

FINE MANUSCRIPT
AND PRINTED
AMERICANA

NEW YORK | 27 JANUARY 2020

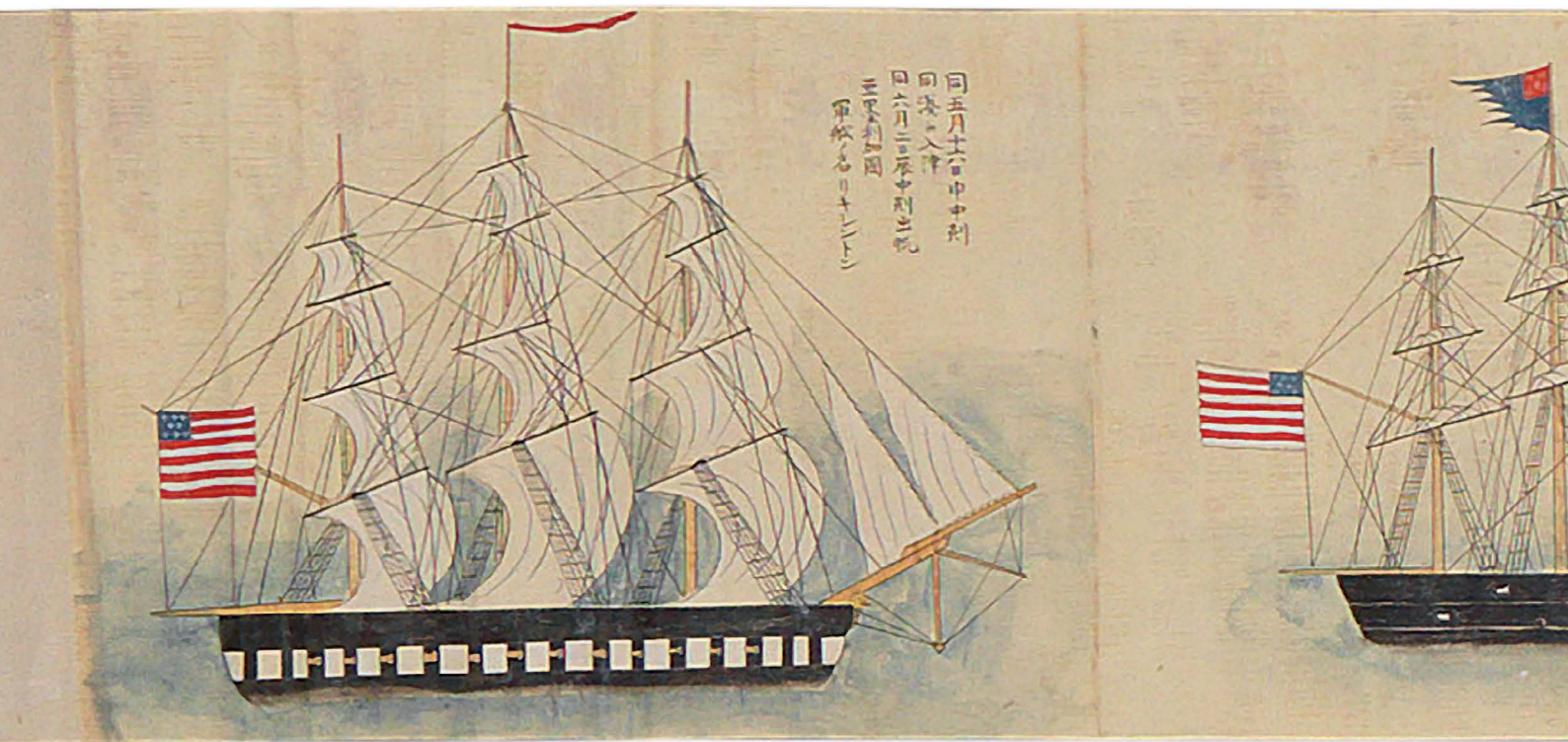
Springfield, Ill. May 21. 1860

How: J. R. Giddings.
My good friend.

Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 19th was duly handed me by Mr. Tuck. It is, indeed, most grateful to my feelings, that the responsible position assigned me, comes without conditions, save only such honorable ones as are fairly implied. I am not wanting in the purpose, though I may fail in the strength, to maintain my freedom from bad influences. Your letter comes to my aid in this point, most opportunely. — May the Almighty grant that the cause of truth, justice, and humanity shall in no wise suffer at my hands —

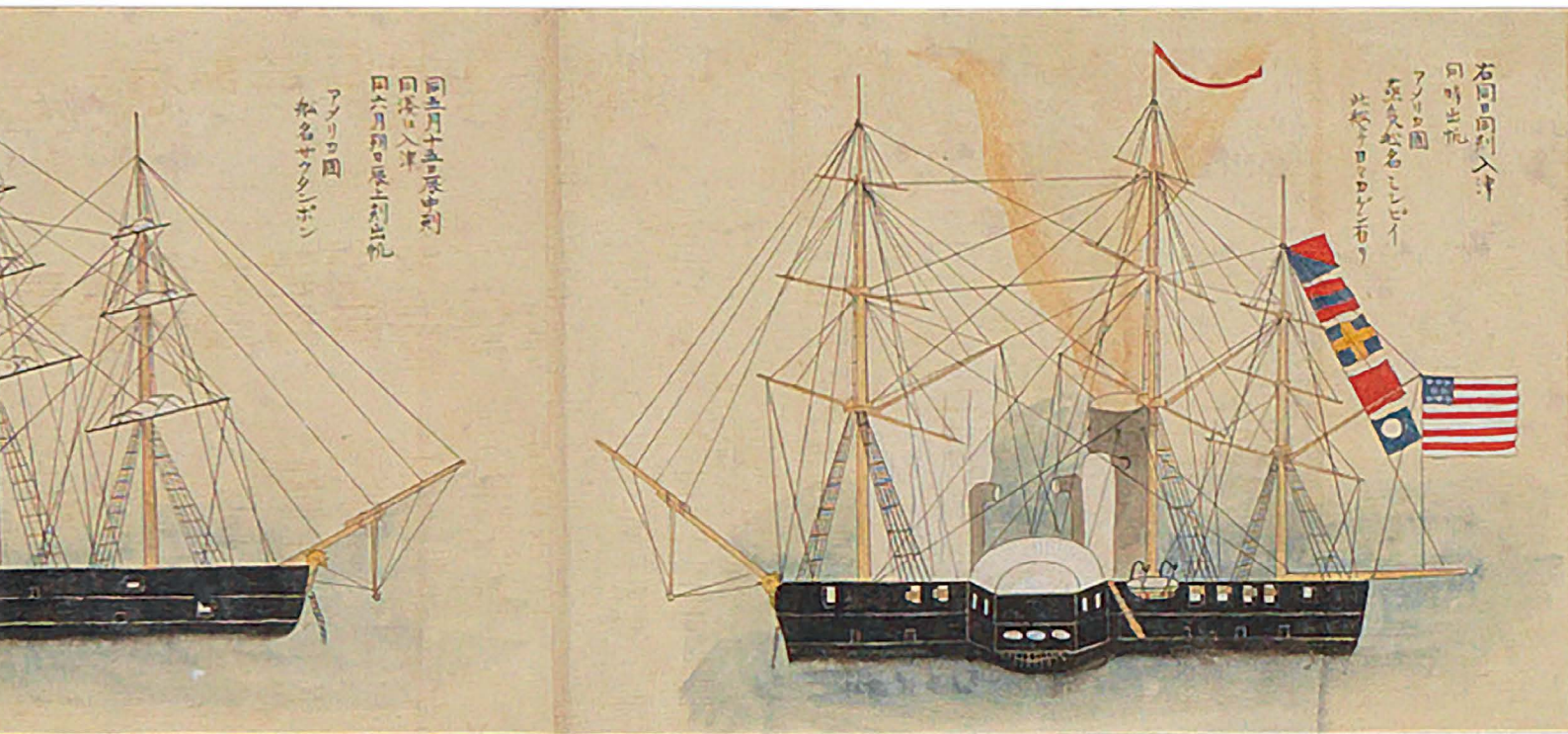
Mrs. S. joins me in sincere wishes for your health, happiness, and long life —

A. Lincoln.



同五月十日中利
回英入洋
同六月二日中利之既
三平利四岡
軍艦名リキニトシ

FINE
MANUSCRIPT
AND
PRINTED
AMERICANA



NEW ENGLAND

The most remarkable parts thus named
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES,
now King of great Brittain.



These are the Lines that shew thy Face, but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discouries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilized by thee:
Best shew thy Spirit, and to Glory Wynn:
So, thou art Brasse without, but Gold within.

Off so, in Brasse, (so soft Smiths Acts to beare)
I fix thy Fame, to make Brasse Steele out weare.

Things as thou art Virtues,
Gone Quits, Alas!



FINE MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED AMERICANA

**AUCTION IN NEW YORK
27 JANUARY 2020
SALE N10301
2:00 PM**

**ALL EXHIBITIONS FREE
AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

Thursday 16 January
2 pm-5 pm

Friday 17 January
10 am-5 pm

Saturday 18 January
10 am-5 pm

Sunday 19 January
1 pm-5 pm

Monday 20 January
10 am-5 pm

Tuesday 21 January
10 am-5 pm

Wednesday 22 January
10 am-5 pm

Thursday 23 January
10 am-5 pm

Friday 24 January
10 am-5 pm

Saturday 25 January
10 am-5 pm

1334 York Avenue
New York, NY 10021
+1 212 606 7000
sothebys.com

FOLLOW US @SOTHEBYS
#SOTHEBYSBOOKS

Osawatimie, Kansas Territory, 20th Feb 1856

J. W. Carter Esqr. Agt }
Chicopee Falls }
Mass }

Dear Sir

Your kind favour of the 5th Jan^y was received a few days since; mentioning receipt of Draft, & offering a further supply of arms. I would again immediately take the responsibility of ordering another lot: but I am not at this moment prepared to say how I would do to have them directed. The other lot I came on with myself, bringing with them other Arms contributed by the friends of Freedom in Mass & other parts. I cannot just now name any one who is coming on; suitable to take charge of them. Gen. Pomeroy went East lately; but I do not now know where a letter would find him. I now think I shall immediately make a further & more earnest appeal to the lovers of Freedom in New England for the means of procuring Arms; & Ammunition for the maintainance of that cause in Kansas; as I think the Crisis has not yet come. I firmly believe that the Administration intends to drive the people here to an abject submission; or to fight the Government troops (now in the Territory) ostensibly to remove intruders from certain Indian lands.) Now in submission to the vilest tyrant or be guilty of what will be called Treason; will I believe be the next, & only alternative for the Free State men of Kansas. O God must this thing be? Must the people here shoot down the poor Soldier with whom they have no quarrel? Can you not through your extensive acquaintance aid me in this work; if you can be satisfied that I am trust worthy. I am well known by many at Springfield. I very much want a lot of the Carbiner as soon as I can see any way clear to pay for them; & then to get them through safe. Please write me the lowest terms at wholesale for just such Carbiner as you furnish the Government. I may write you further within few days

Very Respectfully Your Friend

John Brown

Specialists and Auction Enquiries

For further information on lots in this auction please contact any of the specialists listed below.



Richard Austin
Head of Department
+1 212 606 7385
richard.austin@sothebys.com



Selby Kiffer
International Senior Specialist
+1 212 606 7385
selby.kiffer@sothebys.com



Justin Caldwell
Senior Specialist
+1 212 606 7385
justin.caldwell@sothebys.com



Cassandra Hatton
Senior Specialist
+1 212 606 7385
cassandra.hatton@sothebys.com



Ella Hall
Specialist
+1 212 606 7385
ella.hall@sothebys.com



Dr. Kalika Sands
Associate Specialist
+1 212 606 7385
kalika.sands@sothebys.com



Lucy Finn
Sale Coordinator
+1 212 606 7385
annelouise.finn@sothebys.com



Claudia Ludwig
Administrator
+1 212 606 7385
claudia.ludwig@sothebys.com

SALE NUMBER
N10301 "JOSEPH"

BIDS DEPARTMENT
+1 212 606 7414
FAX +1 212 606 7016
bids.newyork@sothebys.com

Telephone bid requests should be received 24 hours prior to the sale. This service is offered for lots with a low estimate of \$5,000 and above.

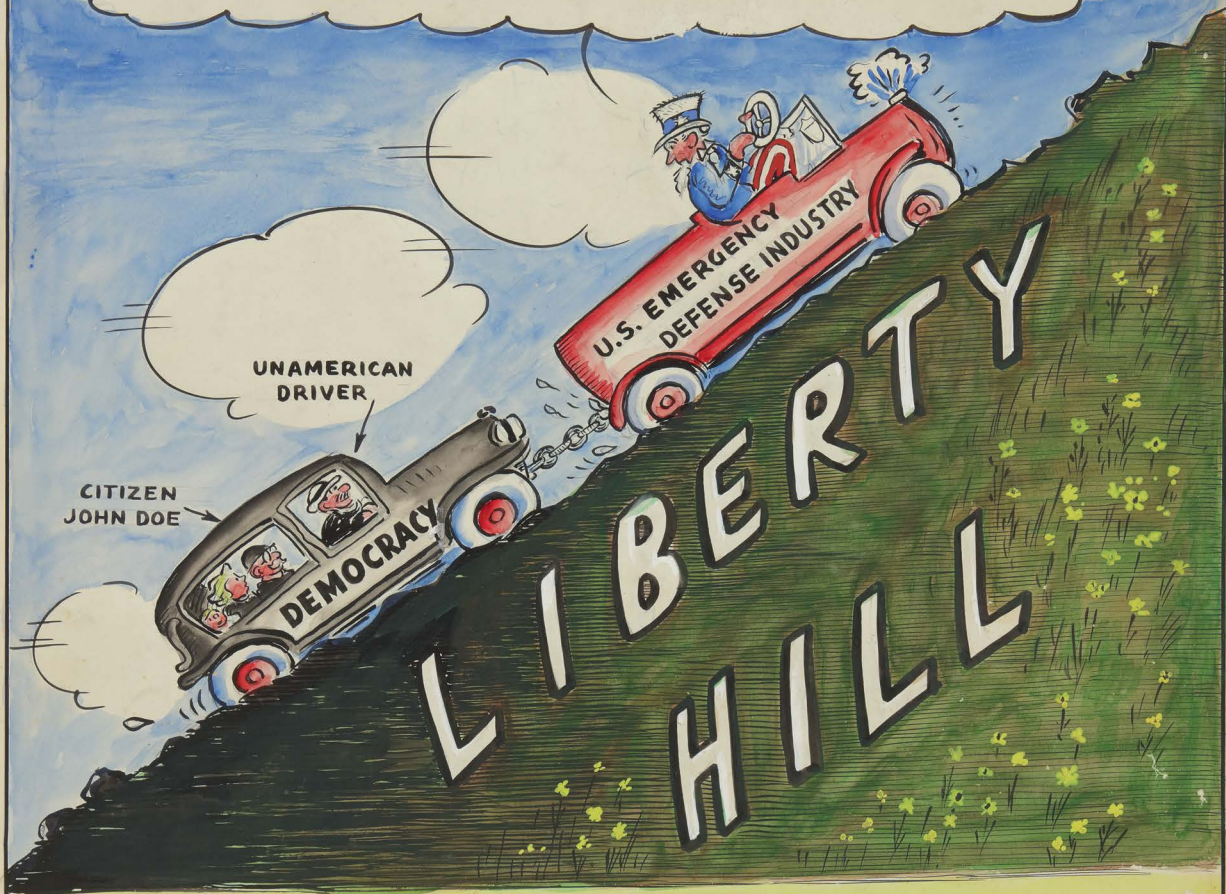
SALE ADMINISTRATOR
Claudia Ludwig
claudia.ludwig@sothebys.com
+1 212 606 7414
FAX +1 212 606 7038

POST SALE SERVICES
Ariela Behar
Post Sale Manager
ariela.behar@sothebys.com
FOR PAYMENT, DELIVERY AND COLLECTION
+1 212 606 7444
FAX +1 212 606 7043
uspostsaleservices@sothebys.com

CATALOGUE PRICE
\$45 at the gallery

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS CALL
+1 212 606 7000 USA
+44 (0)20 7293 5000
for UK & Europe

**HEY - KEEP YOUR FOOT
OFF THE BRAKE!**



**" WE DIDN'T ALL COME OVER
ON THE SAME BOAT - BUT
WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME
BOAT NOW "**

= HERSHFIELD "

Contents

3	AUCTION INFORMATION
5	SPECIALISTS AND AUCTION ENQUIRIES
8	FINE MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED AMERICANA: LOTS 2101 - 2271
146	HOW TO BID
147	CONDITIONS OF SALE
148	TERMS OF GUARANTEE ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR LIVE ONLINE BIDDING
149	BUYING AT AUCTION
151	SELLING AT AUCTION SOTHEBY'S SERVICES INFORMATION ON SALES AND USE TAX

No.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Privates in alphabetical order.)	RANK.	ENLISTED.				LAST PAID.	
			WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	PERIOD.	BY WHOM.	TO WHAT TIME.
1	H. B. Davidson	Brig Genl						
2	Hugh Kerr	1st Lt and A. S. C. to Genl Davidson						
3	J. M. Barker	1st Lt " A. S. C. " " "						
4	Jas. W. Nimes	Lt Col. 39th Tenn Inf assigned to light duty						
5	F. T. Smith	Private Co A 1st Maryland Cav						
6	Wm S. Floyd	" " " " " "						
7	Wm H. Gill	" " " " " "						
8	V. A. Mitchell	Pr Col 31st Va Cav						
9	J. H. Nimes	Surgeon Medical Director AMV						
10	Steuinb	Adjut anty Col. S. A. N. V.						
11	H. B. Chittam	Adjut anty Col. S. A. N. V.						
12	H. H. Burroughs	Capt anty Dept. E. S. A. N. V.						
13	H. B. Pugh	Capt " " " " " "						
14	James L. Dale	" " " " " "						
15	William Hannon	Private " " " " " "						

They will moreover corrupt our Elections and turn us to parties. Sufficient to the day, however, is its removal, and in that day and hour it always has been and I doubt not always will be given us, to provide against its dangers.

Remember me affectionately to all Friends and believe me to be faithfully yours

J. Adams

July 1792

Mr. Adams
to
T. Case

John

Moxe

UTuseo
3-14

Quincy May 1792

Dear Sir

The first thing I have to communicate to you must be an explanation of the Date of my Letter. The Legislature of Massachusetts last Winter, upon a Petition of the 8th Parish in Braintree, separated it from the rest of the Town, erected it into a new one and gave it the Name of Quincy. By this Measure you see they have deprived me of my Title of Duke of Braintree and made it necessary that my Friends should write your letter as an Inhabitant of Quincy. So much for this Preliminary.

Something that interests me much more is your obliging Letter of the 12th of this month.

I should have been happy to have seen Mr. Pinkney before his Departure, but more from individual Curiosity than any Opinion that I could have given him any Information of Importance to him. If he had the Talent of Searching Hearts, he will not be long at a loss if he has not some Information of mine could give him.

The Duke of Leeds, once enquired of me very kindly after his Class debates at Westminster School the two Mr. Pinchbrows, which induces me to conclude that our new Ambassador

has many powerful Old Friends in England. Whether this is a recommendation of him for the Office or not, I have other reasons to believe that his Family have had their Eyes fixed upon the Embassy to St. James's for many Years, even before I was sent there, and that they contributed to limit the duration of my Commission to 3 years in order to make Way for themselves to Succeed me. I wish they may find as much honour and pleasure in it as they expect: And that the Publick may derive from it Dignity and Utility. But knowing as I do the long Intrigue and suspicious as I do much British Influence in the Department, I were the Liberty to keep a vigilant Eye upon them.

Accept of my Thanks for your Reflections on the State of the Union, which I have read with all the Pleasure which the Intelligence, Information, clearness and elegance of the Remarks on Lord Sheffield inspired.

There is one Secret which you must be careful to keep. Manufactures must have good Government. They cannot exist where they are, without it; much less can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the People of America appear to be so determined

to have no Government at all, that if you let them know the whole Truth you will excite an unmanageable Party against Manufactures. Manufactures cannot live much less flourish without honour, fidelity, Punctuality, public and private faith, a sacred respect, to Property and the moral Obligation of Promises and Contracts; - Virtues and habits which never did and never will generally prevail in any profane nation, without a decisive as well as an intelligent and honest Government. The Science of political Economy is but a late Study and is not yet generally understood among us. Tho' I have read most of the Authors of Reputation on the subject, both among the French and English, I pretend not to have digested any Thing relative to it, with the Precision of a Master. But to me it appears, that the general Interest of Agriculture in particular as well as of the Nation in general will be promoted by a discreet and judicious Encouragement of Manufactures: and that it is only the Land Jobber, who can be benefited in the rapid rise of his Monopoly, by drawing every Labouring hand into the Wilderness to fell Trees.

The continual Acquisitions of Foreigners, will endanger & destroy our Peace, if we know not how to govern them.

PROPERTY FROM JOSEPH RUBINFINE, AMERICAN HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPHS

LOTS 2101-2169

2101

ADAMS, JOHN

Manuscript letter signed as Vice President ("John Adams") to Tench Coxe, discussing diplomatic intrigue, the importance of industrialism to the new nation, and his skepticism of immigration

3½ pages (9 x 7¼ in.; 228 x 184 mm) on a bifolium of wove paper, Quincy, May 1792, reception docket; some early staining, some fold separations and early repair, mounting remnant on verso of second leaf.

"MANUFACTURES MUST HAVE GOOD GOVERNMENT. THEY CANNOT EXIST WHERE THEY ARE, WITHOUT IT: MUCH LESS CAN THEY BE INTRODUCED WHERE THEY ARE NOT. BUT A GREAT PART OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA APPEAR TO BE SO DETERMINED TO HAVE NO GOVERNMENT AT ALL, THAT IF YOU LET THEM KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH YOU WILL EXCITE AN UNMANAGEABLE PARTY AGAINST MANUFACTURES."

Adams opens this fine discursive letter with a humorous reference to his new address: "The first Thing I have to communicate to you, must be an Explanation of the Date of my Letter. The Legislature of Massachusetts, last Winter, upon a Petition of the North Parish in Braintree, Separated it from the rest of the Town, erected it into a new one and gave it the Name of Quincy. By this Measure you See they have deprived me of my Title of 'Duke of Braintree,' and made it necessary that my Friends should write me in future, as an Inhabitant of Quincy. So much for this Brimborion."

The Vice President then turns his attention to Thomas Pinckney, his replacement as United States Minister to the United Kingdom, who had just returned to London from Philadelphia. "I Should have been happy to have seen Mr. Pinkney before his Departure: but more from individual Curiosity, than from any Opinion that I could have given him any Information of importance to him. If he has the Talent of

Searching Hearts, he will not be long at a loss: if he has not no Information of mine could give it him. The Duke of Leeds, once enquired of me very kindly after his Class Mates at Westminster School the two Mr. Pinkneys, which induces me to conclude that our new Ambassador has many powerful Old Friends in England. Whether this is a Recommendation of him for the Office or not, I have other reasons to believe that his Family have had their Eyes fixed upon the Embassy to St. James's for many Years, even before I was sent there, and that they contributed to limit the duration of my Commission to 3 Years in order to make way for themselves to succeed me. I wish they may find as much honour and pleasure in it as they expected. And that the Publick may derive from it Dignity and Utility. But knowing as I do the long Intrigue and suspecting as I do much British Influence in the Appointment, were I in any Executive Department I should take the Liberty to keep a vigilant Eye upon them."

Tench Coxe was a leading proponent of industrialization during the early years of the United States, and contributed to Alexander Hamilton's celebrated Report on the Subject of Manufactures, which was presented to Congress on 5 December 1791. Coxe also headed the Manufacturing Society of Philadelphia, so he should have been receptive to Adams's next disquisition:

"There is one secret which you must be careful to keep. Manufactures must have good Government. They cannot exist where they are, without it: much less can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the People of America appear to be so determined to have no Government at all, that if you let them know the whole Truth you will excite an unmanageable Party against Manufactures. Manufactures cannot live much less Thrive without honour, fidelity, Punctuality, public

and private faith, a Sacred respect, to property and the moral Obligation of Promises and Contracts;—Virtues and habits which never did and never will generally prevail in any populous Nation, without a decisive as well as an intelligent and honest Government. The Science of political OEconomy is but a late Study and is not yet generally understood among us. Tho I have read most of the Authors of Reputation on the subject, both among the French and English, I pretend not to have digested any Thing relative to it, with the Precision of a Master. But to me it appears, that the general Interests of Agriculture in particular as well as of the Nation in general will be promoted by a discreet and judicious Encouragement of Manufactures: and that it is only the Land Jobber, who can be benefited in the rapid rise of his Monopoly, by drawing every Labouring hand into the Wilderness to fell Trees."

In his letter to Adams of 12 May, Coxe acknowledged that "hosts of foreigners" buying land in Pennsylvania "increase my anxiety to strengthen & finally to settle our National Government." Adams closes this letter with a concurrence to Coxe's observation: "The continued Accessions of Foreigners, will endanger and destroy our peace, if We know not how to govern them. They will moreover corrupt our Elections and tear us to pieces. Sufficient to the day, however, is its own evil, and in that day and hour it always has been and I doubt not always will be given us, to provide against its dangers."

PROVENANCE

Alba B. Johnson (Parke-Bernet, 3 November 1943, lot 239, then part of an album of presidential letters from George Washington through Franklin D. Roosevelt)

\$ 25,000-35,000

Burbeck, who must be provided for in the Artillery,
 He has Talents and Experience which no other
 Man in the United States possesses in Compositions
 which are important in that Line of Service. A
 Soldier from his Birth he shall be so till his
 Death if it depends on, Sir your most
 obed^t John Adams

I return Gen. Pinckneys Letter and List.
 I desire too that Mr Barons Commission as Captain
 of Artillery be sent him immediately. The New
 England officers, I am told are impatient for their
 Commissions. I desire that all the Commissions
 may be sent to the officers through out the States
 without Loss of time. John Adams.

Secretary at War

2102

to Enter into a Bond of Indemnification for that purpose
 or None therefore the Condition of the foregoing Obligation
 is such that if the said John Allen or his Heirs or their
 Executors Administrators or assigns or any of them
 shall and do well and sufficiently and honestly and keep
 undiminished thereof clear and free his Executors Adminis-
 trators and assigns, and his and their Goods and Chattels
 Lands and Tenements of Land from the payment of the
 said Two hundred and forty pounds with the lawful Interest
 thereon for the same unto the said Cornelius Rogart,
 Jacobus Rogart and John Rogart for which he joined
 in an Obligation (and detained for the payment of the said
 Two hundred and forty pounds with the lawful Interest
 within eighteen Months from Yesterday unto the said
 Cornelius Rogart, Jacobus Rogart and John Rogart,
 that then and in such case the foregoing Obligation
 shall be void and void otherwise to stand and
 remain in full force and virtue and the said Thomas
 Allen for the punctual performance of the Condition of
 the foregoing Obligation, doth authorize and re-
 ceive and empower any Attorney or Attornies at Law within
 the State of New York or within the State of Vermont to
 appear and confess and enter judgment or judgments
 as of any form or kind after the date hereof upon the
 penalty of the said Obligation and to release the Errors
 Errors of such Judgment or Judgments so to be confessed
 or entered and for so doing this shall be his or their
 Warrant Given under my Hand and Seal this Day
 and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered
 in the presence of us
 the undersigned Justices of the
 Peace at Albany
 James Adair
 (1799) (withworth)

Ethan Allen

2103

2102

ADAMS, JOHN

Autograph letter signed twice as President ("John Adams"), to James McHenry ("Secretary at War"), regarding the appointment of Army officers

2 pages (10¼ x 8¼ in.; 260 x 209 mm) on a bifolium of wove paper, Quincy, 29 March 1799, reception docket; two very short fold separations. Accompanied by an engraved portrait of Adams.

STRENGTHENING THE ARMY FOR THE QUASI-WAR WITH FRANCE—AND FOR FRIES'S REBELLION, THE PENNSYLVANIA REVOLT PRECIPITATED BY THE TAX BURDEN OF THE QUASI-WAR. In a letter of 16 March, James McHenry had solicited the President's approval for series of military appointments sought by Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney in order to address Fries's Rebellion. McHenry assured Adams that "All necessary arrangements have been made and are making to subdue the insurrection. I have issued orders to draw five companies of the regular army to the scene of insurrection and for the volunteer companies to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice. I employ the former to produce an impression favourable to the volunteer force, which is alone intended to give due efficacy to the laws, and to render it less necessary to call out a great number of

the latter." Adams here approves the requested commissions and suggests several others.

"I have received, in your favour of the 16th, Major General Pinckneys List, arranged in concert with Governor [William] Davie [of North Carolina]. This List has my Approbation and you may announce as soon as possible, to the Persons their Appointments.

"I expect that all the vacancies in the Army be first communicated to me and the Candidates with their recommendations be transmitted to me, before Commissions are sent them or appointments announced to them.

"Inclosed is a Letter from Benjamin Beale Junr which I request you to consider. He cannot accept a Lieutenancy and I cannot blame him. His Age, Education, Travels, Manners and irreproachable Character, merit a Captaincy if any one is vacant.

"Mr Hastings has been with me—I wish you to examine his Recommendations and weigh his Pretentions. He is a warlike looking officer and served the whole Revolutionary War.

"Major Lillie also has been here. His Merits must be attended to. There is also a Mr Burbeck, who must be provided for in the Artillery. He has Talents and Experience which no other Man in the United States possesses, in Compositions which are important in that Line of service. A

soldier from his Birth he shall be so till his Death if it descends on, sir your most ob[edien]t John Adams."

In an autograph postscript signed, Adams reiterates the necessity of quick action: "I return Gen. Pinckneys Letter and List. I desire too that Mr Barons Commission as Captain of Artillery be sent him immediately. The New England officers, I am told are impatient for their Commissions. I desire that all the Commissions may be sent to the officers throughout the states without loss of time." Adams was evidently concerned not only by the tax rebellion by the Pennsylvania Dutch, but also by a still-anticipated invasion by France. While this very efficient letter betrays no animosity towards his Secretary of War, little more than a year later Adams asked McHenry for his resignation, denouncing him as a tool of Alexander Hamilton, one of Adams's greatest political rivals.

PROVENANCE

The James McHenry Papers (sold by order of the heirs, Parke-Bernet, 30 October 1944, lot 10)

\$ 20,000-30,000

2103

ALLEN, ETHAN

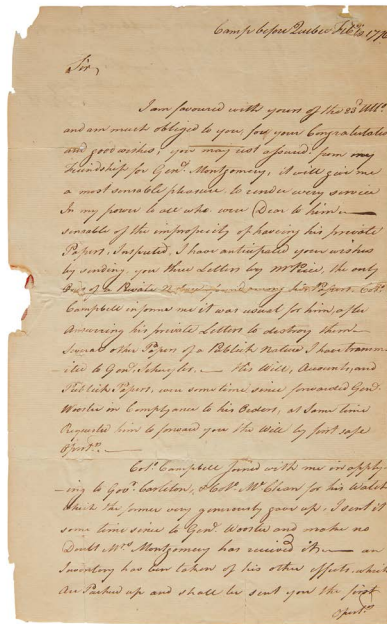
Document signed ("Ethan Allen"), bond given by Allen as security for payment for land purchased in northern Vermont 2 pages (12 7/8 x 7 7/8 in.; 328 x 202 mm) on a leaf of laid paper, [New York City], 6 August 1785; folds, edge tears and minor losses affecting some text.

RARE SIGNATURE BY VERMONT'S GREEN MOUNTAIN HERO AND ONE OF THE STATE FOUNDERS

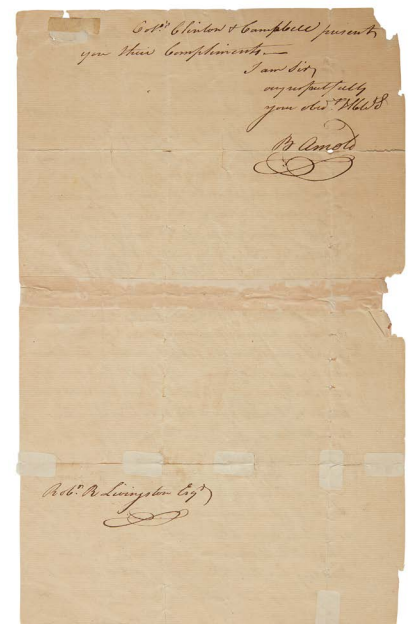
This bond was given by Allen as security for payment of land he purchased in the "townships of Colchester and Essex" of Northern Vermont. "WHEREAS THE ABOVE BOUNDED ETHAN ALLEN DID YESTERDAY PURCHASE FROM CORNELIUS J. BOGART JACOBUS BOGART JUNIOR AND PETER BOGART ALL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TWELVE RIGHTS OF LAND...FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY POUNDS OF LAWFUL MONEY OF NEW YORK..."

It was likely executed in New York City where Allen was at the time, and was to be executed in partnership with John Kelly, a New York attorney. There is also mention of his brother and revolutionary associate Ira Allen. An energetic land speculator, Allen later moved to Burlington, near the location of the land mentioned in this document.

\$ 8,000-12,000



2104



2104

2104

ARNOLD, BENEDICT

Autograph letter signed ("B. Arnold") to Robert R. Livingston, concerning the personal effects of the late Richard Montgomery, killed in the invasion of Quebec

1 1/4 pages (12 1/8 x 7 1/2 in.; 308 x 190 mm) on a bifolium, "Camp before Quebec," 10 February 1776, integral autograph address leaf with reception docket; marginal wear and minor browning, address leaf detached with seal tears, some separation at folds with repairs to verso affecting one line of text, discreet inventory number in red pen to lower corner of address leaf.

ARNOLD WRITES POIGNANTLY TO "THE CHANCELLOR" REGARDING THE RECOVERY OF HIS SON-IN-LAW'S PERSONAL EFFECTS

American hopes to add Canada ("the 14th colony") to the rebellion ended with the death of Montgomery in a blizzard while leading the American assault early in the morning of New Years Eve, 1775. He was killed by the first volley from a blockhouse guarding an entrance as he led the American charge in an effort to take the old city. His body was left in the snow that morning, as the loss of their leader resulted in the retreat of his column. The collaborating attack under Arnold also faltered after initial success, with Arnold wounded. The subsequent American siege operation collapsed with

the arrival of British reinforcements in the Spring. General Philip Schuyler, in overall command of the invasion of Canada but forced to stay behind by illness, had, as did George Washington, great confidence in the Irish-born Richard Montgomery, his second in command. Montgomery's move to America and marriage into the mighty Livingston family would involve him fully in the Revolution. Congress elevated him to the rank of Major General while he was in Canada. He was the first Continental Army general officer to be killed in the Revolution, and was mourned both here and in Britain where he was eulogized in Parliament. Sixteen American counties are named for him, as well as the city of Montgomery, Alabama, and other places.

In addition to the veteran Wooster and the active Arnold, and recipients Schuyler and Livingston, these two letters involve other figures of the failed attempts in Canada, with mention of later turncoat officer Rudolphus Ritzema, sent by Wooster to inform Schuyler of the post-Quebec situation; Captain John Macpherson, Montgomery's aid who was killed with him; James Price, the Montreal merchant who aided the American cause financially; Col. Donald Campbell who led the retreat of Montgomery's column; and Major Matthias Ogden, who accompanied Arnold's famed march to Quebec. On the British side, Arnold has mentioned British Governor and military commander in Canada Guy Carleton, and Allan MacLane, the commander at Quebec.

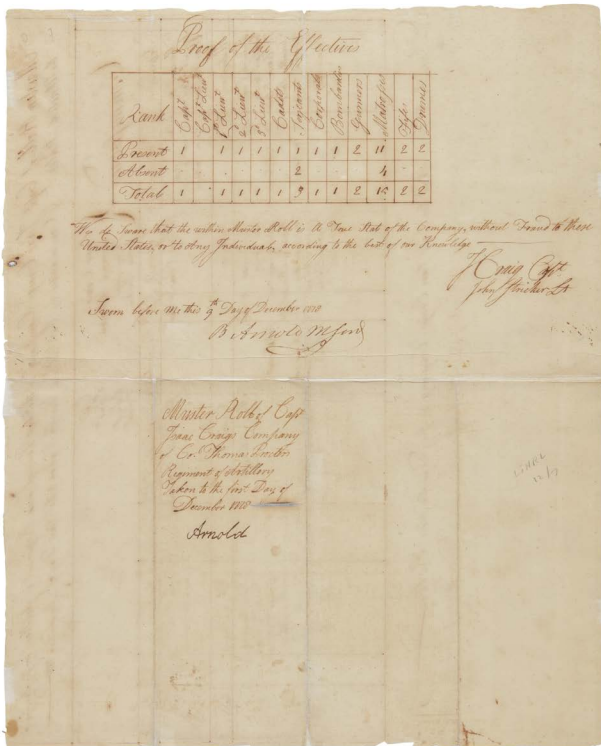
The letters reads, in part: "...you may rest assured from my Friendship for Genl. Montgomery, it will give me ... pleasure to render every service in my power to all who were Dear to him. Sensible of the impropriety of having his private Papers Inspected, I have anticipated your wishes by sending you three letters by Mr. Price, the only Papers of a Private Nature found among his Papers. Colo. Campbell informs me it was usual for him, after answering his private Letters to destroy them. Several other Papers of a Publick nature I have transmitted to Genl. Schuyler. His Will, Accounts, and Publick Papers were some time since forwarded Genl. Wooster in compliance to his Orders, at Same time Requested him to forward you the Will..."

"Colo. Campbell joined with me in Applying to Govr. Carleton & Colo. McClean for his watch which the former very generously gave up. I sent it some time since to Genl. Wooster and make no doubt Mrs. Montgomery has received it. An Inventory has been taken of his other effects, which are Packed up and shall be sent you the first Oprty..."

PROVENANCE

Christie's New York, 29 Oct 2001, lot 4

\$ 10,000-15,000



2105

2105

ARNOLD, BENEDICT

Manuscript document signed ("B. Arnold") as Major General, being a Muster Roll of Capt. Isaac Craig's Company of the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery in the service of the United States, Commanded by Thomas Proctor

1 1/2 pages (16 1/2 x 13 1/4; 420 x 340 mm), double folio, watermarked (TMW | dove and olive branch), Philadelphia, 9 December 1778, accomplished in a fine clerical hand, docket to verso, FURTHER SIGNED by Continental officers Col. Lewis Nicola, Capt. Isaac Craig, and Lt. John Stricker; marginal wear, fold separations with neat repairs, unobtrusive closed tear in center horizontal crease.

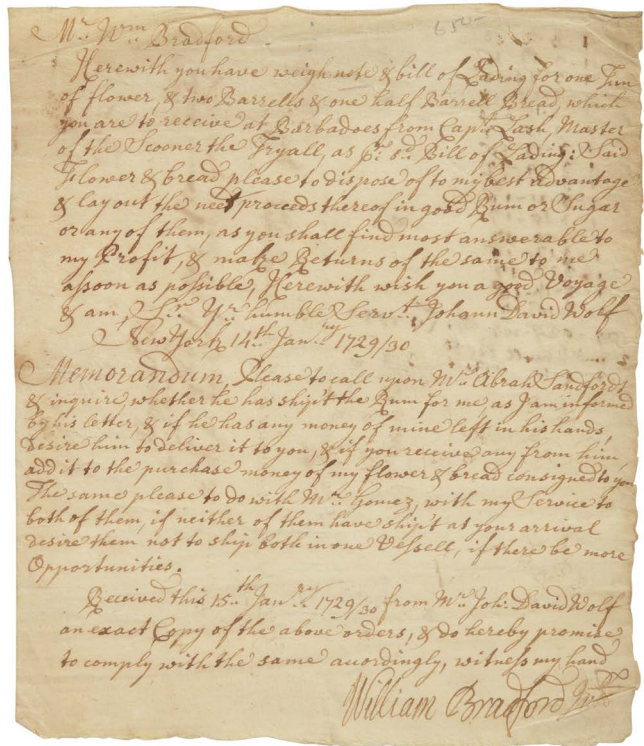
A SCARCE ARTILLERY MUSTER ROLL, SIGNED BY THE INFAMOUS TRAITOR DURING HIS COMMAND IN PHILADELPHIA

George Washington appointed Benedict Arnold to take military command of Philadelphia after the British retreat in June 1778. During his controversial tenure in the city, Arnold exerted undue influence on the business affairs of the city (often for personal gain).

He lived and entertained extravagantly, and his haughty, dismissive behavior excited the enmity and wrath of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, leading to charges of abuse of power and, by December 1779, a court martial. It was during this time that Arnold began his close association with the Shippens and other Loyalists, laying the groundwork for his treasonous actions that would quickly follow.

Capt. Isaac Craig was appointed Company Commander in March 1777, and oversaw the unit in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown before spending the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. The present muster roll finds the company with these sufferings behind them. Executed just months before Arnold's troubles began in earnest, this document lists four officers and 27 men of this unit of the Fourth Continental Army. Arnold has signed to approve the "Proof of the Effectives" table, which has been certified as correct by company officers Craig and Stricker. Col. Lewis Nicola, he of the poorly received suggestion that George Washington become King, has signed on the front as the mustering officer.

\$ 8,000-12,000



2106

2106

BRADFORD, WILLIAM

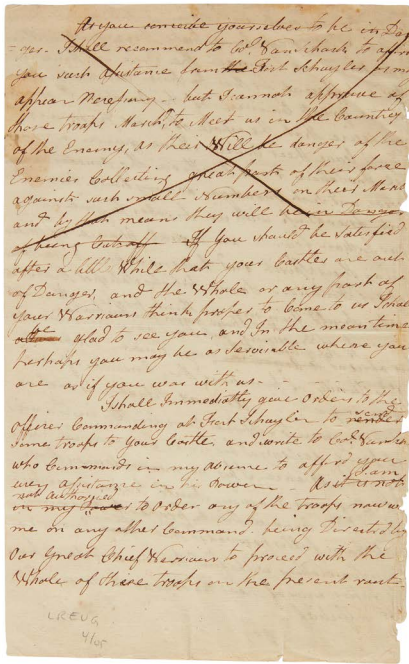
Document signed ("William Bradford Junr") regarding a trade of flower and bread for Rum and Sugar

One page (8 1/4 x 7 in.; 211 x 178 mm), New York, 15 January 1729/30, chart on verso in unidentified hand; folds at edges, a few pin-sized holes.

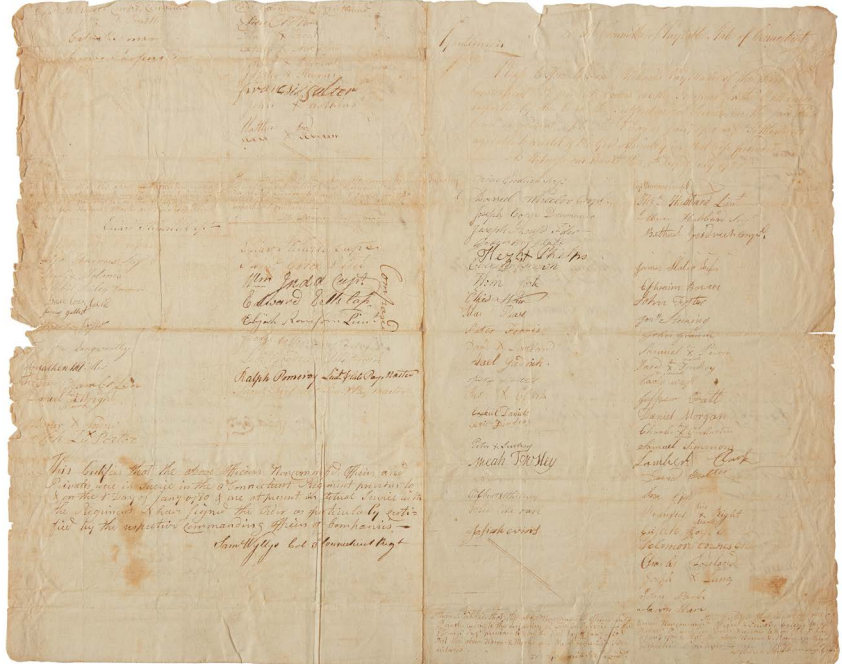
Bradford writes a memorandum to have Mr. Johann David Wolf call upon Mr. Abraham Sandford and Mr. Gomez to "inquire whether he has ship't the rum for me, as i am informed by his letters, & if he has any money of mine left in his hands, desire him to deliver it to you" in exchange for "Flower & Bread" Wolf is providing.

Bradford is the grandfather of William Bradford, best known as the official printer of the First Continental Congress.

\$ 1,000-1,500



2107



2108

2107

CLINTON, JAMES

Autograph letter signed ("Genl. Clinton"), a draft of Clinton's entreaty to friendly Native American tribes in advance of the Sullivan Expedition

2 pages (11 7/8 x 7 1/4 in.; 300 x 185 mm) on a single leaf, with numerous autograph corrections and emendations [n.p., ca. 1779]; some marginal wear, scattered minor soiling.

James Clinton led a New York force that linked with General John Sullivan in the late summer of 1779, and thrust deep into the unknown territory of the Six Nations in New York State to punish the frontier-raiding Iroquois and dissuade them from war-making, an extended military campaign known as the Sullivan Expedition. Washington had directed the destruction of the Indian settlements and their crops as well; this was so efficiently accomplished that the Iroquois were reduced to near-starvation the following winter and never fully recovered. Sullivan's Expedition was the first large-scale military chastisement of Native Americans by the United States and it foreshadowed the use of force against them for over a century.

Some tribes or splinter groups did not align themselves with the British, and here Clinton has diplomatically suggested that his correspondents either stay on the sidelines, or provide only that help with which they were comfortable: "Our present expedition is Intended to Chastise those Nations who have broke their faith with us and Joined our Enemies — the Force we have is quite Sufficient for that purpose ... In order to give all our Indian friends an eequal Chance of Evidencing their Spirit and Determination to partake of our Fortune... It is not that I have given you this

Invitation for want of Warriours, but that every Warriour who is a friend to these United States may have an Eequal opportunity of punishing the Enemies of our Country."

\$ 7,000-10,000

2108

[CONNECTICUT REGIMENT]

Manuscript document signed ("S. Wyllys") as Commanding Officer of the Third Connecticut Regiment, further signed by almost 200 of his men

4 pages (13 1/8 x 8 1/4 in.; 334 x 208 mm) on a bifolium, Connecticut, 5 July 1780, ruled; some wear, light soiling, and fading to signatures, generally not affecting legibility, 6 in. split along center fold, with a few short marginal tears.

A SINGLE DOCUMENT BEARING THE AUTOGRAPHS OF NEARLY 200 REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS

Since the Third Connecticut was stationed in the Hudson Highlands, this document evidently originated in Hartford and was sent into the field for signatures of soldiers affirming that they were due pay for having been in service prior to 1 January 1780. The signatures are in columns with each company's signatures appearing above nine identical statements certifying their service. The arrangement of these statements, and that all are in the same small clerical hand, indicates their preparation in advance. Each is signed by a company officer or, in some cases, a sergeant. Nine officers have signed near the conclusion including Paymasters Lts. Ralph Pomeroy and Samuel Richards. At the end, Colonel Wyllys has signed an overall certification

for the Regiment "that the above Officers, Non commisd. Officers and Privates were in Service in the 3d Connecticut Regiment previous to and on the 1st Day of Jany. 1780 & are at present in actual service with the Regiment & have signed the Order as particularly certified by the respective Commanding Officers of Companies."

Either laboriously scrawling their names or merely making an "X", nearly 200 Patriots signed the present document. All were enlisted to fight for their country, though it is unlikely that any had a later significant connection with history. Two identifiable black soldiers have signed with marks: they are shown here as "Suyfacks Mosley" and "Newport Hail." *Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution* has both listed twice as Cyphax Mosley and Cyphax Negro, and Newport Hale and Newport Negro. Both were in Captain Edward Eells' company which contained a few other black soldiers during the war. As Syphax Mosley and Newport Hale they are noted in *Connecticut's Black Soldiers 1775-1783* and consequently in *Black Soldiers Black Sailors Black Ink*.

The Third Connecticut saw relatively little action, being assigned to the Highlands for most of the war. Post-Monmouth it joined the main Continental Army for about a year, returning to the Highlands posting in May of 1779. Their Colonel, Samuel Wyllys, was the son of the longtime Secretary of Connecticut (and a Loyalist) George Wyllys.

REFERENCES

Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, Hartford: [Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.], 1889; Moebis, Thomas Truxtun, *Black Soldiers Black Sailors Black Ink*, Moebis Pub. Co (1994); White, David O. *Connecticut's Black Soldiers 1775-1783*, Chester, CT: Pequot Press, 1973

\$ 15,000-20,000

Calculation of the Number of Waggoners necessary for a Brigade of the Army.

Brigade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagoners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Officers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sub Conductors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Conductors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Drivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Mules	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Horses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Drivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Mules	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Horses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Drivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Mules	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wagon Horses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

See

Below is the principal account on in the Calculation here with respect to the number of Waggoners necessary for the Brigade of Artillery, some communication with the Officers of your Brigade, with those of the Staff, some of the Light Brigade, &c. are calculated nearly equal to the number employed the Campaign of 1779.

You have also annexed to it the former Receipts for the amount of the Officers & Waggoners, and some of the former of the proper allowances for the representation of your was added to the former pass, and an abatement of their receiving it in such, or at the exchange when due, a sufficient number of Officers and Waggoners, might be procured for the ensuing Campaign if not the War.

The necessity for some useful measures being taken to procure the number is shown for two reasons, first, we are obliged to get men from the Line's detachments of the Staff, and drawing for which means the greatest loss and disturbance, has been occasioned in my Department, secondly, the necessity of giving Subalterns, and other Officers commanding Brigades, when they come to serve at least thirty three men from each brigade, and afterwards of two hundred from the Park, all which are strong recruits, and consequently, a great weakness to the former, the expenses attending recruiting the number wanted on the present terms, which they cannot be had, will equal that of their being on constant employ, which renders it necessary that proper encouragement be given for the War, from the

Morrison 30 Dec. 1779
 Major Genl Greene
 James Thompson
 1779.

2109

2109

[CONTINENTAL ARMY]

Autograph letter signed ("James Thompson"), as Wagonmaster General of the Continental Army, to General Nathanael Greene, and manuscript signed ("James Thompson") reporting on the Camp at Morristown, New Jersey

One page (12 5/8 x 7 3/4 in.; 320 x 195 mm), Morristown, 30 December 1779, regarding the number of waggoners necessary for a brigade of the army; some scattered foxing, minor loss at upper right edge. — Folio sheet (19.5 x 15 in.; 495 x 380 mm), Camp Morristown, 30 December 1779, reporting on the wagon supplies at the army's disposal; minor foxing, two square stains at gutter, repairs at creases and some marginal tears, small losses to sheet at edges and gutter, affecting text in the upper left margin and lower center gutter.

The Quartermaster Department was responsible for transportation, a notorious Continental Army bottleneck. Thompson reports on "Waggon Conductors, Sub Conductors and Waggoners employed with the Army. Also of those necessary to be immediately for the ensuing Campaign," showing a total of 36 wagons and 1,000 drivers needed. His letter reinforces the need for the supplies and corresponding troops.

\$ 1,000-1,500

SILLO CUARTO, VNOVAR...
 REAL VOLUNTAD, que mira con tanta piedad, y desvelo al alivio de sus Vafallos, y fu mayor conveniencia dandome quenta luego al punto de qualquier novedad que huviere para aplicar quantas providencias se contienen en el Real decreto, y discurrirre mi arbitrio para escarmentar y castigar tan enorme delicto que sirva de afombro a los demas para que no lo executen, Mexico, y Agolto veinte y dos de mil setecientos y diez años.

El Duq de Albuquerq

Don Juan de Albuquerq

PARA que por el... se ponga el mayor cuidado en impedir las introducciones de ropas, y comercios extranjeros en la forma prevenida, y dispuesta por S. M. en sus Reales ordenes inferros que hara publicar como fe previene.

2110

2110

CUEVA, FRANCISCO FERNÁNDEZ DE LA, 10TH DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE

Printed document signed as Viceroy of New Spain ("El Duq de Albuquerq"), certifying a proclamation by King Philip V of Spain

4 pages on a bifolium (11 7/8 x 8 1/8 in.; 303 x 206 mm), in Spanish, Mexico, 22 August 1710, accomplished in a clerical hand, royal ink stamps; light marginal soiling and staining, one wormhole and one short worm trail in lower margin.

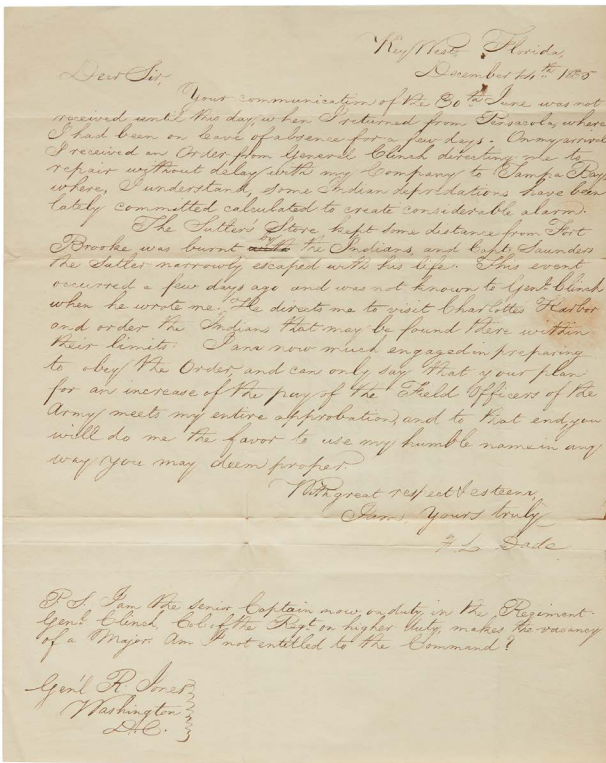
A proclamation by King Philip V, the young Frenchman on the Spanish throne, certified by Albuquerque and directed to a local official in Mexico. Issued near the end of the War of Spanish Succession in Europe, this decree was aimed at pirates, the English navy, and his own subjects who might have been tempted to trade with the enemy. The document begins with

the King's complaint about "the liberty with which foreign nations have been introduced to trade in the Indias ... the sailing of those seas is so significant and repeated, as Detrimental to my Kingdoms ... it is my duty to secure the indemnification of my rights, the authority of the law, the public welfare and the livelihood of my subjects, each of which has been violated by the excessive practices ... it is my resolve that henceforth these laws and regulations be observed fully ... and that the penalties established ... be applied without remission ... if the Council believes that the high point they have reached needs increased punishment ... consult with me. ..."

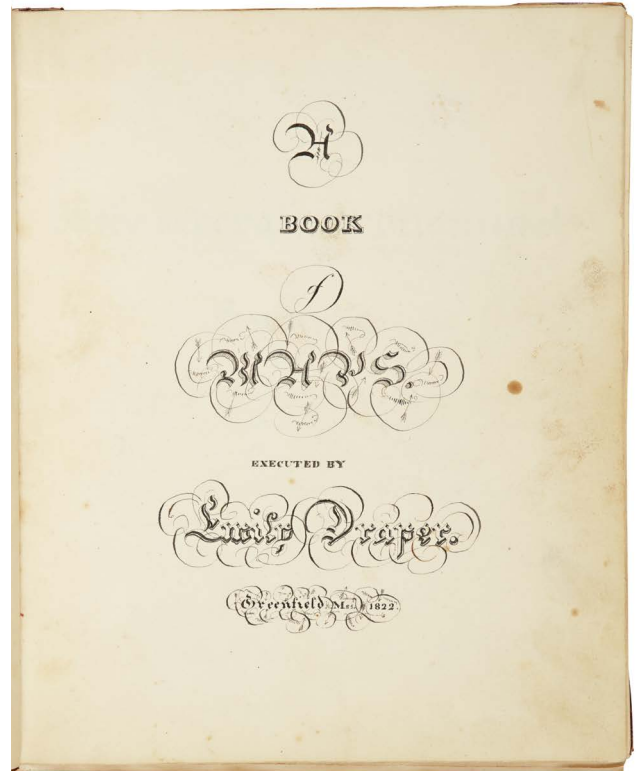
At the conclusion of the decree, Albuquerque has ordered the execution of its measures in Mexico, observing that the proposed punishment would serve as a deterrent.

While the phrase "boldly signed" is overused, it is certainly justified in this instance.

\$ 1,000-1,500



2113



2114

2113

DADE, FRANCIS LANGHORNE

Autograph letter signed ("F. L. Dade") to General Roger Jones, writing in advance of his last posting reinforcing the garrison at Fort King against warring Indian factions

1 page (10 x 8 in.; 250 x 202 mm), on a bifolium, Key West, Florida, 14 Dec 1835, integral free-franked address leaf, addressed to "General R. Jones | Washington D.C." with "free" and "Key West | Florida | December 15" stamped in red, the latter enclosed in a circle; light seal stain, loss from seal tear on second leaf (not affecting text), minor repairs to folds.

A FATEFUL LETTER SENT FROM BREVET MAJOR FRANCIS DADE JUST DAYS BEFORE HIS UNTIMELY DEMISE IN THE "DADE MASSACRE"

Dade writes here of his impending move to Fort Brooke in the Tampa Bay area. From there, he would command the detachment that marched to the relief of Fort King, where Indian conflict with white settlers was reaching a fervid peak. Tensions could be traced back to the Moultrie Creek Treaty of 1823, wherein the Indians were allocated land too poor to cultivate or raise cattle, and the resulting years brought flooding, famine, and eventual attempts at removal. On 28 December, the Seminole leader Osceola planned an ambush to meet Dade's troops as they marched through the reservation, and about one half of his command were hit by

initial fire. The remaining able-bodied men, now badly outnumbered, were gradually shot throughout the day-long engagement, leaving only a handful of survivors.

Omitting his rank, Dade has styled this letter as a private communication. His concluding entreaty "Am I not entitled to the Command?" pointed out a vacancy in the Fourth Infantry Regiment, but cannot refer to the Fort King expedition about which he had no direct knowledge at the time. It probably was meant to refer to a permanent promotion to the rank of Major, which he then held only by brevet. Promotion in the old Army was notably slow, with most officers persevering in a grade for many years until an opening occurred. Dade's quick volunteering to lead the expedition was undoubtedly motivated in part by the possibility of a subsequent promotion.

"Your communication of the 30th June was not received until this day, when I returned from Pensacola, where I received an Order from General Clinch directing me to repair without delay with my Company to Tampa Bay, where, I understand, some Indian depredations have been lately committed calculated to create considerable alarm. The Sutler's Store... was burnt by the Indians, and Capt. Saunders the Sutler narrowly escaped with his life. This event occurred a few days ago and was not known to Genl. Clinch when he wrote me. He directs me to visit Charlotte's Harbor and order the Indians

that may be found there within their limits. I am now much engaged in preparing to obey the Order, and can only say that your plan for an increase of the pay of the Field Officers of the Army meets my entire approbation... P.S. I am the senior Captain now on duty in the Regiment. Genl Clinch, Col. of the Regt. on higher duty, makes the vacancy of a Major. Am I not entitled to the Command?"

Dade arrived at Fort Brooke on 21 December. The orders for the march were already issued with Captain George W. Gardiner to be in command, but Gardiner's wife was ill and Dade offered to take over. The column set out on 23 December. Later Gardiner overtook the march after arranging for his wife to be transported to better care at Key West on the vessel that had just brought Dade; he would assume command at the battle, and meet his subsequent demise. Among other honors, what would become Florida's most populous county was promptly named for Dade.

ALTHOUGH A LONGTIME OFFICER, FEW OF THE VIRGINIAN'S WRITINGS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN PRESERVED, WITH AN APPARENT COMPLETE ABSENCE OF AUCTION RECORDS GOING BACK TO 1916.

\$ 15,000-20,000

DRAPER, EMILY

A Book of Maps executed by Emily Draper. Greenfield, M[a]ss., 1822

Manuscript map book (8¾ x 7 in.; 222 x 179 mm), finely executed in pen and ink, 56 leaves, including calligraphic title-page, 32 pages of calligraphic text and map-titles, and 19 FULL-PAGE MAPS, 13 PARTIALLY HANDCOLORED IN OUTLINE, most with very fine figural or ornamental title-cartouches, some blank leaves evidently reserved for never-completed maps; occasional minor browning or staining. Contemporary red-morocco-backed marbled boards; shaken, with a number of leaves loose, rather worn.

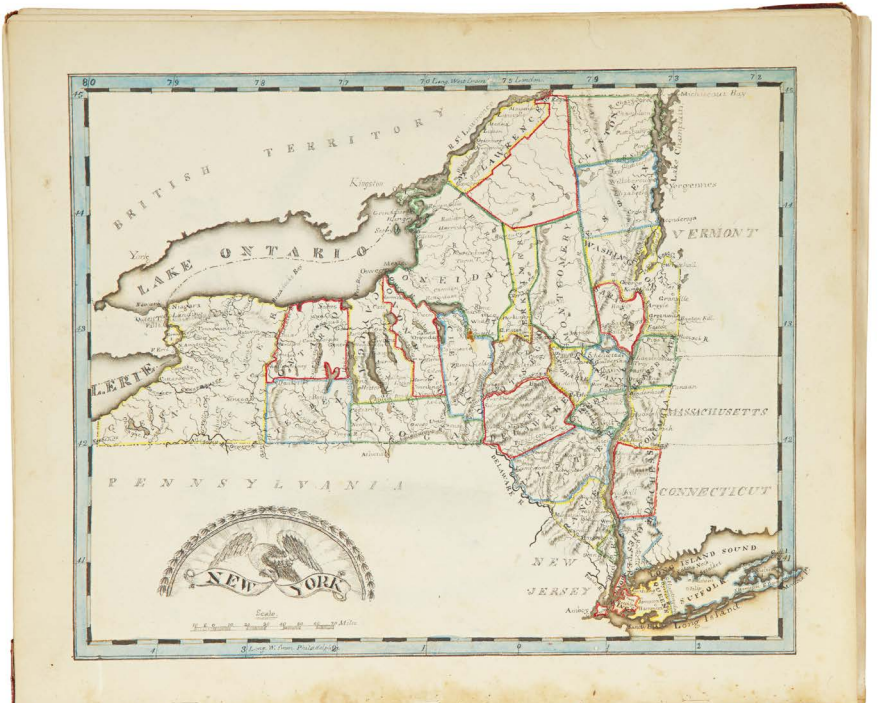
A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF CARTOGRAPHIC SCHOOLGIRL ART. A note on the front free endpaper explains, "Map Book of Emily Draper. (Wife of John P. Haven) born Dec 6, 1803. died July 20, 1865. She was aged seventeen [sic] when she executed the work in this book in 1822. Gift of her daughter, Mrs. Emily Haven Conaut, wife of Judge Chester C. Conaut."

The maps depict the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

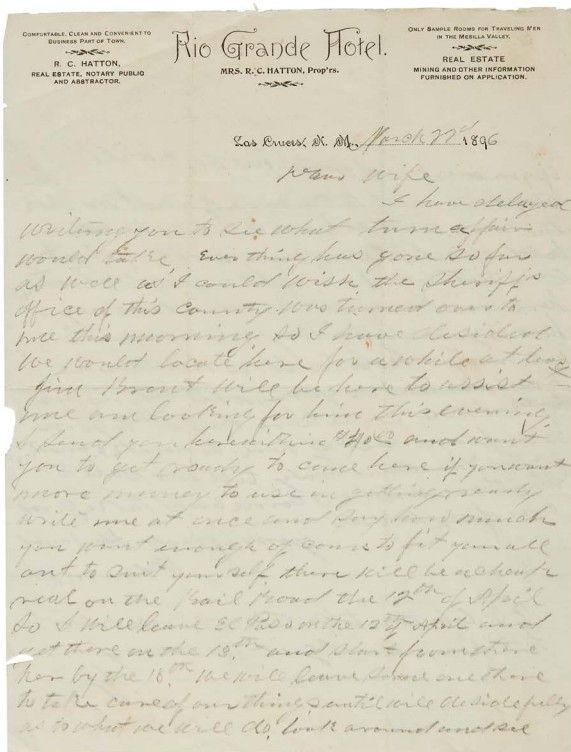
\$ 3,000-5,000



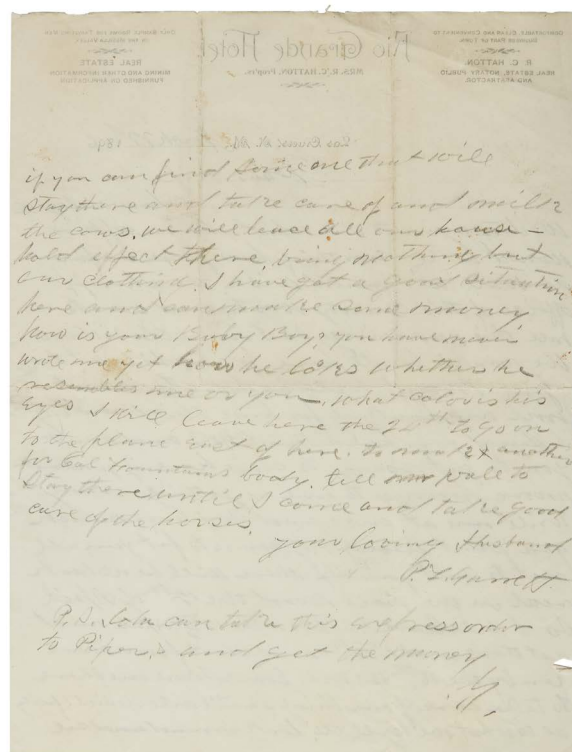
2114



2114



2115



2116

2115

GARRETT, PAT

Autograph letter signed ("P. F. Garrett") as Sheriff of Dona Ana County, New Mexico Territory, to his wife Apolinaria Gutierrez Garrett, regarding the relocation of their family to New Mexico, and the search for Albert J. Fountain

2 pages (11 x 8 3/8 in.; 280 x 214 mm) in pencil, on Rio Grande Hotel letterhead, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 22 March 1896; some light spotting, a few small marginal chips.

THE LAWMAN WHO KILLED BILLY THE KID RELOCATES TO NEW MEXICO, AND TRIES TO SOLVE THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN

With lawlessness threatening designs for statehood, New Mexico Territory had brought famed lawman Pat Garrett back from Texas, first hiring him as a private investigator, then manipulating him into the position of Sheriff of Dona Ana County in hopes of arresting the killers of southern New Mexico political leader Albert J. Fountain and his young son. They were probably murdered 1 February 1896 in what is now White Sands National Monument, northeast of Las Cruces. Evidence pointed to

allies of political rival Albert B. Fall, who later became U.S. Secretary of the Interior and went to prison in the fallout from the Teapot Dome scandal. Though Garrett made several arrests (see following lot), the Fountains' bodies were never found, and their disappearance in the White Sands desert remains officially unsolved.

In the present letter, having resolved disputes over his official position, Garrett writes hopefully to his wife regarding arrangements for the family to be reunited, including a newly born son, of whom Garrett poignantly entreats his wife for more information: "I have delayed writing to you to see what turn affairs would take. Everything has gone so far as well as I could wish, the Sheriff's office of this county was turned over to me this morning, so I have decided we would locate here for awhile at least ... I send you herewith \$40.00 and want you to get ready to come here ... I have got a good situation here and can make some money. How is your baby boy? You have never wrote me yet how he looks. Whether he resembles me or you. What color is his eyes? I will leave here on the 24th to go on to the plane east of here to make another [search] for Col. Fountain's body."

\$ 5,000-7,000

2116

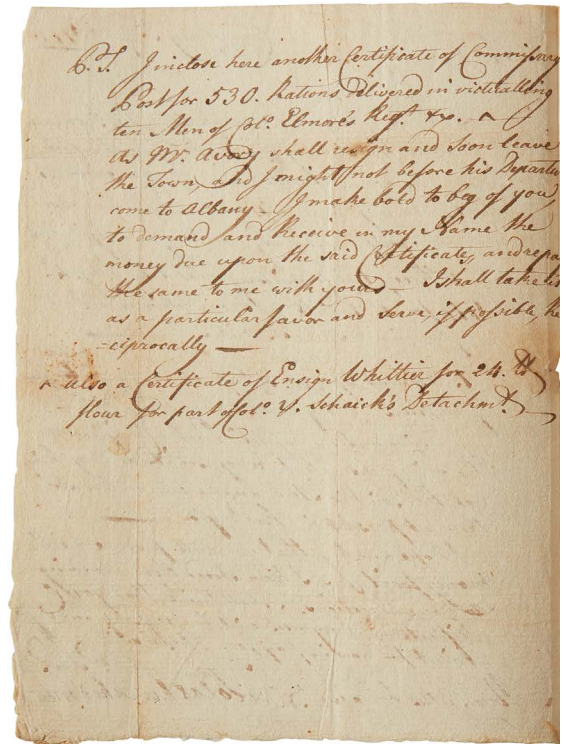
GARRETT, PAT

Two documents signed ("P. F. Garrett"), as Sheriff of Dona Ana County, New Mexico Territory, relating to the extradition of two suspects in the murder of local politician Albert J. Fountain

Two typewritten documents, each 1/2 page (11 3/4 x 8 in.; 300 x 202 mm), Dona Ana County, New Mexico Territory, 7 April and 1 June 1898; part of a six-page legal document, the partially printed cover sheet SIGNED by Miguel A. Otero as Governor of New Mexico Territory, Santa Fe, 17 June 1898, and including three pages of related typewritten documents signed by local officials, Las Cruces, 1898. Cover sheet an elaborately printed official form with a gold-embossed state seal at lower left, the green ribbon extending from the seal through binding holes at top, the whole previously folded and encased in a paper cover docketed: "Requisition by the Governor of New Mexico, U.S.A. for Oliver M. Lee and James R. Gilliland Charged with Murder." Overall some browning and separation at folds, not affecting the Garrett documents.



2116



2117

THE FAMOUS LAWMAN OF THE OLD WEST ATTEMPTS TO BRING FUGITIVE MURDER SUSPECTS TO JUSTICE

Though his name is forever tied to Billy the Kid, the most important case in Pat Garrett's career was perhaps the disappearance of Albert J. Fountain and his young son. Fountain was a prominent figure in the political life of southern New Mexico; a politician, lawyer, and outlaw chaser in equal measure. In his capacity as chief investigator and prosecutor for the Southeastern New Mexico Stock Growers Association, he spent the early weeks of 1896 securing indictments on cattle rustling for a number of suspects, among them ranchers Oliver M. Lee and James Gililand.

Fountain and his 8 year-old-son Henry went missing on 1 February 1896 in the desert that is now part of White Sands National Monument. Lee, Gililand, and their associates William McNew and Bill Carr quickly became the chief suspects, and Garrett, who had been recently appointed Sheriff of Las Cruces, petitioned a judge on 11 July for warrants for their arrest. Within hours, he had nabbed McNew and Carr, but Lee and Gililand proved more elusive. A confrontation between the fugitives and Garrett's posse in the early morning hours of

12 July led to the pair's escape, and they would remain at large for the next 8 months.

The present collection of documents details Garrett and his fellow lawmen's attempts extradite the fugitives. They were thought to be in Mexico, and Governor Otero's document is an extradition request of the Governor of Chihuahua. The two documents signed by Garrett are affidavits relating the events of their escape and the subsequent attempts to locate Lee and Gililand. The other supporting documents are copies of the complaint, the arrest warrant, and application signed by District Attorney John D. Bryan requesting Governor Otero to initiate the extradition procedure. After their eventual apprehension, Lee and Gililand would stand trial the following year, but were ultimately acquitted due to a lack of evidence. The trial lasted 18 days and was marked by the histrionics of opposing counsel, which included Fountain's onetime political rival, and future U.S. Senator Albert B. Fall. Fall would later become embroiled in his own scandal, and was convicted of accepting a bribe in the Teapot Dome scandal.

PROVENANCE

Christie's New York, 20 November 1992, lot 237

\$ 8,000-12,000

2117

HERKIMER, NICHOLAS

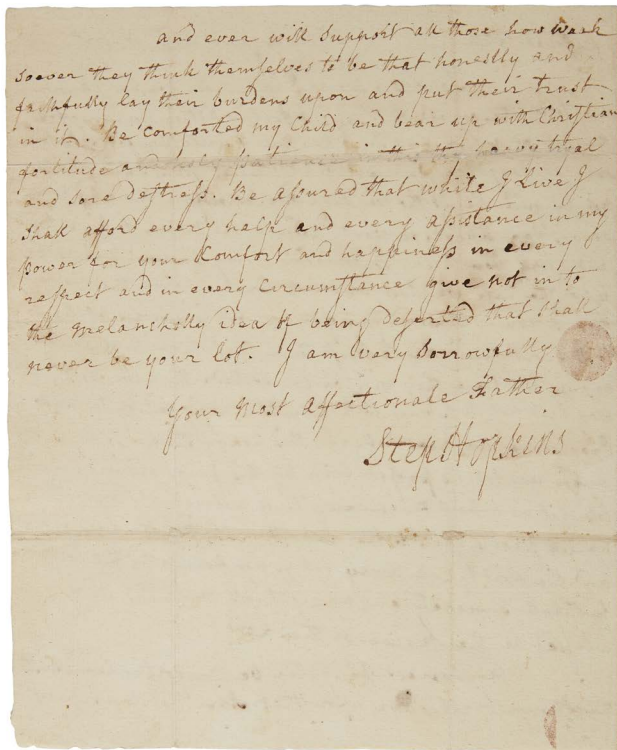
Letter signed ("Nicholas Herckheimer") to Jelles Fonde, writing one week before the Battle of Oriskany

1 page with a ½ page postscript (8¼ x 6¼ in.; 210 x 157 mm) on a bifolium, "Conajohary," 29 July 1777, integral address panel, docketed in an early hand "Gen. Nich. Herkimer ... The Battle of Oriskany was fought August 6 1777. In which Gen. Herkimer was killed, together with about 200 militia (German farmers on the Mohawk River) under his command"; small wax seal tear, not affecting text, general wear to address leaf.

One day after writing this letter, Herkimer would learn of the advance of the British under Col. Barry St. Leger and draw together a generally unwilling force of locals to march to meet the enemy. The resulting Battle of Oriskany would prove to be one of the bloodiest engagements in the Revolutionary War — Herkimer was mortally wounded, with an additional 450 patriot casualties.

The present letter concerns efforts of both Fonda and Herkimer to collect upon debts: "According to your Requests lately Recd. concerning the Resigning of Mr. Avery and the Settling of your accounts with him, I have given notice thereof in my Neighbourhood, and also send myself hereby my accots. against you... Receipt of Commissary Post dated Febr. 4th 1777." In the postscript, Hericker adds: "I inclose here another Certificate of Commissary Post for 530 Rations delivered in victualling ten Men of Colo. Elmore's Regt... I make bold to beg of you, demand and Receive in my Name the money due upon said certificates, and repay the same to me with yours. I shall take it as a particular favor..."

\$ 3,500-5,000



2118

2118

HOPKINS, STEPHEN

Autograph letter signed ("Steph. Hopkins") as delegate to the Continental Congress, to his daughter-in-law Ruth G. Hopkins, sharing grief over the death of his son
2 pages (9¼ x 7½ in.; 235 x 194 mm), on a bifolium, Philadelphia, 15 Nov 1775, integral address leaf; a few light stains, skillful repairs to folds, integral leaf neatly separated and retaining an old backstrip.

A SORROWFUL LETTER FROM ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WRITING TO HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW FOLLOWING THE LOSS OF HIS SON AND HER HUSBAND, GEORGE HOPKINS

"Long ago should I have wrote you, had I known how to write, or what to say: a feeling Father mourning for the loss of a hopeful son, how can I write comfortably to a beloved Daughter deprived of a tender Husband. Yet I will not be quite silent tho we drop our sorrowful tears by ourselves far apart. It would rejoyce me much to be at home and afford you every consolation

in my power; But as this is not the case we must both look for help from that power that is never removed far from us... Be comforted my child and bear up with Christian fortitude and holy patience in this thy heavy tryal and sore distress. Be assured that while I live I shall afford every help and every assistance in my power for your comfort... give not in to the melancholly idea of being deserted that shall never be your lot..."

A scarce letter from the man whose palsy-affected signature on the Declaration of Independence prompted his own patriotic declaration: "My hand trembles, but my heart does not."

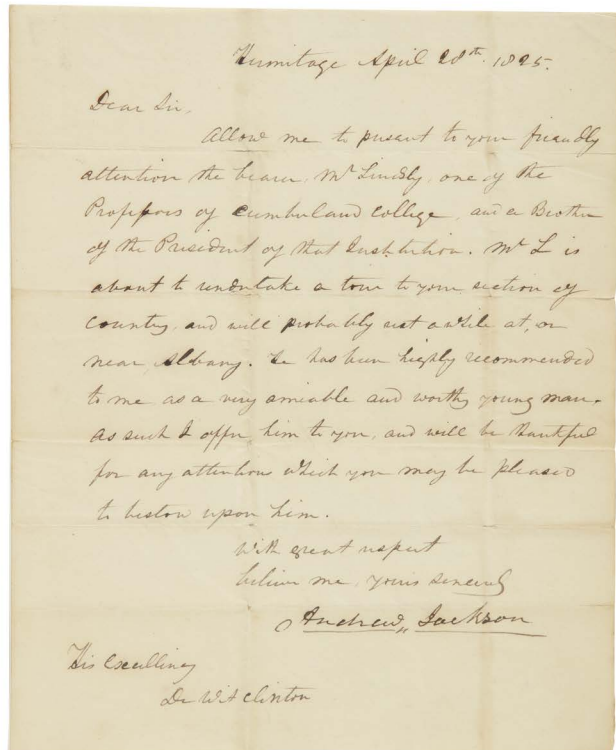
REFERENCES

Letters of Delegates to Congress, ed. Smith, 2:351

PROVENANCE

New Jersey Historical Society — Sotheby's New York, 26 Oct 1983, lot 61

\$ 5,000-7,000



2119

2119

JACKSON, ANDREW

Manuscript letter signed as U.S. Senator from Tennessee ("Andrew Jackson"), to Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York, making an introduction

One page (9⅞ x 7⅞ in.; 246 x 201 mm) on a bifolium of wove paper (watermarked M), the Hermitage, 28 April 1825, integral address leaf with reception docket; a little browned, pinholes at intersecting folds (some on integral leaf repaired), remnant of an album hinge.

JACKSON INTRODUCES A PROFESSOR FROM TENNESSEE TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

"Allow me to present to your friendly attention the bearer Mr. Lindsley, one of the Professors of Cumberland College, and Brother of the President of that Institution. Mr. L is about to undertake a tour to your section of the Country, and will probably rest a while at, or near, Albany. He has been highly recommended to me as a very amicable and worthy young man. As such I offer him to you, and will be thankful for any attention which you may be pleased to bestow upon him."

Jackson served as a trustee of Cumberland College for many years, and may have played a role in bringing Philip Lindsley—a distinguished classicist who had been serving as acting president of Princeton—to the presidency there. One of Lindsley's first acts was to change the name of the institution from Cumberland College to the University of Nashville. The school closed in 1909, finding it increasingly difficult to compete with Vanderbilt.

\$ 2,500-3,500

Washington
July 1st 1834

Dear Sir

I have received your polite note of the 20th ulto on behalf of the Democratic citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, inviting me to participate with them in the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence. It being out of my power to unite with you on this occasion except in the indulgence of those sentiments of joy and gratitude which it is so well calculated

2120

to inspire, I can only tender you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation.

In compliance with your request I offer the following toast

The State of Pennsylvania—
She has been called the Key stone of the Union. Well has she proved herself to be so.

Andrew Jackson

I. alt. but
The D. G. W. Co. for the first congressional district of Pennsylvania

2120

2120

JACKSON, ANDREW

Andrew Jackson, manuscript letter draft signed as President, offering an Independence Day toast

2 pages (9 x 7½ in.; 229 x 192 mm) on a bifolium of wove paper (watermarked HUDSON), body of the letter in the hand of Jackson's nephew and secretary, Andrew J. Donaldson, Washington, 1 July 1834, docketed on verso of integral leaf; some light spots of soiling, a few fold separations and repairs, including to central fold affecting last two letters of Jackson's signature, which extends to the third page. Accompanied by an engraved portrait of Jackson.

"THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA— ... THE KEY STONE OF THE UNION." Jackson graciously replies to an invitation to celebrate the Fourth of July with the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, then represented by the Jacksonian John Wurts, president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. "I have received your polite note of the 20th ulto. on behalf of the Democratic citizens of the first congressional District of Pennsylvania, inviting me to participate with them in the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence. It being out of my power to unite with you on this occasion except in the indulgence of those sentiments of joy and gratitude which it is so well calculated to inspire, I can only tender you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation.

"In compliance with your request I offer the following toast[:] The State of Pennsylvania— she has been called the Key stone of the Union. Well has she proved herself to be so."

\$ 1,500-2,500

Congress of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on
Monday the sixth of December, one thou-
sand seven hundred and ninety.

*An ACT to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled "An
Act for the temporary Establishment of the Post-Office."*

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES
of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the
act passed the first session of Congress, intituled, "An act for the
temporary establishment of the post-office," be, and the same is here-
by continued in full force until the end of the next session of Con-
gress, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the treasur-
er, comptroller and auditor of the treasury, and the assistant to the
Secretary of the Treasury, on public service, shall be received and
conveyed by the post, free of postage.

And be it further enacted, That the postmaster-general shall be,
and he is hereby authorized to extend the carrying the mail from
Albany, in the state of New-York, to Bennington in the state of
Vermont.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

DEPOSITED among the ROLLS in the OFFICE of the SECRETARY
of STATE.

 Secretary of State.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS

Printed broadside document signed as Secretary of State ("Th: Jefferson"), being "An Act to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled 'An Act for the temporary Establishment of the Post-office'"

Broadside (11⁵/₈ x 7¹/₂ in.; 295 x 191 mm). [Philadelphia: Francis Childs and John Swaine, after 3 March 1791.] Countersigned in letterpress by President George Washington, Vice-President John Adams, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg; margins trimmed, lightly soiled, some fold creases and separations, several repaired on verso.

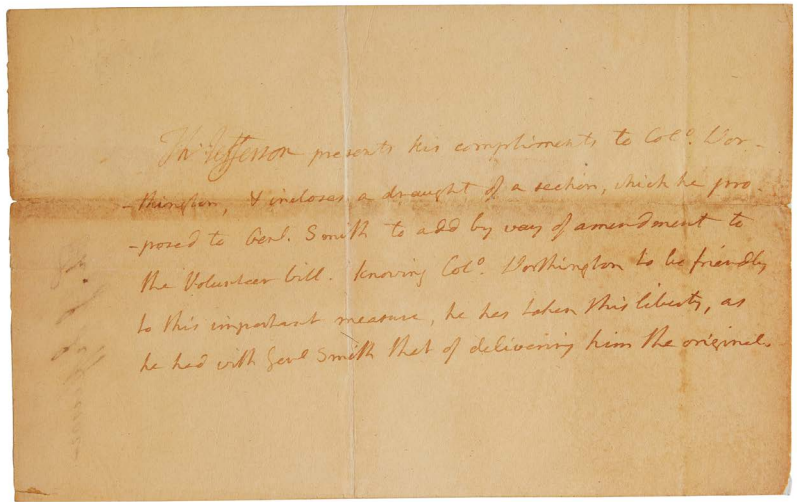
THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE: Secretary of State Jefferson signs an act of the First Congress "to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled 'An Act for the temporary Establishment of the Post-office.'"

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the first session of Congress, intituled 'An Act for the temporary establishment of the post-office,' be, and the same is hereby continued in full force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer. And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the treasurer, comptroller and auditor of the treasury, and the assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, on public service, shall be received and conveyed by the post, free of postage. And be it further enacted, That the postmaster-general shall be, and is hereby authorized to extend the carrying the mail from Albany, in the state of New-York, to Bennington in the state of Vermont."

The United States Post Office was created on 22 September 1789, but it was only temporary in that the government had not decided on a permanent infrastructure. The present act demonstrates the insistence of Congress in maintaining control over the early postal routes. The first Congress met in three sessions; the third, begun on 6 December 1780, was the first to assemble in Philadelphia after the first two were held in New York City.

The first session act referenced here was essentially a continuance, since the Post Office was one of the executive departments inherited by the Washington administration from the Continental Congress. The act of 20 February 1792, however, made detailed provisions for the Post Office, and subsequent legislation enlarged the duties of that office, strengthening and unifying its organization, and providing rules and regulations for its development.

\$ 15,000-20,000



2122

2122**JEFFERSON, THOMAS**

Autograph letter signed, in text, as President ("Th: Jefferson"), to Senator Thomas Worthington, lobbying for support for congressional reform of the militia system

One page (5 x 8 in.; 128 x 202 mm) on a slip of wove paper, [Washington, ca. 31 January 1807]; browned and a bit faded, silked with remnant of earlier transparent tape repair. Accompanied by a photolithograph portrait of Jefferson.

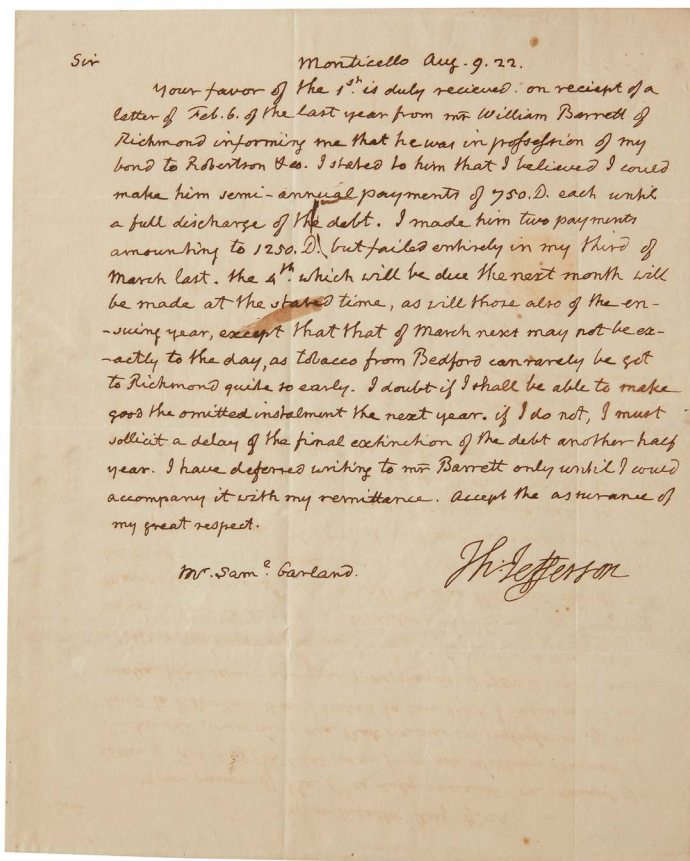
The unmilitary Thomas Jefferson eventually came to realize that some measures for defense were indispensable. This letter finds him lobbying for support for a measure introduced by Senator Samuel Smith of Maryland to make the state militias more responsive to national interests. Smith's proposal was soundly defeated by opponents of further centralization of power, and in response Jefferson drafted an amendment to the bill, which he references here. Smith, who served in

both the Revolution and the War of 1812, was himself a general in the Maryland militia. He confided to Jefferson that he doubted Congress would ever tamper with the existing militia arrangement. In 1808, however, Congress did agree to effectively double the size of the regular Army.

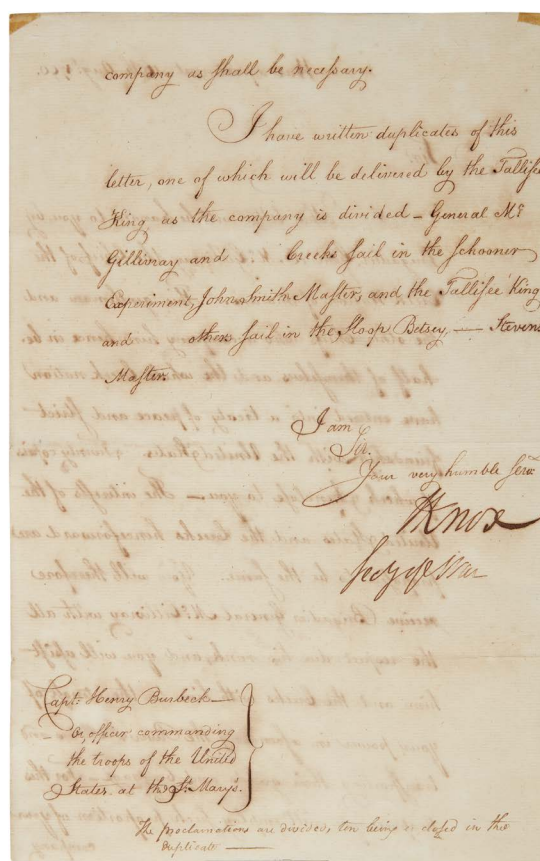
"Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Colo. Worthington, & incloses a draught of a section, which he proposed to Genl. Smith to add by way of amendment to the Volunteer bill. knowing Colo. Worthington to be friendly to this important measure, he has taken this liberty, as he had with Genl Smith that of delivering him the original."

During Jefferson's tenure as president, Thomas Worthington was instrumental in securing Ohio's admission to the Union. He served as one of the state's first senators and later was elected to two terms as governor.

\$ 2,500-3,500



2123



2124

2123

JEFFERSON, THOMAS

Autograph letter signed ("Th: Jefferson"), to Samuel Garland, explaining his difficulties in settling a debt

One page (9¾ x 7⅞ in.; 249 x 199 mm) on a bifolium of wove paper (watermarked D AMES | dove with olive branch), Monticello, 9 August 1822, integral leaf with autograph address with a FINE FRANKING SIGNATURE ("free | Th: Jefferson"), reception docket; lightly browned, seal repair, one ink blotch, second leaf inlaid into an album leaf.

"I DOUBT IF I SHALL BE ABLE TO MAKE GOOD THE OMITTED INSTALMENT THE NEXT YEAR." Thomas Jefferson was in debt for much of his life: although he was land rich, his farming was not remunerative; he inherited significant debt when his father-in-law died; he maintained a lavish lifestyle; and the financial panic of 1819 affected him as well as his own debtors. As this letter makes clear, 1822 was a particularly trying year as Jefferson was forced to put off his creditors again and again.

"Your favour of the 1st is duly recieved. on receipt of a letter of Feb. 6. of the last year

from mr William Barrett of Richmond informing me that he was in posession of my bond to Robertson & co. I stated to him that I believed I could make him semi-annual payments of 750.D. each until a full discharge of the debt. I made him two payments amounting to 1250.D. but failed entirely in my third of March last. the 4th which will be due the next month will be made at the stated time, as will those also of the ensuing year, except that that of March next may not be exactly to the day, as tobacco from Bedford can rarely be got to Richmond quite so early. I doubt if I shall be able to make good the omitted instalment the next year. if I do not, I must solicit a delay of the final extinction of the debt another half year. I have deferred writing to mr Barrett only until I could accompany it with my remittance. Accept the assurance of my great respect."

Samuel Garland was a Lynchburg attorney who was forced to chase Jefferson more than once during the 1820s. William Barrett was a wealthy client of Garland, and Archibald Robertson was a Richmond merchant.

\$ 12,000-18,000

2124

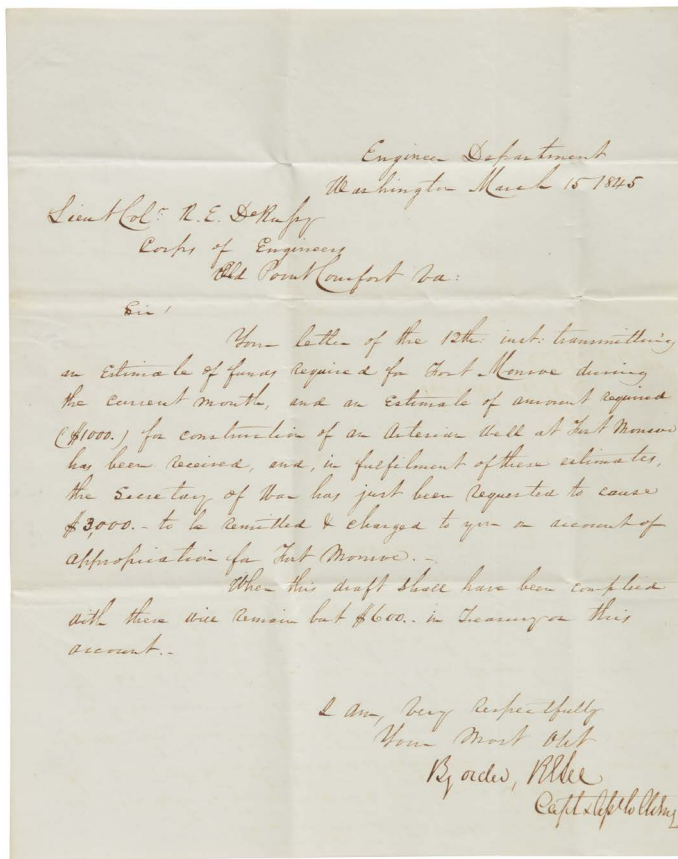
KNOX, HENRY

Letter signed (H. Knox) as Secretary of War, to Henry Burbeck "or, officer commanding the troops of the United States at the St. Mary's," introducing Creek Indian leader Alexander McGillivray 1½ pages (13 x 8⅜ in.; 330 x 210 mm), on a single leaf, "War Department" [New York], 16 August 1790; some show-through.

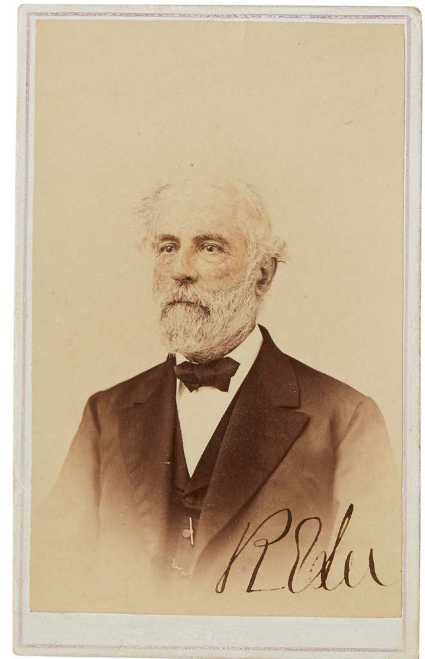
At the time of writing, Alexander McGillivray was the newly minted U.S. Army Brigadier General, a result of the Treaty of New York, which was signed days before on 7 August 1790 between leaders of the Creek people and Henry Knox. With the Creek Indians about to depart, Knox writes here to inform Burbeck, who probably already knew McGillivray, "this gentleman and the other Chiefs who accompany... have entered into a treaty of peace and strict friendship with the United States... The interests of the United States and the Creeks henceforce are proposed to be the same. You will therefore receive Brigadier General McGillivray with all the respect due his rank."

A RARE RELIC OF EARLY UNITED STATES DEALINGS WITH NATIVE AMERICAN LEADERS

\$ 2,500-3,500



2125



2126

2125

LEE, ROBERT E.

Letter signed ("R E Lee | Capt. & Asst to Ch Eng") to Lieutenant Colonel R.E. Russy, Engineer Officer

One page on a bifolium (9 7/8 x 7 7/8 in.; 252 x 201 mm), integral address leaf franked by U.S. Army Chief Engineer J. G. Totten, Engineer Department, Washington City, D.C., 15 March 1845; folds, tear to margin on address leaf, not affecting text, minor soiling, a few pinhole loses at creases.

AN EARLY LETTER FROM LEE'S LONG CAREER IN THE U.S. ARMY ENGINEER SERVICE

As assistant to Totten, Lee has acknowledged an estimate of "funds required for Fort Monroe...and an estimate of amount required for construction of an Artesian Well...the Secretary of War had just been requested to cause \$3,000 to be remitted...on account of appropriation for Fort Monroe..."

\$ 2,000-3,000

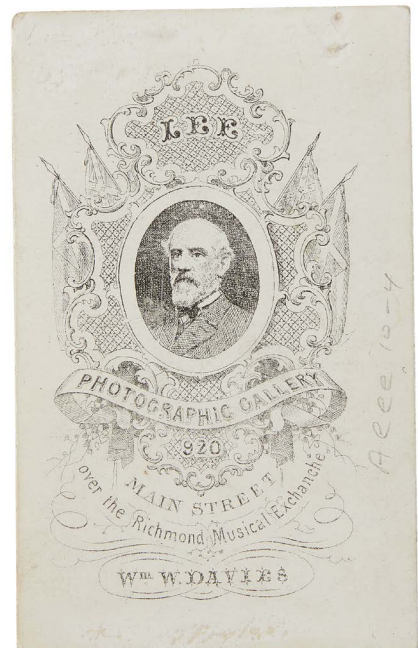
2126

LEE, ROBERT E.

Signature ("R E Lee") written at the foot of a carte-de-visite size portrait photograph Albumen print (3 5/8 x 2 1/4 in.; 91 x 57 mm) with some hand-tinting, mounted on card within gilt-rule with the imprint verso of William W. Davies's Lee Photographic Gallery, Richmond, Virginia; some light soiling.

This bust-length portrait in three-quarter profile was probably made at the Boude and Miley studio in Lexington, Virginia, between 1865 and 1870.

\$ 2,500-3,500



2126

[LEXINGTON AND CONCORD MILITIA]

Manuscript document, being a payroll of a militia company commanded by Capt. Gershom Nelson

1¼ pages (13 x 7 ¾ in.; 330 x 188 mm) on a single leaf, (Mendon, Massachusetts), [1]9 April 1775, vertically ruled, docketed in a near contemporary hand on verso; light wear, a few short fold separations and neat repairs, trimmed slightly at right edge, just clipping the right rule, and docket.

A RARE MILITIA PAYROLL FROM THE BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, THE FIRST MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Listing Captain Nelson, Lieutenants Jesse Whitney and Josiah Nelson, and forty-one enlisted men (three sergeants, three corporals, and thirty five privates) who marched on notice of the "Lexington Alarm," with their pay for an unspecified period. A contemporary docket on the verso describes this document as "Muste roll of Capt. G. Nelsons Company at march from Mendon to Roxbury on the [1]9th of April 1775 at the alarm of the Battle of Lexington. Time of service from 3 to 10 ½ days..."

Mendon, Massachusetts, is located in southern Worcester County, about thirty miles from Lexington. Owing to this distance, news of the hostilities would not have arrived to Capt. Nelson's company until too late on 19 April. Notwithstanding the rapid deployment of the young "minutemen," there was not sufficient time to reach the scene of the British retreat along the road back to Boston until the action was over. It appears likely that they were diverted to encamp at Roxbury and would join the spontaneous siege line instead. By the following morning militia units from locations farther afield than Mendon had arrived.

Mendon had four organized militia companies, with Captain Nelson's fourth company designated as minutemen, in keeping with the practice of assigning about one-fourth of the militia as such. They would have been under order to march within thirty minutes of sounding the alarm. Thus they left first, probably around noon, with the other three companies following with the town's two cannon.

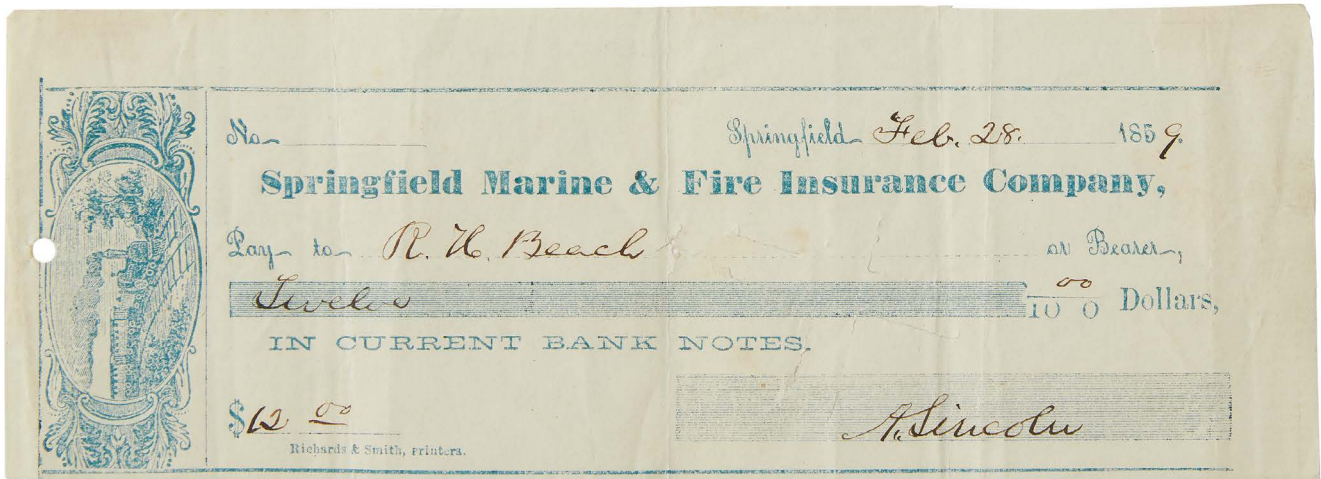
Over the ensuing years Mendon has been rightly proud of providing considerably more than its requirement of troops to the war effort. Most of the men on this roll served later, and on more than one occasion. Isaac Chapin was at the Valley Forge winter encampment, and Darius Holbrook was on the Boston siege line all summer.

\$ 18,000-25,000

Rank	Name of Officer	Pay	Remarks
Capt.	Gershom Nelson	2-10-1-2	
Lt.	Jesse Whitney	1-14-5-0	
Lt.	Josiah Nelson	1-7-9-3	
Serjt.	Maes Chapin	1-1-8-3	
Serjt.	Timothy Woodall	1-3-4-2	
Serjt.	Nathan Parkhurst	1-3-4-2	
Corp.	Schabod Newton	1-1-10-3	
Co.	Ephraim Parkhurst	1-1-10-3	
Pvt.	Levi Shayer	1-1-10-3	
Pvt.	Gershom Begg	1-0-4-2	
Pvt.	Nehab Colbett	1-0-4-2	
	Ebenezer Read	1-0-4-2	
	Jonas Parkhurst	1-0-4-2	
	Eliza White	1-0-4-2	
	John Robinson	1-0-4-2	
	Aaron Merrifield	1-0-4-2	
	Stephen Chapin	1-0-4-2	
	Daniel Wedge	1-0-4-2	
	Schabod Colbett	1-0-4-2	
	David Hayward	1-0-4-2	
	James Abbe	1-0-4-2	
	Ephraim Chapin	1-0-4-2	
	Enoch Perry	1-0-4-2	
	Darius Sumner	1-0-4-2	
	Levi Hayward	0-10-1-2	
	Nathan Beall	1-0-4-2	
	Gershom Smithol	1-0-4-2	
	Levi Legg	1-0-4-2	
	Samuel Jones	1-0-4-2	
	Daniel Chapin	0-13-3-2	
	Josiah Littlehorn	0-11-10-2	
	Isaac Littlefield	0-10-5-2	
Serjt.	Joseph Cady	0-15-4-1	
Corp.	David Legg	0-14-1-2	
	Isaac Chapin	0-12-9-0	
	Daniel White	0-12-9-0	
	Samuel Shayer	0-12-9-0	
	David Legg	0-12-9-0	
	Alexander Wheelock	0-12-9-0	
	James Sprague	0-12-9-0	
	Jonas Smithell	0-12-9-0	
	Darius Holbrook	0-12-9-0	
	Silas Brown	0-12-9-0	

2127

1. Muster Roll of Capt. G. Nelsons Company
at march from Menomonie to Roseburg on the
9th of April 1774 at the alarm of the
Battle of Lesimington - Time of service
from 3 to 16th days. Time against the
Search name except before Joseph Lacey -
name as appear on the Roll deposited in the
Secretarys Office



2128

2128

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Printed check signed ("A. Lincoln"), payable to R. H. Beach

Printed check, drawn on the Springfield Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Springfield, 28 February 1859, accomplished by Lincoln in favor of R. H. Beach for \$12, printed in blue ink on paper (2¾ x 7⅝ in.; 70 x 192 mm) by Richards & Smith, railroad vignette at left border; neat cancellation slits and hole-punch, mounting remnants on verso.

Richard H. Beach was a merchant in Springfield and an early settler there. Henry E. Pratt's *The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln*, confirms, page 157, that Lincoln's account paid a \$12.00 check on this date.

\$ 4,000-6,000

2129

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), to Joshua Reed Giddings, about his hope for divine assistance as he begins his campaign for the presidency

One page (9¾ x 7¾ in.; 248 x 197 mm) on blue-ruled machine-laid paper, Springfield, 21 May 1860, docketed on verso; lightly soiled and stained, some fold separations and tiny marginal chips.

LINCOLN SEEKS DIVINE ASSISTANCE AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY: "MAY THE ALMIGHTY GRANT THAT THE CAUSE OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY, SHALL IN NO WISE SUFFER AT MY HANDS."

Three days before writing this letter, Abraham Lincoln learned by telegraph that he had been nominated for President by the Republican Party Convention in Chicago. Joshua R. Giddings, an ardent abolitionist who had just retired from the House of Representatives after serving as a congressman from Ohio for more than two decades, wrote a letter of congratulations to Lincoln stating that the latter had secured the nomination because of his honesty and freedom from corrupt men and advising that the candidate should place himself under obligation to no one. Giddings entrusted the letter to Amos Tuck, a former U.S. Representative from Exeter, New Hampshire, who was delivering a speech at Springfield on May 21.

Lincoln here warmly acknowledges Giddings's letter, while expressing some apprehension at the daunting task he faced. "My good friend. Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 19th. was duly handed me by Mr. Tuck. It is indeed, most grateful to my feelings, that the responsible position assigned me, comes without conditions, save only such honorable

ones as are fairly implied. I am not wanting in the purpose, though I may fail in the strength, to maintain my freedom from bad influences. Your letter comes to my aid in this point, most opportunely. May the Almighty grant that the cause of truth, justice, and humanity, shall in no wise suffer at my hands." Lincoln closes on a personal note: "Mrs. L. joins me in sincere wishes for your health, happiness, and long life."

The uncertainty evident in Lincoln's wish that he be equal to the task was predicated on the issues that would bring on the dissolution of the Union and Civil War. His election, though, was never really in doubt: with the fractured Democrat Party essentially running three rival candidates (Stephen A. Douglas, Northern Democratic Party; John C. Breckenridge, Southern Democratic Party; and John Bell, Constitutional Union Party) their vote was hopelessly split, and Lincoln swept to an overwhelming Electoral College victory despite polling less than forty percent of the popular vote.

The letters of both Giddings and Lincoln demonstrate that they were unaware of the backroom machinations of Lincoln's campaign managers at the Chicago convention, which included promises of cabinet positions for some of the other contenders for the nomination. Giddings himself benefited from Lincoln's election; the President appointed him as U.S. consul general in Canada, a position he filled until his death at Montreal in May 1864.

REFERENCES

Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, ed. Basler, 4:51-52 (text from the retained draft in the Lincoln Papers, with the recipient's copy unlocated)

\$ 80,000-120,000

Springfield, Ill. May 21. 1860

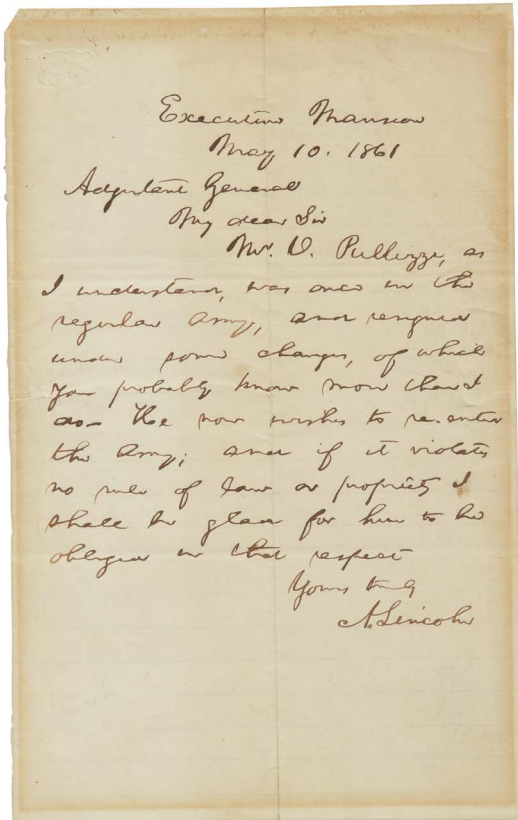
Now: J. R. Giddings.

My good friend.

Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 19th was duly handed me by Mr. Tuck. It is, indeed, most grateful to my feelings, that the responsible position assigned me, comes without conditions, save only such honorable ones as are fairly implied. I am not wanting in the purpose, though I may fail in the strength, to maintain my freedom from bad influences. Your letter comes to my aid in this point, most opportune. — May the Almighty grant that the cause of truth, justice, and humanity shall in no wise suffer at my hands.

Mrs. L. joins me in sincere wishes for your health, happiness, and long life —

A. Lincoln.



2130

2130

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Autograph letter signed as President ("A. Lincoln"), to Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, seeking the reinstatement of an Army officer

One page (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 128 mm) on blue-ruled machine-laid paper, Washington (headed in Lincoln's hand, "Executive Mansion"), 10 May 1861; browned from earlier framing, mounting remnant on verso, vertical crease with short separations at top and bottom margins. Accompanied by a photographic portrait of Lincoln.

Venerando Pulizzi Jr. was born in Washington, D.C.; his father was in the United States Marine Band, serving at various times as director and drum major. Pulizzi Senior was one of a group of musicians from southern Italy recruited for this duty at the suggestion of President Thomas Jefferson. The younger Pulizzi was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army in June 1855, but resigned less than three months later. Pulizzi claimed that while travelling through Charleston, South Carolina, on the way to his duty station in Florida, some local citizens objected to his friendly manner with his black servant and attacked him. The Charlestonians, for their part, maintained that Pulizzi instigated the altercation. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis ordered that charges

be brought against the officer, and Pulizzi, rather than face an array of hostile witnesses, resigned his commission.

Little less than six years after this incident, Pulizzi sought to regain his commission, and his appeal came somehow to Lincoln's attention, who sent the present letter to the Adjutant General: "Mr. V. Pulizzi [*sic*], as I understand, was once in the regular Army, and resigned under some charges, of which you probably know more than I do. He now wishes to re-enter the Army; and if it violates no rule of law or propriety I shall be glad for him to be obliged in that respect."

Perhaps Pulizzi was motivated to rejoin the Army by the memory (as he claimed) of being called an abolitionist by his Charleston attackers. But his second stint in the military was no more successful than the first. Pulizzi was reinstated with the rank of first lieutenant on 14 May 1861, but resigned again while stationed in Boston on 9 September of that year. His widow's application for a pension was rejected in 1906 because of the brevity of his Civil War service.

REFERENCES

Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, ed. Basler, 4:366 (text from a copy in the Huntington Library, with the recipient's copy unlocated)

\$ 7,000-10,000

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Manuscript letter signed as President ("A. Lincoln"), to major generals William B. Franklin and William F. Smith, discussing the Army of the Potomac's planned advance to Richmond

One page (9⁷/₈ x 7³/₄ in.; 250 x 198 mm) on a bifolium of blue-ruled *Executive Mansion* letterhead, body of the letter in the hand of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's principal secretary, Washington, 22 December 1862. Accompanied by related papers, comprising William B. Franklin's autograph letter draft signed with initials to Lincoln, one page, Head Quarters Left Grand Division, 26 December 1862; Franklin's autograph transcription or draft of a letter sent by him and William F. Smith to Lincoln, 5 pages, [Virginia,] (21 [but 20] December 1862); and an "official Business" envelope of *Head Quarters Left Grand Division* annotated by Franklin. "Correspondence with the President of the United States, December, 1862"; fold separations and one spot of ink corrosion to Franklin's draft of 26 December.

"IF YOU GO TO JAMES RIVER, A LARGE PART OF THE ARMY MUST REMAIN ON OR NEAR THE FREDERICKSBURG LINE, TO PROTECT WASHINGTON": AN IMPORTANT EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND UNION MILITARY LEADERS DURING A CRUCIAL PERIOD IN THE CIVIL WAR. Lincoln's letter is dated just ten days after the disastrous rout of the Union Army at Fredericksburg (for which General Franklin shouldered much of the blame), on the heels of a cabinet upheaval the President barely averted, and just days before his Emancipation Proclamation took effect.

Franklin and Smith's joint letter to Lincoln questioned army leadership and promoted their own plan for approaching the Confederate capital at Richmond. The two found numerous faults with an overland advance and recommended the use of steamships to transport as many as a quarter million troops to march up both sides of the James River. The troops could be provisioned from vessels on the river and would eventually "proceed to the investment or attack upon Richmond according to circumstances. Whether the investment of Richmond leads to the destruction or capture of the enemy's army, it will certainly lead to the capture of the rebel capital, and the war will be on a better footing than it is now." (Franklin and Smith's letter as sent is printed in the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume XXI:868-70.)

Lincoln's detailed reply demonstrates both his keen understanding of the military situation and his desire to learn more. "Yours of the 20th suggesting a plan of operations for the Army of the Potomac, is received. I have hastily read the plan, and shall yet try to give it more deliberate consideration, with the aid of military men. Meanwhile let me say it seems to me to present

Executive Mansion,

Washington, December 27, 1862

Major General Franklin, and
Major General Smith:

Yours of the 20th suggesting a plan of operations for the Army of the Potomac, is received. I have hastily read the plan, and shall yet try to give it more deliberate consideration, with the aid of military men. Meanwhile let me say it seems to me to present the old questions of preference between the line of the Peninsula, and the line you are now upon. The difficulties you point out pertaining to the Fredericksburg line are obvious and palpable. But now, as heretofore, if you go to James River, a large part of the army must remain on or near the Fredericksburg line, to protect Washington. It is the old difficulty.

When I saw Gen. Franklin at Harrison's Landing on James River last July, I can not be mistaken in saying that he distinctly advised the bringing of the Army away from there.

Yours very truly,
A. Lincoln

2131

the old questions of preference between the line of the Peninsula, and the line you are now upon. The difficulties you point out pertaining to the Fredericksburg line are obvious and palpable. But, now, as heretofore, if you go to James River, a large part of the army must remain on or near the Fredericksburg line, to protect Washington. It is the old difficulty." A difficulty, Lincoln points out, that he had discussed with his correspondents before: "When I saw Gen. Franklin at Harrison's Landing on James River last July, I can not be mistaken in saying that he distinctly advised the bringing of the Army away from there."

In his reply to the President, Franklin attempts to explain the seeming inconsistency in his position. The sent letter is not in the Lincoln Papers, although a copy is preserved in the Benjamin F. Butler Papers, so the present autograph draft is probably the most accurate record of his text.

The Union Army was demoralized and in disarray after Fredericksburg, and on 23 January 1863, the commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac, Ambrose Burnside, charged that Franklin and Smith "can be of no further service to this army" and ordered them to be relieved of their commands. Lincoln, however, prevented this order from taking effect and instead removed Burnside, replacing him with Joseph Hooker.

REFERENCES

Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, ed. Basler, 6:15-16 (text from the retained draft in the Lincoln Papers, with the recipient's copy unlocated)

PROVENANCE

Purchased by Joseph Rubinfine from a descendant of General William B. Franklin

\$ 20,000-30,000

Office of the President
Head Quarters 4th Army Corps
Dec. 26 1862

To the President.

I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. inquiring the propriety of a campaign on the James River, we supposed Washington to be fully garrisoned, and the Potomac unblockable except by bridges. The fortification of Harper's Ferry is another important requisite. These matters were considered as of course, and did not enter into our considerations of the two plans of campaigns.

I presume that you are right in supposing that I advised the withdrawal of the Army from James River in July last. I think that under the same circumstances I would give the same advice. The Army was debilitated by what it had already gone through, was in an unhealthy position, and there was a prospect that we would have two months' siege & September to the effect of this would have been to ruin the Army in health. Circumstances are very different now. The Army is a goodly one, and will have months after you are defeated.

2131



2132

2132

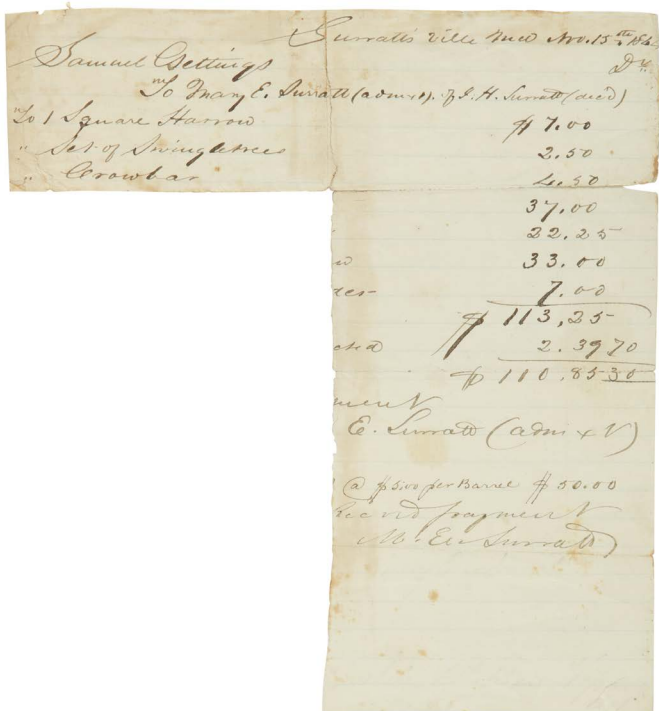
[LINCOLN, ABRAHAM]

Eight signed photographs of members of Lincoln's cabinet and other of his political allies

Comprising William H. Seward, Secretary of States ("William H. Seward"); Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War ("Edwin M Stanton"); Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy ("Gideon Welles Secy Navy"); Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President ("H. Hamlin"); Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury ("SP Chase"); William P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury ("W. P. Fessenden"); James Speed, Attorney General ("James Speed"); and Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts ("Charles Sumner"; signed twice).

Together 8 carte-de-visite size albumen portrait prints (each approx. 3 3/8 x 2 1/4 in.; 88 x 57 mm), all mounted on contemporary cards with various photographers' imprints, including Brady, Marshall, and Gardner, EACH SIGNED BY THE SITTER AT THE FOOT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH (Sumner also signed on the card), some with further identifications and annotations verso; some slightly faded, a few with some small stains or foxing, one verso abraded from being removed from an album.

\$ 6,000-8,000



2133

2133

SURRATT, MARY – (LINCOLN ASSASSINATION)

Document signed ("M. E. Surratt"), as administratrix of her husband's estate
 Partial manuscript document (overall 8 1/2 x 7 5/8 in.; 210 x 195 mm) on ruled paper, Surrattsville, Maryland, 15 November 1864; lacking the lower 3/4 of the left side, previously folded, some spotting, reinforcements to verso.

Executed around the time that Surratt closed her business affairs in Maryland, relocated to Washington, and opened a boarding house that would serve as a meeting place for a number of the Lincoln conspirators, including John Wilkes Booth. The present document is a partial invoice to one Samuel Gettings, from Mrs Surratt as administratrix of her husband's estate, covering some tools such as a harrow and a crowbar, the entire bill amounting to \$100.85. At the lower right she has written "Recved payment | M. E. Surratt."

\$ 2,000-3,000

2134

LINCOLN, MARY TODD

Three autograph letters, two signed ("Mary Lincoln" and "M.L."), to Mrs. Sally Orne, regarding her efforts to secure her pension from Congress, the birth of her granddaughter, and more

2 pages (8 1/8 x 5 1/4 in.; 205 x 135 mm) on a single leaf of black-bordered mourning stationery, Frankfurt, [Germany], 23 October 1869, SIGNED "M.L.," neatly cross-written over first page; some folds reinforced with accompanying light soiling, one small marginal tear. — 4 pages (8 1/8 x 5 1/4 in.; 205 x 135 mm) on a bifolium of black-bordered mourning stationery, Frankfurt, [Germany], 28 October 1869, unsigned, neatly cross-written over first page; separated along central vertical fold and rejoined, a few small marginal repairs. — 4 pages (8 1/8 x 5 1/4 in.; 205 x 135 mm) on a bifolium of black-bordered mourning stationery, Frankfurt, [Germany], 7 November 1869, SIGNED "Mary Lincoln," neatly cross-written over first page; separated along central vertical fold and rejoined with accompanying light soiling, a few closed marginal tears, one just touching text. — [With] an engraved portrait of "Mrs. Abraham Lincoln."



Mary Lincoln writes to one of her staunchest widowhood friends from Frankfurt, where she lived while Tad attended boarding school there. A strain of optimism is present amidst discussions of her ill health, nerves, and depression, all of which are typical of her correspondence at this time. Sally Orne was a friend from her White House days who would prove to be a great comfort and support in the wake of Lincoln's assassination. Throughout the present correspondence, the first lady discusses minor physical maladies, the impending birth of her first grandchild, Mary "Mamie" Lincoln, and above all, the Congressional battle over her annual pension.

Orne was a great supporter of Lincoln's controversial campaign for a widow's pension, and their friendship buoyed the widow's spirits in the face of derision and mockery over her public displays of grief, and flagging efforts to regain control over her finances. Writing to Orne regarding the pension, which had been languishing in the Senate Committee on Pensions since 1868, Mary Lincoln counts her supporters, and entreats her friend to continue in her outreach: "Colonel [Edward] Forney is always a true hearted champion. I have always liked him, because my dear husband

entertained so high an opinion of him. Will you not write to Cameron, Gen. Banks?, Sen. Wilson is a very noble man & I hope you will write to him" (October 23).

The Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, would play a pivotal role in marshaling support for her pension in the Senate, but Mary Lincoln here expresses some reservations regarding his focus in light of his ongoing obligations on the Committee on Foreign Relations: "Sumner has been considered to be a man who entertains but one idea... at a time... I know him to be all that is excellent - yet by this time - my claims may have passed out of his mind & thoughts may be absorbed in Cuba & something else." Her concern over Sumner's focus, and preoccupation with how her petition was being received in the American press aside, she expresses warm gratitude for her friend's support: "I have to accommodate myself to the sad & unpropitious circumstances of the case. If that brighter day should come, ere long, I hope that day of 'thanksgiving & praise' will be passed together. I am well aware I have not a friend in the world who would gladly rejoice with me as yourself over my changed fortunes" (Nov. 7). Her lobbying eventually paid off, and Congress narrowly approved a \$3,000 annual pension on 14 July 1870.

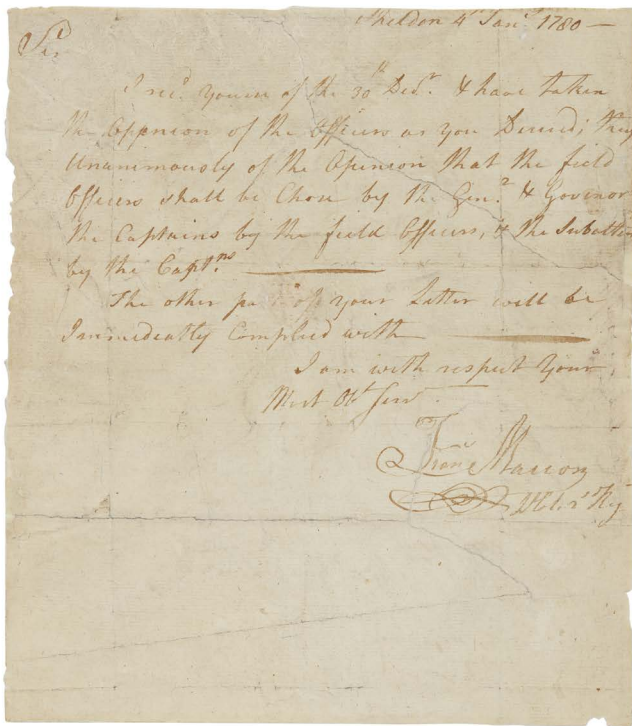
Regarding the birth of her granddaughter she writes: "A week ago I received the welcome news from my son that on the 15th of October our dear Mary became a mother of a sweet little daughter ... he wrote after a sleepless night & four hours after the birth of the child therefore no names were mentioned - but as the other Grandmama presided with the Dr. & nurse... she may consider herself to be entitled to the name. Surely - myself - as one Grandmother (how queer that sounds to me) being named Mary, the mother of the child Mary - the child being called so too - could be rather to much" (Nov. 7). The Lincoln granddaughter was indeed to be named Mary — nicknamed "Mamie" — the oldest of Robert Lincoln's three children.

A SERIES OF POIGNANT, SOMEWHAT HOPEFUL LETTERS IN THE YEARS PRECEDING THE DEATH OF HER SON TAD, WHICH WOULD BRING A NEW WAVE OF OVERPOWERING GRIEF TO THE ALREADY DESPONDENT WIDOW

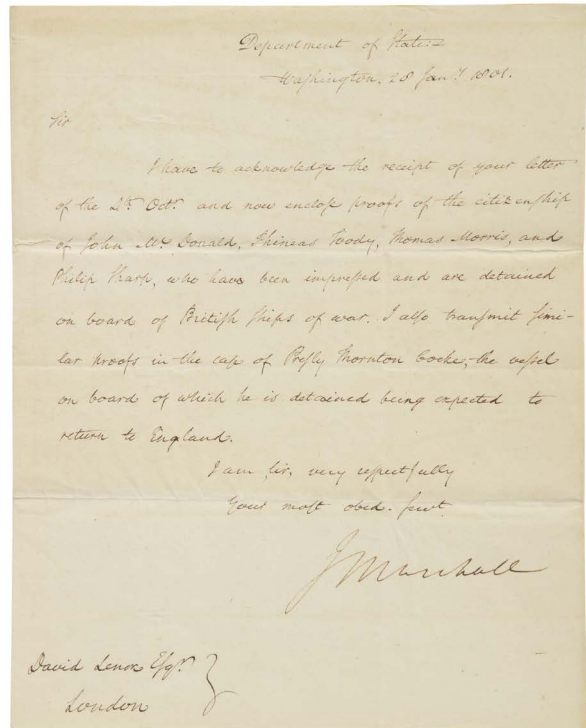
REFERENCES

28 October letter not recorded in Turner and Turner, *Mary Todd Lincoln: Her Life and Letters*

\$ 12,000-18,000



2135



2136

2135

MARION, FRANCIS

Autograph letter signed ("Fran Marion"), to Major General Benjamin Lincoln

One page (9 x 7 7/8 in.; 228 x 200 mm), Sheldon (South Carolina), 4 January 1780, to General Benjamin Lincoln, verso bearing autograph address (the letter carried "by Col Gardins Negro man") and reception docket; soiled, worn, several long repaired tears.

THE SWAMP FOX REPORTS TO GENERAL LINCOLN. Written when Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment, Marion transmits the opinion of the officers regarding appointment of field officers, and the appointment of officers of lower rank. "I have taken the Opinion of the Officers as you Desired; They [are] Unanimously of the Opinion that the field Officers shall be Chosen by the Genl. & Governor the Captains by the field Officers, & the Subalterns by the Captns. The other part of your Letter will be Immediately Complied with."

PROVENANCE

Grenville Kane (Parke-Bernet, 4 December 1945, lot 62)

\$ 4,000-6,000

2136

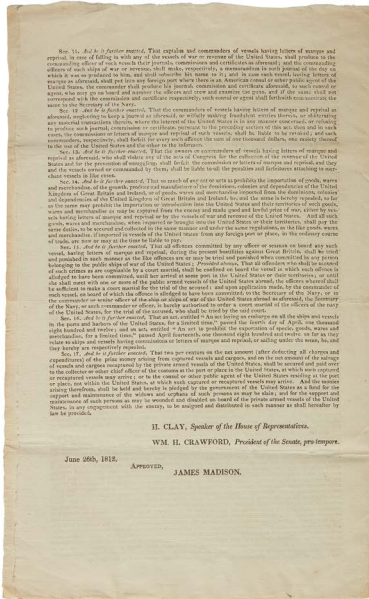
MARSHALL, JOHN

Letter signed ("J. Marshall") to David Lenox, discussing the British impressment of American seamen

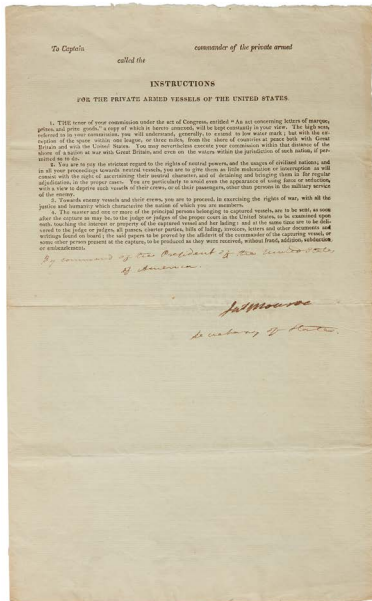
One page (10 x 7 7/8 in.; 252 x 200 mm) on a bifolium, integral address leaf, Department of State, Washington, [D.C.], 28 January 1801, with two engraved portraits; old folds, very minor soiling, tape along top edge of integral address leaf not affecting text, some offsetting to first leaf.

The British Royal Navy's primary recruiting method from approximately 1790 to 1815 was to board foreign neutral vessels and remove any seamen considered to be British (in practice, any who spoke English). It is suspected some 9,000 American men were seized wrongly during this period, and only those whose native-born citizenship could be established were grudgingly returned. Here Marshall writes to Lenox, the U.S. Agent in London who dealt with such matters, and provides proofs (not present) for several victims.

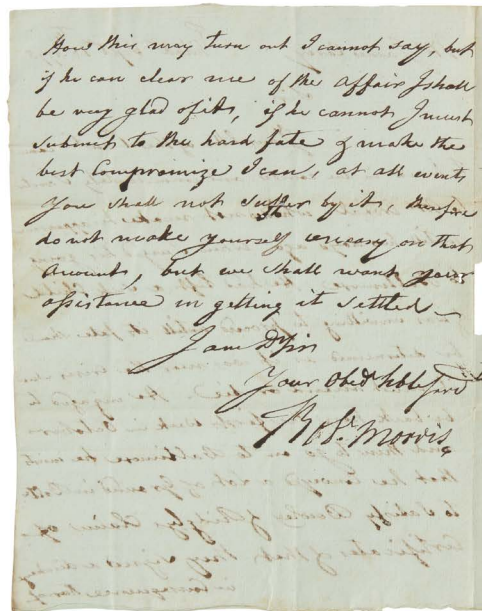
\$ 2,500-3,500



2137



2137



2138

2137

MONROE, JAMES

Printed document signed as Secretary of States ("Jas Monroe"), being "Instructions For the Private Armed Vessels of the United States" in the War of 1812

2½ printed pages (13⅜ x 8¼ in.; 342 x 210 mm) on a bifolium of laid paper, [Washington, after 26 June 1812], unaccomplished; ink blot to first page, some light marginal browning, short separations at head and foot of central fold. Accompanied by an engraved portrait of Monroe.

A statute of 26 June 1812, passed eight days after the declaration of war, outlines the procedures by which the President may issue letters of marque and reprisal to American privateers, including a provision that the chief executive "establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and

directing the conduct the vessels, ... their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the collector of the customs, to the commanders ..." of the privateers.

The present document combines the Presidential instructions to be given each privateer, which are printed on the recto of the second leaf, with the full text of the "Act concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods," which is printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf and statute signed in letterpress by President James Madison, Speaker of the House Henry Clay, and the President pro-tem of the Senate, William H. Crawford. Blank spaces are left at the head of the leaf signed by Monroe for the names of the captain and his ship. This unaccomplished copy was one of those sent to American collectors of customs during the War of 1812 for issuance, as called for, to privateers.

\$ 1,000-1,500

2138

MORRIS, ROBERT

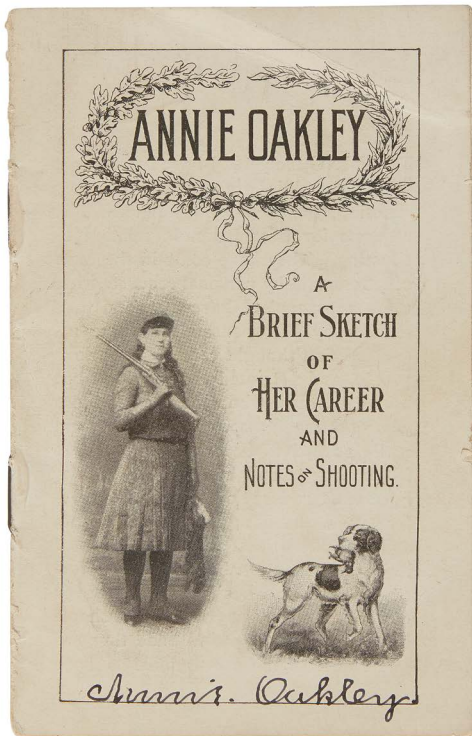
Autograph letter signed, ("R.(?) Morris") to James Carey, discussing some of his creditors and revealing some financial difficulties

2 pages (9¼ x 7⅞ in.; 246 x 187 mm) on a bifolium, integral address leaf, Philadelphia, 18 September 1795; minor tear at center gutter, slight browning at edges and fold creases, seal tear.

SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION, A LEADING FINANCIER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

In a year of financial hardship for all, Morris was struggling as a result of his unwise speculations. This letter portrays his normal assurances to his creditors, but also presages the "hard fate" that awaited him as a result of his debts. He would later declare bankruptcy and go to debtors prison.

\$ 1,000-1,500



2139

2139

OAKLEY, ANNIE

A Brief Sketch of Her Career and Notes on Shooting. [N.p.]: ca. 1913

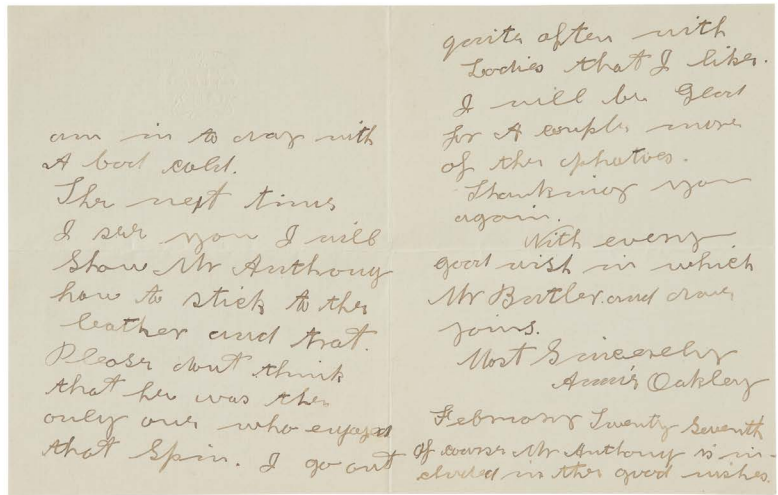
16 pages (5 1/8 x 3 1/4 in.; 130 x 82 mm), original illustrated wrappers; light creasing, minor wear to edges.

SIGNED "ANNIE OAKLEY" ON THE FRONT COVER BY THE FAMED HEROINE OF THE OLD WEST

Annie Oakley (born Phoebe Ann Moses, 13 August 1860), was a famed markswomen and sharpshooter, who became a national star as a longtime feature of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

The present pamphlet is a loosely obscured advertising vehicle for Union Metallic Cartridge Company, where Oakley's husband and manager, fellow marksman Frank Butler, was employed. Throughout the first person narrative, Oakley (or a ghostwriter), touches on biography ("My parents are Quakers, and I never could see they were at all interested in firearms or kind kind of shooting; in fact, they objected to it"), gun safety and skill, and includes several plugs for Union Metallic products ("After what seems to me to be exhaustless experiments, I have selected Union Metallic Cartridge Co. ammunition as the most satisfactory to me").

\$ 2,000-3,000



2140

2140

OAKLEY, ANNIE

Autograph letter signed ("Annie Oakley") to Mrs. W.P. Anthony, responding cordially to a friend

3 pages (6 1/2 x 5 in.; 163 x 128 mm), on The Carolina [Hotel] letterhead, Pinehurst, North Carolina, 27 February 1921, with original autograph envelope; horizontal folds.

A CHARMING LETTER FROM "LITTLE SURE SHOT," STILL RIDING AT THE AGE OF 61: "I GO OUT QUITE OFTEN..."

Writing to a friend from her residence in Pinehurst, North Carolina, later in life, she thanks her correspondent for photographs, including one of her dog Dave, a handsome English Setter who was named after show-business friend Dave Montgomery. Dave (the dog) had a taste of show business himself, and was known to participate in Oakley's act. Several newspapers in the 1910s ran images of Oakley "playing William Tell," by shooting an apple off the top of the loyal dog's head.

The letter reads, in part. "It was sweet of you to write me, and we both appreciate [sic] the photoes [sic]. I love the one of you. And dave's is just fine. Well the other one looks just like me. I thank you ... The next time I see you I will show Mr. Anthony how to stick to the leather and trot. Please don't think that he was the only one who enjoyed that spin. I go out quite often with ladies that I like."

\$ 3,500-5,000

[OSCEOLA]

A lock of hair purportedly from Osceola, the Seminole leader, with a contemporary document supporting the attribution

A lock of hair, about 3 inches in length, now enclosed in a cellophane-like folder attached by transparent tape to an autograph document signed by Margaret E. Drane, one page (10 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 271 x 208 mm), no place, 1838 or later, docketed on the verso "The Hair of Ocela a Chief of the Seminole Indians of Florida," accompanied by the front panel of the paper enclosure described below, which is annotated "The Hair of Ocela or Powell a Chief of the Seminole Indians of Florida who died at Charleston S.C."; browned, possibly from earlier framing, several fold separations, some tiny loss at intersecting folds, enclosure panel torn with transparent tape repair.

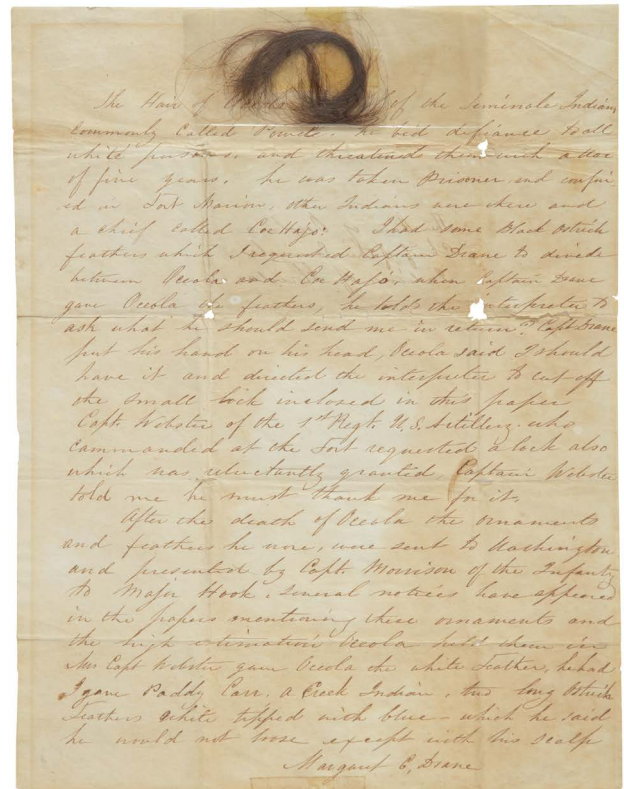
Margaret Drane was married to Captain Gustavus S. Drane, who served at Fort Marion in St. Augustine at the time of Osceola's incarceration there. In her statement she writes: "The hair of Ocela a chief of the Seminole Indians commonly called Powell, he bid defiance to all white persons, and threatened them with a war of five years. He was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Marion. Other Indians were there and a chief called Coe Hajo. I had some black ostrich feathers which I requested Captain Drane to divide between Ocela and Coe Hajo, when Captain Drane gave Ocela the feathers he told the interpreter to ask what he should send in return? Capt. Drane put his hand on his head, Ocela said I should have it and directed the interpreter to cut off the small lock inclosed in this paper. Capt. Webster of the 1st Regt. U.S. Artillery, who commanded at the fort requested a lock also which was reluctantly granted. Captain Webster told me he must thank me for it.

"After the death of Ocela the ornaments and feathers he wore, were sent to Washington and presented by Capt. Morrison of the Infantry to Major Hook. Several notices have appeared in the papers mentioning these ornaments and the high estimation Ocela held them in. Mrs. Capt. Webster gave Ocela the white feather he had. I gave Paddy Carr, a Creek Indian, two long Ostrich Feathers white tipped with blue, which he said he would not loose except with his scalp."

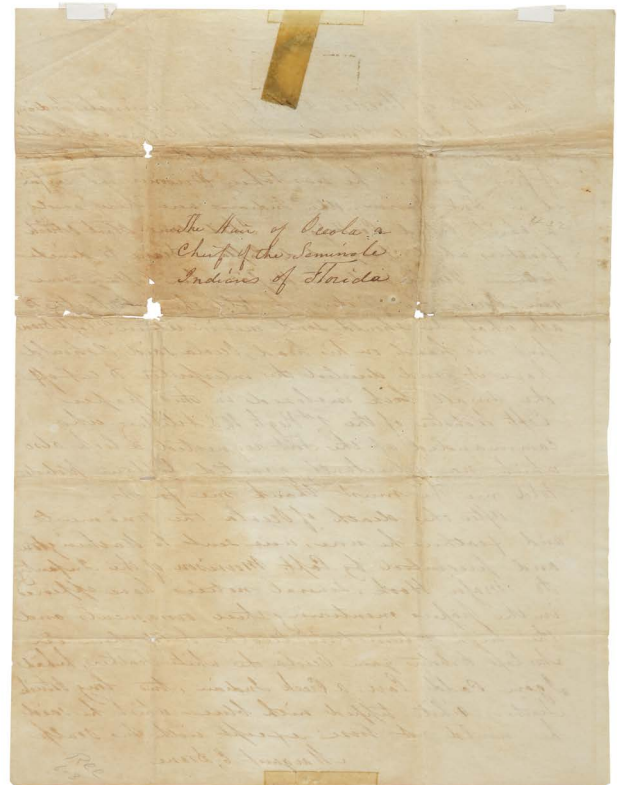
The officers mentioned are Captain L. B. Webster, commanding officer at Fort Marion; Captain Pitcairn Morrison, who commanded the detail that removed the Indian prisoners to Charleston in late 1837; and Major James H. Hook, a War Department staff officer who received Osceola's adornments as a gift from Morrison.

Mrs. Dane made a common mistake in designating Osceola a chief. Given the name Billy Powell at birth, Osceola was of mixed parentage, including Creek, Scottish, African American, and English. Because of the Creek matrilineal system, he was considered Creek, or Maskókí (like Paddy Carr, mentioned here). But he became an important leader during the Second Seminole War. He was captured under a false flag of truce in October 1837 and imprisoned briefly at Fort Marion, before being transferred to Fort Moultrie in Charleston, South Carolina. He died there in late January 1838, possibly of malaria, and was buried with full military honors.

\$ 7,000-10,000



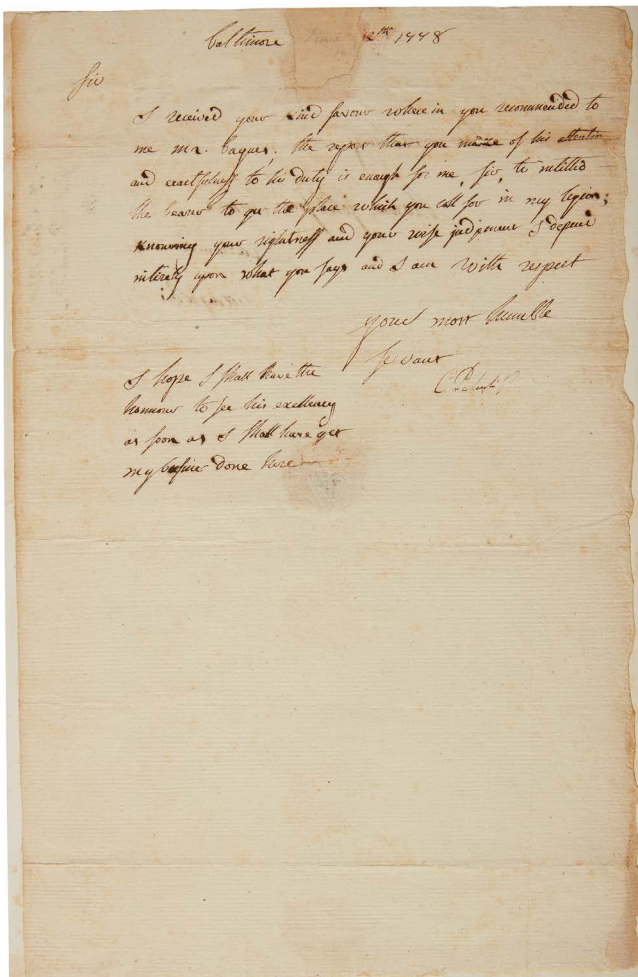
2141



2141



2142



2143

2142

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Five presidential free franks

George Washington. Autograph address leaf (9⁵/₈ x 7⁷/₈ in.; 245 x 201 mm), directed to Colo. David Henley at Knoxville, Tennessee, marked "Free" and franked with Washington's signature ("Go: Washington"), manuscript postmark of Alexandria, Virginia, docket indicating a date of 1797, large remnant of Washington's black wax seal; some soiling, seal tear and repair, fold separations closed on verso, one passing through the G and W of Washington's signature.

Thomas Jefferson. Autograph address leaf (9¹/₂ x 7⁷/₈ in.; 244 x 201 mm), directed to Colo. William Tatham at Lynhaven near Norfolk, stamped "Free" and franked with Jefferson's signature "free Th: Jefferson Pr. U.S.," circular Washington City postmark dated July 28, docket indicating a date of 1807; very lightly browned, seal tear, fold separations closed on verso, one passing through the J of Jefferson's signature.

John Quincy Adams. Autograph envelope (3¹/₈ x 5⁷/₈ in.; 79 x 144 mm), directed to Edward Everett, "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, London," and franked with Adams's signature ("J. Q. Adams"), ca. 1840s. — James Buchanan. Autograph address leaf (7⁷/₈ x 10 in.; 201 x 254 mm), directed to Mrs. Phebe Tucker at Edgemont Post Office, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, stamped "Free" and franked with Buchanan's signature "free James Buchanan," circular Lancaster, Pennsylvania, postmark dated June 26, integral letter from a member of Buchanan's Senate staff is dated 19 June 1844; a little soiled at folds, pinholes at intersecting holes. — Andrew Johnson. Autograph envelope (3³/₄ x 7³/₈ in.; 96 x 188 mm), directed to Ephriam Link at Greenville, Tennessee, franked with Johnson's signature ("Andrew Johnson MC"); very worn and stained.

\$ 7,000-10,000

2143

PULASKI, CASIMIR

Autograph letter signed ("C. Pulaski") to Thomas Johnson, Governor of Maryland, regarding Johnson's recommendation of a soldier for his Legion

Half page (13¹/₄ x 8³/₈ in.; 335 x 212 mm) on a single leaf, Baltimore, (June 12) 1778, addressed to "His excellency Thomas Johnson Esquire | Maryland | Anapolis" on verso; tipped onto another sheet, scattered minor soiling, seal repair obscuring a portion of the date, a few repairs to verso.

Pulaski came to the United States in 1777, recommended by Benjamin Franklin as one of the most distinguished soldiers in Europe. He fought at Brandywine before he had been commissioned, at Germantown, and he took part in the Valley Forge winter of 1777-1778. Dissatisfied and often at odds with American commanders, he received permission to form an independent cavalry unit which was raised primarily at Baltimore in 1778. His "Pulaski Legion" was ordered to the South in early 1779.

"I received your kind favour wherein you recommended to me mr. baynes(?); the report that you make of his attention and exactfulness to his duty is enough for me, Sir, to intitle the bearer to give the place which you call for in my legion; knowing your rightness and your wise judgment I depend intirelly upon what you say... I hope to have the honour to see his excellency as soon as I shall have got my business done here."

ONE OF THE RAREST REVOLUTIONARY AUTOGRAPHS, WITH ONLY SIX EXAMPLES RECORDED AT AUCTION SINCE 1974, THE EARLIEST OF WHICH IS THE PRESENT EXAMPLE.

PROVENANCE

Sotheby's New York, 11 Jun 1974, lot 103

\$ 5,000-7,000

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS for the Colony of New York, the
Sunday ~~Thursday~~ Day of *October* 1775.
 To Daniel Waterbury *Gentleman* Greeting:

BY Virtue of the Authority reposed in us
 We do hereby nominate, authorize, constitute and appoint you *The said*
Daniel Waterbury Ensign of the *First* Company of the
Regiment of minute men of West Chester County whereof
Samuel Drake Esq. is Colonel hereby requiring you, before you
 enter into the Exercise of your said Office, to make in Writing, and subscribe in Presence
 of the Chairman of the Committee of the City, Town, District, or Precinct wherein you
 reside, the Declaration appointed and directed by the Eleventh Section of the Seventh
 Resolve contained in the Rules and Orders for regulating the Militia of the Colony
 of New-York, recommended by this Congress on the 22d Day of August 1775,
 and authorizing you fully to execute all the Powers belonging to your said Office, by
 Virtue of the said Rules and Orders, and the said Declaration: And we do hereby
 require all Persons under your Command, to pay due Obedience to you, according to the
 said Rules and Orders, and such further Rules and Orders as shall be made and recom-
 mended for the Militia of this Colony, by the present, or any future Continental Congress,
 or Provincial Congress of this Colony.

Attest.
Robert Benson
 By Order, *Nath: Woodhull Secy.*

2144

2144

[REVOLUTIONARY ERA COMMISSION]

Signed military commission awarded to Daniel Waterbury,
 West Chester County, New York, 17 October 1775

Printed document (8½ x 12¾ in.; 215 x 323 mm), accomplished in
 ink in a clerical hand; foxed and browned, expert repairs to verso.

Appointment of Daniel Waterbury to be Ensign in the "First
 Company of the Regiment of minute men of West Chester County
 whereof Samuel Drake Esqr. is Colonel." Waterbury is directed to
 take the prescribed oath "in the Rules and Orders for regulating
 the Militia of the Colony of New York..." Woodhull would later be a
 brigadier general of the New York Militia.

SIGNED BY NATHANIEL WOODHULL AS A LEADER OF THE NEW YORK
 PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, COUNTERSIGNED BY ROBERT BENSON AS
 SECRETARY.

\$ 1,200-1,800

Dover July 26th 1774

Si
 When you was last at Dover, You Told me you had come to a
 Resolution to Sell your Land adjoining the Town at Dover, provided you
 could get a good price for it, and desired my assistance, so far
 as it might be in my Power - As it always gives me pleasure to serve you, I have not been
 neglectfull of this your Request, However I could hear of no person inclining
 to purchase it Except Vincent Loockerman; till a few
 days ago. When a very good hand desired I would Endeavour to
 know of you, Your lowest price, and the money not to Draw Interest untill the
 first of May next - at which time I do Suppose he intends
 to pay the Whole money. When at Dover last you was proposing
 the laying the Land off into Lotts, to see whether by that method
 the Sum of fourteen hundred pounds might be got for the Whole,
 upon this plan I made a Computation, and found I Could not make
 by them any thing like that Sum, therefore think that method
 will not Do - Be pleased to Let me hear from you by the bearer,
 as the person now applying to me will be impatient for an answer
 and says the price you fix on Will Determine him the one or other way -
 I am Sir Yrs
Caesar Rodney

2145

2145

RODNEY, CAESAR

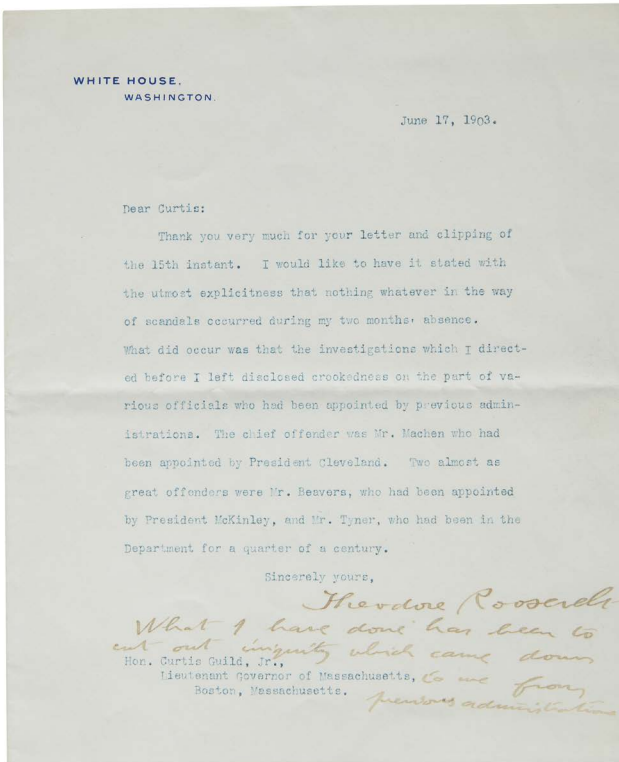
Autograph letter draft signed ("Caesar Rodney"), concerning
 the sale of a land parcel near Dover, Delaware

One page (11⅞ x 7⅞ in.; 302 x 182 mm) on paper (watermarked
 crowned GR), Dover, 26 July 1774, to an unidentified
 correspondent, with several autograph deletions and revisions,
 docketed on verso "Copy of Letter"; very lightly browned.
 Accompanied by a photolithograph portrait of Rodney.

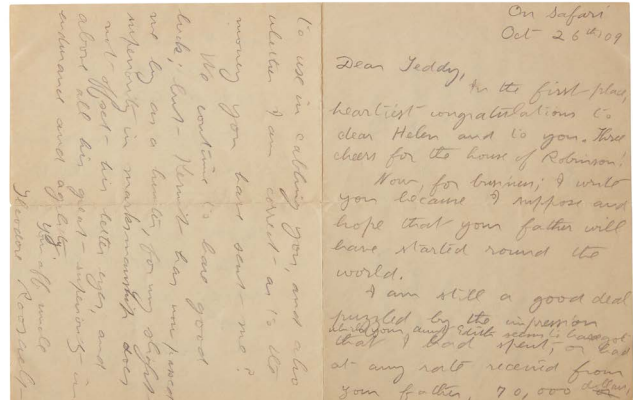
Written just a week before his election to the First Continental
 Congress, this letter reveals Caesar Rodney acting as a land
 agent for an unidentified client. Indicating a reluctance to deal
 with prominent property owner Vincent Loockerman, for whom
 Dover's main street is named, Rodney can tell his client that he has
 identified a more satisfactory buyer.

"When you was last at Dover, You Told me you had come to a
 Resolution to Sell your Land adjoining the Town at Dover, provided
 you could get a good price for it, and desired my assistance, so far
 as in my Power. As it always gives me pleasure to serve you, I have
 not been neglectfull of this your Request, However I could hear of
 no person inclining to purchase it Except Loockerman; till a few
 days ago. When a very good hand desired I would Endeavour to
 know of you, Your lowest price, and the money not to Draw Interest
 untill the first of May next - at which time I do Suppose he intends
 to pay the Whole money. When at Dover last you was proposing
 the laying of the Land off into Lotts, to see whether by that method
 the Sum of fourteen hundred pounds might be got for the Whole,
 upon this plan I made a Computation, and found I Could not make
 by them any thing like that Sum, therefore think that method
 will not Do. Be pleased to Let me hear from you by the bearer,
 as the person now applying to me will be impatient for an answer
 and says the price you fix on Will Determine him the one or other way."

\$ 1,500-2,500



2146



2147

2146

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") to Curtis Guild, Jr., Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, commenting on corrupt individuals in what was then the Post Office Department

One page (8⁷/₈ x 7¹/₄ in.; 225 x 183 mm) on a bifolium, first page on White House, Washington, letterhead, handwritten postscript, 17 June 1903, with engraved portrait; very minor soiling, two areas of mounting residue, previously folded.

"NOTHING WHATEVER IN THE WAY OF SCANDALS OCCURRED DURING MY TWO MONTHS ABSENCE...I HAVE...CUT OUT INIQUITY WHICH CAME DOWN TO ME FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS"

The two-month absence Roosevelt refers to was an excursion to the West in early 1903. He notes during that time there was an ongoing investigation into the corrupt behavior of several previous appointments to the Post Office Department, naming their Presidential appointees as well.

\$ 2,500-3,500

2147

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Autograph letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") to his nephew, Theodore Douglas Robinson, discussing the distribution of funding throughout his well-known post-Presidential safari.

4 pages (7⁷/₈ x 5³/₈ in.; 175 x 136 mm) on a bifolium, third and fourth pages written vertically, separate address envelope bearing two stamps, "On safari" [Nairobi], 26 October 1909, with an engraved portrait; small clean tear at crease on second leaf affecting signature.

Roosevelt's famed big-game hunting expedition in Africa was sponsored primarily by the Smithsonian Institution, which was to benefit by gaining specimens of the animals shot during the trip, and by the industrialist Andrew Carnegie. Roosevelt intended to pay his and his son Kermit's personal expenses largely through a writing contract with the publisher Scribner's. His brother-in-law Douglas Robinson and nephew Theodore Robinson managed much of the actual details of the trip's finances in America.

Written one day prior to his fifty-first birthday, Roosevelt laments on his advancing age and deficient eyesight noting "Kermit has now passed me by as a hunter, for my slight superiority in marksmanship does not offset his better eyes, and above all his great superiority in endurance and agility..."

\$ 2,000-3,000

2148

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Autograph letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") to his nephew Theodore Robinson ("Dear Teddy") congratulating him on his nomination as a Progressive Party candidate for the New York State Legislature

One page (7⁵/₈ x 5³/₄ in.; 194 x 146 mm) on a bifolium, first page on Sagamore Hill letterhead, [New York], 2 October 1916; previously folded, very minor soiling, water damage at gutter not affecting text.

Roosevelt congratulates and encourages his nephew's political progress; Robinson had already served several terms, but firmly denied direct help from his uncle, who at this time had declined a second Presidential nomination by the "Bull Moose" Party.

"Your nomination was an extraordinary personal triumph. Nothing in the campaign has please me so much. By character, experience, and sympathetic understanding of your fellow men, you are peculiarly fit to render good service in the State at Albany."

\$ 1,500-2,500

SAGAMORE HILL. Oct 3^d 1916

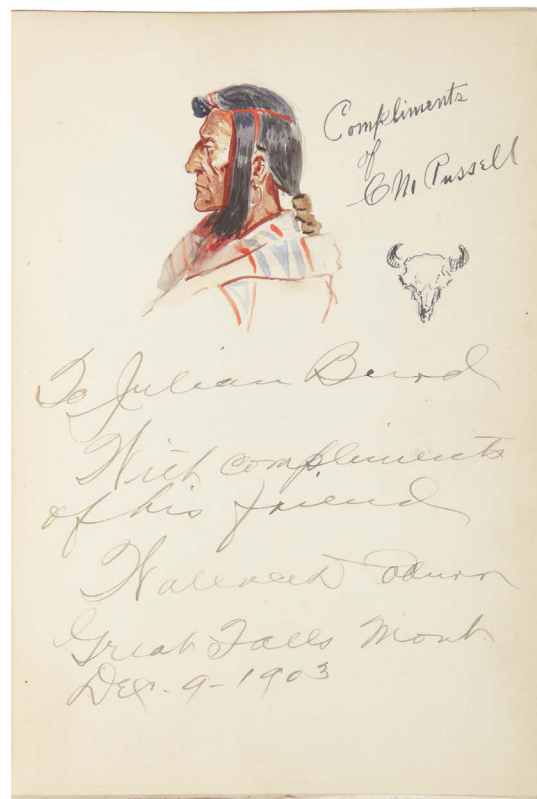
Dear Teddy,

Your nomination was an extraordinary personal triumph. Nothing in the campaign has pleased me so much. By character, experience and sympathetic understanding of your fellow men, you are peculiarly fit to render good service to the State at Albany.

I earnestly wish I could come up as you request - but I don't see how it is possible. The National Committee is using me for carefully prepared speeches which are necessarily few in number, and it is out of the question for me to go into any local district work, even in your case. If I make an exception in one case it will mean that I am deluged with similar requests for other districts, and then with complacency and justice I refuse. Indeed it is physically impossible for me to accept.

With kindest congratulations and good wishes,
 faithfully yours
 Theodore Roosevelt

2148



2149

2149

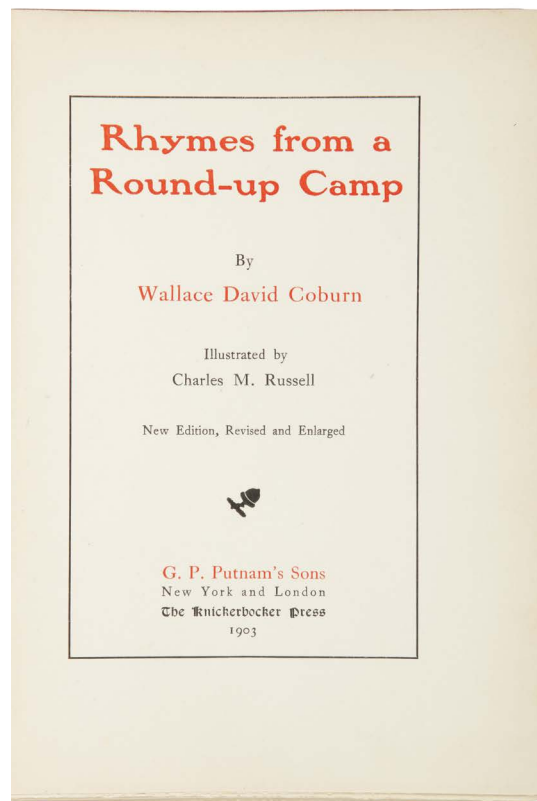
RUSSELL, CHARLES M.

Original watercolor sketch of a Blackfoot brave, signed "Compliments of C M Russell" and with his buffalo skull

Watercolor on the upper portion (3 1/8 x 5 1/8 in.; 80 x 130 mm) of a front blank leaf in a copy of Wallace David Coburn's *Rhymes from a Round-up Camp* (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903), the lower portion of the leaf with a presentation inscription by the author: "To Julian Berod With compliments of his friend Wallace Coburn, Great Falls Mont., Dec-9-1903. Publisher's red cloth; rather rubbed.

This new revised and enlarged edition of Coburn's collection of cowboy poetry is illustrated by full-page illustrations and numerous vignettes after Russell. The present copy is further enhanced by a fine original watercolor drawing by the artist.

\$ 7,000-10,000



2149

SIX NATIONS

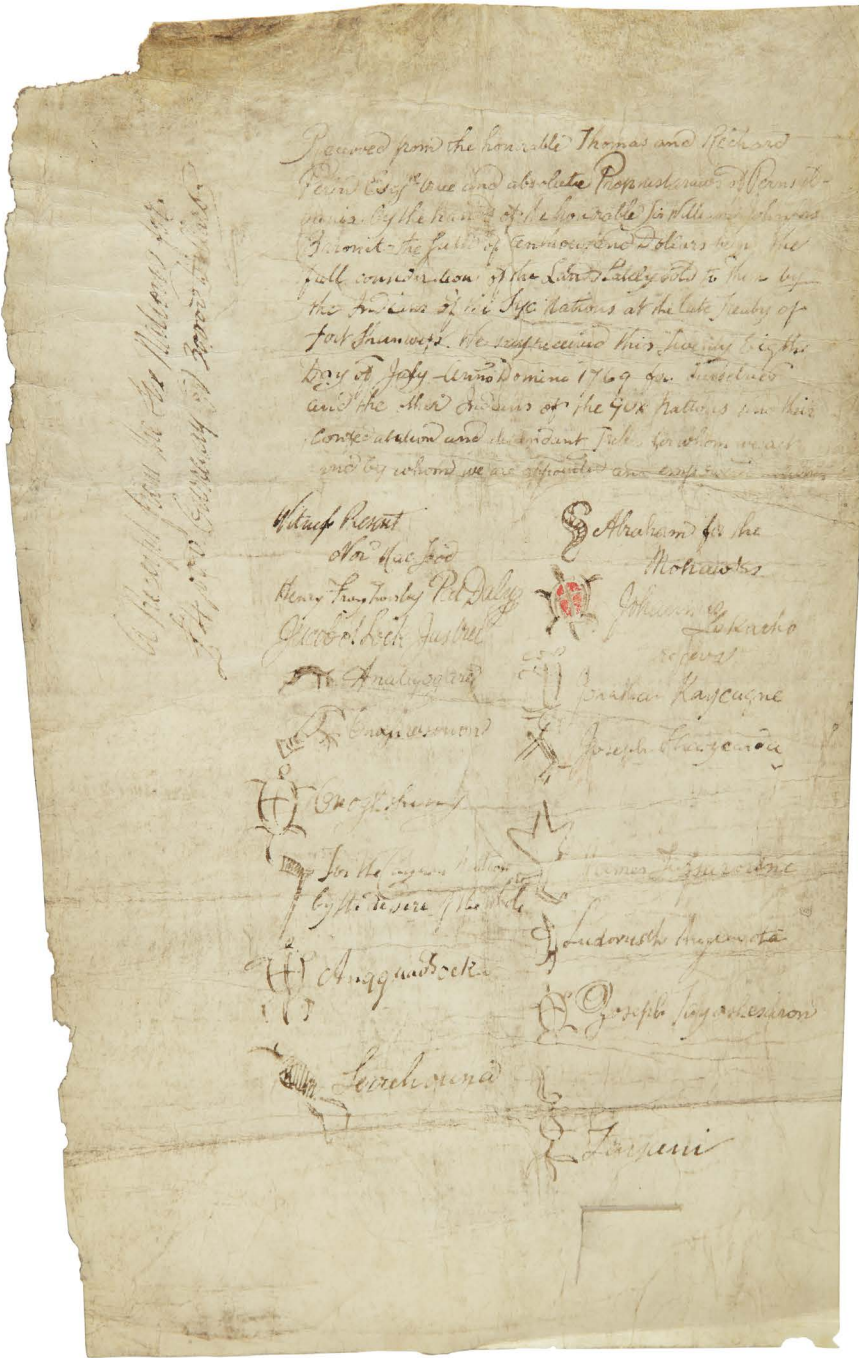
A Receipt from the Six Nations for \$10,000 from Thomas and Richard Penn

Manuscript document on vellum (14 5/8 x 9 1/4 in.; 370 x 235 mm, irregular), SIGNED WITH THE HOLOGRAPH TOTEMS OF FOURTEEN CHIEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS, [Lancaster?], 28 July 1769, docketed in left margin "A Receipt from the Six Nations for £4000 Currency or 30,000 Dollars," witnessed by Nord, MacLeod, Henry Frey, Pat Daly, and Justice Jacob Cook, with slit at lower right, evidently for suspension of a seal; soiled and a little wrinkled.

FULFILLING THE TREATY OF FORT STANWIX. This important receipt acknowledges the final payment for the vast tract of land ceded by the Six Nations at the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix. By the treaty, the Iroquois people relinquished their claims "to lands east and south of a line which ran roughly from the vicinity of Fort Stanwix in New York southward to the Delaware, then southwestwardly to the Allegheny, and down that river and the Ohio to the mouth of the Tennessee" (Dictionary of American History 3:99).

The document reads: "Received from the honorable Thomas and Richard Penn Esqs. true and absolute Proprietaries of Pennsylvania by the hands of the honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet the sum of ten thousand Dollars being the full consideration of the Lands lately sold to them by the Indians of the Six Nations at the late Treaty of Fort Stanwix. We say received this Twenty Eighth day of July—Anno Domini 1769 for ourselves and the other Indians of the Six Nations and their confederates and dependent Tribes for whom we act and by whom we are appointed and empowered."

English scribes have written the names of the Native American signatories: Anahgogare, Onoghranoron, Onughshiny, "For the Cajuga Nation by the desire of the whole," Anaquadecka, "Abraham, for the Mohawks," Johannes Tekaridoge, Jonathan Kayeagwiregowai, Joseph Thayendanagea, James Sussarowane, Lodourikc Aughsawata, Joseph Tagahwaron, Serrehoana, and Sayuni. Next to these names the signers have written the totems of the snake, fox, crow, turtle, tomahawk, and other totems of both nations and individuals.



2150

"The Treaty of Stanwix marked the end of a series of discussions between the English and the Indians about white settlement in Indian lands. In October 1768, about 3,400 Indians arrived at Fort Stanwix in New York to meet with British representatives. This was the largest meeting of Indians that had ever taken place. The Indians agreed to allow white settlers to claim land east and south of the Ohio River without fear of Indian reprisal. ... The Indians were left with the lands to the west of this line" (Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History).

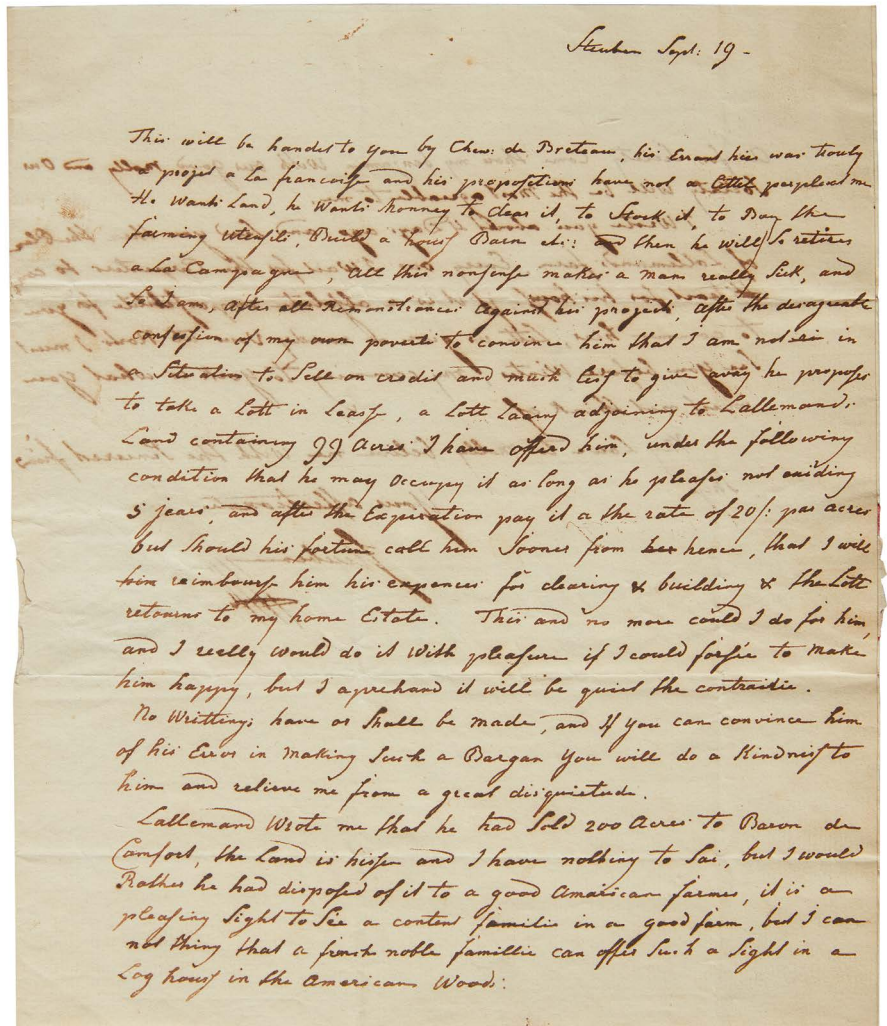
With their Allegheny lands ceded, the Six Nations were eventually displaced. The Mohawk and Cayuga went north to Canada; the Oneida settled in Wisconsin; and the Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora remained in upstate New York.

For another receipt from this treaty (on paper), see Sotheby's New York Fine Manuscript and Printed Americana catalogue, 16 December 1992, lot 262, now in the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

PROVENANCE

"Relics of the Penn Family" (AAA-Anderson Galleries, 15 December 1930, lot 233) — John Gribbel (Parke-Bernet, 23 January 1941, lot 326)

\$ 20,000-30,000



2151

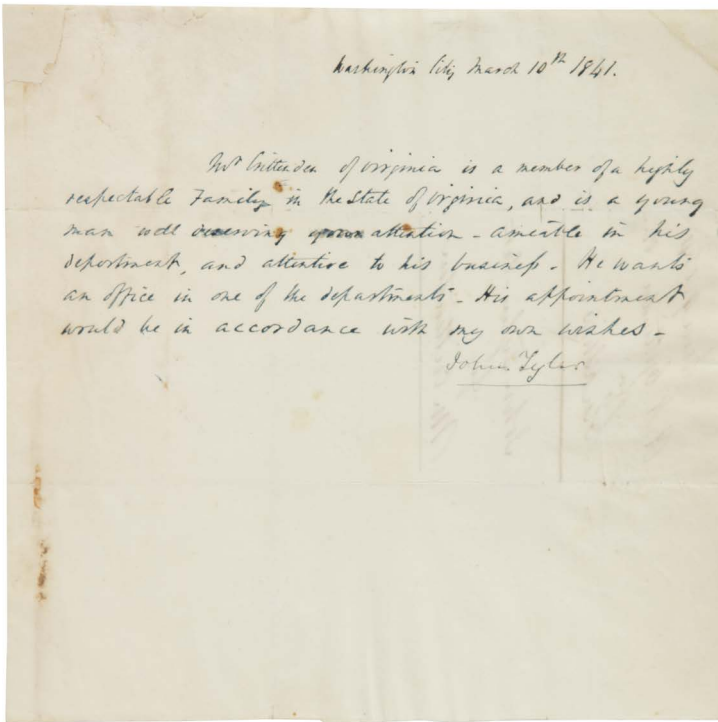
2151

STEBEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, BARON VON

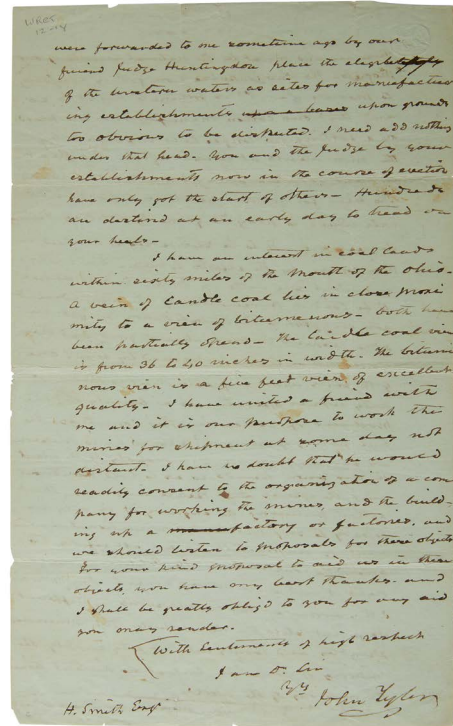
Autograph letter signed ("Steuben") to Benjamin Walker, relaying his frustrations over a "project a la Francais" and wishing for a "Good American Farmer" on his land 1 1/2 pages (8 7/8 x 7 1/2 in.; 224 x 189 mm) on a bifolium, "Steuben," 19 September [1794], with integral autograph address leaf to "Col. Benjamin Walker Esq | New York," and reception docket; horizontal and vertical folds, some see-through, large seal tear not affecting text, three adhesive residue spots to address leaf. Accompanied by an engraved portrait of Steuben on horseback.

"ALL THIS NONSENSE MAKES A MAN REALLY SICK" Steuben remained in America following the Revolution, residing in New York City and summering north of Utica on the land granted to him for his military service. The present letter, an entreaty to one of the Major General's closest wartime aides-de-camp, reflects Steuben's worsening financial state in the month's leading up to his death. "This letter will be handed to you by Chas. de Breteau ... He wants land, he wants monney [sic] to clear it, to stock it ... all this nonsense makes a man really sick, and so I am, after all remonstrances against his project, after the disagreeable confession of my own poverti [sic]... If you can convince him of his Error in making such a bargan [sic] you will do a kindness to him and relieve me of a great disquietude."

\$ 1,500-2,500



2152



2153

2152

TYLER, JOHN

Letter signed ("John Tyler"), recommendation for R.N. Crittenden

One page (7 7/8 x 7 7/8 in.; 201 x 202 mm) inscribed on verso by Crittenden (9 June 1841), Washington, [D.C.], 10 March 1841; trimmed, backed with tissue and expertly conserved, some soiling and small stains.

A RARE EXAMPLE OF JOHN TYLER'S SIGNATURE AS VICE PRESIDENT

After the inauguration, Tyler left Washington to return to his home in Virginia. Having no official reason to sign documents during that month, it is almost certain that the number of Tyler autographs dated during the short Harrison Administration is smaller than those of Harrison himself.

\$ 1,200-1,800

2153

TYLER, JOHN

Autograph letter signed ("John Tyler") to H. Smith Esqr., commenting on the future of "King Cotton"

Six pages (12 1/2 x 7 7/8 in.; 317 x 194 mm) on three sheets, Sherwood Forest, Virginia, 5 February 1849, with engraved portrait; blind stamped eagle in upper right corner of first page, light browning, folds, some scattered fox marks, a few edge tears and minor losses.

Tyler affirms cotton's relationship to American mid-nineteenth-century progress, and forcefully predicts its bright future.

"New manufactories and in considerable number are rising up all over the country is proof that the day has already dawn'd in which the cotton planter may look for an immensely valuable market at his own door...THE U. STATES MAY JUSTLY BE REGARDED AS HAVING A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY OF THE COTTON PLANT."

Southern cotton advanced following the American Revolution, driven by new inventions in the English textile industry, by the cotton gin that separated seeds, and by an influx of slave labor. However, this would all change with the Civil War and the abolition of slavery, after which America's cotton production would drastically decline.

\$ 3,500-5,000

2154

TAYLOR, ZACHARY

Autograph letter signed ("Z. Taylor") to Roger Jones, longtime Adjutant General of the Army, anticipating the inauguration of William Henry Harrison and disparaging President Martin Van Buren

4 pages (9 7/8 x 7 3/4 in.; 251 x 197 mm) on a bifolium, address leaf in Taylor's hand, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 10 February 1841, with three engraved portraits; address leaf torn at seal, scattered minor losses, repaired at creases.

Writing to an old army friend just three weeks before the inauguration of William Henry Harrison as president. As a young officer, Taylor had served under Harrison on the frontier. Here he expresses great satisfaction at the impending change of administration and proclaims a litany of grievances against Van Buren. Taylor goes so far as to suggest the possibility of armed revolt should a change in leadership not have been effected:

"There are few events which could afford me more real gratification than meeting you & other of my friends in Washington on the fourth of March next to witness the inauguration of President Harrison which event I look upon as a triumph of principles over power; a revolution next in importance to the country to that of achieving by our ancestors separation & independence from England brought about by the force of reason through the ballot box without a drop of blood having been spilled or a riot of serious character taken place throughout the whole country in consequence of the same."

\$ 10,000-15,000

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

A series of one autograph letter signed & three manuscript letters signed as Commander of the Continental Army ("Go: Washington"), to General Alexander McDougall, directing the arrival of the reinforcements for the Philadelphia Campaign

Manuscript letter, 1½ pages (8¼ x 6½ in.; 211 x 169 mm) on a bifolium, body of the letter in the hand of Robert Hanson Harrison, [Camp near Potts Grove, Pennsylvania, 22 September 1777 (date from docket)], integral address leaf with Washington's franking signature, reception docket; leaves separated at central fold, address leaf with repaired fold separation just touching G of Washington's frank, seal tear, light browning, minor marginal wear.

Manuscript letter, ½ page (7½ x 6 in.; 192 x 152 mm) on a bifolium, body of the letter in the hand of Tench Tilghman, Camp near Potts Grove, 24 September 1777, integral address leaf, reception docket, wax seal intact; fresh and fine.

Autograph letter, 2¼ pages (9½ x 7¾ in.; 242 x 198 mm) on a bifolium, "Camp near Potts Grove 24th Sepr. [1777], ½ after Seven O'clock," autograph postscript signed with initials ("G.W—n"), integral autograph address leaf with Washington's franking signature, reception docket; a little browning, some fold separations and repairs, one bisecting the to of Washington's frank.

Manuscript letter, one page (8⅞ x 7¼ in.; 228 x 182 mm) on a bifolium, body of the letter in the hand of Robert Hanson Harrison, "Camp 4 Miles from Potts Grove," 25 September 1777, integral address leaf with Washington's franking signature, reception docket; very light browning, some fold separations and repairs.

"I ... URGE YOUR UNREMITTED DILIGENCE TO JOIN ME, AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, ASSURING YOU, THAT YOUR AID IS EXTREMELY WANTED AND CANNOT ARRIVE TOO SOON ... AS WE ARE IN A MOST DISAFFECTED COUNTRY." In the wake of Washington's defeat by Howe at Brandywine eleven days earlier (and the even more recent Paoli Massacre suffered by Anthony Wayne), Washington maintains steady communications with the man leading reinforcements as he and Sir William Howe spar for position around Philadelphia.

In the first letter of the series, he entreats McDougall to hurry his reinforcements from New York, directing him on the best route of march: "I wrote you on Friday last requesting your earliest arrival with the Troops under your command to join me. This I must repeat, and have sent an Officer on purpose to deliver my

Letter, to whom I refer you for the particulars of our Situation & that of the Enemy at this Time. I shall only observe respecting them, that the main body of their Army lay last night, near French Creek Bridge about Four Miles from Schuylkill on the West side. Their unvaried Object has been & it seems still to be pursued, to get above us & to turn on our right Flank. We are on the East side the River and advance as they do, on the Common Road from Philadelphia to Reading, Twenty Eight miles from the Former. From the present complexion of Affairs, you should proceed on the most direct Rout leading to Pot's Grove, Nine miles above this place; but I wish you, as soon as you approach the Delaware to advise me by Express, still continuing the Rout I have mentioned, till you hear from me in Answer to your Letter, when you will be directed to proceed as circumstances require. I shall not add more, than to urge your unremitting diligence to join me, as early as possible, assuring you, that your aid is extremely wanted and cannot arrive too soon. You will write me a Line by the return of the Officer."

Two days later, Washington expresses his satisfaction with McDougall's progress, "I am pleased to find by yours from Coryells Ferry that you are so near me. The Army will fall down to Night to a well known place called the Trap 24 Miles from Philada. Tomorrow we shall proceed further down towards Philada." That same evening, Washington wrote again to McDougall after receiving new intelligence, changing his orders and urging caution: "Since I have seen Capt'n Faulkner, and learnt your Situation from him, & compar'd it with that of the Enemy, I have become exceedingly uneasy least they should attempt to Interrupt your March, which I think they can, and surely will do, if they have any good advice of your approach—& of this I have no doubt, as we are in a most disaffected Country. I have therefore, notwithstanding the two Expresses sent to you by me, to day, and notwithstanding my requesting Lord Stirling to send an Officer to you with an Acct of ours, & the Enemys Situation since, thought it advisable to send the bearer Capt'n Dunn with this Letter expressing my uneasiness on your Acct and to request you to strike up the Country without getting nearer to the Enemy (who lay between the Schuylkill & the Reading Road & as some say part of them at a Mr Bonnors upon the Reading Road) and come into the Skippack Road at one Gabriel Shulers or even above; as you can always fall down with safety without exposing your Flank or Rear, as you must do in passing directly on to the Trap: where I informd you I should be with the Army to Night, but afterwards found it necessary to Halt where I am. When you get into the Skippack Road in the manner here

mentioned it may not be amiss to Halt with a proper Front to the Enemy and advise me thereof as I do not know but some position in that part of the Country and on that Road (if the grounds are favourable) would be the best for us to assemble In." Washington included a sketch to show McDougall "in what manner the Enemys Camp, ours & you lay that you may form some Idea of the matter," but it is not present and has not been located. He also appended a postscript: "Since writing the foregoing I find that Gabriel Shulers is not upon the Skippack Road & therefore that you will have to cross from that Road into it."

The series of letters concludes on 25 September, with Washington giving McDougall his final orders for this portion of the campaign. "I was favoured with Yours by the Bearer of this. I wish you to proceed with your Detachment to the best Grounds near Markleys, about Two Miles below Pennibeckers Mill on the Skippack Road & there remain for further Orders. From the present view of things, I think, I shall join you there or somewhere near It, with this Army. Mr Thomas, who has this in charge, says he is well acquainted with the Rout from your present post to Pennibeckers Mill, though he does not know Markley. You will, I am certain, make every necessary inquiry & disposition & keep the most vigilant look out." A postscript indicates that Washington has sent a Map by Mr. Thomas," but, again, this is not present nor located.

McDougall did join the main army—albeit with disappointing strength—without encountering the British about 27 September, probably at or near Pennypacker's Mill, a little to the north of Trappe, which was the initially intended meeting place. The previous day, General Howe, having outmaneuvered Washington, had entered Philadelphia unopposed. Forced to choose between defending the capital and preserving the majority of his supplies—as well as securing the iron-making areas that provided much of the American war materiel—Washington left Philadelphia to the British, who in actuality gained little of value from their occupation. A week after receiving this letter, McDougall and his troops would distinguish themselves at Germantown.

THIS SERIES OF LETTERS, AND THE AUTOGRAPH MISSIVE IN PARTICULAR, CONVEY THE VITAL IMMEDIACY OF THE REVOLUTION AND SHOW ITS PRINCIPAL FIGURE AT HIS LABORS IN THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

REFERENCES

The Papers of George Washington, Revolutionary War Series, ed. Chase & Lengel, 11:292–293; 11:313; 11:313–315; 11:320–321

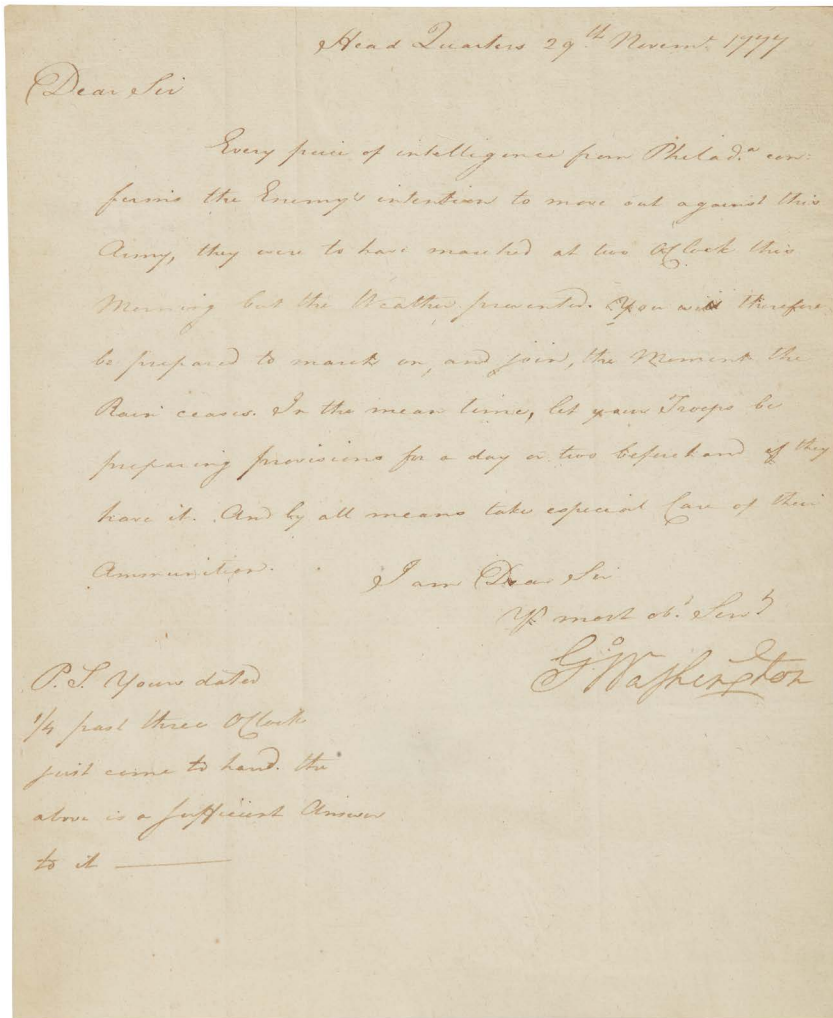
\$ 70,000–100,000

To
 Brig. Gen. M. Donnell
 My Capt. Darr
 G. W. Hagerston
 Gen. Washington
 Sept 24 1777

Camp near Potts Grove 24th Sep^r 1777
 1/2 after seven o'clock P.M.
 Dear Sir
 Since I have seen Capt. Faulkner, and learn your situation from him, I am glad that of the Enemy, I have become exceedingly uneasy least they should attempt to interrupt your march, which I think they will, and surely wish so, if they have any good advice of your ^{approach} ~~presence~~ - & of this, I have no doubt, as we are in a most disaffected Country. - I have therefore, notwithstanding the two papers sent to you by me, to day, and notwithstanding my requesting Lord Sterling to send an officer to you with an escort, & the Enemy's situation since, thought it advisable to send the bearer Capt. Darr with this letter expressing my uneasiness in your need, and to request you to strike up the Courty without getting near to the Enemy, who lay between the Schuylkill & the Reading Road (as some say) & part of them at a Mr. Coxners upon the Reading

George Washington
 24 Sept 1777
 107 (copy 1777)
 To
 Brig. Gen. M. Donnell
 on his march from
 Conyells Ferry

Camp near Potts Grove 24th Sept 1777
 Dear Sir
 I am pleased to find by yours poor Conyells Ferry that you are so near me. The Army will fall down to night to a well known place called the Trap 24 Miles from Philad^a. Tomorrow we shall proceed further down towards Philad^a.
 I am Dear Sir
 Yr most obed^t Serv^t
 G. W. Hagerston
 Gen. M. Donnell



2157

2157

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Manuscript letter signed as Commander of the Continental Army ("Go: Washington"), most likely to to General Nathanael Greene, analyzing military movements around Philadelphia

One page (10½ x 8½ in.; 265 x 216 mm) on a sheet of laid paper (watermarked foolscap), body of the letter in the hand of Tench Tilghman, "Head Quarters" [White Marsh, Pennsylvania], 29 November 1777; backed with tissue.

PLANNING BEFORE THE VALLEY FORGE ENCAMPMENT. This apparently unpublished war-date letter depicts Washington warily assessing the British forces occupying Philadelphia. Although Sir William Howe would threaten the Continental troops for several days, he did not attack, and both armies settled into their respective winter quarters: the British comfortable in Philadelphia, the Americans less so at Valley Forge.

"Every piece of intelligence from Philada. confirms the enemy's intention to move out against this Army, they were to have marched at two Oclock this morning but the Weather prevented. You will therefore be prepared to march on, and join, the moment the Rain ceases. In the mean time, let your troops be preparing provisions for a day or two beforehand if they have it. And by all means take especial care of their Ammunition." A postscript adds that "Yours dated 1/4 past three oClock just came to hand. The above is a sufficient answer to it."

Nathanael Greene had command of a force that had crossed into New Jersey to disrupt foraging by troops commanded by Lord Cornwallis. Washington had earlier ordered Greene to return to the main army; Cornwallis had in fact withdrawn and the march into New Jersey was fruitless. Greene, however, might have still been in the process of recrossing the Delaware because of the difficult weather that week.

This letter is not included in either *The Papers of George Washington* or *The Papers of Nathanael Greene*, nor is the text of the recipient's message of "1/4 past three oClock" found in those sources. But the letter can hardly be to anyone other than Greene, who commanded the only detached force of any significance at the time and with whom Washington was in frequent correspondence during the New Jersey incursion.

\$ 18,000-25,000

Dear Sir

Head Quarters Southwindsor
Jan. 15th 1781

I have duly received your favor of the 11th together with one from the Committee of Congress of the 9th Inst. as I had just dispatched an Express to you, with my Letter of the 12th. I have detained your Messenger until this time, in expectation that something so decisive would have turned up, as might have fixed the line of conduct which we ought to pursue.

But nothing new having come to my knowledge, which could give sufficient ground for determination, since my

2158

last, I can only refer you to it. — The Detachment shall be held in readiness till I hear from you, which I anxiously expect every Moment. — Indeed nothing can be of greater importance, than to communicate with the utmost rapidity, every incident that may happen, during the continuance of this unhappy affair.

I am Dear Sir

With very great regards
Your Obedt. Servant
G. Washington

My Dear Sir

2158

2158

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Manuscript letter signed as Commander of the Continental Army ("Go: Washington"), to Major General Arthur St. Clair, expressing apprehension about the Mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line

2 pages (8 7/8 x 7 1/4 in.; 229 x 187 mm) on a sheet of laid paper, body of the letter in the hand of David Humphreys, "Head Quarters New Windsor," 15 January 1781; a few light stains.

"THIS UNHAPPY AFFAIR": Washington writes concerning the Mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line, one of the most serious, if little known, crises of the American Revolution. On 1 January 1781 over one thousand Pennsylvania enlisted men, disenchanted with deplorable conditions and poor pay, formed and marched from their headquarters at Jockey Hollow, near Morristown, New Jersey, under the sergeants. The disaffected troops occupied Princeton

while considering marching on Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, to demand release from their enlistments. The troops were represented by a "Board of Sergeants" that negotiated with Congressional representatives. The two sides eventually reached a preliminary agreement, but that was not known to Washington, who was preparing to use force in the form of a detachment of New England troops when he wrote this letter. As a senior Pennsylvania officer, St. Clair had been peripherally involved in the negotiations. By month's end, good order had been restored.

"I have duly received your favor of the 11th together with one from the Committee of Congress of the 9th Inst. as I had just dispatched an Express to you, with my Letter of the 12th. I have detained your Messenger until this time, in expectation that something so decisive would have turned up, as might have fixed the line of conduct which we ought to pursue.

"But nothing new having come to my knowledge, which could give sufficient ground for determination, since my last, I can only refer you to it. The Detachment shall be held in readiness till I hear from you, which I anxiously expect every Moment. — Indeed nothing can be of greater importance, than to communicate with the utmost rapidity, every incident that may happen, during the continuance of this unhappy affair."

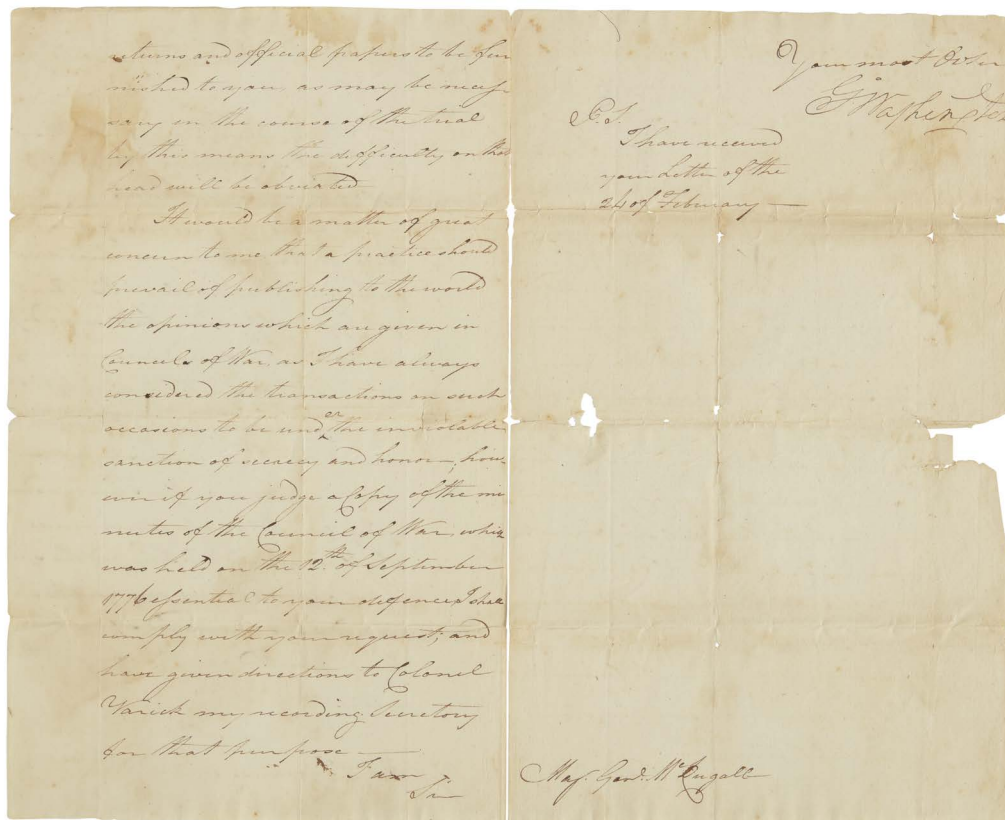
REFERENCES

The Writings of George Washington, ed. Fitzpatrick, 21:99–100

PROVENANCE

Charles Hamilton Galleries, 14 September 1972 (undesigned consignor)

\$ 15,000-20,000



2159

2159

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Manuscript letter signed as Commander of the Continental Army ("Go: Washington"), to Major General Alexander McDougall, concerning the latter's court martial

2¼ pages (13¾ x 8¼ in.; 340 x 210 mm) on a bifolium (watermarked MW | dove and olive branch), body of the letter in the hand of David Humphreys, Philadelphia, 2 March 1782, address panel directed to McDougall at West Point marked "Public Service" and with a fine franking signature of Washington, reception docket by McDougall; some light stains, some fold separations (central fold almost completely separated) and minor marginal chipping, seal tear.

"I HOPED THE SPIRIT OF ACCOMODATING ONE ANOTHER WOULD HAVE PREVAILED SO FAR AS TO HAVE PREVENTED ANY TROUBLE ON THAT ACCOUNT." Washington here carefully counsils Alexander McDougall, who, following a long-standing dispute, had been arrested for insubordination on the order of General William Heath. Washington regretted that he had been unable to prevent the ill-will between two of his commanding officers and he can be seen in this letter as trying to act equitably to resolve the differences between his quarreling subordinates.

After assuring McDougall that he has received and read his two most recent letters, Washington continues, "Altho the first order for holding the Court Martial for your trial directed the Court to assemble at West Point, yet by an after order of the same day (which, I am informed was regularly transmitted from the Orderly Officer[?]) permission was given for it, to be holden at West Point, or some convenient place in its vicinity—This was done solely for the greater convenience of all concerned and I hoped the Spirit of accomodating one another would have prevailed so far as to have prevented any trouble on that account." The Commander in Chief also assures McDougall that he has directed Heath to be cooperative: "I have written to General Heath to cause copies of such returns and official papers to be furnished to you as may be necessary in the course of the trial by this means the difficulty on that head will be obviated."

By the same token, Washington seeks a compromise from McDougall, who had requested that the minutes of a Council of War be placed in the public records: "It would be a matter of great concern to me that a practice should prevail of publishing to the world the opinions which are given in Councils of War, as I have always considered the transactions on such occasions to be under the inviolable

sanction of secrecy and honor; however if you judge a Copy of the minutes of the Council of War, which was held on the 12th of September 1776 essential to your defence, I shall comply with your request; and have given directions to Colonel Varick my recording Secretary for that purpose."

On the date in question, a Council of War at McDougall's headquarters in New York voted ten to three to concentrate the Continental Army around Fort Washington, effectively abandoning New York City to the British. The three dissenting votes were cast by generals Joseph Spencer, George Clinton, and William Heath. In his diary, McDougall—himself an active member of the Sons of Liberty in New York—termed the three "a fool, a knave, and an honest, obstinate man." While Heath earned the least of McDougall's opprobrium, this event was evidently the cornerstone of their animosity. McDougall was acquitted on all but one minor charge.

REFERENCES

The Writings of George Washington, ed. Fitzpatrick, 24:36–37

\$ 15,000-25,000

Head Qtrs
28th Aug^r 1782.

D^r Sir,

I have been favoured
with your private letter of the 26th.
In forming my arrangement
of Commands for the Army's taking
the Field - and knowing how long
the proceedings of Congress on your
Trial might be delayed - and finding
no other Command so proper
for Maj^r Genl Knox, under present
circumstances, as that of West point,
where the Corps of Artillery, Ordnance
and Military Stores are to remain,
and where his attention in the par-
ticular line of his duty, could be
more usefully displayed, I concluded
to assign that Post to him. -

The Resolution of Congress
on your Trial, being now come to
hand, & to be published in this
days orders, I have assigned to
you the command of one division
of the Army, composed of the two
Connecticut Brigades, which I
hope will be agreeable to you. -

2160

I am very sorry for the
disagreeable situation in which
you find your private affairs; but
as the Army will take their first position
at Verplanks point, where they will
probably remain for sometime; and
as the operations of the Campaign
will probably be rather inactive, you
may have the opportunity, for some
time at least, of drawing from your
Farm at Robinson's, all the advan-
tages for your support at Verplanks,
that you would receive at West point.

If your health is on such
a footing as not to admit your tak-
ing the Field, I should not expect,
nor do I wish you to move with the
Army - in which case you will be
at liberty to remain in such place
as you shall think most beneficial
and convenient.

I am - D^r Sir
Y^r most Obed^t Serv^t
G^{enl} J^r
W^{ashing}ton

By J^r M^r Donnell

2160

2160

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Autograph letter signed as Commander of the Continental Army ("Go: Washington"), to Major General Alexander McDougall, relaying the results of the latter's court martial

2 pages (11½ x 7¼ in.; 293 x 180 mm) on a bifolium (watermarked Britannia | crowned GR), "Head Qtrs" [Jonathan Hasbrouck House, Newburgh, New York], 28 August 1782, reception docket terming this a "Private Letter;" very fresh and fine condition.

"THE RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS ON YOUR TRIAL, BEING NOW COME TO HAND ... I HAVE ASSIGNED TO YOU THE COMMAND OF ONE DIVISION OF THE ARMY." Washington tactfully announces a change in McDougall's orders following his court martial—and empathizes with his uncertain financial situation.

After acknowledging receipt of McDougall's recent letter, Washington explains his decision to replace him as commander of the garrison at West Point: "In forming my arrangement of Commands for the Army's taking the Field—not knowing how long the proceedings of Congress on your Trial might be delayed—and not finding any other Command so proper for Majr Genl Knox, under present circumstances, as that of West point, where the Corps of Artillery, Ordnance and Military Stores are to remain,

and where his attention in the particular line of his duty could be more usefully displayed, I concluded to assign that Post to him."

Washington continues, "The Resolution of Congress on your Trial, being now come to hand, & to be published in this days Orders, I have assigned to you the command of one division of the Army; composed of the two Connecticut Brigades, which I hope will be agreeable to you."

On 26 August, McDougall had written Washington a "mortifying" letter, explaining "The non payment of my wages, since I have been a General Officer, (except a very trivial sum) together with my advances for the public; early in the controversy, for the last of which I received continental money have reduced my funds very low ... till I am no longer able to support Mrs McDougall at distant quarters, without exposing myself to people, who perhaps would rejoice at the discovery. ... To prevent this I removed her to the Post. As the Army is now about taking the field; I am anxious to know, how your Excellency intends to dispose of me when the sentence of the Court Martial is returned from Congress. For I am but ill provided with means or health to take the field."

Washington's very kind response here reflects not only his personal affection for McDougall but also the fact that the military prosecution

of the war was effectively concluded. "I am very sorry for the disagreeable situation in which you find your private affairs; but as the Army will take their first position on Verplanks point, where they will probably remain for sometime; and as the operations of the Campaign will probably be rather inactive, you may have the opportunity, for some time at least, of drawing from your Farm at Robinson's, all the advantages for your support at Verplanks, that you would receive at West point."

Washington ends the letter by essentially allowing McDougall to choose the place of next service: "If your health is on such a footing as not to admit your taking the Field, I should not expect, nor do I wish you to move with the Army—in which case you will be at liberty to remain in such place as you shall think most beneficial and convenient."

Alexander McDougall died less than four years after receiving the present letter. In the interim, he headed the committee of army officers who submitted a memorandum to Congress that underpinned the Newburgh Conspiracy; served in the New York State Senate; and was the first president of both the Bank of New York and the New York Society of the Cincinnati.

\$ 40,000-60,000

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Manuscript letter signed as Commander of the Continental Army (“Go: Washington”), responding to “The Address of the Citizens of New York, who have return’d from Exile”

1½ pages (12⅞ x 7⅞ in.; 326 x 199 mm) on a bifolium of laid paper (watermarked Britannia | JJ), body of the letter in the hand of Richard Varick, [New York, 27 November 1783], directed “To the Citizens of New York who have returned from Exile,” integral blank with a contemporary clerical transcription of the address to Washington that prompted the present response; central fold reinforced, just touching a letter of Washington’s large, bold signature, some other fold repairs.

GENERAL WASHINGTON GRACIOUSLY WELCOMES BACK TO MANHATTAN THE CITIZENS “WHO FROM THE NOBLEST MOTIVES HAVE SUFFERED A VOLUNTARY EXILE OF MANY YEARS, ... MAY THE TRANQUILITY OF YOUR CITY BE PERPETUAL. MAY THE RUINS SOON BE REPAIRED, COMMERCE FLOURISH, SCIENCE BE FOSTERED; AND ALL THE CIVIL AND SOCIAL VIRTUES BE CHERISHED, IN THE SAME ILLUSTRIOUS MANNER, WHICH FORMERLY REFLECTED SO MUCH CREDIT ON THE INHABITANTS OF NEW YORK.”

Cornwallis’s surrender at Yorktown may have ended the field campaigns of the Revolution, but it did not end the British occupation of New York City. Not until the Treaty of Paris was finally signed and ratified did Sir Guy Carleton begin to organize his Redcoats for withdrawal—an action which precipitated the flight of many American Loyalists to Nova Scotia. Evacuation Day came on 25 November: Carleton and his troops marched out of Manhattan, while General Washington, Governor Clinton, and their cohorts marched in, for New York City was being retaken not by the Continental Army but by the civil government of New York.

Washington was greeted by cheering crowds. One woman who saw the General ride by, escorted by the Westchester Light Dragoons, later recalled, “We had been accustomed for a long time to military display in all the finish and finery of garrison life; the troops just leaving us were as if equipped for show, and with their scarlet uniforms and burnished arms, made a brilliant display; the troops that marched in, on the contrary, were ill-clad and weather beaten, and made a forlorn appearance; but then they were our troops, and as I looked at them, and thought upon all they had done and suffered for us, my heart and my eyes were full, and I admired and gloried in them the more. ... (quoted in Freeman, *George Washington*, 5:462–63).

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted at Fort George on a flagpole that had been vandalized and greased by departing Loyalists. George Washington stood at the center of great celebration that continued for nearly a week.

He received and replied to four other addresses welcoming and thanking him for his role in the liberation of New York. But the present reply by Washington is the most broad and inclusive, since the other four were sent to more narrow, specific groups or societies (the Ministers, Elders, Deacons, and Members of the Reformed German Congregation of New York; the Marine Society of New York; the Members of the Volunteer Association and other Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland who have lately arrived in the City of New York; and the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Kings County). No original manuscript survives for these latter four responses by Washington.

The laudatory address made to Washington by citizens returned from exile was transcribed onto to the conjugate blank of Washington’s reply, and clearly demonstrates the enormous gratitude that civilian Americans had for the commander-in-chief: “To his Excellency George Washington Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America—The Address of the Citizens of New York, who have return’d from Exile, in behalf of themselves and their Suffering Brethren. ... At a moment when the arm of Tyranny is Yielding up its fondest usurpations; we hope the Salutations of long suffering Exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute. In this place, and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the Ensigns of Slavery still linger in our sight, we look up to you, our deliverer, with unusual transports of Gratitude and Joy. Permit us to Welcome you to this City, long torn from us by the hard hand of Oppression, but now, by your Wisdom and energy, under the guidance of Providence, once more the seat of Peace and freedom; we forbear to speak our gratitude or your Praise. We should but echo the voice of Applauding Millions; But the Citizens of New York are eminently indebted to your virtues and we who have now the honour to address your Excellency, have been often companions of your sufferings, and witnesses of your exertions. Permit us therefore to approach you Excellency with the dignity and Sincerity of freemen, and to Assure you, that we shall preserve with our latest breath our Gratitude for your Services, and Veneration for your Characters; and accept of our sincere and earnest Wishes that you may long enjoy that calm domestic felicity which you have so generously sacrificed; that the Cries of Injured Liberty may never more interrupt your repose, and that your happiness may be equal to your Virtues.”

The address bears the names of the thirteen original signatories representing the meeting of exiles: Thomas Randall, Daniel Phoenix, Samuel Broome, Thomas Tucker, Henry Kipp, Patrick Dennis, William Gilbert Sr., William Gilbert Jr., Francis Van Dyck, Jeremiah Wool, George Janeway, Abraham P. Lott, and Ephraim

Brashier. (The choice of thirteen signers was undoubtedly an allusion to the thirteen states.) The transcribed address is dated 22 November—as is the original manuscript, now in the Washington Papers at the Library of Congress—but the date has been here changed to the 26th. The later date likely represents the day that the address was actually delivered to Washington, but it was clearly written earlier than that (and undoubtedly on the 22nd) because of the reference to British flags still flying above New York City.

Washington’s gracious response is modest in tone, and—at the expense of the Loyalists then streaming northward—generously acknowledges the very real sacrifices made by colonists who abandoned their homes in order to gain independence: “I thank You sincerely for your affectionate Address, and entreat You to be persuaded that Nothing could be more agreeable to me than your polite Congratulations: Permit me, in Turn, to felicitate You on the happy Repossession of your City.

“Great as your Joy must be on this pleasing Occasion, it can scarcely exceed that which I feel, at seeing You, Gentlemen, who from the noblest Motives have suffered a voluntary Exile of many Years, return again in Peace & Triumph to enjoy the Fruits of your virtuous Conduct.

“The Fortitude and Perseverance which You and your suffering Brethren have exhibited in the Course of the War, have not only endeared You to your Countrymen, but will be remembered with Admiration and Applause to the latest Posterity.

“May the Tranquility of your City be perpetual. May the Ruins soon be repaired, Commerce flourish, Science be fostered; And all the civil and social Virtues be cherished, in the same illustrious Manner, which formerly reflected so much Credit on the Inhabitants of New York. In fine, may every Species of Felicity attend You Gentlemen & your worthy fellow Citizens.”

A MOVING AND SIGNIFICANT MANUSCRIPT, RECORDING THE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS HELD BY GEORGE WASHINGTON FOR THE GREATEST CITY IN THE WORLD’S NEWEST NATION.

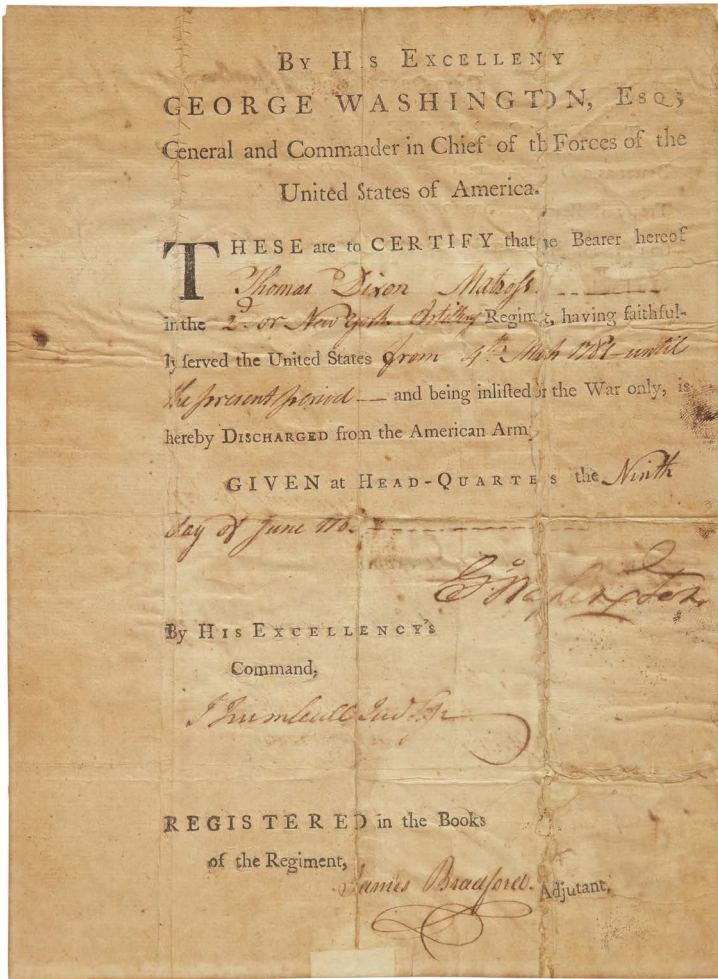
REFERENCES

Writings of George Washington, ed. Fitzpatrick, 27:250. (NB: some of the auction-record sites record the sale of another copy of this letter at Julia Auctioneers [now Morphy Auctions] in 2014. That letter was, in actuality, a facsimile of the present, and the Morphy website describes the letter as unsold.)

PROVENANCE

G. G. White (miniscule inscription at foot of second page, “To G. G. White from his mother C. Tucker White”)

\$ 100,000-150,000



2162

2162

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Printed document signed as Commander of the Continental Army ("Go: Washington"), being Thomas Dixon's military discharge

Broadsheet on paper (10¼ x 7½ in.; 260 x 192 mm), accomplished in a clerical hand, "Head-Quarters" [Newburgh, New York], 9 June 1783, countersigned by aide-de-camp Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., and recording adjutant James Bradford; lacks "Badge of Merit" text at bottom (as often), browned and stained, lower portion rebacked on verso, vertical fold separation in lower right quadrant is stitched, and this primitive early repair passes through the s of Washington's signature.

With ceasefire orders issued in April 1783, Washington began the gradual disbandment of the Continental Army, then situated a short distance from his Newburgh headquarters at the New Windsor cantonment. The plan called for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers to be discharged first, and the present certificate was issued to Thomas Dixon, Matross in the Second Artillery Regiment since 4 March 1781. Dixon's discharge, like those of his compatriots, was provisional, as text on the verso of the document clarifies that "The within Certificate shall not avail the Bearer as a Discharge, until the Ratification of the definitive Treaty of Peace; previous to which Time, and until Proclamation thereof shall be made, He is to be considered as being on Furlough." The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783, by commissioners of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Spain.

\$ 3,500-5,000

2163

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Autograph letter signed ("Go: Washington"), to William Smith "and the other Gentlemen Proprietors of the Ship Federalist," discussing the prospects for ratification of the United States Constitution

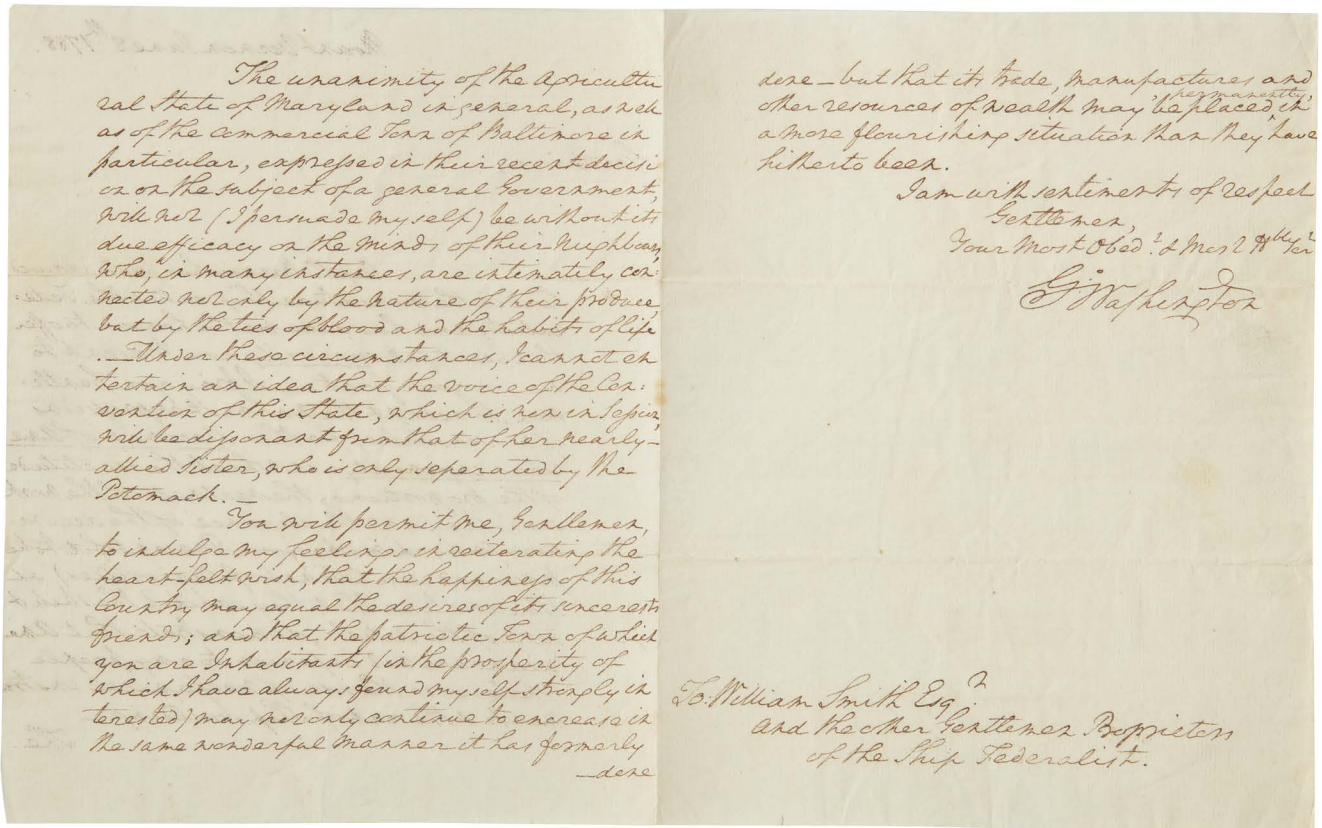
2½ pages (9½ x 7¼ in.; 231 x 185 mm) on a bifolium (watermarked J BIGG), Mount Vernon, 8 June 1788, with a separate autograph address leaf ("Honoured by Captn Barney") with large seal remnant, docketed; address leaf lightly soiled, seal tear, folds worn; letter is fine.

WASHINGTON CELEBRATES MARYLAND'S RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LOOKS FORWARD TO THE RATIFYING CONVENTION OF HIS OWN VIRGINIA SHORTLY JOINING "HER NEARLY-ALLIED SISTER." If it is proper to think of George Washington as the Father of his Country, he should be considered her midwife as well.

Had he not lent his prestige and approval to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, firmly supported its ratification, and then agreed to fill the office of President that the Convention created, the United States could well have died aborning. The Convention had been called by the Annapolis Convention of the previous year and was intended to amend the Articles of Confederation, which threatened to splinter the founding republic into thirteen separate nations. Meeting in secret, the Constitutional Convention quickly concluded that the Articles of Confederation needed to be completely overthrown in favor of an entirely new frame of government. The result was the proposed United States Constitution, which the Convention decreed would go into effect once it had been ratified by just nine states. This was itself a radical departure from American policy: the Articles of Confederation had provided that any alteration or amendments to them need a unanimous ratification by the states.

On 28 April 1788, Maryland became the seventh state to ratify the Constitution. As part of the celebratory procession in Baltimore, a group of merchants and shipowners had commissioned a miniature ship, fifteen feet in length, christened *The Federalist*, to be mounted on wheels and drawn by four horses. The ship was then sent to Mount Vernon, navigated down Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac by Captain Joshua Barney, as a gift to Washington. The soon-to-be president opens his letter by thanking his well-wishers:

"Captn Barney has just arrived here in the miniature Ship called the Federalist; and has done me the honour to offer that beautiful curiosity as a Present to me, on your part. I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept the warmest expressions of my sensibility for this specimen of American ingenuity: in which the exactitude of the proportions, the neatness of the workmanship, and the elegance of the decorations (which make your Present fit to



be preserved in a Cabinet of Curiosities) at the sametime that they exhibit the skill & taste of the Artists, demonstrate that Americans are not inferior to any people whatever in the use of mechanical instruments & the art of Ship-building."

Washington then moves to the real subject of his letter, the prospects of ratification of the Constitution; although Maryland had strongly ratified, in Virginia, ratification was being contested. "The unanimity of the Agricultural State of Maryland in general, as well as of the commercial Town of Baltimore in particular, expressed in their recent decision on the subject of a general Government, will not (I persuade myself) be without its due efficacy on the Minds of their Neighbours, who, in many instances, are intimately connected not only by the nature of their produce, but by the ties of blood and the habits of life. Under these circumstances, I cannot entertain an idea that

the voice of the Convention of this State, which is now in Session, will be dissonant from that of her nearly-allied Sister, who is only seperated by the Potomack.

"You will permit me, Gentlemen, to indulge my feelings in reiterating the heart-felt wish, that the happiness of this Country may equal the desires of its sincerests friends; and that the patriotic Town of which you are Inhabitants (in the prosperity of which I have always found myself strongly interested) may not only continue to encrease in the same wonderful manner it has formerly done—

Thirteen days after he wrote this letter, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the Constitution, thus putting the charter into

done—but that its trade, manufactures and other resources of wealth may be placed, ^{permanently,} in a more flourishing situation than they have hitherto been.

I am with sentiments of respect
Gentlemen,
Your most Obed. & most affec. Servant

G. Washington

To William Smith Esq.^r
and the other Gentlemen Proprietors
of the Ship Federalist.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Autograph manuscript fragment from his undelivered first Inaugural Address

On a slip of laid paper (4 x 7 in.; 102 x 178 mm) cut from a larger sheet, evidently the upper portion of original pages 45–46, containing approximately 138 words in Washington's holograph, [Mount Vernon, January 1789], right margin of verso docketed by Jared Sparks "Washington's handwriting"; some very minor marginal chipping and repair, one corner broken (bearing portions of four letter) but present.

"WE SHOULD SEEK TO FIND THE MEN WHO ARE BEST QUALIFIED TO FILL OFFICES: BUT NEVER GIVE OUR CONSENT TO THE CREATION OF OFFICES TO ACCOMODATE MEN": AN IMPORTANT FRAGMENT FROM WASHINGTON'S DISCARDED FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The former President of the Constitutional Convention strongly endorses the new nation's constitutional, representative government: "this Constitution, is really in its formulation a government of the people; that is to say, a government in which all power is derived from, and at stated periods reverts to them." Although George Washington did not receive official notification of his unanimous election to the presidency until 14 April 1789, his elevation to that office was essentially a foregone conclusion from the time that New Hampshire's ratification of the United States Constitution, 21 June 1788, provided the ninth-state approval necessary to put the new governmental compact into effect. Washington's ambivalence about becoming the chief executive is well known: on 1 April 1789 he famously wrote to Henry Knox, Acting Secretary of War and his old comrade in arms, that "my movements to the chair of Government will be accompanied with feelings not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution: so unwilling am I, in the evening of a life nearly consumed in public cares, to quit a peaceful abode for an Ocean of difficulties, without that competency of political skill—abilities & inclination which is necessary to manage the helm" (sold, Sotheby's, 1 November 1993, lot 232).

Washington's modesty—false or not—was belied by his willingness to serve. Indeed, the very office of presidency, as constituted, owes much to the character of Washington. His fame as the steady hero of the Revolution, his manifest lack of personal ambition, and his determination not to profit from public service

won him a reputation unapproached by any other American of his—or any subsequent—day. Despite his strong desire to live in the "peaceful abode" of his Mount Vernon estate, he felt compelled to give active support to the federal cause, agreeing to serve as president of the Constitutional Convention. Even before the delegates gathered in Philadelphia, there was a widespread belief that however the office of chief executive was ultimately defined, Washington was its only possible candidate. The potentially dictatorial powers invested in the presidency of commander in chief of the armed forces could only have been approved under the near-universal assumption that Washington would be that trustworthy commander.

Washington accepted the inevitability of his election, and as early as January 1789 he had begun work on an Inaugural Address. With the assistance of David Humphreys, Washington wrote a lengthy and thoughtful charge to Congress, touching on a myriad of issues and recommendations: implementation and amendment of the Constitution, proposed legislation, organization of the judicial branch, taxation, defense, and encouragement of national commerce and culture. In February, Washington sent the text of the address to James Madison for his review and comment. While Madison's response does not survive, it can be assumed that he counseled Washington to deliver a less detailed, less radical, and—if only for practical reasons—shorter speech to Congress and his fellow citizens. Washington complied, and his first Inaugural Address was set aside in favor of a briefer, more personal statement, probably drafted with the help of Madison. It was this shortened and somewhat sterilized version of Washington's vision for the country that he read at his inauguration at Federal Hall, New York, 30 April 1789.

Washington's original Inaugural Address survived in holograph among his papers at Mount Vernon until the later 1820s, when it was transferred—with eight crates of other original documents—to the custody of Bostonian Jared Sparks, the nineteenth-century "editor" of Washington's writings. In consultation with Madison, Sparks decided that the undelivered Address should not be included in his selection of Washington's works. Having determined that the 73-page manuscript was now superfluous to him, Sparks made the much more startling decision to distribute the address to the autograph hunters and other souvenir hounds who had begun to hector him for examples

of Washington's signature. Content at first to scatter the address leaf by leaf, Sparks eventually took to cutting individual leaves to into several smaller slips, evidently so he could accommodate more requests. James Thomas Flexner's excoriation of Sparks's "most horrendous historical vandalism" scarcely seems condemnation harsh enough.

Largely through the efforts of a new breed of manuscript collector—notably Forest G. Sweet and Nathaniel E. Stein (from whose collection this fragment derives)—Washington's first Inaugural Address was recognized and, in part, rescued. The recto of the present portion of the address concludes Washington's thoughts on treaties with other governments and begins a consideration of how best to fill all of the offices of the new government:

"of this government, it may be proper to give assurances of our friendly dispositions to other Powers. We may more at our leisure, meditate on such Treaties of Amity & Commerce, as shall be judged expedient to be propounded to or received from any of the[m]."

"In all our appointments of persons to fill domestic & foreign offices, let us be careful to select only such as are distinguished for morals & abilities—Som[e] attention should likewise be paid, when"

The verso continues on the subject of finding appropriate office holders, albeit with some interruption due to the lower portion of the original leaf being missing: "It appears to me, that it would be a favorable circumstance, if the characters of Candidates could be known, without their having a pretext for coming forward themselves with personal applications. We should seek to find the Men who are best qualified to fill Offices: but never give our consent to the creation of Offices to accomodate men[.]"

REFERENCES

cf. *The Papers of George Washington, Presidential Series*, ed. Abbot & Twohig, 2:152–77; Nathaniel E. Stein, "Washington's Discarded Inaugural Address," in *Manuscripts*, vol. 10, no. 2 (Spring 1958): 2–17

PROVENANCE

Bushrod Washington — Jared Sparks — Forest G. Sweet (Parke-Bernet, 8 May 1957, lot 370 [part]) — Nathaniel E. Stein (Sotheby Parke Bernet, 30 November 1979, lot 186)

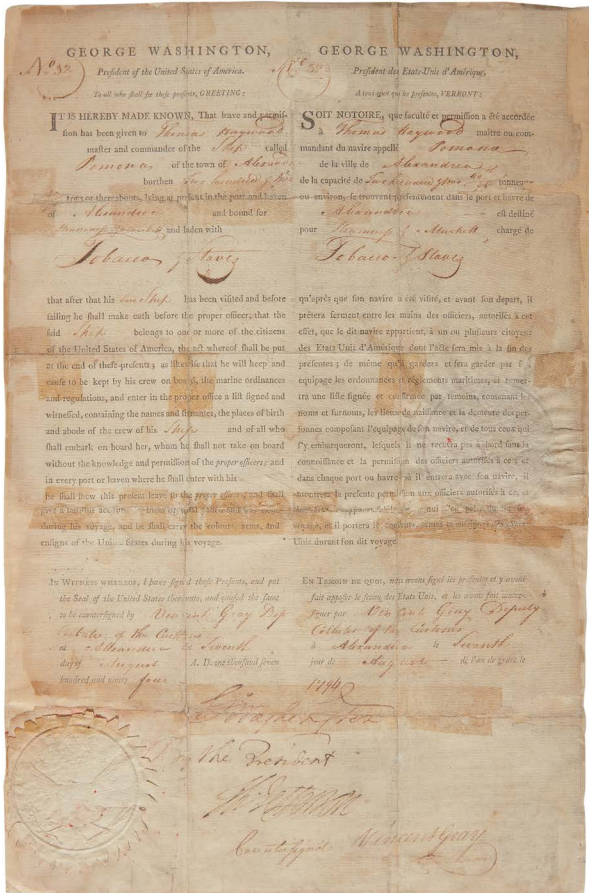
\$ 20,000-30,000

of this government, it may be proper to give assurances of our friendly dispositions to other Powers. — We may more at our leisure, meditate on such Treaties of Amity & Commerce, as shall be judged expedient to be propounded to or received from any of the

In all our appointments of persons to fill domestic & foreign Offices, let us be careful to select only such as are distinguished for morals & abilities. — Special attention should likewise be paid, when

It appears to me, that it would be a favorable circumstance, if the characters of Candidates could be known, without their having a pretext for coming forward themselves with personal applications. — We should seek to find the Men who are best qualified to fill Offices: but never give our consent to the creation of Offices to accommodate Men.

Washington's handwriting.
J. B.



2165

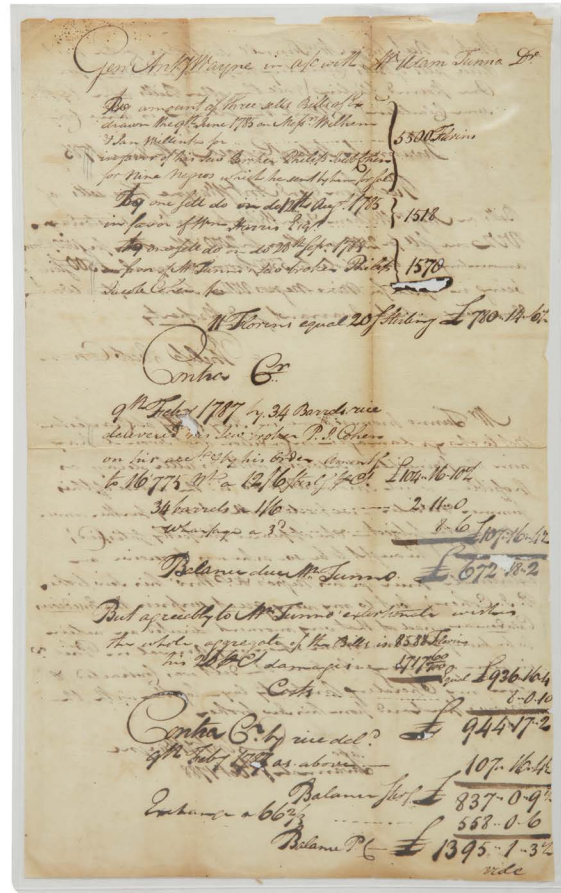
2165

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Printed document signed twice as President ("Go: Washington") and countersigned twice by the Secretary of State ("Th: Jefferson"), being a three-language ship's paper

Broadsheet on paper (15½ x 10¼ in.; 394 x 257 mm; watermarked posthorn | CP), accomplished in a clerical hand, Dutch and English text on the recto, French and English text on the verso, [Philadelphia, before 7 August 1794], being a three-language ship's paper for the *Pomona* commanded by Thomas Haywood, lying in the port of Alexandria carrying tobacco and slaves, signed by Washington on both sides, countersigned by Thomas Jefferson on both sides, also countersigned by the Deputy Collector of Customs at Alexandria ("Vincent Gray"), embossed paper seals of the United States, notarizing signature and embossed paper seal of the Mayor of Alexandria, Robert Mease; silked with mostly marginal loss and many closed fold separations, a tiny bit of text loss, numerous stains from earlier adhesive tape repair, one of the Washington signatures bifurcated by a horizontal fold separation.

\$ 5,000-7,000



2166

2166

WAYNE, ANTHONY

Autograph document signed ("Anthony Wayne"), regarding the financial affairs of his rice plantation

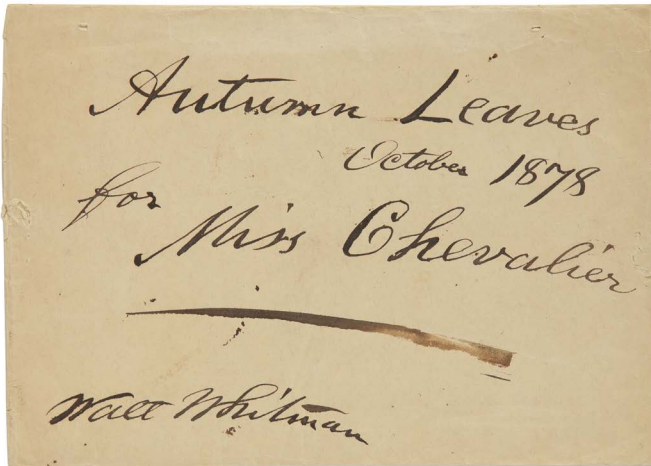
2 pages on a single leaf (watermarked posthorn GR), Savannah, 7 October 1788; lightly browned, some ink corrosion.

After Yorktown, Wayne negotiated peace treaties with both the Creeks and the Cherokees, severing their ties to the British. The present document represents Wayne's attempts to untangle affairs in connection with the large rice plantation that was subsequently given to him by a grateful Georgia. Wayne failed as a rice planter, in part because the crop was labor intensive and required a large investment in slaves. The resulting debt barred the erratic soldier even though Georgia law favored debtors, and his creditors could not, or did not, press him as hard as he appears to

have thought. This document is headed "Genl. Anthony Wayne in A/C with Mr Adam Tunno," from whom Wayne had purchased slaves. Wayne had credit with Amsterdam merchants Willem and Jan Willink, who are mentioned herein; it appears that some of his payment was also to be made in rice. In his accounting practices, Wayne employed some intemperate references to his business associates: Philip Jacob Cohen, who acted for the slave dealer, is repeatedly referred to as "Jew Broker," while Tunno, an immigrant from Scotland, is called "Insidious Caladonian."

In 1791, the resolution of a resultant lawsuit released Wayne from debt but spelled the end of his dream of becoming a genteel Georgia planter. This circumstance led him to return to military service and his successful frontier campaign during the Northwest Indian War that opened much of the Midwest to settlement.

\$ 3,000-5,000



2167

A Muster Roll of Capt Hugh Maxwell's Company in the First Battalion of the Regulars 2d Regt in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Col^l John Bailey, for January 1778

Capt Hugh Maxwell
Commanded by John Bailey
Lieut William Taylor
Ensign James Reed on duty

No	Rank	Name	Age	Remarks	No	Name	Age	Remarks
1	Private	John Bailey	25		1	John Bailey	25	
2	Private	William Taylor	25		2	Robert Cook	25	
3	Private	John Reed	25		3	John Reed	25	
4	Private	John Reed	25		4	John Reed	25	
5	Private	John Reed	25		5	John Reed	25	
6	Private	John Reed	25		6	John Reed	25	
7	Private	John Reed	25		7	John Reed	25	
8	Private	John Reed	25		8	John Reed	25	
9	Private	John Reed	25		9	John Reed	25	
10	Private	John Reed	25		10	John Reed	25	
11	Private	John Reed	25		11	John Reed	25	
12	Private	John Reed	25		12	John Reed	25	
13	Private	John Reed	25		13	John Reed	25	
14	Private	John Reed	25		14	John Reed	25	
15	Private	John Reed	25		15	John Reed	25	
16	Private	John Reed	25		16	John Reed	25	
17	Private	John Reed	25		17	John Reed	25	
18	Private	John Reed	25		18	John Reed	25	
19	Private	John Reed	25		19	John Reed	25	
20	Private	John Reed	25		20	John Reed	25	
21	Private	John Reed	25		21	John Reed	25	
22	Private	John Reed	25		22	John Reed	25	
23	Private	John Reed	25		23	John Reed	25	
24	Private	John Reed	25		24	John Reed	25	
25	Private	John Reed	25		25	John Reed	25	
26	Private	John Reed	25		26	John Reed	25	

John J. H. 1778. John Maxwell's Company in the First Battalion of the Regulars 2d Regt in the service of the United States of America Commanded by Col^l John Bailey, for January 1778

2168

2167

WHITMAN, WALT

Envelope signed ("Walt Whitman"), and inscribed "Autumn Leaves ... for Miss Chevalier"

Brown envelope (6 x 8 1/2 in.; 154 x 216 mm), (Camden, N.J.), October 1878, with a small collection of about 12 pressed leaves of varying types and sizes; some minor handling wear, as expected.

A CHARMING AUTUMNAL GIFT FROM "AMERICA'S POET"

Though the identity of the recipient is not known, near contemporary sources make reference to "the Chevaliers" as some elderly women who lived across the street from Whitman in Camden.

REFERENCES

Walt Whitman, *The Correspondence*, ed. Ted Genoways (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2004), p. 53

\$ 1,000-1,500

2168

[VALLEY FORGE – REVOLUTIONARY WAR]

Manuscript document signed ("John Bailey" "Hugh Maxwell" "William Taylor" and "H. Sewell"), being a Muster Roll of Captain Maxwell's company in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Commanded by John Bailey

1 1/2 pages (12 3/8 x 15 3/8 in.; 314 x 390 mm) double folio, "In camp" [Valley Forge, Pennsylvania], 20 Feb 1778, apparently accomplished in Maxwell's hand, docket to verso; minor marginal wear and folds, slight ink erosion, and a few small wormholes.

A SCARCE DOCUMENT FROM THE DEPTH OF THE VALLEY FORGE WINTER

A company muster roll from the storied Valley Forge encampment listing, by name, four officers and forty-seven enlisted men of Captain Maxwell's company in the Second Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Colonel Bailey. Sewall has signed the mustering

statement at the lower edge as "DMM" (Deputy Muster Master), while on the verso the "Proof of Effectives" Table is signed by company officers Maxwell and Taylor, and witnessed by Bailey who has signed "John Bailey Colo. Commandt." The enlisted men are named with their terms of enlistment (mostly "3 years: but a few for "during war").

About one half of the company was present, including "Catto Gray" of Pelham Massachusetts, a private enlisted for three years. Gray was "reported a negro" and he appears in Moebs's *Black Soldiers Black Sailors Black Ink*. Others had marched with their town's companies to Lexington and Concord on the war's first day. One died at Valley Forge; later one became disabled, one hired a replacement, and another deserted.

REFERENCES

Thomas Truxtun Moebs, *Black Soldiers Black Sailors Black Ink*, Moebs Pub. Co (1994)

\$ 4,000-6,000

grasshoppers had destroyed the early crops and stock range, still the saints are cheerful and hopeful of the future.

These places on the headwaters of the Rio Virgin have good farming land and ranges for stock on the surrounding hills, wood and timber in abundance a good quality of building stone and prospect of coal midway between the settlements.

On the 27th Nov. drove to Kanab City, a distance of 25 miles and held meeting there in the evening. This city is located in a cove of the mountains at the mouth of Kanab Creek Cañon, and overlooking the country as far as the Buckskin Mountains through which runs the Colorado River. here is a vast range, and excellent quality of grass for stock; Kanab is the Indian name for willows, which grow along the creek.

The telegraph line has been extended from Logansville to Rockville, thence onward over the highlands to Kanab City. On the 28th Nov. drove to Breaker Castle Ranch, on our return staged overnight at A. P. Winters, who is in charge there. next evening camped at Sheakow Rock. On the 30th inst. descending from the high table lands and down the Hermicams ~~to~~ crossing the Rio Virgin near Harrisburg, reached St George about 5 P. M. having traveled a distance of 250 miles.

On the 6th inst we made another trip South East of this City into Arizona to locate a new route over the Hermicams ~~to~~ returning on the 9th inst. J. B. Young surveyed the boundary line between Utah and Arizona. About 6 miles from Fort Pierce, and 20 miles from this City, we have explored a pass or gorge in the mountains where a better road can be made, than the one now travelled, shortening the distance to the crossing of the Colorado River, Kanab City, and intermediate points, 10 miles.

My health as also Bro George A's, is good, and will the brethren who are here spending the winter with us, ^{be} ^{as} engaged, visiting and comforting the saints, exploring and developing the resources of this land, seeking out, and locating secure resting places for the saints, among the rugged recesses of these majestic mountains.

The weather is quite pleasant, night ^{is} ^{not} progressing with the temple here, the roof is being put on this new tabernacle, and the ordinary labors of the season, such as gardening etc, going on. praying the Lord to bless you in your labors.

I am your brother in the Gospel.

Brigham Young

P.S. Bro. Reynolds you will please correct my address and forward the enclosed letter to Elder M. Hollings, without delay.

2169

2169

YOUNG, BRIGHAM

Letter signed ("Brigham Young") to George Reynolds, discussing his visits to outlying Mormon settlements in Utah and construction of the temple at St. George. 3 pages (12 x 7¼ in.; 305 x 183 mm) with handwritten annotations on a bifolium, St. George, Utah, 11 December 1841; guttural repairs, tear accompanied by minor loss at lower edge, a few stray spots.

The elderly Brigham was arrested a month prior to this letter by the United States government on a charge of "lascivious cohabitation" or polygamy. Allowed because of his age and health to make his customary trip to his winter home in southern Utah, he would later be forced back to Salt Lake City in midwinter when his trial date was moved ahead. Here he discusses visits to Virgin City, Rockville, Cottonwood Wash, and Mount Carmel as well as others. During his 30 years in Utah, Young directed the founding of 350 towns in the Southwest.

\$ 3,000-5,000

The P. presents his best respects to Mr Gerry and his hearty thanks for the elegant Present of Peaches Pears and Brocoli. They are all very fine. The Pears are very delicious and may be burys: but they appear more like Bergamots. They have neither the large size nor the green Colour of the real Bury as the P. rememebers this lost Species. The P. however would be very much obliged and very happy to have two or three Trees of them.

The P. has nothing he can with decency return, but thanks and a few St. Michaels and a few common Peaches.

Quincy Sept. 24. 1800

2170

2170

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS

ADAMS, JOHN

Autograph letter signed in the third person as President ("the P."), to Elbridge Gerry, discussing an exchange of fruits and vegetables

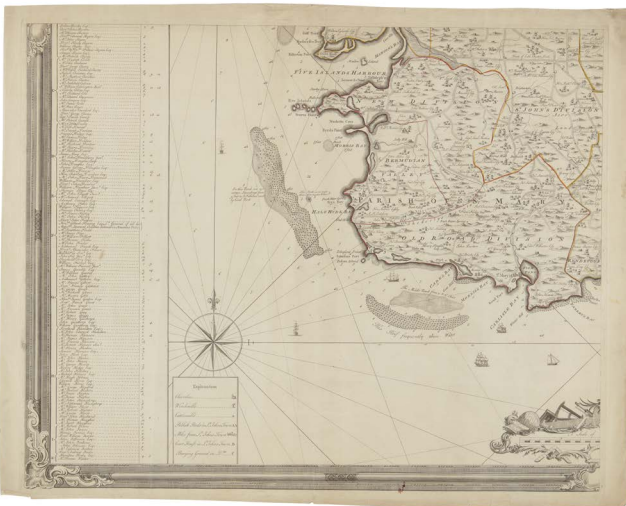
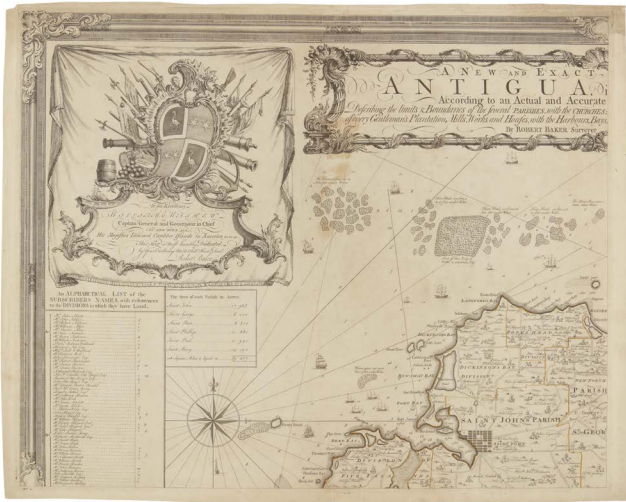
One page (9³/₈ x 7⁷/₈ in.; 247 x 202 mm) on a bifolium (watermarked posthorn), Quincy, 24 September, integral autograph address leaf, reception docket; seal tear, a few small stains.

Adams thanks Gerry for a horticultural gift and displays the range of his pomological knowledge: "The P. presents his best respects to Mr Gerry and his hearty thanks for the elegant Present of Peaches Pears and Brocoli. They are all very fine. The Pears are very delicious and may be burys: but they appear

more like Bergamots. They have neither the large Line nor the green Colour of the real Bury as the P. rememebers this lost species. The P. however would be very much obliged and very happy to have two or three trees of them." Adams has to admit that he can return to Gerry nothing so grand, "The P. has nothing he can with decency return, but thanks and few St. Michaels [pears] and few common Peaches."

This warm, if scarcely consequential, letter, is emblematic of the friendship and respect shared by these two titans of Massachusetts politics. It probably also represents the last presidential word on broccoli until George H. W. Bush had the vegetable banned from Air Force One.

\$ 5,000-7,000



2171

2171

BAKER, ROBERT

A New and Exact Map of the Island of Antigua, in America, According to an Actual and Accurate Survey made in the Years 1746, 1747, & 1748. Describing the limits & Boundaries of the several Parishes, with the Churches, also the Divisions, with their respective Boundaries; high Roads, Jury Paths, the Situation of every Gentleman's Plantation... London: Printed for T. Bowles in St. Paul's Churchyard and John Bolwes and Son in Cornhill, 1748-1749
Engraved map on four sheets (from 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 30 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 603 x 763 mm, to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 615 x 782 mm), engraved by James Mynde, contemporary outline handcoloring; some fixing primarily to upper left quadrant, some closed marginal tears and chips, one or two closed tears without loss.

The present map was produced under the supervision of Robert Baker, Surveyor General of Antigua. The list of subscribers, given on each side of the map, amount to a census of Antiguan planters, as well as others such as London officials, merchants, and the "Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at the Ship Coffee House East Smithfield." The geographical features of the map include soundings, land use for the Navy, settlement with dwellings, gun batteries, sea banks or shoals, location of roads, windmills, fortifications, and harbors. The dedication, framed in an elaborate cartouche at upper left, is to William Mathew, Governor General of the Leeward Islands. Mathew acted as Governor General between 1714-1715, and then again 1729-1752.

REFERENCES

MCC 55 (Tooley, *Antigua* 23); *BMPM* 2:231

\$ 12,000-18,000

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE ISLAND OF ANTIGUA

BARCLAY, ROBERT

Theologiæ verè Christianæ Apologia.
Amsterdam: Jacob Claus, 1676

Small 4to (7¾ x 6¼ in.; 197 x 156 mm).
 Historiated woodcut initials; *2 hinged to tab,
 some toning and foxing. Expertly bound to style
 in 17th-century calf, spine with raised bands
 in six compartments, spine ruled in gilt, edges
 speckled red.

FIRST EDITION of this foundation work on Quaker
 philosophy.

Upon its publication, *Theologiæ verè Christianæ
 Apologia* had an immediate effect on the
 development of Quakerism and the treatment
 of its followers, becoming "for a whole century
 a second Bible for the Society [of Friends]"
 (Dean Inge).

Robert Barclay was a close friend and associate
 of William Penn, and was named proprietor of
 the American Quaker province of East Jersey in
 1683. Although he was the provinces's nominal
 governor, he never set foot in the Americas.

REFERENCES

Evans 10950; Smith I:182; Wing B736

\$ 6,000-8,000

2173

[BASEBALL]

Baseball signed by Babe Ruth and others
 involved in the film *The Pride of the
 Yankees*

Spalding National League baseball signed by
 a number of people involved with the film *The
 Pride of the Yankees*; lightly soiled overall, some
 signatures rubbed and faded, a couple of scuffs,
 including one below Ruth's signature. Mounted
 on an ink blotter marked *The Pride of the
 Yankees | Compliments of Christy Walsh.*"

Frank Cory was a Hollywood studio guard in
 the 1920s to 1940s who became friendly with
 Gary Cooper. Cooper starred as Lou Gehrig
 in the 1942 film *The Pride of the Yankees*, and
 arranged for others involved in the film to join
 him in signing this ball for Cory. Gehrig's widow
 inscribed the ball "with appreciation Eleanor
 Gehrig." It is also signed by Babe Ruth and
 Bill Dickey, two of Gehrig's teammates who
 played themselves in the movie; Babe Herman,
 a left-handed major-leaguer who doubled in
 some scenes for the right-handed Cooper;
 co-star Walter Brennan; director Sam Wood;
 and producer Sam Goldwyn. Christy Walsh was
 Babe Ruth's agent.

\$ 35,000-50,000

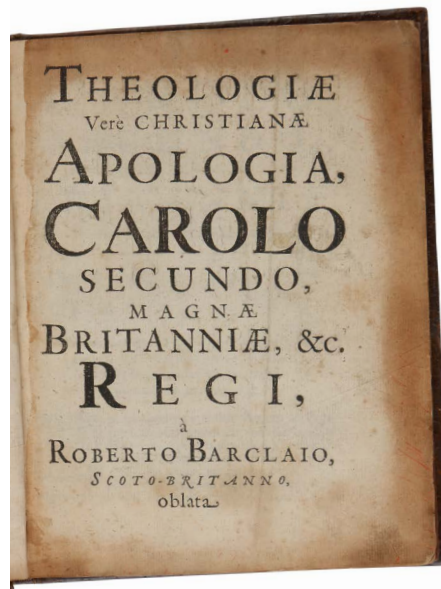
MIZE, JOHN

How To Hit. As Told to Murray Kaufman.
New York: Henry Holt, (1953)

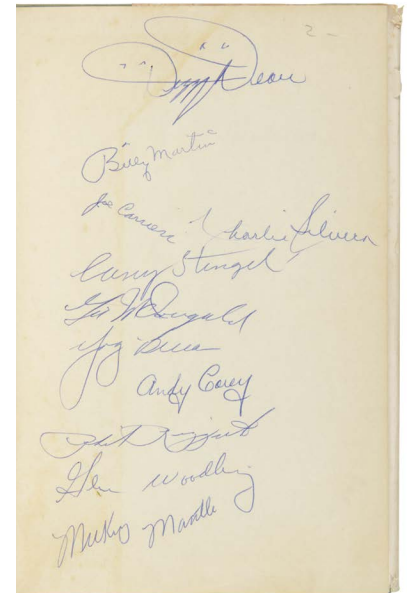
8vo (8¼ x 5½ in.; 208 x 138 mm). Numerous
 photographic illustrations and diagrams.
 Publisher's green boards, dust-jacket; rubbed,
 jacket creased and chipped.

FIRST EDITION, SIGNED BY SEVERAL MEMBERS OF
 THE 1950S YANKEES on the front free endpaper
 (Mickey Mantle, Yogi Berra, Billy Martin, Charlie
 Silvera, Gil MacDougald, Andy Carey, Phil
 Rizzuto, and Gene Woodling), as well as by
 manager Casey Stengel, bat boy Joe Carrieri,
 and Dizzy Dean, who was likely on the scene as
 a broadcaster; Irv Noren has signed the half-
 title.

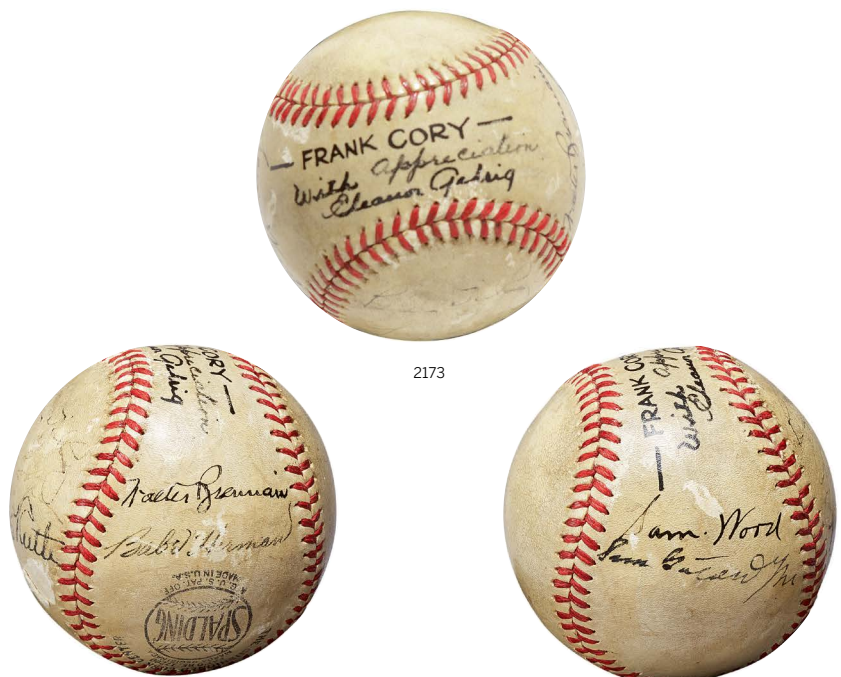
\$ 1,000-1,500



2172



2174



2173

2173

2173

On Tuesday Night arrived in this City
Gentleman, who came express from Boston
with the following interesting Intelligence
viz.

BOSTON, December 16.
IT being understood that Mr. Rotch, owner of the ship *Dartmouth*, rather lingered in his preparations to return her to London, with the East India Company's tea on board, there was on Monday last, P. M. a meeting of the Committee of several of the neighbouring towns, in Boston, and Mr. Rotch was sent for, and enquired of whether he continued his resolution to comply with the injunctions of the body assembled, at the Old-South Meeting-house, on Monday and Tuesday preceding. Mr. Rotch answered that in the interim he had taken the advice of the best council, and found that in case he went on of his own motion, to send that ship to sea in the condition, she was then in, it must inevitably ruin him, and therefore he must beg them to consider what he had said at the said meetings, to be the effect of compulsion and necessity, and in consequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now assured that he must be utterly ruined in case he did. Mr. Rotch was then asked whether he would demand a clearance for his ship in the Custom House, and in case of a refusal enter a protest, and then apply in like manner for a pass, and order her to sea. To all which he answered in the negative, the committee, doubtless, informing their respective constituents of what had passed, a very full meeting of the body was again assembled at the Old-South Meeting-House on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Rotch being again present, was enquired of as before, and a motion was made and seconded, that Mr. Rotch be enjoined forthwith to repair to the Collector of the Customs and demand a clearance for his ship, and ten gentlemen were appointed to accompany him as witnesses of the demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the committee to Mr. Harrison's lodgings and made the demand. Mr. Harrison observed he could not give an answer till he consulted the Comptroller, but would at office hours, next morning, give a decisive answer. On the return of Mr. Rotch and the committee to the body with this report, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

We are positively informed, that the patriotic inhabitants of Lexington, at a late meeting, unanimously resolved against the use of bohea tea of all sorts, Dutch or English importation; and to manifest the sincerity of their resolution, they brought together every ounce contained in the town, and committed it to one common bonfire.

We are also informed, Charlestown is in motion to follow their illustrious example. *Query.* Would it not materially affect the bringing this detestable herb into disuse,

if every town would enjoin their Select men to deny licenses to all houses of entertainment, who were known to afford tea to their guests?

Our reason for suggesting this, is the difficulty these people are under to avoid diluting out this poison, without such a provision in their favour.

We have this moment received intelligence that Mr. Clarke's brigantine, commanded by Captain Loring, bilged at the back of Cape Cod. The Captain has not landed his tea there, of which he has 58 chests on board, belonging to the East-India Company.

New York, Dec. 22, 1773.
LAST Monday Night Captain Hunt arrived here, in Fifteen Days from Charles-Town, South-Carolina. He declares, that a few Days before his Departure from thence, the Tea Ship for that Port arrived, having on board 270 Chests of the detestable gutted Tea. That the Merchants and others Inhabitants of the Town had entered into a Resolution not to import any Tea from Great-Britain until the Revenue Act shall be totally repealed. And that the Tea then arrived shall return in the same Ship, and not be landed. This Account is confirmed by sundry Letters, by Captain Hunt, to several Merchants in this City; And
Last Night an Express arrived here from Boston, who left it on Friday last, and brings sundry Letters among which is the following, viz.

Boston, 17th December, 1773.

YESTERDAY we had a greater Meeting of the Body than ever. The Country coming in from Twenty Miles round, and every Step was taken that was practicable for returning the Teas. The Moment it was known out of Doors, that Mr. Rotch, could not obtain a Pass for his Ship, by the Castle, a Number of People huzza'd in the Street, and in a very little Time, every Ounce of the Teas on board of Capt. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immersed in the Bay, without the least Injury to private Property.

The Spirit of the People on this Occasion surprised all Parties, who viewed the Scene. We conceived it our Duty to afford you the most early Advice of this interesting Event, by Express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

By Order of the Committee.
P. S. The other Vessel, viz. Captain Loring, belonging to Messrs Clark, with Fifty-eight Chests, was, by the Act of God, cast on Shore, on the Back of Cape Cod.

2175

2175

BOSTON HANDBILL

On Tuesday Night arrived in this City [a] Gentleman, who came express from Boston[,] with the following interesting Intelligence[,] viz. [New York, after 22 December 1773]

Printed handbill (7⁷/₈ x 5³/₄ in.; 277 x 147), text in two columns below a four-line headline; foxed, trimmed close at right margin, stained and with marginal loss at top right corner costing two commas and the word "a" from headline.

"THE DETESTABLE DUTIED TEA": A VERY SCARCE PRINTING OF EARLY REPORTS OF THE BOSTON AND CHARLESTON TEA PARTIES, largely reprinted from the *Massachusetts Spy*. The handbill carries three date-lined stories. The first, Boston, December 16, describes the foment of rebellion in reaction to the Tea Act and the general sense of the colonists suffering taxation without representation. It details the unsuccessful efforts

of Mr. Rotch, the owner of the ship *Dartmouth*, to have his cargo of tea cleared by the customs house, so that he could leave the port of Boston.

The second-dated article (though it appears last on the handbill), Boston December 17, describes the actual destruction of the tea by the Sons of Liberty: "Yesterday we has a greater Meeting of the Body than ever. The Country coming in from Twenty Miles round, and every Step was taken that was practicable for returning the Teas. The Moment it was known out of Doors, that Mr. Rotch, could not obtain a Pass for his Ship ... a Number of People huzza'd in the Street, and in a very little Time, every Ounce of the Teas on board of Capt. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immersed in the Bay, without the least Injury to private Property. ... P.S. The other Vessel, viz. Captain Loring, belonging to Messrs Clark, with Fifty-eight Chests, was, by the Act of God, cast on the Back of Cape-Cod."

Printed between the two Boston reports in a notice, New York, December 22, with related news from Charleston, South Carolina: "the Tea Ship for that Post arrived, having on board 270 Chests of the detestable dutied Tea. That the Merchants and others Inhabitants of the Town had entered into a Resolution not to import any Tea from Great Britain until the Revenue Act shall be totally repealed. And that the Tea then arrived shall return in the same Ship, and not be landed."

No copies of this handbill can be traced in the auction records. Other copies are located in the New-York Historical Society and Library of Congress.

REFERENCES

Evans 12913
\$ 15,000-25,000

BROWN, JOHN

Autograph letter signed ("John Brown")
to T.W. Carter, regarding the situation in
Kansas

1 page (10¾ x 8 in.; 274 x 203 mm),
Osawatimie, Kansas Territory, February 20th
1856, docketed on verso; splits to folds, backed
with papers, a few stray spots and remnants of
adhesive.

"BOW IN SUBMISSION IN SUBMISSION TO THE
VILEST TYRANNY OR BE GUILTY OF WHAT WILL BE
CALLED TREASON; WILL I BELIEVE BE THE NEXT, &
ONLY ALTERNATIVE FOR THE FREE STATE MEN OF
KANSAS."

At the time Brown was penning the present
letter, free-state settlers in Kansas were
anticipating acts of violence to be perpetrated
by members of Missouri's pro-slavery
movement. Brown, along with other free-
state settlers, were also concerned about the
presence of the U.S. military in the territory,
who were under orders to force intruders from
Indian lands. Brown and others regarded this
presence as suspicious, and grew concerned
that they may have to fight against these
soldiers. In a letter to Congressman Joshua
Giddings, also dated the 20th of February,
Brown asked him to intervene in this matter on
behalf of the free-state settlers. At the same
time, however, Brown was writing to T.W.
Carter, an agent of the Massachusetts Arms
Company, confirming the receipt of weapons,
and intimating his interest in procuring more.
"I think I shall immediately make a further; &
more earnest appeal to the lovers of Freedom in
New England for the means of procuring Arms;
& Ammunition for the maintenance of that
cause in Kansas; as I think the Crisis has not yet
come. I firmly believe that the Administration
intends to drive the people here to an abject
submission, or to fight the Government troops."

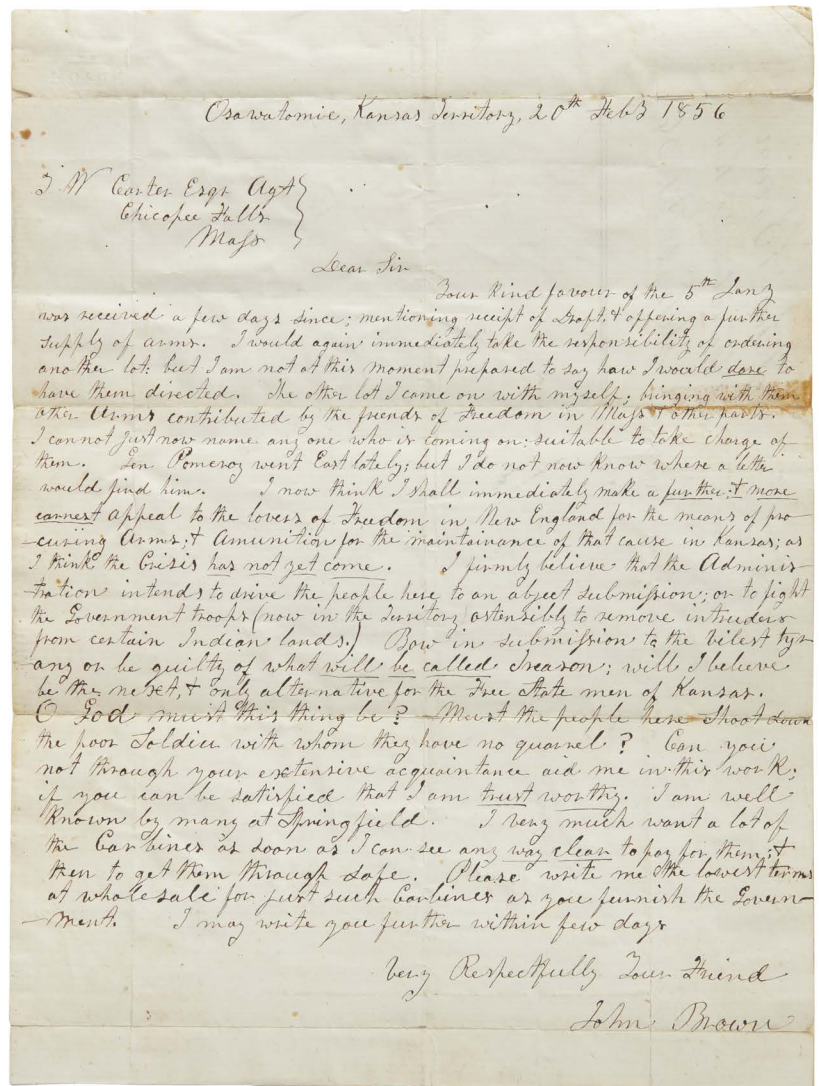
From this letter, it is clear that Brown was
preparing for an offensive staged by the pro-
slavery militants, and that he was concerned
that President Pierce would use federal
troops to thwart the efforts of the free-state
settlers. "O God must this thing be? Must the
people here Shoot down the poor Soldiers
with whom they have no quarrel?" This letter
clearly demonstrates Brown's sense of conflict
surrounding using violence against these
soldiers in particular, and also his commitment
to oppose slavery at any cost.

A REMARKABLE LETTER LEADING UP TO THE
EVENTS OF THE BLEEDING KANSAS CRISIS

REFERENCES

DeCaro, *John Brown: Cost of Freedom* 138-139;
Reynolds, *John Brown: Abolitionist* 148-150

\$ 40,000-60,000



Vergennes, Vt. 13th May 1856

Dear Sir

Your favour of 8th inst has been received.
Please have the articles agreed for by Mr Stearns extra
springs, &c, &c; carefully boxed up (with say 50 000
very best Maynard Primings) and plainly marked
J B Care of Dr Jesse Bowen; Iowa City, Iowa.
When you ship them (which please do as soon as you can)
please enclose me a Bill of the whole to Dr Bowen &
for the primings I will send you a Check on State
Bank, Hartford, Conn: which will be paid in draft
on New York. You will please deliver them at your
depot; and a receipt for such delivery of freight with
this letter (will I suppose) be an ample Certificate of
delivery to present to Mr Stearns of Boston. If otherwise
please send me instructions further to Dr Bowen of
Iowa City, Iowa. Very Respectfully Yours
P.S. Please say to whose care your letter
was sent; at Albany N. Y.

John Brown

Col. J W Coulter
Chicopee Falls
Mass

2177

2177

BROWN, JOHN

Autograph letter signed ("John Brown") to Colonel J.W. Coulter, regarding armaments

1 page (9⁵/₈ x 7³/₄ in.; 245 x 196 mm) on a sheet of blue ruled paper, Vergennes, Vt., 13th May 1856, to Colonel J.W. Coulter; old folds.

"Please have the articles agreed for by Mr. Stearns extra springs &c., &c., Boxed up (with say 50,000 very best Maynard Primings) and plainly marked J B Care of Dr. Jesse Bowen, Iowa City, Iowa..."

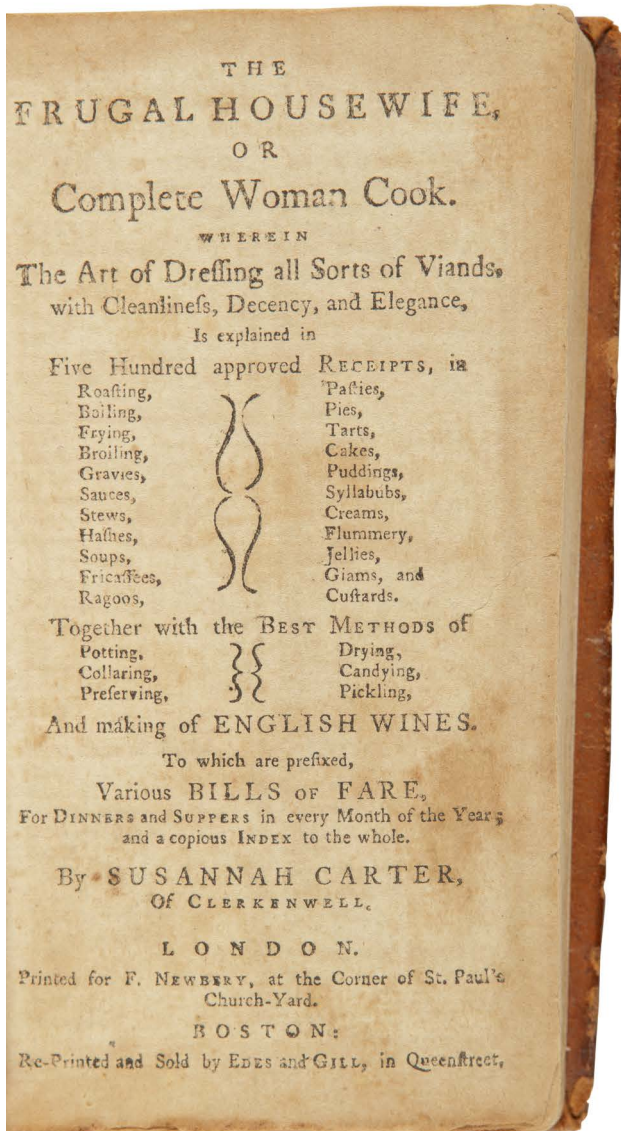
In 1855, John Brown was informed by his sons living in the Kansas territories that they were unequipped to defend themselves against the pro-slavery militants in that area. Brown, with the help of his son-in-law, Henry Thompson, set out for Kansas, and made several stops along the way in order to procure funds and armaments. The date of this letter also leads up to the Sacking of Lawrence, which occurred on 12 May 1856, and saw pro-slavery activists led by Douglas County Sheriff Samuel J. Jones, ransack Lawrence, Kansas, a town established by anti-slavery settlers from Massachusetts, who sought to make Kansas a free state. Brown then orchestrated the Pottawatomie Creek Massacre as an act of retaliation, which was carried out on 24 May 1856.

George L. Stearns, who is also mentioned in the letter, was one of the greatest abolitionists and philanthropists of the day, though he is less well remembered than Brown. Stearns counted Ralph Waldo Emerson, Louisa May Alcott, Julia Ward Howe, Frederick Douglass, Henry David Thoreau, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses S. Grant as friends.

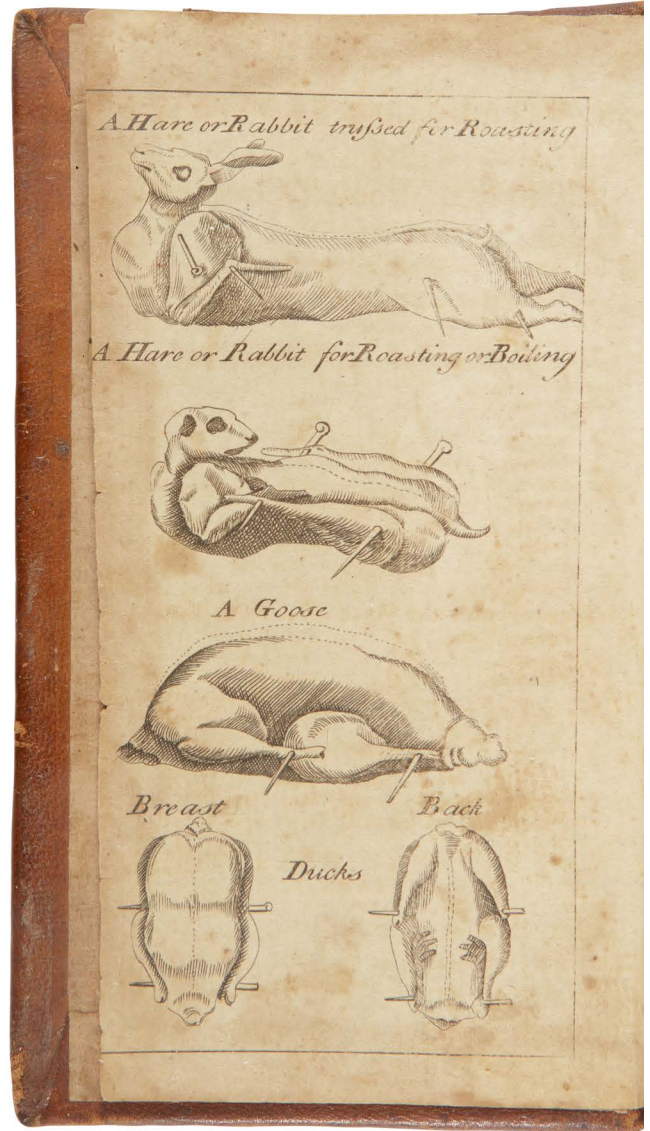
REFERENCES

McGlone, Reynolds, *John Brown: Abolitionist* 171-8

\$ 8,000-12,000



2178



2178

2178

CARTER, SUSANNAH

The Frugal Housewife, or Complete Woman Cook: Wherein the Art of Dressing all Sorts of Viands, with Cleanliness, Decency, and Elegance, Is explained in Five Hundred approved Receipts ... [Boston]: London: Printed for F. Newbery, at the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard. Boston: Re-Printed and Sold by Edes and Gill, in Queen Street, [1772]

12mo (5 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; 148 x 82 mm). 2 plates engraved by Paul Revere; one or two closed marginal tears, foxing and toning, page 123 incorrectly paginated as 321, final leaf in facsimile. Full 18th-century calf; spine rubbed, front hinge starting. In red half morocco clamshell case.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION OF THE SECOND COOKBOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA

This edition was advertised by Edes & Gill—the most important printers in Boston during the American Revolution—in the *Boston Gazette* on 2 March 1772 as “this day Published.” *The Frugal Housewife* had been published in London and Dublin as early as 1765. When it was reprinted in America, the text made no mention of colonial cooking methods, or of ingredients found in the region. In 1803, an “appendix containing several new receipts adapted to the American mode of cooking” was added by the publishers in an attempt to boost the title’s popularity, and help it compete with the bestseller of the day, Amelia Simmons’ *American Cookery* (1796). Simmons had, in fact, copied entire passages almost verbatim from Carter’s work.

Carter’s 500 entries include “approved Receipts in Roasting, Boiling, Frying,” soups, ragouts, pasties, syllabubs, flummery, “together with the best methods of potting, collaring, preserving,” and English wine making. Incredibly, there is also a cake recipe calling for six pounds of butter.

RARE

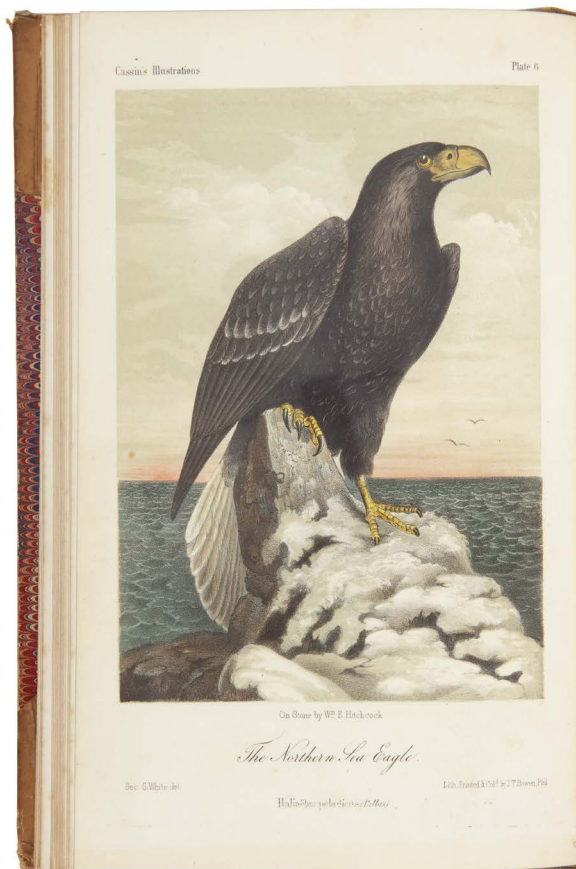
REFERENCES

Evans 12348, 13186; Lowenstein 4

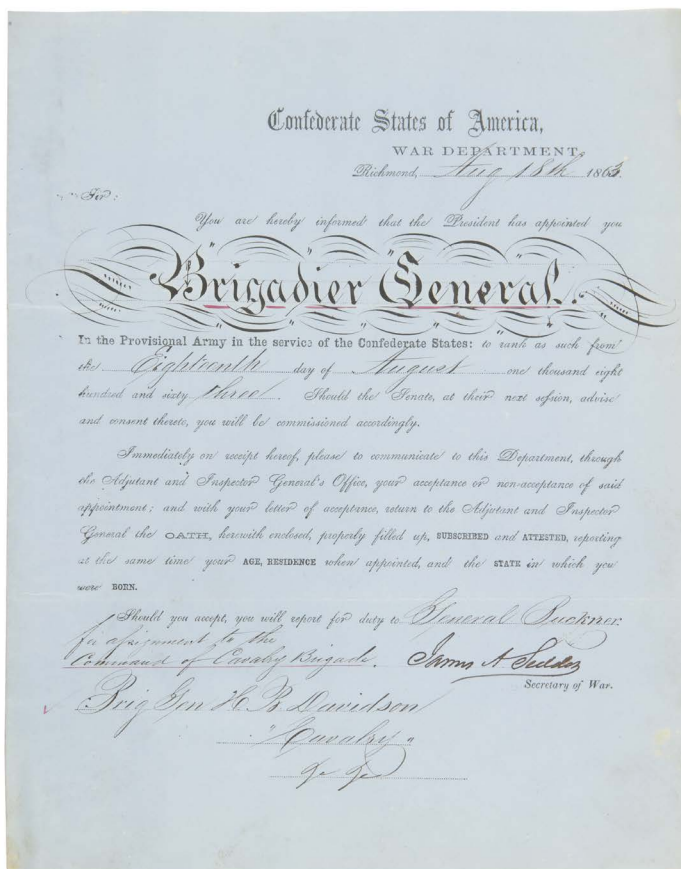
PROVENANCE

Sally Parsons (bookplate to front pastedown)

\$ 20,000-30,000



2179



2180

2179

CASSIN, JOHN

Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America. Intended to contain descriptions and figures of all North American birds not given by former American authors, and a general synopsis of North American Ornithology. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., [1853]-1856

4to (10 3/16 x 6 3/4 in.; 259 x 171 mm). 50 hand-colored lithographs, printed by J.T. Bowen of Philadelphia, 18 after George G. White, 32 drawn on stone by William E. Hitchcock; scattered minor foxing to text generally not affecting plates, a few plates irregularly trimmed with minor loss at fore-edge, primarily closed marginal tear to Plate 45 with minor loss. Contemporary half calf and marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red and black morocco lettering pieces in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, gilt edges; extremities rubbed, corners a bit bumped.

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM, originally issued in ten parts from 1853 to 1856.

The work aimed to cover the species discovered since the appearance of Audubon's *Birds of America*. Cassin headed an engraving and lithographing firm in Philadelphia which produced illustrations for government and scientific publications. He pursued ornithology as an amateur, giving his spare time to the Philadelphia Academy of Science which was developing the largest bird specimen collection then in existence. Cassin arranged and catalogued the 26,000 specimens, and published regular reports of the results of his research.

REFERENCES

Anker 92; Nissen, *IVB* 173; Zimmer 124

\$ 3,000-5,000

2180

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

Collection of Confederate correspondence relating to Colonel Henry Brevard Davidson

An album of correspondence, orders, memoranda, and other papers relating to the headquarters and activities of CSA Colonel (later Brigadier General) Henry Brevard Davidson, approximately 245 items (some multiple pages) on a variety of paper stocks and sizes, 1862-1866, but only a very few post-dating the Civil War, the papers in a contemporary album, each tipped to a mounting stub; individual condition varies: some browning, staining, and fading, some marginal tears and fraying, especially to larger items, occasional text obscured by the mounts. The album very worn with both covers lacking.

AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE DOCUMENTARY RECORD OF A CONFEDERATE COMMAND. Henry Brevard Davidson, born in Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1831, served as a teenager in the Mexican-American War and earned an appointment to West Point. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1853. Davidson served with distinction on the Western Frontier, but he resigned his commission in 1861 and joined the

Richmond
March 31 1863

Dear Davidson. Your letter of the 24th only reached me a day or two ago. I found it addressed to the Post Office. I am very sorry I cannot join you on a trip to C. It is impossible at present for me to leave here. I have been hoping to pay you a visit of a day but have just not been able to do so. Let my love from you go friend go heart
A.W.D.

2180

Richmond N.C. 17th 1865

In accordance with the terms of the military convention entered into on the 26th day of April 1865 between Gen. G. E. Johnston Commanding Confederate Army, and Major Gen. W. T. Sherman Commanding United States Army in N.C. the Officers & men, whose names are borne on this roll, have given their solemn obligation not to take up arms against the Government of the U.S. until properly released from the obligation, and they are permitted to return to their homes not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe the obligation and obey the laws in force when they may need.

Wm. Hartsuff
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.
N.C.
Special Commissioner

L. B. Davidson
Brig. Gen.
C.S.A. Army

2180 (detail)

Confederate Army, initially ranking as a captain. After serving on several generals' staffs, he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Island Number Ten in April 1862, being exchanged four months later. He was then appointed as the colonel in command of the military post at Staunton, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, and most of the material in the present collection dates from this posting. Most of the papers are incoming correspondence, but a few retained copies of Davidson's own letters are included.

The collection begins with a series of letters and orders concerning the American Hotel in Staunton being converted to a field hospital. In a 25 September 1862 letter to the Medical Director at Richmond, Davidson explained that "the wounded men ... are coming in so fast" that he had to move some of them into the hotel even though it was not yet properly staffed. The hospital indeed remains the principal topic under discussion for several months. Among other matters that Davidson had to deal with were complaints about ill behavior by soldiers, including their occupation of the Presbyterian Church; complaints of spoiled stores; arranging transport not only for troops but for visiting dignitaries; finding

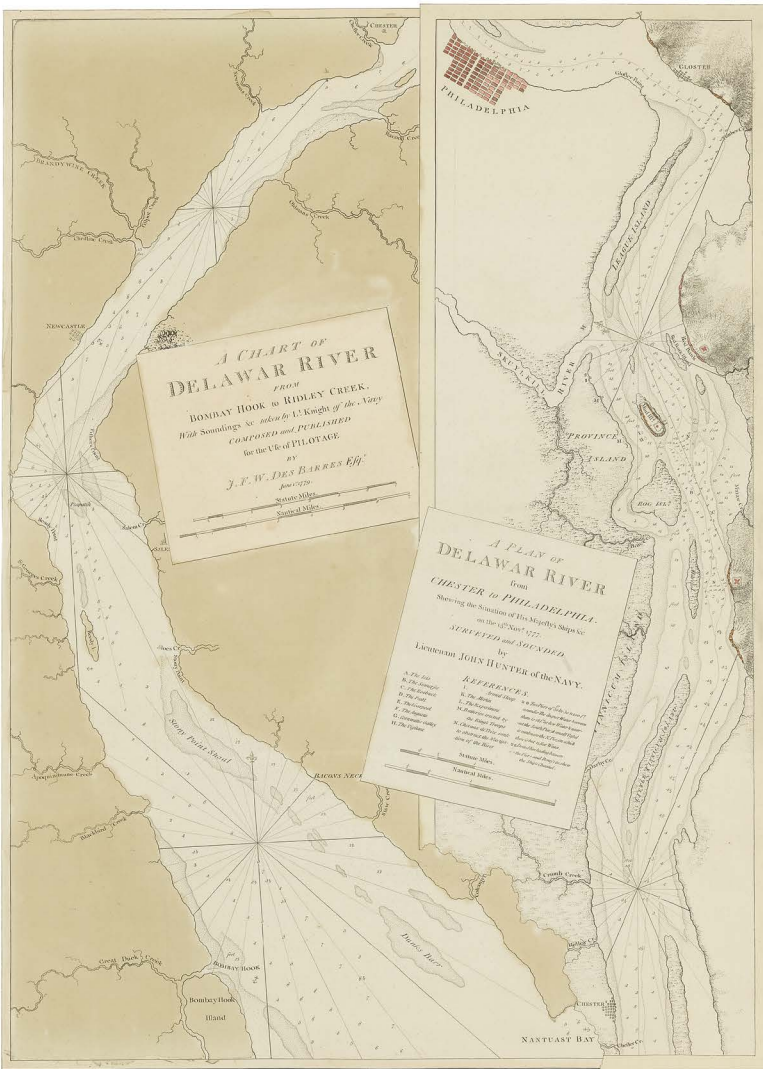
housing for prisoners; considering requests for furlough; maintaining inventories of ordnance; and distributing signs and countersigns for pickets. Counted among Davidson's correspondents are Secretary of War George W. Randolph, Secretary of War James Seddon, Confederate Surgeon General Samuel P. Moore, General William E. "Grumble" Jones, General Jubal Early, and General Joseph Wheeler, the latter of whom had Davidson arrested for insubordination; Davidson was subsequently assigned to General L. L. Lomax. A number of letters and documents from February to May 1864 deal with the friction between Wheeler and Davidson. (For four letters from General Robert E. Lee to Davidson, please see lots 2190-2193.)

Some of the most significant documents in the collection include a remarkable message from Captain D. H. Wood, 24 September 1862, stating that "The Secretary of War has forbidden the transportation of the remains of deceased Officers & Soldiers at the expense of the Government"; a letter from General Jones, 12 April 1863, asking Davidson to postpone a leave since his "presence may be required to defend Staunton" from a Union attack; the order for Davidson's arrest, 13 February 1864,

together with General Wheeler's accompanying letter of explanation; Davidson's commission as Brigadier General, 18 August 1863; and an autograph document signed by Davidson and countersigned by Union General George Lucas Hartsuff, Greensboro, North Carolina, 26 April 1865 (following Joseph Johnston's surrender to William Tecumseh Sherman), pledging that he and fourteen other Confederate officers and soldiers listed "have given their solemn obligation not to take up arms against the Government of the U.S. ... and they are permitted to return to their homes. ..."

A complete inventory of the collection is available in the e-catalogue on sothebys.com or from the Books and Manuscripts Department.

\$ 10,000-15,000



2181

2181

TWO MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Joseph Frederick Wallet des Barres. A Chart of Delawar River from Bombay Hook to Ridley Creek, with soundings &c. taken by Lt. Knight of the Navy ... [with a second panel titled] A Plan of Delawar River from Chester to Philadelphi. Shewing the Situation of His Majesty's Ships &c on the 15th. Novr. 1777. London: Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 1 June 1779 — Thomas Companius Holm. Nova Sveciae tabula. Stockholm, 1702

Des Barres: Copperplate engraved chart with handcoloring (820 x 6590 mm). From *The Atlantic Neptune*. Matted and framed. Holm: Copperplate engraving (185 x 140 mm). From *Kort Beskrifning Om Provincien Nya Swerige ... Kallas Pennsylvania*. Small light stain. Matted and framed.

\$ 3,500-5,000

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

November 17, 1920.

Miss Helen Buckmiller,
807 Neal Avenue,
Dayton, Ohio.

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your letter of November 6. I suppose you know something of the campaign which we have made to draw the attention of the country to the enormity of the lynching problem. I am sending you herewith a copy of our report.

The basic difficulty is that this is a nation of murderers, that human life is cheap and that it is difficult to arouse the conscience of the nation on the subject.

Migration from parts of the south where lynching prevails is going on all the time. That is the reason for the cityward trend of the colored population and one of the reasons for the great migration to the north. If we had more funds and organization a spectacular depopulation at any locality where a lynching takes place would be excellent. But here we would have to contend against the whole police force of the state and county and probably would be arrested

2182

for promoting migration without a license. Such licenses cost from one to five hundred dollars in the south.

As to Liberia you must remember that the world has changed materially since Plymouth Rock. There is today practically no place where a small and weak band of people could take refuge and be safe from the aggressions of the militant white world. The only thing that has saved Liberia from being swallowed up by France or England or both is fear of America. And now America proposes to loan Liberia five million dollars on condition that a white Virginian becomes her practical ruler. There are plenty of places where the colored people of United States could and gradually would go, the Highlands of East Africa, Haiti, etc., but each place of such sort is dominated and threatened by some white imperialism which seeks colored slaves.

I thank you very much for your sympathy and I have no doubt that with the help of such as you we shall some day triumph.

Very sincerely yours,
W. E. B. Du Bois

WEED/PP

2182

2182

DU BOIS, WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT

Typed letter signed ("W. E. B. Du Bois") to Miss Helen Buckmiller, discussing "the enormity of the lynching problem," the Great Migration, and Liberia

1½ pages (8½ x 5½ in.; 216 x 140 mm) on his personalized *The Crisis* letterhead, New York, New York, 17 November 1920, with the original typed envelope; folds, light handling wear.

"THE BASIC DIFFICULTY IS THAT THIS IS A NATION OF MURDERERS, THAT HUMAN LIFE IS CHEAP AND THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO AROUSE THE CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION ON THE SUBJECT.

Writing to a Miss Helen Buckmiller of Dayton, Ohio, as the editor of *The Crisis*, the official magazine of the NAACP, W.E.B. Du Bois devotes much of this letter to the organizations' efforts to draw attention to the "enormity of the lynching problem." The NAACP had been founded in 1909 by a diverse group of

advocates that included Du Bois. In addition to advocating for federal anti-lynching legislation, the organization concentrated its efforts on fighting Jim Crow laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States. This activism came at a time of great urgency, with some 4,000 African Americans murdered between 1877 and 1950 in the south alone.

In response to the economic and social conditions that bred such violence, some six million people relocated from the rural south between 1916 and 1970, in a movement that would come to be known as the "Great Migration" or "Great Black Migration." Writing to Miss Buckmiller about this phenomenon, Du Bois says: "Migration from parts of the south where lynching prevails is going on all the time ... If we had more funds and organization a spectacular depopulation at any locality where a lynching takes place would be excellent. But here we would have to contend against the whole police force of the state and county and would probably be arrested for promoting

migration without a license." This appears to have been part of a larger exchange with Buckmiller, and Du Bois would publish a letter of hers in his January 1921 issue where she echoes the idea of migration and economic deprivation as strategic response to lynchings.

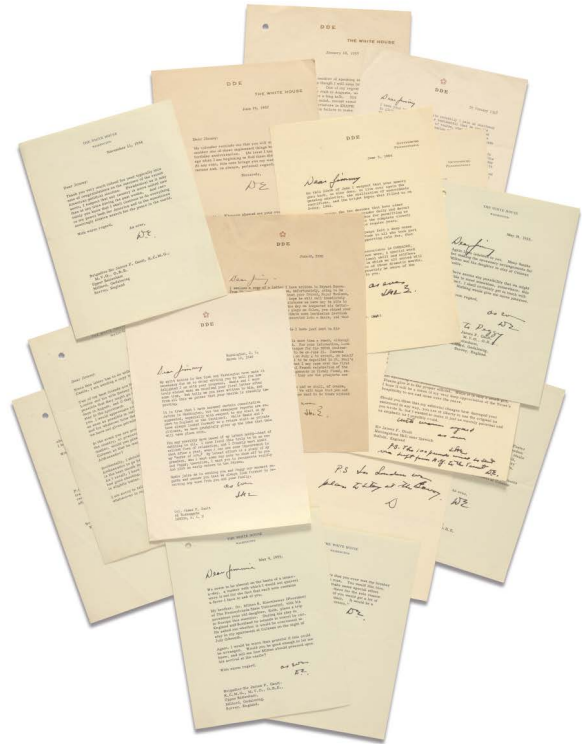
Turning his attention to a discussion of Pan-Africanism generally, using Liberia as a specific example, Du Bois writes: "There is today practically no place where a small and weak band of people could take refuge and be safe from the aggressions of the militant white world... There are plenty of places where the colored people of United States could and gradually would go, the Highlands of East Africa, Haiti, etc., but each place of such sort is dominated and threatened by some white imperialism which seeks colored slaves."

A POWERFUL LETTER FROM ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE NAACP, UNDERSCORING THE LIFE AND DEATH STAKES OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

\$ 10,000-15,000



2183



2183

2183

PROPERTY FROM THE COLLECTION OF JOHN M. AND ELLY B. BEARD

EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D.

A large archive of correspondence and other materials between Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sir James Gault, a British brigadier and military assistant to General Eisenhower in the United Kingdom during World War II

Collection of 110 typed letters signed ("Ike"; "Ike E"; "DE"; "Ike Eisenhower" [including, inevitably, a few autopen signatures]), totaling 121 pages on a variety of letterheads (including *War Department The Chief of Staff; DDE; The White House*), various places, 22 November 1945–18 October 1968, a few with autograph postscripts, many with autograph salutation ("Dear Jimmy"); some hole-punched in upper left corner for filing and a very few torn there. — Together with: an autograph note signed by Douglas MacArthur on a copy of an article by P. H. Spaak ("Doug Mac A") to Eisenhower, which Ike has annotated "De Gaulle ought to have a copy D.E."; a portrait photograph of Eisenhower by Bertram Park, mounted, signed by the photographer in pencil and inscribed by the sitter "To Jimmy Gault—with lasting appreciation for loyal and official service on the Mediterranean campaign of '45 and in the ETO. From his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower"; letters

signed by Mrs. Eisenhower, John Eisenhower, and various of Eisenhower's military and civilian aides; a large collection of photographs (ca. 300) of Eisenhower and others both during and after the War, many with captions and credits of the U.S. Army, British War Office, or civilian press agencies; ephemera relating to various events, including the Service of Commemoration of American Dead, St. Paul's Cathedral, 4 July 1951; and a large group of correspondence and other papers of Gault, many relating to arrangements for visits to Great Britain by the Eisenhowers and to the establishment and organization of the Eisenhower Room at Culzean Castle.

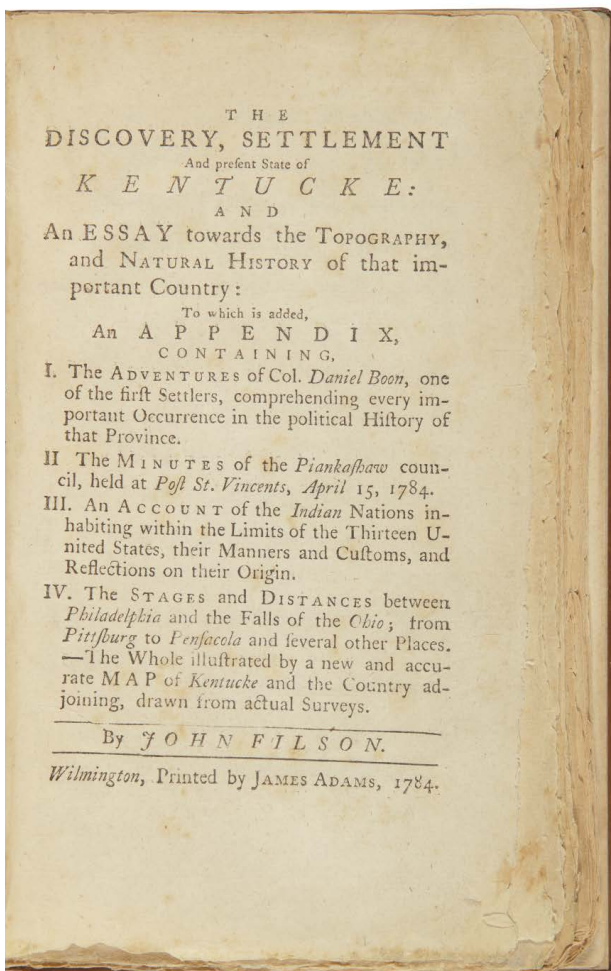
A CORRESPONDENCE OF MORE THAN TWO DECADES BETWEEN EISENHOWER AND HIS FORMER MILITARY ASSISTANT, frequently discussing the President's apartment at Culzean Castle, as well as forthcoming visits and arrangements. While the later letters tend to be brief and informal notes of thanks, requests, and birthday greetings, the letters written in the aftermath of World War II are frequently substantive and illuminating. Among other topics, Ike writes about his memoir, *Crusade in Europe* ("I am attempting to be completely and thoroughly honest in the whole business. This means that I have to drag out into the open the differences of conviction and opinion that I had from time to time with such people as Mr. Churchill, Field

Marshal Brooke and Field Marshal Montgomery. I do the same in my occasional differences with some of the Americans, for instance George Patton. However, I am trying to be completely objective and certainly in no instance do I believe that anything I shall say can be considered belittling or hurtful"; 1 March 1948), his painting ("You may possibly have heard of my latest hobby—that of dabbling in oil. I have found this truly to be an excellent form of relaxation, and I frankly must admit that after a year, even I can see some improvement in my 'works of art'"; 10 March 1949), and politics ("The papers have just announced that our old friend Harold Macmillan is to be the new Prime Minister. I suppose if anyone had told the two of us in Algiers in '43 that one day he was to be Prime Minister of Britain and I the President of this country, we would have thought such a prophet to be completely mad. The wheels of the Gods apparently not only grind slowly, but they grind along unexpected and wholly astonishing courses"; 10 January 1957).

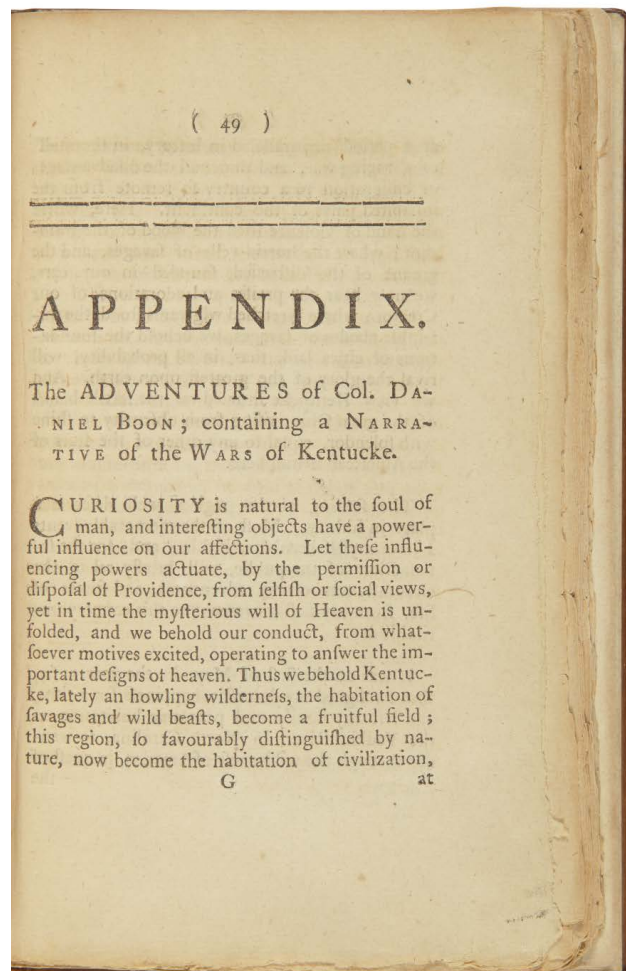
PROVENANCE

Sotheby Parke Bernet, 29 April 1980, lots 26 and 27 (undesignated consignor)

\$ 8,000-12,000



2184



2184

2184

FILSON, JOHN

The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke: and an Essay towards the Topography and Natural History of that important Country: to which is added ... the Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, one of the first Settlers, comprehending every important Occurrence in the Political History of that Province. *Wilmington: Printed by James Adams, 1784*

8vo, in half-sheets (8³/₈ x 5¹/₈ in.; 212 x 132 mm). With final blank leaf P4; lacking map (as usual), some toning, some scattered foxing and staining, contemporary marginal annotation in sepia ink, two long closed tears repaired (H3-4), minor closed marginal tear (M2). Later full brown calf, covers with double gilt rules, gilt-lettered morocco label on spine.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK ON KENTUCKY and the first published biography of Daniel Boone.

John Filson, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, was a historian of Kentucky, and one of the founders of Cincinnati. After acquiring roughly 13,000 acres, Filson moved to Lexington, where he was initially employed as a school teacher, and also surveyed land claims. Travelling the region as a surveyor, he would interview its inhabitants, and within two year of his arrival, he had completed *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*.

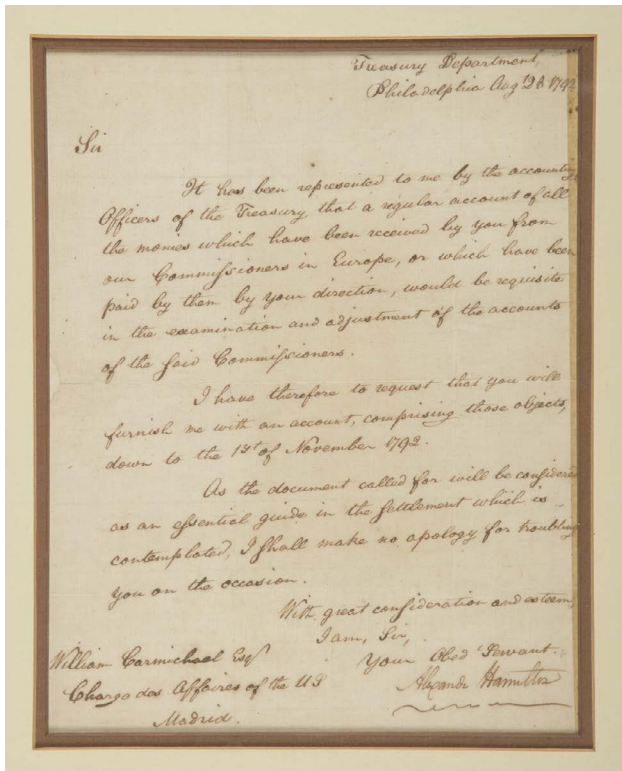
The map, printed separately, is almost never found with the book. The last copy with the map sold at auction was in 1921, the copy owned by Robert Hoe. Included here are descriptions of the discoveries of mammoth bones and of ancient burial sites; a speculative account of the origins of native Americans, citing the Danish explorations of the tenth century and that of Madoc, Prince of Wales, in 1170; and, extensive descriptions of Indian customs and manners, particularly of the Shawnees.

"The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon" appears in the Appendix —which happens to be longer than the primary text —and were dictated by the frontiersman himself. While Filson clearly raised the level of Boone's diction, the section still proves an exciting firsthand view of the exploration and settlement of the old frontier, and was particularly popular at the time of its publication, with Byron even mentioning it in his *Don Juan*.

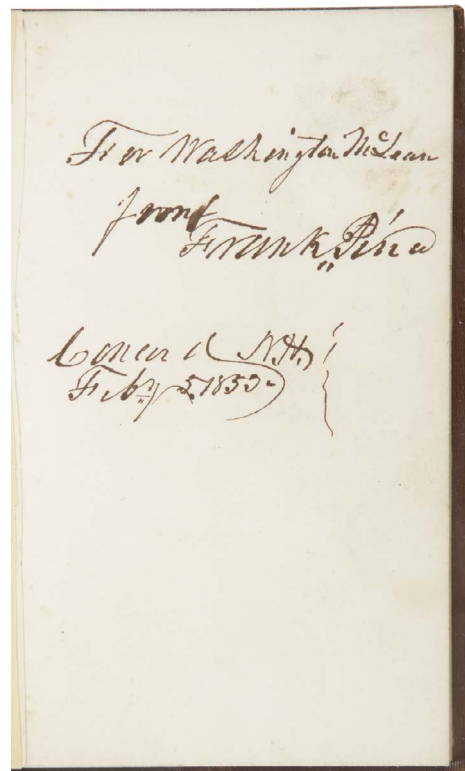
REFERENCES

Vail 694; Field, *Indian Bibliography* 536; Jillson, *Boone* 51; Jillson, *Kentucky* 2; Church 1202; Streeter 3:1621; Evans 18467; Sabin 24336; Howes F129

\$ 40,000-50,000



2185



2186

2185

SOLD TO BENEFIT THE CONGREGATION OF TEMPLE BETH ABRAHAM OF TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK, BUILDING CAMPAIGN

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER

Manuscript letter signed as Secretary of the Treasury ("Alexander Hamilton"), to William Carmichael, requesting an accounting of his expenses as a peace commissioner with Spain

One page (9⁵/₈ x 7¹/₂ in.; 244 x 191 mm), Treasury Department, Philadelphia, 28 August 1792, address panel on verso; silked, seal repair, some staining at right margin edge. Matted, framed, and glazed with an engraved portrait of Hamilton.

On January 24, 1792, Carmichael, who had been United States chargé d'affaires in Madrid since 1789, was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with Spain. Hamilton here requests an accounting of the commissioners' expenditures.

"It has been represented to me by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury that a regular account of all the monies which have been received by you from our Commissioners in Europe, or which have been paid by them by your direction, would be requisite in the examination and adjustment of the accounts of the said Commissioners.

"I have therefore to request that you will furnish me with an account, comprising those objects, down to the 1st of November 1792.

"As the document called for will be considered as an essential guide in the Settlement which is contemplated, I shall make no apology for troubling you on the occasion."

REFERENCES
The Papers of Alexander Hamilton, ed. Syrett, 12:284-85
 \$ 8,000-12,000

2186

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL

The Life of Franklin Pierce. Boston: Ticknor, Reed and Fields, 1852

8vo (7¹/₈ x 4³/₈ in.; 180 x 112 mm). Publisher's advertisements bound in at front, engraved frontispiece portrait of Pierce; a few stray spots and instances of staining. Original dark brown cloth, covers decoratively stamped in blind, spine gilt lettered; slight wear to head and foot of spine, extremities rubbed, lacking front free endpaper.

FIRST EDITION, INSCRIBED BY FRANKLIN PIERCE to the Ohio newspaper publisher Washington McLean: "For Washington McLean from Frank. Pierce Concord N.H. Feby. 5. 1853."

Hawthorne and Pierce met at Bowdoin College, and developed a close friendship. In 1846, Pierce helped Hawthorne secure the position of Surveyor of the Custom House in Salem, and six years later, Hawthorne wrote this *Life of Franklin Pierce*, a biography that helped win Pierce the 1852 presidential election. Following the election, Pierce made Hawthorne American Consul to the Port of Liverpool, a posting that provided Hawthorne with a substantial income, and inspired the author's later works.

Such association copies linking great American political and literary figures are rare. No other examples of this title signed by Pierce have appeared at auction in the last fifty years.

REFERENCES
 BAL 7612; Clark A21.1
 \$ 5,000-7,000

Hermitage July 12th 1827

My Dear & respected Sir

I have just rec^d your letter of the 2^d of June last, & thank you for your prompt attention to the business. I took the liberty to request your attention.

It is a source of much consolation to me to be informed, that Pennsylvania remains firm & immovable, notwithstanding all the slanders that Power, and its panders, have wickedly invented, & circulated against me—Truth is mighty, & will prevail, & under this belief, I remain tranquil on my farm attending to my domestic concerns, believing that a day of retributive Justice will arrive.

I feel grateful for the friendship of the Presbyterian brethren having been blessed & brought up under the discipline of the Presbyterian Church, & thus being a member of that Church, I have always had a preference for it, amongst the greatest blessings secured to us under our Constitution is the Liberty of worshipping God as our conscience dictates, all true Christians love each other, & will here below ought to harmonize, for all must unite in the glorious above, I have thought an evidence of true Religion is, when all those who

2187

believe in the ample enjoyment of our Christian Saviour are found in harmony & friendship together.

My enemies have charged me with every crime but hypocrisy; I believe they have never acknowledged this against me, & I am of your opinion change of circumstances, or exalted office cannot change a man's heart; I will remain uniformly the same whether in the chair of State, or at the Hermitage, my habits are too well fixed now to be altered.

W^m I desire to be presented kindly to you your Lady, & Mrs. Conwell, to all with kindest regards. My kindest salutations, & believe me very respectfully your friend

Andrew Jackson

The Rev. Ezra Stiles, Ely

2187

2187

JACKSON, ANDREW

Autograph letter signed ("Andrew Jackson"), to the Reverend Ezra Stiles Ely, extolling the Constitution's guarantee of religious freedom

Two pages (8⁷/₈ x 9³/₄ in.; 200 x 248 mm) on a bifolium, Hermitage [Davidson County, Tennessee], docketed on the integral blank "Andrew Jackson | Aug. 1827"; primarily marginal damp staining.

A LETTER FROM JACKSON TO ONE OF HIS SUPPORTERS, THE REV. EZRA STILES ELY, PENNED IN THE MIDST OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL RUN: "...It is a source of much consolation to me, to be informed, that Pennsylvania remains firm & immovable, notwithstanding all the slanders that Power, and its panders, have wickedly invented, & circulated against me—Truth is mighty and will prevail, & under this belief, I remain tranquil on my farm attending to my domestic concerns, believing that a day of retributive Justice will arrive..."

Jackson does not go on to detail the slanders against him, though they undoubtedly involved his relationship with his wife, Rachel. His opponents sought to brand the couple as adulterers. In reality, however, Jackson and Rachel had not been aware that her divorce had not yet been finalized when they married in 1791. Upon realizing the error, they remarried in 1794.

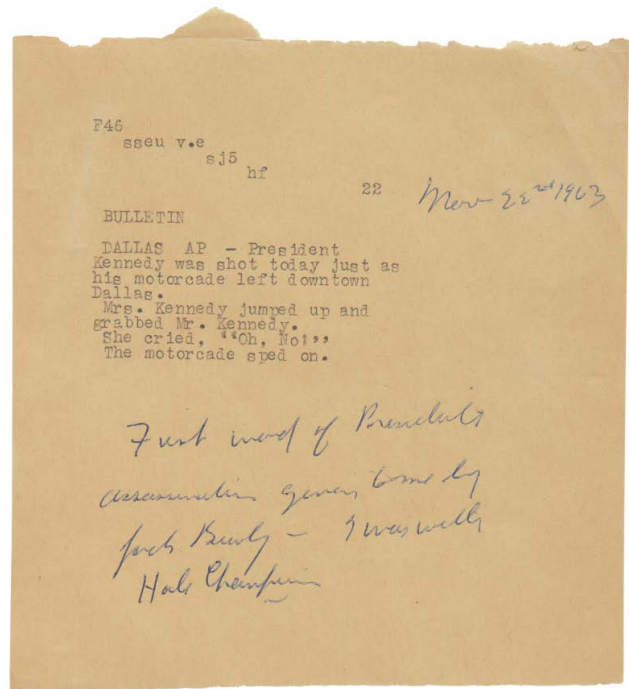
Ezra Stiles Ely was a frequent correspondent of Jackson's, and a controversial Presbyterian minister. In the present letter Jackson exhibits a remarkable degree of restraint as he acknowledges the solidarity of the different Christian denominations, while at the same time communicating sentiments relating to a broader policy of religious freedom:

"...AMONG THE GREATEST BLESSINGS SECURED TO US UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION IS THE LIBERTY OF WORSHIPING GOD AS OUR CONSCIENCE DICTATES..."

\$ 10,000-15,000



2188



2188

2188

KENNEDY, JOHN F.

An archive of material pertaining to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, amassed by former California Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown

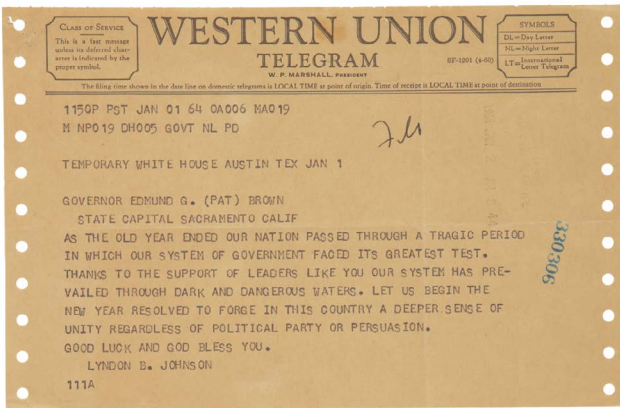
LOT INCLUDES: Original teletype roll from UPI reporting the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, 22 November 1963. Single roll (8½ X 337 in.; 216 x 8560 mm) split into three segments; some toning, a few closed marginal tears, a few marginal chips, some loss to top margin. — Kennedy, John F. Typed letter signed ("Kennedy") as 35th President. One page (10¾ x 7 in.; 261 x 181 mm) on White House letterhead, 5 November 1963, to Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, Governor of California; minor marginal toning, holes where previously stapled, one minor marginal stain. — AP Wire sent directly to the office of the Governor of California, announcing President Kennedy's assassination. Single sheet (6¼ x 6 in.; 160 x 153 mm) typed with manuscript notations in ink, 22 November 1963; some toning. — Ball, George. Western Union Telegram to Governor

Pat Brown, inviting him to Kennedy's lying-in-state and funeral. Single sheet (5½ x 8¾ in.; 140 x 213 mm) typed, 22 November 1963; minor toning. — Ephemera from the funeral and memorial luncheon of John F. Kennedy. 1 mass card, 1 bereavement card with Kennedy family crest, 1 pamphlet (from 3¾ x 5¾ in.; 84 x 137 mm, to 7¼ x 4 in.; 180 x 102 mm). — Johnson, Lyndon B. Typed letter signed ("Lyndon") as 36th President. One page (8¾ x 6¾ in.; 225 x 172 mm) on White House stationery, to Pat Brown; holes where previously stapled, one minor marginal stain. — Johnson, Lyndon B. Western Union Telegram to Pat Brown, remarking on the New Year. Single sheet (5½ x 8¾ in.; 140 x 213 mm) typed, 1 January 1964; minor toning. — Kennedy, Jacqueline. Typed letter signed ("Jacqueline Kennedy"). One page (9¼ x 6¼ in.; 235 x 160 mm) on mourning stationery, 26 January 1965, Pat Brown; holes where previously stapled. — 2 vintage black and white press photographs of President John F. Kennedy (from 6½ x 9¼ in.; 164 x 234 mm, to 10 x 8 in.; 253 x 205 mm); adhesive residue to verso of one image.

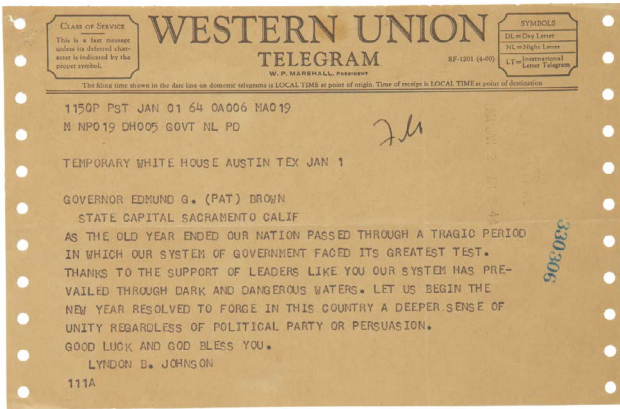
"DALLAS AP- President Kennedy was shot today just as his motorcade left downtown Dallas. Mrs. Kennedy jumped up and grabbed Mr. Kennedy. She cried, "Oh, No!" The motorcade sped on." — Associated Press Wire Bulletin, 22 November 1963, 12:39 EST

No presidential death since Abraham Lincoln's affected the nation as Kennedy's assassination did. The news first broke at 12:39 EST with an Associated Press Wire Bulletin announcing that the president had been shot. Just as President Lincoln would have perhaps been better positioned than Andrew Johnson to reunite the country and possibly avoid the racial and other problems that ensued, so JFK would have taken the country in a different direction than Lyndon B. Johnson, most significantly regarding the Vietnam War.

The material in this archive is unique, as it comes from a single source—then Governor of California, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown—and chronicles a country in mourning. The letter from JFK to Brown, written only a few days before his assassination, discusses the



2188

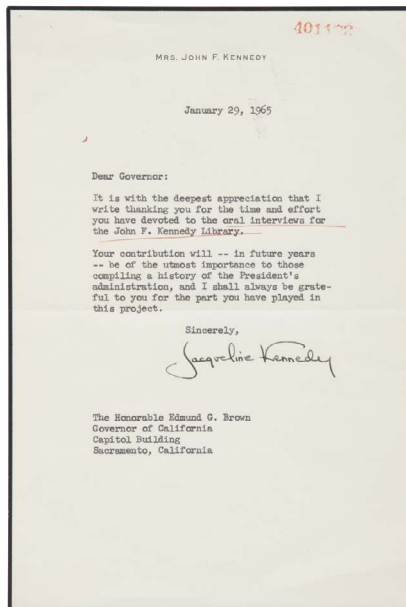


2189

former's tax-reform program, which had been languishing in Congress. The letter from Johnson, written just ten days after he assumed office, takes on a more personal tone, with the President writing: "I need your help and support in the difficult days that lie ahead, and I know that I shall find it." And adding in his hand: "Pat, I'm depending on you in the West." Jacqueline Kennedy wrote to Brown expressing her gratitude: "It is with the deepest appreciation that I write thanking you for the time and effort you have devoted to the oral interviews for the John F. Kennedy Library...I shall always be grateful to you for the part you have played in this project."

A REMARKABLE ARCHIVE OF MATERIAL, MARKING THE ASSASSINATION AS WELL AS THE LEGACY OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

\$ 20,000-30,000



2188

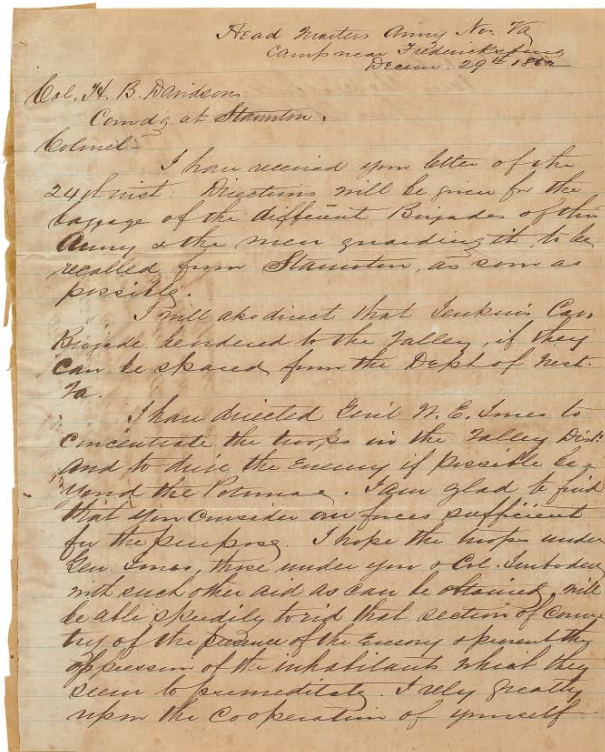
2189

(LAFAYETTE, THE MARQUIS DE)

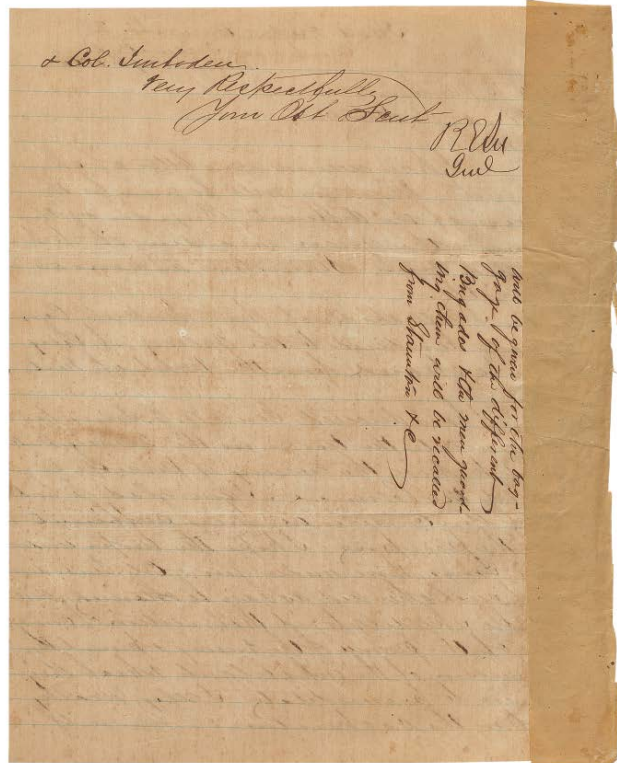
A gentleman's cedar dressing box
Circular form (diameter: 3 7/8 in.; 99 mm; height: 1 1/8 in.; 28 mm). The lid and bottom fitted with silver bands engraved, respectively, "This Box of Red Cedar, made from the Same as that which encloses the remains of Col. Marinus Willett, an officer of the American Revolution," and "is respectfully transmitted to Genl. Lafayette, by Obadiah Newcomb Sen. a Soldier of the Revolution New York May 1st 1833"; the lid surmounted by a silver roundel engraved with Lafayette's name above the federal eagle.

Marinus Willett was a Revolutionary officer and politician from New York; he died in 1830. Obadiah Newcomb Sr. also served in the Continental Army from New York.

\$ 15,000-20,000



2190



2190

2190

LEE, ROBERT E.

Letter signed ("R E Lee Genl"), to Colonel Henry Brevard Davidson, detailing his strategy for the Shenandoah Valley
 1½ pages (9⅞ x 7¾ in.; 252 x 200 mm) on a leaf of blue-ruled paper, "Head Quarters Army No. Va. Camp near Fredericksburg," 29 December 1862, docketed on verso; browned, mounting stub from album on right margin verso.

GENERAL LEE DIRECTS COLONEL HENRY BREVARD DAVIDSON, COMMANDING THE CONFEDERATE GARRISON AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA: "Directions will be given for the baggage of the different Brigades of this Army & the men now guarding it, to be recalled from Staunton, as soon as possible. I will also direct that Jenkin's Cav. Brigade be ordered to the Valley, if they can be spared from the Dept. of West Va."

Lee also reveals his plans for General William E. Jones, then commanding all Confederate cavalry in the Valley District. "I have directed Gen'l W. E. Jones to concentrate the troops in the Valley Distr. and to drive the Enemy if

possible beyond the Potomac. I am glad to find that you consider our forces sufficient for the purpose. I hope the troops under Gen Jones, those under you & Col. [John D.] Imboden, with such other aid as can be obtained, will be able speedily to rid that section of Country of the presence of the Enemy & prevent the oppression of the inhabitants which they seem to premeditate. I rely greatly upon the cooperation of yourself & Col. Imboden."

Following Stonewall Jackson's brilliant Valley Campaign of spring 1862, Lee had started to view the Shenandoah Valley as a possible "avenue of invasion" for his planned incursion of the north, which ultimately resulted in his costly defeat at Gettysburg.

REFERENCES

Not in *Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* and presumably unpublished.

PROVENANCE

From an archive of correspondence related to CSA Brig. Gen. Henry B. Davidson.

\$ 12,000-16,000

2191

LEE, ROBERT E.

Manuscript letter signed ("R E Lee Genl"), to Colonel Henry Brevard Davidson, regarding a store of Confederate Army baggage at Staunton, Virginia.

One page (9⅞ x 7¾ in.; 251 x 198 mm) on a leaf of blue-ruled paper, "Head Quarters Army N. Va., Camp near Fredericksburg," 30 December 1862; browned, mounting stub from album on right margin verso.

PREPARING FOR WINTER ENCAMPMENT. As the Army of Northern Virginia prepares for winter encampment—and for the resumption of hostilities following—Lee requests that Col. Davidson, commanding the Confederate military post at Staunton, send him details about "a quantity of baggage" being stored there.

"In your letter of the 24th inst. you state that there is a quantity of baggage belonging to brigades of this army, stored in Staunton, with men detailed from the brigades to protect it.

"Please inform me what the nature and amount of the baggage referred to is—and the brigades

Head Quarters Army No. 70,
Camp near Gettysburg
Decem: 30th 1862

Col. H. B. Davidson
Comdg - Staunton Va
Colonel

In your letter of the 24th inst. you state that there is a quantity of baggage belonging to brigades of this Army, stored in Staunton, with men detached from the brigades to protect it.

Please inform me what the nature and amount of the baggage referred to is - and the brigades to which it belongs - giving the names of the parties in charge of it - that I may be enabled to give explicit directions for its removal.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
R E Lee

2191

Head Quarters Army
May 1st 1863

Col. H. B. Davidson
Comdg - Staunton
Col

In reply to your letter of April 27th and endorsement of April 28th I have the honor to say that the culprits alluded to in the former were sent on the representation of Gen. Jones to work on the roads. If you could possibly get up a local company to guard them while they made our roads better, it would be of great service to us. If however you cannot guard them, they will be of no use to you. Caskie's Rangers will be ordered at once to their regiments. I am very anxious to have the two companies of the 51st Va. Regiment sent on at once. If you cannot spare both of them, can you not send one of them now. The request to increase Ross's company to 100 men I have approved and forwarded to the Department for action. If you could get up some local troops, some Staunton they could do good service and prevent the necessity of depleting our regi-

2192

2192

to which it belongs—giving the names of the parties in charge of it, that I may be enabled to give explicit directions for its removal.”

Lee doubtless wanted officers and men reunited with whatever items they might need for the spring campaign, in addition to wanting to free troops from the necessity of guarding a baggage depot.

REFERENCES

Not in *Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* and presumably unpublished.

PROVENANCE

From an archive of correspondence related to CSA Brig. Gen. Henry B. Davidson.

\$ 6,000-8,000

LEE, ROBERT E.

Manuscript letter signed (“R E Lee Genl”), to Colonel Henry Brevard Davidson,

1 $\frac{1}{8}$ pages (9 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 245 x 191 mm) on a leaf of blue-ruled paper, “Head Quarters A N Va.” [near Chancellorsville], 1 May 1863, reception docket on verso; a bit faded, mounting stub from album on right margin verso.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, DIRECTS DAVIDSON TO ARRANGE VARIOUS TROOP MOVEMENTS AND URGES HIM TO TRY TO RECRUIT MORE “LOCAL” TROOPS TO SUPPORT THE REGULAR CSA FORCES. “In reply to your letter of April 27th and endorsement of April 28th I have the honour to say that the culprits all ... were sent on the representation of Gen. [John Marshall] Jones to work on the road. If you could possibly get up a local company to guard them while they made our roads better, it would be of great service to us. If however you cannot guard them, they will be of no use to you. [Colonel Robert A.] Caskie's Rangers will be ordered at once to their regiments. I am very anxious to have the

two companies of the 61st Va. Regiment sent on at once. If you can not spare both of them, can you not send one of them now. The request to increase Ross's company to 100 men I have approved and forwarded to the Department for action. If you could get up some local troops about Staunton they could do good service and prevent the necessity of depleting our regiment by detaching companies for pass duty. ...” An unusually detailed letter from General Lee.

REFERENCES

Not in *Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* and presumably unpublished.

PROVENANCE

From an archive of correspondence related to CSA Brig. Gen. Henry B. Davidson.

\$ 8,000-12,000

Head Quarters Army
June 26th 1863

Col. Davidson, Comd
at Staunton Va
Lee

I desire you to keep the soldiers returning to the Army who come via Staunton together until they reach 500 or a thousand in number and then send them on organized and armed under the command of competent officers and prepared for a long march. I wish them always in bodies large enough to protect themselves, and if they are in numbers less than five hundred, this might not always be practicable. This march to the Potomac at Williamsport will be a long one & they will probably have a long one from that point. These bodies may serve as guards for the ammunition or other trains leaving Staunton for the Army which should never come without sufficient guard under vigilant & active officers who will keep the men under control & the trains well closed up and be ever on their guard against a surprise.

I am very respectfully
Yours etc etc
R. E. Lee

2193

The court instructed the jury: That the oath of Johnson that Thamnes did commit a trespass on his honor, is, in law, a fallacy to the oath of Thamnes, that he did not; and that they, each, in no event convict Johnson, unless there is evidence of his having sworn falsely, in addition, to the testimony of Thamnes.

That if they believe the affidavit of Johnson, was in fact false, still they can not properly convict him, unless they also believe he made it, knowingly or believing it to be false, at the time he made it.

That if they have any reasonable doubt, ~~that~~ that the affidavit is false, and that Johnson knew or believed it to be false at the time he made it they are to find him not guilty.

2194

2193

LEE, ROBERT E.

Manuscript letter signed ("R E Lee Genl"), to Colonel Henry Brevard Davidson, planning the transportation of troops for his invasion of Pennsylvania

One page (10 x 8 in.; 253 x 204 mm) on a leaf of white paper, "Head Quarters A N Va." [near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania], 26 June 1863, docketed on verso; mounting stub from album on right margin verso.

FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, LEE URGENTLY TRIES TO MASS TROOPS FOR HIS SECOND INVASION OF THE NORTH. General Lee give detailed instructions to Colonel Davidson, Confederate commander at Staunton, Virginia, on the dispatch of Confederate troops on trains to Pennsylvania: "I desire you to keep the soldiers returning to the Army who come via Staunton together until they reach 500 or a thousand in number and then send them on organized and armed under the command

of competent officers and prepared for a long march. I wish them always in bodies large enough to protect themselves. ... This march to the Potomac at Williamsport will be a long one & they will probably have a long one from that point. These bodies may serve as guards for the ammunition or other trains leaving Staunton for the Army which should never come without sufficient guard under vigilant & active officers who will keep the men under control & the trains well closed up and be ever on their guard against a surprise."

REFERENCES

Not in *Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* and presumably unpublished.

PROVENANCE

From an archive of correspondence related to CSA Brig. Gen. Henry B. Davidson.

\$ 6,000-8,000

2194

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

An unsigned legal manuscript, instructing jurors in a perjury case

1 page (9½ x 7⅞ in.; 240 x mm) on a sheet of blue-ruled paper, 1852; some toning. Matted and framed; not examined out of frame.

"THE COURT INSTRUCT THE JURY..." LINCOLN'S DIRECTIONS TO A JURY DURING A PERJURY TRIAL

On 16 April 1852, the case was tried in Metamora, Illinois, and presided over by Judge David Davis, who was a United States Senator, and a friend of attorney Abraham Lincoln. In the present document, Lincoln requests that the court instruct the jury: "That if they believe the affidavit of Johnson, was in fact false, still they cannot properly convict him, unless they also believe he made it, knowingly or believing it to be false, at the time he made it..." Johnson was ultimately acquitted.

Later, Davis would serve as Lincoln's campaign manager at the 1860 Republican National Convention, ultimately helping to engineer his nomination.

REFERENCES

The Lincoln Log (<http://www.thelincolnlog.org/> accessed 14 December 2019)

\$ 3,500-5,000

Washington, D. C. Sep. 12, 1863
Major General Meade
Manassas, Va.
The name is "Thomas Edds" not
"Eddie" as in your despatch. The papers left
with me do not designate the regiment to which
he belongs. The man who gave me the papers, I do
not know how to find again. The only fellow who told
me that Edds is in the Army of the Potomac, and that he
fell out of the ranks during Burnside's Mud
March last winter. If I get further information
I will telegraph again
A. Lincoln

2195

2195

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), as sixteenth President, to Major General George H. Meade, attempting to save a soldier under threat of execution for desertion

1 page (6½ x 7 7/16 in.; 165 x 188 mm) on ruled paper, Washington, D.C., 12 September 1863, to Major General George H. Meade; edges trimmed, small tears expertly repaired, remnants of mounting on verso. In half blue morocco and marbled paper-covered board folding-case.

'THE NAME IS "THOMAS EDDS" NOT "EDDIE" AS IN YOUR DISPATCH.' LINCOLN ATTEMPTING TO SAVE A SOLDIER FROM THE FIRING SQUAD

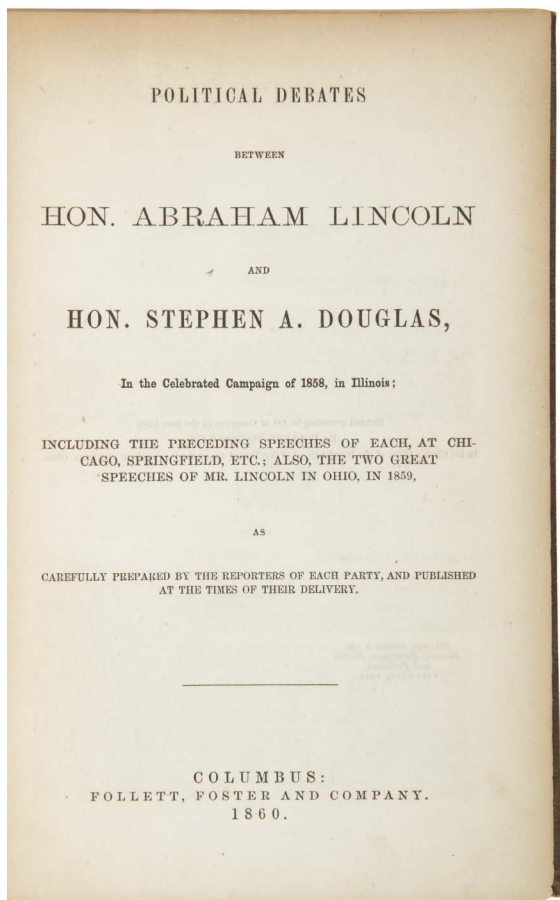
Edds was accused of falling out of ranks during the "Mud March," an offensive led by Union Army Major General Ambrose Burnside in January of 1863. Burnside had been attempting to capture Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital, by crossing the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg. Due to dissension and deception amongst the generals, along with unseasonably warm winter storms, the offensive ultimately failed. Brigadier Generals John Newton and John Cochrane had warned President Lincoln that the Army of the Potomac was in dire shape, and that attempting such a midwinter campaign would end in disaster. Convinced that the two officers were plotting to take their superior over —behavior Lincoln was well-acquainted with —the President dismissed

their warnings, and the "Mud March" proved disastrous.

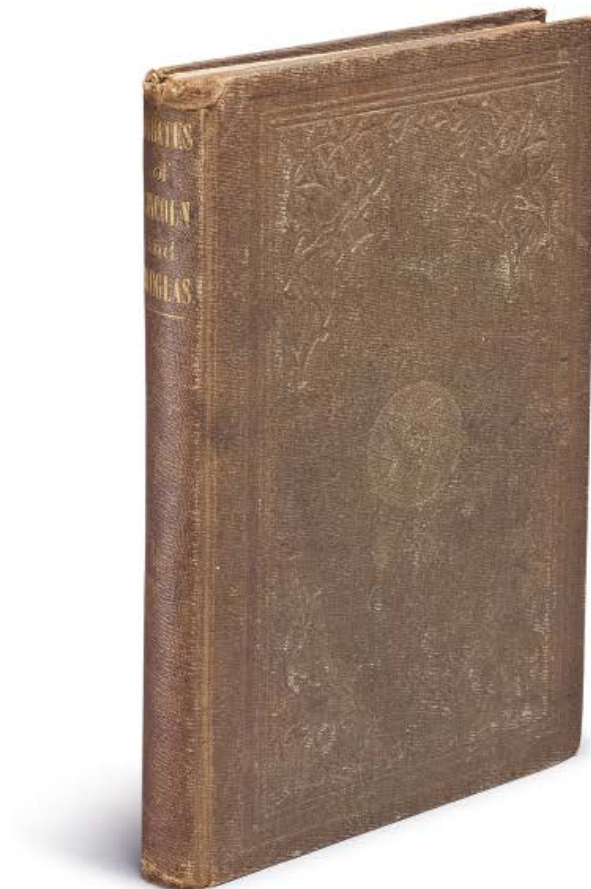
"He only told me that Edds is in the Army of the Potomac," Lincoln wrote to Major General George H. Meade, "and that he fell out of the ranks during Burnside's Mud March last winter. If I get further information I will telegraph again." Major General Meade, nicknamed "Old Snapping Turtle," was notoriously tough on potential deserters, often seeking the maximum punishment, whereas Lincoln remained more compassionate in these cases.

The life of Edds, a 21-year old private from New York, was ultimately spared.

\$ 30,000-50,000



2196



2196

2196

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Political Debates Between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois. *Columbus: Follett, Foster and Company, 1860*

8vo (9 1/8 x 6 in.; 232 x mm). "Correspondence" leaf including Lincoln's letter to the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio acceding to the publication of his speeches, fourth leaf blank and genuine; some toning, one or two pencil annotations. Publisher's blind-panelled brown cloth, spine gilt-lettered, plain endpapers and edges; some rubbing, primarily to corners and spine ends, front free endleaves torn at gutter.

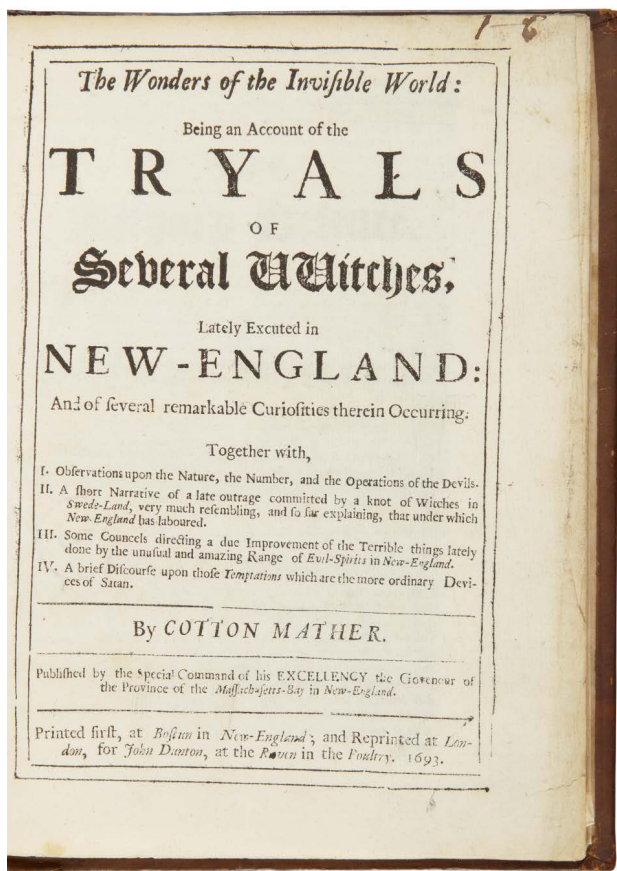
FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with the signature mark "2" at the bottom of page 17

The first published version of the famed Illinois senate debates that launched Lincoln into national prominence. Stephen Douglas complained of the publication that "Mr. Lincoln's speeches have been refined, corrected, and improved...while mine have been mutilated and in some instances the meaning changed" (Douglas to Follett, Foster & Co., 9 June 1860, Lincoln Papers, LOC). When published as a presidential campaign tool in April 1860, the collected speeches became a best-seller, and by the time of Lincoln's official nomination, some 30,000 copies were in circulation.

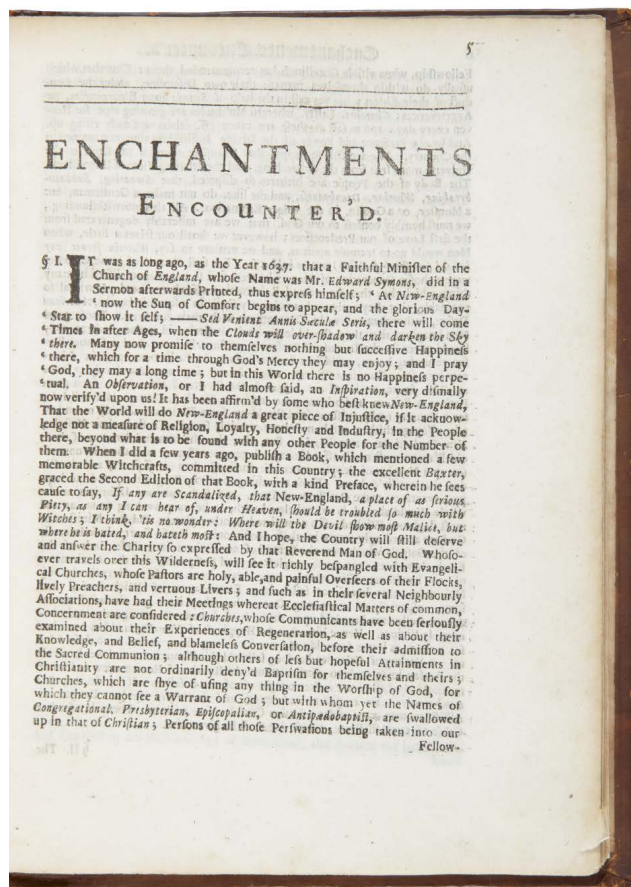
REFERENCES

Howes L388; Sabin 41156

\$ 5,000-7,000



2197



2197

2197

MATHER, COTTON

The Wonders of the Invisible World: being an Account of the Tryals of Several Witches Lately Executed in New-England. Printed first, at Boston in New-England, and Reprinted in London: John Dunton, 1693

4to (8 x 5 7/8 in.; 202 x 148 mm). Half-title, advertisements at end; marginal repair to half-title, a few stray spots or stains, 112 pages irregularly paginated, marginal tear to I3, closed marginal tear to M. Contemporary blind-panelled calf; recased with spine renewed. In red half morocco clamshell case.

THE FIRST AND ONLY COMPLETE LONDON EDITION

One of the rarest and most important of Mather's works, *The Wonders of the Invisible World* exhibits the delusion that affected colonial New England. Mather, from a notable Boston family, entered Harvard College at twelve, and graduated three years later. At the time of the Salem trials in 1692, Mather was regarded as one of the most respected divines in New England.

Mather authored more than 400 books and tracts during his life, and had an enormous impact on American thought at the turn of the eighteenth century. *The Wonders of the Invisible World* has remained one of his best-known works. Written in the summer of 1692, while the trials were still being held, Mather's text offers descriptions of the individual cases, and the events surrounding them. Over one hundred suspected witches were arrested, and nineteen hanged before the hunt lost momentum in the autumn of 1692. Increase Mather—Cotton's father—led the charge against the prosecutors.

VERY RARE

REFERENCES

Holmes 454c; Sabin 46604; JCB/Landis M693/116; Wing M1175

\$ 30,000-40,000



NE SOU A QUITT
A FOX CHIEF.

PUBLISHED BY P. W. LIPPINCOTT, PHILADELPHIA.
Printed & Coloured at L. Bowen's Lithographic Establishment, N^o. 74 Market St.
Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1833, by P. W. Lippincott, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pa.



CHIPPEWAY SQUAW & CHILD.

PUBLISHED BY P. W. LIPPINCOTT, PHILADELPHIA.
Printed & Coloured at L. Bowen's Lithographic Establishment, N^o. 74 Market St.
Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1833, by P. W. Lippincott, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pa.



KI-ON-TWOG-KY or CORN PLANT
A SENECA CHIEF.

PUBLISHED BY P. W. LIPPINCOTT, PHILADELPHIA.
Printed & Coloured at L. Bowen's Lithographic Establishment, N^o. 74 Market St.
Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1833, by P. W. Lippincott, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pa.



TENS-KWAW-TA-WAY
THE PROPHET.

PUBLISHED BY P. W. LIPPINCOTT, PHILADELPHIA.
Printed & Coloured at L. Bowen's Lithographic Establishment, N^o. 74 Market St.
Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1833, by P. W. Lippincott, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pa.



2198

2198

MCKENNEY, THOMAS L., AND JAMES HALL

History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs. Philadelphia: Daniel Rice and J.G. Clark; London: Charles Gilpin, [1842-1842-1844]

3 volumes, folio (20⁷/₈ x 13³/₄ in.; 512 x 350 mm). 120 handcolored lithographed plates, including 117 portraits after C. B. King, 3 scenic frontispieces after Rindisbacher, leaf of lithographed maps and table, 17 pages of facsimile signatures of subscribers, leaf of statements on the genuineness of the portrait of Pocahontis; frontispiece of Vol. III just shaved, some foxing and offsetting. Contemporary light brown English, covers elaborately bordered and lettered on gilt, spines with raised bands in six compartments, gilt-lettered morocco labels to second and third, others with gilt motif, inner dentelles elaborately gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; minor rubbing, one or two corners bumped, a few nicks and scratches to calf, upper joint of Vol. II expertly restored.

THE RARE LONDON ISSUE (BAL states: Titles: volume 1, E; volume 2, C; volume 3, B. Plates: War Dance, F; Red Jacket, F)

An attractive copy of "one of the most costly and important [works] ever published on the American Indians" (Field), "a landmark in American culture" (Horan), and an invaluable contemporary record of a vanished way of life,

including some of the greatest American hand-colored lithographs of the 19th century. Upon publication of the first edition, a small number of text and plates were sent to Charles Gilpin in London, who represented the work as "Agent for Great Britain and Ireland." Cancel titles, reset and undated, were printed in England with Gilpin's imprint added. This is perhaps the rarest of the folio issues of McKenney and Hall.

After six years as Superintendent of Indian Trade, Thomas McKenney had become concerned for the survival of the Western tribes. He had observed unscrupulous individuals taking advantage of the Native Americans for profit, and his vocal warnings about their future prompted his appointment by President Monroe to the Office of Indian Affairs. As first director, McKenney was to improve the administration of Indian programs in various government offices. His first trip was during the summer of 1826 to the Lake Superior area for a treaty with the Chippewa, opening mineral rights on their land. In 1827, he journeyed west again for a treaty with the Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago in the present state of Michigan. His journeys provided an unparalleled opportunity to become acquainted with Native American tribes. When President Jackson dismissed him from his government post in 1839, McKenney was able to turn more of his attention to his publishing project. Within a few years, he was joined by James Hall, the Illinois journalist, lawyer, state treasurer and from 1833 Cincinnati banker, who had written extensively about the west. Both

authors, not unlike George Catlin, whom they tried to enlist in their publishing enterprise, saw their book as a way of preserving an accurate visual record of a rapidly disappearing culture. The text, which was written by Hall based on information supplied by McKenney, takes the form of a series of biographies of leading figures amongst the Indian nations, followed by a general history of the North American Indians. The work is now famous for its color-plate portraits of the chiefs, warriors, and squaws of the various tribes, faithful copies of original oils by Charles Bird King painted from life in his studio in Washington (McKenney commissioned him to record the visiting Indian delegates) or worked up by King from the watercolors of the young frontier artist James Otto Lewis. All but four of the original paintings were destroyed in the disastrous Smithsonian fire of 1865 so their appearance in this work preserves what is probably the best likeness of many of the most prominent Indian leaders of the early 19th century. Numbered among King's sitters were Sequoyah, Red Jacket, Major Ridge, Cornplanter, and Osceola.

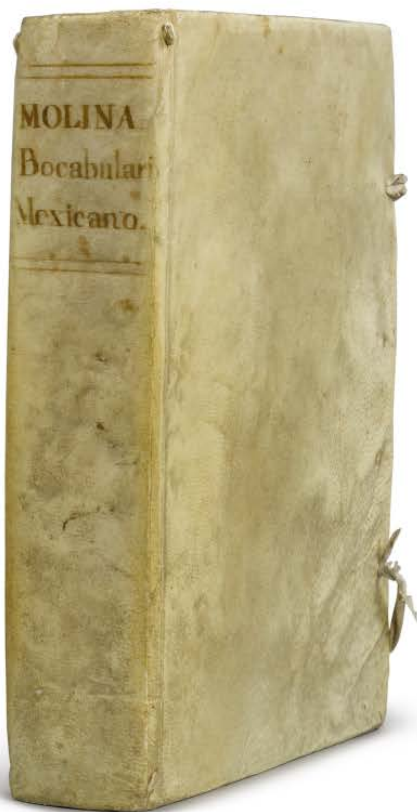
REFERENCES

BAL 6934; Field 992; Howes M129; Reese, *Stamped With A National Character* 24; Sabin 43410a

PROVENANCE

F.C. Koch (bookplate to front pastedowns)

\$ 140,000-180,000



2199



2199

2199

MOLINA, ALONSO DE

Aquí comienza un vocabulario en la lengua Castellana y Mexicana. [Colophon: *México: Juan Pablos, 1555.*]

4to (185 x 189 mm). a⁸ A⁸ B-Z⁴ &⁴ 2A-2Z⁴ 2&⁴ ++⁴ a-p⁴. [viii], 47, 57-60, 48-56, 61-260 ff. Gathering O misbound between L3 & L4, ff 81-84 mis-numbered. Text in Spanish & Nahuatl. Title printed in red & black with large woodcut depicting St. Francis of Assisi receiving the stigmata, printer's slip at foot of title reading "*Tassado por al Audie[n]cia Real en dos pesos y un tomin*", verso with full page woodcut Christogram device, full page woodcut of Virgin and child behind large arms of the Franciscan order, full page woodcut of the Virgin presenting St. Ildefonso with a chasuble, woodcut initials for each letter of the alphabet (including A, B, & C). Title with some small marginal stains, two small holes near third line of text, evidence of old stamp removal, open tear to lower margin of a2 with loss to two words in final line of text, some areas of dampstaining (primarily marginal), small wormhole and slightly heavier dampstain running through last few gatherings, last leaf stained and with repairs, a few instances of marginalia in an early hand. Near-contemporary vellum with ties, spine lettered in manuscript. Housed in a custom slip-case.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST DICTIONARY AND INDEED ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS TO BE PRINTED IN THE AMERICAS, AS WELL AS THE FIRST VOCABULARY OF THE NAHUATL LANGUAGE.

EVIDENTLY ONLY THE SECOND COMPLETE COPY TO HAVE EVER COME TO PUBLIC AUCTION; THE FIRST, THE PHILLIPPS-ROBINSON COPY, SOLD IN THESE ROOMS IN 1986 FOR \$375,000.

An outstanding example from the first press in America. Juan Pablos' first dated work appeared in 1539, but for the first ten years he was obliged to publish under the imprint of Juan Cromberger, the Seville printer who financed the press. All early Mexican books are very rare —most are represented by imperfect or fragmentary copies, and of several no copy is at present known.

Molina's *Vocabulario* is now recognized as being one of the most important works on the Nahuatl language. This first work, printed in 1555, consisted of a Spanish to Nahuatl dictionary; Molina would go on to develop the first Nahuatl to Spanish dictionary 16 years later, publishing the two parts together to form the first complete bilingual dictionary of the Nahuatl language (see lot 2200)- an astounding accomplishment, especially when one understands how fundamentally different the two languages syntactically, phonologically, and semantically. Creating a work such as this was not simply a matter of determining a

word-to-word listing of translations, but rather, required a person who could understand the differences in the ways the two peoples viewed and conceptualized the world. Molina luckily had learned to speak both Spanish and Nahuatl as a child, and so grasping these contrasting perspectives came naturally to him. He also had a great collaborator in this task; Bernardino de Sahagún, a fellow Franciscan friar who dedicated 50 years of his life to learning the Nahuatl language, as well as studying Aztec history, culture, and beliefs. The importance of the pair's contributions to ethnolinguistics and ethnography cannot be overstated.

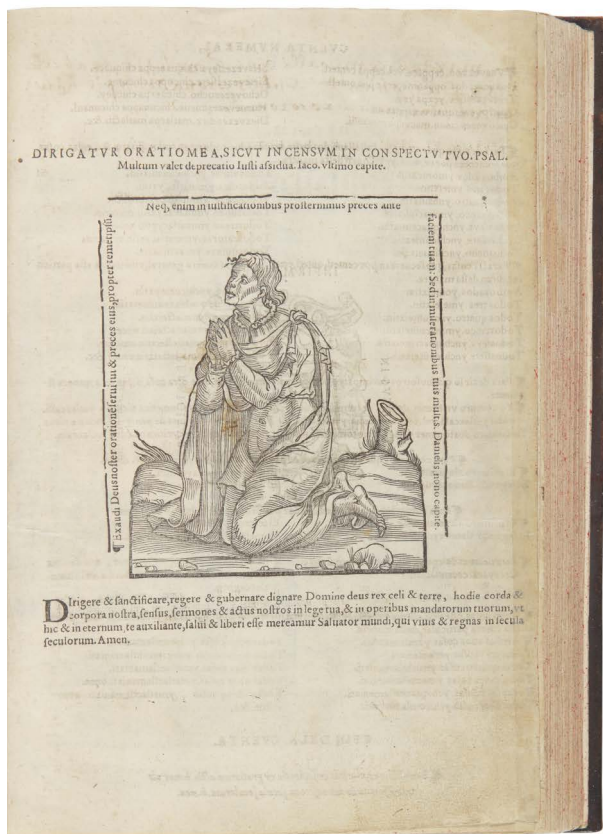
REFERENCES

Gallardo III, 3081; Garcia *Icazbalceta* (1954) 23; JCB I, 188; Medina, *México*, 24; Palau 174351 (todos los ejemplares...en comercio son defectuosos [trans: all copies in the trade are defective]; Sabin 49866; Salva II, 736; Wagner, *Mexican Imprints in the Huntington*, pp. 16--17; for an excellent history of this work and others on the Nahuatl language see Molly H. Bassett *The Fate of Earthly Things: Aztec Gods and God-Bodies*, Chapter 2 "Ethnolinguistic Encounters: *Teotl* and *Teixiptla* in Nahuatl Scholarship". University of Texas Press, 2015.

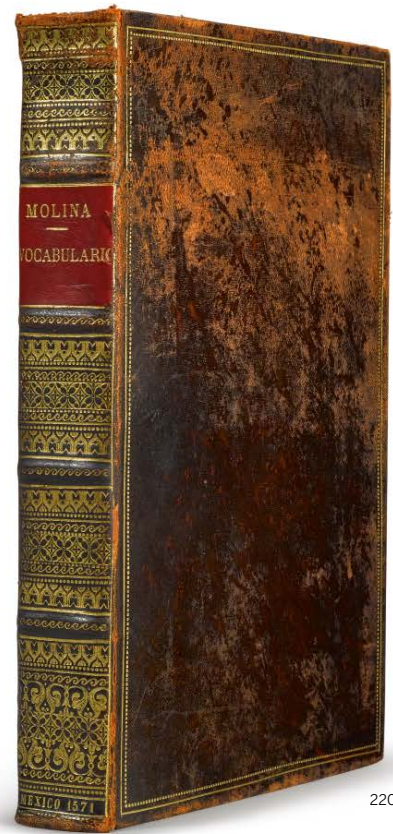
PROVENANCE

Miguel Angel Porrua (Ex-Libris)

\$ 200,000-300,000



2200



2200

2200

MOLINA, ALONSO DE

Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicana. [with] Vocabulario en lengua Mexicana y Castellana. *Mexico: En Casa de Antonio de Spinosa, 1571.*

Two works in one. Folio (268 x 185 mm). Text in Nahuatl and Spanish. First title (supplied in facsimile, with full page of "licencias" in manuscript to verso) with arms of Don Martin Enriquez, colophon with woodcut of figure kneeling in prayer (r) and printer's device (v), second title with large woodcut of St. Francis, second colophon with woodcut printer's device (r) and large woodcut Christogram (v). First 3 ff of text re-hinged, several leaves with paper repairs, title and last few ff of book 2 remargined, scattered papers repairs, some with loss to text and replaced in manuscript in a later hand, some areas of staining and/or soiling. Heavily annotated throughout in an early scholarly hand. Full Mexican tree calf, spine gilt in compartments with morocco label. Some rubbing to extremities, tear to head of spine. Housed in a custom slip-case.

THE FIRST NAHUATL TO SPANISH DICTIONARY, AND INDEED THE FIRST COMPLETE BILINGUAL SPANISH & NAHUATL DICTIONARY. The present work has traditionally been described as the second edition of Molina's monumental *Vocabulario en lengua Catellana y Mexicana* of 1555 (see lot 2199), being the first *Spanish to Nahuatl* dictionary, however this interpretation reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the differences between the two texts; a second edition would consist of numerous changes and edits to the text of the first edition, however the present work incorporates an entire 162 pages of text that do not appear in the first edition at all, consisting of the first ever *Nahuatl to Spanish* dictionary. These two editions together constitute the very first bilingual Spanish to Nahuatl and then Nahuatl to Spanish dictionary ever printed — a monumental achievement, especially when one understands that the underlying syntatic structures of the two languages could not be more different.

"This second and enlarged edition is so scarce that forty years ago Lord Kingsborough paid 50 guineas for it. The Buyer should be careful to

secure a copy with title-pages to both parts, for sometimes the first title-page being deficient the enterprize of a dealer induces him to put the second in its place, as it reads nearly the same; the woodcut however, represents San Francisco, and differs from the escutcheon on the first title. Rich and other bibliographers erroneously supposed that this was the first book printed in America" (Sabin 49867)

REFERENCES

Church 116; Huntington *Mexico in the 16th Century* 1; JCB I:246; Medina 65; Palau 174352; Wagner 60.

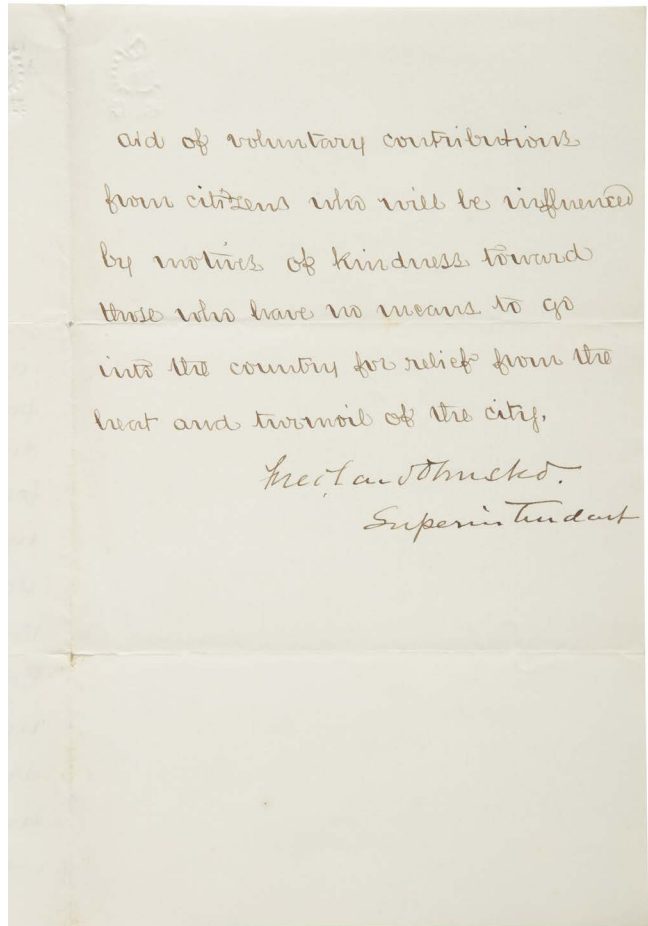
PROVENANCE

Miguel Angel Porrua (Ex-Libris)

\$ 20,000-30,000



2201



2202

2201

[CHILDREN'S BOOK]

The New-England Primer Improved, for the more easy attaining the true Reading of English To which is added the Assembly of Divines' Catechism. *New-York: Hugh Gaine, ca. 1763-66*

32mo (3¼ x 3⅜ in.; 96 x 85 mm). Half-title, woodcuts on 5 leaves; some browning and staining, a few leaves just shaved, C2-6 worn with some loss to text.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE EDITION OF THE MOST ENDURING OF ALL AMERICAN CHILDREN'S BOOKS, evidently known by only one other copy. This edition is not in Evans, but Charles Heartman included it in his *The New-England Primer Issued Prior to 1830*, no. 385, on the strength of a copy being described at a sale held in New York by Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc., on 26 April 1917. That copy was lacking leaf A5 and was never seen by Heartman.

\$ 2,000-4,000

2202

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW

Letter signed ("Fred. Law Olmsted.") as superintendent of Central Park, regarding its philosophy

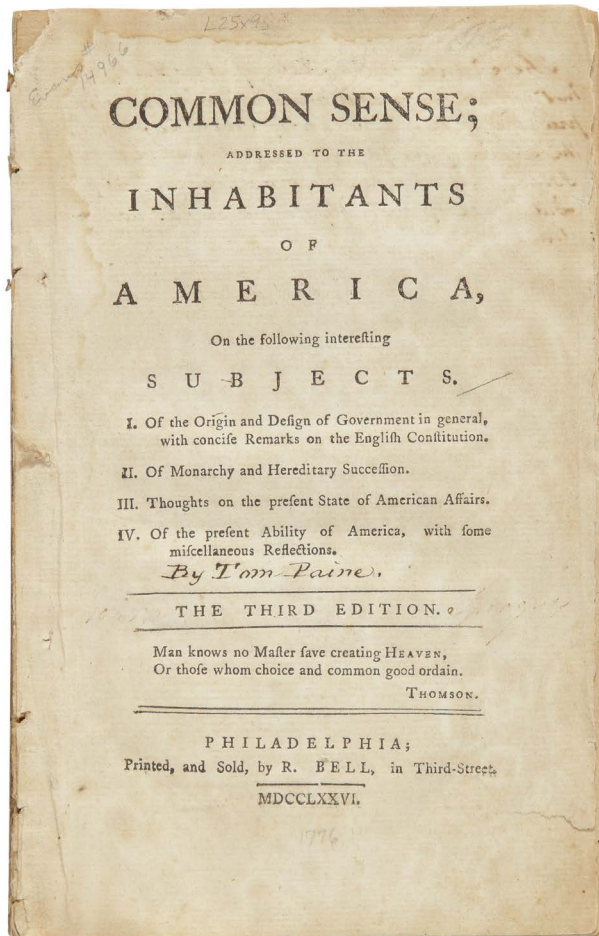
2 pages (8¼ x 5 1/16 in.; 205 x 129 mm) on a bifolium, on *Central Park* letterhead, 5th Avenue and 79th Street, 1859 (pencilled at top); two small holes at folds.

AN EARLY LETTER OUTLINING THE PHILOSOPHY OF CENTRAL PARK

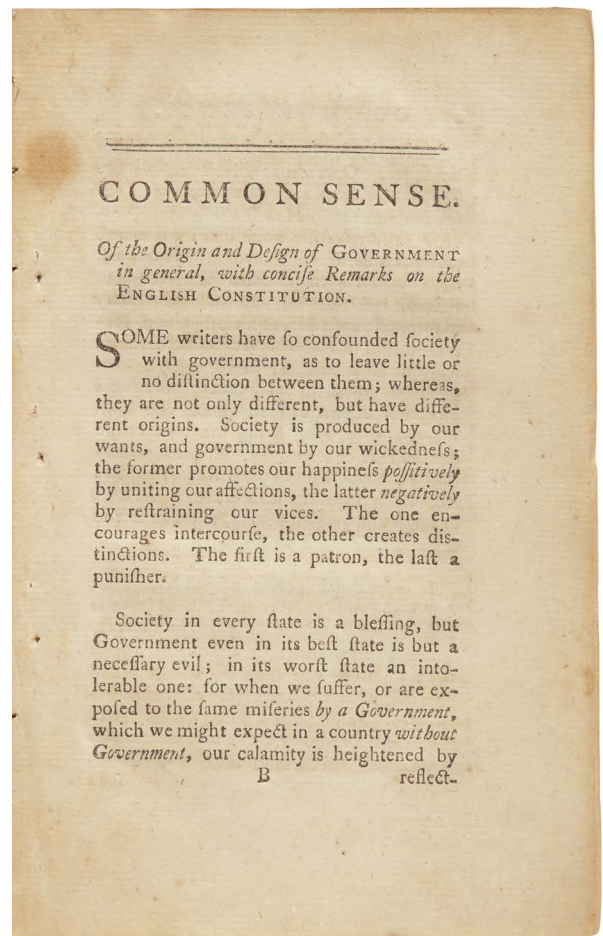
Olmsted served as Superintendent of Central Park during its construction, and the present letter was presumably written to solicit a musical volunteer. Olmsted writes: "It is believed that after this year the Commissioners of the Park will be able to furnish the means for this purpose [the hiring of a band] without drawing upon their construction fund, but their arrangements cannot be completed at present without the aid of voluntary contributions from citizens who will be influenced by motives of kindness toward those who have no means to go into the country for relief from the heat and turmoil of the city."

Olmsted was committed to egalitarian principles, which were very much reflected in the conception and design of Central Park. He strongly believed that common green space should be equally accessible to all citizens, and should be defended against private encroachment. In many respects these were the foundational ideals of a "public park," and much of Olmsted's time as commissioner of Central Park was spent working to protect these principles, as the present letter demonstrates.

\$ 5,000-7,000



2203



2203

2203

[PAINE, THOMAS]

Common Sense; Addressed to the Inhabitants of America... *Philadelphia: R. Bell, 1776*

Two volumes bound in one, 8vo (7⁷/₈ x 5 in.; 200 x 127 mm). Bound with: *Additions to Common Sense*. The third edition title-page and prefatory leaf; some staining and foxing, marginal tear to K¹ contemporary inscription to verso of title. Disbound, original stabholes visible. Half-morocco case.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING SHEETS, OF PAINE'S ICONIC ANTI-MONARCHICAL PAMPHLET

Paine arrived in America on 30 November 1774; in the early part of 1775 he became editor of the monthly *Pennsylvania Magazine*—and increasingly interested in the cause of American independence. At the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin (whom he had met in London and who had supplied him with letters of introduction) and Benjamin Rush, Paine agreed to write an essay in support of the idea. Originally

planned as a series of letters to be submitted to newspapers, Paine instead decided on publishing it as a pamphlet. His publisher, Robert Bell, shrewdly timed an advertisement of its publication to appear on 9 January 1776 in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* along with the text of the King's speech condemning the rebellion.

The pamphlet was issued on 10 January 1776 as an anonymous two-shilling pamphlet in an edition of 1,000 copies. *Common Sense* urged an immediate declaration of independence and led to Paine's clandestine employment as official propagandist of the insurgent colonial government. Paine's stirring renunciation of the sovereignty of George III, whom he termed a hardened, sullen-faced Pharaoh, found a remarkable reception among his new countrymen. The impact of the tract on the course of American independence can scarcely be exaggerated, with the Declaration of Independence "due more to Paine's *Common Sense* than to any other single piece of writing" (Streeter).

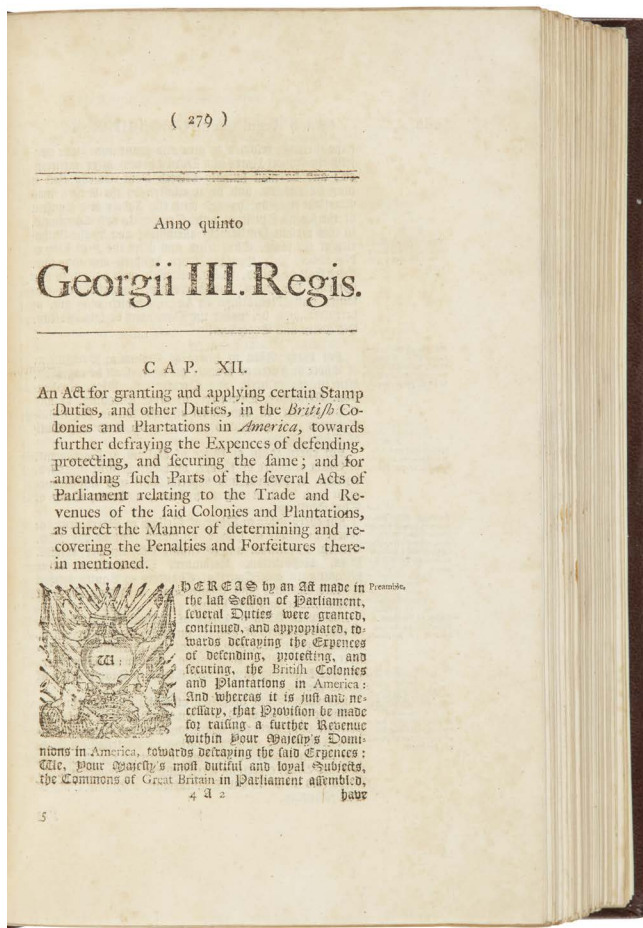
This copy of *Common Sense* contains all of Gimbel's points of the first printing, save the two-leaf gathering [A]² (title and preface). Bound at the end is Paine's *Additions to Common Sense*, which Bell pirated from a competitor and offered separately for one shilling to buyers of *Common Sense*.

THE MOST RECENT CENSUS OF *COMMON SENSE* LOCATES SEVENTEEN COMPLETE FIRST EDITIONS. ONLY TWO OF THESE REMAIN IN PRIVATE HANDS.

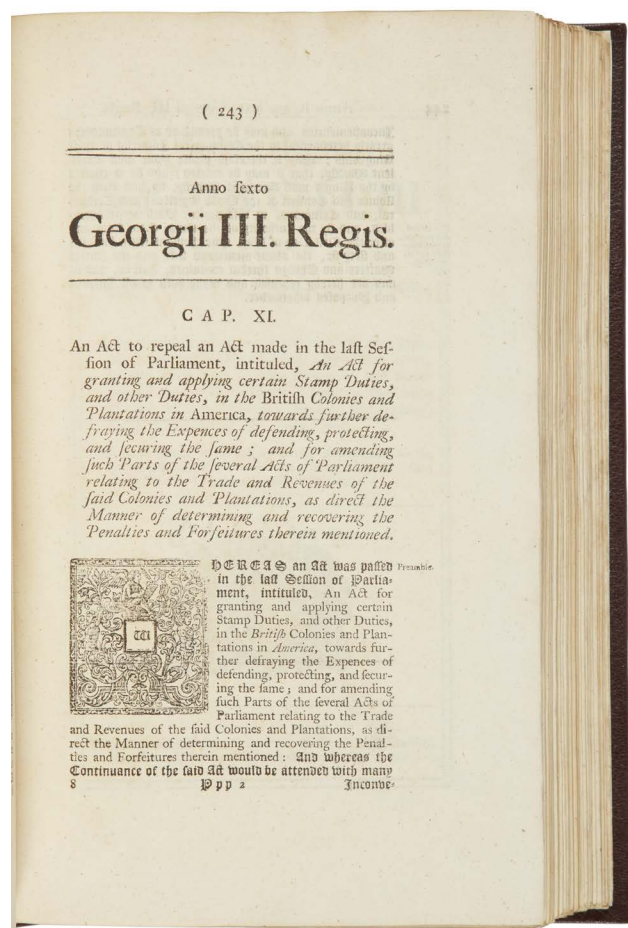
REFERENCES

Church 1135; Evans 14954; Gimbel CS-1; Grolier, *American* 14; Hildeburn 3433; Howes P17; Sabin 58211

\$ 200,000-250,000



2204



2204

2204

PROPERTY OF A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN PARLIAMENTARY ACTS

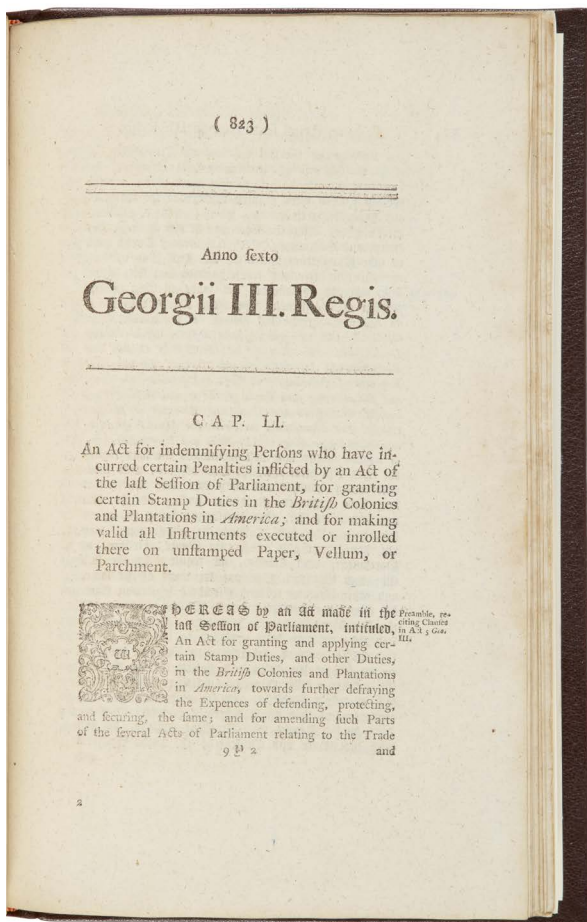
An extensive and important collection of over 1,900 Acts of British Parliament, covering the monarchies of the first three Hanoverian Kings, George I, George II, and George III, 1714–1789

50 volumes, small folio (11¼ x 7 in.; 285 x 178 mm, *with some variation*), bound in chronological order; some scattered browning, spotting, and minor restoration, some minor wormholes in three vols. Modern brown morocco gilt.

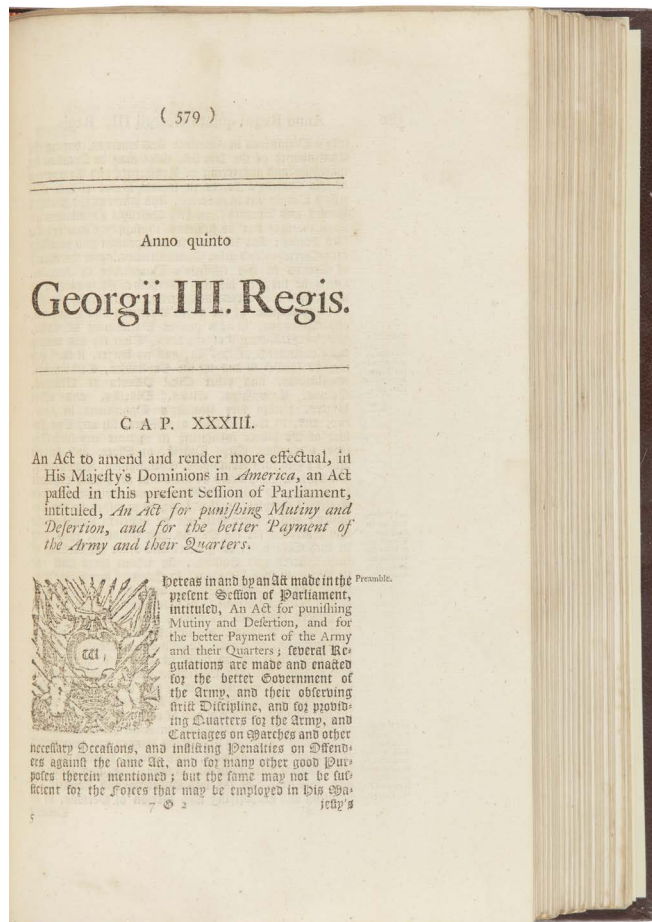
AN UNUSUALLY COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY ACTS, INCLUDING A GREAT MANY DEALING WITH THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. The collection covers a period marked by significant historical events and developments, including the introduction of the Hanoverian Rule in Great Britain; Whig-dominated politics; the strengthening of the position of the Church of England; and the Government responds to the Jacobite uprisings in 1715, 1719, and 1745 (two descendants of James II, the deposed Stuart King, threatened to take the throne in the so-called Jacobite risings, and were supported by "Jacobites" throughout the realm), cracking down on the insurgents and

passing the so-called Regency Acts. There were episodes of planned French invasions of Britain (in 1744 and 1759 respectively) and of Scottish clan rebellions, both of which of course included Jacobite support. Despite these periods of unrest, there was also political stability: eighteenth-century Britain saw the gradual modernization of the constitutional monarchy and a further development of the administrative and judicial systems. This collection gives fine examples of this in legislation. Income tax was introduced, and at home a host of public works was planned and executed. Incentives were given in order to stimulate economic activities (Import and Export Acts), fishery (Greenland Act), explorations, and inventions (the reward for John Harrison's clock). There are also examples of Acts dealing with the South Sea Bubble.

It was in this period that Britain enlarged and fortified her overseas empire. The collection includes Acts regulating maritime exploration and overseas trade and war. It was the time of the East India Company (various East India Company Acts, including those of 1772, crucial for the establishment of British Rule in India), and of the privatized African Company of Merchants (the former Royal African Company). There are also examples of the slave trade, in which slaves are seen as a mere commodity.



2204



2204

The highlights of the collection are those Acts dealing with the Colonies in North America, many of historically key importance, from the Colonial period through to the American Revolution.

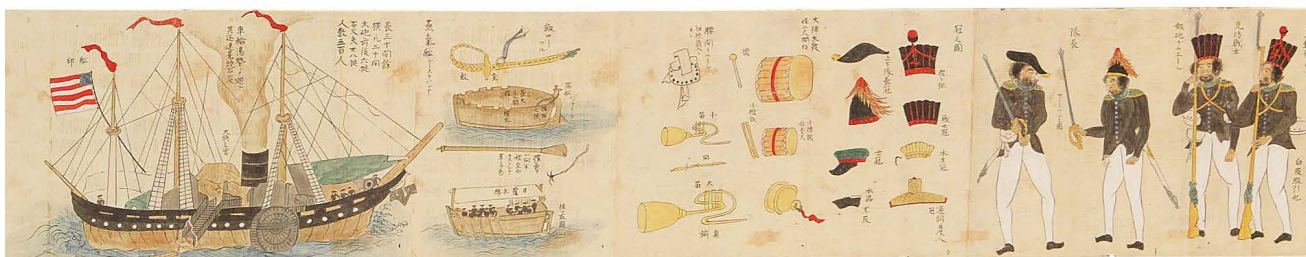
Virtually all of the central events leading up to the war for American Independence were either Acts of Parliament or, on the colonial side, actions, writings or uprisings in defiance of Acts of Parliament. The conflict that first ignited in the 1760s, exploded into rebellion in the 1770s, and resulted in the birth of the American nation in the 1780s. Many of the scarce Acts that inform this period are present in the collection, including The Iron Act of 1750 (23 Geo II, c.29); The Currency Act of 1751 (24 Geo II, c.53); The Sugar Act of 1764 (4 Geo. III c.15); The Currency Act of 1764 (4 Geo. III. c.34); The Stamp Act of 1765 (Duties in American Colonies Act 1765—5 Geo III. c.12); The Quartering Act of 1765 (5 Geo III, c.33); The Repeal of the Stamp Act [or Duties in American Colonies Act] 1766 (6 Geo III. c.11); The Declaratory Act of 1766 [or American Colonies Act] 1766 (6 Geo III. c.12); The Indemnity Act of 1766 (6 Geo. III. c.51); The Revenue Act 1766 [repeals the Sugar Act of 1764] (1766—6 Geo III. c.52); Last of the Townsend Acts [June 15—July 2, 1767];

The Vice Admiralty Court Act (1768—8 Geo. III. c.22); The Repeal of the Townsend Acts (1770—10 Geo. III. c.17); The Colony of New York Act (1770—10 Geo III. c.35); The Tea Act (1773, Decimo Tertio 13 Geo. III. c.44, igniting the Boston Tea Party); 1773 Currency Act extends beyond New York to the other colonies (1773 —13 Geo. III c.35); First Restraint of Trade Act (1775—15 Geo. III. c.10); Second Restraint of Trade Act (1775—15 Geo. III. c.18).

The collection also contains several Acts of key importance in the history of India: East India Company Act 1772 (13 Geo III, c. 9); East India Company Act 1772 (13 Geo III, c. 63 = Regulating Act); and East India Company Act 1772 (13 Geo III, c. 64).

A fuller inventory of the collection is available from Sotheby's New York Department of Books and Manuscripts.

\$ 40,000-60,000



2206

2206

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS

[PERRY EXPEDITION - BLACK SHIP SCROLL]

Anon. [Treaty of Kanagawa and visit to Shimoda] ca. 1854

Ink and watercolor by an unknown Japanese artisan on approximately 44 joined linen-mounted rice paper panels in a scroll, 280 mm x 15.86 meters. On a wooden roller with silk tie, in wooden box.

A LENGTHY ACCOUNT OF PERRY'S SECOND VISIT TO JAPAN, DEPICTING THE FIRST CONTACTS BETWEEN AMERICANS AND JAPANESE CITIZENS IN THE PORTS NEWLY OPENED TO AMERICAN SHIPS

While Commodore Matthew Clabraith Perry's U.S. naval squadron's arrival in Japan's Edo Bay in July 1853, was a momentous event, it was his second voyage the next year that truly opened a Japan that had been sealed off from the world for over two centuries.

Perry's return in 1854, with a much more substantial force, provoked the same curiosity and trepidation among the Japanese populace as his first visit, if not more so. The Americans arrived by steam frigates (the "black ships of evil men") as well as under sail, with their canons and howitzers conspicuous. This second visit to Edo Bay was a purposeful display of the United States' superior military force to impress an essentially feudal society — all the better for Perry to encourage the signing of a treaty allowing American whalers to use the islands as a resupply outpost of America's burgeoning economic empire and Pacific expansion.

Following the signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa on March 31, 1854, Perry visited the two ports named as open to American ships, Shimoda and Hakodate. Americans were also allowed to travel inland from these ports to a proscribed distance of seven *ri* (approximately 17 miles). Officers were allowed onshore and the manners, appearance, and customs of the Americans were of nearly insatiable interest to the inhabitants of these remote fishing villages. This was the first interaction common Japanese had with Westerners and the scenes depicted in the present scroll strive to present a broad overview of the Americans' very foreign behavior and their alien technology.

Japanese artists made numerous sketches and studies of Perry's visit, both as individual watercolors and scrolls to be sold in the markets and shops around Shimoda (which apparently the U.S. personnel were discouraged from purchasing for themselves). The present is unusual in both its physical length and the its depictions beyond the narrative of the Treaty and ships to include the sailors' habits onshore. Among the scenes in the present scroll are details of naval uniforms, sailors fishing, buying saki, dancing, courting geishas, as well as the expected attention to the steamers, masted frigates and identification of where the squadron's ships are anchored and the grounds where the treaty ceremony took place.

Scrolls such as the present are essentially how news was disseminated by those who had first hand encounters with the foreigners to those that had not. The present scroll has similar illustrations to the folk art scrolls held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts and at the Japan Society of San Francisco (see partial census below). It is possible that each of these three derive from the same artwork source.

REFERENCES

Partial Census of surviving scrolls (and fragments thereof):

1. Providence, RI, Brown University Library, Anne S. K. Brown Collection. "Request for a good relationship," 12 images. Prov: Wang Zhiben (1835?–1907).
2. Honolulu Academy of Art. "The Black Ship Scroll."
3. San Francisco, Japan Society. Incomplete and dismembered.
4. Newport, RI, Naval War College. 13 framed segments.
5. London, British Library. Recent purchase.
- 6.-20. Ryosenji Treasure Museum, 14 scrolls.
21. Nagasaki Prefecture, framed segments.
22. Salem, MA, Peabody Essex Museum, framed segments.
23. Tokyo, University of Tokyo, Shiryō Hensanjo. 1 scroll showing American military formations.
24. Tokyo, Waseda University Library. 2 scrolls, ca. 30 plates.
25. Tokyo, Edo-Tokyo Museum. 1 scroll by the same editor (Otsuki Bankei), heavily wormed.
26. Providence, RI, Brown University, John Hay Library, 1 scroll.
27. Newport, RI, Naval War College, scroll fragments
28. New Haven, CT, Beinecke Library, 1 scroll, 31 x 1017 cm, "Meriken nyushin no zu."
29. Private collection. 22 sheet scroll, 298 x 9710 mm. Sold Sotheby's New York, 11 June 2013, lot 93, \$112,500.

PROVENANCE

Perry family. The present lot is accompanied by a bible with an 1856 gift inscription "Calbraith Perry Rodgers from his affectionate Aunt Ann" the recipient was the Commodore's grand nephew.

\$ 25,000-35,000



2207

2207

[PERRY EXPEDITION - BLACK SHIP SCROLL]

Nanpo Guen. [Visit to Shimoda] ca. 1856
Ink and watercolor on 25 joined linen-mounted rice paper panels in a scroll, 240 mm x 9 meters. On a wooden roller with a silk tie, in wooden box.

A WONDERFULLY ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT OF COMMODORE PERRY'S U.S. NAVAL SQUADRON TO SHIMODA FOLLOWING THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA

Perry's 1854 arrival in the remote port of Shimoda aroused great curiosity and was recorded both by anonymous artisans (see previous lot) as well as artists, such as the case with the present lot. One of Perry's interpreters, S. Wells Williams, reported seeing similar scrolls depicting the naval visit just a few weeks after they anchored, "A pictorial representation of our squadron and description annexed, and account of the war between England and China, were seen today by officers..." Williams goes on the remark that these scrolls couldn't be purchased by Americans (in fact Japanese officials discouraged personal purchases by U.S. personnel).

What is evident in the present scroll is the Japanese fascination with American military technology. Perry's official account made note of the Japanese being insatiably inquisitive when invited on board. "When visiting the ship, the mandarins and their attendants were never at rest: but went about peering into every nook and corner, peeping into the muzzles of the guns... They were not contented to merely observing with their eyes, but were constantly taking out their writing materials, their mulberry bark paper..."

The present scroll depicts the deck and of equipment details of one of Perry's frigate steamers, as well as harbor scenes of the ships at anchor (including a moonlight view), maps of their locations, the narrative of their travel from Edo Bay, a portrait of Commodore Perry and two of his interpreters and an account of naval gun salutes and the burial of a sailor with a rendering of his tombstone.

Accomplished by an artist that would almost certainly have had firsthand knowledge of the ships, it is a far more artistically accomplished memorial of Perry's extraordinary visit than many of the more folk-art scrolls that make up the majority of surviving examples.

See previous lot for partial census of extant scrolls and fragments.

PROVENANCE

Perry Family. Accompanied by a typed transcription of an 1858 account of Commodore Perry's life by R. S. Rodgers (see previous lot for Caillbraith Perry Rodgers provenance. Both properties are from the same estate).

\$ 30,000-50,000





2208

2208

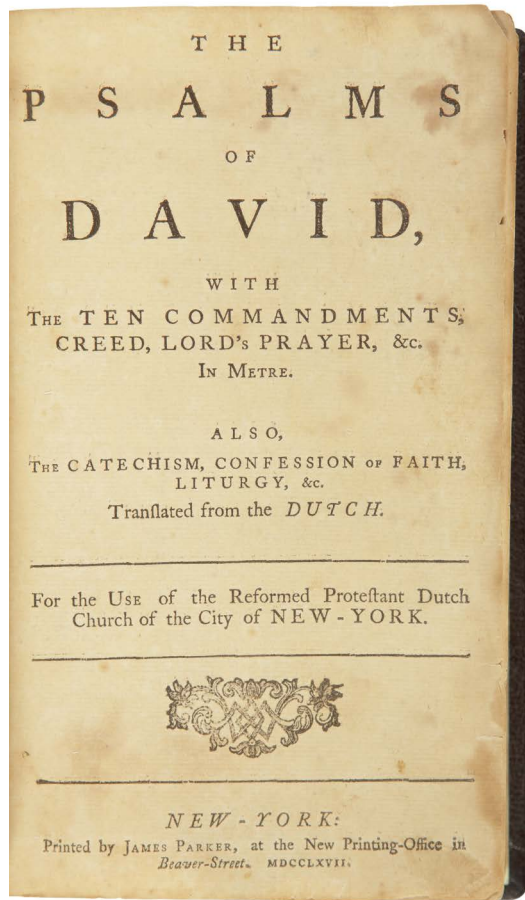
PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Color photograph (11 x 13⁷/₈ in.; 279 x 351 mm), SIGNED BY FOUR PRESIDENTS, AND SIX FIRST LADIES in the lower margin; minor creases to margins, one minor primarily marginal nick, some signatures faded. Matted and framed; not examined out of frame.

A remarkable image, taken at the grand opening of the George Bush Presidential Library in November 1997, which brought together the then current and three former Presidents of the United States, and six first ladies.

SIGNATURES INCLUDE: Ladybird Johnson, Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, George Bush, Barbara Bush, Bill Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Gerald Ford, Betty Ford, and Nancy Reagan.

\$ 4,000-6,000



2209

2209

PSALMS

The Psalms of David, with the Ten Commandments, Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c. in Metre...Also, the Catechism, Confession of Faith, Liturgy, &c. Translated from the Dutch. *New York: James Parker, 1767*

8vo (7 x 4¹/₄ in.; 180 x 108 mm). Woodcut head- and tailpieces, title-page for *The Heidelberg Catechism*; some toning, minor foxing, final four leaves of *The Heidelberg Catechism* torn with loss to text. Later full brown leather, cover decoratively stamped in blind, marbled endpapers.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH OF THE FIRST BOOK OF MUSIC PRINTED FROM TYPE IN AMERICA

The type for the music notes was obtained from Amsterdam. The psalms were translated from the Dutch by John Livingston, and then into verse by Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. *The Heidelberg Catechism* appears as an appendix, as issued.

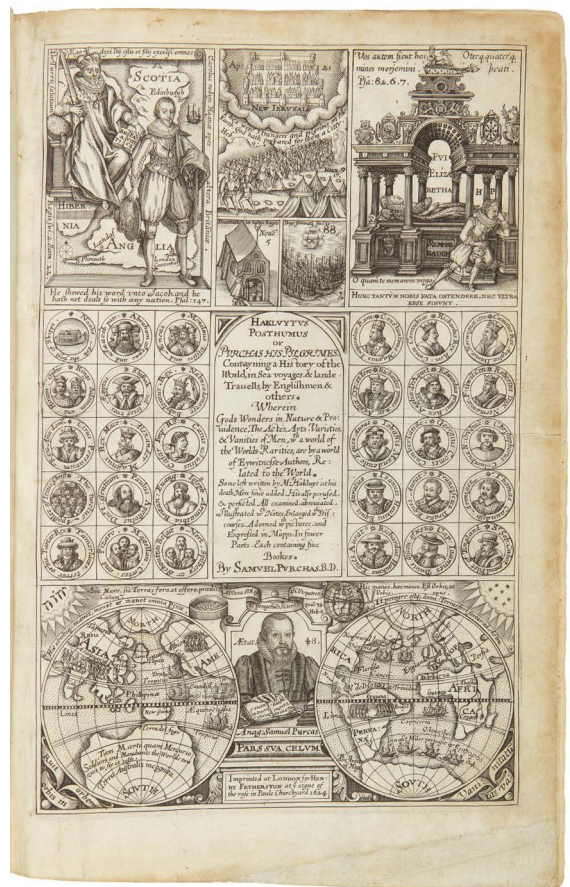
REFERENCES

Church 1067; ESTC W6234; Evans 10561; Sabin 66448

\$ 2,000-3,000



2210



2210

2210

PURCHAS, SAMUEL

Purchas his Pilgrimes in five bookes [with:] Purchas his Pilgrimage. London: Stansby for Fetherstone, 1624-26

Together 5 volumes, the complete 4 parts, and the supplemental *Pilgrimage* comprising the fifth volume, folio (13³/₈ x 8¹/₄ in.; 334 x 210 mm). Engraved additional title in volume I dated 1624, 7 double-page or folding engraved maps, 81 smaller engraved maps in the text, numerous engraved or woodcut illustrations, volume I includes Hondius's map of the Christian world on p.115, and repeated on p.65, and the blank leaf R4 (frequently wanting); a number of closed marginal tears, a few tears with minor loss of marginal notes, minor paper flaws, a few paper repairs including the Smith map and the engraved title of volume I, some staining and offsetting, minor marginal worming, some foxing. Contemporary calf, spines with raised bands in seven compartments, paper labels to second, covers ruled in blind, edges speckled red; overall rubbed, joints restored.

FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE GREATEST ENGLISH TRAVEL BOOKS

Purchas his Pilgrimes is a continuation and enlargement of Hakluyt's *The Principal Navigations*, which came into the hands of Samuel Purchas around 1620. The work took more than three years to print, and was the largest book published on an English press to that time. Purchas edited oral accounts and manuscripts, translated texts in classical and foreign languages, and reprinted previously published works. His only original contributions came in the form of various editorials scattered through the volumes on, among other things, Solomon's voyage to Ophir, Pope Alexander's bulls of donation of 1493, the "iniquitie" of papal power, the history of Europe, and "Virginia's Verger," an ideological justification for English settlement in Virginia in the wake of the Powhatan uprising of 1622 (*Pilgrimes*, 4.1809-26).

"This fine collection includes the accounts of Cortés and Pizarro, Drake, Cavendish, John and Richard Hawkins, Queirós, Magellan, van Noort, Spilbergen, and Barents, as well as the categories of Portuguese voyages to the East

Indies, Jesuit voyages to China and Japan, East India Company voyages, and the expeditions of the Muscovy Company. The fifth volume of this set of the *Pilgrimes* is in reality the fourth and best edition of the *Pilgrimage*" (Hill).

Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, to whom this copy belonged, was the heir and son of Sir Robert Fletcher. Fletcher became an important intellectual known for his "fine taste in all manner of polite learning, his curious library," and as "a cultivator of philosophy and science." Fletcher was "one of the most accomplished Scotchmen of his time," and the culmination of his years as a statesman was the passage of the Act of Union, merging the two crowns (DNB).

REFERENCES

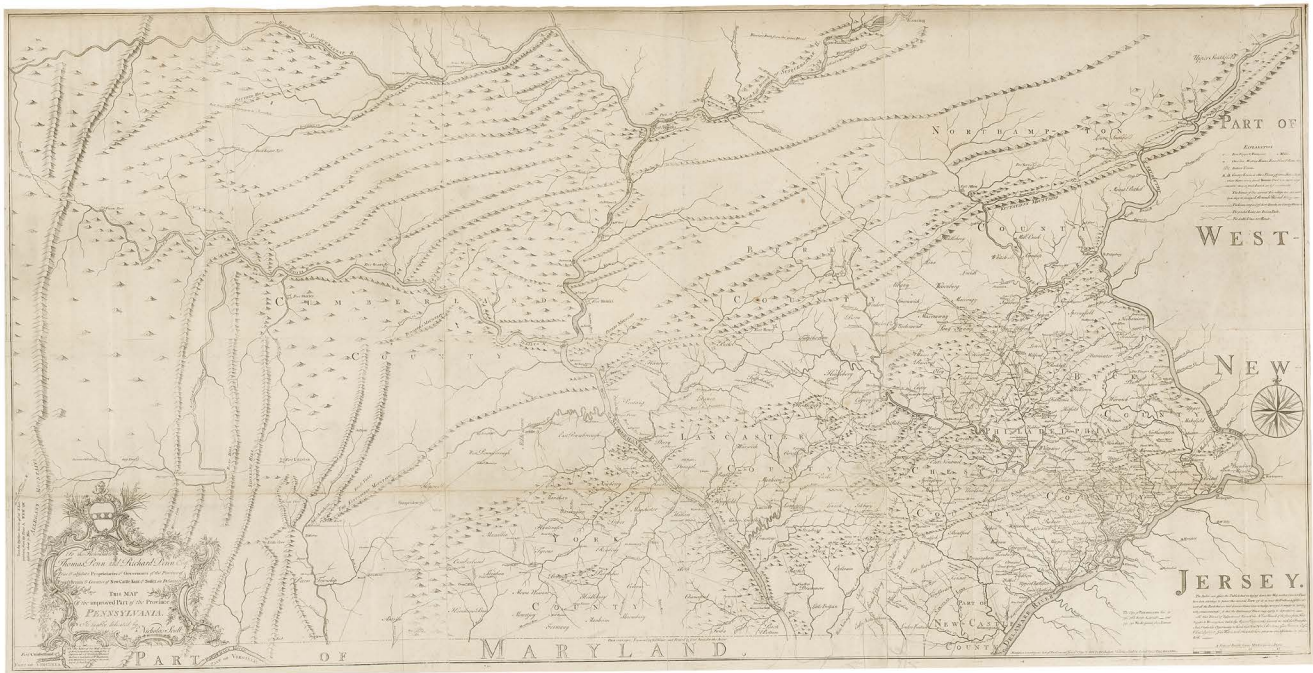
ESTC 20509 & 20508.5; European Americana 625/173; Borba de Moraes II: 692-93; Church 401A; Hill 1403; Sabin 66682-86

PROVENANCE

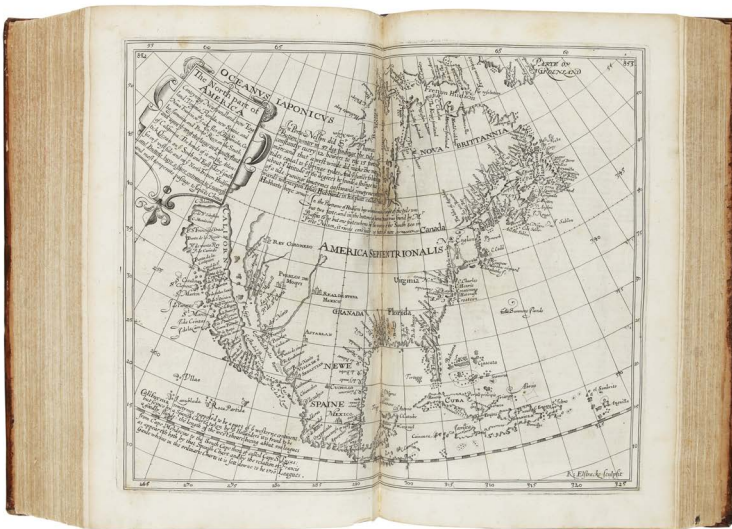
John Jones (signature to various endpapers and leaves) — Andrew Fletcher (signature to title of each volume)

\$ 100,000-120,000

See also illustration on following page



2211



2210

2211

SCULL, NICHOLAS

Map of the improved Part of the Province of Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia: Engraved by Jas. Turner and Printed by John Davis for the Author; Published & Sold by the Author, Nicholas Scull, 1 January 1759*

Large copperplate engraved map on joined sheets (60 x 30¾ in.; 153 x 78 cm). with elaborate cartouche dedication to the Penn brothers. One faint spot, a superior example. Matted and framed.

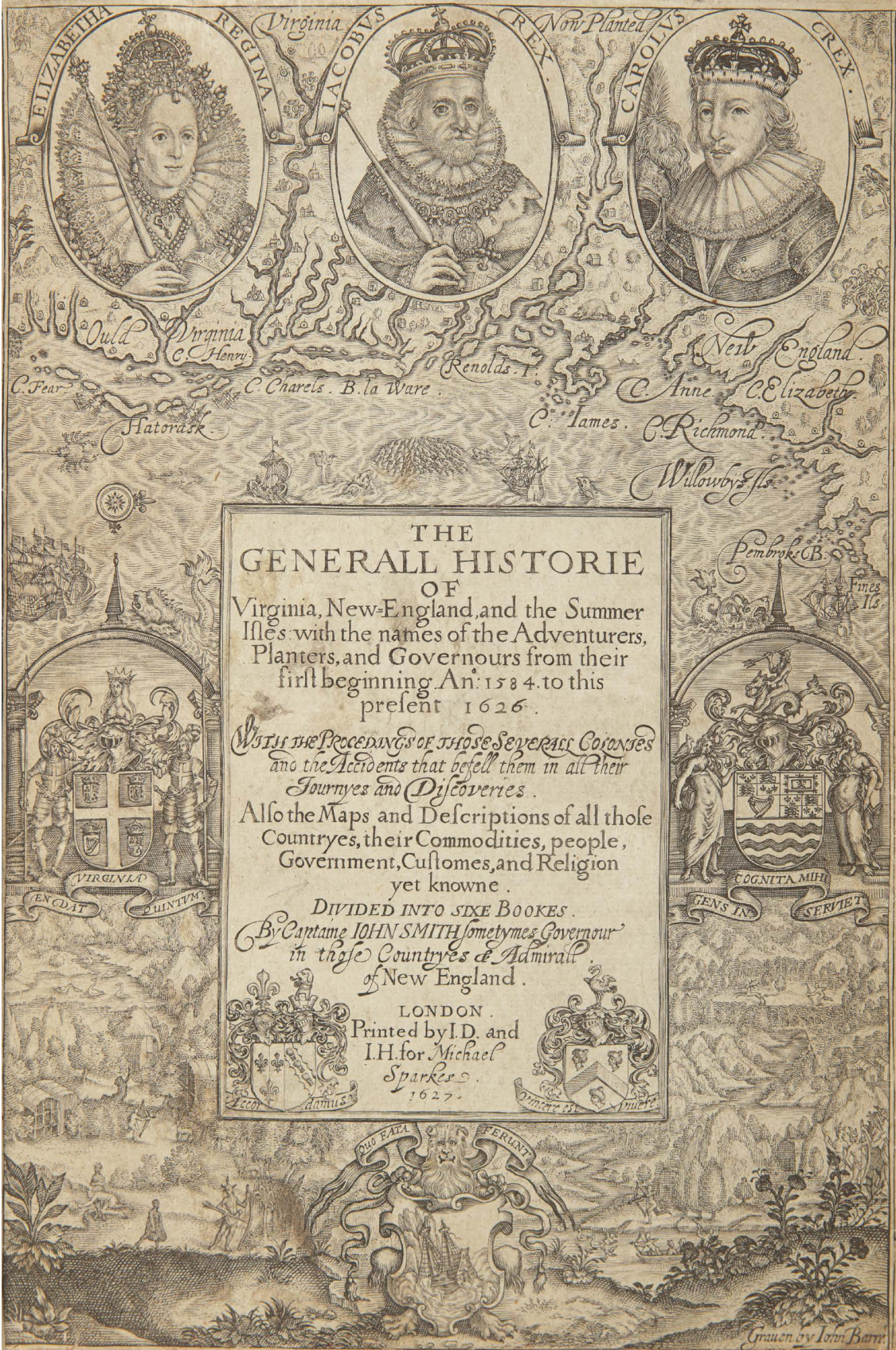
THIS IS THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MAPS ENGRAVED IN WHAT IS NOW THE UNITED STATES (Streeter)

The mapmaker, Nicholas Scull (1700-1762), was Surveyor General from 1748 to 1761, successor to General Benjamin Eastburn, and was the first member of a North American family to engage in mapmaking as a business. A very attractive copy, in the first state, before the additions of text at Nelson's Ferry and a road from Carlisle east to Pine Fort. Scarce.

REFERENCES

Evans 8489; Streeter sale 2:965; Wheat & Brun 422

\$ 35,000-50,000



THE
GENERALL HISTORIE

OF
Virginia, New-England, and the Summer
Isles: with the names of the Adventurers,
Planters, and Governours from their
first beginning An: 1584. to this
present 1626.

With the Proceedings of those Severall Colonies
and the Accidents that befell them in all their
Journyes and Discoveries.

Also the Maps and Descriptions of all those
Countrys, their Commodities, people,
Government, Customes, and Religion
yet knowne.

DIVIDED INTO SIXE BOOKES.

By Captaine JOHN SMITH, sometymes Governour
in those Countrys & Admirall
of New England.

LONDON.
Printed by I.D. and
I.H. for Michael
Sparker.
1627.



2212

2212

SMITH, JOHN, CAPTAIN

The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles: with the names of the Adventurers, Planters, and Governours from their first beginning Ano: 1584 to this present 1626. London: J. D.[awson] and I. H.[aviland] for Michael Sparkes, 1627

Folio (11 x 7¼ in.; 280 x 185 mm). Engraved title-page (Sabin's third state, with 1627 date), engraved folding plate with map of Ould Virginia (Sabin's fourth state), folding engraved map of Virginia (Sabin's tenth state), engraved folding plate with map of the Summer Isles (Sabin's third state), and folding engraved map of New England (Sabin's eighth state); title lightly soiled, small flaw to A3 affecting marginal numerals, occasional light staining, maps expertly mounted repairing a few old tears and silked on verso. 17th-century English blind-tooled calf, red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled red; repairs to spine ends and corners, joints weak but holding, endpapers renewed. Red quarter morocco slipcase and folding chemise.

FIRST EDITION, THIRD ISSUE, OF THIS SEMINAL WORK, FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE CALVERTS, THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS AND COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND

First published in 1624, *The Generall Historie* is regarded as one of the foundation sources for the English settlements in America and Bermuda. It was partly compiled from Smith's four earlier reports on the Virginia and New England colonies, of which all are very rare. *The Generall Historie of Virginia* contains Smith's eyewitness account of the founding of Jamestown, his capture and rescue through the intercession of Pocahontas, his observations during his time spent in Virginia (1606-1609), and his explorations of the New England coast (1610-1617).

"[T]HE FOUNDATION OF ENGLAND'S KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICA DURING THE EARLY PERIOD OF COLONIZATION" (PMM)

The present copy once formed a part of the library of the Calvert family, the original Proprietors of Maryland. It bears the bookplate of Benedict Leonard Calvert, restored Proprietary Governor of Maryland, and son of Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord

Baltimore. This copy may descend from George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore, who sailed from Newfoundland to Virginia in 1629. His son Cecil Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore, was granted the charter for Maryland by Charles I in 1632. In 1715, the Crown restored proprietary rights to Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore. His son Benedict Leonard Calvert was named governor of Maryland by his brother, the 5th Lord Baltimore.

REFERENCES

Alden & Landis 627/107; Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 164, 187, 212, 213; Church 411; Cumming & De Vorsey 32; JCB II, p. 189; PMM 124; Sabin 82827; STC 22790c; Vail 68

PROVENANCE

Benedict Leonard Calvert (bookplate to front pastedown reading: "The Honble Benedict Leonard Calvert Esqri. 2d son to the Rt. Honble. Ben. Leo. Lord Baltemore [sic] Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland & Avalon in America") — Sotheby's London, 28 June 1985, lot 358 — Jay Snider (bookplate to chemise; his sale, Christie's New York, 21 June 2005, lot 1)

\$ 220,000-260,000

See also illustration on preceding page

(TEXAS)

A significant archive of letters dealing with the estate and family of John McMullen, Irish Empresario and co-founder of the McMullen-McGloin Colony in Texas

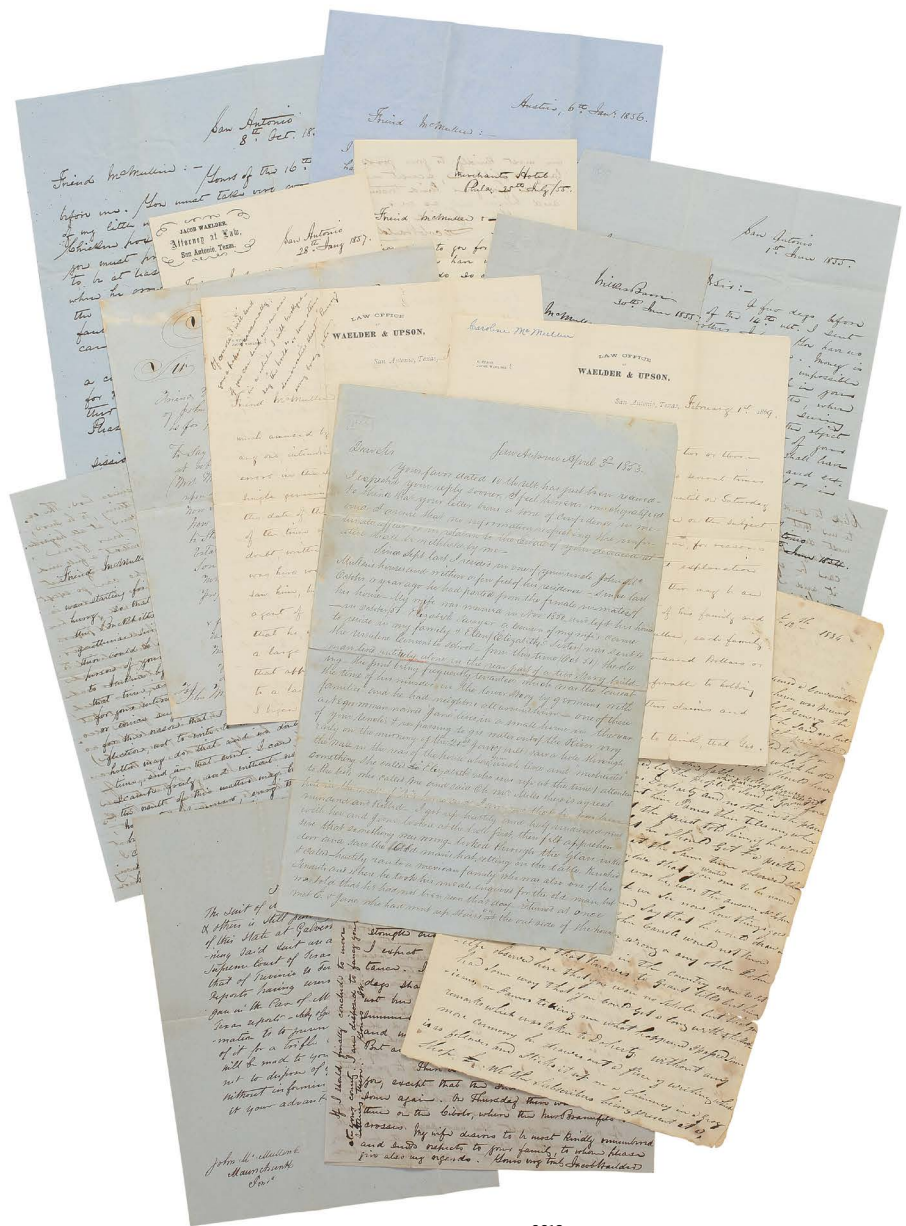
Approximately 42 letters, mostly autograph letters signed by Jacob Waelder in San Antonio, Texas, to John McMullen ("Friend McMullen") in Mauch Chunk (present-day Jim Thorpe), Pennsylvania, 12 December 1834 to 22 February 1869, totaling approximately 105 pages on a variety of blue and white papers (various sizes), a few accompanied by original envelopes (stamps clipped away), also accompanied by a few fragmentary letters; a very few letters with short tears or fold separations, but generally fine condition.

John McMullen was born in Ireland in 1785 and came to the United States as a young man, living first in Maryland and then Georgia. In 1810 he married a widow, Esther Espada Cummings, and was a successful merchant in Savannah for more than a decade. But in the 1820s, the couple moved to Matamoros, Mexico. Perhaps tutored by his wife, McMullen quickly became fluent in Spanish after the move.

McMullen's business success continued, and in 1828 he was granted an empresario contract by the Mexican government to establish a colony in Texas. Mexico required landholders to be Roman Catholics, so McMullen, Catholic Irish emigrant, was a qualified candidate. He travelled to New York and Philadelphia the next year with his partner, James McGloin (who had married McMullen's step-daughter) to recruit Irish colonists. The two men returned to Texas later that year with several hundred colonists to settle a vast area of land between the Nueces and Medina rivers; the town of San Patricio was established in 1831 as part of the colony.

In the foment of the Texas Revolution, McMullen was elected a delegate to the Consultation of 1835 and appointed to the General Council of the provisional government of Texas. Because of its proximity to Mexico, San Patricio suffered greatly during the Revolution, even though most of its residents opposed the war. McMullen found himself unpopular, if not reviled, and after his property had been vandalized and his cattle driven off, he sold out his parcels to McGloin and moved to San Antonio about 1838, where he again worked as a merchant. His wife died in San Antonio in 1846, and on 21 January 1853, McMullen was murdered at his home, perhaps during an attempted burglary, perhaps by an assassin. The crime was never solved, but one tradition is that the assailant was a boy he had adopted at the age of nine in 1833, who was baptized as José Antonio de Jesus in San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio.

His nephew and namesake, John McMullen, son of Neal, his late brother, travelled to Texas from Pennsylvania to claim the estate for himself and his siblings. An eventual settlement was



2213

reached between John McMullen, who had become administrator of the estate, and the grandchildren of his wife, represented by John J. McGloin, one of the grandsons of Esther McMullen and the administrator of her half of the community property. The estate was divided equally among the respective heirs. Most of the correspondence here is written to John McMullen by Jacob Waelder, a lawyer and newspaper publisher from Pennsylvania (though born in Germany), who moved to San Antonio in 1852. Presumably John McMullen the nephew knew Waelder from Pennsylvania and trusted him to look after his interests in Texas.

The earliest piece of correspondence in the lot is the first four pages only of a letter written to Empresario John McMullen by an unknown colonist at San Patricio, 12 December

1834, commenting on the local elections and complaining that promised land grants have not been made.

Next are two letters written from San Antonio to John McMullen the nephew of the Empresario on 3 April 1853, shortly after his uncle's death. One is from Edward Miles, the first administrator of McMullen's estate. Miles provides a highly detailed narrative of McMullen's final days and death. "Since Sept last I resided in one of your uncle John McMullen's houses and within a few feet of his residence. ... the old man lived entirely alone in the rear part of a two story building ... and he had neighbors all around him—one of these a Negro woman named 'Jane' lived in a small

Continued

house in the rear of your uncle's & in passing to get water out of the River very early on the morning of the 21st of Janry (ult) saw a hole through the wall in the rear of the house where your uncle lived and 'mistrusted' something. She called Elizabeth's (who was up at the time) attention to the hole who called me and said Oh Mr. Miles there is a great hole in the wall of 'Pa's house and I am sure he has been murdered and Robbed." Miles describes breaking in the door and trying to wake McMullen, to no avail. His narrative continues, "The Mayor had handbills posted offering a reward for the Murderer—many persons were questioned—a great many enquiries were put on foot and some arrests were made, yet so far the affair is involved in Darkness, in mystery—his trunks had been broken open & pillaged or ransacked \$68 in Silver was found in the Table Drawer—my own opinion is that the Murder's object was money & I believe that in this he failed. Some think that the object was for papers—the old man was constantly improving his property, and was always hard run for money."

After a dramatic peroration in which he claims the scene of the murder was worse than anything he had seen on the battlefield during the Texas Revolution, Miles describes the holdings of McMullen's estate: "I am the administrator—the Estate is possessed of some fine property in this City & I presume that he has some valuable Lands—my Inventory is not yet considered complete, but I have given Bonds for \$23,000. ... Half of his Estate is claimed by the McGloins as Community property on the side of his deceased wife. ..."

The final page of this letter bears a note of warning to John McMullen, signed by his brothers James and Anthony, and written from Philadelphia on 12 May 1853: "We think it looks very strange that this Edward Miles lived Next Door to uncles And unkel said He lived out on a farm. John Place No Confidence in Edward Miles. ..." John McMullen acted on this warning and had himself made executor of his uncle's estate.

The second letter from 3 April is from the San Antonio attorneys Hewitt & Newton; it provides an overview of the McMullen estate and concludes by noting "that the poor old Gentleman was most basely & fowly murdered & that the perpetrators of the dastardly & cowardly act has not yet been discovered." The bulk of the remaining correspondence, beginning with a letter of 9 June 1854, comprises letters to McMullen from his San Antonio lawyer Jacob Waelder, describing the unwinding of the estate, including much information on McMullen's land holdings, and ultimate disposition of the properties between the McMullens and McGloins.

REFERENCES

cf. "John (Juan) McMullen: Irish Empresario & Co-founder of the McMullen & McGloin Colony," reprinted with permission from *San Patricio de Hibernia* by Rachel Bluntzer Hebert (Eakin Press, 1981) (<http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/irishmcmullen.htm>)

\$ 25,000-35,000

2214

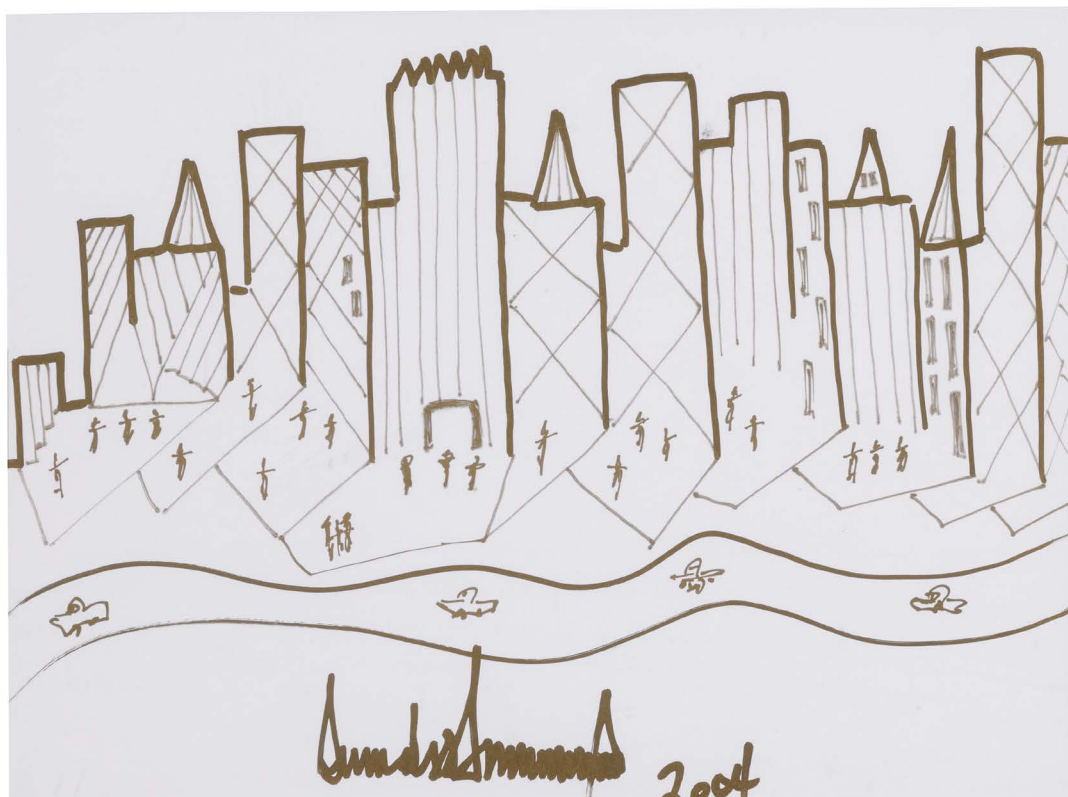
TRUMP, DONALD

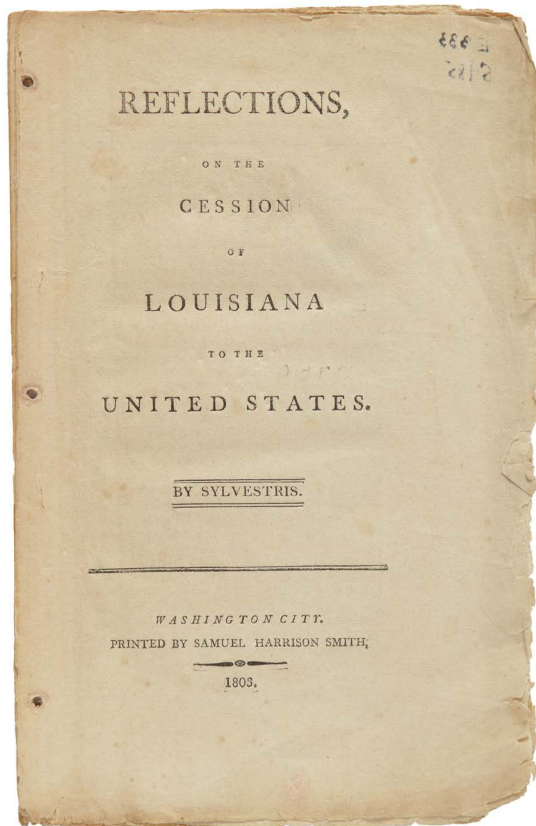
Original drawing signed ("Donald Trump") of a cityscape skyline

Sketch drawing, gold marker on paper (8 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 220 x 295 mm, *sight*), signed and dated "2004" lower center. Matted, framed, and glazed with a photographic portrait of Trump.

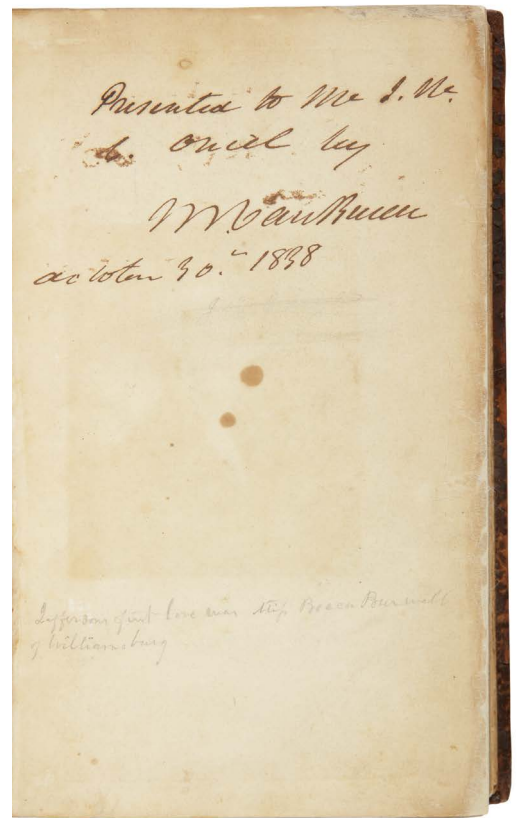
This drawing was done for the Capuchin Food Pantry's benefit Doodle for Hunger I Celebrity Art Auction, 23 October 2003. The scene is reminiscent of Riverside South development project in Manhattan.

\$ 12,000-18,000





2215



2216

2215

(TUCKER, ST. GEORGE)

Reflections, on the Cession of Louisiana to the United States by Sylvestris.

Washington: Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, 1803

8vo (9¼ x 5⅞ in.; 235 x 148 mm). Title-page, 25pp., disbound; rubber library stamp to verso of title and pages 1 and 21 along with catalogue number in ink, some minor marginal soiling and toning, a few minor marginal chips.

FIRST EDITION. AN ENTHUSIASTIC REVIEW OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In the present pamphlet, Tucker lists the advantages of the Louisiana Purchase, but also cautions that emigration into the new territory should be restricted, so as not to compromise the population of the eastern seaboard.

St. George Tucker was born in Port Royal, Bermuda, to English colonists. In 1772, he moved to Virginia to study law under George Wythe. During the American Revolutionary War, he was commissioned into the Virginia militia, and when the war ended, resumed his legal career. In 1788, he was elected by the legislature as a judge of the General Court of Virginia in Richmond, and served until 1803, when he was appointed to the state Supreme Court of Appeals. In 1813, President James Madison appointed Tucker as a United States District Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Virginia. Tucker is perhaps best remembered for his support of the emancipation of slaves.

PROVENANCE

Concordia College (library stamp)

\$ 3,000-5,000

2216

(VAN BUREN, MARTIN) RAYNER, B.L.

Sketches of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of Thomas Jefferson.... Selections of ... Private Correspondence. New York: Francis and Boardman, 1832

8vo (8⅝ x 5¼ in.; 220 x 133 mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait of Jefferson, INSCRIBED on the verso of frontispiece BY MARTIN VAN BUREN, engraved view of Monticello; outer edge of frontispiece remargined, some foxing and staining. Contemporary sheep, edges marbled; rebacked preserving original spine, recornered.

FIRST EDITION, INSCRIBED AND SIGNED BY MARTIN VAN BUREN (as 8th President) "Presented to Mr. & Mrs. | C. O'Neil by | M. Van Buren | October 30th 1838"

Following his terms as vice president, and his appointment as secretary of state under Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren served as president from 1837 to 1841. Van Buren is credited with building the Democratic Party, and leading it to dominance in the Second Party system era. Thomas Jefferson was one of the founders of the "Democratic-Republican" party, the forerunner of the modern Democratic party.

A RARE ASSOCIATION COPY

REFERENCES

Sabin 68118

\$ 5,000-7,000

21st
 21st
 21st
 21st
 21st
 Tories & disaffected thro' that Channel.
 I need not suggest the propriety of secrecy
 upon this occasion. You well know upon
 this point much depends.
 If from your Scouts or other authentic
 advices you find, that the Convoy has returned,
 you will immediately send to Genl. McDougal who
 commands the Detachment, that he may not con-
 tinue his march. He will pass Schuylkill
 at Reese App Edwards' Ford or will be on the
 Road leading to it. Should the Convoy have
 not returned, some prudent, intelligent Officers
 from your Brigade should meet the General
 at the Ford, that he may know how & where to
 form a junction with you. It will also be
 proper to procure Two or three well affected
 Gentlemen or Farmers, acquainted with the Country
 to join him there for the purpose of conducting
 him by the necessary Routs.
 I received no Answer
 by the return of the Express
 by whom I wrote last Night—do
 acknowledge the Receipt of this or
 I shall be doubtfull about its delivery.

Head Qrs Oct 21 1777
 Owing to the rain last night &
 the probability, that it might be of long
 continuance, the Detachment I wrote
 you about was prevented marching.
 One is now in motion for the same
 purpose. I wish you to obtain the
 best information you possibly can
 respecting the Convoy that went to
 Chester and to find out whether it
 has returned. That the object we
 have in view may be facilitated and
 the Detachment not be liable to be
 intercepted, you will have all the
 Roads leading over Schuylkill properly
 way laid & secured, that the Enemy may
 not receive intelligence of their
 movement. The Road also to Province
 Island should be attended to, lest they should
 get information by means of the

2217

2217

2217

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Letter signed ("G. Washington"), to James Potter, regarding the interception of a convoy of British provisions

2 pages (8 x 6 3/8 in.; 204 x 164 mm) on a single leaf, text in the hand of Robert Hanson Harrison, Head Qrs [Whitpain Township, Pennsylvania], 21 October 1777, reception docket in top margin of second page ("Octob 21st Genl. Washton"); browned, some light marginal dampstaining, two short fold separations.

WASHINGTON DIRECTS BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES POTTER TO ASSIST GENERAL ALEXANDER MCDUGALL WITH THE CAPTURE OF A BRITISH SUPPLY CONVOY. This operation had been assigned to General Greene for the previous night, but a storm forced its postponement. "Owing to the rain last night & the probability, that it might be of long continuance, the Detachment I wrote you about was prevented

marching. One is now in motion for the same purpose. I wish you to obtain the best information you possibly can respecting the Convoy that went to Chester and to find out Whether it has returned. That the object we have in view may be facilitated and the Detachment not be liable to be intercepted, you will have all the Roads leading over Schuylkill properly waylaid & secured, that the Enemy may not receive intelligence of their movement. The Road also to province Island should be attended to, lest they should get information by means of the Tories & disaffected through that Channel. I need not suggest the propriety of secrecy upon this occasion. You well know upon this much depends.

"If from your Scouts or other authentic advices you find, that the Convoy has returned, you will immediately send to Genl. McDougal who commands the Detachment, that he may not continue his march. He will pass Schuylkill at Reese App Edwards' Ford or will be on the

Road leading to it. Should the Convoy have not returned, some prudent, intelligent Officers from your Brigade should meet the General at the Ford, that he may know how & where to form a junction with you. It will also be proper to procure Two or three well affected Gentlemen or Farmers, acquainted with the Country to join him there for the purpose of conducting him by the necessary Routs." A postscript adds "I received no Answer by the return of the Express by whom I wrote last Night—do acknowledge the Receipt of this or I shall be doubtfull about it's delivery."

The escort assigned to the convoy was larger than the Americans had anticipated and McDougall's attack was repulsed.

REFERENCES

The Papers of George Washington, Revolutionary War Series, ed. Chase & Lengel, 11:570-71

\$ 8,000-12,000

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
 GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
 General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the
 United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof
Brister Baker Soldier
 in the *Second Connecticut* Regiment, having faithful-
 ly served the United States *from April 8th 1777 to*
June 3rd 1780 and being enlisted for the War only, is
 hereby DISCHARGED from the American Army.

GIVEN at HEAD-QUARTERS the *9th June 1783*

By His EXCELLENCY'S
 Command,
J. Trumbull

REGISTERED in the Books
 of the Regiment,
G. Curtiss Adjutant,

THE above *Baker*
 has been honored with the BADGE OF MERIT for *Six*
 Years faithful Service, *J. Smith*

2218

HEAD-QUARTERS, June *9th* 1783.

THE within CERTIFICATE shall not avail the
 Bearer as a Discharge, until the Ratification of the definitive
 Treaty of Peace; previous to which Time, and until Proclama-
 tion thereof shall be made, He is to be considered as being on
 Furlough.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*Interlineation
 that Brister Baker
 was a colored man
 was fully
 so stated
 out of the
 State papers*

10 22 1783

Washington

2218

2218

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE BOSTON
 COLLECTION

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Printed document signed as Commander
 of the Continental Army ("Go:
 Washington"), being Brister Baker's
 military discharge

Broadsheet on paper (12 x 6 7/8 in.; 305 x 175
 mm), accomplished in a clerical hand, "Head-
 Quarters" [Newburgh, New York], 8 June 1783,
 countersigned by aide-de-camp Jonathan
 Trumbull, Jr., and recording adjutant G. Curtiss,
 with the "Badge of Merit" text at bottom;
 browned, lower portion rebacked on verso,
 some early repair including an artless mend to
 a separated fold.

A DISCHARGE FOR A BLACK CONTINENTAL SOLDIER
 AFTER SIX YEARS FAITHFUL SERVICE. Brister Baker
 enrolled in the Second Connecticut Regiment
 on 8 April 1777, near the end of the Regiment's
 organizing period. Baker's discharge is
 illustrated in William C. Nell's *Colored Patriots
 of the American Revolution* (Boston, 1855). A
 later annotation on the verso of the document
 notes, "The evidence that Baker was a colored
 man appears full on the State Record of the
 Conn State forces." Baker eventually joined a
 company of black infantry in the Connecticut
 Regiment, which was commanded for a time by
 David Humphreys.

REFERENCES

cf. "A Struggle from the Start," an online
 exhibition of the Hartford Black History Project:
[http://www.hartford-hwp.com/HBHP/exhibit/
 menu.html](http://www.hartford-hwp.com/HBHP/exhibit/menu.html))

\$ 15,000-25,000

Mount Vernon 18th Aug. 1786

Dear Sir,

General Duplessis, late
Governor of the Island of St. Vincent,
and Brigadier in the Armies of
His most Christian Majesty, is the
Gentleman who does me the honor
of handing this letter to your Excell
ency. He is the most intimate
friend & companion of the Count
de Estaing, by whom - & the Marq^s
de la Fayette, he is very warmly
introduced to me, and is the reason
of my introducing him to your
civilities, on his rout to Georgia,
where he means to become a citizen.

My best respects to Mr^s
Moultrie -
I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Y^r Most Obed^t Serv^t

G. Washington

His Excell^{cy}
Gov^r Moultrie -

2219

2219

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

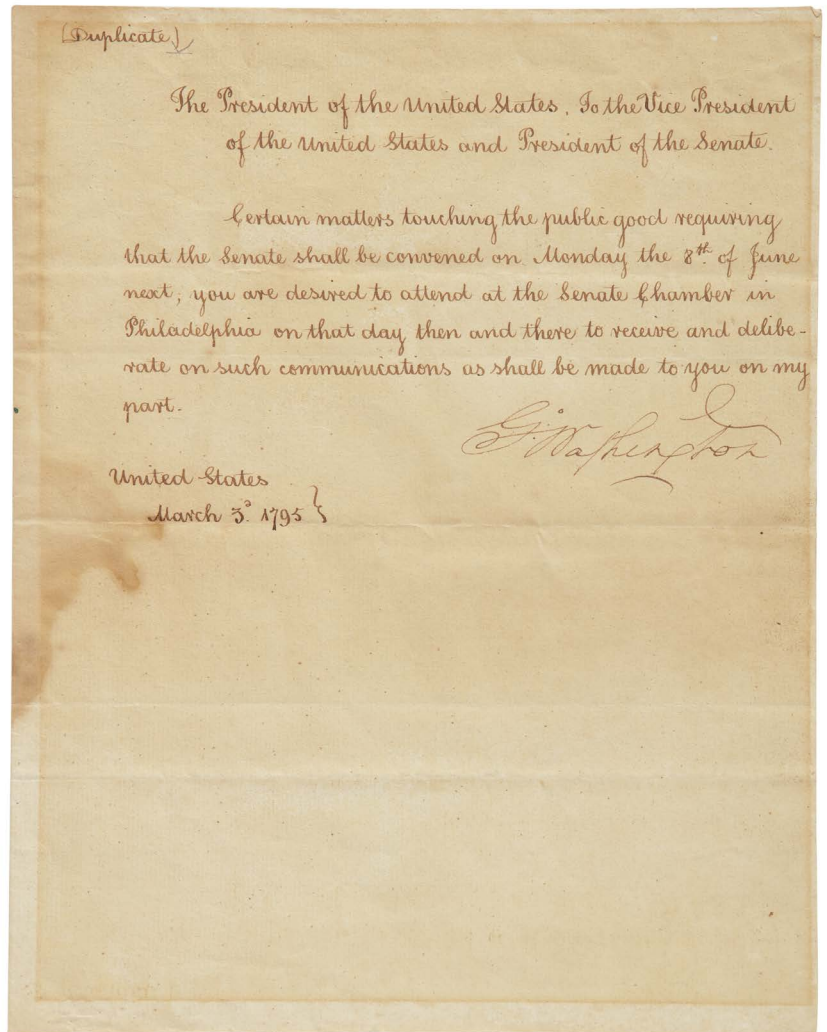
Autograph letter signed ("Go: Washington"), to Governor William Moultrie of South Carolina, introducing an intimate friend of d'Estaing and Lafayette

One page (9 x 7 1/8 in.; 227 x 180 mm) on a bifolium, Mount Vernon, 18 August 1786, integral autograph address, initially directed to Colonel Bannister at Petersburg, reception docket; some fold separations and repair, seal tear, light browning. Matted, double-glazed, and framed (label of Kennedy Galleries).

A WARM INTRODUCTION FOR JEAN-BAPTISTE VIGOUREUX DUPLESSIS. "General Duplessis, late Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, and Brigadier in the Armies of His Most Christian Majesty, is the Gentleman who does me the honor of handing this letter to your Excellency. He is the most intimate friend & companion of the Count de Estaing, by whom—and the Marqs. de la Fayette, he is very warmly introduced to me, and is the reason of my introducing him to your civilities on his rout[e] to Georgia, where he means to become a citizen."

Not in the *Papers of George Washington*, and evidently unrecorded and unpublished.

\$ 18,000-25,000



2220

2220

WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Letter signed ("G:o Washington"), as President, to John Adams, related to the contentious Jay Treaty

1 page (9 7/8 x 7 6/8 in.; 252 x 199 mm) 4to, blank integral leaf, 3 March 1795, marked "Duplicate," docketed by Adams; toned, primarily marginal stain. In half black morocco and marbled paper-covered board folding-case.

A SUMMONS FROM THE PRESIDENT

"The President of the United States. To the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Certain matters touching the public good requiring that the Senate shall be convened on Monday the 8th of June next; you are desired to attend at the Senate Chamber in Philadelphia on that day..."

It was in the 8th of June that legislators began to debate the matter of the Jay Treat, or the

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, Between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, which was ultimately forged between the United States and Great Britain in 1795. The agreement resolved some of the issues that had remained outstanding since the Treaty of Paris of 1783 (which ended the American Revolutionary War), and helped foster a decade of amicable trade between the U.S. and Britain during the French Revolutionary Wars.

Alexander Hamilton was the architect of the Treaty, and it was supported by Washington. Perhaps unsurprisingly, it angered the French, and helped the pro-Treaty Federalists and the anti-Treaty Jeffersonian Republicans build momentum.

Letters from Washington to Adams are rare, with only one other having appeared at auction in the last forty years.

\$ 30,000-50,000



2221

2221

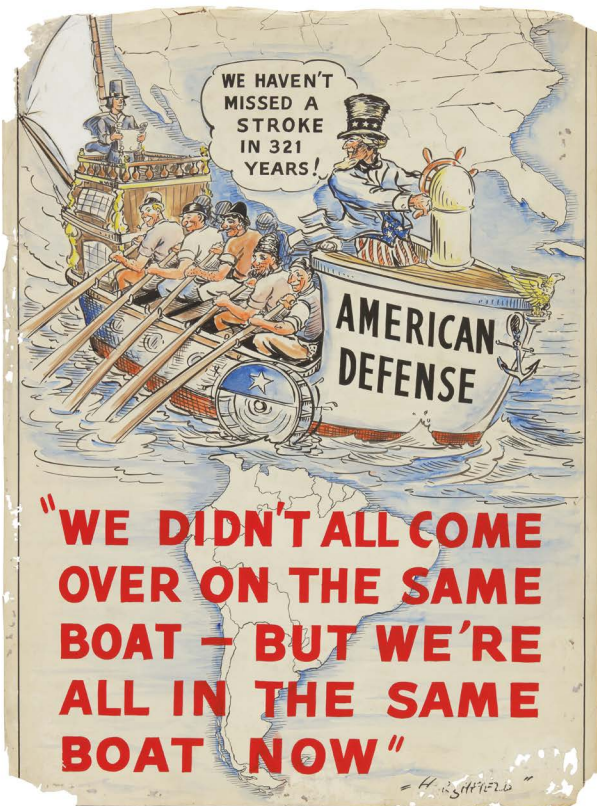
[WORLD WAR II]

Original Artwork by Harry Hershfield for a collection of WWII Propaganda Posters, 1941

8 ink, gouache, and watercolor drawings on paper (ranging from 21 x 14 to 23 x 16¾ in.; 533 x 355 to 584 x 425 mm), each stamped "Copyright 1941 Advertising Arts Corp. General Motors Bldg, N.Y.C." at lower right, and signed "Hershfield"; 4 drawings lightly mounted to black paper, condition varies but generally good, scattered surface abrasions and marginal tears. Housed in an imitation leather portfolio with ties, and accompanied by ancillary material related to contemporary newspaper publications.

Harry Hershfield (1885-1974), was a cartoonist, radio host, columnist, and general raconteur. As a comic artist he is best remembered for his news strip "Abie the Agent," which drew upon Mr. Hershfield's background as the son of Jewish immigrants growing up in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The present lot is a collection of original artwork for World War II posters, "designed to create unity among all classes," in keeping with the the artist's pacifist maxim: "It's impossible to punch hard when you're laughing."

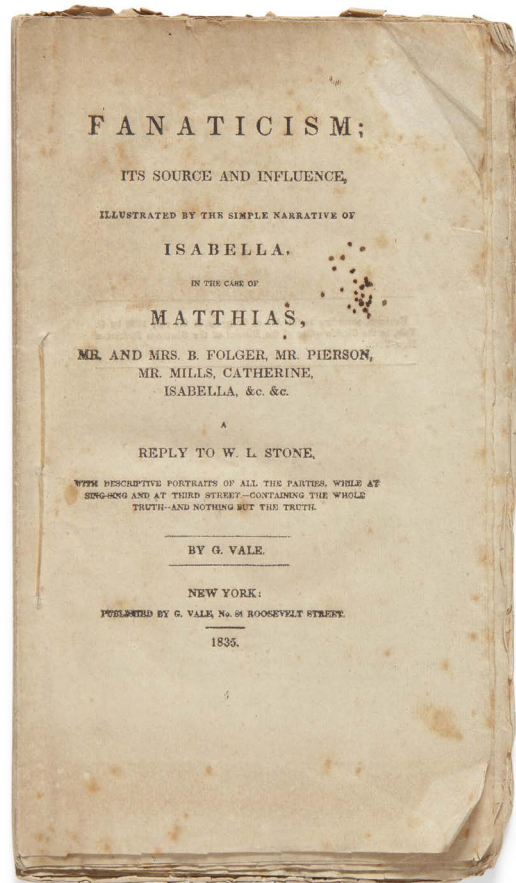
\$ 3,000-5,000



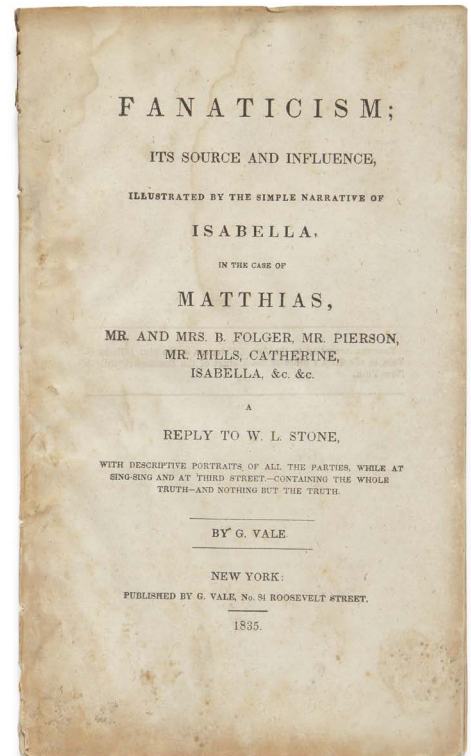
2221

PROPERTY FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BAILEY BISHOP

LOTS 2222-2270



2222



2222

2222

[AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY]

Gilbert Vale. *Fanaticism; Its Source and Influence*, illustrated by the simple narrative of Isabella, in the case of Matthias, Mr. and Mrs. B. Folger, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Mills, Catherine, Isabella ... A reply to W. L. Stone. *New York: by the author, 1835* — William Still. *The Underground Railroad*. A record of facts, authentic narratives, letters, etc., narrating the hardships hair-breadth escapes and death struggles of the slaves in their efforts for freedom. *Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1872*

Vale: 2 parts (complete), the first sewn as issued and uncut, the second disbound (the largest 8½ x 5 in.; 216 x 128 mm). Some

browning, soiling, some light foxing. Still: large 8vo (9¼ x 6¼ in.; 235 x 158 mm). 24 steel-engraved plates. Publisher's green cloth binding, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, brown-coated endpapers; spine ends and extremities worn.

THE EARLIEST BIOGRAPHY OF SOJOURNER TRUTH, FAMED BLACK ABOLITIONIST, REFORMER AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST. "ONE OF THE EARLIEST NARRATIVES OF AN AMERICAN BLACK SLAVE WOMAN" (Blockson).

Gilbert Vale's work has only recently been recognized as an important early chapter in the life of Sojourner Truth, who was Isabella Baumfree before she changed her name. This precedes by fifteen years Sojourner Truth's autobiography, *Narrative of Sojourner Truth, a Northern Slave* (Boston, 1850). RARE; COMPLETE IN 2 PARTS.

William Still, author of *The Underground Railroad*, was an African American leader whose house was a stop on the Underground Railroad for "nineteen out of every twenty escaped slaves that passed through Philadelphia" (DAB).

REFERENCES

Vale: Blockson, *One Hundred and One Influential Books by and about People of African Descent*, p. 28; Blockson, *Afro-American Collection 8745*; Sabin 98337. Still: Blockson, *One Hundred and One 41*; Porter, *Negro in the United States 872*; Work, p. 338

PROVENANCE

Still: E. W. Porter (bookplate annotated with price and inventory number and dated February 1873)

\$ 1,000-1,500



2223

2223

BIDDLE, OWEN

The Young Carpenter's Assistant; or, A System of Architecture, adapted to the style of building in the United States. *Philadelphia: Benjamin Johnson, 1805*
4to (9½ x 8 in.; 242 x 203 mm). 2-page list of subscribers, 44 engraved plates, 2 folding; foxing and browning, one folding torn in two. Contemporary calf; backstrip off, covers detached, worn.

THE SECOND ARCHITECTURE BOOK WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, after Asher Benjamin's *Country Builder's Assistant*. The plates illustrate porticos, domes, doors, stairs, mantles, Palladian windows, etc.; also illustrated are iconic Philadelphia buildings such as Christ Church, the First Bank of the United States, and the Bank of Pennsylvania.

REFERENCES

Hitchcock 176; Rink 1768

PROVENANCE

Thomas B. Patterson (d. 1865), Philadelphia house carpenter, who joined the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia in 1839 (inscription) — Edward F. Gay (1802–1875), noted Philadelphia canal and railroad engineer — William M. Harnett (1848–1892), American still life painter, inscribed by him to — E. Taylor Snow (1844–1913), Philadelphia landscape painter.

\$ 2,500-3,500



2224

2224

[BINDING]

The Charter Granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to the Inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. [Bound with] Acts and Laws, of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. *Boston: Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green, 1742*

Folio, 2 vols. in one, as issued (11½ x 7½ in.; 292 x 190 mm). Occasional light soiling, a couple of leaves browned. Contemporary paneled sheep, spine in six compartments, covers with blindstamped floral border within blindstamped triple fillet lines; some wear and scuffing.

AN ATTRACTIVE EARLY AMERICAN FOLIO BINDING ENCASING AN EARLY COMPILATION OF MASSACHUSETTS LAWS

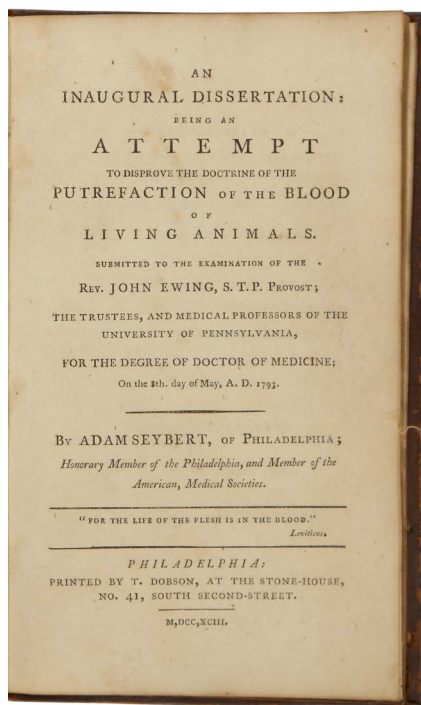
REFERENCES

Cushing, *Laws and Resolves of the Massachusetts Bay*, 439, 440, 441, 445; Evans 5002, 5003, 5236, 5237; Maset, *Bookbinding in America*, 7 (same roll tool on Boston 1740 book)

PROVENANCE

Adams Library, Chelmsford, Massachusetts, organized as the Social Library in 1794, renamed in 1895 (Library rules label on front pastedown)

\$ 2,000-3,000



2225

2225

[BINDING]

Seybert, Adam. An Inaugural Dissertation: Being an Attempt to Disprove the Doctrine of the Putrefaction of the Blood of Living Animals. *Philadelphia: Printed by T. Dobson, 1793*

8vo (8 x 4¾ in.; 203 x 121 mm). Light offsetting and browning. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in six compartments divided by red morocco onlays, covers with gilt vine borders, marbled endpapers; some wear to spine and extremities.

AN ATTRACTIVE EARLY AMERICAN PRESENTATION BINDING, inscribed on the verso of the front free endpaper by Seybert, "The Revd. Fredk. Smith with the respectful Complts. of the Author." Smith was a professor of mathematics and astronomy at Penn and a leading Lutheran minister of Pennsylvania.

Adam Seybert was an early American scientist and pioneer in the fields of chemistry and mineralogy, in addition to serving as a congressman from Pennsylvania. Seybert's thesis, backed by experiments on dogs, attacked the theory that certain diseases cause breakdown of blood in living animals. It was reprinted in 1805 in a collection of outstanding theses of American medical institutions, and again in 1816 in German.

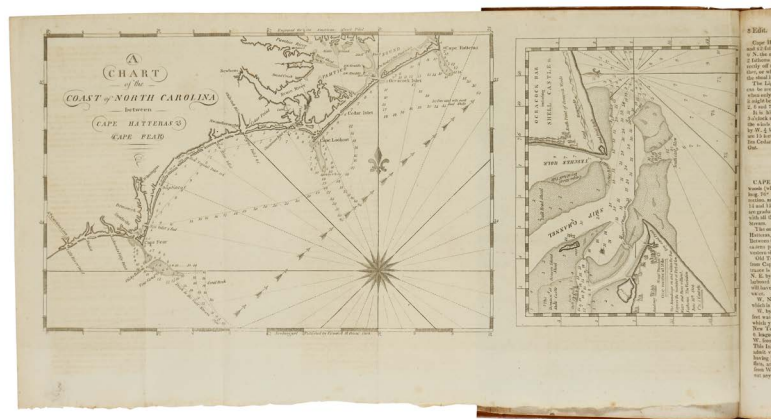
REFERENCES

Austin 1734; Evans 26153

PROVENANCE

Johann Frederick Smith (presentation inscription quoted above)

\$ 800-1,200



2226

2226

BLUNT, EDMUND M.

The American Coast Pilot, containing the courses & distances between the principal harbours, capes & headlands from Passamaquoddy, through the Gulph of Florida ... Together with the courses and distances from Cape Cod and Cape Ann to George's Bank ... Corrected and Improved ... Eighth Edition. *New York: for the author, 1815*

8vo (9¼ x 5¾ in.; 235 x 146 mm). 15 engraved plates (5 folding); some browning and offsetting. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt-stamped and with morocco lettering-piece; some wear to spine and extremities.

First edition with Blunt listed as author instead of Captain Lawrence Furlong (d. 1806). Included in this edition is an advertisement for Blunt's nautical instrument and book store in New York, with a large woodcut of the shop. The first three editions of this book (1796–1800) were published without charts.

Campbell calls for 14 charts, instead of 15 as here, saying Blunt removed the chart of Charleston Harbor (present here).

REFERENCES

Campbell 8

PROVENANCE

Dr. Roger Gerry, Roslyn, N.Y. (inked stamp on upper pastedown).

\$ 1,000-1,200

CASTLE GARDEN.

THE Public is most respectfully informed, that this
Splendid Establishment,
IS NOW OPEN,

During the recess,
Extensive Alterations, Additions and
Improvements,

Have been made; the interior now is a
Fanciful Garden,

Tastefully Ornamented with
SHRUBS AND FLOWERS,

The lower Promenade exhibits a beautiful
Panoramic VIEW,

PAINTED BY
Celebrated Artists,

Decorated with
MARBLE PEDESTAL
AND

BUSTS,

Representing the Four Seasons of the Year and different
quarters of the Globe. These Busts have lately been imported
from Italy, and are the work of celebrated sculptors. Elegant
entrances have been made into the

SALOON,

Which will be opened for the convenience of the company.
The Bars are supplied with choice Liquors, Confectionary, Ices,
&c. In the Evening, the Garden will be lighted with Gas in a
most brilliant and novel manner,---entirely new.

An Excellent Band

Of Music is engaged, who will play the most approved
Overtures, Marches, &c.

In fact, no pains or expense have been spared to make
this the most splendid place of public amusement in the
world. During the Season, brilliant and extensive exhibi-
tions of

Fire Works

will be given, for which purpose

Mr. Thos. Patrick

Has been preparing some very superb and new pieces.
Arrangements have been made for

Various other Entertainments.

The price of Season Tickets for families, \$10, which will ad-
mit at all times, (Benefits excepted,) one Gentleman and any num-
ber of Ladies, not exceeding six, and children of said family
under 14 years of age. Season Tickets to admit one Gentleman
and two Ladies at all times, (Benefits excepted,) \$5. Admittance
for non-subscribers, 12½ cents, except on exhibitions.

Books are now opened at the Garden, where Gentlemen may
please to call and register their names and take their Tickets, or
gain any further information that may be required.

P. S. The first Splendid and Extensive Exhibition of
FIRE-WORKS, will take place on **Monday Evening,**
May 22d.

Joseph C. Spear, Printer, Cor. of Wall and Water-sts. 4th Loft.

[BROADSIDE]

Castle Garden. The Public is most respectfully informed, that this Splendid Establishment, Is Now Open. During the recess, Extensive Alterations, Additions and Improvements, have been made; the interior now is a Fanciful Garden P.S. The first Splendid and Extensive Exhibition of Fire-Works, will take place on Monday Evening, May 22nd. [New York]: printed by Joseph C. Spear, [1826]

Broadside (18³/₈ x 5⁵/₈ in.; 466 x 143 mm, deckled edges). Some light creasing, nick in left margin not affecting text.

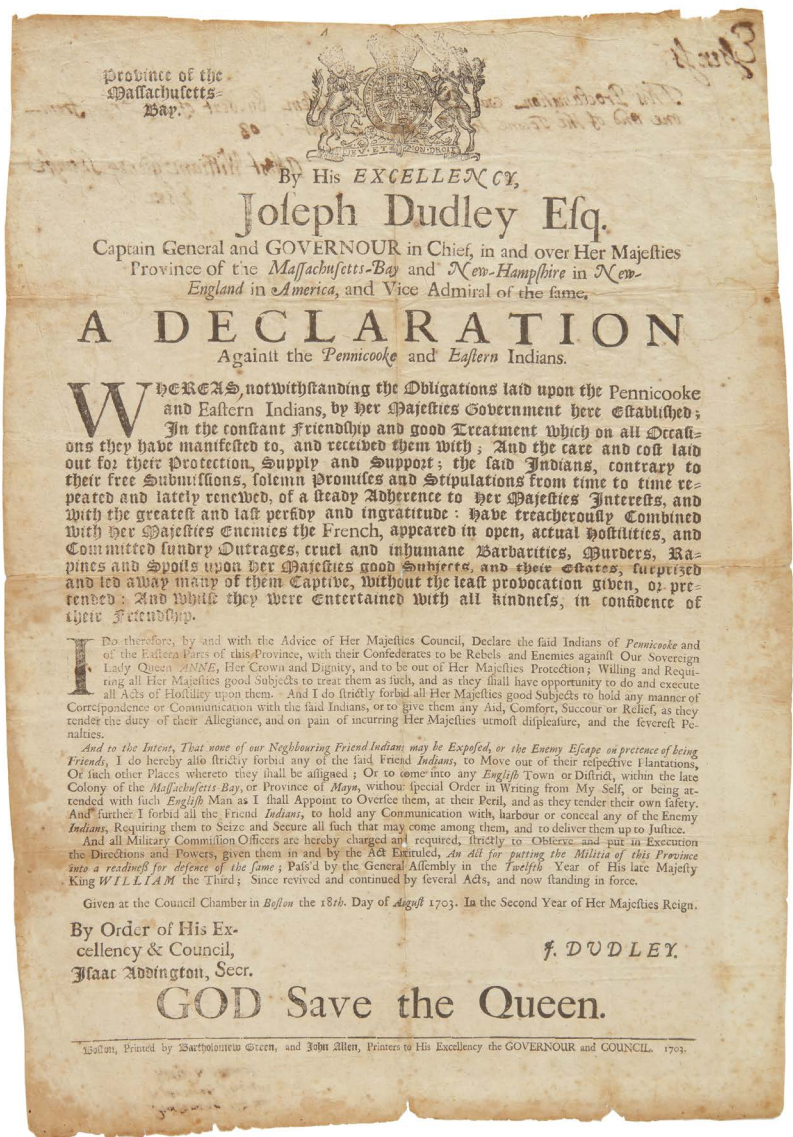
The earliest known broadside for Castle Garden in Battery Park at the tip of Manhattan. Once a circular fort (Castle Clinton), this structure became a beer garden and restaurant, exhibition hall, and theater. It later became an emigration station (predating Ellis Island), and aquarium. Today it is a national monument.

The fort was abandoned by the Army in 1821 and the city leased the site as a place of public entertainment. "The lessees covered it with a roof and converted it into an immense apartment, which was considered at the time to be the largest audience-room in the world. This was fitted up as a promenade and place of entertainment and immediately became a fashionable resort" (William Loring Andrews, *The Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden*, 1901).

In 1855, it became the first immigrant processing facility in the nation, until 1892 when Ellis Island was opened. From 1896 to 1941, it was the New York City Aquarium, the city's most popular attraction for many years.

Unrecorded in *American Imprints*.

\$ 1,000-2,000



2228

2228

[BROADSIDE]

Dudley, Joseph. Province of Massachusetts-Bay. By His Excellency, Joseph Dudley Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief, in and over Her Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire in New-England in America A Declaration Against the Pennicooke and Eastern Indians given ... in Boston the 18th Day of August 1703. *Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, 1703*

Broadside (15¼ x 10¾ in.; 387 x 273 mm). Woodcut of royal coat of arms (Reilly 851 variant) at head, roman and blackletter types; folds with minor loss, affecting 1 letter, edges with tiny tears.

THE FRANK SIEBERT COPY; ONLY ONE OTHER COPY RECORDED. This copy is enhanced by a contemporary manuscript note on the verso, which declares, "This proclamation was proclaimed in Salem by beat of the drum from one end of the towne to the other August 1703. attest. William Gedney Sherriffe Essex." This broadside proclaims the beginning of Queen Anne's War against the French and Indians in New England.

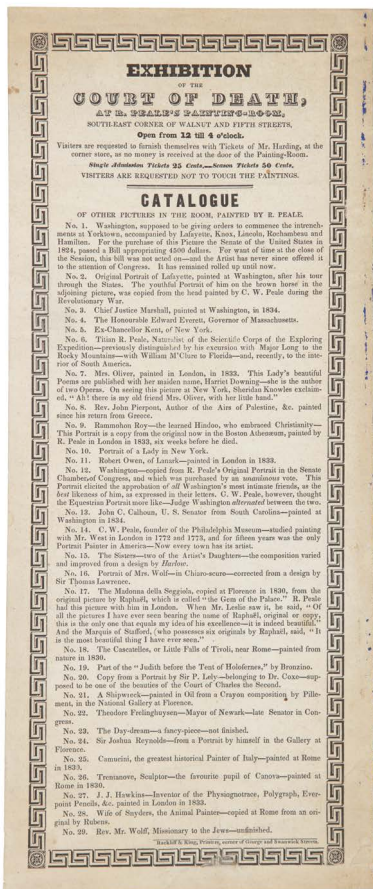
REFERENCES

Evans 1106; Ford 262 (American Antiquarian Society)

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (acquired Goodspeed's 1995; his sale, Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 126)

\$ 25,000-30,000



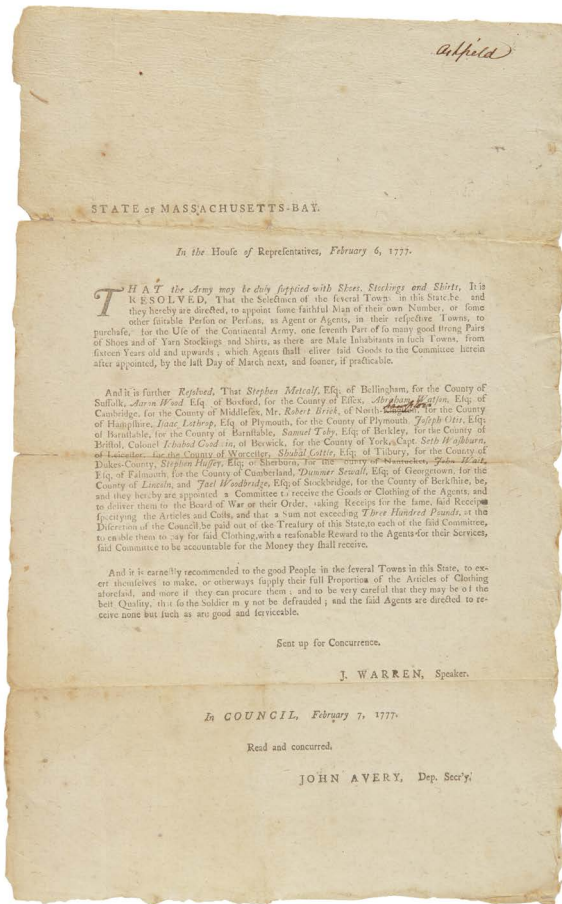
2229

2229

[BROADSIDES]

Farnum, Rufus and Henry. R. & H. Farnam's Wholesale & Retail Store of Silverware, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Plated, Britannia, & Various kinds of Fancy Goods. [Boston, c. 1800] — Peale, Rembrandt. Exhibition of the Court of Death, at R. Peale's Painting-Room, South-East Corner of Walnut and fifth Streets Catalogue of Other Pictures in the Room, Painted by R. Peale. Philadelphia: printed by Rackliff & King, [1837]

Farnum: Oblong broadside on laid paper (4 1/8 x 7 7/8 in.; 105 x 193 mm). Decorative border; some marginal browning, small nick in upper margin, Rufus Farnam's initial scored through in ink. Peale: Decorative Greek key border; minor wear and soiling.



2230

2230

[BROADSIDE]

State of Massachusetts-Bay. In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1777. That the Army may be duly supplied with Shoes, Stockings and Shirts [Boston: Printed by Benjamin Edes, 1777]

Broadside (14 x 8 3/4 in.; 355 x 223 mm). Contemporary correction of one word in ink, docketed; 3 horizontal folds, some browning and wear.

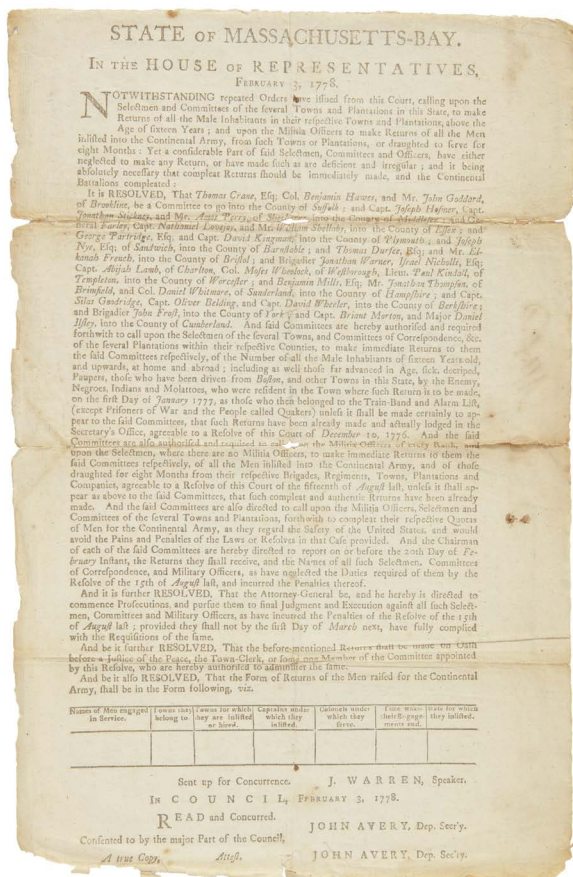
A CALL FOR WARM CLOTHING FOR THE CONTINENTAL ARMY. Each town in Massachusetts is asked "to purchase, for the Use of the Continental Army, one seventh Part of so many good strong Pairs of Shoes and of Yarn Stockings and Shirts, as there are Male inhabitants in such Towns, from sixteen Years old and upwards."

Scarce. Evans, Ford, Cushing, and ESTC together locate seven copies.

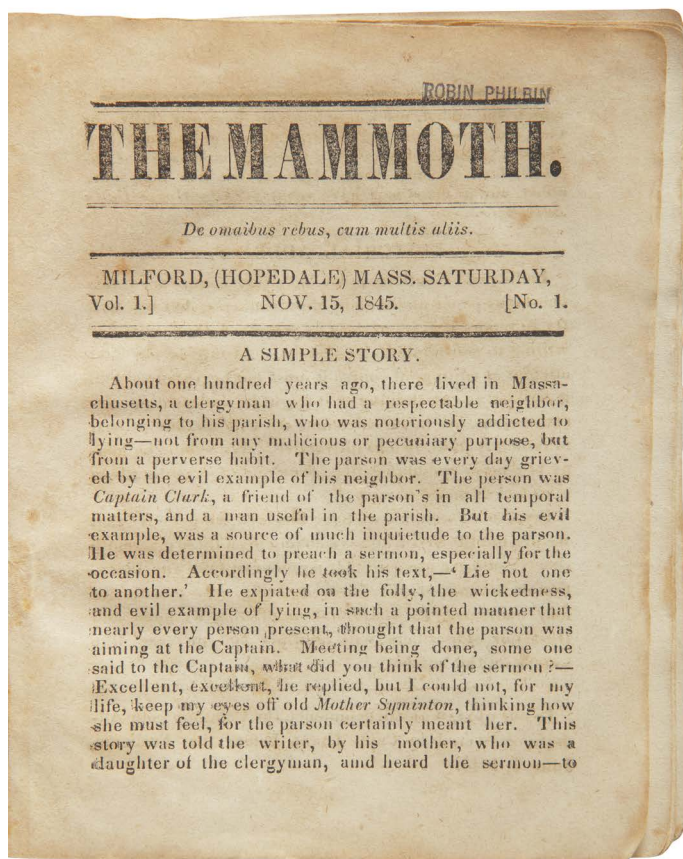
REFERENCES

Cushing 987; Evans 15428; Ford 2080

\$ 800-1,000



2231



2232

2231

[BROADSIDE]

State of Massachusetts-Bay. In the House of Representatives, February 3, 1778. Notwithstanding repeated Orders have issued from this Court calling upon the ... Towns ... to make Returns of all the Male Inhabitants ... above the Age of sixteen Years; and ... of all the Men inlisted into the Continental Army [Boston: Printed by Powars and Willis, 1778]

Broadside (15 x 9¾ in.; 381 x 247 mm). Docket on verso; 3 horizontal folds, some browning and wear, paper loss in lower left corner (not affecting text).

ORGANIZING THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

This broadside urgently orders selectmen, Committees of Correspondence, and military officers to count their men, including "those far advanced in Age, sick, decrepid, Paupers, those who have been driven from Boston, and other Towns ... by the Enemy, Negroes, Indians and

Molattoes, as those who then belonged to the Train-Band and Alarm-List, (except Prisoners of War and the People called Quakers)." Below the text is a sample form for documenting returns of "men raised for the Continental Army."

The manuscript docket on the verso reads, "Ashfield [near Deerfield, Mass.] the Militia Officers and Selectmen are Desired to make their Return ... either to Col. [David] Field of Dearfield [sic] or to my Self in Sunderland Immediately. [Col.] Daniel Whitmore Feb 13th 1778."

Evans, Ford, Cushing, and ESTC together locate six copies.

REFERENCES

Cushing 1022; Evans 15900; Ford 2141

\$ 800-1,000

2232

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

Caleb Bingham. An Astronomical and Geographical Catechism for the Use of Children. Second Edition. Boston: S. Hall, 1796 — Benjamin Franklin. The Way to Wealth. Montpelier, Vermont: Josiah Parks, 1810 — [Ballou, Adin Augustus]. The Mammoth. Vol. 1, nos. 1-4. Milford (Hopedale), Massachusetts, 15 November-27 December 1845

Together, 3 volumes, various formats (size varies, approx. 4¾ x 3¾ in.; 121 x 95 mm). Condition varies, some browning and foxing. Contemporary wrappers.

The Mammoth was a miniature newspaper for the children of Hopedale, a pioneering Utopian community in Massachusetts. VERY RARE. Not in OCLC, NUC, American Imprints, Sabin, or Mott.

The Franklin volume is an attractive Vermont chapbook, which Welch considered a children's book because of its diminutive size and paste paper wrappers.

Sold as a group. Not subject to return.

REFERENCES

Bingham: Evans 30093. Franklin: McCorison 1168; Welch 424.2

\$ 1,500-2,000

2233

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

[Barbauld, Anna Letitia]. Lessons for Children of Four Years Old. Part II. *Philadelphia: Printed for Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1788*

12mo (3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 100 x 89 mm). Some spotting and foxing. Dutch gilt pink wrappers with ornithological design; covers detached, portion of paper backstrip missing.

RARE. Only 5 copies located by Welch and rarer than Part I. Printed under Benjamin Franklin's tutelage by his grandson B. F. Bache. The same year, Bache published Part I and several other titles by Barbauld, who wrote the most popular children's readers of her day. Bache Americanized the text of these works.

REFERENCES

Evans 20947 (Part II only); Rosenbach 126 (Part II only); Welch 61.2

\$ 800-1,000

2234

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

[Cowper, William]. The Diverting History of John Gilpin, Shewing How He Went Farther Than He Intended, and Came Safe Home Again. *Philadelphia: William Charles, 1815*

24mo (5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 in.; 129 x 102 mm). 8 steel-engraved plates; some foxing and wear. Publisher's printed wrappers with 1810 imprint; worn, creased, some staining.

RARE. Not in Hamilton. Only four complete copies located by Welch. Weiss, *William Charles*, locates only the imperfect Rosenbach copy.

REFERENCES

American Imprints 34461; Welch 245.5

PROVENANCE

Richard L. Thurman [?] (inscription on title dated 1 July 1830)

\$ 1,000-2,000

2235

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

[Defoe, Daniel]. The Wonderful Life and Surprising Adventures of that Renowned Hero Robinson Crusoe, Who lived Twenty-eight Years on an Uninhabited Island, Which he afterwards colonized. *Boston: J. White and C Cambridge, 1792*

8vo (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 140 x 78 mm). Frontispiece woodcut on pastedown, 2 large woodcuts in text; browning, some paper loss at lower left corner of first few leaves (not affecting text). Original quarter leather, paper-covered boards, worn, some paper loss exposing boards.

An abridgement for children, with appealing crude woodcuts, reset from the same publisher's 1791 edition.

Only 3 copies located by Welch, one more in Brigham's *Robinson Crusoe*.

REFERENCES

Brigham, *Robinson Crusoe* 20; Evans 24253; Rosenbach 155; Welch 275.19

PROVENANCE

Jonathan Greeley (signature 1797 on lower free endpaper)

\$ 1,000-2,000

2236

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

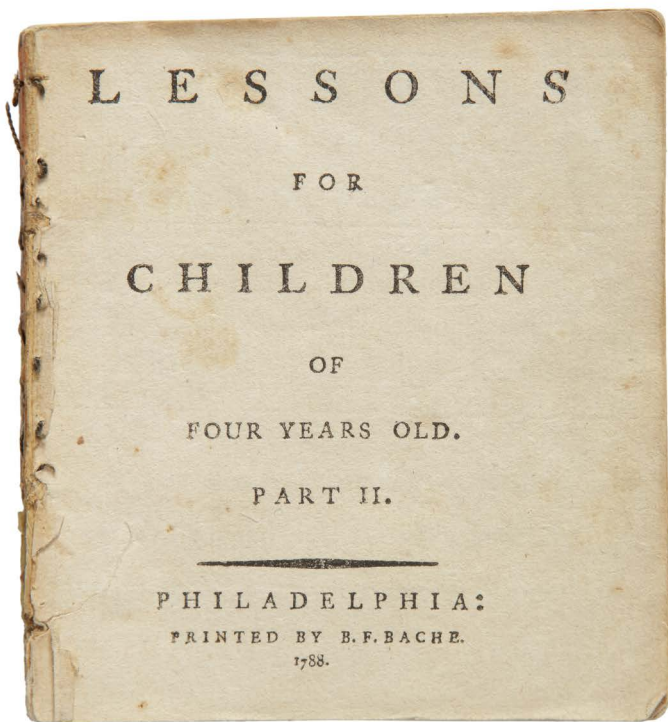
Group of 5 titles. *V.p., 1808-1857*

Together 5 vols. (size varies). Condition varies. Various bindings, one in calf, one in boards, the others in wrappers.

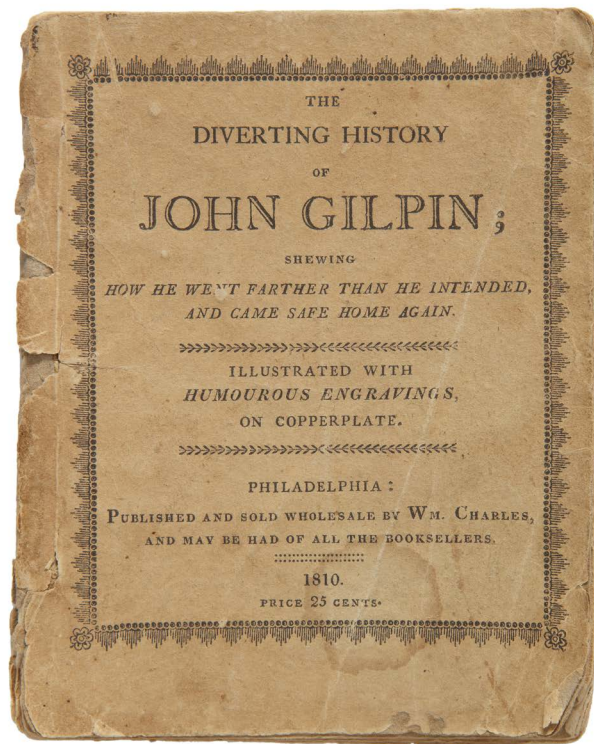
[Edward Augustus Kendall]. Keeper's Travels in Search of His Master. *Philadelphia: Johnson & Warner, 1808* — William Harris. Outlines of Geography, Natural, Civil and Political ... Condensed into a narrow compass ... making it a book of first principles to the beginner, and a manual to the more experienced geographer. *Carlisle, Pa.: Alexander & Phillips, 1808* — Ichthyology for Youth: or, A History of Nearly All the Known Fishes of the Ocean. *New York: John Tiebout, 1809* — Isaac Grimshaw. Tables and Explanations, Necessary to be got by heart by every pupil studying Arithmetic. *New York: Richard Scott, 1815* — Amy Ward. Paper Furniture for Paper Dolls. For the Amusement of Little Girls. *New York: Clark, Austin & Smith, 1857*

Sold as a group. Not subject to return.

\$ 2,200-2,800



2233



2234



2235



2236

2237

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

Madame Leinstein. Punctuation in Verse: or, the Good Child's Book of Stops. *Philadelphia: William Marshall, 1835*

12mo (6⁷/₈ x 4¹/₄ in.; 176 x 108 mm). 12 handcolored engraved plates; some wear and soiling. Publisher's blue printed wrappers; wear and staining.

A brightly colored children's book illustrating punctuation. Rare. Not in *American Imprints*, Rosenbach, or Osborne, but held in seven libraries.

PROVENANCE

Lillian A. Colton (signed twice)

\$ 1,000-1,500

2238

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

Sabrina Cecil [*pseud.*]. Little Charlotte; or, the Picture-Book. *Philadelphia: E. and R. Parker, 1818*

32mo (4³/₄ x 3³/₄ in.; 121 x 95 mm). 10 handcolored engraved plates; some minor dampstaining and soiling. Original blue-grey wrappers, sewn as issued.

Long-unknown first American edition, preceding the 1819 edition. The plates are brightly handcolored by the publisher. According to the 1819 edition, "Price coloured 31 cts. Plain 25 cts." The coloring was likely done by a team of school-age children paid by the publisher.

Unrecorded in Welch, Rosenbach, *American Imprints*, Hamilton, or OCLC.

\$ 2,000-3,000

2239

[CHILDREN'S BOOKS]

Isaac Watts. The First Set of Catechisms: or, the Religion of the Little Children, under Seven or Eight Years of Age. Collected out of the larger Books of Prayers and Catechisms, for Childhood and Youth. The Eighth Edition. *Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Printed by Melcher and Osborne, 1785*

12mo (6¹/₂ x 3³/₄ in.; 165 x 95 mm). Lightly browned. Wastepaper wrappers from laws of New Hampshire (probably printed by Melcher); wrappers chipped, detached.

Watts' catechism stands with *Milk for Babes*, *The Protestant Tutor*, *The New England Primer*, and other early New England catechisms, ordered by law to be taught to children. The first American edition was published in Boston in 1745, followed by four more Boston editions, then this Portsmouth edition, all known by only one or two copies.

REFERENCES

Bristol 6215

\$ 800-1,000

2240

[CRÈVECOEUR, MICHEL-GUILLAUME ST. JEAN DE.]

Voyage dans La haute Pensylvanie et dans L'état de New-York, par un membre adoptif de la nation Onéida. Traduit et publié par l'auteur des lettres d'un cultivateur Américain. *Paris: Chez Maradan, 1801*

3 volumes, 8vo (8¹/₄ x 5¹/₂ in.; 210 x 140 mm, *uncut*). Half-titles, engraved frontispiece, 4 folding engraved maps, 5 plates (3 folding), 5 tables (4 folding); tears to 2:E5 and 3:C4, the lower corner of 3:O2 detached. Original stiff wrappers; spines worn.

FIRST EDITION, a very nice set in original condition.

Crèvecoeur's continuation of *Letters from an American Farmer*, presented on the title-page as a translation, is actually an original work. The author fought for France during the French and Indian War, but remained in the United States afterwards, becoming a naturalized American citizen. He settled in Orange County, New York, where he lost his wife and his home in an Indian raid. In 1783 Crèvecoeur was appointed French Consulate; retired to France in 1790.

REFERENCES

Field 388 (incorrectly calling for 10 instead of 11 maps and plates); Howes C884, Monaghan 503; Sabin 17501 (incorrectly calling for 13 instead of 15 maps, plates and tables)

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (Acquired MacManus 1976; sold his sale, Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 216)

\$ 1,000-2,000



Exclamation, marked thus !

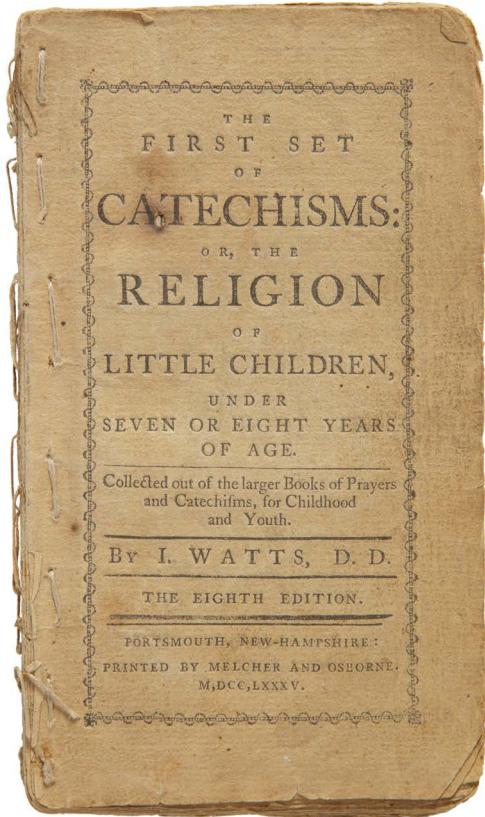
To gaze at Punch, all admiration,
 Stands gaping, wide-mouthed Exclamation :
 He looks amazed, and as you pass
 Cries out, "O dear ! behold ! alas !
 What strange events ! heigho ! good night !
 Ah, fatal hour ! heart-rending sight !

2237

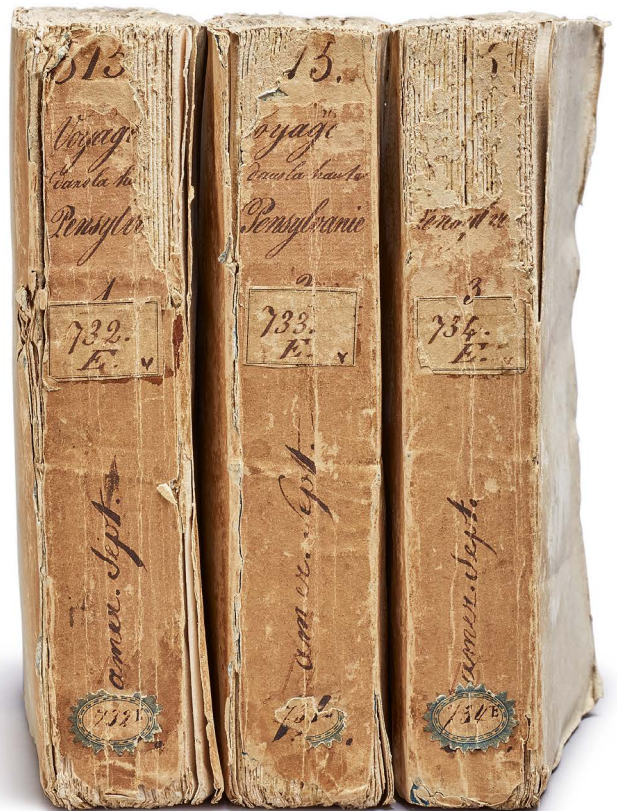


The Village Church.

2238



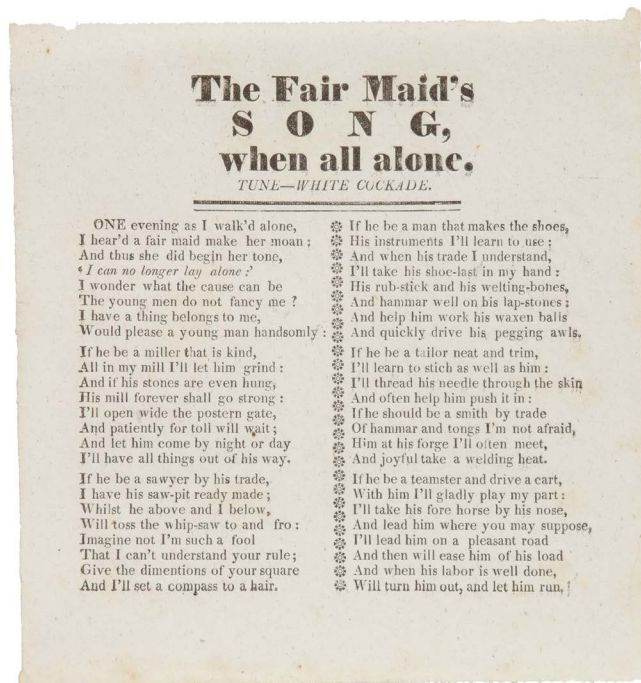
2239



2240



2241



2242

2241

[EPHEMERA]

Group of 4 items. V.p., 1799–1846

2 pamphlets (the largest 8½ x 5 in.; 216 x 127 mm) and 2 trade cards (the largest 5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm). Condition varies.

Pamphlets: An Impartial Relation of the Hail-Storm on the Fifteenth of July and the Tornado on the Second of August 1799. *Norwich, Connecticut: Printed by John Trumbull, 1799* — The Domestic Dyer, being Receipts for Dying Cotton and Linen, Hot and Cold. *New-England: Printed for Domestic Uses, 1811*

Trade Cards: Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestic. *Philadelphia, [1830]* — Buffalo & Chicago. *The Splendid Steam Packet Empire, Capt. D. Howe. Buffalo, 1846*

Sold as a group, not subject to return.

\$ 1,500-2,000

2242

[EROTICA]

The Fair Maid's Song, when all alone.

Tune—White Cockade. [*Enfield, Mass.: Printed by John Howe, 1830s*]

Small broadside (6¾ x 6 in.; 163 x 153 mm). Printed in 2 columns divided by type ornament.

A REMARKABLE SURVIVAL IN FINE CONDITION. Not in *American Imprints* or Shipton's "Publications of the Howes of Enfield and Greenwich" in AAS Proceedings, 1950.

This unbelievably bawdy poem was printed in one of the "dead towns" now buried under Quabbin reservoir in central Massachusetts. The six stanzas compare and equate the fair maid's private parts with tradesmen's tools. Printed and possibly written by John Howe (1783–1845), farmer, shopkeeper, shoemaker, printer, bookbinder, and son of Solomon Howe, a noted Baptist preacher and hymn writer.

\$ 800-1,000

2243

[EROTICA]

The Portal to the Cabinet of Love; consisting of the Basia of Johannes Secundus Also, Fragments, Being Some Poetical Pieces on the Kiss. *Weathersfield, Vermont: Isaac Eddy, 1815*

16mo (5⅞ x 3¾ in.; 150 x 195 mm). Title-page with some browning and ink notations. Original quarter leather, paper-covered boards; wear, rubbing with paper loss, ink notations.

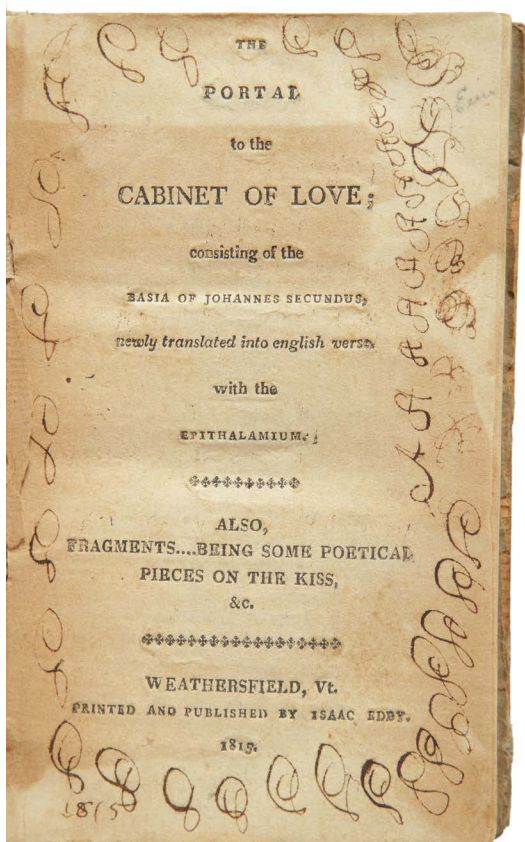
UNUSUAL EARLY AMERICAN EROTICA, printed and published by Isaac Eddy, a Vermont printer and engraver said to have illustrated a Vermont edition of *Fanny Hill*. The present volume is a collection of risqué poems, described by Gilman in 1897 as being "a work which would hardly meet public approval at the present day."

Very rare. Only 5 copies recorded.

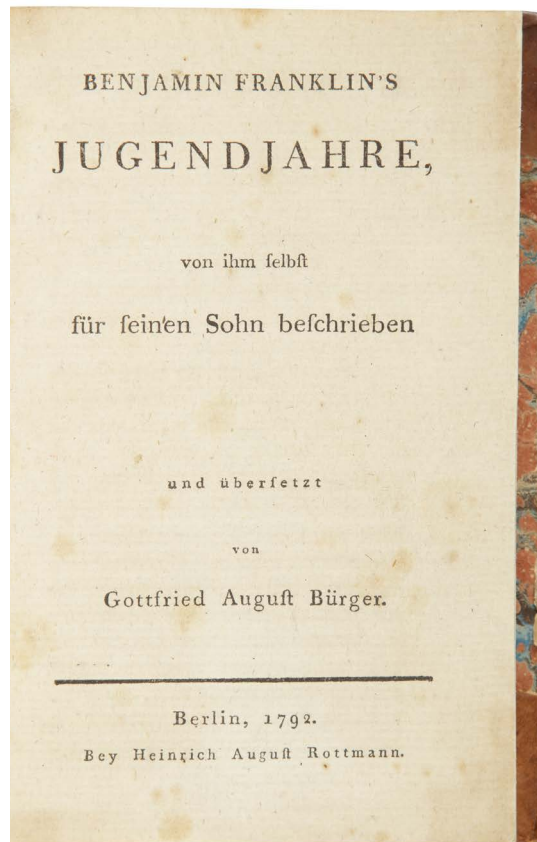
REFERENCES

American Imprints 35670 and 35891; Gilman p. 205; McCorison 1781

\$ 1,000-1,500



2243



2244

2244

[FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN]

[Franklin Stove] Fossé, [Charles Louis François de]. *Cheminée Économique, a Laquelle on a Adapté la Mécanique de M. Franklin. Paris: Jombert and Dessene, and Mathieu, Nancy, 1786*

8vo (8¾ x 5½ in.; 222 x 138 mm). 5 folding engraved plates, including extra folding plate from another book about the Franklin Stove; minor and scattered foxing. Original wrappers; some soiling, wear to spine with vertical split. [With:] Franklin, Benjamin. Benjamin Franklin's *Jugendjahre* von ihm selbst für seinen Sohn beschrieben und übersetzt von Gottfried August Bürger. Berlin: Heinrich August Rottmann, 1792. 8vo (6 x 3¾ in.; 150 x 95 mm). Nathanael Friedrich From's *Herzog Leopold zu Braunschweig, der Menschenfreund*, Berlin: 1785 bound in at end. Some scattered foxing and minor toning. Contemporary mottled half calf and marbled boards, gilt lettered red and green morocco labels to spine, patterned endpapers; bottom of front hinge cracked; extremities rubbed. In slipcase with folding chemise.

TWO SCARCE WORKS PERTAINING TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Cheminée Économique explains the principles of the Franklin Stove, which Franklin invented in 1742 and improved in the 1770's. It describes in detail Fossé's improvements, which he claimed used less wood with less smoke.

Jugendjahre is only the second appearance in print of Franklin's autobiography, following its publication in French the year before, and preceding the first edition in English in 1793.

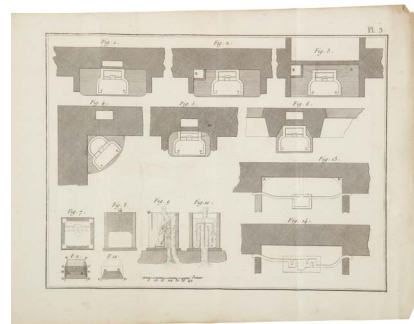
REFERENCES

Echeverria and Wilkie, *French Image of America* 786/23; Ford 384; Howes F 323; Sabin 15517

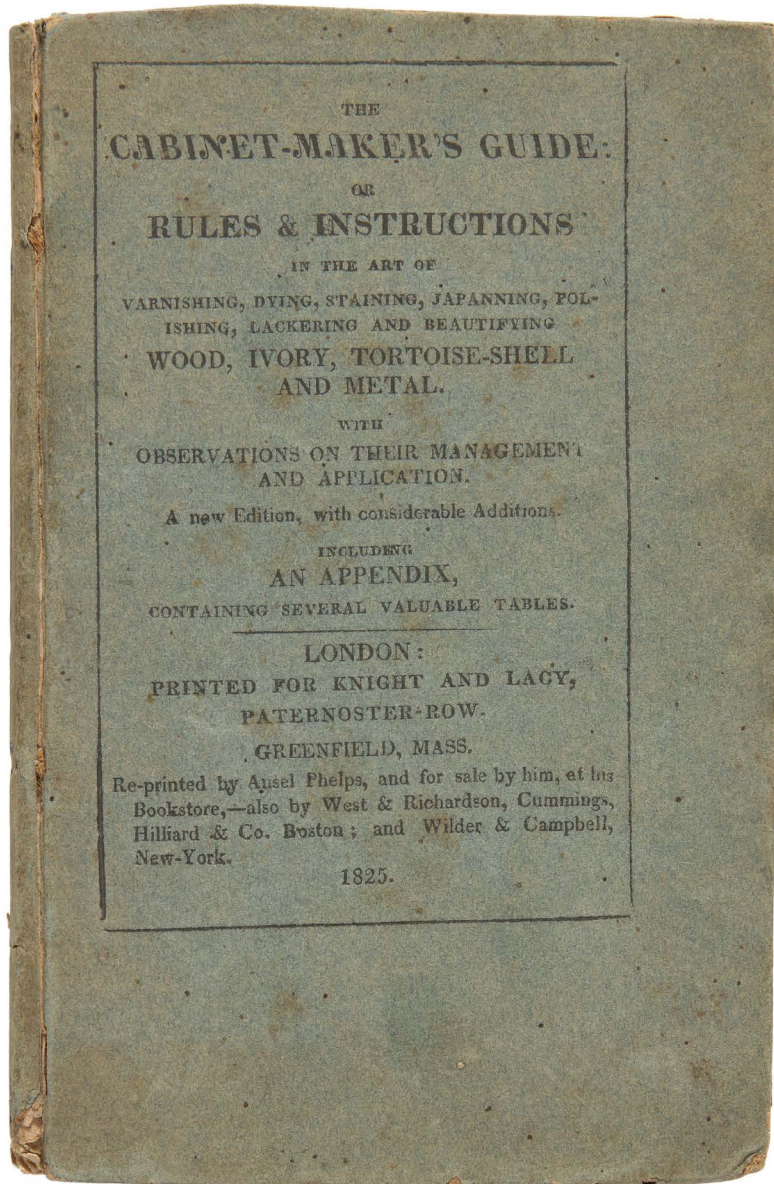
PROVENANCE

Jean Hersholt (bookplate to front pastedown of *Jugendjahre*). Jean Hersholt was a Danish-American actor and book collector. He is celebrated by the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award, presented periodically at Academy Awards ceremonies.

\$ 1,500-2,000



2244



2245

2245

[FURNITURE]

The Cabinet-Maker's Guide: or, Rules & Instructions in the Art of Varnishing, Dying, Staining, Japanning, Polishing, Lackering and Beautifying Wood, Ivory, Tortoise-Shell and Metal ... A new Edition, with considerable Additions. *Greenfield, Massachusetts: Ansel Phelps, 1825*

16mo (6¼ x 4 in.; 159 x 102 mm, *uncut*). Some browning, paper flaw on front free endpaper. Publisher's green printed boards; wear and some paper loss to spine, corners worn. Quarter black morocco gilt clamshell case, chemise.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. This first furniture-finishing manual printed in America was reprinted from an anonymous London edition of 1825, which in turn was reprinted from editions of 1808, 1809, and 1818. Robert D. Mussey, in his introduction to the 1987 reprint of the 1827 American edition, points out that this work contains the first mention of glass-paper (sandpaper).

This copy bears the signature of Carlton Chase (1794–1870), first bishop of New Hampshire, who spent his life in the Connecticut River Valley, never far from Greenfield. Chase's "mechanical taste was great, and his practical

skill considerable. His 'work-shop' was a favorite resort when tired with the labors of the study. When [his] Immanuel Parish [Bellows Falls, Vt.] built a lecture-room, their rector made all the settees for it with his own hands. And many old friends now possess tokens of his kind remembrance in the shape of choice bits of furniture when he made for them" (*A Memorial of the Right Reverend Carlton Chase, D. D., First Bishop of New-Hampshire, Claremont, N. H., 1870*).

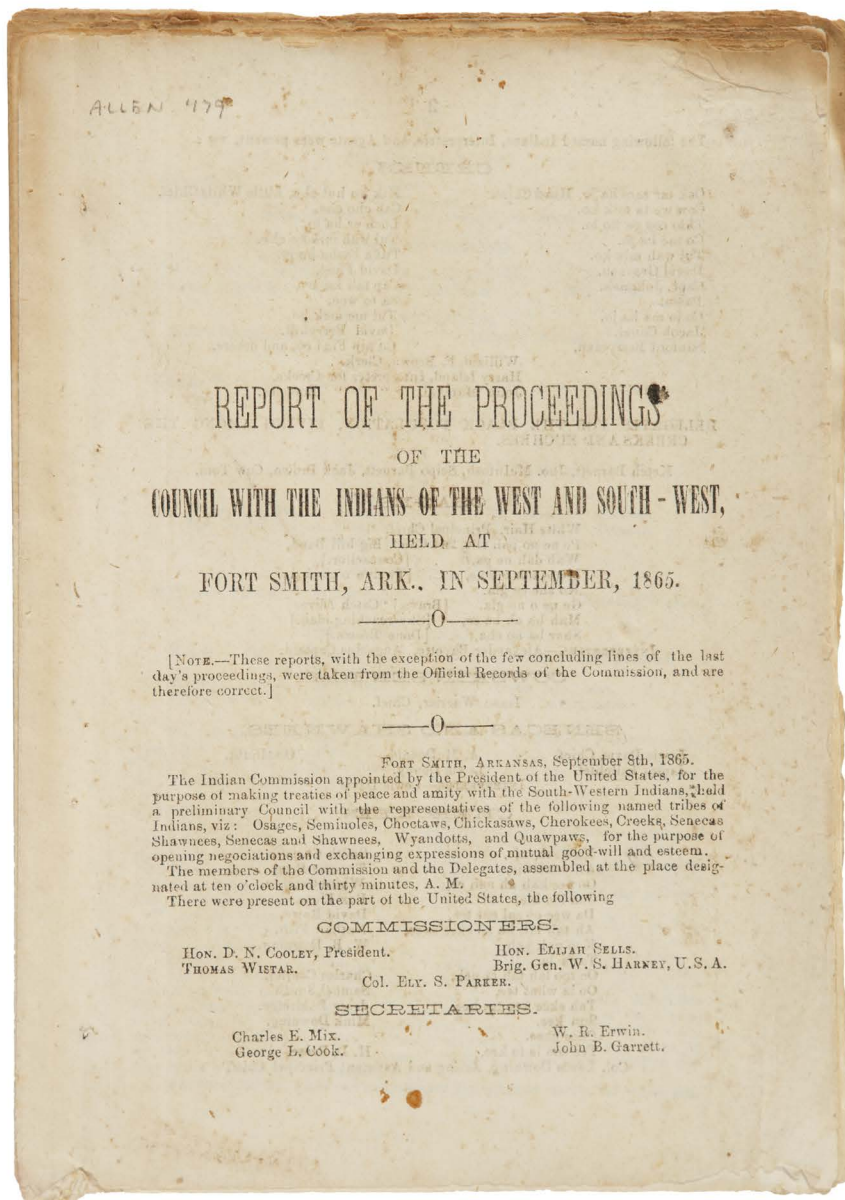
REFERENCES

Rink 1793

PROVENANCE

Carlton Chase (signature on front free endpaper; see note above)

\$ 3,000-4,000



2246

2246

[INDIANS]

Report of the Proceedings of the Council with the Indians of the West and South-West, Held at Fort Smith, Ark., in September, 1865. [*Fort Smith, Arkansas, 1865*]

8vo, disbound, sewing not preserved (9 x 6¼ in.; 228 x 158 mm). Browning at edges.

THE HARGRETT-SIEBERT COPY, complete with final blank leaf. Only two other copies known (also originally owned by Hargrett).

“Easily one of the rarest and most important volumes in this entire collection. The proceedings of this momentous treaty council contain speeches, statements, and pleas by the principal men of Indian Territory and of the wild tribes, which are nowhere else available” (Hargrett in the *Gilcrease-Hargrett Catalogue*).

The historic Council of Fort Smith met following the Civil War and negotiated peace treaties with tribes in Indian Territory who had joined the Confederacy, including Cherokee under Stand Watie, last Confederate general to surrender, as well as with loyal Cherokee led by John Ross, who had repudiated the Cherokee treaty with the Confederacy.

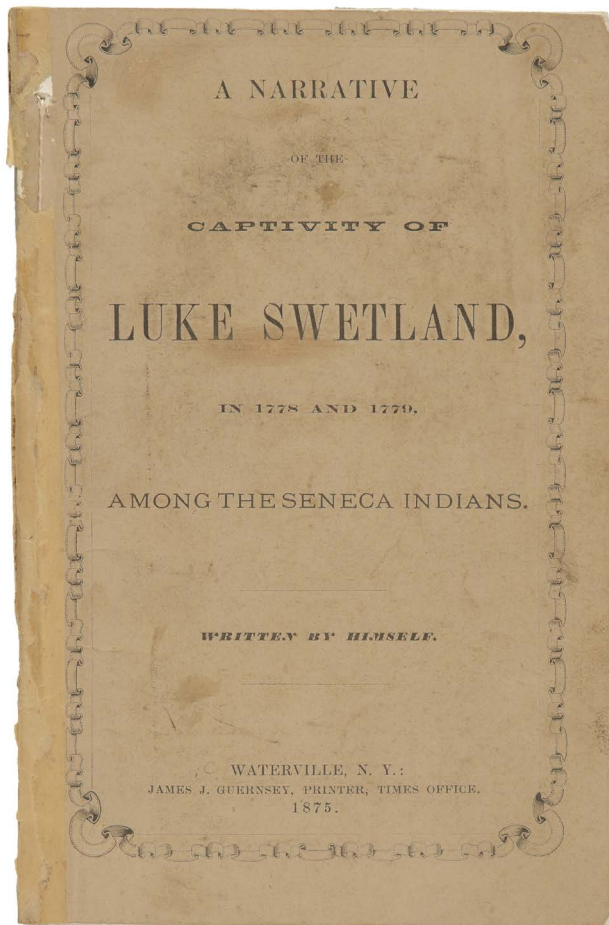
REFERENCES

Allen, *Arkansas* 479; Gilcrease p. 211

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (acquired Goodspeed's 1981; his sale, Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 1077)

\$ 4,000-5,000



2247

2247

[INDIANS]

Swetland, Luke. A Narrative of the Captivity of Luke Swetland, in 1778 and 1779, among the Seneca Indians. Written by Himself. *Waterville, N. Y.: James J. Gurnsey, Printer, Times Office, 1875*

8vo (7¼ x 4⅝ in.; 184 x 117 mm). Publisher's glazed printed wrappers; later backing partially removed, later sewing.

VERY RARE. THE FRANK T. SIEBERT COPY. "Only twelve copies ... are supposed to have been printed. Only three or four copies are known" (Duncan).

Privately printed for the family, with additional material from the author's manuscript not in first edition of c. 1785.

REFERENCES

Ayer 289; Duncan 259; Howes S 1176; Sabin 94055; Vail 740

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (his sale, Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 460)

\$ 1,000-1,200



2248

2248

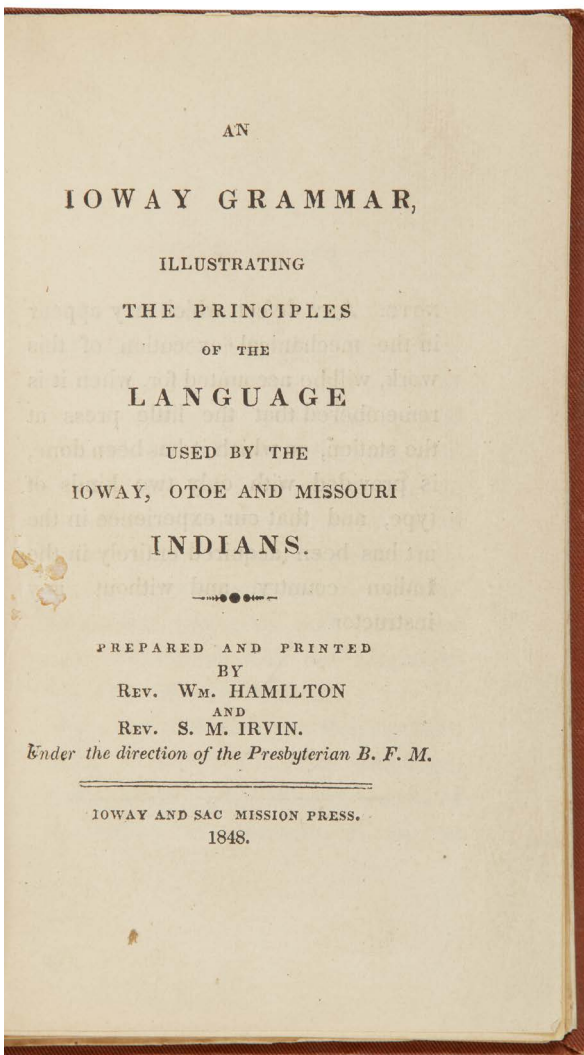
[JUDAICA]

C. B. Alden. Historic Lectures, Embracing a Synopsis of the Journey of the Children of Israel, through the Wilderness. [N. p., 1840-41]

Broadside (12⅝ x 9⅞ in.; 321 x 232 mm). Date and location of lectures accomplished in ink (28 October 1841, Congregational Church vestry); some browning, ink notations on verso bleeding through in upper right corner.

An unusual and unrecorded broadside. The text lists transparencies of dozens of scenes from Exodus. The "Camera Obscura" was probably a magic lantern, "the only instrument of the kind in the United States. Each view will occupy a space of 80 square feet." The text includes testimonials from noted Connecticut ministers and men from Whitehall, New York, dated 12 September 1840.

\$ 1,000-1,500



2249

2249

[KANSAS]

William Hamilton and Samuel M. Irvin. An Ioway Grammar, Illustrating the Principles of the Language Used by the Ioway, Otoe and Missouri Indians. [*Indian Territory (present-day Kansas)*]: Ioway and Sac Mission Press, 1848

12mo (6½ x 4 in.; 165 x 102 mm). Lightly browned. Early brick-colored buckram, upper cover gilt-lettered: some wear and rubbing.

FIRST EDITION. PRINTED ON THE IOWAY AND SAC MISSION HANDPRESS IN PRESENT-DAY KANSAS, SIX YEARS BEFORE KANSAS TERRITORY WAS ESTABLISHED. Hamilton and Irvin were missionaries to Ioway and Missouri Sac Indians on Wolf Creek in northeastern Kansas.

The primitive printing is explained on the verso of the title-page: "Any defect, which may appear in the mechanical execution of this work, will be accounted for, when it is remembered that this little press at the station, on which it has been done, is provided with only two kinds of type, and that our experience in the art has been acquired entirely in the Indian country, and without any instructor."

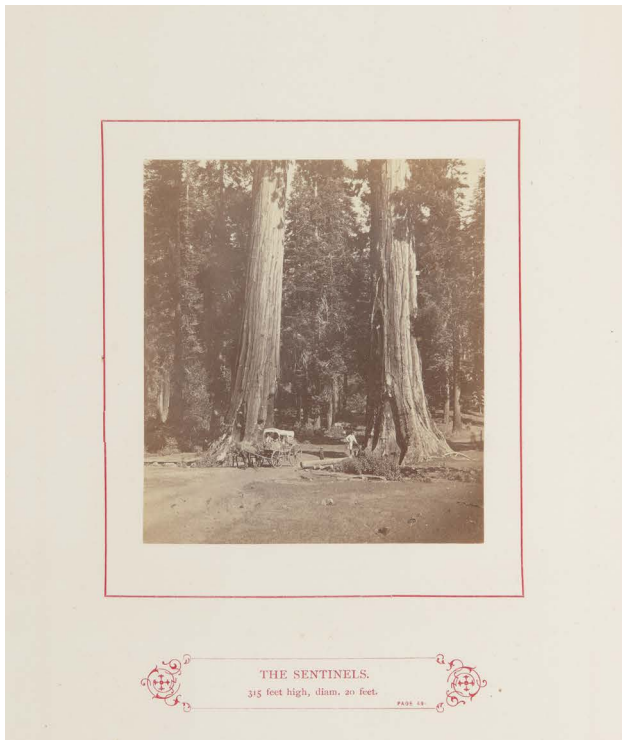
REFERENCES

Ayer *Indian Linguistics* Iowa 2; Gilcrease p. 238; Graff 1757; McMurtrie & Allen *Forgotten Pioneer Press of Kansas* 6; Pilling *Siouan* p. 33; Sabin 30041 & 35107

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (acquired John Fleming, 1962; sold his sale, Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 1035)

\$ 4,000-5,000



2250



2251

2250

KNEELAND, SAMUEL

The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley, and of California. *Boston: Alexander Moore, 1872*

4to (10³/₈ x 6³/₄ in.; 270 x 171 mm). 10 original mounted photographs by John P. Soule, with tissue-guards, 2 maps, text enclosed within red borders; foxing on a few leaves. Publisher's green pebbled cloth, spine and upper cover stamped in gilt and black, lower cover stamped in blind., edges gilt; spine ends and corners somewhat worn.

A BRIGHT COPY OF A YOSEMITE CLASSIC WITH 10 FINE MOUNTED ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS. The book contains the first appearance of John Muir's writings in a book: his account of the Yosemite earthquake of March 1872 and other up-to-date information on the area. The Muir material and the two maps are not in the first edition of 1871, which was not known to Cowan.

REFERENCES

Cowan (1933) p. 333; Currey & Kruska 225; Farquhar 10b; Kimes, *John Muir* 3, 4.

\$ 1,000-1,200

2251

[ILLINOIS]

Henry S. Tanner. Illinois and Missouri. 1836. *Philadelphia: engraved by H. S. Tanner & Assistants, 1836*

Folding engraved pocket map (27¹/₂ x 21³/₄ in.; 700 x 555 mm), handcolored by county; light browning and offsetting, some small separations at intersecting folds. Folding to 6¹/₈ x 3³/₄ in. (156 x 95 mm) in purple-cloth binding with printed blue paper label ("Tanner's Map of Illinois and Missouri"); a little faded.

A rare and very detailed map, showing settlements, forts, Indian villages, mines, mills, roads, and proposed railroads and canals. Only three copies are located by OCLC, and it is not cited in Phillips *Maps of America*, Rumsey, Streeter, Graff, or Siebert.

\$ 1,500-2,000

[MEDICINE]

Culpeper, Nicholas. *Pharmacopœia Londinensis; or, the London Dispensatory, Further Adorned by the Studies and Collections of the Fellows now living, of the said College. Boston: Printed by John Allen for Nicholas Boone, Daniel Henchman, and John Edwards, 1720*

8vo (7³/₈ x 4¹/₄ in.; 187 x 108 mm). Some browning, inner hinge cracked. Contemporary calf, raised bands on spines, edges stained blue; worn and rubbed.

The foundation stone of medical books printed in America. "FIRST HERBAL, FIRST PHARMACOPEIA, AND FIRST FULL-LENGTH MEDICAL BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES" Norman. "Culpeper's *Pharmacopœia*, an English work originally published in 1653, was a comprehensive discussion of natural curative agents and their employment, classified under Roots, Herbs, Barks, Flowers, and many other simple categories" *The Colonial Scene*. Culpeper's books were popular bestsellers.

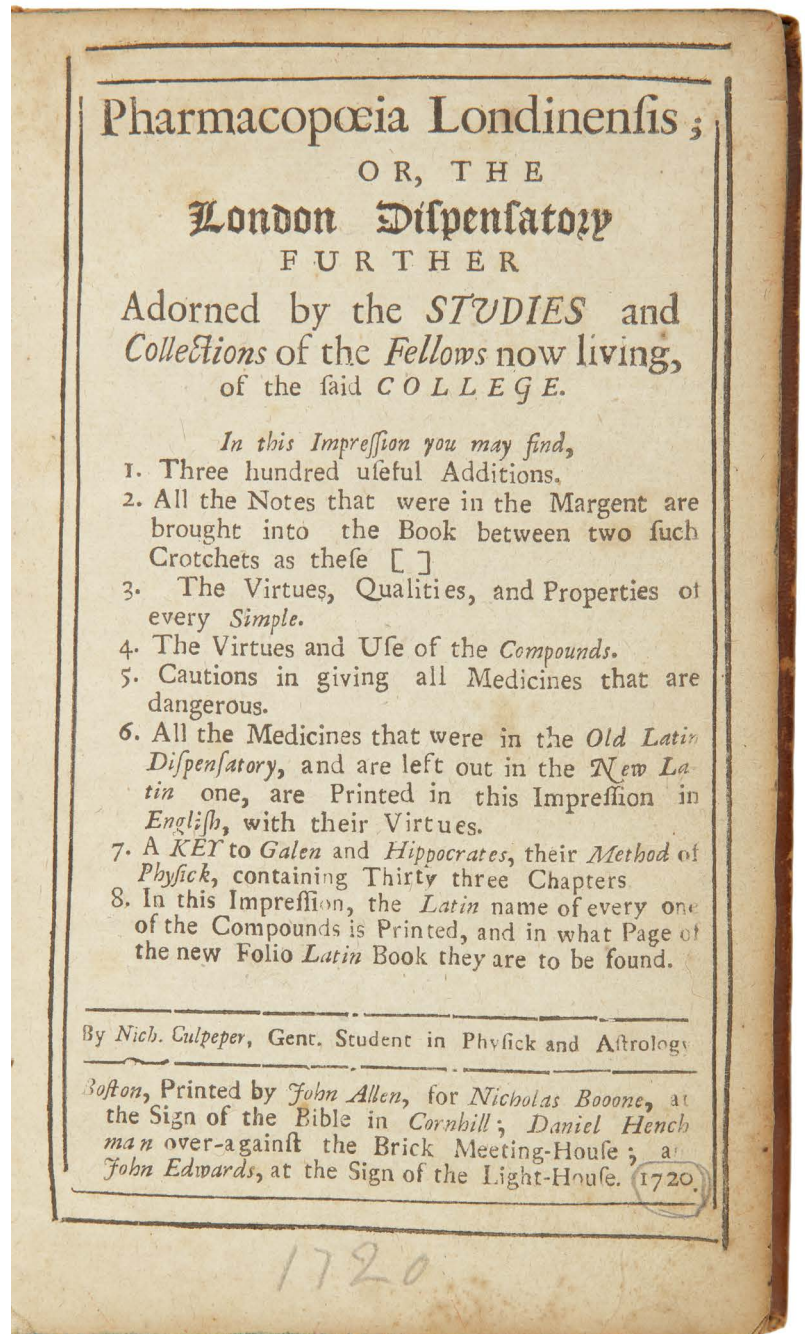
REFERENCES

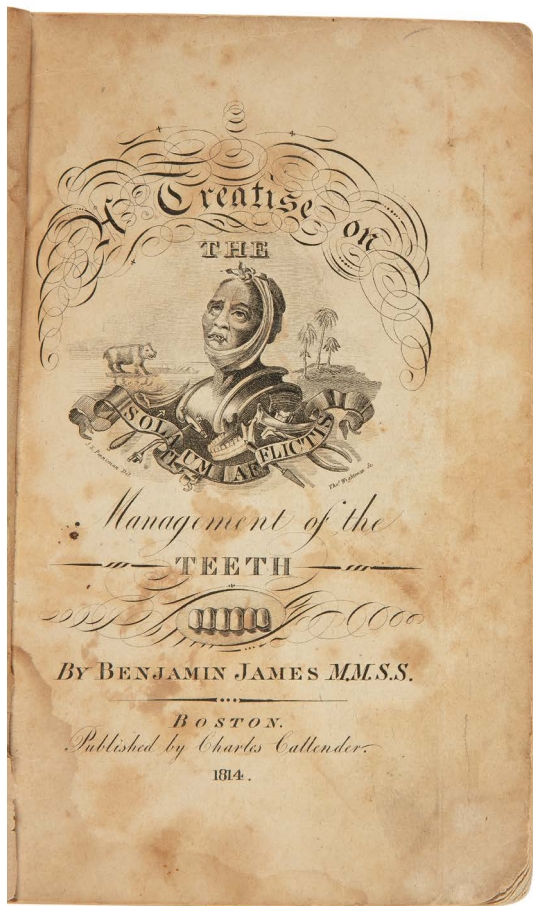
Austin 591; *Colonial Scene* VIII, 13; Evans 2114; Garrison-Morton 1828.2; Guerra a-48; Norman 542; Norman sale 394

PROVENANCE

Abigail Green (several signatures, one dated 16 July 1799) — John C. Green (signature)

\$ 10,000-12,000





2253

2253

[MEDICINE]

Benjamin James. *A Treatise on the Management of the Teeth*. Boston: Published by Charles Callender. Printed by Joseph T. Buckingham, 1814

12mo (6⅞ x 4⅞ in.; 175 x 105 mm). Engraved pictorial title; browning and dampstaining. Original blue stiff wrappers, printed paper label; wrappers stained and chipped.

"FIRST FULL-LENGTH BOOK ON DENTISTRY PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE FIRST WITH A DENTAL ILLUSTRATION" (Garrison-Morton). The engraved additional title-page shows a person suffering from toothache; below is a vignette of artificial teeth. This is the first American illustration of human teeth. The cover label reads, "The various operations, described in this work, are performed by the Author, Doct. Benjamin James, Physician and Dentist, No 12 Water-Street, Boston." The book warns readers against the itinerant dentists common in early America.

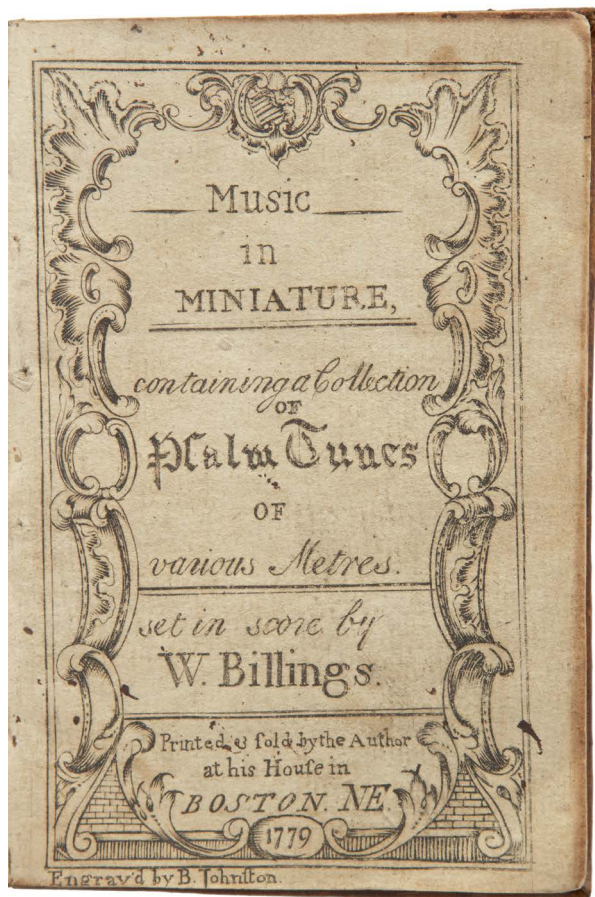
REFERENCES

Asbell, *Bibliography of Dentistry in America* 3; Austin, *Early American Medical Imprints* 1044; Garrison-Morton 3679.3; Weinberger, *Dental Bibliography* p. 73

PROVENANCE

Mr. Dunn (signature dated 24 July 1815) — A. D. Mollin, D.D.S. (bookplate)

\$ 2,000-3,000



2254

2254

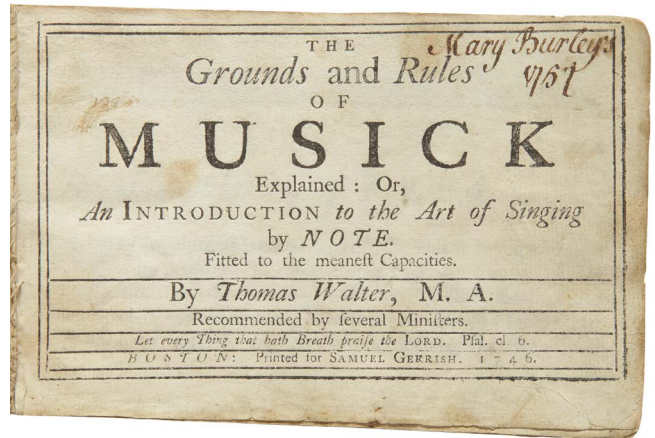
[MUSIC]

William Billings. *Music in Miniature, containing a Collection of Psalm Tunes of various Metres. Set in score by W. Billings*. Boston: Printed and sold by the author, 1779 — Bound with: Andrew Law. A Select number of plain Tunes adapted to Congregational Worship. [Cheshire, Connecticut: Printed by William Law, 1781]

2 volumes in one, 16mo (5½ x 3¾ in.; 140 x 95 mm). Billings 32 pp. with engraved plates by Benjamin Johnston, Law 16 pp. with engraved plates by Joel Allen; some browning and soiling. Contemporary calf, spine dry, chipped and splitting, free endpapers missing, pastedowns heavily annotated.

A SCARCE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ERA POCKET MUSIC BOOK. The book also includes 33 pages of manuscript music, some with lyrics, having New England place names such as Newport, Norwich, Hartford, Milford, Springfield, etc. The pastedowns are covered with manuscript notes from Newport, 1806 and 1807.

William Billings (1746–1800) was a noted musician and the first professional composer in America. An unschooled genius with perfect pitch, he taught singing and was choirmaster of



2255

2255

some of the best churches in Boston, despite his unprepossessing appearance — “one leg was shorter than the other and one arm withered, he was blind in one eye ... slovenly, and his voice loud and rasping” (DAB). He composed tunes that inspired people to express themselves musically, by replacing crudeness and dullness with counterpoint and entertainment. Still, the most important composer in the colonies could not live on music alone and had to settle for less lofty positions such as scavenger (street cleaner) and hogreeve (remover of roving swine) to survive. He died poor in 1800.

Andrew Law (1749–1821) never achieved Billings’s popularity—his music was slow, solemn and simple. *A Select number of plain Tunes* contains the first printing of Law’s “Bunker Hill,” with lyrics from Nathaniel Niles’s poem “The American Hero.”

REFERENCES

Billings: Britton, *American Sacred Music Imprints* 105; Evans 16205; Metcalf, *American Psalmody* p. 15; Sabin 5416. Law: Bates, *Supplementary List of Books Printed in Connecticut* 2338; Wegelin, *Early American Poetry* 283

\$ 10,000-12,000

[MUSIC]

Thomas Walter. *The Grounds and Rules of Musick Explained: or, An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note. Fitted to the meanest Capacities.* Boston: Printed by Samuel Gerrish, 1746

Oblong 24mo (4 x 6½ mm; 102 x 155 mm). 16 engraved plates of music, 9 pp contemporary manuscript music; some browning and thumb-soiling, slight paper loss to a couple of manuscript leaves. Contemporary paneled vellum; worn, notations and clipping affixed to pastedowns and preliminaries.

AN IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL EARLY AMERICAN TUNE BOOK FOR NASCENT SINGING SCHOOLS. Thomas Walter was a brilliant Boston minister and musician, grandson of Increase Mather and nephew of Cotton Mather. With this book, Walter hoped to improve congregational singing by teaching people to read music.

Rare. ESTC locates 15 copies, but some are incomplete. “These books must have been worn out in service for there are few American books of the period of which it is more difficult to find a complete copy” Matt B. Jones.

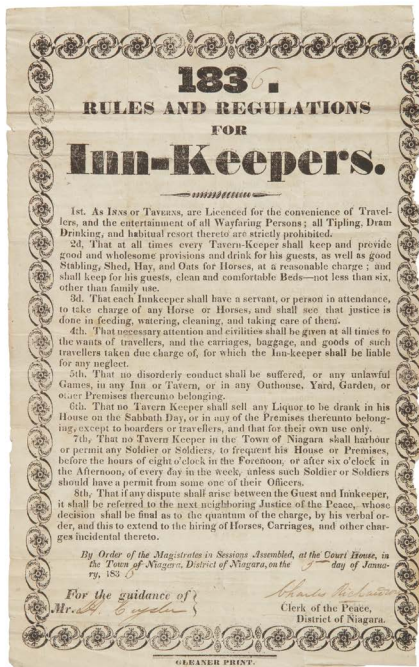
REFERENCES

Britton, *American Sacred Music Imprints* 519; Evans 5878; Matt B. Jones, *Thomas Walter’s ‘Grounds and Rules of Musick Explained’* pp. 8–9; Macdougall, *Early New England Psalmody* pp. 39, 42–43, etc.; Metcalf, *American Psalmody* p. 51; Sabin 101196

PROVENANCE

Mary Burley (signature dates 1757 on title)
— Mary Thurnburn (signatures on preliminary leaves)

\$ 8,000-10,000



2256

2256

[NIAGARA FALLS]

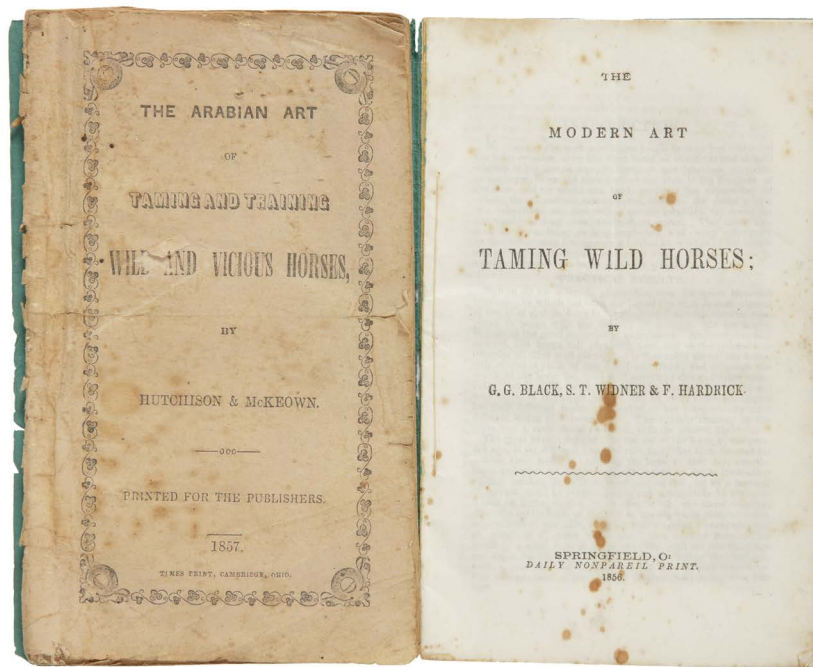
1836. Rules and Regulations for Inn-Keepers. *Niagara, Upper Canada: Printed by the Niagara Gleaner, 1836*

Broadside (11 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 in.; 286 x 178 mm). Decorative floral border, "6" in "1836" accomplished in ink; portions of right margin and lower right corner torn away with some loss to decorative border; horizontal folds.

EARLY HOTEL REGULATIONS FOR UPPER CANADA, made out to prominent hotelier Monty Cryslar, who built the first Clifton House Hotel in 1833. Clifton House was the most important hotel for the next century in Niagara Falls (originally called Clifton Falls). The document lists rules for care of guests, their horses and carriages, sales of liquor, etc.

Printed by the *Niagara Gleaner*, a weekly newspaper, which ceased publication in 1837. Niagara, renamed Niagara-on-the-Lake, was the first capital of Upper Canada. Unrecorded.

\$ 1,000-1,200



2257

2257

[RAREY, JOHN SOLOMON]

The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses; By G. G. Black, S. T. Widner & F. Hardrick. *Springfield, Ohio: Daily Nonpareil Print, 1856*

16mo (7 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 188 x 115 mm) Some foxing and staining. Original green wrappers; some staining and creasing, minor tears with loss. Henderson, *Bookmen's Holiday* 219, 229; *Early American Sport* (1953), 148-149 [With:] The Arabian Art of Taming and Training Wild and Vicious Horses, By Hutchison & McKeown. *Cambridge, Ohio: Printed for the Publishers, Times Print, 1857.* 16mo (7 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 188 x 115 mm). Pages 37-43 duplicated, foxing and toning. Original printed wrappers; some foxing and soiling, spine perished, tear to final leaf and rear wrapper with loss, some creasing and overall wear. Not in Henderson; only one copy recorded in WorldCat

TWO SCARCE PIRATED TITLES RELATED TO HORSE TRAINING

Rarey, whose name was once a household word, was an Ohio farm boy and horse whisperer, whose horse taming took America and Europe by storm, turning him into an international hero; he was even mentioned for Presidency. The authors' names on the title pages are probably fictitious, as is generally the case with piracies.

\$ 1,200-1,800



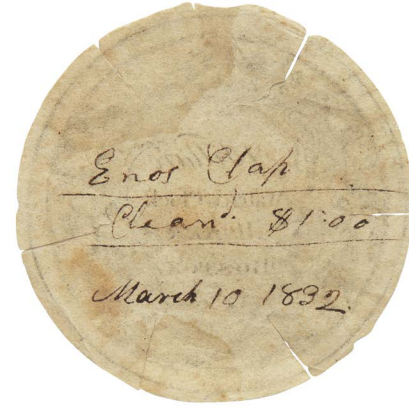
2258



2259



2258



2259

2258

[REVERE, PAUL.]

A[aron] Willard, Watch & Clock Maker, Boston. [Engraved by Paul Revere, Boston, 1781]

Circular watch paper, 2 in. diameter (50 mm). Original slits around edges, to fit paper inside back of concave pocket watch, manuscript note on verso: "Nath'l Clap. Glass & Clean'd \$1.25. July 14, 1827"; some browning.

THE ONLY KNOWN WATCH PAPER ENGRAVED BY PAUL REVERE, done for Aaron Willard, the famous Boston clock-maker. The design depicts an angel blowing a trumpet, Father Time, a clock, and a watch. One of two states, no known priority. This state has a simple ampersand without flourish; the other state has a more elaborate ampersand (and other

differences). Watch papers were round decorative papers placed inside pocket watches to protect the inner workings from dust. They also served as decorative advertisements for watchmakers. Records of watch cleanings were often written on verso.

A remarkable survival. "The search for such a watch paper [recorded in Revere's ledger] has gone on for many years" (Brigham, writing in 1954).

REFERENCES

Brigham, *Paul Revere's Engravings* pp. 122-23, both states illustrated; Spear, *American Watch Papers* pp. 67-68.

\$ 5,000-6,000

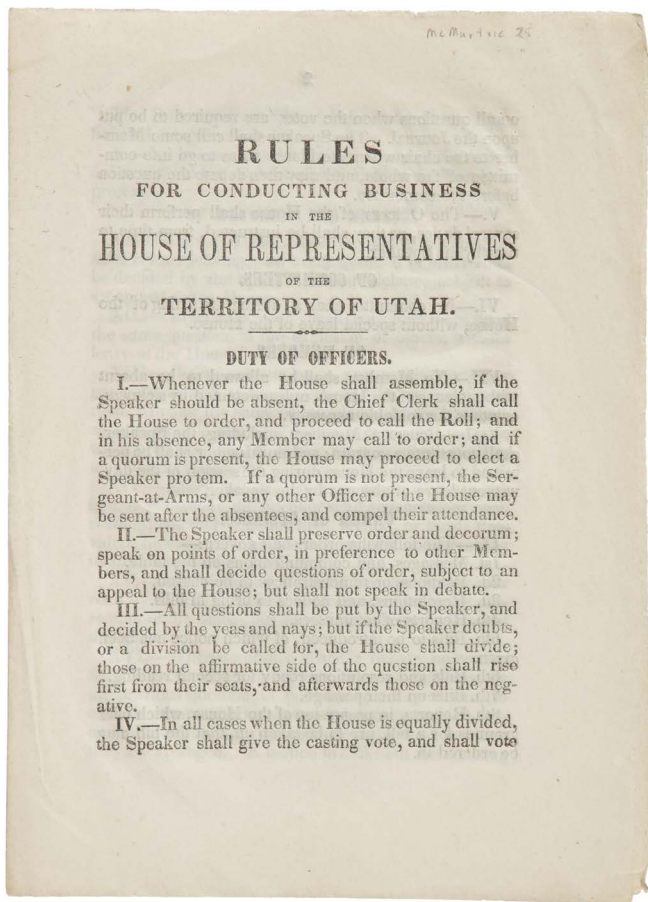
2259

[REVERE, PAUL.]

Another copy.

Inscription on verso reads, "Enos Clap. Clean'd. \$1.00. March 10, 1832"; some browning.

\$ 5,000-6,000



2260

2260

[UTAH TERRITORY.]

Rules for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah. [Great Salt Lake City:] Published by Authority. Joseph Cain, Public Printer, [1854]

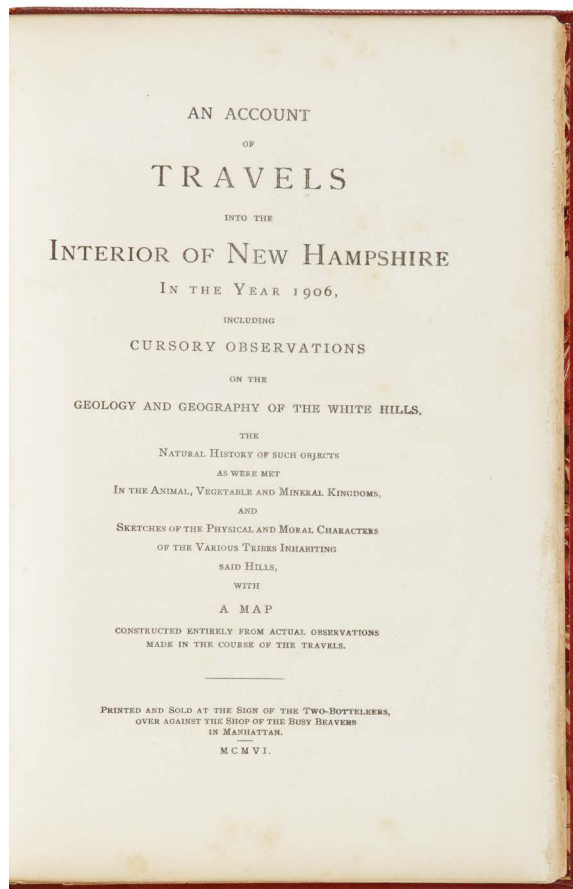
4pp. leaflet, folded as issued (7¾ x 5½ in.; 197 x 140 mm).

ONE OF 100 COPIES. This copy in fine condition. Only one copy located by McMurtrie, one other by Flake.

REFERENCES

Flake 9391c; Graff 4450; McMurtrie 25; Utah Centennial at Library of Congress 213

\$ 800-1,000



2261

2261

[WHITE MOUNTAINS]

Francis R. Appleton, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Winthrop Astor Chanler, and Amos Tuck French. An Account of Travels into the Interior of New Hampshire in the Year 1906, including Cursory Observations on the Geology and Geography of the White Hills ... Sketches of the Physical and Moral Characters of the Various Tribes Inhabiting Said Hills. New York: Printed and Sold at the Sign of the Two-Bottleleers, over against the Shop of the Busy Beavers in Manhattan, 1906

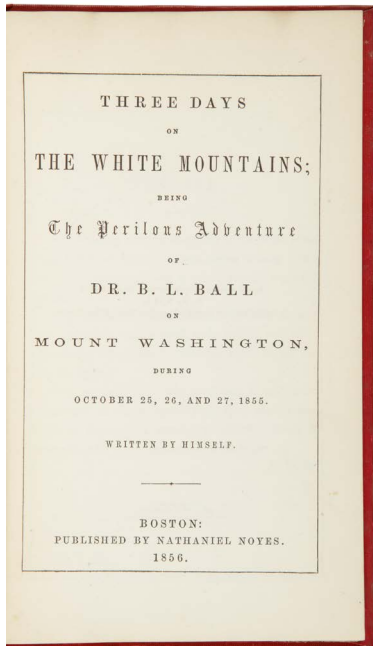
8vo (9 x 6 in.; 228 x 152 mm). 8 photographic plates, folding map. Original red morocco, spine lettered in gilt, covers gilt-ruled, top edges gilt, marbled endpapers; minor wear and soiling.

THE FIRST BOOK ON AUTO TRAVEL IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Privately printed for family and friends of the authors.

This early auto tour through the White Mountains was undertaken by the authors in two chauffeured luxury touring cars. The jaunt involved walking up steep hills while the 35 HP Rainier towed the 25 HP Pope-Toledo up the steep inclines, fixing a broken spring at a village blacksmith, and remarkably few flat tires. The authors were prominent New York and Newport clubmen and sportsmen of the Gilded Age, all Harvard graduates and Porcellian Club-mates. The "Two-Bottleleers" of the imprint were Chanler and French.

Not in Bent

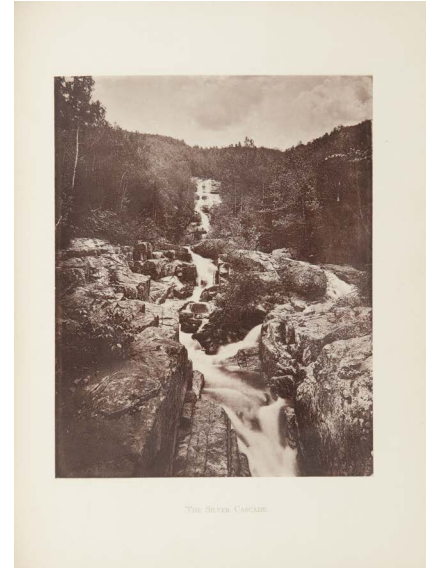
\$ 2,500-3,000



2262



2263



2264

2262

[WHITE MOUNTAINS]

Benjamin Lincoln Ball. *Three Days on the White Mountains; Being the Perilous Adventure of Dr. B. L. Ball on Mount Washington, during October 25, 26, and 27, 1855.* Written by Himself. *Boston: Nathaniel Noyes, 1856*

12mo (7½ x 4½ in.; 190 x 114 mm). Publisher's red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers stamped in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt; minor wear and soiling. Red cloth clamshell case, spine lettered in gilt.

FIRST EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED BY BALL TO THOMAS STARR KING, whom Ball mentions meeting and being encouraged by, two days before his "adventure". King went on to write *The White Hills* (1860), a classic of White Mountains literature.

Dr. Ball, a Harvard graduate, went for a hike on a rainy autumn afternoon, up the unfinished Mount Washington carriage road. Though aware of both the late hour and the lateness of the season and having knowledge of the death of Lizzie Bourne from exposure on the mountain the month before, Ball did not turn back when rain turned to sleet and then snow. He endured three days and two nights in a blizzard, protected solely by his umbrella. This was a survival so unparalleled in the past and so unlikely to be repeated in the future as to be worthy of putting into print. Ironically, Ball survived the cold of Mount Washington only to die of the heat in Panama at age 39.

REFERENCES

Bent p. 2; Hammond p. 20; Sabin 2933

PROVENANCE

Thomas Starr King (presentation inscription)

\$ 2,000-2,500

2263

[WHITE MOUNTAINS]

[Sarah (Sallie) Elizabeth Ware?]. Among the Mountains. Second Edition. [*Bath, Maine: Printed by George Evans Newman, 1865*

8vo (9 x 5¾ in.; 227 x 146 mm). 17 albumen photographs mounted on interleaved stiff stock; occasional minor spotting. Original pebbled morocco, spine gilt in 6 compartments, covers with decorative gilt borders, gilt dentelles, edges gilt; rubbed at joints, corners.

Very rare. Not in Bent. Only two other copies known (Dartmouth, AAS).

This is probably the first and only edition, despite "Second Edition" appearing on the title and copyright dated 1864, both likely referring to manuscript. Privately printed in a very small edition and handsomely bound, presumably for a party of eight from Maine, who made a two-week circuit of the White Mountains.

The book contains early photographs of the White Mountains, including full-page landscape and view of boardinghouse in Bethel, Maine, and smaller scenic views and portraits. Judging from internal evidence, the text was almost surely written by Sallie Ware (b. 1838) of Portland and edited by Edwin Reed (1835–1908), future mayor of Bath, shipowner, author on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. Both were members of the party. Printer G. E. Newman was a Bath newspaper publisher and printer.

\$ 3,000-4,000

2264

[WHITE MOUNTAINS]

[Isaac McLellan]. *The Avalanche of the White Hills: August 28th, 1826.* *Boston: Jones' Power Press Office, 1846* — Moses F. Sweetser. *Views in the White Mountains. With Descriptions.* *Portland, Maine: Chisholm Brothers [Franklin Press, Printed by Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston, 1881 or 1882]*

Together, 2 volumes. McLellan: 8vo (8¼ x 5¼ in.; 210 x 133 mm). Original pink printed wrappers, some spotting, upper right corner of upper cover torn with some paper loss. Sweetser: 8vo (8½ x 6¾ in.). 13 photographic heliotype plates, each followed by a leaf of text. Publisher's brown buckram, covers stamped in black, upper cover lettered in gilt. Publisher's printed dust-jacket; spine ends and corners chipped, some light browning and soiling.

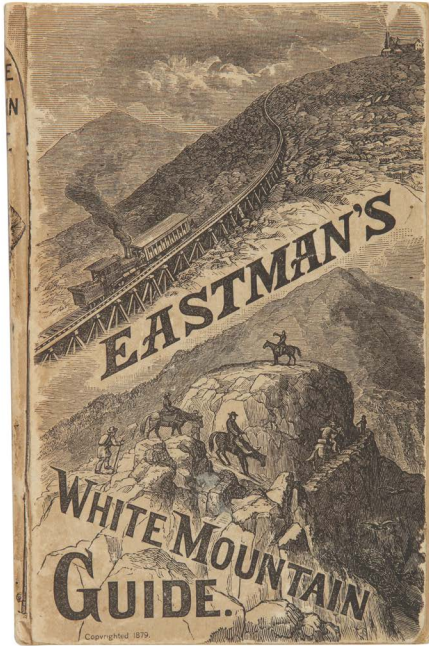
Two interesting White Mountain items. McLellan's work is an early White Mountain narrative, published the same year as the earliest White Mountains classic, Lucy Crawford's *History of the White Mountains*. The author was a noted poet and sportsman who wrote about hunting and fishing in verse.

The very rare dust-jacket is present on this copy of Sweetser's photographic album. Not in Tanselle's list of nearly 1900 book-jackets before 1901.

REFERENCES

Bent pp. 7, 50 and 73

\$ 1,500-2,000



2265

2265

[WHITE MOUNTAINS]

Group of maps and guides to the White Mountains.

Together, 7 volumes. Various sizes. Condition varies.

Guide to the White Mountains and Lakes of New-Hampshire: with Minute & Accurate Descriptions of the Scenery and Objects of Interest on the Route. *Concord: Tripp & Osgood, 1851* — Guide to the Lakes and Mountains of New-Hampshire, via the Several Routes Connecting with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. *Concord: Tripp & Osgood, 1852* — Guide Book to the White Mountains. Together with the City of Boston and Vicinity. *New York: Alex. Harthill, 1859* — Bradlee's Pocket Guide to the White Mountains, Lake Winnipiseogee, and Lake Memphremagog. *Boston: John E. Bradlee, 1862* — The White Mountain Guide Book. *Concord: Edson C. Eastman, 1880* — Appalachian Mountain Club. Map of the White Mountains. *Boston: Clarke and Carruth, 1887* — A Map with Views of the White Mountains. V.p., v.d.

Sold as a group. Not subject to return.

\$ 3,500-4,500



2266

2266

[WHITE MOUNTAINS]:

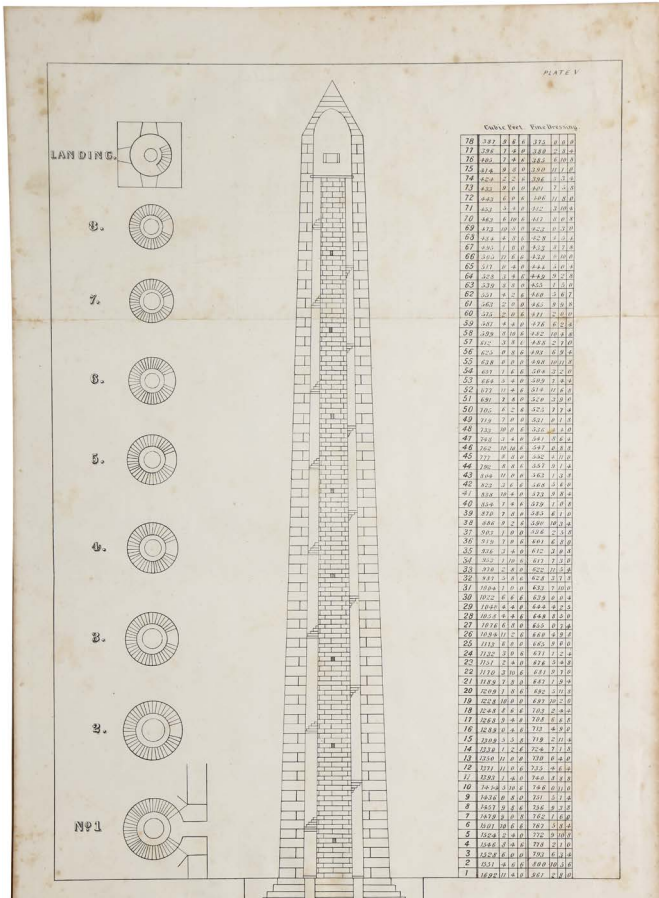
A collection of maps and guides to the White Mountains. V.p., 1853-1874

Together, 7 volumes. Size varies. Condition varies

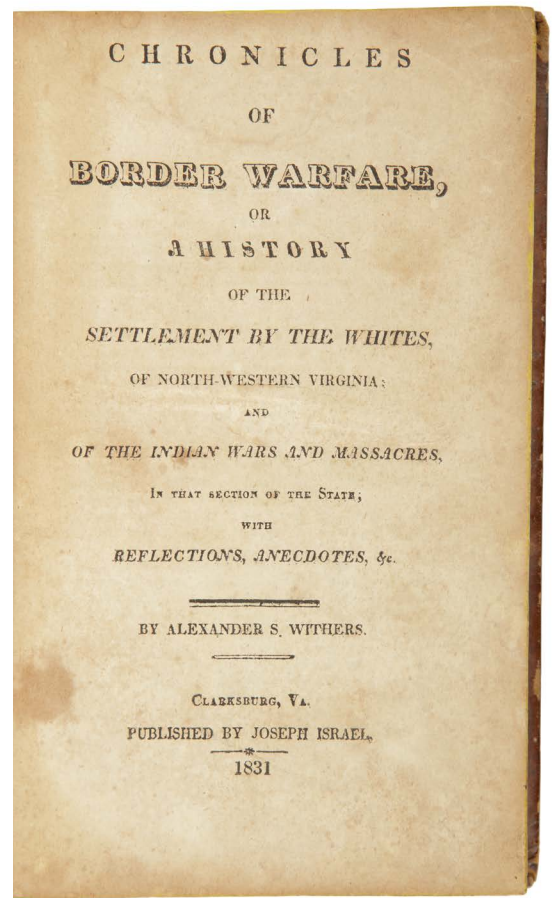
Tripp's White Mountain Guide Book; or, Guide to the Mountain and Lake Scenery of New-Hampshire. Fourth Edition. *Boston: Redding & Co., (1853)* — A Complete Guide for the Use of Travellers to the White Mountains and Lake Winnipiseogee. *Boston: Bradlee & Co., 1857* — New Map of the White Mountains. *Griswold, Conn., June 1858* — The White Mountain Guide Book. *Concord: Edson C. Eastman, 1858* — Harvey Boardman. A Complete and Accurate Guide to and around the White Mountains. *Boston: Crosby Nichols, 1859* — Hand-Book of Travel over the Eastern & Maine Central R. R. Line to the Shore Watering Places, White Mountains, and the Lower Provinces. *Boston: Eastern & Maine Central Railroad Line, 1874* — Eastman's Map of the Mountain & Lake Region of N. H. N. p., n. d.

Sold as a group, not subject to return.

\$ 3,500-4,500



2267



2268

2267

WILLARD, SOLOMON

Plans and Sections, of the Obelisk on Bunker's Hill. With the details of experiments made in quarrying the granite. Boston: for the author, 1843

Folio (13³/₈ x 10¹/₈ in.; 340 x 256 mm). Lithographed title, 14 lithographed plates (one folding) by Charles Cook's Lithography; plate 14 browned, scattered foxing, some dampstaining on final leaves. Original quarter cloth, paper over boards, printed label on upper cover; some wear, paper rubbed away at extremities of boards, light pencil scrawl on upper cover, dampstaining to lower cover.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. Solomon Willard, sculptor and architect, designed and built the Bunker Hill monument, the first public obelisk in the United States. He discovered and developed the granite quarry in Quincy, Massachusetts, which not only provided stone for the monument, but also for Willard's many other building projects which ranged from Boston to New Orleans. The first real railroad in the country was built to transport stones from the quarry in Quincy to the waterfront, where they were taken by boat to Charlestown and hauled up to the building site.

REFERENCES
American Imprints 43-5291; Hitchcock 1409

\$ 1,200-1,800

2268

WITHERS, ALEXANDER S.

Chronicles of Border Warfare, or a History of the Settlement by the Whites, of North-Western Virginia: and of the Indian Wars and Massacres, in That Section of the State. *Clarksburg, Virginia: Joseph Israel, 1831*

12mo (7 x 4¹/₄ in.; 178 x 108 mm). Advertisement at end; scattered foxing and browning. Contemporary calf, leather label on spine, edges stained yellow; wear and scuffing.

FIRST EDITION. Complete without the four-page list of contents, which was printed later and is found inserted in some copies.

"ONE OF THE MORE CIRCUMSTANTIAL AND GORY COMPILATIONS OF INDIAN WARFARE" (Streeter).

REFERENCES

Ayer 338; Field 1690; Howes W 601; SABIN 104928; Streeter 1107; Thomson 1257

PROVENANCE

James Elden (early signature) — Frank T. Siebert (acquired Wessen 1944; offered in his sale, but unsold, Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 984)

\$ 700-1,000

DICTIONARY
OF THE
Sioux Language.



Abed, Koosh'-pay.
Able, to be, Oh-wah-kee-heck-tee.
About, this or that, Ay-nah-kay-chah-nah.
Above, E-wahn-kah. (chee-)
Abroad, Oh-mah-wah-nee.
Abuse, to, Kah-keesh-mai.
Accuse, to, E-yah-une-kah.
Ache, Yah-zahn.
Across, Hee-u-wer-gah.
Admire, to, Wash-tay-wah-lah-kah.
Afar, Tay-hahn-tee.
Afraid, Koh-ah-kee-pay.
After-noon, 'Hhi'-ay-too.
Again, Ah'-kay.
At some time, Ay-hah-nah.
Agreeable, Wash'-tay.
Aid, to, Oh-wah'-kee-ay.
Alarm, to, Nah-pahp.
Alike, just, Hah-kee'-tay-chee'-chah.
All, See-toh-mee-nee.
Almonds, Yah-hoo'-gah.
Alone, E-mul'-lah.
Aloud, noise, Oh-tahn'-kah.
Among, Ay'-gur-nah.
Amusement, Skal'-tah.
And, Ah'-kay.
Anecdote, Hoon-kah'-kon.
Animal, Wak-mah-kah'-skohn.
Another, thing, Nah-kon'-toh-kay'-chah.

2269

2269

[WYOMING]

Joseph Keyes Hyer and William Sylvanus Starring. Lacotah [wrapper-title]. Dictionary of the Sioux Language [caption-title]. [Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory (present-day Wyoming), 1866]

8vo (7¾ x 5⅝ in.; 197 x 137 mm). Original printed self-wrappers, original broad brass clasps made by a local sutler; some light soiling and staining. Quarter red morocco slipcase and chemise.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN WYOMING. A REMARKABLE SURVIVAL. ONLY ABOUT 50 COPIES WERE PRINTED. Only 4 complete copies recorded by Stopka.

"Lahcotah" is Teton or Western Sioux dialect for "Dahcotah" (Santee Sioux dialect). The dictionary was compiled by Lieuts. Hyer and Starring "with the aid of Charles Guerreu, Indian

Interpreter" (colophon). It was printed on a hand press at the army post on the North Platte River and is dated at the end "Fort Laramie, Dakota, December, 1866."

The work contains words for Indian clothing, weapons, food, local animals, etc., which are highly evocative of the Sioux and the frontier scene.

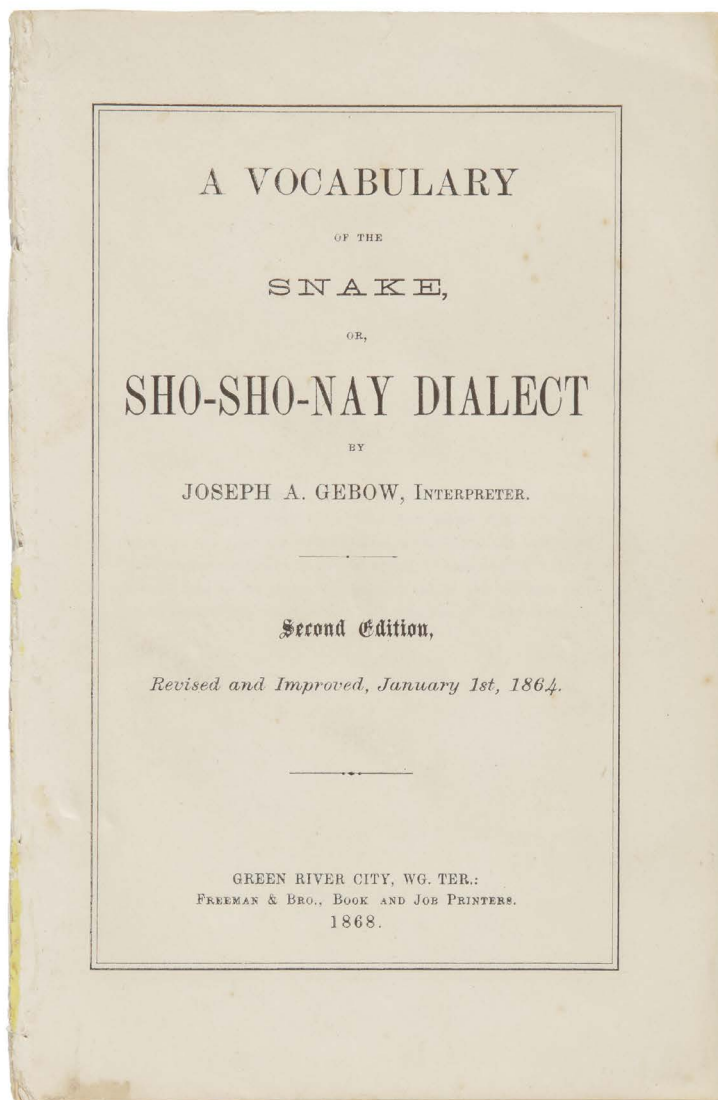
REFERENCES

Ayer, *Indian Linguistics* Dakota 85; Coe pp. 87–88; Graff 2037; McMurtrie, *Early Printing in Wyoming* pp. 44–46; Stopka 1866; *Wyoming Imprints* 1

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (acquired Eberstadt, 1940s or 1950s; sold his sale, Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 1059)

\$ 30,000-40,000



2270

2270

[WYOMING]

Joseph A. Gebow. *A Vocabulary of the Snake, or, Sho-Sho-Nay Dialect ... Revised and Improved, January 1st, 1864, Green River City, Wyoming Territory: Freeman & Bro., 1868*

8vo (7 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 200 x 130 mm). Original printed grey wrappers; hole in upper cover repaired (not affecting text), spine reinforced. Red buckram clamshell case, morocco gilt spine label.

The second book printed in Wyoming and the only known book printed by the Press on Wheels, the newspaper press of the *Frontier Index*, which moved westward in wagon or railway car, keeping up with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. Although the title-page calls this the second edition, it is actually

the third. The first was printed at Salt Lake City in 1859 (only one copy known); the second at Camp Douglas, Utah, in 1864 (only 2 copies known).

Gebow learned the Shoshone language during his twenty-year residence in the Rockies and wrote this for Indian trappers and traders.

Rare. Only 7 copies located by Stopka.

REFERENCES

Ayer, *Indian Linguistics* Dakota 85; Coe, pp. 87–88; Graff 2037; McMurtrie pp. 11–12; Stopka 1868; Streeter 2232; *Wyoming Imprints* 2

PROVENANCE

Frank T. Siebert (acquired Eberstadt, 1953; sold in his sale, Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 1059)

\$ 4,000-5,000

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER OWNER

HANCOCK, JOHN

Manuscript letter signed as President of Congress ("John Hancock Presidt"), announcing the adoption of the Declaration of Independence

2 pages (12 5/8 x 8 in.; 322 x 204 mm) on the first leaf of a bifolium, body of the letter in a secretarial hand (likely Jacob Rust), Philadelphia, 6 July 1776, salutation reads "Gentlemen," and address direction at end of reads "Honl. Convention of [obscured]"; silked, stained, abraded in spots, some fold separations and marginal chips, separated from integral blank at central fold.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS JOHN HANCOCK ANNOUNCES THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: "THE CONGRESS HAVE JUDGED IT NECESSARY TO DISSOLVE ALL CONNECTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES; AND TO DECLARE THEM FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. ..."

The text of the Declaration of Independence—which announced and justified America's resolution of separation from Great Britain—was first printed on the evening of 4 July 1776, by John Dunlap. But when the Continental Congress convened for session in May of that year, the issuance of such a declaration was far from a foregone conclusion. A coalition of delegates from Mid-Atlantic states, led by Pennsylvania's John Dickinson, advocated a cautious approach towards independence and may even have harbored hopes for an equitable reconciliation with Britain.

The first step towards the Declaration was Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee's resolution of 7 June, "that these United Colonies are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This provoked sharp debate in the chamber, with South Carolinian Edward Rutledge confiding to John Jay that "The Sensible part of the House opposed the Motion. ... They saw no Wisdom in a Declaration of Independence nor any other Purpose to be answer'd by it, but placing ourselves in the Power of those with whom we mean to treat. ..." But firebrands like John Adams carried the day and on 11 June 1776 the Continental Congress appointed a committee of five members to draft a declaration endorsing Lee's resolution. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York formed the committee.

Jefferson was chosen to write the Declaration, in recognition of his (in John Adams's words)

"peculiar felicity of expression." His extensively reworked Rough Draft, as it is commonly known, is preserved in the Jefferson Papers, Library of Congress. In addition to Lee's resolution, Jefferson drew heavily on two other fundamental sources for his text: George Mason's bill of rights, adopted by Virginia on 12 June 1776, and his own draft of a proposed constitution for Virginia. Jefferson felt great satisfaction for the rest of his life in having been privileged to serve as chief author of this greatest of American documents. Shortly before his death, Jefferson wrote to Richard Henry Lee, responding to the remarks of John Adams and others that the Declaration only stated what everyone at the time believed. He had been concerned, he wrote, "not to find out new principles, or new arguments, never before thought of, not merely to say things which had never been said before; but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject, in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent ... it was intended to be an expression of the American mind."

As is evident from their annotations on the Rough Draft, Adams and Franklin read and commented on Jefferson's version, making relatively small changes. There is no direct evidence of revision from the hands of Sherman and Livingston. A fair copy (now lost), incorporating these changes, was submitted to the full body of the Continental Congress, which debated it for three days before approving it on 4 July 1776.

The most substantial modification made in Congressional discussion was that the final point of Jefferson's charge against the British king, that of "violating [the] most sacred rights of life & liberty" by encouraging the slave trade, was struck out. Jefferson's own notes made at the time of the debates state that this was done "in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who on the contrary still wished to continue it." With that major change, Congress adopted the Declaration and authorized its printing, resolving "That the committee appointed to prepare the declaration superintend & correct the press; That copies of the declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions & Committees or Councils of Safety and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental troops that it be proclaimed in each of the United States & at the head of the army." No roll call was recorded, but the vote to adopt and issue the Declaration was unanimous by colony, although apparently there were dissenting votes in both the Pennsylvania and Delaware delegations and New York abstained completely.

That same evening, a manuscript copy of the Declaration, evidently bearing the authorizing signature of John Hancock, was taken to

the shop of John Dunlap, official printer to Congress, which was located within walking distance of the Statehouse at 48 High Street and Market Street. Dunlap evidently spent the evening of 4 July 1776 setting the Declaration in type. At least one proof was taken, a fragment of which survives at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. It chiefly varies from the finished copies in putting many phrases within quotation marks which were afterward removed, in some cases leaving unusually large gaps between words. Finished copies were pulled and delivered to Congress the morning of 5 July; the number of copies printed is unknown, but it is likely that the Dunlap broadside was printed in substantial numbers, perhaps between 500 and 1,000 copies.

Among the very first copies of the Declaration to be distributed were those ordered by Congress to be "sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions & Committees or Councils of Safety and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental troops." One of those printings of Dunlap's broadside would have been accompanied by the present extraordinary letter, signed by John Hancock as President of Congress, 6 July 1776, and dispatched to one of the original thirteen states:

"Altho it is not possible to foresee the Consequence of Human Actions, yet it is nevertheless a Duty we owe ourselves and Posterity in all our public Counsels, to decide in the best Manner we are able, and to trust the result to that Being, who controuls both Causes and Events, so as to bring about his own Determinations.

"Impressed with this Sentiment, and at the same time fully convinced, that our Affairs may take a more favourable Turn, the Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve all Connection between Great Britain, and the American Colonies; and to declare them free and independent States, as you will perceive by the enclosed Declaration, which I am directed by Congress to transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed in the Way you shall think most proper.

"The important Consequences to the American States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the Ground and Foundation of a future Government, will naturally suggest the Propriety of proclaiming it in such a Manner that People may be universally informed of it." Hancock evidently wrote thirteen near-identical letters between 5 and 8 July, one for each of the colonies (he also wrote similar letters to generals George Washington and Artemas Ward). Nine versions of Hancock's letter-announcement to the colonies of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence—each supplemented by a copy of John Dunlap's broadside printing of the Declaration—can be accounted for, as follows.

Philadelphia July 8th 1776.

Gentlemen,

Altho it is not possible to foresee the Consequences of Human Actions, yet it is nevertheless a Duty we owe ourselves, and Posterity in all our public Counsels, to decide in the best Manner we are able, and to trust the Court to that Being, who controls both Causes and Events, so as to bring about his own Determinations.

Impressed with this Sentiment, and at the same Time fully convinced, that our Affairs may take a more favourable Turn, the Congress have judgd it necessary to dissolve all Connection between Great Britain, and the American Colonies; and to declare them free and independent States, as you will perceive by the enclosed Declaration, which

¶ New Jersey: Hancock sent a letter addressed to the “Honble Convention of New Jersey,” 5 July 1776. (This letter appeared in the Rosenbach Company’s Catalogue 14 [1949], item 34, and was exhibited at that time at the University of California, Los Angeles. It had earlier been in the collections of Abraham Tomlinson and the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York and bears ink stamps from these two owners. The letter was evidently sold by Rosenbach, or by his successor, John Fleming, to Raymond E. Hartz. It was subsequently acquired, about 1991, by the Gilder Lehrman Collection, and is now housed at the New-York Historical Society.)

¶ Delaware: Hancock sent a letter addressed to the “Col. [John] Haslet, or Officer commanding the Battalion of Continental Troops in Delaware Government,” 5 July 1776. (The current location of this letter, if it survives, has not been traced.)

¶ Pennsylvania: Hancock sent a letter addressed to the “Honourable Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania,” 5 July 1776. (This letter is now in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

¶ Massachusetts: Hancock sent a letter addressed to the “Honble Assembly of Massetts. Bay,” 6 July 1776. (This letter is known to have been sent by the retained letterbook of the Continental Congress, but its current location, if it survives, has not been traced.)

¶ New York: Hancock sent a letter addressed to the “Honble Convention of New York,” 6 July 1776. (This letter is known to have

been sent by the retained letterbook of the Continental Congress, but its current location, if it survives, has not been traced.)

¶ Connecticut: Hancock sent a letter addressed to Governor Jonathan Trumbull, 6 July 1776. (This letter is known to have been sent by the retained letterbook of the Continental Congress, but its current location, if it survives, has not been traced.)

¶ Rhode Island: Hancock sent a letter addressed to “Honble Govnr [Nicholas] Cooke,” 6 July 1776. (This letter is now in the collection of the Lilly Library, Indiana University.)

¶ New Hampshire: Hancock sent a letter addressed to “Honble Convention Assembly of New Hampshire,” 6 July 1776. (This letter was purchased by the Rosenbach Company from the rare book firm Dodd & Livingston prior to 1912. It was featured in several Rosenbach catalogues from Catalogue 6 [1911], item 258, to Catalogue 64 [1937], item 28. The letter was evidently sold by Rosenbach, or by his successor, John Fleming, to Philip D. Sang, who placed it on deposit at Rutgers University. The letter was subsequently obtained by another collector who consigned it to auction at Sotheby’s New York, 23 May 1984, lot 157. The letter is currently privately owned.)

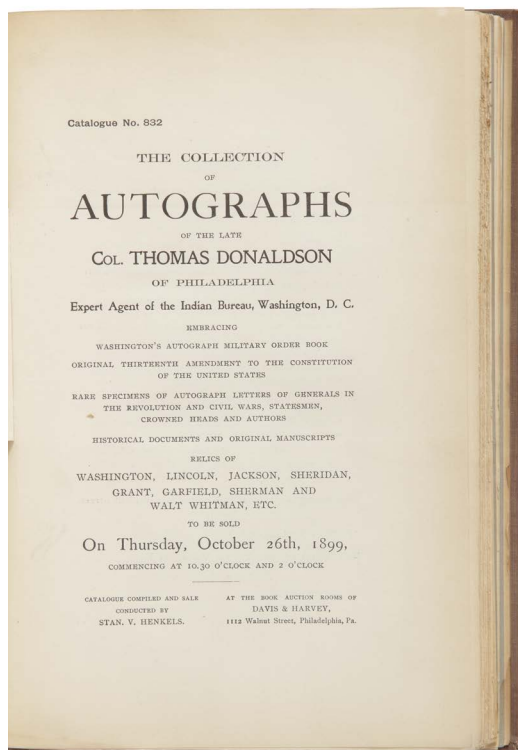
¶ Maryland: Hancock sent a letter addressed to the “Honble Convention of Mary Land,” 8 July 1776. (Although Letters of Delegates to Congress 1774–1789, ed. Smith, 4:396, locates this letter in the Purviance Papers at the Maryland Historical Society, the Historical Society in fact has only a contemporary clerical copy of the letter. The current location of the original signed letter, if it survives, has not been traced.)

The direction, or address line of the present letter is abraded, but by process of elimination it can be determined that it must originally have been intended for Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Virginia. However, just because the letter might have originally been sent to Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Virginia does not mean that state would have retained it. Record keeping was chaotic and archives an afterthought in many of the colonies during the foment of revolution. It is likely that once Hancock’s instruction that the Declaration be “proclaimed” was fulfilled, both his letter and the Declaration broadside that accompanied it were taken home as souvenirs by members of the crowd gathered for the reading. It is worth noting that less than half (5 of 13) of the Hancock Declaration cover letters have survived—none of which is in its respective state archive, and only one of which is even currently located in the state to which it was originally sent.

As for the postcolonial provenance of the present Hancock letter, the earliest reference to it that Sotheby’s can find is its inclusion in the auction catalogue of the Collection of Autographs of Col. Thomas Donaldson, lot 198, sold in Philadelphia by Stan Henkels, 26 October 1899. The letter is illustrated, and there is no doubt that it is the same manuscript. A copy of the Donaldson catalogue with buyers’ names noted in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania identifies the purchaser of lot 198 as “Howard.” The most likely buyer would be Arthur P. Howard, who had a sale at American Art Association, March 6, 1925, titled “Books and Autographs (Revolutionary War)” —but the Hancock letter was not in the catalogue (of course it could have been sold either before or after the single-owner auction). At some point in the 1920s or 1930s, the letter was part of the private collection of Harry F. Marks, a prominent New York books and manuscripts dealer, ca. 1910–1950. (Marks may well have obtained the letter from Arthur Howard.) Among other evidences of Marks’s ownership is the December 1937 issue of a hobby magazine titled *Avocations*, which, in a brief profile of Marks, states that his private collection included “a signed copy of the letter which accompanied the original transcripts of the Declaration of Independence.”

HANCOCK’S LETTER ELOQUENTLY CONVEYS THE GRAVITY OF THE STEPS CONGRESS HAD TAKEN BY SEVERING TIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AND “THE IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES TO THE AMERICAN STATES FROM THIS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE” THAT HE FORESAW REDOUND TO THE PRESENT DAY. AS A PRIMARY WITNESS TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; AS AN EPITOME OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; AND AS A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE BY ONE OF THE FIFTY-SIX SIGNERS WHO PLEDGED TO EACH OTHER THEIR LIVES, FORTUNES, AND SACRED HONOR, THIS JOHN HANCOCK LETTER AND ITS FEW SURVIVING COMPANIONS STAND SOLE AND INCOMPARABLE.

\$ 600,000-800,000



which I am directed by Congress to transmit to
you, and to request, you will have it proclaimed in
the way you shall think most proper.

The important consequences to the
American States from this Declaration of Independ-
-ence, considered as the Ground and Foundation of
a future Government, will naturally suggest the
Propriety of proclaiming it in such a Manner
that the People may be universally informed of it.

I have the Honour to be

Gentlemen,

your most obed^t &
very able Serv^t

John Hancock Presid^t

Howe Convention of

AMERICANA WEEK

AUCTIONS NEW YORK 23–27 JANUARY

Exhibitions open

16 January at 2:00 PM

Mario Buatta:

Prince of Interiors

Auction 23 & 24 January

**Triumphant Grace: Important
Americana from the Collection of
Barbara and Arun Singh**

Auction 25 January

A New Dimension of Tradition:

Important American Folk Art,
Proceeds of the Sale to Benefit a
New Folk Initiative at the Museum
of Fine Arts, Boston

Auction 25 January

Important Americana

Auction 26 January

**Fine Manuscript and Printed
Americana**

Auction 27 January

Please join us for our

Americana Week Events

Panel Discussion: Mario Buatta and the English Country House Style in America

72nd and York

Thursday 16 January

2:00–3:00 PM

With featured speakers Jane Churchill, Emily Evans Eerdmans,
and Charlotte Moss, moderated by Michael Diaz-Griffith.

Americana Symposium

72nd and York

Tuesday 21 January

10:00 AM–5:00 PM

Lectures on the subjects of silver, ceramics, American furniture, folk art
and needlework celebrating the Collection of Barbara and Arun Singh, and Property
Sold to Benefit the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Featured speakers include Kee Il Choi Jr., Alice Dickinson, Emelie Gevalt,
Judith M. Guston, Stacy C. Hollander, Robert Lionetti, Robert Shaw,
Arun K. Singh, M.D., Gary R. Sullivan, and Annabel Westman.

Americana Opening Reception

72nd and York

Tuesday 21 January

6:00–9:00 PM

EXHIBITIONS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC 16–25 JANUARY

1334 YORK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021

ENQUIRIES +1 212 606 7130 AMERICANA@SOTHEBYS.COM

SOTHEBYS.COM/AMERICANA #SOTHEBYSAMERICANA



An Extremely Rare and Fine
Chinese Export Carved Wood
'Eagle' Plaque for the American
Market Qing Dynasty,
Late 19th Century
Estimate \$20,000–30,000



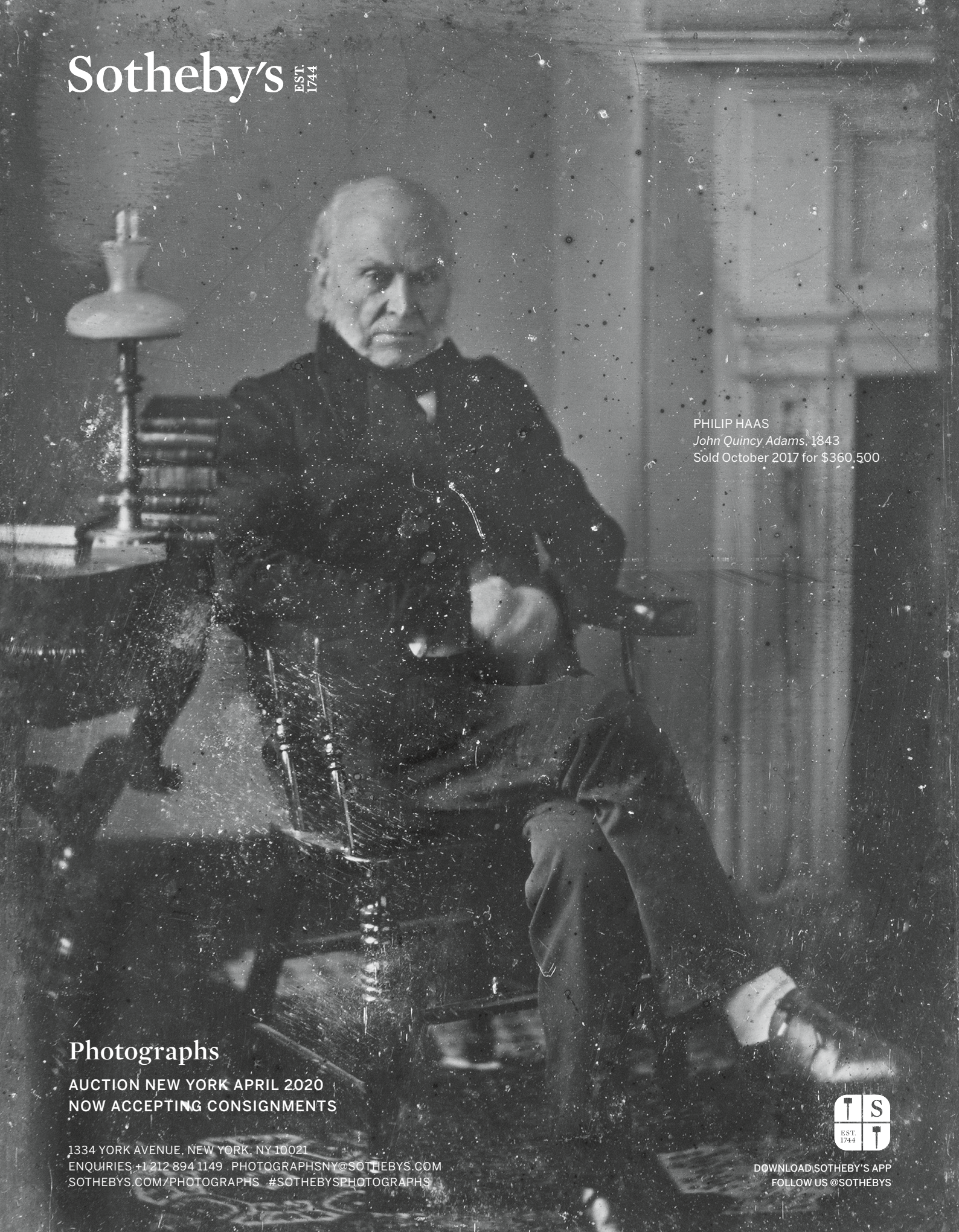
IN GOD WE TRUST

E PLURIBUS UNUM



DOWNLOAD SOTHEBY'S APP
FOLLOW US @SOTHEBYS

Sotheby's EST. 1744



PHILIP HAAS
John Quincy Adams, 1843
Sold October 2017 for \$360,500

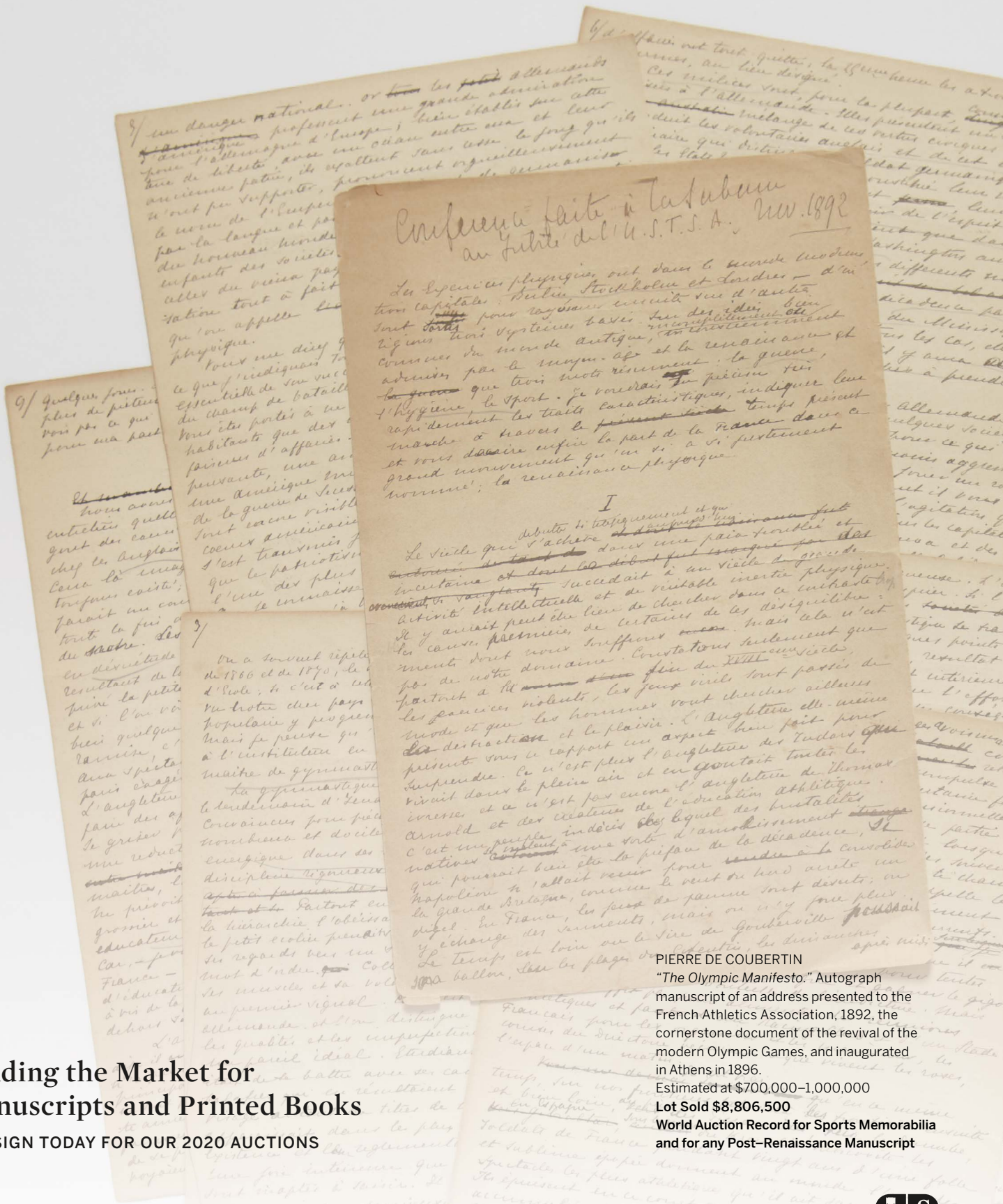
Photographs

AUCTION NEW YORK APRIL 2020
NOW ACCEPTING CONSIGNMENTS

1334 YORK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021
ENQUIRIES +1 212 894 1149 PHOTOGRAPHSNY@SOTHEBYS.COM
SOTHEBYS.COM/PHOTOGRAPHS #SOTHEBYS PHOTOGRAPHS



DOWNLOAD SOTHEBY'S APP
FOLLOW US @SOTHEBYS



Leading the Market for Manuscripts and Printed Books

CONSIGN TODAY FOR OUR 2020 AUCTIONS

1334 YORK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021
ENQUIRIES +1 212 606 7385 BOOKSANDMANUSCRIPTS@SOTHEBYS.COM
SOTHEBYS.COM/BOOKS #SOTHEBYSBOOKS

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN
"The Olympic Manifesto." Autograph
manuscript of an address presented to the
French Athletics Association, 1892, the
cornerstone document of the revival of the
modern Olympic Games, and inaugurated
in Athens in 1896.
Estimated at \$700,000-1,000,000
Lot Sold \$8,806,500
World Auction Record for Sports Memorabilia
and for any Post-Renaissance Manuscript



DOWNLOAD SOTHEBY'S APP
FOLLOW US @SOTHEBYS

How to Bid



1. BROWSE

Go to sothebys.com or the Sotheby's app to find works you are interested in.



2. REGISTER

Sign up to place bids.



3. BID

Bid before and during the auction, from anywhere in the world.

FOR ASSISTANCE WITH REGISTRATION AND BIDDING

Enquiries@sothebys.com

US +1 212 606 7000 **UK** +44 (0) 20 7293 5000 **HK** +852 2822 8142

sothebys.com/bidonline FOLLOW US @SOTHEBYS

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The following Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee are Sotheby's, Inc. and the Consignor's entire agreement with the purchaser and any bidders relative to the property listed in this catalogue.

The Conditions of Sale, Terms of Guarantee, the glossary, if any, and all other contents of this catalogue are subject to amendment by us by the posting of notices or by oral announcements made during the sale. The property will be offered by us as agent for the Consignor, unless the catalogue indicates otherwise.

By participating in any sale, you acknowledge that you are bound by these terms and conditions.

1. As Is Goods auctioned are often of some age. The authenticity of the Authorship (as defined below) of property listed in the catalogue is guaranteed as stated in the Terms of Guarantee and except for the Limited Warranty contained therein, all property is sold "AS IS" without any representations or warranties by us or the Consignor as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, the correctness of the catalogue or other description of the physical condition, size, quality, rarity, importance, medium, frame, provenance, exhibitions, literature or historical relevance of any property and no statement anywhere, whether oral or written, whether made in the catalogue, an advertisement, a bill of sale, a salesroom posting or announcement, or elsewhere, shall be deemed such a warranty, representation or assumption of liability. We and the Consignor make no representations and warranties, express or implied, as to whether the purchaser acquires any copyrights, including but not limited to, any reproduction rights in any property. We and the Consignor are not responsible for errors and omissions in the catalogue, glossary, or any supplemental material. Sotheby's will not be responsible or liable for damage to frames and glass coverings, regardless of the cause.

2. Inspection Prospective bidders should inspect the property before bidding to determine its condition, size, and whether or not it has been repaired or restored.

3. Buyer's Premium A buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price and is payable by the purchaser as part of the total purchase price. The buyer's premium is 25% of the hammer price up to and including \$400,000, 20% of any amount in excess of \$400,000 up to and including \$4,000,000, and 13.9% of any amount in excess of \$4,000,000.

4. Withdrawal We reserve the right to withdraw any property before the sale and shall have no liability whatsoever for such withdrawal.

5. Per Lot Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalogue.

6. Bidding We reserve the right to reject any bid. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer will be the purchaser. The auctioneer has absolute and sole discretion in the case of error or dispute

with respect to bidding, and whether during or after the sale, to determine the successful bidder, to re-open the bidding, to cancel the sale or to re-offer and re-sell the item in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sale record is conclusive. In our discretion we will execute order or absentee bids and accept telephone bids and online bids via the Online Platforms as a convenience to clients who are not present at auctions; Sotheby's is not responsible for any errors or omissions in connection therewith. Prospective bidders should also consult sothebys.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

By participating in the sale, you represent and warrant that any bids placed by you, or on your behalf, are not the product of any collusive or other anti-competitive agreement and are otherwise consistent with federal and state antitrust law.

By participating in the sale, you represent and warrant that:

(a) The bidder and/or purchaser is not subject to trade sanctions, embargoes or any other restriction on trade in the jurisdiction in which it does business as well as under the laws of the European Union, the laws of England and Wales, or the laws and regulations of the United States, and is not owned (nor partly owned) or controlled by such sanctioned person(s) (collectively, "Sanctioned Person(s)");

(b) Where acting as agent (with Sotheby's prior written consent), the principal is not a Sanctioned Person(s) nor owned (or partly owned) or controlled by Sanctioned Person(s); and

(c) The bidder and/or purchaser undertakes that none of the purchase price will be funded by any Sanctioned Person(s), nor will any party be involved in the transaction including financial institutions, freight forwarders or other forwarding agents or any other party be a Sanctioned Person(s) nor owned (or partly owned) or controlled by a Sanctioned Person(s), unless such activity is authorized in writing by the government authority having jurisdiction over the transaction or in applicable law or regulation.

In order to bid on "Premium Lots" you must complete the required Premium Lot pre-registration application. Sotheby's decision whether to accept any pre-registration application shall be final. You must arrange for Sotheby's to receive your pre-registration application at least three working days before the sale. Please bear in mind that we are unable to obtain financial references over weekends or public holidays.

Sotheby's may require such necessary financial references, guarantees, deposits and/or such other security, in its absolute discretion, as security for your bid(s).

7. Online Bids via an Online Platform Sotheby's may offer clients the opportunity to bid on sothebys.com or through the Sotheby's App, or on any other online platform through which bidding may be made available for selected sales. By participating in a sale via any of the Online Platforms, you acknowledge that you are bound by these Conditions of Sale as well as the Additional Terms and Conditions

for Online Bidding ("Online Terms"). By participating in a sale via any Online Platform, Bidders accept the Online Terms, as well as the relevant Conditions of Sale. Online bidding may not be available for Premium Lots.

8. Bids Below Reserve If the auctioneer determines that any opening bid is below the reserve of the article offered, he may reject the same and withdraw the article from sale, and if, having acknowledged an opening bid, he determines that any advance thereafter is insufficient, he may reject the advance.

9. Purchaser's Responsibility Subject to fulfillment of all of the conditions set forth herein, on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the contract between the consignor and the purchaser is concluded, and the winning bidder thereupon will immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require. Title in a purchased lot will not pass until Sotheby's has received the full purchase price in cleared funds. The purchaser's obligation to immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require is absolute and unconditional and is not subject to any defenses, setoffs or counterclaims of any kind whatsoever. Sotheby's is not obligated to release a lot to the purchaser until title to the lot has passed and any earlier release does not affect the passing of title or the purchaser's unconditional obligation to pay the full purchase price. In addition to other remedies available to us by law, we reserve the right to impose from the date of sale a late charge of the annual percentage rate of Prime + 6% of the total purchase price if payment is not made in accordance with the conditions set forth herein. Please note Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

Unless otherwise agreed by Sotheby's, all property must be removed from our premises by the purchaser at his expense not later than 30 calendar days following its sale. Purchasers are reminded that Sotheby's liability for loss of or damage to sold property shall cease upon the earlier of (a) 30 calendar days after the date of the auction and (b) our release of the property to the purchaser or the purchaser's designated agent. Upon the expiration of such 30 calendar day period or upon such earlier release, as applicable: (i) the purchaser bears full liability for any and all loss of or damage to the property; (ii) the purchaser releases Sotheby's, its affiliates, agents and warehouses from any and all liability and claims for loss of or damage to the property; and (iii) the purchaser agrees to indemnify and hold Sotheby's, its affiliates, agents and warehouses harmless from and against any and all liability for loss of or damage to property and any all claims related to loss of or damage to the property as of and from and after the time Sotheby's liability for loss or damage to the property ceases in accordance with this paragraph. If any applicable conditions herein are not complied with by the purchaser, the purchaser will be in default and in addition to any and all other remedies available to us and the Consignor by law, including, without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the

total purchase price, including all fees, charges and expenses more fully set forth herein, we, at our option, may (x) cancel the sale of that, or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting purchaser at the same or any other auction, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser, or (y) resell the purchased property, whether at public auction or by private sale, or (z) effect any combination thereof. In any case, the purchaser will be liable for any deficiency, any and all costs, handling charges, late charges, expenses of both sales, our commissions on both sales at our regular rates, legal fees and expenses, collection fees and incidental damages. We may, in our sole discretion, apply any proceeds of sale then due or thereafter becoming due to the purchaser from us or any affiliated company, or any payment made by the purchaser to us or any affiliated company, whether or not intended to reduce the purchaser's obligations with respect to the unpaid lot or lots, to the deficiency and any other amounts due to us or any affiliated companies. In addition, a defaulting purchaser will be deemed to have granted and assigned to us and our affiliated companies, a continuing security interest of first priority in any property or money of or owing to such purchaser in our possession, custody or control or in the possession, custody or control of any of our affiliated companies, in each case whether at the time of the auction, the default or if acquired at any time thereafter, and we may retain and apply such property or money as collateral security for the obligations due to us or to any affiliated company of ours. We shall have all of the rights accorded a secured party under the New York Uniform Commercial Code. You hereby agree that Sotheby's may file financing statements under the New York Uniform Commercial Code without your signature. Payment will not be deemed to have been made in full until we have collected good funds. Any claims relating to any purchase, including any claims under the Conditions of Sale or Terms of Guarantee, must be presented directly to Sotheby's. In the event the purchaser fails to pay any or all of the total purchase price for any lot and Sotheby's nonetheless elects to pay the Consignor any portion of the sale proceeds, the purchaser acknowledges that Sotheby's shall have all of the rights of the Consignor to pursue the purchaser for any amounts paid to the Consignor, whether at law, in equity, or under these Conditions of Sale.

10. Reserve All lots in this catalogue are offered subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum hammer price at which a lot will be sold. No reserve will exceed the low presale estimate stated in the catalogue, or as amended by oral or posted notices. We may implement such reserve by opening the bidding on behalf of the Consignor and may bid up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or bids in response to other bidders. In instances where we have an interest in the lot other than our commission, we may bid up to the reserve to protect such interest. In certain instances, the Consignor may pay us less than the standard commission

rate where a lot is "bought-in" to protect its reserve.

11. **Tax** Unless exempted by law, the purchaser will be required to pay the combined New York State and local sales tax, any applicable compensating use tax of another state, and if applicable, any federal luxury or other tax, on the total purchase price. The rate of such combined tax is 8.875% in New York City and ranges from 7% to 8.625% elsewhere in New York.

12. **Export and Permits** It is the purchaser's sole responsibility to identify and obtain any necessary export, import, firearm, endangered species or other permit for the lot. Any symbols or notices in the sale catalogue reflect Sotheby's reasonable opinion at the time of cataloguing and are for bidders' general guidance only; Sotheby's and the Consignor make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is or is not subject to export or import restrictions or any embargoes.

13. **Governing Law and Jurisdiction** These Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, as well as bidders', the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. By bidding at an auction, whether present in person or by agent, order or absentee bid, telephone, online or other means, all bidders including the purchaser, shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state courts of, and the federal courts sitting in, the State of New York. All parties agree, however, that Sotheby's shall retain the right to bring proceedings in a court other than the state and federal courts sitting in the State of New York.

14. **Packing and Shipping** We are not responsible for the acts or omissions in our packing or shipping of purchased lots or of other carriers or packers of purchased lots, whether or not recommended by us. Packing and handling of purchased lots is at the entire risk of the purchaser.

15. **Limitation of Liability** In no event will the aggregate liability of Sotheby's and the consignor to a purchaser exceed the purchase price actually paid.

16. **Data Protection** Sotheby's will hold and process your personal information and may share it with its subsidiaries and affiliates for use as described in, and in line with, Sotheby's Privacy Policy published on Sotheby's website at www.sothebys.com or available on request by email to enquiries@sothebys.com.

Under European data protection laws, a client may object, by request and free of charge, to the processing of their information for certain purposes, including direct marketing, and may access and rectify personal data relating to them and may obtain more information about Sotheby's data protection policies by writing to Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, or 1334 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021. Attn: Compliance, or emailing enquiries@sothebys.com.

Please be aware that Sotheby's may film auctions or other activities on Sotheby's premises and that such recordings may be transmitted over the Internet via Sotheby's website and other online platforms. Online and telephone bids may be recorded.

TERMS OF GUARANTEE

As set forth below and in the Conditions of Sale, for all lots Sotheby's guarantees that the authorship, period, culture or origin (collectively, "Authorship") of each lot in this catalogue is as set out in the BOLD or CAPITALIZED type heading in the catalogue description of the lot, as amended by oral or written salesroom notes or announcements. Purchasers should refer to the Glossary of Terms, if any, for an explanation of the terminology used in the Bold or Capitalized type heading and the extent of the Guarantee. Sotheby's makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to any material in the catalogue other than that appearing in the Bold or Capitalized heading and subject to the exclusions below.

In the event Sotheby's in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, it shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price and applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record.

This Guarantee is provided for a period of five (5) years from the date of the relevant auction, is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record at the auction and may not be transferred to any third party. To be able to claim under this Guarantee of Authorship, the original purchaser of record must: (i) notify Sotheby's in writing within three (3) months of receiving any information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons for such question; and (ii) return the Lot to Sotheby's at the original selling location in the same condition as at the date of sale to the original purchaser of record and be able to transfer good title to the Lot, free from any third party claims arising after the date of such sale.

Sotheby's has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Sotheby's may require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the original purchaser of record's cost the reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Sotheby's and the original purchaser of record. Sotheby's shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. It is specifically understood and agreed that the rescission of a sale and the refund of the original purchase price paid (the successful hammer price, plus the buyer's premium) is exclusive and in lieu of any other remedy which might otherwise be available as a matter of law, or in equity. Sotheby's

and the Consignor shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages incurred or claimed, including without limitation, loss of profits or interest.

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ONLINE BIDDING

The following terms and conditions (the "Online Terms") provide important information related to online bidding, on sothebys.com or through the Sotheby's App, or on any other online platform through which bidding may be made available ("Online Platforms").

These Conditions are in addition to and subject to the same law and our standard terms and conditions of sale, including the authenticity guarantee and any other terms and are not intended in any way to replace them. By participating in this sale via any Online Platform, you acknowledge that you are bound by the Conditions of Sale applicable in the relevant sale and by these additional Conditions.

1. For certain sales, bidders are welcome to submit bids in advance of the live auction ("Advance Bids") through the Online Platforms. In order to do so, you must register an account with Sotheby's and provide requested information. You may bid at or above the starting bid displayed on the Online Platforms. Please note that we reserve the right to lower the starting bid prior to the start of the live auction.

For sales where you can place Advance Bids, you may also input a maximum bid which, upon confirmation, will be executed automatically up to this predefined maximum value in response to other bids including bids placed by Sotheby's on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve (if applicable). Please note that reserves may be set at any time before the start of the live auction and your maximum bid may be executed against the reserve once such reserve is set.

The current leading bid will be visible to all bidders; the value and status of your maximum bid will be visible only to you, unless it is the leading bid. If the status of your bid changes, you will receive notifications via email and push (if you have the Sotheby's App installed) leading up to the live auction. You may raise your maximum bid at any time in advance of the live auction. Once the live auction begins, the auctioneer will open bidding at the current leading bid. The system will continue to bid on your behalf up to your predetermined maximum bid, or you may continue to bid via the Online Platforms during the live auction at the next increment. Upon the closing of each lot, you will receive another email and push notification indicating whether you have won or lost each lot on which you have placed a bid.

By placing Advance Bids on the Online Platforms, you accept and agree that any such bids are final, that you will not be permitted to retract your bid, and that, should your bid be successful, you irrevocably agree to pay the full purchase

price, including buyer's premium and all applicable taxes and other applicable charges. You may nevertheless lower your maximum bid leading up to the live auction by contacting the Bids Department at +1 212 606 7414, except that you may not lower it to a level lower than the current leading bid.

2. Once it commences, a live auction is by its nature fast-moving and bidding may progress very quickly. The procedure for placing bids during the live auction is therefore a one-step process; as soon as the "Place Bid" button is clicked, a bid is submitted. By bidding online, you accept and agree that bids submitted in this way are final and that you will not under any circumstances be permitted to amend or retract your bid. If a successful bid is sent to Sotheby's from your computer, electronic or mobile device, you irrevocably agree to pay the full purchase price, including buyer's premium and all applicable taxes and other applicable charges.

3. The next bidding increment is shown for your convenience. The auctioneer has discretion to vary Increments for bidders in the auction room and on the telephone, but bidders using Online Platforms may not be able to place a bid in an amount other than a whole bidding increment. All bidding for this sale will be in U.S. Dollars, in respect of New York sales, in Pounds Sterling, in respect of London sales, or in Hong Kong Dollars, in respect of Hong Kong sales, and online bidders will not be able to see the currency conversion board that may be displayed in the auction room.

4. The record of sale kept by Sotheby's will be taken as absolute and final in all disputes. In the event of a discrepancy between any online records or messages provided to you and the record of sale kept by Sotheby's, the record of sale will govern.

5. Online bidders are responsible for making themselves aware of all salesroom notices and announcements, which will be accessible on the Online Platforms.

6. Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse or revoke permission to bid via Online Platforms and to remove bidding privileges during a sale.

7. The purchase information shown in the "My Bids" section of the Sotheby's App and in the "Account Activity" section of "My Account" on Sothebys.com is provided for your convenience only. Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced after the sale. In the event of any discrepancy between the online purchase information and the invoice sent to you by Sotheby's following the sale, the invoice prevails. Terms and conditions for payment and collection of property remain the same regardless of how the winning bid was submitted.

8. Sotheby's offers online bidding as a convenience to our clients. Sotheby's is not responsible for any errors or failures to execute bids placed online, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of connection to the internet or to the online bidding software by either Sotheby's or the client; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software; or (iii) a breakdown or problems with a

client's internet connection, computer or electronic device. Sotheby's is not responsible for any failure to execute an online bid or for any errors or omissions in connection therewith.

9. Online bidding will be recorded.

10. In the event of any conflict between these Online Terms and Sotheby's Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, Sotheby's Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee will control.

BUYING AT AUCTION

The following will help in understanding the auction buying process as well as some of the terms and symbols commonly used in an auction catalogue. All bidders should read the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee in this catalogue, as well as the Glossary or any other notices. By bidding at auction, bidders are bound by the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, as amended by any oral announcement or posted notices, which together form the sale contract among Sotheby's, the seller (consignor) of the lot and any bidders, including the successful bidder (purchaser).

1. SYMBOL KEY

Reserves

Unless indicated by a box (□), all lots in this catalogue are offered subject to a reserve. A reserve is the confidential minimum hammer price at which a lot will be sold. The reserve is generally set at a percentage of the low estimate and will not exceed the low estimate of the lot. If any lots in the catalogue are offered without reserve, such lots will be designated by a box (□). If every lot in a catalogue is offered without a reserve, the Conditions of Sale will so state and this symbol will not be used for each lot.

Guaranteed Property

The seller of lots with this symbol has been guaranteed a minimum price from one auction or a series of auctions. This guarantee may be provided by Sotheby's or jointly by Sotheby's and a third party. Sotheby's and any third parties providing a guarantee jointly with Sotheby's benefit financially if a guaranteed lot is sold successfully and may incur a loss if the sale is not successful. A third party providing a guarantee jointly with Sotheby's may provide an irrevocable bid, or otherwise bid, on the guaranteed property. If the Guaranteed Property symbol for a lot is not included in the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made indicating that there is a guarantee on the lot.

Property in which Sotheby's has an Ownership Interest

Lots with this symbol indicate that Sotheby's owns the lot in whole or in part or has an economic interest in the lot equivalent to an ownership interest.

Irrevocable Bids

Lots with this symbol indicate that a party has provided Sotheby's with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, may be compensated for providing the irrevocable bid by receiving a contingent fee, a fixed fee or both. From time to time, a Sotheby's shareholder may be an irrevocable bidder. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, any contingent fee, fixed fee or both (as applicable) for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot and the purchase price reported for the lot shall be net of any such fees. From time to time, Sotheby's may enter into irrevocable bid agreements that cover multiple lots. In such instances, the compensation Sotheby's will pay the irrevocable bidder is allocated to the lots for which the irrevocable bidder is not the successful purchaser. Under such circumstances, the total compensation to the irrevocable bidder will not exceed the total buyer's premium and other amounts paid to Sotheby's in respect of any lots for which the irrevocable bidder is not the successful bidder. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, Sotheby's will notify bidders that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot by one or more of the following means: a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement, by written notice at the auction or by including an irrevocable bid symbol in the e-catalogue for the sale prior to the auction. From time to time, Sotheby's or any affiliated company may provide the irrevocable bidder with financing related to the irrevocable bid. In addition, from time to time, an irrevocable bidder may have knowledge of the amount of a guarantee. If the irrevocable bidder is advising anyone with respect to the lot, Sotheby's requires the irrevocable bidder to disclose his or her financial interest in the lot. If an agent is advising you or bidding on your behalf with respect to a lot identified as being subject to an irrevocable bid, you should request that the agent disclose whether or not he or she has a financial interest in the lot.

Interested Parties

Lots with this symbol indicate that parties with a direct or indirect interest in the lot may be bidding on the lot, including (i) the beneficiary of an estate selling the lot, or (ii) the joint owner of a lot. If the interested party is the successful bidder, they will be required to pay the full Buyer's Premium. In certain instances, interested parties may have knowledge of the reserve. In the event the interested party's possible participation in the sale is not known until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made indicating that interested parties may be bidding on the lot.

Restricted Materials

Lots with this symbol have been identified at the time of cataloguing as containing organic material which may be subject to restrictions regarding import or export. The information is made available for the convenience of bidders and the absence of the symbol is not a warranty that there are no restrictions regarding import or export of the Lot; bidders should refer to Condition 12 of the Conditions of Sale. Please also refer to the section on Endangered Species in the information on Buying at Auction.

Monumental

Lots with this symbol may, in our opinion, require special handling or shipping services due to size or other physical considerations. Bidders are advised to inspect the lot and to contact Sotheby's prior to the sale to discuss any specific shipping requirements.

Premium Lot

In order to bid on "Premium Lots" (in print catalogue or in eCatalogue) you must complete the required Premium Lot pre-registration application. You must arrange for Sotheby's to receive your pre-registration application at least three working days before the sale. Please bear in mind that we are unable to obtain financial references over weekends or public holidays. Sotheby's decision whether to accept any pre-registration application shall be final. If your application is accepted, you will be provided with a special paddle number. If all lots in the catalogue are "Premium Lots", a Special Notice will be included to this effect and this symbol will not be used.

2. BEFORE THE AUCTION

Bidding in advance of the live auction. For certain sales, if you are unable to attend the auction in person, and wish to bid in advance of the live auction, you may do so on Sothebys.com or the Sotheby's App. In order to do so, you must register an account with Sotheby's and provide requested information. Once you have done so, navigate to your desired lot, and click the "Place Bid" button. You may bid at or above the starting bid displayed on the Online Platforms. Please note that we reserve the right to lower the starting bid prior to the start of the live auction. You may also input your maximum bid which, upon confirmation, will be executed automatically up to this predefined maximum value, in response to other bids, including bids placed by Sotheby's on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve (if applicable). The current leading bid will be visible to all bidders; the value and status of your maximum bid will be visible only to you. If the status of your bid changes, you will receive notifications via email and push (if you have the Sotheby's App installed) leading up to the live auction. You may raise your maximum bid at any time in advance of the live auction. Once the live auction begins, the auctioneer will open bidding at the current leading bid. The system will continue to bid on your behalf up to your predetermined maximum bid, or you may continue to bid via the Online

Platforms during the live auction at the next increment. Upon the closing of each lot in the live auction, you will receive another email and push notification indicating whether you have won or lost each lot on which you have placed a bid.

The Catalogue A catalogue prepared by Sotheby's is published for every scheduled live auction and is available prior to the sale date. The catalogue will help familiarize you with property being offered at the designated auction. Catalogues may be purchased at Sotheby's or by subscription in any categories. For information, please call +1 212 606 7000 or visit sothebys.com. Prospective bidders should also consult sothebys.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

Estimates Each lot in the catalogue is given a low and high estimate, indicating to a prospective buyer a range in which the lot might sell at auction. When possible, the estimate is based on previous auction records of comparable pieces. The estimates are determined several months before a sale and are therefore subject to change upon further research of the property, or to reflect market conditions or currency fluctuations. Estimates should not be relied upon as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices.

Provenance In certain circumstances, Sotheby's may print in the catalogue the history of ownership of a work of art if such information contributes to scholarship or is otherwise well known and assists in distinguishing the work of art. However, the identity of the seller or previous owners may not be disclosed for a variety of reasons. For example, such information may be excluded to accommodate a seller's request for confidentiality or because the identity of prior owners is unknown given the age of the work of art.

Specialist Advice Prospective bidders may be interested in specific information not included in the catalogue description of a lot. For additional information, please contact either a Sotheby's specialist in charge of the sale (all of whom are listed in the front of the catalogue), or Sotheby's Client Services Department. You may also request a condition report from the specialist in charge.

The Exhibition An exhibition of the auction property will be held the week prior to the auction on the days listed in the front of the catalogue. There you will have the opportunity to view, inspect and evaluate the property yourself, or with the help of a Sotheby's specialist.

Salesroom Notices Salesroom notices amend the catalogue description of a lot after our catalogue has gone to press. They are posted in the viewing galleries and salesroom or are announced by the auctioneer. Salesroom notices are also posted on the Online Platform for those bidding online. Please take note of them.

Registration Sotheby's may require such necessary financial references, guarantees, deposits and/or such other security, in its

absolute discretion, as security for your bid. If you are not successful on any lot, Sotheby's will arrange for a refund (subject to any right of set off) of the deposit amount paid by you without interest within 14 working days of the date of the sale. Any exchange losses or fees associated with the refund shall be borne by you. Registration to bid on Premium Lots must be done at least 3 business days prior to the sale.

3. DURING THE AUCTION

The Auction Auctions are open to the public without any admission fee or obligation to bid. The auctioneer introduces the objects for sale — known as "lots" — in numerical order as listed in the catalogue. Unless otherwise noted in the catalogue or by an announcement at the auction, Sotheby's acts as agent on behalf of the seller and does not permit the seller to bid on his or her own property. It is important for all bidders to know that the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot. The auctioneer will not place consecutive bids on behalf of the seller above the reserve.

Bidding in Person If you would like to bid in person, you may register for a paddle prior to the live auction through the Online Platform or by contacting the Bids Department. Alternatively, you may register for a paddle upon entering the salesroom. The paddle is numbered so as to identify you to the auctioneer. To register, you will need a form of identification such as a driver's license, a passport or some other type of government issued identification. If you are a first-time bidder, you will also be asked for your address, phone number and signature in order to create your account. If you are bidding for someone else, you will need to provide a letter from that person authorizing you to bid on that person's behalf. Issuance of a bid paddle is in Sotheby's sole discretion.

Once the first bid has been placed, the auctioneer asks for higher bids, in increments determined by the auctioneer. To place your bid, simply raise your paddle until the auctioneer acknowledges you. You will know when your bid has been acknowledged; the auctioneer will not mistake a random gesture for a bid.

If you wish to register to bid on a Premium Lot, please see the paragraph above.

All lots sold will be invoiced to the name and address in which the paddle has been registered and cannot be transferred to other names and addresses. Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

Advance Bidding For certain sales, bidders are welcome to submit bids in advance of the live auction ("Advance Bids") through the Online Platforms. For these sales, if you submit an "Advance Bid" (as described above in "BEFORE THE AUCTION"), and your bid is not executed up to its maximum value

before the auction begins, your bid will continue to be executed automatically on your behalf during the live auction up to your predetermined maximum bid. You may also continue to bid via the Online Platforms at the next increment above your maximum bid.

Telephone Bidding In some circumstances, we offer the ability to place bids by telephone live to a Sotheby's representative on the auction floor. Please contact the Bid Department prior to the sale to make arrangements or to answer any questions you may have. Telephone bids are accepted only at Sotheby's discretion and at the caller's risk. Calls may also be recorded at Sotheby's discretion. By bidding on the telephone, prospective buyers consent thereto.

Live Online Bidding If you cannot attend the live auction, it may be possible to bid live online via the Online Platforms for selected sales. For information about registering to bid on sothebys.com or through the Sotheby's App, please see www.sothebys.com. Bidders utilizing any online platform are subject to the Online Terms as well as the relevant Conditions of Sale. Online bidding may not be available for Premium Lots.

Employee Bidding Sotheby's employees may bid in a Sotheby's auction only if the employee does not know the reserve and if the employee fully complies with Sotheby's internal rules governing employee bidding.

US Economic Sanctions The United States maintains economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, groups and organizations. There may be restrictions on the import into the United States of certain items originating in sanctioned countries, including Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Sudan. The purchaser's inability to import any item into the US or any other country as a result of these or other restrictions shall not justify cancellation or rescission of the sale or any delay in payment. Please check with the specialist department if you are uncertain as to whether a lot is subject to these import restrictions, or any other restrictions on importation or exportation.

Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium For lots which are sold, the last price for a lot as announced by the auctioneer is the hammer price. A buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price and is payable by the purchaser as part of the total purchase price. The buyer's premium will be the amount stated in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Board As a courtesy to bidders, a currency board is operated in many salesrooms. It displays the lot number and current bid in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. Exchange rates are approximations based on recent exchange rate information and should not be relied upon as a precise invoice amount. Sotheby's assumes no responsibility for any error or omission in foreign or United States currency amounts shown.

Results Sale results are available on Sothebys.com and on the Sotheby's App.

International Auctions If you need assistance placing bids, obtaining condition reports or receiving auction results for a Sotheby's sale outside the United States, please contact our International Client Services Department.

4. AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment If your bid is successful, you can go directly to Post Sale Services to make payment arrangements. Otherwise, your invoice will be mailed to you. The final price is determined by adding the buyer's premium to the hammer price on a per-lot basis. Sales tax, where applicable, will be charged on the entire amount. Payment is due in full immediately after the sale. However, under certain circumstances, Sotheby's may, in its sole discretion, offer bidders an extended payment plan. Such a payment plan may provide an economic benefit to the bidder. Credit terms should be requested at least one business day before the sale. However, there is no assurance that an extended payment plan will be offered. Please contact Post Sale Services or the specialist in charge of the sale for information on credit arrangements for a particular lot. Please note that Sotheby's will not accept payments for purchased lots from any party other than the purchaser, unless otherwise agreed between the purchaser and Sotheby's prior to the sale.

Payment by Cash It is against Sotheby's general policy to accept payments in the form of cash or cash equivalents.

Payment by Credit Cards Sotheby's accepts payment by credit card for Visa, MasterCard, and American Express only. Credit card payments may not exceed \$50,000 per sale. Payment by credit card may be made (a) online at <https://www.sothebys.com/en/invoice-payment.html>, (b) through the Sotheby's App, (c) by calling in to Post Sale Services at +1 212 606 7444, or (d) in person at Sotheby's premises at the address noted in the catalogue.

Payment by Check Sotheby's accepts personal, certified, banker's draft and cashier's checks drawn in US Dollars (made payable to Sotheby's). While personal and company checks are accepted, property will not be released until such checks have cleared, unless you have a pre-arranged check acceptance agreement. Application for check clearance can be made through the Post Sale Services.

Certified checks, banker's drafts and cashier's checks are accepted at Sotheby's discretion and provided they are issued by a reputable financial institution governed by anti-money laundering laws. Instruments not meeting these requirements will be treated as "cash equivalents" and subject to the constraints noted in the prior paragraph titled "Payment By Cash".

Payment by Wire Transfer To pay for a purchase by wire transfer, please refer to the payment instructions on the invoice provided by Sotheby's or contact Post Sale Services to request instructions.

Sales and Use Tax New York sales tax is charged on the hammer price, buyer's premium and any other applicable charges on any property picked up or delivered in New York State, regardless of the state or country in which the purchaser resides or does business. Purchasers who wish to use their own shipper who is not a considered a "common carrier" by the New York Department of Taxation and Finance will be charged New York sales tax on the entire charge regardless of the destination of the property. Please refer to "Information on Sales and Use Tax Related to Purchases at Auction" in the back of the catalogue.

Collection and Delivery
Post Sale Services
+ 1 212 606 7444
FAX: + 1 212 606 7043
uspostsaleservices@sothebys.com

Once your payment has been received and cleared, property may be released. Unless otherwise agreed by Sotheby's, all purchases must be removed by the 30th calendar day following a sale.

Shipping Services Sotheby's offers a comprehensive shipping service to meet all of your requirements. If you received a shipping quotation or have any questions about the services we offer please contact us.

Collecting your Property As a courtesy to purchasers who come to Sotheby's to collect property, Sotheby's will assist in the packing of lots, although Sotheby's may, in the case of fragile articles, choose not to pack or otherwise handle a purchase.

If you are using your own shipper to collect property from Sotheby's, please provide a letter of authorization and kindly instruct your shipper that they must provide a Bill of Lading prior to collection. Both documents must be sent to Post Sale Services prior to collection.

The Bill of Lading must include: the purchaser's full name, the full delivery address including the street name and number, city and state or city and country, the sale and lot number.

Sotheby's will contact your shipper within 24 hours of receipt of the Bill of Lading to confirm the date and time that your property can be collected. Property will not be released without this confirmation and your shipper must bring the same Bill of Lading that was faxed to Sotheby's when collecting. All property releases are subject to the receipt of cleared funds.

Please see the Conditions of Sale for further details.

Endangered Species Certain property sold at auction, for example, items made of or incorporating plant or animal materials such as coral, crocodile, ivory, whalebone, tortoiseshell, rhinoceros horn, rosewood, etc., irrespective of age or value, may

require a license or certificate prior to exportation and additional licenses or certificates upon importation to another country. Sotheby's suggests that buyers check on their government wildlife import requirements prior to placing a bid. Please note that the ability to obtain an export license or certificate does not ensure the ability to obtain an import license or certificate in another country, and vice versa. It is the purchaser's responsibility to obtain any export or import licenses and/or certificates as well as any other required documentation. In the case of denial of any export or import license or of delay in the obtaining of such licenses, the purchaser is still responsible for making on-time payment of the total purchase price for the lot.

Although licenses can be obtained to export some types of endangered species, other types may not be exported at all, and other types may not be resold in the United States. Upon request, Sotheby's is willing to assist the purchaser in attempting to obtain the appropriate licenses and/or certificates. However, there is no assurance that an export license or certificate can be obtained. Please check with the specialist department or the Shipping Department if you are uncertain as to whether a lot is subject to these export/import license and certificate requirements, or any other restrictions on exportation.

The Art Loss Register As part of Sotheby's efforts to support only the legitimate art market and to combat the illegitimate market in stolen property, Sotheby's has retained the Art Loss Register to check all uniquely identifiable items offered for sale in this catalogue that are estimated at more than the equivalent of US\$1,500 against the Art Loss Register's computerized database of objects reported as stolen or lost. The Art Loss Register is pleased to provide purchasers with a certificate confirming that a search has been made. All inquiries regarding search certificates should be directed to The Art Loss Register, First Floor, 63-66 Hatten Garden, London EC1N 8LE or by email at artloss@artloss.com. The Art Loss Register does not guarantee the provenance or title of any catalogued item against which they search, and will not be liable for any direct or consequential losses of any nature whatsoever arising. This statement and the ALR's service do not affect your rights and obligations under the Conditions of Sale applicable to the sale.

SELLING AT AUCTION

If you have property you wish to sell, Sotheby's team of specialists and client services representatives will assist you through the entire process. Simply contact the appropriate specialist (specialist departments are listed in the back of this catalogue), General Inquiries Department or a Sotheby's regional office representative for suggestions on how best to arrange for evaluation of your property.

Property Evaluation There are three general ways evaluation of property can be conducted:

(1) In our galleries

You may bring your property directly to our galleries where our specialists will give you auction estimates and advice. There is no charge for this service, but we request that you telephone ahead for an appointment. Inspection hours are 9:30 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

(2) By photograph

If your property is not portable, or if you are not able to visit our galleries, you may bring in or send a clear photograph of each item. If you have a large collection, a representative selection of photographs will do. Please be sure to include the dimensions, artist's signature or maker's mark, medium, physical condition and any other relevant information. Our specialists will provide a free preliminary auction estimate subject to a final estimate upon first-hand inspection.

(3) In your home

Evaluations of property can also be made in your home. The fees for such visits are based on the scope and diversity of property, with travel expenses additional. These fees may be rebated if you consign your property for sale at Sotheby's. If there is considerable property in question, we can arrange for an informal "walkthrough."

Once your property has been evaluated, Sotheby's representatives can then help you determine how to proceed should you wish to continue with the auction process. They will provide information regarding sellers' commission rates and other charges, auction venue, shipping and any further services you may require.

SOTHEBY'S SERVICES

Sotheby's also offers a range of other services to our clients beyond buying and selling at auction. These services are summarized below. Further information on any of the services described below can be found at sothebys.com.

Valuations and Appraisals Sotheby's Valuations and Appraisals Services offers advice regarding personal property assets to trusts, estates, and private clients in order to help fiduciaries, executors, advisors, and collectors meet their goals. We provide efficient and confidential advice and assistance for all appraisal and auction services. Sotheby's can prepare appraisals to suit a variety of needs, including estate tax and planning, insurance, charitable contribution and collateral loan. Our appraisals are widely accepted by the Internal Revenue Service, tax and estate planning professionals, and insurance firms. In the event that a sale is considered, we are pleased to provide auction estimates, sales proposals and marketing plans. When sales are underway, the group works closely with the appropriate specialist departments to ensure that clients' needs are met promptly and efficiently.

Financial Services Sotheby's offers a wide range of financial services including advances on consignments, as well as loans secured by art collections not intended for sale.

Museum Services Tailored to meet the unique needs of museums and non-profits in the marketplace, Museum Services offers personal, professional assistance and advice in areas including appraisals, deaccessions, acquisitions and special events.

Corporate Art Services Devoted to servicing corporations, Sotheby's Corporate Art Services Department can prepare appraisal reports, advise on acquisitions and deaccessions, manage all aspects of consignment, assist in developing arts-management strategies and create events catering to a corporation's needs.

INFORMATION ON SALES AND USE TAX RELATED TO PURCHASES AT AUCTION

To better assist our clients, we have prepared the following information on Sales and Use Tax related to property purchased at auction.

Why Sotheby's Collects Sales Tax

Virtually all State Sales Tax Laws require a corporation to register with the State's Tax Authorities and collect and remit sales tax if the corporation either establishes or maintains physical or economic presence within the state. In the states that impose sales tax, Tax Laws require an auction house, with such presence in the state, to register as a sales tax collector, and remit sales tax collected to the state. New York sales tax is charged on the hammer price, buyer's premium and any other applicable charges on any property picked up or delivered in New York, regardless of the state or country in which the purchaser resides or does business.

Where Sotheby's Collects Sales Tax

Sotheby's is currently registered to collect sales tax in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. For any property collected or received by the purchaser in New York City, such property is subject to sales tax at the existing New York State and City rate of 8.875%.

Sotheby's Arranged Shipping If the property is delivered into any state in which Sotheby's is registered, Sotheby's is required by law to collect and remit the appropriate sales tax in effect in the state where the property is delivered.

Client Arranged Shipping Property collected from Sotheby's New York premises by a common carrier hired by the purchaser for delivery at an address outside of New York is not subject to New York Sales Tax, but if the property is delivered into any state in which Sotheby's is registered, Sotheby's is required by law

to collect and remit the appropriate sales tax in effect in the state where the property is delivered. New York State recognizes shippers such as the United States Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, or the like as "common carriers". If a purchaser hires a shipper other than a common carrier to pick up property, Sotheby's will collect New York sales tax at a rate of 8.875% regardless of the ultimate destination of the goods. If a purchaser utilizes a freight-forwarder who is registered with the Transportation Security Administration ("TSA") to deliver property outside of the United States, no sales tax would be due on this transaction.

Where Sotheby's is Not Required

to Collect Sales Tax Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax on property delivered to states other than those listed above. If the property is delivered to a state where Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to self-assess any sales or use tax and remit it to taxing authorities in that state.

Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax for property delivered to the purchaser outside of the United States.

Restoration and Other Services Regardless of where the property is subsequently transported, if any framing or restoration services are performed on the property in New York, it is considered to be a delivery of the property to the purchaser in New York, and Sotheby's will be required to collect the 8.875% New York sales tax.

Certain Exemptions Most states that impose sales taxes allow for specified exemptions to the tax. For example, a registered re-seller such as a registered art dealer may purchase without incurring a tax liability, and Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax from such re-seller. The art dealer, when re-selling the property, may be required to charge sales tax to its client, or the client may be required to self-assess sales or use tax upon acquiring the property.

Local Tax Advisors As sales tax laws vary from state to state, Sotheby's recommends that clients with questions regarding the application of sales or use taxes to property purchased at auction seek tax advice from their local tax advisors.

Photography:

Scott Elam
Bonnie Morrison
Elián Warfield

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

AMERICAS

Lisa Dennison
Benjamin Doller
George Wachter

Thomas Bompard
Lulu Creel
Nina del Rio
Mari-Claudia Jimenez
Brooke Lampley
Gary Schuler
Simon Shaw
Lucian Simmons

EUROPE

Oliver Barker
Helena Newman
Mario Tavella

Alex Bell
Michael Berger-Sandhofer
David Bennett
Lord Dalmeny
Claudia Dwek
Edward Gibbs
George Gordon
Franka Haiderer
Henry Howard-Sneyd
Caroline Lang
Cedric Lienart
Daniela Mascetti
Yamini Mehta
Wendy Philips
Lord Poltimore
Samuel Valette
Albertine Verlinde
Roxane Zand

ASIA

Patti Wong
Nicolas Chow

Lisa Chow
Jen Hua
Yasuaki Ishizaka
Wendy Lin
Rachel Shen

SOTHEBY'S INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Robin Woodhead

Chairman

Jean Fritts

Deputy Chairman

John Marion

Honorary Chairman

Juan Abelló
Judy Hart Angelo
Anna Catharina Astrup
Nicolas Berggruen
Philippe Bertherat
Lavinia Borrromeo
Dr. Alice Y.T. Cheng
Laura M. Cha
Halit Cingillioglu
Jasper Conran
Henry Cornell
Quinten Dreesmann
Ulla Dreyfus-Best
Jean Marc Etlin
Tania Fares
Comte Serge de Ganay
Ann Getty
Yassmin Ghandehari
Charles de Gunzburg
Ronnie F. Heyman
Shalini Hinduja
Pansy Ho
Prince Aryn Aga Khan
Catherine Lagrange
Edward Lee
Jean-Claude Marian
Batia Ofer
Georg von Opel
Marchesa Laudomia Pucci Castellano
David Ross
Patrizia Memmo Ruspoli
Rolf Sachs
René H. Scharf
Biggi Schuler-Voith
Judith Taubman
Olivier Widmaier Picasso
The Hon. Hilary M. Weston,
CM, CVO, OOnt

On Tuesday Night arrived in this City
Gentleman, who came exprefs from Boston
with the following interesting Intelligence
viz.

BOSTON, December 16.

IT being understood that Mr. Rotch, owner of the ship Dartmouth, rather lingered in his preparations to return her to London, with the East India Company's tea on board, there was on Monday last, P. M. a meeting of the Committee of several of the neighbouring towns, in Boston, and Mr. Rotch was sent for, and enquired of whether he continued his resolution to comply with the injunctions of the body assembled, at the Old-South Meeting-house, on Monday and Tuesday preceding. Mr. Rotch answered that in the interim he had taken the advice of the best council, and found that in case he went on of his own motion, to send that ship to sea in the condition, she was then in, it must inevitably ruin him, and therefore he must beg them to consider what he had said at the said meetings, to be the effect of compulsion and unadvised, and in consequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now assured that he must be utterly ruined in case he did. Mr. Rotch was then asked whether he would demand a clearance for his ship in the Custom-House, and in case of a refusal enter a protest, and then apply in like manner for a pass, and order her to sea. To all which he answered in the negative, the committees, doubtless, informing their respective constituents of what had passed, a very full meeting of the body was again assembled at the Old-South Meeting-House on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Rotch being again present, was enquired of as before, and a motion was made and seconded, that Mr. Rotch be enjoined forthwith to repair to the Collector of the Customs and demand a clearance for his ship, and ten gentlemen were appointed to accompany him as witnesses of the demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the committee to Mr. Harrison's lodgings and made the demand. Mr. Harrison observed he could not give answer till he consulted the Comptroller, but would at office hours, next morning, give a decisive answer. On the return of Mr. Rotch and the committee to the body with this report, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

We are positively informed, that the patriotic inhabitants of Lexington, at a late meeting, unanimously resolved against the use of bohea tea of all sorts, Dutch or English importation; and to manifest the sincerity of their resolution, they brought together every ounce contained in the town, and committed it to one common bonfire.

We are also informed, Charlestown is in motion to follow their illustrious example.

Query. Would it not materially affect the bringing this detestable herb into disuse,

if every town would enjoin their Select men to deny licences to all houses of entertainment, who were known to afford tea to their guests?

Our reason for suggesting this, is the difficulty these people are under to avoid distilling out this poison, without such a provision in their favour.

We have this moment received intelligence that Mr. Clarke's brigantine, commanded by Captain Loring, bilged at the back of Cape Cod. The Captain has not landed his tea there, of which he has 58 chests on board, belonging to the East-India Company.

New York, Dec. 22, 1773.

LAST Monday Night Captain Hunt arrived here, in Fifteen Days from Charles-Town, South-Carolina. He declares, that a few Days before his Departure from thence, the Tea Ship for that Port arrived, having on board 270 Chests of the detestable dutied Tea. That the Merchants and others Inhabitants of the Town had entered into a Resolution not to import any Tea from Great Britain until the Revenue-Act shall be totally repealed. And that the Tea then arrived shall return in the same Ship, and not be landed. This Account is confirmed by sundry Letters, by Captain Hunt, to several Merchants in this City; And

Last Night an Express arrived here from Boston, who left it on Friday last, and brings sundry Letters among which is the following, viz.

Boston, 17th December, 1773.

GENTLEMEN,

YESTERDAY we had a greater Meeting of the Body than ever. The Country coming in from Twenty Miles round, and every Step was taken that was practicable for returning the Tear. The Moment it was known out of Doors, that Mr. Rotch, could not obtain a Pass for his Ship, by the Castle, a Number of People huzza'd in the Street, and in a very little Time, every Ounce of the Teas on board of Capt. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immersed in the Bay, without the least Injury to private Property.

The Spirit of the People on this Occasion surpris'd all Parties, who viewed the Scene.

We conceived it our Duty to afford you the most early Advice of this interesting Event, by Express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

By Order of the Committee.

P. S. The other Vessel, viz. Captain Loring, belonging to Messrs. Clark, with Fifty-eight Chests, was, by the Act of God, cast on Shore, on the Back of Cape Cod.