanting... a crisis of confidence is spreading through our country. But those who tell us this are the ones who created the crisis."** A scathing attack on the Carter Administration, delivered in Charleston and Pensacola in January 1980, heavily edited with extensive autograph corrections and emendations - revealing Reagan's particular method of speech writing. Although he used speechwriters for some of his addresses, Reagan wrote many of his own speeches and was heavily involved in the editing process of those for which he did not compose initial drafts. Here, Reagan draws up a laundry list of problems plaguing the Carter Administration, most notably the Iranian hostage crisis that had begun in November 1979 and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the following month: "The American dollar is under a pounding attack abroad. Small and defenseless nations are being overrun by a totalitarian juggernaut. American honor, American prestige, vital American interests and Americans abroad in service to their country are being assaulted on an unprecedented scale."

\$3,500-4,500







PROPERTY OF A LADY

349

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano (1882-1945). Correspondence consisting of eight autograph letters signed ("Father", "Dad", "Pa", four of which signed as President), to his son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., various places (New York, Warm Springs, Ga., Washington, San Diego, "In the Pacific,") c.1927-1938; two autograph notes signed ("F.D.R." as President, and "Pa"), to Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., n.p., n.d.; typed letter signed, to Eleanor, Sarah Delano, Anna, Elliott, Franklin, Jr. and John, Washington, 23 September 1935.

Together 16 pages, 155 x 80mm to 260 x 182mm, with five original transmittal envelopes addressed in his hand.

**A warm and lively correspondence from F.D.R. to his son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., dating from his years at Groton through the birth of his first son (and namesake), Franklin D. Roosevelt III. Featuring four rare autograph letters signed as President.** A wide-ranging series of letters between father and son, beginning while F.D.R. was still a private citizen. The early letters cover his son's years at Groton. Soon after sending his son off to boarding school, F.D.R. writes from Warm Springs: "Do send me a line to tell me how everything is going — I used to be the prefect in your dormitory when I was in the 6th Form — How do you like the class work — are you playing football? Write me lots & lots of things..." In November, F.D.R. advised his son, whom he often addressed affectionately as "Brother," and later "Brud", "Soon will come your first regular report & I hope you'll be well up in the first half of the form. How do you like the football & what position are you playing?" Toward the close of his son's first semester, F.D.R. sends his thanks for "writing regularly," and expressing his hope that "the marks are improving & that you'll be defiantly in the first half of the form..." Much of the balance of the correspondence dates from Roosevelt's presidency, and concerns everything from his son's allowance while studying at Harvard to the birth of his son, Franklin Roosevelt, III. The latter event, gave F.D.R. enormous joy. Writing "In the Pacific," on green White House letterhead, he writes in August 1938: "I'm so thrilled at the grand news — & not only about His Majesty the Baby — but that Ethel [DuPont Roosevelt] is all right too... We opened a bottle of champagne & drank your health & the baby's... & had an uproarious time — six of us, on one quart! And at that we broke the Navy Regulations! ... tell Eugene I'm still ahead of him on grandchildren..."

\$8,000-12,000

(11)



PROPERTY FROM THE FORBES COLLECTION

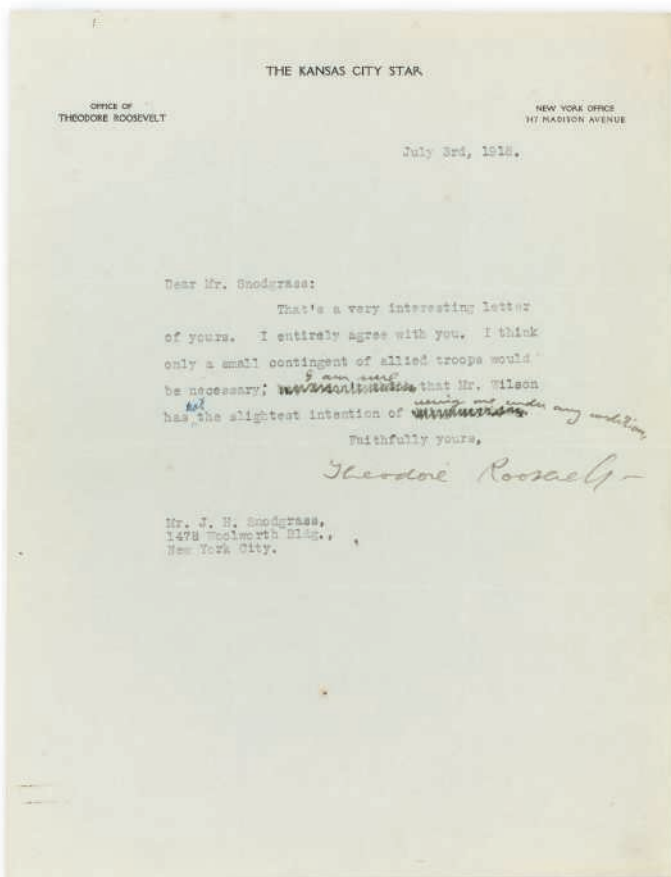
**350**

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano (1882-1945). Photograph signed (“Franklin D Roosevelt”) as Governor of New York.

255 x 420mm, sepia photograph of Roosevelt seated beside a stream fishing with a small, unidentified puppy in his arms.

**An unusual and attractive photograph of Franklin Roosevelt fishing.** Signed and inscribed along lower margin, “For Harry Faley[?] with the warm regards of his friend Franklin D Roosevelt June 11 1930.”

\$2,000-3,000



**351**

ROOSEVELT, Theodore (1858-1919) Typed letter signed (“Theodore Roosevelt”), to J. H. Snodgrass, New York, 3 July 1918.

One page, 275 x 212mm, on *Kansas City Star* letterhead, with several autograph emendations and corrections in his hand.

**Theodore Roosevelt opines on the size of the Allied Expeditionary Force while expressing his disappointment over not being involved in the war effort: “Mr. Wilson has not the slightest intention of using me under any condition.”** At the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Roosevelt campaigned strenuously for the United States to enter the conflict on the side of the Allies while roundly denouncing Wilson’s neutrality policy. When the United States finally declared war on the Central Powers, Congress authorized Roosevelt to raise four divisions modeled on his Rough Riders. However, Wilson issued a public statement to the press that he would not be sending Roosevelt and his men to France, instead forming a larger expeditionary force under the command of John J. Pershing. In the summer of 1918, as American soldiers took up positions on the Western Front, Roosevelt betrays his naiveté about modern warfare, opining that “I think only a small contingent of allied troops would be necessary; I am sure that Mr. Wilson has not the slightest intention of using me under any condition.” [With:] ROOSEVELT, Theodore. 4 typed letters signed (“T. Roosevelt” and “Theodore Roosevelt”), New York, 4 March 1913 to 21 May 1914, to Ernest Harvier. Together four pages, 190 x 170mm, accomplished on *The Outlook* stationery. Roosevelt’s correspondence with Ernest Harvier in part concerns his ongoing battles with Republican Boss William Barnes, Jr., owner and publisher of the *Albany Times-Union* as well as the successful outcome of his libel suit against a man who accused the former president of drunkenness.

\$1,500-2,000

(5)

My Lord  
 Glasgow 15 July 1760. 228  
 I send your Lordship enclosed in the same packet with  
 this letter Mr Pittsmaurice's receipts for the money he has got  
 from me since the beginning of November last. He says,  
 you will be as generous of merit, & I do not propose  
 to trouble your Lordship upon this subject till November  
 next. But he appeared unwillingly to catch cold in March last & has  
 suffered this illness thro' coldness, to have a cold till  
 within these three weeks. I then thought I had got entirely  
 the better of it. But upon going into Edinburgh about ten  
 days ago, I fell in a damp bed in a house in that neigh-  
 bourhood, it returned upon me with so much violence that  
 two days ago Mr Pittsmaurice took me aside on the street  
 of Edinburgh & told me that he thought it his duty to inform  
 me plainly that if I had any hope of surviving next  
 winter I must ride at least five hundred miles before  
 the beginning of September. I came home yesterday to settle  
 my affairs which so well as you may see will take me up  
 near a fortnight. I am in health, it would not take up two  
 days, but at present I can give so little continued appli-  
 cation that I have already been obliged to interrupt this  
 letter twice in order to let the profuse sweat which the  
 labour of writing these lines had thrown me into go  
 off. I am besides obliged to employ a great deal of  
 time in Riding. I propose going the length of York &  
 returning

is now no chance of his ever being a spendthrift. I do  
 not think that it could have any good affect to pinch  
 him at present & it might have a very bad one. Take  
 him altogether he is one of the best young men I have  
 known, & since he came here has done more good than  
 I ever know anybody do in the same time. I have not the  
 least fear that any thing will go wrong in my absence  
 I do not propose being away above a month. He will be  
 in my power above the necessary conversation & a part  
 of several of my colleagues who ever he pleased to call  
 for it. I am independent of this my confidence in his own  
 steadyness is now perfect & active, & my illness will  
 only be the loss of a lecture to him. Remember  
 me in the most affectionate manner to Lady Melburne. I have  
 this letter set in the forenoon & finish it at eight at  
 night of this day. The labour of almost a day, you  
 may judge how often I have obliged to interrupt it  
 of you with the greatest respect  
 Yours Lordships  
 Most obliged & obedient  
 Servant Adam Smith  
 Mr Pittsmaurice has gone out & has forgot to leave  
 the Receipts which the vouchers of his receipts. Your  
 Lordship will receive them in another packet by  
 next post. His receipts come by this post in a par-  
 ticular

OTHER PROPERTIES

352

SMITH, Adam (1723-1790). Autograph letter signed ("Adam Smith") to William Petty, 2nd Earl of Shelburne [later 1st Marquess of Lansdowne], Glasgow, 15 July 1760.

Six pages, 228 x 187mm, on two bifolia. Docketed on the verso of the last leaf ("Mr Smith of Glasgow, giving acc[oun]t of his ill state of health & desiring a remittance of Money on ac[oun]t of my son Thomas. / I have accordingly remitted to him two Drafts on Gosling & Co. for 100 £ each this 23 July 1760"). Green morocco-backed case. Provenance. Bowood, home of the Earls of Shelburne (Christie's 12 October 1994, lot 73).

**Smith the educator: the economist as tutor in Glasgow offers a detailed progress report on one of his prize pupils, assuring his father that he is "thoroughly convinced that there is now no chance of his ever being a spendthrift."** In 1751 Adam Smith was appointed Professor of Logic at Glasgow College (University of Glasgow) and in 1752 became Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was to remain there until he resigned in February 1764 to become tutor to the Duke of Buccleuch. Smith lived rent free in a house in Professors' Court at the College, with his mother and his cousin, Janet Douglas. It was the custom for professors to take students into their houses, and one of his favorite pupils during this period was Thomas Petty-Fitzmaurice, younger son of the 1st Earl of Shelburne, 1706-1761, and the maternal grandson of the economist William Petty.

In the present letter Smith updates Shelburne on his own illness since March, its recurrence from sleeping in a damp bed and his doctor's advice to ride five hundred miles before September as a means of recovery. He also requests reimbursement from Shelburne for books and clothes for Thomas. Smith describes, in thoughtful detail, Thomas's academic progress and character: "He is at present & has been ever since the rising of the College extremely well employed. He stays at home all the forenoon which time he employs in reading the best English Authors. Immediately after dinner he read with me L'Esprit des Loix for an hour or more till I caught my last cold... The Evening he spends in exercises, in Dancing & in learning the exercise of an Officer & a Soldier. He learns them with no other view than to form his body, for I do not discover in him the least inclination towards the army. He has less disposition towards those parts of science which are in some respects the objects of taste; than towards the mathematical & mechanical learning. In these he makes extraordinary progress; but seems to have less turn for what is called polite Literature & his mind is in some respects like his body, rather strong & firm & masculine than very graceful or very elegant... To this excellent disposition he joins a certain hardness of character... As I am thoroughly convinced that there is now no chance of his ever being a spendthrift, I do not think that it could have any good affect to pinch him at present & it might have a very bad one. Take him altogether he is one of the best young men I have known, & since he came here has done more good than I ever knew anybody do in the same time..." Mossner, *Correspondence of Adam Smith*, no. 51.

\$30,000-40,000



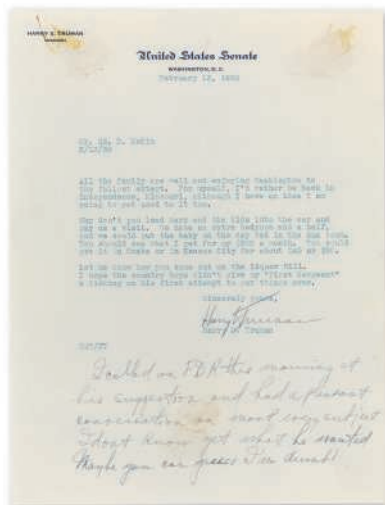
### 353

STATUE OF LIBERTY – BARTHOLDI, Frédéric Auguste (1834–1904) An archive of 51 letters, documents, photographs and ephemera concerning Bartholdi’s work on the Statue of Liberty and its delivery to New York City, 1875–1886. Comprising: BARTHOLDI. 21 letters (18 A.L.S., 1 L.S. and 2 A.N.S.), 1875–1886 (*two of the ALS’s with signatures removed*). – Seven Photographs showing the construction, shipment and displays of the statue, including two signed by Bartholdi – CLEVELAND, Grover. White House card, signed as President – LABAILAYE, Edouard de A.L.S., 25 May 1877. – EVARTS, William. A.L.S. 15 October 1880. – KING, D. H. A.L.S. to G. A. Glæzner. – LESSEPS, Ferdinand de Cabinet card signed, 1886. – 18 pieces of ephemera (banquet invitations, dinner menus, visiting cards, etc.)

**“It is high time for the Americans to take action.” A fascinating archive showing Bartholdi prodding, hectoring and ultimately praising his American collaborators in the creation of the Statue of Liberty.** The brainchild of Édouard René de Laboulaye, the statue would be France’s gift to America with France producing the statue and America creating the pedestal. An inspired Bartholdi set to work, producing the arm and torch which was put on display at New York’s Madison Square Park from 1876 to 1882. But the sharp depression of the 1870s cooled American enthusiasm for the project. If it was a gift why should Americans pay anything for it? Especially in hard times?

In the autumn of 1882, as his “Colossus” nears completion, Bartholdi chides the New York Committee of the Union Franco-Américaine “... It is high time for the Americans to take action. The Committee wishes to take up the question of official transportation with our government... The moment is very critical, for we are going to be finished in the desired time...” (31 October 1882). In December he reports “We are advancing rapidly and in the Spring our colossus will be seen towering over Monceau park. It is already beginning to be very high, and I think that any amateurs who climb up into the torch will have a rather unusual sensation...” Another source of friction between Bartholdi and the Americans concerned subsidiary rights to reproduce the Statue—a source of revenue through which Bartholdi hoped to recoup some of his enormous out-of-pocket expenses. In April 1883 he agrees to “temporarily” forego some of this income “until the funds [the New York Committee] needs have been gathered... I reserve my rights to sell artists’ copies in clay...” (3 April 1883). It galled him to read newspaper reports or receive crank letters accusing him of profiting from this venture. These were “very painful to read. So there are people who think I am getting a ‘deal’ when I have sacrificed more than 100 thousand francs in the twelve years that I have been involved in the work of the French-American Union! But by 16 July 1884, Bartholdi could breathe easier. The pedestal was now funded and its construction underway. “I have never had any illusions about the American character;” he writes, “but I still remain convinced that certain personalities, certain men—exceptional in their purity, their worthiness, their nobility—essentially American products—are sufficient to counterbalance the wrongs of all the garbage and turbulence that America produces. Now, that is the part of America to which I address myself, and I have found it; that is enough to console me and to enable me to finish my work.” He had the great pleasure of taking his elderly mother—whose face was the model for the Statue—to see it before it was dismantled and shipped off to America. “That is a blessing I would not have missed.”

\$10,000–15,000



PROPERTY FROM THE FORBES COLLECTION

### 354

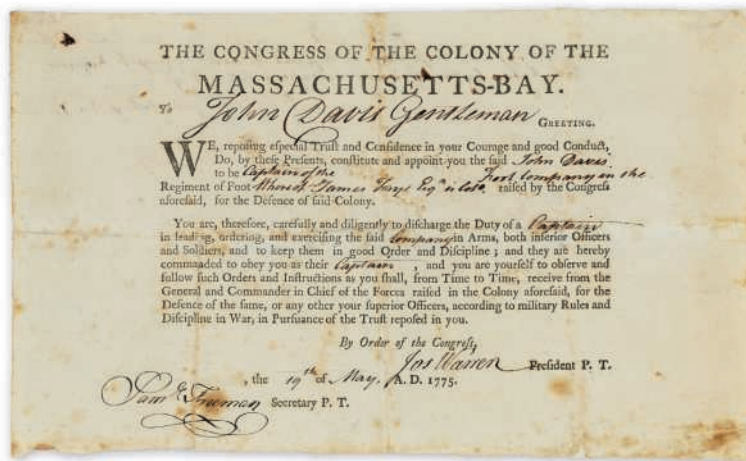
TRUMAN, Harry S. (1884–1972) Letter signed (“Harry Truman”) as Senator from Missouri to Edward D. McKim, Washington, 13 February 1935.

Two pages, 260 x 200 mm, on United States Senate stationery with a five line autograph postscript in Truman’s hand. (Minor glue remnants, usual folds.)

**Senator Harry Truman writes concerning an interview with President Roosevelt: “I called on F.D.R. this morning at his suggestion and had a pleasant conversation on most every subject I don’t know yet what he wanted[.] Maybe you can guess I’m dumb!”** Truman, writing during his first months in the Senate, opens by venting his frustration at the latest appropriation bill forwarded by the White House: “I have been having all sorts of trouble on the Appropriations committee here in Washington. We are considering the biggest appropriation bill in history, and nobody, from the President to the Chief Clerk in the Public Works Department, is able to tell us anything about it. At least they don’t tell us anything about it. We have been butchering it for fair. And when it comes out of Committee, the President, himself, won’t know his child. Labor Unions, Contractors, and just common every day people, have been sending me telegrams and writing letters by the bushel on the special things they want

to get, under that big appropriation. Sitting here and looking at it from an unbiased standpoint, it looks to me as if the financial part of the country is due to go hang before long, if this proposition keeps up. Of course, if you make statements like this of mine public, you and I will both be ruined, for I will have to punch your head the first time I see you...” In a short postscript, Truman reports: “I called on F.D.R. this morning at his suggestion and had a pleasant conversation on most every subject I don’t know yet what he wanted[.] Maybe you can guess I’m dumb!”

\$4,000–6,000



ANOTHER PROPERTY

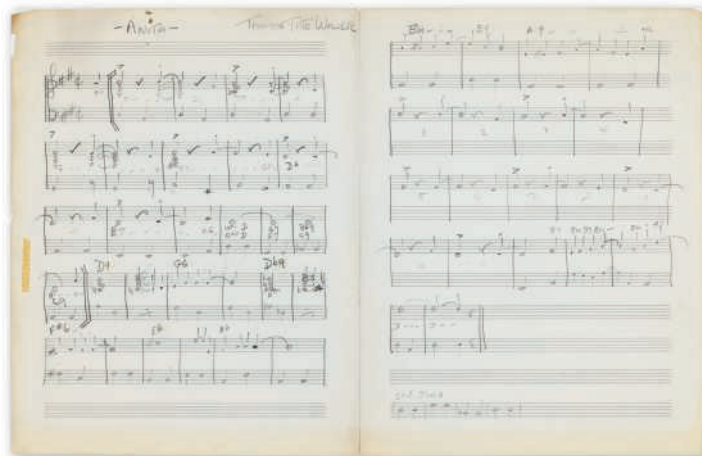
355

WARREN, Joseph (1741-1775). Document signed (“Jos Warren”), commissioning John Davis as a captain, [Watertown], 19 May 1775.

One page, 315 x 193mm, with additional endorsement on verso (in another hand), certifying that Davis had taken “the Oath by Congress Required to be taken...” (partially-separated folds repaired on verso and small marginal losses infilled).

**One month following Lexington and Concord Joseph Warren issues a rare appointment to a captain who would serve at Bunker Hill – where Warren would meet his demise.** Warren appoints John Davis a captain Elements of Colonel Fry’s Regiment (10th Massachusetts) which formed the advance party that initially occupied the hills sitting above Charles Town on the night of 16 June 1775. The balance of the regiment formed the center of the American line on Breed’s Hill on the morning of 17 June, not far from Warren’s Redoubt. Unlike Warren however, it appears that Captain Davis survived the battle of Bunker Hill, despite his position at the American center, that absorbed the full brunt of three frontal assaults by the British. [With:] POWNALL, Thomas (1722-1805). Document signed (“T Pownall”) as Governor of Massachusetts, commissioning Daniel Davis as an ensign “in the Regiment of Foot Commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Nichols – raised by me for a general invasion of Canada,” Boston, 13 March 1758. One page, 335 x 400mm, countersigned (“A[ndrew] Oliver”) (fold separations, marginal losses, dampstains).

\$6,000-8,000



PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR

356

WALLER, Thomas Wright “Fats” (1904-1943). Autograph manuscript signed (“Thomas ‘Fats’ Waller”), n.p., c.1939.

Two pages, 303 x 236mm, in pencil on pre-printed music staff paper (affixed to a board at top corners with hinging tape, tape remnant at left margin of first page).

**The piano score for Fats Waller’s 1939 song “Anita.”** Victor Records released Anita on the “B” side of the single, “I Used to Love You (But It’s All Over Now)” in 1939. The song likely refers to Waller’s second wife Anita Rutherford, whom Waller married in 1926.

\$4,000-6,000

From Paris 12  
May 1780.

Dear Sir,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your favour of the 18<sup>th</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> of April. The box of medicine mentioned in the former came safe to hand, and was the more acceptable, as I hadn't entirely expected the first parcel with which you had been kind enough to furnish me. —

I have directed Col. Hay to assist you in erecting a small Laboratory, from which I hope you will derive improvement and amusement, and the public some advantages. —

Major Beauman intends to return to West point in a few days. I have already signified to General Howe my consent to your then expressing a small order, as can be conveniently spared, in ascertaining these points in Gunnery, which you are anxious to prove by actual experiment, provided all matters are quiet.

Give me leave to congratulate you on your Brother's safe arrival at the Court of Madrid — an event truly important, and which gives particular pleasure to

I Sir  
Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> & Aff<sup>ct</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G. Washington

FROM THE COLLECTION OF NORMAN S. BOAS

357

WASHINGTON, George (1732–1799). Autograph letter signed (“Go: Washington”) to James Jay, Morristown, 12 May 1780. Separate address panel addressed in his hand and bearing his franking signature (“Go: Washington”).

Two pages, 325 x 205 mm (minor losses to address panel from seal tear).

**George Washington as Spymaster: the General thanks John Jay’s brother, in code, for sending a batch of invisible ink (“the Box of Medicine”), and offers to establish a laboratory to manufacture additional quantities, “from which I hope you will derive improvement and amusement, and the public some advantages.”** Washington depended upon a variety of methods to encode his correspondence with the extensive spy network he ran in and outside of British-occupied New York City. One of his most valuable tools was invisible ink, some of which was supplied by James Jay, the brother of John Jay, who, until recently, had been practicing as a physician in London. On 9 April 1780, running low on supplies, Washington wrote to Jay to request more of the “liquid which you were so obliging as to furnish me for the purpose of private correspondence...” Jay obliged several days later, writing that the enclosed “medicine,” was all he had remaining from the supply he had brought from Europe, and advised the general that he now possessed all “the principal ingredients for the composition by me” (Washington to Jay, 9 April 1780, in Fitzpatrick, Writings, 237 & 237n).

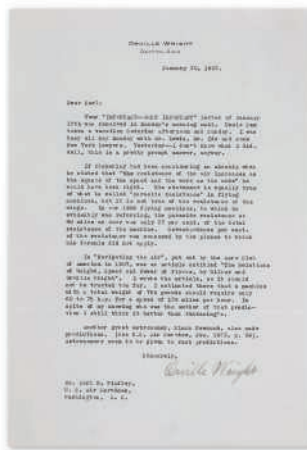
In the present letter, Washington advises Jay, in a more subtle code than he used on 9 April, that “The Box of Medicine mentioned in the former came safe at hand, and was the more acceptable, as I hadn't entirely expected the first parcel with which you had been kind enough to furnish me.— I have directed Colo. [Udny] Hay to assist you in erecting a small Laboratory, from which I hope you will derive improvement and amusement, and the public some advantages.— Major Beauman intends to return to West point in a few days[.] I have already signified to General [Richard] Howe my consent to your then expressing a small order, as can be conveniently spared, in ascertaining these points on Gunnery, which you are anxious to prove by actual experim[en]t provided all matters are quiet.”

It appears that Washington made good on his offer. On 19 September 1780, Jay sent a supply of ink to Washington, apologizing for not forwarding it sooner, “owing to a very considerable loss I am likely to sustain by the new System of Finance...” (Jay to Washington, 19 Sept. 1780, Washington Papers, Library of Congress). Washington closes his letter with a nod to James’ brother, who had only recently arrived in Spain on his diplomatic mission: “Give me leave to congratulate you on your Brothers safe arrival at the Court of Madrid — an event truly important, and which gives particular pleasure to Dr Sr...” Jay would later move on to Paris where he would join John Adams and Benjamin Franklin to negotiate the Treaty of Paris.

\$30,000–40,000



358



359



360

PROPERTY FROM THE WRIGHT BROTHERS AND LINDBERGH PAPERS OF AVIATION JOURNALIST, EARL FINDLEY

**358**

WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948). Photograph signed (“Orville Wright”); photograph signed (“Orville Wright”).

250 x 198mm and 172 x 245mm (on a 215 x 290mm mount). Both inscribed to Earl N. Findley. (Ink somewhat faded on both, Some glue remnants on mount.)

**A pair of signed and inscribed photographs, including a large image of the Wright Brothers’ first flight at Kitty Hawk and a bust portrait of Orville Wright by Underwood and Underwood, Washington.**

(2)

\$2,500-3,500

**359**

WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948). Typed letter signed (“Orville Wright”) to Earl Findley, Dayton, 20 January 1932.

One page, 267 x 184mm, on his personal letterhead.

**A great technical letter from Orville Wright, discussing wind resistance and the 1908 Wright Flyer.** “If Pickering had been considering an airship when he stated that ‘the resistance of the air increases as the square of the speed and the work as the cube’ he would have been right. His statement is equally true of what is called ‘parasite resistance’ in flying machines, but it is not true of the resistance of the wings. In our 1908 flying machine, to which he was evidently referring, the parasite resistance at 40 mile an hour was only 27 per cent. of the total resistance of the machine. Seventy-three per cent. of the resistance was consumed by the planes to which is formula did not apply.” Wright directs Findley to a 1907 article on the subject, adding, self-deprecatingly, “I wrote the article, so it should not be trusted too far.”

\$3,000-4,000

**360**

WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948). Typed letter signed (“Orville”) to Earl Findley, Dayton, 12 May 1939.

One page, 267 x 185mm, on his personal letterhead.

**Orville Wright dismisses Gustave Whitehead’s claims of the first powered flight at Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1901:** “I am herewith returning the copy of Beach’s article on the Whitehead experiments together with photostat of the Bridgeport herald of August 18, 1901 [not present]. I think the deliberate calm with which the Herald owner could hold this story for four days was even more remarkable than the story itself, if it had been true. My telegram, I think gives my opinion of the Beach article about as well as I can express it.” Wright’s telegram advises Findley to “USE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT DON’T THINK ARTICLE AMOUNTS TO MUCH ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.” Although Gustave Whitehead (1874-1927) claimed that he had achieved powered flight in 1901 and 1902, he never offered photographic evidence of his purported feats, and he was largely forgotten in the ensuing years. In the mid-1930s the controversy was reignited by a Stella Randolph, a librarian who claimed that Orville and Wilbur had visited Whitehead to learn his secrets before mounting their own attempt at powered flight. In 1939, those claims were rebutted by Stanley Beach, a longtime associate of Whitehead’s, who had previously made several claims in *Scientific American* that Bridgeport was the site of the first powered flight, denying that Whitehead had ever left the ground in a powered airplane. Orville’s observation of the *Bridgeport Herald’s* delay in printing such a sensational story about the 1901 flight, based on Beach’s observations, was not published until 1945, when Wright issued a rebuttal of Whitehead’s claims in a 1945 issue of *U.S. Air Services*. [With:] a 10 May 1939 Western Union telegram from Orville Wright to Findley; BECK, Mabel (1890-1959) TLS, 10 December 1935; and related news clippings and copies of Findley’s outgoing correspondence.

\$4,000-6,000

361

WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948). Typed letter signed ("Orville") Dayton, 1 April 1939.

One page, 267 x 185 mm, on his personal stationery.

**Orville Wright invites his friend to visit Kitty Hawk.** "I am wondering whether your duties as a corporal will permit you to take enough time off to go with me to Kitty Hawk about the 17th. If you can go, I will drive to Washington, instead of taking the train. I am writing this on my new typewriter, all by myself. So far I think it has done a pretty good job of spelling [sic], though it is inclined to drop out a space once in a while. It tried to put one over on me in writing the date, this being April Fool's day, but I don't mind little things like that!" Wright comments on a radio broadcast, with a wry reference to the continuing fight with the Smithsonian over credit for the first heavier-than-air flight: "I couldn't get very excited over the WOR broadcast. The only thing about it that worries me is your great distress over WOR paying so little attention to the protest of the exalted potentate of the Institute. I hope it doesn't get you completely down..."

\$2,000-3,000



362

WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948). Typed letter signed ("Orville") to Earl Findley, Dayton, 2 April 1946; typed letter, to Carl Spatz, [Dayton], 12 April 1946, bearing an autograph note signed ("Orville") to Earl Findley below the text.

One page each, 260 x 185mm & 265 x 184mm (respectively), both on his personal letterhead.

**Orville Wright navigates competing bids to exhibit the 1903 Kitty Hawk plane in the United States, anticipating its imminent return from its two decade-long exile in London.** Wright coordinates with Findley to avoid being pressured as to where to house the storied biplane upon its anticipated return to the U.S.: "What I say here is in the strictest confidence. On Wednesday I wrote a letter to General Spatz in which I let him know that I would be in Washington the night of April 18th. As he was in Dayton Thursday he could not have received the letter before Saturday. Six o'Clock Sunday evening... I received a telegram from the 'Officers of the National Aircraft show of Cleveland' inviting me to attend a 'presentation dinner in honor of the Army Air forces Aid Society' to be held in Washington... April 18th. This morning I get a telegram from McSurley asking for a telegraphic answer as to whether the Kitty Hawk plane is likely to be returned to this country in six months... It looks to me like something is cooking. I don't propose to be a victim of the high pressure salesmanship." [With:] BECK, Mabel (1890-1959). Retained copies of Findley's correspondence with Orville Wright, TlsS, 13 & 17 September 1948; FINDLEY, Earl. (1878-1956) carbon copies of his retained correspondence with Wright.

(3)

\$3,000-5,000

363

WRIGHT, Orville (1871-1948) Typed letters signed ("Orville") to Earl Findley, Dayton, all 26 March 1946; WRIGHT, Orville. Typed note signed ("Orville") to Earl Finley, [Dayton], 26 March 1946.

Three letters, four pages, 266 x 193mm, (typed note, 106 x 95mm), two on Wright's personal letterhead and one his personal memorandum letterhead.

**Orville Wright responds to John Joseph Montgomery's claim to have piloted a successful glider in 1880s.** In 1946 Columbia Pictures released the film Gallant Journey: the story of John Joseph Montgomery (played by Glenn Ford), and his early experiments with gliders. On 7 March, Earl Findley, the editor of U.S. Air Services, and a close friend of Wright received a press release letter from Columbia Pictures asking him to help with research for the film. Knowing this might upset Orville Wright, he immediately forwarded the letter, to which he responded on 28 March: "I hardly know what to advise in regard to the Columbia film matter...Early in February Fred Kelly saw a clipping in a newspaper saying that such a film was about to be produced...I do not think it good policy for me to appear directly in these controversies. I have furnished to Fred Kelly, at his request, quite a lot of material on various controversial matters, which supporting evidence, for his use in answering letters, and some for publication; but I have not appeared as his authority for his statements. However, one of Kelly's 'learned' correspondents said he suspected Orville Wright was using Kelly 'as his pen', despite the 'erudition' Kelly displayed." Findley had suspected the impetus for the film came from Albert Francis Zahm (1862-1954), chief of the Aeronautical Division at the Library of Congress, who had testified against the Wrights during the patent infringement suit against Glenn Curtiss. Wright disagreed: "I do not think...that Zahm was the leading spirit in this

Montgomery affair. The late revival of it originated several years ago in the Junior Chamber of commerce of San Diego, whether the Montgomery family once lived. About the time of the Junior Chamber got interested, Reuben Fleet wrote me for information about Montgomery and his work. I wrote him a long letter covering a lot of ground with references in corroboration of the facts..." [With:] Retained copies of related correspondence, including a 7 March 1946 from Columbia Pictures to Findley concerning the film (2 copies); retained copies of a 1 April 1946 letter from author Fred C. Kelly [presumably] discussing Wright's concerns about the film addressed to Hap Arnold, James Cox, C. F. Kettering and others; retained copies of Findley's letters to Wright concerning the matter.

(3)

\$5,000-7,000



**364**

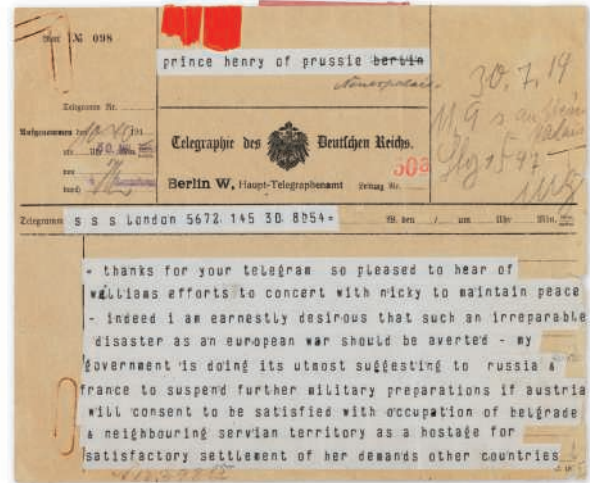
[WORLD WAR I] GEORGE V (1865-1936)]. Telegram, signed in print (“George”) to Prince Henry of Prussia. London, 30 July 1914.

Two pages, 200 x 240mm. Text accomplished on strips and glued to page. Moderate toning.

**As war erupts in Europe, George V telegrams his cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, expressing his hopes that “an irreparable disaster” of a European war “should be averted,” and expresses his pleasure of hearing his cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm’s “efforts to concert with Nicky [Tsar Nicholas II] to maintain peace.”** A warm and familiar letter between cousins, soon to be on opposite sides in The Great War. George V opens offering his “thanks for your telegram so pleased to hear of williams efforts to concert with nicky to maintain peace - indeed i am earnestly desirous that such an irreparable disaster as an european war should be averted - my government is doing its utmost suggesting to russia & france to suspend further military preparations if austria will consent to be satisfied with occupation of belgrade & neighbouring servian territory as a hostage for satisfactory settlement of her demands other countries meanwhile suspending their war preparations - trust william will use his great influence to induce austria to accept this proposal thus proving that germany & england are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe - pray assure william i am doing & shall continue to do all that lies in my power to preserve peace of europe = george =”

On 25 July “Nicky” had already placed Russian forces on alert, a step short of full-mobilization, moving his forces to the Austro-Hungarian border. Hoping to avert war with Germany, Nicholas II commenced a correspondence with Wilhelm II of Germany (popularly known as the “Willy and Nicky correspondence”) hoping to de-escalate the conflict. Their efforts were in vein. The day George sent this message to his cousin, Tsar Nicholas II had informed Kaiser Wilhelm II that he had ordered a partial mobilization of his forces. Wilhelm responded that he had no choice but to mobilize his own army. The following morning, on 31 July, Nicholas ordered a full mobilization of the Russian Army—setting the stage for the First World War.

\$4,000-6,000



**365**

WORLD WAR II — RIBBENTROP, Joachim von (1893-1946), CIANO, Galeazzo (1903-1944), KURUSU, Saburo (1886-1954), ANTONESCU, Ion (1882-1946). Document, “Dreimächtepakt zwischen Deutschland, Italein und Japan,” signed by all four beside their official red wax seals on four separate leaves, Berlin, 23 November 1940.

48 leaves, 290 x 210mm, printed in German, Italian and Japanese, bound with red and white cord into a red leather binder and velvet-lined red leather case (split and separated), with a printed label in Japanese affixed to the top right.

**Expanding the Axis: Ion Antonescu signs the Romanian Accession to the Tripartite pact between Germany, Italy and Japan.** When Ribbentrop proclaimed the Tripartite Pact with Italy and Japan, signed on 27 September 1940, he left open the possibility that other nations could join. Hungary and Romania were the first to join in November 1940, followed by Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia (though the latter’s accession was invalidated by a British-sponsored coup d’état two days later).

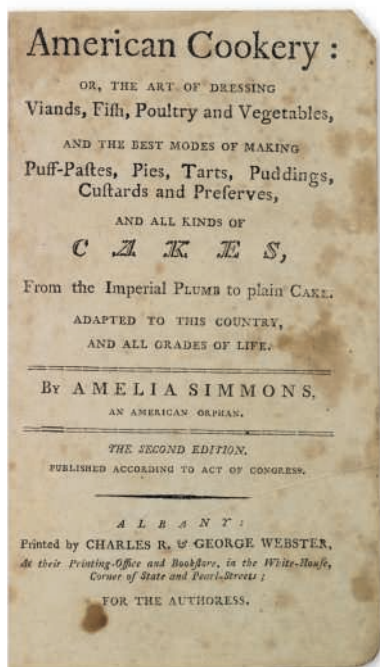
\$15,000-20,000



Printed Americana  
Lots 366-377







OTHER PROPERTIES

**366**

SIMMONS, Amelia. *American Cookery. Adapted to this Country, and all Grades of Life*. Albany: Charles R. and George Webster, [1796].

**The very rare second edition of the first known published cookbook by an American.** This edition appeared the same year as the first with an additional preface. The first edition was published for the author, “an American orphan,” but in the new preface she bitterly bemoans the liberties the printers took with her manuscript, such as inserting an entire section on how to choose meats and produce, a topic with which she has nothing to do. Nevertheless, she is gratified by the success of the first edition and the demand for the second. All that is known of the author derives from this work. Recipes include such American specialties as apple pie, pumpkin pudding, cookies, and preserved watermelon. All 18th century editions are exceedingly rare. Only one copy appears in the auction records, the Crahan-Keck Day copy of the 1798 third edition (Sotheby’s 10 October 1984, lot 415 and 25 November 1986, lot 423). Evans 38505.

16mo (155 x 93mm). (Lacking pp. 36-44, some spotting and browning.) Contemporary marbled wrappers, re-stitched, housed in a wooden box. *Provenance:* Betsy Percival (ownership inscription and gift inscription dated 27 June 1801 from Dr. Stearns’ wife; Betsy Percival was Elizabeth Stearns’ daughter, she was 12 years old at the time of the gift).

\$5,000-8,000

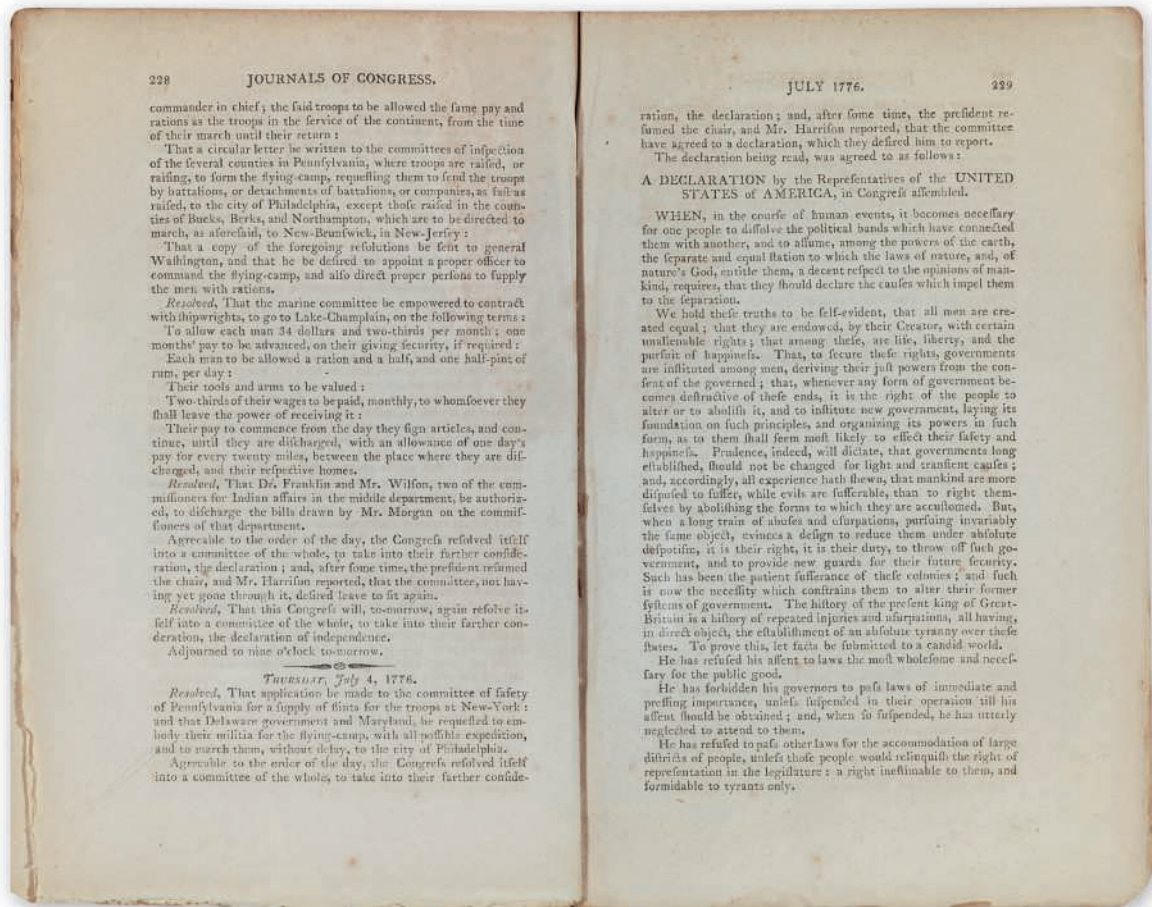
**367**

BEYER, Edward (1820-1865). *Album of Virginia*. [Richmond:] W. Loelliot in Berlin and Rau & Son in Dresden for Beyer, [1857-] 1858.

**A splendid album of lithographic views of early Virginia,** produced by a German artist resident there from about 1854-56. Howes cites an 1856 issue, which must be a ghost as no copy is otherwise recorded. A smaller-format edition of descriptive text was published in Richmond in 1857. The title-page vignettes include Monticello and Mount Vernon and there are scenes of the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County, Harper’s Ferry, Kanawha Fall, Old Point Comfort, James River Canal, spelunking scenes in Weyer’s Cave, and resorts and natural springs such as Stribling Springs, White Sulphur Spring and Hot Springs. Howes B-413; Sabin 5125 (1857).

Oblong folio (422 x 620 mm). Lithographic title and 40 lithographic views printed in color after Beyer (overall spotting). Contemporary black half morocco, upper cover gold- and blind-stamped, lower cover blind-stamped (upper hinge reinforced, stain on upper cover, rubbed); cloth folding case.

\$18,000-25,000



PROPERTY FROM THE CHARLES E. SIGETY COLLECTION

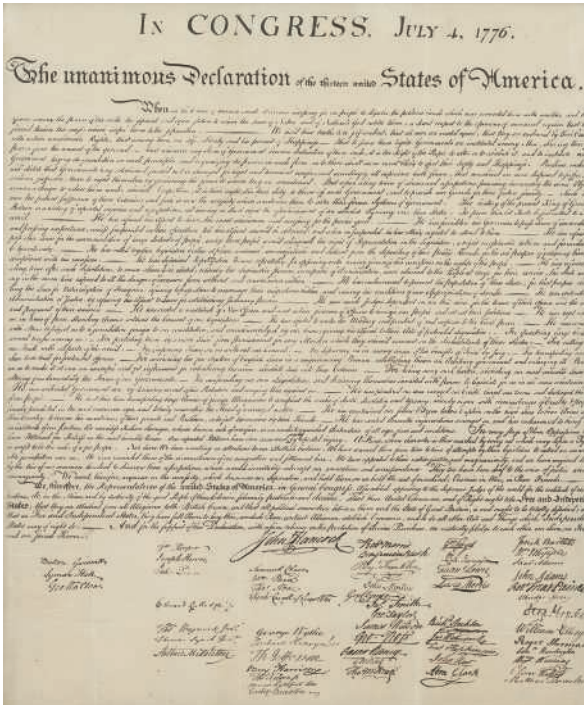
368

UNITED STATES, CONTINENTAL CONGRESS – *The Journals of Congress: Containing their Proceedings from September 5, 1774 to January 1, 1776 [–November 5, 1787 to November 3, 1788]*. Philadelphia: Folwell's Press, 1800–1801. [Volume VIII is New York: John Patterson, 1787 edition; volume IX is Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1784 edition.]

**A complete set in original boards of this fundamental record**, with detailed daily records of the assembly and their growing disaffection with British rule, the drift into armed rebellion, the Declaration of Independence (vol.2, pp. 229–231, full text and list of signers), the difficult conduct of seven years' war against a superior opponent, the Treaties ending the conflict, the formation of a Confederation, Indian affairs, the movement westward, the drafting of the Federal Constitution and its ratification (vol.12, pp.106; full text and list of signers, etc.); with extensive indices in each volume. Evans 38750, 20773, 18840.

13 volumes, octavo (225 x 140mm approx.) (Minor fraying of some deckle edges, light age-toning, otherwise in excellent condition). All 13 volumes in original paper boards, most volumes wholly uncut; custom fitted chemises by the Monastery Hill Bindery of dark red morocco, cover panels with gilt corner pieces and central gilt "MCW" monogram, flat spines gilt-lettered, and each with gilt-lettered statement on inside front flap: "This slip cover done in 1929 at the Monastery Hill Bindery for Marana Chase Webber for the protection of these original journals of Congress" (slight rubbing at spine extremities). *Provenance*: Marana Chase Webber (chemises, 1929).

\$10,000–15,000



**369**  
**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].

**An attractive 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.

Folio broadside (762 x 651mm). (Folded. Even age-toning, slight offsetting as is often the case, otherwise a very fresh, clean copy.) Matted and framed.

\$15,000-20,000

OTHER PROPERTIES

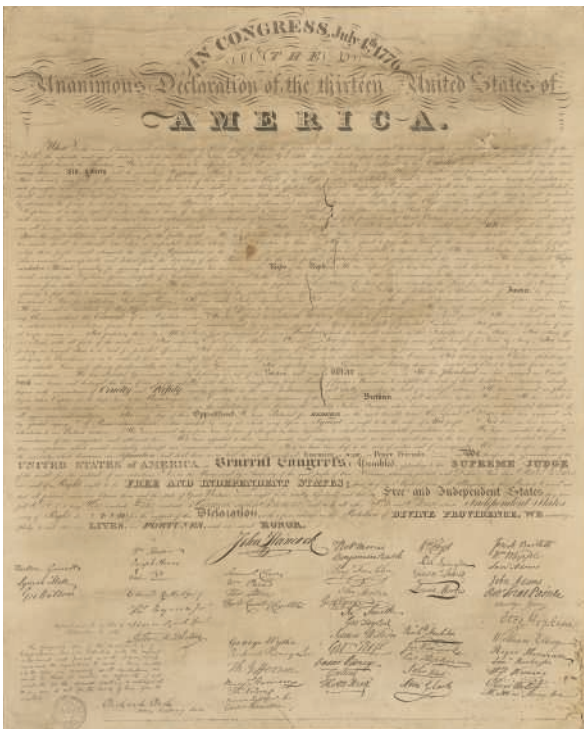
**370**  
**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** — TYLER, Benjamin Owen, publisher, Peter MAVERICK, engraver. *In Congress, July 4th 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the course of human events...with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,* Washington D.C., Benjamin Owen Tyler, 1818.

**Benjamin Owen Tyler's careful 1818 facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, dedicated to Thomas Jefferson.** The publication of an expensive engraved reproduction of Jonathan Trumbull's famous painting "The Declaration of Independence" coincided with publication of two competing engraved facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence itself, one by John Binns (embellished with portraits of principal patriots), the other by Massachusetts engraver and entrepreneur Benjamin Owen Tyler. The simultaneous appearance of the three engravings reflects the American public's heightened reverence for the nation's fundamental charter as it approached its 50-year anniversary, marking a time when "Americans discovered the noble sentiments in the Declaration," and began to view it "not as a mere instrument of diplomacy but as the birthright of a nation, as a manifesto of human dignity and personal rights" (Bidwell).

Large folio (750 x 600mm). Small legend at bottom right "Engraved by Peter Maverick, Newark, N.J; imprint beneath engraved signatures of the Signers at bottom: "Copied from the original Declaration of Independence in the Department of State and Published by Benjamin Owen Tyler, Professor of Penmanship, City of Washington, 1818." (Mounted on linen, several vertical tears, minor losses at margins).

*Additional notes can be found at christies.com.*

\$5,000-7,000





371

CALIFORNIA – *The Californian*. Monterey & San Francisco: Aug. 29, 1846 – Sept. 15, 1847.

**An extensive run of the first California newspaper, likely the most complete set to appear on the market since the Streeter sale in 1968, comprising twenty-one issues of the first volume and six numbers of the second volume.** The California State Library's set is less complete – as is every other known run of the newspaper save for a complete set handled by Howell and a run of thirty-eight numbers sold at the Streeter sale (for \$17,500 in 1968). A set belonging to the California Pioneers was destroyed by fire.

*The Californian* served as a vital source of news for the American forces during their occupation of California in the Mexican War. The paper continued in its important role after the war with its support of the new government, printing the texts of the various official proclamations, and strongly advocating a territorial relationship with the United States as a first step toward annexation. The issues included here include Part I of a review, with extracts, of Melville's *Typee* (Vol. I, No. 21), a reprinting of the prospectus for the paper establishing editorial policy (Vol. I, No. 30), and an account of the rescue of the Donner party survivors (Vol. I, No. 32), among many other items of great historical interest.

*The Californian* was edited by Walter Colton, author of *Deck and Port* (1850) and *Three Years in California* (1850), and Robert Semple, a frontier doctor from Kentucky. The first issue appeared on Aug. 15, 1846, and the newspaper continued to be published weekly in Monterey, in English and Spanish on the Zamorano Press, the first printing press in California. Paper was so scarce that a few issues had to be printed on cigar wrapping papers. Much of the news consists of firsthand accounts of local happenings. When there was a scarcity of news items, Colton and Semple filled with poetry and fiction, or culled from newspapers received in exchange. The paper was printed every Saturday until No. 36 (24 April 1847), when Colton turned the business over to Semple due to ill health. Number 37, here present, notes the change, and that number and the next issue, the last published in Monterey, appeared on Thursday rather than Saturday. Semple moved the paper almost immediately to San Francisco, where he began publication in a larger folio format on May 22, 1847. The paper bore the masthead, *The Californian*, until No. 15, Aug. 28, here present, when "The" was dropped. B.R. Buckelew took over as publisher on July 17, Robert Gordon on Oct. 27, and Buckelew again on Jan. 26, 1848. Gahey, pp.33-48; Graff 550; Greenwood 99; Kemble (1962), pp.52-65; Streeter sale IV:2509; Wagner, *California Imprints* 1.

Together twenty-seven numbers, each 4 pages. First volume in quarto format, folded sheets, unbound as issued. Second volume in folio, as issued (No. 3 with large hole through both leaves affecting letters; No. 5 silked and separated at fold; No. 15 silked; No. 28 with small hole; No. 29 silked and separated at fold, with small hole and corner missing; four numbers of the second volume have small sections missing, either clipped or torn out). In two red half morocco and cloth boxes.

(27)

\$30,000-40,000



### 372

CURTIS, Edward Sheriff (1868-1952). *The North American Indian*. [Cambridge, Mass.], 1907-1926.

**An extensive, consecutive run of the richly illustrated text volumes from this landmark of American art and ethnography**, number 48 of 500 proposed sets (probably only 272 sets produced). Signed by Curtis and dated 1907 in introduction of first volume. Curtis's *North American Indian* was both one of the most expensive undertakings in the history of book production and one of the most comprehensive ethnographic records of the native tribes of North America. According to author and critic A.D. Coleman, it is "an absolutely unmatched masterpiece of visual anthropology. And one of the most thorough, extensive and profound photographic works of all time" (*Sacred Legacy: Edward S. Curtis and the North American Indian*, ed. Chistopher Cardozo, NY, 2000, p.25). Howes C-965; *Truthful Lens* 40.

16 text volumes only (vols 1-16 of 20), quarto (315 x 237mm). Printed on Van Gelder paper. Titles printed in red and black. 1209 illustrations comprising 1204 photogravures, 24 colored, the rest sepia-toned, 3 maps [one folding] and 2 diagrams (6 frontispieces with some foxing, these and some other vols with light foxing/spotting at ends and occasional margins, vols 2 and 16 some plates with light foxmarks in image, even toning from tissue guards, one plate in vol. 6 with small corner dampstain). Volumes in this run include: *The Apache*, *The Jicarillas*, *The Navaho*. (79 plates); *The Pima...* (75); *The Teton Sioux*. *The Yanktonai*. *The Assiniboin* (78); *The Apsaroke, or Crows*. *The Hidatsa*. (74); *The Mandan*. *The Arikara*. *The Atsina*. (76); *The Piegan*. *The Cheyenne*. *The Arapaho*. (75); *The Yakima*. *The Klickitat...* (75); *The Nez Perces*. *Wallawalla...* (77); *The Salishan tribes of the Coast*. (75); *The Kwakiutl*. (74); *The Hopi*. (75); *The Hupa*. *The Yurok...* (75); *The Kato*, *The Wailaki...* (75); *Southern California Shoshoneans...* (75); *The Tiwa*. *The Keres* (75). Publisher's brown half morocco gilt, top edges gilt, by H. Blackwell [vols 1-14] or Whitman Bennett [vols 15-16] (modest shelfwear, vol. 4 text block cracked).

\$80,000-120,000





APACHE GIRL.

*From Copyright Photograph 1904 by G. J. Smith*



APACHE MAN - HAWAII

*From Copyright Photograph 1904 by G. J. Smith*



*From Copyright Photograph 1904 by G. J. Smith*

APACHE CAMP



### 373

DUFLOT DE MOFRAS, Eugène (1810–1884). *Exploration du Territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies, et de la Mer Vermeille, exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841, et 1842*. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1844.

**The rare first edition of “one of the most important works on the Northwestern Coast, including Alaska”** (Lada-Mocarski), also considered the best book on California for this period. Duflot de Mofras had been sent to Mexico in 1839 ostensibly to act as French Ambassador. His real motive was to provide the French government with information about the Pacific Coast of North America to help decide whether or not to become embroiled in the conflict over Oregon between the United States and Britain. His description includes the western coast of America from Tehuantepec to the Bering Strait, and considers the Spanish voyages of discovery, Vancouver Island, and the Fraser River. Cowan I p.186; Graff 1169; Hill 496; Howes D-542; Lada-Mocarski 120; Sabin 21144; Streeter 3323; *Zamarano* 80, 30.

Two text volumes, octavo (228 x 147mm) and folio atlas (527 x 359mm). Text: 8 engravings. Atlas: large folding map hand-colored in outline, 25 engravings on 17 sheets (one double-page), comprising 21 charts and 4 plates. (Text: occasional light browning and foxing; atlas: folding map with short marginal tear repaired, some light staining.) Modern black half morocco, spines with two morocco labels, lettered in gilt. *Provenance*: Frank Streeter (bookplates, his sale, Christie's New York 16 April 2007, lot 167).

\$25,000–35,000



374

MCKENNEY, Thomas L. (1785-1859) [and James HALL (1793-1868)]. *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*. Philadelphia: Caxton Press of Sherman & Co. for D. Rice & Co., 1872-74.

**A fine set of these celebrated hand-colored lithographs. “The grandest color plate book issued in the United States up to the time of publication” (Reese).** Later folio edition, mixed issue, the plates variously without imprints or with those of F. W. Greenough, David C. Rice and James G. Clark or E. C. Biddle. This later edition (made after Biddle’s first of 1836-44, Greenough’s of 1838-44, and other earlier undated folio editions) was made from the remaining stock of plates and does not include the lithographic map, table or 17 pages of lithographed facsimile signatures of the subscribers. James Hall’s name is not included on the title.

Three volumes: comprising two text volumes, royal octavo (268 x 185 mm) and atlas, folio (509 x 356 mm). 120 hand-colored lithographs, and the “Billy Bowlegs” portrait as frontispiece in volume 2 of the text, all after Charles Bird King. Modern navy half morocco gilt, spines gilt, over contemporary blue cloth, edges gilt. This edition not in Field, Howes or Sabin.

\$50,000-70,000

(3)



375

OLMSTEAD, Samuel R. (mid-19th Century). *The Gold Mines of Kansas and Nebraska*. New York, 1859.

**The very rare first edition, with contemporary provenance:** this is only the second copy to appear at auction since the Streeter sale in 1968. This guide, one of a handful not recorded by LeRoy Hafen in his *Pike's Peak Guide Books*, was apparently sponsored by the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railroad whose lines are described on pages 14-16 and which are depicted on the map. Olmstead was editor of the *New York Sun* and his introduction answers questions relating to the "new El Dorado just coming to notice on the borders of our Western civilization." He notes that the same spirit of enterprise which possessed Columbus, Sir Walter Raleigh and De Soto is now inherited by the "sons of New England" who "are willing to take upon themselves the struggles and difficulties that ever attend upon the track of the pioneer." The last copy of this ephemeral pamphlet to appear at auction according to online databases was the Jay T. Snider copy, sold Christie's New York, 21 June 2005, lot 291 (that copy previously sold Sotheby's New York, 18 June 2002, lot 258). Streeter 2126; Wagner-Camp-Becker 337a; Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 989.

16mo (127 x 74 mm). Folding lithographed map of the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Rail Road Line and its connections (126 x 277 mm). Sewn as issued in original tan printed wrappers (some spotting); preserved in a contemporary leather wallet, contemporary docketing by Andrew J. Crane in manuscript on the inner folding flaps. *Provenance:* Andrew J. Crane, of Waterbury Vermont, member of the Vermont Volunteer in the 10th Regiment, Company C, and inventor in 1873 of a meat crusher [see patent 135,781, *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office*] (ink inscription on flaps: "A. J. Crane Waterbury / Washington County Vermont / Andrew J. Crane").

\$20,000-30,000



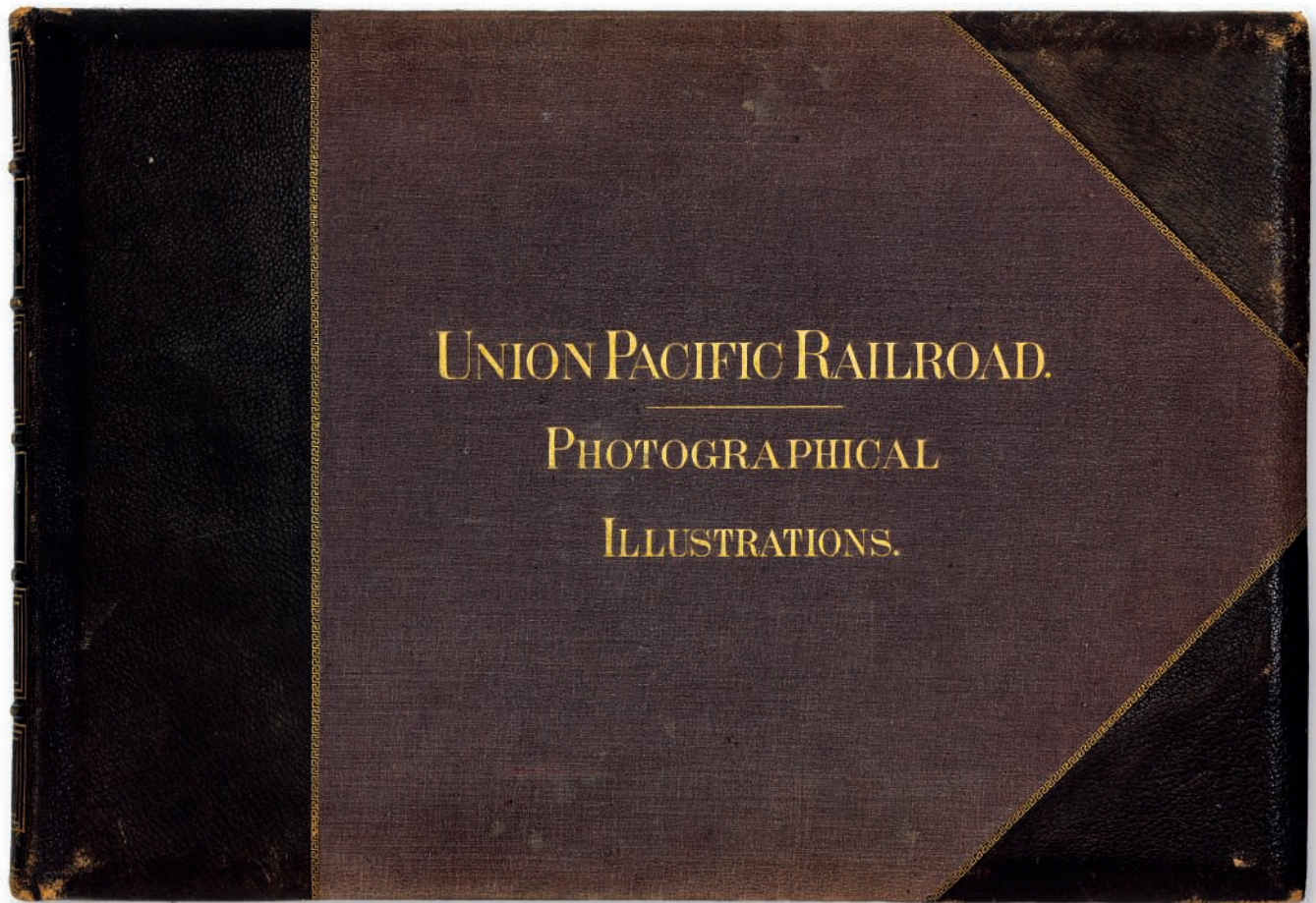
### 376

SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe (1793-1864). Volumes 1, 3-5: *Information, Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*. Volume 2: *Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge*. Volume 6: *History of the Indian Tribes of the United States*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1853-1853-1854 [vols. 1, 3, 4]; Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1860-1855-1857 [vols. 2, 5, 6].

**Presentation copy, inscribed by Charles Eli Mix, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1838-1868:** "C.W. Bradley, Esq. with Respects of Chas. E. Mix Actg. Com. Ind. Affrs." Mix was Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for a brief period in 1858, during which he oversaw the signing of the Yankton Treaty between the government and the Yankton Sioux (Nakota) Native American tribe. Schoolcraft's monumental survey of the native American tribes "contains a vast mass of really valuable material. It has indeed performed a very important service for Indian history in collecting and preserving an immense amount of historical data" (Field). A mixed edition. Cf. Field p.353; Howes S-183; Sabin 77849, 77855.

6 volumes, quarto (311 x 241mm). Half-titles (vols.1, 3-5: "Ethnological Researches Respecting the Red Man of America"; vol. 2: "Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge"; vol.6: "General History of the North American Indians"), engraved titles in vols.1-5 (not issued in vol.6), engraved portrait frontispiece in vol.6, approximately 331 engraved, etched, or lithographic plates and maps (views, portraits, maps, artifacts, pictographs etc.), a number colored, several folding, many after drawings by Capt. S. Eastman (some occasional spotting or browning, a few leaves short). Later purple half morocco, spines gilt. *Provenance:* C.W. Bradley (presentation inscription from Charles Eli Mix in volume 3).

\$12,000-18,000



377

RUSSELL, Andrew J. (1830–1902). *The Great West Illustrated in a series of Photographic Views across the Continent; taken along the Line of the Union Pacific Railroad*. New York: [by D.H. Prime for] the Union Pacific Railroad Company, 1869.

**First edition. A superb example of Russell's rare masterpiece: one of the most important photobooks of its century, and a remarkable visual record of the opening of the American west.** Following his service in the Civil War – he was the Army's first official photographer— Russell was commissioned by the Union Pacific Railway to document construction on the stretch between Omaha, Nebraska and Promontory Point, Utah. He made three extended trips in 1868–1869 each with huge cameras, crates of glass plates, and copious chemicals. Russell's book is very rare, with only about 24 copies thought to exist. Of these most are in institutions, and they are typically in poor condition, far inferior to the present example. There is some variation between copies in the selection, finish and trimming of the images. A complete plate listing is available on request. Combs, pp. 24–29, 34–35, 39, 40, 60 and 64–65; *NYPL* 201; *Truthful Lens* 142.

Oblong folio (324 x 459 mm). Text within red decorative borders printed in red with rail imagery at corners. 50 albumen prints (each c.210 x 295mm.) on mounts with printed captions (plate 9 with a faint stain along the right edge, occasional light surface wear, some minor spots). Original half roan over brown cloth, the spine and upper side lettered in gilt, the lower side lettered in blind, edges gilt, white moiré style endpapers (extremities lightly rubbed). *See also front cover.*

\$120,000–180,000



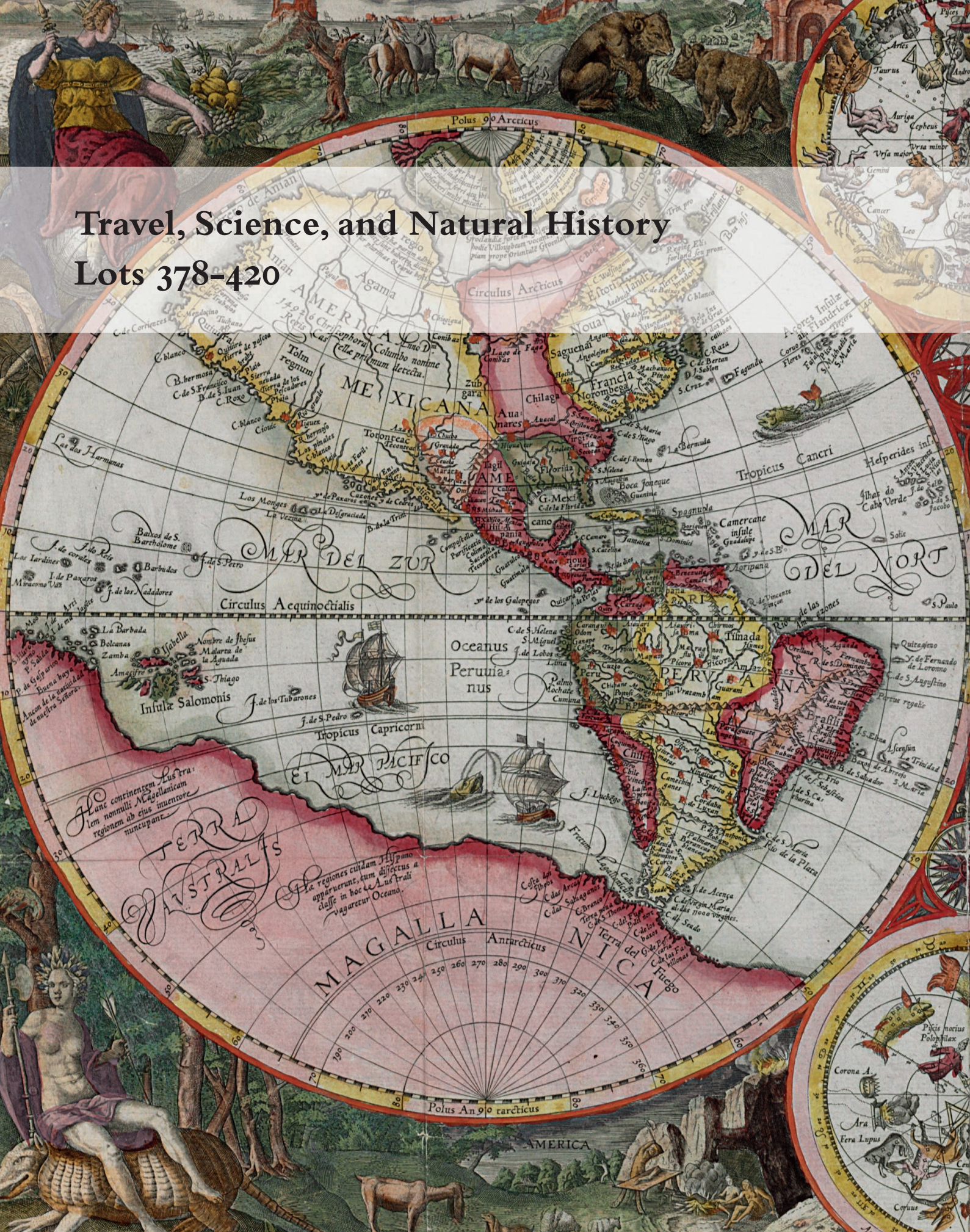
PLATE 21.  
HIGH BLUFF, BLACK BUTTES.



PLATE 4.  
MALLOY'S CUT.

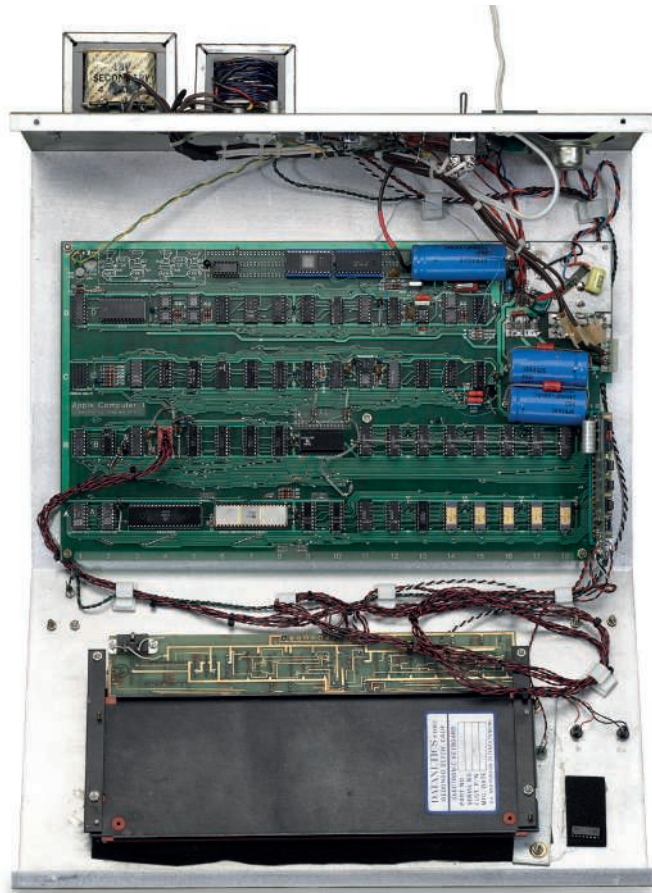
# Travel, Science, and Natural History

## Lots 378-420









PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

**378**

A WORKING APPLE-1 PERSONAL COMPUTER. PALO ALTO, 1976.

An Apple-1 motherboard: labelled Apple Computer 1 Palo Alto Ca. Copyright 1976 on obverse with four rows A-D, and columns 1-18, white ceramic MOS Technologies 6502 microprocessor, 8K bytes RAM in 16-pin 4K memory chips with an additional 4k piggy-packed onto on RAM bank to create 12K of RAM the heat sink removed along with voltage regulators which have been placed onto the metal casing enclosure (which acts as a heat sink), original 3 “Big-Blue” power supply capacitors, firmware in PROMS (A1, A2), low-profile sockets on all integrated circuits, fitted with original Apple cassette interface card lettered with “G” within triangle, above D9 is an added 1702 EPROM ; the metal casing painted green with Datametics keyboard to front (20 ¼ x 17 x 6in.) ; vintage Viatron monitor model no. 3001-301 (20 x 11 x 9in.) ; in working condition. *Provenance:* The EPROM and extra RAM added by the first owner; acquired by Frank VanGilluwe III; sold to Andrew “Zack” Zacharias for \$300 May 1978.

**The first Apple computer – herald of the home computing revolution and of the internet age.** The Apple-1 computer is the first personal computer sold with a fully assembled motherboard. What began as the attempt by two techie friends to design and build a microprocessor became the first personal computer and launched Apple Computer, the perennially pioneering company that defined and redefined its industry – and changed the lives of its millions of customers – to become the world’s largest corporation. After introducing their new creation to a small group of like-minded friends at the Homebrew Computer Club in Palo Alto, California, Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak were able to secure an order for 50 computers from Paul Terrell, owner of the Byte Shop, a small local retail outlet. The Apple-1 systems were sold without casing, power supply, keyboard or monitor, but offered a pre-assembled motherboard, something that put Apple far ahead of its competitors.

After securing that initial order, Jobs and Wozniak scrambled to find cash for the necessary parts, selling personal property (a VW van and HP-65 calculator, respectively) to finance the operation. Working furiously from the Jobs household, spread out through the garage, living room and even a bedroom, the young men and their friends and families built the motherboards by hand to fulfil the Byte Shop order, and made an additional small quantity to be sold directly to friends and members of the Homebrew Computer Club. Approximately 200 Apple-1s were built, but only a quarter of those still exist, as recorded in Mike Willegald’s online Apple-1 Registry.

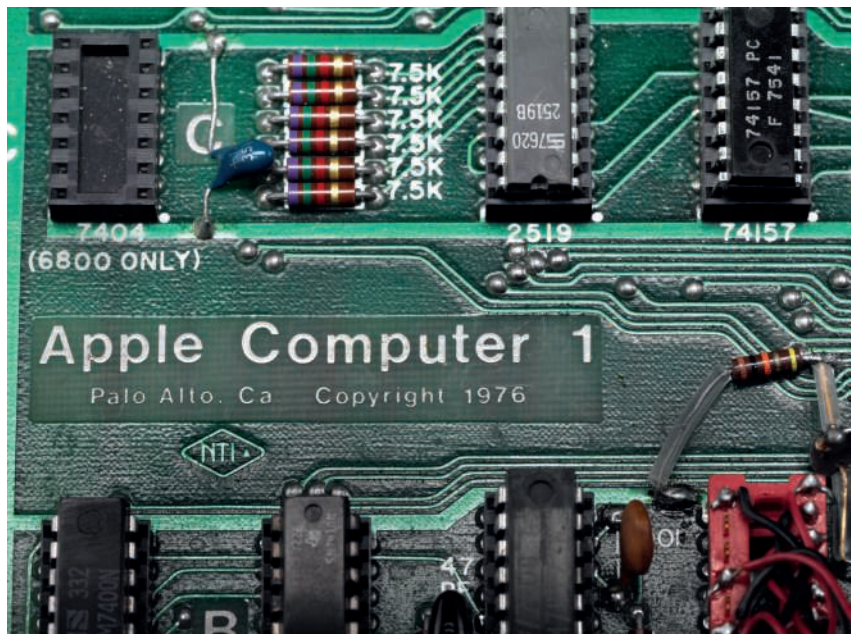
Emboldened by the success of the Apple-1, Jobs and Wozniak soon developed the far more advanced Apple-II, first sold on June 10, 1977 and which remained in production, with improvements, until 1993. Jobs and Wozniak officially discontinued the Apple-1 in October 1977, offering



discounts and trade-ins to encourage all Apple-1 owners to return their machines. These were destroyed, and few Apple-1s survived, fewer yet in working order or in private hands. Fifteen examples are extant in public collections, including examples in the Smithsonian Museum of Art, and in twelve other museums of technology or science worldwide. Recent examples at auction include: one sold in First Bytes, a Christie's online sale (lot 2, 24 June - 9 July 2013); one sold by Breker, Cologne, (\$671,400; 25 May 2013); and one sold by Bonham's, New York (\$905,000, to The Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan; 22 October 2014).

Originally priced at \$666.66, Steve Jobs advertised the Apple-1 as “[a] truly complete microcomputer system on a single PC board... an extremely powerful computer system that can be used for anything from developing programs to playing games or running BASIC. [...] Since the Apple comes fully assembled, tested & burned-in and has a complete power supply on-board, initial set-up is essentially ‘hassle-free’ and you can be running within minutes”.

It is in this spirit of unfettered development that the first owner adapted the unit with the addition of EPROM. Computers from this era had to load programs into RAM before running them; but non-volatile memory like EPROM retains data even when powered off. As a result this Apple-1 could run from the EPROM right after power up, and it is probably the earliest Apple product to have been able to do this – a crucial step on the way to Apple’s eventual development of its ubiquitous mobile phone.



*See [christies.com](http://christies.com) for a video of this lot in operation.*

\$300,000–500,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

**379**

BRY, Theodor de (1528-1598), Johann Theodor de BRY (1561-1623). [*Great Voyages. America, in German.*] [Frankfurt: Johann Feyrabend, 1594-1595.] [Comprising:]

IV. [BENZONI'S HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD.] *Das vierde Buch Von der neuwen Welt*, 1594. First edition. Engraved title, engraved title to plates, plate of the arms with virtues, 2 illustrations of Columbus and "Americae Rectio," double-page folding map of the West Indies, 24 plates, colored in a contemporary hand, with blank leaf F6. (Map laid down and trimmed close touching border.) Church 183.

V. [BENZONI'S HISTORY CONTINUED]. *Americae Das fünffte Buch*, 1595. First edition. Engraved title, engraved title to plates, portrait illustration of Columbus, folding map of New Spain, 22 plates, colored in a contemporary hand (map laid down and trimmed close, a few marginal tears repaired). Church 186.

**The first edition in German, richly colored throughout in a contemporary hand, of this landmark of early Americana:** De Bry's version of the first two parts (of 3) of Girolamo Benzoni's history of the Spanish conquest of the West Indies (first published in Venice in 1565). De Bry's edition is prized especially for its fine illustrations and maps. Copies with contemporary coloring of any title from his series of *Great Voyages* are distinctly rare (for a colored copy of De Bry's *Virginia* see Christie's, 27 October 2010, lots 14, £110,000).

Together parts IV-V only (of 13) in one volume, folio (330 x 232 mm). Modern binding to style using early vellum.

\$45,000-55,000

380

BRICKELL, John (c.1710-1745). *The natural history of North-Carolina. With an account of the trade, manners, and customs of the Christian and Indian inhabitants. Illustrated with copper-plates, whereon are curiously engraved the map of the country, several strange beasts, birds, fishes, snakes, insects, trees, and plants.* Dublin: James Carson, 1737.

**The first edition of this important source of information on colonial North Carolina**, compiled from the author's first-hand observations, though much plagiarized from John Lawson's 1709 *A New Voyage to Carolina*. "Brickell also borrowed from multiple sources for the copperplate illustrations of animals and plants that graced his book as well as for the state map, the latter being a version of Edward Moseley's 'A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina' (1733). Most of the bird and fish plates were taken from John Ray's *Ornithology of Francis Willoughby* and *Historia Piscium*, respectively, while many other animal plates were borrowed from Edward Topsell's *The Historie of Foure-footed Beasts* and *The Historie of Serpents*. Plant illustrations were derived from John Gerard's *Herball* and Nicolás Monardes's *Primera y Segunda y Tercera*" (*Encyclopedia of North Carolina*, 2006, William S. Powell, editor). This copy is the variant with a four-page dedication after the title. ESTC T143839; Sabin 7800.



Octavo (187 x 121mm). Folding map, four plates (LL2 with marginal paper flaw, plates closely trimmed). Contemporary English paneled calf, spine gilt, edges gilt (joints split but boards tight); quarter morocco slipcase.

\$3,000-5,000

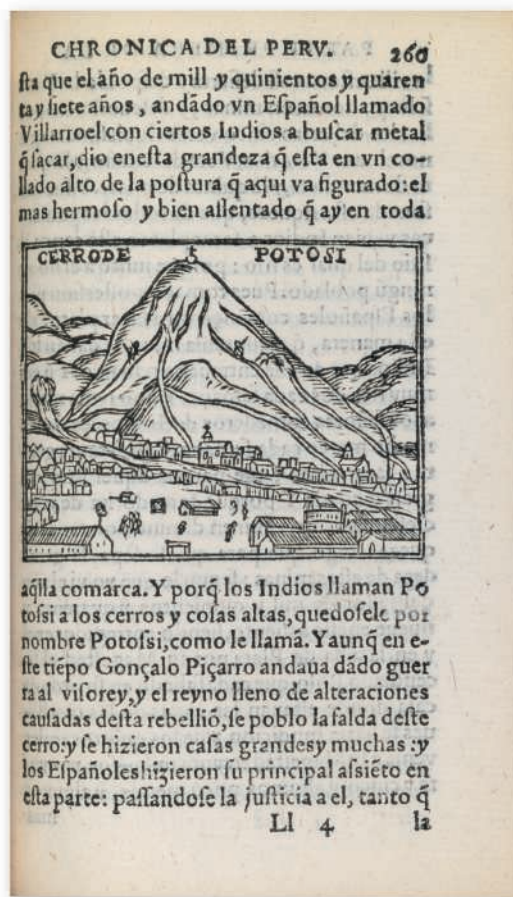
381

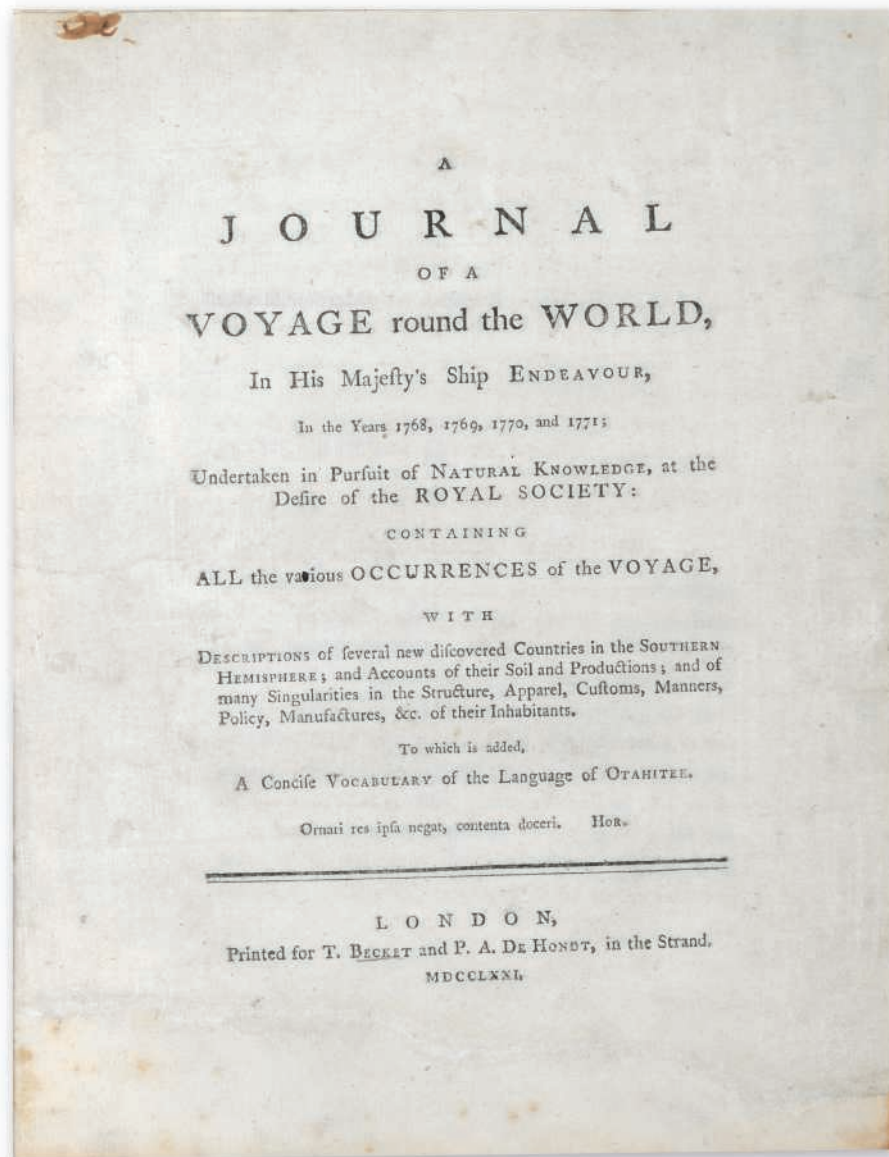
CIEZA DE LEÓN, Pedro de (1518-60). *La Chronica del Peru.* Antwerp: Juan Steelsio, 1554.

**An early edition of this important history of Peru before the conquest.** The first edition appeared in Seville in 1553. Two Antwerp editions, published by Martin Nucio and Juan Steelsio, followed in 1554 with uncertain priority, though Sabin speculates that the Steelsio edition was "apparently pirated." Although Pedro de Cieza de León's *Chronicle of Peru* was written in four parts, only the first part is printed here, with no others appearing until the late 19th-century. The woodcuts are based on those in the Seville edition, and include a small view of Lake Titicaca, Potosi and Cuzco, and are among the earliest illustrations of Indians. Palau III, 54648; Sabin 13046.

Octavo (142 x 89 mm). Device on title, 41 woodcut illustrations, woodcut initials (repair affecting a few letters on title, a few small marginal repairs, occasional light soiling). 20th-century red morocco by Thibaron Joly, spine gilt-lettered, turn-ins gilt, edges gilt.

\$10,000-15,000





**382**

COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779), FIRST VOYAGE — MAGRA, James, (1746-1806) attributed to. *A Journal of a Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771; Undertaken in Pursuit of Natural Knowledge of the Royal Society*. London: Printed for T. Becket and P.A. De Hondt, 1771.

**The first edition of the first printed account of Cook's first voyage; the earliest issue according to Hill.** This anonymous work was published just two months after the expedition's return to England and almost two years prior to Hawkesworth's account of the first voyage. The authorship of the work remains undiscovered, but it is most often attributed to James Magra or Matra, an American midshipman. The present copy contains the leaf after the title-page bearing the publisher's dedication to the Lords of Admiralty which was soon suppressed at the request of Banks and Solander; Hill notes that the earliest issues of the book are found with this leaf. It further contains the two leaves of vocabulary at the end. Hill 1066; Holmes 3; Mitchell Library *Cook* 693; Sabin 16242.

Quarto (267 x 205 mm). (Title-page with tears across lower margin and upper corner repaired on verso, some light spotting.) Modern half calf.

\$30,000-40,000

A  
DISCOURSE  
UPON  
SOME LATE IMPROVEMENTS

Of the MEANS for  
*Preserving the Health of Mariners.*

DELIVERED AT THE  
Anniversary Meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY,  
November 30, 1776.

By Sir JOHN PRINGLE, Baronet,  
PRESIDENT.

PUBLISHED BY THEIR ORDER.



LONDON,  
PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
MDCCLXXVI.

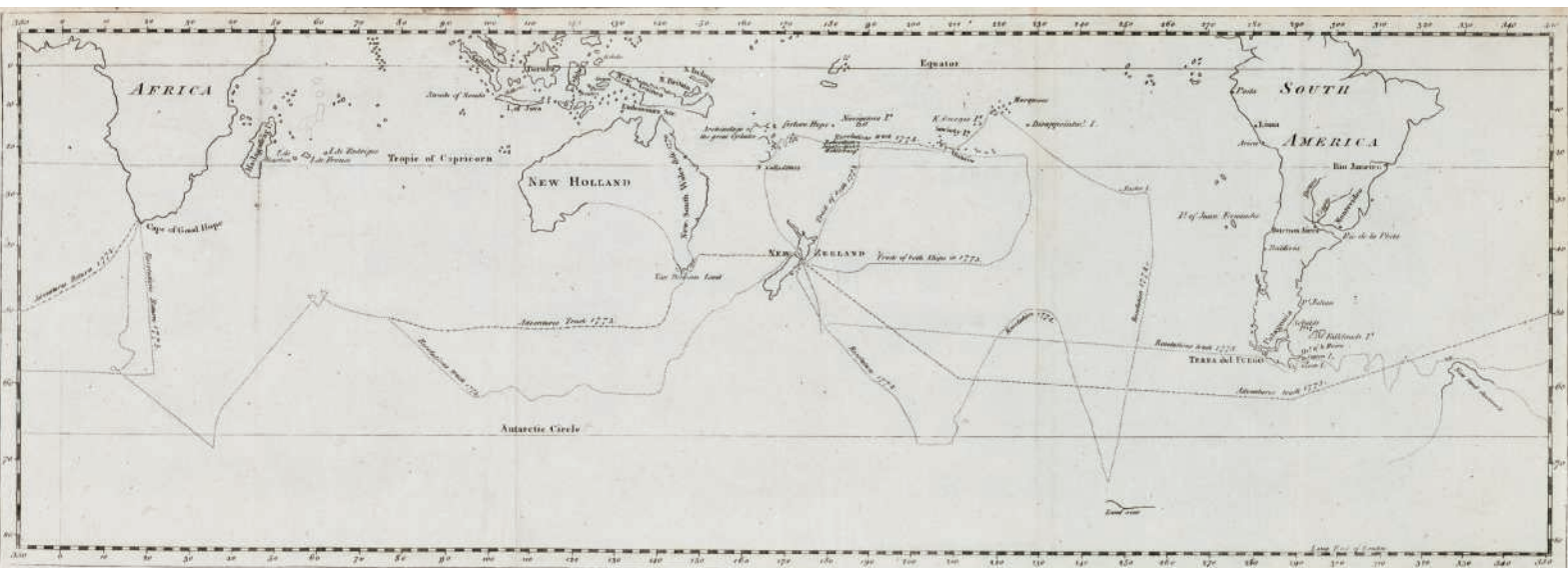
**383**

COOK, JAMES (1728-1779) — PRINGLE, Sir John (1707-1782). *A Discourse upon some late improvements of the Means for Preserving the Health of Mariners. Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, November 30, 1776.* London: for the Royal Society, 1776.

**The first edition.** Pringle's treatise on preserving the health of mariners includes the first printing of Captain Cook's important paper entitled: "The Method taken for preserving the Health of the Crew of His Majesty's Ship the *Resolution* during her late Voyage round the World." In this paper, which Cook communicated to Pringle, President of the Royal Society, Cook describes the supplies carried on the voyage and his maintenance of the cleanliness of his ship and crew. "Following the scurvy-preventing suggestions of James Lind, Cook lost only one man to disease on his second voyage from 1768-1771" (Garrison-Morton) This remarkable achievement highlights a fundamental aspect of successful exploration. Garrison-Morton 2156 and 3714; Norman 508.

Quarto (230 x 170 mm). Half-title. Woodcut title device and headpiece (some occasional spotting). Modern green quarter calf.

\$20,000-30,000



### 384

COOK, James (1728–1779) – MARRA, John. *Journal of the Resolution's Voyage, in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. On Discovery to the Southern Hemisphere ... also a Journal of the Adventure's Voyage, in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774.* London: F. Newbery, 1775.

**The first edition of the “first printed account of man’s entry into the region South of the Antarctic Circle,** with rare additional chart facing p.1” (Spence). “This rare account of Cook’s second voyage was published surreptitiously eighteen months before Cook’s official narrative. It records many incidents omitted by Cook and gives the reasons which caused Sir Joseph Banks and his twelve assistants to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment. Marra was a gunner’s mate on the Resolution. He was an Irishman whom Cook had picked up in Batavia during the first voyage. Marra made an unsuccessful attempt to desert at Tahiti on May 14, 1774. Marra probably supplied material from his private journal which was put into shape by some literary person in the pay of the publisher Newbery” (Hill). The plates include the first views of the Antarctic. The maps are rare, and include the folding map facing the title, and the map “Part of the tropical discoveries of the Resolution sloop, Captain J. Cook 1774” facing the first text page. Hill 1087; Mitchell Library *Cook* 1270; Rosove 214.A1b (“very scarce”); Spence 758.

Octavo (208 x 125 mm). 5 engraved plates, 2 engraved folding maps (D2 is a cancel, light worming to blank lower right corner from Y1-2T4). Contemporary calf, spine gilt (lower joint starting, head of spine renewed). *Provenance:* Frank S. Streeter, his sale, Christie’s New York, 16 April 2007, lot 345.

\$10,000–15,000

### 385

COOK’S THIRD VOYAGE – [COOK, Capt. James (1728–1779) and Capt. James KING (1750–1784).] *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean.* London: H. Hughs for G. Nichol and T. Cadell, 1785.

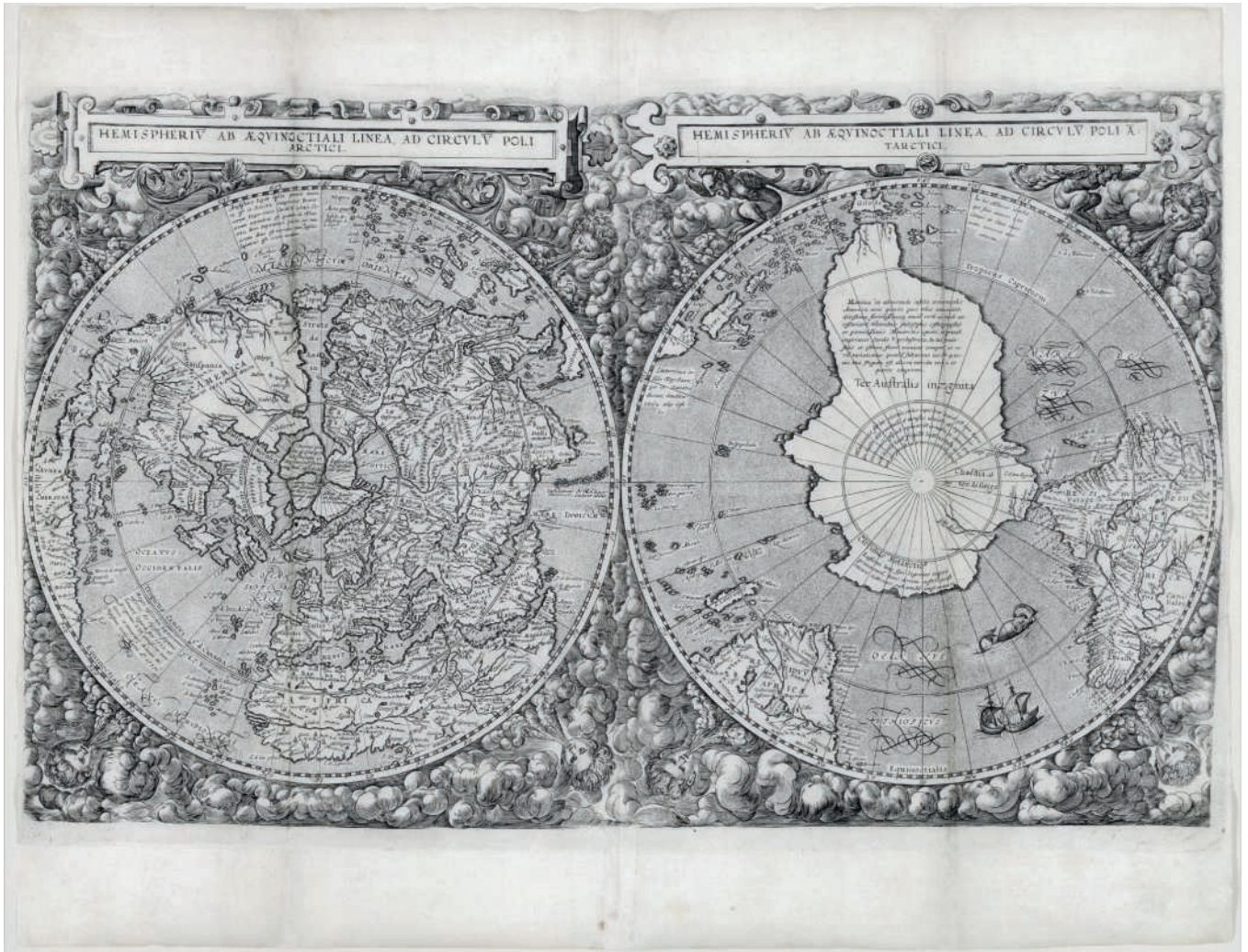
**The second (preferred) edition, with the Atlas.** It is Cook’s own accounts published in these quarto volumes, which are the cornerstone for any collection of Pacific voyages. As Hill notes, “He did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors together had done.” See: Hill 361; Holmes 47; Lada-Mocarski 37; Mitchell Library *Cook* 1552.

Four volumes: comprising 3 quarto text volumes (289 x 229 mm) and a folio atlas (532 x 376 mm). Text with 24 engraved plates, maps and charts (13 folding) and letterpress folding table; atlas with 61 engraved plates after Webber and 2 engraved folding maps (some light browning, spotting, or offsetting). Text volumes: contemporary tan sprinkled calf, smooth spines gilt, red and green morocco lettering-pieces gilt (rebacked preserving original spines, some light rubbing); atlas volume: modern half calf to match, marbled boards.

\$12,000–18,000







386

DE JODE, Cornelis (1568–1600). *Hemispherium ab aequinoctiali linea, ad circulum poli arctici* [and] *poli antarctici*. [Antwerp: de Jode, c.1593.]

**A rare and beautiful twin hemispheric map of the North and South Poles**, in an elaborate surround of clouds and wind-heads. It is one of two new world maps which appeared in the 1593 edition of the *Speculum orbis terrarum*. However this example is a rare variant with blank verso. Some have speculated this was separately issued as early as 1590, but another likely date is c.1600, after the plates were acquired by J.B. Vrients. The polar projection in two hemispheres is a highly unusual and attractive form. California is named. Shirley 184.

Engraved map, plate 328 x 517mm, sheet 403 x 520mm (a little expert repair near folds, trimmed to neatline at upper right corner). Float-mounted, matted and framed.

\$20,000–25,000



**387**

DODOENS, Rembert (1517–1585). *Cruydt-boeck*. Antwerp: Plantin-Moretus, 1644.

**Colored throughout in a contemporary hand, and with fine provenance.** This copy is from the last and most complete Dutch-language edition of Dodoens's *Stirpium historiae pemptades sex*, with additions by Joost van Ravelingen. From the distinguished library of Louis-Philippe-Francois le Baron de Warenghein. Nissen *BBI* 518; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 1492.

Folio (365 x 227 mm). Engraved title-page by W. Swan with portraits of Dodoens and Clusius, botanical illustrations throughout with contemporary hand-coloring (some minor marginal dampstaining and occasional spotting, a few early repairs). 18th-century mottled calf, spine gilt (recased preserving the original panels). *Provenance:* H.J. de Rooy

(contemporary signature); C. Visseau (early signature); M. le Baron de Warenghein (1771–1854, Commissar of War, Mayor of Douai; bookplate; his sale Paris 9–28 July 1855); Jan Casper van der Voort (library labels); J.J.C. Keer (library label); anonymous sale Sothebys London 15 November 2001, lot 187.

\$10,000–15,000



**388**

DODWELL, Edward (1767–1832). *Views in Greece*. London: Rodwell and Martin, 1821.

**The first edition in large format of the views which accompanied Dodwell's *Tour through Greece*.** As stated in the prospectus these drawings were selected as Dodwell's most important and are reproduced in size, mounting, and coloring with the aim of achieving "the nearest approach to the originals." This work is unusual in that the colorists are identified by name and Tooley notes that the coloring is indeed of a higher quality than typical. *Abbey Travel* 130; *Blackmer* 493.

Folio (530 x 363mm). Title with aquatint vignette, introduction, and list of plates. Prospectus bound in. 30 hand-colored aquatint plates by R. Havell, T. Fielding,

F.C. Lewis and others after Dodwell and Pomardi mounted on grey-tinted card with printed caption labels on versos, accompanying text leaves in English and French (text leaves with offsetting and some browning, about 3 caption labels trimmed, very occasional foxmarks to cards or in skies, one plate misbound). 19th-century diced morocco gilt, spine gilt in compartments (rebacked with original spine laid down, contents re-hinged). *Provenance:* Francisco Domecq Victor (bookplate).

\$15,000–18,000

389

[DRAKE, Sir Francis (ca 1540–1596).] *Le voyage de l'illustre seigneur et chevalier François Drach, Admiral d'Angleterre, à l'entour du monde*. Paris: Jean Gesselin, 1613.

**The first French edition of Drake's circumnavigation**, translated from the account Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations* of 1589. Only one copy of this work has appeared at auction with Nicolas van Sype's map of the California coast, though the bibliography in D. B. Quinn's "Sir Francis Drake as Seen by His Contemporaries" asserts that no map was issued with either this or the 1613 French editions. The text is frequently attributed to Francis Pretty, but it is possible that the information was compiled by Hakluyt himself (see Wagner, *Drake's Voyage*). Wagner calls this edition "the most complete translation of all." Leclerc 2743; Palau 76150; Sabin 20834.

Octavo (167 x 94 mm). Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initial and head-piece (title with marginal repair, some marginal worming, occasionally repaired and touching letters, lacking the map as nearly always). Modern leather antique. *Provenance*: Bruce McKinney (bookplate; his sale, Bloomsbury, 3 December 2009, lot 70).

\$8,000–12,000



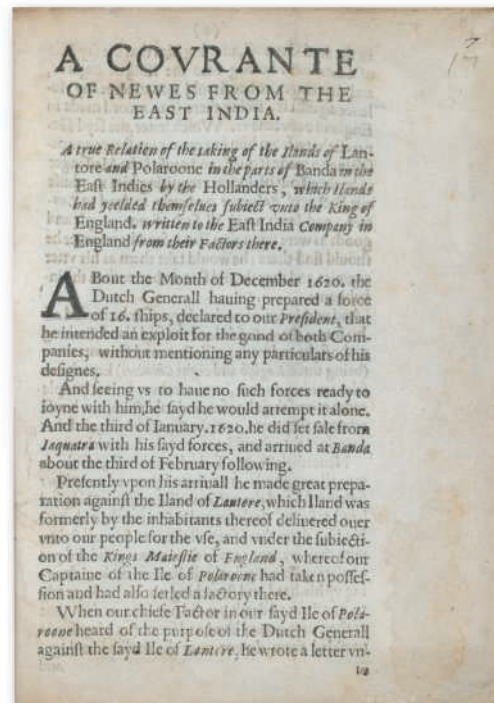
390

EAST INDIES: THE SPICE ISLANDS – *Courante of Newes from the East India*. A true Relation of the taking of the Ilands of Lantore and Plaroon in the parts of Banda in the East Indies by the Hollanders, which Ilands had yielded themselves subject unto the King of England. Written to the East India Company in England from their Factors there. [London] 8 February, 1622.

**The first edition of this rare early English newspaper, possibly the earliest surviving English newspaper concerning events in the Far East.** It reports the capture of the islands of Lantore (Great Banda) and Polaroone (Pulo Run) in the Banda Islands from the British by the Dutch East India Company. These islands had been first discovered and annexed for Portugal by D'Abreu in 1512, but early in the 17th century the Dutch expelled the Portuguese. The British subsequently gained control from the Dutch who, in spite of their treaties, attacked and expelled the British in 1620, as detailed in this report. Bell IV, 34; Lowndes, p. 1670; STC 7457.

Quarto (181 x 128 mm). 6 pages. Modern quarter morocco. *Provenance*: Kenneth Nebenzahl (bookplate; his sale, Christie's New York, 10 April 2012, lot 40).

\$7,000–10,000





### 391

A FOUR-ROTOR (“M4”) ENIGMA CIPHER MACHINE. Olympia Büromaschinenwerke AG in Erfurt, for Heimsoeth & Rinke, 1944.

Serial number M16687, with complete electrical wiring, three aluminum rotors (I & II rotors M18199, VII M8376), Gamma rotor (M6684) and C reflector (M18199), raised ‘QWERTZ’ keyboard with crackle black painted metal case, plugboard in the front with five patch leads, the lid with four spare patch leads and fitted with spare bulbs and green night-time filter, housed in wooden carrying case; together with a German Navy telegraph key, and two facsimile user manuals. 13½ x 11 x 6in. (34.5 x 28 x 16cm.)

**One of the rarest and hardest Enigmas to decrypt; Allied efforts to break the M4, under the leadership Alan Turing and Joe Desch, led to the development of the first programmable computer.** Early in World War II, Karl Dönitz, head of Germany’s U-boat fleet, had concerns over repeated Allied successes against his submarines. Despite the fact that the Allies were by then regularly reading messages coded by earlier versions of the Enigma, German investigators determined that it was impossible for the Allies to read Enigma messages. It was thought that the Allies had used espionage, or radar, or simply had chanced upon the submarines. Nevertheless Dönitz ordered the development of a special 4-rotor Enigma for use by the German Navy’s U-boat fleet. The machine’s use of 4 rotors, instead of 3, and the operator’s ability to select these from a pool of 8 interchangeable rotors, together with stricter operating procedures, gave the M4 Enigma a much higher level of encryption. For 10 months – a long time in war – the M4 defeated the previously successful decryption of Allied codebreakers.

So confident was Karl Dönitz in the M4 Enigma that, in his later trial at Nuremberg, he declared that the Allies could not possibly have deciphered his Enigma messages; instead he attributed the destruction wreaked upon his fleet

to advanced radar and direction finding alone. However, brilliant mathematicians and engineers under the leadership of Alan Turing at Bletchley Park, and of Joe Desch in Dayton, Ohio, used information and ideas developed by brilliant Polish mathematicians to create what many call the world’s first programmable computers to defeat the M4 Enigma code. By mid-1943 the majority of M4 Enigma messages were being read by the Allies, but it was not until the 1970s that knowledge of the Allied successes against the Enigma was made public. The significant role that the M4 Enigma and that Allied codebreaking played in the vital Battle of the Atlantic has become increasingly well known as historians have revisited the history of WWII in light of recently declassified information that is still being evaluated to this day.

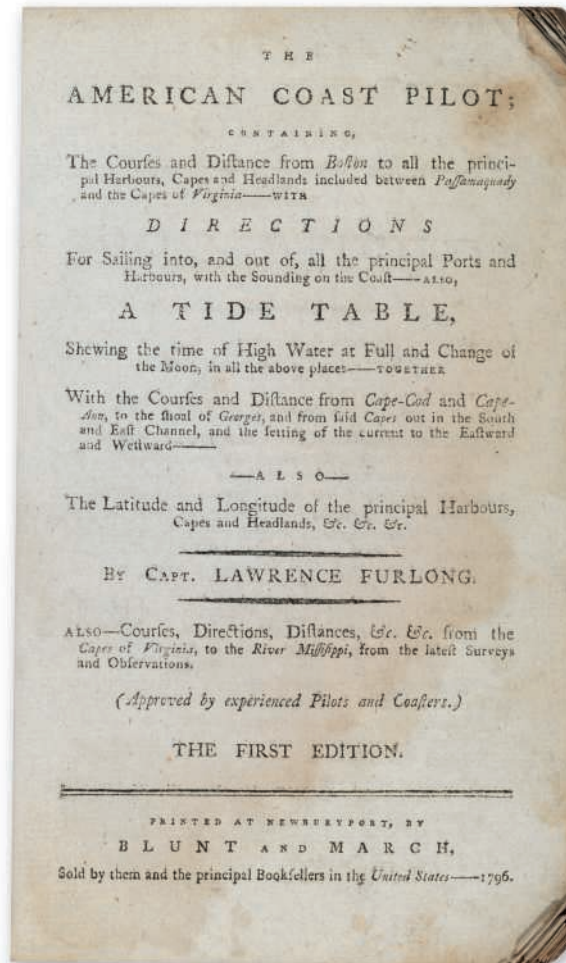
It is thought that less than 100 M4 Enigmas survived the war: they were produced in much smaller quantities than the 3-rotor machines, and since the majority were deployed on U-boats most were lost when the submarines were sunk in combat or scuttled by their crews at the end of the war. This M4 Enigma was probably used at a command and communications facility on shore because it does not have the characteristic corrosion that is evident on Navy Enigma machines that were used at sea. Towards the end of hostilities German troops were ordered to destroy their Enigmas rather than let them be captured by advancing Allied forces. And after the war ended Churchill ordered all remaining Enigmas destroyed to help preserve the secret allied decoding successes at Bletchley Park. These factors explain why Enigmas are so rare and of such interest to collectors and historians.

The engineering company that owned the patents for Enigma machines was founded by Arthur Scherbius and named Chiffriermaschinen AG. In 1933, when the German military bought this company to secure the patents, the company was renamed Heimsoeth und Rinke. This company designed and marketed Enigma machines that it then arranged to have manufactured by third parties. This Enigma with serial number M16687 was manufactured in Erfurt, Germany, in 1944 by Olympia Büromaschinenwerke AG. Olympia Büromaschinenwerke AG, commonly known as the Olympia Typewriter Company, was founded in 1903, and produced various items for civilian and military use. The company survived the war but went out of business in 1992 as computers replaced the need for typewriters.

The M4 Enigma is a variation of the 3-rotor Enigma model “I” that was used by all branches of the Germany military from 1926 through 1945. The M4 accepted 3 standard rotors as well as a special fourth rotor in combination with a narrow reflector. The M4 was issued with 8 rotors. Five of the 8 rotors were identical in internal wiring with the 5 rotors issued with the 3-rotor Enigma. With the forth special rotor in the “A” position, the M4 could communicate with the 3-rotor Enigmas in use by other branches of the military.

\$300,000–500,000





392

FURLONG, Lawrence (1734-1806). *The American Coast Pilot; Containing, the Courses and Distance from Boston to all the principal Harbours, Capes and Headlands included between Passamaquady and the Capes of Virginia*. Newburyport, Mass.: Blunt and March, 1796.

**The very rare first edition, virtually unobtainable because of its heavy use at sea. A fine copy of this legendary rarity, with a contemporary seafarer's provenance.** According to ABPC only three copies of this work have appeared at auction in the last 40 years, only one them with near-contemporary provenance. The publisher Edmund Blunt, then operating as Blunt and March, was the moving spirit that brought this book to press, as he was again later with Moore's *Navigator* and then Bowditch's *New American Practical Navigator*. Furlong's *American Coast Pilot* is still published today, though this first edition is scarcely encountered. Lawrence C. Wroth notes that the sources of Furlong's book are not easy to trace, "but it is perfectly clear that the directions for the dangerous Nantucket waters, for part of Chesapeake Bay, and for certain ports and rivers of Carolina and Florida were taken from the leaf of sailing directions found in John Norman's *American Pilot* of 1791." Norman in turn had taken many passages from *The English Pilot. The Fourth Book*. Wroth notes that some have suggested that Furlong himself never existed, and that the name may have been a pseudonym of Edmund Blunt, with the enterprising publisher himself compiling the text from various sources. Wroth establishes, however, that Capt. Furlong died in 1806 at the age of seventy-two, and that there exist many documentary references to him testifying to his existence as a mariner from 1758 onwards. Lemuel Moody, this copy's early owner, was a ship's captain from a prominent Portland (Maine) family. When the Revolutionary War broke out, Moody, not quite eight years of age, carried water to the American troops. After the war, he became a captain and sailed for many years. He recognized the importance of efficiently managing Portland's waterfront, and after he retired as a captain, he devoted his time to the financing and construction of the Portland Observatory, which was completed in 1807. Captain Moody used a telescope to monitor the channel, and using a set of flags, he would alert the town when ships were arriving. During the War of 1812, the Observatory was used to identify British ships. Evans 30464; Howes F-421; Sabin 26218.

Octavo (213 x 138mm). (Some spotting.) Original wrappers, stab-sewn (spine perished, lacking lower wrapper); quarter morocco folding case. *Provenance*: Lemuel Moody (1767-1846) Portland, Maine Captain (ownership inscription "Lemuel Moody Portland 1796," 8pp. manuscript sailing instructions).

\$50,000-70,000

393

FUCHS, Leonhard (1501–1566). *New Kreuterbuch*. Basel: Michael Isingrin, 1543.

**The first edition in German**, augmented with six additional woodcut figures of plants. Fuchs planned this German edition, printed the year after the first, Latin edition to reach an audience broader than the Latinate scholars. He also appended a new index of illnesses which could be treated with herbs, thereby further ensuring its popular appeal. The woodcuts are those used in the 1542 edition, plus an additional five, depicting Hunerbis, Spitziger Wegerich, klein Schlangen Kraut, Knabenkrautweible, das Mittel, and Kuchenschell.

The Latin and German editions are closely associated: printed at the same press, on the same paperstock, and with the same fine woodcut botanical illustrations (augmented in 1543). The artists responsible for the illustrations are depicted in portraits in the work, one of the earliest examples of such an honor accorded contributing artists. Adams F-1107; Johnston *Cleveland Collections* 62; Nissen *BBI* 659; Pritzel 3139; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 1910.

Folio (369 x 240 mm). Woodcut printer's device on title, full-page woodcut portrait of Fuchs on title verso, 517 botanical woodcuts by Viet Rudolph Speckle after Heinrich Fullmaurer and Albert Meyer, woodcut portraits of the three artists with woodcut number 100 "Traubenkraut" on recto tipped in after 04 in numerical sequence with the other woodcut illustrations, woodcut historiated initials in several sizes (lacks final leaf with printer's device, title and conjugate leaf reinforced along inner margin, some light staining). 19th-century calf (some rubbing).

\$4,000–6,000



394

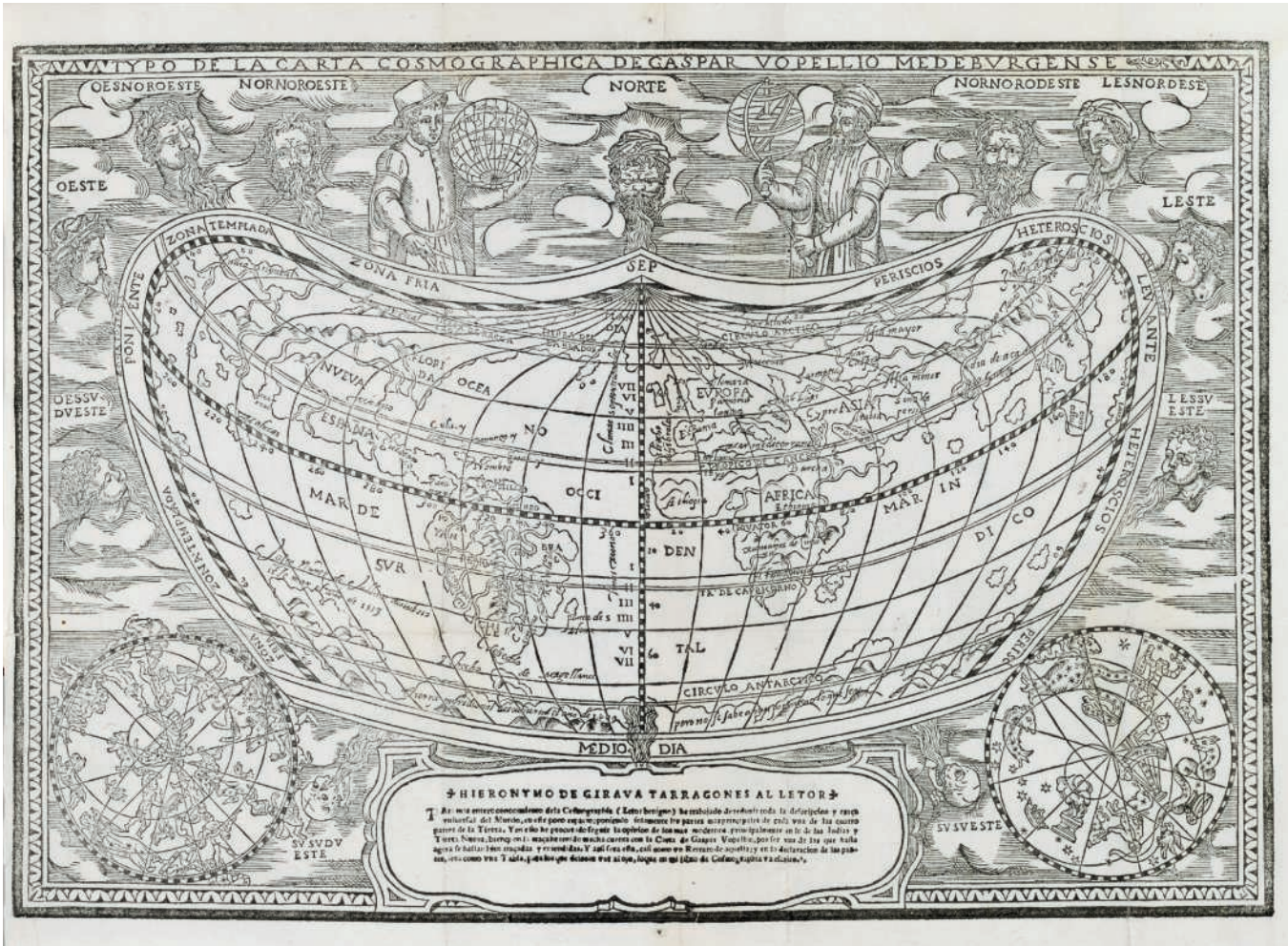
GARCÍA DE CÉSPEDES, Andrés (d.1611). *Regimiento de Navegacion q. mando hazer el Rei nuestro señor por orden de su Consejo Real de las Indias, a su cosmografo mayor*. [– *Segunda Parte, en que se pone una Hydrografia.*] Madrid: Juan de la Cuesta, 1606.

**The rare first edition of this important Spanish navigational manual**, including documents relating to the dispute with Portugal on the demarcation line between Spanish and Portuguese America first set by Papal decree in 1493. García de Céspedes, Royal Cosmographer to Felipe III, drew on information in an earlier work on navigation and mathematics by the Portuguese, Pedro Nuñez (1502–1578), reputed inventor of the rhumb line, but the *Regimiento* is substantially his own. He corrected the charts of the Indian Ocean, producing the most accurate to date, and in the long final section gives a general guide to navigation in the Americas with sailing directions for the West Indies, Veracruz, Havana, and from Spain to Rio de la Plata, the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific coast of South America. Juan de la Cuesta was also Cervantes' publisher including the first edition *Don Quixote* in 1605. Alden & Landis 606/50; Brunet I:1755; JCB (3) II:39; Palau 98619; Sabin 11718; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 244.

Two parts in one volume, folio (280 x 192mm). Engraved title-page to the first part, letterpress title to the second. Engraved folding world map [Shirley 256] (147 x 285mm), woodcut diagrams throughout (map with repaired tear reaching into the image, dampstaining, heaviest at beginning). 19th-century vellum over pasteboard gilt. *Provenance*: some penciled marginalia in Spanish; Frank S. Streeter (bookplate; his sale, Christie's New York, 16 April 2007, lot 219).

\$25,000–35,000





395

GIRAVA, Hieronymus (d.1556). *Dos libros de cosmographia*. Milan: G.A. Castiglione and C. Carron, 1556.

**The very rare first edition, with the great cordiform mappemunde by Volpello.** According to RBH and ABPC only one other copy has sold at auction in more than 25 years. The map, rarely found with the book, is similar in design to that of Vadianus, but varies in some details. It shows not only the coast of New Spain extending westward and joining Asia, but also Labrador extending northeastward joining Greenland which in turn is attached to Scandinavia. It notes that the Mar de Svr (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Balboa in 1513. The volume is divided into two books, in the second of which are several very important chapters concerning America, including accounts of Tierra del Labrador, Tierra de Baccallaos, Florida, Nueva Espana, and Peru which includes all of South America. To this is annexed a table giving the longitudes from the meridian of Tenerife of all the most important towns, ports, rivers and islands in the American continent. Following the cosmographical part of the work is a section on navigation, giving full practical instructions for finding latitude by day or night by the inclination of the sun and moon, and mentioning Gemma Frisius's method of determining longitude by time difference. Girava continues with a discourse on the compass, and concludes with tables showing the degrees of longitude which could be arrived at by the number of miles travelled along different lines of latitude. The book is printed throughout in italics; it is the second book printed by Castiglione in this type.

Quarto (217 x 160mm). Folding woodcut world map (280 x 407mm) (a few tape reinforcements along folds on verso; wormtracks in upper margin of gatherings Y-2E, some pale dampstaining). 18th-century mottled calf, spine gilt with floral tools, citron morocco lettering piece (some wear at extremities); quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance:* Augustinian Hermits (17th-century inscription); T. Norton (ink stamp on title, inscription on pastedown: "T. Norton. Pte. de Lima 13 Dec. 1841. Affe. de Fomellos"); Sotheby's London, 23 April 1987, lot 185; Frank Streeter (his sale, Christie's New York 16 April 2007, lot 228).

\$80,000-120,000





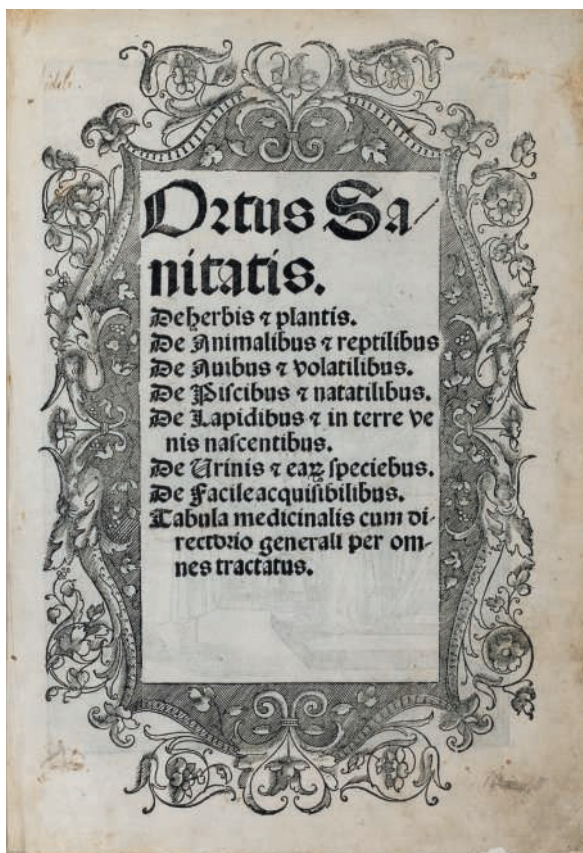
**396**

HILL, John (ca 1714–1775). *The Vegetable System. Or, a series of experiments, and observations tending to explain the internal structure, and the life of plants; their growth, and propagation; the number, proportion, and disposition of their constituent parts; with the true course of their juices; the formation of the embryo, the construction of the seed, and the encrease from that state to perfection. Including a new Anatomy of Plants. The Whole from Nature only.* London: the author, 1759–1773, 1786, 1774–1775.

**The largest botanical publication of the eighteenth century and very rare complete. The Lowther-Plesch-de Belder copy.** In first edition except for volume 23 (this a later issue by the author's widow). "The Vegetable System is of great importance because it gave for the first time in the vernacular a comprehensive treatment of the plant kingdom, on a lavish scale and with colored illustrations, adopting the Linnaean generic names and introducing binary nomenclature. The first volume (1759) is still in the old [i.e. pre-Linnaean] style, but from the second volume onward [...] Linnaean binomials are used, although the sexual system is not followed [...] Volume 5 contains 'observations on a natural method, so far as it regards the connection of the classes.' Hill's natural system was well worth studying but his voice remained unheard... Hill was perhaps erratic and unconvincing... but he was one of the first to rebel against Linnaeus's artificial system and essentialist classification" (Stafleu, *Linnaeus*). It is clear from the first title that Hill had no intention of continuing the work and it was the patronage of John Stuart, third Earl of Bute which enabled such an ambitious publication to continue for over fifteen years. Lord Bute began the laying out of Kew Gardens in 1760, with Hill as his adviser, and he probably contributed extensively to the text of *The Vegetable System*. Financial disputes between the two men arose, resulting eventually in Hill's bankruptcy and death in 1775. His widow, Lady Hill's Address to the Public (1788) bitterly attacks Lord Bute and a thorough account is given in Henrey II, pp. 103–108. *Great Flower Books*, p. 59; Henrey II, pp. 103–108 and III, no. 832; Nissen BBI 886; Plesch sale, Part 2 348; Pritzel 4070; Stafleu, *Linnaeus*, p. 210; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 2772.

26 volumes, folio (458 x 281 mm). *Collation*: Vols. 1–21 containing 1,246 engraved plates (vol. 14, plate 10 supplied from another copy since 1997) all but two (vol. 1, plate 8, vol. 16, plate 39) hand-colored. Vols. 22–26 containing 300 uncolored engraved plates, in all 1,546 plates. According to the title of vol. 2, part 1: "With figures of all the plants; designed and engraved by the author". (Vol. 6: L2 torn and a numeral lost at top, vol. 10: 2 small tears in plate 53, vol. 13: tiny hole in plate 27, vol. 14: plate 53 stained, plate 60 torn, vol. 17: plate 16 stained. Some show-through, occasional foxing and offsetting.) *Binding*: Volumes 1–21 bound in contemporary calf, gilt, sides with gilt stamp "Lowther" within a wreath of oak leaves beneath a coronet, spines in eight compartments, red and black morocco gilt-lettered labels (some joints cracked despite hinge repairs); volumes 21–26 bound to match in calf, spines gilt (without the "Lowther" stamp). *Provenance*: Henry Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale (1818–1876, subsequently Hugh Cecil Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale; bookplate); Mrs. Leyel, sold by the Society of Herbalists (sold Sotheby's, 7 July 1958); Arpad Plesch (bookplate; sold, Sotheby's London, 17 November 1975, lot 348); Robert de Belder (sold Sotheby's London, 27 April 1987, lot 150); "An Important Botanical Library" Part I (sold Christie's New York, 4 June 1997, lot 64).

\$100,000–150,000



397

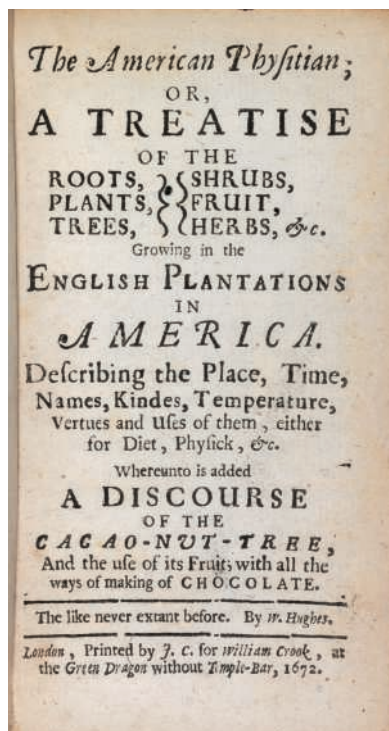
HORTUS SANITATUS. *Ortus Sanitatis. De herbis & plantis. De Animalibus & reptilibus.* Venice: Bernardinus Benalius & Johannes de Tridino alias Tacuinus, 1511.

**The fifth edition of the Latin text; the first edition printed in Italy.**

The blocks are reverse copies of Johann Prüss's c.1496 Strasbourg copies of the woodcuts in the first edition, printed in Mainz by Jacob Meydenbach in 1491. Two full-page cuts depict physicians in consultation, one based on that in Ketham's *Fascicolo di medicina*, the other repeated from a 1504 Venice edition of Guillelmus de Saliceto, *Chirurgia*. Original to this edition, as a supplement to the section *De urinis*, is the pseudo-Galen tract *De facile acquisibilibus*. Composition was divided between Benalius's and Tacuinus's shops, the former setting 30 of the quires, and the latter 28. The fine four-part title-page border with dolphins was part of Tacuinus's stock, first used by him a few months earlier for his edition of Vitruvius. Mortimer calls it "one of the most influential pieces of [book] ornamentation of the sixteenth century," being copied in several formats by many other Renaissance printers. Adams H-1016; Durling 2468; Essling 1723; Hunt 1:12; Mortimer *Italian* 238; Nissen *BBJ* 2368; Sander 3470.

Chancery folio (301 x 203 mm). Double column, 53 lines + headline; initial spaces with guides; title-page border, more than 1000 column-width woodcuts, and three full-page cuts, two of which within handsome white-on-black borders. 367 (of 368) leaves, lacking only the final blank. (G2 supplied from a shorter copy with extended margin, neatly repaired tear on A1, scattered water stains, sheets S3.4 and T2.5 naturally browned, embossed stamp on f3.) Later vellum; edges plain. *Provenance*: Kenneth K. Mackenzie (his 1934 bequest to:) Horticultural Society of New York (bequest bookplate); Robert de Belder (en bloc purchase of HSNY books); "An Important Botanical Library" (Christie's New York, 4 June 1997, lot 69); Joseph Freilich (bookplate).

\$12,000–18,000



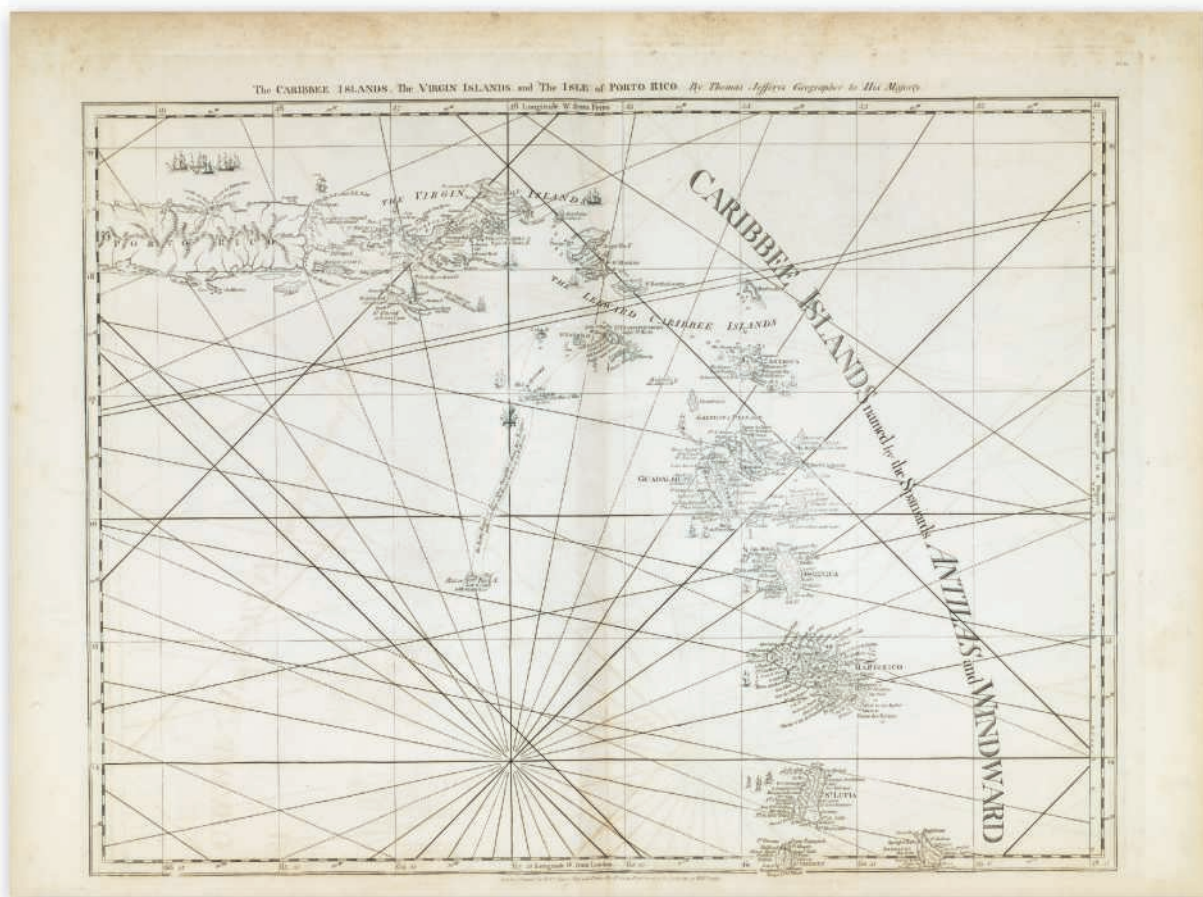
398

HUGHES, William (fl. 1665–1683). *The American Physitian; or, a treatise of the roots, plants, trees, shrubs, fruit, herbs Growing in the English Plantations in America whereunto is added a discourse of the cacao-nut-tree, and the use of its fruit; with all the ways of making of chocolate, etc.* London: J[ames] C[ottrell] for William Crook, 1672.

**The first edition. Rare:** according to RBH and ABPC only two copies have appeared at auction in at least the last forty years. Hughes compiled the work from first-hand experience gained "whilst I abode in the West-Indies, and especially in the Island of Jamaica" (p.1). Beyond his descriptions of potatoes, maize, bananas, avocados, chili peppers, watermelons, and prickly pears, Hughes devotes a section to chocolate: how to drink it, and its health-giving properties. After his return from the West Indies, in about 1652, Hughes worked, probably as a gardener, for the dowager Viscountess Conway at Ragley in Warwickshire (ODNB). ESTC R16182; Henry 203; Sabin 33605; Wing H-3332.

12mo (141 x 80mm). (Lacks preliminary blank, 7 leaves closely trimmed along fore-edge, H7 just clipped, some browning.) Contemporary blind-ruled sheep (rebacked).

\$6,000–9,000



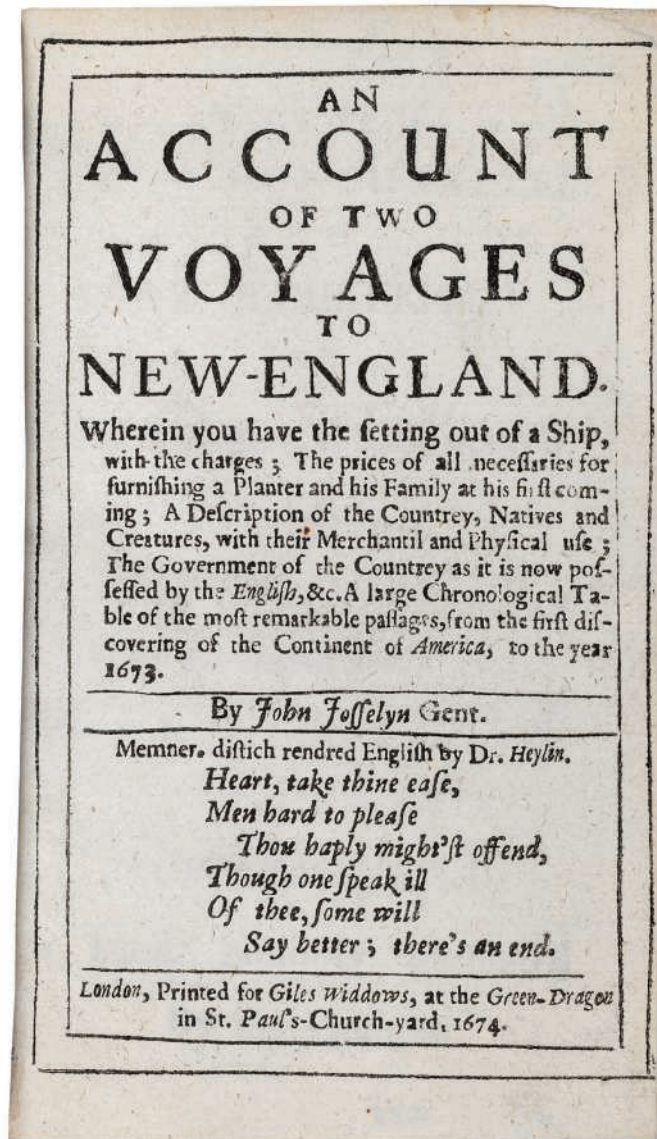
399

JEFFERYS, Thomas (d.1771). *Neptune Occidental. A Compleat Pilot for the West-Indies, including the British Channel, Bay of Biscay, and all the Atlantic Islands*. London: for R. Wayer and J. Bennett, 1778 [maps dated 1777-1781].

**A rare early edition of Jefferys' Pilot.** According to ABPC only one copy of any early editions of this work has sold at auction in the past 40 years (the 1783 edition, Sotheby's, 27 January 1976, lot 441). Various issues of the *Pilot* were issued by Sayer and Bennett and Laurie and Whittle into the 19th-century. Sabin only cites editions printed in 1788 or later. See Sabin 35956.

Folio (548 x 391 mm). 25 engraved maps and charts dated February 1775 on stubs comprising: one printed on 3 sheets ("A New Hydrographical Survey of the British Channel, with Part of the Atlantic Ocean as far as Cape Clear," 7 May 1781), one printed on 2 sheets ("An Accurate Chart of the Bay of Biscay with the Soundings taken in 1756 & 1757," 20 February 1777, 21 folding, 2 single sheet [all dated 20 February 1775 except one undated], (inner margin of title-renewed, some browning and spotting). Modern half brown calf to style, contemporary marbled boards (boards lightly rubbed).

\$20,000-30,000



400

JOSSLYN, John (active 1630-1675). *New-Englands Rarities discovered: in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of that Country*. London: G. Widdowes, 1672.

**The first edition of the earliest natural history of New England; a copy with distinguished provenance.** Josselyn's work is "the earliest work on the natural history and Indian remedies of New England" (Vail), much of it forming a description of herbal remedies among the Indians. The 'Description of an Indian Squa' with an accompanying poem, praising black beauty above white, occurs on pp. 99-102. The author had accompanied his father to New England in 1638; in 1663 he made a second visit, joining his brother in Maine for almost eight and a half years (see also lot 401). ESTC R20038; Howes J-255; Sabin 36674; Vail *Frontier* 160; Wing J-1093.

Small octavo (138 x 82mm). One woodcut plate, woodcut illustrations. With initial blank and final advertisement leaf (restoration to title, first text leaf and folding plate, some chips and short tears at sheet edges, some pale browning, closely trimmed with some headlines shaved). Modern crimson morocco gilt, all edges gilt, by Rivieré (rebacked preserving original spine). *Provenance*: James Gamble Rogers (1867-1947, American architect best known for his commissions at Yale and Columbia; bookplate); Leonard Woods Labaree (1897-1980, American editor and Yale historian of the Colonial Era; bookplate); Samuel Eliot Morison (1887-1976, renowned American historian; bookplate).

\$8,000-12,000

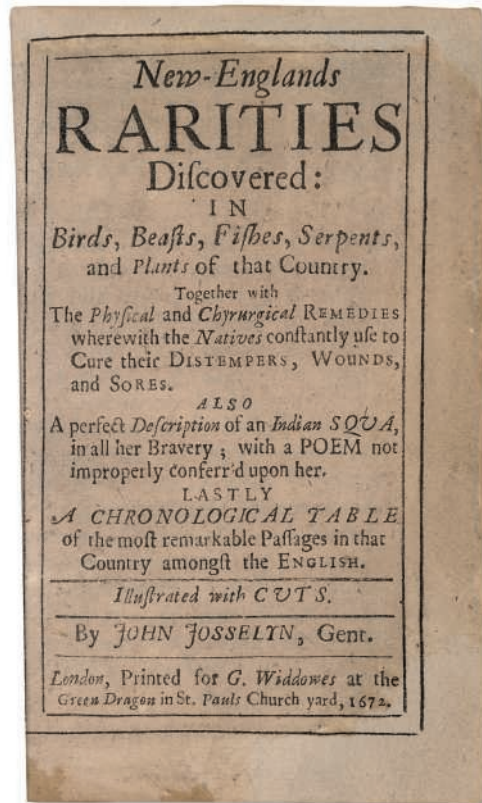
401

JOSSLYN, John (active 1630-1675). *An Account of Two Voyages to New-England. Chronological Observations of America, from the year of the World to the year of Christ, 1673*. London: Giles Widdows, 1674.

**The first edition of one of the earliest works on the flora and fauna of New England and the Middle Atlantic states.** Josselyn, a gentleman traveler trained as a physician and surgeon, first visited New England in 1638-1639, and returned again for a longer stay from 1663 to 1671. He published only two volumes (see also previous lot); *An Account of Two Voyages* "is the more ambitious work: it is a rather strange compound of scientific lore, suggestions for settlers, bits of local history, and much general observation" (DAB). The work comments on the medical uses and abuses of various flora and fauna, including tobacco. "Josselyn included many medical and surgical observations with his American botanical descriptions, and also provided one of the best contemporary English accounts of New Netherland" (Streeter II, lot 635). Alden & Landis 674/105; Arents II:323; Church 627; Cox *Travel* II:71; ESTC R20234; Field 780; Howes J-254 ("c"); Sabin 36672; Stevens *Nuggets* 1567; Vail *Frontier* 162; Wing J-1091.

2 parts in one, octavo (142 x 86mm). Publisher's woodcut device on A1r (rust-hole on D3). 18th-century English gilt-ruled calf, gilt-decorated on spine, morocco lettering-piece (restoration to joints, light rubbing).

\$8,000-12,000



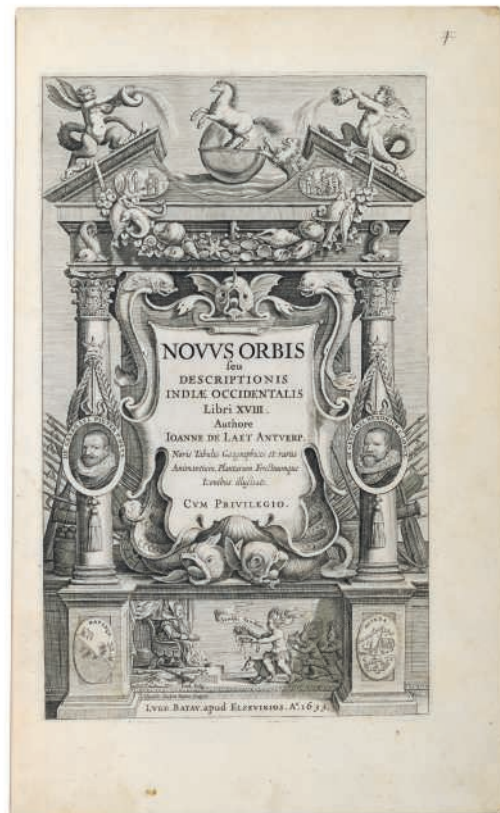
402

LAET, Johannes de (1593-1649). *Novus Orbis, seu descriptionis Indiae occidentalis*. Leiden: Elzevir, 1633.

**The first Edition in Latin.** "One of the most famous contemporary descriptions of the natural history of the New World. The work was highly praised a century later by Charlevoix, attesting to its accuracy [...] Winsor referred to Laet's book as the standard seventeenth-century work on New Netherland" (Streeter I: lot 37). This edition includes four regional American maps first published in the enlarged second edition of 1630. The "Nova Anglia" map, showing the coast and inland areas from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, is the first printed map to mention the name Manhattan, here spelled "Manbattes." Many of the maps served as prototypes for later Dutch maps of the region; The translation from the Dutch was probably made by Laet himself. Alden & Landis 633/65; Borba de Moraes p. 451; Burden 229-232; Cumming *Southeast* 34; Phillips 1149; Sabin 38557; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p. 105; Willems 382.

Folio (349 x 219mm). Half-title, engraved architectural title, 14 engraved double-page maps by Hessel Gerritsz (the third possibly supplied), numerous woodcut illustrations of plants, animals and inhabitants of the New World in text (some occasional browning and spotting, heavier in the last quire). 19th-century brown morocco gilt, edges gilt (rebaked preserving original spine).

\$5,000-8,000





**403**

LESCARBOT, Marc (1570–1642). *Nova Francia: Or the Description of that Part of New France, which is one continent with Virginia. Described in the three late Voyages and Plantation made by Monsieur de Monts, Monsieur du Pont-Grané, and Monsieur de Poutrincourt, into three countries called by the French men La Cadie, lying to the Southwest of Cape Breton.* Translated by Pierre Erondelle. London: [Eliot's Court Press for] George Bishop, 1609.

“The first detailed map devoted to Canada and by far the most accurate available at the time” (Burden).

**The first edition in English, first issue.** The map, the same as that issued with the French-language edition of the same year, predates Champlain’s by three years and accompanies the first published history of the French settlements in America. Lescarbot was a Protestant lawyer who spent more than a year in America as part of the expedition that founded Port Royal in Nova Scotia, arriving in 1606. The book was published to encourage settlement in the New World. “The map extends up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Indian village *Hochelaga*, or Montreal as we now know it. The first trading post in Canada, founded in 1600 at *Tadousac*, is shown at the mouth of the *R. de Saguenay* and just next to that is the River *Lesquemini* mistakenly named in reverse. *Kebec* is shown here for the first time on a printed map in its Micmac form, meaning the narrows of the river... During the second New England voyage Marc Lescarbot was left in charge of the Port Royal colony. The New England coastline on this map closely follows Champlain’s manuscript of the area which is dated 1607, and now resides at the Library of Congress” (Burden 157). The map is here in the first issue, with “I. de Sable” written horizontally. Alden & Landis 609/68; Borba de Moraes I:406–7; Church 341; Field 916; Harrisse 19; Sabin 40175; STC 15491; Vail *Frontier* 16.

Small quarto (177 x 131mm). Engraved folding map: “Figure de la Terre Nevve, Grand Riviere de Canada, et côtes de l’Ocean en la Nouvelle France” (445 x 188 mm) (repaired tear crossing lower border). (First leaf [blank save for a fleuron] in facsimile, a few repairs to title and first two preliminary leaves affecting a few letters.) Dark green morocco gilt, edges gilt, by Sangorski and Sutcliffe (light wear to upper joint, upper endpaper becoming loose). *Provenance:* Boies Penrose (both bookplates; his sale part I, Sotheby’s London, 7 June 1971, lot 139); Frank S. Streeter (his sale, Christie’s New York, 16 April, 2007, lot 322).

\$150,000–200,000



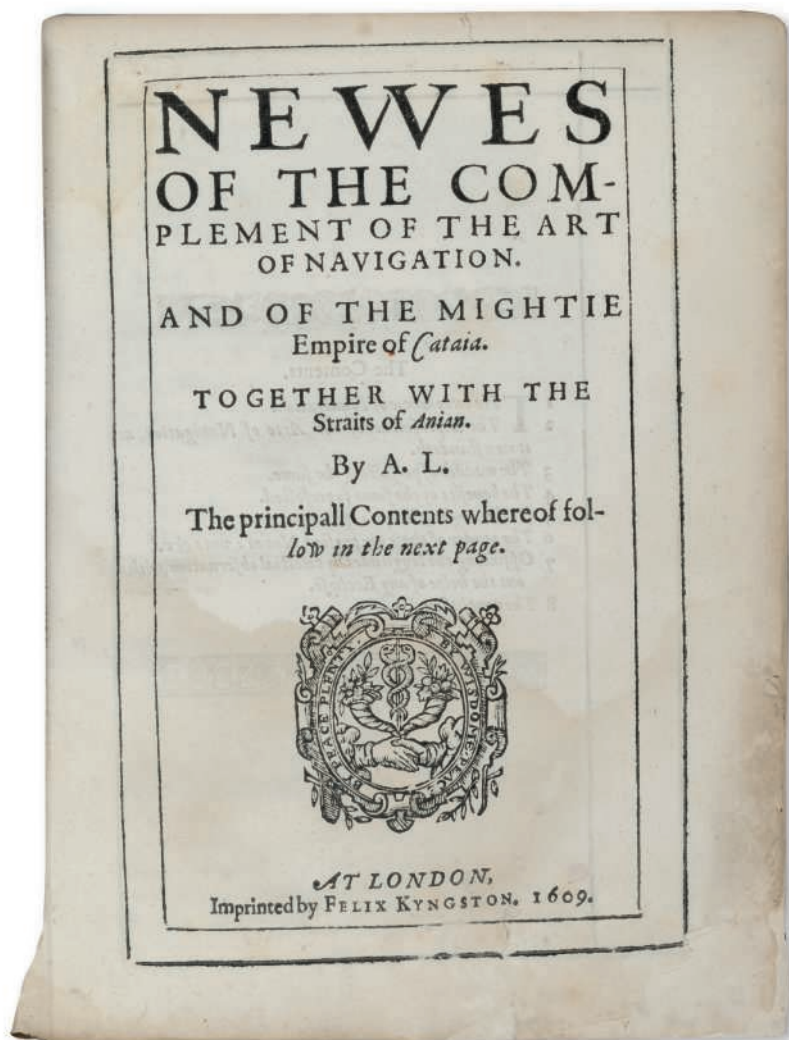
404

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van (1563–1611). *Itinerario Voyage ofte Schipvaert naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien*. Amsterdam: Cornelis Claesz., 1596–1595.

**The rare first edition in Dutch, colored in an early hand, of “this inestimable book, a treasure of all the learning respecting the East and West Indies”** (Sabin). The *Itinerario* is one of the most important early travel books, apparently used by ships sailing to India from Holland. It includes accurate sailing directions to the East Indies and many translations of Spanish and Portuguese documents on geography. Part III comprises an interesting account of America. Jan Linschoten was in Goa in 1583–89, and travelled with Willem Barents in the Arctic in 1594–95. Sabin 41356; Church 252; Borba de Moraes pp.486–7; Muller *America* 2185.

3 parts in one volume, folio (296 x 185mm). 4 section titles, including both issues of the title to part II, each title decorated with hand-colored engraved vignettes, that to part III with the twin-hemisphere world map by Jodocus Hondius (Shirley 182), full-page engraved portrait of Linschoten, engraved map of the world by Jan Baptist Vrient (Shirley 192), 5 folding maps by Arnold and Hendrik van Rangren, 36 double-page or folding plates, mostly of costumes, and coastal profiles by Johannes and Baptist van Denteau, after Linschoten, all colored in a near-contemporary hand with occasional touches of gold. Part 3 bound before part 2. Part 3 in the first state with the collation of quire G differing from Church: rather than Church's G8, this copy with two quires, G4 and sss4 (as in the NYPL copy) with sss4 bound at the end of the work (some separations or tears at the folds, many with associated repairs on verso, occasional tears crossing image, some with associated old repairs, some light chipping to green, occasional light browning). 17th-century vellum, panelled in gilt (recased, some soiling, ties frayed, end papers and guards renewed); quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: Spanghen (17th-century ownership inscription on title and front free endpaper); sold Sotheby's New York, 26 June 1998, lot 595; Bruce McKinney (bookplate; his sale, Bloomsbury, 3 December 2009, lot 50).

\$150,000–200,000



405

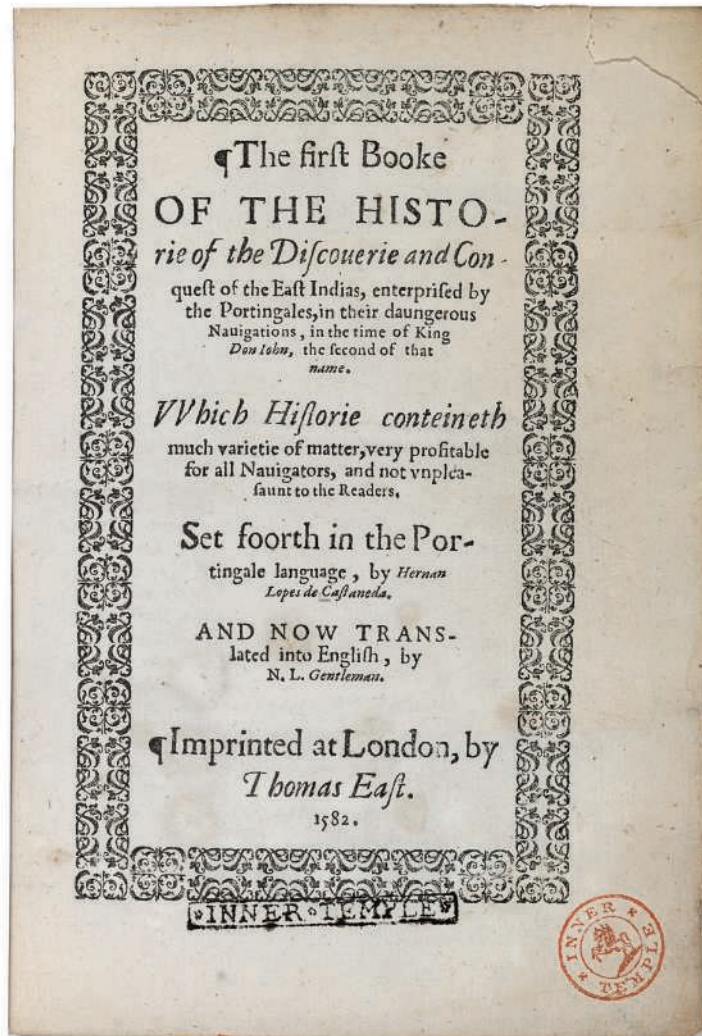
LINTON, Anthony (fl.1609). *Newes of the complement of the art of navigation*. London: Felix Kyngston, 1609.

**The first edition of this rare and important work:** according to ABPC only one other copy has appeared at auction in the last 35 years (Christie's London, 30 May 1984, lot 159). Linton was chaplain to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, who served as High Admiral from 1585-1618. He includes summaries of various works on the art of navigation, including discussions of Drake, Gilbert, and "Sir Thomas Candish" (i.e. Cavendish). He also discusses Edward Wright's critique of Plancius' world map, which failed to document Drake's discovery and English claim on New Albion (i.e. present-day California). Linton "wrote a curious little treatise on the importance of navigation to England, of ways and means of finding a passage 'to Cathay', and of navigational problems. If he was a charlatan there is at least a sincerity of expression in many parts of his book that shows that he did have the country's nautical interests at heart ... he pointed out that in navigation position-finding was still imperfect" (D.W. Waters, *The Art of Navigation in England in Elizabethan and Early Stuart Times*, p.274). Church 343; JCB II, 63; Sabin 41385 (never having seen a copy).

Small quarto (185 x 135 mm). Title-page and text printed within double-rule border. (A few leaves at the beginning and end frayed with minor loss to lower corner, dampstained.) Contemporary limp vellum (some staining and wear); blue half morocco folding case. *Provenance:* Bruce McKinney (bookplate; his sale, Bloomsbury, 3 December 2009, lot 64).

\$28,000-35,000





406

LOPES DE CASTANHEDA, Fernão (ca 1501–1560). *The first Booke of the Historie of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indias, enterprised by the Portingales, in their dangerous Navigations, in the time of King Don John, the second of that name.* Translated from the Spanish by N[icholas] L[ichfield]. London: Thomas East, 1582.

**The first edition in English. A fine copy of this rare work.** “Although relating principally to the Portuguese in India, China, and the East Indies (where Lopes de Castanheda lived for twenty years), this work contains interesting particulars of the Portuguese conquest of Brazil. The first book [all that was published] treats only the early part of Lopes de Castanheda’s history, but it is the part most important in American history, as it includes Cabral’s voyage [his discovery of Brazil in 1500] and others. Nothing more of the first book was ever printed in English or Spanish. Nicholas Lichfield, who dedicated the book to Sir Francis Drake... probably was Thomas Nicholas, the well-known translator of the Tudor era. This English edition is very rare.” (Hill 1035). Alden & Landis 582/54; Borba de Moraes I:166; Palau IV:262; Sabin 11391; Stevens *Nuggets* I:123; STC 16806; Streeter sale I:26.

Quarto (194 x 135mm). With the colophon leaf. Mostly black letter. Woodcut title-border, woodcut initials (small tear with loss upper corner of title-page, some light spotting and staining). 19th-century brown calf for the Inner Temple Library, upper cover with a central gilt Pegasus ornament. *Provenance:* Herbert Jacob Esqr. of St. Stephens in Kent (armorial bookplate); Inner Temple Library (bookplate and library stamps to title-page, opening leaf, and final blank); sold Sotheby’s, 26 November 1996, lot 206; Bruce McKinney (bookplate; his sale, Bloomsbury, 3 December 2009, lot 42).

\$28,000–35,000



#### 407

MARITIME SKETCHBOOK – SHEPHARD, Benjamin (fl. 1870s). Manuscript sketchbook of the H.M.S. *Challenger* Expedition, 1872–1874.

35 leaves, including illustrated title-page and 34 ink and watercolor illustrations, nearly all in full color. Oblong folio, 35pp., 245 x 315mm, contemporary wrappers (backed in tape, some wear); green cloth folding case.

*Provenance:* William Gurling (inscription on inner cover: “William Gurling. H.M.S. Challenger. Sydney. Australia.”); Joseph Welles Henderson (d. 2007, founder, Philadelphia Maritime Museum).

**A unique, important and accomplished visual record of the journey of the H.M.S. Challenger – the greatest of all oceanic expeditions.** Shephard’s watercolors are the work of a skilled and observant amateur. He executed these between January 1873 and February 1874, his subjects accounting for a third of the expedition that Howgego described as “the most detailed and extensive examination of the world’s oceans in the history of exploration.”

Benjamin Shephard was a cooper who served the entirety of the voyage of the H.M.S. *Challenger*, from November 1872 through May 1876. He was born at Brixton in Surrey in 1841, entered the Navy in 1862, and died in Australia from tuberculosis in 1887. Each sketch, measuring approximately 6x9¼ inches, features a view of the ship framed in a garter bearing a caption. The views include St. Thomas, Bermuda, Halifax, Capetown, Prince Edward Island, Crozet Island, Kerguelen Island, and McDonald Island, as well as non-coastal scenes of violent storms, and Antarctic icebergs.

J. Welles Henderson speculates that Shephard must have created two other sketchbooks to cover the beginning and end of the *Challenger’s* expedition, but to date, no other sketchbooks are known. In 1972, on the centennial of the *Challenger’s* launch, the Philadelphia Maritime Museum published a facsimile volume of the sketchbook, with an introduction by Henderson and Harris B. Stewart, an oceanographer and member of the Maritime Museum’s Underwater Advisory Board. They both note that the drawings are “a delightful artistic postscript to the volumes already written about what is still considered the greatest of all oceanographic expeditions” (p.[3]). [Boxed with:] STEWART, Harris B. and J. Welles HENDERSON. *Challenger Sketchbook. B. Shephard’s Sketchbook of the H.M.S. Challenger Expedition 1872-1874*. Philadelphia: Philadelphia Maritime Museum, 1972.

(2)

\$80,000–120,000



408



409

#### 408

MONARDES, Nicolas (1512–1588). *Joyfull Newes Out of the New-found Worlde. Wherein are declared, the rare and singular vertues of diuers Herbs, Trees, Plantes, Oyles & Stones, with their applications, as well to the use of Phisicke, as of Chirurgery...* Also the portrature of the said Hearbs... Wherunto are added three other bookes treating of the Beazaar Stone, the herb Escuerconera, the properties of Iron and Steele in Medicine, and the benefit of Snow. London: E. Allde, by the assigne of Bonham Norton, 1596.

**The third edition in English, translated by John Frampton (fl. 1577–1596) from several important Spanish treatises by Monardes, a physician of Seville.** In addition to describing the uses and cultivation of quinine, sassafras, cassava, rhubarb, ginger, Monardes “was the first physician to write of the vegetable poison curare, and his lengthy description of an even more famous American plant introduced to Europe the name ‘tabaco’ and ‘nicotain’...” (Norman). The additional treatises on the medical properties of the bezoar stone, iron and steel and snow appeared first in English in the 1580 edition. Arents 24A; Church 253; ESTC S112807; Hunt 173; Nissen *BBI Supplement* 1397nc; NLM/Durling 3221; Norman 1535; Wellcome 4397.

Four parts in one volume, quarto (180 x 131mm). Roman and black letter types, general and one sectional title-page with woodcut typographical border, 12 woodcuts in the text (three full-page) illustrating herbs and plants, including the preliminary leaf with large signature mark “A” (lacking the first leaf, a blank save the signature mark, L2 marginal tear crossing text, pale marginal dampstaining in final quire, some browning). 19th-century gilt-ruled calf (some rubbing and wear at extremities).

\$6,000–9,000

PROPERTY FROM THE ESTATE OF URSULA SPRINGER

#### 409

MÜNSTER, Sebastian (1489–1552). *Cosmographiae universalis lib. VI.* Basel: Heinrich Petri, 1550.

**The definitive edition: the first to include David Kandel’s important world map and the first of Münster’s works to include the town views.** The Latin and the German versions were both published in 1550. Alden and Landis 550/27; Sabin 51379; Shirley 92.

Folio (316 x 210mm). Title-page within woodcut border and with woodcut portrait of Münster on verso; 14 double-page woodcut maps including 2 world maps (the first, by David Kandel, showing the New World) and a map of the Americas; 40 woodcut double-page town views; a double-page woodcut of sea and land monsters; approximately 75 other maps and views in the text; and 900 small further woodcuts in text (some repeated); printer’s device on last page (title re-hinged, some pale corner dampstain which is heavier in book 3, intermittent toning and minor stains, scattered old small repairs along top margin affecting headlines on 2 leaves, small repair to verso of Swabia map, marginal repair to Sea Monsters on 2L3, Rome view with 2 closed tears, last leaf with repaired tear and pen trials). Vellum over boards, gilt-lettered spine label (minor soiling, turn-ins lifting, removed bookplate). *Provenance:* some early Latin marginalia.

\$6,000–9,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

**410**

NIEREMBERG, Juan Eusebio (1595–1658). *Historia Naturae, Maxime Perigrinae, Libris XVI. Distincta*. Antwerp: Plantin, 1635.

**The first edition of this richly illustrated natural history.**

Nieremberg was born in Madrid and entered the Jesuit order. He became professor of natural history at the Imperial College of Madrid, and wrote many books known for their elegance of style and vivid descriptions. The present work is an account of the natural world, particularly important for its depictions of animals of North America, including Mexico, and the East Indies. There are fine early descriptions of the bison, the cassowary, birds of paradise, snakes, etc.. Alden & Landis 635/94; Brunet IV:76; Nissen ZBI 2974; Palau 190738; Sabin 55268; Wood, p.493 (“a classic work of some value describing a medley of animals, plants and minerals ... some of them new to the zoological science of the day. This volume is becoming quite rare.”)

Folio (370 x 229mm). Engraved printer’s vignette on title, 70 woodcut illustrations in text; an ink drawing of a flower tipped in at p.358 (some occasional marginal worming sometimes catching letters, light browning). Contemporary paneled and blindstamped sheep over wooden boards, brass clasps and catches (rubbed and with a small adhesion and stain on front cover). *Provenance:* Joannis Baptist. Leitz, Carthusian (inscription on title).

\$3,000–5,000



**411**

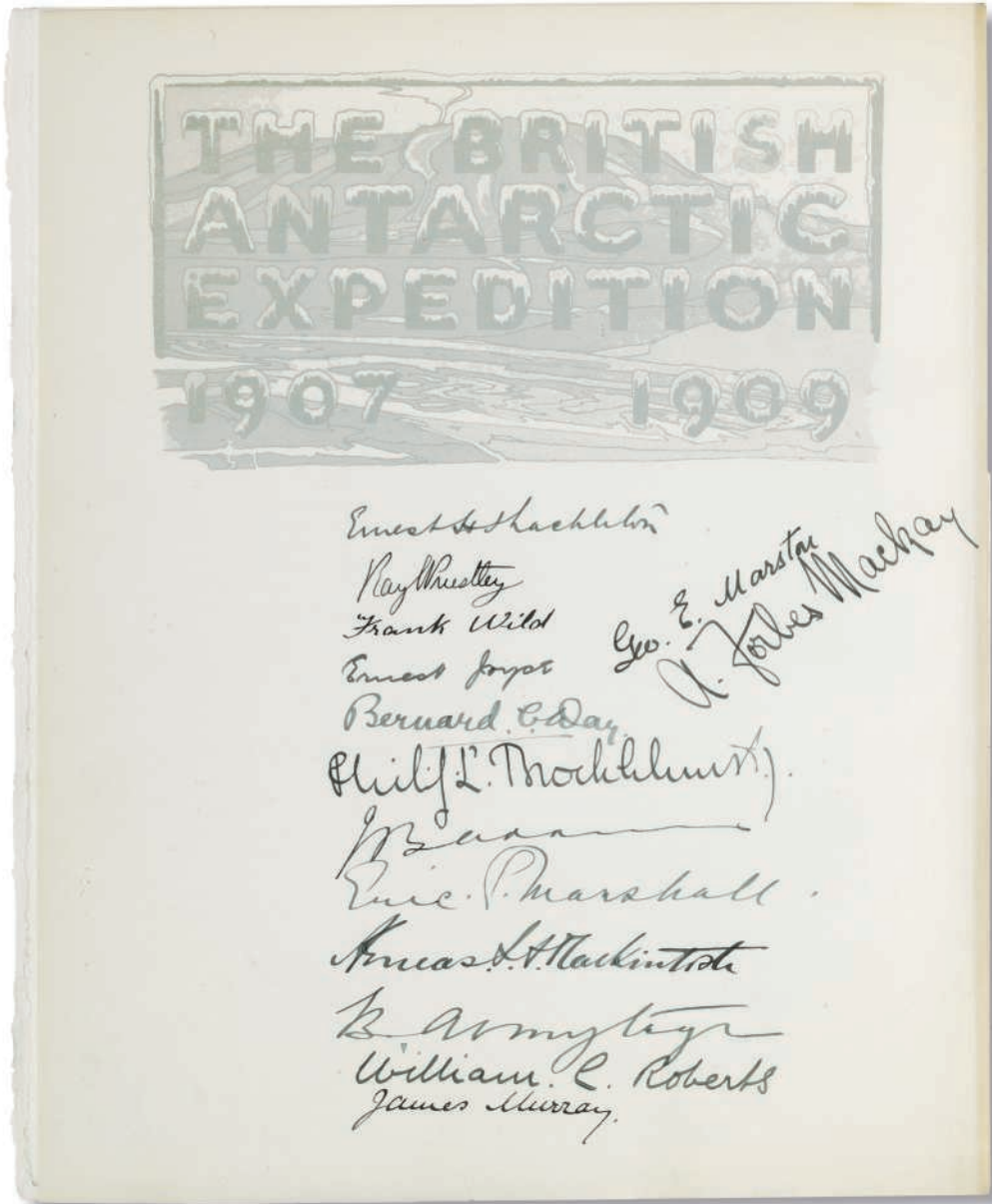
PARKINSON, John (1567–1650). *Paradisus in sole Paradisus Terrestris. Or a Garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers*. London: Humfrey Lownes and Robert Young, 1629.

**The first edition of the first important English treatise on horticulture, from the library of 17th-century horticulturalist John Rea.** Parkinson was apothecary and botanist to Charles I. Of

the nearly 1000 plants described in the *Paradisus*, which treats in detail the flower garden, kitchen garden and orchard, a large number grew in Parkinson’s own garden at Long Acre. The book is filled with references to contemporary botanists and gardeners, and it provides one of the best single sources of information on gardening practices and styles in early 17th-century England, “in such a delightful, homey style that gardeners cherish it to the present day” (Hunt). ESTC S115360; Henry 282; Hunt 215; Nissen BBI 1489; Pritzel 6933; STC 19300.

Folio (321 x 204mm). Woodcut title with elaborate scene of the Garden of Eden, signed “A Switzer”, 108 full-page woodcuts each with numerous figures of plants, the plates of tulips faintly hand-colored, one full-page woodcut of garden designs, 3 small text woodcuts, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials. (Marginal restoration to title, first text leaf, and three leaves at end occasionally just touching text or image, several corners renewed and a few other marginal repairs.) Full green crushed levant morocco gilt, original calf covers stamped “IOHN REA” mounted as front and back doublures, edges gilt, by Rivieré (spine lightly sunned). *Provenance:* John Rea (d.1681, English horticulturalist, author of *Flora or, A Complete Florilege*, 1665; binding, name in gold ink on \*\*6v; Sawyer catalogue 214, 1953); Thomas Wall (early ownership signature on \*\*6v); John Charrington, The Grange (bookplate).

\$3,000–5,000



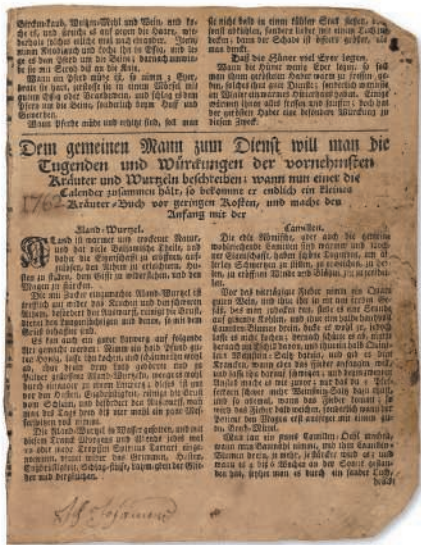
412

SHACKLETON, Ernest Henry, Sir (1874-1922). *The Heart of the Antarctic. Being the story of the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909*. London: William Heinemann, 1909.

**The deluxe issue of the first edition, number 11 of 300 copies signed by all the members of the shore party.** "The most luxurious publication ever to have appeared during the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration" (Taurus). This copy with the corrected (2nd state) of the "Supplement," with 16 signatures (Mackintosh and the 15 members of the shore party) on two pages in the "Supplement." Conrad p.148; Renard 1446; Rosove 305.A2; Spence 1096; Taurus 57.

3 volumes [including supplement *The Antarctic Book Winter Quarters 1907-09*], quarto (269 x 225mm). Titles to vols I & II in brown and black. 4 double-page plates, 6 etched plates by George Marston, 18 mounted color plates including 16 after George Marston, 1 folding panorama and 3 folding lithographic maps in pocket at back of vol.II, illustrations throughout. Volumes I-II: original vellum, upper covers with gilt-stamped penguin, spines gilt-lettered, top edges gilt, others uncut (covers bowing, a few pale stains); volume III: original vellum-backed boards, spines gilt-lettered, top edges gilt, others uncut (faint rubbing to extremities, tiny patchy of abrasion to upper cover of 'Supplement', hinges splitting in vol. II).

\$18,000-25,000



413

SAUER, Johann Christoph (often called Christopher, 1695-1798), editor and compiler. [*Kurzgefasstes Kräuter-Buch*,] in German. [*The Compendious Herbal*.] [Germantown, PA: Christopher Sauer, 1761-1777.]

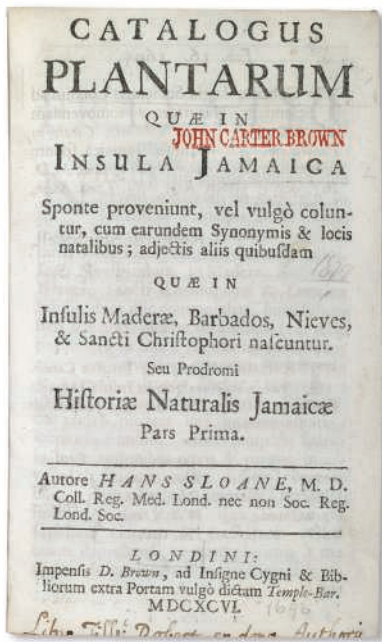
**A very scarce complete copy of the first herbal written and published in America,** compiled by Sauer by assembling and binding the herbal appendixes of his Almanacs for 1762-1778 (*Der Hoch-Deutsch-Amerianische Calender*). Rare: according to online databases, this is the only copy to appear at auction in at least the last fifty years; no copies of it as a separate volume recorded in OCLC/WorldCat. Christa Wells, author of one of the few scholarly studies of the herbal, located only three copies (locations not identified). Sauer intended his remedies to be used in the homes of Pennsylvania German immigrants, and based his text on previous works, most notably Swiss physician Theodor Zwinger's *Vollkommenes Kräuter-Buch*, which had been distributed through German booksellers in America by Leipzig publisher Johann Friedrich Gleditschen (itself based on various earlier sources; see *Pennsylvania Germans: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Simon J. Bronner & Joshua R. Brown, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 2017, pp. 350-351). Sauer was also a druggist, thus his book of home remedies served further as a strategic business enterprise.

“Right at the beginning of the project, in the heading of the first installment, Sauer clearly stated that this was a serialized herbal; when it was completed, his readers could separate

out the parts and bind them together as a book and therefore have a ‘small herbal for little cost.’ Several of these bound herbals have survived. The book, which started out with an initial title page, gradually assumed the name of the *Kurzgefasstes Kräuter-Buch* (Compendious Herbal). *Kurzgefasstes* can also be translated as ‘compact,’ in the same sense that *Reader's Digest* is, and when set against the monumentality of the truly huge Zwinger herbal with well over a thousand entries, Sauer's is indeed compact” (William Woys Weaver, *Sauer's Herbal Cures: America's First Book of Botanic Healing, 1762-1778*, New York: Routledge, 2001, p.7). The herbal, and almanac in which it originally appeared, was completed the year before Sauer's property was confiscated by American authorities who suspected him of being a Loyalist. He had barely finished printing the index to the herbal before being taken into custody. Some contend that he was not shit down for his political views, but because he was the main competitor to Benjamin Franklin. Fortunately, the herbal was finished before this upheaval.

Quarto (211 x 162mm). 136, [2] pages, numbered in ink by an early owner. Woodcut view of Montreal on p.8 (some dampstaining and browning, fore-edge of first leaf chipped with loss of a few terminal letters, fore-edge of last leaf crudely repaired, other creasing to fore-edges). Contemporary stitched-and-sewn plain wrappers (worn); quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: Jacob Zoillner? (early ownership signature).

\$6,000-9,000



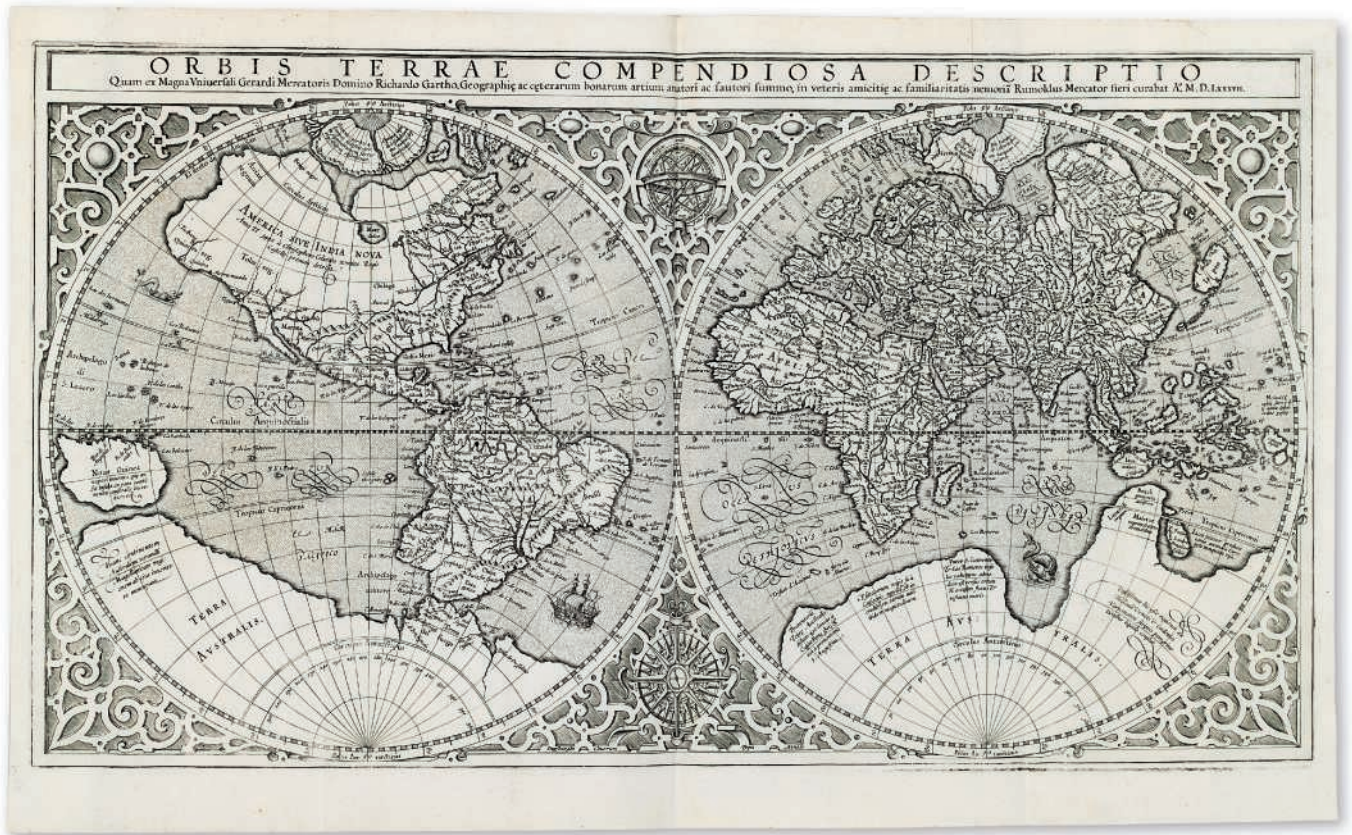
414

SLOANE, Hans (1660-1753). *Catalogus plantarum quae in insula Jamaica sponte proveniunt ... quae in insulis Madera;, Barbados, Nieves & Sancti Christophori nascuntur*. London: D. Brown, 1696.

**A rare presentation copy of the first edition, inscribed by the author.** Sloane went to Jamaica in 1687 as physician to Christopher Monck, second Duke of Albermarle and Governor of Jamaica, and collected plants on his return to England after the Duke's death in 1688. “The author of this catalogue doth not present the reader with titles of plants collected out of other men's writings, or of which he had only seen dried specimens, but of such as himself saw growing in their native places: among which there are a great multitude of new and non-descript species” (John Ray, contemporary review in *Phil. Trans.*). This copy from the second issue without the imprimatur and dedication. ESTC R27489; Henry I:345; Pritzel 8722; Wing S3998.

Small quarto (158 x 100mm). [12], 232, [44] (closely trimmed, with some headlines shaved.) 19th-century red half morocco, marbled boards; quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance*: ?Tillei Robert (presentation inscription by the author on the title-page, “Liber Tillei Robert ex dono Authoris,” shaved); John Carter Brown Library (inkstamp on title; bookplate; sold Christie's New York, 19 May 2000, lot 269).

\$3,000-5,000



**415**

STRABO (64/63 B.C.–ca.25 A.D.). *Strabonis rerum geographicarum libri XVII. Isaac Casaubonus recensuit ac commentariis illustravit.* Edited by Isaac Casaubon. Geneva: Eustathius Vignon, 1587. [Complete with:]

MERCATOR, Rumold (1545–1599). *Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio.* Geneva, 1587.

**The first edition of this celebrated edition of Strabo, complete with Mercator’s very rare rare world map, one of the most important and influential maps of modern times.** It is Mercator’s only obtainable world map. “Gerard Mercator’s great world map of 1569 was condensed into double hemispherical form 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 1587 map, when found, appears in various issues: with Latin or English text in the bottom margin, with or without text on verso. This copy is a variant of the four issues described by Koeman: without text on verso and without text in the bottom margin. Strabo’s *Geography* is one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises of historical geography, and constitutes the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. Casaubon’s edition is based on four manuscripts, which were in the library of his father-in-law the great Geneva printer and humanist Henri Estienne. Book references: Adams S-1908; Graesse VI:505. Map references: Koeman Me 12; Moreland & Bannister p. 243; Shirley 157; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 146.

Two parts in one volume, folio (348 x 225 mm). Title within a historiated woodcut border, printed in Greek and Latin in double columns. With Mercator’s engraved double-page world map (327 x 538mm), printed within an elaborate strapwork border, and with a printed armillary sphere and compass rose (some minor worming to title and first few leaves). 17th-century green stained vellum over paste-boards, wide border of gilt floral roll tool within two triple fillets of unstained vellum, with central oval gilt coat-of-arms of “Ferdinand Hofman Freyher Herr auf Grevenstein” on sides, flat spine, lettered in upper compartment, edges sprinkled red and blue (lacking silk ties, some minor rubbing). *Provenance:* Ferdinand Hofmann, Freiherr von Grevenstein (imperial councillor; his large bookplate engraved by Lucas Kilian and M. Göndelach on front pastedown and coat-of-arms gilt-blocked on sides); Castle Nikolsburg, Moravia, Princes Dietrichstein; Frank S. Streeter (his sale, Christie’s New York, 17 April 2007, lot 485).

\$20,000–30,000

416

SCHENK, Petrus (1660–1711). *Nova totius Americae tabula*.  
Amsterdam: Petrus Schenk, c.1710.

**A spectacular and extremely rare Schenk wall map of the Americas with five town views.** This map largely derives from Jan Mathysz's set of the continents published c.1655, which were in turn based on Joan Blaeu's world map of 1648 (Shirley 371). There is a single, large open Great Lake and California is shown as an island. The town views are: Nombred Dios (the northern starting point for portage to Panama); Panama; St. Augustine (the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in North America); San Salvadore (Columbus's landing point in 1492); and New York showing a Dutch windmill and a view of Fort Amsterdam. There is also an inset map of the North Pole. The word "Americae" on the title is on a separate pasted strip (as issued). The only other known copies of this map are at Colonial Williamsburg and one on rollers in an anonymous collection. It is one of a set of continental wall maps by Schenk, see the following lot for Asia. Africa is also known but no copies of Europe, if it existed, are known to survive.

Engraved map hand-colored in outline on two joined sheets plus title strip and 5 mounted hand-colored town views, overall image size 821 x 945mm, sheet 848 x 963mm (restoration to edges and along some creases chiefly in Pacific, a little spotting at head, mild toning/soiling). Cartouches by Willem van Gouwen after Philip Tideman. Float-mounted, matted and framed.

\$80,000–120,000







417

SCHENK, Petrus (1660–1711). *Nova totius Asiae tabula*.  
Amsterdam: Petrus Schenk, c.1710.

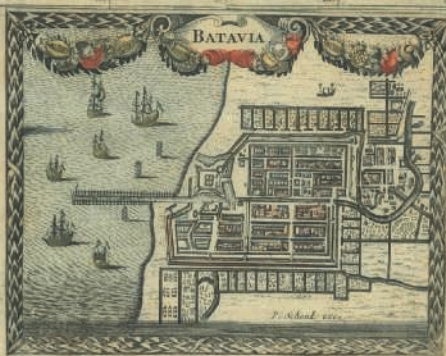
**A spectacular, graphic and rare Schenk wall map of Asia with five town views.** This map largely derives from Jan Mathysz's set of the continents published c.1655, which were in turn based on Joan Blaeu's world map of 1648 (Shirley 371). The cartouche features a large inset world map also based on Blaeu's. Korea is here shown correctly as a peninsula. Australia and New Guinea are shown with incomplete coastlines and the distinction between Cape York Peninsula and New Guinea unresolved. The town views are: Goa; Suratte (Surat); Batavia (Jakarta); Colombo; and Jerusalem. The word "Asiae" on the title is on a separate pasted strip (as issued). We can trace no copies of this map in either the sale records or in institutional holdings.

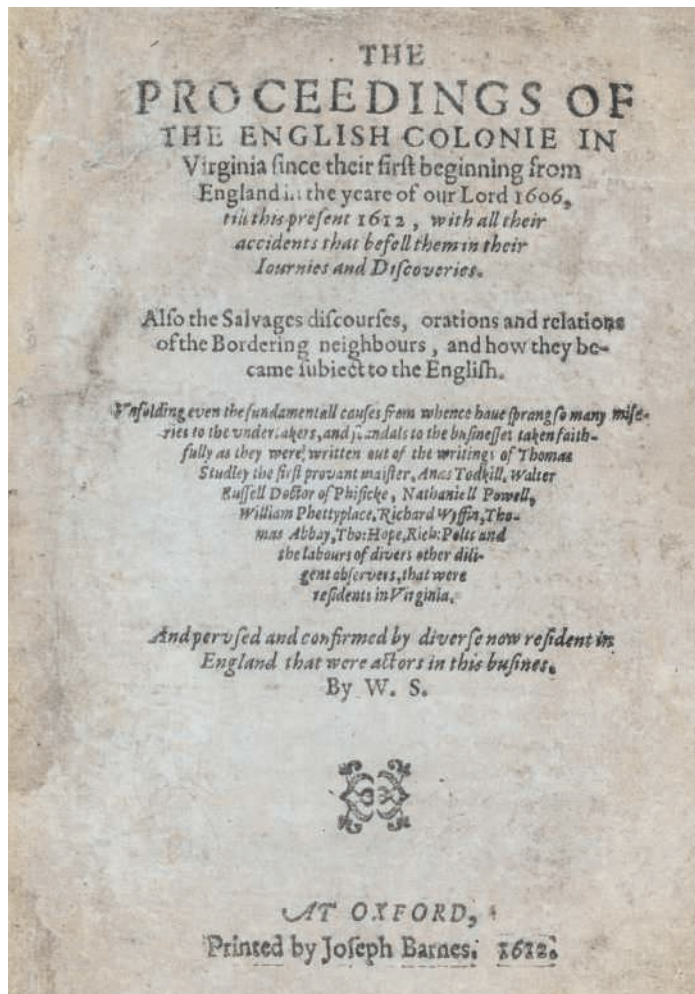
Engraved map hand-colored in outline on two joined sheets plus title strip and 5 mounted hand-colored town views, overall image size 822 x 948mm, sheet 848 x 966mm (restoration to edges, few old creases, slight loss to text near explanation of distances, mild toning/soiling). Cartouches by Willem van Gouwen after Philip Tideman. Float-mounted, matted and framed.

\$70,000–90,000



# TOTIUS ASIÆ TABULA





418

[SMITH, John (1580–1631). *A Map of Virginia. With a description of the Country, the Commodities, People, Government and Religion ... Whereunto is Annexed the proceedings of those Colonies, since their first departure from England.* Oxford: printed by Joseph Barnes, 1612.]

“Long hath the world longed, but to be truly satisfied what Virginia is....” (preface).

**A great American rarity: the first edition of the highly important second published account of John Smith’s experiences in Virginia.** The last copy sold at auction was the Boies Penrose copy, offered in 1971. Smith’s expedition, under the sponsorship of the Virginia Company, reached the coast of Virginia in late April, 1607 and quickly established the colony at Jamestown. The text of this volume chronicles the 16 months he spent exploring the region, traveling along the bays and rivers of the mid-Atlantic. He described local waterways and their navigability, the woodland and wildlife, resident Indians and their customs, mentions the fateful tobacco leaf, etc. The second part of this work (here bound first) is William Symonds’ *The Proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia* which collects his own experiences and those of other settlers. Symonds includes a roster of all the settlers and details of conflicts and other encounters with the native Indians. Smith’s *Virginia* was published in Oxford rather than London likely due to the suppressing influence of the Virginia Company over the Stationers’ Company of London. The Virginia Company would not have wanted these details published but thankfully Smith found supporters at Oxford. These arranged for Joseph Barnes to print Smith’s work on the single hand-press typically used for theological and scholarly tracts. Arents 3275; Church 359; European-Americana 612/119; Pilling *Algonquian* p.470; Sabin 82832; Vail 33.

2 parts in 1 volume, quarto (166 x 120mm). Part 2 with separate title and pagination (lacking the map; the first 3 leaves in Smith’s Part 1, and D3 and P1 in Part 2 are supplied in facsimile; part 2 title laid down and re-hinged; some headlines, shoulder-notes, catch-words and signature marks trimmed). Modern calf in period style, stamped in blind, red morocco spine label.

\$50,000–70,000

THE DESCRIPTION OF  
VIRGINIA BY CAP.

TAINÉ SMITH.



**V**IRGINIA is a Country in *America* that lyeth betweene the degrees of 34 and 44 of the north latitude. *The latitude.* The bounds thereof on the East side are the great *Ocean*. On the South lyeth *Florida*: on the North *nova Francia*. As for the West thereof, the limits are vnknowne. Of all this country wee purpose not to speake, but only of that part which was planted by the English men in the yeare of our Lord, 1606. *And this is under the degrees 37.38.and 39.* The temperature of this countrie doth agree well with English constitutions being once seasoned to the country. Which appeared by this, that though by many occasions our people fell sicke; yet did they recover by very small meanes & continued in health, though there were other great causes, not only to haue made them sicke, but even to end their daies, &c.

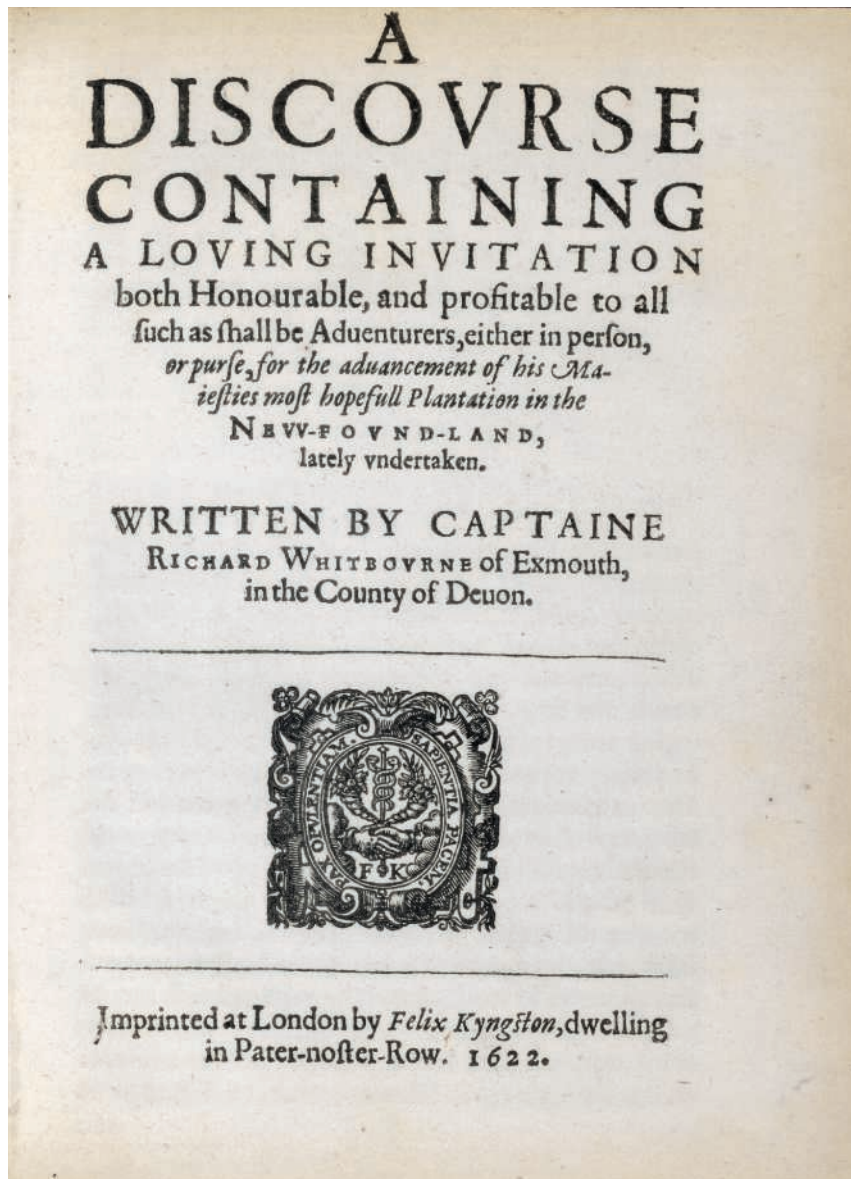
The sommer is hot as in *Spaine*; the winter colde as in *Fraunce* or *England*. *The temperature.* The heat of sommer is in Iune, Iulie, and August, but commonly the coole Breefes asswage the vehemencie of the heat. The chiefe of winter is halfe December, January, February, and halfe March. The colde is extreame sharpe, but here the proverbe is true that *no extreame long continueth.*

In the yeare 1607. was an extraordinary frost in most of *Europe*, and this frost was founde as extreame in *Virginia*. But the next yeare for 8. or 10. daies of ill weather, other 14 daies would be as Sommer.

The windes here are variable, but the like thunder and lightning to purifie the aire, I haue seldome either seene or

A

heard



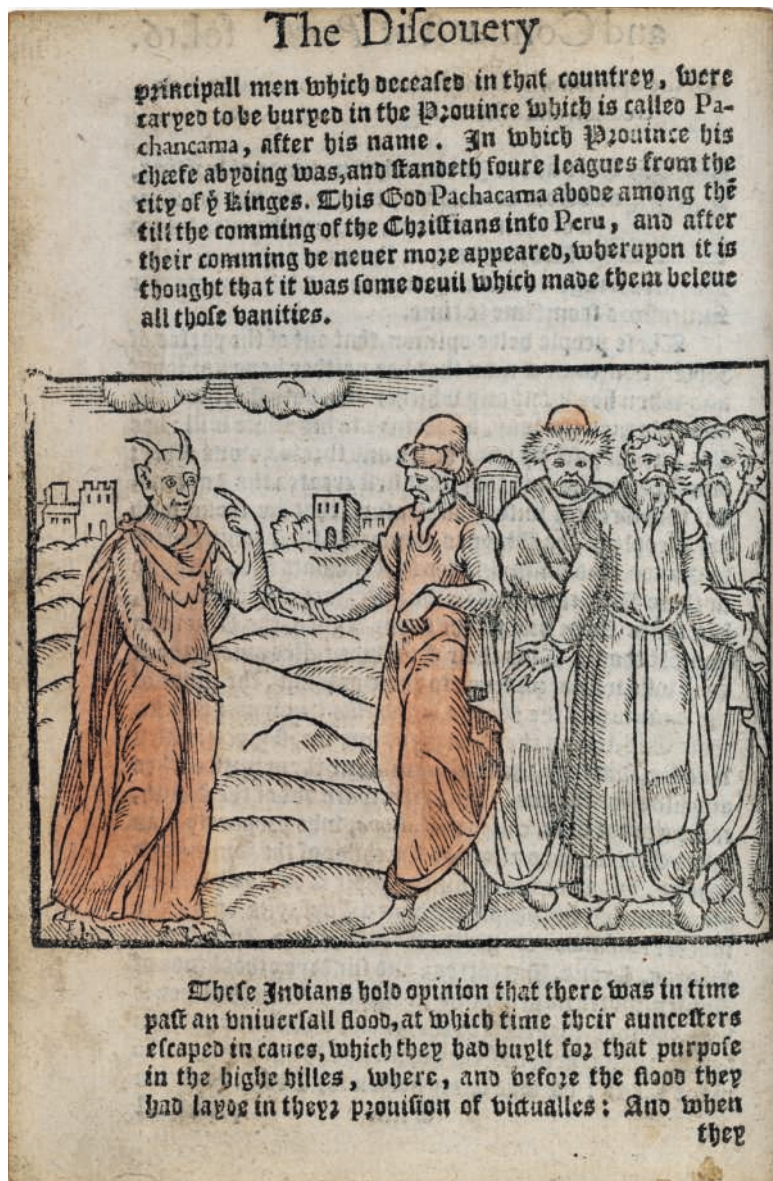
419

WHITBOURNE, Richard (fl.1579-1627). *A Discourse containing a loving invitation...for the advancement of his Magesties most hopefull Plantation in the New-foundland*. London: Felix Kyngston, 1622.

**The first separate printing** of a work which also appeared as the second part of the second edition of Whitbourne's *Discourse and discovery of new-found-land* issued in the same year. The present work was issued both with and without a 20pp. section of letters by Edward Wynne describing Lord Baltimore's colony at Maryland (those letters not present in this copy). Whitbourne arrived in Newfoundland as part of the colonization effort in 1615. His stated purpose was to "crowne that contrey of New-found-land with due praises, that she may...be justly called a Sister-land to this great Island of Britannia, Ireland, Virginia, New-England, and Nova Scotia." Church 398; Sabin 10333.

Small quarto (171 x 131 mm). (Small marginal wormhole, a few headlines shaved.) Modern maroon morocco by Sangorski and Sutcliffe.

\$10,000-15,000



420

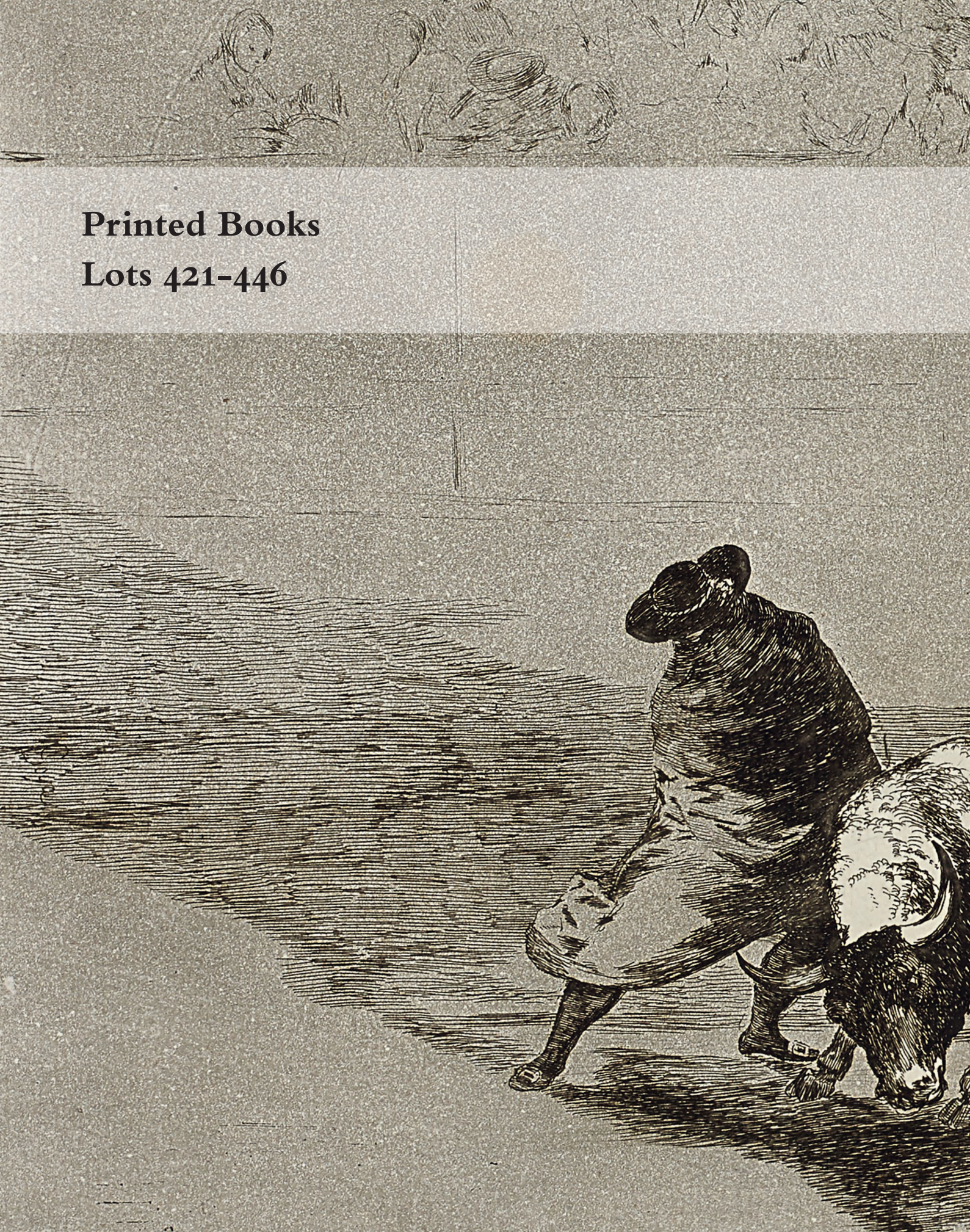
ZARATE, Augustin de (b.1514). *The strange and delectable History of the discoverie and Conquest of the Provinces of Peru*. Translated from Spanish into English by Thomas Nicholas. London: Richard Jones, 1581.

**The first edition in English of one of the earliest histories of the discovery and conquest of Peru.** Charles V sent Zarate to Peru in 1543 to collect special taxes under the Emperor's "New Laws." He was in Lima at the time of Gonzalo Pizarro's rebellion, and the book ends with the execution of Pizarro and the integration of Peru into the Spanish Empire in 1548. The second title with a large woodcut illustration reads: "The Discoverie and Conquest of the Provinces of Peru, and the Navigation in the South Sea, along that Coast. And also of the riche Mines of Potosi." The first edition in Spanish, *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista del Peru*, was published at Antwerp, 1555.

Small quarto (173 x 122 mm). Title within historiated woodcut border, second title with woodcut illustration of mines and 7 woodcut illustrations in text (2 repeated). (Illustrated title-page restored in upper corner with a few letters supplied in facsimile, title-page repaired in upper corner with slight loss to historiated border repaired and partially supplied in facsimile, headlines and shoulder notes slightly trimmed affecting some letters, some browning and dampstaining, a few other marginal repairs.) Modern blue morocco gilt. *Provenance*: Bruce McKinney (bookplate, his sale, Bloomsbury, 3 December 2009, lot 39). Alden & Landis 581/70; Church 126; JCB (3) 1:287; Sabin 106272; STC 26123.

\$12,000-18,000

Printed Books  
Lots 421-446









## Non Fabule



### Fabula .ij. De testudine et auibus

Ennatis auibus quondam testudo locuta  
Si quis eam volucrum destituisset humo  
Idrotinus e rubris conchas proferret arenis

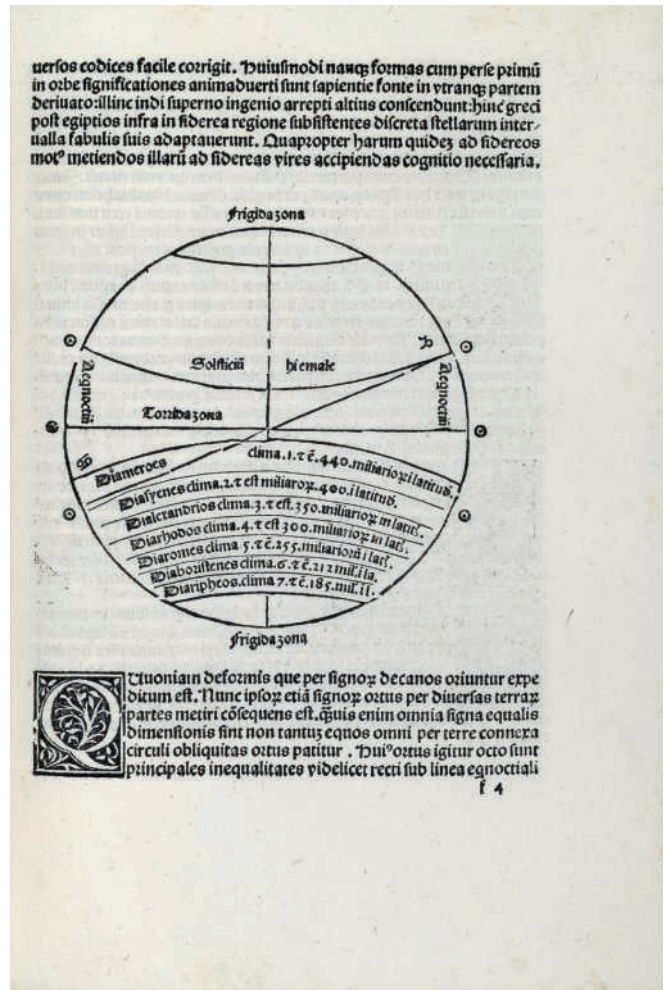
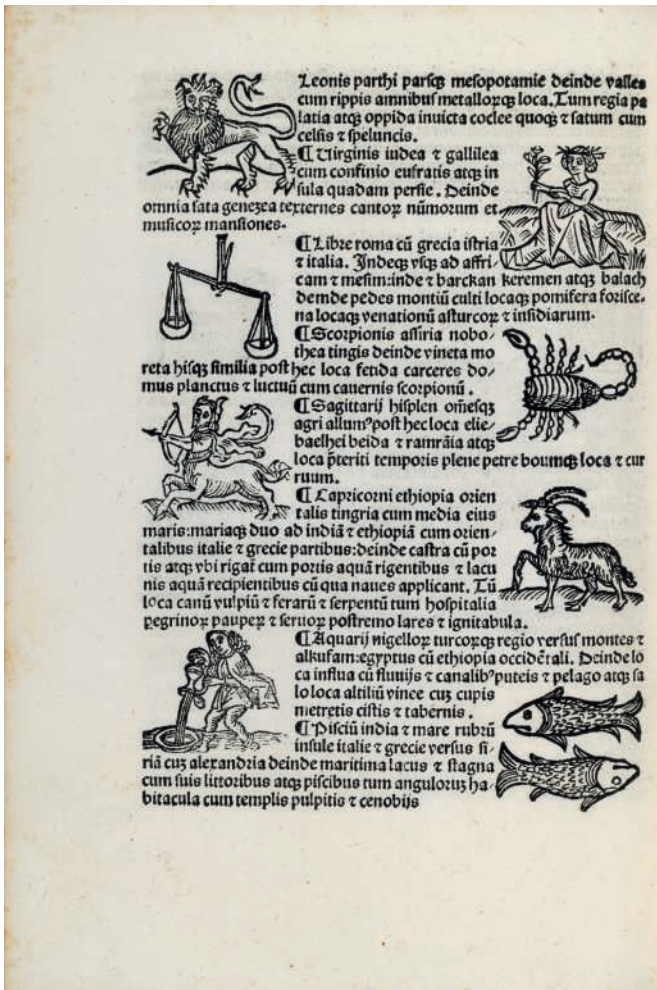
421

AESOP. [*Vita et Fabulae*], in Latin, with the fables of Remigius and Avienus. [Basel: Jacobus Wolff de Pforzheim, ca.1489].

**The Dyson Perrins – Silvain Brunschwig copy of the first illustrated edition of Aesop printed in Switzerland.** The first illustrated edition of Aesop's *Fables* was printed in Ulm in 1476 by Joh. Zainer; the woodcuts were copied soon thereafter, sometimes in reverse, by other printers. The present edition uses copies of these woodcuts in reverse, and BMC attributes the cuts to Adam von Speier. In Clifford C. Rattey's article in *The Library* (1957, "The Undated Aesop Attributed to Jakob Wolff de Pforzheim", pp.119-121) establishes that this edition was printed by Jacobus Wolff de Pforzheim; it had previously been attributed to Joh. De Amorbach or M. Furter. He asserts that it was printed "nearer to 1490." CIBN dates the work "not after 1489" based on two inscribed copies dated 1489. **Rare: according to online auction records, no complete copy of this work has appeared on the market in over 50 years.** BMC III 788; BSB-Ink A-76; CIBN A-64; Goff A-115; GW 350, Fairfax-Murray German 19; Proctor 7629.

Small folio (239 x 161 mm). *Collation*: a-06.8 p-q8 (a1r blank, a1v frontispiece, a2r text). 114 leaves. 43 lines. Type: 9:124G, 5:93G. Full-page woodcut frontispiece, 192 woodcuts. (H2 defective at foot and restored in facsimile, L6 upper and outer margin renewed with letters supplied in facsimile, other repairs to margins and corners, inner upper corner with minor worming, a few headlines cut into or shaved.) 19th-century paneled maroon morocco gilt by J. Leighton, spine gilt, edges gilt (upper hinge starting.) *Provenance*: Ink notes in an early hand on final blank; Dyson W. Perrins (bookplate, his sale Sotheby's, 10 March 1947, lot 536); Sylvain S. Brunschwig (bookplate).

\$80,000-120,000



422

ALBUMASAR (787-886). *Introductorium in astronomiam*. Translated from Arabic by Hermannus Dalmata (fl. c. 1140-50). Augsburg: Erhard Ratdolt, 7 February 1489.

**First Edition.** Albumasar was the leading astrologer of his day who devoted himself not only to practical prognostications and reading of horoscopes but also to expounding the philosophical and historical justifications of the science. The *Introductorium* is a Latin translation (with some abridgements) from the Arabic *Kitab al-madkhal al-kabir*; it opens with the philosophical justification and continues to cover the characteristics of the stars and zodiacal signs, the influence of the planets and their astrological natures, and astrological lots. Transmitted to the West in two Latin translations from the 12th century, it was hugely influential on European philosophy of the later Middle Ages and Renaissance. The earlier and complete translation was made by John of Seville, the later – published here – by Herman of Carinthia. HC \*612; GW 840; BMC II, 382 (IA. 6683-4); BSB-Ink. A-230; Goff A-359; Klebs 38.1; Schreiber 3075; Stillwell *Awakening*, 8.

Quarto (204 x 148mm). *Collation*: a-h8 i6 (a1r title, a1v blank, a2r text, i6v colophon). 70 leaves. 40-41 lines. Type: 4:76G, 7c:63G, 8:90G, 9:130G. 46 woodcuts of zodiacal signs and a zonal world map, woodcut white-on-black initials. (Lightly spotted.) Modern green morocco antique gilt.

\$18,000-25,000

BIBLE, in German. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger,  
17 February 1483.

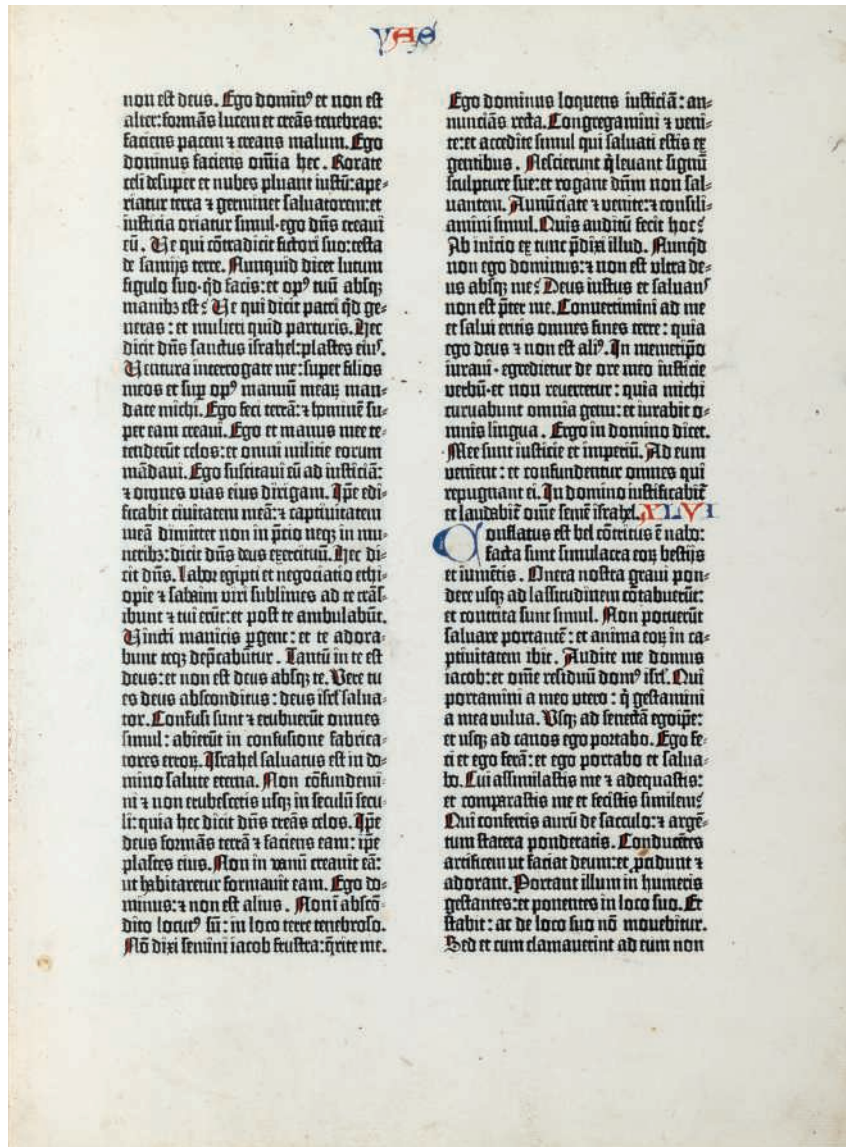
**Deluxe hand-colored and gilt-heightened issue of the only Bible in German printed by Koberger**, being the ninth edition overall and also the first to be printed in Nuremberg. The text, derived from Zainer's first German Bible of 1475/6, was used in all succeeding pre-Lutheran High German editions. The woodcuts, attributed to the "Master of the Cologne Bibles", and probably based on the pen drawings in a Dutch manuscript now in Berlin (Berlin Ms. germ. fol. 516), were first used in the Cologne printer Heinrich Quentell's two Low German Bibles of c.1478 (Goff B-636 and 637), with which Koberger appears to have been associated. The cuts exerted a decisive influence on later Bible illustrations, becoming the prototype for later German Bible illustrations in particular, "fixing 109 as the standard number of woodcuts used." (*In Remembrance of Creation* 113). Koberger had the types cut specially for this edition which was sold in three forms: uncolored, colored in 3 tints only, and fully colored as in the present copy, with the first woodcut and the major initials heightened in gold. H 3137\*; GW 4303; Pellechet 2375; Polain (B) 670; IGI 1713; BMC II 424; Schramm XVII p. 8; Schreiber 3461; Fairfax Murray *German* 63; J. Strachan, *Early Bible Illustrations* (Cambridge 1957), pp. 13-15; Goff B-632.

2 volumes, royal folio (392 x 267 mm). *Collation*: [1<sup>+</sup> 2-4<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>6</sup> 6-37<sup>s</sup> 39<sup>6</sup>; 40-73<sup>s</sup> 74-76<sup>6</sup>]. 583 leaves (of 586, lacking blank leaves 39/6, 40/1 and 76/6), foliated (with errors). Types: 10:120G (text), 11:162G (headings and headlines). Double column, 50 lines and headline. 109 woodcuts (87 in the Old Testament and 12 in the New Testament) from 108 blocks, **all with contemporary hand-coloring** in green, orange, yellow, ochre and maroon, very probably executed in Koberger's shop, the creation of Eve woodcut on fol. 2/1r with an additional blue pigment and on a ground of burnished and gauffred gold leaf. Spaces for initials, rubricated: 6- and 9-line initials on 1/1r, 2/1r and 40/2r supplied in blue or red with white modeling on a burnished and gauffred gold ground within green and red borders with small extensions, other 6- and 9-line Lombard initials in parti-colored red and blue, smaller initials in red or blue, paragraph marks and capital strokes in red. (Lacking the 3 blanks, moderate to severe dampstaining to vol. 1, marginal dampstaining mainly at front and back of vol. 2, occasional fungal spotting, damp causing partial loss to gold leaf of initial on I:2/1r and short tear to woodcut on fol. CCXXXVv (31/1), partially washing out the coloring of some woodcuts and initials toward the end of vol. 1, damp-softening to last 50 leaves, vol. 2 front free endpaper partly detached, first leaf repaired along gutter and soiled, both vols. with gutters of first 2 quires reinforced and with large marginal repairs to last few leaves, library inkstamps in margins of first leaves of both vols.) 18th-century German calf over thick pasteboard, covers tooled in blind with leafy vine roll-tooled border and intersecting diagonals forming four compartments each with a small foliate lozenge stamp, spine in six compartments, black and tan calf lettering-pieces, edges stained red (rebacked, original backstrips preserved, worn and rubbed, inner hinges split).

*Provenance*: Eighteenth-century German note on the edition in lower margin of first leaf: "Diese rare bibel... hat.. von Uffenbach in seinem Catalogo für 75 fl geschätzt Const...", one or two marginal notes in the same hand; Charles Eliot Norton (signatures on front pastedowns, one dated 1890, presentation bookplates to); Harvard College Library (ink accession stamps on first leaves dated May 4 1905, release stamps on bookplates); sold Christie's New York, 19 May 1995, lot 110.

\$40,000-60,000





[GUTENBERG, Johann, printer (d. 1468)]. – BIBLE, Latin. [Mainz: Johann Gutenberg and Johann Fust, 1455].

**A single paper leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first substantial book printed with moveable type.** A fine leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, being the end of Chapter 45 through the beginning of Chapter 48 of Isaiah.

Royal folio (390 x 285 mm). Single leaf (fol. 63) from vol.2, containing Isaiah 45:6-48:6. 42 lines, double column. Gothic type 1:140. 2-line Lombard initials supplied in blue and red, headlines and chapter numbers in alternating red and blue letters, capital strokes in red. Tipped-in to: *A Noble Fragment: Being a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, with a bibliographical essay by A. Edward Newton.* New York: Gabriel Wells, 1921. Dark blue morocco gilt, by Stikeman and Co. (some spotting and light wear); original cardboard slipcase (defective). BMC I, 17 (IC.55); BSB-Ink. B-408; Chalmers *Disbound and Dispersed* 18; CIBN B-361; DeRicci/*Mayence* 53 (=78); GW 4201; Hain \*3031; Needham P18; Norman, pp.253-258; Pr 56; Goff B-526.

*Provenance:* Maria Elisabeth Augusta von Sulzbach (1721-1794), wife of Carl Theodore, Electoral Prince of the Palatinate, subsequently Electoral Prince of Bavaria; Mannheim, Hofbibliothek; Munich, Royal Library (their duplicate sale, 1832, sold for 350 guilders); Robert Curzon, Baron Zouche (1810-1873, and by descent until sold); Sotheby's 9 November 1920, lot 70, to Joseph Sabin; sold by him to; Gabriel Wells, who broke up the copy, dispersing it in single leaves, many of them accompanied by A. Edward Newton's essay, as here, and in larger fragments.

\$30,000-50,000



425

CHAVES, Hieronymo de (1523-1574). *Chronographia de reposito de los tiempos el mas copioso y preciso que hasta ahora ha salido a luz*. Seville: Juan Gutierrez, 1561.

**A rare, early edition.** Chaves's important work on chronography and astrology was printed in numerous editions, starting in Seville, 1548. A distinguished mathematician, cosmographer and poet of Seville, Chaves was the first to occupy the chair for cosmography on its foundation by the Casa de Contratacion. He was one of the first cartographers to publish a map of the New World. His valuable collection of maps, scientific instruments and manuscripts was left to the Monastery of the Cartuja at Seville, which was partly destroyed. He was a Master of the Arts, graduated in medicine, and was also known for his translation of the verses of Marini. Richard Hakluyt mentioned Chaves in the "Epistle Dedicatorie" to his *Divers Voyages*, 1582, and also in the address in his *Principall Navigations*, vol.1, 1598 (the second edition). The small circular maps of the old and new worlds are on leaves 11v and 14v. The new world is surrounded by headwinds with their names inscribed circumferentially.

All early editions of Chaves's works are rare: according to *American Book Prices Current*, the only editions sold at auction in the last 30 years are two copies of the 1548 first edition (Sotheby's London, 21 May 1984 and 2 May 1985) and the Evelyn copy of the 1572 edition (Christie's London, 23 June 1977). Adams C-1422; Palau 67452; Shirley 86A.

Octavo (208 x 147 mm). Title with woodcut portrait of Chaves within architectural border, numerous woodcuts in text, including world maps on 11v and 14v (Shirley 86A). (Without the terminal blank, ink stain on m3, lower blank corner of v1 torn away, hole on X1 with loss of two letters, some browning.) Contemporary Spanish limp vellum (ties renewed). *Provenance*: Córdoba, Jesuit College (inscription on title recto, ink stamp on title verso); Andres Ramos (inscription on second leaf dated 1707 stating that he censored the text [i.e. on several inked over lines on g4, with small associated ink burn], some annotations to calendar); Frank S. Streeter (his sale, Christie's New York, 16 April 2007, lot 106).

\$15,000-20,000



426

ICAZA, Isidro and Isidro CONDRA. *Coleccion de las antiguedades Mexicanas que existen en el Museo Nacional*. Mexico City: [El Museo?], 1827.

**First edition of an exceptionally rare and handsome Mexican plate book.** The artist, Jean Frédéric Waldeck (1766?-1875), was a German or French antiquarian and explorer who occasionally styled himself a nobleman. He was hired to prepare lithographs for del Río's work on Palenque but did not travel to Mexico himself until 1825. The present seems to be his first work in Latin America; he went on to publish extensively on Mayan and Aztec antiquities. While Waldeck's scholarship is suspect (he is also famous for publishing the pornographic "I Modi" engravings from a set with fictitious provenance), the beauty of his work is clear. We trace no copies in the auction records. Sabin 34151/15196.

Folio (503 x 348mm). Lithographed title, 4 pages letterpress text, 8 lithographed plates by Waldeck printed by Pedro Robert (being fascicles 1-2 only of presumed 3 with 4 plates each; mild foxing and toning, marginal tear to pl.6.) Contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, gilt-lettered green morocco label to upper cover (spine and edges chipped and worn, rubbing to covers).

\$5,000-8,000

PROPERTY FROM THE COLLECTION OF DR. JEROME AND MRS. EVELYN OREMLAND

427

CONDIVI, Ascanio (1525-1574). *Vita di Michelangelo Buonarroti*. Rome: Antonio Blado, 16 July 1553.

**First edition of Condivi's moving biography, parts of which may have been dictated by Michelangelo himself. Rare.** Condivi's is "the most intimate description of Michelangelo which we possess" (Schlosser). It was surreptitiously lifted by Vasari almost entirely for the second edition of his *Lives*. Gamba 1330; Steinmann & Wittkower, *Michelangelo Bibliographie*, 488.

Small quarto (174 x 118mm). Blado's large woodcut device at end, 2 initials. (Title in early facsimile, lacking 2-leaf introduction, preface leaf with a repaired corner and a hole affecting several letters, some staining at ends, title and preface re-inserted, without final blanks.) Modern vellum-backed boards, morocco spine label. *Provenance*: Bibliotheca Renessiana (bookplate on title).

\$2,000-3,000

PROPERTY FROM THE ESTATE OF URSULA SPRINGER

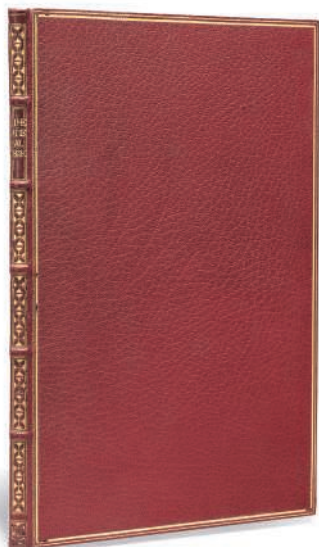
428

DOVES PRESS – COBDEN-SANDERSON, Thomas James (1840-1922). *The Ideal Book or Book Beautiful*. Hammersmith: The Doves Press, 1900.

**One of 10 printed on vellum; this copy finely bound by Frieda Thiersch** (1889-1947). This is likely one of her early bindings (c.1912), possibly relating to her apprenticeship with Charles McLeish, the former head of the Doves Bindery. *The Ideal Book* is the second work of the Doves Press and the present is one of only 10 copies printed on vellum from a total edition of 310. Tomkinson 2.

Quarto (228 x 160mm). Near contemporary red morocco, covers with double gilt-ruled borders, spine gilt in six compartments with prominent raised bands, board edges double-gilt ruled, turn-ins gilt with geometric stamps, vellum endleaves, all edges gilt, stamp-signed "Frieda Thiersch" on inside lower cover; uniform morocco-edged slipcase (touch of rubbing/fading to slipcase; few tiny gaps to gilt).

\$2,500-3,500







OTHER PROPERTIES

429

DÜRER, Albrecht (1471-1528). [The Engraved Passion. 1508-1513.]

**The complete suite of 16 engravings of Dürer's The engraved Passion. Overall in rich, early impressions.** Dürer began work on the *Engraved Passion* when he returned to Nuremberg from Venice in 1507. The series is distinguished by a new style, where the fineness and systematic use of engraved lines model the forms in terms of light and shade. There is an increased working of the plates, with less area left blank. The images are characterized by a complexity of form and expressiveness of the figures which, together with the strong light effects, create a highly dramatic atmosphere. *The engraved Passion* emphasizes spiritual suffering, as opposed to the stress of physical torture, as in the woodcuts of *The small Passion*. The eighth image, "Ecce Homo," is described by Winkler as "a new high point ... the experimental renderings of the *Green Passion* and the small woodcut *Passion*, which came before, were, as can now be seen, misguided" (p.233). The final engraving is outside the proper scope of the *Passion* and was often omitted from old bound copies. It can be assumed that Dürer intended to continue with further subjects. Meder, *Dürer-Katalog*, Vienna, 1932, nos. 3-18.

16 engravings, each about 116 x 73mm on 120 x 76mm sheets with corners slightly clipped (outside of plate marks), tipped on left edges to mounts, interleaved and bound in 207 x 142mm album. Engravings comprise: Man of Sorrows. M. 3. Fragment of High crown watermark (light surface soiling); Agony in the Garden. M. 4; Betrayal of Christ. M. 5; Christ Before Caiaphas. M. 6; Christ Before Pilate. M. 7; Flagellation. M. 8; Christ Crowned with Thorns. M. 9; Ecce Homo. M. 10; Pilate Washing his Hands. M. 11; Bearing of the Cross. M. 12; Crucifixion. M. 13; Lamentation of Christ. M. 14. Fragment of a bull's head watermark; The Entombment. M. 15; Harrowing of Hell. M. 16; Resurrection. M. 17; St. Peter and St. John Healing the Cripple. M. 18. Most are Meder a or b impressions. Modern black morocco stamped in blind including Dürer's monogram on both covers, spine gilt-lettered, edges and turn-ins gilt, by Chambolle-Duru. *Provenance*: Emil Schröder, Dresden (his collector's mark on the verso of each print, see Lugt 2270); Edouard Rahir (bookplate).

\$50,000-80,000

### 430

EUCLID (fl. c. 300 B.C.) *Elementa geometriae*. Translated from the Arabic by Adelard of Bath (c. 1080–c. 1152). Edited by Giovanni Campano da Novara (1220–96). Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 25th May 1482.

**The first edition of the “oldest mathematical textbook still in common use today”** (PMM 25) and one of the earliest printed books with geometrical figures. A large copy, with none of the diagrams cropped or shaved. Ratdolt’s edition is perhaps the most finely designed of early scientific books. His method of printing diagrams in the margins to illustrate a mathematical text and his finely printed astronomical books became the models for much subsequent scientific publishing. The text is the standard late-medieval recension of Campanus of Novara, based principally on the 12th-century translation from the Arabic by Adelard of Bath. In fact, Adelard left three Latin versions of Euclid. Campanus’s text is a free reworking of earlier Latin translations, mainly Adelard’s second version (an abbreviated paraphrase), with additional proofs. This text was reprinted more than a dozen times in the late-15th and 16th century. Thomas-Stanford 1; GW 9428; BMC V, 285; Goff E-113; Klebs 383.1; Essling 282; Dibner 100; Norman 729.

Super-chancery folio (305 x 210mm). Collation as GW. 137 leaves (without final blank), complete with the publisher’s dedication to Giovanni Mocenigo, doge of Venice (a1v). Second state of the first quire, as usual. Gothic types, roman caps for headlines. Heading on a2r red-printed, three-quarter white-on-black woodcut foliate border (Redgrave border 3), possibly by Bernhard Maler, 15 ten-line and numerous five-line white-on-black woodcut initials, upwards of 500 woodcut and type-rule geometric diagrams in the margins (worming slightly affecting text at the beginning, some marginal staining.) 19th-century German brown-and-black marbled boards. *Provenance*: some near-contemporary marginal Latin annotations and manuscript diagrams – A. Bezodis (small name-stamp, shelf-mark in red crayon).

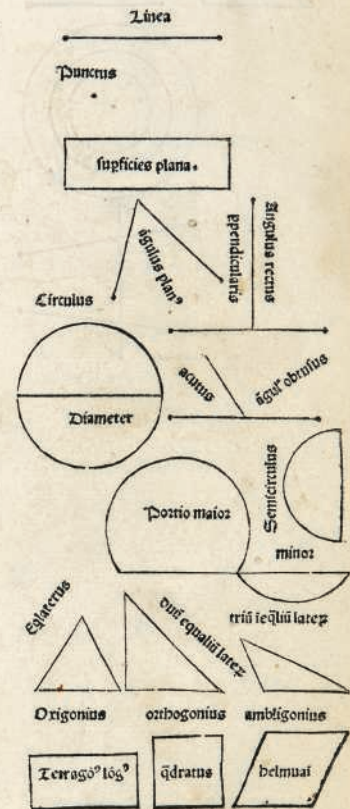
\$70,000–100,000

**P**recclarissimus liber elementorum Euclidis peripi-  
cassunt: in artem Geometrie incipit quāsoelicūline:



unctus est cuius pars non est. **L**inea est longitudo sine latitudine cuius quidem extremitates sunt duo puncta. **L**inea recta est ab uno puncto ad alium brevissima extensio in extremitates suas utriusque recipiens. **S**upercies est quae longitudine et latitudine terminatur: cuius termini quidem sunt lineae. **S**upercies plana est ab una linea ad aliam extensio in extremitates suas recipiens. **A**ngulus planus est duarum linearum alterius alteriusque terminis: quae expansio est super superficiem applicatioque non directa. **Q**uando autem angulum terminat duae lineae rectae rectilineus angulus nominatur. **Q**uando recta linea super rectam steterit duosque angulos utrobique fuerit aequales: eorum uterque rectus erit. **L**ineaque lineae superstitas ei cui insuperat perpendicularis vocatur. **A**ngulus vero qui recto maior est obtusus dicitur. **A**ngulus vero minor recto acutus appellatur. **T**erminus est quod uniuscuiusque finis est. **F**igura est quae terminis terminatur. **C**irculus est figura plana una quaedam linea peripheria: quae circumferentia nominatur: in cuius medio puncto est: a quo omnes lineae rectae ad circumferentiam exeuntes sibi invicem sunt aequales. **E**t hic quidem punctum centrum circuli dicitur. **D**iameter circuli est linea recta que super eum centrum transiens extremitatesque suas circumferentiae applicans circulum in duas media dividit. **S**emicirculus est figura plana diametro circuli et medietate circumferentiae peripheria. **P**ortio circuli est figura plana recta linea et parte circumferentiae peripheria: semicirculo quidem aut maior aut minor. **R**ectilineae figurae sunt quae rectis lineis continentur quarum quaedam trilaterae quae tribus rectis lineis: quaedam quadrilaterae quae quatuor rectis lineis: quaedam multilaterae quae pluribus quatuor rectis lineis continentur. **F**igurarum trilaterarum: alia est triangulus huiusmodi tria latera equalia. Alia triangulus duo huiusmodi equalia latera. Alia triangulus trium unequalium laterum. **H**ae iterum alia est orthogonius: unum scilicet rectum angulum habens. Alia est amblygonium: in qua tres anguli sunt acuti. **F**igurarum autem quadrilaterarum: Alia est quadratum quod est equilaterum atque rectangulum. Alia est tetragonum longum: quae est figura rectangula: sed equilatera non est. Alia est belmuayim: quae est equilatera: sed rectangula non est.

De principijs p se notis: et pmo de diffinitionibus earundem.



**431**

FRITH, Francis (1822-1898). A collection of 143 albumen prints bound in three volumes: "Sinai & Arabia Petra", "Jerusalem & Palestine", "Egypt & Athens". [London: 1860s-1870s.]

**A selection of views, buildings and monuments in the Holy Land and the Near East**, drawn from Frith's stock of more than 350 subjects on this theme – his most important work. Some of the same subjects were collected in his publications of the 1860s, first in two volumes then expanded to four volumes through various editions. The titles are taken from the binding spines. Cf. Gernsheim *Incunabula* 195; *The Photobook*, vol. I, p.28; *The Truthful Lens* 64.

143 albumen prints (most c.210 x c.155mm or the reverse) bound into three folio volumes (370 x 302mm), comprising 38 prints in the first volume, 58 in the second and 47 in the third; each print mounted on card with a tinted border [some blind-stamped "Published by Frith, Reigate"], most with a printed caption and reference number in the bottom margin, others with captions and numbers supplied in pencil in a contemporary hand (variable scattered spotting, mostly in the margins but occasionally reaching into the image). Contemporary maroon half roan over green sand-grained cloth, the spines lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled red, marbled endpapers (extremities rubbed and scuffed, spines evenly faded to brown). *Provenance*: Colgate Rochester Crozer Divinity School (Bucknell Library bookplates, matching shelf marks on the binding spines; sold, Sotheby's New York, 20 June 2003, lot 63).

\$10,000-15,000



DAMASCUS, WITH THE GREAT MOSQUE.

THIS ANCIENT CITY IS FIRST MENTIONED IN 1000 B.C. ABRAHAM'S BROTHER WAS A NATIVE OF DAMASCUS, WHO, AS EL  
 WAZIR, THE LAME, LIVED HERE, AND BEING IN DEBT, THE GREAT SPHINX WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY  
 HIS KING, AND DESTROYED, AND SO.

1881



THE GREAT PYRAMID AND SPHINX.

THESE WERE CREATED BEFORE ABRAHAM WHO DIED 2000 B.C.—Gen. 12.

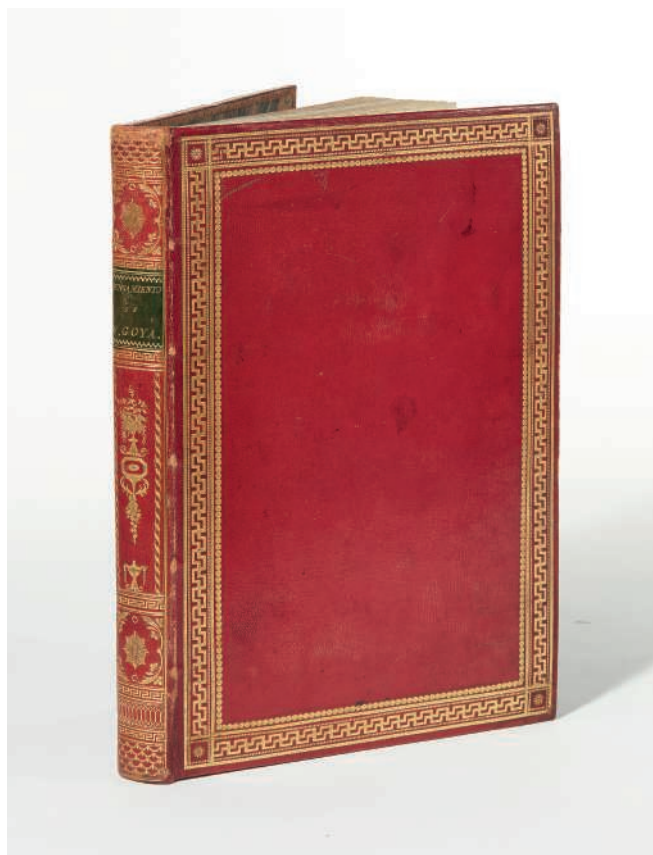
1881

432

GOYA Y LUCIENTES, Francisco (1746–1828). [*Los Caprichos*. Madrid: probably printed by Rafael Esteve for the artist, 1799.]

**A very rare presentation copy of the first edition, with very fine early impressions of all the aquatints, and in a strictly contemporary Madrid binding presumably commissioned by Goya.** The prints were pulled in light sepia ink, here with deeply impressed plate-marks and full margins. The impression of plate 45 shows the scratch on the face of the background figure, which appeared immediately after the few trial proofs. In crisp and fresh condition (only the tissue guards with some offsetting and occasional fox-marks), this presentation set of the prints is apparently the only one in private hands. In institutional collections, too, presentation inscriptions by Goya are of the greatest rarity (one is recorded in the Minneapolis Institute of Art).

*Los Caprichos* is the earliest in the sequence of Goya's four great intaglio series. This original edition consisted of some 300 sets, the present one belonging to the first issue of about 27 copies that were sold or presented in the first four years after printing. The edition size had no doubt been too ambitious. In order to realize the project Goya and Esteve needed to pull 24,000 impressions on their intaglio press (80 plates x 300 pulls). The artist announced the publication in the *Diario de Madrid* of 6th February 1799 as being for sale in a perfume and liqueur shop, above which he lived. In 1803 he presented the original copperplates and the unsold sets to Charles IV's Real Calcografía, from which sales proceeded very slowly over several decades: a second edition did not appear until 1855 and ten more editions were subsequently produced from the worn plates into the 20th century.

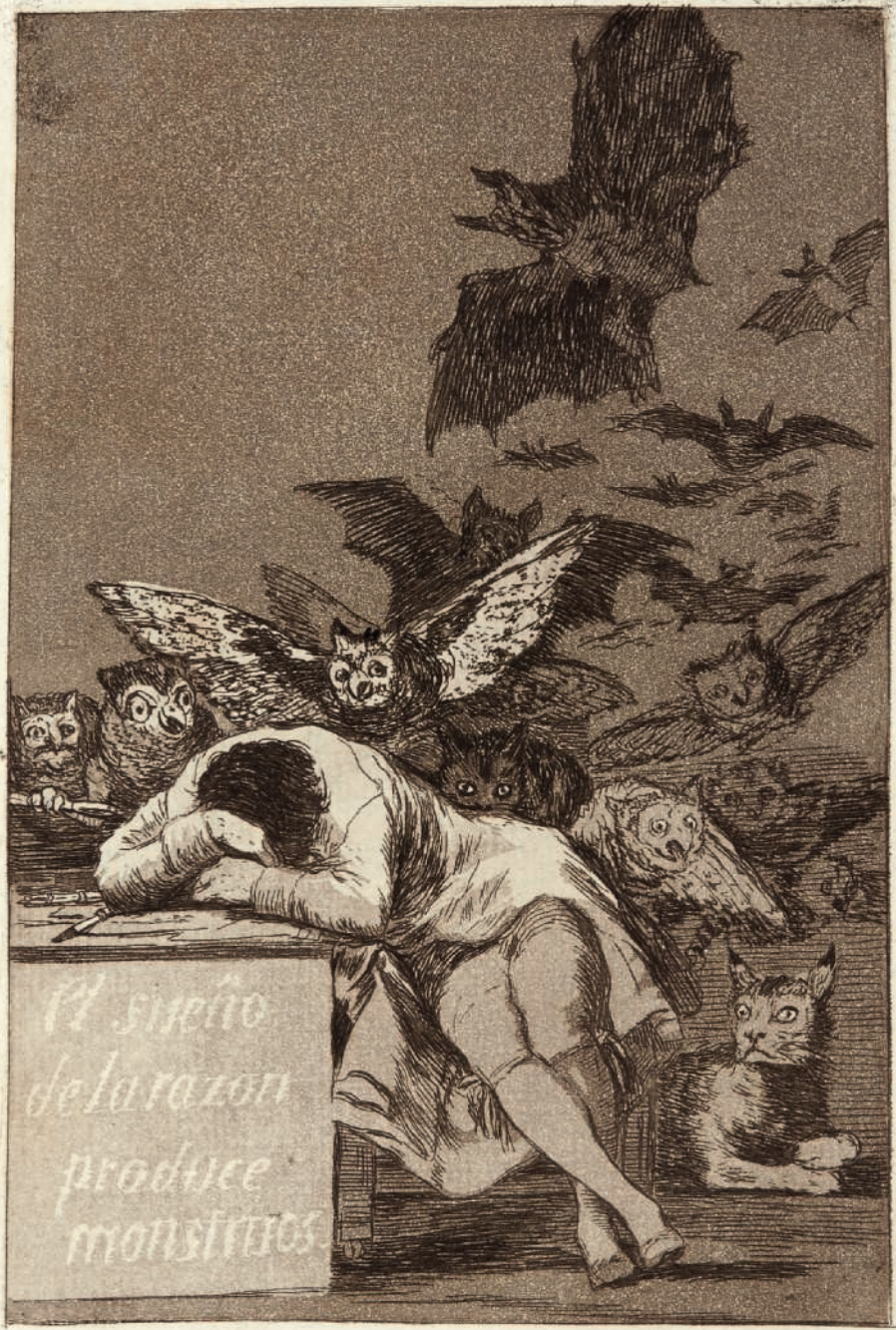


Goya's caprices, generally considered his finest work, have acquired universal significance, but many themes and allusions – satirical or not – have defied interpretation other than that they relate to society's follies. Fearing the Inquisition and political forces, he disguised the true meaning of many of these prints and kept their titles ironically ambiguous. In his public announcement he therefore had to stress that “in none of the compositions that form this collection has the author proposed to ridicule the particular faults of one or another individual ...” For a full account of the background, development and meaning of this series, see F.I. Heckes, “Goya's Caprichos” on the web-site of the National Gallery of Victoria, Australia, [www.ngv.vic.gov.au](http://www.ngv.vic.gov.au). Delteil 38-117; Harris I, pp.7, 10, 62-63, 95-133 and II, pp.62-158 and nos.36-115.

Quarter broadsheets (295 x 202mm), a single uniform stock of unwatermarked Royal-size laid paper. The complete suite of 80 plates: etchings with burnished aquatint, many with drypoint and/or burin (only the tissue guards with some offsetting and occasional spotting). Fine strictly contemporary Madrid binding by Pasqual Carsí y Vidal [signed with his black-on-green label], presumably commissioned for presentation by Goya: crimson morocco, over pasteboard, decorated in gold to a neo-classical design, multiple roll-tooled borders including broad fillets and a Greek-key pattern on the sides, flat spine tooled in compartments with birds, vases, cables, sunbursts, floral and leafy ornament, blue morocco on-lay gold-lettered with title: *Pensamiento de F. Goya*, gilt edges, original marbled endpapers, pairs of chancery-size laid-paper flyleaves, original tissue guards (extreme corners restored, joints and headcap slightly rubbed, otherwise in bright condition); modern green-morocco pull-off case. In the 1780s, at the expense of King Carlos III of Spain, Carsí y Vidal made a trip to England, where he became influenced by the neo-classical fashion. A closely related signed binding in the Charles Ramsden Collection is reproduced in the British Library Database of Bookbindings.

*Provenance:* Presentation copy inscribed in French and signed by the artist: “offert Par L'auteur ... f. goya”. Although the recipient's name has been erased, traces remain and there is little doubt that she was María Josefa Pimental (1752-1834), Countess and Duchess of Benavente, wife of Pedro Téllez-Girón, 9th Duke of Osuna. Important patrons of the arts, both the Duke and Duchess were portrayed by Goya. An original impression of his 1794 portrait of Doña María Josefa, engraved by Fernando Selma (140 x 95mm), is mounted on verso of the second fly-leaf, as is a contemporary typographical dedicatory formula listing all her titles (35 lines) – 19th-century French manuscript, 15 lines listing the subjects of 20 plates, mounted on recto of the same fly-leaf – Félix Solar (Paris sale, November 1860, lot 634) – François Ragazzoni (Paris sale, May 2003, lot 38).

\$500,000-700,000



El sueño  
de la razón  
produce  
monstruos.

Le Sommeil de la raison produit des monstres



433

GOYA Y LUCIENTES, Francisco (1746-1828). [La Tauromaquia] *Treinta y tres Estampas que representan diferentes suertes y actitudes del arte de lidiar los Toros*. Madrid: [probably Rafael Esteve for the artist, 1816].

**Large, fine and complete set of the first edition, which had a very small print run, with brilliant impressions of all the aquatints, sharp plate-edges and full margins.** Only 29 plates are known in working proofs and only pl.33 is recorded in trial proof (Madrid BN and Douce-Ashmolean), all on watermarked paper. As Tomás Harris remarks, the first edition is “the only one in which the full qualities of the plates can be appreciated.” The *Tauromaquia*, as it came to be known, is the rarest of Goya’s four main intaglio series. Its artistry and understanding of the emotion and beauty of the Spanish bullfight stand out among the numerous depictions and publications since the 17th century, even including Picasso’s illustrations to Hillo’s *Tauromaquia*, which were much influenced by Goya. (The final print of the *Treinta y tres Estampas* shows in fact Pepe Illo’s death in the Plaza de Madrid.) To some extent Goya followed Nicolás Fernandez de Moratín’s treatise on bullfighting, but his finest images draw on his own memories of corridas and the most extraordinary feats of the toreros he knew.

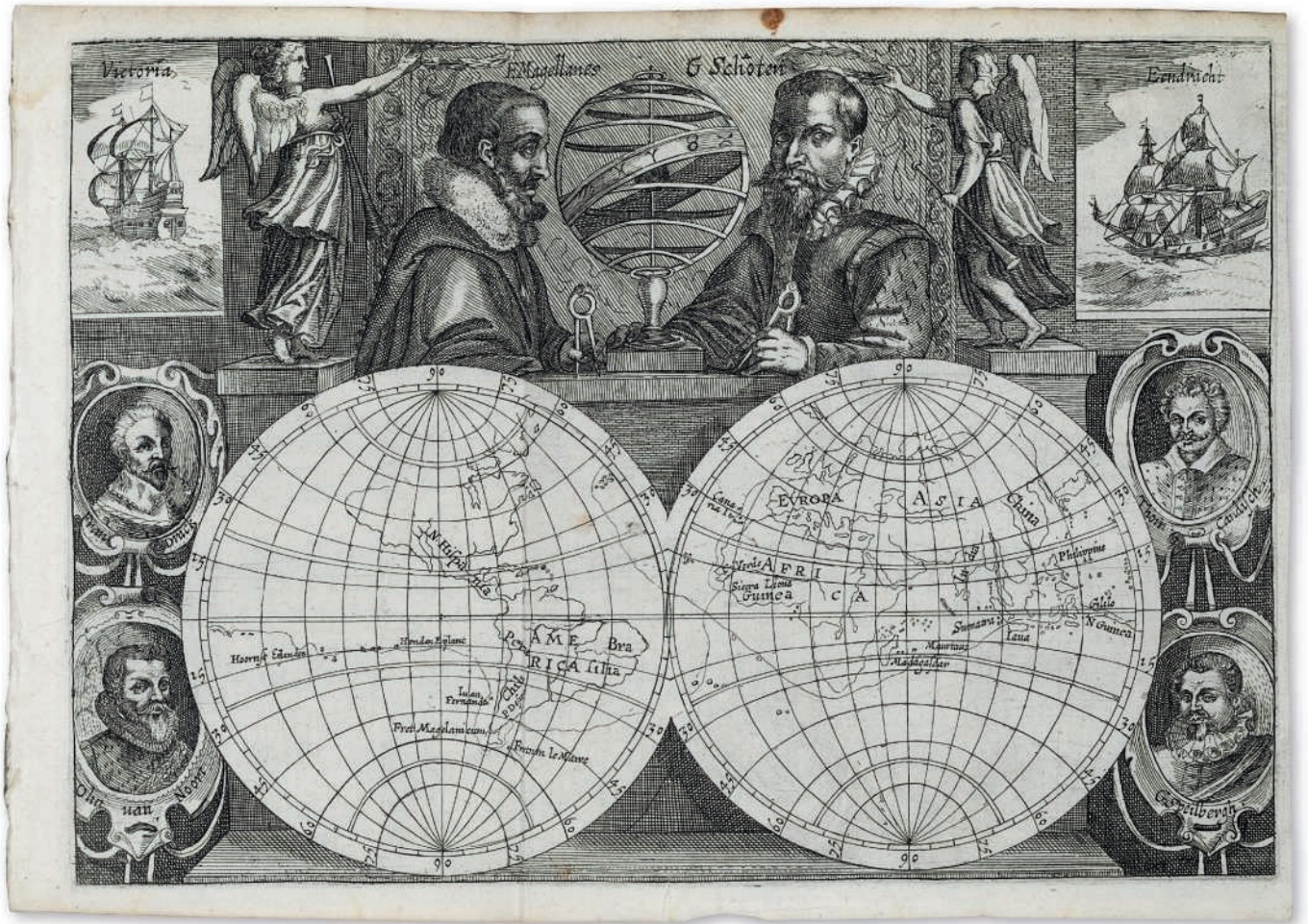
Two settings are recorded of the printed table of subjects, a unique one for the proof set in Madrid Biblioteca Nacional, another for most surviving sets of the first edition. Three sets are known with a title-page and the table in manuscript – all by the same calligrapher – with variant titles, the prints in a different order and the printed plate-numbers scratched and altered in pen-and-ink. The present first-edition set belongs to the issue constituted to show the definitive sequence of the plates, with the printed table and drop-title. Four subsequent editions were published between c.1825 and 1905 from increasingly worn plates. Delteil 224-256; Harris I, pp.173-174 and II, pp.306-310 and nos.204-236.

Oblong half broadsheets (280 x 401mm). Letterpress title and table of contents on recto of a single half-sheet of laid paper [watermarked “Bartolome Mongelos”], 33 numbered plates, on a uniform stock of laid paper [14 half-sheets watermarked SERRA]: etchings with burnished aquatint, most with drypoint and/or burin, some with lavis (creases in title-leaf ironed out, marginal stain on pl. 5 not affecting image, otherwise in fine condition). Bound in mid-19th-century green quarter roan gilt, perhaps Spanish, flat spine, green-and-red marbled paper boards, marbled endpapers, front flyleaf of wove paper.

\$180,000-250,000







434

LOCKE, John (1632–1704), his copy. SCHOUTEN, Willem Corneliszoon. *Journal ou Relation exacte du voyage dans les Indes: Par un nouveau destroit, & par les grandes Mers Australes qu'il a decouvert, vers le Pole Antartique*. Paris: Martin Gobert (text) and Melchior Tavernier (maps), 1618.

**John Locke's copy with his signature and notation on the title-page.** Locke's signature includes the notation "b", which, according to Harrison and Laslett (*The Library of John Locke*), was an inventory mark put into books acquired in or around 1697; the note is not found in any books acquired after that date. An additional note at the foot of the title-page indicates that this was a duplicate copy of this work.

The First French edition of Schouten's popular account of his voyage with Jacob Le Maire in search of the unknown southern continent, which was translated in French, German, Latin, and English within a year of the first Dutch edition. Schouten's landmark voyage was only the third circumnavigation, "during which Cape Horn was discovered and rounded for the first time" (Hill).

Octavo (168 x 110 mm). Folding engraved map of the world in two hemispheres with portraits of Magellan, Schouten, and others, 3 folding engraved sea charts, 4 folding engraved plates. (E gathering mounted on stubs, supplied, a few small marginal wormholes, some just touching a few letters.) Contemporary flexible vellum, spine gilt-lettered (slightly soiled); brown quarter morocco slipcase. *Provenance:* John Locke (signature and inscription); Lord Lovelace, Ben Damp Forest in Torridon, sold privately to; Philip Robinson (sold Sotheby's London, 23 June 1988, lot 88); David Parson (his sale, Sotheby's New York, 11 December 2007, lot 88).

\$22,000–28,000

435

MOLIERE, Jean-Baptiste Poquelin de (1622-1673). *L'Escole des femmes*. Paris: Estienne Loyson, 1663.

**The first edition, first issue of one of Molière's most acclaimed plays.** *The School for Wives* was first performed at the Palais Royale as a Christmas treat in 1662. Molière himself played the lead, Arnolphe. Tchermerzine-Scheler IV, 774.

12mo (153 x 84mm). Woodcut device on title, woodcut headpieces (lacking frontispiece, a shoulder-note shaved, last leaf toned and with tiny repair). Contemporary manuscript correction of a character's name on p.47. Modern red morocco gilt, spine gilt with raised bands, all edges gilt.

\$3,000-5,000



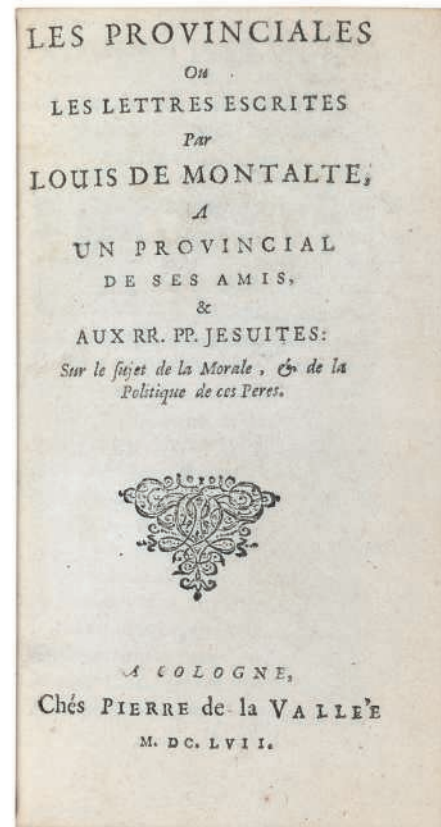
436

[PASCAL, Blaise (1623-1662).] *Les Provinciales, ou les lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte, a un provincial de ses amis & aux RR. PP. Jesuites*. Cologne: Pierre de la Vallée [but Amsterdam: Elzevier], 1657.

**First issue of the first collected edition.** This issue includes the 18th letter and has continuous pagination. The words "Moines mandians" are in line 1, p.3. The "Advis de Messieurs les Curez de Paris" follows the *Letters*, without a separate title-page. Willems 1218; Tchemerzine V, 68.

12mo (130 x 72mm). Red morocco gilt by Lortic, spine gilt with green morocco inlays and raised bands, all edges gilt. *Provenance*: "PV" (modern bookplate); Henri Burton (bookplate).

\$1,000-1,500





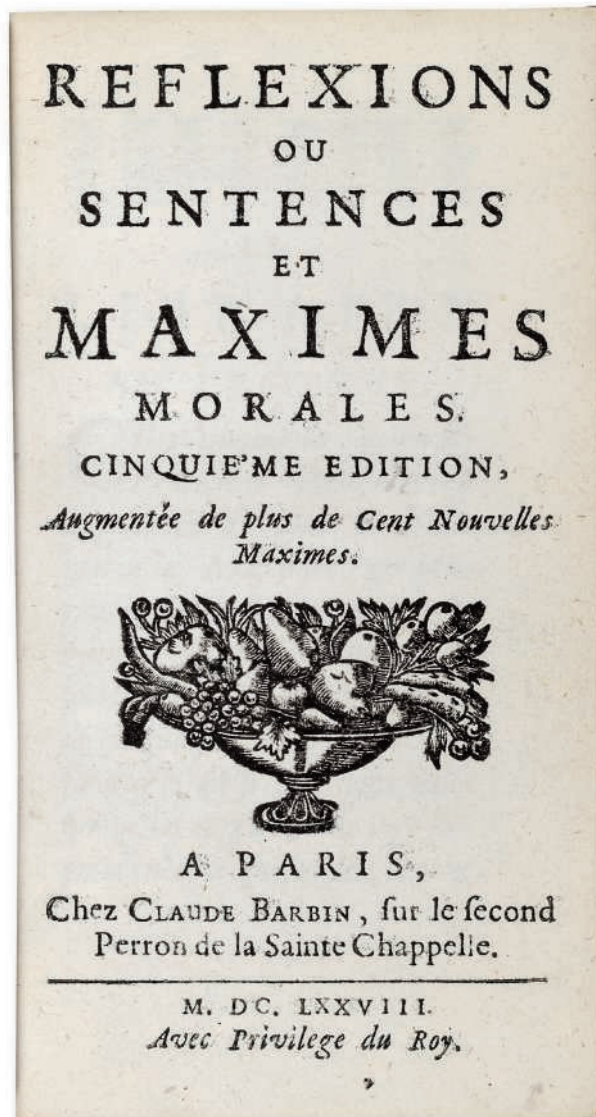
437

PSALTER, polyglot – *Psalterium Hebraeum, Graecum, Arabicum, & Chaldaicum*. Genoa: by Pietro Paolo Porro, 1516.

**The first polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and only the second book printed in Arabic; this copy presented by the editor Agostino Giustiniani to Pietro of Lucca, canon regular of the San Terenzio Lateran congregation, at the request of Battista, Doctor of Law in Genoa.** Giustiniani's commentary for Psalm 19 includes a long note on Christopher Columbus and American discoveries. The polyglot text in 8 parallel columns gives the Hebrew, a literal Latin translation, the Vulgate Latin, the Greek Septuagint, the Arabic, the Chaldee (Aramaic), a literal Latin translation from the Chaldee, and the *scholia*. This handsome psalter is the only publication of Genoa's only early 16th-century press. Darlow & Moule, vol. 2, p.1.

Quarto (323 x 233mm). Hebrew, Arabic, Greek and Roman types. Title printed in red and black within a woodcut arabesque border; opening headings printed in red; woodcut floriated initials; printer's woodcut device (title strengthened in the inside margin, some dampstaining, some leaves yellowed; light marginal worming in the first and last leaves; the last leaf almost detached but holding). Early 19th-century half vellum (extremities rubbed; light worming); blue leather-backed modern clamshell case. *Provenance*: Pietro of Lucca of San Terenzio (title inscription recording the gift from Battista of Genoa via Agostino Giustiniani); Church of San Giovanni in Monte, Bologna (title inscription); some marginalia in an early hand; Baron Horace de Landau (1824-1903; bookplate, numbered "4904").

\$10,000-15,000



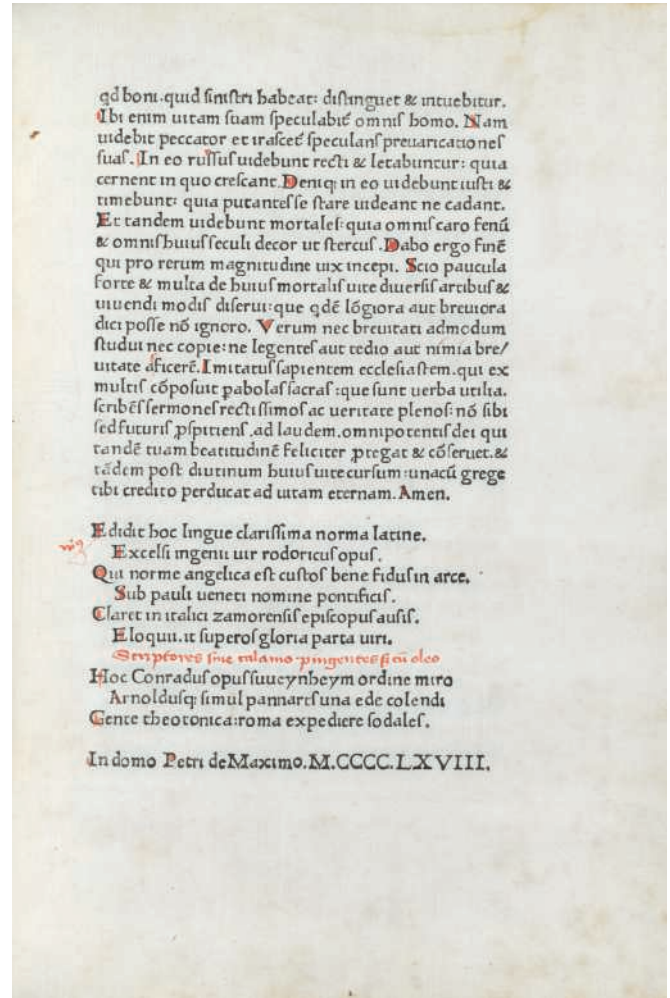
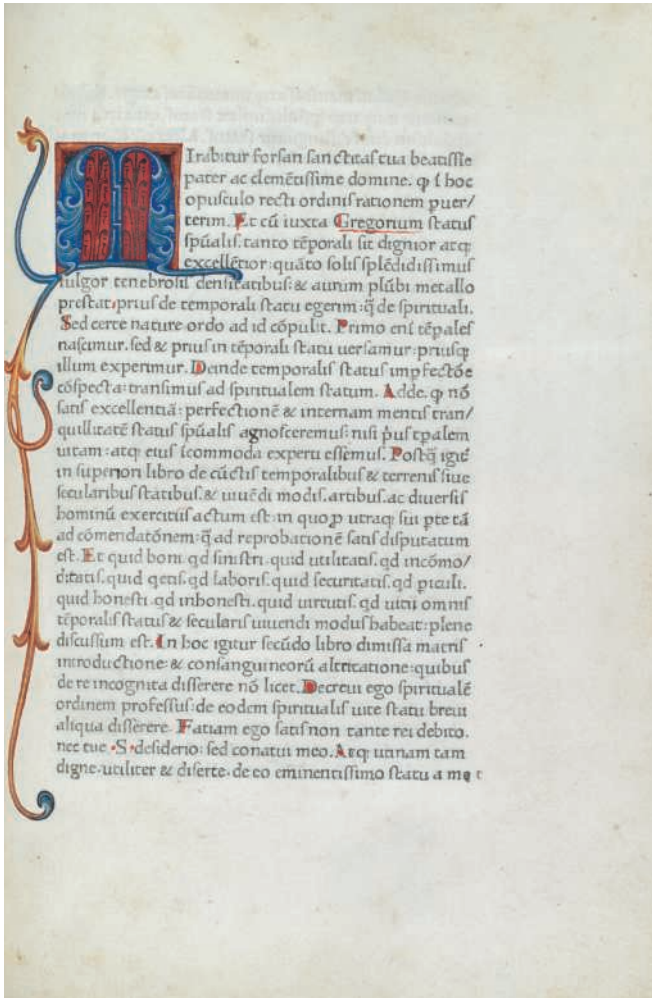
438

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, François, duc de (1613-1680). *Reflexions ou sentences et maximes morales*. Paris: Claude Barbin, 1678.

**The definitive fifth edition: the last published in the author's lifetime.** La Rochefoucauld added new material to each of the four editions of his *Maxims* which followed the first edition of 1665. The present edition, with 504 maxims, is the basis for all later editions. Tchemerzine-Scheler IV, 42.

12mo (153 x 81mm). With the front blank. Woodcut device on title. 19th-century morocco gilt, spine gilt with raised bands, all edges gilt. Provenance: Henri Burton (bookplate).

\$12,000-18,000



PROPERTY FROM THE ESTATE OF URSULA SPRINGER

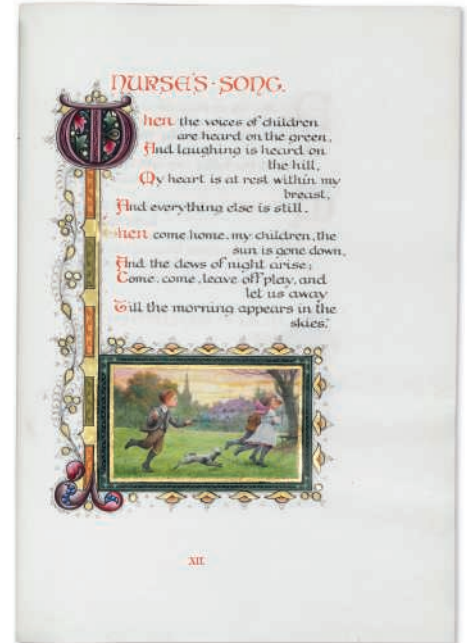
439

RODERICUS ZAMORENSIS (1404–1470). *Speculum vitae humanae*. Rome: Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1468.

**The third book printed in Rome, first edition and a copy with notable provenance.** The handsome binding indicates that this copy belonged to an unnamed Dutch collector of incunables in the first part of the 18th century, one of the first generation of European bibliophiles interested in early printing. See M.M. Foot, “An eighteenth-century incunable collector in the Hague,” in: *Incunabula. Studies in fifteenth century printed books, presented to Lotte Hellinga* [London 1999], pp.371–86). The rubricator has added an interstitial Latin motto to the colophon, translated: “writers without a pen are like painters with olive oil.” Goff R-214.

Quarto (280 x 194mm). 149 leaves (only, of 150): [a10 (-a1) b-f10 g8 h12 i-n10 o-p8 \*4] (first leaf supplied c.1720, without loss of text and decorated to match). Rubricated throughout including initials, capital strokes and decorations to chapter headings, two 6-line polychrome initials with border extensions one of which is on the supplied leaf (some faintly printed words or letters inked over, scattered minor stains, occasional early corrections). 18th-century red Dutch goatskin gilt with tools of the Fleuron Bindery of the Hague (mild scuffing).

\$12,000–18,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

440

SANGORSKI, Alberto, calligrapher and illuminator – BLAKE, William (1757-1827). *Songs of Innocence*. London: [c.1927].

**A unique illuminated manuscript on vellum in a jeweled binding by Sangorski and Sutcliffe.** The colophon statement reads: “The copy of The Songs of Innocence has been written out and illuminated by F. Sangorski and G. Sutcliffe of London for The Grolier Society and will not be duplicated.” Signed by C.S. Howell for the Society.

Quarto (254 x 177mm). 16 vellum leaves comprising 25 illuminated pages, a colophon, and 2 blank leaves, written in a semi-gothic script in black; title and colophon in gold and red; title-page with miniature allegorical portrait of a poet with flute surrounded by a gilt-floral border in colors incorporating title in gold with large initial S; 11 other miniatures incorporated into decorative borders; 15 other large illuminated initials on grounds of color or burnished gold, with full or partial color and gilt borders with penwork tracery and extensions (occasional rubbing to illumination, tissue guards with offsetting). Contemporary jeweled binding signed by Sangorski and Sutcliffe of blue morocco elaborately gilt, border of navy, blue, red, and green morocco around a wide panel of rose brambles in red, green and gilt and a central recessed navy panel thickly gilt, the upper cover with morocco inlay in arabesque pattern incorporating dozens of jewels including two flowers of turquoise and topaz; doublures of cream, red, blue, navy and cream morocco, the inside upper cover with beribboned wreath lettered “William Blake 1757-1827” and a lyre, stamp-signed on the front turn-in: “Illuminated and Bound by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, London,” silk linings (about 3 of the smaller jewels possibly replaced); green morocco velvet and silk-lined case (case scuffed).

\$30,000-40,000

Tercia etas mundi... Cuiusmodi bui... quodammodo...

mutant nomen... Tercia etas mundi... quodammodo...



PROPERTY OF GERALD DORROS, MD

441

SCHEDEL, Hartmann (1440-1514). Liber chronicarum. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger for Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kammermeister, 12th July 1493.

The first edition, a tall copy of the most extensively illustrated book of the 15th century. The publication history of the Nuremberg Chronicle is perhaps the best documented of any book printed in the 15th century...

Imperial folio (470 x 322 mm). Collation: [1-2° 38; 4° 5-7° 8-11° 12° 13° 14-16° 17° 18-19° 20-25° 26-29° 30° 31° 32° 33-35° 36° 37° 38-61°]. (1/1r xylographic title, 1/1v blank, 1/2r index; 4/1r Creation-Ultimate Age of the World, 54/6v blank, 55/1r Sarmation supplement, 55/5v verse on the exploits of Maximilian, 55/6 blank (55/6 bound in at end), 56/1r supplements to the Sixth Age and description of Europe, 61/1v map of Germany, 61/4v colophon, 61/5-6 blank). 327 leaves (of 328; without blank 61/6), ff. CCLVIII-CCLXI left blank except for printed headlines for readers' manuscript supplements. 64 lines and headline, table and parts of text double column. Gothic types: 9:165 (headings), 15:110b (text). 1809 woodcut illustrations from 645 blocks (Cockerell's count) by Michael Wolgemut, Wilhelm Pleydenwuff and their workshop...

\$40,000-60,000





OTHER PROPERTIES

442

TORY, Geoffroy (1490-1533). *Champ fleury*. *Au quel est contenu lart & science de la deue & vraye Proportion des lettres ... proportionnees selon le corps & visage humain*. Paris: printed for the author and Gilles Gourmont, 28 April 1529.

**The first edition, first issue of one of the most celebrated books of the French Renaissance.** As Tory states in his introduction, the idea of the *Champ Fleury* first came to him in 1523, inspired partly by an Attic letter which he had recently made for his friend Jean Grolier. The work is divided into three parts: the first is concerned with the French language, the second with the origin of Roman letters, and the third with the construction of letters. The woodcuts in the second section demonstrating proportions of letters based on the human form may be attributed to Jean Perréal. The third section provides practical advice for the design and execution of letter cutting. Adams T-837; Cicognara 362; Mortimer, *French* 524.

Small folio (230 x 157mm). Roman and Greek type. 116 woodcuts, series of ciphers and alphabets: Hebrew, Greek, *lettres fantastiques*, Tory's 'broken pot' device on title and colophon (mild toning and occasional small spots and repairs, some signature marks shaved at end, inscription dated 1535 very faded on O8v). 19th-century paneled calf in Renaissance style (minor rubbing).

\$40,000-60,000

### 443

VESALIUS, Andreas (1514-64). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*. Basel: Johannes Oporinus, June 1543.

**The first edition of Vesalius's magnum opus, which revolutionized the science and teaching of anatomy**, and gives an encyclopedic account of the structure and workings of the human body. A fine copy, with a French provenance demonstrating the Vesalian influence spreading through Europe. The integration of typography and woodcut provided a clearer and more detailed description and illustration of human anatomy than any previous work. It spelled the end of Galen's authority and the beginning of scientific dissection, with anatomical study proceeding from the skeleton and muscles through the blood vessels, nerves, abdominal viscera and thoracic organs, to the brain. This most beautiful medical book ever published combines scientific exposition with art and typography in a manner unprecedented and unequalled. The woodcuts by artists of the school of Titian are both iconographically and artistically important. The series of fourteen muscle men show landscapes that, when assembled in reverse order, form a panorama of the Euganean Hills near Padua, scenery well known to Vesalius while he was at work on the *Fabrica*. The frontispiece shows the anatomist himself at the center of the anatomical theater, demonstrating from a female cadaver. Behind, in the observers' gallery stands Death, while beneath the dissecting table and in the foreground barbers are seen quarreling, displaced from their former role as surgeons. A young man at the railing is sketching in a book, perhaps a self-portrait of the artist. The full-page author's portrait facing the beginning of the text is the only surviving authentic likeness of Vesalius. PMM 71; Grolier, *Medicine* 18A; Dibner 122; Garrison-Morton 375; Osler 567; Norman 2137.

Large folio (400 x 277mm). Complete with 355 leaves and two full sheets in quires m and p. Roman and italic types, occasional use of Greek and Hebrew types, printed shoulder notes. Typographical title; imprint and privilege set into woodcut pictorial frontispiece (anatomical theater); author's woodcut portrait dated 1542 and printer's device; upwards of 200 woodcut illustrations by Jan Stephan von Kalkar (c.1499-1546/50) and/or other pupils of the school of Titian, executed under the author's supervision, including full-page skeletons and muscle-men, large diagrams of veins and nerves, mid-size views of the abdomen and thorax, of the skull and brain, and numerous smaller cuts of the bones, organs and other anatomical parts; numerous historiated initials, especially cut for this edition, showing putti and dwarves in the dissecting room and robbing cadavers from the gallows and graves (a few minor creases, light damp-staining visible in some lower-outer margins, final leaf with creasing ironed out and some repair not affecting colophon and device). 17th-century French mottled calf, gilt floral tooling in six compartments of spine, citron morocco lettering piece, red-stained edges (minor restoration to binding extremities); red half-morocco fall-down-back box. *Provenance*: Dr. Jacques Mallet, professor of medicine at Caen (17th-century ownership inscription, a few marginal notes); Louis Lepecq de La Clôtüre (1736-1804) at La Ducquerie, professor of surgery at Caen, of medicine at Rouen, author of *Observations sur les maladies épidémiques* 1776 (owner's inscriptions, a few marginal notes).

\$280,000-350,000



ANDREAE VESALII  
 BRUXELLENSIS, SCHOLAE  
 medicorum Patavinæ professoris, de  
 Humani corporis fabrica  
 Libri septem.

CVM CAESAREAE  
 Maiest. Galliarum Regis, ac Senatus Veneti gra-  
 tia et privilegio, ut in diplomatis eorundem continetur.

sic Liber tertius ad  
 Mag. Jacobum Mattæt doctorem  
 & professorum medicum. In Summis  
 cadumish.

BASILEAE. 1542.  
*La Duquerie*  
 Typicus de la Cloître & m.



**444**

TAGLIACOZZI, Gaspare (1545-99). *De Curtorum Chirurgia per insitionem*. Venice: Gasparo Bindone the younger, 1597.

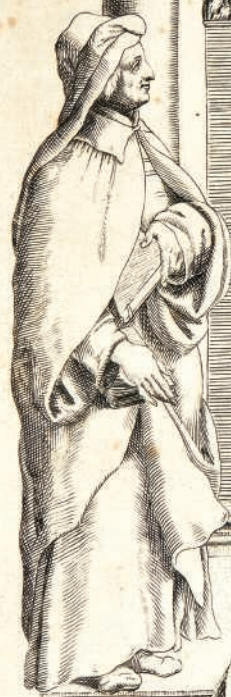
**The first edition of the first book exclusively devoted to plastic surgery.** A fine copy in its first, unrestored binding. Although Celsus and other early writers had discussed aspects of plastic operations, “Tagliacozzi was the first to work toward establishing their scientific validity by publishing surgical procedures that had for generations been closely guarded secrets, and by improving these procedures in the light of the best medical knowledge of his day” (Norman). The well-executed large woodcuts show the progressive steps of the various reconstructive operations through the post-operative stage. This copy from the second issue, with the printed license of the Paduan authorities on the title verso. Grolier, *Medicine* 23; Garrison-Morton 5734; Mortimer, *Italian* 488; Norman 2048.

Folio (319 x 213mm). Complete, with the final errata-leaf, the blank conjugate to the frontispiece and H6 blank. Title printed in red and black. Etched architectural frontispiece (barely shaved at foot) with the arms of the dedicatee, Vincenzo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, printer's large woodcut device on title, two woodcut illustrations on Ee 5r, 22 full-page woodcuts showing methods and instruments of plastic surgery (faint marginal damp-stain, minor browning in places). Contemporary Italian vellum, raised bands on spine, leather ties preserved, original endpapers (small hole in back cover, spine-ends chipped); black-morocco fall-down-back box. *Provenance*: B.F. Suerman (1783-1862, surgeon, professor of anatomy at the University of Utrecht; ownership inscription); J. van der Hoeven (1802-68, professor of zoology at the University of Leiden; ownership inscription dated 1862, manuscript note on Tagliacozzi); J. van der Hoeven (1878-1952, professor of ophthalmology at Groningen and Leiden; ownership inscription dated 1900, armorial bookplate); Jean Blondelet.

\$35,000-45,000



GASPARIS  
 TALIACOTII  
 BONONIENSIS  
*De Curtorum Chirurgia per  
 insitionem.*  
 LIBRI DVO.  
 AD SERENISSIMUM  
 PRINCIPEM D.  
 VINCENTIVM  
 GONZAGAM  
 Mantuae, & Montis Ferrati  
 DVCEM



IVINVS  
 POCRA  
 TES COVS

SAPIEN  
 TISSIMVS  
 CALENVS  
 PERGA  
 MENVS

*Aqua Gasparum Biv. Lonn. n.  
 iurimem. Venetijs. 1597.*



PROPERTY FROM THE ESTATE OF URUSLA SPRINGER

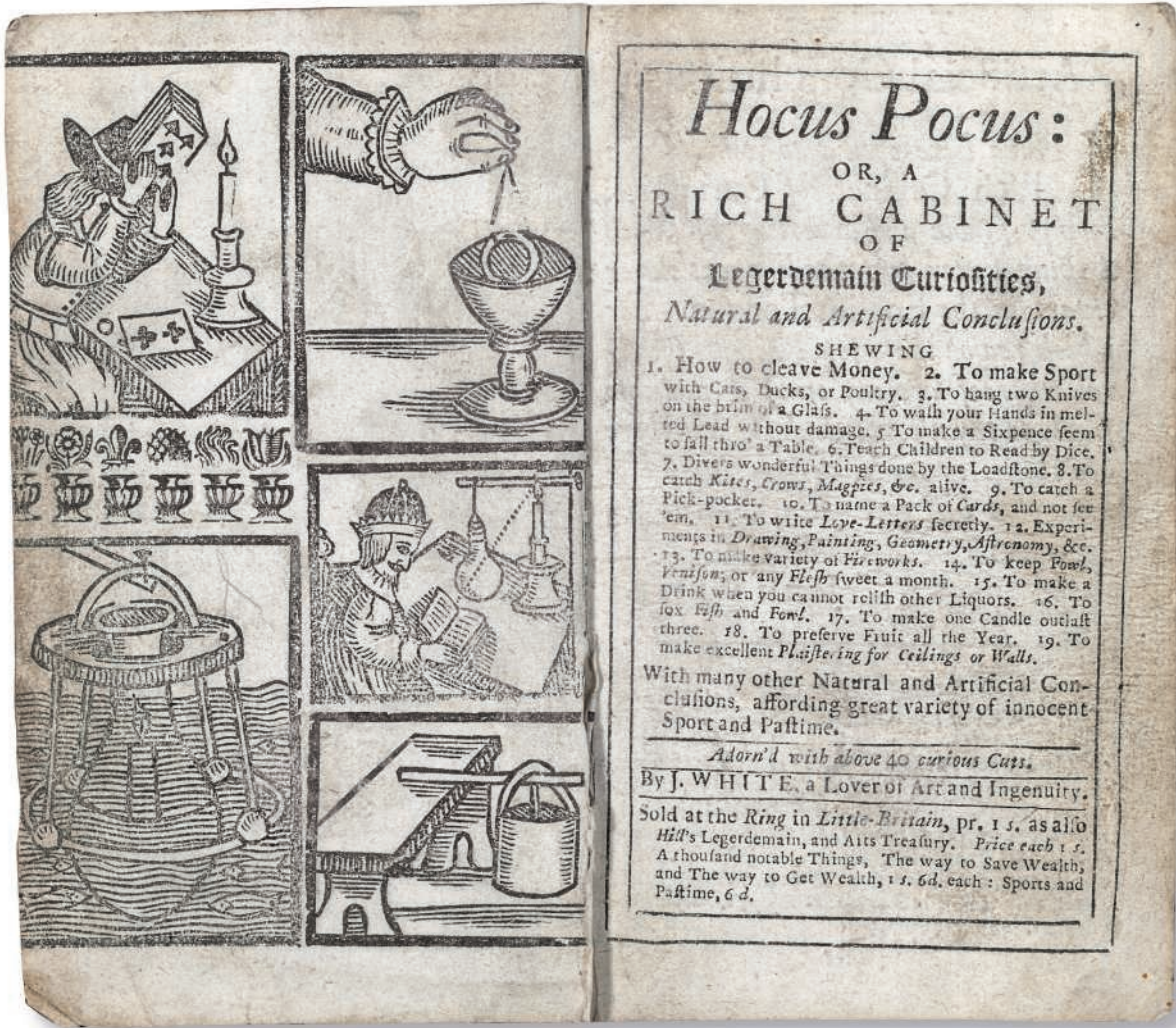
**445**

VIGERIUS, Marcus (1446-1516). *Decachordum Christianum*. Corrected by Guido de Sancto Leone and Francisco Armillino. Fano: Hieronymus Soncinus, 10 August 1507.

**The first edition and one of Soncinus's finest publications.** Hieronymus Soncinus was the first printer at Fano. Adams V-746; De Marinis, *Livres à figures italiens* 214; Mortimer *Italian* 537.

Folio (303 x 206mm). Author's coat-of-arms on title within woodcut border signed by F.V., 10 full-page cuts, probably metal (Mortimer), the one of the Nativity signed "L" and the Pentecost also signed "F.V.", within one of two repeated woodcut borders, 33 smaller cuts from 27 blocks illustrating the life of Christ, all but two in criblé style (title with light soiling, re-hinged and re-margined at top, some scattered minor spotting and toning). Later vellum, gilt-lettered spine label.

\$6,000-9,000



ANOTHER PROPERTY

446

WHITE, John (d.1671). *Hocus Pocus: or, A Rich Cabinet of Legerdemain Curiosities*. [London: G.C., c.1712.]

**A rare conjuring book: “There are things contain’d in this small volume that will give satisfaction to the Ingenious”** (preface).

This is the first copy to appear at auction since the defective copy offered in 1990 in the Neil See collection. The tricks described are good fun: how to cleave a groat in two; how to wash your hands in melted lead without danger; how to knit a hard knot upon an handkerchief, and seem to undo the same with words; how to name all the cards in the pack and never see them; how to make fireworks; plus a host of household recipes and experiments. Toole-Stott 692.

12mo (147 x 85mm). Woodcut frontispiece, woodcut illustrations in text (some staining at ends, frontispiece a little trimmed, soiling to title, tiny hole to A3 with loss of 2 letters, without ad leaves at end). Contemporary blind-ruled calf (rubbed, endpapers lacking).

\$10,000–15,000

# CONDITIONS OF SALE • BUYING AT CHRISTIE'S

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

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**.

Unless we own a **lot** in whole or in part (Δ symbol), Christie's acts as agent for the seller.

## A BEFORE THE SALE

### 1 DESCRIPTION OF LOTS

- 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.

### 2 OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR DESCRIPTION OF LOTS

We do not provide any guarantee in relation to the nature of a **lot** apart from our **authenticity warranty** contained in paragraph E2 and to the extent provided in paragraph I below.

### 3 CONDITION

- The **condition** of **lots** sold in our auctions can vary widely due to factors such as age, previous damage, restoration, repair and wear and tear. Their nature means that they will rarely be in perfect **condition**. **Lots** are sold "as is," in the **condition** they are in at the time of the sale, without any representation or warranty or assumption of liability of any kind as to **condition** by Christie's or by the seller.
- Any reference to **condition** in a catalogue entry or in a **condition** report will not amount to a full description of condition, and images may not show a **lot** clearly. Colours and shades may look different in print or on screen to how they look on physical inspection. **Condition** reports may be available to help you evaluate the **condition** of a **lot**. **Condition** reports are provided free of charge as a convenience to our buyers and are for guidance only. They offer our opinion but they may not refer to all faults, inherent defects, restoration, alteration or adaptation because our staff are not professional restorers or conservators. For that reason **condition** reports are not an alternative to examining a **lot** in person or seeking your own professional advice. It is your responsibility to ensure that you have requested, received and considered any **condition** report.

### 4 VIEWING LOTS PRE-AUCTION

- 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.
- Pre-auction viewings are open to the public free of charge. Our specialists may be available to answer questions at pre-auction viewings or by appointment.

### 5 ESTIMATES

**Estimates** are based on the **condition**, rarity, quality and **provenance** of the **lots** and on prices recently paid at auction for similar property. **Estimates** can change. Neither you, nor anyone else, may rely on any **estimates** as a prediction or guarantee of the actual selling price of a **lot** or its value for any other purpose. **Estimates** do not include the **buyer's premium** or any applicable taxes.

### 6 WITHDRAWAL

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.

### 7 JEWELLERY

- 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

(iii) 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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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 Δ 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 2.5% of the **hammer price** up to and including US\$150,000, 20% on that part of the **hammer price** over US\$150,000 and up to and including US\$3,000,000, and 12% of that part of the **hammer price** above US\$3,000,000.

## 2 TAXES

The successful bidder is responsible for any applicable tax including any sales or compensating use 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 use taxes prior to the release of any purchased **lots** that are picked up in New York or delivered to locations in California, Florida, Illinois, 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.
  - Your 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 E2h(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 Post-Sale Services. 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 Post-Sale Services, 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 Post-Sale Services 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. Post-Sale Services, 20 Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10020.
    - For more information please contact our Post-Sale Services by phone at +1 212 636 2650 or fax at +1 212 636 4939 or email PostSaleUS@christies.com.

- 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.
- (b) 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

- We ask that you collect purchased **lots** promptly following the auction (but note that you may not collect any **lot** until you have made full and clear payment of all amounts due to us).
- Information on collecting **lots** is set out on the storage and collection page and on an information sheet which you can get from the bidder registration staff or Christie's cashiers at +1 212 636 2495.
- If you do not collect any **lot** promptly following the auction we can, at our option, remove the **lot** to another Christie's location or an affiliate or third party warehouse. Details of the removal of the **lot** to a warehouse, fees and costs are set out on the back of the catalogue on the page headed 'Storage and Collection'. You may be liable to our agent directly for these costs.
- If you do not collect a **lot** by the end of the 30th day following the date of the auction, unless otherwise agreed in writing:
  - we will charge you storage costs from that date.
  - we can, at our option, move the **lot** to or within an affiliate or third party warehouse and charge you transport costs and administration fees for doing so.
  - we may sell the **lot** in any commercially reasonable way we think appropriate.
  - the storage terms which can be found at christies.com/storage shall apply.
- In accordance with New York law, if you have paid for the **lot** in full but you do not collect the **lot** within 180 calendar days of payment, we may charge you New York sales tax for the **lot**.
- Nothing in this paragraph is intended to limit our rights under paragraph F4.

## 2 STORAGE

- (a) 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
- (b) 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 Post-Sale Services at +1 212 636 2650. See the information set out at [www.christies.com/shipping](http://www.christies.com/shipping) or contact us at PostSaleUS@christie.com. We will take reasonable care when we are handling, packing, transporting, and shipping a. 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.

- (a) 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](http://www.christies.com/shipping) or contact us at ArtTransportNY@christies.com.
- (b) **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.
- (c) **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, helmed 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 US 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](http://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](http://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](http://www.christies.com).

## K GLOSSARY

**authentic:** authentic : a genuine example, rather than a copy or forgery of:

- 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;
- 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](http://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.

## 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 ◊.

In most cases, Christie's compensates the third party in exchange for accepting this risk. Where the third party is the successful bidder, the third party's remuneration is based on a fixed financing fee. If the third party is not the successful bidder, the remuneration may either be based on a fixed fee or an amount calculated against the final hammer price. The third party may also bid for the lot above the written bid. Where the third party is the successful bidder, Christie's will report the final purchase price net of the fixed financing fee.

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.

### NOTICE REGARDING RETURNS

Lots containing more than one title, letter or manuscript are sold not subject to return.

### NOTICE REGARDING ALL FRAMED ITEMS

All framed items are unexamined out of frames and are sold not subject to return

### NOTICE REGARDING QUANTITY COUNTS

Quantity counts on all lots containing 25 or more items are approximate only and therefore not subject to return due to count discrepancies.

### NOTICE REGARDING SETS

All sets are sold as collections of bindings and are sold not subject to return.

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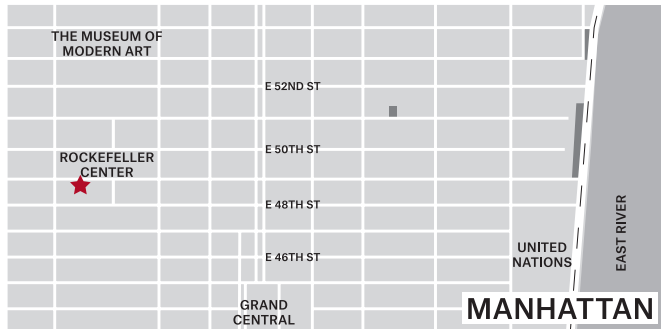
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