



Item No. 1

1. [American Revolution]: [A PICTURESQUE VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE NATION FOR FEBRUARY 1778]. [Netherlands?: 1780?]. Oblong cartoon engraving, 7-1/4" x 11-1/4." Matted on paper backing. Minor dusting, Very Good.

The engraving, which initially appeared in Westminster Magazine in February 1778, was frequently re-engraved. Our version, offered here, was issued without a date or credit line. It is thought to have been printed in the Netherlands. The Westminster Magazine described the scene as follows:

"I. The commerce of Great Britain, represented in the figure of a Milch-Cow.

"II. The American Congress sawing off her horns, which are her natural strength and defence: one being already gone, the other just a-going.

"III. The jolly, plump Dutchman milking the poor tame Cow with great glee.

"IV and V. The Frenchman and Spaniard, each catching at their respective shares of the produce, and running away with bowls brimming full, laughing to one another at their success.

"VI. The good ship Eagle laid up, and moved at some distance from Philadelphia, without sails or guns, ... all the rest of the fleet invisible, nobody knows where.

"VII. The two Brothers napping it, one against the other, in the City of Philadelphia, out of sight of fleet and army.

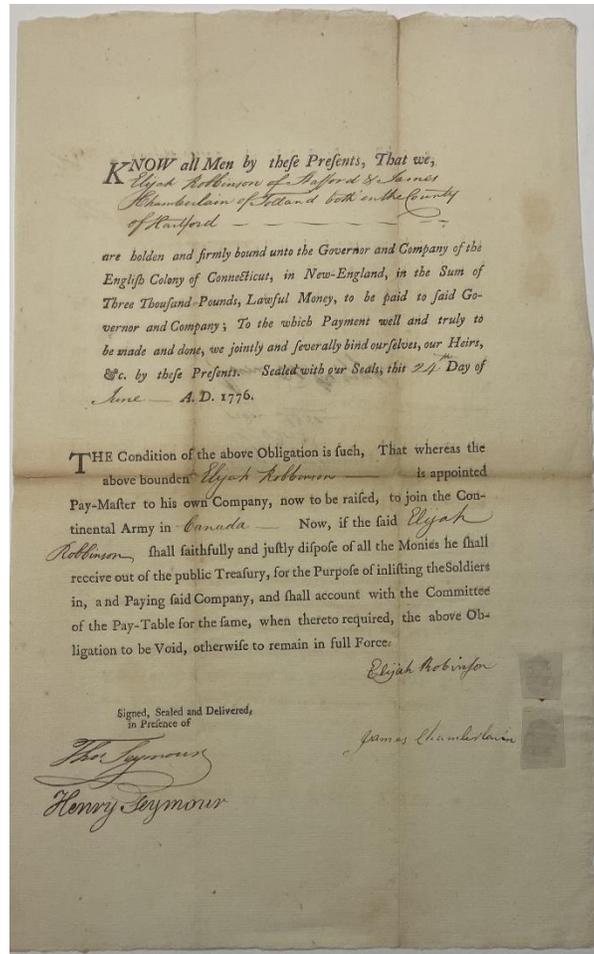
"VIII. The British Lion lying on the ground fast asleep, so that a pug-dog tramples upon him, as on a lifeless log: he seems to see nothing, hear nothing, and feel nothing.

"IX. A Free Englishman in mourning standing by him, wringing his hands, casting up his eyes in despondency and despair, but unable to rouse the Lion to correct all these invaders of his Royal Prerogative, and his subjects' property."

BM 5472. Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum [variant]. See Cresswell 726.

(36742)

\$2,000.00



Item No. 2

2. [American Revolution]: KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, ELIJAH ROBINSON OF STAFFORD & JAMES CHAMBERLAIN OF TOLLAND BOTH IN THE COUNTY OF HARTFORD ARE HOLDEN AND FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE ENGLISH COLONY OF CONNECTICUT, IN NEW-ENGLAND, IN THE SUM OF THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, LAWFUL MONEY, TO BE PAID TO SAID GOVERNOR AND COMPANY; TO THE WHICH PAYMENT WELL AND TRULY TO BE MADE AND DONE, WE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY BIND OURSELVES, OUR HEIRS, &C. BY THESE PRESENTS. SEALED WITH OUR SEALS, THIS 24TH DAY OF JUNE A.D. 1776.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, THAT WHEREAS THE ABOVE BOUNDEN ELIJAH ROBINSON IS APPOINTED PAY-MASTER TO HIS OWN COMPANY, NOW TO BE RAISED, TO JOIN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN CANADA [,] NOW IF THE SAID ELIJAH ROBINSON SHALL FAITHFULLY AND JUSTLY DISPOSE OF ALL THE MONEYS HE SHALL RECEIVE OUT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF INLISTING THE SOLDIERS IN, AND PAYING SAID COMPANY, AND SHALL ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THE PAY-TABLE FOR THE SAME, WHEN THERETO REQUIRED, THE ABOVE OBLIGATION TO BE VOID, OTHERWISE TO REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT. [Connecticut]: June 24, 1776. Folio printed broadside, completed in manuscript, 8-7/8" x 14-1/4." Docketed on verso in ink script. Signed in ink by Elijah Robinson and James Chamberlain; signatures as witnesses of Thos. Seymour and Henry Seymour. Their bond secured their proper disposition of funds for raising a Company of the Continental Army to join the Canada Expedition. Old horizontal fold with light browning, untrimmed. Light wear. Very Good.

In 1775, the Continental Army participated in the Invasion of Quebec, an attempt with Benedict Arnold's help to take over Quebec and convince its French Canadians to aid the thirteen colonies in the Revolution. The attempt was unsuccessful, and in December, 1775, the Americans and French were defeated. A remnant of soldiers continued fighting until British reinforcements arrived in May, 1776, and drove them out. A couple weeks later, in early June, the Continental Army re-entered Quebec to drive out the British troops, and they were again forced to retreat.

Capt. Elijah Robinson [1735-1809] served in Gen. Spencer's 2nd Regiment from its formation in the spring of 1775 through its disbandment December 19, 1775, participating in the invasion of Quebec; was with the State Regiment in the Northern Department, connected to Capt. Mott's Battalion; with Col. Ely's State Regiment in June, 1777; and with Col. Enos' Regiment, his company arriving June 29., 1778, and being engaged for three months. He later moved to Vermont and served as a State Representative, Wethersfield Town Selectman, and Judge of Windsor County. [Robinson Genealogical Society: ROBINSON GENEALOGY, DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. JOHN ROBINSON. . . VOLUME I, p. 82.]

Capt James Chamberlain [1734-1812] was the son of Joseph and Mary [Johnson] Chamberlain, and married to Abigail Boynton. He represented Tolland in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1775, commanded a company of cavalry for two tours during the American Revolutionary War, and was a selectman of Tolland in 1777. [Waldo, L.: THE EARLY HISTORY OF TOLLAND. AN ADDRESS. . . 1861, pp. 57, 77, 144.]

Col. Thomas Seymour [1735-1829] was a Yale graduate, King's Attorney in 1767, Connecticut's State Attorney after the Revolutionary War, and grandfather of Connecticut Governor Thomas Henry Seymour. Seymour also served as Head of the Committee of Pay Table, represented Hartford at the General Assembly at 18 sessions between 1774 and 1793, served with the Connecticut Senate [House of Assistants] from 1793 to 1803, and was Hartford's first mayor from 1774 to 1812.

We are not sure which Henry Seymour signed. There were several; the Seymour bloodline extended throughout Connecticut and New York, with several individuals moving between the two States at different times.

(37447)

\$1,500.00

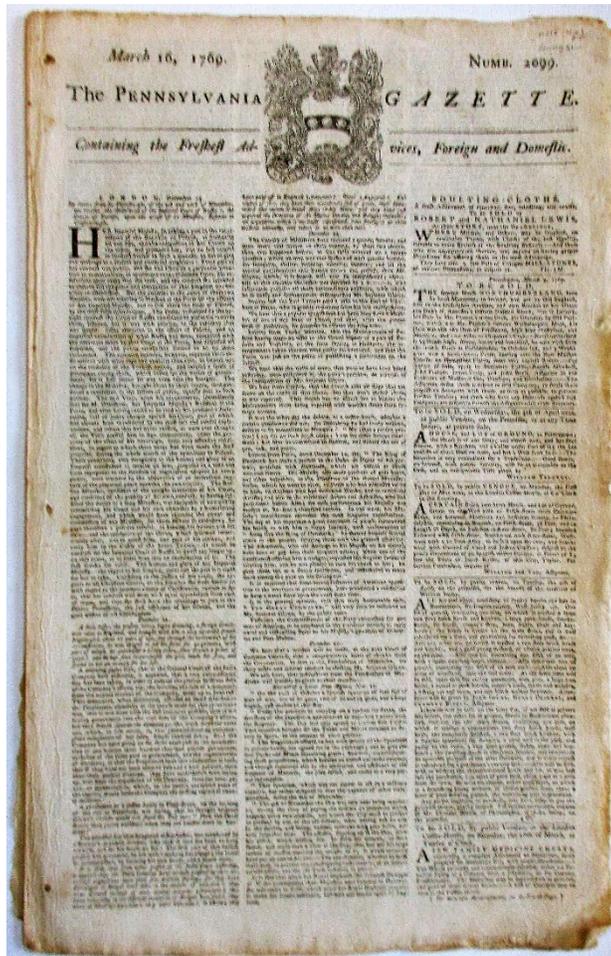
3. [American Revolution]: THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. CONTAINING THE FRESHEST ADVICES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. MARCH 16, 1769. NUMB. 2099. Philadelphia: 1769. [4] pp. Elephant folio sheet, folded to 10-3/8" x 16-1/2." Each page printed in three columns. Three small pinholes in inner blank margins. Very Good.

In addition to information on foreign affairs this issue contains two columns of text which print an exchange of letters between the Selectmen of Boston (including John Hancock) and Massachusetts Royal Governor Francis Bernard. The Letters are the Selectmen's Protest against the quartering of British troops in Boston; and Bernard's hostile response, condemning the "recent disorders" in Boston resulting from British imposition of various taxes.

Governor Bernard's uncompromising policies and harsh tactics in Massachusetts angered the colonists and were instrumental in the building of broad-based opposition within the province to the rule of Parliament in the events leading to the American Revolution. He was recalled to England in 1769, and Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson became acting governor. When Bernard left Boston on August 1, 1769 the town held an impromptu celebration, decorated the Liberty Tree, and rang church bells. A very rare issue.

[offered with] SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. NO. 2099. Folio broadsheet, 9-3/4" x 16." Each page printed in three columns. Very Good plus. The Supplement is devoted to paid advertising. Listed for sale is "A likely Negroe Wench, with 2 children... She is very fit and handy for

Country Business." Also "To Be Sold" is "A likely Negroe Girl, who has about three years to serve." And "A Dutch Servant Girl" (37485) \$1,350.00



Item No. 3

4. [Bowdoin, James]: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 10, 1787. ORDERED, THAT THE GOVERNOUR'S OBJECTIONS, MADE THIS DAY TO THE BILL FOR ESTABLISHING A SALARY OF A FIXED AND PERMANENT VALUE FOR THE GOVERNOUR; AND REPEALING A LAW, HERETOFORE MADE FOR THAT PURPOSE, BE PUBLISHED; AND THAT THE SECRETARY SEND COPIES THEREOF TO THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH. ATTEST. GEO. R. MINOT, CLERK. [Boston: Printed by Edward Eveleth Powers, 1787]. Folio broadside, @11"x 17", printed in two columns. Signed at the end in type by Bowdoin. Untrimmed with generous margins. Several tanned old folds, light wear. Else Very Good.

Governor Bowdoin's rare broadside attempts to limit the power of popularly elected legislative majorities. His Message vetoes a bill reducing the Governor's salary.

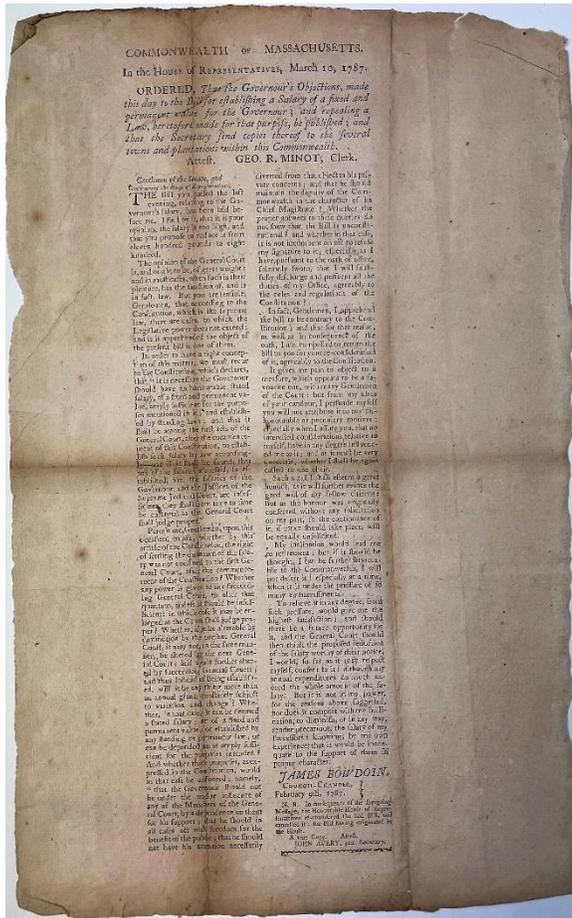
The fear of excessive legislative power was a primary concern of the architects of the Constitution. Bowdoin, who ranks "among the founders of the republic" [DAB], argues that the Act is one "to which the Legislative power does not extend." Citing the Massachusetts Constitution, Bowdoin explains "that

the Governour should not be under the undue influence of any of the Members of the General Court, by a dependence on them for his support; that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public."

Bristol B6525. Shipton 45097. Ford 2470. ESTC W10470 [2- AAS, MA Hist Soc.]. NAIP adds the Bostonian Society. Not in Evans.

(22805)

\$3,500.00



towns and plantations within  
Attest. GE  
Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,  
THE Bill you passed the last evening, relating to the Governour's salary, has been laid before me. I find by it, that it is your opinion, the salary is too high, and that you propose to reduce it from eleven hundred pounds to eight hundred.  
The opinion of the General Court is, and ought to be, of great weight; and in most cases, when such is their pleasure, has the sanction of, and is in fact, law. But you are sensible, Gentlemen, that according to the Constitution, which is the supreme law, there are cases, to which the Legislative power does not extend; and it is apprehended the object of the present bill is one of them.  
In order to have a right conception of this matter, we must recur to the Constitution, which declares, that "it is necessary the Governour should have an honourable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for the purposes mentioned in it; and established by standing laws: and that it shall be among the first acts of the General Court, after the commencement of this Constitution, to establish such salary by law according-ly: and if it shall be found, that

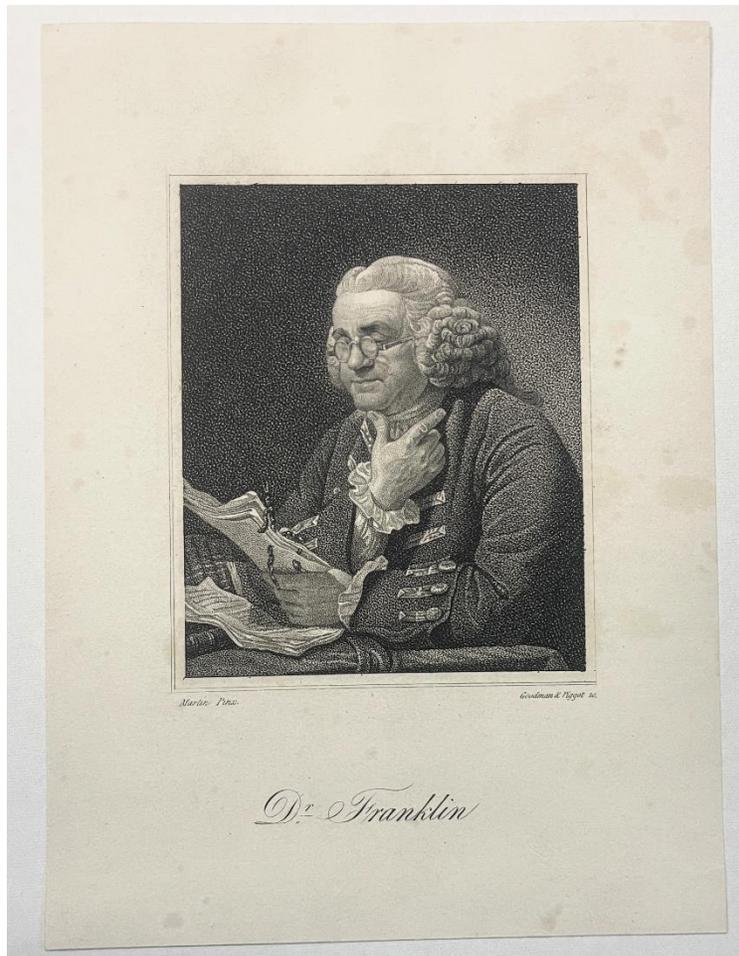
Item No. 4

5. Franklin, Benjamin: STIPPLE ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF BESPECTACLED BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SEATED, FACING LEFT, READING PAPERS IN HIS LEFT HAND; CHIN RESTING ON THUMB OF RIGHT HAND; BOTH ARMS ON TABLE, ON WHICH THERE ARE PAPERS AND BOOKS. BORDER OF DOUBLE LINES AT LEFT AND BOTTOM, AND SINGLE LINE AT RIGHT AND TOP. CAPTIONED: "DR. FRANKLIN." [Beneath portrait: MARTIN PINX/ GOODMAN & PIGGOT SC.]. [Philadelphia?]: Martin Pinx, Goodman & Piggot sc., c. 1818]. 3-7/8" x 4-3/4" stipple engraving on 6-1/8" x 8-1/2" sheet. "Dr. Franklin" in elegant typescript beneath the image. Franklin holds papers in his left hand, and rests his chin on the thumb of his right hand. His desk is covered with books and documents. The image is surrounded by a double-lined border. Minor margin dusting. Very Good.

Wellcome Collection 3142i, Edwin Babcock Holden Collection #1480 [1910]. X New York Public Library Bulletin, 40, page 61.

(39656)

\$250.00



Item No. 5

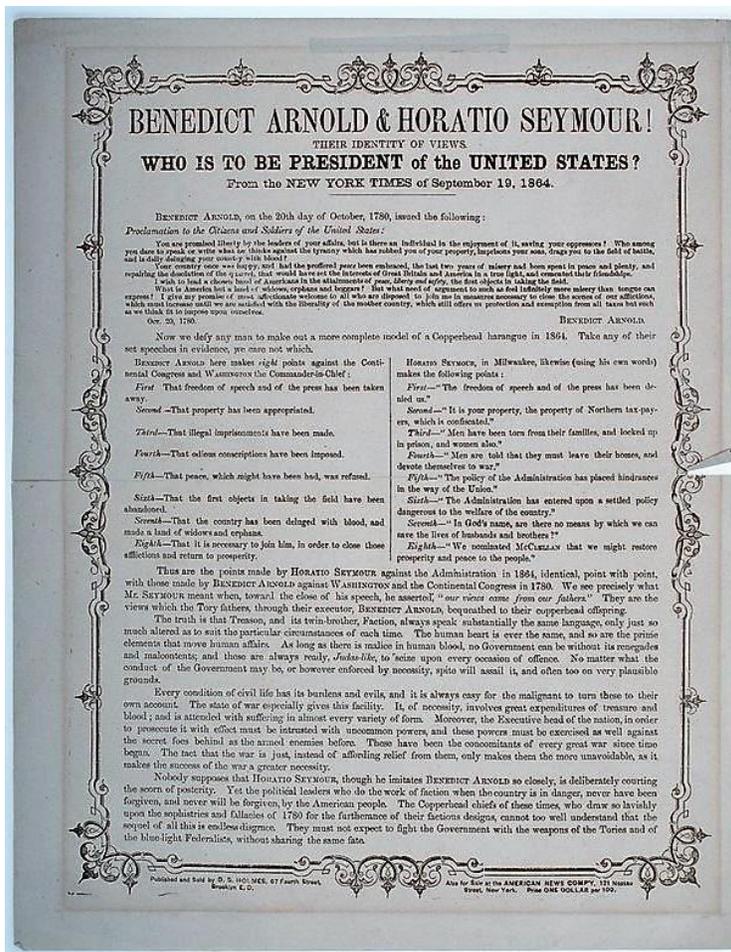
6. [Holmes, David]: BENEDICT ARNOLD & HORATIO SEYMOUR! THEIR IDENTITY OF VIEWS. WHO IS TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES? FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. Brooklyn: D.S. Holmes, [1868]. Broadside, 10" x 13". Text printed with a variety of type fonts. Decorative border. A couple of small blank margin tears, Very Good.

Sources at OCLC incorrectly suggest an 1864 publication date for this rare broadside. Seymour was the Democrats' presidential candidate in 1868. His Copperhead utterances during the War haunted his campaign and, of course, he lost decisively to General Grant.

The broadside's purpose is to demonstrate that "the points made by HORATIO SEYMOUR against the Administration in 1864 [are] identical, point by point, with those made by BENEDICT ARNOLD against WASHINGTON and the Continental Congress in 1780... The Copperhead chiefs of these times, who draw so lavishly upon the sophistries and fallacies of 1780 for the furtherance of their factious designs, cannot too well understand that the sequel of all this is endless disgrace. They must not expect to fight the Government with the weapons of the Tories and of the blue-light Federalists, without sharing the same fate."

OCLC 77763594 [3 - NYHS, LCP, Lincoln Pres. Lib.] as of November 2020.  
(33997)

\$750.00



Item No. 6

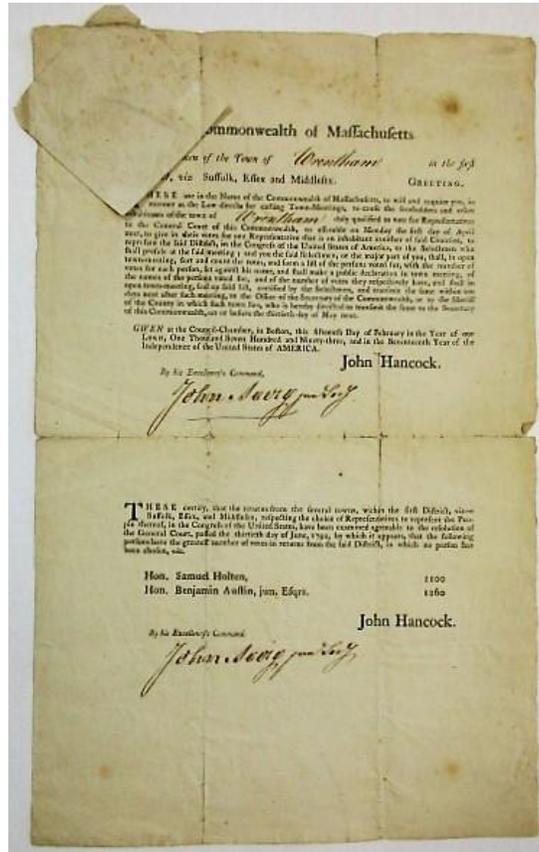
7. [Massachusetts]: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. TO THE SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF [WRENTHAM] IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, VIZ SUFFOLK, ESSEX, AND MIDDLESEX. GREETING. THESE ARE IN THE NAME OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WILL AND REQUIRE YOU, IN THE MANNER AS THE LAW DIRECTS FOR CALLING TOWN-MEETINGS, TO CAUSE THE FREEHOLDERS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF... [Boston: Thomas Adams, 1793]. Folio broadside, 8-1/4" x 13-1/2". Signed twice in type by John Hancock, and twice in manuscript by John Avery, Junior, Secretary. Old folds with some light splitting but no text affected. Paper seal obscures several words. "Wrentham" is written in two blank portions of the printed broadside. Dated February 15, 1793. Very Good.

A rare Massachusetts broadside, instructing selectmen of the First District in the proper procedure for voters to elect Representatives to Congress from that District. After Hancock's instructions, and Secretary Avery's ink manuscript signature, is the certification "that the returns from the several towns, within the first District, viz-- Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, respecting the choice of Representatives to represent the people thereof, in the Congress of the United States" show that Samuel Holten received 1100 votes and Benjamin Austin, Jun. received 1260 votes.

ESTC and NAIP record a variant of this broadside, the language apparently identical to ours, except that it is printed for the Second District. [See ESTC W10390 and NAIP w010390, each recording only the AAS copy; and Evans 25781]. They do not record our copy printed for the First District. Ford, Broadside 2692 [District not disclosed].

(34090)

\$1,250.00



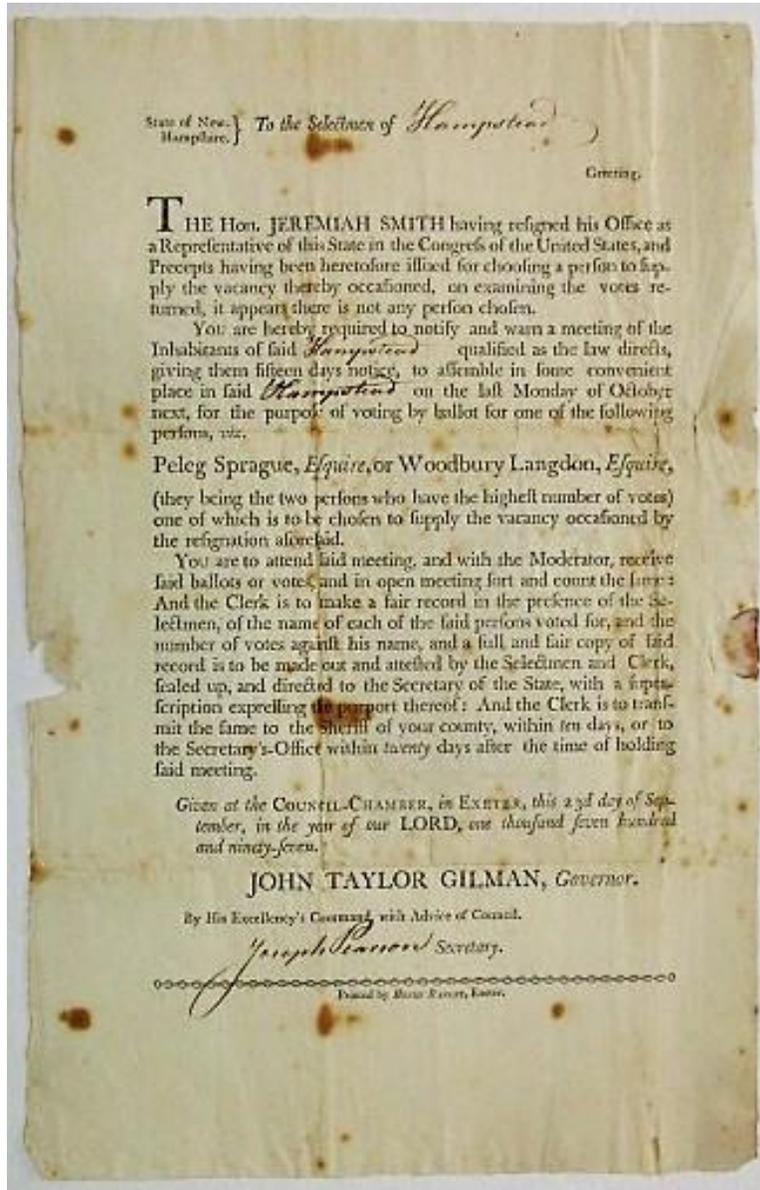
Item No. 7

8. [Smith, Jeremiah]: STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. TO THE SELECTMEN OF [blank] GREETING. THE HON. JEREMIAH SMITH HAVING RESIGNED HIS OFFICE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS STATE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PRECEPTS HAVING BEEN HERETOFORE ISSUED FOR CHOOSING A PERSON TO SUPPLY THE VACANCY THEREBY OCCASIONED, ON EXAMINING THE VOTES RETURNED, IT APPEARS THERE IS NOT ANY PERSON CHOSEN ... GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER IN EXETER, THIS 23D DAY OF SEPTEMBER, [1797]. Exeter: Printed by Henry Ranley, [1797]. Broadside, 8" x 13". Signed in ink at the end, "Joseph Pearson", as Secretary. "Hampstead" is written in ink in the appropriate blanks. Old folds, several fox spots, wax seal remnant, light blank edge chip. Very Good.

Smith had been a New Hampshire revolutionary soldier; he served from 1775 until wounded at the Battle of Bennington. A Federalist Congressman beginning in 1791, he resigned in 1797 to become United States Attorney for New Hampshire. Later he would be New Hampshire's Governor and Chief Justice. He was co-counsel with Daniel Webster and Jeremiah Mason in the Dartmouth College Case.



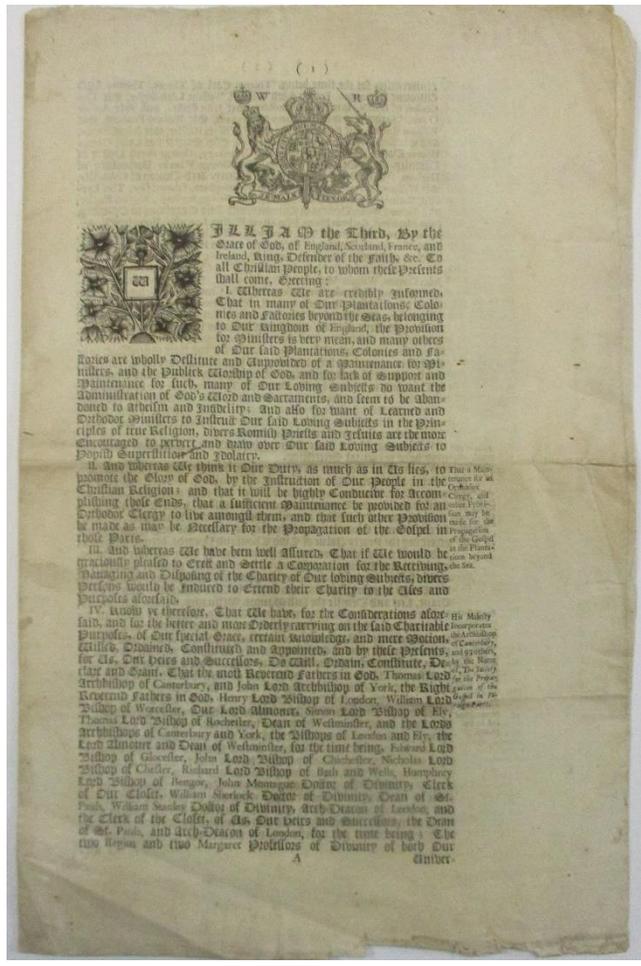
In this rare broadside, evidently sent to all New Hampshire selectmen, Governor Gilman orders them to convene their electors to vote for Smith's replacement. The choices were Peleg Sprague and Woodbury Langdon. The broadside also sets forth the procedures governing the election. Bristol B10014. ESTC W36118 [2- AAS, Clements]. Not in Evans, Shipton, or the Rauner Library. (34689) \$1,000.00



Item No. 8

9. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: WILLIAM THE THIRD, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &C. TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: I. WHEREAS WE ARE CREDIBLY INFORMED, THAT IN MANY OF OUR PLANTATIONS, COLONIES AND FACTORIES BEYOND THE

SEAS, BELONGING TO OUR KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, THE PROVISION FOR MINISTERS IS VERY MEAN, AND MANY OTHERS OF OUR SAID PLANTATIONS, COLONIES AND FACTORIES ARE TOTALLY DESTITUTE AND UNPROVIDED OF A MAINTENANCE FOR MINISTERS, AND THE PUBLICK WORSHIP OF GOD, AND FOR LACK OF SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR SUCH, MANY OF OUR LOVING SUBJECTS DO WANT THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOD'S WORD AND SACRAMENTS, AND SEEM TO BE ABANDONED TO ATHEISM AND INFIDELITY ... [London: Printed by J. Downing in Bartholomew-Close near West-Smithfield, 1702]. Folio sheet, folded to 4pp. Each page 9" x 14-3/8." The imprint is from the colophon. Printed in dark Gothic type, with woodcut of Royal Arms at head of the title and large ornamental initial "W." Signed in type at the end, "COCKS", i.e., Richard Cocks. Old horizontal fold, minor dusting, generously margined. Very Good or better.



Item No. 9

This is one of three 1702 printings of the Charter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. All were printed by Downing, all are quite scarce, and differ only in minor typographic detail. Our copy has the catchword "Univer-" on page 1; signature "A" beneath the final "S" of "Professors"; the final paragraph of page 4 has twelve lines, naming 25 "members." The Charter was first printed in June 1701, at London.

The Society's mission was to establish a stronghold in the American Colonies. Otherwise, "our loving subjects" will become the victims of "divers Romish priests and Jesuits" who will be "the more encouraged to pervert and draw over our said loving subjects to Popish superstition and idolatry." The

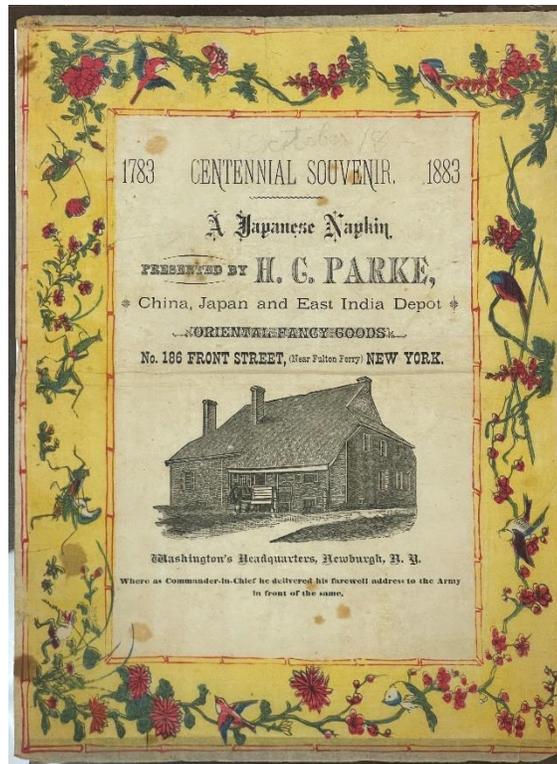
Society's legitimacy in America faced another, perhaps more serious threat when American clergymen like Thomas Mayhew and Charles Chauncy asserted the authority of American congregations to govern themselves. The struggle for independent, self-governing American congregations paralleled developing sentiment favoring political independence from the Mother Country. "In Massachusetts the attack on the evil of an over-all establishment of religion was a response to efforts of the Church of England to extend its influence into the heartland of American dissent" [Bailyn, Ideological Origins of the American Revolution 254].

"The Charter was granted June 15, 1701. . . In B.M. are two issues of 1702, and an undated edition, all with the imprint of J. Downing in Bartholomew Close, and containing additional material. Pascoe, in reprinting the Charter. . . has side notes supplied from 'the earliest printed edition now available, viz. that of 1706'." [Sabin 85933A.]

Sabin 59035, 85933A. ESTC T52539 [3 in USA- Lilly, U VA, JCB; 3 in Britain- Brit. Lib., Bodleian, Lambeth Palace].

(39555)

\$1,850.00



Item No. 10

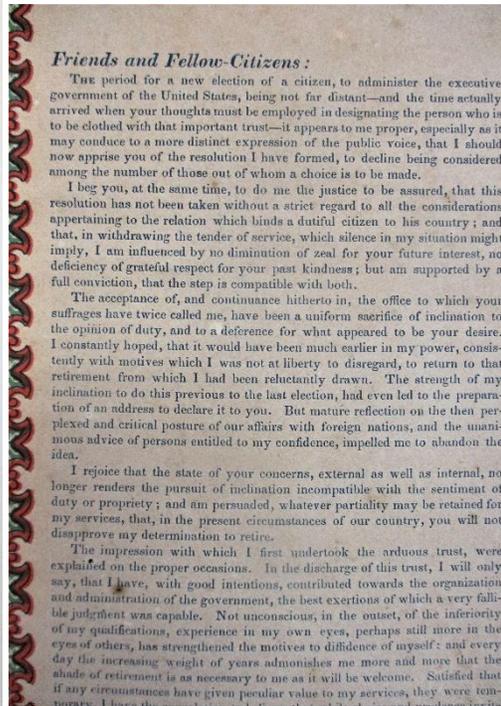
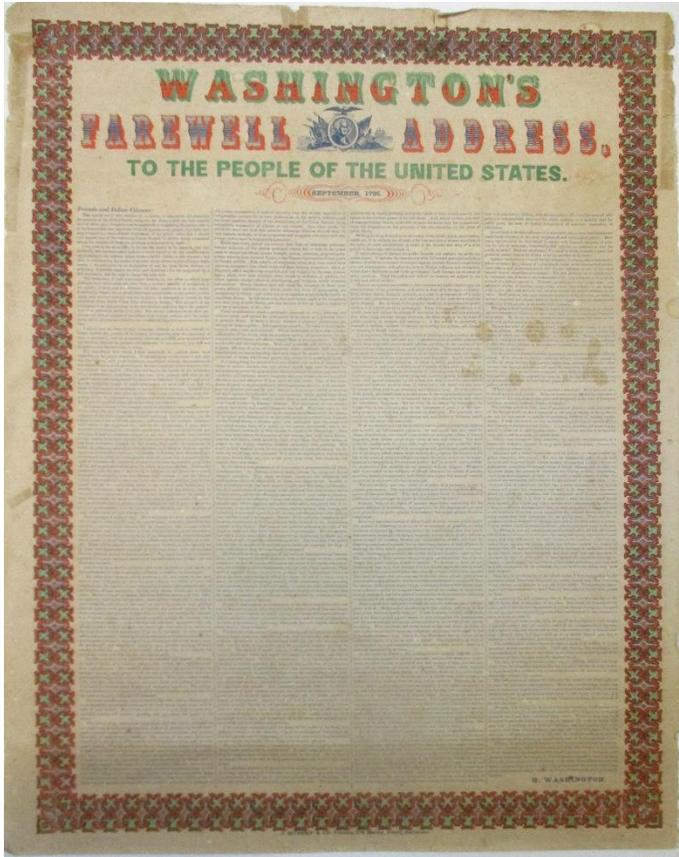
10. [Washington, George]: 1783 CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR. 1883. A JAPANESE NAPKIN, PRESENTED BY H.G. PARKE, CHINA, JAPAN AND EAST INDIA DEPOT. ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS. NO. 186 FRONT STREET, (NEAR FULTON FERRY) NEW YORK. [New York: 1883]. Printed, decorative, illustrated broadside, with a variety of typefaces. A few light fox spots, trimmed closely to the border. Very Good. Illustration of "Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N.Y. Where as Commander-in-Chief he delivered his farewell address to the Army in front of the same." 8-1/2" x 11-1/2." Decorative border on yellow paper depicting roses, birds, insects, and grapes. Very Good.

The broadside commemorates General Washington's famous rebuttal to his officers' petition advocating mutiny for Congress's failure to award them back pay.

OCLC 1274231733 [1- DLC] as of September 2023.

(39531)

\$500.00



Item No. 11

11. [Washington, George]: WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. SEPTEMBER, 1796. Baltimore: J. Murphy & Co., Printers, 178 Market Street, [c. 1830]. Elephant folio broadside, 19" x 24." Text printed in blue inks in four columns, each column separated by a rule. The whole surrounded by a decorative border in green and red colors. A few light fox spots, bit of shallow chipping and toning to edges, old folds. Very Good.

A brilliant printing of Washington's Farewell Address. We have not located a copy in any of the usual sources.

Not located in Sabin, American Imprints, or on OCLC or the AAS, Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland online sites.

(39490)

\$2,500.00

12. [Washington, George] Max Rosenthal: MAX ROSENTHAL'S ETCHING OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, "FROM A PAINTING BY C.W. PEALE." SIGNED "MAX ROSENTHAL" OUTSIDE THE BORDER IN NEAT PENCIL SCRIPT. Philadelphia: 1890. Etching 5" x 7," on card stock. "Portrait of George Washington, bust, directed to the right, looking at the viewer, wearing jacket closed, neckerchief and frill, hair tied into a

queue. . . [Signature of the artist in pencil below the platemark and on the bottom right on the sheet"  
[British Museum copy]. Fine.

Born to a Jewish family in Poland in 1833, Rosenthal at the age of twelve "was sent to Paris to study art and escape conscription in the Imperial Russian Army, which recognized the Jewish rule of regarding a boy as of age at thirteen." Immigrating to Philadelphia at the age of 17, he became a successful lithographer and mezzotint engraver, winning a "conspicuous place among American engravers" [DAB]. Library Company of Philadelphia online article on Rosenthal, in "Philadelphia on Stone."

(39742)

\$500.00