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Treasures from The Caren Archive: How History Unfolds on Paper

Monday April 7, 2014 at 1pm New York

Bonhams

580 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10022 **bonhams.com**

Preview

Thursday April 3, 10am to 5pm Friday April 4, 10am to 5pm Saturday April 5, 10am to 5pm Sunday April 6, 10am to 5pm Monday April 7, 10am to 12.30pm

Bids

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To bid via the internet please visit www.bonhams.com

Sale Number: 21962 Lots 1 - 305

Catalog: \$35

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Online bidding will be available for this auction. For further information please visit: www.bonhams.com/21962

Please see pages 2 to 6 for bidder information including Conditions of Sale, after-sale collection and shipment.

Illustrations

Front cover: Lots 9, 20, 271 and 233 Inside front cover: Lot 260 Session page: Lots 51, 56, 64 and 69 Inside back cover: Lot 286 Back cover: Lots 211, 7, 75 and 299

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

The following Conditions of Sale, as amended by any published or posted notices or verbal announcements during the sale, constitute the entire terms and conditions on which property listed in the catalog shall be offered for sale or sold by Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp. and any consignor of such property for whom we act as agent. If live online bidding is available for the subject auction, additional terms and conditions of sale relating to online bidding will apply; see <u>www.bonhams.com/WebTerms</u> for the supplemental terms. As used herein, "Bonhams," "we" and "us" refer to Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp.

1. As used herein, the term "bid price" means the price at which a lot is successfully knocked down to the purchaser. The term "purchase price" means the aggregate of (a) the bid price, (b) a PREMIUM retained by us and payable by the purchaser EQUAL TO 25% OF THE FIRST \$100,000 OF THE BID PRICE, 20% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID PRICE ABOVE \$100,000 UP TO AND INCLUDING \$2,000,000, AND 12% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID PRICE OVER \$2,000,000, and (c) unless the purchaser is exempt by law from the payment thereof, any California, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, D.C., Washington state, or other state or local sales tax (or compensating use tax) and other applicable taxes.

2. On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the highest bidder shall have purchased the offered lot in accordance and subject to compliance with all of the conditions set forth herein and (a) assumes full risk and responsibility therefor, (b) if requested will sign a confirmation of purchase, and (c) will pay the purchase price in full or such part as we may require for all lots purchased. No lot may be transferred. Any person placing a bid as agent on behalf of another (whether or not such person has disclosed that fact or the identity of the principal) may be jointly and severally liable with the principal under any contract resulting from the acceptance of a bid.

Unless otherwise agreed, payment in good funds is due and payable within five (5) business days following the auction sale. Whenever the purchaser pays only a part of the total purchase price for one or more lots purchased, we may apply such payments, in our sole discretion, to the lot or lots we choose. Payment will not be deemed made in full until we have collected good funds for all amounts due.

Payment for purchases may be made in or by (a) cash, (b) cashier's check or money order, (c) personal check with approved credit drawn on a U.S. bank, (d) wire transfer or other immediate bank transfer, or (e) Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit, charge or debit card. A processing fee will be assessed on any returned checks. Please note that the amount of cash notes and cash equivalents that can be accepted from a given purchaser may be limited.

The purchaser grants us a security interest in the property, and we may retain as collateral security for the purchaser's obligations to us, any property and all monies held or received by us for the account of the purchaser, in our possession. We retain all rights of a secured party under the California Commercial Code. If the foregoing conditions or any other applicable conditions herein are not complied with, in addition to other remedies available to us and the consignor by law, including without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the purchase price, we at our option may either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser or (b) resell the property, either publicly or privately, and in such event the purchaser shall be

liable for the payment of any deficiency plus all costs and expenses of both sales, our commission at our standard rates, all other charges due hereunder, attorneys' fees, expenses and incidental damages. In addition, where two or more amounts are owed in respect of different transactions by the purchaser to us, to Bonhams 1793 Limited and/or to any of our other affiliates, subsidiaries or parent companies worldwide within the Bonhams Group, we reserve the right to apply any monies paid in respect of a transaction to discharge any amount owed by the purchaser. If all fees, commissions, premiums, bid price and other sums due to us from the purchaser are not paid promptly as provided in these Conditions of Sale, we reserve the right to impose a finance charge equal to 1.5% per month on all amounts due to us beginning on the 31st day following the sale until payment is received, in addition to other remedies available to us by law.

3. We reserve the right to withdraw any property and to divide and combine lots at any time before such property's auction. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog and no lots shall be divided or combined for sale.

4. We reserve the right to reject a bid from any bidder, to split any bidding increment, and to advance the bidding in any manner the auctioneer may decide. In the event of any dispute between bidders, or in the event the auctioneer doubts the validity of any bid, the auctioneer shall have sole and final discretion either to determine the successful bidder or to re-offer and resell the article in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sales records shall be conclusive in all respects.

5. If we are prevented by fire, theft or any other reason whatsoever from delivering any property to the purchaser or a sale otherwise cannot be completed, our liability shall be limited to the sum actually paid therefor by the purchaser and shall in no event include any compensatory, incidental or consequential damages.

6. If a lot is offered subject to a reserve, we may implement such reserve by bidding on behalf of the consignor, whether by opening bidding or continuing bidding in response to other bidders until reaching the reserve. If we have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds thereform other than our commissions, we may bid therefor to protect such interest. CONSIGNORS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BID ON THEIR OWN ITEMS.

7. All statements contained in the catalog or in any bill of sale, condition report, invoice or elsewhere as to authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition and literature of historical relevance, or physical condition ARE QUALIFIED STATEMENTS OF OPINION AND NOT REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES. No employee or agent of Bonhams is authorized to make on our behalf or on that of the consignor any representation or warranty, oral or written, with respect to any property.

8. All purchased property shall be removed from the premises at which the sale is conducted by the date(s) and time(s) set forth in the "Buyer's Guide" portion of the catalog. If not so removed, daily storage fees will be payable to us by the purchaser as set forth therein. We reserve the right to transfer property not so removed to an offsite warehouse at the purchaser's risk and expense, as set forth in more detail in the "Buyer's Guide." Accounts must be settled in full before property will be released. Packing and handling of purchased lots are the responsibility of the purchaser. Bonhams can provide packing and shipping services for certain items as noted in the "Buyer's Guide" section of the catalog.

9. The copyright in the text of the catalog and the photographs, digital images and illustrations of lots in the catalog belong to Bonhams or its licensors. You will not reproduce or permit anyone else to reproduce such text, photographs, digital images or illustrations without our prior written consent.

10. These Conditions of Sale shall bind the successors and assigns of all bidders and purchasers and inure to the benefit of our successors and assigns. No waiver, amendment or modification of the terms hereof (other than posted notices or oral announcements during the sale) shall bind us unless specifically stated in writing and signed by us. If any part of these Conditions of Sale is for any reason invalid or unenforceable, the rest shall remain valid and enforceable.

11. These Conditions of Sale and the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder are governed by the laws of the State of California. By bidding at an auction, each purchaser and bidder agrees to be bound by these Conditions of Sale. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this agreement, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, brought by or against Bonhams (but not including claims brought against the consignor by the purchaser of lots consigned hereunder) shall be resolved by the procedures set forth below.

Mediation and Arbitration Procedures

(a) Within 30 days of written notice that there is a dispute, the parties or their authorized and empowered representatives shall meet by telephone and/or in person to mediate their differences. If the parties agree, a mutually acceptable mediator shall be selected and the parties will equally share such mediator's fees. The mediator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling mediations. Any communications made during the mediation process shall not be admissible in any subsequent arbitration, mediation or judicial proceeding. All proceedings and any resolutions thereof shall be confidential, and the terms governing arbitration set forth in paragraph (c) below shall govern.

(b) If mediation does not resolve all disputes between the parties, or in any event no longer than 60 days after receipt of the written notice of dispute referred to above, the parties shall submit the dispute for binding arbitration before a single neutral arbitrator. Such arbitrator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling arbitrations. Such arbitrator shall make all appropriate disclosures required by law. The arbitrator shall be drawn from a panel of a national arbitration service agreed to by the parties, and shall be selected as follows: (i) If the national arbitration service has specific rules or procedures, those rules or procedures shall be followed; (ii) If the national arbitration service does not have rules or procedures for the selection of an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be an individual jointly agreed to by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on a national arbitration service, the arbitration shall be conducted by the American Arbitration Association, and the arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrator's award shall be in writing and shall set forth findings of fact and legal conclusions.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or provided by the published rules of the national arbitration service:

(i) the arbitration shall occur within 60 days following the selection of the arbitrator;

CONDITIONS OF SALE - CONTINUED

(ii) the arbitration shall be conducted in the designated location, as follows: (A) in any case in which the subject auction by Bonhams took place or was scheduled to take place in the State of New York or Connecticut or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the arbitration shall take place in New York City, New York; (B) in all other cases, the arbitration shall take place in the city of San Francisco, California; and

(iii) discovery and the procedure for the arbitration shall be as follows:

(A) All arbitration proceedings shall be confidential;

(B) The parties shall submit written briefs to the arbitrator no later than 15 days before the arbitration commences;

(C) Discovery, if any, shall be limited as follows: (I) Requests for no more than 10 categories of documents, to be provided to the requesting party within 14 days of written request therefor; (II) No more than two (2) depositions per party, provided however, the deposition(s) are to be completed within one (1) day; (III) Compliance with the above shall be enforced by the arbitrator in accordance with California law;

(D) Each party shall have no longer than eight (8) hours to present its position. The entire hearing before the arbitrator shall not take longer than three (3) consecutive days;

(E) The award shall be made in writing no more than 30 days following the end of the proceeding. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, and except as required by applicable arbitration rules, each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs in connection with the proceedings and shall share equally the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.

Limited Right of Rescission

If within one (1) year from the date of sale, the original purchaser (a) gives written notice to us alleging that the identification of Authorship (as defined below) of such lot as set forth in the **BOLD TYPE** heading of the catalog description of such lot (as amended by any saleroom notices or verbal announcements during the sale) is not substantially correct based on a fair reading of the catalog (including the terms of any glossary contained therein), and (b) within 10 days after such notice returns the lot to us in the same condition as at the time of sale, and (c) establishes the allegation in the notice to our satisfaction (including by providing one or more written opinions by recognized experts in the field, as we may reasonably require), then the sale of such lot the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, the original purchase price will be refunded.

If, prior to receiving such notice from the original purchaser alleging such defect, we have paid the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, we shall pay the original purchaser the amount of our commissions, any other sale proceeds to which we are entitled and applicable taxes received from the purchaser on the sale and make demand on the consignor to pay the balance of the original purchase price to the original purchaser. Should the consignor fail to pay such amount promptly, we may disclose the identity of the consignor and assign to the original purchaser our rights against the consignor with respect to the lot the sale of which is sought to be rescinded. Upon such disclosure and assignment, any liability of Bonhams as consignor's agent with respect to said lot shall automatically terminate.

The foregoing limited right of rescission is available to the original purchaser only and may not be assigned to or relied upon by any subsequent transferee of the property sold. The purchaser hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the purchaser's benefit. Nothing in this section shall be construed as an admission by us of any representation of fact, express or implied, obligation or responsibility with respect to any lot. THE PURCHASER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BONHAMS FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER IS THE LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION. "Authorship" means only the identity of the creator, the period, culture and source or origin of the lot, as the case may be, as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the print catalog entry. The right of rescission does not extend to: (a) works of art executed before 1870 (unless these works are determined to be counterfeits created since 1870), as this is a matter of current scholarly opinion which can change; (b) titles, descriptions, or other identification of offered lots, which information normally appears in lower case type below the BOLD TYPE heading identifying the Authorship; (c) Authorship of any lot where it was specifically mentioned that there exists a conflict of specialist or scholarly opinion regarding the Authorship of the lot at the time of sale; (d) Authorship of any lot which as of the date of sale was in accordance with the then generally-accepted opinion of scholars and specialists regarding the same; or (e) the identification of periods or dates of creation in catalog descriptions which may be proven inaccurate by means of scientific processes that are not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalog in which the property is offered or that were unreasonably expensive or impractical to use at the time of such publication.

Limitation of Liability

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED ABOVE, ALL PROPERTY IS SOLD "AS IS." NEITHER BONHAMS NOR THE CONSIGNOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS OR CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF DESCRIPTION, GENUINENESS, ATTRIBUTION, PROVENANCE OR PERIOD OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES ANY COPYRIGHTS OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN LOTS SOLD OR AS TO WHETHER A WORK OF ART IS SUBJECT TO THE ARTIST'S MORAL RIGHTS OR OTHER RESIDUAL RIGHTS OF THE ARTIST. THE PURCHASER EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT IN NO EVENT SHALL BONHAMS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY COMPENSATORY, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

SELLER'S GUIDE

SELLING AT AUCTION

Bonhams can help you every step of the way when you are ready to sell art, antiques and collectible items at auction. Our regional offices and representatives throughout the US are available to service all of your needs. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us for more information or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 33550.

Auction Estimates

The first step in the auction process is to determine the auction value of your property. Bonhams' world-renowned specialists will evaluate your special items at no charge and in complete confidence. You can obtain an auction estimate in many ways:

- Attend one of our Auction Appraisal Events held regularly at our galleries and in other major metropolitan areas. The updated schedule for Bonhams Auction Appraisal Events is available at www.bonhams.com/us.
- Call our Client Services Department to schedule a private appointment at one of our galleries. If you have a large collection, our specialists can travel, by appointment, to evaluate your property on site.
- Send clear photographs to us of each individual item, including item dimensions and other pertinent information with each picture. Photos should be sent

to Bonhams' address in envelopes marked as "photo auction estimate". Alternatively, you can submit your request using our online form at www.bonhams.com/us. Digital images may be attached to the form. Please limit your images to no more than five (5) per item.

Consigning Your Property

After you receive an estimate, you may consign your property to us for sale in the next appropriate auction. Our staff assists you throughout the process, arranging transportation of your items to our galleries (at the consignor's expense), providing a detailed inventory of your consignment, and reporting the prices realized for each lot. We provide secure storage for your property in our warehouses and all items are insured throughout the auction process. You will receive payment for your property approximately 35 days after completion of sale.

Sales commissions vary with the potential auction value of the property and the particular auction in which the property is offered. Please call us for commission rates.

Professional Appraisal Services

Bonhams specialists conduct insurance and fair market value appraisals for private collectors, corporations, museums, fiduciaries and government entities on a daily basis. Insurance appraisals, used for insurance purposes, reflect the cost of replacing property in today's retail market. Fair market value appraisals are used for estate, tax and family division purposes and reflect prices paid by a willing buyer to a willing seller. When we conduct a private appraisal, our specialists will prepare a thorough inventory listing of all your appraised property by category. Valuations, complete descriptions and locations of items are included in the documentation.

Appraisal fees vary according to the nature of the collection, the amount of work involved, the travel distance, and whether the property is subsequently consigned for auction.

Our appraisers are available to help you anywhere and at any time. Please call our Client Services Department to schedule an appraisal.

Estate Services

Since 1865, Bonhams has been serving the needs of fiduciaries – lawyers, trust officers, accountants and executors – in the disposition of large and small estates. Our services are specially designed to aid in the efficient appraisal and disposition of fine art, antiques, jewelry, and collectibles. We offer a full range of estate services, ranging from flexible financial terms to tailored accounting for heirs and their agents to world-class marketing and sales support.

For more information or to obtain a detailed Trust and Estates package, please visit our website at **www.bonhams.com/us** or contact our Client Services Department.

BUYER'S GUIDE

BIDDING & BUYING AT AUCTION

Whether you are an experienced bidder or an enthusiastic novice, auctions provide a stimulating atmosphere unlike any other. Bonhams previews and sales are free and open to the public. As you will find in these directions, bidding and buying at auction is easy and exciting. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Catalogs

Before each auction we publish illustrated catalogs. Our catalogs provide descriptions and estimated values for each "lot." A lot may refer to a single item or to a group of items auctioned together. The catalogs also include the dates and the times for the previews and auctions. We offer our catalogs by subscription or by single copy. For information on subscribing to our catalogs, you may refer to the subscription form in this catalog, call our Client Services Department, or visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us.

Previews

Auction previews are your chance to inspect each lot prior to the auction. We encourage you to look closely and examine each object on which you may want to bid so that you will know as much as possible about it. Except as expressly set forth in the Conditions of Sale, items are sold "as is" and with all faults; illustrations in our catalogs, website and other materials are provided for identification only. At the previews, our staff is always available to answer your questions and guide you through the auction process. Condition reports may be available upon request.

Estimates

Bonhams catalogs include low and high value estimates for each lot, exclusive of the buyer's premium and tax. The estimates are provided as an approximate guide to current market value based primarily on previous auction results for comparable pieces, and should not be interpreted as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices. They are determined well in advance of a sale and are subject to revision. Please contact us should you have any questions about value estimates.

Reserves

Unless indicated by the a symbol next to the lot number, which denotes no reserve, all lots in the catalog are subject to a reserve. The reserve is the minimum auction price that the consignor is willing to accept for a lot. This amount is confidential and does not exceed the low estimate value.

Auction House's Interest in Property Offered at Auction

On occasion, Bonhams may offer a lot in which it has an ownership interest, in whole or in part. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \blacktriangle symbol next to the lot number.

Similarly, Bonhams may have an economic interest in a lot beyond its commission as a result of making an advance against anticipated proceeds to the consignor which is secured by the consigned property or where it has guaranteed the consignor a minimum auction price for consigned property. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \circ symbol next to the lot number.

Bidding at Auction

At Bonhams, you can bid in many ways: in person, via absentee bid, over the phone, or via Bonhams' live online bidding facility. Absentee bids can be submitted in person, online, via fax or via email.

Valid Bonhams client accounts are required to participate in bidding activity. You can obtain registration information online, at the reception desk or by calling our Client Services Department.

By bidding at auction, whether in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone, online or other means, the buyer or bidder agrees to be bound by the Conditions of Sale. Lots are auctioned in consecutive numerical order as they appear in the catalog. Bidding normally begins below the low estimate. The auctioneer will accept bids from interested parties present in the saleroom, from telephone bidders, and from absentee bidders who have left written bids in advance of the sale. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot up to the amount of the reserve, but never above it.

We assume no responsibility for failure to execute bids for any reason whatsoever.

In Person

If you are planning to bid at auction for the first time, you will need to register at the reception desk in order to receive a numbered bid card. To place a bid, hold up your card so that the auctioneer can clearly see it. Decide on the maximum auction price that you wish to pay, exclusive of buyer's premium and tax, and continue bidding until your bid prevails or you reach your limit. If you are the successful bidder on a lot, the auctioneer will acknowledge your paddle number and bid amount.

Absentee Bids

As a service to those wishing to place bids, we may at our discretion accept bids without charge in advance of auction online or in writing on bidding forms available from us. "Buy" bids will not be accepted; all bids must state the highest bid price the bidder is willing to pay. Our auction staff will try to bid just as you would, with the goal of obtaining the item at the lowest bid price possible. In the event identical bids are submitted, the earliest bid submitted will take precedence. Absentee bids shall be executed in competition with other absentee bids, any applicable reserve, and bids from other auction participants. A friend or agent may place bids on your behalf, provided that we have received your written authorization prior to the sale. Absentee bid forms are available in our catalogs, online at www.bonhams.com/ us, at offsite auction locations, and at our San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York galleries.

By Telephone

Under special circumstances, we can arrange for you to bid by telephone. To arrange for a telephone bid, please contact our Client Services Department a minimum of 24 hours prior to the sale.

Online

We offer live online bidding for most auctions and accept absentee bids online for all our auctions. Please visit www.bonhams.com/us for details.

Bid Increments

Bonhams generally uses the following increment multiples as bidding progresses:

| \$50-200 | by \$10s |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| \$200-500 | by \$20/50/80s |
| \$500-1,000 | by \$50s |
| \$1,000-2,000 | by \$100s |
| \$2,000-5,000 | by \$200/500/800s |
| \$5,000-10,000 | by \$500s |
| \$10,000-20,000 | by \$1,000s |
| \$20,000-50,000 | by \$2,000/5,000/8,000s |
| \$50,000-100,000 | by \$5,000s |
| \$100,000-200,000 | by \$10,000s |
| above \$200,000 | at auctioneer's discretion |

The auctioneer may split or reject any bid at any time at his or her discretion as outlined in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Converter

Solely for the convenience of bidders, a currency converter may be provided at Bonhams' auctions. The rates quoted for conversion of other currencies to U.S. Dollars are indications only and should not be relied upon by a bidder, and neither Bonhams nor its agents shall be responsible for any errors or omissions in the operation or accuracy of the currency converter.

Buyer's Premium

A buyer's premium is added to the winning bid price of each individual lot purchased, at the rates set forth in the Conditions of Sale. The winning bid price plus the premium constitute the purchase price for the lot. Applicable sales taxes are computed based on this figure, and the total becomes your final purchase price.

Unless specifically illustrated and noted, fine art frames are not included in the estimate or purchase price. Bonhams accepts no liability for damage or loss to frames during storage or shipment.

All sales are final and subject to the Conditions of Sale found in our catalogs, on our website, and available at the reception desk.

Payment

All buyers are asked to pay and pick up by 3pm on the business day following the auction. Payment may be made to Bonhams by cash, checks drawn on a U.S. bank, money order, wire transfer, or by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit or charge card or debit card. All items must be paid for within 5 business days of the sale. Please note that payment by personal or business check may result in property not being released until purchase funds clear our bank. For payments sent by mail, please remit to Cashier Department, 220 San Bruno Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94103.

Sales Tax

California, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington state and Washington DC residents must pay applicable sales tax. Other state or local taxes (or compensating use taxes) may apply. Sales tax will be automatically added to the invoice unless a valid resale number has been furnished or the property is shipped via common carrier to destinations outside the states listed above.

Shipping & Removal

Bonhams can accommodate shipping for certain items. Please contact our Cashiers Department for more information or to obtain a quote. Carriers are not permitted to deliver to PO boxes.

International buyers are responsible for all import/ export customs duties and taxes. An invoice stating the actual purchase price will accompany all international purchases.

Collection of Purchases

Please arrange for the packing and transport of your purchases prior to collection at our office. If you are sending a third party shipper, please request a release form from us and return it to +1 (212) 644 9009 prior to your scheduled pickup. To schedule collection of purchases, please call +1 (212) 644 9001.

Handling and Storage Charges

Please note that our offices have requirements for freight elevator usage. Please contact us to schedule an elevator appointment for pickup of any large or awkward items. Bonhams will hold all purchased lots in our gallery until Monday April 14 without penalty. After April 14 collection of lots will be by appointment only. Please call +1 (212) 644 9001 at least 24 hours in advance to make an appointment.

Storage charges of \$5 per lot, per day will begin accruing

for any lots not collected by the 31st day after the auction. Bonhams reserves the right to remove uncollected sold lots to the warehouse of our choice at the buyer's risk and expense. Handling and storage fees will apply.

Auction Results

To find out the final purchase price for any lot following the sale, please call our automated auction results line at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3400. All you need is a touchtone telephone and the lot number. Auction results are usually available on the next business day following the sale or online at www.bonhams.com/us.

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Declaration of Independance) ad fr. at Morriston 7 Jan NEW-ENGLAN my good freind for your (Vol. VIII.) THURSD Irhat a change in our BOSTON : Printed by POWARS and WILL the laws for pater of that here; are you not GRAND COUNCIL OF AMERICA. fuling to pais othe tions hither, and Heavens it was the hest appropriations of Heavens it was the hest In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776. A DECLARATION He has made Ju Jever read, or heard of tice, by refuling h By the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, In GENERAL CONGRESS offembled. He has crected and fent hither ty sheh that of us Determind He has kept an JHEN in the courfe of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to diffolve the political bands which have connected them He has affected any hight to make a vigoron, with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the feparate and equal flation to which the laws of nature and or nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinia jurililiation fors unacknowledged march, got to Princeton to their acts of pr ons of mankind requires that they flould deelarg the caufes which impel them to the fepa-We hold thefe truths to be felf-relident, that For quartering For protecting the recent three of the best inithment for at all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalientitle among us : rights, that among thefe are life, liberty, and the purfuit of happinels --- That to fecure thefe punithment for at For cutting off Auch fervice, Made all rights, governments are infituted among men, deriving their just powers from the confent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it For impoling to For depriving a ladelphia for this season is the right of the people to alter or to abalifa it, and to inftimte new government, laying its foundation on fuch principles, and organizing its powers in (nch form, as to them full feen most likely to effect their fafety and happinels **reasures from The Caren Archive** Peudence, indeed, will dictate that governments For abolifying In-1 How History Unfolds on Paper long anal lifted frould not be changed for light laws in a neighbor and transient caules ; and accordingly all extherein an arbitra perience hath fhewn, that mankind are more ample and it infore hundred plots 1-305 m difpofed to fuffer, while evils are infferable, than to right themfelves by abolithing the forms fame abfolute rule to which they are accuftomed. But when a long

For taking awa but me frond have detroyed most valuable law the forms of our For Julpenking claring themfelve

He has shilling at Bransweeth, of Courte gillate for us in a

train of abules and ulurpations, purfiting in-

variably the fame object, evinces a defige to re-

duce them under abiolute defpotilm, it is their

right, it is their duty, to throw off luch govern-

ment, and to provide new guards for their fu-

ture focurity. Such has been the patient fufferance of these Colonies ; and finch is now the

neceffity which conftrains them to alter their

former fyitems of government. The hiftory

of the prefent King of Great-Britain is a hiftory of repeated injuries and uturpations, all having

in direct object the establishment of an absolute

tyranny over thele States. To prove this, let

facts be submitted to a candid world.

claring us out of war againft us:

coalis, burne ou the ferreys this they must do lives of our peopl

He is at this til death, defolation in poor Naso I what word



CRUSADES.

BALTASAR DEL RIO. 1480-1540. Oratio ad eundem Dominum nrm Papam & Sacrosanctum Lateranen Concilium de expeditione contra Turchas ineunda, habita Rome in Basilica. S. Io. Lateranen in septima Sessioe celebrata Die. xvii Iunii. 1513.... [Rome: Giacomo Mazzocchi, July 8, 1513.] 4to (208 x 142 mm). A⁶ B⁴. Woodcut device on title and initials. Disbound.

SERMON IN SUPPORT OF THE CRUSADES. Pope Leo X would make the author a Bishop in 1515. **\$500 - 800**

2

HENRY VIII, KING OF ENGLAND. 1491-1547.

The Kynge our soverayn ... hath do to be ordeyned, made, and enacted certayne statutes and ordinaunces in maner and fourme folowyng. [London: Thomas Berthelet, 1543?]

Folio (285 x 191 mm). [1], xxx-xlv leaves. In black letter with decorative initials. Modern half calf over marbled boards. Light soiling to title, endpapers browned.

GUN CONTROL IN THE TIME OF HENRY VIII. Included among the 18 acts printed here is "An acte concernynge thadvoydynge of shotynge, and kepynge of crosbowes and handgonnes." Henry VIII had already limited crossbow ownership to landowners above a certain level (in 1503 and 1511), but this act of 1514 appears to be the first time that handgun shooting also is forbidden to the peasantry and lower classes. By contrast, peasants were required to own longbows and arrows for the King's defense. Act 2 in this volume pertains to the maintenance of Archers and has a rare mention of the game of tennis ("tennes playe"). 6 Hen 8, cap 1-18.



BORDONE, BENEDETTO. c.1450-1539.

Libro ... nel qual si ragiona de tutte l'isole del mondo. Venice: Nicol d'Aristotile detto Zoppino, June 1528.

Folio (300 x 204 mm). Title printed in red and black with ornamental woodcut border; diagram of a world map and windroses; 4 woodcut double-page maps (the world, Europe, the Mediterranean and Venice); 107 woodcut maps and plans within text (including 4 smaller double-page maps). Later vellum. Small brown stain affecting first 8 leaves, light marginal spotting, few tiny wormholes, repaired tear to E4, vellum darkened and somewhat bowed, spine label lacking.

FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE WORLD'S ISLANDS of particular value for the inclusion of maps and views from the New World: Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola, Martinique, and others. Most importantly, there is a large view of Mexico City ("Temistitan") taken from Cortez's description. This view is probably *THE FIRST CITY VIEW OF MAINLAND AMERICA*, preceded only by the plan of Santo Domingo which accompanied Columbus's first letter (Kagan *Urban Images of the Hispanic World, 1493-1793*, p 89). The world map, attributed to Francesco Rosselli, is also famous, being an early printing of the first world map on an oval projection. Burden 8; Phillips 162; Sabin 6417. See also R.A. Skelton's introduction to *Tutte L'Isole Del Mondo* (1966). **\$15,000 - 25,000**

Se A true and plaine declaration of the horrible Treafons practifed by William Parry againft the Queenes Maieftic, & of his conuiction and ein I ma execution for the famed The lo diadationd for and fecond of March 1 84105 is sailing and according to the account of England,



O I & William Parry, being a man of very means and bafe parentage, but of a molt prouve and infolent fpirite, bearing bimfelfe alwates farre aboue the measure of his fortune, alter her had long led a waltefull and billolute life, and hab committeb a great outrage againft

one Hugh Hare, a gentleman of the Inner Cemple, with an intent to haue murthered him in his owne Chamber, for the which be was molt fully connicted, feeing himfelfe generally conbemnes with all good men for the fame and other his mifbemeanours, bee left his naturall Country, & gaue himfelfe to trauaile into forraine partes beyonde the feas. In the courfe of this his trauaile, be forfooke his allegiance and buctifull obediente to her Spaiellie, and was reconciled, and fubietted binifelfe to the Bope, After which, upon conference with certain Tefuites and others of like qualitie, beefirft concente bis moft beteftable Treafon to will the Queene (whole life Bob long preferue:) whiche bee bounde bimfelfe by promife; letters and bomes, to perfourme and crecule, and fo with this intent fice retournes into Englandelin' 34 nuariesis 58 3, and fithens that Dib practife at fundite times to have executed his molt beutlify purpole and be-A.u. termina

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4

[LUTHER, MARTIN. 1483-1546.]

JONAS, JUSTUS, MICHAEL COELIUS, et al. Vom Christlichen abschied aus diesem toedlichen Leben des Ehrwirdigen Herrn D. Martini Lutheri. Wittemberg: Georg Rhau, 1546.

4to (190 x 142 mm). A-D⁴ (D4 blank). Woodcut roundel portrait of Martin Luther to title-page verso. Modern boards. Pale browning, some pen trials to title-page verso.

ON THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER, PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF HIS PASSING AND WRITTEN BY THOSE PRESENT AT THE DEATH BED. Martin Luther's death had been famously rumored in 1537 by hopeful papists, and on the occasion of his actual passing rumors were flying that he had committed suicide or died of gluttony. This tract was written to put those rumors to rest, probably within a few weeks of the event. See "She is Lost," Oliver Wort, Cambridge Quarterly, March 2013.

See illustration on p 12. \$400 - 600

5

BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

GUARNELLO, [ALESSANDRA]. Canzone nella felicissima vittoria Christiana contra infideli. [Venice, c.1571.]

4to (204 x 143 mm). [8] pp. Title in elaborate woodcut allegorical border incorporating a view of Venice. Disbound. Lower right corner of title restored.

Attractive and scarce songsheet printed in celebration of the Holy League's victory over the main fleet of the Ottoman Empire, preventing Ottoman expansion across the Mediterranean. Venetians were particularly concerned as the Turks had imprisoned and tortured Venetians in the colony of Famagusta on Cyprus. See illustration on p 12. \$500 - 800



Da fini ich Frach In Vengelandt Reichlich geenret batt in Sama FRANCISCVS DRAECK . NOBILISSIMVS Beleften der fertid truttlini verachte. Bind mach des Erigetstenftigent timber Sab mein Balleen gfuhte su landt. EQVES ANGLIAE . IS EST QVI TOTO T Auf fuladenn Billuer vmid Bir TERRARVM ORBE CREMDVGO End was diennet für Krefeleti Ran bleb das Beillig Sarrament Jawrit ich mein feinden Stege an Bieers Berftunupelt und Berfrent steurs and unue and furnher fan circumducio pernasco Beracht Christium und Bottes min. in fangstudine, in faitludt Minch wieder Bertor von Trova SBelther all bing year aeftititet bat Sarinmbur & briften all su gleich. Scipianies Hugheitf vonu Roma Steus ich auch benuchen alleden. Reffe Bolirs Ehr auff Erorrich Bowind auch Bottergegen thar. Rumbt meinen feinsten wie Julaist Weil fies nicht befer wollenn gan Bastr fie habt gewaget drar 7. So mucs ber Trach das bejte than für Sor wid guet wirt euch get gebn. Burf wid geld Suführen Engelande. Dashanelreich pud Gwig feben. Beleg nim ben find wid feinertath. Darvon befold wird maniche fiaid Belthe all Strittenn aine Eruhen. Relften we fens Zebenidig fodt. 35nd wird gar feines werde den gerten. Curdas fu Enarland befchusen Slais fie tvider dett Stachel lecten. SIs ditte oer ftuid gern ambfdiret gar. Benningelde verlieven bielseet End pertilhett die Buette Lifr . Sem Dichin midtrachmilitag & nacht leiben fu berholen Erma quell. Das erall bie ombalben brechtt . Daritor fillet euch frome Kriegelet Belene Elivifium betaurn frey Rentet feingets von antechafthet Bastralen Der Beilannit fey Diendtlieber me eim barnomb brot. Bigermillers, Banto Deetveler, Sodurffr tr dort mich leiden usto. Shoift vildefier frid danstrieg Begen feinem Bunlifchen Batter. Aird Den Eheftand Berfonlich Da. Dieweil gar ong ro thift der Suga

6

[PARRY, WILLIAM. d.1585.]

A True and plaine Declaration of the horrible Treasons, practised by William Parry the Traitor, against the Queenes Maiestie. The maner of his Arraignment, Conviction and execution.... London: C[hrisopher] B[arker], [1585].

4to (186 x 130 mm). A-H⁴. Printed in black letter, roman, and italic. Decorative initials. 19th century half morocco over boards. Pale corner dampstain to first several leaves, title with a small tear from outer corner. *Provenance*: John Towneley, 1731–1813 (armorial bookplate).

TRIAL OF WILLIAM PARRY: SPY AND POTENTIAL ASSASSIN OF QUEEN

ELIZABETH. First edition, second issue with D2 letter headed: "A mon Signore, Monsignor Guglielmo Parri." This account, published after Parry's execution, was probably made at the instance of the government. It "charged him with various atrocious crimes quite inconsistent with [William Cecil, Lord] Burghley's confidence in him. It made depreciatory remarks on his birth and parentage, but little reliance can be placed upon them. There is some doubt as to Parry's guilt, and it is improbable that he would ever have summoned up sufficient resolution to carry his scheme into effect even if he had been genuine in his intention. 'Subtle, quick, and of good parts,' he was extremely weak and vacillating, and his confession and letters convey the suspicion that he was not quite sane" (*ODNB*). STC 19342a. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

7

DRAKE, FRANCIS. c.1540-1596.

[JENICHEN, BALTHASAR.] Franciscus Draeck nobilissimus eques Angliae is est qui toto terrarum orbe circumdugo. [Nuremberg, c.1581]. Copper-engraved broadside incorporating a 2-column poem in German ("Hier steh ich Drach in Engelandt..."), lettering also engraved, 298 x 572 mm (sheet size). Lightly strengthened at 3 vertical folds, tiny rust spot in text, corners rounded to neatline, overall very fine. Matted and framed.

TREMENDOUSLY BEAUTIFUL BROADSIDE COMMEMORATING DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE WORLD. One of a very few surviving lifetime portraits of Drake and arguably the most splendid. It depicts Sir Francis Drake full-length in martial pose amidst a setting of cannonballs, powder kegs, and the lading of a ship. The poem is written in the present tense from Drake's perspective and implies a time at the height of his fame. This could be just after the circumnavigation and Drake's knighthood in 1581 or possibly just before the Drake-Norris expedition to rout the Spanish Armada in 1589. The text lauds Drake's Christian heroism and piety, and Protestant boosterism likely explains the context for this German celebration of an English privateer.

Andresen Handbuch für Kupferstichsammler 6. See Wroth, John Carter Brown Library Annual Reports, vol IV, 1944, pp 23-27; not in Kraus. **\$50,000 - 80,000**





8

[HOGENBERG, FRANS. 1535-1590.]

Compilation album of 290 copper-engraved *Geschichtsblätter*, i.e. depicting news subjects from 1559 to 1602, by Frans Hogenberg and others. Oblong folio (270 x 340 mm). In near-contemporary blind-stamped calf album. About 10 prints browned or with stains in image and approx. 12 with restored marginal tears, scattered gaps in the early foliation, some creasing at ends, endpapers and binding worn with some restorations.

EXCITING TROVE OF 16TH CENTURY ENGRAVED NEWS-SHEETS COVERING THE EUROPEAN WARS OF RELIGION AND THE ANGLO-SPANISH WAR IN GRAPHIC DETAIL, being primarily scenes of battles and sieges, also executions, parades, diplomatic and court scenes, and a few portraits, an assassination, processions, etc. Includes the Siege of Paris, the Siege of Kinsale (the last battle in England's conquest of Gaelic Ireland), and battles of Navarre, Amiens, Geneva, Valencia, Bergen, Leiden, Brussels, Maastricht, Cambrai, Bonn, Delft, and innumerable others.

Hogenberg and his successors issued hundreds of these "Geschichtsblätter" (history broadsheets) over a span of nearly 80 years.

However, period compilations of these blättern are extremely rare on the market. We locate no others at auction for the past 40 years. **\$15,000 - 25,000**



9

9 SPANISH ARMADA.

Classis Hispanica 30 Maii Anno 1588. Lisbona Angliam contra emissa... [Germany, c.1588.] Hand-colored engraved broadside, 255 x 330 mm. Even browning, pale

tidemark to top edge.

Depicts the famous defeat of the Spanish Armada in the English Channel in 1588. \$400 - 600



BRY, THEODOR DE, JOHANN THEODOR DE BRY AND JOHANN ISRAEL DE BRY.

Admiranda Narratio Fida Tamen, de Commodis et Incolarum Ritibus Virginiae. Frankfurt: Johann Wechel, 1590.

Folio (342 x 237 mm). a⁴ b⁶ c⁴ d⁸ A⁶ B-C⁸ D⁶ (D6 blank) E⁸ F⁶ (plates except map included in collation). With engraved title to text, engraved arms on dedication leaf, double-page engraved map of Virginia, engraved plate of Adam and Eve in first state with inscription "lodocus a winghe in Theodore de Bry fe.," and 27 engraved plates after John White (including 5 plates of Picts). 17th century red morocco gilt, rebacked with new endpapers. Light wear with some short marginal tears, some toning, heavier on a few scattered leaves, restored corner d7 and marginal chip to E4, board edges worn.

Provenance: armorial stamp at foot of title page.

FIRST LATIN EDITION OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF DE BRY'S GREAT VOYAGES, BEING THOMAS HARIOT'S DESCRIPTION OF VIRGINIA. Thomas Hariot accompanied the 1585 expedition to Roanoke funded by Sir Walter Raleigh and acted as a translator. He had learned Carolina Algonquian from two Roanoke chiefs brought to England by Raleigh the year before. His account is a very encouraging one as the mysterious disappearance of Roanoke colony was not reported in Europe until John White, the expedition artist and mapmaker, returned in 1590. The 23 illustrations to the text, which are after John White's drawings, are by far the most important visual record of New World natives as first encountered by the English colonists. Also included is the highly important double-page map, the first map to identify Chesapeake Bay and "the first printed map of this degree of detail and accuracy for any part of the present area of the United States" (Cumming). It was dubbed by Burden "one of the most significant cartographical milestones in colonial North American history ... the most accurate map drawn in the sixteenth century of any part of that continent. It became the prototype of the area until long after James Moxon's map in 1671... This is the first map to focus on Virginia (now largely North Carolina), and records the first English attempts at colonisation in the New World."

The plates and text mostly conform to Church and Sabin's first issue points except for the text to plates V, VI, IX, and XV which are second issue. Burden 76 (second state) and 77; Church 140; Cumming *Southeast* 12-13; *European Americana* 590/31; Sabin 8784; Streeter sale 1091. *See additional illustrations overleaf.* **\$40,000 - 60,000**





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10



EYTZINGER, MICHAEL. c.1530-1598.

Replicata mensium aliquot relatio historica. Das ist ein Continuirte Beschrenbung der Geschichten...Aprils 1593. Cologne: Godtfridt von Kempen, 1593.

4to (196 x 138 mm). [8], 78, [1] pp. Woodcut device on title. Modern linen. Toning to title and to page edges.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S FIRST PRINTED PERIODICALS, substantially predating what is commonly recognized as the first newspaper: Johannes Carolus's *Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien*, which did not begin circulation until 1605. **\$400 - 600**

•

12 VIRGINIA.

[ABBOT, GEORGE.] A Briefe Description of the whole Worlde. London: John Browne, 1608.

4to (176 x 127 mm). A-T⁴ V⁴ (-V3 & V4). Recent quarter calf to style. Lacking V3 & V4 and the upper corner of A1 (all supplied in facsimile), some dampstain and soiling, small hole to D1 with loss of 1 letter, tear and small loss to V2, some faded early marginalia.

WITH ACCOUNT OF THE ABANDONMENT OF VIRGINIA, published before news of the settlement at Jamestown (May, 1607) which became the first permanent English settlement in America after the loss of Roanoke and abandonment of other colonies. "...The possession of this Virginia, is now discontinued, and the Country at this present, left to the old inhabitants" (S1v). Abbot remarks also that some English children were born in Virginia and speculates that they might have endured America better than their parents if they had been able to remain. The chapter on America runs from P3r to S2v. European Americana 608/1; Sabin 21; STC 27. \$400 - 600 A DECLARATION of the Supplies intended to be fent to VIRGINIA, in this yeare 1 6 2 0. By his Maieflies Counfeil for Virginia, 18. Julij 1 6 2 0.

(IS)



Hereas the Right Honourable, Henry Earle of Southampton, with the adulfe and confent of the Counfeil and Company for Virginia, bath relolued and concluded to imploy all good meanes in this prefent yeare, 1630, not onely for the ad-

pancing of the *Plantation* in firength and multitude of good people, but allo for the enriching thereof with flore of cattell of diuers forts, and by fetting vp or encreafing fuch Staple *Commodities*, as being proper for that Countrey, may be allo of moft necellary vie for this Realme, and redound in fine to the greateft benefit of both *Admentators* and *Planters*, and lafily Ca

13

13 VIRGINIA COMPANY.

A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affaires in Virginia. With the Names of the Adventurors, and Summes adventured in that Action. London: Thomas Snodham, 1620.

4to (170 x 120 mm). A⁴ (-A1 blank) B-M⁴. [2], 92 pp. Woodcuts of the obverse and the reverse of the Seal of the Virginia Company on title and on p 14; decorative initials and head-pieces. Modern half morocco. Title worn with some staining to gutter and chip to lower edge with partial loss to imprint, pagination occasionally shaved, soiling to last page.

SECOND EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, COMBINING THREE IMPORTANT WORKS ON THE VIRGINIA COLONY. The first issue of the first edition contained only the "Declaration of the State of the Colony"; the Court of the Virginia Company then ordered printed the "Orders and Constitutions ... for the better governing of the Actions and affaires of the [Virginia] Companie," which was included in the second issue; a third issue added the "Declaration of Supplies intended to be sent to Virginia." The present issue, published the same year as those preceding it, combines all three tracts with continuous pagination and signatures. A very rare and desirable item in any form. It was in the year 1620 that the Virginia Company was granted the monopoly on tobacco trade with England, though tobacco is not yet among the list of recommended commodities to Virginia planters. Church 382; Sabin 99880; STC (2nd ed) 24841.6. **\$12,000 - 18,000**





17





STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH. 1593-1641.

The Earle of Straffords Speech on the Scaffold before hee was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 12 of May, 1641. London: printed for I.A., 1641. 4to (181 x 135 mm). [2], 4 pp. Old half polished calf over marbled boards. Horizontal crease lightly rubbed, hinges tender and spine ends lightly chipped.

THE LAST WORDS OF "BLACK TOM TYRANT." Strafford was one of King Charles I's most loyal supporters; he earned his nickname for his subjugation of Ireland. In 1641, his fortunes fell with those of Charles and he was the first to be tried for the crime of "cumulative treason," i.e. treason against parliament and the country rather than against the King. There were several editions of this speech printed in 1641; this is among the rarest. Wing S5794. \$500 - 800

15

14

CHARLES I. 1600-1649.

A Perfect Narrative of the whole Proceedings of the High Court of Justice in the Tryal of the King in Westminster Hall on Saturday the 20. and Monday the 22. of this instant January. BOUND WITH: A Continuation Parts 2 & 3. London: John Playford, January 23, 25 & 29, 1648 [i.e. 1649]. 3 parts bound together. 4to (184 x 131 mm). [2], 8, 3-16; 8; 15 pp. Old russia gilt. Light wear to first title-page including some repair to gutter margin, scattered few other paper repairs, lower cover detached, upper cover inexpertly re-attached.

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES I, printed in London as it was happening. Charles was beheaded on January 30, 1649, the day after the printing of the sentencing as present here. \$400 - 600

16

[CROMWELL, OLIVER. 1599-1658.]

2° April, 1650. Be it Enacted by this present Parliament, and the Authority thereof.... London: Printed by Edward Husband and John Field, Printers to the Parliament of England, 1650.

Printed broadside with woodcut arms, 278 x 182 mm. Pale browning, very good.

PRINTED ACT FROM THE SHORT-LIVED COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND (1649-52). Appoints six commissioners in the act entitled "An Act for Establishing a High Court of Justice," being Richard Aske, Robert Nicholas, John Puleston, Peter Warburton, Francis Thorp, and Alexander Rigby. \$400 - 600

17

NATIVE AMERICAN LAND DEED-MASSACHUSETTS.

[NATAHUNT.] Manuscript Document, being an early copy of a 1652 amendment to a native deed around Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1 p, on right margin of a reinforced folio sheet, n.p., n.d., fragment.

RELATING TO ONE OF THE FIRST PILGRIM SETTLEMENTS IN

MASSACHUSETTS. The present is a 17th century or early 18th century manuscript copy of an amendment made to one of the first native deeds in America: the agreement in 1642 between the English and four Native chiefs around Weymouth. This document is "An agreement made with Natahant in the behalfe of ye Indians that have right to 24 acres of planting land which land they were to have by the fresh Pond neare the Towne which land ye s[ai]d Nutahunt is content to take for himselfe and the Rest of the Indians that have right to this land above Smelt Brooke to which agreement I the above sd Natahant have set my hand " The document continues with an endorsement from one of the townspeople made when the deed was entered in records at Boston. \$600 - 800





ELIOT, JOHN, translator.

The Holy Bible: Containing the Old Testament and the New. Translated into the Indian Language.... [Cambridge, MA: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, 1663.]

Single printed leaf only. 4to (185 x 143 mm). Light soiling, tiny repaired tear at lower margin.

LEAF FROM THE FIRST BIBLE PRINTED IN THE NEW WORLD AND THE FIRST BIBLE IN A NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE, a tour-de-force translation by the renowned Puritan missionary, John Eliot. The present is leaf 5L3, containing Chaps 9-10 of Zechariah and some surrounding text. Ayer, Massachusetts 1, Church 580, D & M 6737, Evans 72; Field 485, PMM 142; Sabin 22154. **\$500 - 800**

19 FIRE OF LONDON.

A True Pourtraict with a Brief Description Of that Deplorable Fire of London. Befallen the 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 Sept. 1666. Amsterdam: Marcus Willemsz Doornick, [1666-70].

Broadside with large copper-engraving, letterpress descriptions in Dutch, French & English in 4 columns below, 500 x 532 mm (sheet size). Few creases lightly reinforced on verso, still very fine. Matted and framed.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL CONTEMPORARY BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE DEVASTATING FIRE OF LONDON. The vantage point is the relative safety of the south bank of the Thames, looking north over Southwark Cathedral and the Globe Theater, over the old London Bridge to the city of London in flames. A key to the major London landmarks is provided in Dutch. Huge clouds of smoke billow out, nearly obscuring the sun. The broadside references the fact that some Dutch and French were arrested in London on suspicion of arson. Ironically, the financial damage of the fire was so great that it emptied the coffers of King Charles II and he was forced to make peace with the Dutch and the French within the year. **\$6,000 - 8,000**



MATHER, INCREASE, 1639-1723.

A Brief History of the Warr With the Indians in New-England, (From June 24, 1675 when the first English-man was murdered by the Indians, to August 12, 1676, when Philip, alias Metacomet, the principal Author and Beginner of the Warr, was slain.) Boston: Printed and sold by John Foster over against the Sign of the Dove, 1676.

12mo (185 x 130 mm). a⁴(-a4 probably blank) A-F⁴ G² r4. [6], 51, [1 blank], 8 pp. Without the final 15 leaves being the separately paginated sermon "An Earnest Exhortation...." Early 20th century full green morocco, spine gilt-lettered. Title toned, small hole to C3 with loss of several letters, a few fore-edges trimmed close, some brown spots to last 3 leaves, final page soiled.

SUPERLATIVELY RARE FIRST EDITION, being an extremely early American secular imprint published by the first printer of Boston, John Foster. Increase Mather's local account is the third of what are known as the King Philip's War tracts, giving a blow-by-blow description of events from June 24, 1675 to August 12, 1676 in New England. "King Philip" was the name the English gave to Metacom (1639-1676), chief of the Wampanoag. Though the war lasted little more than a year, it was proportionally speaking one of the costliest in American history, with about half of New England's towns subject to some native attack. Increase Mather published this tract to counter other accounts which blamed the war on the persecution of Quakers. William Hubbard's account competed with Mather's. "Indeed, the two treatises were probably almost simultaneously passing through the press of John Foster. Mr. Drake observes: 'When it is considered that the war was not ended until the autumn of 1676, the year in which it was printed, it must be apparent to every reader that the work was a hurried performance'" (Sabin).

On the rarity of this volume: "no epithet can be too strong to characterize the scarcity of the one *introuvable* which so long escaped the search of American collectors; so rare, that Prince did not secure it for his New England Library, though he could pick up half a dozen Bay Psalm Books; so rare that S. G. Drake, the most indefatigable and successful of collectors, could not find it for his reprint, in 1862, and was obliged to copy even his title page from the *London* edition...." (Brinley 948). This Brinley copy is in fact the most recent one we see at auction, sold in 1881. Church 642, Evans 220; Howes M400 ("dd"); Winsor, *New England Indians*, pp 24ff; Sabin 46640. **\$25,000 - 35,000**



21

PUBLIC EXECUTION.

[STALEY, WILLIAM. d.1678.] An Account of the digging up of The Quarters of William Stayley, Lately Executed for High Treason, For that his Relations abused the Kings Mercy. Nov. 30, 1678. Imprimatur, William Scroggs. London: printed for Robert Pawlet, 1678.

Letterpress broadside, 386 x 305 mm. Lower left corner repaired, closed repaired tear, few spots.

THE LAST DECAPITATED HEAD TO BE DISPLAYED ON LONDON BRIDGE. William Staley (or Stayley), a Catholic goldsmith and banker, was the first victim of the Popish Plot trials. The insecure political climate towards Catholics caused a run among Stalev's clients and "on the morning of 14 Nov. 1678 he was talking over the situation in the Black Lion Tavern in King Street, with an old friend named Barthlemy Fromante, a native of Marseilles, and may well have given vent to some indiscreet expressions. Though the conversation was in French, it was overheard by William Carstares, 'a Scottish adventurer,' and his friend, Alexander Sutherland. The next morning 'Captain' Carstares waited on Staley, and accused him of high treason, but offered to suppress the charge in consideration of the sum of 200 pounds. The banker laughed at the insolence of the man, but in a few minutes he was arrested for treason, and five days later was brought to trial before the king's bench. As soon as Burnet heard who the witness was, he 'felt bound,' he says, to do what he could to stop the prosecution. He sent to the lord chancellor (Finch) and to the attorney-general (Sir William Jones) 'to let them know what profligate wretches these witnesses were.' But Jones asked him with asperity what authority he had to defame the king's witnesses, while Shaftesbury, when he heard of the affair, exclaimed that all who undermined the credit of the witnesses were to be looked upon as public enemies. For some days Burnet declares that his own life was in danger in consequence of this intervention. The trial took place before Scroggs on 21 Nov. 1678. Scant attention was paid either to Staley's witnesses or to his plea as to the improbability of his allowing himself to be overheard while uttering rank treason in a public room. Carstares having sworn that he heard Staley reply in French to his friend 'he [the king] is a great heretic and the greatest roque in the world; here is the heart and here is the hand that would kill him;' and this evidence having been confirmed by Sutherland, Scroggs summed up to the effect that if Staley had spoken these words he was manifestly guilty of high treason under the statute (13 Car. II, cap. 1), which he caused to be read. Staley was found guilty ... By the king's special grace the guarters of his body were delivered to his friends instead of being set upon the city gates, according to usage" (ODNB).

However, as delineated in the present broadside, Staley's friends said masses over his remains, and on November 29 arranged a "*pompous funeral*" from his father's house in Covent Garden. This so incensed the King that the coroner was ordered to dig up the body parts and dispose of them in the "usual manner": the quarters to Newgate and the head to London Bridge. However, following the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660 the gruesome practice of displaying traitor's heads had been largely abandoned. Staley's head is the last one we find recorded. **\$1,000 - 1,500**

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22

MASSACHUSETTS BAY & NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. CHARLES II, KING OF ENGLAND. 1630-1685. Manuscript Letter, 1 p, legal folio, Whitehall, June 23, 1682, to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay.

2. BRIDGEMAN, WILLIAM. Manuscript Document, 2 pp recto and verso, legal folio, Whitehall, November 19, 1686, headed "At the Court at Whitehall...."

Contemporary fair copies.

Provenance: from the papers of Sir Edmund Andros (1637-1714); sold by H.P. Kraus.

In the first document, the King informs Simon Bradstreet (1603/4–1697) as Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and the Massachusetts legislature of Robert Mason's claims to land in New Hampshire. He directs that Mason's claims will be heard in the colonial court and that no person who has any interest in the disputed lands should serve in any of the legal proceedings. The second is a verdict by William Bridgeman in favor of Robert Mason and against the appeal of William Vaughan who represented the New Hampshire Council. Robert Mason was the grandson of John Mason, the most prominent founder of New Hampshire. Robert, however, arrived in the colony from England only in 1681. He promptly called himself a Lord Proprietor and demanded rent

nimself a Lord Proprietor and demanded rent from the colonists already present. His claims were largely ignored even after when, as in this document, the courts decided in his favor. \$1,200 - 1,800





23 PENN, WILLIAM. 1644-1718.

24

Manuscript Document Signed ("Wm Penn"), 1 p, oblong folio, [London], April 24, 1682, red wax signet seal attached to a vellum tab at bottom of document, signed by three witnesses on verso, being the indenture for the sale of 500 acres in Pennsylvania for 5 shillings, to William Clark.

VERY EARLY PENNSYLVANIA INDENTURE, written just 13 months after Pennsylvania was created. William Clark(e) and Penn were fellow Quakers. Clark became Provincial Councilor and Justice of the Peace in Sussex County (now Delaware). Clark lived in the area disputed by Lord Baltimore and Penn and tried to mediate between the two. See Soderland & Dunn, eds William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania: A Documentary History, 1983, p 56ff. \$3,000 - 5,000

TREATY OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY—WHITEHALL TREATY.

Treaty of Peace, Good Correspondence & Neutrality in America, between the most Serene and Mighty Prince James II ... and ... Lewis XIV. London: Thomas Newcomb, 1686.

4to (185 x 135 mm). A-B⁴ C². 19, [1] ad pp. 19th century polished calf, spine gilt with morocco lettering piece, all edges gilt. Tiny repaired hole on title, covers slightly bowed, upper cover just started at foot.

RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE WHITEHALL TREATY, the first treaty made by James II, indicative of his conciliatory attitude towards the French. This treaty states that although France and England might be at war in Europe, there should be peace and neutrality in the American colonies. It provides for unmolested fishing and trading in each others territories and forbids each power from aiding any Natives ("*wild and barbarous Inhabitants*") who are in dispute with subjects of the other nation. This treaty was of particular import for the West Indies and for the Hudson Bay area. However well intentioned, the Whitehall Treaty was short-lived. King William's War broke out in 1688 shortly after King James II was deposed. We trace no copies of this first edition at auction since 1986. Sabin 96532; Wing J393. **\$2,000 - 3,000**



CORONATION OF JAMES II.

SANDFORD, FRANCIS. The History of the Coronation of the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, James II.... London: Thomas Newcomb, 1687.

Folio (432 x 274 mm). [12], 135 pp. Imprimatur leaf. Title printed in red and black. With 30 engraved plates, all but 1 double-page, plus engraved head-pieces, initials and other text decorations. Period paneled calf, rebacked and recornered. Scattered toning/foxing and pale browning, some splitting to centerfolds affecting images in 2 plates, a couple of repaired tears, marginal chip to pl 19, imprimatur leaf re-margined, binding rubbed at edges and a little scuffed, rebacked with new endpapers.

FIRST EDITION, COMPLETE WITH THE FIREWORKS PLATE, issue with the printer's name in black on title. Sandford's is the official record of the coronation of James II (1633-1701) on April 23, 1687. Commissioned by the King himself, it describes the preparations for the ceremony, the regalia, the order of the procession, the seating, the ceremony itself, the banquet (including seating and menu), and the conclusion of the dinner and fireworks. Apart from the justly famous fireworks plate, there are 19 double-page engravings showing the procession and beautiful views of the coronation moment and the interior of Westminster filled with banqueters and onlookers. Wing S652.

\$1,500 - 2,500

26

NEW YORK-1687.

Manuscript Signed ("Thomas Roberts"), 1 p, legal folio, New York, 1687, being an accounting in English of liens on an unknown estate, leaf creased and toned, some loss to upper margin from iron gall ink, entire document professionally laid down to Japanese rice paper.

AN UNUSUAL REMNANT OF DUTCH NEW YORK. This document appears to be a page from a longer estate accounting, and lists in guilders the amounts owed to individuals such as New York mayor Nicholas Bayard ("for taxation"). Other names listed include Peter Jacobs, Bodwyn Dewitt, James Thomas, John Vangilder, Albert Clock, William Welch and Cornelius Quick. In 1687 a Thomas Roberts served as executor for the estate of innkeeper Mary Matthews; that year he petitioned the government to waive the £20 excise tax for retailing liquor she had agreed to just before she died (see The Dongan Papers p 142). Though the Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam to the British in 1660, their influence was felt in the colony for many years to come. \$400 - 600

27

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION.

[WILLIAM III, KING OF ENGLAND.] Extract of the States General their Resolution. Thursday, 28th October. 1688. [London: 1688.] Letterpress broadside, 296 x 191 mm. Light toning, a minor stain.

BROADSIDE PAVING THE WAY FOR WILLIAM'S INVASION AND THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION, issued just days before he landed at Brixham in Devon on November 5, 1688. It was issued to Dutch foreign ministers residing in England, "to be used by them as they shall see occasion," and explains in some detail William's rationale for supplanting King James. The English nobility was largely persuaded and most Protestant officers quickly abandoned James on the news of William's arrival. William and Mary were crowned together on April 11, 1689. ESTC R33607; Wing N482. \$400 - 600

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28 SALEM WITCH TRIALS.

Manuscript Document variously signed, 1 p, oblong 4to, Sudberry, [MA], "*in this province and dominion of New England in America*," October 3, 1692, signed by James Minott and Thomas Hinchman as Justices; John Loker as the Accused; Isaac Rice and Matthew Rice (his mark) as sureties for Loker, light wear, laid down on tissue.

A WRONGFUL ACCUSER OF "<u>THE HORRID CRIME OF WITCHCRAFT</u>" POSTS BAIL. This document states that John Loker of Sudberry wrongfully accused his fellow townsman Cornet William Brown of "the horrid crime of witchcraft." Loker is required to remain on good behavior and present himself to the county court of Charlestown against a bond of 100 pounds. Any documents relating to the colonial Witch Trials are extremely rare and especially one naming witchcraft within the text. This document dates to almost precisely the middle of the Salem witch trials which lasted from February 1692 to May 1693 and spread over much of the province. Cornet William Brown was exceedingly lucky in not being condemned, though his gender certainly helped.

\$8,000 - 12,000



29

MATHER, COTTON. 1663-1728.

The Wonders of the Invisible World: Being an Account of the Tryals of Several Witches, Lately Executed in New-England.... London: John Dunton, 1693 [but probably December, 1692]. 4to (192 x 140 mm). [2], 80, 41-56, 89-98, [2] ad pp. 19th century red morocco-grained sheep, gilt, a.e.g. Modern quarter morocco slipcase. Mild toning to title, British Museum sale duplicate stamp to title verso, trimmed at top and bottom margins with frequent losses to headers, pagination and catchwords, f.f.e. loose, joints rubbed.

Provenance: Catharine L. Howard (armorial bookplate).

THE FIRST LENGTHY AND CONTEMPORANEOUS ACCOUNT OF THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS, FIRST LONDON EDITION, being the only complete London edition and all editions very rare. This is the re-telling "of the judicial murders of the so-called Salem witches, written approvingly by the most learned New England Puritan of his age; the classic example of religious frenzy sanctifying intolerance and delusion" (Howes).

"Winsor says that when Mather finished writing the book, in October, 1692, a duplicate copy of the manuscript was sent to England, so that the book appeared in England at about the same time that it did in Boston. A careful comparison of the Boston with the London edition shows that the latter was printed from the former, instead of from a separate manuscript. In his desire to publish the work as soon as possible, the publisher evidently broke up the Boston copy and gave it out to two or more printers. This, no doubt, accounts for the breaks in pagination noted above. A more cogent reason for this supposition exists in the fact that of the seven errors which appear in the Boston edition, five are repeated in this, two only, and those obvious misprints, being corrected." Church 734; Holmes 454c; Howes M399 ("c"); Sabin 46604; Wing M1175. **\$10.000 - 15.000**

BENJAMIN FLETCHER Disabinir of firis Park, departing frame, Van Alte IN METTRESERVENCES



31

Bola 28- James 1709.

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BRADFORD, WILLIAM, printer. FLETCHER, BENJAMIN. [A Speech made] by His Excellency [Benjamin] Fletcher, [Captain General, & Governour in] Chief of Their Majesties Province of New York.... [New York: printed by William Bradford], 1693. Letterpress broadside, 2 fragments only, laid down with facsimile of the lacking text to 360 x 265 mm. Almost half of the original broadside is present, being the right-hand side and including a partial watermark, facsimile also torn and repaired; overall, neatly preserved. Provenance: Michael Zinman (ex-libris to sleeve).

A NEW YORK INCUNABLE, POSSIBLY THE FIRST NEW YORK IMPRINT. This is from the press of William Bradford and dates to his first year as the official printer of New York colony after relocating from Pennsylvania in 1693. The chronology of Bradford's 1693 imprints is undetermined but this is among the candidates for the first off the press, as Edwin Wolf speculates in "The Origins of Early American Printing Shops" (*Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, July 1978, p 208). The New York Historical Society possesses the only known other copy of this broadside. Governor Fletcher's speech itself concerns winter presentations for King William's War, stating that he has visited the frontiers, will build forts at Albany and Schenectady and ensure that their Indian allies are well-equipped. Not in Evans; Wing F1326A; see Reese, "The Bradford Imprints," NYHS Quarterly, Jan 1975. **\$4,000 - 6,000**

31

KING WILLIAM'S WAR MUSTER ROLL.

Autograph Manuscript, likely in the hand of Capt. John Hill, 2 pp recto and verso, legal folio, [Fort Mary, Saco, Maine], November 3, 1694, being an "Accot: of wages due unto Capt John Hill & his Company," leaf creased and folded with restoration at folds, 1 1/2 inch loss at lower right corner, edges rough.

King William's War (also known as the Second Indian War) was the first of six colonial wars fought between New England and New France (and their respective native allies) before Britain eventually defeated France in North America in 1763.

Capt. John Hill (1666-1713) of Saco, ME, joined his local militia under Edward Sergeant as an ensign at the outbreak of King William's War in 1689. Over the years he was promoted, achieving the rank of Captain in 1693. This document, written late in 1694, details the wages due to Hill and his men who have served at Fort Mary, totaling over £300. The reverse features a "recd of what is alowed for work," and includes £1.05 "for making of bricks."

\$800 - 1,200

32

DUDLEY, JOSEPH. 1647-1720.

Autograph Letter Signed ("J Dudley") as Governor of the provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, 1 p, 12mo (conjoined address leaf), Boston, January 26, 1707, to William Vaughan of the Council of New Hampshire, address leaf toned and edged in modern paper, small stains including to to last 2 letters of signature.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR LETTER MENTIONING THE PORT ROYAL

EXPEDITION AND HOW TO PAY FOR IT. Dudley was not a very popular provincial governor—no different from all the other royal governors of Massachusetts in the 18th century. In 1707 he led an unsuccessful expedition to capture Port Royal in Acadia from the French and Indians. The New Hampshire colonists were more tractable than the ones of Massachusetts and he writes here to ask the Council of New Hampshire to send money to pay for the Port Royal expedition, "as this province has done, if they mean to appear just & sustain in her majesty's favour." **\$800 - 1,200**

[MARLBOROUGH, FIRST DUKE OF. JOHN CHURCHILL.]

ANNE, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN. *By the Queen, A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.* London: printed by Charles Bill, 1708. Letterpress broadside, 385 x 308 mm, with woodcut royal arms and initial. Laid down repairing a tiny loss in a horizontal fold and some edge-tears.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION COMMENDING THE DUKE OF

MARLBOROUGH FOR HIS VICTORIES in the campaign of 1708 in which he drove the French almost completely out of the Spanish Netherlands. The Duke of Marlborough's marriage to Sarah Jennings, the intimate friend of Queen Anne, had assured his rise and he was lavishly rewarded for his great skill in these Wars, becoming by some calculations the richest man in England.

\$400 - 600

34

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

CLAP, EBENEZER. 1678-1750. Autograph Letter Signed ("brother Ebenezer Clap"), 1 p, folio, Dorchester, MA, August 2, 1709, to his brother Nathaniel, reporting on the quantity of misinformation circulating, leaf moderately toned, small losses at upper margin from iron gall ink, lower margin with small loss from sealant, two closed tears (repaired) to right margin.

Ebenezer Clap sends this letter to his older brother Nathaniel [1668-1745], a congregational minister in Rhode Island: "we are hear crowded up with Soldears ful with arms and busines but the providence of God has ordered it so that we have such as any sober quiet orderly men--and we have cause to be thankful to god that continues our helth and enabels us to bear up under the burden that lyes upon us. I have nothing of news to wright to you for news is in ever bodys mouth and abundance of false reports past from one to anther, but this is truth, we are punich les then our Sins deserve." **\$2,500 - 3,500**

¥2,500

35

[ANDROS, EDMOND. 1637-1714.]

Manuscript Document, 1 p (with integral blank, docketed), legal folio, [London], May 18, 1714, being "*A Bill of Funeral Charges for the Interment of the Honble Sr. Edmond Andrews* [sic]," page mildly toned and creased, soiling at lower margin, small chip at upper left corner, folds weak.

EXTRAVAGANT FUNERAL FOR A COLONIAL GOVERNOR. During his long career, Edmond Andros served as Colonial Governor of New York, East and West New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland. He was largely unpopular with colonists, particularly the Puritan community, but he did manage to negotiate a long-lasting peace with the Iroquois and their confederates. He returned to England from Virginia in 1698. This document records the details that went into his elaborate funeral in 1714: "a Double Elm Coffin covered with Broad cloath & Lined & Ruffled within And Sett off with the best Gilt Nails & plates of the same with a large plate of Inscription on top"; additionally, the document reveals that the rooms were draped in deep mourning and decorated with 50 large silver sconces, 6 large silver candlesticks, a "black lidd & plumes of feathers," and dozens of silk and paper escutcheons. The funeral director also provided "Shammy Gloves," cloaks for the pallbearers, two dressed porters, 6 men on horses, 66 white wax branch lights and 66 irons to carry them, hatbands and cloaks for coachmen and horsemen, and 6 mourning coaches with 6 horses each, all for the princely sum of £79:19:6.

\$400 - 600



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36

BOSTON NEWS-LETTER—BLACKBEARD THE PIRATE.

New England. The Boston News-Letter. Boston: printed by B. Green for John Campbell, November 24, 1718. No 762.

Folio sheet printed recto and verso, 322 x 212 mm. Toning, two small spots, disbound, small tape remnants to top edge verso.

VERY EARLY ISSUE OF THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN NEWSPAPER WITH A REPORT ON BLACKBEARD AND OTHER PIRATES OFF MAINLAND AMERICA. The Boston News-Letter was founded in 1704 and issued weekly. Most of the news was extracted from London papers (in this issue with nearly a 4-month delay). However, the 'local' news in this number takes up about two-thirds of the second page and includes accounts of pirates off the coast of the southern colonies: "Capt. Peters in a Sloop from South Carolina informs, That Maj Bonnet and another of the Pirates have made their escape and were gone off in a Canoo by the Assistance of some of the inhabitants there. An express arrived at Charles-Town (before Capt. Peters sailed) from Port Royall, which advice that Capt. Vane the Pirate lay there with a large ship and two Sloops. They say, That Capt Teach alias Blackbeard is out on the Pirating account again.... Blackbeard was probably the most notorious pirate of this period. He terrorized the Caribbean and east coast of the American colonies for several years. In point of fact when this newspaper was printed he had just been killed (on November 22, 1718). He had joined forces with Charles Vane, as hinted here, and the thought of the two pirates in nearby North Carolina was too much for the Governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood, and he commissioned two armed sloops to pursue them. The third pirate mentioned here is Stede Bonnet, a.k.a. the "Gentleman Pirate." Bonnet had been captured in the Cape Fear estuary and brought to Charlestown, South Carolina for trial. He escaped on October 24 (as reported here) but was re-captured on Sullivan's island and executed before the year was out. Of the three pirates reported on here, only the nastiest of them, Charles Vane, survived the year. \$5,000 - 8,000



37

PIRACY—BLACKBEARD.

BOYER, ABEL, editor. [*The Political State of Great Britain*. London: Printed for John Baker and T. Warner], April 1719. Vol 27. 8vo (183 x 111). [323]-452 pp. Disbound, spine backed with linen. Occasional light toning.

SCARCE CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF BLACKBEARD. Pages 443-444 of the present issue of the monthly journal The Political State of Great Britain carry an extract from a report from the Admiralty Office describing the death of the notorious pirate Edward Teach (or Edward Thatch), a.k.a. Blackbeard, who wreaked havoc on the Carolina coast from 1717-18. The account describes the deployment by Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood of Captains Gordon and Brand in two sloops to confront and capture Blackbeard off the North Carolina coast: "On the 22d of November they had sight of the Pyrates Sloops ... and row'd up to them, when Thach himself hailed them, and asked from whence they came, and who they were? to which he was answer'd that he might see to whom they belonged by their Colours: Thereupon he drank Damnation to them, and said, that he would neither take nor give Quarter ... upon which he fired upon them ... The Fire continued between them for the space of an Hour, in which Time he killed or wounded great part of the Sloops Companies; but at length they clapp'd him on board with both Sloops, and behaving themselves gallantly, killed Thach himself, and Nine of his Men ... after the Action was over, Lietuenant Maynard ordered Thach's Head to be cut off, which he hung under the Boltsprit of his Sloop, and carried it in that manner to Virginia, where those Pyrates who had been taken were hanged."

Copies of *The Political State* are scarce on the market; we trace no copies of this issue in the auction records of either Americana Exchange or ABPC. **\$4,000 - 6,000**

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38

50 [FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. 1706-1790.]

Manuscript Document, 1 p, 12 1/2 x 4 inches, [Philadelphia], April 7, 1741, headed "*Grand Jury City Sessions*," even toning, fold tear with old repair to verso, a little oxidation in righthand column.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ON JURY DUTY, his name one of 24 listed. Benjamin Franklin was probably the most energetic of the Founding Fathers and never one to shirk his civic duty. \$800 - 1,200

39

SLAVE INSURRECTION-KING CUDJOE.

The Weekly New-York Post-Boy. New York: printed by James Parker, January 13, 1746. No 156.

Bifolium (312 x 215 mm). Reddish spotting in gutter, pale foxing.

The leading article, taking up nearly all of the front page, is an account of King Cudjoe's uprising in Jamaica and his death. Cudjoe was the son of an escaped slave and the leader of the Maroons, a community of free blacks in the mountains of Jamaica.

\$500 - 800

40 KING GEORGE'S WAR—FRANKLIN IMPRINT.

The Pennsylvania Gazette. Philadelphia: Printed by B[enjamin] Franklin, Post-Master, and D. Hall, October 20, 1748. No 2036. Bifolium (307 x 212 mm). Holes at centerfold, old staining and soiling, edges worn, a few small repairs.

REPORTING THE END OF KING GEORGE'S WAR. Page two of this journal printed by Benjamin Franklin prints an extract of a letter from Annapolis Royal (Nova Scotia) carrying the news that "Yesterday arrived the Greyhound Man of War from Louisbourg, and gives an Account of the Peace being signed, but not declared; and that the Dutch are to fortify Chebucto and Canso in Exchange for the Low Countries. This is the News from England; and the French of Nova Scotia made over to the French King; and Nova Scotia a Civil Government." The Peace referred to is the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on October 18, 1748, which put an end to the War of the Austrian Succession, which included King George's War in North America, the third of the four French and Indian Wars. The result of the Treaty was the restoration of colonial borders in North America to their pre-war status, including the return to France of the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, which had been captured by Massachusetts Governor William Shirley in 1745. The paper also carries notices of several runaway slaves and English and Irish servants. \$2,000 - 3,000

4

41

January 24- 1748-3

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FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, printer.

The Pennsylvania Gazette. Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, January 24, 1749. No 1050. Bifolium (305 x 207 mm). Near fine condition.

Nours, sogo

GALETTE.

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FRANKLIN IMPRINT MARKING THE END OF KING GEORGE'S WAR. The first 2 columns publish the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle which ended the War of the Austrian Succession and by extension King George's War. \$1,000 - 1,500

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44

42 NEW YORK CITY DUEL.

Manuscript Depositions, 3 pp recto and verso, legal folio, New York, July 3, 1749, signed by SIMON JOHNSON as Justice of the Peace, some tape repair to folds of second leaf, tiny tears near fold of first, hinged to modern paper, near fine.

A DUEL OVER THE NEW YORK GOVERNOR FOUGHT BY A LATER NYC ALDERMAN AND LOYALIST. Describes in detail the duel between Oliver De Lancey (1718–1785) and Dr. Alexander Calhoun. De Lancey was speaking badly of Governor George Clinton—calling him "a Damned Rogue, a Damn'd shifting fellow & the worst Gov" —while drunk at Ramsey's tavern. Dr. Calhoun demanded better manners and a duel ensued at De Lancey's home in which Calhoun was stabbed but not killed. The two depositions on this document are by John Marshall, a witness to the duel, and by Alexander Colhoun.

Oliver De Lancey was the younger brother of James De Lancey, who had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of New York by the King but whose commission was withheld by Governor Clinton for 6 years. The feud began over a dispute about Clinton's salary. Oliver De Lancey would later serve as a New York alderman for the Out Ward and a member of the New York assembly.

\$600 - 900

43

[FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. 1706-1790.]

The Pennsylvania Gazette. Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic. [Philadelphia: Franklin & Hall], August 27, 1752. No 1237. Bifolium (380 x 247 mm). Pale browning, some light chipping and staining at gutter, the last page refers to a "Half-sheet" for the rest of advertisements, not present.

REPORT OF FRANKLIN'S ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS IN FRANKLIN'S OWN NEWSPAPER, FROM THE SUMMER OF THE FAMOUS KITE-FLYING, which was not described by Franklin himself until October 1752. This notice, on p 2, reports on the experiments for drawing lightning with metal rods by the French, in pursuance to Franklin's experiments. Any issue of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Franklin's own newspaper referencing Franklin's most famous discovery is extremely desirable. We find no record of any comparable issue at auction. **\$2,500 - 3,500**

44

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN FRANKLIN'S NEWSPAPER.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, printer. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, March 12, 1754. No 1316.

Bifolium (378 x 247 mm), printed in 3 columns. Disbound, tiny chips at fold, some faint old creasing obscuring a few lines of text, some light spotting, tops of a few letters shaved on first line of p 3, but a very nice example overall.

REPORTING THE EXPLOITS OF 22-YEAR OLD MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

in the direct lead up to the French and Indian War. The first page records a speech made by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, to the General Assembly at Williamsburg on February 8, 1752, detailing an alarming development reported to him by then Major George Washington. Having been dispatched to meet the Commandant of the French forces on the Ohio River and demand their withdrawal, Washington reported back that the French had been making preparations to erect a new fort further downriver, and that they had been seizing the goods of Virginia traders and sending them as prisoners to Quebec. Dinwiddie urges the Assembly to approve the provision of a military expedition to head off the approach of the French; the paper goes on to report the Assembly's pledge of support, and Dinwiddie's proclamation that a fort be built at the fork of the Monongabela, "to oppose any further Encroachments, or hostile Atempts of the French." Washington returned to the Ohio valley with a larger troop, and on May 28 ambushed and defeated the French forces in what is now known as the Battle of Jumonville, the opening affair of the French and Indian War. Any earlier printing regarding George Washington is virtually unobtainable. \$2,500 - 3,500

45 SCALPING.

[WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM.] Manuscript Document, 1 p, 4to, n.p., [July, 1755], being a roll for the Crown Point Expedition, ink blot obscuring one letter, 2 tiny holes to right edge, about fine.

COLONEL WILLIAMS GOES ON A SCALPING EXPEDITION. This is a rare allusion to scalping done by British Americans, and presumably their Mohawk allies, during the French and Indian War. At the foot of this document are the lines: "3 ditto [commissions] sent to Col Williams for a Scalping Company under Capt Lyman." This would be Ephraim Williams, the benefactor of Williams College who was killed in this expedition in September, 1755; and Phineas Lyman.

\$700 - 1,000

46

SHIRLEY, WILLIAM. 1694-1771.

Letter Signed ("W Shirley"), 2 1/2 pp recto and verso, folio (conjoining leaves), Albany, May 11, 1756, to JOHN BRADSTREET, horizontal fold reinforced on verso, light toning.

FROM THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF NORTH AMERICAN FORCES TO HIS ADJUTANT GENERAL AT A CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. Shirley writes to Bradstreet advising him in many details for the provision of Fort Oswego in the shadow of his pending replacement as Commander in Chief by Lord Loudoun in July, 1756. Fort Oswego fell to the French on August 10.

Shirley commends Bradstreet on his regulation of the Battoe men, advises him on the proper authority for court martials, mentions John St. Clair as having lent medical staff, and also notes "the necessity of immediately paying the Indians any Demands they have a right to make" and the advisability of building a store house near Wood Creek, to which end "I shall do all in my power with Sir Charles Hardy to induce the Justices on the Mohawks River to act with more Vigour than they have hitherto done and to inforce their Authority in impressing Horses and Slays for the Great Carrying Place." For the payment of the Indians, Shirley urges Bradstreet to keep a precise account as he fears that his rival Sir William Johnson (who instigated the replacement of Shirley) will quibble at the amounts. \$700 - 1,000

47 FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

AMES, NATHANIEL. An Astronomical Diary: Or, An Almanack For the Year of our Lord Christ 1758. Boston: printed by J. Draper, [1757]. 8vo (157 x 98 mm). 16 pp. Interleaved with blanks. Original self-wrappers, stitched. Stitching loose, light wear to covers. Provenance: Ebenezer Miller and Ebenezer

Miller, Jr., of Boston (pencil note to first blank, copious period annotations to margins and to interleaved blanks).

ALMANAC TRANSFORMED INTO A DIARY WITH COPIOUS ANNOTATIONS FROM A BOSTONIAN IN 1758 INCLUDING MENTION OF THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG. Most of Ebenezer Miller's entries pertain to the weather or farm activities but there are several references to Pitt's offensives against New France in 1758. To wit, among others, on May 2, "Training to impress men for Canady Expedition;" May 31, "Stephen Miller set out for Canady, also Capt Hollowell sailed;" August 16, "this Day the News of Louisburg's being taken was brought to Boston;" August 18, "Boston illuminated on act of the taking of Louisbourg;" September 14, "Thanksgiving for the Redacktion of Louisbourg & the above Regulars landed at Boston & encamped in ye Common." With further details on how the arriving Regulars were later sent to Lake George. \$600 - 800

48

GAGE, THOMAS. 1718/19-1787. Autograph Letter Signed ("Tho.^s Gage"), 1 p, folio, Camp of Fort Ontario [Oswego, NY], October 11, 1759, tipped at top edge to an album leaf, seal hole with 2 closed tears through a few letters expertly repaired. *Provenance*: Christie's New York, Oct 21, 1977, lot 48.

GENERAL GAGE COMPLAINS OF SHORT SUPPLIES AROUND THE TIME OF HIS FAILURE TO ATTACK LA GALLETTE, thus provoking Amherst's wrath for a missed opportunity to end the war. In part: "The wood Creek may possibly be open some time in November, but the Garrison of Fort Stanwix will not be well pleased to have their men up to the middle in water at that season of the year, & not a drop of rum to give them. & here the Kings troops will suffer greatly from such service. Those I have been obliged to employ in the bateaux are in a very bad condition, & must of course grow worse every day ... In order to help as much as possible, I have rummaged the Hospital Stores, but can only supply forty seven mattresses from thence, but no Blankets, these I have ordered to be delivered up ... I suppose General Amherst will give some Directions about the Clothing." Despite Gage's trepidation in this instance, Amherst did regard him as an effective and just administrator as did his colleague-in-arms, George Washington. \$1,200 - 1,800



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STAMP ACT OF 1765.

ELDERKIN, JEDEDIAH. Autograph Document Signed ("Jed a: Elderkin"), 2 pp recto and verso, folio, Hartford, November 9, 1768, being an accounting of monies owed to Elderkin by the Colony of Connecticut for services rendered as King's attorney from December 1754 to 1768, page creased and moderately toned.

Elderkin (1718-1793) was one of the most successful attorneys in eastern Connecticut during the colonial period, and was appointed King's Attorney in 1754. He also served as Colonel of the 5th regiment of the Connecticut Militia during the French and Indian War, and later was a member of the convention to ratify the Constitution. This balance sheet seems to reflect income and expenditures incurred through his position as King's Attorney. It includes some interesting ledger entries, including £18.18.5 "To a Bill of Cost Agst Peter Negroe" and £16.2.0 "To Cost Agst Mary an Indn Woman." He charges the state £1 "To Trouble & Expence against Rioters at Woodstock" on September 5, 1759; and, most interestingly, from 1765, "To my Trouble & Expence to bring Actions Agst the Collectors of Excise per order of Assembly," £3.10. The wildly unpopular Stamp Act of 1765 taxed the American colonies so that Britain might recoup some of the expense of the costly French and Indian War from the region that stood to gain the most from the victory. The colonies resisted, arguing that only the colonial legislatures could legally enact taxation over them. Several colonial legislatures refused to comply with the Stamp Act, and the Connecticut Assembly passed its own resolution condemning it on December 19, 1765. Elderkin's entry must refer to legal work done on the state's behalf in preparing the resolution. \$700 - 1,000

50

LIBERTY SONG.

[DICKENSON, JOHN. 1742-1808.] *The Boston Chronicle*. Boston: Printed by Mein and Fleeming, September 5, 1768. Vol 1, no 38. Folio (457 x 280 mm). 8 pp. Disbound, moderate toning, light staining to pp 343-346. WITH: Manuscript, 2 pp recto and verso, 8vo, n.p., n.d., being a 6-stanza Tory lyric criticizing the Sons of Liberty, the colonial organization best known for organizing the Boston Tea Party in 1773, leaf creased and toned, stanza 6 crossed through in pencil.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT OF "THE LIBERTY SONG." Dickenson was a lawyer and early champion of the rights of colonials who served in the first two continental congresses. He opposed the Declaration of Independence, however, arguing that the Articles of Confederation should be completed and signed first, and also opposing the use of violence to resolve the dispute. He abstained from the vote on July 2, 1776 declaring independence, and also refused to sign the formal declaration on July 4, instead resigning from Congress and accepting an appointment in the Pennsylvania militia.

"The Liberty Song" was published in 1768 and designed to be sung to the tune of the Royal Navy's anthem, "Heart of Oak." It is one of the earliest patriotic songs of the 13 colonies, and verse six includes the first appearance of the slogan, "by uniting we stand, by dividing we fall." The second item present in this lot, the anonymous Tory manuscript criticizing the Sons of Liberty, reads: "Let those that would our Peace invade and strive to work our Wo / In their own Coin be well repaid / By a sad Overthrow / Let General and his Blackgard Gang / Who plot our Overthrow / On Haman's lofty Gallows hang / A Sport to all below." The final stanza, marked through later in pencil, celebrates King George as a "King of Peace." **\$500 - 800**

51

REVERE, PAUL. 1735-1818.

The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King-Street Boston on March 5th, 1770.... Boston: Engraved, printed and sold by Paul Revere, [but printed by Edes & Gill around March 28, 1770].

Engraving on laid paper with hand-coloring, 290 x 240 mm (sheet size). Laid down with restored losses to about 2 1/2 by 2" of upper right corner affecting 2 words of title, smaller chips along edges and 2 pea-sized chips in background buildings at right, wear and slight losses visible along the many repaired tears, clock-face colored in. Matted and framed.

THE MOST ICONIC IMAGE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS

ENGRAVED BY PAUL REVERE: "IRREFUTABLY THE CORNERSTONE OF ANY AMERICAN COLLECTION" (Brigham). There are no comparable engravings which combine as this one does the depiction of a critical historical event executed by a famous patriot with the startling, gory and crudely-colored imagery. The scene features 8 British red-coats led by Captain Preston with his sword raised and the others all firing their muskets at a group of unarmed colonists. Three civilians are prostrate on the ground and bleeding and another is falling backwards, bleeding from the head. There is an 18-line poem "Unhappy Boston!" in three columns below the image as well as a list of the dead and wounded.

Also, the printing history of the "Boston Massacre" engraving is tantalizingly convoluted. There were three prints issued in Massachusetts in 1770: by Henry Pelham, Paul Revere, and Jonathan Mulliken. Paul Revere's was advertised first, on March 26, 1770 in both the Boston Evening Post and the *Boston Gazette*. However, only a week later there appeared in the same venues advertisements for Pelham's version as the "Original Print." According to a letter from Pelham to Revere dated March 29, 1770 Pelham had shown his depiction to Revere for advice and Revere then proceeded to cut his own version. No record of Revere's reply is known, though many have speculated that Revere's plagiarism stemmed from patriotic zeal rather than simple greed. Mulliken's version was issued in Newburyport and is a close copy of Revere's engraving which, having been published first, was considerably more successful than that of Pelham. Revere's engraving was printed in 200 copies and the original plate is at the State House in Boston. Brigham, Paul Revere's Engravings, 1954, pp 41-57, pl 14. \$25,000 - 35,000


Unhapperiorrow fee Jay Sons deplore. Thy hallowd Walt + befinear d with guiltlefs Gore While faithlefs ?--n und his favageBands. With murd were Rancour firetch their bloody Hunds. The plaintive Ohofts of Victims firch as thefes Lake fire calarbarians grimming alo their Brey, opprove the Canaze and enjoy the Day.

If Realding drops from Rage from AnguithWring But knowfare fammons to that metid Goal, If fpeechlefs Sarrows lab'ring for a Tongue Where Justice fings the Mind'rerot his South Orifaweeping World can ought appeale The Patriot's conous lears for each are fired. Keen Executions on this Plate h eribit . A glorious Tiblute which enhalms the Dead . Shall reach a Junor who never canbe brild

Should venalC-ts the foundal of the Land, Snatch the relentleCivillain from her Haw? .

The scalinging Sufferent were Mohr Sant Gray Sant MAVERICK, JAM CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT CARE Hilled . The mounded; two of them (CHEIST MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally

52

PLANNING THE BOSTON TEA PARTY: RECEIPT FOR LETTERS DELIVERED FROM THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

DRURY, JOTHAM. 1741-1831. Autograph Document Signed integrally ("Jotham Drury"), 1 p, oblong 12mo, Boston, December 3, 1773, being an invoice submitted by Drury to the Boston Committee of Correspondence for the delivery of letters to the surrounding towns, text on verso indicating that this invoice was delivered to SAMUEL ADAMS, additionally docketed, light creasing and toning, margins rough.

RECEIPT DELIVERED TO SAMUEL ADAMS FOR THE CIRCULATION OF LETTERS DURING THE LEADUP TO THE BOSTON TEA PARTY, the first major action planned by the Committee of Correspondence. The closest comparable item to the present is another receipt delivered to the Committee of Correspondence, dated January 3, 1774, for Paul Revere's delivery of the official account of the Boston Tea Party to New York (sold at Christie's in 2002 for \$140,000).

The 1773 Tea Act was the immediate catalyst of the Boston Tea Party. Angered at the notion of taxation without representation, the American colonists declared they would not let any ship bearing tea from England land and unload. In every colony except Massachusetts, protesters were able to force the tea consignees (those receiving the shipments) to either resign their position or return the tea to England. Massachusetts Governor

Thomas Hutchinson, however, dug in, and encouraged the consignees to stand firm. (Not surprisingly, two of the consignees were his own sons.) The first of the British ships bearing tea, the *Dorcester*, arrived in Boston harbor on November 27, 1773. On the 29th Samuel Adams called a meeting and a resolution was passed urging the Captain of the *Dorcester* to return to England without unloading his cargo. Governor Hutchinson, however, would not let the ship leave without paying the tea duty. For weeks the *Dorcester* was at an impasse, and on December 17, 1773, a loose collection of colonists, some masquerading as Mohawks, boarded the ship and tossed her cargo into Boston harbor.

This document, apparently in the hand of Jotham Drury, documents the transmission of information from the Committee of Correspondence led by Samuel Adams to the neighboring towns during the heated days leading up to the Tea Party. In part: *"The Honorable Committy of the town of Boston to: / Jotham Drury / Riding to Cambridg Brookline Roxbury and Dorchestor with a Letor to Each Town Horse and Self £1:4:0."* Marked "allowed" on recto and verso. Jotham Drury served as commander of the 3rd Continental Artillery under Maj. Genl. Henry Knox during the Revolutionary War. **\$25,000 - 35,000**



53 BOSTON TEA PARTY.

The Pennsylvania Gazette. Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic. Philadelphia: printed by Hall and Sellers, January 5, 1774. No 2350. Bifolium (408 x 248 mm). Light toning, archival tape at hinge, some tiny chips to fore-edge.

WITH EARLY NEWS OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY in Benjamin Franklin's former paper. The notice on p 3 reads in part, "...the People, tho' unanimously determined that the East India Company's Tea should not be sold nor landed, nor remain in Harbour long enough, to be liable (according to an act of the British Parliament) to the Payment of the Duty ... they took every possible Measure in their Power, to get rid of the Tea, with as little Danger as possible to the Property of the Owners...." The notice goes on to state that since the Governor made it impossible for the People to destroy only the tea, the subsequent damage to property was the fault of the Governor and other British forces. \$800 - 1,200

54

QUEBEC ACT.

Postscript to the Pennsylvania Packet. No. 150. [Philadelphia: J. Dunlap, September 5, 1774.]

Broadside (408 x 258 mm). 2 pp. Mild toning, corners rounded, two tiny holes in margin.

BROADSIDE EXTRA WITH THE FULL TEXT OF THE QUEBEC ACT, printed as a supplement to Dunlap's Philadelphia Packet of August 29, 1774, the broadside prints the full text of the Quebec Act, which vastly extended the borders of the province of Quebec to include parts of present day Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, territories which American colonists had already begun settling. The act was passed in the same parliamentary session as the "Intolerable Acts," enacted as punishment for the Boston Tea Party, and like those only served to increase revolutionary sentiment among the colonists. The act includes the text of a new oath colonists were commanded to swear before a colonial administrator, pledging them to "be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George, and ... defend to the utmost of my Power, against all traitorous Conspiracies, and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person."

\$1,500 - 2,500

55 FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—PETITION TO THE KING.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post. Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Towne, January 24, 1775. Vol 1, No 1.

Bifolium (257 x 206 mm). Expert restoration at fold, two neatly repaired tears, overall fine.

INAUGURAL NUMBER OF A CRUCIAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAPER. PRINTING THE PETITION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS TO THE KING. Drafted by a committee of the First Continental Congress made up of Richard Henry Lee, John Adams, Thomas Johnson, Patrick Henry, and John Rutledge, the petition lays out a number of grievances of the colonies directly to King George III. Those grievances include Britain's

keeping a standing army in the colonies without the consent of colonial assemblies; the collection of taxes under the Stamp and Townshend Acts; and the enforcement of the Coercive Acts enacted by Parliament as punishment for the Boston Tea Party. The petition represents a key moment in the Revolutionary Period: in it, the colonies express their loyalty to the King, appealing to their rights as British subjects against an unjust Parliament, and expressing an earnest desire to resolve the issues peacefully. The petition was virtually ignored in Parliament and the King never gave a reply, helping to fuel revolutionary sentiment in the colonies. Though the petition was adopted on October 25, 1774, it was not made public until January 18, 1775, and the Evening Post was among the first newspapers to print it.

In addition to the petition, the Evening Post printed a number of other important revolutionary documents, including the first newspaper printing of the Declaration of Independence. Printer Benjamin Towne became notorious for switching allegiances during the conflict, depending on which force occupied the city. Begun as a semi-weekly, the Evening Post would later become the first daily newspaper in America. \$700 - 900





LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

Bloody Butchery by the British Troops, or, The Runaway Fight of the Regulars. Being the Particulars of the Victorious Battle fought at and near Concord ... between Two Thousand Regular Troops, belonging to His Britannick Majesty, and a few Hundred Provincial Troops.... Salem, N.E.: Printed and Sold by E[zekiel] Russell., [May 1775].

Printed broadside, 497 x 377 mm. Printed in three columns, woodcut mourning borders and rules, two rows of 40 woodcut coffins (each captioned with the name of an American casualty) at head, at foot is the *"Funeral Elegy, to the Imortal Memory of those Worthies who were Slain in the Battle of Concord,"* in 6 short columns. Some old faint staining, toning, and light spotting, some separation at centerfold with loss of a few letters and small marginal losses but the entire document expertly repaired, the verso reinforced with rice paper, tipped to mat at head of verso. Framed.

"BLOODY BUTCHERY": ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL PIECES OF ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA OF THE ERA. The printer, Ezekiel Russell, was a devoted patriot and was evidently inspired by the shocking events of the past week. He united the written reports of the battles of Lexington and Concord (from Russell's own Salem Gazette) with the continued reporting of the Salem Essex Gazette, a report of the casualty list and funerals, and an anonymous verse elegy. The elegy and the lists specify which towns saw the heaviest casualties. As Russell himself heads the broadside: "These particulars are now published in this cheap form at the request of the friends of the deceased worthies who died gloriously fighting in the cause of Liberty and their Country; and it is their desire that every Householder in America, who are sincere well-wishers to the American Colonies, may be possessed of the same, either to frame and glass, or otherwise to preserve in their Houses...as a perpetual Memorial of that important event, on which, perhaps, may depend the future Freedom and greatness of the Common-wealth in America...."

The broadside was so popular that at least two editions and three issues are distinguishable even among the small number of surviving copies. Priority is unclear, but Streeter's "first edition" has no imprint, lacks the initial capital in column one and has a nine-line heading paragraph. The present copy seems to be the second issue of the first edition, with the initial capital, a six-line heading paragraph and a two-line imprint. The stated second edition features a five-line imprint and shows two additional coffins (representing two Americans who had succumbed to wounds since the last printing). *RARE*. Evans 13839; Ford *Massachusetts Broadsides* 1792; Lowance and Bumgardner 16; Streeter, *American Beginnings* 41; Streeter sale 758; Winslow *American Broadside Verse* 28. **\$25,000 - 35,000**

. BOSTON, and of Jans, 1771.

"HIS Town was durined on the righ latting a break of Day, he a Firing from the Lively Ship of War 1 and a Report was immediately formed that the Reliefs had broke General, and useer railing a flattery on the Heights of the Praintida of Charloftering, against the Town of Botton. They were plaudy forn, and in a few Horer a Barnery of Ex Gaus, placed upon their Works. Preparations were isflantly wade for the landing a Body of Mon 1 and forms when suffactory containers and Light Infantry, with force flat allows and Failt Arallery, amuniting in the whole to about 2000 Main, under the Command of Major General HOWE, and Degrafier General PIGOT, were ambached with great Expedition, and Install on the Projubile without Oppolision ; under Cover of Ione Ships of War, and around Veffels

The Torops formed as from as landed ; The Robels upon the Heights, were perceived to be in great Enter, and firangly poiled A Roboln thrown up on the rfch at Night, with other Works full of Mics, defended with Cannus, and a large Role period in the Husin of Chatheflows, assessed their Right i and door Leb was unsered by a Bandwork, Pan of a Cannus Proof, which reached from the Left of the Redoubt to the Myllick River.

Befides the Appearance of the Rebols Strength, large Cohmen were feen prioring in to shoke Affiliance, but the King's Troops advanced a the Avault logan by a Canasanile, and senseshikashing various Impediations of Fenner, Wally, &c. and the heavy Free chop some required to, from the saft Nambers of Robols, and davie Lett gilled from the Houles of Charlefforen, the Troops made their Way to the Robule, mounted the Works, and carried &. The Robelt seen then forced from other firing Holds, and parfood 'oil they ears drave these of the Posinfile, leaving First Pietre of Canon lethied them. Chaileflown was fit on First during the Engagement, and mult Part of it confirmed. The Lott they fulldoed, mult have bres coefficiable, from the exit Numbers they were fren to carry of during the Adian, underive of what they inform from the thopsing About a Hundred were busined the Day after, and Thirty forest sounded on the Full, time of which are four Deaf. About the of the King's Trough were hilled, and free deal of their Wemain (and a great many wave reconded.

The Adian has those the Breezy of the King's Triops, who under every Difiely arright gained a complete Vellery over Tarse Times their Number, fittingly polled, and evened by Brailwicks Mot they fought for shelr Kanis, their Laws and Constrants were.

57

57

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. Boston, 26th of June, 1775. This town was alarmed on the 17th Instant

at break of Day, by a Firing from the Lively Ship of War.... [Boston: John Howe, 1775.]

Letterpress broadside, 350 x 220 mm. Faint wrinkling at mild toning at head, one tiny edge tear; an excellent example.

SCARCE LOYALIST BROADSIDE ON THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. The broadside was printed and circulated by John Howe, the loyalist printer who had also published Gage's account of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Described are the preparations taken by the British force under the command of Generals Howe and Pigot upon noticing the American troops amassed, as well as a description of the decisive third assault by the British on the American left flank: "notwithstanding various Impediments of Fences, Walls, &c. and the heavy Fire they were exposed to, from the vast Numbers of Rebels, and their Left galled from the Houses of Charlestown, the Troops made their Way to the Redoubt, mounted the Works, and carried it. The Rebels were then forced from other strong Holds, and pursued 'till they were drove clear of the Peninsula, leaving Five Pieces of Cannon behind them." The broadside ends with a tribute to the British soldiers: "The Action has shown the Bravery of the King's Troops, who under every Disadvantage, gained a compleat Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks. But they fought for their King, their Laws and Constitution." Evans 13842; Streeter Sale 760. \$5,000 - 8,000

58

58

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, printer. 1719-1791.

PENNSYLVANIA

1 8 1

WEEEL

Pennsylvania Journal; and Weekly Advertiser. Philadelphia: William and Thomas Bradford, September 6, 1775. No 1708. Bifolium (421 x 265 mm). A few repairs, mostly to margins.

"UNITE OR DIE." The woodcut carried in the masthead depicting a snake chopped into several pieces above the motto Unite or Die was designed by Pennsylvania Journal publisher William Bradford, a vocal advocate of resistance to repressive policies of the British Parliament. The woodcut was adapted by other Revolutionary printers including Benjamin Franklin and Paul Revere. The present issue carries news pertaining to the Revolution, including a printing of a set of resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress in New York on September 1, 1775, seeking among other things to punish those found guilty of provisioning the British Army or Navy.

\$2,000 - 3,000

A DVERTISER. Matter

JOURNAL;

Noval Committee 200 Jan 1 1776 Agried That the Committee of fafety be requested to ten this Committee 200 June I helt which this Committee will repay them as few as provides Extract from the Minutes Matlack for 59

In CONGRESS, PLINES AND AND AND A Dorth Der Alig- - Parman

59

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.]

MATLACK, TIMOTHY. 1736-1829. Autograph Document Signed ("T.^y Matlack Sec.^y"), 1 p, oblong 8vo, [Philadelphia], Naval Committee, January 2, 1776, expert repair to fold and along left edge, light toning.

1776 DOCUMENT FROM THE PENMAN OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Timothy Matlack, just a few months after penning this document, would engross the official version of the Declaration of Independence on vellum now at the National Archives. His elegant hand has become the most iconic of the 18th century.

Matlack himself was a brewer, an ardent patriot and an erstwhile Quaker. He drafted various documents for the Continental Congress beginning in 1774 and served in many roles. Here, as Secretary of the Naval Committee, he transmits a request for the loan of 800 swivel shot [guns] from the Committee of Safety. **\$3,000 - 5,000**

60 DEV/0

REVERE MASTHEAD.

The Essex Journal and New-Hampshire Packet. Newburyport, MA: printed by John Mycall, February 9, 1776. Vol 3, no 110.

Bifolium (390 x 245 mm). Closed 1" tear to gutter just touching image, else excellent.

1776 PATRIOT PAPER WITH MASTHEAD BY PAUL REVERE and much of interest including reports from Benedict Arnold in Canada and the action he saw. Also a notice that a Negro in Lancaster was sentenced to branding for sheep-stealing, but "instead a saying, God save the King (as is usual upon such occasions) he roared out with the greatest seeming sincerity, God d—n the King, and the Governor too."

Revere's masthead depicts a native and a ship. See Brigham, pp 208-9. \$700 - 1,000

61 PRIVATEERING.

JAY, JOHN. 1745-1829. Letterpress Broadside Signed ("John Jay") as President of the Continental Congress, 1 p, folio, [Philadelphia: printed by John Dunlap, 1776-1779], a few very tiny holes, in excellent condition. Float-mounted, matted and framed.

CONGRESS'S AUTHORIZATION OF HIGH SEAS PRIVATEERING. Headed, "In Congress, Wednesday April 3, 1776. Instructions to the Commanders of Private Ships or Vessels of War, which shall have Commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal, authorising them to make Captures of British Vessels and Cargoes."

The resolve to empower privateers, first passed on March 23, 1776, was a momentous step in the run-up to the Declaration of Independence. Congress had founded a Navy the previous fall, but had little funds to build it and relied heavily on private efforts to harass the British. American privateering (really just authorized piracy) ended up being incredibly effective though it may have drained manpower from the fledgling Navy. By the end of the War, privateers had captured some 600 British and loyalist ships, yielding prize money totaling around \$18 million. Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and Robert Morris were all major investors in privateering outfits.

Due to its importance this broadside was re-issued throughout the War. This copy dates from John Jay's Presidency of the Congress, from December of 1778 to September, 1779. Evans 15137. **\$6,000 - 9,000**

62

REVOLUTIONARY WAR-QUAKERS.

[PEMBERTON, JAMES.] *An Apology for the People called Quakers...* Philadelphia: printed by Joseph Crukshank for the Meeting of Sufferings, [April 27, 1776].

4to (272 x 200 mm). 4 pp, leaflet. Some soiling to first page, light brown spots, gutter margin chipped, folds.

A DEFENSE OF QUAKER PACIFICISM issued amidst great Revolutionary fervor in Philadelphia. This tract was originally written in 1757 to explain the non-participation of Quakers in the French & Indian War and republished here with respect to the Revolution. Rare; we trace no copies in the auction records since 1976. Evans 14767. **\$400 - 600**



VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Pennsylvania Gazette. Philadelphia: Hall and Sellers, June 12, 1776. Bifolium (417 x 255 mm). Disbound, separated at centerfold, margins silked with some losses, a few other repairs.

FIRST PRINTING OF THE VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, PROTOTYPE FOR THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND A SEMINAL DOCUMENT IN U.S. HISTORY. Drafted in late May of 1776 and unanimously adopted by the Virginia State Convention on June 12 (the very day the present paper was printed), the Virginia Declaration asserts among its 18 provisions, "1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. 2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them." The language and sentiment of these and other provisions in the document would find expression again in the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Virginian Thomas Jefferson in the same month that the Virginia Declaration was adopted. **\$4,000 - 6,000**



Reading of the Declaration of Independence from the East balcony of the Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts July 18, 1776.

Image courtesy of the National Archives & Records Administration.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The New-England Chronicle. Boston: Powars and Willis, July 18, 1776. No. 413.Bifolium (395 x 255 mm). Mild toning, light wear to centerfold with a tiny
tear, small rub to second column affecting 5 letters, tiny hole to second
leaf not affecting Declaration.Th

Provenance: headed in early manuscript around the title: "Declaration of Independence ... Gill's paper 1776, saving the first which is Powars & Willis."

THE FIRST BOSTON NEWSPAPER PRINTING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, TIED WITH THAT IN THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL. A highly attractive artifact of the single-most glorious declaration in American history. The entire Declaration is printed on the front page, from "When in the course of human events..." to "we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." And, it is headed by an early owner who understood its primary importance.

This paper came out on the same day as John Gill's *Continental Journal* of Boston and slightly before or at the same time as a broadside printing issued by Powars & Willis in partnership with John Gill.

The text is that as read in Congress on July 4, even before it was the "unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America" as titled in the engrossed version at the National Archives. The occasion of the public reading from the State House balcony on July 18th, as depicted above, comes from the account of Samuel Cooper, pastor of Brattle-Street Church.

Bostonians were famously among the most radical of patriots. In July 1776, they had only recently escaped the privations of the Siege of Boston and one can easily imagine their excitement as they absorbed the enormity of the news of the Declaration of Independence. This issue is prominently signed in type by one of their own, John Hancock. Brigham I:321-322 (noting copies held in only 8 institutions); see Walsh, "Contemporary Broadside Editions of the Declaration of Independence," in *Harvard Library Bulletin* vol III, p 33. **\$50,000 - 70,000**



Burtet Chern Stille 10 for Canalader during Some Under 65

A NOTE WHICH CROSSED THE DELAWARE.

MEREDITH, SAMUEL. 1741-1817. Autograph Note Signed ("Saml Meredith"), 1 p, 4to (with integral address leaf), Bristol, December 25, 1776, to Captain Thomas Rodney at Mr Coxe's, Neshaminy, in full, "Col. Cadwalader desires me to inform you that he will be glad to see you as soon as Possible...," old repair to seal hole and to two tiny fold intersection holes (one just touching a letter), address leaf faded, housed in a morocco-backed clamshell case.

LETTER WRITTEN TO THOMAS RODNEY THE SAME DAY THAT HE MADE THE HISTORIC CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE: CHRISTMAS 1776—VERY LIKELY CARRIED WITH HIM—AND RELATING DIRECTLY TO THE PLANNING OF WASHINGTON'S SURPRISE ATTACK.

Captain Rodney (1744-1811, the brother of Signer Caesar Rodney and later U.S. Representative from Delaware), kept an invaluable diary of the winter campaign of 1776 & 1777, today one of the best primary sources for these important few months of the Revolutionary War. The diary also provides excellent context for the present letter, as detailed below. Rodney arrived in Bristol on Sunday, December 22 with 35 men, billeted with William Coxe near Neshaminy Creek. Rodney met with Cadwalader the same day: "I told him I was sorry for Gen. Lee because I knew him personally and had a regard for him, but I did not view his capture as unfavorable but as an advantage; that too much confidence had been put in General Lee, that this must have greatly embarrassed the commender in chief, as he was afraid to do anything without consulting Gen. Lee, but now he would be at liberty to exert his own talents. / He asked what could be done. I answered, that in an enterprise a small number was best, that 500 men was enough to surprise any of the British Posts on the Delaware, he then said that General Washington intended some

enterprise of that sort but was waiting for men to make him strong enough ... I replied that there was no occasion for more men, that there was enough for any enterprise, and that the measure ought not to be delayed a moment on that account...." Cadwalader then wrote to General Washington with this advice and Washington replied that he was already planning the Christmas attack.

Rodney met personally with Cadwalader every day thereafter including December 25 when he saw him in the morning (probably in response to this very note).

"About dark I received orders to march immediately to Neshaminy ferry ... We soon received orders to march to Dunkers ferry on the Delaware, and after we arrived there the whole brigade came up, and also Col. Hitchcock Brigade of New England Regulars. Our light Infantry Battalion were embarked in boats to cover the landing of the Brigade. "When we reached the Jersey shore we were obliged to land on the ice, 150 yards from the shore; the River was also very full of floating ice, and the wind was blowing very hard, and the night was very dark and cold, and we had great difficulty in crossing but the night was very favorable to the enterprise. We advanced about two hundred yards from the shore and formed in four columns of double files. About 600 of the light troops got over, but the boats with the artillery were carried away in the ice and could not be got over." Rodney waited some 3 hours on the Jersey side only to be informed that Cadwalader and Hitchcock had given up the expedition, which "greatly irritated the troops that had crossed the River." They were ordered back across. Cadwalader and the artillery crossed the following day. See Diary of Captain Thomas Rodney, 1776-1777, Historical Society of Delaware, 1888.

\$20,000 - 30,000

A Provision Return of the Der Col Freits Regent Her Under Cap Hollwoods 66 68

WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

Manuscript, 2 pp recto and verso, 8vo, n.p., November 27, 1776 to January 2, 1777, cross-written at left margin and on verso, leaf disbound, mildly creased and toned, trimmed at margins, mounting remnants to verso.

SOLDIER'S MEMORANDUM OF CROSSING THE DELAWARE. George Washington's crossing of the Delaware, an immortalized moment of the Revolutionary War, was actually the first move in a surprise attack against Hessian forces in Trenton. The night of December 25, Washington ferried his troops across the icy Delaware and led a surprise attack on the morning of the 26th, and led other successful attacks in the following week before retiring to winter quarters at Morristown.

This anonymous manuscript, written in a close, 18th century hand, details in very plain language the movements of the continental troops from late November through January. Most of the time is spend marching back and forth, 12 to 17 miles a day between various cities in New Jersey and Philadelphia: "Dec 20 we Lay Still Dec 21 march to Newton 14 miles. Dec 24 marched 1 mile to another grove of wood and encampd. Dec 25 in after noon received orders to march to Trenton accordingly at 10 o'clock at night we Crost the Delaware the morning of the 26 attackt Trenton and Took it the Same Day marchd Back 10 miles and ... crost the river that Night & got all over 12 o'clock of the 27...." \$3,000 - 5,000

67

NEW YORK.

The North American's Almanack, For the Year of Our Lord, 1777. Worcester, MA: Stearns & Bigelow, [1776]. 12mo (173 x 103 mm). [24] pp. Stitched. Dampstained, first few leaves frayed at edges with some loss to imprint.

Provenance: J. Adams (contemporary ownership inscription to title).

WITH MAP OF NEW YORK as a full-page woodcut on the title-page, showing the defenses of the city and the surrounding country as far as Newark. Second issue, with "see p.4th" in key. Evans 15096; Sabin 90945. **\$500 - 800**

68 FORT CONSTITUTION.

Autograph Manuscript of Benjamin Parker, 18 pp recto and verso, 12mo, Fort Constitution, NH, December 13, 1776 to July 23, 1777, containing a list of provision returns and a memorandum of troop movements, housed in 16 pp quire bound with string in thick paper, minor spotting to leaves, some corners creased, covers heavily thumbed, bumped at corners.

"Benjamin Parker's Book of Provision Return's Kept att Fort Constitution as Qr Master of the Detachment from Coll. John Frost's Regement to keep Garrison, etc." 9 pp of provision return charts for Captain Holbrook's and Capt Perkins' units, dating from February 16 to March 16, 1777; 2 pp of guard detail for Feb 28 and March 7, 1777; and a "Memdum Journal of a March in New York State in the Service of the United States of America & Back," begun December 13, 1776 to July 23, 1777. Mostly the record of trips back and forth throughout New York and New England, with record of the weather, but there is some battle content. From Feb 27: "Marched 3 Miles Down toward Kingsbridge to the Southern part of Fort Independence Where we Drew up behind the Cover of a hill to prevent the Enemy from cuting of the Retreet of our Cannon in case They Should Salley out after they Began to Fire upon them but having no platform our men Shatter the carrage of their 24 pounder the 3 shot and so was Obligd to Return again to their Quarter Doing no Other Damag to the Enemy But Killing one man...." \$3,000 - 5,000

Head F. at Morriston y Jan Dear Sur Strand you my good frind for your favors of the first, Ishat a change in our effort line the Date of that Like; are you art de too happy, by steavens it was the best lice of generalship fever read, or heard ofan energ within marchen that of us Determind Vonly waiting for day hight to make - vigorous attack, we Stole a march, got to Princeton defeated & allmost totally raine three of the best Regiments in the tomitted fervice, made all Their Schemes when Philadelphia for this Leason abortive, but her into such a Constronation that if we have only five hundred free men, there is very little doubt but are flow have destroyed all their flory Chargoge at Branswick of Conste oblige them to heave the ferreys, this they month is, Sprabably have retaken poor Naso I what word

"It was glorious, the consequences must be great. America will, by God it must be free"

69

BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

MOYLAN, STEPHEN. 1737-1811. Autograph Letter Signed ("Stephen Moylan"), 3 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves), Headquarters at Morristown, January 7, 1777, to Robert Morris, light wear to top edge, mounting residue to margin of address leaf. Housed in a quarter morocco clamshell case.

Provenance: James Copley (bookplate to case).

ONE OF THE FINEST REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLE LETTERS EXTANT, FROM AN OVER-JOYED PARTICIPANT IN WASHINGTON'S GREAT VICTORY AT PRINCETON. Colonel Stephen Moylan served under Washington in the disastrous New York campaign in the summer of 1776 and was himself blamed for the inadequate supply line to the retreating soldiers. He resigned in favor of Mifflin under pressure, but remained in the Army as a volunteer and served with distinction in this Battle. Moylan's personal experience—the low morale in the summer of 1776 followed by this swinging triumph in Washington's crossing of the Delaware and the capture of Trenton and Princeton—is representative of the mood of the nation. General Washington had come into his own and for the first time since the loss of New York, the possibility of victory seemed real. In part: "What a change in our affairs since the date of that letter; are you not all too happy. By Heavens it was the best piece of Generalship I ever read or heard of—an enemy within musket shot of us, determined and only waiting for daylight to make a vigorous attack. We stole a March, got to Princeton, defeated and almost totally ruined three of the best regiments in the British service, made all their schemes upon Philadelphia for this season abortive, put them into such a consternation that if we had only five hundred fresh men, there is very little doubt, but we should have destroyed all their stores & baggage at Brunswick ... O, what would our worthy General have given for 500 of the fellows who were eating beef & pudding at Philadelphia on that day. But let us not repine. It was glorious, the consequences must be great. America will, by God it must be free.' Moylan continues to thank Morris for recommending him to Washington for cavalry service and reflects, "Pray, how could you suppose that our next blow must be at Princeton? But I recollect, you did not then know we were attacked at Trenton. How your heart went Pitapat when that news reached you, and what an agreeable feel you must all have had when you heard of their facing to the right about, but that feel is very short of those which we all enjoyed when pursuing the flying enemy-it is unutterable, inexpressible ... we trod on air, it was a glorious day ... Strengthen our hands and we will not leave an enemy out of gunshot from their ships."

This letter was published in 1909 in Matthew Griffin's *Stephen Moylan, Muster-Master General, Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Washington.* **\$12,000 - 18,000**







70

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REVOLUTIONARY WAR—WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Gazette. Williamsburg: printed by Dixon & Hunter, June 27, 1777. No 1350.

Bifolium (270 x 215 mm). Pale dampstain, blank corner torn from lower leaf, tiny hole below imprint, else extremely good.

RARE WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY WAR NEWSPAPER. Includes an extract from a letter from Benedict Arnold to Thomas Mifflin written from Coryell's Ferry on the Delaware. \$1,000 - 1,500

71

BATTLES OF GERMANTOWN AND SARATOGA.

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal. Boston: Benjamin Edes, October 20, 1777. No 1207.

Bifolium (382 x 249 mm). Old ink inscription partially removed from bottom margin of last page, some loss to blank bottom margins.

Includes an extract of a letter from an officer in General Washington's army, giving an account of the Battle of Germantown, as well as extracts from eyewitness accounts of the Battles of Saratoga. The front page carries the engraved masthead of Paul Revere, depicting Liberty freeing a dove from a cage with the skyline of Boston in the background. **\$500 - 800**

72

[REVERE, PAUL. 1734-1818.]

Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser. Boston: Powars & Willis, June 4, 1778. Vol 10, no 1778.

Bifolium (394 x 250 mm). Metal-cut by Paul Revere at masthead. Evenly toned, creased, chips and a few short tears to margins, ownership signature offset to masthead. *Provenance:* Nathaniel Greenaugh (ownership signature).

Includes accounts of the battles at Yorktown and Providence, a notice that Parliament had repealed the tea duty and other interest war-time content. Of particular note is the Paul Revere motif at the masthead which depicts a gentleman soldier under a banner that reads: "Appeal to Heaven" and he holds a scroll that says: "Independence."

\$500 - 800

REVOLUTIONARY WAR-WOMEN PRINTERS.

The Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser. Baltimore: M[ary] K[atherine] Goddard, November 10, 1778. Vol 5, No 266. Bifolium (338 x 198 mm). Disbound, mild toning, a few losses to blank margin, a few old creases.

RARE EXAMPLE OF A REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY A WOMAN. Mary Katherine Goddard (1738-1816) got her start in printing when she took over the Providence Gazette from her brother William in 1765, before moving on to Philadelphia to publish the Pennsylvania Chronicle, and finally to Baltimore, where she printed and published the Maryland Journal from 1774-1784. Under her management the Maryland Journal flourished, and for a nearly four year period from 1779-1783 it was the only paper published in Baltimore. "Although she was a successful publisher, bookbinder, and bookseller, as well as a competent postmaster, her greatest success was as a printer. Isaiah Thomas, in his history of American printing, praised her abilities in running her brother's printshop in his absence. Her brother William ... described her as 'an expert and correct compositor of types.' Her printing accomplishments ranged over a variety of publications, but her newspapers provide the best evidence of her abilities. While being produced by her, the Providence Gazette, the Pennsylvania Chronicle, and the Maryland Journal all met with great financial success and developed reputations for guality that reached far beyond the city of publication" (ANB).

The present issue includes an article from the loyalist *Royal Gazette* reporting that within Washington's army "jealousy and commotion reign so very high, as to have occasioned many of the Virginian, and some other southern officers, to resign and return home in dudgeon." It also includes an account of the massacre at Egg-Harbor, where loyalist troops bayoneted 50 (the Journal reports 60) Continental Army troops as they slept. See illustration overleaf.

\$500 - 800







74 REVERE MASTHEAD.

Massachusetts Spy. Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, December 10, 1778. Vol 8, no 397.

Bifolium (397 x 254 mm). Evenly browned, creased, a few short tears.

American Antiquarian Society founder Isaiah Thomas's Massachusetts Spy was one of the most important newspapers of the American Revolution. With a masthead featuring a metalcut by Paul Revere of Lady Liberty fiercely supporting American independence. The present example includes much on the conflict as well as an anonymous essay by "Common Sense" entitled "The Crisis: To the People of England" In part: "There are stages in the business of serious life in which to amuse is cruel, but to deceive is to destroy; and it is of little consequence, in the conclusion, whether men deceive themselves, or submit, by a kind of mutual consent, to the impositions of each other. That England has been long under the influence of delusion or mistake, needs no other proof than the unexpected and wretched situation she is now involved in: and so powerful has been the influence, that no provision was ever made or thought of against the misfortune, because the possibility of its happening was never conceived." \$500 - 800

75

[JONES, JOHN PAUL. 1747-1792.]

Capt. Paul Jones Shooting a Sailor who had Attempted to Strike his Colours in an Engagement. London: Sayer & Bennett, January 1, 1780. Hand-colored mezzotint, 370 x 268 mm. Two light brown spots on right and left edges, light browning at top, some minor restoration on verso around the plate marks and 3 tiny spots within image. Framed.

RICHLY COLORED AND DRAMATIC DEPICTION OF ONE OF THE MOST ROUSING NAVAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION, featuring the father of the American Navy, John Paul Jones, at his most belligerent. Jones's engagement with the H.M.S. *Serapis* at Flamborough Head is rife with legend. Not only did he allegedly shoot one of his own men for cowardice as depicted here, but this is also the battle credited with the utterance: "I have not yet begun to fight."

"The British public liked to make its flesh creep with tales of the terrible Jones, and this print, manifestly designed for nonaristocratic consumption, is a good specimen of such thrillers" (*An Album of American Battle Art* p 40). This Sayer & Bennett print is considerably rarer on the market than the one issued by Carrington Bowles and with fuller coloring and showing a much more muscular Jones. Smith *American Naval Broadsides* 24. **\$5,000 - 8,000**

76

LORD STIRLING'S ATTEMPT ON STATEN ISLAND.

VICKERS, J[OHN]. Autograph Letter Signed ("J. Vickers"), 2 pp recto and verso, legal folio, Cranberry, New Jersey, January 17, 1780, to ANDREW CRAIGIE, reporting on the recent action at Staten Island led by Lord Stirling, leaf toned, tape remnants to verso, professionally restored and mounted at edges.

In this letter to Craigie (1754-1819), the first apothecary general of the United States, fellow physician John Vickers gives a nearly instantaneous account of Lord Stirling's ill-fated attack on Staten Island of Jan 15-16, 1780. Stirling's campaign was designed to surprise the British troops in their winter camp; the British were alerted, however, and were well fortified by the time the Americans arrived. In part: "Lord Stirling has just returned from his expedition against Staten Island. He has brought off a few of the inhabitants, some cattle and destroyede a few vessels. It seems he failed in taking the Fort which I believe was his intention from the great quality of snow which surrounded it and hindered his approaches...."





77

Camp digt 1742 Honound father and Mether after my Hind Suby to you and lace to my Broken and Litters hopping these for line and ad you all Well as I are att Pry Blifed by god for to good a Malure propaning my Shallt in het a hiden as this in hears fatures of our march in luch hat Wither as we have had good. The They of this Months for this was p The has Doge Some will the hat I won't inform you that we lift they hilly day of Suly and we are alread to the Justige and with in for and haventy. From the sty of New york and we de

78



77

[DAVENPORT, BARNETT.]

The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser. Boston: Nathaniel Willis, June 1, 1780. Vol 12, no 614.

Bifolium (383 x 251 mm). Some rubbing at folds (including to masthead) and 3 tiny holes at fold intersections.

FRONT-PAGE CONFESSION BY AMERICA'S FIRST MASS MURDERER; ALSO A REVERE MASTHEAD. The entire front-page and part of the second page features the first-person narrative and confession of Barnett Davenport. Davenport was a 19-year-old deserter from the Continental Army with a troubled childhood and a deranged mind. He was at Valley Forge and served under Benedict Arnold. Davenport admits to the pre-planned murder of his employer, his wife and their three young grandchildren and describes it in awful detail. The masthead incorporates a full-length woodcut of a patriot after Paul Revere. See Cavallaro Tales of Old New Milford, 2009. **\$600 - 800**

78

REVOLUTIONARY WAR-SOLDIER'S LETTER.

JEWETT, JAMES. Autograph Letter Signed ("James Jewett"), 2 pp, small 4to (conjoined leaves), "Camp" [in New York], August 1780, to his family, reporting on recent army events, leaves creased and toned, staining and small loss at lower margin to second leaf.

SOLDIERS EXECUTED FOR DESERTION AND FOR SPYING. In part: "I would inform you that we Left West Point the 29 Day of July and we are almost to the Jarseys and within fore and twenty Miles from the Cittey of New York and we Expect to go into the Cittey if the french fleet comes as we expect will come soon. I would inform you that I have Now News to Wright to you att Present only, the 26 of July their was two Men Shot one for Desarting and the other for a Spi." Possibly written by James Jewitt of Newburyport (1758-?), son of James Jewitt (1718-1790) who also served in the Revolutionary War. **\$1,200 - 1,800**

79

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECRUITMENT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives. November 27, 1780. A resolve prescribing the form of inlistment for those men belonging to this commonwealth, who shall inlist into the service of the United States, to continue in the service until the end of the present war with Britain.... [Boston: Edes & Sons, 1780.] Printed handbill, 160 x 208 mm. Signed in type by Caleb Davis,

Jeremiah Powell, John Hancock and John Avery. Very pale dampstain, small chip to left edge.

RARE RECRUITING BROADSIDE, specifying that all Massachusetts enlistments will be for the duration of the War. We locate no copies in the auction records. Ford *Broadsides* 2252; Evans 16865. **\$1,500 - 2,500** A R E P R E S E N T A T I O N of the F I G U R E S exhibited and paraded through the Streets of PHILADELPHIA, on Saturday, the 30% of September 1780.



80

80

[ARNOLD, BENEDICT. 1741-1801.]

A Representation of the Figures Exhibited and Paraded through the Streets of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 30th of September 1780. [Philadelphia: John Dunlap? 1780.]

Letterpress and woodcut broadside, 198 x 288 mm. Pale browning and dampstain, small losses at fold intersections and to edges, 4 other small holes, splitting to folds, tipped to mat at head of verso. Matted and framed.

BENEDICT ARNOLD BURNED IN EFFIGY: A STARTLING AND RARE IMAGE of the Janus-faced model of Benedict Arnold taunted by the Devil while being paraded through the streets of Philadelphia. Bears a detailed caption describing the event and a 14-line poem referring to André, etc. "It is extremely rare—we know of but one other copy in the original" (Rosenbach, 1917 catalog). Evans 16959. **\$5,000 - 8,000**

81

DEFEAT OF TARLETON AT BATTLE OF COWPENS.

HEATH, W. Letter Signed ("W. Heath"), 2 pp recto and verso, legal folio (with detached franked address leaf), West Point, February 13, 1781, to Governor JOHN HANCOCK of Massachusetts, reporting on the victory of General Morgan of Tarleton, page moderately toned and creased, address leaf reinforced at margins.

WITH: *The Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser.* Boston: Printed by John Gill, February 22, 1781. Bifolium (510 x 398 mm).

Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was one of the most successful and notorious British generals during the Revolutionary War. He captured Charleston and prevailed at the Battle of Waxhaws, earning a reputation for cruelty among civilians along the way. At the Battle of Cowpens, however, his forces were decimated by Gen. Daniel Morgan, as described in this letter to Hancock from W. Heath, who sends on news he himself has just heard, in part: "That on the 17th ult. an action happen'd near Pee Dee between a body of American Troops under the command of General Morgan, and about one thousand of the Enemy under the command of Lt. Col. Tarlton. The Enemy were totally defeated and pursued upwards of twenty miles. Our loss was inconsiderable—not more than 12 killed and 60 wounded." The copy of the Continental Journal present here records Morgan's lengthy and detailed letter to Nathaniel Greene reporting on his victory. **\$500 - 800**



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82 SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

The Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer. Hartford: printed by Hudson and Goodwin, November 3, 1781. No 877.

Bifolium (346 x 241 mm). Blue paper. Pale browning, torn corner with loss of a few letters on p 3.

THE END OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: FRONT-PAGE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS, in the form of a letter from George Washington written from his Headquarters near York. Beginning, "I have the honor to inform Congress, that a reduction of the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, is most happily effected. The unremitting ardor which actuated every officer and soldier in the combined army, on this occasion, has principally led to this important event, at an earlier period than my most sanguine hopes had induced me to expect...." Front-page news of important Revolutionary War battles is unusual, especially in such attractive condition. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

83

83

FREE AFRICAN-AMERICAN ABDUCTED INTO SLAVERY JUST AFTER YORKTOWN.

Manuscript Document, 3 pp (conjoining leaves), legal folio, [Baltimore], May 14, 1816, a "bill of exception" submitted in the petition for freedom submitted by Henry Hemsley, leaves moderately toned, weakness at folds, waterstaining to lower left margin of p 3.

This unusual document submits evidence in Henry Hemsley's petition for freedom that his mother, a free woman of color, was abducted by a sea captain, taken to Baltimore, and later sold as a slave. The first witness, one Greenberg Griffin, testifies that he accompanied Captain James Sweat from Yorktown after the surrender to the Baltimore Galley, "and after the surrender of the British he again went on Board Capt. Sweat's vessel, that about two or three weeks after the said surrender he left York Town. That about two weeks before he left York Town he had been on shore at Gosport where he had seen negro Leah, the mother of Henry the Petitioner, selling cakes and bear without controul and that he saw her repeatedly afterwards selling cakes and bear at the shore of the river at York Town until the day before Capt Sweat sailed when the said Leah was brought on board Capt. sweat's vessel by five or six men at about 9 o'clock at night ... that the Said Sweat had informed the said negro Leah that he would make her his wife that the said Leah had said during her passage to Maryland that she was sorry she had come away as she was free in Virginia and had a white husband there...."Another witness, John Denny, testifies that he had lived in the neighborhood with the Sweat family and Leah, and heard a conversation between Leah and his mother "in which the said Leah stated herself to have been free in Virginia and to have been stolen from thence by Capt. Sweat...." The document further indicates that Capt. Sweat later sold Leah to another man. 1860 census records from Baltimore County record a 65 year old Henry Hemsley, identified as mixed-race, residing in the area as a free man, suggesting that the petitioner won his case. \$1,500 - 2,500



0.

84 ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

The North-American Calendar, and Rhode-Island Register, For ... 1782. Providence: Bennett Wheeler, [1781].

8vo (158 x 104 mm). [40] pp. Self-wrappers. Browned, small brown stain to cover, previous stitching undone, dime-size paper flaw to I.14 affecting several words in Article 13.

WITH A FULL PRINTING OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, the fundamental document of American governance from its ratification in 1781 through the rest of the Revolution until it was eventually replaced by the Constitution in 1789. **\$600 - 800**

85

REVOLUTIONARY WAR AFRICAN-AMERICANA.

[FREEMAN, FRANK.] Printed Document Signed by Jonathan Lawrence, Hartford, CT, Treasury Office, June 1, 1782, large hole-punch cancellation mark, docketed on verso with record of 7 interest payments, and with Frank Freeman's mark ("X").

Revolutionary War pay voucher for an African-American soldier who served in the Connecticut Line. Frank Freeman enlisted in 1775. He served in an expedition to Canada and in the 6th and 2nd Connecticut Regiments. **\$600 - 900**

86 HANCOCK, JOHN. 1737-1793.

A Proclamation for a Day of Thanksgiving. Whereas it hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human Events to dispose the Hearts of the late Belligerant Powers to put a Perios to the Effusion of human Blood, by proclaiming a Cessation of all Hostilities.... [Boston: November 8, 1783.] Printed broadside, signed in type, 420 x 330 mm. Staining, worn at folds with some tape repairs on verso. Matted and framed.

RARE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION MARKING THE END OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. We locate no copies in the auction records for the past 50 years. Ford *Broadsides* 2369; Evans 18025. **\$700 - 1,000**

87

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL.

The Providence Gazette and Country Journal. Providence: John Carter, December 20, 1783. Vol 20, No 1042. Bifolium (377 x 260 mm). Disbound, toning and moderate spotting, a few

ting holes in text, light edgewear.

Provenance: Captain Rhodes (contemporary ownership signature p 1).

GENERAL WASHINGTON TAKES LEAVE OF HIS OFFICERS AT WAR'S END. Pages 2 and 3 carry an account dated December 6 from New York of an emotional scene in which "the principal officers of the army in town assembled at Fraunce's tavern, to take a final leave of their illustrious, gracious, and much loved Commander, General Washington. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated." **\$500 - 800**





89

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88

INDIA—TREATY OF MANGALORE.

Supplement to the India Gazette. [Calcutta]: April 19, 1784. Letterpress broadside extra, 377 x 240 mm. Light toning to folds, 3 small ink-spots, deckle edges preserved, about fine.

CALCUTTA-IMPRINT BROADSIDE EXTRA PRINTING OF THE TREATY OF MANGALORE: MARKING THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. Tipu Sultan had won decisive victories against the British at Pollilur and at Tanjore and this Treaty allowed him to claim the Second Anglo-Mysore War as a victory. It was certainly perceived that way in Britain and, coupled with the recent loss of the American colonies, caused a crisis in colonial morale. \$1.000 - 1.500

89

[LUNARDI, VINCENZO.]

Mr. Lunardi's Second Grand Air Balloon, which Ascended with himself from the Artillery Ground, the 13th of May, and with Mr. Biggin and Mrs. Sage from St. George's Fields, the 29th of June, 1785, amidst the Acclamations of an infinite number of Spectators. London: E. Watt, June 29, 1785.

Copper-engraved print by J. Jones, 518 x 360 mm. Repair to corners, a few small chips on left edge and a closed tear, light soiling, still about very good.

Scarce and large image. The imprint date is the same day as Lunardi's second flight which perhaps explains why three people are pictured in the ballooning basket when in fact the weight was too much and in the event only Mr Biggin and Mrs Sage made the ascent while Mr Lunardi formed one of the "infinite number of Spectators." **\$700 - 1,000**

90

SHAYS' REBELLION.

KNOX, HENRY. 1750-1806. Letter Signed ("HKnox") as Secretary of War, 3 pp recto and verso, legal folio, "War Office," October 21, 1786, to Governor Bowdoin, detailing the list of commissioned officers to be appointed for the Massachusetts regiment, very mild toning and spotting, some separation at lower center vertical fold, generally good.

KNOX INFORMS BOWDOIN OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS TO BE RAISED TO QUELL SHAYS' REBELLION. In the years after the revolution, a severe economic depression afflicted the states, exacerbated by the insistence of European trading partners that they be paid in hard currency. Governor John Hancock had not pressed the collection of taxes among poorer residents and did not actively prosecute tax delinquents. His successor, James Bowdoin, however, at the insistence of the merchant class of the coastal regions, enacted a much harsher taxation policy during his administration, leading to an epidemic of foreclosures and losses among the poorer rural and farming communities. Several citizens, including Job Shattuck and Daniel Shays, organized rebellions that included shutting down the courts and organizing armed resistance to the government. At the time of the rebellion, the federal government intended to raise troops to quell the rebellion, as the present letter from the Secretary of War indicates: "In obedience to the act of Congress of the 20th instant, which you will receive from the Secretary, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that the proportion of commissioned officers for the Six hundred and sixty men to be raised in Massachusetts, will be as follows ... " Knox details the number of infantry and artillery officers to be appointed and politely mentions the tradition of advancing money to encourage enlistment, among other things. The federal government, however, was unable to pay for the troops suggested by Knox, and so Bowdoin organized a privately funded militia which organized a campaign against Shay's army. Ultimately the conflict was not particularly bloody, but it is remembered for the way that it pointed out the flaws of the Articles of Confederation, leading more to lend their support for the Constitution's vision of a strong federal government.

\$1,200 - 1,800



COMPLETION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

The Evening Chronicle. Philadelphia: printed by Robert Smith, September 18, 1787. Vol 2, no 90. Bifolium (383 x 218 mm). Leaves separated and re-hinged with tape, tape repair across last page covering 4 lines, ownership inscription trimmed.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMPLETION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, LATE-BREAKING NEWS IN A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER. On page 2, column 3, appearing directly above a memorial poem for Peggy Ross: "Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock the federal convention, after having concluded the important task of framing a federal system of government, broke up: and many of the delegates, we are informed, are already on their way to communicate to their constituents the result of their deliberations. And we trust every friend to the peace and prosperity of America, is prepared to receive with respect, and to consider with candor the propositions which will soon be divulged."

This notice is inaccurately dated September 15, whereas the date of the paper, September 18, is the correct one. This seems to be a mere typographical error in the rush to go to press with this latebreaking news. The time of the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention was indeed 4 o'clock in the afternoon of September 17, 1787. The announcement of the completion of the Constitution is particularly powerful as the Convention had been in secret sessions since May. Robert Smith, the printer of this paper, was also among the first printers of the complete Constitution. **\$10,000 - 15,000**

92

CONSTITUTION.

The New-Jersey Almanack for ... 1788. Trenton: Isaac Collins, [1787].

12mo (170 x 107 mm). [54] pp. Stitched. Title soiled, last leaf with corners chipped and repaired with loss of 3 letters, few instances of contemporary marginalia, very good.

WITH COMPLETE PRINTING OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, as recently agreed by the Convention on September 17, 1787 as well as the resolution recommending it for ratification in Congress.

\$1,000 - 1,500







93 FEDERALIST PAPERS.

[HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1757-1804.] *The New-York Packet*. New York: Samuel and John Loudon, November 20, 1787. No 751. Bifolium (495 x 305 mm). Disbound, paper flaw to first leaf with loss to several letters, light toning.

WITH RARE PRE-PUBLICATION APPEARANCES OF TWO FEDERALIST PAPERS, headed nos 7 & 8, "To the People of the State of New York," signed "Publius" and taking up nearly all of page 2. Hamilton pursues the benefits of Union for New York state in particular in the essay no 7; and in no 8 the consequences of hostilities between the states and a strong warning that the United States may not become like Europe and require standing armies as they would if disunited. The first volume of the book form of the Federalist Papers was not published until about five months after the date of this paper: in late March, 1788. **\$5,000 - 8,000**

94

HAZARD, EBENEZER. 1744-1814.

Autograph Letter Signed ("Eben Hazard"), 1 p, 4to (conjoined address leaf), New York, April 11, 1789, to Jedediah Morse, light chipping to address leaf, some pencil notes, bottom edge a little worn and reinforced affecting seraph of signature.

THE FIRST POSTMASTER GENERAL WRITES ON FRANKING PRIVILEGES AS YET TO BE DECIDED BY THE FIRST U.S. CONGRESS. Hazard writes to his friend the geographer, Jedediah Morse, to disabuse him of the idea that he might be able to get letters franked. In part: "The Senate can do no business now 'til their President arrives; the Representatives sit daily, & are engaged about the Impost ... You will hardly success in getting your letters franked; a member of Congress & a commercial man too, has given it as his opinion that Franks ought to be totally abolished; it is not impossible that this may be the case...." In the event, the 1st U.S. Congress voted to extend the franking privileges granted by the Contintental Congress to all its members and wrote it into law in its first session.

\$400 - 600

95

WASHINGTON'S ELECTION.

The Independent Gazetteer; or, The Chronicle of Freedom. Philadelphia: Eleazer Oswald, April 10, 1789. Vol 8, no 1037. Bifolium (309 x 245 mm). Disbound, some separation at fold, faint spotting, some losses to blank margins.

CARRYING NEWS OF WASHINGTON'S ELECTION. From page three: "On Monday last General Washington was, in Congress, declared President, and the Honorable John Adams, Esquire, Vice-President of the United States. Secretary Thomson set out from New York yesterday, to carry this intelligence to Mount Vernon, the seat of General Washington." \$700 - 900

96

WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, May 2, 1789. No 6. Bifolium (437 x 260 mm). Dampstained, upper left quadrant of front page a little soiled.

REPORT OF THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING A FULL PRINTING OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. PROBABLY THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT. The Gazette of the United States was in a position to print this news first as the local New York paper and the unofficial organ of the Federalist party. Almost the entirety of the third page is devoted to a description of the proceedings: the procession from Washington's house to the State-House, his introduction to the two Houses, the administering of the first oath of office by Robert Livingstone, the speech, and the subsequent prayers. The Gazette reports that after the oath was administered, "The Chancellor then proclaimed him the President of the United States, which was followed by the instant discharge of 13 cannon, and loud repeated shouts: the President bowing to the people, the air again rang with their acclamations." Very rare: we locate no copies sold at auction in the past 40 years.

\$4,000 - 6,000





98 (detail)

97 BILL OF RIGHTS.

The New York Daily Gazette. New York: J&A M'Lean, June 9, 1789. No 140. Bifolium (493 x 311 mm). Disbound, mostly separated at fold, but fairly clean overall.

James Madison, "Father of the Constitution," introduced his proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution on June 8, 1789. The present paper provides one of the first notices of what was to become the Bill of Rights.

In part: "Mr Madison, agreeably to the notice he had given the week before last, introduced the subject of amendments to the constitution. After a very lengthy discussion, in which Mr. Madison advocated amendments on the ground of compromise and propriety, it was agreed to refer certain propositions on this head to the committee of the whole, on the state of the Union."

\$1,000 - 1,500

"The benefit of the people ... consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."

98

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Gazette of the United States. New York: printed by John Fenno, June 13, 1789. No 18.

Bifolium (430 x 265 mm). Dampstain, pale except at edges.

THE FIRST FORM OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS as printed in the Gazette of the United States, the semi-official paper of the Federalist Party and generally the first with the news from the First Congress—Fenno's printing office was just five blocks away from Federal Hall. The United States Constitution had been in effect for only a few months, but there was already much clamor for greater protection of civil liberties. James Madison was responsible for this first draft of nine amendments to the Constitution. The number of proposed amendments soon grew to seventeen, and was then pared down to twelve. Ten were ratified by the States in December of 1791 and became known as the Bill of Rights. The proposed Amendments printed here are not structurally similar to the Bill of Rights as passed; several of the Amendments are technicalities. However, the substance is present in this early form: the specification of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and the civil rights which are here enumerated as part of article 4: freedom of religion, free speech, freedom of assembly, the right to bear arms, no cruel or unusual punishment, the right to a speedy trial, freedom from warrants issued without probable cause, and the prohibition of double jeopardy. \$12,000 - 18,000



Exercise of Vinisted States

100





99 COINAGE.

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, July 4, 1789. No 24. Bifolium (432 x 267 mm). Pale stains in lower outside corner, edges darkened.

FOURTH OF JULY PRINTING "ON THE COIN OF THE UNITED STATES," being 2 full columns on the front page recommending the decimal system for the division of the U.S. dollar, beginning: "If the unit dollar was made worth exactly 100 dismes of the value of the English half-pence, it would be then 50d. sterling...." It was Thomas Jefferson in 1784 who first promulgated that the American unit of currency should be based on the dollar and divisible on a decimal basis. It was still on open question at the date of this paper. The Act of Congress which founded the Department of the Treasury was not passed until September 2, 1789. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

100

FIRST U.S. CONGRESS—TARIFF ACT OF 1789.

Gazette of the United States. New York: John Fenno, Wednesday, July 8, 1789. No 25.

Bifolium (424 x 257 mm). Disbound, some marginal toning, pale marginal spotting.

PRINTING THE FIRST MAJOR ACT OF THE FIRST U.S. CONGRESS, the Tariff Act of 1789. The purpose of the legislation is laid out in its opening paragraph: "Wheareas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported...." Passed on July 4, 1789, the act was crucial in raising revenues for the newly established federal government, and in paying down debts incurred during the Revolutionary War. Edited and published by John Fenno, the Gazette of the United States was an important organ of the Federalist cause. "Its first issue, which appeared on 15 April 1789, announced Fenno's intention to editorialize in favor of the federal Constitution and the administration of newly elected president Washington ... Fenno's views were attacked by rival editors, mainly Republican, several of whom called him a sycophant ... But Fenno also had allies. He attracted the attention and support of Alexander Hamilton ... Hamiltonian federalism eventually lost out to Jeffersonian republicanism, [however] Fenno held his own as a vigorous editor in the newspaper wars that characterized the turbulent early years of the republic" (ANB). \$2,500 - 3,500

101

THANKSGIVING.

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE.] *Gazette of the United States.* New York: printed by John Fenno, October 7, 1789. No 51. Bifolium (410 x 248 mm). Pale browning, taped at gutter fold and at some outer edges.

Provenance: E. Boudinet (early ownership inscription).

THE BEGINNING OF THANKSGIVING: the newspaper appearance of George Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation made in New York on October 3, 1787, establishing the first federal day of Thanksgiving. In part: "Now therefore do I recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being ... That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks—for ... the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed for the peaceable and rational manner, in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed...."

The last auction record we find for a newspaper printing of the Thanksgiving Proclamation is in 1979 from the Sang sale, and that paper, *The Pennsylvania Journal* was dated over a month later. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

EPHRATA CLOISTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

MILLER, JOHN PETER. 1709-1796. 2 Autograph Letters Signed ("Peter Miller"), in English:

1. 2 pp recto and verso, folio, with autograph half-page postscript on separate sheet, Ephrata, September 5, 1790.

2. 4 pp recto and verso, quarto, Ephrata, January 16, 1792. Lightly toned with a few spots, 2 small holes to the postscript with slight loss, very good.

TWO EXCEPTIONAL LETTERS FROM THE HEAD OF THE EPHRATA COMMUNITY WITH REFLECTIONS ON EPHRATA. Ephrata Cloister in Pennsylvania was one of the earliest religious communities founded in America. It was founded by the Pietist, Conrad Beissel who had been banished from Germany in 1715.

Ephrata was visited by a British officer in 1790 and his biased account (which refers to coffee-drinking and womanizing by the younger members) was published in Carey's American Museum. Miller writes here to set the record straight: "The account given by a british officer of Ephrata in the Museo, is scurrilous and sordid, and considering the kind reception he met with here, as he confesseth himself, unjust and ungratefull in the highest degree ... Had the officer, when he was here, unmasked himself, the marks of a Deist might have appeared on him, if not of an Atheist, for from Deism to Atheism is an easy descent. As they are noxious to the Christian cause, the Apostles have strictly charged their followers, to have nothing to do with them: for they are accustomed, to swim at the top, like cord-wood." Miller says there is no truth in the account at all and accuses the officer of being "in liquor" when he wrote it.

The second letter is a reflection on 57 years as a Pietist. In part: "I cannot say, that I have thoroughly lost this my primitive zeal; but in the process of time I met with many great obstructions. For when our hermetical Life was changed into a monastic one I had the mortification to See, that the convents and all their corners were filled with Magistrates, in order to prohibit falsh (sic) Altars to be erected ... and now between the poor devotees of Ephrata and the woll-headed African Slaves no other difference, than that they were white and free Slaves...."

Both letters were published in full in *The Register of Pennsylvania* of 1835. They were part of a small group of letters sent to an unidentified gentleman of Philadelphia. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

103

JUDAICA-NEWPORT CONGREGATION.

SEIXAS, MOSES. 1744-1809. "Address of the Hebrew Congregation in Newport in Rhode-Island to the president of the united states of America," IN: The American Museum, or Universal Magazine. Philadelphia: Carey, Stewart, 1791. Vol 9.

8vo (205 x 122 mm). Period sheep. Scattered tears, pages near Seixas's address chipped at edges but his text unaffected, binding dry and rubbed, sold as is.

Seixas wrote to President Washington on behalf of the Newport congregation, whose home is the Touro Synagogue, the oldest synagogue still standing in America. This letter and Washington's reply comprise one of the most famous statements on religious freedom of this period. It is little known that Washington's declaration that the U.S. government gives "to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance" is actually repeated from Seixas's letter to him.

\$800 - 1,200



Addrefs of the Hebrew congregation in Newport, Rhode-Ifland, to the prefident of the united flates of America, Angust 17, 1790.

Siz,

PERMIT the children of the flock of Abraham to approach you, with the mell cordial affection and effects for your performand merit—and to join with our fellow citizens in welcaming you to Newport.

With plesiure we reflect to those days—those days of difficulty and danger, when the God of Lirael, who delivered David from the peril of the fword, thielded your head in the day of battle r and we rejoice to think, that the fame fairing who refled in the boson of the greatly beloved David, enabling him to prefide over the provinces of the Babylonith empire, refls, and erer will refl, upon you, enabling you to difcharge the arduous duties of CHIEF MAGISTRATE in the fatter.

Deprived, as we heretofore have been, of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now, with a deep fenfe of gratitude to the Almighty Difpofer of all events, behold a government crefted by the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE.—A government which to bigetry gives no fanction, to perfecution no affiliance—but generoutly affords to ALL liberry of confectnce and immunities of circenfhip deening every one, of whatever nation, tongue or language, equal parts of the great governmental machine. This fo ample and extensive federal union, whole haffs is philanthropy, mutual confidence, and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the Great God, who ruleth in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatfoever feemeth to him good.

For all the bleffings of civil and relig ous liberty, which we enjoy under as equal and henign adminification, we define to fend up our thinks to the Ancient of days, the great Preierver of men-beferching him, that the angel, who conducted our forefathers through the wildernets, into the promised land, may graciously conduct you through all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life-And when, like Jofhua, full of days and full of honour, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradite, to paralele, of the water of life, and the tree of immortality.

Dine and figued by order of the Hebrew congregation, in Newport, Rhode Dine and figued by order of the Hebrew congregation, in Newport, Rhode Jland. [110820] MODES SEIXAS, Waidua

103 (detail)



THIRD CONGRESS

UNITED STATES:

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de ACT mains an alecation is the Fing of the Elsend James. **B**^E, it resulted by the Source and Heigh of Representations of the Usered Source of description, in Corpecting Stability, This from and after the first stay of May anto dominal one throughout forces boundeed and aimsty free, the flag of the United Starse, by Stheen Stepse Sheeman red and online. That the United St Streng Stars, whice is a blue field.

> FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MURILENDERG, Speaker of the Using of Representations. JOHN ALIANS, Free Prephone of the Using Stamp, and Prephone of the Source.

Arearvay, January the thicrometh 1794. O+: WASHINGION, Peptient of the Using Benes.

104 SEX MANUAL.

Aristotle's Master-Piece Completed. The First containing the Secrets of Generation in all the Parts thereof. The Second Part being a Private Looking Glass for the Female Sex. New York: printed for the Company of Flying Stationers, 1793.

12mo (130 x 80 mm). v, [1 blank], [7]-130 pp. Woodcut frontispiece, several text illustrations, depicting monstrous births. Contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards. Toned, scattered minor stains, binding chipped and worn.

Provenance: Martha Hind (period ownership inscription to lower free endpaper, with a verse).

"<u>THE</u> DIRTY BOOK OF THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD. It was sold furtively by country peddlers and in general stores and taverns; regular booksellers seldom advertised it, though they usually had it under the counter" (Library Company, *Treasures*, online catalogue). Interestingly, this copy was owned by a woman. She may have had to be even more particularly furtive when she acquired it.

The first American edition is probably that of Boston in 1766, although earlier editions may well have been simply read to extinction. The "Flying Stationers" produced multiple editions from 1788 into the 1820s. All are very rare complete. ESTC W6202; Evans 25120; Austin *Early American Medical Imprints* 61.

\$1,200 - 1,800

105 AMERICAN

AMERICAN FLAG. Third Congress of the Unit

Third Congress of the United States: At the First Session, Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. An Act making an alteration in the Flag of the United States. [Philadelphia: Printed by Childs and Swaine, 1794.]

Broadside, 330 x 204 mm. Faint horizontal folding creases, two linen tape mounts to verso, but a fresh example.

"THAT ... THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES BE FIFTEEN STRIPES ALTERNATE RED AND WHITE [AND] THAT THE UNION BE FIFTEEN STARS

WHITE IN A BLUE FIELD." The act marks the first alteration of the U.S. Flag from its original thirteen stars and stripes, representing the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. The act is signed in print by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House, and Vice-President John Adams, and approved by President Washington. The flag of fifteen stars and stripes remained in use until 1818, when Congress passed a measure reverting the flag to thirteen stripes (representing the original colonies) and making provision for a new star to be added for each subsequent state to join the Union. It was the fifteen-stripe flag which flew over Ft. McHenry during the War of 1812 and inspired Francis Scott Key in the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner." OCLC records only three copies: at Dartmouth, Harvard, and the Huntington Library. Evans 27830.

\$700 - 1,000

105

106 POSTAL ACT.

[RANDOLPH, EDMUND JENNINGS.] Third Congress of the United States: At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. An act extending the privilege of franking to James White.... [Philadelphia: Printed by Childs and Swaine, 1794.] Broadside, 334 x 205 mm, signed ("Edm. Randolph") with a correction in manuscript. Faint folding creases, a few pale spots.

EARLY POSTAL ACT SIGNED BY EDMUND RANDOLPH AS SECRETARY OF STATE. A second state exists without the statement "Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State" at the bottom of the present example. Edmund Randolph was the second person to hold the office of Secretary of State, following Thomas Jefferson. The act stipulates that James White, "the delegate to Congress from the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, be entitled to the privilege of sending and receiving letters free of postage, on the same terms ... provided for the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States." It also grants White compensation for his traveling expenses and attendance in Congress. The act is signed in print by Fredereick Augustus Muhlenberg as Speaker of the House, by Vice President John Adams, and by President George Washington. Evans 27887 (with the statement of deposition but without signature of Randolph).

\$1,200 - 1,800

107

[WASHINGTON, GEORGE—KANAWHA TRACTS.]

Lands for Sale, Or to be Let, on long and easy Leases. [Baltimore: Andrew van Bibber, c.1795.]

Letterpress broadside, 262 x 218 mm. Light toning, small hole at central fold intersection with, else excellent, deckle edges preserved. Provenance: 19th century manuscript notes on verso about 200 acres of relevant land to Michael Ryan.

Real estate broadside advertising "Several very valuable Tracts, situate in the back parts of Virginia ... on the Little Kenawa River, including the Falls, and extending both above and below the same on each side of said River, which ... empties into the Ohio." George Washington had an interest in the Kanawah Valley as early as the 1750s and sought to grant tracts there to French and Indian War veterans. The navigability of these rivers and Washington's approbation were the major selling points: "Our illustrious President, General Washington, is now forming an extensive and valuable settlement; and with the Monongehela, which, by its easy navigation to Pittsburg, must for centuries to come, afford an advantageous market for the Cattle, Grain, and other Produce of that country, by supplying the new settlers that are constantly passing through that Key to the Western World."

The broadside states also that payments will be made easy by taking goods and negroes to Baltimore.

\$600 - 900

108

RED COATS.

[ROWLANDSON, THOMAS. 1756-1827. Loyal Volunteers of London & Environs. London: Ackermann, 1798-1799.]

Large 4to (327 x 250 mm). 36 hand-colored aquatint plates only (of 86), some heightened in gilt. Period red calf heavily gilt, all edges gilt. Comprises plates 1-36 only, without accompanying text, 1 pl bound out of order, pls 19 & 20 with small stain, occasional very mild fingersoiling, binding worn at spine and corners.

Presenting a very accurate idea of the English uniforms in 1799. Abbey Life 379; Colas 2586. \$800 - 1,200







WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL.

The True American Commercial Advertiser. [Philadelphia]: Samuel Bradford, December 24, 1799. No 447.

Bifolium (508 x 325 mm). Printed with a black mourning-border on bluegray paper. Disbound, back leaf slightly trimmed, overall excellent and fresh condition.

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON "With nearly a full-page account of George Washington's funeral including the statements of Congress and of President Adams and a resolution to erect a monument. \$400 - 600

110

PARACHUTE.

The Balloon With which Mr. Garnerin ascended ... & the Parachute by which he descended.... Clerkenwell: J. Davenport, [1802]. Letterpress and hand-colored woodcut broadside, 293 x 195 mm. About fine.

THE FIRST PARACHUTE JUMP IN ENGLAND, documented in this rare and attractive broadside. It depicts the balloon and the parachute used by André Garnerin on the field near St. Pancras Church on September 21, 1802. It was Garnerin who made the first witnessed parachute jumps and he is shown here in the basket of the parachute waiving a French flag. \$500 - 700

111

GENERALS WASHINGTON AND LEE.

GRAVES, ARATHUSA. Original pen and sepia ink drawing on paper, "Gen: Washington: Gen: Lee: 1802," 178 x 225 mm, browned, edges lightly chipped.

FOLK ART DRAWING SHOWING GENERALS WASHINGTON AND LEE FACING OFF, each with appropriate scowls. \$400 - 600



112





112

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

New-England Palladium. Boston: Young & Minns, November 1, 1803. No 35, vol 22.

Bifolium (521 x 335 mm). Minor browning, disbound with a few small chips at gutter.

Provenance: E. Williams (ownership signature).

FRONT-PAGE PRINTING OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE TREATY issued just after its ratification by the U.S. Senate on October 20, 1803. Although eventually approved with a vote of 24 to 7, the ratification process was guite contentious and there with long arguments about its Constitutionality. Of the Treaty itself, Robert Livingston famously said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives ... From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank." \$400 - 600

113

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BOARDMAN, ELIJAH. Printed Letter Signed ("Elijah Boardman Esgr") and Accomplished in Manuscript, 1 p, 4to (integral address leaf), Hartford, CT, April 19, 1804, "To the Republicans of the Town of New Mifford," light even toning, fine condition.

RARE ITEM OF JEFFERSONIAN PATRIOTISM. The Republicans of Connecticut plan their celebration of the Louisiana Purchase: a procession, oration, military escort, band of music, dinner, etc. Not in Shaw & Shoemaker. \$600 - 800



115 (detail)

114 COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Counterfeit \$2 Note on the Nantucket Bank, decorated with whale and whaling ship, 70 x 160 mm, January 10, 1805, accomplished in manuscript, three small holes, creased and worn.

WITH: Large correspondence and collection of receipts from the Committee of the Banks in Providence, approximately 30 pp, various sizes, Providence, 1806-1808, including many receipts to William Burr for services in tracking down the counterfeiters.

VERY EARLY COUNTERFEITING ARCHIVE, INCLUDING A SPURIOUS NOTE. The proliferation of small private banks and state banks all issuing their own notes left a wide open field for counterfeiters. Despite this, the first federal paper dollar as we know it was not issued until 1863. Included in the correspondence is an intriguing letter from the Sheriff of Providence County: "There are a number of persons now confined in the States Gaol in the County of Providence for making and passing various counterfeit Bank notes of this State &c. And it has been suggested to me that some evil disposed persons may attempt to rescue said persons from their present confinement by force. I therefore ... request you to Order the Regiment under your command to be equipt and in readiness at a moments warning by beat of drum or any other way you may think proper in Order to repel and take all persons who shall attempt to rescue the prisoners aforesaid."

\$1,500 - 2,500



115

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION.

[LEWIS, MERIWETHER. 1774-1809.] *National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser*. Washington City: printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, July 17, 1805. Vol 5, no 744.

Bifolium (528 x 325 mm). Stab-holes, very pale dampstain to lower right corner; else excellent and untrimmed.

WITH LEWIS'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT JEFFERSON WRITTEN ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FROM FORT MANDAN and pre-dating by a week the printing of Clark's letter to William Henry Harrison dispatched at the same time—which has been called the first substantive report of the Lewis & Clark expedition. Lewis wrote on April 7 from Fort Mandan as he had just finished preparing the Corps of Discovery to leave their winter quarters and finally strike west from the Missouri. He specifies that this letter and the specimens he sends will be dispatched with crew in a barge to St. Louis ("I have but little doubt they will be fired on by the Sioux") and that his own canoes and pirogues will set out at the same time. The letter must have only just arrived when it was soon printed. Lewis's account is about 1500 words long and gives a summary of their plans and arrangements, transmits specimens, journals and a map, speculates on the navigability of the Columbia River, and also mentions both York and Sacagawea as interpreters, though not by name. We find no other early printings of this letter in the auction records.

\$3,000 - 5,000







LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION.

CLARK, WILLIAM. 1770-1838. *The Commonwealth*. Pittsburgh: October 29, 1806. Vol 2, no 14 / whole no 75.

Bifolium (435 x 272 mm). Light browning and pale spots, some old creases. *Provenance*: Jonathan Rowland (ownership inscription).

CLARK'S LETTER TO HIS BROTHER, PRINTED ON THE FRONT PAGE OF A FRONTIER NEWSPAPER. This letter is the first news of the successful return of the Corps of Discovery, dated September 23rd, 1806, from St. Louis and addressed to his brother in Louisville, KY. It was first published in Frankfurt, KY on October 9 and gradually worked its way eastward. The first official announcement did not appear in Washington until December 2, 1806. **\$3,000 - 5,000**

117

116

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION.

The Connecticut Courant. Hartford: printed by Hudson and Goodwin, November 5, 1806. Vol 42, no 2180. Bifolium (505 x 308 mm). Slight binding remnant, else in beautiful condition.

ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL OF MERIWETHER LEWIS AT ST. LOUIS AND THE SUCCESS OF THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION IN REACHING THE PACIFIC, the news taken from Lewis's letter to Jefferson dated from St. Louis on September, 25, 1806. \$400 - 600

118 LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette. Pittsburgh: printed by John Scull, June 2 & June 9, 1807. Vol 21, nos 1080-1081.

2 issues. Bifolia (440 x 273 mm). Disbound, some staining and wear to first issue.

FRONTIER NEWSPAPERS WITH PRE-PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENTS OF GASS'S JOURNAL, printed by John Scull (the same printer of the Journal itself) and published by Zadok Cramer. Gass's Journal was the first book account of the Lewis & Clark expedition.

The first issue has a front-page advertisement for subscribers to the *Journal* which takes up the better part of a full column on the front page. The second issue, a week later, has a similarly lengthy announcement on the near completion of printing. **\$500 - 800**

119

AMERICANS IN RUSSIAN ALASKA.

Manuscript Account Book for the *Isabella*, 44 pp recto and verso, folio, July 1809 to June 1814 (with gaps), in brown ink on ruled paper. Original calf-backed marbled boards. Occasional spotting, section of leaves excised from end of volume.

LOG BOOK OF AN AMERICAN SEALING VOYAGE TO NEW ARCHANGEL (SITKA, ALASKA) AND WITH EARLY REFERENCE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. With much valuable information on the bartered goods and references to the crew members trading with natives. There is record of the *Isabella* at the Sandwich Islands in late 1811, carrying Nathan and Johnathan Winship and William Heath Davis of Boston who negotiated with King Kamehameha for a sandalwood monopoly. Those months are not covered here, but there are several mentions of one "George Gun, a Sandwich Islander" or "George, the Sandwich Island boy" and also a quantity of baize presented to the cooper of the Mercury and a Sandwich Islander (October 8, 1810).

At New Archangel there is mention of the ship *Enterprise* and a dinner given to Governor Baranov, the first Russian governor of Alaska who also had his eye on the Sandwich Islands. Sitka was named New Archangel from 1804-1867. This is an extremely early voyage for Americans to make to Alaska, occurring just a few years after the Battle of Sitka. Baranov had been appointed Governor in 1799.

\$4,000 - 6,000





120 (detail)

121

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122 (detail)

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120

THE FIRST GERRYMANDER.

Boston Gazette. [Boston]: April 15, 1813. Vol 38, no 33. Bifolium (493 x 334 mm). Browned, sheets separated, some short tears.

The term gerrymandering was created in reaction to the 1812 redrawing of the state senate election districts under Massachusetts governor Elbridge Gerry, which benefited his Democratic-Republican Party. One of the districts in the Boston area was said to resemble a salamander. Sometime that year the Governor's name and the word salamander were conflated to form Gerrymandering. The opposing Federalists were finally able to reverse the redistricting in April of 1813. Newspapers like the present example celebrated the victory with cartoons that printed Gerrymandering's epitaph. The present example includes a woodcut depiction of the Gerrymandering's corpse in a coffin and Gerrymandering's headstone. **\$400 - 600**

121

POLITICAL CARTOON.

Daily Federal Republican. Georgetown, District of Columbia: April 18, 1814. Vol 7, No 1157.

Bifolium (490 x 310 mm). Disbound, top edge trimmed with partial loss to headlines p 4, separation at fold, some faint spotting.

"AND THE TERRAPIN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WAS OVERTHROWN." RARE EARLY EXAMPLE OF A POLITICAL CARTOON. The cartoon - a woodcut of a terrapin lying on its back and separated from its head, with an epitaph above and satirical memorial verses below - appears on page 3 of this newspaper published in the capital. The epitaph, which reads "The Twin Sisters, Restrictions, / Died, / And the Terrapin System of Government / was overthrown, / April 14th, 1814. / The Sisters aged 37, & the government 7 years / Bear the Witness, " refers to the repeal of the last of a series of embargo acts enacted between 1807 and 1814, banning the importation of British and French goods in response to those nations' seizure of American ships and goods and the impressment of American sailors during the Napoleonic Wars. The acts, beginning with the Non-Importation and Embargo Acts of 1807 (the twin sisters), proved ineffectual and highly unpopular with Americans, and were satirized as examples of "terrapin policy," requiring the United States to withdraw into its shell. \$400 - 600

BURNING OF WASHINGTON D.C.

Daily Federal Republican. Georgetown: August 25 [but August 30], 1814. Bifolium (490 x 314 mm). Text in 5 columns. Slightly trimmed with loss of a few letters to col 5 on p 3 and ownership signature trimmed.

"DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN CAPITOL." LOCAL PAPER REPORTS

ON THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON. The printing of this newspaper was interrupted on August 24, 1814 by the invasion of Major General Robert Ross who troops burned the White House and the Capitol including the Library of Congress. As noted by the printer on page 3, the outer pages were already printed before the invasion. Nearly 4 of the 5 columns on page 3 continue with details on the fight and the destruction. **\$700 - 1,000**

123

122

WAR OF 1812—BALTIMORE PAPER.

Baltimore Patriot and Evening Advertiser. Baltimore: Munroe & French, September 3, [1814].

Broadside extra, 597 x 315 mm. Pale brown spots around edges, disbound.

BALTIMORE EXTRA WITH A RUMOR THAT THE BRITISH ARE ON THEIR WAY TO BALTIMORE from Benedict, Maryland, as well as a long account of the Battle of Bladensburg. Baltimore had already been rumored to be the target of the British before the burning of Washington the previous week, and the editors here take the warning with a grain of salt. Also of note is a notice printed by the editors drawing attention to the fact that they themselves are on military duty and requesting the country subscribers to send in the monies owed to the paper. \$400 - 600



"O! say can you see, by the dawn's early light, / What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming, / Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous night, / O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?"

124

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

[KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT.] *National Intelligencer*. Washington: September 27, 1814. Vol 15, no 2187. Bifolium (500 x 320 mm). Disbound, light brown stain to outer margin, closed tear to lower edge.

CONTAINS A VERY RARE COMPLETE PRINTING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTINGS OBTAINABLE, under its original title of "Defence of Fort McHenry," with the author un-named, and noting that the tune is that of the English drinking song, "Anacreon in Heaven." Key's famous shipboard composition of the Star Spangled Banner had taken place less than two weeks before, on the morning of September 14, 1814 and first appeared in the local Baltimore papers before making it, as here, to Washington.

The National Intelligencer prints all four verses as well as the story of its composition: how "a gentleman" was captured by the British, although traveling under a flag of truce, and forced to watch the bombardment of Fort McHenry in defense of Baltimore. The paper makes its own comment that "Whoever is the author of these lines they do equal honor to his principles and his talents." **\$7,000 - 10,000**

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WAR OF 1812-BROADSIDE.

American Advocate - Extra. [Hallowell, Maine: Nathaniel Cheever], October 22, 1814. Broadside (432 x 273 mm). Browned.

A special extra with much on the current events of the War of 1812. \$400 - 600

126

[JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1837.]

Grand Battle of N. Orleans, under the Veteran General Andrew Jackson, the Second Washington of America, on the Memorable 8th of January 1815. In which Yankee Skill & Bravery will forever stand on record unparalelled in history. Battle of Plattsburgh and Victory on Lake Champlain.... Windsor, Vermont: Printed [by Jesse Cochran] for the Flying Book-Sellers, January 1 [sic], 1815.

Letterpress and wood-engraved broadside, 620 x 508 mm, cartouche and 35 other woodcuts including a view of New Orleans in flames. Laid down repairing several small losses at folds affecting several letters and an edge tear, some paper adhesion to top margin.

EXUBERANT AND AMUSING BROADSIDE CELEBRATING THE END OF THE WAR OF 1812. Includes the comic and patriotic odes "Sir George Prevost with all his host March'd forth from Montreal, Sir"; "Commodore McDonough's Victory"; and "Battle of Niagara! Or, America again victorious" (14 stanzas). The folksy woodcuts are mostly vignettes of heroes and villains but also include a larger view of New Orleans in flames. McCorison Vermont 1709; Shaw & Shoemaker 37740. \$4,000 - 6,000

127

FLORIDA TERRITORY NEWSPAPER.

The Floridian. Pensacola: September 13, 1823. Vol 1, no 28. Bifolium (507 x 293 mm). Separated at fold, else fine. Provenance: "Dep of State" (contemporary inscription to front page).

PRINTS THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FLORIDA TERRITORY CAPITAL. Two commissioners, one from East Florida and one from West Florida, were to meet at St. Marks on the Gulf of Mexico in 2 weeks to explore the surrounding territory and choose a location for the seat of government. Tallahassee was soon chosen as it is roughly equidistant between St. Augustine and Pensacola. \$500 - 800

128

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Daily National Intelligencer. Washington: December 3, 1823. Vol 11, No 3396. Bifolium (508 x 375 mm). Wear to centerfold, several repaired closed tears, some toning.

"THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS ... ARE HENCEFORTH NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE COLONIZATION BY ANY EUROPEAN POWERS": FIRST NEWSPAPER APPEARANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE, preceded only by this Washington paper's extremely rare broadside extra of the previous day. The Monroe Doctrine was the substance of President Monroe's State of the Union address given on December 2, 1823 and here printed on the second page. Grolier American 33. \$2,000 - 3,000



129

[JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1837.]

Some account of some of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson. N.p., [1828]. Letterpress and wood-engraved broadside, 480 x 327 mm. Some trivial spots, closely trimmed on left side, but other margins wide; overall fine condition.

LARGE AND FINE COPY OF THIS "COFFIN HANDBILL" ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ITEMS OF GRAPHIC SMEAR CAMPAIGNING. The first "coffin handbill" was produced by Charles Hammond in an effort to help John Quincy Adams's re-election campaign. Jackson is accused of wantonly ordering the executions of several brave militiamen during the War of 1812, of hunting down and killing Indian women and children in indiscriminate extermination, and of the outright murder of one Samuel Jackson in the streets of Nashville. This broadside shows 18 coffins and a depiction of the Nashville murder.

\$2,500 - 3,500



130

130 AFRICAN-AMERICANA.

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Philada. Founded in 1794 by the Revd. Richard Allen, Bishop of the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Rebuilt in 1805. Philadelphia: Kennedy & Lucas, 1829. Lithographed view, 297 x 239 mm, after W.L. Breton, soiling, loss to top edge, two long tears, backed with new sheet.

Perhaps the earliest view of an African-American church, the plate shows strollers and church goers in front of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church at 125 South 6th Street in Philadelphia. The church was founded by Richard Allen (1760-1831), a former slave who had worked to purchase his freedom before becoming an itinerant Methodist preacher serving black and white congregations in rural Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Settling in Philadelphia and finding his efforts to cater to African-American worshipers opposed by the leadership of his then congregation, St. George's Church, Allen founded the Bethel African Methodist Church, converting an old blacksmith shop for the purpose (ANB). Wainwright 26. \$400 - 600

131

131 CHINA.

The Canton Register. Canton [i.e. Guangzhou]: January 3, 1829-December 18, 1830. Vol 2, no 1 - Vol 3, no 25.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Folio (320 x 225 mm and 320 x 220 mm). 19th century cloth-backed boards. Mild toning and very occasional edge-tears, corner chip from last page of vol 2 with loss of a few words, minor scuffing and darkening to binding; overall excellent.

THE FIRST ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN CHINA: COMPLETE RUN OF VOLS 2 & 3 in 49 numbers. The Canton Register was the only Chinese English-language paper at this time and as such it provides an invaluable record of the early 19th century English view of the Chinese, with copious remarks on the Imperial family and their customs and exhibiting western curiosity at eunuchs, Chinese social morés about suicide and murder, longevity, medicine, etc. It also includes news on the Opium trade (with prices) and shipping in general; the proposed British Museum in China; and the 1830 earthquake south of Peking.

\$1,500 - 2,500

68 | Bonhams



132

REVOLVING PISTOL.

Document Signed ("Henry Rogers") & others, printed and partially completed in manuscript, 2 pp conjoined leaves, legal folio, 12 3/4 x 7 3/4 inches, [Washington, D.C.], June 17, 1829, being a letters patent for a revolving four barrelled gun and improved percussion lock, folded, tape reinforcement at some folds, faint stains. WITH: Autograph Letter Signed of Patent Office Superintendent Thomas P. Jones stating that Rogers's application for patent and patent fees had been received.

PATENT FOR A FOUR-BARRELED REVOLVER, DATED 6 YEARS EARLIER THAN SAMUEL COLT'S PATENT for his more famous six-barreled revolver. Henry Rogers was a gunsmith of Middletown, Ohio. According to family lore, Rogers let this patent lapse after the U.S. patent office burned down in 1836. He continued to manufacture guns, however, and flourished during the Civil War. making about one pistol every three days. The patent reprints Rogers's description of the revolver: "This gun is formed by four barrels, about three inches long, which may be bored in a block of brass, of, say 2 1-4 inches square, and three inches long, and then cut, or filed so as to exhibit five eights of the outside of each barrel; a round hole of about three eights of an inch diameter is then to be bored exactly parallel with, and between the barrels to admit a rod or axle to revolve on ... The fifth, or long barrel, may be of any length to suit the maker; of the same bore or caliber of one of the four short barrels, and be connected to the britch, at three inches distant, by two strong side straps of steel, equal in width to one square or eight of the barrel ... so as to admit one of the short barrels, to just fill the space; the front end of the rod, on which the short barrels are to revolve, is to project about half an inch, having a notch to receive the hinge fastened on the underside of the long barrel, so as to form a joint to work freely directly up and down ... When the whole is in good order, eight shots can be made in a minute." \$2,500 - 3,500

133 CHEROKEE.

[Title in Cherokee.] Cherokee Phenix & Indians' Advocate. New Echota: Saturday, December 6, 1830. Vol 3, no 29.

Bifolium (490 x 290 mm). In English and Cherokee. Disbound, pale dampstain to lower corner, rubbing with slight loss along top fold. Provenance: Sarah Kimball (period ownership inscription).

EARLY ISSUE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION IN CHEROKEE, printed only 6 years after the

invention of the Cherokee alphabet and of utmost importance in documenting the native perspective on the Indian Removal Act and its consequences (i.e. the Trail of Tears). Amongst other reports on treaties and frontier news, this issue features the speech attributed to Red Jacket, "First impressions on reading the Message of the Governor of Georgia-and the Indians," with an emotive closing argument on the moral rights of the Indians. \$700 - 1,000

134

JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845.

National Intelligencer— — Extra. Message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the 22d Congress. Washington: December 6, 1831. Broadside extra, 545 x 440 mm. Printed in 5 columns. Faint toning on right side, near fine.

JACKSON'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, presumably the first printing being a broadside extra in the Washington paper on the day of the speech. \$400 - 600

135 RAILROADS.

BURY, THOMAS TALBOT. Six Coloured Views on The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with a Plate of The Coaches, Machines, &c. London: Rudolf Ackermann, 1831.

4to (360 x 295 mm). [2] pp. With 7 handcolored aquatint plates by S.G.Hughes and H.Pyall after Bury, including the extra plate of coaches. Original printed wrappers. Light fingersoiling, a short marginal tear, wrappers chipped and soiled.

FIRST EDITION, with very fine plates. Later issues were expanded to 13 plates. Abbey Life 400; Ray 45; Tooley 120 (all later issues). \$1,000 - 1,500

136

HAWAIIAN NEWSPAPER-1836.

Sandwich Island Gazette and Journal Commerce. Honolulu: [Stephen D. Mackintosh & Nelson Hall], August 6, 1836. Vol I, no 2. Bifolium (420 x 278 mm). Faint foxing, several tiny chips and tears.

Provenance: Pennsylvannia Inquirer, Philadelphia; L'Embabace West Chester, G.B. School Lyceum (ownership inscriptions above masthead).

SECOND ISSUE OF THE FIRST ENGLISH-

LANGUAGE HAWAIIAN NEWSPAPER. From the prospectus on the final page: "It is proposed by the the undersigned, to publish at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, a newspaper under the above title; to be edited by Stephen D. Mackintosh, and to be devoted to the interests of Commerce, Navigation, and Agriculture, in the Pacific, and for the diffusion of information upon such topics as may be worthy of notice " The paper also includes many advertisements for local merchants. Forbes 1026. \$700 - 1,000



135

Camp Stream no statisticatio some F Alice 1232 later my shifl argumintan and a durahely - of your almost his and gomenty I take the What is and a more of my art dalles To you will markly imm and my my my topill 2 si - alters to be a propert of an of the army during it for and a farlough to go to workigte strong portability of an and - furlough of San e Jo av School 138

137 SLAVERY.

Slave Ship. New York: John S. Taylor, 1836. Lithographed plate, 327 x 449 mm, by J.H. Buffords. Some spotting, a few minor repairs, old folding creases, loss to one corner.

One of the most powerful visual referents of the horrors of the transatlantic slave trade, this diagram illustrating in seven figures the method of stowing slaves aboard a cargo ship was widely copied and distributed as a broadside by British and American abolitionists. The basis of the image is a diagram of the British slave ship Brookes published in 1788 by the Plymouth Chapter of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and subsequently used in a number of contemporary texts, including Clarkson's History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament (London, 1808). Only one copy of the present version appears in the records of AmericanaExchange. \$500 - 800

138 TEXAS & THE ALAMO.

CROSMAN, GEORGE H. 1779-1882. Autograph Letter Signed ("G.H. Crosman"), 3 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves, integral address leaf), Camp Atkinson, near Natchitoches, Louisiana, April 5, 1836, to Representative George W. Jones, small seal hole, second leaf with some fold separation, else near fine.

"THE MASSACRE OF THE GARRISON OF 'SAN ANTONIO' IN TEXAS, AMONGST WHOM WAS DAVID CROCKETT, BY THE TROOPS OF ST. ANNA, IS UNFORTUNATELY CONFIRMED " Fine and lengthy letter from a veteran soldier writing about his potential promotion amidst the great rallying of Texan spirits after the Fall of the Alamo. Crosman's news of the death of Crockett is particularly poignant in that he is sharing it with Crockett's fellow Congressman, George Jones. He mentions not only Crockett, but Houston, Governor Dodge and General Gaines. Crosman at the time of writing was a veteran of 15 years standing, having served in the Black Hawk war and now under General Edmund Gaines, working to fortify the border between Louisiana and Texas. Crosman alludes to Gaines and his motives and continues with reference to the Alamo, "...The Mexicans have succeeded in defeating some small parties of the Texians; but, as yet, nothing decisive or very important has occurred between the belligerents. Houston, with his small army, has retreated back upon the timbered lands of the Colorado; where he has fortified his position, and waits reinforcements to enable him to act on the defensive:- various officers are [?] of his fitness for command. What a field for Dodge, and such kind of man is now presented in Texas?" \$2,000 - 3,000



139

139 TEXAS REVOLUTION.

Telegraph and Texas Register. Columbia, [TX]: G. & T.H. Borden, August 23, 1836. Vol 1, no 26. Bifolium (525 x 358 mm). Light spotting to top and a few pale spots in margins, a few tiny holes between title and date.

THE END OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION IN A REPUBLIC OF TEXAS NEWSPAPER. The Telegraph and Texas Register was begun in San Felipé on October 10, 1835. It was soon adopted by the interim president, David G. Burnet, as the official newspaper of the Republic of Texas. As Santa Anna advanced, the paper moved from San Felipé to Harrisburg to Columbia (in August 1836 where the present issue was printed), and then finally to Houston in the following spring. This issue records Sam Houston's nomination, endorsed by 600 residents of Columbia: "Gen. Sam Houston is nominated as a candidate for President of the republic of Texas—His claims are too well known to make it necessary to repeat them. No man in Texas stands so high in the United States and in Europe....." Paper also includes a longer listing of the Texas ballot under the new constitution, a letter from Stephen Austin, correspondence between the U.S. and Mexico, and several new Texan proclamations. \$3,000 - 5,000


JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845.

Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address. [N.p., 1837.] Printed on peach-colored silk, 740 x 460 mm, with portrait roundel, eagle vignette and typographic borders. Small hole near title, unexamined

Attractive printing on silk, an uncommon variant incorporating a portrait of Jackson and other decorations.

\$1,000 - 1,500

outside of mat.

141

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, editor.

The Pennsylvania Freeman. Philadelphia: May 31, 1838. Whole No 90. Bifolium (538 x 396 mm). Dampstain.

ABOLITIONIST PAPER REPORTING THE MOB ATTACK ON ITS OWN

OFFICES. Pennsylvania Hall was set upon and burned by a lawless mob at the time of a lecture. Whittier takes the opportunity to editorialize on the freedom of the press: "If the right of discussion, upon any subject, a right made common to all by the Constitution of the United States may be invaded with impunity, all freedom among us is abolished, and we are the slaves of the very worst of all tyrants, the mob." **\$300 - 500**

142

MORMONISM.

Times and Seasons. City of Nauvoo, IL: John Taylor, August 1, 1844. Vol 4, no 14, whole no 98. 8vo (225 x 140 mm). [592]-607 pp. Disbound.

THE KILLING OF THE MORMON PROPHET DESCRIBED IN THE MORMON PAPER. An article headed "Two Minutes in Jail" vividly describes the ambush and murder of Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, written by the eye-witness Willard Richards. Joseph and Hyrum Smith were in jail in Carthage, IL on charges of destroying the press of the anti-Mormon paper, the *Nauvoo Expositor*, when an armed mob attacked from below. **\$500 - 600**



144

143 TEXAS ANNEXATION.

The United States Gazette. Philadelphia: September 18, 1845. Oversize bifolium (680 x 572 mm). Two creases.

WITH FRONT-PAGE MAP OF THE NOT-QUITE-YET STATE OF TEXAS, a dramatic rendering on black ground, 5 1/2 by 6 3/4 inches, above an article of over two full columns in length. The Ordinance of Annexation was approved by the Texas Convention on July 4, 1845 but the Bill making Texas the 28th state was not signed by President Polk until December 29 of that year. This newspaper is from almost the middle of those two dates.

\$300 - 500

144

PACIFIC LOGBOOK.

CARNES, E. OSGOOD. Manuscript Logbook, entitled "Journal of the U.S.S. Ohio," approximately 300 pp recto and verso, 4to, at sea from Boston to Veracruz to New York to Mazatlan to Sausalito, December 14, 1846 to May 7, 1849, title and end touched in gold ink, with 8 full-page or folding MANUSCRIPT CHARTS mostly on blue paper, plus several tipped in coastal views and embellishments including an eagle on the title-page, and a sailor hoisting a sail on the "list of officers" page. Original reversed calf. Overall excellent condition, evidence of one excision.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL LOGBOOK FEATURING ORIGINAL CHARTS AND VIEWS INCLUDING A FEBRUARY 1849 CHART OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY. The other large charts depict the bays of Chesapeake, Vera Cruz, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Mazatlan and Monterey (California). The Ohio was commissioned for service in the Mexican-American war and this logbook covers the assistance she gave at the siege of Veracruz (and with view and chart of Veracruz) and participation in the Tuxpan River expedition. On Janaury 21, 1848, Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones assumed command of the Ohio and made her the flagship of the Pacific Squadron. After the Mexican-American war ended, the Ohio policed the newly acquired California Territory. The charts of Monterey and San Francisco are noteworthy as they are quite early for this level of detail and accuracy. **\$4,000 - 6,000**



147



145

TEXAS—FROM A FEMALE MEXICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT.

"SOLARISSA, ALIAS M.M. LEE." Autograph Letter Signed ("Solarissa alias M.M. Lee"), 2 pp recto and verso, 4to with affixed small slip, Fort Brown, TX, September 28, 1846, to the editors of *The Echo*, some tiny holes at horizontal fold, one word trimmed where slip affixed, small hole touching signature and loss of 2 letters in valediction. Housed in a custom cloth folder.

IMAGINATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MONTERREY by an anonymous, though presumably female, war correspondent on her first commission for the *Echo*. "Solarissa" describes in quite flowery language General Taylor's victory over the Mexican Army under General Pedro de Ampudia. Although she was a very early (if not the first) female war correspondent, this is not a particularly auspicious beginning. Her account is suspiciously romanticized, this reader suspects she was not present at the battle. In part: "*The Mexicans have capitulated, the din of the battle has ceased & between 5 & 6 hundred Americans lie dead on the field of battle ... But you say Where is Rough & Ready. There he is assisting a wounded [soldier] to a quiet retreat & although he was in the midst of danger yet he is alive...." \$500 - 800*

146

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER.

Californian. Monterey: Colton & Semple, February 20, 1847. Vol 1, no 27. Bifolium (303 x 213 mm). Inner pages backed with archival tissue, corner stain to last leaf. Housed in a quarter morocco clamshell box.

THE FIRST CALIFORNIAN NEWSPAPER: AN EARLY, MONTEREY ISSUE AND WITH MENTION OF EMIGRANT TRAGEDY. This issue dates before the paper was moved to San Francisco by Robert Semple in May of 1847. It reports on early news of Zachary Taylor's victory in Monterey, Mexico. Unusually for a newspaper, there is some editorializing on the joyous lack of political squabbling in California: "It is to be hoped that many years may pass away before the bitterness of party politics will reach California. All we ask here, is a quiet, mild administration of good laws, the protection of our Ranchos from the predatory excursions of the wild mountain Indians, the slightest possible shackles on commerce, and all the facilities which can be afforded to a rapid emigration " How little was the Gold Rush anticipated. On a more grisly note, the last page transmits a notice from J. Quinn Thornton, who had diverged in his emigration from the Donner Party that fall, requesting urgent assistance for another starving party caught in the notorious pass in the Umpgua mountains. Graff 550; Greenwood 99; Streeter sale 2509; Wagner California Imprints 1. \$1,000 - 1,500

147

HAWAII & CALIFORNIA.

SHUBRICK, WILLIAM BRANFORD. 1790-1874. Letter Signed ("W Branford Shubrick") as Commander of the Pacific Squadron, 1 p, legal folio, U.S. Ship *Independence*, San Francisco, August 29, 1847, to THOMAS H. STEVENS in the Sandwich Islands.

EARLY REFERENCE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, IN PARTICULAR THE NAVAL STORES THEN AT HONOLULU. ALSO, AN EXTREMELY EARLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO; we find no earlier ones in the auction records. Shubrick was in San Francisco returned from the blockade of Guaymas and Mazatlán. He writes to young Stevens (1819-1896) to send supplies to Monterey and warns that the Naval Depot in the Sandwich Islands will probably be relocated to California. The career of Shubrick himself is astoundingly accomplished. This is a man who served in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican-American War; he did not retire until the early months of the Civil War. It is fitting that he should also be in San Francisco 2 years before the Gold Rush. He was appointed as Commander of the Pacific Squadron in July of 1847 and it was under his command that operations in the Pacific were successfully concluded. **\$1,500 - 2,500**



148

MEXICAN WAR.

SCOTT, WINFIELD. 1786-1866. *Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, January 17, 1848. General Orders—No. 20.* [Mexico City: Army Field Press, 1848.]

Letterpress circular, 200 x 130 mm, conjoined blank present. Signed by H.L. Scott as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Mild sunning, stab holes, penciled number.

GENERAL SCOTT SHARES WITH HIS ARMY THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE "VICTORIOUS ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO." This document was printed by the Army Press in the occupied Mexico City itself. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War and meant a huge territorial gain for the U.S. in the Southwest, Texas and California, was signed on February 2, 1848, also in Mexico City. **\$500 - 800**

149

LIBERIA.

TEAGUE, HILARY, editor. *Liberia Herald. New Series.* Monrovia, Liberia: March 31, 1848. Vol 16, no 6.

Bifolium (460 x 330 mm). Stained and worn with loss around folds and from two holes to front page; sold as is.

PRINTED BY AMERICAN LIBERIANS IN THE YEAR THAT THE LIBERIAN CONSTITUTION WAS RATIFIED. This issue includes news from America, and also notice of an illegal slave shipment and the ensuing chase. \$400 - 600

150 DOUGLASS, FREDERICK AND M.R. DELANY, editors.

The North Star. Rochester, NY: April 21, 1848. Vol 1, no 17. Oversize bifolium (637 x 475 mm). Pale dampstain, very short tear at horizontal fold.

"RIGHT IS OF NO SEX—TRUTH IS OF NO COLOR—GOD IS THE FATHER OF US ALL, AND ALL WE ARE BRETHREN" (masthead). Very early and dramatic issue of Frederick Douglass's famed Anti-Slavery newspaper, founded the previous December. This issue contains extracts from Parker's *Letter on Slavery*, a speech by Gerrit Smith, and an article on Ira Aldridge, the great black actor performing in Europe and an ad placed by MACON BOLLING ALLEN of Boston, the country's first black lawyer. **\$5,000 - 8,000**

151 BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

McASHOWE[?], "CHARLEY CHINA." Manuscript letterbook and journal, 47 pp recto and verso, 4to, on the steamboat *Consignee* on the Ohio River [mentioning towns of Gallipolis and New Martinsville] and in Philadelphia, 1849-1850, stitching loose, may be lacking leaves at end, some stains to first leaf, very good. Laid in is a clipping about the 1849 departure of the *Annah* for San Francisco.

JOURNAL OF AN ITINERANT ACTOR IN 1849 AND 1850 including his time on an Ohio riverboat and at the Barnum Museum in Philadelphia. Our author was a performer in "The Mountain Guide" on the Ohio and in the temperance play "The Drunkard" at Barnum's Museum in early 1850. He gives detailed descriptions of his fellow actors, the singers, their reception, company gossip, and of the audience, including HENRY CLAY: "Henry Clay looks like what he is a great states man. He has a serious thoughtful countenance, high narrow forehead & a mouth like a codfish" (Jan 26, 1850). \$600 - 900



other





152 GOLD RUSH.

BLAIR, J.M. Autograph Letter Signed, 4 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves), Agua Fria, [CA], January 1, 1849, to Dr Letterman of Burlington, Iowa, toned, slight loss at folds of second leaf.

WITH: Pictorial letter-sheet, "View of Agua Fria Valley," on blue paper, lithographed by Britton & Rey of San Francisco (large tear from upper right corner).

THE FIRST 49'ER LETTER: WRITTEN NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1849. In part: "Tell the people generally to stay at home and mind their business and let gold digging alone."

Good-humored and amusing letter from a young '49er. The author opines on the different races in California, the prettiness and inconstancy of the girls, and how rich his correspondent would have been if he had come out but a year earlier. Agua Fria was a small mining camp near Mariposa. The view in the accompanying lettersheet depicts a mere three cabins and a tent.

\$1,500 - 2,500

153

SUTTER, JOHN AUGUSTUS. 1803-1880.

Autograph Document Signed ("JA Sutter" with elaborate seraph and integrally "Capt. Sutter" and "Sutter"), 1 p, 4to (integral blank), Pueblo de San José, March 13, 1850, countersigned and witnessed, near fine condition.

RARE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY THE FATHER OF THE GOLD RUSH. It was the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill on the American River in 1848 which captured the world's imagination and began the Gold Rush.

This is Sutter's contract with A. Schweetz and P. Barkman for building a two-story house in San José. Sutter himself provided the lumber, etc. The building of this house may relate to the fact that the rest of Sutter's family had recently rejoined him from Switzerland. His wife Anna, daughter Anna Eliza, and sons Emil and Alphonse arrived in San Francisco at the end of January, 1850. **\$2,500 - 3,500**

154

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION-1850.

Sacramento Transcript. Sacramento: Fitch, Upham & Co., May 2, 1850. Vol 1, no 14. Bifolium (454 x 288 mm). Toned, some faint spots, several short tears.

On September 1, 1849, delegates from 10 districts in California met at Colton Hall, Monterey to write the first constitution for the newly acquired territory of California. The Constitution was ratified on October 13 and the first legislature met in San Jose in December. The present newspaper reports on the legislature's progress listing the first 143 acts and a list of 18 joint resolutions. The remaining 3 pages of content includes news about a railroad from Sacramento, ship arrivals, 2 columns listing all 15 sections of an ordinance "to create and define the duties of Harbor Master for Sacramento City," and much general gold rush-era news. **\$800 - 1,200**

155

GOLD RUSH.

HALL, H.E. Autograph Letter Signed ("H.E. Hall"), 3 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves), Sacramento City, California, September 27, 1850, to Hubbard Hall of Genesee County, New York, fine condition.

"TO MANY THE CAL[IFNOR]NIA FEVER HAS PROVED AWFULLY FATAL...." A long, detailed letter from a 49'er to his parents written from the center of the Gold Rush. In part: "I have been spending some time in Hangtown & vicinity. Dug a little but abandoned it on account of Hot weather. I then went up near the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mts and established a trading post on the Carson Emigrant Road ... California during the last year has improved very much. Cities and villages are springing up in almost every valley, extending even into the mountain Gold placers. The mines are thronged...." **\$500 - 700**

\$500 -

156

CALIFORNIA STATEHOOD.

Daily Alta California. San Francisco: October 31, 1850. Vol 1, no 272.

Oversize bifolium (553 x 394 mm). Mild soiling to back page and small portion of front page, 2 tiny holes affecting a couple of letters, disbound.

FRONT-PAGE DESCRIPTION OF THE

CELEBRATION MADE WHEN CALIFORNIA JOINED THE UNION, becoming the 31st State in the U.S. in record time, having been part of America for only 2 years and never a Territory. Nearly the entire front page, across more than 5 columns, is devoted to the San Francisco celebration. It includes details on the parade participants: the Society of California Pioneers (organized a few weeks before), "Celestials," the police and fire departments, free masons, et al. There is also the prayer by the Reverend Huddart, the oration of Judge Nathaniel Bennett, and an ode sung to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner. **\$300 - 500**

157 ABOLITION.

[DOUGLASS, FREDERICK.] Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Meeting. [Syracuse, NY?: ca. January 10, 1851.] Bifolium (316 x 201 mm). Single manuscript correction. Fine.

"Resolved, that we pour out upon the Fugitive Slave Law the fullest measure of our contempt and hate and execration; and pledge ourselves to resist it actively...." The circular prints a set of 17 resolutions adopted, and an address delivered by Frederick Douglass, at an antislavery convention held in Syracuse from January 7-9, 1851, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. The resolutions condemn the act in militant terms, expressing the obligation to resist it by any and all means which "promise the most effectual resistance; condemning all political parties who don't explicitly oppose the act as tacit supporters of slavery; and justifying the liberation from jails all those imprisoned for aiding fugitive slaves. The lengthy speech by Douglass, who served as President of the convention, is an impassioned call for civil disobedience: "We see, then, that no pleas of respect for law, or for Civil Government, or for the Constitution, or for any of its expounders, or for any of the expounders of Christianity, and that no threats of the stigma or punishment of rebellion, and no appeals in the name of patriotism, should be allowed to have the effect to bring us to the side of this infernal and horrible law ... we are deaf to them all. The way is, now, prepared for us to say, that we will resist this law; will resist it, at all hazards of property, or liberty, or life " \$500 - 800

158

HAWAIIAN NEWSPAPER.

ARMSTRONG, RICHARD, editor. Ka Elele Hawaii. Honolulu, Oahu: October 15, 1851. Buke VI. Pepa 19.

Bifolium (295 x 237 mm). Separated at fold with inner margin cleanly trimmed 3 mm, otherwise fine.

An early Honolulu paper, Ka Elele ("The Messenger") was the successor to Ka Nonamona. "The primary objective of this paper was to inform native audiences of the workings of the government. Departmental reports made to the legislature are reprinted here, and business conducted by the legislature is transcribed or summarized. New laws, published immediately after being signed by the king, occupy much of the text. When the legislature was not in session, articles of a more general nature were more prevalent" (Forbes). The present issue is entirely made up of these laws, each signed in print by Kamehameha. Forbes 1555. \$400 - 600

159 OPENING OF JAPAN AND COMMODORE PERRY.

Manuscript Logbook for the U.S.S. Saratoga, 145 pp recto and verso, 4to, Pacific voyage, July 20, 1850-April 26, 1853, in 3 or more hands. Original half-sheep ledger book. Spine and corners scuffed, contents about fine.

LOGBOOK FROM THE SARATOGA, ONE OF COMMODORE PERRY'S "BLACK SHIPS." INCLUDING AN ENCOUNTER WITH PERRY ON HIS WAY TO OPEN JAPAN. The sloop-of-war Saratoga was operating in the western Pacific as part of the East India Squadron. The April 7, 1853 entry reads: "Comm. M.C. Perry arrived and anchored. Saluted him with 13 guns, which was returned with 7" and the following day lists Perry's visits to other ships (Capricorn and Spartan) and a visit to shore. The Saratoga would continue with Perry and entered Edo bay in Japan on July 8, 1853, becoming one of the famous four "black ships" or korufune. The others were the the Mississippi, Plymouth, and Susquehanna. The Commander of the Saratoga, William L. Maury (1813-1878), was a future Confederate naval officer. \$700 - 1,000

160

GOLD RUSH.

The Prospector. Quincy, Amador Co., CA: June 9, 1855. Vol 1, no 12.

Bifolium (213 x 153 mm). Edited by Clark and Badlam. Printed by W.I. Wallace. Small woodcut illustrations. Horizontal fold rubbed with loss of several letters, spotting.

Rare little Gold Rush newspaper, crudely printed on cheap paper. This issue includes a long editorial moralizing against discrimination towards the Chinese: "who have an equal right with them [American Legislators] to breathe the air of heaven unmolested." The Prospector was distributed gratis to workers of the Empire Ditch Company. Kemble p 160. \$500 - 800

161

CALIFORNIA—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Wide West. San Francisco: W.W. Kurtz, June 29, 1856. Vol 3, no 16.

Oversize bifolium (750 x 550 mm). Corner dampstain below the fold, small marginal stain above.

THE MOST GRAPHIC GOLD-RUSH ERA NEWSPAPER, with the elaborate wood-engraved masthead designed by J. M'Lenan. This issue features a front-page view of the town of Folsom and, on p 2, a report on the trial of Judge David Terry. Terry had stabbed and nearly killed Sterling Hopkins, a member of the Vigilance Committee. He was captured by the Committee after attempting to find refuge at the headquarters of the "Law and Order Party." \$400 - 600

ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW MEETING.



157

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Bergal Hardara Press

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162

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

BRANCH, STEPHEN H. Important! to the Public ... The Republican Candidate for the Presidency, John C. Fremont, of Foreign Birth. Ogdensburgh, NY: October 31, 1856. Letterpress broadside extra, 265 x 190 mm. Foxing, some paper remnants on verso.

DEBUT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: CAMPAIGN POSTER FOR THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WITH A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, John C. Fremont. This broadside makes a sweeping attack against Fremont and claims he is ineligible for the Presidency as he was born in Montreal and unsuitable for it as he was a Roman Catholic. \$300 - 500

163

INDIAN MUTINY-LUCKNOW.

Bengal Hurkaru Extra. [Calcutta]: Bengal Hurkaru Press, March 5, 1858. Letterpress bulletin, 140 x 130 mm. Light spotting, attractive with large margins.

Reading in full: "We have received the following from the Home Office:— 'Telegram from Allahabad, 4th March. The Commander-in-Chief seized Dilkoosha after a sharp skirmish, taking one gun.'"

Sir Colin Campbell's capture of the Dilkusha river crossing led to the end of the siege of Lucknow.

\$400 - 600

164

BLEEDING KANSAS.

SMITH, HARRY PERCIVAL ADAMS. 1820-? Autograph Letter Signed ("H.P.A. Smith"), 4 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoined leaves), Lecompton, [Kansas Territory], June 23, 1858.

Great letter, written in highly colorful language by the U.S. Marshall at Fort Scott at the height of the unrest in the Kansas Territory, dubbed "Bleeding Kansas" by Eastern newspapers.

In part: "Since I came here I have acted as U.S. Marshall at Fort Scott, the center of the difficulties. Have headed Dragoons & swept the country. Have been besieged and couldn't move an inch. Have been amongst more bullets than are pleasant. Have been shot at on several different occasions—once was under fire from more than 50 men for about 15 minutes ... at present ... for a few weeks we are at peace and I have retired to this place to rest-not on my 'laurels' for we didn't get any, but on a good bed which I have not seen for a long time ... If ever the cursed Abolitionists here (not Free State men) shall be hung or shot or quieted in any other way we could have a good state and a prosperous one but if not God knows what it will be unless a den of theirs ... I did think them [the Republicans] fools—I now think them villains—and worse than villains. One of the acts of Montgomery was to oblige the wife and daughters of one of his victims to strip naked and walk back and forth before all his men. I could fill ten sheets with accounts of this Deviltry...." Smith also lauds the natural resources of the country and speculates on the money to be made. Complete transcription available on request. Just a few months after penning this, Smith was one of three officers of the Leavenworth Company sent west by James Denver to organize Arapahoe County. Smith has been credited with deciding on the name Denver City for the budding frontier settlement (see Mather & Boswell Vigilante's Victims, p 151). Smith was a controversial figure, he was a lawyer who defended outlaws and a violent Secessionist, though he hailed from New Hampshire. He was later banished from Utah Territory. \$800 - 1.200

MORMON NEWSPAPER-UTAH WAR.

The Deseret News. Fillmore City: June 23, 1858. Vol 8, no 16. Bifoliom (400 x 280 mm). Faint dampstain, horizontal crease, a few closed tears.

Provenance: C. Merkly (ownership signature).

The conflict known as the Utah War began when President James Buchanan, backed by other eastern politicians, expressed concern about Mormon rule of the Utah Territory and sent U.S. forces to support the newly appointed replacement for Brigham Young as Territorial Governor, Alfred Cumming. The lack of an official notification of the replacement in combination with the reports in eastern newspapers led Young and his fellow Mormons to expect the worst. They prepared themselves to defend their land, even moving the Deseret News from Salt Lake City to Fillmore City when the former was being threatened by the U.S. military. Although there were some minor skirmishes, and the Mormon militia was able to block the U.S. forces' supply line, very few casualties were seen on either side. The present newspaper reports on the negotiations that led to a peaceful resolution to the conflict shortly after this newspaper was printed. The Mormon resistance was given amnesty for charges of sedition and treason on condition that they accept Federal authority. \$800 - 1,200

166

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.

Daily Illinois State Journal. Springfield, IL: Bailhache & Baker, September 17, 1858.

Bifolium (612 x 410 mm). Clean split at vertical fold, else fine.

THE FREEPORT DEBATE: LEADING ARTICLE IN LINCOLN'S HOMETOWN PAPER, being an abbreviated version of Lincoln's answers to Douglas's questions. The debate at Freeport, Illinois on August 27 was the second of the series of seven Lincoln-Douglas debates. This paper is very partisan to the Republicans as evidenced by several others favorable articles in this issue. Perhaps most telling is the advertisement for Lincoln's own law firm, Lincoln & Herndon, also on the front page. Local newspaper accounts of the Lincoln-Douglas debates are quite rare.

\$600 - 800

167

FORT DEFIANCE, N.M.T.

Autograph Letter Signed of P. Bingman, 2 pp recto and verso, 4to (with integral address leaf), Fort Defiance, N.M.T. December 1, 1858, to his sister Mrs. Isadora I Canada of Chaplin, CT, leaf creased and mildly toned, some light soiling to address leaf, small separation at sealant point.

Fort Defiance, New Mexico Territory was established by the U.S. Army in 1851. The army's refusal to let the Apache people use the land for grazing stoked hostilities between the two, culminating in two fierce battles, one in 1856 and the other in 1860. This letter, written by a soldier, documents a period of relative peace between the two factions. In part: "*Dear Sister I have seen hard an exposed times of life since I have been here and especially so in this part of the country where the navajoe Indians have been constantly at war with us though now at present time we have settled the difficulties with them and we expect some to go to the several Military Posts in the territory ... The Indians have been very hostile out here but as we have made peace with them at least for a while or thirdy days there will be no more fighting."*

\$600 - 900



165

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166 (detail)

Adams Transcript EXTRA. BASE BALL AND CHESS.

168

168

BASEBALL-AMHERST, WILLIAMS GAME.

Adams Transcript Extra. Base Ball and Chess. Full Account of the Match Games of Amherst and Williams Colleges. [Adams, MA: July, 1859.] Broadside extra, 297 x 240 mm. Bound in a sammelband of other Amherst-related pamphlets, leaflets and broadsides, 1855-1860s. Period guarter sheep over marbled boards. This broadside toned, small separation at central fold intersection, mounted to following leaf covering approx 1/6th of the verso; some spotting and toning to other contents, binding worn with covers detached.

RARE ISSUE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN BASEBALL BROADSIDE: FOR THE FIRST INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL GAME. Amherst and Williams played the first intercollegiate baseball game on July 1, 1859 in Pittsfield, MA. Amherst trounced Williams 73 to 32 in 26 innings over 3 1/2 hours. This broadside gives a play-by-play description, the rules, player roster, "incidents and comments," etc. The portion that is obscured by the mounting pertains to chess, the baseball description is the entire front page and most of the first column on the verso.

The Amherst Express Extra broadside describing this ball game is known as the earliest baseball broadside and exists in only about 5 copies. The present broadside, the Adams Transcript Extra, is almost unknown. It is not listed in Henderson's Early American Sport which records the Amherst issue. Adams is only 15 miles from Pittsfield where the game was played as opposed to the 50-mile trek from Pittsfield to Amherst. \$3,000 - 5,000

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169 OVERLAND MAIL.

Autograph Letter Signed of Michael M. Horan, 4 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoining leaves), Grass Valley, CA, November 6, 1859, to his wife Elmira, on light blue foolscap, with original Overland Mail transmittal envelope featuring "From San Francisco via Los Angeles" and six-horse stagecoach design, imprint of Wm K. Spencer, Grass Valley, Nevada Co., CA, minor loss at lower margin of both letter leaves, leaves creased and mildly toned; envelope with 1/5 inch loss at right margin not affecting vignette.

According to census records, Michael M. Horan and Elmira Hutchinson were married in 1853. By 1859, he was living in Grass Valley, CA, trying his hand at mining. He writes this letter to his wife Elmira, a schoolteacher in Readfield, ME, describing his life in California: "I have not missed but one Sunday from meeting since I have been in California don't you think that I have done pretty well so far & I hope that I will be able to do so as long as I remain in this wicked part of the world. There is all nations mixed up together here & it is the greatist place that I ever saw for cardplaying drinking & all other bad practice that you might make mention ... such practice that leaves many wandering about hear with not one dollar to help themselves with. There is hundred & I may say thousand in California to day that would laive it if they only could get money enogh to carry them out of it--for I can say to you that it is a hard plase for a man to make money this present time for the passage is so low that the county is crowded with men & women '

Horan never returned to Maine, but spent the rest of his life in Grass Valley. His wife divorced him in 1872.

\$1,000 - 1,500

170 LINCOLN'S COOPER UNION ADDRESS.

New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune. New York: February 28, 1860. Folio (545 x 427 mm). 8 pp. Text in 6 columns. Old folding creases, a few printer's flaws, small loss to bottom corner at fold; a bright, unopened copy.

NEW YORK PRINTING OF LINCOLN'S COOPER UNION ADDRESS, printed the following day and presumably the first printing or tied first printing. Scarce on the market; we find only one other copy having appeared at auction. One of the most important speeches of Lincoln's career, the address delivered before a crowd of some 1,500 at the Cooper Institute in New York on February 27, 1860 propelled a then relatively unknown Lincoln to the Republican nomination for the Presidency and ultimately into the White House. In a speech of over 7,000 words, Lincoln challenged the argument (put forth by his Republican rival Stephen Douglas) that the issue of slavery was a matter of popular sovereignty, demonstrating through painstaking research he himself had performed that of the original 39 signers of the Constitution, 21 of them believed it was in the Federal government's power to regulate slavery. He cast Republican opposition to slavery as a moderate position and the Southern position as radical and irrational zealousness. He ended his speech with a powerful moral appeal: "Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menace of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might; and in this faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

The reaction of *Tribune* editor and anti-slavery advocate Horace Greeley, printed on page 4 of the present issue, captures the effect Lincoln's speech on his listeners: *"The speech of Abraham Lincoln at the Cooper Institute last evening was one of the happiest and most convincing political arguments ever made in this City ... Mr. Lincoln is one of Nature's orators, using his rare powers solely and effectively to elucidate and to convince, though their inevitable effect is to delight and electrify as well ... The vast assemblage frequently rang with cheers and shouts of applause, which were prolonged and intensified at the close. No man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New-York audience."* Lincoln himself later acknowledge that it was this speech, along with the portrait of him taken by Matthew Brady earlier that day and used in campaign promotional material, that won him the presidency. (See Donald pp 237-241.)

The speech was reprinted as an *Extra* to the *Tribune* later the same day, followed a week later by a publication in pamphlet form. \$1,000 - 1,500

171

LINCOLN'S CAMPAIGN.

Free Territory for a Free People. New York, [1860]. Engraved proof for a campaign ribbon by J.D. Lovett, 177 x 70 mm (plate-mark size) on 275 x 195 mm sheet.

PROOF FOR AN 1860 LINCOLN CAMPAIGN RIBBON, very rare and featuring portraits of Hamlin and a quite youthful-looking, clean-shaven Lincoln beneath an American eagle and the motto, "Free Territory for a Free People."

\$800 - 1,200

172

BOSTON—BOYLSTON MARKET.

[HEYWOOD, JOHN B.] Albumen print arch-topped photograph, 15×11 1/2 inches, [Boston, c.1861], on period mount. Browned, verso spotted, dampstain along top edge just touching image.

Striking and large image of Boylston Market at the time it was occupied by S.O. Thayer's printing office. It appears to be mid-summer, as one young man lounges in his shirt-sleeves on the second-story window. \$400 - 600



169



171



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173 LINCOLN'S BEARD.

New York Herald Tribune. New York: February 17, 1861. No 8927. Folio (564 x 392 mm). 8 pp. Pale browning to edges.

LITTLE GIRL ASKS LINCOLN TO GROW OUT HIS WHISKERS. This paper recounts how when Lincoln was in Erie, PA he told the story of his receipt of a letter from a little girl admonishing him to grow out his whiskers for better success in his campaign. The girl was in the audience and received a kiss from the President and a place in American legend. **\$400 - 600**

174

CIVIL WAR.

The John Brown Song. Harwich, MA: Cape Cod Republican Press, [1861]. Printed songsheet with typographic border, 280 x 123 mm. Light foxing, bottom edge toned.

This is the song that Julia Ward Howe would turn into "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

\$400 - 600

177

175 FORT SUMTER.

Manuscript, 1 p, legal folio, [Charleston], April 13, 1861, being a fair copy of telegrams sent from Jefferson Davis and L.P. Walker to General P.G.T. Beauregard congratulating him on his success capturing Fort Sumter, text in one hand but two different inks, leaf moderately toned and upper and lower left corners bumped, 1/4 inch closed tear to upper margin, docketed on the verso.

CONTEMPORARY FAIR COPIES OF MESSAGES TO BEAUREGARD AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER. After South Carolina declared its secession from the union, U.S. Army Maj. Robert Anderson removed his troops from Fort Moultrie to the Fort Sumter located in Charleston Harbor. There he and his troops remained, unable to receive supplies or reinforcements, until April 11, when Beauregard's aides offered terms of surrender. Anderson refused, and at 4:30 a.m. on April 12, the Confederate forces began shelling Fort Sumter, a barrage that would last for 34 hours, until the fort was surrendered to become the Confederacy's first success.

This document records in a neat, scribal hand the text of Jefferson Davis' message to P.G.T. Beauregard of April 13, 1861: "Thanks for your achievement and for your Courtesy to the garrison of Sumter. If occasion offers tender my friendly remembrance to Maj. Anderson." And from L.P. Walker: "Accept my Congratulations. You have won your spurs. How many guns can you spare for Pensacola."

Both messages are followed by the following phrase, written in purple ink: "Copied from Original message received by General Beauregard." \$1,500 - 2,500

176

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The New York Herald. New York: November 12, 1861. No 9194. Bifolium (560 x 388 mm). Matted and framed (unexamined outside of frame).

"MAP OF THE REBEL CAPITAL." The entire top half of the front page features a map of Richmond, VA and the surrounding encampments after E.S. Hall. The fortifications, description of the topography, and "southern hatred against the north" are all quite intimidating. We can hope that they did not contribute to McClellan's cold feet in the Union retreat before Richmond the following spring. **\$300 - 500**



177

CIVIL WAR-SIGNAL CORPS' WIG-WAG SYSTEM.

[MYER, ALBERT J. 1828-1880.] Manuscript Fair Copy of memorandum from Myer, 3 pp recto and verso, legal folio (conjoined leaves), Alexandria, VA, March 24, 1862, conveying the official abbreviation system for Myer's "wig-wag" telegraphy system, leaves mildly creased and soiled, half inch loss at horizontal fold to both leaves.

MYER'S "WIG-WAG" ABBREVIATION SYSTEM. A few years before the outbreak of the Civil War, U.S. Army Major Albert Myer designed a signaling system for wartime use that, unlike semaphore flag signaling, only used one flag (or, at nighttime, a single torch) and a simple numeric system to represent each letter or number. Although his proposal was originally rejected by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis in 1856, Myer was eventually appointed (over now Senator Davis' objection) in 1860 as the Army's first signal officer. The Signal Corps, however, was not an official Army department until 1863. This document, a fair copy of a General Orders extract, announces the official abbreviations to be used by the signal corpsmen. It includes a long series of two- and three-letter abbreviations for common words used in battle communications: "ADV Advance / CAV Cavalry / INF Infantry," and so on, as well as abbreviations for longer phrases as well: "A.R.L. Advance to reinforce our line / B.O the Batteries are ours / C.F. Cease firing / C.R. Cover our Retreat," etc. Near the beginning, the memo reiterates one key rule for the wig-wag system: "it is to be borne in mind that no 5s are to be made between the letters of the Abbreviations. The 5 when made signifies that the abbreviation is Complete. The letters of the Abbreviation will be distinctly made with a pause between them."

\$400 - 600

178 BATTLE OF SHILOH.

George M. Reed, The One Arm and One Leg Soldier, Wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, Sunday Morning, April 6th, 1862. [N.p., c.1862.] Letterpress handbill with typographic border, 181 x 116 mm. Folds, brown stain near lower fold affecting 4 letters.

181

BULLETIN.

BRIGGS GUARD.

1842

CIVIL WAR BEGGING POEM, four stanzas tell the story of Reed's horrific wound, ending: "Wreck of manhood, dumb and gory / Comrades bore me from the fray / This is Shiloh's truthful story / Should it please you buy my lay.—" \$300 - 500

179

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI IN 1862.

Albumen print photograph, 6 15/16 x 8 15/16 inches, mounted on cardstock, Corinth, Mississippi, 1862, being a street scene, varnished, some spotting including to mount, edgewear to cardstock.

A RARE AND UNUSUAL IMAGE, HEAVY WITH A SENSE OF FOREBODING. Depicts a busy town center in May 1862, just a few months before the Battle of Corinth in October of that year. In the center of the image, in between two grocery stores stands the aptly-named "Secession Saloon." **\$1,000 - 1,500**

180

PENNSYLVANIA OIL BOOM.

YETTER, LOUIS. Manuscript map, "The Oil Mill Tract at the Pinnacle, on Big Roaring Creek," brown ink and wash, dated 1862, with pencil and red ink annotations dated 1909, 310 x 250 mm (sheet size), two small holes at fold intersections, some toning.

Original manuscript map of over 150 acres in the prime area and time of the Pennsylvania oil boom, the first such boom in the United States. This tract was surveyed in January 1862 at the request of the heirs of Joseph Paxton of Franklin Township, Columbia County. **\$300 - 500** On the Better he'res at a some though y ha dept 19 4, 500 y and in our anny of hedresting are non numbered in the to ease Light point is one of the numbered in the to ease Light fight of hedresday, but he fell in fitting for the point of hedresday, but he fell in fitting for the point of hedresday, but he have helpest themy by his men is what is lift of them the place is very headley but who also the spline buy hest we would could be more also the spline in the hypert the mate in this insugarement on bot is but finde add one lig our motielly normaled and he was shot getteday while shermestes

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181

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, VIRGINIA.

Clyde Times Bulletin. List of Killed, Wounded & Missing, of the Briggs' Guard. [Clyde, NY?: 1862.]

Broadside, 263 x 153 mm. Toning, a few spots, two horizontal tears.

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS. VIRGINIA. We trace no other copies of this or any other issue of the "Clyde Times Bulletin" in OCLC, ABPC, or Americana Exchange. The broadside prints a letter from Edward Goodchild, a soldier in Company D of the New York 67th Infantry, reporting on company losses during the Battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, on May 31, 1862. Company D was made up of recruits from Clyde, NY, and the anonymous publisher, evidently a resident of Clyde as well, notes "we hasten to allay the anxiety of the parents, wives and friends of the members of that Company" by printing the letter. Goodchild reports: "Last Saturday was a hard day for the Clyde boys. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock, and ended at dark; the rebels driving us back 2 miles. They were in great force-three to our one. Henry was wounded at the commencement of the battle in the arm. During the fight he was wounded again in the hip; but refused to leave the field. At the close of the fight, when the rebels were pressing us hard, two of the boys were leading him from the field, when the third shot struck him in the head, near the left temple, and he was left for dead on the field: but thanks be to God, he still lives. The next day he was found alive, and was brought to the hospital....' The broadside ends with a list of Clyde Company soldiers killed, wounded, and missing, the second category including Henry Goodchild, presumably the letter writer's brother.

The Battle of Fair Oaks, also known as the Battle of Seven Pines, was up to that point in the war second only to Shiloh in the number of casualties suffered. Both sides claimed victory, though ultimately the Army of the Potomac under McClellan retreated from the outskirts of Richmond following the Seven Days Battles at the end of June. *See illustration on preceding page.*

\$600 - 800

To ARRATAN LINCOLS, one Pressness of the Venue Statestory

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183

182 BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

EDWARDS, CLARK S. 1824-1903. Autograph Letter Signed ("C S Edwards"), 2 pp recto and verso, oblong 8vo, "On the Battle Field at or Near Sharpsburg," September 19, 1862.

EXTRAORDINARY AND BRAVE LETTER WRITTEN FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM. THE BLOODIEST SINGLE-DAY BATTLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY and the first major battle of the Civil War on Union soil. Edwards was the Captain as one of Maine's best fighting regiments. He mustered and led Company I, 5th Maine Volunteer Corps. In January, 1863, he was promoted colonel and in March, 1865 to brevet brigadier general. In full: "I still live but thousands that was alive and in our army on Wednesday are now numbered with the dead. Lieut. Brown is one of the numbered. He was killed in the fight of Wednesday but he fell in fighting for his country. He is spoken of in the highest terms by his men or what is left of them. The 7th ME is very badly cut up. Also the 10 ME Regt loss is guite small in this engagement. Our loss is but few and only one mortally wounded and he was shot yesterday while skirmishing at the front. The Rebels left last night in the night. Our fight of Wednesday was the most sever of any of the war but we drove them at every point. / Yesterday they came in our line with a flag of truce and requested seven hours of Secession which was granted them to bury their dead which was carried to the lines but the rascals took advantage of it and was leaving at the time but we may overtake them today. I'll tell you of the Sunday fight. It is the best fight of the war. If I had time I could write pages that would interest you. I have seen thousands of the dead this morning but I have no time to write more." \$3,000 - 5,000

183

[EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.]

HALE, EDWARD EVERETT, et al. Printed Document Signed by 9 people, 1 p, oblong 4to, [presumably Boston, September 1862], light creasing, about fine.

HEARTFELT ENDORSEMENT OF LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION

PROCLAMATION, SIGNED BY NINE MASSACHUSETTS UNITARIANS, led by Edward Everett Hale and James Freeman Clark and also Rufus Ellis, Frederick Hedge, Almanza Ryder, William Alger, George Hepworth, Cyrus Bartol, and William Tilden.

Reads in full: "To Abraham Lincoln, The President of the United States:— We, the undersigned, hereby express to you our cordial approval of your late Proclamation of Prospective Emancipation, as a measure intrinsically right and necessary to secure for the country a righteous and permanent peace; and we earnestly hope that it may be carried into full effect. In so doing be assured that you have our entire support and most hardy prayers." \$1,200 - 1,800



"On the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State ... shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

184

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. By the President of the United States: A Proclamation. [Boston?: J.M. Forbes? ca.December 1862.]

Printed Broadside, 403 x 300 mm. Woodcut of spread eagle before an American flag at head. Slight even toning, a few old faint creases and pale spots.

VERY RARE BROADSIDE PRINTING OF THE PRELIMINARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Not in Eberstadt. Lincoln issued what is now referred to as the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, declaring that "on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free...." When none of the 10 southern states still in rebellion ceased fighting by January 1st, Lincoln issued the final Emancipation Proclamation, putting into effect the declarations of the September 22 proclamation.

The present example is not recorded by Eberstadt in *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation* (New York, 1950), his careful bibliography on the subject. It is similar to Eberstadt's no 6, the printing of which he attributes to J.M. Forbes of Boston. As in the present example, that broadside includes a quote from Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens headed "*Slavery the Chief Corner-Stone*," and bears an eagle woodcut similar to the one at the head of this copy; however it measures only 8 x 6 inches.

"The proclamation has been called by responsible persons one of the three great documents of world history, ranking with Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence. An even more enthusiastic proponent has extolled it as 'the greatest document ever penned by the hand of mortal man'" (Eberstadt p 5).

\$15,000 - 20,000



187



185 EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Sun. New York: January 3, 1863.

Bifolium (495 x 314 mm). Mis-folded, a few minor printing flaws, several closed tears.

"Thenceforth and forever free": early printing of the Emancipation Proclamation in a New York paper. Includes mention of the "Emancipation Jubilee" held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church on Waverley Place the evening before. \$300 - 500

186

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

WHEELER, JOSEPH. 1836-1906. *Head Quarters. Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, March 11th, 1863. General Orders, No 4.* [Tennessee: Army Field Press, 1863.]

Letterpress orders, 290 x 90 mm. Foxing, pale dampstain.

MAKING PROVISION FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DESERTION. These orders, printed not long after Wheeler was promoted to Major General for his actions at the Battle of Stones River, give 10 points for Cavalry Commanders to follow in taking rolls and declaring a soldier a deserter. Desertion was a continual problem on both the Union and Confederate sides. Just how bad it had gotten for Wheeler is evidenced by these orders: roll call was taken five times a day; any officer absent for three roll calls in a row was a deserter and subject to arrest and trial. **\$300 - 500**

187

DAILY CITIZEN ON WALLPAPER.

The Daily Citizen. Vicksburg, Mississippi: J.M Swords, July 2 [but July 4], 1863. Broadside (488 x 290 mm), 4 columns. Printed on wallpaper with green and claret floral design. Toned with some spots of browning, creased, impression weak in places.

THE FAMOUS FOURTH OF JULY ISSUE, with the Union note added mocking the Confederates. This copy second issue with masthead title corrected. The supplies in the South were certainly dwindling and in June of 1863 J.M Swords, publisher of The Daily Citizen, resorted to the use of wallpaper when he ran out of newsprint paper. Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, 1863 and when Union soldiers happened upon the vacant newspaper office, they found the July 2 issue still on the printer. They reset the type at the final 2 inches of the 4th column and printed some copies for souvenirs. They soon discovered that the masthead title was misspelled "The Daily Ciitzen" so they reset the type and printed additional copies. The original content provides a propagandistic account of the war including much on the lead-up to Gettysburg, but also curious tidbits of gossip like the account of an aged feline being the centerpiece of a friendly dinner. Also of interest is the tidbit at the bottom of the second column: "That the great Ulysses - the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant - has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand diner and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo. Johnston to join he said 'No! for fear there will be a row at the table,' Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first catch the *rabbit,'* &c." The Union soldiers provide the retort in the final column: "Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has 'caught the rabbit:' he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him." \$3,000 - 5,000

GETTYSBURG.

MEADE, GEORGE GORDON. Printed Document, Signed in type by General Meade, 1 p, 8vo, Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac, [Gettysburg, PA], July 4, 1863, being General Orders No. 68, disbound, very good.

FIELD-PRINTED CONGRATULATIONS ON THE VICTORY AT GETTYSBURG,

issued by the Commanding General on July 4, the day after the battle: "The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. An enemy superior in numbers and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this Army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the Army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed will be matters of history to be ever remembered." Controversially, Meade adds: "Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the Army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader." Lincoln took issue with Meade's characterization of Confederates as invaders as opposed to traitors and with Meade's slow pursuit of Lee's army. **\$2,500 - 3,500**

189

GETTYSBURG.

2 Manuscript Letters, on recto and verso of the same 4to sheet, Covington, VA, August 3, 1863 and n.p., n.d., on lined paper, the first from W. Sheen[?], ink on first letter lightly faded, the reply in pencil, excellent condition.

A CONFEDERATE FATHER ON A MISSION TO RETRIEVE HIS SON'S BODY FROM THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, PA. A sad but courageous letter in which a mourning father from Virginia strategizes with his family about his journey to Pennsylvania and reflects on the cruelty of the war. In full: "Mr dear Cousin, We have some relations in Pennsylvania, I believe at or near Gettysburg. My son Charles fell there in July. I am very anxious to get his body & hope shortly to get through by flag of truce. Will you do me the kindness to let me know the names & localities of our relations. I may need aid—that they might give.—provided this inhuman & fratricidal war has not eradicated all the better feelings of our natures—& even if this be so-still I desire to see them, if it is only to say that I have visited our friends—'the enemy.' Remember me kindly to your family & believe me to be very affectionately & truly, Yr friend & kinsman." The reply provides in some detail the names and situations of the nieces and nephews of Sheen's grandmother who live in Pennsylvania and speculates that one of them at least is likely to help him. \$2,000 - 3,000

190

CIVIL WAR.

Progress of the Union Armies. What the Rebels claimed in 1861. What They Hold in 1863. [New York: August, 1863.]

Printed broadside with large map, 640 x 498 mm. Light staining, 1 $1/2^{\prime\prime}$ tear to top edge.

RARE CIVIL WAR PROPAGANDA MAP, designed to assuage New Yorker's fears around the time of the Draft Riots and to assure them that the Union Armies were soon to stamp down the rebellion: "It will be seen that more than two-thirds of the rich domain of Treason has been recovered...." **\$500 - 800**

Bead-Quarters, Brmy of the Botomac,

General Orders,

The Commanding General, in behalf of the remetry, that is the Army of the Polynamic for the glorious result of the recease aperations. An energy superior in numbers and flashed with the yilds of a sur-

An energy superior in unarbary and fashed with the proteins a wave enastful invasion, attempted to overcome and descrept this Array. Utility builded and defeated, los has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fashgan the Array isse endured, and this harole courage and gallastry it has displayed will be markers of history to be overcome hered.

Our task is not yet antosuplished, and the Commanding General basis to the Army for greater efforts to drive from our oil every vertige of the presency of the lavadar.

It is right and proper that we should, on all saidable scenarious, return our generated thanks to the Almighty Disposer of scenario, that in the goodmess of his Providence His has the optical for a give whence to be considered at the give whency to the conce of the bust.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MEADER

S. WILLIAMS, Amintant Adjustment General,

OTTITAL

188







191

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865. *The New York Herald*. New York: November 20, 1863. Whole Number 9926.

Folio (562 x 385 mm). 12 pp. Text in 6 columns. Disbound, separated at centerfold, a few printer's flaws, light toning.

RARE FIRST DAY PRINTING OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. Virtually buried on page 10 and taking up roughly one-tenth of a column is the Associated Press' transcript of Lincoln's famous speech, "one of the supreme utterances of the principles of democratic freedom" (PMM 351). The transcript is traditionally attributed to New York Herald and AP reporter Joseph Gilbert, and is considered the most widely distributed account of the speech. Lincoln's speaking copy is lost to history, and the definitive text has been pieced together from Gilbert's account and four additional sources. (See Borritt, The Gettysburg Gospel: The Lincoln Speech That Nobody Knows pp 272ff, pp 371-2).

The report on the dedicatory ceremony of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg begins on page 3, under the banner *The American Necropolis*, with the complete text of Edward Everett's speech occupying most of pages 4 & 5. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

\$1,300 - 2,3

192

GETTYSBURG.

DEMERS, EUGENE L. Printed Circular Signed in Type and accomplished in manuscript, 1 p, 8vo (conjoined blank), Troy, NY, December 11, 1871, to John N. Davidson as New York State Assemblyman, pencil mark, few tiny spots.

Demers was a veteran of the 125th New York Infantry who "LEFT A LEG UPON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG." He writes here is hopes of obtaining the position of Doorkeeper in the Assembly as his health precludes other work.

\$300 - 500

193 GETTYSBURG.

CLUTZ, LIBERTY AUGUSTA. 1846-1928. Some Personal Recollections of the Battle of Gettysburg. N.p.: [privately printed, 1926]. 8vo (230 x 150 mm). Period half roan over marbled boards. Light rubbing to binding.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, ONE OF 50; JOHN E BOOS'S EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPY. Liberty Clutz was a young girl of 16 living in Gettysburg, PA at the time of the battle. In this copy, her printed account is supplemented by autograph material and ephemera assembled by the Lincoln historian, John Boos (1879-1974). This includes 3 letters signed from Clutz to Boos referencing her impressions of Lincoln when he arrived to deliver the Gettysburg address; a note from Clutz's husband to Boos; and a campaign ribbon for Joseph Carr who fought under Meade at Gettysburg. **\$400 - 600**

194

GETTYSBURG.

O'SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY. Albumen print photograph, 6 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches, Washington, D.C., 1865, mounted on cardstock, titled "A Harvest of Death, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania," mount toned, a few stray spots to image.

ONE OF THE MOST ICONIC IMAGES OF THE CIVIL WAR. The Battle of Gettysburg is considered a turning point in the war with the Union Army slowly building momentum thereafter. But it is also the battle that incurred the most casualties in the war with a great number from each side falling. The present image was part of Alexander Gardner's *Gardner's Sketch Book of the War.* The text that accompanied this image reads: "Slowly, over the misty fields of Gettysburg—as all reluctant to expose their ghastly horrors to the light—came the sunless morn, after the retreat by Lee's broken army. Through the shadowy vapors, it was, indeed, a 'harvest of death' that was presented; hundreds and thousands of torn Union and rebel soldiers - although many of the former were already interred - strewed the now quiet fighting ground, soaked by the rain, which for two days had drenched the country with its fitful showers." **\$1,500 - 2,500**



CIVIL WAR-AFRICAN-AMERICANA.

Albumen print photograph, 7 1/16 x 5 inches, mounted to card, [no place, 1860s], depicting 6 African American Union officers, some tiny spots, light creases, scattered spots to mount.

The Second Confiscation Act was passed in the U.S. Congress in July 1862, freeing slaves of owners in rebellion against the U.S, and a militia act empowered the President to use freed slaves in the army. The first African American regiment to be mustered into the Union Army was the 1st Louisiana Native Guard, which eventually became the 73rd U.S.C.T. The regiment was composed of ex-Confederate militia men of color who had been a part of the original Louisiana Native Guard. The officers in the present image appear to include Captain Louis A. Snaer, the sole African-American officer at the Battle of Fort Blakeley. Few of the other men appear to be of Creole heritage. A rare image indeed. \$2,000 - 3,000

196

CIVIL WAR-AFRICAN-AMERICANA.

HOWE, JULIA WARD. 1819-1910. Battle Hymn of the Republic. [Philadelphia?]: Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, [1863]. Printed handbill with woodcut vignette, 237 x 150 mm. Minor spotting, near fine.

RARE AND SIGNIFICANT PRINTING, USED TO RECRUIT COLORED TROOPS. The hymn was first published in 1862 in the Atlantic Monthly. \$400 - 600

197

CONFEDERATE IMPRINT.

The Camden Daily Journal. Camden, South Carolina: D.D. Hocott, September 10, 1864. Vol 1, No 61.

Bifolium (425 x 298 mm). Disbound, some faint spotting, printing flaw p 2, neat marginal repair.

A CONFEDERATE CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS FOLLOWING THE FALL OF ATLANTA. Following a five week siege by General Sherman's forces, the city of Atlanta was surrendered on September 2, 1864. Page 2 prints a proclamation from South Carolina Governor M.L. Bonham announcing that the "gallant Army of Tennessee has been compelled by numbers to evacuate Atlanta" and calling for "every man who can wield a weapon" to come to the aid of Georgia.



199

198 LINCOLN'S CAMPAIGN.

Father Abraham. Reading, PA: October 4, 1864. Vol 1, No 10. Bifolium (454 x 302 mm). A few small chips to top edge, minor tear to third column of p 3, old folding creases. Provenance: G.D. Hunsecker? (contemporary ownership signature to p 1).

RARE CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER FROM LINCOLN'S SECOND PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. The masthead reads "Liberty and Union—One and Inseparable-Now and Forever." Reporting news from Lincoln's and a number of other campaigns of the "National Union Ticket," the moniker adopted by the Republican Party for the 1864 election. Though it was begun to promote Lincoln's re-election, Father Abraham continued publication until 1873.

\$400 - 600

199

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Savannah Republican. Savannah, GA: J.E. Hayes, December 31, 1864. Vol 1. no 3.

Bifolium (452 x 302 mm). Some brown staining, first leaf with small chip to top edge and light wear with tiny losses at folds.

SHERMAN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT: A SAVANNAH UNION-OCCUPIED

NEWSPAPER. On December 22, 1864, the inexhaustible General Sherman telegraphed to Lincoln: "I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton." The present is a Union newspaper printed in Savannah just nine days later. It gives a review of the 20th Corps and an interesting notice to soldiers to avoid purchasing cream of tartar as it may in fact be arsenic. There is also a hospital report and a military directory. \$700 - 1,000



"With malice toward none, with charity for all ... to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

200

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865.

Inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4th, 1865. [Washington, D.C.?: 1865.]

Broadside (282 x 226 mm). Toning at margins, short tear at centerfold, a few tiny chips at edges, small old stain at blank lower margin.

RARE BROADSIDE PRINTING OF LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL SPEECH. No examples are recorded in OCLC, and no copies appear in ABPC or Americana Exchange; aside from a single privately sold copy, we are unable to locate another example.

Having won the 1864 election on the heels of the military successes of Grant and Sherman, and with the Civil War drawing to a close, Lincoln used the occasion of his second inauguration to urge forgiveness towards the South, simultaneously condemning slavery in the strongest terms and reasserting the righteousness of the Union cause. Hailed by some as "Lincoln's Greatest Speech" (see Ronald C. White's work of the same title, Simon & Schuster, 2002), the brief address stands as one of the great political texts in American history.

Excerpts: "While the [first] inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came." "Both [parties] read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged." "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen in two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword—as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

Lincoln closes the speech with the now famous plea to strive "with malice toward none, with charity for all ... to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." The powerful and concise (701 words) address, "delivered sixteen months after Lincoln's remarks at Gettysburg and only forty-two days before his death, is, in many ways, the more revealing, if not the more stylistically pleasing, speech—more revealing because the later speech discloses Lincoln's thinking, at the end of his life, on key issues with which he had grappled throughout his long political career: slavery and race, the meaning of nationhood, the purpose of government, the role of God in the universe" (Tackach, *Lincoln's Moral Vision: The Second Inaugural Address*, p xiv). **\$8,000 - 12,000**





201

CIVIL WAR-U.S. COLORED INFANTRY.

We Fight for Our Rights, Liberty, Justice and Union. 61st Regiment U.S. Colored Infantry. [N.d.: n.p., 1865.] Engraved broadside with allegorical, historical, architectural and portrait borders, 555 x 450 mm. Laid down to linen backing, old dampstaining and soiling, wrinkles and tears, losses to blank margins, matted.

A scarce broadside detailing the membership and exploits of the 61st U.S. Colored Infantry. The regiment was mustered into service on August 27, 1863, at Lagrange, Tennessee, according to the prose sketch at the foot of the broadside, "from the freedmen who had sought refuge from bondage in the Federal Camp, and with one or two exceptions, all had been slaves." Under the command of Colonel Frank A. Kendrick, the regiment saw action at Moscow and Eastport, Tennessee, and Harrisburg, Mississispipi. "[T]he regiment did good service and won considerable praise from the Generals commanding and demonstrating to the satisfaction of all candid minds that colored men could be made very valuable to the Government as soldiers. They performed the severest marches and endured a great deal of hardship and fatigue almost with impunity." The broadside includes lists of privates, officers, recruits, discharged, killed in action, died, and deserted. No examples are recorded in OCLC. **\$1,000 - 1,500**

202

CIVIL WAR BROADSIDE.

Original Eagle Cut. Philadelphia: L. Johnson & Co., [1860s]. Wood-engraved and letterpress broadside (306 x 465 mm). Toned, a few stray spots, but attractive.

An attractive advertisement for a Civil War-era broadside that repurposes a famous quote from Daniel Webster's *Second Reply to Hayne* (1830) and displays it in a slightly modified form across a banner that hangs from an American Eagle's beak: "Union and Liberty / One and Inseparable." The full-size broadside was offered for the not insignificant sum of \$12. **\$400 - 600**

203

CAPTURE OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia Phoenix. Columbia, SC: J.A. Selby, March 23, 1865. Vol 1, no 2. Single-sheet newspaper folded in three, 220 x 585 mm (unfolded). Browned, light dampstain, still excellent, in original state with edges untrimmed.

UNION-OCCUPIED PRINTING, REPORTING THE "CAPTURE, SACK AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF COLUMBIA" IN THE LOCAL PAPER. It is extremely rare and exciting to find a newspaper reporting on the destruction of its own city and this artifact speaks to the times. Crudely printed on poor-quality paper, this issue, number 2 of volume 1, continues the detailed description of the invasion, gives a list of residences and other buildings that succumbed to the fire, and prints a letter of thanks to the "Israelites in Columbia" for their handsome conduct after the fire. **\$800 - 1,200**

204

COMIC BOOK.

[TÖPFFER, RODOLPHE. 1799-1846.] *The Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck*. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, [c.1865].

Oblong 8vo (144 x 207 mm). 80 pp. Near contemporary leather-backed boards. Foxing and few marginal tears to title, light spotting throughout, last leaf torn including a tiny loss, spine perished.

EARLY EDITION OF "OBADIAH OLDBUCK." When Töpffer's Oldbuck first appeared on New York newstands in 1842 as a Brother Jonathan extra, the first glimpse that Americans had of a completely new genre: the comic book. \$500 - 800

The quiel that the one ne atration Leviela - in situry this despatche forme Rich mond - to I'm Grant - the perto afour he 205



205 [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865.]

Wooden pencil with period endorsed envelope, reading in full: "*This pencil is the one used by Abraham Lincoln in writing his dispatch from Richmond to Gen Grant- the week before he was assassinated. Given me by S.H. Beckwith of Gen Grant's staff. / Washington, 1865.*" Envelope is browned and worn and shows the clear impression of having contained this pencil; pencil lead is lacking from tip and is split in two.

PENCIL USED BY LINCOLN THE WEEK BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION according to the period envelope in which it was housed. This was perhaps the very pencil used to press the close of the Civil War. The S.H. Beckwith referred to in the note is Captain Samuel H. Beckwith (1840/6-1916), the telegraph and cipher officer to Ulysses S. Grant, nicknamed "Grant's shadow" by other staff officers. Lincoln was at Richmond surveying the damage on April 4 and 5, 1865. We find no record of a telegram from Lincoln to Grant on those two days. However, there were telegrams from Lincoln to Grant on April 6 and 7 when he was still in the vicinity, the latter being one of the most famous of the Civil War. The pencil with which that April 7 telegram was drafted is more likely to have been retained as a souvenir and the date is exactly a week before the shooting. Dated 11am on April 7, the telegram read in full: "Gen. Sheridan says: 'If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.' Let the thing be pressed. A. Lincoln." \$2,500 - 3,500

206

LEE'S SURRENDER.

"God Has Saved the Union. Glorious News. Gen Lee Surrenders," [Newburgh, NY: April 10, 1865], hand-lettered broadside, 625 x 760, in bold black lettering on yellow paper, split at 3 horizontal folds, offsetting from charcoal[?] lettering.

INCREDIBLY RARE AND DRAMATIC HAND-LETTERED POSTER WITH THE NEWS OF THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR. Moreover, a contemporary manuscript note on the verso gives us the exact context of how this poster was displayed on the day that the joyous news was received. In full: "This Bulletin was displayed by Solomon & Co, Newsdealers, Cor Water & Second Sts at Newburgh, Orange Co, N.Y. on Monday, Apr 10th 1865. C.H. King, Newburgh, N.Y. Apr 12th 1865." **\$1,500 - 2,500**

207

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

RIKERT, JAMES H. Autograph Letter Signed ("Jas. H. Rikert"), 2 1/4 pp recto and verso, 8vo (conjoined leaves), Louisville, KY, April 24, 1865, on "Brown U.S.A. General Hospital" letterhead, to Margaret Seymour, with envelope, very good.

"I HAD JUST COMMENCED WORK [AT THE PRINTING OFFICE] WHEN ONE OF THE CLERKS CAME IN AND TOLD ME THAT THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED. I TOLD HIM HE WAS JOKING, BUT HE AFFIRMED IT, AND I COULD SEE BY HIS LOOKS THAT HE WAS IN EARNEST...." A very moving letter by a Union soldier apparently to his fiancée on receiving the news of Lincoln's death. "We have had a terrible time and a sorrowful one too. I was down town, on the day before the news of the murder came, attending a glorification in honor of our successes, and the prospect of a speedy peace. I came back much elated and was sanguine of the war soon being over and coming home soon As soon as the President's death was announced our flag was lowered at half mast amid the tears and groans of both soldiers and officers...." **\$400 - 600**

Wheatland 29 April 1565 elle aces Sauce for have received your favor of the 27 histories I regent that all Sigliture was not able to sill your Confination Sock in the beginning of the Marth. Senn & Rosa Mach was there Selling at 541/2: it is now quotes at 57 3/4. I do not know what Marlelow hange in the Martice, Lipye Valley can slice, I believes be prechased at 63. I have so good an openeer of it that I entered to convest in it mysics ; but slile you have a large assessed on it already. I think it now makes bar little refference whichos Manafelline wards until the 1" day of July, as I do not believe that Senn R. Slock well these much exceed its present price & gove may and perhaps obtain

208

LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

BUCHANAN, JAMES. 1791-1868. Autograph Letter Signed ("James Buchanan"), 4 pp recto and verso, 4to (conjoining leaves), Wheatland, April 29, 1865, to Laura Pleasonton, with original transmittal envelope, page creased, some loss to second leaf from ink blot, envelope mildly toned, overall quite good.

THE 15TH U.S. PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF THE 16TH AND THE SUITABILITY OF THE 17TH PRESIDENTS. From his estate in Pennsylvania, former President James Buchanan writes the daughter of his old friend Stephen Pleasonton, giving her advice on her stock portfolio and also discussing recent events. In part: "The assassination of President Lincoln was indeed a terrible crime & may probably entail upon the Country great calamities. May God, in his good Providence, avert the evil omens! He alone can bring good out of evil. I had for many years been acquainted with his successor. He was a radical Democrat in all respects before the rebellion, though a little ultra is a man of ability, sound judgment & strong common sense. I had never heard or suspected that he was intemperate before I left Washington. I intend to judge his administration impartially by its conduct. His lamented predecessor, judging from what we have heard, was pursuing the course of magnanimous & sound policy. May President Johnson follow in his footsteps!"

\$4,000 REWARD!

TO BANKERS & BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.

The SAVENON BANK at Liberty, Mo., was robbed on the 13th alt, of upwards of 60,000, by a band of armed outlaws, including \$42,000 in 7.30 Bonds, as follows, viz:

OF FIRST SERIES DATED AUG, 15th, 1864.

 10
 Bonds of \$100 each, numbered 475204 and 475213 inclusive.

 4
 500
 187660 and 187603

 2
 1000
 142168 and 142169

OF SECOND SERIES DATED JUNE 15th, 1865.

 100
 Bonds of \$50 each, numbered 6192 and 6291 inclusive.

 105
 *
 100
 *
 *
 11234 and 11338
 **

 13
 *
 500
 *
 =
 3298 and 3310
 **

OF THIRD SERIES DATED JULY 15th, 1865.

 100
 Bonds of \$50 each, numbered 46312 and 46411 inclusive,

 50
 "
 100
 "
 70368 and 70417
 "

 10
 "
 500
 "
 19706 and 19715
 "

The Public are warned not to receive the above described funds as payment has been stopped. The shore resard will be puid by the Bank for the recovery of the above described funds, and an Additional Reward of \$5,000 is offered by the citizens and civil authorities for the septure of the robbers.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIBECTORS. 4.

JAMES LOVE, President.

Lanuary, Mo., March 1st 1866.

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JAMES-YOUNGER GANG-LIBERTY BANK ROBBERY.

\$4,000 REWARD! TO BANKERS & BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY. The Savings Bank at Liberty, Mo., was robbed on the 13th ult., of upwards of \$60,000, by a band of armed outlaws.... Liberty, MO: March 1, 1866.

Letterpress circular, 255 x 204 mm, signed in type by James Love, President of the Liberty Bank. Light toning near folds, pin-holes on top and bottom edges, about fine.

REWARD POSTER ISSUED AFTER THE FIRST ROBBERY ACCREDITED TO THE JAMES GANG, ALSO BEING THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL DAYLIGHT BANK ROBBERY IN U.S. HISTORY, on February 13, 1866 on the Savings Bank at Liberty, Missouri. The Civil War was not long over and Frank and Jesse James and Cole Younger were just beginning to form serious criminal ambitions when they, with Archie Clement and about a dozen others, planned and executed this daring robbery. One bystander was needlessly killed. Jesse James is thought to have been a principal planner of the heist but it is unclear if he was actually present.

The present reward circular is the only printed item we locate in the auction records pertaining to this historic robbery.

\$8,000 - 12,000



211 (actual size)

210 RED CLOUD. 1822-1909.

Albumen print, gem-sized (1 3/4 x 1 3/16 inches), mounted to cardstock with bevelled edges gilt, [n.p., c.1871], titled in the negative, light surface wear, adhesive to card verso, else excellent overall.

Image of the Oglala Lakota Chief dressed in fashionable western garb and in the rarely-encountered gem-sized format. Red Cloud had a reputation as a great war leader and was a part of the victory the United States Army known as the Fetterman Massacre which led to the Treaty of 1868 that established the Great Sioux Reservation. The image here was likely taken during Red Cloud's early reservation days.

\$400 - 600



211 (reverse)

211

MEYER, JULIUS. 1839-1909.

Photograph Signed ("Julius Meyer") and Inscribed, albumen print cartede-visite of Meyer and Chiefs Spotted Tail, Iron Bull and Pawnee Killer, on mount, Omaha, Nebraska, c.1872, signed and inscribed on verso, indentification on lower mount, excellent condition.

RARE CDV SIGNED & INSCRIBED BY THE JEWISH-AMERICAN INDIAN AGENT, JULIUS MEYER. Meyer, born in Bromberg, Prussia, emigrated to Omaha, Nebraska in 1867 and befriended members of the Plains Indian tribes, especially the Lakota and Oglala Sioux, who called him "Box-ka-resha-hash-ta-ka" ("Curly haired man who talks with one tongue"). Meyer had a talent for picking up languages and claimed to be able to speak six different Native American tongues. He served briefly as an interpreter for Gen. George Crook and later capitalized on his talent by opening the Indian Wigwam shop in Omaha. His offerings, as described on the present card, included "Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, Tomahawks, Bows and Arrows, Covers, Pipes, Scalps, Mocassins ... Shells, Antediluvian Fossils, Petrifactions, etc." as well as "specimens of all Western Minerals, Photographs of Indians and Western Landscapes...Buffalo Robes, Beaver, Mink, Otter...and all other kinds of Indian dressed Furs and Skins." Any photograph of Julius Meyer is very rare, but a signed photograph is a black tulip indeed. We locate no others in the auction records. \$8,000 - 12,000











212 MODOC WARS—CAPTAIN JACK.

Albumen print cabinet card portrait of Captain Jack, by Louis Heller, 1873, on original pink mount as published by Watkins, printed certification by Jefferson C. Davis to lower mount, minor soiling.

RARE IMAGE OF CAPTAIN JACK, LEADER OF THE MODOCS, also known as Kintpuash, taken just before his execution. The Modoc War was one of the saddest episodes in Northern California history. The Modocs had been forced from the Tule Lake area to a reservation in the Klamath Valley where they were not made welcome by the local Klamath. Led by Captain Jack, they left the reservation and eventually dug in at what is now known as "Captain Jack's stronghold" in the Lava Beds National Monument and decisively defeated the troops sent to round them up in January, 1873. A long negotiation with the federal peace commission ensued but, in April, Captain Jack was convinced by other tribesman to murder some of the delegates, including General Edward Canby. The whole tribe was routed from the stronghold and fled. Jack eluded capture until June and he was executed in October. **\$500 - 800**

213

MANDAN CHIEF ME-RA-PA-RA-PA.

Albumen print cabinet card portrait of Me-ra-pa-ra-pa or Lance, by Charles M. Bell on original U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey mount, Washington D.C., 1874, minor flaws in blank area of image.

Me-ra-pa-ra-pa was a "head soldier or brave, age, 38; height, 5.8 1/2," photographed as "part of a joint delegation of Arickarees and Mandans to Washington in 1874" (Jackson, 1877 Descriptive Catalog, 1005). \$400 - 600

214

HILLERS, JOHN K. 1843-1925.

1. Albumen print photograph, 9 1/4 x 7 1/2 inches, [near Okmulgee, Indian Territory, 1875], being a portrait of Big Spotted Horse, Hillers attribution penned on lower right mount, identification ("Bi-nainsit") on lower center mount, matted, minor toning and edgewear to mount, else excellent.

Pawnee warrior Big Spotted Horse made his reputation early. He was only a teenager when his tribe was attacked by a band of Plains Indians while on a summer buffalo hunt. The Cheyenne Warrior Alights-on-the-Clouds gave chase to young Big Spotted Horse and attempted to ride him down. Alights-on-the-Clouds was nearly in striking distance with his sword, but Big Spotted Horse, who was left-handed, surprised the Cheyenne warrior and was able to shoot to his right, striking the warrior point-blank in the eye. The event turned the tide of the battle, distressing the Cheyennes who withdrew. Big Spotted Horse was celebrated as a hero. 2. Albumen print photograph, 9 3/8 x 7 1/4 inches, [n.p., 1875], being a portrait of Hack-i-vi," Hillers attribution penned on lower right mount, identification on lower center mount, minor spotting, else excellent.

Hillers was skilled at both landscapes and portraits and must have felt comfortable shooting out of doors. Both of the present portraits benefit from having their subjects in a more naturalist setting that is never obtained on a studio set.

\$1,000 - 1,500

CUSTER, GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 1839-1876. Photograph Signed ("Custer") and Inscribed, 8 x 6 inch albumen print, inscribed on the verso, "For Genl Ingalls with Custer's compliments May 23/75" and "Grizzly killed in Black Hills in 1874," tear to lower left corner, a few faint stains, some fading.

Provenance: General Rufus Ingalls, 1818-1893 (presentation inscription); Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow, 1826-1889 (note on verso reading "Transferred and presented to a mutual friend, the Hon. S.L.M. Barlow with compliments of Rufus Ingalls July 28th 1887").

CUSTER WITH SLAIN GRIZZLY BEAR, INSCRIBED TO GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS. A striking photo of a buckskin-clad Custer kneeling with rifle behind the carcass of a massive grizzly. The photo was taken during the Black Hills Expedition of 1874 by W.H. Illingworth, the expedition's photographer. Custer is flanked in the photo by his scout, Bloody Knife; William Ludlow, the expedition's chief engineer; and Private Noonan. A tent and wagons appear in the distance. The photo, which was widely sold as a stereograph, became an iconic and oft reproduced image.

The present example is inscribed to Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls (1818-1893), Custer's old friend and battle comrade who had served as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. Both Ingalls and Custer were present for Lee's surender to Grant at Appomattox (Ingalls in the room, Custer stationed in the hallway outside), and during the Trader Post Scandal of 1876, Ingalls attempted unsuccessfully to intercede with President Grant on Custer's behalf (see Robbins, *Last in Their Class* p 364). **\$10,000 - 15,000**

215 In Gud highelts with Custus Complaineds may 23/73 Therefores and beauted to a matter man. 12 on I'I & holor atte complements of Before highly July 20 18 1857 .

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219

216

[JAMES, JESSE AND FRANK-NORTHFIELD BANK ROBBERY.]

1. [HARDIN, CHARLES H. 1820-1892.] Manuscript Draft Letter, 4to, 1 1/2 pp recto and verso, [late September, 1876], written in pencil with several ink corrections at the foot of a letter addressed to Charles H. Hardin, Jefferson, MO, Sept 23, 1876, small brown stain. In full: "Your telegram came duly to hand and as Captain James McDonagh Chief of Police of St. Louis advised me that he with others would go to Northfield for the purpose of identifying the parties referred to in your dispatch, I will not act as you have requested. As there is no doubt [conclusive, lined-through] ample evidence against the parties of the crimes committed in your state, I have to trust that they will be convicted and subjected to the severest punishment, which they so richly deserve."

2. Autograph Letter Signed ("J. William Gibeney"), 1 p, 8vo, Perry, MO, November 20, 1875, to Charles Hardin. In full: "Dear Sir, Will you be so kind as to inform me in regard to the Reward offered for the capture of the James Boys (Frank & Jesse). How much is the Reward now offered for their capture?"

Two chilling letters which belonged to the Governor of Missouri, Charles Hardin, and mention both Jesse and Frank James and the events at Northfield by name. The attempted raid on the First National Bank of Northfield, Minnesota took place on September 7, 1876. Of the 8 members of the James-Younger gang that were involved, only Frank and Jesse James escaped death or capture. **\$2,500 - 3,500**

217

JAMES-YOUNGER GANG.

Albumen print *carte-de-visite*, 2 $7/16 \times 3 11/16$ inches, [1876], featuring 6 members of the James-Younger gang, 2 tiny chips to photograph edges, card soiled.

The James-Younger gang's run had come to an end when the local citizens fought back during the robbery of the First National Bank of Northfield, Minnesota. Gang members Clell Miller, Charlie Pitts, and Bill Chadwell (aka Bill Stiles) were killed; and Cole & Robert Younger and Cal Carter were wounded and later captured. Frank and Jesse James managed to escape. The cdv here includes the gruesome post-mortem images of three dead outlaws and period portraits of the two captured Younger brothers and of Cal Carter. **\$600 - 900**

218

NEZ PERCE WAR.

3 items relating to the war:

1. Autograph Letter Signed of John Blumtuth(?), 1 p, 8vo, Lapwai, IT, August 10, 1877, to W.H. Bayle, on Indian Agent to Nez Perce Indians letterhead, reporting on what supplies he has furnished to scouts and Native Americans, minor creasing.

2. Autograph Letter Signed of C.A. Earnest, 2 pp recto and verso, 4to, Henry's Lake, I.T., August 27, 1877, to Major C, reporting on recent movements, light smudging, right margin rough. In part: "We start tomorrow to pursue the Indians thro the National Park, and southward to Wind River Mountains and perhaps ria Ellis to the Yellowstone Country, whither the Indians are no doubt tending for buffalo...."

3. *Weekly Helena Herald*. Helena, MT: Fisk Bros, August 2, 1877. Vol 11, no 37. Folio (528 x 355 mm). 8 pp. Minor creasing and toning. Featuring a story on p 3 regarding the pursuit of Chief Joseph and White Bird. **\$600 - 900**

219

DIME NOVELS—BOYS MONTHLY.

For Sale Here. The Best Magazine Ever Published. Look At It.... [New York: Tousey & Small, 1878.]

Wood-engraved and wood-type printed poster with hand-coloring, 828 x 563 mm. Previously folded, some creasing and closed tears, light spots.

Highly graphic advertising poster for this short-lived magazine for boys. Despite the persuasive pitch displayed here, this series lasted only about a year. **\$800 - 1,200**



220 [EDISON, THOMAS. 1847-1931.]

Strip of Recorded Foil from an Edison Phonograph, approximately 132 x 70 mm, [1878], folded once. Formerly housed in a period envelope from the office of Joseph L. Fairchild, annotated in manuscript: "*The first Phonograph— Tin Foil from Phonograph.*" Foil not removed from plastic sleeve.

WITH: Printed Patent, "Improvement in Phonograph of Speaking Machines," February 19, 1878. 2 pp, plus full-page diagram.

RECORDED FOIL FROM THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH. Other inventors had produced devices that could record sound, but Edison's tinfoil sheet was the first that could both take a recording and reproduce it. By the 1880s, the tinfoil strips were replaced by wax-covered cylinders so this medium was particularly short-lived. The recording on a tinfoil strip in the Schenectady Museum of Innovation and Science was recently (October 2012) restored using optical techniques at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and became the earliest sound recording to which we can listen. Edison wrote of the moment of discovery: "I designed a little machine using a cylinder provided with grooves around the surface. Over this was to be placed tinfoil, which easily received and recorded the movements of the diaphragm ... Kruesi (the machinist), when he had nearly finished it, asked what it was for. I told him I was going to record talking, and then have the machine talk back. He thought it absurd. However, it was finished, the foil was put on; I then shouted 'Mary had a little lamb', etc. I adjusted the reproducer, and the machine reproduced it perfectly. I was never so taken aback in my life. Everybody was astonished. I was always afraid of things that worked the first time..." (Dyer & Martin, Edison: His Life and Inventions, p 189).

\$3,000 - 5,000

Proclamation by the Governor.

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221

221 BILLY THE KID—LINCOLN COUNTY WAR.

WALLACE, LEWIS. Proclamation by the Governor. For the information of the people of the United States, and of the citizens of New Mexico in especial, the undersigned announces that the disorders lately prevalent in Lincoln County in said Territory, have been happily brought to an end.... Santa Fé: November, 13, 1878.

Letterpress broadside, 254 x 202 mm, in 2 columns, in English and Spanish. WITH: Original Transmittal Letter Signed ("Lew Wallace") as Governor, 1 p, 4to, Santa Fé, November 19, 1878, to Félipe Chaves, Probate Judge.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL BROADSIDE AT THE END OF THE LINCOLN COUNTY WAR proclaiming amnesty for some of the participants, in English and Spanish.

The Lincoln County war was a brutal series of revenge killings over control of the dry goods trade in New Mexico Territory. It is most famous for the large number of semi-mythical gunfighters involved, including outlaw Billy the Kid, county Sheriffs William J. Brady and Pat Garrett, cattle rancher John Chisum, lawyer and businessman Alexander McSween, and general store owner L.G. Murphy. The Murphy-Dolan faction were allied with the Lincoln County Sheriff, William J. Brady, and supported by the Jessie Evans Gang. The Tunstall-McSween faction organized their own posse known as the Lincoln County Regulators and had town constable Dick Brewer on their side. The first death was that of Tunstall at the hands of the Jessie Evans Gang. Then Sheriff Brady was killed by the Regulators. The murders continued for several months, climaxing in the Battle of Lincoln, a fourday gunfight in July of 1878 which resulted in the death of McSween and the flight of the Regulators.

The present broadside dates to a few months after the Battle of Lincoln but well before Pat Garrett's arrival and hunting down of the most notorious Regulator, Billy the Kid, in 1880. The Kid, of course, was exempt from this amnesty; to the contrary, Governor Wallace called for a \$500 reward for his capture.

\$4,000 - 6,000





TELEVISION—CAREY ARCHIVE ON THE SELENIUM CAMERA.

222

CAREY, GEORGE R. b.1851. Extensive archive from the files of George R. Carey containing both working diagrams and calculations and fair copies made for the patent purposes and publication, 1878-1903, comprising: 1. Manuscript booklet entitled "Selenium Camera and Selenium Relay," comprising 7 full-page diagrams, small 4to, 1878.

2. Manuscript headed "(*Plate 1*) Selenium Camera - (*Plate 2*) Instrument for transmitting and recording images. <u>Seeing by Electricity</u>," 1 1/2 pp, 4to, being descriptions of the two plates which appeared in *Scientific American* in June, 1880. With copies of the plates and the original proofs of the illustrations in the article with pencil annotations apparently by the editor. 3. Manuscript headed "Seeing and Transmitting Pictures by Electricity," on about 80 leaves mostly rectos only, various sizes, c.1894, beginning, "In 1873 I first became interested in that property of selenium by which it changes its electrical conductivity when exposed to light varying in intensity..." Being a draft of a memoir, in several different hands, including false starts.

 Original drawing, "Selenium Electrical Camera invented by Geo. R. Carey May & June 1878," 230 x 560 mm, signatures of 2 witnesses. Plus 5 further original drawings with manuscript descriptions of Selenium inventions as sent to the publishers of Scientific American in March, 1879.
 Over 100 pp of further scientific manuscripts, including working documents and affidavits, frequently illustrated with diagrams and sketches, including a diary from 1889 full of pencil sketches and several oversize drawings. 6. Approximately 95 letters and postcards, including retained copies, various sizes, over 100 pp, 1878-1903, including correspondence between Carey and his father, Augustus (who was also an inventor) and scientific journals.

"SEEING AND TRANSMITTING PICTURES BY ELECTRICITY": AN ASTONISHINGLY EXTENSIVE ARCHIVE ON THE GENESIS OF TELEVISION, with a significant number of original schematics dating from 1878-1880 relating to the publication of Carey's article in Scientific American. Present in this archive is a manuscript description of the photoelectric properties of selenium, which discovery by Willoughby Smith in 1873 was the inspiration for George Carey and others to discover the means of transmitting optical images by electricity. "One of the first of these [phototelegraphy machines] was that of George Carey, an employee of the Boston Surveyor's Office, who outlined three different forms of his device in an article published in the Scientific American on June 5, 1880: 'The first was the use of a "selenium camera" consisting of a circular disc of selenium elements connected by separate wires to a similar disc of wire points at a receiver. This was not for immediate visual reception, as a piece of chemically prepared paper was to be inserted between the points and a metal plate. What is of importance was that he conceived of a visual transmitter as a "camera"' (Abramson, 1987, II) ... Carey's 'selenium camera,' in all its forms, is recognized by historians as an ancestor of both facsimile machines and television. (Norman Origins of Cyberspace 134). \$12,000 - 18,000

BODIE, CALIFORNIA-NOW A GHOST TOWN.

Isabella Consolidated Gold & Silver Mining Company, San Francisco: 1879. Broadsheet (418 x 350), being 3 unused stock certificates with corresponding order stubs, each perforated. Disbound, a few light creases, else fine.

Although the present stock certificates were issued in San Francisco, the Isabella Consolidated Gold & Silver Mining Company was based in Bodie, California, which is east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Mono County. Gold was first discovered there in 1859, but there were more profitable gold discoveries in 1877 and 1878 which attracted many, booming the town's population to 5000 to 7000 people in 1879. The population was already in decline by the end of 1880 although mining operations continued into the 1890s. The town was first labeled a ghost town in 1915 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961. **\$600 - 900**

224

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PHOTOGRAPH SIGNED BY POWELL.

[HILLERS, JOHN K.?—USGS SURVEY.] Mammoth albumen print photograph, 17 x 21 3/8 inches, a view of a [Hopi?] pueblo, on original mount, c.1880, signed by John Wesley Powell (faded) on lower right, sticker on verso reading "U.S.G. & G. Survey—J.W. Powell, in charge," discoloration in sky, stains along lower and left edge of mount. **\$600 - 900**

225

RAILROADS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad line. Only first-class route to the Big Horn Mountains, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone and Upper Missouri Rivers and all points in Northern Minnesota Dakota and Montana.... Chicago: J.M.W. Jones, c.1880.

Chromolithographed poster, 547×358 mm. Top edge trimmed, loss at two blank corners, some light toning at margins, tiny tear at bottom edge, backed with thin tissue.

A striking early railroad broadside printed in rainbow tones, advertising routes through the newly booming western territories of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana. Offering direct rail from St. Paul or Duluth to Brainerd, Detroit, Fargo, Bismarck and other points West, with connection "during the navigable season [by] daily steamers" from Bismarck to various points on the Yellowstone and Upper Missouri Rivers as well as Bozeman, Helena, and the Big Horn Mountains. Also advertising a "daily line of first-class four-horse concord coaches" from Bismarck to several Yellowstone and Dakota localities.

Chartered in 1864 with a federal grant of 40 million acres of land, the Northern Pacific played a crucial role in the opening of the Northwest, transporting building supplies, farm products, consumer goods, and settlers into the territories.

\$800 - 1,200

226

RUNNING ANTELOPE.

BARRY, DAVID F. Large format albumen print, 12 7/8 x 9 1/2 inches, mounted on bevelled gilt-edged card, stamped Barry, Bismarck, North Dakota, [1880s], being a head and shoulders portrait, a few spots, edgewear to mount.

Hunkpapa Sioux chief Running Antelope was a close advisor to Sitting Bull during the Plains Indian Wars and was one of the only Native Americans to appear on U.S. paper currency. \$700 - 1,000



223



225





shows the Ahra
we split here,

229 (detail)



230

227 BILLY THE KID.

Weekly Trinity Journal. Weaverville, Trinity County, CA: July 23, 1881. Vol 26, no 30. Oversize bifolium (612 x 462 mm). Few small edge-tears, about fine condition.

THE DEATH OF BILLY THE KID reported in a Western newspaper from the information received in Las Vegas. This report gives a version of the shooting that has Pat Garrett interrogating Pete Maxwell as to the Kid's whereabouts when the Kid himself enters the room, "*in his stockinged feet, knife in hand, ostensibly for the purpose of buying some meat.*" Garrett and the Kid did not recognize each other at first, it wasn't until the Kid stepped into the moonlight that Garrett shot and killed him. Other versions exist where Garrett had laid a trap for the Kid in the bedroom of Paulita Maxwell or even that the whole episode was staged by Garrett to let the Kid off with his life. **\$400 - 600**

228

BILLY THE KID AND DAVE RUDABAUGH.

The Las Vegas Daily Optic. Las Vegas, New Mexico: September 19, 1881. Volume 2, Number 271.

Bifolium (542 x 389 mm). 4 pp. Disbound, chipping at centerfold, old folding creases, fading to last column of last page.

REPORTING THE ROBBERY OF THE GRAVE OF BILLY THE KID AND AN ATTEMPTED JAILBREAK BY DAVE RUDABAUGH. A primary document from the fabled Wild West. A story on page four reads, "The body of the notrious Billy the Kid was stolen from its grave at Fort Sumner the fifth day after burial by a Las Vegas doctor and the skull is now on exhibition in that place." Recounted on the same page is the attempt by Billy the Kid's one time riding partner and equally notorious outlaw Dave Rudabaugh—awaiting hanging in a Las Vegas cell—to break out of jail. The attempt failed when Rudabaugh intentionally awoke one of the guards, who was then able to subdue him. A second attempt at escape two months later was successful.

Las Vegas's *Daily Optic* was the closest newspaper geographically to where Billy the Kid rode and all issues mentioning him are very desirable. **\$1,500 - 2,500**



229 O.K. CORRAL—WYATT EARP AND DOC HOLLIDAY.

The Weekly Arizona Miner. Prescott, AZ: December 9, 1881. Bifolium (306 x 486 mm). Few closed tears at left edge and at centerfold.

FRONT-PAGE NEWS: "THE EARPS AND HOLLIDAY FOUND NOT GUILTY" following the Gunfight at the O.K. Corral. After a lengthy examination (over 22 days) the Earp brothers and Doc Holliday were found to be acting within the law when they killed Billy Clanton and Tom and Frank McLaury in Tombstone Arizona on October 21, 1881.

This shoot-out is now the most famous one in the annals of the American West. However, it was not particularly well-known at the time. It was not until Wyatt Earp's aggrandized biography was published in 1931 that the episode became truly famous. Consequently, newspaper accounts pertaining to the Gunfight are extremely rare and this front-page news in an Arizona Territorial paper is very desirable.

\$2,000 - 3,000

230

[JAMES, JESSE, AND FRANK JAMES.]

The World-Renowned Western Outlaws. Complete History to May, 1882. Truth is Stranger than Fiction! [N.p., 1882.]

Printed poster with wood-engraved illustrations, 638 x 484 mm. Folded, some small stains, small hole in upper left.

Advertising poster for *The Illustrated Lives and Adventures of Frank and Jesse James* in cloth or leather, with 10 illustrations, and facsimiles of signatures. **\$800 - 1,200**

231 MODOC CHIEF.

Albumen print, 7 3/4 x 3 11/16 inches, on gilt-edged bevelled mount, Warm Springs, Colorado, [c.1880], evenly toned, excellent overall.

Labeled on the verso, in full: "Eagle Eye / Chief of the Modocks. / Warm Springs Colorado."

\$250 - 350

232

[EDISON, THOMAS ALVA. 1847-1931.]

Engraved \$1 Bill, Endorsed and Signed by Charles L. Clarke on face and reading in full: "This bill is one from a total amount of \$50.⁴⁰ which was the first bill collected for the sale of Edison Electric Light in first Central Station District, New York City. Jan. 18 / 1883. Ansonia Brass & Copper Company. 17 & 19 Cliff Street. This light was furnished through a Meter. Chas. L. Clarke." Slipped into an album leaf additionally signed twice ("Chas. L. Clarke"), endorsement mostly re-traced in red ink, two small slits for insertion into leaf, bill well-worn but intact, leaf chipped at edges.

TURNING ON THE LIGHTS IN NEW YORK CITY: THE MOST HISTORIC "FIRST DOLLAR" BILL THAT WE LOCATE EVER BEING OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SALE. Charles L. Clarke (1853-1941) was Chief Engineer of the Edison Electric Light Company and as such responsible for Pearl Street Station in New York, the world's first commercial power plant. Pearl Street began producing power for New York companies in September of 1882 but the customers were not charged until Edison was reasonably confident of continued uninterrupted service. By January they were charging customers, Ansonia Brass was the first to pay, for \$50.40 and before the year was out they collected over \$9000. Clarke continued to work for Edison Electric Light, which later became part of General Electric. **\$8,000 - 12,000**



233 BASEBALL.

Boston Union Athletic Exhibition Company Grounds ... Championship Games, Keystones vs. Boston Unions, Wednesday, April 30.... Buffalo, NY: John B. Sage, [1884]. Color lithographed poster, 692 x 262 mm (image size). Three 1 to 3" tears at edges, chip from top edge with loss of border filled in, small tear in sky near bat. Matted and framed.

GORGEOUS POSTER FOR A VERY EARLY PROFESSIONAL

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME IN BOSTON. The Boston Unions (aka Boston Reds) played the Philadelphia Keystones as part of a professional league called the Union Association. The Union Association was formed in 1883 and lasted only one season.

Any 19th century professional baseball posters is exceedingly rare and desirable. This one is for two teams from major cities and shows stunning color detail of the uniforms and equipment. Likewise, close-up images in any medium of pro ball players in their highly colorful uniforms are almost never encountered. The "Athletic Exhibition Company Grounds" where this game was played were in present-day Copley Square, Boston. The Unions clearly had the home-team advantage, they won every game in this series; the April 30 game was 15-8.

\$15,000 - 25,000

234 GERONIMO. 1829-1909.

RANDALL, A.F. Albumen print boudoir cabinet card, 7 3/4 x 4 5/8 inches, mounted on gold-rimmed cardstock, [La Cuecas, N.M.], May 16, 1884, with photographer's stamp and copyright slip pasted to verso, titled in negative "Geronimo, Chiricahua Chief," spotting, card edges somewhat rubbed.

A full-length portrait of the legendary Bedonkohe Apache leader taken a couple of years before he surrendered to the U.S. Army in 1886. Geronimo had been a fierce and evasive opponent of Mexico and the U.S. ever since 1851 when a company of Mexican soldiers attacked his camp and killed his mother, wife and three children among many others. The white settlers would come to consider him the "worst Indian who ever lived." **\$2,000 - 3,000**

235

CHIEF LOCO—WARM SPRINGS APACHE.

RANDALL, A.F. Albumen print cabinet card, 8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches, May 16, 1884, [La Cuecas, N.M.], with photographer's stamp and copyright slip pasted to verso, light wear, mainly to card stock, image with slight fading, but an excellent example.

Chief Loco was the last of the Warm Springs Chiricahua Apache chiefs and was known for his advocacy of peaceful resistance through diplomacy. He and most of the Warm Springs tribe refused to take part in the last outbreak of Geronimo, Naiche, Chihuahua, and Nana in 1885 and some of them even served as Army scouts. **\$500 - 800**

236

NANA. 1800?-1906.

RANDALL, A.F. Albumen print boudoir cabinet card, 4 1/2 x 7 1/4 inches, on bevelled, gilt-edged mount, copyright label pasted to verso, [Las Cuecas, New Mexico], 1884, a few stray spots, minor wear to mount, else an excellent example.

Full-length portrait of Chief Nana who was a warrior and chief of the Chihenne band of the Chiricahua Apache. He is remembered as being a tenacious warrior with considerable stamina even into his old age when, during the Apache wars, he assembled a small group of warriors to raid Army supply trains and isolated settlers. **\$800 - 1,200**

237

MANGAS COLORADAS, THE YOUNGER.

RANDALL, A.F. Albumen print imperial cabinet card, 7 3/8 x 4 3/8 inches, Willcox, Arizona Territory, 1884, on gold-rimmed mount, depicting a full-length pose of Mangas Coloradas the younger, several stray marks, writing and tape to verso, evenly toned.

The son of the great Chiricahua Apache tribal chief who was considered among the great Native American warriors by many historians. \$300 - 500

238

GERONIMO. 1829-1909.

Albumen print photograph, 6 5/8 x 9 1/2 inches, Tombstone, Arizona, 1886, mounted to cardstock, titled "Geronimo and his Warriors" on verso label," by C.S. Fly, depicting Geronimo and an armed group of Apache warrioirs, with women at the fringes, standing along the ridge of a hill, small abrasion in negative, mount toned and with chips to corners.

C.S. Fly's label on the verso describes the scene as follows: "Scene in Geronimo's Camp, the Apache Outlaw and Murderer. Taken before the surrender to Gen. Crook, March 27, 1886, in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico. Escaped March 30, 1886."

\$1,500 - 2,500



234



236







240



241

239

EDISON, THOMAS. 1847-1931.

Document Signed ("Thomas Alva Edison"), 1 p, legal folio, [New Jersey, c.1886], light creasing, two small holes and an ink splash to top.

BOLDLY SIGNED PETITION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPROVED PHONOGRAPH. The document states that Edison is currently engaged in experiments for an improved phonograph and he incloses a description of the invention (not present) preparatory to applying for a patent. \$2,500 - 3,500

240

MUYBRIDGE, EADWEARD, 1830-1904.

Animal Locomotion. Plate 594. [Philadelphia: 1887.] Collotype plate, 484 x 610 mm. Edges foxed, few spots to plate, minor soiling to edges,

Shows a horse racing with a sulky. \$500 - 800

241

BASEBALL.

World's Champions. Second Series. Richmond, VA: Allen & Ginter, [1887]. 4to (203 x 154 mm). Comprising 12 chromolithographed leaves. Original chromolithographed card covers, sewn. In as-new condition except for light edge-wear to covers including a small corner crease at lower left of upper cover and a faint mark at outer edge of lower cover.

RARE SOUVENIR ALBUM FROM THE FAMED CIGARETTE CARD PUBLISHER FEATURING SIX BASEBALL PLAYERS: Ewing, Fogarty, Getzien, Miller, Morrill and Ryan. The 12 leaves in this album picture all 50 cards from the N29 Allen & Ginter set, also including boxers, track and field athletes, tennis players and cyclists. This album was offered as a luxury premium in return for a number of cigarette coupons and is rarely found in this excellent condition. \$1,000 - 1,500

242

LYNCHING-GREELEY, COLORADO.

Albumen print cabinet card, 4 3/8 x 6 7/16, Greeley, Colorado, [December 29, 1888], B.F. Marsh, depicting a man hanging from a tree, surrounded by a group of onlookers, a few small spots, ownership signature, "S.M. Morse," to verso, excellent.

Town bully Wilbur D. French carried a gun to intimidate his fellow Greeley, Colorado townspeople. He had once been arrested for cattle rustling and was suspected of murdering his wife a year before this photograph was taken. Late in December 1888, French was arrested for the murder of mill merchant Harry Woodbury, with whom French was overheard arguing over the price of 600 pounds of flour before a gunshot sounded. The townspeople were concerned that because no one actually witnessed the murder, French would get away with another crime. In the early morning hours of December 29, 1888, they took the initiative and broke into the County jail, prying the bars with crowbars and hammers. French was dragged to a nearby tree and hanged from the neck until dead. The image shows the townspeople surrounding the hanging body, the county jail apparently in the background. The townspeople, who include a few young boys, appear solemn but unapologetic for the deed- the only known lynching in Greeley, Colorado history.

\$1,000 - 1,500

KIOWA WAR DANCE-CHIEF LONE WOLF.

Albumen print cabinet card, 7 3/8 x 5 1/4 inches, by Irwin, Chickasha, Indiana Territory, [1890s], depicting Chief Lone Wolf performing Kiowa War Dance, light spotting to image, card corners rubbed.

Chief Lone Wolf (the younger) participated at the Battle of the Washita against Custer and later led his tribe during the reservation period into the early 20th century. **\$400 - 600**

9400 - C

244

CHIEF WHITE BULL.

HAYNES, FRANK JAY. 1853-1921. Hand-colored albumen print cabinet card, on mount with gilt bevelled edges, St. Paul: [c.1890]. Excellent condition.

A head and shoulders portrait of the Lakota Sioux warrior who was nephew to Sitting Bull and who was rumored to have slain General George Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. \$400 - 600

245

HATFIELD, WILLIAM ANDERSON "CAP." 1864-1930. 2 photographs:

1. Cabinet card, gelatin printing out paper on cardstock, 6 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches, by J.M. Hood, Williamson, West Virginia, [1890s], depicting William A. Hatfield seated, holding a bowie knife and two other Hatfield family members, each with a pistol in hand, photographer's stamp on verso, several pinholes, mild surface wear and some wear to card. 2. Silver gelatin print, 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches, dated March 15, 1921, Sun and New York Herald Syndicate stamp on verso, newspaper clippings and editor's penciled notes to verso, light creases and wear.

William Anderson "Cap" Hatfield II was the second oldest son of William Anderson "Devil Anse" Hatfield, patriarch of the famous feuding Hatfield family of West Virginia. Cap served as Devil Anse's lieutenant in the feud against the McCoy family. Cap, known for his wild antics and affinity for violence in his youth, became a peaceful citizen sometime after he escaped from jail following the 1896 election-day dispute where he was said to have shot the two Rutherford brothers and a bystander. The cabinet card depicts a group of Hatfields with Cap at the center, seemingly ready to inflict violence, while the later photograph depicts a more reserved, upstanding gentleman. **\$800 - 1,200**

246

QUANAH PARKER. 1852-1911.

Albumen print cabinet card, 8 1/2 x 3 7/8 inches, Anadarko, Oklahoma Territory, [1890s], on Russell & Miller mount, mount with chip from lower left corner, edges rubbed, faint spots to image, indentified on verso.

One of the last Comanche chiefs, half Native American/half European American Quanah Parker was among the more successful of the tribe leaders in the early reservation era. Parker was also the founder of the Native American Church Movement. "The White Man goes into his church and talks about Jesus. The Indian goes into his tipi and talks to Jesus." **\$600 - 800**



243



245









249



250

247 WOUNDED KNEE.

Deadwood Daily Pioneer. Deadwood, South Dakota (Black Hills), January 4, 1891. Vol 14, no 162.

Oversize bifolium (595 x 505 mm). Some stains, edges chipped and several short tape repairs, disbound.

FRONT-PAGE NEWS OF THE MASSACRE AT WOUNDED KNEE, IN SOUTH DAKOTA PAPER. The massacre near Wounded Knee, South Dakota on December 29, 1890 resulted in the deaths of over 150 Lakota men, women, and children and is the last major battle of the Indian wars. The article here reports on the hunting down of the remaining Lakota who fled the scene and also on the heart-wrenching trips of scouts to the battlefield where survivors were still being found. This includes the headliners: two tiny babies who survived both the massacre and the subsequent blizzard.

\$300 - 500

248

WOUNDED KNEE-BIG FOOT.

Imperial albumen print cabinet card, 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, showing the scene of the massacre at Wounded Knee with the corpse of Big Foot in the foreground, 1891, signed in the negative by the Northwestern Photo Co of Chadron, NE, and with their imprint on mount verso, fading, rubbed along edges with slight loss.

Iconic photograph of Big Foot in death. Big Foot was the leader of the Miniconjou band that was slaughtered at Wounded Knee. American rifleman are in the background as is another corpse. One more corpse was evidently removed from Big Foot's left, presumably to improve the composition of this photograph. Of the massacre itself, the observer Black Elk has said: "I did not know then how much was ended. When I look back now from the high hill of my old age, I can still see the butchered women and children lying heaped and scattered all along the crooked gulch as plain as when I saw them with eyes still young. And I can see that something else died there in the bloody mud, and was buried in the blizzard. A people's dream died there...." (*Black Elk Speaks*, 1932). **\$500 - 800**

249

WOUNDED KNEE.

GRABILL, JOHN C. H. Albumen print, 10 1/4 x 12 3/4 inches, mounted on card, Deadwood, North Dakota, 1891, titled and numbered on mount, "#3632, What's Left of Big Foot's Band," and numbered in image, depicting 11 Miniconjou tribespeople, including children, before a group of tepees, matted, tiny chips to corners, generally excellent. *Provenance*: Library of Congress (February 1891 accession stamp & "Surplus Duplicate" stamp).

Large format print that depicts a number of Miniconjou children bundled in blankets, a few women, and one tribesman who wears mostly Western garb. The image was most likely taken on or near Pine Ridge Reservation. **\$600 - 800**

250

PINE RIDGE CHIEFS.

Albumen print boudoir photograph, 4 x 7 inches (sight size), portraits of Chief Two Strike, Chief Crow Dog, Chief High Hawk and a U.S. Marshall, by Charles Pierce for the Northwestern Photographic Co., Chadron, Nebraska, c.1891, few little scuffs. Matted and framed.

Titled in the negative: "Leaders of the Hostile Indians at Pine Ridge Agcy S.D. During the late Sioux War." Children, horses, wagons, and teepees can be seen in the background. **\$500 - 800**
251 DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN. 1859-1930.

Autograph Letter Signed ("A Conan Doyle"), 1 p, 8vo, South Norwood [London], May 7, 1892, two file-holes, about fine condition. Matted and framed (unexamined outside of frame).

"I HAVE A STORY...." Exciting letter about Doyle's recent completion of "The Los Amigos Fiasco" and dating from the period when the adventures of Sherlock Holmes was appearing in *The Strand* (the first being "A Scandal in Bohemia" in July, 1891). In full: "Dear Sir, I have a story 'The Los Amigos Fiasco'—3500 words—scene laid in America. It will appear here in the Vagabond's Annual which comes out in a month. Shall I send you a typewritten copy."

"The Los Amigos Fiasco" is one of Doyle's first forays into science fiction. The electrocution of a criminal goes awry and he is instead charged with the juice of life and turned superhuman. \$1,500 - 2,500

252

DALTON GANG.

Albumen print *carte-de-visite* by C.G. Glass of Coffeyville, Kansas, with imprint on verso, captions identifying the gang members printed on recto, overall fine condition.

DALTON GANG FATALITIES AFTER THE COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS RAIDS.

On October 5, 1892, the Dalton Gang attempted to commit two simultaneous bank robberies in an effort self-described to best the exploits of Jesse James. The resulting ambush by the townspeople killed four of the five gang members, from left to right: Tom Evans (Bill Power), Bob Dalton, Grat Dalton, and Texas Jack (Dick Broadwell). Emmett Dalton survived his 23 gunshot wounds to be given a life sentence. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

253

LIZZIE BORDEN'S GRAND JURY INDICTMENT.

Printed Document, 1 1/2 pp, 4to (conjoined leaves), Taunton, MA, December 2, 1892, being a true copy of the indictment returned and presented to the Superior Court by the Grand Jury charging Lizzie Borden with the murder of Abby Durfee Borden, unsigned, light toning at folds.

The brutal ax murders of Andrew Borden and his wife Abby and the subsequent indictment and trial of their oldest daughter Lizzie continue to fascinate crime buffs more than a century after the fact. To this day experts are unsure whether Lizzie—who admitted to being in the house with her parents when they were killed—was guilty of the crime. Her strange behavior after the murders, including the burning of a dress, also drew suspicion upon herself. A grand jury was convened three months after the murder, and after a month of testimony, Lizzie was indicted and brought to trial. The nation was riveted by the daily coverage of the murder trial of the unlikely accused. Though she was ultimately acquitted in court, popular opinion has cast her as one of the great villains of the 19th century.

\$2,500 - 3,500

may 7th 792.

12. TENNISON ROAD, South Norwood.

Acar Su I have a story " The Los Amigos Frasco " - 3500 words scene laid in America. It-will oppear here in the Vagabond's Annual which comes out in a month. Shall I and you a type written copy yours very try Alonan Doyle.

251



252

Commonwealth of Massarquarits.

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HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

STEVENS, JOHN L. 1820-1895. Autograph Letter Signed ("John L. Stevens") as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, 2 pp rectos only, legal folio (joined with brads at head), Honolulu, February 1, 1893, to Captain G.C. Wiltse of the U.S.S. *Boston*, minor creasing, excellent.

PHENOMENAL LETTER DATING FROM THE MIDDLE OF STEVENS' OVERTHROW OF QUEEN LILIUOKALANI REQUESTING THE U.S. MARINES TO RAISE THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF HAWAII. John L. Stevens' coup against Hawaii's Queen Liliuokalani was one of the most audacious acts ever perpetrated by an American diplomat. In cahoots with the U.S. Secretary of State, James Blaine, Stevens and some American-Hawaiian businessmen confederates plotted to overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy in the name of American safety. This letter is to the Captain of the *Boston* whose marines landed in Honolulu on January 16, 1893 and intimidated the Queen into surrender. Stevens here re-iterates his supposed reasons for the coup and asks that the flags be raised. The Hawaiian revolution was welcomed by President Harrison and he formally requested annexation of Hawaii to the Senate. However, when Cleveland came into office shortly thereafter he cancelled all further talks and sent Stevens home in disgrace.

\$4,000 - 6,000



255

Ram m the Juce

255 (detail)

255

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, LAKOTA SIOUX CHIEF. c.1835-1905.

Photograph Signed ("Rain in the Face"), albumen print cabinet card, a seated portrait by George E. Spencer of Chicago, c.1893, signed in pencil on the verso, touch of soiling and light wear at mount corners, generally fine.

RARE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH BY THE GREAT SIOUX WARRIOR. The Hunkpapa Lakota war chief Rain-in-the-Face was instrumental in the Sioux Wars of the 1860s and 70s, at various points fighting beside Red Cloud, Gall, Crazy Horse, and Sitting Bull. Rain-in-the-Face purportedly killed both George and Tom Custer at Little Big Horn, cutting Tom's heart out in revenge for his arrest in 1874 (a legend popularized by H.W. Longfellow's poem). The photograph was likely signed at the Chicago World's Fair, 1893.

\$3,000 - 5,000

256 WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Letter book of the Intercollegiate Correspondence League, carbon copies, approx 60 pp rectos only, with an additional 40 pp loose and laid in, 1894-1896, variously signed, small 4to, cloth-bound.

REPORTS ON COLLEGE LIFE FOR WOMEN dating from the years just following the founding of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony. The contents are reports on the social lives of women at various colleges across the country in 1894 and in 1896, including: University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Wellesley, M.I.T., Vassar, University of Kansas, Boston University, Wesleyan, Northwestern, Cornell, Indiana University, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and Oberlin College. **\$500 - 800**

257

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Instructions to Women Voters. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1895. Printed broadside on cardstock, 339 x 250 mm. Mild even toning and faint spotting.

SCARCE PLACARD DIRECTED AT WOMEN VOTERS. No copies are recorded in OCLC, and none appear in the auction records of Americana Exchange. The broadside gives instructions to women voters participating in a state referendum on whether women should be granted the vote in municipal elections in Massachusetts. By 1895 the suffrage movement had gained significant momentum in the state, with women gaining the right to vote in school board elections and suffrage legislation moving forward in the state senate. However, suffrage leaders, including Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone, debated whether or not to encourage women to participate at all in the 1895 vote, which they labeled a "mock referendum" as it seemed clear that only an act of legislation—and not a popular referendum—would hold up under constitutional scrutiny. In the end, the measure failed, with 108,974 votes in favor and 187,837 votes against. Women cast 22,204 yeas and 861 nays; men 86,970 yeas and 186,115 nays. See Stanton, Anthony, et al., The History of Woman Suffrage. Vol IV, pp 734ff. \$400 - 600

J-100 - 1

258

TRAIN WRECK.

Silver print photograph, "Collision of Trains Nos. 93 and 64, at Veazie, Maine, April 2, 1895," 10 x 15 3/4 inches on original 13 3/4 x 19 3/4 inch mount, by [Maynard] Hanson of Portland, Maine, 1895, his imprint in lower right, mount with some soiling and browned on verso.

This train wreck, though quite dramatic, is very little documented. The trains were on the Maine Central line. The engines and tenders are badly damaged, but the one passenger car in view appears unharmed. \$400 - 600

259

UFO INCIDENT.

The Daily Democrat. Freeport, IL: April 12 & 13, 1897. 2 issues. Folio (535 x 370 mm). 8 pp each. Yellowed, edges rather fragile.

FROM THE X-FILES OF 1897: "AIRSHIPS ARE PLENTIFUL." The first issue with a 2-column front page article describing the wreck of a spaceship at the Fliegeltoub farm in Lanark, IL and the space aliens seen by locals. The second issue describes further sightings and features a large (6 x 11 inches) illustration of the spaceship.

\$300 - 500

1895. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WOMEN VOTERS.

Give your name and residence to the ballot clerk

Go alone to a marking shelf and there unfold your ballot. Mark a cross X in the square at the right of Yes, or No, as you desire to vote.

DO NOT MARK YOUR BALLOT IN ANY OTHER WAY.

If you spoil a ballot return it to the ballot clerk, who will give you another; but you cannot have more than two extra ballots, or three in all.

You must mark your ballot in five minutes if other voters are waiting; and you cannot remain within the rail more than ten minutes.

Before leaving the marking shelf, fold your ballot as it was folded when you received it and keep it so folded until you place it in the ballot box.

Do not show any one how you have marked your ballot.

Go to the ballot box and give your name and residence to the presiding election officer.

Put your folded ballot in the box with the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth uppermost and in sight.

A voter who declares to the presiding officer, (under oath.) that she is physically unable to mark her ballot, shall, upon request, be assisted in the marking of her ballot by one or two of the election officers who shall, if requested by her, be of such political party, represented among the election officers, as she may designate.

W= W. Olin









259 (detail)

No Nationality Marks and Sonra 2 Cuts sears hend S. Elscar under Arrested 19-96 by Dar. Richards. ted in Utale.

260 (actual size)

260 (reverse)

CASSIDY, BUTCH, alias. 1866-1908 or 1937.

Albumen print carte-de-visite police photograph, issued 1898/99 from an 1894 photograph taken at Wyoming Territorial Prison, on [Pinkerton National Detective Agency] mount, verso with printed and manuscript description, sunned, else extremely good.

EXTREMELY RARE AND FAMOUS MUGSHOT PHOTOGRAPH OF BUTCH CASSIDY AS ISSUED BY THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY, THE VERSO FILLED WITH PHYSICAL AND CRIMINAL DETAILS, including his alias, here given as "Geo. alias 'Butch' Cassidy Ingerfield" and "right name: Parker" for Robert Leroy Parker. His physical description is detailed down to "2 cuts scars back head. Small scar under left eye. Small brown mole calf of leg."

This photograph, in which Cassidy looks handsome but undeniably shifty, was taken after his very first arrest. It was in Wyoming for stealing horses. Cassidy served 18 months before being pardoned by Governor Richards. Within months of his release he formed the Wild Bunch, joined up with the "Sundance Kid," and went on to rob multiple trains and banks. This card lists him as wanted in Utah, Idaho and Nevada. The Pinkerton Agency was hired by his victims to track Cassidy and other outlaws down. Though they were unsuccessful, it was pressure from the Pinkerton Agency posses which led to Cassidy and the Kid's flight to South America. Many believe that Butch Cassidy faked his own death in Bolivia in 1908, changed his appearance and lived out his life in America under the name William Phillips. The mount does not name the Pinkerton Agency, but the form is identical to the one on p 193 of Horan and Sann's Pictorial History of the Wild West for the mugshot of Bill Cruzan from the Pinkerton files. This is the earliest document of any sort that we locate linking the Pinkerton Agency and Butch Cassidy, substantially pre-dating their wanted poster issued in 1901. \$20,000 - 30,000

261 CONGRESS.

What Congress Has Done. Public Opinion in Pamphlet Form. [Germantown, PA: Ed. Keyser's Cigars, c.1900.] 24mo. Contents are 3 blank leaves only. Printed wrappers. 1 leaf loose, few tiny stains to front wrapper.

Timely gag on the efficacy of the U.S. Congress. The back wrapper is an advertisement for Keyser's cigars. \$400 - 600

262

STANDING ELK.

MOON, KARL. 1878-1948. Gelatin silver exhibition print, 18 1/4 x 14 3/4 inches, portrait of Lakota Chief Standing Elk, signed "Karl Moon" in lower left, c.1900, in period mat, the mat captioned "Standing Elk" and "Sante Fe R.R. Co." Framed. Mat soiled.

Karl Moon (he later changed his name to Carl) was the official photographer of the Sante Fe Railroad. Large exhibition prints such as this one functioned as advertisements for the Railroad—a sad fate for Standing Elk, who in his prime was one of the chiefs at Fort Laramie during Red Cloud's War, 1866-68. **\$500 - 800**

263

TELEPHONE DRESS SHIRT.

The Telephone Dress Shirt. [N.p., c.1900.] Duo-toned lithographed order slip, with central image of a man in a dress shirt using the telephone, 101×176 mm. Light toning from album removal, number and neck size filled out in pencil.

Rare advertisement for a shirt specially designed for comfort and style while talking on the telephone. \$300 - 500

264

TEXAS—SPINDLETOP.

The Dallas Morning News. Dallas, TX: January 11, 1901. Oversize folio (570 x 445 mm). 10 pp. Yellowed and dry, closed tear into article and some small edge chips.

"A BIG OIL GEYSER: STREAM SIX INCHES IN DIAMETER SHOOTING 100 FEET INTO THE AIR": A TEXAS PAPER'S REPORT OF SPINDLETOP, THE FIRST MAJOR GUSHER OF THE TEXAS OIL BOOM. The p 2 article continues that all records are broken with this gusher and the town of Beaumont is "in transports." Both Gulf Oil and Texaco were formed to develop Spindletop. This appears to be the first published report, issued the day after the strike in the nearest big city and with a note that the article is "Special to the News."

\$500 - 600











266



269

265 WRIGHT, ORVILLE. 1871-1948.

Typed Letter Signed ("Orville Wright"), 1 p, 4to, Dayton, OH, December 23, 1932, to Rev. H. Randel Lookabill, on personal stationery, with transmittal envelope. Matted with portrait and view of plane.

ORVILLE WRIGHT, "ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR FIRST FLIGHT." Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first controlled, powered and sustained flight, in the Wright Flyer I, on December 17, 1903. The present letter is a reply to congratulations on the anniversary of that momentous event. **\$2,000 - 3,000**

266

[DE FOREST, LEE. 1873-1961.]

THOMPSON, CLARE S. Typed Manuscript, "Lee de Forest: Inventor of the Three-Electrode Vacuum Tube," carbon with frequent manuscript emendations, 157 pp rectos only, 4to, New York, 1930, title leaf torn, housed in a period file folder with the author's address and identifying this as the "first / carbon copy."

"THE INSIDE STORY OF THIS TUBE": UNPUBLISHED BIOGRAPHY OF LEE DE FOREST GIVING A HISTORY OF THE INVENTION OF THE TRIODE, the three-electrode vacuum tube which propelled consumer electronics forward. "By placing a wire 'grid' between the cathode and anode, de Forest transformed Fleming's rectifier into an amplifier. With amplification, radio communications blossomed and long-distance telephony became a reality" (Vardalas "Twists and Turns in the Development of the Transistor," 2003). This monograph was written by a close friend of De Forest on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the invention.

This lot includes a copy of a letter from De Forest to Thompson explaining the context of the manuscript: "...It has long been a wonder to me that no one has ever told the inside story of this tube ... Surely you know the detailed history, the romance, the adventures, and the hardships I faced. So go for it." **\$1,200 - 1,800**

267

[BUFFALO BILL.]

Original watercolor, "The Great Train Hold-Up & Bandit Hunters of the Union Pacific," with pencil, 363 x 900 mm, [c.1907], affixed to board, edges masked with mask peeling, light soiling and wear.

ORIGINAL ARTWORK FOR CLASSIC BUFFALO BILL POSTER, very large. This image was used on posters and billboards for the Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Pioneer Exhibition show which opened in Madison Square Garden in 1907 and toured for two years. "Nothing could be more in the character of the Wild West of dime novel and melodrama than the scene thus described in the program: 'The Great Train Hold-Up & Bandit Hunters of the Union Pacific will be a scene representing a train hold-up in the Western wilds. The bandits stop the train, uncouple the engine from the coaches, rob the express car and blow open the safe...." (Russell *Lives and Legends of Buffalo Bill* pp 444-445.) Horan, *Pictorial History of the Wild West*, p 89; Rennert *Buffalo Bill* 74.

\$3,000 - 5,000

[BUFFALO BILL.]

PROWSE, ROBERT, JR. 1858-1934[?] Original watercolor, "The Silver Masks of Utah," with pencil, heightened with white, titling piece affixed, 328 x 228 mm, signed in initials and dated "R.P. / 22" lower left. Matted and framed (unexamined outside of frame).

Published: The Silver Masks of Utah. A Long Story of Buffalo Bill in Weird Mystery and Adventure (London: Aldine Publishing, 1922), cover art. Exhibited: National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center, Oklahoma City, "The Pulps and the Slicks: The Golden Age of Western Illustration," November 1991 - March 1992.

FINELY DRAWN COVER ART FOR A BUFFALO BILL NOVELLA. The artist was Robert Prowse, Jr., whose father was a prolific illustrator of penny dreadfuls. Prowse Jr. illustrated many covers for detective novels, boys' monthlies, etc, but this fantastic example of Western art is quite unusual. **\$1,500 - 2,500**

269

WRIGHT, ORVILLE. 1871-1948.

Typed Letter Signed ("Orville Wright"), 1 p, 4to, Dayton, OH, December 10, 1908, to A.I. Martyn, on Wright Brothers letterhead, light creasing, with 2 miniscule holes at fold intersections.

1908 LETTER FROM ORVILLE ON WRIGHT BROTHERS LETTERHEAD. This is a very early Wright Brothers letter, written by Orville just a few months after their first public demonstrations of airplane flight in France and at Ft. Myer, Virginia. In this letter, Orville thanks the recipient for his letter of congratulations, probably for Wilbur's climb to 115 metres (377 ft) at Camp d'Auvours. **\$3,000 - 5,000**

270

TITANIC.

South African News Special Edition ... Titanic Disaster.... Cape Town: S.A. News Company, April 19, 1912.

Printed broadside, 378 x 250 mm. Light wear and folds, some brown spots.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXTRA ON THE TITANIC DISASTER and the arrival of the survivors. Broadsides from the first few days after the sinking are superlatively rare.

\$2,000 - 3,000



267





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"They have asked for my testimony in regard to my conversation with Ismay on board the Titanic & I feel there is no reason ... to want to hide it, if it is any help in the steerage claims...."

271

TITANIC.

RYERSON, EMILY BORIE. 1863-1939. Autograph Letter Signed ("Emily Borie Ryerson"), 3 pp rectos only, 8vo, Boston, April 18, 1913, to Mr Bowen, on personal stationery, light wear, very good. WITH: a vintage photograph of Ismay and related documentation.

A TITANIC SURVIVOR REPORTS HER CONVERSATION WITH BRUCE ISMAY JUST A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ICEBERG COLLISION. This is one of the most damning and fascinating *Titanic* letters extant, giving direct evidence that Ismay did order the ship to speed up though he was well aware of the icebergs, the subject of multiple investigations and official enquiries in the following years.

"....I was on deck in the afternoon of April 14 between 5-6 o'clock & Mr Ismay came up & inquired if our staterooms were comfortable & the service satisfactory etc. & then thrust a Marconigram at me, saying, we were in among the icebergs. Something was said about speed & he said that the ship had not been going fast yet that they were to start up extra boilers that afternoon or evening (I forget wh.) The telegram also spoke of the Deutschland a ship out of coal & asking for a tow, & when I asked him what they were going to do about that he said they had no time for such matters, our ship wanted to do her best & something was said about getting in Tuesday night. I was not much interested & cannot remember the exact words & details but repeated the conversation immediately to my husband & to Miss Bowen when I went down to my cabin & she remembers it & the strong impression wh. was left in my mind & in hers was that they were speeding the ship up—to get away from the ice—& that we wd. probably get in late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning. Mr Ismay 's manner was that of one in authority & the owner of the ship & that what he said was law. If this can be of service to anyone I do not wish to be silent to seem to be protecting him."

Emily Ryerson was aboard the *Titanic* with her husband, three children, her son's governess Miss Bowen, and a maid. The reason for their journey itself was a tragic one: Arthur Ryerson Jr., age 21, had just been killed in a car accident and the family was returning home to bury him. Emily's husband Arthur Ryerson was killed in the sinking, but she and the rest of her party were rescued in Lifeboat 4. Emily Ryerson's youngest son, Jack, was initially denied entrance to the lifeboat, but his father pleaded that he was only 13 and the officer in charge relented.

See "Rich Men and Poor Men: The Story of the Ryerson's on the *Titanic*" by Ryerse, in the *Journal of the Titanic Historical Society*, summer 1990 (a copy included with this lot); and the June, 1913 transcribed deposition of Emily Ryerson in the Limitation of Liability hearings (www.titanicinquiry. org). Letter is published in Barratt, *Lost Voices of the Titanic*, 2010. **\$10,000 - 15,000**





DAYTON OHIO FLOOD.

An album of 36 gelatin silver print photographs, the majority depicting the Great Dayton Flood of 1913 and surrounding areas, mostly 4 x 6 or 3 x 5 inches, [1913], mounted to album leaves in original black cloth album, hand-lettered "OHIO" on upper cover. Some chipping to leaves, minor silvering and fading to photographs, cloth sunned and rubbed; overall very good.

The Great Dayton Flood of March, 1913 was the greatest natural disaster in Ohio history. The waters crested in downtown Dayton at 20 feet. These photographs are variously uncaptioned, captioned in the negative, or captioned in manuscript and depict views of flooded Sidney, Akron, Delaware, and Dayton Ohio; the fire following the flood in Dayton; and scenes of rescue work and the bread line. **\$500 - 800**

273

[WANAMAKER EXPEDITION.]

Panoramic gelatin silver print photograph, 9 1/4 x 33 1/4 inches, c.1913, by the Pictorial News Co., New York. Framed. Edges brittle with some tiny chips, partially adhered to glass along left and lower edges; sold as is.

Handsome panorama of a large party: 34 hand-numbered dignitaries and chiefs are in the foreground, crowds filling the hills behind them. The occasion was Rodman Wanamaker's proposed National Memorial for the Indians, approved by President Taft and designed to be built on Staten Island, but never accomplished (yet another broken promise). **\$500 - 800**

274 WWI TRENCHES.

L'Écho des Tranchées. Journal du 17^e Territorial. April 1, 1916. Roneographed newspaper, 4 pp, folio (337 x 210 mm). Horizontal fold, some darkening to lower portion of first page.

RARE WWI NEWS-SHEET, PRINTED IN AN EDITION OF 150 only, "gratuits pour les hommes." Contains notices of citations, promotions, jokes and songs; anything to provide some distraction in the trenches. **\$600 - 900**

275 UNCLE SAM—U.S. NAVY.

FLAGG, JAMES MONTGOMERY. 1877-1960. *Navy! Uncle Sam is calling YOU!* NY: Leslie-Judge Co., 1917.

Broadside poster, 349 x 264 mm. Faint wrinkling, old corner crease, a few small edge repairs.

<u>I WANT YOU!</u> ICONIC UNCLE SAM RECRUITMENT POSTER. A variation on what is undoubtedly the most famous American political poster ever produced, the red-white-and-blue clad Uncle Sam pointing his finger out at the viewer, calling for him to enlist in the Armed Forces. This adaptation for the Navy, printed a year after the original appeared as the cover for the July 6, 1916, issue of *Leslie's Weekly*, is far less common than the poster designed for the Army. The text reads, in full: "NAVY! Uncle Sam is calLing YOU! ENLIST in the Navy! DO IT NOW! I WANT YOU." **\$400 - 600**



276







279

276 DASEDALL D

BASEBALL—BLACK SOX.

Chicago Daily Tribune. Chicago: September 30, 1920. Folio (585 x 458 mm). 24 pp. Small pale stain, minor toning.

BLACK SOX SCANDAL IN LOCAL CHICAGO PAPER, dating from the unfolding of the scandal. The banner headline is "Hunt \$75,000 in Ball Plot," referring to the fact that only \$25,000 of the \$100,000 "corruption fund" was accounted for. Other articles, including photos of the perpetrators, are on following pages. \$400 - 600

277

SHEARER, NORMA. 1902-1983.

Portrait Signed ("Norma Shearer"), color pencil and graphite sketch on paper by an unknown artist, 155 x 233 mm, n.p., n.d., head and shoulders portrait of Shearer in a hat, signed at lower right, page lightly toned, some thumbing to edges, pinhole at upper center. **\$300 - 500**

278

BASEBALL—GASHOUSE GANG.

Original gouache on board, 490 x 380 mm, signed (illegible), [1934 or later], chips to corners, several stray marks, evenly toned.

A professional illustration of the Gashouse Gang, the 1934 Saint Louis Cardinals team known for their slovenly appearance and roughand-tumble tactics who nonetheless won the Major League Baseball Championship that year. Pictured here are a number of the team's great players including "Dizzy" Dean, "Pepper" Martin, Burgess Whitehead, "Ripper" Collins, et al, with team owner Sam Breadon and manager Frankie Frisch overlooking the team at the top corners. **\$500 - 800**

279

DILLINGER; BONNIE & CLYDE.

1. WANTED. John Dillinger, with alias, Frank Sullivan. Identification Order No. 1227.

2. WANTED. Mrs. Roy Thornton, aliases Bonnie Barrow, Mrs. Clyde Barrow, Bonnie Parker. WANTED. Clyde Champion Barrow, aliases Clyde Barrow, Roy Bailey, Jacke Hale, Eldin Williams, Elvin Williams. Order No. 1227. Washington, D.C.: Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, March 12, 1934; May 21, 1934.

2 posters, 202 x 202 mm, one including mugshots, facsimile fingerprints and facsimile signature of Dillinger; the other including photographs of Bonnie and Clyde posing in front of a car; soiling to Dillinger poster, old center crease to both.

WANTED POSTERS FOR THREE OF AMERICA'S MOST CELEBRATED

OUTLAWS. As printed at the foot of each, the posters were issued by J. Edgar Hoover as director of the Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice– rechristened the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935. In addition to mugshots, fingerprints, and signature, the Dillinger poster includes a detailed physical description and a lengthy criminal record. The Bonnie & Clyde poster includes description, list of relatives, and criminal records. The posters were issued for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act for transporting stolen vehicles across state lines. It was the commission of this federal crime – and not any of the numerous armed robberies committed by the three – that enabled the Division of Investigation to pursue the outlaws, and ultimately led to their demise. **\$800 - 1,200**

280 OLYMPICS.

WÜRBEL, FRANZ. 1896-?. *Germany, Berlin, 1936, 1-16 August, Olympic Games.* Berlin: Reichsbahn Raus fur den Deutchen Resseverhn, [1936]. Color poster, 1010 x 638 mm. 3" tear at lower edge, 1" tear at right edge, 2" tear near upper right corner, associated creases, 2 mounting holes.

SCARCE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE 1936 OLYMPICS POSTER, depicting a laurel-crowned, golden athlete looming over the Brandenburg Gate, Olympic Rings above. The poster was sponsored by the German railways. **\$1,200 - 1,800**

281

BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

BRADFORD, CHARLES H. 1904-1980. Autograph Manuscript Diaries and additional archive of a volunteer surgeon at the American Hospital in Britain, Basingstoke, Hampshire & New Guinea, 1941-1944, comprising: 1. 3 manuscript diaries, approximately 300 pp recto and verso, 12mo and 8vo, [Basingstoke, Hampshire], April 15, 1941 to January 22, 1942. Plus typed copy correspondence of Bradford's letters, approximately 250 pp, 4to, December, 1940 to November, 1941.

2. Another manuscript diary, approximately 50 pp recto and verso, 8vo, [New Guinea], January 1, 1944 to February 9, 1944. And a collection of correspondence from Bradford, approximately 90 pp, various sizes, [New Guinea], January-November, 1944.

3. 8 vintage black and white photographs. Plus, typed transcriptions, miscellaneous notes, and a typescript draft of a memoir.

VERY ELOQUENT AND DRAMATIC DIARIES BY AN AMERICAN SERVING IN ENGLAND BEFORE AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR. Bradford's diaries provide a unique perspective on the Battle of Britain, as an American in England before and just after Pearl Harbor. Bradford was not only a medical doctor but an avid amateur historian and his entries reflect both an historian's eye for detail and awareness of the larger picture. Bradford graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Harvard and interned in general surgery at the Boston City Hospital. In June of 1940 he volunteered for overseas service with the American Hospital in Britain expedition, organized by Philip Wilson. He soon became Chief of Surgery and treated many casualties of the Blitz. In 1942 he returned to the States and was commissioned as Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps. In 1944 he was stationed in New Guinea. **\$1,200 - 1,800**

282

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT.

Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry.... [San Francisco]: June 30, 1942.

Broadside (560 x 355 mm). Horizontal crease, evenly toned, tape repairs at corners, mainly to verso.

Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, Franklin Roosevelt authorized the internment of persons of Japanese heritage living in America. Over 110,000 people were interned, many of whom were American citizens, and some of which were only 1/16th Japanese. General John L. DeWitt, who issues the present order, is famously quoted as saying: "A Jap is a Jap." The present broadside gives instructions to the Japanese residents for a number of inland counties in Northern and Central California for evacuation under Civilian Exclusion Order No. 102. **\$400 - 600**



280





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284 283

KENNEDY, JOHN FITZGERALD and PT-109.

YAMASHIRO, KATSUMORI, 1900-1986. Autograph Document Signed ("Capt. Katsumori Yamashiro, Capt."), 1 p, 4to, titled, "The True Story of Pres. John F. Kennedy's PT109 Collision," and incorporating a manuscript map of the collission, n.p., n.d. Fine. WITH: a printed account of the episode from an English perspective, 1964.

"THE TRUE STORY OF PT109 MUST BE TOLD SO THAT EVERYONE WILL KNOW WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED THAT DAY " The Captain of the Japanese destroyer Amagiri which sunk Lieutenant Kennedy's PT109 on August 2, 1943 writes in a deliberate attempt to correct the historical record. While not invalidating Kennedy's heroism in the rescue of the surviving crew, Yamashiro relates that the sinking was accidental as opposed to a deliberate "ramming" as was alleged by some. In part: "I, Captain Yamashiro ordered 'Hard-A-Port' which was to avoid collision. Afterward Skipper Lt. Cmdr. Hanami told a deliberate lie when he ordered "Hard-A-Starboard." The fact that Amagiri hit PT109 with her starboard propeller blade proves the starboard statement a lie ... Of course Mr [Robert] Donovan's version reached more people but it is not the truth. My story is the truth, I was there, I was in command \$600 - 900

284 WWII-LOGBOOKS.

1. TWAROWSKI, RAYMOND, Flight Logbook of a gunner, 28 pp recto and verso, 28 pp recto and verso, 8vo, U.S.S. Hornet, March-September 1944. Original cloth. Comprising a list of missions. a Neptune certificate, an annotated logbook of missions flown and 4 pages of journal entries. 2. MOULTON, W.E.S. 2 logbooks, approximately 130 pp together recto and verso, 8vo, U.S.S. Boringuen, August-September 1943 and December 1943 to January 1944. Original cloth (lettered on covers "Log 2" and "Log 4"). With lengthy diary entries, diagrams of cruising formation, and 8 original photographs of himself and other crew on the Boringuen.

TWO DRAMATIC FIRST-HAND NARRATIVES OF WORLD WAR TWO SOLDIERS. Twarowski was a gunner in the Pacific Theater. In the present flight logbook he records 33 missions in Woleai Atoll, Sawar, New Guinea, Guam, Chichi Jima, Iwo Jima, Palau Islands, etc. He records the targets, bombs dropped, antiaircraft fire encountered and his personal impressions. Most dramatically he recounts being shot down off Chichi Jima in August of 1944: "Made two runs on convoy off Chichi Jima. Hit Jap DD with fish (confirmed) We were hit in engine by A/A & had to land in water. Made good landing in very rough sea. Pilot was lost & radioman & I were picked up by USS Burns a few hrs later & about an hour and a half apart. Radioman was in raft & I was in life jacket." A later notation records that the ship which shot them down was the Matsu. The Boringuen was a troop transporter in the North Atlantic and while this diarist records less action (though he does describe some damage from gunfire and from depth charges on two occasions), he provides a detailed impression of what life was

like on the ship, including photographs.

\$1,000 - 1,500



285

285 LIBERATION OF PARIS.

Archive of 11 Personal Accounts by the American GIs Pictured in the 3-cent stamp featuring a composite photograph of the 110th and 112th Regiments before the Arc de Triomphe. Carbon Typescripts, 15 pp, with 7 affixed stamps SIGNED by the participants, c.1945; plus 2 photographs which appear to be the ones used for the Stamp.

This moving archive was assembled about only a year or two after the August 1944 Liberation of Paris when the full names and division numbers of soldiers were well-remembered. Yank and The Outfit both ran stories about the newly issued 3-cent stamp in November of 1945. Major Robert Gaynor of the 110th Regt wrote in to correct some details and identify those soldiers that he could. This inspired "Mac" [Carl Patton?] McCrillis, himself a veteran, to collect as many of the personal stories and signed stamps relating to the Liberation of Paris that were available. The personal histories are guite interesting, including both biographical details and eyewitness accounts of the action they saw. \$2,000 - 3,000



Office of the President

March 15, 1945.

By damy Mr. Molcepts

With the approval of the other administra-tive officers I am writing to grant permission on bubalf of the University for you and Dr. Manually to apply for a patent or petents on the following terms recommanded by the Corrittee on Non-Medical Patenter

- (1) That permission be granted to Manara, J. Presper Rebert, Jr., and John J. Manchly to apply for a patent or patents on the inventions and discover-iss developed by them under Contract No. 1970-1926.
- (2) That the University should only its right to an antiqueent of the patents or patents that may be grant-ed with the understanding,
- [3] That an irrevenuble, non-evaluative, royalty-free license be granted to the United States Government and that the University be cranted an irrevocable, non-arclusive, royalty-free license to build, or have built, and to use the devices covered by such patents and at its discretion to great a free sub-licence to any autoblished elsembaymary institution to build (but not to have built by others at a profit) and to use such devices for essentially non-connersial and non-profit purposes.

I judge from your joint letter requesting permission to apply for the patents that you are quite willing to subscribe to the conditions, but in order that our records may be perfectly clear, I shall appreciate it if you and Dr. Kaushly will and as jointly - or separately - a statement to that affect.

Gene low malesland

President.

Hr. 7. Prespar Schert, Jr., The Hoore School of Electrical Engineering.

286

286 COMPUTING-ENIAC.

MCCLELLAND, GEORGE WILLIAM. 1880-1955. Typed Letter Signed ("George Wm. McClelland"), 1 p, 4to, Philadelphia, March 15, 1945, to J. Presper Eckert at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, on University of Pennsylvania stationery, small light stain above signature, very good. WITH: press photograph of ENIAC.

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPUTER AGE in which Eckert and John Mauchly are allowed the right to patent their inventions made under contract with the University, to wit, ENIAC, the first electronic general-use computer. Their patent would later allow them to found the world's first computer corporation.

Eckert and Mauchly's work on ENIAC began in 1943 to aid the war effort by computing ballistic firing tables. By the time ENIAC was announced to the public in February of 1946 it was not only 1000 times faster than any of its contemporaries, but digital and capable of being reprogrammed. Almost exactly a year after the date of the present letter, Eckert and Mauchly both left UPenn in a dispute over the assignation of patent rights. Whereas the present document allows the inventors the rights for commercial uses, retaining only the University's right for non-profit ones, a change in the administration meant they wanted all rights. Instead, the Eckert–Mauchly Computer Corporation was founded, being the first computer company. There they built both BINAC and UNIVAC, the first commercial digital computers. \$6,000 - 8,000







287 LIBERATION OF DACHAU.

V NOVÝ ŽIVOT. Dachau: May 1, 1945. No 1.

Single mimeographed page, 300 x 210 mm. Light chipping to corners. WITH: an unidentified sheet with illustrations depicting Nazi brutality to prisoners.

NEWS-SHEET PRINTED IN DACHAU TWO DAYS AFTER LIBERATION by a group of Czechoslavak political prisoners. Loosely translated, "We entered into a New Life on April 29, 1945 at 17:45 when the first Allied soldiers entered the concentration camp. / Almost the eve of May 1st—the symbol of our nation's freedom—the star of liberation twinkled to 1500 Czechoslovak political prisoners. Our life, chained by barbarian slavedrivers of Europe for six years, warmed up immediately in jubilancy and tears of passion and happiness, we hugged one another, because there were not enough words...." \$2,000 - 3,000

288

WWII—JAPANESE SURRENDER.

Restricted. Extra. The New Okinawan. WAR ENDS. [Okinawa / lejima]: Army Service, Command I, August 15, 1945. Vol 1, no 118. Single-page, mimeographed extra. 4to. Mailing folds, light wear.

The headline "WAR ENDS" takes up nearly a third of the page. This rare Army extra was printed the same day as Hirohito's radio broadcast in classical Japanese announcing that the government was instructed to accept all terms of the Potsdam Ultimatum. Also included in the lot are 4 period items: a memo on the surrender by Colonel Cunningham of the 5th Air Force dated August 15, 1945, 2 photolithographs, and a clipping from a Manila newspaper. **\$600 - 900**

289 END OF WWII.

The Breckinridge News. [Pacific Ocean: aboard the USS *Breckinridge*]: August 23, 1945. Vol 2, no 9.

Folio (330 x 204 mm). 4 stapled sheets, mimeographed newsletter with illustrations. Last page toned as well as bottom of p 1.

SHIPBOARD NEWSLETTER ANNOUNCING THE IMMINENT SIGNING OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER DOCUMENT. An unusually handsome "Souvenir Edition" incorporating Lady Liberty and the American Eagle. \$300 - 500

290

NUREMBERG TRIALS.

[KENTISH, KATHLEEN.] An album of 65 gelatin silver prints, 8 x 10 to 2 1/2 x 3 inches, 1945-1946, mounted to album leaves, bound into 3-ring embossed leatherette album, with 2 clipped articles and an original sketch. Leaves coming loose, light wear.

WITH: A copy of the "Seating Plan of Accused," a spoof "Top Secret" document promoting a Scottish takeover of the British press, Kentish's identity card, entry permit, and seating ticket. Plus numerous printed invitations, a letter, and related ephemera.

EXTENSIVE NUREMBERG TRIALS ARCHIVE ASSEMBLED BY THE SECRETARY OF SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE, THE BRITISH CHIEF PROSECUTOR. The album shows the courtroom including 2 of Sir David at the rostrum, Nuremberg social life, the departure of the British delegates, and small-format tourist photos. Kathleen Kentish of Clapham Park, London, spent a year in Germany as private secretary to Sir David Maxwell Fyfe. One of the highlights of the Nuremberg Trials was Fyfe's drawn out cross-examination of Hermann Göring, whom he later conceded was the ablest man he ever interrogated. Fyfe centered his prosecution on Göring's order to murder the 50 British airmen who escaped Stalag Luft III (as depicted in the film *The Great Escape*). Göring's eventual capitulation was the greatest triumph of Fyfe's career. **\$800 - 1,200**

1 JULY 1916 Menady Acres bar VARIAND FOR ENDER RANGE OF 120000 10 DE 000 1000 410800 11000 QUARTERS AND PERSON AT REALISM SHIP STATIONS APPROVING MEAN MARKER ADDA POST PERSON & MALLE MALL ALL TO LIGHT LARTS IN PASENDERS GERINAS AT Adea WAUS EMMORES NO PALAD AWAS THE TREAST REES SEASED DOL REES. CONTRACT THEM AND AND FOR E ARM. Acres NEAT SALVER NOWES HATTER FROM ANTHON NE REMEMBER IN THIS POSITION. DATE THE а HORD HAR DAVIES IN LOCALD LART PHER adde only up I again warrente over instrum ĸ A states where a state and states a make THE HORIZON HAS SALL PARTA L to it's sing is a wat the accounter M I son wat I sounds diversion is they yet any dearers a lower more 1412/44 N NOT A CAME THE STAR OF STAR ADDIST who so is which as a summer 0 THE ANDROW I MAIN'T SERVE IT SORE P THAT FOR INTERAL PLAST MAD VALUE AVAN SALAR CAR Q CROWER R and developments ŝ Ŧ Ż

291 BIKINI ATOLL.

Manuscript Diary of Ensign E.W. Marshall, 32 pp, folio, aboard the U.S.S. *Fall River*, February 1 to July 9, 1946 (with gaps). In original GPO Record Book, green cloth. Covers dampstained.

WITH: a quantity of ephemera including period roneographed orders and passes, a later pencil portrait of the author, a few letters (one in printed envelope showing the bomb blast), 2 photographs, and a partial autograph transcription of the entry for July 1, 1946.

DIARY AND ARCHIVE OF A WITNESS TO THE ATOMIC BOMB BLAST AT BIKINI ATOLL. The diarist's ship, the U.S.S. Fall River, was assigned to Operation Crossroads, the atomic weapons tests in the Marshall Islands in the summer of 1946. Able was the first of the tests and the first detonation of a nuclear device since the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. Marshall records the events of "ABLE DAY" in a 2 1/2 page entry on July 1, 1946, in part: "At Able minus 2 minutes we faced away from the target area, closed our eyes, and covered them with our forearm. For what seemed like hours rather than minutes we remained in this position until the word was passed around to look up. Upon first looking up I saw nothing then spotted a small white puff of smoke on the horizon. Was this all there was to it? Was it a dud? In a moment I saw what I sought. Blossoming up into the sky boiling & seething inside was a cloud the color of-the nearest thing to it would be a shade of peach. The reason I hadn't seen it sooner was that the initial blast had sent the cloud high above the low lying cumulus clouds ... The cloud boiled with the pink or peach color on the surface while at times the interior revealed itself to be a mass of fire. Before many minutes the cloud made its first mushroom "

Interestingly, on the verso of a comic drawing of Navy cruiser there is a list of code names for the entire alphabet from Able, Baker & Charlie through to X-Ray, Yoke and Zebra. In the event, only Able and Baker were detonated, Charlie was planned for 1947 but aborted due to the problem of decontamination. <image><image><image><image><text><text><text><text>



292 DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN.

Chicago Daily Tribune. Chicago: November 3, 1948. Vol 107, no 264. Folio (595 x 428 mm). 54 pp. Two-star edition. Fine condition.

THE MOST FAMOUS MIS-CALLED ELECTION IN U.S. HISTORY, when the *Tribune* declared Governor Thomas Dewey the winner over Truman in the 1948 Presidential run.

"DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN is every publisher's nightmare on every election night. Like most newspapers, the Tribune, which had dismissed [Truman] on its editorial page as a 'nincompoop,' was lulled into a false sense of security by polls that repeatedly predicted a Dewey victory. Critically important, though, was a printers' strike, which forced the paper to go to press hours before it normally would. As the first-edition deadline approached, managing editor J. Loy "Pat" Maloney had to make the headline call, although many East Coast tallies were not yet in ... The ink was hardly dry on 150,000 copies of the paper when radio bulletins reported that the race was surprisingly close. The headline was changed to DEMOCRATS MAKE SWEEP OF STATE OFFICES for the second edition. Truman went on to take Illinois and much of the Midwest in this whopping election surprise. Radio comedian Fred Allen noted Truman was the 'first president to lose in a Gallup and win in a walk.' ... The headline might well have been quickly forgotten but for a chance encounter two days later in St. Louis. Truman, traveling by rail to Washington, stepped to the rear platform of the train and was handed a copy of the Tribune early edition. He had as low an opinion of the Tribune as it did of him. Truman held the paper up, and photographers preserved the moment for history" (Tim Jones, Tribune staff reporter, 2014).

The typography is strikingly crude: five lines of the lead article are printed upside-down. This copy is in unusually fine condition—it is more frequently seen in yellowed and brittle condition because of the low quality of the wood-pulp paper.

\$1,000 - 1,500

293 PRESLEY, ELVIS. 1935-1977.

Photograph Signed ("Elvis Presley") and dated "58," 8 x 10 inch gelatin silver print, a head and shoulders portrait of Elvis in Army uniform, ink inscription "Elvis Presley / at Ft. Hood, Texas / 1958" on verso. Fine.

Declining offers from the Navy, Army, and the Pentagon to enlist in Special Services and perform his tour of duty entertaining troops around the world, Elvis entered the Army as a regular Private on March 24, 1958. He completed basic training at Fort Hood, Texas, where he became a sharpshooter and received training on a tank crew before shipping out to Germany, where he was stationed for the duration of his service. **\$300 - 500**

294

NASA—MERCURY ASTRONAUTS.

[HANEY, PAUL. 1928-2009.] Typescript "*Policy Concerning Mercury Astronauts*," with Pencil Annotations, 2 pp rectos only, 4to, n.p., [1959], an early photocopy(?) on thin, coated paper; staple removed, some creasing.

Provenance: estate of Paul Haney.

THE MERCURY ASTRONAUTS STEP INTO THE PUBLIC SPOTLIGHT in this document marking the beginning of the NASA media policy, annotated by the "Voice of Mission Control," Paul Haney. This document gives press guidelines in regard to the Mercury astronauts, the first Americans to fly in space. The Mercury Seven were not free to endorse any commercial products and needed permission from the NASA Public Information director for any radio or television appearances.

This copy is ANNOTATED BY PAUL HANEY, known as the voice of NASA's mission control as he gave live commentary for the Gemini and Apollo missions throughout the 1960s. The Mercury program pre-dates his hiring by NASA but the annotations make clear he is already carefully thinking about how the astronauts will appear to the public. **\$1,000 - 1,500**

295

ROCK 'N' ROLL-BRITISH INVASION.

Autograph album featuring approximately 40 signatures of notable Rock 'n' Roll artists, 12mo, binding weak, a few leaves loose.

WITH: 6 gelatin silver print photographs, 3.5 x 3.5 inches, of the Beatles performing onstage taken from the audience.

AND WITH: Photograph Signed of the Hollies, 6 x 8 inches, inscribed on the back by group members Tony Hicks and Allan Clarke, creased and wrinkled.

AUTOGRAPH SEEKER'S ROCK 'N' ROLL ALBUM, featuring signatures and inscriptions primarily of British groups of the 1960s, and including BILLY J. KRAMER, KENNY LYNCH, ROY ORBISON, DUFFY POWER, BRIAN HOWARD, RALPH ELLIS (The Swinging Blue Jeans), CLIFF BENNET (The Rebel Rousers, ALAN HOWARD (The Tremeloes), MIKE MAXFIELD (The Dakotas), and others. The inscriptions are to a "Linda," who has added "Hayes" (in Hillingon, London) and various dates in 1963 beside the signatures. The lot also includes an intriguing collection of six small amateur photographs of the Beatles on stage, taken from the vantage of the crowd, presumably by Linda.

\$300 - 500

296 GEMINI IV.

MCDIVITT, JAMES, AND EDWARD WHITE II. Color Photograph Signed ("James A. McDivitt" and "Edward H White"") 13 1/4 x 9 1/4 inches color photograph on vintage 19 1/2 x 15 1/2 inch mount, depicting the launch of Gemini IV, even sunning. Framed.

LIFT-OFF! Dramatic photograph of the Titan II launch vehicle just after lift-off on June 3, 1965; signed by the two astronauts who were aboard. McDivitt and White orbited the Earth 66 times in four days, the longest U.S. manned spaceflight to date. It is also the mission which saw the first spacewalk by an American (see following lot). **\$500 - 800**

297

GEMINI IV-ED WHITE.

Engraved Document Signed by John McConnell and Harold Brown as Air Force Chief of Staff and Secretary respectively, oblong folio, Washington, March 6, 1967, being a Certificate for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, housed in original cloth folder together with a typed citation describing White's achievements with Air Force seal, some toning, light rubbing to folder.

POSTHUMOUS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS CERTIFICATE TO ED WHITE FOR HIS SPACEWALK, performed on June 3, 1965 and being the first EVA (extra-vehicular activity) performed by an American. Ed White's memorable words after this first spacewalk were, "I'm coming back in ... and it's the saddest moment of my life." The spacewalk, and the remainder of the Gemini IV mission, are characterized on this certificate as an "extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight" which seems quite the understatement. The accompanying citation goes into more detail: "He remained outside the spacecraft for a period of 23 minutes and became the first man to control himself in an extra-vehicular activity space environment with a hand held maneuvering unit." White, however, was not awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross until after his death in the Apollo 1 fire. The date of this certificate is only a few weeks after that tragedy, on January 27, 1967. **\$4,000 - 6,000**

298

ARMSTRONG, NEIL. 1930-2012.

"First Men on the Moon," Typed Transcript Signed ("Neil Armstrong / Apollo 11"), in blue marker, headed, "Voice Communications between Nasa Houston (CAPCOM) and Apollo 11 (Eagle). First Men on the Moon / July 20, 1969, 1 p, 4to, fine condition.

WITH RARE ARMSTRONG SIGNATURE JUST BELOW HIS WORDS: "HOUSTON, TRANQUILITY BASE HERE. THE EAGLE HAS LANDED." The entire transcript runs the dozen communications between Eagle's announcement that they are "go" at 2000 feet above the lunar surface to the successful landing.

\$3,000 - 5,000





294





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299



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299 VIETNAM.

AVEDON, RICHARD. 1923-2004. *Who Has a Better Right to Oppose the War*? New York: the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, by Darien House, [1969].

Color poster, 610 x 960 mm. Light edge-wear, soft creases to lower edge. **\$600 - 900**

300

VIETNAM.

Old Soldiers Never Die. Young Ones Do. Kent, OH: Pro Arts, [c.1969]. Color screenprint poster, 500 x 805 mm. Light wear, very good. **\$400 - 600**

301

VIETNAM.

PICASSO, PABLO. 1881-1973. *March Against Death, March on Washington. Nov 13-15, 1969.* Washington, DC: New Mobilization Committee, [1969].

Photolithographed two-color poster, 380 x 592 mm. Fine.

Illustrated with a Picasso image of a tank. **\$300 - 500**

302

APOLLO 13.

[HAISE, FRED, AND JAMES LOVELL.] "DEDA Input/Output Constants," single data training card printed on both sides, from the Guidance and Navigation Dictionary for Lunar Module 7, NASA/MSC January 5, 1970, updated February 13, 1970. Light wear to tab.

SIGNED BY APOLLO 13 CREW MEMBERS FRED HAISE AND JIM LOVELL, Haise had additional inscribed, "Used in training for Apollo 13." This page comes from the manual for the LM-7 (Aquarius). Thankfully, Haise and Lovell had trained well and returned safely even after one of the oxygen tanks exploded when they were about 200,000 miles from Earth. See illustration on preceding page.

\$700 - 1,000

303 BLACK PANTHERS.

The Street Wall Journal. The Panthers: history as repression ... repression as history.... New York: Committee to Defend the Panther, May 21, 1970. Vol 1, no 3.

Broadside poster, 556 x 379 mm. Printed in red and black. Fine.

"THE POLICE RECORD IS CLEAR. THE PANTHERS HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF A VICIOUS AND CONTINUING REPRESSION." A scarce poster detailing the history of the Black Panther Party and cataloguing some two dozen instances of harassment, arrest, and murder committed by the police against party members. Printed in the background is the dramatic figure of a Panther with fist raised, a broken chain hanging from his wrist. The upper half of the poster describes the organization of the Black Panther Party by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland in 1966, "around the issue of police harassment and ultimately around a program for selfdetermination of black people. It was with this in mind that they armed themselves with rifles and began following Oakland police cars through the ghetto to monitor their activities, offer legal services, and intervene when necessary." The ten point party program adopted by the Oakland branch is also printed. The lower half of the poster provides in timeline form a detailed list of arrests and murders perpetrated against party members from 1968-1969, including the notorious December 4, 1969 murder of Illinois Black Panther chairman Fred Hampton during a raid on his apartment in Chicago. A fine example of this artifact from the most explosive radical movement in post-war America. \$500 - 800

304

EARTH DAY POSTER.

LANDAU, JACOB. 1917-2001. *Earth Day. April 22, 1970.* New York: Westbrook Lithographers for the Environmental Action Coalition. Color lithographed poster, 847 x 575 mm. 2 marginal tears, very good.

HANDSOME POSTER FROM THE FIRST EARTH DAY. The Environmental Action Coalition was organized in 1970 as the New York Committee for Earth Day. \$300 - 500

305

JOPLIN & HENDRIX.

Winner? Winner? N.p.: L & S Productions, 1970. Color pill-shaped poster, 920 x 355 mm. Small crease to bottom leftmargin, yellow half inconspicuously trimmed (as issued?)

A potent image, depicting the two rock and roll stars who had recently died from drug overdoses. Another example of this poster was included in the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery exhibition "Ballyhoo! Posters as Portraiture," 2008. **\$500 - 800**

End of Sale



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| VIETNAM VIGILANCE COMMITTEE VIRGINIA COLONY VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS WALLACE, LEWIS. WANAMAKER EXPEDITION. WAR OF 1812. WASHINGTON D.C., BURNING OF. | . 299-301 161 10, 12-13 63 221 273 . 123-125 122 |
| VIETNAM VIGILANCE COMMITTEE VIRGINIA COLONY VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS WALLACE, LEWIS. WANAMAKER EXPEDITION. WAR OF 1812. WASHINGTON D.C., BURNING OF. | . 299-301 161 10, 12-13 63 221 273 . 123-125 122 |
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| if successful will collect the purchases myself | | | Telephone bidders: indicate primary and secondary con next to the telephone number. | tact numbers by writing $\textcircled{1}$ or $\textcircled{2}$ |
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You instruct us to execute each absentee bid up to the corresponding bid amount indicated above.

* Emergency Bid: A maximum bid (exclusive of Buyer's Premium and tax) to be executed by Bonhams only if we are unable to contact you by telephone or should the connection be lost during bidding.

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| Your signature: | Date: | | | |

Bonhams



Office of the President

March 15, 1945.

My dear Mr. Eckert:

With the approval of the other administrative officers I am writing to grant permission on behalf of the University for you and Dr. Mauchly to apply for a patent or patents on the following terms recommended by the Committee on Non-Medical Patents:

- (1)That permission be granted to Messrs. J. Presper Eckert, Jr., and John W. Mauchly to apply for a patent or patents on the inventions and discoveries developed by them under Contract No. N670-ORD-4926.
- (2) That the University should waive its right to an assignment of the patent or patents that may be granted with the understanding,
- (3) That an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free license be granted to the United States Government and that the University be granted an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free license to build, or have built, and to use the devices covered by such patents and at its discretion to grant a free sub-license to any established eleemosynary institution to build (but not to have built by others at a profit) and to use such devices for essentially non-commercial and non-profit purposes.

I judge from your joint letter requesting permission to apply for the patents that you are quite willing to subscribe to the conditions, but in order that our records may be perfectly clear, I shall appreciate it if you and Dr. Mauchly will send me jointly - or separately - a statement to that effect.

Sincerely yours, June low melleland

President

