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## September 26, 2017 eList Letters and Manuscripts

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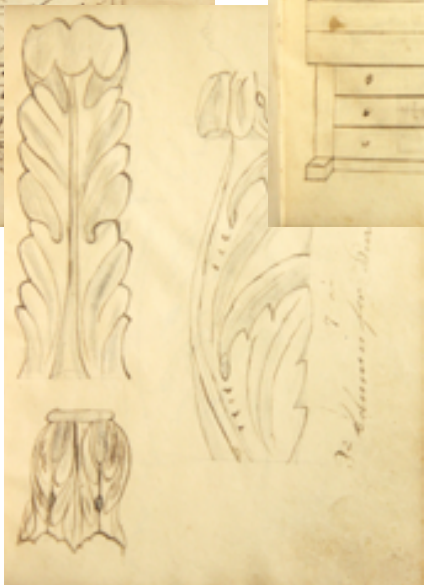


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**HOLLEY  
CABINET  
Ware House.**



**G. RICHARDSON,**  
WOULD inform the people of Holley, and vicinity,  
that he has just received a large quantity of  
CABINET FURNITURE.

**CONSIGNEES IN EVERY OF**  
Baltimore, Annapolis, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.  
Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va.  
Petersburg, Va., and Raleigh, N.C.  
Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S.C.  
New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.  
St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn.  
Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.  
Nashville, Tenn., and Memphis, Tenn.  
New York, N.Y., and Boston, Mass.  
Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.  
Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va.  
Petersburg, Va., and Raleigh, N.C.  
Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S.C.  
New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.  
St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn.  
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Cabinet Furniture, and  
all kinds of  
Furniture, and  
all kinds of  
Hardware, and  
all kinds of  
Paints, and  
all kinds of  
Glass, and  
all kinds of  
Paper, and  
all kinds of  
Books, and  
all kinds of  
Stationery, and  
all kinds of  
Toys, and  
all kinds of  
Miscellaneous Goods.

1. **[American Furniture.] [Richardson, C.]** Early American cabinetmaker's manuscript design book with an unrecorded printed broadside. Holley, NY: [1835]. \$19,500

Small 4to notebook (approx. 8" x 6¼"), bound in original half calf over marbled boards, containing approximately 80 leaves with manuscript entries, and designs composed and drawn in ink and pencil; some blank pages scattered throughout.

Approximately 50 designs, including fully realized furniture styles with measurements, some sketches or details of design elements (table legs, column styles, acanthus leaf patterns, etc.), some more abbreviated images of design features. Dates on some of the drawings indicate the notebook was used between 1830 and 1833. One manuscript entry includes a grid-style list of prices for joints in various woods; another describes the construction of a portable desk, giving the cost of various additions to the basic design, such as a hollow for pens, a square drawer, and a book rest. Another 10 pp. offer approximately 18 recipes for stains and varnishes. Three loose scraps containing designs laid in. Moderate wear, dampstaining to endpapers, otherwise very good.

The letterpress broadside advertises Richardson's business, and reads, in part: "Holley / Cabinet / Ware House. / C. Richardson, / would inform the people of Holley, and vicinity, / that he still continues the cabinet making business 3 doors south of Perry's Tavern..." (Brockport: A. Edwards, Printer, [1835]). The broadside measures 14" x 11", printed in various sizes and styles of type, with a central composite image of period furniture, including a dresser, chairs, settee, and wash stand, the text within a thick ornamental border. Old fold lines, some foxing, else a nice example. This broadside appears to be unrecorded.

A very faint (contemporary?) pencil notation on the front endpaper of the notebook reads “Chase Richardson, 1832.” This is most likely the same Richardson who had the broadside printed, given that some of the illustrations on the broadside appear to be taken from drawings in the accompanying manuscript. [Records from Hillside Cemetery, Clarendon, Orleans County, NY, just 3 miles from Holley, NY, mention a Chase Richardson (1810-1839).] Both items are housed in recent cloth clamshell boxes with gilt stamped leather labels.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the furniture industry in America saw a sudden shift of its epicenter from Philadelphia to New York. Dubbed the “London of America,” it was thought at the time that New York would in fact be the leader in business in the United States. To facilitate the cabinetmaking industry a new directory for cabinetmakers in New York was published in 1805 and various guides were issued helping craftsmen to price their furniture. Styles were elegant and influenced highly by the European furniture which was also being imported into New York. Phyfe, Allison, and Ash produced some of the finest examples of furniture from that period. However, although the high styles of the time may have been determined by these well-known cabinetmakers, others imitated and added their own interpretations. John L. Scherer, in his exhibition catalog *New York Furniture: The Federal Period, 1788-1825*, [Albany: 1988] states: “Eventually cabinetmakers in upstate towns and villages who picked up New York City styles rendered their own versions. Using local woods, this furniture evokes a spirit of the time with a dash of country charm. As trends in New York State furniture moved upstate, they also spread across the country. New York remained in the forefront of furniture design and production until the end of the century.”

This fine group of material illustrates an 1830’s provincial craftsman working in the newly fashionable Empire-style designs. Among the more fully executed designs in this notebook are a washstand, stool, dressing tables, and secretaries, each with detailed measurements. Some are titled, such as “French Bureau,” “Grecian Card Table,”

and “Portable Secretary.” Others may have been sketched during a trip to York, Ontario (now Toronto), including “York Bureau No. 1 and 2.”

Richardson was aware of the developments in furniture design in other parts of the state. One of the notes next to a drawing of a “Dress Beuro [sic] Plain” mentions what the same item sold for at Meads & Alvords. [John Meads & William Alvord operated a successful cabinet-maker’s shop in Albany, NY until Alvord’s death in 1847, according to the *Bi-centennial History of Albany* published by W.W. Munsell in 1886.] The notebook also includes details of carving designs, such as foliage, scrolls, turning profiles, and volutes.

In the back of the volume are several recipes for varnishes and stains, some intended to imitate more expensive materials such as mahogany, curly maple, and marble. For example, to imitate birdseye maple, one had only to mix “cuprite two shades darker than white lead & chrome yellow & V. Red [plus] Raw Terra de Sena” using a quill and fingers as tools. Many of these recipes are credited to other cabinet-makers residing in Ontario and northern New England. A recipe for white varnish came from John Bradshaw of Waterson (sp?), a stain for Rose Wood Chairs from Silas Alden of Boston, a German Polish recipe from Clark H. Ober of New Ipswich, etc. While information and documentation for furniture makers in the larger cities is often obtainable, information on smaller, local artisans is scarcer. Both items were inherited by Gertrude (Cole) Simmons (1895-1985) of an old Holley-area family. Her grandmother was Ellen Maria (Richardson) Cowles (1838-1873), who may have been the daughter or niece of the cabinet maker C. Richardson.

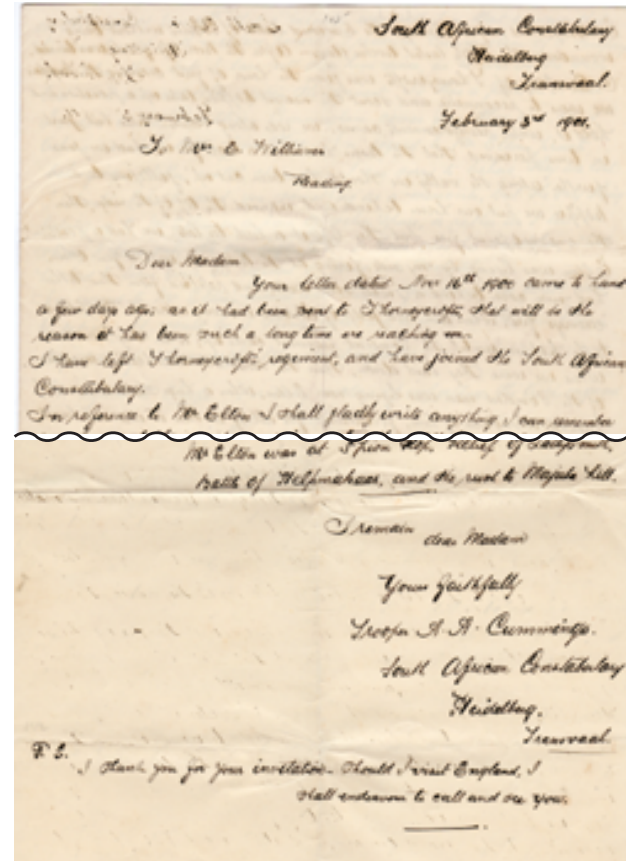
See also: Finkelman, *Encyclopedia of the New American Nation: The Emergence of the United States, 1754-1829*. Detroit, 2006; Scherer, *New York Furniture: The Federal Period, 1788-1825*. Albany, 1988; and, Scherer, *New York Furniture at the New York State Museum*, Alexandria, VA, 1984.

2. [Boer War.] Cummings, A.A., Trooper, South African Constabulary. Five page autograph letter signed to Mrs. E. Williams, Reading. Heidelberg, Transvaal: February 3, 1901. \$950

Folio, 178 lines, approx. 2000 words; previous folds, else fine.

Cummings details the final actions of one Mr. Elton, Cummings' comrade-in-arms, from Dec. 15, 1899 to his death on June 10, 1900.

“In reference to Mr. Elton I shall gladly write anything I can remember in reference to him and our sojourn together with General Bullers' column through part of the campaign. Mr. Elton joined Colonel Thorneycroft's regiment whilst we were lying at Chieveley, shortly after the first battle of Colenso - Dec. 15, 1899-; a comrade introduced us to one another, and Elton laid down his kit along side of mine, and until he went into the hospital at Ingogo, we rode side by side...”



Cummings cannot precisely remember the first action they saw together, but “it must have been one of the many small skirmishes we had with the Boers along the Lugela river to the west of Colenso ... Leaving Chieveley - Jan. 10 - we rode on to Trichardt’s drift on the Lugela ... We had to swim our horses over the river which was deep and strong, Elton’s horse swam deeply, but well, and so did mine, and we got across safely, but one of our men was nearly drowned - Southey - whose horse rolled over and over with him ... and one of the 13th Hussars - Guilor - was drowned...

“We camped on the north side of the river in a corn field: very seldom did Elton complain, but he did grumble that afternoon when we had to carry boxes of biscuits for about two miles on our backs ... at a time when we were hungry and tired.

“On the afternoon of the 19th Thorneycroft’s rode out to a big hill, near Bastion-hill to find out the Boer position; we found the latter and the Boers found us! We were drawn up in a line whilst the officers searched the hills in front for signs of the enemy, the latter then poured in a heavy mauser fire, hitting two men, and we retired at a gallop. On Jan. 20 we advanced in a single file at a gallop across the plain, bound for Bastion hill, each man being about 20 yards apart. A big gun of the Boers shelled us all the way ... Elton was some distance behind me, but we both reached the foot of Bastion hill and climbed it. The whole of that afternoon, and all night we fought the Boers who were entrenched on top of the hill in front of us; we had good cover, and only lost a few men. On retiring to allow for fresh troops to take our place, the big gun again shelled us, and as we were riding round a hill for cover ... a heavy shell burst amongst several of us...

“Mr. Elton went through the Battle of Spion Kop, the most terrible battle of the campaign - he was shot on the

thumb by a mauser bullet, and a shell struck his rifle dashing it from his hand and smashing the stock to small splinters. Should you care for a description of the above-mentioned battle I would send you one. Mr. Elton had pretty good cover behind stones but the ghastly sights, the moans, and screams of agony, and the pitiful imploring for water, shook him up a good deal...”

Other descriptions follow: the three-day battle at Lugela Heights; repelling the Boers at Hussar Hill; the second, 12-day battle at Colenso; the march for the relief of Ladysmith. By early April Elton was complaining of his liver and bowels, and he was informed that his liver was enlarged. Elton continued to fight with his men but shortly afterwards, he was so sick that he had to be taken to the hospital. Cummings saw him there but once afterwards, and Cummings learned subsequently that he had died on June 10th.

This is a letter likely written to a member of Elton’s family. He describes Elton’s personal belongings (spurs, a bandolier) and relates details on the number of engagements in which Elton saw action so that he might receive, posthumously, medals and clasps.

Cummings is likely a New Zealander or a Canadian as many of those who fought in the Boer war were. In a P.S. he notes: “I thank you for your invitation. Should I visit England, I shall endeavor to call and see you.”



London 20 July 1763  
Dear Sir

I have just received a Letter from the Bookseller in Holland  
advising me that he has procur'd the following Books  
for you of from Germany

Weyer's Originals 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>d</sup> Vol. complet 3 from Kintzsch	
Spurt of the 2 <sup>d</sup> Vol from Nels. W. 20	£ 10. 1. 6
Luceria Felicia Naturæ Nels. N. 20	£ 5. 1. 0
Virginiæ Antidota collecta & Recensita	2. 12. 0
Commentarii de Rebus in Medicina gestis	
Vol the 10 <sup>th</sup> part the 2 <sup>d</sup>	1. 0

There are no more Lists  
of the third Volume of  
yet for which I receive  
that you may complete it  
all at once, he likewise  
Woods, and copied from  
Remon he has sent the  
is not to be had, separate,  
for Septs that have been  
he has enquir'd at English  
Book is out of print, and  
something with it in by the  
The Works of Engelbertus are all copied from Blackwall,

London 20 July 1763  
Dear Sir

I have just received a Letter from the Bookseller in Holland  
advising me that he has procur'd the following Books  
for you of from Germany

Weyer's Originals 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>d</sup> Vol. complet 3 from Kintzsch	
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3. **[Book Collecting.] Darell, Edward, Director of the Bank of England & Merchant.** 3 autograph letters signed to an unidentified book collector in Chester, England, about illustrated natural history books. London: 1762-64. \$750

Edward Darell (1728-1814) was a London merchant, sometimes partnering with his brother Robert, and was a man of importance and means. We don't know much about him, but he appears in historical records as a long-serving director of the Bank of England, 1767 to at least 1793. In this case he appears to have been acting as an agent/importer for the anonymous recipient. Here is a small series of letters by Darell relating to the importation of illustrated natural history books from Holland and Germany, and then forwarded by him to the buyer through the Chester bookseller John Lawton, one-time mayor of that town. The letters include itemized accounts.

In his first letter Darell begins: "In my last to you I gave you an Account of the arrival of several Books from Holland which I have now gott safe on Shore & have sent 'em down in a Box directed to you at Mr. Lawton's Bookseller at Chester...I hope will come safe to hand, & answer your Expectation, on the other Side you'll find a little Account of what they come to, ...in all £27:3:6. I have gott the Receipt for the Box you expect from Sicily..." The account lists three separate charges for boxes of books "sent to Gronovius", who was either the Dutch botanist Jan Frederik Gronovius, or his son Laurens Theodorus Gronovius, also a botanist; also for portage of a letter from Gronovius; two boxes of bird books, boxes sent to Lawton, freight from Amsterdam, customhouse charges, etc.

The second letter begins: "I have just receiv'd a Letter from the Bookseller in Holland advising me that he has procur'd the following Books for you from Germany..." He then lists five of them, their parts and prices, i.e. [?Johann Daniel] Meyer's *Animals* "1st & 2 Vol. compleat of 100 prints each. A part of the 2d Vol. from Nr. 1 to Nr. 40...[Georg Wolfgang] Knorr's *Deliciae Naturae* "Selectae Nr. 1 to No 2...[Christoph Jakob] Trew's *Plantae selecta*, 10 Decades...*Commentarii de Rebus in medincina gestis*, Vol. the 10th part the 4th...£21:8:9."

“There are no more Prints of Knorr’s *Deliciae Naturae*, or of the third Volume of Meyer’s *Animals* published as yet, for which Reason he has sent ‘em loose in a Portfolio that you may complete ‘em hereafter & have ‘em bound up all at once. He likewise assures me that Meyer’s is an Original Work, not copied from any of our English Authors; for which reason he has sent the whole. He likewise says the first Vol. is not to be had separate, but the second & Third may be procur’d for People that have bought the first to complete their Sett. He has enquired at Berlin about J. Frisch’s *Birds* & finds the Book is out of print, & not to be bought, the only chance of meeting with it is by Accident by Auction. The Work of Eisenberger are all copies from Blackwell, Catesby & other English Authors. [Publisher Johann Michael] Siligmann’s birds is also a Copy from Edwards, but to both these Books they propose adding some new Plates in Germany...” He says Radzinsky’s *Flora Iberica* is “on the Road from Germany...I expect the first Parcel of Books in about Ten days Time, &...shall send ‘em down as usual, direct to you at Lawton’s the Bookseller at Chester...” He ends with three lines of prices for books by Knorr, Meyer and Trew.

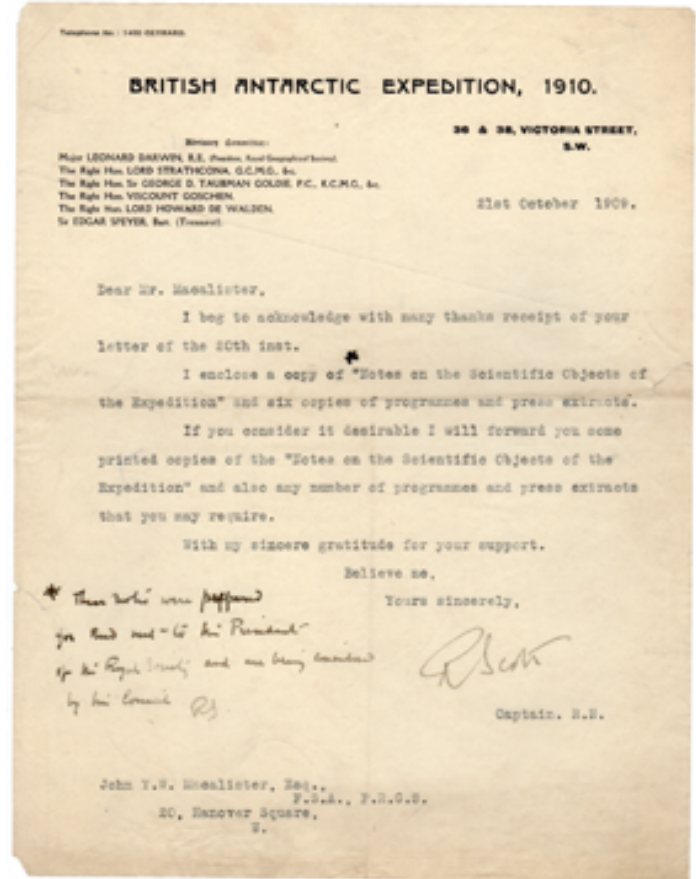
The third letter is incomplete, having the lower third cut off. It is interesting nonetheless. Darell says he sent a box via Lawton’s containing a complete set of Rydinger’s Prints...”you will find in the Box a Letter from Gronovius, wh[ich] I putt in to avoid Postage, as likewise a list of the Prints; by which you will be able to sort them...several more of your Books being on the Road from Germany...” Mentions that Mrs. [Rebecca, or Susannah] Houlbon had bought the houses adjoining Richmond Theatre, “which it is suppos’d she intends to pull down.” Being a rowdy place, that was exactly what happed in 1763, Signed, and ending with further accounts for sending the *Commentarii regus*, works by Trew, Knorr, Rydinger’s prints, duty and charges at the Customhouse. The letters have several mentions of an ill Mr. Mytton sending his best, as “do all your other Richmond Friends,” It seems to us, if one took the time, that it would be possible to determine the name of the recipient of letters by searching the subscriber’s lists of the various books mentioned.

4. **[British Antarctic Expedition, 1910.] Scott, Robert F., Capt.** A small archive of correspondence relating to the candidacy of Donald A. Macalister to become a member of the ill-fated expedition. London: 1909-10.

\$8,500

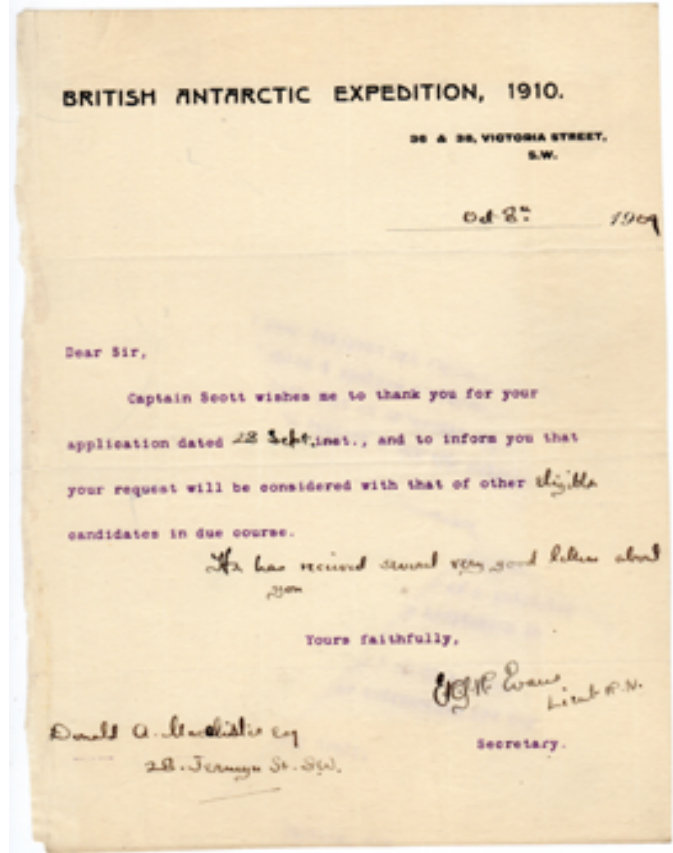
- 1) One-page autograph letter signed by John Scott Keltie, as Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, to John Y. W. Macalister stating that he is writing “openly on behalf of your son to Scott. I believe he could not do better than take the boy.” 8vo, September 25, 1909.
- 2) One-page typed letter signed from John Y. W. Macalister to his son, Donald A. Macalister, on Royal Society of Medicine stationery, noting “The enclosed is promising, as Keltie cannot fail to speak with considerable weight,” 4to, September 27, 1909.
- 3) One-page typed letter signed by Capt. R. F. Scott to John Y. W. Macalister, on British Antarctic Expedition stationery, asking for support and interest in the expedition: “Feeling that the object of the Expedition is of a patriotic nature which must appeal to your sympathy, I have no hesitation in asking for your substantial support. 4to, October 6, 1909.
- 4) One-page pro-forma typed letter signed by Lieutenant Edward Evans to Donald A. Macalister, on British Antarctic Expedition stationery, thanking Macalister on behalf of Captain Scott for applying to the Expedition, and that his request “will be considered with that of other eligible candidates in due course,” and with a holograph postscript: “He has received several very good letters about you...” 4to, October 8, 1909.
- 5) One-page typed letter signed from John Y. W. Macalister to his son, Donald, stating that “Scott is lunching with me tomorrow, and I hope to let you have some definite news immediately afterwards, but it may be that he will not be free to commit himself...” 4to, October 14, 1909.

- 6) One-page typed letter signed by Scott, on British Antarctic Expedition stationery, with a holograph postscript signed with his initials, to John Y. W. Macalister, enclosing a copy of "Notes on the Scientific Objects of the Expedition" and "six copies of programmes and press extracts." Referring to the "Notes" Scott writes at the end, "These Notes were prepared [and] sent to the President of the Royal Society and are being considered by his Council. R.S." 4to, October 21, 1909.
- 7) Five-page typescript signed, being "Notes on the Scientific Objects of the Expedition", with three small corrections in the text presumably by Scott, and signed "R. Scott" at the end. Includes objective summaries of magnetism, geology, meteorology, botany, and "other branches of physical science," each under a separate heading. 4to, October 6, 1909 (but enclosed with no. 6, above).
- 8) One-page typed letter signed by Scott, to Donald Macalister, on British Antarctic Expedition stationery, thanking Macalister for a previous letter, and noting that "the selection for the posts of Geologists have



not yet been made. Dr. E. A. Wilson, who will be chief of the scientific staff of the Expedition, is giving his attention to the selection of candidates and is making enquiries for suitable persons..." 4to, January 10, 1910.

Needless to say, Macalister did not make the cut and survived. Nonetheless, an interesting correspondence displaying how the process of selection of members of the expedition worked.





Tale by Volgar A Poet  
London  
Wiley & Putnam & Waterloo Place  
1846.

How late and how unimpaired  
the monument of literature and analysis  
of human nature and action - For this  
young English poet is not a native but  
there was promise of considerable genius;  
the two volumes he has written raise  
a regret that he should have neglected  
a more rapid and other discipline of his  
greater powers for will directed effort.  
The gold-leafing has much originally  
the measure of fine developed education  
a fine taste of fine developed education  
from the highest kind of circumstances - In  
his and having shown with which  
credit & honor from the hands of men  
of human action is well told. The  
last other tale is at least of more or  
less interest

London "It is a real portrait of the  
Arab & African world and the map  
to the bonds of apparent slavery."  
The criticism has shown and  
true philosophy will always show  
that a vast perhaps a larger  
proportion of truth arises from the  
seemingly irrelevant - It is

SCENE I  
Mystic's Bag  
Passage

Lizzy Brandy - Gold Ligea  
Samuel Swift - Inklepen  
- in Boyle Row - Land: Kade

1<sup>st</sup> Scene - An Australian  
Forest of Moonlight - Vent  
Ant - Fire - The Bushman  
Purinae.

2<sup>nd</sup> Scene - Lizzy Brandy with his rifle  
3<sup>rd</sup> Scene - The Forest around  
Back the Cooks green foliage  
The suns change leaves  
The Bull hives fast of with  
a faded one now scene  
A more aged verdure as  
of a former world - A  
nature more ancient  
than the world  
at home

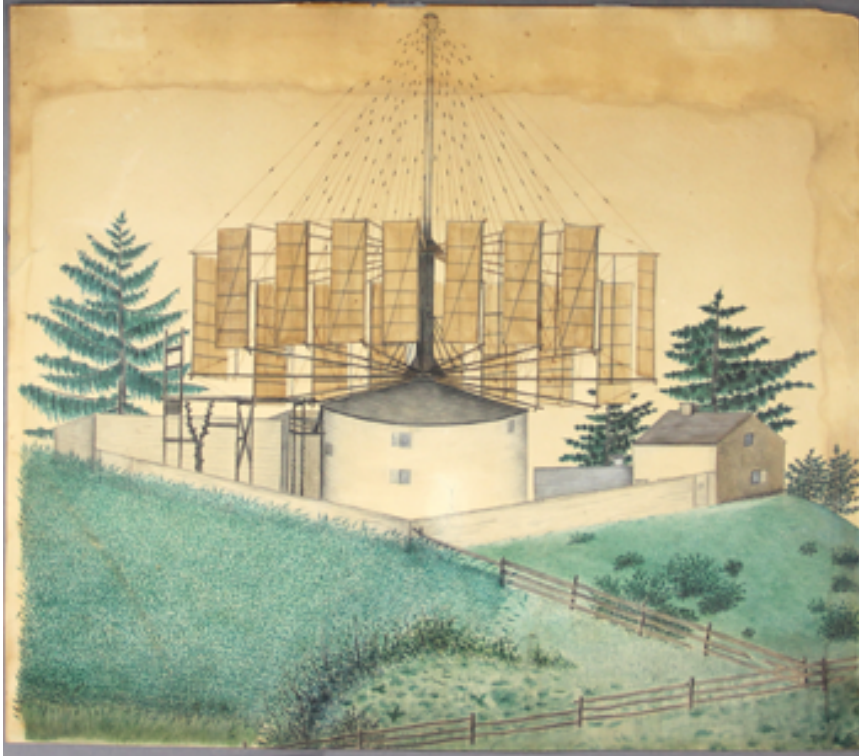
## CONTAINING AN UNPUBLISHED GOTHIC DRAMA

5. [Commonplace Book.] Manuscript volume containing an apparently unpublished Gothic drama set in the Australian outback and the Welsh countryside. n.p., n.d.: [ca. mid-19th century]. \$750

8vo (approx. 7" x 4½"), 117 pages in manuscript, (the drama occupies 63 pages), with many blank leaves; containing a variety of entries, including notes on reading, notes on prices of books, notes on various literary figures, Chaucer, Pope, Edgar Allan Poe, Ruskin, Samuel Johnson, and Boswell among them, with presumably original opinions thereon, with an especially interesting page on the life and ways of James Bannard, the "Wandering Poet", about whom, it seems, nearly nothing is known.

But the volume is particularly interesting for the presence, in the latter half of the volume, of an apparently full play, with corrections and revisions almost certainly in the hand of its author, apparently an unrecorded work of Gothic literature, entitled *Mysterious Bag*. It begins in the "Australian forest" under "moonlight." A bag of gold and diamonds is procured. We the readers travel with this bag back to Britain, specifically to Wales, and along the way we encounter murders, thievery, daggers, horrors, ghosts, and the peak of Snowdon mountain, though by the end we also see the achievement of a "long and pleasant friendship." The chief characters are Dizzia Dandy, a gold digger in Australia, though apparently British by birth; Samuel Drift, the Innkeeper; and Sir Bugle Blow, the Welshman who is Dizzia Dandy's uncle.

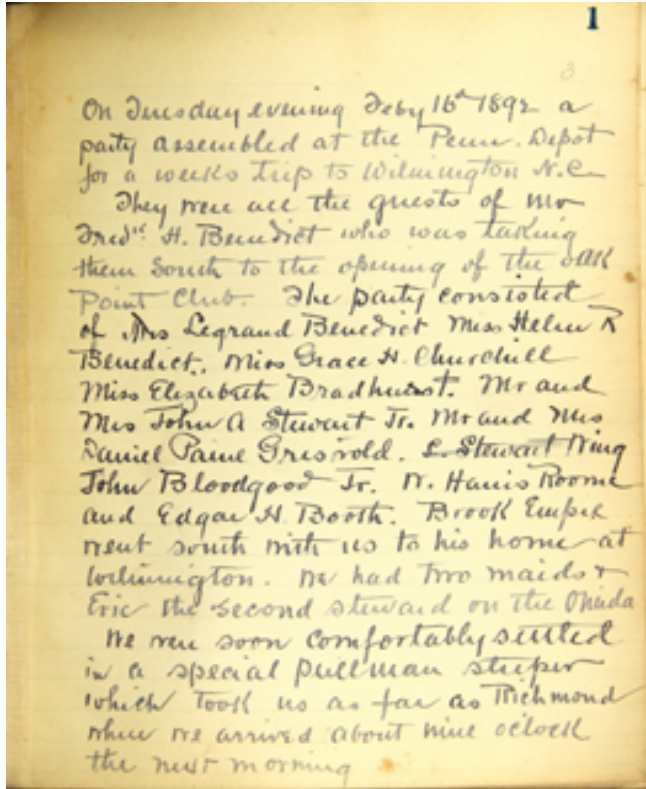




**AN UNUSUAL AMERICAN WATERCOLOR**  
6. [Connecticut.] Anonymous. "Experimental  
Grist Mill near Stamford, Connecticut." n.d.,  
[circa 1825?]. \$2,000

Approx. 12.5" x 14.5" (315 x 363mm.), several small breaks in the paper, waterstain enters from top margin, a few other small minor defects, but generally a good example.

Similar to a mill painted by John William Hill, entitled "Circular Mill, King Street, New York, 1823," another unusually-shaped mill. The title as given above came from the paper on the back of an old frame (now perished) where it was written in pencil. We have been unable to find anything else out about this mill. But there is it: an unusual American watercolor.



7. [Cuba.] Manuscript journal recounting a voyage from Wilmington, NC to Cuba via Nassau, and back on the steam yacht *Oneida*. At sea, and on Cuba: February 16 - April 26, 1892. \$1,500

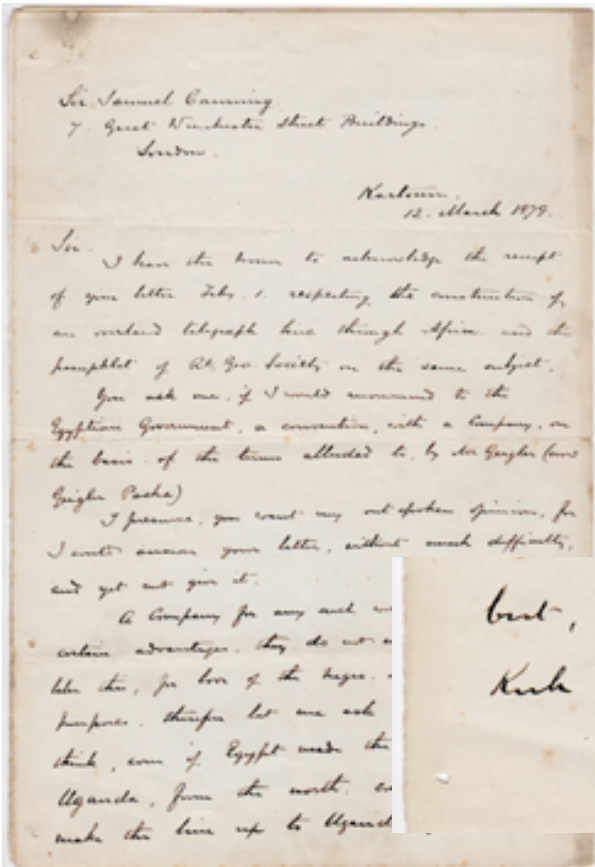
Small quarto ruled record book, bookseller's label of Corlies Macy & Co., Stationers, New York on the front pastedown, and containing approximately 145 pages by an unnamed passenger, recounting the voyage. The journal is enhanced by occasional, if somewhat amateurish drawings of events and curiosities described, including a waterspout, and a plan of Baracoa Harbor on the eastern end of Cuba; original half black calf, marbled boards; rubbed and worn, but sound; internally very clean.

The *Oneida* had an iron hull, 2 masts, and was capable of cruising at 13 knots and accommodating a dozen passengers in luxurious quarters. The yacht was owned by Elias Benedict, a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, and a close friend of President Grover Cleveland. The year after this cruise, the *Oneida* would gain fame as the location of the secret surgery performed on President Grover Cleveland to remove a cancerous tumor from his mouth.

On this voyage, the yacht was commanded by the owner's son, Frederick H. Benedict; a Captain Lowberg served as navigator. Passengers included John Bloodgood, Jr., Thomas B. Brown, and Edgar H. Booth, as well as the anonymous author, all of New York City. They depart from Wilmington, travel down the Cape Fear River, and experience very rough weather on the first night in open ocean. After a stop at Nassau, they reach Guantanamo, Cuba, where they are met and shown around by Paul Brooks, son of a wealthy American planter, consular agent, and major stakeholder in the local railway. They visit several sugar plantations, drink some rum, and play some pool, before heading on to Santiago (more sugar plantations) and then Havana.

They reach Havana on the last day of Mardi Gras, and find "the streets a howling mob of holiday seekers, most of them in fancy costume and masked." They join the fun, attending an opera and several lavish balls. In the following days they tour the town, socialize with a variety of expats, dine at some of the notable local establishments, and tour the Corona Cigar factory. Throughout, the author offers nice descriptions of the landscape and architecture, with occasional observations on the local people and customs. On the return journey they have the ill fortune to be stuck a few days in Jacksonville, Florida, which evidently lacked socialites, as "there is absolutely nothing to see or do." They return to Wilmington, where they enjoy "a few days frolic"--including fishing, sailing, oyster roasts, teas, dancing, and general lounging about in the company of ladies--before embarking on a short cruise to Bermuda, a description of which comprises the last 25 or so pages of the diary.

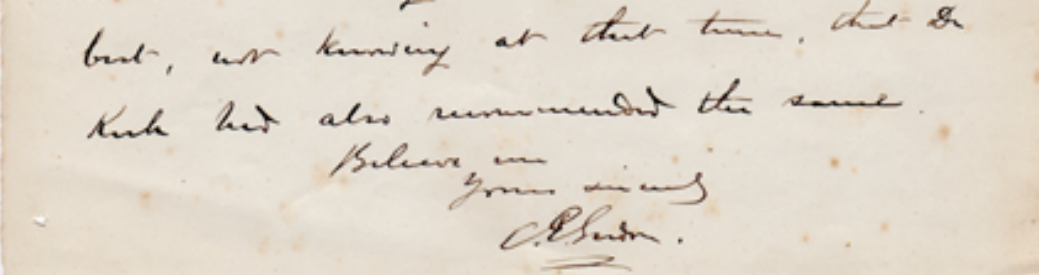
Laid in is a 4-page unsigned typescript recounting a cruise with the New York Yacht Club from New London to New Bedford, via Newport and Narragansett Pier; also laid in are 13 octavo manuscript pages of navigational interest.



8. **Gordon, Charles G., General.** Four-page autograph letter signed. Khartoum, Sudan: March 12, 1879. \$4,500

An important letter to Samuel Canning (1823-1908), a pioneer in submarine telegraphy and telegraphic engineer, on the construction of an overland telegraph line through Africa. Folio, 4 pages, written on rectos only; previous central fold, else very good.

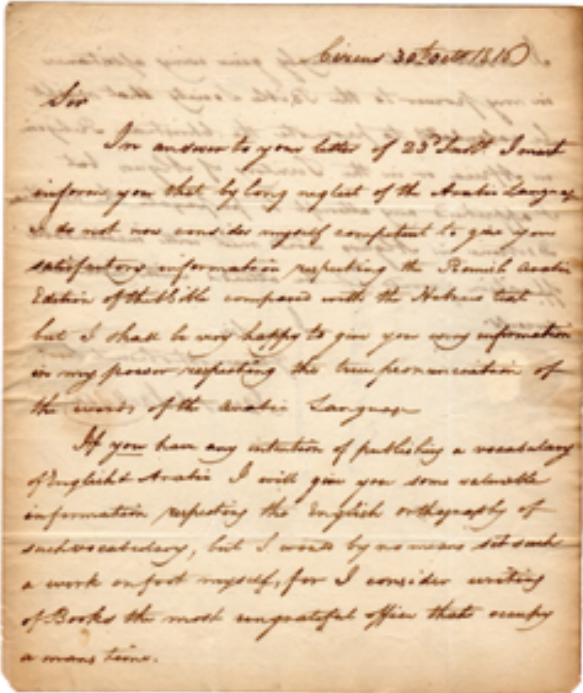
An important letter written while Gordon was governor-general of the Soudan and engaged in the suppressing of the slave trade and the improvement of communications in the region. Gordon acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Canning on the construction of an overland telegraph line through Africa, and a Royal Geographical Society pamphlet on the same subject:



“You ask me if I would recommend to the Egyptian Government, a convention, with a Company, on the basis of the terms alluded to by Mr. Geigler (and Geigler Pasha). I presume you want my outspoken opinion...A Company for any such work requires some certain advantages. They do not enter into a scheme like this for love of the Negro or for exploration purposes. Therefore, let me ask you, do you think, even if Egypt made the line up to Uganda, from the north, could the Company make the line up to Uganda, from the south. Even if you did make the line, are you sure of keeping it safe, except with an armed force...I doubt entirely, in spite of all the explorers have written, that you could do either one or the other without an armed force. The explorers say this king will do this or that, but they have only the words to go on...”

“I am to recommend to the Egyptian Govt. with respect to the extension of the Egyptian line, to Uganda. I would support this extension on the terms which Geigler Pasha has mentioned...I should wish to see a lot of penal clauses put in which might bring in the Egyptian Govt. the reproaches of the Counsel General...I would prefer the following scheme, which would not compromise Egypt: 1. that the Company should take all receipts for a term of \_\_\_ years, from Khartoum southward, and vice-versa, allowing the Egyptian officials ... to telegraph free, from stations in Egyptian territory. 2. that the Egyptian Govt. should supply half the cost of labour...By this means, Egypt would avoid any chance of interference, by the Company, of by the Counsel General...”

“There is no doubt that if the line from the South up to Uganda is not made, then the line from Khartoum to Uganda could be of no use...”



9. **Jackson, James G.** One and a half page autograph letter signed to Thomas Yates, orientalist. Circus, 30th Octr.: 1816.

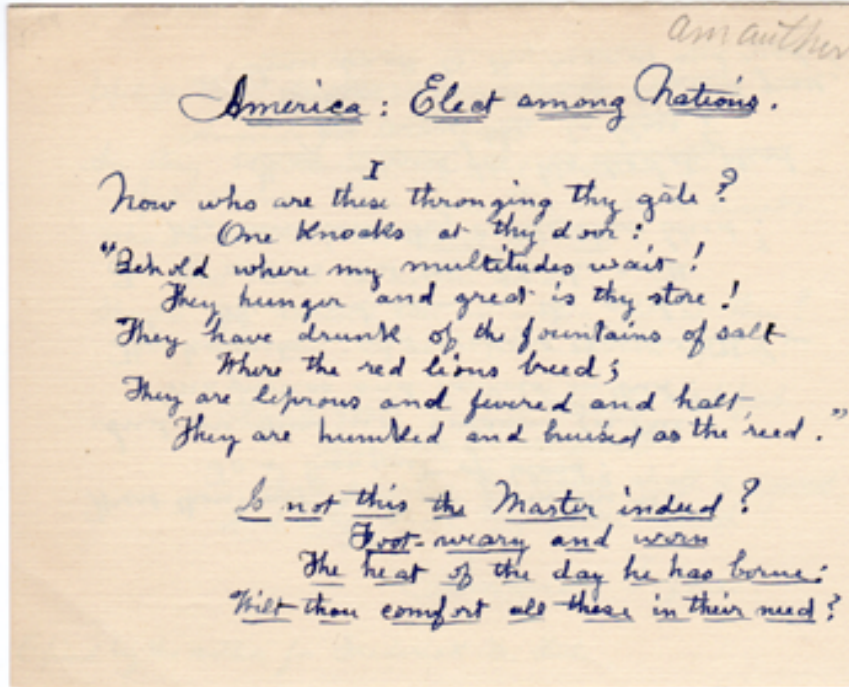
\$375

Quarto, small tear and break at the seal; very good.

“I must inform you that by long neglect of the Arabic language I do not now consider myself competent to give you satisfactory information respecting the Romish Arabic Edition of the Bible compared with the Hebrew text, but I shall be very happy to give you every information in my power respecting the true pronunciation of the words of the Arabic... If you have any intention of publishing a vocabulary... I shall give you valuable information respecting the English orthography.”

Also, “I would most willingly give my assistance to promote the Christian religion in Africa, or in the territory of Algiers, but I apprehend that any attempt to propagate the Christian Doctrine in Algiers would meet with incalculable opposition...”

At this time, Yates was connected with the Bible Society and superintended their editions of the Aethiopic Psalter and the Syriac New Testament. In 1819 he issued the first Syriac grammar in English.



10. **Jones, Amanda T.** One and one-half page holograph faircopy of her poem, *America: Elect among Nations*. n.p., n.d.: [likely Chicago, late 1890s?]. \$400

Small octavo, single leaf folded forming 4 pages, the poem, on 3 in 3 stanzas of 12 lines each, signed in full at the end and with an appended note in her hand, "Copied by the author for Frederick M. Steele" - likely Frederick Morgan Steele (1851-1932), a Chicago railroad president and steel manufacturer, and amateur antiquarian.

Amanda Theodosia Jones (1835-1914), an American itinerant poet, inventor, spiritualist, and autobiographer, was perhaps a little loopy. She considered herself a medium and was influenced by the spirits much of her

life. Yet, she was a remarkable inventor, with perhaps a dozen patents to her credit, largely involving the processes for canning food; and, a credible poet. She lived in upstate New York, Wisconsin, Chicago (with which city she is most closely associated), Kansas, and finally Brooklyn where she died in 1914.

ERIC KENNINGTON, HOMER, IPSWICH, OXON.  
 PRINTED: CHICHESTER, ENGL.

Dear Elizabeth Kingscote

To a cranky old woman from a  
 cranky old man.

Stranger, I love you.

Aldington has been a benefactor. T. E. lives  
 more clearly, & nearer. The British grasp is  
 approaching him. Some day they will have him  
 & from all life will benefit.

But not yet; not too quickly. He knew  
 his own rarity, & was unusually conscious of the  
 message to be given - in its time - to the  
 country, firstly to the land, & also to mankind.

It was a life of entire devotion.  
 He lost his power to wish to live passionately, but  
 his vast energies remained. What he left will  
 down the jealousy, opposing evil, & intolerance.

He liked me. I love him - & will work with him  
 as long as I live.

I would like you to go to the Tate, & see my

## ON T. E. LAWRENCE

11. **Kennington, Eric.** One and one-half page autograph letter signed to Elizabeth Kingscote (?). Benson, Oxfordshire: n.d., [after 19 May, 1935]. \$750

8vo, approx. 25 lines and 190 words, in ink, on personalized letterhead; previous folds, else fine, in the original addressed mailing envelope. A wonderful letter on his friend, T. E. Lawrence, Lawrence of Arabia, to an unknown correspondent, beginning: "To a cranky old woman from a cranky old man. Stranger. I love you."

Kennington goes on to write of his friend, T.E. Lawrence who had been killed on 19 May, 1935: "Aldington has been a benefactor. T. E. lives more clearly, & nearer. The British grasp is approaching him. Some day they will have him ... He knew his own rarity & was unusually conscious of the message to be given ... to the country, firstly ... and also to mankind. It was a life of entire devotion..."

Kennington describes him in loving terms noting his "vast energies," and his "wish to live passionately." He also writes: "He liked me. I love him." He closes by telling the recipient that she should go to the Tate to see his "second effegy," and to purchase the photos "which I have arranged for them to sell."





## ARCHIVE OF A PULITZER PRIZE WINNER

12. **Larkin, Oliver Waterman.** Archive containing manuscripts, correspondence, and original illustrations by Pulitzer Prize-winner Oliver Waterman Larkin. (1918-1970). \$4,500

A nice archive of Oliver Waterman Larkin (1896-1970, notable American art historian and educator), containing a collection of material by him and concerning the Pulitzer Prize which he won for his *Art and Life in America* (NY: Reinhart & Company, 1949). Included are the telegram awarding him the Pulitzer, 2 manuscript stories with original illustrations by him (many of which are signed), his original 1922 Italy sketch book, and original retained letters to him by a number of notable correspondents. The archive includes:

- 1) 22-page autograph manuscript fair copy of *The Adventures of Columbine* inscribed “To Columbine Herself, O.W.L.”, being a large-format (15”x12”) handwritten tale, dated 1919, with several pages of costume drawings done by Larkin in color pencils (stitching a little loose);
- 2) 20-page autograph manuscript faircopy of Francis Hopkinson’s poem “The Battle of the Kegs” with original signed illustrations by Larkin, likely unpublished, as such;
- 3) 52-page autograph manuscript essay (with text on the rectos only) by Larkin dated 1918 titled *The Influence of the Medieval Mystery Play Upon Contemporary Art*, a work presumably written by him while he was at Harvard and containing a number of pencil sketches by Larkin of classical themes;
- 4) 60-page sketchbook, about two-thirds filled with pencil sketches and drawings by Larkin (presumably while in Italy) with the notation at front that it was purchased in Italy by him in 1922 and with his address while there (c/o American Express in Firenze), the sketches being mostly of an architectural and landscape nature, as well as local characters who caught Larkin’s eye as interesting, noteworthy, or occasionally



humorous - most of the drawings are identified. Two of the rear pages contain some notations on Larkin's travel itinerary and expenses. Larkin's talent as an artist is here very evident as he captures the essence of the Italian country and cityscapes;

5) the original Western Union telegram addressed to Prof. Oliver W. Larkin at Northampton, Mass. dated May 1, 1950 from Grayson L. Kirk, Provost of Columbia University stating "On Behalf of President Eisenhower I have the honor to advise that University Trustees have awarded the Pulitzer Prize to *Art and Life in America* for Distinguished Book on History...";

6) congratulatory letters from Herman Baron, Director of ACA Gallery, New York;

7) a copy of a letter sent to Francis Brown, Editor of the *New York Times* by Lloyd Goodrich, Assoc. Director of the Whitney Museum, protesting a review of *Art and Life in America* in the paper, as well as Goodrich's original signed letter with respect thereto;

8) a congratulatory letter to Larkin from Newton Arvin;

9) letter signed to Larkin complimenting *Art and Life in America* from Erwin O. Christensen, Curator of the National

Gallery of Art;

- 10) original letter signed from Robert Edmund Jones (1887-1954, American scenic, lighting, and costume designer credited with incorporating the new stagecraft into the American drama) referring to some of Peter Larkin's (Oliver Larkin's son) drawings and expressing his views regarding Pete Larkin's creative abilities;
- 11) letter from James Thrall Soby (author, critic, connoisseur, collector and patron of the arts) regarding Peter Larkin's work
- 12) letter to Oliver Larkin and enclosing a not-present copy of a recent paper by artist Irene Rice Pereira with a request for Guggenheim reference;
- 13) 16 stanzas of typewritten verse, "S.F.B. Morse Sits for his Portrait at Locust Grove" dated 1961;
- 14) a copy of *The Heart of a Clown*, a repertory play, with the ownership signature of Ruth Lily McIntire, who later became Larkin's wife;
- 15) a copy of Bill Baird's "L'art des Marionettes" with a flyer for "The Oliver Larkin Puppets Program" affixed to the front pastedown and giving the details of the same, and with the inscription of performers "From the Admirateurs of 'Lark' and Georgie Shaw" signed by the performers on the front free endpaper and dated April 1970, just months before Larkin's death.

A number of other ephemeral pieces are included as well. The condition of most items in the archive is about very good overall, with some edge wear and soiling of the older materials. The contents of the original works and letters are very good.

My esteemed Sir

In reply to your yesterday's note, I beg to inform you that the following officers of His Squadron have been with me on the Diana during the memorable earthquake: Captain Lieutenant Labroy commanding His Imperial Majesty's clipper the Alouar, and Lieutenant Choussoff of the corps of masters in the Imperial Navy, master on board of His Imperial Majesty's corvette Varing.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully yours

Yours

A. Schuyffels

Rear Admiral His Imperial Majesty

Flag Ship Alouar, Road of Alexandria with others  
7th of December 1865.

Mr. Professor Bache.

## RUSSIAN MEDDLING

13. **Lesosvsky (also Lesovskii), Stepan.** One page autograph letter signed to Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache. Flag Ship *Oслиabia*, Road of Alexandria in the Potomac: December 5, 1863. \$850

4to, 16 lines, approx. 90 words; integral leaf attached; generally very good. A rare letter from the Russian -Admiral while on a diplomatic mission to the U.S. 1863-64. This expedition became a military demonstration by Russia during the Civil War. England and France advocated for the southern rebels. Russia held a friendly position in respect to the federal government in the North. It increased hostility toward Russia on the part of England and France, which strove for loosening Russia's international influence. The Russian government decided to send two ship squadrons to the US to demonstrate support for the northerners, as well as to create a potential threat to marine communications of England and France in order to make them refuse assistance to the South States.

The *Oслиabia* (built 1860) was a screw frigate and was decommissioned in 1874. In part: "In reply to your interesting note, I beg to inform you that the following officers of the Squadron have been with me on the *Diana* during the memorable earthquake..." The Admiral goes on to list the details of two captains and their commands. Bache, grandson of Benjamin Franklin, at the time was head of the U. S. Coast Survey.



14. [Manuscript in Japanese.] **Kodera Osai.** *Shima Nikki* [i.e. *Island diary*]. Japan: ca. 1796. \$9,500

Large 8vo, pp. [108]; old Japanese “grass” script with Chinese elements, 18 extraordinary double-page watercolor illustrations; sewn and bound in the oriental style (*fukurotoji*) in original speckled beige wrappers; very slightly worn, preserving the original manuscript label; a very good, attractive example, beautifully illustrated.

An account of a voyage through the Izu Islands, a chain of islands south of Tokyo Bay, including Hachijojima, Hidojima, Arajima, Ooshima, and Miyakejima. Apparently one of three volumes, but this trip is complete unto itself.

Apparently this voyage came as the result of an order from the Kansei Shogunate. During this period there were a number of people who traveled at the government's request to record geographical and cultural observations all over Japan, including Ino Tadataka who is known for completing the first map of Japan. Among these travelers was a local magistrate by the name of "Ochu" ("Taichu") who led an expedition in 1796 to the Izu Islands. With him was the artist Koderu Osai, and it is his art work that graces this spectacular manuscript.

The textual account of the voyage, dated April to December, 1796, is also likely his. In it he records excursions to temples (on the island of Hachijo he used the Soufukuji Temple as lodging), recounts his experiences with the local cuisines (he's a fan of sake), takes note of the silk and weaving industry, and records incidents of family life (in one particular household he notes that there were 14 to 15 children, all of whom were hungry). He describes the flora and fauna (but not in scientific terms) and tells of fish, sea turtles, frogs, etc., as well as the local agriculture, mountains, and bamboo forests. He also has an interesting account of a family trying to fix their roof, and mentions that he can see Mt. Fuji in the distance across the sea.

He also tells of the costume of the island inhabitants, how they fix their hair, how the women occupy themselves during the day and how they take care of their husbands at night. On the return voyage a storm was encountered and Koderu recounts the rough trip back.

The illustrations include a wonderful cartographic illustration of Hachijo, the first island he visited, showing the topography, the villages, trees, a path, etc.; 2 botanical illustrations; 3 illustrations of fish; 3 illustrations of villages showing inhabitants at work and play; a rock lobster; a sea turtle being pulled and prodded ashore by nearly naked natives; two native women (one bare-breasted) before a mirror, as well as other general scenes of the islands and the inhabitants.



national school series  
the  
school primer,  
or  
the child's first steps  
reading and spelling,  
designed as introductory  
papers & school readers.

人老善玉不  
自羞花亦羞  
上老人以醉  
扶语人年笑十  
里珠簾半上  
鉤  
英  
語  
初  
階  
第  
一  
冊  
第  
一  
頁

it on the pond. but is it a ship?  
it has but two masts it is a  
brig it is not a ship. emerald and  
sarat are by to see edward sail  
the brig now for it! the still  
wind is fair, and the sails are set.

the sun. now I will tell you of  
the sun the sun is a great way off  
yet we can feel its warmth it is  
so bright, that when we look at  
it we blink our eyes. the life of  
all things is kept up by the

15. **[Manuscript in Japanese.]** [Manuscript in Japanese and English:] *National school series. The school primer, or, the child's eibst stebs [sic] in reading and spelling, dbsignbd [sic] as introductory to Parker's school readers.* [With:] *Sargents Standard school primer...* n.p., n.d. [but Japan: after 1859.] \$6,500

2 volumes in 1, oblong 8vo, approx. 198 french-fold pages sewn in the Japanese manner in contemporary and almost certainly original brown paper wrappers; minor worming and wear, but in all a very good and striking example of a Japanese student's workbook for the attainment of English. The book has apparently been copied from American primers published by A. S. Barnes in New York in 1857, and Sargent's *School Primer*, Boston, 1859; both contain a variety of reading and spelling lessons "especially adapted to the capacity and taste of young children. It is hoped that it will proved [sic] valuable introduction to the national series of school readers prepared by Richard G. Parker."

Both Parker's and Sargent's primers were available in bi-lingual editions in the Japanese market. Throughout, the English text, which has been carefully written in ink, is often translated interlinearly in red ink with Japanese characters creating an attractive visual appearance on the page. Included are 3 pages of alphabets, simple sentences, often in rhyme ("A cart for me / to ride and see / A ship at sea / with you and me.")

An interesting and instructive look at how the Japanese learned English in the generation following Admiral Perry's opening of Japan.

藤道藤道 白鹿白鹿 鐘馗鐘馗  
 旭路旭路 鬼貫鬼貫 飛蓋飛蓋 自左自左  
 一〇一〇 榎樂榎樂 悦悦  
 里里

小西利右衛門

寺寺 鶴鶴 川川 立立 鱗鱗 清清  
 白白 川川 川川 川川 川川 川川  
 白白 川川 川川 川川 川川 川川

酒 間 榎 之 釋

其政己巳年七月

16. **[Manuscript in Japanese, Sake.]** Fifty-four-page manuscript in Japanese on sake company logos. [?Tokyo]: 1857. \$3,000

27 leaves, stab bound, recent cover added with original cover bound in; dealer's blind stamp on back inner cover; minor soiling; very good. The sake industry came into its own during the Edo period, where a system of distribution was established involving wholesalers and middlemen that moved product from the thousands of breweries throughout the country into various markets. This book is an artifact of that system, being a catalog of sake brands listed by distributor, likely produced for the reference of an individual wholesaler. For each brand the icon is reproduced in a bold hand, with the name of the brand listed immediately below. Over 300 producers are represented, with many of them still in business to this day.

17. **[Nebraska.] Wilcox, John A., Capt. 7th Iowa Cavalry.** Ten-page autograph letter signed. Fort Kearney, Nebraska Ter.: Sunday night, Dec. 17, 1865. \$1,500

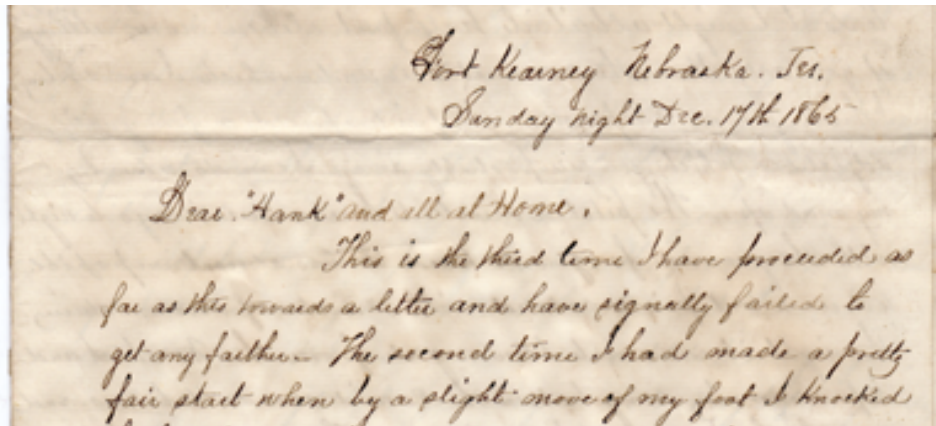
A very long, folio-size letter to "Hank and all at home," written over a 4-day period, detailing life at the fort, and the hardships brought on by snow, wind, and frigid temperatures, and recounting his march from Louisville to Fort Kearney in Nebraska in good detail. Some minor dampstaining and fading but completely legible and generally in very good condition.

He apologizes for two aborted attempts to write home, the second time when he knocked a poker "from under my desk front and down went paper candle ink and all pell mell into an inglorious mixture up on the floor...I take it

for granted you know where I am or rather where I started for...I have written scarcely a word since we left Louisville when our destination farther than St. Louis was entirely unknown to us. When we were some 80 miles out from Leavenworth I wrote a few lines to Lottie and mailed them the next day at a small place called Seneca and if said note was ever received you probably know something of my whereabouts.

"I am not in very good humor tonight, and I don't know as I shall write anything worth reading, but I've made up my mind it's time to write to someone and I'm going to do it tonight albeit's half past eleven now, and if you only knew the circumstances under which I am writing, I think you would pardon me if interspersed a few qualifying adjectives...We pitched our tents here a week ago to night with the ground frozen so hard it was almost impossible to drive a tent pin and covered with 10 inches of snow - during the night it came on to blow a gale from the north and before morning every tent in the com'd was on its beams and the thermometer 10 below zero. The quarters at the garrison were occupied by a pack of Volunteer Officers, about one third of whom were entitled to quarter the

balance having been allowed to remain here while their companies were sent out to stations along the road...Now as usual it is blowing a gale and cold enough to freeze anyone. Day before yesterday the thermometer stood at 17 below zero at noon and until this noon it has been no higher than 10 below...It's no use trying, my fingers are so numb I can scarcely hold my pen and although I



thought to have this ready for tomorrows mail, I shall have to postpone it...

“Wednesday night, Dec. 20th...I did not succeed in getting into quarters until late last evening, and then only by strategy. I went to the officer occupying them in the morning and intimated pretty strongly that I had waited as long as possible for said room and that he would confer a favor by taking out himself...Mr. Volunteer began to think I was in earnest and commenced to start and by dark I got established in my quarters which after the place I’ve been in for the last 10 days are quite comfortable, in fact as I sit here tonight with a warm blazing fire...& Capt. Ten Eyck my roommate sitting opposite me smoking his pipe and occasionally reading aloud a sentence from Our Mutual Friend...

“How long it will last though nobody knows for this is already an expedition on foot or rather on horseback being fitted out against the Sioux and it is proposed to send two companies of Infantry out a hundred miles to support the cavalry and hold their base of supplies and it would be just my luck to be sent...(Capt. Haymonds servt has just come in with his compliments and wants to know if Capt. Ten Eyck and myself will come over to his room and get some ‘Egg Nogg’ and as eggs are 75 cents per doz here I think I will so hold on a minute or two...

“But I haven’t told you anything of our trip out here and to tell the truth I hardly know where to begin. We left Louisville Fort St. Louis Nov. 3rd and were joined there by 4 companies of the 1st Battallion under Maj. Van Voest. We had a pleasant trip down the river and as we had the band with us, had plenty of music they playing stringed and wing-ed instruments for an hour or two every evening...Then for society we had Miss Col. Carrington, Mrs. Capt. Chambers and Mrs. Lieut. Bisbee with a bouncing 15 month old baby boy who were all bound to follow their liege, lords & masters even unto the Pacific. Arrived at St. Louis Nov. 7th and left en route for Fort Leaven-

worth on the 10th having in the meantime been transferred to the steamer Yellow-Stone. We were here joined by Mrs. Capt. Neill and daughter Belle a young lady of 15 and our surgeons wife Mrs. Horton. The 1st Batt. went ahead on the steamer Montana & Maj. Van Voest remained at St. Louis to establish the H.d Qtrs of recruiting service at that point. Arrived at Leavenworth Nov. 19th after a rather tedious passage on account of the rather low stage of water...we had to push ourselves at least half way up the river with those long horns which all the river boats carry...

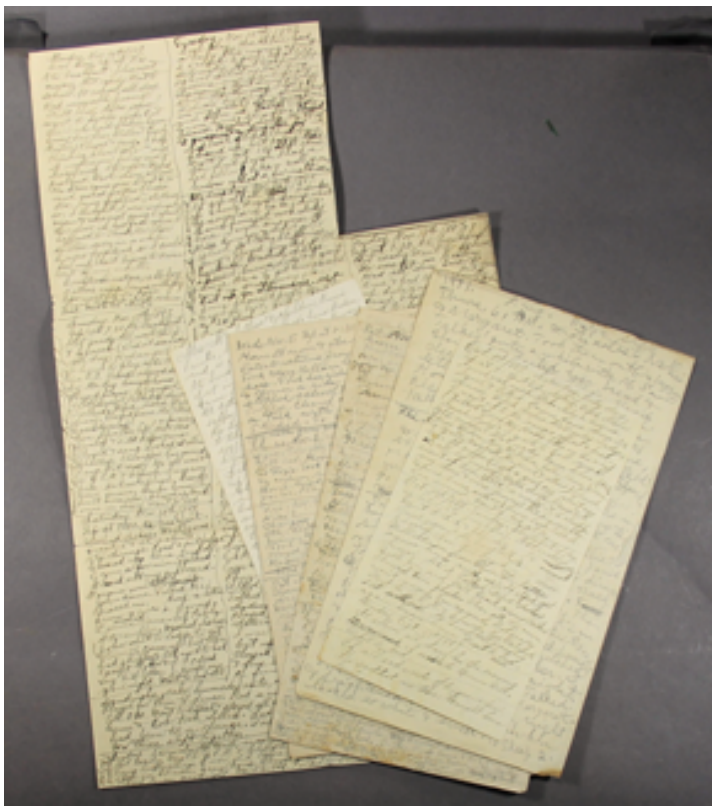
“At Leavenworth we rec’d our orders for Fort Kearney and the 1st Batt. for Fort Wise in Colorado, only a five hundred mile march. We remained in camp until Sunday the 26th when we struck tents packed our wagons and about noon pulled out on our first day’s journey. The Col. with H.d Qtrs & the band. Mrs. C. & Mrs. Neill having started the day before on a ‘special train,’ ...I didn’t want to start three hundred miles on foot across the plains again in the month of December, and before this war they never thought of starting a train later than the 1st Nov... bitter cold...blowing sand and dust into our eyes till ongoing into camp we resembled a ‘Nigger’ Regt. more than anything else...That night we pitched our tents on the banks of Indian Creek in a foot of snow. As we were breaking camp the next morning Sergt. Major died and without stopping we scraped the snow for the ground dug a grave deep enough to save his body from the wolves, rolled him up in his blanket and buried him. He was a very intelligent man, highly educated having graduated from a Glasgow College and afterwards studied Medicine at Edinburgh for two years, but there was some mystery about his life and it was an accepted fact that he never could be promoted. Capt. Neill has since told me that he enlisted in Columbus on the expiration of his term at the penitentiary he having been found guilty of forgery...

“After leaving the ‘Blue’ and between then and the Platte is a tract called the ‘Divide’ some fifty miles across on

which there is no wood and very little water and before starting we had to cut enough wood for two days and stow in our wagons. Just barely enough to cook our coffee and meat...We made the march in 2 days going 24 miles the first day and 27 the next and pitched our tents alongside of Fort Kearney on Sunday the 10th day of December, 13 days from Leavenworth with a loss of only 10 men by desertion on the route - poor devils got cold, I suppose, and wanted to go home - I stood the march first rate and only got into the ambulance for about 3 miles one morning. Fort Kearney is in a rather dilapidated condition it having been run by volunteers who have taken no interest in keeping the barracks in repair. Brevt. Gen'l. Heath commands the district and has his H.D Qtrs. here, Col. Carrington commands the post with 2 companies of the 2nd. US Cav. & our Battallion with some Nebraska and Kansas volunteers mostly composed of Reffugees and Parvenues, galvanized men they call them here...

Below us 8 miles is a little town which goes under several names such as Dog Town, Pilgrimville, 'Valley City' and two miles the other side lies Kearney City or Adobe (pronounced Doby) a collection of adobe houses I have not yet visited. There is a regular line of stages...daily to Omaha and Leavenworth and supposed to be a mail everyday, but we are very lucky if we get one from the east once a week...I'm like a woman at the piano - get her started once and it might be hard to stop her...Wood is the great trouble here the fort being right in the prairie about 1/4 of a mile from the Platte and it all has to drawn from 12 to 23 miles at a contract price of \$20 per cord, and nothing but cottonwood at that. Citizens pay \$24 per barrell for flour, \$8 for potatoes per bu., 5 cents per pound for butter, 75 cents per doz eggs, whisky \$8 per gall warranted to kill at 5 paces - As for myself I expect every day to receive an order & now that I am comfortably fixed to report to Maj. Van Voest at St. Louis for recruiting service, as the 1st and 2nd Battallions are now fully organized and they are all ready ordering in the officers of the 3rd Battallion...I am not particular about returning to the state until next fall but if they take notion to ordering me before they'll be no getting out of it..."





18. [New Zealand.] Manuscript diary of a journey to New Zealand and other far-away places. n.p., n.d.: [at sea, on the road, 1893-94.]. \$1,250

4to, pp. [82]; Liverpool stationer's label on paste-down, edges marbled, extremities a bit rubbed, else a very good copy in black limp morocco. Laid in are approx. 20 octavo manuscript leaves from an unknown American women's diary dated October 1887 - August 1891. A lively account of a voyage around the world, with some interesting details of travel in the United States, Australia, Tasmania, and Hawaii, but primarily covering New Zealand.

The author, presumably an American man (as per the style of dating, use of syntax, etc. --and perhaps living in the England at the time) identified only as JHM, begins the journey from Liverpool bound for Chicago via New York, to spend several days at the Chicago World's Fair. He traveled on the Shaw, Savill & Albion steamer *SS Tainui*, stopping in Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Cape Town, and Hobart, and arriving in Wel-

lington on January 9, 1894. He spent a month traveling around New Zealand by rail, steamer, and stage coach, and offers detailed commentary on the characteristics of transportation and accommodation (with many individual hotels mentioned), as well as the appearance and commercial activities of the principal towns. Includes a visit to Cable Bay telegraph station, with details on the method of transmission, detecting and repairing damage to the cables, etc. One of the most engaging sections describes a perilous (if beautiful) journey through Buller Gorge, as his party finds themselves at the mercy of a coach driver so reckless as to cause them to “consider the advisability of setting down until a railroad is built through this part of the country”.

JHM then spends a week in Australia, traveling by rail from Melbourne (“the finest city in the Colonies”) to Sydney (where “streets are generally narrow and running in all directions. Steam trains operate over different parts of the city, but they are noisy, dangerous and very objectionable.”). He offers a detailed comparison of rail travel (size of track, type of cars, services available etc.) in Australia, England, and the United States.

The return journey takes him to Honolulu (arriving 4, March 1894), where he describes the quarantine (smallpox) and customs procedures (searching for guns and opium), and the air of political tension (“the Steam launches from the British and Americans in turn came alongside and a Lt. from each came on board, looked over the ship’s papers, took some memos, and withdrew, all this being done with such an air of importance and authority--gave one the idea that surely something was up.”). He also offers details on the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and the cultivation and preparation of taro root.

The final leg of the journey takes JHM through San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Denver, but these are only briefly described.

Washington  
August 29 1840

Dear Sir

I beg leave to introduce to  
you Lt. J. M. Gillis of the United States  
Navy, who is engaged here in making a  
series of Magnetic Observations. He goes  
to Philadelphia at my instance to examine  
the Instrument in use at the Observatory under  
your direction, and it shall be much  
obliged to you to aid his necessities and to  
render him such services as may be in  
your power.

With great regard  
I am Dear Sir  
Yours truly  
J. R. Poinsett

Alexander Dallas Bache Esq.  
Philadelphia

19. **Poinsett, Joel Roberts.** One page autograph letter signed to Alexander Dallas Bache introducing Lieut. J.M. Gillis. Washington, D.C.: 29 August, 1840. \$375

4to, integral leaf detached, traces of previous mounting, else near fine.

An interesting and important association touching on three members of the American scientific community: “I beg leave to introduce to you Lt. J.M. Gillis of the United States Navy who is engaged here in making a series of magnetic observations. He goes to Philadelphia at my instance to examine the instruments in use at the observatory under your direction...”

Poinsett (1779-1851) was an American statesman, member of the House of Representatives, first U.S. Minister to Mexico, U.S. Sect’y. of War; the poinsetta, a flower discovered by one of his expeditions to the southwest, is named for him. Gillis (1811-1865) was an American astronomer in charge of the expedition to South America to observe the transit of Venus. And A.D. Bache, Benjamin Franklin’s grandson, was head of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.



20. **Susanna Stephania, Sixth Duchess of Roxburghe (1814-1895).** Telegram on official Post Office form, addressed by the Duchess of Roxburghe, at Sandringham, to Sir Arthur Helps, at Whitehall, December, 1871.

\$375

Oblong 4to (approx. 8½” x 11”), a retained carbon copy on printed pro-forma Post Office Telegrams stationery; a single vertical fold, and one side mounted into a folding gray paper wrapper. Very good. The Duchess (1814-1895) provides a first-hand report of Queen Victoria, the Princess, and the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward (later Edward VII), whose bout with typhoid was at this time so severe it was thought his death was imminent.

The message is date-stamped December 11, 1871, and time 6.40. “No change / intense anxiety / much natural strength / let us still hope a nations prayers may be heard / the Queen and Princess not ill / admirably calm” (the virgules inserted for clarity). Queen Victoria’s husband, Albert, had himself died from typhoid some years previously. Albert Edward (1841-1910), their son, had long been heir apparent, and would eventually become the longest incumbent in that position in English history. He became King Edward VII in 1901, reigning until 1910. The future king’s life was at this point in serious jeopardy, and the nation as well as the royal family was holding its breath and desperately hoping for a recovery that seemed elusive.

This telegram was sent in the midst of the grave anxiety of the royal household, by one of Victoria's Ladies-in-Waiting, the sixth Duchess of Roxburghe, to a member of Victoria's Privy Council, Sir Arthur Helps (1813-1875), who had been editor of Victoria's journal of travels in the Scottish Highlands, published three years earlier. The words "the Queen and Princess not ill" of Roxburghe's telegram reveal the underlying fear that the typhoid might carry off not only the heir apparent but the reigning monarch as well, which would have been a blow of devastating proportions to the royal line. Death was more than a possibility, since at least two persons present with the royal party did in fact die from typhoid: a nobleman who was present, Lord Chesterfield, and Charles Blegg, a stable hand (Giles St. Aubyn, *Edward VII: Prince and King*, 1979, p. 213).

21. **[Vermont.] Spafford, Horatio Gates.** 3-page ALS addressed to Salmon Dutton of Cavendish, Vermont. Spafford Settlement, Venango County, PA: 1819. \$450

4to, integral leaf attached, address panel on verso of second leaf; small loss not affecting text, else very good. A long and detailed letter from the author of *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York* in which he requests that Dutton send him a small seed sack of "Dutton Corn," a specimen he had read about in the Vermont Gazette. He maps out the route by which Dutton could feasibly send the corn, providing names of acquaintances in Rutland, Bennington, Albany, Onandaga, Buffalo, Benton, Boston, Concord, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh who could "cheerfully" carrier the seed when possible.

In return, "I offer the smaller specimens of the most approved varieties of wheat, from every quarter of the globe. I can send specimens...from Egypt, Russia, Italy, England, & France...Some grass seeds, also...from Italy--& many kinds of garden and other seeds, amounting in all, to about 100 specimens."

If the other method affords us some relief we will send you a few  
Seeds in a letter at half-past nine, enclosed in four packages.

From  
Wm. S. Paine  
New York

Salmon Lutton,  
Cavendish,

Dist. of Vermont.

Enclosed  
are  
four  
packages  
of  
seeds  
of  
potatoes  
of  
different  
kinds  
of  
which  
I  
hope  
you  
will  
be  
pleased  
to  
try  
some  
of  
them  
I  
am  
very  
truly  
yours  
Wm. S. Paine

The Boston Letter

Respect Dear Sir

Spafford's Settlement, Vermont, June 2, 1819

I have just done the Account Ledger of about 9, 1819, a full  
list of the conveyances of our part of Ashmun's land being very anxious to get  
one of it for sale, I felt liberty to write this with the subject. My full spirit  
has been concurred by the title to strengthen, if they can't do it, the title with  
a valuable variety of conveyances on the hope that I, too, may be  
able to enjoy a small share of the general attention. If I can get some  
of the seed of some in getting a good crop, I will be very glad to  
try some of the best, can that the Bulletin be sent to the vicinity of  
the origin. How can I get some of the seed I have in my hands in  
Vermont, the of Thelland, Vermont, who would send it me, if it could be  
sent to them I have a note of Thelland's land, but he has not had time to  
write is situated but when it is to the south, I probably see Windsor.  
If the conjectures are right, you have little intercourse with Bennington - Thelland  
Perhaps the book of you can be sent to Boston? There must be  
a Stage passing between Windsor & Thelland of a little way of course, for me,  
might be sent, in the charge of some passenger, to Thelland, to the care of  
Jay of Thelland, Pointon, who would send me it, the same way to all  
being, from whom I could see it. Last passage would chiefly be  
charge of such a package. If the east part of the town, by some such mode of  
conveyance, I intend to be so, if inferior or by other. My wife is attending  
it, I will chiefly for. On the other hand, I give you a list of names  
to either of whom the packages may be addressed, for me, if some package of  
a passenger on the Stage, who has not much baggage with the last stage of such a  
bundle, it may be passed, from of charge. In handling I have often been told  
I have several packages in the same way from some parts of the State.  
Please let me hear from the at some at any time. I am, in hopes, not to get  
one of the Bulletin books in return for a copy this year. I will propose

New York, Dec 10 1787

Sir,

Mr. Wharton, with whom I left  
a Draft for 200 Dollars for the Pamphlets, has  
returned me the order unexecuted. I am  
sensible Sir, that you are not personally  
obliged to answer it, but as one of  
the Company concerned, I suppose you  
would take pains to see the business done.

I know not who the persons are, that are  
to state the Society & Committee, but Sir, I  
except to me the Liberty, there you to inter-  
fere, that I consider  
refusal, by whatever  
called, as a repetition  
injuries which I have  
Philadelphia, & as I  
want of attention  
the citizens are  
I am aware of my  
even for justice —  
may be assured that  
with an <sup>other</sup> syllable

...unacquainted. But Sir,  
I am above of trying any thing of the citizens,  
even for justice — The sum is trifling, & you  
may be assured that no person will be troubled  
with an <sup>other</sup> syllable upon the subject.

I am, Sir, your very true Friend

Nathl. Webster.

Yours &c

Nathl. Webster.

Yours &c

22. **Webster, Noah.** One page autograph letter signed to Tench Coxe. New York: Decem. 11, 1787. \$2,800

4to, 24 lines, approx. 170 words; with integral address leaf bearing .2 cent postage and New York post office rubberstamp; break at wax seal (no loss of text), some wear and browning, previous folds. Apparently unpublished.

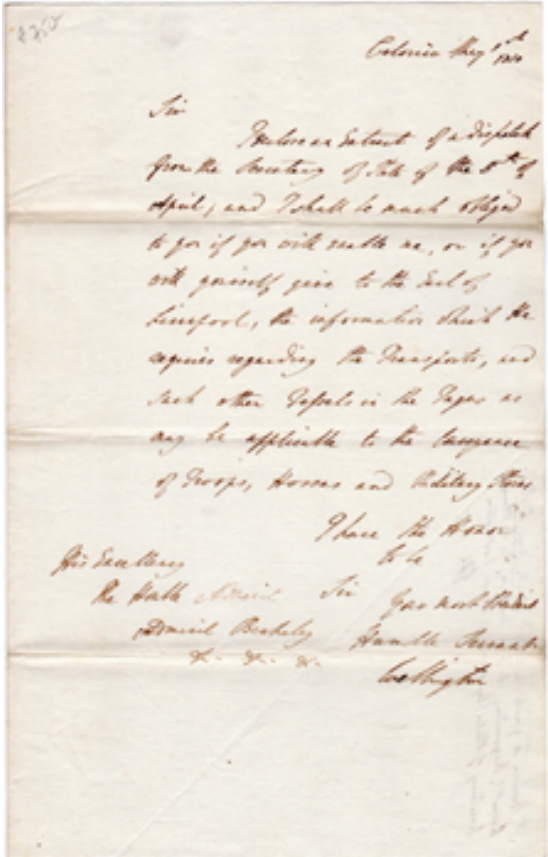
A thirty year-old Webster writes in anger about the return of some pamphlets: “Mr. Wharton, with whom I left a draft for 20 dollars for the pamphlets, has returned me the order unanswered. I am sensible, Sir, that you are not personally obligated to answer it, but as one of the company concerned, I supposed you would take pains to see the business done. I know not who the persons are, that constitute the Society & Committee, but, Sir, I must take the liberty thro you to inform them, that I consider this delay, evasion or refusal, by whatever name it ought to be called, as a repetition of incivilities or rather injuries which I have before experienced in Philadelphia; & as a continuation of that want of attention & politeness for which the citizens are distinguished. But, Sir, I am above asking anything of the citizens, even for justice - The sum is trifling, & you may be assured that no person will be troubled with another syllable upon the subject...”

An interesting letter begging to be interpreted. In October of 1787 Webster had published his pamphlet, *An Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*, which urged the adoption, by the confederated states of America, of the newly submitted federal Constitution. In his diary for December 1, 1787, Webster records that he wrote “to Mr. Wharton.” Our letter possibly refers to an order for or solicitation of copies of the pamphlet, filled on December 1, but not paid for; and the copies of the pamphlet, with “the draft for 20 dollars,” were returned to Webster by Wharton without explanation. The reason for the pamphlets being returned may lie in the fact that proponents for the Constitution were not entirely happy with the text of Webster’s pamphlet (see Ford, *Notes on the Life of Noah Webster*).



Tench Coxe (1755-1824), to whom the letter is written, was the noted American political economist and member of the Annapolis Convention, which considered measures for the better regulation of commerce, and which called for the Constitutional Convention of 1787. How long Webster had known Coxe is not certain, but Webster notes in his diary that they had dined together in February of 1787, just after the close of the Annapolis Convention, and just prior to the start of the Constitutional Convention. Also present at that dinner was Jared Ingersoll, a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress.

Taking his revenge on Wharton, we may further surmise that Webster writes to Coxe (Coxe being “one of the company concerned” with the adoption of the Constitution) to register his complaint on the treatment received at the hands of Wharton. Ironically, the day after this letter was written, Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution. On the 20th of December, Webster records in his diary: “Mr. Wharton from Philad. calls on me”, but nothing more is known about this meeting. Wharton is possibly Samuel Wharton (1738-1800), like a Webster a friend of Franklin, and a noted Philadelphia merchant, a member of the Continental Congress in 1782-83, and member of the Philadelphia city council.



23. **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, First Duke.** Autograph letter, signed. Celorico, Portugal: May 1st, 1810. \$750

4to, bifolium; watermark of G. Jones & Sons, 1809; previous folds, else about fine. Signed "Wellington." A letter of about ten lines addressed to the Honourable Admiral Daniel Berkeley regarding transportation of British troops from Portugal during the Peninsular War:

"I enclose an extract [not present here] of a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the 5th of April; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will enable me, or if you will yourself give to the Earl of Liverpool, the information which He requires regarding the transports, and such other vessels in the [?] as may be applicable to the conveyance of troops, Horses, and military stores."