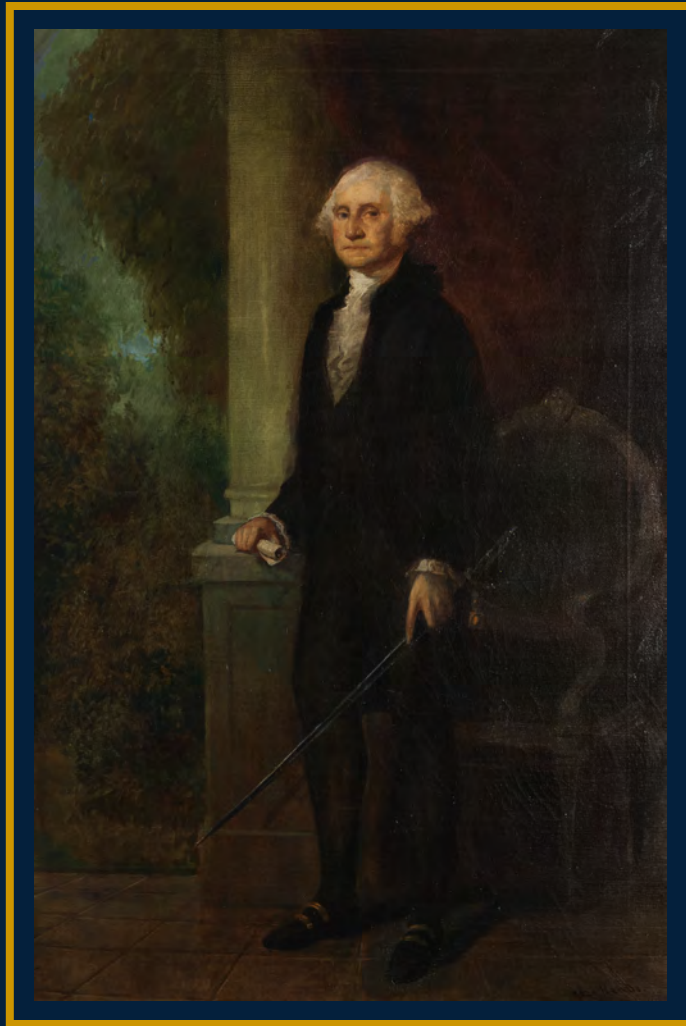
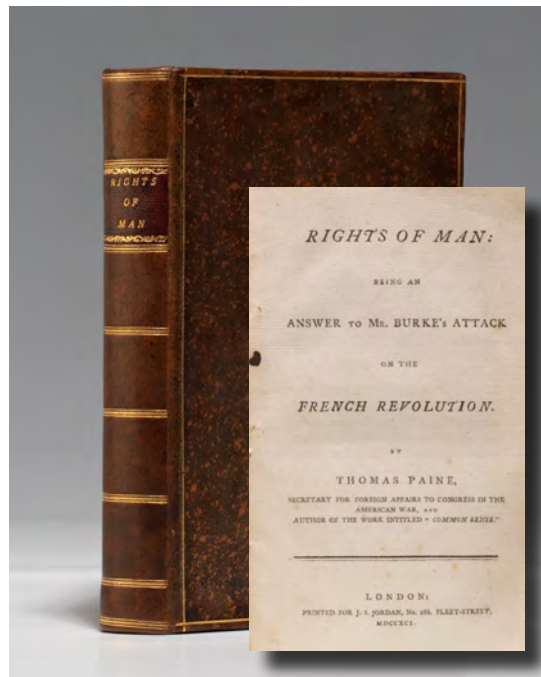




BAUMAN RARE BOOKS



*Americana*



"THE CLEAREST OF ALL EXPOSITIONS OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY" (PMM)

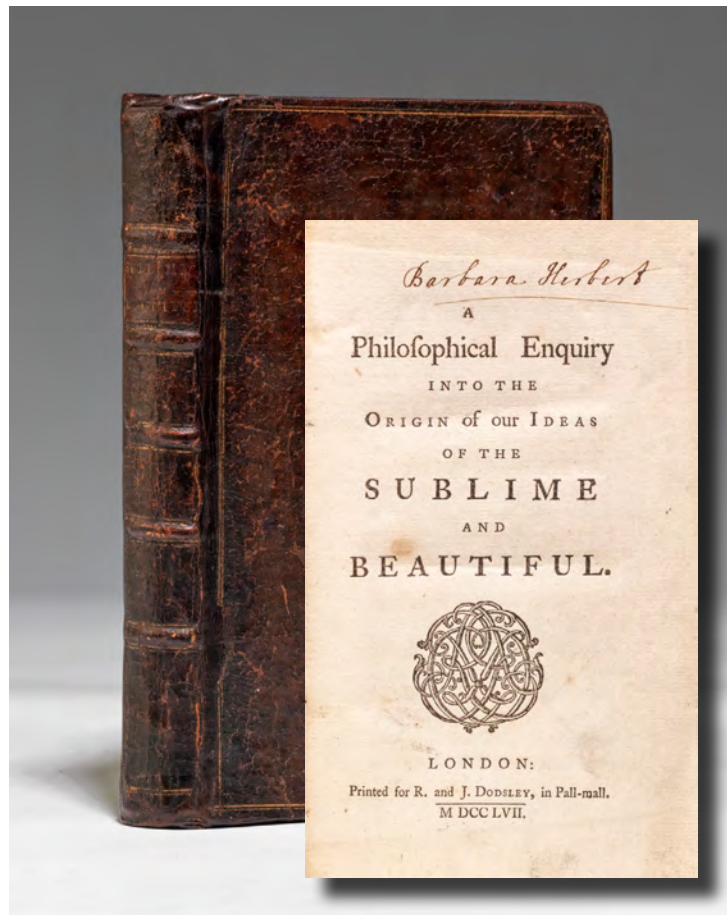
**01** PAINE, Thomas. **Rights of Man.** BOUND WITH: **Rights of Man. Part the Second.** London, 1791, 1792. Octavo, early speckled calf boards rebacked. \$42,000

*Extremely rare editions of both parts of Paine's revolutionary classic Rights of Man. The exceptionally rare and desirable first edition, second issue of Part I, consisting of the text sheets from the famous suppressed and virtually unobtainable first issue printed by Paine's original publisher, which were rescued by Paine and his friends, and the new title page and preface printed by Paine's new publisher; bound together with the third edition of Part II*

"The publishing history of the [first part of *Rights of Man*] is of interest.... as showing how fragile the right to dissent actually was in those years. Having completed Part One... Paine made haste to take the manuscript to a printer named Joseph Johnson... Johnson was a man of some nerve and principle... but he took fright after several heavy-footed visits from William Pitt's political police" (Hitchens, 51-52). "Johnson was visited repeatedly by government agents... Fearing the book police, and unnerved by the prospect of arrest and bankruptcy, Johnson suppressed the book on the very day of its scheduled publication... Paine reacted fast. He agreed to a deal with another publisher, J.S. Jordan on Fleet Street, and with the help of friends and a horse and cart delivered to him Johnson's printed, unbound sheets... He then packed his trunk for Paris, where he planned to arrange a French translation... Prior to leaving, Paine passed on several bound copies of the original Johnson edition into private hands, but only a few of these have survived" (Keane, 304-5).

Jordan took Johnson's unbound sheets of the text and added a new title page with Jordan's imprint and a preface that Paine sent him from Paris. Jordan published his edition (this first edition, second issue) on March 13, 1791, and it sold out in hours. It's not known how many copies of this issue Jordan published using Johnson's sheets, but it was likely only in the hundreds of copies. "Not even Paine could have imagined... that *Rights of Man* was destined to become one of the best-selling books in the history of publishing... *Rights of Man* broke every extant publishing record.... *Rights of Man* sold over 50,000 copies in under three months. While Paine's claim that sales of the complete edition in Britain reached 'between four and five hundred thousand' copies within ten years of publication might well be exaggerated... its impact was indisputably phenomenal" (Grogan, 18).

The British government decided against prosecuting Paine for sedition shortly after the publication of Part I, but in 1792, after the publication of the more incendiary Part II and the rapid spread of both parts, the British government took action against Paine, his publishers and booksellers. "Bookshops selling *Rights of Man* were visited and harassed by agents of the book police, and sometimes arrested, prosecuted, fined, or imprisoned." Jordan was arrested in May 1792 and pleaded guilty, and many "booksellers were imprisoned, some for as long as for two years, for selling *Rights of Man*" (St. Clair, 624). The first issue of Part I (with Johnson's title page imprint) is so rare it is considered virtually unacquirable; this is the earliest obtainable edition. Third edition of Part the Second, stated on title page. A few early ink marginalia in Part II. Only very light occasional foxing to Part I. A handsomely bound copy in fine condition.



**“AT CERTAIN DISTANCES, DANGER AND PAIN ARE DELIGHTFUL”:  
RARE FIRST EDITION OF BURKE’S INFLUENTIAL TREATISE ON THE SUBLIME,  
IGNITING BRITISH ROMANTICISM AND HIS LATER WORK ON REVOLUTION**

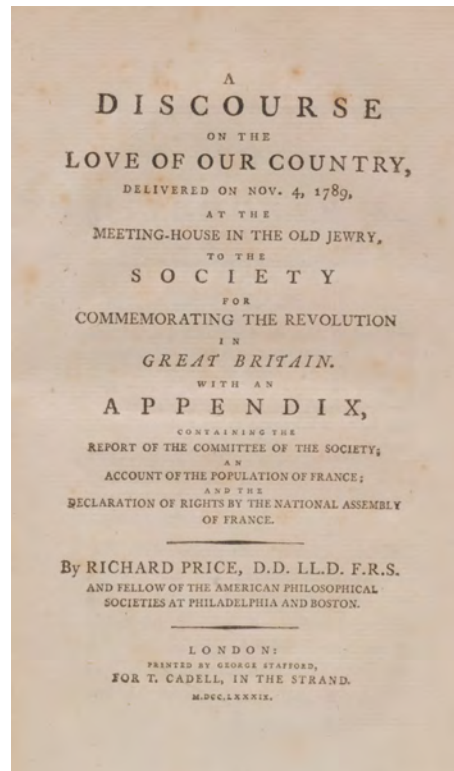
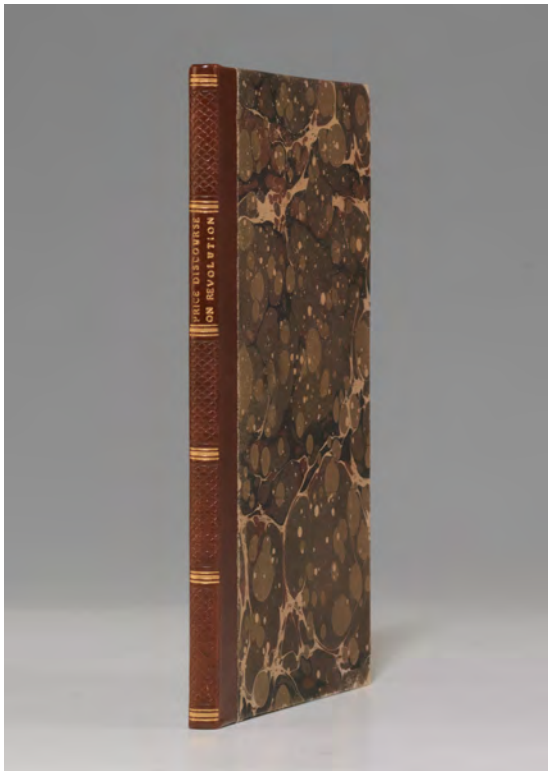
**02** (BURKE, Edmund). **A Philosophical Enquiry Into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful.** London, 1757. Octavo, contemporary full dark brown calf rebaced with original spine laid down.

\$5200

*First edition of Edmund Burke’s influential work on “themes that dominated Burke’s thinking,” a touchstone in the development of British Romanticism and the theoretical foundation for his celebrated 1790 work, Reflections on the Revolution in France, scarce in contemporary calf.*

Edmund Burke’s *Philosophical Enquiry* “might well be said to signalize the point at which aesthetic taste in England changed from the classical formalism of the earlier years of the 18th century to the romanticism of the later years” (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* I, 430). One of the single greatest influences on British Romanticism and the rise of the Gothic, Burke’s landmark essay propelled by debates surrounding a 17th-century translation of the classical essay “On the Sublime.” His analysis of pleasure and fear became the first

to carefully explore “the imaginative power of the unbounded and infinite, and the unstated and unknown” (Blackburn, 52). The *Philosophical Enquiry* much “anticipates the themes that dominate Burke’s political thinking throughout his career” (Yolton I, 144). Influential thinkers such as Mary Wollstonecraft saw that Burke’s most celebrated work, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), “was largely based on aesthetic positions he developed 30 years earlier in *On the Sublime and the Beautiful*” (Shiner, *The Invention of Art*, 163). This first edition, issued anonymously, was “a rather small edition, possibly like the *Vindication* limited to 500 copies.” *First issue first state* with the uncorrected “SECT. IV” on page 179, corrected “SECT. VII” on page 180: both corrected late in the printing. No priority established as “most copies exhibit one mixture [of formes] or another” and none exist in a completely uncorrected state (Todd 5a). Bound with half title. Engraved armorial bookplate; owner ink signatures, including one on title page. Interior quite clean, light restoration to extremities. A nicely restored copy, desirable in contemporary calf.



**“I HAVE BEEN... WITNESS TO TWO OTHER REVOLUTIONS... I SEE THE ARDOR FOR LIBERTY CATCHING AND SPREADING... THE DOMINION OF KINGS CHANGED FOR THE DOMINION OF LAWS...”: 1789 FIRST EDITION OF PRICE’S *DISCOURSE ON THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY*, FAMOUSLY ATTACKED BY BURKE AND DEFENDED BY PAINE AND WOLLSTONECRAFT**

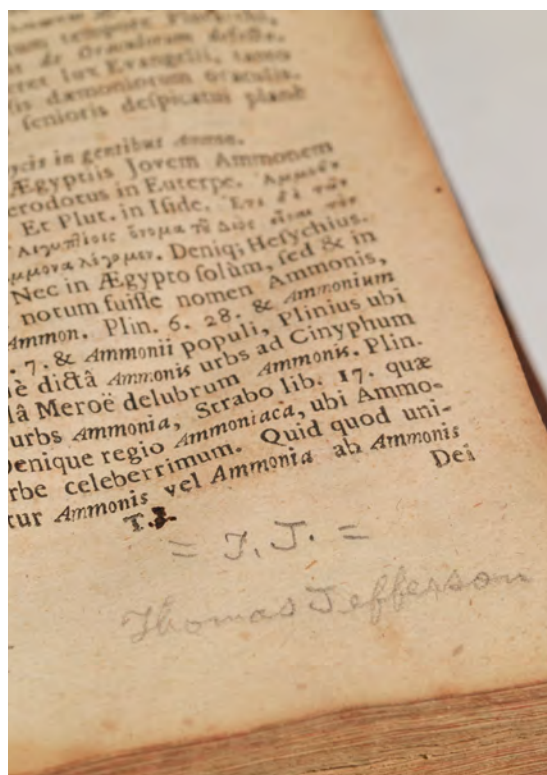
**03** PRICE, Richard. **A Discourse on the Love of Our Country, Delivered on Nov. 4, 1789... to the Society for Commemorating the Revolution in Great Britain. With an Appendix.** London, 1789. Slim octavo, period style half brown calf and marbled boards. \$7500

*First edition, first impression, of one of Price’s most important and famous works, his controversial and incendiary sermon on the revolutionary progress of human rights from England’s 1688 Glorious Revolution to the American and French Revolutions. The first edition sold out within days and ignited the British pamphlet war over the French Revolution known as “the Revolution Controversy.” The work provoked Edmund Burke’s strong attacks on Price in *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790) and eloquent defenses of Price in *Wollstonecraft’s Vindication of the Rights of Men* (1790) and *Paine’s Rights of Man* (1791).*

Political philosopher and minister Richard Price (1723-1791), a close friend of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams, was “the most influential British advocate of American independence” (Howes P586). His 1776 work *Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America* was one of the most important and frequently reprinted works of the period. In November

1789, within months of the start of the French Revolution, Price stood before a London meeting of the Society for the Commemoration of England’s 1688 Glorious Revolution and, with this provocative *Discourse* in praise of revolution, triggered a war of words that sparked Edmund Burke’s incendiary refutation in *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), which prompted defenses of Price in Mary Wollstonecraft’s *Vindication of the Rights of Men* (1790), the first part of Thomas Paine’s *Rights of Man* (1791), and notable works by Catherine Macaulay, Joseph Priestly, William Godwin, and others.

First impression, with “Marmontel” on page 14, line 6 (corrected to “Fenelon” in the second impression). Copies of the first edition are quite scarce; though many are held by prominent institutions in the UK and US, copies rarely appear on the market or at auction. Complete with scarce half title and rear ad leaf promoting other works by Price; appendix page [4] is blank as issued. ESTC T31992. Thomas, Stephen, and Jones, *A Bibliography of the Works of Richard Price*, 38a. Kress B1697. Goldsmith I:14055. Text fresh with only light scattered foxing. A fine wide-margined copy, handsomely bound.



**AN AMERICAN RARITY—THOMAS JEFFERSON’S PERSONAL COPY OF LLOYD’S  
“SUPERIOR” EDITION OF ESTIENNE’S *HISTORICAL DICTIONARY*, 1671,  
WITH HIS INITIALED OWNERSHIP MARKINGS—THE SANG COPY**

**04** (JEFFERSON, Thomas) STEPHANO, Carolo (ESTIENNE, Charles). **Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum.** Oxford, 1671. Small folio, contemporary full dark brown calf rebaked with original gilt-decorated spine laid down, custom cloth clamshell box.

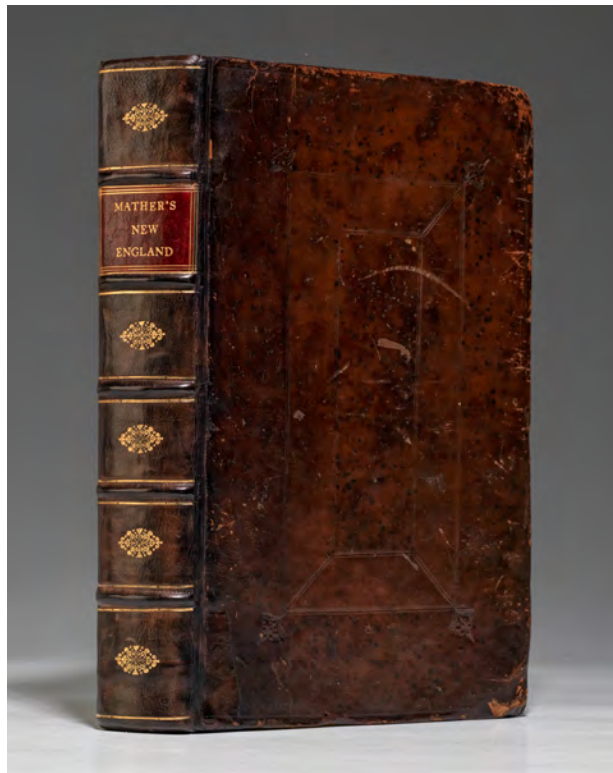
\$80,000

*A superb Presidential association copy—Thomas Jefferson’s personal copy with his characteristic ownership markings of an important historical dictionary based on Estienne’s famous 16-century Dictionarium, “the first French encyclopedia.” This is an early reissue of editor Nicholas Lloyd’s Oxford 1670 edition, in Latin, an updated and improved edition of Estienne’s work.*

This volume was in Jefferson’s final “Retirement Library” when he died, and it contains Jefferson’s characteristic ownership identification marks—he has penned a “T” before the signature mark “I” on page 33 and a “J” after the signature mark “T” on page 73. Jefferson built three collections of books in his lifetime. The first burned in a fire at his childhood home, Shadwell, in 1770. In 1815, Jefferson sold his second collection of books to the government in order to help rebuild the collection of the Library of Congress, which had been destroyed during the War of 1812. The third collection was dispersed after Jefferson’s death in 1826, largely through

an auction to satisfy creditors. Jefferson purchased this copy in 1817 from a French bookseller; the original invoice is at the Massachusetts Historical Society and has been transcribed in the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.

This is an early reissue (with new 1671 title page) of Lloyd’s updated, expanded, and improved 1670 Oxford edition of Estienne’s historical dictionary of classical and Biblical people, places, and other proper names, the “first French encyclopedia.” (Sowerby 141). In 1553, “Estienne printed the first edition of his ‘Historical Dictionary,’ the first book to which this title was given, and the first that purported to be a universal Dictionary of Biography, modern as well as ancient... In 1670, Nicholas Lloyd published at Oxford an edition of the ‘Dictionarium Historicum’ of Charles Estienne, but with numerous additions, corrections, alterations, and omissions, a book which gave the author a high reputation, not only in England, but on the Continent, where it was acknowledged as superior to any of the previous editions of the book of Charles Estienne” (*Quarterly Review*). Eight pages bear contemporary ink corrections or annotations in another hand. Occasional foxing, light wear to covers, corners expertly restored. A very good copy, with an extraordinary provenance, most rare from Jefferson’s library and with his ownership markings.



**“THE MOST FAMOUS AMERICAN BOOK OF COLONIAL TIMES AND THE INDISPENSABLE SOURCE FOR COLONIAL SOCIAL HISTORY”: RARE FIRST EDITION OF MATHER’S MAGISTERIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS, IN CONTEMPORARY BOARDS, COMPLETE WITH IMPORTANT MAP**

**05** MATHER, Cotton. **Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from its first planting in the year 1620, unto the year of our Lord, 1698...** London, 1702. Folio, contemporary full dark brown paneled speckled calf rebacked. \$15,000

*The exceptionally rare and exceedingly significant first edition of Cotton Mather’s salvation history of colonial Massachusetts, the “most important 18th-century American book” (Howes M391), including the earliest 18th-century general map of New England (often not present).*

Mather’s *magnum opus* is a monument of moral urgency and reforming zeal, “a collection of essays, memorials and addresses intended to call a wayward generation back to the principles and practices upon which [New England] was founded” (Magill, 557-58). Mather portrays colonial America, most especially Massachusetts, as a land both guided by God’s providential hand and threatened by the schemes of Satan. He offers numerous biographical sketches... and also “preserves numerous details about the religious leaders and theological attitudes” of his day (Peckham, 49), including such “heretics” as Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, and discussions of the Salem witchcraft trials. In still other portions of the text, Mather “proves himself a master of description and narration. His circumstantial stories of shipwrecks and

pirates, of Indian raids, adulteries and murders must have contributed greatly to the popularity of the *Magnalia* in his own day” (Magill, 561).

“Mather’s *Magnalia* is the most famous American book of colonial times and the indispensable source for colonial social history” (Streeter 658). Composed beginning in 1693, the *Magnalia Christi Americana* remains “among the great works of English literature in the 17th century... Somehow, as no one else can, Cotton Mather makes you by and by feel what the Puritan ideal was” (Wendell, 161). The book is also renowned for including “the first general map of New England published in the 18th century” (Schwartz & Ehrenberg, 133). The “Mather map,” *present in this copy*, is often missing. The first American edition of the *Magnalia* would not appear until 1820. Rare errata provided in facsimile on one leaf; the work is considered complete without it. Engraved armorial bookplate of Francis John Stainforth (1797-1866), British Anglican clergyman who served as a curate in London-area parishes and a collector of books, stamps, and shells. His library included, at the time, perhaps the largest private collection of books by women writers. Text generally quite clean. Folding map with neat three-inch archival repair to verso of one fold only; image clean and fine. Light wear to corners, rubbing to board edges. An extremely good, neatly rebacked copy.



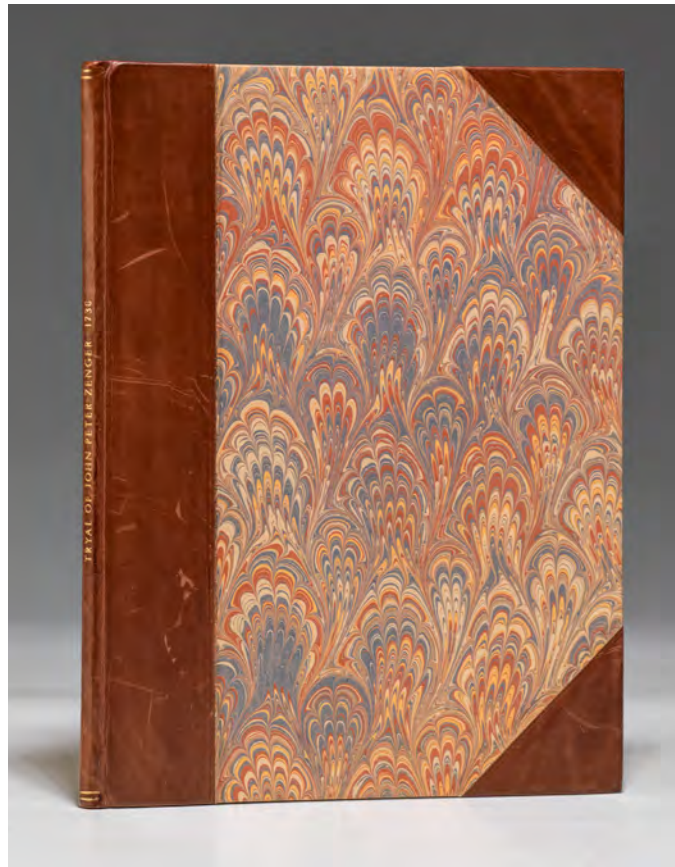
**“SATAN SEEMED TO BE MORE LET LOOSE, AND RAGED IN A DREADFUL MANNER”: JONATHAN EDWARDS’ FAITHFUL NARRATIVE, DESCRIBING THE BEGINNINGS OF THE RENOWNED “GREAT AWAKENING” RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN AMERICA, 1738 FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, PRINTED IN BOSTON**

**06** EDWARDS, (Jonathan) Revd. **A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God in the Conversion of Many Hundred Souls in Northampton and in the Neighbouring Towns and Villages of Hampshire, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay of New-England... BOUND WITH: [Discourses on Various Important Subjects]**. Boston, 1738. Small octavo (4-1/2 by 7-3/4 inches), contemporary full brown sheep. \$10,000

*First American edition of this important account of “The Great Awakening” by one of the most famous American religious figures, creator of “the first great religious revival of modern times” (ANB). Bound with Edwards’ Discourses on Various Important Subjects, a collection of five sermons.*

Edwards’ *Faithful Narrative* describes Christian conversion in his congregations in Northampton, Massachusetts, during the Great Awakening. “Edwards was apparently a stranger to Northampton in 1726, and his *Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God* (1737) describes both the utopian community he had heard attributed to Stoddard’s dominion and the less happy reality he found for himself: from the pulpit he saw only ‘dullness’ of spirit, ‘licentious’ behavior, and ‘a spirit of contention’ between two long-standing political factions. After another physical and emotional collapse in the summer after his grandfather’s death in February 1729, Edwards began the attack on the complacency

of sinners that would distinguish his entire career... The *Faithful Narrative* describes how in the winter of 1734–1735, first the young people, and then their elders, responded to Edwards’s preaching with a renewed spiritual energy and a newly virtuous repertoire of public and private behavior. Visitors observed the work of the Spirit in Northampton and took the spark home to their own congregations, thereby promoting an unprecedentedly broad regional revival. But dangers were mixed with the satisfactions: jealousies among church members, young people becoming fervent followers of their pastor without resuming deferential behavior to their parents, and scrutiny of souls leading to despair. Edwards’s own uncle committed suicide” (ANB). First published in Britain in 1737, and in Boston in 1738, Dutch and German editions would soon follow, as the work brought him international recognition. The prominent British minister George Whitefield, for example, voyaged to Northampton after the book’s publication in order to meet with Edwards. “Third Edition” stated on title page, though this is the first edition published in the American colonies; preceded by the 1737 first English edition, and possibly by the 1738 Edinburgh edition. The second work in this volume, Edwards’ *Discourses on Various Important Subjects*, has been bound in without the title page; the *Faithful Narrative* is complete. Bookplate. Short closed tear to a3 and I3 in *Faithful Narrative*; some foxing and faint dampstaining throughout volume. A very good copy in nicely restored contemporary calf.



**“SYMBOL OF THE FREE PRESS AS A BULWARK AGAINST TYRANNY”:  
VERY SCARCE SECOND ENGLISH EDITION OF *TRIAL OF JOHN PETER ZENGER*, 1738**

**07** (ZENGER, John Peter). **The Tryal of John Peter Zenger, of New-York, Printer, Who was lately Try'd and Acquitted for Printing and Publishing a Libel against the Government. With the Pleadings and Arguments on Both Sides.** London, 1738. Quarto, period-style three-quarter brown calf and marbled boards. \$16,000

*Second English edition (first published in New York in 1736) of the landmark trial of John Peter Zenger that produced “one of the famous decisions in legal history,” pivotal to “the creation of the Bill of Rights and freedom of the press... had a lasting impact on the development of a libertarian ideology in both England and America,” soundly viewed as “one of the famous decisions in legal history, establishing the epochal doctrine of the freedom of the press”—“one of the most important events of colonial times,” a splendid copy, handsomely bound.*

John Peter Zenger’s *New York Weekly Journal* often targeted Governor Cosby, prompting the official seizure and burning of four numbers of his *Journal* and Zenger’s arrest in 1734 for seditious libel. “Unable to meet the bail set by the court, Zenger spent eight and one-half months in jail... until he came to trial in the supreme court of the province on 4 August 1735.” Leading Zenger’s defense was Andrew Hamilton,

whose “address to the jury asserted the right of the jury to determine matters of law as well as of fact and held that the truth of an utterance could be upheld as a defense against a charge of libel. Both assertions were contrary to the common law that then prevailed, but it took the jury only a few minutes of deliberation to return a verdict of innocent. Hamilton was immediately hailed as a popular hero and Zenger as a symbol of the free press as a bulwark against tyranny” (ANB). Zenger’s trial was “the most celebrated event of that day... the morning star of that liberty, which subsequently revolutionized America” (Chandler, I:157). Zenger himself first published *The Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger* as a folio pamphlet in 1736; it became “the most famous publication issued in America” at the time. “The narrative of this trial, which was one of the most important events of colonial times, was probably prepared by James Alexander, one of Zenger’s counsel” (Church 1016). Title page with printed: “The Second Edition”; containing “same imprint, date, and collation” as same year’s first English edition (Sabin 106307); issued same year as first Boston edition. With woodcut-engraved title-page vignette, ornamental initial, head- and tailpiece. Title page with partial early initials. A fine copy.



**“A PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY”: 1755 EDITION OF TRENCHARD AND GORDON’S *CATO’S LETTERS*, “A CLASSIC FOR MANY AMERICANS” AND A POWERFUL INFLUENCE ON THE FOUNDING FATHERS**

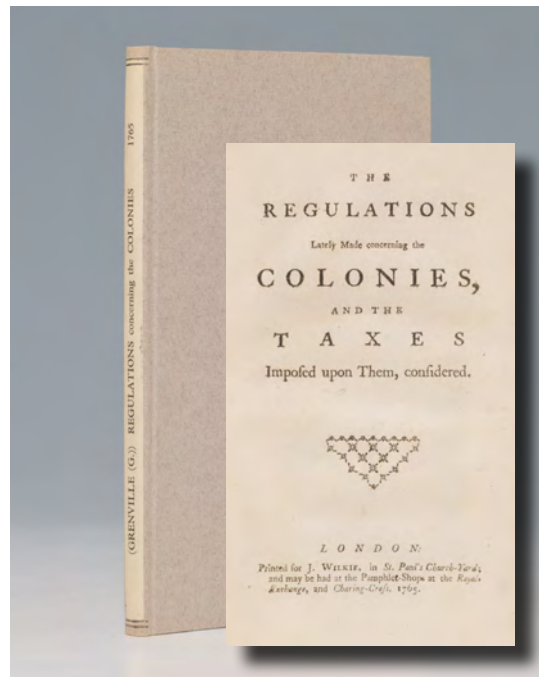
**08** (AMERICAN REVOLUTION) (GORDON, Thomas) (TRENCHARD, John). **Cato’s Letters: Or Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious, And other important Subjects.** London, 1755. Four volumes. Small octavo, contemporary full brown speckled calf rebaked. \$7500

*1755 sixth edition of Trenchard and Gordon’s famed essays, a major influence on the American Revolution—“ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement on the nature of political” (Bailyn). A direct and important influence on many of the founding fathers and major writings of the American Revolution, and such seminal works as the Federalist, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution.*

“Trenchard and Gordon were the most important disseminators of ideas to Americans in the pre-revolutionary generations” (Nash, *Urban Crucible*, 348). They first issued their “Cato’s Letters” in the *London Journal* and *British Journal* from November 1720 through December 1723. In these 144 essays, *they developed revolutionary ideas of liberty with arguments that liberty was plagued by conspiracies of power-seekers and that executive political power and standing armies were pernicious. “It was Trenchard and Gordon who first gave unreserved endorsement to free speech as being indispensable to ‘Liberty, Property, true Religion, Arts, Sciences, Learning [and] Knowledge” (McDonald, 47).*

*These important and influential essays “had a profound impact on Revolutionary ideology” in America (Library of Congress 3922).*

Issued in colonial newspapers, the Cato essays were so widely distributed, plagiarized and imitated that they “gave rise to what might be called a ‘Catonian’ image, central to the political theory of the time,” best exemplified by Washington’s public displays of virtue (Bailyn, 44). *They directly influenced many of the founding fathers and the important writings of the American Revolution, including Franklin’s Silence Dogood, John Dickinson’s Letters from a Farmer, William Livingstone’s Independent Reflector, John Adam’s Novanglus, John Peter Zenger’s landmark defense against libel, the concept of “power” employed in The Federalist, and the popular vision of an agrarian republic. Their influence is also palpable in the rhetoric of conspiracy in the Declaration of Independence.* In the course of American political development during the 18th century, Trenchard and Gordon were “the most important... spokesmen for extreme libertarianism” (Bailyn, 35). “Sixth Edition, corrected” stated on title pages. The first complete volume of Cato essays appeared soon after Trenchard’s death in December 1723, and all of the early editions are rare. Early owner ink signatures to title pages. Some mild toning and foxing to text, not affecting legibility. Expert restoration to bindings.. An extremely good and desirable copy in nicely restored contemporary calf.



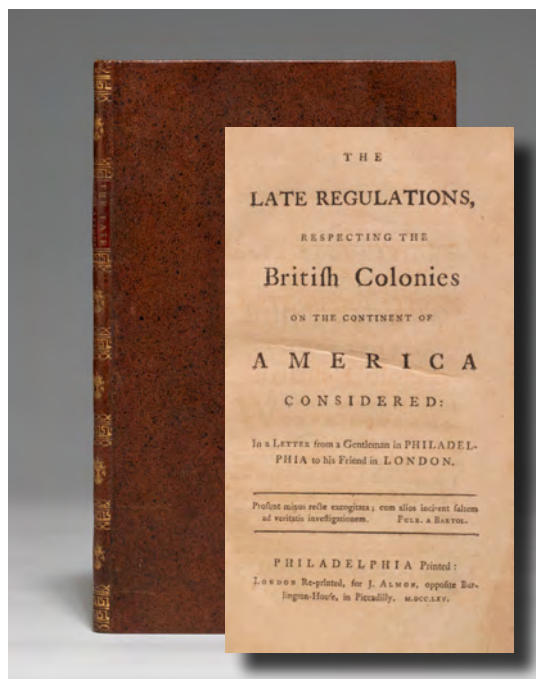
**“THE RIGHT OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO IMPOSE SUCH A DUTY UPON HER COLONIES... CANNOT BE QUESTIONED”: RARE FIRST EDITION OF WHATELY’S REGULATIONS LATELY MADE CONCERNING THE COLONIES, 1765**

**09** (STAMP ACT) (WHATELY, Thomas). **The Regulations Lately Made concerning the Colonies, And the Taxes Imposed upon Them, considered.** London, 1765. Small octavo (4-1/2 by 7-1/4 inches), modern tan paper boards; folding portfolio. \$4500

*First edition of the anonymously issued Regulations by secretary of the Treasury Whately—an “arch-foe” of American patriots—proclaiming Britain’s right to tax Americans in the same year’s infamous Stamp Act, also importantly drafted by Whately, here sparking colonial outrage and a key opposing work by America’s Daniel Dulany, putting the “colonies on the road to revolution.”*

The Stamp Act sparked “the beginning of the end of British America” (Schama, 457-8). It was Thomas Whately, trusted secretary of the Treasury under Grenville, who was given “the task of drawing up the Stamp Act” (Morgan & Morgan, *Stamp Act Crisis*, 240). He never deviated from his declared opinions, and consequently many Americans in London came to see him as their arch-foe” (ODNB). “Virtually all historians writing about the early stages of the American Revolution have taken note of... *Regulations Lately Made Concerning the Colonies.*” For with this rare and pivotal work, Whately signaled and substantiated the Stamp Act in a widely applicable, “methodical and cogent... defense of British colonial policy” (Christie, “Vision of Empire,” in *English Historical Review*).

In *Regulations* Whately declared: “the Right of the Mother Country to impose such a Duty upon her Colonies, if duly considered, cannot be questioned” (104). On the issue of taxation without representation, he contended the American colonies “were ‘virtually represented in Parliament.’ This was because ‘every Member of Parliament sits in the House, not as Representatives of his own Constituents, but as one of that august Assembly by which all the Commons of Great Britain are represented’... The fact that the colonies had their own assemblies did not, according to Whately, affect Parliament’s right to levy taxes on them...” (Yirush, 226-27). Although Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766, ultimately “the only way for the American colonists to solve their differences with Great Britain was to tear away from it completely. Doing that meant war” (Hayes, 166). With half title. “Despite the attribution to Grenville on the title page of the ‘Third Edition’... we know that Whately was the author” (Adams, *American Controversy* 65-27a). From the library of James Strohn Copley with his bookplate in the custom half morocco folding portfolio by Atmore Beach. Copley, a widely respected journalist, newspaper publisher, philanthropist and collector, was publisher of the *San Diego Union*, the *San Diego Union-Tribune* and the *San Diego Evening Tribune* from 1947 until his death in 1973. Copley’s “astonishing collection” of some 2000 items created “a documentary survey of the American past” (*New York Times*). Text bright with tiny gutter-edge pinholes from original stitching, lightest scattered foxing. A handsome about-fine copy with a distinctive provenance.



### FOUNDING FATHER JOHN DICKINSON'S POWERFUL 1765 ATTACK ON THE STAMP ACT

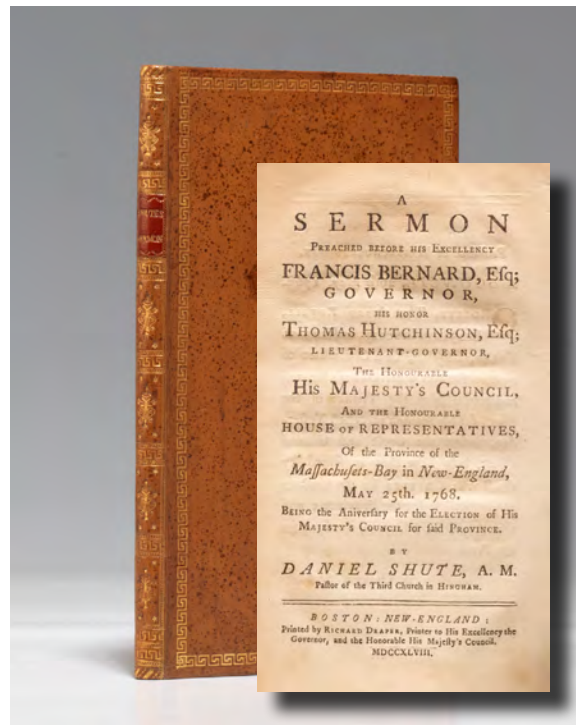
**10** (AMERICAN REVOLUTION) (DICKINSON, John). **The Late Regulations, Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America Considered; in a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to His Friend in London.** Philadelphia printed, London Re-printed, 1765. Octavo, period-style full sprinkled sheep gilt, red morocco spine label; pp. (1-4), 5-59, (60), 61-62. \$4500

*First English edition of the seminal Revolutionary work by Dickinson—"one of the leaders of the opposition to the Stamp Act"—a rare copy of his influential attack on the 1765 Stamp Act, printed in London immediately after the Philadelphia first edition "on the order of Benjamin Franklin," who was then in London.*

Dickinson was "a leader of the Revolutionary movement from its inception—author of the *Declaration of the Stamp Act Congress* and of the *Farmer's Letters* (1768), drafter if not sole author of both the *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms* and of the *Articles of Confederation*... a radical in the vital sense in which the Revolution itself was radical" (Bailyn, *Pamphlets*, 660-62). He was especially pivotal in crafting *Late Regulations*, a core work that affirms "the American Revolution began... with resistance to the Stamp Act" (Smith I: 257). Here Dickinson presents a highly sophisticated analysis of taxation, and trade between Britain and the colonies—key to his belief "that the only way to secure the repeal of the Sugar and Stamp acts was to enlist the English merchants on the American side by economic interest" (ANB). *Late Regulations* is seminal for its skillful,

persuasive and "vivid phraseology... that would soon make Dickinson the most widely read pamphleteer in the colonies" (Bailyn, 666-67).

Here Dickinson predicts that Britain's increasing oppression of the colonies will drive them towards independence. "We are informed [that Great Britain believes the American colonists are] designing and endeavouring to render themselves independent, and therefore it may be said to be proper as much as possible to depress them... But the attempt in almost every instance from Athens down to Genoa has been unsuccessful... *Evils are frequently precipitated by imprudent attempts to prevent them. In short, we never can be made an independent people, except it be by Great Britain herself; and the only way for her to do it, is to make us frugal, ingenious, united and discontented*... Late measures have indeed excited an universal and unexampled grief and indignation throughout the colonies... taxes torn from her without her consent.—Her legislative assemblies, the principal pillars of her liberty, crushed into insignificance.—A formidable force established in the midst of peace, to bleed her into obedience—The sacred right of trial by jury, violated by the erection of arbitrary and unconstitutional jurisdictions—and general poverty, discontent and despondence" (54-8). Benjamin Franklin, in London when the Stamp Act went into effect in November 1765, sought to rebuff British anti-American sentiments by arranging for Dickinson's pamphlet (published in Philadelphia in December 1765) to be immediately printed in London. With half title; without rear advertisement leaf. Text very fresh and clear, beautifully bound.



**AMERICANS, “TO COMPLETE OUR POLITICAL HAPPINESS... SHOULD VOLUNTARILY RISE UP”:  
RARE FIRST EDITION OF DANIEL SHUTE’S BOLD 1768 SERMON**

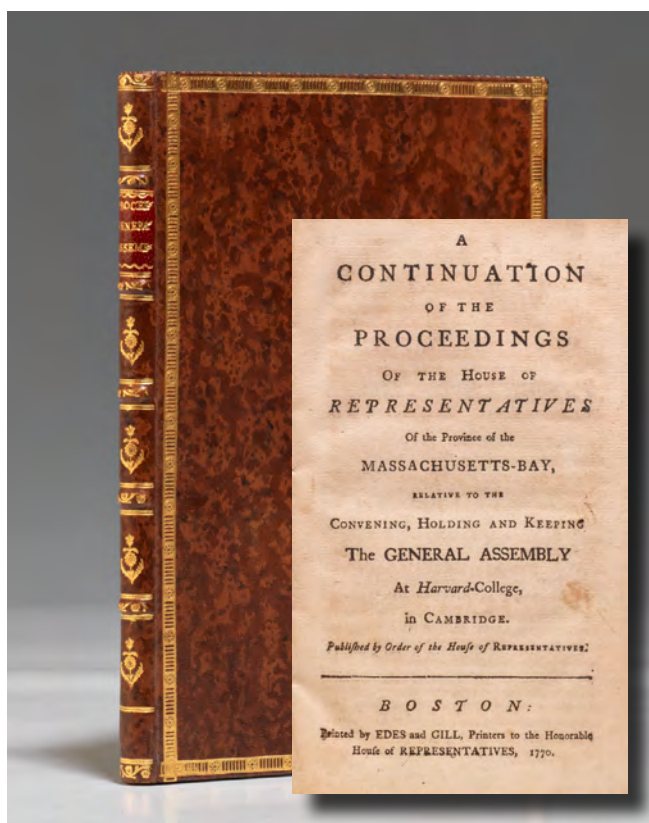
**11** (AMERICAN REVOLUTION) SHUTE, Daniel, A.M. **A Sermon Preached Before His Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor, His Honor Thomas Hutchinson Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, The Honourable His Majesty’s Council, and the Honourable House of Representatives, Of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, May 25th. 1768. Being the Aniversary for the Election of His Majesty’s Council for said Province.** Boston: New-England, 1768. Small octavo, period-style full speckled calf gilt. \$4000

*First edition of Shute’s provocative Sermon delivered in the aftermath of the Stamp Act and other punitive British legislation, asserting the basis for “political resistance” against violation of Americans’ “natural and civil rights,” affirming historians’ view of colonial rebellion as fueled by clergy such as Reverend Shute, demonstrating “religion was a fundamental cause of the American Revolution.”*

Following Britain’s 1765 Stamp Act and 1766 Declaratory Act, seen as establishing “the same principle of political absolutism,” American clergy such as Congregationalist minister Daniel Shute “played an important role in shaping the public mind and provoking the response to the British that became the American Revolution” (Steward, *Justifying Revolution*, 52, 1). One of the era’s “strong proponents... [of] political resistance” (Steward, 69), Reverend Shute here affirms “life, liberty, and property, are the gifts of the creator,” yet also argues “the line... between one society, and another,

is not drawn by heaven; nor is the particular form of civil government.” He states civil government “is not a refiguration of... natural privileges, but that method of securing them.” Shute’s principles and the persuasive eloquence of his *Sermon* demonstrate how “religion was a fundamental cause of the American Revolution” (Bridenbaugh, *Mitre and Sceptre*, xx).

Shute asserts that for the colonists—“every privation of their natural rights... is subversive of their happiness.” He significantly points to how Americans, who are made subject to the laws “by civil rulers... may be morally obliged to resist them.” Speaking against a doctrine of “*passive obedience* and *non-resistance* [sic],” he declares this “came not down from above, as it can be supported neither by reason nor revelation, and therefore... may be urged with a better grace by the *rulers of darkness*... than by those *powers that are ordained of God* for the good of mankind... The welfare of the province,” he asserts, “demands the attention of the guarantees of our natural and civil rights.” Key to this is Shute’s bold claim that Americans, in order “to complete our political happiness... [exert] ourselves to aid the civil power... and instead of leaving the magistrates unaided, should voluntarily *rise up for them against the evil doers*” . First edition, first printing: title page with uncorrected “MDCCXLVIII” for 1768. With errata (p. 70). Tiny inkstamps not affecting text (p. 7 and 55). Text fresh with light scattered foxing.



**“THE GREATEST THREAT TO AMERICAN LIBERTIES”:  
RARE FIRST EDITION OF *CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS*, 1770, ISSUED IN BOSTON  
SAME YEAR AS THE BOSTON MASSACRE, DOCUMENTING THE “CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS”**

**12** (HUTCHINSON, Thomas) (ADAMS, John) (ADAMS, Samuel) (HANCOCK, John). **A Continuation of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.** Boston, 1770. Slim octavo, period-style full tree calf gilt, custom slipcase. \$8000

*First edition of the momentous work that documents powerful legal and philosophical debates in a stand-off between Boston patriots and Hutchinson over his command to remove the Massachusetts Court from Boston amidst fury over the recent Boston Massacre, causing colonial leaders to rage against “the most valuable of our Liberties from being wrested from us,” this rare edition “almost certainly a major cause” of the Declaration of Independence “accusing the King of calling ‘together legislative bodies at place... distance from the repository of their public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance.”*

On March 8, 1770, three days after the Boston Massacre, thousands of mourners attended the funerals of Crispus Attucks, James Caldwell, Samuel Gray and Samuel Maverick. That same day Lt. Governor Hutchinson, who succeeded Francis Bernard as Massachusetts' royal governor, ordered the General Court to be taken from Boston and compelled to

meet in Cambridge. With that, he “provoked a constitutional crisis in Massachusetts and instigated a controversy which lasted for more than two years” (Calhoun & Lord). Seen as “the most villainous, traitorous person in the land” (Bailyn, 282), to Founding Father Samuel Adams he was “a ‘pimp rather than a governor” (Calhoun & Lord), and John Adams “considered Hutchinson to be the greatest threat to American liberties” (Webking, 80).

This rare first edition of *Continuation* begins with Hutchinson’s July 25, 1770 speech at the opening of the Court’s Second Session. In answer, Boston’s leaders refused to conduct business in Cambridge, and authorized a report that “introduced the strongest use of natural law yet attempted by the Court” (Calhoun & Lord). The Committee’s report, primarily drafted by Samuel Adams, declares, in part: “We are obliged... to prevent the most valuable of our Liberties from being wrested from us, by the subtle Machinations and daring Encroachments of wicked Ministers... [including] Armies stationed here without our Consent; and the Streets of our Metropolis *crimson’d* with the Blood of our Fellow Subjects” (emphasis in original). With wood-cut engraved initial, head- and tailpiece. Evans 11733. Sabin 45695. Text quite fresh with lightest scattered foxing. Beautifully bound.



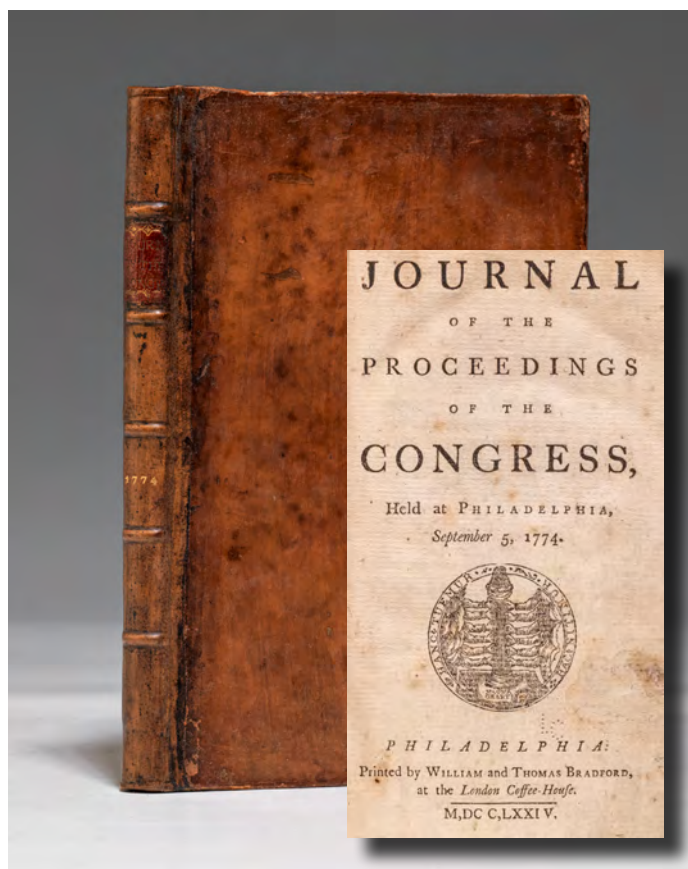
**ENGLISH LIBERTIES “HAD MORE TO DO WITH PREPARING THE MINDS OF AMERICAN COLONISTS FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION THAN... COKE, SIDNEY AND LOCKE”:  
VERY SCARCE 1774 AMERICAN EDITION**

**13** CARE, Henry. **English Liberties, or The Free-Born Subject’s Inheritance: Containing Magna Charta, Charta De Foresta...** Providence, Rhode-Island, 1774. Small octavo, contemporary full brown sheep, custom clamshell box. \$13,500

*1774 American edition of Care’s immensely influential English Liberties, preceded only by the 1721 Boston edition, issued not long after the Boston Tea Party and the same year as the First Continental Congress, with printings of the Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act (1769)—“a second Magna Charta”—and foundational texts on jury trials, “principally designed for America.”*

This major second American edition of *English Liberties*, preceded by the 1721 edition, came at a turning point in America’s path toward independence. Printed shortly after the Boston Tea Party, this appeared the same year Charles III declared: “The die is cast, the colonies must either submit or triumph,” and the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. Care saw *English Liberties* (1680) as giving Englishmen necessary “documents and information about the law and their rights... describing the Magna Charta as ‘Declaratory of the principal grounds of the Fundamental Laws and Liberties of England’” (Morrison & Zook, 46-7). “William Penn silently lifted a sizable portion of *English Liberties*...

into his Excellent Priviledge [*sic*] (1687)” (Schwoerer, 231-5). Care’s “vocabulary and ideas appeared in the writings of the founding fathers... Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Dickinson and Alexander Hamilton,” and Jefferson owned two London editions of *English Liberties* (Schwoerer, 231-5). Benjamin Franklin was apprenticed to James Franklin when he issued the 1721 edition, and “it is quite probable that he worked on [that] edition” (Church 880); *English Liberties* might well have been in Franklin’s “self-improvement course” (Isaacson, 21-8). Scholars have alternatively credited William Penn with authoring substantial portions of *English Liberties* (see Hudson, “William Penn’s English Liberties”). “This sixth Edition being principally designed for America, a few Particulars are omitted, which were in the former Editions, such as concerning Constables, Churchwardens... But to compensate amply for these Omissions, and make the Work as truly valuable, and more serviceable in America, a Number of Excellent Forms for Justices of the Peace, &c. are added, as also some Extracts from several late celebrated writers on the British constitution” (viii). Sabin 10819. Text generally fresh with light scattered foxing, inner hinges expertly reinforced, slight rubbing to boards. A very desirable copy in contemporary sheep boards.



**EXTRAORDINARILY RARE FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, THE 1774 *JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS...*, ONE OF THE EARLIEST PUBLICATIONS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT**

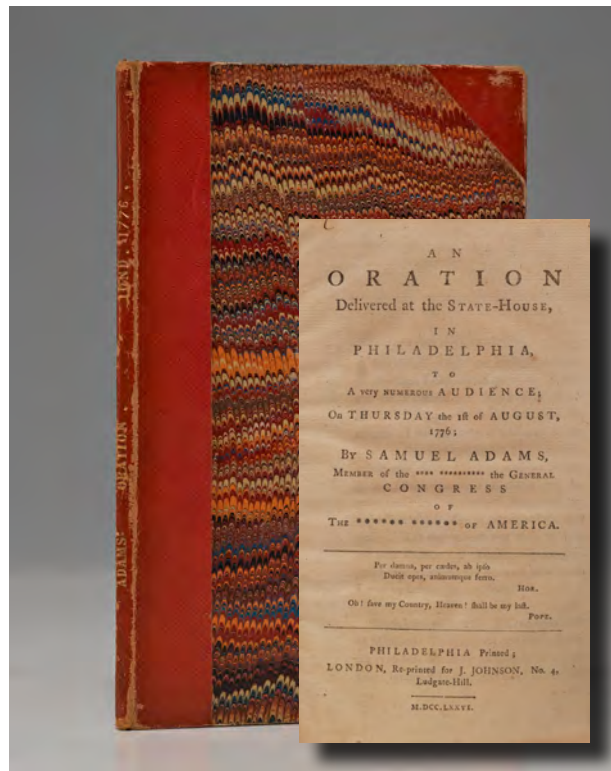
**14** (CONTINENTAL CONGRESS). **Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress, Held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.** Philadelphia, 1774. Octavo, contemporary full brown calf rebacked; custom box. \$65,000

*First edition, first issue, of the first official journal of the Continental Congress, one of the earliest publications of the American government, "a book of the greatest rarity." Also presenting for the first time an attempt to design a seal to "represent emblematically a united nation" in America. An excellent copy in contemporary calf with half title.*

In response to the Coercive or Intolerable Acts, the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia from September 5 through October 26, 1774. Their objective was to compose a statement of colonial rights, identify the British government's violation of those rights, and provide a plan that would convince Britain to restore those rights. *This is the first publication of the full account of these extraordinary proceedings, published immediately after the adjournment of Congress.* "On that same busy day after Congress' adjournment, October 27... [the Bradfords] issued what is today a book of the greatest

*rarity, Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress" (Powell, Books of a New Nation, 45).*

Foremost in the proceedings was the "Declaration of Rights," including: "life, liberty, and property"; the rights and liberties granted to English citizens; representation and participation in legislation and government, especially in issues of taxation and internal policy; trial by jury; and "a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the King," etc. *These important rights and liberties were the defining issues of the revolution and became the foundation of the Declaration of Independence.* This first issue is quite rare. The second (and more common) issue of the *Journal* contains two additional documents, General Gage's letter and the *Petition to the King*, which were separately printed by the Bradfords early in 1775. Howes J263. Evans 13737. Small perforated stamp of Library of Congress on title page, marked duplicate on verso. Contemporary owner inscription on half title. Only occasional light foxing and embrowning. A bit of expert restoration to corners of handsome contemporary calf. A most desirable copy of an American Revolutionary landmark of the utmost rarity and importance.



**“THAT THESE AMERICAN STATES MAY NEVER CEASE TO BE FREE”:  
FIRST EDITION OF A 1776 *ORATION*—A REMARKABLE “LONDON FORGERY”**

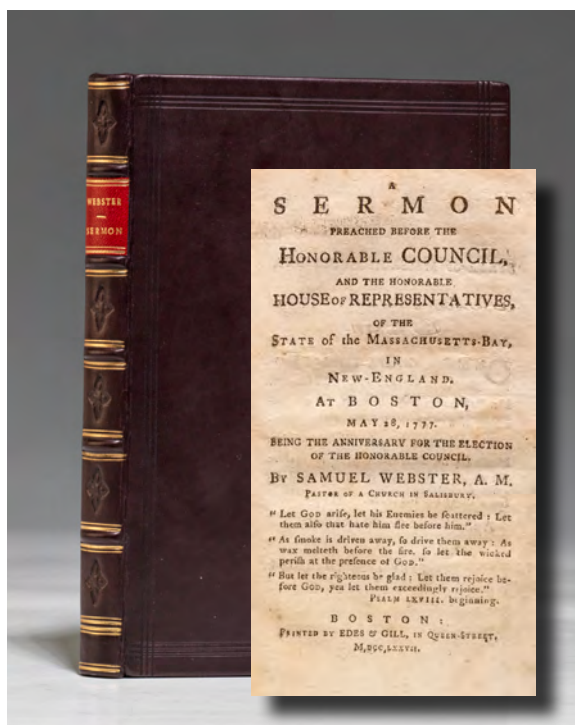
**15** (AMERICAN REVOLUTION) ADAMS, Samuel. **An Oration Delivered at the State-House, in Philadelphia.** Philadelphia Printed; London, Re-printed for, 1776. Slim octavo, contemporary three-quarter red morocco and marbled boards. \$6750

*First edition of a fascinating Revolutionary work of deliberate political misdirection, misattributed to Samuel Adams, firebrand of the Boston Tea Party, published in the wake of the Declaration “to show that the colonies were bent on independence,” issued in London despite the imprint of a fictional Philadelphia printing.*

This first edition of a 1776 Revolutionary War pamphlet, with its forged misattribution to Samuel Adams and issued in the wake of the Declaration of Independence, is an intriguing example of a key turning point in political rhetoric. It stands out from similar strategies of misdirection—even at a time when there was a rise in “the volume of propaganda emitted during the years 1763 to 1776, much of it pseudonymous and anonymous” (Alden, 530). As such this is an exemplary work of calculated political misdirection. Even in the 1800s, questions lingered about this London printing of *An Oration*, said to be delivered by Samuel Adams on August 1, 1776, in Philadelphia. There would have been no immediate reason to doubt his authorship, given Adams’ stature and evidence that “the British kept close watch on his activities” (Stoll,

*Samuel Adams*, 185). As rumors continued to circulate, Adams’ grandson, Samuel Adams Wells, wrote to Thomas Jefferson for clarification—for Jefferson himself had once “emphatically attested that, if there was a helmsman of the American Revolution, ‘Samuel Adams was the man’” (Alexander, *Samuel Adams*, 156).

“Of this *Oration* (never delivered), there was no Philadelphia edition (in spite of its being indicated by title-page); it was, in fact a London forgery designed to show that the colonies were bent on independence” (Howes A72). The misattribution to Samuel Adams indicates he was viewed as “the single most important individual in establishing the Revolution’s public voice” (Bradley, xiv-xv). The still-anonymous author of the *Oration*, clearly versed in revolutionary rhetoric, “extols the merits of the newly independent colonies, but overtones suggest that it was actually written in England. W.V. Wells, in his *Life... of Samuel Adams*, points out that this is spurious. None of the recent writers who have dealt with Samuel Adams have included this among his writings’ (Adams 76-106a). First edition: “There is no Philadelphia edition” (Sabin 344). Without scarce half title. Adams 76-106a. Howes A72. ESTC T83257. Preliminary blank with bibliographic marginalia in an unidentified hand. One page with small bit of early marginalia and several words underlined. Text very fresh and clear, minor rubbing to board edges.



**RARE FIRST EDITION OF REVOLUTIONARY MINISTER  
SAMUEL WEBSTER'S MAY 28, 1777 SERMON**

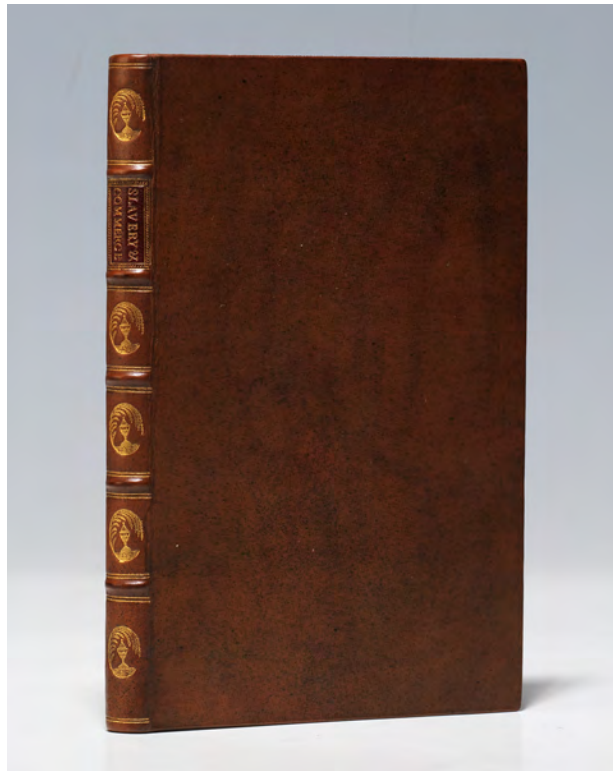
**16**(AMERICAN REVOLUTION) WEBSTER, Samuel, A.M. **A Sermon Preached before the Honorable Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives, of the State of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England. At Boston, May 28, 1777. Being the Anniversary for the Election of the Honorable Council.** Boston, 1777. Octavo, modern full calf gilt. \$4800

*First edition of Webster's electrifying 1777 Sermon delivered barely ten months after America's Declaration of Independence, invoking God's wrath to put the British "to flight speedily... make them quake with fear... and so return to their own lands... let them have neither credit nor courage, to come out any more against us."*

When Samuel Webster delivered this crucial 1777 election sermon before the Massachusetts-Bay Council and House of Representatives, "independence had been proclaimed, not secured. The bloodletting had just begun." That same year Thomas Paine, in an public letter to Admiral Howe, warned him: "In all the wars which you have formerly been concerned in, you had only armies to contend with. In this case, you have both an army and a country to combat" (Atkinson, *British Are Coming*, 561-64). Mindful of his audience and the peril of the moment, Webster, a minister in Salisbury, Massachusetts, aimed "biting sarcasm" at the British, and made "solemn appeals to the representatives of the people to be true to their trust" (Headley, *Chaplains and Clergy*, 3).

"From colonial times it was the custom of certain of the New England states to open each year's session of the legislature with an annual election sermon" (Vail, *Checklist*). Drawing extensively on biblical sources, these sermons focus on the "nature, purpose and character of government" and the "character of a good ruler" (Cline, *New England Election Sermons*, 5-10). Here Webster, a Harvard graduate with a 1749 AM, firmly proclaims: "*conquests* made by force upon an inoffensive people... gives no *right*... the business of all in power is to *defend* the *lives, liberties* and *property* of the *people*... and where there is any dispute, *let nothing be done*, till it is settled by the people, who are the fountain of power."

Webster directs his fiery eloquence at "our *furious brethren* the *Britons*... who have begun the most desperate attacks on us." He calls on God to "put them to flight *speedily*... as the *fire* consumes the *wood*, and sometimes lays waste whole *forests* on the *mountains*, so let them be laid *waste* and *consumed*, if they obstinately persist in their bloody designs against us." In his concluding words, Webster calls for "a *dreadful tempest* to affright them... make them quake with fear; and pursue them with thine arrows, till they are either destroyed, or brought to see that God is with us of a truth and fighteth for us, and so return to their own lands, covered with *shame* and *confusion*... let them have neither *credit* nor *courage*, to come out any more against us" (emphasis in original). First edition. With half title. Evans 15703. ESTC W3240. Vail, 21. Sabin 10423. Small numerical notation above half title. Text fresh with mere trace of scattered foxing.



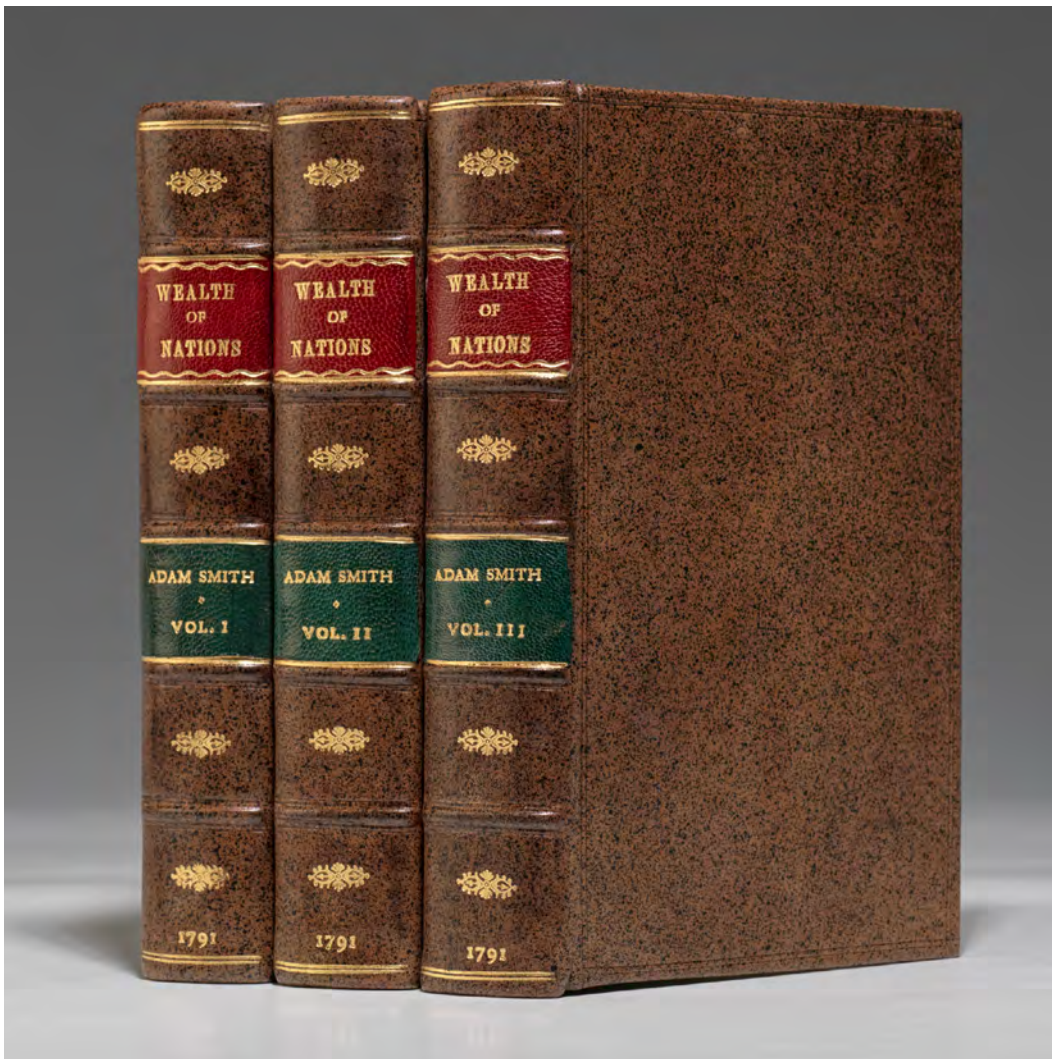
**“THE OFFICIAL WHISTLE-BLOWER OF THE HORRORS OF TRANSATLANTIC SLAVERY”:  
EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION OF THOMAS CLARKSON’S FIRST WORK,  
*ESSAY ON THE SLAVERY AND COMMERCE OF THE HUMAN SPECIES*, 1786**

**17** (CLARKSON, Thomas). **An Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, Particularly the African.... With Additions.** London, Printed: Philadelphia, 1786. Octavo, period-style full brown speckled calf gilt, red morocco spine label. \$4500

*First American edition of Clarkson’s extremely scarce first published work, preceded by the same year’s first English edition, his “famous prize essay” on the abolition of slavery, igniting the campaign “for one of the fundamental rights of man” (PMM 232).*

In 1770s England, as “rebellious Americans were severing ties with their former British motherland... a strenuous battle occurred that spawned the noble civil- and human-rights fight that eventually ended Britain’s participation in the African slave trade.” With this *Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species*, Thomas Clarkson “became the official whistle-blower of the horrors of transatlantic slavery... the driving force behind the abolition of African slavery and the slave trade” (Smith, *Thomas Clarkson*, 17). Clarkson’s “famous prize essay... was the prelude to parliamentary action” on the abolition of slavery. Clarkson, together with William Wilberforce, led the “campaign, carried on by word of mouth and by means of the printing press, for one of the fundamental rights of man” (PMM 232). Clarkson had been

completing his studies at Cambridge when he entered an essay competition, and came across an “advertisement for Benezet’s *Historical Account of Guinea*. He was profoundly struck by the title and... ‘hastened to London to buy it’... Overwhelmed by the horror and brutality of transatlantic slavery, his goal of merely winning the prize for its own sake,” shifted to creating a work of wider impact. On winning the 1785 Cambridge prize, Clarkson translated the essay, his Latin dissertation, into English for publication. He documents the long history of slavery, the devastating Middle Passage and the inhumanity of slavery in the colonies. Clarkson is renowned as “the man who spawned the British Abolitionist Movement and the first Briton to devote his entire adult life to ending African slavery... the moral conscience of American slavery proponents well into the 19th century” (Smith, 9-30, 43). “He never ceased to work for anti-slavery, lending his pen and his prestige particularly to the cause of abolition in the United States” (DNB). Leaf of publisher’s advertisement at rear. Evans 19561. Sabin 13484. ESTC W32021. See Goldsmiths’ 13279; Kress B1026. Early gift inscription to title page. Institutional inkstamp to title page. Text generally fresh with only light occasional edge-wear. A scarce near-fine copy, beautifully bound.



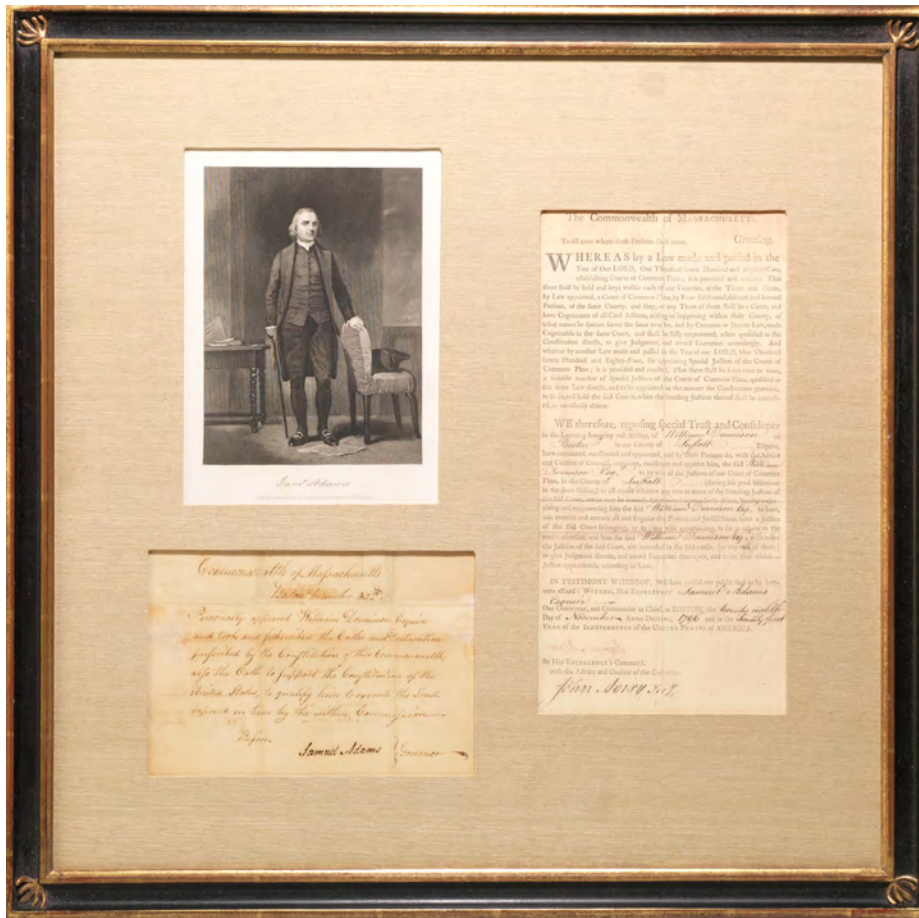
**“IN POLITICAL ECONOMY I THINK SMITH’S *WEALTH OF NATIONS* THE BEST BOOK EXTANT”  
(THOMAS JEFFERSON): 1791 EDITION OF *WEALTH OF NATIONS***

**18** SMITH, Adam. **An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.** London, 1791. Three volumes. Octavo, period-style speckled calf. \$5600

*Sixth edition of Smith’s landmark work, the first published after his death—“the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought” (PMM 221)—handsomely bound.*

“The tone of irreverent skepticism with which it describes the motives of men and governments has influenced the style of economic discourse to the present day... The historical importance of the *Wealth of Nations* is surpassed by no other economic book... Smith, for the first time, put together the body of economic knowledge that can still be recognized as an early form of what today may be called mainstream economics... There is little in Jean-Baptiste Say, Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, and John Stuart Mill that is not, more or less directly, an elaboration of Adam Smith”

(Niehans, 62-72). On publication of the first American edition, not long before this 1791 English edition, Thomas Jefferson wrote, “In political economy I think Smith’s *Wealth Of Nations* the best book extant.” “Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith’s achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work... The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought” (PMM 221). Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* was an immediate success when first published in 1776, and four additional editions came out during Smith’s lifetime. The 1776 first edition is exceptionally rare. Bound without half titles. Goldsmiths 14612. Kress B2209. Occasional faint foxing, front inner hinge of Volume I expertly reinforced, period-style bindings attractive and fine.

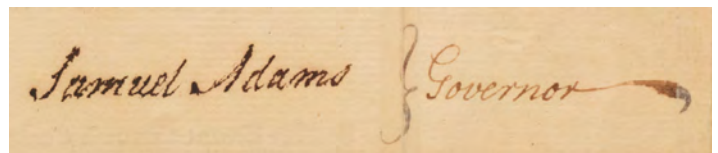


**RARE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY SAMUEL ADAMS, 1796**

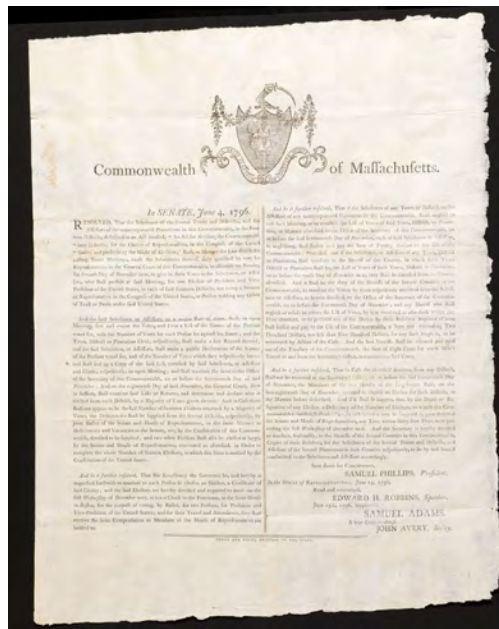
**19** ADAMS, Samuel. **Document signed.** Massachusetts, November 28, 1796. Single sheet (15-1/2 by 9-1/2 inches), printed document engrossed by hand, framed with portrait measuring 23 by 23 inches. \$9500

*Document signed by founding father and signer of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Adams, in 1796 as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, affirming that William Donnison has taken “the oaths and the declarations prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth” and appointing him to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Suffolk.*

“In 1788 Adams ran for Congress, but lost to the 31-year-old Fisher Ames. The following year he was elected Massachusetts’s lieutenant governor, then reelected annually until he became governor on the death of John Hancock in 1793. Voters then chose him as governor in his own right each year thereafter until January 1797, when he retired from office... The inconspicuous character of Adams’s political activities was in keeping with a more general tendency toward self-effacement. Adams had no exaggerated sense of his own talents, which he supplemented by recruiting



into politics gifted younger men, including John Adams. He was inclined to yield to the views of his constituents, even when the people elected another in his place. No man, he explained, had any claims on the public; and what the people did was usually right. Nor did he long for rank and possessions: Adams disdained claims of distinction based on genealogy and took pride in his poverty. Even Loyalist Thomas Hutchinson testified to his incorruptibility... The remainder of his papers—invaluable documents that Adams described as mere ‘trifles’—were dissipated, often from simple neglect, both during and after his lifetime. The only objective he deemed worthy was the rectitude that came from having devoted his ‘utmost Exertions’ to the public cause” (ANB). Countersigned by John Avery, Junior Secretary. Early tape and paper repairs to folds, not affecting bold and clear Samuel Adams signature.

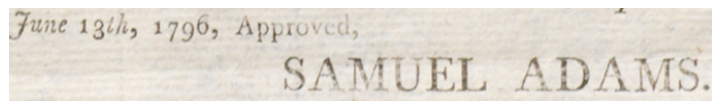


**“DANGEROUS TO THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE”:  
OFFICIAL 1797 MASSACHUSETTS BROADSIDE ON AMERICA’S FIRST CONTESTED  
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, SIGNED IN PRINT BY SAMUEL ADAMS**

**20** ADAMS, Samuel. [Massachusetts Resolution on the Presidential Elections]. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In Senate, June 4, 1796. Resolved, That the Selectmen... shall, in Manner the Law directs for calling Town Meetings, cause the Inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote... to assemble on Monday, the seventh Day of November next, to give in their Votes... for one Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. Boston, 1796. Folio, original broadside ( 14 by 17 inches), printed on recto, inked notation of “Lincoln” on verso. \$4500

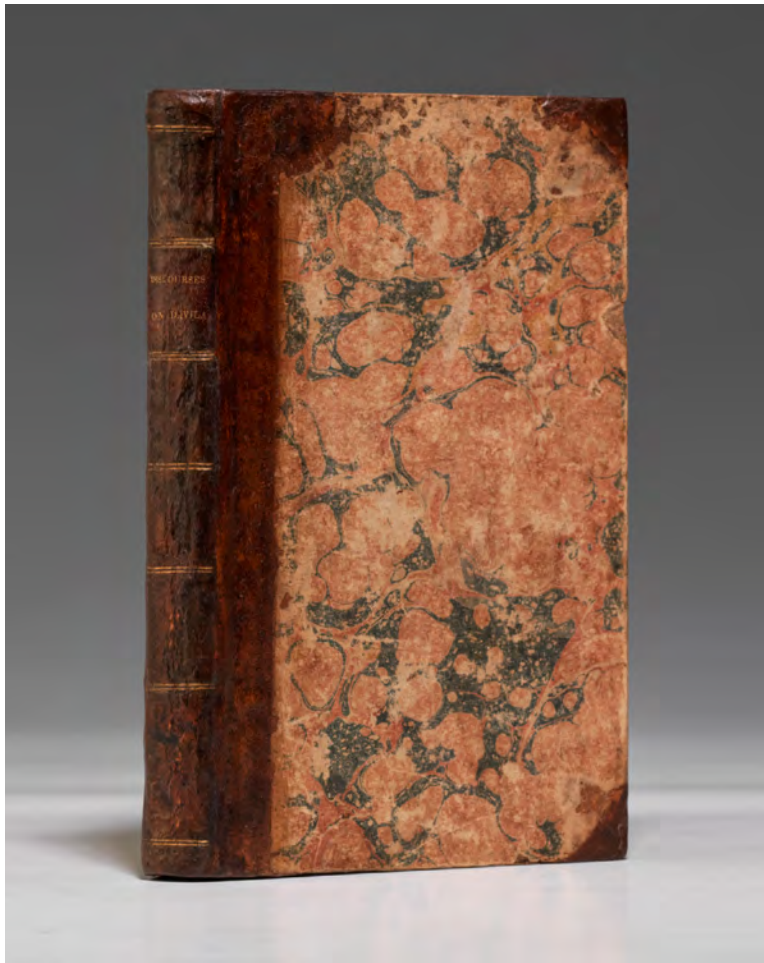
*Scarce 1796 official broadside of the controversial Massachusetts resolution on the upcoming presidential election that placed John Adams in office and named Jefferson his Vice-President, signed in print by Massachusetts Governor Samuel Adams, influential architect of the 1780 Massachusetts Constitution and signer of the Declaration of Independence.*

“Revolutionary politician, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Massachusetts governor... Adams was one of the first Americans to accept the designation of ‘politician.’ This official 1796 broadside of a Massachusetts resolution on the first contested presidential election—a watershed in American politics—also possesses an intriguing history. As governor Adams would provoke a quarrel over his legislators’ decision, herein, to allow “the state’s presidential electors to replace any of their number who might die or resign. Adams signed the resolution the day he received it but soon reconsidered... Saying he had approved the resolution



‘prematurely,’ he maintained that permitting the electors to fill vacancies in their own ranks ‘appears to be dangerous to the Liberties of the People, and ought not to form a precedent in a free government... Two days later Adams returned to the issue by emphasizing he sought to avoid establishing ‘a dangerous Precedent’ (Alexander, *Samuel Adams*).

Although Adams failed to rescind the resolution, his insistence on the authority of the people affirms that “he was no less committed to the successful establishment of American republican government than he had been to that of colonial rights” (ANB). Adams retired from office in 1797 and at his death in 1803 was proclaimed as “the Father of the American Revolution” (Alexander, 221). This broadside is printed by Young and Minns, “printers to the state” and publishers of the *Massachusetts Mercury*, who also were the official printers of the Massachusetts *Acts and Laws* for each session: published the same year in Boston by Adams and Larkin, no priority established. With woodcut engraved state arms centered above the two-column printed text. The printed names of Samuel Phillips, President of the State Senate, Edward H. Robbins, Speaker of the Legislature, Samuel Adams, Governor, and John Avery, Secretary, appear at the end of the document. Contemporary inked notation of “Lincoln” on the verso. Text expertly cleaned. An excellent untrimmed copy of this major American broadside.



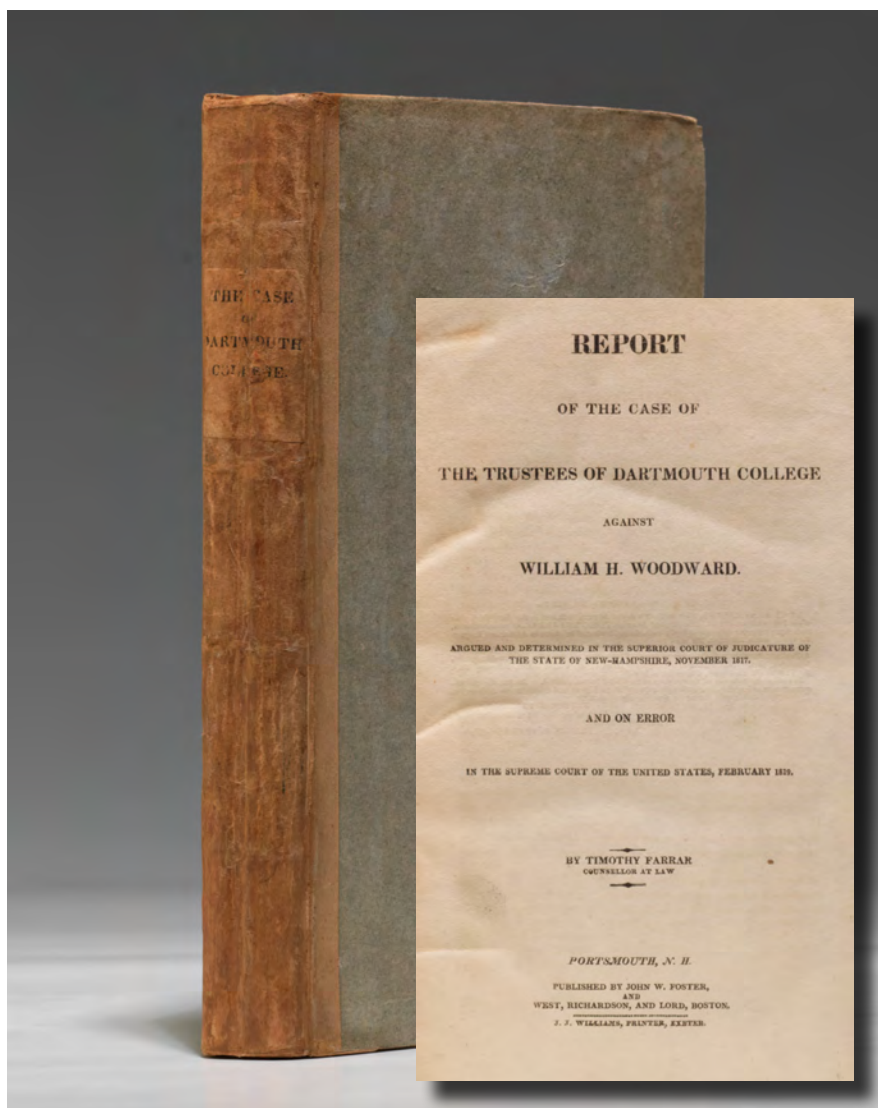
**“AMERICANS! IN YOUR CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA... YOU LAID DOWN  
THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES... LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY”**

**21** [ADAMS, John]. **Discourses on Davila. A Series of Papers, on Political History, written in the year 1790, and then published in the Gazette of the United States.** Boston, 1805. Octavo, contemporary three-quarter sheep, marbled boards. \$8800

*First edition in book form of Adams' controversial essays on the dangers of unbridled democracy, a key work of the Federalist period and central to ongoing disputes between Jefferson and Adams.*

John Adams' highly contested *Discourses on Davila* was prompted by Jefferson's firm declaration of "his faith in reason and democracy... as the sufficiency of human reason for the care of human affairs." Alarmed by the fresh violence of the French Revolution, Adams disagreed, feeling "the 'sufficiency' of reason alone for the care of human affairs was by no means clear... The will of the majority, if out of hand, could lead to 'horrible ravages,' he was sure. 'My fundamental maxim of government is never to trust the lamb to the wolf... More than he had in his *Defence of the Constitutions* [1787-

1788], Adams stressed the perils of unbridled, unbalanced democracy" (McCullough 420-421). Clearly voicing a "belief that a strong stabilizing force—a strong executive, a hereditary senate, or a natural aristocracy—was an essential bulwark of popular liberties," *Discourses on Davila* helped fuel a divide that ultimately led anti-Federalists to mount "an intense but unsuccessful campaign" against Adams (Hatfield, 3-11). This volume contains the first publication in book form of his articles printed in the *Gazette of the United States* (1790), largely a distillation of Davila's 17th-century account of the French civil wars. Though published anonymously, Adams was commonly known to be the author. Shaw & Shoemaker 7831. Sabin 239. Contemporary owner ink signature of U.S. Congressman from New York Samuel M. Hopkins (1772-1837). Hopkins was elected as a Federalist to the Thirteenth Congress (1813-15); and served as a member of the New York State Assembly 1820-21 and the New York State Senate in 1822. Occasional foxing, toning, and dampstaining, not affecting legibility; pages 33-58 with expert cleaning. Expert repairs to corners, boards, and joints; contemporary binding sound. A very good copy.



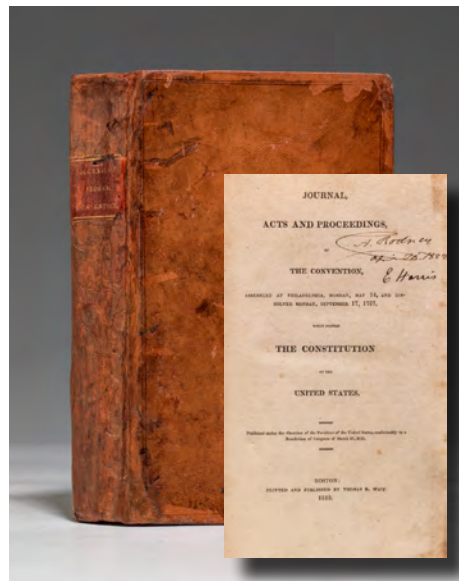
**“IT IS, SIR, AS I HAVE SAID A SMALL COLLEGE, AND YET THERE ARE THOSE THAT LOVE IT”: 1819 LANDMARK DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE, ESTABLISHING CORPORATE RIGHTS IN AMERICA AND ENCOURAGING AMERICAN BUSINESS**

**22** (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE) FARRAR, Timothy. **Report of the Case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College Against William H. Woodward.** Portsmouth, N.H. 1819. Octavo, original blue-gray paper-covered boards, paper spine and label, uncut and almost entirely unopened. Housed in a custom clamshell box. \$4000

*First edition of one of the most significant and influential of the early cases appearing before the Supreme Court, very scarce uncut and largely unopened in original paper boards.*

Before Chief Justice John Marshall’s Supreme Court, Dartmouth College was represented by one of its most famous alumni, the orator and politician Daniel Webster. Marshall’s decision in favor of Dartmouth established “an

assurance for all investors in American corporate enterprises that the terms upon which they had committed their capital could not be unilaterally altered by a state. At a time when corporations were first being widely used, it thus encouraged the expansion of American business enterprise... The decision vested the Corporation with indestructible contract rights... even against its creator” (Schwartz, 86, 111). This account contains all the material related to the case, including the arguments of Webster, Wirt and others, with the Opinions by Chief Justice Marshall, Justice Story, and Washington. With Appendix. Sabin 23887. Marvin 303. Shaw & Shoemaker 47960. *Harvard Law Catalogue* 671. With a tiny bit of minimal inked marginalia and annotation to several leaves. Text quite fresh, expert repairs to original paper spine and label. A highly desirable uncut copy in original boards.



**“WE THE PEOPLE... DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION”: FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ONE OF 1000 COPIES, RARE ASSOCIATION COPY OF JEFFERSON’S ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**23** (CONSTITUTION) UNITED STATES CONGRESS. **Journal, Acts and Proceedings of the Convention... which Formed the Constitution of the United States.** Boston, 1819. Octavo, contemporary brown sheep rebacked with original spine laid down; custom clamshell box. \$10,500

*First edition of the Journals, Acts and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, one of only 1000 copies, printed by order of Congress, breaking the “seal of secrecy” and revealing publicly for the first time “the Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings, and the Foreign Correspondence.” With the owner signature of Caesar Augustus Rodney, the nephew and namesake of Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence.*

“The Congress of the Confederation had empowered the Philadelphia Convention to recommend amendments to the Articles of Confederation, not to write a constitution for the nation. The Convention decided, however, to discard the Articles and to devise an entirely new government. When the framers were done they bypassed the Congress and submitted the new Constitution directly to the states, which were called upon to organize popular conventions to ratify their actions and adopt the Constitution. The framers appealed to the people directly, rather than to the state legislatures, to ensure that the new Constitution would be regarded as a higher law, more fundamental than normal legislation... The framers believed that only the people themselves could compact together to ordain the Constitution” (Lutz & Warren, *A Covenanted People* 47). The Convention itself worked in absolute secrecy by vote of a majority of its members. No official records were kept. Sentries were posted

around the building and windows and doors were shut up tight. This secrecy was so well enforced that even personal correspondence between the closest friends could not reveal anything of the nature of the debates. We now know about these debates only through a handful of documents, as well as Madison’s journal.

This publication, *the first and earliest obtainable account of the Constitutional Convention*, is based on State Department documents and the now-famous “secret” journal of James Madison, as well as material obtained from other members of the Convention. Sabin 15557. Shaw & Shoemaker 49802. This is the personal copy of Caesar Augustus Rodney (1772-1824), with his signature. A prominent statesman who served as Attorney General for both Jefferson and Madison, he was named after his uncle, Caesar Rodney, a leading figure in the Revolution. In 1776 the elder Rodney played a crucial role when the Continental Congress took up the subject of independence on July 2nd. With the Delaware vote divided and Rodney away in Lewes, investigating a Tory uprising, he was urgently called to Philadelphia in order to cast the deciding vote. “He rode 80 miles through the night of 1-2 July 1776 and arrived at the Pennsylvania state house, ‘tho detained by Thunder and Rain,’ in time to join [fellow assemblyman] McKean in casting Delaware’s vote for independence” (ANB). Text quite fresh with trace of marginal loss to page 55 not affecting text, mild edge-wear rubbing to contemporary boards. A handsome near-fine copy with an especially memorable provenance.



**“IT DEPENDS ON THE STATE ITSELF.. WHETHER IT WILL CONTINUE A MEMBER OF THE UNION:”: RARE FIRST EDITION OF RAWLE’S INFLUENTIAL *VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION*, 1825**

**24** RAWLE, William. **A View of the Constitution of the United States of America.** Philadelphia, 1825. Octavo, period-style three-quarter brown calf. \$8000

*First edition of Rawle’s groundbreaking study of the Constitution—the “first authoritative interpretation” of the right of state secession—a powerful influence on “subsequent leaders and supporters of the Confederacy, although in fact Rawle opposed secession.*

Rawle’s early and highly influential study of the U.S. Constitution contains a foundational consideration of the rights of states to secede and offers a major consideration of the several powers in the Constitution, including freedom of speech and the scope of the Second Amendment. This is the “first authoritative interpretation in which was admitted the abstract right of state secession. These views exerted a profound influence on Southern political thought” (Howes). Rawle’s *View of the Constitution*, with its crucial views on the right of secession, “was used as a textbook for many years at West Point... It is therefore generally considered to have influenced subsequent leaders and supporters of the Confederacy, although in fact Rawle opposed secession”

(Cohen). “Elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1789, Rawle declined Washington’s repeated offers to serve as the first Attorney General. He accepted Washington’s appointment as U.S. Attorney for Pennsylvania, however, and held the post from 1792 to 1800.”

Rawle also greatly influenced legal interpretations of the 2nd Amendment in this work. “Writing a century and a half before the Congressional power ‘to regulate commerce... among the several States’ was construed as a power to ban the simple intrastate possession of firearms, Rawle stated that, even putting the 2nd Amendment aside, Congress would have no power to disarm the people” (Kopel, *Brigham Young University Law Review*). A trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and first president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Rawle also founded Rawle and Henderson, the law firm with the longest continuous practice in the United States. Sabin 68003. Howes R77. Cohen 2893. Shoemaker 22035. *Harvard Law Catalogue*, 426. NYU, 401. Warren, 541. Faint ownership signature of William Samuel Johnson, likely a descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name. Some foxing to text; binding attractive and fine.



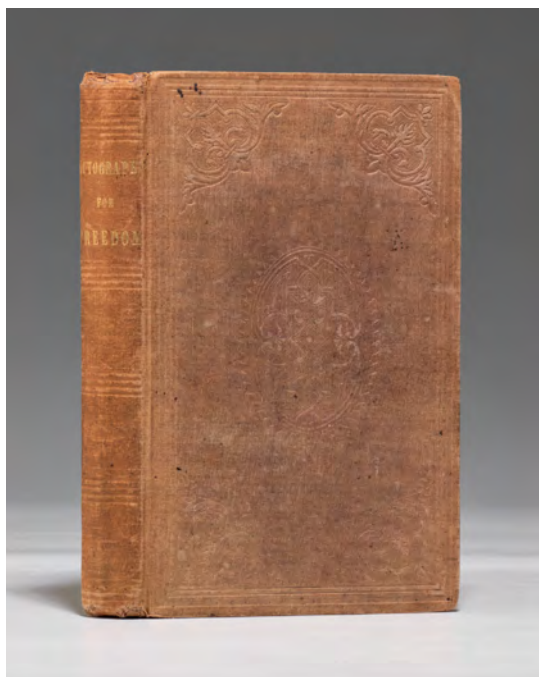
**THE AMERICAN BLACKSTONE:  
FIRST EDITION OF KENT'S LANDMARK COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW**

**25** KENT, James. **Commentaries on American Law.** New York, 1826-30. Four volumes. Octavo, modern full tan calf. \$7800

*First edition of one of the most important legal treatises in American history, handsomely bound.*

“Superior to any previous treatise on this subject, and a landmark in the history of international law” (Chamberlain). “The foremost American institutional legal treatise” (DAB). “Without Kent and Story, it is doubtful that the common law could have been received as readily as it was or that judicial decision could have taken over as the law’s growing point... Above all, the text writers and their affiliated law schools were a great unifying influence in American law” (Schwartz, 111). Kent’s *Commentaries* “contain not only a clear statement of the English law, with all the alterations that have taken place since the time of Blackstone, but a full account of the

main principles of Equity, also, a review of the modifications engrafted on the English law by the different states of the Union... and on all important questions, an instructive parallel between the English, American, Modern Continental and Civil Laws” (Marvin, 438). Kent’s goal was “to transplant the English common law to America... [His] reliance on precedents had the two-prong effect of helping to maintain the primacy of judge-made law in contrast to codification by legislatures, while providing the legal profession with the degree and kind of certainty it craved” (ANB). A Columbia University professor and judge in New York, Kent was one of the most influential jurists of his time, and early in his career “was responsible for two significant innovations: written opinions and published reports” (ANB). NYU, 249. HLC I: 1088. Occasional penciled annotations. Mild foxing to text; binding fine and attractive. An excellent copy.



**RARE FIRST EDITION OF *AUTOGRAPHS FOR FREEDOM*, 1853, FEATURING THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOOK FORM OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS' ONLY WORK OF FICTION, *THE HEROIC SLAVE***

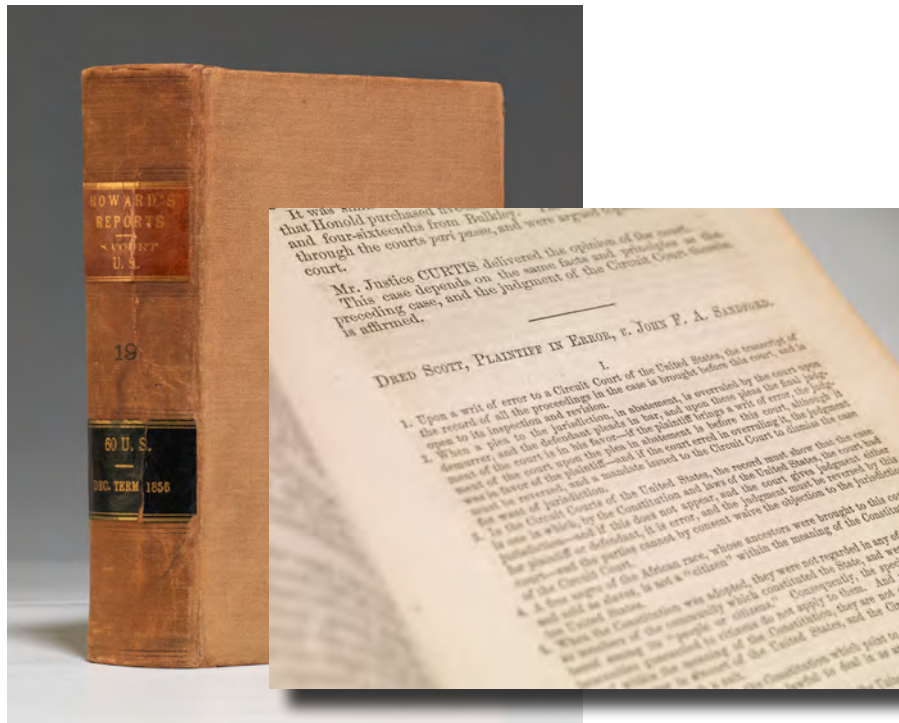
**26** (DOUGLASS, Frederick) (GRIFFITHS, Julia). **Autographs for Freedom.** Boston / Cleveland / London, 1853. Small octavo (5 by 7-3/4 inches), original brown cloth. Housed in a custom clamshell box. \$6000

*First edition of a powerful volume of nearly 40 works by leading abolitionists, together in print for the first time, co-edited by Frederick Douglass and Julia Griffiths, containing the first publication in book form of Douglass' novella, *The Heroic Slave*, his only work of fiction, invoking the defining leadership of fugitive slave Madison Washington in the 1841 successful slave rebellion on the *Creole*, a core event in the history of the "revolutionary Black Atlantic."*



The 1841 slave revolt on the *Creole* was “one of the most successful slave revolts” in American history: renowned “for the impact it had on the North-South sectional conflict in Congress, interpretations of the legal standing of slaver on the high seas, and American-British diplomacy” (Harrold in *Journal of African American History*). Douglass often spoke of Washington and the *Creole* in speeches throughout the 1840s, where he “kept its memory alive as a historical precedent for slave rebellion.” In 1853 he sat at his desk to write *Heroic Slave*—his only work of fiction—a novella that reflects “his personal state of mind, his evolving ideas on violence, and the national crisis he sought to influence... The turn to fiction to expose the full danger of the fugitive-crisis was also a logical progression in his evolution as a man of words.” It was prompted by his vow to write an original

piece for *Autographs for Freedom*, co-edited with British abolitionist Julia Griffiths: “an extremely important friend and coworker.” With *Heroic Slave*, appearing here in book form for the first time, he “gave a profound voice” to the rebel slave (Blight, 249-50). Also included are works by black abolitionists such as James Monroe Whitfield, James M’Cune Smith, and William Gustavus Allen, along with those by white abolitionists such as William Seward, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Catherine Beecher, Lewis Tappan, Charles Sumner and Gerrit Smith. *Heroic Slave* earlier appeared in Douglass’ newspaper in March 1853 (Blight, 248). Blockson 9204. Small owner inkstamp. Interior generally fresh with foxing, mild rubbing with trace of soiling to cloth. An extremely good copy, exceptional in original unrestored cloth.



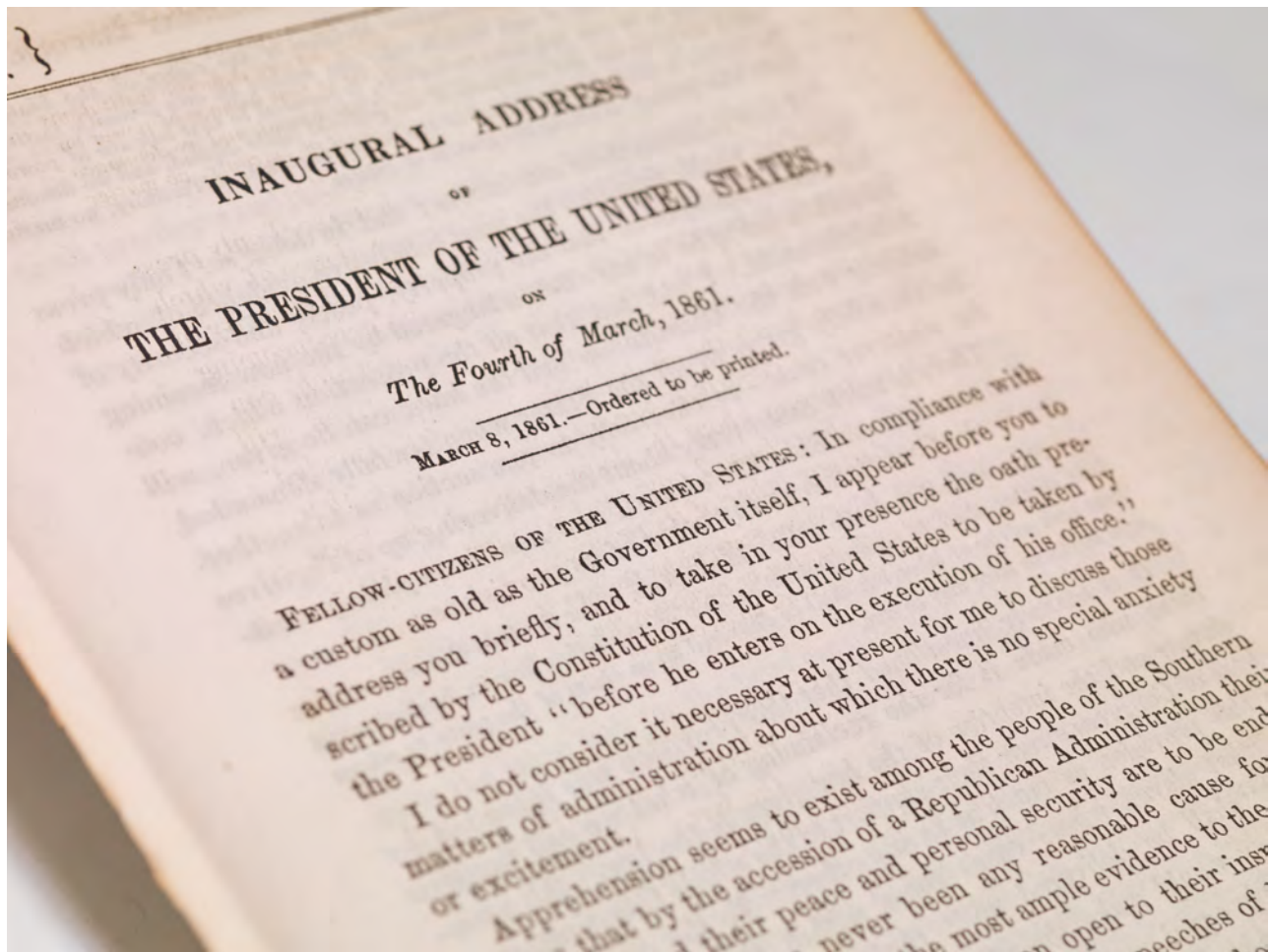
**“THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL DECISION OF THE CENTURY, AND PERHAPS IN THE HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT”: FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION**

**27** (DRED SCOTT CASE) HOWARD, Benjamin. C. **Dred Scott v. Sandford. IN: Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States. December Term, 1856. Volume XIX.** Washington, D.C. 1857. Octavo, contemporary tan cloth. \$5200

*First edition of the complete report of the landmark Dred Scott decision that divided a nation, became “a prominent cause” of the Civil War, and ultimately generated the 14th Amendment, with complete opinions of all nine judges, including that of Chief Justice Taney.*

“The Dred Scott decision is erroneous,” pronounced Lincoln in 1857, and it is “based on assumed historical facts which were not really true... The court that made it, has often overruled its own decisions, and we shall do what we can to have it over rule this” (Basler 355-57). “What troubled Lincoln most” about Dred Scott “was the Chief Justice’s gratuitous assertion that neither the Declaration of Independence nor the Constitution was ever intended to include blacks. Lincoln declared bluntly that... in order to make Negro slavery eternal and universal, the Declaration [was] ‘assailed, and sneered at, and construed, and hawked at, and torn, till, if its framers could rise from their graves, they could not at all recognize it” (Donald, 201). “Dred Scott was the most controversial decision of the century, and perhaps in the history of the Supreme Court.... [and] the best known U.S. Supreme Court decision of the 19th century... In Dred Scott, the Court declared that a major piece of legislation—a linchpin of the Compromise

of 1820 (the Missouri Compromise) was unconstitutional... All nine justices on the Court wrote opinions, but Chief Justice Roger B. Taney’s 54-page opinion was designated the ‘Opinion of the Court.’ It was, with a few exceptions vilified in the North and cheered in the South... [Of] three new amendments to the Constitution [following the Civil War], one of these, the 14th Amendment, was particularly aimed at the Dred Scott precedent” (Finkelman, 43-5). “The decision... so inflamed sectional hostility... as to be a prominent cause of the War Between the States” (Grolier *American* 100:68). The Dred Scott case begins on page 393 and takes up the last two-fifths of the volume. When this official report—preceding all of the separately published editions—was finally issued after Taney’s delays, it stirred up such excitement that Congress ordered a separate printing “of the original report of this case found in 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857). It was published by Benjamin C. Howard, the reporter for the U.S. Supreme Court, in an effort to profit from the case. This edition retains the original pagination and headnotes found in *United States Reports*” (Finkelman, 49). The U.S. Senate compensated Howard \$1,500 for that edition, anticipating sales lost by a subsequent Senate printing distributed free by senators to their constituents. Blockson 9906. Sabin 33241. See Howes S218. *Harvard Law Catalogue* I:957. Interior generally clean, text block expertly recased using original endpapers, expert repairs to joints and spine ends.



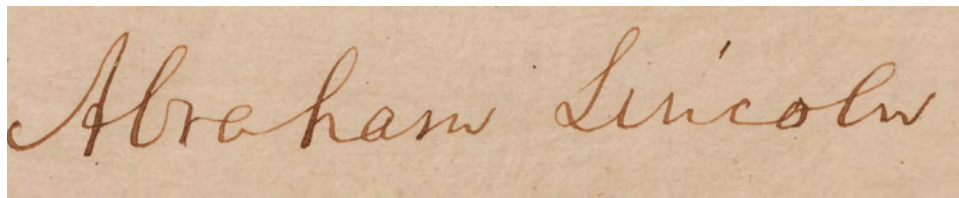
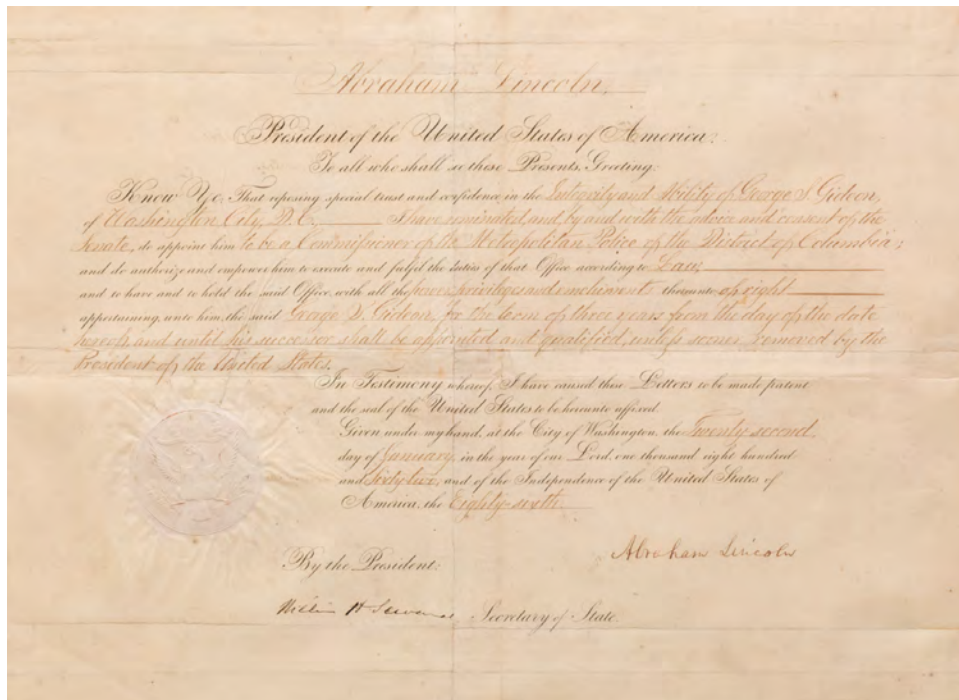
**“THE MYSTIC CHORDS OF MEMORY, STRETCHING FROM EVERY BATTLEFIELD,  
AND PATRIOT GRAVE, TO EVERY LIVING HEART AND HEARTHSTONE”:  
LINCOLN’S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS, 1861**

**28** LINCOLN, Abraham. **Inaugural Address of the President of the United States on the Fourth of March, 1861. Special Session. Senate. Executive Document No. 1.** Washington, March 8, 1861. Slim octavo, disbound; pp. 10. Housed in a custom clamshell box. \$8800

*Rare second printing of Lincoln’s important first inaugural address, printed by order of the Senate four days after its delivery.*

On the morning of March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was escorted with little fanfare to his inauguration. Anticipating violence, General Winfield Scott had stationed riflemen on housetops along the parade route, as well as platoons and cavalry in the streets. On the platform erected at the Capitol’s east portico, “Lincoln put on a pair of steel-bowed spectacles and began reading his inaugural address in a clear, high-pitched voice that carried well out to the crowd of 25,000. The address was a document of inspired statesmanship. He reminded the South of his pledge not to interfere with slavery,

but he firmly rejected secession—the Union was ‘unbroken.’ Finally he issued a grave warning [undiluted by his advisors, who recommended that Lincoln soften his martial tone]: ‘In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.’ Abraham Lincoln was resolved to be President of the whole Union” (Bruce Catton). The address contains some of Lincoln’s most famous words: “The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.” Monaghan 102. A fine copy.



**SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN:  
APPOINTMENT FOR COMMISSIONER OF POLICE  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1862**

**29** LINCOLN, Abraham. **Document signed.** Washington, January 22, 1862. One leaf, 17 by 13 inches, printed on one side and finished by hand, with embossed seal. Matted and framed, entire piece measures 23 by 19 inches. \$21,000

*Civil-War era document signed by President Lincoln and countersigned by Secretary of State William Henry Seward, appointing George S. Gideon to be the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.*

The document reads, in part: “The President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents greeting. Know ye, that, reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities & integrity of George S. Gideon, of Washington City, D.C., I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the power, privileges and emoluments

thereunto of right appertaining unto him the said George S. Gideon for the term of three years from the day of the date hereon, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States... Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-sixth. By the President: [signed] Abraham Lincoln. [signed] William H. Seward [printed] Secretary of State.” There was a George S. Gideon who owned a printing and bookbinding firm that operated its business in DC, including printing the Official Registers of the United States from 1843 to 1851, and who corresponded with Lincoln. Gideon was also an avid sponsor of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, and served as president of the railroad from 1862 to 1866, the time when presumably he would have been very busy serving out the present commission—unless he turned down the commission, or the position was more of a sinecure. Faint fold lines, embossed seal intact. Lincoln’s signature bold. A fine signed document.

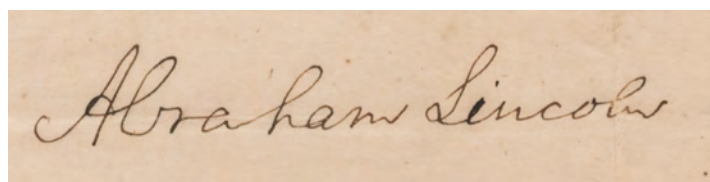


**EXTREMELY RARE SHIP'S PAPERS FOR A WHALING VOYAGE SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM SEWARD**

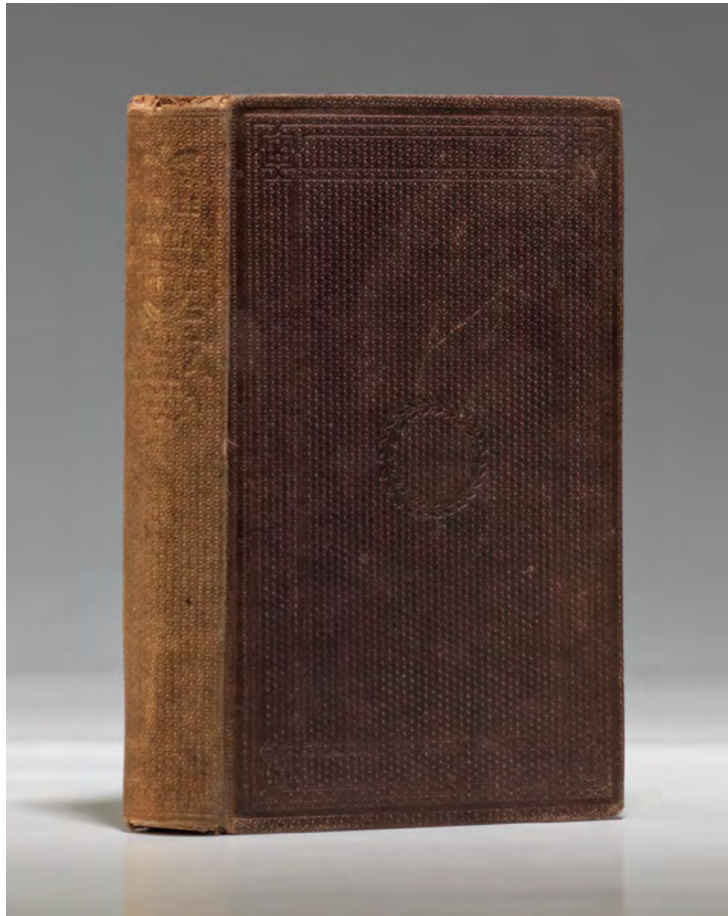
**30** LINCOLN, Abraham. Printed document signed: ship's papers. Washington, DC, September 26, 1864. Broadside, measures 22 by 17 inches, partially printed, engrossed in manuscript, original white wafer seal of the Presidency affixed; handsomely matted and framed, entire piece measures 34 by 28 inches. \$38,000

*A remarkable ship's passport signed by President Lincoln and his Secretary of State William Seward during the Civil War, authorizing passage for the ship Illinois, "lying at present in the port of New Bedford bound for Pacific Ocean, and laden with provisions, stores, and utensils for a whaling voyage."*

Written authorization to sail the high seas and dock at the country's harbors, in the form of presidentially signed ship's papers, was a valuable and desirable privilege. Before conferring such a license, officials were charged with



establishing the legitimacy of a vessel, its cargo and its personnel, and the ship's papers were intended to authorize a craft's mission and purpose. Printed in four columns with text in French, Spanish, English, and Dutch. Toning to document edges from previous framing, expert restoration to splits along folds and a few small holes, affecting printing and secondary writing but not readability; Lincoln and Seward signatures unaffected.



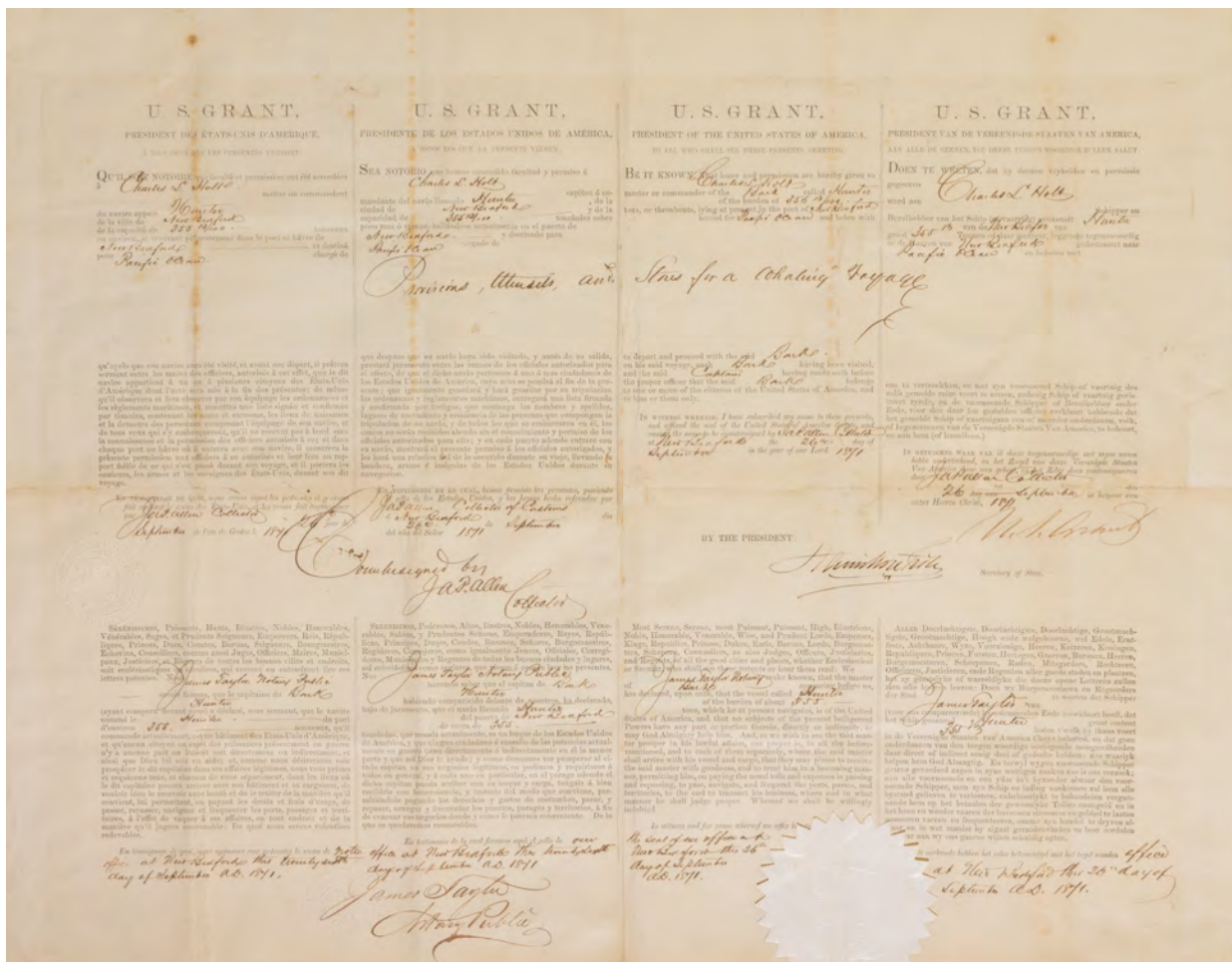
**“THIS WAS MY FIRST INTELLECTUAL CONTACT WITH THE THEORY OF NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE” (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.): FIRST BOOK APPEARANCE OF THOREAU’S WORK ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, ONE OF ONLY 1500 COPIES**

**31** THOREAU, Henry David. **A Yankee in Canada, With Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers.** Boston, 1866. Octavo, original gilt-stamped brown cloth. \$3600

*First edition, first printing, containing the first book appearance of Thoreau’s widely influential essay “Civil Disobedience.” One of only 1500 copies printed, in original cloth.*

In the summer of 1846, tax collector Samuel Staples arrested Thoreau for his refusal to pay the poll tax, interrupting Thoreau’s tranquil residence at Walden Pond for a day (until Thoreau’s aunt surreptitiously paid the amount due, freeing her nephew). Thoreau had not paid the tax for several years, as a form of protest against slavery and the government’s recent declaration of war against Mexico, which Thoreau considered to be a land-grabbing scheme of Southern slaveholders. The townspeople were so curious about Thoreau’s refusal and imprisonment that he felt compelled to explain his actions in a public lecture in January 1848. The text of this lecture first appeared in the journal *Aesthetic Papers* as “Resistance

to Civil Government” in 1849; it is here collected for the first time in book form under its famous title “Civil Disobedience.” Thoreau’s idea of passive but firm resistance to government has had a profound influence on countless revolutionaries and reformers, Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. among them. Many of the other essays and speeches in *Yankee in Canada* express Thoreau’s increasingly strong support for the abolitionist cause, including “Slavery in Massachusetts,” “A Plea for Captain John Brown,” and “The Last Days of John Brown.” This posthumously published anthology was edited by Transcendentalist poet William Ellery Channing and Thoreau’s younger sister Sophia, who mistakenly included the piece “Prayers” (pp. 117-22), written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, with the verses beginning “Great God, I ask thee for no meaner pelf” (p. 120) being Thoreau’s only contribution to the piece (Allen, 23). *The first printing consisted of only 1500 copies.* BAL binding A, no priority established. BAL 20117. Borst A7.1.a. Allen, 22-23. Downs, *Books That Changed America* 8. Small tear with loss to rear free endpaper. Interior paper hinges splitting but still quite sound; spine faded, small stain to rear board. A very good copy.

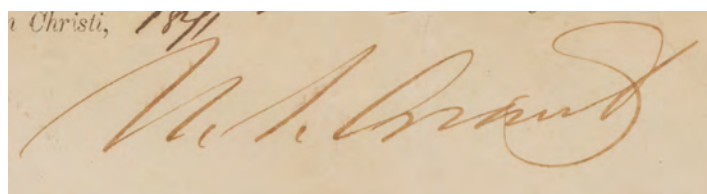


SCARCE SHIP'S PAPERS BOLDLY SIGNED BY ULYSSES S. GRANT AS PRESIDENT, 1871

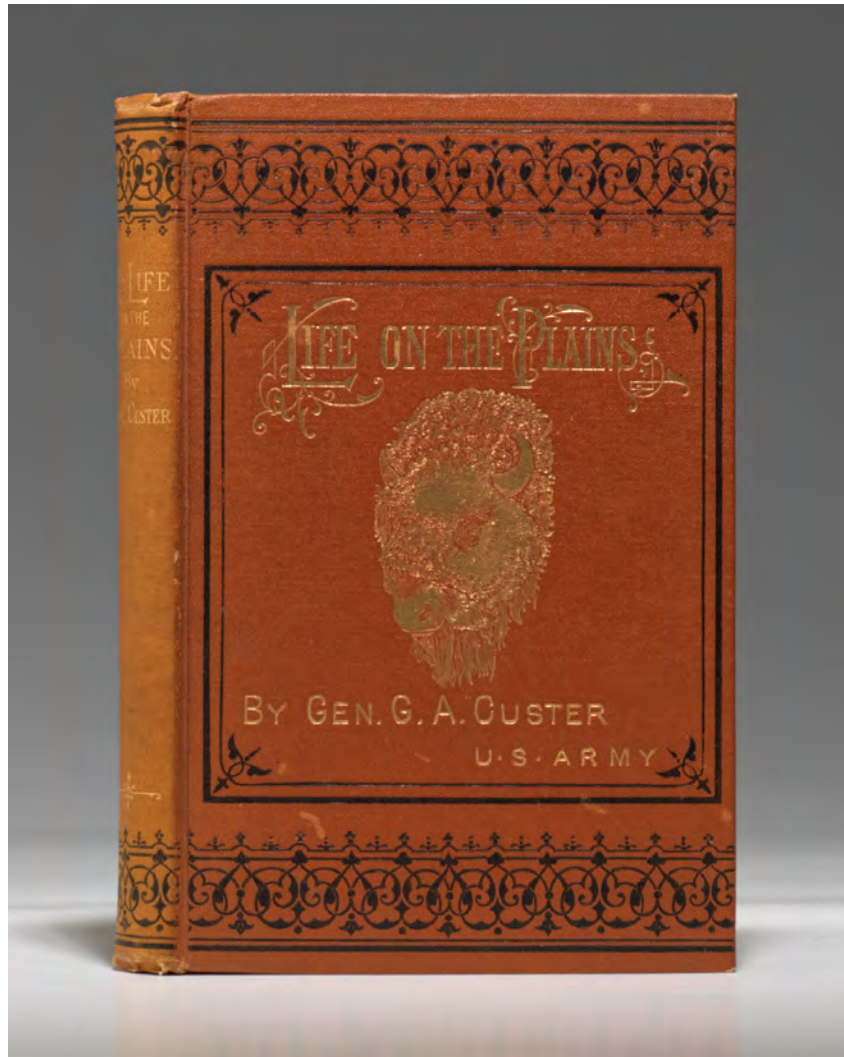
32 GRANT, Ulysses S. Document Signed [Ship's Papers]. New Bedford, MA, September 26, 1871. Broadside, printed, engrossed and signed on the recto. \$4500

Ship's papers granting permission to Charles S. Holt, commander of the ship "Hunter," to depart from the port of New Bedford "laden with Provisions, and stores for a whaling voyage" to the Pacific Ocean. President Grant and Secretary of State Hamilton Fish have both boldly signed this document. With the fragile affixed paper seal of the United States present.

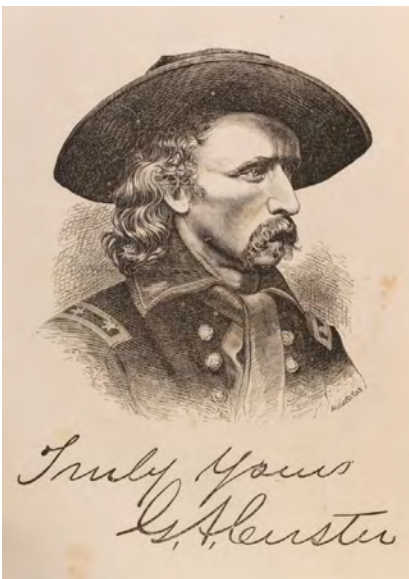
Because ships leaving U.S. ports needed ship identification papers before a voyage, documents such as this one were signed by the President and Secretary of State ahead of time and forwarded to the port. The Collector of the Port would then fill in the required information and the date. This document was signed in Washington, DC prior to the September 26, 1871 departure date, but was issued from New Bedford on that date. Document printed in four columns on the recto of this folio leaf, completed in manuscript, with text in English, French, Spanish and Dutch. It contains oaths



that the named ship is owned by United States citizens, and bears the official paper seal of the United States, and is also countersigned by James Allen, Collector of Customs for the port of New Bedford, and notarized by James Taylor. Some minor expert paper repairs and restorations, chiefly to the verso, and not affecting any signatures. Grant's and Fish's signatures clear and bold. An excellent and scarce signed document.



**FIRST EDITION OF CUSTER'S CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF  
MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS, IN ORIGINAL CLOTH**




**33** CUSTER, George A. *My Life on the Plains. Or, Personal Experiences with Indians*. New York, 1874. Octavo, original gilt-stamped russet cloth. Housed in a custom clamshell box. \$4800

*First edition of this classic of western Americana, illustrated with eight full-page wood-engravings by A. Roberts, including a portrait of Custer and four portraits of chiefs, a very nice copy in the original cloth.*

Originally serialized in *Galaxy* magazine between 1872-74, Custer's fascinating autobiography of life as a cavalryman fighting Native-American tribes on the plains appeared in book form only two years before his last stand at Little Bighorn. Introduced by his sketch of the landscape and speculations on the history and nature of the "Indian," Custer's narrative begins with the expedition of Major-General Hancock in the spring of 1867 and ends with the Washita campaign on the frontiers of Kansas. Copies also found in green, blue and maroon cloth: no priority established. Howes C981. Graff 961. Luther 7. Rader 1011. Jones 1566. Eberstadt 121:97. See Hamilton I:1265. Contemporary owner signature. Scattered light foxing; cloth with very little wear, a few stains, mild toning to spine, gilt bright. A handsome, near-fine copy.

It up pretty well he was kept for some ten years on "waiting orders" that is with out having any command. While he was living in Washington during these years Mrs. A made quite a name for herself as is only natural. Just now she is writing to the President trying to get dear Fair off the area where he certainly should always be. She has bothered the Surgeon so trying to get him to say that it is bad for Fair to walk that Dr Gandy says he has an underground road from his house to the hospital



Dear Beatrice,  
It was the queen and it is only one of the many foolish things she has done. I dined at Col Scott's Sunday and there learned enough about her and her dear Col. A. to fill several books. For one thing the Col. when still a captain got in trouble and though he was able to hush

**“I WISH THE FUTURE PRESIDENT ALL THE LUCK IN THE WORLD AND HOPE HE WILL MAKE ME COMMANDING GENERAL”**

**34** PATTON, George S. **Autograph letter signed.** West Point, New York, May 15, 1907. Two leaves of stationery, one 5-1/2 by 7 inches and the other 11 by 7 inches, totally six sides, with writing in ink on all sides; original autograph envelope measuring 3-1/2 by 5-1/2 inches. \$8000

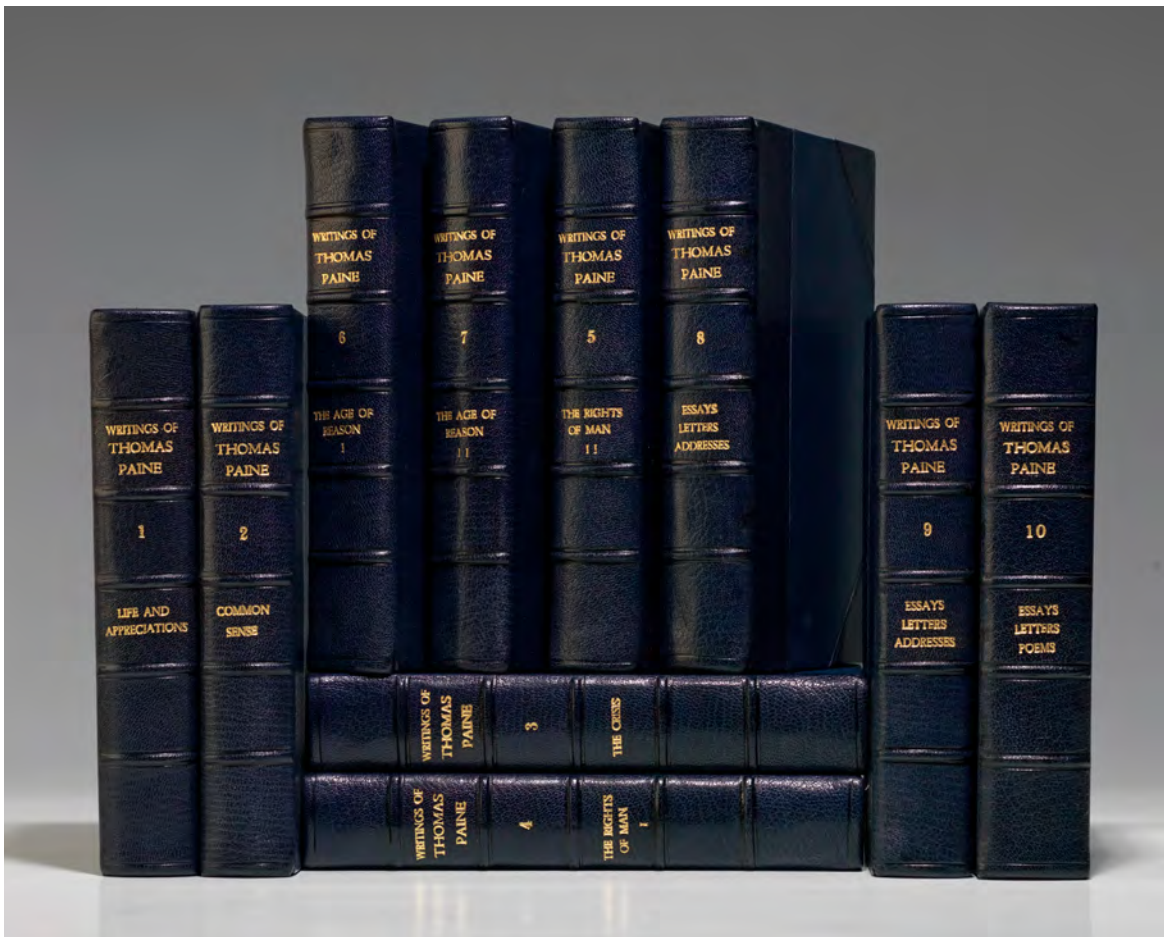
*Autograph letter signed by Patton addressed to his future wife, Beatrice Ayer, while he was still a cadet at West Point.*

Patton and Beatrice Banning Ayer met as teenagers on Santa Catalina Island off the coast of Southern California in 1902, when their families were vacationing. Ayer was the daughter of prominent Boston industrialist Frederick Ayer. During his years at West Point, Patton's friendship with Ayer deepened. After he asked Frederick Ayer's permission to marry his daughter, they were married in 1910. The letter reads in part: "Dear Beatrice, It was the queen and it is only one of the many foolish things she has done. I dined at Col. Scott's Sunday and there learned enough about her and her dear Col. A. to fill several books. For one thing the Col. when still a captain got in trouble and though he was able to hush it up pretty well he was kept for some ten years on 'waiting orders' that is without having a command. While he was living in Washington during these years Mrs. A made quite a name for herself as is only natural. Just now she is writing to the President trying to get Mr Fair [?] off the area where he certainly should always be. She has bothered the Surgeon trying to get him to say

that it is bad for Fair to walk that Dr. Gandy says he has an underground road from his house to the hospital which he is forced to use [to] avoid her. And lastly the other day when Fair was in the hospital his mother went down to put some stuff on his head but in her excitement she lost a bottle of cough medicine instead of hair tonic and merrily rubbed this into the poor youth's hair or rather cranium. But this is terribly stupid for you... Nearly all the foolish yearlings go down to the battery below Cullom and sing very many songs equally foolish. Suppose that if I had proper spirit I would go with them but what with... running and drilling I feel perfectly dead and if I don't get some more energy I shall not do very well in the races. The walk you mention is just the sort I love and I certainly look forward to it and hope to take it in the summer. I wish the future President all the luck in the world and hope he will make me commanding general.' George Patton. Tuesday." In excellent condition.



*George Patton*



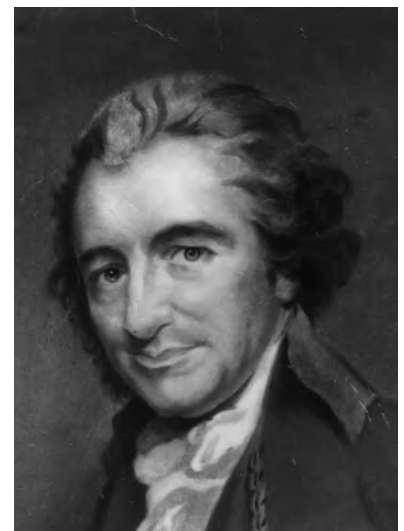
**DELUXE EDITION OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS PAINE**

**35** PAINE, Thomas. **The Life and Writings of Thomas Paine... Edited and Annotated by Daniel Edwin Wheeler.** New York, (1908). Ten volumes. Octavo, modern three-quarter navy morocco, raised bands, top edges gilt. \$8800

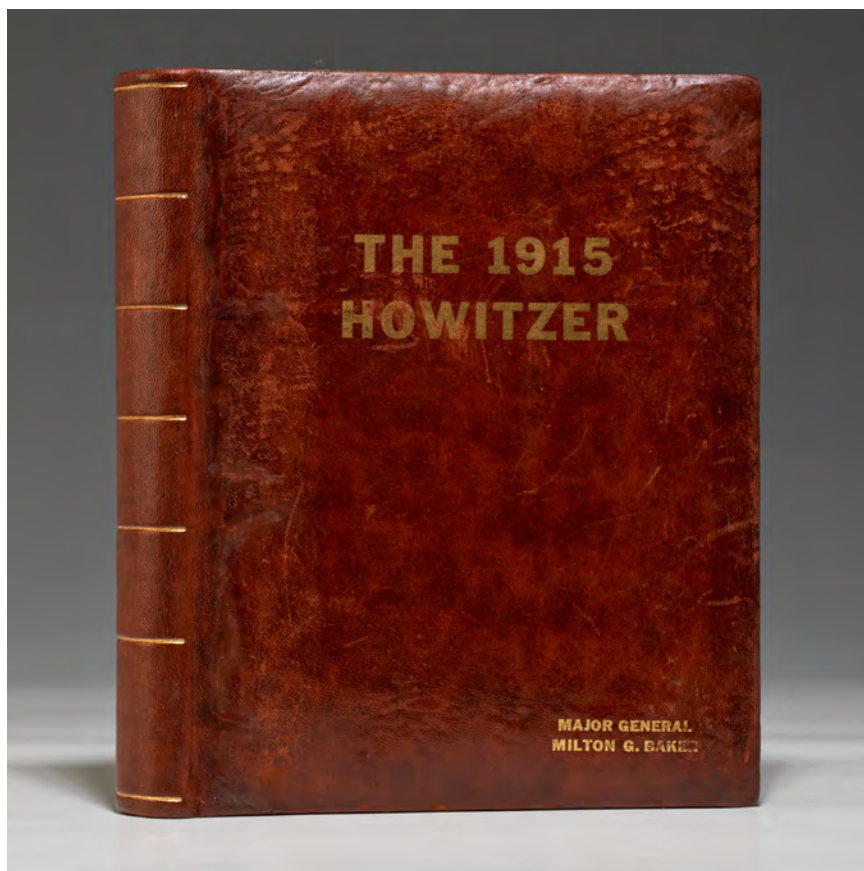
*Deluxe illustrated "Independence Edition" of the Centenary Issue of the writings of Thomas Paine, number 166 of only 500 numbered sets, signed on the limitation page by editor Daniel Edwin Wheeler.*

Published in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Paine's death, this set contains all of Paine's major and miscellaneous writings, including *Common Sense*, *The Rights of Man*, *The Crisis*, *The Age of Reason* and his various essays, addresses, letters and poems. Volume I includes Rickman's biography of Paine and appreciations by Leslie Stephen, Paul Desjardins, Elbert Hubbard and others. Volume I with beautifully illuminated and colored borders on frontispiece portrait (after the painting of Paine by George Romney) and limitation page with facsimile of Paine's signature; that "Special De Luxe Independence Edition" illuminated limitation page identifying this set as number 470, with

the plain limitation pages here and in other volumes giving number 166. Each volume with Goupil gravure and photogravure frontispiece plates hand-finished in color, the set illustrated with many other fine photogravure and facsimile plates including portraits of the leading American, English, and French figures of the time.



Bindings in very nearly fine condition. Internally clean; volume X (only) with intermittent pencil annotations and dampstaining to some outer page edges. A handsome, near-fine set.



**“THE HANDSOMEST MAN IN THE CORPS... DARE DEVIL DWIGHT”:  
WEST POINT CLASS OF 1915 YEARBOOK,  
SIGNED BY DWIGHT EISENHOWER AT HIS ENTRY**

**36** EISENHOWER, Dwight D. **The Howitzer: The Year Book of the United States Corps of Cadets.** Edited by the 1st Class 1915. New York, 1915. Quarto, original padded calf respined, lettered in gilt. Housed in a custom chemise and clamshell box. \$12,800

*First edition of the West Point yearbook for 1915, boldly inscribed by Eisenhower in the top margin of his full-page entry and photograph: “For Milton Baker, with warm regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower.” This copy specially bound for, and from the collection of, the recipient General Milton Baker, founder of Valley Forge Military Academy.*

The West Point class of 1915 produced two of the great generals of the modern era: Omar Bradley and Dwight Eisenhower. Bradley and Eisenhower played together on both the football and baseball teams. Eisenhower was considered “the most promising back in Eastern football,” until injury relegated him to his new role as cheerleader. The author of Eisenhower’s write-up in the yearbook teasingly imagines him “leading us in a long, loud yell for—Dare Devil Dwight, the Dauntless Don.” The recipient, General Milton Baker, was best known as the founder of the Valley Forge Military



Academy. Baker began his military career as a private in the artillery in World War I. When Eisenhower was President, he twice offered Baker the position of Secretary of the Army, but Baker declined both times, due to his commitments to the Academy. Interior generally clean, corners of covers expertly restored. A nicely refurbished copy, scarce and desirable inscribed by Eisenhower.



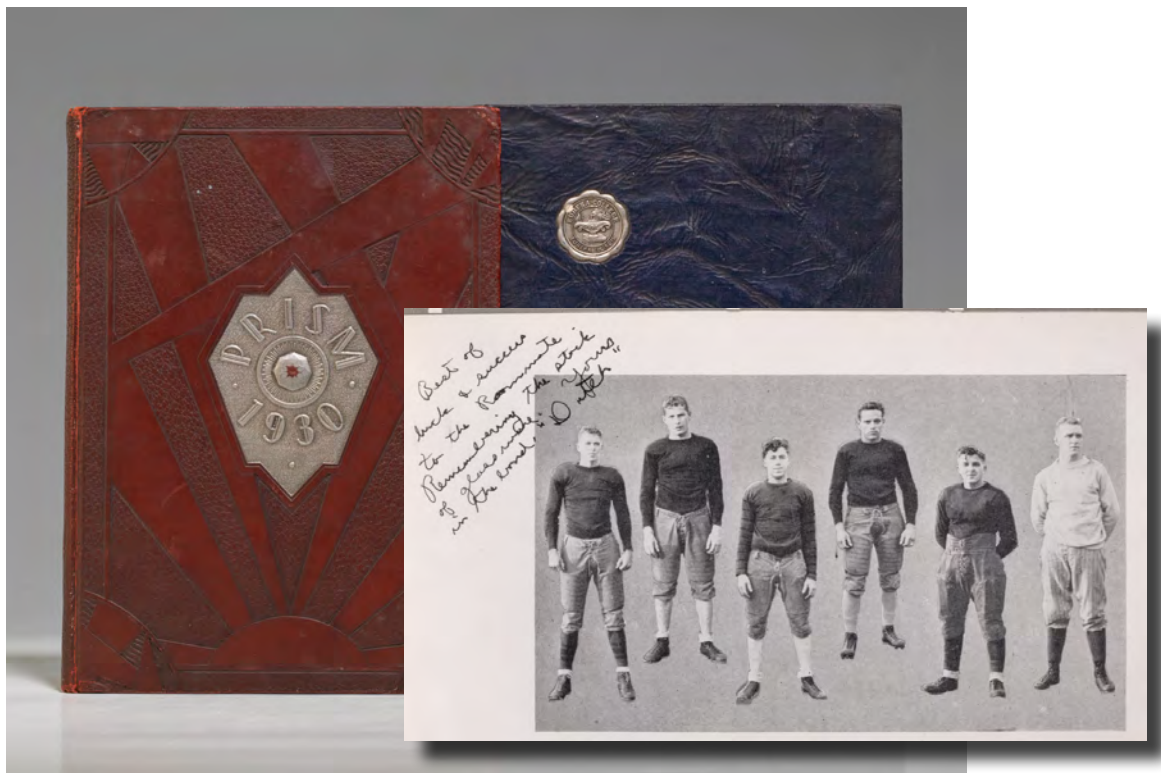
**“FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN”**

**37** KENDE, Geza. **Portrait of Washington.** No place, no date. Oil portrait on canvas, image measures approximately 20 by 30 inches. Handsomely framed, entire piece measures 29 by 39 inches. \$18,500

*Handsome large full-length oil portrait of George Washington.*

Artist Geza Kende trained at the National Academy of Art in Budapest. After emigrating to the United States, he settled in

Los Angeles in 1932, where he lived until his death in 1952. The full-length portrait, modeled on the Lansdowne portrait by Gilbert Stuart (which served as the basis for the image on the one dollar bill), depicts Washington in a black suit standing against a column with a ceremonial sword in his left hand and a scroll in the right. A handsome item in excellent condition.



**“YOURS IN THE BOND, ‘DUTCH’”:  
RONALD REAGAN’S COLLEGE YEARBOOK,  
INSCRIBED AND SIGNED BY HIM AS “DUTCH”**

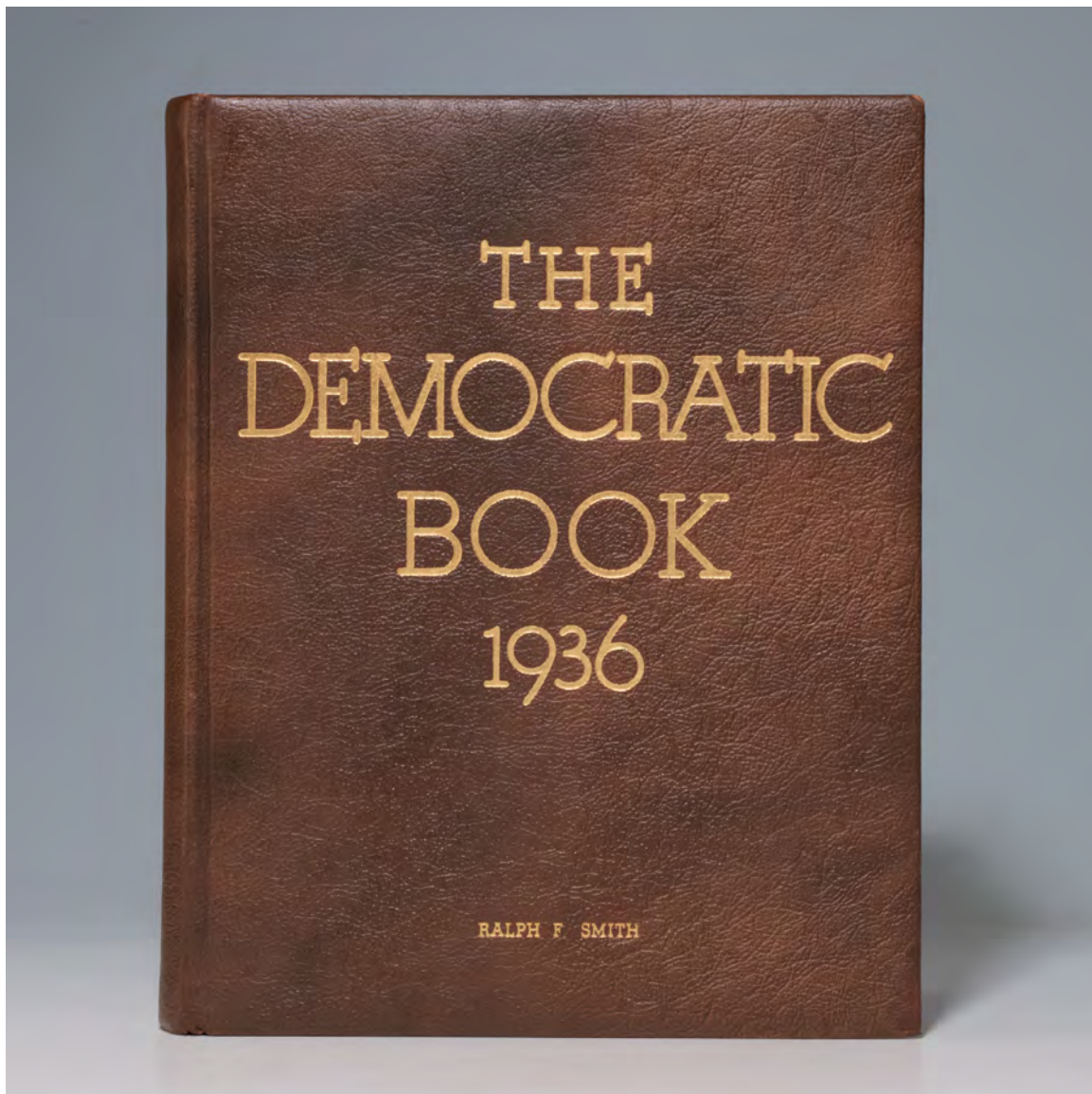
**38** REAGAN, Ronald. **Eureka College Yearbooks.** Eureka, Illinois, 1930-31. Two volumes. Quarto, original pattern blue and burgundy cloth, silver motifs to front boards, custom box. \$12,500

the Features team), and 139 (a Tau Kappa Epsilon group photo). It is fitting that there is a photograph of Reagan as a football player and acting in a play, as he would go on to work as a sports announcer and a Hollywood actor soon after graduation.

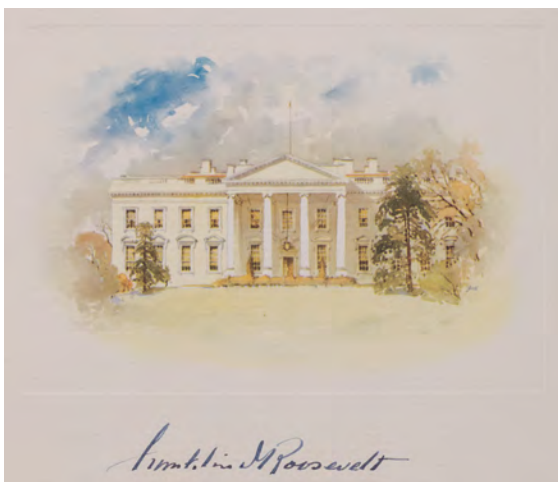
*A pair of yearbooks from Eureka College for 1930 and 1931, featuring images of and commentary on a young Ronald Reagan, inscribed by him in the 1931 book next to a picture of him with the football team, “Best of luck & success to the Roommate. Remembering the stock of glassware. Yours in the bond, ‘Dutch.’”*

The burgundy colored 1930 issue of *The Prism* also features the freshman Reagan, on pages 51 (class photo) and 63 (on the football team). The freshman footballer is described: “Although ‘Dutch’ failed to get much competition this season, he has the determination and fight which will finally win out, if he sticks to football throughout his college career. He was shifted about on the second string from end to tackle, doing his best wherever he was put. Another thing to Reagan’s credit is that he was regular at all practices, a thing which is pleasing to any coach.” Owner signatures. With commencement program laid into 1930 volume. In addition to Reagan’s inscription, the 1931 volume contains many other inscriptions from Reagan’s college classmates. Both have expected wear from use and shelf wear, with bumped corners and spine edges. Light soiling and scratching to the covers. Minor toning and soiling to internal pages. Boldly signed by Reagan.

*The Prism* was the name of Eureka’s class yearbook, with these two issues covering Reagan’s freshman and sophomore year. Reagan has signed the navy 1931 issue on page 67 beside an image of himself on the football team, reading: “Best of luck & success to the Roommate. Remembering the stock of glassware. Yours in the bond, ‘Dutch.’” Beneath the image, the page reads, “Reagan advanced from last year’s second squad to the first team this year. He never gives up when the odds are against him. ‘Dutch’ made his letter easily this season and should be a mainstay next year.” There are several other images of Reagan throughout the 1931 issue, on pages 45 (class photo), 89 (Tau Kappa Epsilon portrait), 114 (in a play “The Dover Road”), 118 (on *The Prism* staff as part of



**SIGNED BY FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AS PRESIDENT**



**39** ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. **The Democratic Book 1936.** No place, 1936. Large folio, original full brown morocco gilt. \$6200

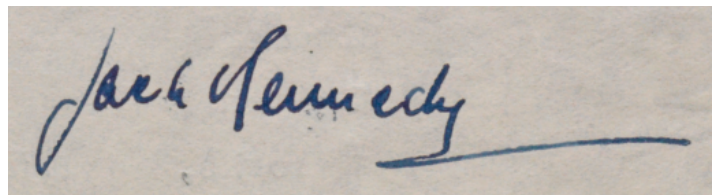
*Signed limited first edition, number 539 of an unknown limitation signed by President Roosevelt, with illustrated title and limitation pages, 19 full-page portraits, dozens of in-text half-tones and illustrations, and a facsimile of the Constitution.*

Sold to Democratic donors at \$250 each to pay off the 1936 re-election debt, *The Democratic Book 1936* contains information such as the party's platform, election results, and statements from the President, his cabinet members, the first lady, and other important members of his administration. With dozens of contemporary advertisements, many in color. Front board gilt-stamped, "Ralph F. Smith." A fine signed copy.



**“THE BOOK COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BETTER AND YOU HAVE CERTAINLY DONE A WONDERFUL JOB—AND I KNOW DAD WAS PLEASED”: FASCINATING TYPED SIGNED LETTER FROM JOHN F. KENNEDY—WITH A PRESENTATION COPY OF *AS WE REMEMBER JOE*, INSCRIBED BY JFK TO THE SAME RECIPIENT, AND CORRESPONDENCE**

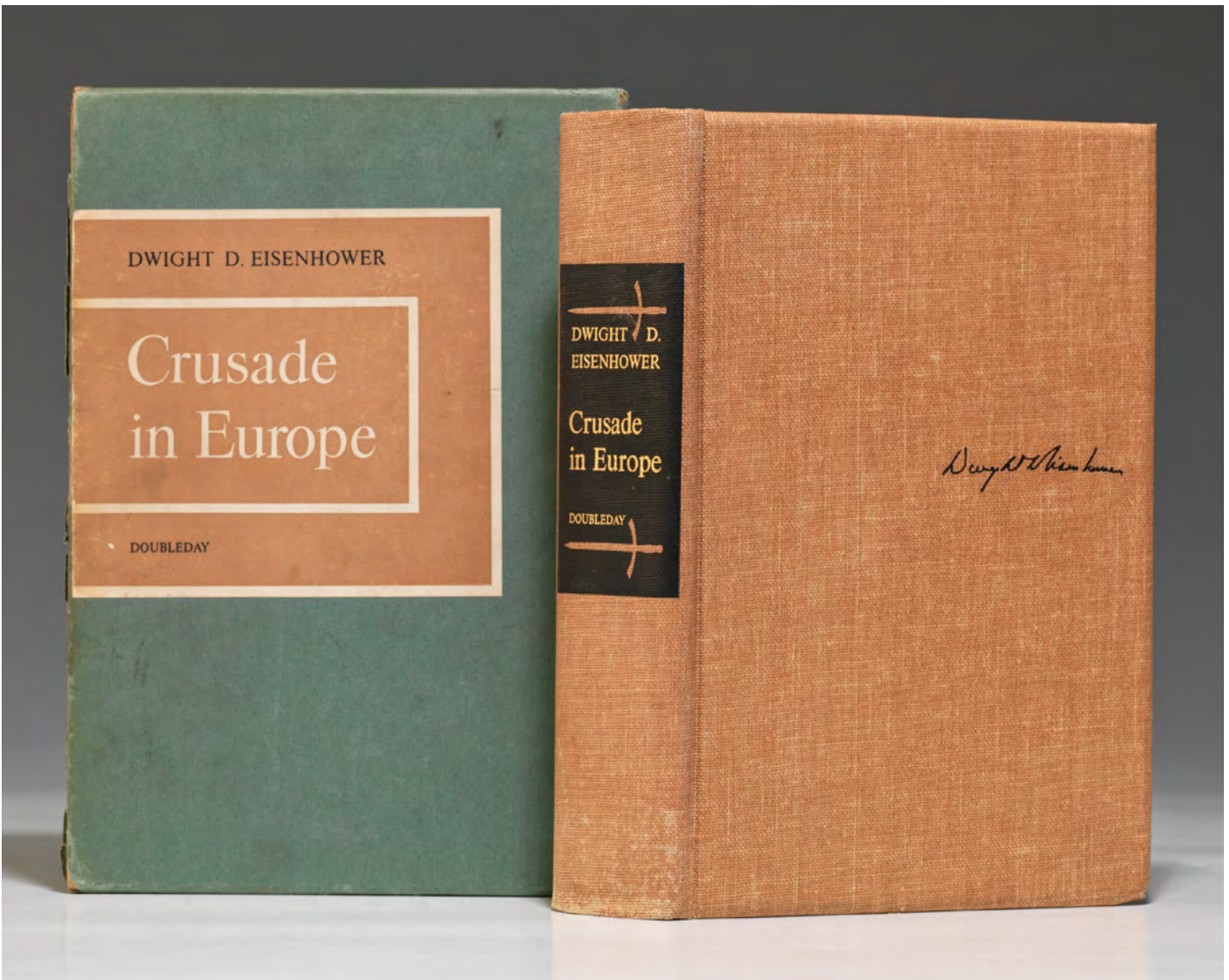
**40** KENNEDY, John F. **Typed letter signed.** WITH: **As We Remember Joe.** San Francisco and Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1945. Single leaf of letterhead, typed on recto and verso for two pages. Book: octavo, original maroon cloth, original glassine, original mailing box. Housed together with supporting material in two custom chemises and clamshell boxes. \$27,500



*Exceptional typed letter by John F. Kennedy to the secretary of the publisher of the moving tribute to Joe Kennedy Jr., requesting that it be sent to several people in England, boldly signed. Together with a presentation copy of the book, inscribed by JFK: “For Mr. Sherrill, with the greatest appreciation for all of his thoughtfulness, from Jack Kennedy, May 1945.” Together with the publisher’s typed mailing list and an archive of correspondence and other related materials.*

The undated letter, to Mr. Edgar Sherrill, the secretary at the University Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts, reads in part: “Dear Mr. Sherrill: “The book could not have been better and you have certainly done a wonderful job—and I know Dad was pleased. There are several people in Enlgand [*sic*] that I promised to send it to.” He then provides the names and addresses of six additional recipients in England—among them Lady Sykes and the Duchess of Devonshire—and an additional two in the United States, concluding: “Thanks a lot—I should be up there within a couple of weeks. Sincerely,

[signed] Jack Kennedy.” John F. Kennedy edited *As We Remember Joe*, the collection of 20 essays memorializing his eldest brother, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., who won the Naval Cross and was killed in action in 1944. The materials in the accompanying archive includes: typed letters from Joseph P. Kennedy or his secretary Marilyn McElwee to Sherrill, enclosing a list of mailing addresses, requesting six copies of the book, or listing a dozen additional mailing addresses; four typed copies of the mailing list; a typed letter from JFK’s secretary Janet Des Rosiers to the press, requesting an inventory of the remaining copies; a typed letter from Kennedy family attorney William Peyton Marin to the press requesting delivery of the printing plates for *As We Remember Joe*. Book *first issue*, with winged device on the title page printed in red, one of 390 copies of the first issue (the second issue was of 250 copies). Supporting archive with expected signs of handling. Book fine, short closed tear and light edge-wear to fragile original glassine, often not present; light wear to box, rarely present. Typed letter signed by JFK with faint fold lines, but fine, signature bold.



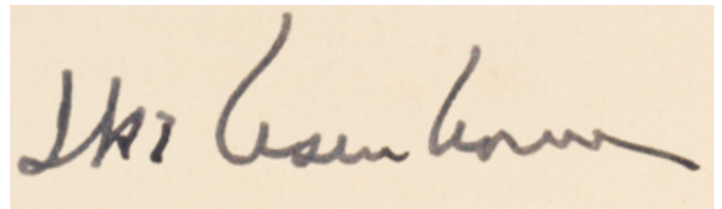
**WARMLY INSCRIBED BY IKE TO “AN OUTSTANDING SOLDIER IN TWO WORLD WARS”:  
SIGNED LIMITED FIRST EDITION OF *CRUSADE IN EUROPE*, ADDITIONALLY INSCRIBED BY  
EISENHOWER TO BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK COFFEY**

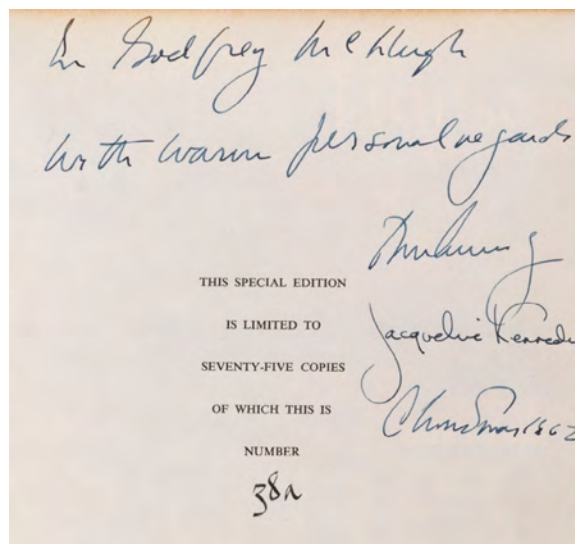
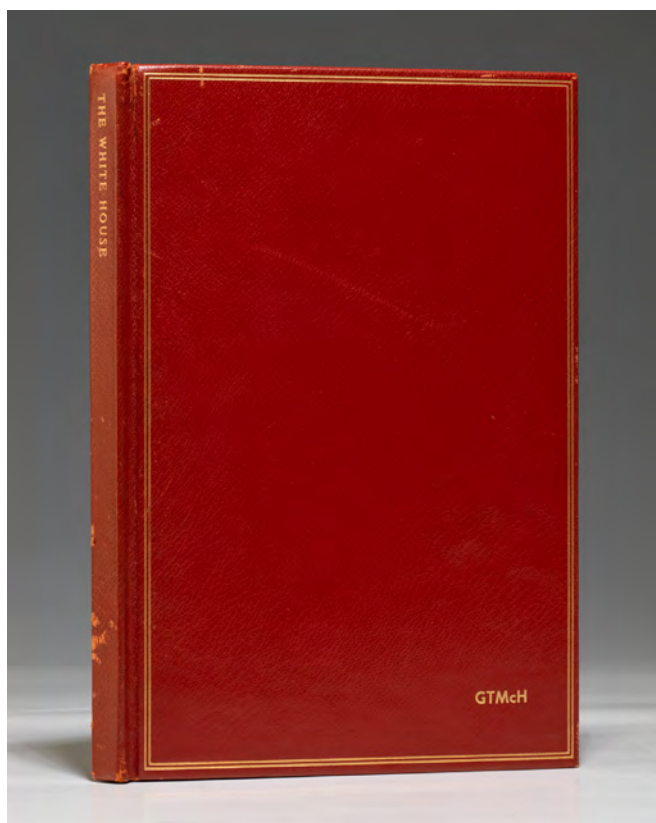
**41** EISENHOWER, Dwight D. **Crusade in Europe.** Garden City, 1948. Thick octavo, original tan linen, acetate, slipcase, custom box. \$12,800

*Signed limited first edition, number 455 of 1426 copies signed by Eisenhower at the bottom of his D-Day message to Allied troops; this copy additionally inscribed by him on the limitation leaf: “For Brigadier General Frank Coffey—outstanding soldier in two World Wars, with best wishes and lasting regard to him and his wife, Louise, from their devoted friend, Ike Eisenhower.”*

Eisenhower’s memoir provides an important and unique perspective on the difficult command-level decisions that

decided the outcome of World War II. Included are numerous battlefield and theater maps (a number in color), as well as photographic illustrations selected by Edward Steichen. Only light rubbing to slipcase edges; book and original acetate, often not present, both fine. An excellent presentation copy, inscribed to a fellow officer.





**INSCRIBED BY JFK AS PRESIDENT AND SIGNED BY JACKIE TO KENNEDY'S MILITARY AIDE, GENERAL GODFREY MCHUGH: *THE WHITE HOUSE: AN HISTORIC GUIDE*, ONE OF ONLY 75 PRESENTATION COPIES**

**42** (KENNEDY, John F.) (KENNEDY, Jacqueline). **The White House: An Historic Guide.** Washington, 1962. Large octavo, original full red morocco, custom box. \$29,000

*Limited second edition of this guide to the White House, the second of two limited editions, number 38a of only 75 presentation copies specially bound in full morocco with the recipient's initials stamped in gilt on the front cover, warmly inscribed on the limitation page by President Kennedy to his close military aide, USAF General Godfrey McHugh: "For Godfrey McHugh, with warm personal regards, John Kennedy... Christmas 1962" and signed beneath his signature by the First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy.*

First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy "took an interest in 'restoring' (as opposed to redecorating) the White House. She had it placed on the National Register of Historic Places. She also wrote and edited the first White House guidebook, which was sold to tourists. The proceeds from the book were used to help finance her restoration of the White House with historic antiques. She also made the White House a symbol of American cultural renewal by scheduling performances of ballet, Shakespearean drama and classical music; the most

notable of these events was the rare live performance of cello virtuoso Pablo Casals," here pictured on pages 80-81 (ANB). Generously illustrated with numerous color and black-and-white photographs, the book introduces readers to the history of the Executive Mansion and leads them on a tour of its most notable rooms. This second edition was published the same year as a limited first edition of 100 copies bound in green morocco. The softcover first trade edition was also published in 1962. Limitation leaf, with inscription, tipped in with cloth tape, as issued. Recipient U.S. Air Force General Godfrey McHugh was a close military aide to President Kennedy, whose duties included supervising Air Force One. While he often rode in the middle of the front seat of the Presidential State Car while transporting the President, in Dallas on the day Kennedy was assassinated McHugh was moved farther back in the motorcade. He was present at Parkland Memorial Hospital as doctors attempted to save the President's life, and after the President's death, McHugh stood guard by Kennedy's body on Air Force One as the President's body was returned to Washington, D.C. A few minor rubs to spine, very nearly fine.



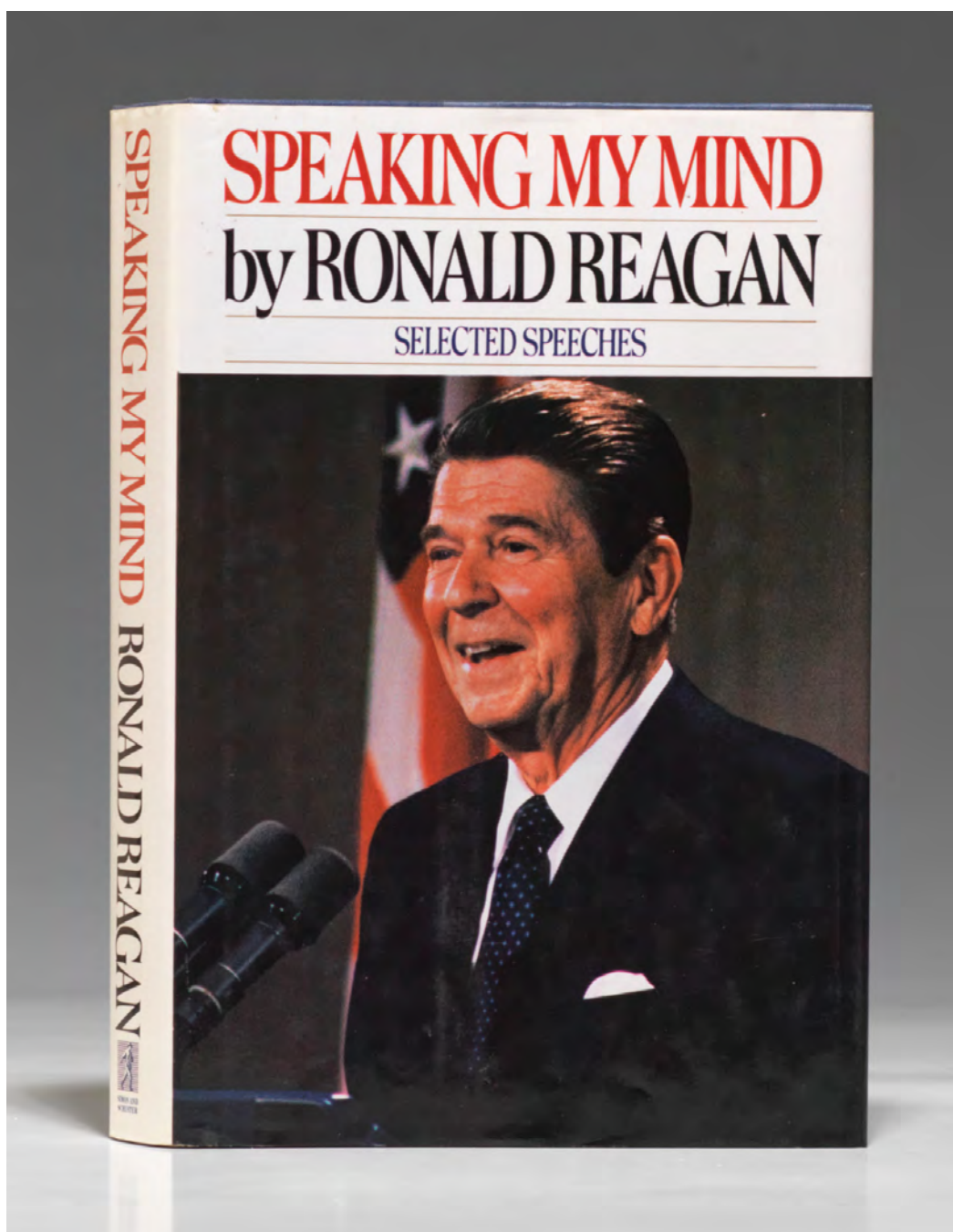
**LARGE COLOR PHOTOGRAPH OF FOUR PRESIDENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1981, SIGNED BY JIMMY CARTER, GERALD FORD, RICHARD NIXON, AND RONALD REAGAN**

**43** REAGAN, Ronald; NIXON, Richard; FORD, Gerald R.; and CARTER, Jimmy. **Photograph signed.** Washington, 1981. Color photograph, measuring 8 by 10 inches, signed beneath the image. \$8500

*Original color photograph of Presidents Carter, Ford, Nixon, and Reagan at the White House prior to leaving for Anwar Sadat's funeral, signed by all four presidents.*

This signed photograph of the 37th through 40th Presidents of the United States was taken at the White House, where Presidents Carter, Ford, Nixon, and Reagan gathered in

preparation for attending Anwar Sadat's funeral in Egypt. Ultimately, the circumstances of Sadat's assassination were thought to present too great a security risk to Reagan, the sitting president, so Presidents Carter, Ford, and Nixon traveled along with a delegation of American officials and briefly paid their respects to Sadat in his place. With letter from the original recipient explaining how each signature was acquired in person; calligraphic presentation at top left of photograph. Fine condition.

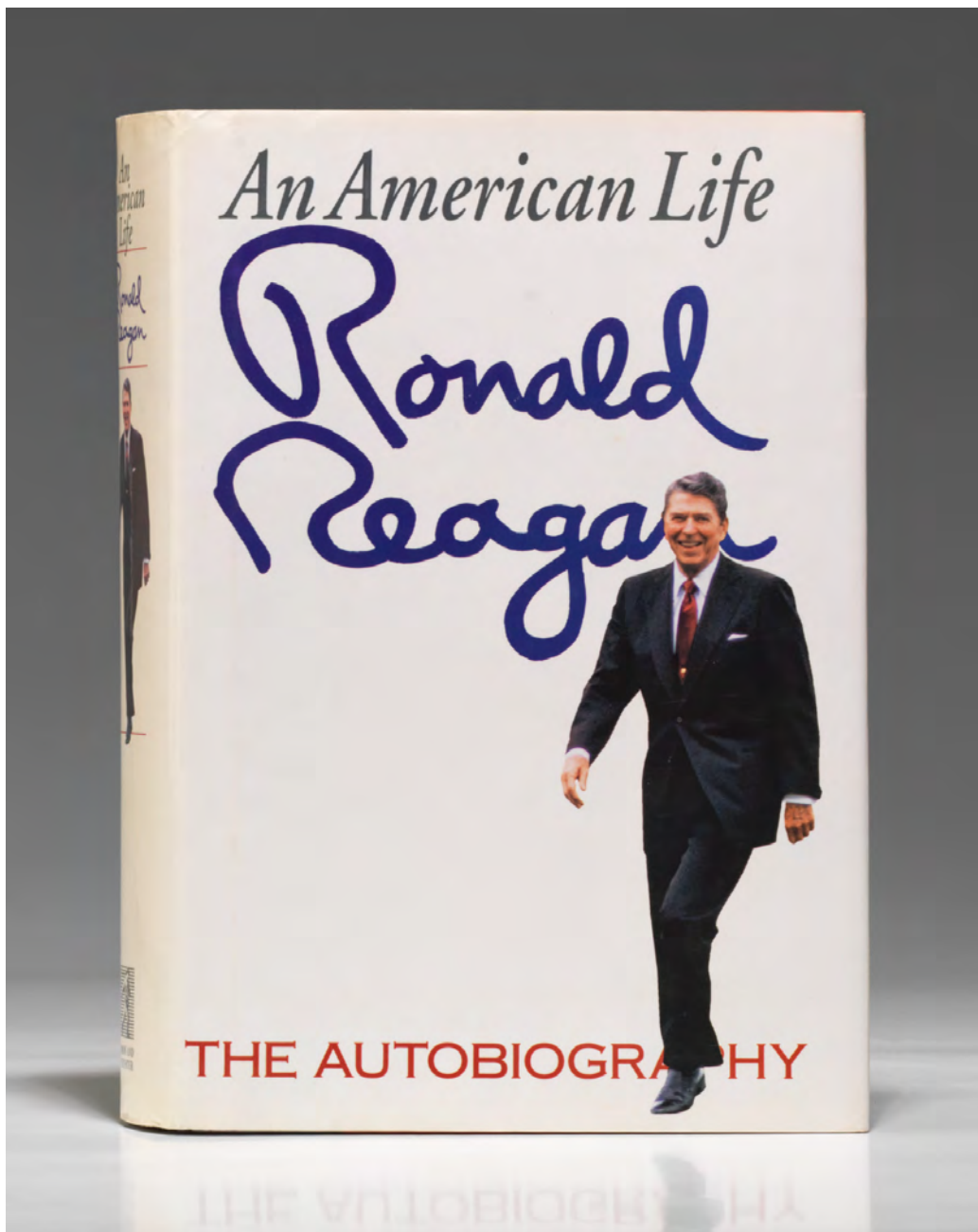


**“I WAS AN ACTOR WHO KNEW HOW TO GIVE A GOOD SPEECH”:  
INSCRIBED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN**

**44** REAGAN, Ronald. **Speaking My Mind**. New York, 1989. Octavo, original half blue cloth, dust jacket.  
\$4500

*First trade edition of Reagan's selected speeches, inscribed by him on the dedication page, "To Dr. R— F— with Very Best Wishes & Regards. Ronald Reagan. March 22, 1990."*

Selected and annotated by Reagan, this collection begins with one of his first public talks, delivered in 1951, and includes the many speeches that helped define the “Reagan Revolution” and his two terms in the White House. Published simultaneously with a signed limited edition of 5000 copies. Book fine, dust jacket nearly so.

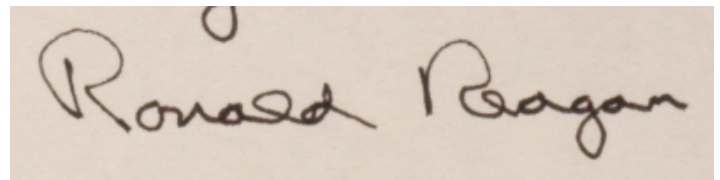


***AN AMERICAN LIFE, INSCRIBED BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN***

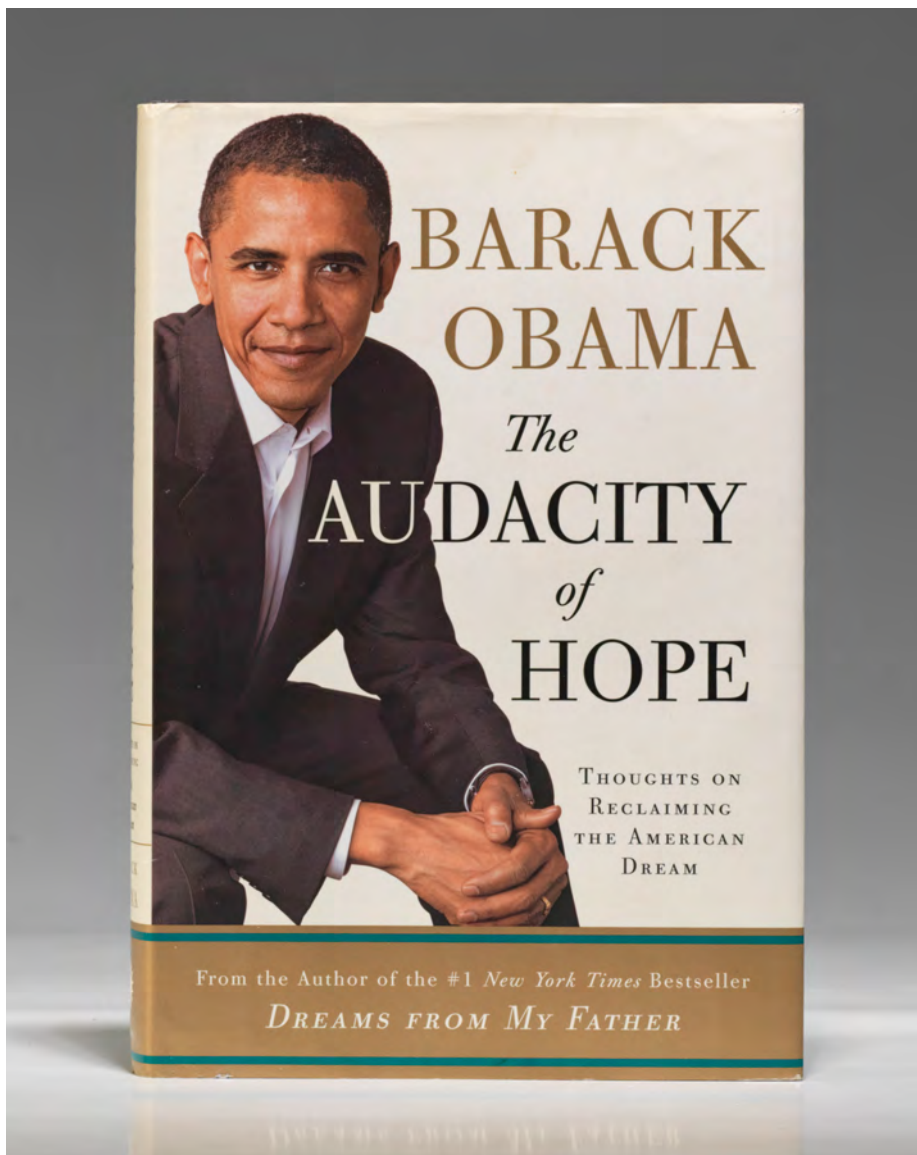
**45** REAGAN, Ronald. **An American Life.** New York, 1990. Octavo, original half blue cloth, dust jacket. \$4500

*First edition of the 40th President's autobiography, inscribed by him on the colophon leaf, "To L—A—. Aug. 11 - '93 Ronald Reagan."*

President Reagan's illustrated autobiography, with 16 pages of black-and-white photographic illustrations. With accompanying letter of authenticity and matching small label



on reverse of signed leaf. Dust jacket with minor spotting to verso, short closed tear to spine head. An attractive inscribed copy in near-fine condition.

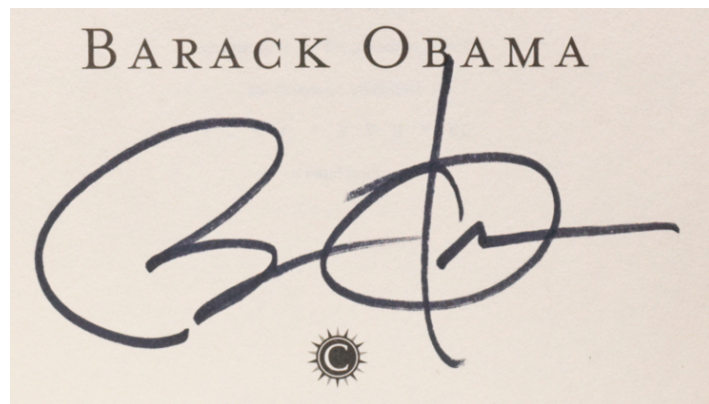


**“MY HEART IS FILLED WITH LOVE FOR THIS COUNTRY”:  
THE AUDACITY OF HOPE, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA**

**46** OBAMA, Barack. **The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream.** New York, 2006. Octavo, original black boards, dust jacket, custom clamshell box. \$4500

*First edition, first printing, signed on the title page by President Barack Obama.*

Obama calls for “a different brand of politics—a politics for those weary of bitter partisanship...a politics rooted in the faith, inclusiveness, and nobility of spirit at the heart of ‘our improbable experiment in democracy.’” Evidence of label removal to front free endpaper. Very nearly fine condition.



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