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We are pleased to offer this extraordinary group of landmark works representing mankind’s greatest achievements.

The tremendous run of classics of science includes the first edition of **Euclid’s *Elements of Geometry***, the most important work in the history of mathematics, in an early binding. We are also pleased to offer an inscribed presentation copy of **Charles Darwin’s *Origin of Species***, one of the most sought-after rarities in the history of science. **Galileo’s *Discorsi e Dimonstrazioni Matematiche, Intorno a Due Nuove Scienze (Two New Sciences)***, offered here in the rare first state, is the author’s most important work and the foundation of modern physics.

Superb Americana includes a rare deluxe thick paper copy of the ***Federalist***, one of a handful remaining in private collections. The official account of the **Lewis and Clark** expedition is here in the rare original boards, with the edges untrimmed.

Photography of the American West offered here includes two extraordinary volumes. **Timothy O’Sullivan’s** celebrated Wheeler Survey photographs are rarely seen in the complete fifty image sequence. **Andrew J. Russell’s *The Great West***, comprising fifty views made along the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the author’s masterpiece.

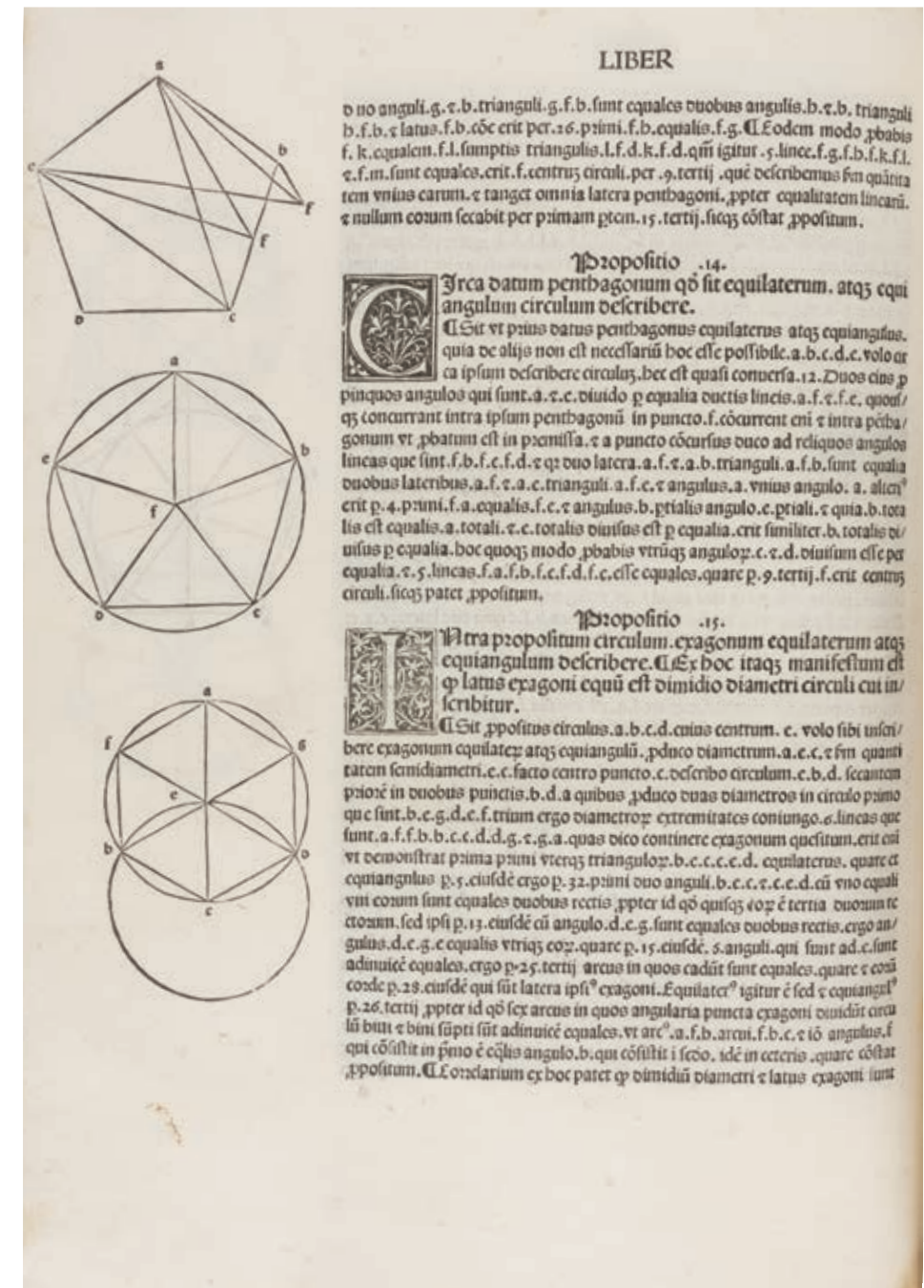
A highlight of economic thought is the collection of four newly discovered **Thomas Robert Malthus** letters on population, money, gold, and trade. **Richard Cantillon’s *Essai sur la Nature du Commerce***, which Jevons called “the cradle of political economy,” is here in an outstanding armorial binding. Classics of philosophy include the first editions of **René Descartes’s *Discours de la Méthode*** and **Baruch Spinoza’s *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus***.

Literary classics range include the first editions of **John Milton’s *Paradise Lost***, **Jonathan Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels***, **Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe***, **Samuel Johnson’s *Dictionary of the English Language***, **Walt Whitman’s *Leaves of Grass***, and **Lewis Carroll’s *Alice in Wonderland***.

Our superlative manuscripts include the letter by which President **Dwight Eisenhower** shared atomic secrets and material with **Israel**, leading to its acquisition of the Bomb thereby helping to ensure the young nation’s survival. We are also pleased to offer a rare manuscript leaf from **James Joyce’s *Finnegans Wake*** featuring otherwise unknown textual variants. The **Walt Whitman** poetical manuscript is an unpublished rarity.

We thank our clients, both private collectors and librarians around the world, for their support over the years. We look forward to continuing to help build some of the world’s greatest collections. We welcome you to call on us to discuss the rewards of collecting.

Prices in U.S. dollars					
2	Federalist	450,000	77	Whitman. Leaves	270,000
4	Darwin. Origin	180,000	90	Whitman. MS	28,000
6	Darwin. Letter	22,500	94	Whitman. Two vols.	17,000
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Euclid (1482)

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*rare thick paper copy of The Federalist*

HAMILTON,  
ALEXANDER,  
JAMES MADISON,  
and JOHN JAY.  
*The Federalist: A  
Collection of Essays Witten  
in Favour of the New  
Constitution.*

New York: John and Andrew  
M'Lean, 1788.

Two volumes. Near contemporary calf.  
A fine fresh, untouched copy.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 234.  
*Grolier American Books* 19.

Provenance: contemporary ownership  
signature of James Stuart, slightly  
shaved, on first leaf of text.

**F**irst edition. This splendid example of *The Federalist* is one  
of a very small number of special deluxe copies printed on  
thick paper.

Upon receipt of his thick paper copy, George Washington wrote,  
“When the transient circumstances and fugitive performances  
which attended this Crisis shall have disappeared, that work  
[*The Federalist*] will merit the notice of posterity; because in it are  
candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the  
topics of government, which will be always interesting to mankind  
so long as they shall be connected in Civil Society.”

*The Federalist* is the most important book in American political  
philosophy. It is the fundamental document left by the framers  
of the Constitution as an expository guide to their philosophy  
and intentions. “These men saw a strong central government as  
essential to the maintenance of a stable economy. Their conservative  
views regarding property rights have had a lasting effect on U.S.  
Constitutional law. As a commentary on the Constitution by men  
included among its principal architects, *The Federalist* has been used  
. . . as an interpreter of the constitution not only by laymen but by  
lawyers and justices of the U.S. Supreme Court” (*Printing and the  
Mind of Man*).

Seventy-seven of the eighty-five Federalist papers were printed in  
newspapers between October 1787 and August 1788. The final  
eight papers first appeared in the second volume of *The Federalist*,  
published in two volumes in 1788 by John and Andrew McLean  
in New York. The work was originally known as *The Federalist*; the  
title *The Federalist Papers* did not emerge until the twentieth century.

**Rare. The only other unrestored thick paper *Federalist* in an early  
binding to appear for public sale in the past thirty years was  
George Washington’s copy (\$1,430,000 at Sotheby’s, 1990).**

**This rare, deluxe thick paper *Federalist* is a cornerstone for any  
collection of great American books.**

“The *Federalist* stands third only to the Declaration of  
Independence and the Constitution itself among all  
the sacred writings in American political history” – Clinton Rossiter





## The Origin of Species inscribed by Charles Darwin

### DARWIN, CHARLES.

*The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. Sixth edition, with additions and corrections. (Eleventh thousand.)*

London, John Murray, 1872.

Original green cloth. Light wear to spine ends. A near fine, tight copy. Half morocco case.

Freeman 391.

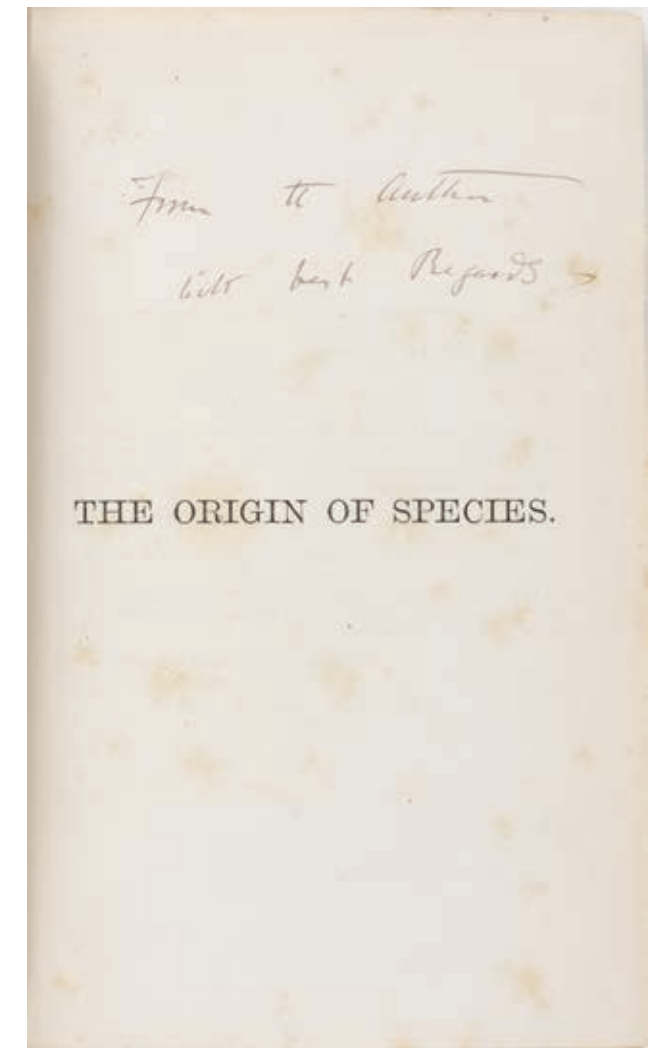
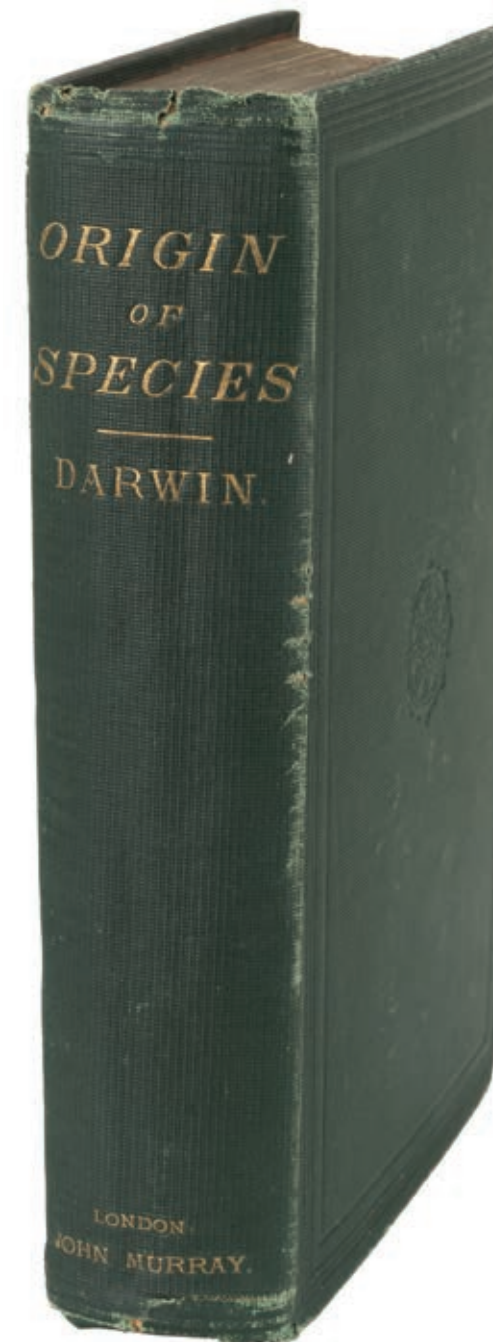
**S**ixth and final edition, first issue. A splendid and rare presentation copy inscribed by Darwin on the half-title: "From the author with best regards."

*The Origin of Species* is "certainly the greatest biological book ever written" (Freeman) and perhaps "the most important single work in science" (Dibner). "Darwin not only drew an entirely new picture of the workings of organic nature; he revolutionized our methods of thinking and our outlook on the order of natural things. The recognition that constant change is the order of the universe had finally been established" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

**Titled for the first time *The Origin of Species* (not *On the Origin of Species*), the sixth edition is the first to contain the word "evolution"** (pages 201 and 424). The sixth edition, "usually regarded as the last ... is again extensively revised and contains a new chapter, VII" (Freeman). The edition was first published in February 1872 with the designation "Eleventh thousand" on the title page. Subsequent printings were identified with increasing counts. The 1876 printing (18<sup>th</sup> thousand) contains a few minor final corrections, but the present 1872 first issue of the sixth edition represents the first appearance of Darwin's final substantial alterations to his masterwork.

**This is a rare inscribed presentation copy of *The Origin of Species*.** Virtually all presentation copies of the *Origin* (including all those of the first edition) were inscribed by the publisher's clerks at Darwin's request. Darwin occasionally sent inscribed slips of paper for recipients to paste in their copies, and his letters and notes sometimes accompany copies of the *Origin*, **but examples of the book actually inscribed by Darwin are very rare.**

the first edition to contain the word "evolution"



Darwin on the transmission of hereditary characteristics

DARWIN, CHARLES.  
*Autograph Letter Signed to  
Lawson Tait.*

Down, 17 January [1877].

One page, with the original stamped and  
postmarked envelope. Original folds,  
envelope soiled.

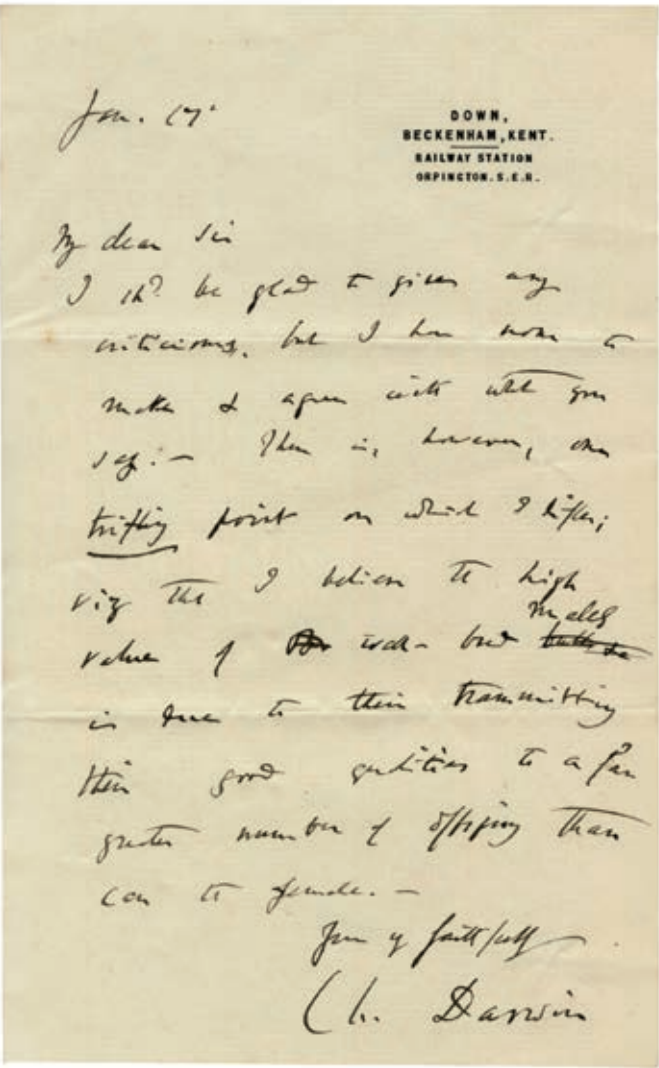
Provenance: Sotheby's 24 July 1978, lot  
225 ("Property of a Lady").

**C**harles Darwin discusses sexuality and the transmission  
of hereditary characteristics. The recipient of this letter,  
pioneering pelvic and abdominal surgeon Lawson Tait  
(1845-1899), was one of the fathers of gynecology. He corresponded  
extensively with Darwin from 1870 until the naturalist's death in  
1882. Tait actively promoted Darwinism in the medical community,  
and Darwin in turn quoted Tait's 1869 paper "Law of Natural  
Selection" in *The Descent of Man* (1871).

In January 1877 Tait sent Darwin an extract from his forthcoming  
*Diseases of Women*. In that work Tait observed that "one of the  
greatest practical results of the discovery by Mr. Darwin of the  
descent of man from the animals" is that sexual instincts (or  
"passions") are among the "most necessary as well as the most  
prevalent" of all instincts in humans.

In this fascinating letter Darwin reacts to  
Tait's writing, stating, "I sh[ould] be glad to  
give any criticisms, but I have none to make &  
agree with what you say — There is, however,  
one trifling point on which I differ; viz. that  
**I believe the high value of well-bred males is  
due to their transmitting their good qualities  
to a far greater number of offspring than can  
the female.**"

This letter, written a few years after *The  
Descent of Man*, provides a fascinating glimpse  
of Darwin's views on sexuality and the  
transmission of hereditary characteristics.



"I like this photograph much better than any other  
which has been taken of me." – Darwin on the Cameron portrait

CAMERON, JULIA  
MARGARET. *Portrait of  
Charles Darwin, signed by  
Darwin and by Cameron.*

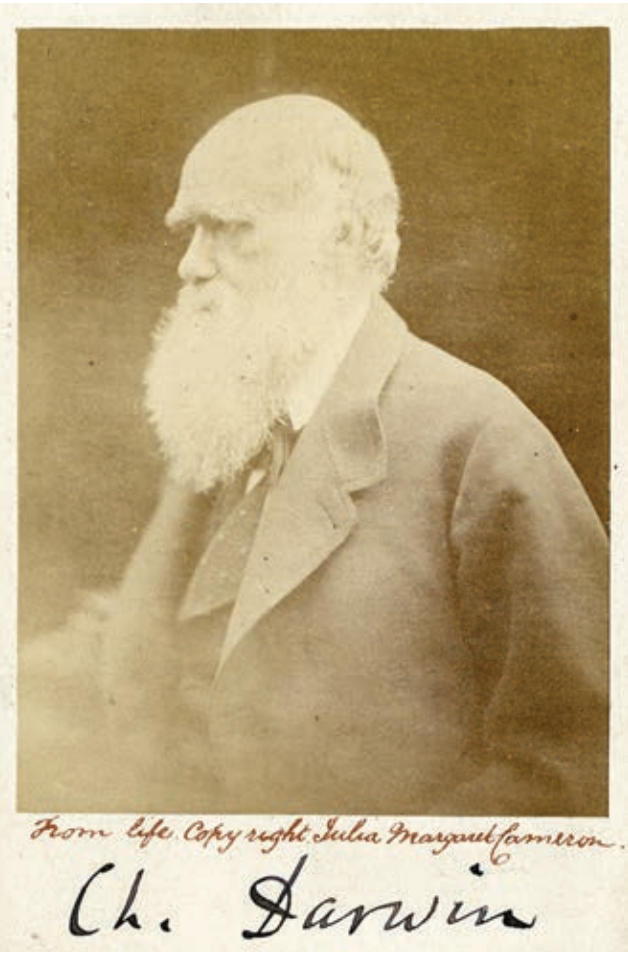
1868.

Albumen print (2¼ x 3½ in.), carte-  
de-visite mount with gold lithograph  
border. Inscribed by Cameron "From life  
Copyright Julia Margaret Cameron."

**A**splendid example of the great Darwin portrait, boldly  
signed by Charles Darwin and by Julia Margaret  
Cameron. Julia Margaret Cameron's portrait is the most  
famous photograph of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century scientist. Darwin remarked, "**I  
like this photograph very much better than any other which has  
been taken of me.**"

In 1868, Darwin and his family traveled to the Isle of Wight, both  
for a long holiday and to aid in his recuperation from a recent illness.  
The Darwins rented a house from Cameron and were immediately  
charmed by the photographer: "She received the whole family with  
open-hearted kindness and hospitality, and Darwin always retained  
a warm feeling of friendship for her. When they left she came to  
see them off, loading them with presents of photographs. Moved,  
Darwin said: 'Mrs. Cameron, there are sixteen people in this house,  
all in love with you'" (Gernsheim, *Julia Margaret Cameron*).

This is a splendid example of the iconic image of Darwin.





## *The Descent of Man*

**DARWIN, CHARLES.**  
*The Descent of Man,  
and Selection in  
Relation to Sex.*

London: John Murray, 1871.

Two volumes. Original green cloth.  
Minimal repair to head of spine. A near  
fine set.

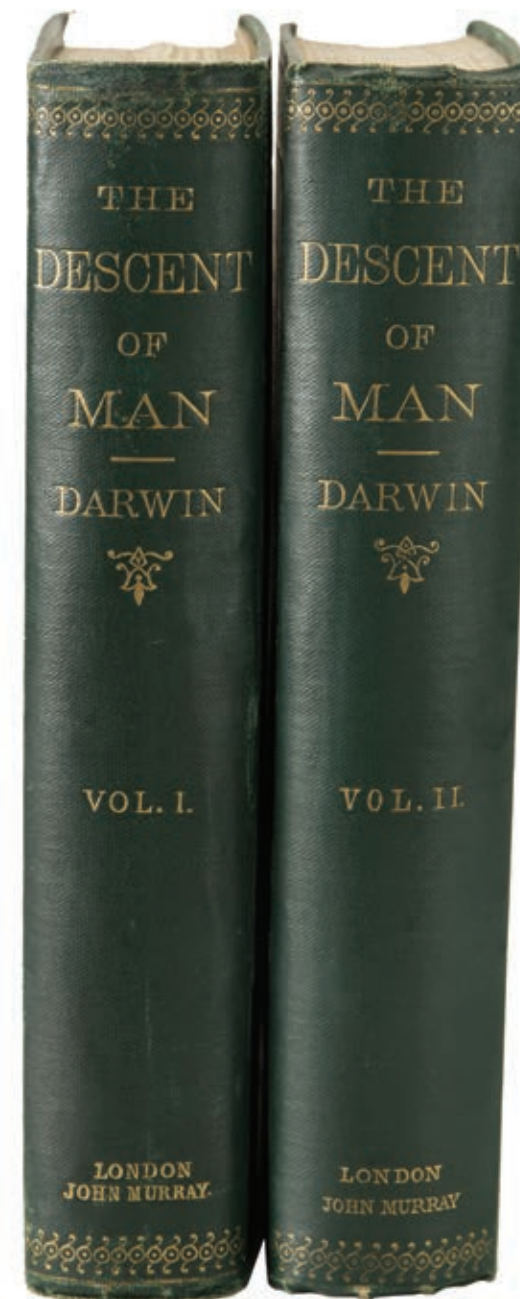
Freeman 937.

**F**irst edition, first issue, with the uncorrected text in Vol. I and with the list of errata on the verso of the title page in Vol. II. The first issue famously has a tipped-in leaf in Volume II which Darwin confesses, “I have fallen into a serious and unfortunate error, in relation to the sexual differences of animals, in attempting to explain what seemed to me a singular coincidence in the late period of life at which the necessary variations have arisen in many cases, and the late period at which sexual selection acts. The explanation given is wholly erroneous, as I have discovered by working out an illustration in figures.” In the second issue this leaf is absent and the relevant pages have been entirely reset.

This is the work in which Darwin applied his theory of evolution by means of natural selection to man, a subject he had avoided for the decade following the publication of *On the Origin of Species*. **The word “evolution” appears here for the first time in any of Darwin’s works** (it was incorporated the following year in the sixth edition of the *Origin*). Darwin observed that man’s extinct ancestors would have to be classified among the primates, a statement that was misinterpreted in the popular press and caused a furor surpassed only by that of the *Origin*.

Darwin wrote in *The Descent of Man*, “The time will before long come when it will be thought wonderful, that naturalists, who were well acquainted with the comparative structure and development of man and other animals, should have believed that each was the work of a separate act of creation.”

“the difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of degree and not of kind” – Darwin



“It has often and confidently been asserted, that man’s origin can never be known: but ignorance more frequently begets confidence than does knowledge: it is those who know little, and not those who know much, who so positively assert that this or that problem will never be solved by science.” – Darwin

## Hamilton secures the ratification of the Constitution

(HAMILTON,  
ALEXANDER.)

*The Debates and  
Proceedings of the  
Convention of the State  
of New-York, assembled  
at Poughkeepsie,  
on the 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1788.  
To deliberate and decide  
on the form of federal  
government recommended  
by the general convention  
at Philadelphia, on the  
17th September, 1787.  
Taken in short hand.*

New York: Francis Childs, 1788.

Expertly recased in contemporary  
sheep, rebacked. Browning and light  
dampstaining. A very good copy.

Evans 21310.

**F**irst edition. This rare volume documents Alexander Hamilton's heroic efforts to secure the ratification of the Constitution. In September 1787 the General Convention in Philadelphia sent the proposed Constitution to the states for ratification. One of the most contested battlegrounds was New York. Without its ratification the new nation would be crippled from the outset.

Alexander Hamilton, leader of the New York Federalists, laid the groundwork for his campaign by publishing a series of Federalist papers in newspapers beginning in October 1787. But by June 1788 he saw that the effort was in trouble. Hamilton wrote to James Madison, "the more I can penetrate the views of the anti-federal party in this state, the more I dread the consequences of the non adoption of the Constitution by any of the other states, the more I fear an eventual disunion and civil war." When the New York convention commenced that month, ratification was in jeopardy: Anti-Federalist delegates out-numbered Federalists 47 to 20.

An experienced and eloquent courtroom advocate, Hamilton marshaled every argument available to the Federalists. In these speeches Hamilton presents in detail the central themes of the debate: balance of powers, federalism, the bicameral legislature, representation and apportionment, the power of the executive, defense, and so on. This rare volume presents many of the speeches of Hamilton, John Jay and other Federalists, as well as those of George Clinton and the other anti-Federalists.

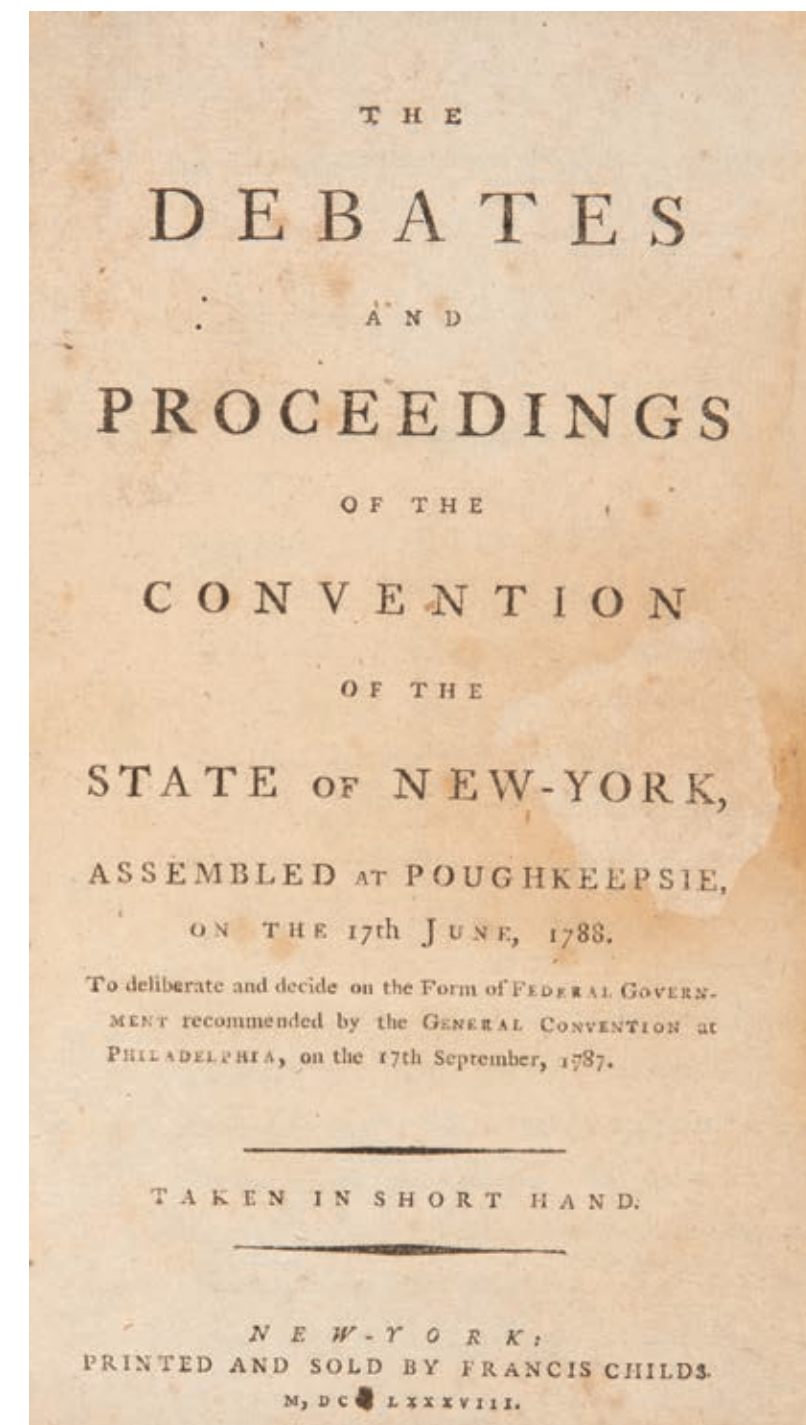
REVISED BY HAMILTON FOR PUBLICATION. "From a letter in the Lamb papers (NYHS) it appears probable that at least Hamilton, Jay and Lansing revised their speeches, though Francis Childs, the reporter, virtually in his preface says that no such revision took place." (P. L. Ford, *Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States*).

**Thanks to Hamilton's efforts, New York ratified the Constitution by a vote of 30-27. This rare volume represents a pivotal moment in the establishment of the new nation.**

VERY RARE. Only two other examples (the Streeter copy and a rebound copy with library stamps) appear in the auction records of the past century.

"The more I can penetrate the views of the anti-federal party in this state, the more I dread the consequences of the non adoption of the Constitution by any of the other states, the more I fear an eventual disunion and civil war."

— Alexander Hamilton to James Madison, 8 June 1788





the father of modern rocket propulsion

GODDARD,  
ROBERT H.  
*Autograph manuscript  
diagrams and text.*

[n.p., n.d.]

5 x 8 inches. Two pages on a single leaf.  
Pencil on paper. Near fine condition.

Provenance: Goddard's colleague  
Nils Ljungquist, with his initialed  
authentication in ink.

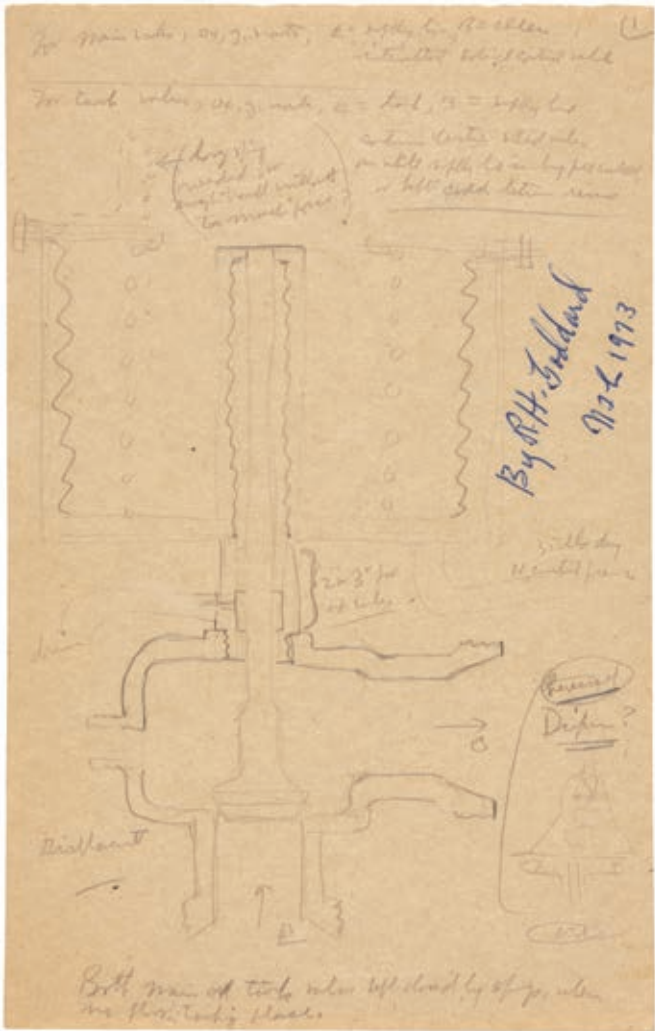
**R**obert Goddard discusses rocket valve designs. This manuscript contains Goddard's technical notes and three illustrations of rocket engine valves. Two drawings fill the center of the page: a large outline of a rocket engine valve and a smaller depiction of a diaphragm cover. Goddard's notes read in part: "For main valves, Ox. P = supply line . . . control valve. For tank valves, Ox. P = tank, B = supply line." The verso has a diagram of a tank valve accompanied by notes stating, "Tank Valves, short distance," and "diaphragm, if it gains enough travel—otherwise use a bellows—35 lbs."

Goddard, the "father of modern rocket propulsion," launched **the world's first liquid-propellant rocket** on March 16, 1926, at Auburn, Massachusetts, a "**feat as epochal in history as that of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk**" (NASA). Goddard had a rare genius for invention and these notes suggest the endless refinement necessary to create a dependable, operational rocket engine.

The illustrations and annotations show Goddard wrestling with the problematic design of control valves. One of the early development challenges of launching liquid-fueled rockets was the proper operation of control valves for fuel and oxidizer. Often the valves would fail in tests or during flight with catastrophic results. Proper and continuous operation of the mechanisms was required for Goddard's rockets to maintain flight until fuel depletion. The modification of the valves represents **a breakthrough in scientific technology without which the American space exploration program would not have been possible.**

Goddard once remarked that such research is a never-ending process, as "there can be no thought of finishing, for 'aiming for the stars' is a problem to occupy generations, so that no matter how much progress we make, there is always the thrill of just beginning" (*Almanac*, 11). Goddard's contributions to aerospace science cannot be overstated—he was the first scientist who not only realized the potentialities of missiles and space flight but also contributed directly in bringing them to practical realization. This rare talent in both theory and application places Goddard as one of the great minds of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

rare Goddard manuscript designs for rockets



This manuscript was preserved by Nils Ljungquist, a machinist who worked with Goddard for decades and who often appears in photographs with Goddard and his rockets. Ljungquist accompanied Goddard to Roswell, New Mexico when the scientist received a Guggenheim grant. Goddard spent nearly a decade in Roswell where he manufactured a rocket "that exceeded the speed of sound and another with fin-stabilized steering, and he filed dozens of patents for everything from gyroscopic guidance systems



to multistage rockets" (*Time*, "100 Most Important People of the Century").

**Some of Goddard's greatest engineering contributions to modern aviation and space exploration were made during this exceptionally productive period. Goddard's scientific manuscripts are extremely rare,** and apart from the Nils Ljungquist documents, we can trace no others ever appearing for sale.

a major discovery in the history of economics

## MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT.

A collection of four autograph letters signed to Francis Horner.

East India College, Hertford, 1811-13.

4to. 15 pages. Remnants of old guards at folds. Very good condition. Handsomely presented in a morocco album with an early photograph of an oil portrait of Malthus. Excellent condition.

In this outstanding series of unpublished letters, Thomas Robert Malthus discusses many of his principal interests including population, demography, gold bullion and the bullion controversy, controversies with David Ricardo, the prices of precious metals in world markets, and international trade.

Malthus, with Smith, Say, and Ricardo, is one of the founders of classical political economy. He wrote these letters from his home in Hertford, where in 1805 he became Professor of History and Political Economy at East India Company College. His *Essay on Population*, first published in 1798, had made him one of the best-known thinkers in England. In this file of correspondence Malthus discusses his original research into the most pressing economic issues of the day involving population, money, gold, and trade.

Malthus is most famous for his epochal *Essay on Population*. This collection includes an outstanding, long letter dated 24 February 1811 on the subject of population. Malthus, who carried out original research into the subject for much of his life, published six editions of the *Essay*, often with substantial revisions. In this letter Malthus discusses the problems of gathering data, both for setting public policy and for developing his own work. The recipient, Francis Horner, M.P., had evidently consulted his friend Malthus on planning the census of 1811, the second ever conducted in the United Kingdom. Malthus writes, "It would certainly be desirable to make the enquiries into the state of our population." He goes on to describe minutely the problems facing census takers and researchers interested in understanding population. He makes substantive suggestions concerning the structure of families and the inferences that can be made from the work done by the head of the household. Warning of the shortcomings in sources of data, especially parish registers, Malthus suggests workarounds and offers improvements in the schedule of census questions.

Malthus weighs in on a central concern of England at this time — the price of gold bullion and the effect of the Napoleonic wars on the money supply and on international markets. In the letter dated 12 May 1811, Malthus investigates the problems of the cost of gold bullion and international exchange. He asks Horner, "Pray is it ascertained, from what quarters we have received our bullion lately. I can't help thinking that for some periods during the last two years the real exchanges with parts of Europe have been either favourable, or at par; and could this be shown, the state of the nominal exchange would be at once decisive."

previously unknown letters by Thomas Robert Malthus

than he does. He has also in my opinion shown, contrary to his own statements in one part of his work, that the country would have been greatly distressed by a real rise of the measure of value in proportion to the great difference between paper & gold.

No person seems to take the mean course which I am confident is the true one.

But the by then cannot be a more striking proof of the rise in the value of gold, <sup>than</sup> that, with the exception of the last extraordinary year, of loans &c: the bullion expenditure of the ~~country~~ country has ~~decreased~~ increased since 1807 notwithstanding the increasing scale of expenditure.

Yours truly  
T R Malthus.

Malthus wonders about the impact of changing values on traders on the ground, commenting, "I should like to know whether it is considered by merchants that whenever the real exchange falls to the price of the transport of the precious metals, bullion is set in motion from some quarter or other. I think it must be so, as no one consulting his own interest would purchase a bill at a higher price than he could send the precious metals after all expences had been considered. But if there is so Bullion must pass backwards and forwards not very unfrequently."



“Nothing seems to produce so sudden and violent an effect upon the exchange as a state of very great alarm.”

– Malthus to Horner

The workings of the financial markets fascinate Malthus. In his letter of 31 December 1813, Malthus returns to the subject, observing that “The year of 1811 was a year of great curiosity from the very extraordinary fall of the exchanges which took place.” He asks Horner to report on the prices of precious metals on the exchanges in Hamburg and Amsterdam. He notes, “I am disposed to go part of the way with the mercantile people, and I think that a considerable part of the extraordinary fall of the exchange with Hamburg, which was afterwards recovered comparatively, under much higher market prices of gold, was occasioned by the occupation of Hamburg by the French and there being in consequence few or no purchasers of English bills. Nothing seems to produce so sudden and violent an effect upon the exchange as a state of very great alarm. An effect peculiarly similar was produced last year in Russia by the approach of the French.”

The recipient of these letters, Francis Horner, M.P. (1778-1817), was a leading figure in economics and finance in Parliament in the 1810s. In 1810 the House of Commons named him to chair the Committee on the High Price of Gold Bullion to investigate why the price had risen during the Napoleonic Wars. The committee concluded in its famous Bullion Report that there was “an excess in the paper circulation [due to] insufficient check and control in the issue of paper from the Bank of England; and originally to the suspension of cash payments [i.e. ending redemption of notes for bullion in 1797], which removed the natural and true control.” “The debate was the most famous in all history on money and its management” (John Kenneth Galbraith).

Malthus was one of the most influential thinkers of the past 200 years. His *Essay on Population* shaped economic and social discourse for generations and founded the science of demography. William Godwin called him “**the most daring and gigantic of all innovators.**” Charles Darwin acknowledged Malthus’s fundamental place in the development of his theory of natural selection. John Maynard Keynes declared that “If only Malthus, instead of Ricardo, had been the parent stem from which nineteenth-century economics proceeded, what a much wiser and richer place the world would be today!”



**Three of these letters are unpublished**, being unknown to both the editors of the *Horner Papers* (1995) and John Pullen, author of “The Other Correspondence of T. R. Malthus” (2016). The 12 May 1811 letter appeared in the *Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner* (1853).

Most of Malthus’s letters are dispersed among the great university research collections. **Files of correspondence to a single recipient addressing the central themes of Malthus’s work are virtually unknown in private hands.**

*“The power of population is infinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man.”*

**MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT.**

*An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions.*

London: J. Johnson, 1803.

4to. Contemporary half calf, morocco spine label. Upper joint cracked but securely held by cords. An excellent copy in a period binding.

**S**econd edition, expanded to four times the length of the 1798 edition. This is the first edition to have Malthus's name on the title and the first to present data supporting his argument that population increases geometrically while food increases only arithmetically.

“In 1803 Malthus published under his own name the stout quarto that embodies his mature views of his subject. The author confesses in his preface that he had taken too gloomy a view of human nature in his first essay. ... The achievement of Malthus was the exposition of the theory of population; and his name has been associated so closely with this theory that, like Darwin's, it has added a new adjective to the language of civilized peoples” (Palgrave).

“Malthus was one of the founders of modern economics. His *Essay* was originally the product of a discussion on the perfectibility of society with his father, [who] urged him to publish. Thus the first edition (published anonymously) was essentially a fighting tract, but later editions were considerably altered and grew bulkier as Malthus defended his views against a host of critics” (PMM). “Whereas in the first edition he had said that all the checks to population would involve either misery or vice, in the second edition he attempted to lighten this ‘melancholy hue’ ... and ‘to soften some of the harshest conclusions of the first essay’ ... by arguing that moral restraint, if supported by an education emphasizing the immorality of bringing children into the world without the means of supporting them, would tend to increase rather than diminish individual happiness” (ODNB).

“The *Essay* was highly influential in the progress of thought in early 19th-century Europe [and] his influence on social policy was considerable ... Both Darwin and Wallace clearly acknowledged Malthus as a source of the idea of ‘the struggle for existence’” (*Printing and the Mind Of Man*).

**This heavy and much-read book is usually found rebound or rebacked. This is an excellent copy in a period binding.**

*Malthus on population*





Euclid's *Elements* “has exercised an influence upon the human mind greater than any other work except the Bible”

## EUCLID.

### *Elementa Geometriae*

[translated by Adelard of Bath, edited by Campanus of Novara].

Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, May 25 1482.

Folio. 137 leaves, without the final blank. 16th-century vellum. Hundreds of diagrams, initials throughout. Headline on a2r and several diagrams shaved. Old library stamps on b6r and m3r, some staining, mainly minor, a few unobtrusive ms markings, one leaf with ink stains, and a stamp erased from initial leaf, occasional defects and minor worming. Despite these faults, this is a pleasing, honest copy in an early binding.

Provenance: Charles Turner (1886-1973), distinguished collector of mathematics books; bequeathed to 2. Keele University, deaccessioned; 3. a private collector.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 25. Grolier/Horblit *Science* 27. Dibner, *Heralds* 100. Goff E-113.

**F**irst edition of the most important book in the history of mathematics. Euclid's *Elements* is “the oldest mathematical textbook still in common use today” and “a model for subsequent mathematical books” (PMM). The book's use of hundreds of complex geometrical diagrams makes this an “outstandingly fine piece of printing” (PMM), a landmark from the dawn of printing.

“The first printing of one of the most important texts from the Middle Ages and one of the very earliest mathematical works to be printed, posed a challenge to the new technology, requiring ingenuity, skill and innovation to replicate the all-important diagrams. Erhard Ratdolt, who printed works in Augsburg, his birthplace, and in Venice succeeded spectacularly, and this first edition is the result – a true masterpiece of early printing technique. The first printing to use colours and a title page, this 1483 edition of Euclid's *Elementa* is technically brilliant in integrating the diagrams with the text. The inclusion of woodcuts and other design flourishes, such as the use of red in the headings and paragraph marks, as well as underlinings, all combine to make this intrinsically technical work both a joy and an immensely practical tool to own” (*Treasures from UCL* 15).

The 2,000-year reign of Euclid's *Elements* as the most widely used mathematics textbook attests to its enduring value. More than one thousand editions have been printed, and the book has been studied by the greatest thinkers including Descartes, Pascal and Newton. The *Elements* contains thirteen books: 1-6 on plane geometry, 7-9 on the theory of numbers, 10 on incommensurables, and 11-13 on solid geometry.

Among the most remarkable of Euclid's books is Book 10 on incommensurables. “It seems at first almost impossible that this could have been done without the aid of algebra, but it is tolerably certain that it was actually affected by abstract reasoning. No further advance in the theory of incommensurable magnitudes was made until the subject was taken up by Leonardo and Cardan after an interval of more than a thousand years” (W. W. Ball, *Short Account of the History of Mathematics*).

Euclid's *Elements* “has exercised an influence upon the human mind greater than any other work except the Bible” (DSB). The 1482 first edition is one of the monuments of the history of printing.

**Examples in early bindings are now scarce in the market.**

Euclid: “There is no royal road to geometry”





the leading theorist of mercantilism

**MUN, THOMAS.**

*A Discourse of Trade from England unto the East-Indies: answering the diverse objections which are usually made against the same.*

London: Nicholas Okes for John Pyper, 1621.

Eighteenth-century calf. Bound with three other works (see below). Fine condition.

Mun's *Discourse* is bound with three other rare 17<sup>th</sup>-century tracts on trade including:

**WHEELER, JOHN.**

*A Treatise of Commerce wherein are shewed the commodities arising by a well ordered and ruled trade, such as that of the Societie of Merchants Adventurers is proved to be.*

London: John Harrison, 1601.

**F**irst edition. Mun served on the board of the East India Company from 1615 until his death in 1641. This is his first publication. In the *Discourse on Trade* (1621), Mun defends the company against charges of depleting England's bullion stock—and thus its wealth—by sending it to the East Indies in exchange for goods. Mun, also known for *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade* published in 1664, years after his death, was the leading theorist of mercantilism. In the *Discourse*, Mun argued that the temporary export of gold and silver resulted in a net expansion of wealth through the growth of international trade.

In Mun's view, the trading universe was essentially a coherent and mutually supporting community. Too much frugality at home would restrict foreign purchases of English goods, he warned, for if the English did not use foreign goods, foreigners would not have the wherewithal to buy English ones and there would be no sale abroad. ... [Mun presents a] succinct and compelling explanation of the dynamics of growth through commercial expansion" (Appleby, *Economic Thought and Ideology in 17<sup>th</sup>-Century England*).

**VERY RARE.** No other copies appear in the auction records since 1979. This is one of a handful of copies to appear for sale in this century.

Wheeler's *Treatise of Commerce* is "the earliest example of corporation publicity" and "an important milestone in the development of marketing. ... It represents the characteristically medieval theory of the trade monopoly, bolstered by monarchical authority and jealously guarded against competition" (Hotchkiss).

This is the second edition, preceded by the even more rare Middleburgh edition of the same year. Wheeler was secretary to the Company of Merchant Adventurers, which controlled the trade of cloth between England and the continent. This book is a response to the Privy Council's granting of trade privileges to the Company's rival Hanseatic League cities of Hamburg and Stade. Wheeler argues for the superiority of the Company over unorganized traders, extolling the Company's beneficial effects such as increasing exports, cheapening imports, and raising customs revenue.

Godwin's Reply to Malthus

**GODWIN, WILLIAM.**

*Of Population. An Enquiry Concerning the Power of Increase in the Numbers of Mankind. Being an answer to Mr. Malthus's essay on that subject.*

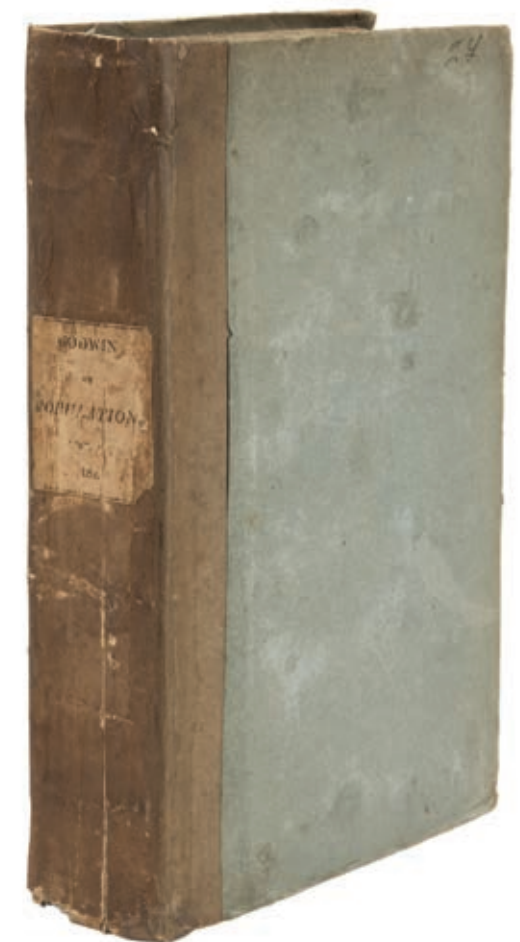
London: Longman, 1820.

Original boards, paper spine label. Spine repaired. Some foxing. A fine copy.

Provenance: H. Bradley Martin, with bookplate.

**F**irst edition. In 1798 Thomas Robert Malthus published his *Essay on the Principle of Population* in response to William Godwin's ideas about the "perfectibility of society" advanced in *Political Justice* (1793). "Godwin's beautiful system of perfect equality," Malthus wrote, would in theory end poverty, disease, and war, producing "extraordinary encouragements to population." Because food production cannot keep up with population, poverty and misery would inevitably result. Godwin had acknowledged the population problem in 1793 but suggested that "eclipsing the desire for sex by the development of intellectual pleasures" could ease population growth. Malthus rejected Godwin's utopian vision.

In 1820 Godwin rebutted Malthus's argument with the present book, *Of Population*. Godwin argued that reordering society would prevent the poverty cycle that Malthus posited. Accumulation of property in the hands of the few restricts the food supply. Changing this state of affairs would go far in feeding the poor. Moreover, by redistributing property for the benefit of the poor, they would acquire the habits of the middle classes, procreating less and thereby solving the Malthusian problem.





*the Bible of investment analysis*

**GRAHAM,  
BENJAMIN and  
DAVID DODD.**  
*Security Analysis.*

New York: Whittlesey House Mc-  
Graw-Hill, 1934.

Original black cloth. Tiny marginal stain  
to a few leaves at the end. A fine, tight  
copy.

**F**irst edition, first printing. The Bible of value investing,  
*Security Analysis* is the most important investment and  
finance book of the twentieth century.

Benjamin Graham began teaching at Columbia in 1928, and  
when the Crash of 1929 nearly wiped him out, he undertook  
the systematic study of sound investment principles. He agreed  
to lecture on the subject provided that someone take notes, and  
fellow instructor David Dodd volunteered. The result was *Security  
Analysis*.

“Graham mocked the empty investment slogans that passed for  
wisdom before 1929—like, ‘Pick out those individual companies  
which are most likely to grow rapidly.’ Instead he preached a  
rigorous analysis of what was most knowable about a security—the  
company’s expected earnings and the expected interest/dividends  
over a relatively near term, its tangible assets, and their relation to  
the security’s price” (Morris, *The Sages: Warren Buffett, George Soros,  
Paul Volcker, and the Maelstrom of Markets*).

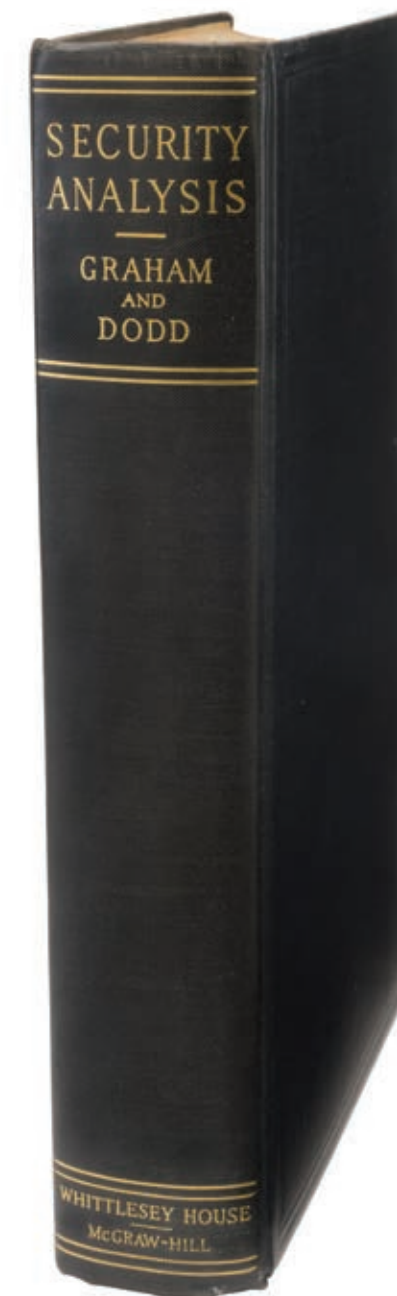
“An astonishingly large portion of those trading common stocks  
don’t appear to know—in polite terms—one part of their anatomy  
from another” (Benjamin Graham).

The first edition appeared both in black cloth, as with this copy,  
with the Whittlesey House—McGraw-Hill imprint (the trade  
division of the publisher) and in maroon cloth with the McGraw-  
Hill imprint (the academic division). There is no priority of issue.

The Bible for many of the world’s most successful investors, this  
work has gone through numerous editions and remains a best-seller  
in its field. Among Benjamin Graham’s many disciples is Warren  
Buffett, who attended Columbia in order to study with Graham.

Rare in this sparkling condition.

“An astonishingly large portion of those trading common stocks  
don’t appear to know—in polite terms—one part of their anatomy  
from another.” – Benjamin Graham



## Lewis and Clark in original boards

**LEWIS,  
MERIWETHER and  
WILLIAM CLARK.**  
*History of the Expedition  
under the Command  
of Captains Lewis and  
Clark, to the sources of  
the Missouri, thence across  
the Rocky Mountains and  
down the River Columbia  
to the Pacific Ocean,  
performed during the years  
1804-5-6.*

Philadelphia: Bradford &  
Inskeep, 1814.

Two volumes. Large folding map. 5  
smaller maps and charts. Original  
printed boards, rebacked in paper,  
printed paper boards worn. Foxed. Rare  
in original untrimmed condition. Half  
morocco case.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 272. Grolier  
*100 American Books* 30.

**F**irst edition, a rare untrimmed copy in the original boards.  
This is “the definitive account of the most important  
exploration of the North American continent” (Wagner-Camp-Becker).

Thomas Jefferson had begun the planning of a western expedition even before his inauguration in 1801. Early that year he appointed Meriwether Lewis as his secretary, in part, as he wrote the army officer, because of “your knowledge of the Western country.” Early in 1803 Jefferson proposed the expedition to Congress, and soon thereafter the Louisiana Purchase removed the major obstacles blocking not only the expedition, but also westward expansion. The resulting expedition, to the headwaters of the Missouri River, across the Rocky Mountains, and on to the Pacific Ocean, covered some 8000 miles in twenty-eight months.

“the definitive account of the most important exploration  
of the North American continent” – Wagner-Camp-Becker

Many of the 1417 copies printed were issued without the map, which was available at a premium, and the map has disappeared from others. Engraved from Clark’s manuscript, this map showing the 8000-mile trek is one of the greatest landmarks American cartography. “More accurate than any previous western map, it rapidly became the source for a new generation of western maps” (Schwartz and Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, p. 227).

This official account of the expedition is “the most important of all overland narratives ... American explorers had for the first time spanned the continental United States and driven the first wedge in the settlement of our new far western frontier” (Grolier *100 American Books*).

**Lewis and Clark in the original printed boards is  
a cornerstone for any library of American books.**





“O’Sullivan’s photographs remain unequalled in their direct and knowing appraisal of the American landscape” —Toby Jurovics

**O’SULLIVAN,  
TIMOTHY and  
WILLIAM BELL.**

*Photographs Showing  
Landscapes, Geological  
and other Features, of  
Portions of the Western  
Territory of the United  
States, obtained in  
connection with geo-  
graphical and geological  
explorations and surveys  
west of the 100th meridian  
(seasons of 1871, 1872 and  
1873).*

Washington: War Department  
Corps of Engineers, 1874-75.

50 albumen prints (approx.. 8 x 10 ¾ in.), *Ancient Ruins in the Cañon de Chelle*, N. M. loose. The photographs, 35 by Timothy O’Sullivan and 15 by William Bell, many numbered in the negative, are on the two-toned Wheeler Survey mounts, giving the photographer’s credit, title, plate number, and survey information. Large folio (21 ½ x 16 ½ in.). Original red-brown half morocco. The prints occasionally show a little fading but generally are in outstanding condition, and the binding and mounts are in excellent condition as well.

Provenance: Library of Congress, book-plate on front pastedown, small oval stamp on verso of title, de-accessioned.

Robin Kelsey, “Viewing the Archive: Timothy O’Sullivan’s Photographs for the Wheeler Survey, 1871-74,” *The Art Bulletin* (2003). Jurovics, Johnson, Willumson, and Stapp, *Framing the West: The Survey Photographs of Timothy H. O’Sullivan* (2010).

**T**his rare collection of 50 photographs is a monument of photography of the American West. Lt. George Wheeler’s expedition of 1871-74 was an ambitious survey of the vast region west of the 100th meridian, including Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Idaho. The official photographer was Timothy O’Sullivan, who had trained under Mathew Brady and Alexander Gardner. O’Sullivan established himself as one of the foremost American photographers during the Civil War and on the King survey before joining the Wheeler survey in 1871. British-born William Bell served as a substitute during O’Sullivan’s months assigned to the King survey in 1872. O’Sullivan rejoined the Wheeler survey in 1873 and 1874. Over the four-year project O’Sullivan and Bell created some of the best and most dramatic photographs of the American West ever made.

Some of the most spectacular photographs resulted from the 200-mile journey up the Colorado River. “As O’Sullivan’s experience in the field was unequalled from his work as a photographer during the Civil War, it is not surprising that Wheeler placed great confidence in him from the outset, providing him with a roving commission and a boat of his own on the Colorado River. Although Wheeler’s boats progressed slowly (they had to be rowed, sailed, and hauled upriver against the current), O’Sullivan’s was tardier still. Exploring the astonishing photographic possibilities of the canyons from his boat, ‘Picture,’ he meandered, tacked, and stopped as he studied how to turn to advantage the sun and shade, the sheer cliffs, and their reflection in the water and profile against the sky. Individually, the Black Canyon photographs have exquisite resolution. In sequence, they constitute the pictorial voyage of a reflective, visionary artist who knew how to orchestrate his experience of place. As one turns the pages of the album, the shifting perspectives of river and cliff move in stately progression as, effectively as a diorama, they carry the viewer deep into the very heart of the canyon, where, Wheeler wrote, ‘a stillness like death creates impressions of awe’” (Metropolitan Museum of Art).

“In 1873 O’Sullivan led an independent expedition for Wheeler, visiting the Zuni and Magia pueblos and the Canyon de Chelly, with its remnants of a cliff-dwelling culture. O’Sullivan’s 1873 images of Apache scouts are among the few unromanticized pictures of the western Indian, unlike those of many ethnographic photographers who posed Indians in the studio or outdoors against neutral backgrounds” (Merry A. Foresta, *American Photographs: The First Century*, National Museum of American Art, 1996)



Grand Cañon, Colorado River, Near Paria Creek, Looking West



“of all the photographers who worked on the great western surveys of this era, O’Sullivan remains the most admired, studied, and debated” – Keith Davis

“It is the individual nature of O’Sullivan’s production that makes him of such artistic importance today. Indeed, of all the photographers who worked on the great western surveys of this era, O’Sullivan remains the most admired, studied, and debated. It is to him, more than any of his peers, that contemporary photographers and historians first turn for inspiration and intellectual challenge” (Keith Davis, *Timothy H. O’Sullivan: The King Survey Photographs*, 9).

Only 50 albums with 50 photographs each were produced between 1874 and 1875. Each contained 35 views by O’Sullivan and 15 images by Bell. Smaller albums with only 25 photographs were also produced in a larger edition and with different plate sequencing. According to Robin Kelsey, Wheeler sent bound albums, most with 25 and some with 50 photographs, to nearly 30 government officials between 1875 and 1878. Recipients included President Rutherford B. Hayes, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Library of Congress.



Cañon de Chelle

“arguably the most important photographic sequence in nineteenth-century American photography” – Jurovics on the Colorado River sequence



Black Cañon, Colorado River, from Camp 8, Looking Above

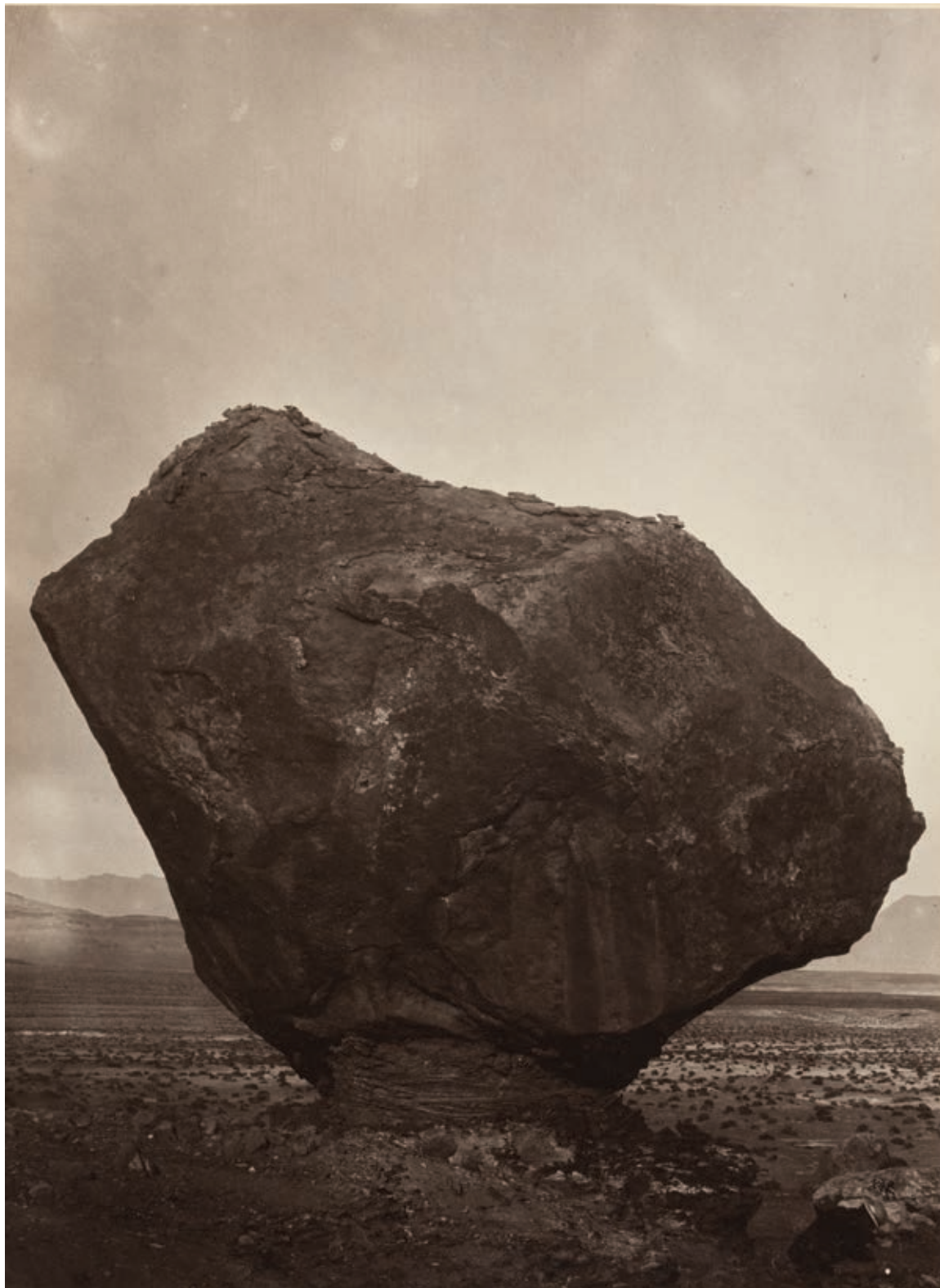


Colorado River Mouth of Kanab Wash, Looking West

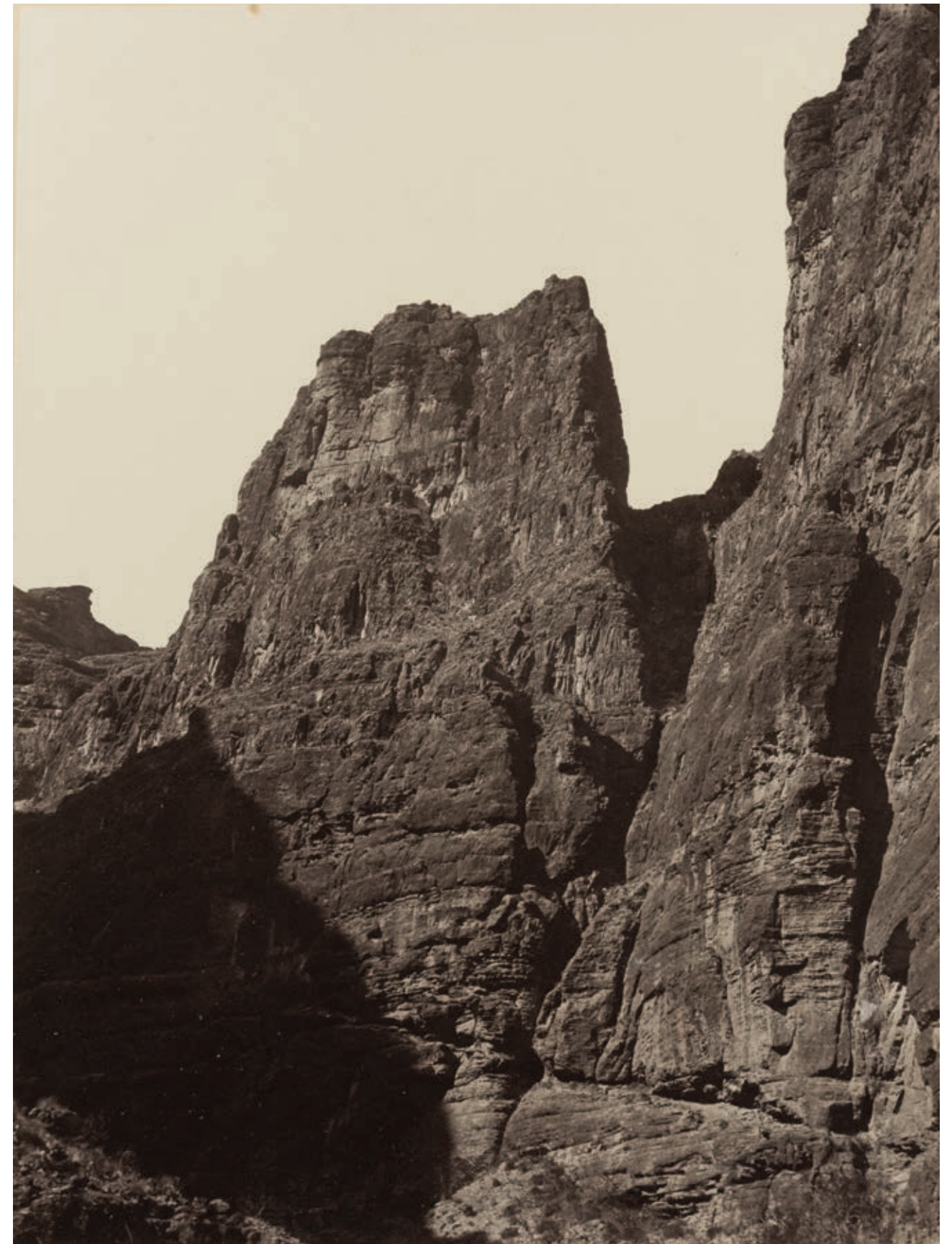


*the complete set of 50 photographs*

Photograph albums from the Wheeler Survey are very rare. No other complete set of 50 photographs has appeared for public sale in decades. This is a splendid example.



Perched Rock, Rocker Creek, Arizona



Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River, Looking South



“Defoe is the real father of the English novel”

DEFOE, DANIEL.

*The Life and Strange  
Surprizing Adventures of  
Robinson Crusoe ... [and]  
The Farther Adventures of  
Robinson Crusoe, of York,  
Mariner ... [and] Serious  
Reflections ...*

London: Printed for W. Taylor,  
1719, 1719, 1720.

Three volumes. Frontispiece portrait,  
two folding maps, advertisements in all  
three volumes. Fine crimson morocco  
gilt, all edges gilt, by Bedford. A few  
insignificant repairs and stains. A fine,  
tall copy in a splendid binding.

Provenance: H. Bradley Martin, his sale,  
Sotheby's New York, 30 April 1990, lot  
2757; Marshall Coyne, his sale, Sotheby's  
New York, 5 June 2001, lot 59 (\$97,750).

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 180. Grolier  
*100 English Books* 41.

**F**irst editions of all three parts of *Robinson Crusoe*. Defoe sold the rights to *Robinson Crusoe* to his publisher, William Taylor, who earned a “very large fortune by it and its successors.” Immortality, however, was reserved for the author. The book was an immediate success, and a second edition was called for just seventeen days after the appearance of this first edition.

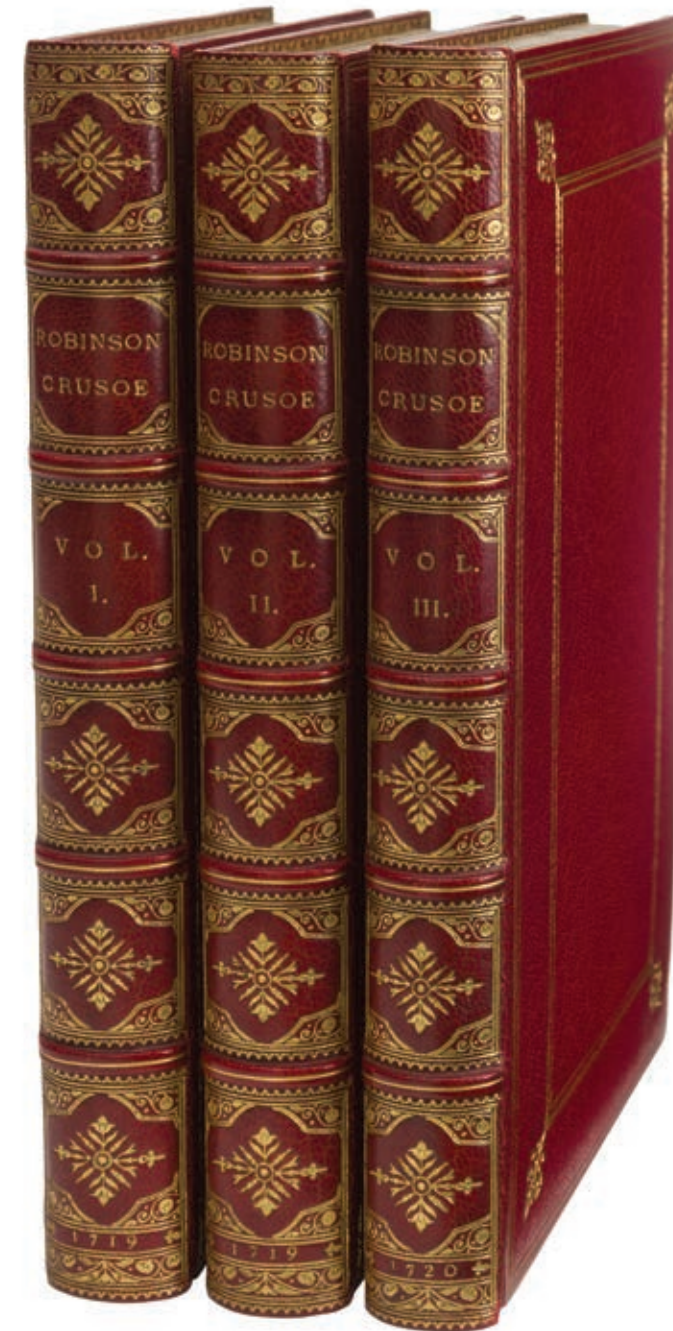
“Defoe is the real father of the English novel in the sense that he was the first Englishman to write a truly readable, widely circulated, and permanently valuable prose story dealing with secular life” (William Trent).

“Perhaps there exists no book, either of instruction or entertainment, in the English language, which has been more generally read, and more universally admired, than the *Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*” (Sir Walter Scott).

*Robinson Crusoe* “fixes in the mind a lively idea of the horrors of solitude and consequently of the sweets of social life, and of the blessings we derive from conversation and mutual aid; and it shows how by laboring with one’s own hands, one may secure independence” (Beattie).

“**The romance of Crusoe’s adventures, the figure of civilized man fending for himself on a desert island, has made an imperishable impression on the mind of man ...** much of modern science fiction is basically Crusoe’s island changed to a planet” (PMM).

“The romance of Crusoe’s adventures, the figure of civilized man fending for himself on a desert island, has made an imperishable impression on the mind of man ...” – *Printing and the Mind of Man*





## Alice in Wonderland

**CARROLL, LEWIS.**  
*Alice's Adventures  
in Wonderland.*

New York: D. Appleton, 1866.

42 illustrations by John Tenniel. Original red cloth. Spine very slightly darkened, very minor wear to spine ends, small spot on back cover, hinges tender. A handsome copy. Half morocco case.

Williams-Madan-Green-Crutch 44.

**F**irst edition, second (i.e., American) issue, comprising sheets of the suppressed 1865 printing of Alice with a new title-page. The first issue, known in only a handful of copies, commands many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is the most frequently quoted book in the world, after sacred texts and the works of Shakespeare. *Alice* has been translated into more than 150 languages and has gone through many hundreds of editions and countless stage and screen adaptations.

"*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its hardly less famous sequel *Through the Looking Glass* (1872), although ostensibly written for children ... are unique among 'juveniles' in appealing equally if not more strongly to adults. Written by an Oxford don, a clergyman, and a professional mathematician, they abound in characters—the White Knight, the Red Queen, the Mad Hatter, Humpty Dumpty—who are part of everybody's mental furniture. And the philosophic profundity of scores, if not hundreds, of these characters' observations, long household words wherever English is spoken, gains mightily from the delicious fantasy of their setting" (PMM).

"This second issue comprises those copies of the first edition still unbound when Lewis Carroll decided in July 1865 to cancel the edition. In 1866 the copies on hand were sold to Appleton and [1000] new title-pages were printed at Oxford, replacing the originals. The binding was evidently done in England, duplicating that for the first issue except in the substitution of Appleton's name for Macmillan at the foot of the spine and in the omission of a binder's ticket. Textually the Appleton issue agrees with the Macmillan 1865, the only difference being the cancel title-page" (Robert N. Taylor, ed. *Lewis Carroll at Texas: The Warren Weaver Collection*).

**This is a very good copy of a beloved and much-read book, far superior to the worn and repaired copies usually encountered.**

"*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its hardly less famous sequel *Through the Looking Glass* (1872), although ostensibly written for children ... are unique among 'juveniles' in appealing equally if not more strongly to adults." – *Printing and the Mind of Man*



## Discourse on Method

**DESCARTES, RENÉ.**  
*Discours de la Méthode  
pour bien conduire sa  
raison & chercher la vérité  
dans les sciences ...*

Leiden: Jan Maire, 1637.

Numerous wood engraved diagrams throughout. Contemporary calf, morocco label. Spine ends and corners restored, minor wear, some soiling. A very good copy. Morocco case.

Provenance: Lessing J. Rosenwald, bookplate, given to Library of Congress, bookplate and duplicate stamp; Richard Green, his sale, Christie's, 17 June 2008, lot 87.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 129. Grolier/  
Horbli 24. Dibner *Heralds* 81.

**F**irst edition of Descartes's first published work, one of the most influential volumes in the history of science and philosophy.

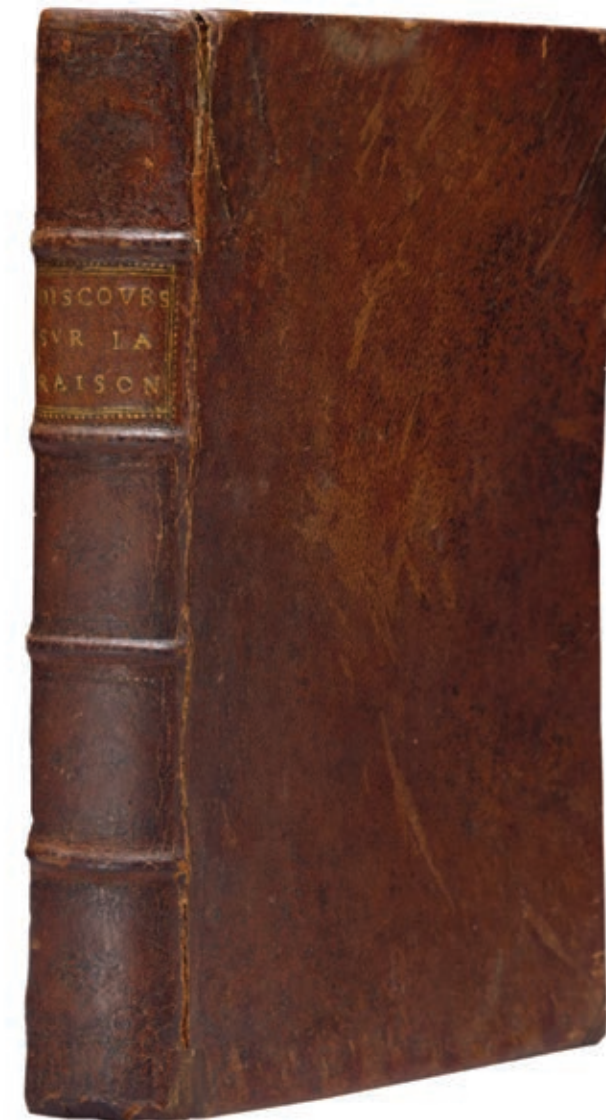
"It is no exaggeration to say that Descartes was the first of modern philosophers and one of the first of modern scientists; in both branches of learning his influence has been vast ... **From these central propositions in logic, metaphysics and physics came the subsequent inquiries of Locke, Leibniz and Newton; from them stem all modern scientific and philosophic thought**" (PMM).

Descartes's starting point for the search for truth, "Cogito ergo sum" ("I am thinking therefore I exist," often translated as "I think therefore I am") is the most celebrated philosophical dictum of all time. In this original form, Descartes wrote, "Je pense, donc je suis." The author's friend Etienne De Courcelles translated the *Discours* into Latin in 1644, giving the famous formulation "Cogito ergo sum." The first major exposition of this fundamental system was published in 1637 as the *Discours de le Méthode* ("Discourse on the Method of Properly Conducting One's Reason and of Seeking the Truth in the Sciences").

Descartes wrote, "Since I wished to devote myself solely to the search for truth, I thought it necessary to ... reject as if absolutely false everything in which I could imagine the least doubt ... And observing that the truth, 'I am thinking, therefore I exist' was so firm and sure that all the most extravagant suppositions of the skeptics were incapable of shaking it, I decided that I might accept it without scruple as the first principle of the philosophy I was seeking."

The publication of the *Discours* sparked wide-ranging criticism and commentary not only on his radical methodology but also on the early formulation of his controversial treatment of the existence of God. In addition to its religious and philosophical content, the work presents the four essential elements of scientific Cartesianism: intuition, analysis, synthesis, and careful review of the deductive reasoning linking first principles and their ultimate consequences. The impact of this work can hardly be overstated.

"I think, therefore I am." – Descartes



"the first of modern  
philosophers and  
one of the first of  
modern scientists"

– PMM on Descartes

This volume contains three treatises in which Descartes demonstrates his new method: *Les Météores*, *La Dioptrique*, and *La Géométrie*. *Les Météores*, **the founding work of meteorology**, is the first attempt to put the study of weather on a scientific basis. *La Dioptrique* (Optics), containing **the first publication of the law of refraction**, is a landmark in the history of physics. *La Géométrie* is **the founding work of analytic geometry**. This work introduces the Cartesian coordinate system, familiar to every student of algebra, as a way to unite the analytic tools of algebra and the visual immediacy of geometry.

**This is an excellent copy of one of the central works in the history of science and philosophy.**



## Spinoza's *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*

[SPINOZA,  
BENEDICT DE.]

*Tractatus Theologico-  
Politicus continens  
dissertationes aliquot.*

Hamburg [Amsterdam]: Heinrich  
Künraht, 1670.

4to. Contemporary blind-ruled calf,  
marbled endpapers, edges sprinkled red.  
Rubbed, upper joint cracked. A fresh,  
honest, unrestored copy.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 153.  
Bamberger, "The Early Editions of  
Spinoza's *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*" in  
*Studies in Bibliography and Booklore*, no. 1.

**F**irst edition of this landmark of 17th-century thought, the  
only book Spinoza published in his lifetime.

"Spinoza's thought, a fusion of Cartesian rationalism and the  
Hebraic tradition in which he grew up, is a solitary but crystal clear  
exposition of the theory of natural right. He defends with eloquence  
the liberty of thought and speech in speculative matters, and the  
*Tractatus* contains the first clear statement of the independence of  
each other of philosophy and religion" (PMM).

Spinoza held that "Man is moved to the knowledge and love of  
God; the love of God involves the love of our fellow men. Man, in  
order to obtain security, surrenders part of his right of independent  
action to the State. But the State exists to give liberty, not to enslave;  
justice, wisdom, and toleration are essential to the sovereign power"  
(PMM).

Spinoza's *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus* was a notorious book in its  
own time both for what it attacked and for what it advocated.  
Spinoza scrutinized religious teachings and Scripture to argue that  
they were mere products of the human mind. At the same time, he  
"believed that the political model of the ancient Hebrews could be  
imitated in certain key respects. ... Unlike Hobbes, whose social  
contract theory justified absolute monarchy, Spinoza argued that  
democracy was a preferred form of government. And, finally, he  
thought that the state would be better off if it granted limited  
religious toleration and the freedom to philosophize" (Melamed  
and Rosenthal, eds., *Spinoza's Tractatus Theologico-Politicus: A Critical  
Guide*).

The author's concerns about political repercussions delayed  
publication of the book for years. It finally appeared anonymously  
in 1670 with a false imprint. The *Tractatus* was soon placed on the  
Index and interdicted in Holland. Leibniz rejected its scandalous  
arguments, while Hobbes is said to have declared, "I durst not write  
so boldly." Spinoza has come to be embraced by many seemingly  
irreconcilable "isms" including liberalism, Marxist materialism,  
conservatism, and Zionism.

"Although there is only one genuine first edition,  
the other quarto editions also pretend that they were  
printed in the year 1670" – Melamed and Rosenthal

This is the first edition, readily identified by the misspelled  
"Künraht" imprint and the mis-numbering of page 104 as 304.  
"Although there is only one genuine first edition, the other quarto  
editions also pretend that they were printed in the year 1670 ...  
The reason for this is that the work was highly controversial:  
although formally banned only in 1674, it was considered illegal  
from its publication and there were attempts to have it repressed  
from the very start.

"So the Amsterdam publisher, Jan Rieuwertsz, had to be careful.  
He did not reveal his identity on the title page (which carries a  
fictitious imprint: Henricus Künrath in Hamburg), and when  
there was a demand for reprints, it was important to make the  
book look like copies left over from the original 1670 issue, rather  
than newly printed ones" (Melamed and Rosenthal).

"Spinoza is one of the most important philosophers—and  
certainly the most radical—of the early modern period. His  
thought combines a commitment to a number of Cartesian  
metaphysical and epistemological principles with elements from  
ancient Stoicism, Hobbes, and medieval Jewish rationalism into  
a nonetheless highly original system. His extremely naturalistic  
views on God, the world, the human being and knowledge  
serve to ground a moral philosophy centered on the control of  
the passions leading to virtue and happiness. They also lay the  
foundations for a strongly democratic political thought and a deep  
critique of the pretensions of Scripture and sectarian religion. **Of  
all the philosophers of the seventeenth century, perhaps none  
have more relevance today than Spinoza**" (Stanford Philosophy).

**The first edition is rare in an unrestored period binding.** The  
last such example to appear for public sale was the Friedlander  
copy (\$49,350 at Christie's in 2001).

"The ultimate aim  
of government is not  
to rule, or restrain,  
by fear, nor to exact  
obedience, but  
contrariwise, to free  
every man from fear,  
that he may live in  
all possible security;  
in other words, to  
strengthen his natural  
right to exist and  
work without injury  
to himself or others.  
... In fact, the true  
aim of government is  
liberty" – Spinoza in the *Tractatus*

unique *Finnegans Wake* manuscript  
with unrecorded textual variants

**JOYCE, JAMES.**  
*Autograph Manuscript  
Signed from the Anna  
Livia Plurabelle section  
of Finnegans Wake.*

Paris, 6 October 1930.

One page. 4to. Fine condition.

**J**ames Joyce experiments with *Finnegans Wake*. In this splendid manuscript Joyce improvises on key lines from the melodic “Anna Livia Plurabelle” chapter of what became *Finnegans Wake*. ALP, as he called it, was the author’s favorite chapter and the most-published and best-loved section of the book. Joyce selected this passage to begin his famous 1929 recording.

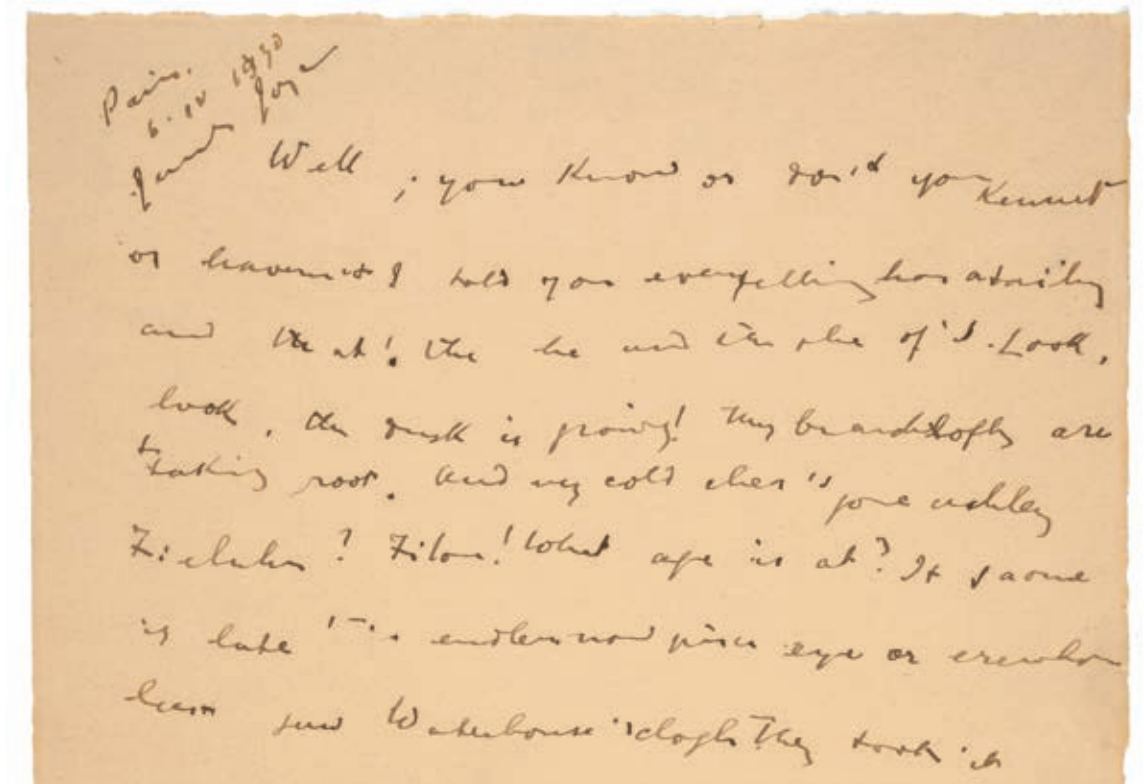
**The textually unique manuscript contains variant readings not found in the published editions.** When the episode appeared in *transition* in 1927, Joyce used the word *anyone*, but subsequent printings read *erewone*. In the present manuscript Joyce plays with making it *erewhon*, a reference to Samuel Butler’s utopian novel *Erewhon* (1872), meant to be read as “nowhere.” In another line Joyce experiments by using the word *saone*, which was given as *saon* in all printed editions. In other passages Joyce introduces punctuation that he never used in print. Similarly, Joyce’s otherwise unknown use of *tailing* in this manuscript demonstrates the author’s endless tinkering and his inventive wordplay. In 1927 he used the word *end* in the first sentence, but in the 1928 and subsequent editions, he used the word *taling*, referring to telling a tale. In the present manuscript he makes the connection between the meanings explicit with *tailing*, conveying both the end (tail) and the telling (tale), a change he ultimately did not adopt.

**These variant readings reflect Joyce’s meticulous fine-tuning of the text in these crucial years.** Some show the text in its form just prior to the alterations made for the 1930 Faber edition of ALP. In one, in the series of punning river names, the river “Send-us-pray” is not capitalized in the 1928 edition or the present manuscript but is capitalized beginning with the 1930 edition. In another change dating to the same period, Joyce altered *bell*, referring to the tolling of a bell, as it is given here, to *Belle* referring to a woman. Still other changes reflect the text in the form it maintained until the final 1939 edition. Thus the manuscript uses the word *since*, which Joyce retained in all editions until *Finnegans Wake*, when he changed it to *senne*.

*Finnegans Wake* manuscripts are very rare in the market. The Garden Ltd collection, sold in 1989, included a corrected typescript (not manuscript) of the “riverrun” portion of the work, and Joyce’s revised copy of the *transition* text of the “Tales Told of Shem and Shaun” section appeared in the same collection. **No others have appeared for public sale in the past thirty years.**

“His writing is not about something; it is that something itself”

– Samuel Beckett on Joyce’s *Finnegans Wake*



detail

“Well, you know or don’t you kenet or haven’t I told you every telling has a tailing and that’s the he and the she of it. Look, look, the dusk is growing! My branches lofty are taking root.”



## *Tender is the Night in wrappers*

**FITZGERALD,  
F. SCOTT.**  
*Tender is the Night.*

New York: Scribner's, 1934.

Original pictorial wrappers made by the publisher from the dust jacket. Some restoration to rear wrapper affecting the right margin of the jacket copy, marginal stain to p. 27, light spotting to endpapers, else very good. Half morocco case.

Provenance: Henry Barnard Strong, with bookplate. Strong was a member of the Yale class of 1922 and a member of Skull & Bones. Gerald Murphy, the model for Dick Diver in *Tender is the Night*, was likewise a Skull & Bones man.

Brucoli A14.1.a.

**F**irst edition, the extremely rare advance issue in wrappers. F. Scott Fitzgerald considered *Tender is the Night*, his fourth and final novel, to be his masterpiece, surpassing *The Great Gatsby*. Following an initially lukewarm reception, the novel's reputation has steadily risen. Ernest Hemingway later observed that "*Tender is the Night* gets better and better." The novel is now acclaimed as one of the great works of modern American literature.

The author's first novel in nine years, following *The Great Gatsby* (1925), *Tender is the Night* tells the story of the rise and fall of a glamorous couple, the psychiatrist Dick Diver and his wife Nicole, who is one of his patients. At the time Joyce's wife Zelda was hospitalized for schizophrenia. The book has been the subject of stage, screen, theater, television, and ballet adaptations.

**The advance issue of *Tender is the Night* is one of the great Fitzgerald rarities.** Of Fitzgerald's eight novels, this is the only one for which advance copies were issued. "They are complete texts – not dummies – and were probably intended for use as review copies and salesman's copies. The Scribner's records indicate that five hundred copies were ordered, but it is unlikely that that many copies were distributed because it is so rare: three institutional copies have been located [Virginia, Pierpont Morgan, and the Brucoli Collection at the University of South Carolina]. ... **These are the most collectible copies of *Tender is the Night* in terms of priority and rarity**" (Brucoli and Baughman, *F. Scott Fitzgerald in the Marketplace*)

**Very rare: leading Fitzgerald bibliographer and collector Matthew Brucoli located only three copies. Only two examples appear in the auction records of the past fifty years.**

*one of the great Fitzgerald rarities*





Galileo's greatest work  
the very rare first issue

**GALILEI, GALILEO.**  
*Discorsi e Dimostrazioni  
Matematiche, Intorno  
a Due Nuove Scienze  
attenenti alla meccanica &  
movimenti locali ...*

Leiden: Elsevier, 1638.

4to. Diagrams and woodcuts. Near contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards. Rubbed, joints cracked but securely held by cords. Closed tear repaired on Hh4, a little staining. A fresh, honest copy. Half morocco case.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 130. Dibner, *Heralds* 141. Grolier/Horblit *Science* 36.

**F**irst edition, the rare first issue, of the *Two New Sciences*, Galileo's greatest work. Galileo's "Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations ... is now considered by most scientists as Galileo's greatest work. ... It was upon his foundations that Huygens, Newton and others were able to erect the frame of the science of dynamics, and to extend its range (with the concept of universal gravitation) to the heavenly bodies" (PMM).

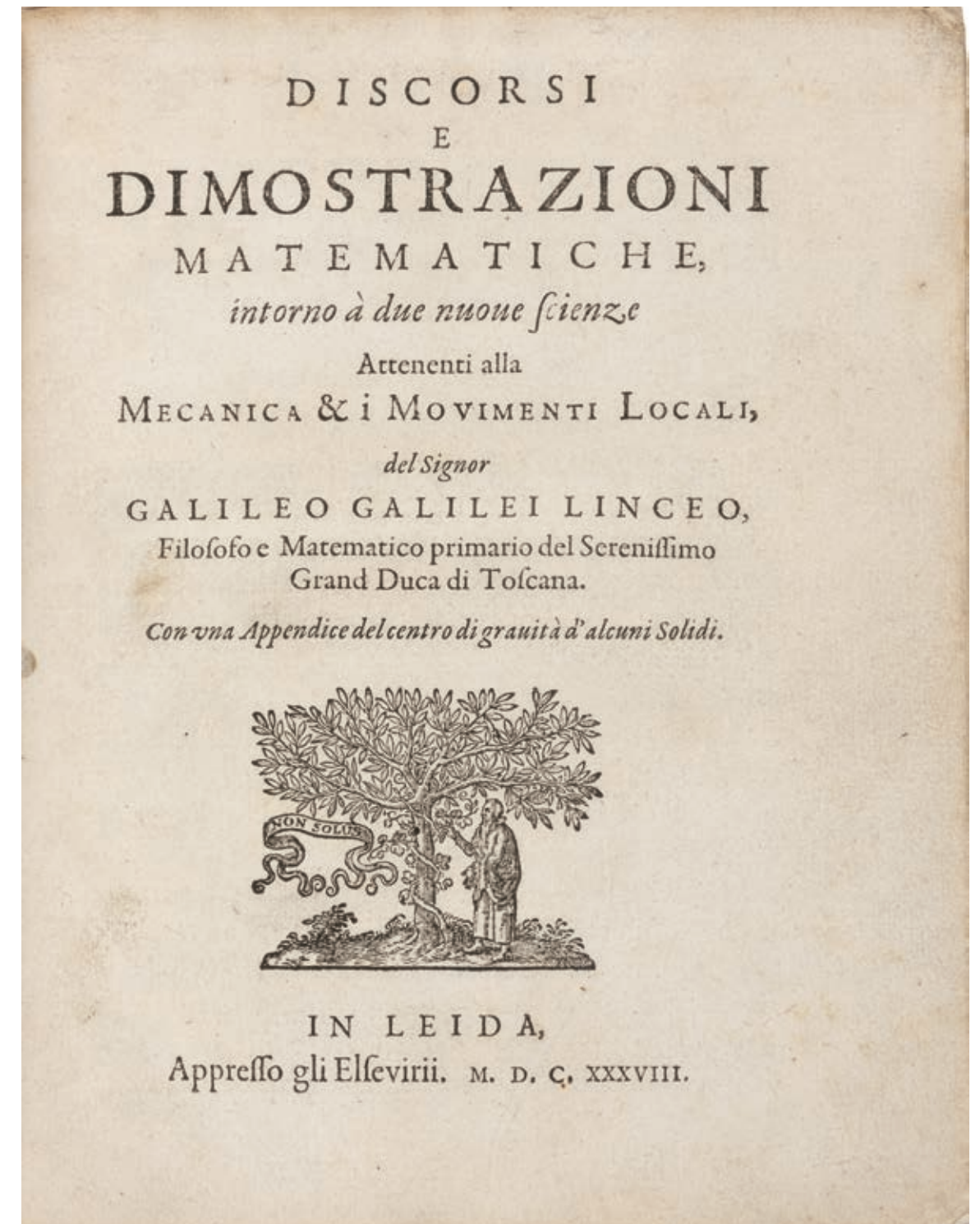
Galileo's *Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations Concerning Two New Sciences Relating to Mechanics and Local Motion* is the foundation of modern physics. Written in the form of four dialogues and an appendix, the book presents the first law of motion, the law of falling bodies, the demonstration of the parabolic curve of projectiles, the laws of cohesion and of the pendulum, and the correct definition of momentum, among other breakthrough observations.

"Galileo's *Two New Sciences* underlies modern physics not only because it contains the elements of the mathematical treatment of motion, but also because most of the problems ... amenable to physical experimentation and mathematical analysis were gathered together in this book with suggestive discussions of their possible solution" (DSB).

**This is the rare first issue**, with the first form of the final bifolium Rr (without catchword on Rr1 verso) and the final leaf blank, before the addition the index and errata. In January 1638 Elsevir twice asked Galileo to send the dedication, index, and errata. Galileo appears to have sent only the dedication at first. Elsevir then released a handful of copies, with dedication but without index and errata, prior to the general publication in June 1638. Examples in the market are almost invariably the second issue, with that added material.

**The first issue is rare in an unrestored contemporary binding.**

"It was upon his foundations that Huygens, Newton and others were able to erect the frame of the science of dynamics, and to extend its range (with the concept of universal gravitation) to the heavenly bodies." – *Printing and the Mind of Man*





Copernicus refuted

(ASTRONOMY.)  
Scientific manuscript of a  
course of studies at Collège  
de la Trinité, Lyon.

Lyon, c. 1660s.

8vo. (204 x 120 mm). 245, (5) blank, 56  
pp. Latin. Written in a very small hand  
in ink on laid paper. Illustrated with 34  
figures including 12 in the magnetism  
section and 20 in the astronomy  
section. Original quarter calf, spine gilt,  
boards covered with a leaves from an  
early printed book, Gothic type with  
rubricated initials. Spine chipped, joints  
weak, the text in very good condition.

Provenance: engraved bookplate with the  
coat of arms of Anne-Joseph d'Azincourt  
(1644-1689) (see Martin & Meurgey,  
*Armorial du Pays de Tournus*, 1920, and  
Marchand, *Blazons du Bourgogne*, 1975-  
2001). Anne-Joseph of Azincourt, born  
in 1644 in Tournus, was a lawyer and  
jurist and alderman of the city of Dijon  
in 1687. Anne-Joseph d'Azincourt was  
the son of Charles d'Azincour, *médecin  
ordinaire* to Henri II of Condé c. 1645.

This fascinating scientific manuscript documents the  
state of scientific knowledge and education in France  
in the years following Galileo's trial and the Church's  
prohibition of Copernican theory.

The manuscript comprises three parts: **Physics** (De Corpore  
naturali inspecie seu Mondo Coelo and Elementis, Generatione  
and corruptione rerum Meteorisque, etc), **Magnetism** (Tractatus  
de Magnete, Historia Magnetis), and **Astronomy** (of Praxibus  
Astronomicis, Systema Copernici explicatur, etc). The Astronomy  
section includes discussions of the world systems, especially that  
of Copernicus, and the names of Galileo, Gassendi, Kepler,  
Tycho Brahe, and others appear. The Magnetism section incudes  
mentions of Gassendi, Maignan, Descartes, Galileo, and Kircher,  
all of whom made vital contributions to the field in the seventeenth  
century.

The Church declared heliocentrism to be heretical in 1616, and  
in the following years the Jesuits, especially astronomer Giovanni  
Battista Riccioli, were at the forefront of efforts to oppose  
the theory. This manuscript was evidently written at a Jesuit  
institution. The writer refers frequently to authors commonly  
cited by Jesuits. Copernican theory (admitted to be the “ingenious  
Copernican system”) is opposed by the theories of Riccioli. A  
sample calculation in the Astronomy section states “Hic Lugduni”  
(here in Lyon). These facts combine to suggest that the manuscript  
is by a teacher or student at the Jesuit Collège de la Trinité in Lyon.  
The organization is consistent with university textbooks of the  
seventeenth century, particularly with the use of “disputationes,  
abjectiones, quaestiones and reponsiones.” The manuscript’s clean  
lines and careful organization and orthography suggest that these  
are a teacher’s lecture notes.

The Collège de la Trinité had a long tradition of excellence in the  
sciences, especially astronomy, with faculty including Honoré Fabri  
(1608-1688) and Claude Francois Milliet Dechaes (1621-1678). The  
Jesuit teachers of science at the Collège de la Trinité at this period  
include Dechaes, Pierre Port (1660-1661), Jean Bertet (1661-1665)  
and Pierre Violet (1665-1667) (see François de Dainville, *Revue  
d'histoire des sciences et de leurs applications*, 1954). An astronomical  
observatory was built at the school in 1701.

17<sup>th</sup>-century French scientific manuscript



The manuscript can be dated with some accuracy. A  
reference to the year 1662 appears in an astronomical  
calculation. The text refers to Bullialdus's *Astronomia  
Philolaica* (1645) and Morin's *Tables Rodolphines* (first  
published in 1650).

This fine manuscript merits further study and  
publication. Its astronomical diagrams make it  
ideally suited for an exhibition on the Copernican  
controversy.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Professor Owen Gingerich in analyzing this manuscript.

## The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

LINCOLN,  
ABRAHAM.

*Political Debates Between  
Hon. Abraham Lincoln  
and Hon. Stephen A.  
Douglas in the celebrated  
campaign of 1858, in  
Illinois.*

Columbus: Follett, Foster & Co.,  
1860.

Original brown cloth. Minor wear to  
spine ends, some foxing. A near fine  
copy.

Monaghan, *Lincoln Bibliography* 1839-  
1939, 69.

**F**irst edition, first issue (with no rule on copyright page, no  
advertisements, and with sig. 2 on p. 17).

The only book “written” by Lincoln, *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates* is a cornerstone of any collection of American history and political philosophy. No other single source approaches this book in importance for an understanding of Lincoln’s philosophy and the issues dividing the nation during the years before the Civil War.

The titanic struggles between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas in the summer and fall of 1858 were the most famous political debates in American history. Although Lincoln lost the Illinois Senate race to Douglas, these debates catapulted Lincoln to national prominence and played a crucial role in his winning the 1860 Republican presidential nomination.

This volume begins with Lincoln’s famous “house divided” speech at Springfield and contains the definitive record of the famous series of debates about great issues of the day—slavery, abolition, Dred Scott, the Territories, popular sovereignty, and the future of the nation.

During the debates Lincoln kept a scrapbook of newspaper clippings recording the speeches in hopes of finding a publisher. Late in 1859 the Republican State Central Committee in Ohio asked Lincoln for his files and published this volume from the scrapbook. The resulting book, issued in numerous printings, played an important role in the presidential election campaign.

*“A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this  
government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.  
I do not expect the Union to be dissolved – I do not expect the  
house to fall – but I do expect it will cease to be divided.  
It will become all one thing, or all the other.”* – Abraham Lincoln

## Poe’s first published collection of tales

POE, EDGAR ALLAN.  
*Tales of the Grotesque and  
Arabesque.*

Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard,  
1840.

Two volumes. Original purple muslin,  
paper spine labels. Page 213 of vol. 2  
can occur with the numbers 213 (as  
in the present copy) or 231. Current  
scholarship, most notably BAL (v. 7,  
1983), does not assign priority to either  
state. Minor foxing, light rubbing to  
cloth and labels, early owner’s signature  
in the second volume. Spines faded, light  
fraying. A fine, tight, unrestored copy.  
Half morocco slipcase.

BAL 16133.



**F**irst edition of Poe’s first published collection of tales, one  
of only 750 sets printed. *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*  
contains many of Poe’s finest tales including “The Fall of  
the House of Usher” and “MS. Found in a Bottle.”

The publication of these twenty-five tales marked the culmination of Poe’s long struggle to get his prose tales into book form. In 1833-34, Poe had failed to see into print his planned *Tales of the Folio Club*. Most of these tales, with additions, were published as *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*. The title is derived from Sir Walter Scott’s 1827 essay “On the Supernatural in Fictitious Composition: “the tales of the arabesque are the product of an intense imaginative effort and the tales of the grotesque tend toward satire or burlesque.” In the preface to the collection, Poe defends himself from those critics who have charged him with “Germanism” and gloom, writing, “If in many of my productions, terror has been the thesis, I maintain that terror is not of Germany, but of the soul,—that I have deduced this terror only from its legitimate sources, and urged it only to its legitimate results.”

Poe’s only remuneration for the publication of these twenty-five tales was twenty copies of the book. Lea & Blanchard, the publisher, retained the profits, if any were ever realized. Although the title page is dated 1840, the book was actually published at the end of 1839.

Though defective and badly worn sets of *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* turn up occasionally, collector’s quality examples in unrestored condition are difficult to find. **This is one of the two best copies we have seen in thirty years.**



*the Lincolns at home in Springfield*  
*Abraham Lincoln with his sons Willie and Tad*

(LINCOLN,  
ABRAHAM.)  
Whipple, J. A.  
*Photograph portrait  
of Lincoln and his sons  
Willie and Tad at their  
home in Springfield,  
Illinois.*

Boston: J. A. Whipple, summer  
1860.

Albumen print (13 ¼ x 11 ½ in.),  
original printed mount with Whipple  
imprint and title "Home of Abraham  
Lincoln," early erroneous inscription  
"Original photograph made in 1858 or  
1859." Minor wear and soiling, crease at  
upper right.

Ostendorf, *Lincoln's Photographs* O-38.

**A**braham Lincoln at his home in Springfield. "Lincoln stands on the terrace of the only house he ever owned. He called it his 'little brown cottage' and bought it for \$1500 in 1844 from the Reverend Charles Dresser, an Episcopal rector who had married the Lincolns in 1842. Here Lincoln's sons Eddie, Willie, and Tad were born, and here he was living when elected President" (Ostendorf). Lincoln stands with his sons Willie and Tad, who is barely visible behind a post.

Lincoln left Springfield for Washington on February 11, 1861. In his farewell address, he told the people of Springfield, "My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of the Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The photographer, John Adams Whipple (1822-1891) was a pioneering American photographer and inventor who owned a successful photography studio in Boston. "Whipple was instrumental in the development of the glass negative/paper positive process in America" (*Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography*).

Lincoln was chosen as the Republican nominee for the presidency on May 18, 1860. Whipple journeyed to Illinois that summer to photograph the rising political star at his home in Springfield. **This rare large-format print bears Whipple's imprint and address.**

**Large-format photographs of Abraham Lincoln and his family are rare.**





*“The books of Francis Frith inaugurated the first golden age of albumen-silver photographic illustration” – The Truthful Lens*

**FRITH, FRANCIS.**

*Photographs of the Holy Land comprising the following volumes: [I:] Sinai and Palestine; [II:] Lower Egypt, Thebes, and the Pyramids; [III:] Upper Egypt and Ethiopia.*

London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh: William MacKenzie, [1862].

Three volumes. Folio. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered, rebacked in green morocco, a.e.g. 111 albumen photographs (37 in each volume), each approx. 6½ x 9 inches, mounted. Most signed in the negative and with the occasional date 1857. Foxing to mounts, infrequently affecting images, occasional fading to prints. The photographs are generally in very good condition with rich tones and good contrast.

A handsome set of Frith’s photographs. **This edition’s gold-toned photographs are preferred over the earlier editions for their “stronger quality”** (Gernsheim). These “lavishly produced volumes of image and text, offered by subscription, were intended for a cultured, well-educated audience” (Hannavy).

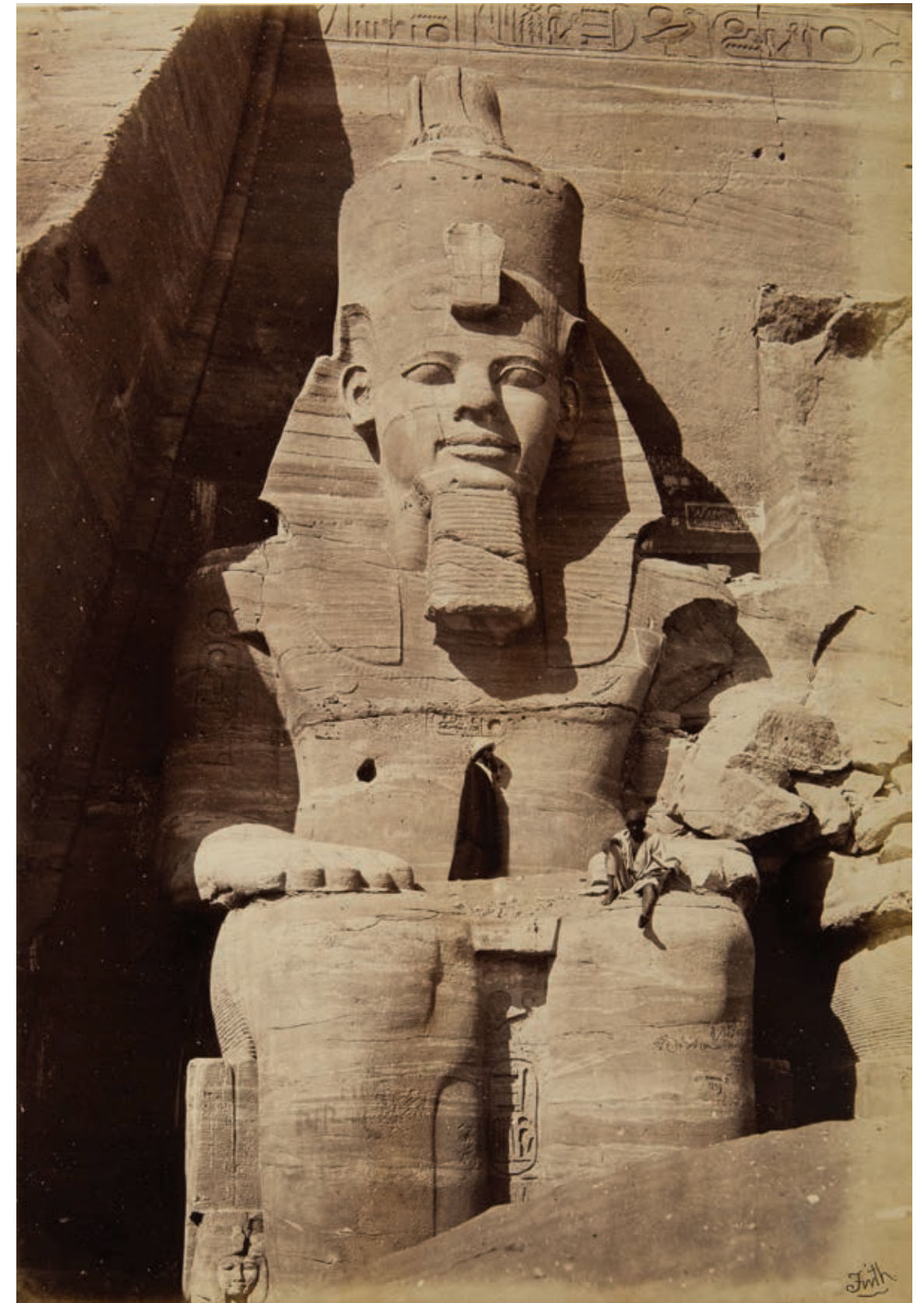
In 1856-58, Francis Frith made two expeditions, first to Egypt and then to Palestine, to photograph the great sites of antiquity, preserving the views for future generations and making them accessible to people around the world.

Working with volatile chemicals and cumbersome apparatus in inhospitable conditions, Frith developed most of his plates in tombs, temples, and caves. For Frith, photography was destined to rank with other pictorial arts and even to surpass them, because at its heart was “its essential truthfulness of outline, and to a considerable extent, of perspective and light, and shade.” Frith’s books “proved immensely popular, [their] combination of remarkable photographic views with Frith’s first-hand written account providing a surrogate tour of the Near East for Victorian tourists and would-be tourists alike” (Hannavy).

These albums contain some of Frith’s finest photographs, including the series of panoramic views of Jerusalem, the Sphinx and Great Pyramid of Giza, Colossal Figure at Abou Simbel, Karnak, the Pool of Hezekiah, the Thebes Entrance to the Great Temple Luxor, the Osiridae Pillars and Great Fallen Colossus, and many others. They encompass spectacular views of Jerusalem (among the earliest images of the ancient city still obtainable), Cairo, the pyramids at Giza, Philae, and other views of now-lost or decayed sites in Egypt, as well as biblical sites in Palestine including the Dead Sea, Gaza, Damascus, and other areas of what is now the modern state of Israel.

**These magnificent photographs provide a permanent record of lost or deteriorating places and monuments that are central to human history.**

*“far beyond anything that is in the power of the most accomplished artist to transfer to his canvas” – Francis Frith on his travel photographs*





rare relic of the Underground Railroad

(UNDERGROUND  
RAILROAD.)  
SCAGGS, ISAAC.

*Important Runaway Slave  
Poster: \$500 Reward  
Ran away, or decoyed from  
the subscriber, living near  
Beltsville, Prince George's  
County, Md., on Saturday,  
September 5th, 1857 ...*

Baltimore, September 7th, 1857.

Broadside. 7 ¾ x 12 in. Multiple display  
fonts. Browned, some staining and  
occasional defects, neatly mounted. A  
tremendous display piece.

**A**dam Smith rescued his family from slavery with the  
help of the Underground Railroad, thereby earning a  
permanent place in the annals of American freedom.

He first appeared in the historical record on March 4, 1854,  
when Isaac Birch committed twenty-seven year old Adam to the  
Washington, D.C. slave jail as a runaway slave. Ten days later, he  
was released to Isaac Scaggs, suggesting that he had been sold to the  
Maryland slaveholder, “a real country ruffian” who “**will sell a slave  
as quick as any other slave-holder.**”

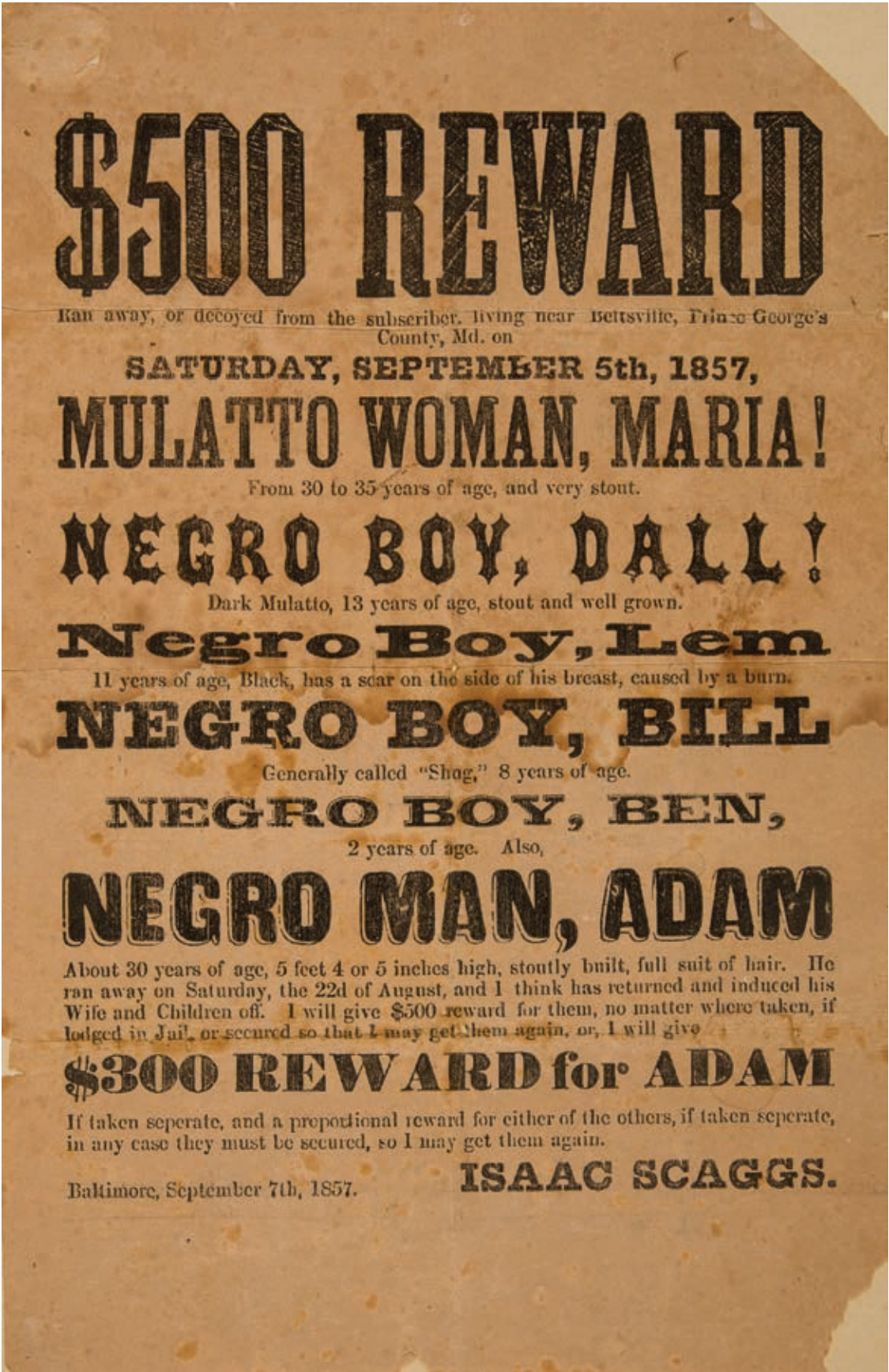
Three years later, on August 22, 1857, Adam ran away from the  
Scaggs farm. He and two other men escaped to Philadelphia  
via the Underground Railroad with the assistance of William Still.  
In his classic *The Underground Railroad* (1872), Still reprinted the  
“\$300 Reward” *Baltimore Sun* notice describing Adam and his  
escape. Still wrote: “... The story which Adam related concerning  
his master and his reasons for escaping ran thus: ‘My master was a  
very easy man, but would work you hard and never allow you any  
chance night or day; he was a farmer, about fifty, stout, full face,  
a real country ruffian; member of no church, a great drinker and  
gambler; will sell a slave as quick as any other slave-holder. He had  
a great deal of cash, but did not rank high in society. His wife was  
very severe; hated a colored man to have any comfort in the world.  
They had eight adult and nine young slaves.’ Adam left because  
he ‘didn’t like the treatment.’ Twice he had been placed on the  
auction-block ...”

What Still did not know was that **Adam Smith then returned to  
the Scaggs farm two weeks later to free his family.** In this reward  
poster, Scaggs reports the September 5 disappearance of five slaves,  
concluding, “**He ran away on Saturday the 22d of August, and  
I think has returned and induced his Wife and Children off. I  
will give \$500 reward for them, no matter where taken ...**” Two  
months later, on November 8, Scaggs paid for another *Baltimore  
Sun* advertisement offering a reward for all six, suggesting that they  
had permanently gained their freedom.

**We have not seen or heard of another runaway reward poster  
in the market with a direct link to a documented Underground  
Railroad escape.** This relic testifies to the thirst for freedom and  
strength of the African American family even in slavery.

EXTREMELY RARE. This is **the only known example.** Not in  
WorldCat.

an escaped slave who used the Underground Railroad  
and then came back to free his family





## Eisenhower, Israel, and the Bomb foundation of Israel's secret atomic weapons program

EISENHOWER,  
DWIGHT D.

*Typed Letter Signed as  
President to Lewis L.  
Strauss, Chairman, United  
States Atomic Energy  
Commission.*

The White House, Washington,  
7 June 1955.

Two pages. Fine condition.

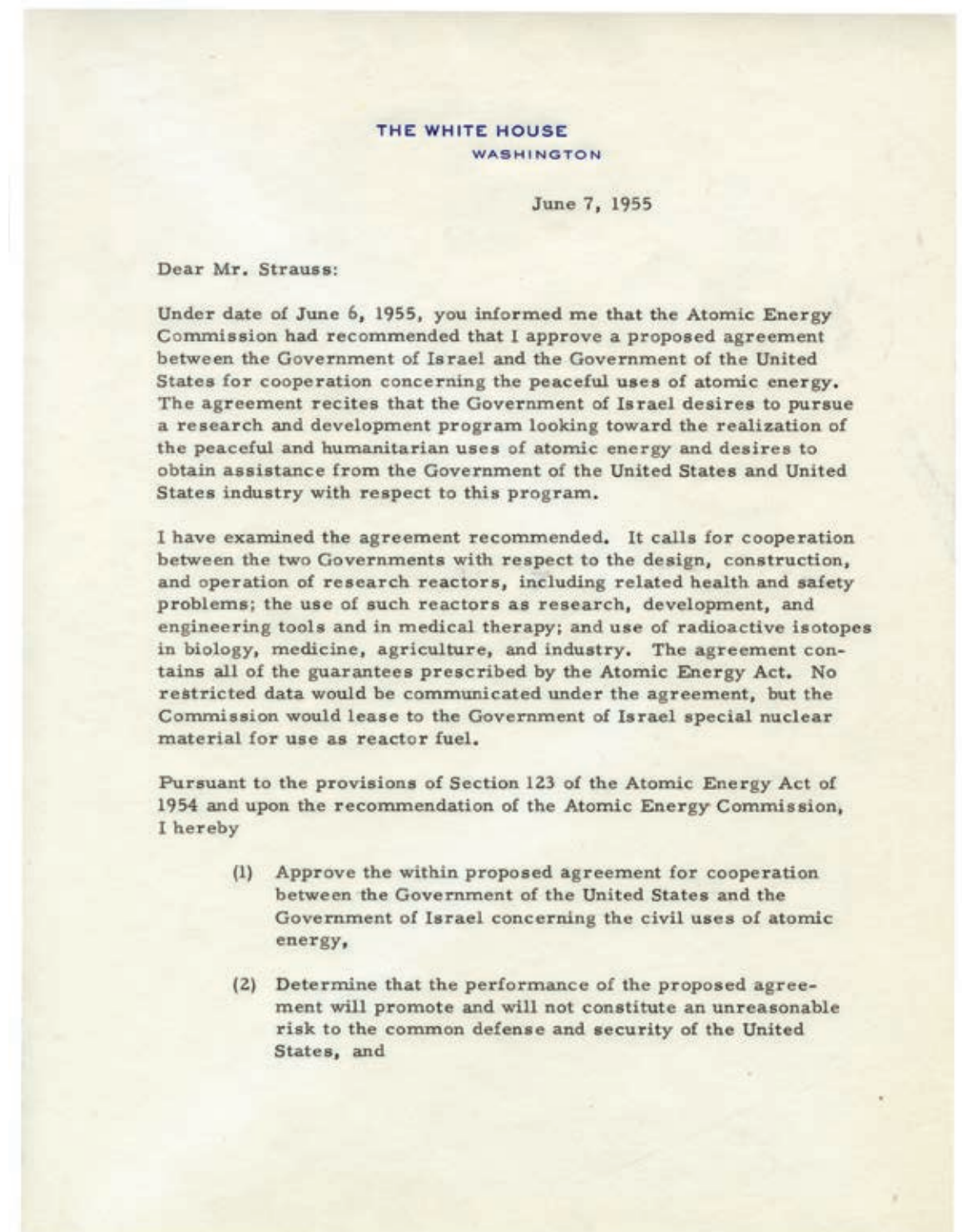
**T**his document represents a defining moment in modern history and in the history of the Jewish people. This is the document by which Eisenhower and the United States allowed Israel to become a nuclear power. Through Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace initiative, the United States shared atomic energy material and technology with several countries. One of the first of these agreements was the one sharing the secrets of atomic energy with Israel, as authorized by Eisenhower in this letter. This document laid the foundation for Israel's ultimate deterrence against destruction by its enemies. It was perhaps the greatest gift possible to the new Jewish state from its greatest allies, the American people.

Eisenhower saw the survival of the Jewish people and Israel in very personal terms. He had personally visited Buchenwald soon after its liberation, declaring, "I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in a position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to 'propaganda.'" He recalled that his sympathy for the Jewish people "was deeply affected by traditional Christian beliefs ... [seeing] history as a battle between good and evil ... [in which] everyone must choose sides" (Chernus, *Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace*).

Eisenhower declared, "The Jewish people couldn't have a better friend than me," and he acted on that friendship by giving Israel access to the most valuable technology in the world. The new state of Israel would become America's strategic partner in an increasingly threatening world, and Israel would soon have the wherewithal to protect itself.

After Stalin's death in 1953, President Eisenhower proposed to the United Nations that the United States and the Soviet Union share their monopoly of information on atomic power with the rest of the world—but for purely peaceful purposes, and with safeguards against military use of such information. His Atoms for Peace proposal was embodied in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which authorized the President to transfer unclassified atomic information and nuclear material to foreign governments, and to assist such governments in establishing atomic research and energy reactors—Israel among them.

"I grew up believing that the Jews were the chosen people, that they gave us the high ethical and moral principles of our civilization. ... The Jewish people couldn't have a better friend than me." – Dwight D. Eisenhower





## *a defining event in modern history*

The United States turned over to Israel a treasure trove of atomic information. A research reactor was soon constructed, and within a year, the American and Israeli governments staged a joint exhibit in Tel Aviv on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. By mid-1959, Israel's first energy reactor was under construction, and Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion predicted that soon nuclear reactors would generate all of Israel's electrical power. At this time, Israel was secretly building a plutonium-producing nuclear reactor at Dimona in the Negev Desert including the capability of reprocessing nuclear material for atomic weapons. By the time of the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel had been able to produce at least one nuclear warhead.

Eisenhower recognized that America had a special obligation to the Jewish people and to the Jewish state. For Eisenhower, Atoms for Peace clearly meant more than power plants and medical research when it came to Israel. When President Eisenhower's cabinet would gather to discuss their concerns about whether Israel was building the bomb, the President was not interested in having the matter fully explored. Dino Brugioni of the CIA Photographic Intelligence Center stated, "I never did figure out whether the White House wanted Israel to have the bomb or not" (Hersh, *The Samson Option: Israel's Nuclear Arsenal and American Foreign Policy*).

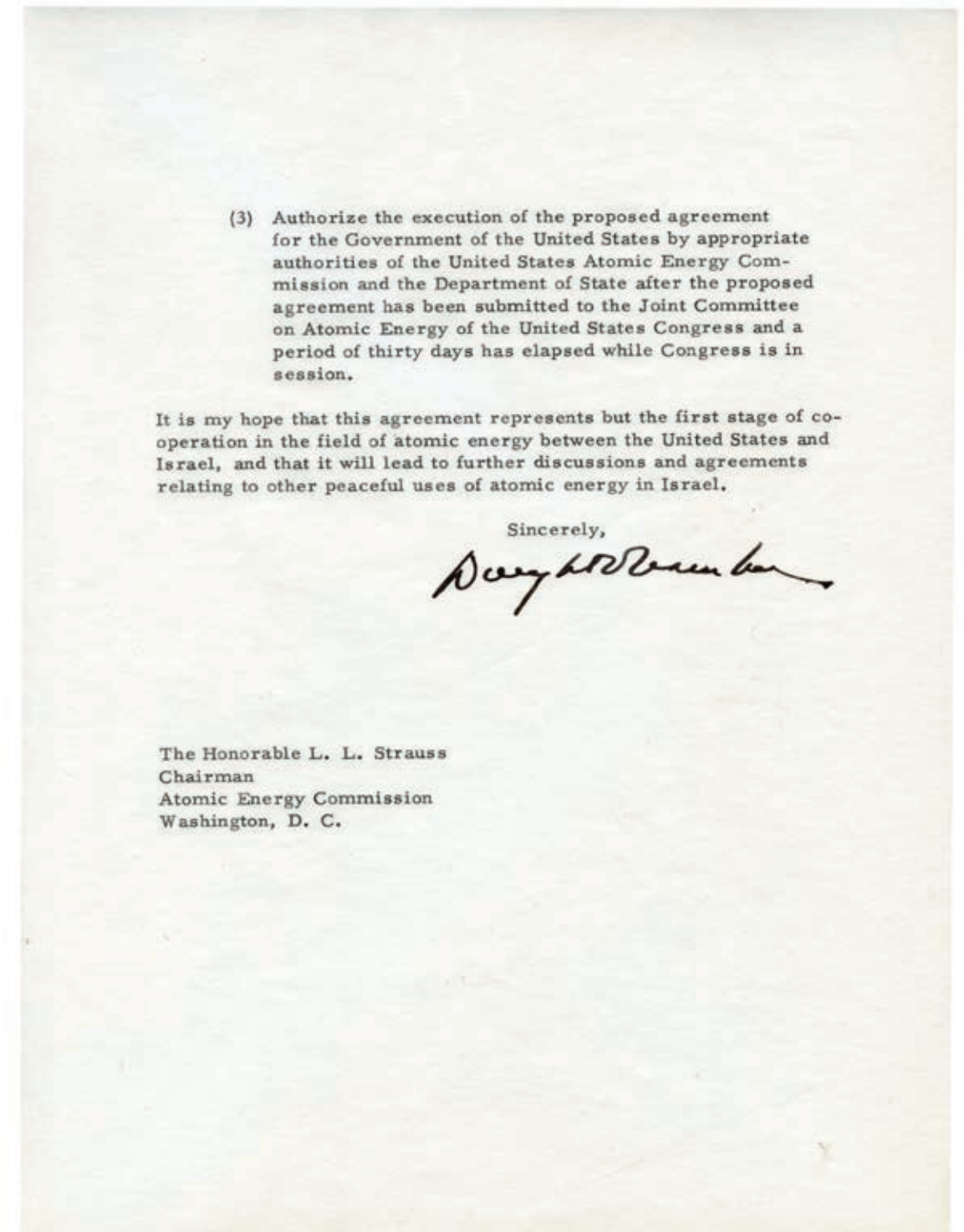
In a 1958 briefing, two CIA aerial photography experts showed President Eisenhower and AEC

Chairman Lewis Strauss the first spy-plane photographs of the Dimona site in the Negev Desert. The CIA authorities were left feeling "that Eisenhower wanted Israel to acquire nuclear weapons" (Cohen, *Israel and the Bomb*). Decades later, while the world had accepted the fact that Israel possessed the bomb (though Israel continued to deny it), "unlike Pakistan and India, North Korea and Iran, Libya and Iraq, Israel has not been asked to give up its nuclear capability or to bare it to the world's scrutiny; it has not been censured for producing the ultimate weapon, nor has it been threatened with sanctions ... the United States has not hesitated openly to express its understanding of Israel's status" (Karpin, *The Bomb in the Basement*).

Israel continues as a matter of public policy to sidestep the question of its status as a nuclear power. If direct comment were forthcoming, however, the Israeli government would surely echo the statement of the Indian official after India's first nuclear bomb test: "I can say with confidence that the initial [Atoms for Peace] cooperation agreement itself has been the bedrock on which our nuclear program has been built."

**It is this letter signed by President Dwight Eisenhower that ushered in the Atomic Age for Israel and gave it the wherewithal to provide for its own ultimate security. This document represents a defining moment in modern history and in the history of the Jewish people.**

"I have looked, and shall continue to look, with sympathy to the efforts of the State of Israel to achieve objectives vital to world peace and important to the future and destiny of the oppressed of the Jewish people." – Dwight D. Eisenhower



the Turing Test

TURING, ALAN M.  
“Computing Machinery  
and Intelligence” in  
*Mind: A Quarterly  
Review of Psychology and  
Philosophy*.

Edinburgh, October 1950.

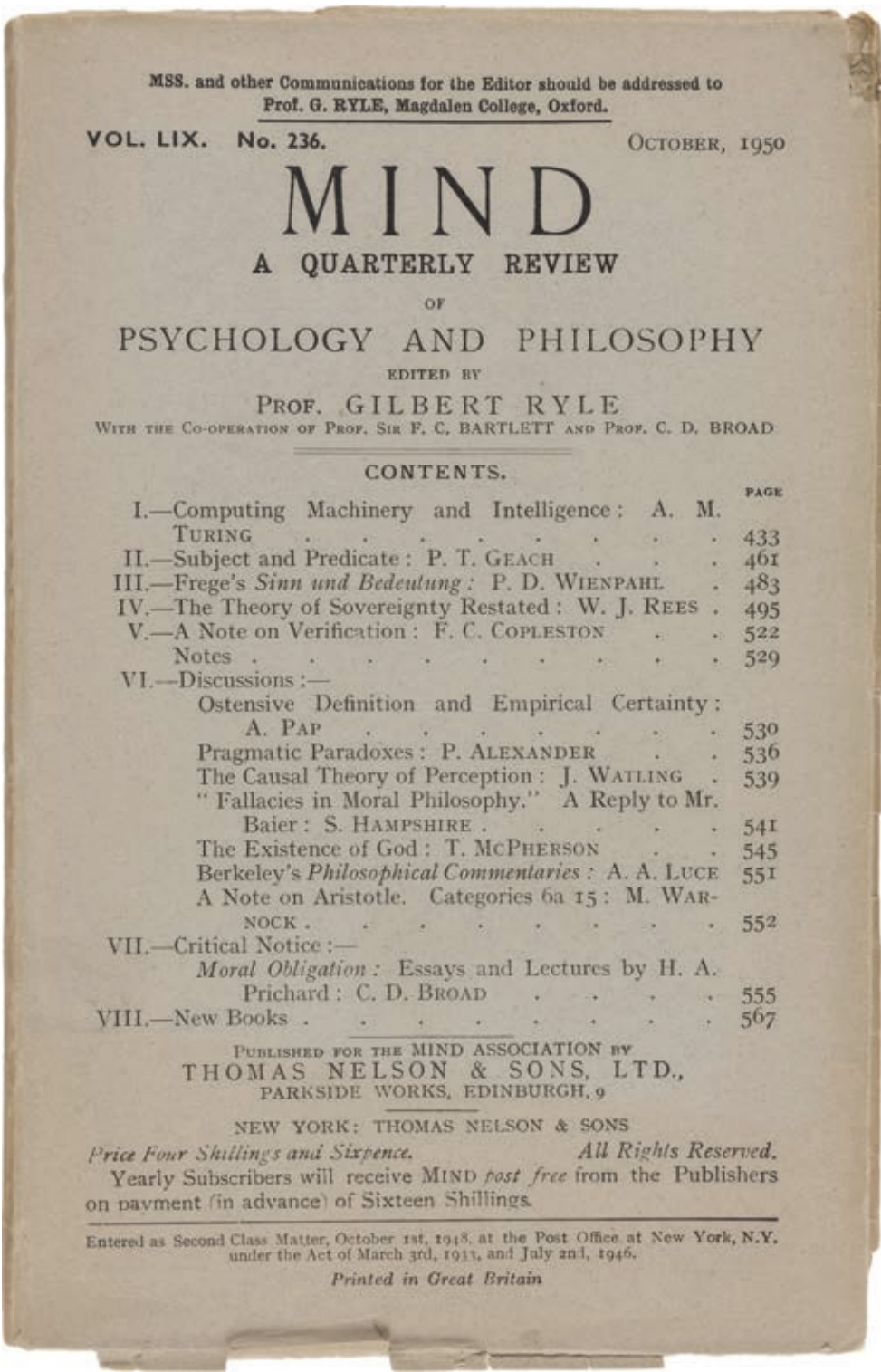
Original printed wrappers. Minor wear  
to edges, small loss to one corner. Near  
fine. Cloth case.

**F**irst edition of the **Turing Test**. This classic paper “sparked  
off a debate that rages to this day over the question:  
Can a Machine Think? In addition to its pivotal role in  
drawing attention to the nature of machine intelligence, Turing’s  
paper was notable for its introduction of an operational test for  
deciding whether or not a machine was really thinking—human  
style. This criterion, now termed **the Turing Test**, is unabashedly  
behaviouristic in nature, involving the machine’s fooling a human  
interrogator into thinking it is actually a human solely on the basis  
of what the machine does, ignoring completely the machine’s  
material structure and, in particular, how it does what it does”  
(Casti, *Five Golden Rules*).

Turing begins, “I propose to consider the question, ‘Can machines  
think?’” Because “thinking” is difficult to define, Turing decides to  
“replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and  
is expressed in relatively unambiguous words.” He asks, “Are there  
imaginable digital computers which would do well in the imitation  
game?” Turing goes on to answer the objections to the proposition  
that “machines can think.”

Alan Turing is one of the towering figures in the history of  
computer science. This landmark paper is also known as “Can a  
Machine Think?”—the title given under which it appeared in J. R.  
Newman, ed., *The World of Mathematics* (1956).

Can a machine think?





“the most distinguished atlas published in the United States during the engraving period” – Ristow

**TANNER, H. S.**

*A New American Atlas containing maps of the several states of the North American union ...*

Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1823.

Large folio. Complete with engraved title with historical vignette, 18 large double page or folding maps (constructed from 22 sheets). A minor tear, a few very slight abrasions, occasional minor dust soiling. Fine contemporary tree calf gilt, boards with elaborate gilt tooling at edges, joints repaired. Maps in fine bright condition, original hand coloring throughout. A wonderful copy.

Phillips 1374. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 350.

**F**irst edition of “the most distinguished atlas published in the United States during the engraving period” (Ristow). Tanner’s greatest work, *A New American Atlas* was painstakingly produced and issued in installments between 1818 and 1823. Few complete sets have survived. Tanner’s use of a uniform scale of 15 geographical miles to the inch and his careful selection of sources resulted in a comprehensive American atlas of unprecedented detail and reliability. This was by a considerable margin the greatest American atlas up to its time.

“The map was a landmark – a great cartographic achievement ... [and] was the progenitor of a long line of famous maps.” – Wheat

**The spectacular folding map of North America is a highpoint of American cartography.** “The map was a landmark – a great cartographic achievement ... [and] was the progenitor of a long line of famous maps” (Wheat). This tremendous map, measuring 58 x 45 inches, reflects the extent of the Lewis and Clark discoveries and presents findings of the expeditions of Pike, James, and the other great early overland surveys.

“Tanner ... was endowed with that combination of scientific and artistic sense that spells the true cartographer and that led him ultimately to produce for his time the outstanding map representations of the territory of the United States. ... No modern atlas of relatively equal merit is available to the American public today” (*Dictionary of American Biography*).





the rare *Indian Microcosm*

(INDIA.)

[GANTZ, JOHN.]

*Descriptive Letter Press to  
the Indian Microcosm.*

Madras: J. Gantz & Son, [ca. 1827].

**Twenty hand-colored lithographic plates** mounted on paper within ink-ruled frames, with printed labels mounted on versos. Twenty text leaves (one leaf per plate), neatly hinged. Contemporary marbled boards, rebaked in half calf. Bound from the five original parts (each issued with four plates) with the fifth part title used as a general title page. Corners worn, boards scuffed and faded. Very good.

Abbey *Travel* 445.

**F**irst edition of this **Indian color plate rarity**. John Gantz was a draftsman and architect employed by the East India Company. By 1827 he had set up the first lithographic press in Madras, one of the first such presses in India.

*Indian Microcosm*, by which Gantz is primarily known, consists of **twenty exquisitely hand-colored plates illustrating various Indian modes of transportation, crafts, and occupations**, together with a leaf of descriptive letterpress for each.

The twenty lithographs are: The Puckally, The Travellers, The Pickottah, The Masula Boats, The Hackerry, The Toddy-men, The Catamarans, The Rice Beaters, The Oil Mill, The Palankeen Bearers, The Cawry Man, Building and Mending Masula Boats, The Basket Makers, The Musicians, The Corn Grinders, The Butchers, The Black-Smith, The Carpenters, Bazars, and The Water Women.

**Very rare; only a few incomplete copies appear in the auction records over the last seventy-five years.** Abbey located two copies in institutions: the Abbey copy (now at Yale), which did not have a title, and the India Office Library copy, which was not colored.

twenty hand-colored lithographs of life in India





## The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

**GIBBON, EDWARD.**  
*The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

London: Strahan and Cadell, 1776-88.

4to. Six volumes. Contemporary calf, red morocco labels, spines heavily gilt-tooled. First volume recased, spine ends restored. A handsome set.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 222.  
Rothschild 942.

**F**irst editions of all six volumes of the most celebrated historical work in English literature. Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* covers the thirteen centuries from the age of Trajan to the fall of Constantinople with unmatched erudition, clarity, and organization. "Gibbon brought a width of vision and a critical mastery of the available sources which have not been equaled to this day; and the result was clothed in an inimitable prose" (PMM).

Gibbon wrote that it was in Rome on October 15, 1764 while "musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, where the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter ... the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started into my mind." It was not until 1772, after his father's death and Gibbon's taking up independent lodging in London, that he began the masterpiece which would be twenty years in the making. Upon reading the manuscript for the first volume, Gibbon's publisher William Strahan doubled the printing order from 500 to 1000 copies.

In his *Memoirs* Gibbon described the period of waiting before publication of the first volume: "During this awful interval I was neither elated by the ambition of fame; nor depressed by the apprehension of contempt. My diligence and accuracy were attested by my own conscience." In a letter written shortly before his death, David Hume wrote to Gibbon praising the *Decline and Fall* but warning that it might not be well-received in England because "Your Countrymen, for almost a whole Generation, have given themselves up to barbarism and absurd faction, and have totally neglected all polite Letters." The book was a sensation, and the first printing sold out within a fortnight. Later volumes were published in greater numbers to satisfy the immense demand.

**This is a handsome set of a work that is usually found rebacked or rebound.**

"The decline of Rome was the natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness. Prosperity ripened the principle of decay; the causes of destruction multiplied with the extent of conquest; and, as soon as time or accident had removed the artificial supports, the stupendous fabric yielded to the pressure of its own weight." – Edward Gibbon, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*





*deluxe suite of hand-colored plates  
from the Perry expedition to Japan*

**HEINE, WILHELM.**  
*Graphic Scenes of  
the Japan Expedition.*

New York: Putnam, 1856.

Folio (portfolio, mounts, and text volume all measure 20 ¼ x 15 ¼ inches, the lithographs measure 8 x 12 inches plus substantial margins). 10 mounted lithographs by Sarony after paintings by Heine, nine of them beautifully hand-colored, the tenth a lithograph portrait of Perry after a daguerreotype by Haas. Minor wear, foxing to mounts. Accompanied by the folio text volume in original printed wrappers, rebacked in cloth. Preserved in fine condition in the original half roan and cloth portfolio (some wear) with title in gilt on upper board. A fine set.

Bennett, *American Nineteenth Century Color Plate Books*, p. 53.

**F**irst edition of one of the great American color plate travel works of the nineteenth century. Wilhelm Heine was the official artist on the Perry expedition that opened Japan to the West. He was responsible for many of the lithographs in the official account of the expedition (Washington, 1856). Renowned as those illustrations are, they pale in comparison to this tremendous portfolio of hand-colored views.

**“The plates are very beautiful scenes and places of special interest, many times finer than the plates in the three volume regular account of the Perry expedition”** (Bennett). The superb plates are: a fine portrait of Perry, Macao from Penha Hill, Pagoda of Whampoa, Old China Street in Canton, Kung-twa at On-na, Lew Chew, Mia or Road-side Chapel at Yoku-hama, Temple at Ben-teng in the Harbor of Simoda, Street and Bridge at Simoda, Temple of Ha-tshu-man-ya Tschu-ro, at Smoda, and Grave Yard at the Simoda, Dio Zenge.

**This is the deluxe-hand-colored issue** on thick cards. This “extra fine edition on Bristol boards in portfolio” cost \$12. The ordinary issue was priced at \$6. Very scarce in any condition, this beautiful work is rarely seen complete with all ten hand-colored lithographs, the text volume, and the original cloth portfolio.



*“The plates are very beautiful scenes and places of special interest, many times finer than the plates in the three volume regular account of the Perry expedition”* – Bennett





## Gulliver's Travels

**SWIFT, JONATHAN.**  
*Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World ...* by Lemuel Gulliver.

London: Benj. Motte, 1726.

Two volumes. Second state of portrait as usual. Second state of portrait as almost always. Contemporary calf rebacked at an early date, endpapers replaced. Some browning and rubbing. A very good set.

Teerink 28 (A edition). *Printing and the Mind of Man* 289. Grolier 100 *English Books* 42. Rothschild 2104.

**F**irst edition (Teerink's A edition). Motte hurried the book into print, using five printers who took different sections of the text. The initial printing (Teerink A) sold out within one week, and two additional editions (AA and B) soon followed.

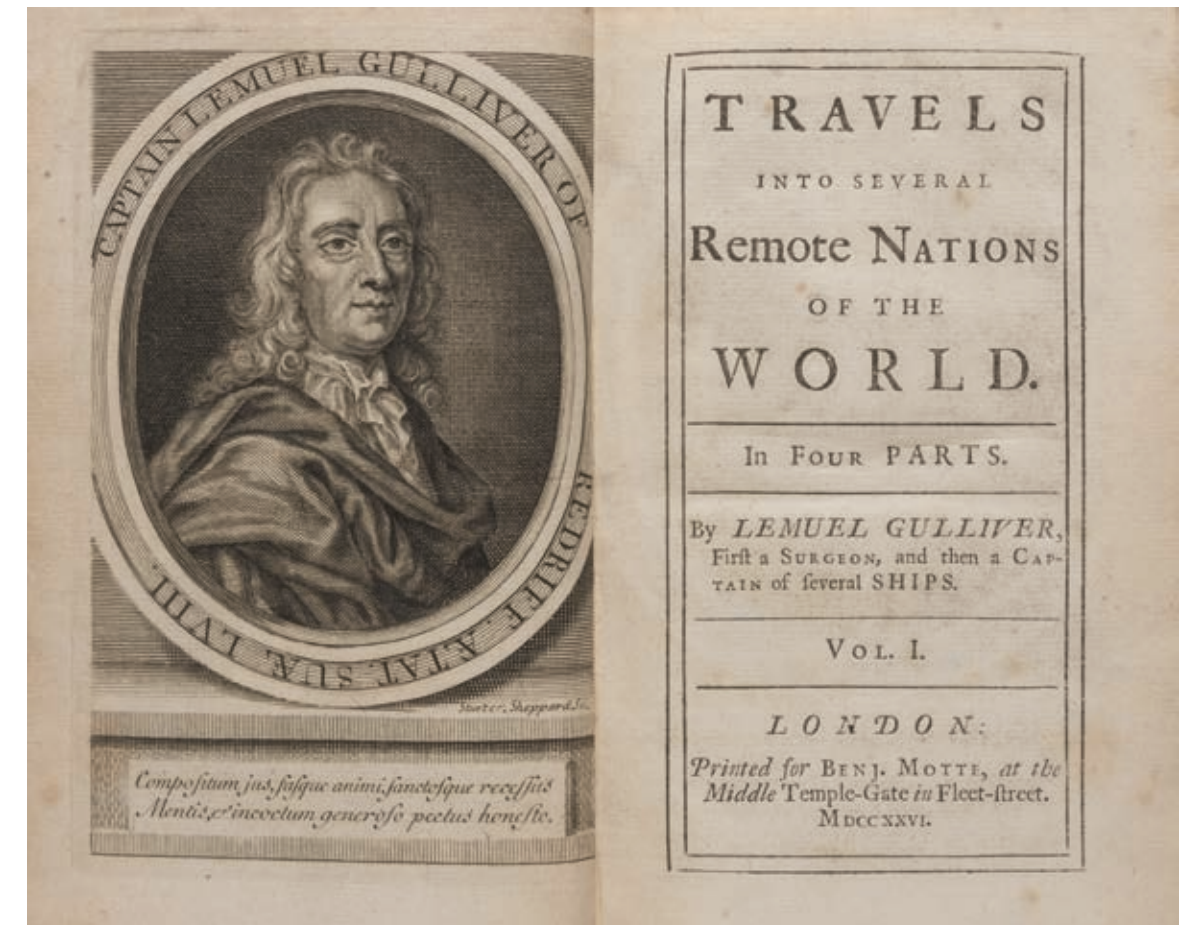
*Gulliver's Travels* was an immediate success, and the book has remained one of the enduring classics of English literature. Thomas Gay wrote that **"from the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the Cabinet Council to the Nursery."**

As Sir William Temple's secretary at Moor Park, the young Swift had access to many travel accounts in Temple's library. A frequent reader of such books during his formative years, Swift began working in 1714 on his own fictional account of the travels of Martin Scriblerus. The success of *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) helped spur on the writing of the book, a satire not only of travel narratives but also of many aspects of eighteenth-century life including politics, science, commerce, and society. By the 1720s that work had become *Gulliver's Travels*.

In March 1726 Swift came to England for the first time since 1714, bringing the manuscript of *Gulliver's Travels*. "To preserve his anonymity, Swift dealt with Motte by post and through intermediaries. ... It has always been assumed that political prudence was the main reason for Swift's so carefully preserving the secret of his authorship. Certainly Swift enjoyed the thought (whether real or illusion) of writing dangerously" (Lock, "The Text of *Gulliver's Travels*"). The author returned to Dublin even before the parcel had been delivered to the publisher. Although it was rumored that Swift was the author, he maintained the fiction that he knew nothing of the authorship in his conversation and correspondence.

The influence of *Gulliver's Travels* has been vast. The terms Lilliputian, Brobdingnagian, and Yahoo have entered the language. The book inspired countless sequels, adaptations, parodies, and imitations worldwide in print, comics, cartoons, television, stage, and film. The wildly imaginative book became a source of inspiration for authors from Voltaire to Orwell, and it is one of the few works of fiction of its time that are still widely read for pleasure.

"*Gulliver's Travels* has given Swift an immortality beyond temporary fame" – *Printing and the Mind of Man*



"The tiny Lilliputians surmise that Gulliver's watch may be his god, because it is that which, he admits, he seldom does anything without consulting."

## Democracy in America

TOCQUEVILLE,  
ALEXIS DE.

*De la Démocratie  
en Amérique.*

Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1835,  
1840.

Four volumes. Near contemporary  
quarter blue morocco. Folding map  
after Tocqueville by Bernard. Some  
browning and foxing. An excellent set.

**F**irst edition of the most influential commentary on America in the nineteenth century. This remains the most frequently cited nineteenth-century work on American political thought and character.

*Democracy in America* was based on Tocqueville's travels in the United States in 1831 and 1832. Tocqueville came to America to study the American prison system on behalf of the French government. After completing his official duties in the east, he toured the West and the South, visiting Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. The book resulting from these investigations is generally considered the nineteenth century's most insightful commentary on the development of our unique American culture and political system.

Tocqueville declared, "Democratic nations care but little for what has been, but they are haunted by visions of what will be; in this direction their unbounded imagination grows and dilates beyond all measure. ... Democracy, which shuts the past against the poet, opens the future before him."

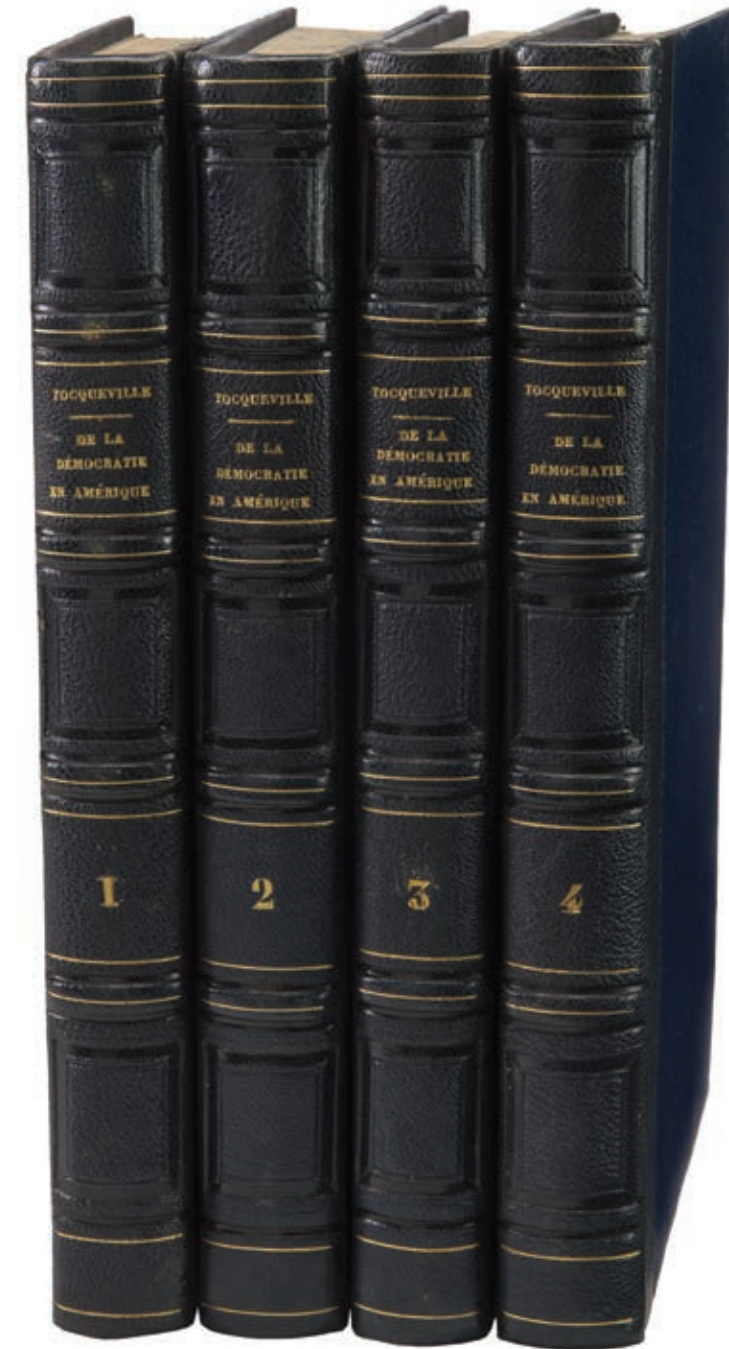
Fewer than 500 copies of the first part (1835) were published. The second part (1840) was issued concurrently with the eighth edition of the first part, helping to explain why quality matched sets of first editions are so difficult to obtain today. The book was an immediate success, and more than fifty editions were published in French and English in the nineteenth century.

For nearly two centuries *Democracy in America* has provoked endless discussion and has been an inspiration for countless commentaries on American democracy. Harvard constitutional scholar Harvey Mansfield called it "at once the best book ever written on democracy and the best book ever written on America."

**Finely bound matched sets of the first edition are very scarce.**

"at once the best book ever written on democracy  
and the best book ever written on America."

– Harvey Mansfield on *Democracy in America*





first atlas of the United States published in America

**CAREY, MATHEW.**  
*Carey's American Atlas.*

Philadelphia: Mathew Carey,  
1795.

Folio. 21 engraved maps including the chart of the West Indies. Contemporary or original marbled boards and calf spine. A few minor tears mainly at folds, slight loss to page of Pennsylvania not affecting plate, some foxing, offsetting and staining, binding slightly loose. A very good copy.

Provenance: original owner's inscription  
"Christian Rapp bought in New York 18  
September 1797 for 6 Spanish dollars."

Evans 28390. Philips 1362. Sabin 10855.  
Schwartz and Ehrenberg 215.



**F**irst edition of the first true American atlas, the earliest atlas of the United States engraved and published in America.

In the preparation of this atlas, Carey drew primarily on existing sources including Guthrie's *Geography*. Many of the maps were drawn by Samuel Lewis. The atlas contains 17 state maps (including the first map published in America of Virginia as a state), a map of the British possessions in North America, maps of South America and Cook and Clark's discoveries, and a chart of the West Indies. Several of the maps of the Southern states are particularly noteworthy. The map of Georgia contains the location of several Creek and other Indian towns as well as old trading paths to the interior of the state. The map of Tennessee, here in its second state, is the first separate American map of Tennessee and contains valuable information about early settlements, towns, roads, and Indian boundaries.

Unrestored examples in period bindings are very scarce. Thomas Streeter's great Americana collection contained only the 1800 edition. The Siebert collection had two badly defective copies, the second of which was apparently the 1800 reprint.

the true first edition of *The Double Helix*  
signed twice by James Watson

**WATSON, JAMES D.**  
*The Double Helix. In Atlantic Monthly.*

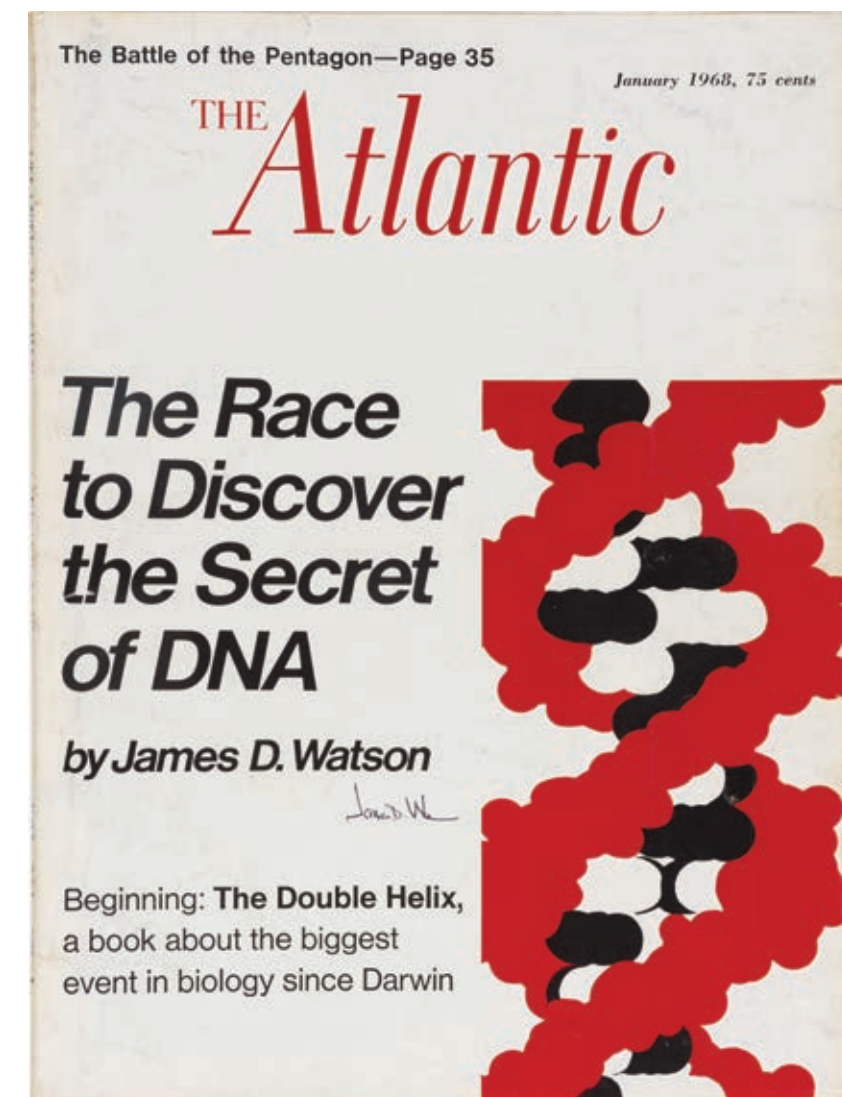
Boston, January and February  
1968.

Two issues. Original wrappers. Very  
good. Cloth case.

**F**irst edition of *The Double Helix*, preceding the publication in book form in late February 1968. Signed by James Watson on the front cover of each issue.

"The 1968 publication of James Watson's two-part thriller, *The Double Helix*, in *The Atlantic Monthly* left both the scientific and literary worlds atwitter" (Fausto-Sterling, 'Gender and Science in the DNA Story,' *Science*, November 8, 2002).

*The Double Helix* is one of the most famous science books of the 20th century. The Modern Library placed it at number 7 in its list of the best nonfiction books of the century, the New York Public Library included it in its 1996 Books of the Century exhibition, and the Library of Congress named *The Double Helix* one of the 88 "Books That Shaped America."





the discovery of the structure of DNA  
signed by Watson, Crick, Wilkins, and Stokes

WATSON, JAMES D.  
& FRANCIS CRICK.

*“Molecular structure of  
nucleic acids. A structure of  
deoxyribose nucleic acid.”*

Offprint from: *Nature* Vol. 171  
(April 25, 1953).

London, 1953.

13, (1) pp. Original self-wrappers. An  
excellent example.

Grolier *Medicine* 99. Dibner, *Heralds of  
Science* 200.

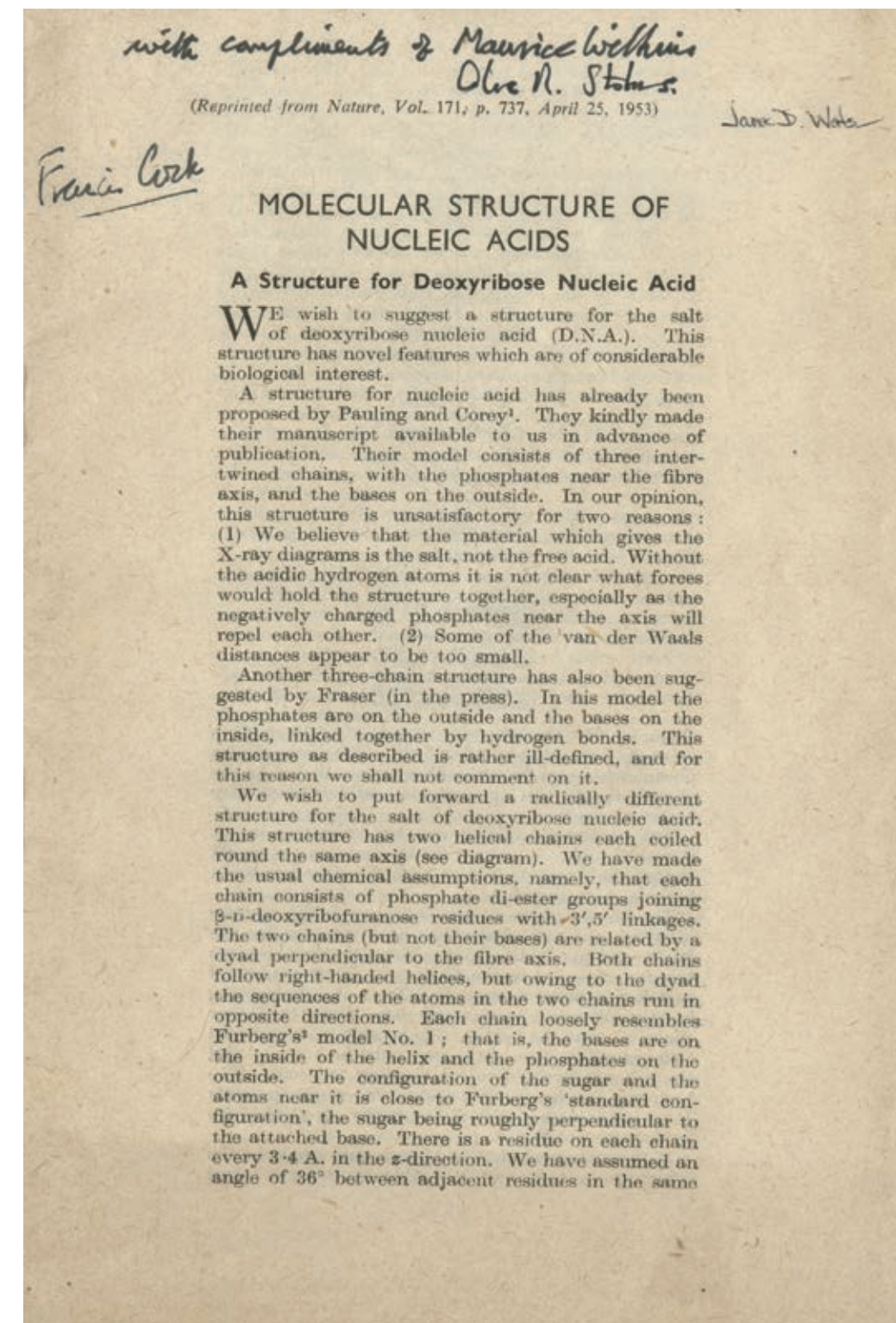
**F**irst edition, the rare offprint. Signed by James Watson,  
Francis Crick, Maurice Wilkins and Alec R. Stokes. This  
is the celebrated announcement of the discovery of the  
structure of DNA, the cornerstone event in modern genetics and  
biology and one of the greatest scientific discoveries of all time. The  
first paper in this 3-paper offprint is the original announcement of  
the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA.

No scientific discovery has ever had such far-reaching implications  
for the betterment of mankind. Watson and Crick concluded this  
paper with a classic understatement: “The structure has novel  
features which are of considerable biological interest. ... It has not  
escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated  
immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic  
material.”

Wilkins shared the 1962 Nobel Prize in Medicine with Watson  
and Crick. The Watson and Crick paper is accompanied by two  
important related papers on DNA from the same issue of *Nature*,  
one by Wilkins, Stokes and Wilson, the other by Franklin and  
Gosling (containing the famous x-ray photograph of DNA).  
Wilkins and Stokes have signed this offprint.

A similarly signed example of this celebrated offprint was the  
Green copy, which brought \$86,500 in 2008 (Library of Richard  
Green, Christie’s, June 17, 2008). Like the present copy, the Green  
copy was signed by Watson, Crick, Wilkins, and Stokes.

“The structure has novel features which are of considerable  
biological interest. ... It has not escaped our notice that the  
specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a  
possible copying mechanism for the genetic material.”





two presentation copies from James D. Watson to Francis Crick

WATSON, JAMES D.  
& Andrew Berry.  
*DNA The Secret of Life.*

[New York: Knopf, 2003.]

Pre-publication printout. (2), 356 pp.  
(the published work was 446 pp.). Comb-  
bound. Very good condition.

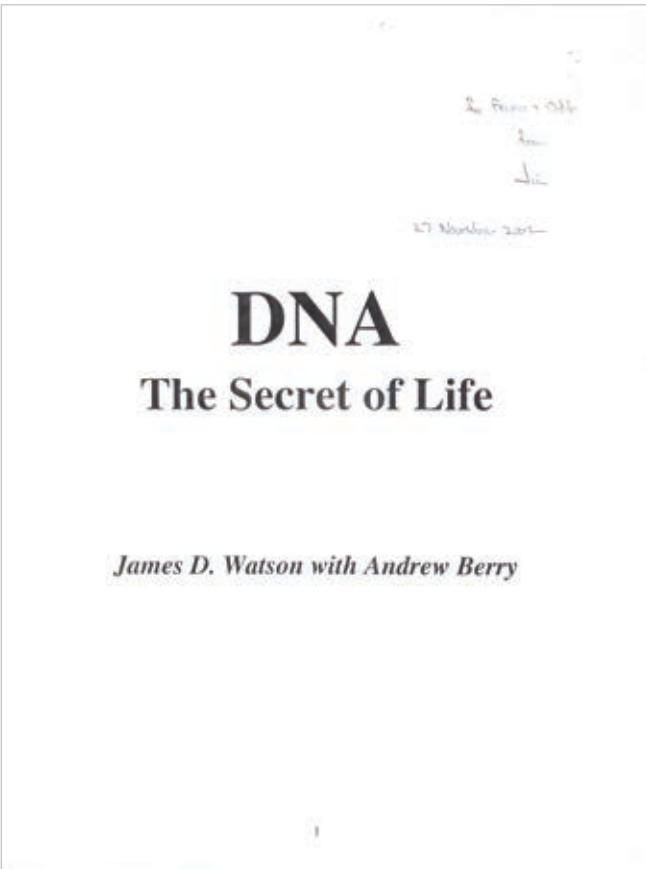
Provenance: Francis and Odile Crick,  
inscribed to them by James Watson.

[Offered with the presentation copy on  
the opposite page.]

**P**resentation copy inscribed by James Watson to Francis Crick and his wife: “For Francis and Odile from Jim 27 November 2002.” This is the dedication copy, with the printed dedication stating “To Francis Crick.”

Crick’s wife Odile, co-recipient of this presentation copy, is famous for her drawing of the DNA molecule, published in *Nature* in April 1953 and subsequently widely reproduced in textbooks, scientific articles, and popular literature. “It may be the most famous [scientific] drawing of the 20th century, in that it defines modern biology” (Terrence J. Sejnowski, Salk Institute).

“A remarkable alignment of the planets is occurring in 2003: the 50th anniversary of the double helix and the completion of the sequence of the human genome. As a defining figure in both landmark events, no other human being on the planet is positioned to write as authoritatively about all this as Jim Watson. In *DNA: The Secret of Life* he does so with clarity, style, and wit. If you really want to know what happened in the most important half-century of biology since the world began, read this” (Francis Collins)



“a priceless glimpse into the intellectual circle  
that nurtured his revolutionary paradigm” – *New York Times*

WATSON, JAMES D.  
*Genes, Girls and Gamow.*

Oxford: University Press, 2001.

Original cloth and dust jacket. Fine.

Provenance: Francis Crick, inscribed to  
him by James Watson.

[Offered with the presentation copy on  
the opposite page.]

**F**irst edition. A tremendous presentation copy inscribed by James Watson to Francis Crick: “For Francis from Jim.”

This memoir is Watson’s sequel to *The Double Helix*. Reprints added the sub-title “After the Double Helix.” The book covers the immediate aftermath of the announcement of the discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953 through 1968, the year that *The Double Helix* was published and Watson became director of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.

**This splendid pair of presentation copies represents the greatest scientific collaboration of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.** The names Watson and Crick will forever be linked in the history of science.



## the King James Bible

### BIBLE IN ENGLISH.

*The Holy Bible,  
Conteyning the  
Old Testament,  
and the New:  
newly translated ...*

London: Robert Barker, 1611-13.

Folio. Some staining and edge wear. Preliminaries restored. Engraved map of the Holy Land, frayed at edges, supplied. Contemporary calf over oak boards, brass fittings, rebaked, leather worn, binding expertly restored. A very good copy.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 114 ("He" edition). Herbert 319. STC 2217.

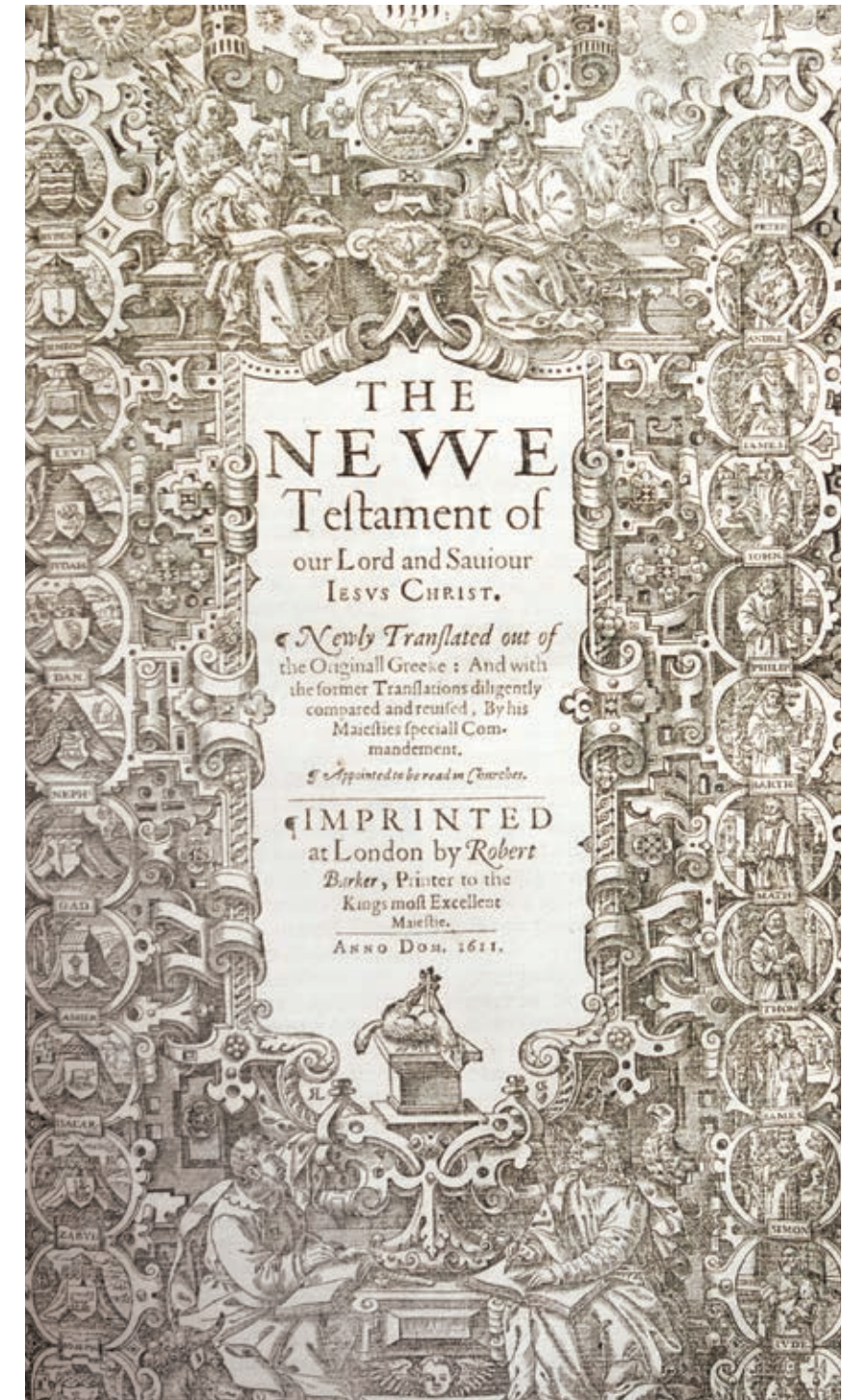
**T**he Great "She" Bible, being the second edition of the "Authorized Version" or King James Bible, one of the monuments of English literature. This edition is known as the "Great She Bible" for its reading "She went into the citie" in Ruth 3:15. Fry styles this the "first edition, second issue," though it is properly the second edition. "The general title is usually dated 1613, though the NT title bears the date 1611. Probably the greater part of the book was printed in 1611, but the publication, for some reason or other, was delayed till 1613. ... Smith suggests [the delay resulted from] an accident in the printing-office which destroyed a large number of sheets" (Herbert).

"For every Englishman who had read Sidney or Spenser, or had seen Shakespeare acted at the Globe, there were hundreds who had read or heard the Bible with close attention as the words of God. The effect of the continual domestic study of the book upon the national character, imagination and intelligence for nearly three centuries to come, was greater than that of any literary movement in our annals, or any religious movement since the coming of St. Augustine" (G. M. Trevelyan).

This copy contains the Genealogies and the map "compiled by John Speed (1552?-1629), the historian, apparently at the suggestion, and with the assistance, of Hugh Broughton (1549-1612), the eminent Hebraist. Speed obtained a patent for ten years ... to print and insert them in every edition of the new version of the Bible. Thus, though they really formed no part of the book, the Genealogies and map are generally found in copies of the early editions of the King James' Bible" (Darlow-Moule-Herbert, *Historical Catalogue of Printed Editions of the English Bible*).

**Complete copies of the King James Bible in early bindings are rare in the market.** This is an unusual opportunity to own a complete copy of this monument of English literature, as **the Great "She Bible" is now a difficult book to obtain in any reasonable complete condition.** Almost all copies appearing in the market in recent years have been incomplete.

"The English Bible is a book which, if everything else in our language should perish, would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power." – Macaulay, *Edinburgh Review*, 1828





## Paradise Lost

**MILTON, JOHN.**  
*Paradise Lost. A Poem  
Written in Ten Books.*

London: [Samuel Simmons for]  
Peter Parker, Robert Boulter &  
Mathias Walker, 1667.

Quarto. Contemporary blind-ruled  
calf. Minor worming to outer margin  
of preliminaries, title stained and with  
repaired tear, closed tear to Oo2, small  
burn hole to Rr2 and Rr3. Minor  
rubbing, some wear to head of spine.  
Half morocco case.

Provenance: **Anne Chetwood, early  
inscription on front blank; Martha  
Shipton with inscription dated 1782 on  
front blank;** Sotheby's 24-25 July 1961,  
lot 318; Robert S. Pirie.

Wing M-2137.

**F**irst edition. This is a very rare example of *Paradise Lost*  
with the contemporary binding untouched and with a  
1667 title page. This volume has been signed by women  
who owned it in the 17th and 18th centuries.

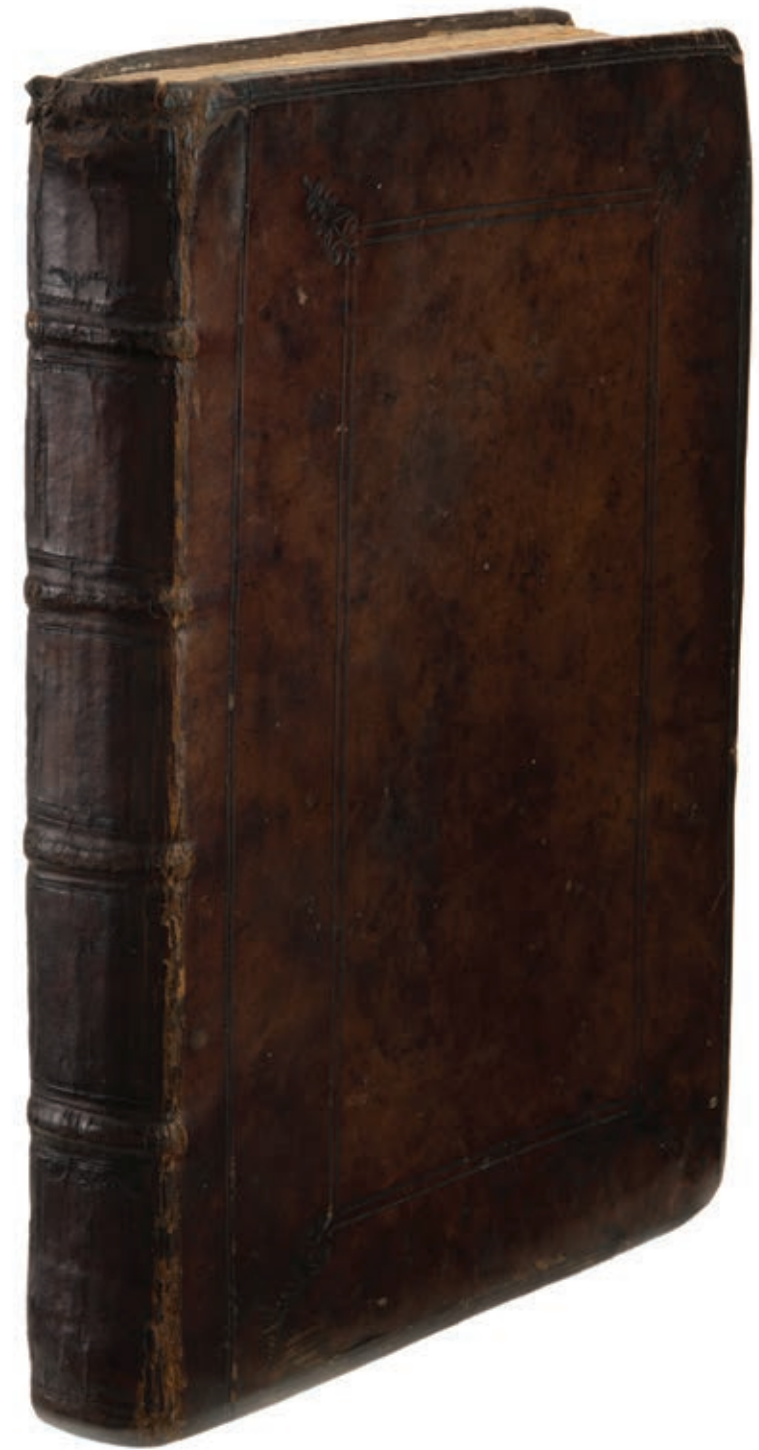
Samuel Johnson wrote of *Paradise Lost*, "The characteristic quality  
of his poem is sublimity. He sometimes descends to the elegant;  
but his element is the great. He can occasionally invest himself with  
grace; but his natural port is gigantic loftiness. He can please when  
pleasure is required; but it is his particular power to astonish."  
Thomas B. Macaulay hailed Milton as "the poet, statesman, the  
philosopher, the glory of English literature, the champion and  
martyr of English liberty."

Milton, who went blind in middle age in 1652, did not write  
*Paradise Lost* by hand. Instead, he dictated it to family and friends  
who served as his amanuenses. Each morning before rising from  
bed, Milton was read to from the Hebrew Bible, and later in the  
day he would dictate *Paradise Lost*, sometimes declaring impatiently  
"I want to be milked."

This copy has the second of the two 1667 title pages, of a total of six  
dated 1667 through 1669. The two 1667 title pages differ in the size  
of type for Milton's name and in the rules and border. The likely  
explanation is that "the border rules were damaged and reset while  
the first title page was being printed. For the second title page,  
Milton's name was printed in a slightly smaller type size because  
there was slightly less space available for it" (Dobranski, "Simmons's  
Shell Game: The Six Title Pages of *Paradise Lost*"). This copy  
contains the added preliminaries including the errata, the short  
notice from "The Printer to the Reader," "The Argument" (prose  
summaries of the individual books), and "The Verse," in which  
Milton argues against the English practice of rhyming line endings  
in favor of blank verse, "Rime being no necessary Adjunct or true  
Ornament of Poem or good Verse, in longer works especially, but  
the Invention of a barbarous Age, to set off wretched matter and  
lame Meeter."

**Examples of *Paradise Lost* with the 1667 title and in an untouched  
period binding are rare.** Only one other such copy, an example  
sold at Sotheby's in 1978, has appeared for public sale in the past  
fifty years. As the first title page is unobtainable in a contemporary  
binding, this is the most desirable example of *Paradise Lost* available.

"one of the greatest, most noble and sublime poems  
which either this age or nation has produced" – Dryden on *Paradise Lost*



*an American success story: the McKoy sisters  
from slaves to world-famous entertainers*

(CAROLINA TWINS.)  
Germon, W. L.  
*Mammoth portrait of  
Millie and Christine  
McKoy.*

[Philadelphia: W. L. Germon, c.  
1868-71.]

Albumen print (22 x 18 in.), on heavy  
card mount (24 x 20 in.). Some surface  
wear and soling, but generally in good  
condition.

Provenance: inscription on verso stating  
“Presented by Hon. John A. Ackley 1920”  
and mistakenly attributing the portrait to  
J. W. Hurn of Philadelphia. Ackley (1854-  
1933) was a prominent auctioneer and  
New Jersey state legislator.

**T**his spectacular large-format photograph depicts the celebrated conjoined twins Millie and Christine McKoy, known variously as “Millie-Christine,” “The Carolina Twins,” and “The Two-headed Nightingale.” The two once declared, “Although we speak of ourselves in the plural, we feel as but one person.”

**The McKoy sisters shared one of the most remarkable lives in American history.** Born into slavery on a North Carolina plantation in 1851, the infants were sold for public exhibition. Over the next few years, they were kidnapped and sold several times. Slaveowner Joseph Smith and his wife recovered them in England and determined to groom the precocious and intelligent girls for the stage. They taught them to read, write, sing, dance, play piano, and give recitations in several languages. “Soon the twins were making public appearances to great acclaim throughout the country as well as abroad, under Smith’s personal management. Billed variously as the ‘Two-Headed Girl’ and the ‘Two-Headed Nightingale,’ the duo known as Millie-Christine presented acts that included musical performances and declamations of verse that they had written themselves” (ANB). The Civil War brought these performances to a halt, but after the war the McKoys continued to live with the Smiths, and for years Joseph Smith Jr. managed them.

In the late 1860s the girls, still in their teens, toured America with Chang and Eng Bunker, the famed Siamese twins. In 1871 the sisters embarked on a seven-year tour of Europe, becoming an international sensation. The women then toured America for years, securing financial independence for themselves and their families.

This splendid mammoth portrait was made between 1868 and 1871 by W. L. Germon, a leading Philadelphia portrait photographer from 1846 until his death in 1877. Germon made several portraits of Millie-Christine at this sitting, publishing some as cartes-de-visite. A related pose in CDV form appears in Joanne Martell’s *Millie-Christine* (2000). Germon also made portraits of Chang and Eng around the same time. The McKoy sisters sold their CDV and cabinet photographs in conjunction with their performances, but portraits of this size are virtually unheard of. **We have not located another large-format portrait of the sisters.**

**Large-format portraits of the famous McKoy sisters are of the greatest rarity.** Their amazing story brings together many strands of American history and culture including slavery, the Civil War, race, gender, crime, entertainment, and business.

*“I am most wonderfully made, a marvel to myself am I,  
as well as to all who pass by.”*





“It is America’s second Declaration of Independence: that of 1776 was political; this of 1855 intellectual.” – PMM on *Leaves of Grass*

**WHITMAN, WALT.**  
*Leaves of Grass.*

Brooklyn, New York, 1855.

Small folio. Portrait of Whitman. Original gilt decorated green cloth, all edges gilt (binding A). First gathering reinserted, minor repairs at gutter. Very minimal wear. An excellent copy.

Provenance: signature of Thomas Bucher dated October 1855. **The first issue *Leaves of Grass* is rarely found with an 1855 provenance.**

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 340. Grolier 100 American Books 67. Myerson, *Walt Whitman: A Bibliography* A 2.1.a<sub>1</sub>

**F**irst edition, one of only 200 copies of the first issue of Whitman’s *Leaves of Grass*.

“The importance of the first edition of *Leaves of Grass* to American literary history is impossible to exaggerate. The slender volume introduced the poet who, celebrating the nation by celebrating himself, has since remained at the heart of America’s cultural memory because in the world of his imagination Americans have learned to recognize and possibly understand their own. As *Leaves of Grass* grew through its five subsequent editions into a hefty book of 389 poems (with the addition of the two annexes), it gained much in variety and complexity, but Whitman’s distinctive voice was never stronger, his vision never clearer, and his design never more improvisational than in the twelve poems of the first edition” (Ivan Marki).

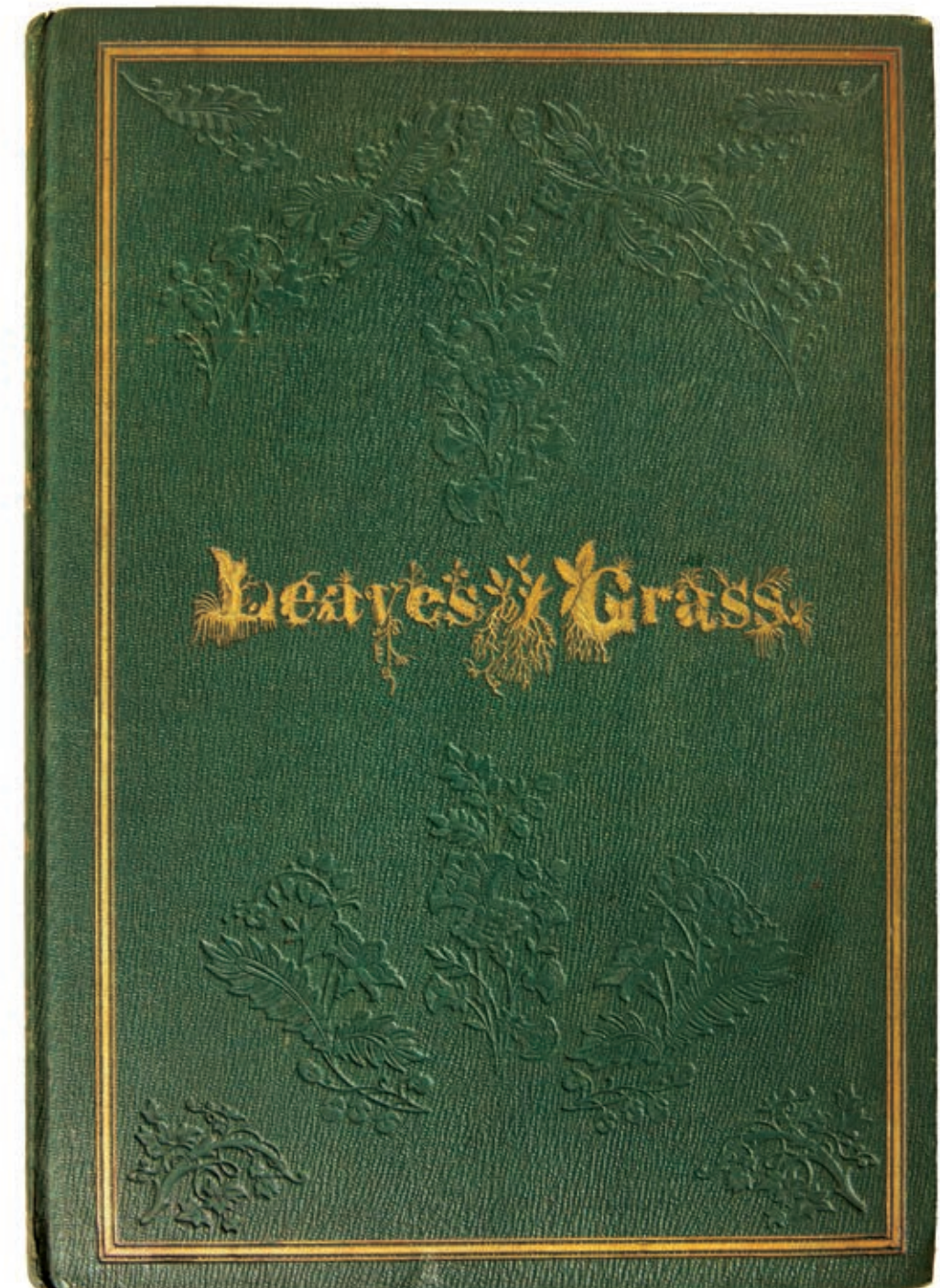
“If one attempts to list the artistic achievements of our nation against the background of Western tradition, our accomplishments in music, painting, sculpture, architecture tend to be somewhat dwarfed. ... The exception is in literature. No western poet, in the past century and a half, not even Browning or Leopardi or Baudelaire, overshadows Walt Whitman or Emily Dickinson. ... **The book that matters most is the original 1855 *Leaves of Grass***” (Harold Bloom, *The Western Canon*).

“Always the champion of the common man, Whitman is both the poet and the prophet of democracy. The whole of ‘*Leaves of Grass*’ is imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and a pride in the democracy of the young American nation” (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

According to the bookbinder’s records, 795 copies were bound; Whitman reported that 800 were printed. **The first 200 were bound in June 1855 in binding A (green cloth with extra gilt stamping and all edges gilt).** In December 1855 to January 1856, another 262 copies were bound in binding B (green cloth with less ornate stamping), and at this same time another 150 copies were bound in binding C (paper wrappers). Finally, in July 1855, 46 copies were bound “in boards mounted.” Ours is an excellent example of the first group of 200.

Most copies of this fragile volume that have appeared in recent years have been heavily restored. **This is a very handsome copy.**

“The book that matters most is the original 1855 *Leaves of Grass*” – Harold Bloom





“Or are you one ambitious of great deeds, reforms, politics, an artist, wealth?”

**WHITMAN, WALT.**  
*Autograph manuscript on the American individual beginning “Or are you one ambitious of great deeds”*

No date.

Two pages on one leaf (5 3/4 x 5 1/2 in.). The recto with a discussion of the individual in America and the verso with “Kentucky” (see next page). “Kentucky” with losses at ends of each line, chips at edges, a few pale stains. Corrections, additions, and deletions in the author’s hand.

**I**n this fascinating unpublished manuscript, Whitman discusses two of the great themes of his writing: the work of strengthening, purifying, and completing oneself and the place of the individual in American democracy.

Whitman has repurposed the “Kentucky” manuscript leaf (see next page), writing on the verso:

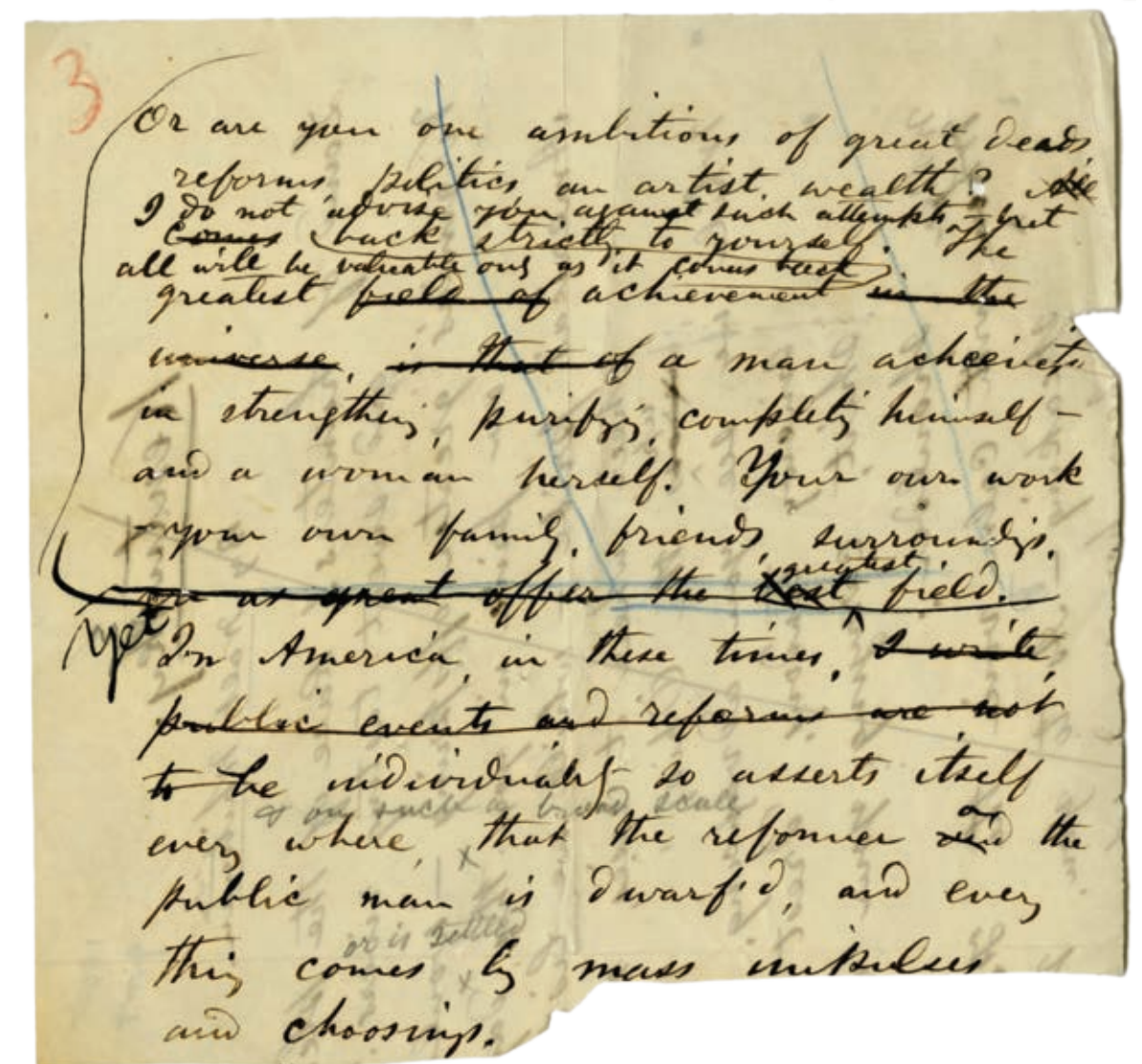
“Or are you one ambitious of great deeds, reforms, politics, an artist, wealth? I do not advise you against such attempts, but all will be valuable only as it comes back strictly to yourself. The greatest achievement a man achieves in strengthening, purifying, completing himself – and a woman herself. Your own work – your own family, friends, surroundings.

“Yet in America, in these times, I write public events and reforms are not to be individuality so asserts itself every where, and on such a broad scale, that the reformer or the public man is dwarf’d, and every thing comes or is settled by mass impulses and choosings.”

Whitman notably recognizes the fault in his initial phrasing and points out that **the quest for self-perfection is open to women as well**: “The greatest achievement a man achieves in strengthening, purifying, completing himself – and a woman herself.”

**This is a truly representative Whitman manuscript reflecting the poet’s celebration of the individual and of the democratic masses in America.** As he declared in an 1867 poem in *Leaves of Grass*, “One’s-self I sing, a simple separate person, / Yet utter the word Democratic, the word En-Masse.”

“The greatest achievement a man achieves in strengthening, purifying, completing himself – and a woman herself.”



“Or are you one ambitious of great deeds, reforms, politics, an artist, wealth? I do not advise you against such attempts, but all will be valuable only as it comes back strictly to yourself. The greatest achievement a man achieves in strengthening, purifying, completing himself – and a woman herself. Your own work – your own family, friends, surroundings.”



“America’s pride” – an unpublished Whitman Civil war poem

[with:]

WHITMAN, WALT.  
*Autograph manuscript  
signed headed “Kentucky.”*

[ca 1861.]

Written on verso of “Or are you  
ambitious” manuscript (see previous  
page).

This is an unpublished working manuscript from Whitman’s Civil War poem “Kentucky.” Only a handful of leaves survive from “Kentucky,” which appears to have been intended for, but was never published in, the *New York Tribune*.

The Library of Congress holds six leaves from the poem, one of which, like the present, is written on the verso of a repurposed sheet. That example, a portion of a letter about Jesse Whitman’s employment, can be dated to 1861. This date thus seems likely for the present manuscript.

In the poem Whitman hails Kentucky’s steadfastness and vigor, contrasting the state with unfaithful Virginia, which has left the Union. Kentucky had rejected its native son Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, and there had been strong voices in favor of secession. Here Whitman celebrates Kentucky’s place in the Union and points to “America’s pride” in the state.

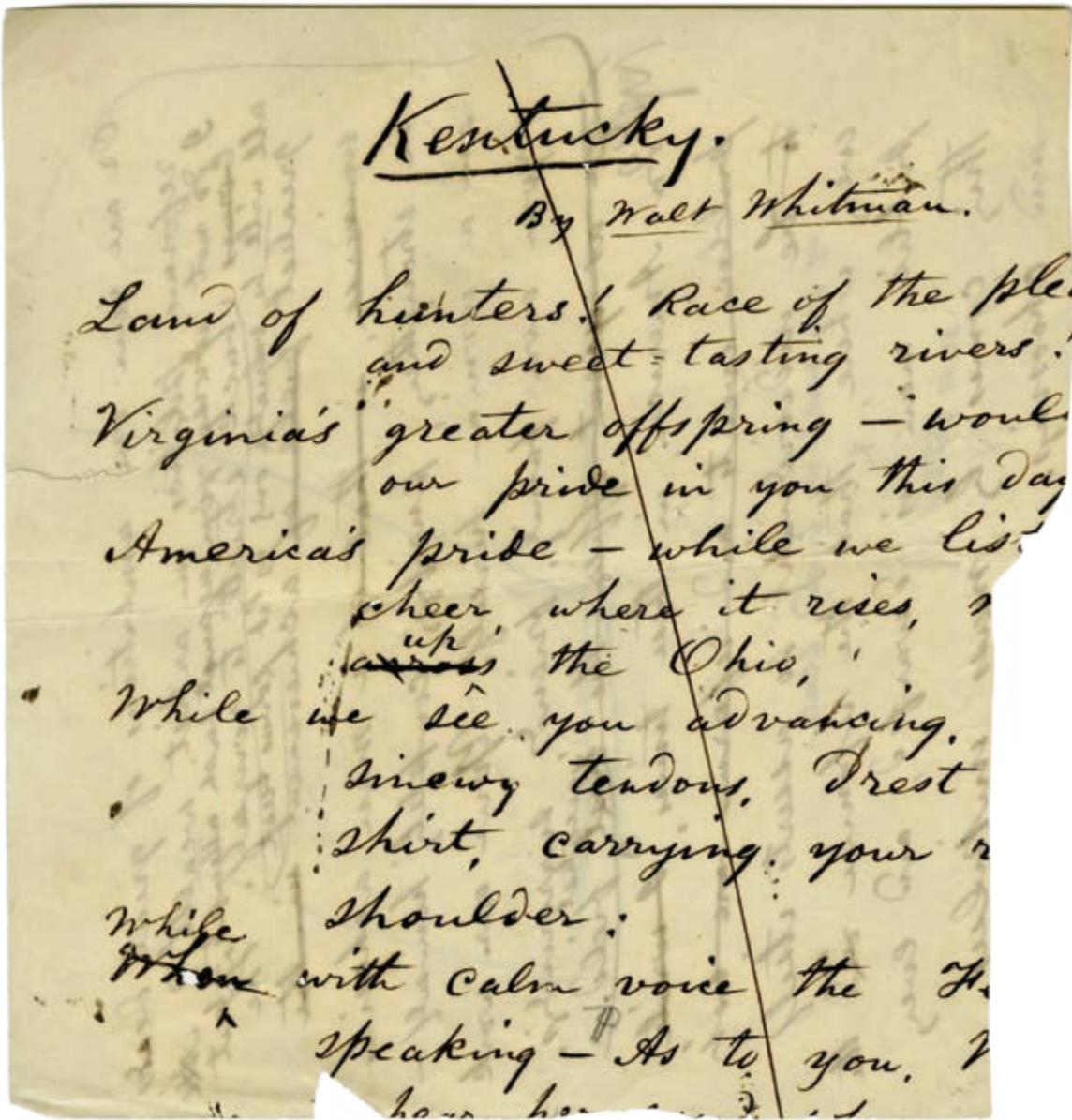
The present manuscript is boldly titled and signed by the poet, suggesting that Whitman intended it to be the beginning of the poem. The manuscript was apparently written on a narrow sheet that was later cropped along the right edge (words in brackets attempt to supply the lacunae). The manuscript begins,

“Land of hunters, Race of the pl[easant] and sweet tasting rivers. / Virginia’s greater offspring – would [...] our pride in you this day [...] / America’s pride – while we lis[ten and] cheer, where it rises, [...] up the Ohio, / While we see you advancing, sinewy tendons, Drest [in your hunting] shirt, carrying your [rifle on your] shoulder: / While with calm voice the [...] speaking – As to you ...”

This lyrical poem written at the outset of the Civil War provides valuable evidence of Whitman’s creative process.

This is an outstanding pair of manuscripts combining, in a single object, Whitman’s poetical reaction to the Civil War and his prose reflections on the nature and meaning of the individual and of the individual’s place in American society.

Walt Whitman’s “Kentucky”





matching inscribed set of *Leaves of Grass* and *Two Rivulets* with Whitman's transmittal note

**WHITMAN, WALT.**  
*Leaves of Grass.*

Camden: [for Walt Whitman],  
1876.

[and]

**WHITMAN, WALT.**  
*Two Rivulets Including  
Democratic Vistas,  
Centennial Songs, and  
Passage to India. Author's  
Edition.*

Camden: [for Walt Whitman],  
1876.

Two volumes. Contemporary half cream sheep, marbled boards. Rubbed, *Leaves* rejoined and *Two Rivulets* rebacked preserving most of original spines and labels. These are the second printings, with the intercalations made on the sheets themselves, not pasted on, in *Leaves*, and with the extended caption on the frontispiece of *Two Rivulets*. Fine matching half leather cases tooled to match the original bindings.

Provenance: inscribed by Whitman in each volume to Godfrey Lushington (1832-1907), a British civil servant and reformer who rose to Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office in 1885.

*Leaves of Grass*: BAL 21412 (one of 600 copies). *Two Rivulets*: BAL 21413 (one of 600 or 650 copies).

**L**eaves of *Grass* and *Two Rivulets*, both inscribed by Whitman. This set of the privately published author's edition is inscribed by Whitman in each volume: "Godfrey Lushington from the author." *Leaves of Grass* is additionally signed by Whitman on the title-page, and *Two Rivulets* is signed "Walt Whitman born May 31 1819" on the frontispiece mounted albumen photograph.

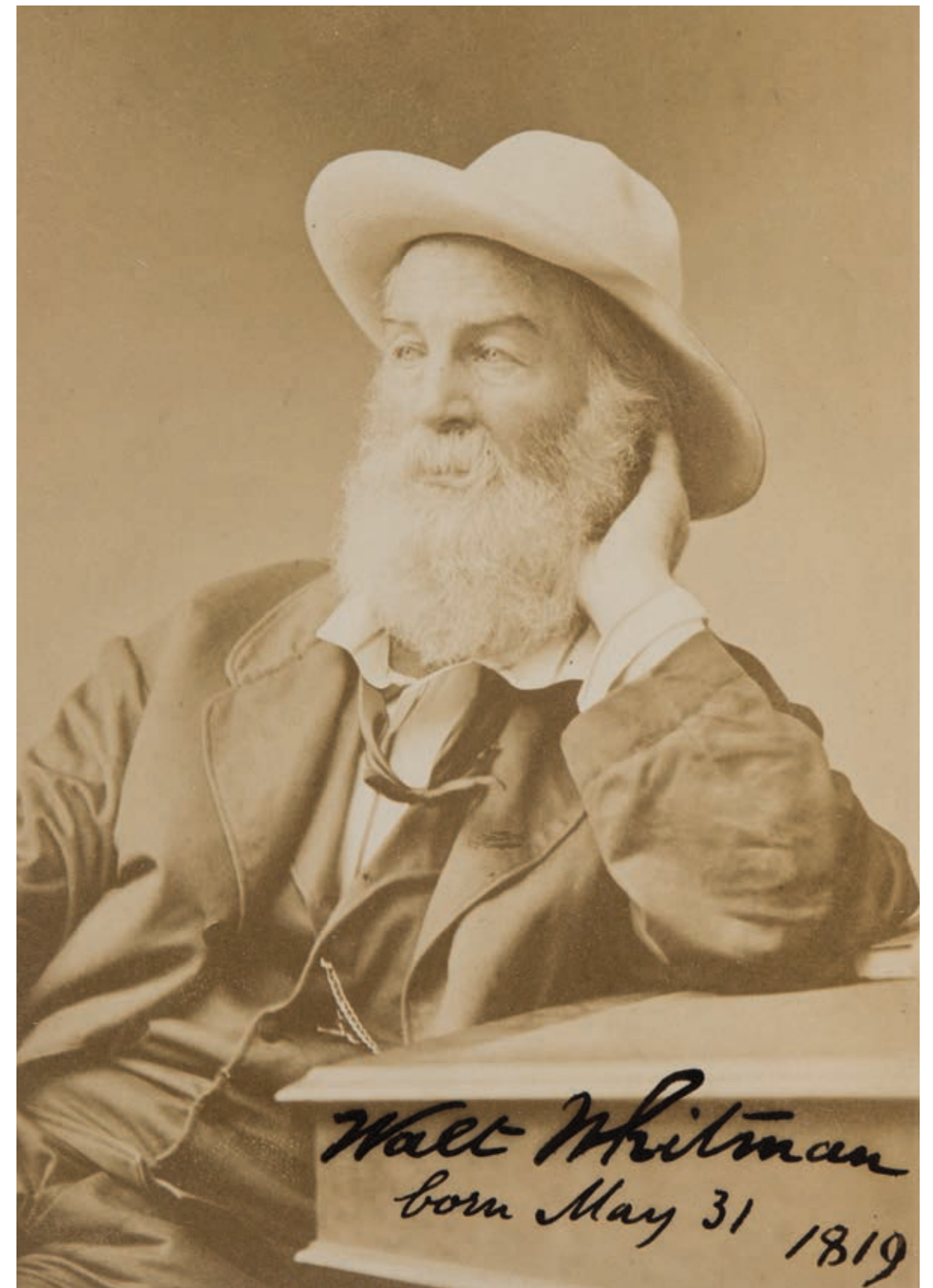
The set is accompanied by the original autograph note by Whitman, sending the books: "I to-day forward to you by mail ... a set of my Books - Two Vols. Please let me know ... if they reach you safely. Another set, same Vols. Will be sent you soon."

*Leaves of Grass* is today recognized as "America's second Declaration of Independence" (Bloom) and greatest work of 19th-century poetry, but in his time Whitman struggled to achieve wide recognition. By the 1870s Whitman was impoverished. William Michael Rossetti issued in England a circular describing Whitman's plight and inviting readers to purchase the new self-published editions of *Leaves of Grass* and *Two Rivulets*. Whitman thanked Rossetti, noting that "by far the most satisfaction to me (and I think it can be done, and believe it will be) will be to live, as long as possible, on the sales, by myself, of my own works ..."

Whitman later recalled, "Anything like unmitigated acceptance of my 'Leaves of Grass' book, and heart-felt response to it, in a popular however faint degree, bubbled forth as a fresh spring from the ground in England in 1876. ... [I had] some home customers, for them, but mostly from the British Islands. I was seriously paralyzed from the Secession war, poor, in debt, was expecting death ... Curiously, the sale abroad proved prompt, and what one might call copious: the names came in lists and the money with them, by foreign mail. The price was \$10 a set. Both the cash and the emotional cheer were deep medicines; many paid double or treble price (Tennyson and Ruskin did) ... these blessed gales from the British Islands probably (certainly) saved me. Here are some of the names, for I w'd like to preserve them ..." **Lushington's name then appears on the list of purchasers.**

This is a splendid pair of books inscribed by Whitman documenting a crucial turning point in his life and reputation. Matched sets in original bindings are rare in the market.

"Anything like unmitigated acceptance of my 'Leaves of Grass' book, and heart-felt response to it, in a popular however faint degree, bubbled forth as a fresh spring from the ground in England in 1876."





## Walt Whitman on the architecture of Rome – and Washington

### WHITMAN, WALT.

Autograph manuscript  
on Italian and American  
architecture and art headed  
“Talk with Dr. Stone.”

[ca 1865-72].

One page, 24 lines. Written on verso of stationery from the Attorney General's Office. Irregularly chipped at edges, repairs on verso, extensive repairs at corners.

**I**n this unpublished manuscript Walt Whitman discusses the architecture and art of Rome, while also praising the grand public buildings of Washington, D. C. He writes to memorialize his conversation with Dr. Horatio Stone, the celebrated American sculptor.

Whitman begins by listing buildings in Rome including the Coliseum, the Pantheon, and the Temple of Neptune. The poet continues, “Dr. S. speaks hopefully of the future of Italy – of Rome – & of the Italian people – (on death of either the Pope of Louis Napoleon – Victor Emanuel will enter Rome). St. Peters is a great disappointment. The Cathedral at Milan is inexpressible beautiful, solemn, luxuriant” with “7000 statues all fine.” He adds a grisly description of the famous statue of the flayed St. Bartholomew in Milan Cathedral.

**Whitman concludes with a characteristic celebration of America:**  
“No public buildings in Europe any where will compare with ours in Washing[ton].”

Whitman knew the sculptor Horatio Stone (1808-1875) from their days tending to the sick and wounded in Washington during the Civil War. Stone served as a surgeon at the Patent Office Hospital from 1862 to 1865. Whitman nursed and read to wounded soldiers at that hospital, which he called “that noblest of Washington buildings.” At that time Stone also wrote the poems collected in his book *Freedom* (1864), and thus Whitman and Stone shared a poetical bond.

Stone is most famous for his busts and statues of American statesmen, including the statue of Alexander Hamilton in the Capitol rotunda and the statue of John Hancock in its Senate wing. Whitman referred to their conversations at the hospital in letters written in 1863. This leaf documents an otherwise unknown meeting between the men. Stone worked in Italy from 1866-1868, and his meeting with Whitman likely followed his return to America.

“No public buildings in Europe any where will compare with ours in Washington”

Talk with Dr. Stone –  
ins of Roman architecture  
in Modern Rome  
The Coliseum  
" Pantheon  
Temple of Neptune  
facade of temple of Minerva  
build's inside used as a bakery  
Ye. Ye.  
Dr. S. speaks hopefully of the future  
of Italy. – of Rome – & of the  
Italian people – (on death of  
either the Pope  
or Louis Napoleon  
– Victor Emanuel  
will enter Rome.)  
St. Peters is a great. disappointment  
The Cathedral at Milan is inexpressible  
beautiful solemn luxuriant  
– 7000 statues all fine – one of  
St. Bartholomew, flayed, his skin &  
that of his own  
face thrown  
over his arm  
No public buildings in Europe any where  
will compare with ours in Washing



the first English textbook on geometrical  
land-measurement and surveying

**BENESE, RICHARD.**

*This Boke Sheweth the Maner of Measuryng all Maner of lande, as well of woodlande, as of lande in the fiede and comptynge the true nombre of acres of the same.* [edited by Thomas Paynell.]

Southwark: James Nicolson,  
[1537 or 1538?].

4to. 104 leaves, black letter. Complete with the errata leaf at the end and rare correction slip for V4<sub>v</sub>. In some copies the diagram on V4<sub>v</sub> is corrected with a pasted-on slip. In this probably unique copy, the slip is laid in loosely, so that the original erroneous printing is still visible. Numerous tables and diagrams, some colored in red. Original wallet-style limp vellum, wrap-around flap restored. Wear and soiling to binding and first few leaves, last several leaves lightly stained. Early annotations and calculations on free endpaper. A very good copy.

STC 1873 (giving date 1537?).

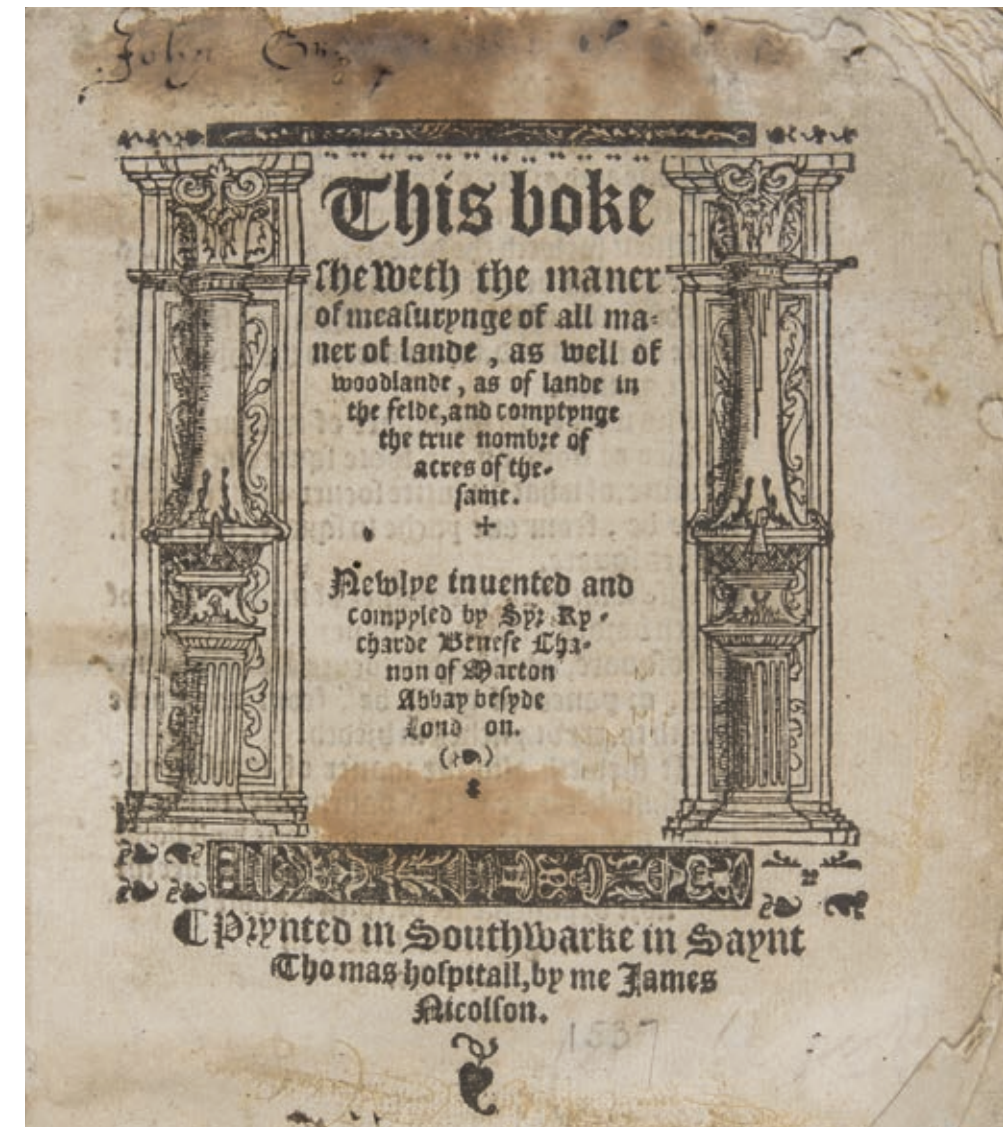
**F**irst edition of “the first English textbook on geometrical land-measurement and surveying” (Buisseret, *Monarchs, Ministers, and Maps*). The book focused on practical methods calculating everything from the amount of stone needed to pave a chamber floor to the size of a pasture or field marking “the beginning of a new interest in measuring not just the assets of the land, but the land itself” (D. K. Smith, *Cartographic Imagination in Early Modern England*). In this landmark in the history of surveying, Richard Benese described for the first time in English how to calculate the area of a field or an entire estate.

**Benese’s *Maner of Measuryng All Maner of Lande* marks an epoch, the widespread idea of land as private property.** Under the feudal system, land was generally owned by the king. Everyone else, from duke and baron to vassal and villein, was a tenant exchanging goods and services for land rights. “During the sixteenth century a large part of the property of Europe was suddenly wrested from one privileged group and handed over to a new one. The Church was expropriated; the lands of feudal magnates, who opposed both capitalism and the new religion, and the ancient demesne lands of the Crown, were transferred by forced sale to the new ruling class” (Schlatter, *Private Property, the History of an Idea*). Suddenly land became widely available to capitalists. This sea change in the world’s economic order required that real estate dealings be put on a rational economic basis, and Benese’s book marks that new era.

**“If there is a single date when the idea of land as private property can be said to have taken hold, it is 1538.** In that year a tiny volume was published with a long title that began, *This boke sheweth the maner of measuryng of all maner of lande*. In it, the author, Sir Richard Benese, described for the first time in English how to calculate the area of a field or an entire estate ...

“The greatest real-estate sale in England’s history occurred after king Henry VIII dissolved a total of almost 400 monasteries, which had been acquiring land for centuries.” The new owners and their surveyors realized that the monasteries’ widely separated rigs and shares of common land would become more valuable once they were consolidated into fields. Their predecessors, the old abbots and priors, had understood landownership to be part of a feudal exchange of rights for services. But those who had bought their land knew that ownership depended on money passing hands, and that the old ways had to change if they were to maximize the return on their investment. ...

land as private property, a new era in capitalism



“The emphasis in Benese’s book on exact measurement reflected the change in outlook. Once land was exchanged for cash, its ability to support people became less important than how much rent it could produce. And to compare the value of rent produced by different estates, it was essential to know their exact size. The units could no longer vary; the method of surveying had to be reliable. The surveyor ceased to be a servant and became an

agent of change from a system grounded in medieval practice to one that generated money” (Linklater, *Measuring America*, Ch. 1, “The Invention of Landed Property”).

**RARE. This is a splendid copy in original condition.** No unrestored copy has appeared for public sale since 1932.



## The Rubaiyat

FITZGERALD,  
EDWARD.

*Rubaiyat of Omar  
Khayyam, the astronomer-  
poet of Persia translated  
into English verse.*

London: Bernard Quaritch,  
1859.

Original wrappers. The misprint on page  
4 corrected in manuscript by Edward  
FitzGerald. A fine copy. Fine full brown  
morocco case.

A fine provenance: 1. Frank Bemis.  
2. Mildred Greenhill. 3. H. Bradley  
Martin, with their bookplates.

Grolier 100 English Books 97.

**F**irst edition of one of the most celebrated poetical rarities  
of 19th-century English literature. Only a handful of the  
250 copies printed sold at first, so the publisher consigned  
the balance to the bargain bin, with the price reduced from  
five shillings to one penny. Many copies were discarded or lost.  
Swinburne found a copy, passed it on to Rossetti, and the book's  
fame spread rapidly. Scores of editions followed, and FitzGerald's  
translation of the Rubaiyat remains one of the best-loved and most  
often printed poems in the English language.

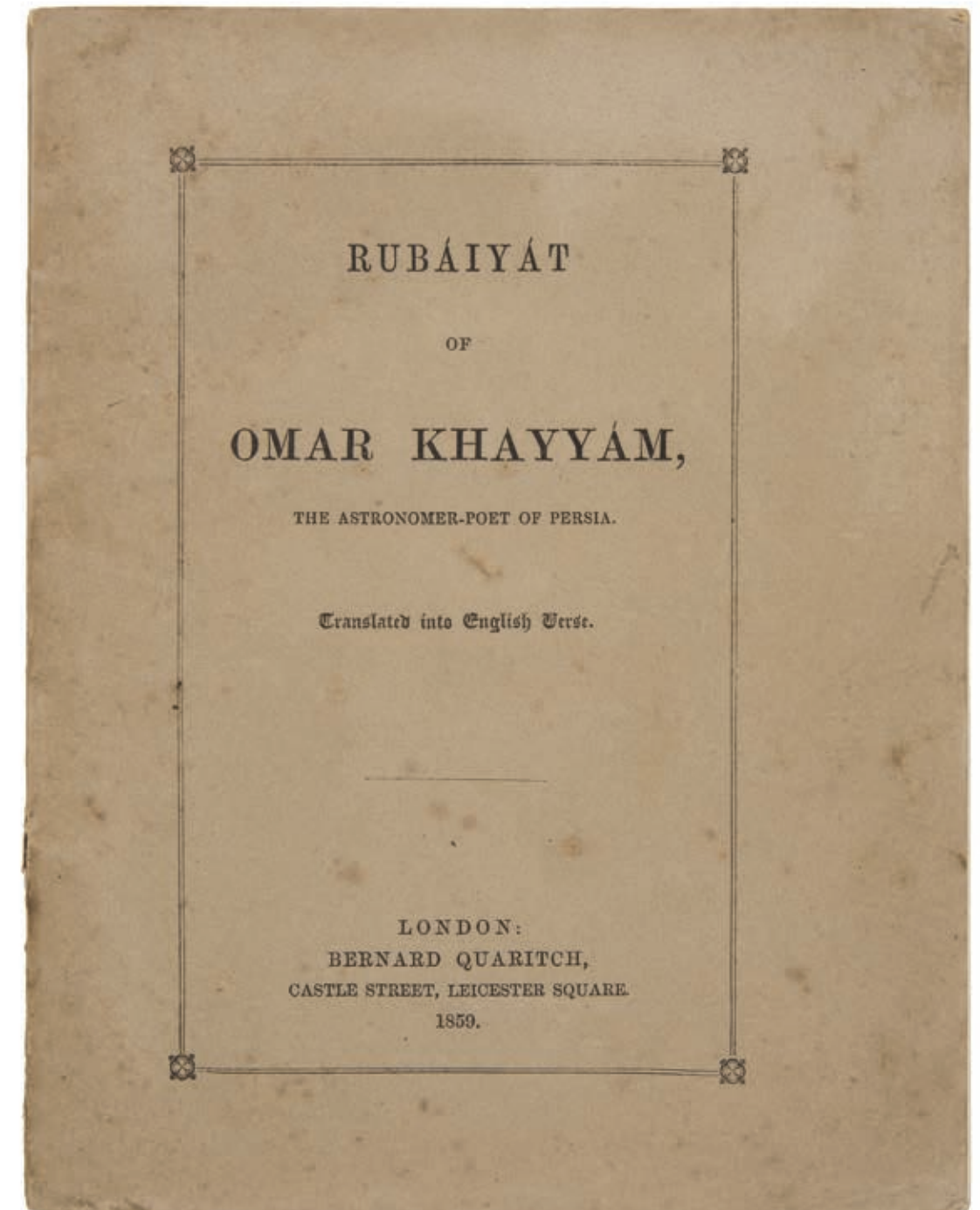
"The work on which FitzGerald's fame will mainly rest is his  
marvelous rendering of the 'Quatrains' [The Rubaiyat] of Omar  
Khayyam, the astronomer poet of Persia, which he has made to  
live in a way that no translation ever lived before. In his hands the  
'Quatrains' became a new poem, and their popularity is attested  
by the four editions which appeared in his lifetime. But when they  
were first published in 1859, they fell upon an unregarding public,  
as heedless of their merits as the editor of a magazine in whose  
hands they had been two years previously" (DNB).

Only 250 copies were printed, and only a handful remain in private  
hands in original wrappers. **This superb copy is a worthy addition  
to any collection of classics of literature.**

*"These pearls of thought in Persian gulf were bred  
Each softly lucent as a rounded moon;  
The diver Omar plucked them from their bed,  
FitzGerald strung them on an English thread."*

— James Russell Lowell

one of 250 copies



## A Tale of Two Cities

**DICKENS, CHARLES.**  
*A Tale of Two Cities.*

London: Chapman and Hall,  
1859.

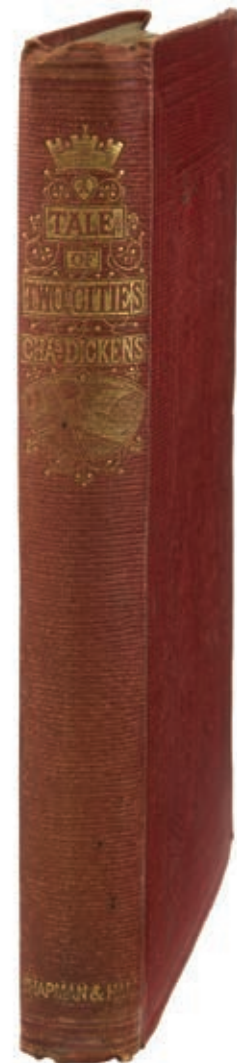
Original red cloth (first binding). Joints  
very slightly tender, light soiling. A very  
handsome copy in original, unrestored  
condition. Half morocco case.

Provenance: Mrs. J. Insley Blair,  
Sotheby's, New York, 3 December 2004,  
lot 140.

**F**irst edition, first binding, first printing (with page 213 mis-  
numbered 113 and sig. b present on the list of illustrations,  
points that were corrected in later copies of this edition).

*A Tale of Two Cities* is one of Dickens's greatest and most-quoted  
novels. Dickens was emotionally vested in this great novel. He  
wrote, "It has had complete possession of me; I have so far verified  
what is done and suffered in these pages as that I have certainly  
done and suffered it all myself." The prose is some of the finest he  
ever produced. Here he memorably writes, for example, "It is a far,  
far better thing that I do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far better  
rest that I go to, than I have ever known."

**This is the best copy we have handled.** The novel's serialization  
in Dickens's weekly *All the Year Round* reduced the demand for the  
book and parts issues, and thus collectible copies are scarce.



## Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde in original wrappers

**STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS.**  
*Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.*

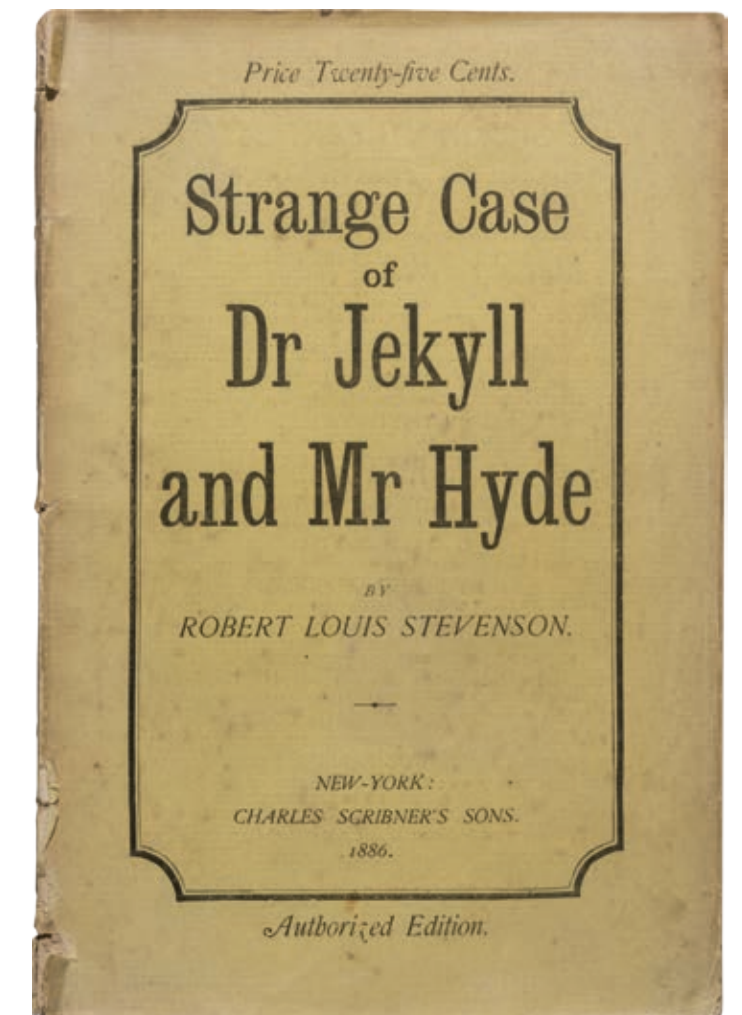
New York: Charles Scribner's  
Sons, 1886.

14 pages of ads. Original yellow wrappers.  
Minor wear. Near fine.

**F**irst edition, preceding the London edition by four days.  
Stevenson's most famous book, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is a timeless story of good and evil and man's  
dual nature. The novel has inspired countless versions, parodies,  
and imitations in literature, stage, and screen, and the character of  
Jekyll/Hyde is one of the most memorable creations of nineteenth-  
century literature.

**Vladimir Nabokov likened the novel to *Madame Bovary* and *Dead Souls*, calling it "a fable that lies nearer to poetry than to ordinary prose fiction."**

This is an excellent, unrestored copy of the true first edition in the  
scarce original wrappers. Repaired copies surface occasionally, but  
examples in original untouched condition are rare.





## The Lord of the Rings

**TOLKIEN, J. R. R.**  
*The Lord of the Rings.*

London: George Allen and  
Unwin, 1954-55.

Three volumes. Folding map in each volume. *Return of the King* is second state with sig. 4 and slipped type on p. 49 (this was formerly Hammond's first state, but the bibliographer has revised his opinion). Original red cloth and printed dust jackets. Fine in very good fine dust jackets with slight wear, minor stains, tanning to the spines. An attractive set.

**F**irst edition. This is a very attractive set of the celebrated *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. The size of the edition was small: *The Fellowship of the Ring* (3000 copies), *The Two Towers* (3250 copies), and *The Return of the King* (7000 copies).

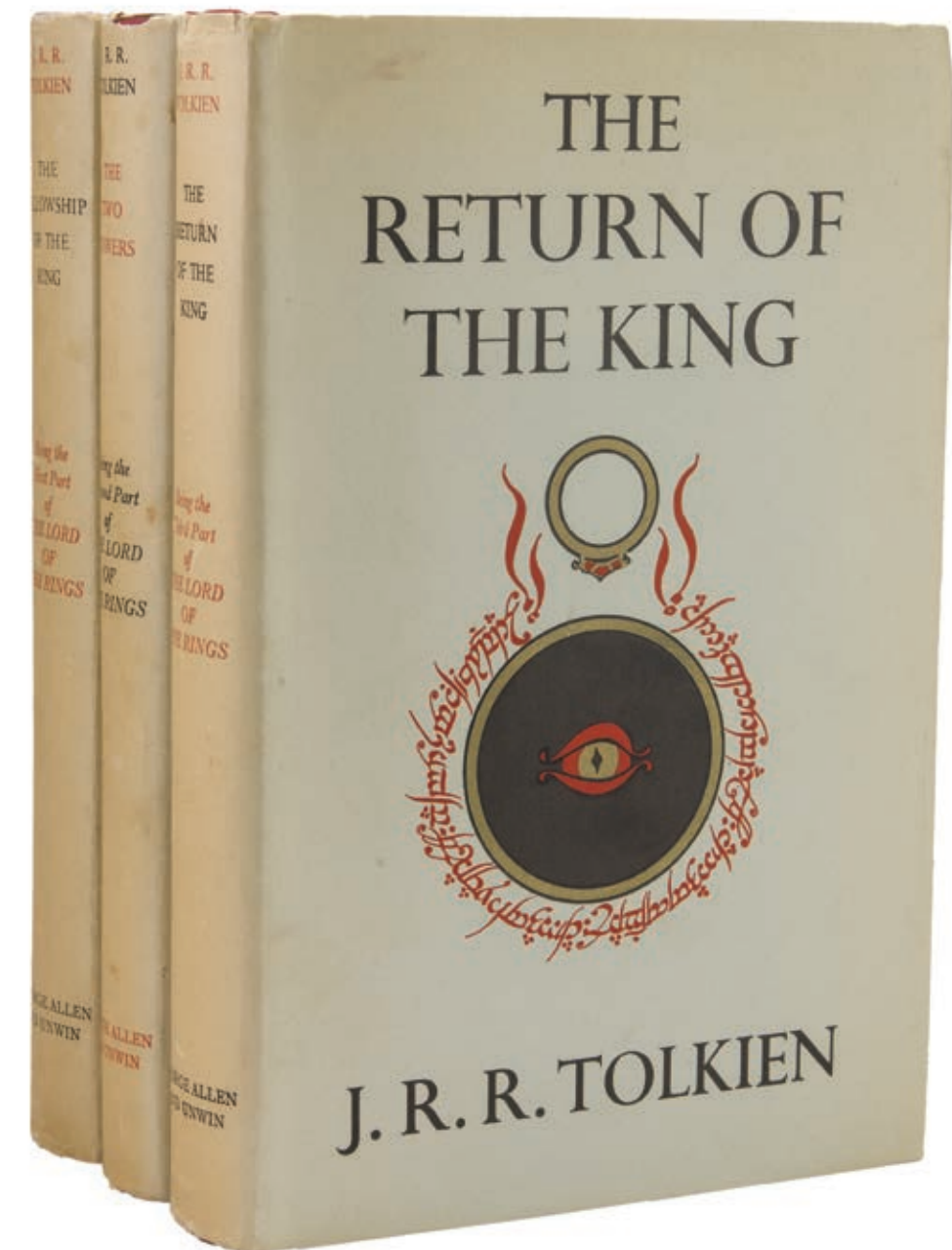
Tolkien worked on this epic, not so much a trilogy as a long novel, from the publication of *The Hobbit* (1937) until the early 1950s. Beginning with the publication of the second edition of 1966 and the nearly simultaneous appearance of the paperback edition in America, *The Lord of the Rings* became one of the best-selling works of fiction of the twentieth century.

C. S. Lewis, in the first literary review of *The Fellowship of the Ring*, wrote that the book "is like lightning from a clear sky; as sharply different, as unpredictable in our age as *Songs of Innocence* were in theirs. To say that in it heroic romance, gorgeous, eloquent, and unashamed, has suddenly returned at a period almost pathological in its anti-romanticism, is inadequate. To us, who live in that odd period, the return and the sheer relief of it is doubtless the important thing. But in the history of Romance itself—a history which stretches back to the *Odyssey* and beyond—it makes not a return but an advance or revolution: the conquest of new territory ... This is surely the utmost reach of invention, when an author produces what seems to be not even his own, much less anyone else's."

This is the "paradigmatic work of modern heroic fantasy. ... Its success was not immediate, but its publication in paperback was an event sufficiently momentous to transform completely the market situation of heroic fantasy, and hence bring about a new era in its history. *The Lord of the Rings* made fantasy a significant publishing category and inspired a deluge of new works. The astonishing reception and influence of this work qualify it as one of the most remarkable literary phenomena of the 20<sup>th</sup> century" (Barron, ed., *Fantasy Literature*).

"one of the great acts of mythic creation of our century"

– Bleiler on *The Lord of the Rings*



## Mathew Brady at Harper's Ferry

**BRADY, MATHEW.**  
*Collection of six photographs made in Harpers Ferry in July 1862.*

New York: Mathew Brady Studio, 1862.

Six albumen prints (approx. 9 x 6 ½ in. to 8 ½ x 5 ½ in.), original printed card mounts, each with the caption "Harpers Ferry & Vicinity, Va / 22nd Regt. N.Y.S.N.G." and the heading "Brady's Incidents of the War." Light wear and soiling to mounts, some fading. A very good set.

**M**athew Brady sent these six photographs to a New York newspaper following the September 1862 capture of Harpers Ferry to promote his series of photographs, "Brady's Incidents of the War." Each is captioned in a contemporary hand in blue pencil, typical for newspaper editors of the time. The group is accompanied by a contemporary wrapper identifying the collection in the same hand.

Mathew Brady and his photographers spent considerable time in Harpers Ferry and nearby Maryland Heights in the summer of 1862. In September Lee's army invaded the North, crossing the Potomac, capturing Harpers Ferry, and fighting at Sharpsburg (Antietam). When word of the capture of Harpers Ferry reached New York, "Brady's gallery reacted by immediately sending prints of the Harpers Ferry photographs to the major New York newspapers. 'We have just received some very finely executed photographs of Harper's Ferry and vicinity, by Brady, forming part of a complete series of Views of the War,' reported the *World* on September 18 with the headline 'War Scenes Photographed.' On the same day, the *Herald* reported, 'the gallant defense of Harpers Ferry by the late lamented Colonel Dixon S. Miles invests with a vivid interest the photographs taken by there by Mr. Brady, and now being published among his 'Incidents of the War'" (Zeller, *The Blue and Gray in Black and White*).

These remarkable panoramic photographs focus on the 22<sup>nd</sup> regiment of the New York Militia (aka New York State National Guard), which Brady knew would be of particular interest to the readers of New York newspapers. The images are noteworthy for showing Union encampments and positions in close proximity to the homes and farms of Harpers Ferry and environs.

The collection comprises the following images, identified here according to the contemporary manuscript notes:

1. Potomac River
2. Shenandoah River
3. Photograph of Company C behind breastworks Harpers Ferry Va July 1862
4. Harpers Ferry Va looking over at 22d Regiment in line / Camp of Company C behind breastworks
5. Harpers Ferry Va from rear of 22d Regt Camp
6. Harpers Ferry Va Company G 22d Regt N.G.N.Y. dueling in artillery drill

*a file of photographs sent by Brady to a New York newspaper*



The first photograph in this group, a view of the town and the bridge crossing the Potomac and here captioned "Potomac River," was the basis for a full-page woodcut that appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on October 4, 1862 with the credit "Photographed by Brady."

**This is a stellar group of Mathew Brady photographs documenting an important moment in the Civil War and reflecting Brady's promotion of his publishing ventures.**



the invention of the airplane

**WRIGHT, WILBUR.**  
*Experiments and  
Observations in Soaring  
Flight.* Offprint from:  
*Journal of the Western  
Society of Engineers* 8  
[misprinted “III” on  
front wrapper], no. 4  
(August, 1903).

[Chicago, 1903].

Original wrappers. Remnant of label on  
wrapper. Light wear. Near fine.

**An outstanding provenance, linking two  
aviation pioneers:** 1. Octave Chanute  
(1832-1910), civil and aeronautical  
engineer, adviser of the Wright brothers  
and the single most important figure in  
aviation from 1890 to 1910 (presentation  
stamp “With respects of O. Chanute,  
consulting engineer,” on front wrapper).  
2. Wilhelm Kress, Vienna, with his  
stamp. Kress was an Austrian engineer  
whose flying machines were among the  
most promising of the pre-Wright era.

Dibner *Heralds of Science* 185 (referring  
to both the 1901 *Some Aeronautical  
Experiments* and the 1903 *Experiments and  
Observations*).

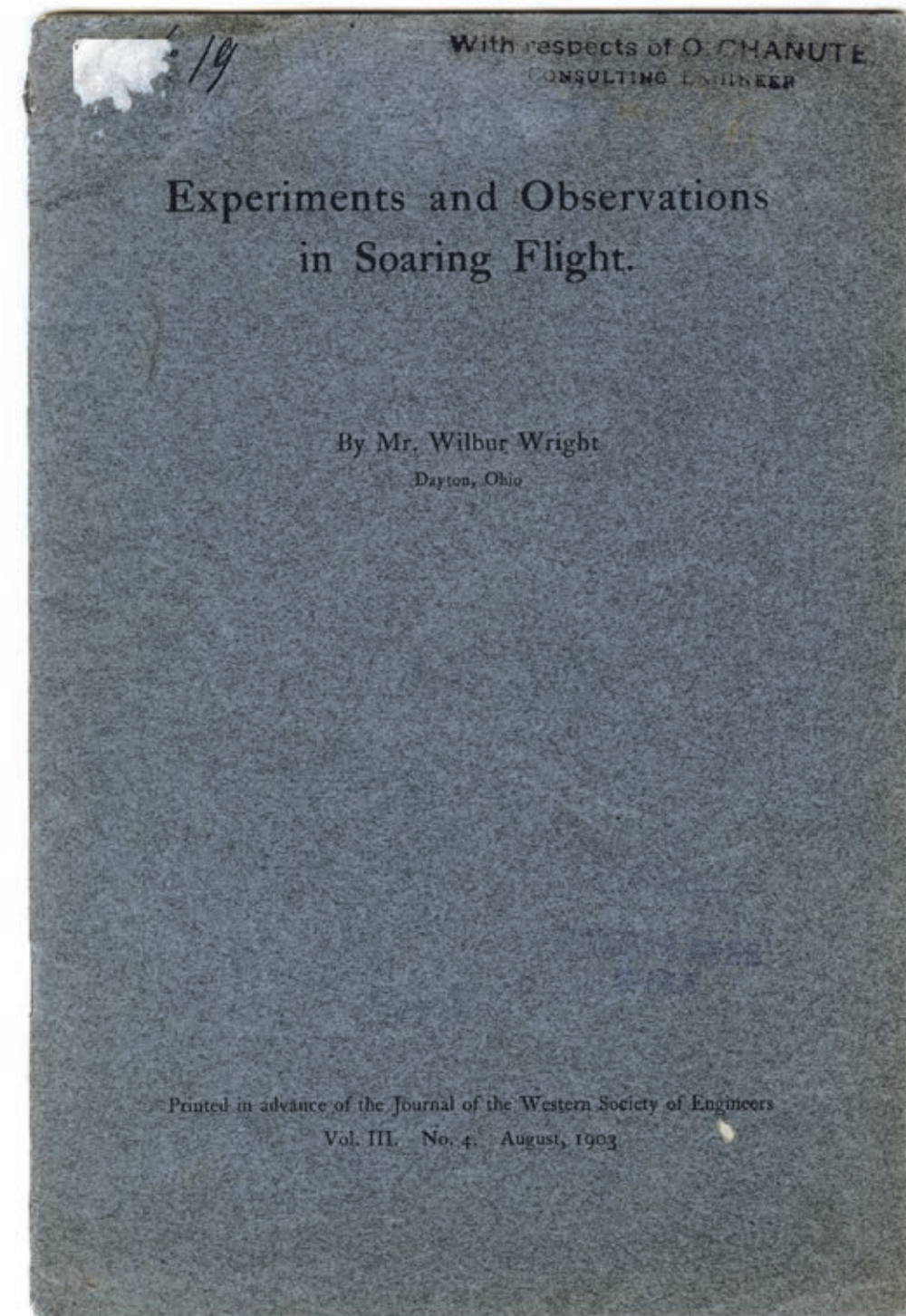
**F**irst edition, offprint issue. Presentation copy with the  
stamp of the Wrights’ adviser, mentor, and chief promoter,  
aviation pioneer Octave Chanute. Chanute was the most  
important figure in aviation from 1890 to 1910.

A milestone in the history of technology, **this is the most important  
account of the Wrights’ celebrated experiments with the 1902  
glider.** On March 23, 1903, the year this paper was published, the  
Wrights applied for their famous patent for a ‘Flying Machine’  
based on their successful 1902 glider. The system of three-axis  
flight control devised in 1902 and described in this paper (and  
not the simpler task of applying a motor to the machine) signal the  
invention of the airplane.

After the glider trials of 1901, the Wrights constructed a wind tunnel  
in Dayton and made a series of tests of over 200 wing and bi-plane  
combinations. The men then built a new glider, equipped with a  
vertical rear rudder which offset the twisting movements caused by  
the warping of the wings, solving the principal problem that had  
bedeviled them. Wilbur Wright emphasized the centrality of these  
developments when he testified in 1912 that “This was the first time  
in the history of the world that lateral balance had been achieved  
by adjusting wing tips to respectively different angles of incidence  
on the right and left side. ... We were the first to functionally  
employ a moveable vertical tail in a flying aeroplane. We were the  
first to employ wings adjustable to respectively different angles of  
incidence in a flying aeroplane. We were the first to use the two in  
combination in a flying aeroplane.” On December 17, 1903, the  
Wright Brothers made the first motorized flight in history at Kill  
Devil Hills, south of Kitty Hawk.

**“The flights of the Wright brothers’ 1902 glider in its final  
form marked the invention of the airplane ... in terms of the  
fundamental aerodynamic, control, and structure requirements,  
the 1902 glider represented the resolution of the problems of  
mechanical flight”** (Peter Jakab, Smithsonian Institution).

the Wright Brothers’ most important publication





## first American edition of Magna Carta

(MAGNA CARTA.)  
CARE, HENRY, ED.  
*English Liberties, or  
the Free-Born Subject's  
Inheritance: Containing  
Magna Charta ... the  
Habeas Corpus Act, and  
several other statutes.*

Boston: Printed by J. Franklin,  
for N. Buttolph, B. Eliot, and D.  
Henchman, 1721.

Original blind-tooled sheep over  
wooden boards, expertly rebaked. Some  
soiling and wear. Cloth case.

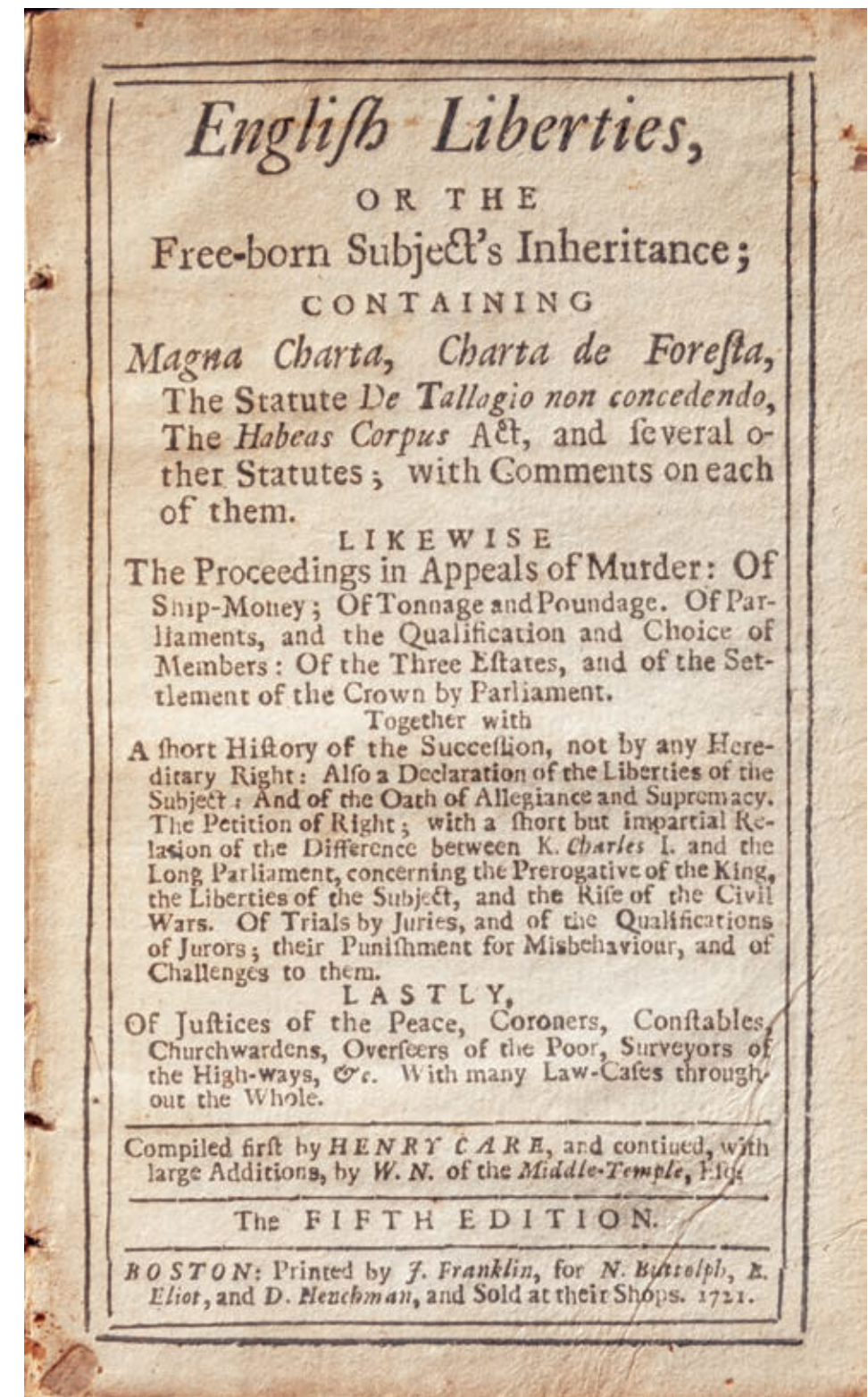
**F**irst American edition. This volume, one of the very first law books printed in colonial America, contains the first American printing of Magna Carta and other fundamental documents of individual liberty in Anglo-American law. Magna Carta has become “a sacred text, the nearest approach to an irrevocable ‘fundamental statute’ that England has ever had” (Pollock & Maitland).

In America, *English Liberties* “played an important role in spreading concepts about English law, history, government, liberties and especially juries. ... Colonists found in Care’s *English Liberties* support of their views about the Saxons’ Magna Charta as a reaffirmation of old laws guaranteeing the rights of all freemen, and ways to protect themselves against oppression. ... Care’s vocabulary and ideas appeared in the writings of the founding fathers of the United States—Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Dickinson and Alexander Hamilton. In their speeches and writings may be found exactly the same language that Care used in *English Liberties* when he praised the ‘two main pillars of the British Constitution,’ identifying those pillars as parliament and trial by jury. ... Americans started with Care’s statement that the ‘two Grand Pillars’ of an Englishman’s birthright shone ‘most conspicuously in Parliament and juries’ and reasoned from it that since the Constitution was ‘founded in the Common Rights of Mankind,’ and since the ‘Rights of Nature’ were ‘happily interwoven’ in its ‘ancient fabric,’ the right to parliament and juries was ‘properly the birthright of free men everywhere’” (Schwoerer, *Ingenious Mr. Henry Care*).

Benjamin Franklin helped to print this book as a 15-year old apprentice at his brother James’s Boston printing shop. This was probably Franklin’s first exposure to the principles of individual liberty to which he devoted much of his life. The book “contained the most important documents and statements in English history and law concerning liberty, property, and the rights of the individual ... Franklin knew its contents thoroughly” (Lemay).

*English Liberties* “was less a practical handbook than a statement and record of the great legal and political principles which formed the proud inheritance of the British peoples at home and abroad. These matters were ever present in the minds of the colonists” (Wroth). Thomas Jefferson owned two editions of *English Liberties*, and the book was in many other Founders’ libraries.

“the most important documents and statements  
in English history and law concerning liberty, property,  
and the rights of the individual” – Lemay





## Jefferson on political economy

JEFFERSON,  
THOMAS.

Autograph letter signed to  
Reverend John McVickar  
of Columbia University.

Monticello, 30 March 1826.

1 page. 4to. Integral blank with address  
panel in Jefferson's hand and with his  
franking signature. Old folds. Excellent  
condition.

**T**homas Jefferson on the study of political economy:  
“No country on earth requires a sound intelligence of  
it more than ours. The rising generation will I hope be  
qualified to act on it understandingly, and to correct the errors  
of their predecessors.”

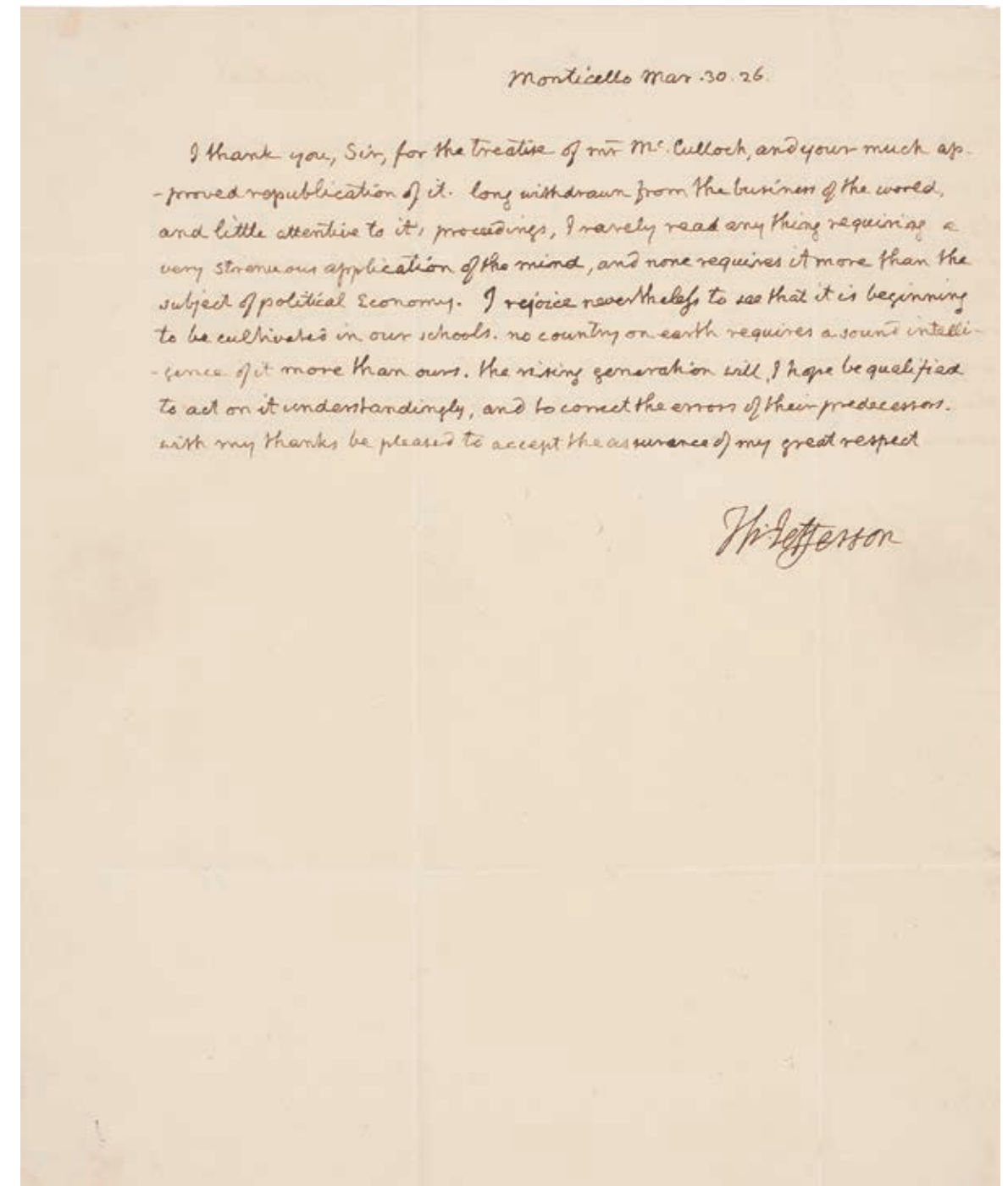
In this fine unpublished letter, written just months before his death, Jefferson observes that he no longer reads books as demanding as those on political economy, adding, “I rejoice nonetheless to see that it is beginning to be cultivated in our schools.”

John McVickar, the recipient of this letter, was one of the first professors of economics in America. As the first Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy at Columbia University, he published a new annotated edition of John Ramsay McCulloch's *Outlines of Political Economy*, which was to serve as a fundamental economics text for his students. He sent Jefferson a copy of the book on March 12, 1826, observing that Jefferson's own writings touching on political economy are referred to in the work. McVickar added, “The zeal with which you always entertain schemes of public utility has emboldened me to break in upon the dignified retirement of your closing years.”

Thanking McVickar for the book, Jefferson observes:

“Long withdrawn from the business of the world, and little attentive to its proceedings, I rarely read anything requiring a very strenuous application of the mind and none requires it more than the subject of political economy. I rejoice nonetheless to see that it is beginning to be cultivated in our schools. No country on earth requires a sound intelligence of it more than ours. The rising generation will I hope be qualified to act on it understandingly, and to correct the errors of their predecessors.”

“no country on earth requires a sound intelligence of [political economy] more than ours.” – Jefferson



Henry Adams on Thomas Jefferson and his presidency

**ADAMS, HENRY.**  
*History of the United States of America during the first administration of Thomas Jefferson.*

New York: Scribner's, 1889.

Two volumes. Original gray-green cloth. Some wear. A good set.

Provenance: inscribed by Henry Adams to his wife's aunt, Eunice Hooper.

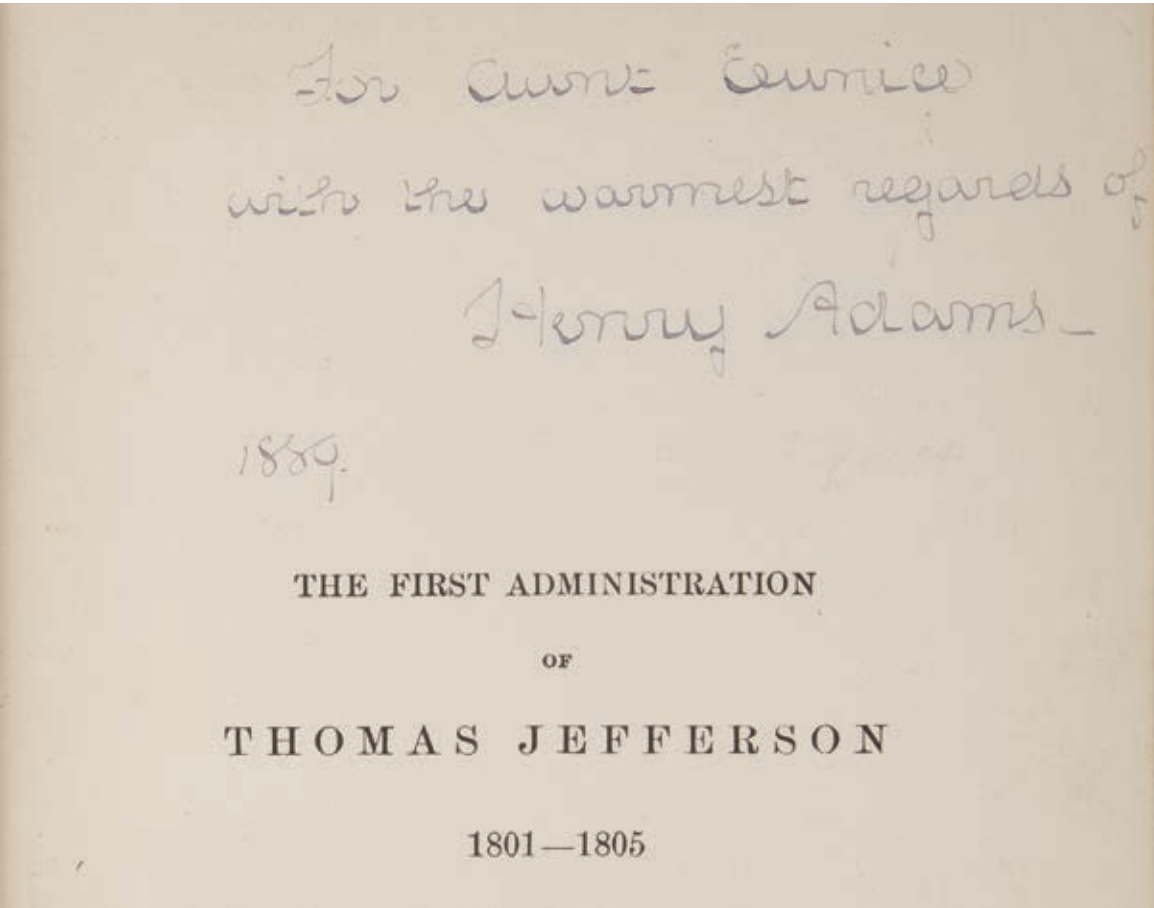
BAL 19.

**F**irst edition. Presentation copy inscribed by Adams: "For Aunt Eunice with the warmest regards of Henry Adams 1889."

Adams's *History of the United States* is the author's most important work and the book that made the author's reputation, along with his autobiographical *Education of Henry Adams*. The present two-volume history of Jefferson's first administration is the initial part of the series, which ultimately filled nine volumes.

"By general consent these volumes placed Adams in the first rank among American historians" (DAB). "His analyses of American society and politics and his insightful criticisms of modern Western culture assures his continued relevance and importance. ... [He is] one of the country's greatest literary figures" (ANB).

**Very rare: no presentation copies of Adams's *History of the United States of America during the first administration of Thomas Jefferson* appear in the auction records of the past 75 years.**



"father of modern economics"

**(ECONOMICS.)**  
**SAMUELSON, PAUL.**  
*Economics: An Introductory Analysis.*

New York: McGraw-Hill, 1948.

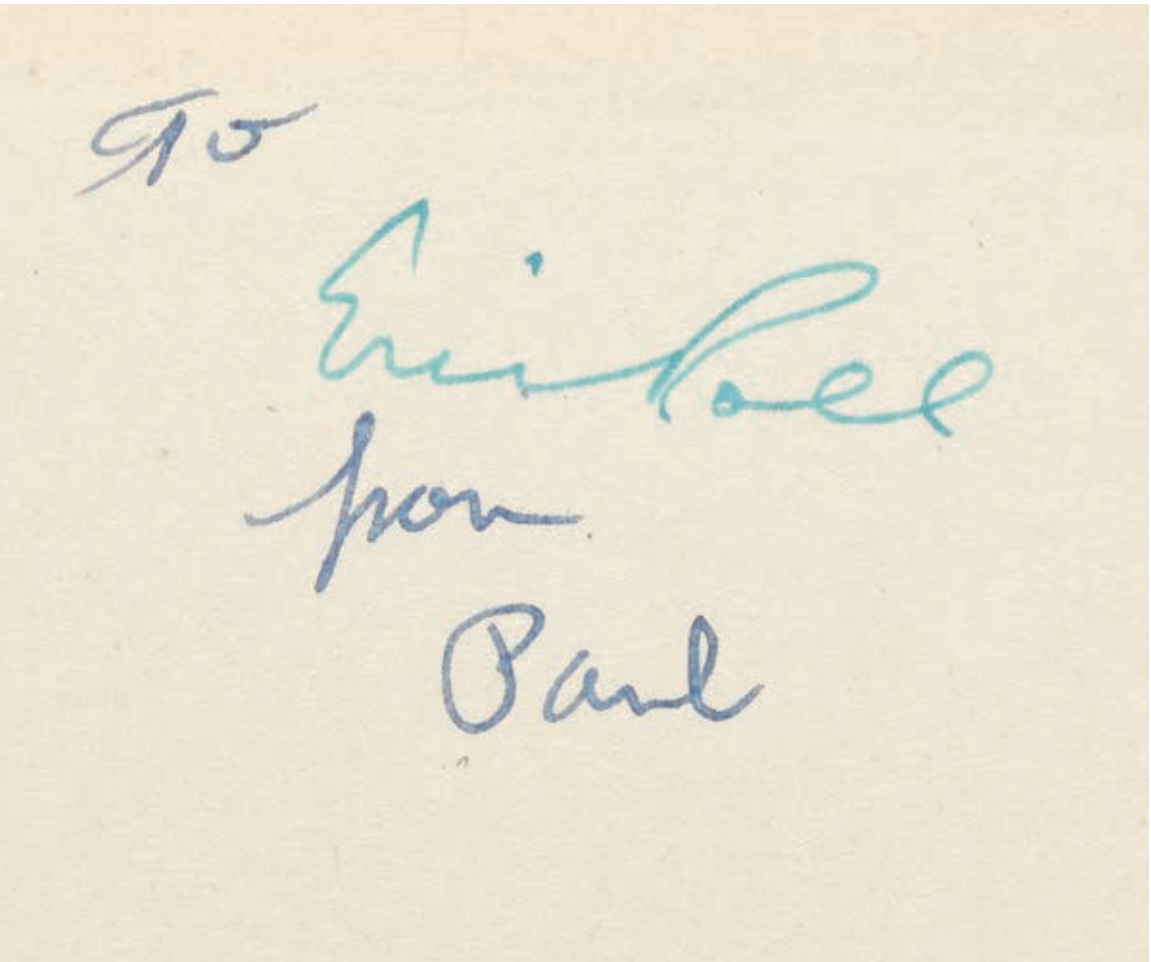
Original green cloth. Extremities rubbed. Very good. Half morocco case.

Provenance: Eric Roll, professor of economics, director of the Bank of England, and chairman of S. G. Warburg & Co. His works include the classic *History of Economic Thought* (1938, 4th ed., 1973).

**F**irst edition of the most influential modern economics text-book. Inscribed by Samuelson for Eric Roll who has also signed the volume. Roll, professor of economics and later chairman of S. G. Warburg & Co., wrote the classic *History of Economic Thought* (1938, 4th ed., 1973).

Paul Samuelson was the first American to win the Nobel Prize in Economics. Economic historian Randall E. Parker has called him the "father of modern economics."

"His Economics ... has educated millions of students, teaching that economics, however dismal, need not be dull" (New Palgrave). The book has gone through nineteen editions and sold four million copies in forty languages. Through this work Samuelson exerted a profound influence on American perspectives on economics and on national policy.





*first original American architecture book*

**BENJAMIN, ASHER.**  
*The Country Builder's Assistant.*

Boston: Spotswood & Etheridge,  
for the author, 1798.

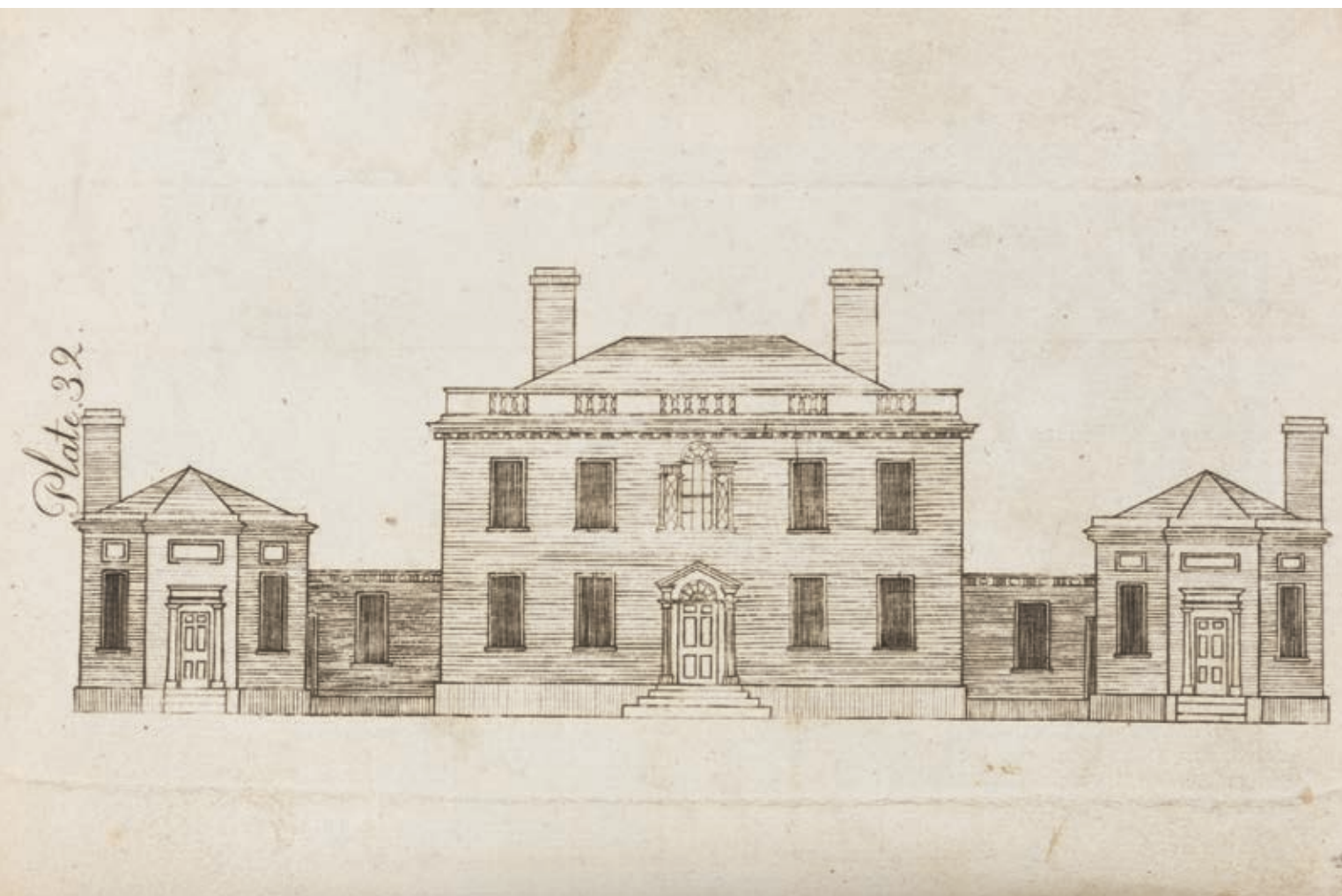
8vo. 36 pages, 37 plates (two folding).  
Original sheep, expertly rebacked.  
Washed. The two folding plates have  
been restored with portions in facsimile.  
Very good.

Hitchcock, *American Architecture Books*  
112.

**T**he enlarged second edition of Asher Benjamin's rare first book. This cornerstone of American architecture is the earliest original American architectural book.

This American classic is finely illustrated with engravings of buildings, elevations of homes and churches, mouldings, cornices, and other ornaments defining American building taste of the day throughout New England and beyond.

"The career of our first American architectural writer, Asher Benjamin (1773-1845), covered several decades of the early nineteenth century. Both the books he wrote and the buildings he designed had an influence on building in New England that is still visible. He probably will be best remembered for his popularization of the federal style through his early books (and the Greek revival in his later ones)" (Neville Thompson in *The American Illustrated Book in the Nineteenth Century*).



*a new American architecture*

**BENJAMIN, ASHER  
and Daniel Raynerd.**  
*The American Builder's Companion; or, a new system of architecture particularly adapted to the present style of building in the United States of America.*

Boston: Etheridge and Bliss,  
1806.

4to. 44 plates. Original or contemporary calf. Worn, quite browned and stained as usual. A good, sound, unrestored copy. Half calf case.

Provenance: the early American owner's stamp "Wm. Cook" on upper board and title page.

Hitchcock, *American Architecture Books* 99.

**F**irst edition of the second book by Asher Benjamin, America's first great writer on architecture. In the introduction, Benjamin notes that "the style of building in this country differs very considerably from that of Great Britain" and that architects who rely on European publications are wasting their money. He concludes, "we feel confident that this publication will be found to contain more useful information for the American workman than all the European works which have appeared in this country."

"Through his books 'late colonial' details and designs were broadcast throughout New England ... and there is scarcely a village which in moulding profiles, cornice details, church spire, or farm-house does not reflect his influence" (DAB). The plates in this work inspired countless builders, and they have been used to identify Benjamin as the architect of a number of important buildings in Massachusetts and Connecticut. "Benjamin's plates formed a collection harmonious and almost always in perfect taste" (DAB).

Benjamin's most popular book, *The American Builder's Companion* went into six editions by 1827. A note in the second edition (Charlestown, 1811) indicates that the extent of "co-author" Raynerd's contribution was to draw the plates. His name was omitted from the title page of the second and subsequent editions.

*"the principal source  
for the Federal style  
for carpenters across  
the eastern half of  
the United States"*  
— ANB

the unpublished archive of a pioneer planter in 1820s Alabama

(ALABAMA.)  
LALOUETTE,  
ANTOINE P.

An important manuscript collection including 16 long, closely written letters to his wife in France.

Mostly Alabama,  
mainly 1821-1823.

More than 100 pages. Excellent condition. A detailed inventory is available

This tremendous manuscript collection documents in great detail a pioneering French settler's ambitious struggles to establish a home in the new state of Alabama in the early 1820s.

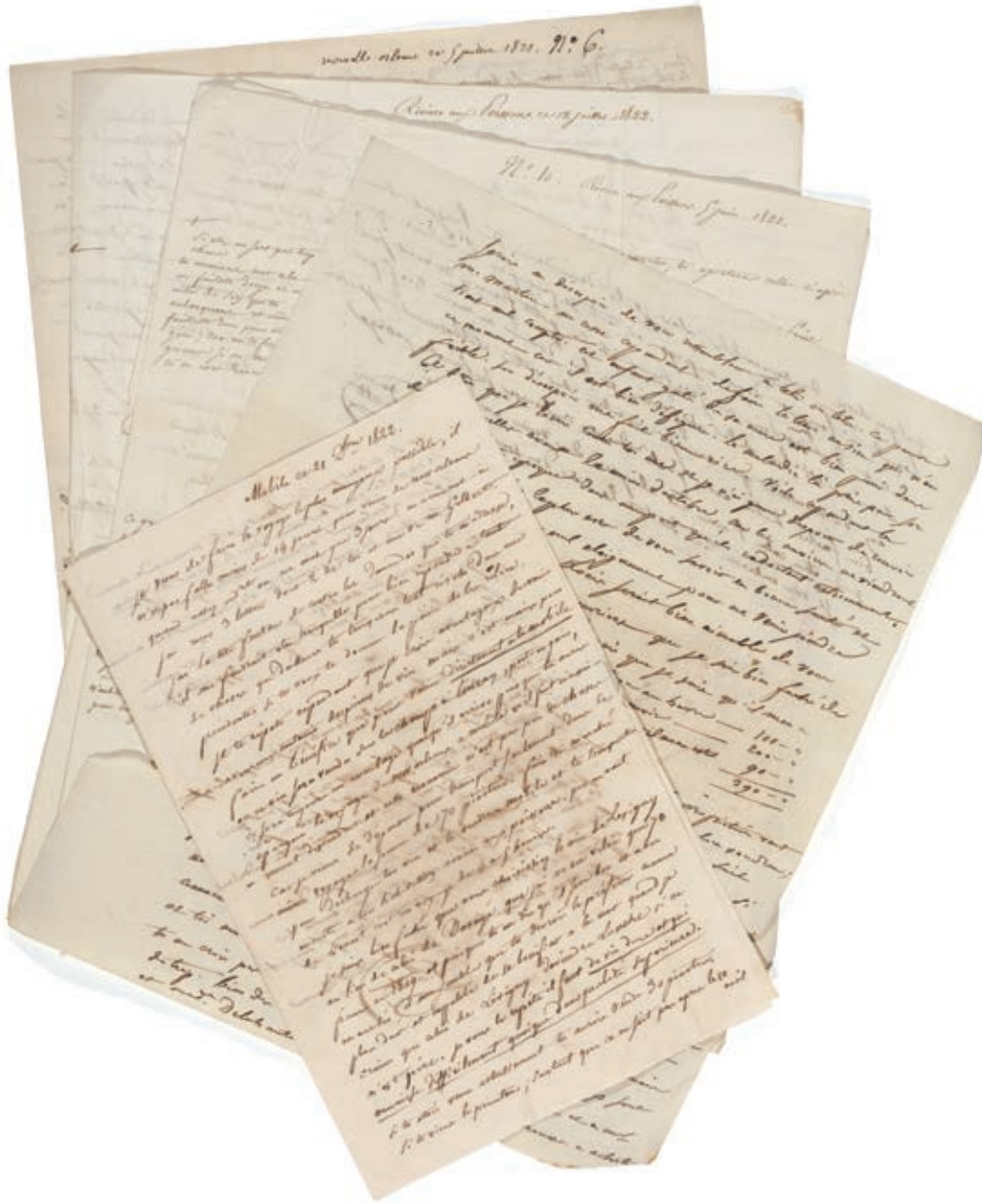
In 1821, Antoine Prudence Lalouette (1777-1855), formerly a lieutenant of infantry under Napoleon Bonaparte, left Burgundy to establish a new home in America. He sailed from Le Havre and arrived in New Orleans in June 1821. Lalouette immediately set out for Mobile, where he acquired a prime 1240-acre parcel of land near Mobile Bay on Riviere aux Poissons (present-day Fish River).

Over the course of the next two years Lalouette worked to clear the land, equip himself, build a home and slave quarters, and cultivate the land, while surviving in a harsh, wild environment. Lalouette's extremely long letters to his wife, closely but legibly written, begin with accounts of his eventful travels including his ship's arrival in the Gulf of Mexico pursued by a corsair, his stay in New Orleans, where streets were just beginning to be paved, and his journey to Mobile in search of property. He finally bought the 1240-acre parcel at the junction of the Fish River near Mobile Bay.

In these densely written letters, the extremely observant French settler analyzes the state of agriculture in the deep South and the prospects for making his fortune there. He describes Mobile, its population, and its markets. Lalouette visits a neighbor who has already made a fortune and has twenty slaves and a brickyard. He makes calculations of expected profits taking into account the number of animals and the cost of slaves, makes an inventory of the woods of his property, and details what he has managed to grow. There remains a little time for reading, and so he lists for his wife the books he has brought to America, including Montesquieu's works, Say's political economy, Volney's work on natural law, and more.

Lalouette writes to his wife in warm terms, but he also assigns her countless tasks to help meet the enterprise's endless needs. He asks her to obtain and ship specific wines which he plans to resell, to collect vines and seeds for cultivation in America, and to send tools, textiles, and furniture. To accomplish this, as well as her planned move to the new land, he explains the steps required to ship their belongings in Rouen, and he refers her to his friend Louis-Augustin Bosc d'Antic, naturalist of the Paris Museum, to send him plants and fruit trees from the King's Nursery.

lost in the jungle, his dog eaten by an alligator!  
more than 100 manuscript pages by a settler in the Deep South



The letters reflect an undercurrent of the torments Lalouette must endure. He gets lost in the jungle for twenty-four hours, sleeping in the open with wild animals all around. An insect stings him, causing a fever that he says lasts for months. A three-colored snake attacks his animals, and his dog is eaten by an alligator as he tries to swim to their canoe. Finally, having endured constant trials and faced with his wife's refusal to join him, Lalouette abandoned the project and returned to France in August 1823.

Lalouette and his heirs kept the land, contesting efforts to wrest it from them, culminating in a successful lawsuit in 1884.

Unpublished archives of this interest, quality, and extent from the Deep South at this early date are rare in the market.

A detailed inventory is available.



## Machiavelli's *The Prince*

**MACHIAVELLI,  
NICCOLÒ.**

*Nicholas Machiavel's  
Prince. ... Translated out  
of Italian into English;  
By E[dward]. D[acres].*

London: R. Bishop for William  
Hils & Daniel Pakeman, 1640.

Contemporary English gilt-ruled sheep.  
Some contemporary marginalia and  
highlighting. Some wear to spine. A fine  
copy. Brown cloth case.

Provenance: John Skynner (signature on  
title page).

STC 17168. *Printing and the Mind of Man*  
63.

**F**irst edition in English of one of the great books of the  
Renaissance and a classic of political philosophy.

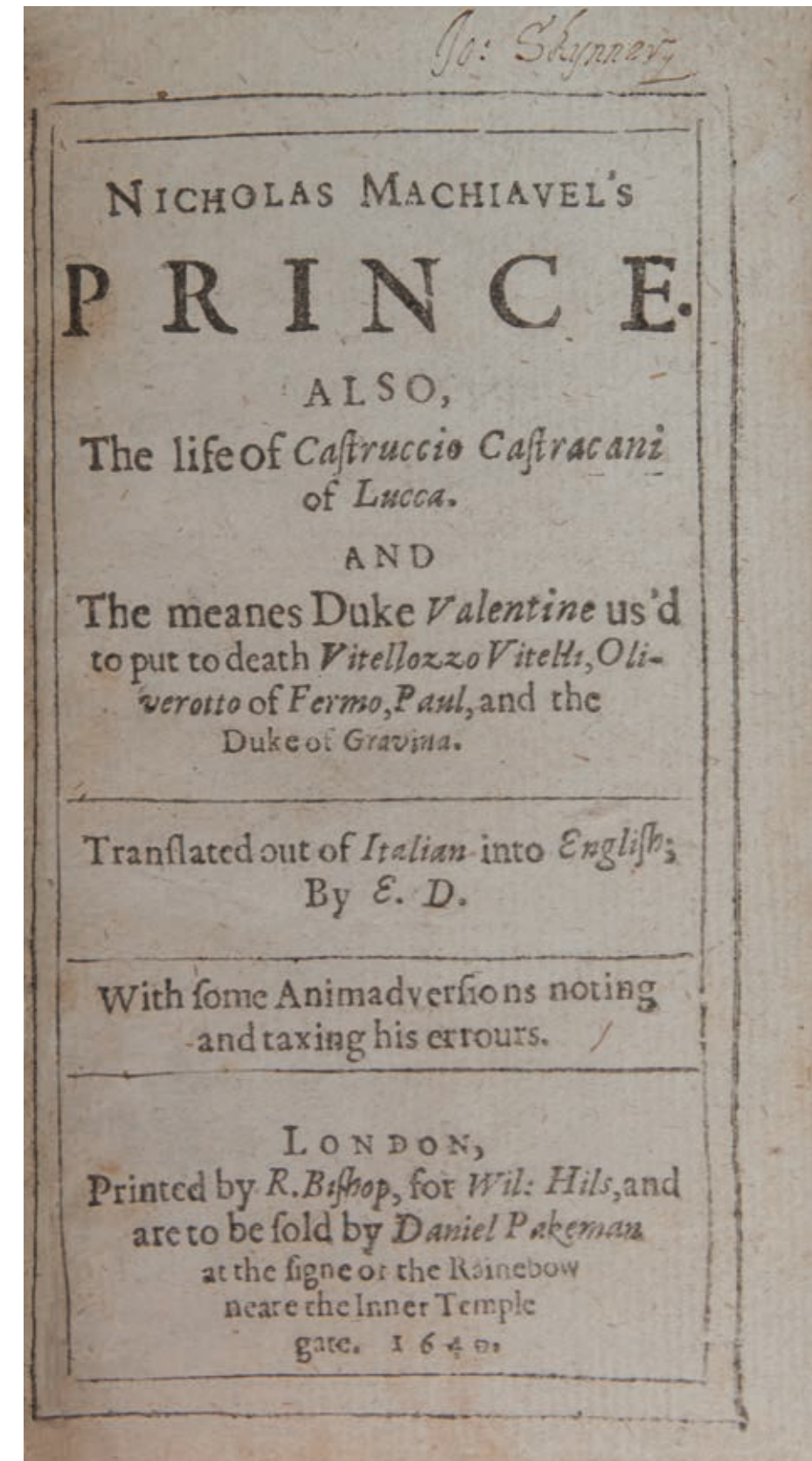
Machiavelli, long a diplomat for the Florentine Republic, was personally acquainted with many of the great leaders of the Renaissance including Lorenzo de Medici (the dedicatee of *Il Principe*), Louis XII of France, Emperor Maximilian, Catherine Sforza, and Piero Soderini. In 1502 he was sent as the Florentine envoy to the court of Cesare Borgia, duke of Valentinois. In Borgia he found an audacious and strong willed leader capable of deception and violence to achieve his ends, yet a man who appeared at all times both controlled and diplomatically prudent. Borgia provided the model for Machiavelli's ideal prince, Valentino. His book addressed the problem of the unification of a self-reliant Italy.

"It was Machiavelli's intense preoccupation with this problem—what a state is and how to found one in existing circumstances—which caused the many riddles of his speculative writings. ... He was by no means indifferent to private virtue ... but in the realm of politics he postponed morals to political expediency" (*Britannica* 11<sup>th</sup> ed.).

"*The Prince* is far more than a book of directions to any one of the many Italian princelings. ... Machiavelli founded the science of modern politics on the study of mankind. ... Politics was a science to be divorced entirely from ethics, and nothing must stand in the way of its machinery. Many of the remedies he proposed for the rescue of Italy were eventually applied. His concept of the qualities demanded from a ruler and the absolute need of a national militia came to fruition in the monarchies of the seventeenth century and their national armies" (*Printing and the Mind of Man* 63).

Machiavelli is universally regarded as one of the great thinkers in political philosophy. At the same time, Machiavelli's name has entered everyday usage, connoting sinister machinations and the dark side of politics and power. His name was a familiar part of the English language even in Shakespeare's time, for Hamlet says "I'll put the murderous Machiavel to school." Macaulay wrote, "Out of his [Niccolo Machiavelli's] surname they have coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the devil."

"Since love and fear can hardly exist together, if we must choose between them, it is far safer to be feared than loved." – Machiavelli, *The Prince*





“The father of American law and law professor to the new Nation”

– John Sparks on Blackstone

**BLACKSTONE,  
WILLIAM.**

*Commentaries on the  
Laws of England.*

Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1765-1769.

4to. Four volumes. Two tables (one folding) in volume two. Contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt, red and black morocco labels. Joints of first volume cracked but secure, minimal repairs to joints, minor wear and foxing. A splendid, tight set in a wonderful period binding.

Provenance: Sir John Cust (1718-1770), speaker of the House of Commons from 1761-1770, with his bookplate. The 1793 edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries* noted that “Sir John Cust was the last speaker who addressed the throne in the language of diffidence.”

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 212. *Grolier 100 English Books* 52.

[with:]

**BLACKSTONE,  
WILLIAM.**

*A Discourse on the Study  
of the Law.*

Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1758.

Contemporary marbled wrappers, inscribed “Duplicate.” A fine, untrimmed copy.

**F**irst edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, a monument of the Anglo-American legal and political system and one of the key influences on the thought of the Founding Fathers and the shaping of the Constitution.

“All our formative documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers, and the seminal decisions of the Supreme Court under John Marshall—were drafted by attorneys steeped in Sir William Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. So much was this the case that **the *Commentaries* rank second only to the Bible as a literary and intellectual influence on the history of American institutions**” (Robert Ferguson).

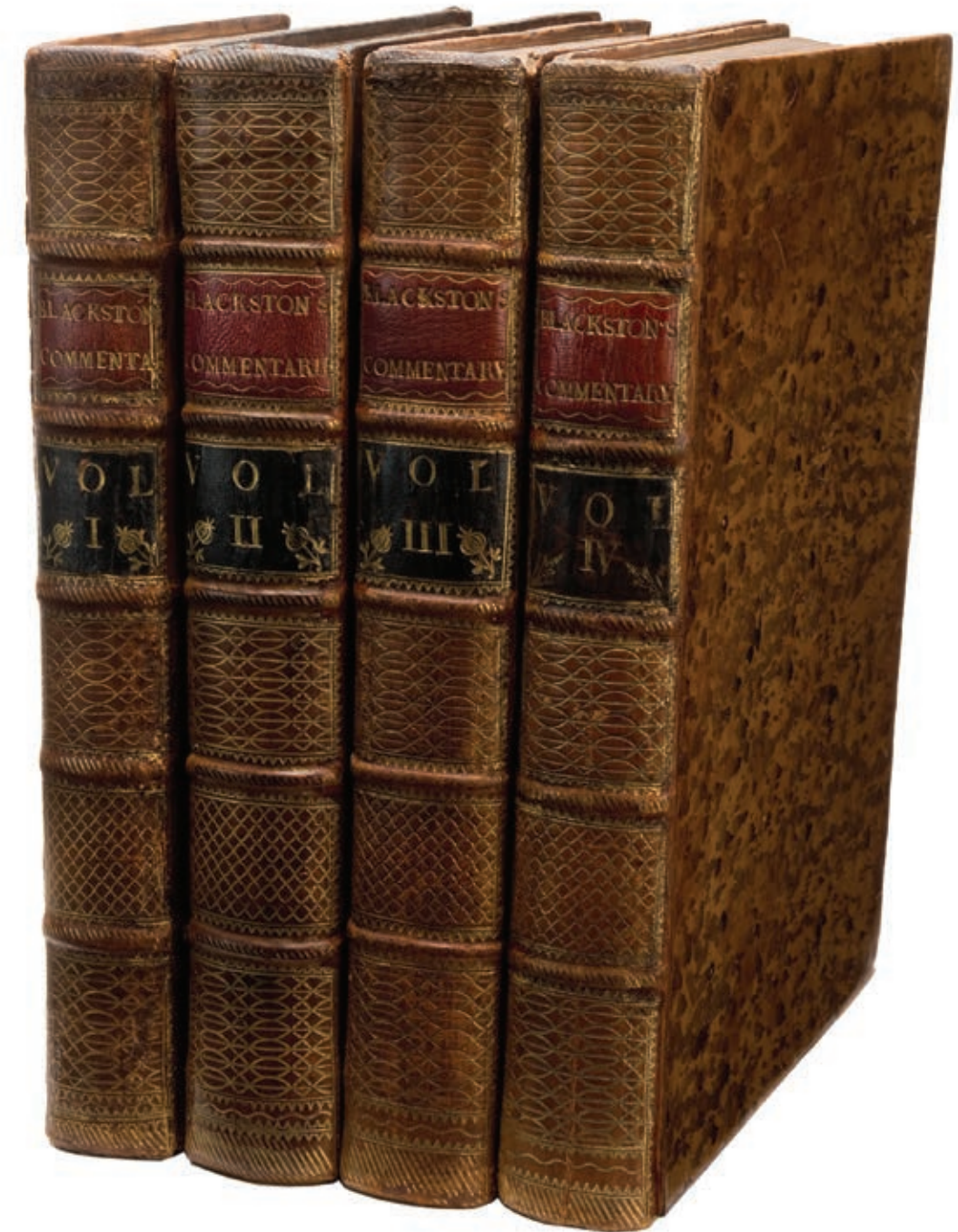
Blackstone's impact on American political and legal thinking was profound and immediate. In 1775 Edmund Burke observed that nearly as many copies of Blackstone's *Commentaries* had been sold in America as in England. Thomas Jefferson observed that Blackstone's *Commentaries* were “the most lucid in arrangement which had yet been written, correct in its matter, classical in its style, and rightfully taking its place by the side of the Justinian institutes.”

**A set of Blackstone's *Commentaries* is a cornerstone of any library of the history and thought of the Founding Fathers.** Fine copies in original bindings are virtually unobtainable. This splendid set, in a shimmering gilt-tooled calf binding of the period, is worthy of the greatest libraries.

**F**irst edition. This is Blackstone's inaugural lecture as the first Vinerian Professor of English Law, delivered in October 1758. The lecture, which emphasizes the value of the study of law at university, has been called a “sensible, spirited, and manly exhortation to the study of law” (Sheppard, *History of Legal Education in the United States*).

Rare: no other copies appear in the auction records of the past forty-five years. **This is an excellent, untrimmed copy.**

“The principal aim of society is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights, which were vested in them by the immutable laws of nature.” – Blackstone





the classic American Revolutionary cookbook

CARTER,  
SUSANNAH.

*The Frugal Housewife, or  
Complete Woman Cook.*

[Boston]: London: Printed for  
F. Newbery, at the corner of St.  
Paul's Church-Yard. Boston: re-  
printed and sold by Edes and  
Gill, in Queen Street, [1772].

12mo. [12], 166 of 168 pp., final leaf  
O6 in good facsimile. 2 engraved plates.  
18<sup>th</sup>-century sheep. Spine rubbed, front  
hinge starting at top. Light toning,  
small tear without loss to title. Generally  
in excellent condition, a remarkable  
survival, especially given the subject  
matter.

Provenance: Sally Parsons 1774, with  
book label reading "The Property of Sally  
Parsons. 1774." with decorative border  
on front paste-down.

Evans 12348. Lowenstein, *Early American  
Cookery* 4. Rachel Snell, "As American  
as Pumpkin Pie: Cookbooks and the  
Development of National Cuisine in  
North America, 1796-1854," *Cuizine*,  
vol. 5, no. 2, 2014. Brigham, *Paul Revere's  
Engravings* pp. 95-98.



**F**irst American edition. This is the second cookbook  
printed in America, preceded only by the similarly rare *The  
Compleat Housewife* printed in Williamsburg in 1742.

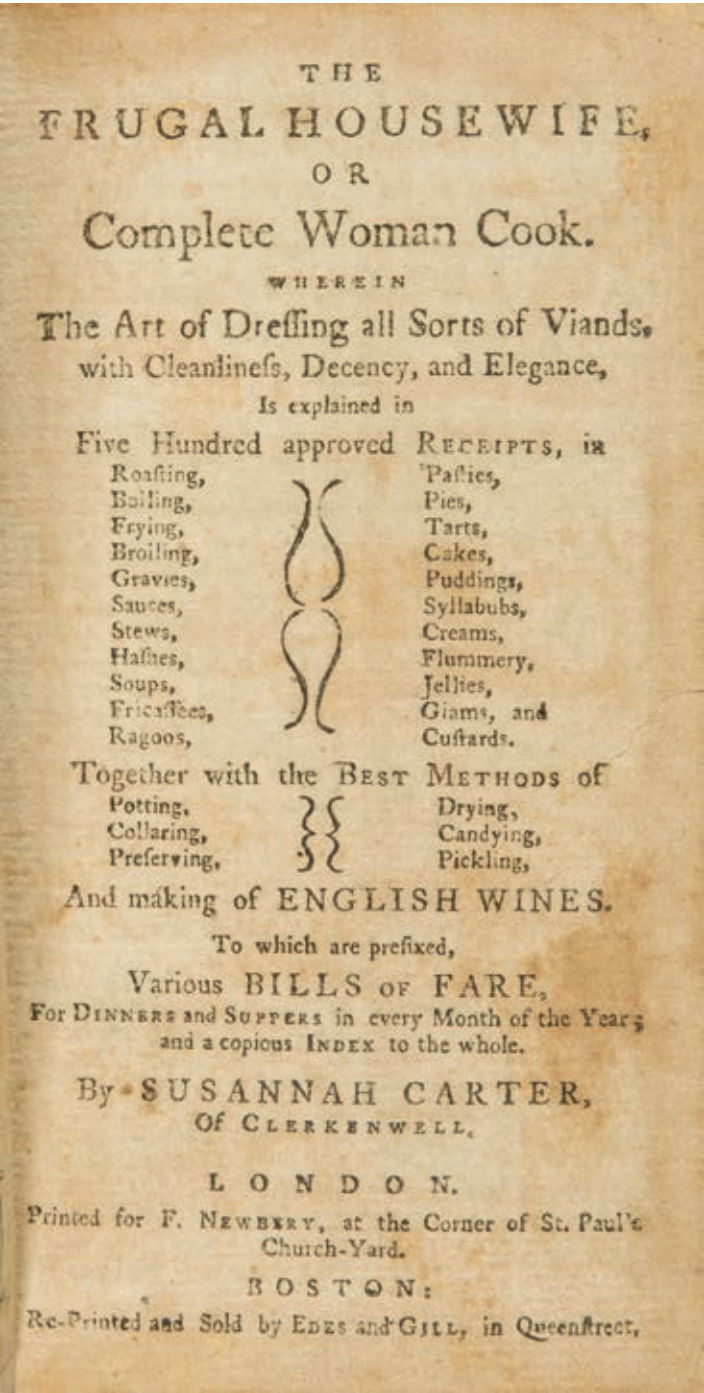
Carter's *Frugal Housewife* was one of the "enduring classics in  
the American marketplace, reprinted in American cities into the  
1830s" (Snell). Printed from the London edition with alterations,  
*The Frugal Housewife* strongly influenced the first cookery book by  
an American author, Amelia Simmons's *American Cookery* (1796).  
Simmons copied entire passages almost word for word from Carter.

This first American edition of *The Frugal Housewife*, printed without  
a date, was advertised by Edes & Gill in the *Boston Gazette* as "this  
day Published" on 2 March 1772. Edes & Gill are best remembered  
as the most important printers in Boston during the American  
Revolution. In 1773, one year after publishing this cookbook, they  
and their newspaper, the *Boston Gazette*, played a crucial role in  
sparking the Boston Tea Party. For this cookbook they turned to  
another patriot, Paul Revere, famed as a silversmith and engraver.  
**Paul Revere engraved two plates on copper to illustrate this work.**  
Revere referred to his work in his Day Book on January 20, 1772,  
where he wrote: "Mesr. Edes & Gill Dr. To Engraving a Copper  
plate for coocrey [sic] Book & 500 prints 2-14-0." Revere evidently  
engraved a single plate of copper with both illustrations.

**Only four research libraries have copies (Library of Congress,  
Harvard, Brown, and American Antiquarian Society)** and *The  
Frugal Housewife* is lacking from almost all of the great cookery  
collections. Seven copies are known worldwide:

1. American Antiquarian Society
2. Harvard 2 leaves short and likely supplied
3. Library of Congress lacking frontispiece plate
4. John Carter Brown frontispiece plate imperfect
5. Ross County Historical Society, Chillicothe,  
Ohio title page imperfect
6. Private collection lacking 9 leaves incl. title
7. The present copy

second cookbook printed in America  
illustrated with two Paul Revere engravings



VERY RARE. **No copy appears in the book auction  
records of the past 100 years**, apart from an example  
lacking nine leaves including the title. In 1954  
Goodspeed's offered a copy with a portion of the  
title in facsimile—the only copy we have traced in the  
trade.

**A fabulous provenance.** This book bears the  
apparently otherwise unknown book label of Sally  
Parsons dated 1774. Women's book labels on  
American books of this interest and period are of the  
greatest rarity.

rare Revolutionary War powder horn  
used at the Battle of Concord by Minuteman Oliver Buttrick

(BATTLE  
OF CONCORD.)  
Powder horn used by  
Minuteman Oliver  
Buttrick at the Battle of  
Concord, April 19, 1775

Vellum manuscript label stating “Oliver Buttrick, Oct[ober]. AD 1774” under glass lens (inked vellum under a glass lens is a rare form of decoration seen on only a few other 18<sup>th</sup>-century powder horns). Very good original condition with original surface, minor cracking and chipping near lip. Two well patinated chips to wood bezel; vertical crack to glass cover lens. Original wire loops are still present with smooth iron patina.

Provenance: 1. Oliver Buttrick, 1774; 2. James P. Hughes, Windham, New Hampshire, before 1883. “James P. Hughes has an old powder horn marked October 1774. It was the property of Oliver Buttrick of Pelham” (Morrison, *History of Windham in New Hampshire 1719-1883* (Boston, 1883), p. 192).; 3. Robert Thayer; 4. James D. Julia auction, February 3-5, 2016, lot 2026.

Exhibited: Concord Historical Society Museum, *The Shot Heard Round the World* (2014)

**A**n iconic relic of the American Revolution. Minuteman Oliver Buttrick carried this historic powder horn at the Battle of Concord, the first battle of the American Revolutionary War.

The British government in Boston learned early in April 1775 that rebel colonists had hidden arms and gunpowder in Concord. On the morning of April 19 an expedition of 700 British army regulars marched from Boston to Concord to seize and destroy those arms. Paul Revere and other riders spread the alarm among local militias. When the British reached Lexington, the minuteman militia, not yet assembled in force, fell back. The British regulars then moved on to Concord, where a large contingent of minutemen was assembled. A formidable force held the North Bridge in Concord defying the British. The confrontation erupted into gunfire which became known as “the shot heard round the world.”

Oliver Buttrick, age eighteen, was one of seven in the Buttrick family to join with other minutemen in this historic conflict. Oliver’s uncle, Major John Buttrick led the advance at the Old North Bridge that day. Oliver was in David Brown’s Company and served alongside his brother William, who was killed three weeks later at Bunker Hill. Fellow minutemen that day included Abiel Buttrick, Daniel Buttrick, Tilly Buttrick, Willard Buttrick, and John Buttrick, Jr., a 14-year old fifer. See George Tolman, *The Concord Minute Men* (1901).

Minuteman Oliver Buttrick was born in Concord, on March 7, 1757, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Buttrick. In addition to answering the call to action at the Old North Bridge, Oliver Buttrick served extensively in the American Revolutionary War, enlisting in the militia on June 6, 1776. He fought under the command of three of the men with whom he fought on April 19, 1775: Sgt. Abishai Brown, Capt. James Barrett and Capt. George Minot. Buttrick fought at Point Shirley, Bennington, Ticonderoga, Fishkills, and Soldiers Fortune near West Point. He also served at Boston area forts and performed guard duty on a prison ship in Boston Harbor. (See Buttrick pension application and *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, p. 973.) In 1834, at age 77, Oliver Buttrick filed for his Revolutionary War pension, declaring that when he officially entered into the service of his country he was 5’ 11”, age 21, and living in Concord.

the shot heard round the world

The October 1774 date on this evocative powder horn is highly significant. Unrest in the colonies dating to the 1760s had increased with British occupation and seizure of political power, and by 1774 rebellion was at a fever pitch. In October, military governor Thomas Gage dissolved the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. Led by John Hancock, the now extralegal body nonetheless met, assuming control of the province outside of Boston, collecting taxes, raising a militia, and authorizing the procurement of arms. That very month 17-year-old Oliver Buttrick marked his ownership of this powder horn, which was to be used to defend his countrymen the following April.

**This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire an iconic object from the birth of our nation.** This powder horn is among the few existing objects that can be directly associated with the first battle for American independence. This is believed to be the only colonial horn used at this historic confrontation ever to be offered for sale. We are aware of no other object used by a minuteman at the Battle of Concord being sold at auction in many years. Additional biographical details are presented in an illustrated brochure available on request.

“By the rude bridge  
that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April’s  
breeze unfurled,  
Here once  
the embattled  
farmers stood,  
And fired the shot  
heard round the  
world.”

– Ralph Waldo Emerson, “Concord Hymn”





“It is not too much to say that the *Declaration of Independence* of July 7, 1776, was due more to Paine’s *Common Sense* than to any other single piece of writing” – Thomas Streeter

[PAINE, THOMAS.]  
*Common Sense; Addressed to the Inhabitants of America ...* [bound with:]  
*Large Additions to Common Sense.*

Philadelphia: R. Bell, 1776.

Two volumes in one. Disbound, original stabholes visible. Some staining, foxing and wear, old inscription on verso of title. Half morocco case.

Gimbel, Thomas Paine. *A Bibliographical Checklist of Common Sense* (New Haven, 1956).

**F**irst edition, first printing sheets of *Common Sense*, here with the third edition title page and prefatory leaf. Richard Gimbel’s definitive study identifies points in every gathering distinguishing the three editions that Bell printed in early 1776. This copy of *Common Sense* contains all of the points of the first printing, save the two-leaf gathering [A]<sup>2</sup> (title and preface). Bound at the end is Paine’s *Large Additions to Common Sense*, which Bell pirated from a competitor and offered separately for one shilling to buyers of *Common Sense*.

“Paine’s *Common Sense*, published anonymously in January 1776, was the first vigorous attack on King George ... and the first public appeal for an American Republic. It is not too much to say that the *Declaration of Independence* of July 7, 1776, was due more to Paine’s *Common Sense* than to any other single piece of writing” (Streeter).

“The immediate success and impact of *Common Sense* was nothing short of astonishing. ... *Common Sense* went through twenty-five editions and reached literally hundreds of thousands of readers in the single year 1776. ... The pamphlet’s astonishing impact stemmed from the fact that it appeared at precisely the moment when Americans were ready to accept Paine’s destruction of arguments favoring conciliation and his appeal to latent republicanism, to the material interests of the colonists and to the widespread hopes for the future of the New World. ... By doing all this in a new style of writing and a new political language, Paine ‘broke the ice that was slowly congealing the revolutionary movement’” (Foner, *Tom Paine and Revolutionary America*).

**Together with the *Declaration of Independence*, the *Constitution*, and *The Federalist*, *Common Sense* is one of the fundamental documents of the birth of our nation.** The most recent census of *Common Sense* locates seventeen complete first editions. Only two of these remain in private hands.

**The present volume, containing the first edition sheets, is the most desirable available copy of *Common Sense*, perhaps the most influential book in American history.**

“the most brilliant pamphlet written during the American Revolution, and one of the most brilliant pamphlets ever written in the English language” – Bernard Bailyn



“founding father of modern economics” – Rothbard on Cantillon

CANTILLON,  
RICHARD.

*Essai sur la Nature du  
Commerce en General,  
traduit de l'Anglois.*

Londres [Paris]: Fletcher Gyles,  
1755.

Contemporary armorial calf, spine gilt,  
red morocco label. A few small spots.  
Fine.

Provenance: François-Alexandre, duc de  
la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, with arms  
in gilt on boards and stamp on title.

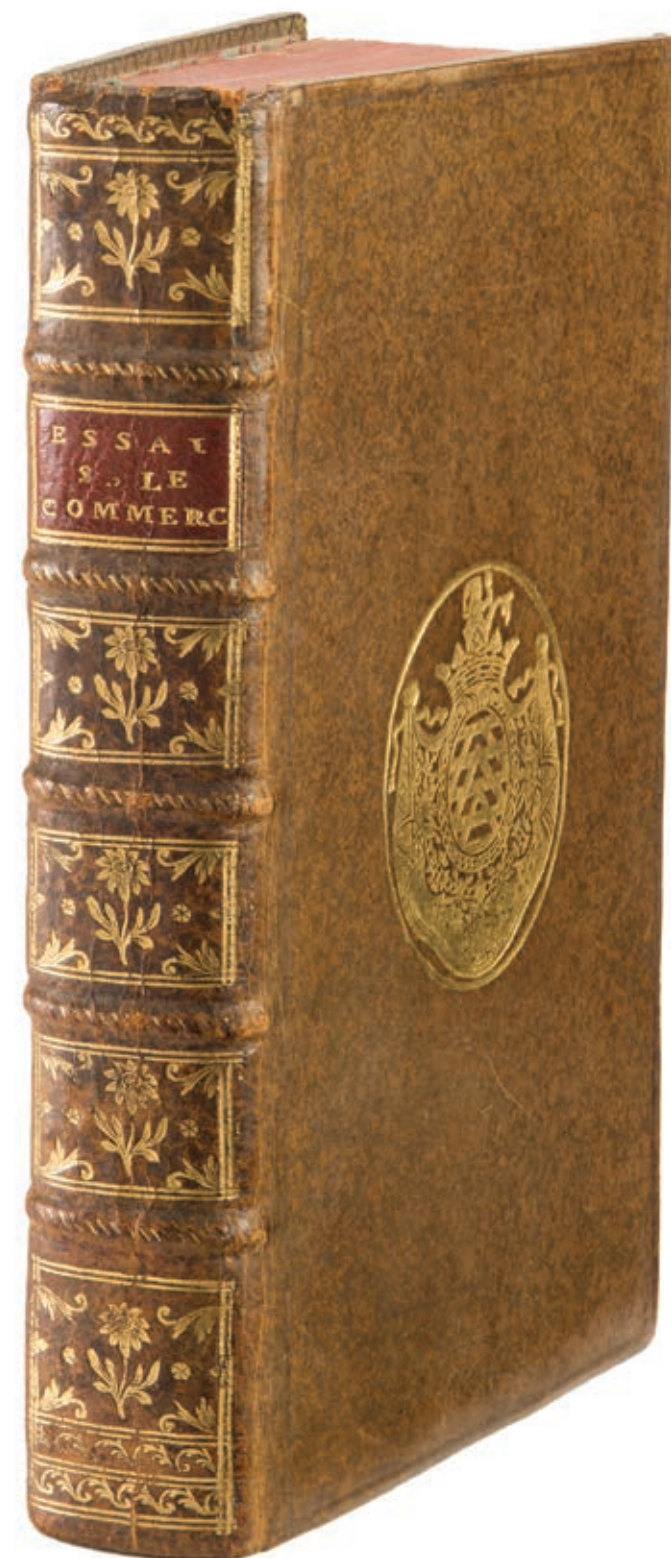
**F**irst edition of the book that is, “more emphatically than any other single work, the cradle of political economy” (Jevons). Published posthumously, Cantillon’s *Essay on the Nature of Trade in General* was cited by Adam Smith, Condillac, Quesnay, Harris, Postlethwayt, and many others. It is “the most systematic treatment on economic principles before the *Wealth of Nations*” (Roll), and Cantillon is the “**founding father of modern economics**” (Rothbard).

Born in Ireland, Cantillon was active in banking in Paris for years. A man among boys in business, he made a fortune from John Law’s scheme. “Bankers fell like autumn leaves in Paris between 1717 and 1720, and as Higgs remarks, ‘Their losses were probably very heavy in 1720 and much of them went into Cantillon’s pocket’” (New Palgrave). He successfully defended himself in numerous lawsuits brought by victims of the Mississippi Bubble, but he eventually deemed it prudent to depart for England. In 1734 he was murdered by his recently-dismissed cook, who evidently robbed him and burned his house down, destroying his manuscripts among other things. While in Paris, Cantillon had written the *Essai* in English and translated it into French for a friend. That friend arranged for its publication more than two decades later in 1755.

Cantillon covers, in analysis far surpassing that of his contemporaries, currency, foreign exchanges, banking, credit, and the international specie flow mechanism (which Schumpeter hailed as “almost faultlessly described”). He made pioneering contributions to what was later known as the Malthusian theory of population, the theory of the allocation of surplus, and the distinction between market price and natural price as an integral part of an entire economic model. **In the *Essai* Cantillon coined the term *entrepreneur*, which he observed “entails bearing the risk of buying at certain prices and selling at uncertain prices” (Cuervo).**

**This is a splendid copy of this founding work of modern economics.**

the word “entrepreneur” is coined





## Keynes's General Theory

**KEYNES, JOHN  
MAYNARD.**

*The General Theory of  
Employment, Interest  
and Money.*

London: Macmillan, 1936.

Original navy cloth, tan dust jacket.  
Jacket spine tanned. Some wear to dust  
jacket extremities. A very good copy.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 423. New  
York Public Library *Books of the Century*  
142.

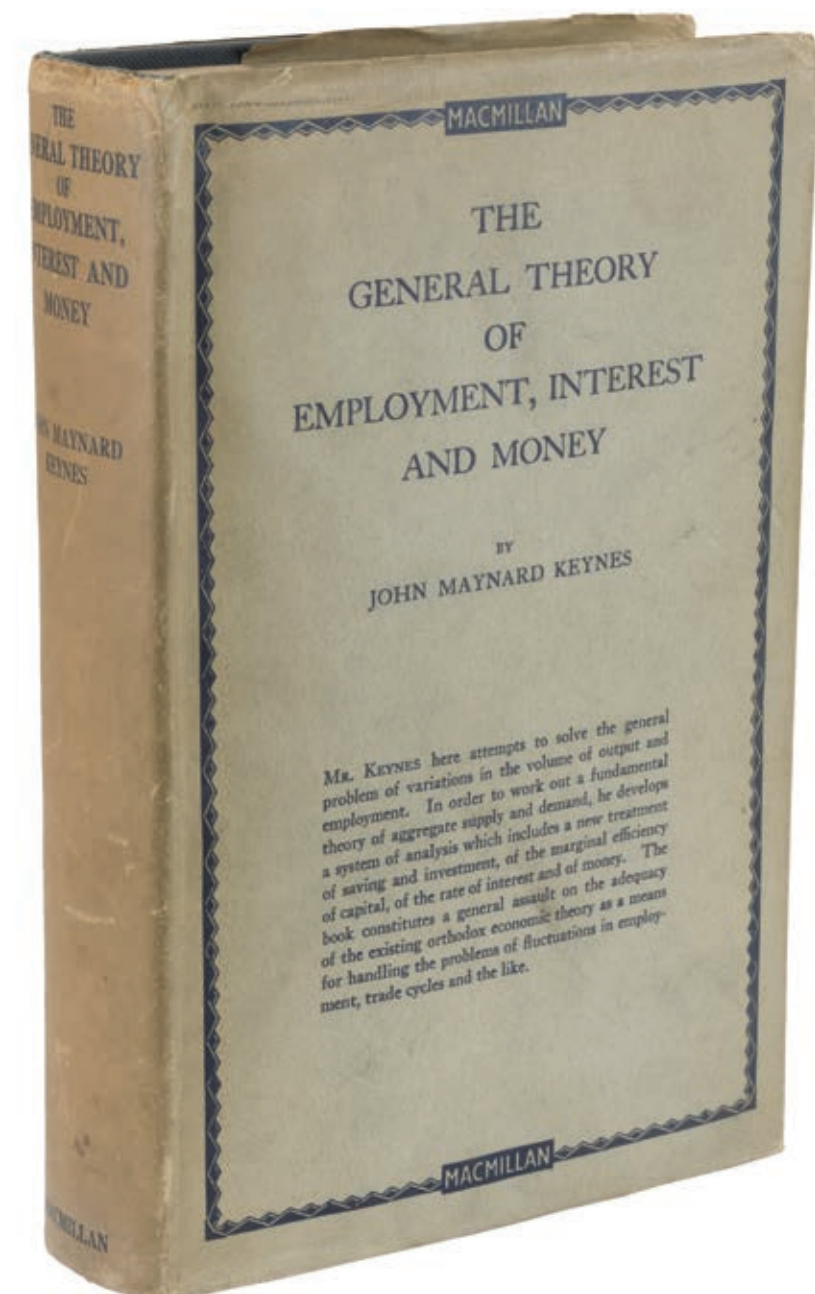
**F**irst edition of this classic of modern economics, “on which his fame as the outstanding economist of his generation must rest” (DNB). Worldwide depression led Keynes to re-examine classical approaches to economics. Urging the use of a national budget as a principal instrument of the planning of the national economy, Keynes placed responsibility for regulation of the economy squarely in the hands of the government. *The General Theory* introduced important concepts including the consumption function, the multiplier, the marginal efficiency of capital, the principle of effective demand, and liquidity preference.

Early in 1935 Keynes wrote to his friend George Bernard Shaw, “I believe myself to be writing a book on economic theory which will largely revolutionize—not I suppose, at once but in the course of the next ten years—the way the world thinks about its economic problems. I can’t expect you, or anyone else, to believe this at the present stage. But for myself I don’t merely hope what I say, —in my own mind, I’m quite sure.”

“I have called this book the General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, placing the emphasis on the prefix general. The object of such a title is to contrast the character of my arguments and conclusions with those of the classical theory of the subject, upon which I was brought up and which dominates the economic thought, both practical and theoretical, of the governing and academic classes of this generation, as it has for a hundred years past. I shall argue that the postulates of the classical theory are applicable to a special case only and not to the general case, the situation which it assumes being a limiting point of the possible positions of equilibrium. Moreover, the characteristics of the special case assumed by the classical theory happen not to be those of the economic society in which we actually live, with the result that its teaching is misleading and disastrous if we attempt to apply it to the facts of experience” (*General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, p. 3)

“John Maynard Keynes was one of the great intellectual innovators of the first half of our century, and certainly its greatest political economist” (New Palgrave).

“John Maynard Keynes was one of the great intellectual innovators of the first half of our century, and certainly its greatest political economist”



## Emerson's philosophy of poetry and the individual

EMERSON, RALPH  
WALDO.

*Autograph Letter Signed  
to Abby Dwight  
Woodbridge.*

Concord, 6 July 1841.

3 ¼ pp. on a single folded sheet with  
address panel. Small seal hole with slight  
loss of text. Framed.

**I**n this tremendous letter on his philosophy of the individual and on writing poetry, Emerson describes for a prospective contributor the workings of his fabled literary magazine, *The Dial*. Founded the previous year, the magazine was the chief publication of the Transcendentalists. When *The Dial* failed in 1844, Horace Greeley called it “most original and thoughtful periodical ever published in this country.” Emerson writes in part,

“... respecting our little journal, the Dial, I have to say that all the contributions to that paper are gratuitous. It was set on foot by a party of friends, & is furnished with matter by them. A very few persons, on whose pen a constant dependence is placed, receive each a copy of the work & no other reward. The occasional contributors have not received even this recompense so entirely is this journal an experiment, hitherto uncertain whether its subscription list would pay its printing and publication. Miss [Margaret] Fuller, the editor, who is to have some contingent allowance from the publishers, has thus far, I believe, received none.”

**Emerson outlines his philosophy of poetry.** Referring to “the petty tyranny of my office as poetic critic,” Emerson explains “why I did not press my friend Miss Fuller to insert these harmonious lines you have sent me in the Dial for this month.” He acknowledges that “I am very hard to please in the matter of poetry, but my quarrel with most of the verses I read is this, namely, that it is conventional, that it is a certain manner of writing agreed on in society (in a very select society, if you will),—and caught by the ear; but is not **that new, constitutional, unimitated & inimitable voice of the individual, which poetry ought always to be....**” The imagery ought to reveal to me where & with whom he or she has spent the hours, & ought to show me what objects (never before so distinguished) his constitution & temperament have made affecting to him. **In short, all poetry should be original & necessary.”**

*“In short, all poetry should be original & necessary.”*

Continuing this splendid rejection letter, Emerson praises Woodbridge's “smooth and elegant verse” but notes “I should prize more highly much ruder specimens from your portfolio ... which recorded in a way you could not repeat, some profound experience of happiness or pain.” The recipient, Abby Dwight Woodbridge, was a poet and teacher in Albany. In a biographical sketch of the poet in *A Woman's Record*, Sarah J. Hale observed that Woodbridge's “writings are her amusement and relaxation in her hours of leisure, and show much purity of taste and ease of expression.”

Emerson closes, “You must not, however, judge me so ill as to think me quite contented with such verses as we have published in our magazine. Yet I please myself much with the marked taste for poetry which is showing itself everywhere in the country, & I congratulate you on the possession of an ear & talent which promise so much.”

**This long letter on poetry and individual experience reflects one of the great themes of Emerson's thought—the individual.** “Emerson remained throughout his lifetime the champion of the individual and a believer in the primacy of the individual's experience. In the individual can be discovered all truths, all experience. ... Central to defining Emerson's contribution to American thought is his emphasis on non-conformity that had so profound an effect on Thoreau. Self-reliance and independence of thought are fundamental to Emerson's perspective in that they are the practical expressions of the central relation between the self and the infinite. To trust oneself and follow our inner promptings corresponds to the highest degree of consciousness” (IEP).

**This is one of the best Emerson letters to appear on the market in decades.**

*“I am very hard to please in the matter of poetry, but my quarrel with most of the verses I read is this, namely, that it is conventional, that it is a certain manner of writing agreed on in society ... but is not that new, constitutional, unimitated & inimitable voice of the individual, which poetry ought always to be ...”*



## *The Portrait of a Lady*

**JAMES, HENRY.**  
*The Portrait of a Lady.*

London: Macmillan, 1881.

Three volumes. April 1881 ads. Original dark blue cloth. Minor wear to spine ends and joints, some hinges neatly repaired. An excellent set, rarely seen in this attractive condition.

Provenance: Mary Elizabeth Hudson, with book labels; James scholar and collector Adeline Tintner; Annette Campbell-White, her *Modern Movement* sale, Sotheby's 7 June 2007, lot 1.

Grolier 100 *American Books* 85. Connolly, *The Modern Movement* 1.

**F**irst edition, first printing of this classic of 19th-century literature. This is one of only 750 sets, many of which were consumed by English circulating libraries. The much more common American edition appeared later and is dated 1882.

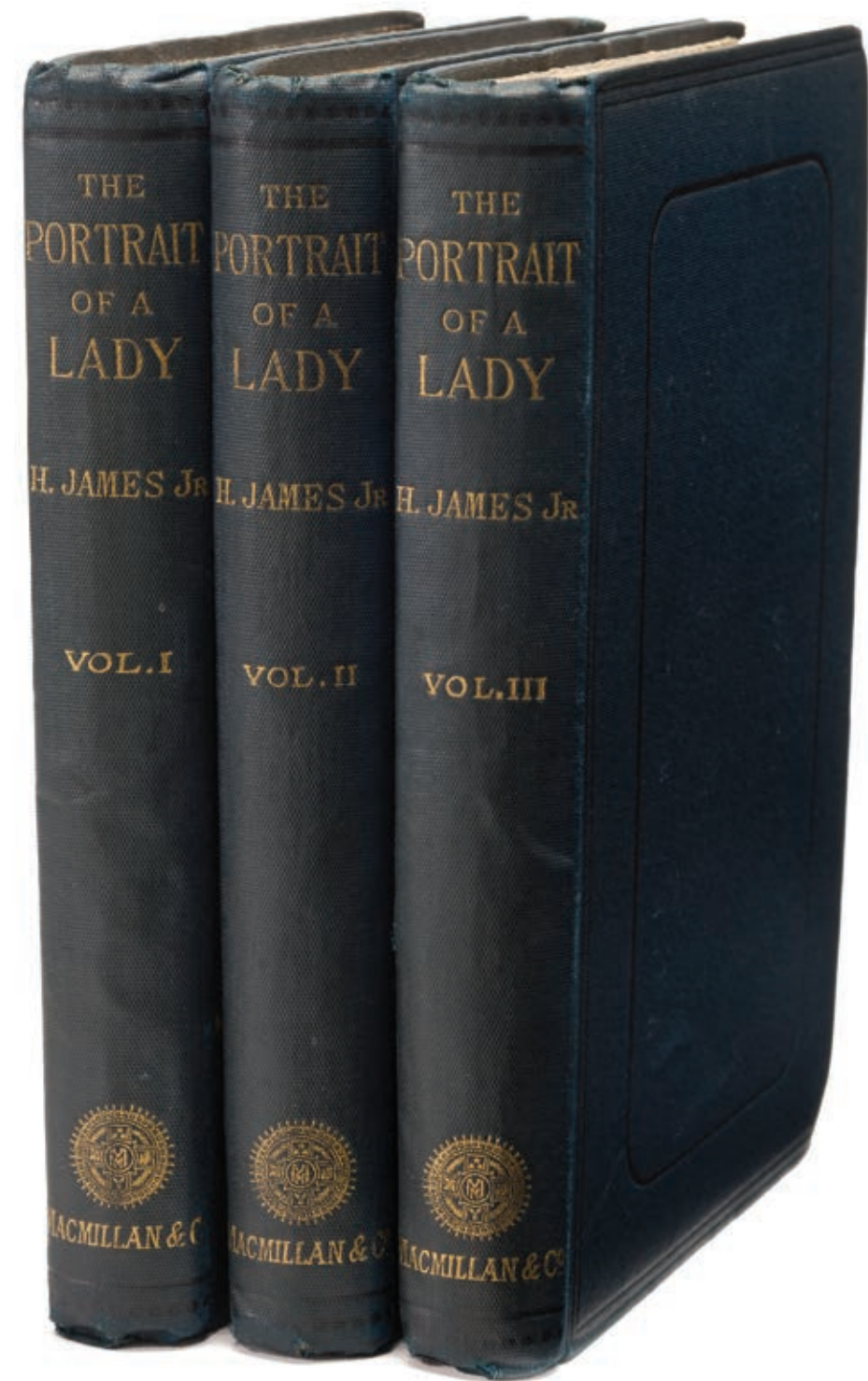
Often considered James's greatest book, *The Portrait of a Lady* is a novel of Isabel Archer, a young American heiress in Europe "affronting her destiny," as James put it, becoming the victim of Machiavellian scheming by two American expatriates.

Although James's reputation was uncertain in the years after his death, by 1946 the Grolier Club 100 *Influential American Books* exhibition catalogue observed, "Today we are in the full tide of a Henry James revival. His popularity and influence in America were never greater. He is regarded as the man who brought the art of the novelist into the region of esthetics, placed a new emphasis on the finer details of craftsmanship, and 'advanced the means of communication through prose.'" Today James's influence and reputation are as great as ever, and *The Portrait of a Lady* is his most widely read and acclaimed novel.

"Although Hawthorne had written of Americans in Europe, James brought them into the field of literature, they became his special subject. ... It was through him that the world of American expatriates first found its voice. ... The *Portrait* supplies a key theme to be revised by Americans of the twenties, the expatriate Bohemians" (Connolly).

This true first edition of James's classic novel is almost invariably battered or heavily repaired. **This handsome copy is one of the two best examples we have seen in thirty years.**

"The phase when James's genius functioned with the freest and fullest vitality is represented by *The Portrait of a Lady*." – F. R. Leavis



## the legendary Ghost Dance

### (GHOST DANCE.)

Mooney, James.

*Collection of Ten Photographs from Mooney's Pioneering Investigations of the Ghost Dance and other Native American circle dances.*

Various places, c. 1892-1893.

Ten albumen photographs (4 x 6 in. and 4 ¼ x 7 ½ in.) on original mounts, some with gold bevel. Most faded, light wear and soiling. Most of the photographs bear on the mount recto a pencil caption number likely in Mooney's hand. Extremely rare.

**T**his extremely rare and important collection documents the famous Ghost Dance and related circle dances, a cause of the Wounded Knee Massacre. These dramatic photographs, taken by anthropologist and photographer James Mooney, show these dances as they were taking place. Viewing the Ghost Dance among the Lakota as a threat, the U.S. Army had killed Sitting Bull while arresting him and soon thereafter killed Spotted Elk and perhaps 150 of his followers at Wounded Knee. These photographs represent original documentary evidence of a major phenomenon in the history of the American West.

The Ghost Dance was based in part on the circle dances used by many Native Americans since prehistoric times. The teachings of the prophet Jack Wilson, also known as Wovoka, made the Ghost Dance integral to a powerful religion and system of mystical beliefs which was to have grave consequences for the American Indian people. Wovoka's prophetic vision during the solar eclipse of January 1, 1889 involved the resurrection of the Paiute dead and the removal of whites from America. He soon gained fame as a mystic and as a prophet of peace. He communicated with the ancestors and shared visions of past greatness and future happiness. The demoralized Native Americans of the West were receptive to Wovoka's message of redemption. Wovoka promised that a new era would be ushered in through the hypnotic five-day Ghost Dance, which rapidly spread among Native Americans throughout the American West. Mooney's photograph of Wovoka, founder of the Ghost Dance, is one highlight of this collection.

The Ghost Dance soon incorporated the belief that spiritual strength could provide physical protection. Bullet-proof "Ghost Shirts" would protect warriors from the weapons of the white man. The origins of this belief are uncertain, but Mooney argued that a likely source is the tradition of the Mormon "endowment garment," which some Mormons believed would protect the pious wearer from danger.

In February 1890, the United States government broke the Lakota treaty by dividing the Sioux reservation of Dakota into smaller tribal areas and failing to deliver promised economic and educational reforms. The government promoted European-American culture and forbade most Native American traditional language and cultural practices including the Ghost Dance. The furious Lakota adopted militant elements of native ritual including the Ghost Shirt, alarming whites and the U.S. Army.



The growing animosity between the revitalized and militant Native Americans and white soldiers culminated in the massacre of perhaps 150 Lakota at Wounded Knee in December 1890. Thus, the secret rituals of the Ghost Dancers hold a critical place in the history of the fall of the Native American tribes. Because these rituals were rarely witnessed by non-participants, documentary evidence is rare.

These photographs were taken by James Mooney (1861-1921), an anthropologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. He left Washington in late 1890 to investigate the potentially incendiary Ghost Dance movement. In the winter of 1891 Mooney lived among the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, Wichita, and other Native Americans as they performed the Ghost Dance ritual, hoping to usher in the American Indian millennium. Mooney reported, **"I am so far in with the medicine men, that they have invited me to take part in the dance, although they order any white man away from the grounds"** (Moses, *The Indian Man: A Biography of James Mooney*). Late in 1891, Mooney visited the Native Americans at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, near the site of the Wounded Knee massacre. Finding the Sioux understandably reluctant to discuss the religion, Mooney then crossed the Rockies to locate and interview the founder of the movement, Wovoka in Nevada. During this meeting, the first time that a white man had interviewed Wovoka about his movement, the mystic consented to be photographed.



## rare photographs of the Ghost Dance



“James Mooney was called ‘The Indian Man’ not because he dressed like one, nor because he thought American Indian societies were superior to his own, but rather from his knowledge, unsurpassed for its breadth and depth, of a few Indian societies. ... His works are used constantly today in both history and anthropology. They have achieved a timelessness ...” (Moses). One of the few whites to witness and take part in the Ghost Dance, Mooney became the greatest scholar of the ritual and the events which cascaded from this cultural collision.

**Mooney’s Ghost Dance photographs are of the very greatest rarity in the market. We cannot trace any other examples appearing for sale.**

The collection comprises:

1. Wovoka, aka Jack Wilson, with another man. Seated, hat on his knee, a feather in an armband [1892]. This is a rare photograph of Wovoka, founder of the Ghost Dance. This photograph by James Mooney represents a major moment in Native American spiritual practice in final stages of the European-American conquest. This is a significant American photographic rarity. “Because Mooney had been honest with him, Wovoka allowed the ethnologist to take his picture, something that had never been done before. He would only charge the white man two dollars and fifty cents for the privilege. ‘I was prepared for this,’ Mooney explained, ‘and refused to pay him such charges, but agreed to give my regular price per day for his services as informant and to send him a copy of the picture when finished.’ The prophet agreed.” (Moses, *Indian Man: A Biography of James Mooney*, p. 68).

2. Ghost Dance Ceremony [c. 1892-93]. A rare image of the Ghost Dance being performed by ten women in the middle of a circle of Arapaho, a settlement visible in the background.



3. Ghost Dance Ceremony [c. 1892-93]. Five women performing the Ghost Dance wrapped in blankets.

4. Ghost Dance Ceremony [c. 1892-93]. A view of the backs of a circle of Arapaho dancers. This image was used in the composition of the painting made for Plate CXIV, “The Large Circle,” in Mooney’s BAE published report.

5. Ghost Dance Ceremony [1893]. A view of the outer circle of Arapaho dancers moving from right to left.

6. Ghost Dance Ceremony [c. 1892-93]. Three Arapaho women dancing outside the circle, a settlement visible in the background.

7. Crow Dance Ceremony [1893]. At the center of this group is a man, with headdress, on horseback. The Crow Dance was a ritual that accompanied the Ghost Dance.

8. Crow Dance Ceremony [1893]. A crowded Ghost Dance scene with a great deal of motion evident.

9. Sun Dance Ceremony [1893]. A group of resting men. The Sun Dance was widespread among Plains Indians. It commonly involved the piercing of the skin of a young warrior.

10. Sun Dance Ceremony [1893]. A group of men on horseback next to a timber frame structure.

*“I am so far in with the medicine men, that they have invited me to take part in the dance, although they order any white man away from the grounds”*

– James Mooney





detail

## iconic panorama of San Francisco

(SAN FRANCISCO.)  
Muybridge, Eadweard.  
*Panorama of San Francisco  
from California St. Hill.*

San Francisco: Morse's Gallery,  
1877.

11 albumen prints (overall 7 ¼ x 84 inches), mounted on 11 panels, linen-backed and folding, original cloth boards gilt, rebacked. The center panel bears a printed title, photographer's credit, and publisher information. Some staining. Fine custom half morocco case. The images in very good condition.

**T**his iconic, 7-foot long image of San Francisco is one of the landmarks of 19<sup>th</sup>-century American photography.

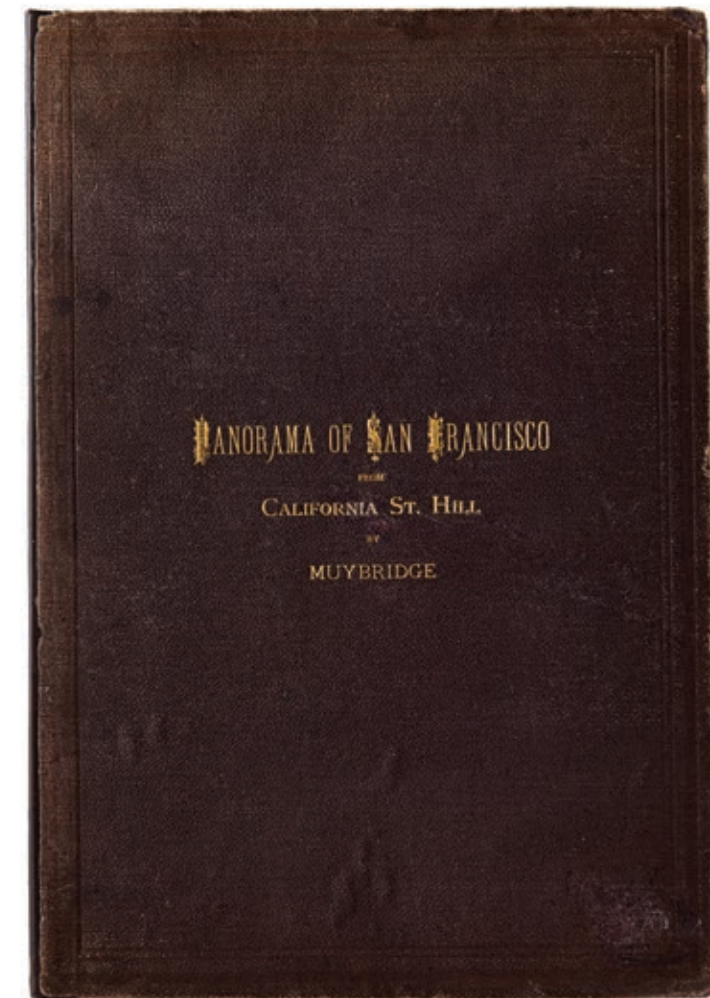
"The photographs show the extraordinary extent of a city that had come into existence a mere thirty years before and which would be destroyed by earthquake and subsequent fires thirty years later" (*Getty Museum Journal*). Seamlessly combining a series of eleven photographs, Muybridge created a 360-degree view of the city, producing what Rebecca Solnit calls "an impossible sight, a vision of the city in all directions, a transformation of a circular space into a linear photograph."

Eadweard Muybridge was one of the greatest photographic innovators of the nineteenth century. He is famous for his views of San Francisco and the American West and for his images of people, horses, and other animals in motion. Muybridge emigrated from England to San Francisco in the 1850s, and he soon became one of the foremost practitioners of the new art of large-format photography. One of his greatest early achievements was this magnificent panoramic view of San Francisco made in 1877 from the top of California Street Hill.

Muybridge took these photographs from the tower of the unfinished residence of railroad magnate Mark Hopkins on California Street Hill (now known as Nob Hill). The shadows indicate that the photographs were made in June or July 1877 over the course of about five hours. Despite the view's vast scope, it presents minute details of city life such as hanging laundry, ships in the harbor, and shop signs. Alcatraz and Telegraph Hill are clearly visible, and the countless houses, hotels, and businesses include many buildings destroyed in the fire of 1906.

**This panoramic view is among the greatest of all San Francisco photographs and a high point in the photographic representation of the American West.**

"One of the supreme conceptual and technical achievements in the history of architectural photography." – David Harris





## Oedipus Rex

### SOPHOCLES.

*Tragediae Septem cum commentariis. (Edited by Aldus Manutius and John Gregoropoulos).*

Venice: Aldus Manutius,  
August 1502.

Eighteenth-century red goatskin, spine gilt, borders with double-rule borders, gold fleurons as cornerpieces, gilt inner dentelles, all edges gilt. Joints tender but secure, very minor wormholes at end affecting several leaves, minor stain to title. A very good copy in an attractive eighteenth-century binding. Fine half morocco case.

Provenance: two inscriptions on binder's leaf before title: "H. Girdlestone from Francis Turner Inner Temple 1808" and "H. Girdlestone to John Farnham Messenger 1 January 1864."

**F**irst edition of the seven surviving complete plays of Sophocles, the greatest of the Greek tragedians. This *editio princeps* was issued without the commentaries promised on the title page. This volume contains the first printing of *Oedipus Rex*, generally considered the greatest Greek tragedy. This edition served as the fundamental text for more than three hundred years.

Sophocles (497-406 BC) was not only a playwright, but also a leading citizen of Athens during the greatest period of its history. This period brought the military supremacy of Athens after the defeat of Persia in 478 as well as the building of the Parthenon, the great Temple of Athena, and the stone theater of Dionysus. Sophocles was a general with Pericles during the revolt of Samosin in 441, a state supervisor of tribute from the Athenian empire, and finally one of the ten commissioners (probouloi) over the Council of Five Hundred of the oligarchy after the coup of 411.

Sophocles wrote more than 120 plays; those in this volume probably owe their survival to their selection for use as an educational textbook. These seven plays contain some of the most powerful and timeless dramas ever written, including *Oedipus Rex*, a work in which "the poet attains the supreme height of dramatic concentration and tragic intensity" (Lewis Campbell). This play, *Oedipus Rex*, part of the Theban trilogy, is generally considered the greatest of the Greek tragedies.

#### **The Aldine Sophocles is a landmark in the history of printing.**

This book, printed in Venice by Aldus Manutius, is the first Greek book issued in the Aldine portable format and the first classical text printed in the smallest and finest Aldine Greek type.

**"By any standard it is a masterpiece,** not only of engraving skill executed with marvelous homogeneity on a minute scale, but also of exquisitely planned letter fit" (Barker, *Aldus Manutius and the Development of Greek Script and Type*).

## *editio princeps of Sophocles*



## Johnson's Dictionary

**JOHNSON, SAMUEL.**  
*A Dictionary of the English Language.*

London: W. Strahan for J. & P. Knapton, 1755.

Two volumes. Large folio. Contemporary mottled calf, with big, bold morocco labels stating ENGLISH DICTIONARY and JOHNSON. Joints tender, some wear and browning. A very good copy in original condition.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 201.  
Rothschild 1237.

**F**irst edition of this enduring classic of English literature. This is Johnson's "audacious attempt to tame his unruly native tongue ... combining huge erudition with a steely wit and remarkable clarity of thought" (Hitchings).

"Dr. Johnson performed with his Dictionary the most amazing, enduring, and endearing one-man feat in the field of lexicography ... It is the dictionary itself which justifies Noah Webster's statement that 'Johnson's writings had, in philology, the effect which Newton's discoveries had in mathematics'" (PMM).

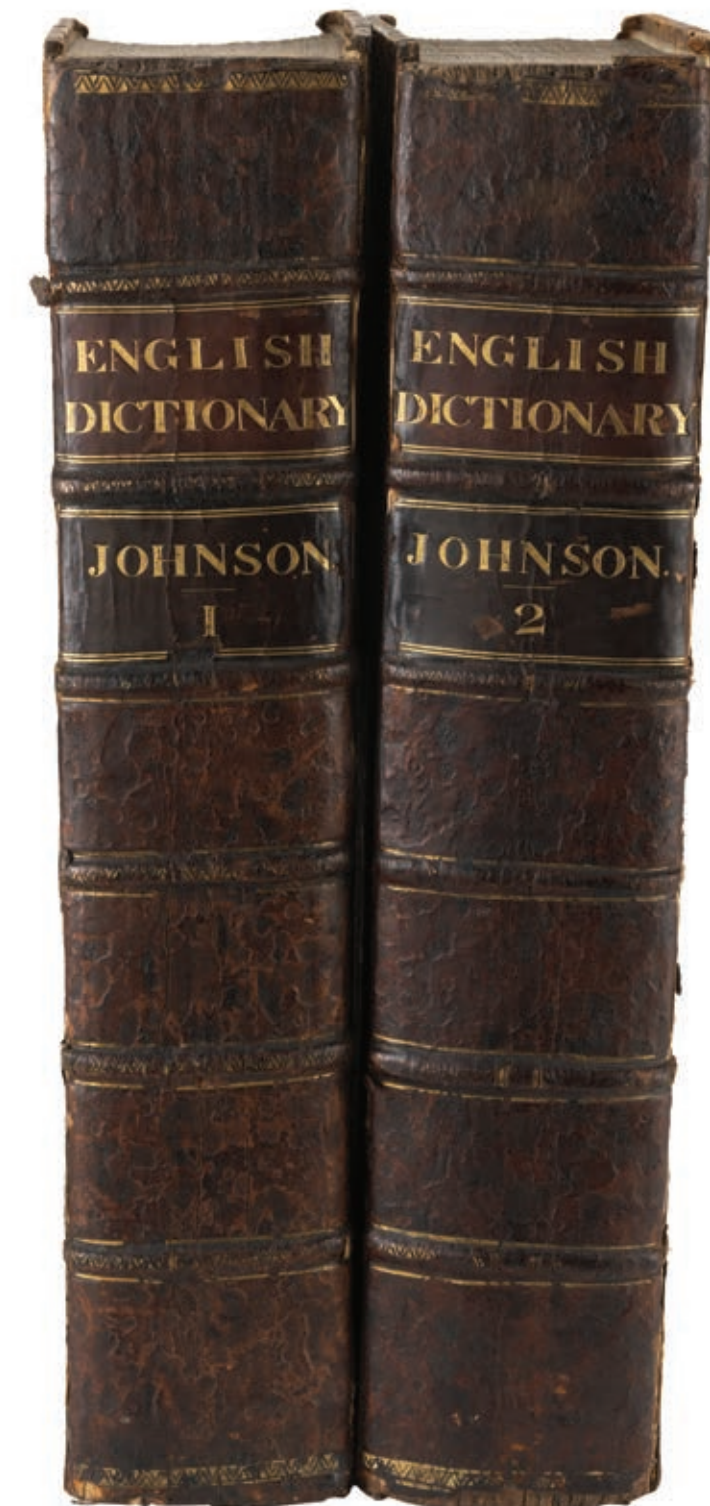
"To be sure, there had been dictionaries before his. The difference is that, while these were compiled, Johnson's was *written*. ... The glory of the book is that it is also a compendium of English literature, reprinting fine examples of words from the masters, often Shakespeare or Sir Francis Bacon. Johnson sought to 'intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology' (Smithsonian *Book of Books*).

Johnson illustrated the meanings of his 40,000 definitions with more than 100,000 quotations drawn from the time of Shakespeare down to Johnson's own time. He wrote in the preface, "It is the fate of those that toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward. Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach."

This enormous book is generally found rebound, rebacked, or in dilapidated condition. **This splendid copy in original condition is one of only a handful of unrestored copies to appear for public sale in the past twenty years.**

"I am not yet so lost in lexicography as to forget that words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven."

– Samuel Johnson





important collection of Central Park  
photographs by Victor Prevost

(CENTRAL PARK)

Prevost, Victor.

*An extraordinary collection  
of photographs of Central  
Park by its first official  
photographer.*

New York, 1862.

10 albumen photographs (approx. 5¼ x 5¼ in.), mounted, three signed in the negative and one signed by Prevost on the mount. Mounts foxed and stained, minor foxing and fading to prints, but generally the images are in **excellent condition with strong tones.**

Julie Mellby, "Victor Prevost: Painter, Lithographer, Photographer," *History of Photography* 35 (2011).

**P**ioneering photographs of Central Park. One of the earliest photographers to work in New York, Victor Prevost (1820-1881) studied photography in France under Paul Delaroche and with Gustave Le Gray. In 1850 Prevost came to New York and established a studio at Broadway and Bleecker. He achieved limited commercial success, giving up photography as a career in 1857. Prevost continued to take photographs of major construction projects in New York City, the most important of which are his images of the new Central Park.

**These images are among the earliest extant photographs of the construction of Central Park.** The Olmsted-Vaux plan was accepted in 1858, and work began at once, but it was not until the 1870s that the immense project was completed. As a result, these very early photographs present an unfamiliar view of the park, with immature plantings, temporary structures, worker housing, all without the towering buildings that figure prominently in later images. Three of the photographs are signed in the negative and one features the photographer's ink signature on the mount. All bear the photographer's blindstamp on the mount. Each image is described and dated in pencil on the verso. The collection comprises:

1. Veranda, Terrace, and Bell Tower (Aug 30, 1862) signed and dated 1862 by Prevost on the mount
2. Self-Portrait of the Photographer at CP (Sept 10, 1862) [actually Jacob Wrey Mould, who designed by of the park's most notable landmarks and architectural details]
3. Terrace Steps (Sept 11, 1862)
4. Pine Bank Arch. Bridge Near 8<sup>th</sup> Ave (Aug 17, 1862)
5. Landing (Oct 15<sup>th</sup> 1862)
6. Summer House from West Side ie 6<sup>th</sup> Ave (Sept 22, 1862)
7. Arsenal from 6<sup>th</sup> Ave West Side (August 13, 1862)
8. Summer House East from 8<sup>th</sup> Ave (August 28, 1862)
9. [no caption:] Summer House East from 8<sup>th</sup> Ave.
10. [no caption:] Buried pipes, with barrels, cranes, and framing

"Prevost's body of work stands as one of the most significant in American nineteenth-century photography" – Julie Mellby



VERY RARE. The principal institutional holdings of Prevost photographs are at the George Eastman House, the Museum of the City of New York, and the New York Historical Society, and to a lesser extent, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Smithsonian.

Apart from their exposure at the Metropolitan Museum of Art show in 2003, **Prevost's work remains largely unknown to the collecting public, a reflection of its great rarity in the market.**



a classic colonial history, printed in America

STITH, WILLIAM.  
*The History of the First  
Discovery and Settlement  
of Virginia ...*

Williamsburg: William Parks,  
1747.

Contemporary calf, leather label. Some  
wear. Upper joint restored. A very good  
copy.

Sabin 91860. Howes S1021.

“this book has  
become a high  
authority to later  
writers” – Church

**F**irst edition, first issue. The later issues may have been  
printed as late as 1753. This is a lovely copy of Stith’s  
classic history of Virginia from its establishment in 1607  
through the dissolution of the Virginia Company of London in  
1624, written by the third president of the College of William &  
Mary.

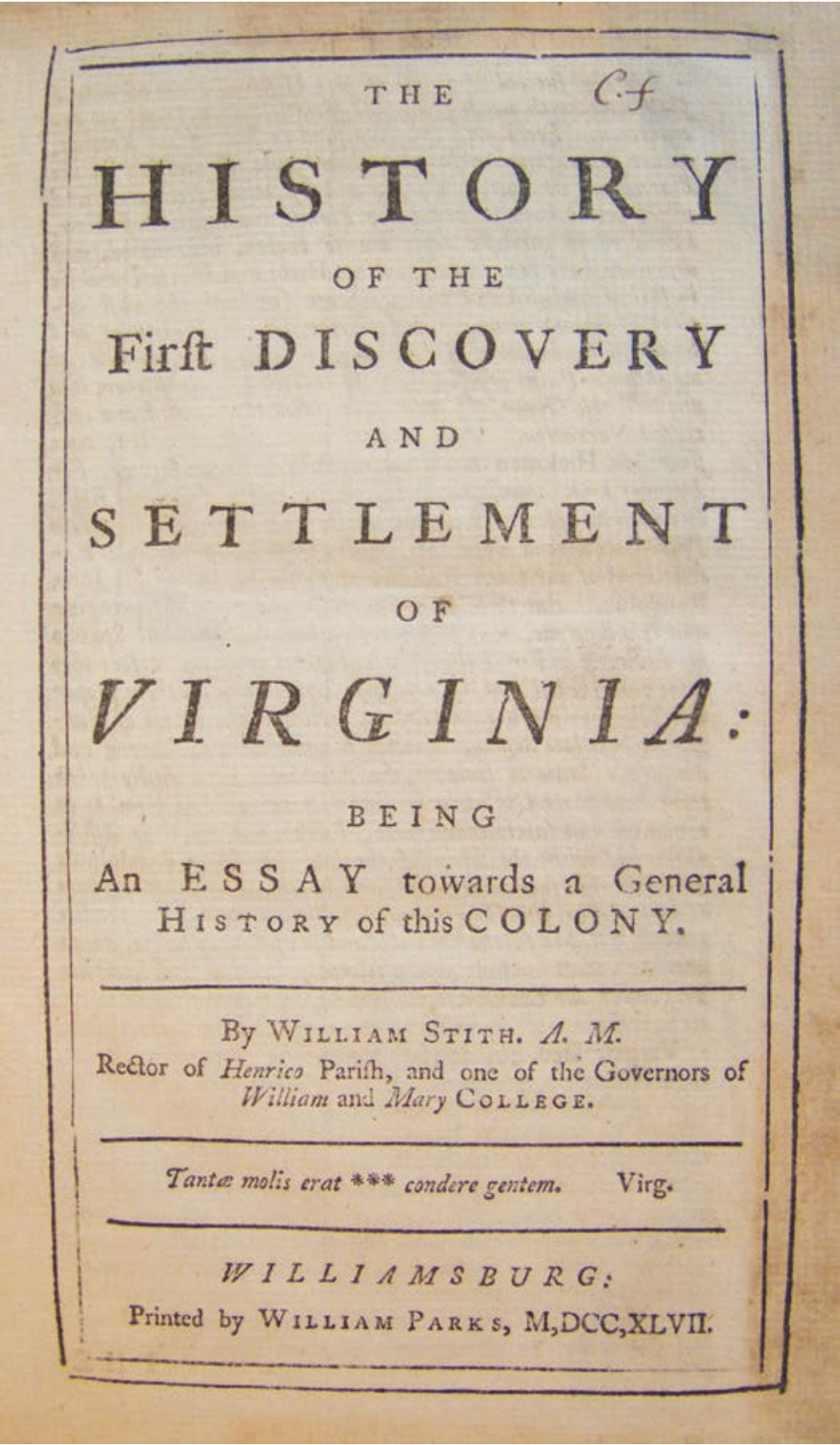
Stith’s *History of Virginia* was one of the first histories of America  
to be written and published in the British colonies and the first to  
be printed in Virginia. Stith was well-connected and had access to  
major colonial libraries such as that of William Byrd as well as to  
figures who participated in the events he described. William Parks,  
who established his press in Williamsburg in 1730, was the second  
printer in Virginia. Parks was “the most important colonial printer  
after Benjamin Franklin”(ANB).

“Stith’s *History* covered the period up to 1624. According to the  
preface, he intended to carry it further, but no more was published.  
Its value is based chiefly on the manuscript sources at his command.  
He says that these included copies of documents collected by his  
uncle, Sir John Randolph, in preparation for writing an historical  
‘Preface’ to the Laws of Virginia, and a transcript of the records of  
the Virginia Company lent by Colonel William Byrd, also copies  
of records of the Virginia courts. His printed sources were mainly  
the writings of Captain John Smith, Hariot, and Purchas” (Sabin).  
“The early charters contained in the Appendix give this work  
its chief value at the present day ... this book has become a high  
authority to later writers” (Church).

Thomas Jefferson owned a copy of this edition and recommended  
it as a requirement for a Virginia gentleman’s library in his famous  
letter to Robert Skipwith. One of the very few books recommended  
by Jefferson to have been printed in America before the Revolution,  
this is one of the earliest obtainable books printed in Williamsburg.

The first issue is very scarce. Jefferson recommended the book as  
essential for a Virginia gentleman’s library, but there is no copy  
at the Thomas Jefferson Foundation (Monticello).

recommended by Thomas Jefferson





an English explorer in the Old West

(WILD WEST.)  
MARKHAM,  
ALBERT HASTINGS,  
CAPTAIN.

*Illustrated autograph  
manuscript journal of his  
tour of the United States,  
including the Indian  
Territories and Dodge City.*

England to the United States and  
back, 22 September 1877 to 8  
March 1878.

4to. Approx. 360 pages on ruled paper; 10  
watercolors; ephemera; correspondence.  
Contemporary half dark green morocco,  
spine gilt-stamped "America" and  
"A.H.M.," front board with Markham  
arms. Light wear, occasional soiling, but  
generally in fine, fresh condition.

**T**his is the journal of a famed explorer touring the  
Old West. Albert Hastings Markham (1841-1918), a  
distinguished officer in the Royal Navy, is best known  
for his role in the British Arctic Expedition of 1875-76. Leading a  
sledge party attempting to reach the North Pole, Markham achieved  
a Farthest North, surpassing Parry's mark set in 1827. The newly-  
promoted Captain Markham then secured an eight-month leave for  
an exploration of the American prairies. "He made arrangements  
to join a United States Cavalry Regiment at Fort Sill, in the Indian  
Territory, with the nominal objective of scouting after a hostile  
band of Apache Indians" (Markham, *The Life of Sir Albert Hastings  
Markham*).

**This unique illustrated manuscript journal details Markham's  
adventures in the Old West.** His journey takes him from Liverpool  
to New York by Cunard steamer, then to Wisconsin to see his  
mother, who had emigrated there, and on to St Louis. He continues  
into Indian Territory, travelling by rail and then stage to Fort Sill.  
For four weeks, accompanied by two Indians, he hunts buffalo and  
cougar, wolves and turkeys. His journal is filled with fascinating  
stories of his interactions with Indians and his adventures and  
misadventures on the prairie. He then makes his way, with the  
assistance of the Caddoc Indians, to Camp Supply, from which  
he took the stagecoach to Dodge City. Approaching Dodge he was  
joined by a party of "cow boys" armed with "six shooters," and he  
stayed with them at the camping site outside Dodge City known as  
Soldiers' Graves, or Bear Creek, Station.

Dodge City was established in 1872, just five years before  
Markham's arrival, and it quickly became the "cowboy capital,"  
attracting the great lawmen and gunfighters including Wyatt Earp,  
Bat Masterson, and Doc Holliday. Markham notes that Dodge  
"enjoys the reputation of being the rowdiest of all rowdy western  
towns" and that it "contains a population of about 600 people –  
the houses are all wooden, and the majority of them are either  
saloons or dancing houses." He marvels at "the sink of iniquity, the  
perfect 'hell upon earth' that Dodge City really is." "Like Sodom &  
Gomorrah it would be difficult to find half a dozen virtuous people  
residing there!"

"after crossing the Cimarron we passed what is called a 'cow camp',  
that is a camp composed of 'cow boys' or 'herders' in attendance  
on a herd of cattle which they are driving from Texas to Kansas"



**This manuscript contains a very early use of a celebrated Western  
idiom—to die with your boots on.** Discussing the cemetery at  
Dodge, Markham writes, "the majority are of those who, to use  
a Western phrase, 'died with their boots on!'" According to the  
*Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, "Die with your boots on was apparently  
first used in the late 19th century of deaths of cowboys and others  
in the American West who were killed in gun battles or hanged."

*"Died with their  
boots on!"*

*“the sink of iniquity, the perfect ‘hell upon earth’  
that Dodge City really is ... ”*

*“a couple of the  
roughest looking  
fellows I ever saw in  
my life each armed  
with a Winchester  
repeating rifle and a  
six shooter, and each  
carrying a saddle,  
intimated their  
intention of taking  
passage with us as  
far as Dodge!”*

Markham has a taste for adventure and an ear for great stories, and he soaks up what he learns from the “cow boys” he meets. The following passage gives a taste of the manuscript: “shortly after crossing the Cimarron we passed what is called a ‘cow camp’, that is a camp composed of ‘cow boys’ or ‘herders’ in attendance on a herd of cattle which they are driving from Texas to Kansas. This camp belonged to a party of 26 ‘cow boys’ and ‘bull whackers’, who had arrived thus far with 7,000 head of cattle. As we were jogging quietly along we were called in peremptory fashion to halt, when a couple of the roughest looking fellows I ever saw in my life each armed with a Winchester repeating rifle and a ‘six shooter’, and each carrying a saddle, intimated their intention of taking passage with us as far as Dodge! ...”

“One was a negro, the other a white man. Their clothes, if such rags as they had on their backs could be so called, were in the most tattered state it is possible to imagine! On their legs they wore stiff leather leggings, and their feet were wrapped up in old flannel and cloth bandages for want of shoes! One wore a crownless sombrero that it certainly could not be considered as a covering for the head—the other was hatless. ... We were not long kept in ignorance regarding the character of our fellow travellers, for it soon transpired, from their conversation, and they took no pains to keep it secret, that they had left their gang, or ‘outfit’ as they term their party, because they had enough of hard work & blood shed! Three days previously Jack had the ‘misfortune’ to shoot the ‘Boss’, or head man of the outfit, and he was afraid the Boss’ friends would take his life—hence his desertion ...”

**This illustrated manuscript, containing vivid tales of the American West by a keen observer with a taste for adventure, is worthy of exhibition and publication.**

A detailed list of illustrations and inserted ephemera is available.

*the Wild West, illustrated*





“the foundation of England’s knowledge of America during the early period of colonization” – *Printing and the Mind of Man*

**SMITH, JOHN, Capt.**  
*The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles: with the names of the adventurers, planters, and governours from their first beginning Ano: 1584 to this present 1626.*

London: J. D.[awson] and I. H.[aviland] for Michael Sparkes, 1627.

Folio. Engraved title page (Sabin’s third state), folding plate with map of Ould Virginia (fourth state), folding map of Virginia (tenth state), folding map of the Summer Isles (third state), and folding map of New England (Sabin’s eighth state), expertly mounted repairing a few old tears. This copy without the errata occasionally found pasted to foot of final page. Title a little soiled, minor stains. **17th-century blind-tooled calf**, red morocco label, minor repairs, later endpapers. Half morocco case. A fine, fresh copy.

**A superlative colonial provenance:** Benedict Leonard Calvert (1700-1732), restored Proprietary Governor of Maryland and son of Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore (bookplate reading: “The Honble Benedict Leonard Calvert Esqri. 2d son to the Rt. Honble. Ben. Leo. Lord Baltemore [sic] Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland & Avalon in America”); anonymous owner, Sotheby’s London, 28 June 1985, lot 358; Jay Snider, Christie’s New York, 21 June 2005, lot 1.

*Printing and the Mind of Man* 124. Burden *The Mapping of North America* 164, 187, 212, 213. Church 411. STC 22790c.

**F**irst edition, third issue. This is an outstanding copy of a foundational work of American history, from the library of the Calverts, the original Proprietors and colonial governors of Maryland.

This American classic is “the foundation of England’s knowledge of America during the early period of colonization” (PMM). John Smith was one of the original settlers of the Jamestown colony and a member of its governing council. After exploring the region for a year, Smith returned to find the settlement failing. “Although he is best known as the man who stepped in to force the disoriented Jamestown colonists to save themselves, his contribution as historian and theorist was also extremely important” (ANB), most notably his *Generall Historie of Virginia*.

*The Generall Historie of Virginia* contains Smith’s eyewitness accounts of the founding of Jamestown, his capture and rescue through the intercession of Pocahontas, his time spent in Virginia (1606-1609), and his explorations of the New England coast (1610-1617). The work comprises six books as follows: 1) the first settlement of Virginia, and the subsequent voyages there to 1605, 2) the land and its Indian inhabitants, 3) Smith’s voyage and the settlement of Jamestown, from December 1606 to 1609, plus two pages reprinting laudatory verses addressed to Smith from *The Description of New England*, with a few lines of introduction by Smith beginning: “Now seeing there is thus much Paper here to spare,” 4) Virginia from the planting of Point Comfort in 1609 to 1623, 5) the history of the Bermudas (or Summer Isles) from 1593 to 1624, followed by verses also reprinted from the *Description*, and 6) the history of New England from 1614 to 1624. There was one edition of the text. Over the period of its sale, the title page was updated to reflect the year as well as the accession of Charles I, whose portrait appears on this title. The copper plates of the four excellent maps were also altered, adding names and changing details.

*The Generall Historie of Virginia* contains some of the most important American maps ever published including Smith’s map of Virginia (“one of the most important printed maps of America ever produced and certainly one of the greatest influence”) and his map of New England (“the foundation map of New England cartography, the one that gave it its name and the first devoted to the region”) (Burden).



**This is a magnificent colonial American association copy in a period binding.** This book is from the library of the Calvert family, the original Proprietors of Maryland. It bears the bookplate of Benedict Leonard Calvert (1700-1732), restored Proprietary Governor of Maryland and son of Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore. This copy may descend from George Calvert, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Baltimore, who sailed from Newfoundland to Virginia in 1629. His son Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore, was granted the charter for Maryland by Charles I in 1632. In 1715, the Crown restored proprietary rights to Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore. His son Benedict Leonard Calvert, whose bookplate is in this volume, was named governor of Maryland by his brother, the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore. Benedict Leonard Calvert died at sea in 1732 on his return voyage to England.

“Ramusio’s collection of voyages and travels is the most perfect work of that nature extant in any language” – John Locke on Ramusio’s *Viaggi*

RAMUSIO,  
GIOVANNI  
BATTISTA. *Delle  
Navigationi et Viaggi.*

Venice: Giunta, 1563, 1556, and  
1559.

Folio. Three volumes. 3 folding plates in Vol. I, 7 double-page maps in vol. III, numerous woodcut illustrations, maps, and plans. Vol. I title and last leaf stained and repaired, e5-6 supplied; Volume II quire H supplied. Early blind-paneled calf, minor restoration, early manuscript paper label at foot of spine. Some browning, staining, and spotting, some dampstaining, minor worming. Lower portion of Western Hemisphere map trimmed and supplied in manuscript. An especially handsome and fresh set.

**F**irst editions of volumes II and II, third edition of volume I. This classic in the history of exploration includes: the first printings of the description of present-day New York by Verrazzano, the first European to see the harbor; Cartier’s account of his pioneering inland exploration of the continent; numerous maps and views of fundamental importance in the cartography of the New World; and most important, the most complete and most influential text of Marco Polo’s book of his travels.

Ramusio (1485-1557), the great Venetian humanist, began corresponding with fellow humanist scholars, explorers, and travelers as early as 1525 in order to gather accounts of the Age of Exploration. In 1548 he began to assemble the work, which was first printed in 1550 (vol. I), 1556 (vol. III) and 1559 (the delayed Vol. II). Numerous revisions and reprints followed, and Ramusio spawned countless imitators and successors such as Hakluyt, Purchas, De Bry, and others.

John Locke declared that “**Ramusio’s collection of voyages and travels [is] the most perfect work of that nature extant in any language whatsoever:** containing all the discoveries to the east, west, north, and south; with full descriptions of all the countries discovered; judiciously compiled, and free from that great mass of useless matter, which swells our English Hackluyt and Purchas; much more complete and full than the Latin de Brye, and in fine, the noblest work of this nature.”

“**The publication of Ramusio may be said to open an era in the literary history of Voyages and Navigation.** Instead of accounts carelessly copied and translated from previous collections, perpetuating errors and anachronisms, we find in this valuable work, original narratives which betray the hand of a scholar of great critical acumen. Nor should we forget that we are indebted to Ramusio for the preservation of accounts of voyages of the utmost importance to the student of American history; and did his work contain only the ‘Relatione d’un gentilhuomo del Sig. Fernando Cortese,’ and the first voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada, the two capital relations would entitle the Raccolta to a prominent place in any American library” (Harrisse, *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*).

first editions of Marco Polo, Cartier, and Verrazzano

**M**ARCO POLO. The second volume contains the first printing of Marco Polo’s account in its most “brilliant, interesting, and complete” form. Ramusio determined to publish a critical edition based on several manuscripts including a now-lost manuscript containing “**the supplementary recollections of the Traveller, noted down at a later period of his life**” (Yule), here published for the first time. Yule’s standard translation of Marco Polo, using two early manuscripts, includes numerous interpolations of Ramusio’s text. Yule notes: “**The picture in Ramusio, taken as a whole, is so much more brilliant, interesting, and complete than in the older texts,** that I thought of substituting it entirely for the other.”

John Larner, in *Marco Polo and the Discovery of the World* (2001), summarizes: “Among the 150 surviving medieval manuscripts [of Marco Polo’s Travels], there are two distinct traditions . . . The first (A) derives from a very early Franco-Italian version, probably a copy of the original text written in French or Franco-Italian while Marco was in prison. The second (B) which, despite the sparseness of its manuscript tradition is unquestionably authentic, is found, apart from two fragments, only in the Latin version written around 1470, now in the chapter library in Toledo, in an 18<sup>th</sup>-century copy of that work, and in the Italian translation from other manuscripts by the Venetian humanist Giambattista Ramusio, published in 1559. **Ramusio’s version is “of great importance, containing much material which is not to be found in the A texts”** (Larner).

**C**ARTIER. The third volume contains the first printings Jacques Cartier’s accounts of his celebrated voyages of 1534 and 1535-6 to the New World. Using the Iroquoian word for settlement (kanata), Cartier named the region Canada, which he claimed for France. In the second voyage Cartier ventured far deeper into Canada, reaching the village Hochelaga (present-day Montreal). **Cartier was the first European to penetrate the North American continent from the east.**

**V**ERRAZZANO. The third volume is devoted entirely to the New World. It includes the first printing of Giovanni da Verrazzano’s letter to Francois I on his famed 1524 voyage to North America. **Verrazzano was the first to sail along the North American coast, showing it to be continuous from Florida to present-day Maine.** Verrazzano, who surveyed the mouth of the Hudson, was **the first European to see present-day New York.**

Marco Polo  
“in Ramusio, taken  
as a whole, is so  
much more brilliant,  
interesting, and  
complete than in  
the older texts ...”

– Yule



*first map based on a firsthand account of New York*

*The dozens of woodcuts in this work include:*

La Nuova Francia, “the first map devoted to New England and New France” (Burden 25) and the first printed map based on a firsthand account (Verrazzano’s) of New York.

Hochelaga [Montreal], the first printed plan of any settlement in North America and the “earliest printed view of Montreal ... showing the native village and stockades based on the information of Jacques Cartier” (Tooley). Cartier named the nearby mountain “Mont Réal” (Montreal).

Tenochtitlan, or Mexico City. This map by Cortés, first printed in 1524, is, apart from a Columbus Letter’s view of Santo Domingo, the first printed depiction of a city in the New World.

The third volume contains illustrations of curiosities of the New World such as views of Native Americans (e.g. vol. III, 68v), native houses, animals including the manatee, and flora including cacti, pineapple, and maize.

Universale della Parte del Mondo Nuovamenta Ritrovata. This map of the Western Hemisphere is “the first printed American map to include any of the names from the travels of Coronado of 1540-42” (Burden 24) and “the earliest cartographic reflection” of the advance of European knowledge about the American West. (Wheat).

**VERY RARE.** Sets of Ramusio in uniform early bindings are very scarce, and examples with multiple first editions are of the greatest rarity (uniform sets with all three first editions are essentially unheard of, with none in the auction records of the past century). No other set containing two first editions and in an early binding has appeared at auction since the example sold at the Mensing sale in 1936 (second edition of vol. I and first editions of vols. II-III). Thus it has been more than 70 years since a comparable set has appeared for public sale.

*“The publication of Ramusio may be said to open an era in the literary history of Voyages and Navigation.” – HARRISSE*



signed copy of Einstein's doctoral thesis

**EINSTEIN, ALBERT.**  
“Eine neue Bestimmung  
der Molekuelldimensionen”  
(pp. 289-306) and “Zur Theorie  
der Brownschen Bewegung”  
(pp. 371-381) in *Annalen der  
Physik* 4th series, vol. 19,  
no. 2.

Leipzig, 1906.

Later brown wrappers, paper spine label,  
trimmed, edges sprinkled red. Very good.

Provenance: signed by Einstein for Lewis  
Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy  
Commission.

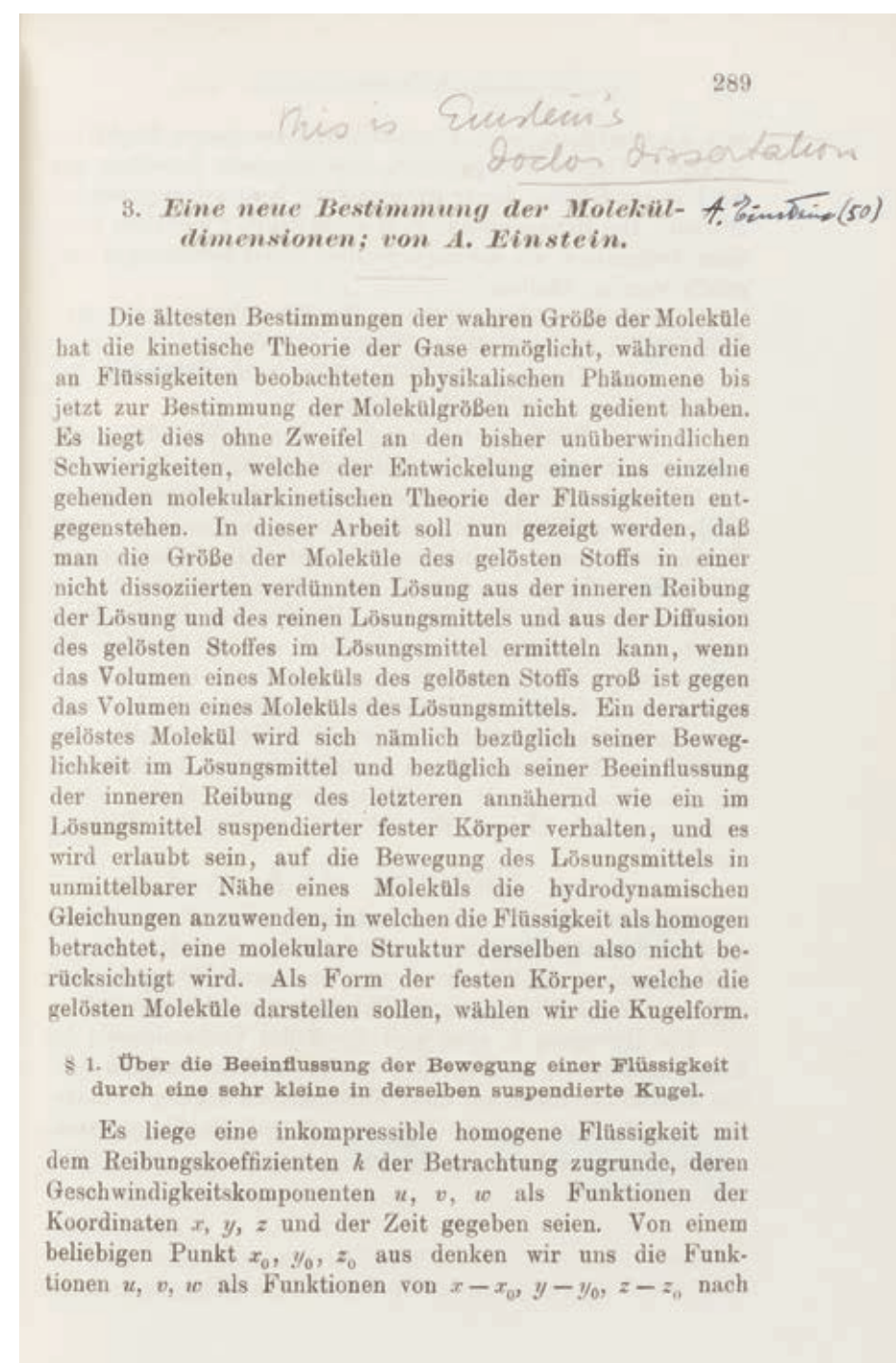
Weil 7a and 11.

**F**irst journal edition of Einstein's doctoral thesis, revised,  
and first edition of his second paper on Brownian motion.  
Signed and dated 1950 by Einstein on p. 289 at the  
beginning of his thesis.

In this landmark work Einstein “combined the techniques of  
classical hydrodynamics with those of the theory of diffusion to  
create a new method for the determination of molecular sizes  
and of Avogadro's number, a method he applied to solute sugar  
molecules. ... Einstein's concerns extended beyond this particular  
question to more general problems of the foundations of the  
theory of radiation and the existence of atoms. He later emphasized  
... ‘A precise determination of the size of molecules seems to me  
of the highest importance because Planck's radiation formula can  
be tested more precisely through such a determination through  
measurements on radiation.’ The dissertation also marked the first  
major success in Einstein's effort to find further evidence for the  
atomic hypothesis, an effort that culminated in his explanation  
of Brownian motion. By the end of 1905 he had published three  
independent methods for determining molecular dimensions ...”  
(Stachel, *Einstein's Miraculous Year. Five Papers that Changed the Face  
of Physics*).

Einstein's biographer, physicist Abraham Pais, observed: “It is  
not sufficiently realized that **Einstein's thesis is one of his most  
fundamental papers**. Histories and biographies invariably refer to  
1905 as the miraculous year because of his article on relativity, the  
light-quantum, and Brownian motion. In my opinion, the thesis is  
on a par with the Brownian motion article. In fact, in some—not  
all—respects, his results on Brownian motion are by-products of his  
thesis work. This goes a long way toward explaining why the paper  
on Brownian motion was received by the *Annalen der Physik* on May  
11, 1905, only eleven days after the thesis had been completed.  
Three weeks after the thesis was accepted, this same journal  
received a copy [of the thesis] for publication. It was published only  
after Einstein supplied a brief addendum in January 1906. ... As a  
result of these various delays, the thesis appeared as a paper in the  
*Annalen der Physik* only after the Brownian motion article had come  
out in the same journal.

“one of his most fundamental papers”



“This may have helped create the impression in  
some quarters that the relation between diffusion  
and viscosity—a very important equation due to  
Einstein and Sutherland—was first obtained in  
Einstein's paper on Brownian motion. Actually, it  
first appeared in his thesis ...” (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*,  
pp. 89-90).

This volume also includes Einstein's second paper  
on Brownian motion, containing two further  
methods for finding Avogadro's number.

**Signed examples of the great early Einstein papers  
are extremely rare.**



## Salem Witch Trials

**MATHER, COTTON.**  
*The Wonders of the Invisible World. Being an account of the tryals of several witches, lately executed in New England.*

Printed first, at Boston in New England, and reprinted in London for John Dunmow, 1693.

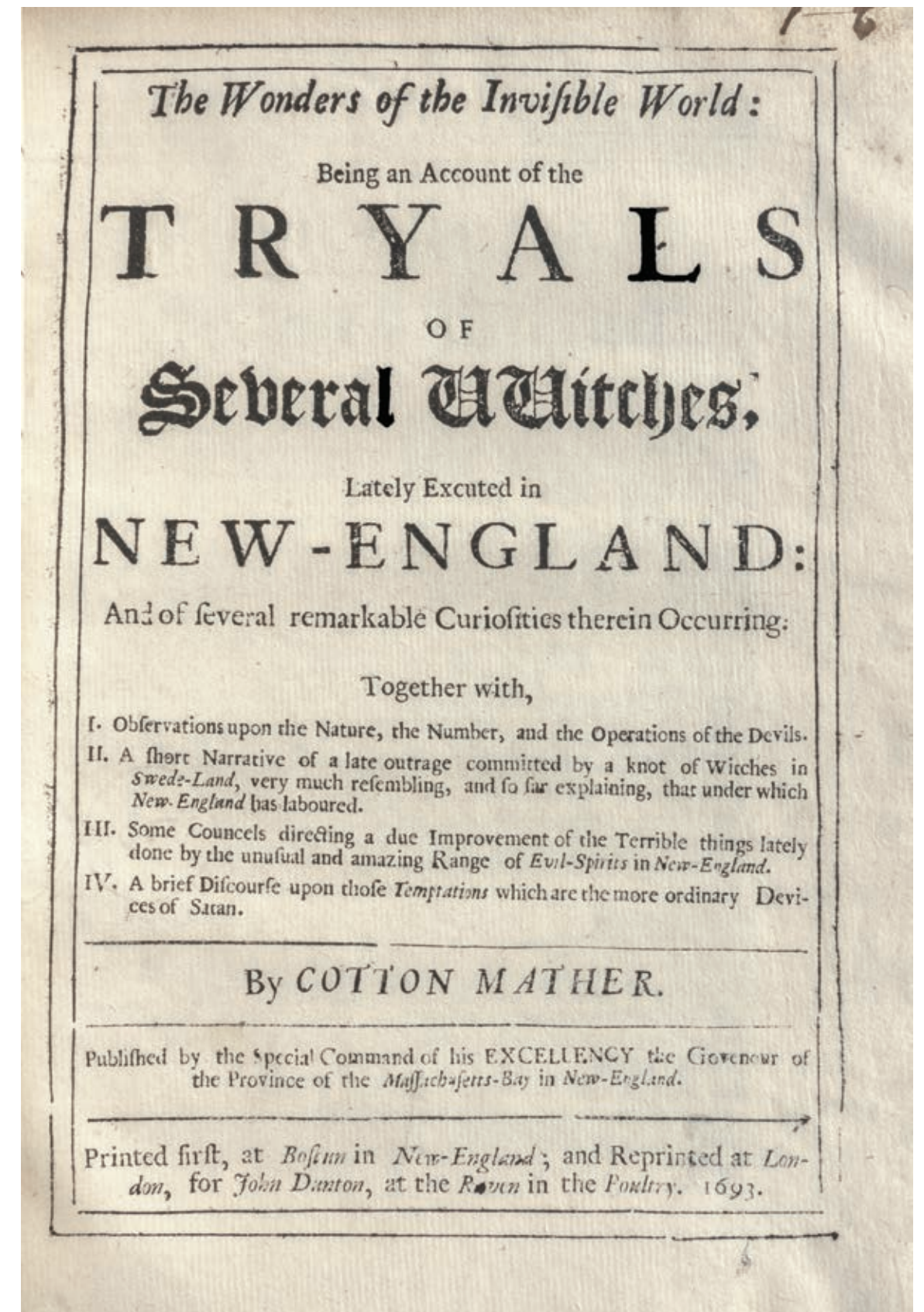
56 leaves (112 pp, irregularly paginated). Formerly bound with several other contemporary tracts in contemporary blind-paneled calf, now recased alone in that same contemporary binding. Repairs to binding. Small tear to half-title. A fine copy of a rare work.

*“The New-Englanders are a People of God settled in those, which were once the Devil’s Territories; and it may easily be supposed that the Devil was exceedingly disturbed, when he perceived such a People here accomplishing the Promise of old made unto our Blessed Jesus, That He should have the Utmost parts of the Earth for his Possession.”*

**F**irst English edition of this famous history of the Salem witch trials, a classic of colonial American history. Cotton Mather, scion of the notable Boston family, entered Harvard College at twelve and graduated three years later. He was elected a fellow of Harvard in 1690 before he turned thirty. At the time of the Salem trials in 1692, Mather was already one of the most respected divines in New England. Author of more than 400 books and tracts, he had an enormous impact on American thought at the turn of the eighteenth century.

*Wonders of the Invisible World* is one of Mather’s two best known works, the other being *Magnalia Christi Americana*. “This is one of the most important and rarest of all Mather’s works—his contemporary history of the Salem trials. ... Historically, Mather’s report on the trials is the last important exposition of witchcraft that was written while the superstition remained generally unquestioned. Mather described the trials objectively, but from the viewpoint of a firm believer in witches” (Streeter).

“the classic example of religious frenzy  
sanctifying intolerance and delusion” – Howes





“Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee!”

(ALI, MUHAMMAD.).  
*The Holy Quran.*

Lahore, 1973.

Vol. I of two. Original blue cloth. Very good.

Provenance: inscribed by Muhammad Ali in 1975 to Drew “Bundini” Brown, his friend, trainer, corner man, adviser, and phrase-coiner.

**P**resentation copy inscribed by Muhammad Ali to his friend, trainer, corner man, adviser, and phrase-coiner “To Drew Bundini Brown from Muhammad Ali Your Brother Make your life, for the work of Allah 20/6/75 Peace and Love Forever.”

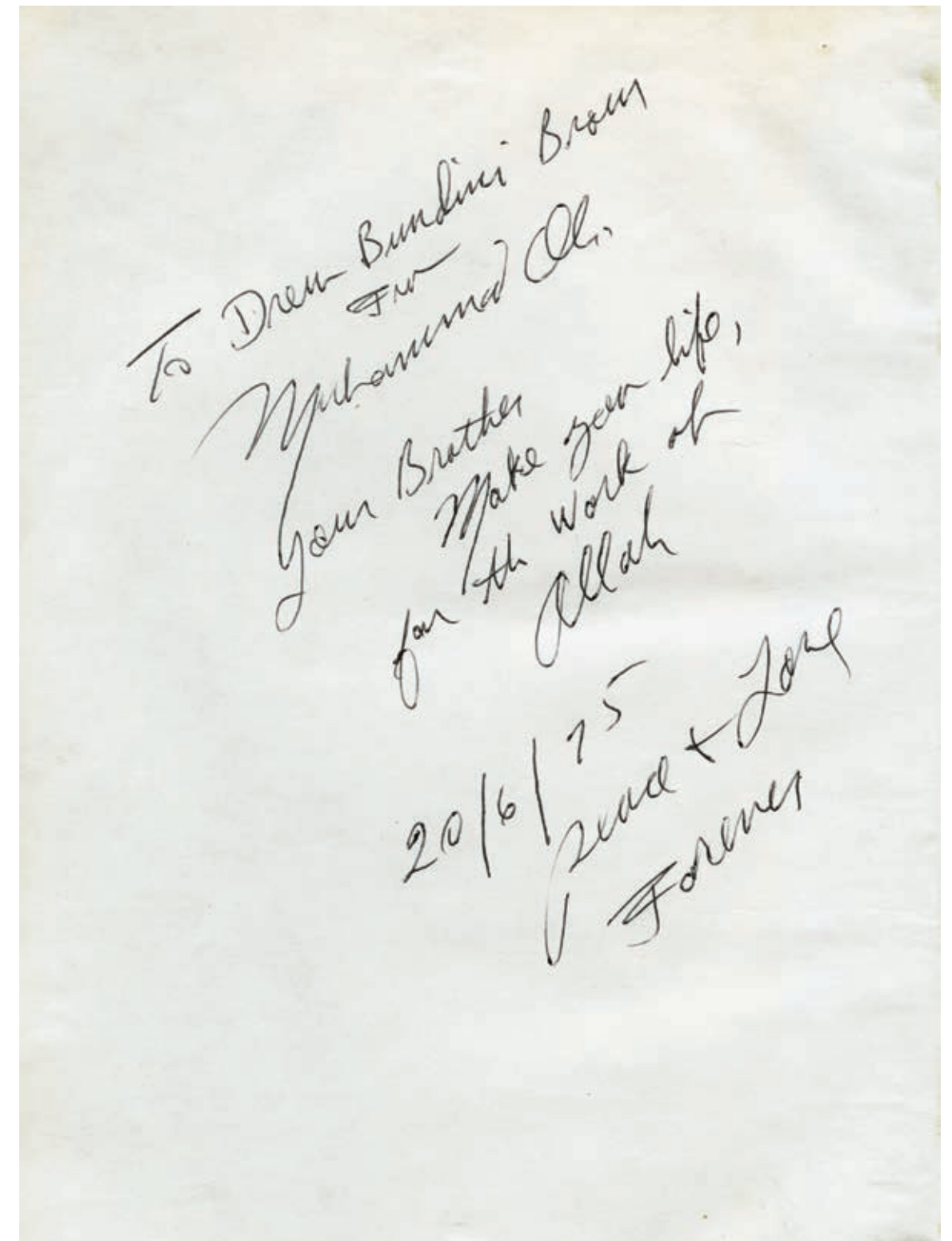
The conversion of Olympic and professional boxing champion Cassius Clay to Islam in 1964, the changing of his “slave name,” and Ali’s subsequent refusal to serve in Vietnam were landmark events in the Civil Rights movement. For decades, Muhammad Ali, perhaps the most recognizable person in the world, was the most prominent Muslim in America.

Drew “Bundini” Brown joined Ali’s camp in 1963 and was with the champion for virtually his entire career. He served in Ali’s corner in all of the great fights. Brown is credited with helping Ali craft some of his most memorable lines including the famous “float like a butterfly, sting like a bee.”

“They were boxing’s best duet. Before or after a sparring session, or when the television cameras were on, or whenever the occasion called for some noise, Muhammad Ali and Drew (Bundini) Brown would shout, ‘Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee. Rumble, young man, rumble.’ After a pause, they would roar, ‘Aaargh,’ and break up in laughter. And upon seeing each other in recent years, they would recreate the act they had developed in 1964 just before the boxer then known as Cassius Clay dethroned Sonny Liston as the world heavyweight champion. ... He pronounced his nickname ‘Boodini,’ with the ‘n’ silent, which he seldom was. He coined and even copyrighted ‘Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee.’ He had the gift of gab, but he also had the gift of theatrics. Ali nicknamed his opponents and Bundini carried the props. Ali called Liston The Bear and Bundini waved a bear trap at the weigh-in. Ali called Floyd Patterson The Rabbit and Bundini waved the carrots and the lettuce ...” (*New York Times*, September 29, 1987).

**“Drew charged Muhammad’s battery,” said Ali’s longtime trainer, Angelo Dundee. “He knew Muhammad, he was great for Muhammad.”**

The Quran inscribed by Muhammad Ali  
to his trainer and corner man Drew Bundini Brown





## The Szyk Haggadah

**SZYK, ARTHUR.**

*The Haggadah.*

*Executed by Arthur Szyk.*

*Edited by Cecil Roth.*

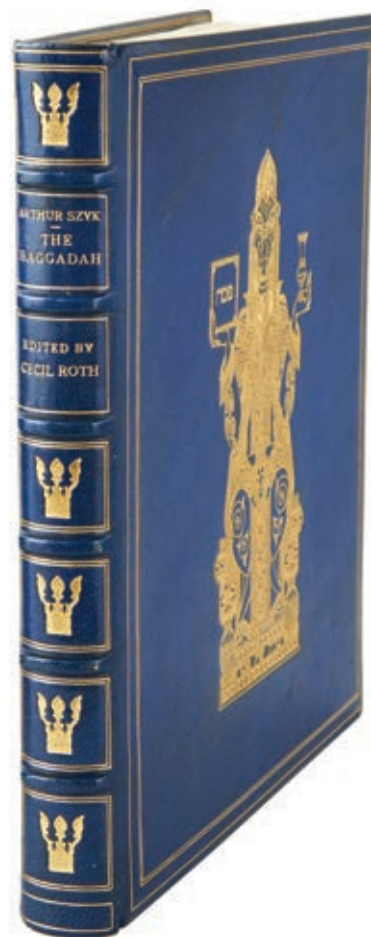
London: Beaconsfield Press,  
[1940].

Quarto. Printed on vellum. 48 pages  
printed in color. Original blue morocco  
gilt by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, with the  
original half blue morocco case, also by  
Sangorski & Sutcliffe. A fine copy.

**F**irst edition, finely printed in color on vellum, one of  
only 250 numbered signed copies. The entire edition of  
the celebrated Szyk Haggadah, was printed on vellum and  
signed by both Szyk and Roth.

Szyk (1894-1951), a Polish Jew who left Europe for America in  
1940, is the foremost modern artist to work in the style of medieval  
illuminated manuscripts. His works have been exhibited at libraries  
and museums throughout the world, and his Haggadah is a  
centerpiece of many leading institutional collections of the history  
of the book. Szyk created the work's watercolor and gouache  
illuminations between 1934 and 1936 while living in Poland. The  
Beaconsfield Press was established in London for the purpose of  
publishing the lavish and costly book, printed entirely on vellum  
and finely bound by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. The 250 copies printed  
were priced at \$500.

**The Szyk Haggadah, the most beautiful Haggadah ever printed,  
is one of the greatest illustrated books of the twentieth century.**



*“worthy to be placed among the most beautiful books  
that the hand of man has produced” – London Times on the Szyk Haggadah*



## The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone

(BOONE, DANIEL.)  
FILSON, JOHN.

*The Discovery, Settlement  
and Present State of  
Kentucke: and An Essay  
towards the Topography  
and Natural History of  
that important Country:  
to which is added ...  
The Adventures of Col.  
Daniel Boon, one of the  
first settlers, comprehending  
every important ...*

Wilmington: Adams, 1784.

Modern calf. Without map as usual;  
H3,4 with long closed tears into text. An  
excellent untrimmed copy.

Provenance: the Siebert copy, Sotheby's,  
New York, 21 May 1999, lot 297.

Evans 18467. Howes F129.

**F**irst edition. A classic of the early American frontier, this is the first book on Kentucky and the first published biography of Daniel Boone, provided by the legendary frontiersman himself.

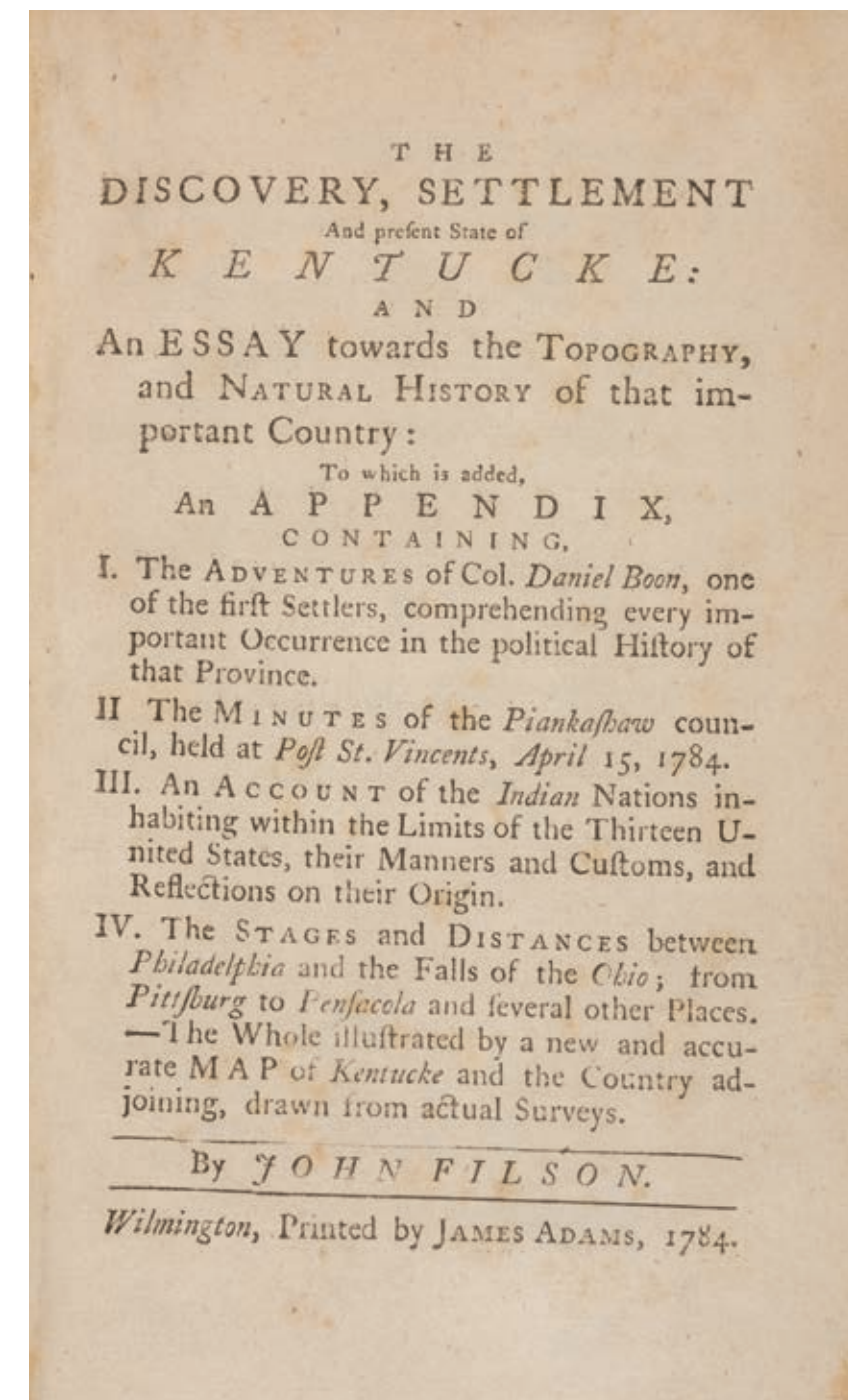
“Daniel Boone’s international fame was secured with the publication of ‘The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon’ in John Filson’s *Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke* in 1784 and its subsequent translation and reprinting in France and Germany the next year” (ANB). While Filson has clearly improved Boone’s spelling and diction, this narrative provides an exciting firsthand view of the exploration and settlement of the old frontier. Boone’s riveting tale concludes, “I can now say that I have verified the saying of old Indian who signed Col. Henderson’s deed. Taking me by the hand, at the delivery thereof, Brother, says he, we have given you a fine land, but I believe you will have much trouble in settling it — My footsteps have often been marked with blood. ...”

“Boone’s significance to American history and culture is hard to overestimate, for in a very real sense it is impossible to discuss the frontier without discussing Boone. Historically and imaginatively, perhaps no single individual is more central to the frontier experience. ... [Boone is] the prototype of the frontier hero” (ANB).

John Filson left Pennsylvania for Kentucky in 1783, acquiring 13,000 acres and working as a surveyor and teacher. The pioneer became a co-founder of Cincinnati and Kentucky’s first historian. Filson interviewed frontiersmen including Daniel Boone and James Harrod in writing this first history of Kentucky. Because there were no printers in the state, he traveled to Delaware to secure his book’s publication in 1784. “Filson’s book became a major vehicle in publicizing and stimulating migration to Kentucky. ... His Boone narrative permanently fixed the frontiersman as a national folk hero” (ANB).

**This is a rare untrimmed copy of a classic of the American frontier.** The map called for on the title-page was printed separately in Philadelphia by Tenoer Rook and is virtually never found with the text (none since the Hoe copy, last sold in 1921).

“Daniel Boone’s international fame was secured with the publication of ‘The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon’ in John Filson’s *Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*” — ANB





## The Great West

**RUSSELL, ANDREW J.**  
*The Great West Illustrated*  
in a series of photographic  
views across the continent,  
taken along the line of the  
Union Pacific Railroad,  
west from Omaha,  
Nebraska.

Volume I [all published]. New  
York: [by D. H. Prime] Published  
by Authority of the Union Pacific  
Railroad Company, 1869.

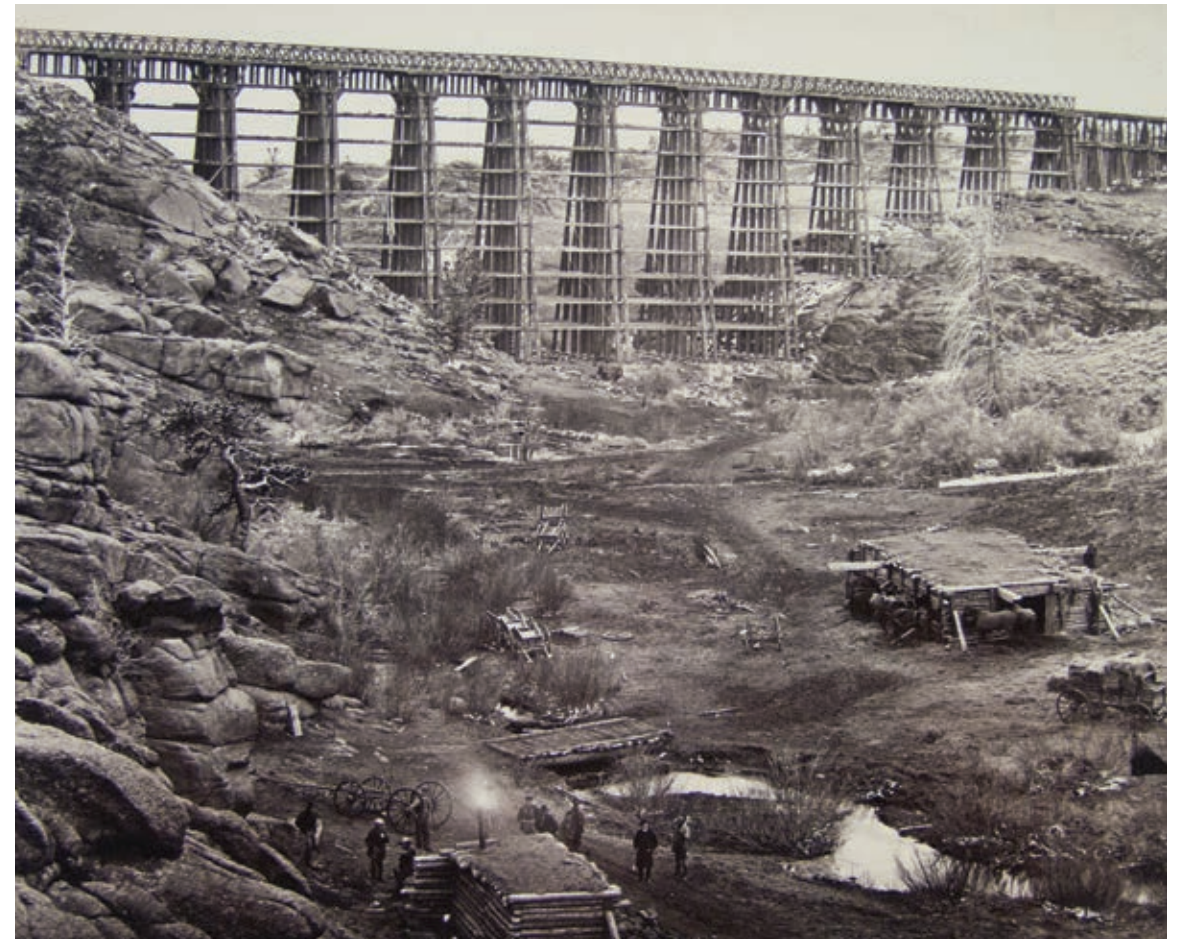
Oblong folio. Original half morocco  
signed by Kettner. Minor touchups to  
binding, some soiling, a few stains. Title,  
preface leaf, 3 leaves of contents and 1  
leaf half-title. **50 albumen photographs**  
(9½ x 12 in. and smaller), mounted,  
each with printed caption and plate  
number on mount. Plate 9 with original  
retouching in the print, minor surface  
wear and foxing. Occasional variability to  
the images, but in general **these are high-**  
**quality examples of Russell's famous**  
**views. An excellent copy.**

The Truthful Lens 142.

**F**irst edition. One of the monuments of American  
photography, and Russell's masterpiece, *The Great West*  
documents the construction of the Union Pacific  
Railroad and the land through which it ran. The 50 splendid  
large format albumen photographs depict scenes along the railroad,  
which ran from Omaha, through Wyoming and Utah, and ended  
in Sacramento. The photographs, organized geographically from  
east to west, depict canyons, mountains, rock formations, cuts  
along the railroad, rivers, towns, locomotives, trains, and bridges,  
as well as several group portraits.

In his preface, Russell states that he was “fully convinced that the  
most comprehensive manner in which a positive and substantial  
knowledge could be offered on a subject which heretofore has  
given data only vague and insignificant, was in presenting to the  
public a series of photographic views across the continent.” The  
photographs were made and published in an effort to promote both  
westward expansion and the building of the railroad. With this  
volume Russell shows the inextricable links between photography,  
the westward progress of American civilization, and engineering  
technology.

“Much as photographs by the Hubble Space Telescope fascinate  
us today, Russell's images of the extraordinary achievement of  
spanning the West by rail captured the interest and imagination of  
citizens across the country” (Beinecke Library).



Dale Creek Bridge, from above



Hanging Rock, foot of Echo Cañon



*a landmark of American photography*

During the Civil War, Russell served as photographer for the United States Military Railroad. When the war ended, he became fascinated with the great national project of building a transcontinental railroad, which was to the 1860s what the moon landing was to the 1960s. The railroad was inaugurated when Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act in 1862. The Union Pacific built the railroad west from Omaha, while the Central Pacific built east from San Francisco. The two were joined on May 10, 1869.

The Union Pacific engaged Russell to document its portion of the line, which traversed a vast and often unexplored expanse of America. In one of the first great efforts to document a largely unphotographed section of the American West, Russell made three photographic expeditions along the line, one in 1868 and two in 1869. **The resulting classic series of views is one of the great achievements of 19<sup>th</sup>-century American photography.**

RARE. Few copies survive intact, and most have already been placed in major institutional collections.



Dale Creek Bridge, general view



High Bluff, Black Buttes



Weber Cañon, from below Devil's Gate



“I cannot live without books” – Jefferson to Adams

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“When I get a little money, I buy books;  
and if any is left, I buy food and clothes” – Erasmus

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A. J. Russell, *The Great West* (p. 172)