

FINE PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA

NEW YORK | 17 JANUARY 2024

x This endorsement I know to be in the handwriting of my grandfather Joshua Brooks (1773-1859)

Frank Waller 1921.

Pro Patria
x I have reason to believe that this is an original paper stuck up in New York
as mentioned in Gordon's History of the war page 131 Vol. 1. in 1765

The first Man that either
distributes or makes use of Stamp
Paper, let him take Care of his
House, Person & Effects,
Vox Populi;

We dare

CHRISTIE'S

Grande Baye Francoise

Fort Notre Dame es bonnes eaux



C. des noyers

Andromede

Mont de la Roque

Fort D'Ubaldim

P. M. i. cleric

La Roche Huillot

Portm court

Monroyal

Biencour ville

R. du Dauphin

I. Claudiane

Ponte aux Ursins

R. de l'orignac

Mark de Grand Riviere

Moulin

V C E S

I. Millot excudit

Avec Privilege du Roy

n. Snelinck sculp








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FINE PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA

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Lot 3

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inside back cover
Lot 103

back cover
Lot 91



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auction online

CHRISTIE'S



THE LIBRARY OF ERNEST E. KEET: NEW FRANCE & NEW ENGLAND Sold on behalf of the Cloudsplitter Foundation

Ernest “Lee” Keet lives in Saranac Lake, New York. It’s the same town in which his grandfather and great-grandfather resided—the Keets have been in the Adirondack region since 1805. Lee Keet, an engineer by training and a private equity investor by trade, has continued his family’s profound connection and commitment to the region and its people.

He began collecting rare books in the 1980s with a special focus first on early French and English exploration in the American Northeast, especially in the St. Lawrence and Champlain Valleys; and second on the Adirondacks. Around the same time, he and his wife Nancy formed the Cloudsplitter Foundation, a 501(c)3 dedicated to improving the future for the flora, fauna, communities, and people of the Adirondacks. Very appropriately, the outstanding library which he formed is now being sold on behalf of the Cloudsplitter Foundation and will directly benefit its grantees.

Christie’s feels honored to be representing Mr. Keet and his library in this generous endeavor. The collection is superb: amassed over many decades chiefly via Canadian, American, and French rare book and map dealers and with a passion for completeness and scholarship. For starters, it is the most comprehensive collection of Samuel de Champlain’s rare books and maps of which we are aware. This is led by an incredibly rare and fine copy of Champlain’s 1613 text detailing the very first European settlements and outposts in New France. It is the first complete copy to come to auction in almost 15 years and contains the first printed map to indicate the existence of the Great Lakes. Also present is Champlain’s last work, of 1632, with the greatly improved Great Lakes map; plus separate copies of his fourth voyage, to the Ottawa Valley; his last voyage, on which he overwintered with the Huron people; and two separate, important maps. Champlain’s discoveries also feature in the histories of Cayet de Palma and of Marc Lescarbot, the latter work of 1609 complete with three beautiful maps of its own. Following on these great cartographic treasures are the ethnographic and exploration narratives of the Jesuit missionaries, including the works of Gabriel Sagard-Théodat and François du Creux. Most significantly, there is a nearly complete run of the Jesuit Relations on New France—the most important primary source for 17th-century Canadian history, almost all first editions in contemporary bindings and many being the Siebert copies.

Focus then shifts westward to the Mississippi Valley, including Melchisédech Thévenot’s landmark account and map of the Mississippi from 1681 and both Tonti’s and Joutel’s accounts of the ill-fated La Salle expedition to Texas and Louisiana in 1684.

Much of the 18th-century portion of the library pertains to the struggle between Great Britain and France over colonial domination in North America. Some representative highlights are the Snider copy of Samuel Penhallow’s history of Queen Anne’s War, published in Boston in 1726; Charles Chauncy’s account of the Battle of Lake George, also published in Boston; the manuscript diary of John Curtice, a Massachusetts soldier on campaign in the summer of 1760; and Thomas Mante’s lavishly illustrated history of the major campaigns of the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1763. These are complemented by rare and ephemeral captivity narratives and other histories. The last lot in this section is a personal favorite: David Cusick’s history of the Iroquois people from 1848. It is said to be the first ethnographical text authored, printed, and copyrighted by Native Americans in the present-day United States—bringing us full circle from the depictions of First Peoples by French colonialists in the 16th century.

1
[RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista and GASTALDI, Giacomo. *La Nuova Francia*. Venice: 1556.]

“The first map devoted to New England and New France” (Burden). First edition, without the addition of two weeping willows made from a replacement block in 1565. It depicts the coast between New York Harbor and Labrador, including many vignettes of Native people, but not including a large stretch of coast around present-day Massachusetts. The Atlantic is shown full of fish and there appears to be an early depiction of the Gulf Stream. The information is largely based on the voyages of Giovanni Verrazzano and of Jacques Cartier, and blithely assumes that the two major waterways they explored (the Hudson and the St. Lawrence respectively) met somewhere inland. New York Harbor is denominated “Angoulesme.”

This is also the first map to use the name New France (“Nuova Francia”) for the large territories claimed by that country and bears an early appearance of “Terra de Nurumbega” for what later became New England. Nurumbega was the name given by Verrazano to a region in Maine, derived from the Abenaki term for “quiet place where two rapids meet.” Burden 25; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps* 556.1.

Woodcut map, 270 x 370mm (worming near centerfold skillfully repaired). Matted and framed (unexamined outside of frame).

\$2,500-3,500



2
CAYET DE PALMA, Pierre-Victor (1525-1610). *Chronologie septenaire de l'histoire de la paix entre les Roys de France et d'Espagne*. Paris: Jean Richer, 1605.

Rare first edition, first issue, of one of the earliest published accounts of Champlain’s first voyage to North America. Champlain had first traveled to Canada as part of an expedition organized by Amyar de Chastres and commanded by Sieur Du Pont. This compendium of voyages also includes descriptions of Jesuit activity in the Americas and China. There are several early editions and issues with a 1605 title page; this is the first issue, with folio 20 unpaginated and 207 mislabeled 107. Several of the early issues have the engraved title page, as here, but it is not mentioned in standard bibliographies. Alden 605/20 (not mentioning engraved title). See HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 395 and Sabin 11627 (1609 editions).

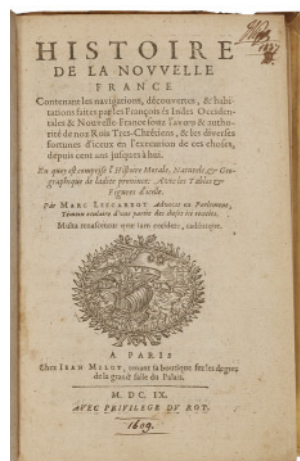
Octavo (161 x 104mm). Without 2 errata leaves at end. Engraved additional title (letterpress title, some headlines, and some shoulder notes just shaved, some browning; leaf Ggg5 repaired at bottom with portions of about 6 lines in facsimile). 18th-century mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, edges red (rubbed). Provenance: Louis Thomas Richard D’Aubigny, 1747-1824 (monogrammed bookplate).

\$1,500-2,500





"The first detailed map devoted to Canada and by far the most accurate available at the time" (Burden).



3 LESCARBOT, Marc (1570-1642). *Histoire de la Nouvelle France: contenant les navigations, découvertes, & habitations faites par les François es Indes Occidentales & Nouvelle-France* [and:] *Les muses de la Nouvelle France*. Paris: Jean Millot, 1609.

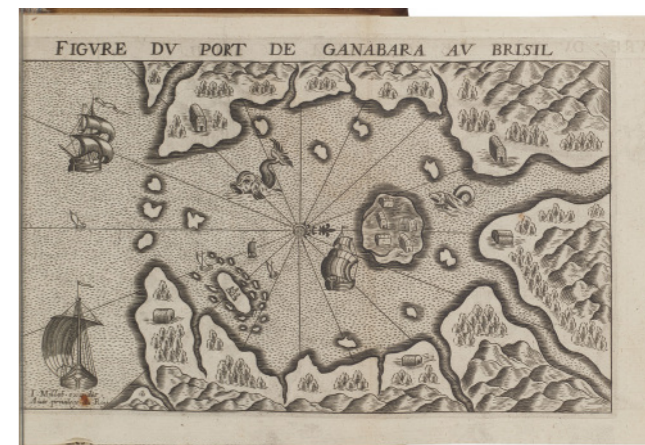
First edition of the cornerstone work on the earliest French settlements in the Americas and a classic of early European-American literature. It is divided into three books: the first gives an account of the voyages of Verrazano, Laudonnière, Gourgues, and Villegagnon; the second contains the voyages of Cartier, Roberval, De Monts, Poutincourt, and the first voyages of Champlain; and the third contains a description of the manners and customs of the native tribes. The second work in this volume, from the same author and which seems to have been issued with it, comprises a collection of poems and a masque celebrating events in New France. The masque, "Le Theatre de Neptune en la Nouvelle France," was originally performed at Port Royal on 14 November 1606 and is the first secular dramatic performance in European North America. In it, Neptune with a court of Tritons and Native people greet travelers to New France with verses in French, Gascon, and Mi'kmaq.

The author of this book, Marc Lescarbot, was a French poet-lawyer-adventurer who in 1606 accompanied Pierre Dugua de Mons on an expedition to Acadia, a multi-cultural French colony founded in Mi'kmaq territory in 1604. There, he met the Mi'kmaq and Melecite people, studying their languages and music. He

admired their culture, although expressed sadness that they were ignorant of the essentially French pleasures of wine and love. Unfortunately in 1607, de Mons's fur monopoly was revoked by the king, resulting in the recall of the colonists back to France; the ensuing legal battle became a landmark case. In addition to poetry about his experiences, Lescarbot wrote this history of New France which incorporates not only his own accounts of Acadia but those of other explorers in the region. The large map is the first detailed devoted map of Canada and present in Burden's first state, as is the map of Port Royal (which is also the first map of what is now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia). Alden & Landis 609/66-67; Burden 157-158; Church 339-340; HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 16; Sabin 40169, 40174; *The World Encompassed* 210.

Two parts in one, octavo (170 x 107mm). Title page for each part, both with woodcut printer's device. Leaves 7-10 cancelled as usual. 3 engraved folding maps by Jan Swelinck after Lescarbot (some browning). Early vellum (recased and repaired). *Provenance*: pencil annotations and underlining, mostly in first half.

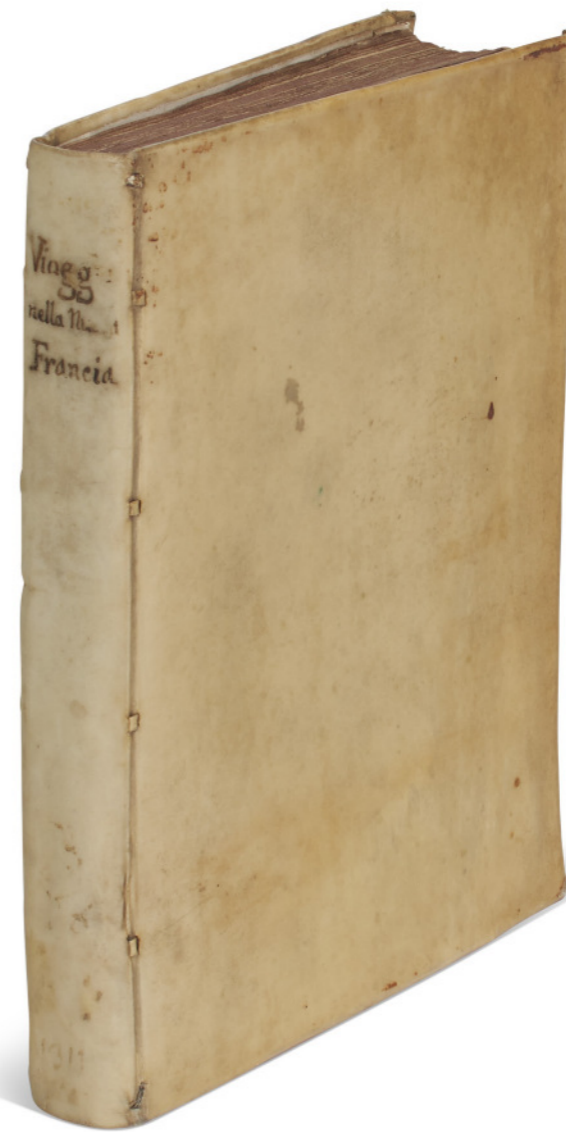
\$80,000-120,000





The work was part of the overall plan to gain as much support as possible for the fledgling colony. It is interesting to note that Champlain relies on only his own first-hand knowledge and what he learns from Natives for his geography. Other European sources that he had not substantiated he relayed with caution. Particularly noticeable are the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritimes marked with the legend "L'auteur na point encore recognu sette coste." Montreal is shown just a year after Champlain set up a trading post there. However, it was not to be permanently occupied until 1642. The area further upriver is derived from Native sources. Lake Ontario, depicted quite accurately, is marked "Lac Contenant 15 lourees des canaux des sauuages." At the western end of the lake is Sault de Au, the first reference on a printed map to Niagara Falls (Burden). The smaller map is nearly as scarce, and important. This map records the discovery by Henry Hudson of the bay named after him. This map has both latitude and longitude, "something virtually never attempted before on a North American map of such detail. Champlain's acute awareness of the deviation of the compass enables him to portray the St. Lawrence River in its more correct south-west to north-east flow rather than the more usual west to east." This work also contains the first soundings of North America (Burden).

Champlain's battle with the Iroquois near present-day Ticonderoga is depicted in the engraving opposite p. 132. In the center is a small figure firing his rifle, a self-portrait of Champlain and the only known lifetime portrait of him. It is also the first published depiction of any scene in present-day New York.



Very rare. According to the auction records of RBH, only two complete copies have sold at auction in the last fifty years: the Siebert-McKinney copy most recently in 2009 and the DuPont copy in 1991. The DuPont copy has the important Hudson Bay map in its second state; the state was not specified in the Siebert copy. In the present copy it is in the extremely rare first state. Alden & Landis 613/30; Burden 160-161; Church 360; Harrisse, *Nouvelle France* 27; Kershaw, 60ff; Lande 116; Sabin 11835; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pp 85ff; Streeter sale 3630.

Two parts in one, quarto (230 x 183 mm). Eight folding maps including the large "Carte géographique de la nouvelle franse faicte par le sieur de Champlain" (resized, neat reinforcements at folds, a short fold split) and "Carte géographique de la nouvelle franse en son vray mondia" in its first state with a ship in upper right and no indication of the Ottawa River; three additional folding engraved plates; 13 engravings in the text, one woodcut diagram, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials (minor browning, small marginal repairs to G4 and I4, K gathering with a pale corner dampstain, blank corners torn from L4, O3, and plate at p.132). Early vellum over boards, spine lettered in Italian manuscript (a few tiny restorations at edges and endpapers). Custom full morocco case. *Provenance:* a few early unidentified shelf marks - Ernest Keet III (bookplate).

\$300,000-500,000



5

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de (1567-1635). *Carte géographique de la Nouvelle France en son vray meridein*. [Paris: Jean Berjon, 1613.]

Champlain's extremely important and rare second map. First edition, second state updated with the first indication of the Ottawa Valley on a printed map. Hudson Bay is marked at the south with the legend in English: "the bay wher hudson did winter." Champlain probably obtained knowledge of Henry Hudson's discoveries from Hessel Gerritz's work published in 1612. "Seeing the possibilities this could provide [Champlain] had this map drawn up on a larger scale to incorporate the new bay ... In this map's second state it also records Champlain's voyage during 1613 some distance up the Ottawa River. [This map] not only depicts latitude but longitude also, something virtually never attempted before on a North American map of such detail. Champlain's acute awareness of the deviation of the compass enables him to portray the St. Lawrence River in its more correct south-west to north-east flow rather than the more usual west to east seen on maps of the period ... Heidenrich and Dahl believe that the alterations made to the plate [for this second state] appear to be by Champlain himself. These corrections must have been made sometime between October and December 1613, after Champlain's return from the New World" (Burden). Burden 161; Kershaw 62.



Engraved map, 286 x 355mm, sheet size (pressed and cleaned, small repairs along the old folds and stub tear, a few associated tiny holes). Matted.

\$30,000-50,000



7

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de (1567-1635). *Voyages et descouvertures faites en la nouvelle France, depuis l'année 1615. iusques à la fin de l'année 1618*. Paris: Claude Collet, 1620.

Champlain's narrative of his final expedition of discovery, including his "incomparable essay on the Hurons" (Winsor). This is the reissue of the 1619 edition, differing only in the date on the letterpress title-page and some minor details (the engraved title still bears the date 1619). It is Champlain's third work, describing his voyages from 1615 to 1618. "It describes his introduction of the Recollect Fathers as missionaries to the Indians, his exploration of the river of the Ottawas, Lake Nipissing, Lake Huron, and Ontario; the attack on the Iroquois fort in the State of New York; his winter among the Hurons; and it contains his incomparable essay on the Hurons and other neighboring tribes. It has Brûlé's narrative of his experiences among the savages on the southern borders of the State of New York, near the Pennsylvania line, and that of the events which occurred in the settlement at Quebec" (Winsor, quoted in Church). Champlain was aware of Louis XIII's personal interest in Native customs, and, in part to encourage continued patronage of New France, he gives great detail. The large folding illustration depicts a Huron deer hunt using a V-trap picket fence. Alden & Landis 620/45; Church 378; HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 33; Sabin 11837.

Octavo (151 x 100mm). Engraved title, one (of 2) engraved folding plates and 4 full-page engravings in text (browned and a little dampstain at beginning, title chipped at edges with a little loss, larger folding plate supplied in facsimile, the other folding plate with a repaired hole replacing one figure in facsimile, some headlines shaved, last leaf laid down). Modern calf, spine gilt; slipcase. *Provenance*: P. de Cardomet (ownership inscription dated 1661 on title) - William Lowth (large ownership inscription on p.31) - Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$15,000-25,000



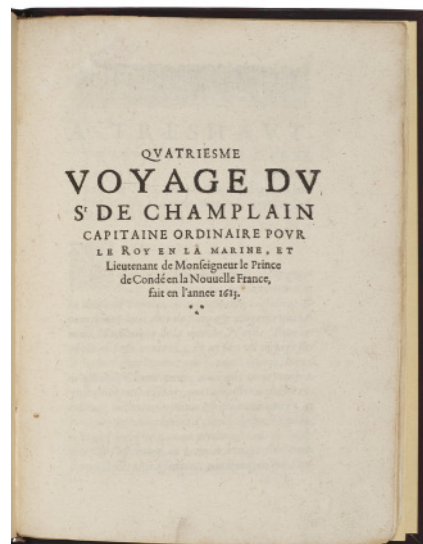
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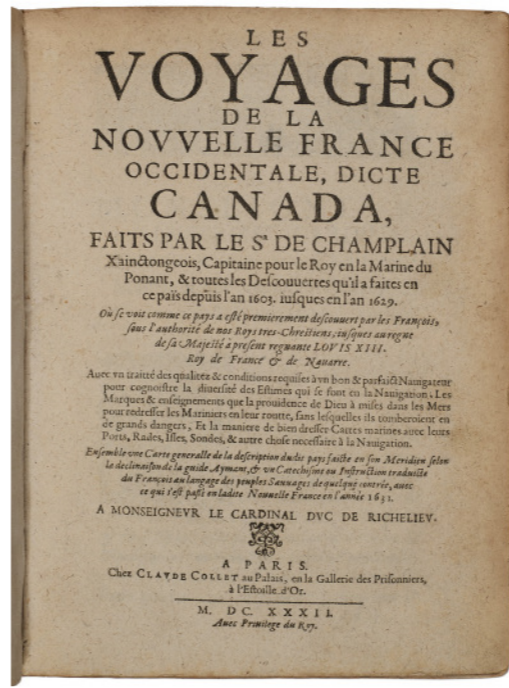
CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de (1567-1635). *[Quatriesme Voyage du Sr de Champlain Capitaine Ordinaire pour Le Roy en La Marine, et Lieutenant de Monseigneur le Prince de Condé en la Nouvelle France, fait en l'année 1613]*. Paris: Jean Berjon, 1613.]

First appearance of Champlain's fourth voyage of 1613 to the Ottawa River Valley, being the final part only of Champlain's *Voyages* of 1613. At this point in his life, Champlain had already learned of Hudson Bay, journeyed up the St. Lawrence River, explored the Bay of Fundy, founded Québec, and discovered the great lake that would bear his name: Lake Champlain. On his return to France he was ready to promote his successes and spur on the fur trade. He set the publication of the *Voyages* underway and then left for New France again on this, his fourth voyage. He reached the mouth of the Ottawa River in late May 1613 and explored all summer, including to the future site of Ottawa, the present-day capital of Canada, at the mouths of the Gatineau and Rideau rivers. He returned to Paris by October where the publication of the *Voyages* was still in progress. He added this final part, with separate pagination and a section title, and incorporated his discoveries into the second state of the Hudson Bay map (see previous lot). Alden & Landis 613/30; Church 360; HARRISSE 27; Lande 116; Sabin 11835; Streeter sale 3630.

Quarto (230 x 170mm). Section title. 52 pages. (Page corners a little rounded, few spots.) Modern blindstamped calf to style. *Provenance*: Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000





8 CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de (1567-1635). *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France occidentale, dicte Canada faits par le Sr Champlain Xaintongeois, Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine du Ponant, & toutes les Descouvertes qu'il a faites en ce paos depuis l'an 1603. Iusques en l'an 1629.* Paris: Claude Collet, 1632.

First edition of Champlain's last work, the first collected edition of his voyages and including discoveries through 1629. With the rare and important large map, arguably "the first to depict the existence of the entire Great Lakes network" (Burden).

This work "contains a collective narrative embodying a review of all preceding French expeditions to the New World, followed by and interwoven with Champlain's own voyages to Canada" (Church). It also contains the first accurate accounts of the Native inhabitants of what is now the central part of New York State. Following an abridgement of the 1613 edition (see preceding lot), this work additionally describes Champlain's seventh and ninth voyages (the eighth is mentioned only incidentally as unimportant) and contains a History of Canada, a Treatise on Navigation; and the *Doctrine Chrestienne*, du R. P. Ledesme and *l'Oraison Dominicale*" (*ibid*). These latter works translate scripture into the Huron language.

Second issue as usual, with the setting of p.27 which removes the offensive passage regarding Cardinal Richelieu. The book was dedicated to Richelieu and the cancelled leaves replace a five-line passage which was supposed to be held objectionable by him, namely that great princes might know well how to conduct the government of a kingdom, and yet not know how to sail a ship. The map is also second state, with a more accurate orientation of the major lake on Cape Breton island.

The important map, Champlain's final work, covers the same territory as that of circa 1616, but with greater detail, especially improving on the Great Lakes.

"Lac St Louis is Lake Ontario, leading up to number '90', marking 'a fall of water at the end of the Falls of St. Louis, very high, where many kinds of fish are stunned in descending'. Above La nation neutre appears a rudimentary Lake Erie followed by a more recognizable Mer douce, Lake Huron, the 'freshwater sea'. Grand Lac, or Lake Superior, which Champlain never actually saw, is here depicted for the first time in a recognisable form on a map. Reports of its existence probably came to him through Etienne Brûlé, one of the first *coureurs de bois* ...

An illustration of a church serves to indicate the Dutch presence in the region, and is considered the **first delineation of present-day New York City on a printed map**" (Burden). Notably, there is no reference to the English in New England—perhaps Champlain thought his map would better encourage French settlement if he avoided acknowledging the British in the area, even though this map does cover an area as far south as Virginia. The Hudson River is here called "Riuere des trettes" and Long Island "Isle de l'Ascension." Alden & Landis 632/22; Burden 237; Church 420; HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 51; Lande 118; Pilling *Algonquian* pp. 79-81; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pl. 48; Streeter sale 3621.

Three parts in one, quarto (224 x 164mm). Large engraved folding map, "Carte de la nouvelle france" (map with some tiny losses at fold intersections, on a later stub, old patch on verso repairing a stub tear, small stain near patch); 6 engraved illustrations in text, two of which are full-page; woodcut map on ³C4 and woodcut illustrations on ³G2v. With original blanks ²Q4 and ³G4. (Toning to most page margins and at ends, blank marginal tears from O1, Q1 and ²F1, closed tear just into text on ⁴B3, a few leaves with ragged outer margins.) Early limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript (soiled, ties lacking, spine unevenly darkened).

\$150,000-250,000

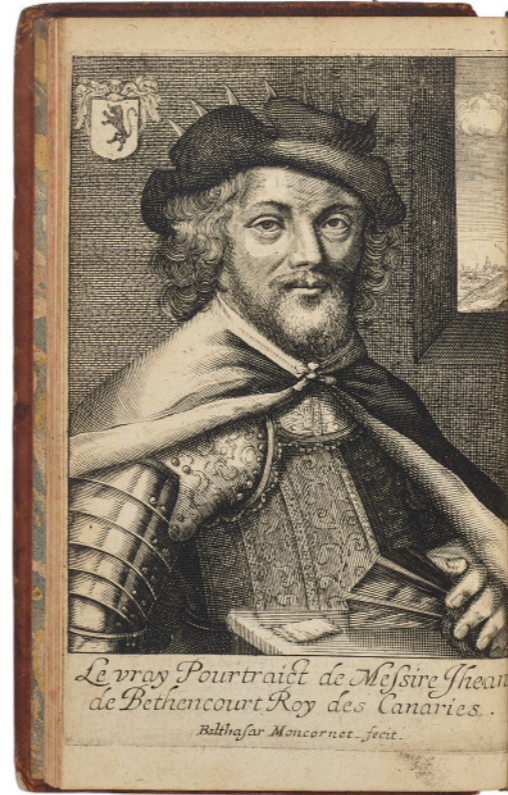


9
CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de (1567-1635). *Carte de la nouvelle France*. [Paris: Claude Collet, 1632.]

Champlain's last cartographic contribution: his rare 1632 map, arguably "the first to depict the existence of the entire Great Lakes network" (Burden). This map covers the same territory as Champlain's map of circa 1616, but with greater detail, especially improving on the Great Lakes. "Lac St Louis" is Lake Ontario and Niagara Falls is depicted at no. 90 (un-named on the map). "Above *La nation neutre* appears a rudimentary Lake Erie followed by a more recognizable *Mer douce*, Lake Huron, the 'freshwater sea'. *Grand Lac*, or Lake Superior, which Champlain never actually saw, is here depicted for the first time in a recognisable form on a map. Reports of its existence probably came to him through Etienne Brûlé, one of the first *coureurs de bois*." An illustration of a church serves to indicate the Dutch presence in the region, and is considered **the first delineation of present-day New York City on a printed map**" (Burden). The Hudson River is here called "Riviere des trettes" and Long Island "Isle de l'Ascension." The map was published in Champlain's 1632 book *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France* and retains its original fold marks accordingly. See previous lot for a full description of the book. Burden 237; Church 420; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pl. 48.

Engraved map on two joined sheets, with narrow margins, 520 x 860mm to neat lines (a few tiny holes at fold intersections and about 6 tiny worm holes in Labrador). Matted.

\$40,000-60,000



10
BETHENCOURT, Jean de (1362-1425); and Pierre BERGERON (1580-1637). *Histoire de la Première Decouverte et Conquete des Canaries* [and:] *Un Traicte de la Navigation et des Voyages de Decouverte & Conquete modernes, & principalement des François*. Paris: Jean de Heuqueville, 1630 [part title for second work: Jean de Heuqueville and Michel Soly, 1629].

Complete first edition of a rare early account of Atlantic discovery and navigational achievements. Jean de Bethencourt's 1402 conquest of the Canary Islands was a prelude to the Transatlantic exploration and colonization which would begin with Columbus in 1492. This account, based on the reports of Bethencourt's chaplains Pierre Bontier and Jean le Verrier, opens a treatise edited by Pierre Bergeron on mostly French expeditions in the Americas by Lescarbot, Champlain, Cartier, and many others (including voyages of other nations not only to the Americans but to the Far East). It is occasionally described as two separate works, but both texts are mentioned on the general title page and they were issued together. Only one copy is recorded at auction by RBH in the last century. Sabin 4850 and 5073.

Two parts in one volume, octavo (163 x 100mm). Engraved portrait of the author by Moncornet (some shoulder notes shaved in first work, a little worming in gutter and lower margin, occasionally just touching printed area). 18th-century calf gilt, edges red (joints splitting, covers somewhat abraded). *Provenance:* George Wilbraham, 1779-1852, British politician (armorial bookplate).

\$7,000-10,000



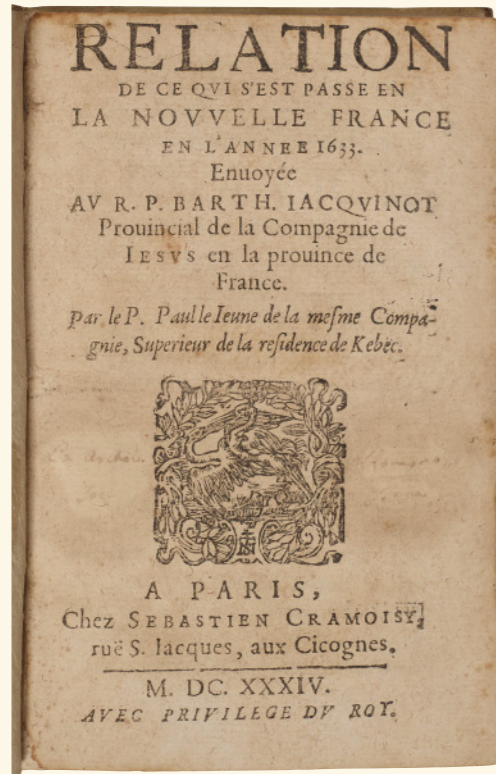
11
SAGARD-THEODAT, Gabriel (fl. 1623-1629). *Le Grand voyage du pays des Hurons, situé en l'Amerique vers la mer douce, és derniers confins de la Nouvelle France, dite Canada*. - *Dictionnaire de la langue Huronne, necessaire a ceux qui n'ont l'intelligence d'icelle*. Paris: Denys Moreau, 1632.

First edition of one of the most "important of the early works on the North American Indians, and the first printed Huron vocabulary" (Church). Gabriel Sagard-Theodat was a French Recollet missionary who departed Paris in March of 1623 with Nicolas Viel, on foot, without money or substantial supplies as was the custom. They arrived in Quebec on 28 June 1623. Sagard proceeded along the Ottawa River and across the portages to Georgian Bay where a mission to the Hurons had been founded in 1615 by Joseph Le Caron. While on his way, he learned the rudiments of the Huron language so that he could begin catechizing and baptizing on his arrival. He was permitted to return to Quebec for provisions in the spring of 1624, and told the Huron that he intended to return. He never did, however, as he was ordered to return to France. It was there he wrote the present work.

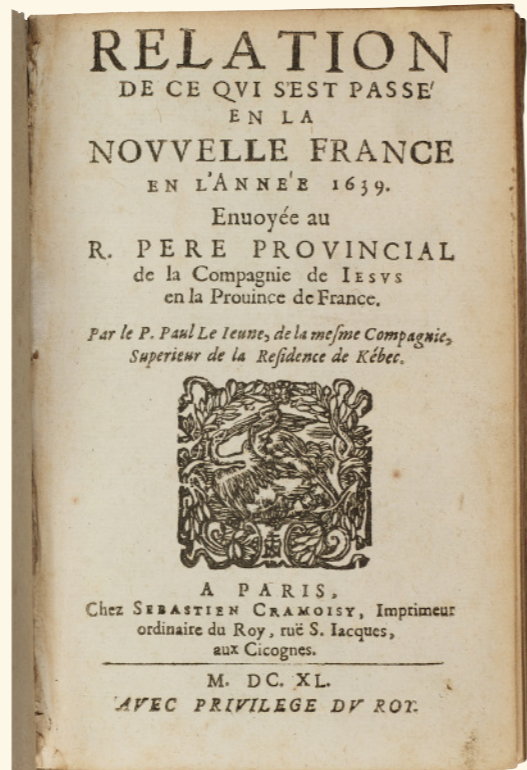
Not only is this work the first religious history of Canada, but it also records Huron customs and ways of life, and the flora and fauna of the country. "It is a brilliant, astonishingly precise fresco." (DCB). Sabin notes that "copies are rarely found in good condition, and perfect in every respect." Alden & Landis 632/86; Arents Tobacco 181; Bell Jesuit Relations, p. 247; Church 421; HARRISSE *Nouvelle France*, 52-53; Pilling *Iroquoian*, p. 147; Sabin 74883 and 74881.

Two volumes, bound separately. *Voyage*: Octavo (168 x 104mm). Engraved additional title-page. Blanks Aa7-8 present. (Mild toning and a few scattered spots, engraved title is trimmed close at bottom edge just touching neat line.) 18th-century calf (worn, cover detached, removed bookplate from front flyleaf). *Dictionnaire*: Octavo (170 x 104mm). Modern vellum. *Provenance:* Ernest E. Keet (bookplate in second volume).

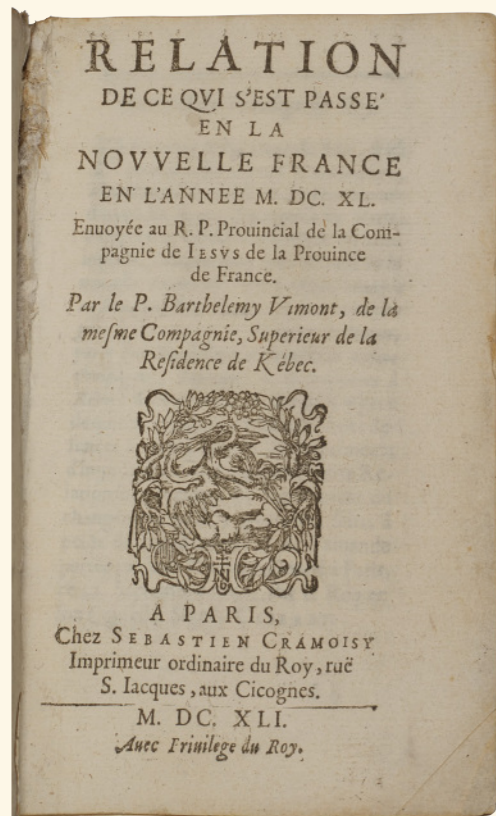
\$15,000-20,000



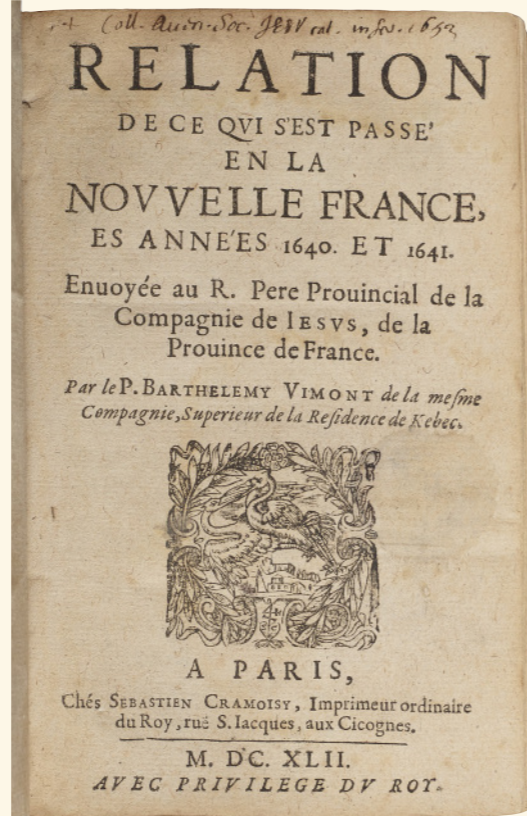
The Second Jesuit Relation, by Paul le Jeune, 1634, and the first obtainable. The beginning of the greatest early records of New France.



Paul le Jeune, 1640. Documenting the arrival of the first nuns in France.



Barthélemy Vimont and Paul le Jeune, 1641. The first report of Jean de Niccollet's 1634 expedition.



Paul le Jeune and others, 1642. With the first mention of Niagara Falls and a prayer composed in Huron by martyr Joseph Chihwatenhwa. Siebert copy.



Thirty volumes of Jesuit Relations, 1634-1673

12

JESUIT RELATIONS OF NEW FRANCE – LE JEUNE, Paul (1591-1664); Barthélemy VIMONT (1594-1667), Jérôme LALEMANT (1593-1678), Paul RAGUENEAU (1608-1680), François LE MERCIER (1604-1690), et al. A collection of 30 Jesuit Relations describing the activities of the Jesuit missionaries in Canada, comprising numbers 2, 6-16, 18-21, 23, 25-27, 29-34, 36-38, and the final Relation edited by Claude Dablon. Paris, 1634-1673.

A nearly complete run of the Jesuit Relations on New France—the most important primary source for 17th-century Canadian history, all but one first editions and largely in contemporary bindings.

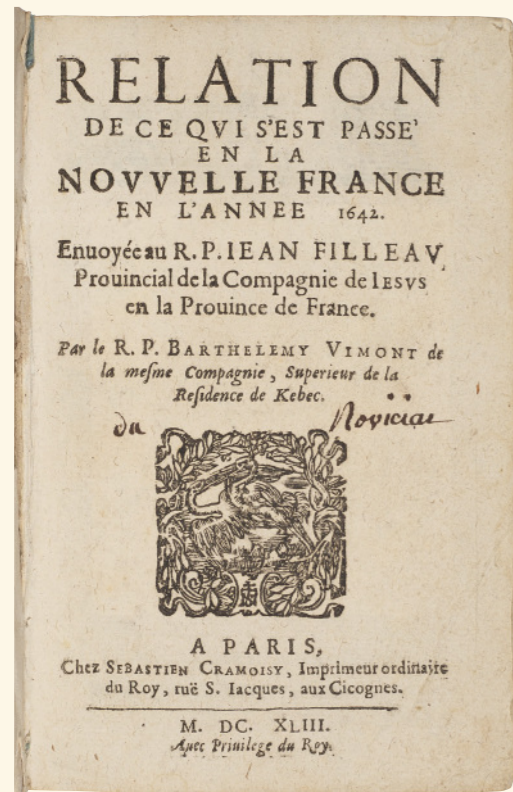
These books comprise the annual reports of the Jesuit superiors of the Canadian missions during the infancy of French activity in the New World. All but one (famously typo-riddled) were printed by successive generations of the Cramoisy printing family of Paris, intimates of Cardinal Richelieu. Nine of these thirty volumes are from the collection of Frank T. Siebert.

Written for the purpose of promoting the missions and garnering aid for the Jesuit project in North America, they provide accounts of First Nations communities, the history of the Beaver Wars, the activities the Ursuline and Augustinian Hospitaler nuns and their famous school and hospital, and the routes and discoveries of various explorers in the region. Each entry in the series is edited by a Jesuit superior, but they contain individual letters, reports, prayers, and appeals from various figures—from Mere Marie de l'Incarnation, Superior of the Canadian Ursulines, to the Canadian martyrs and the Huron hymnodist Joseph Chihwatenhwa. Filtered through the specific lens of the Jesuits, these reports nevertheless provide a unique window into a critical period in Colonial North American history, as the French struggled to build a stronghold in the region amidst the rapid consolidation of Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

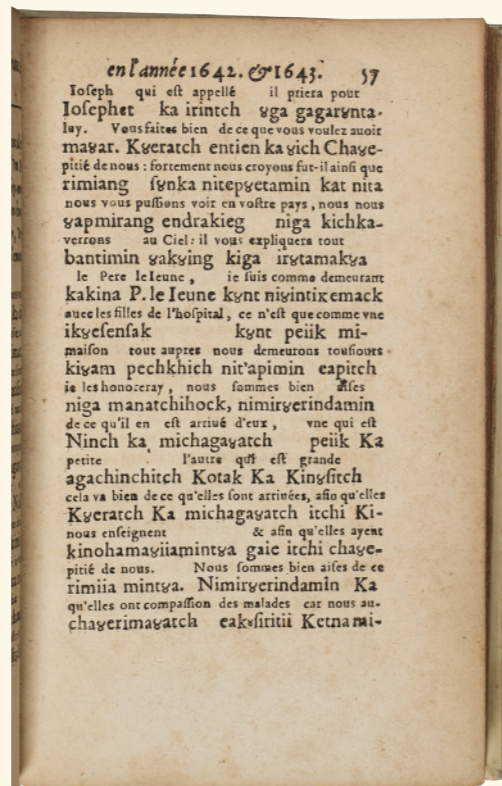
This is the largest and most complete group of these Relations recorded at auction. Many of the individual Relations are quite rare on their own, last having appeared in the Freilich/Siebert sales—some of them these very copies. Full descriptions of each volume, including physical condition and content, are in the online version of this catalogue.

Please note that should this lot not sell at auction, the volumes will immediately be offered as individual lots in Christie's sale *Fine Printed Books and Manuscripts including Americana*, Online, 17 January - 2 February 2024.

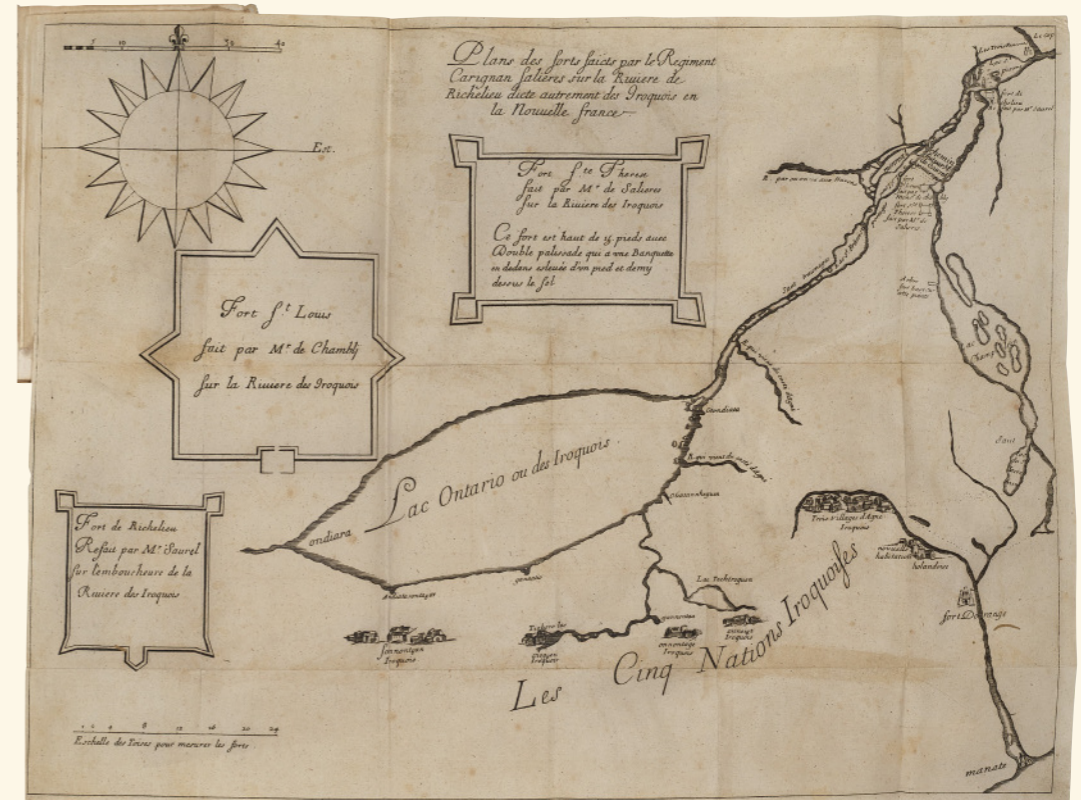
\$300,000-500,000



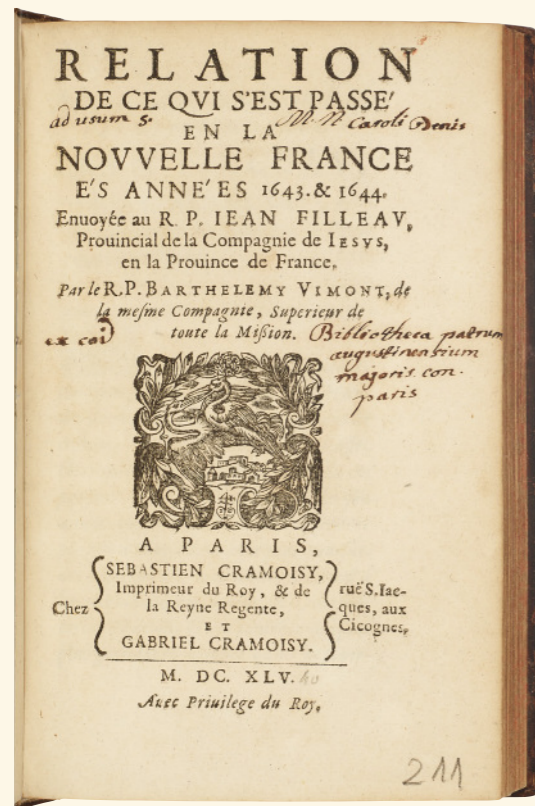
Lot 12. Barthélmy Vimont, 1643. Relaying news of the celebrations surrounding the founding of Montreal.



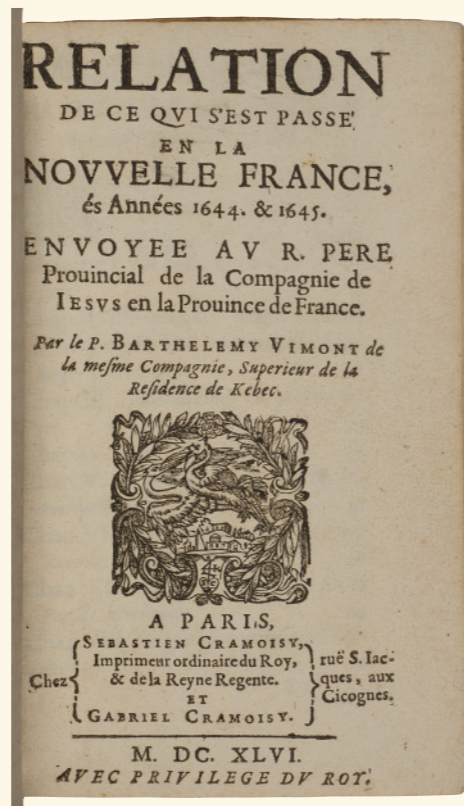
Lot 12. Barthélmy Vimont, 1644. With reports on Montréal, more on Nicollet's westward travels, letters from Isaac Jogues in captivity and a letter in Algonquin with interlineal French translation.



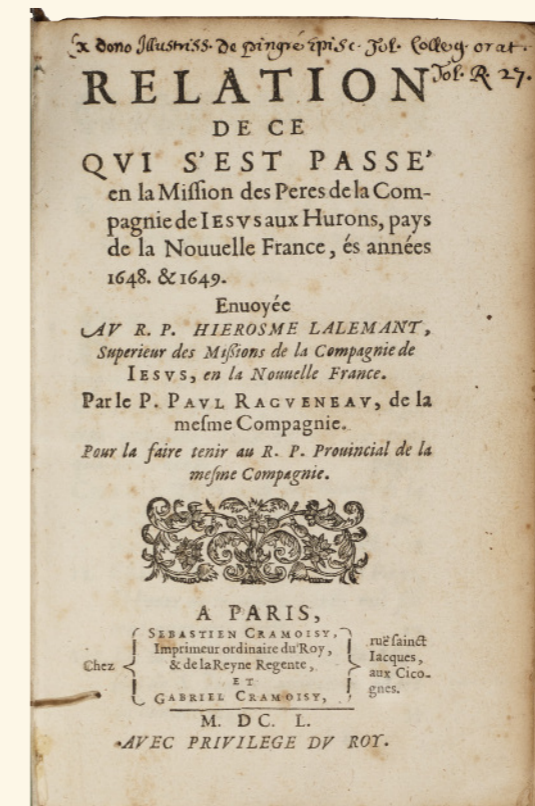
Lot 12. The rare map of Iroquois Territory, 1666. In the Siebert copy of the 34th Relation.



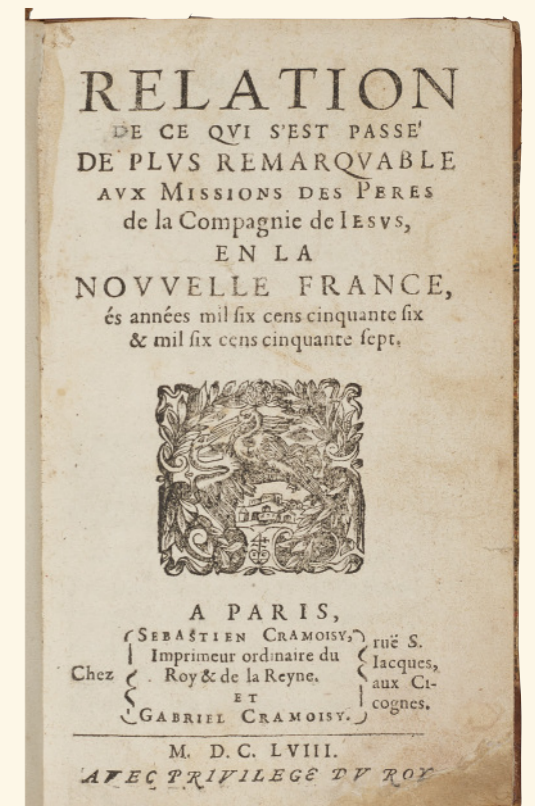
Lot 12. Barthélmy Vimont, 1645. Containing the reconstructed Huron mission report which had been lost during Father Jogues's captivity. Copy of Mathieu Molé (1584-1656).



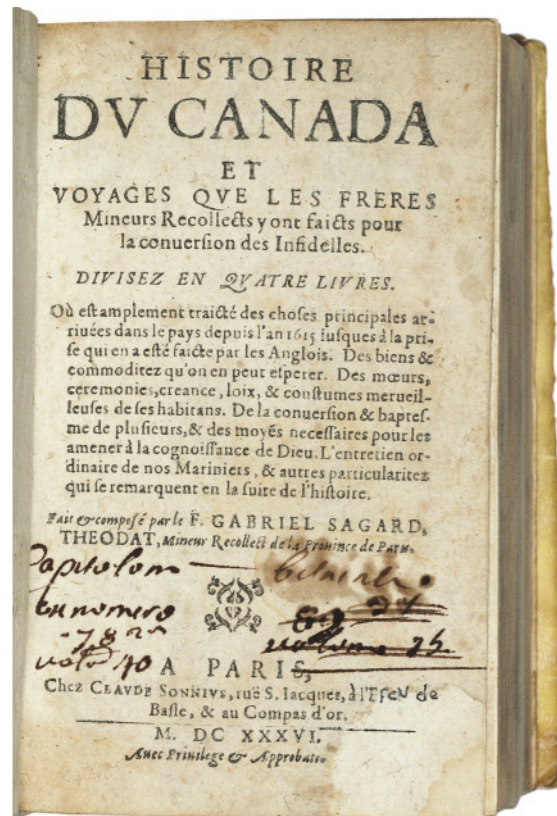
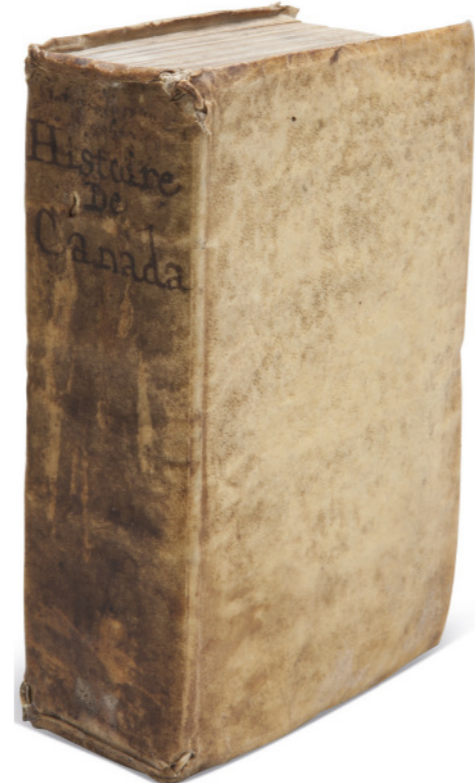
Lot 12. Barthélmy Vimont, 1646. Documenting the treaty negotiated at Trois Rivières and related ceremonies and protocols of the Mohawk and Huron.



Lot 12. Paul Ragueneau, 1650. Ragueneau's report on the destruction of the Huron mission and execution of Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant.



Lot 12. Paul le Jeune, 1658. Siebert copy of the 26th Relation. This relation covers two years, as Jean de Quen's first report was confiscated at sea.



13 SAGARD-THÉODAT, Gabriel (d. c.1650). *Histoire du Canada et voyages que les frères mineurs recollets y ont faits pour la conversion des infidelles*. Paris: Claude Sonnius, 1636.

First edition of Sagard's very rare second work. It is divided into three books, the first being wholly new and the others being greatly expanded from Sagard's first work recounting his own voyages. One of the most important additions, for example, is the first recording in print of **the first visits by Europeans to present-day Michigan**, being the travels of Etienne Brulé and a companion named Grenolle. "The travels and missionary labors of the Recollets among the Indians of Canada, for nine years before the arrival of Father Sagard, form the subject of Book I. The narrative of his Grand Voyage to the Country of the Hurons, which appeared three years before, is extended by additional particulars, from chapters xxii., in the edition of 1632, to xlvi. in Book II ... Book III. is a reproduction of Part II. of the Grand Voyage, with new matter increasing it from 85 to 135 pages. Book IV. contains the history of the Recollect missions to the end of 1629" (Field). Father Sagard published this work after Richelieu declined to reinstate the Recollets in France, giving preference to the Jesuits.

According to the auction records of RBH this is only the third copy to appear at auction in the past 40 years. This copy with 3 leaves [4 pp.] inserted after p. 312, being a Huron song in four voices, but without the blank leaf which sometimes follows. Of the eight copies listed by Church, only three have the music leaves present. Church 435; HARRISSE New France 62, Michigan Rarities, no. 1; Pilling Iroquoian, p. 148; Sabin 74885 ("extremely rare").

Octavo (168 x 96mm). (Lower right corner of title and lower third of final index leaf restored with facsimile.) Old vellum, spine lettered in manuscript (some soiling). *Provenance*: partially effaced ownership inscription to title.

\$40,000-60,000

14 LAET, Johannes de (1593-1649). *Novus orbis, seu descriptionis Indiae occidentalis*. Leiden: Elzevir, 1633.

First edition in Latin of "arguably the finest description of the Americas published in the seventeenth century" (Burden). George Bancroft's copy. The author was a noted geographer and a director of the Dutch West India Company. This expanded edition contains 14 maps in total (up from only 10 in the first Dutch edition), all by Hessel Gerritsz, who had trained under Willem Blaeu and was appointed the first exclusive cartographer to the WIC. His "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 *Manhattes*. "It is also the earliest to use the Dutch names of Noordt Rivier and Zuyd Rivier, for the Hudson and Delaware Rivers respectively, as well as the Indian Massachusetts, for the new English colony ... [the *Nova Francia* map] is one of the foundation maps of Canada" (ibid).

Many of the maps served as prototypes for later Dutch maps of the region. In addition, this work contains many woodcut illustrations of American flora and fauna, making it "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" (Streeter). Borba de Moraes p. 451; Burden 229-232; Sabin 38557; Streeter sale 37.

Folio (343 x 213mm). Half-title, title in engraved architectural border, 14 double-page maps by Hessel Gerritsz, numerous woodcut illustrations of plants, animals and inhabitants of the New World in text (some intermittent browning and spotting; a few small dampmarks). Contemporary calf gilt (rebacked). *Provenance*: French armorial bookplate with a collar of the Order of the Holy Spirit - George Bancroft, 1800-1891, American historian and politician (bookplate).

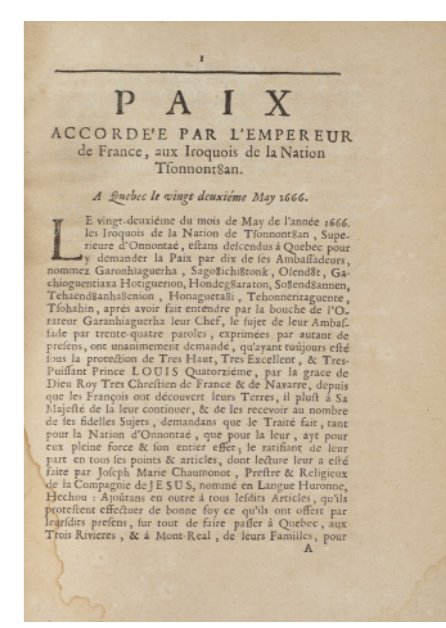
\$8,000-12,000

15 BRESSANI, Francesco Giuseppe (1612-1672). *Breve relatione d'alcune missioni de PP. della Compagnia di Gesu nella Nuova Francia*. Macerata: Heirs of Agostino Grisei, 1653.

First edition of an important early account of the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, and Upper Ohio Valley. Bressani was an Italian Jesuit who served as a missionary in Canada. "After spending two years with the Indians near Quebec, he was sent in 1644 to the Hurons, where he was captured by the Iroquois. He was ransomed by the Dutch and sent to France in the spring of 1645. He returned to this country and lived with the Hurons until 1650, when he returned to Italy and published this account of the missions in New France" (Church). His account of his captivity and ritual torture by the Iroquois is recorded here in an anonymous letter to Father Vimont, originally printed in the official Jesuit relation in 1645. Church 524; Sabin 7734.

Quarto (196 x 141mm). Additional leaf in gathering B as called for. Woodcut device on title (lower blank corner or margin of first few leaves repaired, neat repair affecting text in a few more leaves; some toning). Late 19th-century Italian red morocco signed by A. Casciani. *Provenance*: deleted early initials on title page - Libreria Loescher (Roman bookseller's tag).

\$4,000-6,000



16

17

The rest of the plates depict the culture of the Native inhabitants of Canada as well as its natural history. Notable is Du Creux's elaborate meditation on the beaver, which he describes as a noble emblem of the country's virtues on the model of the European treatment of bees as metaphors of industrious labor. Alden & Landis 664/64; Bell *Jesuit Relations* p. 249; Burden 349 (map); HARRISSE *Nouvelle-France* 120; Kershaw 148; Reese *Creating America* 87; Sabin 21072; Streeter sale 96.

Quarto (224 x 172mm). Engraved publisher's device on title, folding engraved plate of Jesuit martyrdoms by Huret, folding engraved map of Nova Francia, 12 engraved plates (title-page laid down; map with a stub tear and a couple of edge tears, supplied; Martyrs plate with two light stains, short stub tear, and creasing at left edge; text with pale marginal dampstaining, toning and scattered few small brown spots, paper flaw to 2C1 affecting two words). Early 19th-century speckled calf gilt, red morocco spine label (spine and edges rubbed, corners repaired and showing, light chipping to spine ends, a few small stains). *Provenance*: partially effaced early ownership signature to title ("Presbyter Cadomau[?]") - two paragraphs of religious manuscript on the plate facing page 50 - Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

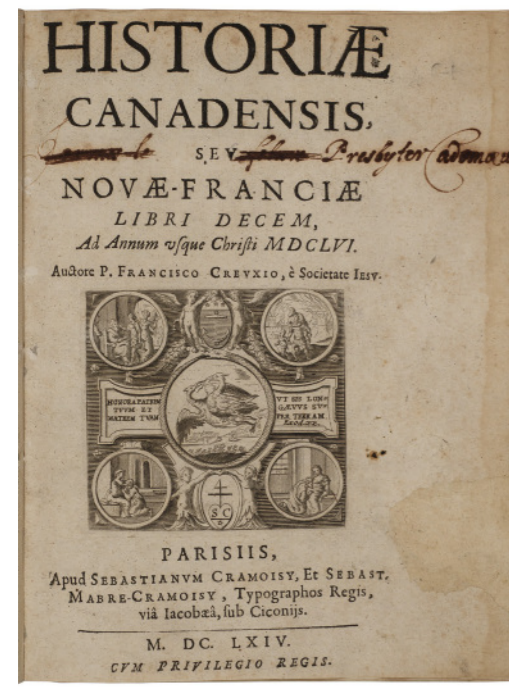
\$40,000-60,000

17
IROQUOIS TREATY - *Paix accordée par l'Empereur de France, aux Iroquois de la Nation Tsonnontan. A Quebec le vingt deuxième May 1666* (caption title). [Paris, Sébastien Cramoisy, Imprimeur du Roy, 1667.]

The first printed record of one of the earliest European attempts to deal with Native North Americans as sovereign peoples. This document comprises three similar treaties with three branches of the Iroquois, all relating to Louis XIV's desire to secure the southern boundaries of New France. The earliest such printed treaty in English was a full ten years later, in 1677, between the Iroquois and British, and listed as no. 1 in Du Puy's bibliography of English-Native treaties. HARRISSE lists only one other printing of another French-Native treaty from about this date or earlier. It is with the Seneca, and from the same conference, dated 25 May 1666 (no. 555). The principal negotiator was Alexandre de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy, then the French Viceroy in Canada following a series of military campaigns against the Indians in the summer and fall of 1666. Jesuit fathers François Le Mercier and Marie Chaumonot acted as interpreters (a full account of the debates is given in Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations XXVII*, pp247-73). There are copies of this one known with an inserted title-page, but this has been deemed a later, probably 19th century, addition (see cataloguing of the copies at JCB and the Beinecke). Alden & Landis 667/45; Sabin 96559 (with spurious title); not in HARRISSE *Nouvelle France*.

Quarto (238 x 171mm). 12 pages (toned, marginal dampstain touching a few letters). Modern calf gilt to style.

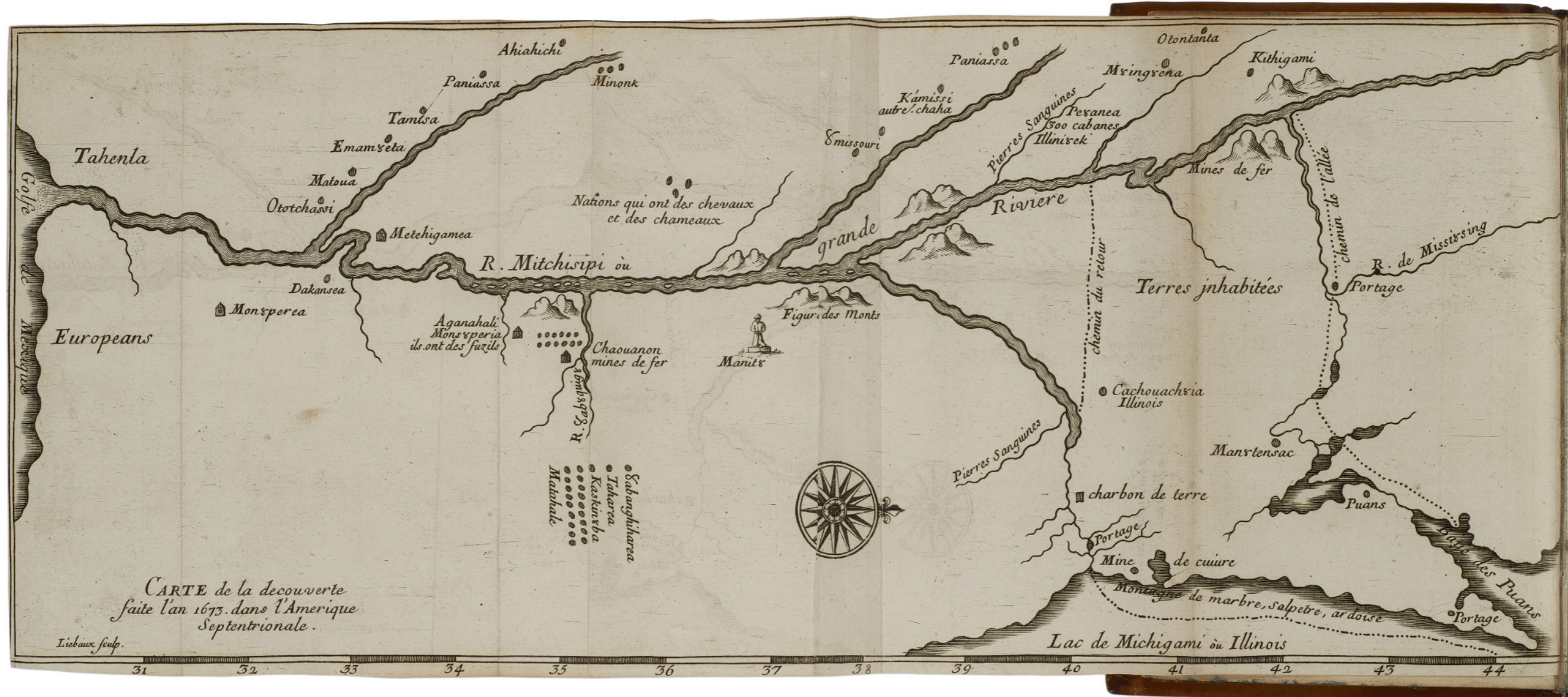
\$10,000-15,000



16
DU CREUX, François (1596-1666). *Historiae Canadensis, seu Novae Franciae libri decem*. Paris: Sebastien Cramoisy and Sebastien Mabre-Cramoisy, 1664.

First edition of this important summation of the Jesuit Relations, complete with the often lacking engraving of the Jesuit martyrs. Although François Du Creux never visited America, he undertook extensive research in the Jesuit Relations, the annual reports that missionaries in the New World filed with their superiors in France, to prepare the first summary of Jesuit activities in Canada. Not surprisingly, he describes the saintly qualities of the missionaries, emphasizes the hardships they endured, and glorifies the martyrs among them. As in Smith's history of Virginia, the Indians who appear in Du Creux's account serve principally to give meaning to the lives and adventures of Europeans. An oversize folding plate depicting the martyrdom of several famous Jesuits exemplifies this structure. The calm, heroic stoicism with which the engraver endows the martyrs not only reflects their perceived moral superiority but also suggests that as horrible as the violence of the Indians appears, it would, in the eternal scheme, prove ineffectual" (*Creating America*).

The map shows much more detail of the river system than in its predecessor map by Sanson, particularly in northern Quebec. This new information was gleaned mostly from fur traders, *coureurs de bois* such as Radisson and Groseilliers and was very important for the fur trade. There is an inset map of the Jesuit Huron Missions, one of only two engraved maps of this subject (the other by Bressani).



18
THÉVENOT, Melchisédech (1620-1692). *Recueil de voyages*. Paris: Chez Estienne Michallet, 1681.

"An essential document in the exploration of the interior of North America" (Reese).

The Huth-Siebert copy of this very rare first edition of Thévenot's travels, "a major work of Americana, with one of the landmark accounts and maps of the discovery of the Mississippi Valley" (ibid). This slim volume includes a panoply of firsts, including: the first map to delineate the Mississippi River from first-hand experience, the first map to name Michigan, and even the first French map devoted to Australia.

"The most notable aspect of Thévenot is the first publication of Father Marquette's relation of his discovery, with Joliet, of the upper Mississippi River and their exploration as far as the Arkansas River in 1673. This remarkable expedition established the basic structure of the Mississippi headwaters for the first time and opened the way for dominance of the French in the Mississippi Valley over the next century. Their account begins on May 17, 1673, when the party set out in two canoes from Mackinac. They reached the Mississippi via Green Bay and the Fox River on June 17, floated as far south as the Arkansas, and returned north by way of the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers and the later site of Chicago" (Reese).

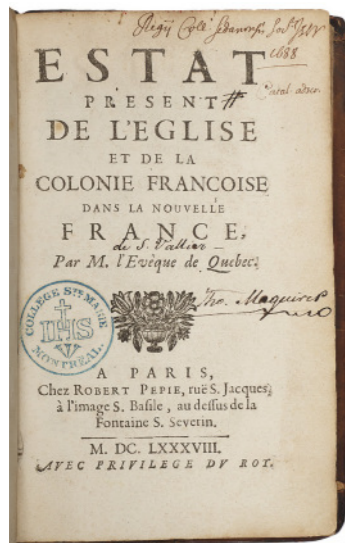
This is one of only two complete copies to appear in the auction records since the Streeter sale, according to RBH. There is wide variation in the collation from copy to copy, with the parts bound in different orders and the natural history parts often found incomplete. This copy is complete and matches the Streeter copy in terms of pagination. The first engraved plate, of a spirit level, is in Church's first described state, with the letterpress on verso. Some say that Thévenot invented the spirit level. There are two engraved maps, the one depicting the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and the other, even larger map, depicting the discoveries of Abel Tasman from 1644. This latter map is both one of the first separate maps of Australia, and one of the first to show the coastline in detail. Both of these rare maps are present in their third states. According to Burden, the first two

states of the Mississippi map are almost certainly proofs and exist in one copy each. Burden 540; Church 672; Clements, *One Hundred Michigan Rarities* 4; Alden & Landis 681/141 ("Order of pts is differently arranged in various copies"); Graff 4122; HARRISSE *Nouvelle France* 147; Howes T-156 ("c"); Reese, *Celebration of My Country* 11; Sabin 95332; Streeter sale 101; Tooley, *Australia*, pl. 92.

Octavo (169 x 106mm). Two folding engraved maps; four engraved plates, two of which are folding and one with letterpress "Explication" text on verso; ten additional engravings in text, some full-page; a woodcut illustration in text; and a folding woodcut chart with letterpress text. Without blank c2. (Gathering 2c2 browned, first two gatherings toned, a little staining to title, closed stub tear to second folding engraving, some very mild offsetting to maps.) Late 18th-century calf, gilt border on covers (neatly rebacked, some light wear). Custom clamshell box. *Provenance*: Abraham Hyacinthe Duperron, 1731-1805 (ownership signature on title) - François-Xavier-Joseph-Ghislain Borluut de Noortdonck, 1771-1857 (bookplate; his sale, Ad. Van der Meersch, 19 July 1858, lot 2696) - Henry Huth, 1815-1878 (morocco bookplate; his sale, Sotheby's, 19 July 1919, lot 7411) - acquired from Peter Decker in 1957 by: - Frank T. Siebert (his sale; Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 659) - Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$80,000-120,000



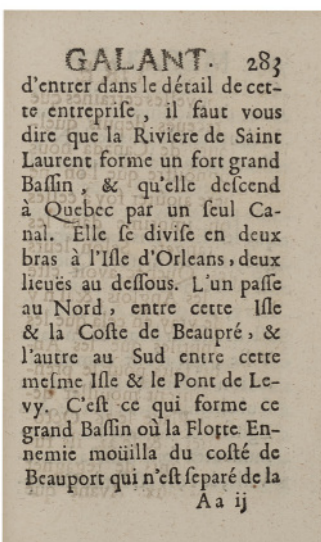


19
SAINT-VALLIER, Jean-Baptiste de la Croix De Chevreieres de (1653-1727). *Estat present de l'eglise et de la colonie Françoise dans la Nouvelle France*. Paris: widow of Denis Langlois for Robert Pepie, 1688.

First edition of a rare early history of the Diocese of Quebec. Saint-Vallier succeeded Laval as Bishop of Quebec, and paid a visit before his consecration to survey his new Diocese. He wrote this account of his trip in the form of a letter to a friend, describing the First Nations of the region and their relations with the French settlers and religious communities, including the Ursuline, Hospitaller, and Recollect sisters. "This is one of the rarest accounts of the missions published irregularly after the discontinuance of the annual Relations" (Bell). There is another issue with a variant title. Bell S57/8; HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 159; Howes S-41; Streeter sale 3632; Church 707 (note); Sabin 23037 & 38506.

Octavo (189 x 120mm). Woodcut ornament on title, privilege at end (some light dustsoiling around edges). Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, edges sprinkled red (corners and headcap neatly repaired). *Provenance:* "Thomas Maguires" (signature on title as well as marks in text) - Jesuit College of Sedan (inscription on title) - College Saint Marie, Montreal (later stamp on title).

\$5,000-8,000

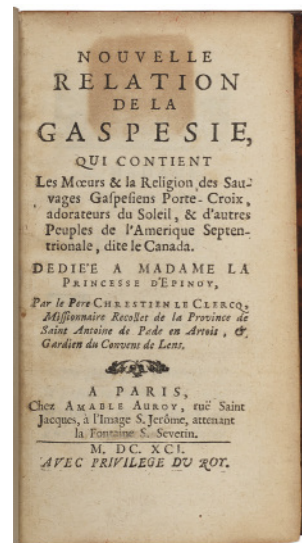


20
BATTLE OF QUEBEC - *Mercurie Galant dedie' a Monseigneur Le Dauphin. Janvier 1691*. Paris: Galerie-Neuve du Palais, 1690.

First known account in print of the 1690 French victory at the Battle of Quebec, in the January 1691 issue of the *Mercurie Galant*. The *Mercurie Galant*, founded in 1672, was an important French periodical issued intermittently and aimed at elite society. Although it specialized in court gossip, fashion, and luxury goods, the present issue includes a description of the failed English assault on Quebec during King William's War (pp. 282-322). After Port Royal in Acadia fell to the English, the shocked French colonists quickly moved to fortify their capital city under the leadership of Governor-General Frontenac. The British were ultimately repelled without any open battle, their ships damaged by French artillery and their troops harassed by the Canadian militia. The account here begins by denying earlier reports that the English had won.

12mo (143 x 84mm). Two folding plates containing music (a few stray marks). Contemporary calf, spine gilt (neatly rebacked, a few chips).

\$2,000-3,000



21
LE CLERCQ, Chrétien (fl. 1641-1695). *Nouvelle relation de La Gaspesie, qui contient les moeurs & la religion des sauvages Gaspesiens Porte-Croix, adorateurs du soleil, & d'autres peuples de L'amerique Septentrionale, dite Le Canada*. Paris: Amable Auroy, 1691.

First edition of the first detailed account of the Gaspé peninsula, including a description of the Mi'kmaq and their hieroglyphic writing system. Le Clercq, a Recollet whose religious order first traveled to New France with Samuel Champlain, worked as a missionary in Mi'kmaq territory, rich in fish and furs, which had become a major target for resource extraction by Europeans. Becoming especially close to the Indigenous people of the Gaspé peninsula during his twelve years among them, Le Clercq learned their language and their writing system, *komqwejwi' kasikl*—one of the oldest American writing systems north of Mexico—which he used to write prayers. This history is a valuable source of information about the Mi'kmaq before the larger incursion of Europeans into the region. "Father Chrétien Le Clercq ranks among the great historiographers of New France, and as such he merits our profound admiration" (*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*). John Locke owned a copy of this book, which possibly influenced his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* and thoughts on the relationship between religion and language. HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 170; Streeter sale 3633; Sabin 39649; Bell L-133; Church 717.

12mo (160 x 90mm). (Small portion of blank margin on final leaf renewed; light toning.) Modern mottled calf by Macdonald, red edges.

\$4,000-6,000

22
TONTI, Henri de (1650-1704). *Dernieres Decouvertes dans L'Amerique Septentrionale de M. de la Sale*. Paris: Jean Guignard, 1697.

A fine copy of the first book to recount La Salle's final expedition. Rare first edition, first issue with the account of pearl fishing in the Gulf of Mexico on the uncanceled leaves Q1-2. The majority of copies have this text suppressed by the French government. Tonti had been left in charge of the settlement in Illinois when La Salle returned to France. He was to meet La Salle at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1686, but La Salle missed the rendezvous, causing Tonti to return to Illinois. Tonti claimed not to have written the narrative, but scholars have proved that the account is based on his journals recording the narrative of the survivors who returned to Fort St. Louis. While there was no contemporary account of La Salle's expedition published, Tonti's work, together with those of LeClercq, Joutel and Hennepin, provide the story of La Salle's opening of the North American interior to Europeans. This is widely viewed as the most reliable account of La Salle's last expedition and although Tonti would later disavow authorship (probably to avoid pressure from the late La Salle's many enemies) he was almost certainly the author. Alden & Landis 697/58; Graff 4164; Greenly, pp.18-20; HARRISSE, *Nouvelle France* 174; Howes T-294 ("c"); Reese, *Celebration of My Country* 18; Sabin 96172; Streeter sale 105; Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 67.

12mo (164 x 94mm). Printer's device on title, 6-page publisher's advertisements at end, final blank preserved. Contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece (light rubbing to joints and tips, erased inscription on front blank).

\$12,000-18,000

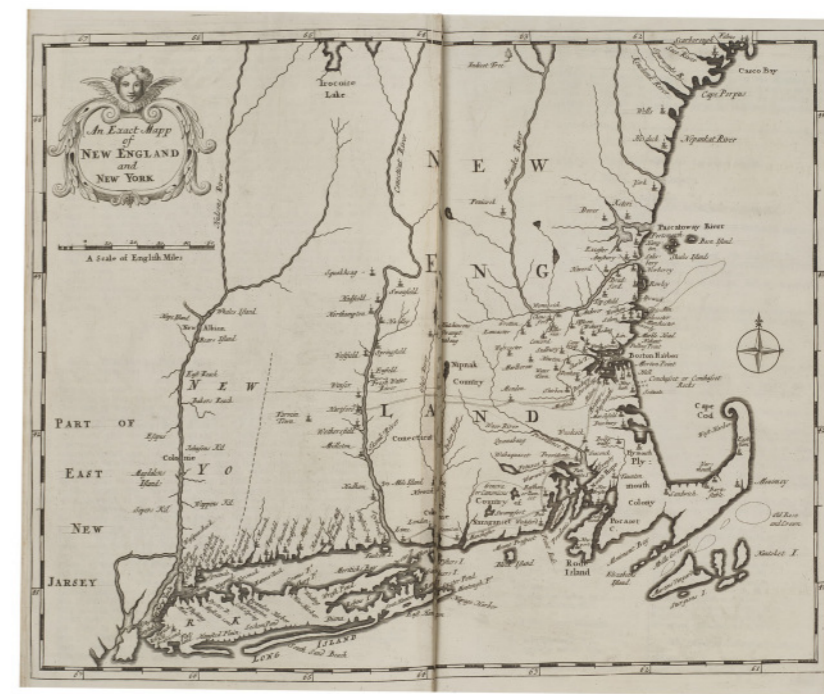
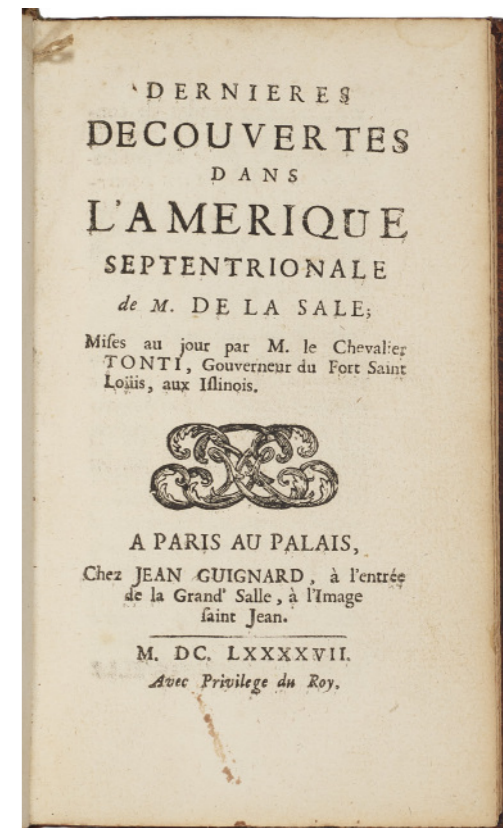
23
MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728). *Magnalia Christi Americana; or, The Ecclesiastical History of New-England, From its First Planting in the Year 1620, Unto the Year of Our Lord, 1698*. London: Thomas Parkhurst, 1702.

First edition of Mather's indispensable source for American colonial history: "the most famous book of Colonial Times and the indispensable source for social history" (Streeter). The seven books include: 1) the history and settlement of New England; 2) the lives of its governors and magistrates; 3) biographies of "Sixty Famous Divines"; 4) a history and roll of Harvard College; 5) a history of the Congregational Church in New England; 6) a record of the remarkable providences revealing God's direct influence in particular events in the colonies; and 7) the "War of the Lord" dealing with the devil, the Separatists, Familists, Antinomians, Quakers, clerical imposters and the Indians.

The map is rare and important in its own right, being an early general map of the interior of New England. It has good detail of the towns along the Hudson, Connecticut, Providence, and Marimake (Merrimac) Rivers and also shows the un-named King's Highway then being built. In this map the road runs from Boston Harbor to Lime, Connecticut, just north of the Connecticut River. Alden & Landis 702/127; Church 806; Grolier American 6; Howes M-391; Sabin 46392; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pp.133-134 (map); Streeter sale 658.

Folio (317 x 200mm). Double-page engraved map of New England and New York (321 x 393mm sheet). Without initial blank, but with blank 6M2; without final errata leaf; with both variants of the 2-page advertisement leaf for Thomas Parkhurst, one bound before the first book title and the other at end. (Small marginal paper flaw to 4th title, a handful of leaves at beginning with pale marginal dampstain.) Contemporary paneled calf, red morocco lettering piece (rebacked with old spine laid down). *Provenance:* Hare of Docking, Esq. (armorial bookplate) - Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000





25

24
LAHONTAN, Louis Armand-Lon D'arce (1666-1716). *Nouveaux Voyages de Mr Le Baron de Lahontan dans L'Amerique Septentrionale* [and:] *Memoires de l'Amerique septentrionale, ou la suite des voyages*. The Hague: chez les Frères l'Honoré, 1703.

Early (pirated?) edition of the first two parts of Lahontan's romantic description of the Great Lakes region and the Hurons, with a famous imaginary map. The author came to North America as a teenager with the French military. His travelogue was extremely popular, narrating his own experiences as well as other Canadian military expeditions in Canada. He writes at length about the Huron, whom he admired and contrasts favorably with the Catholic church. A curious feature of this book is the wholly fabricated account of a journey west of the Mississippi, complete with a map of this imaginary journey. Historian Reuben Gold Thwaites has suggested that it is meant as an intention parody, anticipating Swift.

According to Howes, "the two volumes—*Voyages* and *Memoires*—were apparently, in early editions, sold both separately and in sets. This explains the frequent appearance of individual volumes and of sets not uniform and often with different imprints and dates ... what constitutions a third volume, but of no historical significance and generally not found with the others, is entered separately." The bibliography is further disordered by a cacophony of early editions and issues, with copies and variants appearing with different numbers of plates and bound up in different orders. The present copy seems to correspond to the edition Sabin and Pilling suggests may be spurious, with newly cut reversed plates. Due to inconsistent plate counts in the standard bibliographies, this is sold not subject to return. Sabin 38638; Pilling 2173; see Howes L-25 (first editions) and Thwaites's "Introduction" to his 1905 edition of Lahontan's text.

Two volumes bound in one, 12mo (162 x 89mm). Titles printed in red and black. Etched frontispiece and 19 etched plates, 3 folding maps (a few plates just shaved, paper flaw in one leaf affecting a few words). Contemporary calf with spine gilt in compartments (joints starting). *Provenance*: contemporary signature on title page.

\$2,000-3,000

25
JOUTEL, Henri (c.1640-1735). *Journal historique du dernier voyage que feu M. de la Salle fit dans le Golfe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure, & le cours de la Riviere de Missisipi, nommée à present la Riviere de Saint Louïs, qui traverse la Louisiane*. Paris: Estienne Robinot, 1713.

The first edition, including the first map to give the results of the final two voyages of La Salle. René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle had taken possession for France of the entire Mississippi delta in 1682, naming it "la Louisiane." After he succeeded in having himself appointed Governor of Louisiana, he left France again in 1684 to settle the territory. But his ships missed the mouth of the Mississippi and were blown off course to present-day Texas where La Salle was murdered by his own men.

Joutel was one of the few survivors of La Salle's explorations in Texas and his work is the only eye-witness account; also his map is considered the first accurate delineation of the Mississippi. "Joutel accompanied the expedition and after La Salle's assassination he made his way across Texas to the Red River and thence to the Arkansas and up the Mississippi to Fort St. Louis. The map and the account are important documents of the East Texas region..." (Streeter). Joutel wrote his account to counteract statements made by Henri de Tonti in *Dernières découvertes... de M. de la Salle* (see lot 22). Charlevoix said that Joutel was a very trustworthy man and the only one of La Salle's party on whom one could rely. A most important work, written at the height of France's influence in the New World, and a necessary work, together with those of Hennepin and Tonti, for this area at this point in time. Alden & Landis 713/103; Church 855; Howes J-266 ("b"); Sabin 36760; Streeter sale 112 (English ed.); Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 79.

12mo (165 x 93mm). Engraved folding map of the eastern half of the present-day United States (map with short stub tear, pale dampstain along the lower horizontal fold; pale dampstain at bottom throughout). Contemporary French calf, spine gilt, citron morocco lettering piece (small repairs to spine corners, light rubbing). *Provenance*: Maisonneuve et Cie., Paris, 29 April 1868, lot 1211 [?] (pencil note recording price of 30 francs but dated January 1868) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$7,000-9,000



26

26
JOUTEL, Henri (1643-1735). *A Journal of the Last Voyage Perform'd by Monsr. de la Salle to the Gulph of Mexico, to find out the Mouth of the Missisipi River*. London: Printed for A. Bell, B. Lintoss and J. Baker, 1714.

First edition in English, with a fine copy of the map showing the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, portions of Texas and the east coast of America. Along with Tonti's account (see earlier lot), Joutel is an important narrative of La Salle's ill-fated expedition. La Salle received royal approval for his plans to establish a French colony in Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi, his ship instead went off course from France and landed in Texas. He established a colony there which eventually failed, resulting in La Salle's assassination by his own men. Joutel survived the insurrection and his account is the best description of La Salle's last expedition to Louisiana and Texas. Alden & Landis 714/40; Church 859; Clark, *Old South* 1:14; Graff 2252; Howes J-266 ("b"); Sabin 36762; Streeter sale 112; Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 79b.

Octavo (186 x 115mm). Engraved folding map (short stub tear). Contemporary calf (rebacked and recorned with later endpapers, abraded, front free endpaper detached). *Provenance*: Henry Bradshawe (contemporary ownership signature to title) – George Finch (bookplate) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

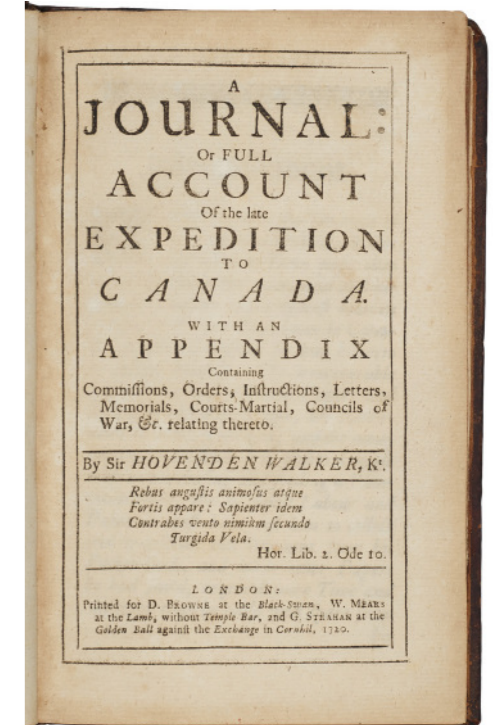
\$10,000-15,000

27
WALKER, Hovenden (1656?-1728?). *A Journal: Or Full Account of the late Expedition To Canada. With an Appendix containing Commissions, Orders, Instructions, Letters, Memorials, Courts-Martial, Councils of War, &c. relating thereto*. London: Printed for D. Browne, W. Mears, and G. Strahan, 1720.

First edition of the Commander's account of the failed British attempt to take Quebec in 1711. Sir Hovenden Walker's expedition to take Quebec from the French was seriously hampered from the start. An unfortunate ruse for secrecy meant that they were drastically under-provisioned and the English greatly overestimated both colonial American enthusiasm for the project and navigational knowledge. This volume is Walker's effort at self-vindication, based on memory, a pocket diary, and papers from the Admiralty. Most of Walker's original logs and charts from the expedition were lost in an explosion in 1711. Alden & Landis 720/237; Howes W-39 ("b"); Lande 886; Sabin 101050.

Octavo (194 x 116mm). Letterpress tables and reproduction of the monument claiming the area around the Spanish River (Sydney Harbor, N.S.) for the English. (Intermittent pale browning.) Contemporary gilt-ruled calf (rebacked to style). *Provenance*: Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,000-1,500



27

28
NEAL, Daniel (1678-1742). *The History of New England containing an Impartial Account of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Country*. London: J. Clark, R. Ford, R. Cruttenden, 1720. [With:] *The History of New England containing an Impartial Account of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Country*. London: A. Ward, T. Longman and T. Shewell, et al., 1742.

The first edition and the second, substantially expanded edition, the latter with revisions and additions by the author. "Superior to anything of the kind that preceded it ... [Neal's] style is often sprightly and he displays a sense of humor. For some aspects of the revolution of 1688-9 his work is still useful" (Larned). The maps depict the eastern seaboard, from New York to Nova Scotia and with two inset maps, of Boston and of coast even further north. Alden & Landis 720/178; Howes N-26; Larned 992; Sabin 52140.

First edition: Two volumes, octavo (194 x 121mm). Title printed in red and black. Engraved folding map. Modern quarter calf. *Provenance*: Ernest E. Keet (bookplate). Second edition: Two volumes, octavo (195 x 123mm). Engraved folding map. Modern half calf (scuffed). *Provenance*: Joannis Foyer (early ownership signature on vol 1 title) – Jean R. Perrette (bookplate; his sale, Christie's New York, 5 April 2016, part lot 421) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,200-1,800



29

BACQUEVILLE DE LA POTHERIE, Claude-Charles Le Roy (1668-1738). *Histoire de l'Amerique septentrionale ... Contenant le voyage du Fort de Nelson, dans la Baye d'Hudson, a l'extrémité de l'Amerique*. Paris: Jean-Luc Nion and Francois Didot, 1722.

"The earliest views taken in Canada" (Sabin). First edition of this contemporary history with copious illustrations, including of Inuit and Iroquois people and artefacts. The first volume is written in epistolary form from first-hand experience, with the earliest date of 1696. It includes the author's voyage to and participation of the capture of Fort Nelson in Hudson's Bay. "His letters on the governments of Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, and Montreal offer a fairly complete picture of Canada. The descriptions of places and of the settlers' way of life, the notes on individuals, the statistics on population and sources of revenue show that nothing escaped La Potherie's attention and that he wanted his readers to be well informed" (CNB).

Although this work was completed in 1702, the French suppressed publication for 20 years in order to keep information on the North American colonies during the war of Spanish Succession. Earlier bibliographies alleged a first edition of 1716 under a different title but this does not seem to exist. Alden & Landis 722/10; Bell B2; Graff 133; Howes B-23; Querard, vol. 1, p. 150; Lande 21; Sabin 2692; Streeter sale 120.

Four volumes, octavo (165 x 93mm). Titles printed in red and black (red wax seals covering a portion of text). With 3 engraved maps and 25 engraved plates, many folding. (Vol. 2 with pale dampstains, vol. 4 soiled at ends and with dampstain on outer edge occasionally encroaching on text/images.) Contemporary French speckled calf (vol. 4 boards abraded, general light wear). *Provenance*: Adam Horn (gilt-stamped suprablibros on each cover and ownership signature on each title) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplates).

\$2,500-3,500



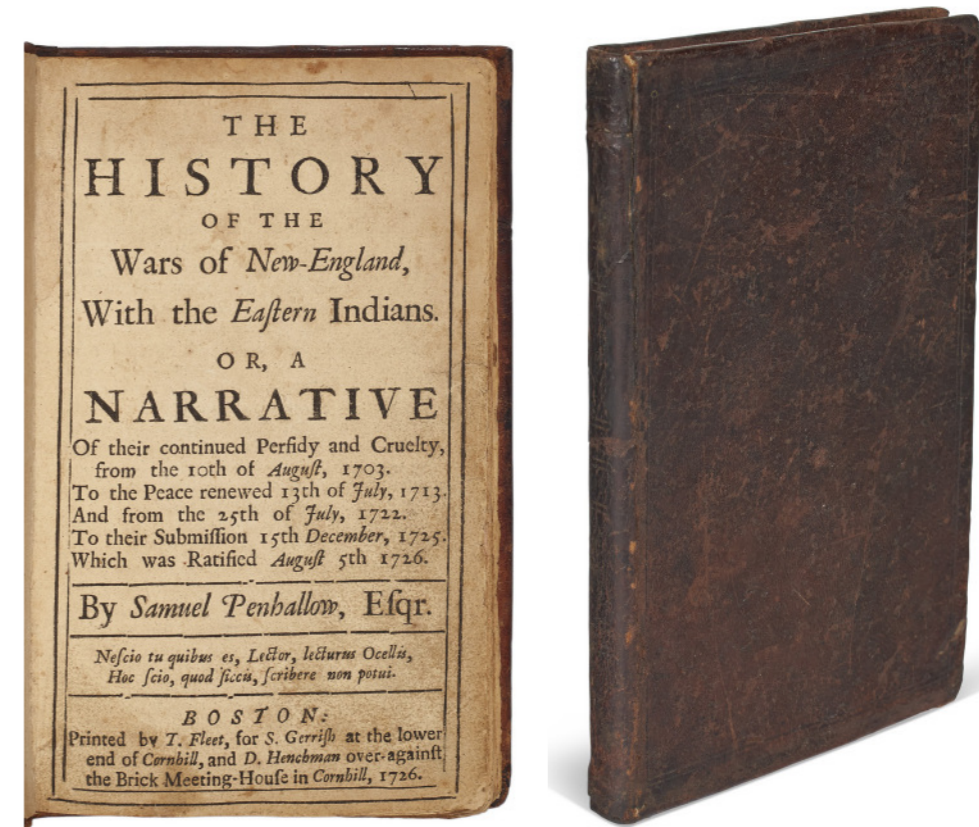
30

LAFITAU, Joseph François (1681-1746). *Moeurs des Sauvages Amériquains, comparées aux Moeurs des Premiers Temps*. Paris: Saugrain l'Aîné and Charles Estienne Hocheau, 1724.

First edition of "an extraordinary summation of seventeenth-century knowledge of the life and society of the American Indian" (Streeter). Lafitau was a Jesuit missionary to the Iroquois from 1712-1718, and the first European to describe many aspects of their culture, as well as that of other groups of Native people in the region. This treatise is particularly notable for its comparative discussions of Asian religions and antiquity. Lafitau believed in the psychic unity of all humans and his syncretic anthropological approach sought to bolster his theories. Some of the plates, exhaustively illustrating Iroquois life, are based on those of De Bry. A 12mo edition in three volumes appeared later the same year. Sabin 38596; Howes L-22; Streeter sale 121; European Americana 724/97; Borba de Moraes, p.453.

Two volumes, quarto (241 x 185mm). Engraved frontispiece and headpiece, 42 engraved plates including map of the Americas (occasional toning, some small neat marginal repairs, a few dampmarks including probable erasure on both titles). Contemporary stiff vellum gilt, gilt-stamped morocco title labels on spines (a little worming). *Provenance*: contemporary signature on titles. (2)

\$1,800-2,500



31

PENHALLOW, Samuel (1665-1726). *The History of the Wars of New-England, with the Eastern Indians, Or, A Narrative of their continued Perfidy and Cruelty*. Boston: T. Fleet for S. Gerrish and D. Henchman, 1726.

The Snider copy of one of the rarest early New England imprints, in a contemporary binding and with contemporary provenance. Penhallow's gristly work is considered the more authoritative history of the Queen Anne's War, which had just concluded in 1725 after over two decades of fighting. Indeed Howes considered it the best early summary of the violence between colonists and Natives full stop. "The author came from England to Portsmouth in 1686 with the design of serving the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, as a missionary, after he had acquainted himself with their language. Whether he ever was engaged in missionary work is unknown. At the time of his death he was Chief-Justice of the province" (Church), in which position, according to his archives at Dartmouth, he established a reputation for efficient and impartial judgements. VERY RARE: only two complete copies of this work have been offered at auction since 1975. This copy is made even more interesting by the presence of two contemporary ink drawings of Native warfare scenes, as well as a manuscript note by Penhallow laid in. The evocative drawings are on the front and rear pastedowns. One is captioned "Hilton charging the Indians with treachery" and shows a colonist attacking two Native men with a sword and cane. The other is captioned "Tug of War for the tommyhawk." Church 904; Evans 2796; Field 307; Howes P-201; Sabin 59654; Streeter sale 674; Vail 351.

Octavo (163 x 110 mm). Title in rule border, woodcuts of Indian totemic signatures on p.79 and p.127 (title with repair at gutter, a few discreet marginal repair to other leaves, minor soiling throughout, several catchwords and page numbers just shaved). Contemporary calf ruled in blind (spine neatly repaired, front free endpaper renewed, minor rubbing, tips just showing). *Provenance*: John Dow (signature on last page) – Jonathan and James Becker (signatures on last page). With original pen and ink drawings on front and back pastedowns described above and some untitled caricatures on the verso of errata leaf.

[With:] PENHALLOW. Autograph document signed ("Saml Penhallow") a receipt for supplies (paper, oil) and an express rider, n.p., 21 October 1706. One page. 12mo. Headed "Province of New Hampshire," with autograph note of the Governor: "Allowed J Dudley" (Joseph Dudley, 1647-1720).

\$40,000-60,000

•32

CRESPER, R. P. Emmanuel (1703?-1775). *Voyages du R. P. Emmanuel Crespel, dans le Canada et son Naufrage en Revenant en France*. Frankfurt: [for Louis Crespel,] 1742.

First edition, initialed by the author as usual, of a Recollet missionary's letters to his brother and editor documenting his experiences in Canada. The author "accompanied a punitive expedition against the Fox Indians who were interfering with French trade and communications around Lake Michigan. His relation is an important supplement to those of Sagard and Le Clercq on the same region" (Streeter). Sabin 17476; Streeter sale 122.

Octavo (151 x 90mm). (A few leaves just shaved, occasional stains, wormtrack in bottom margin of last third, affecting some type.) Modern blindstamped calf to style by Heritage Bindery. Provenance: faded stamp of a Pontifical College library.

\$1,000-1,500



33



34

40

33

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier de (1682-1761). *Histoire et Description Générale de la Nouvelle France avec le Journal Historique d'un Voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l'Amérique Septentrionale*. Paris: Didot, 1744.

The first edition of "one of the most important works there is relating to Canada" (Sabin). This work is the first general history of the French possessions in North America, issued by a number of printers in 1744 with no priority. "The first two volumes contain an excellent history of Canada up to 1736 and the third volume is Charlevoix's own account of his travels" (Streeter). The author, traveling by canoe with his companions, surveyed the French settlements and trade routes along the St. Laurent and Mississippi valleys and the Great Lakes and "is one of the best authorities concerning various Indian tribes, some of which no longer exist" (Lande). Volume II includes a description of the flora of Canada and Florida. Nicholas Bellin's maps, including the important map of North America, present the latest cartographic information available to Europeans at the time. Its parts may be found bound up in different configurations. This edition was shortly followed by a 12mo version in six volumes. Sabin 12135; Howes C-307; Streeter I 123; cf. Arents 730; Wheat TransMississippi 120; de Backer & Sommervogel, II-1077; Michigan Rarities 8.

Three volumes, quarto (248 x 197mm). Half titles, titles printed in red and black with engraved vignettes. 50 engraved plates including folding maps by Nicholas Bellin, plans, and botanical illustrations. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, morocco title labels (hinges worn but strengthened). Provenance: Charles Pratt, 1st Earl Camden, 1714-1794 (armorial bookplate). (3)

\$4,000-6,000

34

COLDEN, Cadwallader (1688-1776). *The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, Which are dependent on the Province of New-York in America, and are the Barrier between the English and French in that Part of the World*. London: T. Osborne, 1747.

First English edition of the first printed history of the Iroquois Confederation. This edition is revised and enlarged from the 1727 colonial edition—a very rare work known as the first historical book printed in New York. Lacking the resources to set up his own practice after studying medicine in Edinburgh, Dr. Cadwallader Colden emigrated to America in 1710. He moved to New York in 1718, was appointed surveyor-general of New York in 1720 and to the province's council in 1722, eventually becoming lieutenant governor for a period of years in the 1760s and 1770s. In this work, he offers a sympathetic view of the Iroquois confederacy, provides a list of tribal names used by the French, discusses the form of government among the Five Nations and relates the history of contacts between them, the French and the English settlers. He often draws on French authorities. However, despite his admiration of the patriotism of the Iroquois, Colden writes in his dedication that "the following account of the Five Indian Nations will show what dangerous Neighbours the Indians have once been; what Pains a neighbouring Colony (whose interest is opposite to ours) has taken to withdraw their Affections from us; and how much we ought to be on our Guard" (p. iv). For decades this was the main source for information of the Iroquois, and it colored English and American policy as a result. Lawrence Wroth notes that this was "almost the only book in English that pretended to give anything beyond the most general information about the manners and customs, history and organization of that confederacy of Indians...". According to Wroth, about 300 copies of this edition were printed before the title page was altered to change or omit the date. Howes C-560; Lande 144; Sabin 14273; Vail 435; Wroth *American Bookshelf*, pp. 91-95.

Octavo (198 x 120mm). Engraved folding map. Publisher's ads on last page. (Two tiny wormholes in lower margin at beginning, just touching text of map, map rehinged and lightly edge-worn with a small reinforcement.) Contemporary calf, red morocco lettering piece (rebacked with original spine laid down, corners worn). Provenance: Penry Williams (bookplate) – Gordon W. Jones of Virginia (bookplate) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$2,000-3,000

•35

NOVA SCOTIA – *A Geographical History of Nova Scotia. Containing an Account of the Situation, Extent and Limits thereof. As also Of the various Struggles between the Two Crowns of England and France for the Possession of that Province. Wherein is shewn, The Importance of it, as well with Regard to our Trade, as to the securing of our other Settlements in North America. To which is added, An Accurate Description of the Bays, Harbours, Lakes, and Rivers, the Nature of the Soil, and the Produce of the Country. Together with the Manners and Customs of the Indian Inhabitants*. London: Paul Vaillant, 1749.

First edition of "one of the first statements of French-English rival claims in Nova Scotia" (TPL). This anonymous book was written with the aim of informing prospective settlers to Nova Scotia. Halifax was founded the same year as this publication. According to the preface, the information is based on the Author's own observations and on the works of Charlevoix. Sabin 56135 (giving incorrect pagination); TPL 210.

Octavo (198 x 104mm). Errata leaf present. Disbound.

\$1,000-1,500

36

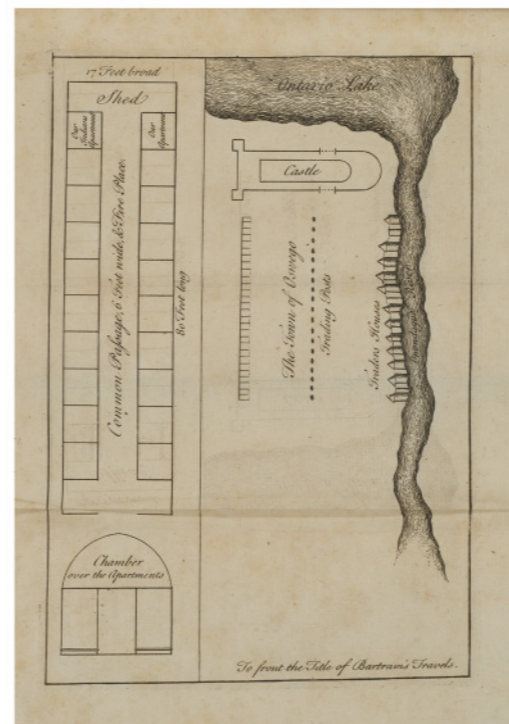
[BOLLAN, William (c.1710-1776).] *The Importance of Settling and Fortifying Nova Scotia: With a Particular Account of the Climate, Soil, and Native Inhabitants of the Country. By a Gentleman lately arrived from that Colony*. London: J. Scott, 1751.

"Was the French to make themselves Masters of Nova Scotia, it would be not only the ruin of New England, but of almost all our colonies on the continent ... Nova Scotia ... is the key of all North America" (p.25ff).

Rare first edition. This work exemplifies the British effort to settle Nova Scotia in the wake of King William's War (1744-1748). Halifax, Dartmouth, and the other English forts built in the previous two years are described, and the natural resources are lauded. The text has been attributed to William Bollan, a colonial agent from Massachusetts and the son-in-law of William Shirley. Only two copies appear in the auction records of RBH, one in 1988 and another in 1961. Dionne II 481; Sabin 56141; TPL 6400.

Octavo (187 x 208mm). Half-title. (Some marginal pencil emphasis marks, marginal stain to last three leaves.) Modern quarter calf, morocco spine label. Provenance: Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000



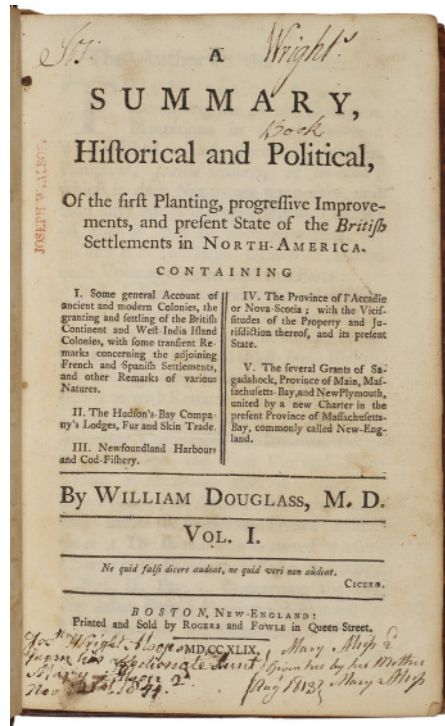
37

BARTRAM, John (1699-1777) and Peter KALM (1716-1779). *Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals, and other matters worthy of Notice... In his Travels from Pensilvania to Onondago, Oswego and the Lake Ontario, In Canada. To which is annex'd, a curious Account of the Cataracts at Niagara. By Mr. Peter Kalm...* London: J. Whiston and B. White, 1751.

First edition of Bartram's record of the historic journey he made with cartographer Lewis Evans and Indian agent Conrad Weiser. Though Bartram initiated the journey up the Susquehanna Valley to Oswego on the shore of Lake Ontario primarily to study the flora of the country, he also wanted to hold friendly conference with the Iroquois. His excellent writings on botany attracted the attention of Linnaeus, and his thoughtful descriptions of the Native Americans shed new light on their culture. He visited the Central Council Fire of the Six Nations at a very early date and the map of Oswego includes a plan and view of the Long-House, here called a "Castle." Church 977 ("A very reliable work by two of the most eminent observers and naturalists of their day"); Howes B-222; Lande S-148; Sabin 3868; Streeter sale 869; TPL 186; Vail 449; Wroth, *American Bookshelf*, pp.101-104; Wroth, *Colonial Scene*, p.67. A handsome copy.

Octavo (206 x 132 mm). Engraved folding frontispiece map of "the Town of Oswego." (A few very pale foxmarks at ends including to map.) Modern full calf to style. Provenance: Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$5,000-8,000



38
DOUGLASS, William (c.1691-1752). *A Summary, Historical and Political, of the first Planting, progressive Improvements, and present State of the British Settlements in North-America*. Boston: Rogers and Fowle (vol. 1); Daniel Fowle (vol. 2), 1749-1751 [but 1752].

First book-form edition, printed in Boston, of the first American history of the whole country. This work was first issued in parts over four years and it is rarely found in original condition. The Preface described this: "we published in loose Sheets by way of Pamphlet, *feuille volante*, or *los-blad*, which in their Nature are temporary, and soon lost." Douglass further apologizes for his attacks on Commodore Knowles over the issue of impressment in Boston, for which he had been sued for libel. Douglass was a Scottish-born physician working in Boston. Unfortunately his ambitious attempt at a history of the British colonies in North America as a whole was an inauspicious beginning. Howes calls it "a vast reservoir of untrustworthy information." Evans 6307 & 6992; Howes D-436 ("b"); Sabin 20726.

Two volumes, octavo (197 x 122 mm). (Pale browning and a few spots.) Contemporary calf, blind-ruled (abraded, a bit dry, vol. 2 chipped at ends, spine labels lacking). Custom morocco-backed slipcase. *Provenance*: Joseph Wright (ownership signatures on both title-pages) – Molly Wright (ownership inscription dated 17 April 1760) – Mary Alsop (inscriptions recording gifts to her daughter, also Mary Alsop in 1813) – Joseph Wright Alsop (inscriptions recording gift from his aunt Mary Alsop, dated 1844; bookplates and neat inkstamps) – Bruce E. McKinney (his sale, Bonhams New York, 2 December 2010, lot 63).

\$3,000-5,000



39
[JEFFERYS, Thomas (c.1719-1771), editor.] *The Conduct of the French, with regard to Nova Scotia; from its first Settlement to the present Time. In which are exposed the Falsehood and Absurdity of their Arguments made use of to elude the Force of the Treaty of Utrecht, and support their Unjust Proceedings*. London: T. Jefferys, 1754.

First edition, extra-illustrated with map. This is Thomas Jefferys' first published work, a vehement pamphlet from the outset of the French and Indian War over the proper boundaries of Acadia and much on other colonial disputes as well. "Both the quantity and quality prove its coming from the hand of no common catch-penny writer" (*Monthly Review*, quoted in Sabin). The map depicts in shaded hachure the French encroachment into British-claimed territory in all of North America. Howes J-80; Lande S-1128; Sabin 35957; Streeter sale 1005; TPL 4708.

Octavo (201 x 120mm). With folding engraved map, "A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America," engraved by Thomas Phinn [by John Lodge.] Modern boards. *Provenance*: two instances of contemporary marginalia commenting on borders (trimmed).

\$2,000-3,000

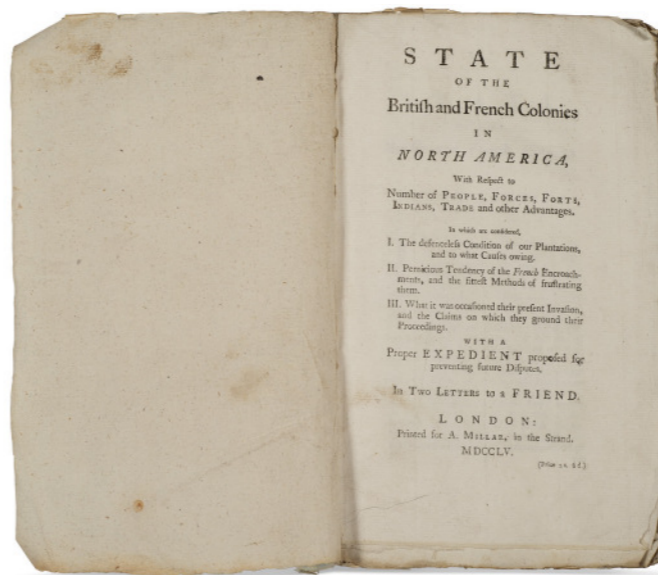


40
[HUSKE, John (1721?-1777) or HUSKE, Ellis (1700-1755)]. *The Present State of North America, &c. Part I* [all published]. London: R. and J. Dodsley, 1755.

With the rare map. Second London edition, "superior to the other containing revisions of text and typography" (Lande). "This book was, at the time of its appearance, both inflammatory and influential. It set forth British aims in North America, making a clear, vigorous, and incisive attack upon the French pretensions, telling its English readers rather more what they wished to be told than reminding them of unpleasant truths" (ibid). It is chiefly translated from Butel-Dumont's *Histoire et Commerce*. Part II was never published. Huske (either John or his brother, Ellis, sources vary) urges war as an immediate remedy to the situation. Howes states that the map is only in some copies of the first edition. Howes H-840; Lande 463; Sabin 34027 (stating he has never seen a copy); Wroth *American Bookshelf* 1755, p.142.

Quarto (239 x 179mm). With hand-colored folding engraved map by "Huske," approx. 415 x 505mm. (A little staining to map, soiling to title-page.) Modern half calf to style, spine gilt. *Provenance*: Boston Athenaeum (inkstamp on title) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$5,000-8,000

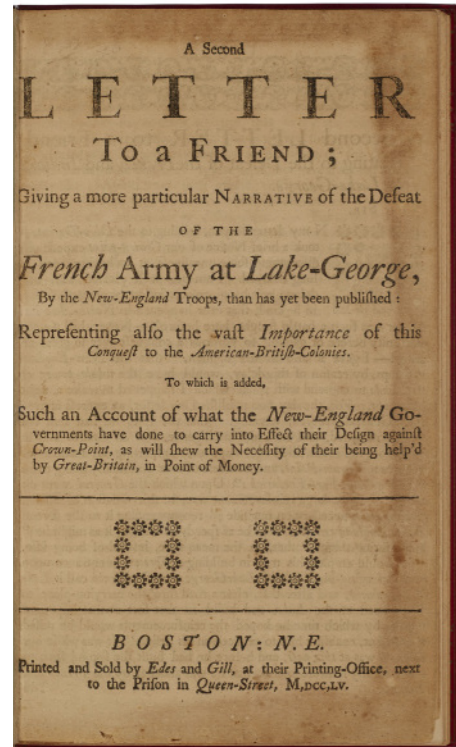


41
State of the British and French Colonies in North America, with respect to Number of People, Forces, Forts, Indians, Trade and other Advantages. London: A. Millar, 1755.

First edition, very fine in original wrappers. "[This] tract seems to have been published while John Huske, a New Englander then resident in London, was writing his notable book on the same subject, and to have added fuel to the fire of anger which that writer maintained against the French. '... This very Week,' wrote Huske, 'a pamphlet has been published, called the State of the British and French Colonies, &c. which accuses his Majesty's Colonies with committing Frauds, Abuses, Encroachments, Murders, and every species of Villainy, against the poor Indians of North-America, by which they have been alienated from, and induced to take up Arms with the French against Us; and all the evils America labours under have been thus produced.' As one accustomed to weigh arguments and evidence, however, [James] Loveday found himself better pleased with the calm analysis of the anonymous writer of the State of the Colonies than with Huske's more popular whooping-on of the dogs of war" (Wroth, *American Bookshelf*). It does emphasize the importance of the Ohio country and mention George Washington's expeditions to the Ohio in 1753. Howes S-903; Lande 809; Dionne II, 507; Sabin 90601; TPL 241; Streeter sale 1011.

Octavo (220 x 133mm). (Leaf I1 creased, apparently a binding error; a couple of leaves with pale marginal spots.) Original wrappers (a little soiled, corners torn or folded). Custom cloth box.

\$3,000-5,000

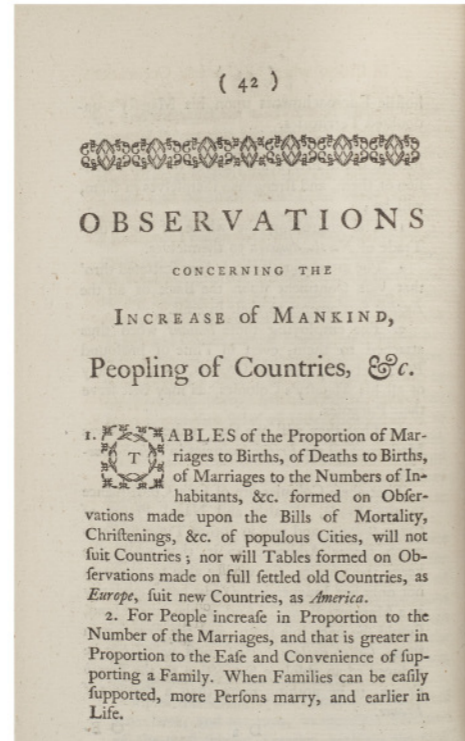


42
CHAUNCY, Charles (1705-1787). *A Second Letter to a Friend; Giving a more particular Narrative of the Defeat of the French Army at Lake-George*. Boston: Edes and Gill, 1755.

First edition of one of the few contemporary accounts of the Battle of Lake George. Terry copy. The battle is described in nearly blow-by-blow terms, "including an account of the British proficiency with the Mohawk hatchet. He uses the success of the American forces to call for greater British funding of the New England colonies to aid in war" (Reese). "It is of especial interest to New Englanders for the engagement was largely fought with New England troops, among them John Stark, Israel Putnam, and Ephraim Williams, who was killed in the battle, and for whom Williams College was named. Chauncy makes much of the part played by New England in this decisive battle and says that if Great Britain will supply the money, New England will, while 'the Southern Colonies sleep on' and the 'New York government in particular, ingloriously sit still, and do nothing ... soon be able, without assistance from them ... to bring down the pride of the American French, and make them glad to be at peace with us on any terms'" (Streeter). Chauncy's First Letter was also published in 1755 and gave an account of General Braddock's defeat. The letters were published together in London in the same year. **Rare:** according to RBH, this is one of only three copies to sell at auction since the Streeter sale. Not in Howes, but thought to be even rarer than Chauncy's first letter which Howes ascribes a "c" ("quite rare"). Evans 7382; Sabin 12328; Streeter sale 1007; cf. Reese, *Struggle for North America* 22.

Small quarto (195 x 110mm). (First several leaves with a little toning near edges, bound close, a couple of letters shaved on B2v.) Early 20th-century red morocco by Macdonald. *Provenance:* Dr. Roderick Terry (his sale Anderson Galleries, 18 February 1935, lot 76), sold to: - John W. Whiteley, Jr. (bookplate; receipt laid in) - Christie's New York, 19 May 2011, lot 102 - Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$10,000-15,000



43
CLARKE, William (1709-1760) and Benjamin FRANKLIN (1706-1790). *Observations on the Late and Present Conduct of the French with regard to their Encroachments upon the British Colonies in North America. Together with Remarks on the Importance of these Colonies to Great Britain*. London: John Clarke, 1755.

Containing the first English appearance in print of Franklin's essay on population growth. This first English edition was published the same year as the Boston first edition. The author was a Massachusetts physician who served as troop surgeon in the Louisbourg expedition, 1745. He here sets forth the claims of the English in their boundary dispute with the French over Acadia. Clarke "argues that the prior discovery by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, of the coast of a large portion of the continent of North America, and the subsequent grants by English sovereigns of Nova Scotia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia, with the western limits of the latter three extending to the South Sea, gave the English colonists a full right to the vast region embraced within these limits, and that the French in all their occupation south of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes were intruders" (Church 1002).

Benjamin Franklin's essay, "Observations concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, &c.," appears on pp. 42-54. In the last two paragraphs of this essay, Franklin veers into disturbing statements idealizing Anglification of the colonies, including an attack on the German population of Pennsylvania, and a reverie on racial exclusion. These paragraphs were excluded from later appearances of the essay. Kress 5427; Lande 5501; Sabin 13471.

Octavo (190 x 118mm). (Mild soiling to title-page.) Modern calf-backed boards, red morocco spine label.

\$1,500-2,500

44
Mémoires des Commissaires du Roi et de ceux de sa Majesté Britannique, sur les possessions & les droits respectifs des deux Couronnes en Amérique; avec les actes publics & pieces justificatives. Paris: L'Imprimerie Royale, 1755-1757.

Very rare first edition of this important collection of official papers setting forth the French view of the opposing claims of France and England to North American territories. Association copy with political provenance, being sent by the French commissioner for the Acadia boundary dispute: the financier Étienne de Silhouette. The recipient was Philip Yorke, First Earl of Hardwicke, then serving in George II's cabinet; Yorke records its history on the front flyleaf of volume one.

The present collection is an important source of the origins of the Seven Years' War. Subsequent to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the commissioners were appointed to reach an agreement regarding the exact geographical boundaries of Acadia, ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The commissioners appointed were William Shirley (Governor of Massachusetts), Sir William Mildmay (representing Great Britain), and the Marquis de la Galissonnière and Étienne de Silhouette (for France). The documents provide an historical record of Acadia, discussing the first permanent settlement in Canada, early trading companies and occupation of the country. The 150 year old dispute was not resolved until the end of the Seven Years' War, at which time Britain obtained not only all of Acadia but the remainder of Canada as well; France retained only St. Lucia. The map in volume one is titled "Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique septentrionale," and extends from the top of North Carolina to southern Labrador.

This work was published in English as well and the first two volumes have parallel content. The third volume, by contrast, contains documents from after the onset of War such as a translation of George Washington's 1754 journal and printings of letters to General Braddock which had fallen into French hands.

The fourth volume was published two years after the first three and is "much rarer" according to Reese and also not mirrored in the English-language version. It contains a history of the earliest New World voyages with the aim of furthering ancient claims. It is present here, though of a different provenance and lacking preliminary leaves. Howes M-508 "c"; Lande 147; Reese, *Struggle for North America* 24 (English ed.); Sabin 47547.

Quarto (268 x 209mm). Two folding engraved maps. (Scattered pale browning, mostly near gutter; vol 4 title and 3 following preliminary leaves lacking and supplied in facsimile.) Vols. 1-3 in original plain wrappers, deckle edges preserved and partially unopened, remnants of paper printed spine labels (toned, backstrips well worn). Custom chemises and slipcases. *Provenance:* Philip Yorke, First Earl of Hardwicke, 1690-1764 (manuscript provenance note in vol. 1 recording receipt of vols. 1-3 from Étienne de Silhouette in 1755 in de Silhouette's official capacity as Chancellor to the Duke of Orleans; bookplates in vols. 1 & 2; shelf nos. in vols. 1-3) - Ernest E. Keet (bookplates to chemises).

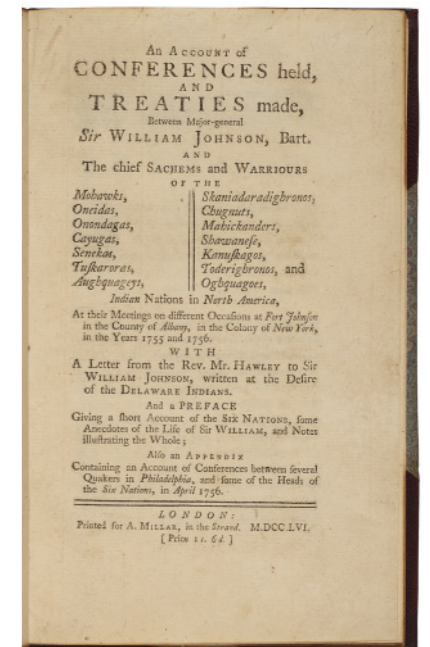
\$5,000-8,000

45
[JOHNSON, William. (1715-1774).] *An Account of Conferences held, and Treaties made, between Major-general Sir William Johnson, and the chief Sachems and Warriours of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senekas, Tuskaroras, Aughquageys, Skaniadaradighronos, Chugnuts, Mahickanders, Shawanese, Kanuskagos, Toderighronos, and Oghquagoes, Indian Nations in North America*. London: A. Millar, 1756.

First edition. "These conferences were held and treaties made to prevent the encroachments of the French. Smith in his *History of New York*, says that in 1756 Sir William Johnson, within nine months after the arrival of Braddock, received £10,000 to use in securing the allegiance and pacification of the Indians. To what good purpose this amount was expended appears in the results of this conference" (Church). There is a two-page French and Five Nations vocabulary at the beginning and an appendix containing an account of conferences between several Quakers in Philadelphia and representatives of the Six Nations in April of 1756 at end. Church 1010; Howes W-155 ("b"); Sabin 36337; Waldon, p.380.

Octavo (206 x 124mm). (Final leaf with 8 letters in upper left corner supplied in facsimile, this leaf washed and pressed.) Modern half morocco. *Provenance:* Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$4,000-6,000



46

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR – *Supplément à la Gazette du 15 Octobre 1757. Relation de la prise du Fort Georges, ou Guillaume-Henry, situé sur le Lac Saint-Sacrement, & de ce qui s'est passé cette année en Canada.* Paris: Bureau d'Adresse, aux Galleries du Louvre, 18 Octobre 1757.

The French announcement of Montcalm's controversial victory over the British at Fort William Henry. A very rare and very fine "extra" issue of the *Gazette de France*, apparently printed immediately after the arrival of reports of Montcalm's capture of Fort William Henry, the key British fort on Lake George. In March 1757 Montcalm had ordered Rigaud de Vaudreuil to capture this crucial outpost, and the English garrison was besieged. The English held out in spite of heavy French artillery, repulsing four attacks before finally surrendering, under formal European military terms, on 9 August 1757. Those equitable terms of capitulation, though, meant little to the nearly 2000 Indians warriors allied with the French, and once the English had quit the security of their stockade, the Indians exacted a terrible revenge against soldiers and civilians alike, tomahawking some 185 men, women and children and capturing another 300 to 500 before Montcalm's troops could intervene. The text gives a full, very detailed account of the various stages of the siege and subsidiary actions, reprints the surrender terms and briefly notes the "massacre" that ensued. "In the end the violent sequel to Montcalm's victory would both defeat Vaudreuil's best efforts to salvage Indian relations and realize Montcalm's worst fears of British vengeance." Truly, "the fall of Fort William Henry thus marked a critical juncture in the war..." (Anderson, *Crucible of War*, pp.198-199).

Rare. This supplement, dated 15 October, evidently precedes by a few days the 6-leaf edition, though both have colophons dated 18 October, as described in Church. The 6-leaf issue, though, lacks the heading "Supplement" dated 15 October, in the *Gazette* issue. Church 1020 (6-leaf edition); Sabin 69272 (6-leaf) terming the Barlow copy "the only copy known"). Copies of the 6-leaf edition have been traced at Harvard, John Carter Brown and the Huntington (Barlow-Church copy). One other copy of the present 4-page "Supplement" dated 15 October is in the National Library of Canada (ex-Lande Collection).

Quarto (258 x 192mm). Four pages, printed in two columns, paginated 173-176. Single sheet, never bound, deckle edges preserved (folds, a very tiny hole to first leaf at vertical fold, a small faint dampstain). *Provenance:* Christie's New York, 12 June 2008, lot 72.

\$7,000-9,000

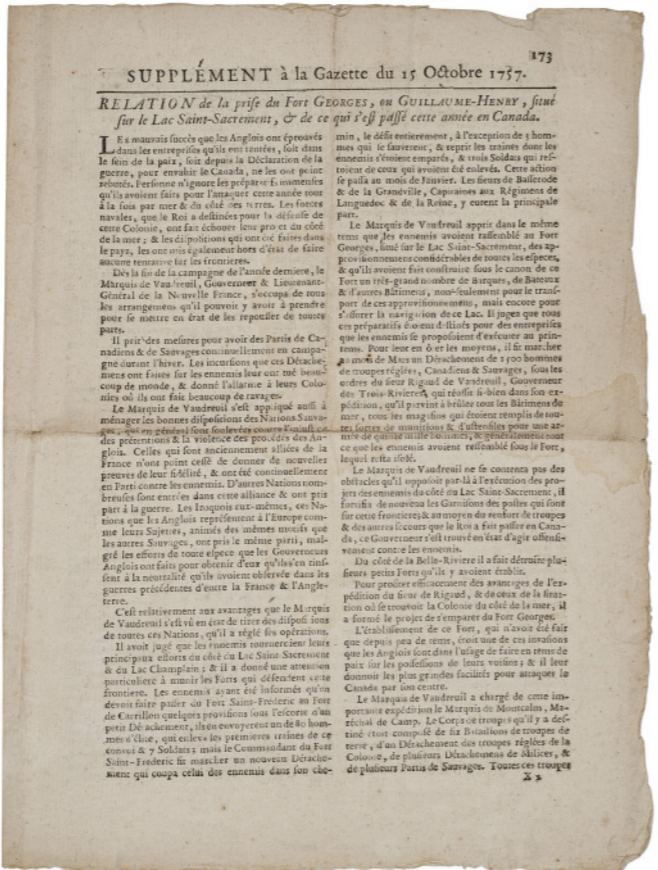
47

[MITCHELL, John (d.1768).] *The Contest in America Between Great Britain and France, with its Consequences and Importance ... By an Impartial Hand.* London: A. Millar, 1757.

First edition of a key work articulating the extreme British position, despite the "impartial hand" referenced on the title. "A well-argued, factually rich assertion of the British claim in the Ohio country, based upon the existence of English settlements and trading posts in the great valley, years before the French invasion of it. The author prescribed for a boundary between the two colonial empires the natural barrier formed by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and believing that the great extent and varied and conflicting interest of the British colonies made impossible a union comprising all of them, he proposed a 'triple union'; that is, three administrative and defensive unions made up much as they are now the groups we call New England, the Middle States, and the Southern States" (Lawrence Wroth, *American Bookshelf 1755*, pp. 34-35). This book has alternatively been ascribed to Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, but Church asserts that the geographical knowledge, particularly along the west slope of the Alleghanies, makes it certain that Mitchell is the author. Church 1018; Dionne II-583; Howes M-676; Lande 636; Sabin 49693; Vail 520; Waldon, p.406.

Octavo (202 x 118mm). (Title toned at edges; blank corner torn from B3). Contemporary calf (abraded, stained russet-red, rebacked). *Provenance:* Washington Sewallis Earl Ferrers (armorial bookplate) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,500-2,500



46

48

[SHIRLEY, William (1694-1771).] *Memoirs of the Principal Transactions of the Last War between the English and French in North America. From the Commencement of it in 1744, to the Conclusion of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Containing in Particular An Account of the Importance of Nova Scotia or Acadie and the Island of Cape Breton to both Nations.* London: R. & J. Dodsley; sold by M. Cooper, 1757.

First edition, an account of the principal events of King George's War, 1744-1748. The conduct of the British commander (and former Massachusetts governor) William Shirley is defended here. He had briefly been held responsible for his failures during the Seven Years' War and this tract appeared in time to restore his reputation. It is an apology "demonstrating the superiority of colonial troops in colonial warfare, with an account of hostilities in Nova Scotia and the capture of Louisburg" (TPL). It is dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle. Howes ascribes authorship to Shirley's secretary, William Alexander. Another issue omits the price on the title-page; this copy has the price. Howes A-124; Lande 787; Sabin 80550; TPL 276 (note); Waldon, p.410.

Octavo (188 x 102mm). (Soiling to title-page.) Modern quarter calf, morocco spine label. *Provenance:* Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,000-1,500

49

EASTBURN, Robert (1710-1778). *A Faithful Narrative of the many Dangers and Sufferings, as well as Wonderful Deliverances of Robert Eastburn, during his late Captivity among the Indians; Together with some remarks upon the Country of Canada, and the Religion, and Policy of its Inhabitants.* Philadelphia: William Dunlap, 1758.

First edition of one of the rarest Indian captivity narratives. Robert Eastburn was part of a trading party en route to Oswego when he was captured by French and Indian forces in March of 1756. He describes his forced march from the site of his capture near present-day Rome, NY, to Montreal. He provides details about his captors, their habits and politics, kindnesses and cruelties. He describes hunting and roasting beavers for food. **RARE:** This is the first copy to appear in the auction records of RBH since the Siebert sale in 1999. Ayer 88; Church 1024; Evans 8116; Howes E-15; Sabin 21664; Vail 522.

Octavo (185 x 115mm). Advertisement page on verso of last leaf. (Title-page with restoration along a horizontal fold causing partial loss to a few letters on the verso.) Full red morocco by Rivière stamped in gilt and blind, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, green silk endleaves. *Provenance:* Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$10,000-15,000

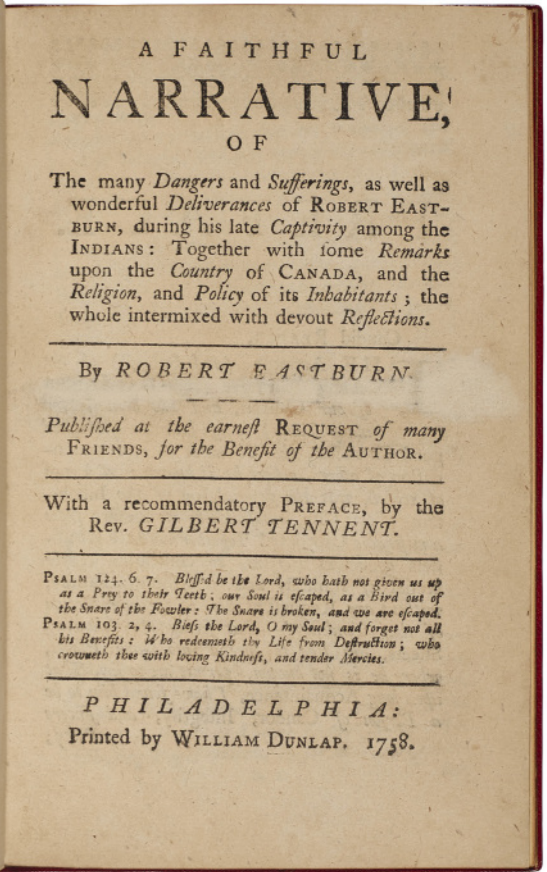
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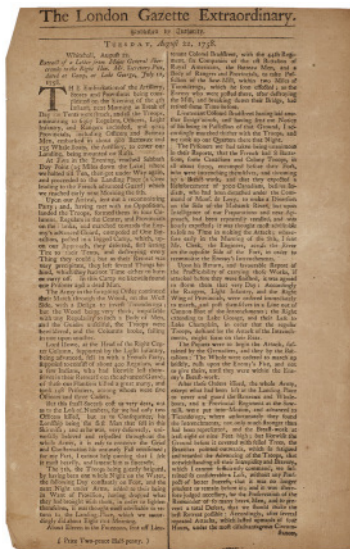
SMITH, William (1728-1793). *The History of the Province of New-York, from the First Discovery to the Year M.DCC.XXXII. To which is annexed, A Description of the Country, with a short Account of the Inhabitants, their Trade, Religious and Political State, and the Constitution of the Courts of Justice of that Colony.* London: printed for William Wilcox, 1757.

First edition of the first history of New York; a cornerstone of colonial history. William Smith, a Loyalist who graduated from Yale in 1745, became the justice of the province of New York but left the country after the Revolution for Lower Canada where he became chief justice. Smith's work was based "chiefly on the Provincial Laws, the Minutes of the Council, the Journals of the General Assembly and other government records. He also acknowledges his indebtedness to Colden's history of the Five Indian nations, and to Charlevoix. The history proper covers pp. 1-180, while a description of the province, geographical, political, etc., forms pp. 181-255. Church 1023; Howes S-703; Sabin 84566.

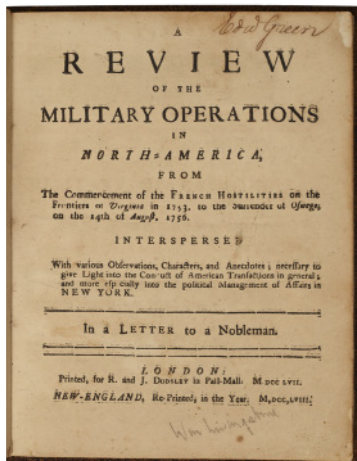
Quarto (261 x 198 mm). Copper engraved folding plate "The South View of Oswego on Lake Ontario" (some wear and repairs at edges, creasing). Contemporary tree calf (rebacked, corners repaired). *Provenance:* Jean R. Perrette (bookplate; his sale, Christie's New York, 5 April 2016, lot 370) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$2,000-4,000

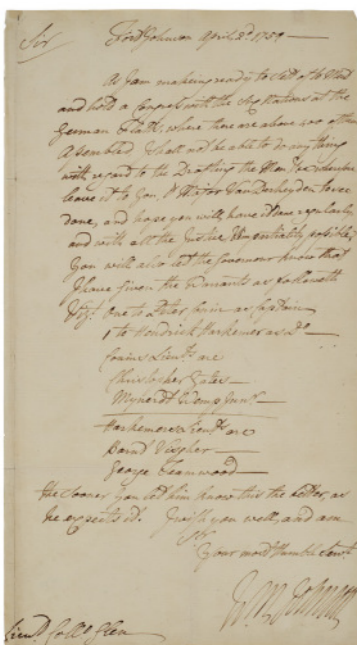




51



52



53

51

[BATTLE OF TICONDEROGA] – "Extract of a Letter from Major General Abercromby to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Camp, at Lake George, July 12, 1758." In: *The London Gazette Extraordinary*. London: E. Owen and T. Harrison, 22 August 1758.

This broadsheet issue of *The London Gazette Extraordinary* contains a full account of the unsuccessful attack on Fort Ticonderoga (the Battle of Carillon) on 8 July 1758, by British forces led by General James Abercromby and Brigadier Lord Howe, against the French and Canadian Provincials led by the Marquis de Montcalm. Howe is listed as killed in action. "The same version of the report was also copied in the Annual Register or Compleat History of the Late War, published in Dublin in 1766. This History in turn being taken from the Annual register, for 1758... It would show apparently therefore, that this was the popular acceptance of General Abercrombie's own description of the battle. It seems however, that this was not in reality the official report made to Secretary Pitt, not the one filed by him among the official records of his office" (J.A. Hoden, *New Historical Light on the Real Burial Place of George Augustus Lord Viscount Howe*, 1911, pp. 19-20).

Broadsheet, 292 x 190mm, printed recto and verso; tax stamp on verso (a bit browned, two corners dog-eared.) *Provenance*: Christie's New York, 19 May 2011, lot 127.

\$5,000-8,000

52

[SMITH, William (1728-1793), attributed to]. *A Review of the Military Operations in North-America, from The Commencement of the French Hostilities on the Frontiers of Virginia in 1753, to the Surrender of Oswego, on the 14th of August, 1756*. New England [New Haven: James Parker?]: 1758.

First American edition of one of the best accounts of the early years of the French and Indian War. It was first published in London in 1757 by R. and J. Dodsley. The book is largely a vindication of General Shirley, and much of the information was supplied by his secretary, William Alexander. The part relating to the Lake George campaign of 1755 is important contemporary source material. In addition to this, the book "was also a highly partisan account of New York politics. Smith painted DeLancey as a highly astute and unscrupulous politician who had won complete control over the political life of New York and who had sacrificed any royal official or imperial policy blocking his way. Because no printer in New York would dare print such a libel, the first edition appeared in London. There it had been seen through the press by William Alexander, secretary to Shirley and the man responsible for the release of the secret military information in the book" (McAnear). On this first American edition, both the author and the printer are anonymous. McAnear attributes authorship to William Smith; DAB to William Livingston Smith and John Morin Scott. **RARE:** there is only one other copy of the first American edition in the auction records of RBH. Evans 8163; Howes L-401 ("b", under Livingston); Sabin 41649. McAnear, Beverly. "American imprints concerning King's College." In: *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, 1950, pp.334-335.

Quarto (194 x 148mm). Half-title (stained). (Browning, a few leaves with pale dampstain, without final blank.) Modern speckled calf gilt to style by Bayntun (boards a little bowed). *Provenance*: Edward Green (contemporary ownership signatures on half-title, title, p.5 and p.23).

\$3,000-5,000

53

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR – JOHNSON, William (1715-1774). Autograph letter signed ("Wm. Johnson") as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to Lt. Col. Jacob Glen in Schenectady, Fort Johnson, 2 April 1759.

One page, 308 x 169mm, with formerly integral transmittal leaf addressed in his hand (neat repairs to folds).

Preparing for his expedition against Fort Niagara. Johnson, about to leave for a council with the Indians of the Six Nations, leaves instructions with a deputy regarding the militia force he is raising, almost certainly for his expedition against Fort Niagara later in the summer: "As I am making ready to set off to Meet and hold a Congress with the Six Nations at the German Flatts, where there are above 400 of them Assembled, I shall not be able to do anything with regard to the Drafting the Men &c wherefore [I] leave it to you, & Major VanDerheyden to see done, and hope you will have it done regularly, and with all the Justice & Impartiality possible...I have given the Warrants as followeth..." He lists eight men to be named officers, who include Christopher P. Yates and members of the Herkimer family (owners of land on the Mohawk River near German Flats). Johnson commanded a mixed force of Native American allies, militia, and British regulars which journeyed westward, laid siege to Fort Niagara, and forced its surrender on 25 July, cementing British control of the northern frontier east of Detroit. Not published in *The Papers of Sir William Johnson*. *Provenance*: Christie's, New York, 15 May 2000, lot 38.

\$2,000-3,000

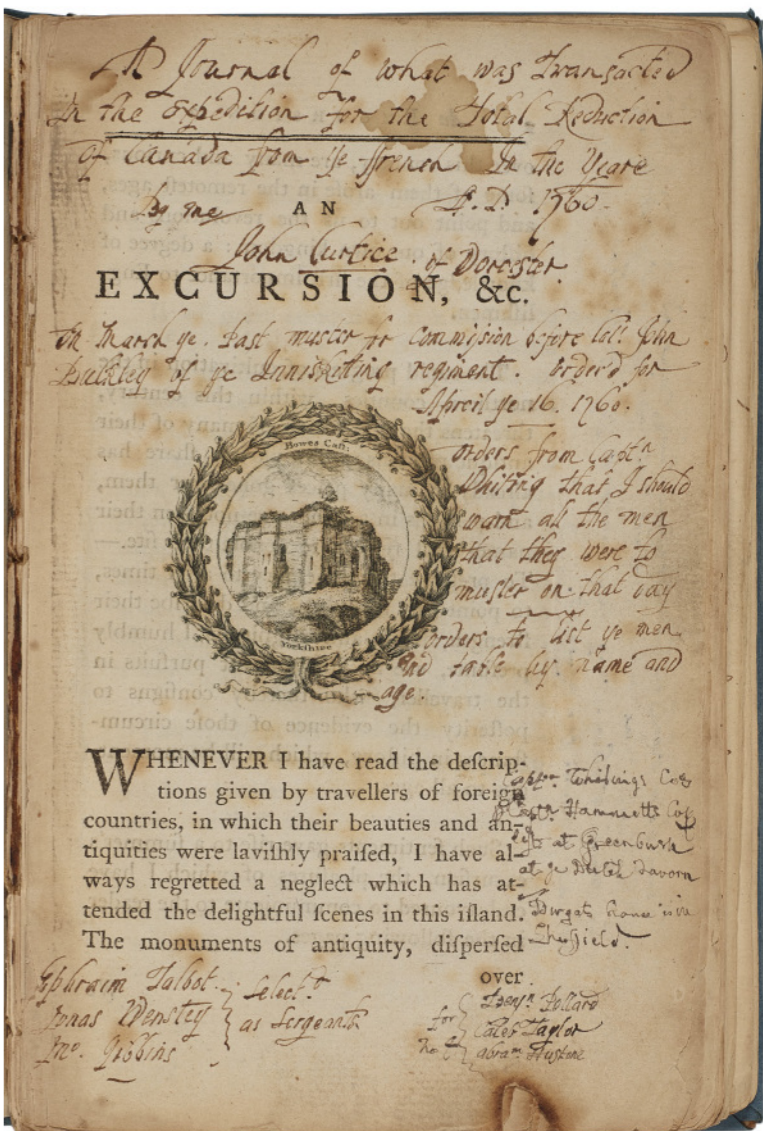
54

[MONTREAL CAMPAIGN] – CURTICE, John (of Worcester, Massachusetts). "Journal of what was transacted in the Expedition for the total Reduction of Canada from ye French In the Yeare A.D. 1760," written on small slips and on blank margins of a printed book: William Hutchinson, *An Excursion to the Lakes in Westmoreland and Cumberland*, London: Wilkie, 1776.

Octavo, 189 pages, a detached flyleaf containing a two-column list of "Men enlisted for the Mass. Company...10 March 1760" with names and ages of 49 men; first page titled in ink "A Journal..." etc.); daily entries neatly hand-written in the margins of 98 pages, with a number of small slips bearing additional entries carefully tipped in. Disbound, several leaves with minor stains or marginal defects, text (in a fine italic hand) clear and readable, housed with a complete 28-page typed transcript in a cloth protective slipcase.

"Blessed be God who has preserved me in health this campaign," an American officer's first-hand account of the Montreal Campaign. Curtice, Captain of a Massachusetts Company of Volunteers, was mustered "before Col. John Buckley of ye Inskilling regiment" on 10 April 1760, during preparations for the summer campaign against the French. His men are listed on a separate sheet; in some cases he notes the regiments to which they were attached: "Kings Rifles," "Welch Regiment," "Inskilling," or "First Royal Fusiliers." Curtice's journal covers an 8-month period (10 March to 14 November 1760) and describes the toil of colonial soldiering: encampments, supply problems, discipline (usually lashes), desertion, sickness and death, overland marches and waterborne travel up and down Lake Champlain. Historical figures mentioned frequently in the narrative include General Jeffrey Amherst, Major Philip Skene and Major Robert Rogers (commander of Rogers Rangers). Periodically, Curtice carefully records the changing passwords and countersigns used by the army.

Some sample entries from this fine diary: Sunday 4 March, enroute: "...march'd about 10 miles to Ianlord Woolcutts in Brookfield where we tarried this night. 10 captives brought in 7 men & three women...They said that there were 32 french & Indians kill'd in ye last engagement with Major Roggers..." The march passes through Springfield, Westfield and Sheffield, to Greenbush near Albany. 31 May: "...his excelency Genl. Amherst with a number of other officers came to view us after which we were dismissed." They continued north to Saratoga (5 June), Ford Edward (9 June) and on the 16th "had intelligence of Major Roggers fight...a party of about 5 or 600 of ye enemy fell upon 300 of our Rangers and Proventials [provincials] fought them for a considerable time..." 23 June: "This was a wet day - Major Roggers return'd from his scout at St. Johns - brought in 25 prisoners." July 5: "A bark canoe was brought in with 6 Indians who said they came from General [Sir William] Johnson across ye woods from Oswego & had 4 french scalps." On 16 August, after a lengthy encampment, Amherst's army reached the French fort at Isle au Noix, and commenced a siege; by the 25, the British cannon were engaged: "Wee blazed very hot on ye enemy all this forenoon..." On the 27th, Curtice notes, "The french play'd very smartly with their Cannon this day..." But on the 28th "The french deserted the fort...left a number of sick & wounded...Wee took possession of their fort & hoisted King Georges colors on ye walls." 3 September, camped near Fort St. John: "...Major Roggers brought in 2 french prisoners..." The fort at Chambly, surrendered on the 4th, Curtice describes as "finely situate on ye south side of ye river Sorel & a snug little fortress wholly built of stone & lime..." On 8 September: "march'd & arriv'd at Montreal...and encamp't on the east side of ye river Lawrence...Gen'l. Amhersts army was encamp't on the west side...above the town & Gen'l. [James] Murrays below ye town. But the town surrender'd without much bloodshed...On our march from Chambly to Montreal were very fine settlements all the way & very civil usage we received from the inhabitants...our army was very cautious in not abusing any of them....Ye city of Montreal...is very beautifully situated close along upon ye water & the suburbs



& other settlements lay up & down ye river for many miles...& has very fine farms & fine churches on both sides..." The next day, Curtice notes "Orders came that ye provintial troops proceed as fast as possible to Crown Point under ye Command of Brigadier Ruggles..." The remainder of the journal records the return journey; Curtice reached Ticonderoga by 18 November and his home in Worcester on the 28th: "Set out & arriv'd home. And blessed be God who has preserved me in health this campaign also who has covere'd my head in the day of Battle..."

The most enigmatic aspect of Curtice's journal—which is unquestionably a first-hand record—is his motive for meticulously transcribing his journal entries, after the event, into the pages of Hutchinson's travel narrative. We can only speculate, but possibly his original diary was badly deteriorated. In fact, it may be that the small tipped-in slips are actually salvaged fragments of Curtice's original diary, cannibalized into a new form. Possibly copying his record, word for word, was simply a nostalgic pastime of Curtice's retirement on the eve of the revolution that would separate his colony from the crown he had served. But in any case, the authenticity of this vivid record, recording minutiae as well as major events, is unmistakable. It is an exceptionally detailed and vivid first-hand narrative. *Provenance*: Christies, New York, 17 June 2003, lot 92.

\$8,000-12,000



55

55
JEFFERYS, Thomas (d.1771). *The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America*. London: Thomas Jefferys, 1760.

First edition of Jefferys's description of Canada and Louisiana, and of French possessions in the West Indies. This copy contains the seldom-seen leaves numbered *129-*138 (Part I) concerning the French siege of Quebec in September 1759 which were added on the receipt of fresh news of the event, received after printing of Part I had been completed. This copy also includes the errata overslip (Part II, p.80) listing 22 Guadeloupe parish names.

Geographer to the Prince of Wales, Jefferys produced maps and plans after his own surveys and from existing plans by others, including Richard Gridley, d'Anville, de la Tour and de Caylus, "Engineer General of the French Islands." Part I of this work, based on the Jesuit Relations, L'Abat, Charlevoix and others, describes Canada and Louisiana, and includes detailed plans of Quebec, Montreal, New Orleans and the Siege of Quebec; and Part II describes the West Indies and South America, with maps of Quadaloupe, Grenada and "Martinico." Howes J-83 ("b"); Lande 471; Sabin 35964; TPL 319; Streeter sale 128.

Two parts in one volume, folio (355 x 226mm). Titles printed in red and black, 18 engraved folding maps and plans by and after Jefferys and others (Nova Scotia with tear crossing image, some creased, a few short tears along folds, occasional offsetting; free endpaper and first title creased and partly sprung.) Contemporary English speckled calf, morocco lettering-pieces (scuffed, corners showing, front joint cracked). *Provenance:* Jean R. Perrette (bookplate; his sale, Christie's New York, 5 April, 2016, lot 372).

\$12,000-18,000

-56
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR – Eight English political tracts pertaining to the French and Indian War, bound in a single volume. London: 1759-1763.

Handsome sammelband of French and Indian War pamphlets, in contemporary binding. Comprises: *Thoughts on the Present War, and Future*

Peace. M. Cooper, 1760. 42pp. * *Reasons why the approaching Treaty of Peace should be debated in Parliament*. R. Griffiths, 1760. 29pp. * *An Inquiry into the Merits of the supposed Preliminaries of Peace*. John Bird, 1763. 30pp. * *Considerations of the Present Dangerous Crisis*. T. Becket, 1763. Stated third edition. 47pp. * [DOUGLASS, William.] *A Letter addressed to Two Great Men, on the Prospect of Peace*. A. Millar, 1760. 56pp. * [TOWNSEND, Charles or BURKE, William.] *Remarks on the Letter addressed to Two Great Men*. R. and J. Dodsley, [1760.] 64pp. * *A Letter from a Gentleman in the Country ... [on] a Pamphlet addressed to Two Great Men*. R. Davis, 1760. 20pp. * *A Second Letter from Wiltshire to The Monitor, on the Vindication of His Constitutional Principles*. S. Hooper, 1759. 32pp. Sabin 95721; Sabin 68296; Sabin 22640; Sabin 40623; Howes L-276; Sabin 69470; Howes R-321; Sabin 40293.

Octavo (200 x 122mm). Eight pamphlets bound together. (Marginal chip from last three leaves of third work, a little soiling to some titles and last pages.) Contemporary reversed calf, morocco lettering and numbering pieces (spine ends chipped, upper joint cracked).

\$800-1,200

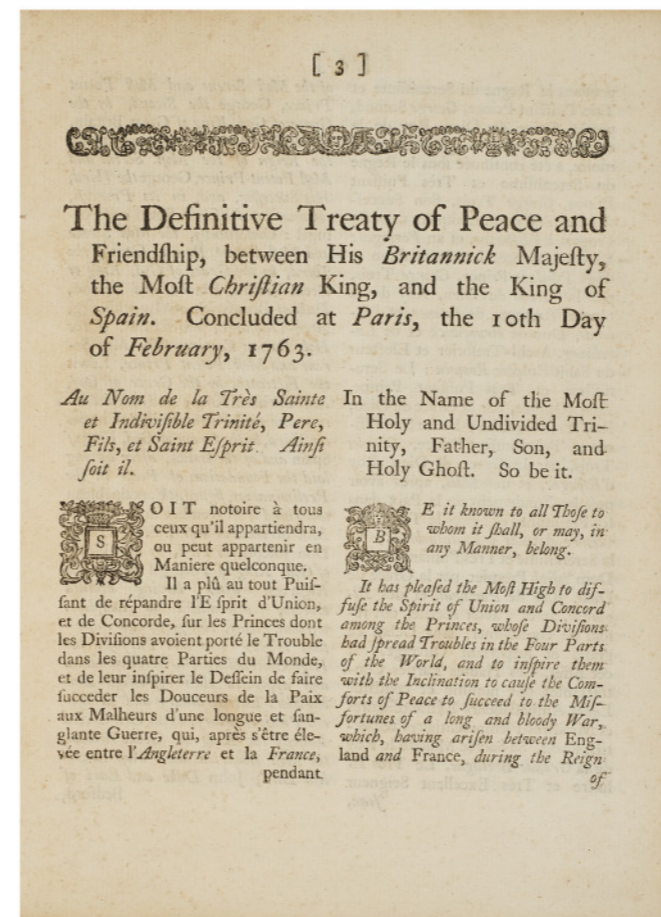
-57
CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier De (1682-1761). *Journal of a Voyage to North-America Undertaken by order of the French king. Containing the Geographical Description and Natural History of that Country, particularly Canada. Together with an account of the customs, characters, religion, manners and traditions of the original inhabitants*. London: for R. and J. Dodsley, 1761.

First edition in English of the first general history of Canada. This work contains a translation of the third volume of Charlevoix's celebrated chronicle (see lot 33 for first edition). This copy with the rare advertisement leaves. Bell C-210; Clark, *Old South* 1:60; Howes C-308; Sabin 12139; Waldon p.466.

Two volumes, octavo (203 x 126mm). With two advertisement leaves bound at the end before the index. Half titles, engraved folding map bound as frontispiece (some offsetting to map and stub tear outside platemark, occasional pale spotting). Contemporary calf (front boards detached). (2)

\$1,000-2,000

50



59

-58
DOBSON, [John] (fl.1760). *Chronological Annals of the War, from its beginning to the present time, in two parts. Part I. Containing from April 2, 1755, to the end of 1760. Part II. From the beginning of 1761 to the signing of the Preliminaries of the Peace*. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, sold by Daniel Prince, John Rivington in London, 1763.

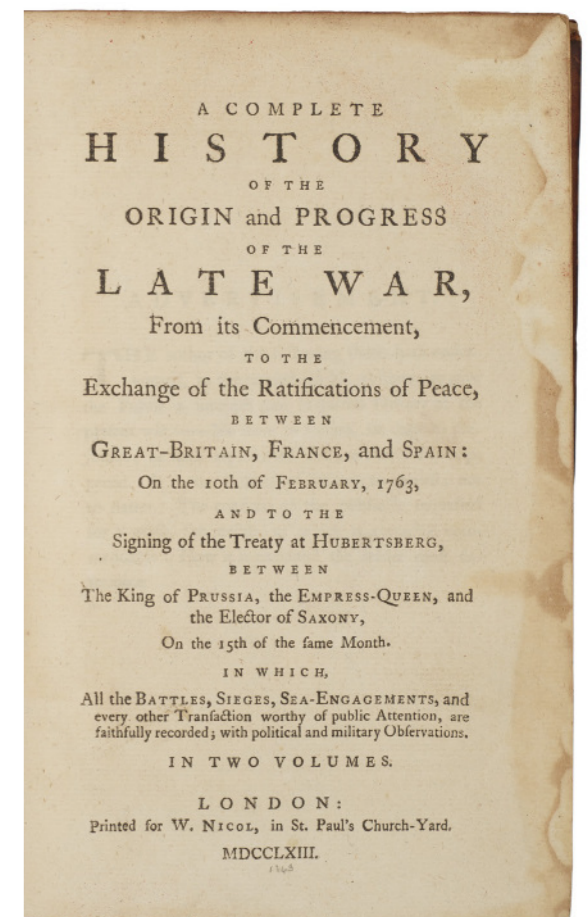
First edition. "Contains full particulars of the French and Indian war in America, as well as the events which took place in Europe" (Sabin). This edition has Dobson's name on the title-page, possibly a distinct edition from the one described by Sabin which does not. Howes D-377; Sabin 20415; Waldon, p.506.

Octavo (197 x 123mm). With folding letterpress table. (Few stains to title and last leaf, long closed tear to a2, index leaves with repaired lower corners, last leaf short.) Modern quarter morocco.

\$1,000-2,000

59
TREATY OF PARIS – *The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Britannick Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain, Concluded at Paris, the 10th Day of February, 1763*. London: by Authority, printed by E. Owen and T. Harrison, 1763.

The first edition: giving possession of the whole present-day U.S. territory east of the Mississippi to England. "These final terms, by which France relinquished her North American claims and Spain ceded Florida, gave England undisputed possession of the territory of the present United States from the Mississippi to the Atlantic" (Howes). The signatories were Great Britain, France and Spain. Of the ones vast holdings of New France, France



60

retained only the tiny archipelago of St. Pierre and Miquelon and some fishing rights. Howes D-213; Kress 9829; Sabin 19275; Waldon, p.508.

Quarto (229 x 172mm). Printed in two columns, parallel French and English. 19th-century half roan, spine gilt-lettered (spine ends chipped, hinges cracked after endpapers). *Provenance:* Oscar Benjamin Cintas (bookplate) – Alberto Parreño (bookplate; his sale, Swann Galleries, 9 March 1978, lot 833) – Swann Galleries, 18 March 2010, lot 121 – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$4,000-6,000

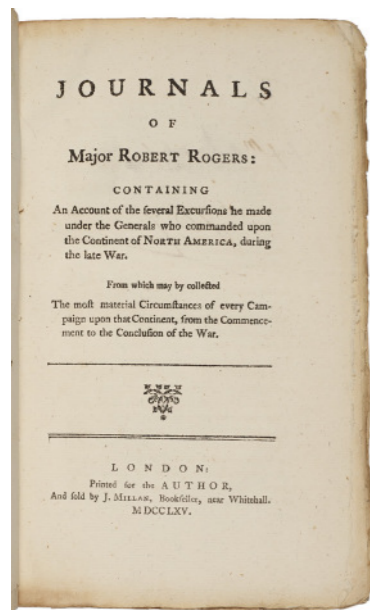
60
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR – *A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the late War, From its Commencement to the Exchange of the Ratifications of Peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain ... In which All the Battles, Sieges, Sea-Engagements and every other Transaction worthy of public Attention, are faithfully recorded; with political and military Observations*. London: W. Nicol, 1763.

First edition of this early history of the Seven Years' War, known as the French and Indian War in North America. It covers the origin and progress of the war to the Treaty of Paris signed February 10, 1763 and the Treaty of Hubertusburg signed on February 15, 1763. A second edition was published by 1764. The Treaty of Paris marks the beginning of Britain's dominance as the leading colonial empire. Howes C-653; Sabin 15057; TPL 359; Waldon, p.505.

Two volumes, octavo (201 x 128mm). Contemporary calf (some wear to spines, a little darkening to edges). *Provenance:* E. S. and H. Lloyd (armorial bookplates) – Christie's New York, 11 May 2011, lot 107.

\$5,000-8,000

51



61
 ROGERS, Robert (1731-1795). *Journals of Major Robert Rogers: containing An Account of the several Excursions he made under the Generals who commanded upon the Continent of North America, during the late War.* London: printed for the Author, and sold by J. Millan, 1765.

First edition of this classic account of frontier warfare during the French and Indian War, vividly recounted by the charismatic Rogers. Rogers served Great Britain in North America at the young age of 34, and gained fame as commander of "Rogers' Rangers." The journal begins on 24 September 1755 with an account of a scouting expedition on Lake George and ends on 14 February 1761 after Rogers received the surrender of the French at Detroit. He was probably the most valorized soldier of this war and his book has served as the basis for much romantic fiction, most notably Kenneth Roberts' *Northwest Passage*. Bell R296; Dionne II-719; Graff 3555; Howes R-419 ("b"); Lande 760; Sabin 72725; Streeter sale 1029; Vail 563.

Octavo (225 x 130mm). Half-title. Without advertisement pages at end. Contemporary marbled boards, modern calf spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece (endpapers renewed, boards just showing at corners). *Provenance:* William (ownership inscription on title-page verso with surname erased, dated 1767) – Gordon of Cairnfield (bookplate) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$5,000-8,000

•62
 ROGERS, Robert (1731-1795). *A Concise Account of North America containing a Description of the Several British Colonies on that Continent... also of the Interior, or Westerly parts of the Country, Upon the Rivers St. Laurence, the Mississippi, Christino, and the Great Lakes.* London: printed for the Author and sold by J. Millan, 1765.

First edition of this companion volume to Roger's journals. "Based largely on personal knowledge, this was the first geographical account of the American interior after England had wrested it from France, and, aside from those by Pittman and Hutchins, the most accurate of the period" (Howes). Major Rogers was sent to receive the capitulation of Western French posts in 1760; en route he met Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, and received his submission to English supremacy. Rogers was also present at the siege of Detroit by Pontiac in 1763. Clark *Old South* I:301; Greenly *Michigan*; Howes R-418; Lande 761; Sabin 72723; Streeter sale 1028; Vail 562.

Octavo (202 x 108mm). (Edge-chipping to several leaves at beginning and end.) Modern calf, red morocco spine label. *Provenance:* New York Historical Society (instamp to title) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,000-1,500

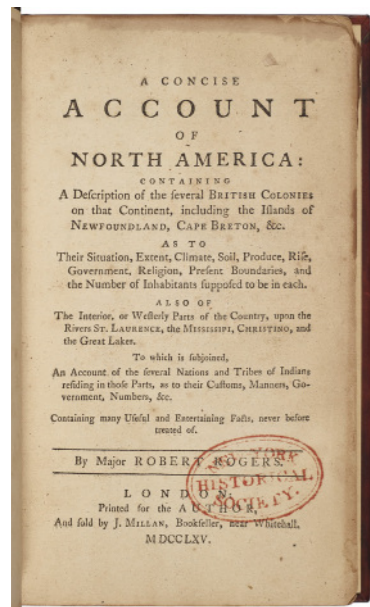
63
 KNOX, John (d.1778). *An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North-America, for the Years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760: Containing the Most Remarkable Occurrences of that Period; Particularly the Two Sieges of Quebec...* London: Printed for the Author, 1769.

Handsome and untrimmed copy of the first edition: one of the best original authorities for the death of James Wolfe and the conquest of Canada, "a very valuable collection of materials towards a history of our late war" (*Monthly Review*). "Knox, an Irishman, served in America from 1757-60 with the 43rd Regiment of Foot. His journal, written mostly at the time, and finished almost 'as soon as the events it contains' (introd.) is one of the most accurate and detailed accounts available on the sieges of Louisbourg and Quebec" (TPL).

In 1757, Knox arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his regiment to take part in the expedition against Louisbourg, although the attack was postponed and the regiment did not see action in the siege. The regiment participated in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, served under James Murray at Quebec in the winter of 1759-60, and was present at the capitulation of Montreal in 1760. Knox gives a first-hand account of the battles, and supplements his narrative with printings of important official documents and orders from both the British and the French. The portraits represent Generals Amherst and Wolfe, and the map, by Thomas Kitchin, shows the British dominions in North America according to the treaty of 1763. Howes K-220; Sabin 38163; TPL 323; Streeter sale 1030.

Two volumes, quarto (280 x 215mm). Errata leaves at end of each volume. (Last two leaves in volume one with outer margin renewed.) Two engraved frontispiece portraits and large folding map by Thomas Kitchin (map with a light stain and touch of offsetting). 20th-century quarter morocco, spines gilt-lettered. *Provenance:* R. Bedingfeld (neat inkstamp on both titles, shelf mark, the author's regiment written in on both titles) – Sir Henry Paston-Bedingfeld (bookplate in vol. 2).

\$2,000-3,000



64
 KALM, Peter (1717-1779). *Travels into North America; containing its Natural History, and A circumstantial Account of its Plantations and Agriculture in general...* Translated by John Reinhold FORSTER (1729-1798). Warrington and [London, vols. 2-3], 1770-71.

First English edition, including the scarce advertisement leaf, and first issue, with the Warrington imprint. Peter Kalm was a Swedish naturalist and student of Linnaeus who travelled in America between 1748 and 1751. One aim of his travels was to introduce new useful plants from that temperate region, and more especially to find strains of *Morus rubra* (red mulberry) fit for introduction into Sweden. Kalm travelled in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Canada and gives a very important contemporary account of the Swedish settlements in New Jersey. He was a close friend of John Bartram and travelled with him into New York state. The first edition was published in Stockholm in 1753-61. Attesting to its importance, by 1772 there were also German, Dutch, and a second English edition. "One of the most important and reliable eighteenth-century accounts of American natural history, social organization and political situation" (Streeter). Howes K-5 ("b"); Lande 482; Reese *Struggle* 80; Sabin 36989; Stafleu & Cowan 3493; Streeter sale 823.

Three volumes, octavo (203 x 125mm). Engraved folding map (split at one of the folds), six engraved plates, one of which is hand-colored (corner dampstain, gathering detached in vol. 2, some spotting at ends and near plates, top corner clipped on vol. 1 title and following two leaves). Advertisement leaf for the map at end of vol. 1. Subscriber's list in vol. 3. Modern quarter morocco. *Provenance:* scattered early marginalia, manuscript indexing on verso of ad leaf – Russell Institution (London club, dissolved c.1890; inkstamps on titles).

\$1,500-2,500

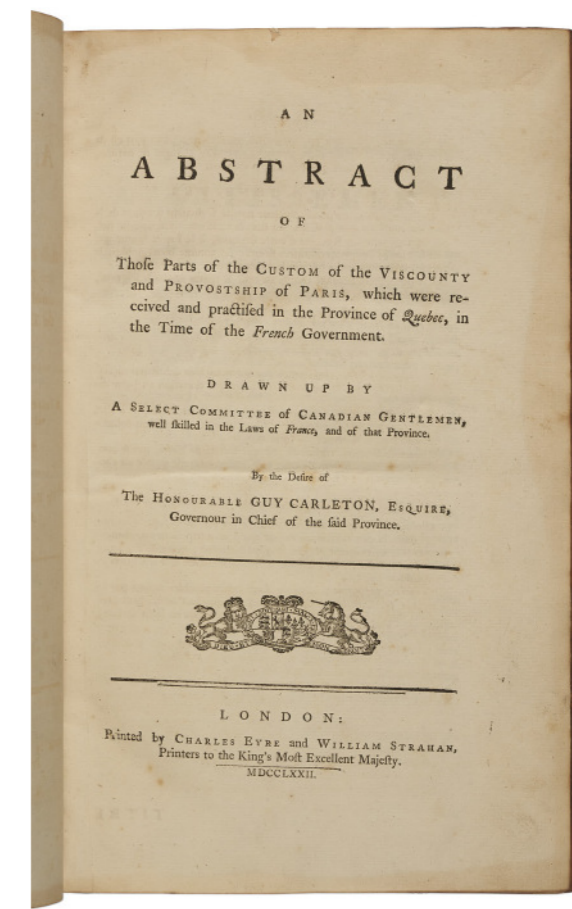
65
 [CUGNET, François-Joseph (1720-1789), and others.] *An Abstract of those Parts of the Custom of the Viscounty and Provostship of Paris, which were received and practiced in the Province of Quebec, in the Time of the French Government. 1772. — The Sequel of the Abstract of those Parts of The Custom of the Viscounty and Provostship of Paris. 1773 — An Abstract of the Criminal Laws That were in Force in the Province of Quebec in the Time of the French Government. 1773. — An Abstract of the Several Royal Edicts and Declarations... that were in force in the Province of Quebec in the Time of the French Government. 1772. — An Abstract of the Loix de Police. 1772.* London: Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1772-1773.

First edition of the important "Extraits des Messieurs." Gagnon says that this work was done by François Cugnet, Jacrau du Seminaire de Québec, Pressard, Deschenaux, and "by several other learned men familiar with the laws of Canada," who spent nearly three years at the task. "Our grandfathers called this volume 'l'extrait des messieurs,'" says Gagnon: "it is thus often referred to by our historians." The titles only are in English, the text in French.

After the advent of British rule in Canada, Cugnet's legal knowledge "also impressed the new attorney general, Francis Maseres, who considered him 'a very ingenious and able Canadian gentleman ... well acquainted with the Custom of Paris.' Maseres found in Cugnet an associate competent to initiate him into the usages and customs of the Canadians and able to interpret the regulations of the former French administration" (DCB). Cugnet's first efforts were criticized and he was then joined in his task by several others to create this work. "It was just after the publication of the Extrait des Messieurs that the celebrated quarrel occurred between Cugnet and Maseres which, for historian Thomas Chapais, had the appearance of a struggle in which Cugnet – 'this Canadian by heart as well as by birth' – figured as the 'national champion' for the defence and preservation of his compatriots' rights" (ibid.). **Rare:** according to RBH this is the only copy to appear at auction in over 60 years. Gagnon 7; Sabin 66983, 66984, 66985 and 67061.

Five parts bound in in one volume, folio (310 x 192mm). (Some spotting and pale browning.) Contemporary calf (rebacked to style, some wear and scuffing). *Provenance:* Marquis of Stafford (bookplate) – Christie's New York, 19 May 2011, lot 101 – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$7,000-10,000





66
MANTE, Thomas (1733-c.1802). *The History of the Late War in North-America and the Islands of the West-Indies, including the Campaigns of MDCCLXIII and MDCCLXIV against His Majesty's Indian Enemies*. London: Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1772.

The “best contemporary account of this war” (Howes).

A fine first edition: large, crisp, and untrimmed. With all maps and the elusive errata leaf. Thomas Mante was Assistant Engineer during the siege of Havana and Major of a brigade in the campaign of 1764. Mante details the Braddock campaign, other frontier campaigns under Washington, Amherst, Bradstreet and Bouquet and the Canadian campaigns. The history begins with the encroachment of the French in 1754 and concludes with the Treaty of Peace in 1763, followed by a narrative of Pontiac's War. Washington's involvement is detailed in depth, including an account of the 1753 assassination attempt by a Native American acting as his interpreter and guide.

The maps are widely regarded by bibliographers as among the best relating to the French and Indian Wars. They comprise: 1. Fort Beauséjour and the adjacent country. 2. Lake Ontario to the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence. 3. Portion of New York showing Lake George &c. from Crown Point to Fort Edward. 4. Plan of Fort Edward and its environs on Hudson River. 5. The Communications between Albany and Oswego. 6. Attack on Louisbourg. 7. The Attack on Ticonderoga. 8. Plan of Fort Pitt or Pittsburg. 9. Plan of Guadeloupe. 10. Attack on Quebec. 11. Sketch of the Cherokee Country. 12. River St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to Montreal. 13. Plan of the attack on Fort Levi. 14. Plan of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Island of St. Barnaby. 15. Marinico. 16. Part of the West Coast of the Island of St. Lucia. 17. Attack of the Havanna. 18. Plan of the retaking of Newfoundland.

Church 1092; Howes M-267 (“c”); Reese, *Struggle* 81; Streeter sale 1031; Sabin 44396 (“It is probable that but few were printed, though the larger and beautiful plans and military maps [which give it so great a value] must have made it a work of great expense”).

Quarto (306 x 240mm). Errata leaf at end. (A little soiling to title and dedication leaves.) 18 folding engraved maps maps (tiny repaired hole in pl.13, a little soiling to outer edge of pl.12). Modern calf to style, deckle edges preserved (minor rubbing to joints and tips). *Provenance*: Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$25,000-35,000



67
AMERICAN REVOLUTION – *The American Military Pocket Atlas*. London: R. Sayer and J. Bennet, [1776].

First edition of the so-called Holster Atlas, designed “to suit the pockets of officers of all ranks” for use in the field during the American Revolution. The maps are those “that the British high command regarded as providing essential topographical information in the most convenient form” (Schwartz & Ehrenberg). To quote the advertisement on p.vii of this work, “Surveys and Topographical Charts being fit only for a Library, such Maps as an Officer may take with him into the Field have been much wanted. The following Collection forms a Portable Atlas of North America, calculated in its Bulk and Price to suit the pockets of officers of all ranks.” Howes A-208; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution* pp. 11-15 & 61-63; Sabin 1147; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p 190; Streeter sale 73.

Octavo (225 x 148mm). Printed on thick paper. Including six folding engraved maps, hand-colored in outline, comprising: 1. DUNN, Samuel. *North America as Divided amongst the European Powers*. 1774. 2. DUNN. *A Compleat Map of the West Indies*. 1774. 3. *A General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America. Which comprehends the Province of Quebec, The Government of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England and New-York*. 1776. 4. *A General Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America. Containing Virginia, Maryland, the Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania and New Jersey*. 1776. 5. ROMANS, Bernard. *A General Map of the Southern British Colonies, in America. Comprehending North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida*. 1776. 6. BRASSIER, William. *A Survey of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point and St. John*. 1776. Second issue as usual, updated to include information on the October Battle of Valcour Island. (A little dirty, some spotting, scattered small old repairs at fold intersection versos, scattered small splits at folds, chiefly at edges and intersections; map 6 detached and laid in.) Later half calf over marbled boards (scuffed, r.f.e. creased, springing, some pencil scrawls including over manuscript on f.f.e.). *Provenance*: contemporary or early manuscript on front free endpaper, being a list of sailing terms and their French translations – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$5,000-8,000



68
FADEN, William (1749-1836), publisher. SAUTHIER, Claude Joseph (1736-1802), cartographer. *A Map of the Inhabited Part of Canada from the French Surveys; with the Frontiers of New York and New England*. London: William Faden, 25 February 1777.

First edition of this detailed map of the St. Lawrence River and northern New York, second state, with the added dedication to Major General John Burgoyne and the table of the quartering of English troops in Canada during the winter of 1776. It also marks the route of the unsuccessful American invasion of Canada in 1775 by Benedict Arnold. Nebenzahl, *Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution* 43.

Engraved map on two joined sheets, hand-colored in outline and with cartouche hand-colored, 850 x 567mm (linen-backed, a couple of short edge-tears). Matted and framed. *Provenance*: Sotheby's, 14 November 2002, lot 448.

\$2,000-4,000



69

BURGOYNE, John (1722-1792). *A State of the Expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons*. London: J. Almon, 1780.

First edition of Burgoyne's justification of his conduct during the 1777 campaign, and his defeat at Saratoga, complete with the six large engraved battle plans. The 1777 campaign was supposed to win the war. Burgoyne, moving south from Canada, down Lake Champlain to Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George, would link up at Albany with Gen. William Howe's force moving north from New York City. New England would be isolated, and half the fighting force of the Continentals destroyed. But Howe ignored his instructions and attacked Philadelphia instead. The Americans turned back a diversionary movement from the west, under Barry St. Leger, at the Battle of Fort Stanwix. Burgoyne was left alone with insufficient supplies and troops. Gates boxed him in at the Battle of Freeman's Farm, then surrounded him at Bemis Heights, forcing Burgoyne to hand over his sword at Saratoga on 19 October.

Not until May 1778 was he paroled, exchanged and allowed to return home to bitter recriminations. He demanded an audience with the King as well as a court-martial to vindicate his honor. Both requests denied, he instead presented his case to the Commons and published this record of the proceedings. He persuasively shifts blame for his defeat to Howe's failure to come north and to the unwise orders imposed on him by Lord George Germain. On his fateful decision to cross the Hudson and engage Gates's superior force, Burgoyne argues that he still expected help from New York City. "I read again my orders (I believe for an hundredth time) and I was decided. And I am still convinced that... [nothing]... could have justified me to my country, have saved me from the condemnation of my profession, or produced pardon within my own breast, had I not advanced, and tried a battle with the enemy" (p.15). Burgoyne survived and went on to side with the opposition faction in Parliament and, at length, to champion American independence. Howes B-968; Lande 69 (second edition); Sabin 9255; TPL 503. See Nebenzahl, *Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution* 48-57.

Quarto (272 x 207 mm). (Title page backed and reinserted, removed inkstamp; text washed and toned, a few leaves with expert repaired tears and darker toning.) With six engraved folding maps by William Faden with partial hand-coloring, two of which have engraved overlays (offsetting, linen-backed, occasional creases and stub tears). Modern half calf.

\$3,000-5,000



70

POUCHOT, Pierre de Maupas (1712-1769). *Mémoires Sur La Dernière Guerre De L'Amérique Septentrionale, Entre La France Et L'Angleterre*. Yverdon: 1781.

First edition of the principal French account of the French and Indian War, uncut preserving deckle edges. Pouchot came to Canada in 1755 with the Bearn regiment, initially posted to Fort Frontenac. The superior quality of the entrenchments which he constructed led Governor Vaudreuil to entrust him with the rebuilding of the defenses of Fort Niagara, and he would later become the first officer in the French regular army to hold the post of commandant there. His *Mémoires* are a valuable record of the war, particularly of the sieges of Forts Niagara and Levis. Pouchot discusses the low morale of the French troops, the corruption in the colonial administration, and also provides lengthy and detailed accounts of the topography of Canada and the culture of Native people in the region. Howes P-516 (listing him as "Francois" Pouchot); Sabin 64707; Streeter sale 1033.

Three volumes, 12mo (177 x 103mm). Half titles. 3 folding engraved maps and plans (light toning to some leaves, a few small chips). Modern half calf and decorated paper boards, uncut and occasionally unopened. (3)

\$5,000-7,000

71

[WALTON, William (1740-1824), editor.] *A Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of Benjamin Gilbert and His Family ... taken from their Farms on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, in the Spring, 1780*. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1784.

First edition, with early provenance. "A rare ... chronicle of the vicious warfare which raged throughout the frontier settlements during the American Revolution. Gilbert dictated his experiences to William Walton, who wrote this book" (Reese). The Gilberts were a Quaker family who were homesteading in present-day Carbon County when a war party captured them, seeking revenge for atrocities by George Washington's troops against Native villages along the Susquehanna River. The Gilberts were marched all the way to Niagara Falls and did not return home until 1783. This account became a best-seller and the second edition appeared the following year. Evans 18497; Howes W-80; Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 78; Sabin 27348; Vail 718.

Octavo (197 x 110mm). (Browned, edge-stains, page corners rounded at beginning and end.) 20th-century speckled calf (a little rubbed, old endleaves preserved but well-worn). *Provenance*: Catherine Ridge (contemporary ownership signature) - other members of the Ridge family (signatures and annotations to flyleaves and title, including the names of the captives in this narrative and their families: Rebecca Gilbert, Benjamin Gilbert, Thomas Peart, Elizabeth Peart).

\$1,000-1,500

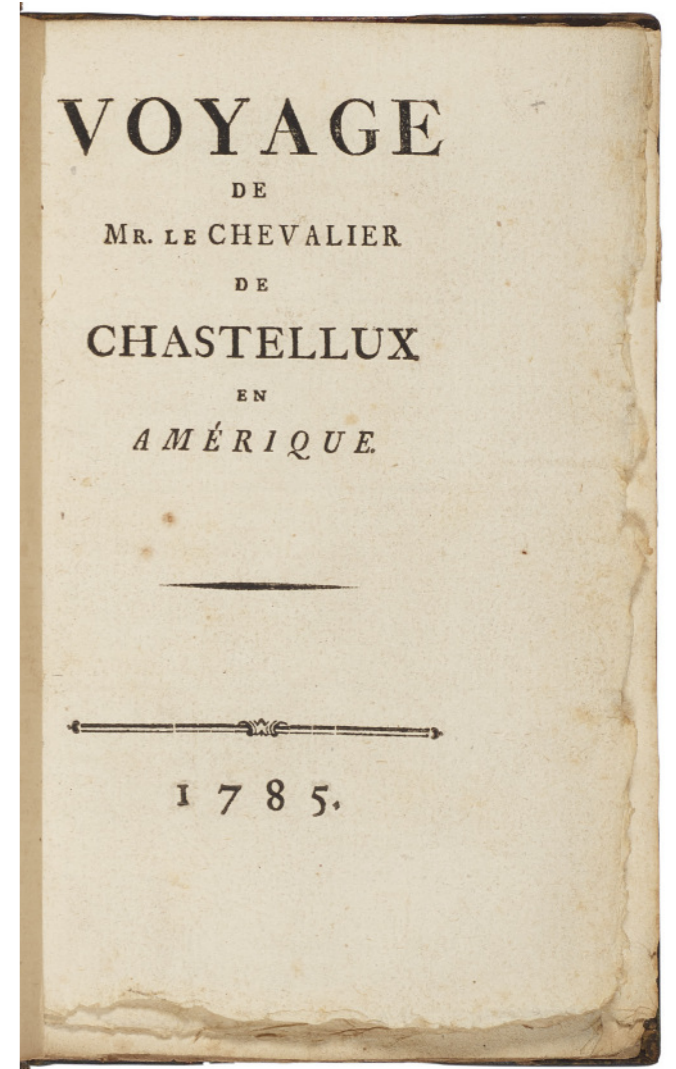
72

CHASTELLUX, François Jean, Marquis de (1734-1788). *Voyage de Mr. Le Chevalier de Chastellux en Amérique*. [No place: no printer,] 1785.

A very rare unauthorized printing, predating the official complete first edition, of Chastellux's famous Revolutionary travelogue. This edition seems to be unrecorded. It is easily mistaken for what Sabin describes as another unauthorized edition in octavo, which he locates at Cassell; some catalogues locate this other edition at Paris. It contains a reprint of the 1781 first edition of volume one, printed on board a French ship in only a couple dozen copies. See Sabin 12226 and 12227 for different unauthorized editions.

12mo (150 x 96mm). pp. 191; signed in 8s and 4s (occasional dustsoiling to edges, nearly repaired tear in text of last 4 leaves). 19th-century half calf and marbled boards, untrimmed (front board detached). *Provenance*: James Douglas, 1837-1918, Canadian mining engineer (bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000



73

LE BOUCHER, Odet Julien (1744-1826). *Histoire de la Dernière Guerre, entre la Grande-Bretagne, et les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, la France, l'Espagne et la Hollande, depuis son commencement en 1775, jusqu'à sa fin en 1783*. Paris: chez Brocas, 1787.

Fresh first edition of "the best French chronicle of the Revolution" (Howes). This work addresses the American Revolution from the French perspective, as well as the history of conflicts in Canada and the Caribbean with special attention to naval battles. In addition to the two large and detailed maps of North America, charts depict the Caribbean, St Kitts, the Bay of Trinquemalay, the Bay of Bengal, and the Antilles. Howes L-166.

Quarto (250 x 186mm). 7 engraved folding maps on guards, 2 folding charts (occasional spots, some toning to one folding chart). Contemporary calf gilt (rebacked preserving spine panel and marbled endpapers).

\$2,000-4,000



74

LONG, John (fl. 1768-1791). *Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, Describing the Manners and Customs of the North American Indians; with an Account of the Posts Situated on the River Saint Laurence, Lake Ontario, &c. To Which is Added, a Vocabulary of the Chippeway Language. Names of Furs and Skins, in English and French. A List of Words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquimeaux Tongues, and a Table, Shewing the Analogy between the Algonkin and Chippeway Languages.* London: Printed for the Author, and sold by Robson et al, 1791.

First edition. Long was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for nineteen years starting in 1768. Throughout his tenure he traveled among the indigenous peoples of Canada and made extensive notes of their languages, customs, and domestic life. "His is a graphic record of Indian life and customs and of conditions in the fur trade during the furious competition of the Montreal traders among themselves and with the Hudson's Bay Co." (TPL). The map shows the territory from the Great Lakes north to James's Bay and from the Mississippi east to the St. Lawrence, entitled "Sketch of the Western Countries of Canada 1791." The English-Native vocabularies are substantial, occupying pages 183 to 295. Howes L-443; Sabin 41878; TPL 597.

Quarto (278 x 214mm). Errata and subscribers' leaves present. Engraved folding map of Canada (short marginal tear, small area of offsetting). Contemporary calf gilt (rebacked, board edges and corners worn, hinges cracked).

\$2,500-3,500



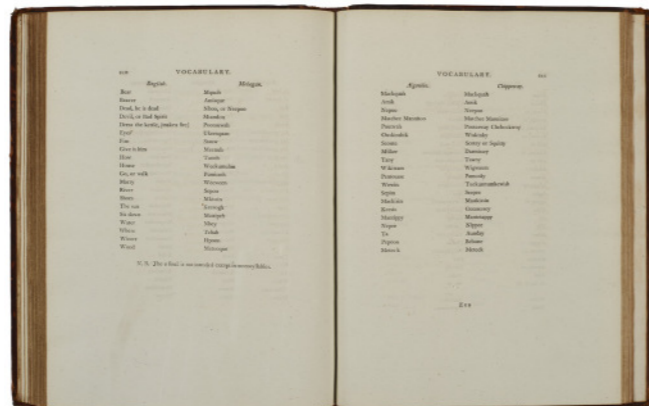
74

[ANBUREY, Thomas (1759-1840).] *Travels Through the Interior Parts of America. In a Series of Letters. By an Officer.* London: William Lane, 1789.

First edition, untrimmed and unpressed with "handsome plates of Revolutionary America" (Reese). Anburey was an officer under General Burgoyne during the Revolutionary War and was captured at Saratoga. He was later shipped to Virginia, and his account, including his march to detention, was written in the form of seventy-nine letters. They are full of anecdotal adventures with many shocking and/or spurious observations on gender roles, Indian attacks, the status of Revolutionary veterans, plantation slavery, prisoners of war, etc. His accounts are sometimes plagiarized from Burnaby, Smyth, Kalm, and others. The large folding plates include views of military camps and battle locales of the Revolutionary War. Howes A-226; Lande 7; Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred* 88; Sabin 1366.

Two volumes, octavo (225 x 140mm). Half-titles. Engraved folding map hand-colored in outline (repaired closed stub tear); seven engraved plates, five of which are folding (a little marginal dampstain to the engravings), two leaves of currency facsimiles partially printed in red. Modern quarter calf over boards, red morocco spine labels, deckle-edges preserved.

\$1,500-2,500



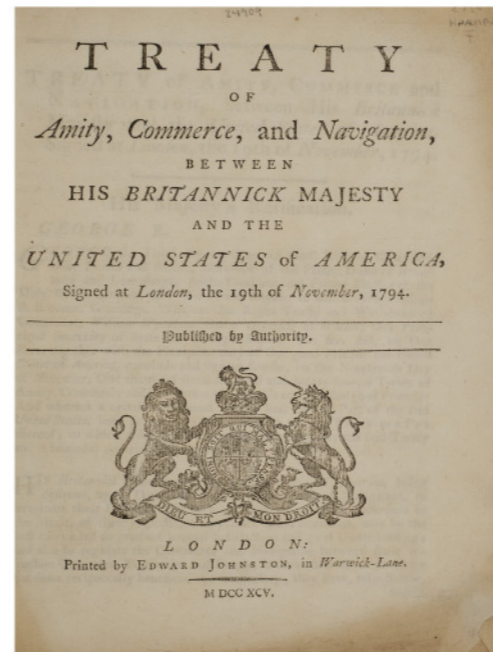
75

COGHLAN, [Margaret Moncreiff] (1763-1805). *Memoirs of Mrs. Coghlan ... being interspersed with Anecdotes of the late American and French War, with remarks moral and political.* London: printed for the Author, 1794.

First edition of these sensationalist memoirs. Was the teenage daughter of a Loyalist officer both a spy and the first true love of Aaron Burr? Young Margaret Moncreiffe was born in North America, and although her father was a Loyalist, he consigned her care to his personal friend, General Putnam. At Putnam's home she met Aaron Burr, whom she alleges accused her of spying but was also her first love. She fell under the watchful eye of George Washington, whom she reviled. She also says that Putnam put a stop to her romance with Burr, and soon after she was forcibly married to Coghlan when she was aged only 14. Evans 28442; Howes C-543; Sabin 14208.

Two volumes, 12mo (175 x 102mm). 4 pp publisher's catalogue at end of vol. 2. (Some light staining, including to title-page, in vol. 1; vol. 2 title with closed tear in gutter). Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, red and green morocco spine labels (joints starting, light wear to extremities).

\$3,000-5,000



77

JAY'S TREATY – *Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between His Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, Signed at London, the 19th of November, 1794.* London: Edward Johnston, 1795. [WITH]: *Explanatory Article, Signed at Philadelphia, the 4th of May, 1796, to be Added to the Treaty ... Signed at London, the 19th of November, 1794.* London: Edward Johnston, 1796.

First edition of the second American treaty with England, with the first addendum: concerning Native tribes in the Ohio country. "Jay's Treaty, arguably the most controversial American treaty until the Versailles and League of Nations treaties after World War I, was negotiated with the British by Supreme Court Chief Justice John Jay. It sought to settle questions arising from the Treaty of Paris of 1783 ... by this treaty England agreed to withdraw from frontier posts in the Ohio country which the Americans felt to be clearly in U.S. territory, and the Americans agreed to settle pre-Revolutionary debts ... The question of neutral rights, however, was not addressed to the liking of American commercial interests or public opinion, and the arrogant British searches and seizures of American shipping were not checked, which proved to be a long-simmering issue" (Reese, *Celebration*).

The 1796 *Explanatory Article* is even rarer than the *Treaty*. It is "entirely concerned with the Indian tribes in the frontier, allowing them to pass freely across the line in either direction in order to carry on their trade and commerce without the need for a license. The ESTC locates only five copies," two of which are in U.S. institutions (ibid). ESTC N31244 & N31245; Howes T-341; Reese, *Celebration of my Country* 133; Reese, *Federal Hundred* 52; Sabin 96577.

Two works, quarto (222 x 180mm). (First few leaves of treaty a little toned and dog-eared.) Original plain blue wrappers (tattered and nearly detached on the treaty). Housed together in custom chemise and quarter morocco slipcase.

\$4,000-6,000



78

ALLEN, Ira (1751-1814). *The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont.* London: printed by J.W. Myers and sold by W. West, 1798.

First edition. Ira Allen was a founder of Vermont and the designer of the state's Great Seal. He was the younger brother of Ethan Allen and both were leading figures during the American Revolution. The map of the state of Vermont was drawn under Ira Allen's supervision and is not present in all copies according to Howes. Howes A-142 ("b"); Sabin 819.

Octavo (211 x 128mm). Ad leaf present at end. Frontispiece portrait; folding engraved map hand-colored in outline (a little soiling to title and map, map with a short stub tear, a little pale foxing to frontispiece). Later 19th-century marbled calf, spine gilt (upper cover started, scuffing). *Provenance:* James Hale Bates (bookplate) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$3,000-5,000

79

WELD, Isaac (1774-1856). *Travels through the States of North America, and in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797.* London: John Stockdale, 1799.

First edition of "one of the most popular narratives of the day" (*Federal Hundred*). Isaac Weld traveled through Eastern North America in the late 18th century and recorded his adventures in a wry series of letters. His "distaste for American frontiersmen and the coarseness of manners in the United States would prove typical of English travelers for decades to come" (*Federal Hundred*). He expresses particular contempt for the institution of slavery in America, commenting on the fact that the first thing a visitor encounters when visiting the home of the champion of American liberty, George Washington, is a view of the quarters of his enslaved workers. ESTC T110539; Howes W-235; Lande 890; Reese, *Federal Hundred* 78; Sabin 102541.

Quarto (266 x 204mm). 11 engraved views, 2 plans, and 3 maps, one of which is folding and hand-colored in outline (engravings foxed, folding map with a short stub tear and associated creasing). Contemporary half calf gilt (spine ends and corners showing). *Provenance:* removed armorial bookplate – Sondley Reference Library (bookplate, blindstamp to title) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,000-1,500



80

•80

[CRÈVECOEUR, J. Hector St. John de (1735-1813).] *Voyage dans la Haute Pensylvanie et dans l'état de New York, par un membre adoptif de la Nation Onéida*. Paris: Maradan, 1801.

Handsome set of the first edition. Although this work purports to be a translation on the title-page, it is an original work by Crèvecoeur. Crèvecoeur first came to America in 1754 and would travel widely through the colonies, and the Great Lakes and Ohio regions. The engravings include portraits of Kesketoma, a sachem of Ondondaga and Koohassen, an Oneida warrior; landscapes of Niagara Falls; and large maps. Howes C-884; Sabin 17501.

Three volumes, octavo (197 x 120mm). Half-titles. With 11 engraved plates and maps, many folding. (Vol. 2 with pale dampstain, mostly at ends.) Contemporary tree calf, board edges and spines gilt, red and green morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces (light wear to joints and extremities, small chip to head of vol. 3 spine, a few scuffs). *Provenance:* G. Ducharme, bookseller of Quebec (bookplate) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$800-1,200



82

81

HERIOT, George (1766-1844). *The History of Canada, from its First Discovery, comprehending an account of the Original Establishment of the Colony of Louisiana*. London: T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1804.

Rare first edition of the first history of Canada in English. Originally intended as a multi-volume series based on Charlevoix's work and sometimes appearing with a half-title declaring it to be "vol. I", only this single volume was ever published. The last copy sold, according to the records of RBH, was in 1929. Gagnon II 984; Sabin 31488.

Octavo (111 x 132mm). Without half-title (Dampstaining, blank portion at top of title page cut away, toning throughout, a few small neat marginal repairs.) Contemporary tree calf (joints cracked, worn). *Provenance:* Joseph Kinney, Hudson, Ohio (inscriptions dated 1868).

\$1,500-2,500

82

HERIOT, George (1766-1844). *Travels though the Canadas*. London: T. Gillet for Richard Phillips, 1807.

First edition, issue with hand-colored plates, of "the earliest and most important aquatint book published on Canada" (Hill). As postmaster-general of British North America from 1799 to 1816, Heriot devoted himself to travel across Canada and the United States. He describes the fur trade, his voyages to the North, and cod fishery, devoting the second part of the text to a scholarly study of the Native peoples of the Americas, including Father Rasles's vocabulary of the Algonquin languages and other information drawn from Jesuit reports. This work also contains one of the best contemporary accounts of the Loyalist settlements in Canada. The fine illustrations are all after Heriot himself, and it was issued both colored and uncolored. Hill 801; Sabin 31489; Streeter sale 3658 (colored); Streeter sale 3658; Abbey Travel 618 (plates only); see Prideaux, *Aquatint Engraving*, pp. 254-255.

Quarto (262 x 216mm). "Directions for placing the plates" bound after prefatory material. Without 8pp. advertisements. Folding view of Quebec as frontispiece, hand-colored folding map, and 26 plates, 5 of which folding (frontispiece and map reinforced at folds and edges, some toning and spots, occasional offsetting). Contemporary mottled calf gilt (rebacked with endpapers renewed).

\$5,000-8,000

•83

ATCHESON, Nathaniel (1771-1825). *American Encroachments on British Rights; or, Observations on the Importance of the British North American Colonies and on the Late Treaties with the United States*. London: J. Butterworth and J.M. Richardson, 1808.

First edition of this work advancing British interest in the fur trade. The author was at one point secretary of the Committee of British North American Merchants. This work is an in-depth study of Canadian-American relations, particularly the boundary dispute over areas near Passamaquoddy Bay and the St. Croix River (illustrated in the folding map). Goldsmith 19636; Kress B4299; Sabin 2262.

Octavo (209 x 130mm). Two engraved maps, one of which is folding and with route hand-colored (stub tear into image, creasing near stub); two inserted letterpress tables, one of which is folding. Advertisement leaf at end. Modern half calf. *Provenance:* some pencil marginalia – C. Library of Halifax (inkstamps on maps) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,000-1,500



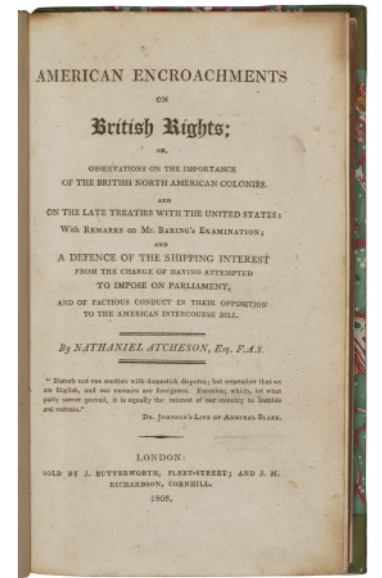
•84

HENRY, Alexander (1739-1824). *Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories, between the Years 1760 and 1776*. New York: I. Riley, 1809.

First edition, including the frontispiece portrait. Henry was one of the most adventurous of the English fur traders active before the Revolution, and ventured at an early date deep into French-dominated territory, including Fort Michillimakinac and the mouth of the Saskatchewan. He was born in New Jersey in 1739 and moved to Montreal in 1760 to engage in the fur trade. His descriptions of his travels west and north to Lake Superior are among the first to achieve wide circulation. Not all copies were issued with the portrait. This copy includes not only the portrait but also the errata leaf at end. Gagnon 1652; Graff 1866; Howes H-420 ("b"); Sabin 31383; TPL 17737; Streeter sale 3661; Wagner-Camp 7.

Octavo (218 x 126mm). Errata leaf at end. Engraved frontispiece portrait by R. Maverick. (Scattered stains and pale browning, frontispiece trimmed at outer margin and offset to title, notes on title-page described below). Contemporary sheep, red morocco lettering piece (lightly rubbed). Custom chemise and quarter morocco case. *Provenance:* early notes on title page sarcastically adding the word "Marvelous" to the title and criticizing both the author's judgment and his spelling – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$600-800



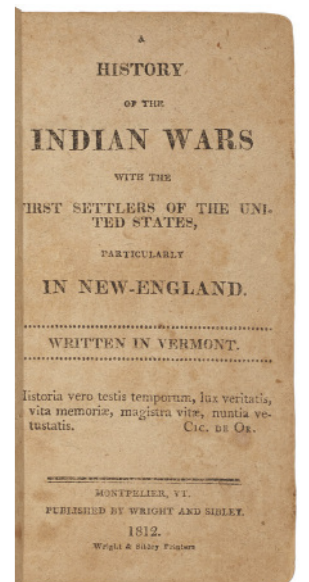
•85

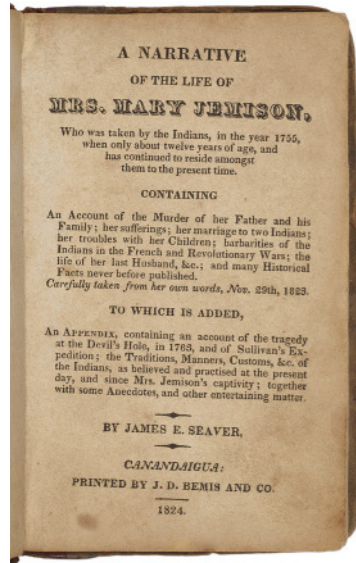
[SANDERS, Daniel Clark (1768-1850).] *A History of the Indian Wars, with the First Settlers of the United States, particularly in New England*. Montpelier, VT: Wright & Sibley, 1812.

First edition of a rare partially suppressed work, "one of the best written Indian histories of the period" (Gilman). Reverend Daniel Clark Sanders, the first President of the University of Vermont, published this work anonymously, but soon after publication it received such bitter criticism for its strictures on colonial bigotry and cruelty that Gilman sought to suppress it. A significantly revised second edition appeared in 1828, published in Rochester. This edition omitted chapter 27 entirely, which here includes a summary of "the opinions entertained by savages of the morals of white people." Church 1306; Gilman Vermont, p.240; Howes S-84; Sabin 76366; Streeter sale 727.

16mo (135 x 72mm). Contemporary calf, red morocco spine label (corners chipped, endpapers renewed, binding tight at beginning and end obscuring some text). *Provenance:* Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$1,000-2,000





87

•86
SMITH, William (1769-1847). *History of Canada; from its First Discovery, to the Peace of 1763*. Quebec: printed for the Author by John Neilson, 1815.

First edition in original boards of this controversial history, suppressed until the author was en route to England. "Though printed in 1815, in an edition limited to 300 copies, this work was not published until 1826, probably from motives of interest, as its appearance produced much adverse criticism from many French-Canadians, who accused its author of prejudice and ill-will against Canadians and their institutions. It finally appeared at the moment when its author (who was the son of the historian of New York) and his wife were embarking for England" (Church). The second volume continues the history to 1791 and a third volume is surmised, but no copy is known. The figure 5 in the date on the title page of the first volume is impressed on three succeeding leaves, as noted by Sabin and Gagnon, who draw the conclusion that the title page, at least, was printed before that year (possibly in 1812). Church 1312; Sabin 83625; Streeter sale 3664.

Two volumes, octavo (255 x 156 mm). Census slip present in vol. 2 (marginal dampstain). Original paper-backed boards, printed paper spine labels, uncut (corners showing, upper cover of vol. 1 started, some creasing and small chips to spines).

\$600-800



88

87
SEAVER, James E. (1787-1827). *A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Mary Jemison, who was Taken by the Indians, in the Year 1755 when only about twelve years of age, and has continued to reside amongst them to the present time*. Canandaigua: printed by J.D. Bemis and Co., 1824.

First edition, Siebert copy. "The Jemison narrative is one of the most authentic and interesting in its genre" (Streeter). Mary Jemison was a Scotch-Irish immigrant taken from her Pennsylvania home by a raiding party during the French and Indian War. While most of her family was killed, she was adopted as a Seneca and re-named Dehgewanus. She lived the rest of her life in Northern New York with a husband and family among the Seneca. As white settlers began to push north and west they were surprised to encounter the "White Woman of Genesee." James Seaver was a local physician who wrote down her story in 1824. It proved to be sensational: this was the first of dozens of editions. Ayer 248; Howes S-263 ("b"), Streeter sale 905.

12mo (140 x 87mm). Copyright leaf present. (Minimal pale dampstain, a few scattered other minor stains.) Contemporary quarter sheep and plain boards (rubbed, board edges worn and corners rounded). *Provenance*: Silvester J. Horton (ownership signature dated 9 April 1826) – Frank T. Siebert (his sale, Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 451).

\$1,500-2,500

88
BURR, David (1803-1875). *An Atlas of the State of New York, containing a map of the State and several counties*. Sponsored and with text by Simeon DEWITT (1756-1834). New York: David Burr, 1829.

First edition of Burr's landmark New York state atlas, only the second state atlas to be published. "The Burr Atlas marks a major change. The whole state, the major city, each and every county is depicted in a uniform style and scale, with accompanying standardized statistical information and narrative. The state is given shape and form and substance in this atlas ... It looks like a modern atlas; it is a modern atlas and the forerunner of many state atlases to come" (Short, p.85ff). The map of New York City is particularly impressive, on two joined sheets, with an elaborate engraved cartouche, bright color, and Manhattan already shown in grids all the way north to 155th Street. Howes B-1017; Sabin 19873; Short, *Representing the Republic: Mapping the U.S. 1600-1900*, 2001.

Folio (555 x 432mm). Half title. (Some small repairs and marginal wear/soiling to prelims.) Engraved title with vignette view on the Hudson; 51 hand-colored engraved maps on 52 sheets, the map of New York City being on two joined sheets (scattered offsetting and minor stains including a narrow marginal dampstain, blue coloring slightly degraded, NYC map with a fold split and a couple of tiny flakes to color near that fold, and small stain in title, Washington Co. map browned, St. Lawrence Co. map with loss to top border, three maps bound inverted, light overall toning and some worn margins, Lewis Co. map misbound). Modern plain boards, paper spine label (some soiling). *Provenance*: Gansevoort-Lansing Collection (inkstamps on half-title and contents leaf verso) – Ernest E. Keet (bookplate).

\$6,000-9,000



90

89
FORCE, Peter (1790-1868). *American Archives: Consisting of a Collection of Authentick Records, State Papers...forming a Documentary History... From the King's Message, of March 7th, 1774 ... to the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, in 1783*. Fourth Series, vols. 1-6, Fifth Series, vols. 1-3 [all published]. Washington, D.C.: M. St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, December 1837-January 1853.

First edition of Force's monumental collection of American historical papers. Only these nine volumes, covering 1774-1776, of a projected 20 or more were issued, under authority of an Act of Congress. In 1853, though, perhaps as a result of disappointing sales, Secretary of State Marcy withdrew governmental funding and publication ceased. The enterprising Force, who had amassed an extremely valuable collection of original materials in his work, eventually sold the entire collection to the Library of Congress. Sabin 25053;

Nine volumes, folio (346 x 222mm). Numerous facsimiles of letters and documents, engraved maps, general and sectional titles in each volume. (Lacking the facsimile of the Declaration of Independence; some light staining, spotting or browning.) Modern half leather over sprinkled boards. Sold as a set, not subject to return. *Provenance*: Charles E. Sigety (his sale, Christie's New York, 7 December 2015, lot 382).

\$2,000-3,000

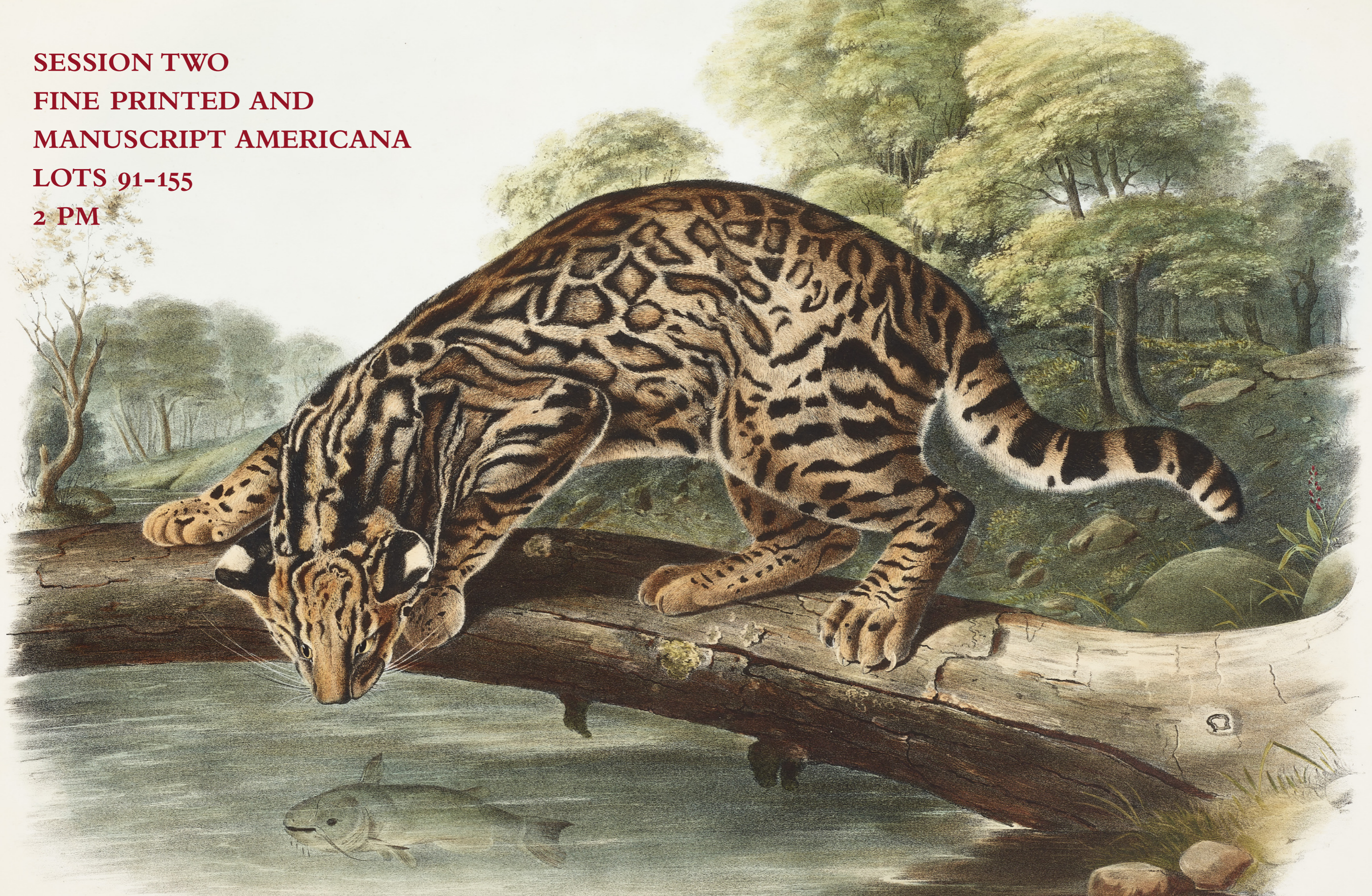
90
CUSICK, David (c.1780-1840). *Sketches of Ancient History of the Six Nations, comprising First—A Tale of the Foundation of the Great Island, (Now North America,) the Two Infants Born, and the Creation of the Universe*. Lockport, NY: printed by Turner & McCollum, 1848.

"The first Native-authored, Native-printed, and Native-copyrighted text" (Round) in what is now the United States. Brinley-Du Puy copy. Third edition. David Cusick was a Tuscarora author and artist and this was a very important source book on the Iroquois oral tradition, being as it was the first North American history published in English and authored by a Native American. It went through several editions in the 19th century, but all editions were small. Howes C-979; Sabin 18142. See Phillip Round, *Removable Type: Histories of the Book in Indian Country, 1663-1880*, Chapel Hill: 2010.

Octavo (221 x 135mm). Illustrated with four-full page wood engravings by the author. Original printed wraps bound in, the lower wrapper repeating one of the engravings. Early 20th-century full red morocco gilt (spine and tips rubbed, lower free endpaper detached). *Provenance*: George Brinley, 1817-1875 (his sale, 4 April 1881, lot 5377, lot label on upper wrapper) – H.F. De Puy (morocco bookplate; letter from the historian W.M. Beauchamp to De Puy and referencing this book laid in, 20 September 1905).

\$600-800

SESSION TWO
FINE PRINTED AND
MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA
LOTS 91-155
2 PM





VARIOUS OWNERS

91
[BRY, Theodor de (1528-1598). The Great Voyages, Part I, in Latin]. HARIOT, Thomas (1560-1621). *Admiranda narratio fida tamen, de commodis et incolarum ritibus Virginiae*. Frankfurt: Johannes Wechel for Theodor de Bry, 1590.

De Bry's Virginia with fine contemporary hand-coloring. First Latin edition of Part One of the Great Voyages; including the seminal map of Virginia "the most important and accurate depictions of North Americans published in the century after Columbus" (Creating America).

The map, engraved after John White, is "one of the most significant cartographical milestones in colonial North American history, [and] the most accurate map drawn in the sixteenth century of any part of that continent" (Burden). White and the scientist and surveyor Thomas Hariot had both accompanied Sir Richard Grenville's original Virginia expedition in 1585. White became governor of the second colony there. Forced to return to England for supplies, White was delayed by the war with Spain: when he finally returned to Virginia in 1590, the colony had vanished. The extraordinary engravings, shared by all four original editions (French, Latin, English and German), were based on White's famous series of watercolor paintings, now in the British Museum. "De Bry also published five plates purporting to be 'true pictures' of the Picts, ancient inhabitants of England, to show that Britain had 'in times past' been occupied by men 'as savage as those of Virginia' ... De Bry's engravings [of Native Americans] introduced a generation of Europeans to the people of America, and in his comparison of Virginians to Picts foreshadowed the development of modern anthropology. Artists and engravers cribbed freely from his illustrations throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, often using them inappropriately to represent Native Americans from different regions and widely divergent cultures" (Creating America).

The engravings in particular that show Native Virginian clothing and body decoration find their fullest expression in this hand-colored format. Copies of any of the volumes of the de Bry Voyages with fine contemporary coloring are

extremely rare. The title page is first issue, with the printed overslip privilege statement, as is the other text and the majority of the engravings. Plates 4, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 15 are in Crawford's second issue. Alden and Landis 590/31; Burden 76; Church 140; Crawford, *Collations and Notes No 3 Grands et Petits Voyages of de Bry*, pp. 105-109; Creating America 81.

Folio (315 x 237 mm). Engraved title-page, privilege statement on pasted-in slip, dedication to Maximilian I of Bavaria with his large engraved arms, double-page map of Virginia by Theodor de Bry after John White, 28 numbered engravings, ENGRAVED TITLE AND ENGRAVINGS FINELY COLORED BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND, of which 17 are half-page with letterpress text, the remainder are full-page or larger, nos. 2-23 by G. Veen or T. de Bry after John White, the last 5 by and after T. de Bry; no. 1 showing Adam and Eve (by T. de Bry after T. de Winghe), no. 2 a birds-eye view of the area around Roanoke island showing the arrival of the English, nos. 3-23 depicting scenes of Native Virginian life, and nos. 24-28 showing the ancient Picts. Woodcut head- and tail-piece ornaments and initials, most lightly hand-colored. Blank leaf D6 present. (Right edge of title-leaf restored including loss to lower outer section of the architectural frame, scattered small repaired fold breaks or edge tears occasionally touching images, some offsetting or showthrough of coloring, 2 or 3 text leaves browned, occasional marginal soiling, engravings 13, 18, 20 and 22 slightly cropped, 18 and 20 with minor short tears along guards, engraving 13 with a small chip to lower left corner, a pea-sized loss to sky at head of gutter and descriptive text also shaved, slight dampstain to upper gutter margins of a few leaves, printing flaw to plate section title affecting a few words in bottom paragraph.) 17th-century German speckled sheep over pasteboard, spine tooled in blind (restorations to head and tail of spine, a corner of back cover and a few small spots of leather worn or gnawed away). *Provenance:* Bernard Albach of St. Ahaus, Westphalia (contemporary ownership inscription with motto); June 1628[?] ownership inscription; Nordkirchen (bookplate) - Christie's New York, 10 December 1999, lot 115.

\$200,000-300,000





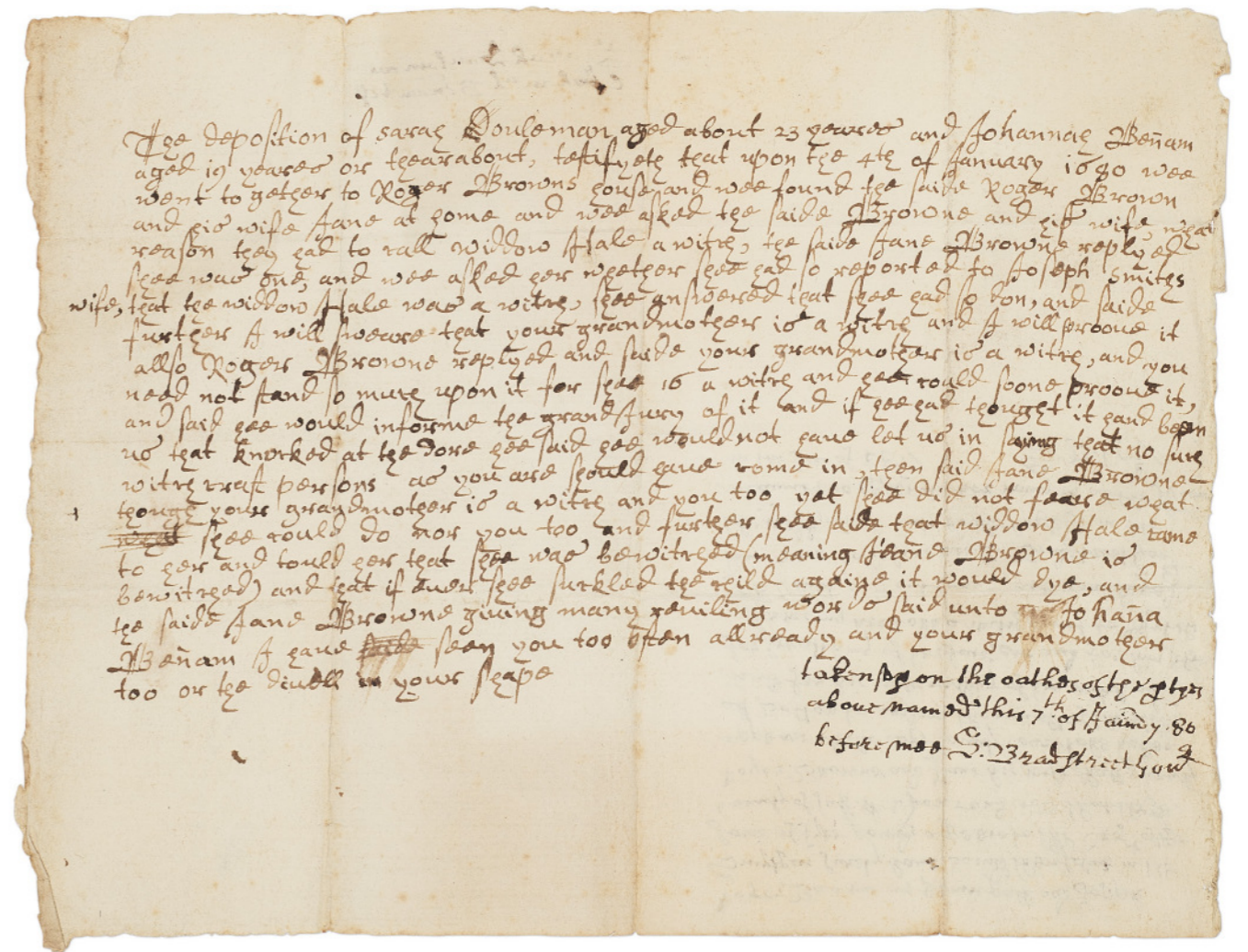
92
DUDLEY, Robert (1573-1649). *Carta particolare della nuova Belgia e parte della nuova Anglia*. Florence: Giuseppe Cocchini, 1661.

The rare first printed sea chart of the north-eastern coast of America, exceptionally accurate for the time. It is from "arguably the most sumptuous [atlas] ever produced... it was superior to any previous work" (Burden)

This example is in the second state, from the second (and arguably the superior) edition of Dudley's great sea-atlas *Dell'Arcano del Mare*, the first sea-atlas compiled by an Englishman. "This is the first printed sea chart of New England and the New Netherlands. Using Mercator's projection for the first time, it is also the earliest to indicate the prevailing winds, ocean currents and magnetic variations of the compass. Beautifully engraved by Antonio Francesco Lucini [1610-after 1661], it attempts to depict the sand banks and reefs in the waters" (Burden). In the dedicatory epistle to the second edition of 1661 the engraver Lucini stated that "he worked on the plates in seclusion for twelve years in an obscure Tuscan village, using no less than 5,000 pounds of copper in the making" (Phillips). Based largely on first-hand reports of English and other pilots of the period, the chart is exceptionally accurate for the time. No other copies have appeared at auction for over 30 years (RBH). Burden 278; McCorkle 646.1; Phillips *Atlases* 3428.

Engraved sea chart of the coast of New England, image 472 x 382mm (550 x 411mm sheet). (Very minor darkening to blank edges, a fine dark impression.) Matted and framed.

\$25,000-35,000



93
WITCHCRAFT - BRADSTREET, Simon (1603/4-1697). Autograph endorsement signed ("S. B. Gr") as Governor of Massachusetts Bay 24 February 1680/1, on the verso of a manuscript document signed ("S. Bradstreet Govr"), [Boston,] 7 January 1680/1.

One leaf, 160 x 206mm (mild toning at folds and extremities, slightly rough at left and right margins).

Governor Simon Bradstreet endorses a deposition in a witchcraft accusation against Mary Hale, who holds the distinction of being the first of three generations of women in her family to be accused of the practice. Hale ran a boarding house in Boston and was known to practice herbal medicine. In early 1681, she was accused of witchcraft by Michael Smith, a Boston Mariner. Smith had courted Hale's granddaughter Joanna Benham but she spurned his advances on several occasions and Smith eventually gave up the chase and began courting another woman. However, it appears that Mary Hale was not through with Smith and began stalking the house where he was boarding which eventually led to charges of witchcraft against Hale. She was implicated in his death after he consumed a caudle, or warm drink, prepared by Hale.

The present deposition was made by her granddaughter, Joanna Benham, in support of a complaint by Mary Hale against Roger and Jane Browne, who had publicly denounced Hale as a witch. In her deposition, Joanna relates that when she confronted Jane Browne, she responded that she "widdow Hale came to her and told her that she was bewitched (meaning Jane Browne is bewitched) and that if ever shee suckled the child againe it would dye..." On the verso, Governor Bradstreet wrote out a bond for five pounds as surety "that the sd Roger Browne and Jane his wife shall psonally appear att the next County Court to be holden att Boston to answer the complt of the widdw Hale for his wife calling of her witch and for scratching of her face, ec. and for himselfe affirming her to be a witch."

In the end, Mary Hale was acquitted of all charges of witchcraft, but she wouldn't be the last in her family to stand accused. Both her daughter, Winifred Benham, and her granddaughter bearing the same name would also be accused, and both acquitted of charges of witchcraft. See Michael J. Leclerc and D. Brenton Simons, "Origin of Accused Witch Mary (Williams) (King?) Hale of Boston and her Brothers Hugh, John, and Possibly Nathaniel Williams," *The American Genealogist*, Vol 82 (July 2007), pp. 161-171; D. Brenton Simons, *Witches, Rakes and Rouges: True Stories of Scam, Scandal, Murder and Mayhem in Boston 1630-1775*. (Beverly: Commonwealth, 2005), pp. 16-19.

\$30,000-50,000



94

HENNEPIN, Louis (1640-1704). *Description de la Louisiane, nouvellement decouverte au Sud'Ouest de la Nouvelle France*. Paris: Widow of Sebastien Hure, 1683.

The first edition, first issue, of Hennepin's first work, including a very fine example of the rare and important map with an important depiction of the Mississippi. In 1675, the Belgian priest Father Louis Hennepin sailed to New France with a Franciscan Recollect mission in the same ship as René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. From Quebec, he carried out missionary work among the Iroquois and then in 1678 joined La Salle as the expedition's chaplain. This work contains the "first account in print of La Salle's journey to the Illinois country in 1678 and 1679, and the first [eye-witness] description in print of the Falls of Niagara, as well as the first account in print of the Mississippi above its confluence with the Wisconsin River." (Streeter). With La Salle, Hennepin continued by way of Lake Huron, Green Bay, Lake Michigan and the River St. Joseph to the River Illinois and helped establish Fort Crevecoeur. He and two others were captured by the Sioux in 1680 and accompanied them on several hunting expeditions. During one, Hennepin became the first European to encounter the Falls of St. Anthony. Daniel Greysolon Dulhut helped secure his release to the mission of St. Francis Xavier on Green Bay. He returned to France in 1682 and published this book the following year.

The very handsome and rare map is the first to name Louisiana and among the first to depict the Mississippi, here named the Colbert. "Hennepin pointed his 'R. Colbert' (the Mississippi) straight south, with a dotted line continuing it to the Gulf at almost the proper geographic spot, whereas LaSalle (and—as will be seen—the cartographer Franquelin and his followers) made it wander to the west and enter the Gulf near the point where LaSalle set up his colony ... [Hennepin's map], along with a quaint picture of the Great Lakes, did show a lengthy section of the Mississippi River. Here was new knowledge—vast new knowledge" (Wheat). Alden & Landis 682/96; Ayer 127; Howes H-415 ("c"); Sabin 31347; Streeter sale 102; Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West*, 62.

12mo (150 x 88mm). Folding engraved map, "Carte de la Nouvelle France et de la Louisiane," woodcut headpieces (closed marginal tear to 84, a few tiny paper flaws, minor intermittent spotting, map supplied and with a 1 1/2 inch repaired stub tear). Contemporary calf remboitage (restored). Custom solander box.

\$50,000-70,000



94



95

PROPERTY FROM THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY

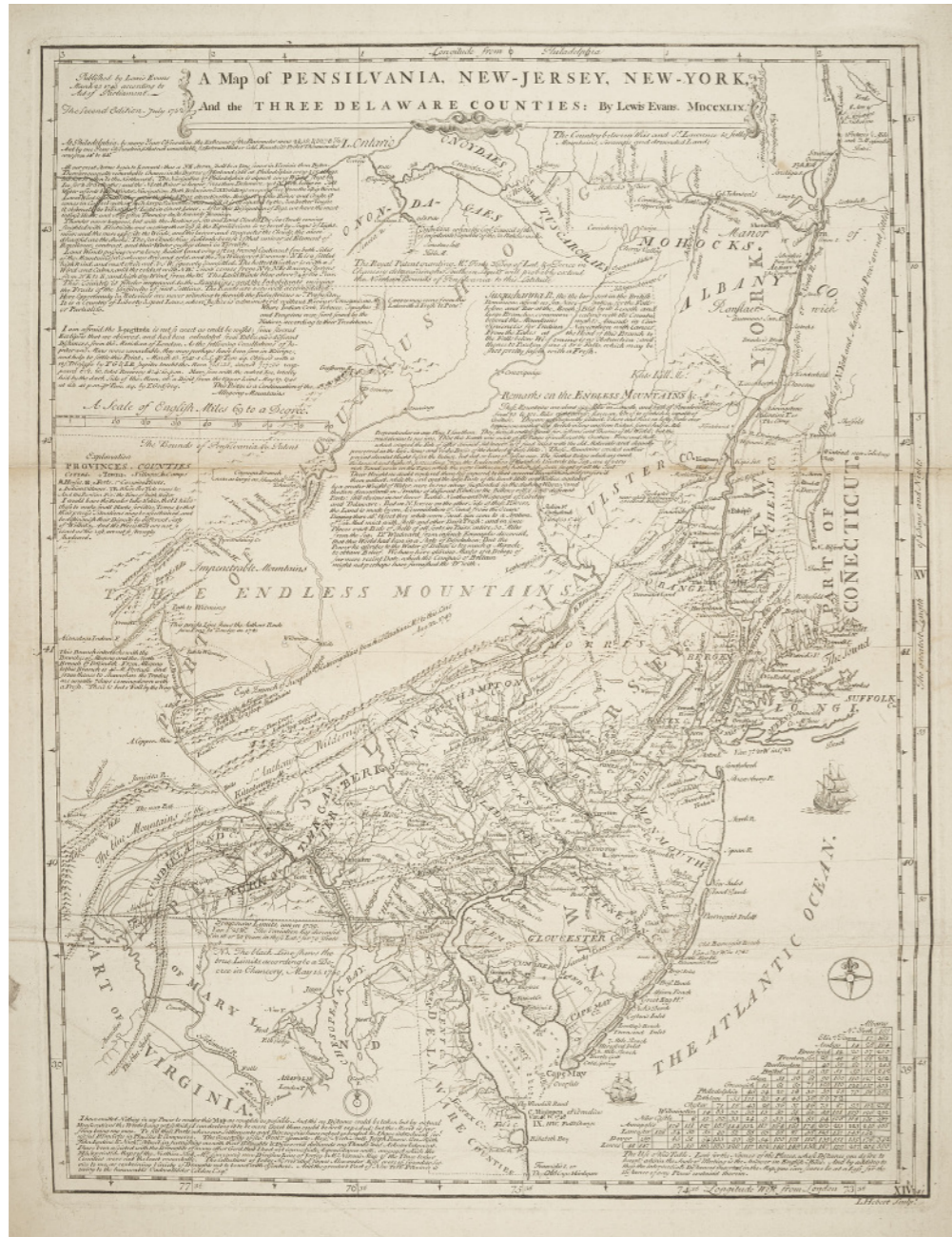
95

HENNEPIN, Louis (1640-?1705). *A New Discovery of a vast Country in America, Extending above Four Thousand Miles, between New France and New Mexico. With a Description of the Great Lakes, Cataracts, Rivers, Plants, and Animals*. London: Printed for M. Bentley, J. Tonson, H. Bonwick, T. Goodwin, and S. Manship, 1698.

First English edition, probable first issue. This work includes *A continuation of the New Discovery...* with separate title-page. Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, travelled with René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, into the interior of North America. In 1679 they penetrated the area of the Great Lakes into Illinois, after which Hennepin wrote the first published account of the region. They reached the site of Peoria, Illinois where they established Fort-Crèvecoeur. Hennepin and the remaining men explored the upper Mississippi when La Salle returned to Fort Frontenac for supplies. They were captured by Sioux Indians, and went with them on several hunting expeditions. During the course of one expedition they reached what Hennepin named the Falls of St. Anthony (site of Minneapolis, Minnesota). Hennepin was rescued by the French voyageur Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Dulhut, in July 1680 and returned to write his accounts in 1682. This is the so-called "Bon" issue (from end of the first line of the imprint), which is the probable first. Alden & Landis 698/100; Howes H-416 ("b"); Graff 1862; Church 772; Sabin 31371; Vail 278.

Two volumes in one, octavo (186 x 110mm). Two engraved folding maps, engraved frontispiece and six engraved folding plates (pale browning to plates and text, second map with repaired stub tear, small hole in last plate). Contemporary blindstamped calf (rebacked). *Provenance:* Richard Mynshull, 1657/8-1722 (bookplate dated 1702 on verso of title page) - William St. Quintin (bookplate).

\$5,000-8,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

96

EVANS, Lewis (c.1700-1756). *A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three Delaware Counties: By Lewis Evans. Mdcclix.* [Philadelphia]: Lewis Evans, 1752.

"I have omitted Nothing in my Power to render this Map as complete as possible. And tho' no Distance could be taken but by actual Mensuration (the Woods being yet so thick) I can declare it to be more exact than could be well expected" (author's note at lower left)

Lewis Evans's extremely rare first map: "the first occurrence of a large area of colonies mapped in detail" (Schwarz & Ehrenberg). State III (second edition). Lewis Evans was the first great colonial American cartographer, though he produced only two maps: this one and the celebrated 1755 *General Map of the Middle British Colonies*, for which the present map is the chief source. "Evans was born about 1700 in Caernarvonshire, Wales, and he traveled to India and South America as a young man. Although it is not certain when he arrived in North America, he was established in Pennsylvania by 1736. He married in 1744, and [Benjamin] Franklin's wife stood as godmother at the christening of their daughter ... In 1757, a New York historian, William Smith, wrote that Evans was 'a Man in low circumstances, his

Temper precipitate, of violent passions, great Vanity and rude Manners.. He pretended to the knowledge of everything, and yet had very little learning.' In spite of this, if this portrayal is accurate, Evans remained a friend until his death of both Franklin and the influential Thomas Pownall ... A keen student of natural phenomenon, a traveler and a surveyor, Evans kept detailed journals. His journal, for example, of a trip in 1743 from Philadelphia to Onondaga, included not only descriptions of the topography and rocks, but also complex theories of the formation of the mountain ranges. For some of his reasoning he referred to a set of Chinese geography volumes of the early seventeenth century! His theories concerning electricity astounded contemporaries" (Snyder). Governor Pownall would suggest that it was the provocative comments about lightning storms on this map which inspired Benjamin Franklin's experiments in electricity.

Evans acquired the cartographic knowledge for this map beginning in 1737 when he was commissioned to survey the upper parts of Bucks County, which had recently been apportioned to the Pennsylvania proprietors. "In 1743, while on a diplomatic mission to Onondaga, seat of the Iroquois confederacy, he mapped the western territories of Pennsylvania and New York. Evans ... secured permission to make the trip because he was aware that adequate surveys for the upper Susquehanna regions did not exist. By 1749, Evans had assembled enough information to publish his first major work, [the present map]" (Pritchard & Taliaferro 34). The first edition was published in 1749 from a plate engraved by Lawrence Hebert of Philadelphia. It was revised twice in 1752 and the original plate reworked to add new places names and alter county boundaries. This is the third and last state with the addition of new names and roads north of Trenton. Correspondence with Thomas Penn indicates that these corrections were made in 1752. It cannot be said for certain, but it is very likely that Benjamin Franklin and David Hall printed this map; they were the presumed printers of the first edition in 1749 and certainly the printers of Evans's successor map in 1755. **VERY RARE:** There are only two copies of the first edition in the auction records, the T.W. Streeter copy sold in 1967 and one other sold in 1991. No copies of the second edition appear in these records. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pl.91, Snyder, *Mapping of New Jersey*, pp.42-45; Wheat & Brun *Maps & Charts published in America before 1800*, no. 297. See Wroth, *American Bookshelf*, Appendix VI.

Engraved map by Lawrence Hebert, 650 x 497mm plate size on 770 x 565mm sheet (two horizontal folds with toning/creasing, two tiny holes near Wioming Falls, some marginal stains, top edge stained and with old reinforcement).

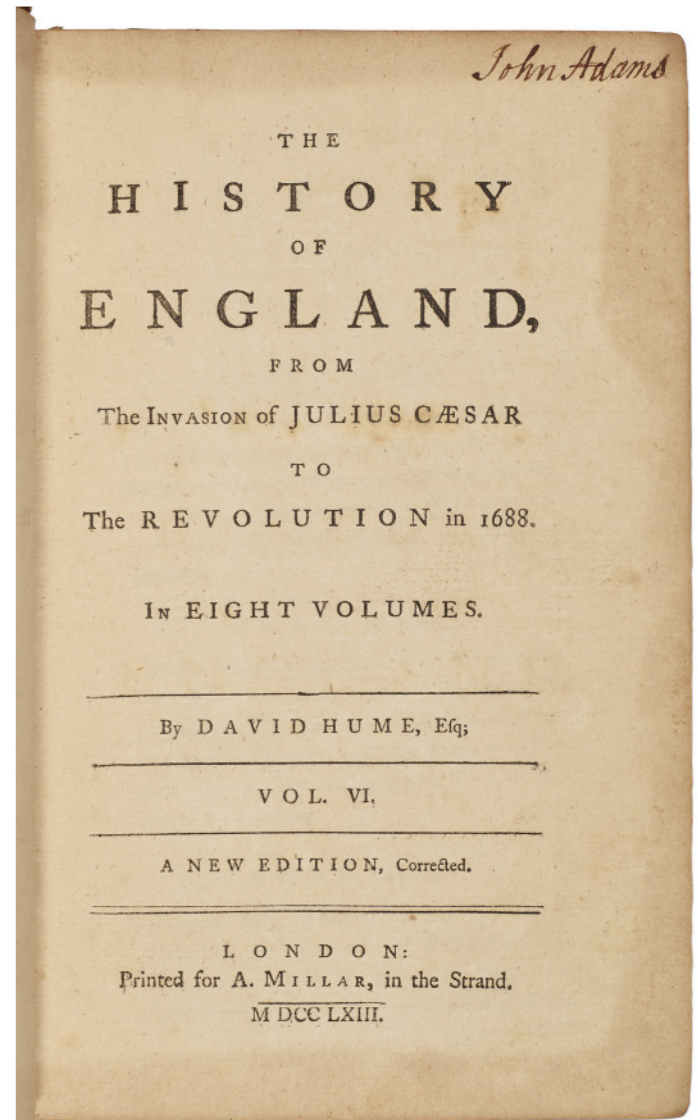
\$80,000-120,000

97

[ADAMS, John (1735-1826).] HUME, David (1711-1776). *The History of England. From the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688. Vol. VI.* London: A Millar, 1763.

From the President's personal set of David Hume's history of England. Signed ("John Adams") on the title-page.

This volume covers the period 1613 to 1643, and focusing on the reign of James I and Charles I including discussions of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition (and his execution) the fall of Francis Bacon and of course, the Stuart's growing conflicts with Parliament and the eruption of the English Civil war. Adams was an avid reader of Hume, although he didn't always agree with his conclusions, which can be seen in Adams's references to the Scottish philosopher in his published writings. In his 1776 tract, "Thoughts on Government," Adams wrote: "Americans in this age are too enlightened out of their liberties, even by such mighty names as Locke, Milton, Turgot, or Hume; they know that popular elections of one essential branch of the legislature, frequently repeated,



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are the only possible means of forming a free constitution.... Upon this principle, they cannot approve the plan of Mr. Hume, in his 'Idea of a Perfect Commonwealth.'" And in a letter to Jefferson in 1813, Adams wrote: "The fundamental principle of all philosophy and all Christianity is, 'Rejoice in all things'. . . . Will it not follow, that I ought to rejoice and be thankful that Priestley has lived? Aye, that Voltaire has lived? ... It is because I believe they have done more than even Luther or Calvin to lower the tone of that proud hierarchy that shot itself up above the clouds, and more to propagate religious liberty than Calvin, or Luther, or even Locke. That Gibbon has lived? That Hume has lived, though a conceited Scotchman?" (Adams to Jefferson, 25 December 1813).

Volume 6 only (of 8). Octavo (200 x 123mm). (Scattered browning and occasional foxing to pages). Contemporary boards (rebacked; rear board detached). Custom chemise and slipcase. *Provenance:* John Adams, 1735-1826 (ownership signature on title-page) – Goodspeed's, 28:3, item 75 (offering the full set of eight volumes).

\$10,000-15,000

AMERICAN REVOLUTION – STAMP ACT CRISIS – [THE SONS OF LIBERTY (John LAMB (?) (1735-1800)]. Manuscript document signed ("Vox Populi"), [New York, 23-24 October 1765].

One page, 156 x 192mm, on laid paper (short vertical fold-split repaired on verso, small loss at lower margin reinforced, some minor glue residue on verso). Docketed on recto by two former owners including Joshua BROOKES (1773-1859) and Brookes' grandson, Frank WALLER (1842-1923) noting provenance.

"Pro Patria. The first Man that either distributes or makes use of Stamp Paper, let him take care of His House, Person & Effects. Vox Populi, We Dare"

The Stamp Act Defiance Placard—the earliest known documentary evidence of popular revolt against Great Britain in the American colonies. The only example in private ownership of a foundational document of the American Revolution.

Placards such as this one were posted throughout New York City during the night of 23 October 1765, following the arrival in the harbor earlier that day of a ship laden with stamped paper, by members of what would soon become known as the Sons of Liberty. These anonymous placards had a chilling effect on the local gentry and governing hierarchy, yet proved invigorating to the resistance, setting off a chain of events that would drastically alter the relationship between Britain and her North American colonies and ultimately lead to the war for independence.

The first public act of the nascent Sons of Liberty. Although the authorship of the placard was deliberately anonymous, historical and graphological analysis strongly suggests that it was composed by a member of the Sons of Liberty, most likely John Lamb. Led by middling merchants, the Sons of Liberty would form the vanguard of radical, violent resistance against British imperial authority, eventually persuading more powerful Americans that only with separation from Britain could their liberty be secured. In the words of Pauline Maier, their greatest expositor to date, "Historians sometimes incorrectly refer to them as 'secondary figures of the Revolution.' They were, more exactly, primary figures...and have become relatively obscure for reasons that have little to do with objective historical importance."¹

The instrument by means of which the Sons of Liberty entered the political arena. The fear that these placards instilled effectively suspended the law, creating a power vacuum that enabled them to commandeer the Merchants Committee of Correspondence, rapidly transforming it into a revolutionary body. In essence, the Sons of Liberty seized control of a politically rudderless city during its greatest crisis to forge a cohesive intercolonial resistance devoted to mutual support in the event that Britain should attempt to implement the Stamp Act by military force, implicitly threatening civil war unless it was repealed. The very existence of the Stamp Act Defiance Placard demonstrates that the Sons of Liberty, motivated by constitutional principle and the love of liberty, were fully prepared to fight against the British Empire at the first abridgement of American rights.

One of the most dramatic and evocative survivals from the beginning of the American Revolution, which not only highlights the important role played by ordinary people but the central place of New York City in that drama. The earliest historian of the United States, William Gordon, wrote that, while resistance to the Stamp Act was widespread throughout the colonies, the most direct and violent reaction came in New York.²

Extremely Rare—one of two examples extant. Acting Governor Cadwallader Colden was one of many New Yorkers who discovered the placards on the morning of 24 October. He secured one and sent it to Henry Seymour Conway, Leader of the House of Commons and Colonial Office Secretary for the Southern Department, with a letter that read, in part: "The night after the ship arrived, papers were pasted upon the doors of Every public Office, and at the corners of the streets, one [of] which I enclose – all of them in the same words. His Majesty's Ministers are the best judges of the means to curb this licentious factious spirit."³ The placard Colden sent to London is the only other surviving example known and is now part of the British National Archives. The present example was found by the antiquarian, Joshua Brookes, who added a note on the recto: "I have reason to believe that this is an original paper stuck up in New York as mentioned in Gordon's History of War, page 131 Vol. 1. in 1765"⁴

Provenance: Joshua Brookes (inscription) – Frank Waller (inscription) – Charlotte Parker Milne, Auburn New Hampshire (her sale, Robert W. Skinner, Boston, 6 November 1980, lot 80 – purchased by a local collector – a Massachusetts bookseller – the current owner (purchase 2012).

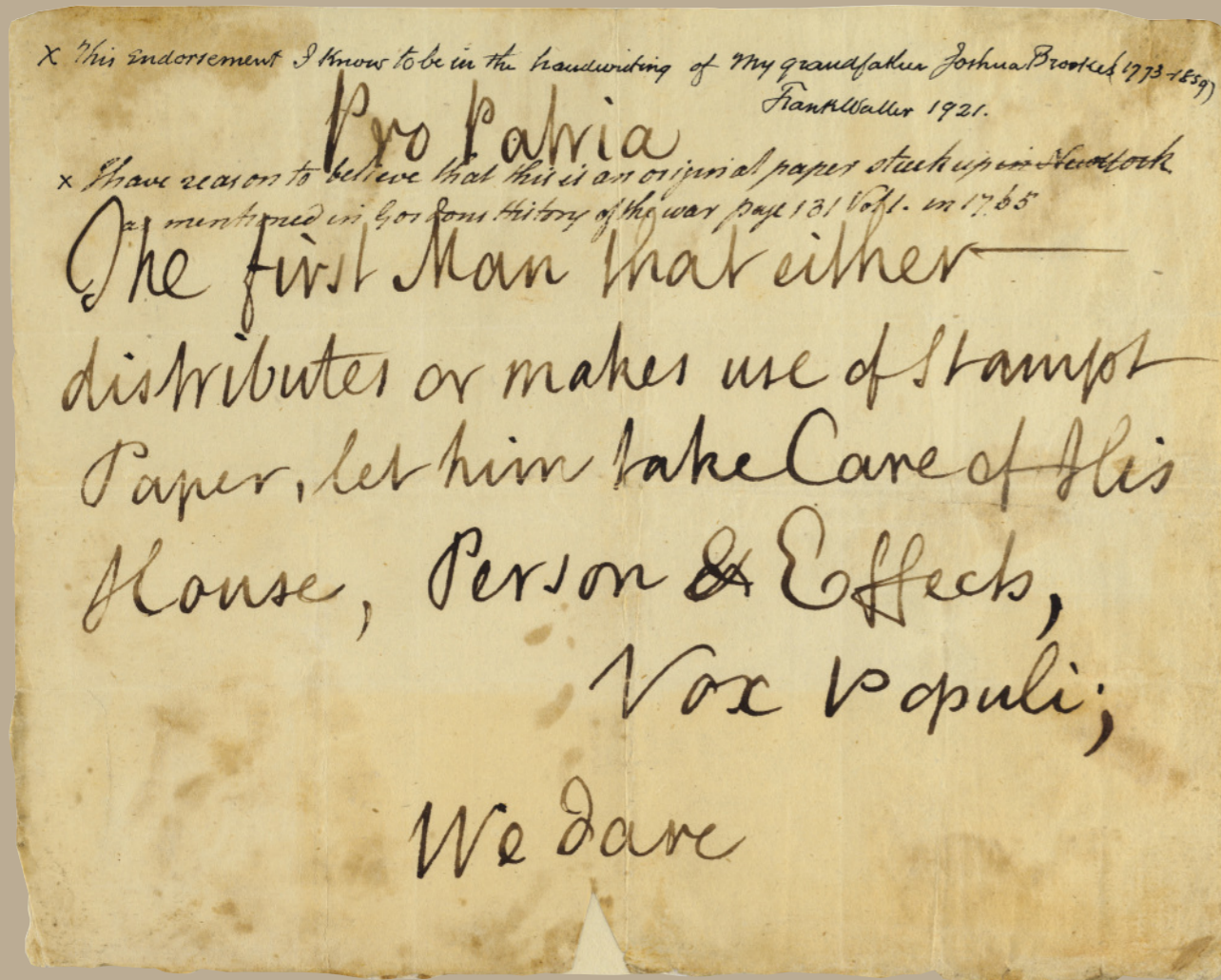
¹At present, the principal candidate for authorship is John Lamb (1735-1800), with the possible collaboration of the significant colonial printer, William Goddard; Pauline Maier. *The Old Revolutionaries. Political Lives in the Age of Samuel Adams.* New York: Norton, 1990, p. xxii.

²William Gordon, *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America.* (London: 1788), 187: "The commotions beyond New York did not terminate in similar excesses..."

³Colden, Letter to Conway dated 26 October 1765, cited in E. B. O'Callaghan, ed. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York procured by John Romeyn Brodhead, Esq.* Albany: Weed, Parsons, and Co, 1856, vol. 7, p. 768-769.

⁴Brookes is referring to the 3rd American edition of Gordon's, *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America.* (New York: Printed for Samuel Campbell, 1801).

\$4,000,000-6,000,000



Vox Populi

We dare

THE STAMP ACT DEFIANCE PLACARD AND THE BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

MICHAEL D. HATTEM

Yale University

Introduction

The Stamp Act Defiance Placard is a remarkable and unique piece of revolutionary history. Posted all around New York City on the night of 23 October 1765 by emergent members of the Sons of Liberty it warned the city's residents—including the royal government and the British Army regiment stationed in Fort George—of the dire consequences that would befall anyone who attempted to enforce or even comply with the odious Stamp Act. It signaled not only their resolve to openly defy British authority but also the extraordinary lengths to which they would go to defend their liberty from this unusual encroachment by Parliament.

The only other known surviving example has resided in the National Archives of Great Britain since November 1765 when acting Governor Cadwallader Colden sent it to the British Ministry to show the state of turmoil and outright revolt into which the colony had descended as a consequence of the Stamp Act and the very real possibility of it escalating into civil war.

This placard was at the center of the resistance to the Stamp Act and Great Britain's attempts to centralize and expand its authority over the colonies following the Seven Years' War. Many historians date the beginning of the American Revolution to the Stamp Act precisely because colonists' resistance was so unprecedented in its virulence. Elites in New York hoped the popular anger over the Stamp Act would quickly subside once the act inevitably went into effect. However, ordinary colonists took the lead by organizing and protesting against the Stamp Act in ways they never had before, including an unprecedented willingness to engage in violence and, if necessary, directly confront the regiment of the British Army stationed in the city. This placard is the best evidence of just how epochal the colonial response to the Stamp Act was, and, therefore, it stands as one of the most popular and radical documents of the entire Revolution.

For the rest of the imperial crisis between 1766 and 1776, lawyers would write petitions and resolves, but even in the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775, these were primarily intended to achieve reconciliation and compromise. The Stamp Act Defiance Placard, however, had nothing to do with reconciliation or compromise. At the same time that elite delegates from other colonies were meeting as the Stamp Act Congress in New York's City Hall and drafting deferential lawyerly resolutions declaring their loyalty to Britain, a few blocks away common colonists were creating and posting the Placard, in which they spelled out clearly—in a mere twenty-eight words—how much more important their rights and liberties were to them than loyalty and obedience to Great Britain, Parliament, or the Crown. In the weeks and months that followed, those same colonists would start calling themselves the "Sons of Liberty."

On 1 November—the day the Stamp Act was set to go into effect—New York City witnessed one of the largest and most significant riots in its history, though it is little remembered today. Thousands of ordinary colonists—intent on ensuring the Stamp Act was not implemented in the city—surrounded the fort at the southern tip of the island as the acting royal governor and a British Army regiment hid inside. The Stamp Act Defiance Placard was at the center of this explosive and seminal moment in American history and its ripple effects are still being felt to this day. As revolutionary documents

were created almost entirely by elites, the Placard is arguably the earliest example in document form of the martial spirit for liberty *amongst common colonists* that would eventually push the Continental Congress to declare independence in 1776 and, through its unique place in the Stamp Act crisis, played distinct roles in the development of both American national identity and American democracy. Indeed, few, if any, documents can be said to capture and exemplify the popular spirit of the Revolution more than this placard and none from so early in the imperial crisis. And yet, due in part to its rarity, it has remained largely unknown to the public and even to most historians of the American Revolution.

The Stamp Act

After its triumph over France in the Seven Years' War, Britain emerged as the world's largest and most powerful empire. But its victory had been costly. Britain borrowed nearly £60m over 7 years—more than double the debt per annum of previous wars—skyrocketing the national debt to more than £132m.¹ In 1763, King George III appointed George Grenville his Prime Minister. Grenville was a conservative Whig who supported a more centralized, authoritarian approach to administering Britain's colonies that would end decades of laissez-faire policies that prioritized fostering trade with the colonies.

With the King and his Ministry behind this "new ethos of austerity and fiscal efficiency," Grenville immediately began pursuing a new program of imperial reforms aimed at helping pay down the national debt and "plac[ing] a limit on the unfettered growth of the colonial economy."² After all, the more the colonies' economic power grew, the harder it would be to keep them under imperial control. The reforms began in 1763 when the King signed the Proclamation Act, and the following year Parliament passed the Sugar Act to stop the smuggling of Caribbean molasses and the Currency Act to keep the colonies from printing paper money. While the merchants who were most directly affected complained about these acts, it was Grenville's next move that would provoke an unprecedented response from colonists, particularly in New York City, and turn his program of imperial reform into an imperial crisis.

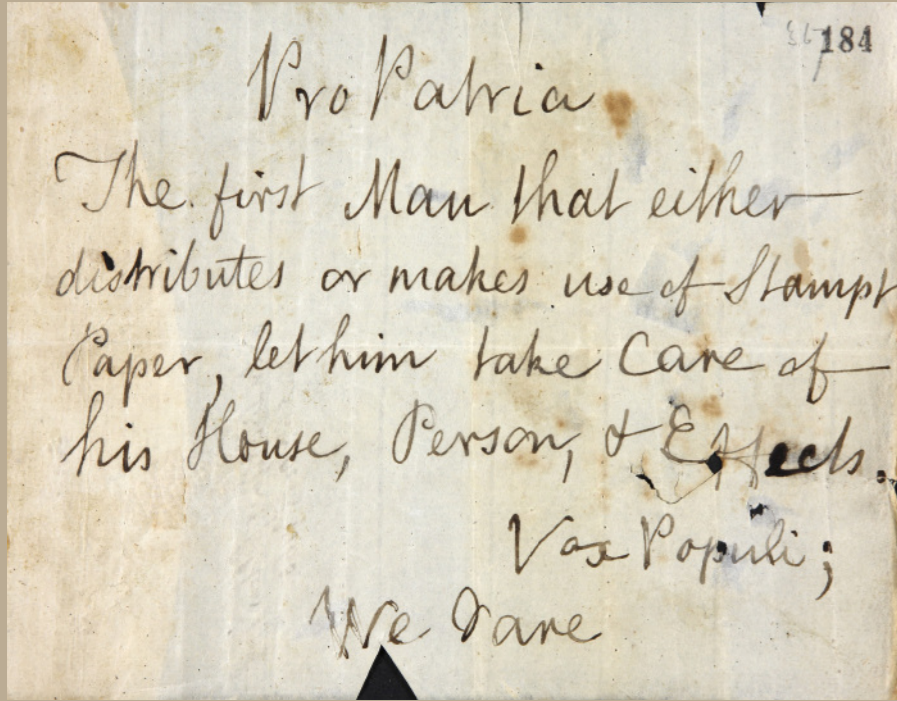
Stamp taxes had been a common means of generating revenue in Britain since the late seventeenth century. After first proposing a stamp tax for the colonies in early 1764, the final bill was passed by Parliament on 22 March 1765.³ North America had long acknowledged Parliament and the Ministry's right to implement policies affecting the colonies for the primary purpose of regulating trade for the benefit of the empire. Even though the Sugar Act was intended to raise revenue from the colonies, that was done under the guise of regulating trade and so it was considered by many colonists as an "external tax." But the Stamp Act was genuinely new. It was an unprecedented attempt to raise revenue through an "internal tax" levied in the colonies directly by Parliament, and colonists referred to it as a "dangerous innovation."⁴ Rather than targeting one specific group—e.g., merchants—as the Sugar Act had, the Stamp Act would affect practically all colonists in their day-to-day business.



(detail from) RATZER, Bernard. *Plan of the City of New York, in North America surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767*. London: Jeffreys & Fade, 1776. This map's remarkable accuracy is rooted in the circumstances of its production—it was the expansion of a military survey ordered by General Thomas Gage in the wake of the Stamp Act Riots that rocked New York in the fall of 1765.

Vox Populi

We Dare



The only other extant example of the Stamp Act Defiance Placard, sent to London in 1765 by Cadwallader Colden, part of the British National Archives. (Credit: *The National Archives*, ref. CO5/1097)

In his letter of enclosure to Seymour Conway, Colden wrote: “The night after the ship arrived, papers were pasted upon the doors of Every public Office, and at the corners of the streets, one [of] which I enclose – all of them in the same words. His Majesty’s Ministers are the best judges of the means to curb this licentious factious spirit.”

Indeed, a significant part of the reason for Parliament’s support for the bill was to establish its right to tax the colonies directly. Members of Parliament had been annoyed by the colonial petitions against the Sugar Act because they had challenged Parliament’s jurisdiction over the colonies. Through Grenville’s imperial reform bills, Parliament intended to establish its absolute sovereignty over the colonies even if that meant overturning the established precedents and customs that had provided the stability that had enabled the colonial economies to flourish.⁵ Colonists saw the Stamp Act, therefore, as harbinger of things to come. They rightly understood that the Ministry and Parliament’s program of imperial reforms were aimed at exerting greater centralized control over the colonies and that it represented a first step in what was likely to be a series of abridgements of the longstanding liberties they had enjoyed as British subjects.

News of the Stamp Act, which was set to go into effect on 1 November, arrived in the colonies in the spring of 1765, and resistance began gathering steam in the early summer as word of the Virginia Resolves reached the other colonies. In addition to the five rather tame resolves passed by the House of Burgesses, reprints throughout the colonies also included two additional unpassed and far more radical resolves. These declared that Virginians were “not bound to yield obedience” to any law imposing a tax on them by a body other than the Burgesses and that any person who claimed that Parliament did have such a right “shall be deemed an enemy” of the colony. Such an ostensibly strident reaction to the Stamp Act by the assembly of the oldest and historically most loyal colony made a deep impression.⁶ A congress to be held in New York City in October was called to formulate a unified colonial response. Ultimately nine colonies would send delegates to meet in New York City in early October ahead of the law going into effect.⁷

In the meantime, on 14 August, a Boston mob attacked the home and warehouse of Massachusetts’ stamp distributor Andrew Oliver, the brother-in-law of the hated Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson. Outside his home, the mob hung and burned an effigy of Oliver who fled before the crowd entered the home and destroyed his furniture. Rumors spread in the following days about Hutchinson’s supposed role in advocating for the Stamp Act. On August 26, the same mob arrived at the Lieutenant Governor’s exquisite mansion on Hanover Street, and “destroyed windows, doors, furniture, wainscoting, and paintings, and stole £900 in cash, as well as clothing and silverware.” According to Edmund S. Morgan, they also “cut down all the trees in the garden, beat down the partitions in the house and had even begun to remove the slate from the roof when daylight stopped them.”⁸ In the following weeks, mobs similarly attacked the homes of appointed stamp distributors in Rhode Island and Maryland. One by one, stamp distributors in the other colonies quickly resigned their commissions rather than face similar fates. In New York, James McEvers resigned his commission fearing, “My House would have been pillag’d, my Person Abused and His Majestys Revenue Impair’d.”⁹

Historians have long held up the riots in Boston as evidence of how far colonists were willing to go resist the Stamp Act, while also acknowledging that these mobs were acting within a longstanding Anglo-American tradition of popular uprisings. Despite the occasional destruction of property, which the elites loathed, they understood such events as having “an established and necessary role in free societies, one that made them an integral and even respected element of the political order.”¹⁰ But such popular uprisings also came with their own set of established norms and limitations, chief among which was a proscription against bodily harm. In extreme circumstances, attacks upon a gentleman’s home could be tolerated but violence against his person was a step too far and would ultimately put the participants beyond the pale of toleration and protection. In Boston, the mobs violently attacked

the Oliver and Hutchinson homes but, though the men fled, there is no real evidence that there was any actual intention to do them physical harm.¹¹ In New York, however, the popular resistance to the Stamp Act was poised to go well beyond the established norms.

The Placard in History

The Stamp Act Congress opened on 7 October. Meeting in the recently remodeled City Hall, the delegates from nine colonies produced a Declaration of Rights and Grievances containing thirteen resolutions. They professed their loyalty to the Crown and Parliament but also denied the latter’s right to tax the colonies directly.¹² While the Declaration echoed the points made in the first five Virginia Resolves and any number of recent pamphlets, it did not adopt the strident language or assertions of the two additional resolves that had so aroused popular indignation in the months prior. Throughout their stay in the city, the delegates to the Congress certainly witnessed the residents’ growing animosity and defiance toward British authority.

On 23 October, while the Congress was still in session, the *Edward*, which carried the stamped paper, appeared in the harbor escorted by two warships. Two thousand colonists quickly mobilized and stood in protest at the wharf ready to openly defy British authority and prevent the landing and unloading of the stamped paper. For weeks, those rallying opposition to the Stamp Act had called on the city’s residents to similarly defy Parliament by continuing to do business with unstamped paper. Determined to protect the stamped paper and suppress any uprising, the acting Governor, Cadwallader Colden—an elderly royalist who was even more widely despised in New York than Hutchinson was in Boston—had proposed requesting additional troops be sent to the city to supplement the regiment already stationed there.¹³ His Council, however, unanimously refused its assent, rightly fearing such a move could throw the city into complete, open rebellion.

That same evening, handwritten placards were posted on poles and walls throughout the town:

*Pro Patria
The first Man that either
Distributes or makes use of Stamp
Paper, let him take care of His
House, Person & Effects,
Vox Populi;
We dare*

The Placard’s explicit enjoinder—“The first Man that either Distributes or makes use of Stamp Paper, let him take care of His House, Person & Effects”—was also unprecedented. It threatened violence not only against the “House” and “Effects” of those who complied with or implemented the Stamp Act, it also threatened violence against their “Person.” In his account of the affairs of New York City, Robert R. Livingston quoted the Placard directly in a letter to Lord Robert Monckton, describing it as having “threatened vengeance, in terms, the most terrifying imaginable.” The Placard signaled the unprecedented lengths to which those who opposed the Stamp Act were willing to go to keep it from going into effect. And it is clear from their letters and testimony that Colden and Maj. Thomas James, who were both garrisoned in Fort George, believed this was no empty threat. Such a threat of bodily harm was outside the norms of traditional Anglo-American crowd actions and was reinforced by the Placard’s exceedingly ominous closing line—“We dare”—which clearly signaled that there would be no compromising when it came to the liberties of the colonists and must have deepened the anxiety and fear of those who opposed the resistance.

The Latin phrase “Vox Populi”—or “Voice of the People”—is also evocative and significant. Many elites who were out of touch with the popular resistance assumed that “Vox Populi” was the name of a particular group or “secret party.”¹⁴ However, it appears just as likely that the anonymous author signed the Placard in such a way not to denote a specific group, but rather to express the unity of the city’s inhabitants in resisting the implementation of the Stamp Act at any cost. Either way, the unity expressed by the “voice of the people” in the Placard was on full display for all to see in October and November of 1765.

For weeks, those opposed to the Stamp Act encouraged everyone in the city to simply continue doing business on 1 November without using the stamped paper, i.e., to ignore an act of Parliament. By 1768 and later, it would become common for patriots to declare that they were not subject to Parliament’s legislation. In 1765, however, such a position, even by implication, was unprecedented and arguably treasonous. Even the noted radical James Otis, Jr. had argued in 1764 that “the power of parliament is uncontrollable ... and we must obey.” In a 1765 pamphlet, he wrote that he had “never heard one man of sense and knowledge in the laws and the British constitution call the parliamentary authority arbitrary.” New Yorkers’ willingness to openly defy Parliament combined with the threat of personal violence, made clear that, if necessary, the protesters were willing to go beyond the kind of resistance seen in Boston; they were willing to engage in open rebellion against British authority. Ultimately, by expressing that willingness much earlier than the opposition in other colonies, New Yorkers were at the vanguard of the resistance to British imperial reforms in 1765, and the Stamp Act Defiance Placard is the earliest expression of this new willingness to resist the authority of Parliament by any means necessary.

After two days of deliberating with his Council while the *Edward* remained in the harbor, Colden inflamed the situation further when he had the stamped paper unloaded secretly in the middle of the night on the 24th and stored in Fort George, which stood at the southern tip of Manhattan and housed both the royal governor’s residence and the British troops led by Major Thomas James.¹⁵ In the week between the stamped paper’s arrival and the Act going into effect on November 1, tensions rose to a fever pitch as the spectre of violence and rebellion hung low over the city.

On 31 October, having gauged the political temperature of the city’s inhabitants who had been demonstrating in nightly throngs throughout the week, the city’s merchants met to decide a course of action. While a crowd opposed to the Stamp Act stood outside the Merchants’ Coffee House to monitor and influence the events inside, the merchants took the unprecedented and historically significant step of declaring the colonies’ first boycott on the sale and importation of British goods.¹⁶ Boycotts had been discussed as a form of protest throughout the late summer and early fall, but it was only after the previous week of protests and copies of the Placard hanging throughout the city, as the situation edged closer to erupting by the hour, that the merchants, under the watchful eye of the crowd, finally took action. The Committee of Correspondence that was created by the merchants to encourage the other colonies to join in the boycott essentially created a new method of intercolonial cooperation, one that would be seized on by the Sons of Liberty and used to great effect throughout the entirety of the imperial crisis, including coordinating boycotts against the Townshend Acts in 1768, responses to the Coercive Acts in 1774, and, ultimately, the meeting of the First Continental Congress in 1774. Indeed, the historian Pauline Maier has argued, “The creation of the American republic began, in an institutional sense, in late 1765 and 1766 with the Sons of Liberty,” and the Committee of Correspondence was at the heart of it.¹⁷ The Stamp Act Defiance Placard, with its ominous threat and, in the eyes of the city’s merchants, credible claim to representing the voice of the people, had been instrumental in creating an atmosphere so charged with the spirit of rebellion that it forced the merchants to act. And, in doing so, it had a profound effect on the path to independence well beyond the Stamp Act crisis.

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New York City, c. 1760. After Lt. Thomas Davies, "A South West View of the City of New York, Taken from the Governours Island at *" (detail from) RATZER, Bernard. *Plan of the City of New York, in North America surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767*. London, Publishd according to Act of Parliament Jany. 12, 1776: by Jefferys & Faden, Corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross, 1776.

When dawn broke on 1 November, the city was eerily quiet. The usual noise and activity that defined the commercial city was absent. With no one willing to defy the Placard and use the stamped paper, all business ceased. The previous weeks had all been building up to this moment. What the colonists called "the last day of Liberty" had passed. The most vocal opponents of the Stamp Act had been "very much irritated" by Colden's efforts to fortify Fort George and put it on a military footing, which they viewed as an offensive rather than a defensive posture. Rumors abounded of Colden's willingness and even his intention to fire on protesters, and the situation was further inflamed when Maj. James was quoted in the local newspapers during the previous week saying he would "cram the stamps down [the colonists'] throats with the point of [his] sword." As the sun began to set, a crowd gathered at the Commons, which Livingston described as "a mob the most formidable imaginable." The Mayor, Aldermen, and Constables confronted the mob, but they were outnumbered and outmatched. The crowd told them "they would not hurt them, provided they stood out of their way," and the Mayor and company stood down.

The crowd then marched down Broadway "with the greatest order" carrying effigies of Colden and the Devil set in chairs while others carried torches and candles. A few stayed behind at the commons constructing gallows from which to hang the effigies. When the crowd reached Fort George, they taunted Colden and James, who cowered inside justifiably fearing for their lives. Under Colden's instruction, James ordered the fort's ninety-two cannon loaded with musket balls and turned to face the city. The battlements were lined with British soldiers and marines. As they reached the gates, the crowd shouted taunts and dared the soldiers to fire upon them, and others attempted to scale the walls, menacing the troops, their insults and curses intensifying by the moment as they heaved bricks and stones at the men on the ramparts, who, though "provoked almost beyond endurance [...] obeyed orders not to break ranks, and not a man moved or said a word in reply [...]." Meanwhile, "three hundred of the city's carpenters stood prepared to hack down the gates and storm the fort if a shot was fired," against which contingency Colden had also prepared himself, positioning two heavy guns just behind them to greet marauders in the event of a breach.¹⁹

An open letter to Colden that had been posted at the Coffee House was

delivered to the fort. It stated that "The People of the City and Province of New York ... are unanimously determined [enforcement of the Stamp Act] shall never take place among us so long as Man has life to defend his injured Country." "We have heard of Your Design or Menace, to fire upon the Town in case of disturbance, but assure yourself that if you dare to perpetrate any such murderous Act, you'll bring your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave, You'll die a martir to your own villainy, and ... every man that assists you shall be surely put to death." It was signed, "New York." The letter reinforced the threat of bodily harm in the Stamp Act Defiance Placard and, by directly threatening the acting royal governor with death should he try to use the British regiment to either enforce the Stamp Act or to disperse the crowd, it is a keen reminder of how close the city was to open rebellion and bloodshed on 1 November.²⁰

Then, Colden recalled, the crowd brought the effigies "up within 8 or 10 feet of the Gate with the grossest ribaldry from the Mob."²¹ Others broke up the coach house outside the fort and pulled out a chariot Colden had recently imported from England. In full view of all in the fort, including Colden, the crowd hung and burned the effigies of him and the Devil side by side and used his new chariot to kindle the fire. The British soldiers on the ramparts and inside the fort stood at the ready but Colden knew he could not call upon them to intervene without escalating an already unprecedented degree of rebellion.

While Colden's effigy and chariot burned, another contingent of the crowd made its way up Broadway to Vaux-Hall, the rented home where Maj. James resided. The mob chased away British soldiers assigned to protect the officer's home and "left not the least article in the house which they did not destroy—after which they also beat to pieces all the doors, sashes, window frames and partitions in the house, leaving it a mere shell." To add insult to injury, the crowd carried away the colors of James's royal regiment.²² Colden also remembered the crowd "threatning to take away [James'] life in the most shamefull manner."²³ Within a few days, James departed on the first ship that would bear him hence having lost everything for both his hubris and for having severely misjudged the seriousness of the Placard's threat. Though Colden and James did not suffer harm to their "Person," both men as well as many of the city's upper-class leaders who witnessed the events were convinced that would have come to pass had they not been ensconced in a

fort protected by a British regiment. Indeed, historian Edmund S. Morgan has argued that "it was only the coolness of the officers" in Fort George "that prevented the American Revolution from breaking out on 1 November 1765."²⁴ Around 2am the mob dispersed, but in the following days, threats of another riot hung in the air as colonists from outside the city—and reportedly as far away as Connecticut—arrived to lend their support. The threats dissipated only when the Council convinced Colden to turn over the stamped paper to the Mayor and Alderman. Writing a few days later, Robert R. Livingston was sure that "enforcing the Stamp Act will be attended with the destruction of all Law Order & Government in the Colonies, and ruin all men of property, for such is the temper of people's minds."²⁵

Though the August riots in Boston have long been part of the popular memory of the Revolution, the Stamp Act riot in New York City has largely been forgotten. But both those on the ground and the relatively few historians who have studied the event since have argued that what happened in New York City was unique in its virulence. In a letter shortly after November 1, Livingston wrote that the event "was such a one Last Night as never was seen before in the City."²⁶ On 7 November, the *Pennsylvania Gazette* published a one-page issue with the headline "No Stamped Paper to be had," which collected information about resistance to the Stamp Act being put into effect. Nearly two-thirds of the sheet was given over to an account of the riot at New York City and the text of the New York Merchants Committee's non-importation agreement.²⁷ Historian Pauline Maier, despite never mentioning or citing the Placard, has claimed that of all the events protesting the Stamp Act throughout the colonies, "the worst apparent threat of anarchy occurred at New York."²⁸ Similarly, Milton M. Klein argued that New York's "movement for repeal of the stamp duties assumed the character of a near-revolution."²⁹ More than anywhere else, what happened on the streets of New York City—predicted, promised, and shaped by the Stamp Act Defiance Placard—was the most significant and violent portent of the revolution to come.

The History of the Placard

The only other known example of the Placard beside the one on offer here was sent by acting Governor Cadwallader Colden to Henry Seymour Conway,

who at the time was Leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Colden sent the Placard to show the Ministry the severity of the situation in New York after 1 November. Alongside his vivid account of the rioting, the Placard must have made an impression on the Ministry. Speaking in Parliament in January 1766, Grenville said the colonists had "[broken] out, I might almost say, into open rebellion."³⁰ The Placard was deposited in the State Paper Office, where it remained, largely forgotten for nearly seventy-five years.

In May 1839, knowing that the state's historical records held at Albany were far from complete and offered only a partial glimpse of the state's colonial history and spurred by "the antiquarian spirit that has lately gained so much ground in our country," the New York State legislature passed a bill "to appoint an agent to procure and transcribe documents in Europe relative to the colonial history of the State." Two years later, John Romeyn Brodhead, an avid antiquarian who had recently worked for the American ambassador at the Hague, was appointed to be the state's agent and granted \$4,000 to fund two years of travel to England, France, and Holland where he would identify and copy documents in the archives related to the state's colonial history. When Brodhead returned to the United States in 1844, he brought dozens of volumes and more than 15,000 pages of transcribed documents. Among them was a facsimile he had made of the Placard Colden had sent to Conway seventy-nine years earlier.³¹ We can gauge the impression the Placard had on Brodhead because creating a facsimile required additional significant time and cost to his work, and he reserved it for only a very small number of the most important and interesting documents that he found. In 1848, the Legislature appropriated funds for the translation and publication of the documents in a multi-volume set entitled *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York; procured in Holland, England and France*, the first volume of which appeared in 1853. Volume 7, which contained Colden's letter and the full-plate facsimile of the Placard, appeared in 1856.³²

There were a few scattered mentions of the Placard in historical works and essays prior to 1856, most notably in a 1767 pamphlet published in London entitled *The Conduct of the Late Ministry Examined* that was reprinted in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*. One of these almost certainly served as the source

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for the mention of it in the first general history of the American Revolution published in London in 1788 by William Gordon, which quotes the Placard in its entirety but does not attribute it specifically to New York.³³ Its first mention in a work published in the United States was in Frederick Butler’s *A Complete History of the United States of America* (1821).³⁴ For much of the rest of the nineteenth century following its publication by the State of New York, it was mostly mentioned or quoted in its entirety by occasional historians of New York.³⁵ One of the only non-New York histories that mentioned the Placard was Samuel Adams Drake’s *Around the Hub: A Boys’ Book about Boston* (1881), but he claimed the Placard had been made and posted in Boston and his *error* was reproduced by Abram English Brown in his *Glimpses of Old New England Life* (1892).³⁶

In the early twentieth century, the Placard was featured in two novels set in revolutionary New York City and a few textbooks on American history and government written by William Mason West between the 1910s and 1930s.³⁷ This relative obscurity only grew after World War II. In the 1950s and 1960s, despite an explosion of scholarly writing on the Revolution, the Placard was mentioned in only two notable histories: Lawrence Henry Gipson’s *The Coming of the Revolution, 1763-1775* (1954) and Bernard Knollenberg’s *Origin of the American Revolution, 1759-1766* (1960).³⁸ The next time we see it mentioned in any popular context is in *Voices of the American Revolution*, a 1975 book by the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a far-left group that used the Bicentennial to raise anti-corporate sentiment by highlighting the radical actions of ordinary people.³⁹ In the last twenty-five years, it has been mentioned in a few works on New York City history, most notably Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace’s Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898* (1999), but, amongst historians of the American Revolution particularly, the Placard has remained a long-forgotten and underappreciated document.

The Significance of the Placard

The historical significance of this document is hard to overestimate. The Placard played a direct role in the Stamp Act crisis and, as a result, figures greatly into how we understand the popular origins of the Revolution, American national identity, and American democracy, all of which have traditionally been attributed to elites, not common colonists. First, we must contrast the Placard with the Stamp Act Congress’s Declaration of Rights and Grievances, which—though produced within both a few days and a few city blocks of each other—are as artifacts from entirely different worlds. The latter was a series of resolutions produced by lawyers looking for redress and conciliation, of which there is no shortage amongst the historical documents of the Revolution. The Placard, however, was produced not by lawyers but by common colonists outside of the traditional colonial power structure. If the Stamp Act Congress and its resolutions represented the efforts and perspective of the lawyers and merchants of the colonies’ ruling class, the Placard represented the perspective and will of the people on the ground, which the historian Joseph Tiedemann has described more broadly as a “rage for liberty” steeped in an “ambiance of violence.”⁴⁰

By the time Parliament would make its next attempt to levy taxes on the colonies with the Townshend Acts in 1767, the gentlemen of the resistance had learned their lesson. They would not abide any further violence; they did not want any more Stamp Act Defiance Placards. During the fall of 1765, common colonists *organized themselves* in resistance to the Stamp Act as lawyers and merchants watched helplessly from the sidelines desperately hoping that calm and order would prevail. Throughout the rest of the crisis,

however, the most prominent and wealthy gentlemen who opposed British reforms would try to maintain control of the resistance movement from the first sign of trouble. They would go on to manage the resistance to the subsequent Townshend Acts and, later, the Coercive Acts, which would consist primarily of petitions, boycotts, and resolutions rather than riots, mobs, and forthright threats of personal violence.

The Stamp Act Defiance Placard is one of the most striking and rare expressions of the most radical, popular, and violent nature of colonial resistance to the Stamp Act. No single document better captures the stakes and the atmosphere around the Stamp Act crisis, particularly because it defined those stakes in no uncertain terms and played a critical and indispensable role in creating that atmosphere. The Placard, therefore, is an unrivaled piece of evidence from that critical moment at the very start of the imperial crisis when the resistance to British authority arose from and was controlled by the conviction and passion of “the people.” These were the same people who, as the situation became dire again after 1774, reasserted themselves with the same spirit for liberty they had shown in 1765—the spirit embodied in the Stamp Act Defiance Placard—and ultimately drove the Continental Congress to declare independence.

The Placard also represents a significant moment in the development of American national identity. Though many historians today believe that 1765 is too early to talk about the existence of “American national identity,” a congress had just concluded in that very city that had brought together representatives of the colonies to speak to the Crown and Parliament in a single voice for the first time. Certainly, there would have been a sense in the city of shared pan-colonial interest if not a shared pan-colonial identity, both of which were unprecedented. The use of the Latin phrase “Pro Patria” (which means “for the fatherland (or country),” in the context of political opposition to Great Britain begs the question: Which country? Colonists typically referred to Great Britain, in gendered terms, as “the mother country,” but “patria” is derived from *pater*, the Latin word for “father.” Moreover, throughout the imperial crisis, colonists would often use the term “our fathers” to describe the first settlers of the colonies.⁴¹ For these reasons, it seems most likely that “patria” is referring specifically to New York, if not, indeed, to the colonies as a whole. Colonists beginning to see themselves as different from native Britons and more similar to colonists from other colonies was a necessary part of the coming of the Revolution.⁴² The Placard then—through its opening line and its role in the crisis leading to the creation of intercolonial committees of correspondence—represents one of the earliest conscious steps along the path to independence and an American national identity.

Finally, the Placard played an important role in the radical change in the nature of the colony’s politics after the Stamp Act crisis that foreshadowed the democratic politics that later emerged elsewhere throughout the new nation in the decades after the Revolution. By the time New York held its first assembly elections after the Stamp Act Crisis in 1768, the political landscape had changed drastically. Both of the colony’s two major factions—the De Lanceys, who represented the city’s merchants and Anglicans; and the Livingstons, who represented upstate landowners, lawyers, and dissenters—realized that to win electoral control would require winning over the Sons of Liberty and the common colonists who had been politically activated during the Stamp Act crisis. As a result, these elections produced the first attempts at modern campaigning. Before 1765, there was no open campaigning for an election because it was widely believed by gentlemen that a person who was openly ambitious could not be trusted with public office. In 1768,

however, elite candidates courted voters publicly for the first time. Public speeches by candidates became common. Candidates had profiles published in newspapers detailing how they had supported the protesters during the Stamp Act crisis and declaring their continuing allegiance to the people. There were also newspaper attacks condemning an opponent for not having supported the Stamp Act protests. Ultimately, New Yorkers remembered that the Livingston faction had openly opposed the popular resistance to the Stamp Act and gave the De Lancey faction control of the assembly for the first time in over a decade. In other words, the nature of the popular resistance to the Stamp Act—as embodied in the Stamp Act Defiance Placard—created a more modern form of popular and democratic politics than existed anywhere else in the colonies (or, for that matter, in Britain).⁴³

The historian Patricia Bonomi has described New York (and the other middle colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware) as having been the “embryo of the new political order” that would emerge after the war. Milton M. Klein has argued, “New York was or was always becoming what the rest of the nation turned out to be. As New York changed, so did the country.”⁴⁴ In other words, what happened first in New York ultimately filtered out to the rest of the country. This is true of the emergence of modern American democratic politics. The Stamp Act crisis—and specifically the Placard embodying the emergence of common colonists as a political force—played a central if now little remembered role in creating the circumstances that led to that change, first for New York and then for the nation.

Conclusion

The Stamp Act Defiance Placard has been little known to recent generations of historians of the Revolution and absent from the popular memory of the founding. Historians have largely understood the colony of New York as a bastion of loyalism, due to both the moderation of its delegates to the Continental Congress and its having been the home of the British for the duration of the war. From 1774 to 1776, the colony’s ruling committees and provisional government were controlled by merchants who opposed independence, and many contemporaries from other colonies decried New York’s general “want of spirit in the cause of freedom.”⁴⁵ This simplistic perception of New York as a loyalist colony and New York City as a loyalist town is partly a product of historians’ lack of awareness about the role of New York City in the Stamp Act crisis and the Placard that was central to it.

There are also a few reasons for the absence of the Placard from the popular memory of the Revolution. First, there has been a long tradition dating back to the nineteenth century of downplaying the violence of the American Revolution so as to successfully contrast it with the French Revolution. In popular memory, the Revolution was an ordered, civilized event carried out by men in powdered wigs and tights with very little violence or coercion. Then, beginning with the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 through the early decades of the Cold War, there was a renewed effort to downplay not just the violence but also the most radical aspects of the Revolution, including the extralegal contributions of ordinary citizens, so as to contrast the American Revolution with the Russian Revolution and communism. But the Stamp Act Defiance Placard was produced and enforced by ordinary citizens, and it is fundamentally about violence and coercion. Therefore, the Placard—and the uniquely important Stamp Act resistance in New York City—did not fit into the standard narratives and characterizations of the Revolution for much of the twentieth century. The result is that Americans have been deprived of a deeper understanding of the origins of the will to independence and revolution, which, in New York City at least, existed long before July 1776.

The Stamp Act Defiance Placard is an exceptionally rare example in document form of the popular, radical, and violent nature of the coming of the Revolution. It tangibly demonstrates what was different about the popular rebellion against the Stamp Act compared to the relatively more staid and stoic resistance that defined much of the rest of the imperial crisis, embodying the popular will that made the Revolution possible. No matter how many lawyers wrote pamphlets or met in congresses that drafted resolutions, there could have been no Revolution without the will and voice of the people. For it was they who first determined that the imperial relationship was no longer tolerable and ultimately compelled the more conservative forces, ever committed to reconciliation, to take the unprecedented step of independence. The Stamp Act Defiance Placard is the earliest expression in document form of the popular will and voice of the Revolution and played a long-forgotten but crucial role in the origins of the American Revolution, American national identity, and American democracy.

About the Author

Michael D. Hattem is a historian of the American Revolution, historical memory, and early America. He received his PhD from Yale University and has taught at Knox College and Lang College at The New School. He is the author of *Past and Prologue: Politics and Memory in the American Revolution* (Yale University Press, 2020) and the forthcoming *The Memory of '76: The Revolution in American History* (Yale University Press, 2024). His work has been published in *The William and Mary Quarterly* and his research has been supported financially by the American Philosophical Society, New-York Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, and others. He and his work have been featured and mentioned in such mainstream media outlets as *The New York Times*, *TIME*, the *Washington Post*, the *Smithsonian Magazine*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, and more. Additionally, he has curated an exhibit for the New-York Historical Society and currently serves as a scholarly consultant on programming for the 250th anniversary of independence for the Concord Museum, the Gotham Center for New York City History, and the Museum Association of New York. In 2013, he co-created *The JuntoCast*, the first podcast on early American history, and has also appeared in a Discovery Networks television documentary series. He lives in New Haven, Connecticut, where he is Associate Director of the Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute.

Additional information and analysis available on request.

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NOTES

¹ John Brewer, *The Sinews of Power: War, Money and the English State, 1688-1783* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1988), 30; J. J. Grellier, *The History of the National Debt from the Revolution in 1688 to the Beginning of 1800* (London: B. Franklin, 1810).

² Steve Pincus, *The Heart of the Declaration: The Founders' Case for an Activist Government* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2016), 62-3.

³ P. D. G. Thomas, *British Politics and the Stamp Act Crisis: The First Phase of the American Revolution* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975), 79. On the political maneuvering that brought the Stamp Act before Parliament, see Edmund S. Morgan, *The Stamp Act Crisis*, 58; Thomas, *British Politics and the Stamp Act Crisis*, 79-80. On the colonial agents' efforts, see Jack M. Sosin, *Agents and Merchants: British Colonial Policy and the Origins of the American Revolution, 1763-1775* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1965), 49-54; Morgan, *The Stamp Act Crisis*, 59-62; Michael G. Kammen *A Rope of Sand: The Colonial Agents, British Politics, and the American Revolution* (New York: Vintage, 1968), 109-12.

⁴ Lawrence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire before the American Revolution, Volume X: The Triumphant Empire: Thunder-Clouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1967), 285-6.

⁵ Thomas, *British Politics and the Stamp Act Crisis*, 86.

⁶ Morgan, *The Stamp Act Crisis*, 93-102.

⁷ *Authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Congress held at New-York, in MDCCLXV, on the Subject of the American Stamp Act* (1767), 1-2.

⁸ Morgan, *The Stamp Act Crisis*, 133.

⁹ James McEvers to Cadwallader Colden, [August, 1765], "The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden, Volume VII, 1765-1775," in *Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1923* (New York: Printed for the Society, 1923), 56-7.

¹⁰ Pauline Maier, "Popular Uprisings and Civil Authority in Eighteenth-Century America," *The William and Mary Quarterly, Third Series* 27, no. 1 (1970): 8. Also, see George Rudé, *The Crowd in History: A Study of Popular Disturbances in France and England, 1730-1848* (New York: Wiley & Sons, 1964); 5); Gordon S. Wood, "A Note on Mobs in the American Revolution," *William and Mary Quarterly, Third Series* 23, no. 3 (1966): 635-42.

¹¹ Tarring-and-feathering is the most well-known form of popular physical violence against an individual's person in revolutionary New England, but that practice did not begin until 1768 and did not target elite gentlemen or high-ranking government officials.

¹² *Authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Congress held at New-York, in MDCCLXV, on the Subject of the American Stamp Act* (1767), 4-8.

¹³ General Thomas Gage to Cadwallader Colden, August 31, 1765, in "The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden, Volume VII, 1765-1775," 57-8.

¹⁴ Robert R. Livingston to Lord Robert Monckton, November 8, 1765, "The Aspinwall Papers," in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X—Fourth Series* (1871), 559.

¹⁵ Joseph S. Tiedemann, *Reluctant Revolutionaries: New York City and the Road to Independence, 1763-1776* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997), 74-5.

¹⁶ *No stamped paper to be had*, November 7, 1765 (Philadelphia: Printed by Hall & Franklin). Library of Congress.

¹⁷ Pauline Maier, *From Resistance to Revolution: Colonial Radicals and the Development of American Opposition to Britain, 1765-1776* (1972; New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1991), viii.

¹⁸ Robert R. Livingston to Lord Robert Monckton, November 8, 1765, "The Aspinwall Papers," in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X—Fourth Series* (1871), 559.

¹⁹ Richard M. Ketchum, *Divided Loyalties: How the American Revolution Came to New York* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2002), 140, 139-41.

²⁰ "Anonymous Letter addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Colden," *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York; procured in Holland, England, and France by John Romeyn Brodhead, Esq.*, ed. E. B. O'Callaghan, 11 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers, 1853-1858), 7:774-5.

²¹ Cadwallader Colden to Henry Conway, November 5, 1765, *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York*, 7:771.

²² *New-York Gazette*, 7 November 1765.

²³ Robert R. Livingston to Lord Robert Monckton, November 8, 1765, "The Aspinwall Papers," in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X—Fourth Series* (1871), 562.

²⁴ Morgan, *The Stamp Act Crisis*, 254.

²⁵ Robert R. Livingston to Lord Robert Monckton, November 8, 1765, "The Aspinwall Papers," in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X—Fourth Series* (1871), 566.

²⁶ Robert R. Livingston to Robert Livingston, 1 & 20 November 1765, Robert R. Livingston Papers, New York Public Library.

²⁷ *No stamped paper to be had*, November 7, 1765 (Philadelphia: Printed by Hall & Franklin). Library of Congress.

²⁸ Maier, *From Resistance to Revolution*, 67.

²⁹ Milton M. Klein, *The American Whig: William Livingston of New York* (New York: Garland, 1993), 429.

³⁰ *The Parliamentary History of England, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1803. Volume XVI., 1765-1771* (London, 1813), 102.

³¹ For Brodhead's extensive account of his work, see *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York*, 1:xxii-xxvi.

³² The initial ten published volumes, totaling approximately 10,000 pages, contained about a dozen substantive facsimiles, many of which were maps. One facsimile was made of the cover page of a rare 1690 pamphlet about the Leisler Rebellion, which was the most significant event in the

colony's history prior to the Revolution. The approval of the expense of including a full plate of the facsimile in the published edition suggests the New York state legislature agreed with Brodhead about its significance.

³³ [Charles Lloyd], *The Conduct of the Late Ministry Examined* (London, 1767); *The Gentlemen's Magazine* (April 1767), 225; William Gordon, *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment, of the Independence of the United States of America*, 4 vols. (London, 1788), 1:190. Large portions of Gordon's history were copied directly from British sources, particularly the *Annual Register*. See Michael D. Hattem, *Past and Prologue: Politics and Memory in the American Revolution* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2020), 186-7.

³⁴ Frederick Butler, *A Complete History of the United States of America* (Hartford, 1821), 3:24.

³⁵ J. T. Headley, *The Great Riots of New York, 1712 to 1873* (New York, 1873), 48, 51-2; William L. Stone, *The Centennial History of New York City, from the Discovery to the Present Day* (New York, 1876), 119; "The Stamp Act in New York," in *The Magazine of American History* 1, no. 6 (June 1877), 360; J. T. Headley, *Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Great Riots* (New York, 1882), 48; James Grant Wilson, *The Memorial History of the City of New-York* (New York, 1892), 359; [James Grant Wilson], "New York in the Stamp Act Troubles, 1761-1768. Part II," *The National Magazine* 19, no. 4-5 (February-March 1894), 231; Ellis Henry Roberts, *New York: The Planting and Growth of the Empire State, Volume 2* (New York, 1896), 362; Frank Moss, *The American Metropolis, from Knickerbocker Days to the Present Time* (London, 1897), 74; Daniel Van Pelt, *Leslie's History of the Greater New York* (New York, 1898), 177.

³⁶ Samuel Adams Drake, *Around the Hub: A Boys' Book about Boston* (Boston, 1881), 70; Abram English Brown, *Glimpses of Old New England Life* (Bedford, 1892), 161.

³⁷ Amelia E. Barr, *The Strawberry Handkerchief: A Romance of the Stamp Act* (New York, 1908), 207. In this novel, a young man brings home one of the placards and his mother asks him to read it: "the old man removed his silk cap from his head, and stood up to listen to the daring words. Then Arent took the paper as if it was the hand of some visible divinity, and read aloud the message it bore with such fiery enthusiasm that every word seemed to be both a personal challenge and a separate threat." A simple textual recreation of the placard is placed in the text and followed with: "The words kindled every heart, and for the moment all private cares were forgotten." In John W. Davies, *Four New York Boys* (New York, 1908), 191-2. This novel is the story of a boy from New York that includes an early scene of him and his father, a merchant and patriot, during the Stamp Act crisis in 1765: "Next morning when Robert went out with his father the first thing that struck their eyes was a written placard pasted on the door of the house opposite: [reproduction of the facsimile] and no matter where they went the talk was all of the injustice of making the colonists use stamped paper. Much of the talk Robert could not understand, but he could and did understand the spirit that resented an injustice." For the textbooks, see Willis Mason West, *American History and Government* (Boston, 1913), 198; Willis Mason West, *History of the American People* (Boston, 1922), 198; Willis Mason West, *The Story of American Democracy, Political and Industrial* (Boston, 1922), 191; Willis Mason West and Ruth West, *The American People: A New History for High Schools* (Boston, 1937), 134.

³⁸ Lawrence Henry Gipson, *The Coming of the Revolution, 1763-1775* (New York, 1954), 102; Bernhard Knollenberg, *Origin of the American Revolution, 1759-1766* (New York, 1960), 231.

³⁹ Peoples Bicentennial Commission, *Voices of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C., 1975), 201. In academic histories, the placard has been quoted and cited most notably by Gary B. Nash, a New Left historian who began his career in the 1970s.

⁴⁰ Joseph S. Tiedemann, "A Tumultuous People: The Rage for Liberty and the Ambiance of Violence in the Middle Colonies in the Years Preceding the American Revolution," *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies* 77, no. 4 (2010): 387-431.

⁴¹ Hattem, *Past and Prologue*, 74. For more on the familial metaphor in the rhetoric of the imperial crisis, see Edwin G. Burrows and Michael Wallace, "The American Revolution: The Ideology and Psychology of National Liberation," *Perspectives in American History* 6 (1972): 167-306; Michael Zuckerman, "Coming of Age in the Age of the American Revolution," *European Journal of Developmental Psychology* 3, no. 4 (2006): 402-14.

⁴² Hattem, *Past and Prologue*, 80-1; Kariann Akemi Yokota, *Unbecoming British: How Revolutionary America Became a Postcolonial Nation* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011).

⁴³ Milton M. Klein, "Democracy and Politics in Colonial New York," *New York History* 40, no. 3 (1959): 221-246; Bernard Friedman, "The New York Assembly Elections of 1768 and 1769: The Disruption of Family Politics," *New York History* 46, no. 1 (1965): 3-24; Patricia U. Bonomi, *A Factious People: Politics and Society in Colonial New York* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1971), 230-42; Luke J. Feder, "'No Lawyer in the Assembly!': Character Politics and the Election of 1768 in New York City," *New York History* 95, no. 2 (2014): 154-171; Patricia U. Bonomi, "Political Patterns in Colonial New York City: The General Assembly Election of 1768," *Political Science Quarterly* 81, no. 2 (1966): 437-447; Christopher F. Minty, "Republicanism and the Public Good: A Re-examination of the DeLanceys, c. 1768-1769," *New York History* 97, no. 1 (2016): 55-81; Roger J. Champagne, "Family Politics versus Constitutional Principles: The New York Assembly Elections of 1768 and 1769," *William and Mary Quarterly, Third Series* 20, no. 1 (1963): 57-79; Roger J. Champagne, "The Sons of Liberty and the Aristocracy in New York Politics, 1765-1790" (Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1960).

⁴⁴ Milton M. Klein, "Shaping the American Tradition: The Microcosm of Colonial New York," *New York History* 59, no. 2 (1978): 174; Patricia U. Bonomi, "The Middle Colonies: Embryo of the New Political Order," in *Perspectives on Early American History: Essays in Honor of Richard B. Morris*, eds., Alden T. Vaughan and George Athan Billias (New York: Harper and Row, 1973), 63-92; Milton M. Klein, "New York in the American Colonies: A New Look," *New York History* 53, no. 2 (1972): 132-156.

⁴⁵ "Letter from the General Committee of Charlestown, S.C., to the New-York Committee, Expressing Their Disapprobation of the Course Pursued by the Assembly of New-York, and Their Determination to Adhere to the Resolutions of the Continental Congress," March 1, 1775, in *American Archives, 4th Series*, ed. Peter Force (6 vols., Washington, 1837), 2: 1-2. Also, see Michael D. Hattem, "As Serves our Interests best: Political Economy and the Logic of Popular Resistance in New York City, 1765-1776," *New York History* 98, no. 1 (2017): 40-2.



Benjamin WILSON (1721-1788). The Repeal, or the Funeral of Miss Ame=Stamp. [London: Benjamin Wilson, 18 March 1766].

Vox Populi

We Dare



99

RATZER, Bernard (fl.1756-1777). *Plan of the City of New York, in North America surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767*. London: Jefferys & Faden, 12 January 1776.

New York City at the dawn of the American Revolution. A bright, clean copy of "finest map of an American city and its environs produced in the eighteenth century" (Cohen & Augustyn, *Manhattan in Maps*). The map itself is a highly accurate delineation of the bustling seaport of some twenty thousand people as it existed in the late 1760s at the southern tip of Manhattan Island. Cultivated fields, forests, and salt meadows are interspersed with large estates, offering the first meaningfully detailed view of the countryside surrounding the growing city: "No earlier map provided such a detailed view of the predevelopment topography of Manhattan" (ibid). This expansive view of Manhattan from the Battery to present-day 50th Street, as well portions of Long Island, New Jersey and the islands of Upper New York Harbor, is complimented by an elaborate, panoramic view of New York City as seen from Governor's Island after a 1760 watercolor by Lt. Thomas Davies.

At the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763, Great Britain found itself in control of most of North America, and the government in London dispatched its most capable topographical engineers and mapmakers to survey the hard-won spoils. Several of the most significant maps of America were created during the years between the French and Indian War and the Revolution. Ratzler's New York map is considered the jewel of this remarkable period of mapmaking. In his landmark *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, I. N. Phelps Stokes described this map as "one of the most beautiful, important and accurate plans of New York."

This map's remarkable accuracy is rooted in the circumstances of its production—it was the expansion of a military survey ordered by General Thomas Gage in the wake of the Stamp Act Riots that rocked New York in the fall of 1765 (see the preceding lot). A little more than a decade later, the British captured Manhattan and the island and harbor served as their base of operations during the entire war. The Ratzler map would prove to be a key reference for planners on both sides of the War of Independence. Today it reminds us of New York's often overlooked, central role in the story of the American Revolution.

Engraved map in three sheets, dissected into 15 panels (1200 x 855mm on a 1221 x 905mm sheet). Title set on lower left corner of map with decorative cartouche and list of references, one compass rose, inset scale bar, and dedication to Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New York at the upper left corner. The map surmounting an engraved panoramic view of the city from Governors island, after a 1760 view by Captain Davies. Backed with washi paper (minor losses at fold intersections, light soiling toward top margin). Hinged to linen and framed.

\$150,000-200,000



Actual size

100

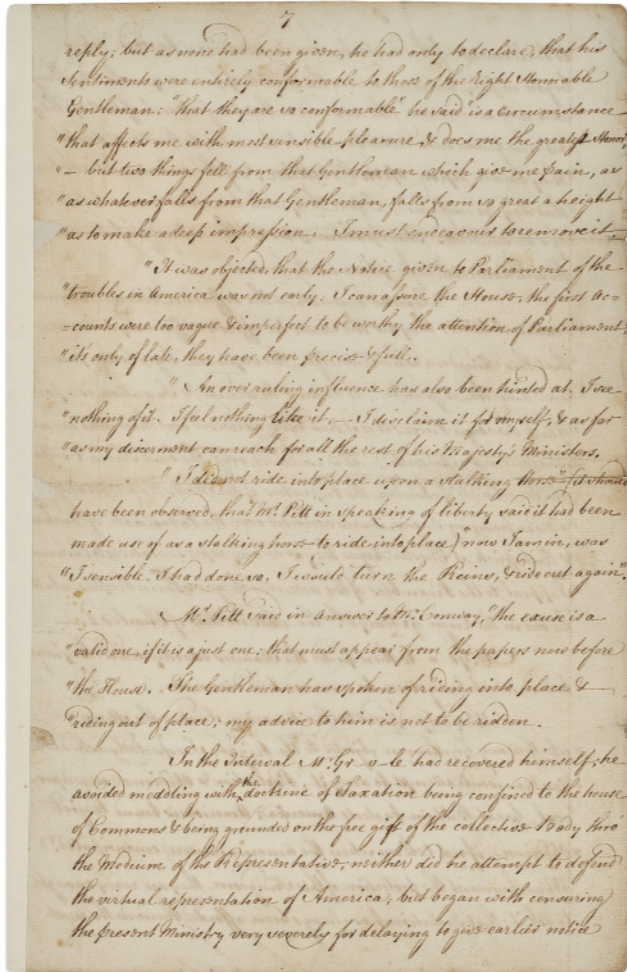
STAMP ACT – Embossed revenue stamp reading "II • SHILLINGS VI • PENCE" below the Royal seal headed, "AMERICA."

The Stamp that "started it all." A rare survival—an original embossed stamp intended for use in North America but never used in light of the widespread protests that greeted the announcement and attempted implementation of the Stamp Act. While ordinary paper could be impressed with an embossed stamp, vellum, commonly used for land deeds and other like instruments required a more elaborate approach. For these documents, a small piece of paper, either beige or blue gray, was embossed and then affixed with a staple to the vellum with an adhesive stamp affixed to the verso. **Rare.** As most of the stamps intended for the British colonies were never used and often destroyed, very few examples survive. The Smithsonian National Postal Museum traces only 42 extant examples of these free-standing vellum stamps, of which only 11 are known to be on blue paper.

41 x 41mm, on blue-gray paper stapled to a slightly larger sheet of vellum (58 x 54mm) with an adhesive stamp affixed to the verso bearing a printed revenue stamp reading "GR 296." (Linen mounting hinge affixed to one margin on verso.) *Provenance:* Dr. Charles E. Clark (his sale, D. F. Libbie & Co., 15-17 January 1901, lot 141) – Alfred T. White – by descent to the consignors.

[*With:*] A piece of Continental currency for \$60, numbered ("253000") in manuscript and signed ("Jno Graff" and "Jacob Masoner"), Philadelphia, 26 September 1778. 71 x 96mm. (Linen mounting hinge affixed to top margin on verso.)

\$7,000-10,000

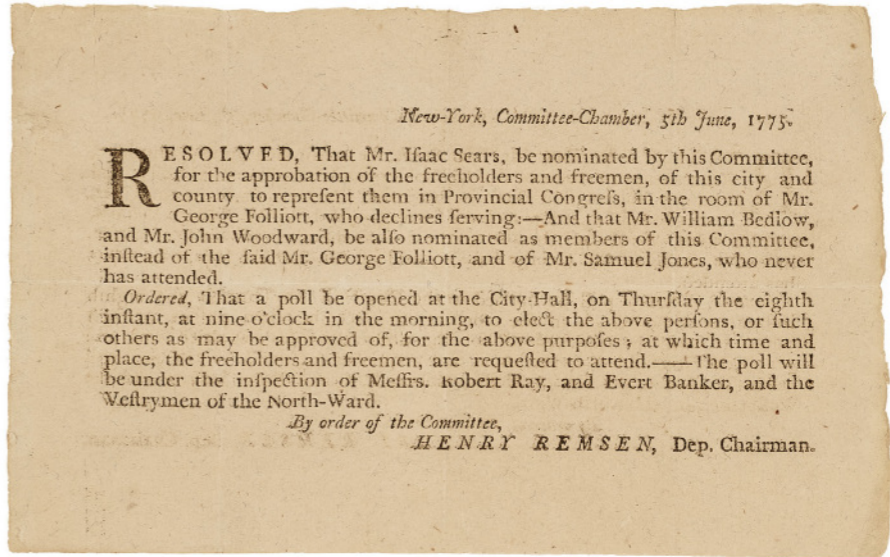


101

STAMP ACT CRISIS – PITT, William, 1st Earl of Chatam (1708-1778). Manuscript in an unknown hand transcribing a large part of Pitt's remarks opposing the Stamp Act, [London, 14 January 1766].

16 pages, 320 x 210mm (binding strips affixed to left margins, occasional spots of browning, final leaf repaired with marginal losses infilled). Two leaves framed with portrait with the remainder housed in a compartment in the rear of the frame.

"...this Kingdom has no Right to lay a Tax on the Colonies...." A remarkable contemporary transcript a letter detailing William Pitt's celebrated speech in the House of Commons urging repeal of the Stamp Act, written specifically to send to an American correspondent. The authorship of the original letter is unknown, but it was written by someone who was in the House of Commons on 14 January 1766 when Pitt delivered his unwritten remarks on the Stamp Act and taxation of the American colonies in general. The author managed to capture the majority of the speech, in which Pitt urged that "...the Stamp Act be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately; that the reason for the repeal should be assigned, because it was founded on an erroneous principle. At the same time, let the sovereign authority of this country over the colonies be asserted in as strong terms as can be devised, and be made to extend every point of legislation whatsoever: that we may bind their trade, confine their manufactures, and exercise every power whatsoever — except that of taking money out of their pockets without their consent." Pitt's distinction conformed with many of the arguments proffered by the Stamp Act Congress, but the government resisted making this distinction.



102

102

AMERICAN REVOLUTION – *New York, Committee-Chamber, 5th June 1775. Resolved, That Mr. Isaac Sears, be nominated by this Committee, for the approbation of the freeholders and freemen, of this city and county to represent them in Provincial Congress, in the Room of Mr. George Folliott, who declines serving...* [New York: John Holt, 1775].

An early Revolutionary War broadside nominating Isaac Sears to represent the City of New York in the First Provincial Congress. Isaac Sears, together with John Lamb, Marnius Willet and others led the Sons of Liberty from the passage of the Stamp Act onwards. Dubbed "King Sears" by both the British authorities and the city's merchant class, who feared his control of the New York mob, Sears was a ever-present agitator in the early years of the American Revolution. Several days before the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Sears found himself under arrest for his activities only to be rescued at the prison door and paraded about the streets as a hero. When news of the battles arrived in New York on 23 April, Sears led the seizure of the city's arsenal and custom house and was the *de facto* leader of the city until Washington's army arrived in June 1776 to begin preparing the defense of the city. By the time of the war in 1775, the city's Whigs had become factionalized, and it appears that Sears was never elected to the post for which he was nominated, though one of his chief rivals, Isaac Low, was elected to represent the city. After the British took control of New York in September 1776, Sears moved to Massachusetts where he organized many privateering expeditions. Sears returned to New York after the evacuation where he speculated in real estate confiscated from Loyalists. He died on a trade expedition to China in 1786 and was buried on an island in the harbor of Canton. **Rare.** Evans 14331.

Printed broadside, 123 x 200mm (light creases). *Provenance:* Henry Remsen.

\$6,000-9,000

When Parliament finally repealed the Stamp Act, it was not repealed on this basis, but rather because of the political and economic ramifications of a continuation of the impasse between Great Britain and her colonies. Following the Stamp Act's repeal in February 1766, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act in March which stated that Parliament retained the authority to pass legislation that would be binding on the colonies—confirming the assertion that the colonies were represented "virtually" in London—another point that Pitt disputed in his 14 January remarks. The majority of the present transcript appeared in American newspapers beginning with the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and *Pennsylvania Journal* of 24 April 1766, followed by the *New-York Mercury* on 28 April. However, it is certain that this transcript was not derived from a published source as it includes an introductory paragraph not reproduced in print: "Sir, I have taken the Liberty in mine of the 24th of Decr; to mention with a degree of Confidence that Mr. Pitt was of Opinion that the Stamp Act should be repealed & that the Ministry concurred with him in Opinion. It was a sensible pleasure that I confirmed the account in mine of the 20th. I then gave you Expectations of hearing from me the Detail of what passed in the House of Commons on that Subject. I will now endeavour to fulfill those Expectations." However, the writer omits the final three paragraphs that appeared in the newspapers, namely remarks made by others once Pitt concluded his own. While we can conclude that this manuscript was likely copied from the original letter, the purpose of the copy remains unclear. It may have been intended as a duplicate to be sent by a separate ship—a common practice to ensure the delivery of mail overseas.

\$7,000-10,000



103
DE COSTA, J[saac] (1728-?). *A Plan of the Town and Harbour of Boston and the Country adjacent with the Road from Boston to Concord Shewing the place of the late Engagement between the King's Troops & the Provincials, together with the several Encampments of both Armies in & about Boston. Taken from an Actual Survey...by...J. De Costa.* London: published by J. Hand, 6 December 1775.

The first battle plan of the American Revolution.

After a winter of escalating tension between the British government forces and the patriot militia, General Gage, the British commander-in-chief and military commander of Boston, received orders to take vigorous action. On 14 April 1775 he dispatched troops to Concord, the seat of the revolutionary Massachusetts Provincial Congress, to seize military stores that the British spy network had reported. In spite of Gage's strenuous efforts to keep his plan secret, patriot patrols were alerted by the odd movements of British vessels and troops. Thus while 700 British grenadiers and infantrymen were advancing on Concord during the night of April 18, Paul Revere and other couriers were spreading the alarm throughout the local townships. The skirmishes at dawn in Lexington and later in the morning at Concord, and the running battles that followed, are generally estimated to have involved about 3,800 American militia, and to have resulted in the deaths of 49 Americans and 269 British soldiers. Although the precise circumstances of the initial engagements have been endlessly disputed, it is a fact that the events constituted "the transition from intellectual to armed rebellion" (G. F. Scheer and H. F. Rankin, *Rebels and Redcoats*, 1957, p. 40).

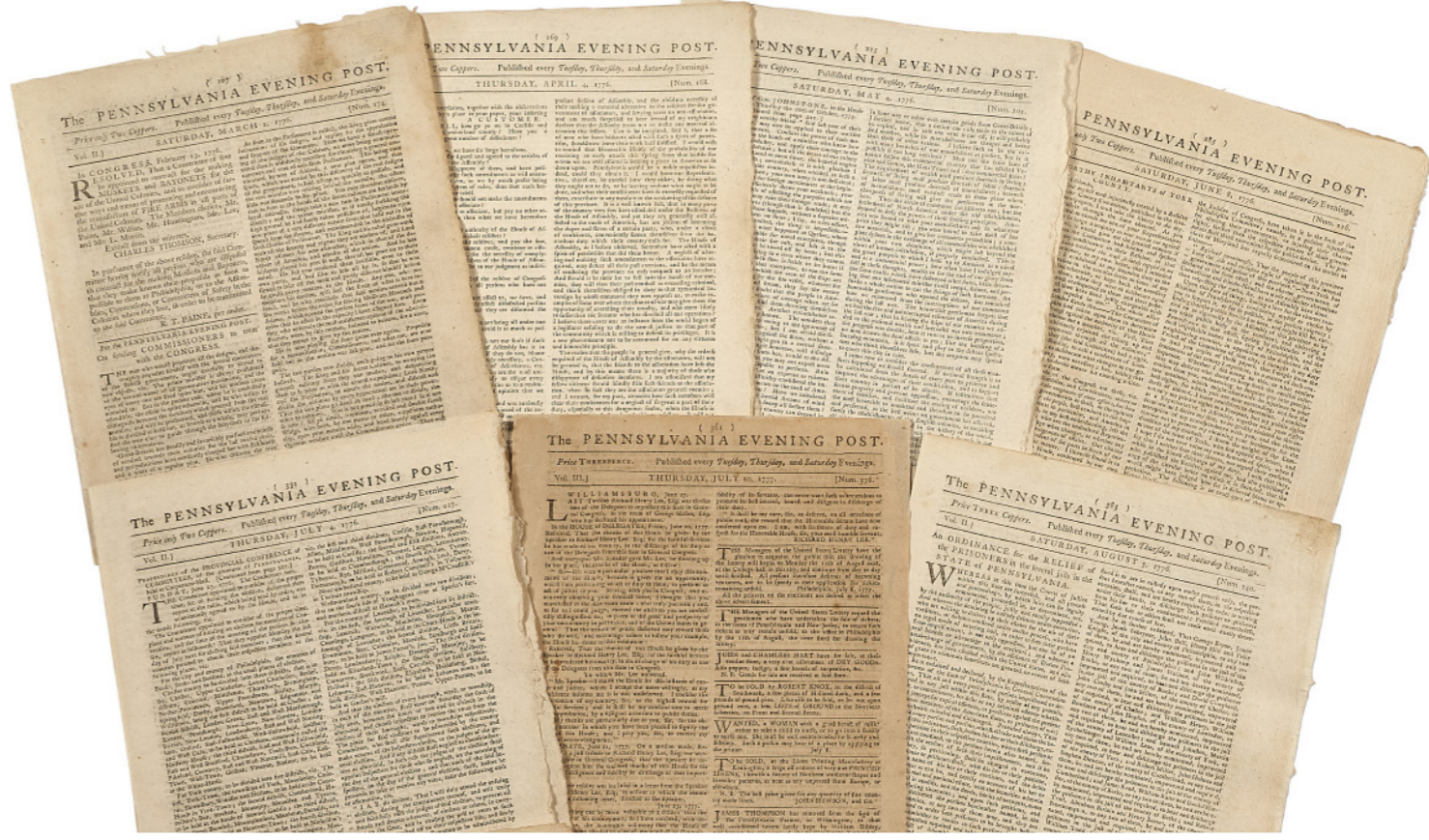
The map shows the Boston area with the harbor and the coast north to Marblehead and south to Weymouth, extending inland to just west of the Concord River. Chronologically it covers the period from April 19th to the date of its original publication on 29 July. The present copy is Pritchard &

Taliaferro's state 4, dated 6 December. The deployment of the troops during the battle of Lexington and Concord are depicted with captions, as are the principal encampments of the patriot forces under Washington and Ward and the British army under Putnam following the Battle of Bunker Hill. Other locations or objects are number-keyed to 19 "references" in the title cartouche. Single soldiers, labeled "Minutemen" are shown approaching along the roads from Salem and Woburn. Lexington is shown after the battle: the only human figures are three prone wounded soldiers. The actual action depicted is the battle at Concord, where three groups of provincials are shown firing from behind stone walls or rocks at two British companies (there were actually three). North Bridge is labeled "the Bridge where the attack began." Two wounded soldiers lie on the ground, their headgear denoting them as British, while a group of broken pillar-like objects are identified in the reference key as "Stores & Cannon destroyed by the Kings Troops." To the east two groups of marching troops are labeled "Col. Smith's return from Concord" and "Lord Percy's return from Lexington," but there is no indication of the harassing militia who sniped at the British troops during the entire course of their 16-mile return to Boston.

Rare. According to RBH, only one other copy has appeared at auction since the Streeter sale. Recent research by Michael Buehler has identified the author as Isaac de Costa (or DeCoster), a fourth generation American born in Boston in 1728, who later emigrated to London, then Amsterdam. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp. 65-66; Nebenzahl, *American Revolution*, no. 1; Pritchard & Taliaferro, no. 51; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p.188; Streeter sale 765 (first state).

Engraved map, platemark: 381 x 492mm, sheet size 447 x 545mm. Fourth state, with imprint of J. Hand and engraved by C. Hall. (A couple of marginal tears, some marginal soiling, two small brown spots.)

\$120,000-180,000



PROPERTY OF THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN HISTORY
SOLD TO BENEFIT THE ACQUISITIONS AND DIRECT CARE FUND

104
AMERICAN REVOLUTION – *The Pennsylvania Evening Post*. Nos. 174-291; No. 376. Philadelphia: Benjamin Towne, 2 March 1776 – 30 November 1776; 10 July 1777.

"Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, INDEPENDANCY was declared at the State-House in this city, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who testified their approbation of it by repeated acclamations of joy."

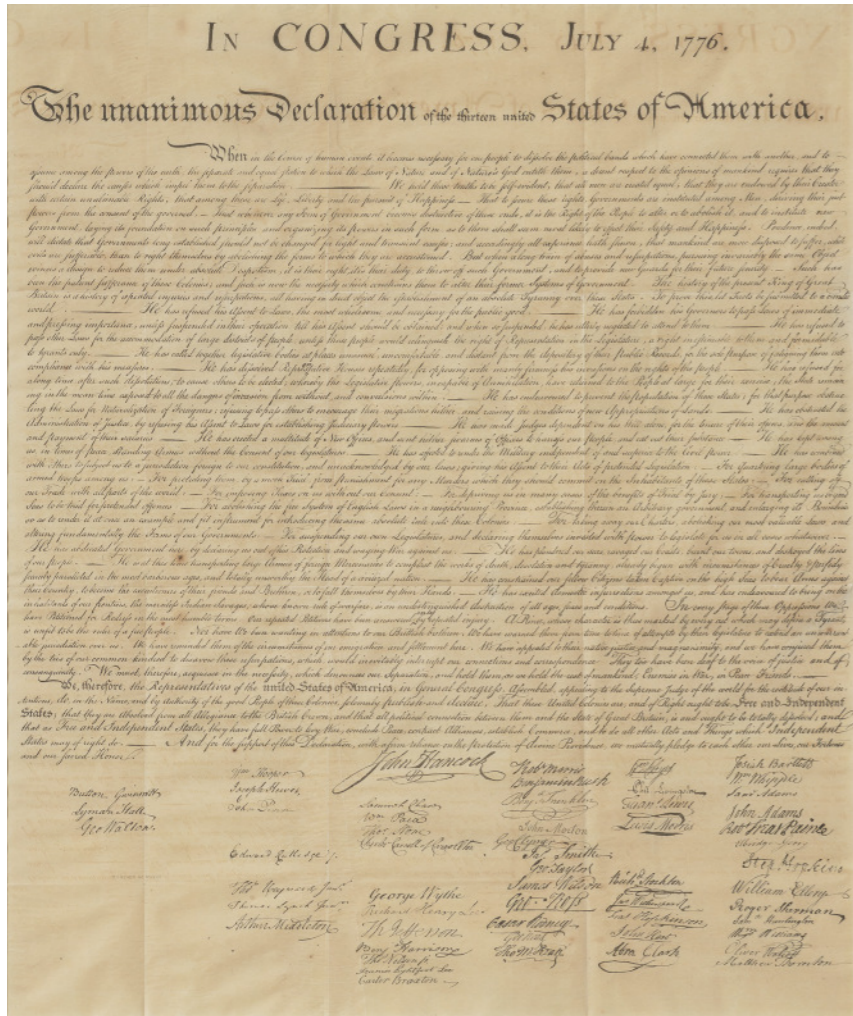
Nearly 100 issues of this crucial Revolutionary War newspaper, a primary news outlet of the Continental Congress; mostly in superb condition. Benjamin Towne founded his paper in early 1775 and was firm in his opposition to the British right up until they occupied Philadelphia in the fall of 1777, when he promptly switched sides. *The Pennsylvania Evening Post* at this period was issued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening and sold for "only Two Coppers." In 1783, Towne was successful enough to turn it into a daily newspaper: the first in the country.

Towne's closeness to the Continental Congress is attested by the fact that he was the first to print the Declaration of Independence in a newspaper, on the 6th of July. That particular issue of the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* is lacking here (it would now be worth seven figures), but the issues of July 4th and July 9th are present. The July 9th issue is particularly emotive as it reports the thrillingly famous first public proclamation of the Declaration at the Philadelphia State House yard: "Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, INDEPENDANCY was declared at the State-House in this city, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who testified their approbation of it by repeated acclamations of joy."

Indeed every issue is rich in the fabric of Revolutionary life. Topics include preparations for War, strategies against the English trade embargo, editorials on Independence, the movements and elections of Benjamin Franklin and others, the doings of George Washington, Benedict Arnold and other military news, arguments for the Declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania's Declaration of Rights (20 August 1776 issue) and the proposed Pennsylvania Constitution (10 September 1776 issue, front page). List of individual issues available on request.

92 issues, quarto (260 x 214mm). Four pages each. Scattered issues lacking, but still a very substantial run. Loose in archival folders. The first 62 issues (March through 12 September 1776) in superb condition, never bound and with deckle edges preserved (a scattered few light brown stains; remaining 30 issues washed and browned, one headline shaved, backfolds and some edges repaired). Loose in archival folders.

\$30,000-50,000



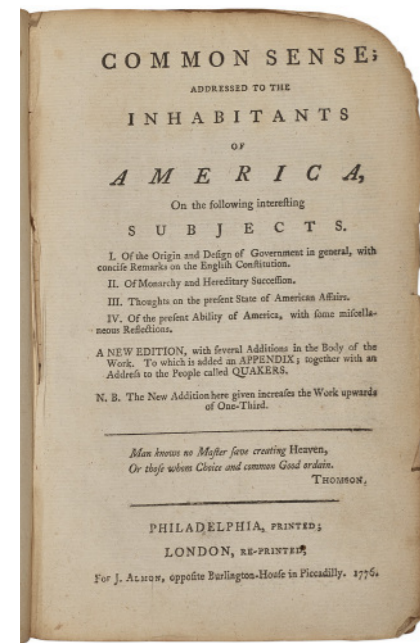
OTHER PROPERTIES

105
 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,] 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].

A bright, clean 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 (775 x 660mm). (A few minor marginal chips along upper and right margins, slight offsetting as is often the case, several mild spots of browning, else a nice clean copy.) Hinged along upper margin, matted and framed.

\$10,000-15,000



106
 [PAINE, Thomas (1737-1809).] *Common Sense; addressed to the Inhabitants of America.* [With:] *Plain Truth; Addressed to the Inhabitants of America. Containing remarks on a late Pamphlet intitled Common Sense.* London: J. Almon, 1776.

The First London edition. John Almon, the publisher of this copy and of all of the London 1776 printings of *Common Sense*, was no stranger to controversy and even prosecution. A passionate Whig himself, his Piccadilly bookshop was known as a critical center for the brokering and exchange of radical ideas. However, Paine's bestseller must have felt a bridge too far. To avoid legal responsibility, Almon decided to remove the most provocative phrases and sentences from his edition of *Common Sense*. They appear instead as simple gaps in the print, or hiatuses. These gaps appear on a dozen different pages in all 1776 editions, with the earliest editions omitting an additional five words. In any case, *Common Sense* was a runaway best-seller and hugely influential in England. Among other tidbits, it famously inspired John Laurens to quit law school and return home to join the Revolution. He became George Washington's aide-de-camp and one of the most vocal abolitionists of the War. The half-title denominates this the "Second Edition," though all 1776 printings had only minor variations. The publisher divided them into four stated editions, of which Gimbel has identified 16 issues (four issues per edition, often with mixed gatherings). The present is the fifth issue, or Gimbel's first issue of the second edition. Gimbel CS-28.

Octavo (195 x 125mm). (Margins trimmed, especially at top right where the cut is rounded, affecting some page numbers, toned at extremities, half and full title pages detached). Disbound.

\$4,000-6,000

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107
 FADEN, William, publisher. SAUTHIER, Claude Joseph, cartographer. *A Topographical Map of the North Part of New York Island establishing the plan of Fort. Washington, now Fort Knyphausen.* London: William Faden, 1 March 1777.

The Battle of Fort Washington, one of the few Revolutionary War battle maps relating to New York City. At this point in the Revolution, following George Washington's loss at White Plains, Fort Washington was the last bit of Manhattan Island still held by the Continental Army. At first Washington was disinclined to defend the Fort, but he was persuaded to try by General Nathaniel Greene. In the event, this was a huge tactical error as almost 3000 men were taken prisoner. Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, pp. 90-91; Nebenzahl, *Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution*, 116.

Engraved map, 544 x 336mm (sheet size) with original color to the rivers and battle elements. (Toned and a little dust-soiled, a pencil erasure on right margin.)

\$2,500-3,500



108
 DES BARRES, Joseph Frederick Wallet (1729-1824). *A Sketch of the Operations before Charlestown the Capital of South Carolina.* [London: 17th June 1780].

An important large-scale map of Charleston Harbor during the Revolutionary War: the rare first state, printed on Bates paper and with the imprint intact. RBH records just two copies at auction since 1990, both in later states. Following the failure of major strategic efforts in the north, the British shifted their focus to the American Southern Colonies, launching the siege of Charleston on 1 April 1780. The present map depicts the fortifications, encampments and vessels involved in the six-week siege that forced American troops, on May 12, 1780, into their largest surrender of the war. "The most useful single plan for interpreting this campaign. The very large scale enables depiction of the military information pertaining to Clinton's successful siege of Charleston in great detail. The British forces are shown by regiment, keyed to the lengthy descriptive references. The parallels of the investment and defensive lines are clearly shown [...] The ships of both fleets are illustrated; the legend names them and indicates number of guns for each" (Nebenzahl 80).

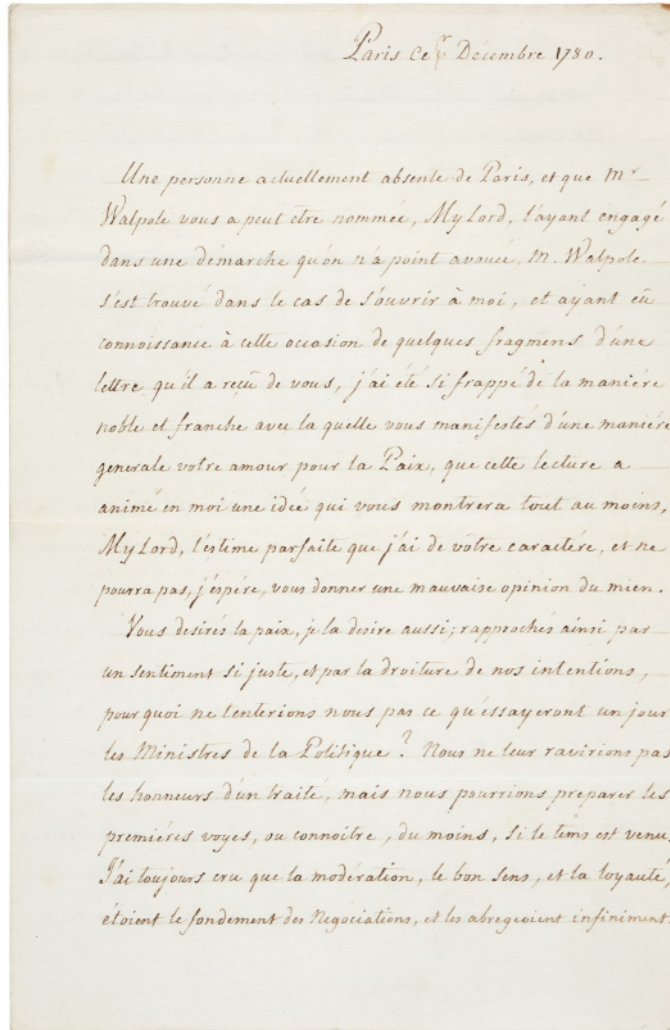
Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres emigrated to England from Switzerland in the 1750s, having studied at the University of Basel under the great mathematicians David and James Bernouilli. After training as a military engineer at the Royal Military College at Woolwich he was appointed lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment of Foot (the 60th, composed largely of foreign officers) in 1756. One of his fellow officers was the surveyor Samuel Holland, a Dutchman, the future surveyor general of the Northern District of North America, who in 1758-59 instructed the young Captain James Cook in the art of surveying. Holland and Cook were Des Barres's principal collaborators on the *Atlantic Neptune*.

In 1763, recognizing the Navy's acute need for satisfactory charts of the North American coast, the British Admiralty engaged Des Barres to conduct a systematic survey of the entire eastern Seaboard. He spent the next ten years surveying the coasts of Nova Scotia, the dreaded Sable Island (site of innumerable shipwrecks, on which he spent two years), and parts of New Brunswick. Returning to England in 1774, Des Barres devoted the next decade to publishing his own surveys, including his magnificent *Atlantic Neptune* in which this map appeared. Stevens, *Catalogue*, 164(a).

Large engraved map on two sheets joined, the whole 1097 x 792mm, the land areas in contemporary hand color, title in cartouche to bottom left above key naming the various fortifications, encampments, vessels and quarters during the siege, inset vignette map of the wider harbor to bottom right, imprint intact below scale, printed on Bates paper (repaired chip to blank lower left corner, several small marginal tears or nicks, most repaired, one or two extending unobtrusively into the printed area, the join strengthened on verso, some minor discoloration to join and areas of the margin).

\$12,000-18,000



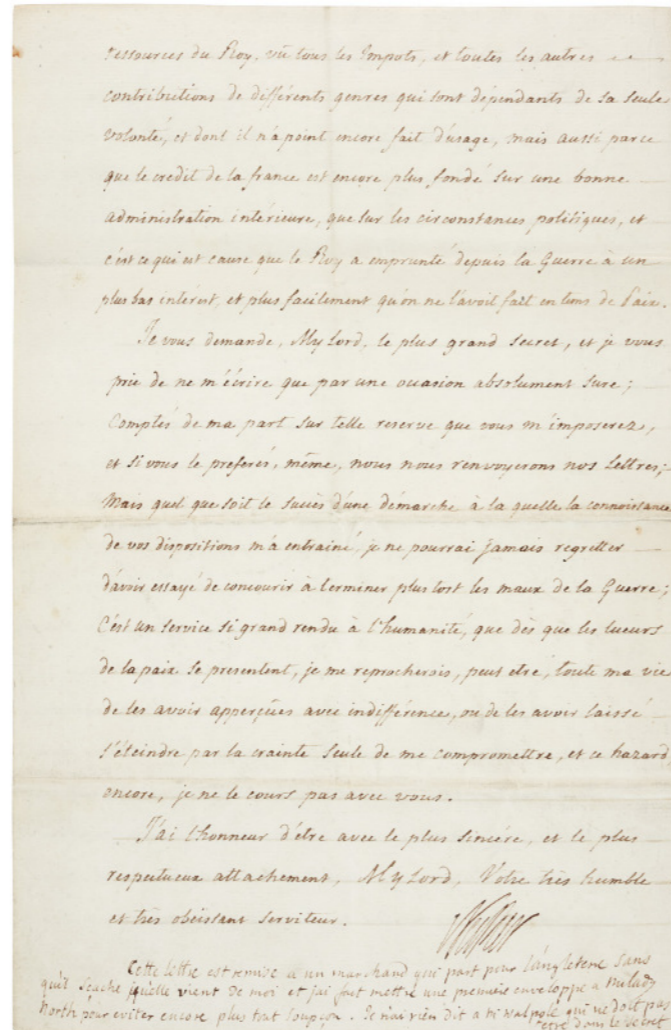


113
NECKER, Jacques (1732-1804). Letter signed ("Necker") as Director-General of the Royal Treasury to Frederick, Lord North [later 2nd Earl of Guilford], Paris, 1 December 1780.

In French. Four pages, bifolium, 314 x 204mm. with autograph postscript. (Some light soiling, especially to final page, two minor pinholes).

Jacques Necker's remarkable secret letter to Lord North proposing to negotiate a separate peace between Great Britain and France in the American Revolutionary War. Responding to overtures by the English banker Thomas Walpole, Necker expresses his love for peace ("Vous desirés la paix, je la desire aussi") and proposes that he and North should, if not write a peace treaty — a task more suited to their political emissaries — at least lay the groundwork ("Nous ne leur ravirions pas les honneurs d'un traité, mais nous pourrions preparer les premières voyes, ou connoitre, du moins, si le tems est venu"); the key to the treaty is to be "une paix honorable," on the basis of the belligerent parties each retaining their existing possessions; the negotiations must however remain secret, as any open negotiation would damage French credit. An autograph postscript notes that the letter had been sent via an English-bound merchant who knew nothing of its contents, and in an envelope addressed for the sake of discretion to Lady North.

Jacques Necker, in the role as Royal Treasurer since October 1778, made repeated attempts in the course of 1780 to achieve a negotiated settlement



of the American Revolutionary War. This reflected above all the increasingly desperate state to which the war effort had reduced the French national finances, though here, he takes great pains to exaggerate his country's financial strength, intimating that Louis XVI was able to borrow with lower interest rates and had numerous additional resources to draw upon should the need arise.

Necker's secret letter reached Lord North on 15 December, who forwarded it to George III on the 17th, commenting "It will be rather difficult to draw a proper answer"; the King however simply dismissed it as a sign of French weakness, "It shews France is certainly in greater difficulties than we imagined" (J. Fortescue. *Correspondence of King George III*, 1928, vol.V, pp.162-3). Had George III been more receptive, there is no doubt that a separate Anglo-French peace at the end of 1780 would have been a severe blow to American hopes, and seems likely at the very least to have put back independence for many years. As it was, French land and naval forces continued to play a key role in the conduct of the war up until the crushing victory at Yorktown in the following October. Necker's letter was evidently returned to Lord North by the King, and was published by Lord Mahon (*History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713-1783*, 1858, vol.7, appendix, pp.xiii-xv) from among the North Papers (though with a number of significant variations and omissions).

\$25,000-35,000

114
[BATTLE OF CAMDEN] HALL, Josiah Carvil (1746-1814). Autograph letter signed ("Jo. C. Hall") as Colonel of the 4th Maryland Regiment, [near Charlotte, South Carolina,] 28 August [1780].

Two pages, 324 x 206mm (lightly toned at folds and right margin, minor chip and tear at margin).

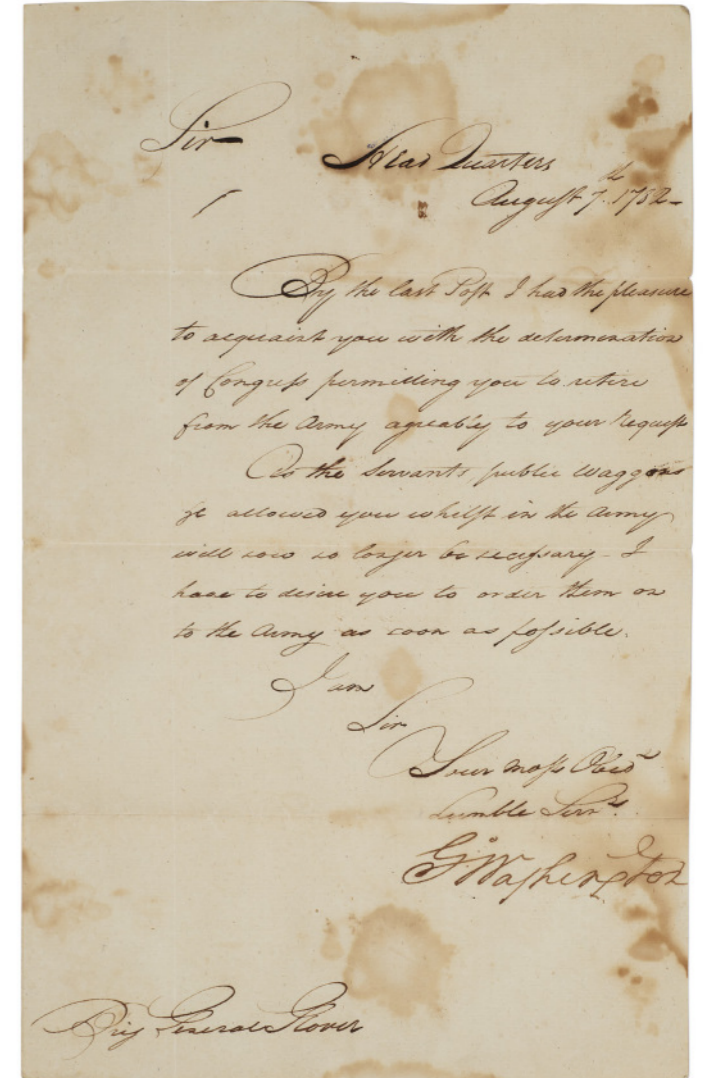
The commander of the 4th Maryland describes Gates' defeat at Camden. Hall assumes that his correspondent had already "heard of our defeat or rather rout for there was no retreat for us [as] we never attempted to stand till we got to Charlotte about 70 miles from place of action..." Hall, who was positioned in the rear, reports the loss of "the whole of our artillery stores Baggage &c[.]" Despite the defeat, he concedes that "the Maryl[an]d Division acquired a great deal of honor even from the enemy," although "it was purchased at a great expence," noting that they "lost one half the men we carried into action the quarter part of those killed in the field. This is the 4th general defeat I have been in." Hall writes that the action began well enough: "pushed the enemy some distance & continued the action ... untill Cornwallis discovered our whole left wing had given way..." and ordered his troops to advance, and "with both flanks exposed so that they were surrounded & broke before us tho they behaved as well as men could. Of the militia who composed 4/5 of the whole [force opposing Cornwallis] had behaved tolerably well contrary to my expectation," and added that "we should have obtained a compleat victory being fully persuaded of the event from a variety of reasons not proper to be mentioned here..." Hall concludes that the defeat, "tho unfortunate to individuals & to none more so than to Gates," he concludes that "our fate must be decided at N[ew] York or perhaps rather at Sea. The people have aroused their spirits & have more militia in the field than before the action determined to regain their Credit." Hall is unusually kind to the militia, many of whom ran from the field at the first bayonet charge (most notably the Virginia Militia). But the defeat was the final straw for Washington, and he replaced Gates with Nathanael Greene in command of the Southern Army. Greene, together with Daniel Morgan, would take advantage of the "aroused" spirits of the militia in 1781, turning the tide of the war in the South. That campaign forced Cornwallis to seek refuge and resupply at Yorktown, and the rest is history.

\$3,000-5,000

115
WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). Letter signed ("Go:Washington") as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army to John Glover, "Head Quarters," [Newburgh,] 7 August 1782.

One page, 294 x 180mm, bifolium (some mild soiling and dampstaining). Docketed on verso by John GLOVER (1732-1797). Body of text in the hand of Benjamin WALKER (1753-1818).

On the retirement of John Glover, who helped Washington and his troops cross the Delaware. Washington, who had "By The last Post... the pleasure to acquaint you with the determination of Congress permitting you to retire from the Army agreeably to your request," now moves on to ensure the commander of his famous Marblehead regiment returns any supplies. The commander-in-chief adds, politely, "As the Servants, public waggons &c allowed you whilst in the Army will now no longer be necessary — I have to desire you to order them on to the Army as soon as possible." John Glover's regiment, recruited from Marblehead, Massachusetts, included numerous mariners, and soon became known as Washington's "amphibious" regiment. At the end of August 1776, the regiment famously saved Washington's forces from being cut off by the British after the Battle of Long Island—evacuating his entire force from Brooklyn



115
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One page, 294 x 180mm, bifolium (some mild soiling and dampstaining). Docketed on verso by John GLOVER (1732-1797). Body of text in the hand of Benjamin WALKER (1753-1818).

to Manhattan over the course of a single night. However, Glover's men are best remembered today for their assistance in ferrying Washington's army across the Delaware on Christmas night 1776 to set the stage for the surprise attack on the British garrison at Trenton the next morning. Glover would also participate in the battles at Saratoga and Rhode Island and also helped construct many of the fortifications at West Point. Following the victory at Yorktown, Glover was sent to Boston to supervise recruiting, and in July 1782, citing poor health, Glover requested permission to retire from the army.

\$15,000-25,000



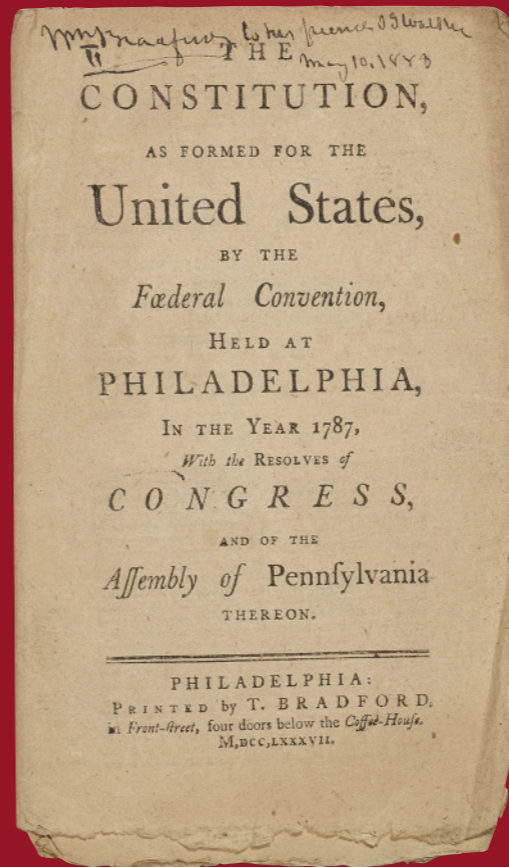
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SOLD TO BENEFIT THE ACQUISITIONS AND DIRECT CARE FUND

116

Thomas Jefferson, 1787
JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). *Notes on the State of Virginia*. London: John Stockdale, 1787.

Handsome, tall copy of the first English edition, following the privately printed, extremely rare first edition (Paris, 1785) and a poor French translation (Paris, 1786). This edition contains new accounts of events during and since the Revolution, and features the map engraved at Jefferson's request to incorporate the most up-to-date topographical data on the soon-to-be-opened Ohio Valley. Two of the three appendices are of considerable significance; these were issued as supplements with a few copies of the original edition, but are integral to this edition. Appendix II contains the full text of the proposed Virginia constitution, while Appendix III contains the Virginia act for establishing religious freedom, passed in 1786. ESTC T147402; Howes J-78; Sabin 35896. Octavo (220 x 143mm). With final blank. (Very small edge tear from Advertisement leaf and a few others.) Large folding map of Virginia handcolored in outline (some offsetting), woodcut cave plan, folding chart. Late 19th or early 20th century half morocco gilt by Bradstreet, top edge gilt, other edges untrimmed.

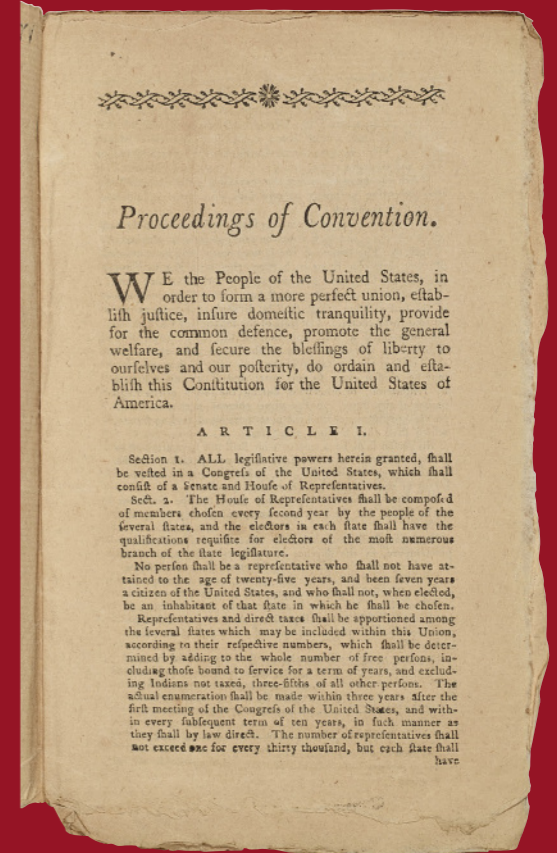
\$12,000-18,000



117

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION – *The Constitution, as Formed for the United States, by the Fœderal Convention, held at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, with the resolves of Congress, and of the Assembly of Pennsylvania thereon.* Philadelphia: Printed by T. Bradford, in Front-Street, four doors below the Coffee House, 1787.

The extremely rare and only obtainable copy of the third Bradford printing of the Constitution—a completely unsophisticated copy held by the printer's family for over a century. One of the earliest separate printings of the Constitution, it documents two important historical milestones: the 28 September resolves of the Continental Congress to have the document sent to the states for deliberation and the Pennsylvania General Assembly's call for a state ratification convention the following day. The move by the Continental Congress, that the Constitution "be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, in Conformity with the Resolves of the Convention...." spelled the beginning of the end of the nation's first system of government. The resolves of the Pennsylvania General Assembly on the 29th marked the first move by a state to begin the process of ratification. The move could have occurred sooner as the Assembly had begun deliberating on it the day after the Convention adopted it on 17 September as both bodies were sharing the Pennsylvania State House at the time. Part of the delay on the assembly's part was due to the objections of those who sought authority to begin the process from the Continental Congress. On the morning of 29 September an express rider arrived from New York with news of the Continental Congress' resolves to begin the ratification process helping pave the way for the state assembly to authorize a convention to be held in November. But although Pennsylvania was the first to call a ratification, Delaware beat them to the punch when a convention of thirty delegates unanimously ratified the Constitution on 7 December 1787. Pennsylvania would do the same on the 12th making it the second state to ratify the Constitution. See Pauline Maier, *Ratification: The People debate the Constitution, 1787-1788*. (2010), pp. 59-69.

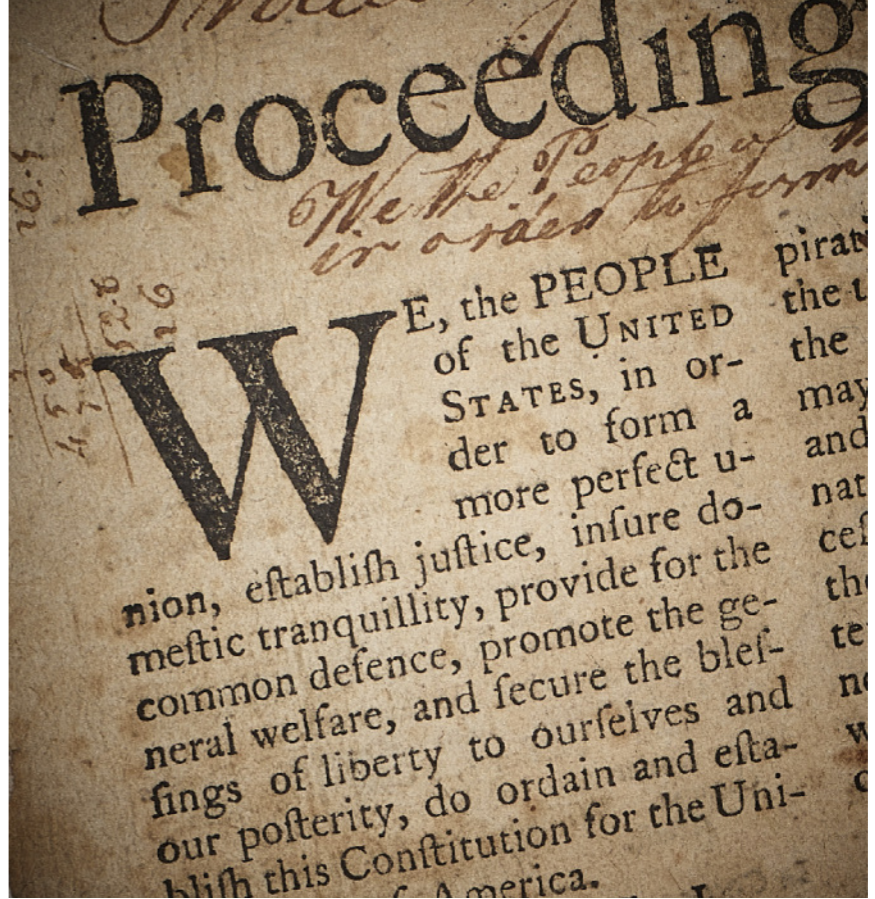


Bradford first printed the text of the Constitution in his newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Journal* on 19 September, two days following its adoption by the Convention. Afterwards, Bradford, like many printers, did not wish to see the 5,000 words set into type go to waste, so he re-framed them to print this fifteen page pamphlet. It was issued sometime before 29 September, as it omitted the resolve of the Continental Congress passed on the 28th (Evans 20808). Interestingly, the first two printings of the Constitution by Dunlap contain one error which can be found in Article V concerning the regulation of trade. The clause specifying that 1808 be the year that a ban on the import of enslaved persons would go into effect was misprinted as "one thousand seven hundred and eight." Unlike the other Philadelphia newspaper issues of 19 September, Bradford failed to correct the error, and it persisted in his two subsequent pamphlet editions. See Leonard Rapport, "Printed the Constitution: The Convention and newspaper Imprints, August-November 1787," *Prologue*, v. 2 (Fall 1970) pp. 82-83.

Extremely Rare. No other copies are known to be owned privately and less than ten are believed to be in institutional holdings. Evans 20794; Ford 11.

Octavo (175 x 110mm) with deckled edges, inscription, "Wm Bradford to her friend S G Walker May 10, 1883" at top of title. Folded and unsewn. *Provenance:* Descended in the Bradford family to William Bradford – S. G. Walker (presentation inscription from the former) – Parke-Bernet, 8-9 May 1940, lot 90 – Laird U. Park, Jr. (his sale, Sotheby's, New York, 29 November 2000, lot 361).

\$100,000-150,000



118 UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION - Proceedings of the Federal Convention. We, the People of the United States. In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, secure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote 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. [n.p., c. September-October 1787.]

An almost unique contemporary broadsheet edition of the Constitution. It includes the text of all seven articles, plus the Congressional act submitting the Constitution for ratification by the state conventions, signed in type by George Washington as President of the Constitutional Convention. Not in Evans, Sabin or any of the standard bibliographical sources. We are aware of only one other copy of this printing, which is without imprint or other indication of its place of printing (that copy sold in these rooms, 15 December 2005, lot 222).

Immediately following the adoption of the newly drafted Constitution on 17 September 1787, the full text was prepared for general dissemination. The official printers to the Convention, Dunlap and Claypoole, working in the late afternoon and early evening, set the text in type, together with the accompanying resolutions of the Convention and letter to Congress, and then printed an unknown number of copies. In addition, the printers prepared a special issue of the Pennsylvania Packet containing the same text. "Newspapers throughout the United States soon printed the Constitution in special issues, handbills and pamphlets" (Bernstein, *Are We to be a Nation?*, p. 186). The rapidity with which the text was disseminated may be seen in the separate imprints listed in Evans and elsewhere. "Printers all over America...followed on during the next two weeks, several of them publishing special editions to inform, comfort or shock their readers. Delegates sent off copies in every direction...and by early November it was a lonely or uncaring American, whether a merchant in Paris or a trapper in the Kickapoo country, who had not read the proposed Constitution" (C. Rossiter, 1787: *The Grand Convention*, pp.257-258).

Folio broadsheet, 427 x 270mm with one-line heading in large type, text in four columns, **the sheet untrimmed, with original deckle edges preserved**, contemporary marginalia, (minor losses along folds mended with thread and reinforced with archival tissue on verso, mild dampstains, light soiling). Provenance: Sotheby's New York, 13 December 2000, lot 209.

\$200,000-300,000

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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 chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey seven, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware three, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation 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 they shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 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 seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second 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 subjected to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 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 place 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.

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized 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.

SECT. 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 emolument whereof shall have been increased 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.

SECT. 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 enter the objections at large on their journal, 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

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

ARTICLE I.

SECT. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted

119

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION - *We, the People, of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union...* [New Haven: Printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, on or after 26 September 1787].

The first separate printing of the Constitution in Connecticut—the only copy extant. A superb, extremely rare contemporary printing of the Constitution, printed by Thomas and Samuel Green of New Haven, publishers of the *Connecticut Journal*, who enjoy the distinction of issuing the first printing of the Constitution in the state in the pages of their newspaper on 26 September 1787—eight days after it first appeared in print on Dunlap's press in Philadelphia (Rapport, 85). Like other printers who reprinted the text of the proposed constitution in their papers, the Greens were loath not to waste the effort of setting approximately 5,000 words of text into type, and issued this separate edition. A close examination of the version in the *Connecticut Journal* version and the present copy confirm they both come from the same typeset.

Unlike most separate contemporary printings of the Constitution, there is no title before the preamble, nor does it include Washington's endorsement or the Convention's resolution to send the document for the states for ratification—a circumstance that would suggest that this copy was designed for consultation by potential delegates to the Connecticut ratification convention. Whether this copy was sanctioned officially or a private project of the printer is unknown, but it appears to have been first held by Elizur Goodrich (1761-1849), a prominent New Haven Attorney who later represented Connecticut in the House of Representatives (1799-1803). After receiving the copy, Goodrich, writing on the blank portion of the fourth page, directed a "Mrs. Shulman" to send it "immediately" to his father, the Rev. Elizur Goodrich in Durham, adding the heading "Federal Convention" above the addressee's name. (Above his heading, the younger Goodrich appears to have written "Federal Extra"—possibly a nod to the fact that this version was printed by the *Connecticut Journal* and could be characterized loosely as an "Extra," and a strong indication of the political bent of the printers.) However, neither the elder or younger Goodrich attended the convention at Hartford. The younger Goodrich likely sent this to his father as the elder Goodrich was an influential figure in Durham, Connecticut and would have been an effective advocate. But if that was the case, Goodrich's words fell on deaf ears. On 12 November, a special town meeting voted 67 to 4 to reject the proposed constitution and sent James Wadsworth and Daniel Hall, both of whom dutifully voted "no" on 9 January 1788. See "Proceedings of the Connecticut Convention," *Collier's Weekly Monitor*, Litchfield, Conn., 14 January 1788, pp. 2-3.

Extremely rare. RBH records no other copies appearing at auction. Not recorded in Evans, Bristol or Ford. See Leonard Rapport, "Printed the Constitution: The Convention and newspaper Imprints, August-November 1787," *Prologue*, v. 2 (Fall 1970) p. 85.

Four pages, bifolium, 307 x 188mm, printed in two columns, addressed in manuscript on blank portion of second page to the Rev. Elizur Goodrich D.D. in Durham, Connecticut. (Horizontal fold separation neatly repaired, marginal losses infilled, light soiling). *Provenance:* Elizur Goodrich, 1761-1849, transmitted to: - Rev. Elizur Goodrich, 1734-1797 (manuscript transmittal) - Howard B. Field, Jr. (his sale, Sotheby's New York, 13 December 2000, lot 207, without printing attribution and Goodrich presumed a delegate to the Connecticut ratification convention).

\$100,000-150,000

Mr Boardman

ARTICLES,

Agreed upon by the Federal Convention of the United States of America, his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; President.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.

S I R,
WE have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the 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.

It is obviously impracticable, in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation & circumstance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, feraciously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, add of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,
We have the honor to be

S I R,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

By unanimous order of the Convention.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure Domestic Tranquillity, 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.

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Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the fe-

veral states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

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When vacancies happen in the representation 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 seats of the senators first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second 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

Articles, agreed upon by the Federal Convention of the United States of America, his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; President.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.

S I R,
WE have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the most agreeable... We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union... Albany: Printed for the Federal Committee by Claxton & Babcock at the Federal Printing Office, [c. March 1788].

120

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION - Articles Agreed upon by the Federal Convention of the United States of America, his Excellency George Washington, Esq; President. *In Convention, September 17, 1787. Sir. We have now the honor to submit for consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which as appeared to us the most agreeable... We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union.... Albany: Printed for the Federal Committee by Claxton & Babcock at the Federal Printing Office, [c. March 1788].*

"We, the People..." A unique, Federalist printing of the Constitution intended to promote the election of delegates favoring ratification.

A previously unrecorded folio printing of the Federal Compact, intended by Albany Federalists to influence the election of delegates to New York's bitterly divided ratification convention which convened at Van Kleck's tavern in Poughkeepsie in June 1788. In this edition, the full text of the Constitution is preceded by the letter of the Constitutional Convention (signed in type by Washington), submitting the Constitution to Congress (17 September 1787) with the assurance that "the constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity," which "we hope and believe may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness." With the same date, following the certification of Washington and the enumeration of all the states' delegates, is the Convention's final resolution that the Constitution be laid before Congress and the states and implemented when nine states have ratified the Constitution, as provided in Article VIII.

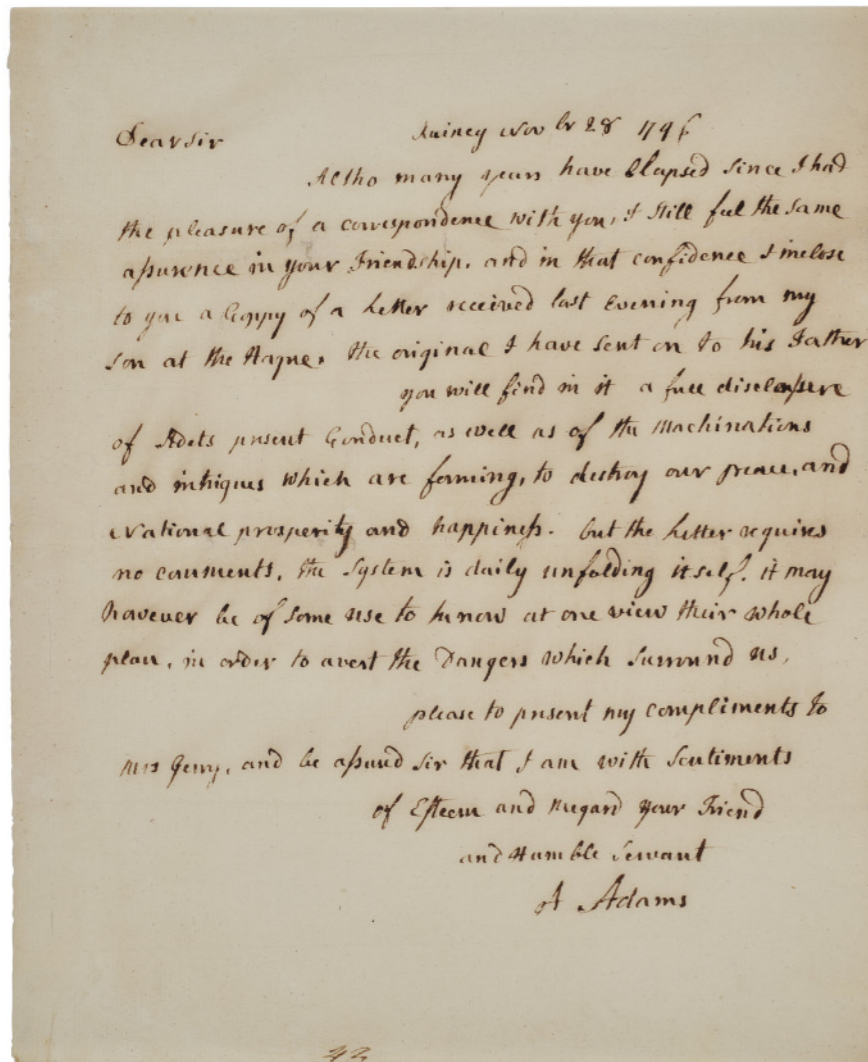
To place Washington's endorsement in the title of this printing was a logical choice by the Federal Committee, a group established in Albany in March 1788 to counter a similar organization of Anti-Federalists that had coalesced the previous month. Both groups sought to influence the selection of delegates to the ratification convention (see Pauline Maier, *Ratification*, p. 328). In mid-March, the Committee published a slate of candidates "who wish to see Harmony in a Good Government rise superior to a state of Anarchy and Confusion" ("To the Independent Electors..." *The Albany Journal*, 15 March 1788,

p. 3). The Federal Committee also engaged Claxton and Babcock to print a Dutch language version—a testament to the persistence of the language in the upper Hudson Valley—and a sign of their determination to reach as wide an audience as possible. Babcock's imprint (at the same address, 47 State Street) appears on a Dutch-language edition of the Constitution (*Artiklen, die Geaccordeerd zyn by de Foederal Conventie*, Evans 20792), with the credit that it had been "Gedruckt voor de Foederale Committee." Evans assigns Babcock's Dutch printing to 1787, for unstated reasons, but there is no doubt that the present printing was executed at about the same time. For more on the battles between the Federal Committee and their Anti-Federalist rivals, see Pauline Maier, *Ratification*, p. 328-333.

Overall, very few New Yorkers approved of the newly drafted Constitution. Two of the state's three delegates to the Convention had walked out of the Convention and only Hamilton signed the final document. The debate over ratification was particularly acrimonious in New York. Delegates to the Convention were not even selected until April 1788, and when chosen, the majority of delegates were Anti-Federalist. But as the Albany Federal Committee warned in the 15 March issue of *Journal*, the Constitution had "been already RATIFIED by SIX powerful States—Four of which are our immediate neighbors". A reality that placed additional pressure to ratify. As the debates raged at the Poughkeepsie Convention, Hamilton himself paid for express riders to bring the news that New Hampshire had become the ninth state to ratify which pushed the delegates to negotiate a compromise. With the addition of a proposed Bill of Rights, New York became the 11th state to vote for ratification, on 26 July 1788. Unrecorded in Evans or Bristol.

Four pages, bifolium, 345 x 220mm, several manuscript notes on the fourth page. (Toned along a few folds, some light scattered foxing). *Provenance*: "Mr. Boardman" (subscriber's inscription) - Christie's New York, 22 May 2001, lot 166.

\$80,000-120,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

121
ADAMS, Abigail (1744 - 1818). Autograph letter signed ("A. Adams") to Elbridge Gerry, Quincy, 28 November 1796.

One page, 205 x 250mm. (a few tiny, central tears cleanly filled in with tissue on the verso).

An alarmed Abigail Adams warns of a French plot to "destroy our peace, and national prosperity and happiness". Abigail Adams forwards a copy of a letter from her son, John Quincy Adams, then serving as the U.S. Minister to the Netherlands, to Elbridge Gerry that detailed French threats to the United States: "I inclose to you a Copy of a Letter received last Evening from my son at the Hague. The original I have sent on to his father [who had recently departed for Philadelphia]...you will find in it a full disclosure of Adets present Conduct, as well as of the machinations and intrigues which are forming, to destroy our peace, and National prosperity and happiness. but the letter requires no comments, the system is daily unfolding itself. it may however be of some use to know at one view their whole plan, in order to avert the Dangers which surround us." The letter she enclosed was most likely her son's letter of 13 August 1796 warning his father of French threats to the U.S.* Specifically, he mentions the French minister to the U.S. Pierre Adet, and a pamphlet attack on President Washington which will likely also continue with the next president. In that letter, the younger Adams warns his father to expect "...all the art and intrigue of France, and all its weight and influence...against you...to all appearance they have seriously resumed the plan of revolutionizing the whole world..." (W.C. Ford, ed., *The Writings of John Quincy Adams*, Vol. 2, p. 17-28).

The French Revolution, and the resulting war in Europe, badly strained the relationship between the United States and France during this period. Washington's administration was upset in 1793, when the French ambassador to the U.S. Edmond Genet arranged for French privateers to raid British shipping off

of the American coast, threatening Washington's declaration of neutrality. On the same token, France was outraged at the U.S. ratification of Jay's Treaty with England in 1795, considering it a breach of existing Franco-American treaties. This growing tension left a stark division between the Federalists, who tended to favor England and supported Adams's candidacy, and the Democratic-Republicans, who favored France and supported Jefferson's candidacy. Interestingly, although Elbridge Gerry would eventually align himself with the Jeffersonians, he cast his vote for Adams in the election of 1796. A superb political letter from the soon-to-be First Lady written in the midst of her husband's election as the second President of the United States.

*See AA to JQA, 28 November 1796, referring to a letter from JQA "for your Father of 13th. he Sat out for Philadelphia on the 23 of this Month. I forwarded it to him this morning. it was the Duplicate which first came to hand, and tho it almost put out my Eyes to read it, I did, and made a copy of it before I Sent it on. the contents appear of so much importance that I thought it might safely be communicated to some persons in confidence for most assuredly your intelligence is well founded. the baneful influence of French principles has infected every part of the union in a greater or less degree." *The Adams Papers Digital Edition*, ed. Sara Martin. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2008-2023.

\$10,000-15,000

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122
ALIEN & SEDITION LAWS – *Communications from several States, on the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, respecting the Alien & Sedition Laws.* Richmond, VA: printed by Meriwether Jones, printer to the Commonwealth, [1800].

First edition. Future Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison secretly authored the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, condemning them as unconstitutional. The Federalist response, as here, held that state legislatures do not have the authority to decide on the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress. This pamphlet is the first official edition, printed by Meriwether Jones, just as the Virginia Resolution had been the previous year. Rare at auction; there are no complete copies in the records of RBH. Evans 38952; Sabin 100077.

Octavo (154 x 90mm). (Page corners rounded, title-page and last leaf a bit tattered and soiled, imprint a bit rubbed, small patch to lower margin of last leaf.) Modern plain wrappers (darkened). *Provenance:* D. Reid (ownership inscription on title) – W.B. Hare (inkstamp dated 1812 on p.3).

\$800-1,200

123
JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). Printed circular letter signed ("Th:Jefferson") as President "To the Inhabitants of the Town of Gloucester..." [Washington, 1808].

Two pages, bifolium, 250 x 200mm with three words completed in manuscript. Integral transmittal leaf bearing Jefferson's franking signature ("free Th: Jefferson Pr US.") and addressed to Nathaniel C. Allen in New Gloucester, Massachusetts. Pencil note of authentication by Charles Hamilton on verso ("OK CH 12-22-8"). (Light toning to address panel and minor marginal wear.)

Thomas Jefferson defends the Embargo Act of 1807 which forbade any American ship to sail to foreign ports or any foreign ship to sail to American ports, since both Britain and France routinely ignored the neutrality of American ships during the Napoleonic Wars. Jefferson hoped to establish the principal of American neutrality, but the policy had a devastating effect on American commerce and opposition mounted, especially in New England: "...A division of sentiment was not unexpected. On no question can a perfect unanimity be hoped, or certainly it would have been on that between war and embargo, the only alternatives presented to our choice...[M]anufacturers would of course prefer to war, a state of non-intercourse, so favorable to their rapid growth and prosperity. Agriculture, although sensibly feeling the loss of market for its produce, would find many aggravations in a state of war.... The Embargo, giving time to the belligerent powers [Great Britain and France] to revise their unjust proceedings, and to listen to the dictates of justice, of interest and reputation, which equally urge the correction of their wrongs, has availed our country of the only honorable expedient for avoiding war: and should a repeal of these Edicts supersede the cause for it, our commercial brethren will become sensible that it has consulted their interests, however against their own will...[It is] a fallacious hope that we may, under any pressure, relinquish our equal right of navigating the ocean, go to such ports only as others may prescribe, and there pay the tributary exactions they may impose... While these Edicts are in force, no American can ever consent to a return of peaceable intercourse with those who maintain them..." In 1809, just as he left office, Jefferson signed the Non-Intercourse Act, a compromise which partially lifted the Embargo.

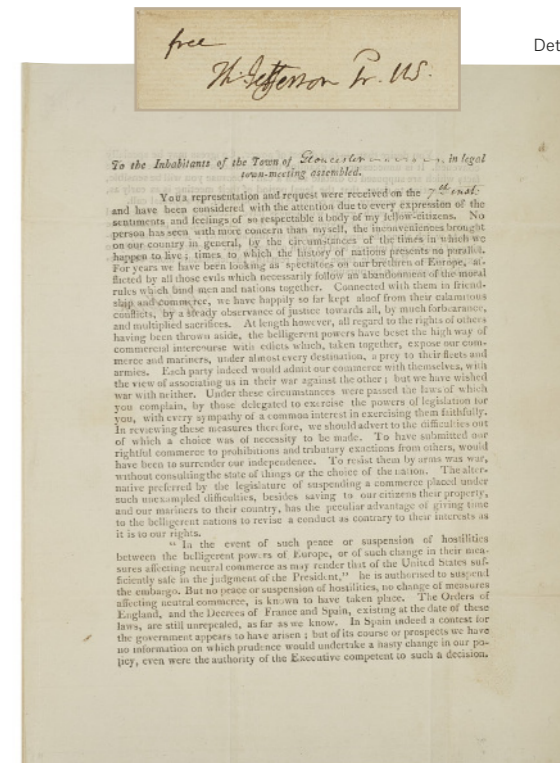
\$12,000-18,000

PROPERTY FROM THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY

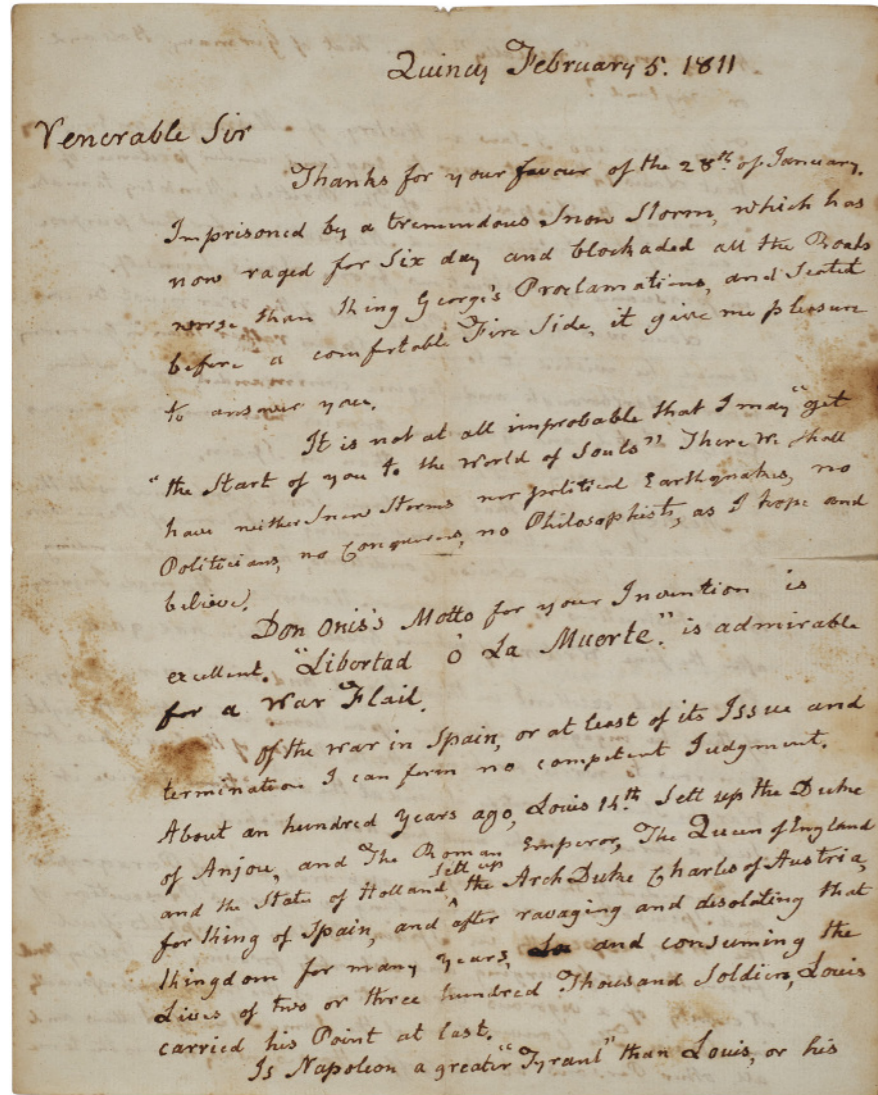
124
PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813). *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana to the Sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun Rivers; Performed by order of the Government of the United States During the Years 1805, 1806, and 1807.* Philadelphia: John Binns for C.&A. Conrad; Petersburg: Somervell & Conrad; Norfolk: Bonsal, Conrad & Co.; and Baltimore: Fielding Lucas, Jr., 1810.

The first edition of the first government exploration of the Southwest, with the maps and tables bound with the text in a single volume (occasionally issued separately in an Atlas). In 1806 Pike led an expedition to the southwestern borders of the Louisiana Purchase. He had orders to explore the Arkansas and Red Rivers, and to obtain information about nearby Spanish territory. It was on this trip that he tried, unsuccessfully, to climb the mountain peak later named for him. His party headed south from Colorado, ending up in what is now northern New Mexico, where they were stopped by Spanish officials and charged with illegal entry into Spanish-held territory. All of Pike's maps, notes and papers became the property of the Spanish, with the party escorted through Santa Fe, across Texas, and released on the Spanish-American border in Louisiana. Pike's published account of this last expedition, with information about the weakness of Spanish authority in Santa Fe and the profitability of trading with Mexico, stirred businessmen and politicians into expanding to Texas. He also helped establish the myth of the "Great American Desert" which slowed growth into the Great Plains. Field 1217; Graff 3290; Howes P-373 ("b"); Jenkins Basic Texas Books 163; Sabin 62836; Streeter Texas 1047; Wagner-Camp-Becker 9:1; Wheat Mapping the Transmississippi West 297-299.

Octavo (230 x 133 mm). (Foxing and browning, scattered paper repairs, one letter in facsimile on p.151, scattered pencil notes "Copy B.") Frontispiece portrait, three folding tables and six maps, five of which are folding (folding



tables worn and backed with tissue, offsetting to maps). Contemporary sheep (rebacked with old spine laid down). *Provenance:* Charles T. Thomas of "Midland Farm," Alexander, Arkansas (ownership inscription on portrait verso).
\$8,000-12,000



to draw interesting parallels with the current situation and the War of the Spanish Succession: "About a hundred years ago, Louis [the] 14th set up the Duke of Anjou and the Roman Emperor. The Queen of England and the State of Holland set up the Archduke Charles of Austria, for King of Spain, and after ravaging and desolating that Kingdom for many years, and consuming the lives of two or three hundred thousand soldiers, Louis carried his point at last. Is Napoleon a greater 'tyrant' than Louis, or his army more 'rascally' than that of Germany, Holland or England? Fifty years ago I saw a history of Mesnager, an emissary that Louis 14th sent over to England... after some secret conferences with the secret agent of the Ministry, and finding that terms of peace were not to be had upon Louis's conditions, he had resort, according to his instructions, to his ulterior measures. He made Inquiry after the fine writers... of these, he engaged a number upon which they thought generous to write for him. As the passion of the English is for war, he studied to gratify it... the newspapers appeared full of paragraphs and speculations, recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war... Bulky pamphlets issued from the press urging and elaborately proving the policy and necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the War... It was not long before the City of London advanced with an address to the Queen humbly recommending to her Majesty a vigorous prosecution of the War... In due course of time, Parliament met, and was opened by a speech from the throne in which the Queen recommended to her faithful Lords and Commons, a vigorous prosecution of the War... The speech was answered by the House of Lords and House of Commons, assuring her Majesty of the zealous support of her faithful and loving subjects in a vigorous prosecution of the War... The War was prosecuted till the Allies were exhausted and compelled to consent to the Spanish Succession in the Treaty of Utrecht. I fear Napoleon is pursuing Mesnager's policy and that he will have Mesnager's success."

125
ADAMS, John (1735-1826). Autograph letter signed ("John Adams") to Henry Guest, Quincy, 5 February 1811.

Three pages, bifolium, 180 x 226mm (light scattered staining, two tiny tears along middle of centerfold, and two minor fold tears along right margin).

"Is Napoleon a greater 'tyrant' than Louis, or his army more 'rascally' than that of Germany, Holland or England?" Cooped up at home enduring a six-day blizzard, which "...blockaded all roads worse than King George's proclamations..." Adams writes to Henry Guest (1727-1815) on current affairs, but not before taking a moment to reflect on his advancing age, admitting that "...It is not at all improbable that I may 'get the start of you to the world of souls.' There will shall have neither snow storms nor political earthquakes, no politicians, no conquerers, no philosophers..." While he remained with the living, Adams continued to muse on current affairs with Guest, with whom he had exchanged letters on the subject of Napoleon's machinations to control Spain. Adams opens by noting "Don Onis's Motto for your Invention, is excellent. 'Liberatad O La Murete.' is admirable for a War Flail," likely a reference to a pair of military inventions that Guest had presented to the Chevalier do Onis, Spain's ambassador to the United States, to assist his country in its ongoing war to throw off French domination.* "...Of the war in Spain...I can form no competent judgment," Adams writes, but he takes time

*Although in the present letter Adams acknowledges a letter from Guest dated 20 January 1810, that letter has not been located. The Massachusetts Historical Society holds another letter from Guest to Adams (20 August 1810) in which Guest writes, "Eight years back I formed an instrument that would strike 30 deadly strokes in a minute and remain charged, and offered to the (then) secretary of war, to shew it, to any person, whom he should for that purpose for his judgement; but, as he took no notice of my offer, I kept it from the sight of all my friends, as a deposit for time of need.—Some time after the Chavalier De Onis, ambassador from Spain, arrived here.... I thought it a good opportunity, by these instruments, to check the carrier of the destroyer of mankind, and relieve the Spanish nation, from their deadly foe. That I was possessed of such an instrument, and a coat of mail, that secured the breast, and bowels, from the power of swords of any description, and the keenest bayonet, weighing about two pounds. About a dozen of each is gone to Spain, as samples, in different Vessels. I have recommended that they should be immediately made in Spain, and 100,000 put in the hands of the Peasantry; that is, if military Gentlemen there, approve of them." "To John Adams from Henry Guest, 20 August 1810," *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-5552>.

\$30,000-50,000

126
ADAMS, John (1735-1826). Autograph letter signed ("John Adams") to Rev. William Bentley, Quincy, 10 November 1810.

One page, 227 x 184mm (a few scatted stains, left margin slightly rough remnants of wax seal at left margin, else very bright and clean)

On pear trees and praising a portrait of him made by a female artist: "I believe it is the only portrait of me that ever was made with any appearance of Wisdom or Dignity...." A charming letter from Adams to the Rev. Bentley of Salem, in which the former president, now happily in his retirement, thanks his friend Bentley for "Sending me the Pears," and offers his thoughts on the quality: "Though they are not So large I rank them in point of flavour between the St. Michaels and the brown Burys," and adds that he has "Several young Endicotts which appear to be happy in my Garden ... And if I can guard from Accident I hope they will be an ornament to this Farm and a Comfort to some good Citizens two hundred years hence. I can Scarcely hope that my Posterity will enjoy them So Long; for Lands Seldom continue in the Same Family in this Country for half the Time." Adams proved incorrect in his predictions, on both counts. His home, Peacefield, remained in his family for three generations and on the death of Adams' great grandson Brookes Adams in 1927, the Adams Memorial Society took possession of the house and grounds. However, the Endicott pear trees that Adams mentions here, no longer survive in the historic orchard at Peacefield. However, the original Endicott pear tree, planted by Captain John Endicott, considered to be the oldest living cultivated fruit tree in North America still survives—notwithstanding damage caused by vandals in 1960.

A lost portrait? Adams moves on from pears to the subject of a "you[n]g lady," whom Bentley had introduced to Adams—an artist who, according to Adams, "flattered me with exquisite Art by representing me with the Face and Figure of wise Man, at Quincy. I believe it is the only portrait of me that ever was made with any appearance of Wisdom or Dignity in the Shape Air or Countenance." To date, tracing the name of the artist or the portrait Adams mentions has remained elusive. While Bentley's published journal records his various visits to John Adams's home, they make no mention of a portrait or of the artist (though Bentley himself writes that he had long sought a portrait of Adams). And while one might assume Adams was being merely polite in his praise, he often railed at his depiction by various artists, writing in 1809 that he had "been too much abused by painters ever to sit to any one again," and a decade later, he complained that "Artists have done what they pleased with my face and eyes, head and shoulders, stature and figure and they have made of them monsters as fit for exhibition as Harlequin or Punch." (Adams to Skelton Jones, 11 March 1809; Adams to John B. Binon, 7 February 1819, both cited in Andrew Oliver, *Portraits of John and Abigail Adams* (1967)). Thus, Adams's praise was likely sincere, and the loss of this portrait is all the more tragic.

\$20,000-30,000

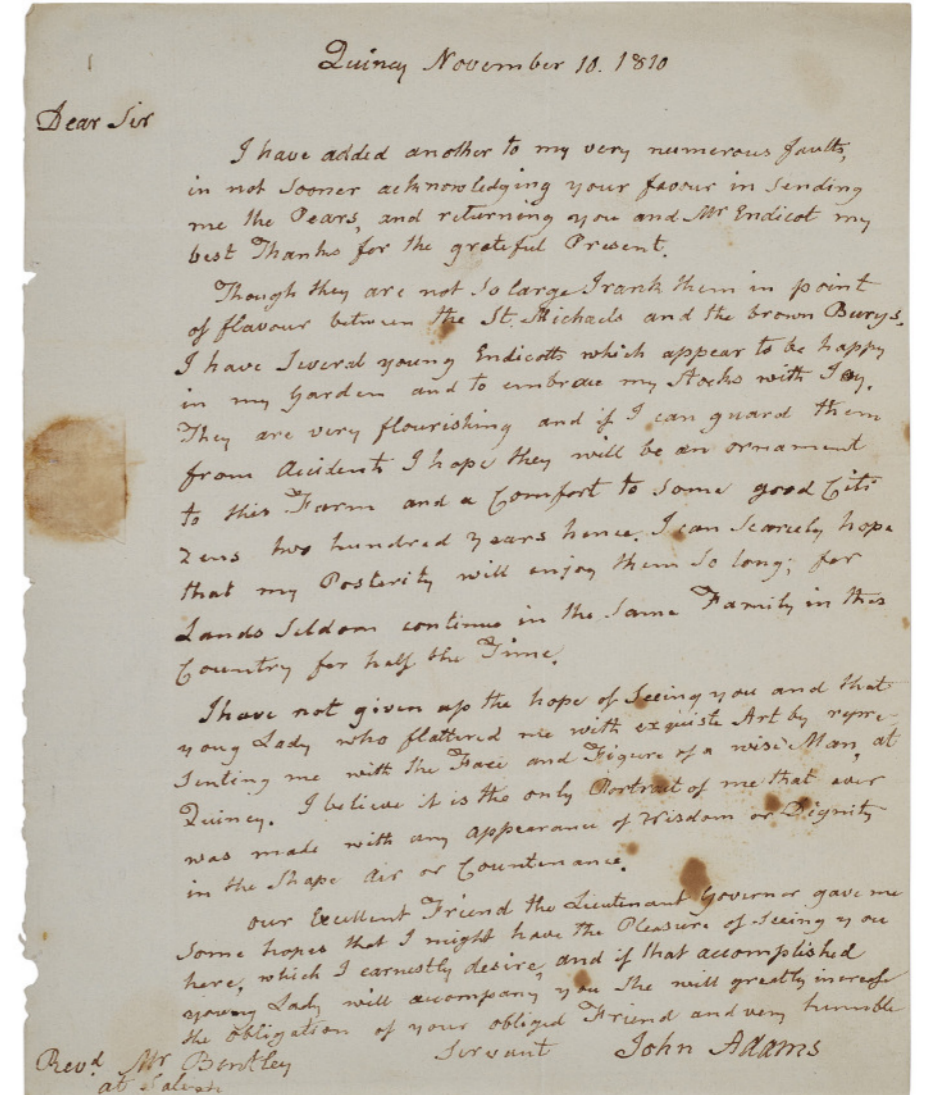
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127
WAR OF 1812 — *Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, between Great Britain, and the United States of America*. Washington, 14 May 1813.

An American proposal for a system of prisoner exchange for the War of 1812, signed by Secretary of State James Monroe in type, was drafted to replace a more limited agreement made on 28 November 1812. Although never ratified formally by Great Britain, apparently these regulations, which sought equity in prisoner numbers and the assurance of humane treatment for all those incarcerated, became the de facto basis for future exchanges during the conflict. A clean and attractive copy.

Folio broadside, 571 x 376mm. (Very light wear to vertical folds on verso.)

\$2,000-3,000





PROPERTY FROM THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY

128

LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809) and William CLARK (1770-1838). *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed during the years 1804-5-6.* Philadelphia: [by J. Maxwell at New York for] Bradford and Inskeep, 1814.

First edition of Lewis and Clark's History of the Expedition, with map, "the most famous of all western travels, and the cornerstone of any collection of Western Americana" (Best of the West).

"Described by Wagner-Camp as 'the definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent,' this book was published nearly eight years after the journey's completion, delayed in production by the death of Meriwether Lewis and the confusions of several editors" (*Best of the West*). Although Paul Allen is credited as the editor, the major work was done by Nicholas Biddle, a young Philadelphia lawyer. The text primarily rests on Lewis and Clark's journals, but their are important contributions, too, from other members of the expedition. It was finally brought to press in February of 1814 in an edition of 2,000 but a high proportion were defective and, according to Church, "583 were in some way lost or destroyed." Further, the highly important map of their route from the Mississippi to the Pacific was not issued with all copies, but cost extra at the time of publication. The map is based on Clark's manuscript and is extremely detailed and accurate, termed by Wheat the "master map of the American West". The remarkable cartographic achievement, perhaps even more than the written account of the journey, served to impel and motivate the nation's inexorable westward expansion. *Best of the West* 37; Church 1309; Cohen *Mapping the West* 7; Graff 2477; Grolier *American* 30; Howes L-317 ("c"); Lewis & Clark 5a.1; PMM 272; Sabin 40828; Streeter sale 1777; Streeter *Americana Beginnings* 52; Wagner-Camp 13.1; Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 316.

Two volumes, octavo (213 x 124mm). (Vol 1 title with some edge chips and erased ownership inscription, vol. 2 title soiled and heavily cleaned, text washed and toned, some faint dampstain still visible at ends, vol. 2 final contents leaf with lower margin excised.) Large folding engraved "Map of Lewis and Clark's Track Across the Western Portion of North America" engraved by Samuel Harrison after Clark, 5 other engraved plates and maps (large map relined, darkened, repaired tears and patches to small losses, small area of facsimile near Red River). 20th century morocco gilt, added tissue guards, all edges gilt (spines sunned, light rubbing, endpapers toned).

\$50,000-80,000



129

NUTTALL, Thomas (1786-1859). *A Journal of Travels into the Arkansa Territory, During the Year 1819. With Occasional Observations on the Manners of the Aborigines.* Philadelphia: Thos. H. Palmer, 1821.

First edition. "The naturalist records in almost every chapter some incidents of his personal intercourse with the Chichasaw, Cherokee, and Osage Indians, then inhabiting the territory explored" (Sabin). Graff 3055; Howes N-229; Sabin 56348; Streeter sale 1597; Wagner-Camp 19a.

Octavo (218 x 134mm). Engraved folding map after Nuttall by H.S. Tanner (some offsetting) and five aquatint plates by F. Kearny (heavily browned). Contemporary calf (rebacked, old spine laid down, scraped, corners showing). *Provenance:* William Harrison (armorial bookplate).

\$2,000-4,000

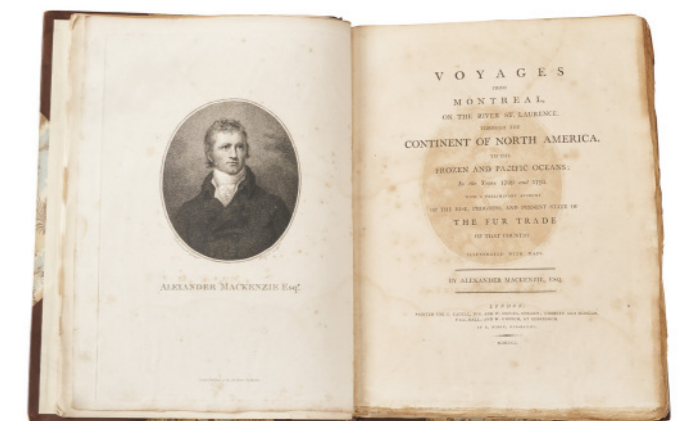
130

MACKENZIE, Alexander (c.1764-1820). *Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the Years 1789 and 1793.* London: T. Cadell, et al., 1801.

First edition of the first transcontinental overland narrative. Large, untrimmed copy. Mackenzie's work is a classic of North American exploration. "[It] describes the extraordinary travels of the author from 1789, when he discovered the Mackenzie River, until 1793, when he crossed the continent to the Pacific in British Columbia and returned. Besides a narrative of his travels, Mackenzie also provides an excellent history of the fur trade in Canada, as well as vocabularies of several Indian languages. The 'Map of Mackenzie's track from Fr. Chipewyan to the Pacific Ocean' was a milestone and, as Wheat says, "at once questions began to be raised about the now patent inadequacies of all prior maps of the American Far West." A cornerstone in any collection of North American travel and exploration" (Reese). Reese, *Best of the West* 22; Howes M-133 ("b"); Hill 1063; Sabin 43414; Streeter sale 3653.

Quarto (289 x 215mm). Half title, frontispiece portrait, 3 folding maps, one of which hand-colored in outline, and errata leaf (offsetting to maps and toning, a very pale dampstain at front; first map with a long repaired tear and some minor staining, second two maps with large reinforcements on the versos, slightly affecting text in a couple of places). Deckle edges preserved. 20th century half calf (light rubbing).

\$5,000-8,000





131
 JAMES, Edwin (1797-1861). *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the Years 1819, 1820*. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1823.

First English edition of the account of the Stephen H. Long Expedition.
 The Long Expedition of 1820 was the third major American exploration into the trans-Mississippi West, following Lewis and Clark and Pike. Long and his men traversed the Great Plains from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains across Kansas and Colorado. It was the first expedition accompanied by an artist, the landscape painter Samuel Seymour, and the illustrations form an important early visual record. The maps are the first to detail the mapping of the Central Plains. "A valuable contribution to geographical and ethnographical literature" (Sabin). Abbey Travel 650; Howes J-41; Sabin 35683; Wagner-Camp 25:2.

Three volumes, octavo (222 x 138mm). Eight aquatint plates including the three frontispieces; and two folding maps (a little fold separation to larger map, minor offsetting, a few edge chips in text, plate captions a little obscured by binding). Modern quarter morocco.

\$3,000-5,000

132
 PATTIE, James O. (1803-c.1833). *The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie of Kentucky. During an Expedition from St. Louis, through the vast Regions between that Place and the Pacific Ocean*. Edited by Timothy Flint. Cincinnati: E.H. Flint, 1833.

The first printed narrative of an overland journey to California. First edition, second issue, with the 1833 title-page. In 1828, James Pattie joined the band of trappers led by his father who descended the Colorado and crossed the desert to California. Their tribulations are described in thrilling detail. When the party almost literally crawled into California, they were ordered arrested by Governor José Maria Echeandia, taken to San Diego, and jailed. The elder Pattie did not survive this ordeal. This second issue was made from the remaindered sheets of the 1831 first issue. This copy with the second of four variant copyright notices on the verso of the new title-page, assigned to John Wood (the original publisher) and dated 1831.

Octavo (200 x 118mm). With five engraved plates (text and plates with browning and foxing, a couple of marginal tears from paper). Contemporary tree sheep (rebacked, some cracks to leather on upper board, removed bookplate and illegible ownership signature on upper pastedown).

\$2,000-4,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

133
 AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES (1785-1851), after. – HAVELL, Robert (1793-1878).

Barn Owl (Plate CLXXI)
Strix Flammae

The Sachsen-Meiningen copy. The famous Sachsen-Meiningen set of Audubon's *Birds of America* was never bound, and this engraving retains its full sheet size with deckle edges preserved. "The [present] plate is a night scene, one of only three in *The Birds of America*" (Low). The other night scenes depict the Snowy Owl and the American White Pelican. Audubon's painting of this subject is dated from New Jersey, July 1832. Low, p. 111.

Engraving with hand-coloring, etching, and aquatint, dated 1833, on watermarked J Whatman paper dated 1833. Sheet size 1001 x 667mm. (Pale mildew residue, a few soft creases, one minute stain within the plate near the lower right corner, a few short tears at the margin edges, otherwise in very good condition.)

\$20,000-30,000



134
 AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851), after. – HAVELL, Robert (1793-1878).

Black-bellied Darter (Plate CCCXVI)
Plotus Anhinga

Depicts a male and female aninga on a tree stump in a bayou setting, with more aninga, both perched and swimming, in the background. Audubon's original painting of this subject is dated from New Orleans, 1822. Low, p. 165.

Engraving with hand-coloring, etching, and aquatint, dated 1836, on watermarked J Whatman paper dated 1836. Sheet size 955 x 635 mm. (Plate numbers at top obscured by the matting, right margin with a few edge tears.) Matted and framed.

\$20,000-30,000

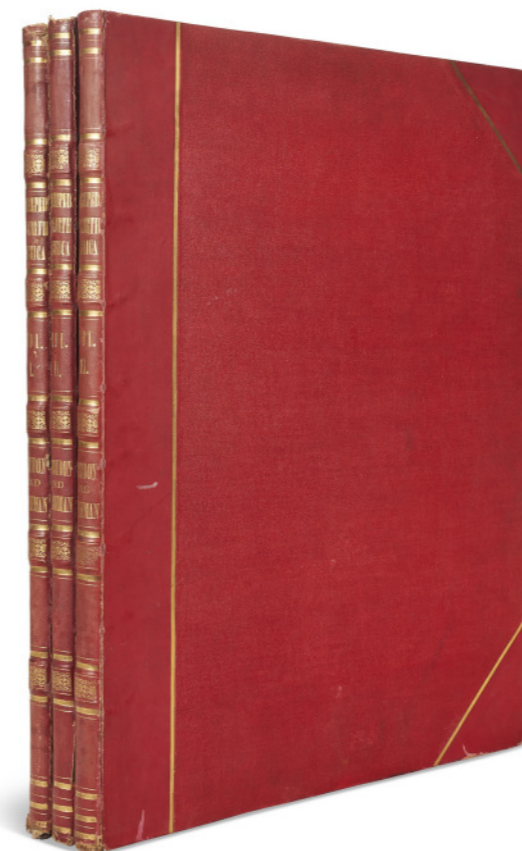


135

AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851), and BACHMAN, Rev. John (1790-1874). *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*. New York: J.J. Audubon, 1845, 1848.

The first edition of Audubon's folio Quadrupeds, the most ambitious of all color-plate books to be wholly produced in the United States. Audubon, the consummate woodsman and naturalist, made his first expedition across the Rockies to the Great Plains at the age of 58, in pursuit of mammals to draw for this edition. After an unsuccessful attempt to secure federal funding for his "Great Western Journey," he determined that the commercial potential of the Quadrupeds was worth the risk to fund the expedition himself: "To render [the Quadrupeds] more complete, I will leave the comforts of my home and beloved family, bound to the Rocky Mountains ... I cannot tell how long I may be absent, but look to return loaded up with knowledge, new and abundant specimens on the shot and not from stuffed museums' moth-eaten remains. I am told that I am too old to undertake such a long and arduous journey, but I reply that having the will, I will no doubt safely bear or even surmount the difficulties" (letter to C. Bonaparte, Feb. 1843, quoted in Rhodes).

Audubon left St. Louis up the Missouri in April of 1843 along with a party of trappers and several Natives who had come to St. Louis for trade. Of the trappers, Audubon was astonished that their knowledge of animals was confined to useful furs only. However, Audubon enjoyed showing off his work to the Natives and one of his party, the naturalist Edward Harris, reported that one of the women actually ran away from Audubon's specimen lithograph of the woodchucks, exclaiming that they were alive. After about 1000 miles, the party finally reached the prairie and a paradise of wildlife: elk, deer, bear, wolves in plenty, and buffalo by the thousands. Audubon was fascinated by the large animals. On his return home, he was soon in declining health and left many of the smaller mammals for his son, John Woodhouse, to draw. A little over half the animals are after John James Audubon, the remainder after his son, and the backgrounds are



after his youngest, Victor Gifford, who also oversaw the printing and publication. It took the closely-knit Audubon family five years to publish the 150 plates, for which there were three hundred subscribers. The lithographer was J.T. Bowen—to whom the Audubons were also entrusting the octavo edition of the *Birds*. *The Quadrupeds* was the most successful large color-plate book to be produced in America in the 19th century. Audubon's *Quadrupeds* remains one of the grandest and most beautiful depictions of American mammals ever produced. Bennett, p. 5; McGill/Wood, p.208; Nissen ZBI 162; Stamped with a National Character 36; Sabin 2367. See Rhodes, *John James Audubon: The Making of an American*, 2004, pp. 417 ff.

Three plate volumes, broadsheet folio (687 x 535 mm). With three lithographed title-pages and three leaves of letterpress contents; 150 hand-colored lithographic plates after John James and John Woodhouse Audubon, backgrounds after Victor Audubon, by J.T. Bowen (a little rippling to beginnings of vols 1-2, i.e. prelims and first two or three plates; vol. 3 prelims with a crease; pls. 41, 46, 51, and 103, lightly toned; pl. 41 with a little offsetting; small stain in sky of pls. 49 and 109; crease to pl. 52; scattered very small stains or smudges). Contemporary red morocco-grained sheep, spines richly gilt with raised bands, all edges gilt (hinges tender, upper covers started, particularly vol. 1, rubbed, bubbling to endpapers); housed in three custom cloth solander boxes. *Provenance*: Gardner A. Sage Library, Theological Seminary, New Brunswick (inkstamp on titles).

\$180,000-250,000



Drawn on Stone by R. Trembly

Common American Wild-cat.
Male.

Drawn from Nature by J.J. Audubon F.R.S.E.L.S.

Printed by Nagel & Wiegandertner N.Y.

136

AUDUBON, John James (1780-1851) and BACHMAN, John (1790-1874). *The Quadrupeds of North America*. New York: V.G. Audubon, 1849-1854.

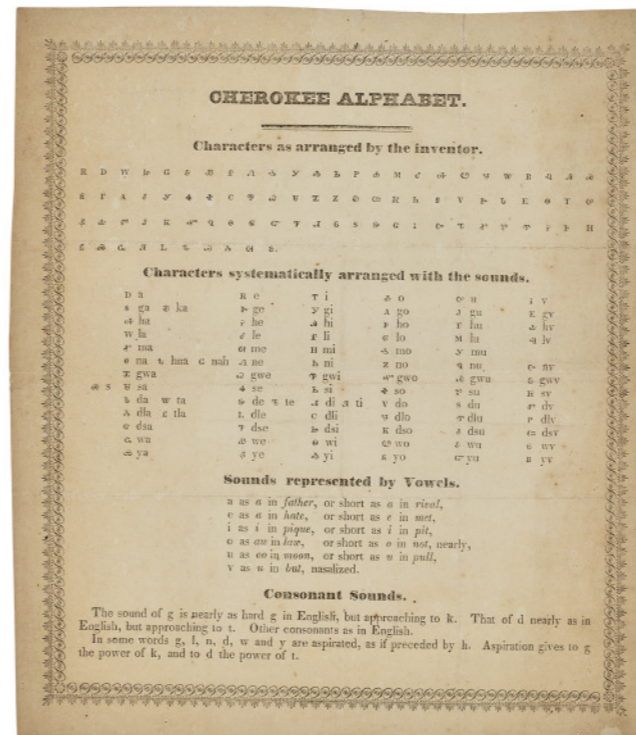
First octavo edition, in the original parts. *The Quadrupeds of North America* was the result of Audubon's collaboration with John Bachman, a Lutheran Pastor who had studied quadrupeds from his youth and who was recognized as an authority in the United States. The two began their association when Audubon stayed with Bachman and his family in Charleston for a month in 1831. Audubon knew that Bachman's contribution was critical but had to fight hard to convince his friend to take part. Bachman eventually relented, with the proviso that all profits, and expenses, were to be the Audubons': the work was expected to show a healthy return and he was eager to benefit his sons-in-law Victor and John Woodhouse Audubon.

The Quadrupeds was first published in three folio volumes between 1845 and 1848, with 150 colored plates (see preceding lot). The first octavo edition, issued in response to the success of a similar edition of *The Birds of America*, contains all of the original 150 plates, plus 5 of the 6 supplemental plates issued later, reduced by means of the *camera lucida*. Initially both the folio and octavo editions were issued in parts. With the publication of the final part in 1854 the quartet of works as envisaged by Audubon was completed.

The Prospectus, printed on the back wrappers, states that "The present will be a miniature copy of the large edition, with figures and descriptions of the Quadrupeds of the United States, (including Texas, California, and Oregon), part of Mexico, the British and Russian Possessions and Arctic regions of our continent. Each number will contain five plates, lithographed in a superior style and carefully coloured from the original drawings. The numbers will be delivered to subscribers at intervals of not less than one month, and the work will be completed in thirty numbers." Bennett, p.5; Nissen ZBI 163; *Stamped with a National Character* 8; Sabin 2638.

31 original parts, octavo (270 x 185mm). 155 hand-colored plates. Original printed wrappers (no. 1 and 26 browned, scattered minor small chips or stains, some wear to backstrips, backstrips tissue over on nos. 7, 9, 10). Housed in three quarter calf slipcases. *Provenance:* R. Martin (contemporary "R.M." initials on the first 20 upper wrappers and one ownership inscription) - Lindley Eberstadt (loosely inserted bookplates). (3)

\$10,000-15,000



137

137

[SEQUOYAH (c.1770-1843).] *Cherokee Alphabet. Characters as arranged by the inventor....* [Park Hill, Oklahoma? 1843?]

Broadside Cherokee alphabet. Sequoyah, also known as George Guest, invented the Cherokee syllabary in 1821: one of the few times in recorded history that an individual person wholly created an original, effective writing system on behalf of his own people. Both missionaries and native Cherokee were enthusiastic about the alphabet for different reasons, and by the 1850s the literacy rate of the Cherokee Nation approached 100%. This broadside has no imprint or date but it appears to be from after the Cherokee relocation in 1838; there are New Echota printings of the same text but different typeface. Pilling, *Iroquoian Languages*, p. 72.

Broadside (202 x 180mm). Typographic border; on wove paper. (A little toned, old folds and some short edge splits.) Custom cloth folder.

\$5,000-8,000

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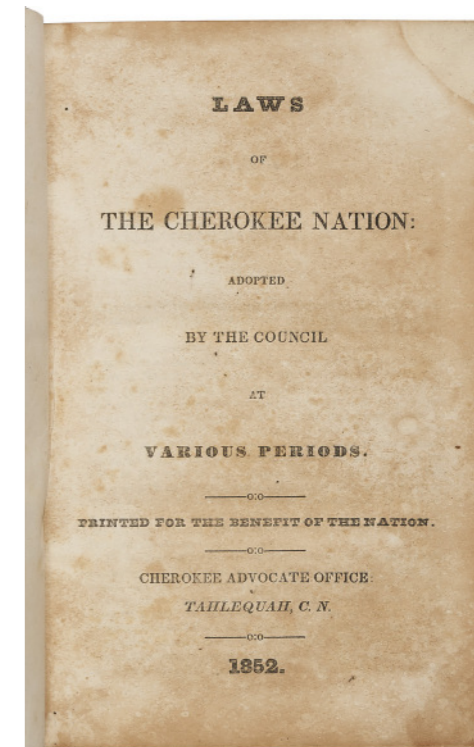
138

CHEROKEE - *Laws of the Cherokee Nation adopted by the Council at various periods, printed for the benefit of the Nation. [With:] The Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation passed at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, 1839-51.* Tahlequah: Cherokee Advocate Office, Cherokee Nation, 1852.

The most comprehensive single volume of Cherokee Law. First edition. "The collected laws of the Western Cherokee ... include one adopted orally at Dardanelle Rock, at the present Dardanelle, Arkansas, in 1820 but not reduced to writing until some time later. Their earliest regularly enacted written law appears to have been one, here printed, adopted by the council September 11, 1824, 'at John Smith's on Piney Creek' in the southeastern part of the present Johnson County Arkansas, establishing the executive department of their government" (Hargett). Hargett, *Constitutions and Laws of the American Indians*, 18.

Two parts bound together, 12mo (177 x 114mm). (Minor corner dampstain, first third of text with some browning/foxing.) Contemporary half sheep over marbled boards (spine ends and corners chipped, small gnaw to top edge of lower cover).

\$2,500-3,500



138

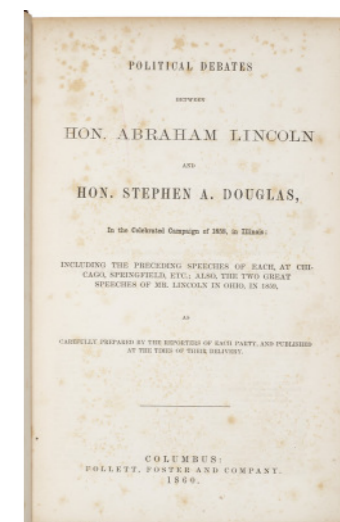
139

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865) and Stephen A. DOUGLAS (1813-1861). *Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. In the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois. Including the Preceding Speeches of Each, at Chicago, Springfield, Etc.; Also the Two Great Speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859. Carefully Prepared by the Reporters of Each Party, and Published at the Times of their Delivery.* Columbus: Follett, Foster & Co., 1860.

First printing, first issue of the collected remarks of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas during their 1858 campaign for the Illinois Senate with "2" appearing on the bottom of page 17 and the rule missing above the publisher's credit on the copyright page. This copy bearing several underlined passages in red pencil, most notably on the subject of slavery. Monaghan 69.

Octavo (232 x 152mm). Several passages underlined in red pencil (a few paperclip impressions, light scattered foxing). Original blindstamped cloth, spine lettered in gilt (rebacked with original spine laid down, light rubbing). Custom clamshell box.

\$2,000-3,000



139

JAMES BUCHANAN AND THE SECESSION CRISIS

Lots 140 to 145 come from the papers of Adam John Glossbrenner (1810-1889) who served as James Buchanan's private secretary from September 1860 to March 1861. Glossbrenner, who formerly served as the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, worked closely with the President during the Secession Crisis that gripped the nation following Lincoln's victory in the November election, assisting in the drafting of many of his most important public messages—portions of which remained among his papers following his tenure at the White House.

OTHER PROPERTIES

140

BUCHANAN, James. (1791-1868); GLOSSBRENNER, Adam John (1810-1889), et al. Autograph manuscript, a portion of his State of the Union Message, [Washington, late November - early December 1860].

20 pages, various sizes ranging from 150 x 205mm to 347 x 213mm. Eight pages in Buchanan's hand, two in the hand of his private secretary, Adam John GLOBRENNER (1810-1889) and the remainder an unidentified hand, with penciled and inked corrections throughout with heavy emendations and corrections in the pages written by Buchanan. Several leaves partly joined with a red ribbon, the balance loose (light soiling and occasional tears at margins not affecting text).

""What God has joined together, let not man put asunder.""

Highly important draft portions of James Buchanan's final State of the Union message delivered as South Carolina delegates assembled for a convention in Charleston to consider secession from the Union: "...this is a revolution against an established government and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In fact secession is neither more nor less than attempted revolution; & to carry it into effect by force is neither more nor less than civil war." An intimate look into the painstaking construction of James Buchanan's final State of the Union message, delivered to Congress on the eve of South Carolina's secession from the Union. The draft covers some of the most critical portions of Buchanan's speech: the looming secession crisis and his plans on how best to manage it. "In the meantime it will be my duty to see that the laws, inadequate as they are for the occasion, shall be faithfully executed. To this I am pledged by a solemn oath before God and my country, from which I can not be absolved by any human power. This duty, however, I shall perform, if this be possible, in such a manner as to avoid any collision between the federal and state authorities." But the problem was seemingly intractable: "South Carolina has already gone far in advance of her sister states. In that state every federal officer charged with the execution of the laws has already resigned, or, as we are assured, will

resign upon the adoption of the proposed act of secession. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible to replace it." Buchanan cautioned that the executive was essentially powerless to compel the state to remain within the Union, and it was up to Congress to act as the laws that were currently on the books were inadequate to the task: "May I speak with the voice of prophetic warning, and declare it to be my firm conviction after much painful reflection, that whilst all portions of the country would suffer dreadful calamities from the dissolution of the Union those inflicted on the people of the South would be greater both in degree and duration than any other portion of the Confederacy. 'What God has joined together, let not man put asunder.'"

Ironically, the first numbered page begins with an assessment of the nation's success in suppressing the slave trade: "It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that since the date of my last annual message not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade." The passage eventually found its way to follow Buchanan's statements regarding the federal budget, though a pair of crossed-out notes at the top of the page indicate that Glossbrenner had suggested it be inserted "After For[eign] Rel[ations]", while Buchanan thought it be placed "After Kansas and Utah".

Manuscript drafts of any Presidential State of the Union message seldom appear at auction. RBH records a precious few examples: most notably a draft page of Abraham Lincoln's final State of the Union message and the opening passage of Grover Cleveland's delivered in 1885. The final text was published in John Basset More, ed., *The Works of James Buchanan*. Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1910. Vol. 11, pp. 7-43.

\$120,000-180,000

If it cannot live in the affections of
a majority of
the people of the several States, however
excellent in itself it must eventually perish.
May I speak with the voice of prophetic
warning & declare it to be my firm conviction
after much painful reflection that whilst
all portions of the Country would suffer
dreadful calamities from the dissolution of
the Union those inflicted on the people of
the South would be greater both in degree
& duration than on any other portion of
the Confederacy. What God has joined
together let not man put asunder.

And here I must in justice to myself declare
that at the time the paper was presented to me I
regarded the words "secession" as it might be ^{understood}
~~from it to be an agreement on my part that~~ ^{which I never}
~~any agreement would make.~~ They said nothing was to be
from these intentions. They did not so understand it
I should not so consider it. ~~The~~
~~words were those of the constitution and~~ ^{which I never}
~~used in any letter to me~~
Carolina ~~words~~ would not attack or resist the
forts so long as I refused from sending reinforcements
to them & from changing "their relative military
status". I could not presume ~~to say otherwise~~
~~had state commissioners~~ ^{the only commissioners}
would have seen that the ~~words~~ had been the fact.
But I was glad to see means to prevent attacks
& I relied upon this ~~my belief~~ ^{will not be}
upon it ever since ~~as though it had been a positive~~
agreement on my part. As soon, I firmly believe the
Convention of South Carolina, though I have never
received any communications from them on the subject.

141
BUCHANAN, James. (1791-1868); GLOSSBRENNER, Adam John (1810-1889). Autograph manuscript draft, Washington, 31 December 1860.

19 pages, most 345 x 212mm. Seven pages in Buchanan's hand, the balance in the hand of his private secretary, Adam John Glossbrenner.

"In the harbor of Charleston, confronting each other are three forts belonging to the United States, over two of them the Palmetto flag waves & the stars and stripes of our Country wave over but one ... To ask me to remove the American flag altogether from the port & harbor of Charleston this I cannot do."

James Buchanan's draft of his response to the South Carolina Commissioners refusing to surrender Fort Sumter. A revealing look at the beleaguered President's careful construction of his response to the demands of the South Carolina Commissioners for the surrender of Fort Sumter, a crisis exacerbated by Major John Anderson's decision to evacuate the indefensible Fort Moultrie for the more secure Fort Sumter, located a mile from the Charleston Harbor shoreline. While denying South Carolina's right to take the federal installation, he was adamant that the decision to evacuate Moultrie was Anderson's alone: "I never did send any reinforcements to the harbor of Charleston nor did I ever authorize the officer in command to change the relative military status of the Forts. On the 11th December 1860 the Secretary of War addressed an order to Major Anderson which was never brought to my knowledge until the 21st instant ... The last letter from Major Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumpter (sic) dated on the 22nd inst. & received on the 26th proves conclusively that he was not mistaken as to the character of his instructions; but that he acted upon his own responsibility. But he is a gallant & brave officer & ought not to be condemned without a hearing. I most deeply regret his action. The true remedy of it

It is evident
They could enter into no agreement with me on
the subject; They did not pretend to have authority
to do this because the Convention had not then
assembled. I considered it as nothing more in effect
than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen to exert
their influence to accomplish ~~the~~ ^{the} highly laudable object.
The event has proved that
I believe they have faithfully & effectually fulfilled this
promise although I have more since had a communication
from any of them or from the Convention on the subject. It is
well known it was my determination not
~~never was my intention~~ to reinforce the forts in the harbor
& thus produce a collision ~~unless~~ ^{unless} they had been actually
attacked or until they had certain evidence that they were
about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially
& considered it as a happy assurance so far as they could
give it that the evil day ^{might} ~~would~~ at least be postponed & that
time would be gained for reflection. This is the whole

would have been an order to him to return to Fort Moultrie with his command & restored all things in status quo." Interestingly, Buchanan deleted the next passage, likely not wanting to offer any additional legitimacy to actions taken by the State of South Carolina: "Had you asked me for such an order it would have been instantly granted without wanting or asking for any explanation. But the Convention acting in their own discretion have taken the law into their own hands. They neither asked nor waited for any explanation." Following this deleted passage, the President continues: "The removal took place on Wednesday night & on Thursday afternoon we are informed by the Telegraph that the Palmetto flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the Custom House & Post Office at 5 PM. About the same hour the Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney & a large military force went over last night to Fort Moultrie. Both the Custom House & Post Office were the property of the United States. Now it is I presume impossible to restore the status quo. In the harbor of Charleston, confronting each other are three forts belonging to the United States, over two of them the Palmetto flag waves & the stars and stripes of our Country wave over but one. Under these circumstances you urge upon me 'the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of

Charleston.' This would be voluntarily to surrender the third fort after the other two have been taken possession of by South Carolina: To ask me to remove the American flag altogether from the port & harbor of Charleston this I cannot do." Published in John Basset More, ed., *The Works of James Buchanan*. Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1910. Vol. 11, pp. 79-84.

[With:] [BUCHANAN, James. (1791-1868), GLOSSBRENNER, Adam John (1810-1889)]. Partial draft autograph letter [in Glossbrenner's hand] to the Senate and House of Representatives [Washington, ca. 2 January 1861]. 1 page, 345 x 211mm. A partial transmittal leaf, noting the transmittal of letters from the South Carolina "Commissioners" as well as "what is denominated the Ordinance of Secession of South Carolina from the Union ... It is well known that I do not recognize the constitutional or reserved right of any state to withdraw from the Union without the consent of her sister states. On this question I have nothing to add...." Not published in *Works*.

\$80,000-120,000

The State of Louisiana.

An Ordinance

To dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and other States united with her under the compact entitled "the Constitution of the United States."

We, The People of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the Ordinance passed by us in Convention on the 23^d day of November, in the year Eighteen hundred and eleven whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the amendments of said Constitution were adopted; and all laws and ordinances by which the State of Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated; and that the Union now subsisting between Louisiana and other States under the name of "The United States of America" is hereby dissolved.

We do further, declare and ordain, That the State of Louisiana hereby resumes, all rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America. That her Citizens are absolved from all allegiance to said Government; and that she is in full possession and exercise

of all those rights of Sovereignty which appertain to a free and independent State.

We do further, declare and ordain, That all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this Ordinance shall remain in force and have the same effect as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Adopted in Convention in Baton Rouge the 25th day of January 1861.

A. Mouton
President of the Convention

A true copy of the original
J. Th. Wheat
Secretary of the Convention



144

LOUISIANA SECESSION - MOUTON, Alexandre (1804-1885). Manuscript document signed ("A. Mouton") as President of the Convention, Baton Rouge, 25 January 1861. "The State of Louisiana. An Ordinance To dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and the other States united with her under the compact entitled 'the Constitution of the United States.'"

Three pages, 472 x302mm bifolium, (partial fold separation at center left margin affecting both leaves) Countersigned by John Thomas WHEAT, Jr. (1830-1862), ("J. Tho: Wheat") as Secretary of the Convention.

James Buchanan's copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession. An exceptionally important document, it declares: "That the Ordinance passed by us in Convention of the 22d day of November, in the year Eighteen hundred and eleven whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the amendments of said Constitution were adopted... and that the Union now subsisting between Louisiana and other States under the name of the 'The United States of America' is hereby dissolved..."

Louisiana's push toward secession began in earnest on 10 December 1860, when governor Thomas Moore, called for a special session of the state

legislature which approved his call for an election of delegates on 7 January 1861 to select delegates for a convention to consider the question. On 26 January 1861, Louisiana's Secession Convention voted 113 to 17 to adopt the present ordinance, making it the sixth state to exit the Union. That night the streets of New Orleans were filled with parading citizens carrying pine torches and the Governor called for homes to place lights in their windows in a show of support.

Louisiana's departure from the Union left only Texas among the states of the Deep South remaining in the Union. A week later that state declared for secession—a move ratified by popular referendum on 23 February. The states of the upper South, including Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, did not move to secede until after the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April 1861.

Extremely rare. While printings of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession have appeared at auction, we are unaware of any original, signed document of this type ever coming to market from South Carolina or any other seceding state.

\$200,000-300,000

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146

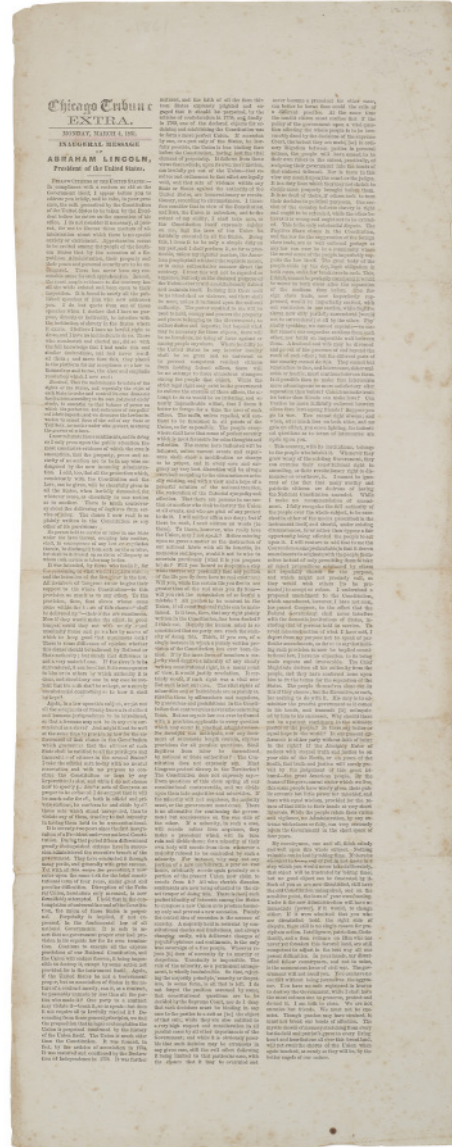
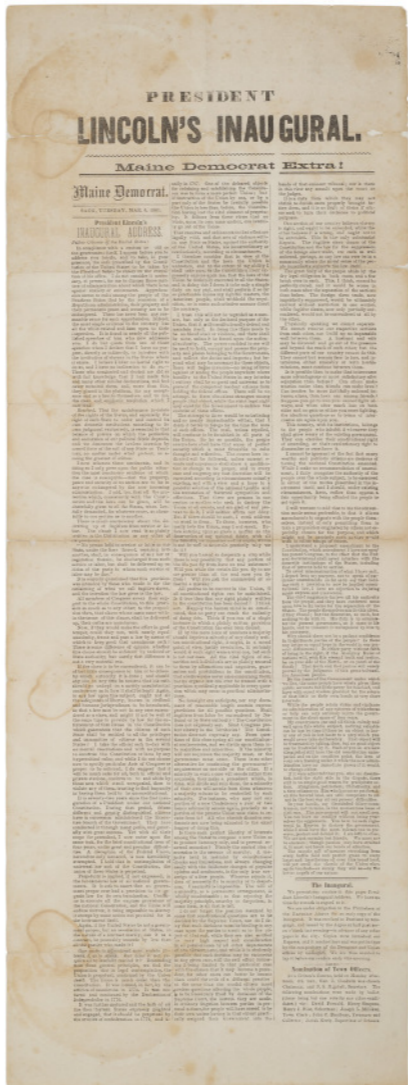
LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Chicago Tribune Extra. Monday March 4, 1861. Inaugural Message of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.* [Chicago, c. 4 March 1861].

Chicago extra broadside printing of Lincoln's first inaugural address. Printed the day of Lincoln's inauguration, almost certainly from telegraphic dispatches, the broadside gives the full text of this key address in which Lincoln proclaims his determination to preserve the Union. In it, he sounds a conciliatory note, saying that he has "no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," and appeals to southerners for restraint: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war." The address concludes with the famous plea: "Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot's 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."

Rare, and apparently unique. Not recorded in Monaghan or the NUC. The Oliver R. Barrett Collection included another apparently unique Chicago broadside issued by the *Chicago Daily Post*, (sale, Parke-Bernet, 20 February 1952, lot 272) and the National Union Catalogue records two other broadsides of the address, each preserved in a single example.

Broadside, 606 x 232mm (light foxing and occasional mild soiling, inked notation "1861" present but faint). *Provenance:* Christie's, New York, 20 November 1992, lot 274.

\$10,000-15,000



147

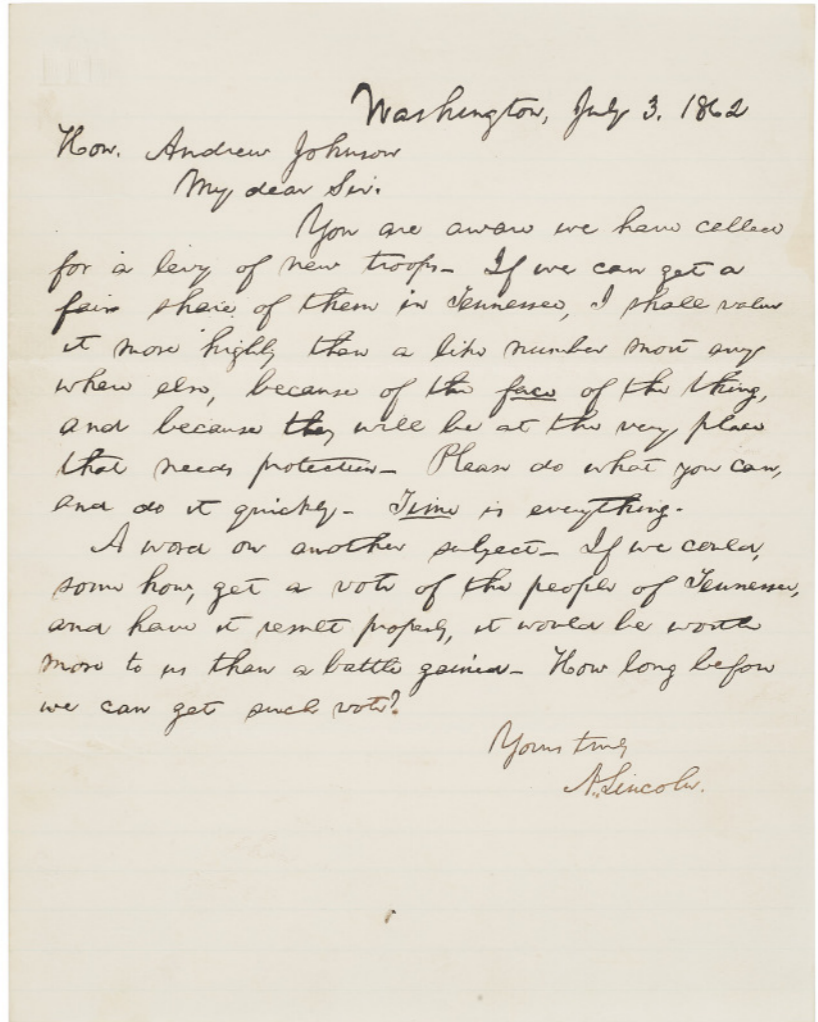
LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *President Lincoln's Inaugural. Maine Democrat Extra! Saco, ME: Maine Democrat, 5 March 1861.*

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection."

Broadside extra of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. A handsome printing of the full text. Maine was Lincoln's fourth strongest state in terms of popular vote percentage in the 1860 election.

Broadside (625 x 240mm). Text in three columns. (Archivaly backed, few tiny holes at old folds, some dampstains.)

\$2,000-3,000



OTHER PROPERTIES

148

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed as President ("A. Lincoln") to Andrew Johnson, Washington, 3 July 1862.

One page, bifolium, 252 x 198mm, on lined stationery bearing a blind stamp of the Capitol at top left (a few spots of soiling, else very clean and bright).

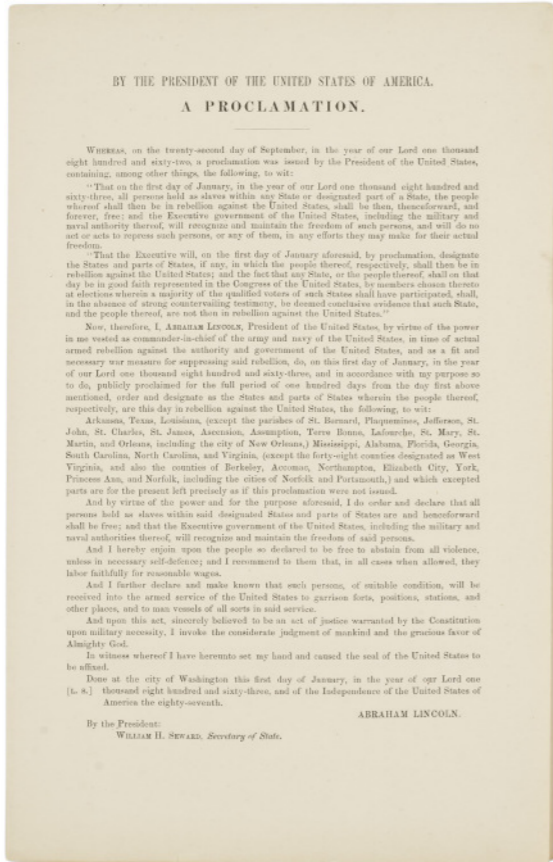
Lincoln beseeches Andrew Johnson for additional troops from Tennessee and floats the idea of a plebiscite for the state, writing that if the vote was in favor of the Union, "it would be worth more to us than a battle gained."

A remarkable letter from Lincoln during the summer of 1862 as he was attempting to raise an additional 300,000 new troops for the Union: "You are aware we have called for a big levy of new troops. If we can get a fair share of them in Tennessee I shall value it more highly than a like number most anywhere else, because of the face of the thing, and because they will be at the very place that needs protection. Please do what you can, and do it quickly. Time is everything." Although Tennessee formerly voted to secede from the Union, much of the eastern portion of the state was Unionist. Johnson, who also hailed from the east of the state, campaigned in the Senate to keep Tennessee in the Union in the spring of 1861. Once the state voted to leave the Union in June, Johnson, fearing for his life, left the state and returned to Washington and became the only member of a seceded state to sit in the Senate—a position that brought him close to Lincoln. In March 1862 Lincoln

appointed him military governor of the state—and for much of 1862 and 1863, Tennessee was a continual battle ground. On 10 July, Johnson replied by telegraph to Lincoln that the "number of troops suggested can and will be raised in Tennessee..." (Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress, Series 1. General Correspondence).

Lincoln then moved to the subject of an election: "A word on another subject. If we could, somehow, get a vote of the people of Tennessee and have it result properly it would be worth more to us than a battle gained. How long before we can get such a vote?" To this, Johnson replied in the same telegram: "As to an expression of public opinion as soon as the rebel army can be expelled from East Tennessee there can & will be an expression of public opinion that will surprise you but I am constrained to say one thing as I said to you repeatedly in the fall Genl. Buell is not the man to redeem East Tennessee." (Ibid.) Johnson was referring to Don Carlos Buell who would be relieved of his command of the Army of the Ohio in October after he allowed a far smaller force of Confederates to escape after the Battle of Perryville (8 October). Published in Basler, *Collected Works*, Vol. 5, pp. 302-303 (quoted from Emmanuel Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*. 871-72). *Provenance:* A. T. White (pencil initials on verso).

\$50,000-80,000



149

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. *By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation. Whereas...*[46 lines of text]... *By the President.* [Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, c. 3 January 1863].

The official and first obtainable broadside printing of Lincoln's final Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln confided to a friend that he saw the Emancipation Proclamation as "the central act of my administration, and the great event of the nineteenth century." As historian John Hope Franklin has written, Lincoln's Proclamation "has maintained its place as one of America's truly important documents," even though "it had neither the felicity of the Declaration of Independence nor the simple grandeur of the Gettysburg Address." But it undoubtedly constituted a critical "step toward the extension of the ideal of equality about which Jefferson had written." And in time, Franklin adds, "the greatness of the document dawned upon the nation and the world. Gradually, it took its place with the great documents of human freedom" (*The Emancipation Proclamation*, 1963, pp.143-144). The influence it commanded, from the very moment of its issuance is amply demonstrated by the multiple printed forms in which it was issued, in many localities, over the next year (this array of printed, engraved, and lithographic versions is the subject of Charles Eberstadt's bibliography).

While it did not and could not end slavery throughout the divided nation, the Emancipation Proclamation constituted a fundamental act of justice with potent moral and humanitarian significance. Frederick Douglass wrote that he "saw in its spirit a life and power far beyond its letter." By Lincoln's Proclamation, the road to freedom was thrown open to millions who had been held as chattel slaves. It paved the way for the soon-to-be-adopted Thirteenth Amendment, which finally eliminated slavery within the United States, a major step towards the fulfillment of the promise of Jefferson's ringing pronouncement in the Declaration of Independence: "all men are

created equal." Truly, it gave the nation what Lincoln himself, in the Gettysburg Address would rightly term, a few months later, "a new birth of freedom."

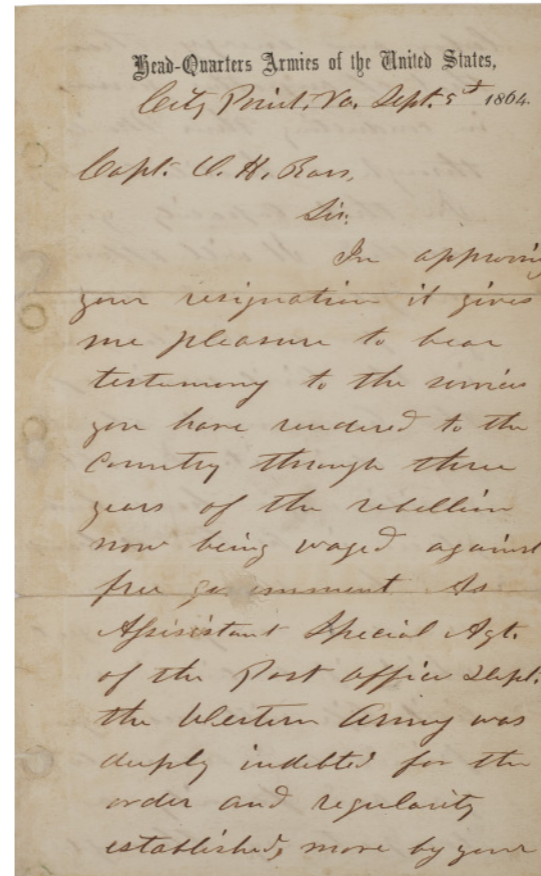
This broadside—embodying that momentous text—was issued immediately after the proclamation became law on 1 January 1863, and is preceded only by a newspaper "extra" and an interim small-format printing, both of which survive in only one copy (see below). The present broadside is preceded by seven printings of the preliminary proclamation as announced on 22 September 1862. The text of the final, official proclamation was the result of discussion with the cabinet on the morning of 31 December. After many suggestions were offered and discussed, Lincoln retired to compose the final proclamation, completed later that day. The final text was rushed to the government printer and this official State Department printing of the final proclamation is thus preceded only by the following:

1. Eberstadt 8. A small-format issue, "printed in haste to serve the urgent need for a few copies until the resplendent, official folio edition [this one] could be prepared" (Eberstadt, p. 17). Known in only a single copy.
2. Eberstadt 9: A broadside "extra" issued by the *Illinois State Journal*, Springfield, 2 January 1863. Known in only one copy, at the Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield.

Rare. Only nine other copies are known extant, four of which are part of institutional collections including Brown, Clements Library, The Huntington Library and the Library of Congress. Eberstadt, *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation*, no. 10.

One page, bifolium 332 x 211mm (extremely minor spots of soiling at extreme margins, miniscule chip to top margin of the second [and blank] leaf).

\$20,000-30,000

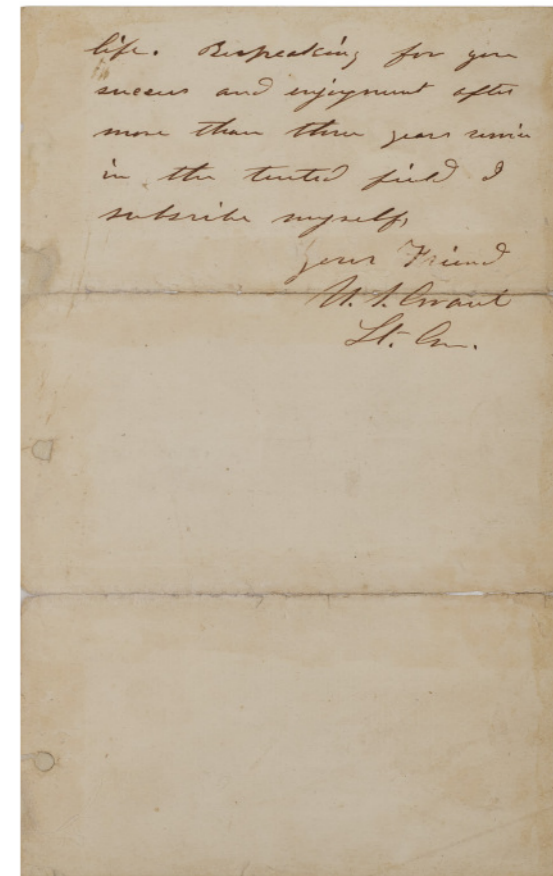


150

GRANT, Ulysses S. (1822 - 1885). Autograph letter signed ("U. S. Grant") as Lt. General, City Point, VA, 5 September 1864.

Three pages, bifolium, 125 x 202mm, on Head Quarters Armies of the United States letterhead (separated folds and file holes filled in with tissue, one fold impacting signature).

Grant thanks his retiring aide-de-camp for his services during "...the rebellion now being waged against free government." The general offers his highest recommendation for Lt. Orlando H. Ross, in a glowing acceptance of his resignation: "it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the services you have rendered to the country through three years of the rebellion now being waged against free government. As Assistant Special Agent of the Post Office Dept., the Western Army was deeply indebted for the order and regularity established, more by your labor and energy than that of any other person, in conducting their Mail through a hostile country. In that capacity you excelled. It will afford me pleasure to recommend you for a similar position in the Civil service of the Government should you desire it. In all positions you have been placed in as Aide-de-Camp you have shown a commendable energy and zeal which if continued in civil life will make you friends and secure to you and family a competency through life. Bespeaking for your success and enjoyment



after more than three years service in the tented field." Ross, who was also Grant's cousin, was appointed the special messenger at Grant's headquarters in 1861. Later that year, Ross would be placed in charge of military mail for the Army of the Tennessee, and in October 1862, Ross would be commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 20th Illinois Infantry. Months later, he accepted a promotion to captain as part of Grant's staff, in which he served as Grant's aide-de-camp until his resignation in September 7, 1863. (Heitman)

Grant's wartime correspondence was largely impersonal and purpose-oriented; his letters seldom revealed his innermost feelings or emotions, especially during the war period. Thus, written accounts of his motivations and aspirations for fighting for the Union are very rare and moving. We could not find another example of Grant's use of the phrase "free government" during the war years, and Grant used it very sparingly throughout his life, including during his 1870 message to Congress announcing ratification of the 15th Amendment and in his 1874 Thanksgiving Proclamation. This letter appears to be unpublished and does not appear in the Grant Papers. Sold with a carte-de-visite portrait photograph.

\$7,000-9,000

Hd Qrs Army of Va
9th April 1865

St Gen U.S. Grant
Comdy Army of U.S.

I have received
your letter of this date containing the terms
of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia
as proposed by you -
As they are substantially the same as
those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst
they are accepted -
I will proceed to designate the proper
officers to carry the stipulations into effect -

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
(Signed) R. E. Lee
Genl

Official
E. S. Parker
Lt. Col Army



151
LEE'S SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX - (LEE, Robert E., 1807-1870). PARKER, Ely S. (or DONEHOGAWA, 1828-1895). Autograph letter signed ("Official E.S. Parker Lt. Col. A.A.A.G." and adding Lee's signature "(Signed) R. E. Lee Genl"), to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, "Hd Qrs. A[rmy of] N[orthern] V[irginia]," [Appomattox Court House], 9 April 1865. [With:] (GRANT, Ulysses S., 1822-1825). PARKER, Ely S. Autograph letter signed ("Official E.S. Parker Lt. Col. A.A.A.G." and adding Grant's signature "(Sgnd) U.S. Grant Lieut General") to Robert E. Lee, Appomattox Court House, 9 April 1865. [Also with:] PARKER, Ely S. Autograph document signed ("E.S. Parker Lt Col. AAAG"), "Special Orders," "Head Qrs. Armies of the U.S. In the Field," 9 April 1865

Four pages on [Philip and Solomon's] manifold paper, 256 x 188mm. (Occasional creases.)

The earliest record of Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox—the event that signaled the imminent conclusion to the Civil War—part of the first official set of manifolds documenting the event. The earliest contemporary record of the final exchange of letters that effected the surrender of Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia—and the earliest extant copy of Lee's acceptance of Grant's terms in any form. From the papers of George H. Sharpe (1828-1900), Ulysses Grant's chief of intelligence, who oversaw the disbandment of Lee's army. A tremendous historic rarity—Ely Parker's official transcription of Lee's acceptance of Grant's terms, as the whereabouts of Lee's original letter to Grant is unknown.¹

Lee's surrender at Appomattox on 9 April 1865 was the conclusion of a long and bloody campaign against the Confederate capital that had begun ten months earlier in June 1864, when Grant's forces began to partly besiege the cities of Petersburg and the Confederate capitol of Richmond. Lee managed to hold Grant's forces at bay, enduring a punishing artillery bombardment and bloody trench warfare, until the start of April 1865, when he finally succumbed to the Union's overwhelming numbers and ordered his forces to evacuate. From Richmond, the Army of Northern Virginia began marching westward with hopes to effect a junction with Confederate forces under the command of Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina.

As Lee retreated westward, Union columns shadowed his army just to the south to prevent them from joining forces with Johnston. On 7 April, after nearly a week of running battles, Grant opened direct communication with Lee: "The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift myself from the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C.S. Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia." To this, Lee replied that, although he disagreed with Grant's characterization of his situation as hopeless, he joined in Grant's wishes "to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender." Grant received this note the next day (8 April) and replied that the terms would be based on a single condition, "that the men and officer surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms again against the government of the United States until properly exchanged." To this, Lee replied that he "did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not

think the emergency has arisen to call for the Surrender of this Army, but as the restoration of peace should be the Sole object of all, I desired to know whether your proposals would lead to that end." Lee then proposed that they meet the following day "on the old stage road to Richmond between the picket lines of the two armies".²

The same morning, Lee received word that a number of his officers had met the previous evening and had concluded that the situation was indeed hopeless and recommended an opening of negotiations. Lee refused to consider the proposition, hoping that his army could still escape the tightening noose. Lee's situation was further complicated when most of his army's supply train was captured by Union forces. With few provisions left, he decided to make one last frontal assault the next morning in a desperate attempt to escape. That attack quickly fizzled against overwhelming opposition the next morning. Out of options, Lee ordered a cease fire and wrote to Grant to arrange a meeting to "ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army." Grant received that message just before noon on 9 April and advised the Confederate General that he would "push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you".³



Mathew Benjamin Brady (1822-1896). Col. Ely S. Parker. ca. 1860-65. National Archives at College Park Still Picture Records, Special Media Archives Services Division.

The pair met at the home of Wilmer McClean at Appomattox Court House in the early afternoon. Lee arrived first, joining his aide Humphrey Marshall who had secured the permission of Wilmer McClean to use his front parlor for the negotiations. Grant, with about a dozen of his staff including Generals Ord and Sheridan as well as key members of his staff including his chief of intelligence, Assistant Provost Marshal General George H. Sharpe and his adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel Ely S. Parker. Grant introduced Lee to his staff, and according to several accounts, when Lee was introduced to Parker, who happened to be a Seneca leader in the Tonawanda Reservation (Iroquois), the Confederate commander extended his hand and said, "I am glad to see one real American here." Parker shook Lee's hand and replied, "We're all Americans".⁴

Head Quarters
9th April 1865
Army of the U.S.
I have read
your letter of this date containing the terms
of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia
as proposed by you—
As they are substantially the same as
those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst.
they are accepted—
I will proceed to designate the proper
officers to carry the stipulations into effect—
Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Official
E. S. Parker
A. B. Magaff

They will be allowed to return to their homes
not to be disturbed by United States au-
thority so long as they observe their parole
and the laws in force where they may
reside.
Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Official
E. S. Parker
A. B. Magaff



[Photographer Unknown]. Gen. George H. Sharpe, c. 1865. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.

Head Quarters of the U.S.
9th April 1865
Special Order
May Gen John Silliman
Brevet Maj Gen Charles Griffin and Brevet
Maj Gen U.S. Martin are hereby designated
to carry into effect the stipulations of the
day entered into between Gen R. E. Lee
Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia
and the Army of the United States in which
Gen Lee surrenders to the Army of
Northern Virginia—
Brevet Brig Gen George H. Sharpe and
Provost Marshal General will receive and
take charge of the rolls called for by
the above mentioned stipulations—
By command of
Gen Grant
E. S. Parker
A. B. Magaff

Parker, in his role as Grant's adjutant, drafted the terms of surrender, of which the final copy presented to Lee read:

"In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of N. Va. On the following terms to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged and each company or Regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officer appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their home not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

Lee appeared relieved by the generous terms, agreed to them readily. He had his aide, Humphrey Marshall draft the following response: "I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you—As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst, they are accepted—I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect—" With the final letters signed around 3:00 PM, Lee asked if his men could retain their horses and mules—a request to which Grant readily agreed. Lee also informed Grant that his men were low on supplies and the Union commander made available the captured Confederate supply train to meet that need. The opposing commanders also agreed to appoint three commissioners from each army to manage the paroles that were to be issued to nearly 20,000 soldiers so they could being their long journeys home.

After Lee departed the McClean House, Ely Parker set again to work on his Philip and Solomon's Manifold Writer, a system that allowed the production of multiple copies of a letter or document using a stylus that activated thin sheets of paper infused with oil and carbon black when pressure was applied. It was with this device that Grant had written his penultimate draft of his final offer of terms to Lee.⁵ His first task was to copy Grant and Lee's final exchange of letters as well as General orders No. 72, ordering that:

"Major General John Gibbon, Brevet Major General Charles Griffin and Brevet Major General Wesley Merritt are hereby designated to carry into effect the stipulations this day entered into between Genl. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S.

Armies and Lieut. Genl. U.S. Grant commanding Armies of the United States in which General Lee surrenders to General Grant the Army of Northern Virginia. Brevet Brig. Gen. George H. Sharpe, Assistant Provost Marshal General will receive and take charge of the rolls called for by the above mentioned stipulations."

George Sharpe and the disbandment of the Army of Northern Virginia

Of the four copies Parker is presumed to have produced with the single stroke of his stylus, one of them was given to George H. Sharpe (1829-1900), chief of the Bureau of Military Intelligence (BMI). Sharpe was born in Kingston, New York, educated at Rutgers and Yale, and established a law practice in New York in the late 1840s and 1850s—interrupted by a two year stint as Secretary of the U.S. Legation in Vienna. Sharpe served as a captain in a New York regiment for three months at the start of the Civil War but soon returned to civilian life before raising a regiment, the 120th New York Infantry, in 1862 and serving as its colonel.

In January 1863, General Joseph Hooker tasked Sharpe with establishing a formal military intelligence service which led to the formation of the Bureau of Military Information (BMI), considered the first "all source" intelligence agency, relying on multiple channels of information to assemble a clear picture of the intentions and overall strength of enemy forces. Sharpe and the BMI are perhaps best known for providing the critical intelligence that Lee had already committed the majority of his forces at Gettysburg—intelligence that convinced Meade to remain rather than withdraw from the battle: a move that proved to be a significant turning point in the war. Today, Sharpe is considered the father of modern military intelligence.

Sharpe's services proved invaluable as Grant began his siege of Petersburg and Richmond in 1864 and, in July, the Union commander brought Sharpe's BMI under the auspices of the Armies Operating Against Richmond, placing the intelligence service at his headquarters. The intelligence gathered by Sharpe's agents proved invaluable throughout that campaign and even more so at Appomattox. When Lee asked Grant if he could access provisions for his surrendered army, the defeated Confederate commander estimated he required rations for 25,000 men. Sharpe's keen accounting of the strength of Lee's army during the course of the Appomattox campaign allowed him to quickly ascertain the quantities necessary to comply with the request. Sharpe determined that Lee underestimated his strength by over 3,000. His accurate accounting allowed the parole of the Army of Northern Virginia to proceed as smoothly as possible.

While Sharpe issued numerous paroles for many of the high ranking Confederate officers, he did not do so for Lee, thinking the action would be seen as disrespectful and presumptuous. But one of Lee's aides reminded Sharpe that Lee was a member of the same army being paroled. After obtaining Grant's approval, Sharpe wrote out parole for Lee and his staff: "The within named officers will not be disturbed by the United States authorities as long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside." This language would prove invaluable when the Radical Republicans in Congress were considering brining charges of treason against Lee. Lee used the parole in his defense, and when Grant learned of the possibility of Congress bringing charges, intervened personally—noting that Lee had observed the terms of his parole and citing Sharpe's language that the United States could not "disturb" the former Confederate commander.⁶

Following the Civil War, the State Department appointed Sharpe a special agent and sent him to Europe to gather intelligence on suspected conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Sharpe would go on to a distinguished career, serving as Surveyor of the Port of New York, and later served as Speaker of the New York State Assembly before holding several important federal posts in the Administration of Chester A. Arthur, and Benjamin Harrison, before retiring in 1899.

Lee's missing letter

In 1893, Charles H. T. Colis, a New York broker, became the chairman of a banquet held at the Waldorf on 27 April in honor of Grant's birthday. In preparation for the event, Colis attempted to assemble a keepsake reproducing the entire Grant-Lee correspondence form 7-9 April 1865. Yet even with the assistance of Major General John M. Schofield, who furnished originals of five letters from Lee housed in the files of the War Department, Colis was unable to secure the original letter Lee wrote accepting Grant's terms of surrender. However it is well-known that the assembled staff in the McClean House appreciated the historic significance of the event, and following Lee's departure, an informal auction was held to purchase nearly all the objects present in the room. Sheridan paid \$20 in gold for the table used to sign the surrender letters, while General Ord secured the table on which Parker drafted Grant's terms. Even George Sharpe paid McClean ten dollars for a pair of candlesticks which are now part of the collections of the Kingston Historical Society.

Extremely Rare. Despite the widespread use of manifold paper by Grant's staff toward the end of the Civil War, precious few examples remain extant—largely due to their fragility. In the instance of the present set of manifolds, it is presumed that four copies would have been produced in total: one for each of officers named in the Special Orders. At the time of writing, none of the other presumed sets have surfaced in either private or institutional holdings.

Provenance: George H. Sharpe – by descent to his granddaughter, Katherine Sharpe Dana, Providence, Rhode Island (given to her son:) – Arnold G. Dana, Providence, Rhode Island, September 1995 (per manuscript accompanying the manifolds) – by descent to the consignors.

¹ *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol 14, pp. 374-376, fn. Prior to the discovery of the present manifolds, the earliest record of Lee's acceptance was recorded on manifold paper dated 11 April 1865, written by an officer on the brigade level. The manifold credited, dated 11 April 1865, is part of the collections of the Rosenbach Museum and Library. Additionally, Stratford Hall holds a fair copy of Lee's acceptance drafted in an unknown hand and signed by Theodore Bowers, a member of Grant's staff who was present in the McClean House. It is believed that this copy produced sometime in the afternoon of the 9th and was sent to Lee for his records.

² *Ibid*, 361-362, 367-368.

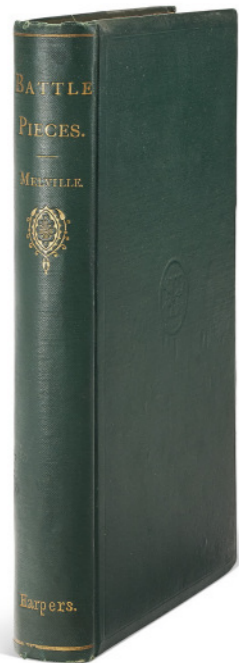
³ *Ibid*, 371-373.

⁴ Arthur C. Parker, *The Life of Eli S. parker, Last Grand Sachem of the Iroquois and General Grant's Military Secretary*. Buffalo: Buffalo Historical Society, 1919, p. 133.

⁵ An edited draft of that manifold, retained by Parker is part of the collections of the New York Historical Society. The original manifold book used by Grant, Parker and other officers is in Princeton University Library's Scheide Library.

⁶ Lloyd A. Dunlap, "The Grant-Lee Surrender Correspondence: Some Notes and Queries." *Manuscripts*, Vol 21, No 2 (Spring 1969), pp. 89-91.

\$600,000-800,000



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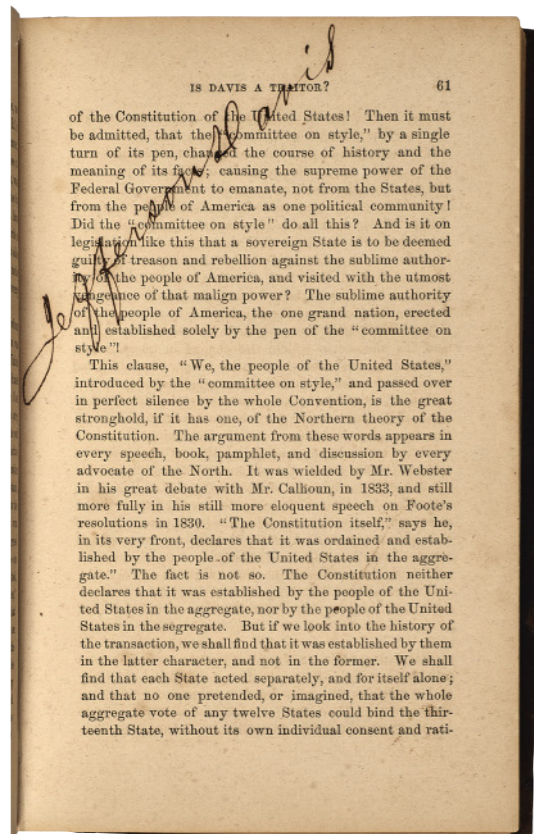
152

MELVILLE, Herman (1819-1891). *Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

First edition of Melville's first collection of poetry. *Battle-Pieces* was written in response to the Civil War. Its lack of financial success would send Melville to his post at the Customs House where he would serve in obscurity for two decades. It was not until the twentieth century that critics began to argue for his place within the American poetic tradition; in *The Civil War World of Herman Melville*, Stanton Garner describes Melville as "the third participant in the mid-19th-century American poetic revolution," alongside Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman. BAL 13673.

Octavo. (Small corner chip to dedication leaf, and the upper corner of title and following leaf creased and fragile.) Original green cloth, gilt-stamped spine, brown coated endpapers (upper hinge very tender, mild rubbing to extremities, tiny chip to front free endpaper).

\$2,000-3,000



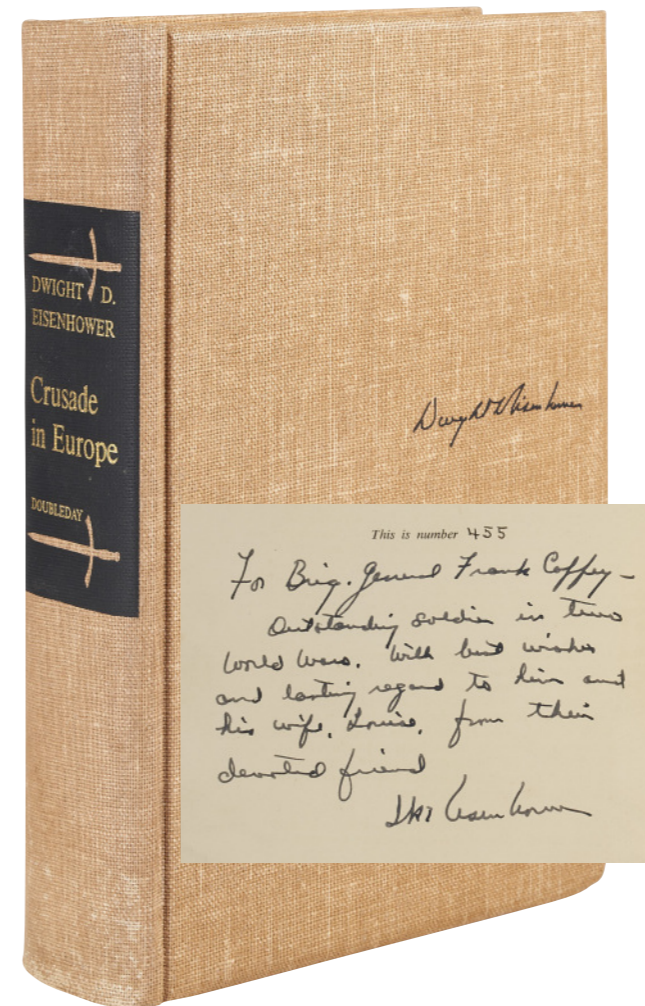
153

DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889); DAVIS, Varina (1826-1906); BLEDSOE, Albert Taylor (1809-1877). *Is Davis a Traitor: or Was Secession a Constitutional Rights Previous to the War of 1861?* Baltimore: printed for the Author by Innes & Company, 1866.

Jefferson Davis's personal copy. The former Confederate President wrote on the front pastedown: "Reserved copy—not to be loaned—Jefferson Davis" and then added his signature across page 61 which features a discourse on the disputed meaning of the preamble to the Constitution, attacking the "Northern theory" that "We, the people" overruled the rights of the several states. Albert Taylor Bledsoe was a schoolmate of Davis at West Point, and in 1861 he was commissioned a colonel in the Confederate Army. For a time he served as Assistant Secretary of War. In 1863, Davis sent Bledsoe to London on a research and public relations mission on behalf of the Confederacy. Bledsoe's research led to the present volume—one that offered arguments that Davis would have found of value if he had ever been tried for treason (the Justice Department dropped its charges in 1869). Davis's wife, Varina, has written below his statement "The above is Mr. Davis' own hand. The marks in the book are his just as he left them—and he considered it one of the best books justifying our course in the seceding of the condensed arguments upon the right of secession. The book is now very scarce and I hope it will be kept very carefully. V[arina] H[lowell] D[avis]." Opposite the pastedown, Bledsoe's daughter Anna has inscribed it to Davis in pencil.

Octavo (191 x 121mm) (Title and preliminary leaves toned, lighter toning throughout, tear to chapter page and marginal loss to preface repaired). Original brown cloth (rubbed, some fraying and chipping along spine). Custom morocco box. *Provenance:* Anna Bledsoe, 1851-1923 – Jefferson Davis (inscribed by the former to, and ownership inscription of) – Varina Davis (inscription) – Simon J. Schwartz (his sale, Anderson Galleries, 8-10 November 1926, lot 225) – Justin G. Turner (loose bookplate) – Sotheby's New York, 23 April 1986, lot 200.

\$3,000-5,000



154

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. (1890-1969). *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City: Doubleday, 1948.

First, limited signed edition and presentation copy to an "outstanding soldier in two World Wars", Brig. General Frank Coffey. Inscribed and additionally signed on the colophon: "For Brig. General Frank Coffey, outstanding soldier in two World Wars. With best wishes and lasting regard to him and his wife, Louise, from their devoted friend, Ike Eisenhower." Limited edition no. 455 of 1,426 numbered and signed copies.

Large octavo (239 x 157mm). Half title. Frontispiece facsimile of Eisenhower's D-Day order, signed in ink by Eisenhower; numerous maps, illustrations and photographs in black and white. Original publisher's light brown cloth stamped with black, printed spine label, pictorial map endpapers, top edge gilt, others uncut (front hinge starting, corners bumped); publisher's green buckram slipcase with printed label (sunned, edges worn). *Provenance:* Brigadier General Frank Coffey and Louise Coffey (presentation inscription).

\$2,000-3,000

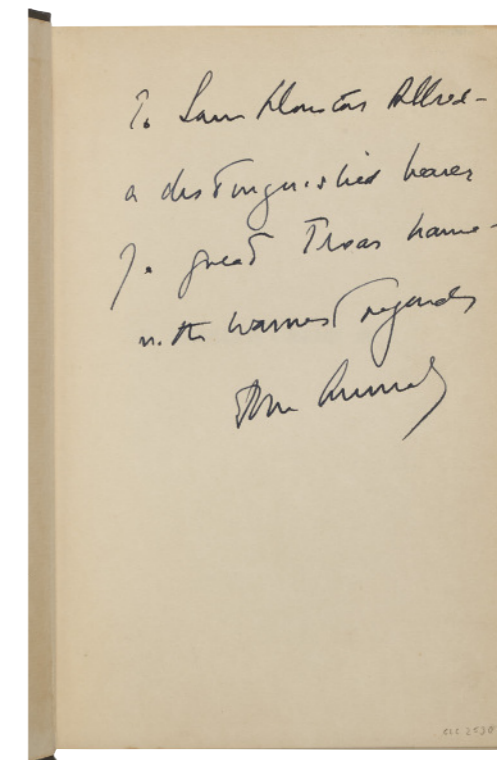
155

KENNEDY, John F. (1917-1963). *Profiles in Courage*. New York: Harper & Brothers, [1959].

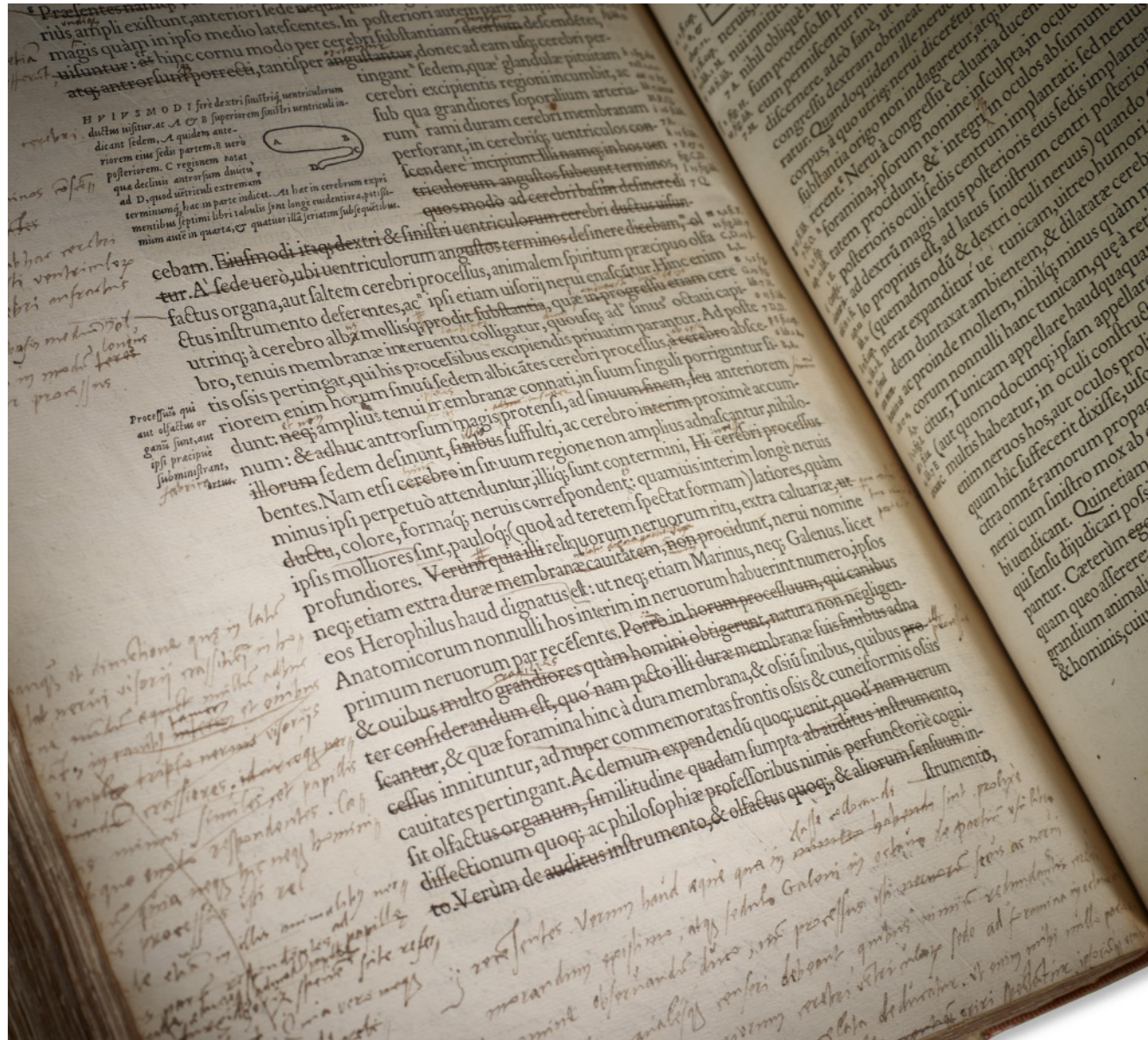
A good copy of Kennedy's inspiring stories of political courage, signed and inscribed by Kennedy to the namesake of the subject of the fifth chapter: "To Sam Houston Allred—a distinguished bearer of a great Texas name." Allred (1900-1984) briefly served in the Texas House of Representatives from 1930-1931 (winning his seat in a special election held in October). The copy was secured by his brother David Allred, a journalist in Wichita Falls who had had the opportunity to speak personally with Kennedy in February 1959. In the course of their conversation, Allred mentioned that his brother had been named in Sam Houston's honor, who was also the subject of the fifth chapter of Kennedy's book. Kennedy graciously inscribed this copy to David Allred's brother. (See <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/glc0253002>)

Octavo (212 x 140mm). The code "G-H" (July 1959) on the copyright page. Publisher's original blue cloth boards, with dustjacket with price of \$3.50 (several losses affecting text on spine).

\$3,000-5,000



CONDITIONS OF SALE • BUYING AT CHRISTIE'S



THE UNIQUE COPY OF AN UNREALIZED THIRD EDITION

VESALIUS, Andreas (1514-1564). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*. Basel: Johannes Oporinus, August 1555.

Andreas Vesalius's own, heavily annotated copy of the second edition of his magnum opus, the greatest anatomical atlas of the Renaissance and a masterpiece of medical science, pedagogy, and typographical design.

\$800,000–1,200,000

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New York, NY 10020

CONTACT

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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. As well as these Conditions of Sale, **lots** in which we offer **Non-Fungible Tokens** are governed by the Additional Conditions of Sale – Non-Fungible Tokens, which are available in Appendix A herein. For the sale of **Non-Fungible Tokens**, to the extent there is a conflict between the "New York Conditions of Sale Buying at Christie's" and "Additional Conditions of Sale – Non-Fungible Tokens", the latter controls.

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.
- It will not be apparent to us whether a diamond is naturally or synthetically formed unless it has been tested by a gemmological laboratory. Where the diamond has been tested, a gemmological report will be available.
- 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.
- Certain weights in the **catalogue description** are provided for guidance purposes only as they have been **estimated** through measurement and, as such, should not be relied upon as exact.
- 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. We do not guarantee nor are we responsible for any report or certificate from a gemmological laboratory that may accompany a **lot**.
- For jewellery sales, **estimates** are based on the information in any gemmological report, or if no report is available, assume that the gemstones may have been treated or enhanced.

8 WATCHES & CLOCKS

- Almost all clocks and watches are repaired in their lifetime and may include parts which are not original. We do not give a **warranty** that any individual component part of any watch is **authentic**. Watchbands described as "associated" are not part of the original watch and may not be **authentic**. Clocks may be sold without pendulums, weights or keys.
- As collectors' watches often have very fine and complex mechanisms, you are responsible for any general service, change of battery, or further repair work that may be necessary. We do not give a **warranty** that any watch is in good working order. Certificates are not available unless described in the catalogue.
- Most wristwatches have been opened to find out the type and quality of movement. For that reason, wristwatches with water resistant cases may not be waterproof and we recommend you have them checked by a competent watchmaker before use. Important information about the sale, transport and shipping of watches and watchbands can be found in paragraph H2(f).

B REGISTERING TO BID 1 NEW BIDDERS

- If this is your first time bidding at Christie's or you are a returning bidder who has not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years you must register at least 48 hours before an auction begins to give us enough time to process and approve your registration. We may, at our option, decline to permit you to register as a bidder. You will be asked for the following:
 - for individuals: Photo identification (driver's licence, national identity card, or passport) and, if not shown on the ID document, proof of your current address (for example, a current utility bill or bank statement);
 - for corporate clients: Your Certificate of Incorporation or equivalent document(s) showing your name and registered address together with documentary proof of directors and beneficial owners; and
 - for trusts, partnerships, offshore companies and other business structures, please contact us in advance to discuss our requirements.
- We may also ask you to give us a financial reference and/or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. For help, please contact our Client Services Department at +1 212-636-2000.

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 Client Services Department at +1 212-636-2000.

3 IF YOU FAIL TO PROVIDE THE RIGHT DOCUMENTS

If in our opinion you do not satisfy our bidder identification and registration procedures including, but not limited to completing any anti-money laundering and/or anti-terrorism financing checks we may require to our satisfaction, we may refuse to register you to bid, and if you make a successful bid, we may cancel the contract for sale between you and the seller.

4 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON

If you are bidding on behalf of another person, that person will need to complete the registration requirements above before you can bid, and supply a signed letter authorising you to bid for him/her. A bidder accepts personal liability to pay the **purchase price** and all other sums due unless it has been agreed in writing with Christie's, before commencement of the auction, that the bidder is acting as an agent on behalf of a named third party acceptable to Christie's and that Christie's will only seek payment from the named third party.

5 BIDDING IN PERSON

If you wish to bid in the saleroom you must register for a numbered bidding paddle at least 30 minutes before the auction. You may register online at www.christies.com or in person. For help, please contact the Client Service Department on +1 212-636-2000.

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.

- 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.
- Internet Bids on Christie's LIVE™
For certain auctions we will accept bids over the Internet. For more information, please visit <https://www.christies.com/buying-services/buying-guide/register-and-bid/>. As well as these Conditions of Sale, internet bids are governed by the Christie's LIVE™ Terms of Use which are available at <https://www.christies.com/LiveBidding/OnlineTermsOfUse.aspx>.
- Written Bids
You can find a Written Bid Form at any Christie's office, or by choosing the sale and viewing the **lots** online at www.christies.com. We must receive your completed Written Bid 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 CONDUCTING 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 a **reserve** with the symbol Δ next to the **lot** number. The **reserve** cannot be more than the **lot's** low **estimate**, unless the **lot** is subject to a third party guarantee and the irrevocable bid exceeds the printed **low estimate**. In that case, the **reserve** will be set at the amount of the irrevocable bid. **Lots** which are subject to a third party guarantee arrangement are identified in the catalogue with the symbol ♦.

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 related to bidding and whether during or after the auction, continue the bidding, determine the successful bidder, cancel the sale of the **lot**, or reoffer and resell any **lot**. If you believe that the **auctioneer** has accepted the successful bid in error, you must provide a written notice detailing your claim within 3 business days of the date of the auction. The **auctioneer** will consider such claim in good faith. If the **auctioneer**, in the exercise of his or her discretion under this paragraph, decides after the auction is complete, to cancel the sale of a **lot**, or reoffer and resell a **lot**, he or she will notify the successful bidder no later than by the end of the 7th calendar day following the date of the auction. The **auctioneer's** decision in exercise of this discretion is final. This paragraph does not in any way prejudice Christie's ability to cancel the sale of a **lot** under any other applicable provision of these Conditions of Sale, including the rights of cancellation set forth in sections B(3), E(2)(i), F(4), and J(1).

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.

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 26% of the **hammer price** up to and including US\$1,000,000, 21.0% on that part of the **hammer price** over US\$1,000,000 and up to and including US\$6,000,000, and 15.0% of that part of the **hammer price** above US\$6,000,000.

2 TAXES

The successful bidder is responsible for any applicable taxes including any sales or use tax or equivalent tax wherever such taxes may arise on the **hammer price**, the **buyer's premium**, and/or any other charges related to the **lot**.

For **lots** Christie's ships to or within the United States, a sales or use tax may be due on the **hammer price**, **buyer's premium**, and/or any other charges related to the **lot**, regardless of the nationality or citizenship of the successful bidder. Christie's will collect sales tax where legally required. The applicable sales tax rate will be determined based upon the state, county, or locale to which the **lot** will be shipped. Christie's shall collect New York sales tax at a rate of 8.875% for any **lot** collected from Christie's in New York.

In accordance with New York law, if Christie's arranges the shipment of a **lot** out of New York State, New York sales tax does not apply, although sales tax or other applicable taxes for other states may apply. If you hire a shipper (other than a common carrier authorized by Christie's), to collect the **lot** from a Christie's New York location, Christie's must collect New York sales tax on the **lot** at a rate of 8.875% regardless of the ultimate destination of the **lot**.

If Christie's delivers the **lot** to, or the **lot** is collected by, any framer, restorer or other similar service provider in New York that you have hired, New York law considers the **lot** delivered to the successful bidder in New York and New York sales tax must be imposed regardless of the ultimate destination of the **lot**. In this circumstance, New York sales tax will apply to the **lot** even if Christie's or a common carrier (authorized by Christie's that you hire) subsequently delivers the **lot** outside New York.

Successful bidders claiming an exemption from sales tax must provide appropriate documentation to Christie's prior to the release of the **lot** or within 90 days after the sale, whichever is earlier. For shipments to those states for which Christie's is not required to collect sales tax, a successful bidder may have a use or similar tax obligation. *It is the successful bidder's responsibility to pay all taxes due*. Christie's recommends you consult your own independent tax advisor with any questions.

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 give notice to 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 honored for claims notified within a period of 5 years from the date of the auction. After such time, we will not be obligated to honor 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 on the date of the notice of claim, the original buyer is the full owner of the **lot** and the **lot** is free from any claim, interest or restriction by anyone else. The benefit of this **authenticity warranty** may not be transferred to anyone else.

- In order to claim under the **authenticity warranty** you must:
 - give us written notice of your claim within 5 years of the date of the auction. We may require full details and supporting evidence of any such claim;
 - 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 if 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.
 - We 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.

- Chinese, Japanese and Korean artefacts (excluding Chinese, Japanese and Korean calligraphy, paintings, prints, drawings and jewellery)**. In these categories, paragraph E2 (b) – (e) above shall be amended so that where no maker or artist is identified, the **authenticity warranty** is given not only for the **Heading** but also for information regarding date or period shown in **UPPERCASE type** in the second line of the **catalogue description** (the "**Subheading**"). Accordingly, all references to the **Heading**

in paragraph E2 (b) – (e) above shall be read as references to both the **Heading** and the **Subheading**.

3 NO IMPLIED WARRANTIES EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPHS E1 AND E2 ABOVE, NEITHER THE SELLER NOR THE CHRISTIE'S GROUP MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, ORAL OR WRITTEN, WITH RESPECT TO THE LOT, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, EACH OF WHICH IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED.

4 YOUR WARRANTIES

You warrant that the funds used for settlement are not connected with any criminal activity, including tax evasion, and you are neither under investigation, nor have you been charged with or convicted of money laundering, terrorist activities or other crimes.

- Where you are bidding on behalf of another person, you warrant that:
 - you have conducted appropriate customer due diligence on the ultimate buyer(s) of the **lot(s)** in accordance with all applicable anti-money laundering and sanctions laws, consent to us relying on this due diligence, and you will retain for a period of not less than 5 years the documentation evidencing the due diligence. You will make such documentation promptly available for immediate inspection by an independent third-party auditor upon our written request to do so;
 - the arrangements between you and the ultimate buyer(s) in relation to the **lot** or otherwise do not, in whole or in part, facilitate tax crimes;
 - you do not know, and have no reason to suspect, that the funds used for settlement are connected with, the proceeds of any criminal activity, including tax evasion, or that the ultimate buyer(s) are under investigation, or have been charged with or convicted of money laundering, terrorist activities or other crimes.

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. 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.
- Cash**
We accept cash payments (including money orders and traveller's checks) subject to a maximum global aggregate of US\$7,500 per buyer.
- Bank Checks**
You must make these payable to Christie's Inc. and there may be **conditions**. Once we have deposited your check, property cannot be released until five business days have passed.

- Checks**
You must make checks payable to Christie's Inc. and they must be drawn from US dollar accounts from a US bank.
- Cryptocurrency**
With the exception of clients resident in Mainland China, payment for a **lot** marked with the symbol ₿ may be made in a cryptocurrency or cryptocurrencies of our choosing. Such cryptocurrency payments must be made in accordance with the Additional Conditions of Sale - Nonfungible Tokens set out at Appendix A to these Conditions of Sale.

- 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.

2 TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP TO YOU

You will not own the **lot** and ownership of the **lot** will not pass to you until we have received full and clear payment of the **purchase price**, even in circumstances where we have released the **lot** to you.

3 TRANSFERRING RISK TO YOU

The risk in and responsibility for the **lot** will transfer to you from whichever is the earlier of the following:

- When you collect the **lot**; or
- At the end of the 30th day following the date of the auction or, if earlier, the date the **lot** is taken into care by a third party warehouse as set out on the page headed 'Storage and Collection', unless we have agreed otherwise with you.

4 WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT PAY

- If you fail to pay us the **purchase price** in full by the **due date**, we will be entitled to do one or more of the following (as well as enforce our rights under paragraph F5 and any other rights or remedies we have by law):
 - we can charge interest from the **due date** at a rate of up to 1.34% per month on the unpaid amount due;
 - we can cancel the sale of the **lot**. If we do this, we may sell the **lot** again, publicly or privately on such terms we shall think necessary or appropriate, in which case you must pay us any shortfall between the **purchase price** and the proceeds from the resale. You must also pay all costs, expenses, losses, damages and legal fees we have to pay or may suffer and any shortfall in the seller's commission on the resale;
 - we can pay the seller an amount up to the net proceeds payable in respect of the amount bid by your default in which case you acknowledge and understand that Christie's will have all of the rights of the seller to pursue you for such amounts;
 - we can hold you legally responsible for the **purchase price** and may begin legal proceedings to recover it together with other losses, interest, legal fees and costs as far as we are allowed by law;
 - we can take what you owe us from any amounts which we or any company in the **Christie's Group** may owe you (including any deposit or other part-payment which you have paid to us);
 - we can, at our option, reveal your identity and contact details to the seller;
 - we can reject at any future auction any bids made by or on behalf of the buyer or to obtain a deposit from the buyer before accepting any bids;
 - we can exercise all the rights and remedies of a person holding security over any property in our possession owned by you, whether by way of pledge, security interest or in any other way as permitted by the law of the place where such property is located. You will be deemed to have granted such security to us and we may retain such property as collateral security for your obligations to us; and
 - we can take any other action we see necessary or appropriate.

- If you owe money to us or to another **Christie's Group** company, we can use any amount you do pay, including any deposit or other part-payment you have made to us, or which we owe you, to pay off any amount you owe to us or another **Christie's Group** company for any transaction.

5 KEEPING YOUR PROPERTY

If you owe money to us or to another **Christie's Group** company, as well as the rights set out in F4 above, we can use or deal with any of your property we hold or which is held by another **Christie's Group** company in any way we are allowed to by law. We will only release your property to you after you pay us or the relevant **Christie's Group** company in full for what you owe. However, if we choose, we can also sell your property in any way we think appropriate. We will use the proceeds of the sale against any amounts you owe us and we will pay any amount left from that sale to you. If there is a shortfall, you must pay us any difference between the amount we have received from the sale and the amount you owe us.

G COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- You must collect purchased **lots** within seven days from the auction (**but note that lots will not be released to you 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 Post-Sale Services Department on +1 212 636 2650.

- If you do not collect any **lot** within thirty days following the auction we may, at our option
 - charge you storage costs at the rates set out at www.christies.com/storage.
 - move the **lot** to another Christie's location or an affiliate or third party warehouse and charge you transport costs and administration fees for doing so and you will be subject to the third party storage warehouse's standard terms and to pay for their standard fees and costs.
 - sell the **lot** in any commercially reasonable way we think appropriate.
- The Storage conditions which can be found at www.christies.com/storage will 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.

H TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

1 SHIPPING

We would be happy to assist in making shipping arrangements on request. 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 <https://www.christies.com/buying-services/buying-guide/ship/> or contact us at PostSaleUS@christies.com. We will take reasonable care when we are handling, packing, transporting, and shipping. However, if we recommend another company for any of these purposes, we are not responsible for their acts, failure to act, or neglect.

2 EXPORT AND IMPORT

Any **lot** sold at auction may be affected by laws on exports from the country in which it is sold and the import restrictions of other countries. Many countries require a declaration of export for property leaving the country and/or an import declaration on entry of property into the country. Local laws may prevent you from importing a **lot** or may prevent you selling a **lot** in the country you import it into.

- You alone are responsible for getting advice about and meeting the requirements of any laws or regulations which apply to exporting or importing any **lot** prior to bidding. If you are refused a licence or there is a delay in getting one, you must still pay us in full for the **lot**. We may be able to help you apply for the appropriate licences if you ask us to and pay our fee for doing so. However, we cannot guarantee that you will get one. For more information, please contact Christie's Post-Sale Services Department at +1 212 636 2650 and PostSaleUS@christies.com. See the information set out at <https://www.christies.com/buying-services/buying-guide/ship/> or contact us at PostSaleUS@christies.com.
- You alone are responsible for any applicable taxes, tariffs or other government-imposed charges relating to the export or import of the **lot**. If Christie's exports or imports the **lot** on your behalf, and if Christie's pays these applicable taxes, tariffs or other government-imposed charges, you agree to refund that amount to Christie's.

- 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, whalebone, certain species of coral, Brazilian rosewood, crocodile, alligator and ostrich skins. You should check the relevant customs laws and regulations before bidding on any **lot** containing wildlife material if you plan to export the **lot** from the country in which the **lot** is sold and import it into another country as a licence may be required. 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. Several countries have imposed restrictions on dealing in elephant ivory, ranging from a total ban on importing African elephant ivory in the United States to importing, exporting and selling under strict measures in other countries. Handbags containing endangered or protected species material are marked with the symbol = and further information can be found in paragraph H2(h) below. We will not be obliged to cancel your purchase and refund the **purchase price** if your **lot** may not be exported, imported 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 the export or import of property containing such protected or regulated material.

- Lots containing Ivory or materials resembling ivory**

If a **lot** contains elephant ivory, or any other wildlife material that could be confused with elephant ivory (for example, mammoth ivory, walrus ivory, helmeted hornbill ivory) you may be prevented from exporting the **lot** from the US or shipping it between US States without first confirming its species by way of a rigorous scientific test acceptable to the applicable Fish and Wildlife authorities. You will buy that **lot** at your own risk and be responsible for any scientific test or other reports required for export from the USA or between US States at your own cost. We will not be obliged to cancel your purchase and refund the **purchase price** if your **lot** may not be exported, imported or shipped between US States, or it is seized for any reason by a government authority. It is your responsibility to determine and satisfy the requirements of any applicable laws or regulations relating to interstate shipping, export or import of property containing such protected or regulated material.

- Lots of Iranian origin**
Some countries prohibit or restrict the purchase, 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.

- Gold**
Gold of less than 18ct does not qualify in all countries as 'gold' and may be refused import into those countries as 'gold'.

- 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**.

- Handbags
A **lot** marked with the symbol = next to the **lot** number includes endangered or protected species material and is subject to CITES regulations. This **lot** may only be shipped to an address within the country of the sale site or personally picked up from our saleroom. Please note, Christie's cannot facilitate the shipment of any **lot** containing python, alligator or crocodile into the State of California.

The term "hardware" refers to the metallic parts of the handbag, such as the buckle hardware, base studs, lock and keys and/or strap, which are plated with a coloured finish (e.g. gold, silver, palladium). The terms "Gold Hardware", "Silver Hardware", "Palladium Hardware", etc. refer to the tone or colour of the hardware and not the actual material used. If the handbag incorporates solid metal hardware, this will be referenced in the **catalogue description**.

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

- 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.
- 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; and (ii) we do not 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.

- 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.

- We have no responsibility to any person other than a buyer in connection with the purchase of any **lot**.

- If, in spite of the terms in paragraphs 1(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, other 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 : (i) any of your warranties in paragraph E4 are not correct; (ii) we reasonably believe that completing the transaction is, or may be, unlawful; or (iii) we reasonably believe 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 notice at www.christies.com/about-us/contact/privacy and if you are a resident of California you can see a copy of our California Consumer Privacy Act statement at <https://www.christies.com/about-us/contact/ccpa>.

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** (the "Dispute") 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-US 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.CHRESTIES.COM

Details of all **lots** sold by us, including **catalogue descriptions** and prices, may be reported on www.christies.com. Sales totals are **hammer price** plus **buyer's premium** and do not reflect costs, financing fees, or application of buyer's or seller's credits. We regret that we cannot agree to requests to remove these details from www.christies.com.

K GLOSSARY

auctioneer: the individual auctioneer and/or Christie's.

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;
- a work for a particular origin source if the **lot** is described in the **Heading** as being of that origin or source; or
- 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

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND EXPLANATION OF CATALOGUING PRACTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICES

▲ Property in which Christie’s has an ownership or financial interest

From time to time, Christie’s may offer a **lot** in which Christie’s has an ownership interest or a financial interest. Such **lot** is identified in the catalogue with the symbol ▲ next to its **lot** number. 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.

◊ 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 **lot**. 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 sometimes chooses to share that risk with a third party who agrees prior to the auction to place an irrevocable written bid on the **lot**. If there are no other higher bids, the third party commits to buy the **lot** at the level of their irrevocable written bid. In doing so, the third party takes on all or part of the risk of the **lot** not being sold. **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 continue to bid for the **lot** above the irrevocable written bid.

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**.

▲ ♦ Property in which Christie’s has an interest and Third Party Guarantee/Irrevocable bid

Where Christie’s has a financial interest in a **lot** and the **lot** fails to sell, Christie’s is at risk of making a loss. As such, Christie’s may choose to share that risk with a third party whereby the third party contractually agrees, prior to the auction, to place an irrevocable written bid on the **lot**. Such **lot** is identified with the symbol ▲♦ next to the **lot** number.

Where the third party is the successful bidder on the **lot**, he or she will not receive compensation in exchange for accepting this risk. If the third party is not the successful bidder, Christie’s may compensate the third party. The third party is required by us to disclose to anyone he or she is advising of his or her financial interest in any **lot** in which Christie’s has a financial interest. If you are advised by or bidding through an agent on a **lot** in which Christie’s has a financial interest that is subject to a contractual written bid, you should always ask your agent to confirm whether or not he or she has a financial interest in relation to the **lot**.

⚡ Bidding by interested parties

When a party with a direct or indirect interest in the **lot** who may have knowledge of the **lot**’s **reserve** or other material information may be bidding on the **lot**, we will mark the **lot** with this symbol ⚡. This interest can include beneficiaries of an estate that consigned the **lot** or a joint owner of a **lot**. Any interested party that successfully bids on a **lot** must comply with Christie’s Conditions of Sale, including paying the **lot**’s full **buyer’s premium** plus applicable taxes.

Post-catalogue notifications

If Christie’s enters into an arrangement or becomes aware of bidding that would have required a catalogue symbol, we will notify you by updating christies.com with the relevant information (time permitting) or otherwise by a pre-sale or pre-**lot** announcement.

Other Arrangements

Christie’s may enter into other arrangements not involving bids. These include arrangements where Christie’s has advanced money to consignors or prospective purchasers 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.

EXPLANATION OF CATALOGUING PRACTICE

Terms used in a catalogue or **lot** description have the meanings ascribed to them below. Please note that all statements in a catalogue or **lot** description as to authorship are made subject to the provisions of the Conditions of Sale, including the **authenticity warranty**. Our use of these expressions does not take account of the **condition** of the **lot** or of the extent of any restoration. Written **condition** reports are usually available on request.

A term and its definition listed under ‘**Qualified Headings**’ is 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 consignor 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.

PICTURES, DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND MINIATURES

Name(s) or Recognised Designation of an artist without any qualification: in Christie’s opinion a work by the artist.

QUALIFIED HEADINGS

“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.

CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART

When a piece is, in Christie’s opinion, of a certain period, reign or dynasty, its attribution appears in uppercase letters directly below the **Heading** of the description of the **lot**.

e.g. A BLUE AND WHITE BOWL
18TH CENTURY

If the date, period or reign mark mentioned in uppercase letters after the bold type first line states that the mark is of the period, then in Christie’s opinion, the piece is of the date, period or reign of the mark.

e.g. A BLUE AND WHITE BOWL
KANGXI SIX-CHARACTER MARK IN UNDERGLAZE BLUE AND OF THE PERIOD (1662-1722)

If no date, period or reign mark is mentioned in uppercase letters after the bold description, in Christie’s opinion it is of uncertain date or late manufacture.

e.g. A BLUE AND WHITE BOWL

QUALIFIED HEADINGS
 When a piece is, in Christie’s opinion, not of the period to which it would normally be attributed on stylistic grounds, this will be incorporated into the first line or the body of the text of the description.

e.g. A BLUE AND WHITE MING-STYLE BOWL; or

The Ming-style bowl is decorated with lotus scrolls...

In Christie’s **qualified** opinion this object most probably dates from Kangxi period but there remains the possibility that it may be dated differently.

e.g. KANGXI SIX-CHARACTER MARK IN UNDERGLAZE BLUE AND PROBABLY OF THE PERIOD

In Christie’s **qualified** opinion, this object could be dated to the Kangxi period but there is a strong element of doubt.

e.g. KANGXI SIX-CHARACTER MARK IN UNDERGLAZE BLUE AND POSSIBLY OF THE PERIOD

JEWELLERY

“Boucheron”: when maker’s name appears in the title, in Christie’s opinion it is by that maker.

“Mounted by Boucheron”: in Christie’s opinion the setting has been created by the jeweller using stones originally supplied by the jeweller’s client.

QUALIFIED HEADINGS

“Attributed to”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion is probably a work by the jeweller/maker but no **warranty** is provided that the **lot** is the work of the named jeweller/maker.

Other information included in the catalogue description

“Signed Boucheron / Signature Boucheron”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion has a signature by the jeweller.

“With maker’s mark for Boucheron”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion has a mark denoting the maker.

Periods

Art Nouveau 1895-1910
 Belle Epoque 1895-1914
 Art Deco 1915-1935
 Retro 1940s

WATCHES

Removal of Watch Batteries

A **lot** marked with the symbol ⌚ next to the **lot** number incorporates batteries which may be designated as “dangerous goods” under international laws and regulations governing the transport of goods by air freight. If a buyer requests shipment of the **lot** to a destination outside of the country in which the saleroom is located, the batteries will be removed and retained by us prior to shipment. If the **lot** is collected from the saleroom, the batteries will be made available for collection free of charge.

FABERGÉ

QUALIFIED HEADINGS
 “Marked Fabergé, Workmaster ...”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion a work of the master’s workshop inscribed with his name or initials and his workmaster’s initials.

“By Fabergé ...”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion, a work of the master’s workshop, but without his mark.

“In the style of ...”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion a work of the period of the master and closely related to his style.

“Bearing marks ...”: in Christie’s **qualified** opinion not a work of the master’s workshop and bearing later marks.

HANDBAGS

Condition Reports

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. **Condition** reports and grades are provided free of charge as a courtesy and convenience to our buyers and are for guidance only. They offer our honest opinion but they may not refer to all faults, restoration, alteration or adaptation. They are not an alternative to examining a **lot** in person or taking your own professional advice. **Lots** are sold “as is,” in the **condition** they are in at the time of the sale, without any representation or **warranty** as to **condition** by Christie’s or by the seller.

Grades in Condition Reports
 We provide a general, numeric condition grade to help with overall condition guidance. Please review the specific condition report and extra images for each **lot** before bidding.

Grade 1: this item exhibits no signs of use or wear and could be considered as new. There are no flaws. Original packaging and protective plastic are likely intact as noted in the **lot** description.

Grade 2: this item exhibits minor flaws and could be considered nearly brand new. It may never have been used, or may have been used a few times. There are only minor condition notes, which can be found in the specific condition report.

Grade 3: this item exhibits visible signs of use. Any signs of use or wear are minor. This item is in good condition.

Grade 4: this item exhibits wear from frequent use. This item either has light overall wear or small areas of heavy wear. The item is considered to be in fair condition.

Grade 5: this item exhibits normal wear and tear from regular or heavy use. The item is in good, usable condition but it does have condition notes.

Grade 6: this item is damaged and requires repair. It is considered in fair condition.

Any reference to condition in a catalogue entry will not amount to a full description of condition, and images may not show the condition of a **lot** clearly. Colours and shades may look different in print or on screen to how they look in real life. It is your responsibility to ensure that you have received and considered any condition report and grading.

References to “HARDWARE”

Where used in this catalogue the term “hardware” refers to the metallic parts of the bag, such as the buckle hardware, base studs, lock and keys and /or strap, which are plated with a coloured finish (e.g. gold, silver, palladium). The terms “Gold Hardware”, “Silver Hardware”, “Palladium Hardware” etc. refer to the tone or colour of the hardware and not the actual material used. If the bag incorporates solid metal hardware this will be referenced in the **lot** description.

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 sold as collector’s items. These items may not comply with the provisions of the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 (as amended in 1989, 1993 and 2010, 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.

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS CATALOGUE

The meaning of words coloured in **bold** in this section can be found in paragraph K, Glossary, of the section of the catalogue headed ‘Conditions of Sale’.

○

Christie’s has a direct financial interest in the **lot**. See Important Notices in the Conditions of Sale for further information.

◊♦

Christie’s has provided a minimum price guarantee and has a direct financial interest in this **lot**. Christie’s has financed all or a part of such interest through a third party. Such third parties generally benefit financially if a guaranteed **lot** is sold. See the Important Notices in the Conditions of Sale for further information.

▲

Christie’s has a financial interest in the **lot**. See Important Notices in the Conditions of Sale for further information..

▲♦

Christie’s has a financial interest in this **lot** and has financed all or a part of such interest through a third party. Such third parties generally benefit financially if a guaranteed **lot** is sold. See the Important Notices in the Conditions of Sale for further information..

⚡

A party with a direct or indirect interest in the **lot** who may have knowledge of the **lot**’s **reserve** or other material information may be bidding on the **lot**.

•

Lot offered without **reserve**.

~

Lot incorporates material from endangered species which could result in export restrictions. See Section H2(c) of the Conditions of Sale for further information.

≈

Handbag **lot** incorporates material from endangered species. International shipping restrictions apply. See paragraph H2 of the Conditions of Sale for further information.

∞

Lot incorporates elephant ivory material. See paragraph H2 of the Conditions of Sale for further information.

ψ

Lot incorporates material from endangered species which is shown for display purposes only and is not for sale. See Section H2(h) of the Conditions of Sale for further information.

➤

Lot is a Non Fungible Token (NFT). Please see Appendix A – Additional Conditions of Sale – Non- Fungible Tokens in the Conditions of Sale for further information.

■

Lot contains both a Non Fungible Token (NFT) and a physical work of art. Please see Appendix A – Additional Conditions of Sale – Non-Fungible Tokens in the Conditions of Sale for further information.

■

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.

19/10/2023

STORAGE AND COLLECTION

PAYMENT OF ANY CHARGES DUE

Specified **lots** (sold and unsold) marked with a filled square (■) not collected from Christie’s by 5.00pm on the day of the sale will, at our option, be removed to Christie’s Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS in Red Hook, Brooklyn). Christie’s will inform you if the **lot** has been sent offsite.

If the **lot** is transferred to Christie’s Fine Art Storage Services, it will be available for collection after the third business day following the sale.

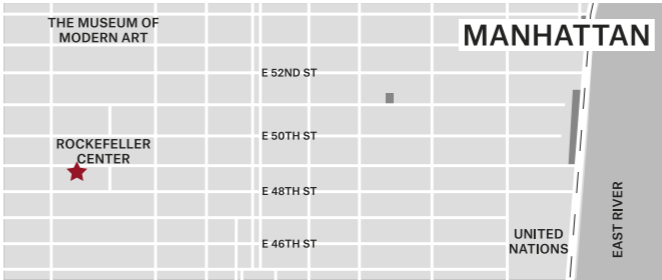
Please contact Christie’s Post-Sale Service 24 hours in advance to book a collection time at Christie’s Fine Art Services. All collections from Christie’s Fine Art Services will be by pre-booked appointment only.

Please be advised that after 50 days from the auction date property may be moved at Christie’s discretion. Please contact Post-Sale Services to confirm the location of your property prior to collection.

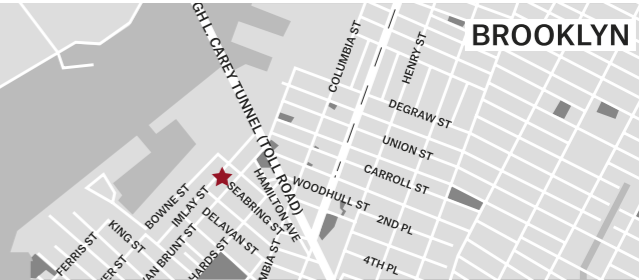
Tel: +1 212 636 2650
 Email: PostSaleUS@christies.com

Operation hours for both Christie’s Rockefeller and Christie’s Fine Art Storage are from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday – Friday.

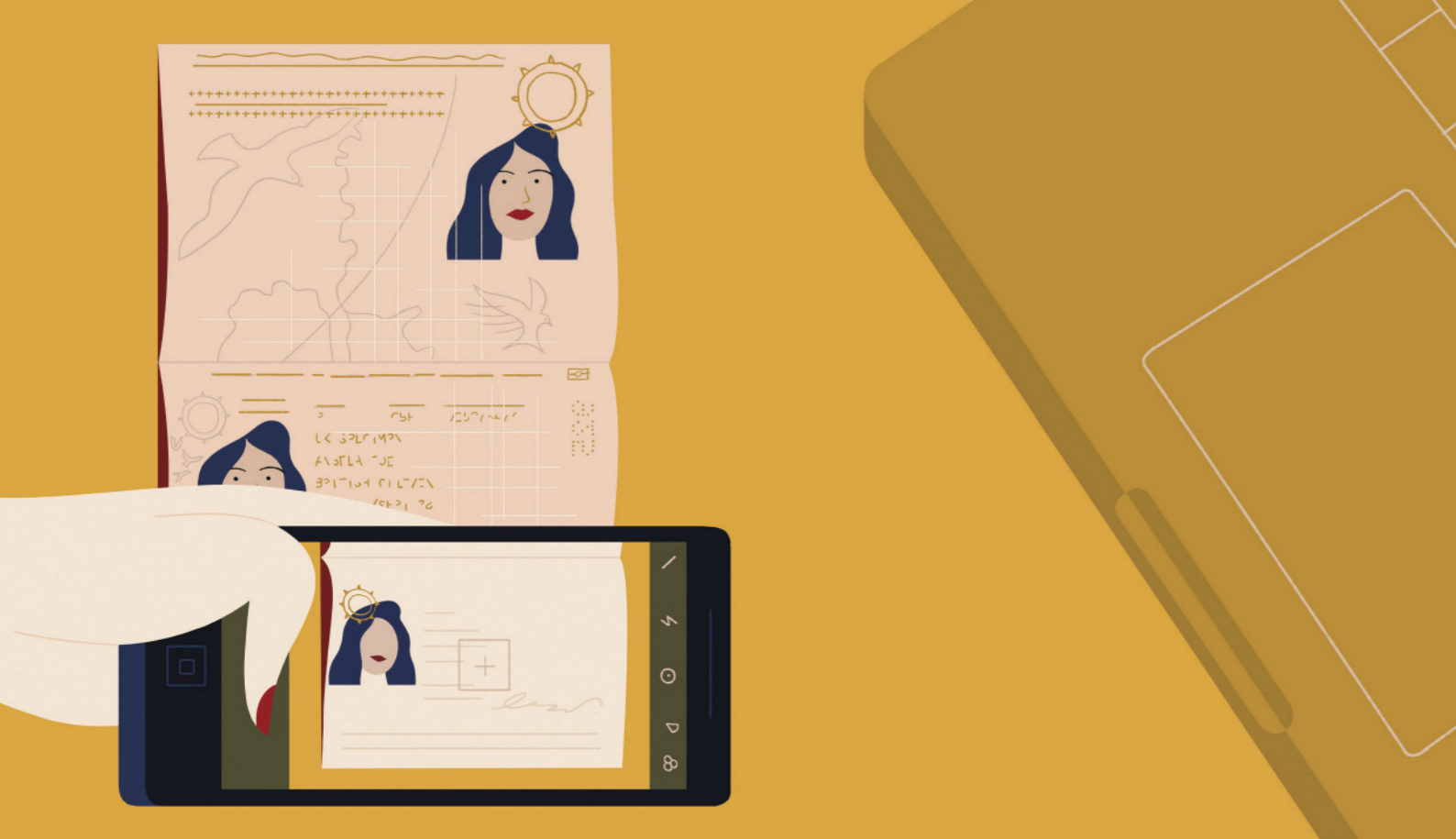
STREET MAP OF CHRISTIE’S NEW YORK LOCATIONS



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 20 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 10020
 Tel: +1 212 636 2000
 PostSaleUS@christies.com
 Main Entrance on 49th Street
 Receiving/Shipping Entrance on 48th Street
Hours: 9.30 AM - 5.00 PM
Monday-Friday except Public Holidays



Christie’s Fine Art Storage Services (CFASS)
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 PostSaleUS@christies.com
 Main Entrance on Corner of Imlay and Bowne St
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Please upload your documents through your christies.com account: click 'My Account' followed by 'Complete Profile'. You can also email your documents to info@christies.com or provide them in person.

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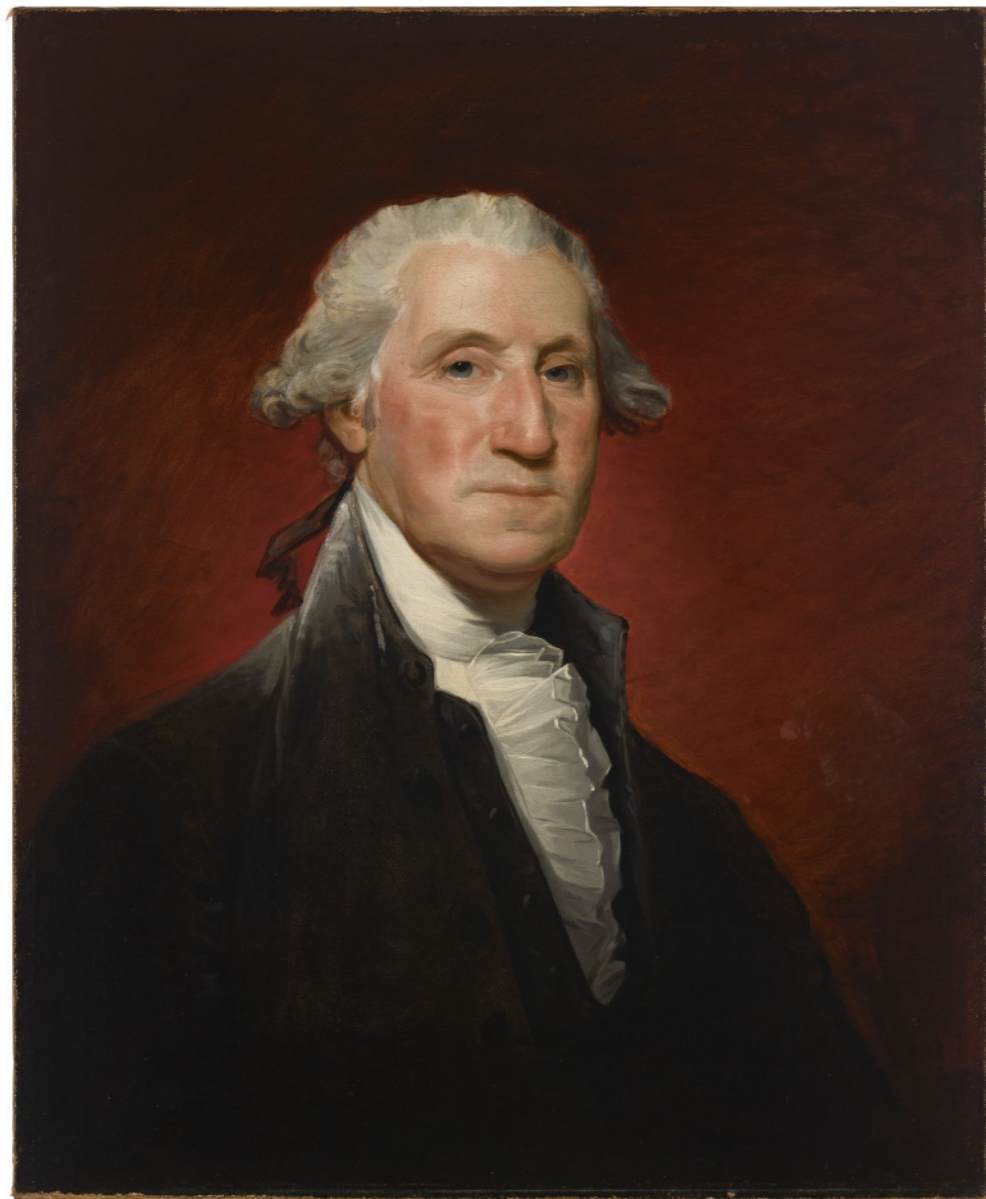
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PROPERTY FROM THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, SOLD TO BENEFIT THE ACQUISITION FUND
GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)
George Washington (Vaughan Type)
 oil on canvas
 29 x 23 ¾ in.
 Painted in 1795
 \$1,500,000–2,500,000

IMPORTANT AMERICANA

New York, 18-19 January 2024

VIEWING

12 - 18 January 2024
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 New York, NY 10020

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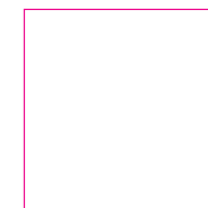
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Medford

Lexington

Lord Percy's return from Lexington

Maldon

Lynn

Militia

Bridge where the attack began

Col. Smith's return from Concord

Gen. Putnam's Camp

Chelsea

Nahant Rock

Monatony

Provincials spring behind the Walls

Nahant Bay

Nahant Point

Part of Winter Hill

Cambridge

Charles Town

Wimsimit

Hogg I.

BROAD

SOUND

Waltham

Water Town

Head Quarters

Phypps Farm

Noddles I.

Governor's Pt.

Pudding Point

Deer I.

WATER TOWN

Bridge

Charles R.

Brookline

Dorchester

Castle Wm

3 4

2

Principal part of the Provincial Army as encamped commanded by Gen. Washington

Roxbury Hill

Dorchester Neck

1

King Road

3 4

2

JAMAICA PLAIN

Jamaica Pond

Gen. Ward's Camp

Dorchester

Thompson's I.

Spectacle I.

3 4

2

Falls

Falls

M. Walters

Meeting House

Milton R.

Moon I.

Long I.

Nantasket Road

The pick'd line is

THE
BOUR of
N.
with the Road
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Provincials,
yments of
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Survey
Whitworth
for Stafford.
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De Costa



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